

NIM MODEL 365AL

DUAL 4-FOLD MAJORITY
LOGIC GATE WITH VETO

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A T T E N T I O N

MODULE SHOULD NOT BE PLUGGED IN WITH POWER ON.

SEE POCKET IN BACK OF MANUAL FOR SCHEMATICS,
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CHANGES TO MANUAL.

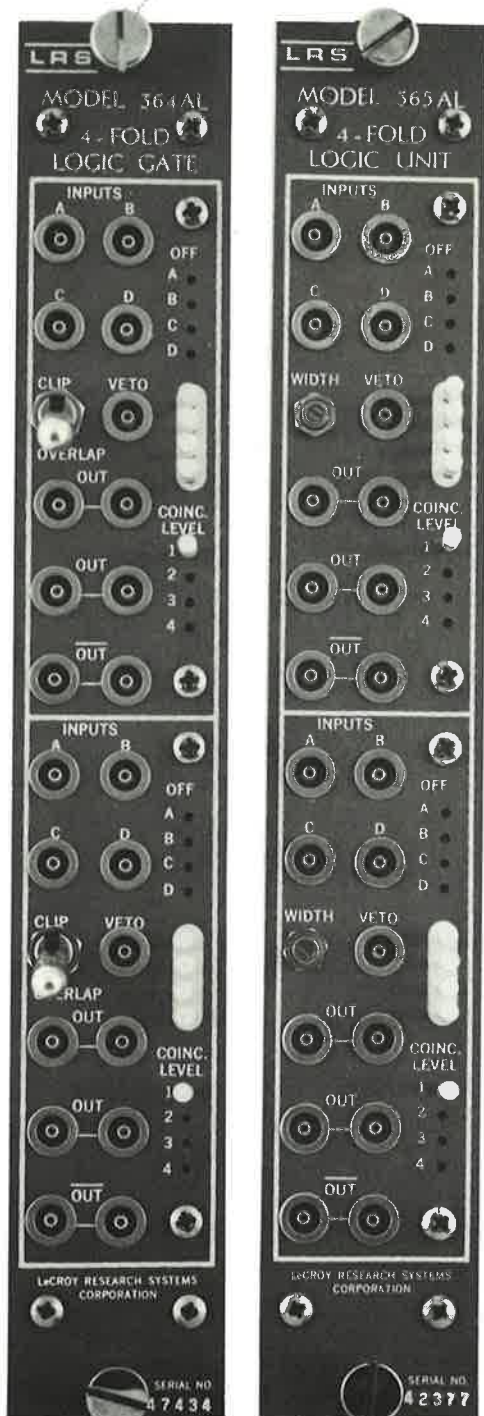
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
1 SPECIFICATIONS	
1.1 Technical Data Sheet	
1.2 Inputs	1-1
1.3 Outputs	1-1
1.4 Bin Gate	1-2
1.5 Addenda to Specifications	1-2
2 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION	2-1
Figures for Section 2	

NIM Models 364AL and 365AL

Dual 4-Fold Majority Logic Units with Veto



The Models 364AL and 365AL offer an unmatched combination of flexibility, compactness, and performance at a reasonable cost. Both modules provide the functions of fan-in, coincidence, inhibit, and majority logic with high fan-out capability along with 150 MHz operation. The two models differ in that the 364AL has overlap or fixed output width, and the 365AL provides an updating timing stage with front-panel width control. Each of the two identical channels accepts standard NIM logic signals at each of the four logic inputs and one veto input. Front-panel selectors allow programming of one to four simultaneous negative input signals required for an output and provide the ability to disable the separate logic inputs without removing cables. Separate veto inputs are provided for inhibiting the unit regardless of the state of the other inputs. Except in the overlap mode of the Model 364AL, the inhibit need only overlap the leading edge of the coincidence. A single output pulse is produced regardless of input amplitude or duration (no multiple pulsing). The output pulse duration of the Model 364AL is front-panel switch-selected to be either the time overlap of the input signals or to be a clipped 3.8 nsec duration. The output pulse duration of the Model 365AL may be continuously set from 3.8 nsec to 50 nsec by a multiturn front-panel potentiometer. The duration is independent of input overlap time, amplitude, and rate. Because it is updating, it may be retrigged even before the end of an output pulse that is already present. Both units provide two sets of dual (32 mA) negative outputs and one set of dual complementary outputs, each of which may be fanned out to two later inputs or be used as a means of cable clipping or reverse terminating.

