



INSTRUCTION MANUAL

ANEMOMETER MODULAR RACK SYSTEM

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PREAMBLE

The Constant Temperature Anemometer units are ideal for the measurement of turbulence statistics in general and small scale turbulence statistics in particular. The units require no cable compensation adjustments due to a unique current feedback bridge circuit. The signal to noise ratio is good and there is provision for slow probe heating on startup.

The Constant Current Anemometer has been optimised for stable, low noise performance. A discrete component preamplifier and zero feedback current source yield a low noise floor approaching the level of noise generated in the resistance of a typical constant current probe. Balance indication Light Emitting Diodes (LED's) provide easy setting of the bridge balancing potentiometer.

The Filter Amplifier Unit provides a range of gains, calibrated offset control and filter ranges to condition turbulence signals prior to digitisation.

The Anemometer Rack Unit will accommodate a maximum of eight 5 cm wide modules. Any combination of constant temperature, constant current anemometers and filter amplifier modules can be used. Star point earthing has been used to minimise earth loop noise when the rack is connected to external equipment.

The output from each module position is internally interconnected to suit the input of a Filter Amplifier Module placed to the right hand side of the module to be conditioned. Filter Amplifier Modules can be joined together in this manner to obtain different gain combinations or higher filter cut-off slopes.

CONSTANT TEMPERATURE ANEMOMETER

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

SQUARE WAVE LEVEL ADJUST

Adjust to obtain small square wave disturbance (0.2V pk - pk) on velocity signal (C.W. to increase)

BIAS LEVEL ADJUST

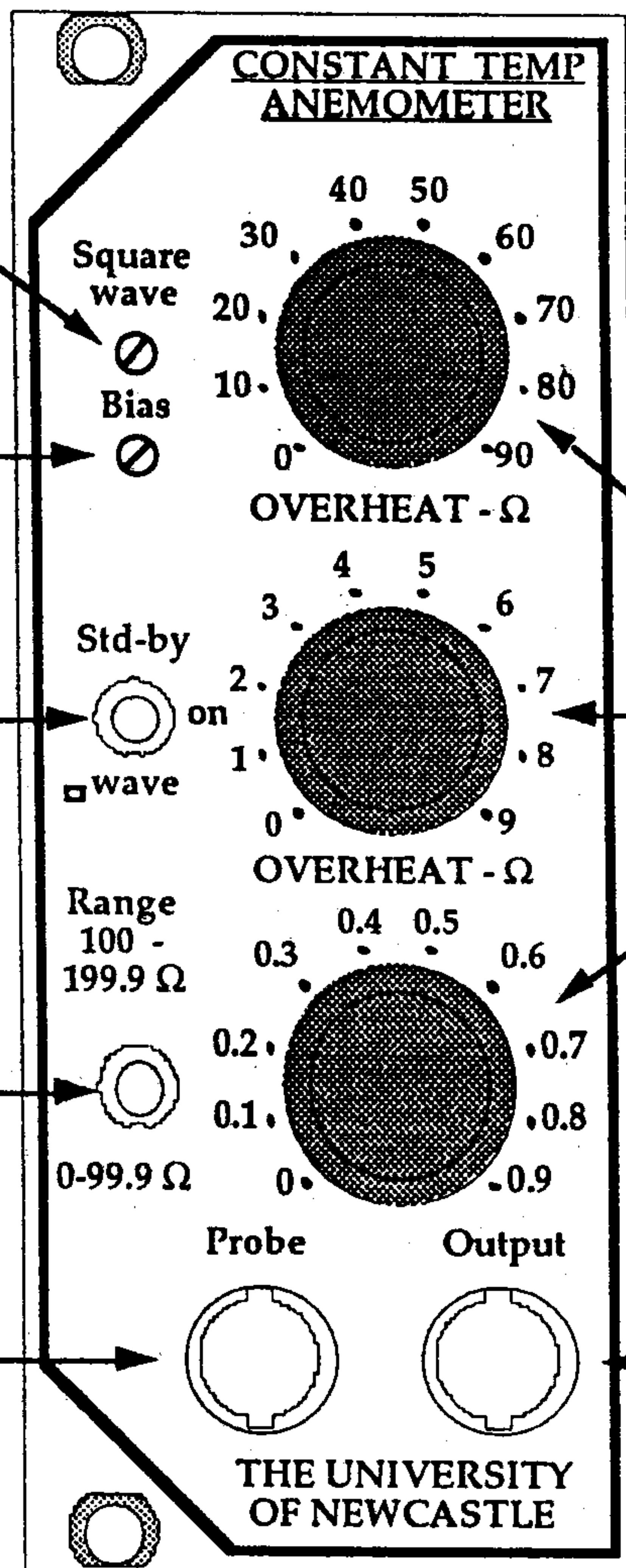
Adjust to optimise transient square wave response of anemometer.
NOTE : Insufficient bias will prevent automatic slow startup heating of probe in operate mode (C.W. to increase)

