

## EF010

### OEM High Voltage Power Supply Module



## EF010 - OEM High Voltage Power Supply Module

This high voltage power supply module works in DC-DC conversion mode. They convert low DC voltage into high DC voltage with high efficiency. They have a wide variety of uses in many industries including electrostatic applications, electrospinning and electrospraying, laser, industrial measurement, control, medical equipment etc.

The main features are:

1. High efficiency:  $\geq 70\%$
2. High output voltage stability:  $\leq \pm 1\%$
3. Linear and deep modulation on output voltage:  $< 0.2\%$
4. Short circuit and over current protection
5. Low leakage current at shutdown

## FEATURES

Input Power Voltage: 24V ± 1V

Input Current Range: 550mA to 2.2A

Output Voltage: 0 to 40kV@CTRL = 0 to 5V

Monitor Voltage: 0 to 4V

Max. Output Current: 1mA

Reference Voltage: 5V ± 0.05V

Input Control Voltage: 0 to 5V

Full Span Modulation on Output Voltage

Electronic Shutdown Control

This power module series 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 related fields.

## DESCRIPTION

The figure 1 shows the connecting wires of the unit, of which their detailed information is given in Table 1.



figure 1

The output voltage can be set to a constant value by connecting the CTRL port to the central tap of a POT (Potentiometer) corresponding to 0V to 40kV proportionally at the output VOUT port as shown in figure 2.

