FLUKE®

6100A

Electrical Power Standard

Users Manual

PN 1887628
Version 1.0 October 2002

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LIMITED WARRANTY & LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Each Fluke product is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. The warranty period is one year and begins on the date of shipment. Parts, product repairs and services are warranted for 90 days. This warranty extends only to the original buyer or end-user customer of a Fluke authorized reseller, and does not apply to fuses, disposable batteries or to any product which, in Fluke's opinion, has been misused, altered, neglected or damaged by accident or abnormal conditions of operation or handling. Fluke warrants that software will operate substantially in accordance with its functional specifications for 90 days and that it has been properly recorded on non-defective media. Fluke does not warrant that software will be error free or operate without interruption.

Fluke authorized resellers shall extend this warranty on new and unused products to end-user customers only but have no authority to extend a greater or different warranty on behalf of Fluke. Warranty support is available if product is purchased through a Fluke authorized sales outlet or Buyer has paid the applicable international price. Fluke reserves the right to invoice Buyer for importation of costs of repair/replacement parts when product purchased in one country is submitted for repair in another country.

Fluke's warranty obligation is limited, at Fluke's option, to refund of the purchase price, free of charge repair, or replacement of a defective product which is returned to a Fluke authorized service center within the warranty period.

To obtain warranty service, contact your nearest Fluke authorized service center or send the product, with a description of the difficulty, postage and insurance prepaid (FOB Destination), to the nearest Fluke authorized service center. Fluke assumes no risk for damage in transit. Following warranty repair, the product will be returned to Buyer, transportation prepaid (FOB Destination). If Fluke determines that the failure was caused by misuse, alteration, accident or abnormal condition of operation or handling, Fluke will provide an estimate of repair costs and obtain authorization before commencing the work. Following repair, the product will be returned to the Buyer transportation prepaid and the Buyer will be billed for the repair and return transportation charges (FOB Shipping Point).

THIS WARRANTY IS BUYER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AN IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILTY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. FLUKE SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSSES, INCLUDING LOSS OF DATA, WHETHER ARISING FROM BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT, RELIANCE OR ANY OTHER THEORY.

Since some countries or states do not allow limitation of the term of an implied warranty, or exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, the limitations and exclusions of this warranty may not apply to every buyer. If any provision of this Warranty is held invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, such holding will not affect the validity or enforceability of any other provision.

Fluke Corporation
P O Box 9090
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USA

Fluke Europe BV
P O Box 1186
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Claims

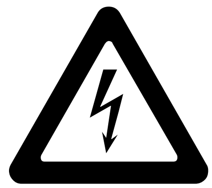
Immediately upon arrival, purchaser shall check the packing container against the enclosed packing list and shall, within thirty (30) days of arrival, give Fluke notice of shortages or any nonconformity with the terms of the order. If purchaser fails to give notice, the delivery shall be deemed to conform with the terms of the order.

The purchaser assumes all risk of loss or damage to instruments upon delivery by Fluke to the carrier. If an instrument is damaged in transit, PURCHASER MUST FILE ALL CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE WITH THE CARRIER to obtain compensation. Upon request by purchaser, Fluke will submit an estimate of the cost to repair shipment damage.

Fluke will be happy to answer all questions to enhance the use of this instrument. Please address your requests or correspondence to: Fluke Precision Measurement Ltd, Hurricane way, Norwich, NR6 6JB, UK.

OPERATOR SAFETY SUMMARY

WARNING



HIGH VOLTAGE

is used in the operation of this equipment

LETHAL VOLTAGE

may be present on the terminals, observe all safety precautions!

To avoid electrical shock hazard, the operator should not electrically contact the output hi or sense hi binding posts or any conductors connected to them, while the instrument is in both standby and operate modes. During operation, lethal voltages of up to 1430V Pk max may be present on these terminals.

General Safety Summary

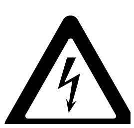
This instrument has been designed and type tested in accordance with the following standard publications:
EN61010-1: 2001
UL61010A-1
CAN CSA 22.2 No 1010.1-92
and has been supplied in a safe condition.

This manual contains information and warnings that must be observed to keep the instrument in a safe condition and ensure safe operation. Operation or service in conditions or in a manner other than specified could compromise safety. For the correct and safe use of this instrument, it is essential that both operating and service personnel follow generally accepted safety procedures in addition to the safety precautions specified.

To avoid injury or fire hazard, the instrument must not be switched on if it is damaged or suspected to be faulty. Do not operate the instrument in damp, wet, condensing, dusty, or explosive gas conditions.

Whenever it is likely that safety protection has been impaired, the instrument must be made inoperative and be secured against any unintended operation. Inform qualified maintenance or repair personnel. Safety protection is likely to be impaired if, for example, the instrument shows visible damage or fails to operate normally.

Explanation of safety-related symbols and terms

	**DANGER** Risk of Electric Shock	The product is marked with this symbol to indicate that hazardous voltage (>33Vrms or 46.7V Pk or 70V DC may be present)
	**Caution** Refer to accompanying documents	The product is marked with this symbol when it is necessary for the user to refer to the instruction manual

WARNING Warning statements identify conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.

Caution Caution statements identify conditions or practices that could result in damage to this or other property.

Protective Earth (or Grounding)

Protection Class 1 - The instrument must be operated with a Protective Earth/Ground connection via the Protective Earth/Grounding conductor of the AC line supply cable. The Protective Earth/Ground connects before the AC line and neutral connections when the supply plug is inserted into the instrument's rear panel AC line supply socket. If the final connection to the AC line supply is made elsewhere, ensure that the Protective Earth/Ground connection is made before AC line and neutral.

If for any reason there is a possibility the protective earth/ground connection might not be made before the AC line and neutral connections, or the output terminals are connected to a potentially hazardous live circuit, the separate protective earth/ground connection stud on the rear panel of the instrument must be connected to a suitable Protective Earth/Ground.

⚠WARNING

Any interruption of the protective ground conductor inside or outside the instrument is likely to make the instrument dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited.

The Power Cord and Power Supply Disconnection

The front panel power switch is a remote on/off switch and does not directly disconnect line power. The power supply disconnect device is the ON / OFF switch on the rear panel of the instrument. The ON / OFF switch should be readily accessible whilst the instrument is in operation. If this operating condition cannot be satisfied, it is essential that either the power cord plug or a separate power disconnecting device be readily reached and accessible to the operator. To avoid electric shock and fire hazard, ensure that the power cord is not damaged and is adequately rated against power supply network fusing. If the power plug is to be the accessible disconnecting device, the cord must not be longer than 3 meters.

Signal connection

To avoid electric shock hazard, signal connections to the instrument must be made after the Protective Earth/Ground connection is made and disconnected before the Protective Earth/Ground connection is removed; i.e. the AC line supply lead must be connected whenever signal leads are connected.

⚠WARNING

To avoid injury or loss of life, do not connect or disconnect signal leads while they are connected, or suspected of being connected, to any hazardous voltage or current source.

⚠WARNING

Safety protection is likely to be impaired if unauthorized signal connector leads are used. Do not use signal connector leads if they are damaged. Voltage and current signal connector leads are provided with each instrument but they must only be used for the correct purpose. The Current signal connector lead must never be connected to the 6100A/6101A voltage terminals.

Do Not Operate Without Covers

To avoid electric shock or fire hazard, the instrument must not be operated with covers removed. The covers protect the user from live parts and (unless otherwise stated) should be removed only by suitably qualified personnel for maintenance and repair purposes.

⚠WARNING

Removing the covers may expose voltages in excess of 2kV pk; these voltages may be present for up to one minute after the instrument has been disconnected from the power source, or longer under fault conditions.

Safe Operating Conditions

The unit must be operated only within the manufacturer's specified operating conditions. Examples of specification that must be considered are:

- For indoor use only
- Ambient temperature
- Ambient humidity
- Power supply voltage and frequency
- Maximum terminal voltages or currents
- Altitude
- Ambient pollution level
- Exposure to shock and vibration

To avoid electric shock or fire hazard, do not apply to or subject the instrument to any condition that is outside specified range. See section one of this manual for detailed specification of the instrument and its operating conditions.

⚠Caution

Direct sunlight, radiators and other heat sources should be taken into account when assessing the ambient temperature.

Fuse Requirements

The 6100A and 6101A require a special fuse with rated current of 15A and rated breaking capacity of 750A. The fuse must be rated for a voltage of 250V AC.
To access the fuse and ensure the line power is disconnected and follow the procedure described in Chapter 6.   The approved fuse is shown below

Fluke part number and description:	1998159	T15AH 250V 32mm
Fuse manufacturer and part number:	Bussmann	MDA-15

Measurement Category I

Measurement terminals are designed for connection at Measurement (Overvoltage) Category I. To avoid electric shock or fire hazard, do not connect the instrument's terminals directly to the AC line power supply or any other source of voltage or current that might temporarily exceed the peak ratings of the instrument.

Maintenance and Repair

Always observe local or national safety regulations and rules for the prevention of accidents and hazard while performing any work. Always disconnect the instrument from all signal sources and then the AC line power supply before removing any covers. Any adjustment, parts replacement, maintenance or repair should be carried out only by Fluke authorized technical personnel.

⚠WARNING

For continued protection against injury and fire hazard it is essential that only manufacturer supplied parts be used to replace parts relevant to safety. Safety tests must be performed after the replacement of parts relevant to safety.

Ventilation and Dust

The instrument relies on forced air cooling via ventilation slots in the sides of the instrument. Adequate ventilation can usually be achieved by positioning on a level surface and by leaving a 100mm (4" gap) around the instrument. Care should be taken to avoid restricting the airflow at the sides of the instrument, as damage may result from overheating. The instrument is designed to IP4X and is specified for use in a Pollution Category II environment, which is normally non–conductive with temporary light condensation. Do not operate the instrument while condensation is present. Do not use the instrument in more hostile, dusty or wet conditions.

Cleaning

Ensure the instrument signal and then power leads are disconnected prior to cleaning. Use only a damp, lint-free cloth to clean fascia and case parts. See Chapter 6 for details of air filter cleaning.

Observe any additional safety warnings or instructions that appear in this manual.

Chapter 1
Introduction and Specifications

Title **Page**

1-1. Introduction

The Fluke 6100A Electrical Power Standard is a precise instrument for the calibration of measuring devices used to determine the magnitude and quality of power supplied to consumers. With the 6100A instrument, you can synthesize irregular power supplies with phenomena of voltage harmonics, interharmonics, fluctuating harmonics, flicker, dips and swells.

The optional Fluke 6101A Auxiliary Power Standard extends the functionality to a second phase. It is possible to add additional phases as required to build up to a fully configured four phase (3 phase plus neutral) system.

Specifications are provided at the end of this chapter.

1-2. Features

Traceable Power Measurement

Configurable from 1 to 4 independent phases

Fully independent control of Voltage and Current on each phase

1kV and 20 Amps available on each phase (‘N’ phase limited to 33V RMS)

Up to 100 harmonics at any one time

Fluctuating harmonics and interharmonics to IEC 61000-4-7

Flicker to IEC 61000-3-4 and 61000-4-15

Simultaneous Power Quality Phenomena to IEC61000-4-30 (draft) & IEEE P1159.1 (draft)

User definable test signals

User selectable reactive power calculation method

>13 V peak compliance on all current outputs

1-3. About this manual

This manual provides complete information for installing the Electrical Power Standard and operating it from the front panel and remotely. It also provides a glossary of terms as well as detailed specifications. The following topics are covered in this manual:

Installation

Operating controls and features

Front panel operation

Remote operation (IEEE-488.2)

Data transfer via floppy disk

Operator maintenance, including calibration

1-4. How to use this Manual

You should first read the safety section at the front of this manual.

Use the following list to find the location of specific information.

Instrument specifications: The end of this Chapter

Unpacking and setup: Chapter 2.

Installation and rack mounting: Chapter 2

AC line power and interface cabling: Chapter 2

Connecting 6101A Auxiliary Units: Chapter 2

Controls, indicators, and displays: Chapter 3

Basic setup procedure: Chapter 4

Front panel operation: Chapter 4

Output Voltage and Current connection: Chapter 4

Remote operation (IEEE-488.2): Chapter 5

Operator maintenance: Chapter 6

Calibration: Chapter 7

1-5. Contacting Fluke

To contact Fluke for product information, operating assistance, service, or to get the location of the nearest Fluke distributor or Service Center, call:

1-888-99FLUKE (1-888-993-5853) in U.S.A.

1-800-36-FLUKE (1-800-363-5853) in Canada

+31-402-678-200 in Europe

+81-3-3434-0181 Japan

+65-738-5655 Singapore

+1-425-446-5500 from other countries

Visit Fluke's web site at: www.fluke.com.

1-6. Specifications

1-7. Calibration Uncertainty

The accuracy's stated include the calibration uncertainty provided by Fluke Service Centers. In the following specifications uncertainties are stated at coverage factor *k*=2, equivalent to 95% confidence level, in accordance with accepted metrology practices.

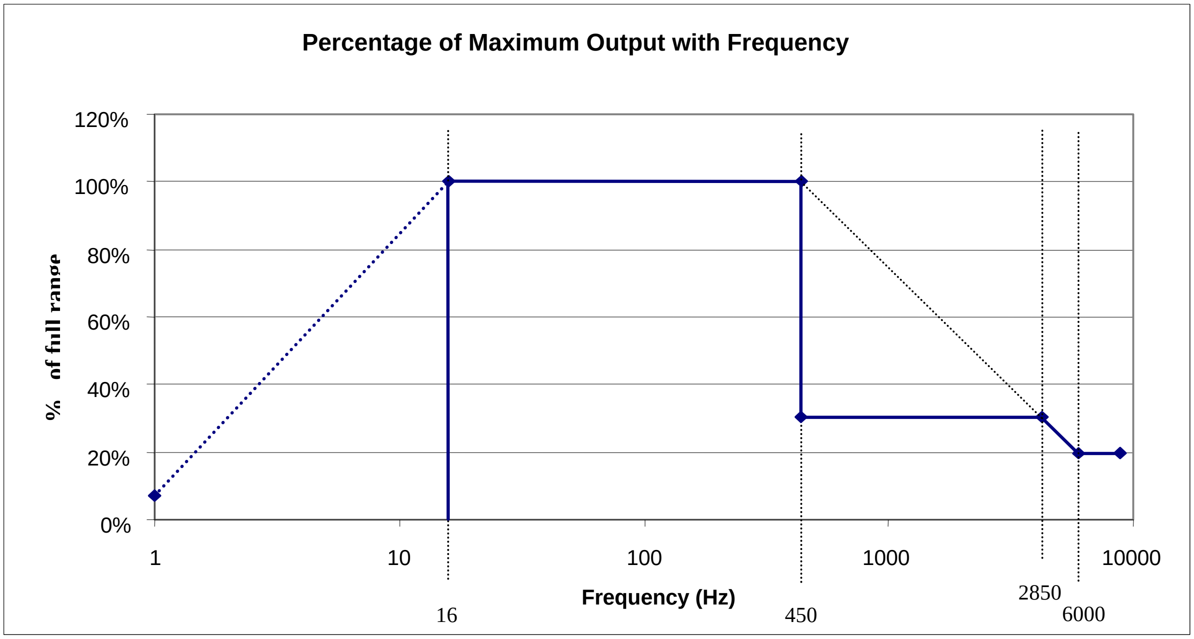
1-8. General Parametric Specifications

Voltage/Current amplitude setting resolution	6 digits
Range of fundamental frequencies	16 Hz to 450 Hz
Line frequency locking	45 Hz to 66 Hz at users discretion
Frequency accuracy	50 ppm
Frequency setting resolution	0.1 Hz
Warm up time to full accuracy	1 hour or twice the time since last warmed up
Settling time following change to the output	1.4 second
Nominal angle between voltage phases	120°
Nominal angle between voltage and current of a phase	0°
Phase angle setting	± 180 °, ± π radians [1]
Phase angle setting resolution	0.001 °, 0.00001 radians [1]
Maximum number of voltage harmonics	100 including the 1st (fundamental frequency)
Maximum number of current harmonics	100 including the 1st (fundamental frequency)

[1] Switching between phase set in degrees, phase set in radians and back may not be consistent because of calculation rounding errors.

1-9. Amplitude/Frequency Limits

Note: The minimum settable fundamental frequency is 16Hz but modulated waveforms may generate frequency components below that, including DC.



1-10. Voltage Specifications

1-11. Voltage Range Limits

Full Range (FR)	16 V	33 V	78 V	168 V	336 V	1008 V
Max peak [1][2]	22.6 V	46.6 V	110 V	237 V	475 V	1425 V
Minimum amplitude	1.1 V	2.3 V	5.6 V	11 V	23 V	70 V

[1] These values apply to sinusoidal, distorted and modulated wave-shapes.

[2] Voltage harmonic phase angle significantly affects the peak value of a non-sinusoidal waveform

1-12. Voltage amplitude specifications

These specifications are applicable to all individual components in a voltage waveform. Harmonic components in a composite waveform can be less than the range lower limit, but the RMS value of the combined output waveform must be greater than the range minimum.

Range	Frequency	Output component [5]	1 year accuracy, tcal [6] ± 5°C ± (ppm of output + mV) [1]		Stability ± (ppm of output + mV) per hour [2]		Maximum burden [7]
1.1V to 16 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 V – 6.4 V [4]	122	2.0	40	0.8	800 mA
		6.4 V – 16 V	112	1.5	40	0.4	800 mA
		0 V – 16 V [3]	122	2.0	200	0.8	800 mA
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 V – 4.8 V	512	2.0	60	0.8	800 mA
		0 V – 16 V [3]	512	2.0	400	0.8	800 mA
2.3 V to 33 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 V – 13.2 V [4]	122	2.0	40	0.8	800 mA
		13.2 V – 33 V	112	1.5	40	0.6	800 mA
		0 V to 33 V [3]	122	2.0	200	0.8	800 mA
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 V – 9.9 V	512	2.0	60	0.8	800 mA
		0 V to 33 V [3]	512	2.0	400	0.8	800 mA
5.6 V to 78 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 V – 31 V [4]	122	2.0	40	0.8	500 mA
		31 V – 78 V	112	2.0	40	0.8	500 mA
		0 V to 78 V [3]	122	2.0	200	0.8	500 mA
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 V – 23 V	512	2.0	60	0.8	500 mA
		0 V to 78 V [3]	512	2.0	400	0.8	500 mA
11V to 168 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 V – 67 V [4]	122	4.4	40	1.5	220 mA
		67 V – 168 V	112	4.4	40	1.5	220 mA
		0 V to 168 V [3]	122	4.4	200	1.5	220 mA
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 V – 50V	512	4.4	60	1.5	220 mA
		0 V to 168 V [3]	512	4.4	400	1.5	220 mA

Range	Frequency	Output component [5]	1 year accuracy, tcal [6] ± 5°C ± (ppm of output + mV) [1]		Stability ± (ppm of output + mV) per hour [2]		Maximum burden [7]
23 V to 336 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 V – 134 V [4]	122	12.0	40	3.0	100 mA
		134 V – 336 V	112	8.8	40	3.0	100 mA
		0 V to 336 V [3]	122	8.8	200	3.0	100 mA
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 V – 100 V	512	12.0	60	3.0	100 mA
		0 V to 336 V [3]	512	12.0	400	3.0	100 mA
70V to 1008 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 V – 330 V [4]	166	33	100	10	50 mA
		330 V – 1008 V	158	26	100	10	50 mA
		0 V to 1008 V [3]	158	26	200	10	50 mA
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 V – 302 V	524	33	150	10	50 mA
		0 V to 1008 V [3]	524	33	450	10	50 mA

[1] Four wire sense only, for two wire operation, add an additional voltage = 0.3Ω x maximum burden current to the accuracy specification

[2] For ± 1°C and constant load and connection conditions

[3] Specification when any of: Flicker, Fluctuating harmonics, Dip/Swell or Interharmonics are applied. See 1-13 below

[4] See 1-11 for minimum fundamental value.

[5] The maximum value for a single harmonic < 2850 Hz is 30% of range. See paragraph 1-9 for profile above 2850 Hz.

[6] tcal = temperature of last calibration.

[7] To achieve specifications in 4-wire sense, resistance in the sense lead must be less than 1R and resistance in the power leads less than 1.5R.

1-13. Voltage flicker, fluctuating harmonics, dip and interharmonics

Full accuracy for pure sine or sine plus harmonics is achieved by using analog and digital feedback systems.   When any of: Flicker, Fluctuating harmonics, Dip/Swell or Interharmonics are applied, the digital system is automatically uncoupled.   Initial performance is as described in the 1 year accuracy column but performance degrades with time as described by the stability column. Full accuracy can be restored by momentarily disabling which ever of Flicker, Fluctuating harmonics, Dip/Swell or Interharmonics are enabled, or by changing the value of the sine wave or any harmonic for that channel.

See paragraph 1-61 for an example of Determining Amplitude Specification for Nonsinusoidal Voltage Waveforms

1-14. Maximum capacitive loading for output stability

The voltage output will remain stable with 100nF load but may not be able to drive that capacitance at all voltage/frequency/harmonic combinations due to burden current limitations.

1-15. Voltage distortion and noise

Full Range (FR)	Frequency	Maximum harmonic distortion (dB relative to FR) [1]	Non-harmonic noise floor 16Hz to 4MHz (dB relative to FR)
16 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	-76	-66
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	-52	-66
33 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	-76	-70
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	-52	-70
78 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	-76	-72
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	-52	-72
168 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	-76	-76
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	-52	-76
336 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	-76	-66
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	-52	-66
1008 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz	-76	-60
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	-52	-60

[1] dB harmonic distortion increases linearly between 450Hz and 6kHz

1-16. DCV offset

Full Range (FR)	Maximum DCV Offset
16 V	2mV
33 V	2mV
78 V	5mV
168 V	10mV
336 V	20mV
1008 V	60mV

1-17. Current specifications

1-18. Current range limits

Full Range (FR)	0.25 A	0.5 A	1 A	2 A	5 A	10 A	20 A
Max peak [1][2]	0.353 A	0.707 A	1.414 A	2.828 A	7.07 A	14.14 A	28.28 A
Minimum amplitude	0.05 A	0.05 A	0.1 A	0.2 A	0.5 A	1 A	2 A

[1] These values apply to sinusoidal, distorted and modulated wave-shapes.

[2] Current harmonic phase angle significantly affects the peak value of a non-sinusoidal waveform

1-19. Current amplitude specifications

Range	**Frequency**	**Output component [4]**	**1 year accuracy, tcal [5] ± 5°C ± (ppm of output + mA)**		**Stability ± (ppm of output + mA) per hour[1]**		**Maximum compliance voltage (Vpk)**
0.05 A - 0.25 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 A – 0.1 A [3]	139	6	50	3	14 V
		0.1 A – 0.25 A	130	6	50	3	14 V
		0 A - 0.25 A [2]	130	6	240	3	14 V
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 A – 0.075 A	505	6	100	3	14 V
		0 A - 0.25 A [2]	505	6	1000	3	14 V
0.05 A - 0.5 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 A – 0.2 A [3]	139	12	50	5	14 V
		0.2 A – 0.5 A	130	12	50	5	14 V
		0 A - 0.5 A [2]	130	12	240	5	14 V
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 A – 0.5 A	505	12	100	5	14 V
		0 A - 0.5 A [2]	505	12	1000	5	14 V
0.1A -1 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 A – 0.4 A [3]	139	24	50	10	14 V
		0.4 A – 1 A	130	24	50	10	14 V
		0 A -1 A [2]	130	24	240	10	14 V
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 A – 1 A	505	24	100	10	14 V
		0.1A -1 A [2]	505	24	1000	10	14 V
0.2A - 2 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 A – 0.8 A [3]	139	48	50	20	14 V
		0.8 A – 2 A	130	48	50	20	14 V
		0 A - 2 A [2]	130	48	240	20	14 V
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 A – 2 A	505	48	100	20	14 V
		0 A - 2 A [2]	505	48	1000	20	14 V

Range	Frequency	Output component [4]	1 year accuracy, tcal [5] ± 5°C ± (ppm of output + μA)		Stability ± (ppm of output + μA) per hour[1]		Maximum compliance voltage (Vpk)
0.5A - 5 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 A – 2 A [3]	139	120	50	50	14 V
		2 A – 5 A	130	120	50	50	14 V
		0 A - 5 A [2]	130	120	240	50	14 V
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 A – 5 A	505	120	100	50	14 V
		0 A - 5 A [2]	505	120	1000	50	14 V
1A - 10 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 A – 4 A [3]	191	240	70	100	14 V
		4 A – 10 A	164	240	70	100	14 V
		0 A - 10 A [2]	164	240	280	100	14 V
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 A – 10 A	519	240	110	100	14 V
		0 A - 10 A [2]	519	240	1100	100	14 V
2A - 20 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 A – 8 A [3]	213	720	90	300	13 V
		8 A – 20 A	189	720	90	300	13 V
		0 A - 20 A [2]	189	720	320	300	13 V
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 A – 20 A	665	720	120	300	13 V
		0 A - 20 A [2]	665	720	1300	300	13 V

[1] For ± 1°C and constant load and connection conditions

[2] Specification when any of: Flicker, Fluctuating harmonics, Dip/Swell or Interharmonics are applied. See 1-20 below

[3] See 1-18 for minimum fundamental value.

[4] The maximum value for a single harmonic < 2850 Hz is 30% of range. See paragraph 0 for profile above 2850 Hz.

[5] tcal = temperature of last calibration.

1-20. Current flicker, fluctuating harmonics, dip and interharmonics

Full accuracy for pure sine or sine plus harmonics is achieved by using analog and digital feedback systems. When any of: Flicker, Fluctuating harmonics, Dip/Swell or Interharmonics are applied, the digital system is automatically uncoupled. Initial performance is as described in the 1 year accuracy column but performance degrades with time as described by the stability column. Full accuracy can be restored by momentarily disabling which ever of Flicker, Fluctuating harmonics, Dip/Swell or Interharmonics are enabled, or by changing the value of the sine wave or any harmonic for that channel.

1-21. Maximum inductive loading for output stability

Full Range (FR)	0.25 A	0.5 A	1 A	2 A	5 A	10 A	20 A
Maximum Inductive load [1]	15 µH	15 µH	45 µH	45 µH	5 µH	60 µH	60 µH

[1] The current output will remain stable with the inductive loads shown but may not be able to drive that inductance at all current/frequency/harmonic combinations due to voltage burden limitations.

1-22. Voltage from current terminals, range limits

Full Range (FR)	0.25 V	1.5 V	10 V
Max peak [1][2]	0.353 V	2.121 V	14.14 V
Minimum amplitude	0.05 V	0.3 V	2 V

[1] These values apply to sinusoidal, distorted and modulated wave-shapes.

[2] Harmonic phase angle significantly affects the peak value of a non-sinusoidal waveform.

1-23. Voltage from current terminals specifications

Note: For voltage from current terminals phase specifications, use 0.25 A to 5 A specification from the current to voltage phase specifications at paragraph 1-26.

Range (source impedance)	Frequency	Output component [4]	1 year accuracy, tcal [6] ± 5°C ± (ppm of output + uV)		Stability ± (ppm of output + uV) for 1 hour [1]		Minimum load impedance to maintain spec. [5]
0.05 V - 0.25 V (1 Ω)	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 V – 0.1 V [3]	200	30	50	15	25 kΩ
		0.1 V – 0.25 V	200	30	50	15	22 kΩ
		0 V - 0.25 V [2]	300	30	240	15	25 kΩ
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 V – 0.075 V	1000	30	100	15	25 kΩ
		0 V - 0.25 V [2]	350	30	1000	15	25 kΩ
0.15 V - 1.5 V (6.67 Ω)	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 V – 0.6 V [3]	200	50	50	25	170 kΩ
		0.6 V – 1.5 V	200	40	50	20	170 kΩ
		0 V - 1.5 V [2]	300	50	240	25	170 kΩ
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 V – 1.5 V	1000	50	100	25	170 kΩ
		0 V - 1.5 V [2]	350	50	1000	25	170 kΩ
1 V –10 V (40.02 Ω)	16 Hz – 450 Hz	0 V – 4 V [3]	200	300	50	150	1 MΩ
		4 V – 10 V	200	240	50	120	1 MΩ
		0 V –10 V [2]	300	300	240	150	1 MΩ
	450 Hz – 6 kHz	0 V – 10 V	1000	300	100	150	1 MΩ
		0 V –10 V [2]	350	300	1000	150	1 MΩ

[1] For ± 1°C and constant load and connection conditions

[2] Specification when any of: Flicker, Fluctuating harmonics, Dip/Swell or Interharmonics are applied. See 1-20 above.

[3] See 1-22 for minimum fundamental value.

[4] The maximum value for a single harmonic < 2850 Hz is 30% of range. See paragraph 0 for profile above 2850 Hz.

[5] For load less than specified, calculate error from parallel combination of source and load impedance.

[6] tcal = temperature of last calibration.

1-24. Current / Voltage from current terminals - distortion and noise

Range	Frequency	Maximum harmonic distortion (dB relative to FR) [1]	Non-harmonic noise floor 16Hz to 4MHz (dB relative to FR)
0.25 A & 0.25 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz 450 Hz – 6 kHz	-70 -50	-50 -50
0.5 A &1.5 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz 450 Hz – 6 kHz	-70 -50	-60 -60
1 A & 10 V	16 Hz – 450 Hz 450 Hz – 6 kHz	-70 -50	-60 -60
2 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz 450 Hz – 6 kHz	-70 -50	-65 -65
5 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz 450 Hz – 6 kHz	-70 -50	-65 -65
10 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz 450 Hz – 6 kHz	-70 -50	-50 -50
20 A	16 Hz – 450 Hz 450 Hz – 6 kHz	-70 -50	-50 -50

[1] dB harmonic distortion increases linearly between 450Hz and 6kHz

1-25. DCI offset

Full Range (FR)	Maximum DCI Offset
0.25 A	25 uA
0.5 A	50 uA
1 A	100 uA
2 A	200 uA
5 A	500 uA
10 A	2 mA
20 A	4 mA
0.25 V [1]	50 uV
1.5 V [1]	150uV
10 V [1]	1 mV

[1] Figures also apply to voltage from current terminals.

1-26. Current to voltage phase specifications

For all voltage ranges (16 V to 1008V)		Voltage and current components >40% of range		Voltage and current components 0.5% to 40% of range [5]	
Current range	Frequency	1 year accuracy, tcal [4] ± 5°C [1][2]	Stability per hour [2][3]	1 year accuracy, tcal ± 5°C [1][2]	Stability per hour [2][3]
0.25 A to 5 A	16 Hz – 69 Hz	0.003°	0.0002°	0.010°	0.001°
	69 Hz – 180 Hz	0.005°	0.0002°	0.017°	0.002°
	180 Hz – 450 Hz	0.015°	0.0002°	0.050°	0.005°
	450 Hz – 3 kHz	0.150°	0.0010°	0.200°	0.100°
	3 kHz – 6 kHz	0.300°	0.0010°	0.450°	0.100°
5 A to 20 A	16 Hz – 69 Hz	0.004°	0.0003°	0.013°	0.002°
	69 Hz – 180 Hz	0.007°	0.0003°	0.023°	0.004°
	180 Hz – 450 Hz	0.020°	0.0003°	0.065°	0.010°
	450 Hz – 3 kHz	0.200°	0.0010°	0.250°	0.100°
	3 kHz – 6 kHz	0.400°	0.0010°	0.600°	0.150°

[1] Phase errors relative to the voltage channel of the phase.

[2] Phase angle contribution to power accuracy varies with set phase angle see 1-39 below.

[3] For constant load and connection conditions.

[4] tcal = temperature of last calibration.

[5] Phase performance at less than 0.5% of full range degrades as output components approach the resolution limit of the digital feedback system.

1-27. Power specifications

The power specifications below are only valid for RMS values greater than 40% of range for voltage and current. They are not valid when any of: Flicker, Fluctuating harmonics, Dip/Swell or Interharmonics are applied to the voltage or current channel of that 6100A/6101A.

1-28. Sinusoidal VA specifications

The following table shows in parts per million the minimum to maximum VA accuracy for specific voltage and current bands under sinusoidal conditions. Refer to the Apparent Power (S) Accuracy Calculations at paragraph 1-62 to calculate exact VA accuracy.

I	V Range	16 V	33 V	78 V	168 V	336 V	1008 V
Range		(6.4 to 16 V)	(13.2 to 33 V)	(31 to 78 V)	(67 to 168 V)	(134 To 336V)	(330 to 1008 V)
0.25 A	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	257 to 395	220 to 295	206 to 259	207 to 260	207 to 260	240 to 304
0.5 A	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	257 to 395	220 to 295	206 to 259	207 to 260	207 to 260	240 to 304
1 A	(0.4 to 1 A)	257 to 395	220 to 295	206 to 259	207 to 260	207 to 260	240 to 304
2 A	(0.8 to 2 A)	257 to 395	220 to 295	206 to 259	207 to 260	207 to 260	240 to 304
5 A	(2 to 5 A)	257 to 395	220 to 295	206 to 259	207 to 260	207 to 260	240 to 304
10 A	(4 to 10 A)	279 to 412	245 to 318	233 to 285	233 to 286	233 to 286	263 to 326
20 A	(8 to 20 A)	305 to 444	274 to 358	263 to 330	264 to 330	264 to 330	290 to 366

See 1-62 for description of Apparent Power (S) Accuracy Calculations

1-29. Sinusoidal power specifications

The following tables show in parts per million the minimum to maximum Power accuracy for specific voltage and current bands under sinusoidal conditions. Refer to the Power (P) Accuracy Calculations at paragraph 1-64 to calculate exact Power accuracy.

