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with

**PULSE HEIGHT ANALYZER
AND COMMUTATING CIRCUITS
FOR IMP E vs dE/dx
NUCLEAR ABUNDANCE EXPERIMENT**

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EXPERIMENT

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October 4, 1963

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PULSE HEIGHT ANALYZER
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IMP E vs dE/dx NUCLEAR ABUNDANCE
EXPERIMENT

INTRODUCTION

The E vs dE/dx experiment for the IMP spacecraft (S-74) is comprised of four cards containing instrumentation and electronics as shown in drawing 631.4-62-109. A cosmic ray scintillation telescope on card S-74/EE3 furnishes analog information on three output channels. Pulse height analyzer and coincidence logic circuits on the two electronics cards S-74/EE1 and S-74/EE2 change the analog information from two of the telescope output channels to digital form according to certain coincidence logic. A Geiger counter cosmic ray telescope on card S-74/EG1 furnishes digital information on three output channels to commutating circuits on electronics card S-74/EE2. Outputs from the pulse height analyzer and commutating circuits are fed in digital form from electronics card S-74/EE2 to the IMP spacecraft telemetry system.

This report describes the two parameter pulse height analyzer, the coincidence logic circuits and the commutating circuits located on the electronics cards S-74/EE1 and S-74/EE2.

PULSE HEIGHT ANALYZER

General Operation

The pulse height analyzer and coincidence logic circuitry is shown in a functional block diagram in drawing No. 631.4-62-84. Outputs from three photomultiplier tubes in the scintillation telescope are fed to circuits on card S-74/EE1 identified as channel A, Channel B, and channel C. These signals are positive-going pulses with 1 to 2 microseconds rise time and a fall time to 1/2 peak amplitude of approximately 7 microseconds. The channel A and channel B circuits on card S-74/EE1 are identical pulse height analyzers with a linear range of 1 to 256. The channel C circuits on card S-74/EE1 include amplifiers to feed a channel C signal to the logic circuits on card S-74/EE2.

The amplitude of an input pulse on channel A is a measure of the linear rate of energy loss, $\frac{dE}{dx}$, for a cosmic ray particle passing

through a thin CsI crystal in the cosmic ray telescope. The amplitude of an input pulse on channel B is a measure of the total energy, E, of a particle whenever it is stopped by a thick CsI crystal, also in the cosmic ray telescope. Coincidence of a channel A and channel B signal indicates that the same particle has given rise to both signals. An input on channel C arises from a particle striking a plastic crystal behind the channel B crystal. Coincidence of a C input with the A and B inputs indicates that the particle has passed through the B crystal and that the B signal is not a true measure of the total energy E. The pulse height analyzer circuits furnish a digital output count proportional to input pulse amplitude on each of the two energy channels (A and B) when and only when these inputs are coincident and no simultaneous input is present on the third channel C. This function is performed through the following operations:

- (1) Coincidence-anticoincidence action
- (2) Analog to Digital Conversion
- (3) Input Disabling

Coincidence-anticoincidence action. Blocking oscillator and gating circuits located on S-74/EE2 furnish gating pulses whenever coincident inputs are received on channels A and B but not C. Linear gates in the channel A and channel B pulse height analyzers are normally blocked and become unblocked when gating pulses are furnished from the coincidence-anti-coincidence circuits.

Analog to Digital Conversion. Channel A and channel B signals which are coincident pass through their respective linear gates into an amplitude-to-time converter in each channel. A gate pulse is generated in channel A with a duration proportional to the A input signal amplitude. A similar gate pulse is generated in channel B with a duration proportional to the B input signal amplitude. Each gate pulse passes a burst of 500 kc oscillator pulses to the pulse height analyzer output. The resulting count of oscillator cycles in the output burst in each channel is proportional to the input signal amplitude in that channel.

Input Disabling. The pulse height analyzer is rendered insensitive to input signals whenever a coincident signal pair is being processed in order to prevent garbling of the analog-to-digital conversion, and also whenever the spacecraft encoder scalars are being read out to the telemetry circuits. Input disabling is accomplished by the BUSY BISTABLE and associated triggering circuits. In its normally RESET

condition this bistable blocks the channel A and channel B output gates and activates the coincidence-anticoincidence circuits. In this state the pulse-height-analyzer is ready to receive inputs from the scintillation telescope.

The BUSY BISTABLE is SET by either of the following:

- (a) The first 500 kc oscillator pulse which occurs after the start of a channel A or channel B amplitude-to-time converter gate, or
- (b) A SET signal (\bar{B}) received from the telemetry encoder.

In the SET condition this bistable performs the following functions:

- (a) It starts the channel A and channel B timing action in the amplitude-to-time converters,
- (b) It unblocks the channel A and channel B output gates, thus passing a burst of 500 kc oscillator pulses to the A and B outputs, and
- (c) It disables the coincidence-anticoincidence circuits, thus rendering the pulse-height-analyzer insensitive to additional inputs while a coincident pulse pair is being processed.

The busy bistable is RESET by the trailing edge of telemetry encoder sync signal (2) F which occurs twice every telemetering sequence.

CIRCUIT DESIGN

The circuits on cards S-74/EE1 and S-74/EE2 are constructed in the form of welded modules and connected together by welded interconnecting matrices. For convenience in circuit description the modules in the pulse-height analyzers are grouped into the following functional sections:

- (1) Preamplifier and Shaper Section
- (2) Linear Gate Section
- (3) Analog-to-Digital Converter Section
- (4) Busy Bistable and 500 kc Clock
- (5) Coincidence Amplifier and Threshold Detector Section
- (6) Coincidence Logic Section
- (7) Eight Position Matrix and Scalers
- (8) Sync Shapers

Preamplifier and Shaper Section (drawing No. 631.4-62-101)

The preamplifier and shaper section (located on card S-74/EE1) consists of three welded circuit modules: One Amplifier type 1, one Shaper (2 microsecond), and one Amplifier type 2A. Input and output information and gain settings for channels A, B, and C are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

PREAMPLIFIER AND SHAPER SECTION GAIN SETTINGS						
Channel	Minimum Input Sig.	Amp. Type 1 Gain	Shaper Gain	Amp. Type 2A Gain	Overall Gain	Preamp Output
A	2 mv	5.0	0.45	4.5	10	20 mv
B	10 mv	1.0	0.45	2.0	2	20 mv
C	5 mv	2.0	0.45	4.0	4	20 mv

The Amplifier type 1 is a two stage amplifier operating with positive-going input and output signals. Overall gain is approximately $\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2}$.

Maximum gain is 10, and the shunting resistor across R_1 is used to adjust the gain to smaller values as needed.

The Shaper, 2 microsecond, is a two stage amplifier with delayed negative feedback. Positive-going input pulses with 2 microsecond rise time and greater than 7 microseconds fall time are shaped to give a very fast fall time. The beginning of the shaped fall time is determined by the delay line (2 microseconds), thus allowing pulses with rise times up to 2 microseconds to reach peak value before decaying. The shape of the output pulse decay is determined by adjusting a shunting resistor across R_3 and R_4 . The shaper circuit furnishes negative-going output pulses.

The Amplifier type 2A operates on negative-going input signals and furnishes negative-going output signals. It is a two stage design similar to the type 1 amplifier except that the n-p-n and p-n-p transistors are interchanged and the d-c supply voltage polarities are reversed.

Lower circuit impedances have the effect of reducing phase shift from input to output.

Linear Gate Section (Drawing 631.4-62-103)

This section (located on card S-74/EE1) is divided into the following functional circuits:

- Delay line, 3 microseconds
- Compensating Amplifier, type 2A (first)
- Linear Gate
- Compensating Amplifier, type 2A, (second)

A signal from the preamplifier section is delayed 3 microseconds to allow time for the coincidence circuits to operate. The first compensating amplifier type 2A makes up for signal loss in the delay line. The negative-going output signal pulse from this amplifier is fed to the Q1 emitter in the linear gate. Transistors Q1 and Q2 are normally OFF, and conduct only when a gating pulse from the coincidence logic circuits is present on the secondary winding of the pulse transformer T1. Voltage drop from the Q1 emitter to the Q2 emitter is negligible compared to 10 mv. The parallel combination of diode, resistor, and capacitor in the transistor base circuits is necessary to minimize transients in the gated output due to the rise and fall of the gating pulse. The output compensating amplifier type 2A serves as an impedance matching device between the linear gate output and the input to the A to D Section. The signal amplitude corresponding to a pulse-height-analyzer output count of 1 at several reference points in the linear gate section is given as follows:

<u>Reference Point</u>	<u>Min. Signal Amplitude</u>
Input to Linear Gate Section	20 mv
Output of Delay Line	10 mv
First Compensating Amplifier Output	10 mv
Second Compensating Amplifier Output	10 mv

Analog-to-Digital Converter Section (Drawing 631.4-62-104)

This section consists of the following circuits:

- Sweep circuit (located on S-74/EE1)

Shaper circuit (located on S-74/EE1)
Output gate (located on S-74/EE1)
Output driver (located on S-74/EE2)

Operation is illustrated in the waveform drawing 631.4-63-35. A negative-going input signal from the linear gate section is amplified by Q1 and Q4 and charges the capacitors C1 and C2 to a negative value proportional to signal peak amplitude. This potential remains at this level as long as Q5 is non-conducting. Emitter followers Q3 and Q2 transfer the capacitor voltage to Q1 emitter, thus the net drive on Q1 is the difference between input signal amplitude and negative emitter voltage. The positive-going portion of the input signal causes Q1 to conduct. This feeds a positive pulse through Q4 to the shaper and initiates a positive shaper output signal. After a 4 microsecond delay to insure that the capacitors charge to the full negative signal peak, coincidence between shaper output and a clock pulse places the busy bistable (not shown on drawing 62-104) in the SET condition. The busy bistable SET signal F causes Q5 to conduct, and the combination of Q5 and the 6.2 volt zener diode (T1653CO) acting as a constant current source discharges C1 and C2 at a constant rate. This discharge begins at the leading edge of the busy bistable signal F and ends when the capacitor voltage drops to its quiescent value. At this point Q1 stops conducting and a negative-going signal from Q1 through Q4 terminates the positive shaper output signal.

The output gate is normally blocked, and becomes unblocked only during coincidence of the positive shaper output and the busy bistable F signal. This coincidence endures as long as capacitors C1 and C2 are discharging, which depends on the voltage to which they are initially charged. Thus, the number of 500 kc oscillator pulses which pass through the output gate is proportional to the input signal amplitude. The circuit is designed to generate a 2 microsecond gate in response to a 10 millivolt signal applied to the sweep circuit input, and is linear for input signals up to 2.56 volts.

Output driver modules, one for channel A and one for channel B, are located on card S-74/EE2. These modules are dual emitter followers to provide two output terminals for channel A and two output terminals for channel B.

Busy Bistable and 500 kc Oscillator

These circuits, common to channels A and B, are shown on drawing 631.4-62-105. Busy bistable operation is summarized as follows:

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Trigger</u>	<u>Output F, terminal 2</u>	<u>Output F, terminal 3</u>
SET	+ on 1	+ 6 volts	- 3 volts
RESET	+ on 4	- 3 volts	+ 6 volts

The bistable is normally in the RESET condition to allow coincidence action to take place. It is placed in the SET condition by action of the "and-or" circuits upon coincidence of A shaper and clock or B shaper and clock.

The 500 kc clock is a crystal controlled oscillator with emitter follower output.

The busy bistable and 500 kc oscillator are both located on electronics card S-74/EE1.

