Title $\mid$ ETM Low Voltage ESD Driver Chassis Test Procedure<br>Author R. Abbott, Caltech<br>Date 17 September 2015<br>Hardware Version $\mid$ PCB D1500016-v3, D1500128-v1 in Chassis D1500129

## 1 Overview

This procedure is used to verify proper operation of the D1500129 Low Voltage Low Noise ESD Driver Chassis. This chassis operates at voltages up to 430VDC and portions of this procedure assume that the person performing the test is familiar with high voltage circuit testing, The Test Technician or Engineer MUST be a LIGO approved Qualified Electrical Worker specifically authorized to work on energized equipment to perform high voltage measurements on exposed equipment.

Table 1

| Chassis Serial Number |  |
| ---: | :---: |
| Main Board Serial Number |  |
| Back Board Serial Number |  |
| DC Power Board Serial Number |  |
| Date |  |
| Tested By |  |
| Overall Test Result | PASS |
|  | $\square$ |

## 2 DC Measurements Section

### 2.1 Quiescent current draw

External to the chassis under test insert a Fluke Multi-meter in series with each power form and measure the power supply current (test board attached). Record the results in the following table. Mark each measurement as Pass or Fail. Remove meter after completion of the quiescent current measurements.

Table 2 Quiescent Current Draw and Regulated Voltages

| Quiescent Current/Voltage | Specified Value | Measured <br> Value | Pass | Fail |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +18 V Supply | $370 \mathrm{~mA}+/-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| -18V Supply | $-190 \mathrm{~mA}+/-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| +15 V Supply (internal) | $14.8 \mathrm{VDC}+/-200 \mathrm{mV}$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| -15V Supply (internal) | $-15.1 \mathrm{VDC}+/-200 \mathrm{mV}$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $+\mathrm{V}(+24 \mathrm{~V})$ Supply | $20 \mathrm{~mA}+/-10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| -V (-24V) Supply | $-20 \mathrm{~mA}+/-10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |

## 3 Transfer Functions and Configuration Switch Functionality

There are 15 separate control lines to configure the ETM LV ESD Driver. For this reason, a test fixture (D1500130) has been created to allow simple bench-top control. Attach the control board to the chassis under test using a 37 pin D-sub cable. The active state for each option corresponds to the UP position on the individual selector switches. Likewise, the status LEDs are lit when the corresponding function is active. While the term active may be vague in some cases, for the most part it should be eventually intuitive. Establish the proper switch state as dictated in the following sections. Start with all switches in the OFF or DOWN position.

### 3.1 Test Board Functionality

LEDs on the Test Fixture indicate the logic state of each switch function. When each switch is closed (in the UP or ON position), the logic level will be low, and the LED will no longer be lit. With all switches on the D1500130 Test Fixture in the DOWN (D) position, sequentially toggle each switch from D to UP $(\mathrm{U})$ and verify that the LED associated with each function goes out when the switch is U . This verifies that the read-back functionality for each command line is operational. Record the result as PASS or FAIL below.

Table 3, Monitor LEDs

|  | Pass | Fail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Test Board Monitor LED Functional Check | $\square$ | $\square$ |

### 3.2 Quadrant Path Input Relay Functional Test

The purpose of the input relay is to provide ON/OFF functionality to the command signals sent to the HV ESD amplifier inputs. Each respective HVLV Switch in the D state results in no connection between the input labeled "ESD Drive from DAC" and the output labeled "ESD Drive to ESD Amp". Also, in this state, each drive pin to the ESD amplifier is grounded. This next section verifies that functionality. A multimeter is sufficient for a functional check of this path by simply measuring the resistance. As instructed below, measure each function and record PASS or FAIL as appropriate.

