

OPERATING AND SERVICE MANUAL

K34-59991A

**BROADBAND LINEAR
PHASE COMPARATOR**

H-P K34-59991-A

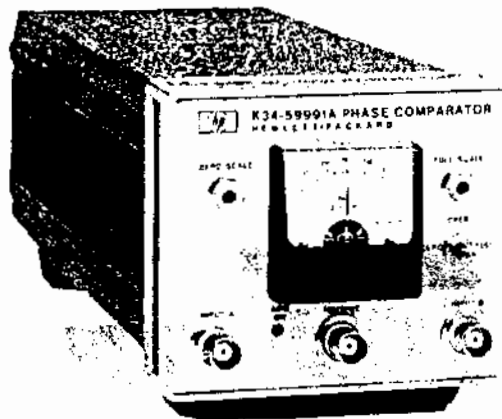


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INTRODUCTION

This manual contains operating and service information for the K34-59991A Broadband Linear Phase Comparator. Included is a general description, specifications, operating information, adjustments, theory of operation, replaceable parts list, and schematic diagram.

DESCRIPTION

The K34-59991A is a special instrument, which compares the phase relationship of two input frequencies and outputs a DC voltage, which varies in a linear fashion with any change in phase between the inputs. A front panel meter provides a direct indication of the phase difference in degrees (0° to 360°). Front panel adjustments "Zero Scale" and "Full Scale" allow the instrument to be adjusted to operate over a wide range of output requirements for both voltage and current, as follows:

1. When operating with a high impedance load ($100\text{ K}\Omega$ or greater), the DC output which corresponds to zero indication on the meter may be adjusted through the range of 0 volts to -1.0 volt; and full scale, through the range of 0 volts to $+1.0$ volt.
2. When operating with a low impedance load (100Ω or less) the output adjustment range is 0 mA to -1.0 mA for zero scale and 0 mA to $+1.0$ mA for full scale.

The output range of the K34-59991A is normally preset at the factory for a zero scale DC output of 0 volts and full scale DC value of $+1.0$ volt. The phase comparator is configured at the factory for a high input impedance ($>500\Omega$). The instrument may be ordered (or modified) for a 50Ω input impedance, however, the modification must be performed at the factory.

SPECIFICATIONS

The instrument specifications for the Special K34-59991A, Broadband Linear Phase Comparator are listed in *Table 1*.

Table 1. K34-59991A Specifications

| |
|--|
| <p>Frequency Range: 100 kHz to 10 MHz; useful down to 10 kHz and up to 50 MHz.</p> <p>Input Level: 100 mV rms minimum. 10V rms maximum.</p> <p>Input Impedance: $\geq 500\Omega$ (May be modified for 50Ω)</p> <p>Output: DC voltage, settable to provide any 1-volt swing within the limits $+1$ and -1-volt into Hi-impedance load ($100\text{ K}\Omega$ or greater); or DC Current, settable to provide any one milliampere swing within the limits $+1$ and -1 mA into a low impedance load (100Ω or less).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE</p> <p>Both inputs and the outputs are DC isolated from each other and the instrument case (floating common) to minimize ground loop effects caused by low frequency AC and DC ground currents.</p> <p>Ground circuit potential differences should not exceed 100 volts.</p> <p>Power Requirements: 115/230V ac, 48-66Hz, $+5\%$, -10%. 100/220V ac, 30 VA maximum.</p> <p>Operating Temperature: 0° to 40°C.</p> |
|--|

OPERATING INFORMATION

The K34-59991A Phase Comparator is generally used in conjunction with a strip chart recorder, to determine the change (or rate-of-change) of phase between two signal sources of the same nominal frequency. When the full scale output of the Phase Comparator is adjusted to drive the strip chart recorder over its full scale width, then the width of the chart is equal to the period of the input signals (i.e., for 1 MHz inputs, the full chart width represents 1 μ s). The following examples demonstrate typical operational applications:

Example I.

