<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counters</th>
<th>Rate Meters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Meters</td>
<td>Timers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID Controllers</td>
<td>Totalizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock/Timers</td>
<td>Strain Gauge Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printers</td>
<td>Voltmeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process Meters</td>
<td>Multimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On/Off Controllers</td>
<td>Soldering Iron Testers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorders</td>
<td>pH pens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Humidity</td>
<td>pH Controllers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmitters</td>
<td>pH Electrodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermocouples</td>
<td>RTDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermistors</td>
<td>Thermowells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire</td>
<td>Flow Sensors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Immediate Assistance
In the U.S.A. and Canada: 1-800-NEWPORT®
In Mexico: (95) 800-NEWPORT™
Or call your local NEWPORT Office.

NEWPORTnet® On-Line Service
http://www.newportUS.com

Internet e-mail
info@newportUS.com

It is the policy of NEWPORT to comply with all worldwide safety and EMC/EMI regulations that apply. NEWPORT is constantly pursuing certification of its products to the European New Approach Directives. NEWPORT will add the CE mark to every appropriate device upon certification.

The information contained in this document is believed to be correct but NEWPORT Electronics, Inc. accepts no liability for any errors it contains, and reserves the right to alter specifications without notice. **WARNING:** These products are not designed for use in, and should not be used for, patient connected applications.

⚠️ This device is marked with the international caution symbol. It is important to read the Setup Guide before installing or commissioning this device as it contains important information relating to safety and EMC.
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SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

This device is marked with the international Caution symbol. It is important to read this manual before installing or commissioning this device as it contains important information relating to Safety and EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility).

Unpacking & Inspection

Unpack the instrument and inspect for obvious shipping damage. Do not attempt to operate the unit if damage is found.

This instrument is a panel mount device protected in accordance with Class I of EN 61010 (115/230 AC power connections). Installation of this instrument should be done by Qualified personnel. In order to ensure safe operation, the following instructions should be followed.

This instrument has no power-on switch. An external switch or circuit-breaker shall be included in the building installation as a disconnecting device. It shall be marked to indicate this function, and it shall be in close proximity to the equipment within easy reach of the operator. The switch or circuit-breaker shall not interrupt the Protective Conductor (Earth wire), and it shall meet the relevant requirements of IEC 947–1 and IEC 947-3 (International Electrotechnical Commission). The switch shall not be incorporated in the mains supply cord.

Furthermore, to provide protection against excessive energy being drawn from the mains supply in case of a fault in the equipment, an overcurrent protection device shall be installed.

- The Protective Conductor must be connected for safety reasons. Check that the power cable has the proper Earth wire, and it is properly connected. It is not safe to operate this unit without the Protective Conductor Terminal connected.

  • Do not exceed voltage rating on the label located on the top of the instrument housing.
  • Always disconnect power before changing signal and power connections.
  • Do not use this instrument on a work bench without its case for safety reasons.
  • Do not operate this instrument in flammable or explosive atmospheres.
  • Do not expose this instrument to rain or moisture.

EMC Considerations

- Whenever EMC is an issue, always use shielded cables.
- Never run signal and power wires in the same conduit.
- Use signal wire connections with twisted-pair cables.
- Install Ferrite Bead(s) on signal wires close to the instrument if EMC problems persist.
1.0 DESCRIPTION

1.1 GENERAL

Newport Model 2003B Digital Panel Voltmeter is a low cost, reliable instrument for digital display of analog bipolar voltages. The display is 19999 counts on any of four ranges from 199.99 mV to 199.99 V.

The Model 2003B DPVM is a line powered meter with 14 mm high, 7-segment LED readout. The housing is a break-resistant black phenylene oxide case. Full scale and zero adjustment is easily accessible with the front lens removed.

