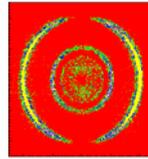


The **RoentDek** FAMP8c pulse signal amplifier

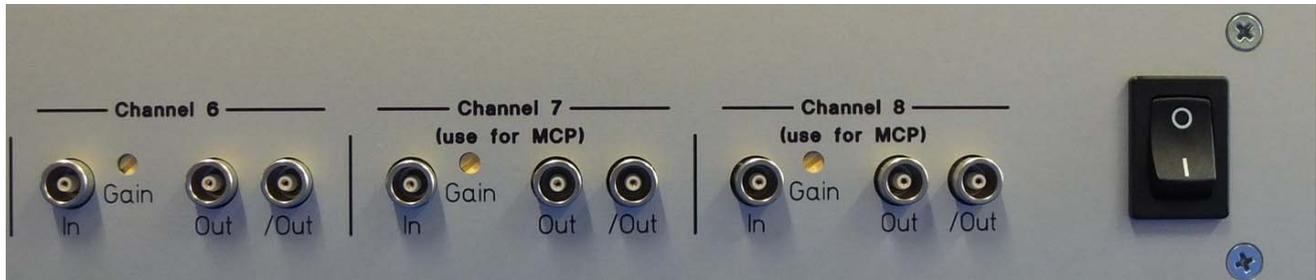


RoentDek
Handels GmbH
Supersonic Gas Jets
Detection Techniques
Data Acquisition Systems
Multifragment Imaging Systems

The **RoentDek** FAMP8c is an 8-channel amplifier with 50 Ohm impedance for high frequency pulse signals as obtained from micro-channel plate detectors, certain read-out anodes (e.g.. delay-line) and various kinds of secondary electron amplifiers (photomultiplier, channeltron, etc.). In its standard version it is similar the older **RoentDek** FAMP8 module, but can be modified for different bandwidth and gain requirements, also a **BFAMP8** version for producing bipolar output signals (for direct operation with the **RoentDek** cTDC10) is available.



The 19" rack mount case (one height unit) hosts 8 individual bipolar amplifiers with a bandwidth of typically 80 MHz (channel 7 and 8: 120 MHz) via an AC-coupled input (50 Ohm impedance, lemo00 connector) and both inverting/non-inverting outputs. The nominal amplification factor is about 50 and can be adjusted between 20% and 180% with potentiometers on the front panel. The maximum linear output signal height is approx. +/- 1.5 V. Amplification of inverting and non-inverting output may differ within 10%.*



The unit has a power consumption of about 25 Watt (2 A at +12 V) and is equipped with an over-temperature protection. It comes with an external power supply for 100-250 V AC (50-60 Hz) mains power.

Size (approx.): 484 mm x 45 mm x 167 mm (width x height x depth, Insertion depth including power connector: 230 mm), Weight: 1400 g (without power adapter)

The FAMP8c is especially suited for signal amplification of all **RoentDek** delay-line detectors with **RoentDek** FT12(16)TP (or similar) signal decouplers.

It can be used for detector readout in combination with a constant fraction discriminator (e.g. **RoentDek** CFD8c) and timing digitizer (e.g. **RoentDek** TDC8HP) or with a fast ADC system (e.g. **RoentDek** fADC8).

* Input impedance may slightly vary when amplification is altered.