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ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS AND THEIR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

## A BRIDGE-TYPE AUDIO-FREQUENCY METER

*Also*  
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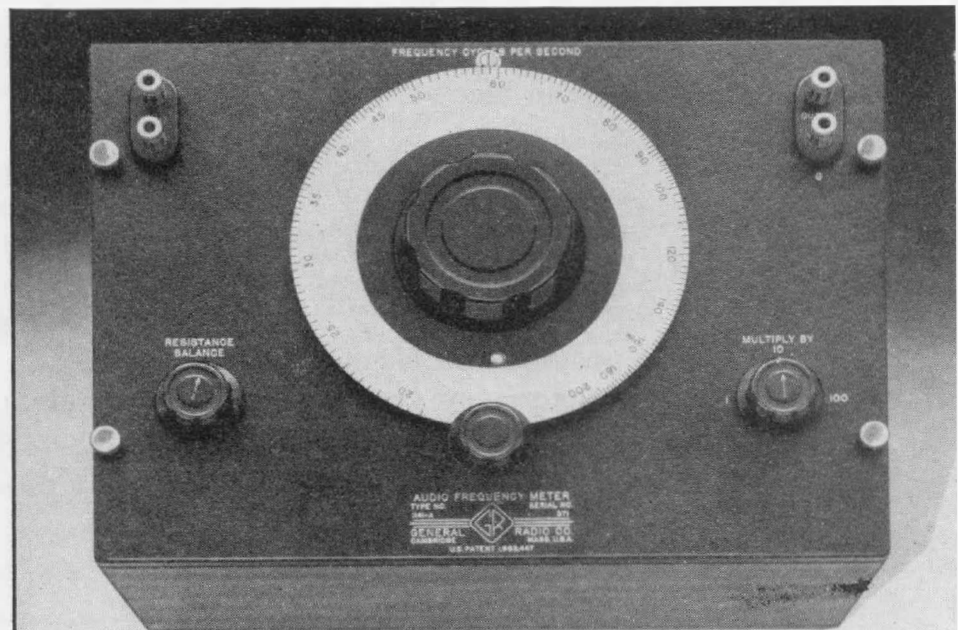
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● **DURING THE WAR** it was found necessary to drop from our line of instruments the popular TYPE 434-B Audio-Frequency Meter, along with a number of other items, in order to concentrate our productive capacity on fewer instrument types. The audio-frequency meter is now back with a four-digit type number, TYPE 1141-A, and changes in internal construction to improve its performance.

The accuracy of measurement of the TYPE 1141-A Audio-Frequency Meter is  $\pm 0.5\%$  over the entire frequency range of the instrument. Since audio oscillators are usually calibrated to only 2%, the audio-frequency meter is extremely useful where more accurate calibrations and frequency measurements are necessary. The meter is also useful for measuring the audio beat between an unknown high frequency and a harmonic of a standard crystal oscillator. Since 10,000-cycle harmonics are provided throughout the low radio-frequency spectrum by means of multivibrators, the maximum audio beat frequency is 5000 cycles, and the maximum error in the frequency determination is 25 cycles.