Coincidence Amplifier and Threshold Detector Section

Each channel of the pulse-height-analyzer (channels A, B, and C) has a coincidence amplifier and threshold detector section (see drawing 631.4-62-84) to furnish signals to trigger the coincidence-anticoincidence blocking oscillators. Input to this section is obtained from the preamplifier and shaper section output.

Each coincidence amplifier and threshold detector section consists of the following welded circuit modules (see drawing 631.4-62-102).

Amplifier type 2A, input stage, gain of 10 (on card S-74/EE1)
Amplifier type 2A, driver stage, gain of 7 (on card S-74/EE1)

Threshold detector (on card S-74/EE2)

The threshold detector furnishes a positive 6 volt output pulse whenever a negative-going input pulse exceeds a threshold value determined by the "Threshold Level Adjust" resistor setting.

Coincidence Logic Section

The coincidence logic section, located on electronics card S-74/EE2, consists of six blocking oscillators and one delay line (1 microsecond) connected as shown in the block diagram drawing 631.4-62-106. The characteristics of the output pulses from the different blocking oscillators depends on the operating voltage and the transformer used. The arrangement shown in drawing 631.4-62-106 is summarized as follows:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>Transformer</u>	<u>Output Pulse</u>
A	BO-1	T1-0.75-12	3/4 microsecond
B	BO-1	T1-0.75-12	3/4 microsecond
A · B	BO-1	T1-1- 12	1 microsecond
C	BO-2	T2-2- 6	2 microseconds
A · B · \bar{C}	BO-1	T1-2- 12	2 microseconds
A · B · \bar{C} · \bar{F}	BO-1	T1-1- 12	1 microsecond

Blocking oscillator pulse transformers are wound on Alladin Bobbin and Sleeve ferrite coil forms:

Bobbin No. 110-1097
Sleeve No. 110-1098

Winding information is as follows:

<u>Transformer No.</u>	<u>Alladin No.</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>3-4</u>	<u>5-6</u>	<u>7-8</u>
T1-.75-12	01-600	11	33	11	11
T1-1-12	01-601	13	39	13	13
T1-2-12	01-602	25	75	25	25
T1-4-6	01-616	28	84	28	28
T2-2-6	01-604	40	120		

The A and B blocking oscillators are triggered by signals from the A and B threshold detectors, respectively. Coincident A and B signals trigger the A · B blocking oscillator, and its output pulse is fed through 1.0 microsecond delay line to the A · B · \bar{C} blocking oscillator. This blocking oscillator is disabled whenever the C blocking oscillator is

triggered. Thus, the $A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}$ blocking oscillator fires whenever there is a signal on channel A coincident with one on channel B, but no signal on channel C.

The $A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}$ signal triggers the $A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot \bar{F}$ blocking oscillator only when the busy bistable is in the RESET condition. A "5" microsecond pulse output from this blocking oscillator is fed to the driving transformer in the linear gate section (see drawing 62-103) to unblock the linear gates in channels A and B.

ELECTRONICS PACKAGING AND INTERCONNECTIONS

Electronics Card S-74/EE1

Electronics card S-74/EE1 consists of 44 welded circuit modules mounted on six interconnecting sub-matrices which are themselves interconnected by means of a welded "mother matrix." An interconnection schematic of modules on this card is shown in drawing No. GD-S74-1008-263, "IMP E vs dE/dx (Nuclear Abundance Experiment) Electronic Card S-74/EE1, Schematic Diagram Sheet 1. Schematics of the separate modules are shown on sheet 2 and sheet 3 of the same drawing. Distribution of welded circuit modules on the interconnecting sub-matrices and drawing numbers for the sub-matrix interconnection diagrams are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Electronics Card S-74/EE1
Interconnecting Sub-Matrices

Sub Matrix Number	Welded Circuit Modules on Sub Matrix (See EE1 Schematic for Module Identification)	Sub Matrix Interconnection Diagram Code 672 Drawing No.
1	A ₁ , A _{2a} , A _{2b} , A ₃ B ₁ , B _{2a} , B _{2b} , B ₃ Power decoupler PD-1	01-114-1A7-D-02
2	C ₁ , C _{2a} , C _{2b} , C ₃ , C ₄ , C ₅ Power decoupler PD-2 Driver Transformer 01-616	01-114-2A7-C-02
3	A _{4a} , A _{4b} , A ₅ , A ₆ , A ₈ , A ₉ , A ₁₀ , A ₁₁ , A ₁₂ B _{4a} , B _{4b} , B ₅ , B ₆ , B ₈ , B ₉ , B ₁₀ , B ₁₁ , B ₁₂ .01 mfd Sweep Control Capacitor, Channel A, .01 mfd Sweep Control Capacitor, Channel B	01-114-3A7-D-02
4	A ₁₄ , A ₁₅ B ₁₄ , B ₁₅ Power Decoupler PD-3	01-114-4A7-D-02
5	E ₅ , E ₈ D ₁ , D ₂ , D ₃ Power decoupler PD-4	01-114-5A7-C-02
6	Mother Matrix	0-114-6A7-D-02
7	Power Decoupler PD-5	
	Interconnection of Shielded Leads	01-114-7A7-D-02 01-114-6A7b-D-02

Electronics Card S-74/EE2

Electronics card S-74/EE2 has the power converter PS-8 and 29 other welded circuit modules mounted on three welded interconnecting sub-matrices. An interconnection schematic of modules on this card is shown in drawing No. GD-S74-1008-266, "IMP E vs dE/dx (Nuclear Abundance Experiment) Electronics Card S-74/EE2 Schematic Diagram," sheet 1. Schematics of the separate modules are shown on sheet 2 of the same drawing. Distribution of welded circuit modules on the interconnecting sub-matrices and drawing numbers for sub-matrix interconnection diagrams are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Electronics Card S-74/EE2
Interconnecting Sub-Matrices

Sub Matrix Number	Welded Circuit Modules on Sub Matrix (See EE2 Schematic for Module Identification)	Sub Matrix Interconnection Diagram Code 672 Drawing No.
1	Power Converter PS-8 Manufactured by Matrix Research and Development Corp.	Matrix Drawing D-1407
2	Power Decoupler Module PD-7 (Mounted on Mother-Matrix)	01-103-1C1-A-02
3	A ₁₃ , B ₁₃	01-104-2A4-D-02
4	A ₁₆ , A ₁₇ , A ₁₈ , E ₁ , E ₄ B ₁₆ , B ₁₇ , B ₁₈ , E ₂ , E ₅ C ₆ , C ₇ , C ₈ , E ₃ , E ₈ D ₄ , D ₅ , D ₆ , D ₇ , D ₈ , D ₉ Power Decoupler PD-6	01-104-4A4-A-02
5	F ₁ (Mounted on Mother Matrix)	01-121-PL-B-02 01-104-3A4-C-02
	Mother Matrix	01-104-1A4-C-02

Interconnecting Cabling

The instrumentation and electronics of the E vs dE/dx experiment are interconnected by a cable harness and Cannon connectors as shown in drawing No. GD-S74-1008-107 "IMP, E vs dE/dx (Nuclear Abundance Experiment) Interconnection wiring Diagram. "

APPENDIX I.

WELDED MODULES

Table 4 gives the quantity of each different welded circuit module located on electronics card S-74/EE1 and the Code 631.4 drawing number for each module schematic. Table 5 gives the same information for welded modules located on electronics card S-74/EE2.

TABLE 4

Welded Circuit Modules

Located on S-74/EE1

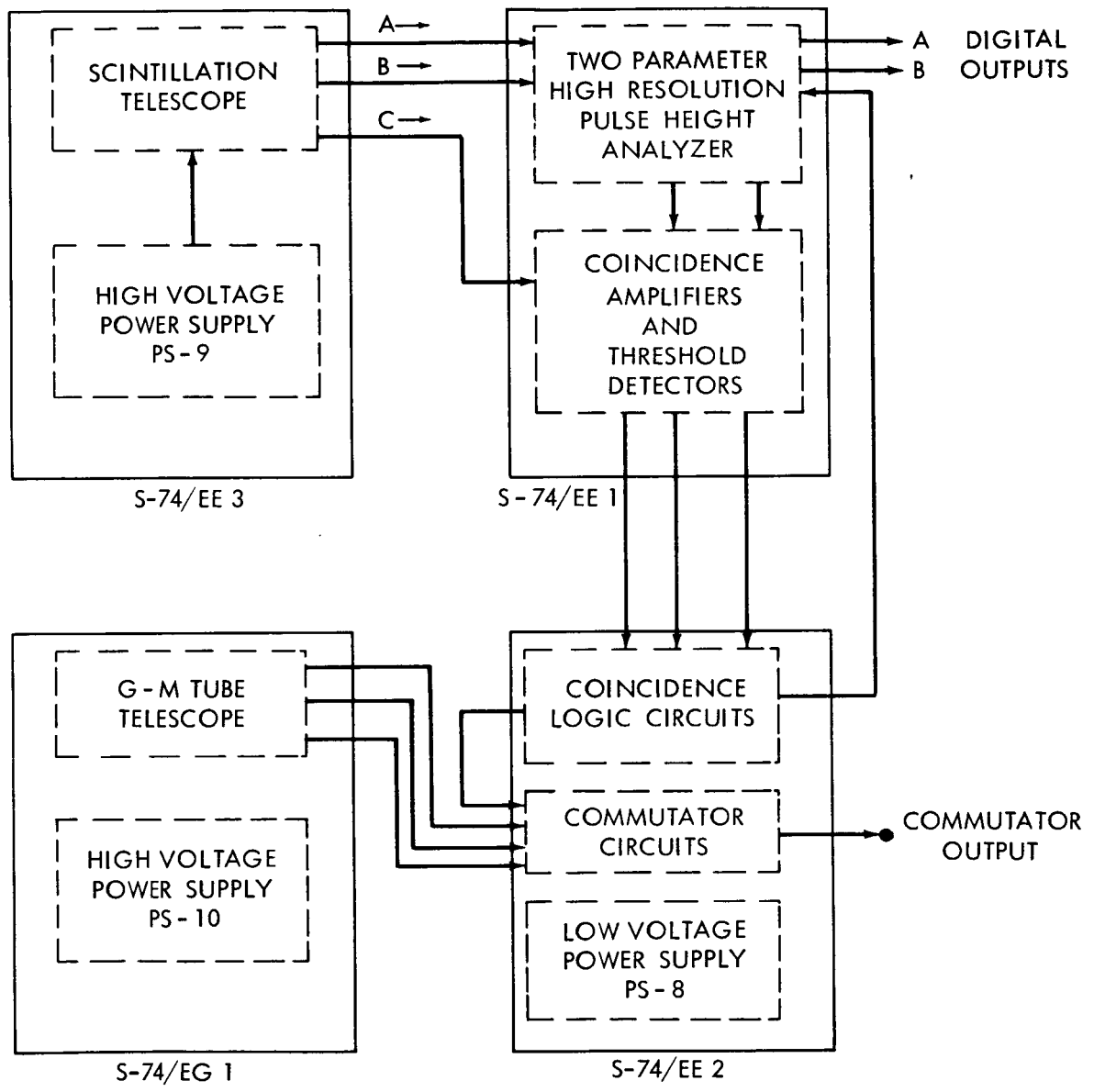
Welded Circuit Module	Quantity	Schematic Code 631.4 Drawing No.
Amplifier Type 1	3	62-45
Shaper, 2 Microsecond	3	62-42
Amplifier, Type 2A	13	62-6
Delay Line Coupler	2	62-89
Delay Lines, Artronic 26S		
2 Microseconds	3	
3 Microseconds	2	
Linear Gate	2	63-1
New Gate Driver (Transformer)	1	63-45
Sweep Circuit	2	62-61
Sweep Control	2	62-62
Shaper	2	62-63
Output Gate	2	62-64
Busy Bistable	1	62-58
By Pass Module	1	62-110
Trigger Delay	1	62-59
500 KC Oscillator	1	62-60
Power Decoupler PD-1	1	63-44
Power Decoupler PD-2	1	63-44
Power Decoupler PD-3	1	63-44
Power Decoupler PD-4	1	63-44
Power Decoupler PD-5	1	63-44

