

INSTRUCTION MANUAL
MODEL 182A
4 MHz
FUNCTION GENERATOR

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SECTION GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 THE MODEL 182A

Wavetek Model 182A Four MHz Function Generator is a precision source of sine, triangle and square waveforms plus dc voltage. All are front panel variable from 0.004 Hz to 4 MHz and can be externally modulated or swept over a 1000:1 range. Output can be continuous or the generator can be triggered or gated by an external signal or a front panel switch. Amplitude of the waveforms is variable from 10V peak-to-peak into 50 Ω down to 30 mV p-p. DC reference of the waveforms can be offset positively or negatively.

The main waveform output is 20V peak-to-peak maximum and can be varied over a 30 dB range. A second waveform at 2V peak-to-peak maximum (20 dB attenuation) and a TTL level square at generator frequency are auxiliary outputs. Inputs are provided for external voltage controlled generator frequency (VCG) and for triggering and gating the generator.

1.2 SPECIFICATIONS

1.2.1 Versatility

Waveforms

Sine $\sim$, triangle ∇ , square $\square$, TTL pulse $\square$ and dc.

Operational Modes

Continuous: Generator runs continuously at selected frequency.

Triggered: Generator is quiescent until triggered by external signal or manual trigger, then generates one complete waveform cycle at selected frequency.

Gated: As triggered mode, except output continues for duration of gate signal. Last waveform started is completed.

Frequency Range

0.004 Hz to 4 MHz in 7 overlapping decade ranges:

$\times 1$	0.004 Hz to 4 Hz
$\times 10$	0.04 Hz to 40 Hz
$\times 100$	0.4 Hz to 400 Hz
$\times 1K$	4 Hz to 4 kHz
$\times 10K$	40 Hz to 40 kHz
$\times 100K$	400 Hz to 400 kHz
$\times 1M$	4 kHz to 4 MHz

Function Output

$\sim$, ∇ , $\square$ selectable and variable to 20V p-p (10V p-p into 50 Ω) HI output, and to 2V p-p (1V p-p into 50 Ω) LO output. Both outputs varied with a 30 dB vernier. Peak output current is 100 mA maximum (HI output) into 50 Ω (200 mA peak into a short circuit). Source impedance is 50 Ω .

DC Offset and DC Output

Waveform offset and dc output selectable and variable thru HI and LO BNC outputs. DC output selectable by not selecting a waveform function. HI output is $\pm 10V$ max ($\pm 5V$ into 50 Ω) as offset or Vdc output. Signal-peak plus offset limited to $\pm 10V$ ($\pm 5V$ into 50 Ω). LO output is $\pm 1V$ max ($\pm 0.5V$ into 50 Ω) as is signal-peak plus offset limit. DC offset plus waveform attenuated proportionately at LO (-20 dB) output.

TTL Pulse Output

TTL pulse (50% duty cycle) at generator frequency. Drives up to 20 TTL loads.

VCG — Voltage Controlled Generator

Up to 1000:1 frequency change with external 0 to $\pm 4V$ signal. Upper and lower frequencies limited to maximum and minimum of selected range.

Slew Rate: 2% of range per μs .

Linearity:

$\pm 0.5\%$ thru $\times 100K$ range; $\pm 2\%$ on $\times 1M$ range.

Input Impedance: 2 k Ω .

Trigger and Gate

Input: TTL compatible levels.

Pulse Width: 50 ns minimum.

Repetition Rate: 4 MHz maximum.

1.2.2 Frequency Precision

Dial Accuracy

$\pm 5\%$ of full scale.

Time Symmetry

Square wave variation from 0.2 to 4.0 on dial less than: $\pm 1\%$ to 100 kHz; $\pm 5\%$ to 4 MHz.

1.2.3 Amplitude Precision

Sine variation with frequency less than:

± 0.2 dB on all ranges through $\times 100K$; ± 1.0 dB to 4 MHz.

1.2.4 Waveform Characteristics

Sine Distortion

Less than:

0.5% on $\times 1K$ and $\times 10K$ ranges; 1% on $\times 1$, $\times 10$, $\times 100$ and $\times 100K$ ranges. All harmonics 25 dB below fundamental on $\times 1M$ range.

Triangle Linearity

Greater than 99% to 200 kHz.

Square Wave Rise and Fall Time

At HI output, less than 50 ns for 10V p-p output into 50 Ω termination.

1.2.5 General

Environmental

Specifications apply at 25°C $\pm$ 5°C. Instrument will operate from 0°C to 50°C ambient temperatures.

Dimensions

28.6 cm (11 1/4 in.) wide; 8.9 cm (3 1/2 in.) high; 26.7 (10 1/2 in.) deep.

Weight

2.7 kg (6 lb) net; 4.5 kg (10 lb) shipping.

Power

90 to 126V or 198 to 252V (specify); 48 to 66 Hz; less than 15 watts.

NOTE

All specifications apply for dial between 0.2 and 4.0; amplitude at 10V p-p from HI output into 50 Ω termination.

SECTION 2 INSTALLATION

2.1 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

After unpacking the instrument, visually inspect all external parts for possible damage to connectors, surface areas, etc. If damage is discovered, file a claim with the carrier who transported the unit. The shipping container and packing material should be saved in case reshipment is required.

2.2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

2.2.1 Power Connection

WARNING

To preclude injury or death due to shock, the third wire earth ground must be continuous to the facility power outlet. Before connecting to the facility power outlet, examine extension cords, auto-transformers, etc., between the instrument and the facility power outlet for a continuous earth ground path. The earth ground path can be identified at the plug on the instrument power cord; of the three terminals, the earth ground terminal is the nonmatching shape, usually cylindrical.

CAUTION

To prevent damage to the instrument, check for proper match of line and instrument voltage and proper fuse type and rating.

NOTE

Unless otherwise specified at the time of purchase, this instrument was shipped from the factory for operation on a 90 to 126 Vac line supply and with a 1/4 amp slow blow fuse. Instruments configured for 198 to 252 Vac have a 1/8 amp slow blow fuse. Select the appropriate fuse and 115 or 230 switch position at the rear panel when changing power sources.

2.2.2 Signal Connections

Use 3 foot RG58U 50 Ω shielded cables equipped with female BNC connectors to distribute all input and output signals.

2.3 ELECTRICAL ACCEPTANCE CHECK

This checkout procedure is a general verification of generator operation. Should a malfunction be found, refer to the warranty in the front of this manual.