MODE SWITCH

Std-by - Probe excitation inhibited
On - Constant temp operation
□ wave - select for amplifier response optimisation

OVERHEAT RESISTANCE RANGE SWITCH

PROBE INPUT BNC



OVERHEAT RESISTANCE SWITCHES

OUTPUT BNC

INTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS

AMPLIFIER STABILITY TRIM CAPACITOR - Adjust to apply high frequency roll off, above 1MHz to ensure amplifier stability (plates in mesh lowers roll off frequency)

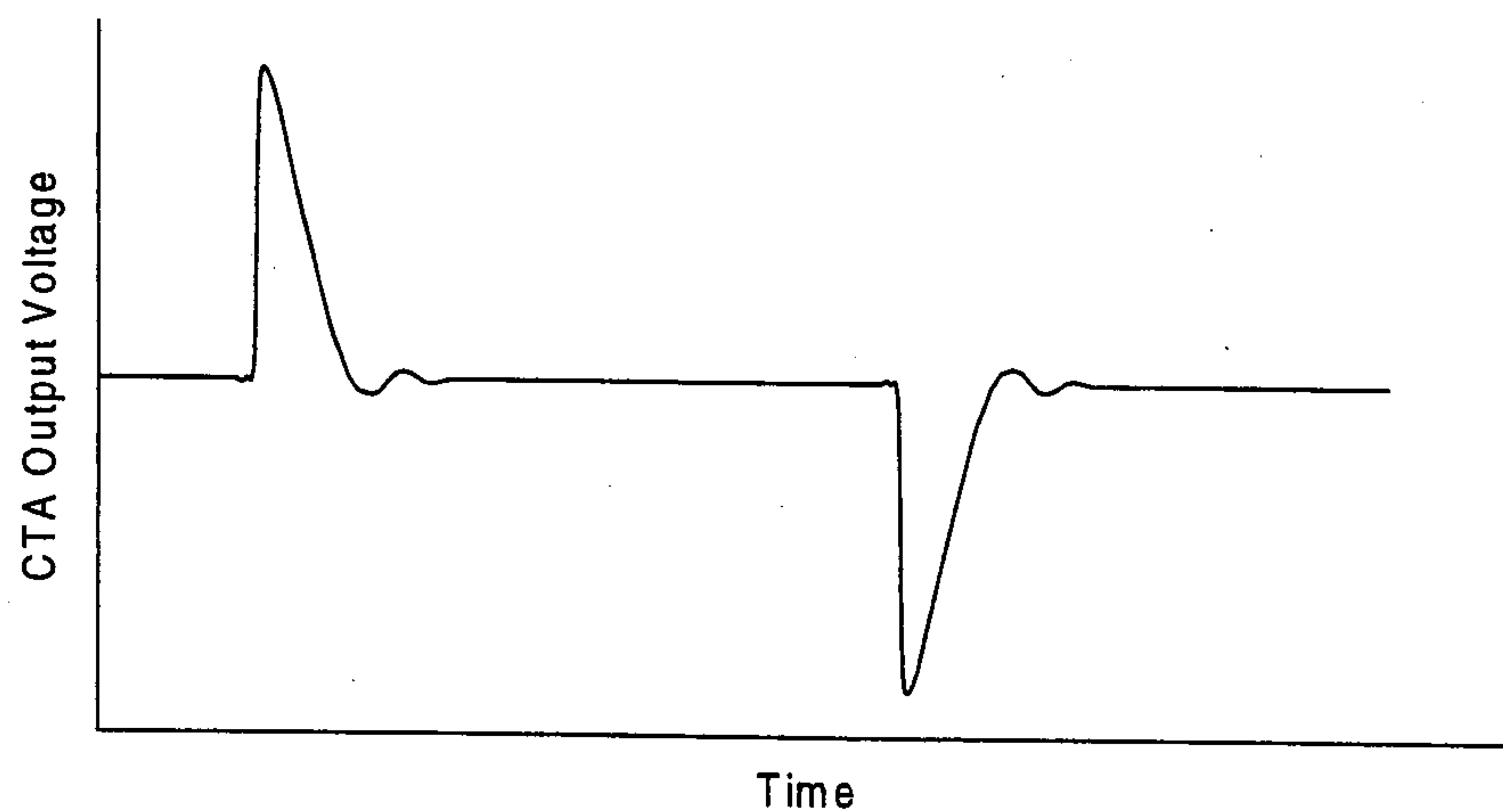
CONSTANT TEMPERATURE ANEMOMETER (CTA) OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

