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**Operation Manual**  
**Thorlabs Instrumentation**  
**Thermoelectric Temperature Controller**

**TED200C**



**2008**

Version: 3.05  
Date: 21.07.2008

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We aim to develop and produce the best solution for your application in the field of optical measurement technique. To help us to come up to your expectations and develop our products permanently we need your ideas and suggestions. Therefore, please let us know about possible criticism or ideas. We and our international partners are looking forward to hearing from you.

*Thorlabs*

This part of the instruction manual contains every specific information on the temperature controller TED200C. A general description is followed by explanations of how to operate the unit.

## **Attention**

**This manual contains “WARNINGS” and “ATTENTION” label in this form, to indicate dangers for persons or possible damage of equipment.**

**Please read these advises carefully!**

## **NOTE**

**This manual also contains “NOTES” and “HINTS” written in this form.**

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# 1 General Information

## 1.1 At a Glance

### 1.1.1 General remarks

The thermoelectric Temperature Controller TED200C by [Thorlabs](#) is an extremely precise temperature controller for laser diodes and detectors.

The TED200C is excellently suited for:

- **wavelength stabilization of laser diodes**
- **noise reduction of detectors**
- **wavelength tuning by regulating the temperature**
- **modulation of wavelength by tuning the temperature**

The unit is easy to use due to the clearly arranged operating elements on the front panel. The operating parameters are shown by a 5-digit LED display, the measurement value shown is selected via keys.

The gain (P-share), the integral share and the derivative share of the PID temperature control loop can be set independent of each other.

Different temperature sensors can be used with the temperature controller TED200C, thermistors, or temperature IC sensors: AD590, AD592, LM135, LM 335. With a thermistor the temperature display is shown as resistance value in k $\Omega$ , if the TED200C is operated with a temperature sensor IC the temperature is shown in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The output for the TEC current can be switched on or off via key from the front panel.

The temperature sensor and the TEC element are connected by a 15-pin D-sub jack at the rear of the unit.

At the output jack a control signal is available to drive an external LED to indicate TEC ON mode when the TEC current loop is activated.

The set value of the temperature can be changed with a knob at the front panel or via an analog input at the rear of the unit.

An analog voltage proportional to the actual value of the temperature is available at the rear of the unit for monitoring purposes.

The unit has been designed for safe operation with environmental temperatures of more than 40 °C provided that a free air circulation through the ventilation slots at the rear and at both sides of the unit is maintained.

## **Attention**

**Do not obstruct the air-ventilation slots in the housing!**

In case of overheating caused by too high environmental temperatures or closed ventilation slots the unit automatically switches the output off to avoid damages. The LED "OTP" (over-temperature-protection) indicates the over-temperature.

After temperature drop of about 10 °C the LED "OTP" extinguishes and the output current can be switched on again by pressing the key "ON".

If an error occurs (OTP or OPEN) the corresponding LED lights up and a beeper gives a short warning signal.

The installed mains filter and the careful shielding of the transformer provide a low ripple at the output.

If laser diode mounts LM14S2, LDM21 or TCLDM9 with the corresponding cable CAB420-15 by [Thorlabs](#) are used damages caused by wrong connections are impossible.



### 1.1.2 Protections for the TEC element

To protect the connected TEC element the temperature control system TED200C includes the following protective circuits:

- **Limit of the TEC current in all operating modes**  
Protection against thermal destruction.
- **Protection of the sensor**  
Protection against use of incorrect temperature sensors / protection against line interruption of the temperature sensor.
- **Contact protection of the TEC element (open circuit)**  
Protection against cable damage, bad contact or TEC element with too high resistance.
- **Control LED for TEC current on**  
Protection against accidental turning off the cooling.
- **Over-temperature protection**  
Protection against malfunction caused by internal overheating of the controller.
- **Line failure protection**  
After turning on or in case of power failure or line damage the TEC current must explicitly be switched on anew since it cannot be taken for granted that all components of the measurement set-up are still working faultlessly.

## 1.2 Safety

### **Attention**

All statements regarding safety of operation and technical data in this instruction manual will only apply when the unit is operated correctly.

Before applying power to your TED200C system make sure that the protective conductor of the 3 conductor mains power cord is correctly connected to the protective earth contact of the socket outlet!  
Improper grounding can cause electric shock with damages to your health or even death!

Also make sure that the line voltage setting of the fuse holder at the rear panel agrees with your local supply and that the corresponding fuses are inserted. If not, please change the line voltage setting (see section 4.2) and the mains fuses (see section 4.3).

The temperature controller TED200C must not be operated in explosion endangered environments!

Temperature sensor, TEC element and control inputs and outputs must only be connected with duly shielded connection cables.

Only with written consent from Thorlabs may changes to single components be carried out or components not supplied by Thorlabs be used.

**Do not obstruct the air ventilation slots in housing!**

**Do not remove covers!**

**Refer servicing to qualified personal!**

This precision device is only dispatchable if duly packed into the complete original packaging including the plastic form parts. If necessary, ask for a replacement package.

## Attention

The following statement applies to the products covered in this manual, unless otherwise specified herein. The statement for other products will appear in the accompanying documentation.

**Note:** This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules and meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Standard ICES-003 for digital apparatus. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/T.V. technician for help.

Thorlabs GmbH is not responsible for any radio television interference caused by modifications of this equipment or the substitution or attachment of connecting cables and equipment other than those specified by Thorlabs GmbH. The correction of interference caused by such unauthorized modification, substitution or attachment will be the responsibility of the user.

The use of shielded I/O cables is required when connecting this equipment to any and all optional peripheral or host devices. Failure to do so may violate FCC and ICES rules.

## **Attention**

**Mobile telephones, cellular phones or other radio transmitters are not to be used within the range of three meters of this unit since the electromagnetic field intensity may then exceed the maximum allowed disturbance values according to IEC 61326-1.**

**This product has been tested and found to comply with the limits according to IEC 61326-1 for using connection cables shorter than 3 meters (9.8 feet).**

## 1.3 Ordering codes and accessories

<u>Ordering code</u>	<u>Short description</u>
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>TED200C</b>	thermoelectric Temperature Controller, TEC current $0 \dots \pm 2$ A, working with thermistors and temperature IC sensors (AD 590, AD 592, LM135 and LM 335) as temperature sensor, 5-digit LED-display
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**Shielded cable:**

<b>CAB420-15</b>	Cable to connect the temperature controller TED200C to a <a href="#">Thorlabs</a> Laser Diode Mount.
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Please visit our homepage <http://www.thorlabs.com> for further information.



