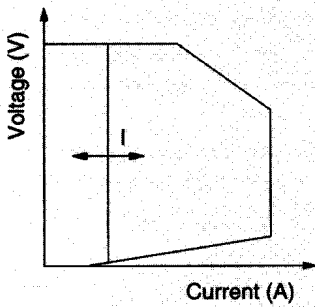


Operating modes:

I-Mode



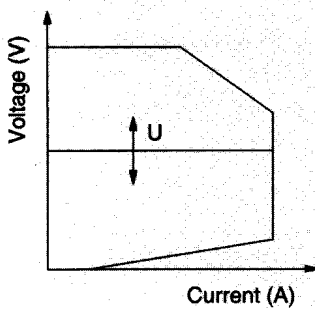
In the I-Mode the load current set is completely independent of the input voltage (i.e. the voltage of the part under test). Measurements in the I-Mode are therefore always advantageous in cases where loads of a largely constant current character are to be simulated. Unlike with ohmic resistance, readjustment with falling voltage is not necessary.

The setpoint of load current I_L is to be set.

Applications:

- Power supply system load testing
- Capacity measurements on batteries and accumulators
- Internal resistance measurement of voltage sources

U-Mode



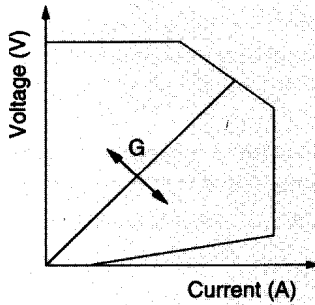
In the U-Mode the voltage of the part under test is completely independent of the part's output current. The load current is re-adjusted in such a way that the voltage setpoint remains constant.

The setpoint of load voltage U_L is to be set.

Applications:

- Testing of current sources
- Measuring of peak let-through current versus prospective symmetrical r.m.s. fault current characteristics
- Battery testing

G-Mode (1/R-Mode)



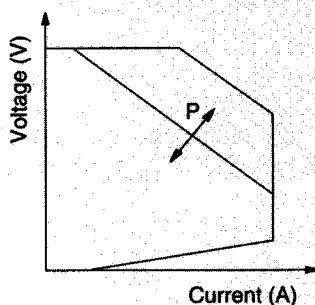
In the G-Mode the electronic load acts like an ohmic resistance absolutely free from phase shift - with the difference that up to three conductance ranges are available which span 3 decades. The conductance ranges are at the same time not subject to any restrictions with regard to the load voltage which can be applied provided the voltage remains within the working range of the electronic load.

The setpoint of load conductance G_L is to be set.

Applications:

- Measurement of the U/I control crossover in power units
- Replacement of high-load resistances

P-Mode



In the P-Mode the power which is drawn off from the part under test is completely independent of its output voltage. The load current is re-adjusted as a function of the voltage in such a way that the power setpoint remains constant.

The setpoint of load power P_L is to be set.

Applications:

- Battery testing
- Simulation of constant-power loads