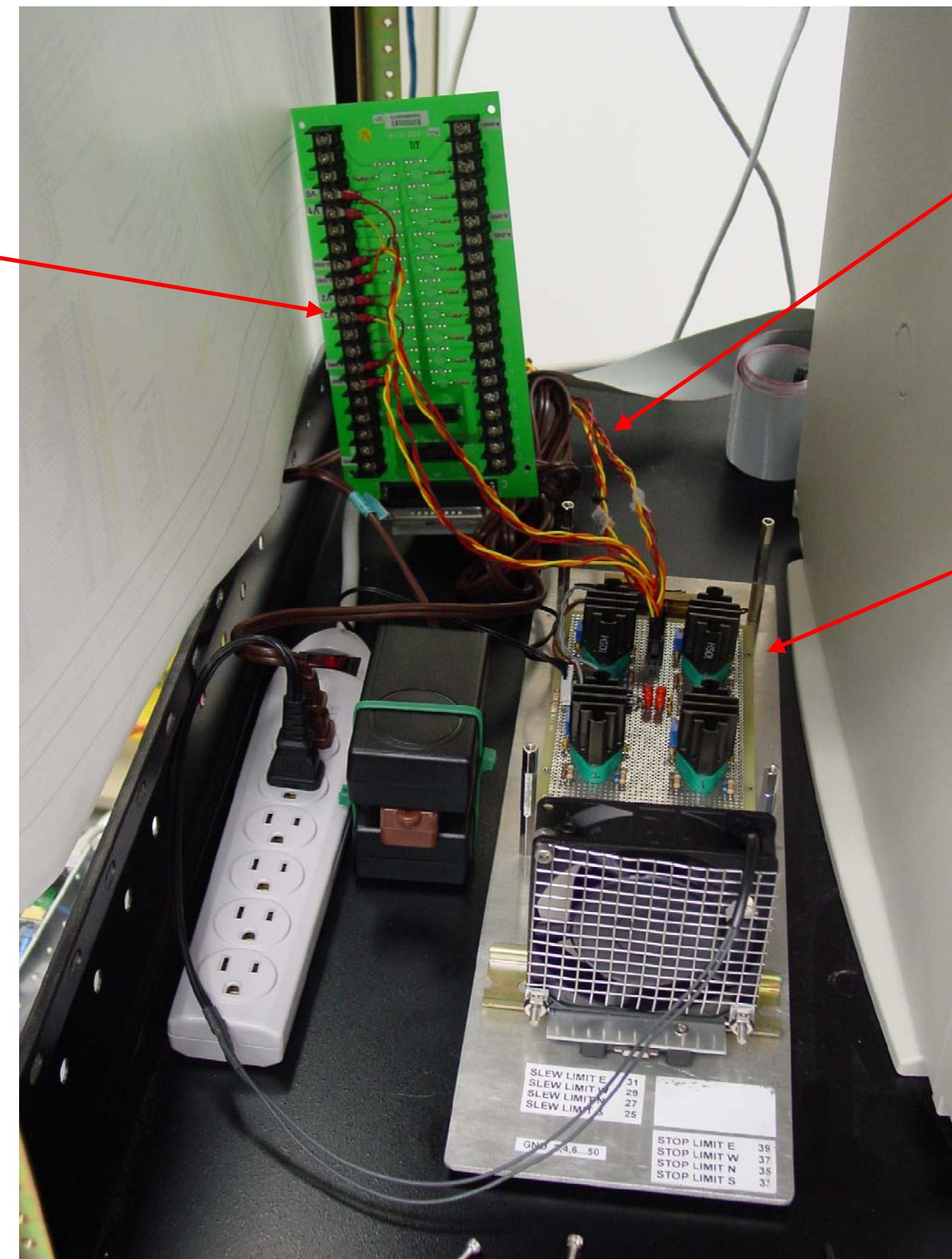


## REVISION BLOCK

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INCORP. BY
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1. Unless otherwise stated:  
Resistors are 1/8 Watt, 1% tolerance  
Capacitors are 50V, 10% tolerance
2. Parts list is a nominal list. Substitute equal, tighter tolerance, higher power, or higher voltage parts as desired.

