



SM 6000 with Power Sink Option

2 Quadrant operation: Source and Sink

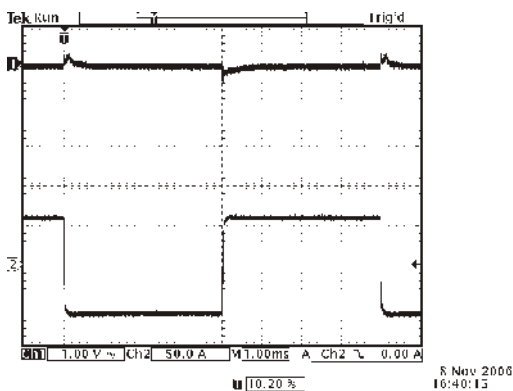
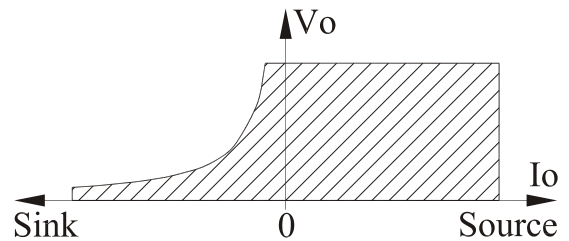
- order code: **SM 15-400 - P230**
SM 30-200 - P231
SM 45-140 - P232
SM 60-100 - P233
SM 70-90 - P234



SM15-400

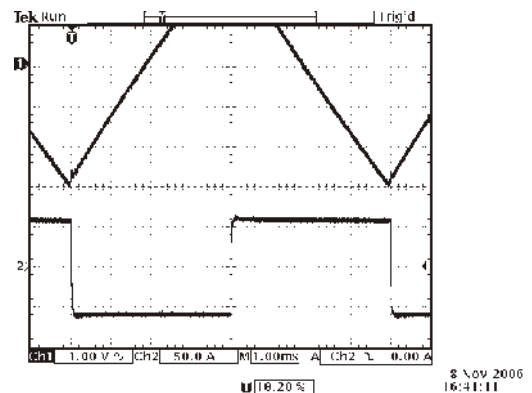
The Power Sink Option permits the power supply to absorb bursts of power fed back to the unit. An internal module senses the status of power supply and sinks current across the output terminals, thus maintaining a constant output voltage. The Power Sink Option allows a faster response when the power supply is step programmed to a lower voltage at low load conditions.

- Can absorb 700 W peak power
- Maintains output voltage setting regardless output power is positive or negative (source and sink)
- Ideal solution for supplying electric motors with PWM-speed control. These systems often return power to the power supply during a braking action
- Ideal solution for ATE systems requiring fast down programming at no load conditions
- Generation Automotive waveforms (fast)



SM15-400 **with** Power Sink Option
Current – 60 A means the load delivers 60 A to the power supply (sink operation)

Upper trace: output voltage
Lower trace: output current
(current switching from +60 A to –60 A at $V_o=6$ V)

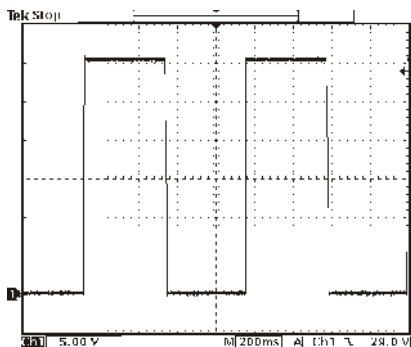


SM15-400 **without** Power Sink Option
The output voltage is out of control when the output current is **negative**

Upper trace: output voltage
Lower trace: output current
(current switching from +60 A to –60 A at $V_o=6$ V)

