Sorensen

STM SERIES

Modular DC Power Supplies

Instruction Manual

Includes the following STM models::

MODULE IVA		MODULE VI	
3.5-55	18-24	3.5-100	18-32
5-60	24-21	5-100	24-28
9-30	28-18	9-50	28-24
12-30	36-10	12-50	36-14
15-24	48-10	15-32	48-14

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- Equipment purchased in the United States carries only a United States warranty for which repair must be accomplished at the Sorensen factory.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF TABLES

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

This manual contains operation and maintenance instructions for the STM Series of high efficiency modular dc power supplies, manufactured by the Sorensen Company. The STM models included in this manual are similar in electrical design and physical appearance. They are grouped into two module sizes; IVA and VI, differing only in size and in power output ratings.
(Refer to Table 1-1, Unit Specifications).

1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The STM Series provides a variety of highly regulated dc outputs and is designed for operation on 115 Vac or 150 Vdc. The line also offers exceptionally high efficiency and fast recovery times as well as characteristically low output impedances.

The supplies are designed for mounting in any of three attitudes; end, bottom, or side. Four tapped mounting holes are provided on the front side. Remove the case screws for side and bottom mounting. Section 2 provides necessary installation data.

1.3 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Operational features of the STM Series power supplies include remote sensing (regulating), remote programming, overload and short circuit protection by automatic current limiting, and over voltage protection through an integral electronic crowbar shorting circuit.

1.3.1 Remote Sensing

For applications where variation in the load-lead voltage drop may adversely affect load regulation, remote sensing may be used to establish the regulating point at the load rather than at the output terminals.

1.3.2 Remote Programming

The STM Series power supply outputs may be altered from a remote location by either the resistance or the voltage programming methods. For resistance programming, a calculated value of resistance at the ratio of 1000 ohms/volt is inserted in the programming network. For voltage programming, a value of voltage at the ratio of 1:1 is inserted.

1.3.3 Series Operation

For applications requiring output voltages higher than a single unit can provide, STM units may be connected in series to a maximum total of 200 Vdc. Regulation in series operation is the sum of the regulations of all units.

1.3.4 Parallel Operation

Consult the factory for requirements.

1.3.5 Over-Current Protection

In the event of an excessive current condition, such as a short circuit, a current limit circuit acts to reduce the unit output voltage. This circuit is factory set to at least 110% of the unit rated output current at 40°C (104°F).

1.3.6 Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)

In the event of an overvoltage condition on the output, such as a failure in the power supply or an externally induced condition, an overvoltage electronic crowbar is actuated by an integral OVP sensing circuit. The crowbar acts to quickly reduce the output voltage to zero and to disable the input dc circuit.

1.4 ACCESSORIES

Several universal rack mount adaptors are available for the STM Series. For specific information on these adaptors, contact your service representative, or the factory.

Table 1-1A Common Specifications

Input ratings:	AC: 105-132 Volts, 50-440 Hz, Single Phase DC: 127-173 Vdc		
Maximum Input Current:	Nom Input V	Module IVA A	Module VI A
	115 Vac	9.1	12.8
	150 Vdc	4.8	6.7
Recommended Fuse @ Nominal Input Voltage		10A	15A
Output Ratings:			*RMS Ripple Note
Efficiency	To 75%		Valid at 50/60 Hz.
Voltage Regulation	0.05% (combined line and load)		For Higher input
Ripple, RMS	10 mV maximum (Typically 5 mV)*		frequencies, ripple
Ripple, P-P	50 mV maximum (Typically 30 mV)		may be greater.
Temp. Coefficient	0.01% per °C		
Turn-ON/OFF Overshoot	None (output voltage)		
Transient Response	1.0 ms for half-load change/return to 1% band		
Remote Programming	1000 ohms/volt (resistance), 1V:1V (signal)		
Output Impedance	Typically less than: 0.005 ohm @ 10 kHz 0.01 ohm @ 50 kHz 0.015 ohm @ 100 kHz 0.02 ohm @ 500 kHz		
Current Limit:	Automatic, internally adjustable from 50% to 125% of rated full load current. Factory set to approximately 110% of rated (40°C) current. (See individual unit specifications).		
Overvoltage (OVP) Limit:	Automatic, adjustable crowbar action, self contained. Factory set at 1V or 10% of nominal output voltage. (See unit specifications). Reset requires cycling input power. (Allow 30 seconds for discharge of input capacitors). OVP action is delayed (typically) by approximately 100 microseconds to avoid nuisance tripping. Resolution of OVP adjust 0.1% of output voltage rating (typical). OVP stability 2% of voltage trip setting for all conditions (typical).		
EMI (RFI):	Designed to meet most portions of MIL-STD-461A.		
Stability:	After one hour warm-up, 0.05% for 25 hours with all external effects held constant.		
Resolution:	0.05% of output voltage maximum. (See individual unit specifications).		

Table 1-1A Common Specifications (Cont'd)

Parallel Operation:	Consult Factory.	
Series Operation:	To 200 Vdc maximum.	
Remote Sensing:	The voltage drop per load lead is constrained only by the maximum rated unit output voltage. (For example, 5 volt nominal STM supplies have an Eo maximum of 6 volts. Thus, operating at an output of 5 volts allows a total of 1 volt total lead drop, or 0.5 volt-per-load-lead.)	
Ambient Rating:	0 to 71°C/32 to 160°F. (See current ratings in unit specifications).	
Cooling:	Natural Convection.	
Dimensions in inches (mm):	Module IVA	Module VI
Width:	7 1/2 (190)	7 1/2 (190)
Height:	4 15/16 (125)	4 15/16 (125)
Depth:	10 1/2 (266)	14 (356)
Weight in lbs (kg):	17 3/4 (8)	21 (9.5)
Volume in cu. in. (cu. m):	394 (6.5)	525 (8.6)
Input/Output Connections:	All connections are made to a 7 terminal barrier strip using #5-40 screws.	

Table 1-1B Unit Specifications, Module IVA

Model No.	3.5-100	5-100	9-50	12-50	15-32	18-32	24-28	28-18	36-14	48-14
Output Ratings (dc):										
Nominal Voltage (V)	3.5	5.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	24.0	28.0	36.0	48.0
Voltage Range (V)	3.0-4.5	4.5-6.0	6-10	9.5-13.5	13-17	16-20	19-25	24-30	29-43	42-56
Regulation (mV)	1.75	2.5	4.5	5.0	7.5	9.0	12.0	14.0	18.0	24.0
Current (A);										
@ 40°C	60	60	30	30	24	24	21	18	10	10
@ 50°C	48.6	48.6	24.3	24.3	19.4	19.4	17	14.5	8.1	8.1
@ 60°C	37.2	37.2	18.6	18.6	14.4	14.4	13	11.1	6.2	6.2
@ 71°C	24	24	12	12	9.6	9.6	8.4	7.2	4	4
Current Limit (Adc) Factory Set To:	66	66	33	33	26.4	26.4	23.1	19.8	11	11
Overvoltage Limit (Vdc) Factory Set To:	4.5	6.0	10.0	13.2	16.5	19.8	26.4	30.8	39.6	2.8
Input Ratings (Typ) Efficiency (%)	60	65	69	72	72	74	74	76	76	78
Output Adjust Resolution (mV)	2.25	3.0	5.0	6.25	8.5	10.0	12.5	15.0	21.5	28.0

Table 1-1C Unit Specifications, Module VI

Model No.	3.5-100	5-100	9-50	12-50	15-32	18-32	24-28	28-24	36-14	48-14
Output Ratings (dc):										
Nominal Voltage (V)	3.5	5.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	24.0	28.0	36.0	48.0
Voltage Range (V)	3.0-4.5	4.5-6.0	6-10	9.5-13.5	13-17	16-20	19-25	24-30	29-43	42-56
Regulation (mV)	1.75	2.5	4.5	6.0	7.5	9.0	12.0	14.0	18.0	24.0
Current (A);										
@ 40°C	100	100	50	50	32	32	28	24	14	14
@ 50°C	81	81	40.5	40.5	25.9	25.9	22.6	19.4	13	13
@ 60°C	62	62	31	31	19.8	19.8	17.3	14.8	8.6	8.6
@ 71°C	40	40	20	20	12.8	12.8	9.2	8.8	5.6	5.6
Current Limit (Adc) Factory Set to:	110	110	55	55	35.2	35.2	30.8	26.4	15.4	15.4
Overvoltage Limit (Vdc) Factory Set to:	4.5	6.0	10.0	13.2	16.5	19.8	26.4	30.8	39.6	52.8
Input Ratings (Typ.) Efficiency (%)	60	65	69	72	72	74	74	76	76	78
Output Adjust Resolution (mV)	2.25	3.0	5.0	6.25	8.5	10.0	12.5	15.0	21.5	28.0

SECTION 2

INSTALLATION

2.1 GENERAL

After unpacking, general inspection and preliminary check out procedures should be performed to assure that the unit is in proper working order. If it is determined that the unit has been damaged, the carrier should be notified immediately. Repair problems may be directed to the nearest Sorensen representative, or to the Service Department, Sorensen Company.

2.2 INSPECTION

Check for damage incurred during shipment as follows:

1. Inspect enclosures for dents, chips, and other obvious damage.

2. Check condition of external terminal board. Make certain that all terminal screws are in place, and that links are fitted over the barrier strips between terminals 1 and 2 and between 3 and 4.

3. Inspect fuse holders for evidence of damage.

4. If internal damage is suspected;

   a. Remove all flat head retaining screws from around the perimeters of the case assembly.

   NOTE

   It is only necessary to remove the top (and one side of the casing).

   b. Inspect the components and printed circuit board (PCB) for damage.

5. Check that the power transistors are firmly plugged into their sockets. These are readily removable for servicing.

2.3 INPUT CONNECTIONS

STM units are shipped ready for use with either 115 Vac or 150 Vdc.

NOTE

For either connection, fuse F1 is in series with the input line connected to TB1, Pin 7. Maximum circuit protection is provided when the high side of the input line (the black wire in standard ac connections) is connected to this pin.

2.4 ELECTRICAL CHECK

CAUTION

Before applying power to the unit, it is important that input/output isolation be checked. This may be done using a VOM set to the X 10K scale. Assure maximum resistance from input at TB1-6 and -7 to case (ground), and output at TB2-1 to case. It is recommended that this measurement be performed each time the unit case is removed and replaced.

To perform an initial electrical check, proceed as follows:

1. Make certain that unit is located in an area where free passage of air is unrestricted. Connect input leads to terminals TB1-6 and -7 (IN). Use terminal 5 (GRD) for input system ground.
2. Connect a dc voltmeter across terminals TB1-1 and -4 (OUTPUT SENSING). Select a voltage range compatible with rated output.
3. Apply nominal rated input power.
4. Rotate output adjust sufficiently to swing the dc voltmeter from minimum rated voltage to nominal output voltage per Table 1-1. (Adjustment to 1 volt or 10% higher than nominal output will trip the OVP).
5. Set output voltage at its nominal value and remove input power.

2.5 MOUNTING

STM units may be mounted in a variety of positions and locations, including rack mounting.

NOTE

Specific data for rack mounts is available at the factory. Figure 2-1 is an overall outline drawing of the STM modules.

CAUTION

Mount the units only where the horizontal surfaces and heat sink will be open to free vertical airflow. Use mounting surface knockouts as required per Figure 2-2.

1. For cantilever type mounting from a vertical panel or wall (where free access to vertical airflow is available):

   End Mounting - Use knockout per Figure 2-2. This knockout clears the terminal block and fuses.

   Side or bottom mounting - Use knockout and four mounting holes shown in Figure 2-2.

2. For flat mounting from a horizontal surface (where free access to vertical airflow is available):

   End Mounting - Not recommended.

   Side Mounting - See knockout per Figure 2-2.

   Bottom Mounting - Use knockout per Figure 2-2.

3. Vertical panel mounting per paragraph 1, preceding, is preferred since maximum airflow is assured. Horizontal surface mounting per paragraph 2, preceding, using bottom mounting with proper knockout is the second preference.

4. Mounting screws should be No. 10-32 and just long enough to penetrate 1/4 inch into the STM unit and through the mounting surface with lock/flat washers used. (For side and bottom mounting, remove existing screws).

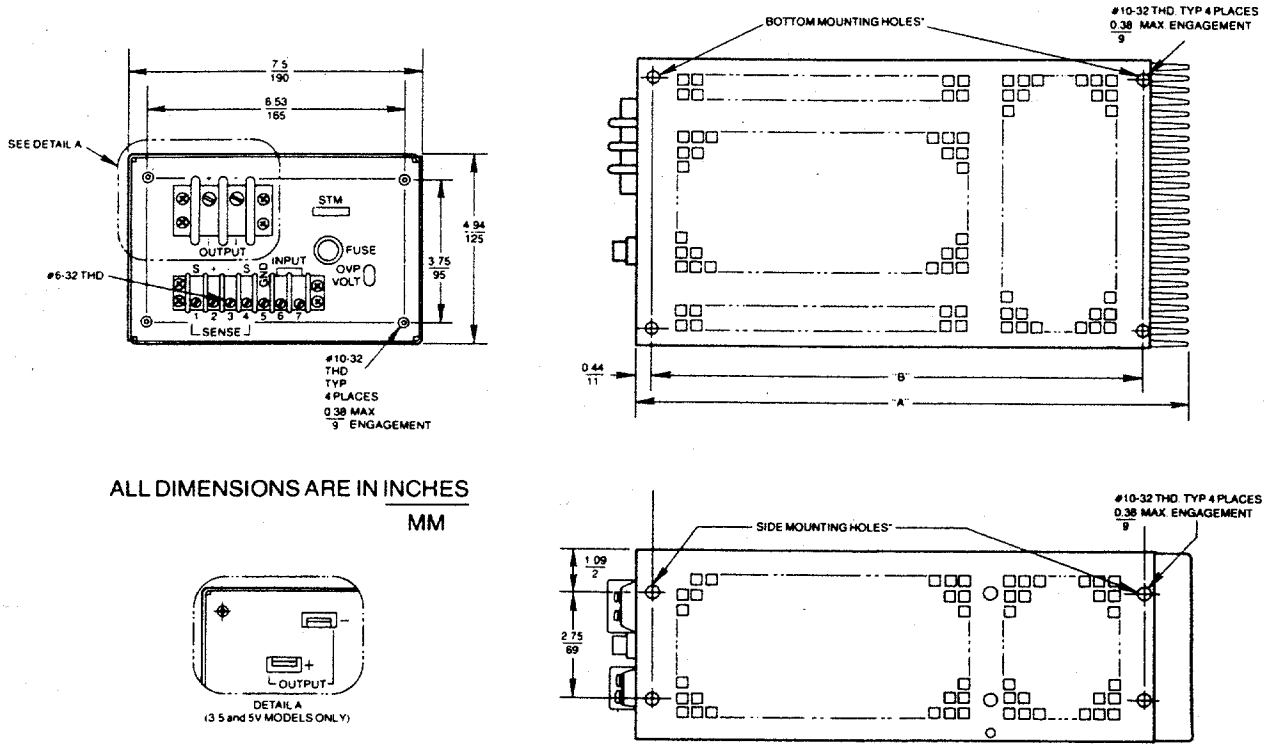
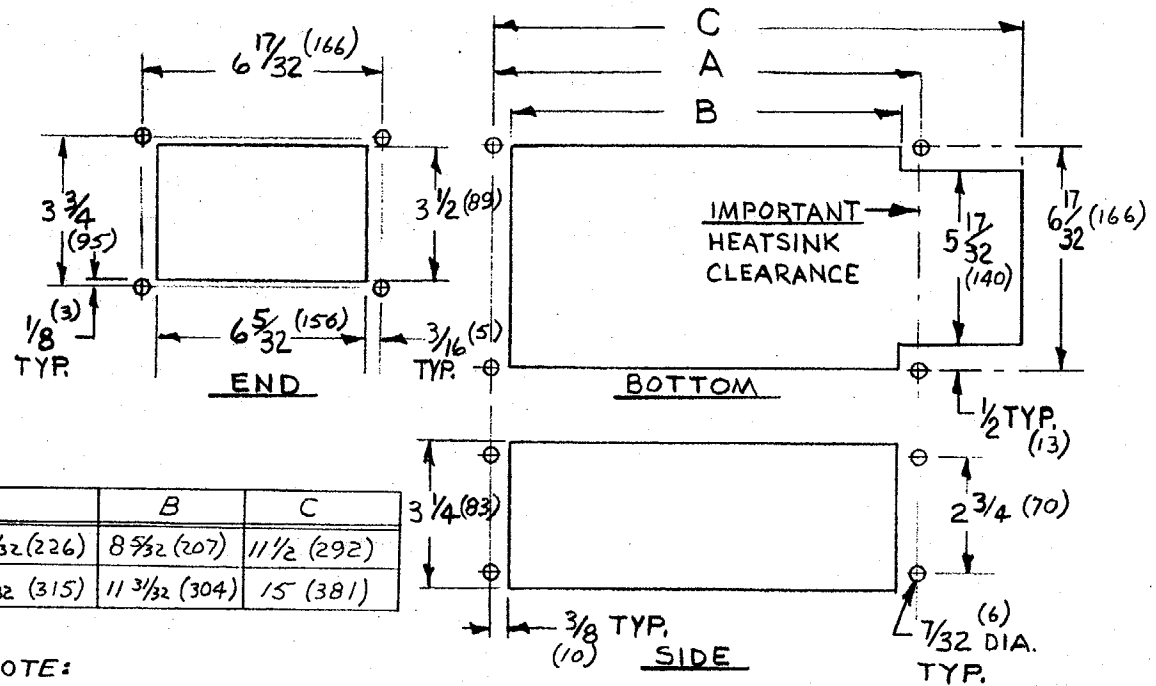


Figure 2-1 Outline Drawing, STM Modules IVA and VI



MODULE	A	B	C
IVA	8 29/32 (226)	8 5/32 (207)	11 1/2 (292)
VI	12 13/32 (315)	11 3/32 (304)	15 (381)

NOTE:
DIMENSIONS IN INCHES AND (MM)

Figure 2-2 Knockout Dimensions
STM Modules IVA and VI

SECTION 3

OPERATION

3.1 GENERAL

This section contains instructions on how to adapt the unit to, and operate it in, a number of varied applications. These include remote sensing, remote programming, and series operation.

CAUTION

1. The sensing and power circuits form a closed loop. Opening this loop, either by removing a terminal board link or disconnecting a sensing or programming lead will result in a high unit output and will cause the OVP crowbar to operate.

2. Operation will be stopped when line voltage falls below 85-95 Vac (depending on output load) for more than 50 milliseconds.

3.2 CONTROLS

STM units are equipped with two controls; the output adjust and the OVP adjust potentiometers. The output adjust is used to vary the output voltage while the OVP adjust control is used to vary the OVP trip point. Both are factory set to nominal values (See Table 1-1).

3.3 PRE-OPERATION CONSIDERATIONS

3.3.1 Current Limit Setting

The current limiting point is factory set to approximately 110% of rated 40°C current. If the unit is to be operated in other ambients, the rated output current is derated per Table 1-1. To assure full warranty protection, THE CURRENT LIMIT VALUE MUST BE RESET TO 110% OF THE DERATED CURRENT VALUE.

3.3.2 Current Limit Reset

To reset the current limit, proceed as follows:

1. Set the unit to ON at no load. Adjust the output to nominal (rated) voltage.

2. Remove input power and connect an ammeter and variable load resistor in series across the output terminals.

3. Reapply input power and adjust load so that the test ammeter indicates current limit determined in paragraph 3.3.1.

4. Adjust output current (R28 at top of A100 PCB) to 10% of maximum load current (e.g., 10 amperes for a unit rated at 100 amperes) above the desired output current.

5. Rotate A100 R28 slowly counterclockwise (CCW) until both output voltage and current begin to drop.

6. Remove input power, disconnect test instruments and load.

3.3.3 Overvoltage Trip Point

The OVP trip point is factory set to 1V or 10% (whichever is greater) higher than the rated nominal output voltage (Table 1-1). If the output voltage will be operating near its maximum rating, however, it may be desired to raise the trip point. For nuisance free OVP, the trip point should be maintained at least 1V or 10% (whichever is greater) above the operating voltage. For example, a 5V model operating at 5.5V should use a 6.5V trip setting.

3.3.4 OVP Trip Point Reset

To reset the OVP, proceed as follows:

1. Rotate OVP control on panel fully CW.

2. Rotate output control on panel until the output voltage is equal to the desired trip point.

3. Rotate the OVP control slowly CCW until the output voltage suddenly drops to zero. This indicates OVP has triggered the crowbar.

4. Remove the input power. Rotate output control CCW. Allow approximately 30 seconds for unit to discharge.

5. Apply input power. Reset output until desired operating voltage is obtained.

NOTE

The OVP circuit includes a time delay network such that the overvoltage (OV) condition must exist for approximately 100 microseconds before the OVP fires. This delay prevents short duration OV pulses from triggering the crowbar.

3.3.5 Reset After OVP Fires

If the OVP fires, proceed to reset the circuit as follows:

1. Remove the input power and disconnect the load (in case the OV condition is externally induced). Allow approximately 30 seconds for the unit to discharge.

2. Rotate output adjust fully CCW (minimum voltage).

3. Apply input power and raise output to desired value.

NOTE

If the OVP trips again, internal failure is indicated, or the output is set too close to the operating voltage (see 3.3.4 above).

3.4 LOCAL SENSING

The unit is shipped ready for use in the local sensing mode. In this mode, regulation is at the output terminals, not at the load. If variations in load-line voltage drops are expected to be prohibitive, refer to paragraph 3.5, remote sensing.

To operate the unit, proceed as follows:

1. Connect a voltmeter across output sense terminals TB1-1 (+) and TB1-4 (-).

2. Attach the input leads to terminals TB1-6 and -7. Use terminal 5 (GRD) to ground input system.

3. Apply nominal input power.

4. Rotate output adjust until desired output voltage is indicated on the voltmeter.

5. Remove input power, disconnect voltmeter and connect leads to terminals TB2-1 and -2. Do not remove or loosen any of the interconnecting links. Apply nominal input. Unit supplies highly regulated power to load.

CAUTION

Do not touch enclosure while unit is operating under load. Surface temperature is comparatively high. If unit must be handled immediately after operation, wear heat resistant gloves.

3.5 REMOTE SENSING

If it is desirable to sense (regulate) unit output at the load rather than at the output terminals, remove the links between terminals TB1-1 and -2, and TB1-3 and -4. Run a sensing lead from terminal TB1-1 to the positive side of the load; connect the other lead from terminal TB1-4 to the negative side of the load (see Figure 3-1). Sensing leads should be fabricated using a shielded, twisted pair of wires. Set unit in operation per paragraph 3.4.

NOTE

A 1.0 uF capacitor connected across TB1-3/-4 will prevent possible unit damage from voltage surge if sense leads are suddenly opened. Connect at terminal strip.

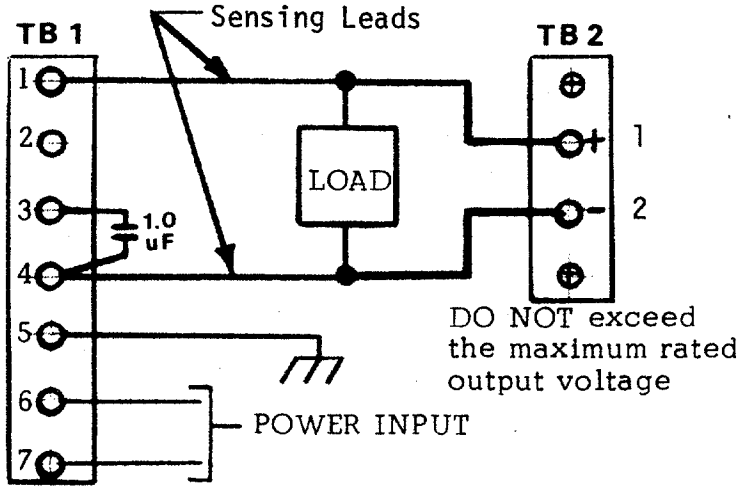


Figure 3-1 Remote Sense Connection

3.6 REMOTE RESISTANCE PROGRAMMING

The unit may be programmed to supply pre-determined output voltages by inserting a calculated resistance into the voltage sensing circuit. Programming sensitivity is approximately 1000 ohms per volt; that is 1000 ohms are required for each volt difference between the desired output and the minimum value of the unit's specified range. The program resistor should be a 1/8 watt (or larger) precision film resistor with a 25 PPM/°C coefficient (equal to MIL style RN55E). The programming current is approximately 1 milliampere. A 1 uF capacitor in parallel with the inserted programming resistor is required to prevent the unit from oscillation. Connect the capacitor at the unit terminal strip. To adapt the unit for remote programming, proceed as follows:

1. With normal local sensing (paragraph 3.4), set power to ON and adjust output to specified rated minimum output voltage (see Table 1-1 for specific model). For example, for a 12V module, set the output to 9.5 volts.

