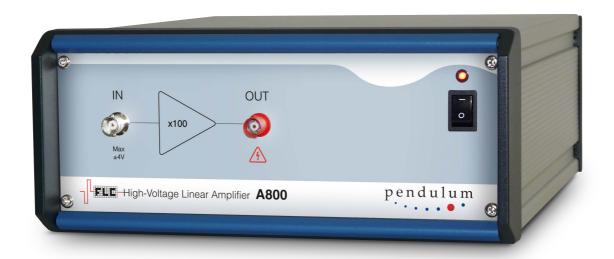


# **BROADBAND LINEAR AMPLIFIER**

# Model A800



HIGH VOLTAGE FIXED GAIN BROADBAND

800Vpp 60mA 100x DC to ca 300 kHz

LOW OUTPUT IMPEDANCE HIGH SLEW RATE

 $<0.1 \Omega$  500 V/ $\mu$ s

# **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The **A800** is a general purpose linear amplifier designed for laboratory use. It is based on a fast high-voltage operational amplifier with a feedback network chosen to give a voltage amplification of 100 times. Any function or arbitrary waveform generator with low output impedance and output voltage up to  $\pm 10$  V can be used as an input device.

The amplifier outputs high voltage signals at high frequency. It is, thus, imperative for the safe operation that the user understands the possibilities and limitations of the instrument. Isolated BNC output connector is used to comply with safety requirements.

#### INPUT AMPLITUDE

The amplitude of the input signal should normally be kept within  $\pm 4$  V. The input protection network limits the signal amplitude delivered to the power amplifier to a safe value. It also effectively cuts accidental spikes and overshoots. However, large and prolonged overvoltage at the input may blow the microfuse in the input protection circuit.

# **TROUBLESHOOTING**

Problem	Condition	Solution
No output	Power switch is not lit	Check the mains fuse located on the back
No output or very small, distorted signal	Power switch OK	Check the input microfuse located <u>inside</u> the device.
Constant high voltage output	Without any input signal	Amplifier failure. Contact service@pendulum.se

You should suspect a blown input microfuse if the output is about zero or the amplifier is producing a very low voltage, distorted copy of the input signal (due to the capacitive coupling through the blown fuse).

Spare microfuses are provided inside the instrument. They look like small metal cans and are placed in white holders. The resistance of a good fuse is in the order of 46 ohm. It is

imperative to disconnect the power cable and wait at least a minute before opening the case. If possible, contact service@pendulum-instruments.com for advice.

Keep input signals within ±4 V range.

Never connect any high voltage output to any input or output of the instrument!

#### LOAD

The amplifier is intended to drive resistive and/or small capacitive loads. The maximum capacitive load depends on the slew rate of the amplifier. The slew rate is normally set at the factory to 500 V/ $\mu$ s which is appropriate for a small load (for example 5 k $\Omega$  in series with 100 pF). Due to the output current limit (60 mA) the slew rate at higher load of 300 pF drops to ca 160 V/ $\mu$ s rising edge and ca 100 V/ $\mu$ s falling edge. This load includes the capacitance of the connection cable (ca 100 pF/m for a standard coaxial cable). Increasing the capacitive load causes overshoot to appear. If a larger capacitive load is required, and the overshoot is not acceptable, then the slew should be reduced accordingly. Such an adjustment may be performed by qualified personnel and the factory should be contacted for advice (preferably by email service@penduluminstruments.com). Inside the cabinet exist hazardous voltage levels and the amplifier circuit is sensitive to static discharge.

Pendulum Instruments recommends to monitor the output signal of the amplifier with an oscilloscope. It is then important to use a low capacitive probe with a division factor of at least 1/100 (please note also the maximum voltage that can be connected to the oscilloscope input and that can be handled by the probe).

The amplifier cannot be used to drive a purely inductive load.