The accuracy of measurement of

**Figure 1. Panel view of the Type 1141-A Audio-Frequency Meter.**



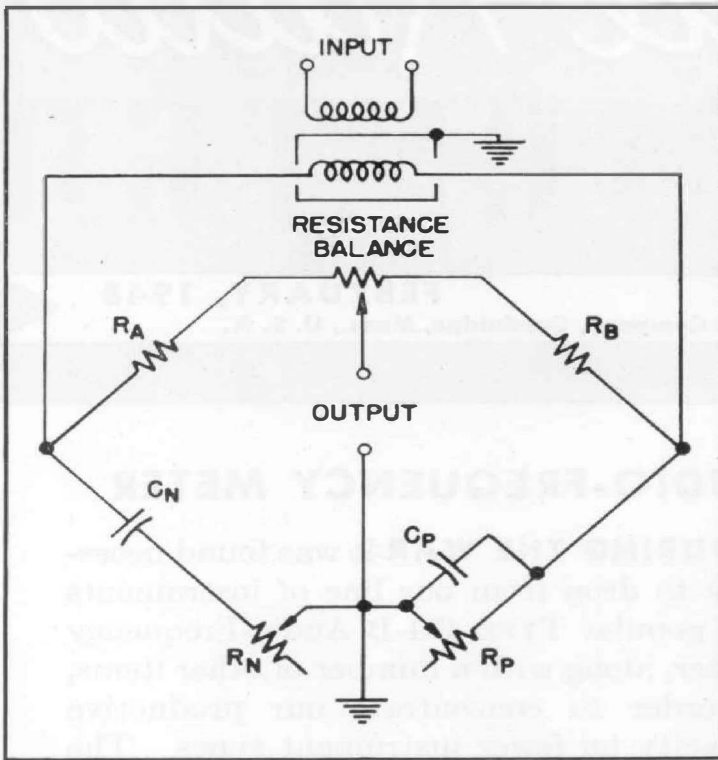


Figure 2. Elementary schematic circuit diagram of the frequency meter.

$\pm 0.5\%$  is made possible by individually calibrating the control dial, and by using extremely stable multiplier capacitors. These capacitors have mica dielectric for the smaller sizes and polystyrene tape dielectric for the large units.

The fundamental circuit for the TYPE 1141-A Audio-Frequency Meter is the Wien bridge, which uses only resistance and capacitance, and is frequency sensitive. The schematic diagram is shown in Figure 2, and the conditions of balance are given below:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{R_N R_P C_N C_P}} \quad (1)$$

and

$$\frac{C_P}{C_N} = \frac{R_A}{R_B} - \frac{R_N}{R_P}$$

In order to provide a single control upon which the frequency scale can be mounted, and also to maintain the second balance condition, the two resis-

tors,  $R_N$  and  $R_P$ , and the two capacitors,  $C_N$  and  $C_P$ , are made equal, and the two ratio arms are made two to one, thus:

$$\frac{R_N}{R_P} = \frac{C_P}{C_N} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{R_A}{R_B} = 2 \quad (2)$$

This arrangement\* always fulfills the second balance conditions and reduces the first condition to:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi R_N C_N} \quad (3)$$

The two resistors,  $R_N$  and  $R_P$ , are wound on tapered cards of such shape that the frequency scale is logarithmic, and equal frequency ratios occupy equal intervals on the scale. Hence the fractional accuracy of reading is constant. There are fixed resistors in series with the variable parts of  $R_N$  and  $R_P$  having about one-tenth the value of the variable resistor, thus limiting the range of the frequency scale to a ratio of ten to one. The three frequency ranges, differing from one another by factors of ten, are obtained by the use of three sets of capacitors,  $C_N$  and  $C_P$ , which also differ by factors of ten, so the same engraved scale is used for all three ranges.

It is impractical to keep the resistors,  $R_N$  and  $R_P$ , and the capacitors,  $C_N$  and  $C_P$ , exactly equal as demanded by Equation (2). An auxiliary control, consisting of a small rheostat, is provided between the ratio arms *A* and *B* to whose sliding contact the null detector is connected. This control alters the effective ratio  $R_A/R_B$  and satisfies Equation (1). However, if this adjustment is not made, the null setting of the frequency dial is not altered, but merely dulled.

A shielded input transformer is provided in order to eliminate the effect of unbalanced capacitances to ground that may exist in the source being measured.

\* U. S. Patent No. 1,983,447.



The null detector most often used for making measurements with the meter is a pair of head telephones. These are satisfactory in the frequency range from 300 to 5000 cycles, but for frequencies outside the range of head telephones a sensitive a-c voltmeter must be used. The TYPE 1231 Amplifier and Null Detector is well suited for this application and can also be used with head telephones to increase the sensitivity when the input voltage is low.

