Kentech Instruments Ltd.

Notes on the use of

PBG1-N-V-10kHz pulser

PLEASE READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THE UNIT



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#### **1 DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY**

Declaration of Conformity

We:- Kentech Instruments Ltd. The Isis Building Howbery Park Wallingford

Conform with the protection requirements of European Community Directives:-

73/23/EEC	Low Voltage Directive
89/336/EEC	Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive
93/68/EEC	CE Marking Directive

The following harmonised standards have been applied:-

BS EN55011 Emissions Specification (Group 2 Class A) Industrial, Scientific and Medical equipment

BS EN50082-2 Generic Immunity Standard

Part 2 Industrial

BS EN 61010-1 Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control, and Laboratory Use

The following documents contain additional relevant information:-

#### 2 DISCLAIMER

There are high voltage power supplies present in this instrument when the unit is operating. Do not remove any covers from the unit or expose any part of its circuitry. In the event of malfunction, the unit must be returned to Kentech Instruments Ltd. or its appointed agent for repair.

The accessible terminals of this instrument are protected from hazardous voltages by basic insulation and protective grounding via the power input connector. It is essential that the ground terminal of this connector is connected to the local earth/screened enclosure via the power lead to maintain this protection.

Kentech Instruments Ltd. accepts no responsibility for any electric shock or injury arising from use or misuse of this product. It is the responsibility of the user to exercise care and common sense with this highly versatile equipment.

Read this manual before unpacking and using the instrument. If cleaning is necessary this should be performed with a soft dry cloth or tissue only.

#### **3** EMC CAUTION

This equipment includes circuits intentionally designed to generate short high energy electromagnetic pulses and the EM emissions will be sensitive to the details of the experimental set up.

In practice emissions may exceed E55011 and the unit may cause interference with other equipment in its immediate environment. It is therefore suitable for use only in a laboratory or a sealed electromagnetic environment, unless it is used in a system that has been verified by the system builder to comply with EC directive 89/336/EEC. Use of this apparatus outside the laboratory or sealed electromagnetic environment invalidates conformity with the EMC Directive and could lead to prosecution.

We believe that with this type of unit it has to be the system builders responsibility to verify that his pulser/load system complies with the EC directive unless the system is used in a screened electromagnetic environment.

We are not able to guarantee compliance with arbitrary loads but to minimise emissions we recommend:-

1) That any load is fully contained within a conductive metal screened box, with all joint surfaces gasketed or fitted with conductive fasteners at less than 5cm intervals.

2) That the load is connected to the pulser output with semi-rigid cable, the cable outer must be carefully connected to the N type output connector at one end, and must be connected directly to the screened box containing the load at the point of entry. Flexible cables should only be used with caution, in particular RG303 type cable will need additional screening to control emissions. The use of semi rigid cables or conformable semi rigid cables will deliver lower EM radiation from the cabling than any flexible types.

#### 4 ABBREVIATIONS

EHT or eht	Extra High Tension (high voltage)
EMC	Electromagentic Compatibility
f.w.h.m.	full width at half maximum amplitude
PRF	Pulse Repetition Frequency
PSU or psu	power supply unit
SD	Standard Deviation
w.r.t.	With Respect To

## 5 CAUTION

With an appropriate load, this unit is safe for use by an educated user in a laboratory environment. You are warned, however, that the radiation from the system with an antenna or inappropriate load attached, can damage sensitive equipment and corrupt data stored in computer and microprocessor based systems. It can cause terminal failure of vital medical electronic systems, such as pacemakers. This equipment is supplied on the understanding that the user will analyse these risks, accept responsibility for them, and take appropriate precautions in the use of this instrument.

The output from this pulse generator will destroy many types of power attenuators and electronic test equipment. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that any apparatus connected to the output is suitably rated.

Kentech Instruments Ltd. accepts no responsibility for any damage or liabilities incurred in the operation of this equipment.

### 6 UNPACKING AND GENERAL OPERATION

The unit requires a good air flow through from back to front. Ensure all shipping tape is removed and that the airflow is not impeeded during operation.

The pulser requires A.C. power, an interlock connection and a trigger signal to operate. The trigger signal applied to the front panel trigger input (BNC) should be >5V and <15V into  $50\Omega$  with a fast rising edge (<5ns) to maintain the low jitter of the system. When triggered the triggered light on the front panel will flash.