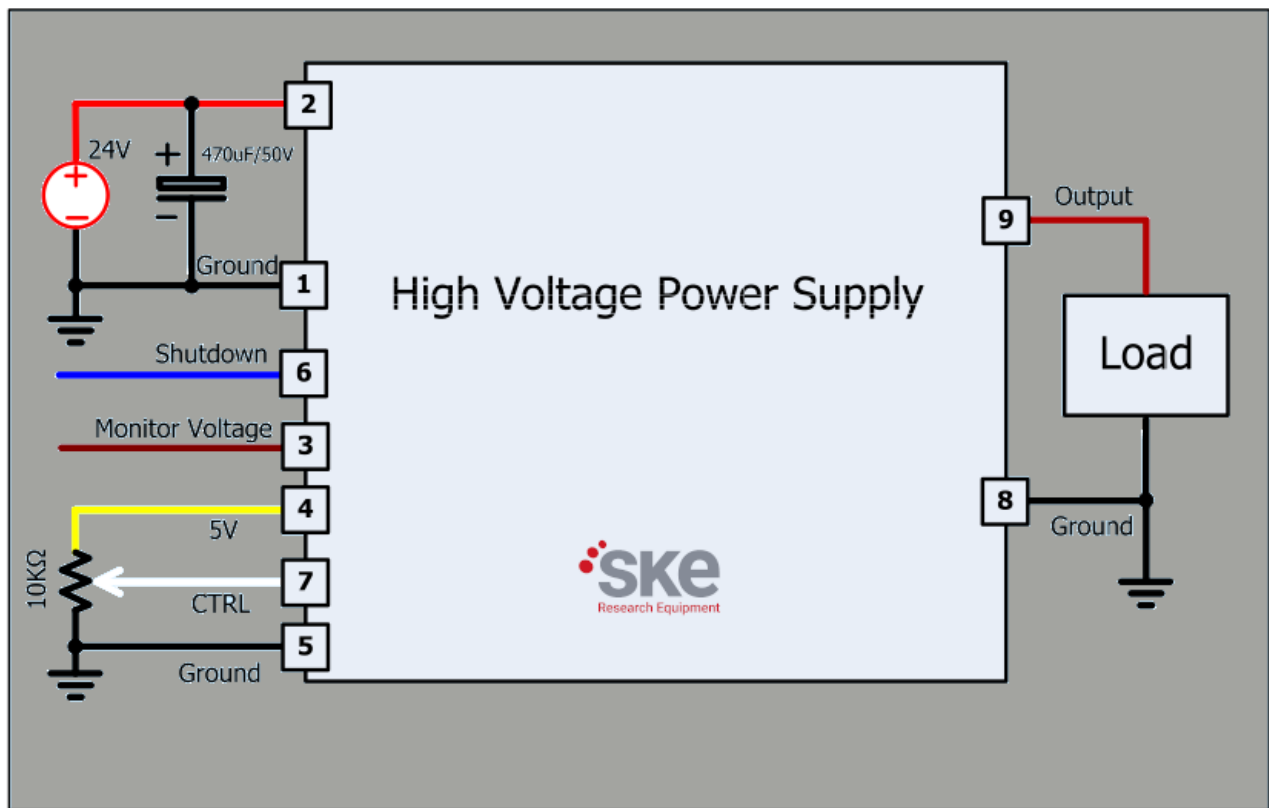


figure 2: Setting Output to be a Constant Voltage

No.	Name	Color	Type	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.
1	GND	Black	●	Ground for analog, digital and power signals.	Input GND	0V	
2	VPS	Red	●	Power input	Input voltage	24V	
3	MON	Red	●	Analog output	Monitor Voltage	0V	4V
4	5VR	Yellow	●	Analog output	Reference voltage	5V	
5	GND	Black	●	Ground for analog, digital and power signals.	Control GND Monitor GND	0V	
6	SDN	Blue	●	Digital input	Shutdown logic low	0V	0.8V
					Shutdown logic high	1.2V	5V
7	CTRL	White	○	Analog input	Regulation	0V	5V
8	GND	Black	●	Power output	Output GND	0V	
9	VOUT	Brown	●	Power output	Output high voltage	0V	40kV

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

Please note that the modulation signal must have a low frequency  $\leq 10\text{Hz}$  and the value range must be  $0\text{V} \leq V_{CTRL} \leq 5\text{V}$ . The equivalent input circuit for the MON port is shown in figure 3.

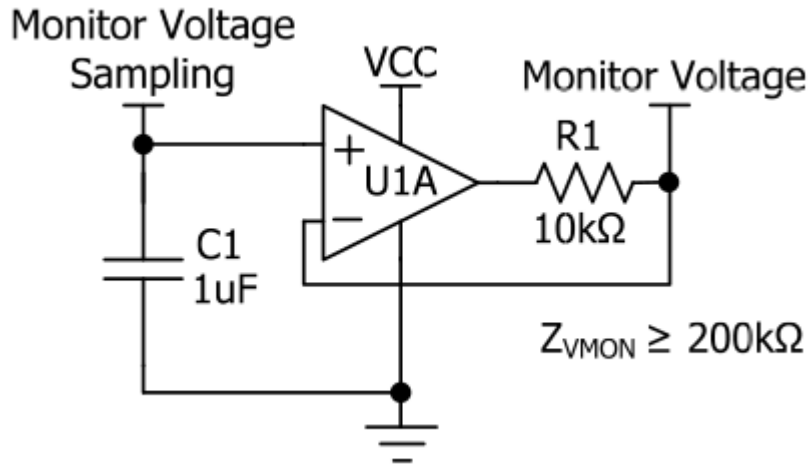


figure 3: The Equivalent Circuit for MON Port

The equivalent input circuit for the CTRL is shown in figure 4.

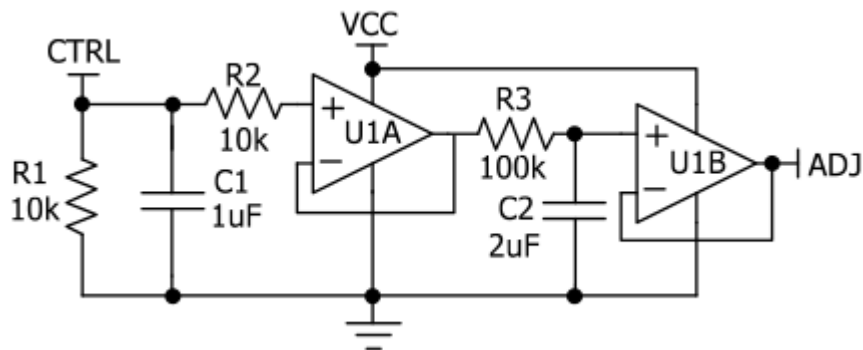


figure 4: The Equivalent Circuit for CTRL Port

To shutdown the unit, pull down SDN pin to  $<0.8\text{V}$ ; to turn it on, leave SDN pin unconnected or pull it  $>1.2\text{V}$ . The maximum voltage allowed on the SDN pin is  $5\text{V}$ . The equivalent circuit for SDN port is shown in figure 5.