## 2 Getting Started

### 2.1 Unpacking

Inspect the shipping container for damage.

If the shipping container seems to be damaged, keep it until you have inspected the contents and you have inspected the TED200C mechanically and electrically.

Verify that you have received the following items:

1. 1 TED200C
2. 1 power cord, connector according to ordering country
3. 1 operation manual
4. 1 connection cable CAB420-15

### 2.2 Preparation

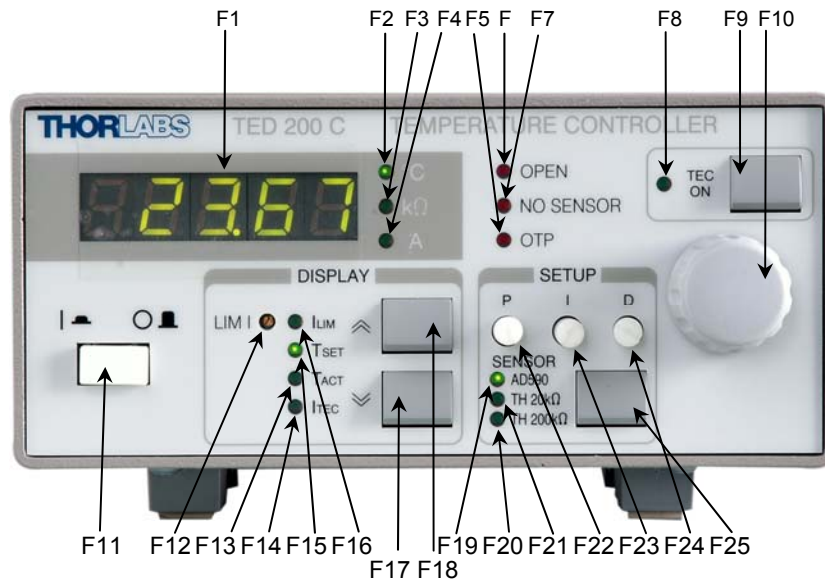
Prior to starting operation with a temperature controller TED200C, check if the line voltage set with the voltage selector at the rear panel agrees with your local supply and if the appropriate fuses are inserted. (See chapter 4.2 on page 26 to change the line voltage and chapter 4.3 on page 27 to exchange the mains fuses.)

Connect the unit to the line with the provided mains cable. Turn the unit on by means of the line switch (F11).

Via the connector jack of the chassis ground (R4) the external optical build-up can be connected to ground potential, if required.

## 2.3 Operating Elements

### 2.3.1 Operating elements at the front panel

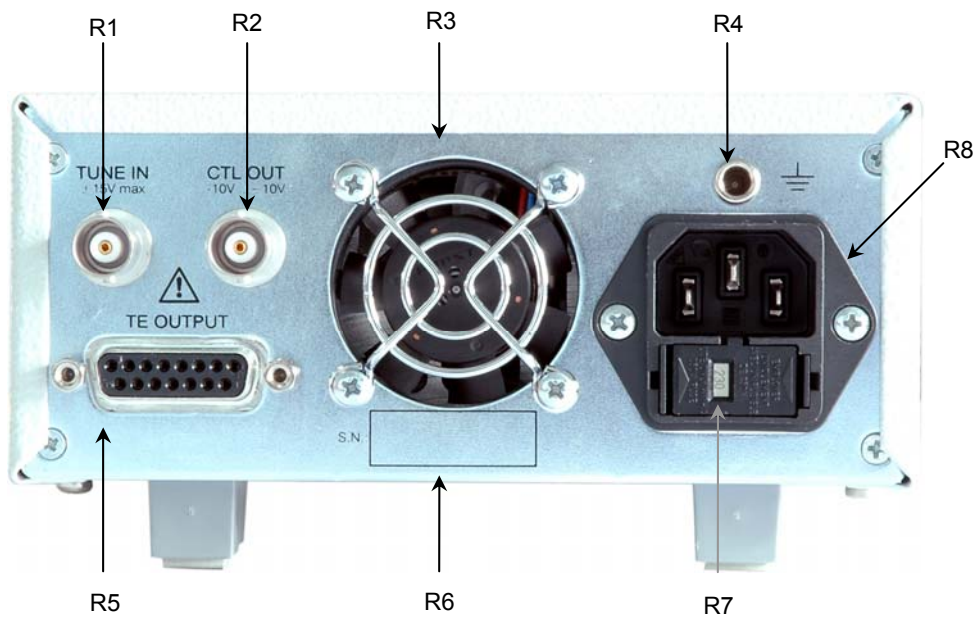


**Figure 1** Display and operating elements at the front panel

<b>F1</b>	-	5-digit LED display
<b>F2</b>	LED "°C"	Temperature display in °C
<b>F3</b>	LED "kΩ"	Resistance display in kΩ
<b>F4</b>	LED "OPEN"	Current display in A
<b>F5</b>	LED "OTP"	Over temperature protection is active
<b>F6</b>	LED "OPEN"	TEC element is not connected or too high ohmic
<b>F7</b>	LED "NO SENSOR"	Temperature sensor is wrong or not connected
<b>F8</b>	LED "TEC ON"	TEC output is switched on
<b>F9</b>	Key "LASER ON"	On / Off switch for the TEC output
<b>F10</b>	-	Knob for adjusting the set temperature / resistance
<b>F11</b>	-	Line switch (ON / OFF)
<b>F12</b>	LIM I	Potentiometer for setting the TEC current limit
<b>F13</b>	LED "T <sub>ACT</sub> "	Display shows the actual temperature / resistance
<b>F14</b>	LED "I <sub>TEC</sub> "	Display shows the TEC current
<b>F15</b>	LED "T <sub>SET</sub> "	Display shows the set temperature / resistance
<b>F16</b>	LED "I <sub>LIM</sub> "	Display shows the current limit
<b>F17</b>	Key "DOWN"	Select the parameter to be displayed
<b>F18</b>	Key "UP"	Select the parameter to be displayed
<b>F19</b>	LED "AD590"	Selected sensor is AD 590, AD 592, LM 135 or LM 335
<b>F20</b>	LED "TH 200kΩ"	Selected sensor is thermistor in the 200 kΩ range
<b>F21</b>	LED "TH 20kΩ"	Selected sensor is thermistor in the 20 kΩ range
<b>F22</b>	P	Potentiometer for setting P- (gain) share of control loop
<b>F23</b>	I	Potentiometer for setting I- (integral) share of control loop
<b>F24</b>	D	Potentiometer for setting D- (deriv.) share of control loop
<b>F25</b>	Key "SENSOR"	Select sensor / disable I-share (press for more than 1 sec.)