Table 4, Input Relay Tests

| $1^{\text {st }}$ lead of meter | $2^{\text {nd }}$ lead of meter | Switch State | Predicted <br> Response | Pass | Fail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GND | Drive Output, pin 2 | UR Input Relay D then U | Short/100k $\Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| GND | Drive Output, pin 10 | UR Input Relay D then U | Short/100k | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| GND | Drive Output, pin 3 | LR Input Relay D then U | Short/100k $\Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| GND | Drive Output, pin 11 | LR Input Relay D then U | Short/100k | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| GND | Drive Output, pin 4 | UL Input Relay D then U | Short/100k $\Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| GND | Drive Output, pin 12 | UL Input Relay D then U | Short/100k | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| GND | Drive Output, pin 5 | LL Input Relay D then U | Short/100k $\Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| GND | Drive Output, pin 13 | LL Input Relay D then U | Short/100k $\Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 1 | Drive Output, pin 1 | n/a | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 9 | Drive Output, pin 9 | n/a | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 2 | Drive Output, pin 2 | UR Input Relay D | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 10 | Drive Output, pin 10 | UR Input Relay D | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 3 | Drive Output, pin 3 | LR Input Relay D | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 11 | Drive Output, pin 11 | LR Input Relay D | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 4 | Drive Output, pin 4 | UL Input Relay D | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 12 | Drive Output, pin 12 | UL Input Relay D | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 5 | Drive Output, pin 5 | LL Input Relay D | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 13 | Drive Output, pin 13 | LL Input Relay D | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |


| $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ lead of meter | $\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ lead of meter | Switch State | Predicted <br> Response | Pass | Fail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DAC Input, pin 2 | Drive Output, pin 2 | UR Input Relay U | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 10 | Drive Output, pin 10 | UR Input Relay U | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 3 | Drive Output, pin 3 | LR Input Relay U | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 11 | Drive Output, pin 11 | LR Input Relay U | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 4 | Drive Output, pin 4 | UL Input Relay U | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 12 | Drive Output, pin 12 | UL Input Relay U | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 5 | Drive Output, pin 5 | LL Input Relay U | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| DAC Input, pin 13 | Drive Output, pin 13 | LL Input Relay U | short | $\square$ | $\square$ |

### 3.3 Quadrant Path Main Signal Chain

A signal applied to the "ESD Drive from DAC" connector on the front panel propagates through the Pole-zero stage and eventually emerges at the front panel SHV connectors labeled "To ETM" for each respective quadrant. A Pole-zero bypass function exists to allow modes of operation without the Pole-zero stage present. Also, the last stage in this chain is a selector switch (HVLV Switch) allowing selection between high voltage drive and low voltage drive. Selecting high voltage mode will effectively open the main low voltage signal path in this chassis.

In the following section, the transfer function will be taken of the main signal path. The functionality of the HVLV and Pole-zero bypass switches will be verified. Use an SR785 dynamic signal analyzer to obtain the transfer function over the frequency ranges identified in the following data tables. Mark each test as PASS or FAIL as appropriate.

Using an SR785 Dynamic Signal Analyzer in transfer function mode, apply a signal to the front panel connector labeled "ESD Drive from DAC" according to the following pin map. The output for each measurement will be taken from the associated SHV connector indicating "To ETM" for that function:

Table 5, DAC Input Pin Map

| Pin <br> $(+,-)$ | Function |
| ---: | :---: |
| 1,9 | Bias Path Input |
| 2,10 | UR Path Input |
| 3,11 | LR Path Input |
| 4,12 | UL Path Input |
| 5,13 | LL Path Input |

Using the Test Fixture, for each channel indicated below, set the appropriate configuration switches as prompted. Set all Input Relay switches D. Mark each channel as PASS or FAIL.

For all measurements place the UR/LR Quadrant Select Switches DOWN (D) on the Test Fixture.
Table 6, Main Path Transfer Function

