Block Diagram Of A Pulse Induction Technology

Coincidence Analyzer for Use with Pulsed Accelerators-Hiroshi Taketani 1961

Functional Description of the Trigger System Fro the Stanford Two-mile Accelerator-J. Faust 1965

The Ten Channel Electrostatic Pulse Analyzer-D. A. Watkins 1949

Eight-level Pulse-height Analyzer for Space Physics Applications-U. D. Desai 1961

A Digital Electronic Data Recording System for Pulse-time Telemetering-Gilbert O. Hall 1953

An Electronic Pulse Division Circuit-Edgar F. Bennett 1962 A simple, stable circuit producing a pulse with height proportional to the ratio of peak heights of coincident pulses is described. The division is accomplished in a few microseconds, permitting operation at high counting rates. The circuit may be used, in principle, for any range of peak height ratios in excess of unity. A detailed description of a circuit linear over a range of peak height ratios of from one to three is presented.

An Ultrasonic Pulse-type Thickness Gage of the U1t-1 Type-A. S. KOSMAN 1974 THIS REPORT DESCRIBES AND GIVES A BLOCK DIAGRAM OF AN ULTRA SONIC PULSE-TYPE THICKNESS GAGE WITH IMPROVED SENSITIVITY WHICH IS USED TO MEASURE TUBE THICKNESSES IN ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS.

A Spin Synchronous Clock for Spin-stabilized Vehicles-E. John Pyle 1970

A Versatile and Accurate Pulse Generator-James Shirley Johnson 1953

Generation of a Phase-shift-keyed Coded Pulse Signal-Richard A. Simonelli 1966

Basic Radar Tracking-Mervin C. Budge 2018-10-31 Detailed closed-loop bandwidth and transient response approach is a subject rarely found in current literature. This innovative resource offers practical explanations of closed-loop radar tracking techniques in range, Doppler and angle tracking. To address analog closed loop trackers, a review of basic control theory and modeling is included. In addition, control theory, radar receivers, signal processors, and circuitry and algorithms necessary to form the signals needed in a tracker are presented. Digital trackers and multiple target tracking are also covered, focusing on g-h and g-h-k filters. Readers learn techniques for modeling digital, closed-loop trackers. The radar circuitry/block diagrams necessary for range, Doppler and angle tracking are presented and described, with examples and simulations included. Factors such as noise and Swerling type fluctuations are taken into account. In addition to numerous worked examples, this approachable reference includes MATLAB® code associated with analysis, simulations and figures. The book contains solutions to practical problems, making it useful for both novice and advanced radar practitioners. Software will be available for download on this page.

Analog to Digital Convertor for the S-57 Ion-chamber Experiment-Joseph C. Thornwall 1965

Technical Report - Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Research Laboratory of Electronics-Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Research Laboratory of Electronics 1954

Restoration of Quenching and Synchronizing Pulse in the Vidio Signal After Magnetic Recording-N. G. DERYUGIN 1962 A method is presented of restoring quenching and synchronizing pulses in the full video signal after reading from magnetic tape. The block diagram and basic technical characteristics of the shaping device are presented. (Author).

Precision Single-channel Analyzer-J. E. Francis 1953

Some Digital Techniques for Real Time Processing of Pulses from Radiation Detectors-Valentin T. Jordanov 1994

Noise Considerations in Nuclear Pulse Amplifiers-Donald Allen Landis 1961

Design for a Subaudio Phase Lock, Pulse Tracking Oscillator-Stanford University. Stanford Electronics Laboratories. Systems Techniques Laboratory 1967

Digital Correlator for Pulse Frequency Signals-Sanh Srivardhana 1979

The Construction of a Positron Camera-David Cairn Matthes 1966

Signal Processing for Radiation Detectors-Mohammad Nakhostin 2017-10-05 Presents the fundamental concepts of signal processing for all application areas of ionizing radiation This book provides a clear understanding of the principles of signal processing of radiation detectors. It puts great emphasis on the characteristics of pulses from various types of detectors and offers a full overview on the basic concepts required to understand detector signal processing systems and pulse processing techniques. Signal Processing for Radiation Detectors covers all of the important aspects of signal processing, including energy spectroscopy, timing measurements, position-sensing, pulse-shape discrimination, and radiation intensity measurement. The book encompasses a wide range of applications so that readers from different disciplines can benefit from all of the information. In addition, this resource: Describes both analog and digital techniques of signal processing Presents a complete compilation of digital pulse processing algorithms Extrapolates content from more than 700 references covering classic papers as well as those of today Demonstrates concepts with more than 340 original illustrations Signal Processing for Radiation Detectors provides researchers, engineers, and graduate students working in disciplines such as nuclear physics and engineering, environmental and biomedical engineering, and medical physics and radiological science, the knowledge to design their own systems, optimize available systems or to set up new experiments.