## 2.3.2 Operating elements at the rear panel



**Figure 2** Operating elements at the rear panel

- R1** Analog temperature control input "TUNE IN", -10 ... +10 V
- R2** Analog temperature control output "CTL OUT", -10 ... +10 V
- R3** Fan
- R4** 4 mm banana jack for chassis ground
- R5** 15-pin D-sub jack for the TEC element and the temperature sensor "TE OUTPUT"
- R6** Serial number of the unit
- R7** Indicator / switch for line voltage (included in fuse holder)
- R8** Mains connector and fuse holder

## 2.4 First operation

### **Attention**

**Prior to switching on your TED200C please check if the line voltage set with the voltage selector at the rear panel corresponds to your mains voltage! If the selected voltage is not appropriate, refer to 4.2, “Line Voltage Setting”.**

Turn on the unit by means of the line switch (F11).

After switching on the unit, the LED display (F1) must get visible and a LED must light up to indicate the selected measurement value (F13 ... F16). If no display is shown, please check the line voltage (see chapter 4.2 on page 26) and the mains fuses (see chapter 4.3 on page 27).

By using the keys (F17) and (F18) you can select the desired measurement value to be displayed at any time.

The unit TED200C is immediately ready to use after turning on. The rated accuracy is reached, however, after a warming-up time of approx. 10 minutes.

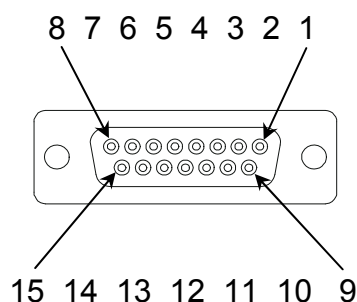
## 3 Operating the TED200C

### 3.1 Connecting components

Connecting TEC element and temperature sensor

If Laser Diode Mounts by [Thorlabs](#) are used, just connect the 15-pin D-Sub jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5) of the Temperature Controller TED200C to the 9-pin plug "TEC DRIVER" of the Laser Diode Mount with a shielded cable CAB420-15.

With other equipment connect the TEC element and the temperature sensor according to Figure 3.



**Figure 3** Pin assignment of the "TE OUTPUT" jack (female, rear panel view)

<u>Pin</u>	<u>Connection</u>
<b>TEC element, status indication:</b>	
5	TEC (+)
6	TEC (+)
7	TEC (+)
13	TEC (-), status-LED (-)
14	TEC (-), status-LED (-)
15	TEC (-), status-LED (-)
1	Status-LED (+) (for TEC ON/OFF indication)
<b>Temperature sensor:</b>	
4	Thermistor (+)
3	Thermistor (-), ground
10	Transducer AD 590/592 (-), LM 135/335 (+)
11	Transducer AD 590/592 (+), LM135/335 (+)
2	N.C.
9	N.C.
12	N.C.
8	AGND LM 135/335 (-)

### 3.1.1 Connecting the TEC element

Connect the thermoelectric cooler between pin 5, 6, 7 (TEC anode) and pin 13, 14, 15 (TEC cathode) of the 15-pin D-sub jack (R5, see Figure 2).

## **Attention**

**A reverse poled TEC element may lead to thermal runaway and destruction of the connected components.**

#### **Check the TEC polarity as follows:**

Turn on the Temperature Controller TED200C

Connect the temperature sensor to the jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5)

→ (refer to 3.1.3, "Connecting a temperature sensor" on page 15).

Select the appropriate sensor type with the key (F25).

Select a suitable current limit "LIM" for the TEC element  
(refer to 3.3, Setting the TEC current limit "LIM" on page 20).

Switch the Display to the measurement range "TSET" and set the desired set temperature with the tuning knob.

By pressing the key "ON" switch on the TED200C output current. The LED "ON" (7, see Figure 1) lights up.

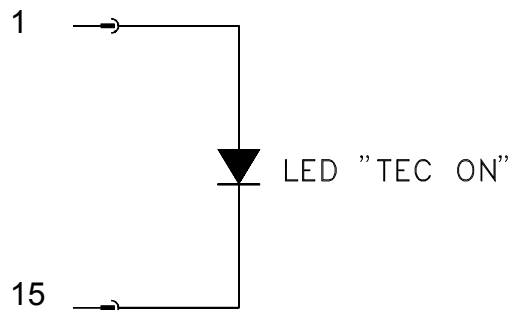
Switch the LED display to the measurement range "TACT".

If the TEC module is connected with right polarity, the difference between the set temperature "TSET" and the actual temperature "TACT" will decrease. If the control loop parameters are set well (refer to chapter 3.4), the actual temperature must be in accordance with the set temperature in a short time.

If the TEC module is connected with wrong polarity, the difference between set temperature and actual temperature will increase continuously. Then switch off the TEC current by pressing key "ON" (7) and change the TEC module wiring at the D-sub plug connected to the jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5).

### 3.1.2 Control LED for TEC ON mode

If a LED is connected between pin 1 and pin 15 as shown in Figure 4 this LED lights up when the TEC current output is switched on (TEC ON mode).



**Figure 4** TEC ON monitoring

### 3.1.3 Connecting a temperature sensor

The Temperature Controller TED200C can be used with a standard thermistor, with an AD 590, AD 592, LM 135 or an LM 335 as temperature sensor.