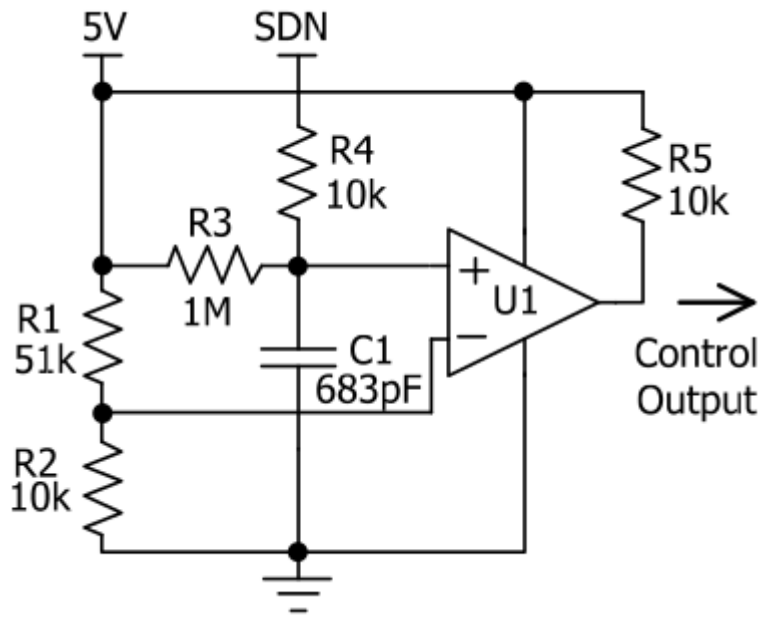


figure 5: The Equivalent Circuit for SDN Port

## USING THE MODULE

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 the High Voltage Power Supply Module 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

Parameter		Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit/Note
Input Power Voltage		$V_{VPS}$		23	24	25	V
Input Power Quiescent Current		$I_{VPS\_QC}$	$I_{VOUT} = 0mA$	450	500	550	mA
Input Power Current at Full Load		$I_{VPS\_FL}$	$I_{VOUT} = 1mA$	2.1	2.2	2.3	A
Input Power Current at Shutdown		$I_{VPS\_SHDN}$	$T_A = -10^{\circ}C \sim 55^{\circ}C$		15		mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		PSRR <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{VPS} = 23V \sim 25V$ $V_{CTRL} = V_{SVR} = 5V$ $V_{VOUT} = 40kV$ $I_{VOUT} = 1mA$		TBD		dB
Modulation Voltage Range Frequency on CTRL		$f_{CTRL}$		0		12	Hz
Shutdown Port Current		$I_{SDNL}$	$V_{SDNL} < 0.8V$	-5		-4.2	$\mu A$
		$I_{SDNH}$	$1.2V < V_{SDNL} < 5V$	0		3.8	$\mu A$
Shutdown Voltage Logic Low		$V_{SDNL}$		0		0.8	V
Shutdown Voltage Logic High		$V_{SDNH}$		1.2		5	V
Output Voltage		$V_{VOUT}$	$I_{VOUT} = 0 \sim 1mA$	0		40000	V
Output Current Range		$I_{VOUTMAX}$	$V_{VPS} = 23V \sim 25V$	0		0.5	mA
Reference Voltage Output Range		$V_{SVR}$	$T_A = -10^{\circ}C \sim 55^{\circ}C$ $I_{SVR} \leq 5mA$	4.95	5	5.05	V
Monitor Voltage Out Impedance		$Z_{VMON}$			1		$M\Omega$
Monitor Voltage		$V_{MON}$	$V_{OUT} = 0 \sim 40kV$	0		1.5	V
Output Load Range				40		$\infty$	$M\Omega$
Output Voltage Ripple		$V_{VOUT\_RP}$	Bandwidth = 1MHz $R_{LOAD} = 40 M\Omega$	$\leq 40$			$V_{P-P}$
Output Voltage Ripple Frequency		$f_{VOUT\_RP}$		TBD			Hz
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient		$TCV_{VOUT}^{(2)}$	$V_{VPS} = 24V$ $V_{CTRL} = V_{SVR} = 5V$ $V_{VOUT} = 40kV$ $I_{VOUT} = 1mA$ $T_A = -10^{\circ}C \sim 55^{\circ}C$		$\leq 0.1$		%/ $^{\circ}C$
Output Voltage Range v.s. Temperature		$V_{VOUT}(T)$	$V_{VPS} = 24V$ $V_{CTRL} = V_{SVR} = 5V$ $V_{VOUT} = 40kV$ $I_{VOUT} = 1mA$ $T_A = -10^{\circ}C \sim 55^{\circ}C$	$0.99V_{VOUT}$	$V_{VOUT}$	$1.01V_{VOUT}$	V
Output Voltage Drift	Short Term Drift	$\frac{ \Delta V_{VOUT} }{V_{VOUT}}$ $\Delta t$ (min)	$V_{VPS} = 24V$ $V_{CTRL} = V_{SVR} = 5V$		$\leq 0.3$		%/min

