C05025287

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28 September 1954

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From: To:	Code 5435A, Countermeasures Branch, Radio Division Code EL-4511, Bureau of Aeronautics
Subj:	Data on Crystal Checker; Request for information on
Encl:	(1) Data on subject, serial 5430-208/54 bws dated 28 Sept 1954
l. En	closure (1) forwarded herewith for your information and forwarding of Crosley Division of Avco Corporation.
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28 September 1954

Subj: Data on Crystal Checker

(1) Circuit Diagram of Crystal Checker Encl.:

- 1. A request was made by of Crosley Division, Avco Corporation during his visit to the Naval Research Laboratory on 3 September 1954, for Information concerning the matching of crystal diodes incorporated in the square-rooting circuit of the Naval Research Laboratory model. NL/ALD-A direction finder. The following information is forwarded which may provide some enswers to the problem.
- 2. To expedite the selection of matched germanium crystal diodes for use with the square-rooting network, the circuit of enclosure (1) was found to combine both ease and required accuracy in their selection . This arrangement effectively is a means of measuring the d-c resistance of the diode under test at each of five applied potentials within the operating limits of the network.
- 3. The circuit must first be adjusted in position 1 by varying Rg until the meter reads 50 ma. (Full scale) This must be done each time the circuit is used. The meter current sensitivity is adjusted by means of R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 so that a meter reading of 20 μa is indicated at each test potential when a crystal having the proper resistance characteristic is inserted at the test terminals.
- 4. The preferred method of calibrating the circuit is, first, to experimentally obtain a crystal diode which, when placed in the square-rooting network and operating at the ambient temperature of the equipment, yields the square-rooting characteristic, and second, to employ this crystal diode as a standard in the final calibration of the crystal checker. The final adjustment or calibration should, however, be made after the standard crystal diode has been allowed to return to the temperature at which the checker will be used.
- 5. As an approximation, to facilitate the problem of acquiring a standard crystal experimentally, the following resistance valves are applicable to initially calibrate the checker.

 $R_x = 160$ ohms at .92 volts

 R_{x}^{-} = 280 ohms at .53 volts

R^A = 600 ohms at .305 volts R^X = 1800 ohms at .70

 R_{x}^{x} = 1800 ohms at .18 volts R_{x}^{x} = 6000 ohms at .11 volts

A plot of the above data will give the approximate value of Rx required for any applied voltage between these limits. These values correspond to



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the normal room temperature resistance characteristic of a 1N69 crystal diode which has a square-rooting characteristic at 50°C when operating in the Naval Research Laboratory constructed equipment. The voltage given is that applied at point C and for each setting of resistance the appropriate potentiometer is adjusted to give 20µa. deflection on the meter. The meter voltage drop will then be 20 mv.

6. Corrections for temperature are essential and should not be overlooked when selecting diodes for use in the square-rooting network. The effects of temperature are more readily observed at the lower potentials where the diode resistance is large.

Electronic Scientist Countermeasures Branch Radio Division

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