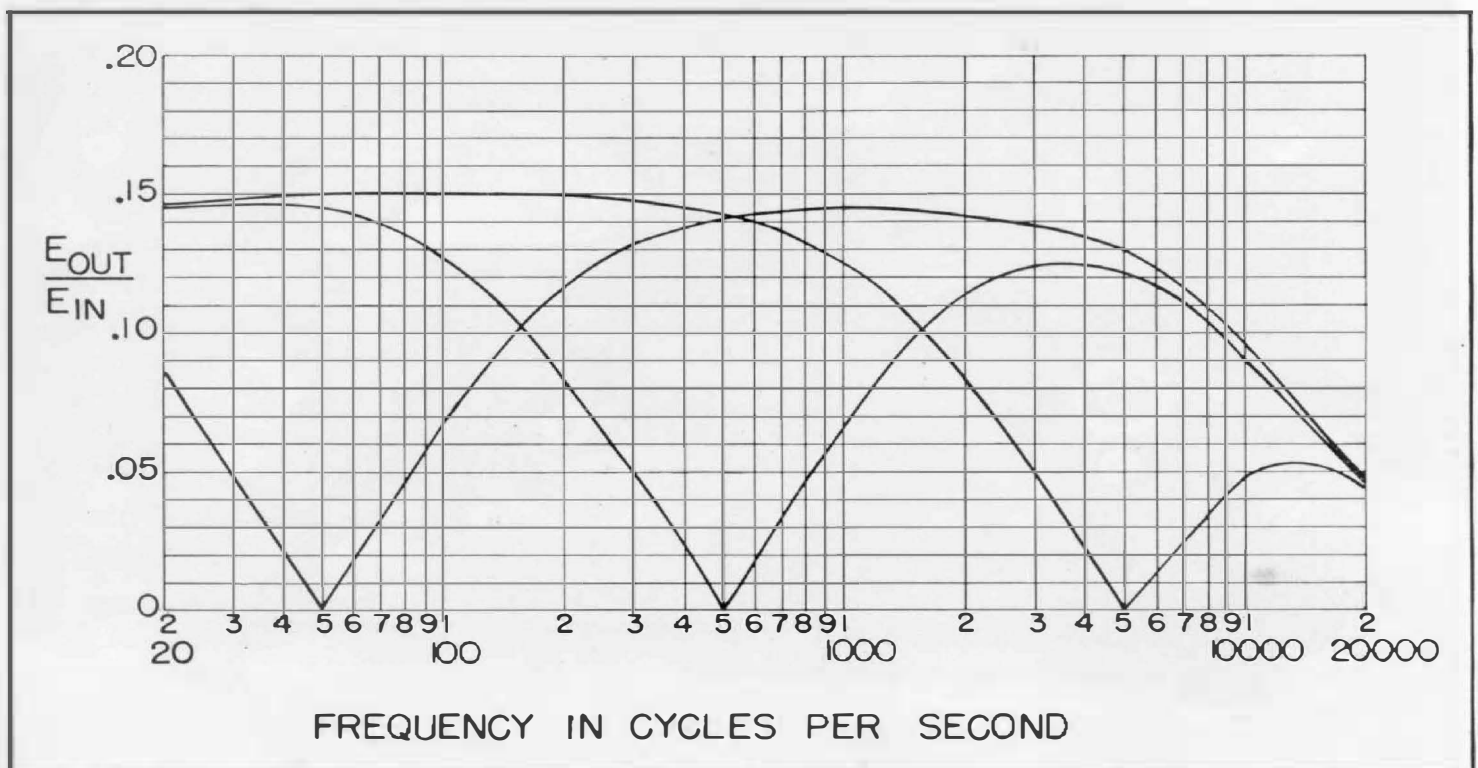
If the source of frequency to be measured contains harmonics, they will not be balanced out by the bridge and will be impressed on the head telephones or other detector. The human ear can discriminate against a considerable percentage of harmonics, but, if the harmonic content is high, the aid of a low-pass filter connected between the bridge and the telephones is necessary. If a voltmeter is used as the detector,

the use of a filter is necessary when harmonics are present, since the voltmeter, unless tuned, lacks the power of discrimination between harmonics and fundamental.

