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Power Supply Module for Backward Wave Oscillator Tubes

Operation manual
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1. INTRODUCTION

Being intended primarily for feeding Backward Wave Oscillator tubes (BWO), Power Supply Module PSM 00516/6/3 (hereinafter referred to as PSM) may be used for other purposes as well. It delivers stabilized accelerating negative voltage within range of -1 kV down to -6 kV and stabilized current for the cathode heating up to 2A DC. Accordingly, there are two outputs in PSM, the high voltage output being adjustable under both manual or remote control modes. Gradual increasing the cathode heater current up to its operating value when switching the BWO tube on and gradual decreasing when switching off are carried out automatically. An embedded microcomputer facilitates the PSM control. The device protects both the BWO supplied and itself against overloading but **it is not protected against high voltage short-circuit failure outside PSM**. PSM is designed for being used in laboratory conditions.

Abbreviations used:

ACP – Analog Control & Protection unit;

BWO – Backward Wave Oscillator tube;

DAC – Digital-to-Analog Converter;

HV – High Voltage;

LED – Light Emission Diode;

LCD – Liquid Crystal Display;

MC – built-in MicroComputer;

OA – Operational Amplifier;

PSM – Power Supply Module PSM 00516/6/3.

2. PARAMETERS AND SPECIFICATIONS

High voltage output:

Voltage control range	-1000 V to -6000 V
Maximum current	59 mA
Long term voltage stability	10^{-5}
Ripples and noise	<10 mV
Discretization when setting the voltage	10 mV
Uncertainty of the output voltage measurement	<0.002%
Overload protection response time	<20 ms

Both the voltage and the current are displayed on LCD

Voltage adjustment: direct keyboard entry or pseudo-Analog rotary adjustment

Operational modes: fixed output voltage and sweeping output voltage

External Analog signal for output voltage control: 0 to +10V

IEEE488 interface

Cathode heater current output:

Current control range	0 to 2 A
Maximum voltage	6 V
Long term current stability	5×10^{-3}
Ripples and noise	<2 mA
Discretization when setting up the voltage	10 mV
Uncertainty of the output current measurement	0.5%
Overload protection response time	<20 ms

Both the voltage and the current are displayed on LCD. Minimum indicated level for current is 0.13A and for voltage – 0.3V.

Adjustment of output current with high-precision variable resistor

Possibility of current reversal with a period of several seconds

Gradual increasing the current up to the operating value for 6 min. when switching the BWO tube on and gradual decreasing when switching off for 2 min.

IEEE488 interface for parameter reading only

All the parameter values above are valid after 30 min warming-up period.

Electrical resistance between the power inlet and the housing:

at normal conditions	>100 MOhm
at high temperature	>5 MOhm
at high humidity	>3 MOhm
Primary Supply:	(220±5)V/(50+10)Hz.
Power consumption:	<800VA.
Dimensions:	480×295×560 mm.
Weight:	not more than 40 kg.
Ambient conditions:	
air temperature	5 to 40°C
air humidity	up to 95% at 30°C
atmospheric pressure	84 to 112 kPa
Warranty:	2 years.

3. DESIGN AND MODE OF FUNCTIONING

3.1 Functional Units

PSM consists of following functional blocks: High Voltage Unit (-1…-6kV), Heater Current Unit (0…2A), Analog Control & Protection Unit (ACP), built-in Microcomputer (MC), Turning systems and Stabilizers.

Fig. 1, the Front Panel of PSM, exhibits all PSM controls (switches, knobs, keys and indicators). Placement of connectors and sockets on the Rear Panel is shown on Fig. 2. Fig. 3 represents block diagram of PSM control circuits.

- The **High Voltage Unit** delivers the stabilized cathode potential for grounded anode BWO tubes, output BWO frequency being controlled with voltage variations.
- The **Current Unit** is intended for feeding the BWO cathode heater. The BWO output power is defined by the cathode temperature, therefore it is controlled with changing the heater current. The Unit delivers the direct cathode heater current for BWO frequency instabilities driven by heater current variations to be suppressed, however a regime of periodical current reversals with frequency 1/4-1/3 s^{-1} is also available. As it has been mentioned above, the heater current is increased gradually from zero up to the operating level for 5-6 min. when putting the BWO tube into operation, and decreased for 2-3 min. when switching it off.
- **Analog Control & Protection Unit** (ACP) monitors the current state of main PSM systems and turns off the output voltage and the heater current if the BWO cathode current exceeds its upper limit.
- The built-in **Microcomputer** (MC) controls HV, Current and Overload Protection Units.
- **Stabilizers** supply all the PSM units with the power.

3.2 High Voltage Unit

This unit consists of a block of HV Transformers and Rectifiers, HV Stabilizer and controlling systems.

The secondary winding of the HV Transformer contains several separate isolated sections, each of them having its own rectifier. The net rectified voltage is sum of the partial ones.

The HV stabilizer (physically constructed as an external block because of its high heat power) is a set of vacuum triodes connected in series with the Rectifier (Fig. 3). It is controlled with a signal produced by an operational amplifier (OA) which is used as comparator. A signal (within a range of 0 to +10 V) which determines the output voltage, may be either produced by MC inside PSM or received from the outside when operating under the External control mode. Being used as the reference voltage, it is compared by OA with signal received from output voltage divider made of high-precision resistors. The comparison signal comes to the HV Stabilizer input.

3.3 Heater Current Unit

is composed of current stabilizer, control unit, decoupled HV converter and decoupled power supply unit.