2. At this point, any value within rated output range (Table 1-1) can be obtained by inserting 1000 ohms per volt difference between the desired voltage and the minimum voltage. For example, to obtain 12.0 volt output in the above example, the difference is 12.0 (-) or 2.5 volts. The program resistor should be 2.5 X 1000 or 2.5K ohms.

3. Parallel the program resistor with a 1.0 uF capacitor.

4. Set power to OFF. Remove the link from TB1-3 and -4 and connect the programming resistor in its place. Note that either local or remote sense can be used.

5. Apply input power and verify load voltage across terminals TB2-1 and -2 as the desired value (using local sense).

3.7 REMOTE VOLTAGE PROGRAMMING

For remote voltage programming, a floating voltage source is used in place of a programming resistor. The programming sensitivity is then one programming volt per volt. As in resistive programming, it is only allowable to program above the units rated minimum output voltage (Table 1-1) so as to maintain the operating stability.

3.8 SERIES OPERATION

Series operation is utilized for the purpose of obtaining a higher output voltage than available from a single model. Two supplies may be connected in series (to a maximum of 200 Vdc) to form a dual polarity (+) and (-) output system such as a ±12V with a common return. Any amount of bridging load may be tolerated.

3.9 PARALLEL OPERATION

Consult the factory for parallel operation considerations.

SECTION 4

THEORY OF OPERATION

4.1 BASIC STM PRINCIPLES (Refer to Figure 4-1, Block Diagram)

STM circuitry incorporates 20 kHz switching techniques, contributing to high efficiency and exceptional power density (high power output capability vs. small physical size).

The basis circuit consists of a 20 kHz push-pull, pulse-width modulated inverter operating directly from the rectified ac line. The inverter output is rectified and filtered in a double LC filter, and the resultant dc output voltage is sensed and compared with a reference voltage. Any difference, or error voltage, is amplified and fed back to the inverter to control the pulse width. Thus a closed loop is achieved, resulting in excellent line/load regulation.

4.2 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

4.2.1 Input Circuits (Refer to Schematic Diagrams, Section 6)

Input power is full wave rectified through diode bridge CR1 and filtered by C2 and C3 for module VI. Approximately 150 Vdc (depending on the input line variations) appear across all capacitors on which are superimposed a 120 Hz component (twice the line frequency). This dc control voltage establishes the operating levels of two separate networks. One is the push-pull inverter T1, Q1 through Q4, and the other is the preregulator board 982111 encompassing Q1 through Q4 and VR1, which provides a regulated voltage source for critical inverter drive and control circuits on the A100 board.

4.2.1.1 Preregulator Board (Refer to Figure 6-25)

The preregulator board has two functions; voltage regulation and current limiting/protection. For clarity, these functions will be described separately.

4.2.1.1.A Voltage Regulation

The 150 Vdc (unregulated) dc input is applied to the preregulator at the collector of pass transistor Q1. AC line voltage is rectified and filtered by CR1, CR2, and C1. The resultant dc voltage is applied to Q2 as a bias and also serves as a source of power for control transistor Q3. In calibration this is adjusted slightly above the emitter reference voltage set by VR1 so the drive to the base of Q1, through Q2, will track changes in the input voltage in the proper phase relationship to increase output with a decreasing input and vice versa.

As an example, assume an increase in line voltage which will also increase the dc input to Q1. The dc output at Vo will rise correspondingly. This rise will also increase the level at the base of Q3 derived from the pick-off point of R9.

The emitter of Q3 is held constant by VR1 causing Q3 to turn on harder. This will increase the current drawn through R2, effectively decreasing the voltage level at the base of Q2 and, through cascading, the base of Q1. The emitter of Q1 will follow the reduction of voltage until the circuit reaches a state of equilibrium holding Vo at 110 Vdc.

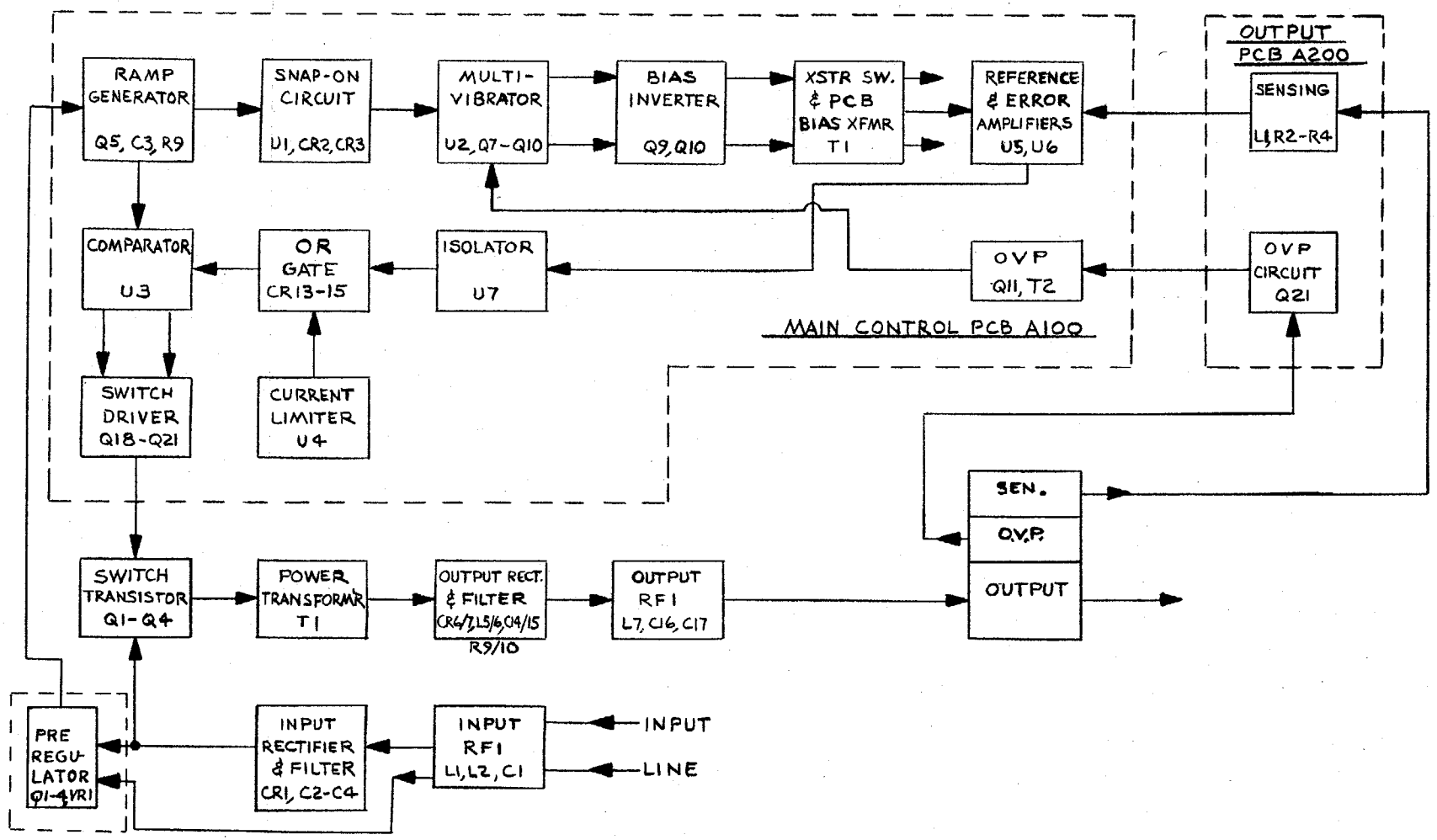


Figure 4-1 STM Simplified Block Diagram

4.2.1.1.B Current Limiting/Short Circuit Protection

Q4 serves as a current limiter which will maintain a preset current level under heavy load conditions or drop the current to a very low value in the event of a short circuited output. For current limiting assume an increased load at Vo greater than the preset limiting point. The voltage dropped across R6A and B will increase which will increase the voltage on the base of Q4 greater than the emitter, causing Q4 to turn on harder. This will cause greater current flow through R2 duplicating the control action of Q2 and Q1 outlined above. The voltage will drop to its preset level.

In the event of a short circuit at Vo, however, the current limiting would not be as effective in protecting the circuit, as excessive voltage would be dropped across Q1. Voltage divider R3 and R4 are set so the bias at the base of Q4 is near the current limiting point but does not exceed it. When a short circuit takes place at Vo, the voltage at Q4 base will rise quickly, turning Q2 and Q1 off. This will allow only a small fraction of the normal preset current level. This reduced current at the short circuit prevents overheating, and eventual destruction, of Q1.

4.2.2 Ramp Generator Circuit

The ramp generator, consisting of (A100) Q5, C3, and R9, is designed to operate at a repetition rate of 40 kHz, and serves as the master "clock" for the power supply.

Capacitor A100C3 charges at a pre-determined rate until its voltage reaches a level established by A100VR3. At that point, programmable unijunction transistor (PUT) A100Q5 fires, resetting the ramp generator. The ramp output is fed to comparator circuit A100U3, and a trigger pulse developed across A100R10 is fed to the multivibrator circuit at A100U2.

4.2.3 Snap-On Circuit

This circuit consists of components (A100) U1, Q1, Q2, Q3, CR2, and CR3. The function basically is to operate as an under voltage protection. The comparator U1 will sense the dc voltage across the input circuit and hold down the driving current (through CR2 and CR3) to the bias inverter until the input voltage reaches approximately 110 Vdc (or 85-95 Vac depending on the output load), necessary for the proper functioning of the power supply.

4.2.4 Multivibrator and Bias Supply

The multivibrator (MV) circuit provides a square wave output at 20 kHz (just half of the ramp generator trigger pulse repetition rate) which supplies the base drive for bias inverter transistors (A100) Q9 and Q10. These, in turn, drive the primary of bias supply transformer A100T1. The 150 Vdc rectified input is reduced to 16.7 volts by the action of (A100) VR1 and VR2, with A100Q4 being used for the purpose of initial startup. When this bias reaches 16.7 volts, the trigger pulse at A100Q6 drives the multivibrator flip-flop (A100U2), which in turn drives inverter transistor (A100) Q9 and Q10. The bias transformer A100T1 is then operating with a 20 kHz square wave on all windings.

The four separate secondaries of A100T1 function as follows:

1. Pins 2, 3, and 8 develop bias voltages for the comparator, and the current limiter A100Q5 and associated circuitry.

2. E1, E5, and E6 supply base drive current for main switching transistors Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4 through A100Q18, Q19, Q20, and Q21 respectively.

3. Pins 4, 5, and 6 provide bias for reference and error amplifier circuitry A100U5 and U6 and associated components.

4. E2, E3, and E4 provide the bias voltage for the OVP circuit.

4.2.5 Comparator and OR Gate

The comparator circuit consists primarily of the integrated circuit comparator (A100) U3. Its function is to compare the output of the ramp generator (at Pin 4) with the variable output of the OR gate, consisting of diodes (A100) CR13, 14, and 15 at Pin 3, U3. The resultant comparator output pulse at Pin 9 is fed to switch driver transistors Q12 and Q13.

The OR gate takes the larger of three inputs and passes it on to the comparator.

Comparator inputs are as follows:

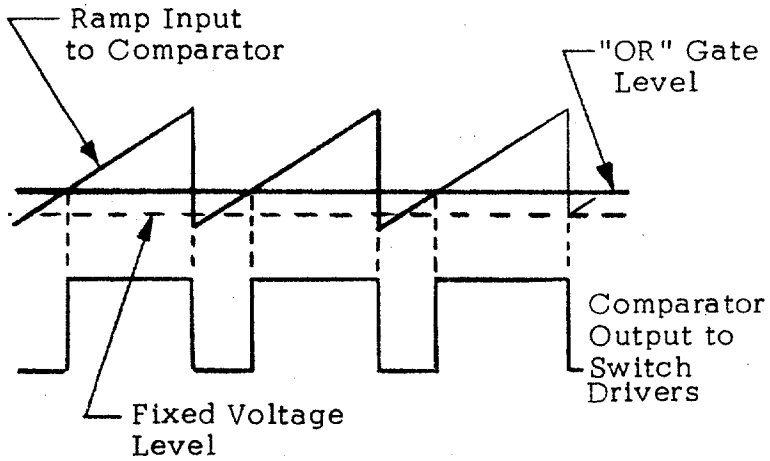
1. A fixed voltage at (the anode of) A100CR14 developed by (A100) VR2, R19, and 20.

2. The error amplifier output at A100CR13, through isolator A100U7E.

3. The current limiting circuit output developed at A100CR15.

In a typical operating situation, any tendency of the supply output to increase is sensed through error amplifier A100U6. This output controls the OR gate through (A100) U7 and CR13, increasing the gate output to the comparator and thus narrowing the width of the pulse which controls the ON time of switches driver Q18 through Q21.

This function is illustrated in the following diagram:



The fixed voltage at A100CR14 establishes a maximum pulse width (minimum OR output) allowable, to protect switching transistors Q1 through Q4. Wider pulses might conceivably overlap, damaging power transistors Q1 through Q4 by switching both ON at the same time.

4.2.6 Switching Transistors

Switching transistors Q1-Q4 form a push-pull, pulse-width modulated inverter of two parallel branches; Q1/Q3, and Q2/Q4. Q1 and Q2 are driven simultaneously in one phase, and Q3 and Q4 in the other.

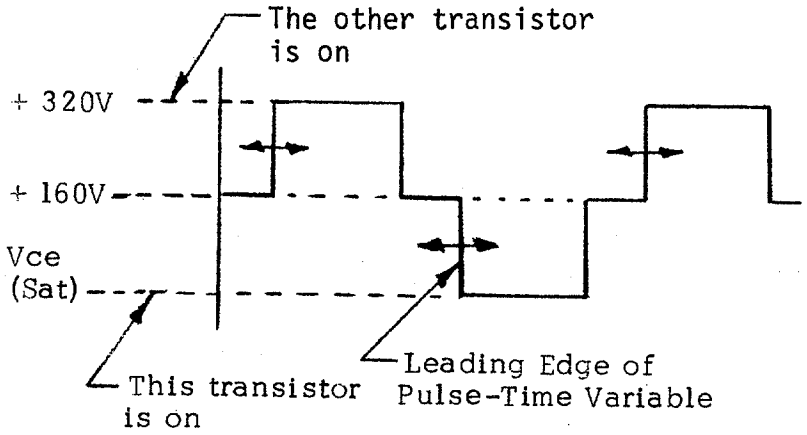
As noted previously, switching transistors Q1 through Q4 react to the output of the comparator through their respective drivers Q18 through Q21. Only one parallel pair will be activated however, as the collectors of each are connected to secondary E5 and E6 of bias transformer A100T1. Thus, while one is turned ON (+5 volts), the other will be at cutoff (-5 volts). Since the transformer waveform is 20 kHz, synchronized with the comparator, alternate comparator outputs are fed to their switching transistors respectively.

The comparator thus turns on the appropriate drive transistor, which in turn activates the switching transistors. Turn-off of these transistors is accomplished by diodes CR20 to CR23 in conjunction with bias transformer A100T1. This action results in very rapid turn-off of the switching transistors.

4.2.7 Output Circuits

The switching action of the transistors results in the following string of pulses at the primary of transformer T1: (Pulse width determined by ramp vs. OR gate output). The figure below shows the collector voltage waveform of one transistor in one push-pull inverter. The waveform of the other transistor in the same inverter is the same except 180° out of phase.

At the secondary, rectification takes place through CR6A/B (and CR&A/B where used). The resultant signal at a 40 kHz repetition rate is then filtered by L5/C12, and L6/C15, and appears as the supply output voltage at TB2-1 (+) and TB2-2 (-). The integration function of the filtering reduces the 40 kHz component of the output to less than 3 millivolts (rms).



4.2.8 Reference and Error Amplifiers

Integrated circuits U5/U6 on the A100 PCB are the primary components of the reference and error amplifiers respectively. The circuits derive operating power from secondary windings 4, 5, and 6 of bias transformer A100T1. The waveform at the secondary is rectified by (A100) CR28/CR29, and filtered by A100C19. Integrated circuit A100U5 functions as a voltage regulator, and produces a constant 16 Vdc from Pins 7 (+) to 6 (-). This regulated voltage is used to bias error amplifier A100U6, and more importantly, A100VR5, which is the primary voltage reference diode for the supply. The anode of VR3 is connected to the unit positive sense terminal (TB1-1) through R1 and L1 (A) on the A200 PCB.

In a stable condition of supply operation, terminals 2 and 3 of error amplifier A100U6 will be maintained at zero volts. Using these basic assumptions, the voltages at J3-5 and J3-8 will be at zero, and thus the current noted at J3-8 is the sum of those through (A100) R54/R67.

Potentiometer A100R65 has been adjusted to maintain this current at 1.0 milliampere (the unit programming current). This level remains constant until an error (change) voltage is sensed at the supply output. The programming current thus appears at A100U6 Pin 2, and at negative sense terminal TB1-4 through R2, R5, R4, and L1B on the A200 PCB.

Any variation in output voltage is instantly sensed at the error amplifier, and processed through isolator A100U7 to an arm of the OR gate, and through the comparator. Then, as described in paragraph 4.2.6, switching pulses are widened or narrowed as required to counteract variations in output voltage. Thus is formed a negative feedback loop consisting of; error amplifier, isolator, OR gate, comparator, switching transistors, T1 (main chassis), output rectifiers and filters. Compensation is provided in the negative sensing circuit by (A200) C1/R5 together with (A100) C21/R59 to ensure that the loop remains free of oscillations.

4.2.9 Current Limiting Circuit

This circuit, consisting of (A100) U4, CR19, and C10 serves to protect the supply in the event of excessive current demands such as a short circuited output. By design, a fixed relationship exists between the unit output current and the peak current of the switching transistors. Therefore, by limiting the peak current, the output current is controlled.

The peak current across R2 on the main chassis (due to switching current) is applied to (A100) C10/CR19 through J2-4/J2-2 on the PCB connector. The capacitor peak voltage then, is proportional to the peak output dc currents. A reference (threshold) voltage is developed by (A100) VR2, R28/29/30, and appears at Pin 2 of A100U4. When the voltage at A100C10 exceeds a critical value established by this threshold A100R31/CR18, and consequently A100U4 operates. This action causes the A100CR15 arm of the OR gate to take control of the feedback loop (current limit mode), producing whatever voltage is necessary to restrict the supply output current.

A100CR18 acts as a temperature-compensating diode adding temperature stability to the circuit.

4.2.10 Overvoltage Protection (OVP) Circuits

The OVP circuit senses an overvoltage condition at the output terminals, and acts to fire A100Q11 and shut off all the bias voltage. Either of two circuit designs are used, depending on the level of output voltage. Both are analyzed in the following paragraphs.

4.2.10.1 Supply Outputs to 12 Volts

For these lower voltage supplies, regulator VR1 establishes the overvoltage reference level. Its bias is set by C5/CR1, CR2/CR3/CR4, and Q1 of PCB A200. A sample of this reference appears across potentiometer R9, and is presented through temperature-compensating diode CR5 to the gate of programmable unijunction transistor (PUT) Q2. Also at the anode of Q2 is a sample of the output voltage. When this sample exceeds the reference sample at the gate of Q2 by more than approximately 300 mV, Q2 fires. Simultaneously, Q11 on the A100 PCB is fired through transformer T2, acting to shut down bias inverter A100Q9/Q10. This has the effect of shutting off the switching transistors on the main chassis. This condition remains until the line voltage is removed.

4.2.10.2 Supply Outputs of 15 Volts and Greater

For these STM supply outputs, Q2 is a silicon unilateral switch (SUS), used as a triggering device. This device utilizes an internal voltage as the overvoltage reference. When its anode/cathode voltage exceeds this level (approximately 7.5 Vdc), it fires, abruptly reducing its voltage. Unit shutdown occurs through the T2/A100Q11 action described in paragraph 4.2.10.1.

4.2.11 Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Control

The switching action of this type of supply might be expected to create a source of RFI. The design of the STM Series has minimized this interference, using the limits specified in MIL-STD-461A as a reference.

Conducted interference on the input lines is reduced to acceptable levels by L1/L2/L3 together with C1/C5/C6 on the main chassis. Conducted interference at the output load and sense leads is minimized by L7 and C16/C17. Radiated interference is effectively minimized by the metal enclosure of the STM Series power supplies.

SECTION 5

MAINTENANCE

5.1 GENERAL

This section provides unit troubleshooting data, calibration, and performance testing procedures. The troubleshooting data should be used in conjunction with the schematic diagrams, component location drawings, and Section 4 (Theory of Operation) in this manual. Questions pertaining to repair should be directed to the nearest Sorensen service representative or to the Service Dept., Sorensen Company, Include the model and serial numbers in any correspondence. Should it be necessary to return a unit to the factory for repair, authorization from the Sorensen service department must be obtained. Sorensen Company will not assume responsibility for units returned without prior authorization.

Unit troubleshooting hints are provided in Table 5-1 and 5-2 in the form of SYMPTOM/PROBABLE CAUSE/REMEDY. Where practicable, step-by-step procedures are used to facilitate isolation of a problem area.

Care should be taken when replacing any component, even if it appears obviously defective. A failed component is generally the result of a malfunction elsewhere in the system. It is the purpose of this troubleshooting procedure to help isolate both the failed component and the cause of its failure.

5.2 PERIODIC SERVICING

It is recommended that STM units be periodically removed from service and cleaned. The enclosure should be inspected and cleaned of dust or debris which could impede the circulation of air.

5.3 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Use the test equipment listed (or an equivalent).

1. Oscilloscope, dual trace, 20 MHz bandwidth, isolated from ground. (Tektronix 454 with 10X voltage probe for channel A).

2. 50 ohm, 2 Watt load (in series with channel B and current probe);

   Channel B: Current probe (Tektronix P6042).

3. DVM (Fluke 8400).

4. Differential voltage probe (Tektronix P6046).

5. True rms voltmeter (Fluke 8400-09).

6. VOM (Simpson 260).

CAUTION

1. Assure that all test equipment used while troubleshooting is NOT GROUNDED, unless an isolation transformer is used for unit input.

2. Each time the unit is opened, re-check for input and output isolation to case ground before turn-on.

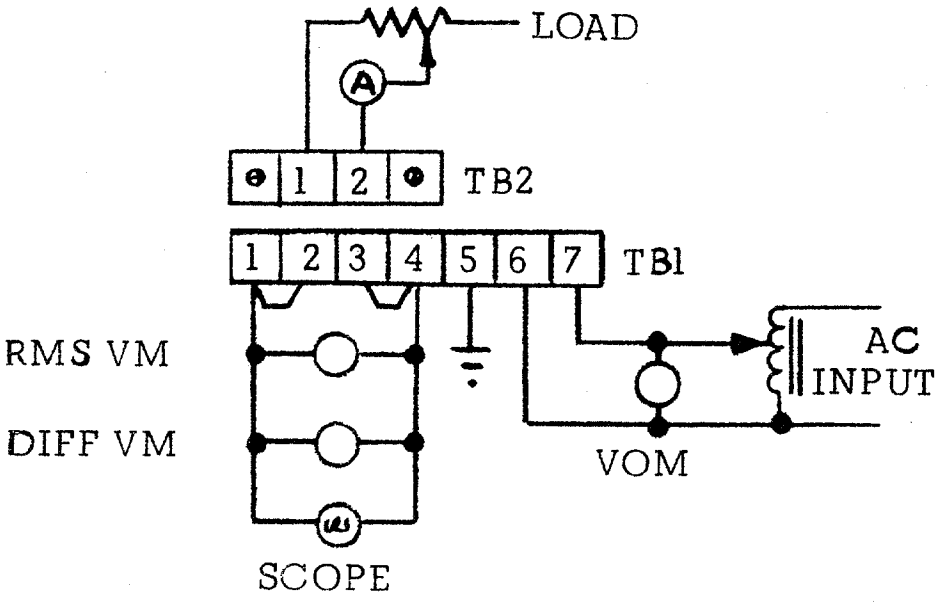


Figure 5-1 Test Equipment Setup

5.4 TROUBLESHOOTING

5.4.1 General Considerations

Before attempting repairs, the STM unit should be carefully inspected for apparent defects, such as broken or damaged components/connectors or PCB, or for obvious heat damage or loose pin connections.

After replacing an electrical component, the simulated turn-on procedure outlined in paragraph 5.5.1 should be performed before placing the unit in service.