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Innovators in Instrumentation

SPECIFICATIONS

NIM Models 364AL and 365AL

DUAL 4-FOLD MAJORITY LOGIC UNITS WITH VETO

INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

Logic Inputs:	4 LEMO-type connectors; 50 Ω impedance; NIM level input requirements; each input can be separately enabled or disabled.
Veto Input:	LEMO-type connector; 50 Ω impedance; NIM level input requirements. Model 364AL requires 3 ns minimum prompt leading edge overlap in fixed width position; complete overlap in overlap position. Model 365AL requires 3 ns minimum width delayed 3 ns from leading edge of input.
Bin Gate:	Via rear connector; clamp to ground from +4 volts inhibits; rise and fall times <50 ns.

OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

Outputs:	Three; two negative (quiescently 0 mA, -32 mA during output), one positive (quiescently -32 mA, 0 mA during output).
Fan-Out:	6 fold, if each output drives two 50 Ω loads. (Any used output pair should drive 25 Ω for proper amplitude and shape.)
Duration:	Model 364AL: switch-selected to be either fixed 3.8 ± 0.3 ns with inputs > 5 ns or equal to time overlap. Non-updating. Model 365AL: continuously adjustable from less than 4 ns to greater than 50 ns by means of front-panel screwdriver-adjustable potentiometer. Updating:
Output Rise and Fall Times:	1.2 ns typical. (Fall time of 365AL is slightly longer except at minimum width.)

GENERAL

Functions:	AND; OR; Majority Logic; Leading Edge Inhibit; Complement; Pulse standardization without multiple pulsing; coincidence level determined by front-panel selector.
Coincidence Width:	1 ns up, determined by input pulse durations.
Rate:	150 MHz minimum.
Input-Output Delay:	Model 364AL: approximately 6 ns; Model 365AL: approximately 10 ns.
Double Pulse Resolution:	Typical 5 ns; (6.5 ns for triple pulses).
Packaging:	NIM single-width module; LEMO-type connectors used for all inputs and outputs.

Power Requirements:	Model 364AL	Model 365AL
	+12 V at 55 mA*	+12 V at 55 mA*
	-12 V at 145 mA	-12 V at 165 mA
	115 V AC at 70 mA	-24 V at 22 mA
		115 V AC at 70 mA

*Increases to 120 mA if both channels in 4-fold coincidence.

SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

SECTION 1

SPECIFICATIONS

1.2 Inputs

The Model 365AL is a dual 4-fold logic gates which offer the functions of fan-in, coincidence, leading edge inhibit, majority logic, and pulse standardization. Each of two identical channels accepts standard NIM logic signals at each of the four logic inputs and one veto input. All inputs are terminated in 50 Ω . Lemo-type connectors are used.

A front-panel selector allows programming the number of simultaneous negative inputs required for an output. With its majority logic capability, the unit may be used to perform voter coincidence such as 1 of 1, 2, 3, 4 (logic fan-in), 2 of 3, 4, or 3 of 4 as well as the standard coincidences of 2 of 2, 3 of 3, 4 of 4. Any of the inputs serves as an inhibit input when driven with a complementary logic signal. A separate VETO input is provided for inhibiting the output regardless of the state of other inputs.

A front-panel selector is provided for programming the participating inputs. Inserting the programming pins in any of the designated OFF positions disables that input and eliminates the necessity of removing input cables. A separate storage location is provided for holding the programming pins not in use.

- 1.3 Once the input coincidence conditions have been satisfied, the Model 365AL generates three double-amplitude NIM fast logic outputs. Each output is provided with two paralleled connectors to enable the signal to be clipped, back-terminated, or fanned-out to two 50 Ω loads. The positive output, or complement, (OUT), is quiescently at a logical one state (-32 mA) and switches to 0 mA (or 0 volts) for the duration of the output. The two negative outputs (OUT) are quiescently at zero and switch to -32 mA (-800 mV if both connectors drive 50 Ω loads) during an output.

