



# INSTRUCTIONS

GEK-24940B

## AMPLIFIER CARD

193X256A\_G01

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*These instructions do not purport to cover all details or variations in equipment nor to provide for every possible contingency to be met in connection with installation, operation or maintenance. Should further information be desired or should particular problems arise which are not covered sufficiently for the purchaser's purposes, the matter should be referred to General Electric Company.*

**GENERAL**  **ELECTRIC**

**SECTION 1.0****GENERAL**

This instruction provides the basic information required to start-up and troubleshoot the Amplifier Card. Refer to the system diagrams to determine how the card is used in the overall system.

**SECTION 2.0****DESCRIPTION**

This card contains: Six operational amplifiers, OA1—OA6 for general purpose use. OA1 and OA2 contain adjustable output clamps. ILIM+ will limit the positive voltage excursion of OA1, ILIM— limits the negative voltage excursion of OA1. 2LIM+ and 2LIM— limit the output of OA2.

Four potentiometers P801, P802, P803 and P804 are provided.

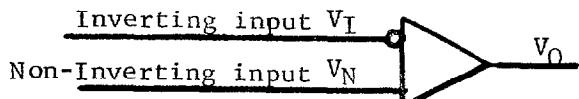
Two diode networks are provided.

**SECTION 3.0****START—UP/CHECKOUT**

There are 4 limit and 4 potentiometer adjustments which may be made on this card. Refer to the system diagram for settings

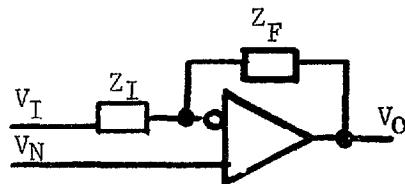
**SECTION 4.0****TROUBLESHOOTING**

As an aid to troubleshooting, a brief description of an operational amplifier follows:



The output voltage is approximately 20,000 times the difference between the voltage on the non-inverting input and the inverting input, i.e.,  $V_O = 20,000 \times (V_N - V_I)$ . As long as the output voltage is not in clamp or saturation, the difference between  $V_N$  and  $V_I$  is essentially zero. It should be noted that the voltage to common of the inputs has no effect on the output.

A bias current will flow into each input. This current is constant and is approximately 1/2 microamp. Each input must be connected to provide a path for this current. For an op amp connected as shown below:



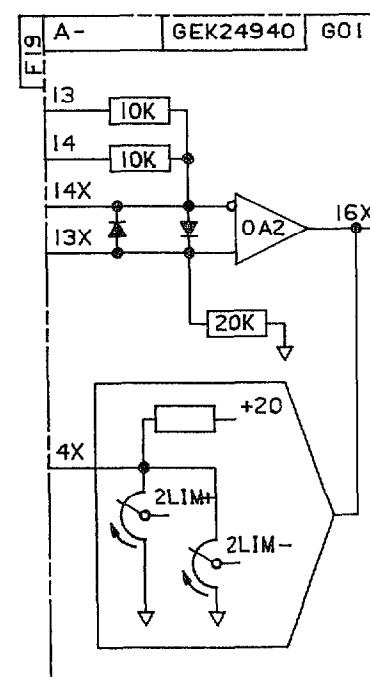
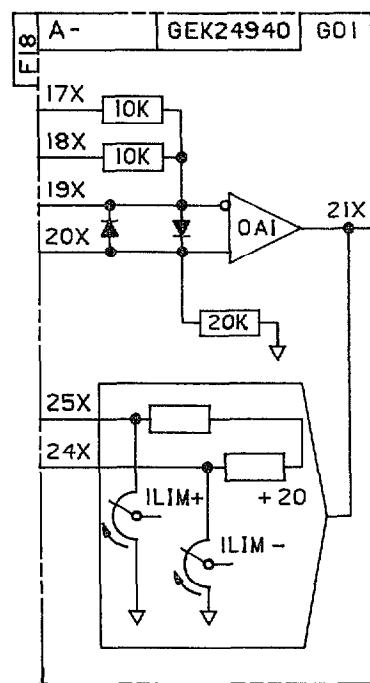
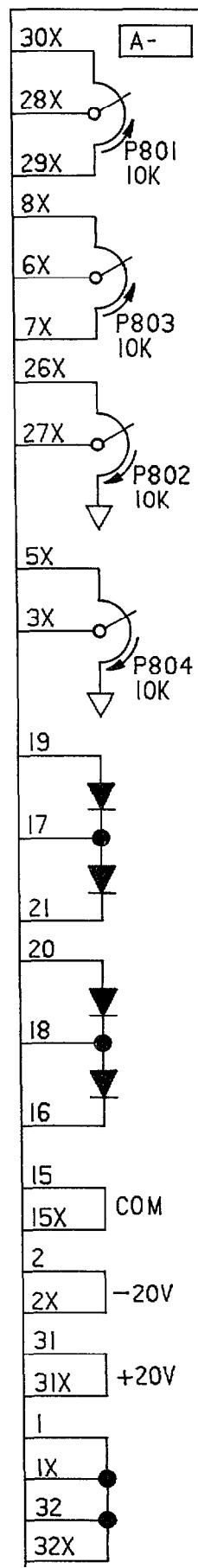
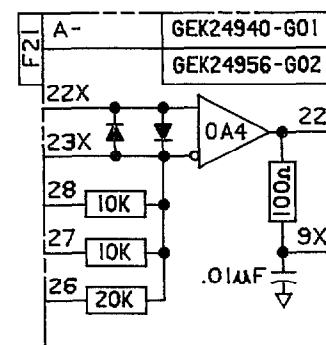
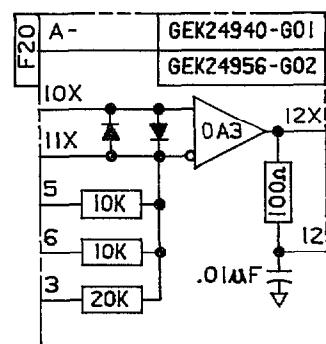
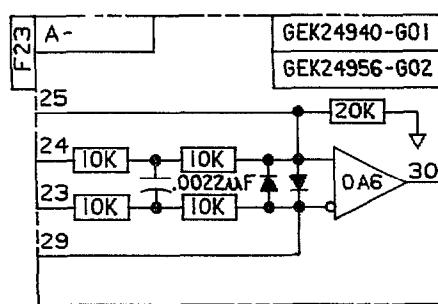
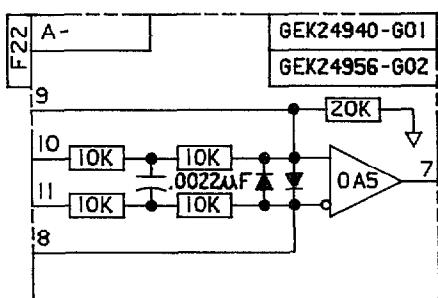
$$V_O = V_N + \frac{Z_F}{Z_I} (V_N - V_I)$$