A Double Pulse Eddy Current Testing System-C. J. Renken 1959 The eddy current system described here, using two pulses of different duration and a new probe design, appears to be more versatile than previous eddy current systems developed at Argonne National Laboratory. It is especially useful for the nondestructive measurements of metal electrical conductivity of oddly shaped specimens. These measurements can be made to within one percent on an absolute basis.

An Experimental Study of Pulse Width-modulated Sampled-feedback Control Systems-Noorudin Abdulla Billawala 1958

High Frequency Transistor Oscillators-Joseph Warren Kenny 1961 The operation of high frequency class-C alloy junction transistor oscillators is studied by use of a simplified version of the block-diagram representation for the transistor as developed by Bruun. For the simplified version of the block-diagram representation used, unilateral operation of the transistor is assumed. Expressions approximating the transistor time delay, peak ac input voltage, and the collector current pulse cutoff time are derived by use of the block-diagram equations. An analog circuit, derived from the block-diagram equations, is used to study the class-C operation of a typical alloy junction transistor, and the results of this study are found to compare accurately with the actual transistor operation. (Author).

A Pulse-based Ultra-wideband Transmitter in CMOS for Wireless Personal Area Networks-Murat Demirkan 2008

The Design of Pulse Doppler Receiving Equipment for Meteoric Studies-Richard Edwin Lee 1950

A Reentry Voice Communication System for Use in Conjunction with Radar Tracking Equipment- 1964

A Portable Signal Simulator and Decommutator for Pulse Position Modulation Telemetry-J. Leon Poirier 1966 This report describes the operation of a Pulse Position Modulation telemetry signal simulator and a decommutator that are used for testing and calibrating payloads for Trailblazer II vehicles. The simulator generates dual polarity Pulse Duration Modulation or Pulse Position Modulation modulating signals of several widths. The decommutator performs the functions of decommutation, PPM to PDM conversion, and frame-synchronization signal generation. The units are designed to operate at the standard commutation rate of 900 samples per

second with a frame rate of 20 frames per second. (Author).

Analysis of Nonlinear Sampled-data Systems with Pulse-width Modulators-Takashi Theodore Kadota 1960

A Measurement of the Lifetime of the Positive Pion-K. F Kinsey 1965

CoA Report E & C.-College of Aeronautics (Cranfield, England) 1964-08

Nadi Parikshan Yantra (Pulse Examination system)-Kalange Ashok Ekanath

Instrument Engineers' Handbook, Volume Two-Bela G. Liptak 2018-10-08 The latest update to Bela Liptak's acclaimed "bible" of instrument engineering is now available. Retaining the format that made the previous editions bestsellers in their own right, the fourth edition of Process Control and Optimization continues the tradition of providing quick and easy access to highly practical information. The authors are practicing engineers, not theoretical people from academia, and their from-the-trenches advice has been repeatedly tested in real-life applications. Expanded coverage includes descriptions of overseas manufacturer's products and concepts, model-based optimization in control theory, new major inventions and innovations in control valves, and a full chapter devoted to safety. With more than 2000 graphs, figures, and tables, this all-inclusive encyclopedic volume replaces an entire library with one authoritative reference. The fourth edition brings the content of the previous editions completely up to date, incorporates the developments of the last decade, and broadens the horizons of the work from an American to a global perspective. Béla G. Lipták speaks on Post-Oil Energy Technology on the AT&T Tech Channel.

Some Design Factors Affecting Pulse and CW Sensitivity of TWT Crystal-video Receivers-Stanford University. Stanford Electronics Laboratories. Systems Techniques Laboratory 1961 Research is concerned with two aspects of the design of a receiver which is employed for simultaneous reception of pulse and CW signals. The first deals with the gain characteristic of the RF preamplifier that is used. This gain characteristic must be uniform over the frequency pass band of interest in order to maintain maximum sensitivity. If the

gain is not uniform, the sensitivity over the portions of the frequency pass band with lower gain will be degraded from the maximum capabilities of the components used. Examples of this degradation are given. Methods of detecting a CW signal are presented. To do this detection, a modulator must be inserted before the RF preamplifier. According to the modulation waveform of the CW signal, it is possible to use a narrow-band detection amplifier. Curves are presented which relate the unity S/N sensitivities for pulse and CW reception. (Author).

