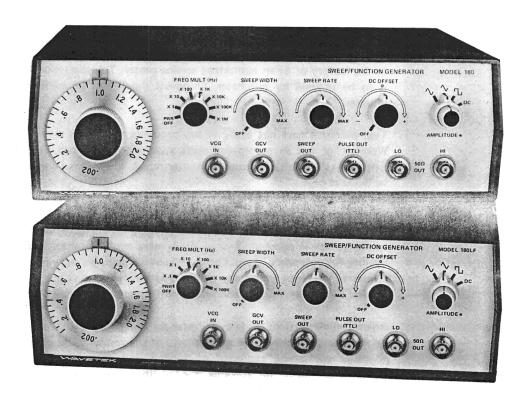
MODELS 180 AND 180 LF SWEEP/FUNCTION GENERATORS





WARRANTY

All Wavetek instruments are warranteed against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year after date of manufacture. Wavetek agrees to repair or replace any assembly or component (except batteries) found to be defective, under normal use, during this period. Wavetek's obligation under this warranty is limited solely to repairing any such instrument which in Wavetek's sole opinion proves to be defective within the scope of the warranty when returned to the factory or to an authorized service center. Transportation to the factory or service center is to be prepaid by purchaser. Shipment should not be made without prior authorization by Wavetek.

This warranty does not apply to any products repaired or altered by persons not authorized by Wavetek, or not in accordance with instructions furnished by Wavetek. If the instrument is defective as a result of misuse, improper repair, or abnormal conditions or operations, repairs will be billed at cost.

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INSTRUCTION MANUAL

MODELS 180 AND 180 LF SWEEP/FUNCTION GENERATORS



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SECTION GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 THE MODELS 180 AND 180LF

The Wavetek Model 180 Sweep/Function Generator is a precision source of sine, triangle, and square waveforms. Frequency of the waveforms is manually and remotely variable from 0.1 Hz to 2 MHz. The generator can repetitively sweep from one frequency to a higher frequency, with controllable rate and range of sweep. Amplitude of the waveforms is variable from 10V peak-to-peak into 50Ω down to 30 mV p-p. DC reference of the waveforms can be offset positively and negatively.

A voltage representing generator frequency, a fixed amplitude pulse train of that frequency, and a voltage ramp representing frequency sweep rate are provided as front panel outputs.

The Wavetek Model 180LF (Low Frequency) Sweep/Function Generator is identical to the Model 180 except for frequency range: 0.01 Hz to 200 kHz.

1.2 SPECIFICATIONS

The specifications (available waveforms, frequencies, and amplitudes), operating modes, precision (accuracy), and purity (quality) are listed in the following paragraphs.

1.2.1 Versatility

Output Signals

Control

Generator operates in continuous and sweep modes. Frequency controlled manually or with external voltage.

Frequency Range

0.1 Hz to 2 MHz (180); 0.01 Hz to 200 kHz (180LF).

Operating Frequency Ranges

Model 180:

X1.						. 0.1 Hz to 2 Hz
						0.1 Hz to 20 Hz
X 100						0.2 Hz to 200 Hz
X 1K .						. 2 Hz to 2 kHz

X 10K							20 Hz to 20 kHz
X 100K							200 Hz to 200 kHz
X 1M.							. 2 kHz to 2 MHz
Model 1							
X .1 .							0.01 Hz to 0.2 Hz
Χ1.							. 0.01 Hz to 2 Hz
X 10 .							0.02 Hz to 20 Hz
X 100			.′				0.2 Hz to 200 Hz
X 1K.							. 2 Hz to 2 kHz
X 10K							20 Hz to 20 kHz
X 100K							200 Hz to 200 kHz

Main Output

Sine, triangle and square waveforms and DC are selectable. HI (0 dB) and LO (–20 dB) BNC outputs are available for simultaneous usage; outputs may be varied to HI (–30 dB) and LO (–50 dB) by amplitude control. HI output provides 20V peak-to-peak max open circuit (10V peak-to-peak max into 50Ω load). LO output provides 1V peak-to-peak max into 50Ω load. Both output impedances are 50Ω .

DC Offset and DC Output

DC offset of waveform and DC output selectable and variable through HI and LO BNC outputs. HI output $\pm 10V$ max ($\pm 5V$ into 50Ω load) as offset or Vdc output. LO output $\pm 1V$ max into 50Ω load as offset or Vdc output. Waveform offset limited to ± 10 Vp HI and ± 1 Vp LO (both open circuit voltages).

Pulse Output

TTL pulse (50% duty cycle) at generator frequency. Drives up to 20 TTL loads.

GCV Output

0 to +2V (nominal, open circuit) proportional to frequency of main generator. Output impedance $600\Omega_{\rm \cdot}$

VCG - Voltage Controlled Generator Input

VCG voltage as well as control settings select generator frequency. Frequency may be dc-programmed or ac-modulated by external 0 to 2V signal. Input impedance is $2 \, k\Omega$. VCG input can change generator output 1000:1 on all ranges except X 10 Hz and X 1 Hz ranges (Model 180) and X 1 Hz and X .1 Hz (Model 180LF).

VCG Input Signal Bandwidth: 100 kHz.

VCG Slew Rate: 0.1V/us.

Sweep Output

Ramp waveform output with 5V peak into open circuit. Output impedance 600Ω .

1.2.2 Operating Modes

Continuous

Operates as standard VCG. Frequency of main generator determined by dial/range setting and VCG input voltage.

Sweep

Main generator is frequency modulated by internal sweep generator. When swept, main generator frequency rises from frequency set by the dial and range setting to a frequency set by sweep width control.

Sweep Rate: 30 ms to 20s (nominal) continuously adjustable by single turn control on front panel.

Sweep Width: Up to 1:1000 adjustable on all ranges except X 1 Hz and X 10 Hz ranges (Model 180) and X .1 Hz and X 1 Hz (Model 180LF).

1.2.3 Horizontal Precision

Dial Accuracy

Model 180: ±3% of full scale for 0.1 Hz to 2 MHz. Model 180LF: ±3% of full scale for 0.01 Hz to 200 kHz.