A two channel oscilloscope, four 3 foot 50 Ω coax cables with female BNC connectors, a coax tee connector and an additional function generator are required for this procedure.

Preset the generator front panel controls as follows:

Control	Position
Dial	2.0
MODE	CONT (released)
FUNCTION	$\square$
DC OFFSET	OFF (ccw)
AMPLITUDE	MAX (cw)
FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER	$\times 1K$

Set up the oscilloscope, Model 182A and external function generator as shown in figure 2-1 and perform the steps in table 2-1.

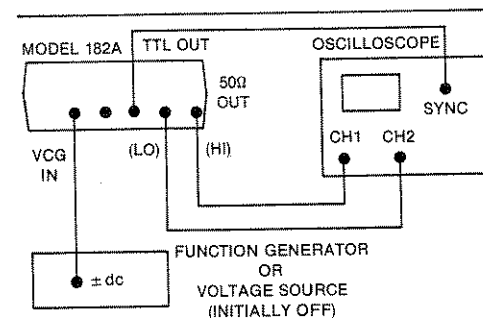


Figure 2-1. First Setup

2.4 CHANGING THE OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

The output impedance is normally:

- HI 10V p-p (50 Ω source) into 50 Ω .
- LO 1V p-p (50 Ω source) into 50 Ω .

Amplitude is normally variable over 30 dB with — 50 dB lowest possible amplitude.

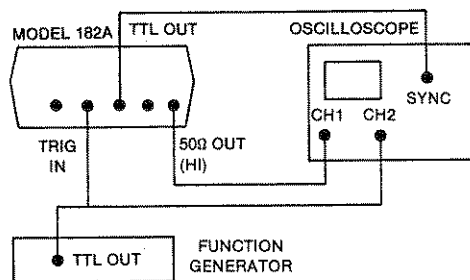


Figure 2-2. Second Setup

2.4 CHANGING THE OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

The output impedance is normally:

HI 10V p-p (50Ω source) into 50Ω.
LO 1V p-p (50Ω source) into 50Ω.

Amplitude is normally variable over 30 dB with -50 dB lowest possible amplitude.

If simultaneous 600Ω and 50Ω output impedances are desired:

1. Change value of R148 from 499Ω to 604Ω.
2. Remove R149.

The result is:

HI 10V p-p (50Ω source) into 50Ω.
LO 10V p-p (600Ω source) into 600Ω.

Amplitude is variable over 30 dB with -30 dB lowest possible amplitude. Square wave rise and fall time is less than 150 ns. Any value greater than 600Ω may also be substituted for the value of R148 for other output impedances.

To increase the range of the variable amplitude control in a modified unit beyond 30 dB, decrease the value of R124 as necessary. Waveform quality relative to the standard unit is not guaranteed below -30 dB and above 20 kHz.

Table 2-1. Initial Checkout

Step	Control	Position/Operation	Observation
1	POWER	ON	±10V square wave on CH1 and ±1V on CH2. Return to CH1 only.
2	Dial	Rotate either direction. Return to 2.0.	Rotation ccw increases frequency of $\square$; rotation cw decreases frequency.
3	FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER	Press each switch sequentially; return to ×1K.	Frequency increases in decade steps, left to right.
4	AMPLITUDE	Rotate ccw.	Amplitude decreases.
5	DC OFFSET	Rotate cw. Return to OFF.	Output immediately offset negative, then moves positive. OFF return it to original level.
6	AMPLITUDE	Rotate cw.	Square returns to original amplitude.
7	Function Generator or DC Voltage Source	Vary input dc voltage; then disconnect VCG IN input.	Frequency increases with positive voltage and decreases with negative voltage.
8	FUNCTION	Press $\sim$, $\square$, $\wedge$.	Observe $\sim$, $\square$, $\wedge$ waveforms.
9	MODE	Gate (CONT depressed, TRIG/GATE released).	A dc level near zero volts (except $\square$ function).
10	MANUAL TRIGGER	Press and hold.	Continuous $\wedge$.
Set up trigger source as shown in figure 2-2. Set trigger source for 100 Hz TTL signal.			
11	—	—	$\wedge$ gated on during positive portion of TTL signal on CH2.
12	Trigger/Gate	Trigger (depressed)	One $\sim$ cycle per trigger cycle.

SECTION 3

OPERATION

3.1 CONTROLS AND CONNECTIONS

The generator front panel controls and connectors are shown in figure 3-1 and keyed to the following descriptions.

- 1 **Frequency Dial** — Settings under the dial index mark summed with 14 and multiplied by 3 determine the output signal frequency.
- 2 **POWER Button** — Turns generator ON and OFF.
- 3 **FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER Controls** — Selects one of seven frequency multipliers for dial 1 setting.
- 4, 5 **Generator MODE Controls** — Selects one of the following three modes:

CONT — 4 released. Continuous output at 50Ω OUT 10 and 11 and SYNC OUT (TTL) 12 connectors.

TRIG — 4 and 5 pressed. DC level output until generator triggered by the MAN TRIG 6 or with a signal at the TRIG IN connector 13. When triggered, the generator output is one cycle of waveform followed by a dc level.

GATE — 4 pressed and 5 released. As for TRIG except the output is continuous for the duration of the manual or external trigger signal. The last cycle started is always completed.

- 6 **Manual Trigger Button** — Triggers or gates the output signals when generator mode is TRIG or GATE (4 pressed). In trigger mode, one waveform cycle is output when the button is pushed. In gate mode, waveform cycles are continuously output as long as the button is held in.

- 7 **FUNCTION Selector** — Selects one of three waveforms or when all three buttons are released, a dc level.

