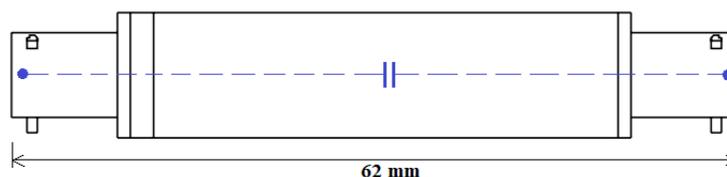


## Calibration Capacitor

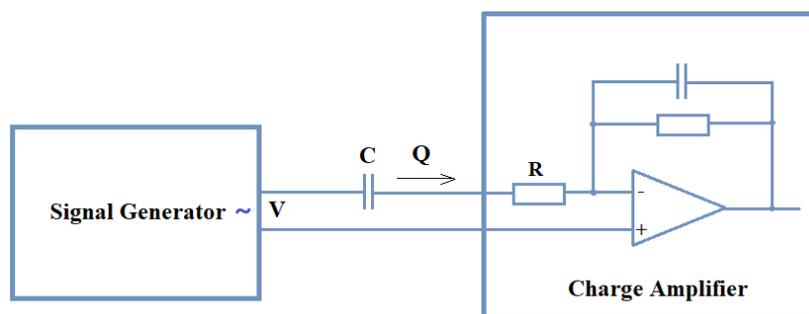


VT CAP is a precision capacitor epoxy-sealed inside a metal case with BNC connectors at both ends. It can be used in series with a voltage signal generator in order to simulate charge output during calibration or checking of a charge amplifier. The capacitor has a low dissipation factor, low dielectric absorption coefficient and very constant capacitance against temperature and humidity variation.



	VT CAP-10	VT CAP-100	VT CAP-1N	VT CAP-10N	VT CAP-100N
Nominal Capacitance	10 pF	100 pF	1 nF	10 nF	100 nF
Accuracy of Marked Capacitance	±5%	±1%	± 1pF	±10 pF	±0.1 nF
Max. Voltage	>50V	>50V	>50V	>50V	>50V
Temperature Coefficient (Typical)	±30 ppm/ °C	±30 ppm/ °C	±50 ppm/ °C	±50 ppm/ °C	±50 ppm/ °C
Input Connector	BNC (F)				
Output Connector	BNC (M)				

The connection diagram for charge simulation is shown as follows. When  $R = 0 \Omega$ , the simulated charge  $Q = CV$ , where  $C$  is the capacitance of the calibration capacitor and  $V$  the voltage output by the signal generator. The SI units of  $Q$ ,  $C$ ,  $V$  are C(coulomb), F(farad), and V(volt) respectively. Equivalently and often more conveniently, pC(picocoulomb), pF(picofarad) and V(volt) can be used instead. For example, if  $C = 1000 \text{ pF}$  and  $V = 1\text{V}$ , then  $Q = 1000 \text{ pC}$ .



Some charge amplifiers have a non-zero  $R$  in order to improve the stability and limit the input current due to accidental high input voltage. However, this non-zero  $R$  will reduce the simulated charge significantly as compared to the one calculated by the above formula, especially at high frequencies where the impedance of the capacitor  $C$  ( $=1/(2\pi fC)$ ) drops to a comparable level as  $R$ . It is thus crucial to keep the frequency of the calibration signal sufficiently low such that  $1/(2\pi fC) \gg R$ . Similarly,  $1/(2\pi fC) \gg$  the output impedance of the signal generator should also be ensured.

It should be noted that the above simulated charge output should be fed into the sensor input of a charge amplifier rather than its calibration input (if any).