As it has been mentioned above**, the current stabilizer** may be operated at the constant current mode or in the regime of the current reversal with period of 3-4 seconds. Mode alternating is realized with the aid of the Microcomputer through the control unit. The desired output current is adjusted with the high-precision variable resistor.

The control unit turns off both the cathode and the heater voltages when the heating current exceeds 2A. Another its function is to run the procedure of gradual increasing/decreasing the heater current at switching the BWO tube on/off. The unit indicates status of the current stabilizer and does not allow applying the cathode voltage until the heater current will reach the operating value.

The HV decoupled converter produces data on status of the stabilizer and the control unit to be sent to MC. The converter is isolated from HV circuits.

The decoupled power supply delivers the power supply for all the Current Unit systems whereby the Current Unit turns out to be isolated from the rest components ofPSM.

3.4 Analog Control & Protection Unit

monitors the current state of main PSM systems and generates control signals for all PSM protection circuits. The cathode current overload protection circuit is intended to switch off the HV Transformer and the Heater Current Unit when the cathode current becomes higher than 50mA. Another control circuit doesn't allow to switch the HV Unit on until the cathode warming-up process is accomplished. "No water" protection circuit switches off the HV Transformer and the heater current and lights indicator if no water is in the BWO cooling system.

3.5 Microcomputer

MC is an industrial IBM PC compatible device built into PSM. Together with DAC it carries out interacting between different PSM blocks and units. It is also used for manual controlling PSM by means of Front Panel controls or for a remote control via GPIB bus.

3.6 Input for PLL Systems

"INPUT PLL" is intended for keeping the BWO frequency constant is used, the external control signal has to be added to cathode voltage.

3.7 Stabilizers

The output parameters of the Stabilizers are as follows:

±15V/1A DC for feeding OA and Analog circuits;

+5V/1A for feeding digital circuits;

+24V/2A for feeding relays;

+5V/5A for feeding MC;

+12V/1A for feeding MC;

+100V/0.5A for feeding grids of the vacuum tubes;

6V/3A AC for feeding cathode heaters of vacuum tubes.

3.8 Front Panel (Fig. 1)

- HV switch (1) to turn the high voltage transformer ON or OFF;
- POWER switch (2) to turn the power ON or OFF. PWR indicator (7) is lit when the power is ON and unlit when the power is OFF;
- The heater current knob (3) to handle the heater current high-precision variable resistor;
- RESET button (4) to restart the Microcomputer;
- WATER indicator (5) is lit when there is no water in the cooling system;
- PREHEAT indicator (6) is lighting during the cathode warming-up;
- READY indicator (8) is lit when the cathode warming-up is completed;
- LOCK indicator (9) is lit when the heater current is constant and unlit when the heater current is periodically reversed;
- +5 indicator (10) is lit when +5 V Microcomputer supply is ON;
- +12 indicator (11) is lit when +12 V Microcomputer supply is ON;
- HV TR ON indicator (12) is lit when the additional HV transformer is ON;
- HEAT OVER indicator (13) lights up at heater current overloading;
- HV OVER indicator (14) lights up at cathode current overloading;
- Digital Keyboard (15).
- Knob for precise output voltage setting (16);
- Two STEP buttons (17) for precise output voltage setting;
- OUTPUT CONTROL button (19) to toggle External and Internal HV control modes. LED inside the button is lit when the External mode is ON (the external 0…+10 V control signal has to be applied to INPUT socket (18) for remote controlling the output high voltage). LED inside the button is unlit when the Internal mode is ON and the output voltage is controlled by the Microcomputer through DAC;
- MENU button (20) to display the operation menu on LCD (26);
- HEATING switch (22) to turn ON the cathode warming-up. LED inside the button is lit when the cathode warming-up is ON;
- HEATING switch (21) to turn OFF the cathode warming-up. LED inside the button is lit when the cathode warming-up is OFF;
- POLARITY HEATING button (23) to switch the constant heater current mode ON or OFF, LED inside the button is lit when the constant mode is ON and unlit when the constant mode is OFF;
- HIGH VOLTAGE button (24) to switch the high voltage ON or OFF, LED inside the button is lit when HV is applied to CATHODE outlet (36, Fig. 2) on the Rear Panel;

- PLL input SMA connector (25) for external PLL signal;
- LCD (26) to display the PSM regimes;

3.9 Rear panel (Fig. 2)

- 220AC is primary 220 VAC power supply inlet (27) with integrated fuse 4A;
- GROUND socket (28);
- GPIB terminal (29) for connecting GPIB bus;
- CONTROL output connector (30) delivers TTL pulses synchronized with output voltage sweeps. Diagram of the output voltage sweeping and the strobe TTL pulses are shown on Fig. 5;
- WATER input terminal (31), isolated from the housing and optically decoupled with other circuits, for external signal about filling the BWO cooling system with the water;
- HV MONITOR output BNC terminal (32) intended for monitoring the output high voltage (pay attention that 1.6…+10 V on the Monitor corresponds to -1…-6кВ on the HV output);
- SVGA terminal (33) for connecting an external SVGA monitor;
- KEYBOARD terminal (34) for connecting an external keyboard;
- MOUSE terminal (35) for connecting PSM to RS-232 bus;
- CATHODE high voltage (–1…-6 kV) outlet (36).
- HEATING heater current (0…2 A) outlets (37 and 38);

3.10 Internal and External control modes

There are two modes of the high voltage (i.e. BWO frequency) control, Internal and External. The modes are toggled with the OUTPUT CONTROL button on the Front Panel (19, Fig. 1). When toggling into the Internal mode, a relay connects MC to the control input of the HV Unit (LED inside the button is unlit). Then the following regimes are available: fixed HV, fixed HV with Additional External Analog Voltage Control, sweeping HV, the output voltage being set manually with the controls of the Front Panel or through the GPIB interface.

