

# A-303

## High Voltage Amplifier/ Piezo Driver and Modulator



The A-303 piezo Driver/Piezo Amplifier is a high Voltage, high speed Piezo Driver / Linear Amplifier combined with a wide band AM/FM modulator. It was especially designed as a Linear Amplifier / Driver for PIEZO Electric Actuators (also known as "Piezo Amplifier"), stacks, piezo sheets, bimorph elements and other devices. It may be also used as a general purpose High Voltage amplifier for medical applications (for example, as electrode driver for Neurology).

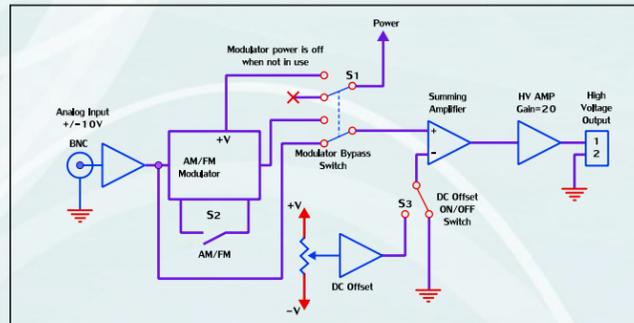
The Piezo Driver / Piezo Amplifier is based on a high voltage, high frequency and high current MOSFET amplifier which is capable of driving up to  $\pm 200V$  (400V ptp) at  $\pm 200$  mA at frequencies from DC to 450 kHz. By connecting 2 amplifiers in parallel or in series, the output voltage and current may be doubled to 800Vptp @ 200mA or 400Vptp @ 400mA. The amplifier section is very stable and has a low noise output and a very low electrical noise - Compare Our Specifications!

The built-in modulator (AM or FM) enables the user to modulate the carrier frequency (adjusted on the front panel) by any input signal at the range of  $\pm 10V$ . This modulator can be bypassed by a switch. This High Slew Rate Amplifier / Driver can be used for Various applications requesting high Slew Rate, High Voltage and fast response as: Plasma Driver and Plasma Actuation, driver for piezo manipulator, Optical Switching devices, closed loop feedback systems, vibration control, structural damping analysis, Flow actuation and control etc.

**Features:**

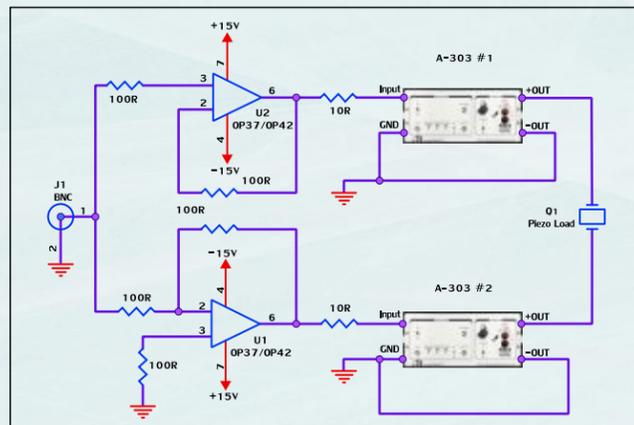
- High frequency amplifier - DC-1.2 MHz optional.
  - Very Low Electrical Noise.
  - Low Distortion
  - No Audible Noise-you may hear your experiment\*
  - High Slew rate-up to 400 Volt/microsecond.
  - Input protection-High Voltage, On/Off.
  - Output protection - Short-circuit (for a short time), Power loss, Impedance.
  - Built in Modulator:
  - Amplitude(AM) or Frequency(FM) modulation
  - High Frequency - up to 100 kHz.
  - Low distortion
  - Sync output provides a square wave in the same phase and frequency of the modulator output (for synchronization and frequency measurement).
- \* The unit is self cooled - no fan or noisy parts.

Adjustable frequency, Gain, Offset  
 The modulator may be turned off if not in use (only amplifier section would work).  
 Amplitude and Frequency modulation



**Applications:**

2 amplifiers can be connected in series or in parallel in order to double the Output Voltage or Output Current. Series connection (+/- 400V into a floating load = 800V ptp).