The physical size and shape of a replacement part can have an effect on the performance of the power supply. The part should therefore be a direct replacement whenever possible. Section 6 of this manual lists replaceable parts along with the Sorensen part numbers as applicable.

5.4.2 Switching Transistors (Q1 through Q4)

CAUTION

The casings of these transistors are "live" during operation.

In the event power transistors Q1 through Q4 require replacement, the probable cause of failure should be determined before power is applied to the unit. Proceed as follows: (Use test equipment per paragraph 5-3).

1. Remove the case screws of the power transistors, isolating the collectors from the circuit.
2. With a VOM set to the R X 1 scale, measure an open circuit from TB1-2 (+) to TB2-5 (-) for Module IVA, and TB4-1 (+) to TB4-8 (-) for Module VI. These TB's are on the main chassis.
3. Check for line to chassis isolation. Read open circuit on VOM set to R X 10K scale.
4. With the VOM, check the drive circuit components on the A100 PCB, Q12 through Q25 and CR20 through CR23 for a possible short.

NOTE

After the cause of failure has been eliminated, proceed to simulated turn-on procedure (paragraph 5.5.1).

5.4.3 Overvoltage Protection (OVP) Circuit

Failure in the OVP circuit can generally be traced to an improper adjustment of the OVP potentiometer, or one of the following:

1. For units up to 12 volts output; on (A200), Q1, Q2, C11, and A100Q11 or associated components.
2. For units with 15 volts (or greater) output; A200Q2, A100Q11, or an associated component.

After replacing any component in this section, the OVP should be properly set as outlined in final turn-on procedure (paragraph 5.5.2). If the OVP continues to actuate, proceed to A100 PCB troubleshooting in paragraph 5.4.4.

Table 5-1 Main Chassis Troubleshooting

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
1. No output	A. Overvoltage protection circuit tripped (fuse intact.	1) Reapply input voltage after approximately 30 seconds. 2) Verify proper setting of OVP trip point accessible through front panel. CW adjustment increases the output voltage trip point. If this adjustment resolves the problem, reset per para. 3.3.4 in Section 3 of this manual. 3) If OVP tripping recurs with normal output loading, or with no output, refer to OVP troubleshooting procedure (para. 5.4.3).
	B. Current limit improperly adjusted.	If, during unit calibration or repair, potentiometer R28 on the A100 PCB has been left in the fully CCW position, no outout will appear. Refer to final turn-on procedure (para. 5.5.2)
	C. Output circuit shorted (fuse not affected).	Check individual output circuit components.
	D. A100 control PCB failure (line fuse intact, A100 PCB fuse open.	1) Replace A100Q9, A100Q10 and associated components. Proceed with simulated turn-on.
	E. Input fuse open.	1) Replace fuse. 2) For repetitive fuse failures, perform the following checks as necessary. a. Remove power and replace fuse. b. Connect a VOM (Simpson 260 or equivalent) set to the R X 1 scale between TB1-2 (+) to TB2-5 (-) for Module IVA or TB4-1 (+) to TB4-8 (-) for Module VI (on main chassis).

		A normal indication is an open circuit condition. If this occurs, continue to para. C following. If a short is indicated (less than 15 ohms), remove the switching transistor case screws, isolating the collector(s) from the circuit. Repeat the resistance test for each transistor, collector to emitter. A short indicates a faulty transistor. Replace as necessary. NOTE After replacing the faulty transistor do not yet insert Q1/Q4 case screws until the probable cause of failure has been determined. Refer to troubleshooting, (para. 5.4.2). c. Check for shorted input rectifier CR1 as applicable. d. Check for short from input to chassis (TB1-6 or -7 to TB1-7). e. Connect the VOM across input terminals TB1-6 and -7. Remove the A100 control card. If the short is eliminated, proceed to the control PCB troubleshooting procedure (para. 5.4.4). f. Check for continuity: (refer to schematic diagrams. g. Check and replace faulty component on A100 PCB base drive circuit, especially transistor Q12 through Q25 and diodes CR20 through CR23.
	Input circuit failure.	Remove case (collector screws of switching transistors. Proceed to simulated turn-on procedure in para. 5.5.1.

2. High Output	A. Improper setting of voltage adjust and OVP adjust accessible at front panel.	Reset the adjustments per para. 5.5.2 steps 6 through 11.
	B. VR5, U5 and U6 on PCB A100.	Check zener voltage A100VR5 for possible high voltage.
	C. Defective R2 on PCB A200.	1) Check continuity in sensing path (see Table 6-2 for proper resistance value). 2) Check for possible unit oscillation due to remote programming.
3. Low Output	A. Current limit improperly adjusted.	Readjust per final turn-on procedure (para. 5.5.2).
	B. VR5, U5, and U6 on PCB A100.	1) Check zener voltage A100VR5 for possible low voltage. 2) Refer to control PCB troubleshooting, para. 5.4.4.
Excessive ripple on output and/or unit oscillates at no load.	A. Low line input.	Monitor input line voltage.
	B. L5 & L6 defective.	Visually inspect for signs of deterioration or damage.
	C. C12 and/or C15 malfunctioning or defective.	1) Check for proper tightening of C15 hold-down screws. 2) Check C12 and/or C15 for short/open.
	D. Unit in current limiting mode.	
5. Poor regulation.	A. Measuring across load terminals.	Regulation must be measured across sensing terminals.
	B. Unit overload.	Load not to exceed maximum rated current specification.
	C. Current limit improperly adjusted.	Refer to adjustment procedure in para. 5.5.2.
	D. Control PCB A100.	Check PCB per para. 5.4.4.
	E. Regulator PCB.	Check for 110 volt output.

5.4.4 Control PCB A100

Select required test equipment from the recommended list in paragraph 5.3. Assure that any equipment used is not grounded.

Refer to schematic diagrams and location of components; proceed with troubleshooting as outlined in Table 5-2.

CAUTION

1. Remove the switching transistor case (collector) screws before troubleshooting the control PCB.

2. After repair or replacement of PCB, continue to simulated turn-on procedure in para. 5.5.1.

5.5 OPERATIONAL CHECKOUT PROCEDURES

Whenever a component is repaired or replaced, the appropriate unit turn-on procedure should be followed before placing the unit in service.

1. Input failure (including PCB A100): Perform the simulated turn-on procedure in para. 5.5.1 (transistor case screws removed) first, and then the final calibration procedure in para. 5.5.2 (screws reinserted).

2. Output failure: Perform final calibration procedure (para. 5.5.2).

5.5.1 Simulated Turn-On Procedure

With the casing (collector) screws removed from switching transistors, proceed as follows: (Use the test equipment outlined in para. 5.3).

1. With input power OFF, set the current limit control A100R28 fully CCW.

2. Connect the VOM, set to the R X 100 scale, positive lead to the primary terminal TB1-2 (+) to TB2-5 (-) for Module IVA, or TB4-1 (+) to TB4-8 (-) for Module VI (Figure 5-2), noting the capacitor charging effect.

3. Connect the VOM, set to the R X 1 scale, to the output terminals: Positive to positive and negative to negative, and note the resistance. Meter will indicate a bleeder resistance according to the unit under test. (See parts list in section 6 for resistance values.) Reverse the polarity of the VOM. Read forward biased diode in parallel with this resistance.

4. Connect the oscilloscope 10X probe across A100R48. Set the oscilloscope sensitivity to 0.2V/division, timing to 20 usec/division and on the dc scale.

5. Clip the current probe to the common emitter lead of the switching transistors with the current direction (arrow) leaving the transistors into the main PCB (J2-1, orange wire). Set the oscilloscope sensitivity to 1A/division.

6. Momentarily apply, then quickly remove input power. Observe oscilloscope, and adjust as necessary for indication of a clean, square waveform on channel A. Repeat as necessary.

NOTE

Inability to obtain the waveform indicates a malfunction in the control PCB (refer to para. 5.4.4).

7. Place line power to ON. The unit should be working under deep current limiting mode. Check the following: (See waveform pattern "A", Figure 5-2).

   a. The oscillating square wave repetition should be from 45 to 60 microseconds.

   b. The peak level of the square waveform is at 0 volt, and the lower level is from (-)4 to (-)6.5 volts.

   c. Repeat voltage check on all four base drive circuits across R49, R50, and R51. No current will be detected by the current probe on channel B; only some very thin switching spikes of no significant magnitude should be evident.

8. Slowly adjust A100R28 CW. On the oscilloscope, the presence of a full duty cycle will be observed. (See waveform patterns "B" and "C", Figure 5-2). If A100R28 has no control over the duty cycle, check CR18/CR19 or C10. For resolution of the duty cycle, shunt R33 and C11 with a 100K resistor to reduce the amplifier gain.

9. Check that the current waveform in pattern "C" has twice the repetition rate of the voltage waveform "B", and also note that current pulses are reasonably similar in amplitude. If both of these events are not as stated, check the transistor drive circuit components.

10. Reduce line voltage to observe snap-on action. Snap-on failure will cause output voltage to overshoot and fire the OVP.

NOTE

The procedure at this point verifies the proper functioning of the input drive and power transistor circuits. Continue only when the conditions of steps 7, 8, and 9 have been satisfied.

11. Re-insert switching transistor (collector) screws. Connect a VOM, set to the R X 10K scale, from the case to the chassis. Read open circuit.

Table 5-2 Control Board A100 Troubleshooting

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
1. No output, PCB fuse intact.	A. Snap-on circuit	1) Check bias voltage (16.7V). 2) Replace any faulty component of U1, Q1, Q2, VR1, VR2, and associated components.
	B. Ramp Generator Circuit.	1) Check bias voltage of VR3 (4 to 4.7 depending on whether the MV is on or off). 2) Replace any faulty component of VR3, Q5, C32, and associated components.
	C. Multivibrator circuit.	1) Check flip-flop output to the base of Q9 and Q10. 2) Replace Q7 and Q8.
	D. OVP circuit.	Replace Q11
2. No output, PCB fuse open.	Inverter circuit.	Replace Q9 and Q10 and/or Q7 and Q8.
3. Low unit output.	Reference error amplifier.	Measure approximately 16 Vdc from cathode of VR5(=) to TP1(-). If 16 volts appears, replace U6. If greater than 16 volts, replace VR5. If less than 16 volts, replace U5 and/or VR5. At NO LOAD and at minimum rated output, measure approximately 9 Vdc from TP2(+) to TP1(-). DO NOT APPLY LOAD WITH TEST METER CONNECTED.
4. Output drifting.	Refer to probable cause and remedy of symptom 3.	
5. Poor unit regulation	Refer to probable cause and remedy of symptom 3.	
6. OVP actuates repeatedly.	A. Refer to 5.4.3.	Check and replace if necessary.
	B. Refer to probable cause and remedy of symptoms 1A and 3.	

5.5.2 Final Calibration Procedure

If the switching transistors and/or drive circuit components have been changed, perform tests per para. 5.5.1 before continuing.

1. Remove input power and connect test equipment as in step 4 of para. 5.5.1.

2. Clip current probe on two #18 purple wires at TB1-2 for Module IVA or at TB4-1 for Module VI, with current direction leaving the terminal.

3. Connect the dc differential voltmeter and rms voltmeter across the output sensing terminals (TB1-1 and -4).

4. On the front panel, set the output voltage to its approximate mid-range, and the OVP control fully CW.

5. Remove load from output.

6. Set current limit adjust A100R28 fully CCW.

7. Apply nominal input power and turn A100R28 slowly CW. The output voltage should increase and the current waveform on oscilloscope channel B should appear as in pattern "D" of Figure 5-2.

NOTE

At this point, three phenomena should be carefully watched.

a. If there is a short in the power transformer (T1) primary winding, the current waveform will have alternate duty cycle pulses missing when the unit is out of current limiting.

b. If there is a short at the secondary winding or at the output, the current will appear as high pulses.

c. If the unit oscillates with audible noise, attempt to tighten up the hold down screws on output capacitor C15.

8. Gradually apply full rated load current. Note the main conducting portion of any two adjacent emitter current waveforms as indicated in pattern "D" of Figure 5-2.

9. Set current limit control A100R28 at 110% of full rated full load current (per Table 1-1B/C).

10. Remove output load current. Set output voltage control to 110% of rated output voltage (per Table 1-1B/C).

11. Slowly turn OVP control CCW until it shuts the unit off.

12. Turn voltage control potentiometer at least one full turn CCW, and remove input voltage. After 1 minute, re-apply input and adjust for rated output voltage.

5.6 HIGH POTENTIAL TEST

High potential test procedures have been 100% carried out at the factory and should not require any additional tests in the field as the power semiconductors can be over stressed or destroyed if certain precautions are not taken. Use of a standard VOM (Simpson 260 or equivalent) on the highest resistance scale is permissible for isolation measurements. If it becomes desirable to use the high potential method, please contact the factory for information on correct procedures.

CAUTION

Sorensen Company can not be held liable for any malfunction resulting from the application of a high potential test (greater than 100V). See standard Sorensen Co. five year warranty.

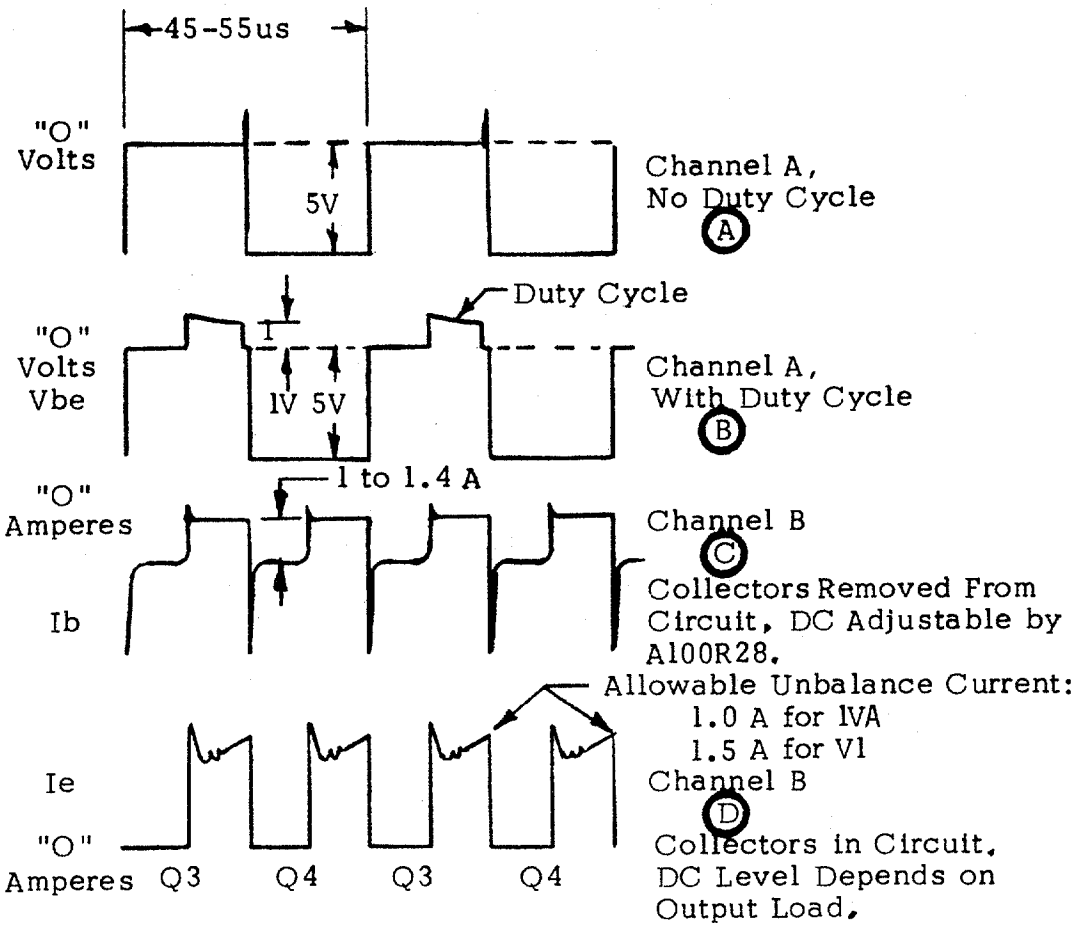


Figure 5-2 Switching Transistor Waveforms

SECTION 6

DRAWINGS AND PARTS LISTS

6.1 GENERAL

This section provides schematic diagrams, component location drawings, and parts lists keyed to the schematics and location drawings.

The STM-D series is presented first, with the commonly used A200 Output PCB and A100 Control PCB following. The STM-DX series follows the PCB boards and the final parts list is for the Preregulator PCB which is also common to both series.

6.2 PARTS LIST COLUMN HEADINGS DEFINED

The parts lists identifies parts for all units in the series tabulated as follows:

6.2.1 Circuit Symbol

Component identification on the respective schematic diagram.

6.2.2 STM Model

Separate column for each model in the series.

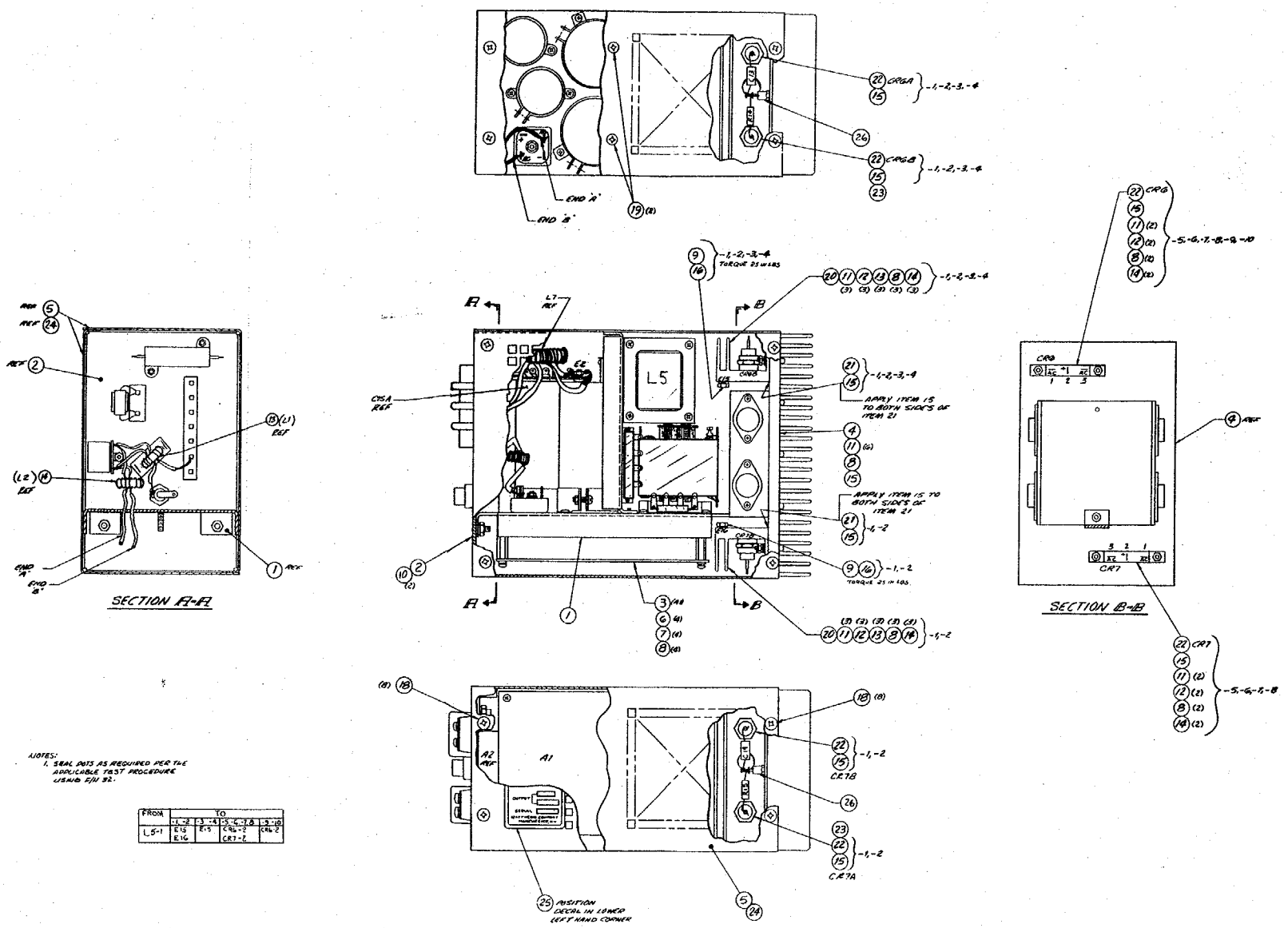
6.2.3 Description

Basic item, its value and electrical characteristics.

6.2.4 Sorensen Part No.

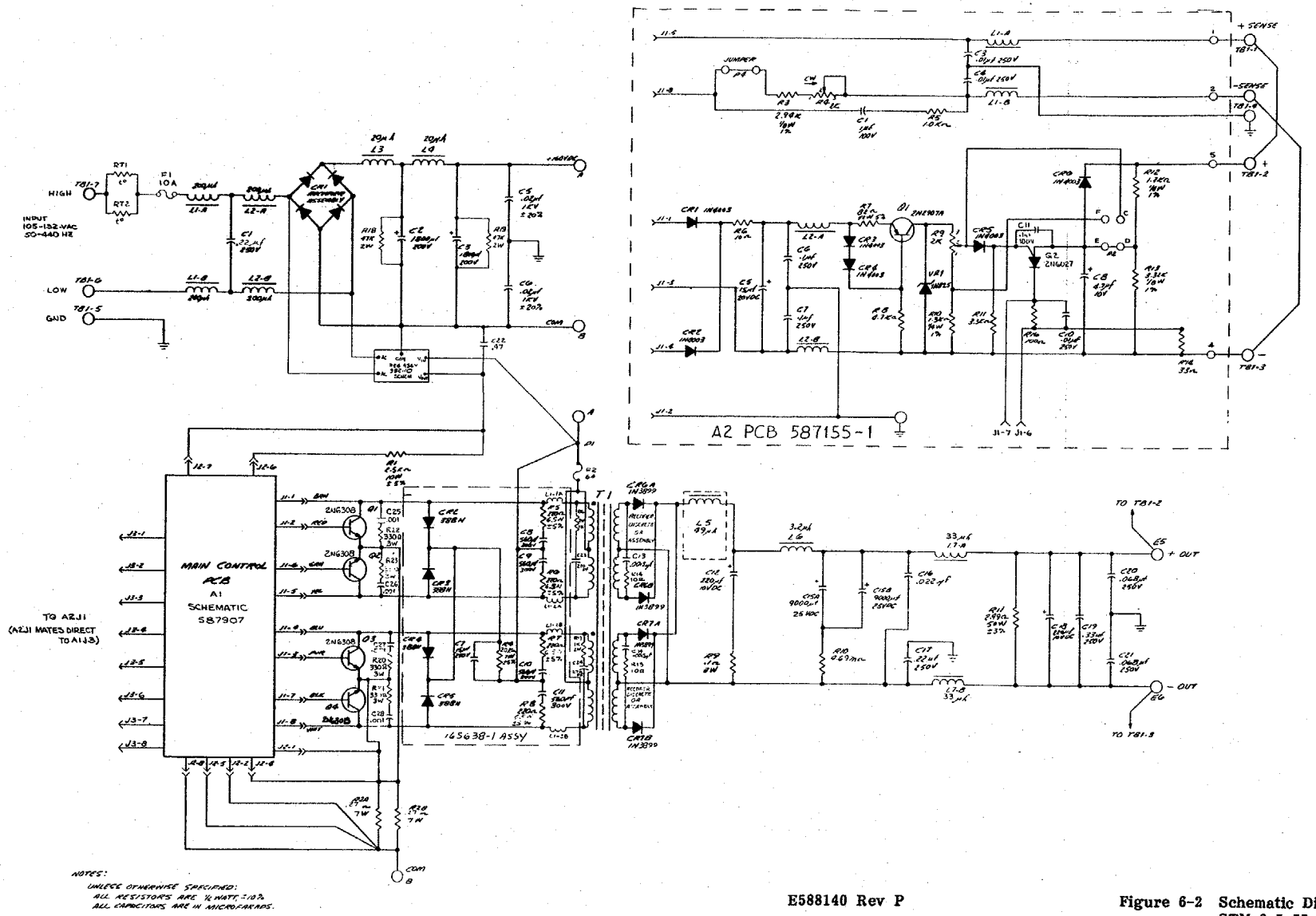
The number to be used when ordering parts. Call Sorensen at 1-800-525-2024, or order directly from:

SORENSEN
Sales & Technical Support
9250 Brown Deer Road
San Diego, CA 92121-2294
1-800-525-2024
Tel: (858) 450-0085
Fax: (858) 458-0267
Email: sales@sorensen.com
www.sorensen.com