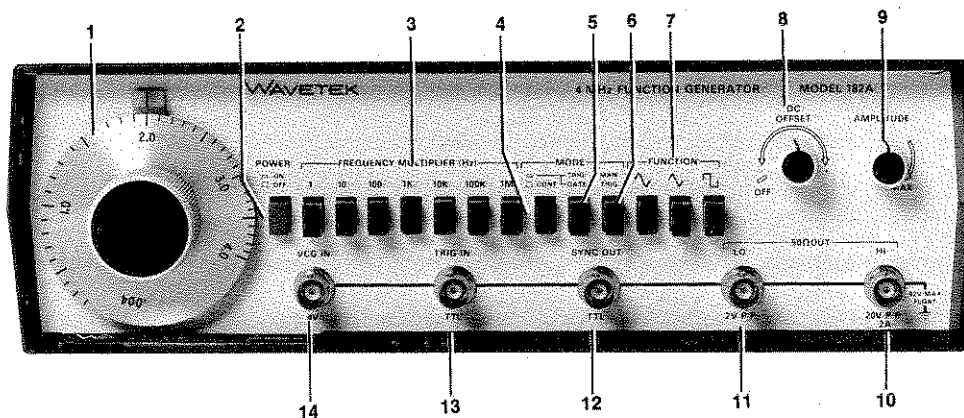


Figure 3.1 Controls and Connectors

- 8 **DC OFFSET Control** — Offsets the 50Ω OUT waveforms or gives dc levels from -10V to +10V (-5V to +5V into 50Ω) at **10** and from -1V to +1V (-0.5V to +0.5V into 50Ω) at **11**. An OFF position ensures no offset.
- 9 **AMPLITUDE Control** — Ccw rotation reduces waveform amplitudes at **10** and **11** by 30 dB. DC and offset voltages are not affected by this control.
- 10 **50Ω OUT HI Connector** — The main output of the generator at the function selected. Maximum 20V p-p (10V p-p into 50Ω) with 30 dB continuous amplitude control. 50Ω source impedance.
- 11 **50Ω OUT LO Connector** — Same as **10** except 20 dB (1/10) lower in amplitude.
- 12 **TTL OUT Connector** — A TTL square for each cycle of the generator. To be used for synchronization or as a TTL signal capable of driving 20 TTL loads.
- 13 **TRIG IN Connector** — Accepts a TTL signal to trigger or gate the generator. Triggers on the rising (low to high) transition and gates during the positive (high) portion of the triggering signal.
- 14 **VCG IN Connector** — Accepts ac or dc voltages to proportionately control frequency within the range determined by the **FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER 3**. Positive voltage increases the frequency set by the dial **1**; negative voltage decreases the frequency. The VCG IN will not drive the generator frequency beyond the normal dial limits of a range. Input impedance is 2 kΩ.

3.2 OPERATION

Perform the initial checkout in Section 2 for the feel of the instrument. Any questions concerning individual controls and connectors may be answered in paragraph 3.1.

3.2.1 Signal Termination

Proper signal termination, or loading, of the generator connectors is necessary for its specified operation. For example, the proper termination of either of the 50Ω OUT connectors is shown in figure 3-2. Placing the 50 ohm terminator, or 50 ohm resistance, in parallel with a higher impedance, matches the receiving instrument input impedance to the coax characteristic and generator output impedance, thereby minimizing signal reflection or power loss on the line due to impedance mismatch.

The input and output impedances of the generator connectors are listed below.

3-2

Connector

Impedance

50Ω OUT (HI)	50Ω
50Ω OUT (LO)	50Ω
SYNC OUT (TTL)	2 kΩ
TRIG IN	
VCG IN	

*The TTL OUT connector is diode protected and can drive up to 20 Transistor-Transistor-Logic (TTL) loads (low level between 0V and 0.4V, and high level between 2.4V and 5V). It should not be connected to resistive load less than 600Ω. The TRIG IN connector accepts TTL logic levels, is diode protected, and requires 500 μA drive from a high level output.

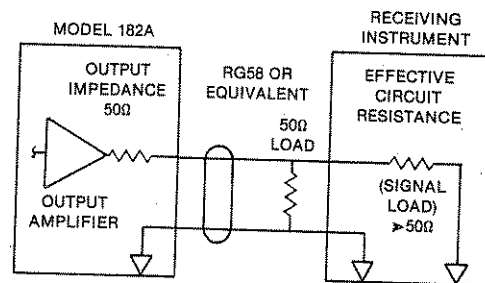


Figure 3-2. Signal Termination

3.2.2 Manual Function Generator Operation

For basic operation, select the waveform frequency and amplitude. The following steps demonstrate manual control of the function generator. (Bold numbers are keys to figure 3-1.)

Step	Control/Connector	Setting
1	50Ω OUT 10	11 Connect circuit to either output (refer to paragraph 3.2.1).
2	FREQUENCY MULTIPLIER 3	Set to desired range of frequency.
3	Frequency Dial 1	Set to desired frequency within the range.
4	FUNCTION 7	Set to desired waveform.
5	DC OFFSET 8	Set as desired. Limit waveform amplitude to prevent clipping (see figure 3-3).
6	AMPLITUDE 9	Select for desired amplitude.

3.2.3 Voltage Controlled Function Generator Operation

Operation as a voltage controlled function generator (VCG) is as for a manually controlled function generator, only the frequency within particular ranges is additionally controlled by an external voltage ($\pm 4V$ excursions) injected at the VCG IN connector. Perform the steps given in paragraph 3.2.2, only set the frequency dial to determine a reference from which the frequency is to be voltage controlled.

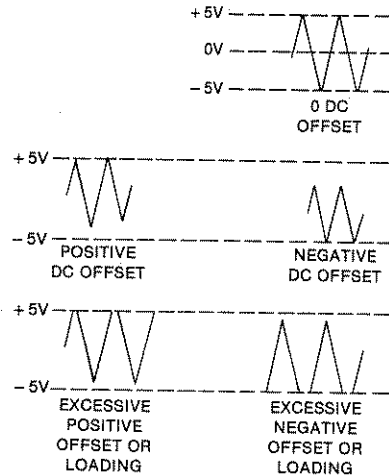


Figure 3-3. DC OFFSET Control

1. For frequency control with positive dc inputs at VCG IN, set the dial for a lower frequency limit.
2. For frequency control with negative dc inputs at VCG IN, set the dial for an upper frequency limit.
3. For modulation with an ac input at VCG IN, set the dial at the desired center frequency. Do not exceed the maximum dial range of the selected frequency range.

Figure 3-4 is a nomograph with examples of dial and voltage effects. Example 1 shows that with 0V VCG input, frequency is determined by the main dial setting, 2 in this example. Example 2 shows that with a positive VCG input, output frequency is increased. Example 3 shows that with a negative VCG input, output frequency is decreased. (Note that the Output Frequency Factor column value must be multiplied by a frequency range multiplier to give the actual output frequency.)

NOTE

Nonlinear operation may result when the VCG input voltage is excessive; that is, when the attempted generator frequency exceeds the range limits. The upper limit is

four times the multiplier setting, and the lower limit is 1/1000th of the upper limit.