	Long Term Drift	$\frac{ \Delta V_{VOUT}/V_{VOUT} }{\Delta t \text{ (h)}}$	$V_{VOUT} = 40\text{kV}$ $I_{VOUT} = 1\text{mA}$ $T_A = -10^\circ\text{C} \sim 55^\circ\text{C}$		$\leq 0.5$		%/h
Output Voltage Rise Time	$t_r$		$V_{VOUT}(t_1) = 3\text{kV}$ $V_{VOUT}(t_2) = 37\text{kV}$ No-Load		30		ms
			$V_{VOUT}(t_1) = 3\text{kV}$ $V_{VOUT}(t_2) = 37\text{kV}$ $R_{Load} = 40 \text{ M}\Omega$		TBD		ms
Output Voltage Fall Time	$t_f$		$V_{VOUT}(t_2) = 37\text{kV}$ $V_{VOUT}(t_3) = 3\text{kV}$ No-Load		100		ms
			$V_{VOUT}(t_2) = 37\text{kV}$ $V_{VOUT}(t_3) = 3\text{kV}$ $R_{Load} = 40 \text{ M}\Omega$		TBD		ms
Mean Time Between Failure	MTBF				TBD		h
Instantaneous Short Circuit Current at the Output	$I_{VOUT\_SC}$				$\leq 150$		mA
Load Regulation		$\frac{ \Delta V_{VOUT}/V_{VOUT} }{\Delta I_{VOUT}}$	$V_{VOUT} = 40\text{kV}$ $I_{VOUT} = 1\text{mA}$		$\leq 0.05$		%/mA
Full Load Efficiency	$\eta^{(3)}$		$V_{VPS} = 24\text{V}$ $V_{VOUT} = 40\text{kV}$ $I_{VOUT} = 1\text{mA}$		$\geq 75$		%
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{opr}$			-10		55	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$			-20		85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal resistance housing-ambient	$\theta_{HA}^{(4)}$		$V_{VPS} = 24\text{V}$ $V_{CTRL} = V_{SMR} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{VOUT} = 40\text{kV}$ $I_{VOUT} = 1\text{mA}$		TBD		$^\circ\text{C/W}$
External Dimensions				170×100×55			mm
				5.51×6.69×2.17			inch
Weight					1200		g
					2.65		lbs
					42.33		Oz

table 2. Characteristics.  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

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

$$\Delta V_{VOUT} = V_{VOUT}(V_{VPS} = 24.5\text{V}) - V_{VOUT}(V_{VPS} = 23.5\text{V}), V_{VOUT}(V_{VPS} = 24.5\text{V}) = V_{VOUT}(V_{VPS} = 24\text{V})$$

$$\Delta V_{VPS} = 24.5\text{V} - 23.5\text{V}, V_{VPS} = 24\text{V}$$

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

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

## TESTING DATA

Test conditions: VVPS = 24V, TA = 25°C, RLOAD = 40MΩ

### DC Testing

The measured output voltage, V<sub>OUT</sub>, corresponding to the control port input voltage, V<sub>CTRL</sub>, is shown in figure 6.