- Apply power to the anemometer module and put the CTA in standby mode.
- Connect the coaxial cable (50Ω , at least 2 metres long) to the probe's lead connector and measure the total resistance using an ohm meter. It is recommended that a miniature 50Ω cable be used for the probe lead connector. This would help to avoid the cable discontinuity between the probe lead connector and the coaxial cable.
- Set the required overheat resistance using the switches (see the figure for the front panel controls of the CTA). With the low noise performance of the anemometer, an overhead ratio of 1.6 would maximise the life of the hot wire.
- Set the BIAS TRIM potentiometer to its minimum, i.e. turn the Bias Level Adjust screw anticlockwise until a small click sound is heard.
- Connect the probe to the CTA unit (Probe Input BNC) and set the mode switch to ON. The output should be close to 0 volts DC.
- Start increasing the bias level, by turning the Bias Level Adjust Screw clockwise, until the output level jumps to a steady 1 to 4 volts indicating that the circuit is now in operation. If high frequency oscillations appear on the output, increase the stability trimming capacitor (C10, an internal adjustment of the CTA unit) until the oscillations disappear. **CAUTION** : An excessive amount of bias level will effectively increase the overheat resistance and cause the burn out of small diameter wires.

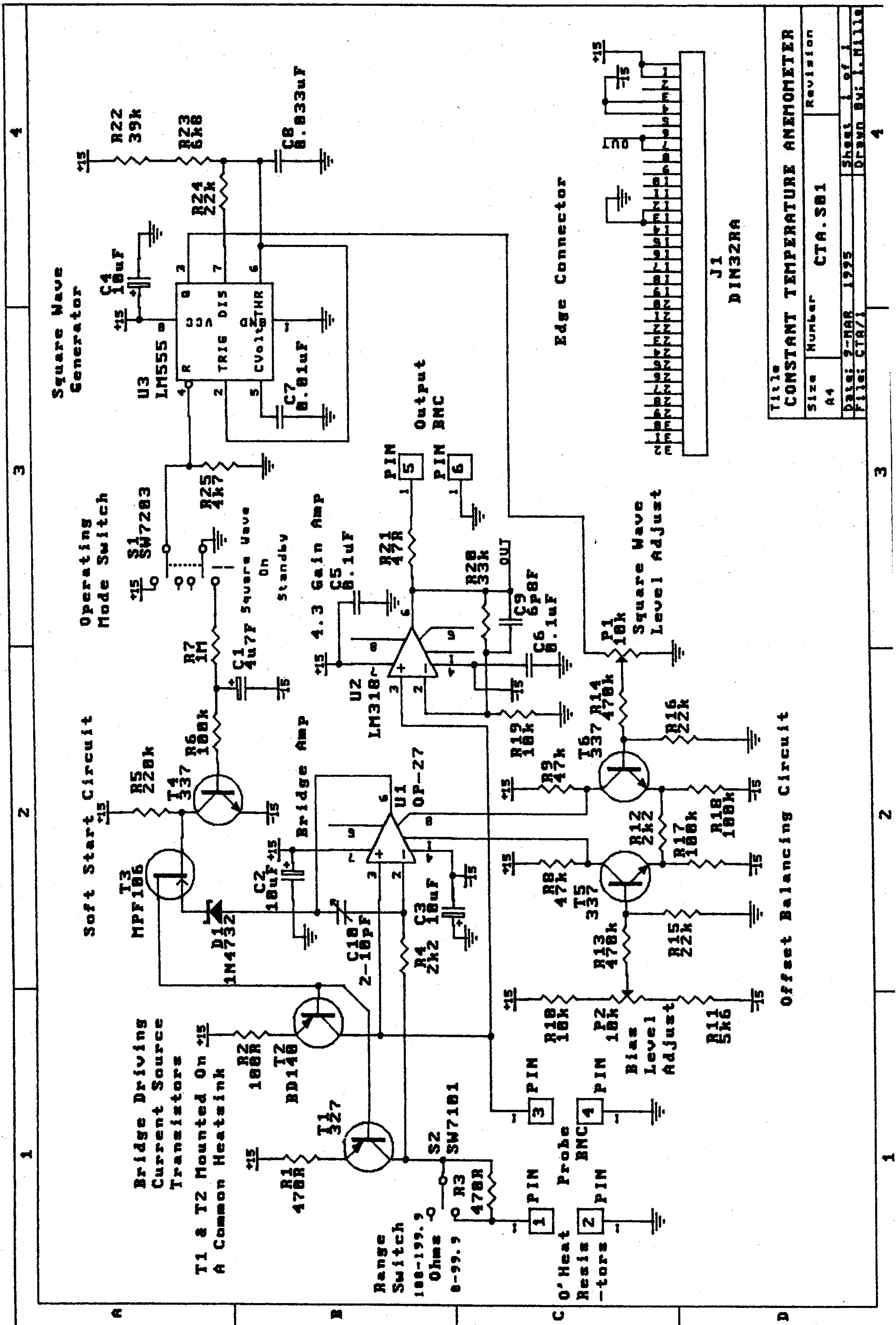
contd.

CTA Operating Instructions Contd.

- Check the square wave response of the circuit by setting the mode switch to WAVE and view the output signal on an oscilloscope. Turn the Square Wave Level Adjust clockwise to achieve 0.1 to 0.2 volts peak to peak level of the output signal. The square wave response could be checked either in still air or in a constant velocity. Ideally, the response should be similar to that in the sketch below.



