



SM 3000 with Power Sink Option

2 Quadrant operation: Source and Sink

- order codes:**
- SM 15-200 D - P127**
 - SM 30-100 D - P128**
 - SM 45-70 D - P129**
 - SM 70-45 D - P130**

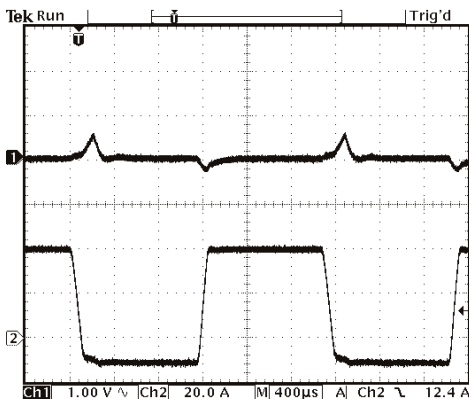
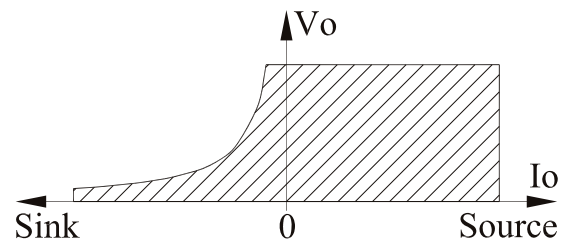


SM30-100D - P128

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.

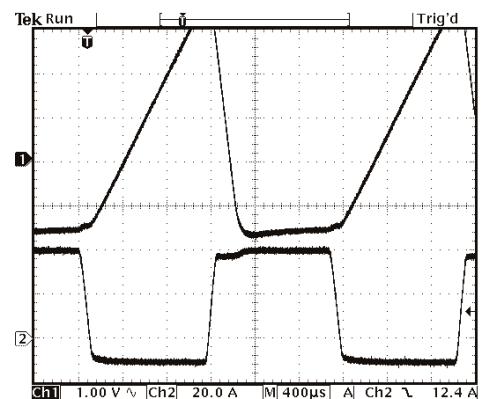
The Power Sink Option allows a faster response when the power supply is step programmed to a lower voltage at small load conditions.

- Can absorb 300 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)



SM45-70D **with** Power Sink Option
 Current -10 A means the load delivers 10 A to the power supply (sink operation)

Upper trace: output voltage
 Lower trace: output current
 (current switching from $+40\text{ A}$ to -10 A at $V_o=15\text{ V}$)

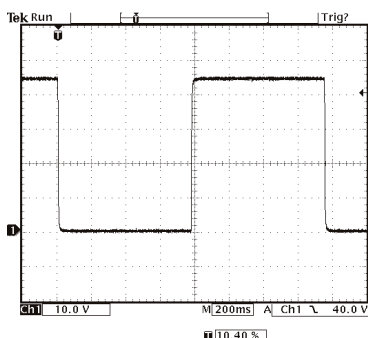


SM45-70D **without** Power Sink Option
 The output voltage is out of control when the output current is **negative**

Upper trace: output voltage
 Lower trace: output current
 (current switching from $+40\text{ A}$ to -10 A at $V_o=15\text{ V}$)

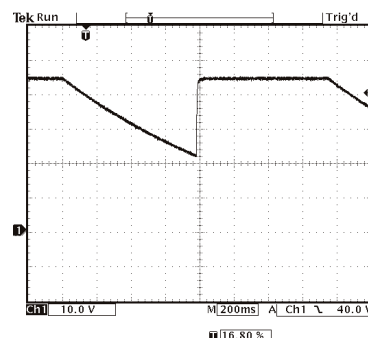
Power Sink Specifications	SM15-200D <i>option P127</i>	SM30-100D <i>option P128</i>	SM45-70D <i>option P129</i>	SM70-45D <i>option P130</i>
Sink Power Rating max. peak power (electronically limited) max. continuous power ($T_{amb.} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) max. continuous power ($T_{amb.} = 50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)			300 W 30 W 15 W	
Max. duration Sink Peak Power $P_{sink} = 300\text{ W}, T_{amb.} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	max. $t_{on} = 60\text{ s}$, following $t_{off} = 1200\text{ s}$ (for cooling down)			
Duty Cycle for use at Peak Power $P_{sink} = 300\text{ W}, T_{amb.} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $P_{sink} \leq 300\text{ W}, t_{on} \leq 15\text{ s}$ t_{on} = time, power dissipation is $> 0\text{ W}$ t_{off} = time, power dissipation is 0 W $P_{av} = P_{peak} * t_{on} / (t_{off} + t_{on})$	$t_{on} \leq 15\text{ s} / t_{off} \geq 150\text{ s}$ average power $\leq 30\text{ W}$			
Max. Sink Current ($V_o \geq 2\text{ V}$ and $P \leq 300\text{ W}$)	Limited at 70 A			Limited at 45 A
Protection	Electronic Power Limit (300 W) limits the current. Sink circuit shuts down in case of thermal overload			
Recovery time / Deviation $V_o = 6\text{ V}, I_o: +80\text{ A} \rightarrow -20\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation:	$di/dt = -1.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 200 $\mu\text{s}/0.30\text{ V}$	$di/dt = -1.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 300 $\mu\text{s}/0.60\text{ V}$	- -	- -
$V_o = 15\text{ V}, I_o: +40\text{ A} \rightarrow -10\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation:	$di/dt = -1.0\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 500 $\mu\text{s}/0.15\text{ V}$	$di/dt = -0.9\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 350 $\mu\text{s}/0.30\text{ V}$	$di/dt = -0.9\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 200 $\mu\text{s}/0.45\text{ V}$	$di/dt = -0.9\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 200 $\mu\text{s}/0.75\text{ V}$
$V_o = 24\text{ V}, I_o: +20\text{ A} \rightarrow -6\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation:	- -	$di/dt = -0.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 500 $\mu\text{s}/0.30\text{ V}$	$di/dt = -0.6\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 200 $\mu\text{s}/0.40\text{ V}$	$di/dt = -0.6\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 200 $\mu\text{s}/0.45\text{ V}$
$V_o = 42\text{ V}, I_o: +20\text{ A} \rightarrow -3.5\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation:	- -	- -	$di/dt = -0.6\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 500 $\mu\text{s}/0.45\text{ V}$	$di/dt = -0.6\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 480 $\mu\text{s}/0.45\text{ V}$
$V_o = 60\text{ V}, I_o: +10\text{ A} \rightarrow -2.5\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation:	- -	- -	- -	$di/dt = -0.3\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 1.0 ms/0.50 V
(load current switches from positive to negative)	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%) (also see figures below) Fall time at no load <i>without Power Sink</i>	(15 \rightarrow 0 V) 6 ms 6 s	(30 \rightarrow 0 V) 10 ms 8 s	(45 \rightarrow 0 V) 6 ms 2 s	(70 \rightarrow 0 V) 10 ms 5 s
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 10 A ($30\text{ V} \times 10\text{ A} = 300\text{ W} = \text{maximum power}$).
 - A higher sink current than the maximum current will cause the output voltage to rise.



SM45-70D **with** Power Sink Option
fast discharge of output capacitors by the power sink circuit

 trace: output voltage
 Voltage Programming Speed at NO LOAD



SM45-70D **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