

Figure 1.1. Top View of AHV12VN9KV1MAW



Figure 1.2. Side View



Figure 1.4. Side View



Figure 1.3. Side View



Figure 1.5. Bottom View



FEATURES

• Input Power Voltage: 12V ± 1V

Input Current Range: 130mA to 950mA
Output Voltage: 0 to -9kV@CTRL = 0 to 5V

Max. Output Current: 1mA
Reference Voltage: 5V ± 0.05V
Input Control Voltage: 0 to 5V

• Full Span Modulation on Output Voltage

Electronic Shutdown Control



APPLICATIONS

This power module, AHV12VN9KV1MAW, is designed for achieving DC-DC conversion from low voltage to high voltage as a power supply source which is widely used in scientific research and other fields including:

- X-ray Machine
- Spectral Analysis
- Nondestructive Inspection
- Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment
- CRT Monitor Test
- Particle Accelerator
- Capillary Electrophoresis
- Particles Injection
- Semiconductor Technology
- Physical Vapor Phase Deposition
- Radio Frequency Amplification
- Electrospinning Preparation of Nanofiber
- Glass / Fabric Coating
- DC Reactive Magnetron Sputtering
- Cyclotron Accelerator

Figure 2. The Connecting Lead Wires of AHV12VN9KV1MA

Table 1. Pin Names, Colors, Functions and Specifications.

No.	Name	Color		Туре	Description	Min.	Тур.	Max.
1	SDN	Blue		Digital input	Shutdown logic low	0V		0.8V
1	SDN	blue		Digital input Shutdown logic hig	Shutdown logic high	1.2V		5V
2	5VR	Yellow		Analog output	Reference voltage		5V	
3	CTRL	White		Analog input	Regulation	0V		5V
4	VPS	Red		Power input	Input voltage		12V	
5	GND	Black	•	Ground for analog, digital and power signals.	Ground electrode		0V	
6	VOUT	Brown		Power output	Output high voltage	0V		−9kV

DESCRIPTION

Figure 2 shows the connecting wires of AHV12VN9KV1MAW, of which their detail information given in Table 1. The output voltage can be set to a constant value by connecting the CTRL port to the central tap of a POT (Potentiometer) or modulated by an AC signal ranging from 0V to 5V corresponding to 0V to –9kV proportionally at the output VOUT port as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 respectively.

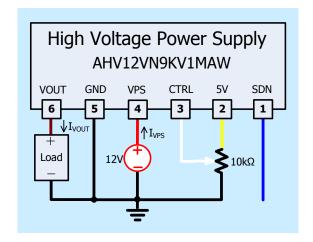


Figure 3. Setting Output to be a Constant Voltage

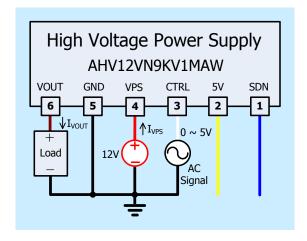


Figure 4. Modulating Output by an AC Signal Source

Please note that the modulation signal must have a low frequency \leq 10Hz and the value range must be $0V \leq V_{CTRL} \leq 5V$. The equivalent input circuit for the CTRL is shown in Figure 5.

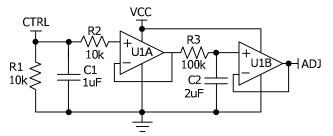


Figure 5. The Equivalent Circuit for CTRL Port

To shutdown AHV12VN9KV1MAW, pull down SDN pin to <0.8V; to turn it on, leave SDN pin unconnected or pull it >1.2V. The maximum voltage allowed on the SDN pin is 5V. The equivalent circuit for SDN port is shown in Figure 6.

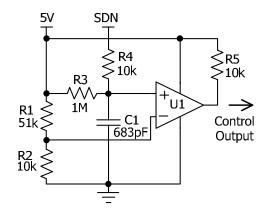


Figure 6. The Equivalent Circuit for SDN Port

USING AHV12VN9KV1MAW

This high voltage power supply must be mounted tightly onto a metal plate, ideally, thus expanding its heating sinking capacity of the metal enclosure. Sufficient ventilation must be provided to keep the power supply surface temperature under 55°C.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Although AHV12VN9KV1MAW high voltage power supply comes with an over current protection circuit, a short circuit at the output should always be avoided. Make sure the high voltage wire for connecting VOUT node has sufficient insulation capability with its surrounding objects.