At the sweeping mode, the cathode voltage variations are linear in time (Fig. 5) with 7 fixed sweeping rates: 2, 4, 8, 10, 20, 80 and 100 sec are the rise times. MC displays minimum and maximum values of the sweeping voltage.

At the external control mode (LED inside the button (19) is lit) the relay connects INPUT socket (18) to the control input of the HV Unit (the control signal 0…+10 V has to be applied to the socket (18) from the outside). Then the output high voltage (-1…-6 kV) corresponds to the control signal (0…+10 V).

3.11 Protections.

In PSM the heater current is increased gradually from zero up to the operating level for 5-6 min. when putting the BWO tube into operation. The high voltage can not be applied to the cathode until the heater current will reach the operating level. At turning BWO off, the high voltage is switched off prior to beginning of the heater current decay, which lasts for 2-3 min.

PSM is intended for feeding different types of the BWO tubes with different maximum operating voltages: 4, 5 and 6 kV. To prevent BWO against mistaken applying too high cathode voltage, an automatic limitation of the output voltage is provided. The limitation is available when operating under the Internal control mode only.

Three emergency protections are provided in PSM: when the cathode current exceeds 50 mA, when the heater current exceeds 2 A and when the water flow stops in the BWO cooling system. In all of three cases HV and the heater current are switched off, a sound signal is induced and the cause of the emergency is displayed on LCD. In order to switch PSM on again, it is necessary to turn whole the device off, to eliminate the cause and then turn PSM on. The off-water protection responds in a case if the WATER input terminal (31, Fig. 2) is opened. For normal operation Water input terminal should be short circuited outside PSM.

Pay attention that **PSM is not protected against high voltage short-circuit failure outside the device.** Such a failure would produce serious damages almost in all the units.

4. OPERATING MANUAL

ATTENTION!

Prior to put PSM into operation, make the acquaintance of schemes of device grounding (Fig. 4). Before turning on the Generator, ensure that device is properly grounded using the corresponding contact “GROUND” (28).

Remember that **PSM is not protected against high voltage short-circuit failure outside the device.** Make certain of that there is no short circuiting the high voltage to the ground in the BWO tube assembly.

4.1 Preoperational switching on.

This preparation is carried out with no turning HV on. The objective is to determine the heater current that will be set later, during actual operating according to the chosen position of the heater current resistor (3, Fig. 1).

- Ground PSM according to Fig. 4.
- Ensure that fuses are installed.
- Install short circuiting crowbar onto the heater current output (37, 38, Fig. 2) (Make the heater output short circuited).
- Rotate the heater current knob (3, Fig. 1) counterclockwise to the stop.
- Turn the POWER switch (2, Fig. 1) ON, then RESET knob for starting MC. The PWR, +5 and +12 indicators (7, 10 and 11, Fig. 1, respectively) light up. LCD (26, Fig. 1) displays the current time. Then, about 4 sec. later, the main menu will appear. LED inside the HEATING OFF switch (21, Fig. 1) is lit.
- Press the HEATING switch to turn the cathode warming-up ON (22, Fig. 1), LED inside the button will lit. LCD displays "Preheating ON wait Uh=..V, Ih=..A". In about 6 min., after a sound signal, another screen menu will be displayed: "Uc=….V, Uh=..V, HV OFF, Ih=…A" and the READY indicator (8, Fig. 1) will light.
- Set the operating heater current with the heater current knob (3, Fig. 1). The current is displayed in the "Ih=..A" item of the screen menu (min indicated level is 0.13A).
- Set upper limit of the output high voltage. Press the MENU button (20, Fig. 1). The menu screen, “1.Manual 2.Sweep 3.Mode ..kV, 4.Monitor”, is displayed on LCD. Press "3" digit key on the keyboard (15, Fig. 1), then choose the upper limit in kV by pressing "4", "5" or "6" digit keys. Press the MENU button again: the limit chosen will be stored for the next switchings-on of the device and setting a higher voltage will not be allowed while operating under Internal control mode.
- Turn the POWER switch (2, Fig. 1) OFF.
- In about a minute (for a residual cathode voltage to decay) the BWO tube may be connected to PSM following to one of schemes of Fig. 4.
- The device is ready for operating.

All the settings are stored automatically in MC flash memory. The last settings are loaded automatically at restarting or at the next turn-on.

4.2 Putting into operation

- Reproduce the operations above: turn on the power with the switch (2, Fig.1), press RESET (4, Fig.1) and the cathode warming-up with the switch (22, Fig.1).
- After the READY indicator (8, Fig. 1) will have lit, turn the HV switch (1, Fig.1) ON to apply the power to the HV transformer.
- Press HIGH VOLTAGE button (24, Fig. 1) to switch the high voltage ON, LED inside the button lights up and HV is applied to the CATHODE outlet (36, Fig. 2) on the Rear Panel.

4.3 Choosing HV control mode

Having PSM turned ON, the HV control mode should be chosen, i.e. Internal or External ones. They are toggled with the OUTPUT CONTROL button on the Front Panel (19, Fig. 1). If the Internal mode is ON, LED inside the button is unlit. If the External mode is ON, LED inside the button is lit.