1-30. 16Hz to 69Hz, 1.0 > Power Factor > 0.75

I	V Range	16 V	33 V	78 V	168 V	336 V	1008 V
Range		(6.4 to 16 V)	(13.2 to 33 V)	(31 to 78 V)	(67 to 168 V)	(134 to 336V)	(330 to 1008 V)
0.25 A	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	261 to 398	225 to 298	212 to 263	212 to 264	212 to 264	244 to 307
0.5 A	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	261 to 398	225 to 298	212 to 263	212 to 264	212 to 264	244 to 307
1 A	(0.4 to 1 A)	261 to 398	225 to 298	212 to 263	212 to 264	212 to 264	244 to 307
2 A	(0.8 to 2 A)	261 to 398	225 to 298	212 to 263	212 to 264	212 to 264	244 to 307
5 A	(2 to 5 A)	264 to 400	229 to 301	215 to 266	216 to 267	216 to 267	248 to 310
10 A	(4 to 10 A)	285 to 417	253 to 324	241 to 292	241 to 292	241 to 292	270 to 332
20 A	(8 to 20 A)	311 to 449	281 to 364	270 to 335	271 to 336	271 to 336	297 to 371

1-31. 16Hz to 69Hz, 0.75 > Power Factor > 0.5

I	V Range	16	V		33	V		78	V		168	V		336	V		1008	V	
Range		(6.4	to	16 V)	(13.2	to	33 V)	(31	to	78 V)	(67	to	168 V)	(134	to	336V)	(330	to	1008 V)
0.25 A	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	272	to	405	238	to	308	225	to	275	226	to	275	226	to	275	257	to	317
0.5 A	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	272	to	405	238	to	308	225	to	275	226	to	275	226	to	275	257	to	317
1 A	(0.4 to 1 A)	272	to	405	238	to	308	225	to	275	226	to	275	226	to	275	257	to	317
2 A	(0.8 to 2 A)	272	to	405	238	to	308	225	to	275	226	to	275	226	to	275	257	to	317
5 A	(2 to 5 A)	284	to	413	251	to	319	239	to	286	240	to	287	240	to	287	269	to	327
10 A	(4 to 10 A)	304	to	430	273	to	340	262	to	310	263	to	310	263	to	310	290	to	348
20 A	(8 to 20 A)	328	to	461	300	to	378	290	to	351	290	to	352	290	to	352	315	to	385

1-32. 16Hz to 69Hz, 0.5 > Power Factor > 0.25

I	V Range	16	V		33	V		78	V		168	V		336	V		1008	V	
Range		(6.4	to	16 V)	(13.2	to	33 V)	(31	to	78 V)	(67	to	168 V)	(134	to	336V)	(330	to	1008 V)
0.25 A	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	327	to	444	299	to	358	289	to	329	290	to	330	290	to	330	314	to	365
0.5 A	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	327	to	444	299	to	358	289	to	329	290	to	330	290	to	330	314	to	365
1 A	(0.4 to 1 A)	327	to	444	299	to	358	289	to	329	290	to	330	290	to	330	314	to	365
2 A	(0.8 to 2 A)	327	to	444	299	to	358	289	to	329	290	to	330	290	to	330	314	to	365
5 A	(2 to 5 A)	373	to	479	349	to	400	340	to	375	340	to	375	340	to	375	362	to	407
10 A	(4 to 10 A)	388	to	493	365	to	417	357	to	393	357	to	393	357	to	393	377	to	424
20 A	(8 to 20 A)	407	to	520	385	to	449	377	to	426	378	to	427	378	to	427	397	to	455

1-33. 69Hz to 180Hz, 1.0 > Power Factor > 0.75

I	V Range	16	V		33	V		78	V		168	V		336	V		1008	V	
Range		(6.4	to	16 V)	(13.2	to	33 V)	(31	to	78 V)	(67	to	168 V)	(134	to	336V)	(330	to	1008 V)
0.25 A	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	268	to	402	233	to	305	220	to	270	221	to	271	221	to	271	252	to	313
0.5 A	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	268	to	402	233	to	305	220	to	270	221	to	271	221	to	271	252	to	313
1 A	(0.4 to 1 A)	268	to	402	233	to	305	220	to	270	221	to	271	221	to	271	252	to	313
2 A	(0.8 to 2 A)	268	to	402	233	to	305	220	to	270	221	to	271	221	to	271	252	to	313
5 A	(2 to 5 A)	279	to	409	245	to	314	233	to	281	233	to	281	233	to	281	263	to	322
10 A	(4 to 10 A)	299	to	426	268	to	336	257	to	305	257	to	305	257	to	305	284	to	343
20 A	(8 to 20 A)	323	to	457	295	to	374	285	to	347	285	to	348	285	to	348	310	to	381

1-34. 69Hz to 180Hz, 0.75 > Power Factor > 0.5

I Range	V Range	16 V (6.4 to 16 V)	33 V (13.2 to 33 V)	78 V (31 to 78 V)	168 V (67 to 168 V)	336 V (134 to 336V)	1008 V (330 to 1008 V)
0.25 A	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	298 to 423	267 to 331	256 to 300	256 to 301	256 to 301	284 to 339
0.5 A	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	298 to 423	267 to 331	256 to 300	256 to 301	256 to 301	284 to 339
1 A	(0.4 to 1 A)	298 to 423	267 to 331	256 to 300	256 to 301	256 to 301	284 to 339
2 A	(0.8 to 2 A)	298 to 423	267 to 331	256 to 300	256 to 301	256 to 301	284 to 339
5 A	(2 to 5 A)	333 to 448	305 to 363	296 to 335	296 to 335	296 to 335	320 to 370
10 A	(4 to 10 A)	350 to 463	324 to 382	315 to 355	315 to 356	315 to 356	338 to 389
20 A	(8 to 20 A)	371 to 492	346 to 416	338 to 392	338 to 392	338 to 392	359 to 423

1-35. 69Hz to 180Hz, 0.5 > Power Factor > 0.25

I Range	V Range	16 V (6.4 to 16 V)	33 V (13.2 to 33 V)	78 V (31 to 78 V)	168 V (67 to 168 V)	336 V (134 to 336V)	1008 V (330 to 1008 V)
0.25	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	425 to 520	403 to 449	396 to 426	396 to 426	396 to 426	415 to 454
0.5	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	425 to 520	403 to 449	396 to 426	396 to 426	396 to 426	415 to 454
1	(0.4 to 1 A)	425 to 520	403 to 449	396 to 426	396 to 426	396 to 426	415 to 454
2	(0.8 to 2 A)	425 to 520	403 to 449	396 to 426	396 to 426	396 to 426	415 to 454
5	(2 to 5 A)	538 to 616	522 to 558	516 to 540	516 to 540	516 to 540	531 to 562
10	(4 to 10 A)	549 to 628	533 to 570	527 to 552	528 to 553	528 to 553	541 to 575
20	(8 to 20 A)	563 to 649	547 to 594	542 to 577	542 to 577	542 to 577	555 to 598

1-36. 180Hz to 450Hz, 1.0 > Power Factor > 0.75

I Range	V Range	16 V (6.4 to 16 V)	33 V (13.2 to 33 V)	78 V (31 to 78 V)	168 V (67 to 168 V)	336 V (134 to 336V)	1008 V (330 to 1008 V)
0.25 A	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	345 to 457	319 to 374	310 to 347	310 to 348	310 to 348	333 to 382
0.5 A	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	345 to 457	319 to 374	310 to 347	310 to 348	310 to 348	333 to 382
1 A	(0.4 to 1 A)	345 to 457	319 to 374	310 to 347	310 to 348	310 to 348	333 to 382
2 A	(0.8 to 2 A)	345 to 457	319 to 374	310 to 347	310 to 348	310 to 348	333 to 382
5 A	(2 to 5 A)	401 to 501	378 to 426	371 to 402	371 to 403	371 to 403	390 to 432
10 A	(4 to 10 A)	415 to 515	394 to 443	386 to 420	386 to 420	386 to 420	405 to 448
20 A	(8 to 20 A)	433 to 541	412 to 473	405 to 451	405 to 452	405 to 452	423 to 478

1-37. 180Hz to 450Hz, 0.75 > Power Factor > 0.5

I Range	V Range	16 V (6.4 to 16 V)	33 V (13.2 to 33 V)	78 V (31 to 78 V)	168 V (67 to 168 V)	336 V (134 to 336V)	1008 V (330 to 1008 V)
0.25 A	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	521 to 601	504 to 541	498 to 522	498 to 523	498 to 523	513 to 546
0.5 A	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	521 to 601	504 to 541	498 to 522	498 to 523	498 to 523	513 to 546
1 A	(0.4 to 1 A)	521 to 601	504 to 541	498 to 522	498 to 523	498 to 523	513 to 546
2 A	(0.8 to 2 A)	521 to 601	504 to 541	498 to 522	498 to 523	498 to 523	513 to 546
5 A	(2 to 5 A)	657 to 722	643 to 673	639 to 658	639 to 658	639 to 658	651 to 677
10 A	(4 to 10 A)	666 to 732	652 to 683	648 to 668	648 to 669	648 to 669	659 to 687
20 A	(8 to 20 A)	677 to 750	664 to 703	660 to 689	660 to 689	660 to 689	671 to 707

1-38. 180Hz to 450Hz, 0.5 > Power Factor > 0.25

I Range	V Range	16 V (6.4 to 16 V)	33 V (13.2 to 33 V)	78 V (31 to 78 V)	168 V (67 to 168 V)	336 V (134 to 336V)	1008 V (330 to 1008 V)
0.25 A	(0.1 to 0.25 A)	1046 to 1088	1038 to 1056	1035 to 1047	1035 to 1047	1035 to 1047	1042 to 1058
0.5 A	(0.2 to 0.5 A)	1046 to 1088	1038 to 1056	1035 to 1047	1035 to 1047	1035 to 1047	1042 to 1058
1 A	(0.4 to 1 A)	1046 to 1088	1038 to 1056	1035 to 1047	1035 to 1047	1035 to 1047	1042 to 1058
2 A	(0.8 to 2 A)	1046 to 1088	1038 to 1056	1035 to 1047	1035 to 1047	1035 to 1047	1042 to 1058
5 A	(2 to 5 A)	1376 to 1408	1370 to 1384	1368 to 1377	1368 to 1377	1368 to 1377	1373 to 1386
10 A	(4 to 10 A)	1380 to 1413	1374 to 1389	1372 to 1382	1372 to 1382	1372 to 1382	1377 to 1391
20 A	(8 to 20 A)	1386 to 1423	1380 to 1399	1377 to 1392	1377 to 1392	1377 to 1392	1383 to 1401

1-39. Power Factor < 0.25

For Power Factor less than 0.25, phase angle dominates power specifications and voltage and current accuracy becomes negligible. Calculate Power uncertainty from:

$$u(P) = (1 - \frac{\cos(\Phi + u(f)}{\cos(\Phi)}) \times 10^{6}\ ppm$$

where Φ is the set phase angle and $u(f)$ is the phase uncertainty.

See 1-64 for description of Power Accuracy calculation

1-40. Reactive power (Q)

1-41. Reactive power, Power factor < 0.25

Use the relevant frequency table for Power, 1.0 > Power Factor > 0.75

1-42. Reactive power, 0.25 > Power factor > 0.5

Use the relevant frequency table for Power, 0.75 > Power Factor > 0.5

1-43. Reactive power, 0.5 > Power factor > 0.75

Use the relevant frequency table for Power, 0. 5 > Power Factor > 0.25

1-44. Reactive power, Power factor > 0.75

For reactive Power (Q) where power factor > 0.75 calculate $u(Q)$ from

$$u(Q) = (1 - \frac{\sin(\Phi \ + u(f)}{\sin(\Phi)}) \times 10^{-6}\ ppm$$

The method used for calculation of reactive power in non-sinusoidal conditions is user selectable.

1-45. Reactive power calculation methods

Under pure sinusoidal conditions, Apparent Power (S), Power (P) and Reactive power (Q) are related by: $S^2 = P^2 + Q^2$.

This relationship is known as the Power Triangle. When either the voltage or current waveform is not sinusoidal, the power triangle is not satisfied by this equation. This has lead to various attempts to better define Reactive Power (Q) but no single definition has been agreed. The difficulty is that Q is used for a number of different calculations including transmission line efficiency and voltage line drop. The 6100A/6101A allows users to select the definition that best meets their needs. The following methods are supported.

Budeanu	Fryze
Kusters and Moore	Shepherd and Zakikhani
Sharon	Czarnecki
IEEE working group	IEC working group TC 25/ WG 7

Because of the complexity of the subject, definition of the methods listed is beyond the scope of this user manual. See the references at paragraph 1-66 for detailed discussion.

1-46. Flicker specifications

Although Flicker is a primarily a voltage phenomena the 6100A provides the same facility on its current output. Flicker is not available on a voltage or current channel if Fluctuating Harmonics are already enabled on that channel.

1-47. Voltage and current flicker specifications

Setting range	±30% of set voltage or current within range values (60% ΔV/V and (60% ΔI/I))
Flicker modulation depth accuracy	0.025%
Modulation depth setting resolution	0.001%
Shape	Rectangular or Sinusoidal
Duty cycle (shape = rectangular)	0.01 % to 99.99 %
Modulating Frequency range	0.0008Hz to 40Hz
Sine modulating frequency accuracy	50ppm ± 10 μHz
Rectangular modulating frequency accuracy	< 1300ppm [1]
Modulating Frequency setting resolution	0.0001 Hz

[1] Accuracy is (50 + 31 x modulating frequency) ppm ± 10 μHz

1-48. P_{st} indication accuracy

P_{st} values are from IEC 60868 table 1. Note that P_{st} indications are strictly only valid at 230 V, 50 Hz and for rectangular modulation shape. P_{st} values interpolated for modulating frequency values between those tabulated in IEC 60868 are displayed with a leading ≈ symbol. P_{st} values are not valid for current.

Voltage setting	Pst indication accuracy
220 V to 240 V	0.25%

Note that long term flicker (P_{lt}) can be simulated either by a steady P_{st} over a suitable period, or by changing P_{st} and calculating P_{lt} from:

$$P_{lt} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} P_{sti}^3}{N}}$$

where P_{sti} (i=1,2,3, ...) are different consecutive readings of Pst. See IEC61000-4-15 for details.

1-49. Fluctuating harmonic specifications

Fluctuating harmonics are available on voltage and current outputs. Fluctuating Harmonics are not available on a voltage or current channel if Flicker is already enabled on that channel.

Number of harmonics to fluctuate	Any number from 0 to all set harmonics can fluctuate
Setting range	±30% of nominal harmonic voltage
fluctuation accuracy	0.025%
Modulation depth setting resolution	0.001%
Shape	Rectangular or Sinusoidal
Duty cycle (shape = rectangular)	0.1 % to 99.9 %
Modulating Frequency range	0.008Hz to 30Hz
Sine modulating frequency accuracy	50ppm ± 10 μHz
Rectangular modulating frequency accuracy	< 1300ppm [1]
Modulating Frequency setting resolution	0.001 Hz

[1] Accuracy is (50 + 31 x modulating frequency) ppm ± 10 μHz

1-50. Interharmonic specifications

Interharmonics are available on voltage and current outputs

Frequency accuracy	500ppm
Amplitude accuracy 16Hz to < 6kHz	1%
Amplitude accuracy > 6kHz	4%
Maximum value of a single interharmonic	The maximum value for an Interharmonic < 2850 Hz is 30% of range. See paragraph 0 for profile above 2850 Hz.
Frequency range of interharmonic	16Hz to 9kHz

1-51. Dip/swell specifications

Although Dips and Swells are primarily a voltage phenomena the 6100A provides the same facility on its current output.

Trigger in requirement	TTL falling edge remaining low for 10us
Either: **Trigger in delay** **OR** **Phase angle synchronization with respect to channel fundamental frequency zero crossing**	0 to 60 seconds ± 31µs ±180° ± 31µs
Dip/Swell Min duration	1 ms
Dip/Swell Max duration	1 minute
Dip Min amplitude	10% of the nominal output
Swell Max amplitude	The least of full range value and 140% of the nominal output
Ramp up/down period	Settable 100µs to 30 seconds
Optional repeat with delay	0 to 60 seconds ± 31µs
Starting level amplitude accuracy	±0.25% of level
Dip/Swell level amplitude accuracy	±0.25% of level
Trigger out delay	0 to 60 seconds ± 31µs from start of dip/swell event
Trigger out	TTL falling edge co-incident with end of trigger out delay, remaining low for 10µs to 31µs

1-52. Multi-phase operation

1-53. Voltage channel to voltage channel phase specifications

For all voltage ranges (16 V to 1008V)	Voltage components >40% of range		Voltage components 0.5% to 40% of range [4]	
Frequency	1 year accuracy, tcal [3] ± 5°C [1]	Stability per hour [2]	1 year accuracy, tcal [3] ± 5°C [1]	Stability per hour [2]
16 Hz – 69 Hz	0.005°	0.0002°	0.010°	0.001°
69 Hz – 180 Hz	0.007°	0.0005°	0.020°	0.002°
180 Hz – 450 Hz	0.020°	0.0010°	0.050°	0.005°
450 Hz to 2 kHz	0.100°	0.0100°	0.150°	0.015°
2 kHz to 6 kHz	0.200°	0.0200°	0.300°	0.030°

[1] Phase errors relative to L1 voltage.

[2] For constant load and connection conditions.

[3] tcal = temperature of last calibration.

[4] Phase performance at less than 0.5% of full range degrades as output components approach the resolution limit of the digital feedback system.

1-54. General specifications

1-55. Input power

Voltage	100 V to 240 V with up to ± 10% fluctuations
Transient overvoltages	Impulse withstand (overvoltage) category II of IEC 60364-4-443
Frequency:	47 Hz to 63 Hz
Max. Consumption	1000 VA max from 100 to 130V, 1250 VA max from 130V to 240V

1-56. Dimensions

Height	233 mm (9.17 inches)
Width	432 mm (17 inches)
Depth	630 mm (24.8 inches)
Weight	23 kg (51 lb)

1-57. Environment

Operating temperature	5 C to 35 C
Calibration temperature (tcal) range	16 C to 30 C
Storage temperature	0 C to 50 C
Transit temperature	-20 C to 60 C < 100 hours
Warm up time	1 hour
Safe Operating Max. Relative Humidity (non-condensing)	< 80% 5C to 31C ramping linearly to 50% at 40C
Storage Max Relative Humidity (non-condensing)	<95% 0C to 50C
Operating altitude	0m to 2,000m
Non operating altitude	0 to 12,000m
Shock	MIL-PRF-28800F class 3
Vibration	MIL-PRF-28800F class 3
Enclosure	MIL-PRF-28800F class 3

1-58. Safety

Designed to EN61010-1: 2001, CAN/CSA 22.2 No 1010.1-92, UL61010A-1

Indoor use only, pollution degree 2; installation category II

CE marked and ETL listed

1-59. EMC

EN61326: 2002, class A, FCC rules part 15, sub-part B, class A (Class A equipment is suitable for use in establishments other than domestic, and those directly connected to a low voltage power supply network which supplies buildings used for domestic purposes).

1-60. Determining non-sinusoidal waveform amplitude specifications

The RMS value of the combination of voltage components is:

$V_{RMS}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} V_i^2$ and, assuming symmetrical uncertainties, $u(V)_i$, for each of V_i,

Note that the uncertainties of the components of a 6100A nonsinusoidal voltage (or current) waveform are correlated so must be combined by linear addition.

$$(V_{RMS} + u(V_{RMS}))^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (V_i + u(V_i))^2$$

$$V_{RMS}^2 + 2V_{RMS}u(V_{RMS}) + u^2(V_{RMS}) =$$

$$V_1^2 + 2V_1\, u(V_1\ ) + u^2(V)_1 + V_2^2 + 2V_2\, u(V_2\ ) + u^2(V_2\ ) \ldots V_n^2 + 2V_n\, u(V_n\ ) u^2 V_n$$

But $V_{RMS}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} V_i^2$,

and, where uncertainties are relatively small (as in the 6100A), $u^2 v_i$ components become negligible. The uncertainty of the combined waveform becomes:

$$2V_{RMS}uV_{RMS} = 2V_1\ .u(V_1\ ) + 2V_2\, u(V_2\ ) \ldots 2V_n\, u(V_n\ )$$

which simplifies to give u_c as the combined uncertainty:

$$u_c(V_{RMS}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i u(V_i\ )$$

where $c_i = \dfrac{V_i}{V_{RMS}}$ and is known as the sensitivity coefficient.

1-61. Non-sinusoidal voltage example

The wave form is a 60Hz, 110V RMS waveform, from the 168V range, comprising 10% 95^{th} harmonic, 30% 3^{rd} harmonic with the remainder contributed by the fundamental frequency. Using the voltage uncertainty values in paragraph 1-12, determine the 1 year accuracy.

3^{rd} Harmonic RMS voltage = 0.3x110 = 33V

95^{th} Harmonic RMS voltage = 0.1x110 = 11V

Fundamental RMS voltage = $\sqrt{(110^2 - 33^2 - 11^2\}}$ = 104.3552V

Accuracy contribution from the fundamental:

112ppm of output+4.4mV=(104.3552x0.000112)+0.0044=0.011688+0.0044=0.016088V

Modified by the sensitivity coefficient = 0.016088x104.3552 ÷ 110 = 0.015262V

Accuracy contribution from the 3^{rd} Harmonic:

122ppm of 3^{rd} harmonic value+4.4mV = (0.000122x33)+0.0044 = 0.008426V

Modified by the sensitivity coefficient = 0.008426x33 ÷ 110 = 0.002528V

Accuracy contribution from the 95^{th} Harmonic:

512ppm of 95^{th} harmonic value+4.4mV = (0.000512x11)+0.0044 = 0.010032V

Modified by the sensitivity coefficient = 0. 010032x11 ÷ 110 = 0. 001003V

Combining the uncertainties:

Total amplitude uncertainty = 0.015262+0.002528+0. 010032 = 0.018793V

$$\underline{Voltage\ \ Accuracy = 110 \pm 0.018793\ V}$$

1-62. Apparent power (S) accuracy calculations

For the purpose of calculation of apparent power (S) for nonsinusoidal outputs the following equations are used:

$$S = \sqrt{\sum_n V_n^2 \sum_n I_n^2} \text{ VA}$$

To calculate the accuracy of apparent power (S), the amplitude accuracy specifications of voltage harmonic components must be combined as in the example at paragraph 1-60 above. Current components are combined using the same method.   As apparent power is the product of two different quantities, uncertainties are conveniently combined using relative values. Note that 6100A voltage and current components are generated independently and are therefore largely uncorrelated.

As $S^2 = V_{RMS}^2 . I_{RMS}^2$;

$$\frac{u_c{}^2(S)}{S^2} = [\frac{u(V_{RMS})}{V_{RMS}}]^2 + [\frac{u(I_{RMS})}{I_{RMS}}]^2$$

where $u_c(S)$ is the combined uncertainty of the apparent Power,

$u(V_{RMS})$ is the uncertainty of the RMS voltage and

$u(I_{RMS})$ is the uncertainty of the RMS current.

1-63. Apparent power example

Voltage channel fundamental frequency output is 109V on the 168V range at 60Hz. A 15V 3rd harmonic has been added. The current channel output is 7A at 60Hz on the 10A range with 3rd and 5th harmonics at 0.7A and 0.3A respectively. Phase angles are not relevant to the calculation of apparent power. Voltage uncertainty values are given in paragraph 1-12, current uncertainty values are given in paragraph 1-19.

The voltage RMS value is $\sqrt{109^2 + 15^2} = 110.02727\ V$
Accuracy contribution from the voltage fundamental:

112ppm of 109V+4.4mV = (109x0.000112)+0.0044 = 0.012208+0.0044 = 0.016608V

Modified by the sensitivity coefficient = 0.016608x109 ÷ 110.02727 = 0.016453V

Accuracy contribution from the voltage 3rd harmonic:

122ppm of 15V+4.4mV = (15x0.000112)+0.0044 = 0.01830+0.0044 = 0.006230V

Modified by the sensitivity coefficient = 0.006230x15 ÷ 110.02727 = 0.000849V

Combined voltage uncertainty:

$$\frac{u(V_{RMS})}{V_{RMS}} = \frac{0.016453 + 0.000849}{110.02727} = 0.000157 \text{ (or 157 ppm).}$$

The current RMS value is $\sqrt{7^2 + 0.7^2 + 0.3^2} = 7.041307$
Accuracy contribution from the current fundamental:

164ppm of 7A+240µA = (7x0.000164)+0.000240 = 0.001148+0.000240 = 0.001388

Modified by the sensitivity coefficient = 0.001388x7 ÷ 7.041307 = 0.001380A

Accuracy contribution from the current 3rd harmonic:

191ppm of 0.7A+240µA = (0.7x0.000191)+0. 000240 = 0.000134+0.000240 = 0.000374

Modified by the sensitivity coefficient = 0. 000374x0.7 ÷ 7.041307 = 0.000037A

Accuracy contribution from the current 5th harmonic:

191ppm of 0.3A+240µA = (0.3x0.000191)+0. 000240 = 0.000058+0.000240 = 0.000297

Modified by the sensitivity coefficient = 0. 000297x0.3 ÷ 7.041307 = 0.000013A

Combined current uncertainty:

$$\frac{u(I_{RMS})}{I_{RMS}} = \frac{0.001388 + 0.000037 + 0.000013}{7.041307} = 0.000204 \text{ (or 204 ppm).}$$

Now, $S^2 = V_{RMS}^2 . I_{RMS}^2 = 110.02727 \times 7.041307 = 774.7358 \ VA$

Apparent Power uncertainty:

$$\frac{u(S)}{S} = \sqrt{[\frac{u(V_{RMS})}{V_{RMS}}]^2 + [\frac{u(I_{RMS})}{I_{RMS}}]^2} = \sqrt{0.000157^2 + 0.000204^2} = 0.0002574$$

giving:

$$u_c{}^2(S) = 0.0002574 \times 774.735748 = 0.1994 \ VA$$

$$\underline{Apparent \ \ Power \ \ Accuracy = 774.7358 \pm 0.1994 \ \ VA}$$

1-64. Power (P) accuracy calculations

Real power is the sum of the products of volt/current/phase accuracy at each harmonic frequency.

$$P = \sum V_n I_n \cos\Phi_n \text{ Watts}$$

where *n* is the harmonic order of the components.

Calculation of power accuracy uses the same techniques shown previously. The uncorrelated uncertainty components of voltage, current and phase are combined using root sum of squares for each frequency.

$$\frac{u^2(P_f)}{P_f^{\,2}} = [\frac{u(V_f)}{V_f}]^2 + [\frac{u(I_f)}{I_f}]^2 + [\frac{u(phase_f)}{phase_f}]^2$$

where $u(x)$ is the uncertainty of the component x and $phase$ is the phase angle between the current and voltage at frequency f. It is easiest to express each of these contributions as ppm.

The contribution of phase angle accuracy varies with the set phase angle as shown below.

$$u(phase) = 1 - \frac{\cos(\Phi + u(f))}{\cos\Phi}$$

where Φ is the set phase angle and $u(f)$ is the phase accuracy.

The power uncertainties for each frequency, modified by the appropriate sensitivity coefficient c_i, are then linearly summed to give the combined uncertainty u_c (linearly summed because voltage components are correlated, as are those of current and phase).

$$u_c(P) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i . u(P_i)$$

1-65. Power example

Voltage channel output is 109V on the 168V range at 60Hz with 3rd harmonic at 15V. The voltage 3rd harmonic has 0° phase angle relative to the voltage fundamental.

The current channel output is 7A on the 10A range at 60Hz with 3rd and 5th harmonics at 0.7A and 0.3A respectively. The current fundamental phase angle is 12° relative to the voltage fundamental. The current 3rd harmonic has a phase angle of +25° relative to the current fundamental, i.e., the phase angle between the 3rd current harmonic and the 3rd voltage harmonic is 25° + (3 x 12°) = 61°. As the current 5th harmonic is not matched by a voltage 5th harmonic, there is no 5th harmonic power contribution.

Voltage uncertainty values are given in paragraph 1-12, current uncertainty values are given in paragraph 1-19 and those for phase at paragraph 1-26.

Converting all values to ppm, accuracy contribution at the fundamental frequency

$$u(V_1) = 112\,ppm + \frac{0.0044\ V \times 10^6}{109\ V} = 152\,ppm$$

$$u(I_1) = 164\,ppm + \frac{0.00024\ \ A \times 10^6}{7\ \ A} = 198\,ppm$$

$$u(phase_1) = 1 - \frac{\cos(12 + 0.004)}{\cos(12)} \times 1e6 = 15\,ppm$$

Combined accuracy for the fundamental frequency components:

$$u(P_1) = \sqrt{152^2 + 198^2 + 15^2} = 250\,ppm$$

Power in the fundamental frequency:

$$P_1 = V_1 I_1 \cos\Phi_1 = 109 \times 7 \times 0.9781476 = 746.3266\ \ Watts \text{ so:}$$

$$u(P_1) = 250 \times 10^{-6} \times 746.3266 = 0.1866\ \ Watts$$

Accuracy contribution for the 3rd harmonic

$$u(V_3) = 122\,ppm + \frac{0.0044\ \ V \times 10^6}{15\ \ V} = 415\,ppm$$

$$u(I_3) = 191\,ppm + \frac{0.00024\ \ A \times 10^6}{0.7\ \ A} = 534\,ppm$$

$$u(phase_3) = 1 - \frac{\cos(61 + 0.023)}{\cos(61)} \times 1e6 = 724\,ppm$$

Combined accuracy for the 3rd harmonic components

$$u(P_3) = \sqrt{415^2 + 534^2 + 724^2} = 991\,ppm$$

Power in the 3rd harmonic components:

$$P_3 = V_3 I_3 \cos\Phi_3 = 15 \times 0.7 \times 0.484810 = 5.0905\ \ Watts \text{ so:}$$

$$u(P_3) = 991 \times 10^{-6} \times 5.0905 = 0.005045\ \ Watts$$

Total power $P = P_1 + P_3 = 746.3266 + 5.0905 = 751.4171$ Watts

From:

$$u_c(P) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i . u(P_i)$$

$$u_c(P) = \frac{746.3266}{751.4171} \times 0.1866 + \frac{5.0905}{751.4171} \times 0.005045 = 0.1854\ \ Watts$$

$\underline{Power\ \ Accuracy = 751.4171 \pm 0.1854\ \ Watts}$

1-66. References

6100A and 6101A reactive power calculations are guided by the published work of Dr. Stefan Svensson:

Svensson, S., (1999), *Power Measurement Techniques for Nonsinusoidal Conditions*, Chalmers

Other pertinent papers are:

Budeanu, C., (1927), "Reactive and fictitious powers", *Rumanian National Institute*, No.2.

Czarnecki, L. S., (1885), "Considerations on the reactive power in nonsinusoidal situations", *IEEE Trans. on Inst. and Meas.*, Vol. 34, No. 3, pp399-404, Sept.

Czarnecki, L. S., (1987), "What is wrong with the Budeanu concept of reactive and distortion power and why it should be abandoned", *IEEE Trans. on Inst. and Meas.*, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp834-837, Sept

Filipski, P., (1980), "A new approach to reactive current and reactive power measurements in nonsinusoidal systems", *IEEE Trans. on Inst. and Meas.*, Vol. 29, No. 4, pp423-426, Dec.

Fryze, S., (1932), "Wirk- Blind- und Scheinleistung in elektrischen Stromkreisen mit nichtsinusformigen Verlauf von Strom und Spannung", *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*, No25, pp 596-99, 625-627, 700-702.

Kusters, N. L. and Moore, W. J. M., (1980), "On the definition of reactive power under nonsinusoidal conditions", *IEEE Transaction on Power Apparatus and Systems*, Vol PAS-99, No. 5, pp1845-1854, Sept/Oct.

Sharon, D., (1973), "Reactive power definition and power factor improvement in non-linear systems", *PROC. IEE,* Vol. 120, No. 6, pp 704-706, July.

Shepherd, W. and Zakikhani, P., (1972), "Suggested definition of reactive power for nonsinusoidal systems", *PROC. IEE,* Vol. 119, No. 9, pp 1361-1362, Sept.

IEC, *Reactive power in nonsinusoidal situations*, Report TC 25/wg7.

Chapter 2
Installation

Title	Page

2-1. Introduction

⚠WARNING

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard can supply lethal voltages to the binding posts of Master and Auxiliary units.

This chapter provides instructions for unpacking and installing the 6100A Electrical Power Standard. The procedures for fuse replacement, and connection to line power are provided here. Read this chapter before operating the 6100A Electrical Power Standard.

Instructions for cable connections other than line power connection can be found in the following chapters of the manual:

Voltage and Current output connections and instructions for use of the 6100A lead set can be found in Chapter 4

IEEE-488 interface bus connection: Chapter 5

2-2. Unpacking and Inspection

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard is shipped in a container designed to prevent damage during shipping.

Inspect the 6100A Electrical Power Standard carefully for damage, and immediately report any damage to the shipper. Instructions for inspection and claims are included in the shipping container.

A packing list is included in the packaging. When you unpack the 6100A Electrical Power Standard, check for all the standard equipment listed and check the shipping order for any additional items ordered. Report any shortage to the place of purchase or to the nearest Fluke Service Center.

2-3. Reshipping the 6100A

A ‘transit’ case intended for accompanied transit can be purchased from Fluke. The Fluke part number is 1887580. This container is suitable for most handling conditions but provides less shock protection than the original cardboard packaging. It is recommended that the original container be used when possible.

2-4. Placement and Rack Mounting

This equipment is designed to operate in a controlled electromagnetic environment such as calibration and measurement laboratories i.e. where R.F. transmitters such as mobile telephones are not be used in close proximity.

The 6100A and 6101A units are suitable for benchtop use, so long as there is sufficient space either side (minimum 4 inches (100 mm) per side) to allow adequate ventilation.

The 6100A and 6101A units can be rack mounted using Fluke part number 1887571. Details of the rack mounting kit and fitting instructions are provided with the kit. Note that the airflow through the 6100A is from left to right as viewed from the front. If 6100A is mounted in a rack the airflow must be in the same direction.

2-5. Cooling Considerations

⚠Caution

Damage caused by overheating may occur if the area around the air intake is restricted, the intake air is too warm, or the air filter becomes clogged.

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard must be at least 4 inches from nearby walls or rack enclosures on both sides.

The inlet and exhaust perforations on the sides of the 6100A Electrical Power Standard must be clear of obstruction.

The air entering the instrument must be between 5 C and 35 C. Make sure that exhaust from another instrument is not directed into the fan inlet.

Clean the air filter every 30 days or more frequently if the 6100A Electrical Power Standard is operated in a dusty environment. (Instructions for cleaning the air filter are in Chapter 6)

2-6. Line Voltage

The 6100A and 6101A Electrical Power Standards have automatic mains sensing in the range 100-240V, so no user line voltage selection is required. The fuse specified covers this voltage range. Chapter 6 describes fuse access.

