Parameters of signal processing module

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- (1) Working environmental temperature range: the widest -55°C ~+225°C
- (2) Power supply working voltage: A:+18 \sim +30V; B:+12 \sim +18V; C: \pm 9V \sim \pm 15V
- (3) Power supply working current: static state 7mA
- (4) Width of output pulse: $36~44~\mu S$ (or designed according to needs)
- (5) Voltage of output pulse: higher than 10V (RL 100 ohm)
- (6) Reference temperature drift: 20PPM/°C
- (7) shock resistance: 25G, 0~300Hz
- (8) Lead wire definition: red wire positive terminal of input power supply

black wire – input ground wire

white wire – input signal

green wire – identification threshold control terminal

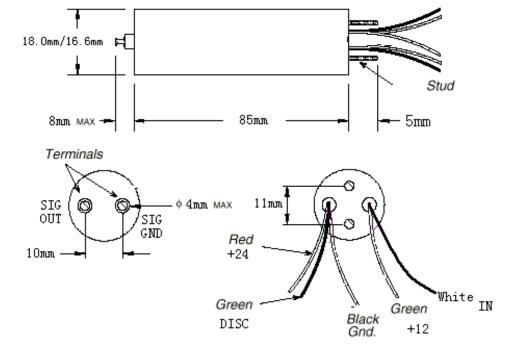
terminal 1 - positive terminal of output signal

terminal 2 – negative terminal of output signal

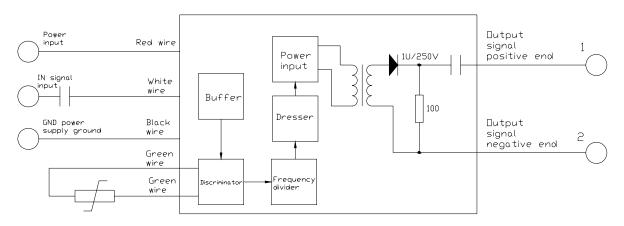
- (9) Input impedance: $230K\Omega // 10Pf$
- (10) Brief introduction to the electric circuit of signal processing module:

For the input negative pulse signal, the module conducts buffering, identification, frequency division, shaping, cable driver output. It has 5 lead wires totally, respectively for power supply input +24V (+15V), reference output +12V (+6.2V), GND, signal input (IN) and discriminator connection terminal DISC and two output terminals SIG OUT and SIG GND. A resistance is wired between +12V (+6.2V) lead wire and DISC lead wire outside to adjust the identification threshold of interior discriminator. The voltage value of two ends of the adjusting resistance is the identification threshold value. As the frequency division multiple used for the signal processing circuit in different cases is different, we specially encapsulated different frequency division multiple according to client's needs when conducting encapsulation; such kinds of frequency division multiple as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 can be selected. The module can be used only after a coupling capacitance (isolating DC) is added between the buffer and external input signal.

(11) Purpose: the signal processing module can apply to the instruments involved in pulse γ ,



compensating neutron, and compensating density. As long as leading the probe signal having been amplified to these instruments, a signal that can be transmitted to the cable directly will arise and no peripheral circuit will be required. Actually it is the integration of inlet B117068 hybrid circuit with needed peripheral circuit, being convenient for use and more reliable.



Denomination rules:

