

## Special features

- Automatic setting to the existing line voltage: 115 V or 230 V , 47 to 63 Hz
- Autoranging
- RS 232 and analog interfaces included as standard
- USB and GPIB interfaces optional
- Outputs at front and rear as standard
- On/off switching of the outputs
- $1 / 219$ " width, 2 HU design
$\rightarrow$ parallel installation possible
- Sensing
- Free LabView ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ driver
- Can be used as constant voltage, constant current and constant power source (CV/CC/CP)


Autorange TOE 8951-40

Example: TOE 8951-40 (40 V / 20 A )
compared to a standard power supply with 400 W output power.

## Single-output and dual-output power supplies up to 400 W output power

TOE 8951
TOE 8952

## Performance in absolute perfection

## Convenient performance for your applications

The power supplies from the TOE 8950 range are suitable for applications associated with:

Research / development
Laboratory / testing / experiments
Production / test bays
Quality assurance
Service / training

## 400 W in compact design

The single-output and dual-output power supplies from the TOE 8950 range have an extremely compact design. As a result of the high efficiency of all units, the complete output power of 400 W is available without problem over wide voltage and current ranges at the front via safety sockets and at the rear via a screw-type terminal block.

## Autoranging

Power supplies with autoranging can output their rated power over a wide and stepless range of voltage and current combinations.

Autoranging power supplies from TOELLNER have a significantly larger operating range than standard power supplies with the same output power.

## Adjustment using incremental spinwheels

The output values are adjusted with a selectable resolution using wear-free incremental spinwheels, guaranteeing reliable and precise setting of all output parameters and operating functions even after many years of use.

## Display

The set and measured values for voltage, current and power as well as the menu control functions are output on a 2 -row LCD with 20 characters/row.

## Highest degree of safety

is guaranteed for your applications by comprehensive protective measures: adjustable overvoltage protection, limit function, fast power OFF switching, polarity reversal protection, resistance to reverse current, various internal electronic monitoring functions.

## Innovative sensing circuit

An innovative sensing circuit not only keeps the power supply to your load extremely constant, it even protects sensitive loads if there is a break in the sensor line. The sensing inputs are available at the rear.

## Adjustable output power

The possibility for directly setting the power is a further exceptional feature of this series. The output power of 400 W with single-output power supplies or 2 x 200 W with dual-output power supplies can then be reduced down to $5 \%$ of the maximum output power.

## Single-output and dual-output power supplies up to 400 W output power



TOE 8952-40

## Tracking mode

With dual-output power supplies, automatic tracking permits control of the output voltage of part 2 as a function (0-100\%) of part 1 with retention of all control properties.

Digital and analog interfaces
Digital: RS 232 / GPIB / USB
RS 232 and GPIB/USB (option) interfaces with the following scope of functions are available for communication between PC and power supply:

- Adjustment of output values: voltage, current and power
- OVP and limit adjustment, autocal function, display, store and recall settings
- Switching on/off of output voltage
- Reading of actual values as well as warning/fault states

The command syntax complies with the IEEE 488.2 standard. Standardized SCPI commands are processed.

## Fast analog control

The power supplies can be controlled in analog mode; i.e. the output voltage and current can be adjusted independent of one another using externally applied control voltages.
Short adjustment times for the output voltage are implemented using balanced circuitry.
It is therefore possible to generate powerful and fast output signals without problem; up to approx. 700 Hz at 2 $V_{p p}$.

## Interlock

By interrupting the interlock circuit, e.g. by an external emergency stop switch, the power supply output becomes deenergized directly.

## Output ON/OFF

A convenient feature is the output switchoff function which at standby permits immediate reduction of the voltage and current values to 0 V and 0 A . When the output key is activated, the set or programmed values for voltage and current are present immediately. The switchover can be carried out manually, via a remote control command from the PC, via an external TTL signal ${ }^{11}$, or via an external switching contact ${ }^{11}$.
${ }^{1)}$ Interlock or inhibit option required

## Autocal function

The power supplies are equipped with a self-calibration function protected by a "security code". This function can be manually executed from a menu or also remote-controlled.

## Price and performance

The exceptional specifications, extraordinary features, and best possible processing quality provide the power supplies of the TOE 8950 series with an excellent price/performance ratio.