TABLE 5

Welded Circuit Modules

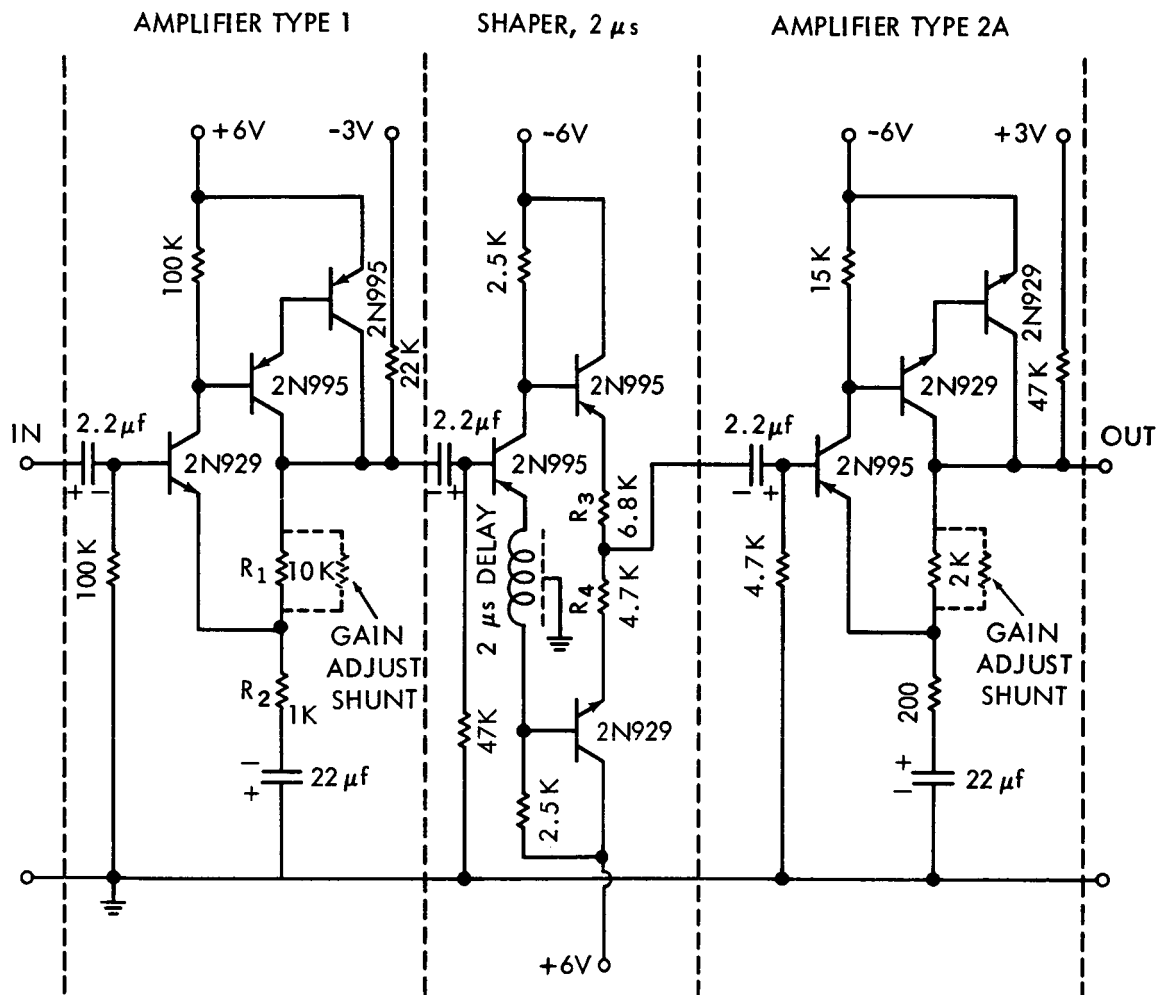
Located on S-74/EE2

Welded Circuit Module	Quantity	Schematic Code 631.4 Drawing No.
Threshold Detector	3	62-7
Emitter Follower	3	62-109
Blocking Oscillator BO-1		62-19
With Transformer T1-.75-12 (01-600)	2	
With Transformer T1-1-12 (01-601)	1	
With Transformer T1-2-12 (01-602)	1	
With Transformer T1-5-6 (01-603)		
Blocking Oscillator BO-2		62-20
With Transformer T2-2-6 (01-604)	1	
Driver Type 1	2	62-77
Driver Type 2	1	62-78
Sync Shapers		
Type 1	1	62-79 (12-28-62)
Type 1A	1	62-79 (1-14-63)
Type 2	1	62-80
Type 3	1	62-81
Scaler, Single bit	3	62-82
Matrix 8 position	1	62-83
Delay Line, Artronic 26S, 1.0 Microsecond	1	
Modular Decoupler MD-1	6	62-18
Power Decoupler PD-1	1	63-44
Power Decoupler PD-2	1	63-44

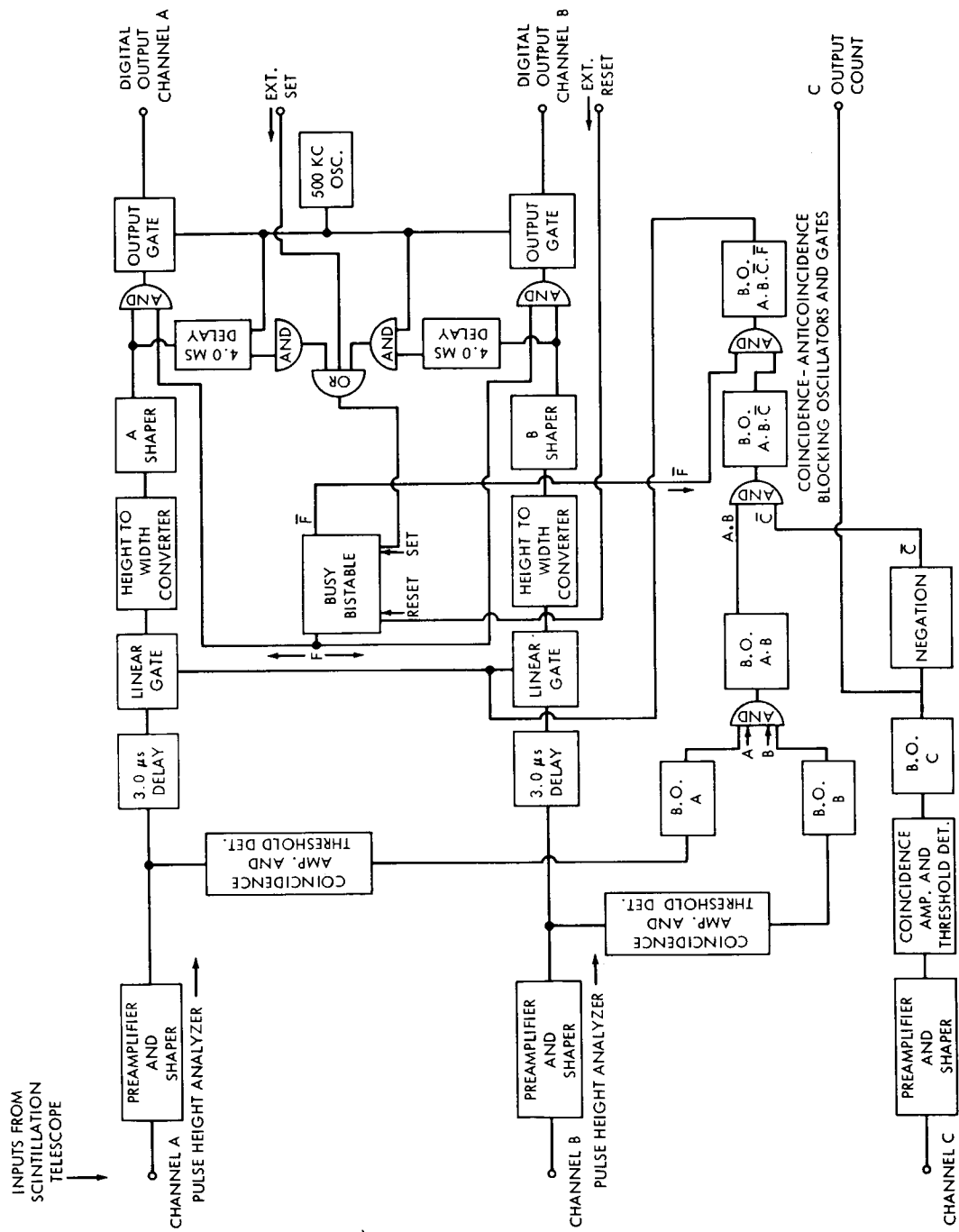


Signal Conditioning Electronics for the IMP E vs dE/dx Nuclear Abundance Experiment

