Principle of Operation

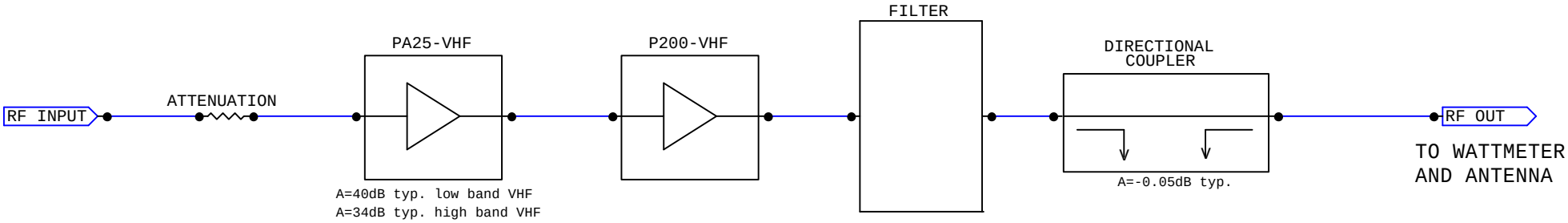
The TAV-100 power amplifier supplies a 100-watt peak video signal with an aural carrier level 10 to 13 dB below visual carrier (dBc) on any of the VHF television channels 2 through 13. Please note that channel selection must be made at time of order, as the transmitter or translator is calibrated and tested to the channel requested and is not field tuneable. The TAV-100 power amplifier is a modular solid-state 100-watt broadcast amplifier utilizing readily available RF components wherever possible, thus enhancing the serviceability of the equipment.

The TAV-100 is comprised of a PA25-VHF-L pallet for low-band VHF frequencies or PA25-VHF-H pallet for high-band VHF frequencies and P200-VHF-L final amplifier for low-band VHF frequencies or P200-VHF-H for high-band VHF frequencies.

The TAV-100 features ultra linear amplification and individual channel RF output bandpass filtering. The amplifier modules are stable for high reliability and long service life.

Block Diagram

The RF signal enters through the RF Input connector on the power amplifier enclosure from the modulator or processor. It then passes through an RF attenuator to limit the output power level of the power amplifier and to help buffer any transients that may come into the power amplifier. After attenuation, the signal is amplified through the PA25-VHF driver and through the P200 final amplifier. The signal then passes through a bandpass filter. Finally, the amplified signal passes through a dual directional coupler for monitoring purposes. After the directional coupler, the signal exits the power amplifier enclosure before heading out to an antenna for broadcast.



TAV-100 Block Diagram	
Rev	ID
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Specifications

The following specifications were taken with a Technalogix modulator/processor. Should a different modulator or processor be used, specifications could vary. For this reason, we recommend that any different modulator/processor be shipped to Technalogix so the system can be matched and set up optimally. In addition, the audio/video ratio the input to the power amplifier needs to be –10 dB in order for the software and LCD readout to be accurate.

RF Characteristics

Frequency range	any specified VHF Channel 2 to 13
Frequency Response (one channel)	±0.5 dB
Frequency Stability	±250 Hz
Selectivity	60 dB (adjacent channel)
Minimum Input Level	+10 dBm
Rated Visual Output Power	100 Watts
Rated Aural Output Power	10% of peak visual power
IF Output Level	+35 dBmV nominal
Input Impedance	75 Ohms
Output Impedance	50 Ohms
Harmonics	> 60 dB below rated power
Predominant Intermodulation Distortion	dBc = decibels below visual carrier
+ 920 kHz	> -53 dBc
- 920 kHz	> -53 dBc
+ 2.66 MHz	> -53 dBc
- 2.66 MHz	> -53 dBc
+ 5.42 MHz	> -53 dBc
+ 7.16 MHz	> -53 dBc
3rd Order Intermodulation Distortion	
+ 4.5 MHz	> -60 dBc
+ 9.0 MHz	> -60 dBc
All others	> -60 dBc
Spurious Emissions	> -60 dBc

NTSC Video Characteristics

Input Level to modulator (for 87.5% modulation)	1.0 V_{PP}
Differential Phase (at 87.5% modulation)	±2 Degrees
Differential Gain (at 87.5% modulation)	2%
Group Delay	< ±40 nS
Video Group Delay Pre-emphasis	Conforms to IC/FCC specifications
K-Factor	1.9% for 2T Pulse
Hum and Noise	> 60 dB below rated power

