User Manual – LDD-1321

Member of Berndorf Group

Developed, assembled, and tested in Switzerland

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LDD-1321 User Manual 5293E

LDD-1321 Firmware Version v1.40

Release date: 3 March 2026

1 Introduction

This manual covers the functionality of the LDD-1321 digital (laser) diode driver.

Most of the explanations in this document assume that you use the “LDD-1321 Configuration Software”, but all the operations can also be done by your own application if you implement similar functionality along our communication protocol. Most of the commands are documented in our communication protocol documents.

If you cannot find the feature or setting you need, please do not hesitate to contact our support. We do also provide customized firmware solutions.

1.1 Important Documents

- Datasheets
    - Technical specifications
    - Hardware configurations
    - Ordering information
- Communication Protocols
    - Protocol specification
    - Commands, Parameters
    - Example Applications and APIs
- Temperature Sensor Suggestions
    - Description, part numbers and distributors for NTC sensors
- Application Notes
    - Additional Information about various usage scenarios of our devices

1.2 How to Contact Support

For optimal technical assistance we need the following information:

- Configuration file, exported while the error is present
    - Click on the “File → Export Config” option in the menu bar of the main window.
- Monitor History
    - In the "Log" window, click on the "Export to Excel" button.
      This window can be accessed by clicking on the "Log" button or by clicking on the "Tools → Log" option in the menu bar in the main window.
- A picture showing your system, the controller and the sensor leads.
- Datasheets of your diode, Peltier element, power supply and any other important parts involved in your setup.

You can also use the TeamViewer software from our website for a remote-control session. As soon as you start the tool, we will be able to recognize you, but please make sure to call or message us beforehand to make sure someone is available.

1.3 Software Requirements

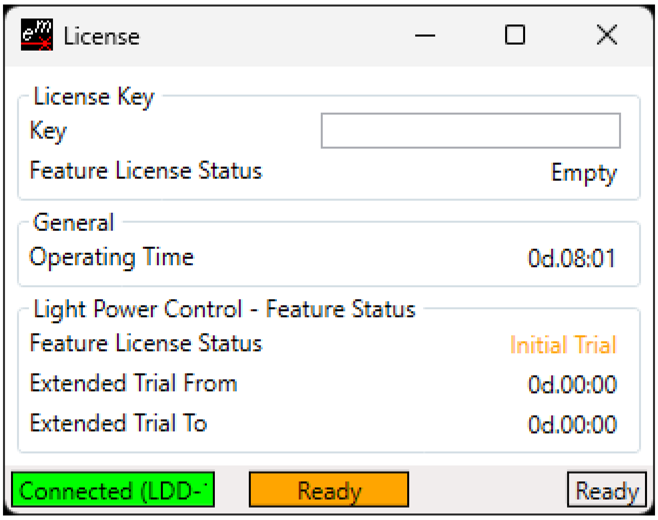
The Configuration Software is built on top of .NET 8 by Microsoft. Unlike the older .NET Framework, that the previous Service Software was based on, this runtime is not installed on the Windows operating system by default. Therefore, to be able to run the Configuration Software it is necessary to first download and install the .NET 8 Desktop Runtime. This runtime can be download from the following page on the official Microsoft website: Download .NET 8.0 (microsoft.com). Alternatively, the Configuration Software will display a corresponding dialog when it is launched without the runtime being installed on the machine.

1.4 Licenses

Some device features are only available with an additional License Key.

All features are enabled during the first 150h Operating Time.

If you need more time to test the functionality, please contact our sales team.



1.4.1 Laser Power Control

Controls the nominal output current based on the measured light power.

More Information: 6 Light Power Controller

1.4.1.1 Feature Unlock Migration

The light power control (LPC) feature can be loaded via a software license starting with firmware v1.40. Please note that not all devices are eligible for this software license. Older devices without the -PD? product string require a hardware upgrade before the LPC feature can be used. Devices which were bought with the PD option before software licenses were introduced are eligible for a free license. Please contact Meerstetter Engineering support@meerstetter.ch if you bought your device with the PD option and wish to use a firmware version greater or equal to 1.40.

2 Basic Functions

2.1 The Status Bar of the Configuration Software

The bottom row of the software is always visible and shows the following information:

- Left: Connection status
- Middle: Device status (clicking on this control element will perform a Reset of the device.
    - Ready: normal standby status (no errors). Output stage disabled.
    - Run: normal operating status (no errors). Output stage enabled.
    - Error: an error occurred. Output stage disabled.
    - Bootloader: the firmware is being updated.
- Right: Unsaved parameters status (clicking on this control element will save the unsaved parameters onto the connected device)
    - Transparent: No unsaved parameters present.
    - Orange: Unsaved parameters present.
        - By hovering over this control element in this state, you may see a list of currently unsaved parameter changes.

Figure 1: Status bar at the bottom of the Configuration Software.

2.1.1 Status LEDs and Configuration Software Status

The device features two status LEDs. In normal operation, the green LED is blinking.

In case an error occurs, the device enters an error status, and the red LED is lit. Power circuitry (output stage) is immediately deactivated to ensure safety. Control, monitoring, and communication circuitry remains active. In case of software / configuration errors (i.e. not hardware faults), parameters can be reconfigured on the fly. The device needs to be software-reset or power-cycled to clear the error status.

Table 1: Status LED description.

Green LED	Red LED	Signification
Blinking slowly (~1 Hz)	-	"Ready" status (no errors). Output stage disabled
Blinking fast (~2Hz)	-	"Run" status (no errors). Output stage active
-	Static on	"Error" status. Output stage disabled
Static on	Static on	"Bootloader" status
Blinking	Blinking slowly	Unreleased/Custom firmware is running on the device.

When the Configuration Software is connected to a device, the status of the device is displayed at the bottom of the software window.

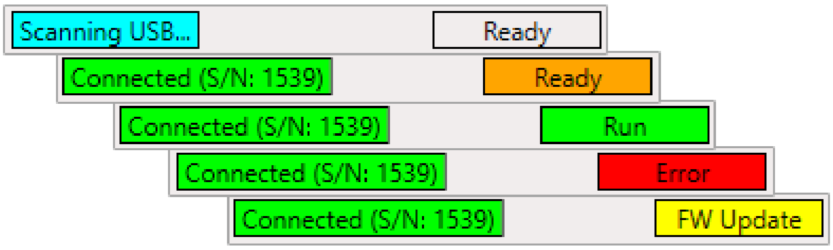


Figure 2: Configuration Software color codes for connection and device status.

Error Status:

If the device enters an error condition, please hover over the red status control element that shows the "Error" text at the bottom of a window. There you can find the error number and description as well as further steps you can take to mitigate the error or reset the device.

Alternatively, you can find a list of all errors at the end of this User Manual.

2.1.2 Reset the Device

Whenever the device enters an error state it is necessary to perform a "Reset" action to clear the error. This can either be done by power cycling the device or by one of the following options within the Configuration Software:

- Click on the "Device Status" control element in the middle of the Status Bar at the bottom of most windows.
- Use the "Device → Reset" option in the main window.

2.1.3 Writing and Reading Device Parameters

When a parameter value is changed an orange circle ("Changed Icon") will appear next to it in the software. When hovering over this circle, it will display what the old value was and what the new value will be once written to the device. The old value can be restored by clicking on the circle, before the new value is written to the device.

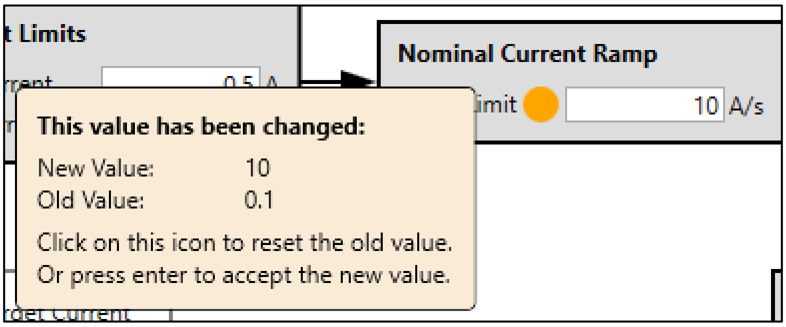


Figure 3: Example tooltip that is displayed when hovering over the orange "Changed Icon" next to a parameter that contains an unsaved change.

Changed parameters are saved to the device by either clicking on the "Unsaved parameters" field in the status bar of the software, through the "Device → Write Config" option in the menu bar of the main window or by hitting the "Enter" key when the focus is within a parameter control field.
When hovering over the "Unsaved parameters" field in the status bar, a list of all the unsaved parameters is displayed.

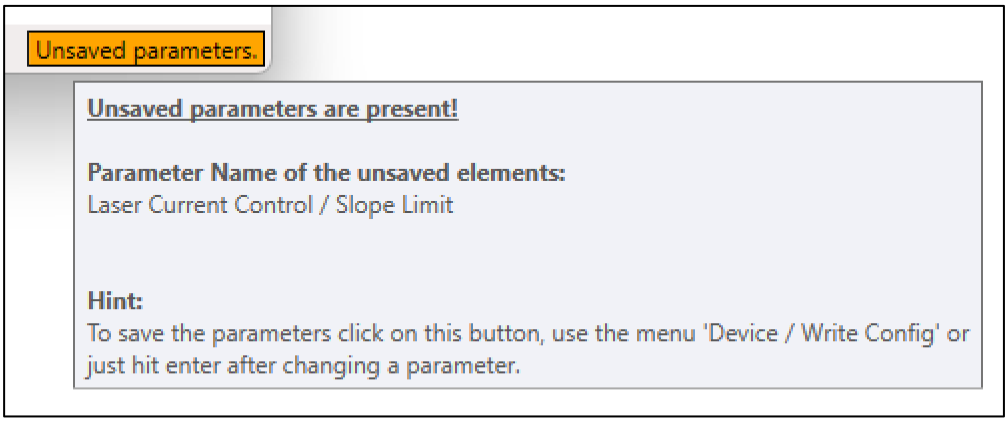


Figure 4: Example tooltip that is displayed when hovering over the "Unsaved parameter" field in the status bar.

All parameter changes are written in one go. Note that this also includes any changes on currently hidden or inactive windows.

To clear all unsaved parameters without writing them to the device perform a "Reset" or power cycle the device.

Parameters are read automatically when a connection to the controller is established.

Most settings are only read once at connect. If there are multiple communication interfaces active on the device, then settings can be changed over another interface without detection from the Configuration Software. In this case, “Device → Read Config” can be used to read all parameters again.

2.1.4 Importing and Exporting XML Configuration Files

Device configuration sets can be exported as backups, for replication onto other devices, or for support purposes. They are device-specific as they contain calibration data, but they can still be imported into other devices without issue, as any device-specific parameters will simply be skipped during the import process.

- **Export**
  - To save a configuration file on the PC, click on "File → Export XML Config" in the menu bar of the main window of the Configuration Software.
  - All actual values are stored. The values are useful for support and analysis.
- **Import**
  - To load a configuration file from the PC, click on "File → Import XML Config" in the menu bar of the main window of the Configuration Software.
  - Calibration data is only imported when the serial number in the configuration file matches serial number of the connected device.
  - To load a configuration file, that was created using the Service Software, which used another format (.ini) than the Configuration Software, click on "File → Import INI Config". Note: Only the import of configuration files from the Service Software is supported. Please check all the parameters after importing.

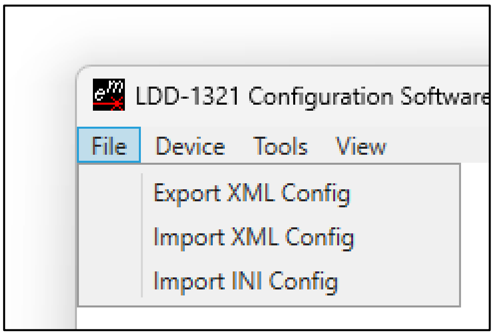


Figure 5: Import and Export Options in the Configuration Software.

2.2 Tooltips

The various input control elements of the Configuration Software, e.g., text input fields, dropdowns and radio buttons that are used to display and modify parameter values on the device, provide a variety of information in a tooltip when hovering over them.

