HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE RESISTIVE COMPONENTS
Since 1964

Attenuators
Voltage Probes & Terminators
Power Dividers
Pulse Generators
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- 0874-9701
- 0874-9710
- 0874-9711
- 0874-9800
- 0874-9801
- 0874-9810
- 0874-9811
- 0874-QMMP

Cable Assemblies:
- BTF4
- RG214/U

xxx = connector configurations, please refer to page # listed for your specific needs.
Barth Electronics, Inc. has been designing and manufacturing "state of the art" sub-nanosecond high energy, pulse power coaxial components since 1964. Our first high voltage pulse instrumentation hardware was designed for underground nuclear testing, and taught us much about reliable wideband HV attenuators. These "special" products have become "STANDARDS" and are used every day for reliable pulse measurements in physics and pulse power laboratories around the world. Our instrumentation advances developed as high voltage pulse technology evolved, (and has been consistently faster than pulses that could be generated). We stay at the leading edge of this technology by constantly creating innovations in component design that you require now, or will need tomorrow.

The resistor used in our attenuators, terminators, and voltage probes has many capabilities designed specifically for high voltage pulse use. It has a very low voltage coefficient of resistance, which is why our components provide the same accurate measurements at millivolt or kilovolt signal levels. Their low temperature coefficient of resistance also provides minimal attenuation change with temperature and our resistors are held to 50 ohms ±0.5 ohms for accurate and repeatable attenuation measurements.

Our microwave and HV design capabilities have enabled us to put our resistors into coaxial housings that provide the best pulse response possible for their rated energy. The combination of these capabilities provides you with the fastest pulse rated components available.

Our attenuator design capability continues to evolve and has resulted in improved pulse response, voltage rating and in greatly increased average power rating. Our components remain the best high voltage coaxial devices available anywhere.

We strive to minimize your problems in interconnection of measuring instrumentation by providing many different coaxial connectors with close tolerances on our products. We offer type "SMA", "TNC", "BNC", "N", "SHV" and "HN" connector selections on many of our standard products. We are working on the design of new and higher voltage connectors for use with your constantly increasing pulse voltages.

Our high voltage probes are usually designed to meet specific requirements of resistance, voltage, pulse width, risetime, and physical dimensions for each application. They are presently being used in air, vacuum, and water systems, with risetimes as fast as 100 picoseconds, and voltages as high as 500kV.

Our line of pulse transformer components, have less loss and narrower bandwidth than resistive units for dividing, combining, or signal sampling. We make several extremely wide bandwidth reactive units that have high energy capability as well. We have developed a 50 picosecond risetime pressurized reed switch pulse generator that has an output voltage that is adjustable from 100 to 2500 volts.

Our waveform modification capabilities include impulse, linear ramp, stairstep generators and risetime spoilers and positive exponential generators. Units have been produced that can operate up to 10kV and are a fast as sub-nanosecond or as slow as 100 ns risetimes.

We are continuously investigating new technologies that can be applied to EM measurements and are designing new products as needs arise. If we have not already designed what you need, we have other sources that may be helpful with your high voltage measurements. Call us to discuss your pulse measurement needs.
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

TESTING FOR GUARANTEED PERFORMANCE

Components are 100% tested with 1000 pulses at their rated voltage and pulse width. The resistance of all ports is measured before and after HV testing. Each unit passes this test only if its resistance, after HV pulsing, increases less than 0.02%. Any higher increase indicates a breakdown, and that unit is rebuilt and retested. In addition to the DC resistance measurements, each unit is also tested for pulse response and reflection coefficient to be certain they meet our specifications. The pulse amplitude and width capability of a unit listed as 5kV/400ns means that it is guaranteed to withstand 5kV rectangular pulses that are 400ns long.

We recommend that DC resistance tests be performed regularly on all of your resistive attenuators, of any make, as an easy detection of resistor failure. All of our products are guaranteed to perform to their specifications indefinitely when used within its specifications.

MAXIMUM INPUT LIMITATION

The voltage specification of our products is sometimes limited by the breakdown characteristics of the connectors. The voltage limits we use for our specifications are 4kV for the "N" connector, 6kV for the GR 874 connector and 15kV for the "HN" connector. These limitations are for DC, and provide a safety factor for our pulse length ratings. The "N" connector, for instance, can pass 10kV at short (10ns) pulse widths.

The breakdown limitations of our film resistors are related to pulse energy. A unit that has been tested to withstand 5kV, 400ns FWHM rectangular pulses should be able to withstand 10kV, 75ns FWHM rectangular pulses. While this general "rule of thumb" has been found to be useful in practice, we cannot guarantee higher voltages or pulse widths unless we test the particular unit to your pulse specification.

Some units have been designed and rated to withstand exponentially decaying pulses and are listed with a 1/ε notation. An exponentially decaying pulse with a 1/ε time constant has half the energy of a rectangular pulse, with the same FWHM time. Therefore, our resistive units can withstand exponential pulses that have a time constant twice as long as a rectangular pulse.

Please call if your pulse measurement requirements cannot be met by the standard product specifications.

VOLTAGE COEFFICIENT OF RESISTANCE

The voltage coefficient error of our resistive components is less than 1 % at their rated voltage. It is usually significantly lower than this but we cannot specify it any better because of present measurement limitations. See our Application Note for further information regarding the importance of Voltage Coefficient in pulse voltage measurement.

PULSE RISETIME

The 10%-90% risetime through our attenuators is listed as τ (tau). It is calculated by taking the square root of the difference between the observed risetime squared and the input risetime squared. This would be the risetime out of our attenuator with a perfect (zero risetime) input. Our risetime and reflection coefficient measurements are made with a 54120A HP digital sampling system that can be normalized to as fast as 10ps.
The purpose of this application note is to describe some important considerations in high voltage pulse measurements with resistors as dividing elements. The term "Voltage Coefficient of Resistance" has been around for a long time; but is seldom used or well understood. As high voltage pulse measurements improve, and higher accuracy becomes available, voltage coefficient errors that could once be ignored now must be considered.

It is well known that the resistance increases with temperature rise of nearly all resistors, including the commonly encountered carbon composition resistor. The temperature coefficient of resistance (of a resistor) may be expressed as the ratio of the resistance change to the temperature rise. Such a temperature coefficient classification is useful if the resistance changes uniformly with temperature rise and fall.

Resistors undergo temperature variations not only due to changes in ambient temperature, but also due to dissipation of electrical energy when current is passed through them. It is desirable in measurements using resistors, that their temperature coefficient be small to minimize errors. One can see, for example, that when a measurement apparatus involving resistors is calibrated at low signal levels, the calibration may be invalid at higher signal levels if the resistance values change.

It has also been known for a long time¹ that the resistance of a resistor can change due to a change in the voltage applied to it, even though the temperature may be held constant. The voltage coefficient of resistance may be expressed as the ratio of the resistance change in ohms to the corresponding increase in applied voltage. It is well known that the resistance increases with voltage. Of course, for any useful resistor material, the resistance returns to its original value when the applied voltage is removed.

When a steady voltage is applied to a resistor, it normally undergoes resistance changes due to both applied voltage and temperature increase. The temperature increase is caused by the dissipation of electrical energy in the resistor due to current flow. At low voltages the temperature coefficient is usually larger than the voltage coefficient. This change in resistance is almost entirely due to a temperature change in the resistor.

When a short pulse is applied to a resistor, and very little average power is dissipated in the resistor, its temperature will not rise appreciably. Most of the resistance change of a low temperature coefficient resistor will be due mainly to the application of voltage, and limited to the time when the voltage is applied. When high voltage pulses are applied to low value resistors, the change in resistance can be appreciable, and can be very important in measurement applications.

Measurement of short high voltage pulses are made in investigations of the effects of lightning strikes, EMP testing on electrical equipment, instrumenting underground nuclear tests, and the pulse power industry.

Most resistors have a negative voltage coefficient, which means that at higher voltages, the resistance decreases during the pulse. If the resistance increases with voltage, the resistor has a positive voltage coefficient. This voltage dependent change of resistance happens instantaneously and can be observed to occur in less than 1 nanosecond. If the period of voltage application is too long, the temperature may rise and cause large resistance changes that can mask voltage coefficient effects.

Short pulses applied to many resistors will show voltage coefficient effects during the time the voltage is applied. Although a resistor may not burn out during extensive pulsing, or have a permanent resistance change, it can have significant voltage coefficient changes during the time of the pulse.

The voltage coefficient varies with different resistive materials, and seems to be greatest for materials that are composed of a granular conglomeration of resistive material held together with an insulating binder. Carbon composition and cermet film resistors use these types of resistive materials.

Nonlinear resistivity can easily be displayed by placing a small amount of finely powdered conducting or semiconducting material between two skewed small diameter wires. Graphite, shaved from a pencil or from a carbon composition resistor displays this effect nicely. The effect can be observed using as little as 1 volt between the two wires. The nonlinear voltage versus current ratio can easily be seen on a simple transistor/diode curve tracer as a nonlinear slope. This nonlinear resistance occurs for both positive and negative voltages and is symmetrical if there is no rectifying contact. Of course, resistors of a few thousandths of an inch in length are not used in high voltage applications; but if you put 1,000 of these small resistors mentioned above, that are three thousandths of an inch long, in series, you would have a resistor three inches long. This resistor, assembled from many low voltage nonlinear junctions, would have a nonlinear resistance when used at 1,000 volts.

