



SM3300 - Power Sink Option

2 Quadrant operation: Source and Sink



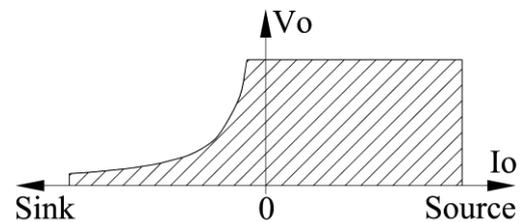
SM66-AR-110

Models	Option codes
SM 18-220	Option P306
SM 66-AR-110	Option P308
SM 100-AR-75	Option P309
SM 330-AR-22	Option P310
SM660-AR-11	Option P311

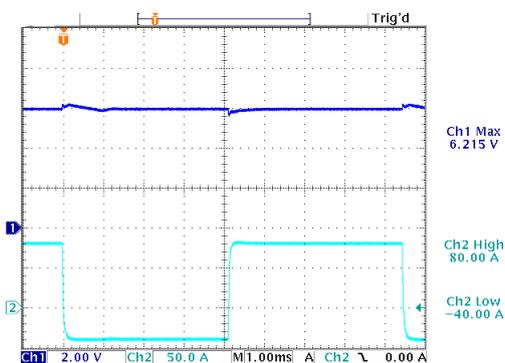
Option code table

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.

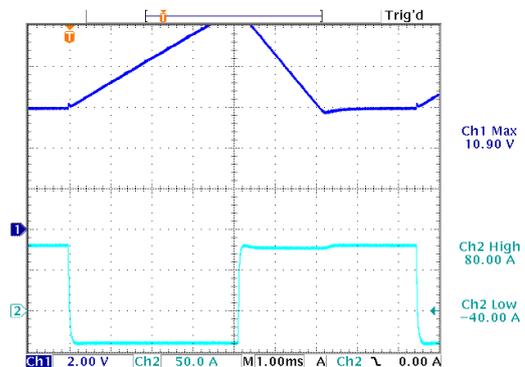


- Can absorb up to 300 W peak power
- Maintains output voltage setting regardless output power is positive or negative (source and sink)
- Ideal solution for supplying electric motors with PWM-speed control. These systems often return power to the power supply during a braking action
- Ideal solution for ATE systems requiring fast down programming at no load conditions
- Generation Automotive waveforms (fast)



SM18-220 with Power Sink Option
Current – 40 A means the load delivers 40 A to the power supply (sink operation)

Upper trace: output voltage
Lower trace: output current
(current switching from +80 A to –40 A at $V_o=6$ V)

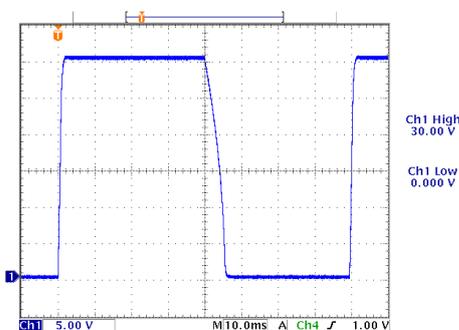


SM18-220 without Power Sink Option
The output voltage is out of control when the output current is **negative**

Upper trace: output voltage
Lower trace: output current
(current switching from +80 A to –40 A at $V_o=6$ V)

