AMERICAN HIGH VOLTAGE
POWER SUPPLIES FOR THE WORLD

TC Series
High Voltage Power Supply

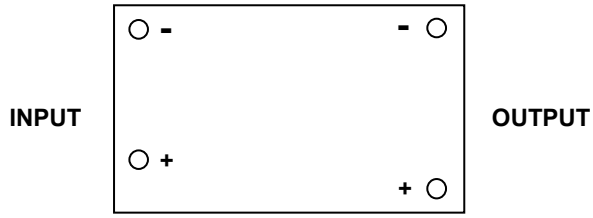
General Description

The TC Series high voltage power supplies are smaller versions of the popular SC series and provide isolated outputs of up 6kV and 1 Watt in power. The output voltage of the TC power supply is directly proportional to the input voltage. The output ripple is typically less than 1% at full power. The two output leads are floating and fully isolated from the input power leads by over 1T Ohm (@ 25 deg C) with less than 30 pF of coupling capacitance. This permits either positive or negative polarity operation. All TC's are reverse input voltage and short circuit protected.

Features

- Output proportional to Input
- Encapsulated
- 50 VDC to 6,000 VDC available
- 1 Watt power
- Various input voltages available

Connection Diagram



Bottom View

Available Models: (other input voltages available):

Name	Maximum Output Voltage	Maximum Output Current	1st Year
TC-0.5	50 (Vin = 12 VDC)	20 mA	2006
TC-1	100 (Vin = 12 VDC)	10 mA	2006
TC-2	200 (Vin = 12 VDC)	5 mA	2000
TC-3	300 (Vin = 12 VDC)	3.33 mA	2001
TC-4	400 (Vin = 12 VDC)	2.5 mA	2001
TC-5	500 (Vin = 12 VDC)	2 mA	1993
TC-10	1,000 (Vin = 12 VDC)	1 mA	1993
TC-20	2,000 (Vin = 12 VDC)	0.5 mA	1995
TC-30	3,000 (Vin = 12 VDC)	0.33 mA	1989
TC-40	4,000 (Vin = 12 VDC)	0.25 mA	2006
TC-50	5,000 (Vin = 12 VDC)	0.2 mA	1990
TC-60	6,000 (Vin = 12 VDC)	0.17 mA	1993

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Electrical Characteristics

(at 25 degrees C unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Conditions		Value			Units
			Min	Typical	Max	
Supply Voltage*:			2 VDC	12VDC	18 VDC	VDC
Input Current:	No Load Full 1 Watt load		40 120	50 130	60 140	mA mA
Output Ripple:	No Load Full 1 Watt Load		0.7% 0.8%	0.7% 0.8%	1% 1%	Vpp Vpp
Load Regulation:	No Load to Full Load Half Load to Full Load		25% 20%	25% 20%	30% 30%	V_{NL}/V_L VNL/VL
Output Linearity	No Load			1%		$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{OUT\ (ideal)}}$
Output Linearity	Full 1 Watt Load			1%		$\frac{\Delta V_{OUT}}{\Delta V_{OUT\ (Ideal)}}$
Short Circuit Current:					200	mA
Power Efficiency:	Full Load			70%		$\frac{P_{OUT}}{P_{IN}}$
Reverse Input Polarity	Protected to 20 VDC					
Temperature Drift:	No Load Full Load				1,000 1,000	ppm/DegC ppm/Deg C
Thermal Rise:	No Load (case) Full Load (case)				10 15	degrees C degrees C
Slew Rate (10% - 90%)	No Load Full Load				100 120	mS mS
Slew Rate (90% - 10%)	No Load Full Load				200 100	mS mS
Drain Out Time	No Load (5 TC)				150	mS

* Other input voltages available: 5VDC, 15VDC, 24VDC, 28VDC and 48VDC

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Physical Characteristics
(at 25 degrees C unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Conditions	Value	Units
Dimensions	MKS	25.4 W x 38.1 L x 12.7 H	mm
	English	1 W x 1.5 L x 0.5 H	inches
Volume:	MKS	12.3	cm^3
	English	0.75	$inch^3$
Mass:	MKS	55	grams
	English	2	oz
Packaging:	Solid Epoxy Thermosetting		
Finish	Smooth Dial-Phthalate Case		
Terminations:	Gold Plated Brass pins (4)		

