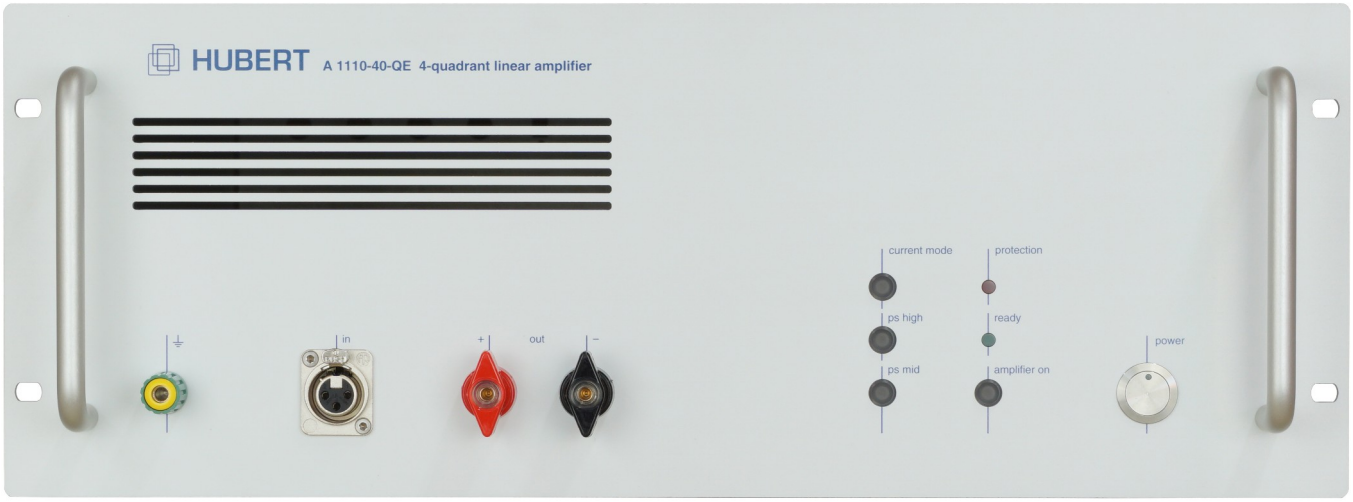
HUBERT
amp up your process

Operating Manual



A1110 Control Software

Version 2.0 and above

MADE IN GERMANY

v1

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Product models

This Software is compatible with the following Devices:

- A1110 A-Series
- A1110 E-Series
- A1110 QE-Series

1.2 Device Description

“HUBERT A1110 Control” is an application software developed to remotely control and configure HUBERT power amplifiers. Observe the data and applications described in this manual. Changes to the program are not permitted without the consent and approval of the manufacturer. Proper installation and careful operation are essential for the safe and trouble-free operation of the software. This documentation is part of the software and must be available at all times. Observe all safety regulations listed in this documentation.

HINWEIS

Hubert A1110 Control is a Labview application and requires a Labview runtime. This is automatically installed by the installation routine. Existing runtimes can be affected by this.

2 For Your Safety

2.1 Used Symbols and Notations

2.1.1 Warning Level

DANGER

Type and source of danger

Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

WARNING

Type and source of danger

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION

Type and source of danger

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury or property damage.

NOTICE

Type and source of danger

Indicates important information about the product or procedures that should be considered for the correct functioning of the device.

2.1.2 Used Warning Symbols

Warning about a dangerous voltage

Warning about general danger

Description of what should be done or what to pay attention to

3 Installation

3.1 Hardware- and Software-Requirements

To run the software, you need a computer running Windows 10 or Windows 11 and a free USB port.

3.2 Installing the Application Software

Connect the supplied USB storage medium to your computer. Open this drive in Explorer and click on **setup.exe**.

- Additional drivers and required additional programs are installed as part of the installation routine and require administrative access rights.
- The device drivers required for the device have been tested and do not represent a security risk! Any security risks documented by your operating system due to non-certified drivers can be ignored.
- Follow the instructions on the screen.
- The installation program creates the directory HUBERT **A1110-Control**, which contains the application software named HUBERT **A1110-Control.exe**.