Accuracy at the low end of each range is not degraded by normal-mode noise because the Model 2003B performs true bipolar signal integration around zero. Many competitive meters rectify the signal before integration which erroneously adds the absolute value of the normal mode noise to the signal reading. The Model 2003B average value circuit provides full normal-mode and superior ac line transient noise rejection at signal levels from zero to full scale.

Ratio measurements are possible with the Model 2003B without modifications or external logic. The configuration is 3-wire (common ground) and the reference must be within a specified voltage range.

Data output lines are parallel BCD, compatible with TTL and DTL. External control signals are also TTL and DTL compatible and increase the flexibility and ease of interfacing the Model 2003B with other instruments.
1.2 SPECIFICATIONS

1.2.1 Input

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>2003B-2</th>
<th>2003B-3</th>
<th>2003B-4</th>
<th>2003B-5</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdrive Protection</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Resistance</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Bias Current</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Tempco (Typ) [1]</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>.005</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>%R/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero Noise Digits (Typ)</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Scale Noise Digits (Typ)</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-linearity</td>
<td>&lt;1.5</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Counts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Reference Voltage</td>
<td>+.1++2</td>
<td>+1.00 +2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio Accuracy [2][3]</td>
<td></td>
<td>99.95±.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio linearity</td>
<td>±.05 (.03 Typ)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext Ref Input Resistance [4]</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>1.7 k</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[1] %R/°C when LT option is ordered is as follows: 2003B-2 = .0015%R/°C, 2003B-3 = .001%R/°C, 2003B-4 = .002%R/°C, and 2003B-5 = .002%R/°C
[2] The HZ option must be used with the 2003B-2 to meet specified accuracy.
[3] R40 may be used as a limited ratio accuracy adjustment in Models 2003B-3, -4, and -5 (without the HZ option).
[4] A higher resistance is available with the HZ option.
1.2.2 **Accuracy @ 250°C**

- **Total Error**: ±0.01% reading ±2 counts ±10 µV
- **Offset Tempco**: (±2 µV ±.1 count)/°C
- **Warmup Time**: 1 hour

1.2.3 **Conversion Technique**

- **Signal Integration Period**: 33 mSec (60 Hz); 40 mSec (50 Hz)
- **Read Rate**: 4.3/Sec (60 Hz) or 3.6/Sec (50 Hz).
  0-4.3/Sec (60 Hz) or 0-3.6/Sec (50 Hz) with external control.

- **Polarity**: Automatic

1.2.4 **Input Characteristics**

- **Type**: Single ended (Analog ground common to signal low)
- **Settling Time**: 2 readings (Asynchronous Input Step)
- **NMR**: 60 dB @ 50 Hz or 60 Hz
- **CMR**: 100 dB @ 50 Hz or 60 Hz
- **Zero**: Automatic
- **Ratio Measurement**: 3-wire

1.2.5 **Calibration Controls**

- **Full Scale Adjust (R41)**: 20 turn, accessible behind front lens; ±2%, 90°/count @ full scale
- **Full Scale Turnover (R40)**: 1 turn, factory adjustment only; ±1.12%, 60°/count
- **Input Offset (R42)**: 20 turn, accessible behind front lens; ±0.2 mV

1.2.6 **Display**

- **Type**: 14 mm (.56"), 7-segment LED
- **Symbols**: -1.8.8.8.8
- **Decimal Points**: Four (to the left of the four LSD's)
- **Overload Indicator**: Display flashes
- **Color**: Red Filter
- **Polarity Sign**: Minus
1.2.7 Digital Signals

**DIGITAL I/O DRIVE REQUIREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>LOGICAL '0'</th>
<th>LOGICAL '1'</th>
<th>ISINK</th>
<th>ISOURCE</th>
<th>INPUT OUTPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parallel BCD</td>
<td>0 V - 0.5 V</td>
<td>2.4 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>4.8 mA</td>
<td>.4 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ POLARITY</td>
<td>0 V - 0.4 V</td>
<td>2.4 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>14.4 mA</td>
<td>.4 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLD</td>
<td>0 V - 0.6 V</td>
<td>2.0 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>.3 mA</td>
<td>1.7 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA READY</td>
<td>0 V - 0.4 V</td>
<td>2.4 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>4.8 mA</td>
<td>.4 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>0 V - 0.5 V</td>
<td>2.4 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>4.8 mA</td>
<td>.4 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2.8 AC Power