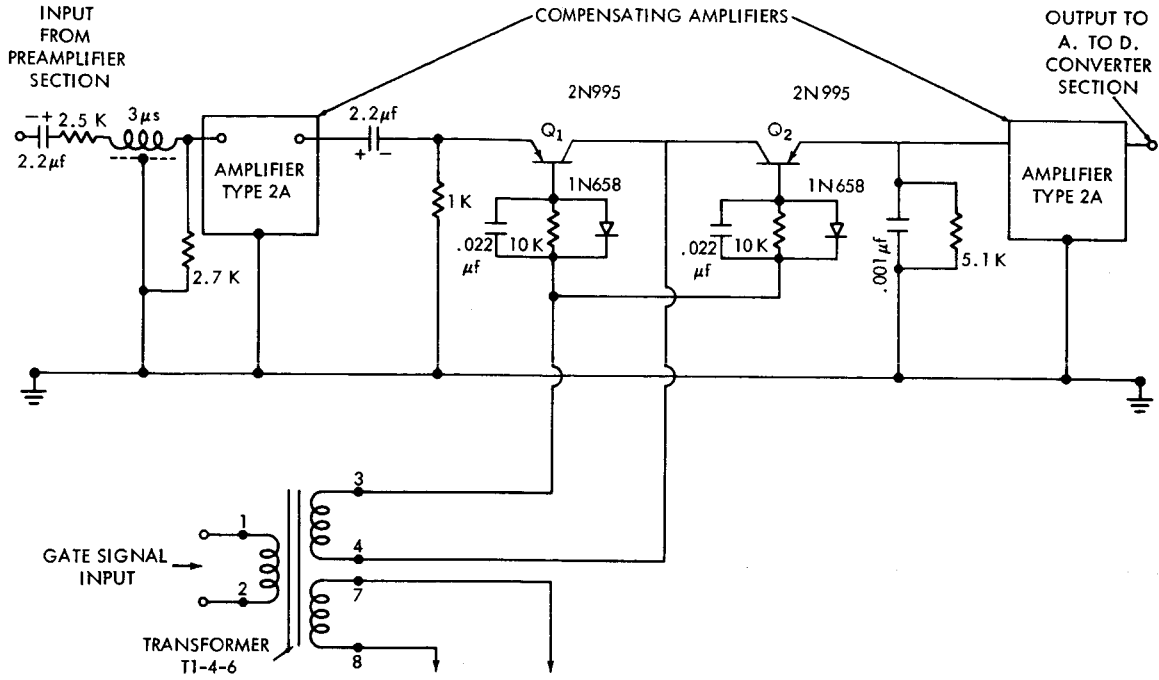
631.4-62-109



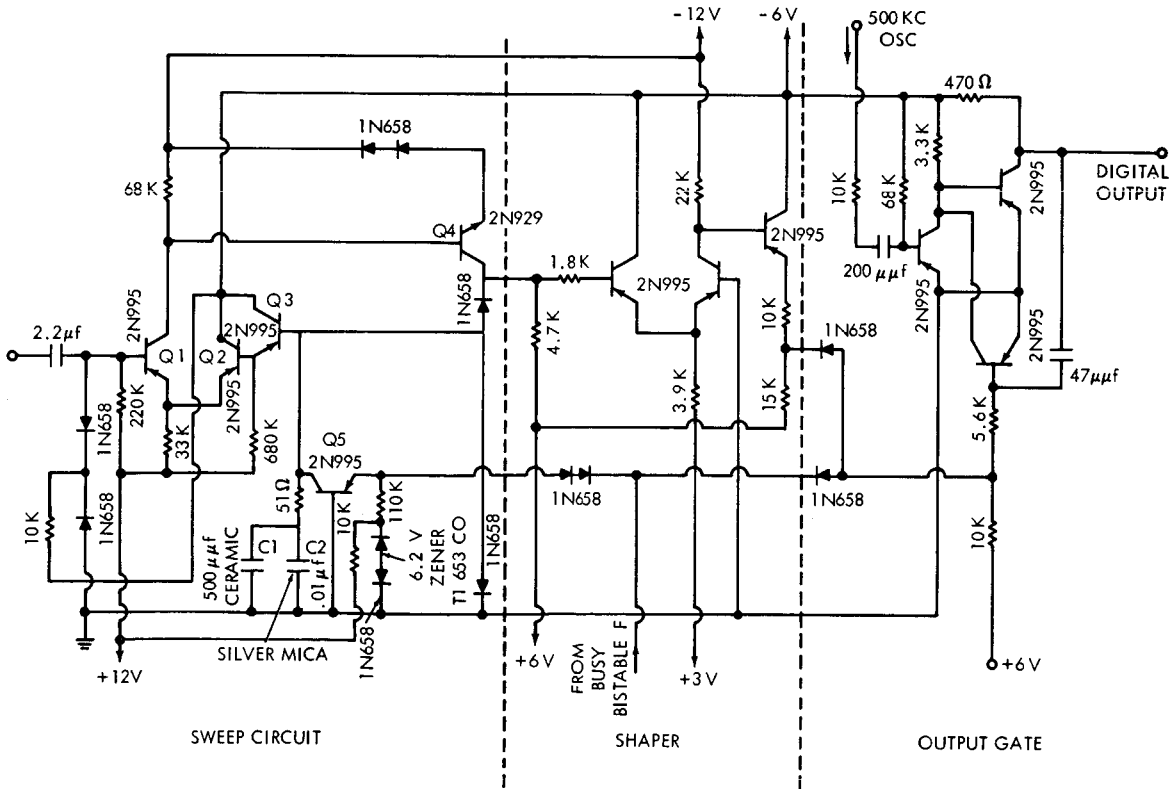
Pre-amplifier Section, Channels A, B, C
631.4-62-101



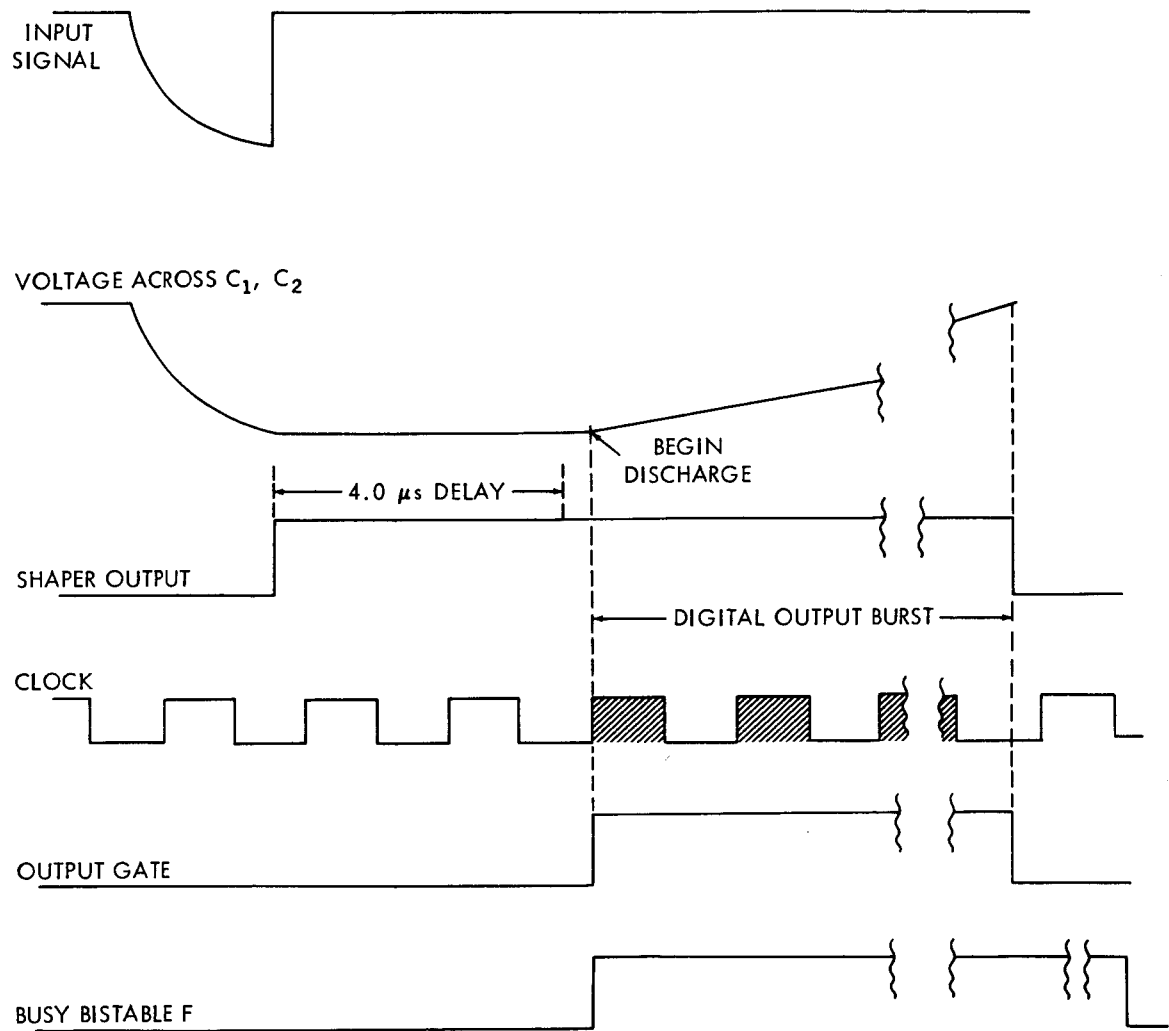
IMP Nuclear Abundance Experiment Pulse Height Analyzer Functional Block Diagram
631.4 - 62 - 84



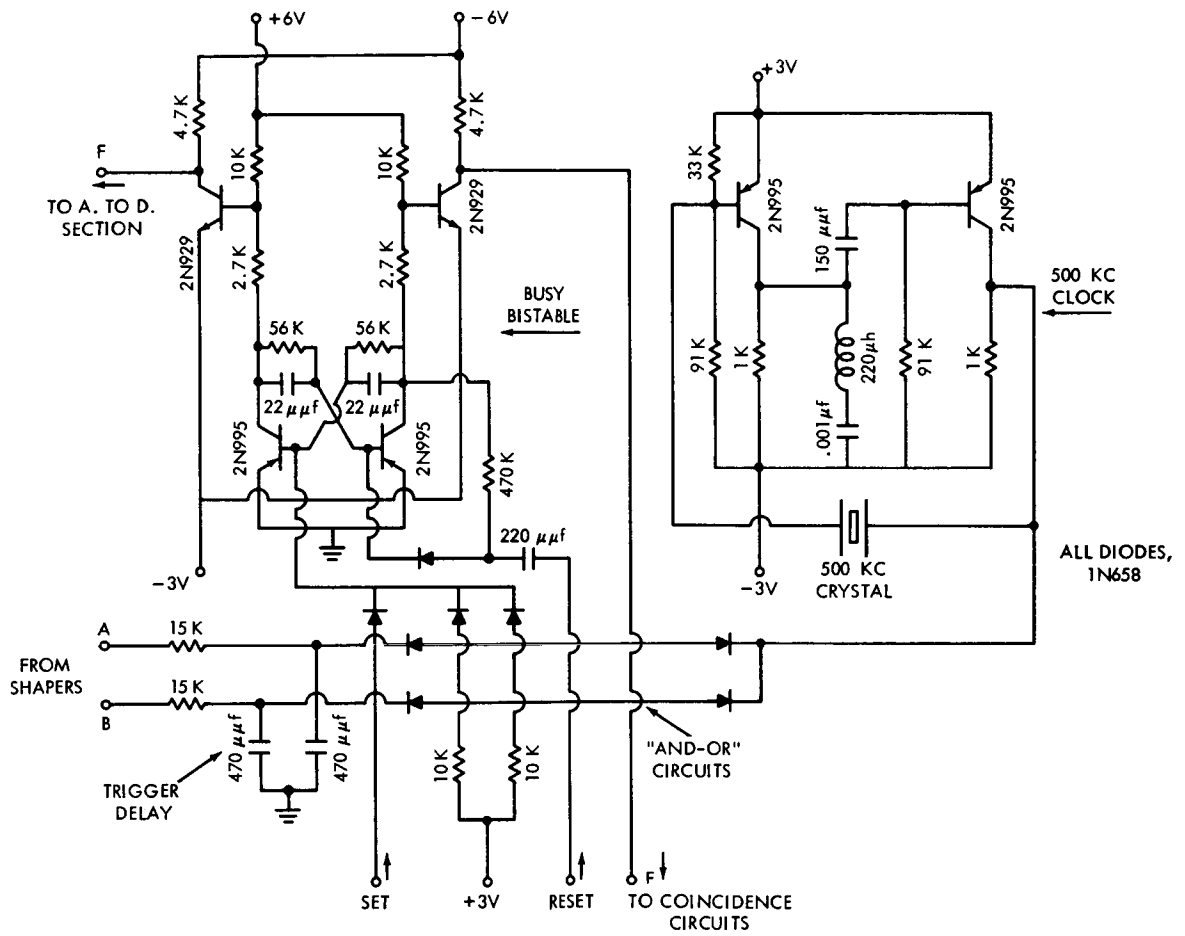
Linear Gate Section, Channels A and B
631.4-62-103