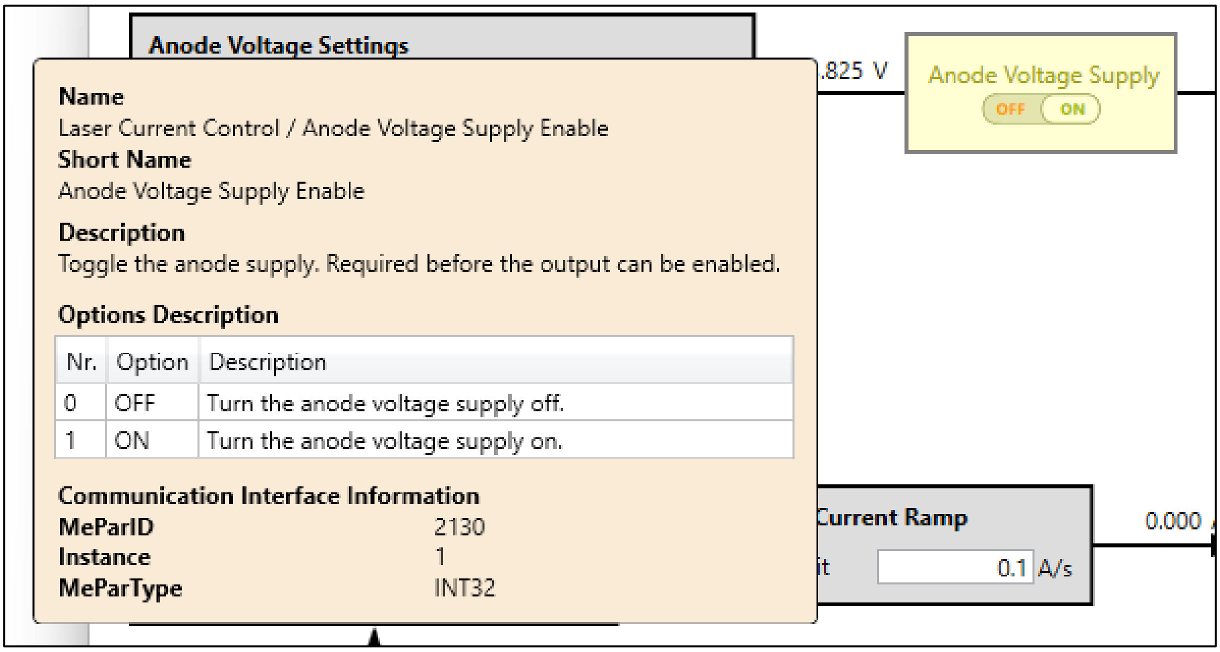


Figure 6: Tooltip of the Anode Voltage Supply Enable switch (highlighted in yellow).

The tooltip does not only contain the full name and a short description of the parameter, but also "Communication Interface Information". These provide helpful information when accessing a parameter via the communication protocol, such as the parameter ID, the instance and the parameter type.

Keep in mind that some information in the tooltips is only available when the Configuration Software is connected to a device.

The tooltips are shown by default, but advanced users may disable them by unchecking the option "Enable Mouseover Tooltips without pressed CTRL" in the "Application Settings" window. This window is accessible via "View > Application Settings" in the menu bar of the main window. If this option is disabled, the Tooltips will only appear while the CTRL (Control) key is pressed.

2.3 Remote Control Options

This is an overview of the different remote-control options for the device. It is possible to configure, control and monitor the device using any software which can communicate over an appropriate interface. In the corresponding communication protocol document a list of the software options available from us can be found.

Generally, all parameters available in the Configuration Software can be read and written by other means using the communication protocol.

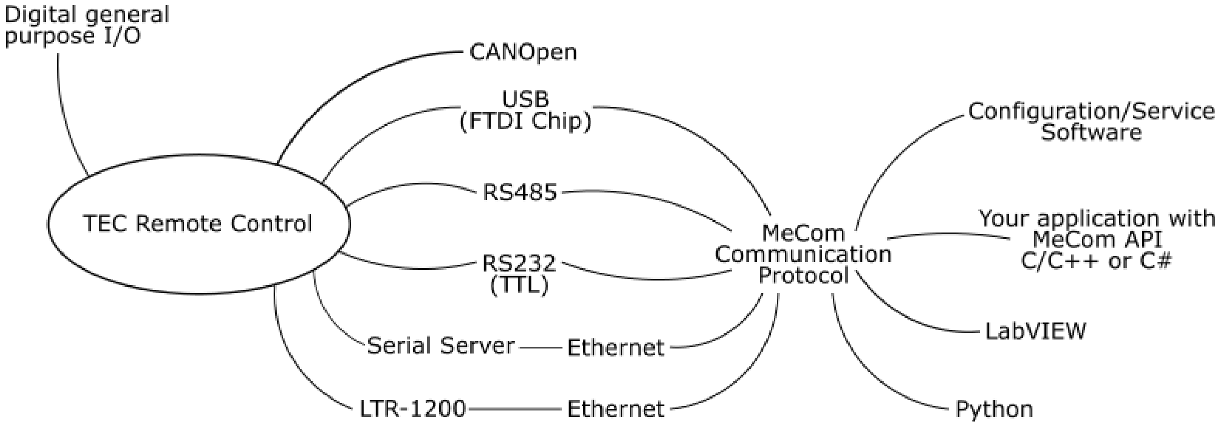


Figure 7: Remote control options (TEC shown for illustrative purpose, check datasheet for actually available interfaces).

2.3.1 Serial Communication

Serial communication is used to send data from a host to the device and receive data from it, respectively. The following physical interfaces are supported:

- USB
- RS485 (check out our TEC Application Note - RS485 Interface, valid for other devices too)
- RS232 TTL

Communication using the Configuration Software and RS485 is only possible using a USB–RS485 adapter or an Ethernet serial server, since the Configuration Software only connects to FTDI[1] chips or TCP port 50000.

2.3.1.1 Addressing specific devices

Assign a unique “Device Address” to the device if multiple devices are operated on the same bus. The “Device Address” can be set within the “Communication” window when the Configuration Software is already connected to the device. You can then tell the software to use a specific device address to communicate with a device. To do this, open the "Connection Criteria Manager" window from the "Tools" menu in the menu bar of the main window and look for the "Device Address" input field. For more application arguments, check out the Communication Protocol document.

Note: All devices have a 1-unit load receiver input impedance, allowing up to 32 transceivers on the RS-485 bus.

[1] One option is the USB RS485 converter cable from FTDI Chip, available in different lengths.

2.3.2 Ethernet Communication

It’s possible to use a standard Serial Server to connect our devices to an Ethernet interface. We have tested devices from Lantronix (e.g. XPort, UDS1100) and Moxa (e.g. NPort 5130). Please check TEC Application Note - RS485 Interface, valid for other devices too.

2.3.3 CANopen

This device supports CANopen according to CiA 301. Please refer to the “LDD-1321 Communication Protocol 5294” document for further details.

2.4 Firmware Updates

You can download the firmware (contained in the software package) from our website and update your devices using the Configuration Software.

The Configuration Software and the firmware are strongly related. Only when a Configuration Software and a firmware with a matching version number are used the full functionality can be guaranteed. However, it is usually possible to connect to a device with an old firmware with a new Configuration Software and vice-versa. Functionality will be limited, but firmware updates are possible.

Matching version numbers: All our published software has a version number similar to this: “vX.YZ”. It is important that at least X and Y is matching. Z can be different.

Follow these steps to update devices:

- Read the LDD-1321 Software Release Notes document.
- Backup the current configuration. This is important because it is possible that the current configuration will be lost during the update.
- In the main window click on “Device → Firmware Update” in the menu bar.
- Click on "Select *.hex File" and choose the new .hex file.
- Click on "Start Update Firmware" to load the new firmware on the device.
- The device will reboot once the update has completed.
- You can check the firmware version in the “System” window.
- Re-import the before exported .xml configuration file (if necessary).
- Fill missing parameter values into new parameter fields (if applicable).
- Check whether all parameter settings still match your expectations. Consult the LDD-1321 Software Release Notes as well as the corresponding communication protocol document to learn what parameters have been changed.

3 Operating the Current Driver

3.1 Theory of Operation

This device features a linear-mode laser diode driver, which uses a transistor (pictured as a current source) to regulate the current in the laser. The anode power supply is integrated in the device. This topology requires to consider the power dissipated on the current sink, as the portion of the voltage that does not fall on the load will fall on it.

To enable simple and safe use, this device automatically shuts down if the safe operating area of the current sink is not respected.

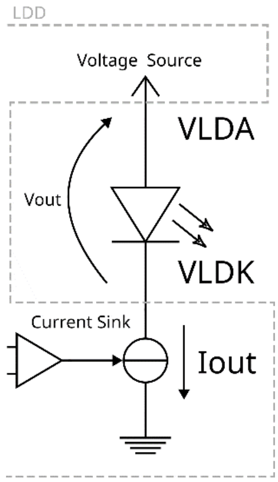


Figure 8: Topology of the device.

The anode voltage is set by the firmware depending on the laser characteristics input by the user, and the current limit (Max Nominal Current).

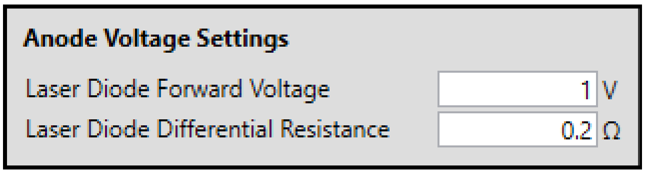


Figure 9: Anode Voltage Settings (values not relevant).

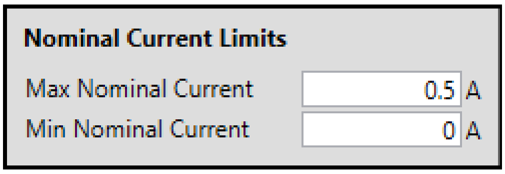


Figure 10: Output Stage Limits.

The anode voltage is set according to the following formula:

$$V_{LDA} = V_f + \left(\left(R_{diff} + R_{internal} \right) \cdot I_{lim} \right) + 1$$

Where $R_{internal} = 50\ m\Omega$, V_f = Laser Forward Voltage, R_{diff} = Laser Diff. Resistance, I_{lim} = Max Nominal Current.

The anode voltage is activated by switching the parameter “Anode Voltage Supply Enable” to “ON”, and the actual anode voltage can then be seen in the “Laser Current Control” window.

Due to the topology of the LDD, part of this voltage will fall on the load, and part of it on the current regulating transistor.

This transistor is subject to a safe operating area (SOA) as pictured in the datasheet. Violating this limit will cause the device to error out and shut down its output, to prevent damage.

To determine if the LDD will be able to drive your load, you can use the following steps:

1. Determine the characteristics of your load. As examples, we will take a laser diode and a 4Ω resistor.

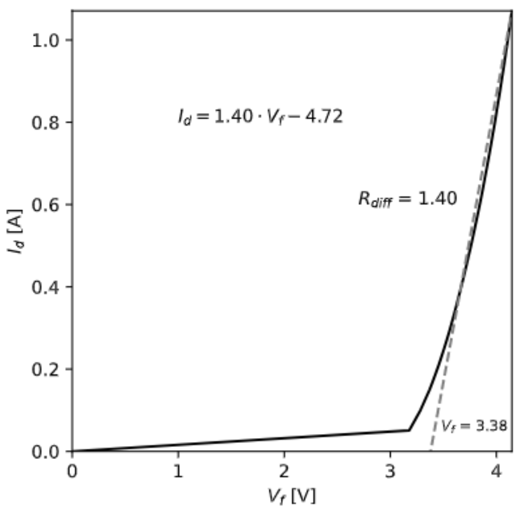


Figure 11: Laser Diode IV-Curve Example.