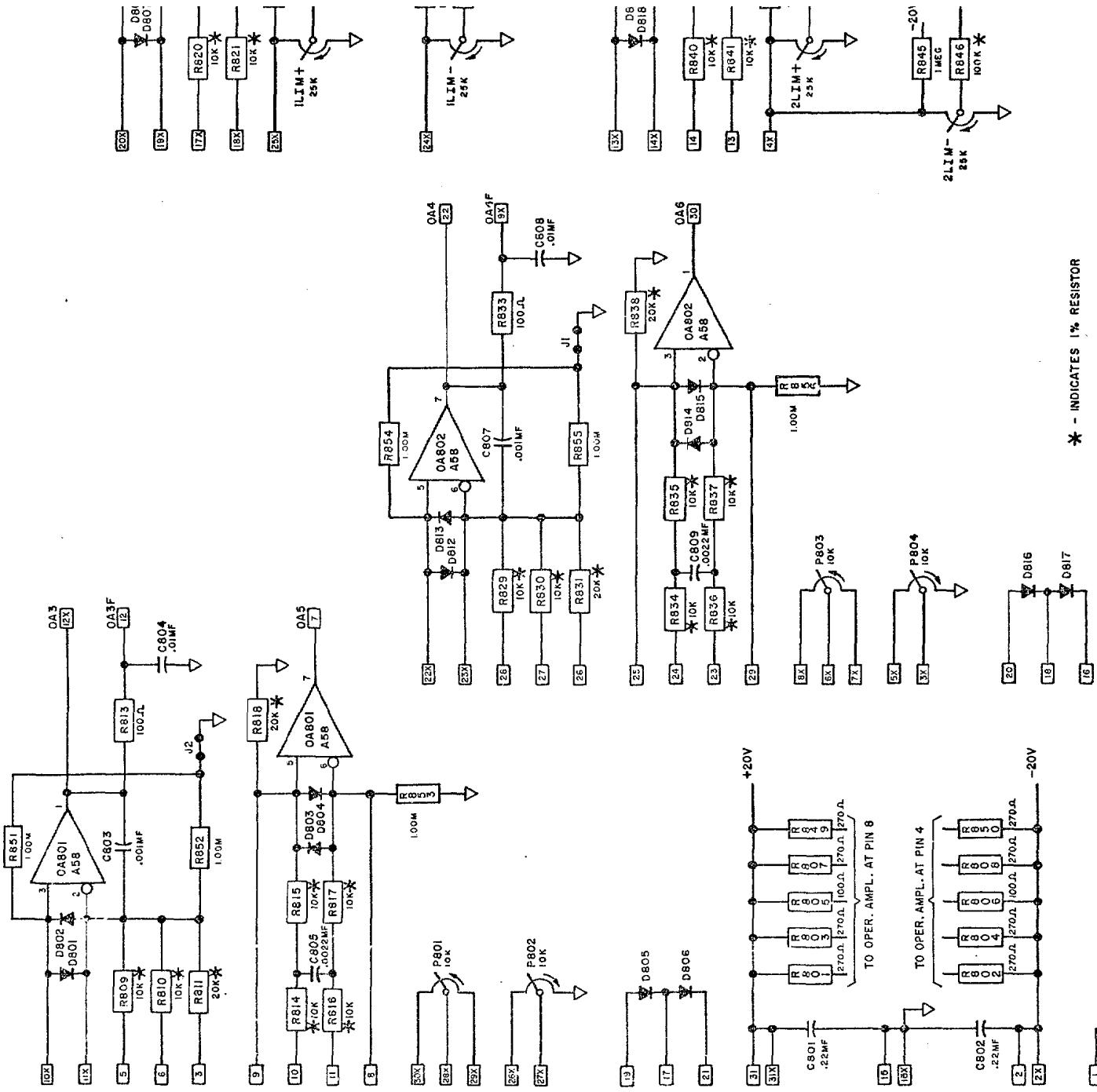
The output of an op amp is short circuit-proof and will swing a minimum of  $\pm 10$  volts with a 2K ohm resistive load. Capacitive loads will cause oscillation unless driven by the buffered output of OA3 or OA4 (tabs 12 and 9X).

Check that  $\pm 20V$  and common are applied to the card.

Check that the output clamps are not set too low or that the connected load is not less than 2000 ohms.

Analyze the input/output to determine if the input signal is improper or if the amplifier is defective.





\* - INDICATES 1% RESISTOR



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