

## **Specifications**

- 8-stage Marx generator
- Ten capacitors per stage for the total of 80
- Capacitance per stage is 26 nF
- Charging voltage per stage varies from 12 to 40 kV
- Maximum stored energy in the system is 160 J
- Impedance of the load is 50  $\Omega$
- Coaxial structure employed
- Excellent reproducibility of the output pulse

## Applications

- Study of electron/ion emissions for beam processing systems
- Energize small high-power microwave systems
- Prototype design in multi-target instrumentation radar modulators



Figure 1 Photograph of 8-stage PFN Marx generator. Base measures 12 inches (30 cm)

## **Design Considerations**

The PFN Marx can have N stages and each stage contains n capacitors. The energy stored in the system is  $nNCV^2/2$ . V is the charging voltage of the stage. If the inductor, L is placed between two adjacent capacitors, C, the transmission line is formed in each stage.

As shown by M.M. Kekez<sup>1</sup>, the PFN Marx can be presented as an open-ended length of the transmission line charged at potential *NV*. The internal impedance of the PFN Marx is *NZ*.  $Z=(L/C)^{1/2}$  is the characteristic impedance of the stage. The square shaped pulse can be obtained, if the load, *R* is close to *NZ*. The duration of the pulse, *T* is  $2n(LC)^{1/2}$ . Figure 3 shows that the pulse can be stretched by increasing both *L* and *R*.



**Figure 2.** Output pulse (50 kV/div; 100 ns/div) for 50  $\Omega$  load. With the capacitive probe the rise time falls to 4-5 ns.



**Figure 3** Output pulse (10 kV/div; 1000 ns/div) of two-stage PFN Marx generator with 10 capacitors of 1.7 nF in the stage. Between two capacitors the inductor, *L* was placed. At the top  $L = 2.1 \mu$ H with  $R = 79 \Omega$ . At the bottom L= 92 nH with  $R = 17 \Omega$ . The ratio between the width of two pulses is 1112 ns/235 ns = 4.73. The ratio between the loads is  $79\Omega/17\Omega = 4.65$ 

 M.M. Kekez. Proc. of 11<sup>th</sup> IEEE Pulsed Power Conference, Baltimore, USA, June 29-July 2, 1997, pp 1524.

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