To compute the frequency difference for any given period of time, use the relationship:

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{\Delta t}{t}$$

where:

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \text{Fractional Frequency Difference}$$

Δt = Measured Phase change, expressed as a multiple or a fraction of the period of the input frequency (in seconds).

t = Selected Time period (in seconds)

For example, if the strip chart recorder indicates one-half width variation (0.5 μ s if the input frequencies are 1 MHz) during an elapsed time period of 8 hours, the frequency difference is:

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{\Delta t}{t} = \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-6}}{8 \text{ (hrs)} \times 60 \text{ (min)} \times 60 \text{ (sec)}} = \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-6}}{28800} = 1.74 \times 10^{-11}$$

or 1.74 parts in 10^{11} .

Handwritten notes:
 $2.88 \times 10^4 = 28800$
 $2.88 = 10^4$
 $0.5 \times 10^{-6} = 5 \times 10^{-7}$
 $5 \times 10^{-7} / 28800 = 1.74 \times 10^{-11}$

Example II.

The two input signals are a nominal 5 MHz. The strip chart recording trace crosses the chart width and retraces three times, over a 24-hour period. The frequency difference between the two signals is computed as follows:

$$\text{Strip chart recorder full scale} = \frac{1}{5 \text{ MHz}} = 0.2 \mu\text{s}$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{\Delta t}{t} = \frac{3 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6}}{24 \text{ (hrs)} \times 60 \text{ (min)} \times 60 \text{ (sec)}} = 6.9 \times 10^{-12}$$

The frequency difference is 6.9 parts in 10^{12} .

Handwritten calculations:
 $86400 = 24 \times 60 \times 60$
 $0.6 \times 10^{-6} = 6 \times 10^{-7}$
 $6 \times 10^{-7} / 86400 = 6.94 \times 10^{-12}$
 $120 \times 10^{-6} / 86400 = 1.39 \times 10^{-12}$

OPERATING PROCEDURE

The following steps provide the recommended operating procedure.

1. Connect the AC power line cord and verify the amber "power-on" indicator is lighted.
2. Connect the phase comparator OUTPUT to a Strip Chart Recorder.
3. Adjust the "Zero Scale" and "Full Scale" front panel adjustments (as described in OPERATOR ADJUSTMENTS) for the corresponding zero scale and full scale trace on the chart recorder.
4. Connect the reference signal and test signal to Input A and Input B, respectively.
5. Adjust the speed of the chart recorder for the desired measurement.

OPERATOR ADJUSTMENTS

Perform the following procedure to adjust the DC output. Refer to the specifications table for the range of adjustment. Use a 1/10" wide flat blade screwdriver to make these adjustments.

NOTE

Inputs A and B need not be present, but do not need to be removed if connected.

1. Set "Zero-Oper-Full" front panel mounted toggle switch to "Zero".
2. Adjust "Zero Scale" control for the desired Zero Scale output, typically a zero scale trace on strip chart recorder.
3. Set switch to "Full" and adjust "Full Scale" control for the desired output level, typically a full scale trace on strip chart recorder.
4. Again check both "Zero" and "Full" scale outputs and readjust if necessary. The output may be measured for these adjustments with any suitable HI-impedance voltmeter, milliammeter, recorder, or plotter.
5. Set switch to "Oper" for normal operation.

CAUTION

Before connecting the instrument to AC power lines, be sure that the voltage selector is properly positioned as described below.

LINE VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS

The K34-59991A is equipped with a power module that contains a printed-circuit line voltage selector board, to select 100, 115/120, 220, 230/240 volt AC operation. Before applying power, the pc selector board must be set the correct position and the correct fuse must be installed as described below.

