# 5003 NANOVOLT PREAMPLIFIER

This handbook is supplied for use with instrument serial No.....

The Company maintains a policy of constant product improvement, as the components available and state of the art advance. This may lead to detail alterations in specification etc. Thus handbooks should be used for the instruments with which they are supplied.

BROOKDEAL ELECTRONICS LIMITED, Doncastle House, Doncastle Road, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 4PG

TELEPHONE:

Bracknell 23931 (STD 0344)

TELEX:

847164

CABLES:

Brookelec

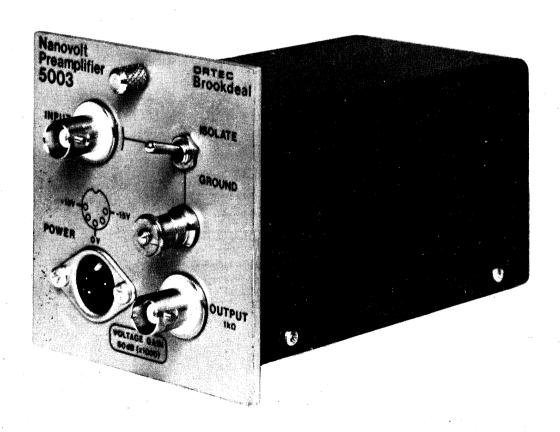
# index of contents

		page
1	introduction	1
2	specification	2
3	operating instructions	4
4	circuit description	6
5	parts list	7
	circuit diagrams	9
		·
	illustrations	
	noise figure contours	1
fig l	circuit diagram	9
fig 2(a)	low noise preamplifier board - component layout	10
(b)	differential output board - component layout	10

## l introduction

The 5003 Nanovolt Preamplifier is a high-impedance voltage preamplifier which uses the lowest noise fets available. Special circuitry has been developed to take full advantage of the very low noise contributed by these fets so that the noise generated by the 5003 is no more than that given by a  $250\Omega$  resistor placed at the input. It is ideal for use with high impedance cryogenic sources, capacitance transducers and lR detectors, such as Ge, Si, PbS and PbSe.

The 5003 incorporates a special input stage which can be floated to give the ground loop immunity normally associated with differential inputs without the usual accompanying noise penalty of the additional input devices required in differential circuits.

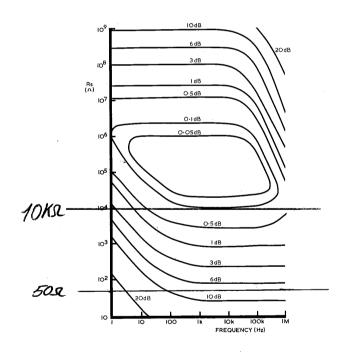


# option 11

# 2 specifications

- 2.1 frequency range (-3dB) 0.5Hz to 1MHz mod 10 version 0.1Hz to 1MHz
- 2.2 voltage gain 60dB (x1000) fixed accuracy  $\pm 2\%$  stability  $\pm 0.3\%$  C
- 2.3 noise
  - 2.3.1 noise voltage
    shorted input
    at 10Hz 5nV rms/√Hz
    at 1kHz 2nV rms/√Hz
  - 2.3.2 noise current
    open circuit input
    (at lkHz) 14fA rms/√Hz

the noise figure contours are shown below



2.4 INPUT unsymmetrical differential
2.5 INPUT impedance 100MΩ in parallel with 15pF 1GΩ in parallel with 10pF
2.6 common mode rejection 80dB
2.7 maximum common mode input voltage 300mV p-p

2.8	maximum differential input voltage	20mV p-p
2.9	non-linearity	0.1%
2.10	OUTPUT level impedance slew rate	20V p-p up to 100kHz 1kΩ 20V/μs
2.11	safe overload levels inputs	±400V dc or 240V ac at 50Hz
2.12	power requirements voltage current	±15V, OV dc 35mA
2.13	physical details height , width depth weight	81mm 77mm 130mm 0.4kg (11b)

Unless otherwise stated, specifications refer to 1kHz and  $20^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  .

#### 3 operating instructions

facilities

### operating instructions

#### 3.1 installation

The 5003 is designed for use as a preamplifier with the 9500 series of lock-in amplifiers or as a standalone amplifier when the power is derived from one of the 9590 series of powerbins.

Remove the appropriate blanking plate (see handbook) from the lock-in amplifier or powerbin. Insert the body of the preamplifier into the space left by the blanking plate, pushing the bottom edge of the preamplifier connector panel into the slot in the lower extrusion. Push the top edge of the panel against the top extrusion and tighten remove the fixing screw.