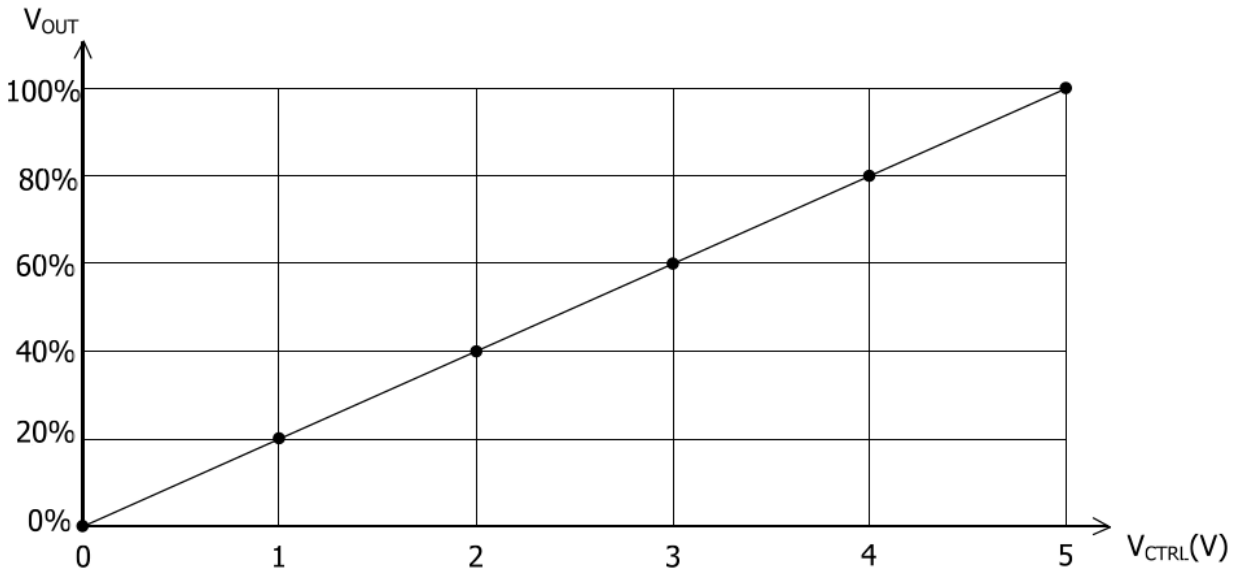


figure 6. V<sub>CTRL</sub> vs. V<sub>OUT</sub>

### AC Testing

To test the analog modulation function, a triangle and sine-wave voltage signals of 0.25V ~ 5V, f = 0.10Hz, are applied to the CTRL port as the input source signal respectively. Figure 7 shows both the input signal and the output signal waveforms when using the triangle and sine-wave signals at the CTRL port respectively.

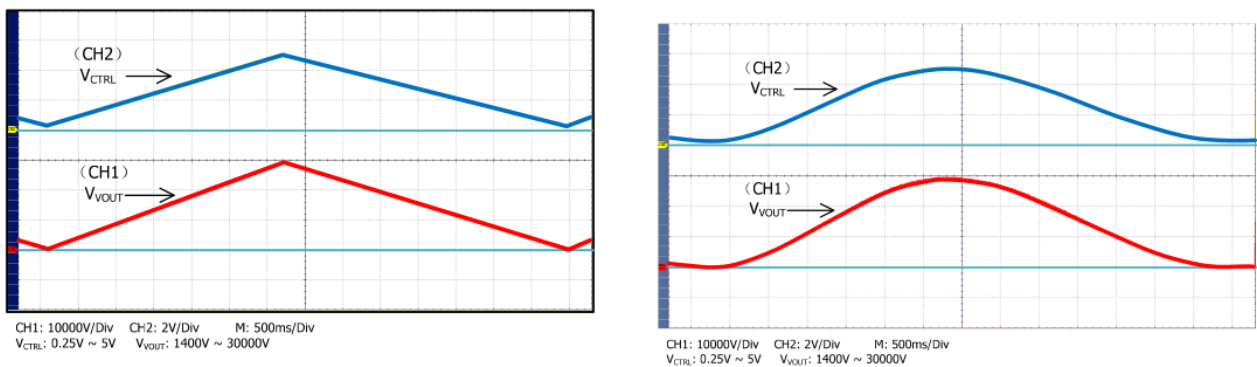


figure 7: Input vs. Output Waveforms for Triangle Wave Control (left) and Input vs. Output Waveforms for Sine Wave Control (right)



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 8, figure 9 and figure 10. As shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10, a square wave of 0.25V ~ 5V,  $f = 0.10\text{Hz}$ , is applied to the 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.

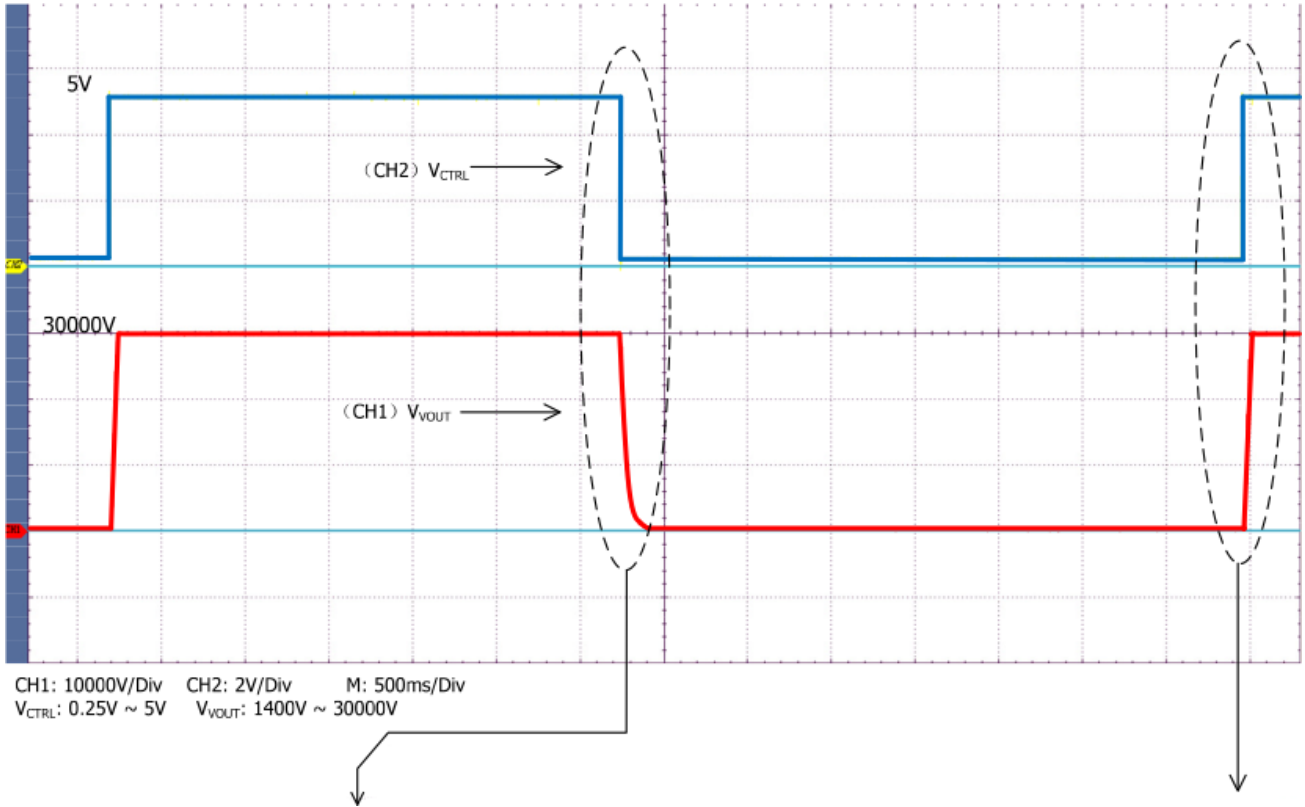


figure 8: Input vs Output Waveforms for Square Wave Control

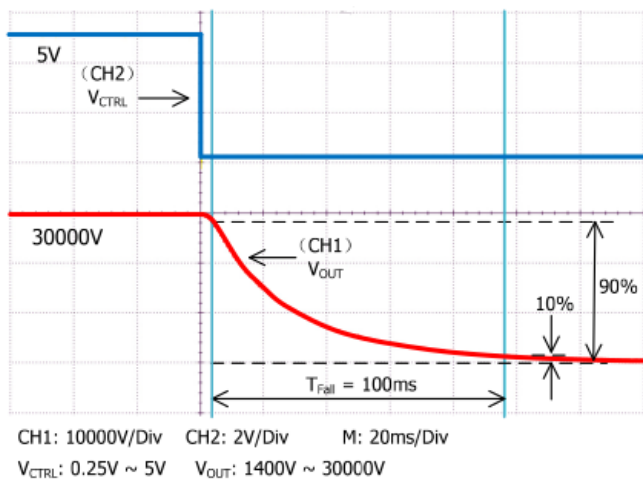


figure 9: falling trail for large signal response

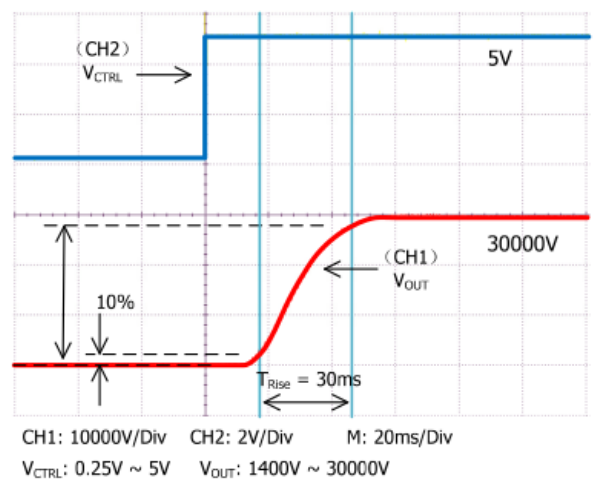


figure 10: rising trail for large signal response

## DIMENSIONS

Connecting Lead Wire Sizes and Lengths