Time Symmetry

Models 180 and 180LF, as applicable: $\pm 1\%$ on all but X 1M range.

1.2.4 Vertical Precision

Amplitude Change With Frequency (Sine) Models 180 and 180LF, as applicable: Less than ±0.1 dB on all ranges thru X 100K. Less than ±0.5 dB on X 1M range.

1.2.5 Waveform Purity

(Models 180 and 180LF, as applicable)

Sine Distortion

Less than 0.5% on X 100, X 1K, X 10K ranges (typically 0.2%).

Less than 1.0% on X 1, X 10, X 100K ranges (typically 0.5%).

All harmonics 30 dB down on X 1M range.

Square Wave Rise and Fall Time

Less than 75 nanoseconds.

Triangle Linearity

Greater than 99% to 200 kHz.

1.2.6 Environmental

Specifications apply at 25° C $\pm 5^{\circ}$ C. Instrument will operate from 0° C to $+50^{\circ}$ C.

1.2.7 Mechanical

Dimensions

11% in./28.6 cm wide; 4 in./10.2 cm high; 10% in./26.7 cm deep.

Weight

6.5 lb/2.9 kg net; 9.5 lb/4.3 kg shipping.

1.2.8 Power

105 to 125V or 200 to 250 $^{\rm M}$, 50 Hz to 400 Hz. Less than 15 watts.

NOTE

All specifications apply when frequency dial is between 0.1 and 2.0, amplitude is at 10V p-p and output is from HI BNC into 50Ω load.

SECTION 2 INITIAL PREPARATION

2.1 UNPACKING INSPECTION

After carefully unpacking the instrument, inspect the external parts for damage to knobs, dials, indicators, surface areas, etc. If there is damage, file a claim with the carrier who transported the instrument. Retain the shipping container and packing material for use in case reshipment is required.

2.2 PREPARATION FOR USE

Before connecting the instrument to line power, check that the rear panel 115/230V switch is set to the value nearest the line voltage and that the fuse is correct for the switch setting. Check that the plug on the power cord is the mate for the line receptacle.

2.3 ELECTRICAL ACCEPTANCE CHECK

This checkout procedure provides a general verification of generator operation. Should a malfunction be found, refer to the Warranty in the front of this manual.

An oscilloscope, 50Ω coax cable, and a 50Ω feedthru are needed for this procedure (figure 2-1). Preset the generator front panel controls as follows:

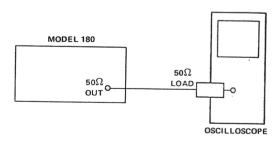


Figure 2-1. Acceptance Check Setup

Control								P	Osi	ition
FREQ MULT .								PW	R	OFF
Frequency Dial					·	·			•••	/1 n
Function				Ċ			•	•	•	^
AMPLITUDE .						F	ul	clo	ck	wise
DC OFFSET .									(DEE
SWEEP WIDTH									()FF
SWEEP RATE.								9 0	o'cl	lock

Perform the steps in table 2-1; monitor the 50 Ω OUT HI connector at the oscilloscope.

2.4 CHANGING THE OUTPUT IMPEDANCE

The output impedance is normally:

HI 50 Ω @ 10V p-p LO 50 Ω @ 1V p-p

Attenuation is normally 0 - 30 dB. Lowest possible amplitude is $-50 \; \text{dB}$.

If simultaneous 600Ω and 50Ω output impedances are desired:

- 1. Change value of R145 from 499Ω to 604Ω .
- Remove R147.

The result is:

Cantani

HI 50Ω @ 10V p-p

LO 600Ω @ 10V p-p (low power)

Attenuation is 0 - 30 dB. Lowest possible amplitude is -30 dB. Square wave rise and fall is < 150 ns.

If 50Ω and any other impedance greater than 600Ω are desired, replace R145 with resistor of that value.

If 50 dB of attenuation control is desired in a modified instrument, change R121 from 33.2 Ω to 1.8 Ω . Waveform quality above 20 kHz will be considerably impaired at -50 dB compared to a standard instrument.

Table 2-1. Acceptance Check

Step	Control	Position/Operation	Observe at 50Ω OUT
1	FREQ MULT	X 1 (Model 180) X .1 (Model 180LF)	1 Hz, 10V p-p sine wave (Model 180) 0.1 Hz, 10V p-p sine wave (Model 180LF)
ź	FREQ MULT	X 1, X 10, X 100, X 1M (as applicable)	Frequency increases by a decade for every change of switch position
3	FREQ MULT	X 1K	
4	Function	√	Triangle wave
5	Function	T.	Square wave
6	AMPLITUDE	ccw	Decrease in waveform amplitude
7	DC OFFSET	cw	Positive slew of waveform from full negative offset
8	DC OFFSET	ccw	Negative slew of waveform
9	DC OFFSET	OFF	-'- -
10	AMPLITUDE	Full cw	
11	Dial	Full cw	
12	SWEEP WIDTH	Full cw	Frequency of waveform repetitively sweeps

3.1 CONTROLS AND CONNECTORS

The generator front panel controls and connections shown in figure 3-1 are keyed by circled numbers to the following descriptions.

3.1.1 Power/Frequency Controls

1 FREQ MULT/PWR OFF

Power is turned on when frequency range is selected at the FREQ MULT (Hz) control. The ranges multiplied by frequency dial ② settings determine output frequency. The frequency dial index lights when power is turned on.

(2) Frequency Dial

Frequency dial settings multiplied by frequency range (1) determine output frequency.

(3) VCG IN Connector

Voltage controlled generator input (VCG IN) dc excursions proportionally control frequency within a selected range. Positive inputs increase frequencies set by the frequency dial and range control; negative inputs decrease the frequencies.

(4) GCV OUT Connector

Generator controlled voltage output (GCV OUT) dc excursions of 0V to about 2V proportionally represent output frequency within a given range.