The preamplifier may also be mounted remotely next to the signal source if required. In this case, extension cables (model 5029) are available in order to connect signal and power to the lock-in or powerbin.

#### 3.2 POWER

The 5003 operates from dc supplies of ±15V and OV. The POWER socket is DIN type.

When the preamplifier is to be mounted in either the lock-in amplifier or the powerbin, connect the 230mm (9") 5-pin DIN-connector terminated power cable to the preamplifier and mainframe. If the preamplifies is to be used remotely, connect mainframe. If the preamplifier the 3m (10') power cable, which is supplied as part of the 5029 accessory.

> NB The current consumption of the 5003 is 35mA and in early process models of the lock-in amplifier model 9501, a small modification is required so that it can supply this current to the preamp. On the 9501 signal channel board, change R34 and R35 from  $100\Omega$ to  $10\Omega$ . On the 9501 power supply board, change R10 from  $10k\Omega$  to  $12k\Omega$ .

Switch on the powerbin or lock-in amplifier as appropriate.

# 3.3 <u>INPUT</u>

The input circuit is an unsymmetrical differential configuration. When the GROUND/ISOLATE switch is set to the GROUND position, the outer of the BNC input socket is grounded and the input may be used in the conventional single-ended mode. However. the input stage can be floated by setting the switch to ISOLATE. This gives the ground loop immunity normally associated with differential inputs without the accompanying noise penalty of the additional input devices required in differential circuits. The maximum common-mode input voltage is 300mV p-p.

Input noise is 2nV rms//Hz at lkHz, which makes the 5003 very suitable for high impedance cryogenic sources and certain lR detectors.

# 3.4 OUTPUT

Maximum OUTPUT is + and - 10V at 200 $\mu$ A p-p from lk $\Omega$ .

For operation in <u>single-ended</u> mode, set the GROUND/ISOLATE switch to GROUND. Connect the signal source to the INPUT socket by means of a coax cable and BNC connector. To use the "differential" mode, set the switch to ISOLATE. The signal voltages should be connected to the INPUT socket and the signal ground to the screw  $U\lambda$ terminal on the 5003 panel. rear panel screwdri<u>ver</u> adjust coccession control is provided in order to trim the signal low voltage to approximately ground potential when the switch is set to ISOLATE. The "signal low" voltage is limited to ±600mV.

Ensure that the input voltage does not exceed the safe overload level of ±400V dc or 240V rms ac (at 50Hz).

The 5003 noise matches sources from  $250\Omega$  to  $100M\Omega$  (at 1kHz) and replaces the input transformer in many applications. From cryogenic sources, the optimum impedance matching range is  $1k\Omega$  to  $20M\Omega$ .

When the 5003 is used as a preamplifier with a 9500 series lock-in amplifier, the 5003 OUTPUT should be connected to the signal input of the lock-in via a 230mm (9") BNC terminated coax cable. If the preamplifier is used remote from the lock-in, connection may be made using the 3m (10') signal cable of the 5029 extender kit.

When the 5003 is used as a preamplifier with other equipment, the OUTPUT interfaces easily with other equipment which has an input impedance  $\geqslant 100 \text{k}\Omega$ .

# 4 circuit description

The 5003 consists of a low-noise preamplifier situated on board I, followed by a differential output stage on board II.

The signal input is coupled through C1, C2 and C3 to the parallel input fets Q5 and Q6, which have independent trims RV1 and RV2 for bias current. The input impedance is given by the parallel connection of (R1 + R2) and (R6 + R7).

Bipolar transistors Q1 - Q4 provide input protection and the base of Q4 is capacitor coupled to the sources of the input devices in order to reduce the effective capacitance across the input socket.

A GROUND/ISOLATE switch enables the "low" terminal of the input socket to be connected either to the amplifier ground or to an alternative "signal low" point on the base of Q9. The supply rail for the input stage is established from this point through ZD1, which is current-sourced from Q13. RV3, mounted on the rear chassis plate, is used to trim the "signal low" voltage to approximately ground potential when SW1 is in the ISOLATE position. D1 and D2 limit the total variation in "signal low" voltage to  $\pm 600$ mV from ground potential.

The low-noise preamplifier is completed by Q7 and Q8 and has a gain (R10 + R5)/R5, the final output appearing at the emitter of follower Q10, current-sourced from fet Q12. A second output, which follows the "signallow" voltage, appears at the emitter of Q9, current-sourced from fet Q11.