Lead Wires	Diameter		Length	
	mm	inch	mm	inch
Thick brown lead wire	4.5	0.177	120 ± 1	4.724 ± 0.039
Yellow, red, blue, black and white lead wires	1.5	0.059	23 ± 1	0.906 ± 0.039

Outline dimensions

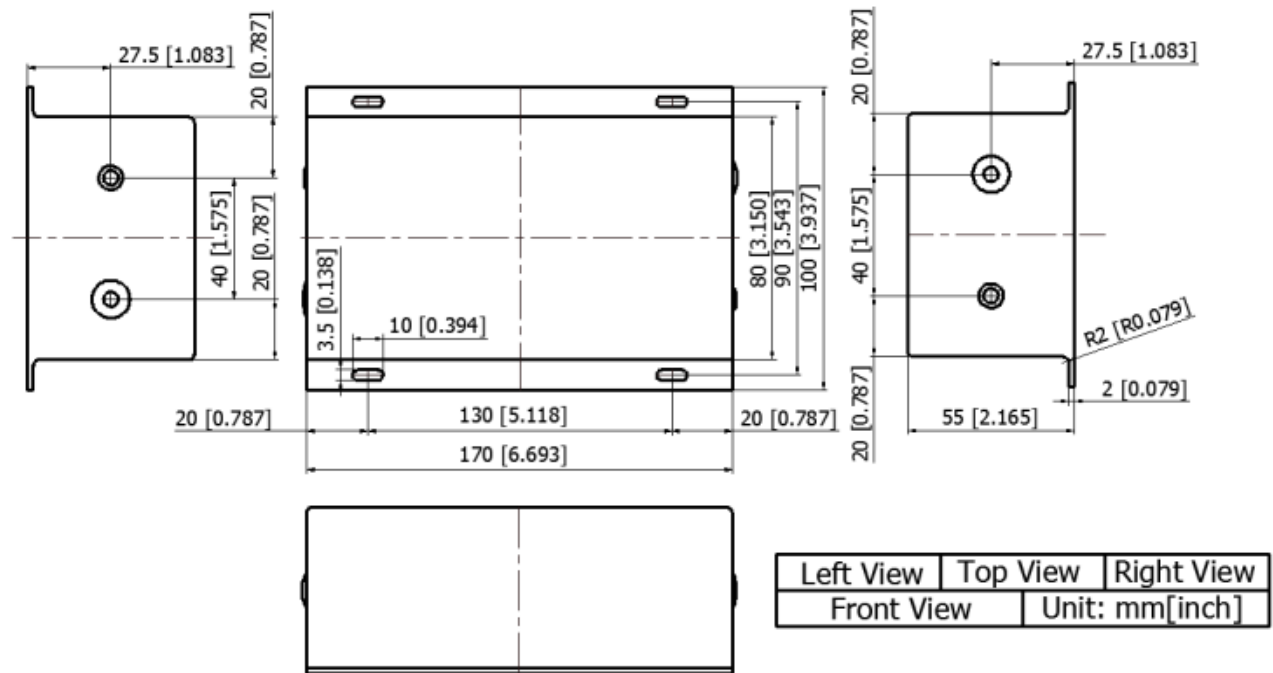


figure 11: outline dimensions

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