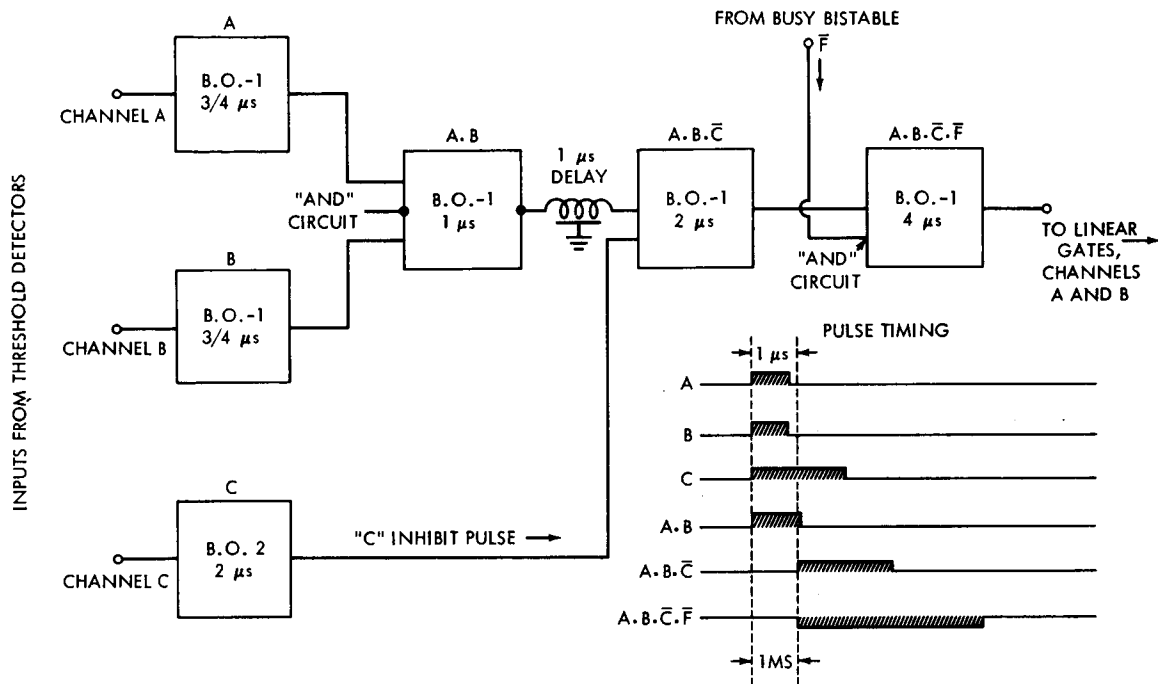
Analog to Digital Converter Section Channels A and B
631.4-62-104



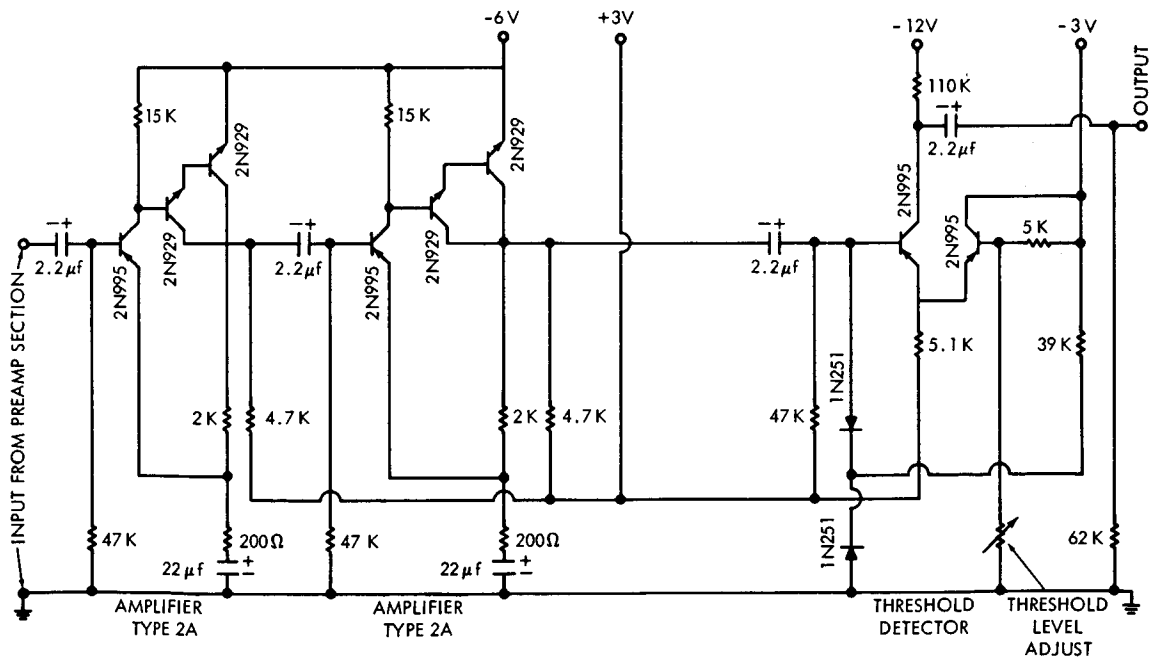
Analog To Digital Converter Operation
631.4-63-35



Busy Bistable and 500 KC Clock
631.4-62-105

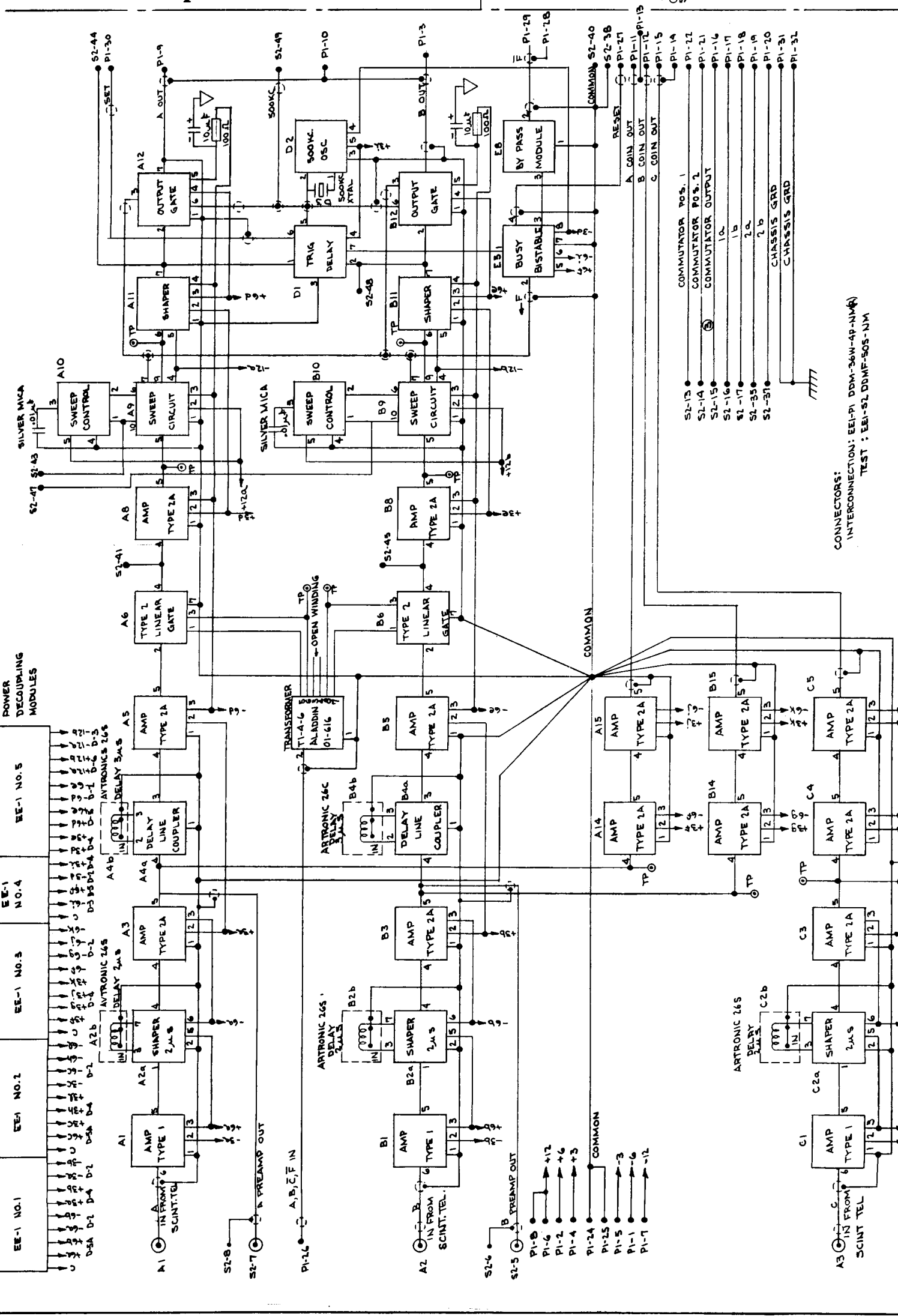
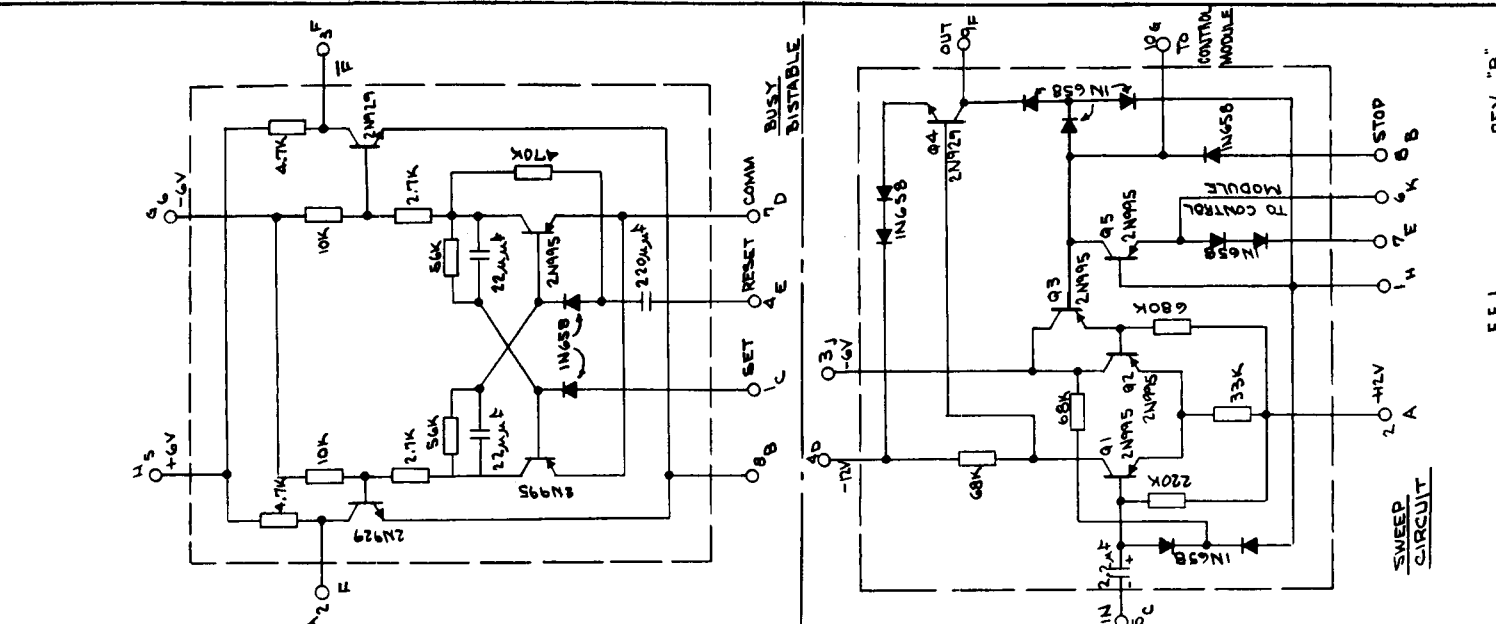


Coincidence Circuit Logic E vs dE/dx Experiment, IMP
 631.4-62-105



Coincidence Amplifiers and Threshold Detector Channels A, B, and C
 631.4-62-102

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL



LIST OF MATERIAL		REVISIONS	
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