## Options

- GPIB and USB interfaces
- Arbitrary function
- Interlock
- Inhibit


TOE 8951-40

## Special features

- Autoranging
- RS 232 and analog interfaces included as standard
- USB and GPIB interfaces optional
- Outputs at front and rear as standard
- On/off switching of the outputs
- ½ 19" width, 2 HU design $\rightarrow$ parallel installation possible
- Sensing
- Free LabView ${ }^{\top M}$ driver
- Can be used as constant voltage, constant current and constant power source (CV/CC/CP)


## Outputs

- Floating for all models
- Electrically isolated in the dual-output power supplies
$\rightarrow$ series and parallel connections possible
- Safety sockets at front
- Available at rear on screw terminal block


## Single-output and dual-output power supplies

## TOE 8951 - 400 W

TOE 8952-2 x 200 W

## Overview

|  | Output 1 |  | Output 2 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | Voltage | Current | Voltage | Current | Power |
| Single-output power supplies |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOE 8951-20 | 0. 20 V | 0.40 A | - | - | 400 W |
| TOE 8951-40 | 0. 40 V | 0.20 A | - | - | 400 W |
| TOE 8951-60 | 0. 60 V | 0.14 A | - | - | 400 W |
| TOE 8951-80 | 0. 80 V | 0.10 A | - | - | 400 W |
| TOE 8951-130 | 0.130 V | 0. 6 A | - | - | 400 W |
| Dual-output power supplies |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOE 8952-20 | 0. 20 V | 0.20 A | 0. 20 V | 0.20 A | $2 \times 200 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| TOE 8952-40 | 0. 40 V | 0.10 A | 0. 40 V | $0 \cdot 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | $2 \times 200 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| TOE 8952-60 | 0. 60 V | 0. 7 A | 0. 60 V | 0. 7 A | $2 \times 200 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| TOE 8952-80 | 0. 80 V | 0. 5 A | 0. 80 V | 0. 5 A | $2 \times 200 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| TOE 8952-130 | 0.130 V | 0. 3 A | 0.130 V | 0. 3 A | $2 \times 200 \mathrm{~W}$ |

## Arbitrary function (option)

## TOE 8951 <br> TOE 8952

## Arbitrary function

The power supplies of these series can be optionally equipped with an arbitrary function (curve memory integrated in the unit). The units execute an entered curve autonomously, even without a PC connection. Dual-output power supplies of the TOE 8952 series have a separate curve memory per output. Two signals can then be output synchronous to one another. A burst function defines the number of desired curve sweeps.

In addition, the curve memory can be divided into up to 10 blocks. Each individual block can be used repeatedly. The advantage is to be found in the extremely efficient use of memory space.

The new and powerful software from TOELLNER permits fast and convenient input of curves using a graphic curve editor. Oscilloscope signals recorded in a vehicle can be read in directly and subsequently simulated. Voltage dips, starting processes in the vehicle, and noise voltages on the vehicle electrics can thus be simulated rapidly and without problem. Standardized test pulses in accordance with DIN 16750 or ISO 7637, such as load dump test pulses (also clipped), jump starts and reset response, or specific and standardized test curves from many different vehicle manufacturers, can be simulated and are included in the scope of delivery. New and future versions from manufacturers, as well as new test versions, are implemented can be entered in next to no time.

[^0]
## Technical specifications

| Number of steps | 1000 |
| :--- | :--- |

Step data
Step time
Curve triggering
Internal

External
Number of blocks
Max. block sweeps
Voltage, current, step time
10 ms to 100 s , resolution 5 ms

Manual with key or over bus with remote control command

Via TTL signal or switch contact
10
1 to 65535 or $\infty$

## Arbitrary function

- 1000 interpolation points
- 10 blocks with repeat function
- $10 \mathrm{~ms}<\mathrm{t}$ < 100 s per interpolation point
- Burst function
(also for each individual block)


## Software for arbitrary function

- Graphic and tabular input of curve
- Data input from oscilloscopes
- Library with standard curves for automotive industry

Curve input options

- Manual
- Via RS 232, GPIB or USB interface
- Convenient TOELLNER software with graphic curve input option


## Application examples Arbitrary function

TOE 8951
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## Application example

Example of a sinusoidal signal with start block for initialization process, repetition block with a sinusoidal signal and 5 sweeps, and an end block for switching off a consumer.