Aural Characteristics

Input Level for 25 kHz Deviation	0.3 V_{PP}
Frequency Response (Standard Pre-emphasis)	±1 dB
Harmonic Distortion (25 kHz Deviation)	< 1% 50 Hz to 15 kHz
Amplitude Modulation Noise	> 50 dB
Frequency Modulation Noise	> 60 dB
Intercarrier Stability	±250 Hz

Physical Characteristics

Power Requirements	100-130,210-230 vac, 50/60 Hz
Operating Temperature	0 - 50°C
Dimensions (power amplifier only)	W-19”,D -21 ¼”, H-5 ¼”, 3U-high

Section IV – RF Components

Amplifier Pallets

The PA25-VHF pallet is a two stage ultra linear class-A linear pallet. The PA25-VHF-L has a typical gain of 40dB and draws no more than 3.25Adc total drain current (the exact bias and drain currents of your system are found in the spec sheet supplied with each manual). The PA25-VHF-H (channels 7 through 13) has a typical gain of 34 dB and draws no more than 3.25A total drain current. The quiescent and drain currents can be measured on the PA25-VHF pallet by measuring the voltage drop across the current sense resistor found directly at the DC power supply lead input to the pallet. This resistance is 0.01-ohms, providing a 10mV per ampere ratio.

The final amplifier stage is comprised of a P200-VHF-L or P200-VHF-H amplifier pallet and are characterized with typical gains of 18 dB (low band) or 16 dB (high band) and maximum drain currents of 11 A (low-band) or 14 A (high-band).

Each of the amplifier pallets is connectorized. All amplifier pallets must have the transistor drain voltages reach at least 26Vdc before the RF drive is applied.

Filter

The passive bandpass filter rejects spurious and harmonic output products and passes the VHF channel RF output. The cavity resonator uses aperture coupling and is a linear resonator design. Typical insertion loss is 0.6 dB to 1.0 dB depending on channel frequency. Average roll off is –33 dBc at a point 4.5 MHz below the peak visual carrier frequency and –30 dBc 9.0 MHz above the peak visual carrier frequency. The filter is DC grounded on both the input and output for additional lightning protection.

Directional Coupler

The Technalogix dual directional couplers provide DC voltages proportional to forward and reflected RF power monitoring. These analog voltages are converted for processing using analog-to-digital converters and provide the control system with valuable data for monitoring purposes. The directional couplers installed in the power amplifier and filter enclosures have peak detection circuits on the forward RF power side of the coupler and average detection circuits on the reflected RF power side of the coupler. This is to allow the end user to set power in a manner that is more independent of modulation and closer to a true tip-of-sync meter. Hence the readings on the displays in the power amplifier system are peak for forward and average for reflected. Output power should be set following the operating procedure found elsewhere in this manual.

The directional coupler has a typical insertion loss of 0.5dB and its Type N connectors can handle 1,500 watts peak. The coupler requires 8 to 8.5Vdc to power the internal electronics of the coupler and is supplied from the control printed circuit board at the front of each enclosure.

Section V – Power Supply

Switching AC-DC power supplies are used to power the amplifier pallets, the control circuits, and all of the fans. There is (1) power supply used to generate the necessary current for the amplifier pallets, set to 28.3 Vdc nominally.

The power supply is a Lambda SWS-600-36. This switching power supply is fully protected against short circuit and output overload. Short circuit protection is a cycling type power limit. The internal AC fuse is designed to blow only on a catastrophic failure in the unit – the fuse does not blow on overload or short circuit. The thermal shutdown automatically recovers when the power supply chassis cools down.

AC is fed into the enclosure via a filtered EMI AC entry. It is then current limited with a resettable circuit breaker before passing through a rocker switch. This switch turns the AC on and off to the switching power supply.