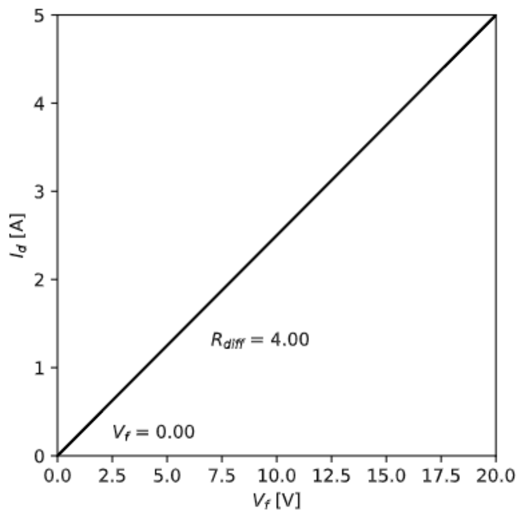


Figure 12: 4Ω Resistor IV-Curve Example.

The laser diode IV-curve is provided in its datasheet. Defining a differential resistance and forward voltage means making a simple linear model of this curve.

As a current limit, we will use 1.2 A for the laser, as specified in its datasheet, and 1.5A for the resistor.

Taking 2 points on the line, these characteristics are obtained: $R_{diff} = 1.4$ Ω, $V_f = 3.38$ V.

The case of the resistor is simpler: the forward voltage is zero, and the differential resistance is its resistance, 4.

2. Determine the V_{LDA}.

For the first load, the LDD will set the nominal anode voltage to 6.12 V, for the second load it will set it at 7.08V.

3. Calculate the load line.

Knowing the anode voltage and knowing how much voltage falls on the load at every level of current, we can calculate the relation between the cathode voltage (which is the voltage that will fall on the transistor) and the load current.

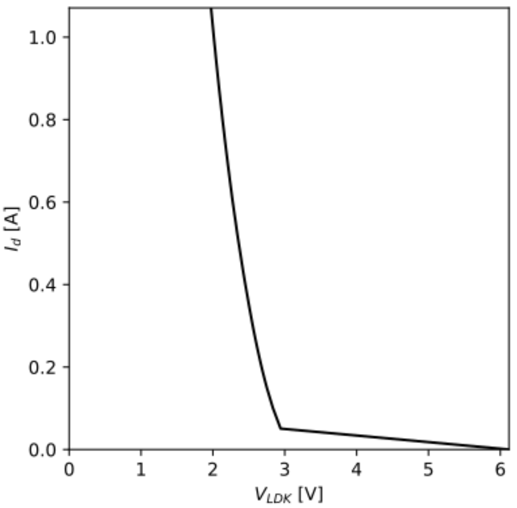


Figure 13: Laser Diode Load Line.

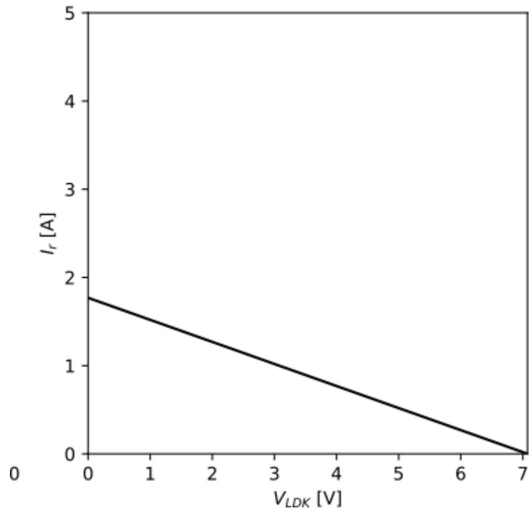


Figure 14: Resistor Load Line.

4. Draw the load line on the SOA chart.

By transferring this line on the SOA chart (to build in margin, I will take the one at the temperature limit of the device), we can now see if we will be able to operate the load in all the operating points that are of interest.

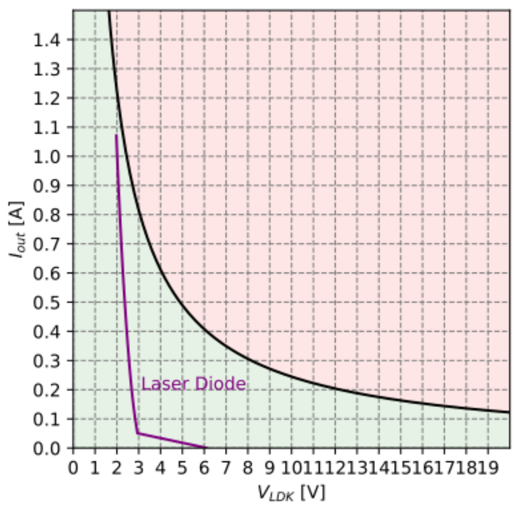


Figure 15: Laser Diode Load Line in SOA Chart.

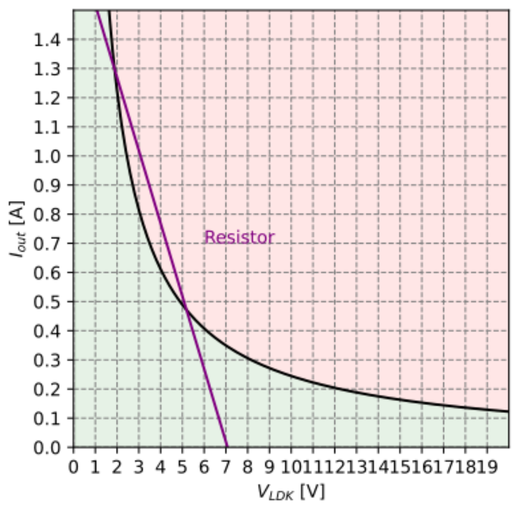


Figure 16: Resistor Load Line in SOA Chart.

The laser diode will be in the safe operating area at all its operating points.

The resistor load line, however, crosses into the unsafe area for middle values. This means that if such a resistor is taken as a test load and driven at currents above ~0.4 A, the device will error out.

Note that this process does not consider the device temperature limit: if adequate cooling is not provided, the device can still shut down due to overheating, even if the transistor is still within its safe operating area. To increase the efficiency, it's important to not use an excessive V_{LDA} even if the load line would be in the operating area, therefore it's useful to set the maximum current to a current that is actually needed, and not the maximum current supported by the laser.

3.2 Driver Settings

3.2.1 Operation Settings

The “Laser Current Control” window features the settings that control the current driver.

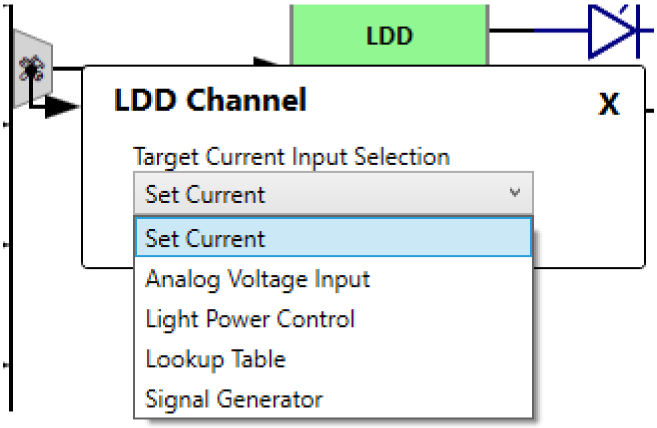


Figure 17: LDD Input Source Selection

The LDD “Output Enable” switch turns the current on and off. This setting can be controlled from either the “Laser Current Control” window or the main window. Note that the driver can only supply a current when the anode supply is enabled. See 3.1 Theory of Operation.

The LDD source selection on the main window can be accessed by pressing the small trapezoid button connecting the nominal current sources to the LDD. It can be “Set Current” to keep the target current unmodified, “Analog Voltage Input” (the voltage at the analog input is used as a source, the scaling factor can be set in “Analog Voltage Input” window), “LPC” (the Light Power Control settings can be set in the “Light Power Control” window) or “LUT” (the LUT settings can be set in the “Lookup Table” window).

“Target Current [A]” is the parameter for the nominal current.

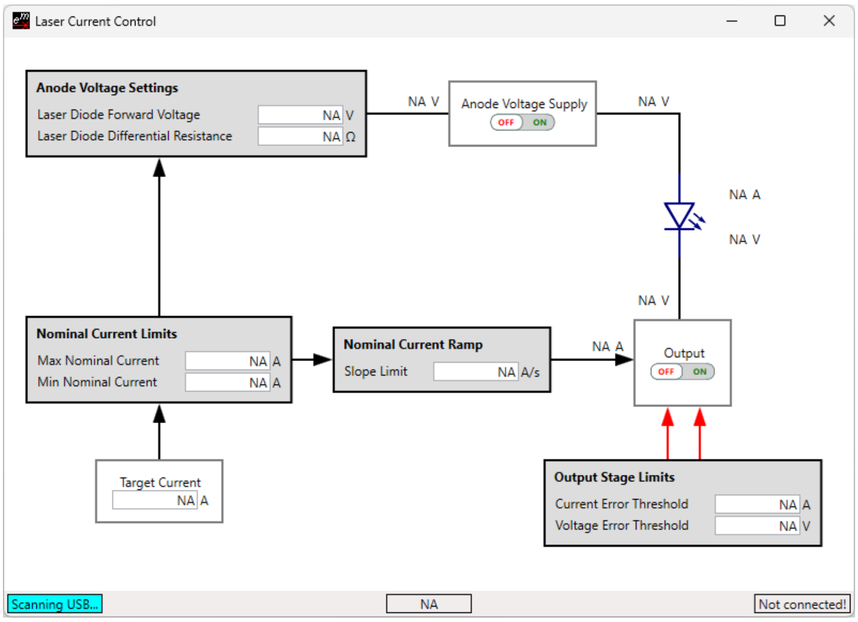


Figure 18: Laser Current Control window

The “Slope Limit” acts on the internal nominal current, whose rate of change can be limited. This will cause the driver to ramp the current when turning on or after modifying the target current.

Setting this to a high level means the current rise will be as fast as the analog bandwidth of the driver allows it to be and can lead to worse control during transients, especially on inductive loads.

The “Anode Voltage Settings” provide the controller with a model of the load, used to set a V_{LDA} appropriate for the load. The “Anode Voltage Supply Enable” switch turns the anode power supply on and off. See 3.1 Theory of Operation for information on the “Laser Forward Voltage” and “Laser Diff. Resistance” settings.

The “Output Stage Limits” settings define the limits and error thresholds for the current and voltage (on the load).

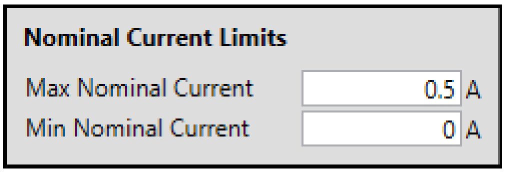


Figure 19: LDD Nominal Current Limits

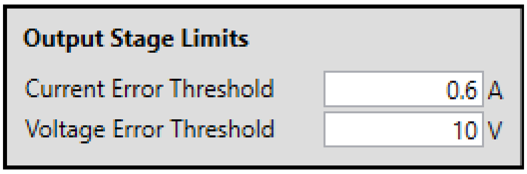


Figure 20: LDD Output Stage Limits

“Max Nominal Current [A]” also contributes to setting the anode voltage.

“Min Nominal Current [A]” will limit the nominal current and can be set down to zero, but the effective minimum current is determined by the LDD’s characteristics (see datasheet).

The error thresholds will cause an error and a shutdown of the output when crossed, they should therefore be set a bit higher than the nominal values, but low enough to protect the load against damage caused by incorrect settings. The turn-off is subject to a reaction time, so that for a short time e.g. the current can be above the threshold before being turned off, depending on the event that causes the threshold crossing.

3.2.2 Calibration Settings

The “LDD Measurement Calibration” window features calibration settings. Some of these can be used by the user for their own calibration if necessary.

4 Temperature/Light Measurement and Analog Interfaces

4.1 External Temperature Measurement

The two external temperature measurement inputs are intended to be used with NTC sensors.