Power line connections are selected by the position of the plug-in circuit board in the module. When the board is plugged into the module, the only visible markings on the board indicate the line voltage to be used. The correct value of line fuse, with the 250-volt rating, must be installed after the board is inserted. This instrument uses a .30A fuse (HP Part No. 2110-0044) for 100/120-volt operation; a 0.15A fuse (HP Part No. 2110-0320) for 220/240-volt operation.

The power cord must be disconnected from the power module before the sliding window, covering the fuse and pc board compartment, can be moved to expose the fuse and circuit card. See Figure 1.

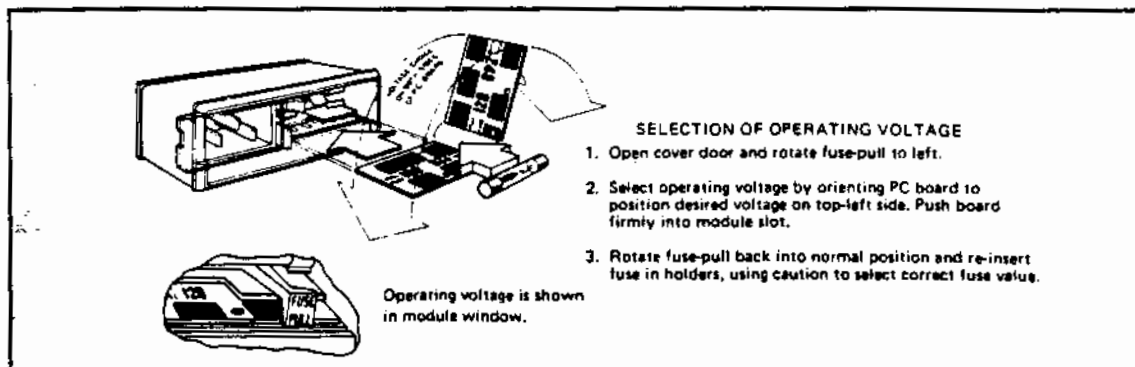


Figure 1. Line-Voltage Selection

INTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS

Only two nonoperating adjustments are provided; the mechanical "Zero" adjust, and the meter full scale calibration adjustment A1R44.

WARNING

THE ADJUSTMENTS ARE PERFORMED WITH POWER SUPPLIED TO THE INSTRUMENT, AND PROTECTIVE COVERS REMOVED. SUCH MAINTENANCE SHOULD BE PERFORMED ONLY BY SERVICE-TRAINED PERSONNEL WHO ARE AWARE OF THE HAZARDS INVOLVED (FOR EXAMPLE, FIRE AND ELECTRICAL SHOCK). WHERE ADJUSTMENTS CAN BE PERFORMED WITHOUT POWER APPLIED, THE POWER CORD SHOULD BE REMOVED.

To set the mechanical meter "Zero" adjust:

1. Remove the AC power cord from the rear power receptacle.
2. Place the instrument on a level surface and note the position of the meter pointer. It should be pointing exactly at the 180° division line. If not, use a small screwdriver to turn the slotted adjustment on the meter case until the pointer indicates correctly.
3. Reconnect the AC line power. The amber indicator lamp on the front panel should now be lighted indicating the the instrument is turned on.
4. Set the "Zero-Oper-Full" switch to "Full". The meter should swing to full scale, indicating 360°. If not, A1R44 requires adjustment.

To adjust A1R44: A1R44 is accessible after removing instrument top cover and is located on the main circuit board halfway between front and rear panels.

1. Use a small screwdriver to adjust R44 to obtain a Full scale indication as described above. Placing switch "Zero" position should cause meter to indicate 0°.
2. If Zero degree indication is slightly off, readjust A1R44 so that best compromise setting is made which will provide the closest indication for both Zero and Full scale since A1R44 affects both ends of meter range. Changing R44 does not affect the DC "output" nor can the Zero scale and Full scale adjustments affect the front panel meter indication.