The temperature sensor is selected with key (F25) at the front (see Figure 2).

The LED's (F19 to F21) indicate the selected sensor.

The setting and measurement range with thermistors is between 0 and 20.000 k $\Omega$  or 0 and 200.00 k $\Omega$ , respectively. When AD590 is selected (which means also AD592, LM135, LM335), the measurement range is between -45 °C and +145 °C. The actual control range depends on the sensor ratings and the individual thermal setup.

If no temperature sensor is connected or if the temperature sensor does not correspond to the sensor type selected with key (F25), the LED "OPEN" (F6) lights up and the Display (F1) indicates overflow when "TACT" measurement value is selected.

The temperature sensor is connected to the 15-pin D-sub jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5) at the rear of the TED200C depending on the sensor type used

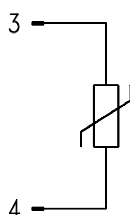
**NOTE**

Additionally to the AD 590 or AD592 temperature sensor the TED200C also works with an LM 335 sensor. If an LM 335 is used as temperature sensor also select "AD 590" with the key (25). The LED "AD 590" (19) lights up. The LM 335 sensor must be connected according to Figure 7.

**3.1.3.1 Connecting a thermistor**

The thermistor must be connected between pin 3 and pin 4 of the 15-pin D-sub jack (R5, Figure 2). The polarity is unimportant if the thermistor is floating. If one pin of the thermistor is grounded (for example in a laser module), this pin has to be connected to pin 3.

If the Temperature Controller TED200C is operated with a thermistor as temperature sensor the thermistor resistance is set in  $k\Omega$  (select "TSET" for display).



**Figure 5 Connecting a thermistor**

When the actual temperature "TACT" is chosen for display the thermistor resistance is shown. The key (24, Figure 2) selects the resistance range of the thermistor between a maximum thermistor resistance of 20  $k\Omega$  (measurement current is 100  $\mu A$ ) and a maximum thermistor resistance of 200  $k\Omega$  (measurement current is 10  $\mu A$ ).

The dependency of resistance on temperature and vice versa of an NTC-thermistor is described by the formula:

$$R(T) = R^0 * e^{B_{val} \left( \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0} \right)} \Leftrightarrow T(R) = \frac{B_{val} * T_0}{T_0 * \ln\left(\frac{R}{R_0}\right) + B_{val}}$$

(temperatures in Kelvin)

with:  $R_0$ : Thermistor nominal resistance at temperature  $T_0$

$T_0$ : Nominal temperature (typ. 298.15 K = 25°C)

$B_{val}$ : Energy constant

For  $R_0$  and  $B_{val}$  refer to the data sheet of the thermistor.

Evaluate the thermistor resistance for the desired set temperature.

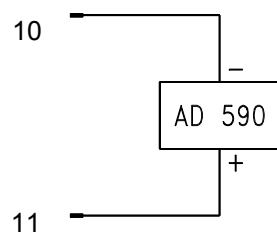
If the thermistor characteristic  $R(T)$  is given in the data sheet the thermistor resistance can be read directly.

Select the display value "TSET" with the key (F18, Figure 1) or (F19) to show the resistance set value. Adjust the value with the tuning knob (11).

### 3.1.3.2 Temperature sensor AD 590 or AD 592

If the temperature/current transducer AD 590 or AD 592 is used as temperature sensor it is connected between pin 10 (-) and pin 11 (+) of the 15-pin D-sub jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5, Figure 2) at the rear of the unit.

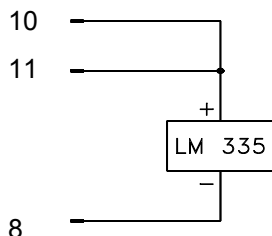
The accuracy of the displayed temperature depends on the tolerance of the transducer used.



**Figure 6** Connecting a temperature sensor AD 590 or AD 592

### 3.1.3.3 Temperature sensor LM 135 or LM335

If the temperature/voltage transducer LM135 or LM335 is used as temperature sensor it is connected to pin 10 (+), pin 11 (also +) and pin 8 (AGND) of the 15-pin D-sub jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5, Figure 2) at the rear of the unit.



**Figure 7** Connecting a temperature sensor LM 135 or LM 335

The accuracy of the displayed temperature depends on the tolerance of the transducer used.



## 3.2 Operating the temperature controller

Switch on the Temperature Controller TED200C

Use cable CAB420-15 to connect the input "TEC DRIVER" of the Thorlabs Laser Diode Mount to the jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5, Figure 2) at the rear of the Temperature Controller TED200C.

If other laser diode sockets are used, the output jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5) has to be connected according to the pin assignment in Figure 3 and the description "Connecting a temperature sensor"

→ (refer to chapter 3.1.3).

Select a suitable current limit "LIM" for the TEC element

→ (refer to chapter 3.3).

Select the used temperature sensor with the key (F25).

### NOTE:

Only if a temperature sensor is connected to jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5) and the sensor type is selected correctly with key (F25), TEC ON mode can be selected by pressing key "ON" (R1).

The LED "OPEN" (7, Figure 1) lights up if the connected temperature sensor does not correspond to the sensor type selected with the switch (R6). In this case check the connection and the type of the temperature sensor.

Set display value with key (F17) or (F18) into position "TSET" to display the set temperature.

Set the desired temperature "TSET" with the tuning knob (F10).

If a thermistor is used as temperature sensor the resistance has to be set in kΩ. If an AD590, AD592, LM135 or LM335 is used as temperature sensor the set temperature is entered in °C.

Switch on the TEC current output of the Temperature Controller TED200C by pressing key "ON" (F9). With the output switched on the LED "ON" (F8) lights up.

**NOTE:**

When the LED "OPEN" (F6) lights up the controller cannot be switched on.  
In this case check the connection of the temperature sensor and the selected sensor type.

During operation you can chose at any time the display value "TSET", "TACT", "LIM" or "ITEC" by pressing (F17) or (F18).

### **3.3 Setting the TEC current limit "LIM"**

The Temperature Controller TED200C delivers a maximum TEC current of 2 A. The TEC current limit "LIM" can be set with the potentiometer "LIM I" according to the used TEC element.