The output duration of each channel of the 365AL is adjustable by means of a front-panel potentiometer from 3.5 nsec to 50 nsec.

The Model 365AL is a deadtimeless circuit which will respond to input signals even when an output is already present. The minimum pulse pair separation is under 6 nsec for an equivalent continuous pulsetrain (CW from RF terminology) rate of greater than 160 MHz. If a second coincidence is detected during the time of the output from a first coincidence the unit will extend the output duration to reflect the occurrence of the second signal. The net output pulse, being the logical sum of two standard output pulses, is of standard amplitude and retains the time information contained in the input signals.

The Model 365AL offers non-multiple-pulsing operation to assure unambiguous response to input pulses regardless of their amplitude or duration. The 365AL will not produce multiple pulses even with input pulses that substantially exceed the output pulse in duration.

1.4 Bin Gate

Both channels of the 365AL may be gated off by means of the NIM bin gate. The bin gate enters the module via the rear multipin power connector and a rear-panel On-Off switch. Quiescently at +5 volts, the bin gate must be clamped to ground to inhibit the logic unit. The bin gate is direct-coupled, and has rise and fall times of approximately 50 nsec for the 365AL and 20 nsec for the 364AL.

1.5 Addenda to Specifications

Number of Channels:	Two, both identical.
Input Levels: NIM logic levels:	Logical zero, 0 mA + mA; logical one, 16 mA \pm 2 mA.
Input Impedance:	50 Ω \pm 5%; value of impedance is constant up to the limit of input protection for negative inputs.
Input Protection:	+5 V protection for pulses. DC overload characteristics are determined by the 250 mV dissipation limit of the 50 Ω input terminating resistor.
Input Coupling:	Direct; coupling is independent of input risetime, duration and rate.
Input Reflections:	Dependent upon input risetime; less than 10% for input signal of 2 nsec risetime or greater.
Gate:	Logic unit may be inhibited by application of NIM Bin Gate. Bin Gate enters module via pin of rear multipin connector. Switch located on back panel disconnects Model 365AL from Bin Gate Line. Clamping Bin Gate to ground from +5 V inhibits. Clamping circuit must sink 3 mA per module. Bin Gate circuit is direct-coupled. Rise and fall times are \leq 50 nsec.
Negative Outputs:	Two, both with paralleled connectors driven by common high impedance current source. Quiescently, 0 mA, current source switches to -32 mA during output.

Positive Output:	One, complementary, paralleled connectors, quiescently -32 mA (-1.6V into 50 Ω load), switching to 0 V during an output.
Output Duration:	4 nsec FWHM to 50 nsec, continuously adjustable by means of front-panel width control.
Output Rise and Fall Times:	1.2 nsec typical, 10% to 90%; fall time slightly longer on wider widths.
Output Duration Stability:	Less than 0.1%/°C from 20°C to 60°C.
Coincidence Width:	1 nsec up, determined by input pulse duration.
Double Pulse Resolution:	Minimum separation to resolve two pulses is typically under 6 nsec.
Maximum Rate:	160 MHz typical, input and output; defined for input signals of -600 mV, 3 nsec FWHM.
Functions:	ANDing, ORing, Majority, Inhibit and Complementary logic.
Multiple Pulsing:	None, one and only one output pulse is produced for each input pulse regardless of input pulse amplitude or duration.
Power Requirements:	8.8 watts total; +12 V at <120 mA, -12 V at 165 mA, -24 V at 22 mA, 120 VAC 33 mA; voltages must be regulated to $\pm 1\%$ for Model 365AL.
Counting Efficiency:	Deadtimeless operation; recovery time is less than output pulse duration; there is no deadtime following output pulse at output durations greater than 8 ns; output duration will update to reflect new input if retriggered while output pulse is present.