THEORY OF OPERATION

For the following description, refer to the Phase Comparator Waveforms, *Figure 2*, and Schematic Diagram, *Figure 3*. Any combination of AC or pulse signals (at or near the same frequency) are applied as signals to INPUT A and INPUT B. The high gain trigger circuits U1 and U2, develop sharply defined logic level transitions as the input signals cross the threshold level. These logic signals are applied as clock signals to edge-trigger the flip-flops U3 and U4. Flip-flop U3 simply toggles so that its output frequency is half that of the A input. Flip-flop U4 follows the state of flip-flop U3 by changing state, if necessary, when the clock on U4 pin 9 makes its transition from zero to one state. The exclusive-OR gate U5, compares the outputs of the flip-flops, producing a one-state output whenever the one states of the two flip-flop outputs do not overlap. This results in a pulse train whose duty cycle is proportional to the phase difference between the positive-going threshold-crossings of the two input signals. The low-pass filter, consisting of R34, R36, and C30, removes the AC component of the pulse train leaving the DC component whose voltage is proportional to the input signal phase difference. This is buffered by U6 and output to both front and rear panels. The gain of U6 is set by the Full scale potentiometer, R1. Zero Scale potentiometer, R22, sets the DC output level by applying an offset DC voltage to U6, pin 3. The phase comparator inputs and outputs are isolated from DC and low frequency AC components, to avoid ground loop discrepancies. Circuit common is not chassis ground. The power supply produces a regulated -5V DC (with the more positive output of regulator U1 as circuit common) and an unregulated +5V DC voltages.

Table 2. K34-59991A Replaceable Parts

| REFERENCE DESIGNATION | DESCRIPTION | PART NUMBER |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| A1 | MOTHERBOARD ASSEMBLY | 59991-91000 |
| A1C1 | CAPACITOR, .047U | 0160-4424 |
| A1C2 | CAPACITOR, .047U | 0160-4424 |
| A1C3 | CAPACITOR, .047U | 0160-4424 |
| A1C4 | CAPACITOR, .047U | 0160-4424 |
| A1C5 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C6 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C7 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C8 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C9 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C10 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C11 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C12 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C13 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C14 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C15 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C16 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C17 | CAPACITOR, 4000U | 0160-2101 |
| A1C18 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C19 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C20 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C21 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C22 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C23 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C24 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C25 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C26 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C27 | CAPACITOR, 470 pF (Optional) | 0160-3455 |
| A1C28 | CAPACITOR, .1 | 0160-0576 |
| A1C29 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C30 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C31 | CAPACITOR, .1U | 0160-0576 |
| A1C32 | CAPACITOR, 100 pF | 0160-2204 |
| A1CR1 | DIODE, SWITCHING 80V 200MA | 1901-0050 |
| A1CR2 | DIODE, SWITCHING 80V 200MA | 1901-0050 |
| A1CR3 | DIODE, SWITCHING 80V 200MA | 1901-0050 |
| A1CR4 | DIODE, SWITCHING 80V 200MA | 1901-0050 |
| A1CR5 | DIODE, PWR RECT 50V 1.5A | 1901-0415 |
| A1CR6 | DIODE, PWR RECT 50V 1.5A | 1901-0415 |
| A1DS1 | LED, YELLOW | 1990-0487 |
| A1J1 | CONNECTOR, BNC-INSULATED | 1250-1032 |
| A1J2 | CONNECTOR, BNC-INSULATED | 1250-1032 |
| A1J3 | CONNECTOR, BNC-INSULATED | 1250-1032 |
| A1J4 | CONNECTOR, BNC-INSULATED | 1250-1032 |
| A1R1 | RESISTOR, 261Ω | 0698-3132 |
| A1R2 | RESISTOR, 261Ω | 0698-3132 |
| A1R3 | RESISTOR, 261Ω | 0698-3132 |
| A1R4 | RESISTOR, 261Ω | 0698-3132 |
| A1R5 | RESISTOR, 464Ω | 0698-0082 |
| A1R6 | RESISTOR, 261Ω | 0698-3132 |
| A1R7 | RESISTOR, 261Ω | 0698-3132 |
| A1R8 | RESISTOR, 261Ω | 0698-3132 |
| A1R9 | RESISTOR, 261Ω | 0698-3132 |
| A1R10 | RESISTOR, 464Ω | 0698-0082 |