Select the display parameter "LIM" with the key (F17) or (F18).

Use a screwdriver to set the desired TEC current limit "LIM" with the 12-turn potentiometer "LIM I" (F12).

### 3.4 Adjusting the temperature control loop

By setting the control loop parameters of the PID control loop the temperature controller TED200C can be adapted optimal to the most different thermal loads.

The P-share (proportional, gain) can be adjusted with potentiometer "P" (F22, see Figure 1).

The I-share (integral, offset control) can be adjusted with potentiometer "I" (F23).

The D-share (derivative, rate control) can be adjusted with potentiometer "D" (F24).

#### **Execution:**

Switch with key (F17) or (F18) into the position "TACT" to display the actual temperature or thermistor resistance.

Turn the three potentiometers "P" (F22), "I" (F23) and "D" (F24) completely counterclockwise.

#### **NOTE:**

The settling behavior may be additionally observed at the "CTL OUT" output (R2, Figure 2) at the rear of the unit by means of an oscilloscope or chart recorder.

Switch off the I-share to make the setting of the gain (P-share) and the D-share easier. Press key (F25) for at least one second to switch off the I-share. The sensor indicator LED is flashing to indicate the I-share off state.

Set the temperature "TSET" to about room temperature and switch on the TEC current output with the switch " ON" (F9).

### **P-Share**

Repeatedly increase and decrease the set temperature about  $1^{\circ}\dots 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  around room temperature with knob (F10, see Figure 1) or by applying a suited slow square wave signal to the analog control input "TUNE IN" (R1, see Figure 2) at the rear of the unit. Watch the settling behavior of the actual temperature "TACT".

Increase the P-share gradually by turning potentiometer (F22) clockwise.

Higher values will increase the settling speed. Too high values will increase the amplitude and number of overshoots or will even make the system instable (continuous oscillation).

The P-share has been set correctly when the actual temperature remains stable near the set temperature after only 2 ... 3 overshoots.

### **D-share**

Change again repeatedly between set temperatures  $\pm 1\dots 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  around room temperature while observing the settling behavior of the actual temperature.

Increase the D-share gradually by turning potentiometer (F23) clockwise.

Higher values will decrease the amplitude and number of overshoots. Too high values will increase again the amplitude and number of overshoots or will even make the system instable.

The D-share is set correctly when the actual temperature remains stable at a value near the set temperature after a minimum of overshoots.

### **I-share**

Turn on the I-share again (if disabled) by pressing key (F25) for at least one second. The sensor indicating LED stops flashing when the I-share is enabled.

Change again repeatedly between set temperatures  $\pm 1\dots 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  around room temperature.

Increase the I-share gradually by turning potentiometer (F24) clockwise.

Higher values will accelerate the settling to the set temperature. Too high values will increase the amplitude and number of overshoots. The I-share is set correctly when the actual temperature reaches the set temperature in short time with at most one overshoot.

### 3.5 Analog tuning of the temperature

The set temperature "T<sub>SET</sub>" can be tuned by an analog voltage via an independent grounded input "TUNE IN" (R1, Figure 2) at the rear panel of the Temperature Controller TED200C. The temperature set value is proportional to the sum of the signal at the input "TUNE IN" (R1) and the value set with the adjust knob (F10, Figure 1).

The tuning range for the analog control input "TUNE IN" (R1) is:

<u>range</u>	<u>voltage</u>	<u>operation mode</u>
0 ... 20 kΩ	0 ... 10 V	thermistor, TH 20kΩ range
0 ... 200 kΩ	0 ... 10 V	thermistor, TH 200kΩ range
-45 °C...+145 °C	- 2.25 V...+7.25 V	AD 590/592, LM 135/335

#### **Execution:**

Connect the temperature sensor and the TEC element to jack "TE OUTPUT" (R5) and switch on the Temperature Controller TED200C.

Select an adequate TEC current limit "I<sub>LIM</sub>". Select the sensor type with key (F25) and set the desired set temperature "T<sub>SET</sub>" with the tuning knob.

Switch on the TEC current output of the Temperature Controller TED200C by pressing key "ON" (F9). TEC ON mode is indicated by LED (F8) next to the key "ON".

Apply an analog voltage to jack "TUNE IN" (R1) at the rear panel of the Temperature Controller TED200C.

#### **NOTE:**

Only slow variations of the temperature set value (<< 1 Hz) are possible via the analog control input "TUNE IN" (R1).

At the analog temperature control output "CTL OUT" (R2) the actual temperature "T<sub>ACT</sub>" can be supervised.

### 3.6 Analog temperature control output

An analog output "CTL OUT" (R2, see Figure 2) is provided at the rear of the Temperature Controller TED200C. Here a voltage proportional to the actual temperature "TACT" is applied for monitoring purposes e.g. to supervise the settling behavior of the temperature control loop.

<u>range</u>	<u>voltage</u>	<u>operation mode</u>
0 ... 20 k $\Omega$	0 ... 10 V	thermistor, TH 20k $\Omega$ range
0 ... 200 k $\Omega$	0 ... 10 V	thermistor, TH 200k $\Omega$ range
-45 °C...+145 °C	- 2.25 V...+7.25 V	AD 590/592, LM 135/335

E.g. a strip chart recorder may be connected to this output to see if certain temperature limits of the device under test are exceeded.

The output "CTL OUT" (R2) is grounded. Thus standard measurement equipment can be connected directly. Devices connected to these outputs should have an input resistance  $\geq 10$  k $\Omega$ .

### 3.7 Over-temperature-protection of the TED200C

The temperature controller TED200C has an automatic over-temperature-protection. If the unit is internally overheated by operating errors or high ambient temperatures the current output is switched off automatically. LED "OTP" (F5, see Figure 1), over-temperature-protection, lights up and the beeper gives a short warning signal. The current through the TEC element is switched off (TEC OFF mode). Pressing key "ON" (F9) has no effect in this case.

When the temperature within the unit has dropped for about 10 °C the LED "OTP" (F5) extinguishes and the TEC current output can be switched on again.