4 Operating Elements

4.1 Control-Menu

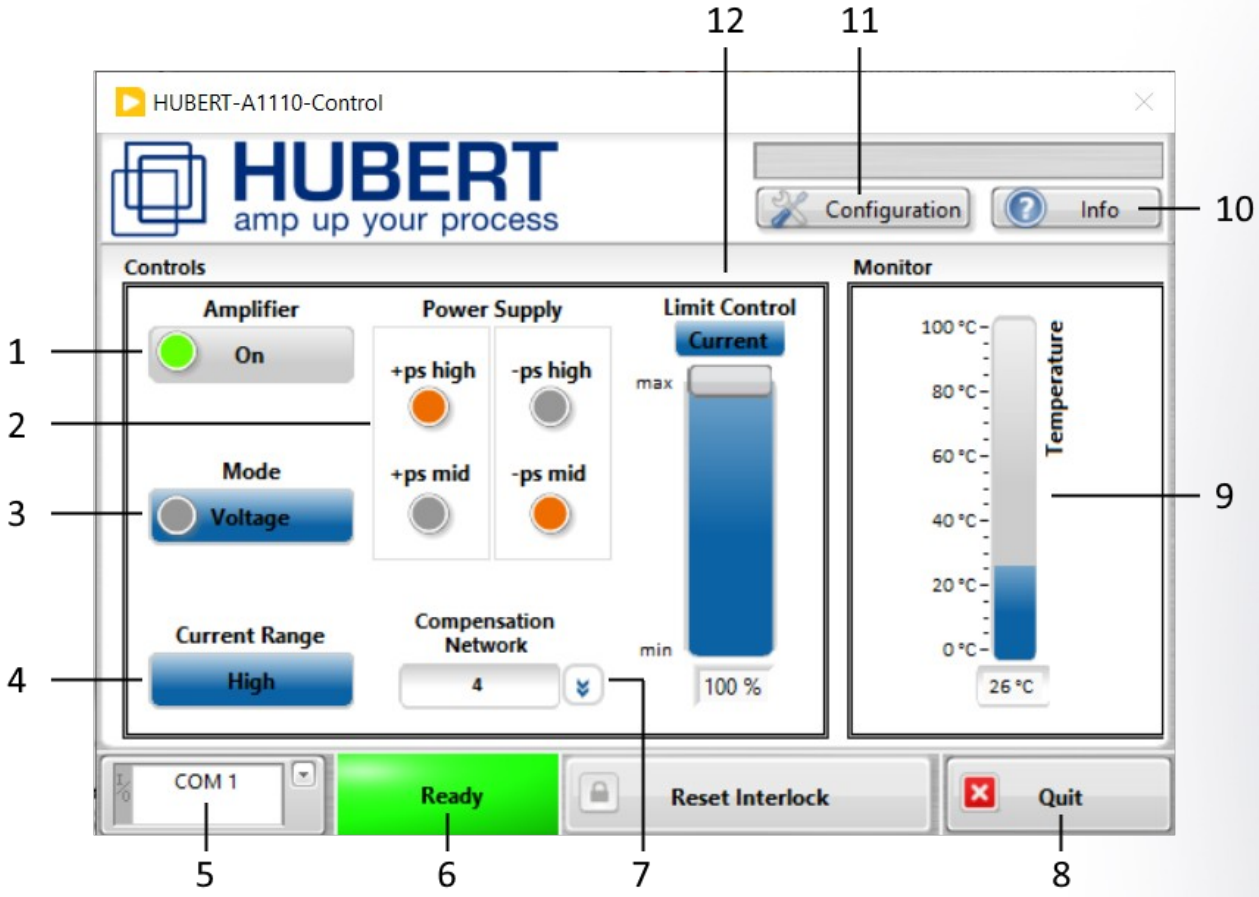


Figure 1: HUBERT A1110-Control with an A1110-QE-Series amplifier

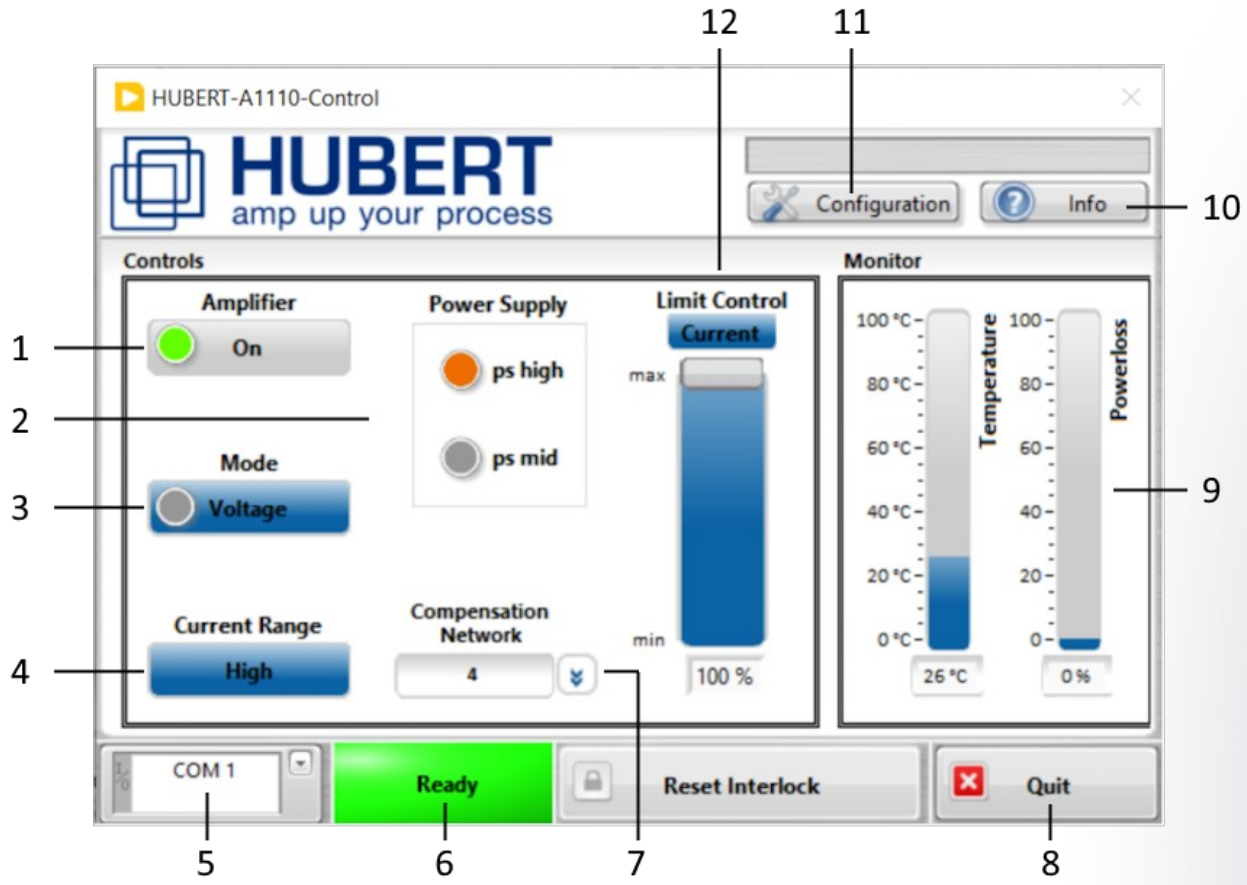


Figure 2: HUBERT A1110-Control with an A1110-E-Series amplifier

[1] POWER BUTTON

On / Off switch.

(Here is implemented the switchover ready to operate / standby. The standby mode is signaled by the weakly-lit, blue LED. The power supply disconnection is implemented with the switch on the rear side.)

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

Do not switch under load!

[2] PROTECTION LED

Signals the intervention of a protection mechanism.

Red LED lights up constantly: Over-temperature disconnection; the device switches on automatically after the drop of the temperature.

Red LED flasahes slowly(≈ 1/s): Disconnection because of exceeding the permissible power loss.

Red LED flashes fast (≈ 3/s): Hardware defective! The device must be sent to the manufacturer.

[3] READY LED

Green LED lights up when the amplifier is ready for operation.

[4] AMPLIFIER ON BUTTON

Green LED lights up, the amplifier is switched on.

[5] PS MID BUTTON

Operating voltage switch

Yellow LED lights up at medium operating voltage

[6] PS HIGH BUTTON

Operating voltage switch

Yellow LED lights up at high operating voltage

If both LEDs, PS MID and PS HIGH, are off, the automatic operating voltage

switch is activated.

[7] CURRENT MODE BUTTON

Switching the operating mode. Please observe the notes in chapter "Operating mode current control".

Yellow LED off: Amplifier is in voltage amplifier mode.

Yellow LED lights up: Amplifier is in current amplifier mode.

NOTICE

The current mode of this device is locked ex works!

If it is necessary for you to enable it, please contact us here at HUBERT first, so we can give you specific advice related to your planned project.

[8] OUT+ / OUT-

Binding posts with flat clamp, amplifier output

Off-ground structure, reference potential (minus socket) is not connected with protective ground conductor.

CAUTION

Do not connect outputs with signal ground or protective ground conductor!

[9] IN

Symmetrical signal input; Insulated XLR socket

Pin1 = GND

Pin2 = +Signal

Pin3 =-Signal

The enclosed BNC-XLR adapter serves for the connection of asymmetric sources or Pin1 and Pin3 must be connected.

[10] GROUND SOCKET

Internal connection with the protective ground conductor.