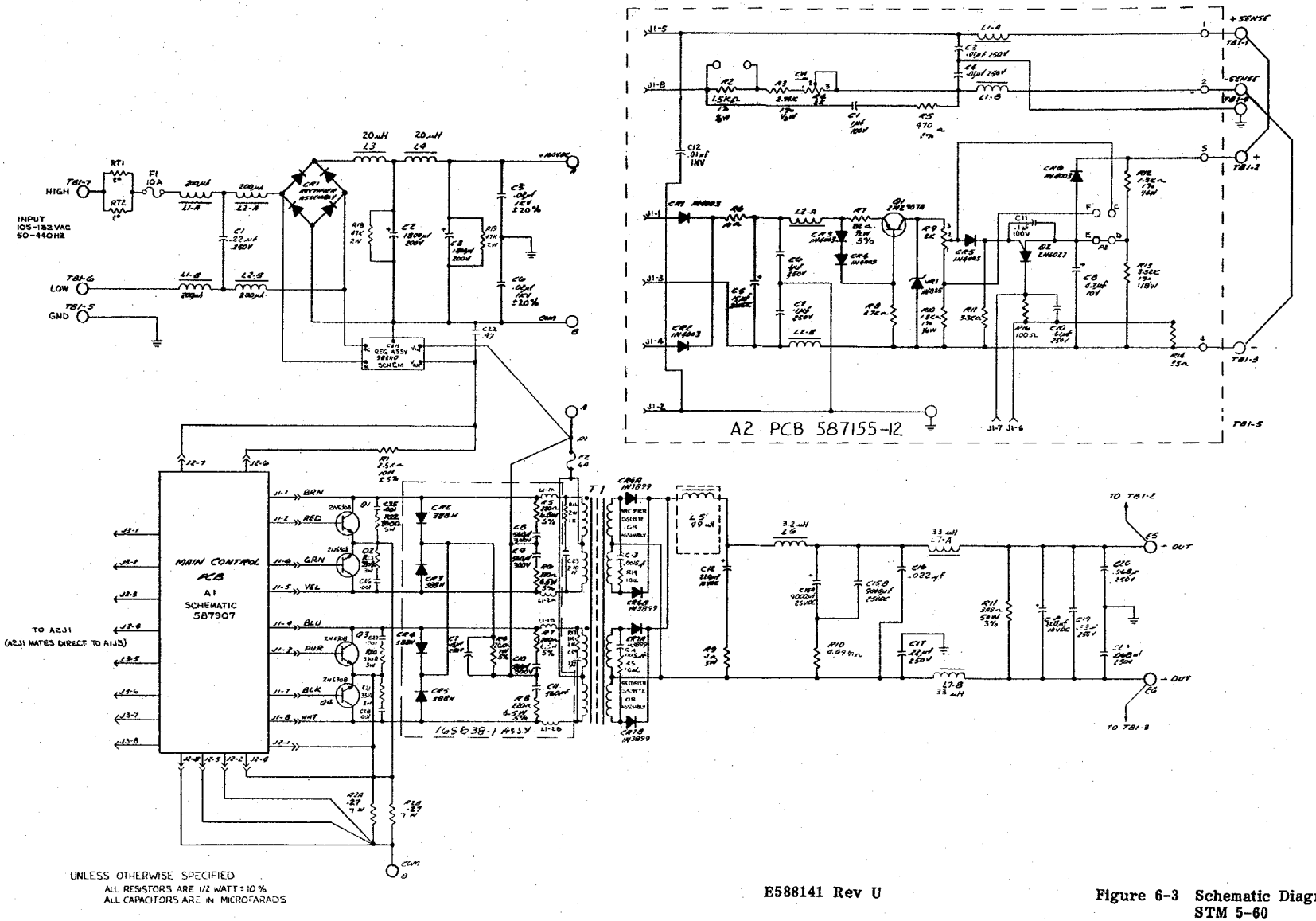
E588195 Rev E

Figure 6-1 Power Supply Assembly STM-D



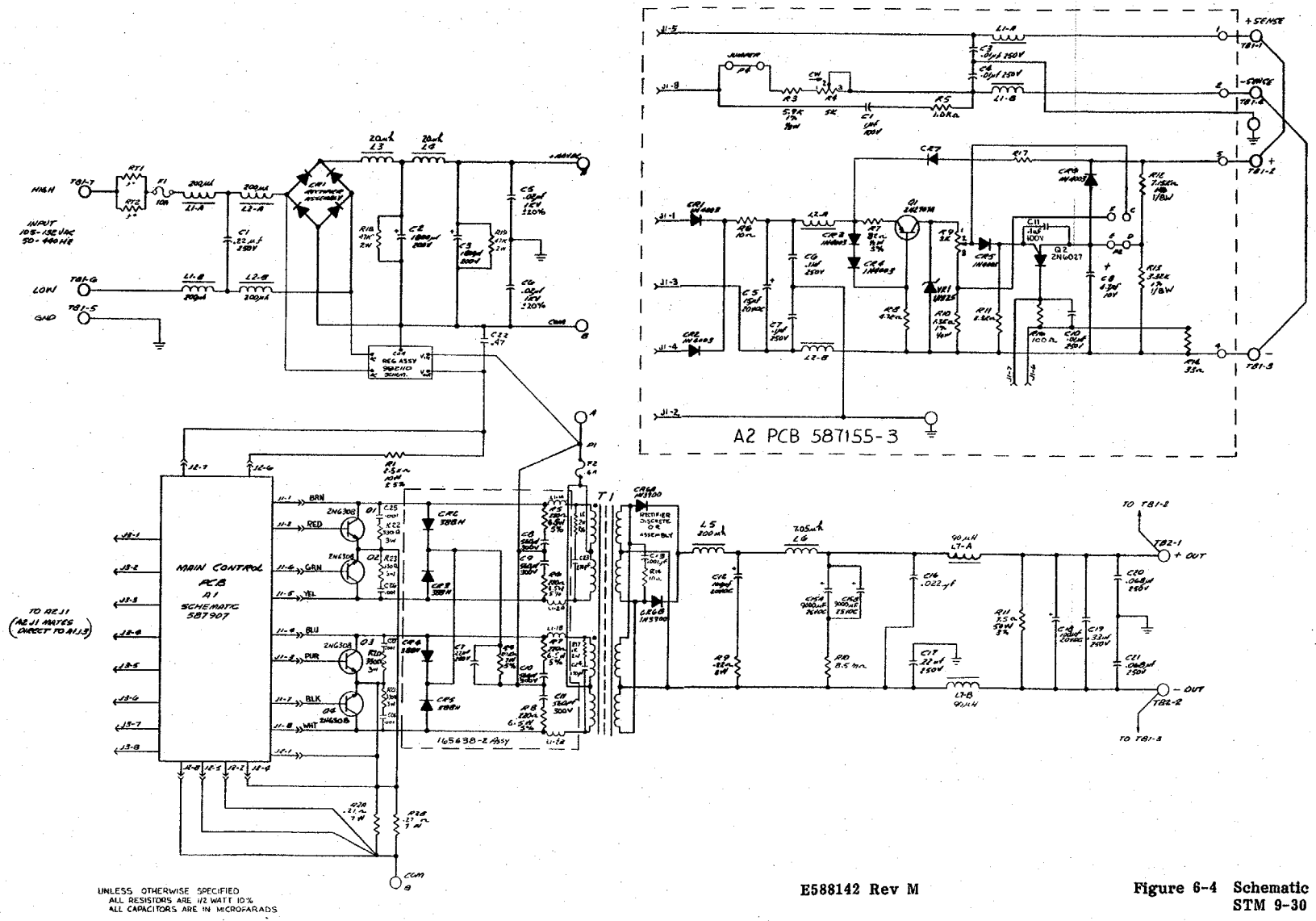
E588140 Rev P

Figure 6-2 Schematic Diagram STM 3.5-55



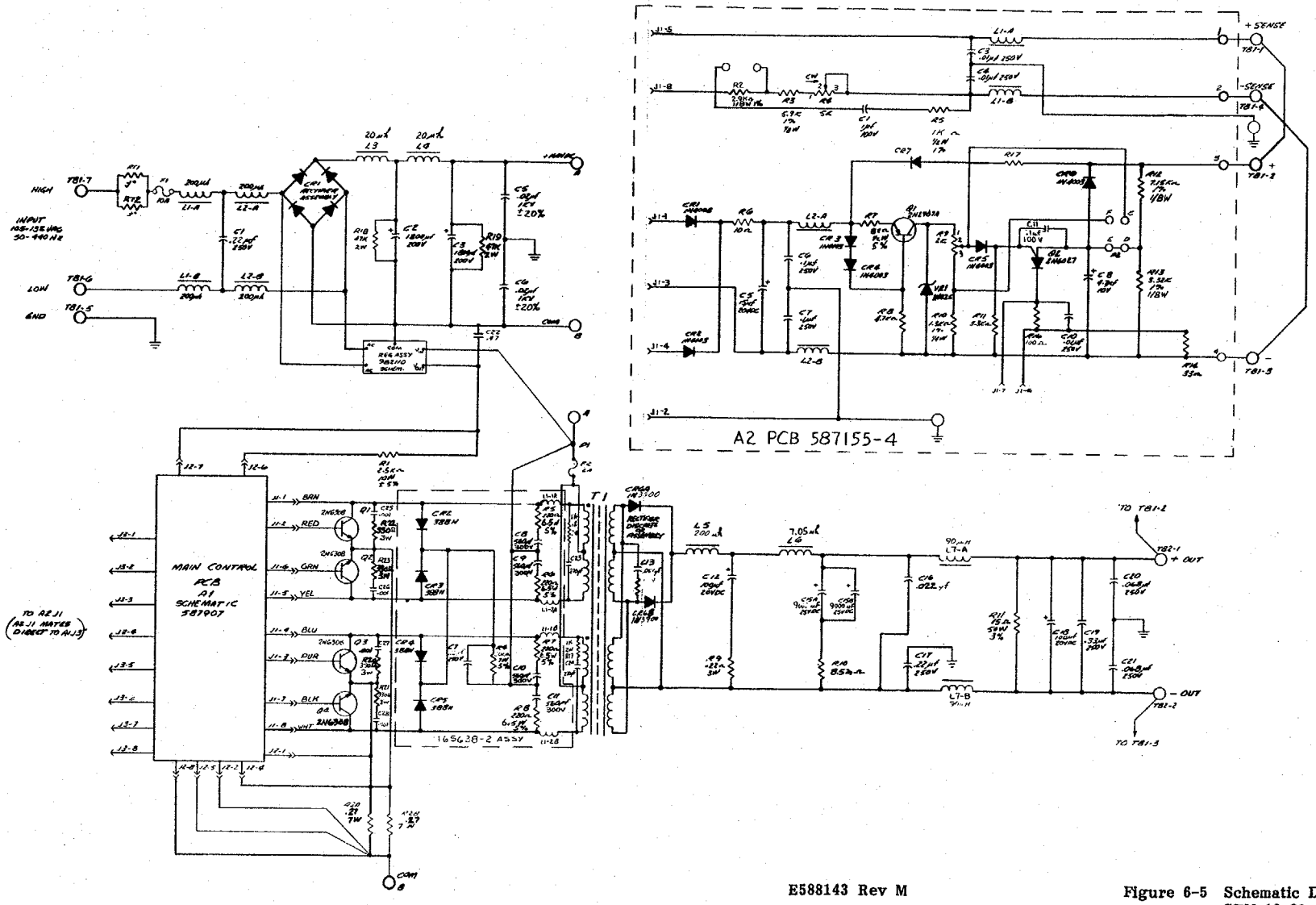
E588141 Rev U

Figure 6-3 Schematic Diagram STM 5-60



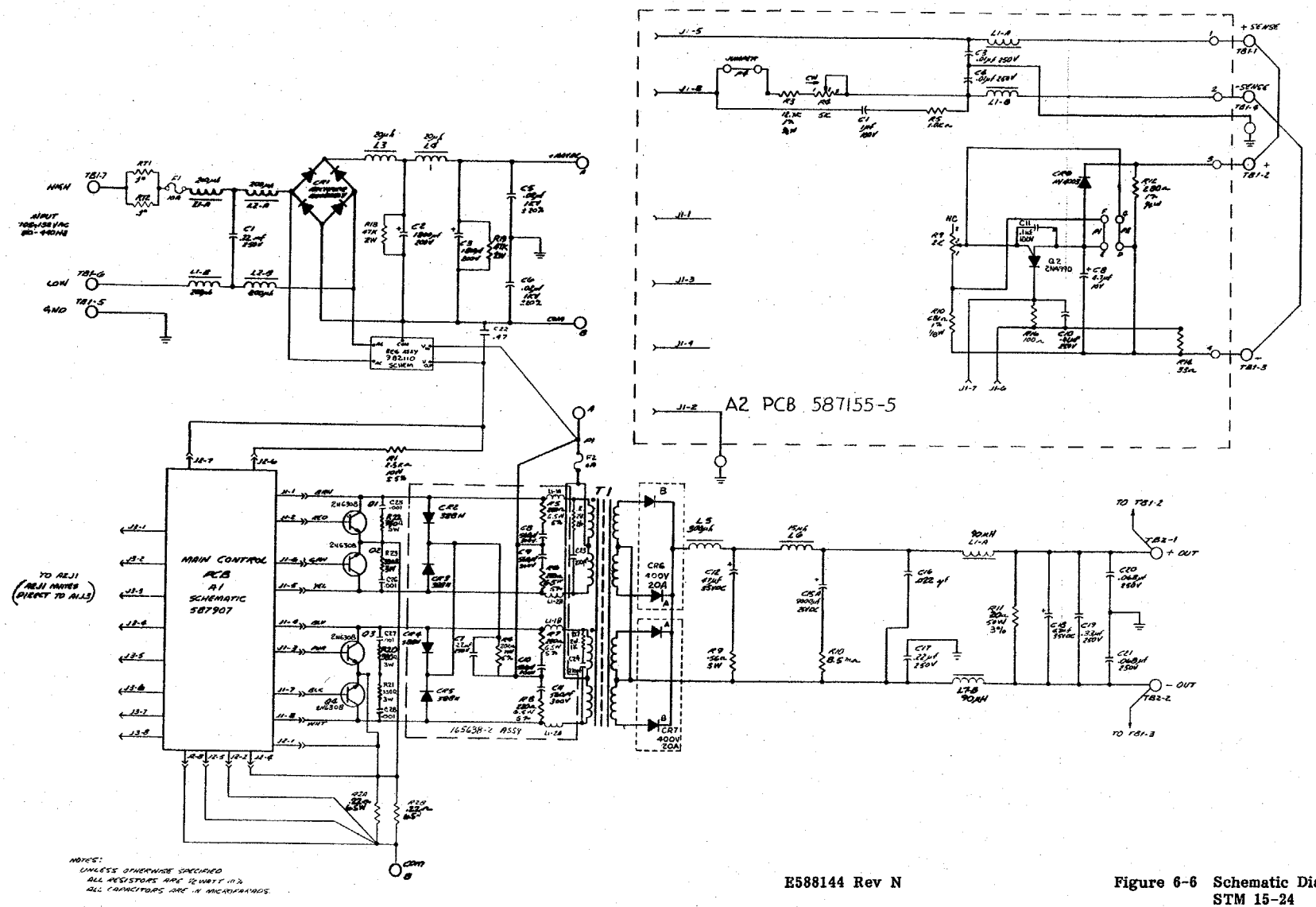
E588142 Rev M

Figure 6-4 Schematic Diagram STM 9-30



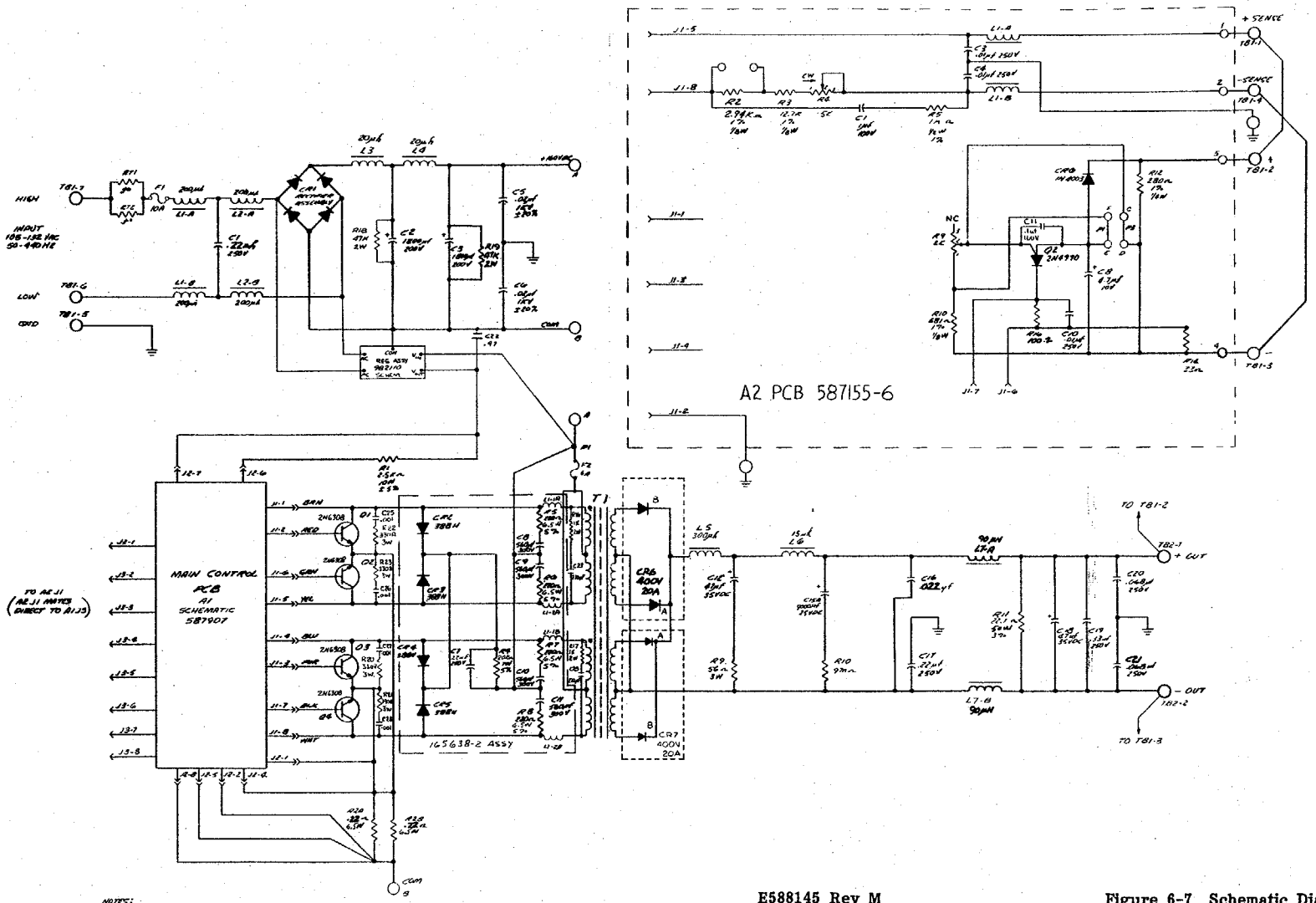
E588143 Rev M

Figure 6-5 Schematic Diagram STM 12-30



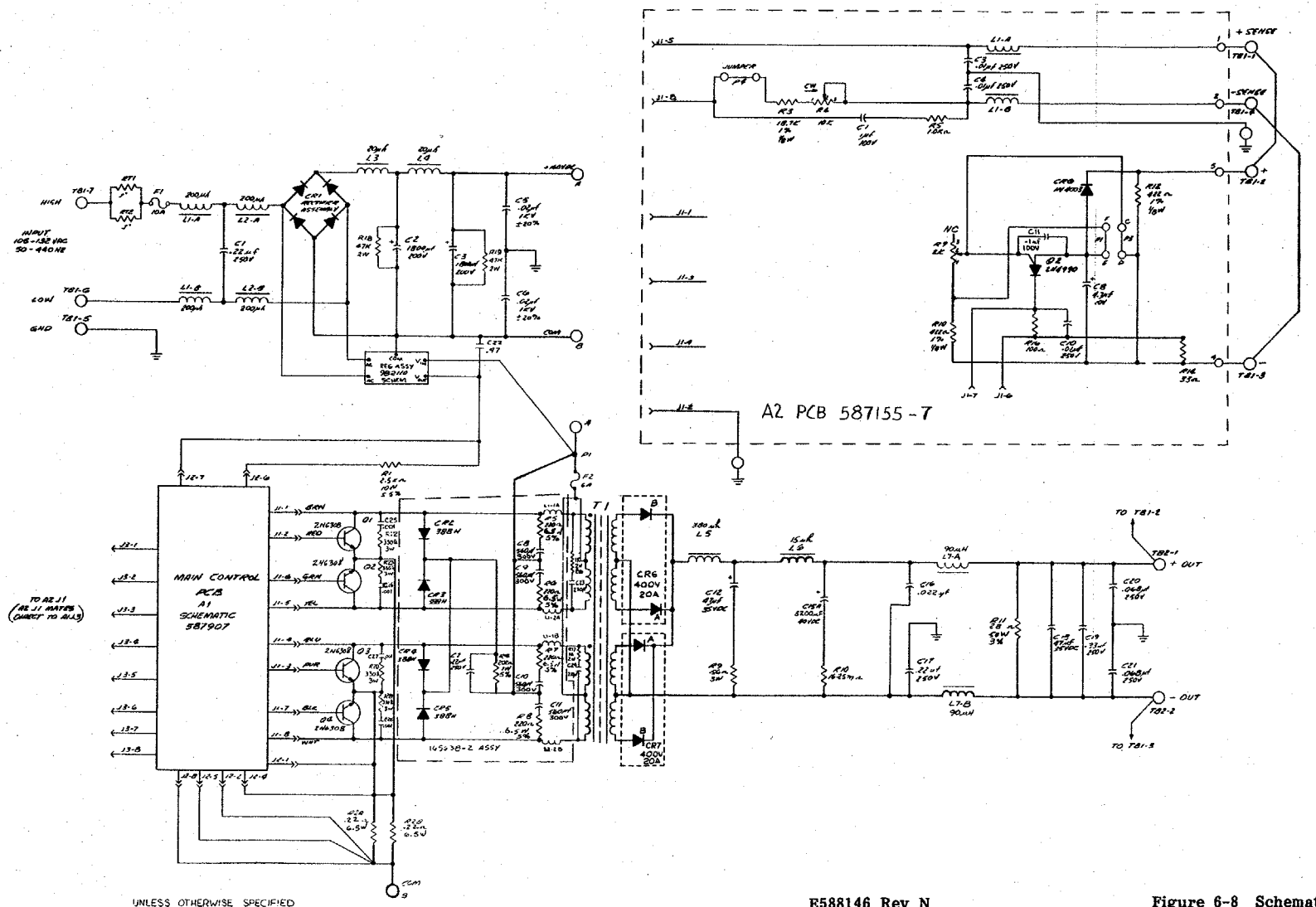
E588144 Rev N

Figure 6-6 Schematic Diagram STM 15-24



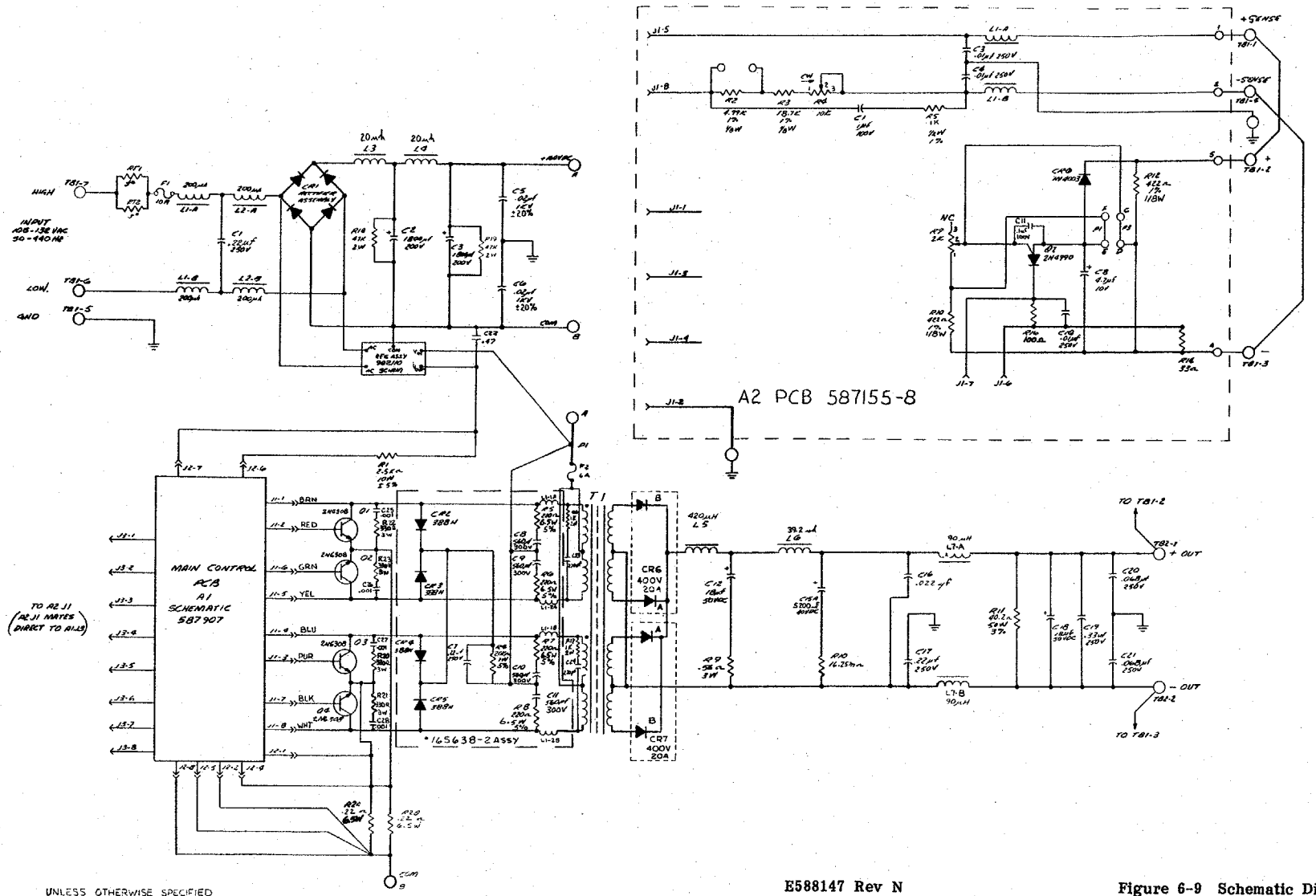
E588145 Rev M

Figure 6-7 Schematic Diagram STM 18-24



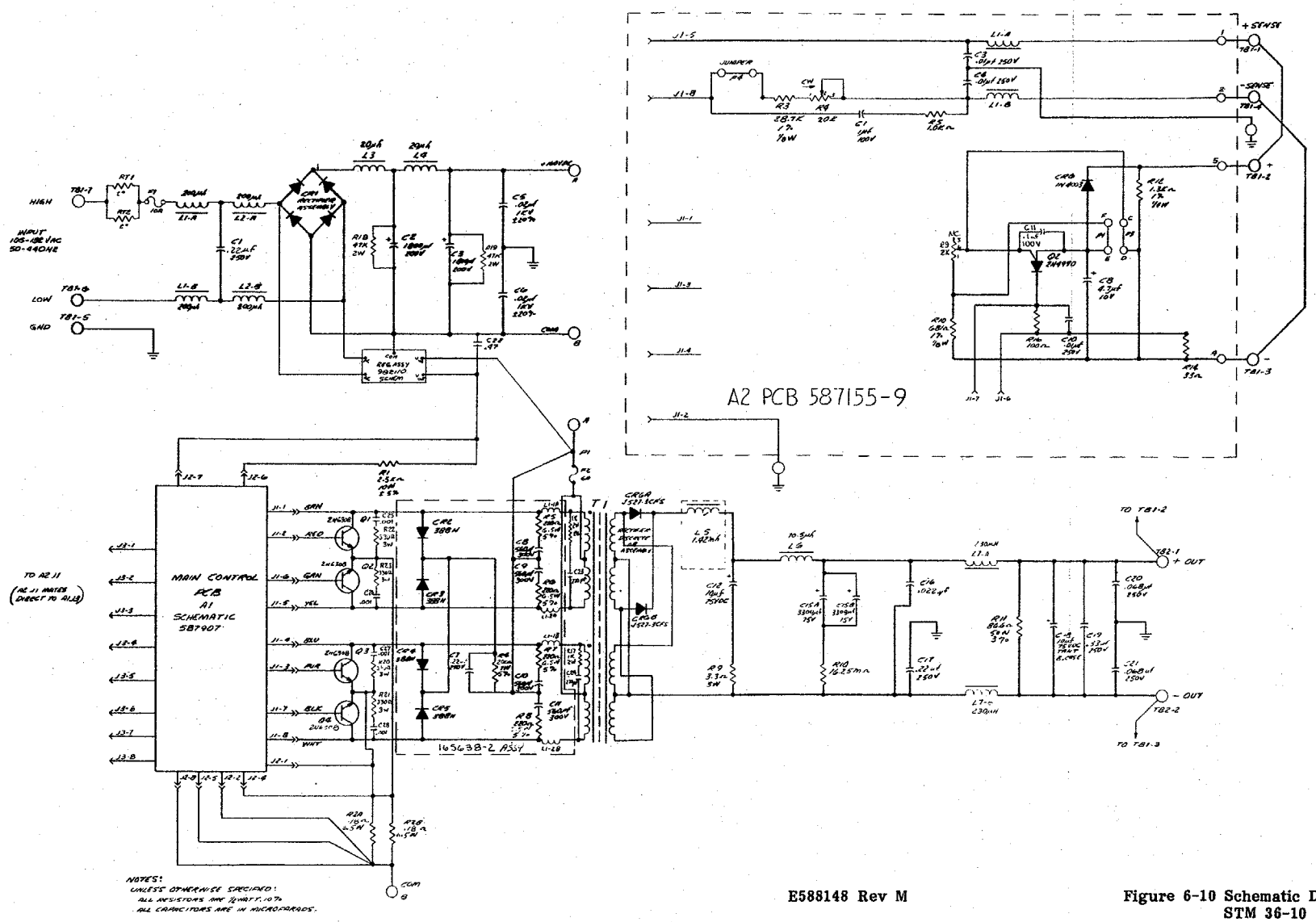
E588146 Rev N

Figure 6-8 Schematic Diagram STM 24-21



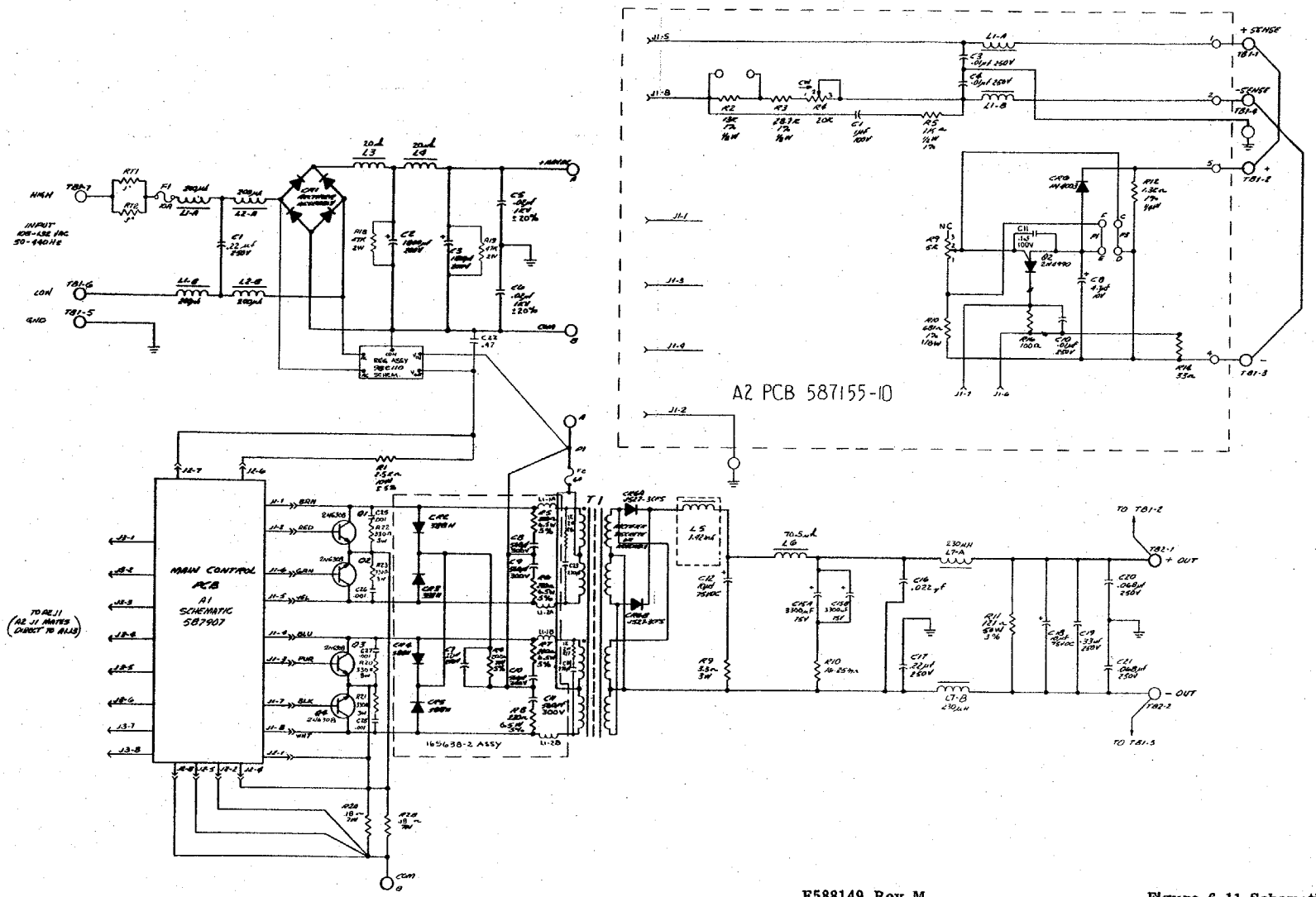
E588147 Rev N

Figure 6-9 Schematic Diagram STM 28-18



E588148 Rev M

Figure 6-10 Schematic Diagram STM 36-10



E588149 Rev M

Figure 6-11 Schematic Diagram STM 48-10

Table 6-1
Replaceable Parts List
STM Module IVA

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5-55	5-60	9-30	12-30	15-24	18-24	24-21	28-18	36-10	48-10	Description	Sorensen Part No.
A1	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Control PCB Ass'y	587121-1
		x										587121-2
A2	x										Output PCB Ass'y	587155-1
		x										587155-12
			x									587155-3
				x								587155-4
					x							587155-5
						x						587155-6
							x					587155-7
								x				587155-8
									x			587155-9
										x		587155-10
											Capacitors (uF Unless Noted)	
C1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.22, 250V	587626-67
C2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1800, 200V	587192-1
C3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1800, 200V	587192-1
C5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.02, 1 kV	24-2029
C6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.02, 1 kV	24-2029
C7*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.22, 250V	24-2015-17
C8*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	560 pF, 300V	235-7053P317
C9*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	560 pF, 300V	235-7053P317
C10*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	560 pF, 300V	235-7053P317
C11*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	560 pF, 300V	235-7053P317
C12	x	x									220, 10V	586057-10
			x	x							100, 20V	586385-10
					x	x	x				47, 35V	586058-27
								x			28, 50V	585071-44
									x	x	10, 75V	585386-8
C13	x	x	x	x							0.0015, 200V	24-2409-2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
C14	x	x									0.0015, 200V	24-2409-2
			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
C15A	x	x	x	x	x	x					9000, 25V	587193-1
							x	x			5200, 40V	587193-2
									x	x	3300, 75V	24-2593-2
C15B	x	x									9000, 25V	587193-1
			x	x	x	x	x	x			Not Used	
									x	x	3300, 75V	24-2593-2
C16	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.022, 200V	24-2409-9
C17	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.22, 250V	587626-99
C18	x	x									220, 10V	586057-10
			x	x							100, 20V	586385-10
					x	x	x				47, 35V	586058-27
								x			18, 50V	585071-44
									x	x	10, 75V	586386-8

* P/O PCB Ass'y 165638

Table 6-1 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
STM Module IVA

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5-55	5-60	9-30	12-30	15-24	18-24	24-21	28-18	36-10	48-10	Description	Sorensen Part No.
C19	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.33, 250V	587626-68
C20	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.068, 250V	587626-63
C21	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.068, 250V	587626-63
C22	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.47, 250V	587626-69
C23	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	270 pF, 500V	235-7053P297
C24	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	270 pF, 500V	235-7053P297
C25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
C26	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
C27	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
C28	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
											Diodes	
CR1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Bridge, 25A, 400V	980893-3
CR2*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	SEN-R-115	587306-6
CR3*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	SEN-R-115	587306-6
CR4*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	SEN-R-115	587306-6
CR5*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	SEN-R-115	587306-6
CR6A	x	x									1N3899	588097-1
			x	x							1N3900	588097-2
					x	x	x	x			SCPA4F	586462-5
									x	x	SCPA3F	586462-4
CR6B	x	x									1N3899	588097-1
			x	x							1N3900	588097-2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
CR7A	x	x									1N3899	588097-1
			x	x					x	x	Not Used	
					x	x	x	x			SCPA4F	586462-5
CR7B	x	x									1N3899	588097-1