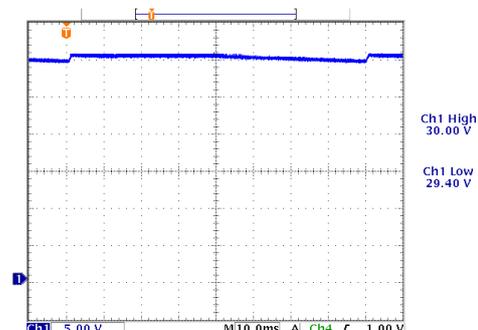
Power Sink Specifications	SM18-220 <i>Option P306</i>	SM66-AR-110 <i>Option P308</i>	SM100-AR-75 <i>Option P309</i>	SM330-AR-22 <i>Option P310</i>	SM660-AR-11 <i>Option P311</i>
Sink Power Rating max. peak power (electronically limited) max. continuous power ($T_{amb.} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) max. continuous power ($T_{amb.} = 50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)	300W 300W 275W				
Max duration Sink Peak Power $P_{sink} = P_{max}, T_{amb.} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ Duty cycle for use a Peak Power $P_{sink} = P_{max}, T_{amb.} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	continuous @ $P_{sink} = 300\text{W}$ 100% @ $P_{sink}=300\text{W}$				
Max Sink Current ($V_0 \geq 2\text{ V}$ and $P \leq P_{max}$)	Limited at 75 A	Limited at 75 A	Limited at 75 A	Limited at 10 A	Limited at 10 A
Protection	Electronic Power Limit 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 $V_0 = 6\text{ V}, I_0: +100\text{ A} \rightarrow -30\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: $V_0 = 15\text{ V}, I_0: +100\text{ A} \rightarrow -10\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: $V_0 = 24\text{ V}, I_0: +70\text{ A} \rightarrow -7.5\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: $V_0 = 60\text{ V}, I_0: +35\text{ A} \rightarrow -3\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: $V_0 = 300\text{ V}, I_0: +8\text{ A} \rightarrow -0.5\text{ A}$ recovery within 1 V / deviation: $V_0 = 600\text{ V}, I_0: +4\text{ A} \rightarrow -0.25\text{ A}$ recovery within 1 V / deviation: (load current switches from positive to negative)	$di/dt=-2.5\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 400 μs / 0.30 V	$di/dt=-2.5\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 750 μs / 1.20 V	-	-	-
	$di/dt=-2.5\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 450 μs / 0.30 V	$di/dt=-2.5\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 600 μs / 0.85 V	-	-	-
	-	$di/dt=-1.5\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 1.1ms / 0.90 V	$di/dt=-1.8\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 600 μs / 0.65 V	-	-
	-	$di/dt=-1.0\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 2 ms / 0.90 V	$di/dt=-0.8\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 2.2ms / 0.60 V	-	-
	-	-	-	$di/dt=-0.3\text{A}/\mu\text{s}$ 1.0ms / 1.9 V	$di/dt=-0.15\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 0.5ms / 3.0 V
	-	-	-	-	$di/dt=-0.07\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 1.5ms / 3.0 V
	<i>note: values are typical</i>	<i>note: values are typical</i>	<i>note: values are typical</i>	<i>note: values are typical</i>	<i>note: values are typical</i>
Programming Down Speed Fall time at no load (90 – 10%) Fall time at no load <i>without Power Sink</i> Fall time at no load (90 – 10%) Fall time at no load <i>without Power Sink</i> Unit with Hi Speed Programming Option Fall time at no load (90 – 10%) Fall time at no load <i>without Power Sink</i> Fall time at no load (90 – 10%) Fall time at no load <i>without Power Sink</i>	(6 → 0 V) 2.3ms 1.2s (18 → 0 V) 14.8ms 4.2s	(33 → 0 V) 5.6ms 3.5s (66 → 0 V) 23ms 5s	(50 → 0 V) 11.5ms 2.3s (100 → 0 V) 45.0ms 9.4s	(165 → 0 V) 14ms 3.5s (330 → 0 V) 50ms 12s	(330 → 0 V) 12ms 3.5s (660 → 0 V) 45ms 11s
	P306 + P300 (6 → 0 V) 0.09ms 23ms (18 → 0 V) 0.3ms 34ms	P308 + P302 (33 → 0 V) 0.55ms 150ms (66 → 0 V) 1.5ms 600ms	P309 + P303 (50 → 0 V) 0.48ms 60.6ms (100 → 0 V) 1.4ms 425ms	P310 + P304 (165 → 0 V) 1.5ms 600ms (330 → 0 V) 4.8ms 2s	P311 + P305 (330 → 0 V) 2.2ms 720ms (660 → 0 V) 8ms 3.8s
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, for an SM66-AR-110 at 30V, the max sink current will be 10 A ($30\text{ V} \times 10\text{ A} = 300\text{ W} = \text{max power}$).
- A higher sink current than the maximum current will cause the output voltage to rise.



SM66-AR-110 with Power Sink Option
fast discharge of output capacitors
by Power Sink circuit

Trace: output voltage
Voltage Programming Speed at NO LOAD



SM66-AR-110 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