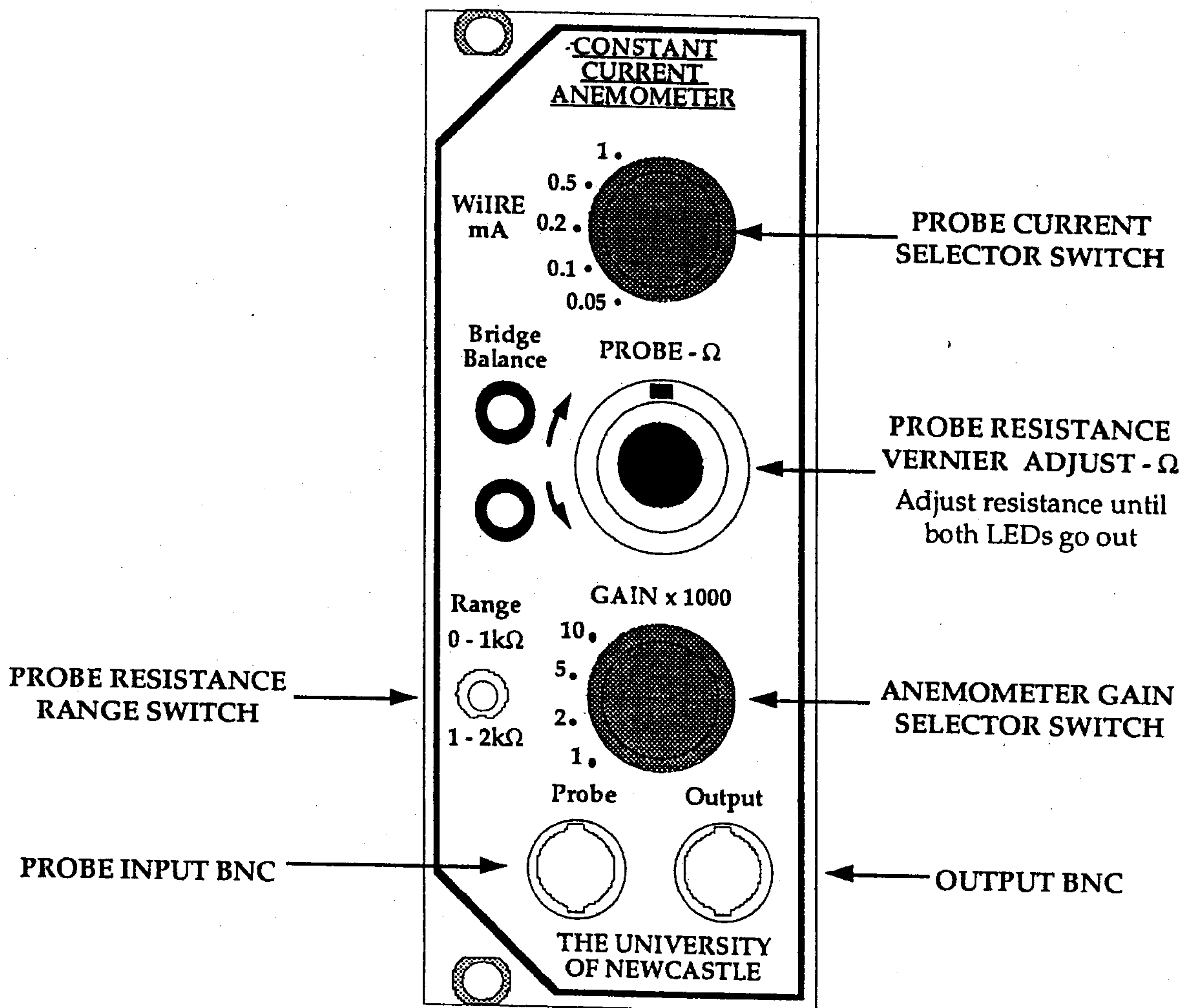
A couple of cycles of damped ringing in the transient recovery may be expected as a trade off for the low noise performance of this circuit. With a 5 μm diameter wire, the bias level may have to be increased to obtain the ideal response. But usually, there is no need to increase the bias beyond that required for the initial start up. When a stable operation is not achieved, the cause is usually a faulty wire, probe, cable connection or the probe support transmitting mechanical noise.