4.4 Internal mode: fixed output voltage

Once PSM is ON and the high voltage is applied to the CATHODE outlet (36, Fig. 2) on the Rear Panel, one should set the desired value of the output high voltage which is indicated in the "Uc=….V" item on LCD. If the Internal mode of the output voltage control is chosen there are four ways to perform it:

- Rotate the Knob for precise setting the output voltage (16, Fig. 1). The output voltage varies synchronously with the value indicated on LCD.
- Press the STEP ← or → buttons (17, Fig. 1). Each the button pressing changes the output voltage by 0.01 V. The output voltage varies synchronously with the value indicated on LCD.
- Enter the value of voltage from the Digital Keyboard (15, Fig. 1). A marker will appear on LCD just after the first digit key releasing. The STEP ← or → buttons (17, Fig. 1) may be used for changing the marker position whereby editing the voltage value may be performed with that aid of the display. Press key “Enter” to complete editing and to make the output voltage changed. If the value set with this way appears to be beyond the voltage limit preset earlier (see Section 4.1) it will be set as **the new limit.**

4.5 Internal mode: sweeping output voltage

When using this mode, one should set all three sweep parameters: minimum and maximum voltage and the sweep period. Both the voltage increase and decrease are linear in time with equal rise and decay times (Fig. 5).

Press the MENU button (20, Fig. 1). When the MENU screen is displayed on LCD press the digital keys on the Digital Keyboard to display submenus: the keys "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6" correspond to submenus "Manual", "Sweep", "Mode ...kV", "Monitor", "GPIB address", "Service menu" respectively.

Press the key "2" to choose the submenu "Sweep". There are four commands in the submenu:

1. “U_int” – sets initial voltage;
2. “U_fin” – sets final voltage;

3. “Time” – sets sweep time;
4. “Start” – enables sweeping.

Press one of the keys "1" or "2" to set the sweeping voltage min/max values. Use the procedures described in Section 4.4.

Press the key "3" to set the sweep period. As it has been mentioned in Section 3.10, only 7 values, 2, 4, 8, 10, 20, 80 and 100 sec, are available. At attempt to set a fault value the nearest available one will be selected and set automatically.

Press the key "4" to enable sweeping. The sweep voltages will be displayed. The TTL strobe pulses are generated at the beginning of each sweep period (Fig. 5) and applied to the CONTROL output connector (30, Fig. 2). Use them for triggering external devices.

Press the MENU key to stop sweeping.

4.6 External voltage control mode

As it has been mentioned in Section 3.10, when this mode is used the external positive signal has to be applied to the INPUT socket (18, Fig. 1), the output high voltage, -1…-6 kV, corresponding to the control signal, 0…+10V. Set the External mode following to the directions in Section 4.3.

4.7 Fast checking the output voltage and the HV Stabilizer tubes

When the MENU screen is on LCD press the key "4" to open the “Monitor” submenu. Information “HVmonitor=….V” (the actual output voltage) and “Ugrid=….V” (the voltage applied to grids of the Stabilizer vacuum triodes) is displayed. A rough digitalizing is used in these measurements.

4.8 Setting GPIB address of the device

GPIB interface card is integrated into Controller and initialized automatically in device (slave) mode. PSM Microcomputer address, which may be equal to one of integer numbers from 01 to 20 should be set onto the GPIB bus. MC saves the address in its flash memory and reinstalls it automatically when restarting.

- When the MENU screen is on LCD press the key "5". “GPIB address ..” appears on LCD where ".." is a previously installed address.
- Press the digit keys to enter new two digit address.
- Press the MENU button to complete the new address installation.

4.9 GPIB interface

PSM may be fully controlled from a remote computer through the GPIB interface. The same sequence of commands as used in the manual control mode may be sent to PSM. The commands are coded by ASCII symbols. On the other hand the complete information about the PSM current settings may be received.

- Connect the GPIB bus to the GPIB terminal (29, Fig. 2) on the Rear Panel of PSM using special cable.
- Put PSM into operation as directed in Section 4.2.

- Correspondence between the buttons and the digital keys on the Front Panel to be pressed in the manual mode and the ASCII symbols to be sent to PSM via GPIB bus are shown in the table below (the numbers in the brackets are positions in Fig. 1):

Keys and Buttons of the PSM Front Panel	**GPIB port symbols**
Decimal digits 0 to 9 (15)	0 to 9
Decimal point (15)	.
ENTER (15)	e
High Voltage ON/OFF (24)	A
POLARITY HEATING LOCK/reversing (23)	B
HEATING ON (22)	C
HEATING OFF (21)	D
MENU (20)	q
OUTPUT CONTROL EXTERNAL/INTERNAL (19)	F
STEP ← (17)	l
STEP → (17)	r

The current PSM settings may be read via GPIB bus in form of "Status String"="Name_Condition_Uc_Ic_Ih_Uh_Uini_Ufin_Time_ScreenCopy". It consists of 10 information words separated with blanks. The "Status String" dimension is variable and depends on the current status of PSM.