4.2 Front Panel Elements of a A1110-05-QE

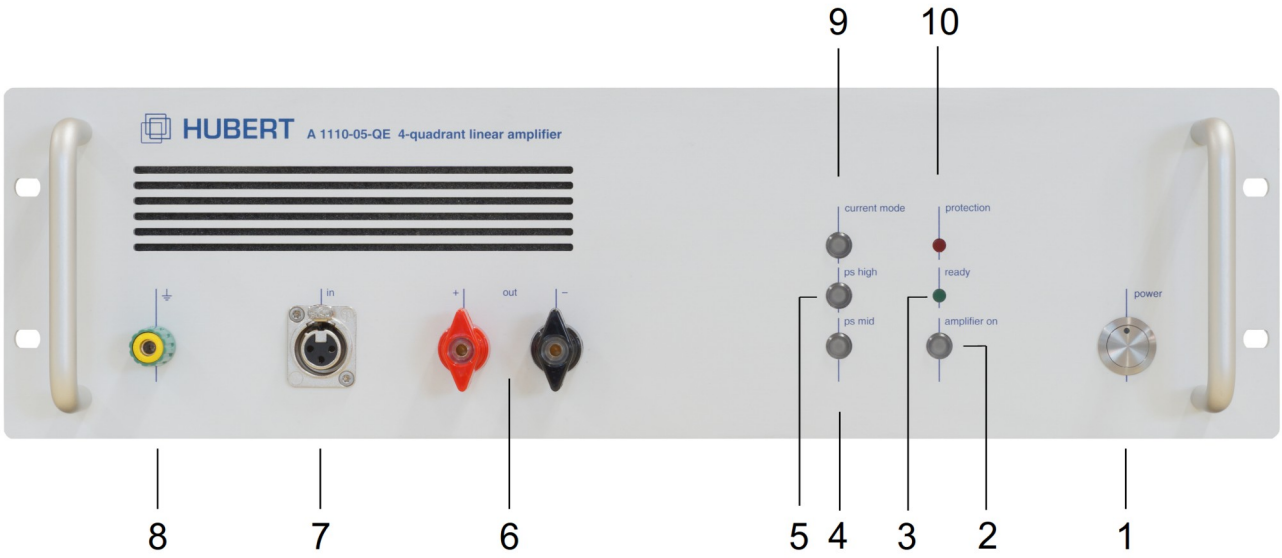


Figure 3: A1110-05-QE Front side

[1] POWER BUTTON

On / Off switch.

(Here is implemented the switchover ready to operate / standby. The standby mode is signaled by the weakly-lit, blue LED. The power supply disconnection is implemented with the switch on the rear side.)

CAUTION

Do not switch under load!

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Green LED lights up, the amplifier is switched on.

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Operating voltage switch

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If both LEDs, PS MID and PS HIGH, are off, the automatic operating voltage

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Binding posts with flat clamp, amplifier output

Off-ground structure, reference potential (minus socket) is not connected with protective ground conductor.

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Symmetrical signal input; Insulated XLR socket

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Pin2 = +Signal

Pin3 =-Signal

The enclosed BNC-XLR adapter serves for the connection of asymmetric sources or Pin1 and Pin3 must be connected.

[8] GROUND SOCKET

Internal connection with the protective ground conductor.

[9] CURRENT MODE BUTTON

Switching the operating mode. Please observe the notes in chapter "Operating mode current control".

Yellow LED off: Amplifier is in voltage amplifier mode.

Yellow LED lights up: Amplifier is in current amplifier mode.

NOTICE

The current mode of this device is locked ex works!

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Red LED flasahes slowly(≈ 1/s): Disconnection because of exceeding the permissible power loss.

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4.3 Back Panel Elements of a A1110-40-QE

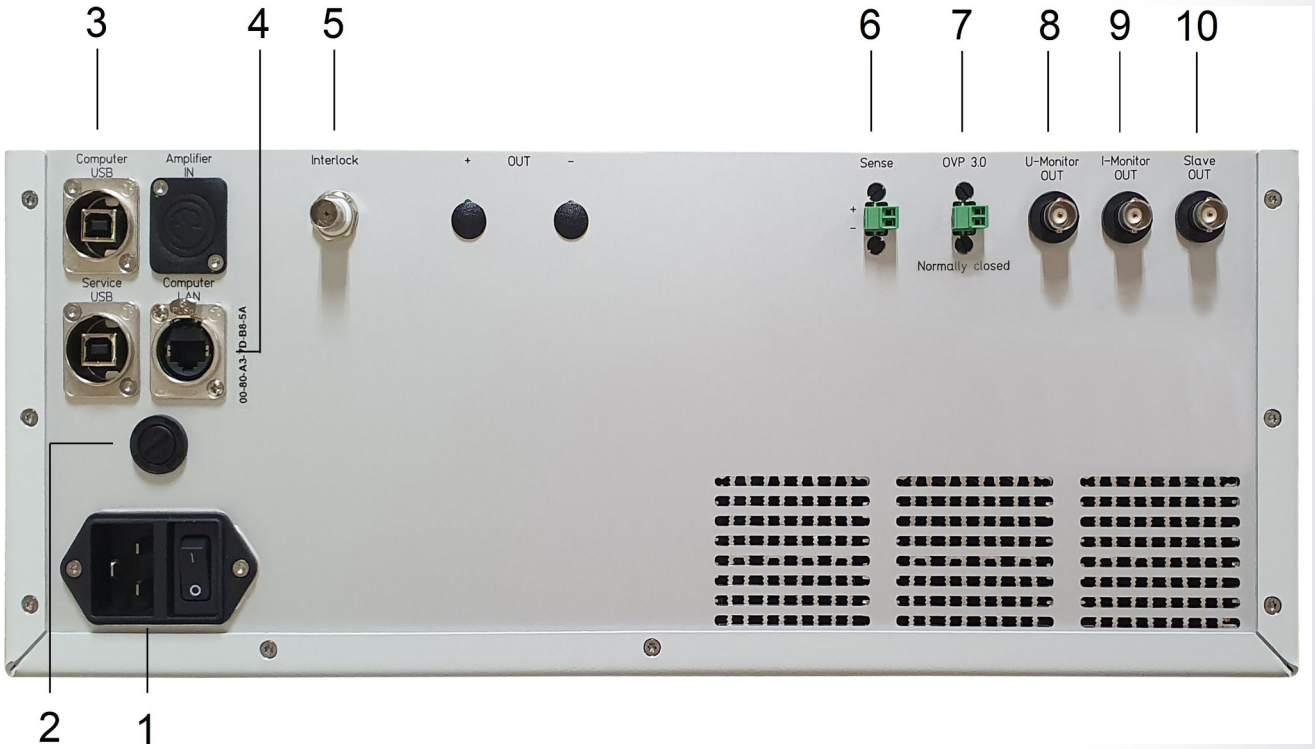

Figure 4: Back panel of a A1110-40-QE

[1] POWER PLUG WITH MAINS SWITCH

Power Supply

[2] FUSE HOLDER

For fuses 32x6.3 mm

[3] COMPUTER USB

USB-B socket for connection to a computer

[4] COMPUTER LAN

RJ45 socket for connection to a network

[5] INTERLOCK

BNC socket with short-circuit plug.
Remote-controlled safety system enables the amplifier to be switched off by an external switch

(normally closed contact).
LED indicators when shutdown is triggered: Amplifier On off and Ready on.

[6] SENSING

The DC voltage drop on the load line can be regulated between 0.5 V and 2 V. Observe polarity!

[7] OVP-PROTECTION OUT (OPTIONAL)

Galvanically isolated transistor switching output for monitoring overvoltages at the amplifier output.

[8] U-MONITOR OUT

Isolated BNC socket. Signal output for monitoring the amplifier output voltage.

[9] I-MONITOR OUT

Isolated BNC socket. Signal output for monitoring the amplifier output current.

[10] SLAVE OUT

Isolated BNC socket. Signal output for controlling an additional amplifier.