The output stage is based on the high-performance operational amplifier Q101 - Q108, which is connected as a differential stage with feedback resistor R108. RV102 provides a trim for the stage gain which is nominally 30.

RV101 is used as a trim to null the effect of common-mode voltages appearing at the outputs of Q9 and Q10 in the preamplifier, whilst RV103 provides adjustment for the voltage offset of the dc coupled output.

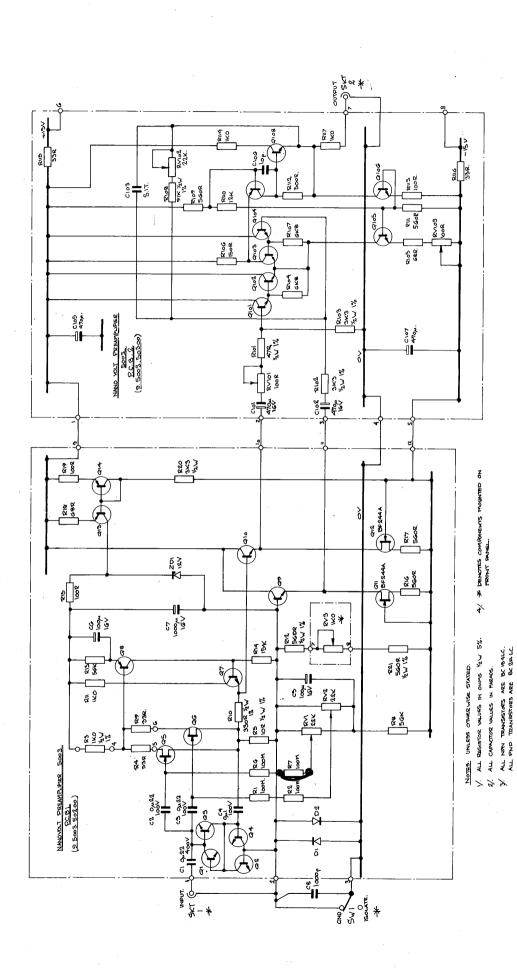
# 5 parts list

# 5.1 <u>low-noise preamplifier board</u>

circuit ref	component value	tol %	volts wkg	power rtg.W	type	grade
R1,2 R3 R4 R5 R6,7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16,17 R18 R19 R20 R21	100M 1k 33 10 100M 56k 33 330 1k 560 56k 15k 100 560 68 100 3k3 560	5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 7 7 7 7 7 1		18 12 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		
RV1,2	22k -				90VC	
C1 C2,3 C4 C5,6 C7	Ομ22 Ομ22 Ομ1 10Ομ 10Ο0μ 1000ρ		400 100 " 16		TFM PMT2R " Printilyt " S/M radial	
D1,2					1N4148	
ZD1	12V					*
Q1-4 Q5,6 Q7 Q8 Q9,10 Q11,12 Q13,14					BC184LC BC184LC BC214LC BC184LC BF244A BC214LC	A FM10 A AX A

5.2	<u>differential</u>	output	board			·
circuit ref	component value	tol %	volts wkg	power rtg.W	type	grade
R101 R102,3 R104 R105 R106 R107	47 3k3 6k8 68 150 6k8	1 " 5 "		1 2 "" " " " " " "		
R108 R109 R110 R111 R112 R113	91k 560 12k 560 300 100	1 5 " " "		" " " " " "		
R114 R115,6 R117	1k 33 1k	" "	•	" "		
RV101 RV102 RV103	100 22k 100				62V 90VC 62V	
C101,2	470μ SIT		16		Printilyt	
C103 C105 C106 C107	470μ 10p 470μ		16 16		Printilyt S/M radial Printilyt	
Q101-104 Q105,106 Q107 Q108					BC184LC \ BC184LC \ BC214LC \ BC184LC	TM2 A AX A
5.3	components n	ot on po	cb's			
RV3	1k		· .		80	
SWl	ground/ISOL	ATE swi	t c h		5.0103.000	D6 <b>*</b>

Items marked thus should be obtained from
Brookdeal Electronics Ltd. since they are either
selected versions of parts available from other
manufacturers or are specially made to Brookdeal
designs. When ordering such parts, please quote
instrument type, serial number and circuit reference.



Thin + 11,50 The + 150

circuit diagram

fig l

NDCCEVEL MON " COLYSI. 600 (comme del ±150)
6 collegels elle Nami,
ealle retens del cars di

component layout

differential output

2(b)

f.g.

low noise preamplifier component layout

2(a)

fig.

10