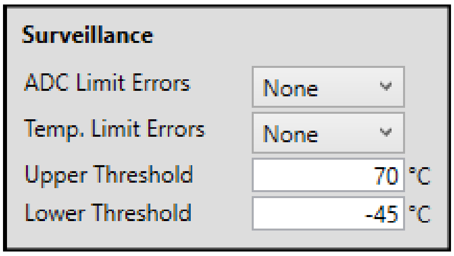


Figure 21: External Temperature Error Settings

Error thresholds to protect your load against overheating are available in the “External Temperature Input x” window in the Surveillance box. They can be activated via the setting in the error dropdown menus. The error limits can be set individually for every external input channel.

If the “ADC Limit Errors” are enabled, an error will be thrown if the NTC sensor has reached a resistance value that is at the edge of the measurable range of the controller. It offers a selection of different threshold detections, one for only the upper value, another only for the lower value and one for both.

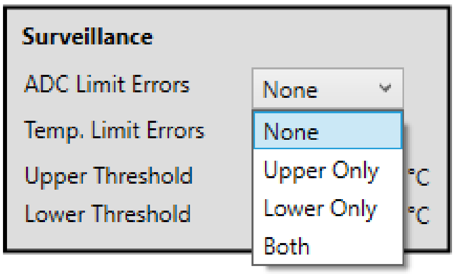


Figure 22: ADC Limit Errors

If the “Temperature Limit Errors” are enabled, the crossing of the thresholds set in “External Temperature Error Limits” will be detected and cause an error. It offers a selection of different threshold detections, one for only the upper value, another only for the lower value and one for both.

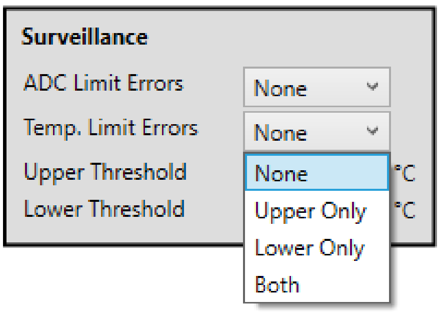


Figure 23: Temperature Limit Errors

The “Measurement Limits” are calculated values showing the range of measurable resistance of the input. The corresponding maximum and minimum temperatures are calculated for each temperature input using the sensor characteristic found in the “External Temperature Input x” window.

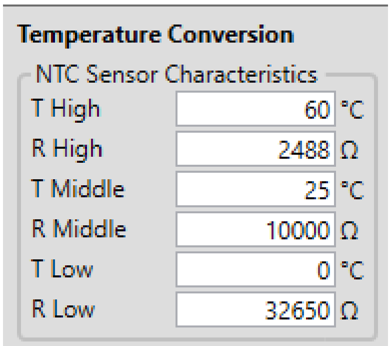


Figure 24: External NTC Sensor Characteristics settings

The “Temperature Calibration” located in the “Temperature Conversion” box allow additional user calibration for each temperature input.

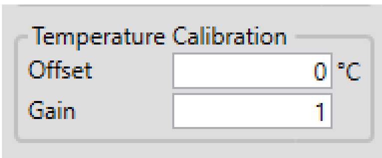


Figure 25: External Temperature User Calibration

4.2 Light Measurement

The optional light measurement input offers the possibility to observe the photodiode current via the “Light Power” parameter shown on the main window. In absence of the feature the value will always be NaN.

Through the parameter “Light Power System Scale” LP_{gain} found in the “Photodiode Input” window, the conversion factor to translate the photodiode current I_{ph} into an emitted light power P_{light}, can be defined. This parameter depends on the photodiode and the optical coupling of the system. You can set this arbitrarily in the absence of an absolute reference measurement.

$$P_{light} = \frac{I_{ph}}{LP_{gain}}$$

The above formula shows the relationship between the emitted light power and the photodiode current. The scale setting is in the “Advanced” > “Analog Interfaces” tab.

The “Photodiode Input” window also features the “Photodiode Rs” setting. Note that “Photodiode Rs” depends on the hardware configuration and does not need to be modified by the end user.

The resistance values correspond to each configuration:

Table 2: Photodiode input configurations.

Photodiode Rs [Ω]	Configuration [mA]
5600	0.5
2700	1
1300	2
680	4

These settings have no effect on devices that do not have this feature.

4.3 Voltage Input

The analog voltage input is displayed in the “Analog Voltage Input” window.

Furthermore, you can set a user calibration through offset and gain parameters.

5 TEC Controller (with PWR-1191 expansion board)

The TEC Controller feature of the device is available only if the PWR-1191 expansion board is assembled to it. Refer to the LDD-1321 datasheet for information about hardware capabilities and assembly.

During startup, the LDD automatically checks if a PWR-1191 is installed. If a PWR-1191 has been found the device type, hardware version, serial number, and maximum current of the PWR-1191 are displayed. If those values are 0 no compatible PWR-1191 has been found.

5.1 Installing the PWR-1191

The PWR-1191 can be installed on any LDD-1321.

Caution: Do not plug the PWR-1191 in or out while the LDD-1321 is powered on. Always disconnect or turn off the power supply first. If the PWR-1191 is plugged in or out while the LDD-1321 is powered on both devices might get damaged.

When plugging in a PWR-1191 please pay attention to the correct orientation on the LDD-1321.

5.2 Temperature Control

This chapter covers the "Temperature Controller" window of the Configuration Software.

5.2.1 Theory of Operation

The following part is a short description of the temperature control mechanism in the TEC Controller.

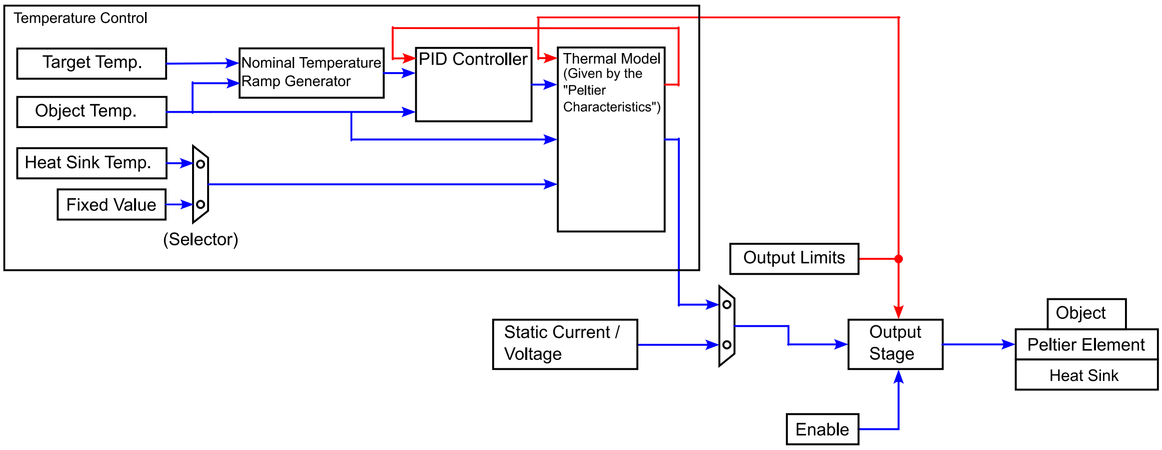


Figure 26: Temperature control functional overview.

- The LDD-1321 has temperature inputs that can be used to periodically measure the object temperature and the temperature of the heat sink using temperature sensors. The correct sensor input must be assigned to each function (object or heat sink temperature). The temperature measurement is also active when the temperature controller is not.
- The target temperature is the setpoint for the PID controller.
- The temperature controller calculates the needed output power based on the target temperature, heat sink temperature and actual object temperature. It's possible to use a fixed value for the heat sink temperature (default setting).
- The output stage has two possible input parameters, either the value from the temperature controller or a fixed current and voltage.
- To keep the output stage in boundaries, output limits are set.
- The output stage is enabled and disabled by the enable parameter.
- Finally, the output stage powers the Peltier element.

5.2.1.1 PID Control Parameters

- The proportional term *Kp* defines the portion [%] of normalized cooling/heating power that can be used to correct the difference [°C] between actual and nominal temperature. Assuming the temperature difference between actual and nominal is 2°C and *Kp* is set to 15 %/°C, then the output will feed 30% power to the Peltier element.
- The integral term *Ti* defines the reset time [s] the regulator is allowed to take for correcting a given control deviation. The effect of Ti is weak for large values and strong for small values. Set Ti to 0s to disable the integral term.
- The derivative term *Td* opposes changes in control deviation, weighed by unit time [s]. The dampening effect of Td increases with larger values. By default, the D component is bypassed (0 s).
- The value "D Part Damping PT1" is damping the resulting value of the derivative term. It may be useful for very slow thermal models which result in high Td times.

The suggested PID values are starting values that proved to work reasonably well at factory. At a later stage, you can optimize them for your application and system. This can be done manually or by using the auto tuning function in the Configuration Software.

5.2.1.2 Temperature Ramp

For certain thermal masses, the systems response to cooling and heating power may be slow and thus reaching thermal stability takes some time. On power-up large changes from an initial to a target temperature may be required. To minimize the overall time to reach thermal stability, the sudden jump in temperature is replaced by a generated three-part ramp.

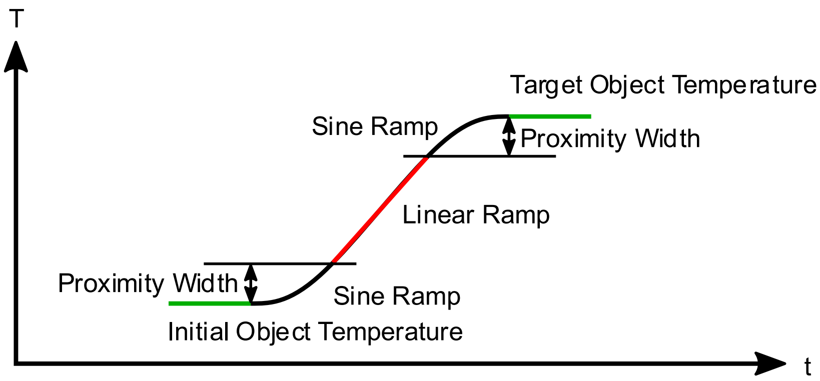


Figure 27: Temperature vs time change from an initial temperature to a target temperature, showing the three-part ramp.

First the nominal temperature is smoothly guided away from the starting value by a sine-shaped curve. After leaving the "Proximity Width" the temperature follows the faster, linear ramp—the "Coarse Temp Ramp"—at the maximum possible rate. Once again within the "Proximity Width", the nominal temperature follows again a sine-shaped curve towards the target temperature. Using this ramping scheme, over- and undershoots in respect to the target temperature will be minimized and the final temperature is stabilized more quickly.

If a Linear Ramp without the sine shaped curves is required, the Proximity width can be set to 0.

It is unlikely that your system can follow the default "Coarse Temp Ramp" slope of 1 °C/s. This initial setting allows the user to get a feeling for the system's thermal inertia, and it permits observation of the nominal temperature trace in the graph.

Nominal temperature ramping allows the usage of more aggressive PID values, typically required to properly react to external disturbances. Please note that the ramping and PID parameter sets are independent.

5.2.1.3 Ramp Start Point Temperature

There are two options to choose the Ramp Start Point Temperature:

- Object: When a new target value is set, the temperature actually measured is taken as the starting temperature. This is the default behaviour.
- Target: When a new target value is set, the previous target temperature is used as the starting temperature. This setting is typically used when the target temperature is periodically updated from an external control instance. The first ramp after enabling the system is always from the object temperature to the target temperature.

5.2.2 Control Modes

The TEC Controller feature supports the following three control modes, available in the field "Thermal Model Selection":

- "Peltier, Full Control": The Peltier element heats and cools, powered by the bipolar current.
- "Peltier, Heat/Cool only": The TEC Controller tries to keep the temperature between the "Peltier, Heat/Cool Only Boundaries". If the actual temperature is somewhere between these boundaries, the TEC Controller does not power the Peltier element.
- "Resistor, Heat only": If a resistive heater is used, only heating is possible.