Digital Techniques- 1979-11-10

SMALL-SIZE 128-CHANNEL PULSE ANALYZER.-I. S. Krasheninnikov 1967 The article describes a small pulse analyzer, using a new ferrite data recorder, the block diagram of which is shown. Its main parts are the input unit, the data recorder, the control block, and the data readout blocks. The input unit converts the pulse height into a sequential digital code and does not differ essentially from the standard circuits used for the purpose. The new type of data recorder has three main features which increase its operating reliability and reduce the volume of the electronic equipment: (1) A single reading winding is used in the sequential access to the number digits, a single amplifier with discriminator, and an arithmetic unit consisting of a single flipflop only. This increases greatly the operating stability. (2) The possibility of using a half-adder consisting of a single flipflop likewise reduces the data-recorder failure probability. (3) The reliability is also increased through the use of a small number of elements for setting the reading and writing currents and through the absence of an inhibiting current. The data recorder provides for the storage of 128 16-digit numbers, and its construction and operations are briefly described. All the other units are described in some detail. A breadboard of the analyzer was tested and the suitability of the equipment for its purpose is demonstrated. The breadboard measured 362 x 350 x 450 mm and weighed approximately 20 kg. The readout time for a single number is approximately 2 sec and for all the numbers is approximately 4 min. If only half of the channels are filled, the circuitry can be modified so as to reduce the readout time to one-half.

FSM-based Digital Design using Verilog HDL-Peter Minns 2008-04-30 As digital circuit elements decrease in physical size, resulting in increasingly complex systems, a basic logic model that can be used in the control and design of a range of semiconductor devices is vital. Finite State Machines (FSM) have numerous advantages; they can be applied to many areas (including motor control, and signal and serial data identification to name a few) and they use less logic than their alternatives, leading to the development of faster digital hardware systems. This clear and logical book presents a range of novel techniques for the rapid and reliable design of digital systems using FSMs, detailing exactly how and where they can be implemented. With a practical approach, it covers synchronous and

asynchronous FSMs in the design of both simple and complex systems, and Petri-Net design techniques for sequential/parallel control systems. Chapters on Hardware Description Language cover the widely-used and powerful Verilog HDL in sufficient detail to facilitate the description and verification of FSMs, and FSM based systems, at both the gate and behavioural levels. Throughout, the text incorporates many real-world examples that demonstrate designs such as data acquisition, a memory tester, and passive serial data monitoring and detection, among others. A useful accompanying CD offers working Verilog software tools for the capture and simulation of design solutions. With a linear programmed learning format, this book works as a concise guide for the practising digital designer. This book will also be of importance to senior students and postgraduates of electronic engineering, who require design skills for the embedded systems market.

A VHF Transmitter and System Synchronizer for Use in a Portable Doppler Radar System-Paul E. Johnston 1976 A portable 50 MHz transmitter capable of 15 kW peak rf power output at up to 5 percent duty cycles is described. The transmitter and a system synchronizer, also described, are combined with a frequency-coherent receiver, an on-line minicomputer processor with oscillograpic display, and a novel collinear antenna to provide a highly portable VHF Doppler radar system. The system, complete with 5-degree azimuthal beamwidth antenna, weighs about 250 kg, and can be installed in remote locations in a few days. It has been used successfully in studies of equatorial and auroral ionospheric irregularities during the past several years.

Large Counting Losses in Neutron Detection Channels-D. R. Harris 1957

Pulse Width Modulated DC-DC Converters-Keng Chih Wu 2012-12-06 For the first time in power electronics, this comprehensive treatment of switch-mode DC/DC converter designs addresses many analytical closed form equations such as duty cycle prediction, output regulation, output ripple, control loop-gain, and steady state time-domain waveform. Each of these equations are given various topologists and configurations, including forward, flyback, and boost converters. Pulse Width Modulated DC/DC Converters begins with a detailed approach to the quiescent operating locus of a power plant under open-loop. The reader is then led through other supporting circuits once again in the quiescent condition. These exercises result in the close-loop formulations of the subject system, providing designers with the ability to study the sensitivities of a system against disturbances. With the quiescent conditions well established, the book then guides the reader further into the territories of system stability where small signal behaviors are explored. Finally, some important large signal time-domain studies cap the treatment. Some distinctive features of this book include: *detailed coverage of dynamic close-loop converter simulations using only personal computer and modern mathematical software *Steady-state, time-domain

analysis based on the concept of continuity of states Voltage-mode and current-mode control techniques and their differences of merits A detailed description on setting up different equations for DC/DC converters'simulation using only PC

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