Packaging:

The Model 365AL is packaged in conformance with AEC standard for nuclear modules (AEC Report TID 20893 Rev). Completely compatible physically and electrically with LRS Power Chassis Model 1002, and with any other AEC standard power bin of any manufacturer. Model 365AL is a single-width module using Lemo-type connectors.

SECTION 2

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The Model 365AL Dual 4-Fold Logic Gate is composed of six basic sections as indicated in Figure 2.1. A current switch for each input, a set of selectable current sources to set coincidence level, a tunnel diode section, a pulse forming stage, a pulse veto section and the output buffers.

The current switch at each input provides input buffering with proper termination and On-Off control. It causes an 8.6 mA current to be subtracted from the coincidence level current for the duration of the input pulse. The current switch is composed of a MC 1664 non-inverting AND gate. The input may be disabled by shorting the second input of the gate to ground causing the signal input to be ignored. Quiescently, the output of the 1664 gate is "high" (0 V) and is supplying the current to the 523 Ω resistor which serves as the 8.6 mA current source. An input signal level (-600 mV or greater) causes the open emitter of the output of the 1664 gate to go low, allowing the MBD101 diode to conduct the 8.6 mA. Since the anodes of the four MBD101's are connected as a current summing point, each input signal causes 8.6 mA to be subtracted from the coincidence level current source..

The coincidence level current source supplies from 14.3 mA to 40.1 mA depending upon the coincidence level selected. In the "singles" position, the current source supplies 10 mA for the current source buffer, plus 4.3 mA, or 1/2 of an input current switch unit. Each additional level selected over a singles requirement increases the available current by 8.6 mA. The amount of current available is supplied by the collectors of two transistors connected in a Darlington configuration. The emitters are held at a constant voltage equal to the reference voltage generated by the coincidence level selector. The actual current is determined by the voltage across the two paralleled 432 Ω resistors at the transistor emitters. Any difference between the emitter voltage and the reference voltage is detected by the 741 operational amplifier which adjusts the Darlington input to provide the correct output. This circuit provides stable currents independent of temperature and transistor characteristics.

The tunnel diode section of the 365AL provides a fast-rise, fixed amplitude pulse anytime the inputs equal or exceed the coincidence level selected. Quiescently, the tunnel diode is in its low voltage state, being supplied with approximately 8.4 mA from the 510 Ω resistor to the -5 V supply. When the current from the input current switch exceeds that which is available from the coincidence level current source, the voltage at the current summing junction drops. This is transmitted through the differential stage (Q3, Q4) to the 10 mA tunnel diode, causing the tunnel diode to switch to its high voltage state. This in turn allows I.C. AB pin 14 to switch to its positive state. This transition is passed onto the next section of I.C. AB through the 43 Ω resistor, in addition to driving a 2 nsec printed circuit delay line. After the 2 nsec delay the emitter of Q5 is switched from approximately -1.5 volts to -0.8 V thereby back biasing the FD777 diode allowing the current in the tunnel diode to drop to a

level just sufficient to keep the diode in its high voltage state. When the input coincidence condition is removed the differential stage switches back to its quiescent state and allows the T.D. to switch back to its low level state.

The output of the delay line also drives one input of the veto gate I.C. AB (pins 12, 13 and 15), which provides a delayed signal at its output. The overlap of the normal and delayed signals cause I.C. AB-3 to provide a 2 nsec wide current pulse which is independent of the duration of input signal overlap. If either a VETO input signal or a bin gate level is present during the 2 nsec overlap, the overlap will be ignored and no output will be generated. The 2 nsec current pulse is supplied to the pulse forming section which generates the desired width output pulse.

The pulse-forming section of the 365AL, each time a current pulse is received, generates a standardized pulse (see Figure 2.2) with a width that is set by the front-panel 2 K Ω width potentiometer. The actual width is determined by a ramp and a comparator. The ramp is generated by raising a capacitor to a fixed voltage using the output of I.C. AB pin 3, and discharging it with an adjustable current source. The comparator is composed of the last section of I.C. AB which generates an output signal whose width is equal to the amount of time the ramp is above an adjustable threshold. The threshold and the adjustable current source are both determined by the front panel mounted WIDTH potentiometer. Coupling the threshold and ramp slope in this manner permits stable control of the output width over a 4.0 - 50 nsec range. Deadtimeless operation is inherent in this design because anytime a pulse is received at I.C. AB pin 3, the capacitor is again raised to the initial rundown voltage. The resulting output thus reflects the receipt of the additional coincidence by extending the output width.