SPECIFICATIONS

Table 2. Characteristics. $T_A = 25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter		Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit/Note
Input Power Voltage		V _{VPS}		11	12	13	V
Input Power Quiescent Current		Ivps_qc	I _{VOUT} = 0mA	130	140	150	mA
Input Power Co	urrent at Full Load	I _{VPS_FL}	$I_{VOUT} = 1.0 mA$	900	950	1000	mA
•	er Current at Itdown	Ivps_shdn	$T_A = -10^{\circ}C \sim 55^{\circ}C$		18		mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		PSRR ⁽¹⁾	$V_{VPS} = 11V \sim 13V$ $V_{CTRL} = V_{5VR} = 5V$ $V_{VOUT} = -9kV$ $I_{VOUT} = 1.0mA$		TBD		dB
	Voltage Range cy on CTRL	f _{CTRL}		0		12	Hz
		I_{SDNL}	$V_{SDNL} < 0.8V$	-5		-4.2	μA
Silutuowii	Shutdown Port Current		1.2V < V _{SDNL} < 5V	0		3.8	μA
Shutdown Vo	ltage Logic Low	V_{SDNL}		0		0.8	V
Shutdown Vo	Shutdown Voltage Logic High			1.2		5	V
Outpo	Output Voltage		$I_{VOUT} = 0 \sim 1.0 \text{mA}$	0		-9000	V
Output Co	Output Current Range		$V_{VPS} = 11V \sim 13V$	0		1.0	mA
Reference Volta	Reference Voltage Output Range		$T_A = -10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 55^{\circ}\text{C}$ $I_{5VR} \leq 5\text{mA}$	4.98	5	5.02	V
Output I	_oad Range			9		∞	ΜΩ
Output Vo	oltage Ripple	V VOUT_RP	Bandwidth = $1MHz$ $R_{LOAD} = 9 M\Omega$	≤4.5			V _{P-P}
Output Voltage	Ripple Frequency	f _{VOUT_RP}		TBD			Hz
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient		TCV _{VOUT} (2)	$\begin{aligned} V_{VPS} &= 12V \\ V_{CTRL} &= V_{5VR} = 5V \\ V_{VOUT} &= -9kV \\ I_{VOUT} &= 1mA \\ T_A &= -10^{\circ}C \sim 55^{\circ}C \end{aligned}$		≤0.01		%/°C
Output Voltage Range v.s. Temperature		Vvour(T)	$V_{VPS} = 12V$ $V_{CTRL} = V_{5VR} = 5V$ $V_{VOUT} = -9kV$ $I_{VOUT} = 1mA$ $T_A = -10^{\circ}C \sim 55^{\circ}C$	0.99Vvоит	Vvout	1.01V _V оит	V
Output	Short Term Drift	$\frac{\left \Delta V_{VOUT}/V_{VOUT}\right }{\Delta t \text{ (min)}}$	$V_{VPS} = 12V$ $V_{CTRL} = V_{5VR} = 5V$		≤0.5		%/min
Voltage Drift	Long Term Drift	$\frac{\left \Delta V_{VOUT}/V_{VOUT}\right }{\Delta t (h)}$	$V_{VOUT} = -9kV$ $I_{VOUT} = 1mA$ $T_A = -10^{\circ}C \sim 55^{\circ}C$		≤1		%/h

AHV12VN9KV1MA

Outrout Valta as Diss Times		$V_{VOUT}(t_1) = -900V$ $V_{VOUT}(t_2) = -8100V$ No-Load		50		ms
Output Voltage Rise Time	t _r	$V_{VOUT}(t_1) = -900V$ $V_{VOUT}(t_2) = -8100V$ $R_{Load} = 9 M\Omega$		TBD		ms
Output Voltage Fall Time	t.	$V_{VOUT}(t_2) = -8100V$ $V_{VOUT}(t_3) = -900V$ No-Load		40		ms
Output voltage Fail Time	t _f	$V_{VOUT}(t_2) = -8100V$ $V_{VOUT}(t_3) = -900V$ $R_{Load} = 9 M\Omega$		TBD		ms
Mean Time Between Failure	MTBF			TBD		h
Instantaneous Short Circuit Current at the Output	Ivout_sc			≤500		mA
Load Regulation	$\frac{\left \Delta V_{\text{VOUT}}/V_{\text{VOUT}}\right }{\Delta I_{\text{VOUT}}}$	$V_{VOUT} = -9kV$ $I_{VOUT} = 1mA$		≤0.05		%/mA
Full Load Efficiency	η ⁽³⁾	$V_{VPS} = 12V$ $V_{VOUT} = -9kV$ $I_{VOUT} = 1mA$		≥70		%
Operating Temperature Range	T_{opr}		-10		55	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}		-20		85	°C
Thermal resistance housing- ambient	Ө _{НА} ⁽⁴⁾	$V_{VPS} = 12V$ $V_{CTRL} = V_{5VR} = 5V$ $V_{VOUT} = -9kV$ $I_{VOUT} = 1mA$		TBD		°C/W
External Dimensions			82×55×28		mm	
External Dimensions			3.23×2.17×1.10		inch	
				210		g
Weight				0.46		lbs
				7.4		Oz