- **Input Voltage**: 115 V ac ±10%
- **Frequency Range**: 47 to 63 Hz
- **Input Power**: 4.5W (5W max)
- **Optional Input Voltages**
  - C6 - 115 V ac, ±10%, 50 Hz
  - C7 - 230 V ac, ±10%, 60 Hz
  - C1 - 230 V ac, ±10%, 50 Hz
  - C5 - 100 V ac, ±10%, 50 Hz
  - C8 - 24 V ac, ±10%, 60 Hz
  - C9 - 24 V ac, ±10%, 50 Hz
  - C3 - 5 V dc, ±5% (60 Hz rejection)
  - C4 - 5 V dc, ±5% (50 Hz rejection)
- **Output Voltage**: +4.7 V ±.24 V @ 50 mA (mutually exclusive with all upper board options)
1.2.9 General

Operating Temp. 0°C to 50°C
Storage Temp. -40°C to 75°C
Humidity Up to 95% non-condensing at <40°C
Weight 480g
Case Material Black Phenylene Oxide
Case Size - DIN 1A
Bezel(WxHxT) 96x48x6 mm (3.78x1.89x0.24in)
Depth Behind Bezel w/Conn. 135.4 mm (5.33in)
Panel Cutout 92x45 mm (3.62x1.77in)
Case Size - NEMA (Optional)
Bezel 104x48x19 mm (4.09x1.88x0.75in)
Depth Behind Bezel w/Conn. 125 mm (4.91in)
Panel Cutout 99.6x42.9 mm (3.92x1.69in)
2.0 RECEIVING AND INSTALLATION

2.1 UNPACKING AND INSPECTION

Your Model 2003B was fully inspected and tested, then carefully packed before shipment. Unpack the meter carefully and inspect it for obvious shipping damage.

2.2 INITIAL CHECKOUT PROCEDURE

**CAUTION**

Meters are internally connected for 24, 100, 115 or 230 V ac or 5 V dc power. Check label on meter for proper supply voltage.

2.2.1 Required Equipment

(1) Appropriate power source (5 watts) as indicated by the label.

(2) Calibrated voltage source.

2.2.2 Test Procedure

(1) Connect signal as follows:

- SIGNAL IN to Pin 17.
- ANALOG GND IN to Pin 16.

(2) Connect power as follows:

- AC HI to Pin A.
- AC LO to Pin 2.
- AC GND to Pin C.

(3) Verify that a key is between Pins 3 and 4.

(4) Pins 1, 3 and B must be removed from connector.

(5) Apply power and check that the meter reads correctly for its specified range.

![Diagram](image)

Figure 1
2.3 MECHANICAL INSTRUCTIONS

DIN IA
The drawing number 06896 illustrates the mounting method for your panel voltmeter. The unit is inserted from the front of the panel and held in place by two extrusions. The panel thickness may be between .8 mm (.03\"") and 5.4 mm (.25\")

NEMA (Optional)
The drawing number 05169 illustrates the mounting method for your panel voltmeter. The unit is inserted from the front of the panel and held in place by a "U" bracket. The panel thickness may be between .75 mm (.03\") and 5.35 mm (.25\").
3.0 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