4.4 Back Panel Elements of a A1110-05-QE

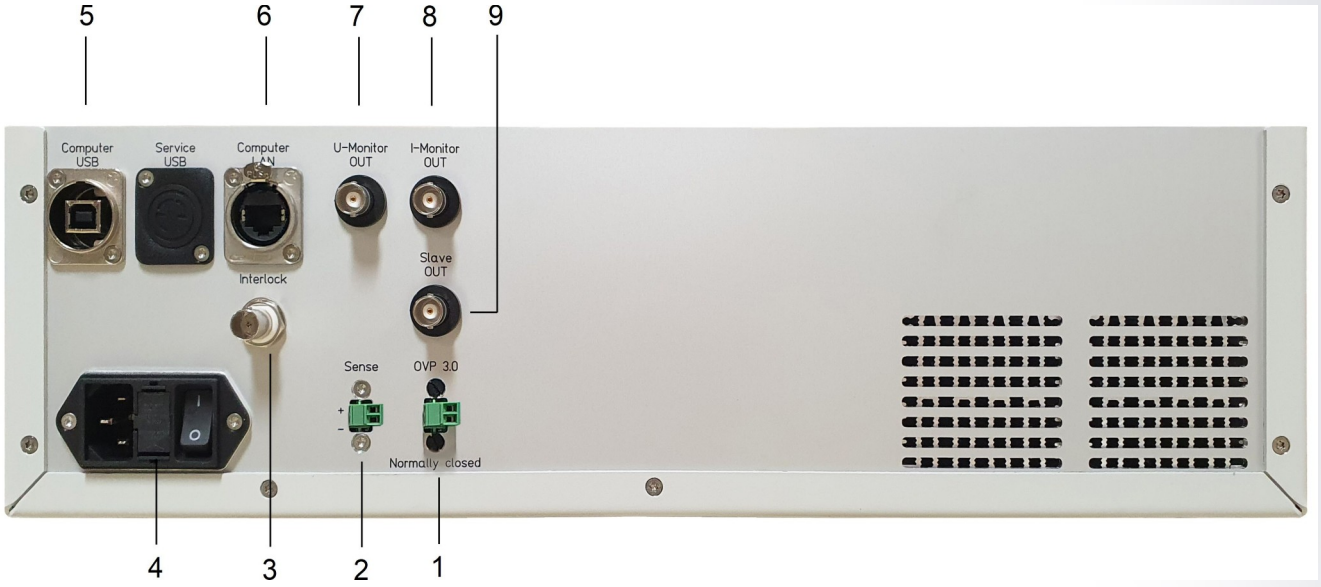

Figure 5: Backpanel of a A1110-05-QE

[1] OVP-PROTECTION OUT (OPTIONAL)

Galvanically isolated transistor switching output for monitoring overvoltages at the amplifier output.

[2] SENSING

The DC voltage drop on the load line can be regulated between 0.5 V and 2 V. Observe polarity!

[3] INTERLOCK

BNC socket with short-circuit plug.
Remote-controlled safety system enables the amplifier to be switched off by an external switch

(normally closed contact).
LED indicators when shutdown is triggered: Amplifier On off and Ready on.

[4] POWER PLUG WITH MAINS SWITCH

Power supply

[5] COMPUTER USB

USB-B socket for connection to a computer

[6] COMPUTER LAN

RJ45 socket for connection to a network

[7] U-MONITOR OUT

Isolated BNC socket. Signal output for monitoring the amplifier output voltage.

[8] I-MONITOR OUT

Isolated BNC socket. Signal output for monitoring the amplifier output current.

[9] SLAVE OUT

Isolated BNC socket. Signal output for controlling an additional amplifier.

5 Notes on Operation

5.1 General Information

Make sure there is enough space behind and in front of the amplifier to allow air to circulate freely through the unit. Cool air is sucked in through the slots on the left and right sides of the front panel. Do not connect the amplifier to the power outlet until input and output are wired. Allow the amplifier to warm up for 15 minutes after power-up to stabilize its operating points.

5.2 Operating Voltages

CAUTION

Check your product model

This chapter applies only to the models mentioned. Read the appropriate chapter for your product to prevent damage to the device.

Before you start "amplifying", we recommend that you consider the choice of operating voltage for effective and safe operation of the A1110-40-QE (see also White Paper No.1: Hubert Power Amplifier).

The operating voltage should always be selected according to the load:

- High operating voltage for high output voltages and low output currents
- Low operating voltage for low output voltages and high output currents

The A1110-40-QE has three operating voltages and the two operating modes Auto and Manual. Please refer to the data sheet for detailed information on the operating voltages.

In Auto operating mode, the operating voltage is switched automatically depending on the signal amplitude. This mode is suitable for real-time applications with DC voltages and sinusoidal signals where high sink power is required at inductive loads. The rise time for pulsed signals must not be less than 10 µs.

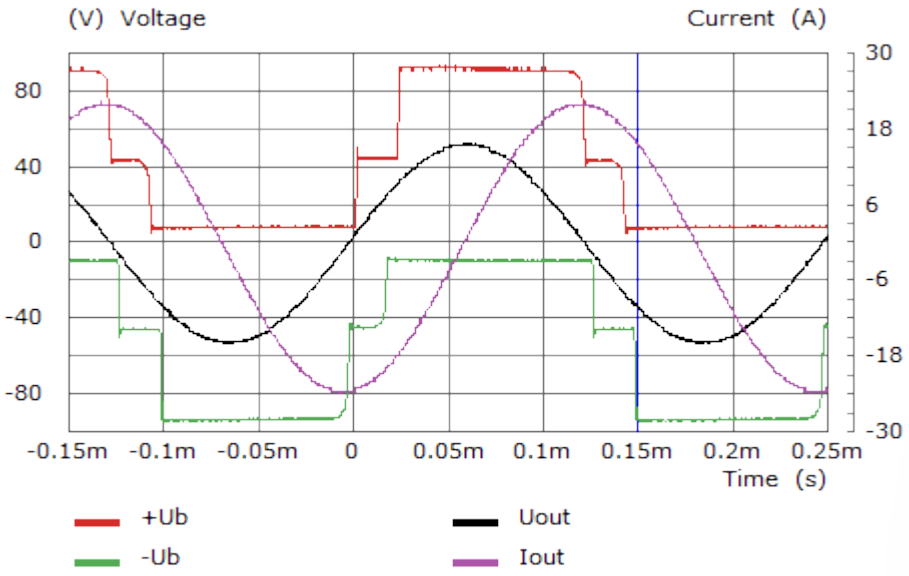

Figure 6: Ouput Voltage and Current @ Load=86 uH

The figure above shows the 4-quadrant amplifier at work on an air coil. At the time of the blue marker (0.15 ms), the output current is positive (Iout=15.5 Ap) and the output voltage (Uout=-35 Up) is negative. The amplifier operates as a sink in the 2 quadrant of the U-I diagram.

The negative operating voltage is accordingly switched to-90 V and the positive operating voltage is switched to a minimum of +10 V. This minimizes the power loss in the amplifier.

For very fast pulse processing and high signal quality, the operating voltage can be switched manually. Unbalanced operating voltages are also possible and the A1110-QE can therefore also be used as an active load in this operating mode (see data sheet for maximum sink power).

The high operating voltage is suitable for achieving the desired output voltages on high-impedance loads (>5 Ω). For example, 50 VDC output voltage is generated at 10 Ω with 5 VDC input voltage. 5 ADC then flows through the load.

In order to allow larger currents to flow at low-impedance loads (<1 Ω), the low operating voltage Umid

Example:

Load: RL = 1 Ω

An output voltage Ua = 5 VDC is required for a load current IL = 5 ADC. The power loss at high operating voltage Uhigh is therefore:

Pv = (UB- Ua) * IL = (90 V- 5 VDC) * 5 ADC = 425 W

If you now switch to the operating voltage Umid, the following picture emerges:

Pv = (UB- Ua) * IL = (35- 5 VDC) * 5 ADC = 150 W

As you can see from this example, it makes more sense to operate the amplifier with a low operating voltage for low-impedance loads and with a high operating voltage for high-impedance loads.