The fact that the audio-frequency meter passes harmonics while eliminating the fundamental makes it possible to use the meter for measuring the distortion in an audio signal. The instrument also forms a convenient band-elimination filter which is adjustable over the entire audio spectrum. A plot of the discrimination characteristic is shown in Figure 3. The maximum ratio of output to input voltage is .167 because the transformer steps down two to one and the ratio arms are also in the ratio of two to one. Decreases from this value are caused by the characteristics of the transformer.

— MARTIN A. GILMAN

Figure 3. Frequency discrimination characteristic of the bridge-type frequency meter.







tional indicating device is needed. It can be operated either with the usual linear characteristic or with a semi-logarithmic characteristic to cover a wide range of voltage indication; during linear operation the voltmeter scale has two ranges, of 20 volts and about 2 volts respectively. A photograph of the instrument is shown in Figure 1.

The maximum open-circuit voltage gain is greater than 83 decibels at mid-band and has the frequency characteristic shown in Figure 2. Since the gain is greater than 70 decibels at 10 cycles and greater than 45 decibels at 100 kilocycles, the instrument is useful over this wide range for many bridge measurements. The input impedance is high, equivalent to 1 megohm in parallel with about 20  $\mu\mu\text{f}$ , and the output impedance is about 50 kilohms resistive. Overloading of the last stage limits maximum output voltage to 20 volts for load impedances greater than 1 megohm and to 5 volts for a resistance load of 20 kilohms.

The simplified circuit diagram of Figure 3 shows that the amplifier has three stages and that the vacuum-tube voltmeter consists of a diode rectifier, a d-c amplifier, and the panel meter. A 30-decibel input attenuator selects a maximum input voltage rating of either 0.03 volt or 1 volt, and a tapered, wire-wound gain control allows continuous variation of gain over a wide range. During semi-

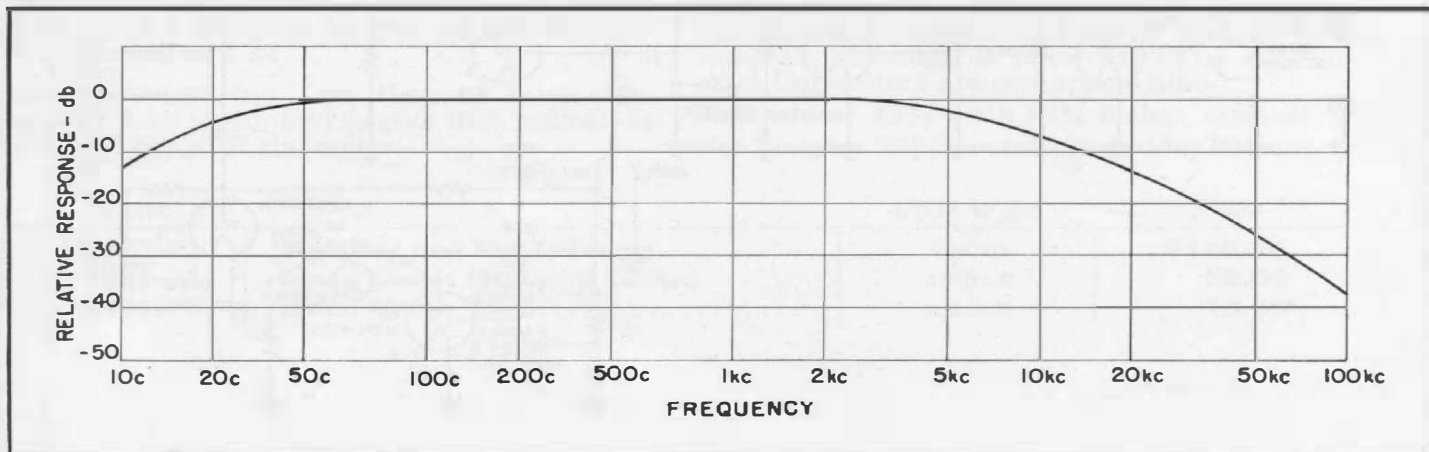
logarithmic, null-detector operation, rectified d-c from the vacuum-tube voltmeter diode is applied as a gain-controlling bias to the last amplifier stage to produce the desired characteristic. An attenuator in the grid circuit of the d-c amplifier determines the scale range of the voltmeter, and a bridge-type plate circuit allows meter current to be zero with no signal at the instrument terminals.