3.1 PIN ASSIGNMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>AC HI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AC LO</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No Connection</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>AC GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BCD 8</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>BCD 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BCD 4</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>BCD 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BCD 2</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>BCD 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BCD 1</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>BCD 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BCD 800</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>BCD 1 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>BCD 400</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>BCD 2 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>BCD 200</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>BCD 4 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>BCD 100</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>BCD 8 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>BCD 10 k (Overload)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>+ POLARITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>BCD 20 k (Overload)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>DATA READY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>DECIIMAL POINT B</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>HOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>+4.7 V (50 mA max)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>DECIMAL POINT A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>ANALOG GND IN</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>DIGITAL GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>SIGNAL IN</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Spare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Spare</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>REFERENCE HI IN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Connector Type

SAE #SCCHD-1-2*
ELCO #00-6007-036-450-012*

---

![Diagram with key between 3 & 4](image)

Figure 2

*Pins 1, 3, & B must be removed.
Connector pin orientation as viewed from the rear of the meter.*
3.2 POWER

3.2.1 Input Voltage
The standard meter operates from 115 V ±10%, 60 Hz. It consumes about 4.5 watts. A three-wire connection should be used to connect power to the meter. Two conductors provide power and the third provides a ground for noise rejection. See section 1.2.8 for optional 50 Hz and 60 Hz input voltages.

3.2.2 Input Voltage Change
To change the input voltage requirements of the meter from 115 V to 230 V, in the field, the following procedure should be used:

(1) Remove power lines from the meter and remove the meter from the case.

(2) Remove the two jumpers, W1 and W2, located on the transformer.

(3) Add jumper W3 on the printed circuit board. The meter is now wired for 230 V.

To change from 230 V to 115 V input use the reverse of the above procedure.

If other input voltages are required, contact the factory.
3.2.3 **Input Frequency Change**

The standard Model 2003B is shipped from the factory for 60 Hz operation. If a frequency change is required, the clock frequency must be changed.

The following table summarizes the part changes required to operate from 50 or 60 Hz power.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R29</th>
<th>Y1</th>
<th>R29</th>
<th>Y1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003B-2</td>
<td>1.40 k&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>250 k Hz&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1.15 k&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>300 k Hz&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003B-3,4,5</td>
<td>14.0 k&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>250 k Hz&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>11.5 k&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>300 k Hz&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>4</sup> ±1%, 1/8W, metal film resistor, NEI P/N 8211401
<sup>5</sup> ±1%, 1/8W, metal film resistor, NEI P/N 8211402
<sup>6</sup> Resonator, NEI P/N 05797
<sup>7</sup> ±1%, 1/8W, metal film resistor, NEI P/N 8211151
<sup>8</sup> ±1%, 1/8W, metal film resistor, NEI P/N 8211152
<sup>9</sup> Resonator, NEI P/N 05798
3.3 SIGNAL INPUT

3.3.1 Signal

For best results, shielded, twisted cable should be used for the input signal, with the shield terminated to ANALOG GND IN (Pin 16) at the connector.

Analog Ground and Digital Ground are internally connected and should not be connected externally. If the meter has a noisy input signal, the input filter time constant may be lengthened for better noise rejection. For the 200 mV and 2 V ranges, a 33 k ohm resistor in series with SIGNAL IN (Pin 17) will provide 6dB more rejection. The sum of the series resistor and the source impedance should be no greater than 100 k ohms.
3.3.2 Range Change

The standard meter is a 2003B-3. To change from ±1.9999 V to ±199.99 mV full scale, use Procedure A; from ±1.9999 to ±19.999 V full scale, use Procedure B; from ±1.9999 V to ±199.99 full scale, use Procedure C.

PROCEDURE A; from ±1.9999 V to ±199.99 mV
1. Remove and replace R29 with a 1.15 k, ±1%, 1/8W, Metal Film resistor (P/N 8211151) for 60 Hz operation or a 1.40 k, ±1%, 1/8W, Metal Film resistor (P/N 8211401) for 50 Hz operation.
2. Add C23, a 33 uFd, 6.3 V dip tantalum capacitor (P/N 7111336).
3. Add R31, 187 ohm, ±1%, 1/8W Metal Film resistor (P/N 8211879).
5. Recalibrate the meter for +199.99 mV full scale.