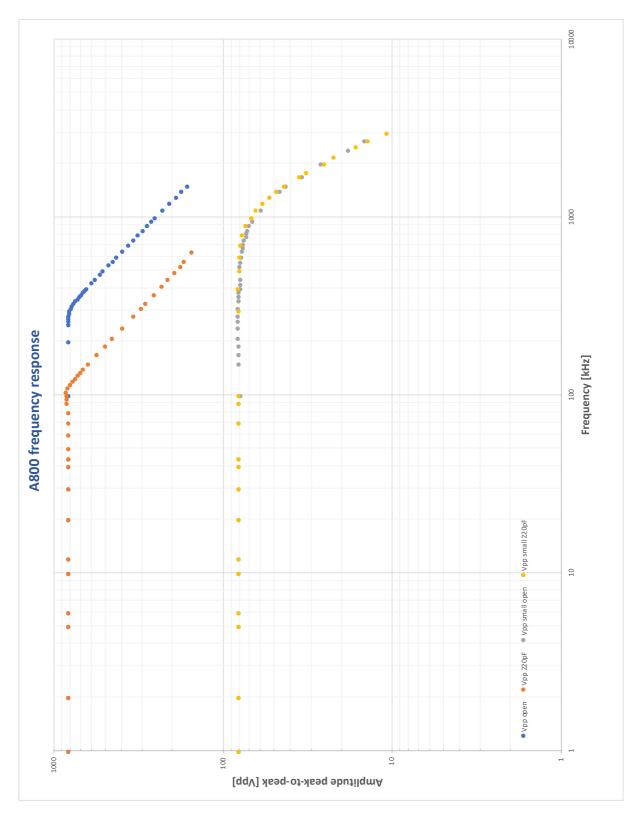
The continuous output current limit is 60 mA and the output power limit is 30 W. The output is equipped with a current limiting circuit that withstands accidental short-circuits. Prolonged short-circuiting may result in overheating the amplifier.

Overloading the output may cause an overshoot which might be dangerous for connected devices.

The amplifier may be overheated when the output is short-circuited for a long time.

# **FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

The graph below shows full-scale and small signal frequency responses of **A800** without load and with 220 pF pure capacitive load, respectively:



# **SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL DATA**

Bandwidth: DC to about 300 kHz at 800 Vpp

Amplification: 100 times

Load: type resistive | | capacitive

max capacitive load 300 pF

Impedance: input  $1 \text{ M}\Omega \mid \mid 30 \text{ pF}$ , custom values possible

output  $< 0.1 \Omega$  in the linear mode

Voltage: input nominal ±4 V

Current: output maximum 60 mA

Slew Rate: output ca 500 V/µs without load

(different adjustments available on request)

Input protection fuse 15 mA (Littelfuse, part number 272.015)

one spare fuse provided inside the instrument,

additional fuses available from Littelfuse resellers or from Pendulum Instruments.

Operating Ambient Temperature: 0°C to 30°C Storage Temperature: 0°C to 60°C

Relative Humidity: up to 90% (operation)

30% to 50% (storage)

Power Requirements: 100, 120 or 230 V, 50/60 Hz factory set

or 110/220V line voltage selector

Fuse: 2 A (slow)

Dimensions (H/W/L): 112 x 255 x 316 (mm)

Weight: 4 kg
Country of Origin: Poland

**Note**: Specifications apply to instruments operating at 23°C±5°C ambient temperature after 15 min. warm-up time. Due to ongoing product development, specifications are subject to change without notice.

WARNING It is not allowed to connect the 100...230V AC line power input of the amplifier to DC-AC converters or solid state AC generators with non-sinusoidal output.

Data sheet revision date: 11 October 2019

# IMPORTANT



Inside the amplifier's case exist dangerous voltage levels.



The amplifier cannot be used to drive an inductive load.



The instrument cannot be powered from a DC-AC converter nor from a solid-state AC generator with non-sinusoidal output.



Loads sensitive to voltage transients should be disconnected from the amplifier during power-up and power-down.



Never connect the output to the input of the amplifier!



The amplifier may be overheated if the output is shortcircuited for a long time.



It is recommended to monitor the output signal of the amplifier on the oscilloscope.

# **WARRANTY**

The Warranty Statement is part of the folder *Important Information* that is included with the shipment.

# **DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY**

The complete text with formal statements concerning product identification, manufacturer and standards used for type testing is available on request.

# **CONTACT PENDULUM INSTRUMENTS**

### **SWEDEN**

phone +46 31 741 26 31 info@pendulum-instruments.com

### **UNITED STATES**

phone +1(866) 644-1230 us-office@pendulum-instruments.com

#### **POLAND**

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