

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A description of an extremely low frequency loop-loop  
geophysical system

by

J. Cooke, J. Bradley, C. Mitchell, R. Lescelius

Open-File Report 81-1130

1981

This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards. Any use of trade names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the USGS.

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## Project Collaborators

### Management

National Science Foundation grantee and Antarctic expedition leader -  
Anthony England

Project director, scientific and engineering consultant - Frank  
Frischknecht

Project engineer - James Cooke

Project administrator and expediter - Charles Mitchell

### Equipment Design

Transmitter Controller and Receiver

Designers - Jerry Bradley (Digital); James Cooke (radio frequency (RF)  
and analog)

Lead Technician - Jerry Bradley

Technicians - Edward Cushman, Mark Patton, Duane Meade and Steve Trostorff

Power switcher and DC supply

Designers - Roger Lescelius (switcher and supply); Charles Mitchell  
(supply)

Technicians - Robert Krizman (supply); Donald Rohret (switcher)

Power Unit and Battery Charger

Designers - Roger Lescelius (alternating current (AC) voltage control);  
Orville McKim (mechanical); Charles Mitchell (Lead designer, speed  
control, direct current (DC) voltage control, AC and DC electrical  
generator); Charles Roubique (charger)

Mechanical engineering consultant - Rutledge Mills

Lead Technician - Charles Mitchell

Technicians - Orville McKim, Charles Tippens

## Specifications

### Transmitter

Loop	1 turn, Area = $10^6 \text{ m}^2$
Current maximum (square wave)	20 amperes
Voltage maximum	500 volts
Dipole moment (Fundamental)	$1.8 \times 10^7 \text{ Ampere-turn-m}^2$
Frequency Range	0.02 Hz to 2 kHz
Frequency Steps	10/decade - logarithmic
Phase Lock (receiver to transmitter)	RF Link (3.35 MHz, AM, 10W)
Power	
Current Switcher	208V-3 phase-400Hz-12 kW
Transmitter Controller	Batteries

### Receiver

Loop	8 turn $4 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^2$
Sensitivity (20 decibel (DB) signal/ noise ratio at 0.02 Hz)	$4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Ampere/m}$ (5 mgammas)
Dynamic Range (Preamplifier Gain of 300)	105 dB
Detector	Synchronous
Band-Pass Filter	4 pole Butterworth
Low-Pass Filter (min. noise bandwidth)	$1.14 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Hz}$
Power	Batteries

### Purpose of Development

The extremely low frequency loop-loop system was designed specifically for the investigation of the Dufek Massif pluton in western Antarctica. Properties to be determined were the pluton's depth beneath the ice, its thickness and eastern boundary and its electrical properties. Because of the ice overburden a loop-to-loop, amplitude- and phase-measuring induction system was the best approach for obtaining the desired information.\*

Weight and volume restrictions were severe because the equipment had to be air shipped to a field site in Antarctica. This, along with the desirability of generating the maximum possible dipole moment, dictated the development of a smaller, lighter, and higher power transmitter and power generator than were commercially available. In addition it was anticipated that travel and communication between the transmitter and receiver sites (maximum separation of 10 km) would be difficult and time consuming. Consequently, a radio link was designed to phase-lock the receiver oscillator to the transmitter oscillator and automatic resetting circuitry was designed into the transmitter and receiver frequency-generating circuits. These two features insured that the transmitter and receiver phase detection circuits maintained a known phase relationship. An extended frequency range of 0.02 Hz to 2 kHz gave the system a good probability of penetrating both the ice and the pluton.

This system was designed and developed in four and a half months and worked very well in the field with the exception of the electronic governor on the power generator.

\*For additional information on this geophysical method see: Keller, G. V. and Frischknecht, F. C., (1966), Electrical Methods in Geophysical Prospecting: New York, Pergamon Press, 517 p.

In order to determine the effect of the geology on the transmitted signal, the following parameters must be known:

1. The amplitude, phase, and frequency of the transmitted magnetic dipole field.
2. The amplitude and phase of the received signal, in order to normalize it to the transmitted signal.

A brief description of the instruments used to obtain these parameters is given in the following section.

## System Description

### INTRODUCTION

The system block diagram is shown in figure 1. Two major elements of the system, the transmitter and receiver, physically separated, must generate identical timing waveforms that provide the basis for comparing transmitted current with received voltage. The phase-lock AM link provides synchronism. The other elements of the transmitter generate, control, and measure the transmitted current. The other elements of the receiver amplify, filter, and measure the received voltage.

The frequency generator determines the frequency of the transmitted magnetic field whereas the DC power supply voltage determines the dipole moment. In order to measure a signal proportional to the amplitude and phase of the transmitted dipole field, either a current shunt and isolation amplifier or a current transformer is required. Both are required in this system because the isolation amplifier works well below 100 Hz and the transformer works well above 100 Hz and neither will cover the entire frequency range satisfactorily. The fundamental of the signal derived by either one of the two devices is synchronously detected, low-pass filtered, and the real and quadrature components of the signal are converted to digital form for display and manual recording. The frequency, dc voltage level, and low-pass filter time constant are switch selectable.

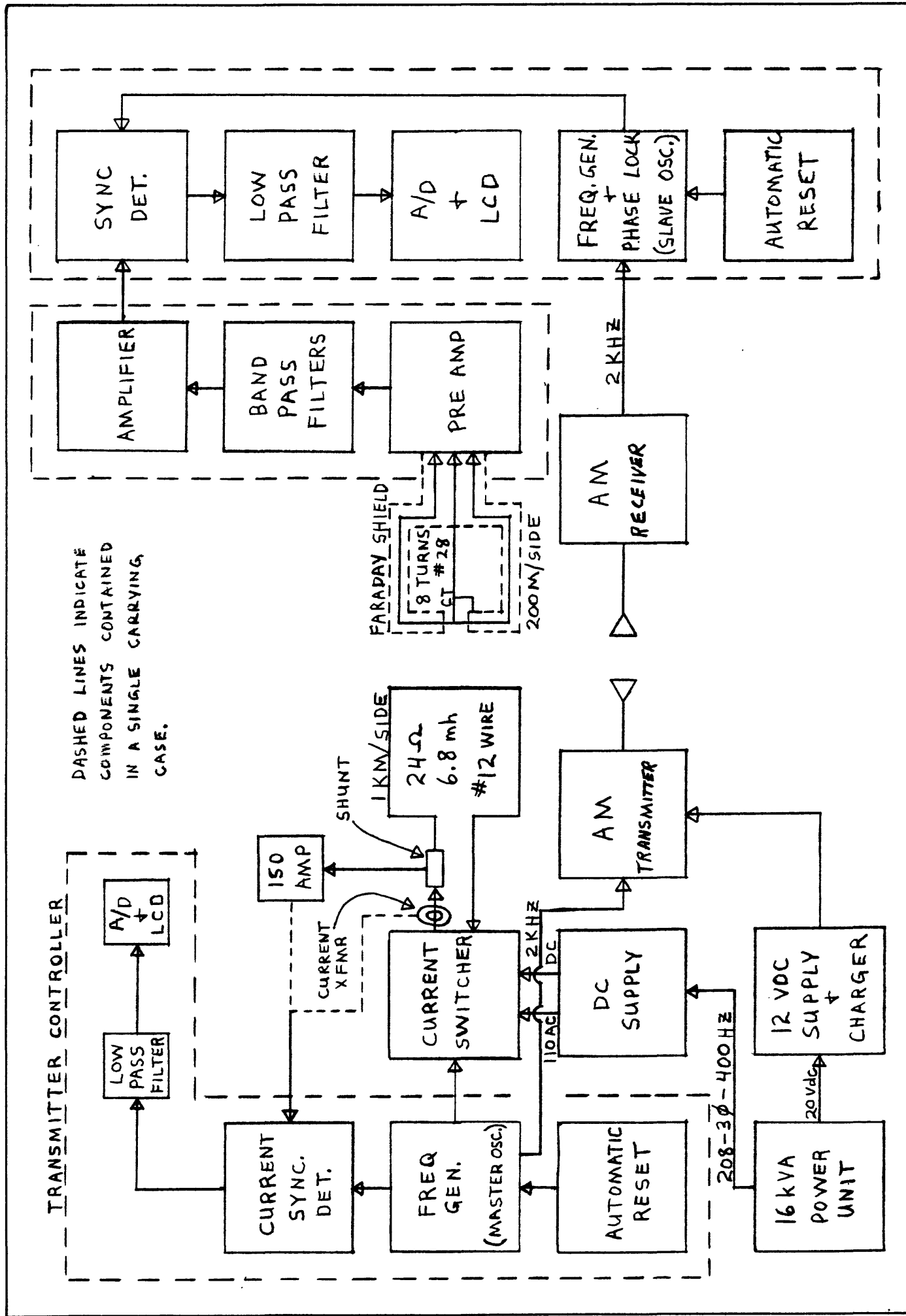
The frequency generator modulates the AM transmitter carrier signal with a 2-kHz signal to enable the slaving of the receiver oscillator to the transmitter oscillator. The AM-transmitted 2-kHz is demodulated at the receiver site and is used to phase lock a 2-kHz signal derived from the slave oscillator.



The signal induced in the receiver loop is amplified, band-pass filtered, amplified again, synchronously detected, low-pass filtered and then the real and quadrature components are converted from analog to digital form and liquid crystal displayed for manual recording. The preamplifier gain, bandpass frequency, amplifier gain, detection frequency, and the low pass filter time constant are switch selectable.

The main counter chains in the transmitter controller and receiver frequency generators are hard wire synchronized prior to data collection and the counters that generate the operating frequencies are automatically reset with each frequency change.

A system calibration procedure, given later in the report, determines the transfer functions of the conditioning and detection circuitry of the transmitter and receiver at each frequency. System calibration removes purely instrumental amplitude and phase variations, leaving only variations due to electrical structure in the survey area. Interpretation of the amplitude and phase measurements is done by curve matching or computer interpretation of the residual amplitude and phase curves.





SIGNATURES				BLDG.	RM.	PHONE
DESIGNED				DRAWN 		
SCALE	DATE 3-28-80		ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.			
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED						

ELF SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM FIGURE 1		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
		DIVISION
		DWG. NO.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DIVISION  
DWNG. NO.

ELF SYSTEM  
BLOCK DIAGRAM  
FIGURE 1

## Transmitter

### Transmitter Controller

The block diagram is shown in figures 2, 3 and 4 and a panel photograph is shown in figure 5. The frequency and multiplier switches determine the operating frequency. Eleven frequencies/decade are provided. Nine of these are unique, but the highest and lowest provide data overlap for repeatability checking between decades. The four phases of the selected operating frequency ( $f_0$ ) required for the synchronous detectors and the single phase required by the current switcher are derived by binary and decade division from the 10 MHz oscillator as shown in figure 2.

The movement of any one or more of the frequency, multiplier, or operate/standby switches causes the reset of all digital circuits past the frequency and multiplier switches as shown in figure 3. One of twelve reset frequencies is selected automatically depending upon the frequency and multiplier switch positions. The reset frequency selected always contains a whole number of cycles of the selected operating frequency.

Because the reset frequency is derived from the main counter chains in the receiver and the transmitter controller, and because these counter chains are hard wire synchronized or reset prior to data collection, synchronism of the transmitter controller and the receiver is maintained at the operating frequency regardless of when the next frequency is selected at either site. The reset signal is delayed for two seconds to allow the operator time to complete switch movements. A light emitting diode (LED) indicated a reset operation is in progress.

The isolated shunt signal or the current transformer signal is buffered and inverted and fed into the square wave synchronous detector. Because the current signal is a square wave and is synchronously detected as such, a

portion of the dc output of the signal of interest, is due to odd order harmonics. A tunable, multi-pole, low-pass filter can be used to remove the current signal harmonics, or an  $f_0$  sine wave can be generated and multiplied with the current signal. The first way requires considerable electronics and causes some error due to incidental attenuation of the fundamental frequency. The second way uses a multiplier which contributes dc offset errors to the output and causes additional errors due to distortion in the generated sine wave. The means herein employed to eliminate the harmonic response is to step-wise synchronously attenuate the detector outputs (see schematic on p. 41). This effectively multiplies the detector outputs by a unit amplitude, full-wave rectified sine wave or cosine wave. (Bench tests showed negligible error introduction).

Then the signals are low-pass filtered, buffered, and routed via the meter function switch to the digital panel meter (DPM) for analog-to-digital (A/D) conversion and display. A manually operated heater switch provides heat to the liquid crystal display during low temperature operation. A mode switch enables grounding the signal input for offset recording during data collection. A self calibration is obtained when the mode switch is in the calibrate position.

5-MHz and 1.65-MHz sine waves are derived from the 10-MHz oscillator in order to provide ultra stable intermediate frequency and carrier signals to the AM transceivers. This proved to be unnecessary because the transceivers used generate internal signals with adequate stability.

A connector for using external power is provided, along with an operate/standby switch to reduce battery drain when data is not being taken, although the oscillator main counter chains remain powered to maintain synchronism between the transmitter controller and the receiver.

### Current Switcher and DC Supply

The block diagrams are shown in figure 6. The switches used are power transistors with maximum ratings of 600 volts (V), 20 amperes (A) continuous, 40 A peak and 350 watts. They are capable of switching up to 10 kilovolt-ampere (kVA) in this application. Switches 2 and 4 are closed when the input square wave is high. When the square wave goes to its low level switches 2 and 4 are opened and, after a short delay, switches 1 and 3 are closed, thus reversing the current flow in the loop.

The inductive switching transient (kick) of the loop is returned to the 210 microfarad ( $\mu\text{F}$ ) snubbing capacitors via reversed biased diodes across each power transistor. The base-emitter junction of each power transistor is protected by a forward-biased diode in the emitter leg. Further protection is provided by voltage and current sense circuits which inhibit turn on of a pair of transistors whenever voltage or current conditions would allow a short circuit across the dc power supply. (See schematics on pages 44, 45, and 46.)

The drive circuits and sense circuits for each power transistor and the switching logic are powered by isolated  $\pm 5\text{V}$  dc supplies. The voltage-and current-sense signals, the drive signal and the input square wave are all optically isolated from the switching logic.