LAMBDA SWS300/600 Series

Single Output General Purpose Power Supplies

- Low Cost
- Active Power Factor Correction
- Universal Input (85 - 265VAC)
- Input Transient Protected IEC61000-4
- SEMI F47 Certified (208VAC Input)

Key Market Segments & Applications

Factory Automation	Process Control, NC-Machining, Automotive, Packaging Equipment, Materials Handling, Chemical Processing, Robots
Test & Measurement	Burn-in & Test, Automated, Detection Test, Instrumentation, Measurement
Automated Service	Vending Machines, Elevators, Video Gaming, Point of Sale Equipment

SWS Features and Benefits

Feature	Benefit
◆ Meets IEC61000-4	◆ Greater reliability
◆ Global safety Approvals	◆ Supports Global Use
◆ Power Factor Corrected	◆ Supports Global Use
◆ Level B EMI	◆ Assists System Compliance

Specifications

ITEMS / MODEL		SWS300	SWS600
Input Voltage range (1)	-	85 - 265VAC (47 - 63Hz) or 120 - 370VDC	
Inrush Current (115 / 230VAC)	A	20 / 40	
Power Factor	-	Meets EN61000-3-2	
Input Current (100/200VAC)	A	3.6 / 1.8A	7.2 / 3.6A
Temperature Coefficient	-	<0.02%/°C	
Overcurrent Protection	--	>105%, Constant current style	
Overvoltage Protection	V	3.3V: 4.1-5.3V, 5V: 6.25-7.25V, 12V: 13.8-16.8V	
		15V: 18.7-22.5V, 24V: 30-34.8V, 36V: 41.4-50.4V, 48V: 60-69.6V	
Overtemperature Protection	-	Yes, cycle AC to reset	
Hold Up Time (Typ)	ms	20ms at 115/230VAC	
Leakage Current (max)	mA	SWS300: 0.75mA , SWS600: 1.5mA	
Remote Sense	-	None	Yes
Parallel Connection	-	None	Yes
Remote On/Off	-	None	Yes, >4.5V to shutdown
Power Fail Signal	-	None	Yes, open collector output
LED Indicator	-	Green LED = On	
Operating Temperature	-	-10 to +65°C (See table for derating - model specific)	
Storage Temperature	°C	-30 to +85°C	
Humidity (non-condensing)	-	30 - 90% RH operating, 10 - 95%RH non operating	
Cooling	-	Internal fan	
Withstand Voltage	-	I/P to Grnd 2kVAC, I/P to O/P 3kVAC, O/P to Grnd 500VAC, O/P to CNT 100VAC for 1 min	
Isolation Resistance	-	>100M at 25C & 70%RH, Output to Ground 500VDC	
Vibration (non operating)	-	10 - 55Hz (sweep for 1 min)19.6m/s^2 constant X, Y, Z 1 hour each plane)	
Immunity	-	EN61000-4-2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -8, -11	
Safety Agency Approvals	-	UL60950, CSA60950, EN60950, EN50178, CE Mark, SEMI F47 (208VAC)	
Conducted & Radiated EMI	-	EN55011 / EN55022-B, FCC Class B	
Recommended EMI Filter	-	MC1206	MC1210
Weight (Typ)	g	950	2000
Size (WxHxD)	in	2.05 x 4.01 x 7.8"	3.62 x 4.72 x 7.48"
Warranty	yrs	Two Years	

Notes: (1) Derate linearly to 85% load from 115VAC to 85VAC input (derate to 90% load for SWS600-3 & -5)

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LAMBDA SWS300/600 Series

Model Selector

Model	Voltage	Adjust Range	Max Curr. (A)	Load Reg (mV)	Line Reg (mV)	Ripple Noise (mV)	Eff.(3) (typ)%
SWS300-3	3.3V	2.97-3.96V	55	40	20	120	67/70
SWS300-5	5V	4.5-6V	55	40	20	120	75/78
SWS300-12	12V	9.6-13.2	26	96	48	120	77/80
SWS300-15	15V	13.2-18V	21	120	48	120	79/83
SWS300-24	24V	20-28.8	13	120	48	150	80/84
SWS300-36	36V	28.8-40V	8.7A	180	72	200	82/85
SWS300-48	48V	40-57.6	6.7	240	96	240	82/85
SWS600-3	3.3V	2.97-3.96V	100 (2)	40	20	100	69/71
SWS600-5	5V	4.5-6V	100 (2)	40	20	100	74/77
SWS600-12	12V	9.6-13.2	50	96	48	120	78/81
SWS600-15	15V	13.2-18V	40	120	48	120	80/83
SWS600-24	24V	20-28.8	25	120	48	150	81/84
SWS600-36	36V	28.8-40V	16.7	180	72	200	81/85
SWS600-48	48V	40-57.6	12.5	240	96	240	82/85

Notes:
(2) Peak rating of 120A for 10s
(3) 115/230VAC

Derating

Model	50°C	55°C	60°C	65°C
SWS300	100%	91.6%	83.3%	50%
SWS600	100%	85%	70%	55%

Additional derating required when operating SWS600 with side ventilation holes blocked - see installation manual.