Table 2. K34-59991A Replaceable Parts (Continued)

| REFERENCE DESIGNATION | DESCRIPTION | PART NUMBER |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| CHASSIS PARTS | | |
| C1 | CAPACITOR, .005U | 0160-3333 |
| C2 | CAPACITOR, .005U | 0160-3333 |
| C3 | CAPACITOR, .22U | 0180-1735 |
| L1 | INDUCTORS, 22UH | 9140-0115 |
| L2 | INDUCTORS, 22UH | 9140-0115 |
| M1 | METER <i>50-0-50 uA</i> | 1120-1472 ✓ |
| R1 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE 10K Ω | 2100-3103 |
| R2 | RESISTOR, VARIABLE 1K Ω | 2100-3154 |
| S1 | SWITCH, DPDT | 3101-0939 |
| U1 | REGULATOR, +5V LM309K | 1820-0430 ✓ |
| W1 | LINE CORD | 8120-1378 |
| MISCELLANEOUS PARTS | | |
| | COVER, TOP | 5040-7210 |
| | COVER, BOTTOM | 5040-7211 |
| | COVER, SIDE (QTY 2) | 5040-7212 |
| | TRIM, SIDE (QTY 2) | 5001-0438 |
| | TRIM, TOP | 5040-7204 |
| | TRIM PANEL, FRONT | 59991-91009 |
| | SUB PANEL, FRONT | 59991-91001 |
| | PANEL, REAR | 59991-91003 |
| | FRAME | 5020-8823 |
| | ADAPTOR, PANEL MOUNT (QTY 2) | 2100-3447 |
| | FOOT, (QTY 2) | 5040-7205 |
| | BRACKET | 59991-91008 |
| | METER FACE | 59991-91009 |
| | HEAT SINK, PLATE | 1200-0043 |
| | BUSHING, NYLON (QTY 2) | 1200-0081 |

5040-7210
 5040-7211
 5040-7212
 5001-0438
 5040-7204
 59991-91009
 59991-91001
 59991-91003
 5020-8823
 2100-3447
 5040-7205
 59991-91008
 59991-91009
 1200-0043
 1200-0081