PROCEDURE B; from ±1.9999 V to ±19.999 V
1. Remove and replace R21 with a 1 megohm, ±1%, 1/8W, wire wound resistor (P/N 8510003).
2. Add R20, 111 k ohm, ±1%, 1/8W, wire wound resistor (P/N 8511102).
3. Remove and discard jumper E22-23.
5. Recalibrate the meter for ±19.999 V full scale.

PROCEDURE C; from ±1.9999 V to ±199.99 V
1. Remove and replace R21 with a 1 megohm, ±1%, 1/8W, wire wound resistor (P/N 8510003).
2. Add R20, 10 k ohm, ±1%, 1/8W, wire wound resistor (P/N 8510001).
4. Recalibrate the meter for ±199.99 V full scale.

When changing any range, the span of the full scale pot may not be sufficient to recalibrate the meter. In this event, R32 (287 k ±1% Metal Film P/N 8212873) must be clipped out or soldered into the circuit board. If the meter reads too high, R32 must be soldered in. If the meter reads too low, R32 must be removed.
3.3.3 Ground Precautions

It is essential that the ground connections to the Model 2003B be proper for accurate readings. The input stage is single-ended and analog ground is internally connected to digital ground through a low internal resistance.

![Diagram of Model 2003B Internal Grounds]

Figure 3
Model 2003B Internal Grounds

The contact resistances resulting from the connection between the connector and the printed circuit board are shown as lumped resistors, RC17, RC16, and RC1. The internal resistance between the analog and digital grounds is shown as Ri.

**CORRECT GROUNDING**

The correct grounding method is to connect the low side of the signal to ANALOG GND IN and the common for the digital outputs to DIGITAL GROUND. This allows the digital current to flow only through RC1, causing a voltage drop on the digital line only. There will be no voltage drop across RC16 or Ri and the meter will read the signal correctly. There will exist a small voltage difference between Pin 16 and Pin T.

**INCORRECT GROUNDING**

An improper ground connection is to use a single ground pin for both analog and digital ground. When this is done, the return current for the digital outputs flows through either RC16 or RC1. This causes a voltage drop in series with the input signal and the meter reading will be incorrect. An improper system ground connection for the Model 2003B is to tie the two ground connections together at the source. This creates a ground loop and the voltage drop across RC1 appears across RC16 and Ri simultaneously. This presents an erroneous reading as in the previous case with a single tie point at the connector.
3.4 RATIO

The reference input allows an external voltage to be used as the reference source for conversion. In this mode, the meter reads the ratio of the signal voltage to the reference voltage rather than the true value of the input.

\[
\text{Reading in Counts} = 10000 \times \frac{\text{Signal voltage}}{\text{Reference voltage}}
\]

On the 20 V and 200 V ranges, the reference voltage must be scaled by 1/10 or 1/100 respectively. The reference input impedance for the 200 mV range is about 170 ohms. For the 2 V, 20 V, and 200 V ranges the impedance is 1.7 k ohms. The reference voltage must be between the limits specified and must be positive with respect to signal low.

3.5 DIGITAL SIGNALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>LOGICAL '0'</th>
<th>LOGICAL '1'</th>
<th>ISINK</th>
<th>ISOURCE</th>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parallel BCD</td>
<td>0 V - .5 V</td>
<td>2.4 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>4.8 mA</td>
<td>.4 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ POLARITY</td>
<td>0 V - .4 V</td>
<td>2.4 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>14.4 mA</td>
<td>.4 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLD</td>
<td>0 V - .6 V</td>
<td>2.0 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>.3 mA</td>
<td>1.7 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA READY</td>
<td>0 V - .4 V</td>
<td>2.4 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>4.8 mA</td>
<td>.4 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>0 V - .5 V</td>
<td>2.4 V - 5.0 V</td>
<td>4.8 mA</td>
<td>.4 mA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIGITAL I/O DRIVE REQUIREMENTS

3.5.1 Parallel BCD Outputs

The data outputs are parallel BCD and are TTL and DTL compatible. The outputs are stable and valid while DATA READY (Pin P) is low.