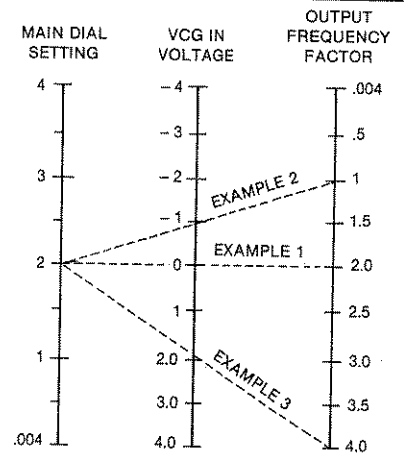


Figure 3-4. VCG Voltage-to-Frequency Nomograph

The up to 1000:1 VCG sweep of the generator frequencies available in each range results from a 4V excursion at the VCG IN connector. With the frequency dial set to 4.0, excursions between $-4V$ and $0V$ at VCG IN provide the up to 1000:1 frequency sweep. With the dial set to .004, excursions between $0V$ and $+4V$ at VCG IN provide the up to 1000:1 sweep within the set frequency range.

3.2.4 Waveforms

See figure 3-5 for definition of controllable waveform characteristics.

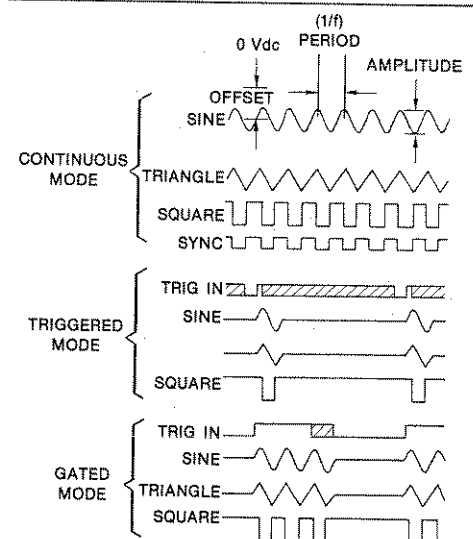


Figure 3-5. Waveform Characteristics

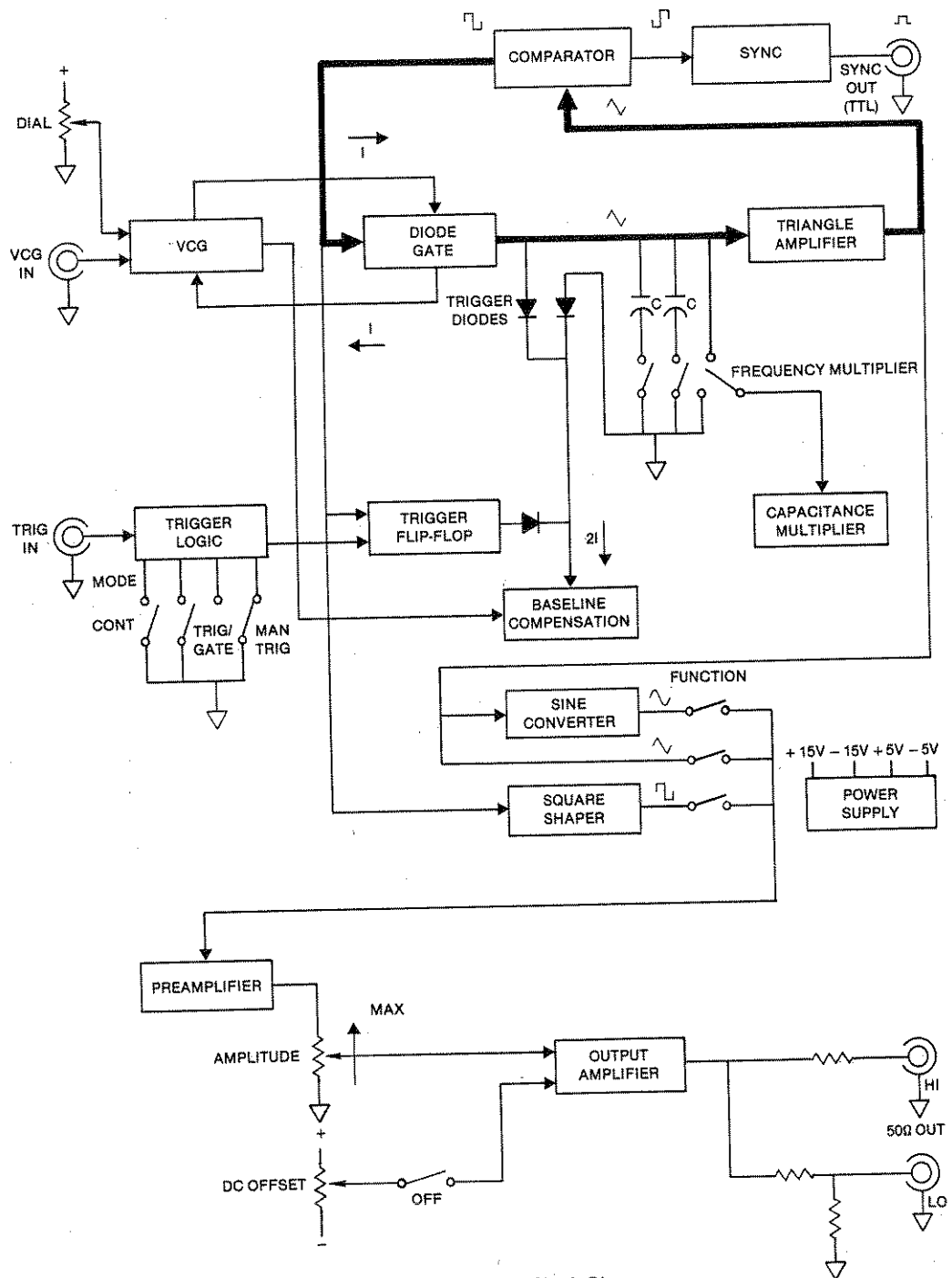


Figure 4-1. Functional Block Diagram

4.1 FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM ANALYSIS

This section describes the functions of major circuit elements and their relationships to one another as shown in figure 4-1, functional block diagram. The following sections in this manual provide more detailed information for maintaining the instrument.

As shown in figure 4-1, the VCG sums voltage inputs from the frequency dial and the VCG IN connector. This sum voltage controls the magnitude of a complementary current source and current sink. This current varies linearly from approximately 2 mA to 2 μ A and over the 1000:1 (4.0 to .004) range of each frequency multiplier. The VCG also controls the trigger baseline compensation circuit, which consists of another current sink at twice the current magnitude.