Depending on what you choose, either "Peltier Characteristics" or "Resistor Characteristics" parameters will be implemented (from either of the two boxes underneath).

5.2.3 PID Auto Tuning (PID Parameter Optimization)

The "Auto Tuning" window in the Configuration Software provides a powerful tool for system optimization. The results are optimized PID controller and ramping parameter sets (see chapter 5.2.1 Theory of Operation). The "Auto Tuning" window can be accessed through a button below the "Temperature Control" box in the "Temperature Controller" window.

Precautions:

- If you have set the "Thermal Model" in the "Temperature Controller" window to "Peltier, Heat/Cool Only" mode the Auto Tuning will not work unless the controller is actively regulating, i.e., the current object temperature is outside the two defined boundaries. It rarely makes sense to perform the Auto Tuning in such circumstances. Instead, consider setting the "Thermal Model" to "Peltier, Full Control" and the "Target Temperature" to a value between the boundaries to perform the Auto Tuning and afterwards set the "Thermal Model" back.
- If you have set the "Thermal Model" in the "Temperature Controller" window to "Resistor, Heat Only" mode the Auto Tuning will not work unless the controller is actively heating, i.e., the current object temperature is below the "Target Temperature". In most cases it makes more sense to try and manually optimize the PID settings instead of performing the Auto Tuning in this mode.

Follow these steps to optimize your system:

- The "Thermal Model" in the "Temperature Controller" window should be set to "Peltier, Full Control".
- The temperature measurement should work reliably, prior to using the auto tuning function. This means that the correct temperature is measured, and the fluctuation of the temperature value is small (i.e., < 5 mK).
- Ensure that the Peltier element is connected with the correct polarity.
- Peltier characteristics (in the "Temperature Controller" window) must be set correctly according to the Peltier element's datasheet.
- Set limits for current and voltage in the "Temperature Controller" window.
- Make sure that the output stage is not running in its voltage limitation.
- Set the temperature limits in the "External Temperature Input x" window, to avoid damage of anything in contact with the Peltier element.
- Set the desired object target temperature. If you will use multiple target temperatures, use the highest one. This leads to more reliable PID values in most cases.

- The TEC Controller must already be successfully operating in the mode "Temperature Controller". This means that the target temperature is reached with the standard PID settings (Kp = 10; Ti = 300; Td = 0).
- Before you start the auto tuning process, it is recommended to note the currently used PID values in the "Temperature Control" box and the parameters in the field "Nominal Temperature Ramp" or to export the device configuration.
- During the optimization process, no other heating or cooling source other than the driven Peltier element must be active, to not disturb the process.
- Enable the temperature controller by setting the option "Output Enable" in the "Temperature Controller" or main window to "ON".
- **Important**: Wait until the target temperature is reached and the temperature has equalized.
- Now the status indicator reads "Idle". Press the "Start" button.
- The TEC Controller initiates a cooling-heating pattern that will reveal specific system information. The progress of the auto tuning procedure is indicated by the advancing status bar. You can observe the applied current patterns and resulting temperature variations in the "Chart" window if you display the respective parameters within it.
- Upon ending with the status "Successful" the TEC Controller will continue regulating the temperature.
  Finally, the results of the optimization are displayed in the fields within the "Check Tuning Results" box. You can accept and use the new parameters by clicking on the "Write Results" button.

5.2.3.1 Troubleshooting and Enhancements

Table 3: Possible reasons and possible solutions for common problems during auto tuning.

<table>
<tr><th>Problems</th><th>Possible Reasons</th><th>Possible Solutions</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">There is too much noise on the current output.</td><td rowspan="2">Your thermal model is very slow. Therefore, large Ti and Td times are calculated for the PID controller. High Td times result in a very big amplification of every small temperature difference or noise.</td><td>Check "Use Slow PI Values" and click on "Write Results". These values run without differential part of the PID controller.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Go to the "Temperature Controller" window and set "D Part Damping PT1" to a lower value. (Too low values will result in a worse temperature control behavior)</td></tr>
<tr><td>It takes too long until the desired target temperature is reached.

The nominal temperature ramp is too slow.

The TEC Controller is not providing the maximum current to the Peltier element.</td><td>After performing the auto tuning, the "Nominal Temperature Ramp" settings ("Coarse Temp Ramp" and "Proximity Width") are taken from the auto tuning recommendations. These recommended values are intentionally slow values. The target is to prevent a temperature overshoot. Therefore, the PID controller must always be able to follow the nominal temperature ramp.</td><td>You may set "Coarse Temp Ramp" in the "Temperature Controller" window to a higher value. This will result in a faster nominal temperature ramp.

You may set the "Proximity Width" to a lower value.</td></tr>
</table>

Problems	Possible Reasons	Possible Solutions
Error 250: Less than xx% of progress advancement in xx minutes.	The progress of the auto tuning is determined upon several parameters. This error is generated when the process is too slow.	Let your thermal system cool down between two tuning attempts. Disable the power source to the Peltier element for several minutes.
Error 251 / 252: Auto tuning fails at three consecutive attempts due to more than 40% discrepancy in temperature / time.	The tuning process executes several swing periods to determine the results. This error is generated if values of these swing periods are too different.	Do not change the thermal load during the tuning process.
		Make sure the thermal object is isolated from any changing air flows.
Error 253: Auto Tuning detects that the PID temperature controller is in limitation.	TEC Controller is not Running in Temperature Controller Mode.	Make sure that the TEC Controller's output stage is "ON", and that the TEC Controller's "Output Stage Control Input" is set to "Temperature Controller".
	The Target Temperature has not been reached. The Temperature Controller is running in its output limitation.	Make sure you use suitable default PID Settings. These are described in the Configuration Software "Auto Tuning" window. Please read this description.
		Make sure the target temperature has been reached and equalized before you start the Auto Tuning process.
Auto Tuning is stuck in "Preparation" status	The "Thermal Model Selection" is set to either the "Peltier, Heat/Cool Only" or the "Resistor, Heat Only" mode. In those modes the Auto tuning can only work while the TEC Controller is actively regulating the temperature.	Make sure that the temperature is being actively regulated before starting the Auto Tuning process.

6 Light Power Controller

The LDD-1321 features a digital PID light power controller (LPC). The light power controller can be used to vary the setpoint of the current controller, depending on the photo diode input signal. Please note that the optional photo diode hardware configuration is required to use the LPC feature.

It's a slow controller that operates on top of the current control and it is intended to correct effects that affect the light output of the laser or the LED. Due to its very low control speed (~125 Hz), it cannot be used for modulation.

6.1 LPC Prerequisites

This feature is only available on devices which contain -PD-?? in their product string and requires a software license to use. See chapter 1.4 Licenses for more information.

6.2 Controller Settings

6.2.1 Output Settings

To use the light power controller, select "Light Power Control" as the nominal current source of the LDD. This can be done by clicking the trapezoid button connecting the nominal current sources with the LDD block. After resetting the device, the output of the light power PID controller will be used to determine the nominal output current of the driver.

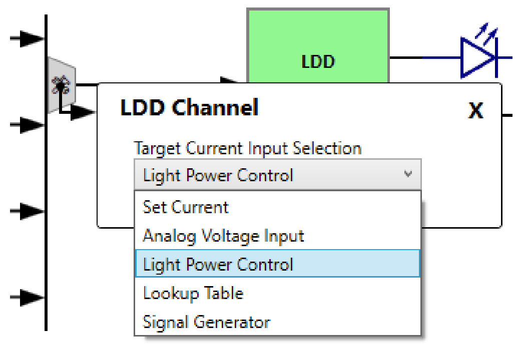


Figure 28: LPC selected as the nominal current source

The relevant settings to configure the LPC nominal output power and error limits can be found in the "Light Power Control" window.

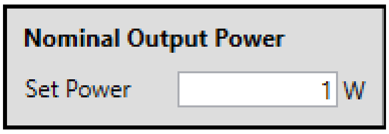


Figure 29: LPC Nominal Output Power.

The value of the "Set Power" parameter defines the nominal output power. The actual emitted light power is calculated using the photo diode current and the "Laser Power System Scale [W/A]" found in the "Photodiode Input" window (See 4.2 Light Measurement).

The LPC PID controller compares the nominal light output power to the actual emitted light power and adjusts the setpoint of the current controller accordingly.

The output stage nominal power limit settings allow to define limits for the nominal light power that will be enforced regardless of the light power you set. These should reflect your target operation range.

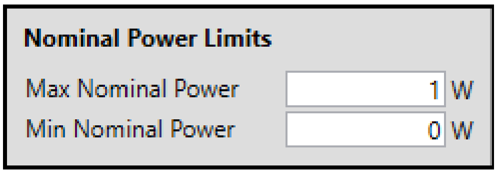


Figure 30: Output Stage Limits for LPC.

6.2.2 Power Controller Settings

These settings, in the tab “Light Power Control”, define the behavior of the light power regulation.

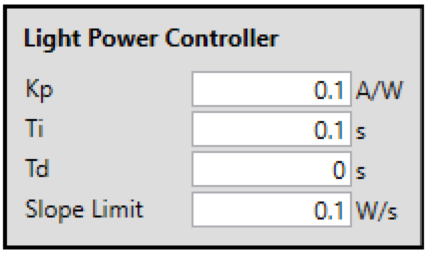


Figure 31: Light Power Controller PID Values.

The proportional term K_p defines the current [A] that is used to correct the difference [W] between actual and nominal CW light power.

The integral term T_i defines the reset time [s] the regulator is allowed to take for correcting a given control deviation. The effect of T_i is weak for large values and strong for small values.

The derivative term T_d opposes changes in control deviation, weighed by unit time [s]. The dampening effect of T_d increases with larger values (e.g. a value of 0 results in bypassing the D component).

The “Slope Limit” limits the internal nominal light power ramping and allows the use of more aggressive PID settings.

7 Lookup Table

It is possible to download a table containing a customized waveform. This waveform can be used to control the laser diode current.

Please make sure that the input source selection is set properly when using a lookup table.

All lookup table functionality is also provided by the communication protocol using the LUT parameters.

7.1 Table Definition

The .csv file is structured as follows.

The header row contains 2 or more columns, the first row being “Table Instance” followed by columns containing the table instance numbers. A maximum of one table instance is currently supported. The following rows define the table instance values, starting from the second row. For further information see “LookupTable Example.csv”.

Up to 1000 samples are possible in each table. Please keep the analog bandwidth and current update rate in mind when defining waveforms. Furthermore, make sure the configured slope limit is suitable for the defined waveform.

For a visualization of the example waveform open the “LookupTable Example.xlsx” Excel sheet.

7.2 LUT Configuration

From within the LDD Configuration Software, the lookup table configuration can be found in the “Lookup Table” tab.

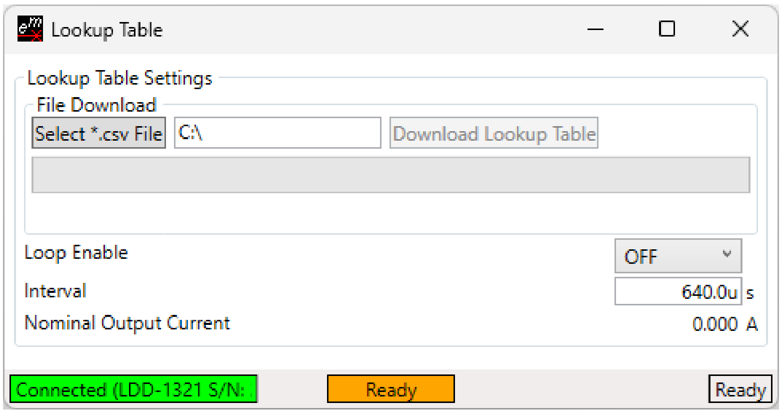


Figure 32: Lookup Table window

The “Loop Enable” parameter controls whether the table repeats itself indefinitely or stops upon reaching the last record.

The “Interval” field controls the sample interval of the table defined in seconds. The underlying parameter uses cycles which are 0.64 milliseconds each. The software will choose the closest approximation of your input value.

Load the externally generated table into the LDD’s memory by using the “Select *.csv File” and “Download Lookup Table” buttons. The table is downloaded as a .csv file.