3.1.2 Amplitude Controls

(5) DC OFFSET

Rotating the DC OFFSET control clockwise offsets dc center reference of waveform positive; when

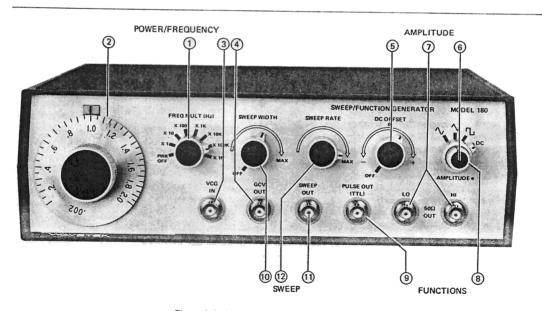


Figure 3-1. Model 180 Controls and Connectors

counterclockwise, negative. When OFF, the waveform is balanced around signal ground (figure 3-2).

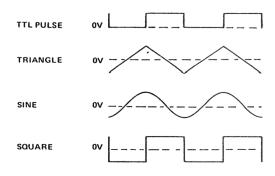


Figure 3-2. Output Waveforms

(6) AMPLITUDE

Rotating the AMPLITUDE control fully clockwise provides maximum peak-to-peak output at the 50Ω OUT connectors; counterclockwise for up to 30 dB attenuation of output amplitude.

(7) 50Ω OUT Connectors

Maximum output of 10V p-p signals into a 50Ω load (20V p-p open circuit) is provided at the 50Ω OUT HI connector, and 20 dB below (1/10 or a 1V p-p maximum) of that level at the 50Ω OUT LO connector.

3.1.3 Function Selections

Sine \sim , triangle \sim , and square \sim waveforms are selected by the larger of the two concentric controls; the DC position provides a dc voltage output of the waveform center reference level at the 50 Ω OUT (7) connectors.

(9) TTL PULSE OUT Connector

A fixed amplitude Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) square pulse train of the output frequency is provided at the PULSE OUT (TTL) connector. (TTL levels are 0V to 0.4V for a logic low and 2.4V to 5V for a logic high.) The output can drive up to 20 TTL loads. The pulse train can also be used as a synchronizing reference for the main output 7. Phase of the waveforms relative to the TTL pulse is shown in figure 3-2.

3.1.4 Sweep Controls

(10) SWEEP WIDTH/OFF

Main output (at 50Ω OUT HI or LO) frequency sweep is turned on when SWEEP WIDTH is rotated past OFF. Rotation of the control varies the peak amplitude of an internal ramp signal (seen at GCV OUT) whose voltage controls the frequency of the main generator (seen at 50Ω OUT). See figure 3-3.

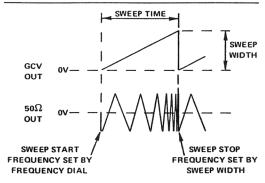


Figure 3-3. Effect of Sweep on Output Frequency

(1) SWEEP OUT Connector

The sweep generator ramp is available at the SWEEP OUT connector. Amplitude is 0V to 5V peak (600Ω source impedance).

(12) SWEEP RATE

Rotation of SWEEP RATE controls duration of the sweep voltage ramp, and thus frequency of sweep repetition.

3.2 OPERATION

Operation can be quite varied but is described here as manual, voltage controlled or sweep controlled. The generator is ready to operate as soon as a frequency multiplier is selected; however, when output is critical, allow ½ hour warm up.

3.2.1 Signal Termination

Proper signal termination, or loading, of the generator connectors is necessary for its specified operation. For example, the proper termination of the main output is shown in figure 3-4. Placing the 50 ohm terminator, or 50 ohm resistance, in parallel with a higher impedance, matches the receiving instrument input impedance to the generator

output impedance, thereby minimizing signal reflection or power loss on the line due to impedance mismatch.

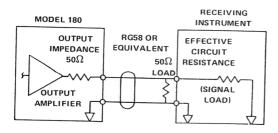


Figure 3-4. Signal Termination

The input and output impedances of the generator connectors are listed below:

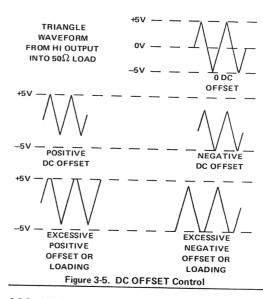
Connector	Impedance
50Ω OUT HI	50Ω
50Ω OUT LO	50Ω
PULSE OUT (TTL)	*
SWEEP OUT	Ω 000
VCG IN	2kΩ
GCV OUT	600Ω

^{*}The PULSE OUT connector can drive up to 20 Transistor-Transistor Logic (TTL) loads (low level between 0V and 0.4V, and high level between 2.4V and 5V).

3.2.2 Manually Controlled Operation

For basic operation, select the waveform to be output, and set the output signal frequency and amplitude. The following steps demonstrate manual control of the function generator:

Step	Control/Connector	Setting						
1	50Ω ΟυΤ	Connect circuit to either HI or LO output (Ref: paragraph 3.2.1).						
2	FREQ MULT	Set to desired range of frequency.						
3	Frequency Dial	Set to desired frequency.						
4	Waveform Selector	Set to desired waveform.						
5	DC OFFSET	See figure 3-5.						
6	AMPLITUDE	Select desired amplitude.						



3.2.3 Voltage Controlled Operation

Operation as a voltage controlled function generator (VCG) is as for a manually controlled function generator, only the frequency within particular ranges is additionally controlled with do levels (=2V excursions) injected at the VCG IN connector. Perform the steps given in paragraph 3.2.2, only set the frequency dial to determine a reference from which the frequency is to be voltage controlled:

- For frequency control with positive dc inputs at VCG IN, set the dial for a lower frequency limit.
- For frequency control with negative dc inputs at VCG IN, set the dial for an upper frequency limit.
- For modulation with an ac input at VCG IN, center the dial at the desired center frequency. Do not exceed the maximum dynamic range of the selected frequency range.

Figure 3-6 is a nomograph with examples of the frequency dial effect as a reference for VCG IN voltages. Example 1 shows that with 0V VCG input, frequency is as determined by the main dial setting, 1.0 in this example. Example 2 shows that with a positive VCG input, output frequency is increased. Example 3 shows that with a negative VCG input, output frequency is decreased. (Note that the 50 Ω OUT Frequency Factor column value must be multiplied by a frequency range multiplier to give the actual 50 Ω OUT frequency.)