Options

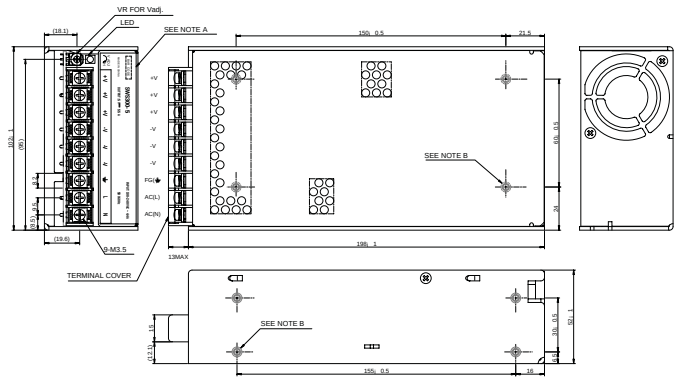
Suffix	Descriptor
/CO2	Double sided conformal coating

Other Lambda Industrial Products

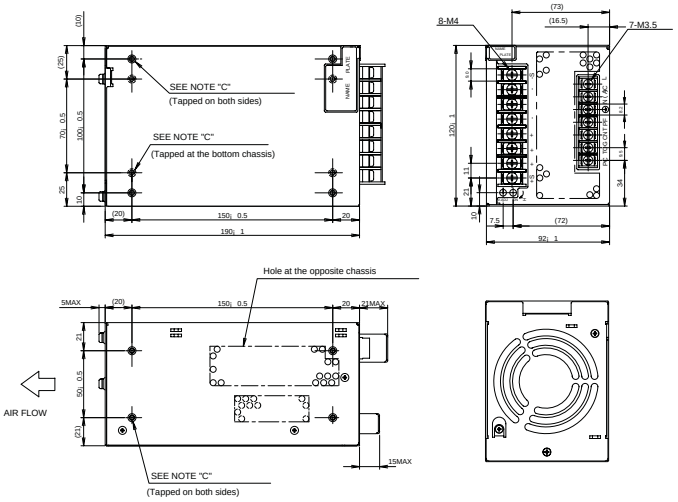
RWS	15W & 30W Single Output, High Reliability
JWS, JWS-P & JWT	50-600W Single & Triple Output, High Reliability
SWS	50-150W Single Output
ZWS	5-240W PCB style Single Output

For Additional Information, please visit
www.lambdapower.com/products/sws-series.htm

SWS300 Outline Drawing



SWS600 Outline Drawing



Section VI – Monitor and Control System

Control Board Overview (Series II-rev I)

The control printed circuit boards (PCB) are located at the front of each enclosure connected directly to the back of the liquid crystal displays (LCD) and are identified as Series II – rev I PCBs. The main purpose of the Series II - rev I PCB is to monitor the RF power and the DC supply voltages in the power amplifier and filter enclosures and to monitor just the DC supply voltages in the power supply enclosure. In all cases, a DC voltage proportional to the parameter being sampled is conditioned, protected, buffered, and then run into an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) where software processes the signal. The software processing determines if the parameters are within the predetermined safe operating levels and displays the parameters on the LCD for monitoring purposes. The Series II - rev I PCB can be broken apart into (5) main component areas: the power supply, interface, signal processing, display, and microcontroller. Schematics are found later in this section.