| Function | Gain at 10 Hz | Phase at 10 Hz | Gain at 100 Hz | Phase at 100 Hz | Pass | Fail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UR Path <br> HVLV - D <br> PZ Bypass - U | $-21 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-133+/-3$ deg. | $-47 \mathrm{~dB}+/-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-51+/-5 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UR Path <br> HVLV - D <br> PZ Bypass - D | $5.6 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $0+/-3$ deg. | $5.6 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-2+/-3$ deg. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UR Path <br> HVLV - U <br> PZ Bypass - D | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LR Path HVLV - D <br> PZ Bypass - U | $-21 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-133+/-3$ deg. | $-47 \mathrm{~dB}+/-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-51+/-5 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LR Path <br> HVLV - D <br> PZ Bypass - D | $5.6 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $0+/-3$ deg. | $5.6 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-2+/-3$ deg. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LR Path HVLV - U PZ Bypass - D | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UL Path HVLV - D <br> PZ Bypass - U | $-21 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-133+/-3$ deg. | $-47 \mathrm{~dB}+/-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-51+/-5 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UL Path HVLV - D <br> PZ Bypass - D | $5.6 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $0+/-3$ deg. | $5.6 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-2+/-3$ deg. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UL Path <br> HVLV - U <br> PZ Bypass - D | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LL Path HVLV - D <br> PZ Bypass - U | $-21 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-133+/-3$ deg. | $-47 \mathrm{~dB}+/-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-51+/-5 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LL Path <br> HVLV - D <br> PZ Bypass - D | $5.6 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | 0 +/- 3 deg. | $5.6 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-2+/-3$ deg. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LL Path HVLV - U <br> PZ Bypass - D | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | OPEN Circuit | $\square$ | $\square$ |

### 3.4 Monitoring Amplifier Transfer Function

The next section verifies the transfer function of the monitoring amplifiers connected to each respective low voltage output channel. The Test Fixture switch positions should be: Input Relay D, HVLV Switch D, PZ Bypass Switch D, Quadrant Select Switches D for each channel under test. Using an SR785, measure the transfer function from the front panel connector labeled "ESD Drive from DAC. The output for each measurement will be taken differentially from the front panel DB-9 connector labeled "Monitor Outputs to ADC". The pin map for the monitor channels is as follows:

Table 7, Front Panel Monitor Amplifier Connector Pin Map

| Pin <br> $(+,-)$ | Function |
| ---: | :---: |
| 1,6 | UR Path Input |
| 2,7 | LR Path Input |
| 3,8 | UL Path Input |
| 4,9 | LL Path Input |

Table 8

| Function | State |
| ---: | :---: |
| All HVLV Switches | D |
| All Quadrant Select Switches | D |
| All Input Relay Switches | D |
| All PZ Bypass Switches | D |

Table 9 Monitor Amplifier Transfer Function

| Function | Gain at $\mathbf{1 k H z}$ | Phase at 1kHz | Pass | Fail |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UR Path | $-1 \mathrm{~dB}+/-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-31+/-3 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LR Path | $-1 \mathrm{~dB}+/-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-31+/-3 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UL Path | $-1 \mathrm{~dB}+/-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-31+/-3 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LL Path | $-1 \mathrm{~dB}+/-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-31+/-3 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |

### 3.5 Parametric Instability (PI) Path Transfer Function

Drive signals to the PI path are applied to a front panel DB-15 connector labeled "PI Correction from DAC". There are only two input channels for the PI path, but these two channels can be routed to different outputs by use of the Quadrant Selector switch function. The following section of this test procedure verifies the transfer function of the PI path, and checks that the Quadrant Selector switches are functioning correctly. For each of the paths indicated in the following table, configure the test switches as indicated, and verify the transfer function between the front panel PI DB-15 and the associated SHV output.

Table 10, Front Panel PI Input Pin Map

| Pin <br> $(+,-)$ | Function |
| ---: | :--- |
| 1,9 | PI Input 1 |
| 2,10 | PI Input 2 |

Table 11

| Function | State |
| :---: | :---: |
| All HVLV Switches | D |
| All Quadrant Select Switches | As Prompted |
| All Input Relay Switches | D |
| All PZ Bypass Switches | D |

Using an SR-785 in transfer function mode, apply a signal to the PI input and take the output from the "To ETM" SHV output for each path as indicated below. Configure the Quadrant Selector switches on the Test Fixture as prompted in the data table. Mark each test PASS or FAIL as appropriate.