Title			CONSTANT TEMPERATURE ANEMOMETER		
Size	Number	CTA.S01		Revision	
A4					
Date:	9-MAR	1995	Sheet		1 of 1
File:	CTA/1		Drawn By:		I. Miller

CONSTANT CURRENT ANEMOMETER

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



INTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS (Preset)

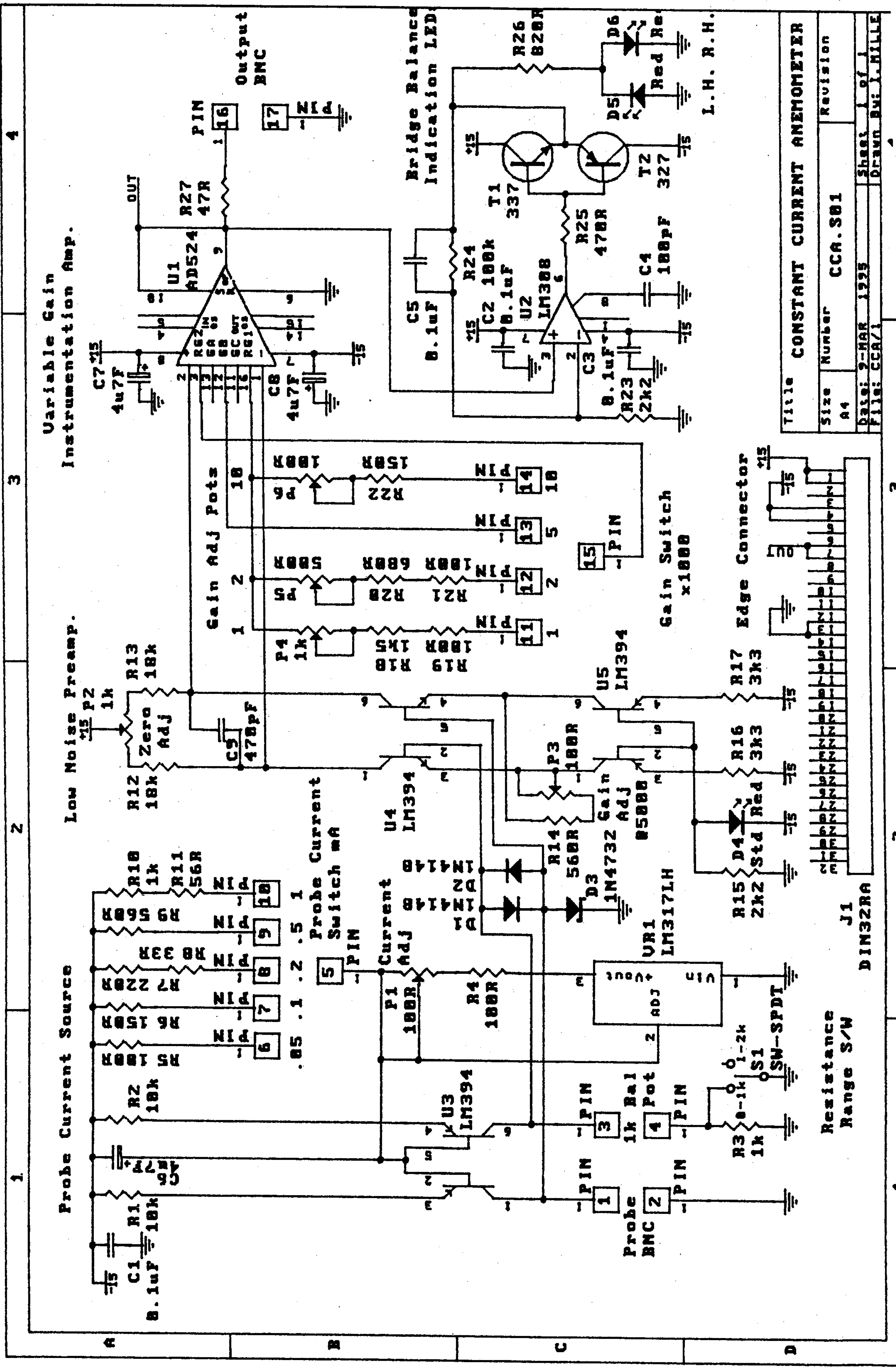
AMPLIFIER INPUT OFFSET TRIM - Connect a 470 Ω 1% resistor across the probe input BNC. Set the probe resistance vernier adjustment to 470 and adjust trimmer to obtain 0 V at the output BNC

PROBE CURRENT TRIM - Connect A digital multimeter, set to mA, across the probe input BNC and set the selected currents for a close match to the indicated current.

GAIN SET - Feed 50 μ V A.C. @1kHz via a 10 μ F capacitor onto a 470 Ω dummy probe connected to the input.
5000 GAIN TRIM - Set LM 394 pre-amp gain to obtain 2.5 V AC output.
1000, 2000, and 10000 GAIN TRIM - Adjust appropriate trimmer to obtain the correct output at these gains

CONSTANT CURRENT ANEMOMETER (CCA) OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

- Apply power to the anemometer module.
- Choose an appropriate resistance range using the Probe Resistance Range Switch and set the resistance using the Probe Resistance Vernier Adjust. This resistance should be slightly smaller than the probe resistance initially.
- Select a current value using the probe Current Selector Switch and a value for gain using the Anemometer Gain Selector switch.
- Connect the coaxial cable (50 Ω , at least 2 metres long) to the probe's lead connector. It is recommended that a miniature 50 Ω cable be used for the probe lead connector. This would help to avoid the cable discontinuity between the probe lead connector and the coaxial cable.
- Connect the coaxial cable to the Probe Input BNC.
- Increase the resistance very slowly using the Probe Resistance Vernier Adjust until both LED's go out or a signal is seen from an oscilloscope. It is recommended that this adjustment should be done very carefully since the signal could disappear when the resistance is slightly changed. Once the signal is tuned out, the gain and offset (using the Offset Voltage Vernier Adjust in the amplifier) will probably need to be varied to achieve good resolution.

