1.2.1.4. Output III

a. As voltage stabiliser

Range	0 ... 7 V continuously adjustable by means of R5.
Output effects (stability related to static operation)	
1. Line regulation	For mains voltage variation of + or − 10 % Source effect (including settling) ⩽ 0,05 % or 1 mV, whichever is greater.
2. Load regulation	For load variations from no-load to full-load and vice versa. Load effect (including settling) ⩽ 6 mV.
3. Temperature coefficient	⩽ 0,01 % per K from the adjusted output voltage or 0,5 mV per K whichever is greater.
4. Periodic and random deviation (PARD)	⩽ 1,5 $mV_{r.m.s.}$ (+ or − output terminal earthed).
Dynamic operation	
1. Transient recovery time	⩽ 25 μs for a current change from 80 % to 100 % and vice versa and a $\frac{di}{dt} \geqslant 1$ A/μs (see Fig. 9.).
2. Dynamic internal impedance	For sinusoidal load variations from 80 % of full-load to full-load and a frequency of: 1 kHz ⩽ 0,005 Ω 10 kHz ⩽ 0,015 Ω 100 kHz ⩽ 0,100 Ω 250 kHz ⩽ 0,200 Ω
Protection	− Reverse voltage protection − Constant current stabiliser

b. As current stabiliser

Range	0 ... 3 A, continuously adjustable by means of R6.
Output effects (stability related to static operation)	
1. Line regulation	For mains voltage variation of + or − 10 % Source effect (including settling) 20 mA.
2. Load regulation	For load variations from point D to E and vice versa (see Fig. 8.). Load effect (including settling) ⩽ 10 mA.
3. Temperature coefficient	⩽ 6 mA per K.
4. Ripple current	R.M.S. value ⩽ 7,5 mA.
Cross-over point	See point B-C-D in Fig. 8. This value applies for any set output voltage between 0 and 7 V and output current between 0 and 3 A.

c. Series connection

The outputs of the instrument may be series connected.

d. Parallel connection

An arbitrary number of outputs and instruments may be connected in parallel for greater current outputs.