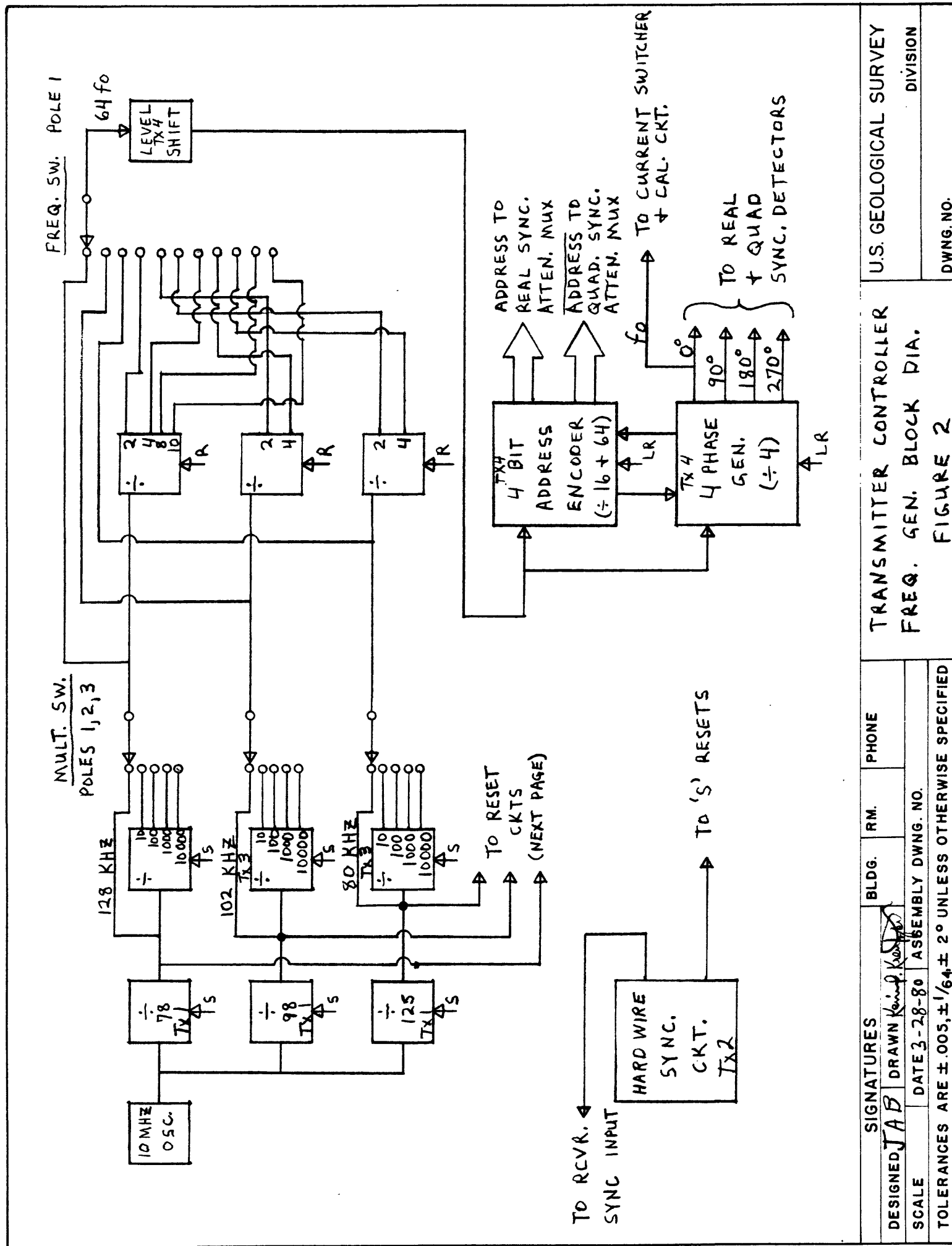
The tapped dc supply provides one of 5 dc levels to the current switcher. These levels, under no load conditions, are 507, 375, 247, 123 and 52 dc. The current switcher and dc supply are fan cooled.

### Power Unit and Battery/charger

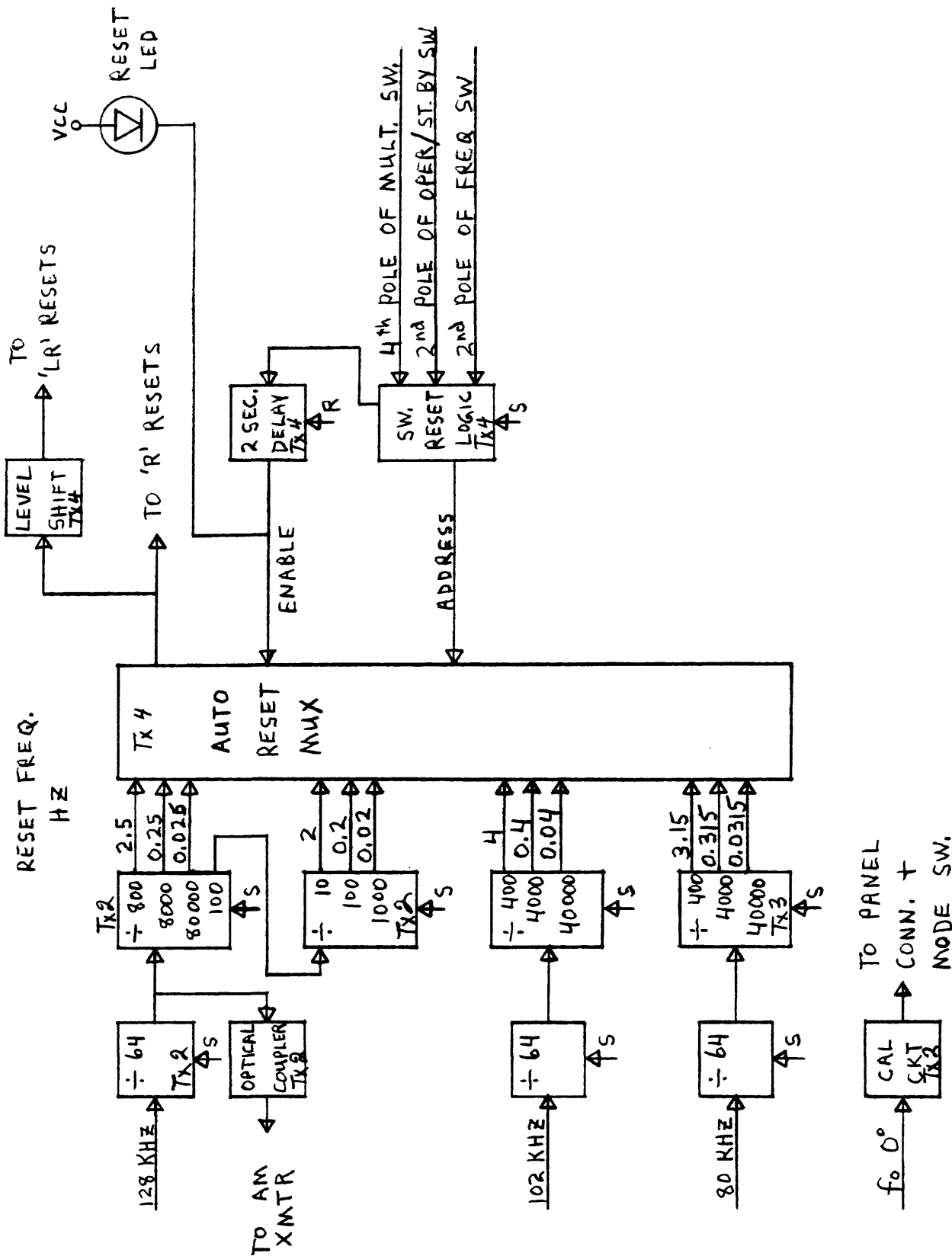
The block diagram and a photograph of the unit are shown in figures 7 and 8, respectively. The power unit is a skid mounted, 350 lb, 400 Hz, 3 phase, WYE connected, 208 volt generating system. The generator is an 8000 RPM aircraft generator driven by a 640 cubic cm, 58 HP snowmobile engine turning

at 4900 RPM. The generator is driven by a toothed belt from the engine. Power output capacity is approximately 16 kVA. An automotive 70 A, 20 V dc alternator is incorporated into the unit for charging the instrumentation batteries and to supply power to the AM transmitter.