			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
F1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Fuse, 10A, 250V	42-1809
F2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Fuse, 6A, 250V	226-7176P58
											Inductors (uH Unless Noted)	
L1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	200	587181-1
L1**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Assembly	165637-1
L2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	200	587181-3
L3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20	587156-1
L4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20	587156-2
L5	x	x									49	588116-1
			x	x							200	588116-2
					x	x					300	588116-3
							x				380	588116-4
								x			420	588116-5
									x	x	1.42 mH	588116-6

* P/O PCB Ass'y 165638
** P/O PCB Ass'y 165638-2

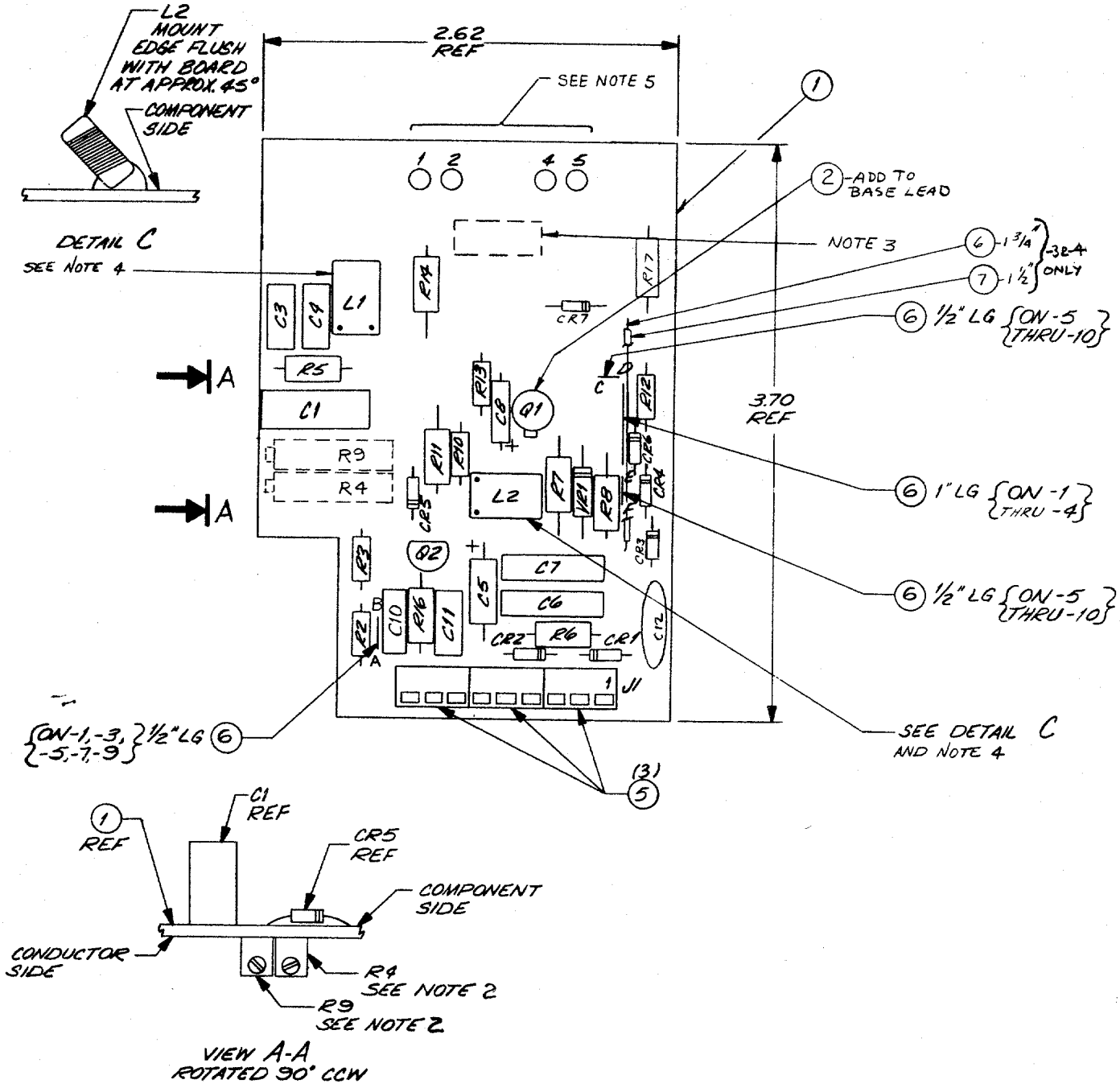
Table 6-1 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
STM Module IVA

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5-55	5-60	9-30	12-30	15-24	18-24	24-21	28-18	36-10	48-10	Description	Sorensen Part No.
L6	x	x									3.2	588169-1
			x	x							7.05	588169-2
					x	x	x				15	588169-3
								x			39.2	588169-4
									x	x	70.5	588169-5
L7	x	x									33	166175-1
			x	x	x	x	x	x			90	166173-1
									x	x	230	166174-1
											Transistors	
Q1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2N6308	589698-3
Q2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2N6308	589698-3
Q3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2N6308	589698-3
Q4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2N6308	589698-3
XQ1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Socket, Transistor	586065-1
XQ2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Socket, Transistor	586065-1
XQ3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Socket, Transistor	586065-1
XQ4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Socket, Transistor	586065-1
											Resistors (ohms, 1/2W, 10%, Unless Noted)	
R1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2.5K, 10W, 5%	27-524
R2A	x	x									0.39, 6.5W, 5%	586054-8
			x	x	x	x					0.33, 6.5W, 5%	586054-7
							x	x	x	x	0.27, 6.5W, 5%	586054-6
R2B	x	x									0.39, 6.5W, 5%	586054-8
			x	x	x	x					0.33, 6.5W, 5%	586054-7
							x	x	x	x	0.27, 6.5W, 5%	586054-6
R4*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20K, 6W, 5%	167397-1
R5*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	220, 5W, 5%	586054-41
R6*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	220, 5W, 5%	586054-41
R7*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	220, 5W, 5%	586054-41
R8*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	220, 5W, 5%	586054-41
R9	x	x									0.1, 3W	27-397-1
			x	x							0.22, 3W	27-397-9
					x	x	x	x			0.56, 3W	27-397-19
									x	x	3.3, 3W	27-397-37
R10	x	x									4.69 milliohms	588004-5
			x	x	x	x					8.5 milliohms	588004-3
							x	x			16.25 milliohms	588004-7
									x	x	16.25 milliohms	588004-6

* P/O PCB Ass'y 165638
** P/O PCB Ass'y 165638-2

Table 6-1 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
STM Module IVA

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5-55	5-60	9-30	12-30	15-24	18-24	24-21	28-18	36-10	48-10	Description	Sorensen Part No.
R11	x										2.49, 50W	586677-505
		x									3.48, 50W	586677-509
			x								7.5, 50W	586677-515
				x							15, 50W	586677-518
					x						20, 50W	586677-520
						x					22.1, 50W	586677-521
							x				28, 50W	586677-523
								x			40.2, 50W	586677-528
									x		86.6, 50W	586677-568
										x	121, 50W	586677-534
R14	x	x	x	x							10,	280-1145P2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
R15	x	x	x	x							10,	280-1145P2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
R16	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1K, 2W	280-1147P74
R17	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1K, 2W	280-1147P74
R18	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	47K, 2W	280-1147P134
R19	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	47K, 2W	280-1147P134
R20	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	330, 3W	27-397-85
R21	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	330, 3W	27-397-85
R22	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	330, 3W	27-397-85
R23	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	330, 3W	27-397-85
RT1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Thermistor, 2.0	165541-1
RT2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Thermistor, 2.0	165541-1
											Transformers	
T1	x	x									Assembly	588196-1
			x	x							Assembly	588196-2
					x	x					Assembly	588196-3
							x				Assembly	588196-4
								x			Assembly	588196-5
									x	x	Assembly	588196-6



C587155 Rev L

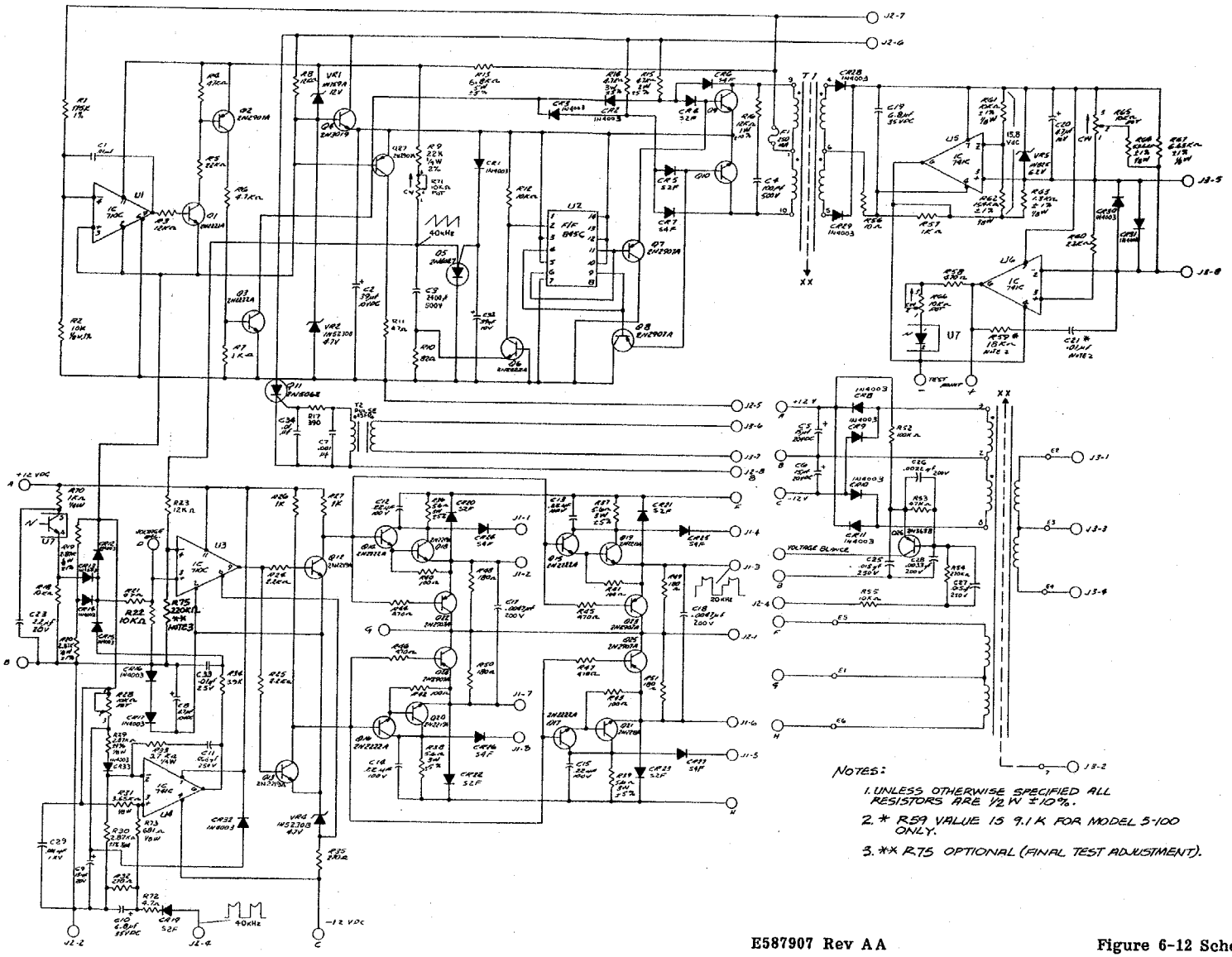
Figure 6-11 A200 PCB Assembly Drawing

Table 6-2
Replaceable Parts List
Output PCB Assembly (A200)
587155 (Modules IVA & VI)

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5V	5V	9V	12V	15V	18V	24V	28V	36V	48V	Description	Sorensen Part No.
											Capacitors (uF Unless Noted)	
C1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1, 100V	24-2037-19
C3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.01, 250V	24-2015-1
C4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.01, 250V	24-2015-1
C5	x	x	x	x							15, 20V	586385-8
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
C6	x	x	x	x							0.1, 250V	24-2015-13
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
C7	x	x	x	x							0.1, 250V	24-2015-13
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
C8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4.7, 10V	588057-2
C10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.01, 250V	24-2015-1
C11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.1, 100V	24-2037-7
C12	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
		x									0.01, 1 kV	235-7207P31
											Diodes	
CR1	x	x	x	x							1N5614	587565-2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
CR2	x	x	x	x							1N5614	587565-2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
CR3	x	x	x	x							1N5614	587565-2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
CR4	x	x	x	x							1N5614	587565-2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
CR5	x	x	x	x							1N5614	587565-2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
CR6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1N5614	587565-2
CR7			x	x							1N5614	587565-2
	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
											Inductors	
L1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Toroid Coil	586471-1
L2	x	x	x	x							Toroid Coil	586471-1
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
											Transistors	
Q1	x	x	x	x							2N2907	386-7249P58
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
Q2	x	x	x	x							2N6027	386-7304P1
					x	x	x	x	x	x	2N4990	586063-2
											Resistors (ohms, 1/2W, 10% Unless Noted)	
R2	x			x		x					2.94K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-186
		x									1.50K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-185
			x		x		x		x		Not Used	
								x			4.99K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-187
										x	13.0K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-189

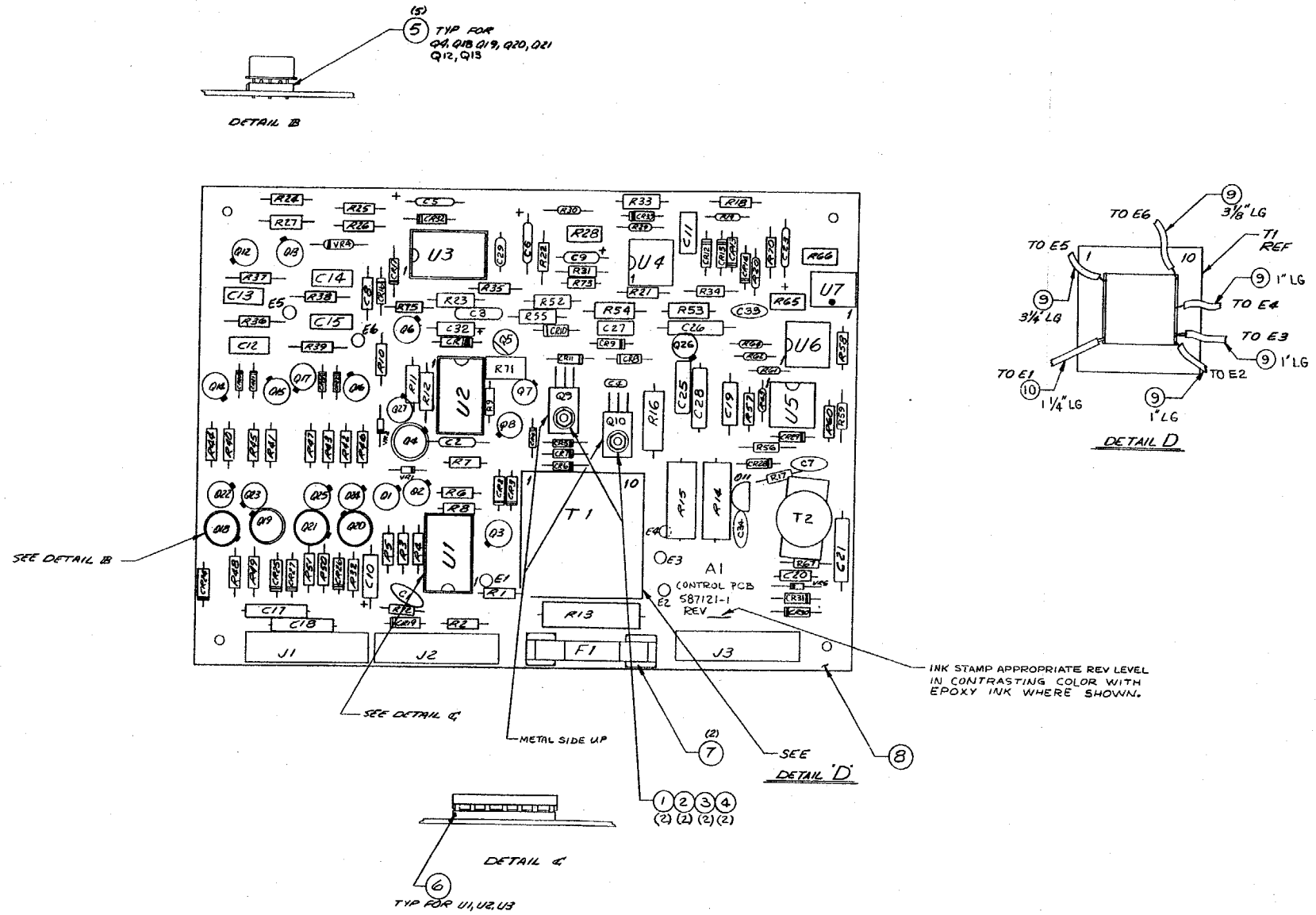
Table 6-2 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
Output PCB Assembly (A200)
587155 (Modules IVA & VI)

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5V	5V	9V	12V	15V	18V	24V	28V	36V	48V	Description	Sorensen Part No.
R3	x	x									2.94K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-186
			x	x							5.9K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-111
					x	x					12.7K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-127
							x	x			18.7K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-135
									x	x	28.7K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-144
R4	x	x									2K, Variable	586371-5
			x	x	x	x					5K, Variable	586371-6
							x	x			10K, Variable	586371-7
									x	x	20K, Variable	586371-8
R5	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1K	280-1145P74
		x									470	280-1145P61
R6	x	x	x	x							10	280-1145P2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
R7	x	x	x	x							82, 5%	28-2000
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
R8	x	x	x	x							4.7K	280-1145P98
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
R9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			2K, Variable	586371-5
									x	x	5K, Variable	586371-6
R10	x	x	x	x							1.3K, 1/4W, 1%	28-1333
					x	x			x	x	680, 1/8W, 1%	586250-66
							x	x			422, 1/8W, 1%	586250-99
R11	x	x	x	x							3.3K	280-1145P20
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
R12	x	x							x	x	1.3K, 1/4W, 1%	28-1333
			x	x							7.15K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-115
					x	x					280, 1/4W, 1%	28-1284
							x	x			422, 1/8W, 1%	586250-56
R13	x	x	x	x							3.32K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-99
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
R14	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	33	280-1145P20
R16	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100	280-1145P38
R17	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
			x	x							390	280-1145P59
VR1	x	x	x	x							1N825, Zener	588105-3
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	



E587907 Rev AA

Figure 6-12 Schematic Diagram STM D & DX Control PCB (A100)



D587121 Rev AA

Figure 6-13 Assembly Drawing STM D & DX Control PCB (A100)

Table 6-3
Replaceable Parts List
A100 PCB Assembly
587121-1 & -2

Circuit Symbol	Description	Sorensen Part No.
	Capacitors (uF Unless Noted)	
C1	0.01, 25V	235-7426P1
C2	39, 10V	586057-5
C3	2400 pF, 500V	235-7355P435
C4	100 pF, 500V	235-7053P254
C5	15, 20V	586385-5
C6	15, 20V	586385-5
C7	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
C8	4.7, 10V	586057-2
C9	15, 20V	586385-5
C10	6.8, 35V	586058-17
C11	0.068, 250V	24-2015-11
C12	0.22, 100V	24-2037-11
C13	0.22, 100V	24-2037-11
C14	0.22, 100V	24-2037-11
C15	0.22, 100V	24-2037-11
C17	0.0047, 200V	24-2409-5
C18	0.0047,	24-2409-5
C19	6.8, 35V	586058-17
C20	4.7, 10V	586057-2
C21	0.01, 200V	24-2409-7
	0.047, 250V (587121-2 Only)	587626-61
C23	2.2, 20V	586385-2
C25	0.015, 250V	24-2015-3
C26	0.0022, 200V	24-2409-3
C27	0.015, 250V	24-2015-3
C28	0.0033, 200V	24-2409-4
C29	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
C30	330 pF, 300V	235-7053P141
C32	39, 10V	586057-5
C33	0.01, 25V	235-7426P1
C34	0.01, 25V	235-7426P1
	Diodes	
CR1	1N5614	587565-2
CR2	1N5614	587565-2
CR3	1N5614	587565-2
CR4	S1F05	586379-1
CR5	S1F05	586379-1
CR6	S1F4	586379-6
CR7	S1F4	586379-6
CR8	1N5614	587565-2
CR9	1N5614	587565-2
CR10	1N5614	587565-2
CR11	1N5614	587565-2
CR12	1N5614	587565-2

Table 6-3 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
A100 PCB Assembly
587121-1 & -2

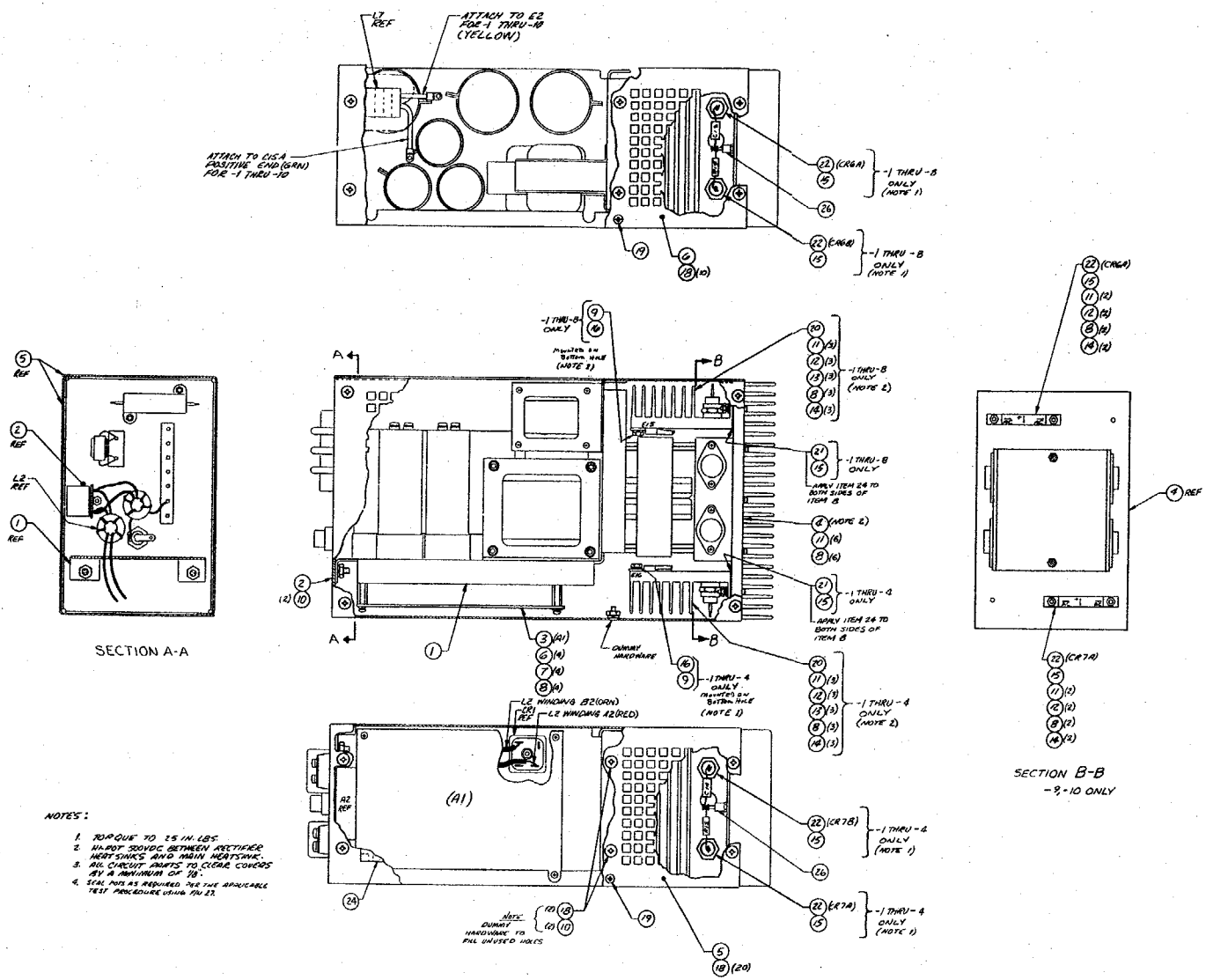
Circuit Symbol	Description	Sorensen Part No.
CR13	1N5614	587565-2
CR14	1N5614	587565-2
CR15	1N5614	587565-2
CR16	1N5614	587565-2
CR17	1N5614	587565-2
CR19	S1F05	586379-1
CR20	S1F05	586379-1
CR21	S1F05	586379-1
CR22	S1F05	586379-1
CR23	S1F05	586379-1
CR24	S1F4	586379-6
CR25	S1F4	586379-6
CR26	S1F4	586379-6
CR27	S1F4	586379-6
CR28	1N5614	587565-2
CR29	1N5614	587565-2
CR30	1N5614	587565-2
CR31	1N5614	587565-2
CR32	1N5614	587565-2
CR33	1N5614	587565-2
F1	Fuse, 250 mA, 250V	226-7176P32
	Transistors	
Q1	2N2222A	386-7249P57
Q2	2N2907A	386-7249P58
Q3	2N2222A	386-7249P57
Q4	2N3019	386-7316P1
Q5	2N6027	386-7304P1
Q6	2N2222A	386-7249P57
Q7	2N2907	386-7249P58
Q8	2N2907	386-7249P58
Q9	SJE2300	982992-1
Q10	SJE2300	982992-1
Q11	2N5062	322-7243P3
Q12	2N2219A	386-7249P32
Q13	2N2219A	386-7249P32
Q14	2N2222A	386-7249P57
Q15	2N2222A	386-7249P57
Q16	2N2222A	386-7249P57
Q17	2N2222A	386-7249P57
Q18	2N2219A	386-7249P32
Q19	2N2219A	386-7249P32
Q20	2N2219A	386-7249P32
Q21	2N2219A	386-7249P32
Q22	2N2907A	386-7249P58
Q23	2N2907A	386-7249P58
Q24	2N2907A	386-7249P58

Table 6-3 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
A100 PCB Assembly
587121-1 & -2

Circuit Symbol	Description	Sorensen Part No.
Q25	2N2907A	386-7249P58
Q26	2N3638	18-143
Q27	2N2907A	386-7249P58
	Resistors (ohms 1/2W, 10% Unless Noted)	
R1	175K, 1%	28-1123
R2	10K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-122
R3	12K	280-1145P113
R4	47K	280-1145P134
R5	22K	280-1145P122
R6	4.7K	280-1145P98
R7	1K	280-1145P74
R8	12K	280-1145P113
R9	22K, 1/4W, 2%	585108-117
R10	82	280-1145P35
R11	47	280-1145P26
R12	10K	280-1145P110
R13	6.8K, 5W, 5%	586054-59
R14	4.7K, 3W, 5%	27-398-14
R15	4.7K, 3W, 5%	27-398-14
R16	12K, 1W	280-1146P113
R17	390	280-1145P59
R18	10K	280-1145P110
R19	2.87K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-96
R20	2.87K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-96
R21	47	280-1145P26
R22	10K	280-1145P110
R23	12K	280-1145P113
R24	2.2K	280-1145P86
R25	2.2K	280-1145P86
R26	1K	280-1145P74
R27	1K	280-1145P74
R28	10K, Variable	586370-7
R29	2.87K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-96
R30	2.87K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-96
R31	3.65K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-101
R32	270	280-1145P53
R33	27K	280-1145P125
R34	3.9K	280-1145P95
R35	270	280-1145P53
R36	5.6, 3W, 5%	27-397-43
R37	5.6, 3W, 5%	27-397-43
R38	5.6, 3W, 5%	27-397-43
R39	5.6, 3W, 5%	27-397-43
R40	200	280-1145P38
R41	100	280-1145P38
R42	100	280-1145P38

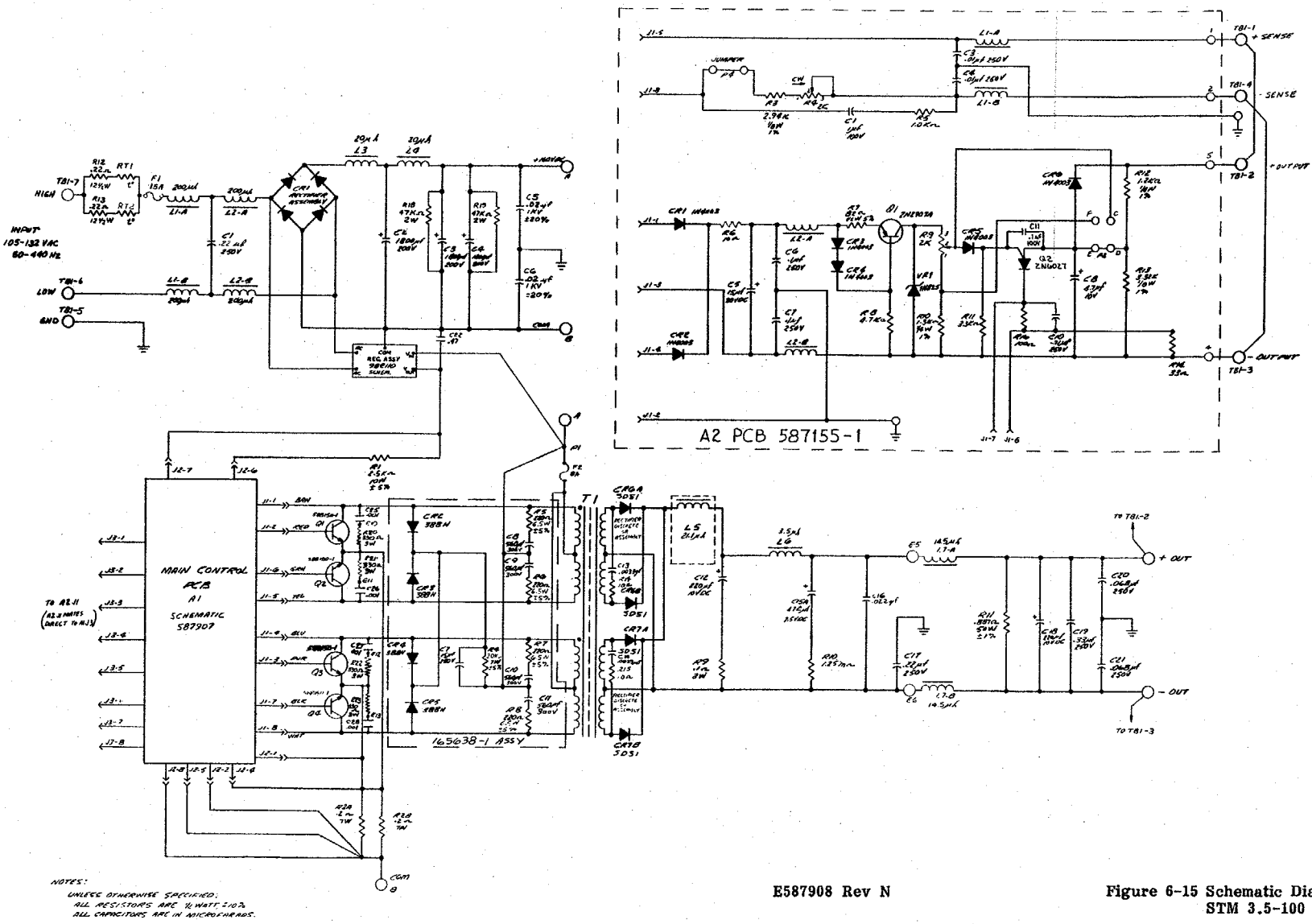
Table 6-3 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
A100 PCB Assembly
587121-1 & -2

Circuit Symbol	Description	Sorensen Part No.
R43	100	280-1145P38
R44	470	280-1145P62
R45	470	280-1145P62
R46	470	280-1145P62
R47	470	280-1145P62
R48	180	280-1145P47
R49	180	280-1145P47
R50	180	280-1145P47
R51	180	280-1145P47
R52	100K	280-1145P146
R53	47K	280-1145P134
R54	270K	280-1145P161
R55	10K	280-1145P110
R56	10	280-1145P52
R57	1K	280-1145P74
R58	470	280-1145P62
R59	18K,	280-1145P119
	9.1K, 1/4W, 2% (587121-2 Only)	585108-57
R60	2.2K	280-1145P86
R61	10K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-122
R62	15.4K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-131
R63	1.3K, 1/8W, 1%	28-1333
R64	53.6K, 1/8W, 1%	586250-157
R65	10K, Variable	586370-7
R66	10K, Variable	586370-7
R67	6.65K, 1/8W, 1%	586055-188
R70	1K, 1/4W	280-1171P74
R71	10K, Variable	586370-7
R72	4.7	280-7176P2
R73	681, 1/8W, 1%	586250-66
R75	220K, 1/4W	585108-179
T1	Bias Transformer	589960-1
T2	Pulse Transformer	586340-1
	Integrated Circuits	
U1	IC710C	386-7277P4
U2	F/F845C	587843-1
U3	IC710C	386-7277P4
U4	IC741C	586372-3
U5	IC741C	586372-3
U6	IC741C	586372-3
U7	Opto-Isolator, TIXL-111	586463-3
	Zener Diodes	
VR1	1N5242B	588101-15
VR2	1N5230B	588101-6
VR4	1N5230B	588101-6
VR5	1N825	588105-3