2-7. Connecting to Line Power

⚠WARNING

To avoid shock hazard, connect the factory supplied three-conductor line power cord to a properly grounded power outlet. Do not use a two-conductor adapter or extension cord; this will break the protective ground connection. If a two-conductor power cord must be used, a protective grounding wire must be connected between the ground terminal on the rear panel and ground before connecting the power cord or operating the instrument.

The power outlets supplying the 6100A/6100A system should be controlled by an emergency switch so that power can be switched off if a hazard arises.

The line current requirement of the 6100A Electrical Power Standard may exceed the capacity of standard 13 A IEC connectors so the unit is fitted with a 16 A power receptacle at the rear.

A suitable supply lead is provided. Ensure that the room supply outlet is suited to delivering the 1250VA maximum power requirements and that the 6100A Electrical Power Standard is connected to a properly grounded three-prong outlet. Note: typical maximum power requirement at 115V is 1000VA.

If a supply lead is provided WITHOUT a mains connector, please observe the following color coding when wiring up your own mains connector - line = brown, neutral = blue, earth =green/yellow.

Country	**Fluke Line cord part number**
UK	1998167
Europe	1998171
Australia, New Zealand, China	1998198
USA, Japan	1998209
Other (no plug fitted)	1998211

2-8. Connecting 6101A Auxiliary units

Each 6101A Auxiliary unit added to a 6100A Master provides an additional voltage and current phase. A 6100A Master can control up to three auxiliary units. The control connections are made by interconnection cable part number 2002080 supplied with each 6101A. The control connections are via connectors on 6100A and 6101A rear panels. Figure 2.1 shows the layout of connections on the 6100A.

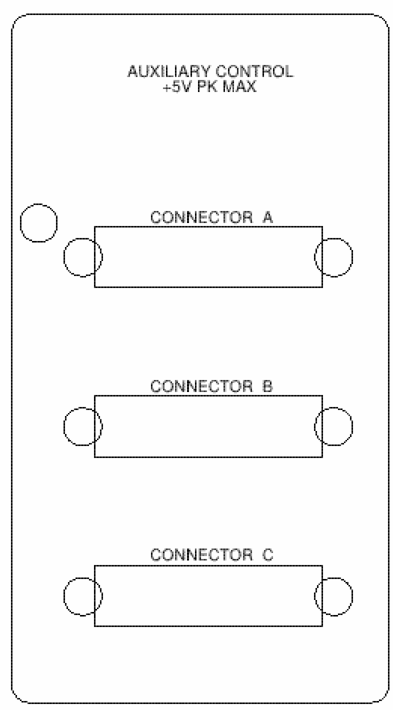


Figure 2-1. Auxiliary Unit connectors on the 6100A rear panel

2-9. Allocation of phases

The 6100A is always L1 in a multiphase system. 6101A Auxiliary units are allocated phase depending on which auxiliary control connector they are attached to. Connector A controls ‘L2’, the 6101A on connector B becomes ‘L3’ and that on connector C is designated as the ‘N’ phase. See chapter 3 for an overview of instrument control and the user interface.

Chapter 3
Features

Title **Page**

3-1. Introduction

This chapter is a reference for the functions and locations of the 6100A Electrical Power Standard's front and rear panel features, and provides brief descriptions of each feature for quick access.

Please read this information before operating the Electrical Power Standard.

Front panel operating instructions for the Electrical Power Standard are provided in Chapter 4, and remote operating instructions are provided in Chapter 5.

3-2. Front Panel Features

Front panel features (including all controls, displays, indicators, and terminals) are shown in Figure 3-1. Each front panel feature is briefly described in Table 3-1.

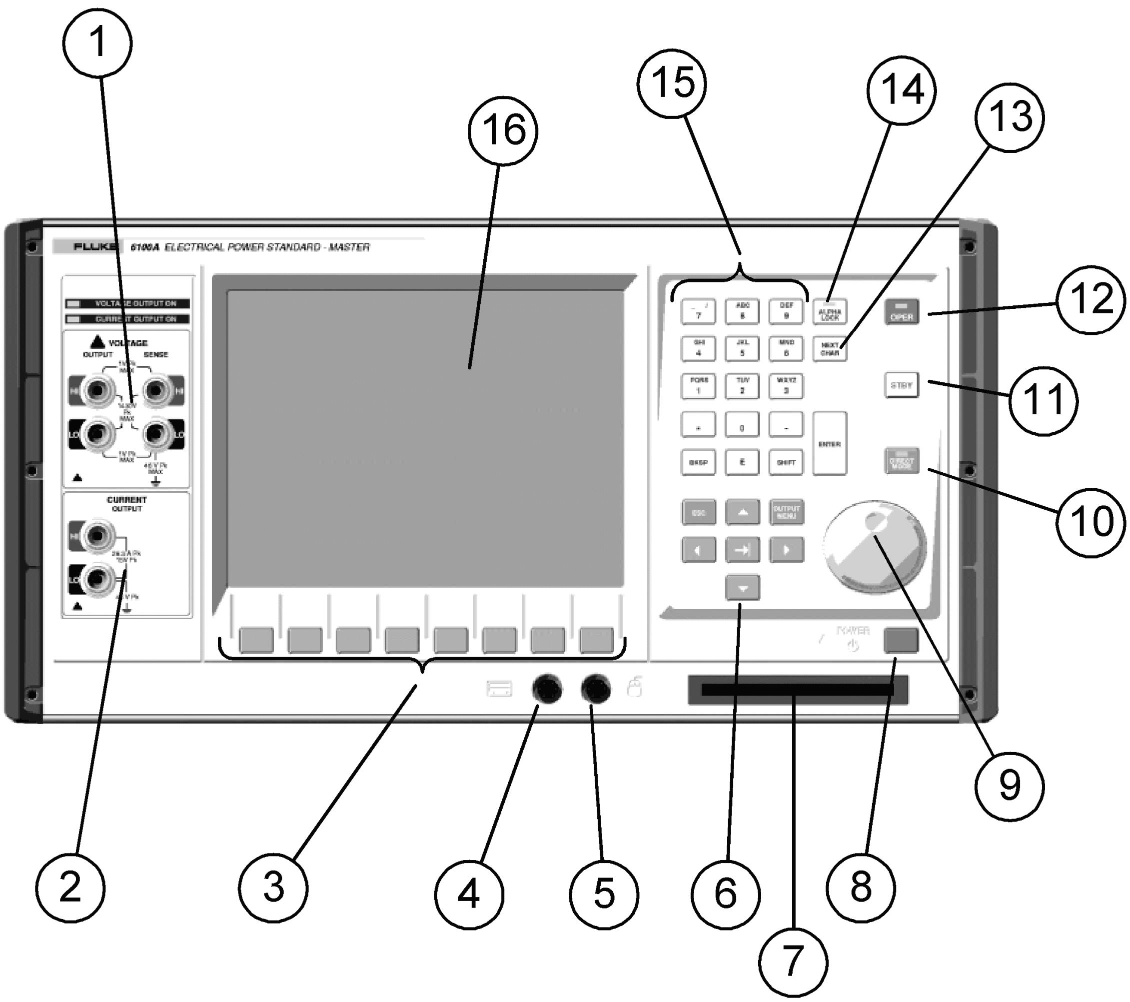


Figure 3-1. 6100A Front Panel

Table 3-1. Front Panel Features

1 Voltage Binding Posts	The HI and LO Output Voltage Binding Posts provide connections for voltage outputs. The HI and LO Sense Binding Posts provide External Sensing for best accuracy. Two-wire sensing may be selected via the Global Settings Menu. See chapter 4
2 Current Binding Posts	Currents are output from the Current Binding Posts.
3 Softkeys	The softkeys provide direct access to setup functions (see chapter 4). If an external keyboard is connected, the keyboard function keys (F1-F8) provide the same navigation technique.
4 Keyboard Connector	PS/2 connector for an external keyboard if preferred.
5 Mouse Connector	PS/2 connector for a mouse if preferred.
6 Navigation Keypad	The SELECT MENU key switches between the three main ‘menus’: Output, Global settings and Waveform. The ESC (escape) key changes the softkey level up through the control hierarchy The central a TAB key moves focus from control to control within the selected ‘menu’ area. The left/right and up/down arrow keys allow selection of values in data entry and selection fields.
7 Floppy Disk Drive	Allows saving and reloading of waveform configurations.
8 Power On/Off Switch	Turns the power on and off. The switch remains locked inwards when the power is on. Pushing the switch again unlocks it and turns the power off. Note: this controls the power supply electronically and is not an isolation switch.
9 Dual action ‘spin’ wheel	Provides quick data entry within a field. When rotated without pressing, scrolls the value of the currently highlighted numeric character in an input field. When rotated whilst pressed inwards, moves the cursor along the characters in the field.
10 DIRECT MODE key	In Direct Mode, the key LED is lit and all waveform changes take immediate effect. When Direct Mode is not active, the 6100A is in ‘Deferred’ mode. In Deferred mode changes to waveforms are stored but not applied. Stored changes can be applied simultaneously or ‘undone’.
11 STBY (standby) key	Turns the output OFF.
12 OPER (operate) key	Turns the outputs of ‘enabled’ channels ON. The LED’s above the terminals indicate which outputs are ON.

Table 3-1. Front Panel Features (continued)

13 NEXT CHAR key	In text input mode (Alpha Lock LED lit), key text using a combination of the NEXT CHAR key and the AlphaNumeric keypad (15). This operates much in the manner of a cell ‘phone, allowing one alpha key to source more than one text character by being pressed repeatedly until the required character is displayed. Use the NEXT CHAR key to move onto the next position you wish to key. Press ENTER to finish the text entry.
14 ALPHA LOCK key	Switches between text and numeric input. In numeric input mode. The Alpha Lock light is out. In text input mode the Alpha Lock light is lit.
15 AlphaNumeric Keypad	Provides text and numeric input. Use the ALPHA LOCK key (14) to switch between numeric and text input. In numeric input mode (Alpha Lock light out), key numeric values directly (the E key allows exponents to be entered). In text input mode (Alpha Lock light lit), key text using a combination of the AlphaNumeric keypad and the NEXT CHAR key (13). This operates much in the manner of a cell ‘phone, allowing one alpha key to source more than one text character.
16 Windows User Interface	The setup of waveforms and other functions of the Electrical Power Standard has been implemented as a Windows program. Chapter 4 contains these operational procedures.

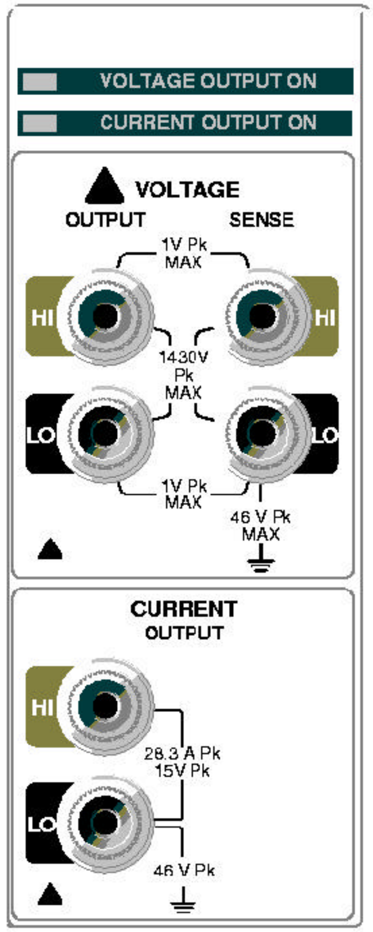
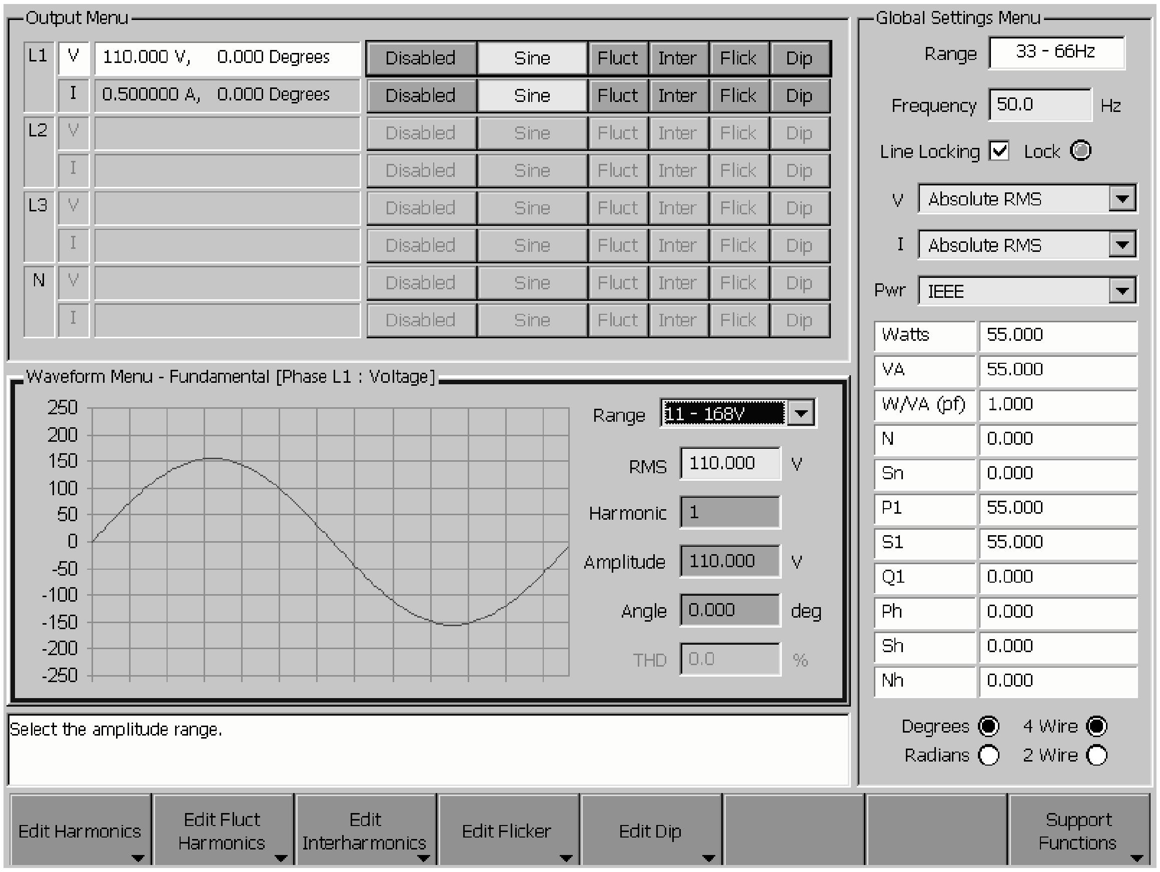


Figure 3-2. Binding Post Details

3-3. Windows™ User Interface

The user interface of the Electrical Power Standard has been implemented as a Windows program. This chapter gives a broad outline of the user interface. Chapter 4 contains detailed operational procedures.



3-4. The main graphical user interface areas

The user interface is divided into 5 different areas. The three menu areas provide user input fields

The Global Settings Menu provides settings that are applied to the 6100A and all 6101A auxiliaries connected to it.

The Output Menu provides part of the output control system and selection of the 'phase' and 'channel' (voltage or current) to be set up. The Output Menu always shows the actual values that are at the voltage and current binding posts (or will be when OPER is pressed).

The Waveform Menu is the area where the waveform for a channel is constructed. This part of the user interface shows what will be output when the settings are 'Enabled'

Under the Waveform Menu is the message window which provides context sensitive help and error messages. The window background changes from white to red when an error message is displayed.

Eight 'Soft keys' which act with the selected 'menu' appear across the bottom of the screen.

In addition there are five 'pop-up' screens to load a previous set-up, to save the current set-up, to set date and time, to alter GPIB settings and an 'about' screen giving details of the GUI and embedded software. These 'pop-ups' are accessed from the Global Menu and More Settings soft key.

3-5. Data entry from the front panel

The principal navigation tools are:

The TAB key (center of the navigation keypad)

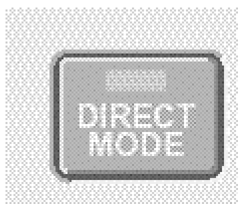
The SELECT MENU key

The ESC (escape) key

The ENTER key

The context dependent softkeys at the bottom of the screen.

In Direct Mode all waveform changes take immediate effect. When the Direct Mode is not active, a number of changes can be made, stored and then applied simultaneously. Use the DIRECT MODE key to toggle between these options. The DIRECT MODE key is lit when in Direct Mode.



When in deferred mode, modifications of fields that affect the output waveform are notified by an orange background color. To activate the changes, select the softkey "Apply All" (visible when Output Menu is highlighted). Alternatively, if the output is on, press the OPER key to invoke the changes.

To undo deferred actions select "Undo all" from the Output menu. Selection of Direct Mode without applying the changes as described will also undo deferred actions.

Navigating to a screen data 'field' or pop-down 'combo'.

Use the SELECT MENU key to move around the three menus on the page. When the required menu is highlighted (blue outline), use the TAB key to reach the field you require

OR

Use the softkeys that correspond to the required fields

Selecting values from a pop-down 'combo'

Once the ‘combo’ is highlighted, use the Up/Down or Left/Right keys to scroll through to find the required value

Changing values in a data field

Enter values directly from the alphanumeric keypad. The field changes color to an orange background while you are entering the new value. You must press the ENTER key or the TAB key to finish the data entry. (The orange background is retained in deferred mode operation).

OR

Use the ‘navigation’ keys to ‘scroll’ the value to the required number. Use the left and right arrow keys to select the column of the current value and the up and down arrow keys to change the value. For example, to change 123 to 163, first use the left and right keys until the 2 is highlighted, then use the up key (4 times) to set it to the required value. There is no need to press ENTER when the ‘scroll’ method is used.

The dual action spin wheel offers similar control; when depressed, the cursor is moved left and right; when not depressed the selected digit is incremented/decremented.

3-6. Data entry from an external keyboard and mouse

Navigating to a screen 'field'. Either:

Point to the required 'active' data entry field and click the left mouse key to select it.

OR

Select the required 'menu' with the F9 key and then 'tab' to the required field using the Tab keys

Selecting from a pop-down 'combo'

Once the 'combo' is highlighted, use the up and down arrow keys to scroll to the required value

Changing values in a data field

Enter values directly from the keyboard. The field changes color to orange background while you are entering the new value. You must press the Enter key or Tab key to finish the data entry

OR

Use the keyboard up, down, left and right arrow keys to 'scroll' the value to the required number. Use the left and right arrow keys to select the column of the current value and the up and down arrow keys to change the value. For example to change 123 to 163, first use the left and right keys until the 2 is highlighted, then use the up key (4 times) to set it to the required value. There is no need to press ENTER when the 'scroll' method is used.

Selecting check boxes and radio buttons

To toggle the selected check boxes press the space bar. To change the highlighted radio button use the cursor keys.

3-7. Output channel selection

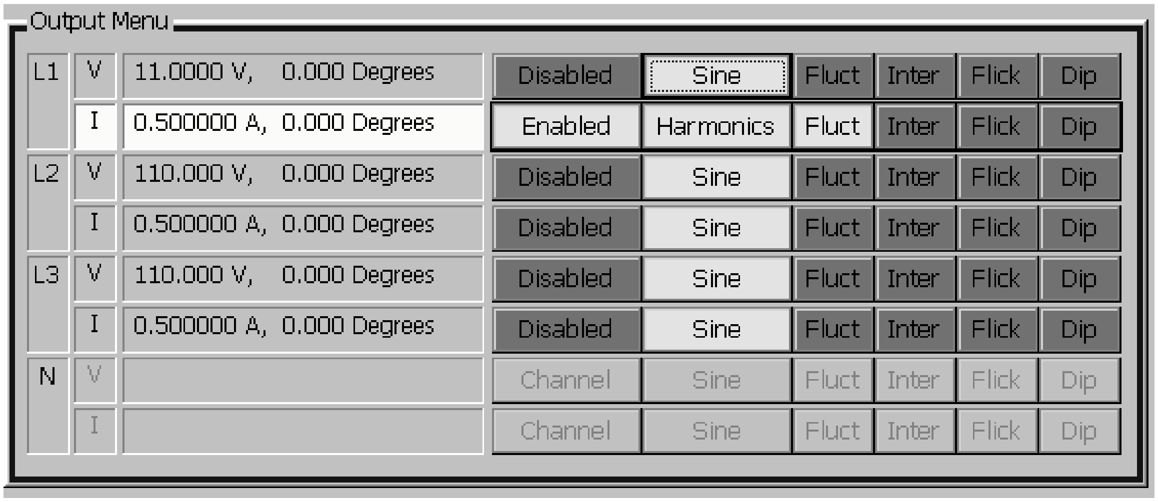


Figure 3-3. Output Menu

The Output Menu provides part of the output control system and selection of the ‘phase’ and ‘channel’ (voltage or current) to be set up. This menu is selected via the SELECT MENU key (or F9 on an external keyboard).

Figure 3-3 shows the Output Menu of a 6100A with two 6101A connected, one to the 6100A connector A (L2), the other to connector B (L3).

3-8. Output control

The Enable/Disable softkeys that appear when the Output Menu is highlighted enable/disable particular waveshapes in the output. You can also use the TAB key and up and down arrow keys to move between fields. ENTER toggles the state of the button i.e., enables or disables the waveshape.

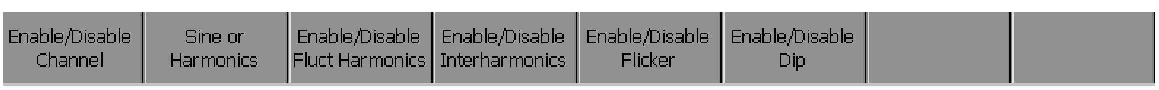


Figure 3-4. Output Menu softkeys

Voltages and currents can only appear at the output binding posts if the relevant channel is ‘enabled’ and the OPER key has been pressed. Pressing OPER turns on all ‘enabled’ channels. Note that pressing the OPER key when no voltage or current channels are enabled causes an error message to appear in the message window.

3-9. Rear Panel Features

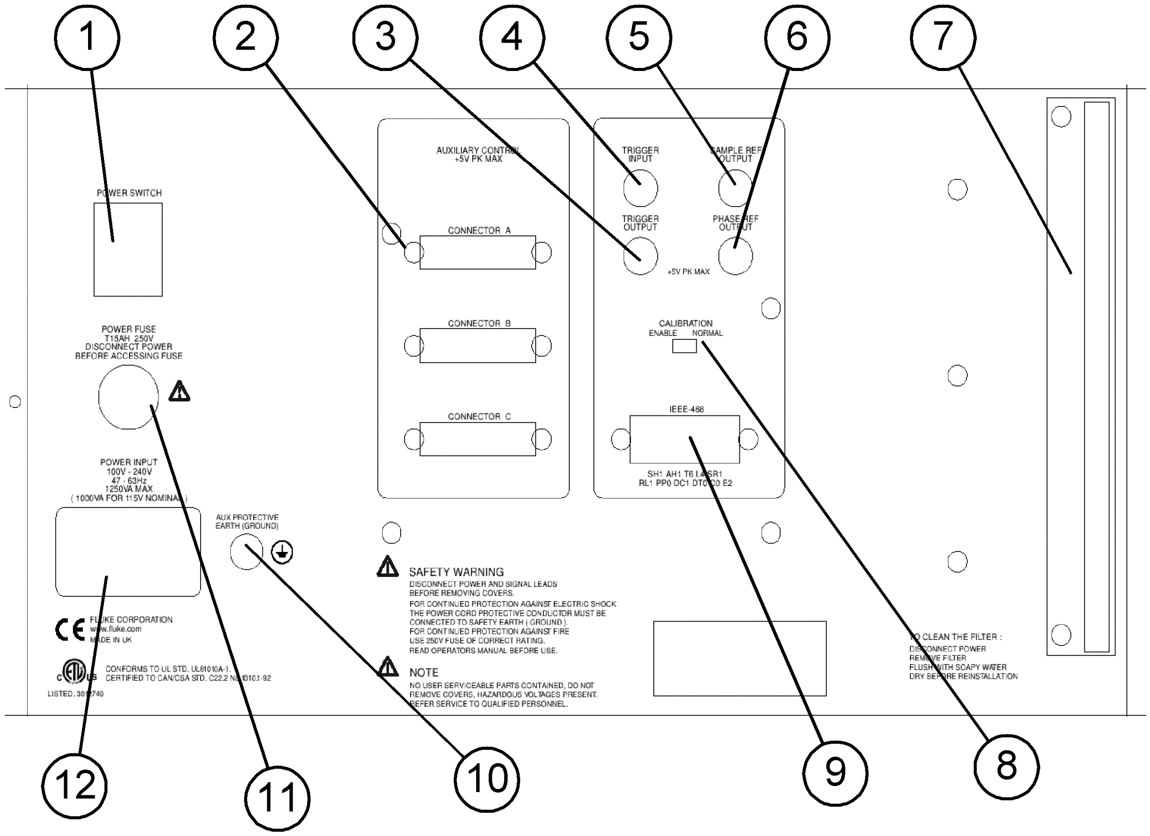


Figure 3-5. Rear Panel Features

Table 3-2. Rear Panel Features

1 Main power On-Off Switch	This is a true mains isolating switch.
2 Auxiliary Unit Connectors	Connection to Auxiliary units via Fluke supplied cable.
3 Trigger Out Connector	The Trigger Output Connector has a +5V CMOS logic drive providing a falling edge time marker intended to synchronize external equipment to the dip/swell function. The point at which the falling edge occurs is controlled by the Trigger Output Delay. After the falling edge the signal will remain low for a minimum of 10us.
4 Trigger Input Connector	The Trigger Input Connector is a TTL compatible input which can be selected to initiate a dip/swell on a falling edge. The falling edge can either start the user programmable initial delay timer or arms the user settable output waveform phase angle comparator. These are mutually exclusive. When the timer delay has expired or the comparator has found the required angle of the output waveform the Ramp In section of the dip/swell will commence. The input must remain low for 10us after the falling edge to be recognized properly.
5 Sample Ref Output Connector	The Sample Ref Output Connector has a +5V CMOS logic drive providing a falling edge intended to drive sampling measuring instruments synchronously with the internal sampling of the 6100A. The GPIB can enable and disable this signal. When it enables it the first falling edge will be delayed until the rising zero crossing of the L1 voltage fundamental. The signal will then continue until the GPIB disables it.
6 Phase Ref Output Connector	The Phase Reference Output Connector has a +5V CMOS logic drive providing a rising edge synchronous to the rising zero crossing of the L1 fundamental voltage. This signal has a 50% duty.
7 Air Filter	See Chapter 6 for air filter maintenance procedure.
8 Calibration Enable Switch	
9 IEEE 488 Connector	For connection to a GPIB system.
10 Ground Binding Post	Auxiliary protective earth/ground connection stud.
11 Fuse	See Chapter6 for fuse replacement procedure.
12 Mains Power Receptacle	16A mains connector.

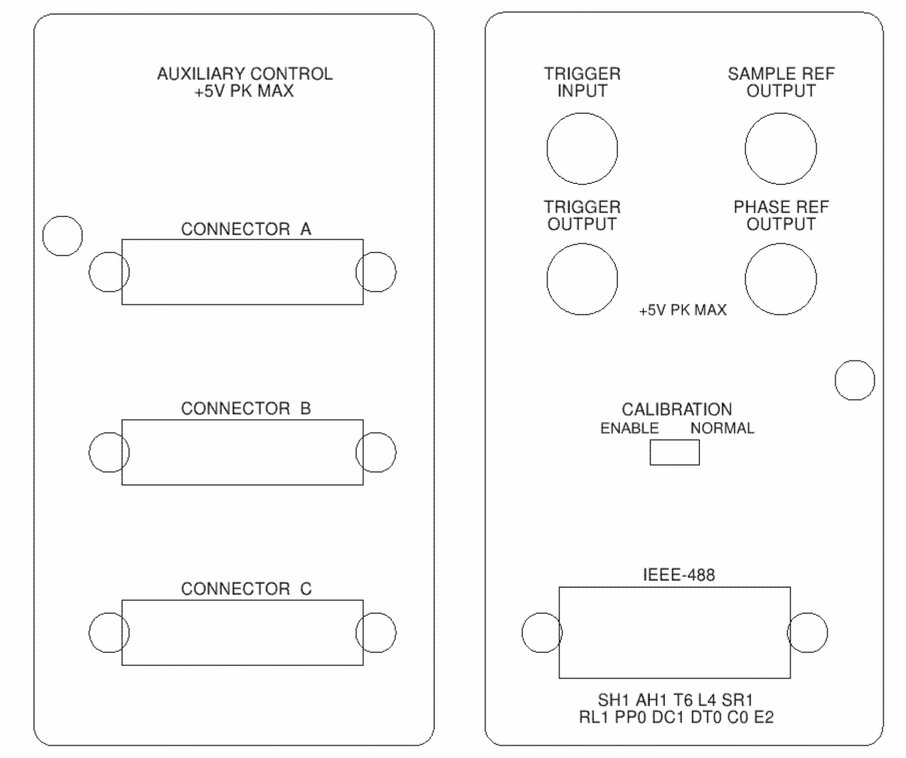


Figure 3-6. Rear Panel Connections

Chapter 4
Front Panel Operation

Title	Page

4-1. Introduction

This chapter provides instructions for operating the 6100A Electrical Power Standard from the front panel, which includes all aspects of setting up and configuring the 6100A Electrical Power Standard.

Before you begin following the procedures in this chapter, you should be familiar with the front panel controls, displays, and terminals, which are identified and described in detail in Chapter 3. For information on using remote commands to operate the 6100A Electrical Power Standard, refer to Chapter 5.

⚠WARNING

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard is capable of supplying lethal voltages. Do not make connections to the output terminals when any voltage is present. Placing the instrument in standby may not be enough to avoid shock hazard. Disconnect the GPIB cable from 6100A to avoid remote commands setting unexpected outputs.

4-2. Power up

⚠WARNING

To avoid electric shock, make sure the 6100A Electrical Power Standard is grounded as described in Chapter 2.

4-3. Warm up

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard must allowed to warmed up to ensure it meets the specifications listed in Chapter 1. Warm up periods are described in the specifications in Chapter 1

4-4. Basic Setup Procedures

Refer to Chapter 3 for an explanation of how to 'navigate' about the Windows user interface and how to set up text and numeric values.

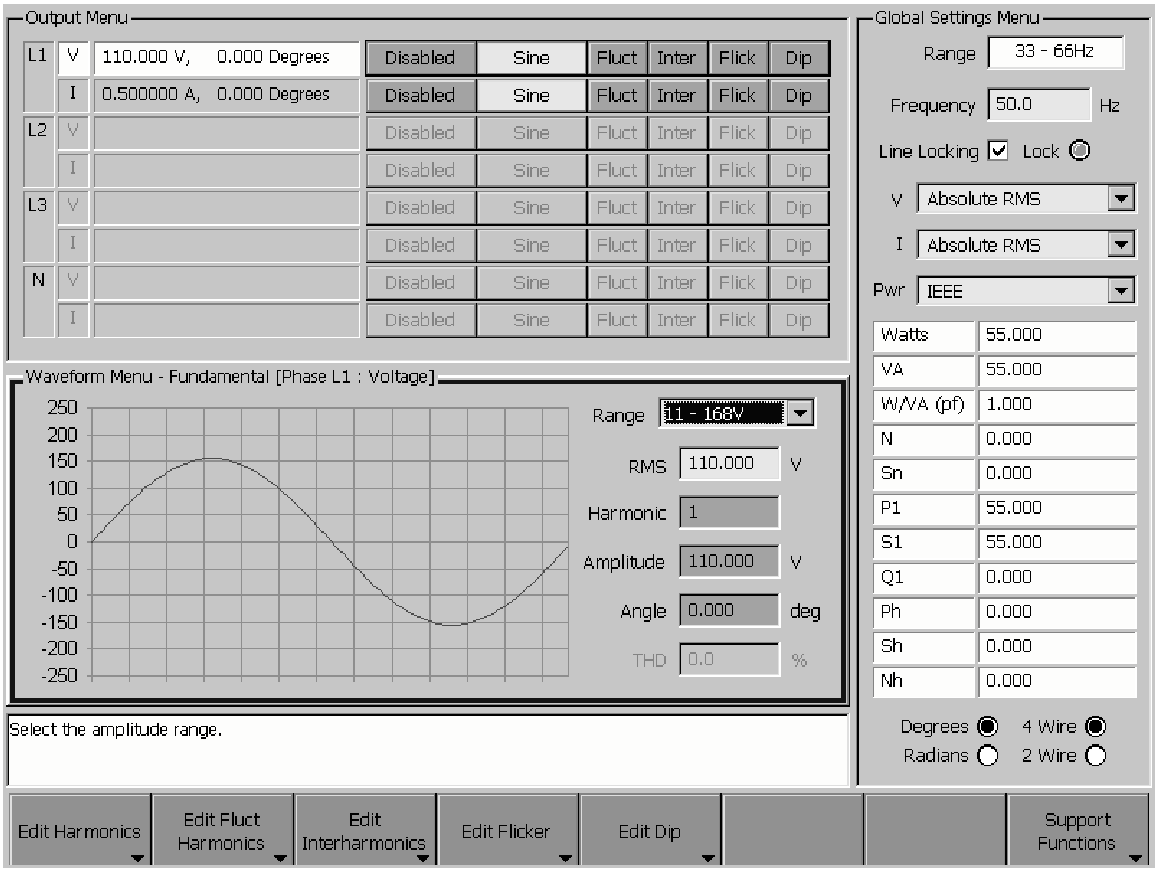


Figure 4-1. Main Setup Page

When the 6100A start-up sequence is complete, the instrument's main setup page is displayed.

This page contains the Output Menu at the top left. Below the Output Menu is the Waveform Menu whose content will change depending on the waveform parameter that is being edited.

To the right is the Global Settings Menu. Navigate between the menus using the SELECT MENU key.

4-5. Global settings

Navigate to Global Settings Menu using the SELECT MENU key.