The voltage coefficient of resistance of the resistor depends not only upon the length of the resistor, but also upon the conductive interfaces between the resistive particles that make up the resistor. These interfaces result in emission current (tunneling) across microscopic gaps between conductive particles such as graphite. It is complicated by many factors such as size of particles, their size distribution, and electron emission coefficients. If resistance can be obtained without resorting to high resistance contacts between granular low resistivity materials, then low voltage coefficients can be achieved.

Bulk metal resistors have almost unmeasurable voltage coefficients. However, due to the low resistivity of metals, wire wound resistors must be used to achieve reasonable resistance values. The combined inductance and capacitance effects of wire wound resistors prevent their use either at high frequencies or with fast pulses.

Thin metal film can also be used to achieve reasonable resistance values, but these resistors have a high voltage coefficient. This may result from the extremely thin metal film deposited on a very rough ceramic substrate, that allows tunneling or current flow across the ceramic valleys.

Carbon composition resistors are made with powdered or granular graphite material, which has a relatively low bulk resistivity.
Many different resistivity compositions are made to cover the 10 ohm to 10 megohm resistor range. The graphite/insulator compositions are held in place with a phenolic binder that also anchors the wire terminals into the carbon resistance element. This is the original construction method for carbon composition resistors and creates a robust and inexpensive resistor.

Ordinary carbon composition resistors normally are made in 1/4, 1/2, 1, and 2 watt sizes. Our measurements found the 2 watt size to have a much higher voltage coefficient than the 1 watt size, and the 1/2 watt size to have the lowest voltage coefficient overall. It was also found that the voltage coefficient of any particular wattage rating is not much different between manufacturers. This would lead us to believe that something in the basic manufacturing process of this type of resistor may be responsible for its very high voltage coefficient.

In order to increase the surface area of a carbon composition resistor and allow it to dissipate more energy, the size of the resistor is increased. Increasing the size of the resistor will usually decrease its resistance unless one increases the resistivity of the bulk material to compensate for the increase in cross sectional area. For example a typical 1/2 watt resistor, has a length of 0.375 inch and a diameter of 0.140 inch. The typical 2 watt resistor has a length of 0.688 inch and a diameter of 0.318 inch. The length has been increased by a factor of 1.8, and the diameter by a factor of 2.27, so that the cross sectional area has increased by a factor of 5.2. The resistance of a cylindrical resistor would be $R = \frac{r}{l}$, where $r$ is the resistivity of the bulk material, $l$ is the length, and $A$ is the cross sectional area. The resistance would be increased by a factor of 1.8 due to the longer length, and decreased by a factor of 5.2 due to the larger cross sectional area. This example assumes parallel end terminals, although commercial carbon composition resistors have very non-uniform end terminals.

In order to maintain the same resistance, in going from 1/2 watt size to the 2 watt size, the resistivity of the bulk material must be increased by a factor of 2.9. The resistivity depends upon the ratio of graphite particles (and their size distribution) to the insulating binder material. A higher resistivity is achieved by decreasing this ratio, using more binder or less graphite in the mixture. Therefore, the resistance material of a 2 watt resistor has a smaller percentage of graphite, than a 1/2 watt resistor with the same value. Fewer contacts between granular resistor particles results in more tunneling, causing a higher voltage coefficient.

The mechanism that causes resistors to change value with the application of voltage is difficult to define with certainty. However, the evidence for such a change is real, and substantial changes in resistance can be observed. In one of our tests, the resistance of a 2 watt carbon composition resistor was observed to decrease from 390 ohms to 200 ohms during pulse testing. The high voltage resistance was approximately 51% of the resistance at low voltage during application of a 2kv, 100ns wide pulse. In pulse tests at 3kV with the same value resistors, a 1 watt resistor decreased approximately 15%, and a 1/2 watt resistor decreased approximately 6%.*

An additional factor that probably contributes to a decrease in resistance upon the application of high voltage is the effect of the swaged tinned metal contacts of these resistors. They protrude into the bulk resistive material in such a way as to cause non-uniform current distribution at both ends of the resistor.

In high voltage pulse testing, inaccurate results are obtained when high voltage coefficient resistors are used for voltage division or attenuation measurements. The measurement of voltage coefficient of resistance can be accomplished at audio and radio frequencies by measuring the production of harmonic signals due to resistor nonlinear behavior. We have developed additional measurement methods using voltage pulses, and will continue resistor and attenuator testing.

We hope this information helps provide a better understanding of voltage coefficient and the causes of resistance changes at high voltage. Reduced accuracy is the result of using common resistors in high voltage pulse measurements. The effect of voltage coefficient and the importance of using resistors with a low voltage coefficient in high voltage measurements is gradually becoming more widely appreciated.

Because future designs are based on voltage measurements made today, it becomes obvious that the use of low voltage coefficient resistive instrumentation is essential for tomorrow's designs.

*This agrees within the limit of 0.02 percent per volt quoted by G.W.A. Dummer. The results quoted for 1 megohm resistors of 1/4 to 2 watt ratings by F. Langford Smith cannot be compared to those obtained at Barth Electronics, Inc., because there is no information on the dimensions of the resistors, and because Barth Electronics test resistors had lower resistance values.

REFERENCES

Barth Electronics, Inc. © "VCADV" 5/3/88
ADVANTAGES OVER STANDARD RF TERMINATORS

- Low reflection coefficient
- Withstands high voltage pulses
- Pulse power rated
- Low voltage coefficient
- High reliability
- Impedance held very close to nominal

DESCRIPTION

Barth High Voltage Pulse Terminators are designed to terminate 50 ohm systems with a very low reflection coefficient. High voltage pulses are terminated with characteristics as good as, or better than, most instrument loads. These units are ideal for use in nuclear and high energy experiments. Extensive testing during manufacturing insures very high reliability for single-shot experiments. A voltage coefficient of the resistive film of less than .0001 %/V allows low voltage calibration of most systems.

TERMINATOR MODEL COMPARISON

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<td>201-BMP</td>
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<td>&lt; 1%</td>
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<td>223-BMFP</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>BNC male/female</td>
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NOTE: Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain the minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our Model 401-HNB male or Model 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax should be used for interconnection.

* Any male or female (GR, N, HNB) can be supplied. Units with N connectors are limited to a 4kV rating. The Model 101 is not supplied with HNB connectors to avoid voltage capability confusion. These are our most popular terminators, and are stocked for immediate delivery.

** See Technical Specifications (Maximum Input Limitations) on page 4 for explanation of voltage and pulse width ratings.
## HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE TERMINATOR

### MODEL 101-xxx, 201A-xxx

### DESCRIPTION
50 Ω High Voltage Pulse Terminator

### SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
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<th>Specification</th>
<th>101-xxx: 2.5kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse</th>
<th>201A-xxx: 5kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse **</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Input</td>
<td>2.5kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse</td>
<td>5kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Input Power</td>
<td>125kW at rated pulse width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Input Power</td>
<td>4W maximum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impedance</td>
<td>50 Ω ± 0.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflection-TDR</td>
<td>&lt; 1% to a 100ps risetime step function</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Coefficient</td>
<td>&lt; 1% at rated voltage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWR:</td>
<td>DC-4GHZ &lt; 1.005 +.013f GHZ</td>
<td>DC-6GHZ &lt; 1.005 +.013f GHZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connectors:</td>
<td>101/201A-GP GR 874 Non locking</td>
<td>101/201A-GLP GR 874 Locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>101/201A-NMP N male **</td>
<td>101/201A-NFP N female **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>201A-HMP HNB male ** (201A only)</td>
<td>201A-HFP HNB female ** (201A only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions:</td>
<td>2.5&quot; long, 1.25&quot; dia. max.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight:</td>
<td>.2 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Our type HN (HNB) connectors are only available in 201A series and are specially designed to obtain the minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our Model 401-HNB male or Model 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax should be used for interconnection.

- xxx: Connector identifier, see list under connector heading for our standard (stocked) configurations. Call for connector configurations not shown.

** Units with N connectors are limited to a 4kV rating.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE TERMINATOR
MODEL 201-BMP, 223-BMFP

DESCRIPTION
50 Ω High Voltage Pulse Terminator

SPECIFICATIONS
- Maximum Input: 3kV, 250ns FWHM Pulse
- Peak Input Power: 200kW at rated pulse width
- Average Input Power: 1W maximum
- Impedance: 50 Ω ± 0.5%
- Reflection-TDR: < 1% to a 100ps risetime step function
- Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
- Connector: BNC male
- Dimensions: 1.5" long x 19/32" dia. max.
- Weight: < 1 oz.

DESCRIPTION
50 Ω High Voltage Pulse Feed through Terminator

SPECIFICATIONS
- Maximum Input: 4kV, 100ns FWHM Pulse
- Peak Input Power: 300kW at rated pulse width
- Average Input Power: 1W maximum
- Impedance: 50 Ω ± 0.5%
- Reflection-TDR: < 5% to a 100ps risetime step function
- Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
- Connectors: BNC male/female
- Dimensions: 1.7" long x 1.1" wide x .6" high Weight: < 2 oz.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE TERMINATOR
MODEL 2033-HFP

DESCRIPTION
50 Ω High Voltage Pulse Terminator

SPECIFICATIONS
Maximum Input: 10kV, 250ns FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 2MW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 4W Maximum
Impedance: 50 Ω ± 0.5%
Reflection-TDR: < 4% to a 100ps risetime step function
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connector: HNB female *
Dimensions: 4.8" long x 1.3" wide x 1.3" high
Weight: 1 lb.