Display of sequence with output of current block, currently executed step, and number of busts of the current block

## Technical specifications Single-output power supplies

 TOE 8951

TOE 8951-40

| Output |  | TOE 8951-20 | TOE 8951-40 | TOE 8951-60 | TOE 8951-80 | TOE 8951-130 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage |  | $0 \cdot 20 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.40 V | $0 \cdot 60 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.80 V | 0.130 V |
| Current |  | 0.40 A | 0.20 A | 0.14 A | $0 \cdot 10 \mathrm{~A}$ | 0.6A |
| Power adjustable in range |  | 20.400 W | 20.400 W | 20.400 W | 20.400 W | 20.400 W |
| Setting resolution | Voltage <br> Current <br> Power | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{mV} \\ 10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0,1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{mV} \\ 5 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0.1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{mV} \\ 2 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0.1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \mathrm{mV} \\ 2 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0.1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \mathrm{mV} \\ 1 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0,1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ |
| Setting accuracy | Voltage Current Power | $\begin{gathered} 0,1 \%+10 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0,2 \%+40 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0,4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \%+20 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0.2 \%+20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0.4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \%+30 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0.2 \%+15 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0.4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \%+40 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0.2 \%+10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0.4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0,1 \%+60 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0,2 \%+5 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0,4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ |
| Deviation in regulation with $100 \%$ change in load | Voltage Current | $\begin{gathered} 10^{-4}+5 \mathrm{mV} \\ 5 \times 10^{-4}+20 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10^{-4}+5 \mathrm{mV} \\ 5 \times 10^{-4}+10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10^{-4}+5 \mathrm{mV} \\ 5 \times 10^{-4}+7 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10^{-4}+5 \mathrm{mV} \\ 5 \times 10^{-4}+5 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10^{-4}+5 \mathrm{mV} \\ 5 \times 10^{-4}+2 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ |
| With change in line voltage $\pm 10 \%$ |  | $5 \times 10^{-5}$ | $5 \times 10^{-5}$ | $5 \times 10^{-5}$ | $5 \times 10^{-5}$ | $5 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| Regulation time with change in load from $20 \%$ to <br> $100 \% I_{\text {rated }}$ <br> Tolerance: $0.2 \% V_{\text {rated }}$ |  | $100 \mu s$ | $100 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $100 \mu s$ | $100 \mu s$ | $100 \mu s$ |
| Setting time of output voltage with change in setpoint 0 V to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {rated }} \mathrm{no}$-load/full load $V_{\text {rated }}$ to 1 V no-load/full load |  | $6 \mathrm{~ms} / 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ $30 \mathrm{~ms} / 8 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $8 \mathrm{~ms} / 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ $50 \mathrm{~ms} / 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $10 \mathrm{~ms} / 15 \mathrm{~ms}$ <br> $100 \mathrm{~ms} / 25 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $15 \mathrm{~ms} / 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ $200 \mathrm{~ms} / 50 \mathrm{~ms}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{~ms} / 60 \mathrm{~ms} \\ & 1,5 \mathrm{~s} / 400 \mathrm{~ms} \end{aligned}$ |
| Residual nipple (rms) 10 Hz to 10 MHz | Voltage Current | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{mV} \\ 12 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{mV} \\ 10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 7 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{mV} \\ 5 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{mV} \\ 2 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ |
| Measuring accuracy | Voltage <br> Current <br> Power | $\begin{gathered} 0,1 \%+20 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0,2 \%+60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0,4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \%+30 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0.2 \%+30 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0.4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \%+45 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0.2 \%+20 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0.4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \%+60 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0.2 \%+15 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0.4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0,1 \%+80 \mathrm{mV} \\ 0,2 \%+10 \mathrm{~mA} \\ 0,4 \%+1 \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ |
| Temperature coefficient | Voltage Current | $\begin{aligned} & 10^{-4} / K \\ & 10^{-4} / K \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10^{-4} / K \\ & 10^{-4} / K \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10^{-4} / K \\ & 10^{-4} / K \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10^{4} / K \\ & 10^{4} / K \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10^{-4} / K \\ & 10^{-4} / K \end{aligned}$ |
| Analog interface <br> Control voltage <br> (reference potential is the negative pole of the output) | $\begin{aligned} & 0-5 \mathrm{~V} \text { for } \\ & 0-5 \mathrm{~V} \text { for } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0.40 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.40 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0.20 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.60 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0.14 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.80 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0.10 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.130 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0 . \quad 6 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| Protection functions <br> Adjustment range for OVP <br> Adjustment range for limit |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.22 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0.20 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.44 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0.40 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.66 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0.60 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.88 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0.80 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.143 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 0.130 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Resistant to feedback | Voltage Current | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 40 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 20 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \mathrm{~V} \\ 14 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \mathrm{~V} \\ 10 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 160 \mathrm{~V} \\ 6 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ |



## General data <br> TOE 8951 <br> TOE 8952

| General data |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output Insulation | Floating and electrically isolated $\pm 250 \mathrm{~V}$ against ground |
| RS 232 interface <br> Interface <br> Transfer rate <br> Setting rate <br> Measuring rate <br> Software | 9-pin D.SUB connector, electrically isolated from main output 110 to 57,600 baud Approx. 20 settings/s Approx. 15 measurements/s Command sequence in accordance with IEEE 488.2; SCPI |
| Analog interface <br> Control voltage Input impedance | $0 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~V}$ each for $0 \cdot \mathrm{~V}_{\text {max }}$ and $0 \cdot \mathrm{I}_{\text {max }}$ Approx. 10 kOhm |
| Line voltage | 115 V or $230 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%, 47-63 \mathrm{~Hz}$, the unit sets itself automatically to the existing line voltage |
| Power consumption | Approx. 680 VA |
| Protective measures | Protection class 1 in accordance with DIN EN 61010-1 |
| EMC | EN 61326 |
| Operating temperature | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | - $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Reference temperature | $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Dimensions with feet | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \times 88 \times 405 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D}) \\ & 224 \times 103 \times 405 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~W} \times \mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{D}) \end{aligned}$ |
| 19" system | 1/219", 2 HU |
| Weight | Approx. 5 kg |
| Housing | Aluminium/steel |



Rear of unit
Dual-output power supply with USB interface
TOE 8952 series

## Ordering data/options



## TOE 8951 <br> TOE 8952

Supplied accessories

- 1 power cord
- 1 instruction manual
- 1 RS 232 interface cable

Free driver for LabView ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ at www.TOELLNER.de

## Ordering data

## Single-output power supplies

| TOE 8951-20 | Power supply | $20 \mathrm{~V} / 40 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| TOE 8951-40 | Power supply | $40 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| TOE 8951-60 | Power supply | $60 \mathrm{~V} / 14 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| TOE 8951-80 | Power supply | $80 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| TOE 8951-130 | Power supply | $130 \mathrm{~V} / 6 \mathrm{~A}$ |

## Dual-output power supplies

| TOE 8952-20 | Power supply | $2 \times 20 \mathrm{~V} / 20 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TOE 8952-40 | Power supply | $2 \times 40 \mathrm{~V} / 10 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| TOE 8952-60 | Power supply | $2 \times 60 \mathrm{~V} / 7 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| TOE 8952-80 | Power supply | $2 \times 80 \mathrm{~V} / 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| TOE 8952-130 | Power supply | $2 \times 130 \mathrm{~V} / 5 \mathrm{~A}$ |

## Options

## GPIB interface

TOE 8951/015 For TOE 8951-xx
TOE 8952/015 For TOE 8952-xx

## USB interface

TOE 8951/025 For TOE 8951-xx
TOE 8952/025 For TOE 8952-xx

## Interlock/inhibit options

The interlock and inhibit control options permit external enabling or OFF/ON switching of the main output by means of a switch or a TTL signal.

Interlock option TOE 8950/101

| Control via | Control via | Power supply |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| contact | TTL signal | output |
| Close | Low | $\mathbf{O n}$ |
| Open | High | $\mathbf{O f f}$ |

Inhibit option TOE 8950/102

| Control via | Control via | Power supply |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| contact | TL signal | output |
| Close | Low | Off |
| Open | High | On |

## Cables and adapters

TOE 9101 USB/GPIB adapter
TOE 9009 IEEE-488 cable, 2 m
TOE 9521 19" adapter, 2 HU asymmetric for single installation
TOE 9522 19" adapter, 2 HU parallel installation set for 2 units

## Arbitrary function in the unit

| TOE 9151 | For TOE 8951-xx |
| :--- | :--- |
| TOE 9152 | For TOE 8952-xx |

## PC software for curve generation

| TOE 9751 | For TOE 8951-xx |
| :--- | :--- |
| TOE 9752 | For TOE 8952-xx |

TOE 9752 For TOE 8952-xx


19" adapter, TOE 9522
2 HU , parallel installation set for 2 units of the TOE 8950 series


[^0]:    TOE 9151 or TOE 9152 option required (arbitrary function in the unit) if curves are to be output via internal memories.