## 4 Maintenance and Repair

### 4.1 Maintenance

Protect the TED200C from adverse weather conditions. The TED200C is not water resistant.

### Attention

**To avoid damage to the TED200C, do not expose it to spray, liquids or solvents!**

The unit does not need a regular maintenance by the user.

If necessary the unit and the display can be cleaned with a cloth dampened with water.

You can use a mild 75% Isopropyl Alcohol solution for more efficient cleaning.

The TED200C does not contain any modules that could be repaired by the user himself. If a malfunction occurs, the whole unit has to be sent back to [Thorlabs](#). Do not remove covers!

To guarantee the specifications given in chapter 5.3 over a long period it is recommended to have the unit calibrated by [Thorlabs](#) every two years.

## 4.2 Line Voltage Setting

The temperature controller TED200C operates at fixed line voltages of 100 V +15% -10% (90 V ... 115 V), 115 V +15% -10% (104 V ... 132 V) or 230 V +15% -10% (207 V ... 264 V), line frequency 50 ... 60 Hz.

The line voltage setting can be changed from the rear without opening the unit.

1. Turn off the TED200C and disconnect the mains cable.
2. The fuse holder (R9, see Figure 8) is located below the 3-pole power connector of the mains jack (R8). Release the fuse holder by pressing its plastic retainers with the aid of a small screwdriver. The retainers are located on the right and left side of the holder and must be pressed towards the center.
3. Unplug the white line voltage switch / indicator (R7, containing the left fuse) from the fuse holder (R9), rotate it until the appropriate voltage marking (100V, 115V, or 230V) is on target for the cutout (R11) of the fuse holder, and plug it back into the fuse holder. Press in the fuse holder until locked on both sides. The appropriate line voltage marking must be visible in the cutout (R11) of the fuse holder.

### **Attention**

**If you have changed to or from 230 V, change the mains fuse to the value shown in section 4.3 of this manual.!**



## 4.3 Replacing the mains fuses

The two power input fuses are externally accessible. If they have opened due to line distortions, incorrect line voltage or other causes, they can be replaced from the rear without opening the unit.

### Attention

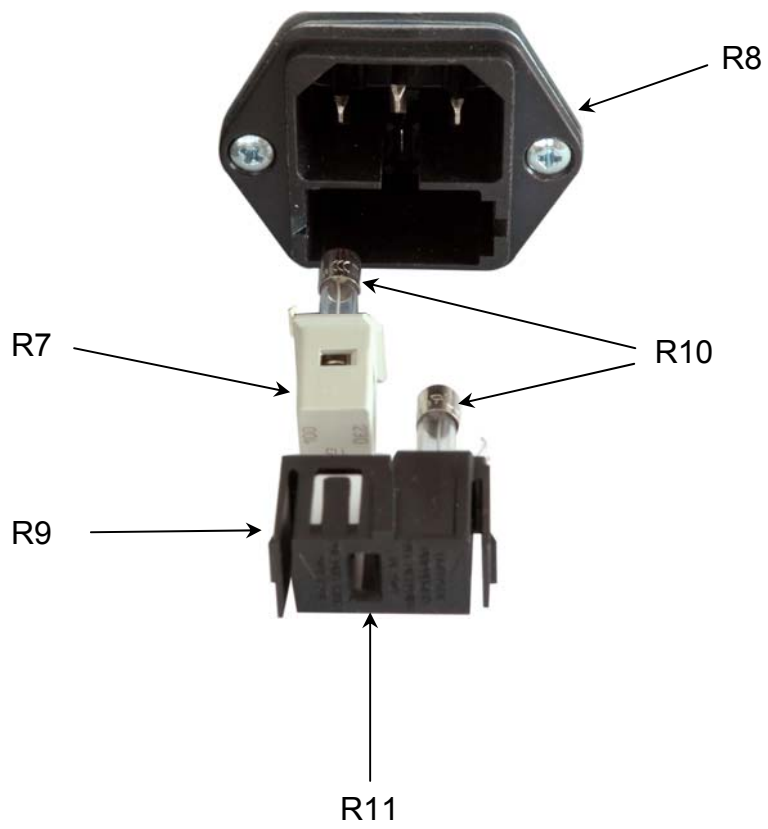
**To avoid risk of fire only the appropriate fuses for the corresponding line voltage must be used.**

4. Turn off the TED200C and disconnect the mains cable.
5. The fuse holder (R9, see Figure 8) is located below the 3-pole power connector of the mains jack (R8). Release the fuse holder by pressing its plastic retainers with the aid of a small screwdriver. The retainers are located on the right and left side of the holder and must be pressed towards the center.
6. Replace the defective fuses (R10) and press in the fuse holder until locked on both sides. Take care to maintain the correct rotation of the white line voltage indicator / switch (R7) which contains the left fuse and is plugged into the fuse holder. The appropriate line voltage marking must be visible in the cutout (R11) of the fuse holder.

#### Fuse types

100 V	500 mA, time-lag, 250V	T0.5A250V
115 V	500 mA, time-lag, 250V	T0.5A250V
230 V	250 mA, time-lag, 250V	T0.25A250V

All fuses must meet IEC specification 60127-2/III, time characteristic: time-lag (T), 250V AC, size 5 x 20 mm.



**Figure 8**    **Setting the line voltage or changing the mains fuses**

## 4.4 Troubleshooting

In case that your TED200C shows malfunction please check the following items:

◆ Unit does not work at all (no display at the front):

- TED200C connected properly to the mains?
    - Check the mains cable and the line voltage setting (please refer to section 4.2 on page 26)
  - TED200C turned on?
    - Turn on your TED200C with the key mains-switch.
  - Check the fuses at the rear panel (see chapter 4.3 on page 27).
    - If blown replace the fuses by the correct type.
- ➔ (refer to chapter 4.3 on page 27 to select the appropriate fuse type)

◆ The display works but you don't get the desired operation temperature

- Is the hardware current limit  $I_{LIM}$  set to 0?
    - Adjust the hardware limit  $I_{LIM}$  by means of the potentiometer "LIM I" (F12) on the TED200C front panel to an appropriate value.
  - Is the TEC connected properly to the D-SUB connector?
    - Check all cables.
    - Check the correct polarity
- ➔ (see section 3.1.1 on page 14)

- Is the temperature sensor connected properly and is the sensor type selected correctly?
  - Check the corresponding connections and polarities of the temperature sensor.
  - ➔ (refer to chapter 3.1.3, "Connecting a temperature sensor" on page 15)
  - Select the corresponding temperature sensor by pressing key (F25, Figure 2).
  - Adjust the right set value for  $T_{SET}$

◆ After pressing "TEC ON" the unit beeps and the error LED "OPEN" lights up

- Is the TEC connected properly to the D-SUB connector?
  - Check all cables.