The semi-logarithmic characteristic is intended primarily for null detector uses with bridges. Under this condition of operation less than 15 microvolts at the input terminals is required to produce a perceptible\* movement of the meter needle at midband frequencies with the instrument set for maximum gain and no external filter. This input signal can then be increased by about 55 decibels before the meter reads full scale. Either the input attenuator or the gain control can be employed for higher input voltages. This sensitivity, combined with the wide range of voltage indication, means that the bridge balances can be made with precision and without gain adjustments in many instances.

In some situations, where the sensitivity of the null detector scale is not sufficient, the most sensitive range of the voltmeter can be used for a final

\*"Perceptible" as used here means one-fifth of a one-sixteenth-inch division.

Figure 2. Frequency response characteristic of the amplifier.



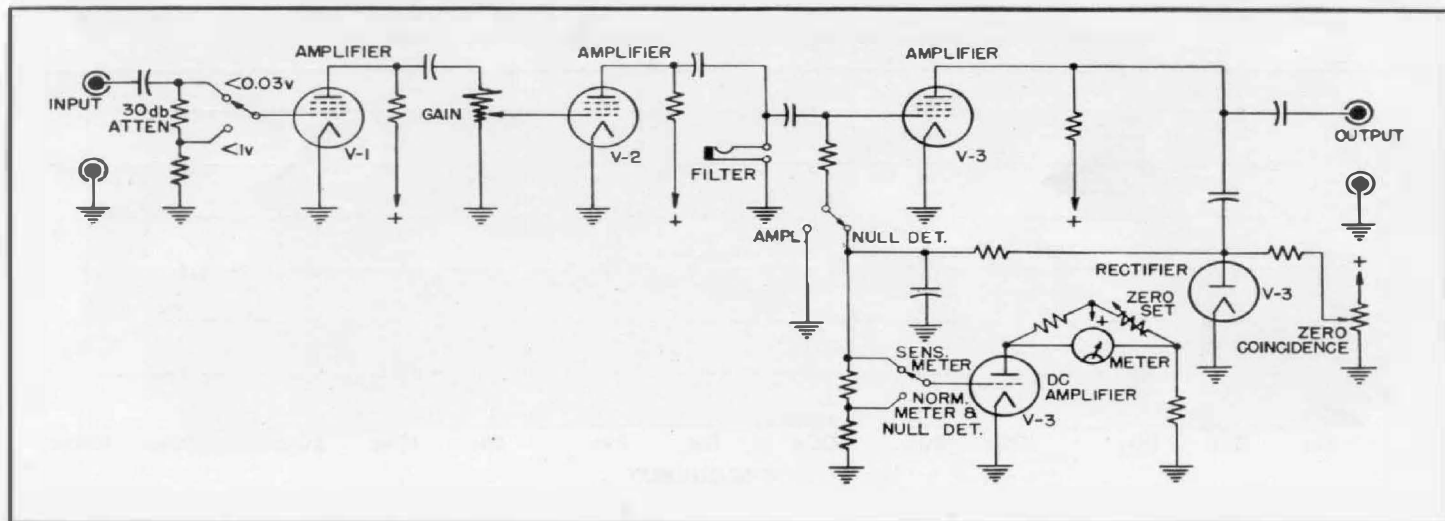
balance. The input signal required to produce a perceptible meter deflection is less than 5 microvolts for this range. For frequencies other than in the midband, sensitivity is less by the amounts shown in Figure 2. Head telephones can be used between 200 cycles and 10 kilocycles instead of the panel meter, according to individual preference, but there is no appreciable difference in sensitivity between the two methods.