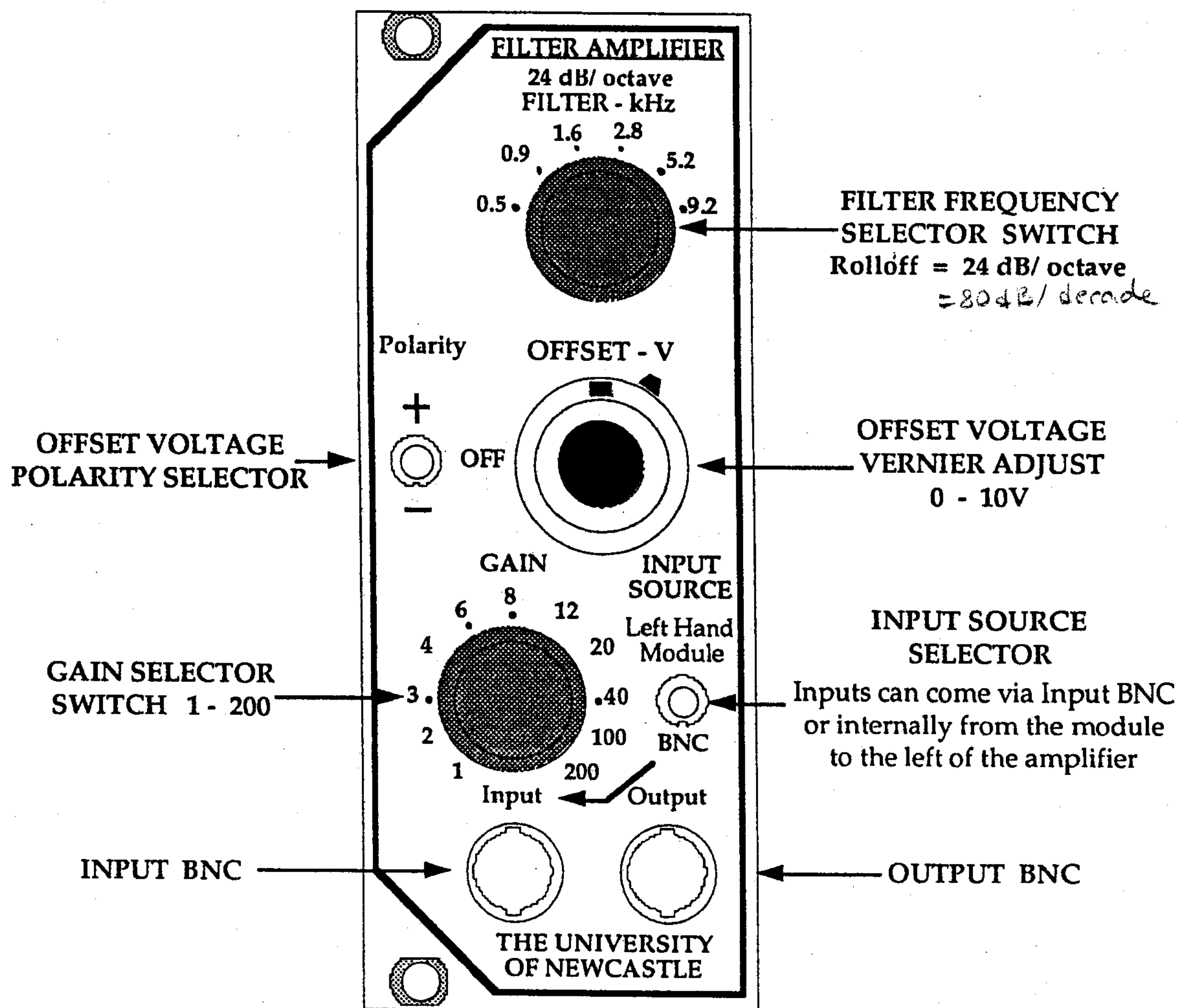


Title			CONSTANT CURRENT ANEMOMETER		
Size	Number	CCA-S01		Revision	
A4					
Date: 2-MAR 1975			Sheet 1 of 1		
File: CCA/1			Drawn By: L. HILLE		