The output of the unit is a nominal 6kV negative pulse which appears on the output front panel N type connector. The pulse width is fixed at ~0.5ns. If it is necessary to monitor or characterise the pulse output then suitable attenuators should be used.

Note that the trigger delay will increase at high repetition rates and also will take time to settle down after a change of repetition rates as the unit changes temerature. It runs significantly hotter at high rates.

## 6.1 CAUTION

The output of this unit will damage or destroy many types of high voltage and high power attenuators. We only recommend the use of a high voltage, high speed attenuator manufactured by Barth<sup>™</sup> as the first in a series. Consult the attenuator manufacturer before using any other configuration.

Note that at maximum voltage and repetition rate the average power output is > 4watts and this is higher than Barth's type 142 attenuators can accept for more than a brief period.

The output may be observed with a high bandwidth oscilloscope. This may either be a fast (>3GHz) direct access type or a sampling type.

The trigger delay from trigger input BNC to main output is approximately 26ns. The jitter is <10ps SD with a suitably reproducible and fast rising trigger signal.

#### 7 SPECIFICATIONS

These are general specifications. Data on individual units is available on the CD that accompanies this manual.

Pulse generator:				
General:				
Output peak amplitude	$>6kV$ (variable) into $50\Omega$ .			
Output polarity	Negative.			
Pulse shape	fast rise and slow decay			
Pulse width	0.5ns FWHM nominal.			
Rise time	<150ps 10 to 90%, see test data			
Fall time	$\sim 0.5$ ns see test data			
Trigger	>5V and $<15V$ into 50Q $<5ns$ rise time			
litter	<10ns RMS			
Trigger delay	$\sim$ 26ns (BNC trigger input to main output)			
Repetition rates	up to $> 10kHz$			
Power supply	100.240 VAC 50.60Hz			
Maximum power <100W	100-240 V AC 30-00112			
Waximum power <100 w				
Front panel				
Outputs:				
Pulse output	N type >6kV negative pulse			
Sync output	BNC > 5 volts into 500			
e y net e alp at				
Inputs:				
Trigger input	BNC, $>5V$ , $<15V$ into $50\Omega$ $<5ns$ rise time.			
Interlock (short to enable)	Lemo ERA.00 - mating connector FFA.00			
Short the centre pin to ground t	to enable the pulser. cable supplied.			
1 0	1 11			
Controls:				
Amplitude	10 turn lockable potentiometer with counter.			
-				
LED Indicators:				
Power	Shows the unit is powered and on.			
Enabled	The unit is ready to receive a trigger signal.			
Tripped	A fault has been detected.			
	The flash code of the LED will indicate the nature of the			
	problem.			
Triggered	Illuminates while the unit is being triggered.			
Rear Panel				
Connectors				
Mains power inlet	IEC			
USB	mini. For servicing only.			
Controls				
Power	Switches AC power in the pulser.			
Ambient temperature	5 to 35° C			
Humidity	< 95% non-condensing			

Altitude	< 3000m
Dimensions	Pulser: $H = 142$ including feet, $W = 450$ , $D = 450$ mm <sup>3</sup>
Weight:	Approximately
	9.2kg.

#### 8 TRIPPED FAULT CODES

The unit contains a microprocessor controlled monitor that measures the current consumption of the 6 internal high votlage power supplies. It also monitors the state of the front panel interlock connection and the temperature by way of a themistor on power supply 0.

On start up with the interlock enabled, the power supplies are started up in sequence to reduce the initial start up currents of these supplies from overloading the main 24 volt power supply.

Should the interlock be broken, the temperature be too high or any power supply indicate an over current at any time, the unit will be tripped, the power supplies will be disabled and the tripped light will flash to indicate an error code.

To escape a tripped condition it is necessary to cycle the mains power.

Note that the interlock cannot be used as a trigger inhibit as the trip cannot be reset without cycling the power.

#### 8.1 TRIPPED CONDITION ERROR CODES

While any trip/interlock latch is set the processor flashes the error code on the trip.

LED flash codes are:. This is one long flash followed by a number of short flashes.