3.5.2 +POLARITY (Pin N)

The + Polarity output is a logical '1' when the meter indicates a positive reading.

3.5.3 HOLD (Pin R)

When a logical '0' is applied to the HOLD input, the meter will finish the conversion cycle it is on and will hold that reading. If it is applied before the beginning of a conversion, the meter will not start that conversion. Upon a logical '1' at the HOLD input, a new conversion will begin within 125 ±3.3 msec.
3.5.4 **DATA READY (Pin P)**

DATA READY will go to a logical '0' at the end of a conversion cycle and to logical '1' at the beginning of a conversion cycle. 

**NOTE:** DATA READY actually overlaps both ends of the conversion cycle; a full clock cycle before conversion starts and a half clock cycle after conversion ends, allowing adequate set-up times for either edge of Data Ready to transfer data (one clock cycle: 3.3uS at 60 Hz operation, 4 uS at 50 Hz operation).

3.5.5 **Overload (Pin 13)**

Overload is the parallel BCD 20 k bit. Overload will go to a logical '1' if the display is greater than 199999. It is stable while DATA READY is low.

3.6 **DECIMAL POINTS**

Any of the four decimal points to the left of the four least significant digits can be lighted. The decimal points blank during overload. Two wire jumpers located at the front of the main board select one of the two rightmost decimal points and one of the two leftmost decimal points to be controlled by pins on the rear connector. DECIMAL POINT A (Pin S) is one of the two rightmost decimal points, DECIMAL POINT B (Pin 14) is one of the two leftmost decimal points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUMPER</th>
<th>DECIMAL POINT</th>
<th>GROUND P1 PIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E22-E23</td>
<td>X.XXX (DP1)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E23-E24</td>
<td>XX.XXX (DP2)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E26-E27</td>
<td>XXX.XX (DP3)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E27-E28</td>
<td>XXXXX.X (DP4)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DECIMAL POINT CONFIGURATION**

Decimal points are lit by grounding the appropriate pin (to J1-Pin T). If a pin is grounded, the grounding device must be capable of sinking .5 mA.

X.XXX (DP1) — E22  
XX.XXX (DP2) — E24  
XXX.XX (DP3) — E26  
XXXX.X (DP4) — E28

E23 → DECIMAL POINT B (PIN 14)  
E27 → DECIMAL POINT A (PIN S)

In practice, E23 and E27 can be configured to light any two of the four decimal points in any of the possible combinations.
4.0 THEORY OF OPERATION

The Model 2003B Panel Voltmeter uses the dual slope method of conversion. Many state-of-the-art panel meters use dual slope conversion, but the Model 2003B includes automatic zeroing before each reading and does so with a minimum of parts for increased reliability.

At the beginning of a conversion, the voltage across \( C_{int} \) is zero. The signal is then applied to the integrator and the voltage across \( C_{int} \) rises by the formula:

\[
E_{C_{int}} = E_{\text{sig}} \left( \frac{T_1}{R_{\text{int}}C_{int}} \right)
\]

At the end of a fixed period of 10000 counts (T1), the counters are reset to 000000. The signal input is turned off and a stable reference voltage of the opposite polarity is now applied to the input. Since the reference voltage is constant, the slope, in volts/sec, during this second period (T2) is constant and independent of input signal levels. The time required to discharge the capacitor back to zero volts is then proportional to the signal voltage.

After the clock is stopped by the capacitor voltage reaching zero, a third period (T3) allows the circuit to zero the integrator and comparator for the next reading.