NOTE: *Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our model 401-HNB male or 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax, should be used for interconnection.
DESCRIPTION
50 Ω High Voltage Pulse Terminator

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Input:</td>
<td>10kV, 100ns FWHM Pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Input Power:</td>
<td>2MW at rated pulse width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Input Power:</td>
<td>2W maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impedance:</td>
<td>50 Ω ± 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflection-TDR:</td>
<td>&lt; 3% to a 100ps risetime step function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Coefficient:</td>
<td>&lt; 1% at rated voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connector:</td>
<td>GHV male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions:</td>
<td>3.2” long x 1” dia. max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight:</td>
<td>&lt; 1/3 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE ATTENUATOR

DESCRIPTION

Barth High Voltage Pulse Attenuators are matched impedance coaxial attenuators for use primarily in pulsed 50 ohm systems, or where occasional transients would damage ordinary units. The attenuator design closely matches the impedance around each resistor, to that resistor. These attenuators feature an input impedance very close to 50 ohms, with characteristics as good or better than most microwave attenuators. These units are ideal for use in nuclear and high energy experiments. Extensive testing during manufacturing insures very high reliability for single-shot experiments. A voltage coefficient of the resistive film of less than .0001 %/V allows low voltage calibration of most systems.

ADVANTAGES OVER STANDARD RF ATTENUATORS

- Low reflection coefficient
- Withstands high voltage pulses
- Pulse power rated
- Low voltage coefficient
- High reliability
- Input/Output impedance held very close to nominal

MAXIMUM INPUT CONSIDERATIONS

The breakdown limitations of our film resistors are related to pulse energy. A unit that has been rated and tested to withstand 5kV, 400ns FWHM rectangular pulses should be able to withstand 10kV, 75ns FWHM rectangular pulses. While this general "rule of thumb" has been found useful in practice, we cannot guarantee higher voltages or pulse widths unless we test the particular unit to your pulse specification.

NOTE: We will only guarantee other voltages and pulse widths or shapes if we life test a unit for that particular pulse specification.

Our standard units are all 50 ohm impedance. We do, however, manufacture and stock many 100 ohm impedance units. If we are unable to meet your requirements with a stock unit, call, as other types and impedances can be designed to your specifications.

SPECIAL USE CONSIDERATIONS

Attenuators purchased at list price can be used at higher voltages and shorter pulse width ratings but are not guaranteed.

Guaranteed pulse energy performance is available with a nominal additional cost for special testing at specified voltage & pulse width.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Average input power</th>
<th>Voltage ratio dB</th>
<th>Maximum peak voltage</th>
<th>Input @ pulse width ns</th>
<th>Reflection coefficient at 100ps</th>
<th>Risetime through unit ps</th>
<th>Effective bandwidth DC to</th>
<th>Connectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102-GP-20</td>
<td>5W</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>7 GHz</td>
<td>GR 874 non-locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102-GLP-20</td>
<td>5W</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>7 GHz</td>
<td>GR 874 locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142-xxx-3</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 3%</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>30 GHz</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142-xxx-4</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 3%</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>30 GHz</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142-xxx-6B</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 3%</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>30 GHz</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142-xxx-10B</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 3%</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>30 GHz</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142-xxx-14B</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 3%</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>30 GHz</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142-xxx-20B</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 3%</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>30 GHz</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142-xxx-26B</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 3%</td>
<td>&gt; 10</td>
<td>30 GHz</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202B-GLP-N</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>17 GHz</td>
<td>GR 874 locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202A-GLP-T</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>17 GHz</td>
<td>GR 874 locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202A-GLP-X</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>17 GHz</td>
<td>GR 874 locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202B-NMFP-N</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>17 GHz</td>
<td>N female/male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202-NMFP-T</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>17 GHz</td>
<td>N female/male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202-NMFP-X</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>17 GHz</td>
<td>N female/male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2237-HNFP</td>
<td>2.5W</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>7 GHz</td>
<td>HNB female input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2238-HNFP</td>
<td>2.5W</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>&lt; 1ns</td>
<td>0.35 GHz</td>
<td>N female output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2239-HNFP</td>
<td>2.5W</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 100</td>
<td>3.5GHz</td>
<td>N female output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2511-30F</td>
<td>25W</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>&lt; 5% @ 1ns</td>
<td>&lt; 1ns</td>
<td>0.35 GHz</td>
<td>Fischer input BNC output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2536-HFP-3</td>
<td>200W</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>10 GHz</td>
<td>HNB female*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2536-HFP-6</td>
<td>200W</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>10 GHz</td>
<td>HNB female*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2536-HFP-10</td>
<td>200W</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>10 GHz</td>
<td>HNB female*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2536-HFP-20</td>
<td>200W</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>10 GHz</td>
<td>HNB female*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our model 401-HNB male or 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax should be used for interconnection.

* Unit is supplied with a Barth Model 404-HMM low reflection HNB male to male adapter, so that either the input or output can be adapted to a male connection.

** Any male or female (GR, N, HNB, GHV) can be supplied.
LOW VOLTAGE ATTENUATOR
MODEL 2-20

ADVANTAGES
- Inexpensive
- Small Dimensions
- Closely matched impedance for accurate pulse measurements

DESCRIPTION
Take advantage of excellent attenuators at a low price. These low voltage units have excellent microwave characteristics and are ideal as an inexpensive low voltage unit for use with our 142 series high voltage precision attenuators while still providing a very respectable and clean 20 ps output risetime.

After a high voltage pulse has been reduced in amplitude with a high voltage attenuator, such as the 102, 142, 202, 2237, or 2239, low voltage attenuator can often be used to further reduce the pulse voltage.

Modern digital oscilloscopes often have a maximum voltage input of five (5) volts and the Model 2-20 can reduce a 50 Volt pulse to 5 Volts, two Model 2-20 attenuators can reduce a 200 volt pulse to 2 volts to keep the pulse amplitude to an oscilloscope within its maximum ratings.

SPECIFICATIONS

| Voltage ratio: | 10.0/1 Vr (20dB) |
| Impedance: | 50 Ohms +/- 1% |
| Accuracy: | 20dB |
| Attenuation DC | +/- 0.3 |
| Attenuation 0-12 GHz | +/- 0.6 |
| Attenuation 12-18 GHz | +/- 1.0 |
| Connectors: | N Male and N Female |
| Average Input Power: | 1 Watt Maximum |
| Frequency Range | VSWR |
| DC to 4 GHz | 1.15 |
| 4 to 8 GHz | 1.20 |
| 8 to 12 GHz | 1.25 |
| 12 to 18 GHz | 1.35 |
| Dimensions: | 2.25" long x 1.0" dia. |
ADVANTAGES
- High voltage pulse rated
- Least expensive high voltage coaxial attenuator available
- Small dimensions
- Higher average power than 142 series

DESCRIPTION
This unit utilizes a patented design, which provides for maintaining good HV capabilities and good power dissipation. While this unit has a simpler housing design than our precision attenuators, for better heat dissipation, it still provides a very respectable and clean 50 ps output risetime.

SPECIFICATIONS

Voltage Ratio: 10.0/1 Vr (20dB)

Maximum Input:
- 5.0kV, 80ns FWHM Pulse, 500kW Peak Power
- 2.5kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse, 125kW Peak Power
- 1.25kV, 1600ns FWHM Pulse, 31kW Peak Power

Average Input Power:
- 5W maximum
- 10W with optional fins (Model CF) for external cooling

Impedance: 50 Ω ± 1%

Risetime through Unit: < 50ps

Bandwidth (-3dB): DC to 7GHz

Reflection-TDR: < 2% to a 100ps risetime step function

SWR:
- < 1.05 to 1GHz
- < 1.30 to 4GHz

Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage

Connectors:
- 102-GLP-20 GR 874 locking
- 102-GP-20 GR 874 non-locking

Dimensions: 4.5’ long x 0.625” dia.

Weight: 3/8 lb.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE ATTENUATOR
MODEL 202 – XXX

ADVANTAGES
- High voltage pulse rated
- High voltage precision coaxial attenuator
- Small dimensions

DESCRIPTION
The Model 202 utilizes our original patented design, which still provides the best high voltage attenuator available. This unit withstands 5kV, 400ns FWHM pulses into either end and has a 20ps risetime.

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage Ratio:</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>202-xxx-N</td>
<td>2.5/1 Vr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202-xxx-T</td>
<td>5.0/1 Vr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202-xxx-X</td>
<td>10.0/1 Vr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Maximum Input: | 5.0kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse ** |
| Peak Input Power: | 500kW at rated pulse width |
| Average Input Power: | 2W maximum |
| Impedance: | 50 Ω ± 1% |
| Risetime through Unit: | < 20ps |
| Bandwidth (-3dB): | DC to 17GHz |
| Reflection-TDR: | < 5% to a 100ps risetime step function |
| SWR: | < 1.05 to 1GHz |
| | < 1.30 to 4GHz |
| Voltage Coefficient: | < 1% at rated voltage |
| Connectors: | 202-NMFP-y N male/female |
| | 202-GLP-y GR 874 Locking |
| | 202-HMFP-y HNB male/female |
| Dimensions: | 4.1” to 3.3” long x 1.2” wide x 1” high depending on value |
| Weight: | < 1/2 lb. |

-xxx Connector identifier, see list under connectors heading for our standard (stocked) configurations. Call for connector configurations not shown.
-y Attenuation value identifier

** Units with N connectors are limited to a 4kV rating.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE ATTENUATOR
MODEL 142 SERIES

ADVANTAGES
- High voltage pulse rated
- Wide range of standard attenuation values, custom values available
- Units with standard connector combinations are available from stock
- Custom connector combinations can be manufactured from standard parts.