➔ (see section 3.1.1 on page 14)

◆ The operation temperature is oscillating

- Are the control loop parameters of the PID control loop adjusted correctly ?
  - Set the P share, D share and I share appropriate to the thermal load

➔ (see section 3.4 on page 21)

If you don't find the error source by means of the trouble shooting list please first connect the [Thorlabs-Hotline \(blueline@thorlabs.com\)](mailto:blueline@thorlabs.com) before sending the TED200C system for checkup and repair to [Thorlabs-Germany](#).

➔ (refer to section 5.7, "Adresses" on page 39)

## 5 Appendix

### 5.1 Warranty

*Thorlabs* warrants material and production of the TED200C for a period of 24 months starting with the date of shipment. During this warranty period *Thorlabs* will see to defaults by repair or by exchange if these are entitled to warranty.

For warranty repairs or service the unit must be sent back to *Thorlabs (Germany)* or to a place determined by *Thorlabs*. The customer will carry the shipping costs to *Thorlabs*, in case of warranty repairs *Thorlabs* will carry the shipping costs back to the customer.

If no warranty repair is applicable the customer also has to carry the costs for back shipment.

In case of shipment from outside EU duties, taxes etc. which should arise have to be carried by the customer.

*Thorlabs* warrants the hard- and software determined by *Thorlabs* for this unit to operate fault-free provided that they are handled according to our requirements. However, *Thorlabs* does not warrant a fault free and uninterrupted operation of the unit, of the soft- or firmware for special applications nor this instruction manual to be error free. *Thorlabs* is not liable for consequential damages.

#### **Restriction of warranty**

The warranty mentioned before does not cover errors and defects being the result of improper treatment, software or interface not supplied by us, modification, misuse or operation outside the defined ambient stated by us or unauthorized maintenance.

Further claims will not be consented to and will not be acknowledged. *Thorlabs* does explicitly not warrant the usability or the economical use for certain cases of application.

*Thorlabs* reserves the right to change this instruction manual or the technical data of the described unit at any time.

## 5.2 Certifications and compliances

### Certifications and compliances

Category	Standards or description	
EC Declaration of Conformity - EMC	Meets intent of Directive 89/336/EEC for Electromagnetic Compatibility. Compliance was demonstrated to the following specifications as listed in the Official Journal of the European Communities:	
	EN 61326:1997 +A1:1998 +A2:2001 +A3:2003	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use – EMC requirements: Immunity: complies with immunity test requirements for equipment intended for use in industrial locations <sup>1,2</sup> . Emission: complies with EN 55011 Class B Limits <sup>1,2,3</sup> , IEC 610003-2 and IEC 61000-3-3.
	IEC 61000-4-2	Electrostatic Discharge Immunity (Performance criterion A)
	IEC 61000-4-3	Radiated RF Electromagnetic Field Immunity (Performance Criterion A) <sup>5</sup>
	IEC 61000-4-4	Electrical Fast Transient / Burst Immunity (Perf. Criterion A)
	IEC 61000-4-5	Power Line Surge Immunity (Performance Criterion A)
	IEC 61000-4-6	Conducted RF Immunity (Performance Criterion A)
	IEC 61000-4-8	Power Frequency Magnetic Field Immunity (Perf. Criterion A)
	IEC 61000-4-11	Voltage Dips, Short Interruptions and Voltage Variations Immunity (Performance Criterion A / B <sup>6</sup> )
	IEC 61000-3-2	AC Power Line Harmonic Emissions
	IEC 61000-3-3	Voltage Fluctuations and Flicker
FCC EMC Compliance	Emissions comply with the Class B Limits of FCC Code of Federal Regulations 47, Part 15, Subpart B <sup>1,2,3</sup> .	
EC Declaration of Conformity - Low Voltage	Compliance was demonstrated to the following specification as listed in the Official Journal of the European Communities: Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC, amended by 93/68/EEC	
	EN 61010-1:2001	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use.
U.S. Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory Listing	UL 61010-1 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed.	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use.
	ISA-82:02.01	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use.
Canadian Certification	CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1-04	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use.
Additional Compliance	IEC 61010-1:2001	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use.
Equipment Type	Test and measuring	
Safety Class	Class I equipment (as defined in IEC 60950-1:2001)	

<sup>1</sup> Compliance demonstrated using high-quality shielded interface cables shorter than 3 meters.

<sup>2</sup> Compliance demonstrated with CAB420-15 cable installed at the TE OUTPUT port with TCLDM9 Laser Diode Mount attached at other end.

<sup>3</sup> Emissions, which exceed the levels required by these standards, may occur when this equipment is connected to a test object.

<sup>5</sup> TUNE IN port capped at IEC 61000-4-3 test.