The diode gate, controlled by the comparator output, connects either the current source or the current sink to the timing capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier. When the current source is switched in, the charge on the timing capacitor will rise linearly, producing the positive-going triangle slope. Likewise, the current sink produces the negative-going triangle slope.

The triangle amplifier is a unity gain amplifier whose output is fed to the comparator and to the output circuits. The comparator operates as a window detector with limit points set to the triangle peaks. The ± 2 V output is sent back to the diode gate and to the output circuits. When the output is +2V, the triangle is positive-going until the +1.25V limit is reached and the comparator output switches to -2V. When the output is -2V, the triangle is negative-going until the -1.25V limit is reached and the comparator output switches back to +2V, repeating the process. In this manner, the basic function generator loop, the bold path in figure 4-1, produces simultaneous generation of triangle and square waves at the same frequency.

The output frequency is determined by the magnitude of the timing capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier switches and by the magnitude of the currents supplied to and removed from it. Since the currents are linearly proportional to the sum of the VCG inputs, so will be the output frequency.

To extend the lower frequency capability of the generator, a capacitance multiplier circuit divides VCG currents by 10 (effectively multiplying the timing

capacitor by 10) for each of the lower 3 multiplier ranges.

The TTL square from one side of the comparator is buffered and sent to the SYNC OUT TTL connector. The other side is sent to the trigger flip-flop and to a level shifter to produce the ± 2 V bipolar square for the diode gate and the square shaper circuits. The square shaper converts the square into a current signal and applies it to the $\square$ FUNCTION switch. The buffered triangle is applied to the $\wedge$ FUNCTION switch and to the sine converter input. The sine converter, using the nonlinear characteristics of its diodes, converts the triangle into a sinusoidal current for the $\sim$ FUNCTION switch.

The selected function is sent to the preamplifier, where it is inverted and buffered. The preamplifier output goes to the output amplifier through the AMPLITUDE control where it is summed with offset voltage from the DC OFFSET control. Here, waveform and offset are inverted and amplified to a 10V peak signal which can drive a 50 Ω termination from a 50 Ω source impedance. The output amplifier drives the 50 Ω OUT HI connector and a resistor divider producing the 50 Ω OUT LO output.

Noncontinuous modes of operation (trigger and gate) result from allowing or preventing the VCG current source from charging the timing capacitor. Whenever the trigger flip-flop output is low, each of the two trigger diodes conduct a current I , sourcing $2I$ to the baseline compensation circuit. This removes the current I from the VCG current source and forces a 0V baseline at the triangle amplifier input.

When the CONT switch is released, trigger logic is inhibited from passing any trigger signals and the trigger flip-flop output is held high. This prevents the trigger diodes from conducting and the generator loop operates continuously.

When the CONT switch is pressed, the generator loop is held at the 0V baseline. Pressing the TRIG/GATE TRIG/GATE switch puts the instrument in triggered mode and any external or manual trigger signals at the trigger logic input will be transformed into a narrow pulse corresponding to the low-to-high transition of the trigger input. This pulse sets the trigger flip-flop high and allows the generator loop to run. When the triangle negative peak is reached, the comparator low-to-high transition clocks the trigger flip-flop low

and, when the 0V baseline level is reached, the generator loop again stops. The result is a single waveform generated after the triggering signal corresponding to 0 to 360° of phase. Successive triggered waveforms always start at the same 0° point.

Releasing the TRIG/GATE switch puts the instrument

in the gated mode. This is identical to the triggered mode, except the trigger flip-flop is held high for the full duration of the triggering signal. The generator produces continuous waveforms during the time the external signal is high or the manual trigger switch is held in. The last triggered cycle started is always completed and successive gated bursts always start at the 0° point.

5.1 FACTORY REPAIR

Wavetek maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary personnel or test equipment to maintain the instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for alignment or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached to minimize turnaround time.

5.2 REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

Voltmeter Microvolt dc measurement (1% accuracy)
Oscilloscope ≥ 60 MHz bandwidth
Counter 4 MHz (0.1% accuracy)
50 Ω Feedthru $\pm 1\%$ accuracy, 2W
Distortion Analyzer To 400 kHz
RG58U Coax Cable, ... 3 ft length BNC male contacts

5.3 REMOVING GENERATOR COVERS

1. Invert the instrument and remove the four screws in the bottom cover.
2. Turn the instrument upright; remove the top cover for access to generator alignment controls.
3. When alignment is complete, secure the bottom cover with four screws.

NOTE

Remove the cover only when it is necessary to make adjustments or measurements.

5.4 ALIGNMENT

After referring to the following preliminary data, perform alignment, as necessary, per table 5-1. If performing partial alignment, check previous settings and adjustments for applicability. See figure 5-1 for alignment control location.

The completion of these calibration procedures returns the instrument to correct calibration. All limits and tolerances given in these procedures are calibration guides and should not be interpreted as instrument specifications. Instrument specifications are given in section 1 of this manual.

1. All measurements made at the FUNCTION OUT connector must be terminated into a 50 Ω ($\pm 1\%$) load.
2. Start the alignment by connecting the unit to an appropriate ac power source and setting the front panel switches as follows:
POWER ON
Frequency Dial 4.0
FREQ MULT (Hz) $\times 1K$
MODE CONT
FUNCTION
DC OFFSET OFF
AMPLITUDE MAX
3. Allow the unit to warm up at least 30 minutes for final alignment. Keep the instrument cover on to maintain heat. Remove cover only to make adjustments or measurements.

Table 5-1. Alignment Procedure

Step	Check	Tester	Test Point	Control Setting	Adjust	Result	Remark
1	Power Supply	Voltmeter	C4 +	Paragraph 5.4, Step 2		+15 $\pm$.75V	Verify. $\pm 15V$ should track within 30 mV
2			C5 -			-15 $\pm$.75V	
3			C7 +			+5 $\pm$.25V	
4			C6 -			-5 $\pm$.25V	
5	Capacitor Multiplier Zero		SW3 - B Wiper		R90	0 $\pm$ 2 mV	

Table 5-1. Alignment Procedure (Continued)