Note 1: PSRR =
$$20\log_{10} \frac{\Delta V_{VOUT}/V_{VOUT}}{\Delta V_{VPS}/V_{VPS}}$$
 (dB)

$$\Delta V_{\text{VOUT}} = V_{\text{VOUT}} \; (V_{\text{VPS}} = 12.5 \text{V}) - V_{\text{VOUT}} \; (V_{\text{VPS}} = 11.5 \text{V}), \; V_{\text{VOUT}} \; (V_{\text{VPS}} = 12.5 \text{V}) = V_{\text{VOUT}} \; (V_{\text{VPS}} = 120 \text{V})$$

$$\Delta V_{\text{VPS}} = 12.5 \text{V} - 11.5 \text{V}, \; V_{\text{VPS}} = 12 \text{V}$$

Note 2: TCV_{VOUT} =
$$\frac{\left|\Delta V_{VOUT}\right|}{V_{VOUT} \Delta T}$$

Note 3:
$$\eta = \frac{V_{VOUT}}{V_{VPS}}$$
 IVPS

TESTING DATA

Test conditions: $V_{VPS} = 12V$, $T_A = 25$ °C, $R_{LOAD} = 9M\Omega$

DC Testing

The measured output voltage, V_{VOUT}, corresponding to the control port input voltage, V_{CTRL}, is shown in Figure 7.

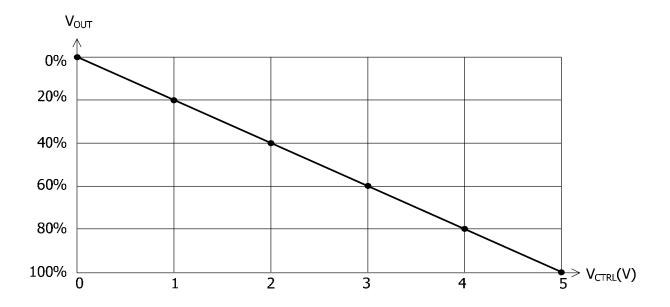


Figure 7. VCTRL vs. VVOUT

AC Testing

To test the analog modulation function, a triangle and sine-wave voltage signals are applied to the CTRL port as the input source signal respectively. Figure 8 and 9 show both the input signal and the output signal waveforms when using the triangle and sine-wave signals at the CTRL port respectively.

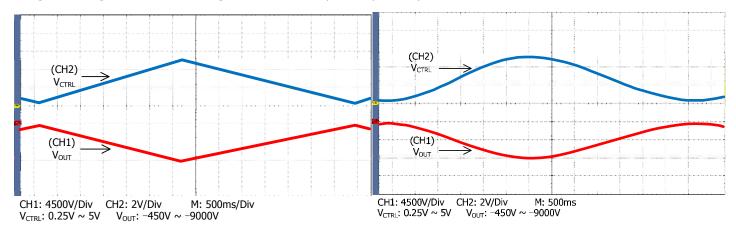
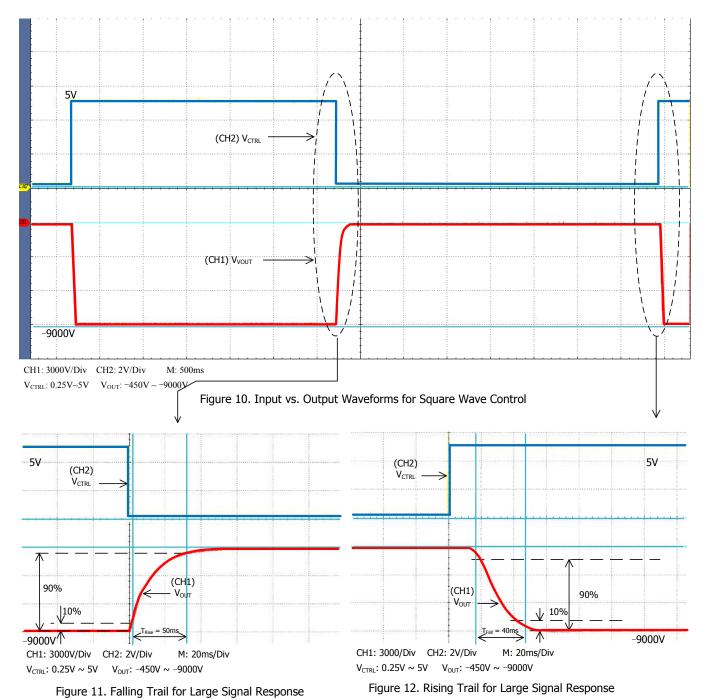