Environmental Characteristics
(at 25 degrees C unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Conditions	Value	Units
Temperature Range	case temperature	-40 degrees to + 71 degrees	Celsius
	case temperature	-40 degrees to + 160 degrees	Fahrenheit
Shock:	MIL-STD-810 Method 516	40 g's	Proc IV
Altitude:	pins sealed against corona	-350 to + 16,700	meters
	pins sealed against corona	-1,000 to +55,000	feet
Vibrations:	MIL-STD-810 Method 514	20 g's	Curve E
Thermal Shock	MIL-STD-810 Method 504	-55 deg C to + 71 deg C	Class 2

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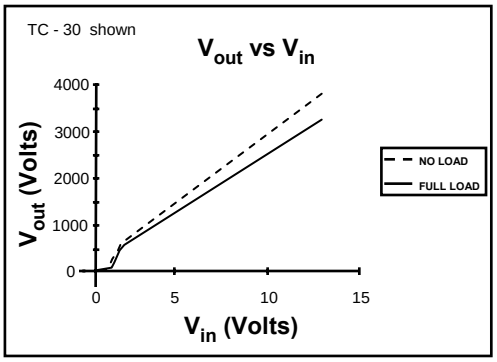
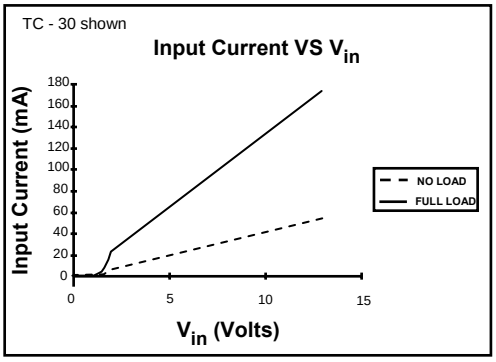
TC Series Performance Charts

(at 25 degrees C unless otherwise specified)





TC Series Application Notes

The TC Series high voltage power supplies are driven by an input voltage of 2 to 12 VDC. The input current and output voltage as a function of input is shown in the above graphs. There are NO internal connections between the input and output pins. As can be seen from the above, the output voltage is approximately linear with respect to input except near the lower input voltage region. Here, the output drops off rapidly as the input voltage approaches zero with the absolute minimum input voltage needed for reliable starting being 0.9 VDC. As shown in Figure 1 below, the simple connection of a TC unit to a DC source of voltage will provide a high voltage stepped-up output. The input AC bypass capacitor C1 is optional and is utilized to prevent switching spikes from riding back on the input power lines. Values of 0.1 uF to 10 uF are commonly used.

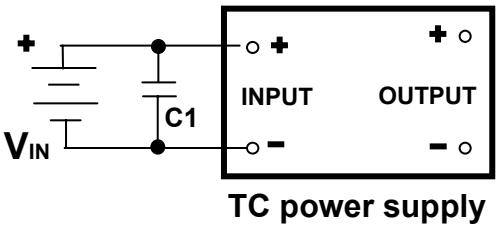


Figure 1: Basic TC hookup schematic **(top view of TC shown)**

The output voltage of the TC unit may be regulated by incorporating a simple op-amp circuit and linear control device such as an NPN transistor. Here, the output voltage is sensed and compared against an external reference control voltage. For single supply operation, the circuit of Figure 2 may be used for positive output regulation. A high voltage divider is made up of R5 and R6 to divide down the output to a value comparable with the control voltage. The resistor R5 is value is determined by power considerations. It cannot be lower in value such that it would dissipate 1 Watt since this is the maximum power output of the TC unit and nothing would be left over for the load. A good value to consider is a dissipation of 0.1 Watts since this provides a preload on the TC unit insuring greater loop stability. The resistor R5 must be rated for the voltage that it is to step down. Simple high value carbon film resistors are usually avoided because their maximum voltage is limited to 300 VDC. Precision metal film resistors are more stable but also have limiting maximum voltages. It is possible to series several metal film resistors to build up the voltage rating of R5. Capacitor C4 likewise must be rated for the proper voltage. It serves to lower output ripple provide a feed-forward pole in the feedback loop for stability. Capacitor C5, the ground mirror capacitor serves as a lower end of the AC divider formed with C4 and prevents excessive voltage from being fed to the operational amplifier in the case of a shorted output. R6 is selected by calculating the resistance divider ration with R5, providing a 5 volt feedback at full output voltage. The input reference bypass capacitor C1 is used to remove any noise feeding to the non-inverting signal pin of the operational amplifier. For maximum temperature stability, R1 should be identical in value to R6.