<sup>6</sup> Performance Criterion B was reached at additional test levels according to EN 61326-1:2006 table 2

## 5.3 Technical data

(All technical data are valid at  $23 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  and  $45 \pm 15\%$  humidity)

### Temperature sensor:

Type of sensor	Thermistor, AD590, AD592, LM135, LM335
Thermistor sensing current (TH 20k $\Omega$ / 200k $\Omega$ )	100 $\mu\text{A}$ / 10 $\mu\text{A}$
Control range (AD590, LM135)	-45 $^\circ\text{C}$ ... +145 $^\circ\text{C}$
Control range (AD592)	-25 $^\circ\text{C}$ ... +105 $^\circ\text{C}$
Control range (LM 335)	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ ... +100 $^\circ\text{C}$
Control range (Thermistor 20k $\Omega$ / 200k $\Omega$ )	10 $\Omega$ ... 20.000 k $\Omega$ / 100 $\Omega$ ... 200.00 k $\Omega$
Resolution (AD590, AD592, LM135, LM 335)	0.01 $^\circ\text{C}$
Resolution (Thermistor 20k $\Omega$ / 200k $\Omega$ )	1 $\Omega$ / 10 $\Omega$
Accuracy (AD590, AD592, LM135, LM 335)	$\pm 0.1$ $^\circ\text{C}$
Accuracy (Thermistor 20k $\Omega$ / 200k $\Omega$ )	$\pm 10$ $\Omega$ / $\pm 100$ $\Omega$
Temperature stability 24 hours (AD590, AD592, LM135, LM 335)	< 0.002 $^\circ\text{C}$
Temperature stability 24 hours (Thermistor 20k $\Omega$ / 200k $\Omega$ ) <sup>1)</sup>	< 0.5 / 5 $\Omega$

### TEC output:

Control range of the TEC current	- 2 A ... + 2 A
Measurement resolution TEC current	1 mA
Measurement accuracy TEC current	$\pm 10$ mA
Max. output voltage	> 6 V
Max. output power	12 W
Noise and ripple (typ.)	< 1 mA

### TEC current limit:

Setting range	0 ... $\geq 2$ A
Resolution	1 mA
Setting accuracy	$\pm 20$ mA

<sup>1)</sup> Due to the nonlinear conversion from  $\Omega$  to  $^\circ\text{C}$  the stability in  $^\circ\text{C}$  depends on the operating conditions and the characteristics of the thermistor. E.g. for a typical thermistor at a set point of 10k $\Omega$  (25 $^\circ\text{C}$ ), a 0.5 $\Omega$  stability translates into about 1mK temperature stability. At a set point of 5k $\Omega$  (38 $^\circ\text{C}$ ), the stability is about 2mK.

**Temperature control input (TUNE IN):**

Input resistance	10 k $\Omega$
Control voltage	-10 ... +10 V
Transmission coefficient (AD590, AD592, LM135, LM 335)	20 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{V} \pm 5\%$
Transmission coefficient (Thermistor 20k $\Omega$ / 200k $\Omega$ )	2 k $\Omega/\text{V}$ , 20 k $\Omega/\text{V} \pm 5\%$

**Temperature control output (CTL OUT):**

Minimum load resistance	10 k $\Omega$
Output voltage (AD590, AD592, LM135, LM 335)	-10 ... +10 V
Output voltage (Thermistor 20k $\Omega$ / 200k $\Omega$ )	0 ... +10 V / 0 ... +10 V
Transmission Coefficient (AD590, AD592, LM135, LM 335)	50 mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5\%$
Transmission Coefficient (Thermistor 20k $\Omega$ / 200k $\Omega$ )	0.5 V/k $\Omega$ / 50 mV/k $\Omega \pm 5\%$

**Connectors:**

Temperature sensor, TEC element, TEC ON signal	15-pin D-sub jack (female)
Control input, TUNE IN	BNC
Control output, CTL OUT	BNC
Chassis ground	4 mm banana jack
Mains input	IEC 60320

**General data:**

Line voltage (selectable)	100 V / 115 V / 230 V (-10%, +15 %)
Line frequency	50 ... 60 Hz
Power consumption (max.):	60 VA
Supply mains overvoltage	Category II (Cat II)
Operating temperature <sup>1)</sup>	0 ... +40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature	-40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ... +70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Relative Humidity	Max. 80% up to 31 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , decreasing to 50% at 40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pollution Degree (indoor use only)	2
Operation altitude	< 2000 m
Warm-up time for maximum accuracy	<10 min
Weight	< 3.1 kg
Dimensions (W x H x D) without operating elements	146 x 66 x 290 mm <sup>3</sup>
Dimensions (W x H x D) with operating elements	146 x 77 x 320 mm <sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1)</sup> non condensing



## **5.4 Thorlabs "End of Life" policy (WEEE)**

As required by the WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive) of the European Community and the corresponding national laws, Thorlabs offers all end users in the EC the possibility to return "end of life" units without incurring disposal charges.

This offer is valid for Thorlabs electrical and electronic equipment

- sold after August 13<sup>th</sup> 2005
- marked correspondingly with the crossed out "wheelie bin" logo (see Figure 9)
- sold to a company or institute within the EC
- currently owned by a company or institute within the EC
- still complete, not disassembled and not contaminated

As the WEEE directive applies to self contained operational electrical and electronic products, this "end of life" take back service does not refer to other Thorlabs products, such as

- pure OEM products, that means assemblies to be built into a unit by the user (e. g. OEM laser driver cards)
- components
- mechanics and optics
- left over parts of units disassembled by the user (PCB's, housings etc.).

If you wish to return a Thorlabs unit for waste recovery, please contact Thorlabs or your nearest dealer for further information.

### **5.4.1 Waste treatment on your own responsibility**

If you do not return an "end of life" unit to Thorlabs, you must hand it to a company specialized in waste recovery. Do not dispose of the unit in a litter bin or at a public waste disposal site.

### 5.4.2 Ecological background

It is well known that WEEE pollutes the environment by releasing toxic products during decomposition. The aim of the European RoHS directive is to reduce the content of toxic substances in electronic products in the future.

The intent of the WEEE directive is to enforce the recycling of WEEE. A controlled recycling of end of life products will thereby avoid negative impacts on the environment.



**Figure 9**      **Crossed out "wheelie bin" symbol**

## 5.5 List of acronyms

The following acronyms or abbreviations are used in this manual:

D-Share	<u>D</u> erivative share
I-Share	<u>I</u> ntegral share
IC	<u>I</u> ntegrated <u>C</u> ircuit
LED	<u>L</u> ight <u>E</u> mitting <u>D</u> iode
N.C.	<u>N</u> ot <u>C</u> onnected
PID	<u>P</u> roportional, <u>I</u> ntegral, <u>D</u> ifferential (regulator)
P-Share	<u>P</u> roportional share
TEC	<u>T</u> hermo <u>E</u> lectric <u>C</u> ooler (Peltier Element)

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## 5.7 Addresses

Our Company is represented by several distributors and sales offices throughout the world.

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