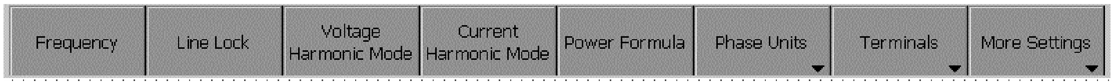


Figure 4-2. Global menu softkeys

4-6. Frequency

Set the required output frequency. An attempt to set frequency outside the active band when any output is ON will cause an error message to be displayed.

4-7. Line locking

It is essential for correct operation of 6100A that line locking is not selected unless the selected frequency is the same as the nominal input line frequency. Select line locking by checking the line lock box. The Lock indication shows green when the system is locked to line frequency. Red indicates that the 6100A has not locked to line frequency.

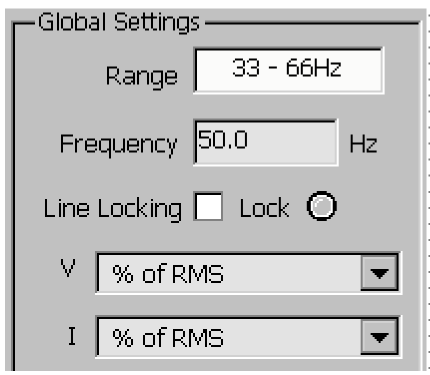


Figure 4-3. Frequency, Line Locking

4-8. Harmonic edit mode

Select the way voltage and current harmonics are entered. The available modes are as follows.

Harmonics entered as % of RMS value. Here the RMS value is maintained constant by reducing the level of the fundamental frequency component as harmonics are added. Changing the RMS value alters each harmonic accordingly.

Harmonics entered as % of the fundamental (first harmonic) value. Here the fundamental value is constant and the RMS value changes as harmonics are added. *Note that an error message will be generated if the peak value of the waveform exceeds the range maximum.* Changing the fundamental value alters all harmonics accordingly.

Harmonics entered as dB down value from the fundamental value. This mode acts in the same way as % of fundamental. *Note that 0dB is an invalid entry as it exceeds the 30% limit for harmonics.* The maximum value for a harmonic is –10.5dB

Harmonics entered as absolute RMS values. The RMS value of the output waveform increases as harmonics are added. *Note that an error message will be generated if the peak value of the waveform exceeds the range maximum.*

4-9. Reactive power calculation

Navigate to the Global Settings Menu using the SELECT MENU key.

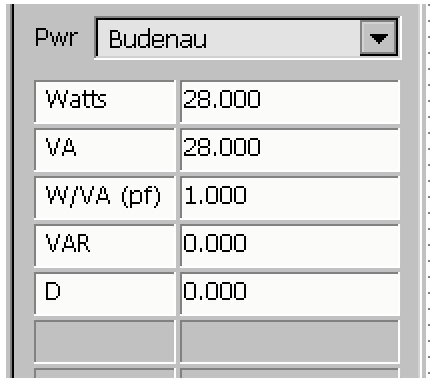


Figure 4-4. Reactive Power Calculation

Select the reactive power calculation method most suitable for your purpose from Budeanu, Fryze, Kusters & Moore, Shepherd & Zakikhani, Sharon/Czarnecki or IEEE.

4-10. Phase units

Select the Phase Units softkey and select degrees or radians. Press ESC to return to the previous soft key level.

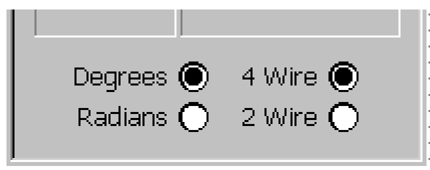


Figure 4-5. Global Settings Menu

4-11. Voltage output 4-wire or 2-wire connection

Select the Terminals softkey and select 2 wire or 4-wire connection. *Note that full accuracy is only available with a 4-wire connecting lead and 4-wire selected.* Press ESC to return to the previous soft key level.

Figure 4-6. 4-wire/2-wire selection

The lead kit provided includes a voltage lead that can be used for 2-wire or 4-wire connection. The brown wire connects to SENSE-HI, blue to SENSE-LO, red to OUTPUT-HI and black to OUTPUT-LO.

⚠WARNING

The sense wires and voltage binding posts are at output potential even when 2-wire is selected.

4-12. More Settings

The More Settings softkey provides access to five ‘pop-up’ screens.

When the Save setup softkey is pressed, internal memory and the floppy disk drive are searched for setup files. Previous setups can be copied to internal memory or floppy disk and renamed or deleted. The name of the file where the current setup is to be stored can be edited by selecting the File Name softkey and using the keyboard alphanumeric keys. Press the Save softkey to store the current ‘system’ setup.

Select Load Set-up and a configuration stored previously can be loaded from internal memory or floppy disk.

Note: settings are those of the entire system so one three phase setup can be transferred to another three-phase system. Where the saving and loading configurations differ, only settings appropriate to the loading system are transferred. If for example the settings of a three-phase system are loaded onto a single-phase system, only the settings for the 6100A are loaded.

The 6100A date and time settings are altered via the Set Date and Time softkey.

The GPIB settings softkey allows Bus address, Event Status Enable (ESE) and Status Register Enable (SRE) and the Power On Status Clear (PON) values to be set. Protected User Data (PUD) can be viewed but can only be changed via the GPIB.

The About screen giving details of the GUI and embedded software.

4-13. Edit mode

The DIRECT MODE key controls edit mode.

4-14. Direct Mode

In Direct Mode, the DIRECT MODE key LED is lit. All waveform changes take immediate effect.

4-15. Deferred mode

When the DIRECT MODE LED is not lit, the 6100A is in Deferred Mode. In this mode, changes made are stored for later invocation. When in deferred mode, if the output for the channel being modified is ON, modification to fields that affect the output waveform are notified by an orange background color.

To activate deferred mode changes:

select the Output Menu softkey ‘Apply All’ or,

if the output is already ON, press the OPER (operate) key.

The following actions undo all pending changes:

press the softkey 'Undo All',

press STBY or,

press the DIRECT MODE key (edit mode changes to Direct).

4-16. Changes that are not deferred

In deferred mode, changes to all fields are deferred with the following exceptions.

Line Locking.

Change of harmonic edit mode (e.g. Absolute RMS, % of RMS etc).

Power calculation method.

Selection of Phase Units (Degrees/Radians).

Selection of 2 Wire/4 Wire because terminal configuration cannot be changed when the output is on.

Global settings Time/Date and GPIB settings cannot be changed in deferred mode.

Load/Save setup is not available in deferred mode

Note: Entry into calibration mode automatically selects Direct Mode.

4-17. Setting up voltage and current waveforms

The following describes setting up voltage waveforms but applies equally to current.

Navigate to the Output Menu and use the cursor up/down keys until the voltage or current channel to be set up is highlighted.

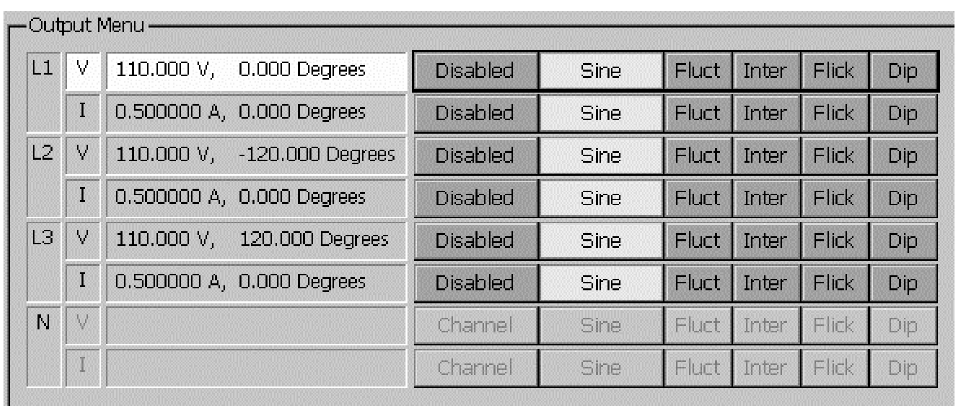


Figure 4-7. Channel selection

Note: a channel must be 'enabled' and the OPER key pressed for an output to appear at the binding posts. If the output is already on but the active channel is not enabled, pressing the Enable/Disable Channel softkey will cause the output to appear at the relevant binding posts.

Navigate to the Waveform Menu with the SELECT MENU key. If necessary press ESC until the top softkey level as shown in figure 4.1 is displayed. Select Edit Harmonics, Fluctuating Harmonics, Interharmonics Flicker or Dip by pressing the associated softkey.

4-18. Harmonics (sinewave)

4-19. Definition

A Harmonic is an integer multiple of the fundamental frequency.

4-20. Access to this function

Use the SELECT MENU key to navigate to the Waveform Menu and select Edit Harmonics from the softkeys.

4-21. 6100A Specification

Harmonics	2nd to 100th up to 6 kHz
Simultaneous Harmonics	99 (excluding 1st)
Max. Amplitude of a Single Harmonic	30% nominal

4-22. Sine/harmonic mode

Pressing the Enable/Disable Waveshape softkey toggles between Sine and Harmonics mode. *Note that the Output Menu shows either "Sine" or "Harmonic".*

In Sine mode only, Range, RMS and Angle fields can be edited. The one exception is the voltage channel of L1 where the phase angle is fixed at 0.000 degrees. Select the required entry field using the softkeys or TAB key.

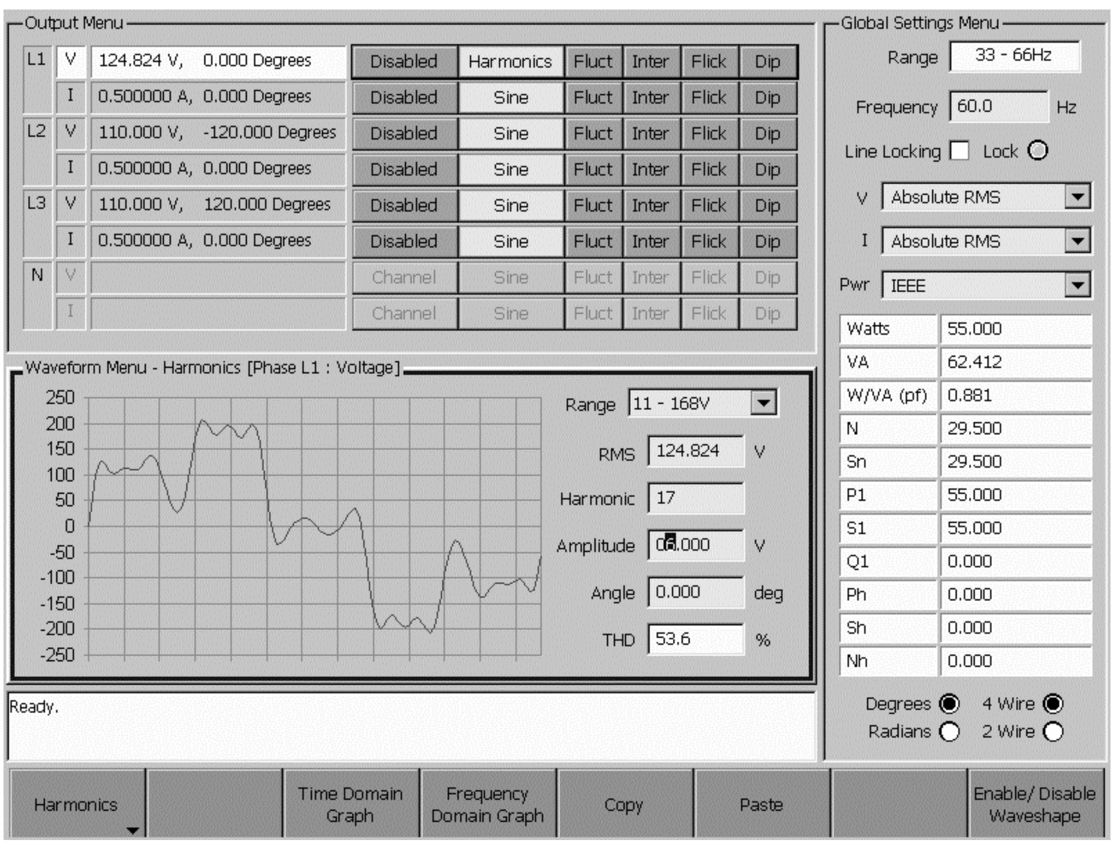


Figure 4-8. Harmonics with time domain graph

Figure 4.8 shows the Harmonic mode with time domain waveform selected. In figure 4.9, frequency domain graph is selected. *Note that Figure 4.7 shows the L1 voltage channel in 'sine' mode, 4.8 and 4.9 show L1 voltage in Harmonics mode.*

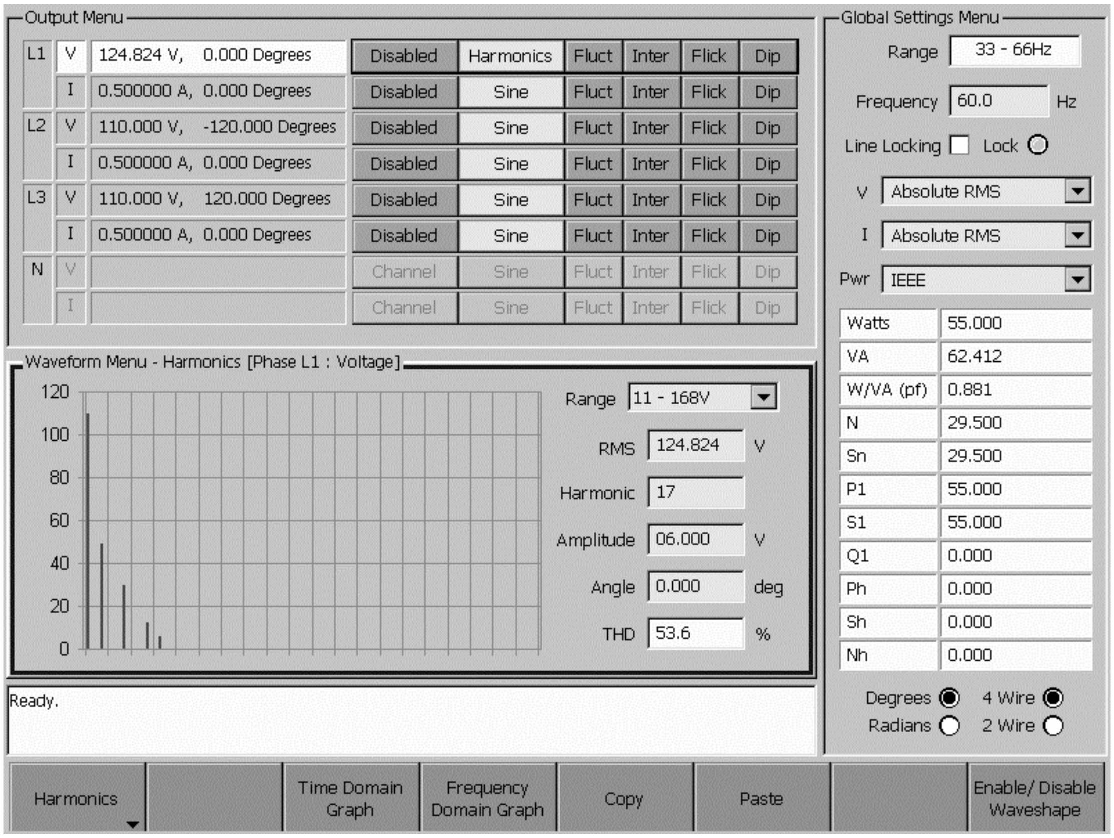


Figure 4-9. Harmonics with frequency domain graph

4-23. Setting up harmonics

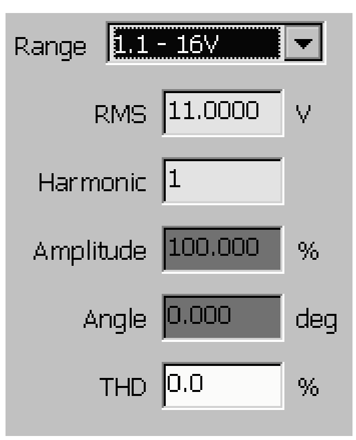


Figure 4-9. Voltage Harmonics Menu (sine mode)

If the Global Settings are set to "percentage of RMS value", the fundamental amplitude is automatically adjusted as harmonics are added, in order to maintain the RMS value constant. The fundamental amplitude cannot be altered.

To add a harmonic, change the value in the Harmonic field to the required number. The default amplitude will appear as 0%, - 200 dB or 0 V (or 0 A). The default phase angle for harmonics is 0 degrees or 0 radians.

Each time the value in the Harmonic field is changed and its amplitude is set to a non-zero value, a new harmonic is added to the waveshape and displayed in the graph. Harmonics do not appear at the output unless Harmonics mode is enabled for that channel.

Review the selections via the Previous Harmonic and Next Harmonic softkeys.

Figure 4-10. Softkeys for Harmonics top level

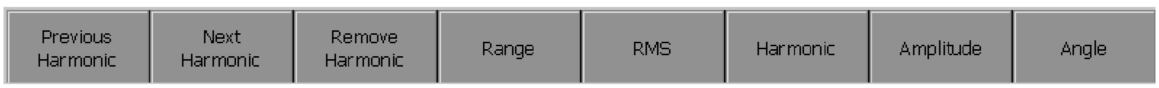


Figure 4-11. Softkeys for Harmonics second level

To remove a harmonic from the set-up, set its amplitude to 0% or use the Remove Harmonic softkey.

Use the Enable/Disable Waveshape softkey to revert to the fundamental, leaving the harmonics available for re-application. The graph display retains the combined waveshape. (Change between Sine and Harmonics mode is also available from the Output Menu softkeys).

4-24. Interharmonics

4-25. Definition

A frequency component of a periodic quantity (AC waveform) that is not an integer multiple of the frequency at which the system is operating (e.g., if the fundamental frequency is 60Hz, an 83Hz component in the waveform is an interharmonic).

4-26. Access to this function

Use the SELECT MENU key to navigate to the Waveform Menu and select Edit Interharmonics from the Softkeys

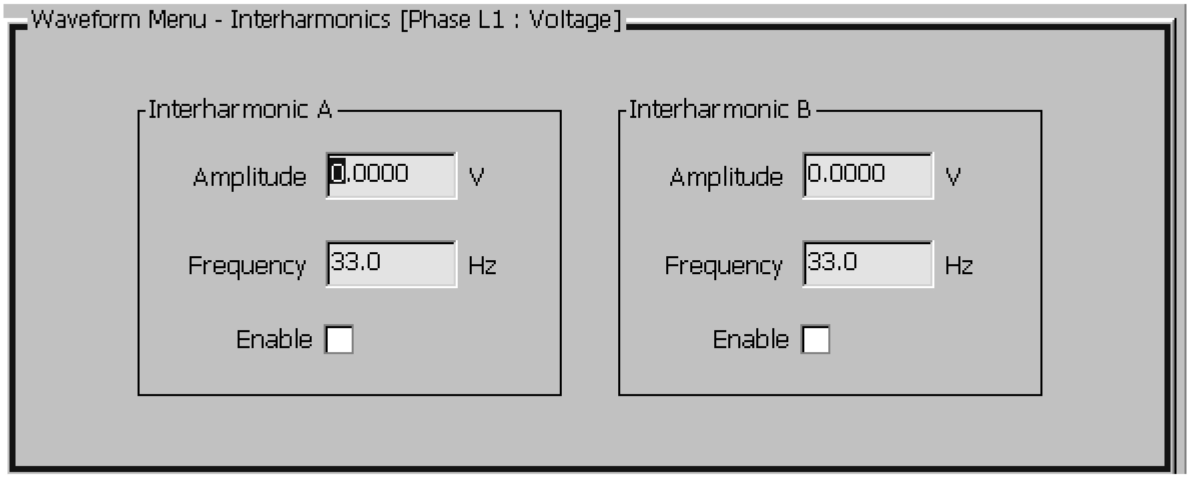


Figure 4-12. Waveform Menu for Interharmonics

4-27. 6100A Specification

Frequency accuracy	50ppm
Amplitude accuracy 16Hz to < 6kHz	1%
Amplitude accuracy > 6kHz	4%
Maximum value of a single interharmonic	The maximum value for an interharmonic < 2850 Hz is 30% of range. (See the Section 1- for the profile above 2850Hz
Frequency range of interharmonic	16Hz to 9kHz

4-28. Setting up Interharmonics

Two interharmonic phenomena can be applied simultaneously.

Set the required amplitude and frequency of each and enable them with the check box. Values entered outside the specified range result in an error message.

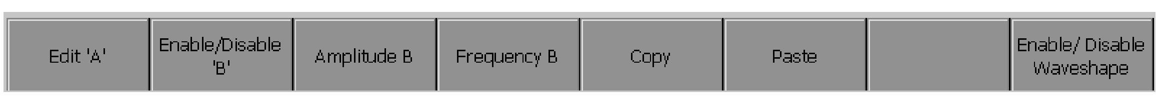


Figure 4-13. Softkeys for Interharmonics

Use the ‘Enable/Disable Waveshape’ softkey to turn this function on or off from the Waveform Menu. Alternatively use the ‘Enable/Disable Interharmonics’ softkey in the Output menu.

4-29. Fluctuating harmonics

4-30. Definition

Fluctuating harmonics are those that maintain their fixed harmonic relationship with the fundamental, but vary in amplitude over time. If all components of a waveform vary in amplitude over time, this is equivalent to Flicker.

4-31. Access to this function

Use the SELECT MENU key to navigate to the Waveform Menu and select Edit Fluct Harmonics from the Softkeys

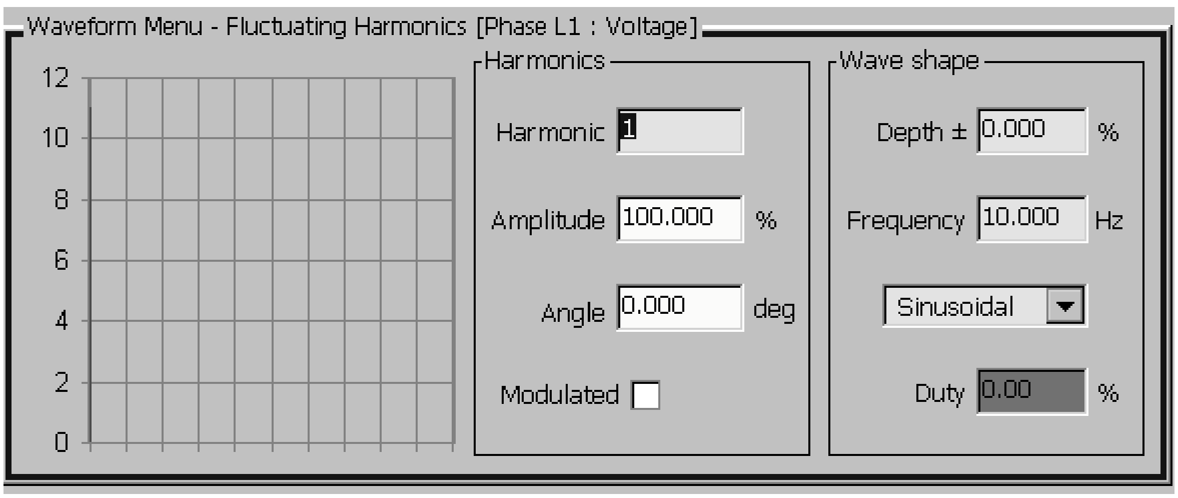


Figure 4-14. Waveform Menu for Fluctuating Harmonics

4-32. 6100A Specification

Number of harmonics to fluctuate	Any number from 0 to all set harmonics can fluctuate
Setting range	±30% of nominal harmonic voltage
Fluctuation accuracy	0.025%
Modulation depth setting resolution	0.001%
Shape	Rectangular or Sinusoidal
Duty cycle (shape = rectangular)	0.1 % to 99.9 % ±32us
Modulating Frequency range	0.008Hz to 30Hz
Modulating frequency accuracy	50ppm ± 10 µHz
Modulating Frequency setting resolution	0.001 Hz

4-33. Setting up Fluctuating Harmonics

It is only possible to set-up Fluctuating Harmonics properties for existing harmonics.

Select ‘Edit Fluct Harmonics’ from the Waveform Menu softkeys.

Previous Harmonic	Next Harmonic	Harmonic	Modulated	Waveshape	Copy	Paste	Enable/ Disable Waveshape

Figure 4-15. Softkeys for Fluctuating Harmonics

Select the harmonic to that fluctuation is to be applied to using the ‘Previous Harmonic’, ‘Next Harmonic’ or the ‘Harmonic’ softkeys. The ’Modulated’ softkey toggles the ‘modulated’ check box.

The ‘Waveshape’ softkey provides access to a further softkey menu allowing control of depth, frequency and shape of the modulation.

Depth	Frequency	Waveform	Duty Cycle				

Figure 4-16. Waveshape Softkeys

Use the ‘Enable/Disable Waveshape’ softkey to turn this function on or off from the Waveform Menu. Alternatively use the ‘Enable/Disable Fluct Harmonics’ softkey in the Output menu.

4-34. Dips and Swells

Dips/swells are primarily a voltage phenomenon but are also provided for current outputs in the 6100A.

4-35. Definition

A dip is a sudden decrease of voltage at a point in the electrical system, followed by voltage recovery after a short period of time, from half a cycle to a few tens of seconds. A swell is an increase.

When triggered externally, dip/swell events occur simultaneously on all channels that have dip enabled.

4-36. Access to this function

Use the SELECT MENU key to navigate to the Waveform Menu and select Edit Dip from the Softkeys

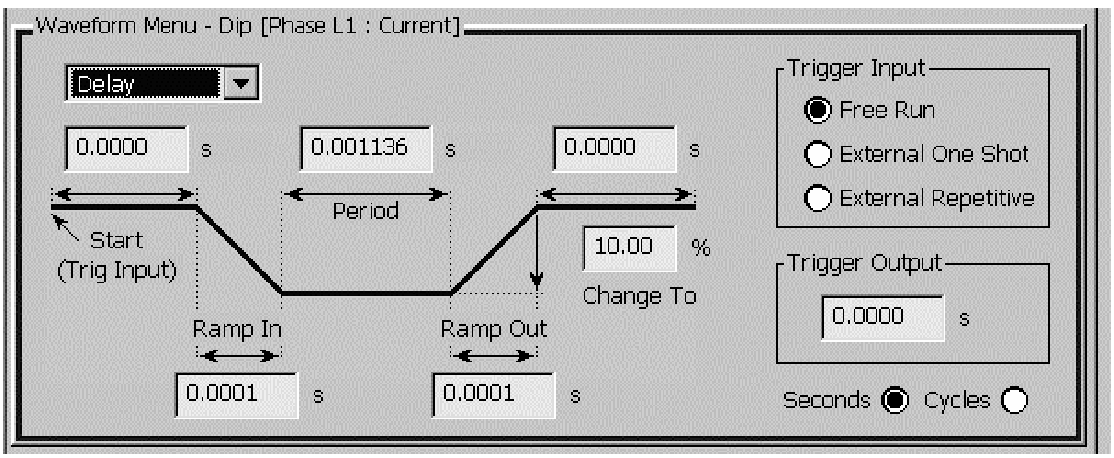


Figure 4-17. Waveform Menu for Dip

4-37. 6100A Specification

Trigger in requirement	TTL falling edge remaining low for 10us
Either: Trigger in delay OR Phase angle synchronization with respect to channel fundamental frequency zero crossing	0 to 60 seconds ± 31 µs ±180° ± 31 µs
Dip/Swell Min duration	1 ms
Dip/Swell Max duration	1 minute
Dip Min amplitude	10% of the nominal output
Swell Max amplitude	The least of full range value and 140% of the nominal output
Ramp up/down period	Settable 100 µs to 30 seconds
Optional repeat with delay	0 to 60 seconds ± 31 µs
Starting level amplitude accuracy	±0.25% of level
Dip/Swell level amplitude accuracy	±0.25% of level
Trigger out	TTL falling edge co-incident with start of Dip/Swell event remaining low for 10 µs to 31 µs
Trigger out delay	0 to 60 seconds ± 31 µs

4-38. Setting up Dips/swells

The Dip waveform menu has two sections: Waveshape and Trigger.

Figure 4-18. Top level Dip softkeys

Waveshape parameters

The start of the dip/swell can be set to start after a delay (in seconds) or at a particular phase angle. All other parameters can be set in seconds or cycles.

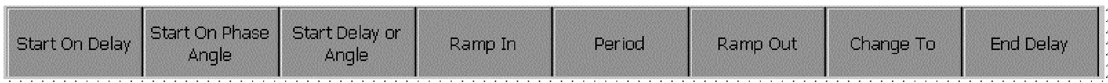


Figure 4-19. Dip Waveshape softkeys

Start On Delay Trigger a fixed time period after an external trigger.

Start on Phase Angle Start on a selected phase angle. Note: to allow three phase operation, this is the phase angle of the L1 phase irrespective of which phase dips are programmed on.

Start Delay or Angle Set selected value for delay or phase angle.

Ramp in Ramp in period.

Period Dip/swell period.

Ramp Out Ramp out period.

Change to The value to dip to as a percentage of the starting level.

End delay Minimum end period before a re-trigger.

Trigger control

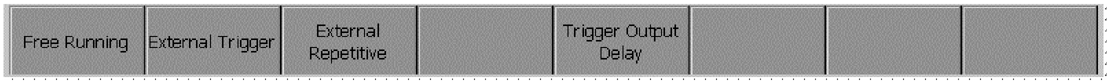


Figure 4-20. Dip Trigger softkeys

There are three trigger input modes:

Free Running The dip/swell is triggered internally, is controlled by the set parameters and repeats indefinitely.

External One Shot The dip/swell is triggered once by external trigger applied to the TRIGGER INPUT connector on the 6100A rear panel. The trigger signal must be TTL compatible. The low going transition causes a trigger.

External Repetitive The dip/swell is triggered by a single external low going trigger applied to the TRIGGER INPUT connector and repeats in ‘free running’ mode until stopped by a change to any dip/swell parameter.

An output trigger is provided to control external equipment. This trigger appears on the TRIGGER OUTPUT connector on the rear of any 6100A or 6101A producing a dip or swell. The output trigger may be set to occur at the same time as the input trigger (0 seconds delay), or delayed by a time set in the Trigger Output control field. When either Free Running or External Repetitive trigger input mode is selected, the trigger output delay must be less than the total combined dip/swell event time for a trigger output signal to be generated.

Use the ‘Enable/Disable Waveshape’ softkey to turn this function on or off from the Waveform Menu. Alternatively use the ‘Enable/Disable Dip’ softkey in the Output menu.

4-39. Flicker

Flicker is primarily a voltage phenomenon but is also provided for current outputs in the 6100A.

4-40. Definition

Repetitive (voltage) level variation in the range to cause the physiological phenomenon of flicker. Flicker severity is described by perception level. This is either perception level for a short time called P_{ST} (nominally 10 minutes) or long term called P_{LT}. The P_{ST} value displayed by the 6100A is only valid for certain output settings. See the specification in chapter 1.

4-41. Access to this function

Use the SELECT MENU key to navigate to the Waveform Menu and select Edit Flicker from the Softkeys

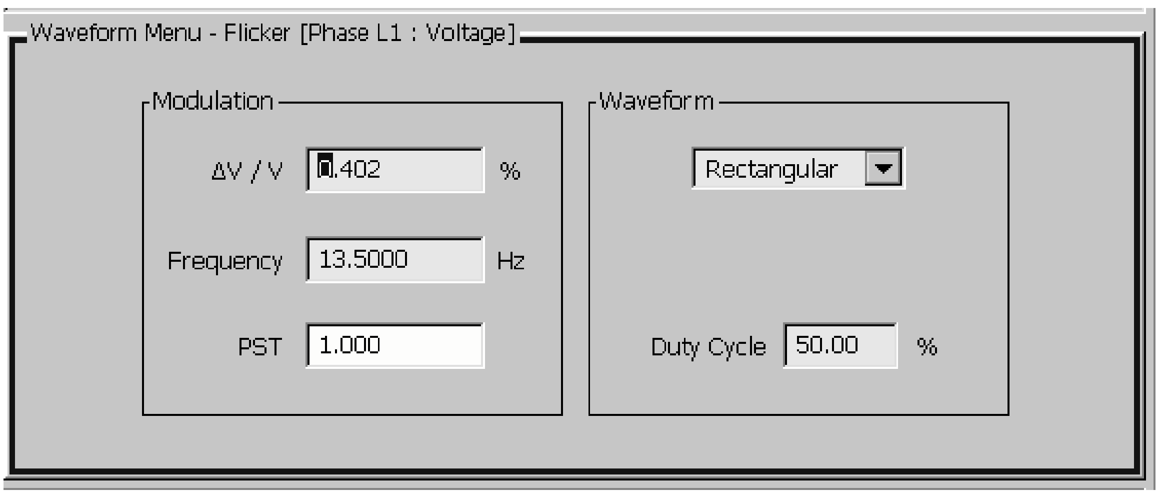


Figure 4-21. Flicker Menu

4-42. 6100A Specification

Setting range	±30% of set value within range values (60% ΔV/V)
Flicker modulation depth accuracy	0.025%
Modulation depth setting resolution	0.001%
Shape	Rectangular or Sinusoidal
Duty cycle (shape = rectangular)	0.01 % to 99.99 % ±31us
Modulating Frequency range	0.0008Hz to 40Hz
Sine modulating frequency accuracy	50ppm ± 10 µHz
Square modulating frequency accuracy	50ppm ± 16 µs
Modulating Frequency setting resolution	0.0001 Hz

4-43. Setting up Flicker

The Flicker ‘panel’ has two sections – Modulation and Waveform

Figure 4-22 Flicker Softkeys

Modulation

Depth	Up to +/- 30% of nominal output
Frequency	Flicker frequency

Waveform

Sinusoidal	Flicker envelop type
/Square	
/Rectangular	
Duty cycle	Shape of rectangular waveform

Use the ‘Enable/Disable Waveshape’ softkey to turn this function on or off from the Waveform Menu. Alternatively use the ‘Enable/Disable Flicker’ softkey in the Output menu.