Simulated Tach DAC Terminal Board  
(unbolted & lifted for viewing)



Cables going to TCS Servo Box

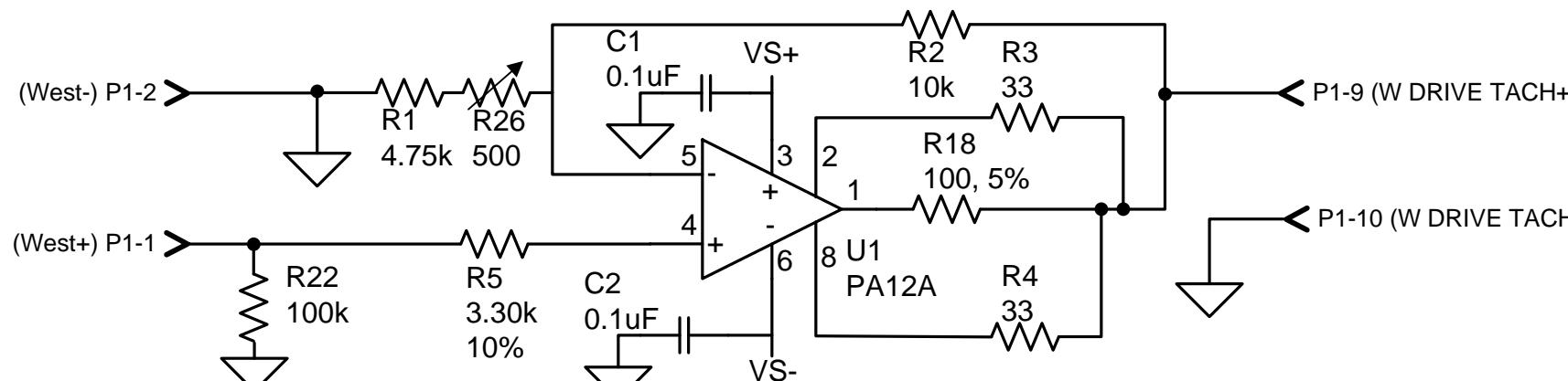
Amplifier Board

University of Hawaii  
Institute for Astronomy

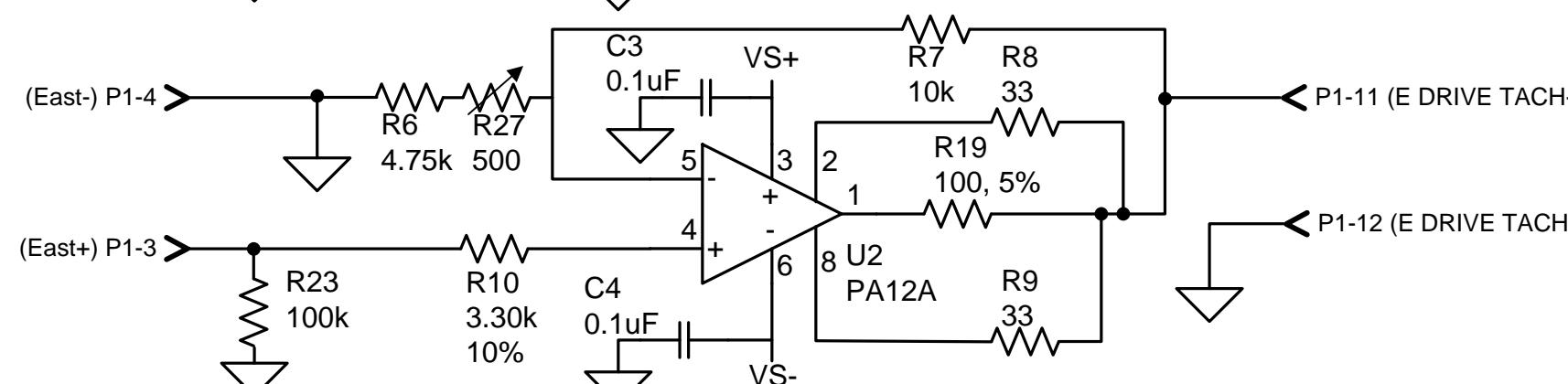
DWG #	REV	TITLE
TCS3-2312	-	TCS3 Lab Tachometer Amplifier & Cables
ENGINEER E. Warmbier	LAST EDIT 7/20/2009 4:40:33 PM	SIZE B
FILE: Y:\public_html\tcs3\Design\T3-2312_Lab_Tachometer_Amplifier.vsd		SHEET 1 of 5