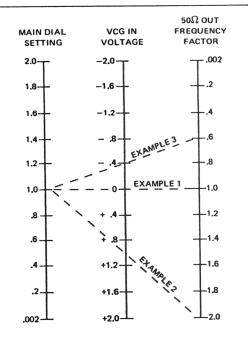


Figure 3-6. VCG Voltage-to-Frequency Nomograph

NOTE

Nonlinear operation results when the VCG input voltage is excessive; that is, when the attempted generator frequency exceeds the range setting (2 times the multiplier setting) or in the other direction, 1/1000th of the range setting.

The up to 1000:1 VCG sweep of the generator frequencies available in each range results from a 2V excursion at the VCG IN connector. With the frequency dial set to 2.0, excursions between -2V and 0V at VCG IN provide the up to 1000:1 frequency sweep. With the dial set to .002, excursions between 0V and +2V at VCG IN provide the up to 1000:1 sweep within the set frequency range.

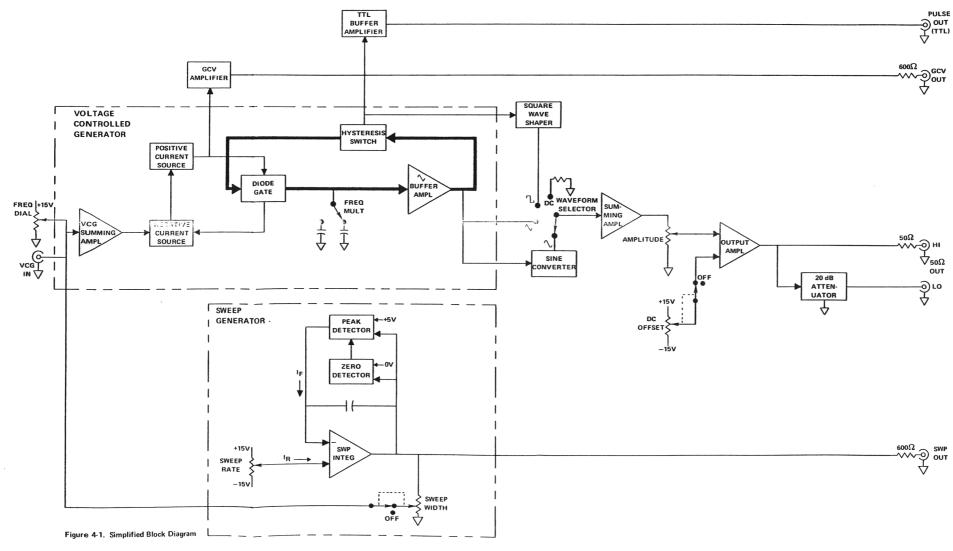
3.2.4 Sweep Generator Operation

Operation as a sweep generator is like operation as a manual function generator, only the frequency is automatically and repetitively swept from the set frequency to a higher frequency. Actually, an internally generated positive-going voltage ramp (available at the SWEEP OUT connector) can be modified in amplitude and used like a VCG input voltage to sweep the output frequency (see figure 3-3). Perform the steps in paragraph 3.2.1 and the following steps for use as a sweep generator:

Step	Control/Connector	Setting
1	SWEEP WIDTH	As desired. This determines the upper frequency of the sweep.
2	SWEEP RATE	As desired. This determines the speed of the sweep.

NOTE

To monitor the ramp generator, use the SWEEP OUT connector. To monitor the frequency of the main generator, use the GCV OUT connector, which is a voltage proportional to the generator frequency.





SECTION TO CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

4.1 VOLTAGE CONTROLLED GENERATOR (VCG)

As shown in figure 4-1, the VCG summing amplifier sums the currents from the frequency dial, sweep generator, crystal control and VCG input connector. The VCG summing amplifier is an inverting amplifier whose output current is used to control a positive current source and a negative current source. The currents from the two current sources are equal and opposite polarity and the magnitudes are directly proportional to the current of the VCG summing amplifier output. The diode gate, which is controlled by the hysteresis switch, is used to switch the positive current or the negative current to the integrating capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier. If the positive current is switched into the capacitor, the voltage across the capacitor will increase linearly to generate the positive slope of the triangle wave. If the current is negative, the voltage across the capacitor will decrease linearly to produce the negative slope.

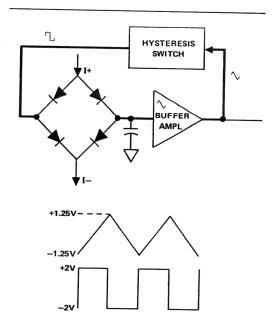


Figure 4-2. Simplified Timing Diagram

The triangle buffer amplifier is a unity gain amplifier whose output is fed to the hysteresis switch as well as to the sine converter. The hysteresis switch has two voltage limit points (+1.25V and -1.25V). (See figure 4-2.)

During the time the output voltage of the triangle buffer amplifier is increasing, the output voltage of the hysteresis switch is positive, but when the output voltage of the triangle amplifier reaches +1.25V, it triggers the hysteresis switch causing the switch output to become negative. Once the control voltage into the diode gate becomes negative, it will switch the positive current out and switch the negative current in to the integrating capacitor, starting a linear decrease of the voltage across the capacitor. When the decreasing voltage reaches -1.25V, the output of the hysteresis switch will switch back to positive, reversing the process. This action generates the triangle waveform as shown in figure 4-2. Since the output of the hysteresis switch is a square wave, the result is simultaneous generation of a square wave and triangle wave at the same frequency.

4.2 FREQUENCY CONTROL

The output frequency is determined by the magnitude of the integrating capacitor selected by the frequency multiplier and the magnitude of the positive and negative current sources (figure 4-1). Since the current magnitudes are linearly proportional to the sum of the VCG current, the output frequency will also be linearly proportional to the current sum.