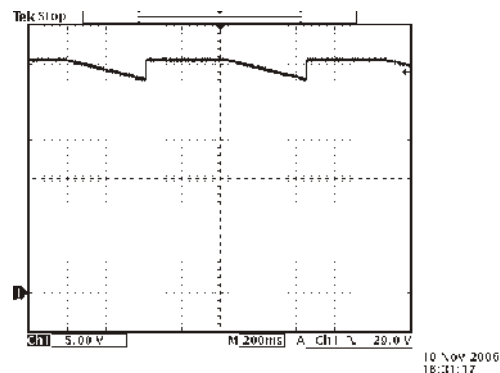
| Power Sink Specifications | SM15-400 Option P230 | SM30-200 Option P231 | SM45-140 Option P232 | SM60-100 Option P233 | SM70-90 Option P234 |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Sink Power Rating max. peak power (electronically limited) max. continuous power ($T_{amb.} = 25\text{ °C}$) max. continuous power ($T_{amb.} = 50\text{ °C}$) | 700W 550W 275W | | | | |
| Max. duration Sink Peak Power $P_{sink} = 700\text{ W}$, $T_{amb.} = 25\text{ °C}$ | max. $t_{on}=80\text{ s}$, following $t_{off}=600\text{ s}$ (for cooling down) | | | | |
| Duty Cycle for use at Peak Power $P_{sink} = 700\text{ W}$; $T_{amb.} = 25\text{ °C}$ $P_{sink} \leq 700\text{ W}$, $t_{on} \leq 40\text{ s}$ t_{on} = time, power dissipation is $> 0\text{ W}$ t_{off} = time, power dissipation is 0 W $P_{av} = P_{peak} * t_{on} / (t_{off} + t_{on})$ | $t_{on} \leq 40\text{ s}$ / $t_{off} \geq 12\text{ s}$ average power $\leq 550\text{ W}$ | | | | |
| Max. Sink Current ($V_o \geq 2\text{ V}$ and $P \leq 700\text{ W}$) | Limited at 140A | Limited at 140A | Limited at 140A | Limited at 100A | Limited at 100A |
| Protection | Electronic Power Limit (700W) limits the current. The temperature of the power sink is fan controlled and the circuit shuts down in case of thermal overload. | | | | |
| Recovery time / Deviation $V_o = 6\text{ V}$, $I_o: +200\text{ A} \rightarrow -80\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: | di/dt = -5 A/ μ s 250 μ s/0.40V | di/dt = -5 A/ μ s 350 μ s/0.75V | - | - | - |
| $V_o = 15\text{ V}$, $I_o: +90\text{ A} \rightarrow -30\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: | di/dt = -3.5 A/ μ s 550 μ s/0.25V | di/dt = -3.5 A/ μ s 550 μ s/0.45V | di/dt = -3.5 A/ μ s 650 μ s/0.90V | di/dt = -3.5 A/ μ s 650 μ s/1.10V | di/dt = -3.5 A/ μ s 650 μ s/1.10V |
| $V_o = 24\text{ V}$, $I_o: +50\text{ A} \rightarrow -12\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: | - | di/dt = -1.8 A/ μ s 650 μ s/0.36V | di/dt = -1.8 A/ μ s 750 μ s/0.60V | di/dt = -1.8 A/ μ s 750 μ s/0.70V | di/dt = -1.8 A/ μ s 800 μ s/0.75V |
| $V_o = 42\text{ V}$, $I_o: +20\text{ A} \rightarrow -10\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: | - | - | di/dt = -1.2 A/ μ s 880 μ s/0.75V | di/dt = -1.2 A/ μ s 880 μ s/0.80V | di/dt = -1.2 A/ μ s 900 μ s/0.80V |
| $V_o = 60\text{ V}$, $I_o: +20\text{ A} \rightarrow -5\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: | - | - | - | di/dt = -0.9 A/ μ s 1.2ms/0.70V | di/dt = -0.9 A/ μ s 1.2ms/0.70V |
| (load current switches from positive to negative) | note: values are typical | note: values are typical | note: values are typical | note: values are typical | note: values are typical |
| Programming Down Speed Fall time at no load (90 - 10%) Fall time at no load <i>without Power Sink</i> | (15 \rightarrow 0V) 6ms 3.5 s | (30 \rightarrow 0V) 10ms 5.5 s | (45 \rightarrow 0V) 4.5 ms 3 s | (60 \rightarrow 0V) 9.5 ms 5.5 s | (70 \rightarrow 0V) 10.5 ms 6 s |
| Unit with Fast Programming Option Fall time at no load (90 - 10%) Fall time at no load <i>without Power Sink</i> | P230+P166 420 μ s 180ms | P231+P167 670 μ s 410ms | P232+P168 670 μ s 490ms | P233+P169 770 μ s 700ms | P234+P170 980 μ s 1.2s |
| Parallel and Series operation Refer to power sink manual for details and restrictions. | Using multiple units in parallel operation, only one unit can have a power sink. Using multiple units in series operation, all units must have a power sink. | | | | |

- Notes:
- The maximum sink current at higher voltages will not be the maximum specified current due to the power limit. For example at 30 V the maximum sink current will only be 24 A ($30\text{ V} \times 24\text{ A} = 700\text{ W} = \text{maximum power}$).
 - A higher sink current than the maximum current will cause the output voltage to rise.



SM30-200 with Power Sink Option
fast discharge of output capacitors
by Power Sink circuit

Trace: output voltage
Voltage Programming Speed at NO LOAD



SM30-200 without Power Sink Option
slow response time during voltage step down,
time needed to discharge the output capacitors

Trace: output voltage
Voltage Programming Speed at NO LOAD