DESCRIPTION
The 142 series attenuators are available in 8 standard attenuator values and are rated for 2.5Kv/400ns wide rectangular pulse. Any non standard value, between 1.2 and 20dB, can be manufactured. Most combinations of input - output connectors can be built. Attenuators with connector arrangements other than male/female of the same type are generally not stock items.

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio - Attenuation dB:

- 142-xxx-3: 1.4/1 Vr (3dB)
- 142-xxx-4: 1.5/1 Vr (4dB)
- 142-xxx-6B: 2.0/1 Vr (6dB)
- 142-xxx-8B: 2.5/1 Vr (8dB)
- 142-xxx-10B: 3.2/1 Vr (10dB)
- 142-xxx-14B: 5.0/1 Vr (14dB)
- 142-xxx-20B: 10.0/1 Vr (20dB)
- 142-xxx-26B: 20.0/1 Vr (26dB)

Continued on Next Page
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE ATTENUATOR
MODEL 142 SERIES

SPECIFICATIONS continued

Maximum Input: 2.5kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 125kW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 2W maximum
Impedance: 50 ± 1%
Risetime through Unit: < 10ps
Bandwidth (-3dB): DC to 30GHz
Reflection-TDR: < 3% to a 100ps risetime step function
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connectors: 142-NMFP-yy N male/female *
142-GLP-yy GR 874 Locking
142-HMFP-yy HNB male/female **
142-GHMFP-yy GHV male/female ***
142-SPJ SHV male/female ***
Dimensions: Outline drawings available
Weight: 3/4 lb max.
Ordering Information: 142-xxx-yy

-xxx Connector identifier, see list under connectors heading for our standard (stocked) configurations. Call for connector configurations not shown.

-yy Attenuation value in dB, see list of standard values under Voltage Ratio heading, or call for nonstandard values.

NOTE: Actual measured voltage ratio is recorded on each nameplate.

* Most popular general purpose lab items, in stock for immediate delivery.

** Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our model 401-HNB male or 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax should be used for interconnection.

*** Connector has risetime limitations; please specify test pulse risetime.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE ATTENUATOR
MODEL 2237-HFNFP, 2239-HFNFP

DESCRIPTION
26dB attenuators with HN female input connectors.

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 20/1 Vr (26dB)
Maximum Input: 2237 10kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse
               2239 16kV/400ns, 20kV/200ns, FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 2237 2MW at rated pulse width
                  2239 18MW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 2.5W maximum
Impedance: 50 Ω ± 1%
Risetime through Unit: 2237 < 50ps
                    2239 <100ps
Bandwidth (-3dB): 2237 DC to 7.0GHz
                  2239 DC to 3.5GHz
Reflection-TDR: Input < 4% to a 100ps risetime step function
               Output < 3% to a 100ps risetime step function
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connectors: HN female input *
             N female output
Dimensions: 2237 4.8" long x 1.250" wide x 2" high
             2239 10.5" long x 1.250" wide x 2" high
Weight: 2237 1 ¼ lb.
        2239 1 ¾ lb.

NOTE: * Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our model 401-HNB male or 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax should be used for interconnection. A RG214/U coax "pigtail" input is also available and can be supplied with a HNB male connector on the coax. We have found that the best HN Connector pair cannot withstand 25kV at 10ns pulse width for more than 1000 shots. We have to limit any attenuator with HN connectors to 20kV at 200ns. They can withstand 25 or 30kV at much shorter pulses. But we cannot specify what that pulse width limit may be.
DESCRIPTION
The 2238-HFNFP was designed for measurement of signal risetimes as fast as 1ns, to address the requests of some of our customers for a less expensive alternative to our ultra wide band high voltage attenuators. The Model 2238-HFNFP while not as wide bandwidth as most of our products, was designed for lower manufacturing costs while still offering the quality and reliability which we have been known for since 1964.

SPECIFICATIONS
- **Voltage Ratio:** 20/1 +/- 5% Vr (26dB)
- **Maximum Input Voltage:** 16kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse
- **Peak Input Power:** 18MW at rated pulse width
- **Average Input Power:** 2.5W Maximum
- **Impedance:** 50 Ohm +/- 1%
- **Risetime through Unit:** < 1ns
- **Reflection - TDR:**
  - Input < 4% to a 100ps risetime step function
  - Output < 3% to a 100ps risetime step function
- **Voltage Coefficient:** <1% at rated voltage
- **Connectors:**
  - HN female input
  - N female input
- **Dimensions:** 10.5" long x 1.25" wide x 2" high
- **Weight:** 1 ¾ lbs.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE POWER ATTENUATOR
MODEL 2511-30F

ADVANTAGES
- Used for high voltage, high repetition rate testing of sources.
- Electrical Fast Transients pulse sources.

DESCRIPTION
The Model 2511-30F has a medium power rating that allows for high repetition rate testing of EFT generators, at their high voltage rating.

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 30dB 31.6/1 Vr
Maximum Input: 8 kV @ 50 ns FWHM Pulse, 100 ns 1/e Exponential decay
Average Input Power: 25 W
Impedance: 50 Ω
Risetime through Unit: 1 ns
Bandwidth (-3dB): 350 MHz
Reflection-TDR: < 5% @1 ns
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at 10 kV
Connectors: Fischer 103 receptacle input; BNC receptacle output
Dimensions: 5.5" long x 4.2" wide x 3.5" high
Weight: 2.8 lbs.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE POWER ATTENUATOR
MODEL 2536

ADVANTAGES
- High voltage pulse rated
- 200 Watt average power
- For use with high rep rate pulses

DESCRIPTION
A high voltage pulse/high power microwave (HPM) attenuator that contains a liquid dielectric coolant. It has an integral coolant pump, heat exchanger, and fan, which enables this unit to dissipate high average power.

SPECIFICATIONS

Voltage Ratio:
- 2536-HFP-3 1.4/1 Vr (3dB)
- 2536-HFP-6 2.0/1 Vr (6dB)
- 2536-HFP-10 3.2/1 Vr (10dB)
- 2536-HFP-20 10.0/1 Vr (20dB)

Additional attenuation values can be designed, call for availability.

Maximum Input: 7kV/400ns, 5kV/75ns, 30kV/15ns, 60kV/2ns FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 72MW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 200W maximum
Impedance: 50 Ω ± 1% (output terminated with 50 Ω)
Risetime through Unit: < 30ps
Bandwidth (-3dB): DC to > 10Ghz
Reflection-TDR: < 5% to a 100ps risetime step function
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at 25kV
Connector:** HNB female *
Dimensions: Approx. 5(12.7 cm) Wide x 6” (15.3 cm) High x 12”(30.5 cm) Deep
Weight: Approx. 17 lbs. (7.8 kg)
Power Requirements: 115V/60Hz, 4 Amp to power cooling pump, fan and highly visible “power on” light (240 V/50-60Hz model available for export)

NOTE:
* Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our model 401-HNB male or 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax should be used for interconnection.

** Unit is supplied with a Barth Model 404-HMM low reflection male to male adapter, so that either the input or output can be a male connector.
WIDE BAND IMPEDANCE MATCHING COMPONENTS
MODEL 220-NFP, 220A-GLP

Model 220-NFP

Model 220A-GLP

50 Ω Series Resistor

50 Ω - 100 Ω Series Resistor

DESCRIPTION
50 Ω series high voltage pulse resistor, for a one way match of 100 Ω components to 50 Ω components.

SPECIFICATIONS

Input-Output Impedance: 100 Ω to 50 Ω (50 Ω series resistor)
Input-Output Voltage Ratio: 2/1 (6.02dB)
Maximum Input: 2.5kV, 250ns FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 62.5kW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 2W maximum
Risetime: 220-NFP < 400ps
220A-GLP < 50ps
Bandwidth (-3 dB): 220-NFP DC-1GHz
220A-GLP DC-8GHz
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connectors: 220-NFP 50 Ω N female
220A-GLP GR 874 locking 50 Ω - GR 874 locking 100 Ω
WIDE BAND IMPEDANCE MATCHING COMPONENTS
MODEL 224A-GLP, 641A-GLP

DESCRIPTION
Model 224A-GLP, 50 Ω to 100 Ω resistive matched attenuator

SPECIFICATIONS
Input-Output Impedance: 50 Ω to 100 Ω
Voltage Ratio: 3.035 Vr (9.64dB) 50 Ω to 100 Ω direction
7.07 Vr (16.99dB) 100 Ω to 50 Ω direction
Maximum Input: 2.5kV, 250ns FWHM Pulse
Peak input Power: 62.5kW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 2W maximum
Risetime: < 20 ps
Bandwidth (-3 dB): DC - 18GHZ
Voltage Coefficient: < 1 % at rated voltage
Connectors: GR 874 locking 50 Ω - GR 874 locking 100 Ω

DESCRIPTION
Model 641A-GLP, 50 Ω to 100 Ω impedance transformer, tapered transmission line

SPECIFICATIONS
Input-Output Impedance: 100 Ω - 50 Ω
Input-Output Risetime: < 40 ps
Maximum Input: 5kV, 500ns FWHM Pulse
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connectors: GR 874 locking 50 Ω - GR 874 locking 100 Ω
HAND HELD HIGH VOLTAGE HIGH FREQUENCY
VOLTAGE PROBE
MODEL 2440 - 6 GHz

DESCRIPTION
The Model 2440 Hand Held, High voltage, High Frequency voltage probe, is intended for passive probing of high speed, high voltage pulse circuits. The probe kit contains one 450 ohm resistive probe for a 10:1 voltage ratio (20dB), one 950 ohm resistive probe for a 20:1 voltage ratio (26dB), and one each 450 and 950 ohm replacement resistors.