IMP
E VS DE/DX
NUCLEAR ABUNDANCE
ELECTRONICS CARD 1
S-74 EEI
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

DESIGNER: MILLUMIN
DRAWN: J. M. 7-21-65
CHECKED: []
APPROVED: []
USED ON: 100B-107
NEXT ASSY: []
SCALE: []

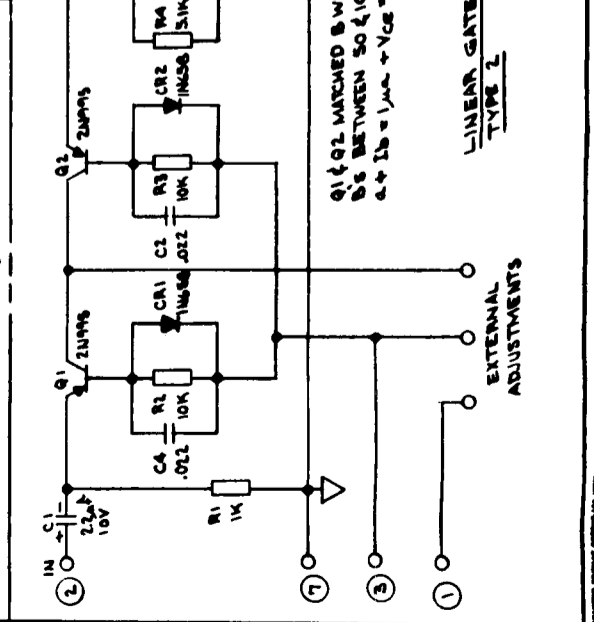
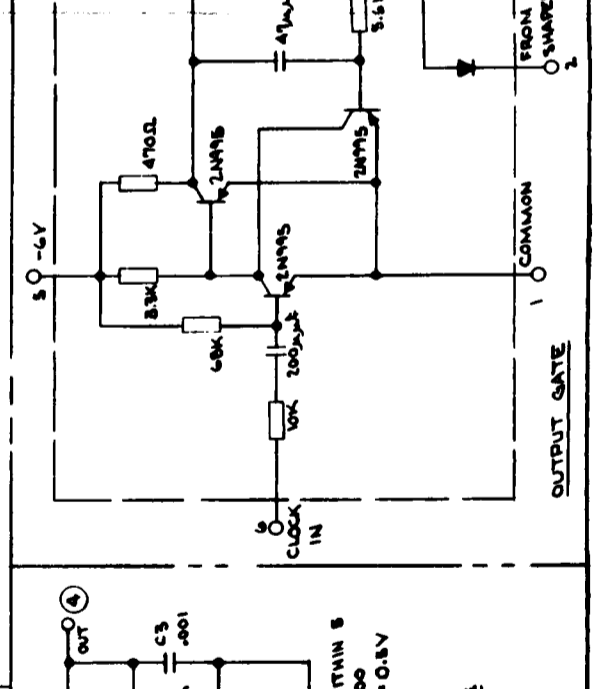
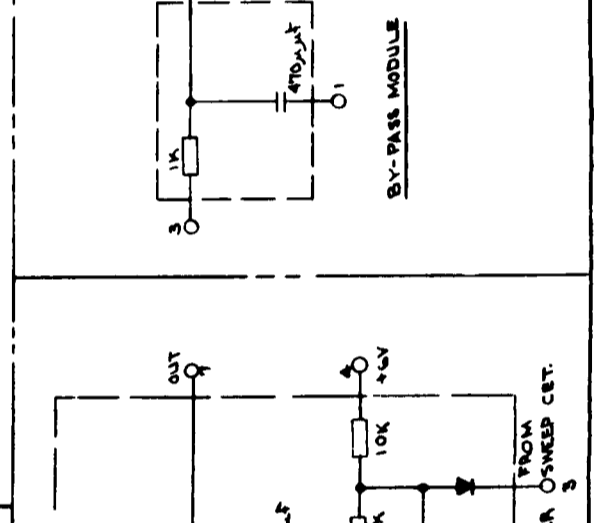
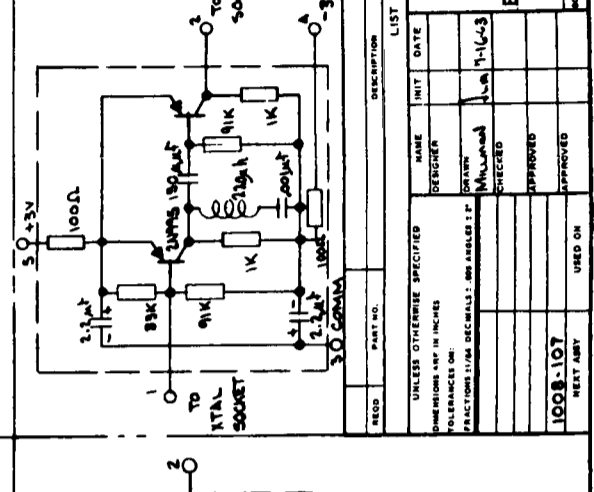
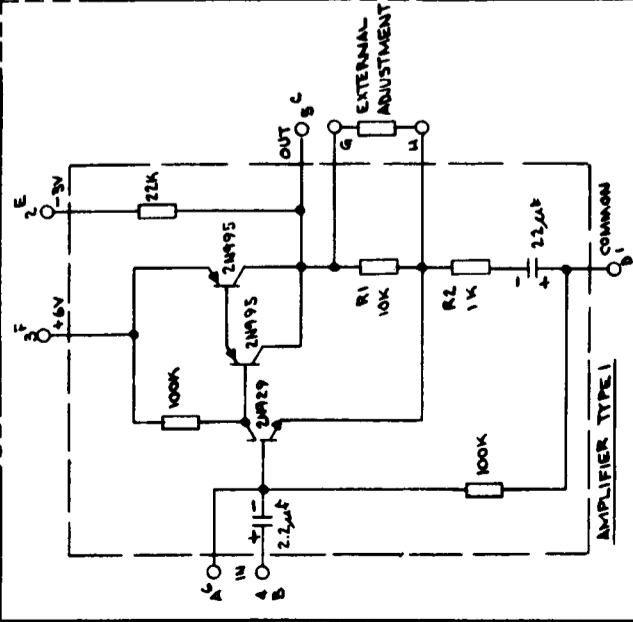
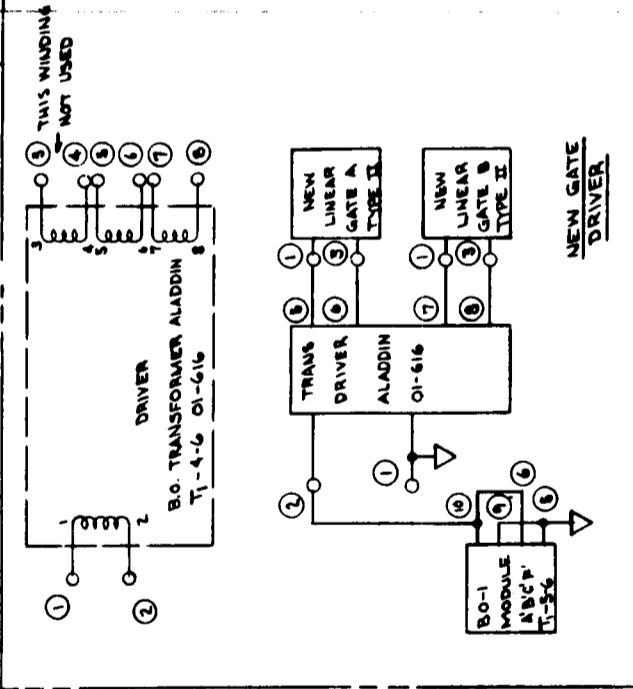
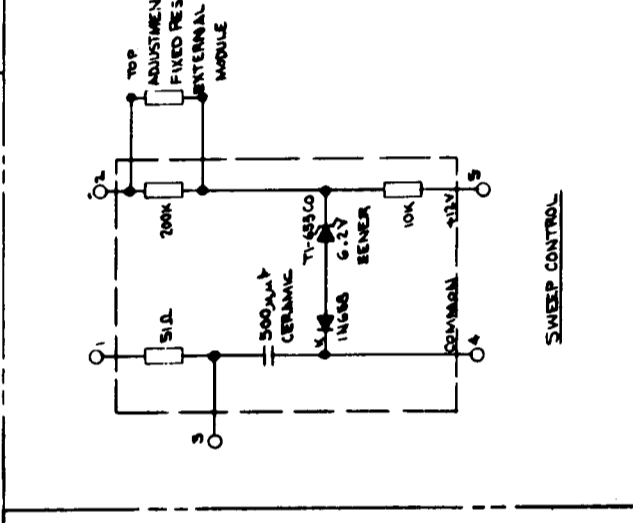
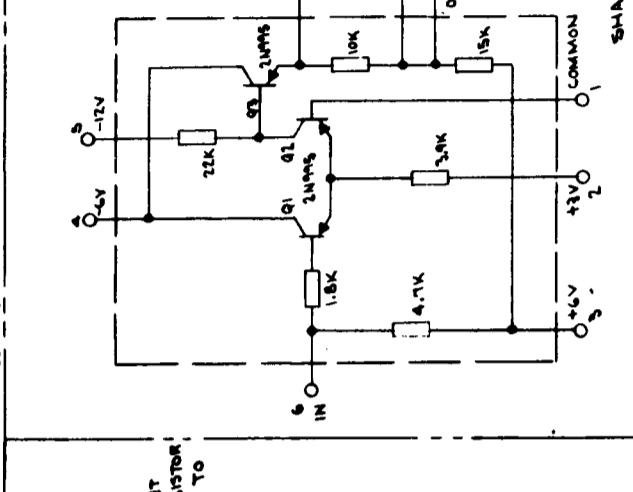
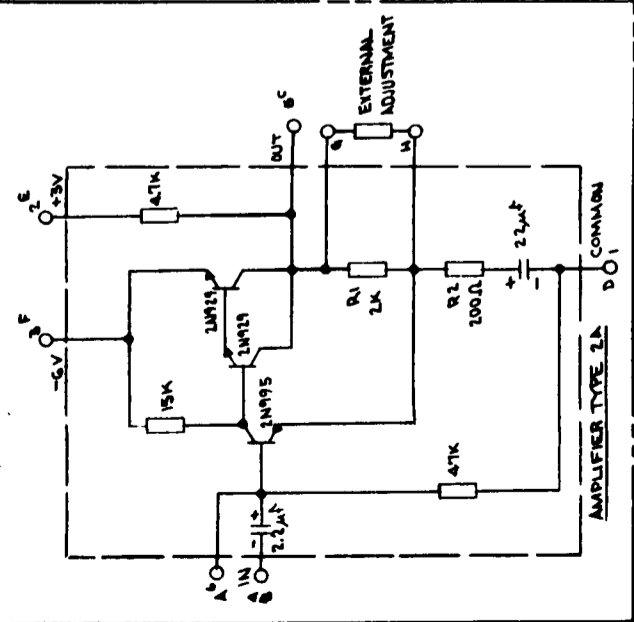
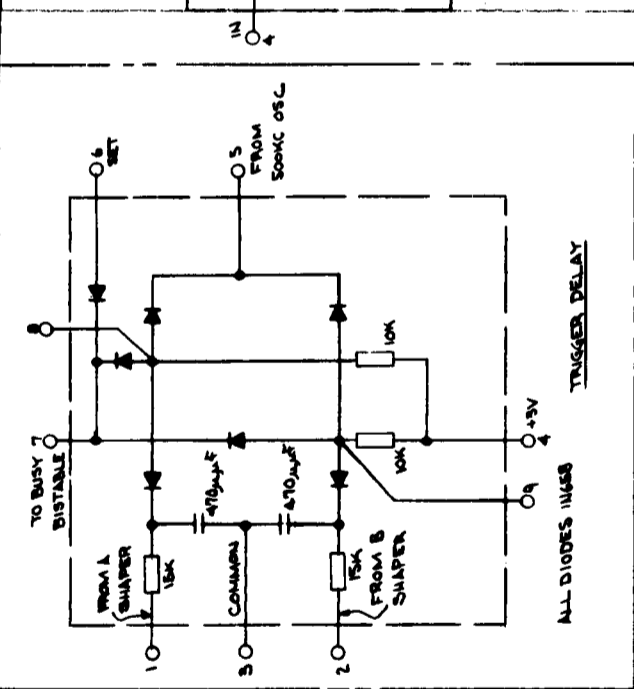
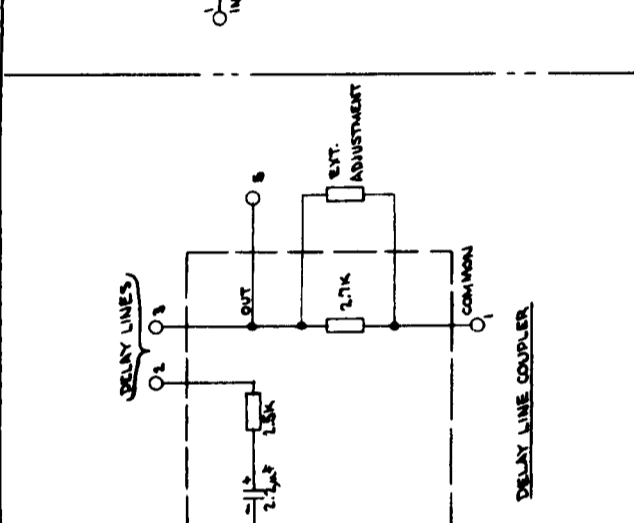
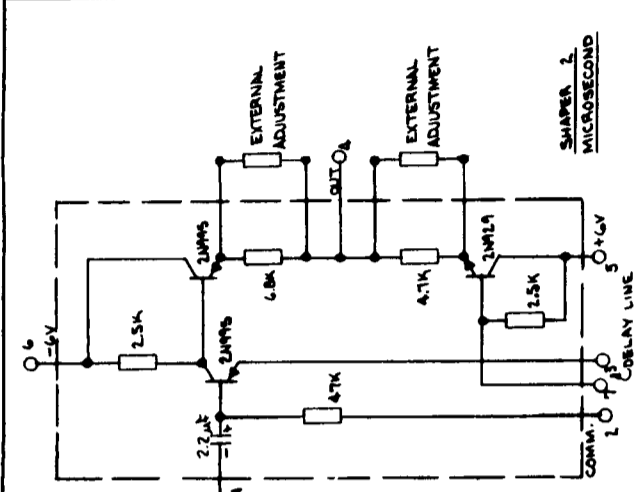
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
FRACTIONS HAVE DECIMALS: ONE ANGLES 1:1