4-44. Copy and Paste

Each of the Waveform menus has ‘Copy’ and ‘Paste’ softkeys at the top level.

4-45. Copy

Pressing ‘Copy’ puts a copy of the currently active Waveform Menu into the clipboard. There is only one clipboard and this is overwritten each time ‘Copy’ is pressed. The contents of the clipboard are lost when line power is turned off.

4-46. Paste

‘Paste’ allows setups to be copied from the clipboard onto another channel as long as the active Waveform Menu is of the same type. You cannot copy from a Current channel to a Voltage channel.

Pasting erases any existing data in the active Waveform menu.

The harmonics and fluctuation waveform menus share harmonic data, so pasting harmonic data will refresh the data used in the other, i.e., pasting Harmonic data into another channel will also paste the modulation settings.

Chapter 5
Remote Operation

Title		Page

5-1. Introduction

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard is capable of operating under the remote control of an instrument controller, computer or terminal, as well as under the direct control from the front panel.

The 6101A Auxiliary units can also be controlled remotely. But, in this case the remote control connection is still made to the 6100A Electrical Power Standard, which in turn communicates with the Auxiliary units.

⚠WARNING

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard is capable of supplying lethal voltages. Do not make or touch connections to the output binding posts while the 6100A is connected to the GPIB to avoid unexpected, dangerous settings.

5-2. Using the IEEE-488 Port for Remote Control

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard is fully programmable for use on the IEEE Standard 488.1 interface bus (IEEE-488 bus). The interface is also designed in compliance with supplemental standard IEEE-488.2. Devices connected to the bus in a system are designated as talkers, listeners, talker/listeners, or controllers. Under the remote control of an instrument controller, the 6100A Electrical Power Standard operates exclusively as a talker/listener on the IEEE-488 bus.

For more detailed information, refer to the standard specification in the publications ANSI/ IEEE Std. 488.1 - 1987 and IEEE Std. 488.2 - 1988.

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard conforms to the Standard Specification IEEE 488.1 - 1987: ‘IEEE Standard Digital Interface for Programmable Instrumentation’, and to IEEE 488.2 - 1988: ‘Codes, Formats, Protocols and Common Commands’.

In IEEE 488.2 terminology the 6100A Electrical Power Standard is a **device** containing a **system interface**. It can be connected to a **system** via its **system bus** and set into programmed communication with other bus-connected **devices** under the direction of a system **controller**.

5-3. Programming Options

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard can be programmed via the IEEE Interface, to:

- Change its operating state (Function, Source, etc).
- Transmit its own status data over the bus.
- Request service from the system controller.

5-4. Capability Codes

• To conform to the IEEE 488.1 standard specification, it is not essential for a device to encompass the full range of bus capabilities.

• For IEEE 488.2, the device must conform exactly to a specific subset of IEEE 488.1, with a minimal choice of optional capabilities.

The IEEE 488.1 document describes and codes the standard bus features, for manufacturers to give brief coded descriptions of their own interfaces' overall capability.

For IEEE 488.2, this description is required to be part of the device documentation. A code string is often printed on the product itself.

The codes that apply to the 6100A Electrical Power Standard are given in the table below, together with short descriptions.

They also appear on the rear of the 6100A Electrical Power Standard next to the interface connector. These codes conform to IEEE 488.2 requirements.

Appendix C of the IEEE 488.1 document contains a fuller description of each code.

IEEE 488.1 Subset	Interface Function
SH1	Source Handshake Capability
AH1	Acceptor Handshake Capability
T6	Talker (basic talker, serial poll, unaddressed to talk if addressed to listen)
L4	Listener (basic listener, unaddressed to listen if addressed to talk)
SR1	Service Request Capability
RL1	Remote/Local Capability (incl. Local Lockout)
PP0	No Parallel Poll Capability
DC1	Device Clear Capability
DT0	No Device Trigger Capability
C0	No Controller Capability
E2	Open-Collector and Three-State Drivers

IEEE 488.1 Interface Capability

Figure 5-1. IEEE 488 Compatibility Codes

5-5. Bus Addresses

When an IEEE 488 system comprises several instruments, a unique 'Address' is assigned to each to enable the controller to communicate with them individually.

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard has one primary address, which can be set by the user to an exclusive value within the range from 0 to 30 inclusive. It cannot be made to respond to any address outside this range. Secondary addressing is not available. The application program adds data to the active address, to define 'talk' or 'listen'.

5-6. Limited Access

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard has three basic operating modes. Some of these modes only give limited support for remote control:

- **Manual Mode -** Remote operation is available for all of manual mode, but for ease of programming, some remote commands do not mirror front panel operations exactly.
- **Calibration Mode -** Remote operation is available.
- **Test Mode -** Remote operation is not available, but the 'Full' selftest can be initiated by a SCPI command. The 6100A Electrical Power Standard will give a straight Pass/ Fail response, but to investigate further, it is necessary to re-run Test mode from the front panel.

5-7. Interconnections

Instruments fitted with an IEEE 488 interface communicate with each other through a standard set of interconnecting cables, as specified in the IEEE 488.1 Standard document.

The IEEE 488 interface socket is fitted on the rear panel.

5-8. Operation via the IEEE 488 Interface

5-9. General

The power-up sequence is performed as in local operation. The instrument can be programmed to generate an SRQ at power-up.

5-10. Operating Conditions

When the instrument is operating under the direction of the application program, there are two main conditions, depending on whether the application program has set the 'REN' management line 'true' or 'false':

1. REN True ('REN' line low).

The instrument can be addressed and commanded if in either 'Manual' or 'Calibration' mode. All access to front panel control will be removed, except for the bottom right soft key, labeled 'Enable Local Usage'. If *LLO* (Local Lockout) has been sent with REN true, then the 'Enable Local Usage' screen key will be inoperative. If *LLO* has not been sent, the 'Enable Local Usage' screen key will return to local control as if REN were false (see **2** below).

The instrument will act in response to valid commands, performing any changes in output, etc. The display presentation will track the changes.

2. REN False ('REN' line high).

The instrument will remain in Local Operation, but can be addressed and commanded, while full access to front panel control is also retained.

The instrument will act in response to the commands, performing any changes in output, etc. No visible effect will be observed, other than the display presentation tracking the changes.

5-11. Programmed Transfer to Local Control (GTL or REN False)

The application program can switch the instrument into ‘Local’ Control (by sending Command *GTL*, or by setting the *REN* line *false)*, permitting a user to take manual control from the front panel.

The application program can regain ‘Remote’ control by sending the overriding command: *Listen Address* with *REN* true (addressing the instrument as a listener with the Remote Enable management line true {Low}). This will re-impose remote control.

5-12. 'Device Clear'

Either of the commands *DCL* or *SDC* will force the following instrument states:

- All IEEE 488 input and output buffers cleared.
- With 'IFC' (Interface Clear), any device-dependent message bus hold-offs cleared.
- The status byte is changed by clearing the MAV bit.

These commands **will not**:

- Change any settings or stored data within the device except as listed above.
- Interrupt analog output.
- Interrupt or affect any functions of the device not associated with the IEEE 488 system.

5-13. Levels of Reset

Three levels of reset are defined for IEEE 488.2 application programs, a complete system reset being accomplished by resetting at all three levels, in order, to every device. In other circumstances they may be used individually or in combination:

- **IFC** Bus initialization.
- **DCL** Message exchange initialization.
- ∗**RST** Device initialization.

The effects of the ∗RST command are described in "Device settings at power on".

5-14. Message Exchange

5-15. IEEE 488.2 Model

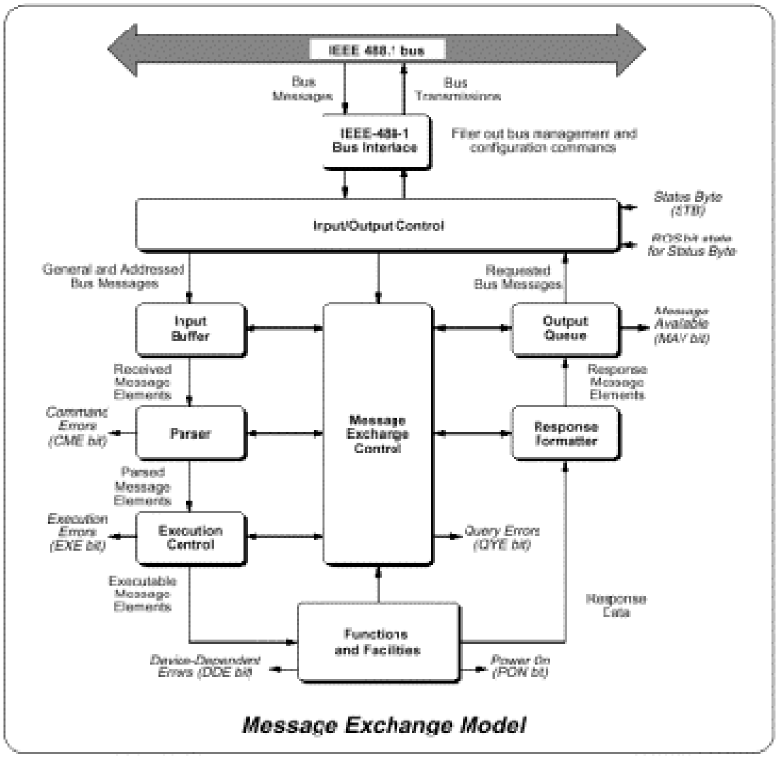


Figure 5-2. IEEE 488 Message Exchange Model

The IEEE 488.2 Standard document illustrates its Message Exchange Control Interface model at the detail level required by the device designer. Much of the information at this level of interpretation (such as the details of the internal signal paths etc.) is transparent to the application programmer. However, because each of the types of errors flagged in the Event Status Register is related to a particular stage in the process, a simplified instrument interface model can provide helpful background. This is shown below, together with brief descriptions of the actions of its functional blocks.

5-16. Instrument STATUS Subsystem

Input/ Output Control transfers messages from the instrument output queue to the system bus; and conversely from the bus to either the input buffer, or other predetermined destinations within the device interface. It receives the Status Byte from the status reporting system, as well as the state of the Request Service bit that it imposes on bit 6 of the Status Byte response. Bit 6 reflects the ‘Request Service state *true*’ condition of the interface.

5-17. Incoming Commands and Queries

The **Input Buffer** is a first in first out queue, which has a maximum capacity of 1024 bytes (characters).

Each incoming character in the I/O Control generates an interrupt to the instrument processor, which places it in the Input Buffer for examination by the Parser. The characters are removed from the buffer and translated with appropriate levels of syntax checking. If the rate of programming is too fast for the Parser or Execution Control, the buffer will progressively fill up. When the buffer is full, the handshake is held.

The **Parser** checks each incoming character and its message context for correct Standard-defined generic syntax, and correct device-defined syntax. Offending syntax is reported as a **Command Erro**r, by setting true bit 5 (CME) of the Standard defined Event Status register *(refer to 'Retrieval of Device Status Information').*

Execution Control receives successfully parsed messages, and assesses whether they can be executed, given the currently programmed state of the instrument functions and facilities. If a message is not viable then an Execution Error is reported, by setting true bit 4 (EXE) of the Standard defined Event Status register. Viable messages are executed in order, altering the instrument functions, facilities etc. Execution does not 'overlap' commands; instead, the instrument Execution Control processes all commands 'sequentially' (i.e. waits for actions resulting from the previous command to complete before executing the next).

5-18. Instrument Functions and Facilities

The instrument Functions and Facilities block contains all the device-specific functions and features of the instrument, accepting Executable Message Elements from Execution Control and performing the associated operations. It responds to any of the elements which are valid Query Requests (both IEEE 488.2 Common Query Commands and instrument Device-specific Commands) by sending any required Response Data to the Response Formatter (after carrying out the assigned internal operations).

Device dependent errors are detected in this block. Bit 3 (DDE) of the Standard Event Status register is set true when an internal operating fault is detected. Each reportable error number is appended to the Error Queue as the error occurs.

5-19. Outgoing Responses

The **Response Formatter** derives its information from Response Data (being supplied by the Functions and Facilities block) and valid Query Requests. From these it builds Response Message Elements, which are placed as a Response Message into the Output Queue.

The **Output Queue** acts as a store for outgoing messages, until they are read over the system bus by the application program. For as long as the output queue holds one or more bytes, it reports the fact by setting true bit 4 (Message Available MAV) of the Status Byte register. Bit 4 is set false when the output queue is empty *(refer to 'Retrieval of Device Status Information').*

5-20. *'Query Error'*

This is an indication that the application program is following an inappropriate message exchange protocol, resulting in the *Interrupted*, *Unterminated* or *Deadlocked* condition: Refer to 'Bit 2' in Event Status Register (5-10.).

The Standard document defines the instrument's response, part of which is to set *true* bit 2 (QYE) of the Standard defined Event Status register.

5-21. Request Service (RQS)

5-22. Reasons for Requesting Service

There are two main reasons for the application program to request service from the controller:

- When the instrument's message exchange interface is programmed to report a system programming error.
- When the instrument's is programmed to report significant events by RQS.

The significant events vary between types of devices; thus there is a class of events which are known as 'Device Specific'. The device designer determines these.

5-23. RQS in the IEEE 488.2 Model

The application programmer can enable or disable the event(s) which are required to originate an RQS at particular stages of the application program. The IEEE 488.2 model is extended to incorporate a flexible SCPI status reporting structure in which the requirements of the device designer and application programmer are both met.

This structure is described in *'Retrieval of Device Status Information'*.

5-24. Retrieval of Device Status Information

5-25. General

For any remotely operated system, the provision of up to date information about the performance of the system is of major importance. In the case of systems, which operate under automatic control, the controller requires the necessary feedback to enable it to progress the task; any break in the continuity of the process can have serious results.

When developing an application program, the programmer needs to test and revise it, knowing its effects. Confidence that the program elements are couched in the correct grammar and syntax (and that the program commands and queries are thus being accepted and acted upon), helps to reduce the number of iterations needed to confirm and develop the viability of the whole program. Such information is given in the following pages.

5-26. IEEE 488 and SCPI Standard defined Features

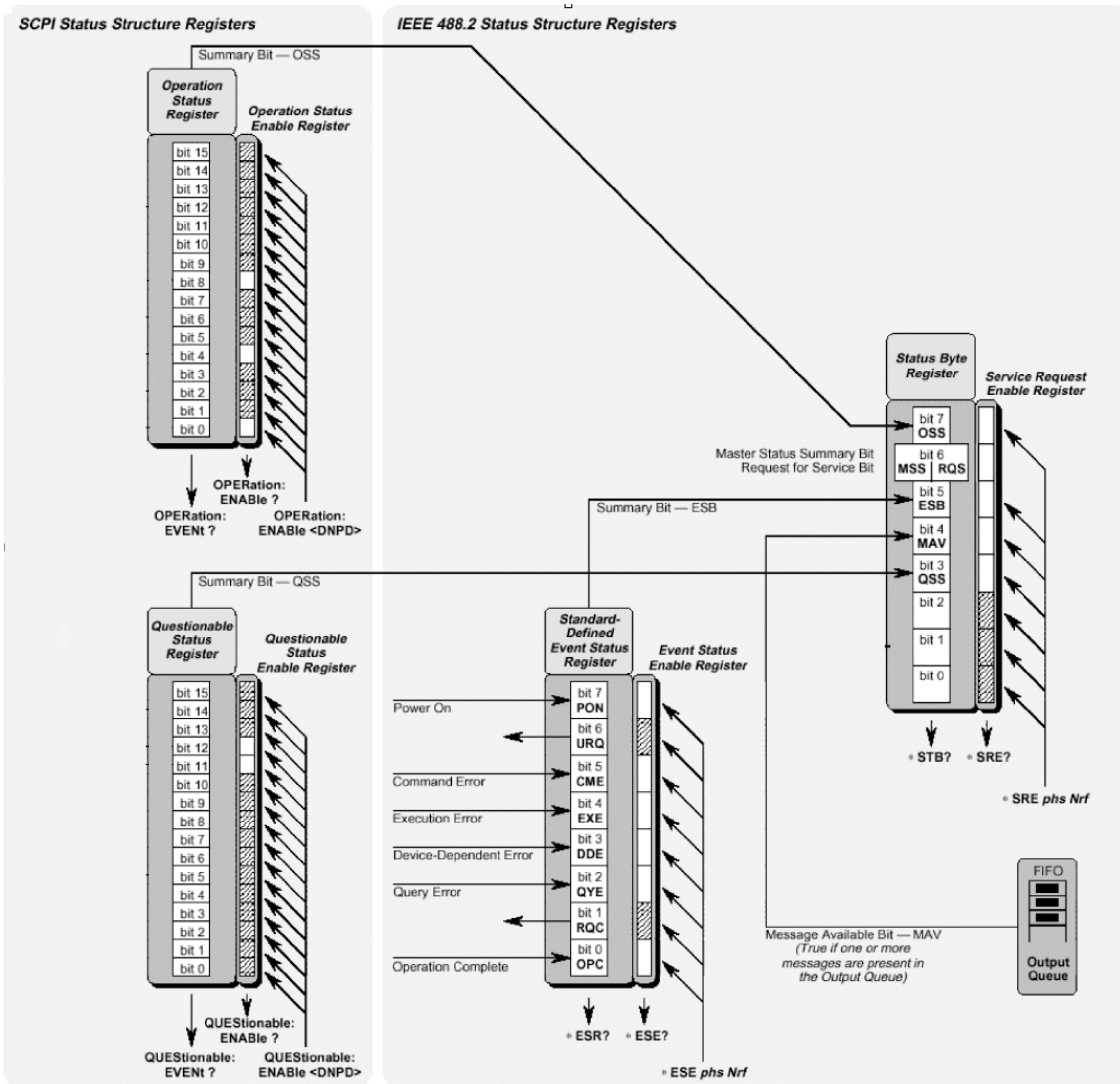


Figure 5-3. IEEE-488 and SCPI Standard Defined Features

5-27. Status Summary Information and SRQ

The Status Byte consists of four 'summary' bits which notify events in the 8 bit latched IEEE-488.2 defined ‘Event Status Register’ (ESB), the two 16 bit latched SCPI defined registers (OSS & QSS), and the Output Queue (MAV). Whenever one of these summary bits is enabled and set *true*, the Status Byte summary bit (MSS) is also set *true*. The buffered bit 'RQS' follows *true* when MSS goes true, and will set the IEEE 488 SRQ line *true* (Note that in the diagram above no arrow points at bit 6 of the Service Request Enable Register — bit 6 is always enabled).

A subsequent serial poll by the Application Program will discover that the instrument was the requesting device (while resetting RQS *false* again, MSS remaining *true*), and which of the summary bits is *true*. The ∗STB? command is an equivalent command to serial poll, where serial poll is not available.

5-28. Event Register Conditions

The Status Byte summary bits direct the application program down the structure towards causal events.

ESB and MAV are standard IEEE-488 features, described in detail in *'Instrument Status Reporting IEEE 488.2 basics)* OSS and QSS are features of the SCPI structure, described in *'Instrument Status Reporting SCPI Element'*.

5-29. Access via the Application Program

Referring to figure at the beginning of this sub-section take as an example the main Event Status register:

- **Enabling the Events**

  The main *Standard-Defined Event Status Register'* has a second *'Event Status Enable Register'*. A program command (*ESE *phs Nrf*) can be used to set the state of the bits in the *Enable* register. This enables or disables the events, which will set the main register's summary bit *true*.

- **Reading the Enable Register**

  A 'query' command (*ESE?) permits the application program to read the state of the *Enable* register, and hence find out which events are enabled to be reported.

- **Reading the Main Register**

  Another 'query' command (*ESR?) reads the state of the main *Standard-Defined* register, to discover which event has occurred (i. e. has caused the summary bit to be set *true*). Reading this register clears all its bits.

- **Reporting the Event**

  If an event is to be reported via the SRQ, its corresponding *enable* bit will have been set *true*, (using the number *Nrf*). Each bit in the *Standard-Defined* register remains in *false* condition unless its assigned event occurs, when its condition changes to *true* and remains *true* until cleared by *ESR? or *CLS. This causes the register's summary bit in the Status Byte also to be set *true*. If this bit is enabled, then the Status Byte *bit 6* (MSS/ RQS) will be set *true*, and the instrument will set the IEEE-488 bus SRQ line *true*.

- **SCPI Status Registers**

  The two SCPI Status registers operate in the same way, using the appropriate program commands to set the enable registers, and query commands to discover the condition of the registers (the 6100A does not make use of these registers).

- **Subsequent Action**

  Thus the application programmer can enable any assigned event to cause an SRQ, or not. The controller can be programmed to read the Status Byte, using a serial poll to read the Status Byte register and the *true* summary bit (ESB or MAV). The application program then investigates the appropriate event structure until the causal event is discovered. The detail for each register is expanded in the following paragraphs, and in the command descriptions.

5-30. Instrument Status Reporting IEEE 488.2 Basics

5-31. IEEE 488.2 Model

This develops the IEEE 488.1 model into an extended structure with more definite rules. These rules invoke the use of standard 'Common' messages and provide for device-dependent messages. A feature of the structure is the use of 'Event' registers, each with its own enabling register as shown in *'Retrieval of Device Status Information'*.

5-32. Instrument Model Structure

The IEEE 488.2 Standard provides for an extensive hierarchical structure with the Status Byte at the apex, defining its bits 4, 5 and 6 and their use as summaries of a *Standard–defined* event structure, which must be included if the device is to claim conformance with the Standard. The instrument employs these bits as defined in the Standard.

Bits 0, 1, 2 and 3 and 7 are available to the device designer; only bits 3 and 7 are used in the instrument, and these are as defined by the SCPI standard. The application programmer must recognize that whenever the application program reads the Status Byte, it can only receive summaries of types of events, and further query messages will be needed to probe the details relating to the events themselves. For example: a further byte is used to expand on the summary at bit 5 of the Status Byte.

5-33. Status Byte Register

In this structure the Status Byte is held in the 'Status Byte Register'; the bits being allocated as follows:

- **Bits: 0** (DIO1), **1** (DIO2) and **2** (DIO3) are not used in the instrument status byte. They are always *false.*

- **Bit 3** summarizes the state of the 'Questionable Status data', held in the 'Questionable Status register' (QSR), whose bits represent SCPI-defined and device-dependent conditions in the instrument. The QSS bit is *true* when the data in the QSR contains one or more enabled bits, which are *true*, or *false*, when all the enabled bits in the byte are *false*. The SCPI Standard defines the QSR and its data, (not used in 6100A).

- **Bit 4** (DIO5) IEEE 488.2 defined Message Available Bit (MAV).

  The MAV bit helps to synchronize information exchange with the controller. It is *true* when a message is placed in the Output Queue; or *false* when the Output Queue is empty. The common command ∗CLS can clear the Output Queue and the MAV bit 4 of the Status Byte Register; providing it is sent immediately following a 'Program Message Terminator'.

- **Bit 5** (DIO6) IEEE 488.2 defined Standard Event Summary Bit (ESB).

  Summarizes the state of the 'Event Status byte', held in the 'Event Status register' (ESR), whose bits represent IEEE 488.2 defined conditions in the device. The ESB bit is *true* when the byte in the ESR contains one or more enabled bits which are *true*; or *false* when all the enabled bits in the byte are *false*.

- **Bit 6** (DIO7) is the Master Status Summary Message (MSS bit), and is set *true* if one of the bits 0 to 5 or bit 7 is *true* (bits 0, 1 and 2 are always *false* in the instrument).
- **Bit 7** (DIO4) SCPI defined Operation Status Summary Bit (QSS).

  Summarizes the state of the 'Operation Status data', held in the 'Operation Status register' (OSR), whose bits represent processes in progress in the instrument. The OSS bit is *true* when the data in the OSR contains one or more enabled bits which are *true*, or *false* when all the enabled bits in the byte are *false*. The OSR is not used in the 6100A.

5-34. Reading the Status Byte Register

The common query: ∗STB? reads the binary number in the Status Byte register. The response is in the form of a decimal number that is the sum of the binary weighted values in the enabled bits of the register. In the instrument, the binary weighted values of bits 0, 1 and 2 are always zero.

5-35. Service Request Enable Register

The SRE register is a means for the application program to select, by enabling individual Status Byte summary bits, those types of events which are to cause the instrument to originate an RQS. It contains a user modifiable image of the Status Byte, whereby each *true* bit acts to enable its corresponding bit in the Status Byte.

The common program command: ∗SRE *phs Nrf* performs the selection, where *Nrf* is a decimal numeric, whose binary decode is the required bit pattern in the enabling byte.

For example:

If an RQS is required only when a Standard-defined event occurs and when a message is available in the output queue, then *Nrf* should be set to 48. The binary decode is 00110000 so bit 4 or bit 5, when *true* , will generate an RQS; but with this decode, even if bit 3 is *true* , no RQS will result. The instrument always sets *false* the Status Byte bits 0, 1 and 2, so they can never originate an RQS whether enabled or not.

5-36. Reading the Service Request Enable Register

The common query: ∗SRE? reads the binary number in the SRE register. The *response* is in the form of a decimal number, which is the sum of the binary-weighted values in the register. The binary weighted values of bits 0, 1 and 2 will always be zero.

5-37. IEEE 488.2 defined Event Status Register

The 'Event Status Register' holds the Event Status Byte, consisting of event bits, each of which directs attention to particular information. All bits are 'sticky', i.e. once *true*, cannot return to *false* until the register is cleared. This occurs automatically when it is read by the query ∗ESR?. The common command ∗CLS clears the Event Status Register and associated error queue, but not the Event Status Enable Register.

Note that because the bits are 'sticky', it is necessary to read the appropriate subordinate register of the status structure in order to clear *its* bits and allow a new event from the same source to be reported.

The 'Event Status Register' bits are named in mnemonic form as follows:

- **Bit 0** Operation Complete (OPC).

  This bit is *true* only if *OPC has been programmed and all selected pending operations are complete. As the instrument operates in serial mode, its usefulness is limited to registering the completion of long operations, such as self test.

- **Bit 1** Request Control (RQC).

  This bit is not used in the instrument. It is always set *false*.

- **Bit 2** Query Error (QYE).

  QYE *true* indicates that the application program is following an inappropriate message exchange protocol, resulting in the following situations:

  - ***Interrupted Condition.*** When the instrument has not finished outputting its **Response Message** to a **Program Quer**y, and is interrupted by a new **Program Messag**e.
  - ***Unterminated Condition.*** When the application program attempts to read a **Response Message** from the instrument without having first sent the complete **Query Message** (including the **Program Message Terminato**r) to the instrument.
  - ***Deadlocked Condition.*** When the input and output buffers are filled, with the parser and the execution control blocked.

- **Bit 3** Device Dependent Error (DDE).

  DDE is set *true* when an internal operating fault is detected, and the appropriate error message is added to the Error Queue. See the 'Note about the Error Queue' below:

  Note about the ERROR Queue

  The Error Queue is a sequential memory stack. Each reportable error has been given a listed number and explanatory message, which are entered into the error queue as the error occurs. The queue is read destructively as a First In/ First Out stack, using the query command SYSTem:ERRor? to obtain a code number and message.

  Repeated use of the query SYSTem:ERRor? will read successive Device Dependent, Command and Execution errors until the queue is empty, when the 'Empty' message `(0,"No error"`*) will be returned.*

  *It would be good practice to repeatedly read the Error Queue until the 'Empty' message is returned. The common command *CLS clears the queue.*

- **Bit 4** Execution Error (EXE).

  An execution error is generated if the received command cannot be executed, owing to the device state or the command parameter being out of bounds. The appropriate error message is added to the Error Queue.

  See the 'Note about the Error Queue' above.

- **Bit 5** Command Error (CME).

  CME occurs when a received bus command does not satisfy the IEEE 488.2 generic syntax or the device command syntax programmed into the instrument interface’s parser, and so is not recognized as a valid command. The appropriate error message is added to the Error Queue. See the 'Note about the Error Queue' above.

- **Bit 6** User Request (URQ).

This bit is not used. It is always set *false*.

- **Bit 7** Instrument Power Supply On (PON).

  This bit is set *true* only when the Line Power has just been switched on to the instrument.

  Whether or not an SRQ is generated by setting bit 7 *true*, depends on the previously-programmed 'Power On Status Clear' message ∗PSC *phs Nrf:*

  - For an *Nrf* of 1, the Event Status Enable register would have been cleared at power on, so PON would not generate the ESB bit in the Status Byte register, and no SRQ would occur at power on.
  - If *Nrf* was 0, and the Event Status Enabling register bit 7 *true*, and the Service Request Enabling register bit 5 *true* ; a change from Power Off to Power On will generate an SRQ. This is only possible because the enabling register conditions are held in non volatile memory, and restored at power on. This facility is included to allow the application program to set up conditions so that a momentary Power Off followed by reversion to Power On (which could upset the instrument programming) will be reported by SRQ.

  To achieve this, the Event Status register bit 7 must be permanently *true* (by ∗ESE *phs Nrf* , where *Nrf* ≥ 128); the Status Byte Enable register bit 5 must be set permanently *true* (by command ∗SRE *phs Nrf* , where *Nrf* lies in one of the ranges 32 - 63, 96 - 127, 160 - 191, or 224 - 255); Power On Status Clear must be disabled (by ∗PSC *phs Nrf*, where *Nrf* = 0); and the Event Status register must be read destructively immediately following the Power On SRQ (by the common query ∗ESR?).

5-38. Standard Event Status Enable Register

The ESE register is a means for the application program to select, from the positions of the bits in the Standard defined Event Status Byte, those events which when *true* will set the ESB bit *true* in the Status Byte. It contains a user-modifiable image of the standard Event Status Byte, whereby each *true* bit acts to enable its corresponding bit in the standard Event Status Byte.

The program command: ∗ESE *phs Nrf* performs the selection, where *Nrf* is a decimal numeric, which when decoded into binary, produces the required bit pattern in the enabling byte.

For example:

If the ESB bit is required to be set *true* only when an execution or device dependent error occurs, then *Nrf* should be set to 24. The binary decode is 00011000 so bit 3 or bit 4, when *true*, will set the ESB bit *true*; but when bits 0 - 2, or 5 - 7 are *true*, the ESB bit will remain *false*.

5-39. Reading the Standard Event Enable Register

The common query: ∗ESE? reads the binary number in the ESE register. The response is a decimal number, which is the sum of the binary-weighted values in the register.

5-40. The Error Queue

As errors in the instrument are detected, they are placed in a 'first in, first out' queue, called the 'Error Queue'. This queue conforms to the format described in the SCPI Command Reference (Volume 2) Chapter 19, paragraph 19.7, although only errors are detected. Three kinds of errors are reported in the error queue: *command* errors, e*xecution* errors and *device-specific* errors.

The queue is read destructively, as described in the SCPI Command Reference, using the query command ‘SYSTem:ERRor?’. This command will return a code number and error message. The query SYSTem:ERRor? can be used to read errors in the queue until it is empty, (when the message '0, No Error' will be returned).

5-41. Instrument Status Reporting — SCPI Elements

5-42. General

In addition to IEEE 488.2 status reporting the instrument implements the Operation and Questionable Status registers with associated 'Condition', 'Event' and 'Enable' commands.

The extra status deals with current operation of the instrument and the quality of operations.

The structure of these two registers is detailed in the diagram at the beginning of ‘IEEE-488 and SCPI Standard defined Features section’, together with the nature of the reported events. Access to the registers is detailed in the STATus subsystem of the '*SCPI Commands and Syntax'* section of this document.

5-43. SCPI Status Registers

The SCPI states are divided into two groups, reporting from the Operation or Questionable Status event register. Each Status register has its own 'Enable' register, which can be used as a mask to enable bits in the event register itself, in a similar way to that set by the *ESE command for the Standard Event status Register (ESR).

Each Status Register is associated with its own third 'Condition' register, in which the bits are not 'sticky', but are set and reset as the internal conditions change.

Each Enable Register can be commanded to set its mask to enable selected bits in the corresponding Event Register. All registers (Event, Enable and Condition) can be interrogated by appropriate 'Queries' to divulge their bits' states.

5-44. Reportable SCPI States

The Operation Status Event Register is not used by 6100A.

5-45. SCPI Programming Language.

Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI) is an instrument command language which goes beyond *IEEE 488.2* to address a wide variety of instrument functions in a standard manner.

IEEE 488.2 defines sets of *Mandatory Common Commands* and *Optional Common Commands* along with a method of *Standard Status Reporting*. The instrument implementation of SCPI language conforms to all IEEE 488.2 mandatory commands but not all optional commands. It conforms to the SCPI approved status reporting method.

Note: Commands in SCPI language, prefaced by an asterisk (e.g.: *CLS), are IEEE-488.2 standard-defined '*Common*' commands. Conformance of the instrument remote programming commands to SCPI ensures that the instrument has a high degree of consistency with other conforming instruments.

SCPI commands are easy to learn, self-explanatory and account for a wide variety of usage skills. The full range of instrument commands, with their actions and meanings in the instrument, is detailed in alphabetical order in *'SCPI Commands and Syntax'*. The IEEE 488 Common Commands implemented in The 6100A Electrical Power Standard, together with their operating information are given in *'Common Commands and Queries'*.