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TC Series Application Notes (continued)

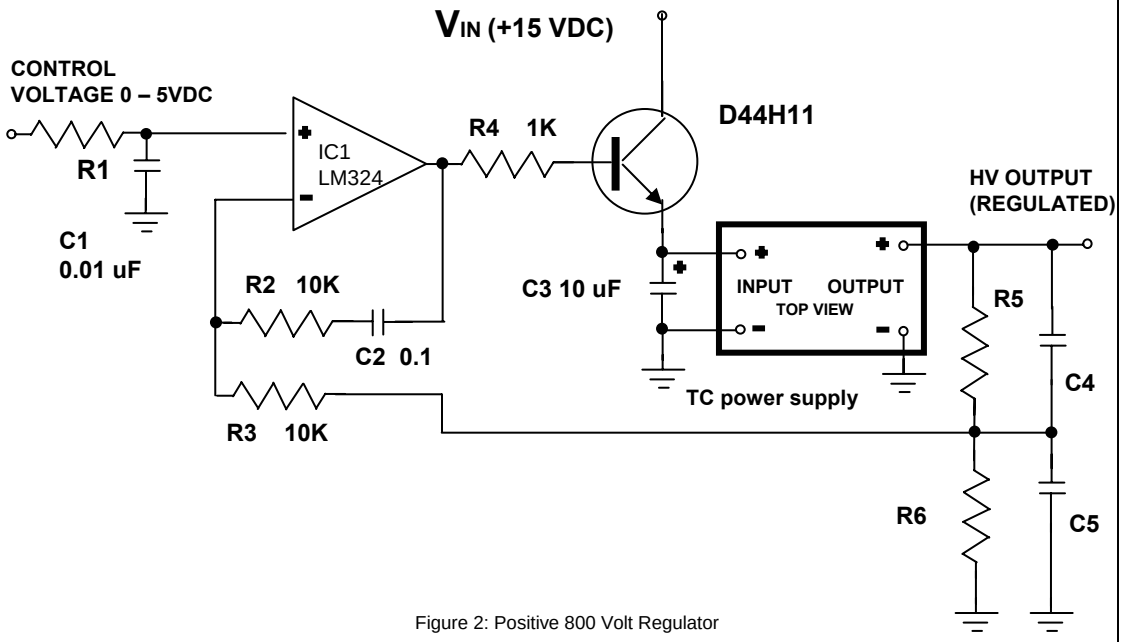

Figure 2: Positive 800 Volt Regulator

Resistor R2 and capacitor C2 provide frequency compensation for the amplifier IC1 a common bipolar amplifier is used since its outputs and signal inputs can reach almost to ground. R3 provides protection to the signal inverting input of the opamp in case of a short circuit or arcing condition exists on the HV output. R4 protects the output of the opamp in case of a shorted NPN transistor. Typical values for an 800 volts Geiger counter are as follows:

TC:	TC-10
R1:	62.9K Ohm
R5:	10 Megohms (Slimox 102 – Ohmite)
R6:	62.9K Ohm
C4:	2200 pF 3kV disc
C5:	0.1 uF 50 V ceramic
IC1:	LM324
Q1:	Power NPN such as D44H11 or equivalent

Typical voltages seen during operation are as follows:

Voltage at junction of R5 and R6:	5V
Voltage at opamp output:	11.3V
Voltage into + supply TC:	10V (depends somewhat on output load)
Voltage of base of Q1:	10.7 V