L. H. R. H.

FILTER - AMPLIFIER

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

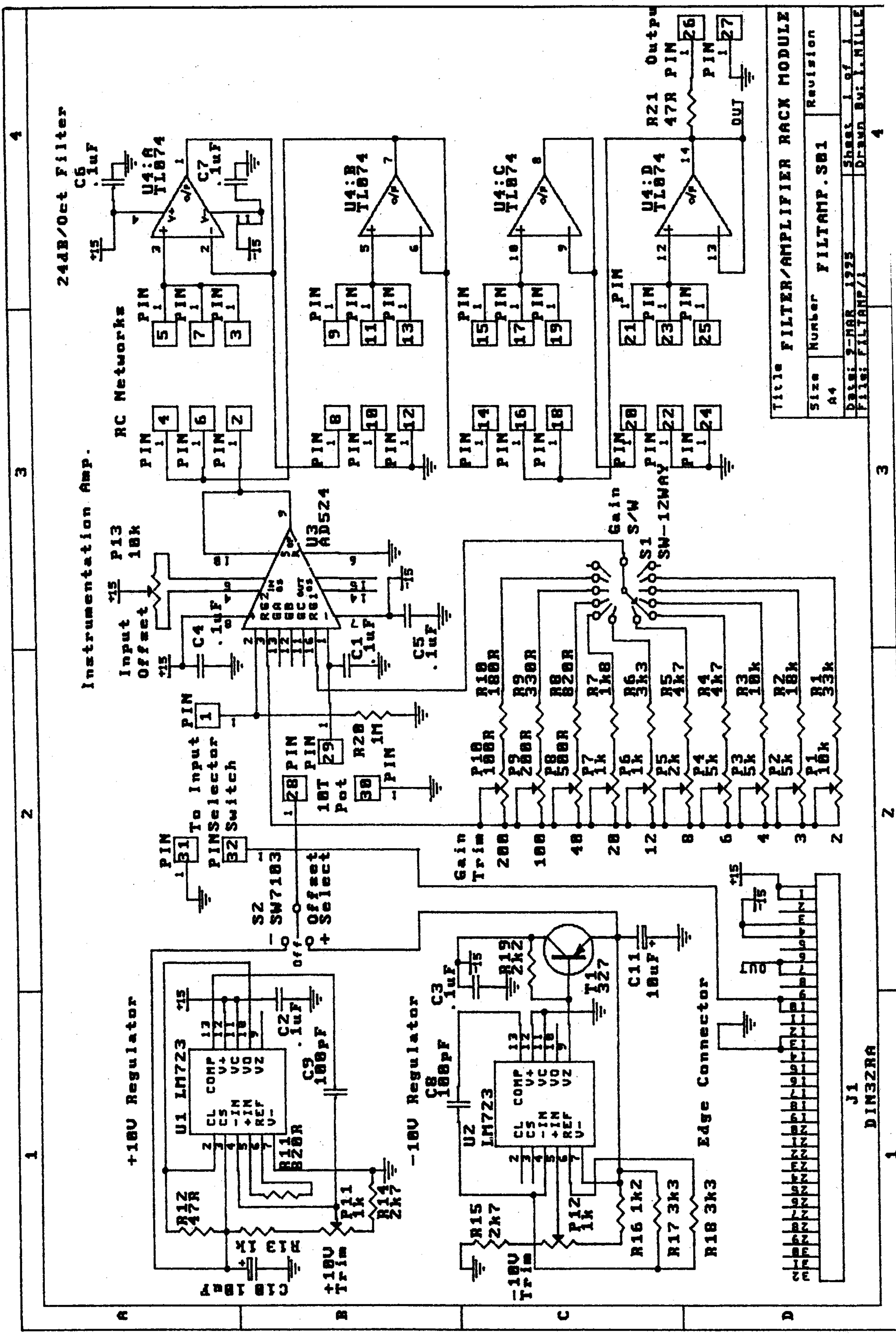


INTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS (Preset)