- The "Name" word occupies first five bytes, from 1st to 5th. For the Power Supply Module, PSM, this word is fixed: "Name"="PSM16".
- The "Condition" word occupies bytes from 7th to 14th. Correspondence between values of each "Condition" bit and the PSM settings are shown in the next table:

Regime	**Bit**	**Value**
Ready/Not Ready	28	1/0
No Water/ With Water	26	1/0
Heater Overload/No Overload	27	1/0

HV Overload/No Overload	30	1/0
External/Internal Control	15	1/0
HV ON/OFF	12	1/0
Heater OFF/ON	11	1/0
Lock ON/OFF	10	1/0

- «Uc» describes the fixed output voltage in Volts.
- «Ic» describes the cathode current in mA.
- «Ih» describes the heater current in Amperes.
- «Uh» describes the heater voltage in Volts.
- «Uini» describes the minimum sweep voltage in Volts.
- «Ufin» describes the maximum sweep voltage in Volts.
- «Time» describes the sweep period in seconds.
- “CopyScreen” contains 41 symbols displayed on LCD at the moment of the request. 20 first of them correspond to the first string of LCD, then <CR> symbol follows, the next 20symbols correspond to the second string of LCD. <CR> bytes are standard.

4.10 Examples of PSM operating via GPIB interface

Sweeping voltage mode

Let us choose the following settings as an example:

voltage control mode – Internal;

minimum sweep voltage – 1254V;

maximum sweep voltage – 4136V;

sweep period – 4 s.

- First of all, the voltage control mode preset earlier is checked. Get “Status String”. If 15th bit of the “Condition” word is equal to 1, send ASCII symbol "F" for the Internal voltage control mode to be set. If the 15th bit is equal to zero, the Internal mode is set.
- The sweep parameters are set by sending commands defined in section 4.5:
- send "q" to enable the main menu function;
- send command "2" to enable the “Sweep” submenu and then command "1" to enable the submenu ”U_int”;
- send “1” “2” ”5” ”4” to set the minimum sweep voltage and “e” – enter – to complete setting the minimum voltage;
- send “q” to return to the submenu "Sweep" and then "2" to enable the submenu ”U_fin”;

- send “4” “1” “3” ”6” to set the maximum sweep voltage and “e” (i.e. "ENTER") to complete setting the maximum voltage;
- send “q” to return to the submenu "Sweep" and then "3" to enable the submenu ”Time”;
- send ”4”, the sweep period, and then “e”;
- send “q” – return and “4” – to start sweeping;
- send “q” to stop sweeping and to return to the main menu.

Fixed voltage mode

Let us choose the fixed voltage equal to 2165.12 V as an example.

- Having set the Internal control mode and the main menu function as described above, send “1” to enable the “Manual” submenu;
- send “2” “1” “6” ”5” ”.” ”1” ”2” then “e”;
- send “l” to decrease the fixed voltage by the minimum voltage step, 0.01 V, or “r” to increase;
- send “q” to return to the main menu.

External control mode.

- Apply the external control signal 0…+10 V to the connector (18, Fig. 1).
- Get “Status String”. If 15th bit of the “Condition” word is equal to zero, send ASCII symbol "F" for the External voltage control mode to be set. If the 15th bit is equal to 1, the External mode is set.