1 2 3 4 5 6

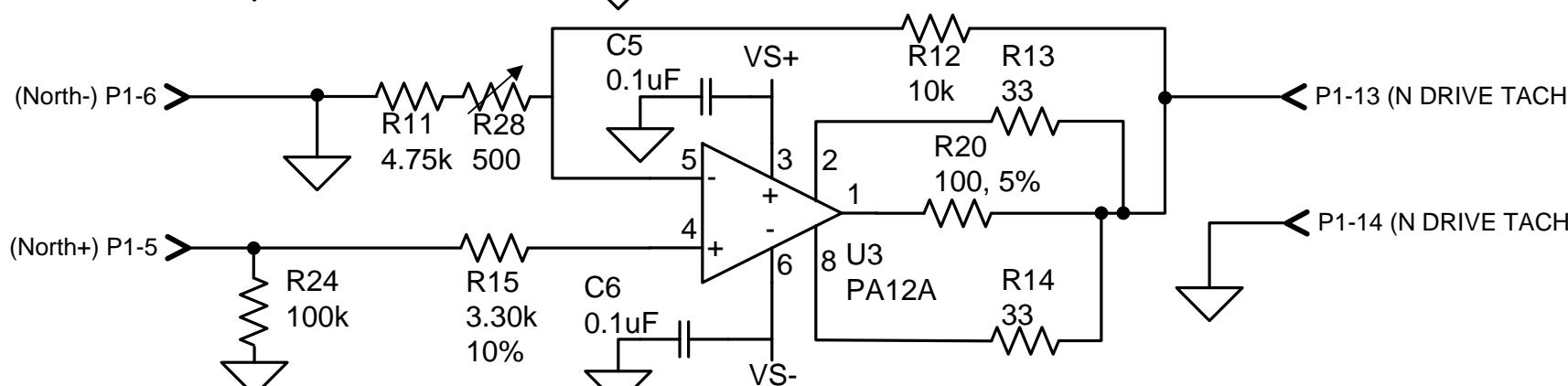
A



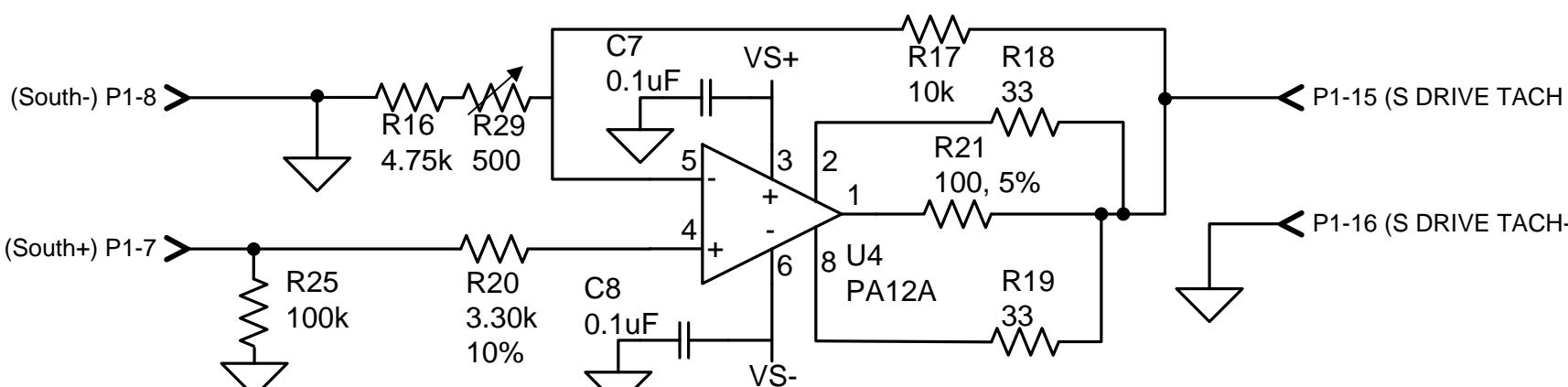
B



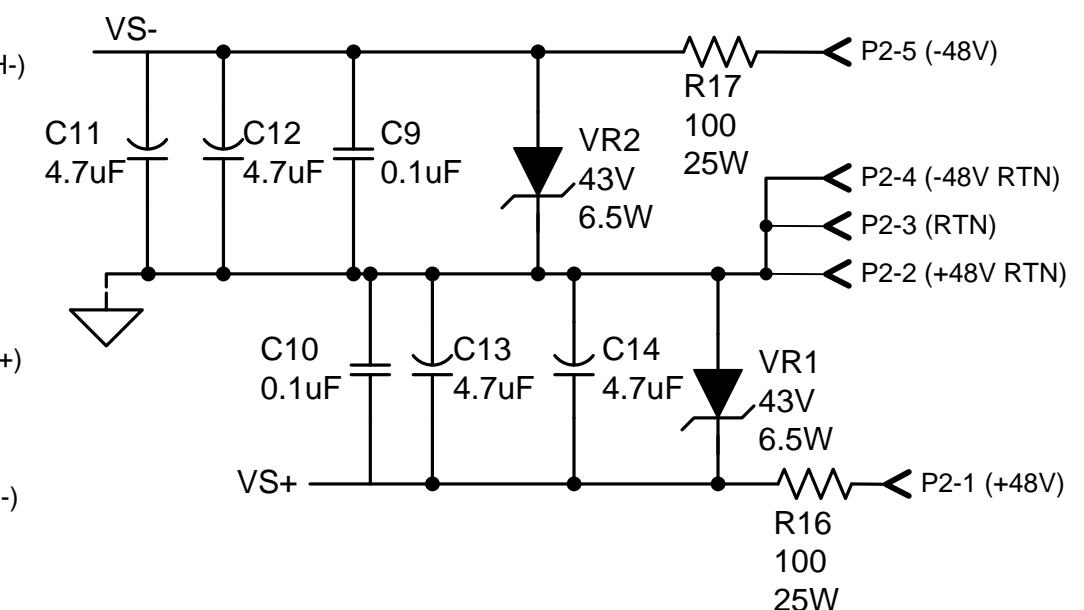
C



D



**NOTE:** Adjust gain of each stage to 3.0, using the pot.



1 2 3 4 5 6

A

A

B

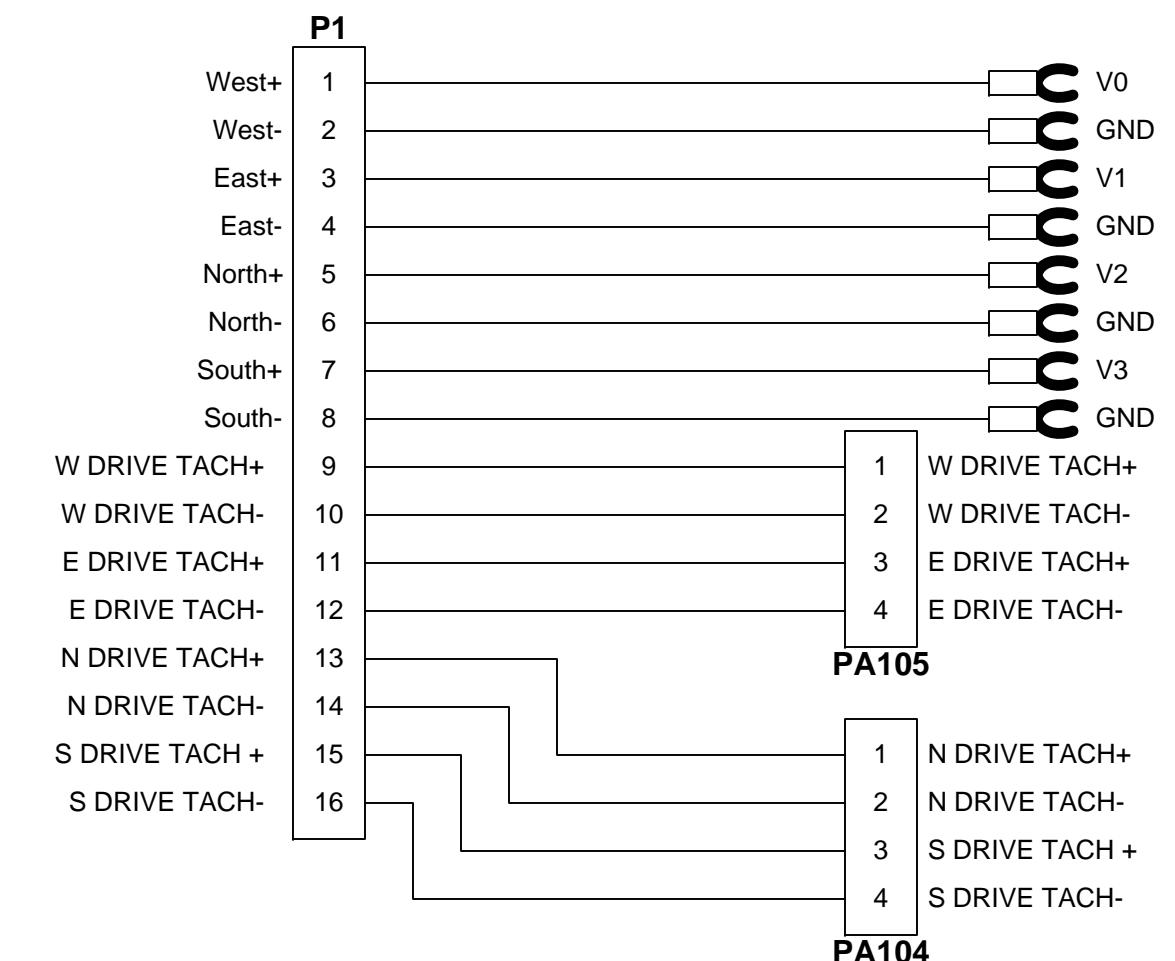
B

C

C

D

D

**Amplifier Board**

**PARTS LIST**

FIND #	QTY	Part #	Description	Ref Des	Comment
1	8	-	Resistor, 33 Ω, 1/8W, 1%	R3,4,8,9,13,14,18,19	
2	4	-	Resistor, 10kΩ, 1/8W, 1%	R2,7,12,17	
3	4	-	Resistor, 4.75kΩ, 1/8W, 1%	R1,6,11,16	