The power supply feeding the opamp is not shown however it may be connected to the +15V supply and ground. It is a good idea to bypass the input power pins of the opamp with a 0.1 uF capacitor to reduce the EMI that may damage the opamp if an output arcing condition is suddenly encountered. By varying the control voltage from 1 to 5V, the high voltage output of the TC power supply may be regulated. Line and load regulation as good as 0.01% are achievable depending upon physical layout and quality of feedback resistor. To lower the output ripple further, an resistor (carbon composition type) of a high value may be inserted in series with the HV output of the TC unit before it continues on in the circuit. A value of 100K Ohm will drop the output ripple to less than 0.2 Vpp . Here the 100 K Ohm resistor works as a filter in conjunction with C4. Higher ripple reduction is achievable with a capacitor added directly to the output pin and ground.

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TC Series Application Notes (continued)

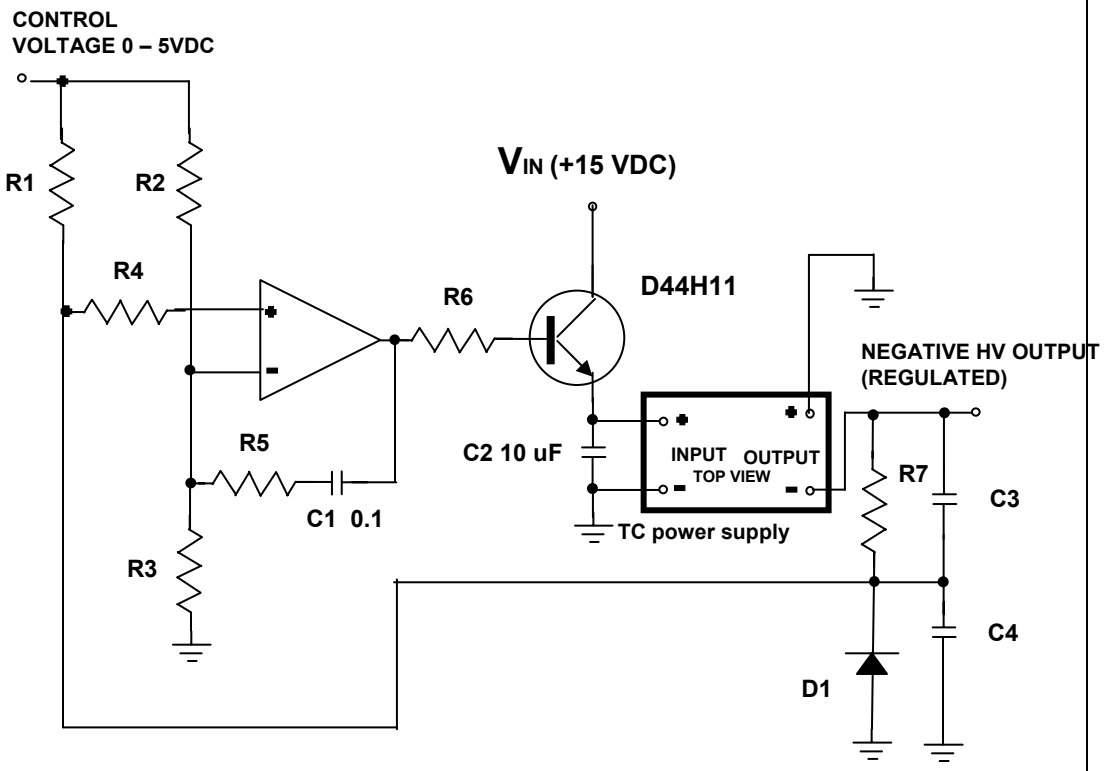

Figure 3: Negative 800 Volt Regulator

A regulated negative High Voltage output is easily obtained using the floating output feature of the TC unit. Figure 3 utilizes much of the same topology as the positive regulator except that a summing junction is made for operational amplifier IC1. Again, the values of R7 and C3 are selected with respect to the proper HV output parameters. Dissipation in R7 should be limited to less than 0.1 Watts. C3 must be a high voltage capacitor, capable of working at the full output voltage. Diode D1 provides a return path in cast the output is suddenly shorted, protecting IC1 from huge positive spikes on the signal input. Resistors R2 and R3 form a simple divider, their values should be equal. The voltage drop in R1 should be such that at full output voltage the signal at the non-inverting input of IC1 should be exactly half the control voltage. R4 is a simple 10K Ohm limiter. The values of R2 and R3 should be twice that of R1 for good thermal stability.. Typical values for a negative 800 volts Geiger counter are as follows:

TC:	TC-10
R1:	31.3K Ohm
R7:	10 Megohms (Slimox 102 – Ohmite)
R2:	62.9K Ohm
R3:	62.9K Ohm
R5:	10K
C3:	2200 pF 3kV disc
C4:	0.1 uF 50 V ceramic
IC1:	LM324
Q1:	Power NPN such as D44H11 or equivalent
D1:	1N4148

Typical voltages seen during operation are as follows: Voltage at junction of R7 and D1: 2.5V

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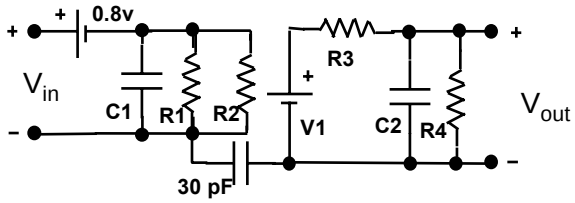
Equivalent TC Circuit Model



Equivalent TC HVPS Circuit Model

From this information:

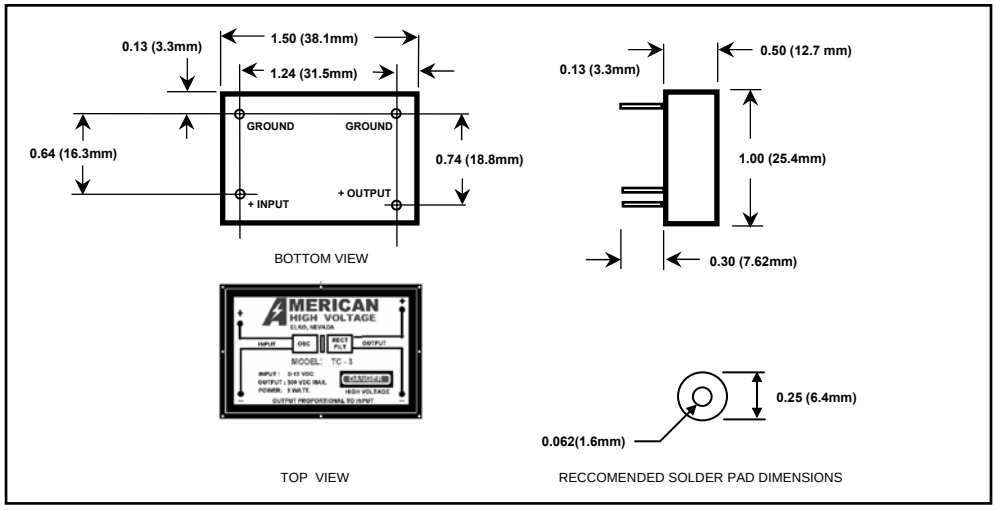
R1 = (250) *Ohms*
R2 = (171 / Pout) *Ohms*
R3 = (0.3 x Vout $_{max}$ / Iout $_{max}$) *Ohms*
R4 = (20 x Vout $_{max}^{2}$) *Ohms*

C1 = (10 x 10^{-6}) *Farads*
C2 = (0.002 x $Iout_{max}$ / $Vout_{max}$) *Farads*
V1 = (V_{R2} x $Vout_{max}$ / 12) *Volts*

For example, for an TC - 50

Vout **max** = 5,000 V
Iout **max** = 0.0002 A
Pout **max** = 1 W

Outline Drawing: (inches (millimeters))



Ordering Information:

TC – XX / Y

XX = maximum output voltage divided by 100
Y = input voltage (blank if 12 VDC)

Example:

TC – 30 / 5: Maximum output = 3,000 V @ Maximum input 5VDC