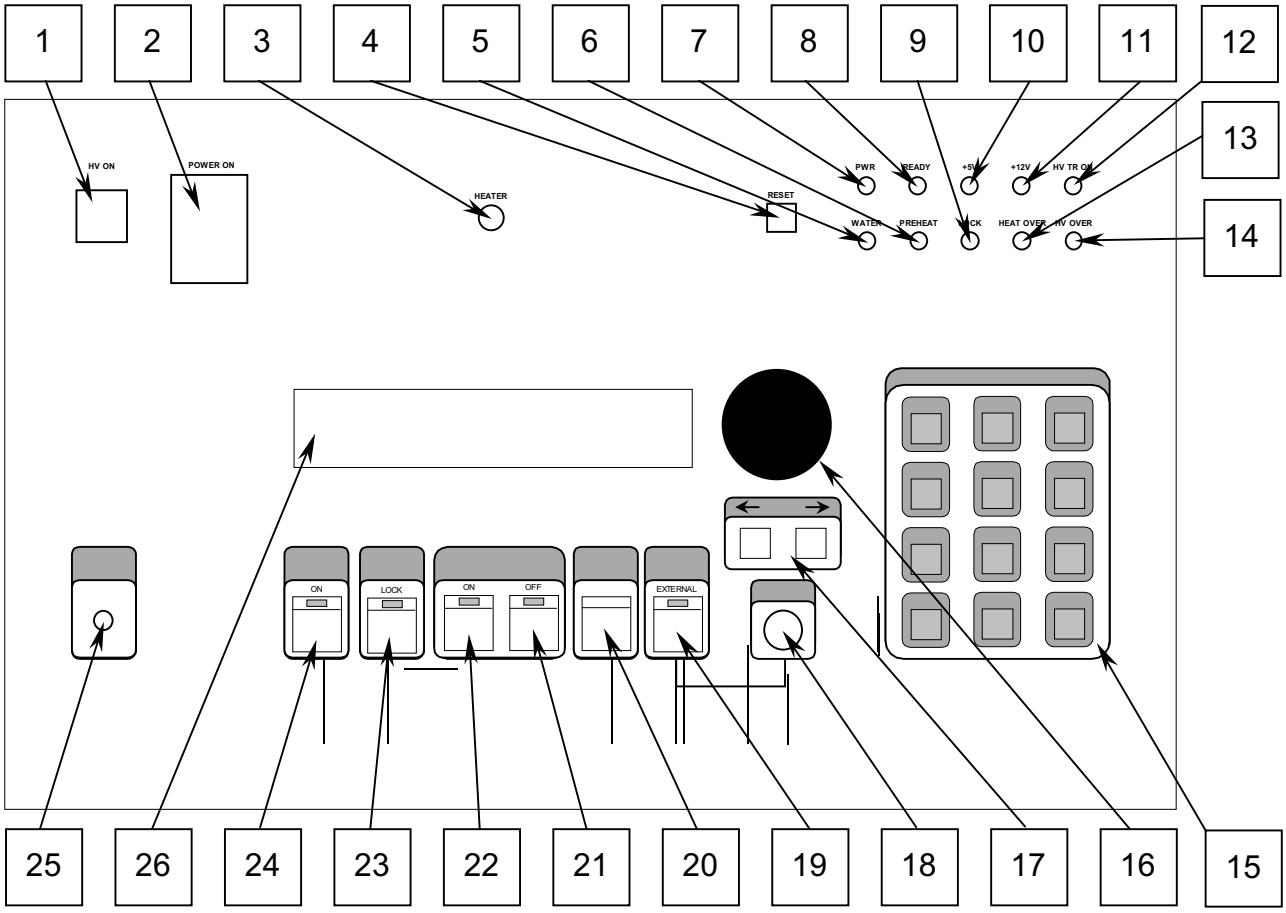
Setting the GPIB address of the device

Let a new address, say "4", have to be set.

- Having the menu function enabled, send “5” to activate "GPIB address" menu;
- send “0” and “4” to set the new address;
- send “q” to complete setting and return to the operating menu.

Figure 1

Front panel of the Power Supply Module.

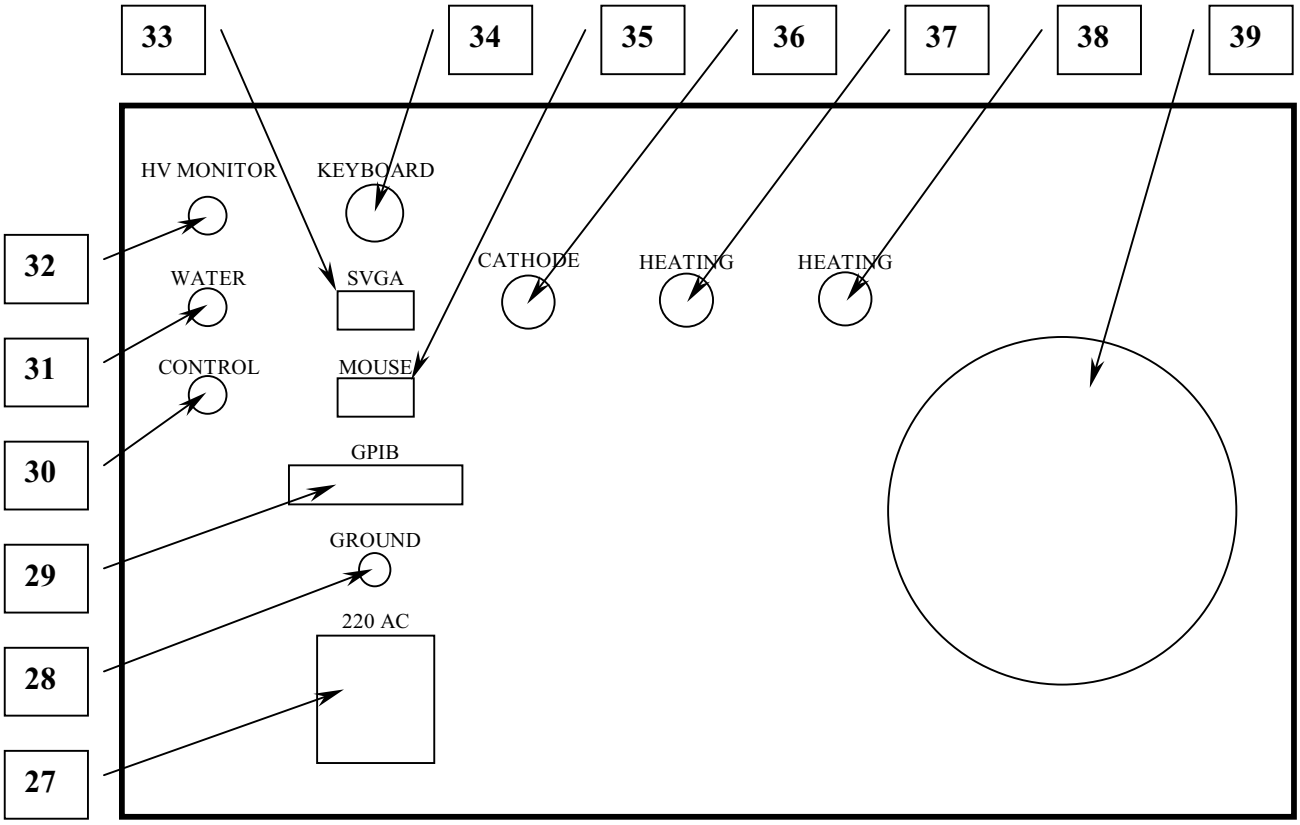


Disposition of the connectors and knobs on the front panel of the Power Supply Module

No	Name	No	Name
1.	“HV ON” switch	15.	Digital keyboard
2.	“POWER” switch	16.	Tuning knob
3.	Heater current knob	17.	“STEP” buttons
4.	“RESET” button	18.	External voltage control 0…+10V, BNC connector
5.	“WATER” indicator	19.	External Voltage Control switch
6.	“PREHEAT” indicator	20.	“MENU” button
7.	“PWR” indicator	21.	“HEATING” switch off
8.	“READY” indicator	22.	“LOCK” switch on/off “HEATING” switch on
9.	“LOCK” indicator	23.	“LOCK” switch on/off
10.	“+5” indicator	24.	“HIGH VOLTAGE” switch on/off
11.	“+12” indicator	25.	Input for PLL system, SMA connector
12.	“HV TR ON” indicator	26.	Liquid Crystal Display
13.	“HEAT OVER” indicator		