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND
DRAWING NO. GD-574-1008-265
CODE: 672.2 SHEET 1 OF 3

CONNECTORS:
INTERCONNECTION: EEI-PI DDM-36W-4P-NIM
TEST: EEI-S2 DDMF-50S-NIM

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

GD-514-1008-263
EE1
A



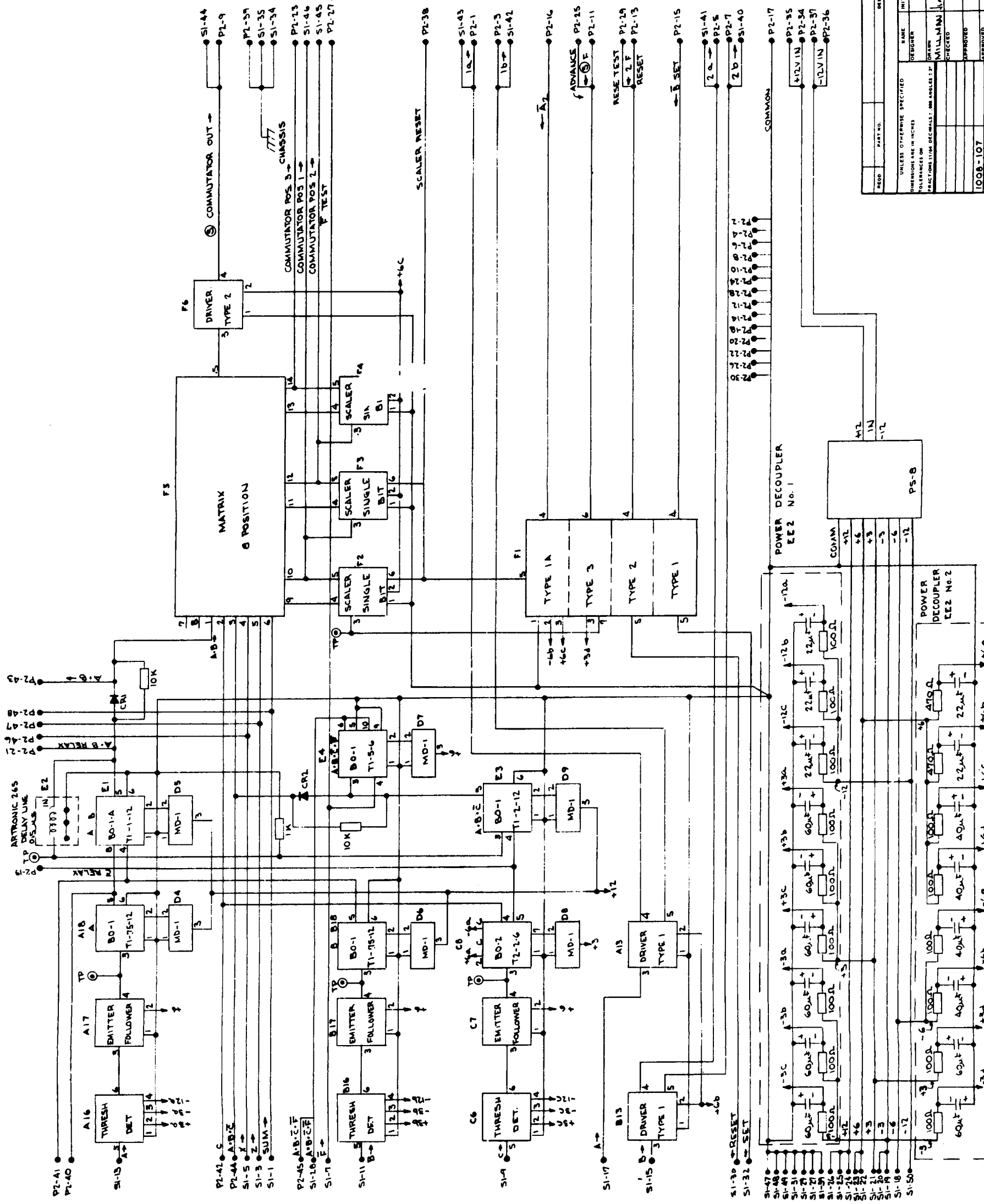
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

NAME	DATE

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES	DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
TOLERANCES ON DIMENSIONS:	TOLERANCES ON DIMENSIONS:
FRACTIONS TO 1/16" DECIMALS: .000 ANGLE 1/2"	FRACTIONS TO 1/16" DECIMALS: .000 ANGLE 1/2"

DESCRIPTION	LIST OF MATERIAL	UNIT	QTY

IMP
E vs dE/dx
(NUCLEAR ABUNDANCE)
ELECTRONICS CARD 1
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
SCALE 1/8" = 1"



NOTES:
 1. INTERCONNECTION CONN. EE2-SI DDM-505-NM(R) SPACECRAFT CONN. EE2-PI DDM-505-NM(R)
 2. ALL CAPACITORS IN POWER DECOUPLERS ARE SPRAGUE TYPE 1500, CASE SIZE B.

GD-57A-1008-266
 EE2 B

LIST OF MATERIAL

REQ	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	DATE	BY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	DESIGNER	DATE	BY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	DESIGNER	DATE	BY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
 TOLERANCES ON DIMENSIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS: .0005 INCHES