Figure 8. Input vs. Output Waveforms for Triangle Wave Control

Figure 9. Input vs. Output Waveforms for Sine Wave Control



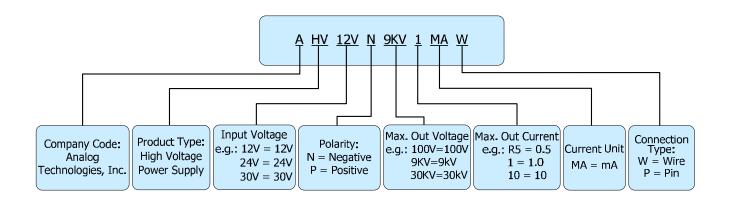
To test the rise and fall times at the output, a step function signal is applied to the CTRL port. The testing results are shown in Figure 10, Figure 11, and Figure 12. As shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12, a square wave of $0.25V \sim 5V$, f = 0.10Hz, is applied to CTRL port, the output waveform fall time is measured to be about 100ms and the rise time is about 30ms. These two values are not the same, that is because on the rising trail, the power supply injects a current to the load; while on the falling trail, the best the power supply can do is to stop its output current and let the load resistor drain the output filtering capacitor to a lower voltage, and the draining current is much smaller than the injection current.



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NAMING PRINCIPLE



Naming Principle of AHV12VN9KV1MAW

DIMENSIONS

Connecting Lead Wire Sizes and Lengths

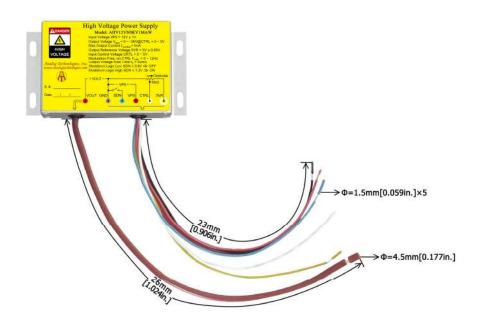


Figure 13. Connecting Lead Wires of AHV12VN9KV1MAW

Lead Wires		neter	Length		
		inch	h mm incl		
Thick brown lead wire	4.5	0.177	26 ± 1	1.024 ± 0.039	
Yellow, red, blue, black and white lead wires	1.5	0.059	23 ± 1	0.906 ± 0.039	



Outline Dimensions

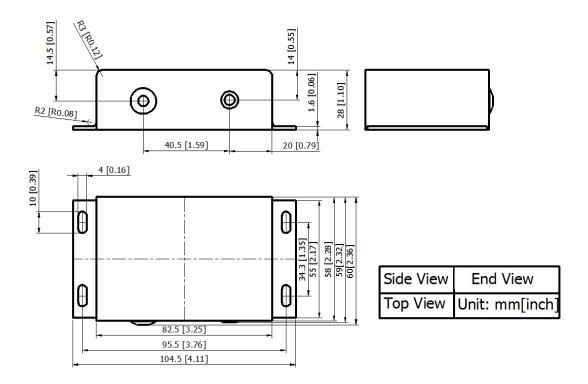


Figure 14. Outline Dimensions

ORDERING INFORMATION

Quantity	1~9pcs	10~49pcs	50~99pcs	≥100pcs
AHV12VN9KV1MAW	\$179	\$169	\$159	\$149

High Voltage Power Supply



AHV12VN9KV1MA

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