

Standard Blocking Output Signal Definition for CTDAH board

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System Description and Purpose The aim of this document is defining the Standard Blocking Output Signal of the Pulse Converter Unit. This shape is compatible with previous versions, depending upon its use.

History of changes

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Date	Pages	Changes
September 19, 2011	All	Initial submission
September 21, 2011	All	Scope reduced to Standard Blocking Output Signal definition

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1 Boards and compatibility

Five Pulse Conversion boards outputting the so-called "Blocking" pulse are known to be working at CERN. Three of them were reported and studied by W. Heinze [1]:

- **Level Converter**

Due to the VAC transformer ZKB 407/115, the output level is 35 V or 18 V depending on the applied voltage to the A30 pin in the 96 pin DIN connector. The length of the pulse is 1 μs .

- **LAPF-TTL-BLO**

This board was used to provide 4 μs pulses to SAC and LAF boards. For these boards, a longer pulse width is required due to the input low pass filter applied in SAC and LAF boards to avoid LINAC noisy environment. It uses the same transformer as Level Converter and the output level is reported to be the same.

- **LASB-TTL-BLO**

It uses a VAC 409/27 transformer. It outputs a pulse with a high level of either 23V or 11V depending upon the voltage supplied to the A30 pin in the 96 pin DIN connector.

Apart from these three boards, two more are actually running in CERN facilities: an 8 channel repeater and a 16 channel one. Both Channel Repeaters underpings in the same electrical circuit to output the signal. They both have an output level that ranges from 30V to 24V, because it is dependent of the power supply provided. The length of the pulses ranges from 1.2 μs to 1.4 μs .

The table below summarizes the information of the repetitors systems:

Board	Input Level	Output Signal	
		Level	Pulse width
8 Channel Repeater	TTL inverted-TTL 10V to 30V	24V or 30V	[1.2 μs , 1.4 μs]
16 Channel Repeater	TTL inverted-TTL 10V to 30V	24V or 30V	[1.2 μs , 1.4 μs]
LASB -TTL-BLO	TTL inverted-TTL	11V or 23V	1.5 μs
LAPF-TTL-BLO	TTL inverted-TTL	18V or 35V	4 μs
Level Adapter	TTL inverted-TTL	18V or 35V	1 μs

None of the boards specify the design value of the rise time. Only the trailing edge is reported for LAPF when the circuit is unloaded [2]: 0.3 *ms*. Measurements on both 8 and 16 Channel Repeater show a worst rise time of 100 μs and a fall time of 400 μs when the outputs are loaded with 50 Ω .

1.1 Uses of boards

The boards are used as:

- **Repetitors** The 8 and 16 Channel Repeaters, LASB and Level Adapter are used as repetitors.
- **Control signal** LAPF is intended to interface VME SAC/LAF boards.

2 Standard Blocking Output Signal Definition

As it was shown in the previous section, a wide variety of output shapes are running together. One common type of output shape will be defined to set a reference for the design of the new CTDAH board.

2.1 Criteria

The criteria employed to define the output shape is as follows:

A board designed for a specific use should be backwards compatible with existing boards so as to avoid interoperability failure.

2.2 Target use

Standard Blocking signals are intended to be used in repetitors.

NOTE: The Standard Blocking signal is not compatible with wide pulses from LAPF-TTL-BLO boards.

2.2.1 Repetitor Boards

To comply with previous designs, the definition for this kind of boards, loaded with 50Ω , is as follows:

Parameter	Name	Value
$v_{i,H}$	High level	$24V \pm 1V$
$t_{P_{min}}$	<i>Minimum pulse width</i>	$1 \mu s$
t_P	<i>Typical pulse width</i>	$1.2 \mu s$
$t_{P_{max}}$	<i>Maximum pulse width</i>	$2 \mu s$
t_r	<i>Rise time</i>	$150 ns \pm 75 ns$
t_f	<i>Fall time</i>	$350 ns \pm 75 ns$

References

- [1] W. Heinze. Adapting TTL to Blocking Level with 3U Cards. CERN, PS-CO, Note 94-83, November 1994. https://edms.cern.ch/file/817779/1/TTL_BLO_cards.pdf.
- [2] W. Heinze. LAPF: A TTL to Blocking Converter in Euroformat with Pulse Former. CERN, PS-CO, March 1993. https://edms.cern.ch/file/817773/1/LAPF_TTL_BLO_Note.pdf.