Step	Check	Tester	Test Point	Control Setting	Adjust	Result	Remark
6	Approximate Bottom of the Dial Frequency	Counter	50Ω OUT HI (terminate into 50Ω)	Dial: .004 FREQ MULT: 10K	R37	20 ms period	
7	Bottom of the Dial Symmetry	Scope			R49	Equalize (+) and (-) half cycles	Set scope to (-) trigger; display one full cycle. Align positive transition to center of screen. Multiply the horizontal display × 10. Set scope (+) trigger; adjust R49 to align negative transition with center of screen
8	Bottom of the Dial Frequency	Counter		FREQ MULT: × 1K	R37	350 ± 50 ms period	
9	Top of the Dial Symmetry	Scope		Dial: 4.0	R45	Equalize (+) and (-) half cycles	See step 7
10	Top of the Dial Frequency	Counter		Dial: 4.0 FREQ MULT: × 1K	R19	4 ± 0.2 kHz	
11				FREQ MULT: × 10 K		40 ± .8 kHz	Verify
12				FREQ MULT: × 1M	C34	4 ± .02 MHz	
13				FREQ MULT: × 100K		400 ± 8 kHz	Verify. If necessary, trim by changing value of C33
14				FREQ MULT: × 100	R86	2.5 ± .05 ms	
15				FREQ MULT: × 10		25 ± .5 ms	Verify
16				FREQ: × 1		250 ± 5 ms	
17	Sine Distortion	Distortion Analyzer		FUNCTION: $\sim$ FREQ MULT: × 1K	R97 R114	Adjust for minimum distortion	It may be necessary to reduce amplitude to 5V peak
18	Output Amplitude	Scope		FUNCTION: $\sim$	R118	10 Vp-p + .3V - 0V	
19	Output Offset	Voltmeter		FUNCTION: $\sim$	R112	0V ± 50 mv	
20	Baseline Zero	Scope		MODE: Trigger	R81	0V ± 75 mv	It may be necessary to trim the baseline with R80

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6.2 TROUBLESHOOTING TABLES

Table 6-1 gives an index of the troubleshooting tables by indications of common problems. The tables do not cover every possible trouble, but, when used in conjunction with circuit descriptions and schematics, will be an aid in systematically isolating faulty components.

6.3 TROUBLESHOOTING INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

6.3.1 Transistor

1. A transistor is defective if more than one volt is measured across its base-emitter junction in the forward direction.
2. A transistor when used as a switch may have a few volts reverse bias voltage across base-emitter junction.
3. If the collector and emitter voltages are the same, but the base emitter voltage is less than 500 mV forward voltage (or reversed bias), the transistor is defective.
4. A transistor is defective if its base current is larger than 10% of its emitter current (calculate currents from voltage across the base and emitter series resistors).
5. In a transistor differential pair (common emitter stages), either their base voltages are the same in normal operating condition, or the one with less forward voltage across its base emitter junction should be off (no collector current); otherwise, one of the transistors is defective.

6.3.2 Diode

A diode (except a zener) is defective if there is greater than one volt (typically 0.7 volt) forward voltage across it.

6.3.3 Operational Amplifier

1. The "+" and "-" inputs of an operational amplifier will have less than 15 mV voltage difference when operating under normal conditions.
2. When the output of the amplifier is connected to the "-" input (voltage follower connection), the output should be the same voltage as the "+" input voltage; otherwise, the operational amplifier is defective.
3. If the output voltage stays at maximum positive, the "+" input voltage should be more positive than the "-" input voltage, or vice versa; otherwise, the operational amplifier is defective.

6.3.4 FET Transistor

1. No gate current should be drawn by the gate of an FET transistor. If so, the transistor is defective.
2. The gate-to-source voltage is always reverse biased under a normal operating condition; e.g., the source voltage is more positive than the gate voltage for 2N5485, and the source voltage is more negative than gate voltage for a 2N5462. Otherwise, the FET is defective.
3. If the device supplying gate voltage to an FET saturates, the FET has too large a V_{gs} (pinch off) for the circuit and should be replaced.

6.3.5 Capacitor

1. Shorted capacitors have zero volts across their terminals.
2. Opened capacitor can be located (but not always) by using a good capacitor connected in parallel with the capacitor under test and observing the resulting effect.

6.4 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

When encountering a problem, it is advisable to return as many of the front panel controls as possible to their initial settings and still retain the problem. The troubleshooting tables in this section generally begin at these initial settings and specify all subsequent setups. Preset the front panel controls as follows.

Control	Position
Frequency Dial	4.0
POWER	ON
FREQ MULT (Hz)	1K
FUNCTION	
DC OFFSET	OFF
AMPLITUDE	MAX

CAUTION

To prevent damage to components, turn unit off while removing or replacing components, connectors or pc boards.

The suspected malfunctioning condition should be double checked to eliminate the possibility of improper settings or connections. Before attempting fault isolation, the unit should be checked for proper line voltage selection (refer to Section 2). A good visual inspection of the boards and chassis wires for damage or overheating often saves much time.

Once the malfunction is defined, begin the isolation procedure by selecting an indication in table 6-1

which best describes the malfunction and proceed to the referenced troubleshooting table.

Follow through the checks in the troubleshooting table, using schematics and assemblies as a guide. When positive results are not obtained, perform the indicated corrective procedure.

Table 6-1. Fault Isolation

Indication	Table
1. Fuse blown, no power indication or no outputs.	6-2
2. Function outputs missing or clipped when TTL sync OK. Triangle problem.	6-3
3. Sine waveform problem.	6-4
4. Square waveform problem.	6-5
5. TTL sync output problem.	6-6
6. Generator frequency does not respond correctly to dial and VCG input.	6-7
7. Waveform symmetry problem.	6-8
8. Problem on bottom three ranges only.	6-9
9. Generator trigger and gate mode problem.	6-10

Table 6-2. Power Supplies and Generator Loop

Indication: Fuse blown, no power indication or no outputs.

Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set all controls in their initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Replace fuse; check for normal operation. a. CR1 - CR4. b. C1, C2. c. SW1. d. T1, RV1, F1 (bracket assembly).
2. Ensure line voltage matches instrument configuration (refer to Section 2). Check fuse.	
3. Check C1 (+) and C2 (-) for ± 20 to 26V unregulated dc.	
4. Check indicator lamp.	DS1 and VR2, wiring E34 and E33.
5. Check C4 (+) for +15 Vdc.	a. VR1. b. Excessive loading; use board jumpers to isolate cause.
6. Check C5 (-) for -15 Vdc.	a. Q2. b. U2, Q1. c. Excessive loading; use board jumpers to isolate cause.

Table 6-2. Power Supplies and Generator Loop (Continued)

Indication: Fuse blown, no power indication or no outputs.