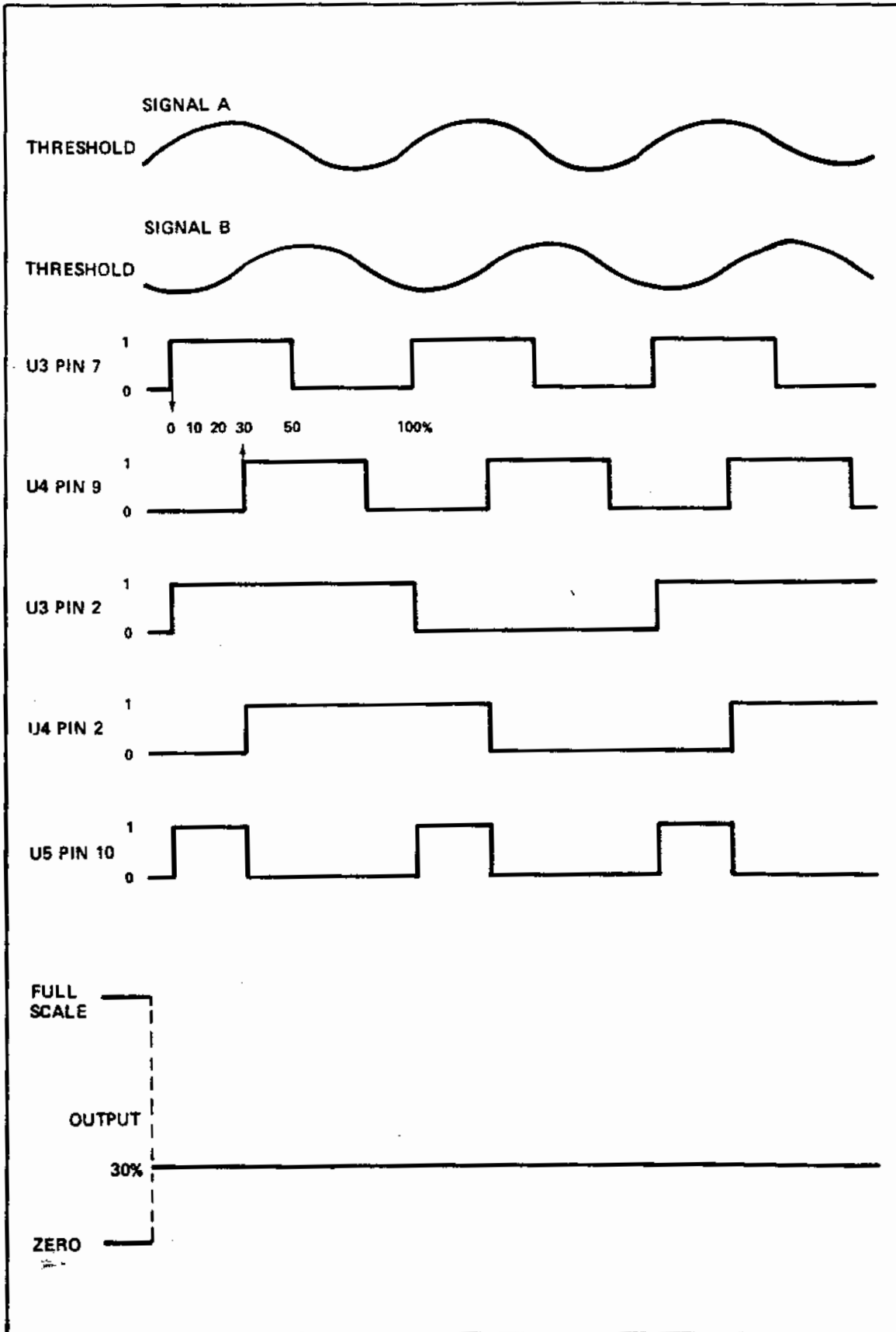
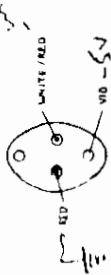


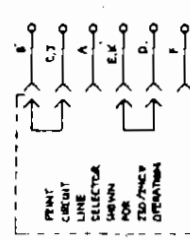
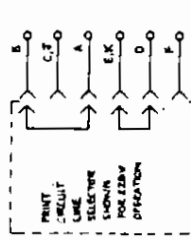
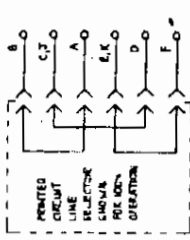
Figure 2. Phase Comparator Waveforms

NOTES

- 1. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, RESISTANCE IN OHMS; CAPACITANCE IN FARADS; INDUCTANCE IN HENRIES.
- 2. REFERENCE DESIGNATIONS WITHIN THIS SCHEMATIC ARE ABREVIATED AND ASSIGNED NUMBER TO ABBREVIATE THIS SCHEMATIC DESCRIPTION.
- 3. UI PIN LOCATIONS, BOTTOM VIEW, AS INDICATED:



- 4. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE THREE ALTERNATE LINE CONNECTIONS USING THE PRINTED CIRCUIT LINE SELECTOR CARD.



- 5. DISTRIBUTED CAPACITANCE BETWEEN BOARD TRACKS IS APPROXIMATELY 2PF.