8 Signal Generator

The LDD can generate a set of predefined waveforms which can be used to shape the laser diode current. It is also possible to specify a waveform using a Lookup Table, however the number of data points the table can hold is limited and defining certain waveforms manually may be difficult or tedious. When using the signal generator, the LDD will derive the signal from the mathematical definition of the signal instead.

Please make sure that the input source selection is set properly when using the signal generator. Furthermore, care must be taken when using the communication protocol as time parameters are specified in cycles.

8.1 Configuration

Open the “Signal Generator” tab and select the waveform you need.

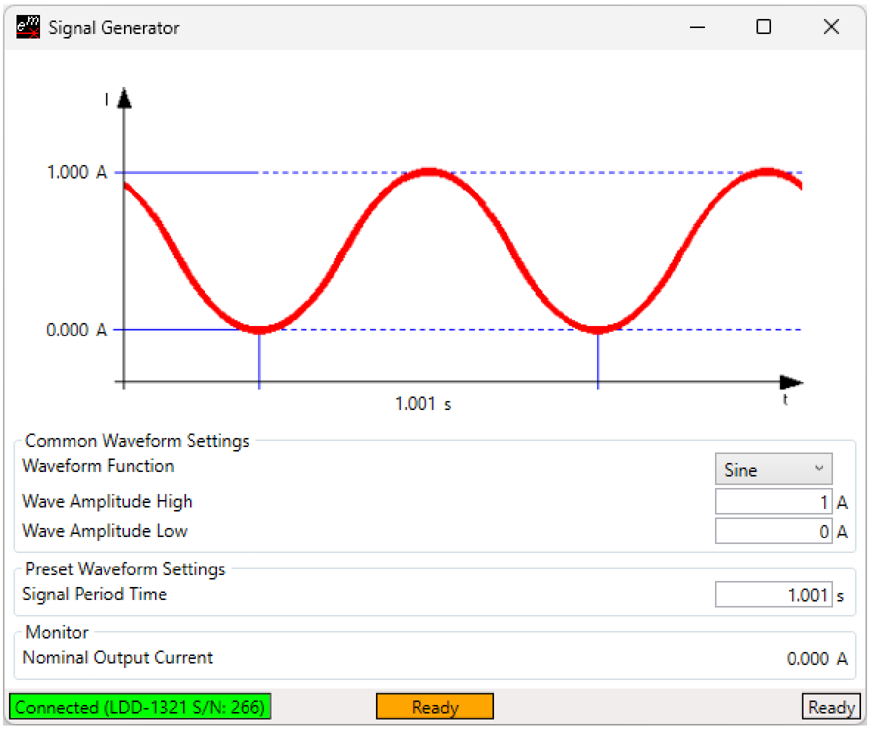


Figure 33: Signal Generator window

There are two parameters which apply to every kind of waveform: “Wave Amplitude Low” and “Wave Amplitude High”. Those two parameters define the lowest and the highest point of the waveform respectively. “Wave Amplitude High” must be higher than “Wave Amplitude Low”.

All time fields are specified in seconds. However, the underlying time parameters are stored in cycles which vary in length depending on the kind of waveform. Custom waveform cycles are 0.64 milliseconds long while preset waveform cycles are 2.56 milliseconds long (the minimum amount of cycles is 5). The software will choose the closest approximation of your input value. If you are unsure how the final waveform will look like you can use the current graph as a reference.

8.1.1 Custom Waveform

The custom waveform is the most configurable waveform and allows to define arbitrary trapezoidal waveforms. It has four parameters which are used to configure the rise, fall, high and low time.

8.1.2 Preset Waveforms

Preset waveforms only have one additional configuration parameter “Signal Period Time” which defines the length of the signal. There are three waveform presets: sine, square and triangle.

9 Charting and Data Logging

9.1 Charts/Graphs

The graphs support multiple interaction options to adjust the view. The following interaction options can also be seen by hovering over the ? symbol in the top-right corner of the graph windows:

Option	Keyboard Shortcut
Show Datapoint Details	Left Mouse Button
Pan	Right Mouse Button
Zoom	Mouse-Wheel
Zoom by Rectangle	Ctrl + Right Mouse Button
Reset	Double-Click Middle Mouse Button
	Ctrl + Double-Click Right Mouse Button

9.2 Graph

The "Graph" window offers a convenient way of mid-term system characterization, e.g., for observing stability, or for optimizing PID control parameters.

All numerical parameters present on the device can be displayed in any of the graphs. To display a parameter in one of the graphs, click on the "Graph Parameter Settings" button in the "Graph" window, which will open the "Application Settings" window. Here, all parameters of the device are listed in a table within the "Graph Parameter Configuration" box. In this table, a parameter can be shown by clicking on the checkbox in the "Show" column. It can be assigned to a specific graph via the dropdown menu in the "Assignment" column. Furthermore, a parameter can also be shown in the graph by enabling the "Show in Graph" checkbox within its tooltip in the software.

By default, the graph will display the datapoints within a 10-minute range and it will always scroll the graph area automatically should the datapoints move out of the boundary of the X axis (time). The time range can be adjusted by modifying the "Graph Area [min]" setting and the automatic scrolling behavior can be disabled by unchecking the "Auto Scroll" option within the "General Settings" box.

It is recommended to close or minimize the Graph Window to save CPU capacity.

The Graph Window can show up to 4 Charts.

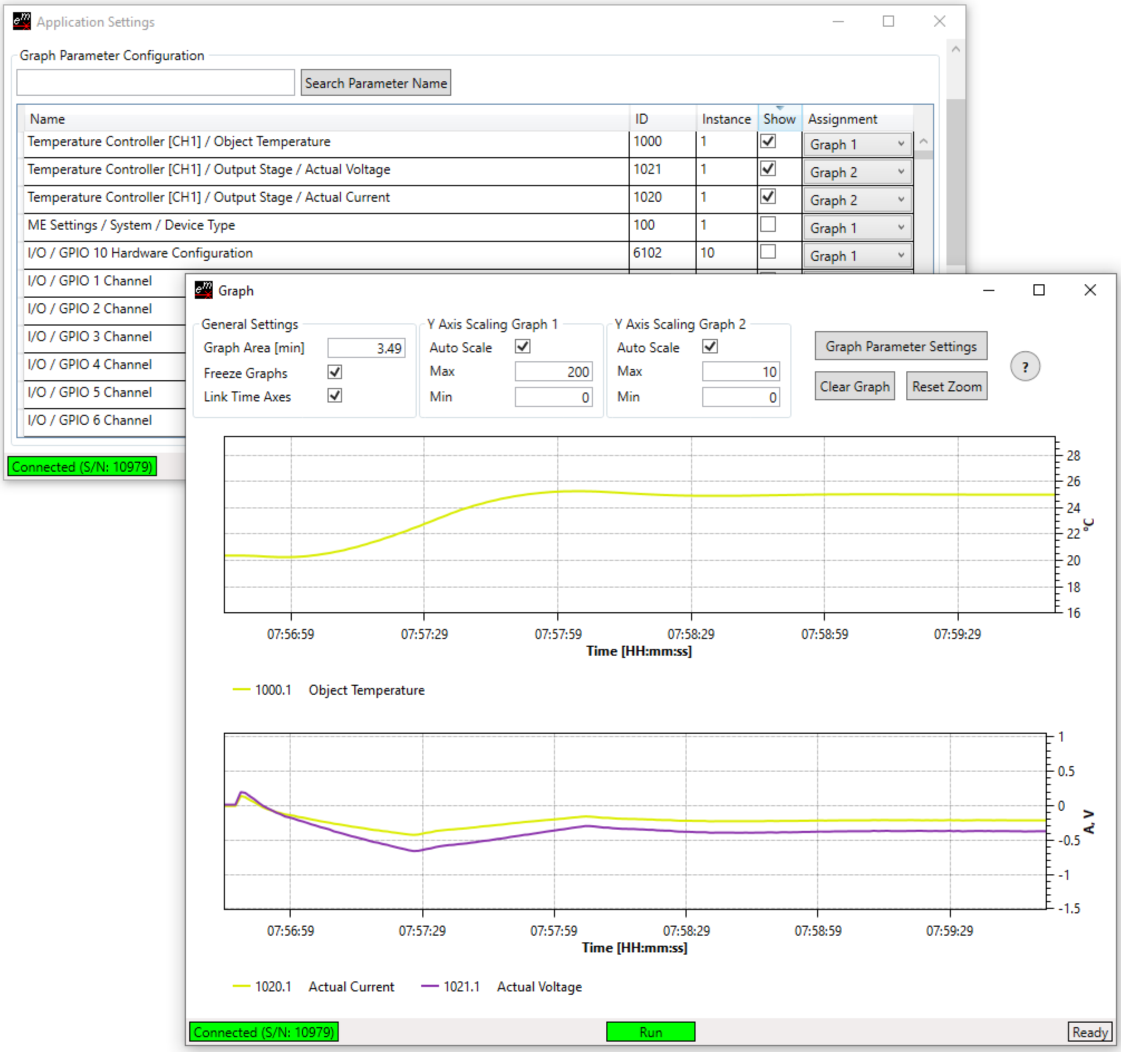


Figure 34: "Graph" window with its configuration in the "Application Settings" window on top.

9.3 Log

For external plotting and data analysis, logged data can be exported to an .xlsx (Excel) or .csv (Comma-separated values) file from the "Log" window.

- Each log entry is timestamped.
- At relaunch of the software the log is erased, and the log interval is set to the smallest value of 1 second.
- The general data logging duration is limited to 24 hours. Afterwards, the data at the beginning of the log will be overwritten with any new log data (ring buffer).
- The graph makes use of this log data for its datapoints.
- For critical long-term monitoring we recommend exporting the log regularly.
- The export of the logged data contains all data of every single parameter on the controller.
- Certain parameters are logged only when they are changed (Setting parameters), and others are logged upon every interval tick (Monitor parameters). In the Excel log, these two types of parameters are each divided into their own worksheets, while the CSV log it generates two files.

10 External Hardware

10.1 GPIO Control Signals

The GPIO control signals can be used as general purpose I/O (GPIO) or for predefined functions. The functions described in Table 4 can be independently assigned to the GPIO signals in the “I/O” window. Many functions are separately available as several channels. For these functions, the channel can be chosen as well. For the functions which are not available in multiple instances, this setting has no effect.