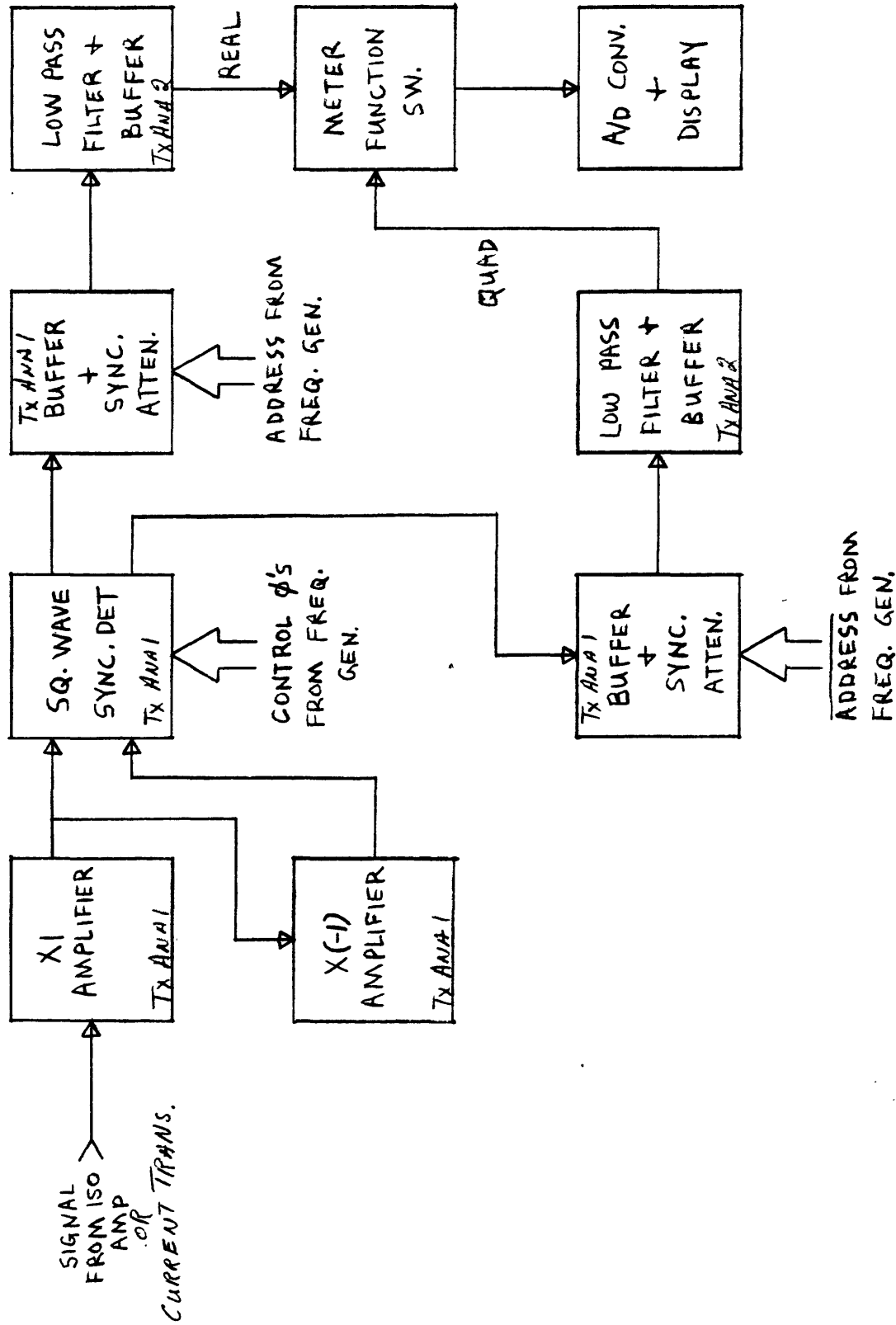
Several sets of diodes, connected in series with the anodes and cathodes tied to banana jacks, serve as current limiters for charging batteries. An ammeter, temporarily connected into the circuit with jumper cables, serves as a current monitor.



SIGNATURES					BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER FREQ. GEN. BLOCK DIA.  FIGURE 2	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  DIVISION	DWNG. NO.
DESIGNED	JAB		DRAWN Kemp							
SCALE	DATE 3-28-80					ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.				
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64 \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED										



SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
DESIGNED JAB	DRAWN K. J. K. J.				DIVISION	
SCALE	DATE 3-31-80	ASSEMBLY DWG. NO.			DWG. NO.	
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64 \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED						
					FIGURE 3	
					TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER AUTOMATIC RESET BLOCK PIA,	
					SHEET OF	



SIGNATURES				BLDG.	RM.	PHONE
DESIGNED	LC	DRAWN	Keith			
SCALE	DATE 3-31-80	ASSEMBLY	DWNG. NO.			
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005$ , $\pm 1/64$ , $\pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED						