Table 12, PI Path Transfer Functions and Selector Switch Functionality

| Input | Gain at 1 kHz | Phase at 1kHz | Gain at 30 kHz | Phase at $30 \mathrm{kHz}$ | Pass | Fail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PI Input 1 (UR/LR Quad Selector D) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { "UR to ETM" } \\ -45.4 \mathrm{~dB}+/- \\ 3 \mathrm{~dB} \end{gathered}$ | "UR to ETM" $-115+/-3 \mathrm{deg} .$ | "UR to ETM" $5.5 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | "UR to ETM" $35+/-6$ deg. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { PI Input } 1 \\ \text { (UR/LR Quad } \\ \text { Selector U) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | "UR to ETM" OPEN | "UR to ETM" OPEN | "UR to ETM" OPEN | "UR to ETM" OPEN | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| PI Input 1 (UR/LR Quad Selector U) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { "LR to ETM" } \\ -45.4 \mathrm{~dB}+/- \\ 3 \mathrm{~dB} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | "LR to ETM" $-115+/-3 \text { deg. }$ | "LR to ETM" $5.5 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | "LR to ETM" $35+/-6$ deg. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PI Input } 1 \\ & \text { (UR/LR Quad } \\ & \text { Selector D) } \end{aligned}$ | "LR to ETM" Open | "LR to ETM" Open | "LR to ETM" Open | "LR to ETM" Open | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { PI Input } 2 \\ \text { (UL/LL Quad } \\ \text { Selector D) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { "UL to ETM" } \\ -45.4 \mathrm{~dB}+/- \\ 3 \mathrm{~dB} \end{gathered}$ | "UL to ETM" $-115+/-3 \mathrm{deg} .$ | "UL to ETM" $5.5 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | "UL to ETM" $35+/-6 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| PI Input 2 (UL/LL Quad Selector U) | "UL to ETM" OPEN | "UL to ETM" OPEN | "UL to ETM" OPEN | "UL to ETM" OPEN | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| PI Input 2 (UL/LL Quad Selector U) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { "LL to ETM" } \\ -45.4 \mathrm{~dB}+/- \\ 3 \mathrm{~dB} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "LL to ETM" } \\ & -115+/-3 \mathrm{deg} . \end{aligned}$ | "LL to ETM" $5.5 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | "LL to ETM" $35+/-6 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| PI Input 2 (UL/LL Quad Selector D) | "LL to ETM" Open | "LL to ETM" Open | "LL to ETM" Open | "LL to ETM" Open | $\square$ | $\square$ |

### 3.6 Test Input Transfer Function

A series of BNC inputs are provided on the front panel to inject test signals into the quadrant path signal chains. The following section verifies functionality of the test path by measuring the transfer function from the BNC test input, though to the SHV "To ETM" output associated with each path. Establish the Test Fixture switch settings as indicated in Table 13, and record PASS or FAIL as appropriate in the data table below.

Table 13 Test Input Switch Settings

| Function | State |
| ---: | :---: |
| All HVLV Switches | D |
| All Quadrant Select Switches | D |
| All Input Relay Switches | D |
| All PZ Bypass Switches | D |

Table 14, Test Path Transfer Function

| Input (BNC) | Output (SHV) | Gain at $\mathbf{1 k H z}$ | Phase at 1kHz | Pass | Fail |
| ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UR Test-In | UR To ETM | $5.2 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-16+/-5 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LR Test-In | UR To ETM | $5.2 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-16+/-5 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UL Test-In | UR To ETM | $5.2 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-16+/-5 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LL Test-In | UR To ETM | $5.2 \mathrm{~dB}+/-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-16+/-5 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |

### 3.7 Bias Path Transfer Function

A low-pass filter is included for noise reduction in the Bias Path. This section of the test procedure verifies the transfer function of the Bias Path. Using an SR-785 Dynamic Signal Analyzer in transfer function mode, measure the transfer function from the front panel SHV connector labeled "Bias from ESD Amp" to the front panel SHV connector labeled "Bias to ETM". Verify the transfer function conforms to the following table, and mark PASS or FAIL accordingly.