An illustration with the maximum output voltages and output currents (U-I plot) can be found in the data sheet.

5.3 Connecting the load

The output of the A1110-QE has pole terminals with flat toggles. The integrated 4 mm safety socket is only suitable for currents < 32 A. When wiring your load, please also ensure adequate protection against accidental contact; life-threatening voltages can occur.

For safe and stable operation, the cables should be as short as possible and of the same length. The cable cross-section should not be less than 4 mm².

5.4 Initial Operation in Operating Mode Voltage Amplifier

Connect the mains cable and switch on the mains voltage at the mains switch. The illuminated **power** button signals standby and you can switch the device on.

After a short time, ready lights up and the amplifier is now **ready** for operation.

Start the software and establish a data connection with the amplifier. Select the **Voltage Mode** operating mode and the required operating voltage according to your application. Use **Amplifier On** to switch on the signal input and the power output and signal processing can begin.

CAUTION

Do not switch off the mains supply under load!

The corresponding signal forms can be checked at the **Voltage Monitor Out** and **Current Monitor Out** outputs.

5.5 Initial Operation in Operating Mode Current Amplifier

In the “current control” operating mode, the A1110-QE behaves like a voltage-controlled current source and supplies an almost frequency-independent constant load current to an inductive load. Figures 2 and 1 show examples of the transients of the output voltage and current in the “current control” and “voltage control” operating modes on an inductor.

NOTICE

With this device the current mode is blocked ex works!

If you need to activate it, please contact our support team and ask for specific advice regarding your project.

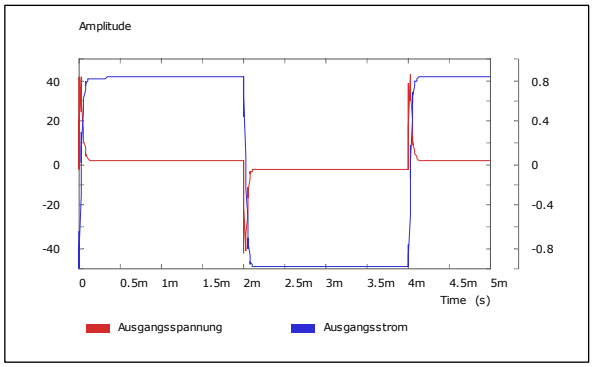

Figure 7: Controlled Current Mode

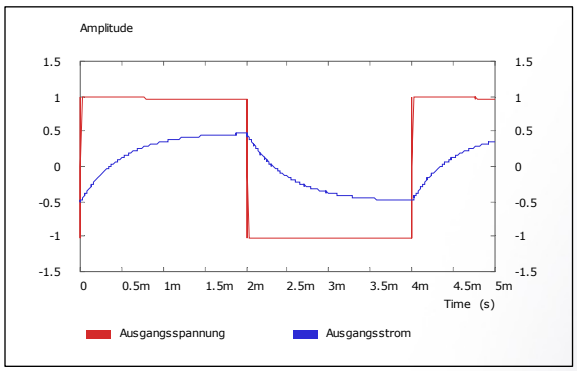

Figure 8: Controlled Voltage Mode

Since the load is an integral part of the control in the “Current control” operating mode, the amplifier must be compensated with an RC network adapted to the load for stability reasons.

Since the load represents an integral part of the control in the "current control" mode, the amplifiermust be compensated for stability reasons with an RC network adapted to the load.

The following instructions for safe operation of the A1110-40-QE must also be observed:

1. Never put the amplifier into operation without load.
2. A DC current path must always be existing through the load.
   Never employ capacitors in the signal path.
3. Wire up the amplifier completely before operational startup.
4. Pay attention to correct compensation.
5. Monitor the output current for stability.
6. Do not change the operating mode during operation.

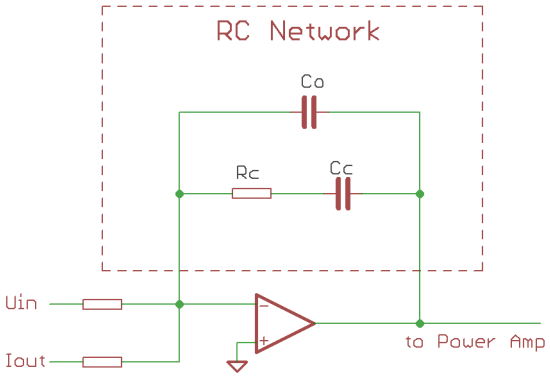

Figure 9: Simplified Current Controller

The figure above shows the RC network required for the current controller.

If no customer-specific solution was required, the following networks are equipped ex works:

No	Load	Rc	Cc	Current Range
1	1 Ohm + 500 µH	100 kΩ	10 nF	high
2	0,1 Ohm + 200 µH	68 kΩ	4,7 nF	high
3	1 Ohm + 1mH	150 kΩ	22 nF	high
4	4 Ohm + 1,8 mH	200 kΩ	1 nF	high
5	*Reserved for Option-01*			
6	*Reserved for Option-01*			

Table 1: Compensation networks

The selection is made by software. Please also note the corresponding recommended current measuring range.

Network No 7 allows the determination of a suitable compensation by means of a switchable capacitor bank and a variable resistor.

If you ordered your device with Option-01 Custom Current Amplifier, your custom network is installed in slot #5 or #6.

We will be happy to help you implement a suitable network for your application.

After you have wired the amplifier and **connected it to the load**, you can enable the mains voltage at the mains switch. The illuminated **power** button signals standby and you can switch on the unit. After a short time, the **Ready LED** is lit and the amplifier is now ready for operation.

Start the software for further settings and retrieving its status. Now establish a data connection to the amplifier. Select the required operating voltage and the required compensation network according to your application.

- Activate the **Current Mode.** This connects the amplifier output to the load → the control loop is closed.
- Switch on the signal input and the power output by selecting **Amplifier On**. The signal processing can begin.

At the outputs **Voltage Monitor Out** and **Current Monitor Out**, the corresponding signal forms can be checked.

Leaving the Current Mode follows in reverse order:

- Switch off the signal input with **Amplifier Off**
- Disable the **Current Mode**. The loade can now be removed from the amplifier output

⚠ CAUTION ⚠

Never remove the load from the amplifier output in Current Mode!

5.6 Sensing

Voltage drops occur via supply lines, which ensure that the entire voltage is not measured at the load. With the sensing option, the output voltage of the amplifier is regulated to such an extent that the desired voltage is present at the load. The internal voltage drop is thus compensated.

The option can be controlled via our “HUBERT A1110 Control” software or via a command set.

