

CAUTION

MODEL 302A USERS

ENSURE THAT POWER IS OFF BEFORE
CONNECTING DRIVER TO POWER SUPPLY

302A DRIVE ELECTRONICS

THEORY OF OPERATION: The model 302A drive electronics is a DC coupled, high voltage, analog amplifier, capable of driving a number of different optical modulators. The amplifier is "Push-pull" and capable of 400v P-P output into a capacitive load. Bandwidth of the amplifier is limited by load capacitance, but typical response times of 400ns (T_r and T_f) are obtainable with load capacitance of 90pf or less. The high voltage output is obtained by two high power operational amplifiers, operating push-pull, one operating in the inverting connection, the other operating non-inverting. (refer to schematic file # 302HFDE)

Amplifiers U_1 and U_2 are the output drive amps. Each has a supply rail of +/- 140v. U_2 is operating non-inverting, and U_1 is inverting. They are driven by a single high speed op-amp, U_4 . The output amps run at a forward gain of 100, thus delivering a total forward gain of 200v/v. U_{10} and U_5 are used to regenerate the "tweaker pulses" derived by the Sampled auto bias servo card in the power supply electronics when the system is configured with this option. In order to obtain the maximum dynamic range out of the amplifier, some method must be employed to account for differing types of video input formats, for example,

- 1) Bipolar, (+/- 1v about gnd):
- 2) Unipolar pos. or Unipolar neg.:

If the output amplifier's output voltage were zero volts for zero volts in, then each amplifier would be capable of taking +/- 1 volt at its input, amplifying it to +/- 100v without going into saturation because of the power supply rails. If the input signal

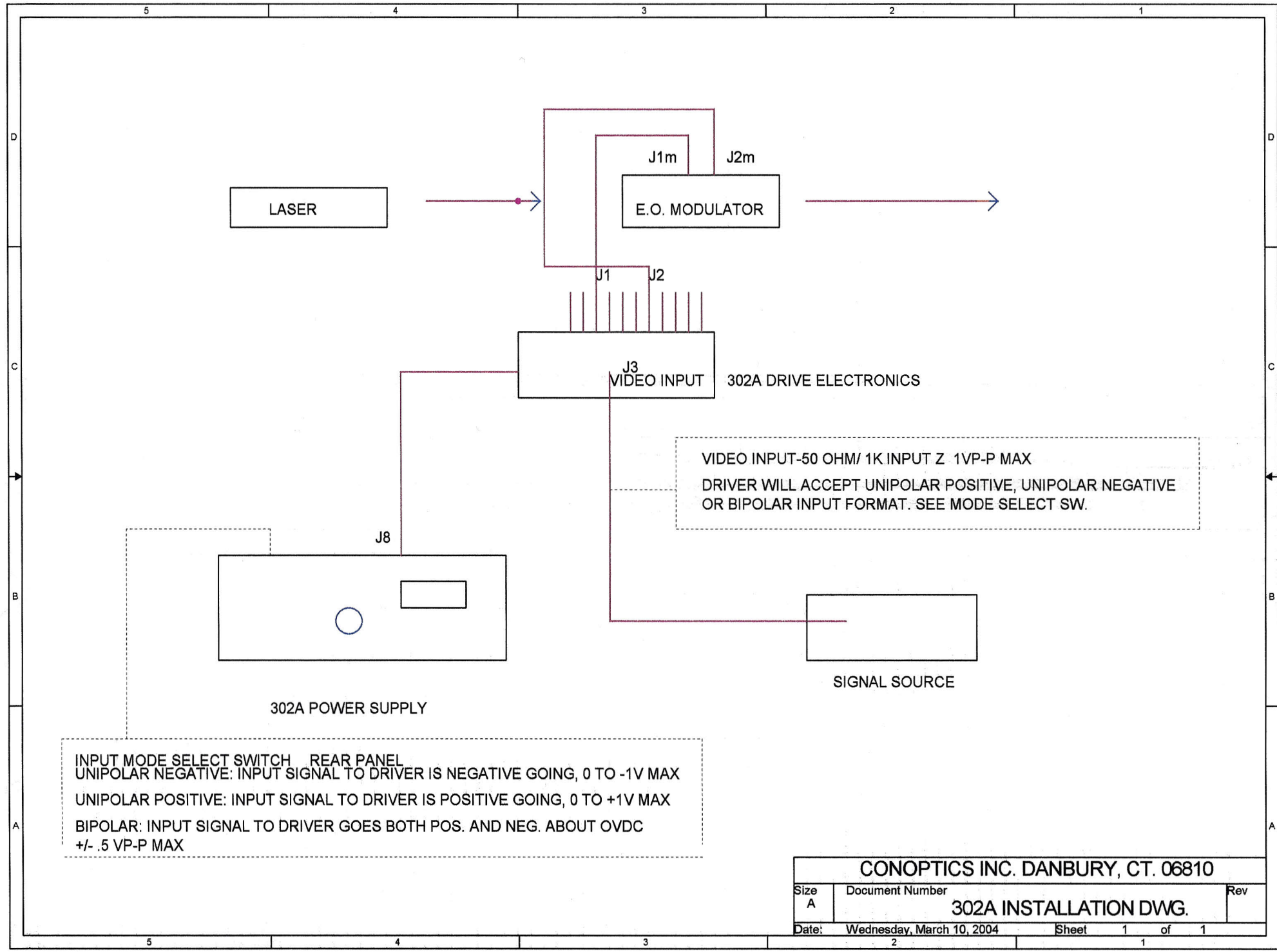
were unipolar (say 0v to +2v) and the output amplifiers were zero volts out for zero in, the maximum output for each amplifier would be limited to 140v, for a maximum of 280v output swing total. Thus the operating point of the output stage should be optimized for different types of input signals. This operation is performed by U_3 with inputs from U_6, U_7 , and U_9 . For bipolar input signals, U_3 's output is zero volts, making U_4 's quiescent output zero volts. This sets the output amplifiers at zero volts out for zero volts in (video in). For unipolar positive input signals, U_3 's output is approximately +2v, making U_4 's quiescent output -2v. This forces U_2 to go to -125v, U_1 to +125v, for zero input volts. Now the amplifiers are able to swing from -125 to +125 and from +125 to -125 respectively, in response to a zero to + 2v video input signal. For unipolar negative inputs, U_3 's output is -2v, making all the amplifiers "flip" to the opposite operating extreme. U_3 operates as a buffer with U_7 , selecting the appropriate input reference voltage from U_6 and U_9 .

Bias voltage for positioning the modulator's quiescent operating point is obtained from the differential amplifier Q_1, Q_2, Q_4 , and Q_5 . This amplifier is capable of +/-550v, bias voltage, at the driver output terminals.

M302 and M302A USERS

In order to minimize the static DC operating potential across the E.O. cell, the bias voltage as noted on the front panel of the power supply should be adjusted as follows:

- 1) When operating in the **Unipolar positive mode**, the bias as noted on the front panel should be adjusted in a positive direction to reduce the static offset introduced by the drive electronics when operating in this mode.
- 2) When operating in the **Unipolar negative mode**, the bias as noted on the front panel should be adjusted in a negative direction to reduce the static offset.
- 3) When operating in the **Bipolar mode**, either direction is acceptable as the static offset of the driver is zero volts.



CONOPTICS INC. DANBURY, CT. 06810		
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