The probe is designed to have the output terminated into a 50 ohm system. It is intended for output into an attenuator or 50 ohm scope input. The probe's specified response is for the probe connected with the included coaxial cable.

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>10:1 probe</th>
<th>20:1 probe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Input:</td>
<td>3kv, 500ns 1/e Exponential decay pulse</td>
<td>5kv, 500ns 1/e Exponential decay pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risetime:</td>
<td>&lt; 60ps Typical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth:</td>
<td>DC to 6GHz Typical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Resistance:</td>
<td>500 ohm - when probe is terminated</td>
<td>1k ohm - into nominal 50 ohm load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Coefficient:</td>
<td>&lt; 1 % at rated voltage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connectors:</td>
<td>SMA female on probe bodies</td>
<td>SMA male on both ends of 36&quot; long cable for connection of probe to measurement system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The probe ratings are for use with the supplied 36" long cable. Use of longer or higher loss cable will degrade the risetime of the measured pulse.

WARNING / SAFETY

The Model 2440 Voltage Probe is designed for the measurement of short high voltage pulses on open transmission structures in a laboratory environment. General laboratory safety procedures for working on active High Voltage systems should be followed. Only personnel experienced in the safe operation of high voltage research and development laboratory type equipment should use this probe.
HAND HELD HIGH VOLTAGE HIGH FREQUENCY VOLTAGE PROBE
MODEL 2440 - 6 GHz

OPERATION NOTE

Appropriate precautions must be taken to discharge the probe and connecting cable when the probe is being connected to sensitive sampling scope inputs, because they are very susceptible to electrostatic damage. Any Teflon dielectric coaxial cable can easily become statically charged and can hold a charge for a long period of time. Failure to discharge a piece of coax before connecting it to the sensitive scope inputs can easily damage the expensive front end electronics of these sensitive instruments.

The coax cable included with the probe can easily be discharged from either end by connecting a short or providing a resistive connection from the center conductor to the ground conductor.

Touching your finger between the center conductor and outer (ground) conductor on the SMA cable connector is a simple effective method to remove any charge on the probe cable.

The output of the probe must be connected with the included coaxial cable to a 50 ohm system, for instance to an attenuator or directly to a 50 ohm scope input. The correct method for holding the probe when making measurements, is to hold the probe body by the SMA connector in your hand between your thumb and fingers in the same manner that you would hold a pencil (see Figure 1.). Placing your hand or fingers closer to the probe tip will add capacitance to the probe and will degrade the risetime of the probe output. The probe risetime specification includes the use of the supplied 36" long cable. Use of longer or higher loss cable will degrade the probe's response.

AVERAGE POWER RATING WARNING

The peak, or average power rating, only applies to a well terminated load. Any reflection greater than 10% will significantly add to the power the DC-20GHz bandwidth resistor will have to absorb.

Figure 1.
HIGH VOLTAGE RESISTORS FOR DEDICATED LOCATION PULSE MEASUREMENTS

Output risetime depends on housing construction around these resistors. When used in the proper/optimum housing, the assembly has <100ps risetime ($\tau$).

These high voltage resistors were built for specific applications such as coaxial lines, strip lines, and balanced lines in different dielectric media such as water, vacuum, nitrogen, SF6, and fluorine gas. We design housings for use with these resistors to meet customer specifications.

If you have a need for a high voltage probe we can design a specific resistor and housing to fit your requirements.

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Maximum peak voltage</th>
<th>Resistance</th>
<th>@ pulse width ns</th>
<th>Risetime of resistive output ps</th>
<th>Output connectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VP1E3-20-1E3</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1000 $\Omega$</td>
<td>1 $\mu$s</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>8-32 female thread ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP5E2-28-8R2</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>500 $\Omega$</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>HNB female *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP2E3-35-1R2N</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>2000 $\Omega$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP2E3-35-1R2H</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>2000 $\Omega$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>HNB female *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our Model 401-HNB male or Model 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax, available on page 48, should be used for interconnection. Cable assemblies are available on page 53.

** The output risetime will be dependent on the housing.

*** Consult factory for optimum installation assistance for your application. Custom connector mounted probes can usually be designed for specific measurement requirements.

**DISCLAIMER:**
These resistors listed were designed for special uses in special housings and are **not** hand held voltage probes.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER

Barth High Voltage Resistive Power Dividers are matched impedance coaxial devices for use primarily in pulsed 50 ohm systems, or where occasional transients would damage ordinary units. These units are ideal for use in nuclear and high energy experiments. These dividers feature input and output impedance very close to 50 ohms. Extensive testing during manufacturing insures very high reliability for single-shot experiments. A voltage coefficient of the resistive film of less than .0001%/V allows low voltage calibration of most systems.

ADVANTAGES OVER STANDARD RF POWER DIVIDERS
- Withstands High Voltage Pulses
- Low Voltage Coefficient
- Input/Output impedance held very close to nominal
- Low Reflection Coefficient
- High Reliability
- Pulse Power Rated

MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER MODEL COMPARISON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th># of output ports</th>
<th>Voltage ratio dB</th>
<th>Maximum peak voltage</th>
<th>@ pulse width ns</th>
<th>Input reflection coefficient at 100ps τ</th>
<th>Risetime through unit ps</th>
<th>Connectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>151-xxx</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251-xxx</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280-GLP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>GR 874 locking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2642-MMFP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 35</td>
<td>SMA female/SMA male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2642-MFP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>&lt; 35</td>
<td>SMA female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2702-BFP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>BNC female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2703-BFP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>BNC female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2704-BFP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>BNC female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2705-BFP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>BNC female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2706-BFP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 60</td>
<td>BNC female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2746-NFMMF</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 45</td>
<td>N female/SMA female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2812-NFP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2813-NFP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2814-NFP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2815-NFP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2816-NFP</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281x-NMFP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>N male/N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281x-HFNFP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>HN female/N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281x-UNFP</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>&lt; 3%</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>UHLC/N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2825-NFP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 75</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2828-NFP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 65</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2830-NFP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2832-NFP</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>&lt; 2%</td>
<td>&lt; 75</td>
<td>N female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Any male or female (GR, N, HNB) can be supplied. Units with N connectors are limited to 4kV.
** Refer to similar - NFP model above for # of Output Ports, and Voltage Ratio.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER
MODEL 151-XXX

DESCRIPTION
High Voltage 2 Way Matched Power Divider (3 resistors)

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 2.0/1Vr (6dB)
Maximum Input: 2.5kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 125kW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 2W maximum
Impedance: 50 Ω ± .25 Ω
Reflection-TDR: < 4% to a 100ps risetime step function
Risetime through Unit: < 40ps
Bandwidth: DC to 9GHz
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connectors: 151-GP GR 874 Non locking
151-GLP GR 874 Locking
151-NMP N male
151-NFP N female
Dimensions: 4" long x 2.5" wide x 1" high
Weight: Approx. 1/2 lb.

- XXX Connector identifier, see connector list heading above for our standard (stocked) configurations. Call for connector configurations not shown.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE
MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER
MODEL 251-XXX

DESCRIPTION
High Voltage 2 Way Matched Power Divider (3 resistors)

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 2.0/1 Vr (6dB)
Maximum Input: 5kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 500kW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 2W maximum
Impedance: 50 Ω
Reflection-TDR: < 4% to a loop risetime step function
Risetime through Unit: < 40ps
Bandwidth: DC to 9GHz
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connectors: 251- GP GR 874 non-locking
251- GLP GR 874 locking
251- NMP N male **
251- NFP N female **
251- HMP HNB male *
251- HFP HNB female *
Dimensions: 4" long x 2.5" wide x 1" high
Weight: Approx. 1/2 lb.

-XXX Connector identifier, see connector list heading above for our standard (stocked) configurations. Call for connector configurations not shown.

NOTE: * Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our model 401-HNB male or 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax should be used for interconnection.
** Units with N connectors are limited to 4kV rating.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE
MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER
MODEL 280-GLP

DESCRIPTION
3 Way High Voltage Power Divider

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 3.0/1 Vr (9.54dB)
Maximum input: 5kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 500kW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 3W maximum
Impedance: 50 Ω
Reflection-TDR: < 2% to a 100ps risetime step function
Risetime through Unit: < 50ps
Bandwidth: DC to 7GHz
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connectors: GR 874 locking
Dimensions: 4.3" long x 4.3" wide x 1.5" high
Weight: 3/4 lb.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE
MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER
MODEL 2642-MMFP, 2642-MFP

DESCRIPTION
High Voltage 2 Way Matched Resistive Power Divider
with SMA Connectors.