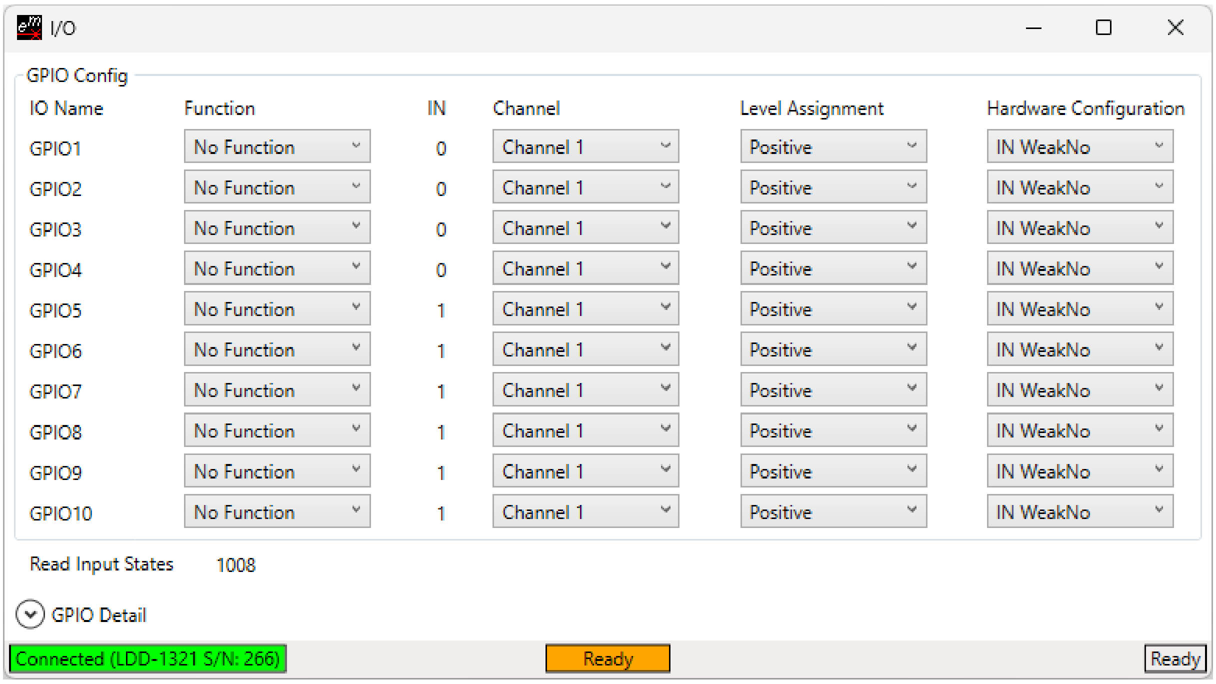


Figure 35: I/O window

Table 4: GPIO functions

Function Name	Description
No Function	The GPIOx has no function. The pin is at high impedance state.
Signal Control	The GPIOx signal is used as digital I/O, controlled by the communication interface. Refer to the communication protocol document for more information.
Device OK	The GPIOx signal is logic 1 if the device is in the “Ready” or “Run” status.
LDD HW Enable	The GPIOx signal is used as input to enable the output of the laser driver. If the signal is logic 1, the driver output is enabled. The value of parameter 2100 will be overwritten with the value provided by the GPIO.
TEC HW Enable	Analogous to the previous function, but for the TEC output. The value of parameter 2010 will be overwritten with the value provided by the GPIO.
LDD Toggle HW Enable	Toggled version of the hardware enable. A button press causes the state of the hardware enable to switch. Debouncing is built-in in the firmware.
TEC Toggle HW Enable	See above.

<table>
<tr><th>Function Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pulse Input</td><td>When this pin is logic 0 the target current used by the current control loop is set to the Value of “Min Nominal Current”. When the pin is logic 1, the target current is left unaltered (= Nominal Current).
When multiple pins are configured as Pulse Input the GPIO with the highest number is used. If no GPIO is configured as Pulse Input the target current is left unaltered.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Device Running</td><td>The GPIOx signal is logic 1 if the device is in the “Run” status.</td></tr>
<tr><td>TEC Stable</td><td>The GPIOx signal is logic 1 if the object temperature is stable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>TEC Rmp/Stable</td><td>The GPIOx signal is logic 1 if the object temperature is stable. The GPIOx signal toggles between 1 and 0 at 1 Hz, while ramping to the target temperature.</td></tr>
<tr><td>TEC Ramp</td><td>The GPIOx signal is 1, when the temperature regulation is ramping to the target temperature.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fan PWM</td><td>The GPIOx signal is used as PWM output for the Fan Control feature. Only selectable for GPIO5 and GPIO6 (see chapter 10.2 Cooling fans).
For this function, the "Hardware Configuration" is usually set to "Out PushPull" to properly drive the PWM input of the fan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fan Tacho</td><td>The GPIOx signal is used as frequency input for the fan control feature (see chapter 10.2 Cooling fans).
For this function, the "Hardware Configuration" is usually set to "IN Weak Up", because the fan’s tacho output usually has an open collector output.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fan Stop</td><td>The GPIOx signal is used as input signal. If this function is enabled and the corresponding pin is 1, the fan is disabled. If the pin is 0 the fan runs normally.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pump</td><td>The GPIOx signal is set to logic 1 to enable a pump or other cooling devices. Use the "CHx Pump Control" settings to configure the behavior.
Two pump control channels are available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dev Addr +1
Dev Addr +2
Dev Addr +4</td><td>The GPIOx signal is used as input signal. For each pin which is logic 1 and with this function enabled, 1, 2 or 4 is added to the device address and CANopen Node ID. This is only done once at startup.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alt Target Tx</td><td>The GPIOx signal is used as input signal. This function allows to select up to 4 different target temperatures for the TEC Controller, by changing the signal level of the pins. The value of parameter 4000 will be overwritten with these temperature values.
<table>
<tr><th>Alt Target T2</th><th>Alt Target T1</th><th>Selected Target Temp</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>"Temperature 0" from "GPIO Detail" options</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>"Temperature 1" from "GPIO Detail" options</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>"Temperature 2" from "GPIO Detail" options</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>"Temperature 3" from "GPIO Detail" options</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>TEC PowerSt 0A</td><td>The GPIOx signal is used as input signal. If the signal is 1, the output current is set to 0 A, without disabling or re-initializing the temperature controller. This can be useful for critical measurement cycles.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fix 0</td><td>Sets the GPIO output to fixed 0. Can be inverted using the "Level Assignment".</td></tr>
<tr><td>LDD HW Enable (edge)</td><td>Same as “LDD HW Enable” but requires a signal edge after reset.</td></tr>
<tr><td>TEC HW Enable (edge)</td><td>Same as “TEC HW Enable” but requires a signal edge after reset.</td></tr>
</table>

The Logic Level of each pin can be assigned under “Level Assignment” in the collapsed “GPIO General” options within the “I/O” window. For inputs, Logic Level “Positive” means that a high voltage is read in as logic 1 while a low voltage (pin connected to GND) is logic 0. This can be inverted by setting the parameter to “Negative”. For outputs, the logic level inverts the Signal when set to “Negative”. This means that the “LDD OK” signal outputs 0 V when the LDD is in “Ready” or “Run” status and the Level Assignment is set to “Negative”.

The pins can be individually configured under “Hardware Configuration” in the “I/O” window. When a signal is used as an input the hardware configuration must be set accordingly or the function will not be operational.

Table 5: GPIO Pins Hardware Configuration.

Function Name	**Description**
IN WeakNo	The GPIO Pin is configured as Input. No PullUp or PullDown Resistor is activated.
IN WeakUp	The GPIO Pin is configured as Input. A weak PullUp Resistor to 3.3 V of approximately 50 kΩ is activated.
IN WeakDown	The GPIO Pin is configured as Input. A weak PullDown Resistor of approximately 50 kΩ is activated.
OUT PushPull	The GPIO Pin is configured as Push Pull Output. No PullUp or PullDown Resistor is activated.
OUT OD NoPull	The GPIO Pin is configured as an Open Drain Output. No PullUp or PullDown Resistor is activated.
OUT OD WeakUp	The GPIO Pin is configured as an Open Drain Output. A weak PullUp Resistor to 3.3 V of approximately 50 kΩ is activated.

For input signals like buttons, it is usually easier to set the pin to “Negative” logic and “In Weak Up”. This way the switch can be connected between the GPIO pin and GND.

10.2 Cooling fans

Up to two fans can be connected and controlled by the device. The "Fan Control Feature" is intended to keep the temperature below a specified temperature, by using the slowest fan speed possible. For example, this can be used to cool the LDD itself, or the heatsink of your laser system. Please refer to chapter 10.1 on how to configure the fan control signals.

10.2.1 Fan Requirements

The "Fan Control Feature" is only compatible to fans with the following features:

- PWM control signal input to control the fan speed. The device generates a 25 kHz or 1 kHz PWM signal from 0 to 100%. 3.3 V voltage level.
- Optional, but recommended: frequency generator signal output which represents the rotation speed. The output should be an open collector output signal.

For the logic level voltage definitions of the LDD, please refer to the datasheet.

10.2.2 Fan Recommendations

To obviate the need for a separate power supply, it is recommended to use a fan with the same supply voltage as the LDD needs.

We have tested the following fans, which fulfill the above-mentioned requirements. All fans stop (0 rpm) at 0% PWM signal.

Table 6: Fan recommendations

Fan	Manufacturer P/N	DigiKey P/N	Voltage [V]	Power [W]	Dimensions [mm]		
					L	H	W
1	FFB0424VHN-TZT4	603-1818-ND	24	2	40	40	28
2	AFB0624EH-SP50	603-1803-ND	24	6	60	60	25
3	PFB0824DHE-YDG	603-2028-ND	24	32	80	80	38
4	AFB1224EHE-EP	603-1735-ND	24	20	120	120	38
5	FFB0412VHN-TP03	603-1206-ND	12	2	40	40	28
6	AFB0612DH-TP11	603-1211-ND	12	10	60	60	25
7	EFC0812DB-F00	603-1159-ND	12	4	80	80	15
8	FFC1212D-F00	603-1789-ND	12	17	120	120	25
9	PF40281BX-000U-S99	259-1666-ND	12	11	40	40	28

10.2.3 Optimized Settings

The following values are optimal settings for the Fan Speed Controller parameters in combination with the corresponding fan. The bypass option ("Bypassing Speed Controller") is used for fans with integrated speed controller, to disable the speed controller.

Table 7: Suggested fan settings.

Fan	0% Speed [rpm]	100% Speed [rpm]	Kp [%/rpm]	Ti [s]	Td [s]	Bypass
1	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
2	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
3	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
4	-	-	-	-	-	Yes
5	0	10000	0.005	0.5	0	No
6	0	10000	0.005	0.5	0	No
7	0	4200	0.005	0.5	0	No
8	0	4400	0.005	0.5	0	No
9	0	22500	-	-	-	Yes

10.2.4 Connecting the Fan to the Device

- If the fan supports the same supply voltage as the LDD, it is recommended to connect the fan's GND and VCC to the LDD’s GND and VIN, respectively.
- If a separate power supply is used for the fan, make sure that the GND terminals of the power supplies are connected. Never leave the fan's GND unconnected when the fan is powered. Otherwise, the GPIOx pins may be destroyed.
- Assign the correct function to the GPIO signals (see chapter 10.1 GPIO Control Signals).
- The PWM input of the fan must be connected to GPIO5 or GPIO6, since only these outputs generate a PWM signal. As an example, you can configure the GPIO as follows:
  - Pin: GPIO5
  - Function: Fan PWM
  - Level Assignment: Positive
  - Hardware Configuration: OUT PushPull
- The frequency output signal of the fan can be connected to any of the GPIO signals. As an example, you can configure the GPIO as follows:
  - Pin: GPIO4
  - Function: Fan Tacho
  - Level Assignment: Positive
  - Hardware Configuration: IN WeakUp

10.2.5 Control Function

The Fan control feature uses two PID controllers.

The first PID controller sets the required cooling power depending on the temperature of the heatsink. In most cases only P control is used. We recommend a value of 30 %/°C for Kp. Thus, for a target temperature of 40 °C the fan will rotate with 0% speed at 40 °C and 90% speed at 43 °C.

This required cooling power is then converted into a nominal fan speed. For example, if the minimum and maximum fan speeds are set to 1000 rpm and 11000 rpm, respectively, the required cooling power of 50% is converted into a nominal fan speed of 6000 rpm.

The second PID controller sets the fan speed by varying the PWM output signal until the nominal fan speed is reached.

The "Fan Speed Controller" should be set up before without temperature regulation of the heatsink. This can be done by setting both the "Target Temperature" and the "100% Speed" to a high value. This allows to use the "0% Speed" as a fixed rotation speed. The fan should reach the nominal speed as fast as possible.

It is possible to stop the fan by an external GPIOx signal. This is useful, e.g., if a door of a compartment is opened (see chapter 10.1 GPIO Control Signals).

If a hysteresis is needed the parameters "Min Speed Start" and "Min Speed Stop" can be used. If those values are set to zero, they will be ignored.

10.2.6 Fan Parameter Description

Table 8: CHx Fan Control Enable.

Parameter Name	**Options and Description**
Fan Control Enable	• Disabled • Enabled: Enables the fan controller

Table 9: CHx Fan Temperature Controller.