Check	If Faulty, Check
7. Check U7 pin 14 for +5 Vdc and U7 pin 13 for -5 Vdc.	a. Q4, Q3, U2. b. Excessive loading; use board jumpers to isolate cause.
8. Check U4 pin 13 for a dc shift from approximately +10V to +15V as the frequency dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004. Check U6 pin 8 or a dc shift from -10V to -15V as the frequency dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004.	Go to table 6-7.
9. Check anode CR6 for approximately +3.5 Vdc.	Go to table 6-10.
10. If emitter Q11 has a 4 kHz, $\pm 1.25V$ triangle, go to table 6-3.	
11. Check for the same voltage at the gate of Q9 as at the emitter of Q11, within saturation limits of the amplifier.	Q9 - Q11 and associated circuitry.
12. If the voltage at the emitter of Q11 is $\geq +1.25V$, check cathode CR10 for approximately -2.5V. If the voltage at the emitter of Q11 is $\leq -1.25V$, check cathode CR10 for approximately +2.5V.	U7, Q7 and associated circuitry.
13. Check U5.	

Table 6-3. Output Circuits

Indication: Function outputs missing or clipped when TTL sync output OK. Problem with triangle waveform.

Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.
2. Check emitter Q11 for a 4 kHz, $\pm 1.25V$ triangle.	Go to table 6-2.
3. Select triangle function, rotate AMPLITUDE ccw, and check U13 pin 10 for a $\pm 1.25V$ triangle.	a. R114, R112 adjustments. b. U13. c. SW13.
4. Rotate AMPLITUDE cw (MAX), DC OFFSET to OFF, and check 50 Ω OUT (HI) for a 20V p-p (open circuit) triangle.	a. Output amplifier circuit. b. E15, E16 wiring.
5. Check for excessive discontinuities at the triangle peaks near the bottom of a frequency range (other than $\times 1$ to $\times 100$).	a. U5. b. SQR signal at cathode CR10 not $\pm 2.5V$.
6. Check for nonlinearities in the triangle slopes near the bottom of a frequency range (other than $\times 1$ to $\times 100$).	a. Associated timing capacitor or C36. b. U5, CR6. c. Q9, Q10.
7. Check for a waveform symmetry problem.	Go to table 6-8.

Table 6-4. Sine Conversion*Indication: Sine waveform problem.*

Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.
2. Check emitter Q1 for a 4 kHz, $\pm 1.25V$ triangle.	Go to table 6-2.
3. Verify that the $\pm 1.25V$ triangle peaks at the emitter of Q1 agree within 3%.	a. R62, R63, R64, R65, R67, R68, R69 R70 b. CR7, CR8, U7. c. $\pm 15V$ supplies.
4. Select triangle function; check for $\pm 1.25V$ triangle at U13 pin 10.	Go to table 6-3, step 3.
5. Select sine function; check for $\pm 1.25V$ sine at U13 pin 10.	a. U12 circuitry. b. SW12.
6. Check sine distortion 50 Ω OUT (HI) per calibration procedure (refer to table 5.1).	a. R97, R114 adjustments. b. Waveform symmetry, R45 adjustment and table 6-8. c. U12 circuitry.
7. Check sine amplitude vs frequency per specifications (refer to section 1).	C47, C55, C56, C57

Table 6-5. Square Function*Indication: Square waveform problem.*

Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.
2. Check CR10 cathode for a 4 kHz, approximately $\pm 2V$ square wave.	Go to table 6-2.
3. Select a triangle function; check U13 pin 10 for a $\pm 1.25V$ triangle.	Go to table 6-3.
4. Select square function; check U13 pin 10 for a $\pm 1.25V$ square.	a. Q12, Q13 circuitry. b. SW14.
5. Check square wave at 50 Ω OUT (HI) for the same 20V p-p (open circuit) amplitude as the triangle and sine.	R106, R110, R111.
6. Check rise/fall times of 4 MHz square (50 Ω terminated) for < 50 ns.	C51, C55, C56, C57.

Table 6-6. TTL Sync Output*Indication: TTL sync output problem.*

Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.
2. Check U8 pin 1 for a TTL level, 4 kHz square.	Go to table 6-2.
3. Check U8 pin 8 for a TTL level, 4 kHz square.	a. U8. b. CR11, CR12.
4. Check SYNC OUT TTL.	E27, E28, E19 wiring.
5. Check SYNC OUT waveform at 4 MHz, using a TTL load termination or a $\geq 600\Omega$ resistive termination and ≤ 3 foot RG58U coax.	a. U8. b. E19 ground connection.

Table 6-7. VCG Circuit

Indication: Generator does not respond correctly to dial and VCG input.

Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.
2. Check for approximately +15V at E11.	a. E10, E11 and E12 wiring. b. +15V supply. c. Dial potentiometer.
3. Check for 0 ± 10 mV at U1 pin 13.	U1.
4. Check U1 pin 14 for approximately -5V.	U1.
5. Check that as the dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004, the voltage at U1 pin 14 varies from approximately -5 to 0V.	U1.
6. Ensure that U1 pin 5 remains at a constant $0V \pm 40$ mV as the dial is varied.	U1, U4, and U6 circuits.
7. Check that, as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, the voltage at U1 pin 1 does not saturate near -15V or +15V (typical range is between -10V and +10V) and stops varying with the dial.	Q6, U1, and U6 circuits.
8. Check that as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, U6 pin 8 varies from approximately -15V to -10V.	U6, U1, and Q6 circuits.
9. Check that, as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, the voltage at U1 pin 7 does not saturate near +15V or -15V (typical range is between +10V and -10V) and stops varying with the dial.	U4 and U1 circuits.
10. Check that, as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, U4 pin 13 varies from approximately +15V to +10V.	U4 and U1 circuits.
11. Check for nonlinearity in the $\pm 1.25V$ triangle at the emitter of Q11 near the bottom of the $\times 1K$ through $\times 1M$ ranges.	a. Associated timing capacitors or C36. b. U5, CR6. c. Q9, Q10.
12. Check frequencies of $\times 1K$, $\times 10K$ and $100K$ ranges.	a. Adjust R19. b. C30, 31 and 32 (trimmed by C33).
13. Check frequency and linearity of $\times 1M$ range.	a. C34. b. C36. c. C18, 19, 20 and 21.
14. Check frequencies of $\times 1$, $\times 10$ and $\times 100$ ranges.	R86 and table 6-9.

Table 6-7. VCG Circuit

Indication: Generator does not respond correctly to dial and VCG input.

Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.
2. Check for approximately +15V at E11.	a. E10, E11 and E12 wiring. b. +15V supply. c. Dial potentiometer.
3. Check for 0 ± 10 mV at U1 pin 13.	U1.
4. Check U1 pin 14 for approximately -5V.	U1.
5. Check that as the dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004, the voltage at U1 pin 14 varies from approximately -5 to 0V.	U1.
6. Ensure that U1 pin 5 remains at a constant $0V \pm 40$ mV as the dial is varied.	U1, U4, and U6 circuits.
7. Check that, as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, the voltage at U1 pin 1 does not saturate near -15V or +15V (typical range is between -10V and +10V) and stops varying with the dial.	Q6, U1, and U6 circuits.
8. Check that as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, U6 pin 8 varies from approximately -15V to -10V.	U6, U1, and Q6 circuits.
9. Check that, as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, the voltage at U1 pin 7 does not saturate near +15V or -15V (typical range is between +10V and -10V) and stops varying with the dial.	U4 and U1 circuits.
10. Check that, as the dial is rotated from .004 to 4.0, U4 pin 13 varies from approximately +15V to +10V.	U4 and U1 circuits.
11. Check for nonlinearity in the $\pm 1.25V$ triangle at the emitter of Q11 near the bottom of the $\times 1K$ through $\times 1M$ ranges.	a. Associated timing capacitors or C36. b. U5, CR6. c. Q9, Q10.
12. Check frequencies of $\times 1K$, $\times 10K$ and $100K$ ranges.	a. Adjust R19. b. C30, 31 and 32 (trimmed by C33).
13. Check frequency and linearity of $\times 1M$ range.	a. C34. b. C36. c. C18, 19, 20 and 21.
14. Check frequencies of $\times 1$, $\times 10$ and $\times 100$ ranges.	R86 and table 6-9.

Table 6-8. Symmetry

<i>Indication: Waveform symmetry problem.</i>	
Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation.
2. If symmetry problem appears on $\times 1$, $\times 10$, $\times 100$ ranges only, problem may be R90 adjustment or go to table 6-9.	
3. Perform steps 5 through 12 of table 6-7, then return to this table.	a. R49 adjustment. b. R44, adjustment.
4. Verify RUN signal at cathode CR6 is approximately +3.5V.	Go to table 6-10.
5. Verify U6 pin 4 and U6 pin 15 vary from approximately -10V to -15V as dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004.	U1, U6, R52, R53.
6. Verify amplitude of SQR signal at cathode CR10 is approximately $\pm 2V$.	a. Q7 circuit. b. U7 circuit. c. +5V supply.
7. Check U5, CR6.	

Table 6-9. Capacitance Multiplier

<i>Indication: Problem on bottom frequency ranges only.</i>	
Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal operation on $\times 1K$ range.
2. Check for 0 Vdc at U11 pins 2 and 6.	SW2 - SW4.
3. Check for approximately 0 Vdc at U11 pin 12.	U11 circuitry.
4. Check for 0 Vdc ± 5 mV at U11 pin 10.	a. R90 adjustment. b. U11 circuitry.
5. Select $\times 100$ range; check U11 pin 10 for heavy oscillations.	C46, U11.
6. Check that the signal at U11 pin 2 is amplified by approximately 6 at pin 12 (within saturation limits).	U11 circuitry.
7. Check for the same signal at U11 pins 6 and 7 as at the emitter of Q11.	SW4, U11 circuitry.
8. Ensure that R93 and R94 are shorted in the $\times 100$ range.	SW4.
9. Check 400 Hz frequency (4.0×100).	a. R86 adjustment. b. R89, R95, C45.
10. Check 40 Hz frequency (4.0×10).	R93, SW3.
11. Check 4 Hz frequency (4.0×1).	R94.
12. Check symmetry at 0.2×100 ; ensure triangle is linear.	a. R90 adjustment. b. U11. c. Leaky C30, C36, C45, C46, CR6, U5, Q9.

Table 6-10. Trigger Logic

Indication: Generator trigger and gate mode problems.

Check	If Faulty, Check
1. Set controls to initial positions (refer to paragraph 6.4).	Check for normal continuous operation.
2. If generator operates normally in continuous mode, go to step 7.	
3. Check for 0V at U9 pins 2 and 5.	SW9.
4. Check for a TTL low at U10 pin 10.	U9, +5V supply.
5. Check for +5V at U10 pin 9.	a. U10. b. CR6, CR15, Q8. c. U6.
6. Check for approximately +3.5V at anode CR6. Check for normal continuous mode operation.	a. CR6, U6, Q8. b. Go to table 6-2.
7. Check that U6 pin 4 and U6 pin 15 vary from approximately -10V to -15V as dial is rotated from 4.0 to .004.	a. U6, R52, R53. b. Go to table 6-7.
8. Go to gated mode (CONT depressed, TRIG/GATE released). Check U9 pin 2 for a TTL high.	a. U10. b. SW9, SW11, +5V supply.
9. Check U9 pin 1 for a TTL high.	a. U9. b. R73, -5V supply.
10. Check U10 pin 10 for a TTL high.	a. U9. b. U10.
11. Check U10 pin 9 for TTL low.	a. U10. b. Q8.
12. Check anode CR6 for approximately -1.5V.	a. CR15, Q8, R78. b. CR6.
13. Check cathode CR6 for approximately -0.7V.	a. U5. b. U6.
14. Check emitter Q11 for 0 Vdc $\pm$ 100 mV.	a. R81 adjustment. b. Q9 - Q11 circuitry.
15. Connect an external TTL signal to TRIG IN connector; check for the inverse of that signal at U10 pin 10.	a. E25, E26. b. CR13, CR14. c. U9, SW10.
16. Press TRIG/GATE switch and check for an approximate 20 ns negative pulse at U10 pin 10 following the low-to-high transition of the external signal (increasing the frequency of the external generator makes this pulse more visible).	a. U9, SW10. b. C29.
17. Remove the external signal and verify that U10 pin 5 goes from high to low when the MAN TRIG switch is held depressed.	a. SW11. b. U10.
18. Release the TRIG/GATE switch (gated) and check that U10 pin 10 goes from high to low when the MAN TRIG switch is pressed.	SW9.
19. Monitor 50 Ω OUT, triangle function, for 0 Vdc baseline.	R81, R112 adjustments.
20. Press MAN TRIG switch and check 50 Ω OUT for a continuous triangle while the switch is held. Depress TRIG/GATE switch (triggered) and verify	a. U10 or clock signal to U10 from U7 b. C29 (pulse too narrow)