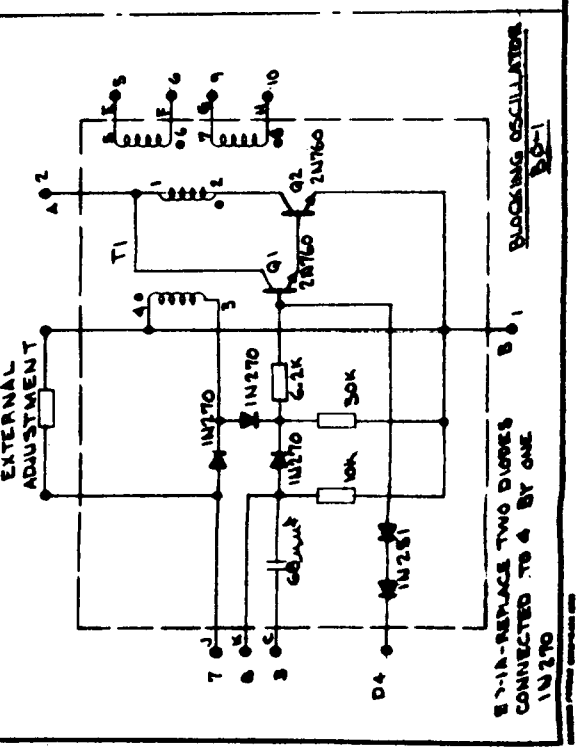
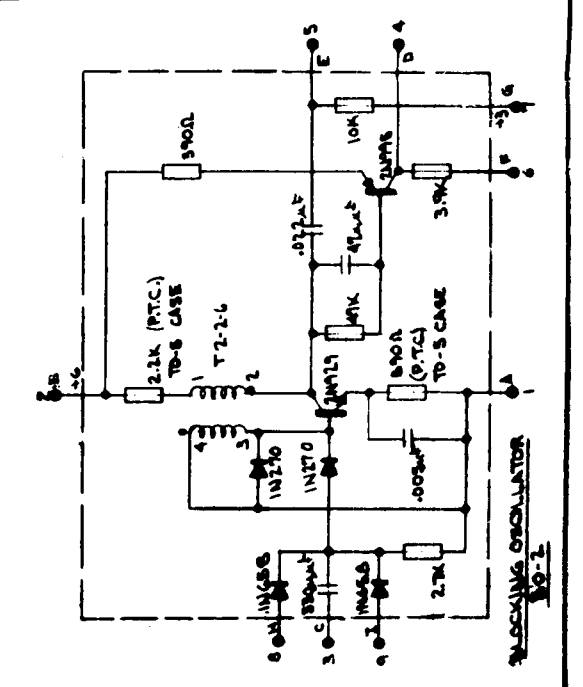
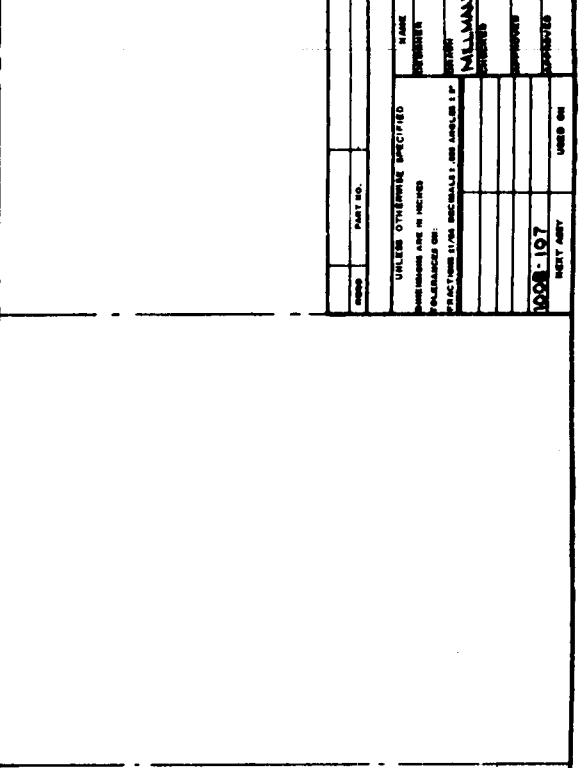
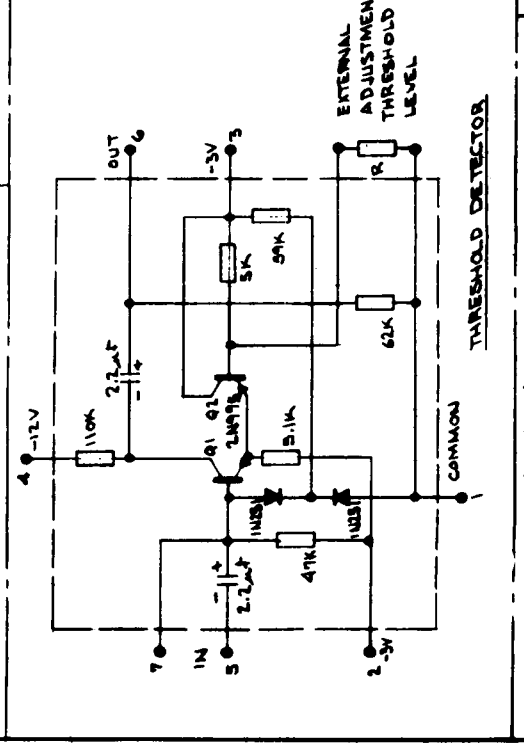
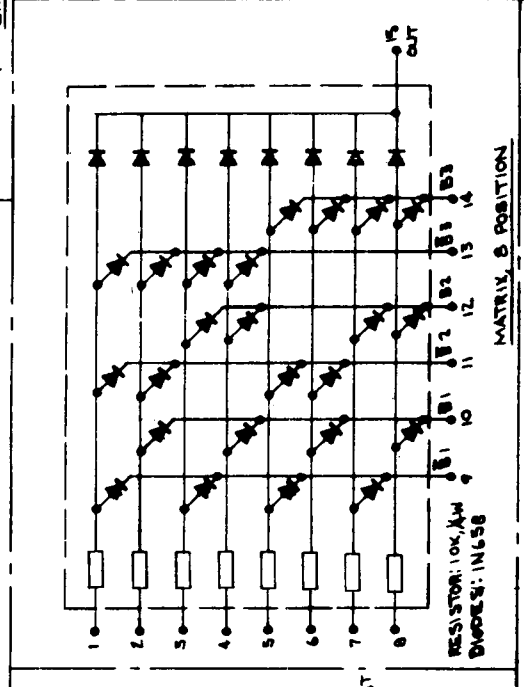
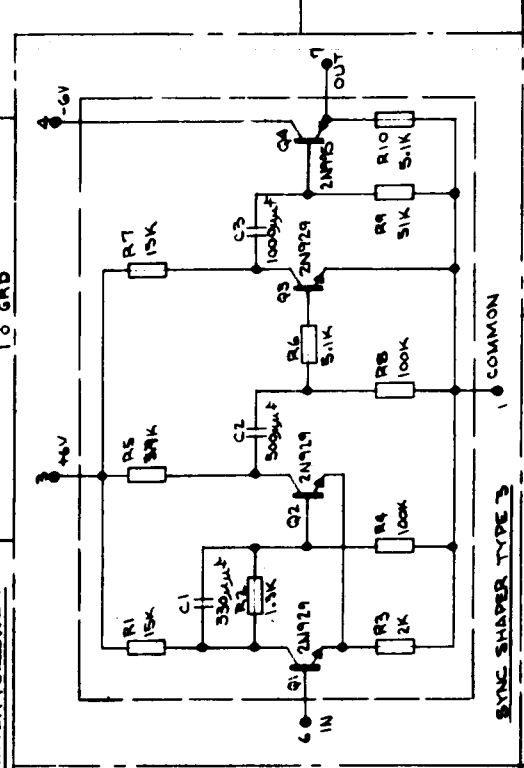
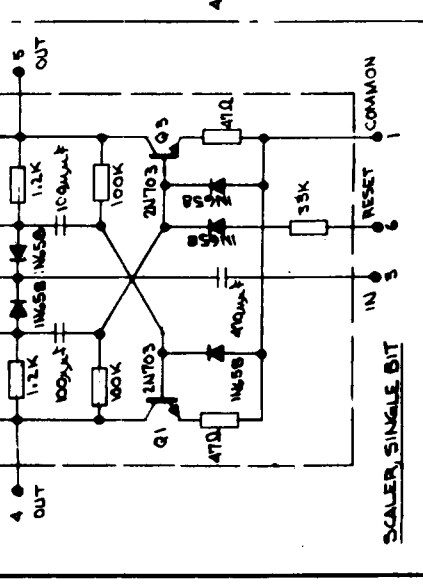
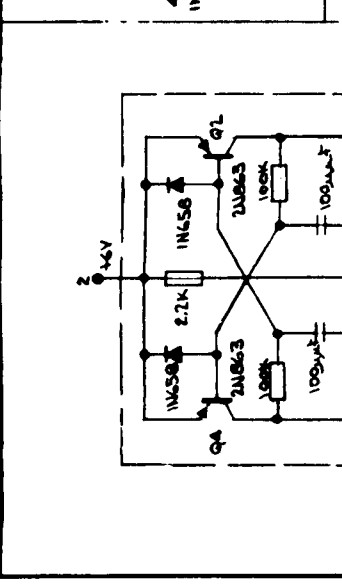
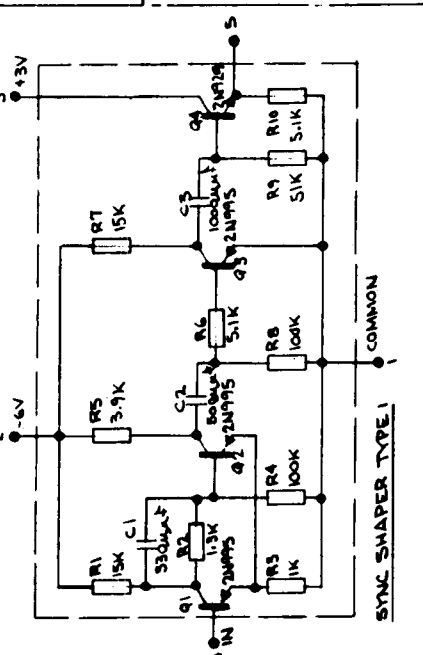
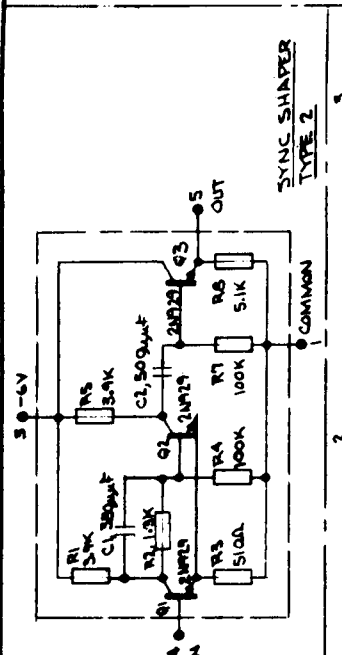
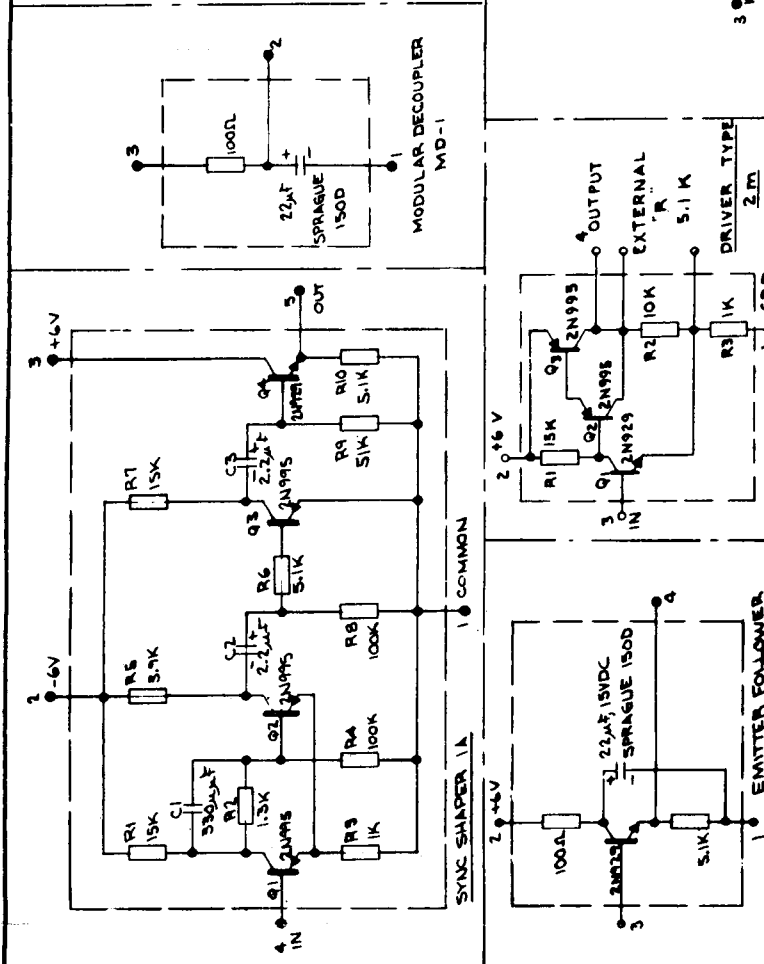
DESIGNED BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	USED ON

1008-107
 NEXT ARMY

IMP
 E vs Jdy EXPERIMENT
 (NUCLEAR ABUNDANCE)
 ELECTRONICS CARD 2
 5-74 EE2
 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
 SCALE 1 OF 2

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 GREENBELT, MARYLAND
 DRAWING NO. GD-57A-1008-266

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL



REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

GDS7A-1008-266
EE 2
B

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVAL

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GREENBELT, MARYLAND
DRAWING NO. GDS-7A-1008-266
PAGE 2 OF 2

REVISIONS

GD-574-1008-107
100
EG1
EE1-3

EE3-PL.DBM9W4S
ISB-PL.DBM9W4S

REVISED & REDRAWN 11-29-62

IMP		Evs dE/dx EXPERIMENT		NUCLEAR ABUNDANCE	
CABLING DIAGRAM		SCALE		UNIT #1	
REVISION	DATE	BY	APPROVED	DATE	BY
1008-036	11-29-62	MILLMAN	(Signature)		
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		DIMENSIONS IN INCHES		DRAWING IS TO BE USED AS SHOWN	
DRAWN BY		CHECKED BY		APPROVED BY	
MATERIAL		SCALE		UNIT #1	
LIST OF MATERIAL		DATE		BY	
DRAWING No.		PROJECT No.		JOB No.	
GD-574-1008-107		IMP		Evs dE/dx EXPERIMENT	
CABLING DIAGRAM		SCALE		UNIT #1	