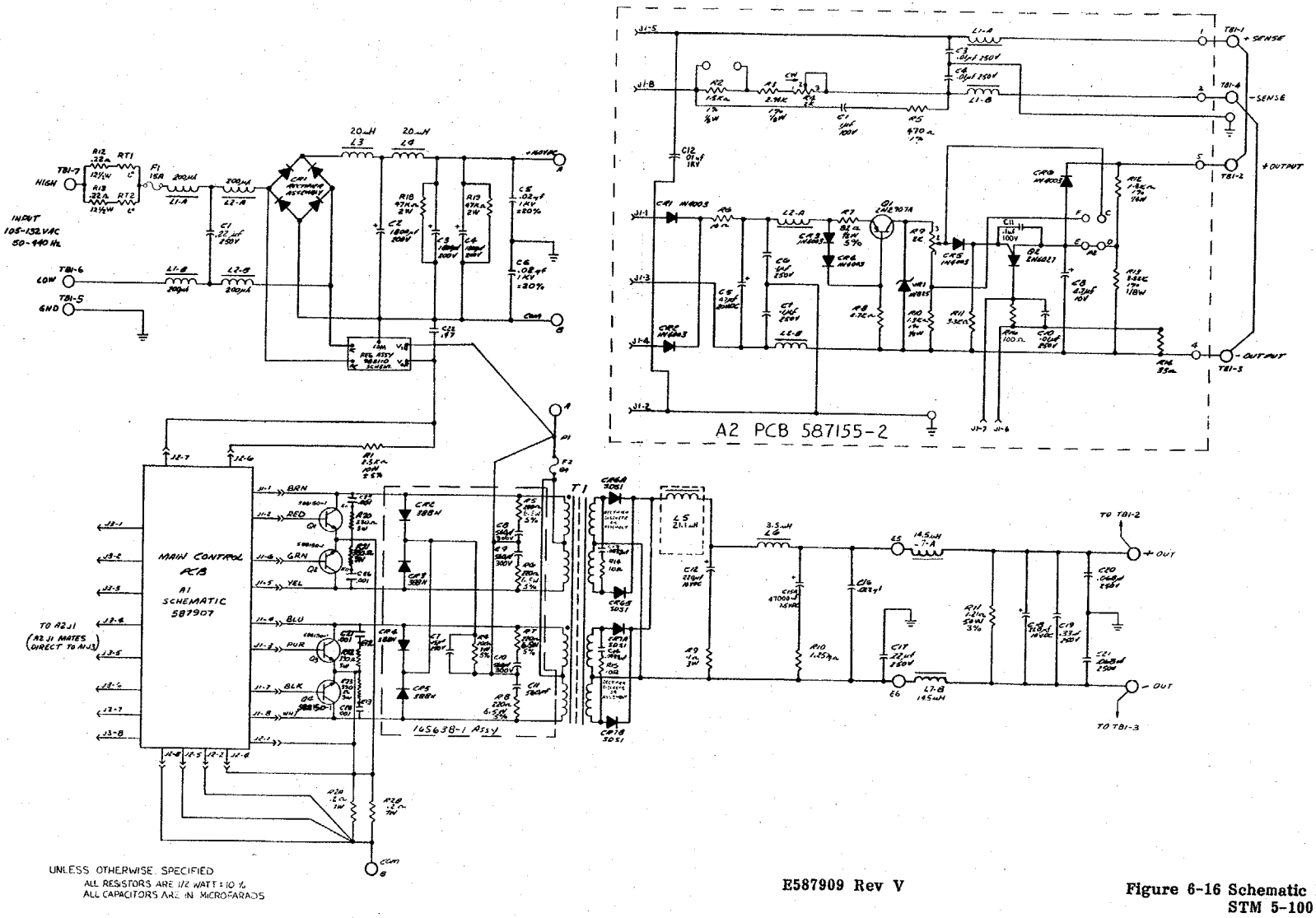
E587178 Rev E

Figure 6-14 Power Supply Assembly STM DX



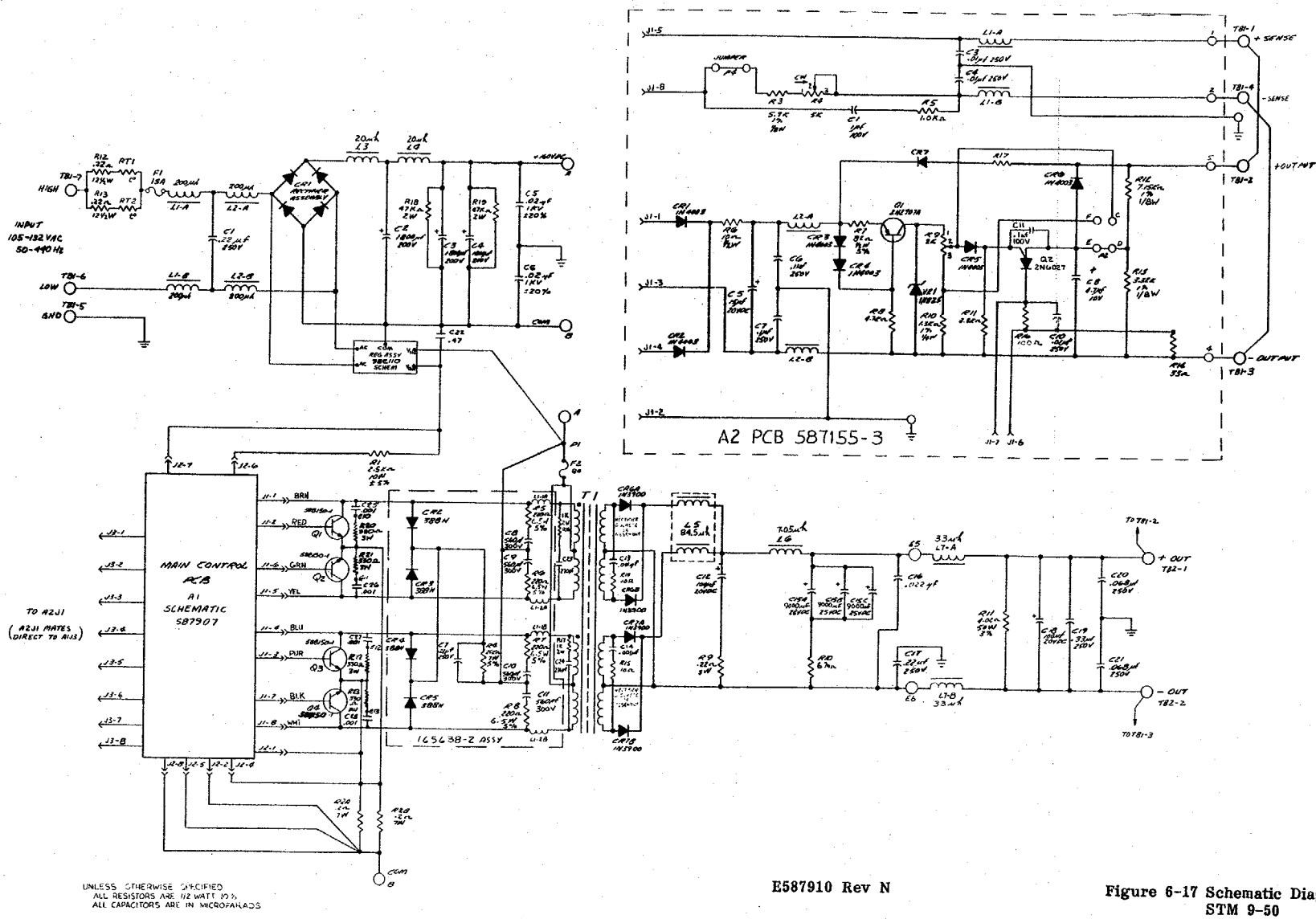
E587908 Rev N

Figure 6-15 Schematic Diagram
STM 3.5-100



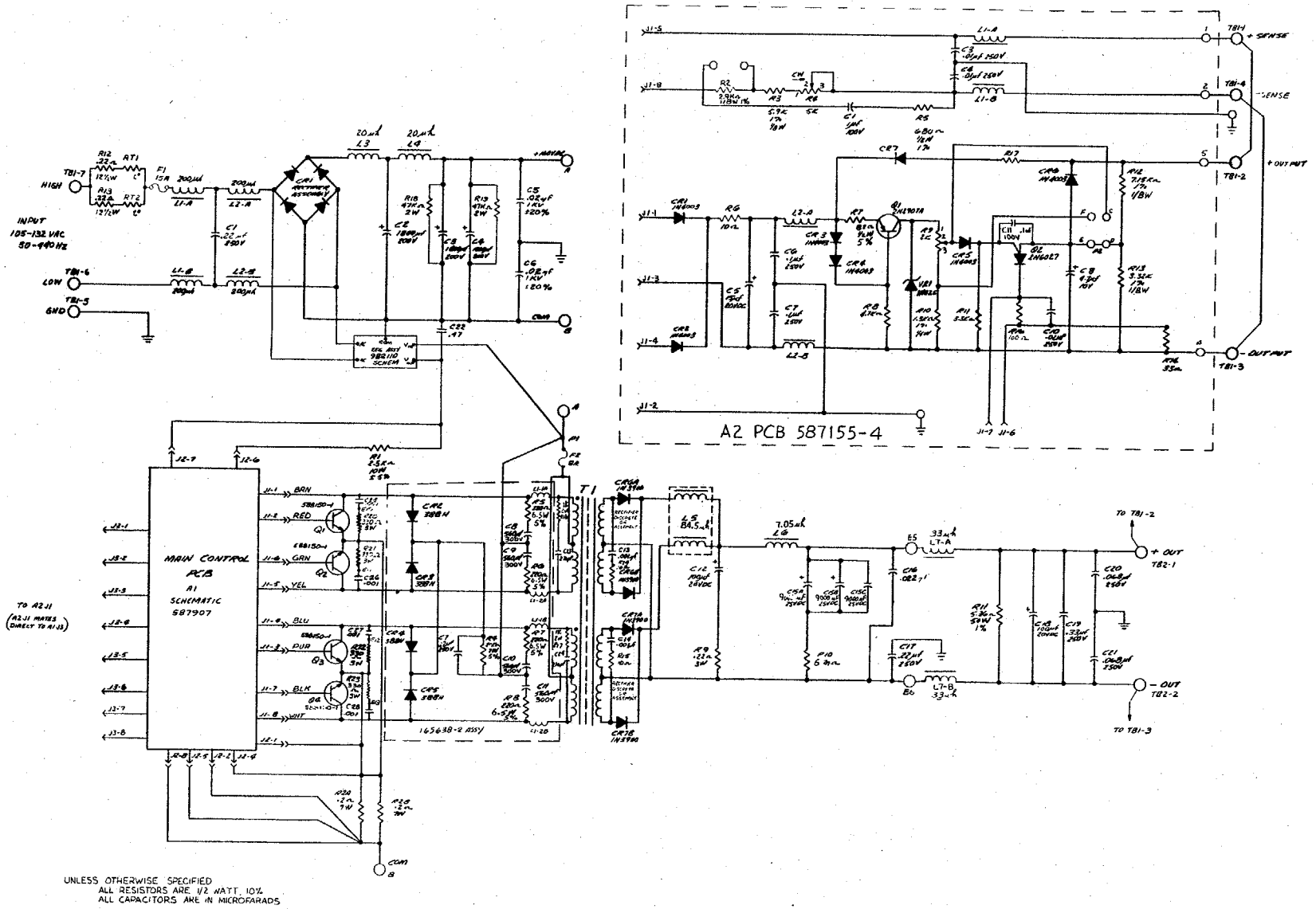
E587909 Rev V

Figure 6-16 Schematic Diagram
STM 5-100



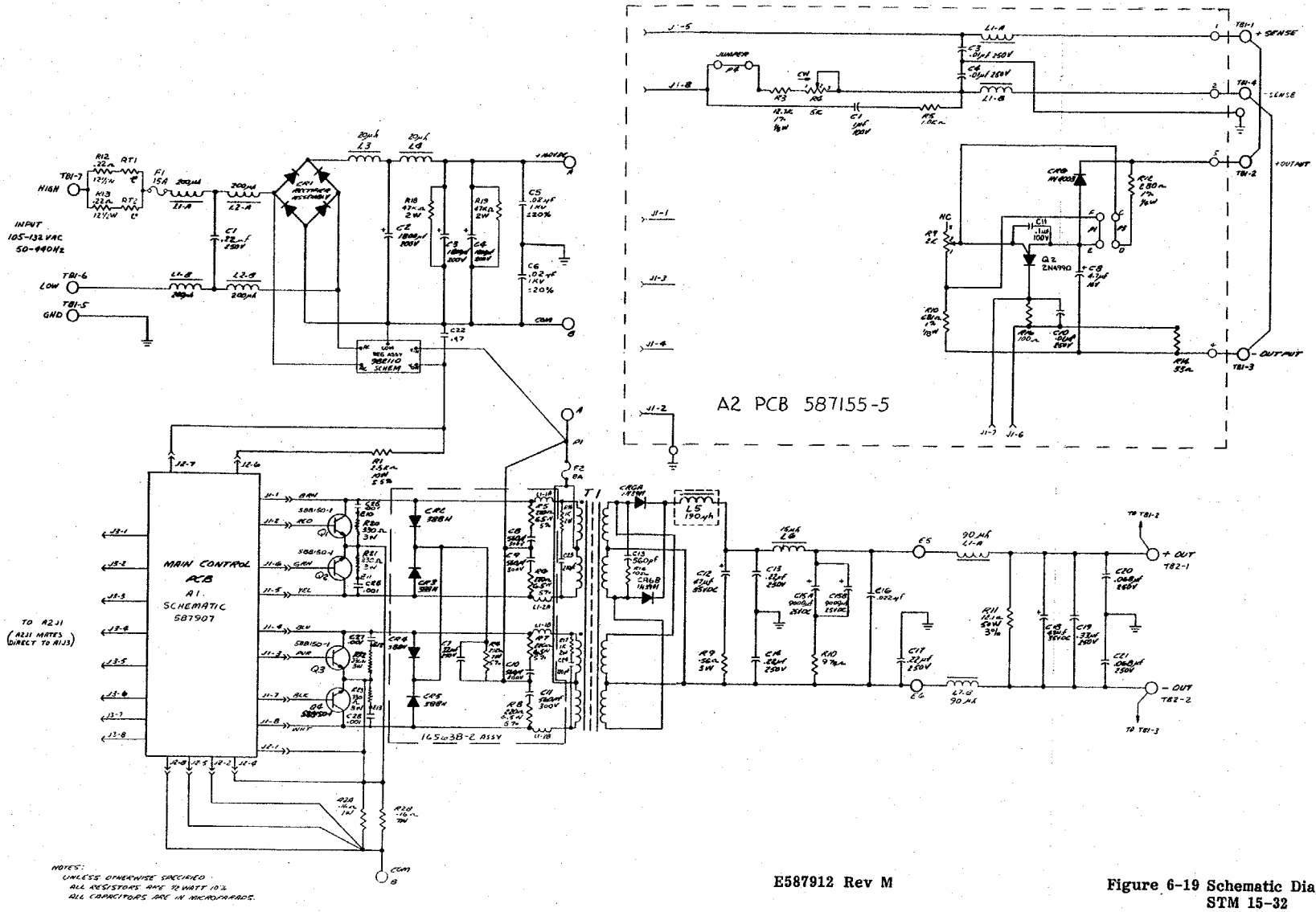
E587910 Rev N

Figure 6-17 Schematic Diagram
STM 9-50



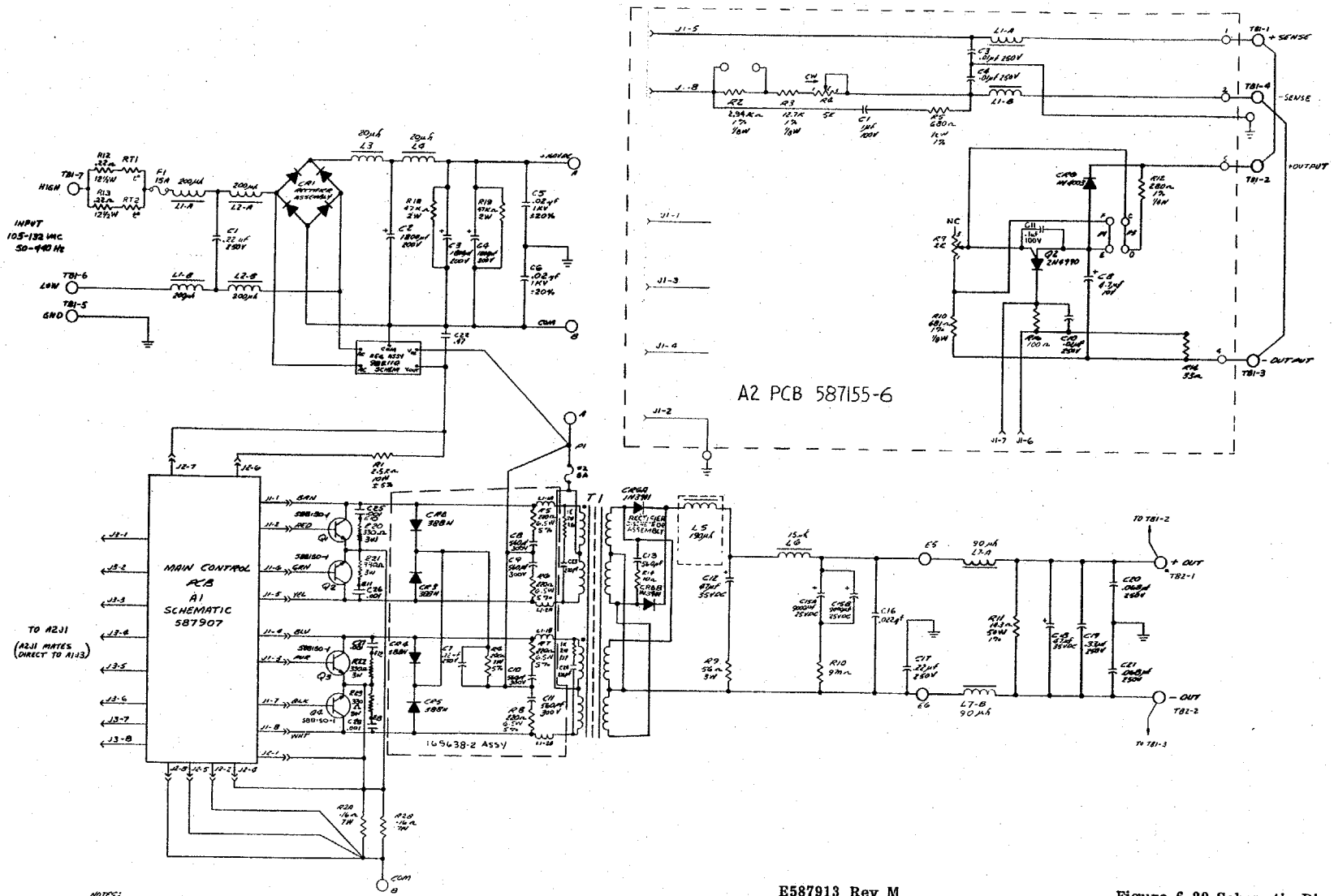
E587911 Rev N

Figure 6-18 Schematic Diagram
STM 12-50



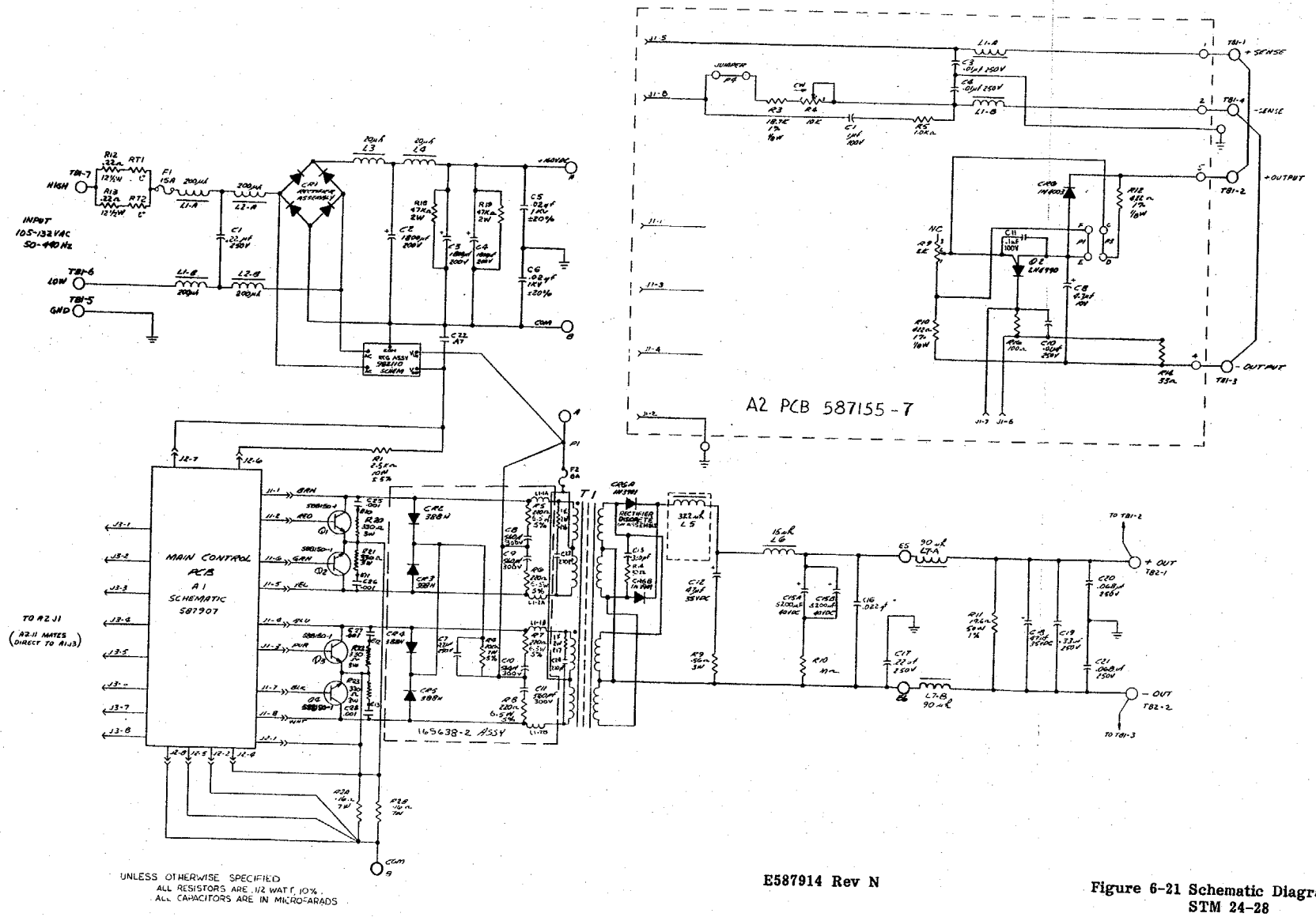
E587912 Rev M

Figure 6-19 Schematic Diagram
STM 15-32



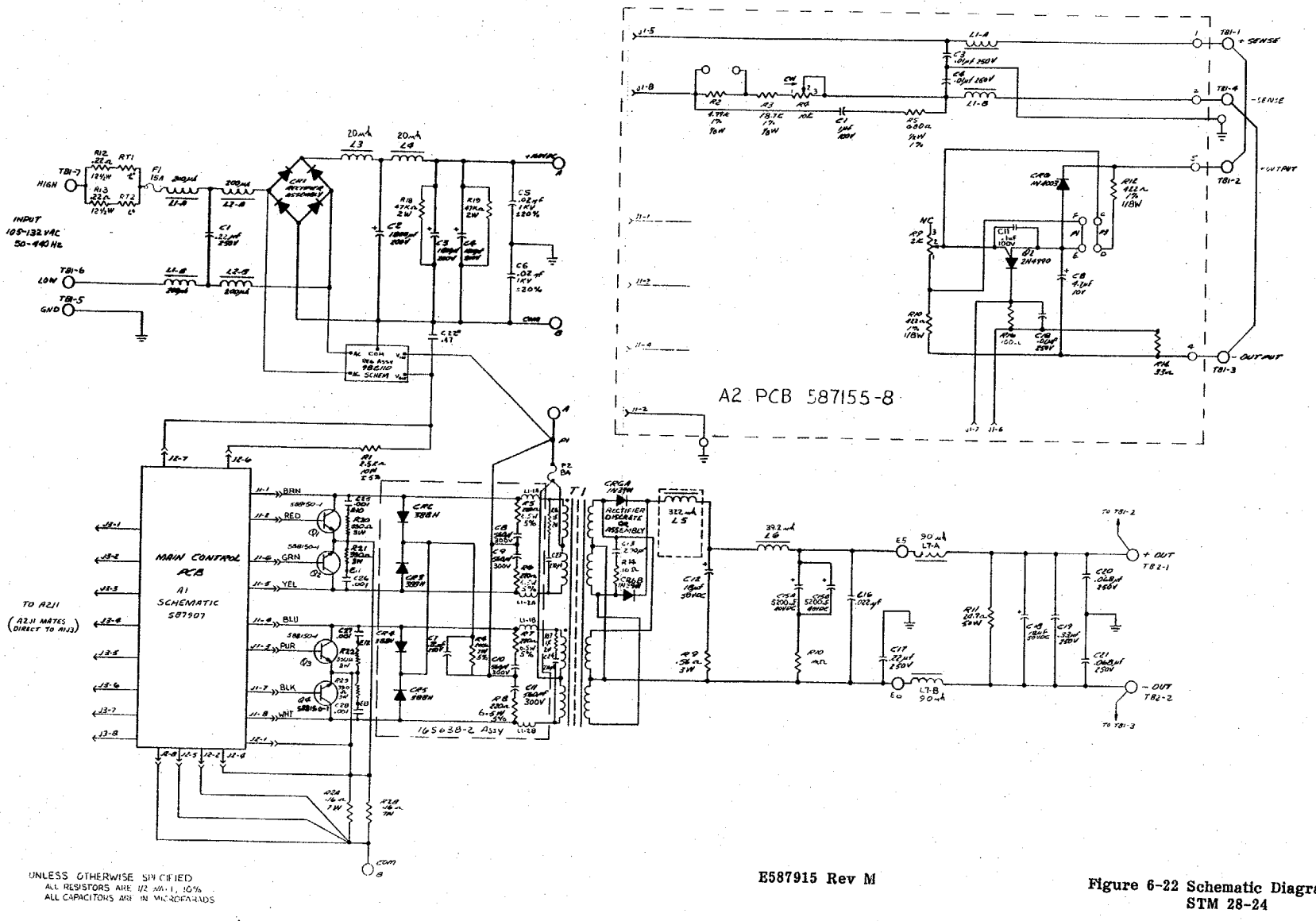
E587913 Rev M

Figure 6-20 Schematic Diagram STM 18-32



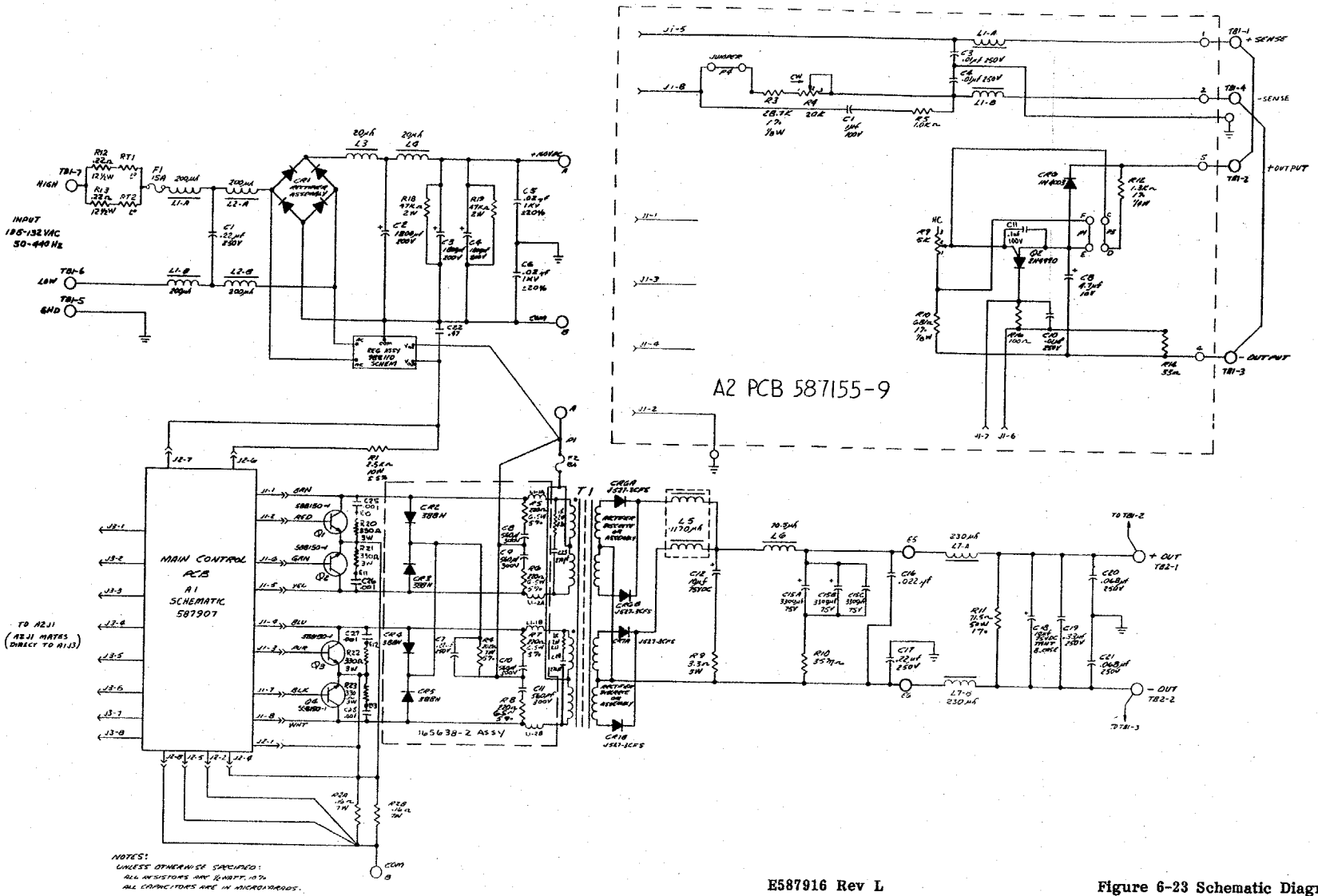
E587914 Rev N

Figure 6-21 Schematic Diagram STM 24-28



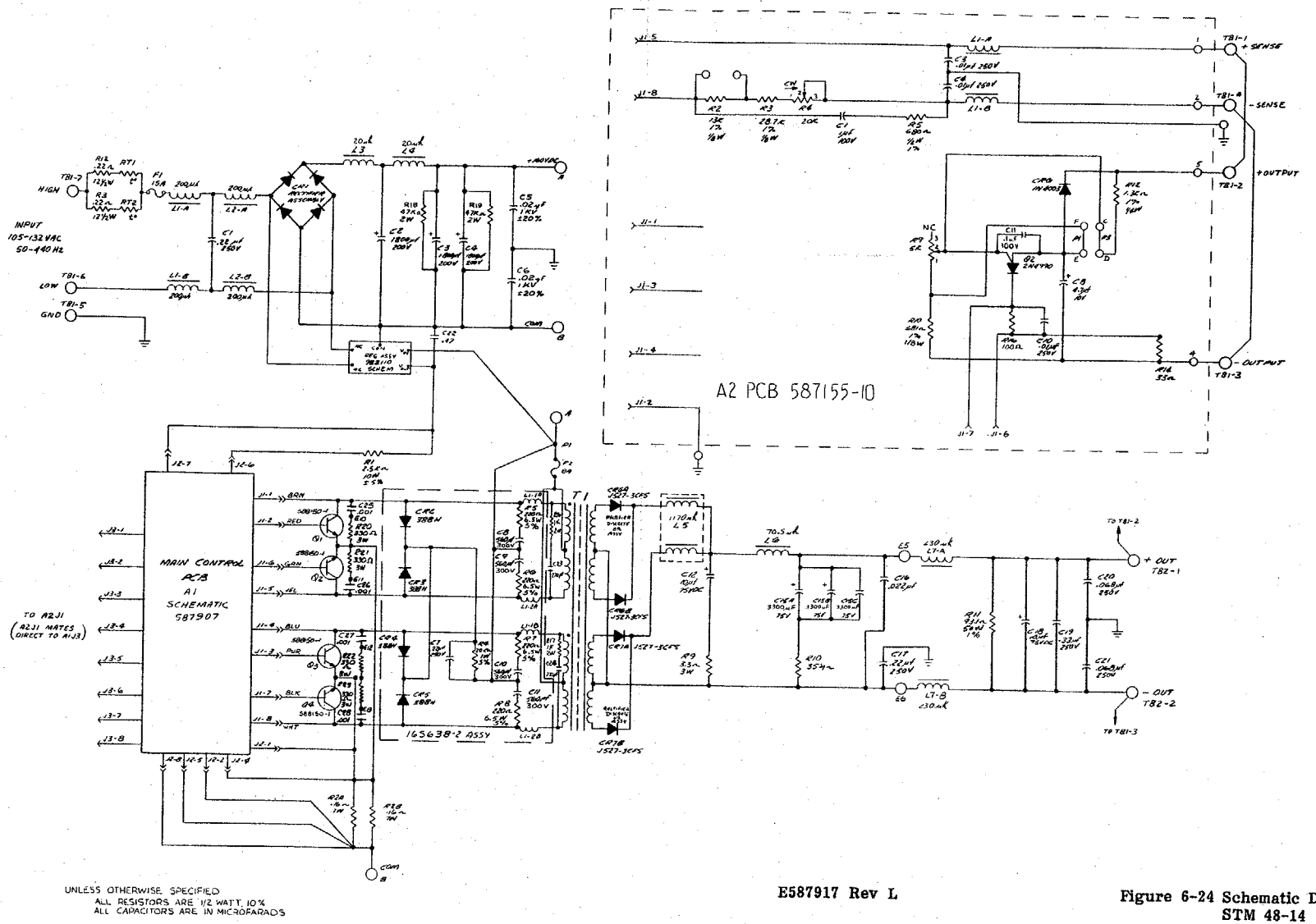
E587915 Rev M

Figure 6-22 Schematic Diagram STM 28-24



E587916 Rev L

Figure 6-23 Schematic Diagram
STM 36-14



E587917 Rev L

Figure 6-24 Schematic Diagram
STM 48-14

Table 6-4
Replaceable Parts List
STM-DX (Module VI)

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5-100	5-100	9-50	12-50	15-32	16-32	24-28	28-24	36-14	48-14	Description	Sorensen Part No.
A1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	PCB Assembly A1	587121-1
												587121-2
A2	x										Output PCB Assembly (A2)	587155-1
		x										587155-2
			x									587155-3
				x								587155-4
					x							587155-5
						x						587155-6
							x					587155-7
								x				587155-8
									x			587155-9
										x		587155-10
A3	x	x									Xstr. Mtg. Brkt. Ass'y (A3)	587177-1
			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		587177-2
											Capacitors (uF Unless Noted)	
C1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.22, 250V	587626-67
C2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1800, 200V	587192-1
C3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1800, 200V	587192-1
C4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1800, 200V	587192-1
C5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.02, 1 kV	24-2029
C6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.02, 1 kV	24-2029
C7*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.22, 250V	24-2015-17
C8*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	560 pF, 300V	235-7053P317
C9*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	560 pF, 300V	235-7053P317
C10*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	560 pF, 300V	235-7053P317
C11*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	560 pF, 300V	235-7053P317
C12	x	x									220, 10V	586057-10
			x	x							100, 20V	586385-10
					x	x	x				47, 35V	586058-27
							x				18, 50V	585071-44
								x	x		10, 75V	586386-8
C13	x	x									0.0033, 200V	24-2409-4
			x	x							0.001, 200V	24-2409-1
					x	x					560 pF, 300V	235-7053P317
							x				330 pF, 300V	235-7053P140
								x			270 pF, 300V	235-7053P132
									x	x	Not Used	
C14	x	x									0.0033, 200V	24-2409-4
			x	x							0.001, 200V	24-2409-1
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	
C15A	x	x									47,000, 7.5V	587194-1
			x	x	x	x					9000, 25V	587193-1
							x	x			5200, 40V	587193-2
									x	x	3300, 75V	24-2593-2

* P/O PCB Ass'y 165638

Table 6-4 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
STM DX (Module VI)

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5-100	5-100	9-50	12-50	15-32	18-32	24-28	28-24	36-14	48-14	Description	Sorensen Part No.
C15B	x	x									Not Used	
			x	x	x	x					9000, 25V	587193-1
							x	x			5200, 40V	587193-2
									x	x	3300, 75V	24-2593-2
C15C	x	x			x	x	x	x			Not Used	
			x	x							9000, 25V	587193-1
									x	x	3300, 75V	24-2593-2
C16	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.022, 200V	24-2409-9
C17	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.22, 250V	587626-99
C18	x	x									220, 10V	586057-10
			x	x							100, 20V	586385-10
					x	x	x				47, 35V	586058-27
								x			18, 50V	585071-44
									x	x	10, 75V	586386-8
C19	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.33, 250V	587626-68
C20	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.068, 250V	587626-63
C21	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.068, 250V	587626-63
C22	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.47, 250V	587626-69
C23	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	270 pF, 500V	235-7053P297
C24	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	270 pF, 500V	235-7053P297
C25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
C26	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
C27	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
C28	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.001, 1 kV	235-7421P14
											Diodes	
CR1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Bridge, 25A, 400V	980893-3
CR2*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	SEN-R-115	587306-6
CR3*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	SEN-R-115	587306-6
CR4*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	SEN-R-115	587306-6
CR5*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	SEN-R-115	587306-6
CR6A	x	x									SD5178	165196-2
			x	x							1N3900	588097-2
					x	x	x	x			1N3901	588097-3
									x	x	SCPA3F	586462-4
CR6B	x	x									SD5178	165196-2
			x	x							1N3900	588097-2
					x	x	x	x			1N3901	588097-3
									x	x	Not Used	
CR7A	x	x			x	x	x	x			Not Used	
			x	x							1N3900	588097-2
									x	x	SCPA3F	586462-4
CR7B	x	x									SD5178	165196-2
			x	x							1N3900	588097-2
					x	x	x	x	x	x	Not Used	

* P/O PCB Ass'y 165638

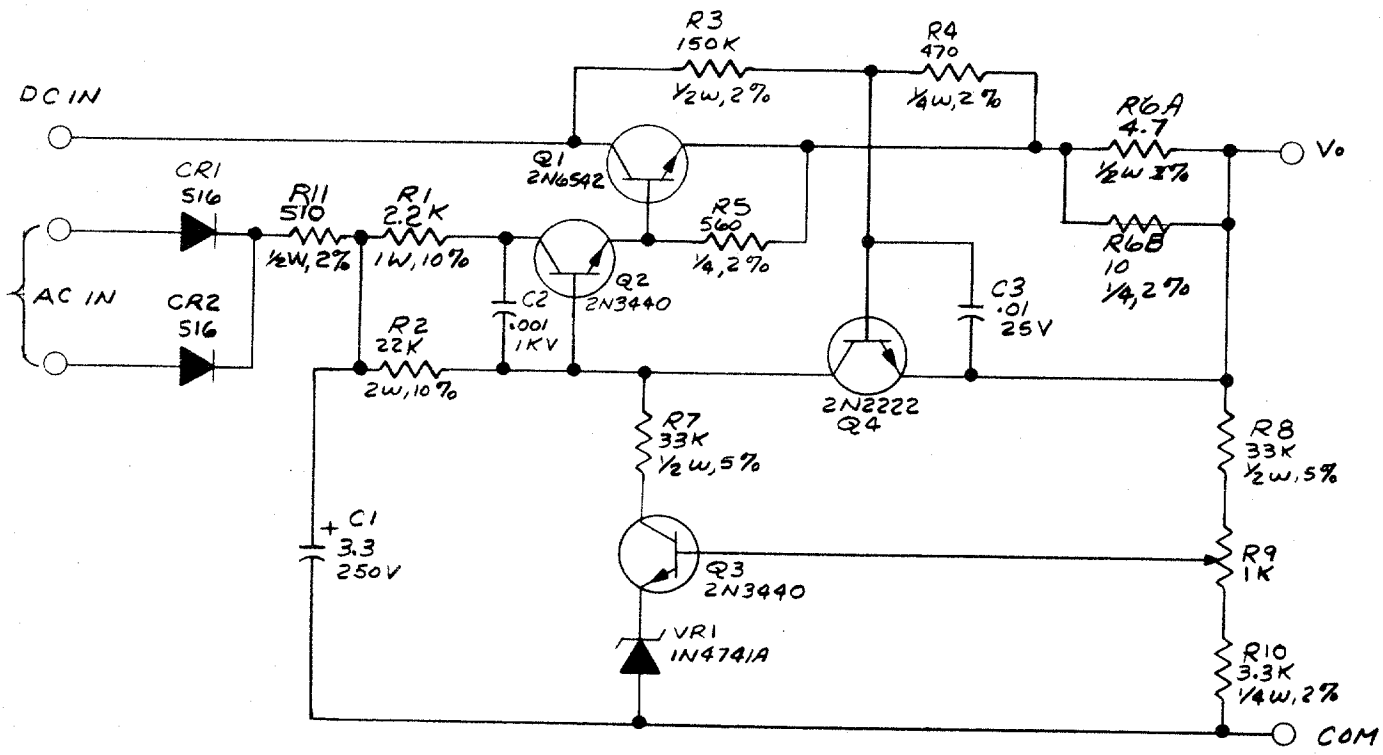
Table 6-4 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
STM DX (Module VI)

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5-100	5-100	9-50	12-50	15-32	18-32	24-28	28-24	36-14	48-14	Description	Sorensen Part No.
