

DECKBLATT ZUM ORIGINAL-DOKUMENT DES HERSTELLERS

6000W | DATENBLATT OPTIONEN

HERSTELLER Delta Elektronik BV
PRODUKTSERIE Power Sink für SM6000-Serie

Ihr direkter Ansprechpartner für Delta-Produkte!

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Wir freuen uns auf das Gespräch mit Ihnen.



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SM6000 - Power Sink Option

2 Quadrant operation: Source and Sink



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.

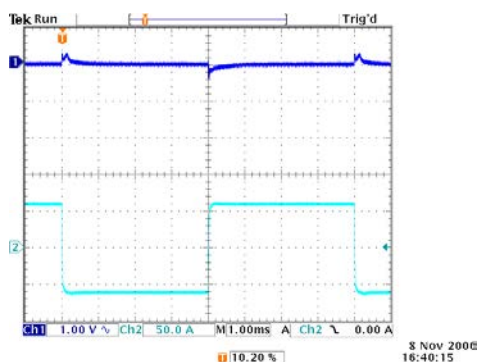
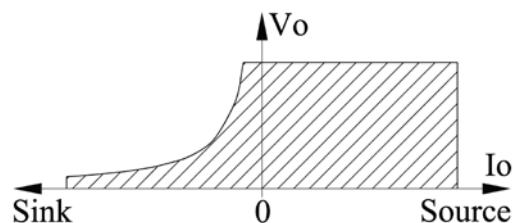
- Can absorb up to 700 W peak power
- Maintains output voltage setting regardless output power is positive or negative (source and sink)
- Ideal solution for supplying electric motors with PWM-speed control. These systems often return power to the power supply during a braking action
- Ideal solution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

Models

Order-Code

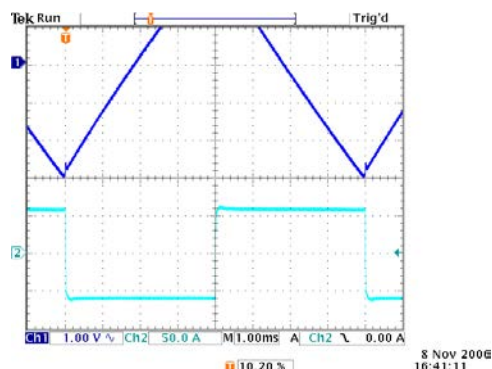
SM 15-400	Option P230
SM 30-200	Option P231
SM 45-140	Option P232
SM 60-100	Option P233
SM70-90	Option P234

Order code table



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)

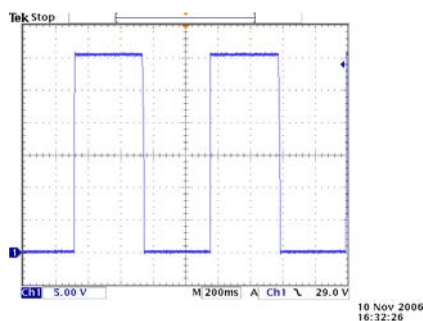


SM15-400 **without** Power Sink Option
The output voltage is out of control when the output current is **negative**

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

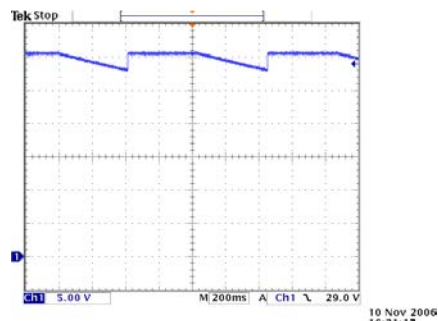
Power Sink Specifications	SM15-400 <i>Option P230</i>	SM30-200 <i>Option P231</i>	SM45-140 <i>Option P232</i>	SM60-100 <i>Option P233</i>	SM70-90 <i>Option P234</i>
Sink Power Rating max. peak power (electronically limited) max. continuous power ($T_{amb.} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$) max. continuous power ($T_{amb.} = 50^{\circ}\text{C}$)	700W 550W 275W				
Max duration Sink Peak Power $P_{sink} = 700\text{ W}$, $T_{amb.} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ Duty cycle for use a Peak Power $P_{sink} = 700\text{ W}$, $T_{amb.} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $P_{sink} \leq 700\text{ W}$, $t_{on} \leq 40\text{ s}$ t_{on} = time, power dissipation is $> 0\text{ W}$ t_{off} = time, power dissipation is 0 W $P_{av} = P_{peak} * t_{on} / (t_{off} + t_{on})$	max. $t_{on} = 80\text{ s}$, following $t_{off} = 600\text{ s}$ (for cooling down) $t_{on} \leq 40\text{ s}$ / $t_{off} \geq 12\text{ s}$ average power $\leq 550\text{ W}$				
Max Sink Current ($V_0 \geq 2\text{ V}$ and $P \leq 700\text{ W}$)	Limited at 140 A	Limited at 140 A	Limited at 140 A	Limited at 100 A	Limited at 100 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 $V_0 = 6\text{ V}$, $I_0: +200\text{ A} \rightarrow -80\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: $V_0 = 15\text{ V}$, $I_0: +90\text{ A} \rightarrow -30\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: $V_0 = 24\text{ V}$, $I_0: +50\text{ A} \rightarrow -12\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: $V_0 = 42\text{ V}$, $I_0: +20\text{ A} \rightarrow -10\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: $V_0 = 60\text{ V}$, $I_0: +20\text{ A} \rightarrow -5\text{ A}$ recovery within 100 mV / deviation: (load current switches from positive to negative)	$di/dt = -5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 250 μs / 0.40 V $di/dt = -3.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 550 μs / 0.25 V - - -	$di/dt = -5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 350 μs / 0.75 V $di/dt = -3.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 550 μs / 0.45 V $di/dt = -1.8\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 650 μs / 0.36 V - -	- $di/dt = -3.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 650 μs / 0.90 V $di/dt = -1.8\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 750 μs / 0.60 V $di/dt = -1.2\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 880 μs / 0.75 V -	- $di/dt = -3.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 650 μs / 1.10 V $di/dt = -1.8\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 750 μs / 0.70 V $di/dt = -1.2\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 880 μs / 0.80 V $di/dt = -0.9\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 1.20ms / 0.70 V	- $di/dt = -3.5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 650 μs / 1.10 V $di/dt = -1.8\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 800 μs / 0.75 V $di/dt = -1.2\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 900 μs / 0.80 V $di/dt = -0.9\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ 1.20ms / 0.70 V
Programming Down Speed 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>	(15 $\rightarrow$ 0 V) 6ms 3.5s P230 + P166 420 μs 180ms	(30 $\rightarrow$ 0 V) 10ms 5.5s P231 + P167 670 μs 410ms	(45 $\rightarrow$ 0 V) 4.5ms 3s P232 + P168 670 μs 490ms	(60 $\rightarrow$ 0 V) 9.5ms 5.5s P233 + P169 770 μs 700ms	(70 $\rightarrow$ 0 V) 10.5ms 6s P234 + P170 980 μs 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 30V, the max sink current will be 24 A ($30\text{ V} \times 24\text{ A} = 700\text{ W} = \text{max power}$).
- 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