4	2	-	Resistor, 100 Ω, 25W, 1%	R18,19,29,21	
5	4	-	Resistor, 3.30kΩ, 1/8W, 10%	R5,10,15,20	
6	4	PA12A	Power amplifier	U1-4	
7	4	-	Capacitor, tantalum, 4.7 uF, 50V	C11-14	
8	10	-	Capacitor, ceramic, 0.1uF, 50V	C1-10	
9	4	-	Resistor, 33 Ω, 1/8W, 5%	R18-21	
10	2	1.5KE43A	Zener Diode, 43V	VR1, VR2	
11	4	-	Resistor, 100 kΩ, 1/8W, 1%	R22,23,24,25	
12	4	-	Potentiometer, 500Ω	R26,27,28,29	
13	1	-	Connector, Molex, 16 pin	P1	
14	1	-	Connector, Molex, 5 pin	P2	
15	1	MS3116F20-39SW	Connector, 39 socket	PA105	
16	1	MS3116F20-39SZ	Connector, 39 socket	PA104	
17	1	-	Fan, AC	-	
18	2	PW148RA4803B01	Power Supply, 48V	-	
19	8	-	Crimp on fork terminals	-	

**CURRENT LIMITING**

Since this is driving a high impedance load (A/D input), let's set the current limit to something low like 20mA.

From previous calculations, our gain is 3 and maximum D/A output is 10V. Therefore, the maximum output voltage is 30V.

Using the equation from the PA12 datasheet for the current limit and entering our parameters:

$$R_{CL} = 0.65 / I_{CL}$$

$$R_{CL} = 0.65 / 0.020$$

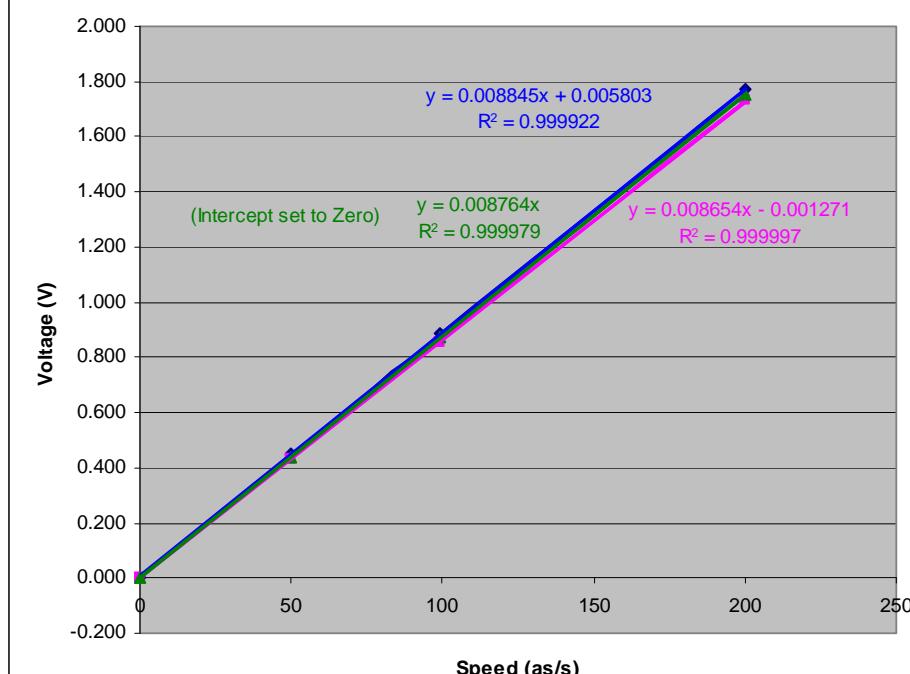
$$R_{CL} = 32.5\Omega$$

$$R_{CL} \approx 33\Omega$$

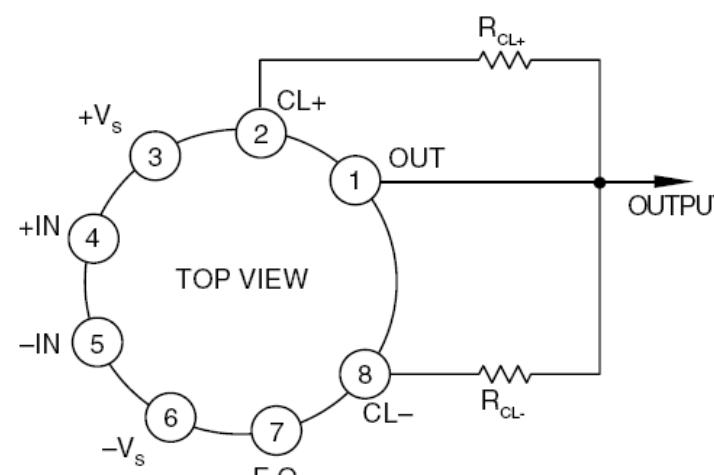
**POWER SUPPLY INPUT PROTECTION**

The PA12 amplifiers can have +/-50 supplies max. +/- 48V leaves only 4V of margin. The maximum voltage that needs to be output is about 27V (see below right). Therefore a simple resistor/zener combination will work to drop and clamp the voltage. 100  $\Omega$ , 25W resistors were found in the lab. With about 100mA of quiescent current draw, this equals 10V ( $100\text{mA} \times 100\Omega$ ) of drop on each supply, or +/-38V approximately. This leaves 38V – 27V = 11V of margin that is sufficient for op-amp headroom, small variations in quiescent current over time, etc. Since the op-amps power high impedance loads, no additional current will be drawn from the supplies, so having a large resistance in series will not lead to large supply voltage fluctuations. Placing a 43V zener after the resistor will clamp the voltage to a safe level if the voltage supplied is too high.

TCS Tachometer Voltage vs. Speed



Legend:  
 ● East  
 ■ West  
 ▲ Average  
 — Linear (West)  
 — Linear (East)  
 — Linear (Average)

**PA12 Amplifier Pinout****EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS****MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE**

The slope of the tachometer is about 8.764mV/(arcsec/s). Current TCS1 slew speeds are in excess of 2500 arcsec/s and the TCS3 maximum velocity could be raised to a similar value. Therefore, the lab setup should be capable of simulating at least 3000 arcsec/s for the overspeed.

$$3000 \text{ arcsec/s} * 8.764\text{mV}/(\text{arcsec/s}) = 26.29 \text{ V}$$

**AMPLIFIER GAIN**

The lab system can currently output up to 10V maximum. Therefore the gain of the amplifier must be:

$$\text{Min_Gain} = 26.29 / 10 = 2.629$$

For margin, round the gain up to 3.

The amplifier is a non-inverting configuration with a gain of:  
 $\text{Gain} = 1 + (\text{R}_f / \text{R}_s)$

Entering in the desired gain of 3 will result in a resistor ratio of:  
 $3 = 1 + (\text{R}_f / \text{R}_s)$   
 $2 = \text{R}_f / \text{R}_s$