AMPLIFIER GAIN ADJUSTMENTS - Set for gains 1 to 200

AMPLIFIER INPUT OFFSET - Adjust to zero with AD524 inputs shorted

OFFSET VOLTAGE REFERENCE ADJUST - Set to +10.000V and -10.000V

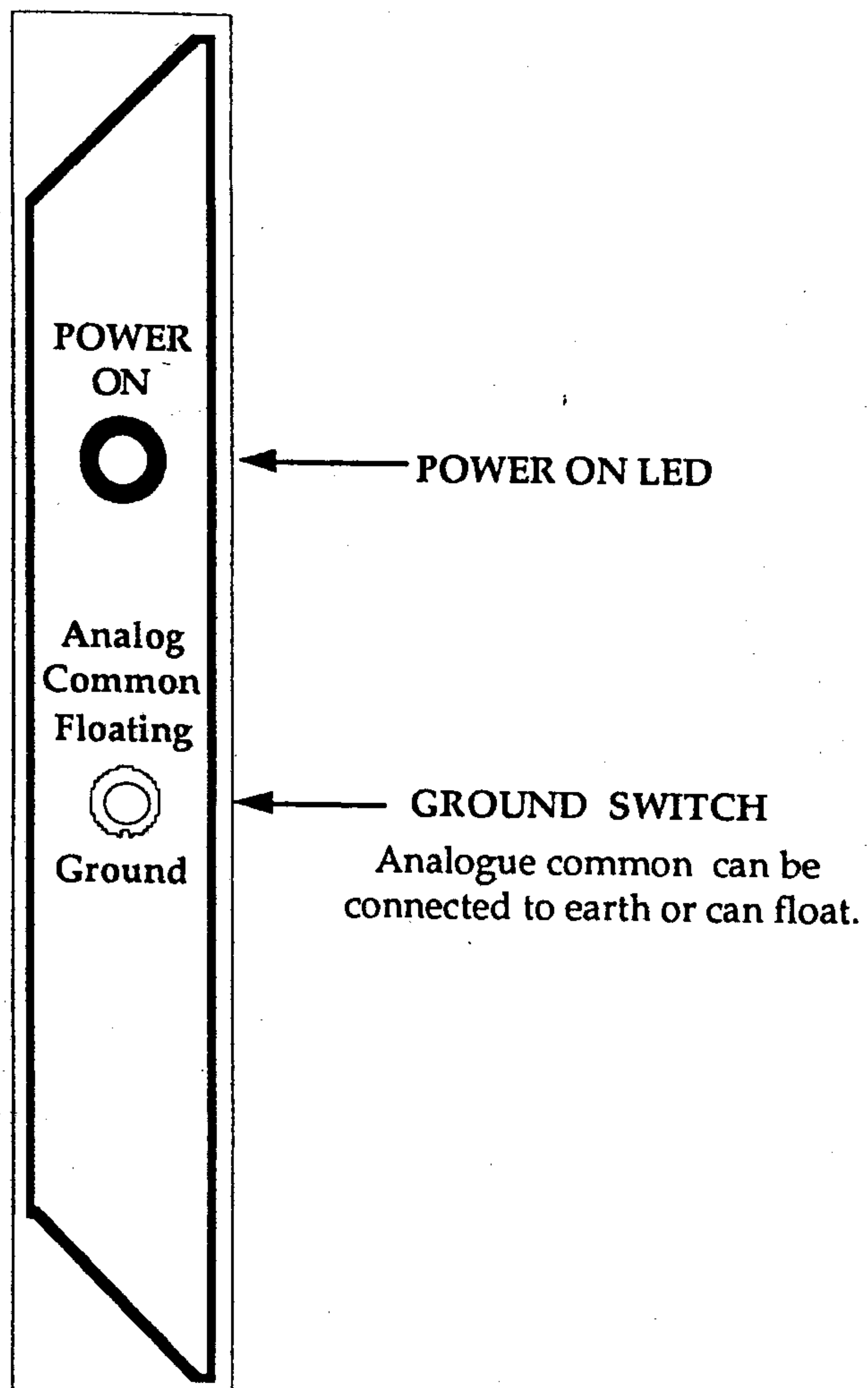


Title			FILTER/AMPLIFIER RACK MODULE		
Size	Number	FILAMP.S01	Revision		
A4					
Drawn	2-NAR	1225	Sheet	1 of 1	
File	FILAMP/1		Drawn By	L.MILLE	

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DIN32RA

POWER SUPPLY

FRONT PANEL CONTROL



POWER SUPPLY IS LOCATED ON THE RACK BACK PLANE

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

CONSTANT TEMPERATURE ANEMOMETER

Probe Wire Sizes Supported:	1 → 5 μm
Maximum Probe Current:	100 mA
Minimum ^{Maximum} Probe Resistance:	4 Ω <i>optimised for 7-40 μm</i>
Noise Output 9.6 Ω wire at 1.6 overheat ratio:	1.3 $\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ RMS
Output Voltage Swing:	0 → +12 Volts
Output Impedance:	50 Ω

CONSTANT CURRENT ANEMOMETER

Amplifier Noise with shorted input at 2000 gain: to input	2.8 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ RMS referred
Total Noise with 500 Ω Probe at 0.2 mA current:	4.2 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ RMS referred to input
Frequency Response:	Flat to 3.5 kHz (bandwidth restricted)
Output Voltage Swing:	± 12 Volts
Output Impedance:	50 Ω

FILTER AMPLIFIER

Input Impedance:	1 M Ω Resistive
Frequency Response at all Gains:	Flat, restricted by filter rolloff
Filter Response: frequency response	3 dB down at selected 24 dB/Octaved Butterworth
Noise with Input Shorted:	9 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ RMS referred to input

Output Voltage Swing:

± 12 Volts

Output Impedance:

50Ω

RACK POWER SUPPLY

Power Input:

240 Volt A.C. 50 Hz nominal

Power Output:

± 15 Volt nominal at 500 mA

Module Driving Capacity:

Any combination of modules but
with a maximum of 4 Constant
Temperature Anemometers running