F1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Fuse, 15A, 250V	42-1811
F2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Fuse, 8A, 125V	226-7176P54
											Inductors (uH Unless Noted)	
L1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	200	587181-1
L1-2A**	x	x									Not Used	
			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Choke Assembly	165637-1
L1-2B**	x	x									Not Used	
			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Choke Assembly	165637-1
L2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	200	587181-2
L3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20	587156-1
L4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20	587156-1
L5	x	x									21.1	587136-1
			x	x							84.5	587136-2
					x	x					190	587136-3
							x	x			322	587136-4
									x	x	1170	587136-5
L6	x	x									3.5	587163-1
			x	x							7.05	587163-2
					x	x	x				15	587163-3
								x			39.2	587163-4
									x	x	70.5	587163-5
L7	x	x									14.5	166171-1
			x	x							33	166172-1
					x	x	x	x			90	166173-1
									x	x	230	166174-1
											Transistors	
Q1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2N6678	1034499-8
Q2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2N6678	1034499-8
Q3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2N6678	1034499-8
Q4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2N6678	1034499-8
XQ1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Socket, Transistor	586065-1
XQ2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Socket, Transistor	586065-1
XQ3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Socket, Transistor	586065-1
XQ4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Socket, Transistor	586065-1
											Resistors (ohms, 1/2W, 10% Unless Noted)	
R1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2.5K, 10W, 5%	27-524
R2A	x	x									0.33, 6.5W, 5%	586054-7
			x	x	x	x					0.27, 6,5W, 5%	586054-6
							x	x	x	x	0.22, 6.5W, 5%	586054-5
R2B	x	x									0.33, 6.5W, 5%	586054-7
			x	x	x	x					0.27, 6.5W, 5%	586054-6
							x	x	x	x	0.22, 6.5W, 5%	586054-5

** P/O PCB Ass'y 165638-2

Table 6-4 (Cont'd)
Replaceable Parts List
STM DX (Module VI)

Circuit Symbol	STM Model 3.5-100	5-100	9-50	12-50	15-32	18-32	24-28	28-24	36-14	48-14	Description	Sorensen Part No.
R4*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	20K, 6W, 5%	167397-1
R5*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	220, 6.5W, 5%	586054-41
R6*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	220, 6.5W, 5%	586054-41
R7*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	220, 6.5W, 5%	586054-41
R8*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	220, 6.5W, 5%	586054-41
R9	x	x									0.1, 3W	27-397-1
			x	x							0.22, 3W	27-397-9
					x	x	x	x			0.56, 3W	27-397-19
									x	x	3.3, 3W	27-397-37
R10	x	x									1.25 milliohms	588004-1
			x	x							6 milliohms	588004-2
					x	x					8.5 milliohms	588004-3
							x	x			12.5 milliohms	588004-4
									x	x	35 milliohms	587961-1
R11	x										0.887, 50W, 1%	586677-92
		x									1.21, 50W, 3%	586677-500
			x								4.02, 50W, 3%	586677-511
				x							5.36, 50W, 1%	586677-167
					x						12.1, 50W, 3%	586677-517
						x					14.3, 50W, 1%	586677-208
							x				19.6, 50W, 1%	586677-221
								x			24.9, 50W, 1%	586677-522
									x		71.5, 50W, 1%	586677-275
										x	93.1, 50W, 1%	586677-286
R12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.22, 12.5W	27-590-9
R13	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0.22, 12.5W	27-590-9
R14	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	10	280-1145P2
R15	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	10	280-1145P2
R16	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1K, 2W	280-1147P74
R17	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1K, 2W	280-1147P74
R18	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	47K, 2W	280-1147P134
R19	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	47K, 2W	280-1147P134
R20	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	330, 3W, 5%	167401-101
R21	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	330, 3W, 5%	167401-101
R22	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	330, 3W, 5%	167401-101
R23	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	330, 3W, 5%	167401-101
RT1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Thermistor	165541-1
RT2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Thermistor	165541-1
T1	x	x									Transformer	587143-1
			x	x								587143-2
					x	x						587143-3
							x					587143-4
								x				587143-5
									x	x		587143-6

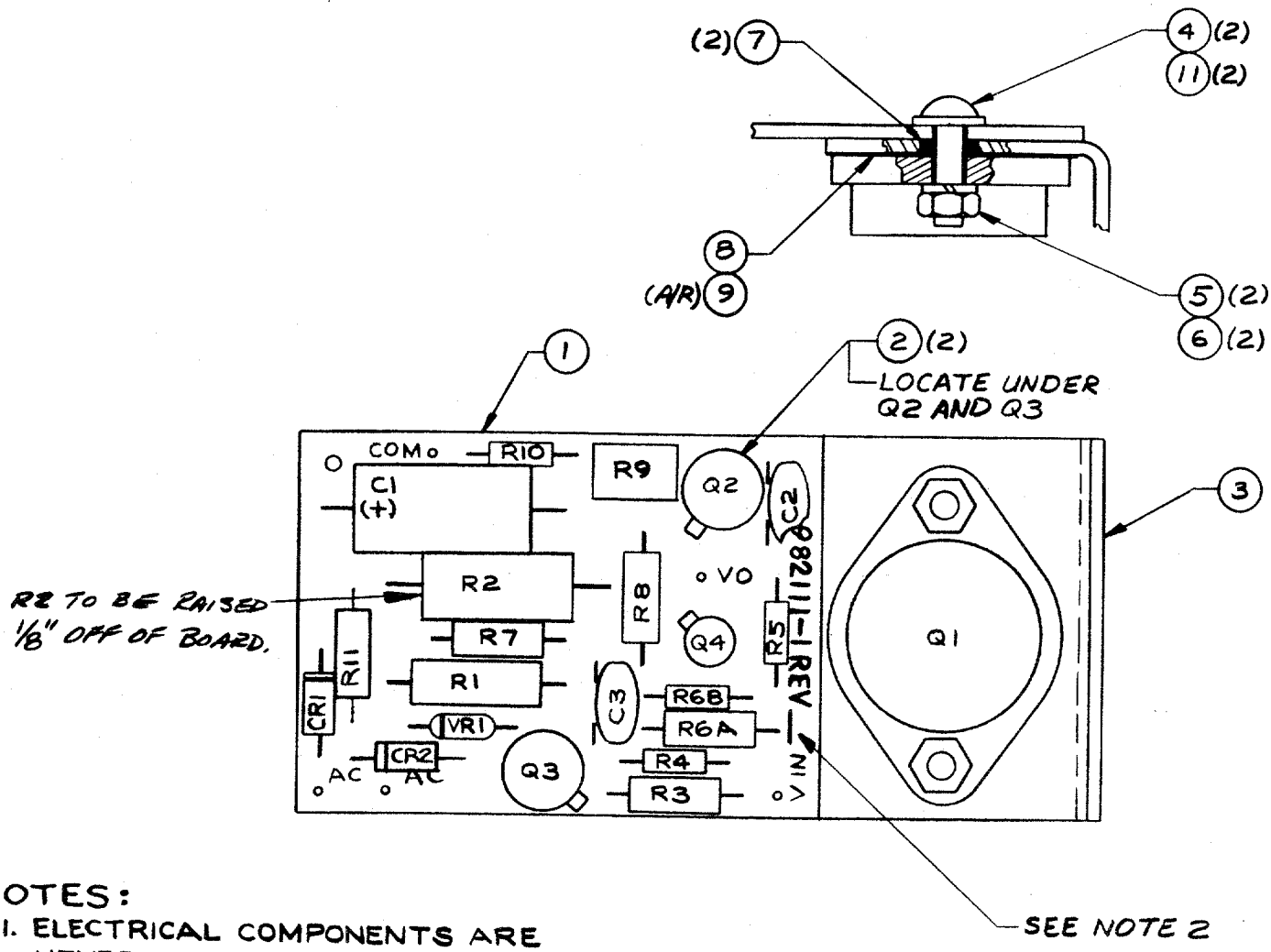


NOTES:

1. ALL RESISTOR VALUES IN OHMS.
2. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES IN MICROFARADS.

C982110 Rev E

Figure 6-25 Schematic, Preregulator PCB



NOTES:

1. ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS ARE KEYED TO PARTS LIST BY REFERENCE DESIGNATION
2. STAMP APPROPRIATE REVISION LEVEL WITH WHITE EPOXY INK
3. HIPOT AT 1500 VDC.

C982111 Rev B

Figure 6-26 Assembly Drawing, Preregulator PCB

Table 6-5
Replaceable Parts List
Preregulator PCB Ass'y
982111-1

Circuit Symbol	Description	Sorensen Part No.
C1	Cap. 3.3, uF, 250V	235-7437P7
C2	Cap. 0.001 uF, 1000V	235-7421P14
C3	Cap. 0.01 uF, 25V	235-7426P1
CR1	Diode, 1N5618	587565-4
CR2	Diode, 1N5618	587565-4
Q1	Xstr, 2N6542	167372-1
Q2	Xstr, 2N3440	386-7249P13
Q3	Xstr, 2N3440	386-7249P13
Q4	Xstr, 2N2222A	386-7249P57
	Resistors (ohms)	
R1	2.2K, 1W	280-1180P86
R2	22K, 2W, 10%	280-1147P122
R3	150K, 1/2W, 2%	585326-219
R4	470, 1/4W, 2%	585108-87
R5	560, 1/4W, 2%	585108-91
R6A	4.7, 1/2W, 2%	585326-3
R6B	10, 1/4W, 2%	585108-151
R7	33K, 1/2W, 2%	585326-188
R8	33K, 1/2W, 2%	585326-188
R9	1K, 1/2W, Variable	586370-4
R10	3.3K, 1/4W, 2%	585108-35
R11	510, 1/2W, 2%	585326-101
VR1	Diode, Zener, 1N4741A	588102-8