Figure 2

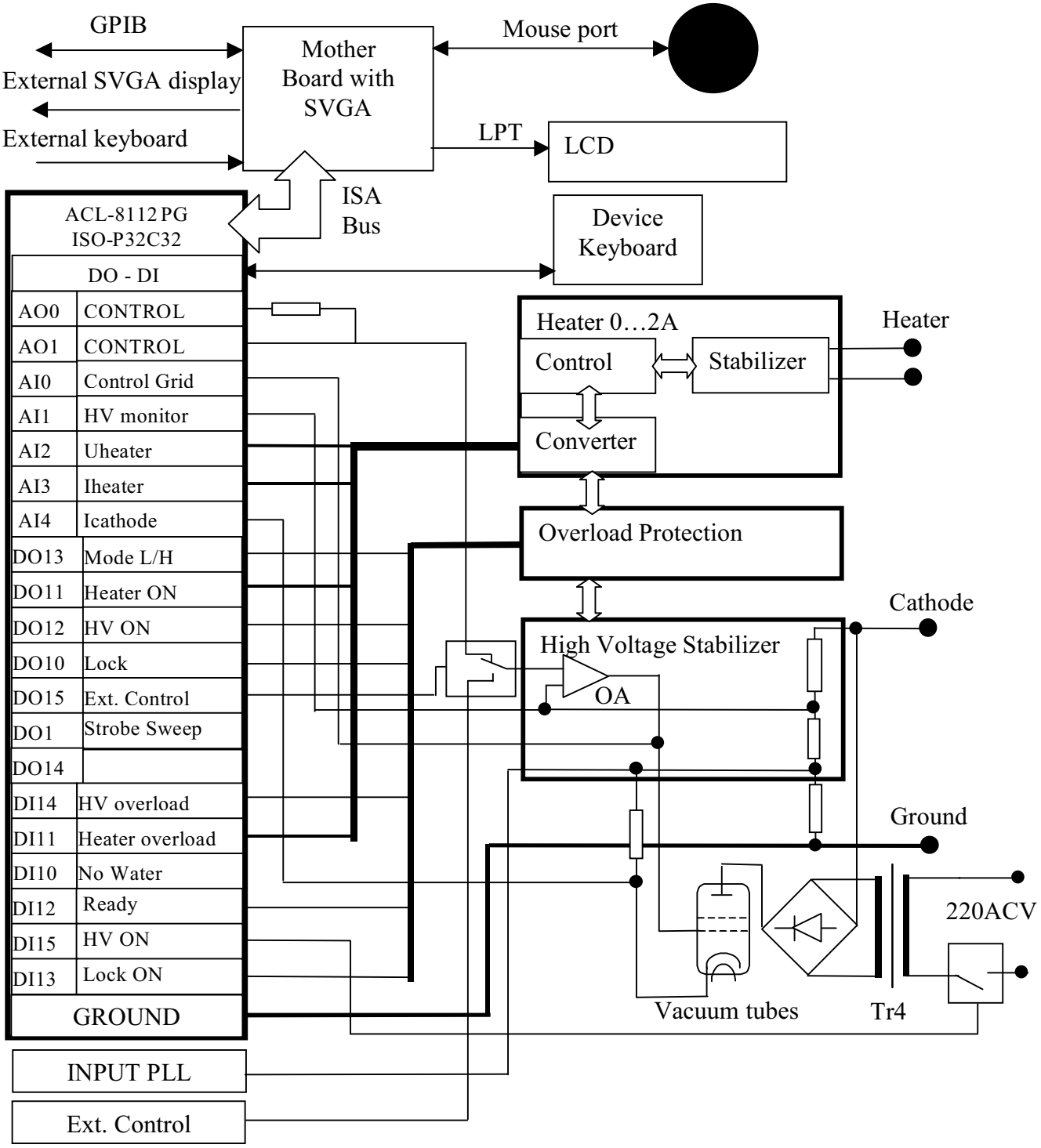
Rear panel of the Power Supply Module.



The disposition of the plugs and knobs on the rear panel of the Power Supply Module.

No	Name	No	Name
27.	“Power Plug” 220V AC, Fuse 4A	36	“Cathode”, output connector of cathode voltage
28.	“Ground”, connector	37	“Heating”, output connector of heater
29.	“GPIB” interface connector	38	“Heating”, output connector of heater
30.	“Control”, BNC output plug	39	Fan
31.	“Water”, BNC input plug		
32.	“HV Monitor”, BNC output plug		
33.	“Monitor”, SVGA interface plug		
34.	“Keyboard”, interface plug		
35.	“Mouse”, RS-232 interface plug		

Figure 3
Block diagram of PSM control circuits.



All PC's input/output signals are optically isolated by card ISO-P32C32.

Figure 4

Scheme of grounding PSM.