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 2.0/1 Vr (6dB)
Maximum Input: 1kV, 400ns FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 20kW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 1W maximum
Impedance: 50 Ω
Reflection-TDR: Input < 1% to a 100ps risetime step function
Output < 2% to a 100ps risetime step function
Risetime through Unit: < 35ps
Bandwidth: DC to 10GHz
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connectors: 2642-MMFP SMA male in, 2 SMA female out
2642-MFP SMA female
Dimensions: 1.560" long x 1.370" wide x .640" high
Weight: Approx. 6.5 oz.
### DESCRIPTION
The 2700 series High Voltage Power Dividers offer 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 output ports and are designed for use primarily in pulsed 50 ohm systems, or where occasional transients would damage ordinary units. These dividers feature input and output impedance very close to 50 ohms.

### SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage Ratio:</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Voltage Ratio</th>
<th>Reflection-TDR:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2702-BFP</td>
<td>2.0/1 Vr</td>
<td>(6.02dB)</td>
<td>&lt; 4% to a 100ps risetime step function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2703-BFP</td>
<td>3.0/1 Vr</td>
<td>(9.54dB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2704-BFP</td>
<td>4.0/1 Vr</td>
<td>(12.04dB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2705-BFP</td>
<td>5.0/1 Vr</td>
<td>(13.98dB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2706-BFP</td>
<td>6.0/1 Vr</td>
<td>(15.56dB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Maximum Input:** 2.5kV, 250ns FWHM Pulse
- **Peak Input Power:** 125kW at rated pulse width
- **Average Input Power:** 8W maximum
- **Impedance:** 50 Ω
- **Reflection-TDR:** < 4% to a 100ps risetime step function
- **Risetime through Unit:** < 60ps
- **Bandwidth:** DC to 6GHz
- **Voltage Coefficient:** < 1% at rated voltage
- **Connectors:** BNC female
- **Dimensions:** 2.9’ x 3” dia. + (2) 8-32 mounting studs
- **Weight:** 1 lb.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER
MODEL 2746-NFMF

DESCRIPTION
High Voltage 6 Way Matched Resistive Power Divider.

SPECIFICATIONS

Voltage Ratio: 6.0/1 Vr (15.56dB)
Maximum Input: 4kV, 100ns FWHM Pulse
Peak Input Power: 125kW at rated pulse width
Average Input Power: 4W Maximum
Impedance: 50 Ω
Reflection-TDR: < 4% to a 100ps risetime step function
Risetime through Unit: < 45ps
Bandwidth: DC to 8GHz
Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage
Connectors: N female input, SMA female output
Dimensions: 2.9” x 3” dia. + (2) 8-32 mounting studs on 2” Centers
Weight: 1 lb.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER
MODEL 2810 SERIES

DESCRIPTION
The 2810 series 50 ohm matched resistive power divider equally divides and distributes signals in high voltage pulse applications.

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage Ratio:</th>
<th>2 WAY DIVIDER</th>
<th>3 WAY DIVIDER</th>
<th>4 WAY DIVIDER</th>
<th>5 WAY DIVIDER</th>
<th>6 WAY DIVIDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2812-NFP/NMFP</td>
<td>2812-HFNFP</td>
<td>2812-UNFP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0/1 Vr ± 2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6.02dB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2813-NFP/NMFP</td>
<td>2813-HFNFP</td>
<td>2813-UNFP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0/1 Vr ± 2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9.54dB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2814-NFP/NMFP</td>
<td>2814-HFNFP</td>
<td>2814-UNFP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0/1 Vr ± 2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12.04dB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2815-NFP/NMFP</td>
<td>2815-HFNFP</td>
<td>2815-UNFP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0/1 Vr ± 2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13.98dB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2816-NFP/NMFP</td>
<td>2816-HFNFP</td>
<td>2816-UNFP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0/1 Vr ± 2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15.56dB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER
MODEL 2810 SERIES

SPECIFICATIONS continued

Maximum input: 281x-NFP/NMFP 2.5kV, 250ns FWHM Pulse
                281x-HFNFP 5.0kV, 100ns FWHM Pulse
                281x-UNFP 10.0kV, 25ns FWHM Pulse

Peak Input Power: 281x-NFP/NMFP 125kW at rated pulse width
                  281x-HFNFP 500kW at rated pulse width
                  281x-UNFP 1.0MW at rated pulse width

Average Input Power: 8W maximum

Impedance: 50 Ω ± 1%

Reflection-TDR: 281x-NFP Input < 2% to a 100ps risetime step function
               Output < 6% to a 100ps risetime step function
               281x-UNFP Input < 3%

Risetime through Unit: < 50ps

Bandwidth: DC to 7GHz

Maximum Precursor: < ± 0.1% for a 100ps risetime pulse

Time Domain Overshoot: < 2% overshoot for a 100ps risetime input pulse with no ringing

Time Match between Ports: ±10ps maximum time difference between any/all output ports

Attenuation Matching: ± 1.0% between ports from DC to 300MHz minimum

Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage

Connectors: 281x-NFP N female (standard stocked configuration)
             281x-NMFP N male input, N female output
             281x-HFNFP HN female input, N female output
             281x-UNFP UHV-50* input, N female output
             Input labeled, Outputs numbered.

Dimensions: Outline drawings available

Weight: 2812-NFP approx. ½ lb.
         2813-NFP approx. ¾ lb.
         2814-NFP approx. 7/8 lb.
         2815-NFP approx. 1 lb.
         2816-NFP approx. 1 ¼ lb.

x = number of outputs (2, 3, 4, 5, or 6)

* UHV-50 is the highest voltage high speed coaxial connector available.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER DIVIDER
MODEL 2825-NFP, 2828-NFP, 2830-NFP, 2832-NFP

DESCRIPTION
The 2820/2830 Series Power Dividers are designed to equally divide and distribute signals in high voltage pulse applications.

SPECIFICATIONS

Voltage Ratio:
- 2825-NFP: 5.0/1Vr (13.98dB)
- 2828-NFP: 8.0/1Vr (18.06dB)
- 2830-NFP: 10.0/1Vr (20.00dB)
- 2832-NFP: 12.0/1Vr (21.58dB)

Maximum Input: 4kV, 100ns FWHM Pulse

Peak Input Power: 320kW at rated pulse width

Average Input Power: 10W maximum

Impedance: 50 Ω

Reflection-TDR: < 2% to a 100ps risetime step function

Risetime through Unit:
- 2825-NFP: < 75ps
- 2828-NFP: < 65ps
- 2830-NFP: < 70ps
- 2832-NFP: < 75ps

Bandwidth:
- 2825-NFP: DC to 4.5GHz
- 2828-NFP: DC to 5.4GHz
- 2830-NFP: DC to 5.0GHz
- 2832-NFP: DC to 4.5GHz

Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage

Connectors: N female

Dimensions: Outline drawing available

Weight:
- 2825-NFP: 1 1/8 lbs.
- 2828-NFP: 2 1/4 lbs.
- 2830-NFP: 3 lbs.
- 2832-NFP: 3 3/4 lbs.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER COMBINER
MODEL 2921-HFP

DESCRIPTION / 2921-HFP
2 Input 4 Output Combiner

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 2.0/1 Vr
Maximum Input: 2kV, 500ns FWHM Pulse
Connectors: HNB female

HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE MATCHED RESISTIVE POWER COMBINER
MODEL 2934-MFNF

DESCRIPTION
4 Way Broadband High Peak Resistive Combiner

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 1.0/1 Vr
Maximum Input: 2kV, 10ns FWHM Pulse
Average Input Power: 1W Maximum
Impedance: 50 Ω
Risetime through Unit: < 30ps
Connectors: SMA female inputs - N female output
Dimensions: 2.2" long x 2.2" wide x 2.2" high
Weight: 1/2 lb.
9 PORT DIVIDER
MODEL 6419-NFP

ADVANTAGES
- Specifically designed for maximum amplitude output with fixed duration flat top, while maintaining a fast clean risetime.
- Outputs are very consistent from port to port, with respect to risetime, amplitude, and delay.
- Similar dividers with different number of outputs, other input voltages, pulse widths, or risetime specifications can be designed to meet a customers requirements.

DESCRIPTION
9 Output High Voltage Pulse divider specifically designed for use with 10 kV, 250 ps risetime high voltage pulses.

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Outputs</td>
<td>9 Outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input-Output Voltage Ratio</td>
<td>2.94:1 / 3.21:1 (9.75dB +/- 0.38 dB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Pulse Risetime</td>
<td>280 ps for a 250ps Input Risetime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Input Pulse Amplitude</td>
<td>10 kV/10 ns, Rectangular Pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Reflection Coefficient</td>
<td>+ 1.6%, - 3.0%, to a 250 ps Risetime Step Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Pulse Droop</td>
<td>6% @ 16 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connectors</td>
<td>Type &quot;N&quot; Receptacle (female) on Input and Outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>Approx. 7.3&quot; x 7.3&quot; x 3&quot; Height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>4.5 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
100 PORT DIVIDER  
MODEL 9201-GMF

ADVANTAGES
- Specifically designed for maximum amplitude output with fixed duration flat top, while maintaining a fast clean risetime.
- Outputs are very consistent from port to port, with respect to waveshape, risetime, amplitude, and delay.
- Similar dividers with different number of outputs, pulse width, voltage, or risetime specifications can be designed to meet a customer's requirements.

DESCRIPTION
100 Output High Voltage Pulse Divider specifically designed for use with a fast rise high voltage pulse generator such as Barth Model 732, (2kV output with < 50ps rise time).