Power Supply Components

There are (4) power supply voltages generated on the Series II – rev I PCB:

1. +5Vdc for all logic and general purpose PCB supply voltage
2. +4Vdc for the LED backlighting on the LCD
3. -4Vdc for the contrast voltage required by the LCD
4. +5Vdc for the directional coupler supply

The +5Vdc is generated from a small switching power supply comprised of C101, C102, D102, L101, and U101. This power supply accepts DC input voltages up to 40Vdc (unless U101 is an HV option, then the maximum input voltage is +60Vdc) and outputs +5Vdc at up to 1Adc. This voltage is always on, as the ON/OFF pin on U101 is hard-wired to the ‘on’ configuration. C103, L102, and C104 form a noise choke to help filter out switching noise or RF noise that may radiate onto the control circuit board.

The +4Vdc is generated from a small switching power supply comprised of components C105, C106, D103, L103, and U102. This power supply accepts DC input voltages up to +40Vdc (unless U102 is an HV option, then the maximum input voltage is 60Vdc) and outputs +5Vdc at up to 1Adc. The voltage then gets dropped down to +4Vdc through R101. This backlight voltage can be turned on and off via the ON/OFF pin on U102. The PCB is designed in a manner that allows this voltage to be hard-wired on all the time or controlled from the microcontroller through latch U111. This selection is made with jumper J102.

The -4Vdc is generated using a switched capacitor voltage converter design, using components C109, C110, R102, R103, U104, and VR101. U4 accepts +5Vdc from the general purpose +5Vdc supply and generates -5Vdc. This voltage then gets dropped across the voltage divider (R102, R103) to generate the contrast voltage specific to the LCD that is installed in the system.

The voltage required by the directional coupler is generated with a standard linear voltage regulator, U103 if it is a voltage other than +5Vdc. C107 and C108 helps clean up any ripple or noise that might be on the output voltage. In the standard configuration, where the directional coupler requires +5Vdc, the +5Vdc is simply taken from the U101 filtered power supply output.

Interface Components

The interface section of the Series II – rev I PCB includes the front panel switch interfacing in addition to the buzzer and carrier disable output circuits.

The (4) membrane switches found on the front panels of each enclosure are tied to the microcontroller through an isolation stage to avoid any static discharge or noise on the switch wiring from reaching the microcontroller. Optoisolators U105 and U106, in addition to components R104…R115 create the necessary isolation to the sensitive microcontroller. By depressing any membrane switch, a ground (0V) is applied to the input of the optoisolators. The optoisolators will, in turn, output a ground (0V) to the microcontroller when any switch is depressed.

The membrane switches found on the front panels of the enclosures operate in the following manner with a depress:

POWER – When unit is plugged in, AC is supplied to the switching power supply input, but the amplifiers are still turned off. In order to turn the amplifiers on, assuming the rocker switch is turned on, wait ten seconds after plugging the PA in and push in the “POWER” tactile button. The LCD will read “Soft Start Warm Up, Please Wait”. After ten seconds the bias voltages will be turned on and you may then plug in the RF drive. Depress for (1) second to turn on and (3) seconds to turn system off. In the case of multiple enclosures, all POWER switches are tied together in each enclosure, so only one switch needs to be depressed.

NAVIGATE – Turns on backlight to LCD and displays forward and reflected RF power and DC supply voltage parameters. When power amplifier is first turned on, the LCD comes on automatically and this information is displayed. Information is displayed for several minutes before the backlight turns off and the display is cleared. This is set up so as not to burn any pixels into the LCD from extended on time. In the case of multiple enclosures, the NAVIGATE switches are individual to each enclosure.

SELECT – Turns on backlight to LCD and displays forward and reflected RF power and DC supply voltage parameters. When power amplifier is first turned on, the LCD comes on automatically and this information is displayed. Information is displayed for several minutes before the backlight turns off and the display is cleared. This is set up so as not to burn any pixels into the LCD from extended on time. In the case of multiple enclosures, the SELECT switches are individual to each enclosure.

RESET – Tactile switch resets the monitor and control system. The amplifier gets shut down for under 0.5 seconds and comes back on with each depress of the reset button. At the same time, all fault counters in the microcontroller software are reset and the LCD is reset in the same manner as it is with a depress of the NAVIGATE button. Reset switches are individual to each enclosure but may be tied together externally through the remote port, as explained later in this section.

The buzzer control comes from pin 7 on microcontroller U114. The control signal passes through R116 and turns on the base of transistor Q101, which allows current to flow through the single tone magnetic buzzer. Jumper J105 simply turns off the buzzer when removed.