TRANSMITTER CONTROLLER, SYNC.  
DET. LP FILTER + DISPLAY BLOCK DIA,  
FIGURE 4

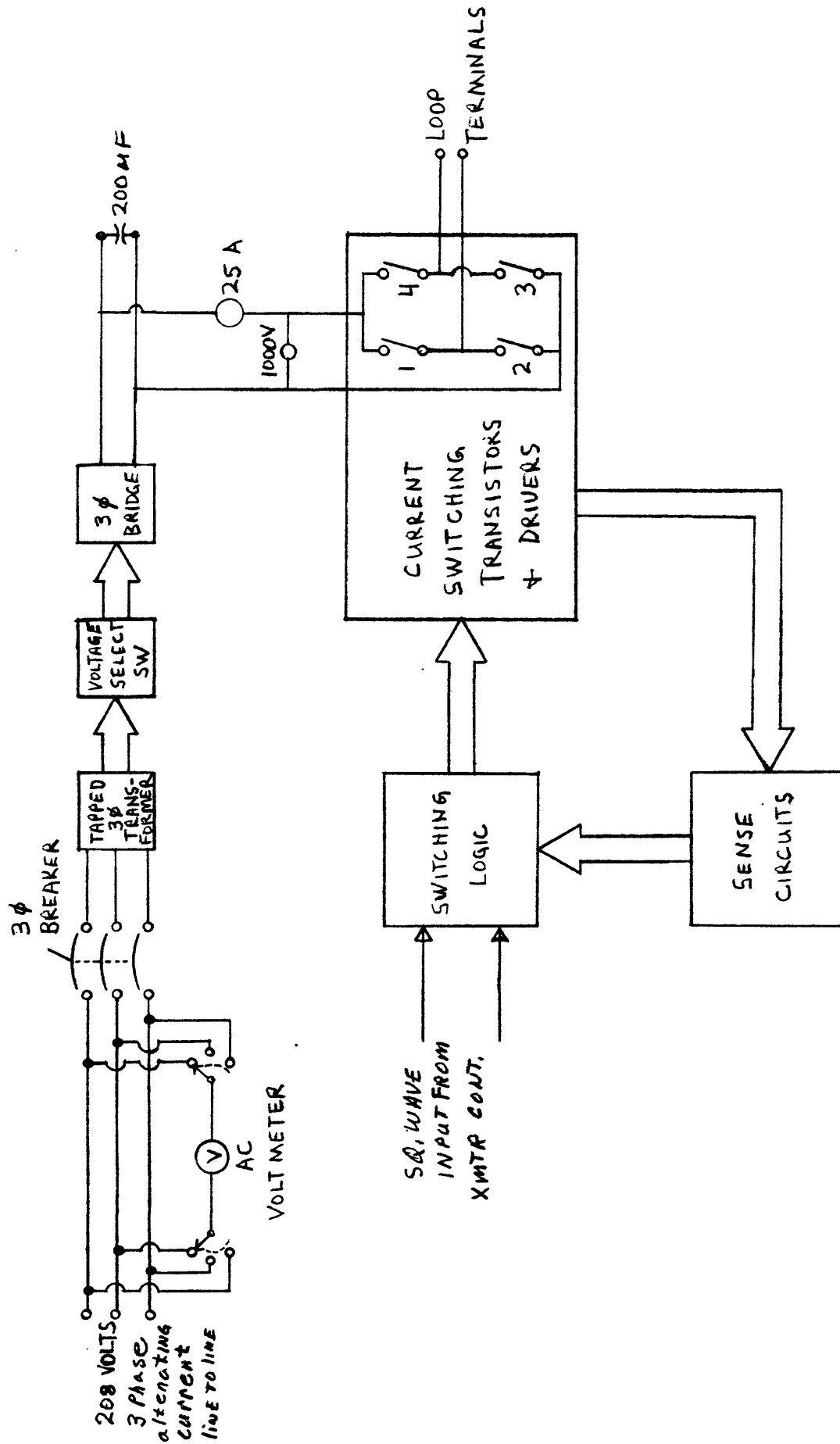




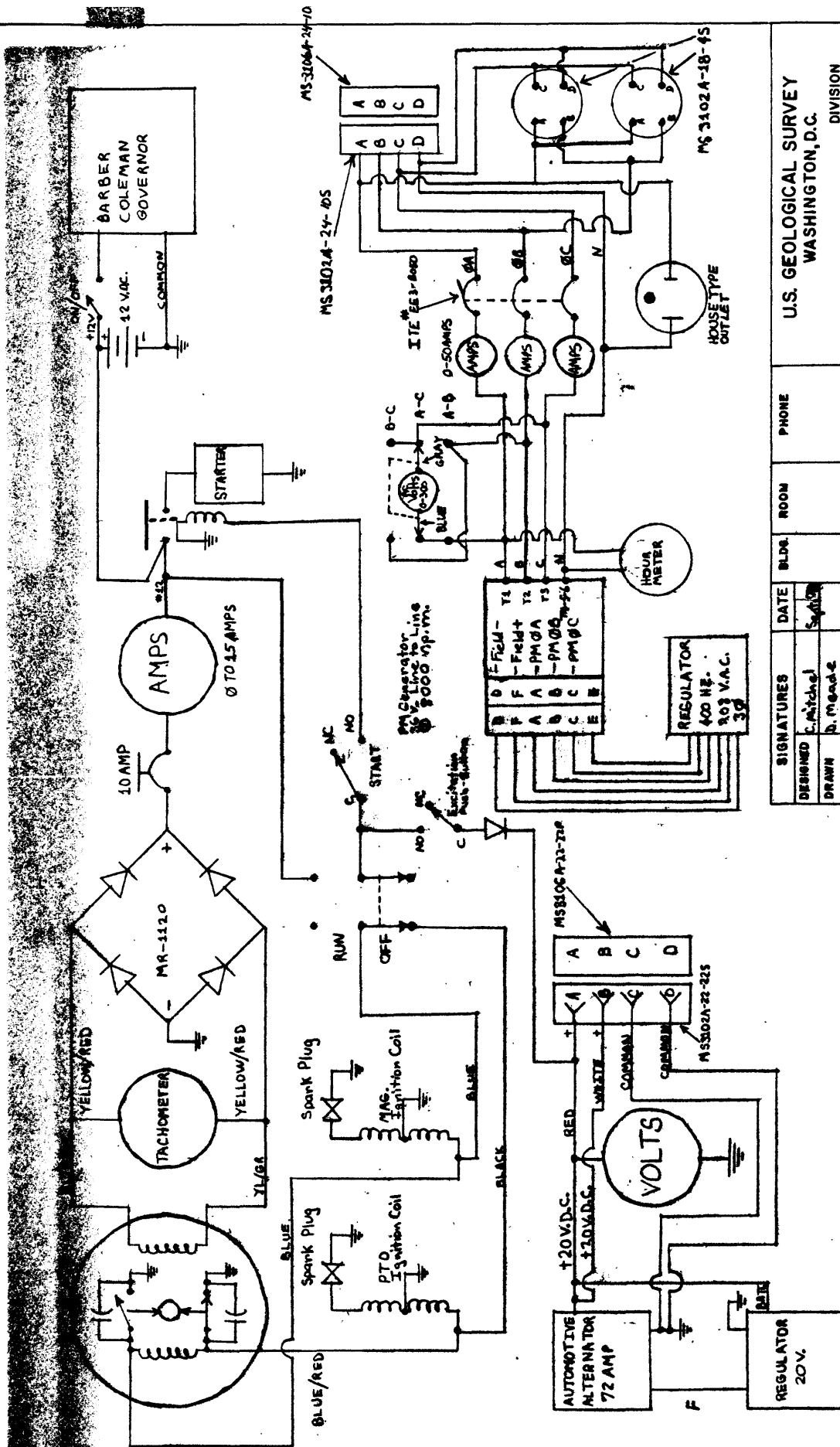
FIGURE 5

100  
90  
80  
70  
60  
50  
40  
30  
20  
10  
0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



SIGNATURES				BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	DC POWER SUPPLY AND CURRENT SWITCHER		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
DESIGNED <i>R. L.</i> , DRAWN <i>K. L.</i>							FIGURE 6		DIVISION	
SCALE		DATE 3-31-80		ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.					DWNG. NO.	
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED										
86608										
SHEET										OF



**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

## DIVISION

16 KVA POWER UNIT  
(Snowmobile engine)

FIGURE 7 PAGE 18

SCALE:	ASSEMBLY DRAWING NO.	DRAWING NO.

SHEET OF

7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
#  
A.J.  
R  
K

FIGURE 8



## Receiver

The receiver consists of two separate boxes, one containing the signal conditioning amplifiers and filters and the other containing the frequency generator, synchronous detector, and display.

### Preamplifier, Filter, and Amplifier

The block diagram and panel photograph are shown in figures 9 and 10. The signal from the receiver loop is amplified by four parallel, X100, low-noise, instrumentation amplifiers. The outputs are summed, giving a total signal gain of 400 and an instrument noise gain of 200 (due to the non-coherent nature of the noise) resulting in a 6 db signal to noise (S/N) increase. The signal is then further amplified according to the preamplifier gain switch setting and then band limited by a four-pole, variable-frequency, Butterworth bandpass filter. A signal overload circuit located at the input to the filter activates a panel mounted LED when the broadband signal amplitude is in the limit region.