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Outputs</td>
<td>100 Outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input-Output Voltage Ratio</td>
<td>&gt; 14:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage Example</td>
<td>&gt; 138V x 2ns flat top for a 2kV x 2ns, 50ps risetime input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input-Output Risetime</td>
<td>&lt; 60 ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Risetime Example</td>
<td>&lt; 74ps for 2ns wide, 50ps risetime input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Input Voltage</td>
<td>2.5kV, 0.75ns to 2ns pulse width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Time Variation between ports</td>
<td>&lt; 5ps, typically &lt; 2ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Amplitude Variation between ports</td>
<td>&lt; 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connectors</td>
<td>Input - General Radio Type 874/Output - SMA Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>Approx. 7.64&quot; (2.33m) long x 6&quot; (15.3 cm) Outer Diameter 12&quot; Tapered Input Section - 8&quot; long 100 way Output Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>45 lbs./20.4 Kilos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Other High Voltage Pulse Dividers are available, call us with your needs.
WIDE BAND HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER

TRANSFORMER COMPONENT MODEL COMPARISON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transformer Type</th>
<th>Model #</th>
<th>Maximum peak voltage</th>
<th>Maximum energy without saturation</th>
<th>Input reflection coefficient @ 100ps $\tau$</th>
<th>Risetime through unit mainline ps</th>
<th>Risetime of coupled output ps</th>
<th>Connectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PULSE INVERTERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6115-BMFP</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>45 Vxµs</td>
<td>&lt; 4%</td>
<td>&lt; 400 **</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>BNC male/female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>621A-GLP</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>250 Vxµs</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>GR 874 locking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>621A-MFP</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>250 Vxµs</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>SMA female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>621-NFP</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>250 Vxµs</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>N female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623-GLP</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>30 Vxµs</td>
<td>&lt; 5%</td>
<td>&lt; 70</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>GR 874 locking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALUNS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650A-NFT</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>30 Vxµs</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>&lt; 40</td>
<td>N female input-N female output</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651-NFP</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>500 Vxµs</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>&lt; 90</td>
<td>N female input-N female output</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>652-NFP</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100 Vxµs</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>N female input-N female output</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our model 401-HNB connector or 402-HNB female cable for RG214/U coax, available on page 48, should be used for interconnection. Cable assemblies are available on page 53.

** Input Reflection Coefficient rated at 500ps$\tau$. 
WIDE BAND HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE INVERTER
MODEL 6115-BMFP

DESCRIPTION
50 Ω High Voltage Pulse Inverter

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 1/(-1)  
Model 6115-BMFP
Maximum Input: 1kV, 45Vµs Pulse
Impedance: 50 Ω
Risetime: < 400ps, inverted pulse >98% at 1µs
Bandwidth (-3dB): 700MHz
Droop: <10% at 1µs
Reflection-TDR: < 4% to a 500ps risetime step function
Connectors: BNC male/female
Dimensions: 2.8" long x 0.725" diameter
Weight: 2 oz.

WIDE BAND HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE INVERTER
MODEL 621A-GLP, 621A-MFP, 621-NFP

DESCRIPTION
50 Ω High Voltage Pulse Inverter

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 1/(-1)  
Model 621A-GLP
Maximum Input: 2kV, 250Vµs Pulse
Impedance: 50 Ω
Risetime: < 70ps, inverted pulse >94% at .5ns
Bandwidth (-3dB): 5GHz
Droop: 2% at 100ns
Reflection-TDR: < 5% to a 100ps risetime step function
Connectors: 621A-GLP GR 874 locking
621A-MFP SMA locking
621-NFP N female
Dimensions: 621A-GLP 7.12” x 1.5” dia.
621A-MFP 7.12” x 1.5” dia.
621-NFP 6” x 1.5” dia.
Weight: 1 lb.
WIDE BAND HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE INVERTER
MODEL 623-GLP

DESCRIPTION
50 Ω High Voltage Pulse Inverter

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 1/(-1)
Maximum Input: 1kV, 30Vxμs Pulse
Impedence: 50 Ω
Risetime: < 70ps, inverted pulse >96% at .5ns
Droop: 6% at 100ns, 0.6% at 10ns
Bandwidth (-3dB): 5GHz
Reflection – TDR: < 5% to a 100ps risetime step function
Connectors: GR 874 locking
Dimensions: 6.5” long x 2.5” wide x 1.25” high
Weight: 1 lb.
WIDE BAND HIGH VOLTAGE BALUN
MODEL 650A-NFT, 651-NFP, 652-NFP

DESCRIPTION
50 Ω Balun with (+) and (-) N female inputs

SPECIFICATIONS
Voltage Ratio: 1.0 when used as a differential combiner

Maximum Input:
- 650A-NFT ± 300V, 100ns (30Vμs)
- 651-NFP ±1kV, 500ns (500Vμs)
- 652-NFP ±1kV, 100ns (100Vμs)

Impedance: 50 Ω

Risetime:
- 650A-NFT < 40ps
- 651-NFP < 90ps
- 652-NFP < 50ps

Bandwidth (-3dB):
- 650A-NFT 8.75GHz
- 651-NFP 3.8GHz
- 652-NFP 3.5GHz

Droop:
- 650A-NFT 5.0% at 100ns
- 651-NFP 0.5% at 100ns
- 652-NFP 1.5% at 100ns

Voltage Coefficient: < 1% at rated voltage

Connector: N female

Dimensions: 7.12" x 2.25" dia.

Weight: 1 lb.
DESCRIPTION
The Barth Model 632, 2.5Kv Pulse Generator, provides high voltage pulses of less than 50ps risetime that can drive into any load impedance without damage to the output switch. It is useful for calibrating sensors because of its clean pulse and very fast risetime. The output pulse width is determined by external charge line length for flat top output pulses or discharge capacitors for exponentially decaying pulses. The generator is capable of a minimum pulse width of 750ps and is supplied with a 5 nanosecond charge line. The output is adjustable over a range of 500 volts through 2500 volts pulse amplitude of either polarity. Barth high voltage pulse attenuators are recommended for fast rise time, low voltage pulse applications, and for impedance matching to reduce multiple reflections when the generator is operated with unmatched loads.

SPECIFICATIONS

Output Pulse: 50 ps, 10-90%, risetime at all output voltages
Output Amplitude: Continuously adjustable from +/-500 volts output to +/-2.5kv output
Output Pulse Width: 750ps minimum to 5ns, pulse width determined by external charge line. Unit supplied with 5ns charge line, shorter charge lines available as options
Output Pulse Rep Rate: Single shot with push-button/external triggering or adjustable from .1 Hz to 10Hz
Trigger Input: 5V at 20mA input pulse at up to 10 Hz rep rate
Mechanical Switch Life: > 5,000,000 pulses at 2.5 kv and 5ns pulse width output (switch life is output pulse energy dependent)
Connectors: GR 874 locking, with a "N" female adapter supplied on the output connector
Input Power: 90-132 VAC @ 2.5 amps or 175-264 VAC @ 1.6 amps (47-63 Hz single phase)
Dimensions: 6.0" wide x 10.5" high x 12.5" deep
Weight: 21 lbs.
HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE GENERATOR
MODEL 732

DESCRIPTION
The model 732 pulse generator provides pulses of < 50ps risetime, 100 volts through 2kV amplitude, to drive into any load impedance through 50 ohm coax. The generator is capable of a minimum pulse width of 750ps and a maximum of 1 microsecond. The rectangular output pulse width is determined by charge line length or by capacitors for 1/ε decay pulses. HPM, impulse driven antennas, dry run simulation, and HV pulse testing are just a few of the uses for this HV pulse generator.

SPECIFICATIONS
Output Pulse: < 50ps risetime at all output voltages, with < 5% overshoot
Output Amplitude: Continuously adjustable from < 100 volts output to > 2kV output with < 1% output amplitude jitter at maximum output voltage
Output Pulse Rep Rate: Adjustable in steps from >20 sec/pulse to 120Hz
Trigger Input: 5V at 1mA through a grounding switch, or a 1V, 1µs input trigger pulse
Mechanical Switch Life: > 3,000,000 pulses at 2kV/400ns pulse width (switch life is energy dependent)
Connectors: GR 874 locking (2.5kV max output) or type N female (2.0kV max output at sea level) charge line and output connectors
Input Power: Standard 120 volt/60Hz line power at 10 amps (50Hz model available for export)
Dimensions: 19" wide (rack mount) x 7" high x 16" deep
Weight: 50 lbs.

Accessories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7401-.075GL</td>
<td>0.75ns Charge Line; 3/4ns charge line jumper w/integral charge resistor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7401-1-GL</td>
<td>1ns  Charge Line; 1ns charge line jumper w/integral charge resistor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7401-2-GL</td>
<td>2ns  Charge Line; 2ns charge line jumper w/integral charge resistor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7801</td>
<td>Adjustable Suicide Cross; Converts step functions to delta functions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Other accessories are under development.
TEM TIME DOMAIN ANTENNA
MODEL 3004

The Model 3004 is a 50 ohm impedance time domain antenna used to make measurements directly in the time domain. Use of this antenna for transmitting and receiving allows simple calculations of impulse amplitudes and risetimes. This "direct" method of measurement avoids the transformation between the frequency and time domains and minimizes the errors that can arise when basic assumptions are made about a radiating source. We have found time domain measurements to be much more reliable when made with this "time domain antenna", to eliminate frequency domain conversions.

The antenna has a balanced 50 ohms construction to allow maximum bandwidth and minimum reflection, fed with an integral 50 ohm wide band balun to allow the direct connection between the balanced antenna structure and ordinary coaxial line.