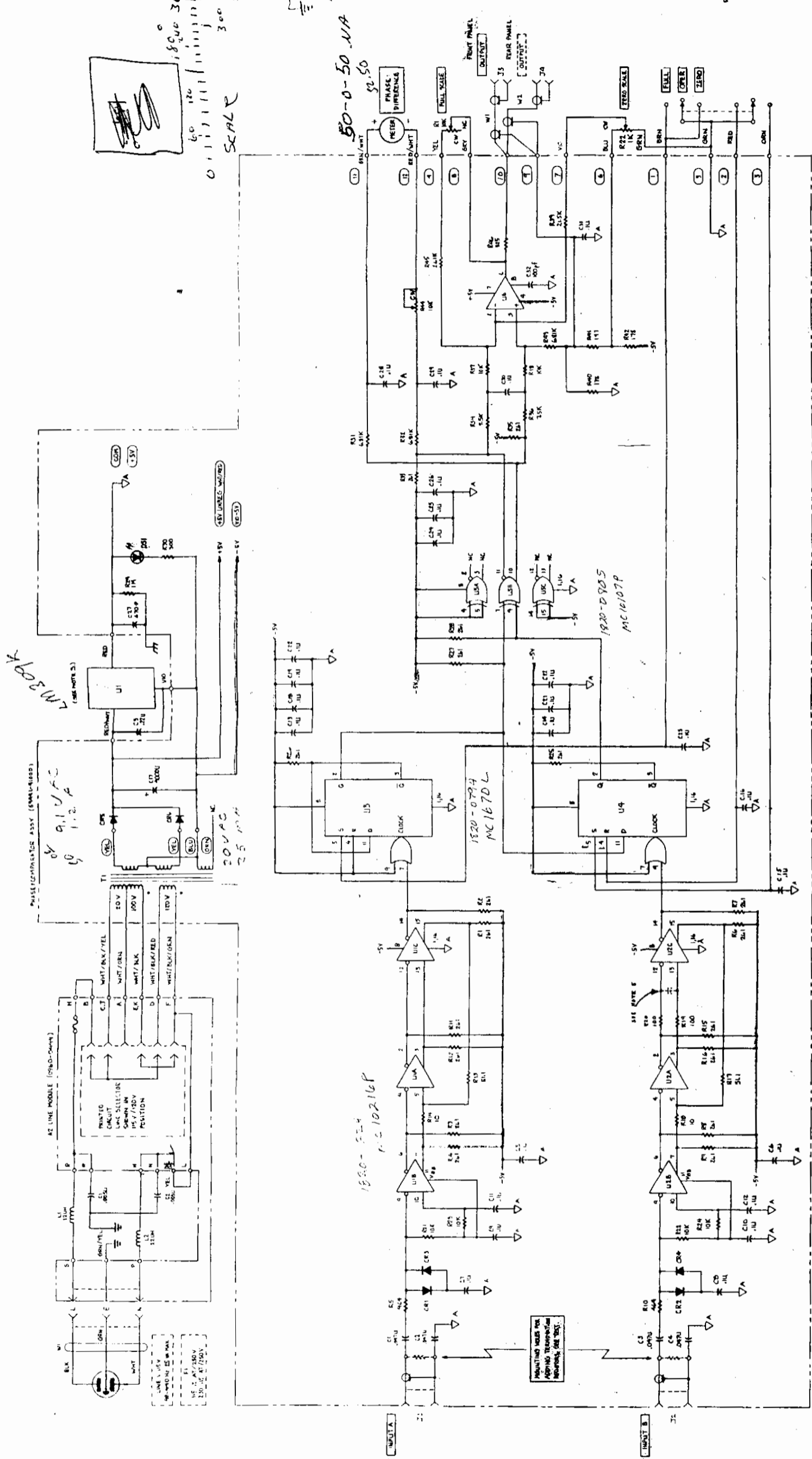


Figure 3. Schematic Diagram