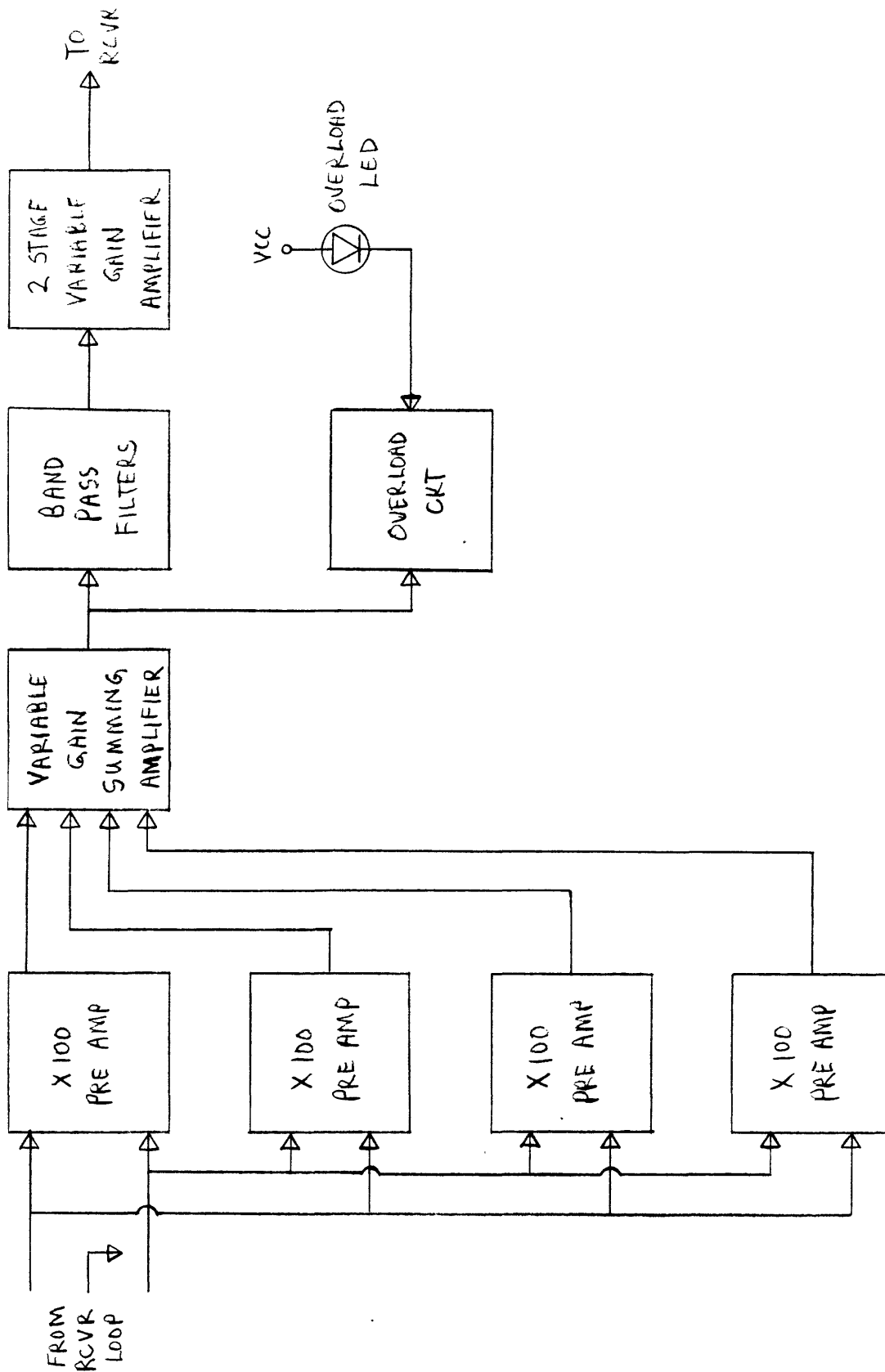
The signal is further amplified in two variable-gain stages according to the amplifier gain switch setting. Multi-turn potentiometers and test points are provided on the front panel for offset adjustment. All of the above electronics are contained in a single carrying case. Panel test points are provided for battery and regulated voltages and a plug is provided for operation on external power.

### Synchronous detection, display, and frequency generation

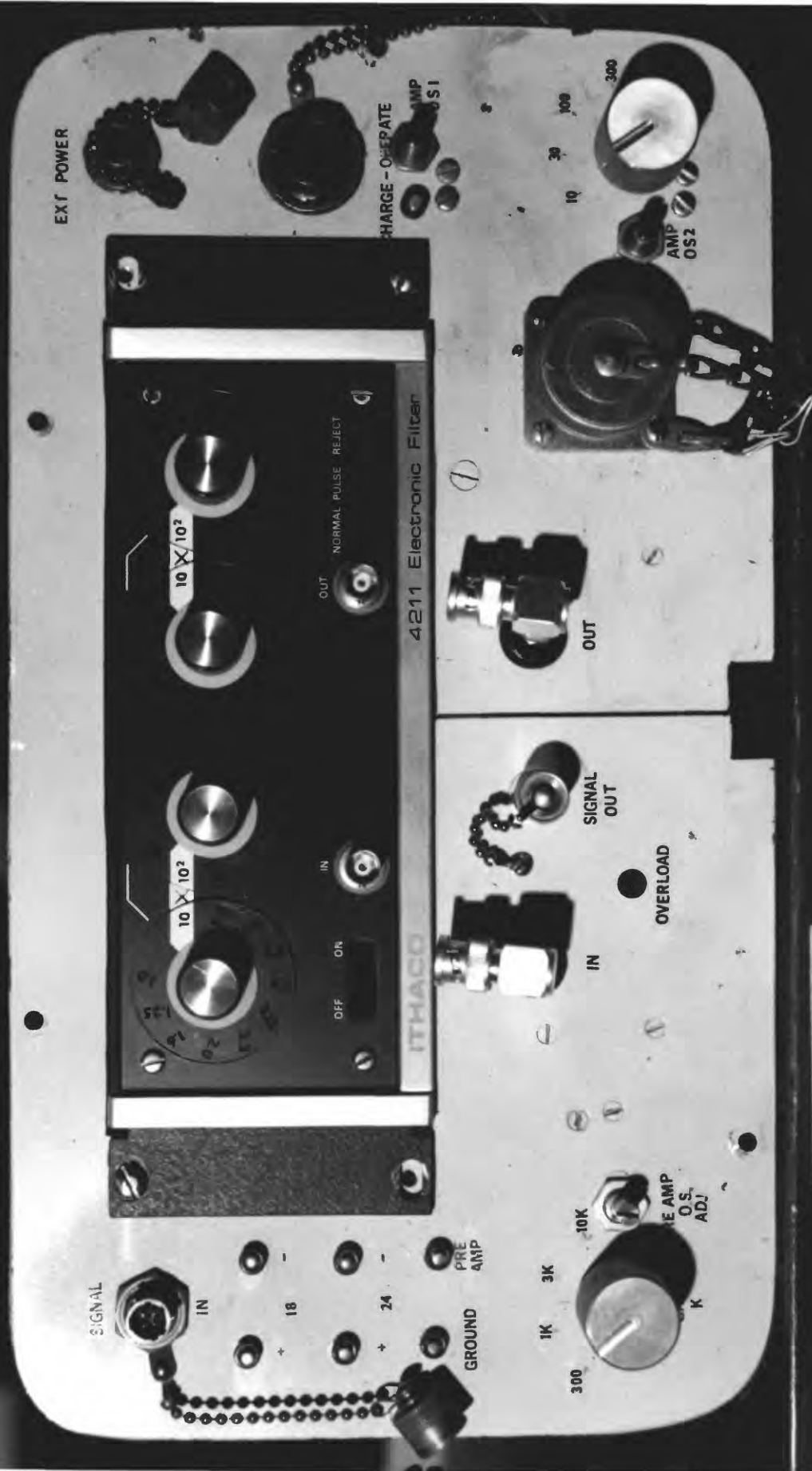
The block diagrams and panel photograph are shown in figures 11, 12, 13 and 14, respectively. The amplified and filtered signal is fed into the receiver via a coaxial cable for a final X10 amplification and square wave synchronous detection. Signal clipping activates a front panel LED. Then the signal is filtered by a two-pole low-pass filter with a switch-selectable time

constant, amplified by X1 or X10 and routed to the digital panel meter via the meter function switch for A/D conversion and liquid crystal display.