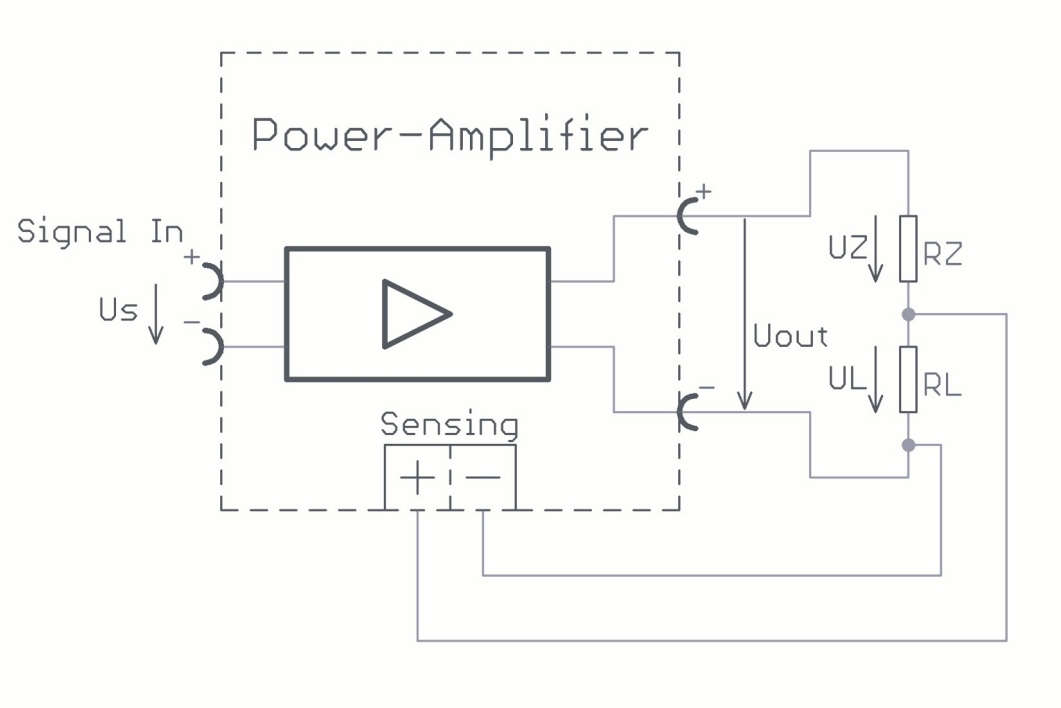

Figure 10: Exemplary test setup with sensing option used

In the standard case, sensing is deactivated (0 mV). Without active sensing, a lower voltage drops across the load (RL) due to the supply line resistance (RZ). If sensing is activated to 500 mV, 1000 mV or 2000 mV via the application software, the amplifier compensates for the voltage drop via the lead resistance. This means that the voltage at the load corresponds to the input voltage multiplied by the gain factor of the amplifier (x10). The voltage value set for sensing indicates the maximum readjusted voltage.

5.7 Adjustable Output Resistance

This extension complements our A1110 series power amplifiers with a programmable internal resistance. This option allows the amplifier output resistance, which is a few milliohms, to be compensated to zero. Depending on the requirements, the internal resistance of the power amplifier can be set from 0 mΩ to 200mΩ with a resolution of 1mΩ. The option is optimized for DC voltage operation. This option is used for electrical testing of electrical and electronic components in motor vehicles in accordance with the LV124 or VW80000, VW80300, etc. standards.

The option can be controlled via our “HUBERT A1110 Control” software or via a command set.

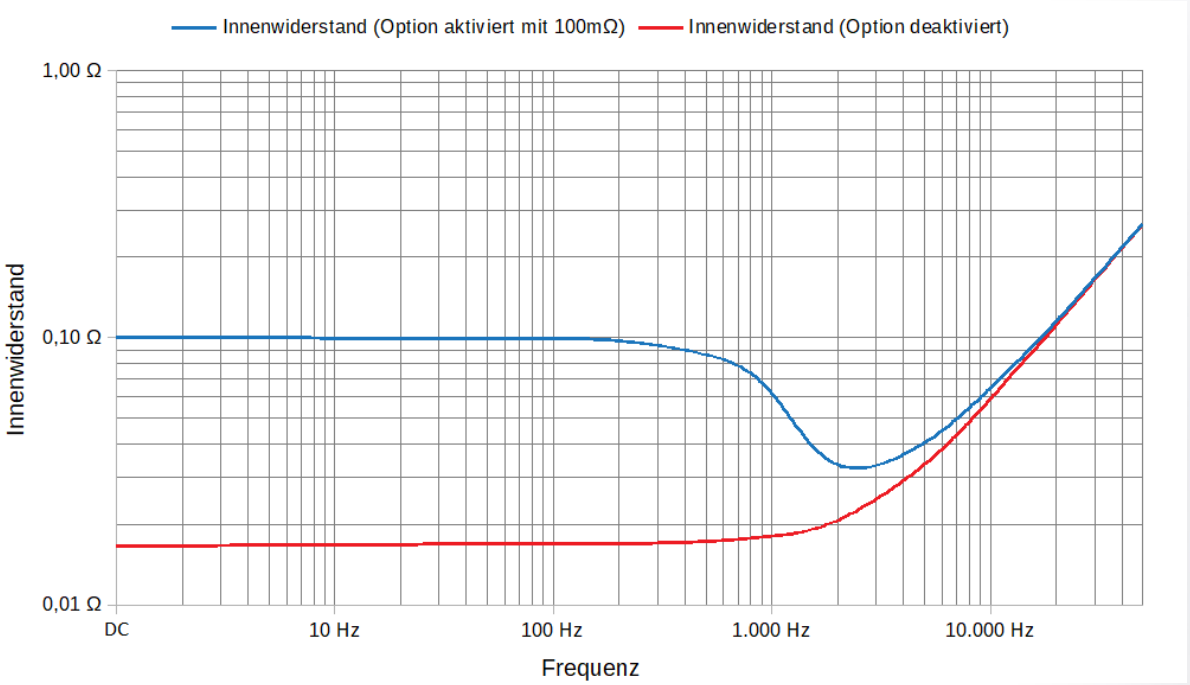

Figure 11 internal resistance vs. frequency

NOTICE

When using the “Adjustable output resistance”, you must have selected the Voltage mode and it must not be used at the same time as the Sensing option.

amp up your process

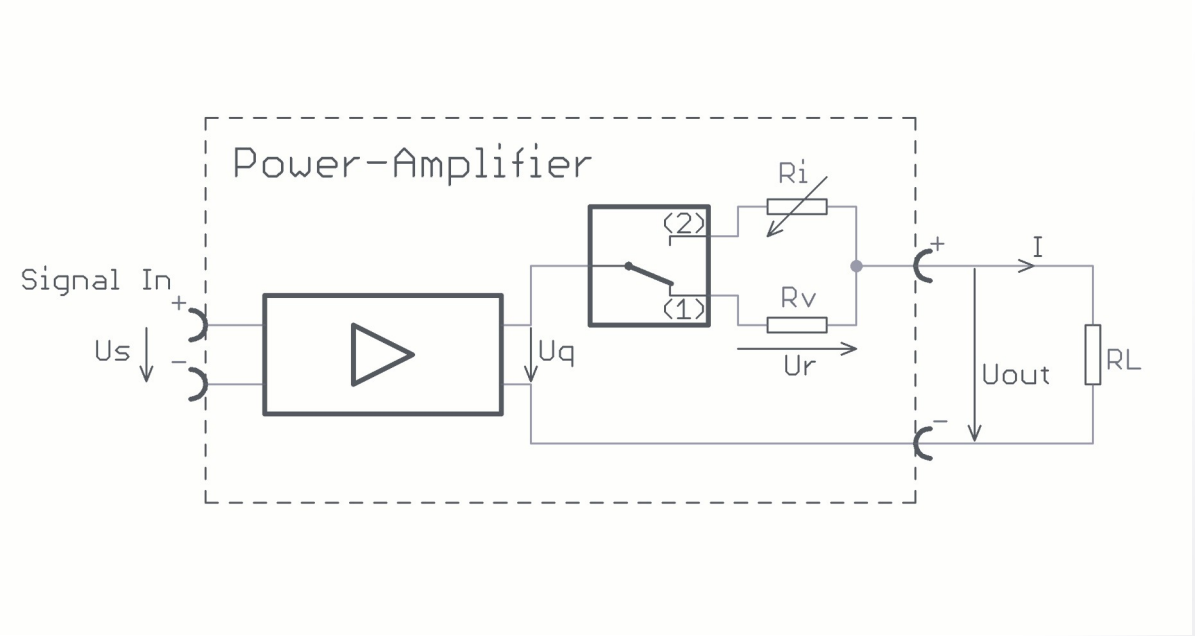

Figure 12: Power amplifier with adjustable output resistance

Amplifier output resistance: Rv ≈ 17 mΩ (different for each amplifier / see data sheet)

