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SM6000

SM3300

SM1500N

SM800

CE

HIGH SPEED PROGRAMMING OPTIONS

For SM800, SM1500N, SM3300 and SM6000

- Programming speed about 10 - 20 times faster (compared with standard versions)
- Low output capacitance

SM800 Series (800W)	Order Code	Voltage range	Current range
SM 7.5–80	Option P250	0 – 7.5 V	0 – 80 A
SM 18–50	Option P251	0 – 18 V	0 – 50 A
SM 70-AR-24	Option P252	0 – 35 /70 V	0 – 24 / 12 A
SM 400-AR-4	Option P253	0 – 200 / 400 V	0 – 4 / 2 A

SM1500N Series (1500W)	Order Code	Voltage range	Current range
SM 15-100	Option P210	0 – 15 V	0 – 100 A
SM 35-45	Option P211	0 – 35 V	0 – 45 A
SM 52-30	Option P212	0 – 52 V	0 – 30 A
SM 52-AR-60	Option P213	0 – 26 / 52 V	0 – 60 / 30 A
SM 70-22	Option P214	0 – 70 V	0 – 22 A
SM 120-13	Option P215	0 – 120 V	0 – 13 A
SM 300-5	Option P216	0 – 300 V	0 – 5 A
SM 400-AR-8	Option P217	0 – 200 / 400 V	0 – 8 / 4 A

SM3300 Series (3300W)	Order Code	Voltage range	Current range
SM 18–220	Option P300	0 – 18 V	0 – 220 A
SM 66–AR–110	Option P302	0 – 33 / 66 V	0 – 110 / 55 A
SM 100–AR–75	Option P303	0 – 50 / 100 V	0 – 75 / 33.5 A
SM 330–AR–22	Option P304	0 – 165 / 330 V	0 – 22 / 11 A
SM 660–AR–11	Option P305	0 – 330 / 660 V	0 – 11 / 5.5 A

SM6000 Series (6000W)	Order Code	Voltage range	Current range
SM 15–400	Option P166	0 – 15 V	0 – 400 A
SM 30–200	Option P167	0 – 30 V	0 – 200 A
SM 45–140	Option P168	0 – 45 V	0 – 140 A
SM 60–100	Option P169	0 – 60 V	0 – 100 A
SM 70–90	Option P170	0 – 70V	0 – 90 A
SM 120–50	Option P171	0 – 120 V	0 – 50 A
SM 300–20	Option P172	0 – 300 V	0 – 20 A
SM 600–10	Option P270	0 – 600 V	0 – 10 A

Description

- The SM-Series with the High Speed Programming Options are optimized for maximum programming speed. The speed is about 10 -20 times higher compared to the standard version.
- To achieve the high speed, the output capacitance has been made much smaller. Because of the smaller capacitors, the output ripple voltage is higher, but this is generally no problem for applications requiring high speed.
- The low output capacitance and the fast control results in relatively low current overshoots (if any) in case of sudden voltage variations caused by the load, this is of great advantage for laser diode applications…

Applications:

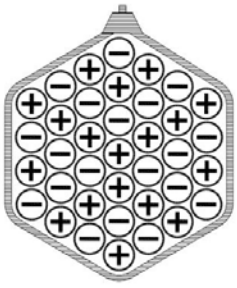
- Laser diode power supply, continuous or pulsed
- Test systems requirements a fast settings time to improve trough put of factory.
- A constant current source with a low parallel capacitance: plasma, load sensitive to current overshoots, etc.
- A constant current source on a load with fast voltage variations.

Recommendations:

- Use low inductive cabling, especially for higher currents. The inductance of the connecting cables (between the power supply and the load) can cause overshoots and slowdown of the rise and fall times. A low inductive cable can be constructed by using multiple isolated strands for the plus and minus wires and by bundling the combination of the mixed plus and minus wires. Each plus wire should be close to a minus wire (see picture below), For lower currents it can be sufficient to tie the plus and minus wires very close to each other.

- Depending on the load impedance, the series inductance of the cables and the parallel capacitance of the power supply can make a resonant circuit, causing ringing and overshoots. Note that the voltage and current control of the power supply has little influence on this effect, because it is outside the control loop. To overcome this problem, connect an RC-filter to the head, to damp the circuit.
- When using analog programming, take care that the programming source is fully floating. In case of a non-floating source, the power supply should be equipped with a ISO AMP CARD. When the source is not sufficiently floating, it could result in distorted waveforms.

- Remote sensing is not recommended.



Low inductance cable cross section.

An ISO AMP CARD should be used in case of a non-floating programming source.