$0 = 1_{trip0}$	PSU 0
$1 = l_{trip1}$	PSU 1
$2 = l_{trip2}$	PSU 2
3 = 1_trip3	PSU 3
$4 = l_{trip4}$	PSU 4
$5 = 1_{trip5}$	PSU 5
6 = l_trip6	Not used
$7 = l_{trip7}$	Over temperature trip
$8 = l_intlk$	Interlock trip.



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#### 9 TEST DATA

Test equipment:

Scope: Agilent DSO81004A

Attenuators: 1st: 3 x Barth 142 20dB

2nd: 1 x Radial SMA 20dB

Note: For sustained operation at 10kHz and maximum amplitude an in house  $\sim x^2$  attenuator was used in front of the first Barth unit. The in house attenuator has poorer fidelity but is able to operate with 4 watts at the input. It is also easily repairable.

The Barth 142 attenuators were operated at 4 watts for very short periods to establish that the waveform was retained at high repetition rates.

Trigger source: Highland P400 using high voltage outputs.

#### 9.1 TEST DATA WITH THE IN HOUSE X2 ATTENUATOR

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Acc 40.	uisition is stopped. 0 GSa/s  83 pts	~~~~~	~~~~~	🖂 10GHz Standaro
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More I		H 200 ps/	, ∿ 🇯 28.8670 ns	
(1 of 2)	Measurements Markers V min(1	Histogram Scales	) Fall time(1•)	ΔTime(1-ml)
All	Max -6.504 kV Range 202 V Std Dev 30 4 V	568.14 ps 129.44 ps 10.254 ps	123.06 ps 20.89 ps 3.065 ps	110.426 ps 15.940 ps 2.9192 ps
	# of Meas 882	882	882	882
Acquisition	Sampling mode rea Memory depth aut	al time Normal omatic 83 pts		
	Sampling rate aut	omatic Sampling rat	e 40.0 GSa/s	
Channel 1	Scale 1 00 kV/ Off	set -2.820 kV Cour	ling DC Impedance 50	) Ohme
Channel 4	Scale 10 mV/ Offs	et 2 400 V Coupling	DC Impedance 50 Of	me
Time bace	Scale 200 ps/ Posi	tion 28 8670 nr De	forence center	1113
Trigger	Mada adaa Swaan	triggered		
mgger	Sensitivity high Ho Source channel 4	oldoff time 100 ns Trigger level 2.416	3 V Slope rising	
Memory 1	Vertical scale 1.00	) kV/ Offset -2.820)	00 kV	
	Horizontal scale 2	00 ps/ Position 28.8	367000000000 ns	
Measure	) ۷ min Current -6.580 k	1) - width(1 V 538,32 ps	•) Fall time(1•) 113.71 ps	ΔTime(1-ml) 102.646 ps
	Mean -6.6016 Min -6.706 k	kV 544.250 p: V 438.70 ps	s 113.889 ps 102.17 ps	102.4171 ps 94.485 ps
	Max -6.504 k Bange 202 V	V 568.14 ps	123.06 ps	110.425 ps
	Std Dev 30.4 V	10.264 ps	3.065 ps	2.9192 ps
	# of Meas 882 Edge Dir	882	882 Falling	882
	From Num			1
	From Dir From Lvl			Falling Middle
	To Num			1
	To Dir To Lvl			Falling Middle
Marker	۷ min(	1)	х	Y 5 500 Lu
	Mean -6.6016	v A(1) = kV B(1) =		-6.582 KV
	Min -6.706 k Max -6.504 k	$v = V = 1/\Delta X = V$		υV
	Range 202 V Std Dev 30.4 V			
Histogram	Axis horizontal Sca	le source channel :	1	
	Ax Position 227.78 Ay Position -3.000	ps Bx Position 181. kV By Position -3.0	.82 ps 300 kV	
	Scale type linear S	ize 4.0 div Mean	No data Media	an Nodata H
	Y Scale 0 hits	/ Std Dev	No data Moo	le Nodata P
	i onset @ n115	μ±2σ	No data Mi	n No data
		μ±3σ	No data Ma	ax No data

Figure 2 Waveform at 1kHz (yellow) and 10kHz (blue) with the x2 attenuator inserted before the Barths. At 10kHz there is some extra trigger delay and a small loss of amplitude but the pulser is still within specification.