**Technical Specifications:**

<b>Modulator Section:</b>	
Center Frequency	1 - 100 kHz adjustable
Modulation	Amplitude (AM) or Frequency (FM)
Waveform	Sine Wave
Distortion	0.5 % maximum
Modulation Input F.S.	± 10 V
Modulation Input Impedance	10 KΩ
Sync Output	1 V ptp, AC coupled, 1 KΩ impedance
Amplitude Adjustment	0.5 V ptp to 20 V ptp
Offset Adjustment	± 10 V or 0 V fixed
Modulator output Impedance	100Ω
The modulator may be turned off when not in use!	
<b>AC Input:</b>	
Line Input Voltage	110/120 V, 60 Hz or 220/230 V, 50 Hz
Line Input Current	1.3 A peak
<b>Amplifier Section:</b>	
Max. Input Voltage	± 12V
Max. Output Voltage	± 200 V ptp
Max. Current	± 200 mA
Bandwidth	Into 1 KΩ resistive load
	DC to 450 kHz. (-3 dB) (DC to 1.2 MHz-optional)
Output Power	40 Watt maximum
DC Gain	20 (up to 50 optional)
Coupling	Input & Output: Direct DC Coupling
DC Offset	Adjustable to ± 8 Volts + On/Off Switch
Input Impedance	10 KΩ
Slew Rate	350V/μSec (1000V/μSec optional)
Output Impedance	4Ω
Output Noise, input shorted, 350 KHz. bandwidth	5 mV PTP max. (1 mV RMS max.)
Variable Gain Option	0-10X or 0 - 20X or 0-40X available. Consult factory for that option.

**Calculating the estimated current needed to drive your load:**

In order to purchase the right amplifier to drive your load, you must calculate the peak current needed for capacitive load:

$$I_{peak(A)} = 2 \pi F C V_{peak} \text{ (for a Sine Wave)}$$

$$I_{peak(A)} = 4 F C V_{peak} \text{ (for a triangular wave)}$$

$$I_{peak(A)} = C dV / dt \text{ (for a square wave or sharp rise time)}$$

F=Maximum frequency (Hz.)  
 $\pi=3.1415927$   
 C=Capacitance in Farads

$V_{peak}$ =Maximum Voltage you need to drive your Load.  
 For Resistive Load:  $I = V_{peak}/R$  where R is the resistance of your load in Ohms.  
 The current, Voltage and Frequency must be less or equal to the amplifier's specifications.  
 This amplifier is NOT SUITABLE for driving pure inductive loads (i.e. speakers, solenoides, electromagnets etc.)  
 You must connect your load with thick wires to minimize inductance (like speaker wires). Coaxial cable is not recommended for cables over 2m (6.5 Ft.) because the capacitance of the cable (15-50 pF/Ft) will load your amplifier at high frequencies.

**Example:**

The active impedance of a capacitive load is given by the equation:  
 $Z = 1/(2 * \pi * F * C)$  where Pi=3.1415, C in Farads, F in Hz. The user must check that under the peak operation Voltage, at maximum frequency, the current will not exceed 200mA (0.2A).

**Example:**

Operating Voltage is +/-150V, Maximum Frequency=10KHz. Load is 10nF.  
 $Z = 1/(2 * 3.1415 * 10,000 * 10E-9) = 1592 \text{ Ohms.}$   
 $150[V]/1592[\text{Ohm}] = 94[\text{mA}]$  ==>The amplifier will drive that load at an amplitude of 150V (300V ptp).

Please note that both amplifiers must be floating (i.e. be careful not to ground them via an oscilloscope etc.) It is also possible to double or tripple the output voltage by using a special transformer.  
 Using a transformer is possible only at high frequency (over 10 KHz.) and it requires more components to be added for balancing and proper termination of the load. Parallel connection is done by adding resistors at the input and at the output. Please consult the factory for parallel connection.  
 Output cannot be shorted to GND for more than 10mSec. Every 60 sec.