5-46. SCPI Commands and Syntax

5-47. SCPI Command Summary

Keyword	Parameter Form	Notes
CALibration		
:SECure		
:PASSword	<spd>	Used to enter calibration mode: Requires calibration password.
:EXIT		Used to exit calibration mode.
:PHASe<x>		<x> is phase (1 to 4): 1 is master phase.
:VOLTage		
:RANGe	<dnpd>, <dnpd>	Calibration range:
		<dnpd> = Low limit, High limit.
:RANGe?	[<cpd> {LOW | HIGH}]	Calibration range query.
:ACTual	<dnpd>,<dnpd>	<dnpd> = Amplitude, Angle.
		Note: Angle relative to master phase.
:FREQuency?		Query only of Actual frequency.
:TARGet	<dnpd>[,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>]	<dnpd> = Target point.
		Or,
		<dnpd> =
		Point,
		Fund Freq,
		Harmonic,
		Amplitude,
		Angle.
		Note1: Angle relative to master phase.
		Note2: Second form is only required when changing target point.
:TRIGger?		
:STORe		
:DUMP?		Dump all stores for active range:
		Point,(<target data>,<actual data>)
		<target data> =
		Fund, Harm, Ampl, Angle
		<actual data> =
		Freq, Ampl, Angle

Keyword	Parameter Form	Notes
:CURRent		
:RANGe	<dnpd>, <dnpd>	Calibration range: <dnpd> = Low limit, High limit.
:RANGe?	[<cpd> {LOW | HIGH}]	Calibration range query.
:VOLTage	<dpnd>, <dpnd>	<dnpd> = low limit, high limit
:VOLTage(?)	[<cpd>{ LOW | HIGH }]	
:ACTual	<dnpd>,<dnpd>	<dnpd> = Amplitude, Angle. Note: Angle relative to master phase.
:FREQuency?	<dnpd>	<dnpd> = Actual frequency.
:TARGet	<dnpd>[,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>]	<dnpd> = Target point. Or, <dnpd> = Point, Fund Freq, Harmonic, Amplitude, Angle. Note1: Angle relative to master phase. Note2: Second form is only required when changing target point.
:TRIGger?		
:STORe		
:DUMP?		Dump all stores for active range: Point,(<target data>,<actual data>), … <target data> = Fund, Harm, Ampl, Angle <actual data> = Freq, Ampl, Angle

Keyword	Parameter Form	Notes
OUTPut		
[:STATe](?)	<bool> {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}	
:ROSCillator		
[:STATe](?)	<bool> {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}	
:SENSe(?)	<bool> {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}	
:DEFerr(?)		
[:STATe](?)	<bool> {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}	
ACTion	[<cpd> {APPLy | UNDO}]	
[SOURce]		
:FREQuency(?)	<dnpd>	
:LINE(?)	<bool> {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}	
:LOCKed?		
:PHASe<x>		<x> is phase (1 to 4). 1 is master phase.
:FITTed(?)		
:SERial?		Serial number of phase.
:POWer		
[:WATTs]?		
:VA?		
:BUDeanu?	[<cpd> {WATTs | P | VA | S | VAR | Q | D}]	
:FRYze?	[<cpd> {WATTs | P | VA | S | VAR | Q}]	
:KUSTers?	[<cpd> {WATTs | P | VA | S | QC | QCR | QL | QLR}]	
:SHEPherd?	[<cpd> {WATTs | P | VA | S | SR | SX | SD}]	
:SHARon?	[<cpd> {WATTs | P | VA | S | SQ | SC}]	
:IEEE?	[<cpd> {WATTs | P | VA | S | VAR | Q | N | SN | P1 | S1 | Q1 | SH | PH | NH}]	
:VOLTage		
[:STATe](?)	<bool> {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}	
:RANGe	<dnpd>, <dnpd>	<dnpd> = Low limit, High limit.
:RANGe?	[<cpd> {LOW | HIGH}]	
:AMPLitude?		Absolute final output amplitude (Query only).
:MHARmonics		
[:STATe](?)	<bool> {OFF | ON | 0 | 1}	
:CLEar		
:AMPLitude(?)	<dnpd>	<dnpd> = RMS amplitude.
:HARMonic<y>	<dnpd>,<dnpd>	<y> is harmonic number. <dnpd> = Amplitude, Phase. Note: Amplitude will be interpreted according to the value of Unit:Mhar: Volt or Current. i.e. abs or % of fund/rms.
:HARMonic<y>?	[<cpd> {AMPLitude | PANGle}]	
:AMPLitude?		Abs or % amplitude of harmonic.
:PANGle(?)	<dnpd>	
:ALL?	[<cpd> {AMPLitude | PANGle}]	Response is in csv format.

<table>
<tr><th>Keyword</th><th>Parameter Form</th><th>Notes</th></tr>
<tr><td>:FHARmonics</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>[:STATe](?)</td><td><bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:CLEar</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:FLUCtuate<y>(?)</td><td><bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}</td><td><y> is harmonic number.</td></tr>
<tr><td>:ALL?</td><td></td><td>Response in csv format.</td></tr>
<tr><td>:MODulation</td><td><dnpd>,<dnpd></td><td><dnpd> = Depth, Frequency.</td></tr>
<tr><td>:MODulation?</td><td>[<cpd>{ DEPTh | FREQuency }]</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:SHAPe(?)</td><td><cpd>{ RECTangular | SINusoidal | SQUare}</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:DUTY(?)</td><td><dnpd></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:IHARmonics</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>[:STATe](?)</td><td><bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:SIGNal<y></td><td><bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}[,<dnpd>,<dnpd>]</td><td><y> = signal (1 or 2).
<dnpd> = Amplitude, Frequency.</td></tr>
<tr><td>:SIGNal<y>?</td><td>[<cpd>{ STATe | AMPLitude | PANGle}]</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:DIP</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>[:STATe](?)</td><td><bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:ENVelope</td><td><dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd></td><td><dnpd> =
Change to,
Ramp in,
Duration,
Ramp out,
End Delay</td></tr>
<tr><td>:ENVelope?</td><td>[<cpd>{CHANge | RIN | DURation | ROUT | EDELay}]</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:TRIGger?</td><td>[<cpd> {SOURce | PANGle | DELay | ODELay}]</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:INPut(?)</td><td><cpd>{ FREE | EONE | EREPeat}</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:ODELay(?)</td><td><dnpd></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:HOLDoff(?)</td><td><cpd>{ PHASe | DELay },<dnpd></td><td>dnpd units depends on the cpd</td></tr>
<tr><td>:FLICker</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>[:STATe](?)</td><td><bool>{ OFF|ON|0|1 }</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:FREQuency(?)</td><td><dnpd></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:DEPTh(?)</td><td><dnpd></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:PST?</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:SHAPe(?)</td><td><cpd>{ RECTangular | SINusoidal | SQUare}</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>:DUTY(?)</td><td><dnpd></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Keyword	Parameter Form	Notes
:CURRent		
[:STATe](?)	<bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}	
:RANGe	<dpnd>, <dpnd>	<dnpd> = low limit, high limit
:RANGe?	[<cpd>{ LOW | HIGH }]	
:VOLTage	<dpnd>, <dpnd>	<dnpd> = low limit, high limit
:VOLTage(?)	[<cpd>{ LOW | HIGH }]	
:AMPLitude?		[Absolute final output amplitude (Query only).
:MHARmonics		
[:STATe](?)	<bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}	
:CLEar		
:AMPLitude(?)	<dnpd>	<dnpd> = RMS amplitude.
:HARMonic<y>	<dnpd>,<dnpd>	<y> is harmonic number.
		<dnpd> = Amplitude, Phase.
:HARMonic<y>?	[<cpd>{ AMPLitude | PANGle]}	
:AMPLitude?		Abs or % amplitude of harmonic.
:PANGle(?)	<dnpd>	
:ALL?	[<cpd>{ AMPLitude | PANGle]}	Response is in CSV format.
:FHARmonics		
[:STATe](?)	<bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}	
:CLEar		
:FLUCtuate<y>(?)	<bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}	<y> is harmonic number.
:ALL?		Response in CSV format.
:MODulation	<dnpd>,<dnpd>	<dnpd> = Depth, Frequency.
:MODulation?	[<cpd>{ DEPTh | FREQuency }]	
:SHAPe(?)	<cpd>{ RECTangular | SINusoidal | SQUare}	
:DUTY(?)	<dnpd>	
:IHARmonics		
[:STATe](?)	<bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}	
:SIGNal<y>	<bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}[,<dnpd>,<dnpd>]	<y> = Signal (1 or 2).
		<dnpd> = Amplitude, Frequency.
:SIGNal<y>?	[<cpd> {STATe | AMPLitude | PANGle}]	
:DIP		
[:STATe](?)	<bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}	
:ENVelope	<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>	<dnpd> = Change to, Ramp in, Duration, Ramp out, End Delay
:ENVelope?	[<cpd>{CHANge | RIN | DURation | ROUT | EDELay}]	
: TRIGger	<bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}[,<dnpd>]	<dnpd> = Time to next.
:INPut(?)	<cpd>{ FREE | EONE | EREPeat}	
:ODELay(?)	<dnpd>	
:HOLDoff(?)	<cpd>{ PHASe | DELay },<dnpd>	dnpd units depends on the cpd

Keyword	Parameter Form	Notes
:FLICker		
[:STATe](?)	<bool>{ OFF|ON|0|1 }	
:FREQuency(?)	<dnpd>	
:DEPTh(?)	<dnpd>	
:PST?		
:SHAPe(?)	<cpd>{ RECTangular | SINusoidal | SQUare}	
:DUTY(?)	<dnpd>	
STATus		
:OPERation		
[:EVENt]?		[Query only.
:ENABle(?)	<dnpd>	
:CONDition?		[Query only.
:QUEStionable		
[:EVENt]?		[Query only.
:ENABle(?)	<dnpd>	
:CONDition?		[Query only.
:PRESet		
SYSTem		
:ERRor?		[Query only.
:DATE(?)	<dpnd>,<dpnd>,<dpnd>	<dnpd> = Year, Month, Day.
:TIME(?)	<dpnd>,<dpnd>,<dpnd>	<dnpd> = Hour, Minute, Second.
:VERSion?		
:UNIT		
:ANGLe(?)	<cpd> {DEGrees|RADians}	Selection affects all phase angle entries.
:MHARmonics		
:CURRent(?)	<cpd> {PRMS | PFUNdamental | DBFundamental | ABSolute}	
:VOLTage(?)	<cpd> {PRMS | PFUNdamental | DBFundamental | ABSolute}	
:DIP		
:TIME(?)	<cpd> {SEConds|CYCLes}	

5-48. Calibration Subsystem Command Details

This subsystem is used to calibrate the functions and hardware ranges of the 6100A. This will correct for any system errors due to drift or ageing effects.

Before any adjustments can take place, access to calibration must be enabled.

There is a switch (on the rear panel of the 6100A, marked CALIBRATION) that must be set to ENABLE. Having done this, the calibration password command must be sent. Once entered into *calibration mode*, only calibration commands are accepted; these can then be used to adjust the instrument.

*Note: the following shows the commands for voltage, the same command structure is used for current, (replacing '**volt**' with '**curr**').*

CAL:SECure:PASSword <spd>

This command is used to gain access to calibration mode. The `<spd>` must be the correct 'calibration' password registered in the 6100A software. The calibration password can be changed only in calibration mode, (from the 6100A front panel).

CAL:SECure:EXIT

This command is used to exit calibration mode, and return to normal operation, any pending adjustment operations will be cancelled.

CAL:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:RANGe <dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's voltage channel hardware range:

- The first parameter is the lower limit that the range must cover.
- The second parameter is the upper limit that the range must cover.

The instrument determines the narrowest amplitude range that encompasses the limits.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:RANGe? [<cpd>{ LOW | HIGH }]

The default version will return the low and high limits of the presently selected range, (comma separated).

Use the parameters to query just one of these values.

CAL:PHASe<x>: VOLTage:ACTual <dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command is used to change the actual values that the calibration will take place at:

- The first parameter is the amplitude (interpreted as an absolute voltage).
- The second parameter is the phase angle (interpreted according to the active setting of the **UNIT:ANGLE** command, i.e. Degrees or Radians).

CAL:PHASe<x>: VOLTage:ACTual:FREQuency?

This command is used to query the frequency the adjustment will take place at.

Note: The frequency itself is not adjustable.

CAL:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:TARGet<dnpd>[,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>]

For each calibration operation, the required calibration point (factor) must be targeted. This command is used to select this point, and also permits the user to define parameters associated with the calibration point in the current operation:

- The first `<dnpd>` is an integer (from 0 to 2) that indicates the target point to adjust.

Note: This corresponds to the list of target entries on the ‘adjust instrument’ screen, (in the target field), for the corresponding function and hardware range.

- The subsequent (and optional) `<dnpd>'s` correspond to the fundamental frequency, harmonic number, absolute amplitude and phase angle of this point. These parameters allow the target point itself to be moved. In practice, the factory set target defaults should not require modification, so the non-optional form of the command should be all that is required.

Once a target has been set, the 6100A adjustment is restricted to values within the selected hardware voltage span, and frequency band. In order to release this restriction, one of the following commands must be sent:

TRIG? , EXIT or a new TARG command.

CAL:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:TRIGer?

After the parameters are set for calibration at a single calibration point, this command initiates the internal calibration process. This command applies to the TARGet settings.

The response returns a '0' for success, and a '1' for failure. In this latter case an error message is put in the error queue.

5-49. Output Subsystem Command Details

OUTPut[:STATe](?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the instrument’s output on or off, dependent upon the individual Voltage and Current channel output settings of each phase.

- ON or 1 will set the output on.
- OFF or 0 will set the output off.

OUTPut:ROSCillator[:STATe](?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the instrument’s reference oscillator signal on or off.

- ON or 1 will enable the generation of a sample reference signal.
- OFF or 0 will disable the generation of a sample reference signal.

The query command will return 1 if reference oscillator is on, or 0 if reference oscillator is off.

OUTPut:SENSe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the instrument’s 2-wire or 4-wire sense capability on or off.

- ON or 1 will select 4-wire sensing.
- OFF or 0 will select 2-wire sensing.

The query command will return `1` if 4-wire sensing is on, or `0` if 2-wire sensing is on.

OUTPut:DEFer[:STATe](?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command sets the deferred or direct operating mode.

When deferred mode is active, all commands that effect the output signal of the master instrument and phases, are buffered until the instrument receives an *apply* or *undo* operation. At which point, the actual output signal on all phases is updated to reflect the buffered state, or the buffered state is undone.

- ON or 1 will enable deferred mode.
- OFF or 0 will disable deferred mode, and return the instrument to direct operation.

The query command will return `1` if deferred mode is on, or `0` if deferred mode is off.

Note: The instrument will default to direct operation.

OUTPut:DEFer:ACTion <cpd>{APPLy | UNDO}

This command will *apply* or *undo* any pending (buffered) command that have been received when in deferred mode.

- `APPLy` will act upon those commands last received since the last apply/undo.
- `UNDO` will discard any commands received since the last apply.

The command has no query form. Note that it will report a ‘settings conflict’ if DEFer mode is not ON.

5-50. Source Subsystem Command Details

5-51. General Commands

SOUR:FREQuency(?) <dnpd>

This command is used to set the fundamental frequency for all voltage and current channels on all phases. The <dnpd> is a number, which sets the required fundamental frequency, expressed in Hz. It will automatically choose the 'best' hardware range for the defined frequency of output.

The query version will return the present output frequency value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (300 Hz would be returned as `3.0E2`).

SOUR:FREQuency:LINE(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command is used to set the line locking of the frequency for all voltage and current channels on all phases.

- `ON` or `1` will select line locking.
- `OFF` or `0` will select line locking

The query command will return `1` if line locking is enabled, or `0` if line locking is disabled.

SOUR:FREQuency:LOCK?

This query only command returns if the output frequency has achieved line lock:

- `1` indicates that line-lock has been achieved.
- `0` indicates that line lock has not been achieved.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:FITTed?

This command is a query only and is used to return whether or not a phase is present.

The query version will return 1 is the phase is present and 0 otherwise.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:SERial?

This command is used to get the serial number of an instrument.

The query response is a <spd>, for example "12345"

5-52. Power Values

SOUR:PHASe<x>:POWer:WATT?

This command is a query only and is used to return a phase's power value in units of Watts (this is always the same irrespective of the power calculation).

The instrument will return the specified phase's output power value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (24.3kW would be returned as `2.43E4`).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:POWer:VA?

This command is a query only and is used to return a phase's power value in units of VA (this is always the same irrespective of the power calculation).

The instrument will return the specified phase's output power value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (453.6VA would be returned as `4.536E2`).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:POWer:BUDeanu? [<cpd>{ WATT | P | VA | S | VAR | Q | D }]

This command is a query only. The default (no parameter) version will return all of the components from a calculation of the Phase's Power according to Budeanu in comma separated format, in the order P, S, Q, D. The parameters select a specific component to return. The returned numbers will be in standard scientific format.

Example:

```
1.0E1,1.141E1,0.0E0,0.0E0
```

Note:

`P` is identical to `WATT`

`S` is identical to `VA`

SOUR:PHASe<x>:POWer:FRYze? [<cpd>{ WATT | P | VA | S | VAR | Q }]

This command is a query only. The default (no parameter) version will return all of the components from a calculation of the phase's power according to Fryze in comma separated format, in the order P, S, Q. The parameters select a specific component to return. The returned numbers will be in standard scientific format.

Example:

```
1.0E1,1.141E1,0.0E0
```

Note:

`P` is identical to `WATT`
`S` is identical to `VA`

SOUR:PHASe<x>:POWer:KUSTers? [<cpd>{ WATT | P | VA | S | QC | QCR | QL | QLR }]

This command is a query only. The default (no parameter) version will return all of the components from a calculation of the Phase's Power according to Kusters & Moore in comma separated format, in the order P, S, Qc, Qcr, Ql, Qlr. The parameters select a specific component to return. The returned numbers will be in standard scientific format.

Example:

```
1.0E1,1.414E1,0.314E0,0.1E0,0.207E0,0.207E0
```

Note:

`P` is identical to `WATT`

`S` is identical to `VA`

SOUR:PHASe<x>:POWer:SHEPherd? [<cpd>{ WATT | P | VA | S | SR | SX | SD }]

This command is a query only. The default (no parameter) version will return all of the components from a calculation of the Phase's Power according to Shepherd & Zakikhani in comma separated format, in the order P, S, Sr, Sx, Sd. The parameters select a specific component to return. The returned numbers will be in standard scientific format.

Example:

```
1.0E1,1.414E1,1.314E0,0.1E0,0.0E0
```

Note:

`P` is identical to `WATT`
`S` is identical to `VA`

SOUR:PHASe<x>:POWer:SHARon? [<cpd>{ WATT | P | VA | S | SQ | SC }]

This command is a query only. The default (no parameter) version will return all of the components from a calculation of the Phase's Power according to Sharon & Czarnecki in comma separated format, in the order P, S, Sq, Sc. The parameters select a specific component to return. The returned numbers will be in standard scientific format.

Example:

```
1.0E1,1.414E1,1.314E0,0.1E0
```

Note:

`P` is identical to `WATT`
`S` is identical to `VA`

SOUR:PHASe<x>:POWer:IEEE? [<cpd>{ WATT | P | VA | S | VAR | Q | N | SN | P1 | S1 | Q1 | SH | PH | NH }]

This command is a query only. The default (no parameter) version will return all of the components from a calculation of the Phase's Power according to the IEEE Working Group on Harmonics in comma separated format, in the order P, S, Q, N, SN, P1, S1, Q1, PH, SH, NH. The parameters select a specific component to return. The returned numbers will be in standard scientific format.

Example:

```
1.0E1,1.414E1,1.314E0,0.1E0,0.0E0,0.7E1,0.8E1,0.1E1,0.3E1
,0.614E1,1.2E-3
```

Note:

`P` is identical to `WATT`
`S` is identical to `VA`

5-53. Voltage Setup

SOUR:PHAeS<x>:VOLTage:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command will make the specified Phase's Voltage channel enabled or disabled.

- `ON` or `1` will enable the channel.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable the channel.

The query command will return `1` if channel enabled, or `0` if channel is disabled.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:RANGe <dpnd>,<dpnd>

This command sets the specified Phase's Voltage channel hardware range. The first parameter is the lower limit that the range must cover. The second parameter is the upper limit that the range must cover. The instrument determines the narrowest amplitude range that encompasses the limits.

For reference purposes, note that the following ranges are presently defined:

Range	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
11V range	1.1V	16V
23V range	2.3V	33V
56V range	5.6V	78V
110V range	11V	168V
230V range	23V	336V
560V range	56V	1008V

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:RANGe? [<cpd>{ LOW | HIGH }]

The default version will return the low and high limits of the presently selected range, comma separated. Use the parameters to query just one of these values.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:AMPLitude?

This query only command is used to find out the specified phase's output amplitude, in RMS Volts.

The instrument will return the present voltage value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (550V would be returned as `5.5E2`).

5-54. Harmonics Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:MHARmonics:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified phase's voltage channel harmonics phenomena on and off, toggling it with the sine mode:

- `ON` or `1` will enable Harmonics mode, disabling sine mode.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable Harmonics mode, enabling sine mode.

The query command will return `1` if the harmonics are applied, or `0` if the harmonics are inactive.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:MHARmonics:CLEar

This command clears all harmonics, except the fundamental associated with this phase's voltage. It does not have a query form.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:MHARmonics:AMPLitude(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the RMS value of the harmonic waveshape. Any harmonics will be scaled appropriately to keep the waveshape of the composite waveform the same.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage: MHARmonics: HARMonic<y> <dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's voltage channel harmonics for harmonic number **y** (1 to 100). The parameters specify amplitude (in the presently selected voltage amplitude units), and phase angle (in the presently selected phase angle units), respectively.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:MHARmonics:HARMonic<y>? [<cpd>{ AMPLitude | PANGle }]

This query returns the amplitude (in the presently selected voltage amplitude units), and phase angle (in the presently selected phase angle units) of the specified harmonic on the specified phase. The parameters choose which one of these two parameters to return.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:MHARmonics:HARMonic<y>:AMPLitude?

This query returns the amplitude (in the presently selected Voltage amplitude Units of the specified harmonic on the specified phase.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:MHARmonics:HARMonic<y>:PANGle?

This query returns the phase angle (in the presently selected phase angle units) of the specified harmonic on the specified phase.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:MHARmonics:ALL? [<cpd>{ AMPLitude | PANGle }]

This query returns the amplitude (in the presently selected voltage amplitude units), and phase angle (in the presently selected phase angle units) of all harmonics on the specified phase as a comma separated list. The parameters choose which one of these two parameters to return.

Example:

Suppose we have the following arrangement:

Harmonic	Amplitude	Phase
1	25.0V	90.0 deg
2	0.0V	0.0 deg
3	10.9V	0.0 deg
4	0.0V	0.0 deg
5	2.5V	165.0 deg

Expected responses:

```
:SOUR:PHAS:VOLT:HARM:ALL?         "2.5E1,9.0E1,0.0E0,0.0E0,1.09E1,0.0E0,0.0E0,0.0E0,2
                                  .5E0,1.65E2"
:SOUR:PHAS:VOLT:HARM:ALL? AMPL    "2.5E1,0.0E0,1.09E1,0.0E0,0.0E0,2.5E0"
:SOUR:PHAS:VOLT:HARM:ALL? PANG    "9.0E1,0.0E0,0.0E0,0.0E0,1.65E2"
```

5-55. Fluctuating Harmonics Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FHARmonics:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified phase's voltage channel fluctuating harmonics phenomena on and off. If no harmonics are currently selected for the specified phase, a suitable error message will be reported indicating that some harmonics need to be activated before fluctuation can be applied.

- `ON` or `1` will enable fluctuation of the phase's voltage harmonics.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable fluctuation of the phase's voltage harmonics.

The query command will return `1` if the specified fluctuation is being applied, or `0` if the specified fluctuation is inactive.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FHARmonics:CLEar

This command clears the modulation of harmonics associated with this phase's voltage. It does not have a query form.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FHARmonics:FLUCtuate<y>(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns on/off the fluctuation of harmonic **y** on the Voltage channel of Phase **x**.

The query command will return `1` if the specified harmonic is being fluctuated, or `0` if the specified harmonic is not being fluctuated.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FHARmonics:ALL?

This query allows all the active harmonics to return their fluctuation state as a comma delimited string. The comma separated string will contain a value for each harmonic. Inactive harmonics will always cause 0 to be returned.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FHARmonics:MODulation <dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's voltage channel fluctuating harmonics modulation parameters. The first parameter is the modulation depth (expressed as a percentage of the voltage waveform RMS amplitude). The second parameter is the required modulation frequency (expressed in Hertz).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FHARmonics:MODulation? [<cpd>{DEPT | FREQ}]

This query returns the modulation depth and frequency for the Voltage channel of the specified phase. The parameters allow selection of just one of these values.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FHARmonics:SHAPe(?) <cpd>{RECT|SIN|SQU}

This command selects the specified phase's voltage channel fluctuating harmonics modulation shape:

- `RECT` will set the modulation waveform to be rectangular.
- `SIN` will set the modulation waveform to be sinusoidal.
- `SQU` will set the modulation waveform to be square.

The query command will return `SIN` if the modulation shape is sinusoidal etc.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FHARmonics:DUTY(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's voltage channel fluctuating harmonics duty cycle value for rectangular modulation.

The query command will return the present duty cycle value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (10.55 would be returned as `1.055E1`).

5-56. Interharmonics Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:IHARmonics:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified phase's voltage channel interharmonics phenomena on and off.

- `ON` or `1` will enable interharmonics on this phase's voltage channel.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable interharmonics on this phase's voltage channel.

The query command will return `1` if the interharmonics are enabled, or `0` if the inter-harmonics are disabled.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:IHARmonics:SIGNal<y> <bool> {OFF|ON|0|1}[,<dnpd>,<dnpd>]

This command sets the specified inter-harmonics parameters. The <bool> parameter controls whether the inter-harmonic is active or not. The two optional <dnpd> parameters are numbers, which set the required amplitude (expressed in volts), and the required frequency (expressed in Hertz). <y> specifies the inter-harmonic to be set since the instrument is capable of producing 2 inter-harmonics simultaneously.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:IHARmonics:SIGNal<y>? [<cpd>{STAT | AMPL | PANG}]

The default version of this query returns all of the settings of the specified Inter Harmonic, comma separated. The parameters allow selection of just one of these values.

5-57. Dip Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:DIP:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified Phase's Voltage channel Dip phenomena on and off.

- `ON` or `1` will set the specified Dip to be applied.
- `OFF` or `0` will set the specified Dip to be removed.

The query command will return `1` if Dip is applied, or `0` if Dip is inactive.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:DIP:ENVelope <dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's voltage channel dip parameters:

- 1st dnpd - 'Change To' value (expressed as a percentage of total RMS voltage).
- 2nd dnpd - 'Ramp In' period (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).
- 3rd dnpd - 'Duration' (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).
- 4th dnpd - 'Ramp Out' period (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).
- 5th dnpd - 'End Delay' period (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:DIP:ENVelope? [<cpd>{CHAN | RIN | DUR | ROUT | EOUT}]

The default version of this query returns the dip envelope settings for the specified phase's voltage channel. The parameters allow query of individual settings:

`CHANge`	'Change To' value, expressed as a percentage of the total RMS Voltage
`RIN`	the 'Ramp In' period, expressed in Seconds or Cycles depending on the Dip Units setting
`DURation`	the 'Duration', expressed in Seconds or Cycles depending on the Dip Units setting
`ROUT`	the 'Ramp Out' period, expressed in Seconds or Cycles depending on the Dip Units setting
`EDELay`	the 'End Delay' period (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:DIP:TRIGger:INPut(?) <cpd>{ FREE | EONE | EREP}

This command sets and queries the trigger mode used to determine the event that starts the dip or swell:

- FREE is used for free running dips/swells.
- EONE is used to produce one dips/swell triggered from an external source.
- EREPeat is used to produce continuous dips/swells triggered from an external source.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:DIP:TRIGger(?) <cpd>{PHAS|DEL},<dnpd>

This command selects sets and queries the hold-off before the dip/swell starts following a trigger.

PHASe	The hold-off is an angle following the trigger point. In this case the delay ,<dnpd>, has units of degrees or radians.
DELay	The hold-off is a time. In this case the delay ,<dnpd>, has units of seconds or cycles

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:DIP:TRIGger:ODELay(?)<dnpd>

This sets and queries the delay (in seconds or cycles) before the output trigger is generated, following the completion of a dip or swell.

5-58. Flicker Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FLICker:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified Phase's Voltage channel flicker phenomena on and off.

- `ON` or `1` will enable flicker on this phase's voltage channel.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable flicker on this phase's voltage channel.

The query command will return `1` if flicker is applied, or `0` if flicker is inactive.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FLICker:DEPTh(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's voltage channel flicker modulation depth.

The <dnpd> is a number, which sets the required modulation depth, expressed as a percentage of the total RMS voltage signal.

The query version of this command will return the present modulation depth value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (15.1% would be returned as `1.51E1`).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FLICker:FREQuency(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's voltage channel flicker modulation frequency.

The <dnpd> is a number, which sets the required modulation frequency, expressed in Hertz.

The query command will return the present modulation frequency value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (440.0Hz would be returned as `4.40E2`).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FLICker:PST?

This query only command will return the present PST value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (1.82 would be returned as `1.82E0`).

SOUR:PHASe,x.:VOLTage:FLICKer:SHAPe(?)<cpd>{RECT|SIN|SQU}

This command selects the specified phase's voltage channel flicker modulation shape.

- `RECT` will set the modulation waveform to be rectangular.
- `SIN` will set the modulation waveform to be sinusoidal.
- `SQU` will set the modulation waveform to be square.

The query command will return `SIN` if the modulation shape is sinusoidal etc.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:VOLTage:FLICker:DUTY(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's voltage channel flicker duty cycle value for rectangular modulation.

The query command will return the present duty cycle value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (10.55 would be returned as `1.055E1`).

5-59. Current Setup

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified phase's current channel enabled or disabled.

- `ON` or `1` will enable the channel.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable the channel.

The query command will return `1` if output is on, or `0` if output is off.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:RANGe <dpnd>,<dpnd>

This command sets the specified phase's current channel hardware range. The first parameter is the lower limit that the range must cover. The second parameter is the upper limit that the range must cover. The instrument determines the narrowest amplitude range that encompasses the limits.

For reference purposes, note that the following ranges are presently defined:

Range	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0.25A range	0.05A	0.25A
0.5A range	0. 05A	0.5A
1A range	0.1A	1A
2A range	0.2A	2A
5A range	0.5A	5A
10A range	1A	10A
20A range	2A	20A

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:RANGe? [<cpd>{ LOW | HIGH }]

The default version will return the low and high limits of the presently selected range, comma separated. Use the parameters to query just one of these values.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:RANGe:VOLTage <dpnd>,<dpnd>

This command sets the specified phase's current channel hardware range to output a voltage instead of a current. The first parameter is the lower limit that the range must cover. The second parameter is the upper limit that the range must cover. The instrument determines the narrowest amplitude range that encompasses the limits.

For reference purposes, note that the following ranges are presently defined:

Range	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
0.5V range	0.05V	0.25V
1V range	0.15V	1.5V
10V range	1V	10V

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:RANGe:VOLTage? [<cpd>{ LOW | HIGH }]

The default version will return the low and high limits of the presently selected range, comma separated. Use the parameters to query just one of these values.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:AMPLitude?

This query only command is used to find out the specified phase's output amplitude, in RMS amps (or volts, if this mode is active.

The query command will return the present current value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (14.4A would be returned as `1.44E1`).

5-60. Harmonics Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:MHARmonic:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified phase's current channel harmonics phenomena on and off, toggling it with the Sine mode

- `ON` or `1` will enable harmonics mode, disabling Sine mode.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable harmonics mode, enabling Sine mode.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:MHARmonics:CLEar

This command clears all harmonics, except the fundamental associated with this phase's Current. It does not have a query form.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:MHARmonics:AMPLitude(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the RMS value of the harmonic waveshape. Any harmonics will be scaled appropriately to keep the waveshape of the composite waveform the same.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent: MHARmonic:HARMonic<y> <dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's current channel harmonics for harmonic number **y** (1 to 100). The parameters specify amplitude (in the presently selected current amplitude units), and phase angle (in the presently selected phase angle units), respectively.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:MHARmonic:HARMonic<y>? [<cpd>{ AMPLitude | PANGle }]

This query returns the amplitude (in the presently selected current amplitude units), and phase angle (in the presently selected phase angle units) of the specified harmonic on the specified phase. The parameters choose which one of these two parameters to return.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:MHARmonics:HARMonic<y>:AMPLitude?

This query returns the amplitude (in the presently selected Current amplitude Units of the specified harmonic on the specified phase.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:MHARmonics:HARMonic<y>:PANGle?

This query returns the phase angle (in the presently selected phase angle units) of the specified harmonic on the specified phase.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:MHARmonic:ALL? [<cpd>{ AMPLitude | PANGle }]

This query returns the amplitude (in the presently selected current amplitude units), and phase angle (in the presently selected phase angle units) of all harmonics on the specified phase as a comma separated list. The parameters choose which one of these two parameters to return.

Example:

Suppose we have the following arrangement

Harmonic	Amplitude	Phase
1	2.5A	90.0 deg
2	0.0V	0.0 deg
3	1.09A	0.0 deg
4	0.0V	0.0 deg
5	0.25A	165.0 deg

Expected responses:

```
:SOUR:PHAS:CURR:HARM:ALL?        "2.5E0,9.0E1,0.0E0,0.0E0,1.09E0,0.0E0,0.0E0,0.0E0,2
                                 .5E-1,1.65E2"
:SOUR:PHAS:CURR:HARM:ALL? AMPL   "2.5E0,0.0E0,1.09E0,0.0E0,0.0E0,2.5E-1"
:SOUR:PHAS:CURR:HARM:ALL? PANG   "9.0E1,0.0E0,0.0E0,0.0E0,1.65E2"
```

5-61. Fluctuating Harmonics Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FHARmonics:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified phase's current channel fluctuating harmonics phenomena on and off. If no harmonics are currently selected for the specified Phase, a suitable error message will be reported indicating that some harmonics need to be activated before fluctuation can be applied.

- `ON` or `1` will enable fluctuation of this phase's current harmonics.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable fluctuation of this phase's current harmonics.

The query command will return `1` if the specified fluctuation is being applied, or `0` if the specified fluctuation is inactive.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FHARmonics:CLEar

This command clears the modulation of harmonics associated with this phase's current. It does not have a query form.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FHARmonics:FLUCtuate<y> <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns on/off the fluctuation of harmonic **`y`** on the Current channel of Phase **`x`**.

The query command will return `1` if the specified harmonic is being fluctuated, or `0` if the specified harmonic is not being fluctuated.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent: FHARmonics:ALL?

This query allows all the active harmonics to return their Fluctuation State as a comma delimited string. The comma separated string will contain a value for each harmonic. Inactive harmonics will always cause 0 to be returned.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent: FHARmonics:MODulation <dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's current channel fluctuating harmonics modulation parameters. The first parameter is the modulation depth (expressed as a percentage of the current waveform RMS amplitude). The second parameter is the required modulation frequency (expressed in Hertz).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FHARmonics:MODulation? [<cpd>{DEPT | FREQ}]

This query returns the modulation depth and frequency for the current channel of the specified phase. The parameters allow selection of just one of these values.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FHARmonics:SHAPe(?) <cpd>{RECT|SIN|SQU}

This command selects the specified Phase's Current channel fluctuating harmonics modulation shape.