The 10-MHz oscillator is phase-locked to the transmitter via the AM radio link. This is accomplished by passing the demodulated 2-kHz signal through a bandpass filter, shaping the output and then comparing its phase to a 2-kHz signal derived from the 10-MHz oscillator. The dc error signal from the phase comparator is amplified and used to electronically tune the 10-MHz oscillator until phase-lock is achieved. An "unlock" condition is indicated by an LED on the front panel. The frequency generation circuits are similar to those in the transmitter controller.



DESIGNED <i>[Signature]</i>		BLDG.		RM.	PHONE	RECEIVER		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
SCALE		DATE 4-7-80		ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.		PRE AMP, FILTER, AMPLIFIER, BLK. DIA,		DIVISION	
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64 \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED						FIGURE 9 <i>PAGE 22</i>		DWNG. NO.	
								SHEET OF	



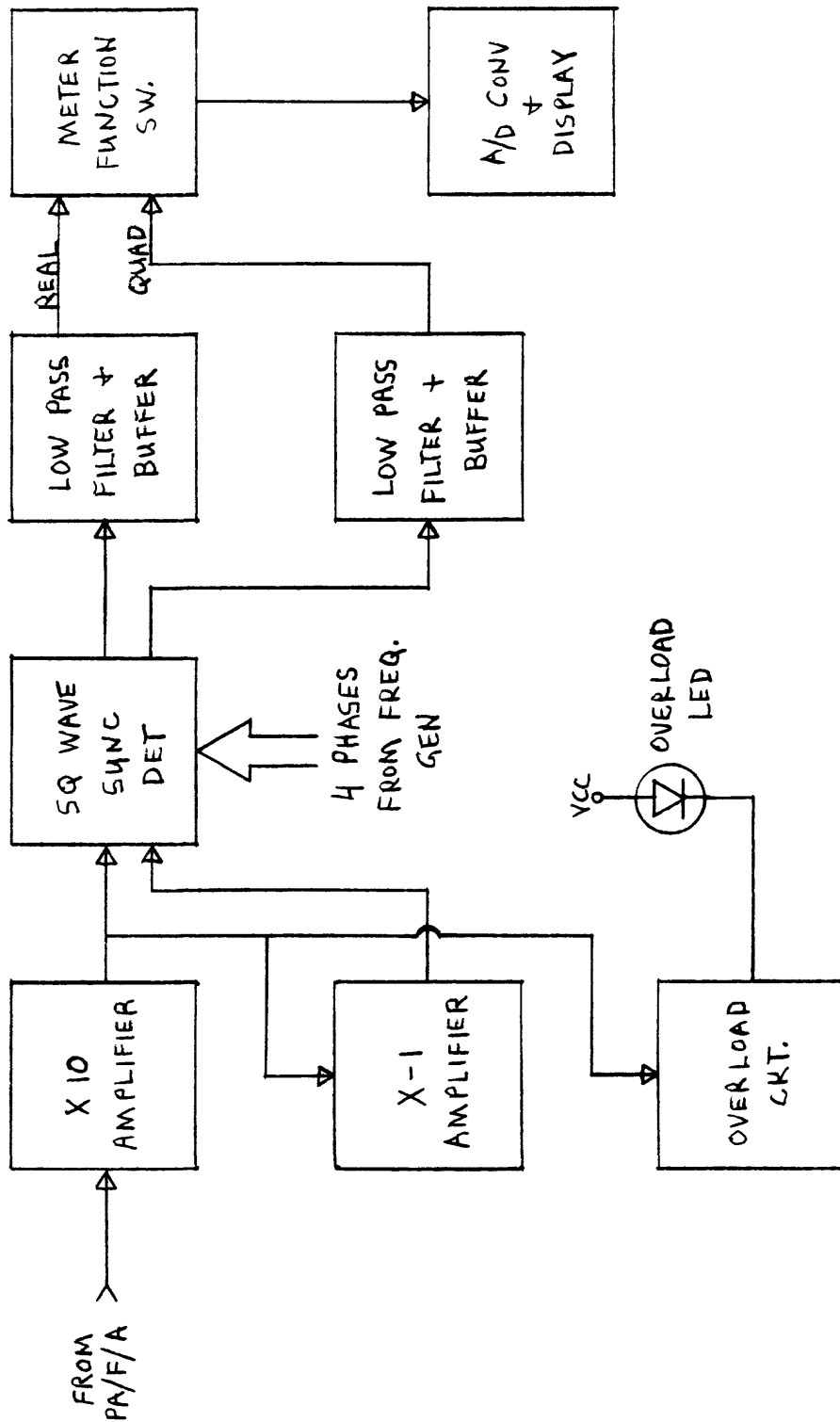
**FIGURE 10**

PAGE 93

DE  
CIS  
TIVITY  
P  
ACK

1  
2  
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4  
5  
6  
7

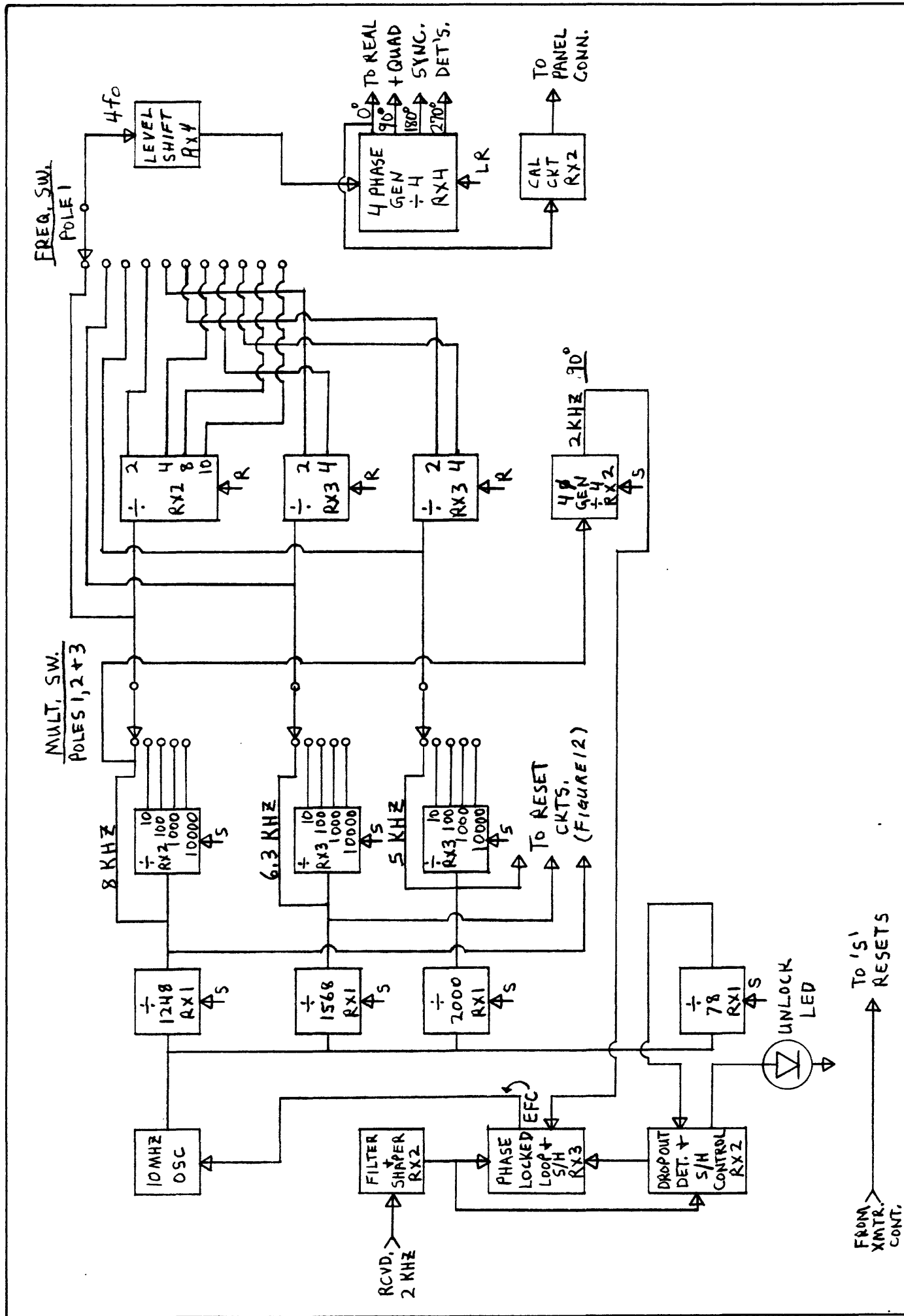




DESIGNED <i>[Signature]</i>		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	RECEIVER, SYNC, DET., LP FILTER + DISPLAY BLK, DIA.	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION
SCALE	DATE 4-1-80	ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.				
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED						

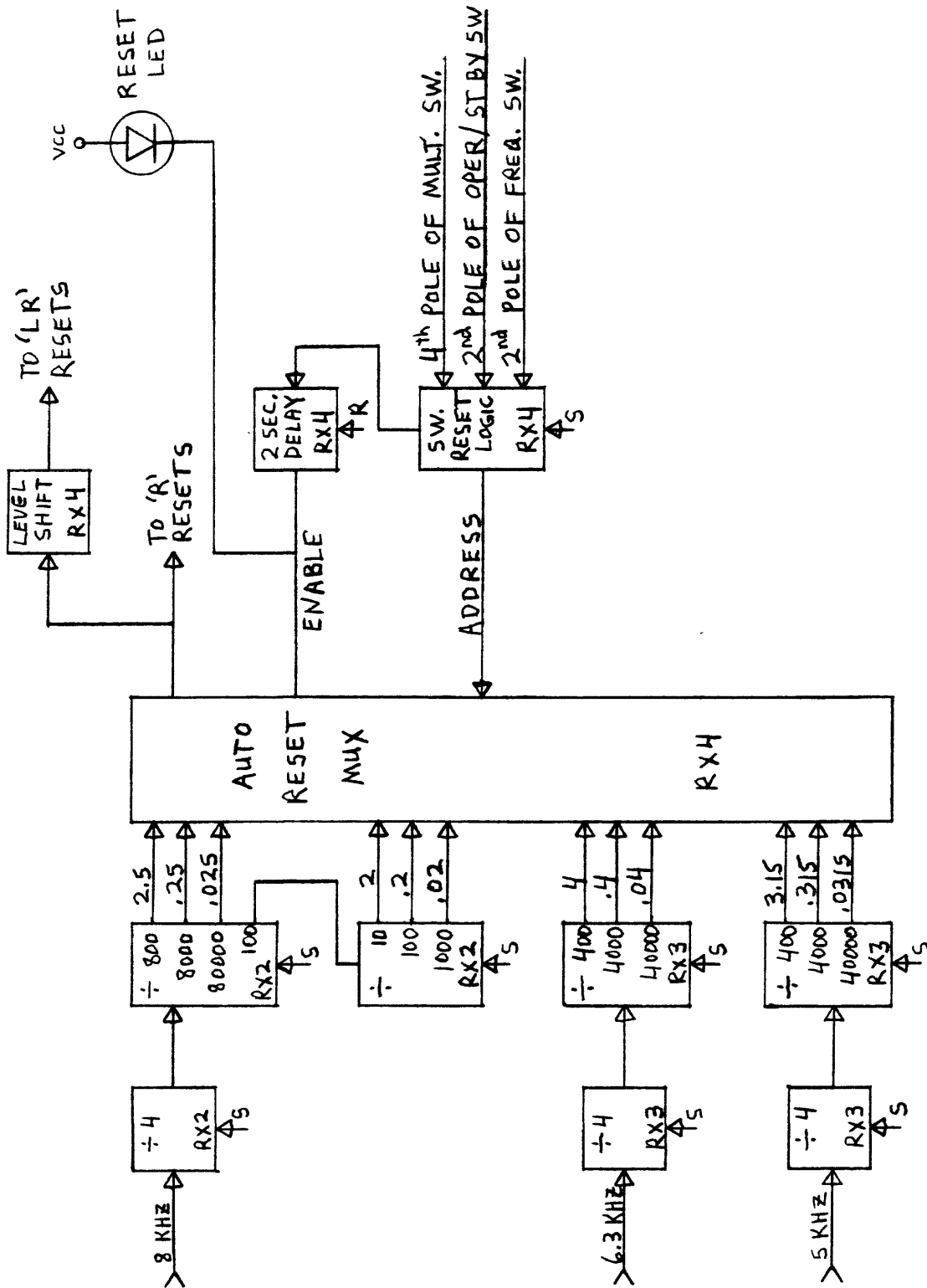
FIGURE 11 *PAGE 2*

DWNG. NO.



SIGNATURES				BLDG.	RM.	PHONE
DESIGNED JAB		DRAWN <i>Ken A. K.</i>				
SCALE		DATE 3-31-80		ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.		