The readings are synchronized to the ac power since the read-rate generator is clocked by the ac line frequency. A '0' on the HOLD input prevents the reset pulse from starting the counters. The relationship between T1 (signal integrate) and T2 (reference integrate) time can be expressed by the formula:

\[
E_{\text{ref}} \cdot T_2 = E_{\text{sig}} \cdot T_1
\]
FIGURE 5 - CONVERSION CYCLE WAVE FORMS
5.0 ADJUSTMENT AND CALIBRATION

The Model 2003B was calibrated at the factory with a precision voltage source. Frequent calibration is not necessary due to the stability and internal accuracy of the meter. If recalibration is necessary, use the following procedure:

5.1 Plug the Model 2003B to be tested into an appropriate test cable.

5.2 Turn on the power and adjust for 115 V ac or 230 V ac as required.

5.3 With the voltage source set to 0 V, adjust R42 (input-offset; 100 k) until the polarity sign is bouncing between plus and minus polarity.

   NOTE: The value of R38 may be increased (or decreased) to increase (or decrease) zero width.

5.4 Apply an input signal equal to -19000.5 and slowly adjust R41 (full scale; 500 ohm) until the display is bouncing between -19000 and -19001.

5.5 Apply an input signal equal to +19000.5 and adjust R40 (turnover; 50 ohm) until the display is bouncing between +19000 and +19001.

5.6 Using the voltage source, check linearity at 10, 100, 1000, 5000, 10000, 15000, and 19990 counts. Verify that linearity is not worse than 1 count throughout this range in both polarities.

   NOTE: This test requires the effects of zero offset and full scale turnover to be taken into account.

5.7 Using the voltage source, observe the DPM readout.

   5.7.1 Check all numbers for proper decoding.

   5.7.2 Check for Dim/Dead/Bright segments.

   5.7.3 Check individual displays for the same relative intensity/illumination.

   5.7.4 Check minus polarity sign.
OUTLINE AND MOUNTING FOR DIN 1A CASE

Notes: Dimensions are in inches ±0.01" with millimeters in [ ] ±0.25 mm.

Panel Thickness
6.4 (.25) MAX
0.8 (.03) MIN

Panel Cutout

R (.06)
4 Plcs
+ 0.61
(1.772 + .024)
-0.00
-0.00
92.00 .00
(3.622 + .032)
-0.00

Rear View
(Terminal Block Cover and Bezel Not Shown for Clarity)
Slide Clamps Rotated and Slide Retainers Removed As Shown For Installation.
OUTLINE AND MOUNTING FOR OPTIONAL NEMA CASE
NEWPORT ELECTRONICS, INC. warrants this unit to be free of defects in materials and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from date of purchase. In addition to NEWPORT’s standard warranty period, NEWPORT ELECTRONICS will extend the warranty period for one (1) additional year if the warranty card enclosed with each instrument is returned to NEWPORT.

If the unit should malfunction, it must be returned to the factory for evaluation. NEWPORT’s Customer Service Department will issue an Authorized Return (AR) number immediately upon phone or written request. Upon examination by NEWPORT, if the unit is found to be defective it will be repaired or replaced at no charge. NEWPORT’s WARRANTY does not apply to defects resulting from any action of the purchaser, including but not limited to mishandling, improper interfacing, operation outside of design limits, improper repair, or unauthorized modification. This WARRANTY is VOID if the unit shows evidence of having been tampered with or shows evidence of being damaged as a result of excessive corrosion; or current, heat, moisture or vibration; improper specification; misapplication; misuse or other operating conditions outside of NEWPORT’s control. Components which wear are not warranted, including but not limited to contact points, fuses, and triacs.

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The purchaser is responsible for shipping charges, freight, insurance and proper packaging to prevent breakage in transit.

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1. P.O. number under which the product was PURCHASED,
2. Model and serial number of the product under warranty, and
3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.

NEWPORT’s policy is to make running changes, not model changes, whenever an improvement is possible. This affords our customers the latest in technology and engineering.

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