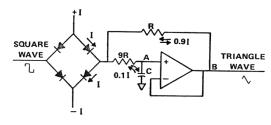


Figure 4-3. Current Divider

By using current division, the magnitude of the capacitor is effectively increased, allowing the generation of lower frequencies. Figure 4-3 is the simplified diagram showing current divider operation. By reducing integration current precisely by a factor of 10 while holding triangle wave amplitude constant, it is possible to extend the lower frequency range by a factor of 10 with fixed capacitance C. Since points A and B are at the equipotential points, constant current output I can be divided by resistance ratio of R and 9R. Then, integration current of capacitor C is reduced to 0.1 I. The lower current extends the frequency range of the function generator by a factor of 10. The same theory is applied to extend the frequency range by a factor of 100.

4.3 WAVEFORM OUTPUT

The inverted output of the hysteresis switch is fed to the TTL buffer amplifier and also the square wave shaper (figure 4-1). The square wave shaper consists of a shaping circuit which limits the output swing to ±1.25 volts.

The output signal from the triangle buffer amplifier is applied to the sine converter, which uses a diode-resistor network with linear sections to shape a sine wave.

The sine, triangle or square waveform is fed to the summing amplifier through the waveform selector switch. The output of summing amplifier is fed through the amplitude control to the output amplifier. The output amplifier is an inverting amplifier whose output is capable of driving 10V p-p into 50Ω load from 50Ω source impedance.

4.4 SWEEP CIRCUITS

Sweep rate control determines the amount of integrating current fed to the positive input of the sweep integrator (figure 4-1). The output voltage increases linearly as the sweep circuit capacitor is charged to form the positive slope of the ramp. As the ramp output reaches the preset level of +5V, the peak detector turns on while the positive feedback circuit holds the positive output state. The large flyback current IF is fed to the negative input of the sweep integrator while overcoming minute integrating current IR. Thus, the ramp output decreases rapidly toward the negative voltage, forming the negative slope of the ramp. When the negative slope reaches zero volts, the zero detector turns on, the peak detector is unlatched and the flyback current source is turned off, allowing the output voltage to increase linearly.

SECTION 5

5.1 FACTORY REPAIR

Wavetek maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary personnel or test equipment to maintain the instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for calibration or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached to minimize turnaround time.

5.2 REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

Voltmeter Distortion Analyzer Oscilloscope 50Ω ($\pm 0.1\%$) Load Counter (6 digit)

5.3 REMOVING GENERATOR COVER

Remove the four screws in the lower cover, place the instrument on its feet and lift off the top cover.

5.4 CALIBRATION

After referring to the following preliminary data, perform calibration, as necessary, per table 5-1. If performing partial

calibration, check previous settings and adjustments for applicability.

- 1. Unless otherwise noted, all measurements made at the 50Ω OUT connector should be terminated into a 50Ω (\leq 1%, 1W) load.
- Before connecting the unit to an ac source, check the ac line circuit to make sure the 115/230 volt switch is set at the correct position (see paragraph 2.2).
- Start the calibration by setting the front panel switches as follows:

Dial							. 2.0
FREQ MULT .							X 1K
SWEEP WIDTH							OFF
SWEEP RATE							ccw
DC OFFSET .							OFF
Function							٨.
AMPLITUDE .							

 Allow the unit to warm up at least 30 minutes for final calibration.

Table 5-1. Calibration Chart

Step	Check	Tester	Cal Points	Control Setting	Adjust	Desired Results	Remarks
1	Power supply regulation	Voltmeter	TP2 (TP1 ground)		R9	+15 ±0.01V	
2			ТР3			−15 ±0.05V	
3	Distortion	Distortion analyzer (50Ω terminated)	50Ω OUT HI		R78 R103	Minimum distortion	

Table 5-1. Calibration Chart (Continued)

Step	Check	Tester	Cal Points	Control Setting	Adjust	Desired Results	Remarks
4	VCG null	Scope (50Ω terminated)		FREQ MULT X 100K Function \(\textstyle \) Dial full cw Scope vert 2V/div Scope horiz .5 ms/div	R43	Minimum fre- quency shift	Adjust generator class for 1 full square of scope. Alternately short and open VCS IN BNC white adjusting R43.
5	Horizontal symmetry			Scope X 10 on	R47	Maximum sym- metry	Alternately switch scope triggering from positive to negative slope while adjusting R47.
6				Dial 0.1 FREQ MULT X 10 Scope sweep 0.1s/div DC triggering	R66	Maximum sym- metry	For 180LF, FREC MULT X 1. Scope sweep 1s c 4
7	Frequency accuracy	Counter (50Ω terminated)		Dial 2.0 FREQ MULT X 1 thru X 10K	R39	Best frequency accuracy over X 1 thru X 10K	
8			:	FREQ MULT X 1M Function √ √ 1	C19	Best frequency accuracy for all waveforms	
9	DC level	Voltmeter (50Ω terminated)		FREQ MULT X 1K Function DC Amplitude ccw	R125	0 ±20 mVdc	

SECTION **6**TROUBLESHOOTING

6.1 FACTORY REPAIR

Wavetek maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary personnel or test equipment to maintain the instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for calibration or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached to minimize turnaround time.

6.2 TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

Troubleshooting charts are given in figure 6-1. The charts do not cover every possible trouble, but will be an aid in systematically isolating faulty components.

6.3 TROUBLESHOOTING INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

6.3.1 Transistor

- A transistor is defective if more than one volt is measured across its base emitter junction in the forward direction.
- A transistor when used as a switch may have a few volts reverse bias voltage.
- If the collector and emitter voltages are the same, but the base emitter voltage is less than 500 mV forward voltage (or reversed bias), the transistor is defective.
- A transistor is defective if its base current is larger than 10% of its emitter current (calculate currents from voltage across the base and emitter series resistors).

5. In a transistor differential pair (common emitter stages), either their base voltages are the same in normal operating condition, or the one with less forward voltage across its base emitter junction should be off (no collector current); otherwise, one of the transistors is defective.

6.3.2 Diode

 A diode is defective if there is greater than one volt (typically 0.7 volt) forward voltage across it.