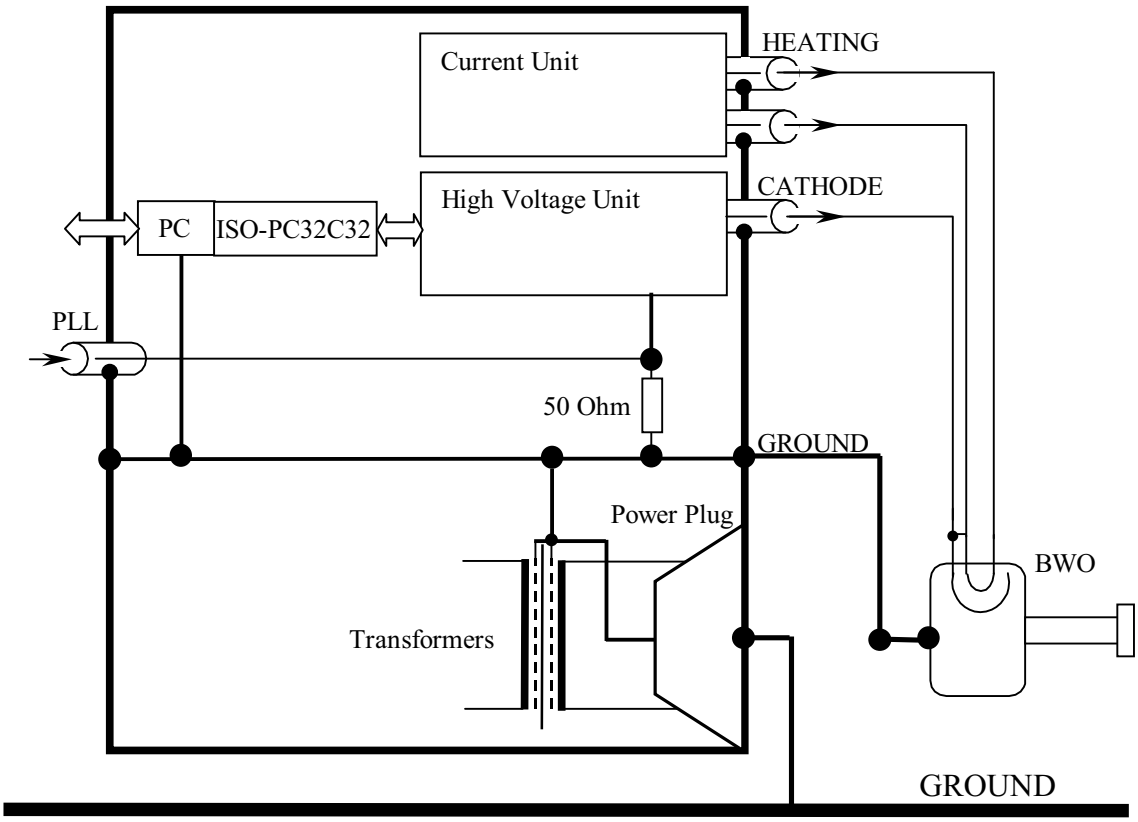
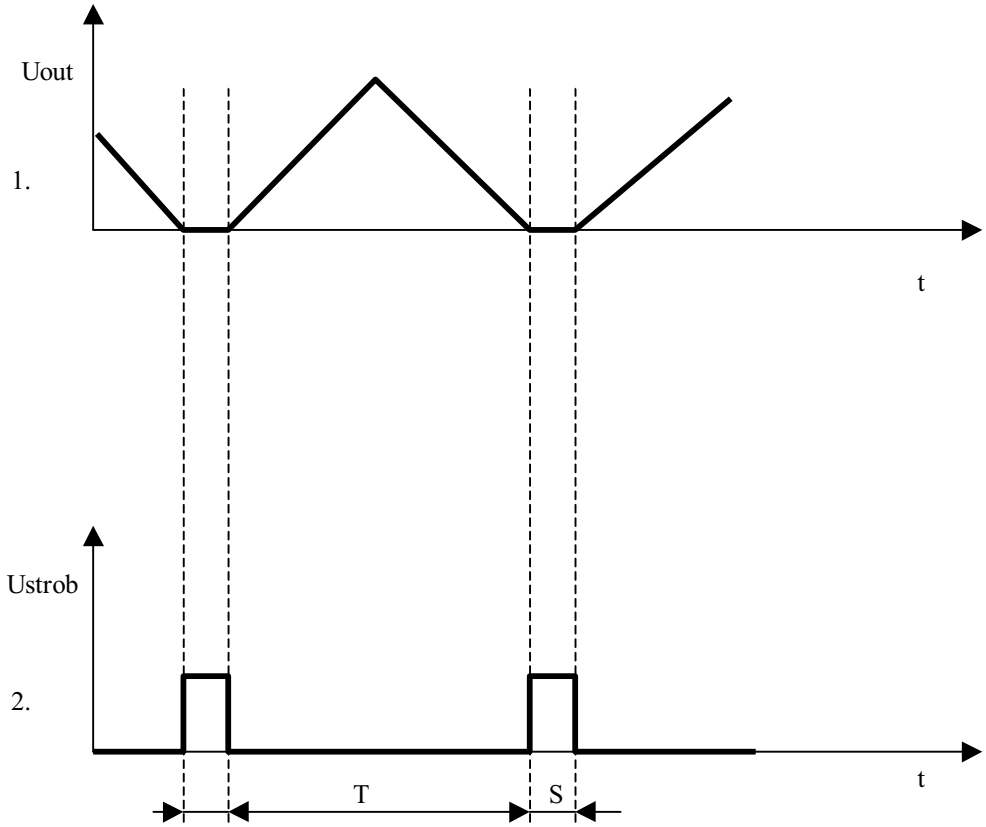


Figure 5

The diagram of the Output Voltage and strobes.



1. The diagram of the Output Voltage.
2. The diagram of TTL output strobe signal on plug (30).

T – sweep time, set by Digital Keyboard (15) or by GPIB bus command.
S – strobe time, duration about 0.001 sec.