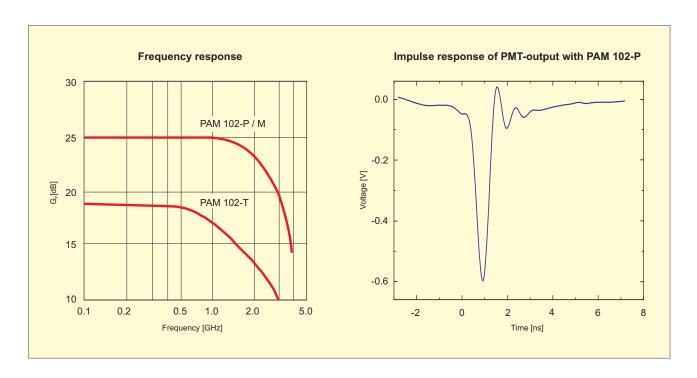
PAM 102



Pre-amplifier Module



- Fast rise time / wide bandwidth
- Low jitter
- Ideal for low output fast photon detectors like MCP and PMT
- 3 dB bandwidth up to 1.8 GHz
- Gain up to 25 dB
- Gain flatness of ± 1.0 dB
- \blacksquare P_{1 dB} up to 10 dBm



Applications

- Amplification of detector pulses from Photomultiplier, Microchannel Plate Photomultiplier or Photodiodes in timing sensitive set-ups such as TCSPC
- General purpose broadband signal amplification

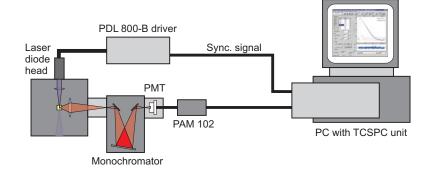
Pre-amplifier Module

The PAM 102 pre-amplifier is specially targeted at timing sensitive applications such as Time-Correlated Single Photon Counting (TCSPC) with fast photon detectors like Microchannel Plate PMTs (MCP) or standard PMTs. Such detectors produce very small output pulses with extremely short pulse widths, usually too small for direct interfacing with TCSPC electronics or other counters. The pulse rise times (or fall times) are typically 150 to 500 ps, and the pulse widths (FWHM) are correspondingly small. Therefore, an amplifier with an appropriately fast rise time is needed between the detector and the timing discriminator of the TCSPC system. The rise time of an amplifier is directly related to its bandwidth. A fast rise time corresponds to a wide bandwidth. On the other hand, the wider the bandwidth, a pre-amplifier contributes more electronic noise to the signal. All amplitude noise on the signal adds to the timing jitter, when the signal is processed by a timing discriminator of the TCSPC electronics. This is because the signal is not infinitely steep and any fluctuation in amplitude will be translated to a timing uncertainty inversely proportional to the steepnes dV/dt of the timing edge of the signal. There are, therefore, contradicting demands for the selection of the appropriate amplifier bandwidth. Best timing resolution is usually achieved when the amplifier rise time is comparable to the detector rise time. For common modern MCP detectors this corresponds to an optimum amplifier bandwidth of 1 to 2.5 GHz. This is why the PAM 102 is designed for a bandwidth in this range.

The PAM 102 is available in three different versions: Non-inverting, 25 dB Gain version for PMTs (P-version) and MCP-PMTs (M-version). Those two version differ in the threshold level for the overload protection signal. Another option is the 18 dB inverting version for PMTs (T-version) to be used in combination with the TimeHarp 200. All PAM 102 come with a wide range input (110-240 VAC) power supply unit. Signal input and output are standard 50 Ohms SMA connectors. The housing is gold plated for maximum RF immunity.

Typical Set-up

Typical measurement system for time-resolved fluorescence spectroscopy utilizing a PDL 800-B and a LDH Series laser diode head for excitation. The signal from the PMT is amplified by a PAM 102 and then processed directly by a TCSPC unit (TimeHarp 200, NanoHarp 250, PicoHarp 300 or HydraHarp 400).



Specifications

	PAM 102-T	PAM 102-P	PAM 102-M
Applications	PMT+TimeHarp 200	PMT's	MCP-PMT's
Electrical Parameters			
Puls polarity	inverting	non-inverting	non-inverting
Gain			
Bandwidth			
1 dB compression			
Overload threshold	100 μA	100 µA	0.1 μA
Input Amplitude	100 mV max.		
Connectors, Input & Output	50 Ohm SMA female		
Power Supply			
	110/240 VAC 50/60 Hz		
Output			Dly
Power consumption		U.8 vvatts max.	
Dimensions	62 mm (with flange) × 51 mm × 27 mm (w × d × h)		

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