6.3.3 Operational Amplifier (e.g., UA741C, LM318)

- The "+" and "-" inputs of an operational amplifier will have less than 15 mV voltage difference when operating under normal conditions.
- If the output voltage stays at maximum positive, its
 "+" input voltage should be more positive than its
 "-" input voltage, or vice versa; otherwise, the
 operational amplifier is defective.

6.3.4 Capacitor

- Shorted capacitors have zero volts across their terminals.
- Opened capacitor can be located (but not always) by using a good capacitor connected in parallel with the capacitor under test and observing the resulting effect.

SYSTEM CHECK

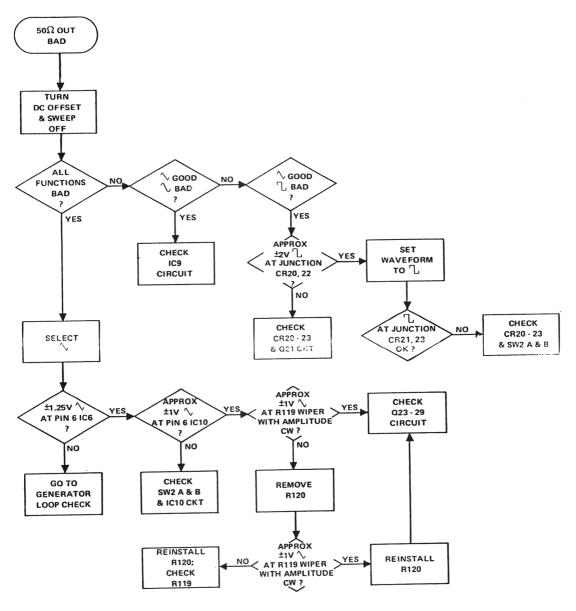


Figure 6-1. Troubleshooting Chart (Sheet 1 of 4)

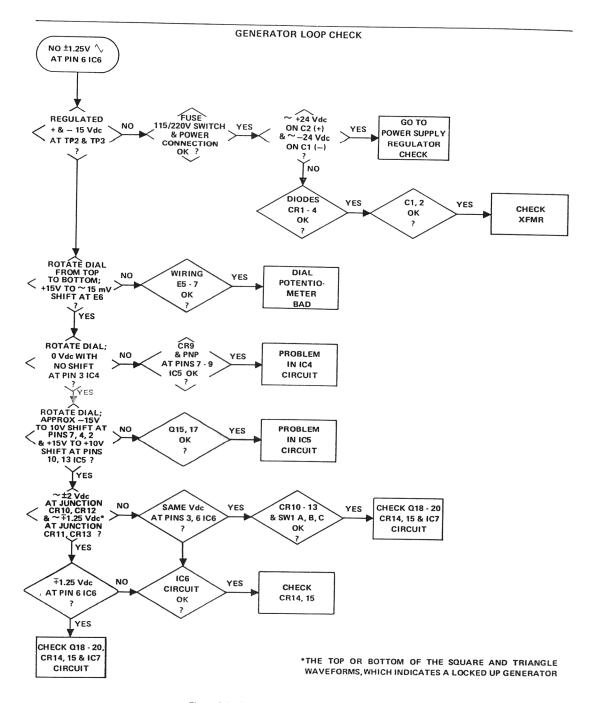


Figure 6-1. Troubleshooting Chart (Sheet 2 of 4)

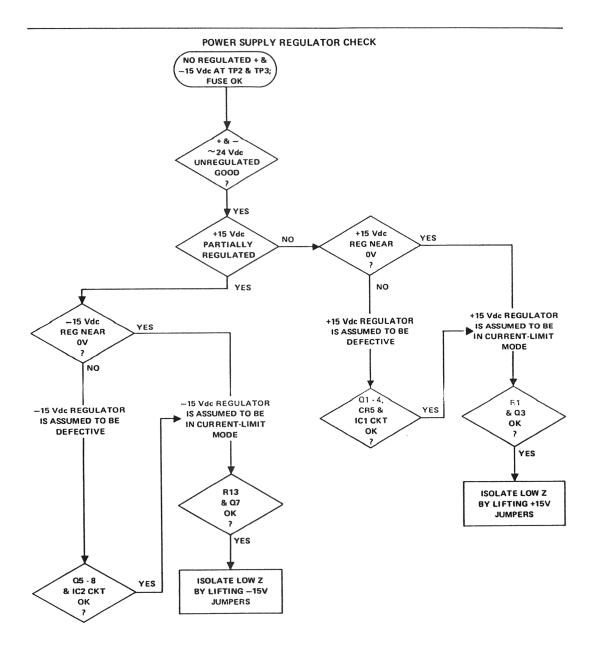
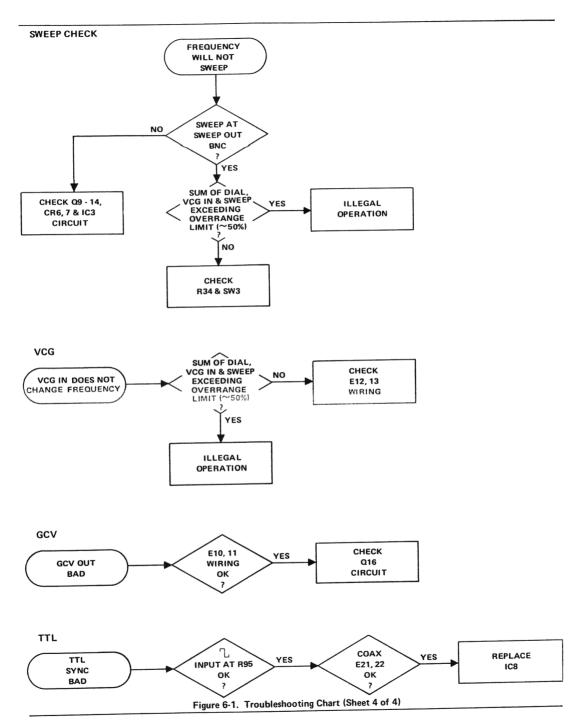


Figure 6-1. Troubleshooting Chart (Sheet 3 of 4)





SECTION PARTS AND SCHEMATICS

7.1 DRAWINGS

The following assembly drawings (with parts lists) and schematics are in the arrangement shown below.