- `RECT` will set the modulation waveform to be rectangular.
- `SIN` will set the modulation waveform to be sinusoidal.
- `SQU` will set the modulation waveform to be square.

The query command will return `SIN` if the modulation shape is sinusoidal etc.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FHARmonics:DUTY(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the specified Phase's Current channel fluctuating harmonics duty cycle value for rectangular modulation.

The query command will return the present duty cycle value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (10.55 would be returned as `1.055E1`).

5-62. Interharmonics Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:IHARmonics:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified phase's current channel interharmonics phenomena on and off.

- `ON` or `1` will enable interharmonics on this phase's current channel.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable interharmonics on this phase's current channel.

The query command will return `1` if the inter-harmonics are applied, or `0` if the inter-harmonics are inactive.

SOUR:PHAS<x>:CURR:IHAR:SIGN<y> <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}[,<dnpd>,<dnpd>]

This command sets the specified interharmonics parameters. The <bool> parameter controls whether the inter-harmonic is active or not. The two optional <dnpd> parameters are numbers, which set the required amplitude (expressed in amps), and the required frequency (expressed in Hertz). <y> specifies the interharmonic to be set since the instrument is capable of producing 2 interharmonics simultaneously.

SOUR:PHAS<x>:CURR:IHAR:SIGN<y>? [<cpd>{STAT | AMPL | PANG}]

The default version of this query returns all of the settings of the specified inter-harmonic, comma separated. The parameters allow selection of just one of these values.

5-63. Dip Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>: CURRent:DIP:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified Phase's Current channel Dip phenomena on and off.

- `ON` or `1` will set the specified Dip to be applied.
- `OFF` or `0` will set the specified Dip to be removed.

The query command will return `1` if Dip is applied, or `0` if Dip is inactive.

SOUR:PHASe<x>: CURRent:DIP:ENVelope <dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command sets the specified Phase's current channel Dip parameters:

- 1st dnpd - ‘Change To’ value (expressed as a percentage of total RMS voltage).
- 2nd dnpd - ‘Ramp In’ period (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).
- 3rd dnpd - ‘Duration’ (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).
- 4th dnpd - ‘Ramp Out’ period (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).
- 5th dnpd - 'End Delay' period (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).

SOUR:PHASe<x>: CURRent:DIP:ENVelope? [<cpd>{CHAN | RIN | DUR | ROUT | EOUT}]

The default version of this query returns the Dip Envelope settings for the specified phase's current channel. The parameters allow query of individual settings:

`CHANge`	'Change To' value, expressed as a percentage of the total RMS Voltage
`RIN`	the 'Ramp In' period, expressed in Seconds or Cycles depending on the Dip Units setting
`DURation`	the 'Duration', expressed in Seconds or Cycles depending on the Dip Units setting
`ROUT`	the 'Ramp Out' period, expressed in Seconds or Cycles depending on the Dip Units setting
`EDELay`	the 'End Delay' period (expressed in Seconds or Cycles).

SOUR:PHASe<x>: CURRent:DIP:TRIGger:INPut(?) <cpd>{ FREE | EONE | EREP}

This command sets and queries the trigger mode used to determine the event that starts the dip or swell.

- FREE is used for free running dips/swells.
- EONE is used to produce one dips/swell triggered from an external source.
- EREPeat is used to produce continuous dips/swells triggered from an external source.

SOUR:PHASe<x>: CURRent:DIP:TRIGger(?) <cpd>{PHAS|DEL},<dnpd>

This command selects sets and queries the hold-off before the dip/swell starts following a trigger:

PHASe	The hold-off is an angle following the trigger point. In this case the delay ,<dnpd>, has units of degrees or radians.
DELay	The hold-off is a time. In this case the delay ,<dnpd>, has units of seconds or cycles.

SOUR:PHASe<x>: CURRent:DIP:TRIGger:ODELay(?)<dnpd>

This sets and queries the delay (in seconds or cycles) before the output trigger is generated, following the completion of a dip or swell.

5-64. Flicker Phenomenon

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FLICker:STATe(?) <bool>{OFF|ON|0|1}

This command turns the specified phase’s current channel flicker phenomena on and off.

- `ON` or `1` will enable flicker on this phase’s current channel.
- `OFF` or `0` will disable flicker on this phase’s current channel.

The query command will return `1` if flicker is applied, or `0` if flicker is inactive.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FLICker:DEPTh(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase’s current channel flicker modulation depth.

The <dnpd> is a number, which sets the required modulation depth, expressed as a percentage of the total RMS current signal.

The query command will return the present modulation depth value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (15.1% would be returned as `1.51E1`).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FLICker:FREQuency(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the specified phase's current channel flicker modulation frequency.

The <dnpd> is a number, which sets the required modulation frequency, expressed in Hz.

The query command will return the present modulation frequency value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (440.0Hz would be returned as `4.40E2`).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FLICker:PST?

This query only command will return the present PST value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (1.82 would be returned as `1.82E0`).

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FLICker:SHAPe(?) <cpd>{RECT|SIN|SQU}

This command selects the specified phase's current channel flicker modulation shape.

- `RECT` will set the modulation waveform to be rectangular.
- `SIN` will set the modulation waveform to be sinusoidal.
- `SQU` will set the modulation waveform to be square.

The query command will return `SIN` if the modulation shape is sinusoidal etc.

SOUR:PHASe<x>:CURRent:FLICker:DUTY(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the specified Phase's Current channel Flicker duty cycle value for rectangular modulation.

The query command will return the present duty cycle value. The returned number will be in standard scientific format (10.55 would be returned as `1.055E1`).

5-65. Status Subsystem Command Details

This subsystem is used to enable bits in the Operation and Questionable Event registers. The Operation and Questionable: Event, Enable and Condition registers can be interrogated to determine their state.

STATus:OPERational [:EVENt]?

The 6100A does not set any bits in this register.

This command returns the contents of the Operation Event register, clearing the register. This register is not used in the 6100A.

STATus:OPERational:ENABle(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the mask which enables those Operation Event register bits which are required to be summarized at bit 7 of the IEEE 488.2 Status Byte register.

STATus:OPERational:CONDition?

The 6100A does not set any bits in this register.

This query only command returns the contents of the Operation Condition register, which is not cleared by the command. N. B. This register contains transient states, in that its bits are not 'sticky', but are set and reset by the referred operations. The response to the query therefore represents an instantaneous 'Snapshot' of the register state, at the time that the query was accepted.

STATus:QUEStionable [:EVENt]?

The 6100A does not set any bits in this register.

This command returns the contents of the Questionable Event register, clearing the register.

STATus:QUEStionable:ENABle(?) <dnpd>

This command sets the mask which enables those Questionable Event register bits which are required to be summarised at bit 3 of the IEEE 488.2 Status Byte register.

STATus:QUEStionable:CONDition?

The 6100A does not set any bits in this register.

This query only command returns the contents of the Questionable Condition register which is not cleared by the command. N. B. This register contains transient states, in that its bits are not 'sticky', but are set and reset by the referred conditions. The response to the query therefore represents an instantaneous 'Snapshot' of the register state, at the time that the query was accepted.

STATus:PRESet

This is a SCPI mandated command. The intention behind mandating the STAT:PRES command is to enable all bits in the SCPI defined 'device-dependent' and 'transition' registers in order to provide a "device-independent structure for determining the gross status of a device".

In the 6100A, the functions of the 'transition' registers are not required, so no access is given. The `PRES` command therefore affects only the two device-dependent enabling registers:

- The Operation Event Enable register.
- The Questionable Event Enable register.

Sending `STAT:PRES` will set true all bits in both Enable registers. This will enable all bits in the two Event registers, so that all reportable device-dependent events, reported in the two registers, will be capable of generating an SRQ; providing only that bits 3 and 7 in the IEEE 488.2 Status Byte Register are also enabled.

The use of `STAT:PRES` in the 6100A allows the status-reporting structure to be set to a known state, not only for the intention of the SCPI mandate, but also to provide a known starting point for application programmers.

5-66. System Subsystem Command Details

SYSTem:ERRor?

As errors in the 6100A are detected, they are placed in a 'first in, first out' queue, called the 'Error Queue'. This queue conforms to the format described in the SCPI Command Reference (Volume 2), although errors only are detected. Three kinds of errors are reported in the Error Queue, in the sequence that they are detected:

Command errors, execution errors and device-dependent errors.

Queue Overflow

Any time the Error Queue overflows, the earliest errors remain in the queue, and the most recent error is discarded. The latest error in the queue is replaced by the error:

`-350,"Queue overflow"`.

Purpose of `SYST:ERR?` — Reading the Error Queue

This query is used to return any error that has reached the head of the Error Queue, and delete the error from the queue. The Error Queue is first in / first out, so the returned string will represent the earliest error in the queue.

The queue is read destructively as described in the SCPI Command Reference to obtain a code number and error message. The query can be used successively to read errors in the queue until it is empty, when the message `0,"No Error"` will be returned.

The response is in the form of 'String Program Data', and consists of two elements: a code number and error message.

SYSTem:DATE(?) <dnpd>,<dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command is used to change the date of the clock within the 6100A. The date format is YYYY,MM,DD

The Query will return the presently programmed date YYYY,MM,DD.

SYSTem:TIME(?)<dnpd>,<dnpd>

This command changes the present time as recorded by the 6100A. Any new time will be updated from a non-volatile real-time internal 24-hour clock.

The format is HH,MM,SS within the context of a 24-hour clock:

Hour-Minute

Response to Query Version `SYST:TIME?`

The Query will return the updated time at the moment the query was accepted as HH,MM,SS.

SYSTem:VERSion?

The query only command returns an <Nr2> formatted numeric value corresponding to the SCPI version number for which the 6100A complies. At the time of writing, this will be 1999.0.

5-67. Unit Subsystem Command Details

UNIT:ANGLe(?) <cpd>{DEG|RAD}

This command sets the units to be used to express all instances of Phase Angle.

- `DEG` will set the phase angle units to be Degrees.
- `RAD` will set the phase angle units to be Radians.

The query command will return `DEG` if the units are set to Degrees, or `RAD` if the units are set to Radians.

UNIT:MHARmonics:CURRurrent(?) <cpd>{PRMS|PFUN|DBF|ABS }

This command selects the specified harmonics amplitude units for current.

- `PRMS` will set the units to be ‘Percentage of RMS Current' amplitude.
- `PFUN` will set the units to be ‘Percentage of Fundamental' amplitude.
- `DBF` will set the units to be ‘dB down from Fundamental' amplitude.
- `ABS` will set the units to be ‘Absolute’ value.

The query command will return `PRMS` if the units are set to ‘Percentage of RMS Current', etc.

UNIT:MHARmonics:VOLTage(?) <cpd>{PRMS|PFUN|DBF|ABS}

This command selects the specified harmonics amplitude units for voltage.

- `PRMS` will set the units to be ‘Percentage of RMS Voltage' amplitude.
- `PFUN` will set the units to be ‘Percentage of Fundamental' amplitude.
- `DBF` will set the units to be ‘dB down from Fundamental' amplitude.
- `ABS` will set the units to be ‘Absolute’ value.

The query command will return `PRMS` if the units are set to ‘percentage of RMS voltage', etc.

UNIT:DIP:TIME(?) <cpd>{SEConds|CYCLes}

This command selects the units used for time, when specifying dip parameters.

- `SEC` will set the Dip time units to be seconds.
- `CYCL` will set the Dip time units to be cycles.

The query command will return `SEC` if the Dip time units are set to seconds etc.

5-68. Common Commands and Queries

5-69. Clear Status

This measurement event status data structure conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements for this structure.

Figure 5-4. Clear Status

∗**CLS** clears all the event registers and queues except the output queue.

The output queue and MAV bit will be cleared if ∗CLS immediately follows a 'Program Message Terminator'; refer to the IEEE 488.2 standard document.

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-70. Event Status Enable

This event status data structure conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements for this structure.

Figure 5-5. Event Status Enable

∗**ESE** enables the standard defined event bits, which will generate a summary message in the status byte.

Nrf is a Decimal Numeric Data Element representing an integer decimal value equivalent to the Hex value required to enable the appropriate bits in this 8 bit register. The detailed definition is contained in the IEEE 488.2 standard document. Note that numbers **will** be rounded to an integer.

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-71. Recall Event Status Enable

This event status data structure conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements for this structure.

Figure 5-6. Event Status Enable

Execution Errors:

None

Power On and Reset Conditions

The Power On condition depends on the condition stored by the common ∗PSC command if 0 then it is not cleared; if 1 then the register is cleared. Reset has no effect.

***ESE?** recalls the enable mask for the standard defined events.

Response Decode:

The value returned, when converted to base 2 (binary), identifies the enabled bits which will generate a summary message in the service request byte, for this data structure. The detailed definition is contained in the IEEE 488.2 document.

5-72. Read Event Status Register

This event status data structure conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements for this structure.

Figure 5-7. Event Status Register

***ESR?** recalls the standard defined events.

Response Decode:

The value returned, when converted to base 2 (binary), identifies the bits as defined in the IEEE 488.2 standard.

Execution Errors:

None

5-73. IDN? (Instrument Identification)

This command conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements.

Figure 5-8. Instrument Identification

∗**IDN?** will recall the instrument's manufacturer, model number, serial number and firmware level.

Response Format:

Character position

```
Fluke Ltd,6100A,XXXXXXXXXXXX,X.XX
```

Where:

The data contained in the response consists of four comma-separated fields, the last two of which are instrument-dependent. The data element type is defined in the IEEE 488.2 standard specification.

Response Decode:

The data contained in the four fields is organized as follows:

- First field - manufacturer.
- Second field - model.
- Third field - serial number.
- Fourth field - firmware level (will possibly vary from one instrument to another).

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-74. Operation Complete

This command conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements.

Figure 5-9. Operation Complete

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

***OPC** is a synchronization command which will generate an operation complete message in the standard Event Status Register when all pending operations are complete.

5-75. Operation Complete?

This query conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements.

Figure 5-10. Operation Complete

Response Decode:

The value returned is always 1, which is placed in the output queue when all pending operations are complete.

5-76. Recall the instrument Hardware Fitment

This command conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements.

Figure 5-11. Operation Complete

∗**OPT?** recalls the instrument's hardware fitment.

Response Format:

Character position:

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
x , x , x , x , x ,  x  ,  x  ,  nl
```

Where:

The data in the response consists of comma separated characters, each being either 1 or Ø.

nl = newline with EOI

The data element type is Nr1 as defined in the IEEE 488.2 standard specification.

Response Decode:

The character positions represent the following hardware fitment:

No positions are used at this time.

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-77. Power On Status Clear

This common command conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements.

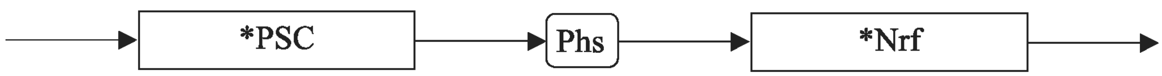


Figure 5-12. Power On Status Clear

∗**PSC** sets the flag controlling the clearing of defined registers at Power On.

Nrf is a decimal numeric value which, when rounded to an integer value of zero, sets the *power on clear flag* false. This allows the instrument to assert SRQ at power on, providing that the PON bit in the ESR is enabled at the time of power down, by the corresponding bit in its Enable register (ESE).

When the value rounds to an integer value other than zero it sets the *power on clear flag* **tru**e, which clears the standard *event status enable* and *service request enable* registers so that the instrument will not assert an SRQ on power up.

Examples:

∗PSC 0 or ∗PSC 0.173 sets the instrument to **assert** an SRQ at Power On.

∗PSC 1 or ∗PSC 0.773 sets the instrument to **not assert** an SRQ on Power On.

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-78. Recall Power On Status Clear Flag

This common query conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements. The existing flag condition will have been determined by the ∗PSC command.

Figure 5-13. Power On Status Clear

∗**PSC?** will recall the Power On Status condition.

Response Format:

A single ASCII character is returned.

Response Decode:

The value returned identifies the state of the saved flag:

Zero indicates **fals**e. The instrument is not programmed to clear the Standard Event Status Enable Register and Service Request Enable Register at power PO, so the instrument will generate a 'power on' SRQ, providing that the PON bit in the ESR is enabled at the time of power-down, by the corresponding bit in its Enable register (ESE).

One indicates **tru**e. The instrument **is** programmed to clear the Standard Event Status Enable Register and Service Request Enable Register at power on, so the instrument cannot generate any SRQ at power on.

Execution Errors:

None

Power On and Reset Conditions

No change. This data is saved in non-volatile memory at power off, for use at power on.

5-79. Protected User Data — Entry of User Data

This command conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements.

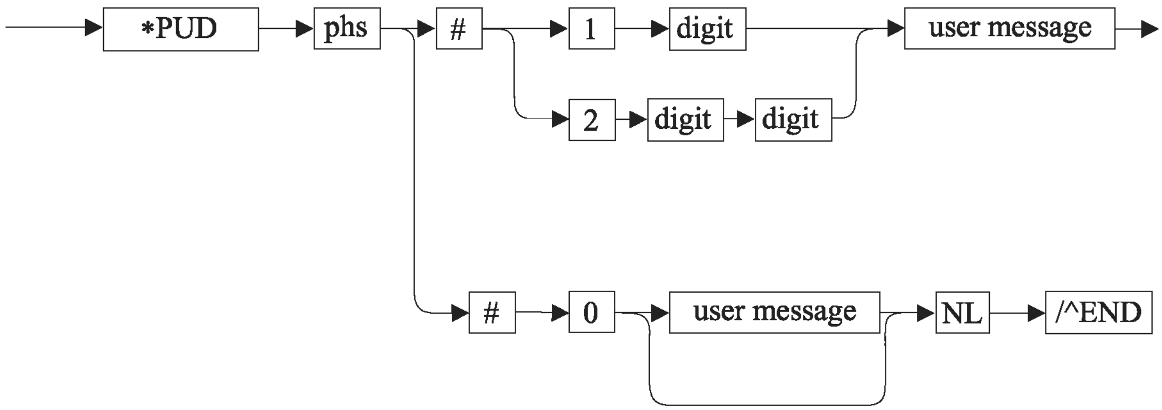


Figure 5-14. Protected User Data — Entry of User Data

where: phs

= Program Header Separator, digit

= one of the ASCII coded numerals, user message

= any message up to 63 bytes maximum.

Note

The slash delimited /^ END/ box is not outlined. This is to draw attention to the fact that it is not a data element, but represents the EOI line being set true with the last byte 'NL' to terminate the program message.

Refer to the Standard document IEEE Std 488.2- 1992, Sub-section 7.7.6, page 78.

***PUD** allows a user to enter up to 63 bytes of data into a protected area to identify or characterize the instrument. The two representations above are allowed depending on the message length and the number of ‘digits’ required to identify this. The instrument must be in calibration mode for this command to execute.

The data can be recalled using the ***PUD?** query.

Execution Errors

∗PUD is executable only when the rear panel calibration switch is in the enabled position *and* calibration has been enabled. Otherwise an execution error is returned.

Command Errors

A Command Error is returned if the user message exceeds 63 bytes, or if the data does not conform to the standard format.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Data area remains unchanged.

5-80. Protected User Data — Recall of User Data

This common command conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements.

Figure 5-15. Protected User Data Recall

∗**PUD?** recalls previously entered user data. Refer to program command ∗**PUD**.

Response Syntax:

Figure 5-16. Protected User Data Response

where:

digit = one of the ASCII coded numerals previously determined from the length of the user message string,

user message = the saved user message.

Response Decode:

The previously saved message is recalled.

If no message is available, the value of the two digits is 00. The data area contains up to 63 bytes of data.

A single query sent as a terminated program message will elicit a single response terminated by:

nl = newline with EOI

If multiple queries are sent as a string of program message units (separated by semi colons with the string followed by a permitted terminator), then the responses will be sent as a similar string whose sequence corresponds to the sequence of the program queries. The final response in the string will be followed by the terminator:

nl = newline with EOI

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Data area remains unchanged.

5-81. Reset

Figure 5-17. Reset

***RST** will reset the instrument to a defined condition, stated for each applicable command with the command's description, and listed in *'Device Settings at Power On'*.

The reset condition is not dependent on past use history of the instrument except as noted below:

∗RST does not affect the following:

- The selected address of the instrument.

- Calibration data that affect specifications.
- SRQ mask conditions.
- The state of the IEEE 488.1 interface.

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-82. Service Request Enable

This Status Byte data structure conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements for this structure.

Figure 5-18. Service Request Enable

***SRE** enables the standard and user defined summary bits in the service request byte, which will generate a service request.

Nrf is a Decimal Numeric Data Element representing an integer decimal value equivalent to the Hex value required to enable the appropriate bits in this 8 bit register. The detail definition is contained in the IEEE 488.2 document.

Note that numbers **will** be rounded to an integer.

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-83. Recall Service Request Enable

This Status Byte data structure conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements for this structure.

Figure 5-19. Service Request Enable

***SRE?** recalls the enable mask for the standard defined events.

Response Decode:

The value returned, when converted to base 2 (binary), identifies the enabled bits which will generate a service request. The detail is contained in the IEEE 488.2 standard document.

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

The Power On condition depends on the condition stored by the common *PSC command if 0 then it is not cleared; if 1 then the register is cleared. Reset has no effect.

5-84. Read Service Request Register

This Status Byte data structure conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements for this structure.

***STB?** recalls the service request register for summary bits.

Figure 5-20. Status Byte

Response Decode:

The value returned, when converted to base 2 (binary), identifies the summary bits for the current status of the data structures involved. For the detail definition see the IEEE 488.2 standard document. There is no method of clearing this byte directly. Its condition relies on the clearing of the overlying status data

structure.

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-85. Test Operations — Full Selftest

This query conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements.

Figure 5-21. Test

***TST?** executes a Full selftest. A response is generated after the test is completed.

N. B. Operational selftest is valid only at temperatures: 23 ° C ± 10 ° C.

Response Decode:

The value returned identifies pass or failure of the operational selftest:

ZERO indicates operational selftest complete with no errors detected.

Non zero indicates operational selftest has failed. The number itself represents the number of test failures.

The failure codes can be found only by re-running the self-test manually.

Execution Errors:

Operational selftest is not permitted when calibration is successfully enabled.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-86. Wait

This command conforms to the IEEE 488.2 standard requirements.

Figure 5-22. Wait

***WAI** prevents the instrument from executing any further commands or queries until the *No Pending Operations Flag* is set true. This is a mandatory command for IEEE-488.2 but has little relevance to this instrument as there are no parallel processes requiring Pending Operation Flags.

Execution Errors:

None.

Power On and Reset Conditions

Not applicable.

5-87. Device settings after RST

5-88. Introduction

*RST will reset the instrument to a defined condition, stated for each applicable command.

The reset condition is not dependent on past use history of the instrument except as noted below:

*RST does not affect the following:

- The selected address of the instrument.
- Calibration data that affect specifications.
- SRQ mask conditions.
- The state of the IEEE 488.1 interface.
- The Error Queue.
- The Power on Status Clear flag setting.
- The Protected User Data Query response.
- The contents of:
    - The Status Byte Register.
    - The Status Byte Enable Register.
    - The Standard Event Status Register.
    - The Standard Event Status Enable Register.
    - The SCPI Operation Status Register.
    - The SCPI Operation Status Enable Register.
    - The SCPI Questionable Status Register.
    - The SCPI Questionable Status Enable Register.

∗RST enforces the following states:

- The instrument is returned to 'Operation Complete Command Idle State' (OCIS);
- The instrument is returned to 'Operation Complete Query Idle State' (OQIS);

Settings Related to Common IEEE 488.2 Commands are as detailed in *'Common Commands and Queries'*:

- The 'Enable Macro Command' (∗EMC) is not used in the instrument.
- The 'Define Device Trigger Command' (∗DDT) is not used in the instrument.
- Parallel Poll is not implemented in the instrument.

5-89. Device Settings at POWER ON

5-90. General

Active Mode: The instrument powers up in 'manual' mode.

Device I/D (Serial Number)	Factory serial number preserved.
Protected User Data	Previous entry preserved.

Status Reporting Conditions:

Status Byte Register	Depends on state of *PSC.
Status Byte Enable Register	Depends on state of *PSC.
Event Status Register	Depends on state of *PSC.
Event Status Enable Register	Depends on state of *PSC.
Operation Status Event Register	Depends on state of *PSC.
Operation Status Enable Register	Depends on state of *PSC.
Questionable Status Event Register	Depends on state of *PSC.
Questionable Status Enable Register	Depends on state of *PSC.
Error Queue	Empty until first error is detected.

5-91. Power On Settings Related to Common IEEE 488.2 Commands

Program Coding	Condition
*CLS	Not applicable
*ESE Nrf	Not applicable
*ESE?	Response depends on state of *PSC
*ESR?	Response depends on state of *PSC
*IDN?	Not applicable
*OPC	Not applicable
*OPC?	Not applicable
*OPT?	Not applicable
*PSC	0/ 1 Not applicable
*PSC?	No change. This data is saved at power off for use at power on.
*PUD	Data area remains unchanged
*PUD?	Data area remains unchanged
*RST	Not applicable
*SRE Nrf	Not applicable
*SRE?	Response depends on state of *PSC
*STB?	Response depends on state of *PSC
*TST?	Not applicable
*WAI	Not applicable

*5-92. *RST Settings Related to Common IEEE 488.2 Commands*

Program Coding	Condition
*CLS	Not applicable
*ESE Nrf	Not applicable
*ESE?	Previous state preserved
*ESR?	Previous state preserved
*IDN?	No Change
*OPC	OPIC state forced
*OPC?	OPIQ state forced
*OPT?	Not applicable
*PSC	0/ 1 Not applicable
*PSC?	No change.
*PUD	Data area remains unchanged
*PUD?	Data area remains unchanged
*SRE Nrf	Not applicable
*SRE?	Previous state preserved
*STB?	Previous state preserved
*TST?	Not applicable
*WAI	Not applicable

5-93. *RST Settings Related to SCPI Commands

Setting	Value following *RST	
OUTPut		
:STATe	OFF	
ROSCillator		
:STATe	OFF	
:SENSe	Last set manually	
:DEFerr		
:STATe	OFF	
SOURce		
:FREQuency	Last set manually	
:LINE	OFF	
:PHASe<x>		
:VOLTage		
:STATe	OFF	
:RANGe	11,168	
:AMPLitude	110	
:MHARmonics		
:STATe	OFF	
:HARMonic<y>	Harmonic 1	100%
	Harmonic 2 – 100	0%
:FHARmonics		
:STATe	OFF	
:FLUCtuate<y>	Harmonic 1 – 100	OFF
:MODulation	Depth	0.0%
	Frequency	10.0 Hz
:SHAPe	SINusoidal	
:IHARmonics		
:STATe	OFF	
:SIGNal<y>	State	OFF
	Amplitude	0.0%
	Frequency	33 Hz
:DIP		
:STATe	OFF	
:ENVelope	Change to	10.0%
	Ramp In	0.0001 seconds
	Period	0.001 seconds
	Ramp Out	0.0001 seconds
	End Delay	0.0 seconds
TRIGger:		
INPut:	FREE	
HOLDoff:	DEL, 0.0	
ODelay:	0.0	
:FLICker		

Setting	Value following *RST	
:STATe	OFF	
:FREQuency	13.5 Hz	
:DEPTh	0.402	
:SHAPe	SQUare	
:CURRent		
:STATe	OFF	
:RANGe	0.1 1	
:AMPLitude	0.5	
:MHARmonics		
[:STATe](?)	OFF	
:HARMonic<y>	Harmonic 1	100%
	Harmonic 2 – 100	0%
:FHARmonics		
:STATe	OFF	
:FLUCtuate<y>	Harmonic 1 – 100	OFF
:MODulation	Depth	0.0%
	Frequency	10.0 Hz
:SHAPe	SINusoidal	
:IHARmonics		
:STATe	OFF	
:SIGNal<y>	State	OFF
	Amplitude	0.0%
	Frequency	33 Hz
:DIP		
:STATe	OFF	
:ENVelope	Change to	10.0%
	Ramp In	0.0001 seconds
	Period	0.001 seconds
	Ramp Out	0.0001 seconds
	End Delay	0.0 seconds
TRIGger:		
INPut:	FREE	
HOLDoff:	DEL, 0.0	
ODelay:	0.0	
:FLICker		
:STATe	OFF	
:FREQuency	13.5 Hz	
:DEPTh	0.402	
:SHAPe	SQUare	
:UNIT		
:ANGLe	Last set manually	
:MHARmonics		
:CURRent	Last set manually	
:VOLTage	Last set manually	

5-94. Worked examples

Example 1.

Configure a master unit to output a sinusoidal signal of 60 Hz, 115 V RMS, containing no sub-harmonics or aberrations, and no phase shifts.

Setting UNIT:MHAR:VOLT (main harmonics units) to ABS (absolute) will allow the amplitude value to be entered directly in volts:

Reset all parameters to a known state.	*RST
Use abs units for voltage harmonics.	UNIT:MHAR:VOLT ABS
Setup Phase 1 (master) voltage range.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:RANG 23,336
Fundamental amplitude and angle.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:MHAR:HARM1 115,0
Setup the fundamental frequency.	SOUR:FREQ 60
Enable voltage output on this phase.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:STAT ON
Set output to on (all phases).	OUTP:STAT ON

Example 2.

Add a 2ND Harmonic component of 10 V RMS, 0° Phase angle to the waveform set previously.

Set amplitude (in absolute units).	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:MHAR:HARM2 10,0

Example 3.

Fluctuate the 2nd Harmonic with a 25Hz, sinewave at 30% amplitude.

Ensure output is off.	OUTP:STAT OFF
Clear any modulation in progress.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:FHAR:CLE
Select the harmonic to fluctuate.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:FHAR:FLUC2 ON
Set fluctuation wave shape to sine.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:FHAR:SHAP SIN
Set fluctuation.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:FHAR:MOD 30,25
Enable fluctuating harmonics.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:FHAR:STAT ON
Set output to on (all phases).	OUTP:STAT ON

Example 4.

In a similar way, a 1A, 60Hz Current Output with 20%, 25Hz Sinewave Flicker can be produced:

Reset all parameters to a known state.	*RST

Set units to absolute.	UNIT:MHAR:CURR ABS
Setup phase 1 (master) current range.	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:RANG 0.2,2
Set amplitude (in absolute units).	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:MHAR:HARM1 1,0
Setup frequency.	SOUR:FREQ 60
Set flicker wave shape to sine.	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:FLIC:SHAP SIN
Set flicker frequency.	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:FLIC:FREQ 25
Set flicker depth.	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:FLIC:DEPT 20
Enable flicker.	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:FLIC:STAT ON
Enable current output (phase 1).	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:STAT ON
Set output to on (all phases).	OUTP:STAT ON

Example 5.

This example shows how to setup a fundamental and the 3rd and 5th harmonics.

The fundamental is set to 110V, 60Hz, the 3rd harmonic to 10V with 0° phase angle, and the 5th harmonic to 5V with a 90° phase angle.

Reset all parameters to a known state.	*RST
Ensure output is off.	OUTP:STAT OFF
Set units to absolute.	UNIT:MHAR:VOLT ABS
Setup frequency.	SOUR:FREQ 60
Setup phase 1 (master) voltage range.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:RANG 23,336
Set amplitude (in absolute units).	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:MHAR:HARM1 110,0
Set amplitudes and phases of harm 3.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:MHAR:HARM3 10,0
Set amplitudes and phases of harm 5.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:MHAR:HARM5 5,90
Enable main harmonics.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:MHAR:STAT ON
Enable voltage output (phase 1).	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:STAT ON
Set output to on (all phases).	OUTP:STAT ON

Example 6.

The harmonics in the previous example can be cleared before setting up new parameters so that they do not interfere with any new setup.

Note: This will also clear the fundamental.

Clear all the harmonics.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:MHAR:CLE

Example 7.

This example shows how to setup a 110 VRMS 60Hz voltage output from the voltage terminals and a 1A, 60 Hz current output from the current terminals. The current output lags the voltage output by 90°.

Reset all parameters to a known state.	*RST
Ensure Output is off.	OUTP:STAT OFF
Set voltage units to absolute.	UNIT:MHAR:VOLT ABS
Set current units to absolute.	UNIT:MHAR:CURR ABS
Setup frequency.	SOUR:FREQ 60
Setup phase 1 (master) voltage range.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:RANG 23,336
Set Amplitude (in absolute units).	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:MHAR:HARM1 110,0
Setup phase 1 (master) current range.	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:RANG 0.2,2
Set amplitude and phase.	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:MHAR:HARM1 1,-90
Enable voltage output.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:STAT ON
Enable current output.	SOUR:PHAS1:CURR:STAT ON
Set output to on(all phases).	OUTP:STAT ON

Example 8.

The previous example can be duplicated using a master unit to produce the voltage and an auxiliary unit to produce the current.

Reset all parameters to a known state.	*RST
Ensure output is off.	OUTP:STAT OFF
Disable voltage output (master).	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:STAT OFF
Disable current output (auxiliary).	SOUR:PHAS2:CURR:STAT OFF
Setup Frequency.	SOUR:FREQ 100
Setup phase 1 (master) voltage range.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:RANG 23,414
Set amplitude (in absolute units).	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:MHAR:HARM1 110,0
Setup phase 2 (aux) current range.	SOUR:PHAS2:CURR:RANG 0.2,2
Set amplitude and phase.	SOUR:PHAS2:CURR:MHAR:HARM1 1,-90
Enable voltage output.	SOUR:PHAS1:VOLT:STAT ON
Enable current output.	SOUR:PHAS2:CURR:STAT ON
Set output to on (all phases).	OUTP:STAT ON

Chapter 6
Operator Maintenance

6-1. Introduction

This chapter explains how to perform the routine user maintenance required to keep your 6100A Power Standard in optimal operating condition. The topics covered in this chapter include the following.

- Replacing the fuse
- Cleaning the air filter and external surfaces

Calibration is discussed in chapter 7

6-2. Accessing the Fuse

⚠WARNING

Before attempting to access the power fuse, ensure that the 6100A Electrical Power Standard is switched off at the rear mounted on/off switch and disconnected by removing the line power cord from the power input socket.

The power fuse is accessible from the rear panel.

To access the fuse, proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect line power.
2. Using a standard screwdriver, turn the fuse holder counterclockwise until the cap and fuse are disengaged.

Always replace with the approved fuse shown below

Fluke part number and description:	1998159	T15AH 250V 32mm
Fuse manufacturer and part number:	Bussmann	MDA-15

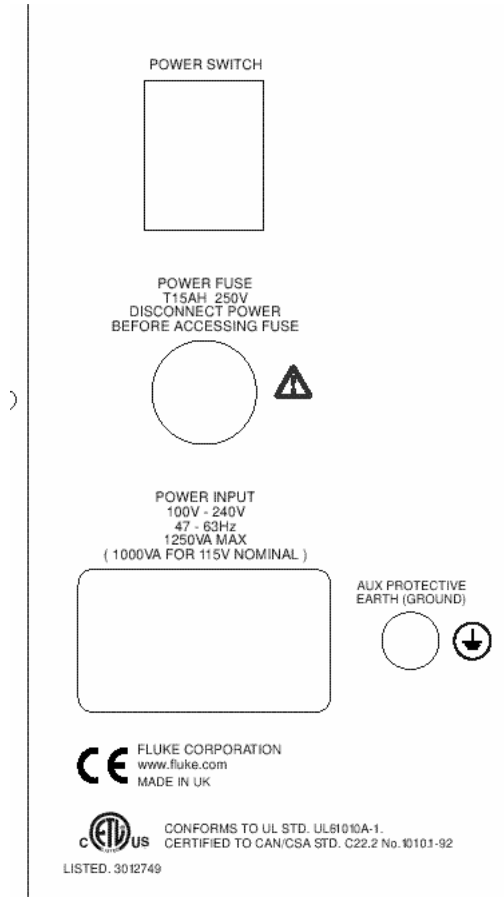


Figure 6-1. Rear Panel Showing Fuse

6-3. Cleaning the Air Filter.

⚠Caution

Damage caused by overheating may occur if the area around the fan is restricted, the intake air is too warm, or the air filter becomes clogged.

The air filter must be removed and cleaned at least every 30 days, or more frequently if the 6100A Power Standard is operated in a dusty environment. The air filter is accessible from the rear panel of the 6100A Power Standard.

To clean the air filter, refer to Figure 7.2 and proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect line power.
2. The air filter is accessible from the rear of the unit. If the unit is sited on a bench, ensure that there is 24 inch clearance at the rear of the unit to allow you to withdraw the filter.
3. Remove the filter by unscrewing the 2 knurled screws at the top and the bottom of the vertical panel that secure the air filter. Pull the filter out of the unit.
4. Clean the filter by washing it in soapy water. Rinse and dry it thoroughly before reinstalling.
5. Reinstall the filter and tighten the knurled screws.

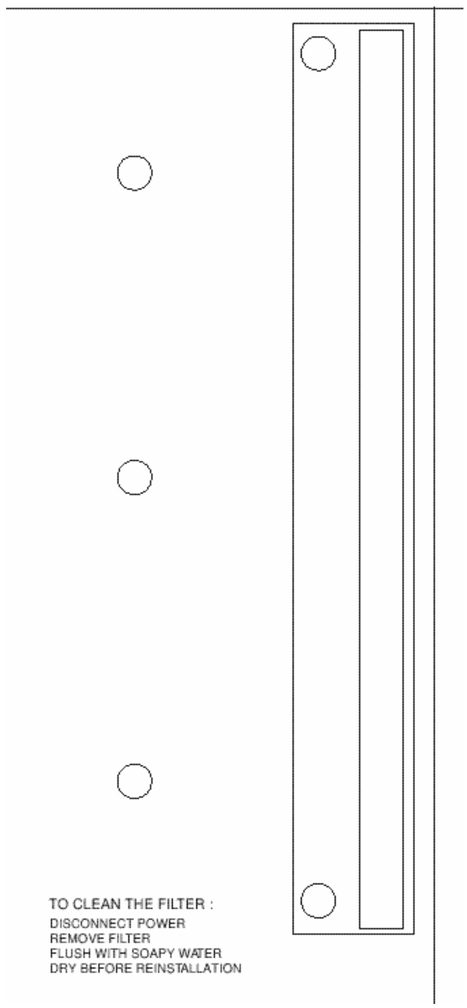


Figure 6-2. Air Filter Access

6-4. Lithium Battery Replacement

The PC within this instrument is fitted with a lithium battery (3V, 180mAH, CR2023 coin cell). Battery life should exceed 10 years. After this the PC setup and date information may be lost. The battery should be replaced with a UL approved equivalent by Fluke authorized technical personnel

Chapter 7
Calibration

Title		Page

7-1. Overview of 6100A signal generation

An Electrical Power Standard ‘system’ consists of a 6100A to provide a single phase of voltage and current plus up to three 6101A auxiliaries. The voltage and current channels are independent of each other for amplitude but are linked by a common internal ‘Phase Reference’. Calibration adjustment of 6100A phase at manufacture is implemented independently on voltage and current channels by referring them to the ‘Phase Reference’.

An understanding of the way the 6100A Electrical Power Standard generates its output signals will aid discussion of calibration methods.

7-2. Independence of 6100A and 6101A

Adding up to three 6101A Auxiliary units provides additional phases. Each 6101A Auxiliary stores its own calibration constants but is configured and calibrated via a 6100A. The 6100A Master unit provides its ‘Phase Reference’ to its 6101A Auxiliaries thus linking the phase of all output channels.

Because the phase of all signals is derived from the same, common Phase Reference, the calibration of a 6101A Auxiliary unit is independent of the 6100A Master unit controlling it.

The following describes the 6100A (L1) voltage channel. Unlike all other channels, the phase angle on the L1 voltage channel cannot be altered from zero except in calibration mode.

A digital representation of the requested output waveform is sampled, converted to an analogue signal and amplified. The ‘D to A’ conversion process and subsequent amplification introduces a phase shift and the output at the binding posts lags the digitally generated waveform. Figure 7-1. Signal generation is a stylized representation of the relationship between the ‘Phase Reference’, the digitally sampled waveform and the analog output signal.

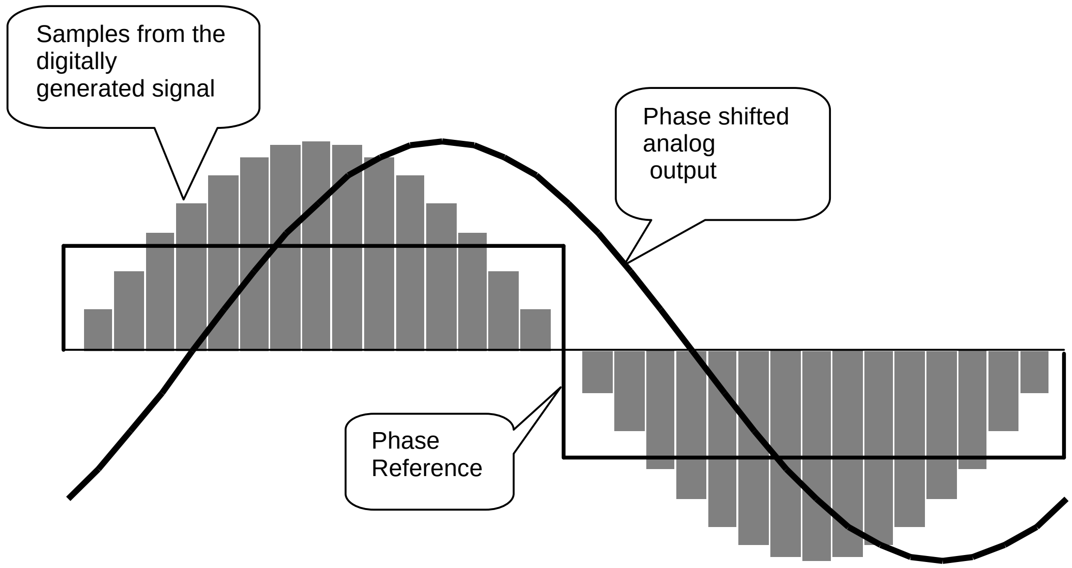


Figure 7-1. Signal generation

The objective of phase calibration adjustment is to remove the phase offset between the Phase Reference and the analogue output signal. Figure 7-2. After phase adjustment shows the digitally sampled waveform phase shifted to align the analogue output to the Phase Reference. In practice there will be a small residual phase error determined by the accuracy of measurement.

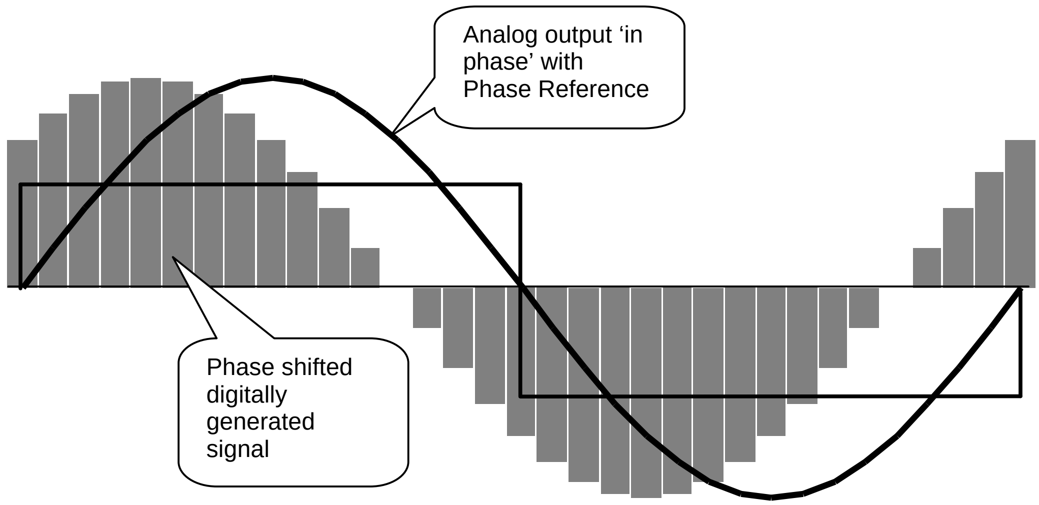


Figure 7-2. After phase adjustment

With the analogue signal of both voltage and current channels 'in phase' with the common Phase Reference, the phase relationship between voltage and current is known with an uncertainty, which is the sum of the residual error from the voltage and current calibration adjustment.

The phase angles relative to the Phase reference of voltage channels other than L1 are nonzero by default. Nevertheless the same principle applies but with the phase angle between the analogue signal and the Phase Reference set to an appropriate nonzero value.

7-3. Calibration methods

7-4. Amplitude measurements

Rigorous type testing has shown that when the phase and gain of each voltage or current channel are correctly adjusted, all other specifications will be met. Consequently, calibration of 6100A/6101A can be achieved with sinusoidal signals. Users should be aware however that the 6100A is optimized for use with sampling measurement instruments. Some RMS sensing meters have AC input bandwidths of many MHz and cannot reject non-harmonic components. As a result, this type of instrument may report amplitude values different from those obtained by sampling techniques. Sampling systems using Fourier Analysis have the advantage of extracting the signal of interest from noise and also yield phase information to a far greater accuracy.

7-5. Phase measurement

Potentially there are many ways of measuring amplitude and phase between Electrical Power Standard output channels. The amplitude of voltage and current can be determined independently but measurement of phase angle requires some form of comparison to be made. The following outlines methods that might be employed

7-6. Simultaneous measurement of analogue signals

Making measurement using proprietary phase meters that compare the zero crossing of two signals is subject to noise at the zero crossing points. Applying averaging may improve results. Sampling systems that sample at many points per cycle of the input frequency have the advantage over systems that use the small proportion of the signal at the zero crossing. A typical sampling system will employ simultaneous measurements in two independent measuring channels.

7-7. Comparing an analog signal to the Phase Reference

Some zero crossing detection phase meters cannot handle the speed of the 6100A Phase Reference edge and results may be variable.

7-8. The method used at Fluke Service Centers

The Fluke calibration system independently compares a voltage or current channel to the phase reference. Fourier Analysis of a sampled signal yields amplitude and phase information which is used for calibration.

Fourier Analysis of a periodic signal is at its simplest when the input samples are taken from a single cycle. In practice, analysis of an integer number of signal cycles is almost as easy and has the advantage of reducing the effect of random noise. Phase information can be obtained from the sample if the phase relationship between the start of the sample and the analogue signal is known. This is achieved at Fluke Service Centers using a facility provided by the 6100A for that purpose.

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard Master unit provides a ‘Sample Reference’ at its rear panel to trigger the DMM. This TTL reference signal is a harmonic of the Phase Reference signal and is phase locked to it.

Figure 7-3 shows how the 6100A, a digitizing DMM and transducer are connected. *Note that voltage divider and shunts are used to scale the input to the DMM for optimum performance. The DMM is always operated on the 1 V DC (sampling) range.*

Figure 7-4 shows the relationship between the Sample reference and the Phase reference. The Sample reference is turned OFF and ON with GPIB commands. Sample Reference pulses do not appear after an ON command until the positive zero crossing of the Phase Reference occurs. Then the first falling edge is simultaneous with the Phase Reference rising edge. The DMM samples the analogue signal at each falling edge of the ‘trigger’ thereby phase locking the sample to the analogue output.

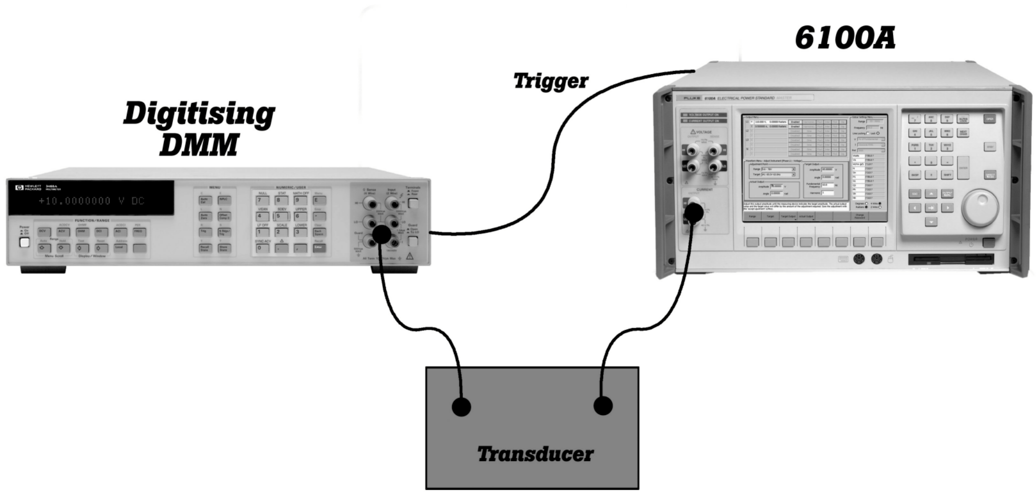


Figure 7-3. Phase Measurement Connections

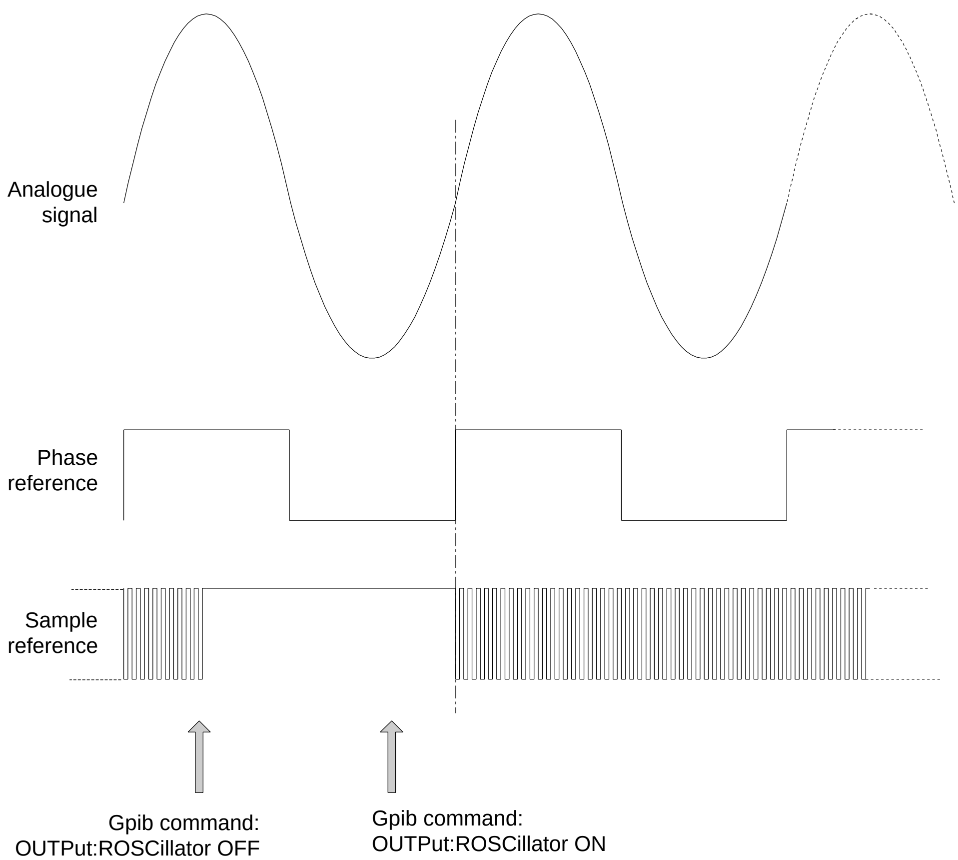


Figure 7-4. Waveforms

Difficult to quantify systematic errors, such as trigger delays and trigger delay variation inside the DMM, cancel in the calibration of the different channels. This does not mean that all errors can be ignored. The phase shift errors introduced by transducer and DMM bandwidths and by sample aperture are corrected in the Fluke system.

7-9. Comparison of methods of phase measurement

	Using 6100A Phase Reference	**Simultaneous sampling of two channels**	**Zero crossing phase meter**
Synchronization?	Automatically synchronous	Synchronization may be difficult	N/A
Measuring equipment needed	One device	Two devices if not a specialist instrument	One device
Systematic errors	Digitizer errors cancel	Errors add for multiple devices	One source of errors
Uncertainty combination	One value	Possibly two values to be combined	One value
Automation required?	Yes	Unless analysis built in	No
Zero crossing noise a problem?	No	No	Yes
Signal processing	Relatively simple	Complex if not synchronous	Not required

7-10. Equipment required

Equipment to measure voltage, current and phase is required. Electrical Power Standards 6100A and 6101A will normally be calibrated by comparison to higher accuracy standards. The uncertainties of measurement required to achieve the full specification of the 6100A are below. Lower accuracy equipment can be used but at the expense of 6100A accuracy. The uncertainties stated are at 95% confidence probability.

7-11. Voltage amplitude calibration uncertainty required

	ppm of Range
1V to 1008 V, 16 Hz to 450 Hz	< 30
1V to 1008 V, 450 Hz to 6 kHz	< 120
1V to 1008 V, 6 kHz to 9kHz	< 1%

7-12. Current amplitude calibration uncertainty required

	ppm of Range
0.25 A to 5 A, 16 Hz to 450 Hz	< 33
5 A to 10A, 16 Hz to 450 Hz	< 40
10 A to 20 A , 16 Hz to 450 Hz	< 45
0.25 A to 10 A, 450 Hz to 6 kHz	< 125
10 A to 20 A , 450 Hz to 6 kHz	< 160
0.25 A to 20 A, 6 kHz to 9 kHz	< 1%

7-13. Phase calibration uncertainty required

Frequency	Phase measurement uncertainty
16 Hz – 69 Hz	0.0008°
69 Hz – 180 Hz	0.0013°
180 Hz – 450 Hz	0.0038°
450 Hz – 3 kHz	0.0375°
3 kHz – 6 kHz	0.0750°

7-14. Overview of Calibration

The steps required to calibrate at an adjustment point are enter the calibration mode then, for each calibration point:

Select the instrument configuration required

Determine the 6100A error by measurement

Initiate the adjustment

Check the residual error is within acceptable limits and report the value to the calibration certificate.

7-15. Calibration adjustment process

The 6100A Electrical Power Standard can be adjusted in the software configuration. Select Support Functions/Adjust Instrument.

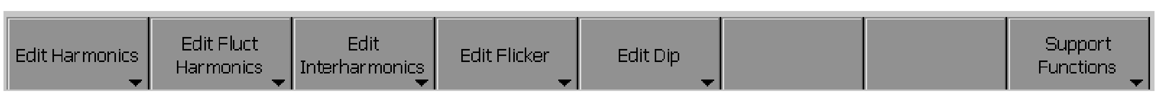


Figure 7-5. Waveform menu softkeys

7-16. Entering calibration mode

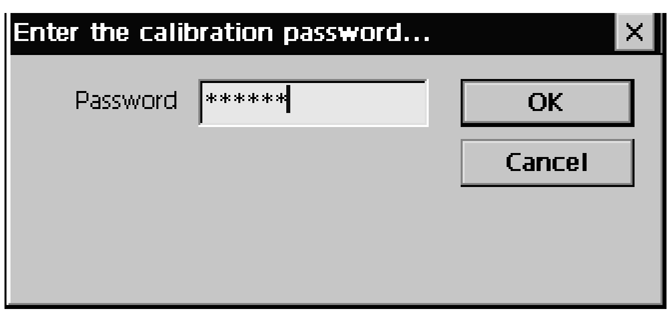


Figure 7-6. Password Prompt

7-17. Select instrument configuration

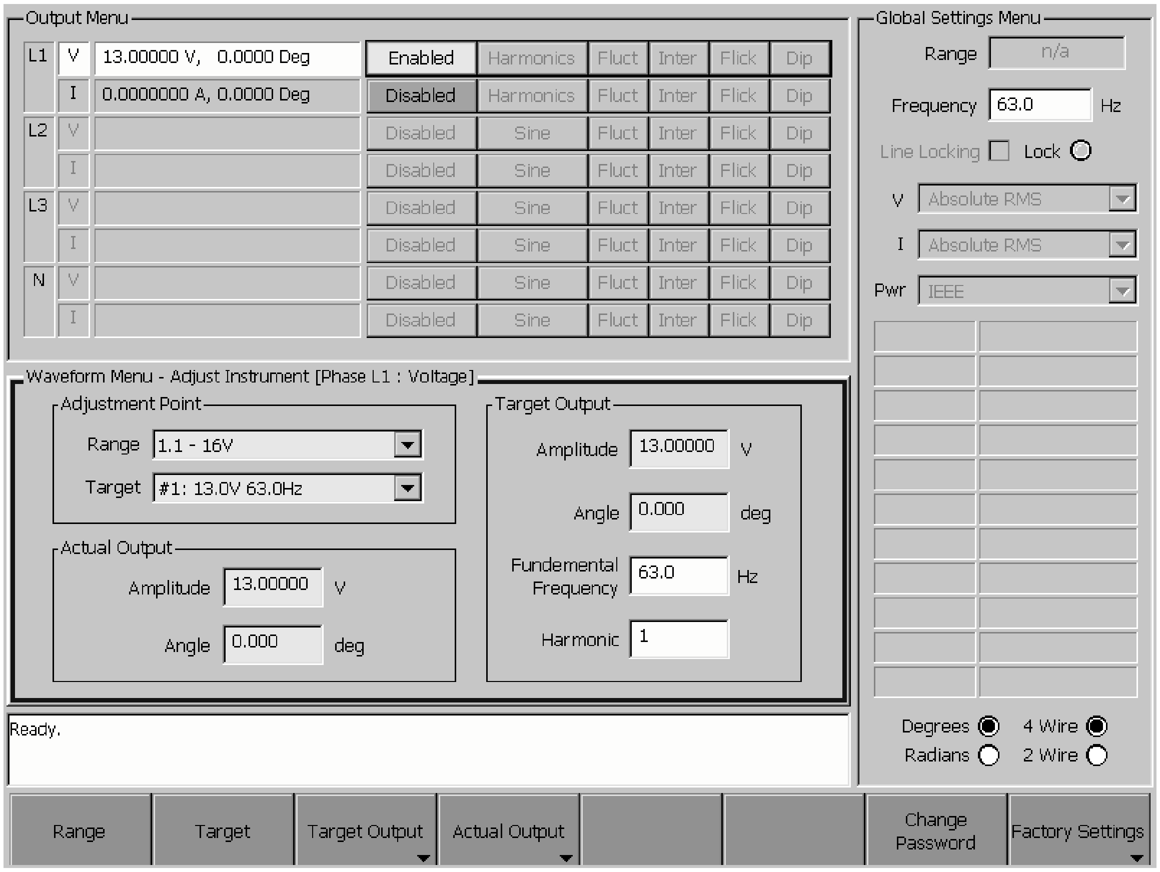


Figure 7-7. Adjust Instrument Screen

- Select the instrument (L1, L2 etc.) and channel to be adjusted via the Output Menu
- Select the required range
- Select the required *Target*
- For voltage calibration ensure 4-wire is selected.

Note that line locking is disabled when calibration mode is entered. The previous state is reinstated on exit from calibration mode.

7-18. Determine the 6100A/6101A error

Ensure the measurement equipment is correctly configured, connections are correctly made and turn the 6100A/6101A output on. After allowing the 6100A/6101A and measurement equipment time to settle, for each of the components to be adjusted:

- Note the difference (D) between *Target* (T) and measured value (M): D=T–M
- Calculate the required *Actual* value = T+D (which is the same as 2T–M)
- Enter the *Actual* value in the *Actual* field

7-19. Initiate the adjustment

- Press Accept adjustment

The 6100A/6101A instrument stores the amplitude and phase calibration constants.

After allowing the 6100A/6101A and measurement equipment time to settle:

- If the residual errors are within limits, report the amplitude and phase values to the calibration certificate.
- Otherwise, repeat the calibration adjustment process until the verification measurement results are within the required tolerance.

7-20. Verification

The following tables present 6100A contributions appropriate assuming the verification measurement is made within one hour of the adjustment with the same equipment and at the same temperature. The 6100 contribution is approximately the one-hour stability specification. It is suggested that the standard deviation of the measurement be added to the 6100A contribution to form the combined verification tolerance.

Note: because the calibration uncertainty of the reference standard is not included, the verification tolerance proposed is not the same as the uncertainty of the calibration.

7-21. Calibration adjustment verification record

7-22. Voltage adjustment points

Range (volts)	Frequency (Hz)	Harmonic number		Setting	6100A/ 6101A contribution	Measurement Std. Deviation	Combined verification tolerance (high)	Combined verification tolerance (low)	Result
1.1 – 16	0	0	DC offset		±0.001 mV				
1.1 – 16	63	1	Amplitude	13 V	±1 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
1.1 – 16	5985	95	Amplitude	13 V	±1.6 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
2.3 – 33	0	0	DC offset		±0.001 mV				
2.3 – 33	63	1	Amplitude	26 V	±1.6 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
2.3 – 33	5985	95	Amplitude	26 V	±2.4 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
5.6 – 78	0	0	DC offset		±0.002 mV				
5.6 – 78	63	1	Amplitude	65 V	±3.4 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
5.6 – 78	5985	95	Amplitude	65 V	±4.7 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
11 – 168	0	0	DC offset		±0.004 mV				
11 – 168	63	1	Amplitude	130 V	±6.7 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
11 – 168	5985	95	Amplitude	130 V	±9.3 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
23 – 336	0	0	DC offset		±0.008 mV				
23 – 336	63	1	Amplitude	260 V	±13.4 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
23 – 336	5985	95	Amplitude	200 V	±15 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
70 – 1008	0	0	DC offset		±0.050 mV				
70 – 1008	63	1	Amplitude	800 V	±90 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
70 – 1008	5985	95	Amplitude	300 V	±55 mV				
			Phase	0°	±0.100°				

7-23. Current adjustment points

Range (Amps)	Frequency (Hz)	Harmonic number		Setting	6100A/ 6101A contribution	Measurement Std. Deviation	Combined verification tolerance (high)	Combined verification tolerance (low)	Result
0.05 – 0.25	0	0	DC offset		±10 µA				
0.05 – 0.25	63	1	Amplitude	0.2 A	±13 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
0.05 – 0.25	5985	95	Amplitude	0.2 A	±23 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
0.05 – 0.5	0	0	DC offset		±20 µA				
0.05 – 0.5	63	1	Amplitude	0.4 A	±25 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
0.05 – 0.5	5985	95	Amplitude	0.4 A	±45 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
0.1 – 1	0	0	DC offset		±40 µA				
0.1 – 1	63	1	Amplitude	0.8 A	±50 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
0.1 – 1	5985	95	Amplitude	0.8 A	±90 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
0.2 – 2	0	0	DC offset		±80 µA				
0.2 – 2	63	1	Amplitude	1.6 A	±100 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
0.2 – 2	5985	95	Amplitude	1.6 A	±180 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
0.5 – 5	0	0	DC offset		±200 µA				
0.5 – 5	63	1	Amplitude	4 A	±300 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.0003°				
0.5 – 5	5985	95	Amplitude	4 A	±450 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
1 – 10	0	0	DC offset		±400 µA				
1 – 10	63	1	Amplitude	8 A	±660 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.0003°				
1 – 10	5985	95	Amplitude	8 A	±980 µA				
			Phase	0°	±0.100°				
2 – 20	0	0	DC offset		±2 mA				
2 – 20	63	1	Amplitude	16 A	±1.74 mA				
			Phase	0°	±0.0003°				
2 – 20	5985	95	Amplitude	16 A	±1.74 mA				
			Phase	0°	±0.100°				

7-24. Voltage from current terminals adjustment points

Range (Volts)	Frequency (Hz)	Harmonic number		Setting	6100A/ 6101A contribution	Measurement Standard Deviation	Combined verification tolerance (high)	Combined verification tolerance (low)	Result
0.05 – 0.25	0	0	DC offset		±25 µV				
0.05 – 0.25	63	1	Amplitude	0.2 V	±25 µV				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
0.05 – 0.25	5985	95	Amplitude	0.2 V	±35 µV				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
0.15 – 1.5	0	0	DC offset		±60 µV				
0.15 – 1.5	63	1	Amplitude	1.2 V	±80 µV				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
0.15 – 1.5	5985	95	Amplitude	1.2 V	±145 µV				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				
1 – 10	0	0	DC offset		±400 µV				
1 – 10	63	1	Amplitude	8 V	±520 µV				
			Phase	0°	±0.0002°				
1 – 10	5985	95	Amplitude	8 V	±950 µV				
			Phase	0°	±0.001°				

Appendices

Appendix A
Glossary

Introduction

Glossary of abbreviations found in the 6100A manual or referenced documents.

Adjustment	The operation that aligns or modifies the calibrator output (or UUT indication) such that its error in relation to its published specification is minimized.
Calibration	Measurement of the calibrator (or UUT) against a defined and traceable standard using an established, documented and verifiable process with the object of determining the calibrator (or UUT) error. Implicit in this process is the ability to report the uncertainty of the measurement process in accordance with the ISO Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement
Channel	Each output (voltage or current) is a channel. A voltage channel and a current channel together form a Phase
Dip	See Voltage Dip.
Distortion	In a waveform, any steady state deviation from the demanded shape.
EUT	Equipment Under Test
First harmonic	The first harmonic of a waveform is its fundamental frequency. Note that for the 6100A, the 1st harmonic of a waveform may have zero amplitude.
Flicker	Repetitive (voltage) level variation in the range to cause the physiological phenomenon of flicker.
Fluctuation	A change in the amplitude of a waveform which does not alter the harmonic content or phase relationships within the waveform

Harmonics	Multiples of the fundamental supply frequency
IEC 61868	Evaluation of Flicker severity
IEC 61000-3-2	Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current <= 16A per phase
IEC 61000-3-3	Limits of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems (for equipment <= 16A per phase)
IEC 61000-4-7	Harmonics and interharmonics measurements
IEC 61000-4-11	Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations
IEC 61000-4-14	Voltage fluctuation immunity test
IEC 61000-4-15	Flicker meter functional design specification
IEC 61000-4-30 (draft)	
Interharmonic	A frequency component of a periodic quantity (ac waveform) that is not an integer multiple of the frequency at which the system is operating.
Interruption	For a single-phase voltage, there is an interruption if the RMS(1/2) value is below 10% of the reference voltage. In a three-phase system, an interruption is when all three phases are below 10% simultaneously.
Measurement uncertainty	Where used in this document, Measurement Uncertainty is the contribution to uncertainty because of resolution of the measuring device and the randomness of the indication due to 'noise'.
Nominal voltage	The nominal voltage is the reference voltage.
Phase	A phase is the combination of a voltage channel and a current channel. The phases are identified as L1, L2 and L3. L1 is the master phase in a multi-phase system. Neutral phase is identified as N.
Phase angle	Phase angle is the angular difference between two corresponding points on two ac waveforms of the same frequency or which have frequencies which are integer multiples of each other.
Pst	Short term flicker indicator, Pst = 1 is the conventional threshold of irritability.
Reference channel	The reference channel is L1,Voltage
Reference voltage	The reference voltage is the voltage that is used for determining the depth of a dip and the height of a swell.

RMS voltage shape	The time function of the RMS voltage change evaluated as a single value for each successive half period between zero-crossings of the source voltage.
RMS(1/2)	Actual instantaneous RMS voltage: the sliding value of the RMS voltage measured over an exact period and refreshed each half period.
Sag	See Voltage Dip.
Short interruption	The disappearance of the supply voltage for a period of time typically not exceeding 1 minute.
Swell	see Voltage swell
THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
Total harmonic current	Total RMS value of the harmonic current components.
Voltage dip	A sudden reduction of the voltage at a point in the electrical system, followed by voltage recovery after a short period of time, from half a cycle to a few seconds.
Voltage fluctuation	Series of changes of RMS voltage evaluated as a single value for each successive half-period between zero-crossings of the source voltage.
Voltage swell	A sudden increase of the voltage at a point in the electrical system, followed by voltage recovery after a short period of time, from half a cycle to a few seconds.