Table 15, Bias Path Low-pass Filter Transfer Function

| Function | Gain at $\mathbf{1 0 H z}$ | Phase at $\mathbf{1 0 H z}$ | Gain at $\mathbf{1 0 0 H z}$ | Phase at <br> $\mathbf{1 0 0 H z}$ | Pass | Fail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bias Path | $-32 \mathrm{~dB}+/-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-149+/-3 \mathrm{deg}$. | $-70 \mathrm{~dB}+/-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $-181+/-3 \mathrm{deg}$. | $\square$ | $\square$ |

## 4 Output Noise Analysis

The following section verifies that the output noise of the driver amplifiers is within specification. Only the quadrant drive portions of the signal chains are measured, and of the many possible switch configurations, only the configuration used for low noise control of the test mass will be measured.

Each leg of the differential inputs associated with the "ESD Drive from DAC" DB-15 connector must be shorted to circuit board ground during these noise measurements. Using an SR-785 Dynamic Signal Analyzer in power spectral density mode, measure and record each output noise as prompted and mark each measurement PASS or FAIL as appropriate. Establish the switch settings according to Table 16 prior to measuring the noise.

Table 16, Noise Measurement Test Fixture Switch Settings

| Function | State |
| ---: | :---: |
| All HVLV Switches | D |
| All Quadrant Select Switches | D |
| All Input Relay Switches | D |
| All PZ Bypass Switches | U |

Table 17 Output Noise Data Table

| Output | Noise at 20Hz | Noise at 100Hz | Pass | Fail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UR to ETM (SHV) | $<40 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ | $<40 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ | - | - |
| UR Measured |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LR to ETM (SHV) | $<40 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ | $<40 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ | - | - |
| LR Measured |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UL to ETM (SHV) | $<40 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ | $<40 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ | - | - |
| UL Measured |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LL to ETM (SHV) | $<40 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ | $<40 \mathrm{nV} / \sqrt{ } \mathrm{Hz}$ | - | - |
| LL Measured |  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |

## 5 High Potential Testing (HIPOT)

Each high voltage channel of the LV ESD Driver (bias, UR, LR, UL, and LL) must operate reliably without high voltage breakdown up to the operating limit of the high voltage power amplifier driving each of these channels $(430 \mathrm{~V})$. The circuit components used in the LV ESD Driver are rated for continuous service up to 700 VDC . A HIPOT test will be performed on each leg at 700VDC. It is important that no more than 700 VDC is ever applied to the LV ESD Driver to avoid damage to the high voltage capacitors used in the filter circuitry.

Establish the switch settings as indicated in Table 18 below and using a current limited HIPOT tester similar to the Vitrek Inc. V74 HIPOT Tester, test the each channel and mark PASS or FAIL as appropriate. Suggested V74 settings are 700VDC Max, 10 second ramp, 2 second dwell, and 1 mA trip threshold.

Table 18 HIPOT Test, Test Fixture Switch Settings

| Function | State |
| ---: | :---: |
| All HVLV Switches | U |
| All Quadrant Select Switches | D |
| All Input Relay Switches | D |
| All PZ Bypass Switches | D |

Table 19, 700VDC HIPOT Test Results

| Input (SHV) | Pass | Fail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BIAS To ETM | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UR To ETM | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LR To ETM | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| UL To ETM | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| LL To ETM | $\square$ | $\square$ |

## 6 HV ESD Amplifier Remote Reset Function

A DB-9 Female connector labeled "Reset to ESD Amp" exists on the front panel of the LV ESD Driver. This connector delivers a reset signal to the HV ESD Amplifier Chassis to facilitate remote ENABLE and DISABLE functions for the HV ESD Amplifier. A simple set of resistance measurements are sufficient to verify the functionality of this feature. Using a multimeter, verify the following connections are as specified and exercise the Test Fixture switches as indicated. Mark each measurement as PASS or FAIL as appropriate.

Table 20

| $\mathbf{1}^{\text {st }}$ lead of meter | $\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ lead of meter | HV ESD ON/OFF <br> Switch State | Predicted <br> Response | Pass | Fail |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pin 2 | Pin 3 | D | OPEN | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Pin 2 | $\operatorname{Pin} 3$ | U | SHORT | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\operatorname{Pin} 2$ | $\operatorname{Pin} 8$ | U | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\operatorname{Pin} 2$ | $\operatorname{Pin} 9$ | U | $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