The good balun prevents off-axis radiation errors from unbalanced currents when used either for transmitting or receiving. The pulse response between two identical antennas is included below and shows a 75.6 PS. risetime followed by a slow decay. One antenna was fed with a 50 PS risetime step function of 5 ns. pulse length generated by our Model 732 reed switch pulse generator fed through low loss BFT4 coax for minimal pulse distortion. The very flat top from this pulse generator minimizes additional distortion of the antenna pulse decay after the initial rise.

The Model 3004 receiving antenna was fed directly into a HP 54120A digital sampling oscilloscope through our BFT4 low loss coax. A pulse response through two antennas was 75.6 ps, or for each antenna an individual risetime of about 53.5 PS. The pulse decay through the pair of antennas to 50% amplitude was about 242 Ps. The antennas were spaced 20 feet apart for this measurement and the pulse response would be slightly better at wider separations.

The antenna framework is 48 inches long by 39 inches wide by 15 inches high. The complete antenna weighs 22 pounds. We are designing some smaller time domain antennas for smaller aperture use, at closer spacings. We are also designing some larger time domain antennas with higher directivity/gain for use with air propagation or ground penetrating radar. If you require time domain pulse radiation measurements, our commercial time domain antenna hardware, high voltage pulse generators, and high voltage pulse experience is available for you.
DESCRIPTION
401-HNB, HNB Male cable connector for RG214/U coax; modified for low reflection coefficient.

402-HNB, HNB Female cable connector for RG214/U coax; modified for low reflection coefficient.

SPECIFICATIONS
Maximum Input: 15kV, 1µs FWHM Pulse
Impedance: 50Ω
Reflection-TDR: < 4% at 100ps risetime
Risetime: < 20ps

The 401-HNB or 402-HNB cable connector requires the Model 401-371 connector installation tool.

Note: 401-HNB or 402-HNB cable connectors are also available assembled onto a user specified length of RG214/U coax, on page 53.

DESCRIPTION
HNB Trim tool used for preparing RG214/U coax for installation of a 401-HNB / 402-HNB cable connector.

SPECIFICATIONS
Our type HN (HNB) connectors are specially designed to obtain minimum reflection coefficient for fast risetimes. For best pulse response, our Model 401-HNB male or 402-HNB female cable connector for RG214/U coax should be used for interconnection.
CONNECTORS/ADAPTERS HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE
MODEL 404-HFF, 404-HMM, 404-HFNF, 404-HMNM

DESCRIPTION
404-HFF  
HNB female to female adapter specifically designed to maintain high voltage hold off and provide a low reflection coefficient.

404-HMM  
HNB male to male adapter specifically designed to maintain high voltage hold off and provide a low reflection coefficient.

SPECIFICATIONS
Maximum Input:  15kV, 1µs FWHM Pulse
Impedance: 50 Ω
Reflection-TDR:  < 2% at 100ps risetime when mated with Barth HNB connector
Risetime:  < 20ps
Connectors: 404-HFF HNB Female, HNB Female
            404-HMM HNB Male, HNB Male

DESCRIPTION
404-HFNF  
HNB female to N female adapter specifically designed to maintain high voltage hold off and provide a low reflection coefficient.

404-HMNM  
HNB male to N male adapter specifically designed to maintain high voltage hold off and provide a low reflection coefficient.

SPECIFICATIONS
Maximum Input:  4kV, 1µ FWHM Pulse
Impedance: 50 Ω
Reflection-TDR:  < 2% at 100ps risetime when mated with Barth HNB connector
Risetime:  < 20ps
Connectors: 404-HFNF HNB Female, N Female, 404-HMNM HNB male, N male
CONNECTORS/ADAPTERS HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE
MODEL 444-HMSP, 472-HMNF

DESCRIPTION

444-HMSP    HN male to SHV plug adapter

SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum Input: 10kV
Impedance: 50Ω
Reflection-TDR: ± 5% at 100ps
Connectors: HN male and SHV plug

DESCRIPTION

472-HMNF    HN male to N female adapter

SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum Input: 4kV, 1µs FWHM Pulse
Impedance: 50Ω
Connectors: HN male, N female
CONNECTORS/ADAPTERS HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE
MODEL HNL, HNT, EL-L, QHPB

DESCRIPTION
HNL  HNB right angle adapter

SPECIFICATIONS
Maximum Input: 15kV, 1µs FWHM Pulse
Impedance: 50 Ω
Connectors: HNB male/female

DESCRIPTION
HNT  HNB unmatched "T"

SPECIFICATIONS
Maximum Input: 15kV, 1µs FWHM Pulse
Impedance: 50 Ω
Connectors: HNB female

DESCRIPTION
EL-L  50 Ω 90 deg. Elbow (Gilbert/GR part #0874-9527)

SPECIFICATIONS
Maximum Input: 5kV, 1µs FWHM Pulse
Impedance: 50 Ω
Reflection-TDR: < 1% at 100ps risetime
Risetime: < 30ps
Connectors: GR 874 locking

DESCRIPTION
QHPB  HNB male to GR 874 locking adapter (Gilbert/GR part #0874-9804 w/added locking nut)

SPECIFICATIONS
Maximum Input: 5kV, 1µs FWHM Pulse
Impedance: 50 Ω
Reflection-TDR: < 4% at 100ps risetime
Risetime: < 20ps
# CONNECTORS/ADAPTERS HIGH VOLTAGE PULSE
## MODEL 0874 SERIES

### GR to N ADAPTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Connectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0874-9710</td>
<td>GR 874 non-locking/N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0874-9711</td>
<td>GR 874 locking/N female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0874-9810</td>
<td>GR 874 non-locking/N male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0874-9811</td>
<td>GR 874 locking/N male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GR to BNC ADAPTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Connectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0874-9700</td>
<td>GR 874 non-locking/BNC female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0874-9701</td>
<td>GR 874 locking/BNC female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0874-9800</td>
<td>GR 874 non-locking/BNC male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0874-9801</td>
<td>GR 874 locking/BNC male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GR to SMA ADAPTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Connectors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0874-QMMP</td>
<td>GR 874 to SMA male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0874-QMMJ</td>
<td>GR 874 to SMA female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CABLE ASSEMBLIES - BTF4
MODEL 462-NMMP-X, 462-HMMP-X

BTF4: Low loss foam Teflon® dielectric coax cable with quadruple shields. Minimum higher order mode generation for fastest risetime propagation.

Impedance: 50 Ω
Connector: Available configurations shown below.

462-NMMP-X Two (2) “N” Male connectors assembled on X inches of BTF4 coax. For example: 462-NMMP-9 would be a 9” BTF4 coax cable assembly with two (2) “N” male connectors.

462-HMMP-X Two (2) “HN” Male connectors assembled on X inches of BTF4 coax. For example: 462-HMMP-35 would be a 35” BTF4 coax cable assembly with two (2) “HN” male connectors.

NOTE: Base price assemblies include up to three (3) feet in length of BTF4 coax. Assemblies are available in lengths of more than 3 feet, call factory for pricing.

CABLE ASSEMBLIES - RG214/U
MODEL 463-GLP, 463-HMFP, 463-HMP, 463-HFP

RG214/U: Coax with connector, available configurations shown below.

463-GLP One (1) GR Type 874 Locking connector assembled on RG214/U coax.

463-HMFP One (1) 401-HNB Male connector and One (1) 402-HNB Female connector assembled on RG214/U coax.

463-HMP One (1) 401-HNB Male connector assembled on RG214/U coax.

463-HFP One (1) 402-HNB Female connector assembled on RG214/U coax.

NOTE: Base price assemblies include up to three (3) feet in length of RG214/U coax. Assemblies are available in lengths of more than 3 feet, call factory for pricing.
ORDERING INFORMATION

BUSINESS HOURS:
We are located in Boulder City, NV, USA in the Pacific Time zone. Our business hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

TERMS:
Prices and discounts are subject to change without notice. Specifications for any product may be improved at any time without notice. Major improvements in a specification usually add a letter to the original part number.

Domestic Terms are Net 20 days. International Terms are Net 30 days. Accounts over 20 days are past due and will receive a finance charge of 0.05% per day (18 % per Annum). All prices are F.O.B. Boulder City, Nevada. We provide commercial packaging for shipment.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:
Determination of price, terms, conditions of sale, and final acceptance of orders are made at the factory in Boulder City, Nevada.

DOMESTIC SHIPPING / RUSH ORDERS:
Products in stock are available for immediate delivery. Every effort is made to stock the most popular items. Delivery for a product not in-stock is dependent upon our production schedule.

EXPORT TERMS / SHIPPING:
The "end-use" and "customer name" for exported products must be included with all confirming purchase orders. Export orders may require a letter of credit before shipment is made. If an export license is required, it will take approximately three weeks to ship the order.

CREDIT CARDS:
Barth Electronics, Inc. accepts VISA, Discover and Master Card. Maximum credit card charge is $20,000.00 USD, per transaction.

DISCOUNTS:
Discounts for quantities are available. Call factory for quantity discount pricing.

QUALITY:
We at Barth Electronics stand behind every high quality product we manufacture. Our commitment to quality and workmanship are among the highest in the world. Quality does cost and all high voltage pulse power items produced by Barth Electronics Inc. are buy it once use it forever, when used within catalog specifications.

SALES INQUIRIES:
To contact our sales team email beisales@barthelectronics.com, or call 1-702-293-1576

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS:
For technical support email beitechsupport@barthelectronics.com, or call 1-702-293-1576
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