Adjustable output resistance: Ri = 0...200 mΩ (variable)

Switching the output resistors: [1] Option deactivated, [2] Option activated

Load: R_L = 1 Ω

Input Signal: U_s = 1 V_{DC}

- **IDLE**

  In this operating mode, no load is connected to the output terminals, so no output current flows (I = 0 A_{DC}). For U_s = 1 V_{DC}, Uq = 10 V_{DC} (amplification factor = 10) is obtained. As there is no voltage drop across Ur (Ur = R_v * I = 17 mΩ * 0 A_{DC} = 0 V_{DC} or U_r = R_i * I = 100 mΩ * 0 A_{DC} = 0 V_{DC}), the voltage is present at the output terminals (U_q = U_{out}).

- **WITH LOAD (OPTION DEACTIVATED [1])**

  Now we connect a load to the output of the amplifier and obtain the current I = U_q / (R_v + R_L) = 10 V_{DC} / (17 mΩ + 1 Ω) = 9,83 A_{DC}. This means that a voltage of U_r = R_v * I = 17 mΩ * 9,83 A_{DC} = 0,17 V_{DC} drops across the amplifier output resistor. The output voltage at the amplifier is now U_{out} = U_q- U_r = 10 V_{DC} – 0,17 V_{DC} = 9,83 V_{DC}.

- **WITH LOAD (OPTION ACTIVATED [2] R_i = 0 Ω)**

  Now we activate the option and set an output resistance of R_i = 0mΩ and receive the electricity I = U_q / (R_i + R_L) = 10 V_{DC} / (0 mΩ + 1 Ω) = 10 A_{DC}. This means that a voltage of U_r = R_i * I = 0 mΩ * 10 A_{DC} = 0 V_{DC} drops across the adjustable output resistor. The output voltage at the amplifier is now U_{out} = U_q- U_r = 10 V_{DC} – 0 V_{DC} = 10 V_{DC}.

- **WITH LOAD (OPTION ACTIVATED [2] R_i = 0,1 Ω)**

  If you change the output resistance to 100 mΩ, you get the current I = U_q / (R_i + R_L) = 10 V_{DC} / (100 mΩ + 1 Ω) = 9,09 A_{DC}. This means that a voltage of U_r = R_i * I = 100 mΩ * 9,09 A_{DC} = 0,91

V_{DC} drops across the adjustable output resistor. The output voltage at the amplifier is now U_{out} = U_q- U_r = 10 V_{DC} – 0,91 V_{DC} = 9,09 V_{DC}.

6 Applications

Please find more information in sections “Use Cases“ and “Knowledge Base” on our website www.drhubert.com.

7 Application software

Our devices are supplied with the latest version of the HUBERT A1110 Control application software (see USB stick). Please refer to the software user manual for further operating instructions.

You can always find the latest version at www.drhubert.de

8 Integration into Automated Test Systems

The command set for integrating the A1110-QE into automated test systems is described below. A command frame is defined as follows:

<length of the frame> <command word> <opt. parameter>

The commands described in this section are ASCII/hex values that are transmitted as hex numbers using a terminal program (e.g. HTerm, 9600 baud, 8 bits, one stop bit, no parity). These do not correspond to the SCPI standard and are defined as a pure byte protocol.

The amplifier sends either the command or parameters as confirmation for a received and executed command frame (see table below). The settings for the behavior in the event of power loss shutdown and restart are saved in the device. For example, the amplifier can be configured so that it switches on again automatically after a configurable time (10-254 s) in the event of a power loss switch-off.

8.1 Remote Controls

Command frame (Tx)	Confirmation (Rx)	Remark and parameter description
<0x02><0x04>	<1 Byte>	Sending of the temperature in °C
<0x02><0x10>	<1 Byte>	Send device status: Bit 0: Ready Bit 1: Overload Bit 2: Overtemperature Bit 3: Don´t care Bit 4: Interlock active Bit 5/6: Don´t care Bit 7: Device on/off
<0x03><0x20> <Parameter>	<1 Byte>	Setting of the switch-on state: Bit 0: operational readiness after overload (0: off; 1:on) Bit 1: device on/„Amp-On“ when switching on (0: off; 1:on) Bit 2: device on/“Amp-On“ after being switched on again after Overload (0: off; 1:on)
<0x03><0x21> <Parameter>	<1 Byte>	Setting of the switch-on delay time after an overload disconnection in seconds (0x0A until 0xFE).
<0x02><0x22>	<1 Byte>	Sending of the switch-on state: Bit 0: operational readiness after overload (0: off; 1:on) Bit 1: device on/„Amp-On“ when switching on (0: off; 1:on) Bit 2: device on/“Amp-On“ after switching on again after overload (0: off; 1:on)
<0x02><0x23>	<1 Byte>	Setting of the switch-on delay time after an overload disconnection in seconds
<0x02><0x25>	<2 Byte>	Sending of firmware version (component 1) 1. Byte: Main-Revision 2. Byte: Sub-Revision
<0x03><0x28> <Parameter>	<0x28>	Setting of the current measuring range: 0x00: High 0x01: Low
<0x03><0x29> <Parameter>	<1 Byte>	Setting of the required RC network: 0x01 bis 0x07
<0x03><0x2A>	<0x2A>	Setting of the amplifier operating mode:

Command frame (Tx)	Confirmation (Rx)	Remark and parameter description
<Parameter>		0x00: Voltage Mode 0x01: Current Mode
<0x03><0x2B> <0x00>	<0x2B>	Resetting of the Interlocks in Latching-Mode
<0x04><0x2D> <1. Parameter> <2. Parameter>	<2 Byte>	Setting of the Limit Control: 1. Parameter: Highbyte (0x00 bis 0x0F) 2. Parameter: Lowbyte (0x00 bis 0xFF)
<0x0B><0x2E> <1. Parameter> <2. Parameter> <3. Parameter> <4. Parameter> <5. Parameter> <6. Parameter> <7. Parameter> <8. Parameter> <2. Parameter> <3. Parameter> <4. Parameter> <5. Parameter> <6. Parameter> <7. Parameter> <8. Parameter> <9. Parameter>	<0x2E>	Setting of the extended switch-on configuration of the amplifier: 1. Parameter: Current measurement range 0x00: High 0x01: Low 2. Parameter: RC-Network 0x01 until 0x07 3. Parameter: Amplifier operating mode 0x00: Voltage Mode 0x01: Current Mode 4. Parameter: 0x00: No other value is permissible! 5. Parameter: Highbyte of the limit control (0x00 bis 0x0F) 6. Parameter: Lowbyte of the limit control (0x00 bis 0xFF) 7. Parameter: Interlock Mode 0x00: latching 0x01: live 0x02: don’t care 8. Parameter: Limit Control 0x00: Current 0x01: Voltage 9. Parameter: Operating Voltage (see command 0x54) 0x00: High 0x01: Low 2. Parameter: RC-Netzwerk 0x01 bis 0x07 3. Parameter: Verstärkerbetriebsart 0x00: Voltage Mode 0x01: Current Mode 4. Parameter: 0x00: es ist kein anderer Wert zulässig! 5. Parameter: Highbyte des Limit Controls (0x00 bis 0x0F) 6. Parameter: Lowbyte des Limit Controls (0x00 bis 0xFF) 7. Parameter: Interlock Mode 0x00: latching 0x01: live 0x02: don´t care 8. Parameter: Limit Control 0x00: Current 0x01: Voltage 9. Parameter: Betriebsspannung (siehe Tab. Befehl 0x54)
<0x02><0x2F>	<9 Byte>	Sending of the extended switch-on configuration of the amplifier (see above)
<0x03><0x35> <Parameter>	<1 Byte>	On/Off switching of the amplifier: 0x00: off 0x01: on
<0x02><0x38>	<12 Byte>	Query the operating parameters. 1. Parameter: Current measurement range (see 0x28) 2. Parameter: RC-network (see 0x29) 3. Parmaeter: Amplifier operating mode (see 0x2E)

<table>
<tr><th>Command frame (Tx)</th><th>Confirmation (Rx)</th><th>Remark and parameter description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>4. Parameter: Don´t care
5. u. 6.Parameter: Limit Control Value
7. u. 8.Parameter: Limit Control Value
9. Parameter: Interlock Status (0: inactive; 1:active)
10. Parameter: chosen interlock-mode (0:Latching; 1:Live)
11. Parameter: Limit Control Modus (0:Current; 1:Voltage)
12. Parameter: chosen operating voltage (see 0x54)
1. Parameter: Strommessbereich (siehe 0x28)
2. Parameter: RC-Netzwerkes (siehe 0x29)
3. Parameter: Verstärkerbetriebsart (siehe 0x2E)
4. Parameter: Don´t care
5. u. 6.Parameter: Limit Control Value
7. u. 8.Parameter: Limit Control Value
9. Parameter: Interlock Status (0: inactive; 1:active)
10. Parameter: gewählter Interlock-Modus (0:Latching; 1:Live; 2:Don‘t Care)
11. Parameter: Limit Control Modus (0:Current; 1:Voltage)
12. Parameter: gewählte Betriebsspannung (siehe 0x54)</td></tr>
<tr><td><0x02><0x3A></td><td><2 Byte></td><td>Query firmware revision</td></tr>
<tr><td><0x02><0x42></td><td><1 Byte></td><td>Query the 1st error memory
Bit 0: Transformer temperature exceeded
Bit 1: Exceeded operating voltage limits
Bit 2: Temperature exceeded
Bit 3: Powerloss exceeded
Bit 4: Low Voltage Detection at the controller
Bit 5: Overcurrent
Bit 6: Hardware error
Bit 7: Don’t care</td></tr>
<tr><td><0x03><0x42><0x01></td><td><1 Byte></td><td>Querying the 2nd error memory
Bit 0: Overvoltage protection
Bit 1: Open loop
Bit 2: n.a.
Bit 3: n.a.
Bit 4: Current limit exceeded (pulse)
Bit 5: Current limit exceeded (emergency brake)
Bit 6: Current limit exceeded (low current range)
Bit 7: n.a.</td></tr>
<tr><td><0x02><0x51></td><td><128 Byte></td><td>Sending of the device ID</td></tr>
<tr><td><0x82><0x52>
<128 ASCII Parameter></td><td></td><td>Setting the device ID (blank 0x20)
Standard: "Device #1"</td></tr>
<tr><td><0x03><0x53>
<Parameter></td><td><0x53></td><td>1. Parameter: setting of the limit controls (0x00: Current; 0x01 :Voltage)</td></tr>
<tr><td><0x03><0x54>
<Parameter></td><td><0x54></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Parameter</th><th colspan="2">Operating voltage</th></tr>
<tr><th>+</th><th>-</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Automatic</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Mid</td><td>Automatic</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>High</td><td>Automatic</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Automatic</td><td>Mid</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Mid</td><td>Mid</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>High</td><td>Mid</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Automatic</td><td>High</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Command frame (Tx)	Confirmation (Rx)	Remark and parameter description
		8 | Mid | High 9 | High | High
<0x03><0x5D> <Parameter>	<0x5D>	Setting the Sensing Option (0: off; 1: 500 mV; 2: 1000 mV; 3: 2000 mV)
<0x02><0x5E>	<1 Byte>	Sending the Sensing-Parameter (0: off; 1: 500 mV; 2: 1000 mV; 3: 2000 mV)
<0x03><0x4C><1 Byte>	<0x4C>	Setting the output resistor: 0x00 : 0 mΩ 0x01 : 1 mΩ ... 0xC7 : 199 mΩ 0xC8 : 200 mΩ
<0x02><0x4D>	<1 Byte>	Sending the output resistance
<0x03><0x4D><1 Byte>	<0x4D>	Switching the adjustable output resistance option on/off: 0x00 : off 0x01 : on
<0x02><0x4E>	<1 Byte>	Query the status of the Adjustable output resistance option: 0x00 : off 0x01 : on

Table 2: Remote-Befehle

8.2 Error-Codes

Code	Description
0xFC	Illegal command. The option may not be available.
0xFD	Timeout. An incomplete command frame was received.
0xFE	Unknown command.

Table 3: Error-Codes

9 Maintenance and Support

9.1 Maintenance and Calibration

The device is maintenance-free.

Factory calibration can be performed if necessary. The frequency of factory calibration is determined by the operator.

9.2 Cleaning

Clean the device only with a damp cloth. Use only solvent-free cleaning agents without aggressive components.

9.3 Support

If you have further questions about this product, please visit the support area on our website www.drhubert.com.

10 Decommissioning and Disposal

10.1 Decommissioning

- Turn off the device.
- Unplug the power plug.
- Remove all cables.
- Store the device in its original packaging or equivalent.

10.2 Disposal

Dispose of the device in accordance with local regulations for the disposal of electrical and electronic components.

11 Warranty and Disclaimer

Dr. Hubert GmbH warrants this amplifier product for normal use and operation within specifications for a period of two (2) years from date of shipment and will repair or replace any defective product which was not damaged by negligence, misuse, improper installation, accident or unauthorized repair or modification by the buyer. This warranty is applicable only to defects due to material or workmanship. Dr. Hubert GmbH disclaim any other implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. Dr. Hubert GmbH will not be liable for any indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages (including damages for loss of profits, loss of business, loss of use or data, interruption of business and the like), even if Dr. Hubert GmbH has been advised of the possibility of such damages arising from any defect or error in this manual or product.

12 Directives

This device complies with the relevant European Union harmonisation legislation:

- EMC Directive
- Low Voltage Directive
- RoHS Directive

13 Contact

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14 Document History

Document Version	Date	Description
1	June 2025	Merging the instructions for models A1110-05-QE and A1110-40-QE