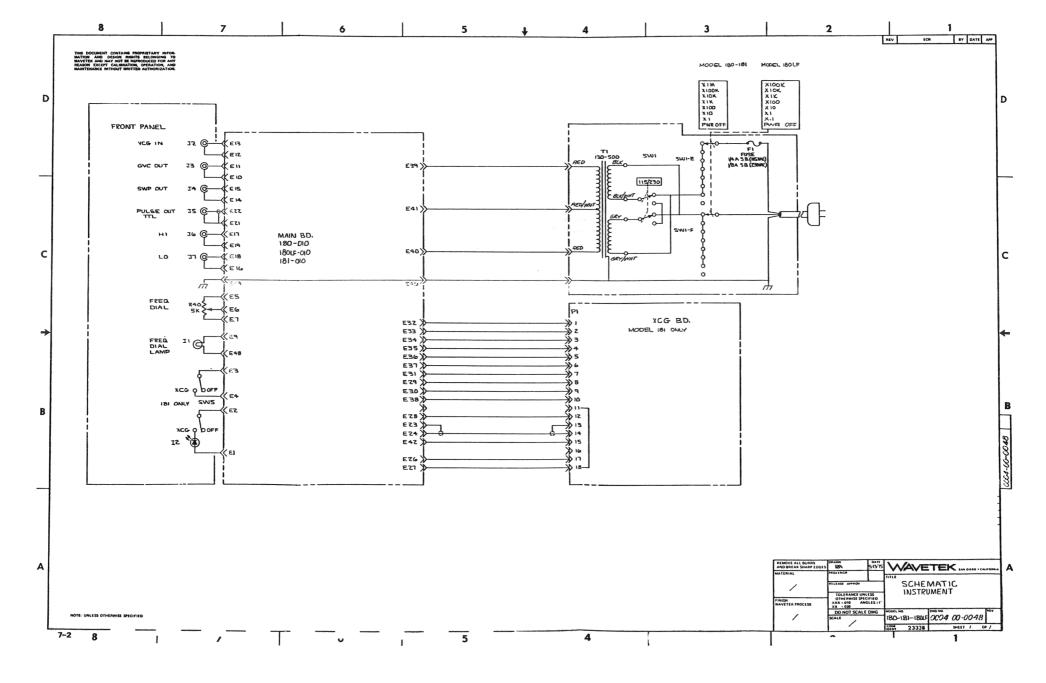
7.2 ORDERING PARTS

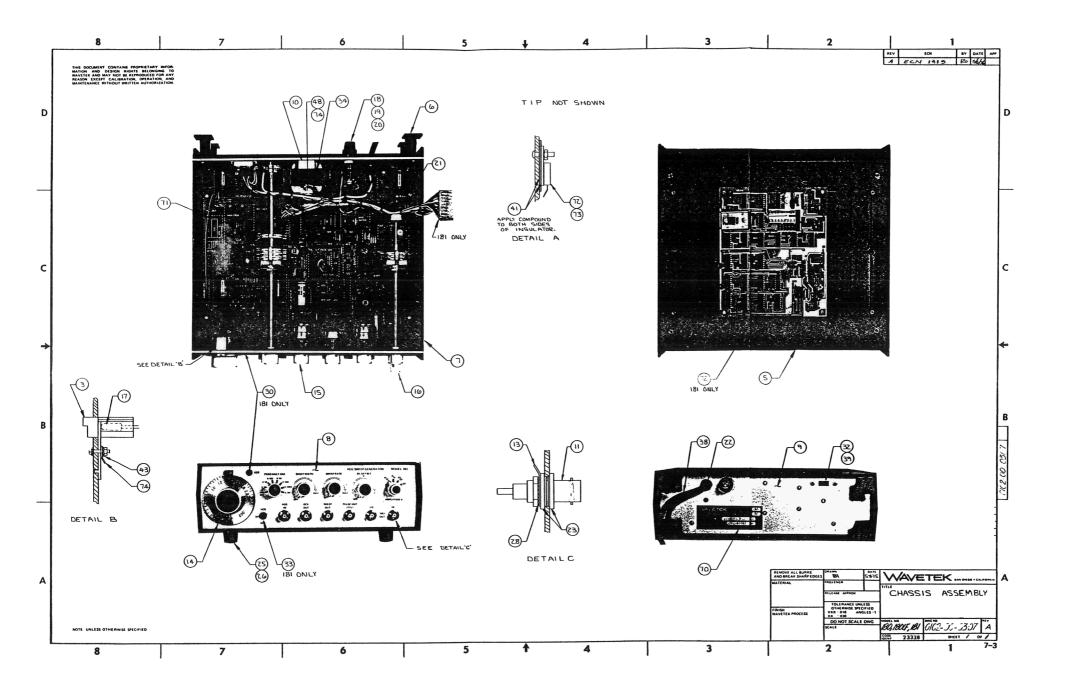
When ordering spare parts, please specify part number, circuit reference, board, serial number of unit, and if applicable, the function performed.