The carrier disable circuit applies a shutdown voltage to the driver pallet in the system. The U114 generates the signal out of pin 21 and controls transistor Q102 through R117. When Q102 is turned off, the shutdown voltage to the driver is floating and the carrier is on. During a fault condition, when Q102 is turned on, the shutdown voltage is applied to the carrier disable on the driver. Relay K101, which outputs the carrier disable, is protected from transient spikes by D104.

Signal Conditioning Components

The signal processing section of the Series II – rev I PCBs is used to buffer potentially noisy or damaging signals from the ADC. Power supply samples and forward and reflected power from a directional coupler are then digitized.

Firstly, all analog signals are protected with a resettable fuse and transient voltage suppressor (TVS) combination. These components ensure that voltages above the Vbr breakdown voltage of the TVS get clamped and do not pass farther down the circuit. After this protection stage, the analog voltages get dropped with voltage dividers to safe levels for the buffers and ADC. For example, a +30Vdc power supply sample gets dropped to a level below the +2.5Vdc voltage reference U109 of the ADC. After the voltage dividers, the analog signals get buffered with U107 and U108, configured as unity gain voltage followers. Finally, after some further decoupling capacitors and filters, the analog signals get digitized by the 8-channel, 10-bit ADC (U10) and sent to the microcontroller through a serial interface.

There are (3) analog voltages that get conditioned and processed: DC power supply sample, forward RF power, and reflected RF power. Specifically, the components are as follows:

DC power supply –	J108 (pin 1 floating and direct connection), F107, C120, L108, C121, R129, R130, VR105, U108, C122, C123, L109, C124 and U110.
Forward RF power –	J108 (pin 2), F106, D109, C117, C118, L107, C119, R127, R128, VR104, U108, C125, L110, C126, C127, and U110.
Reflected RF power –	J108 (pin 3), F105, D108, C114, C115, L106, C116, R125, R126, VR103, U108, C130, L112, C131, C132, and U110.

Display Components

The display section of the Series II – rev I PCB is comprised of the LCD and the components that make up the data bus to send the data from the microcontroller to the LCD.

Specifically, the LCD is an alphanumeric 20X4 display that uses the industry standard 44780 controller and a parallel interface for data communications. Firstly, the microcontroller sends out the data to be displayed via a serial bus where the signals are latched with U111 and U112 and converted to a parallel data stream. The parallel data then transfers directly to the LCD through connector J109. J109 also carriers the power supply for the LCD.

Microcontroller Components

The heart of the monitor and control system found in Series II - rev I PCBs is microcontroller U114. This microcontroller analyzes all RF power levels and voltages to ensure that all operating parameters are within their predetermined safe operating levels. If a fault is found, appropriate action is taken to help protect the system from damage, which may include turning the RF carriers off. A full description of all faults and their respective actions is found later in this section.

The power supply for the microcontroller is monitored closely via supervisor U113. Should the +5Vdc supply drop below +4.5Vdc, a microcontroller reset is generated to ensure there are no brown out conditions that may latch the microcontroller up to an unknown state. The front panel Reset momentary switch is also tied to this line after optoisolation. The microcontroller is run off of a 4.000MHz clock source, generated by ceramic resonator CR101. If the software is running, LED D110 will be lit. Finally, U115 stores all characters for the LCD to minimize the overhead required for the microcontroller, and also stores the current state of the power ON/OFF of the system. This is to ensure that, in the event of a power outage, the system returns to the exact state is was before power was interrupted.

Fault Shutdowns

On the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) the following messages may appear:

If you see this message, the system will:

- shut amp down for 1 minute
- automatically turn amp on after 1 minute and check again for overdriven amplifier
- come back to the same power level that it was set

If you see this message, the system will:

- shut amp down for 5 minutes
- automatically turn amp on after 5 minutes and check again for high VSWR
- come back to the same power level that it was set

Remote Port

The remote port allows external control of the transmission system via the DB25 connector on each enclosure. All functions on the remote port are simply hard-wired or paralleled to existing wiring to provide a secondary method of control to the user, and are activated as follows:

pin 1: ground to reset microcontroller, float otherwise
pin 2: ground for 2 seconds to toggle carrier on/off, float otherwise
pin 3: common ground
pin 4: DC power supply sample