SM800				
Programming speed High Speed Version	**SM 7.5-80** option P250	**SM 18-50** option P251	**SM 70-AR-24** option P252	**SM 400-AR-4** option P253
CV-mode, resistive load				
Rise time (10 - 90%)				
output voltage step	0 → 7.5 V	0 → 16 V	0 → 35 V	0 → 200 V
time, (100 % load)	0.2 ms	0.22 ms	0.24 ms	0.4 ms
time, (10 % load)	0.2 ms	0.26 ms	0.24 ms	0.3 ms
output voltage step	-	-	0 → 70 V	0 → 400 V
time, (100 % load)	-	-	0.24 ms	0.82 ms
time, (10 % load)	-	-	0.24 ms	0.55 ms
Fall time (90 - 10%)				
output voltage step	7.5 → 0 V	16 → 0 V	35 → 0 V	200 → 0 V
time, (100 % load)	0.2 ms	0.24 ms	0.27 ms	0.42 ms
time, (10 % load)	1 ms	1.95 ms	3 ms	4.6 ms
output voltage step	-	-	70 → 0 V	400 → 0 V
time, (100 % load)	-	-	0.85 ms	1.7 ms
time, (10 % load)	-	-	9.5 ms	20 ms
Ripple @ full load typical (rms / pp)	20 / 80 mV	40 / 120 mV	35 V /24 A 25 / 90 mV	200 V /4 A 35 / 200 mV
@ full load typical (rms / pp)	-	-	70 V /12 A 30 / 110 mV	400 V /2 A 30 / 160 mV
Recovery time @ 50 - 100% load step, typical	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs
Output Capacitance (typical)	310 µF	200 µF	80 µF	4 µF
CC-mode, resistive load	Similar result as with CV-mode and resistive load			
CC-mode, diode load (constant voltage load)	Even higher speed possible. Generally 2 - 8 times, depending on unit and load. Needs special attention on layout of cabling and damping networks because of the very high speed. Special "low inductive cables" recommended, see section Recommendations.			

SM1500N								
Programming speed High Speed Version	**SM 15-100** option P210	**SM 35-45** option P211	**SM 52-30** option P212	**SM 52-AR-60** option P213	**SM 70-22** option P214	**SM 120-13** option P215	**SM 300-5** option P216	**SM400-AR-8** option P217
CV-mode, resistive load								
Rise time (10 - 90%)								
output voltage step	0 → 15 V	0 → 35 V	0 → 52 V	0 → 26 V	0 → 70 V	0 →120 V	0 → 300 V	0 → 200 V
time, (100 % load)	0.20 ms	0.27 ms	0.32 ms	0.44 ms	0.47 ms	0.46 ms	1.0 ms	0.35 ms
time, (10 % load)	0.11 ms	0.14 ms	0.22 ms	0.45 ms	0.27 ms	0.27 ms	0.51 ms	0.33 ms
output voltage step	-	-	-	0 → 52 V	-	-	-	0 → 400 V
time, (100 % load)	-	-	-	0.42 ms	-	-	-	0.98 ms
time, (10 % load)	-	-	-	0.34 ms	-	-	-	0.59 ms
Fall time (90 - 10%)								
output voltage step	15 → 0 V	35 → 0 V	52 → 0 V	26 → 0 V	70 → 0 V	120 → 0 V	300 → 0 V	200 → 0 V
time, (100 % load)	0.21 ms	0.33 ms	0.39 ms	0.48 ms	0.67 ms	0.51 ms	1.40 ms	0.35 ms
time, (10 % load)	1.6 ms	3.5 ms	3.6 ms	1.9 ms	6.4 ms	4.5 ms	13 ms	3.8 ms
output voltage step	-	-	-	52 → 0 V	-	-	-	400 → 0 V
time, (100 % load)	-	-	-	0.7 ms	-	-	-	1.7 ms
time, (10 % load)	-	-	-	6.5 ms	-	-	-	18 ms
Ripple @ full load typical (rms / pp)	20 /80 mV	50 / 115 mV	50 / 185 mV	26 V / 60 A 20 / 90 mV	30 / 125 mV	20 / 80 mV	25 / 115 mV	200 V / 8 A 85 /355 mV
@ full load typical (rms / pp)	-	-	-	52 V / 30 A 20 / 90 mV	-	-	-	400 V / 4 A 60 / 245 mV
Recovery time @ 50 - 100% load step, typical	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs
Output Capacitance (typical)	390 µF	190 µF	135 µF	228 µF	135 µF	21 µF	10 µF	7 µF
CC-mode, resistive load	Similar result as with CV-mode and resistive load							
CC-mode, diode load (constant voltage load)	Even higher speed possible. Generally 2 - 8 times, depending on unit and load. Needs special attention on layout of cabling and damping networks because of the very high speed. Special "low inductive cables" recommended, see section Recommendations.							

SM3300					
Programming speed High Speed Version	**SM 18-220** option P300	**SM 66-AR-110** optionP302	**SM 100-AR-75** option P303	**SM 330-AR-22** option P304	**SM660-AR-11** option P305
CV-mode, resistive load					
Rise time (10 - 90%)					
output voltage step	0 → 15 / 18 V	0 → 33 V	0 → 50 V	0 → 165 V	0 → 330 V
time, (100 % load)	0.17 / 0.24 ms	0.34 ms	0.46 ms	0.38 ms	0.8 ms
time, (10 % load)	0.13 / 0.15 ms	0.33 ms	0.46 ms	0.35 ms	0.7 ms
output voltage step	-	0 → 66 V	0 → 100 V	0 → 330 V	0 → 660 V
time, (100 % load)	-	0.44 ms	0.53 ms	1.6 ms	2.8 ms
time, (10 % load)	-	0.35 ms	0.47 ms	0.8 ms	2.0 ms
Fall time (90 - 10%)					
output voltage step	15 / 18 → 0 V	33 → 0 V	50 → 0 V	165 → 0 V	330 → 0 V
time, (100 % load)	0.19 / 0.27 ms	0.34 ms	0.42 ms	0.45 ms	0.82 ms
time, (10 % load)	0.52 / 0.75 ms	1.6 ms	1.4 ms	4.3 ms	8 ms
output voltage step	-	66 → 0 V	100 → 0 V	330 → 0 V	660 → 0 V
time, (100 % load)	-	0.58 ms	0.53 ms	2.1 ms	3.4 ms
time, (10 % load)	-	5.7 ms	5 ms	17 ms	30 ms
Ripple @ full load typical (rms / pp)	15 / 50 mV	25 / 70 mV	35 / 120 mV	50 / 120 mV	60 / 250 mV
Recovery time @ 50 - 100% load step, typical	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs
Output Capacitance (typical)	720 µF	315 µF	95 µF	31 µF	15 µF
CC-mode, resistive load	Similar result as with CV-mode and resistive load				
CC-mode, diode load (constant voltage load)	Even higher speed possible. Generally 2 - 8 times, depending on unit and load. Needs special attention on layout of cabling and damping networks because of the very high speed. Special "low inductive cables" recommended, see section Recommendations.				

SM6000								
Programming speed High Speed Version	**SM 15-400** option P166	**SM 30-200** option P167	**SM 45-140** option P168	**SM 60-100** option P169	**SM 70-90** option P170	**SM 120-50** option P171	**SM 300-20** option P172	**SM 600-10** option P270
CV-mode, resistive load								
Rise time (10 - 90%)								
output voltage step	0 → 15 V	0 → 30 V	0 → 45 V	0 → 60 V	0 → 70 V	0 → 120 V	0 → 300 V	0 ® 600 V
time, (100 % load)	0.40 ms	0.41 ms	0.53 ms	0.44 ms	0.62 ms	0.57 ms	1.1 ms	1.9 ms
time, (10 % load)	0.38 ms	0.38 ms	0.16 ms	0.41 ms	0.40 ms	0.19 ms	0.44 ms	0.80 ms
Fall time (90 - 10%)								
output voltage step	15 → 0 V	30 → 0 V	45 → 0 V	60 → 0 V	70 → 0 V	120 → 0 V	300 → 0 V	600 ® 0 V
time, (100 % load)	0.39 ms	0.41 ms	0.26 ms	0.57 ms	0.50 ms	0.38 ms	1.0 ms	2.2 ms
time, (10 % load)	1.5 ms	3.6 ms	10 ms	5.6 ms	6.2 ms	4.2 ms	10 ms	20 ms
Ripple @ full load typical (rms / pp)	6 / 20 mV	28 / 80 mV	34 / 80 mV	34 / 90 mV	38 / 100 mV	30 / 120 mV	48 / 150 mV	35 / 220 mV
Recovery time @ 50 - 100% load step, typical	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs	100 µs
Output Capacitance (typical)	1200 µF	800 µF	520 µF	330 µF	290 µF	73 µF	32 µF	19 µF
CC-mode, resistive load	Similar result as with CV-mode and resistive load							
CC-mode, diode load (constant voltage load)	Even higher speed possible. Generally 2 - 8 times, depending on unit and load. Needs special attention on layout of cabling and damping networks because of the very high speed. Special "low inductive cables" recommended, see section Recommendations.							