The output buffers provide 32 mA current source output pulses with widths determined by the previous stage. The differential outputs of the ORing stage drive two separate differential current switching stages. Quiescently, each stage is balanced with one transistor "on" and one transistor "off". The "on" transistor of one stage is connected to the complementary output, which is quiescently at 32 mA, switching to 0 mA during an output. The "off" transistors tied to the normal (OUT) connectors quiescently supply 0 mA and switch to 32 mA during an output. Each output drives two paralleled connectors. All outputs are limited by the output clamp diodes and the -1.5 volt supply (Q9 and Q10) between 0 and -2 V.

In addition to using the standard +12 V from the power connector, the Model 365AL also requires +0.8 and -5.0 volts. This is supplied by an internal 5.8 volt supply using 120 VAC from the rear power connector. The positive side of the supply is referenced to +0.8 volts by an emitter follower operating from a 741 operational amplifier. The reference for the op-amp is derived from a resistor divider connected between +12 V and ground.

MODEL 365 BLOCK DIAGRAM

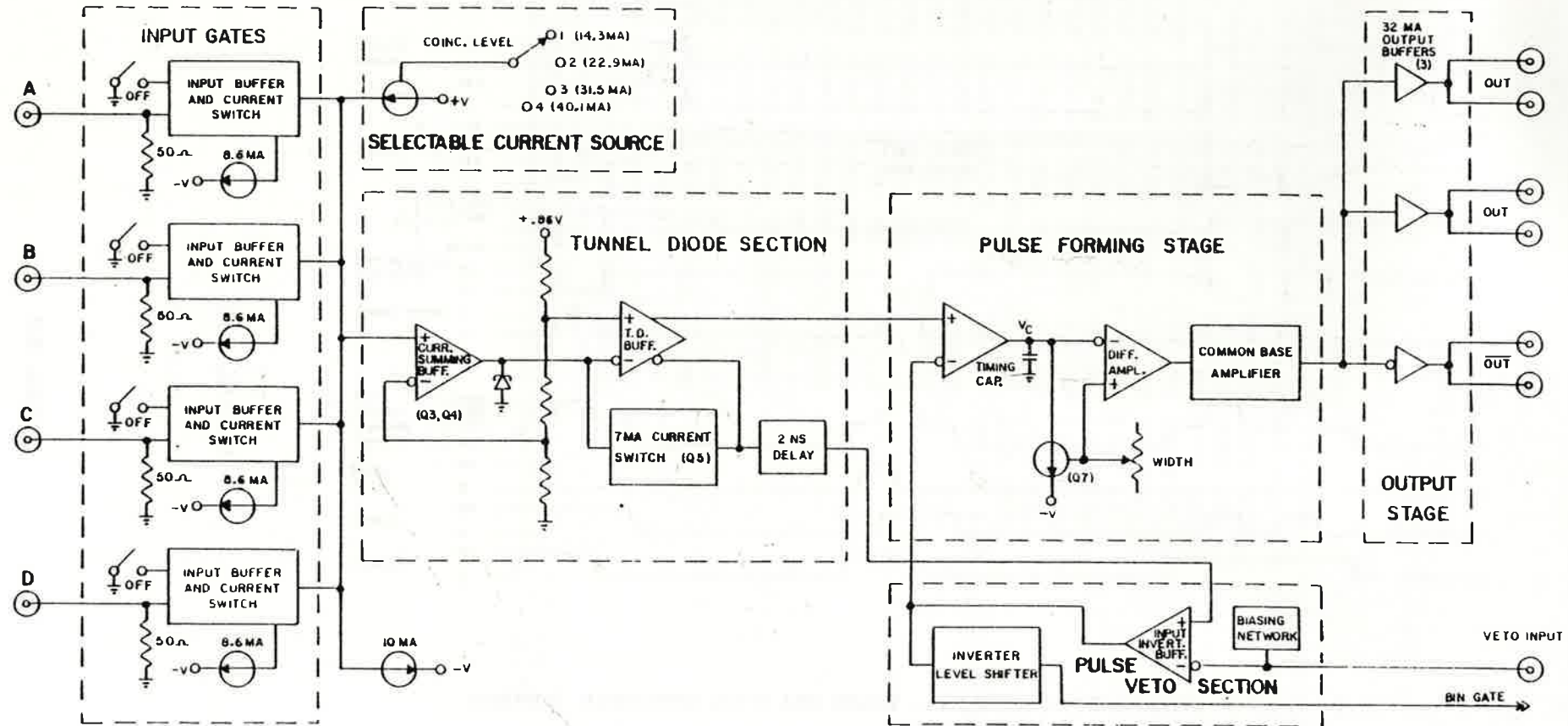
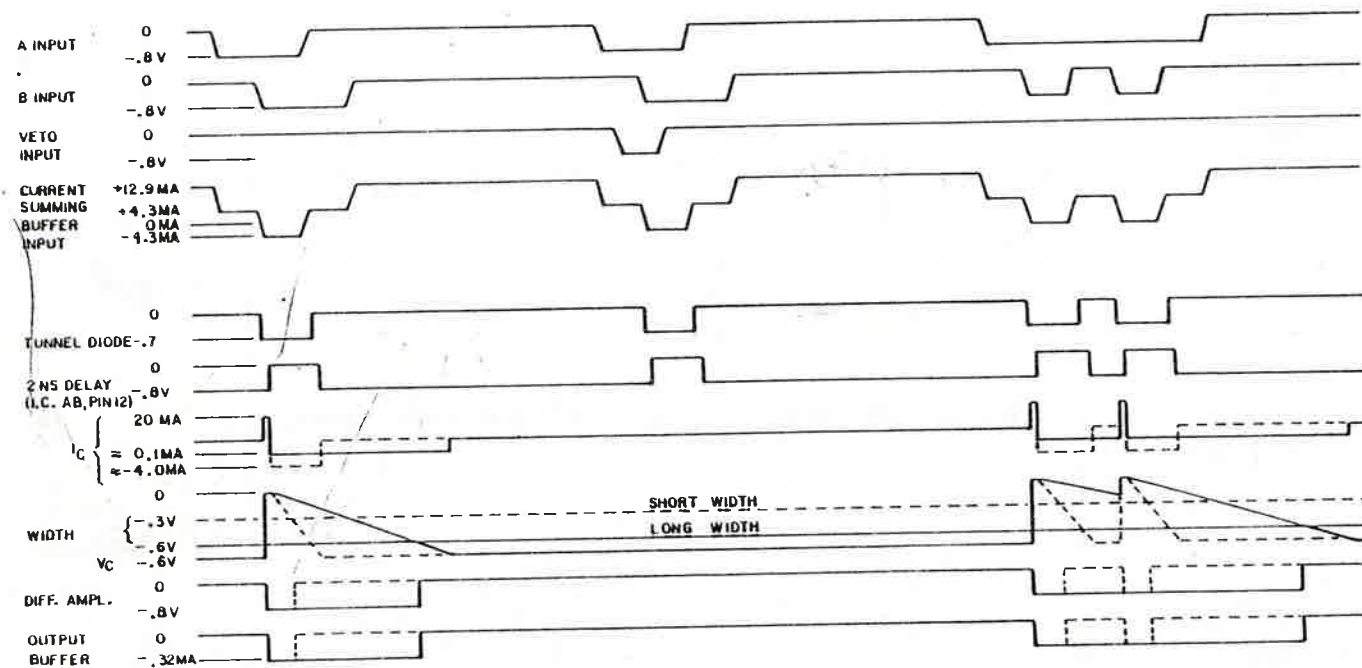


Figure 2.1

INTERNAL WAVEFORMS USING TWO INPUTS - A & B, WITH COINCIDENCE LEVEL SET AT 2.



MODEL 365

Figure 2.2