One source of trouble in bridge measurements is the presence of unwanted voltages that obscure nulls. These voltages include random noise generated by the detector amplifier, power-frequency hum picked up by unshielded leads, and harmonics of the operating frequency that are produced either by non-linearity of the impedance being measured or by the generator itself. The noise level of the TYPE 1231-B is less than 15 microvolts referred to the input terminals, but this figure can, if necessary, effectively be reduced, along with hum and harmonics, by connection of an external filter through the panel jack provided. Filters thus connected are isolated by amplifier stages from the effects of varying input and output impedances and at the same time are at a high enough voltage level along the amplifying chain to be little affected by external fields. The

TYPE 1231-P2 (400 and 1000 cycles) and TYPE 1231-P3 (60 cycles) Tuned Circuits are intended for use with the TYPE 1231-B. Any of these filters attenuates the second harmonic by about 20 decibels, and random noise by about 25 decibels; the TYPE 1231-P2 attenuates 60-cycle hum by about 35 decibels. The insertion loss of about 8 decibels caused by these filters is usually unimportant because of the high gain of the amplifier.

For measurements of impedance at ultra-high frequencies, a slotted, coaxial transmission line is often used with a traveling crystal detector to measure standing-wave ratios. If the u-h-f power source is pulsed, or otherwise amplitude modulated, at an audio-frequency rate, the rectified output of the crystal is an audio-frequency voltage. The TYPE 1231-B can be used to amplify and to indicate this voltage, and the sensitive range of the vacuum-tube voltmeter was incorporated into the instrument specifically for this application. The scale for this range has an approximate calibration in decibels. For more accurate measurements, a calibrated resistance attenuator can be inserted ahead of the TYPE 1231-B and the panel meter used only as a reference level indicator. Less than 100 microvolts is required at the amplifier input terminals to produce full-scale

Figure 3. Elementary schematic of the Type 1231-B Amplifier and Null Detector.





deflection on the sensitive meter range.

The TYPE 1231-B replaces the TYPE 1231-A and except for minor details is different only in the metering circuit. The use of a more sensitive, but still sturdy, 200  $\mu$ a meter movement results in the high sensitivity of meter indication and makes the instrument suitable for standing-wave measurements, which is the application that initiated the re-design. However, the usefulness of the instrument as a bridge null detector has been greatly increased by the increased sensitivity, and an external indicating device is not needed.

The instrument is enclosed in a walnut cabinet, which also holds the battery. If

desirable, the TYPE 1261-A Power Supply unit can be used to operate the TYPE 1231-B from 40 to 60-cycle lines and fits into the cabinet in place of the battery. Tubes are mounted on a shock-absorbing suspension to keep microphonic effects small. Push buttons are provided to operate the input attenuator, to set the condition of operation, and to select the meter-scale range. Other push buttons allow checking of the battery voltages on the panel meter. The input and output connections will take either General Radio TYPE 774-E Coaxial Connectors or the usual TYPE 274-M Plugs.

—W. R. THURSTON

## SPECIFICATIONS

**Input Impedance:** 1 megohm in parallel with 20 micromicrofarads.

**Maximum Gain:** Greater than 83 db at 1 kc with 1 megohm load.

**Meter Scales:** NORM scale: This scale is the one normally used to monitor the amplifier output voltage. It is calibrated approximately in volts with an accuracy of reading of  $\pm 5\%$  of full scale.

**SENS scale:** This scale is used for determining ratios of voltages successively applied to the input terminals, as in standing-wave measurements. It is calibrated approximately in decibels with an arbitrary zero. Thus a ratio expressed in decibels is obtained by subtracting one meter reading from another. Ratios so obtained are accurate within 30% of the correct value in decibels, provided at least one of the readings is above half scale on the meter.

