SECTION 12

VIDEO DISTRIBUTION AMPLIFIER AM4/512

bution amplifier havir coded colour signals standards. It has thr	mains-operated video distri- ing 0-dB gain. It can handle is on the 405/525/625 line force outputs at standard level	Input impedance	$10~k\Omega \pm 5\%$ in parallel with $30~pF \pm 10\%$ from 1 Hz to 1 MHz. About 3·3 k Ω in parallel with 20 pF at 5·5 MHz.
impedance is high. It A plug in chassis C	H1/12A is used with printed plifier can be accommodated	Output impedance return loss figure (with respect to 75 ohms)	> 40 dB from 10 kHz to 3 MHz.
General Data Voltage gain	$0~\mathrm{dB}\pm0.2~\mathrm{dB}.$	Separation between outputs	> 60 dB at 10 kHz. > 43 dB at 3 MHz. > 35 dB at 5.5 MHz.
Number of outputs Maximum difference in gain between any	3. 0·1 dB.	Permitted d.c. at input	The d.c. at the input terminal must not exceed $\pm 6 \text{ V}$.
2 outputs terminated in matched resistors		Permitted a.c. at input	Peak-to-peak a.c. excursion at the input not to exceed 6 V.
Nominal output level	1 V peak-to-peak across 75 ohms.	D.C. at output	Within ± 0.1 V for ambient
Overload point	2.8 V peak-to-peak sine wave at 10 kHz. 2.0 V peak-to-peak sine		temperature range 20°— 30°C. & Within ± 0·2 V for ambient temperature range 10°—
	wave at 5.5 MHz.		40°C.
Amplitude-frequency	± 0.1 dB from 3 Hz to	Hum on output	<0.2 mV peak-to-peak.
response	7 MHz at nominal level with all three outputs terminated.	Mains bump	Negligible.
50-Hz square wave response	1% sag on a 50-Hz symmetrical square wave.	Non-linearity or picture signal distortion factor	<0.2%
Low frequency bump	<14% overshoot for a d.c. step signal on the input fed through any single CR circuit.	Differential phase	Less than 0.15° at 4.43 MHz.
	Nil overshoot for a d.c. step signal on the input.	Operating temperature	10°—40° C.
Pulse and bar response (625 lines)	<0.5% k factor for 10 amplifiers in cascade (ex-	Change of gain with temperature	Negligible.
polise (023 lines)	cluding low-frequency bar).	Power requirement	210—250 V r.m.s., 50 Hz.

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Current consumption About 43 mA at 240 V.

Weight

2 lb 1 oz.

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9 and 26.

Circuit Description

General

The circuit of the amplifier is given in Fig. 12.1. It is very similar to that of the AM4/511 and the functions of the various stages are the same. Note that the feedback circuit has been modified so that

the voltage-gain stage TR3 has a gain of 6 dB instead of 12 dB, and the input stage and bias arrangements have been modified to handle an input signal of 1 volt peak-to-peak instead of 0.5 volt.

Power Supply

The Zener diode ZD2 provides the 9-volt reference for the transistor TR8, and the 23 volts between rails is split by ZD1 and R19 so that one rail is at +9 volts relative to earth and the other rail is at -14.

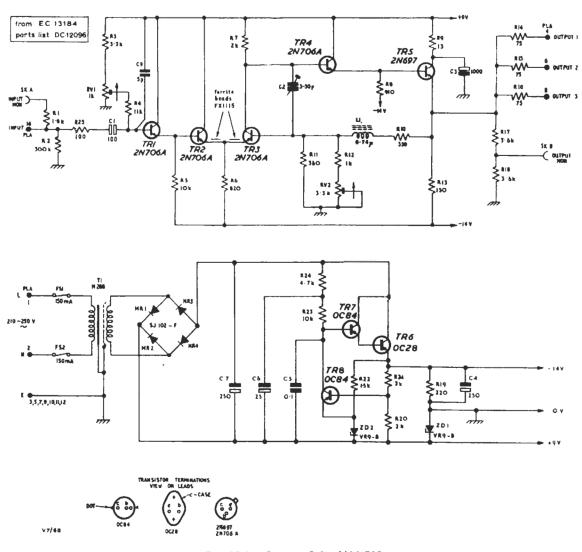


Fig. 12.1 Circuit of the AM4/512

Test Procedure

Alignment should be carried out as described for the AM4/511 except that the 6-dB loss-pad is not required in front of the amplifier.

Power Supply Voltages

Point of Measurement	Avo 8 Range	Maximum Voltage	Minimum Voltage	
†Across C7	100	31.5	28.5	
C7 +ve side	10	9.9	8.9	
C8 —ve side	25	14-1	12.7	
TR1 emitter	2.5	-0.1	0	
TR2 emitter	2.5	-0.82	-0.68	
TR4 emitter	2.5	0.8	0.7	

All voltages, except that marked†, are to be measured with respect to chassis. The measurements should be made with the equipment lined up and terminated, and with a mains input of 240 volts.

Installation and Use

The precautions described for the AM4/511 should be observed, except as regards equaliser loss, where they do not apply. The permitted d.c. at the input is ± 6 volts.

References

D.D. Specification 8.94(62).

D.D. Technical Memorandum 8.132(63).

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