#### 9.2 TEST DATA WITHOUT THE IN HOUSE X2 ATTENUATOR

File Control	Setup Measure Analyze	Utilities Help		5 Aug 2020 3:57 PM
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More (1 of 2)	easurements Markers Histo	gram Scales	28.2450 hs	
Delete	V min(1) Max -6.33 kV	- width(1.) 577.05 ps	Fall time(1•) 125.62 ps	ΔTime(1-m1) ?
	Range 3/0 V Std Dev 42 V # of Meas 392	53,58 ps 6,699 ps 392	20.77 ps 3.009 ps 392	127.890 ps 6.4577 ps 392
Acquisition	Sampling mode real tim	e Normal		
	Memory depth automat Sampling rate automati	ic 83 pts c Sampling rate 4	D.O GSa/s	
	Averaging off Interpol	ation on		
Channel 1	Scale 1.20 kV/ Offset -	2.420 kV Coupling	DC Impedance 5	) Ohms
Channel 4	Scale 10 mV/ Offset 2.	400 V Coupling DC	Impedance 50 Ol	nms
Time base	Scale 200 ps/ Position	28.2450 ns Refer	ence center	
Trigger	Mode edge Sweep trigg Sensitivity high Holdofl	jered <sup>:</sup> time 100 ns		
	Source channel 4 Trigg	er level 2,4168 V	Slope rising	
Memory 1	Vertical scale 1.20 kV/ Horizontal scale 200 ps	Offset -2.42000   / Position 28.245	:V 000000000 ns	
Measure	۷ min(1) Current -6.60 kV	- width(l•) 554.63 ps	Fall time(1♦) 113.11 ps	ΔTime(1-m1) 117.582 ps
	Mean -6.582 kV Min -6.70 kV	558.437 ps 523.47 ps	112.907 ps 104.85 ps	117.9134 ps -5.247 ps
	Max -6.33 kV Range 370 V	577.05 ps 53.58 ps	125.62 ps 20.77 ps	122.642 ps 127.890 ps
	Std Dev 42 V # of Meas 392	6.699 ps 392	3.009 ps	6. 4577 ps 392
	Edge Dir Erom Num	0.11	Falling	1
	From Dir From Lyl			- Falling Middle
	To Num To Dig			1 Falling
	To Lvl			Middle
Marker	۷ min(l) Current -5.60 kV	X م(1) =		Y -6.60 kV
	Mean -6.582 kV Min -6.70 kV	B(1) = Δ =		-6.60 kV 0 V
	Max -6.33 kV Bange 370 V	1/ΔX =		261°3
	Std Dev 42 V			
Histogram	Axis horizontal Scale so Ax Position 227.78 ps B>	urce channel 1 : Position 181.82	ps	
Ay Position -3.000 kV By Position -3.000 kV Scale type linear Size 4.0 div				
	Y Scale 0 hits/	Mean Std Dev	No data Media No data Mod	n No data Hits No data le No data Peak No data
	Y Offset 0 hits	μ±1σ μ±2σ	No data p <sup>.</sup> No data M:	p No data .n No data
		μ±3σ	No data Ma	x No data

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Figure 3 Waveform at 1kHz (yellow) and 10kHz (blue) without the x2 attenuator inserted before the Barths. At 10kHz there is some extra trigger delay and a small loss of amplitude but the pulser is still within specification.

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Figure 4Jitter at 1kHz 1.24ps SD over 2k measurements.The unit was allowed to thermally stabalise before the data was taken.

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Figure 5 Jitter at 10kHz 1.5ps SD over 732 measurements. The unit was allowed to thermally stabalise before the data was taken.



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#### Figure 6 Trigger delay ~25.8ns

Std Dev -----

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Figure 7 Sync. output timing. The sync. output arrives ~13.5ns before the main pulse.

Std Dev



Figure 8 Pulse inverted with pulse inverting transformer.



Figure 9 The inverted pulse is re-inverted in the scope (magenta trace) to compare with the original.



Figure 10 Variation in amplitude at 1kHz. Traces at every full turn of the 10 turn pot.



Figure 11 Variation in amplitude at 10kHz. Traces at every full turn of the 10 turn pot.