No separate scale is provided for NULL DET operation, since actual readings are not needed.

**Null Detector Sensitivity:** Less than 100 microvolts input is required to give 10% indication on the meter at 1 kc.

**Amplifier Sensitivity:** Less than 25 microvolts input at 1 kc is required to give 10% indication on SENS range of the meter.

**Output Impedance:** Approximately 50,000 ohms.

**Maximum Output Voltage:** 5 volts into 20,000 ohms; 20 volts into 1 megohm.

**Noise and Hum Level:** The open circuit noise level is less than 0.5 volt at full gain. When the TYPE 1261-A Power Supply is used, the open circuit noise and hum level is less than 1 volt.

**Frequency Response:** See Figure 2.

**Tubes:** The instrument requires two type 1L4 and one type 1D8-GT tubes, which are supplied in the instrument.

**Power Supply:** Burgess 6TA60 (Signal Corps BA48) Battery Pack is supplied in place in the instrument. When a-c supply is desired, the TYPE 1261-A Power Supply can be used.

**Battery Life:** Between 200 and 250 hours at 8 hours per day.

**Accessories Available:** TYPE 1231-P2 (400 and 1000 cycles) and TYPE 1231-P3 (60 cycles) Tuned Circuits are available for providing selectivity (see below). For facilitating connections to the input and output, two TYPE 274-M Plugs are supplied. TYPE 274-NC or TYPE 274-NE Shielded Connectors may be used. Where complete shielding is required, TYPE 774 Coaxial Connectors are recommended.

**Dimensions:** 12 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 8 x 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, over-all.

**Net Weight:** 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds, including batteries.

Type		Code Word	Price
1231-B	Amplifier and Null Detector .....	VALID	\$195.00
1231-P2	Tuned Circuit (400 and 1000c) .....	AMBLE	20.00
1231-P3	Tuned Circuit (60c) .....	AMPLE	15.00



## MISCELLANY

**RECENT VISITORS** to our plant and laboratories: Mr. Gunnar Hambræus, Secretary of the State Research Council of Sweden, Stockholm; Professor E. K. Henriksen, Technical University of Copenhagen, Denmark; Professor Fu-Hsing Chu, National University of Chekiang, Hangchow, China.

**THE AUDIO-FREQUENCY METER,** TYPE 1141-A, was designed by Robert F. Field, of the development engineering staff, who designed its predecessor, the TYPE 434-B. The TYPE 1231-B Amplifier and Null Detector was designed by William R. Thurston, also of the development engineering staff, and author of the article in this issue.

**I.R.E. CONVENTION.** The 1948 National Convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers will be held in New York, March 22-25. Convention headquarters are at the Hotel Commodore and the Radio Engineering Show will be held at Grand Central Palace. Be sure to visit the General Radio exhibit in Booths 93 and 94. Many new products will be displayed, and General Radio engineers will be on hand to answer your questions. Among the completely new products that we plan to exhibit are a pri-

mary frequency standard and its associated frequency measuring equipment; capacitance test bridge; a standard signal generator for frequencies up to 50 Mc; a high-speed, high-intensity light source for stroboscopic work and photography; decade attenuators and decade inductors; and a line of high-quality parts, including switches, dials, terminals, connectors, and air capacitors.

**A PAPER** entitled "Recent Developments in Measuring Equipment" was presented by Ivan G. Easton of the New York District Office of the General Radio Company at I.R.E. and A.I.E.E. local sections in several southern cities last fall. His schedule included: Richmond, October 18; Memphis, October 21; Florence, Tennessee, October 22; Atlanta, October 24; Louisville, October 29; Charleston, West Virginia, October 30.

### CORRECTION

The radio receiver used in obtaining data for the article entitled "Sensitivity of the R-F Bridge", by R. A. Soderman, in last month's *Experimenter* was incorrectly referred to as a National NC-100. The correct designation is NC-200.

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