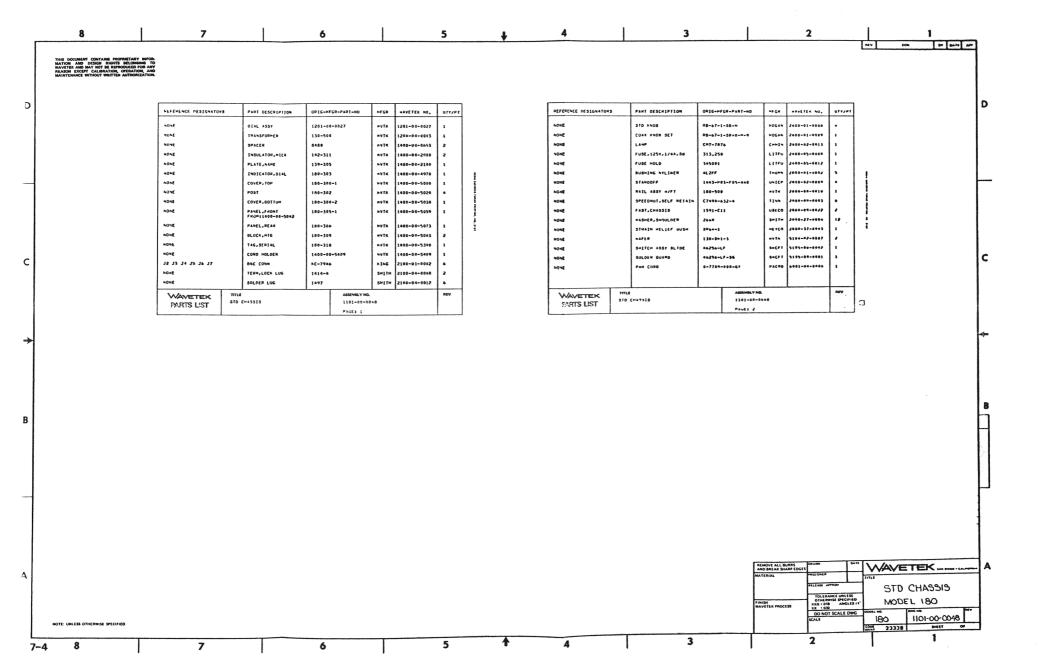
7.3 ADDENDA

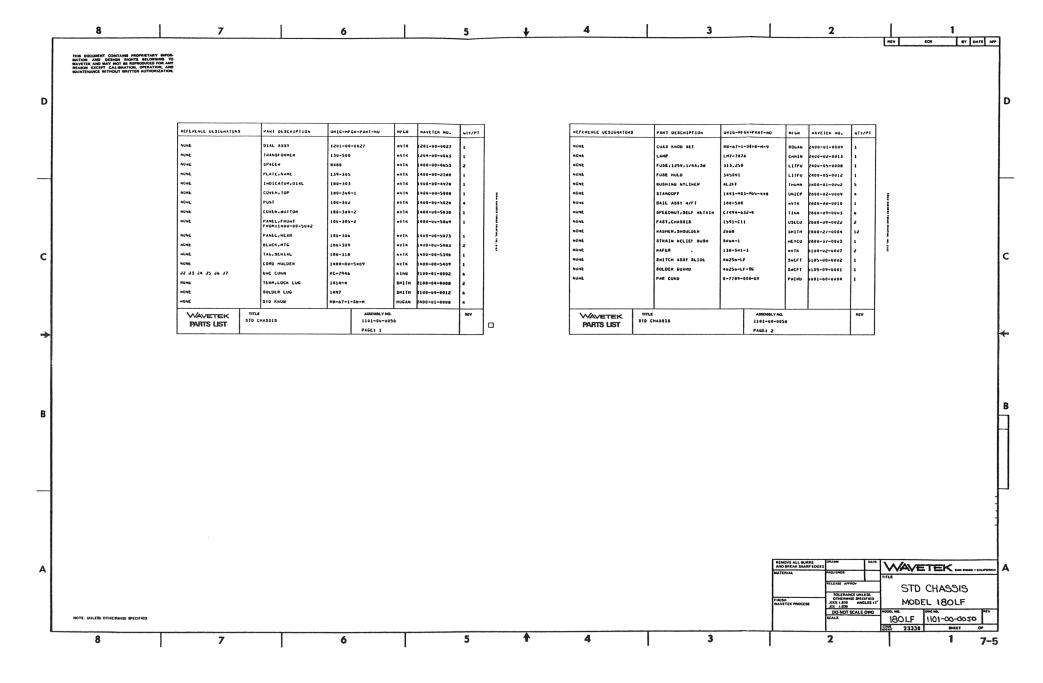
Under Wavetek's product improvement program, the latest electronic designs and circuits are incorporated into each Wavetek instrument as quickly as development and testing permit. Because of the time needed to compose and print instruction manuals, it is not always possible to include the most recent changes in the initial printing. Whenever this occurs, addendum pages are prepared to summarize the changes made and are inserted immediately inside the rear cover. If no such pages exist, the manual is correct as printed.

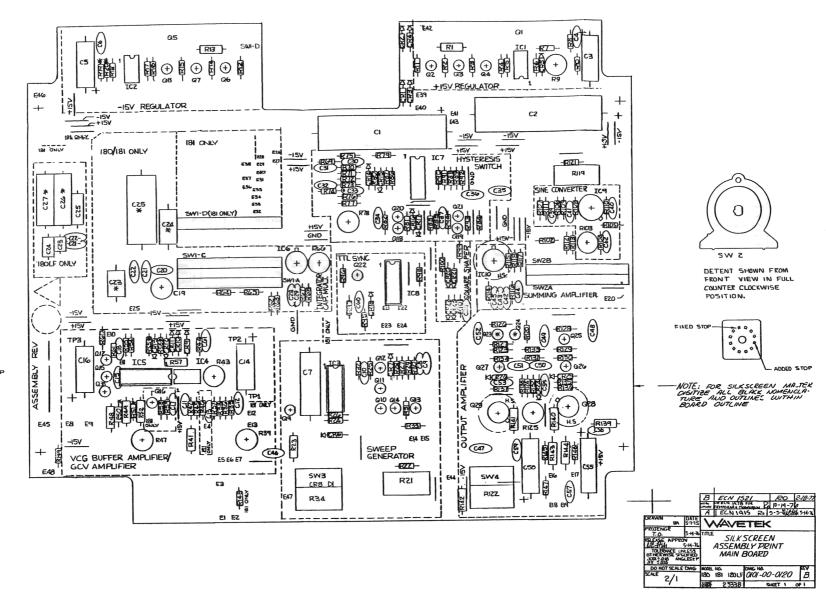
	Page No.
CHASSIS	
Schematic	7-2
Assembly Drawing	7-3
Model 180 Parts List	7-4
Model 180LF Parts List	7-5
MAIN BOARD	
Schematic	7-6
Assembly Drawing	7-7
Model 180 Parts List	7-8
Model 180LF Parts List	7-10













SW I

DETENT SHOWN FROM FRONT VIEW IN FULL COUNTER CLOCKWISE POSITION.