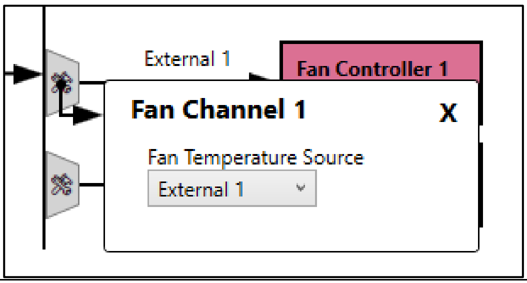
Parameter Name	**Options and Description**
Fan Temperature Source	The Actual Temperature for the temperature controller is taken from: • External 1: External Temperature Input 1 • External 2: External Temperature Input 2 • Device (LDD): Temperature of the LDD's output stage • Device (TEC): Temperature of the TEC's output stage ○ This output stage is an optional feature. The assignment of the temperature source can be done in the main window in the following popups that lead to the "Fan Controller x" buttons: 
Target Temperature	Target temperature (set point) for the temperature controller
Kp, Ti, Td	PID controller parameters for the temperature controller

Table 10: CHx Fan Temperature Controller.

Parameter Name	**Options and Description**
0% Speed	Minimum rotation speed
100% Speed	Maximum rotation speed
Min Speed Start	Minimal speed above which the fan is started
Min Speed Stop	Minimal speed below which the fan is stopped
Kp, Ti, Td	PID controller parameters for the Fan Speed Controller
Bypassing Speed Controller	• Yes: Disables the Fan Speed Controller. "Relative Cooling Power" is written directly to the PWM output. • No: The built-in speed controller is used.

Fan Surveillance	Disables Error 175 (ERROR_FAN_CONTROL_LIMIT) and Error 176 (ERROR_FAN_BLOCKED) This can be used when no tachometer signal is available.

11 Troubleshooting and Errors

11.1 Quick Reference

Table 11: Typical issues.

Problem	Possible Reason	Possible Solution
The Configuration Software is not starting.	The required .NET Desktop Runtime is not installed on the system.	Make sure that you have the .NET Desktop Runtime installed on your system. See Download .NET (microsoft.com).
The output is suddenly switched off.	An error happened.	Check the error message.
The firmware is too old.	The firmware is too old to connect to the Configuration Software.	Update the firmware.
PID upper error while the output current is rising.	The anode voltage is insufficient to support driving such a current.	Check if the laser characteristics are correct.
FET SOA error.	The Safe Operation Area of the FET is being crossed.	See 3.1 Theory of Operation and the device datasheet.
VLDA over/under.	The VLDA voltage does not reach the setpoint.	Check if the input voltage is sufficiently higher than the setpoint. Disconnect the load and check if VLDA works normally. Check load for short circuits.

11.2 Error Numbers, Instances and Parameters

- Error Numbers from 1 through 99, excluding 30 through 39, designate error conditions that are universal across the whole range of Meerstetter devices
  Error numbers starting from 100 designate conditions that are specific to LDD-1321 devices (see tables below).
- Error Instance can designate the involved instance of a functionality or be useful information for Meerstetter Engineering technical support.
- Error Parameters are additional information to help Meerstetter Engineering technical support in the process of error diagnosis or remote debugging.

11.2.1 Error Numbers 1 – 99 (universal)

Table 12: Processor Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition
1-10, 13-15	MCU system malfunction	-

Table 13: HMI Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition
11	Emergency stop was triggered by LTR-1200	-
12	LTR-1200 HMI regularly sends ‘free’ signals to all rack-internal devices such that they can activate their output stages (if enabled)	No signal received for more than one second

Table 14: Parameter System Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition
20-21	Internal parameter system malfunction	-
22	Parameter set corrupt	Configuration flash empty or defect (fix: see error #23)
23	Parameter set incompatible with current firmware version	Load .xml file saved prior to FW update, or Default.xml
24	Firmware does not recognize valid device	-
25	Internal parameter system malfunction	Access to a non-existing instance
26	Internal limit system malfunction	-
27	Parameter write or read wrong datatype function used	-
28	Parameter write value out of range	-
29	Parameter save to flash called from interrupt	-

Table 15: Power Supply Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition
30	Input voltage net too low	< 10.5 V
31	Input voltage net too high	> 25.5 V
32	Internal 8 V power net too low	< 7.5 V
33	Internal 8 V power net too high	> 8.225 V
34	Internal 5 V power net too low	< 4.7 V
35	Internal 5 V power net too high	> 5.25 V
36	Internal 3.3 V power net too low	< 3.1 V
37	Internal 3.3 V power net too high	> 3.5 V
38	Internal −3.3 V power net too low	< −3.5 V
39	Internal −3.3 V power net too high	> −3.1 V

Table 16: Flash Memory Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition
50	On-board flash failure	Write Timeout
51	On-board flash failure	Erase Timeout
52	On-board flash failure	Invalid Address

Table 17: Communication Error.

#	Description	Error Condition
53	UART send buffer overflow error	-
54	CANopen internal error	-

Table 18: Device Temperature and Hardware Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition
60	Device running too hot	See datasheet.
61	Communication error with I/O hardware during factory test	-

11.2.2 Error Numbers 100 – … (specific to LDD-1321 devices)

Table 19: Power Output Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition
100	Output overcurrent	> "Current Error Threshold"
101	Output overvoltage	> "Voltage Error Threshold"
102	FET SOA error	The safe operating area of the FET was violated. Please refer to the theory of operation chapter.
103	PID upper limit error	Current control saturated at its upper limit
104	Fast switchoff output overcurrent error	Device overcurrent
105	VLDA over	$0.2\ \mathrm{V} + 10\ \% \cdot V_{VLDA_{nom}}$
106	VLDA under	
107	LDD VLDA is off! Enable it before turning on the current.	Output was enabled with VLDA off
108	LDD output current deviation too high.	A high deviation of the current from the setpoint has been detected. Possible reasons include shorts between your load and any fixed potential. Both laser terminals need to be floating.
110	Interlock error	Interlock low If you are not using the interlock connector, this function can be disabled via the DIP switch.
111	Hardware configuration inconsistent.	-

Table 20: External Temperature Measurement Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition
140	12 bit ADC raw value below safety margin	< 40 (1%)
141	12 bit ADC raw value above safety margin	> 4050 (99%)
142	Measured temperature too low	< "Lower Error Threshold"
143	Measured temperature too high	> "Upper Error Threshold"

Table 21: Feature Unlock Errors

#	Description	Error Condition
160	LPC feature locked: Load a valid license or disable LPC.	-

Table 22: Fan Control Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition	Further Information
175	The fan does not reach the desired rotation speed.	Fan PWM Signal is 100% and the reached Speed is < 60% of the nominal speed for 12 s.	Check if your fan can reach the defined "100% Speed [rpm]" in the "Fan" window. If not, reduce the "100% Speed [rpm]" to a value which your fan can reach.

			Check whether the fan is broken.
176	The fan does not rotate.	Fan Speed = 0 and PWM Level > 35% for 10 s.	Check if the fan wiring and GPIO configuration of the device is correct. Check whether the fan is blocked or broken.

Table 23: Various Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition
183	No package has been received within the specified watchdog timeout time	-
188	Reset required	Some essential settings are only applied during startup. Please reset the device.

Table 24: TEC Controller Errors.

#	Description	Error Condition	Further Information
208	TEC Output Stage saturation error. Check input current is sufficient and V_{out} not set too close to V_{in}. Try to reduce the current limitation in case the input is power-limited.	Output Stage is in saturation for more than 1 ms. This time can be changed by a user setting.	Usually occurs when the controller wants to increase the output voltage but is unable to do so because the input voltage is too low. This can happen, among other things, if the output voltage limit ("Voltage Limitation") is set too close to the effective input voltage. Ideally, there would be a margin of 4 V, but less is usually also possible.
220	Offset during initialization of TEC current monitor too high, TEC+	> (Maximum TEC Output Current of the Controller / 16)	
221	Offset during initialization of current monitor too low, TEC+	< -(Maximum Output Current of the Controller / 16)	
222	Offset during initialization of current monitor too high, TEC−	> (Maximum Output Current of the Controller / 16)	
223	Offset during initialization of current monitor too low, TEC−	< -(Maximum Output Current of the Controller / 16)	
224	Overcurrent (positive), TEC+	> 'Current Error Threshold'	Check whether the output current is higher than the defined "Current Error Threshold".
225	Overcurrent (negative), TEC+	> 'Current Error Threshold'	Check whether the output current is higher than the defined "Current Error Threshold".

226	Overcurrent (positive), TEC−	> 'Current Error Threshold'	Check whether the output current is higher than the defined "Current Error Threshold".
227	Overcurrent (negative), TEC−	> 'Current Error Threshold'	Check whether the output current is higher than the defined "Current Error Threshold".
228	Overvoltage, TEC+	> 'Voltage Error Threshold'	Check whether the output voltage is higher than the defined "Voltage Error Threshold".
229	Overvoltage, TEC−	> 'Voltage Error Threshold'	Check whether the output voltage is higher than the defined "Voltage Error Threshold".
230	TEC Residual current too high. The Current difference between TEC+ and TEC− is too big.	$\lvert \mathrm{TEC}_{+} - \mathrm{TEC}_{-} \rvert > \mathrm{I}_{\max} \cdot 0.1$	An isolation failure has been found. Check if there is a connection between TEC+ and TEC− to something else (e.g., ground) than your Peltier element or resistive heater.
231	TEC Overall current monitoring, triggers fast switch off.	Approximately 150% of the nominal maximal output current.	Check if there is a short circuit between TEC+ and TEC− or whether there is a short circuit on the Peltier element.
240	Temperature control stability not reached in specified time.	Check the "Max Stabilization Time”. Increase it if necessary or set it to 0 to disable this function.	"Max Stabilization Time" is set too small or too high. Check if your TEC PID Regulation is fine – use our default values, it works most of the time, even if it is a bit slow.
250	Temperature controller autotune progress error.	Less than 3% of progress advancement in 5 minutes for the fast model and 60 minutes for the slow model	The progress of the autotuning is determined upon several parameters. This error is generated when the process is too slow. Set the "Thermal Model Speed" to "Slow Model" to have longer time periods. Make sure your thermal model is stable before you start a new try.
251	Temperature controller autotuning error: the temperature controller is in its limitation or is not running.	Make sure the temperature controller is running and the temperature has stabilized before you start the autotuning	Make sure that the TEC Controller's output stage is “ON” and that the TEC Controller's “Output Stage

			Control Input" is set to "Temperature Controller". Make sure you use suitable default PID Settings.
252	Temperature controller autotuning failure in three consecutive attempts.	More than 40% discrepancy in temperature	The tuning process executes several swing periods to determine the results. This error is generated if values of these swing periods are too different. Do not change the thermal load during the tuning process. Make sure the thermal object is isolated from any changing air flows.
253	Temperature controller autotuning failure in three consecutive attempts.	More than 40% discrepancy in waveform period	The tuning process executes several swing periods to determine the results. This error is generated if values of these swing periods are too different. Do not change the thermal load during the tuning process. Make sure the thermal object is isolated from any changing air flows.
260	This error is for internal use.	This error is for internal use.	Contact the manufacturer.
261	This error is for internal use.	This error is for internal use.	Contact the manufacturer.

A Change History

Date of change	Version	Changed/ Approved	Change / Reason
2023-06-14	A (FWv1.00)	RS / HS	• Initial Release
2023-09-15	B (FWv1.10)	RS, HS / RS	• Add TEC Controller guide • Add TEC Controller errors • Add new GPIO functions • Add analog input as set current source
2023-09-26		SC / RS	• Add LPC information
2023-10-31		SC / RS	• Add LUT information
2023-12-12		SC / RS	• Add signal generator information
2024-01-16		RS / HS	• Add CAN information
2024-06-24	C (FWv1.20)	SC / RS	• Mod: GPIO function list updated • Mod: removed all mentions of volatile parameters
2024-09-05	D (FWv1.30)	RS SC / MLO	• Fix title page • Removed all mentions of the GPIO option for the Output Enable. • Removed “static” terminology where it no longer applies. • Upd: Error List
2025-03-20		MLO / SC	• Mod: LDD SOA • Mod: External Temperature • Mod: LPC
2026-02-24	E (FWv1.40)	SC / SR	• Add: License section • Add: GPIO Node ID function description • Mod: Adjusted for the new Configuration Software