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED						

RECEIVER		U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FREQ. GEN. + PHASE LOCK		VISION
FIGURE 12 PAGE 25		DWNG. NO.



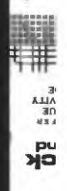
SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
DESIGNED JAB	DRAWN <i>[Signature]</i>				DIVISION	
SCALE	DATE 4-1-80	ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.			DWNG. NO.	
TOLERANCES ARE ±.005, ±1/64 ± 2° UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED					FIGURE 13 PAGE 26	



**FIGURE 14**

**Denver**  
The Greater Metro Area

0 5 4 3 2 1



### System Calibration

The calibration setup is shown in figure 15. This method, suggested by Raymond Watts of the USGS, allows the use of transmitter current levels and receiver gains near those used during data collection because most of the generated flux lies inside the receiver loop. The equation for the voltage, V, induced in the receiver loop is shown below.

$$V = \frac{n\pi\sqrt{\pi\mu_o}IAf}{D}$$

where I = current in transmitter loop in amperes

A = area of transmitter loop in meters (single turn)

f = frequency

D = dimension of receiver loop in meters

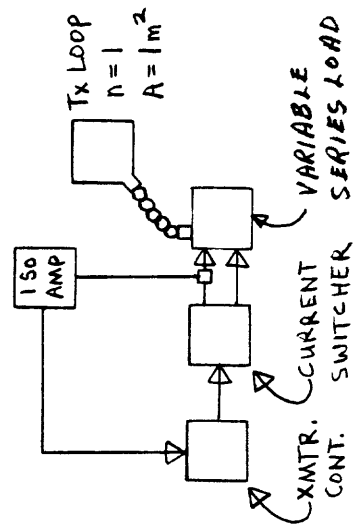
n = number of turns in receiver loop

$\mu_o$  = magnetic permeability of free space

RCVR.  
SIG.  
COND.

RCVR.  
SYNC.  
DET. +  
DISPLAY

Rx LOOP n=8 200m/SIDE



SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	SYSTEM CALIBRATION  FIGURE 15 PAGE 29	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  DIVISION
DESIGNED	DRAWN					
SCALE	DATE	4-3-80	ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.			
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED					DWNG. NO.	SHEET OF

Commercial Subassemblies

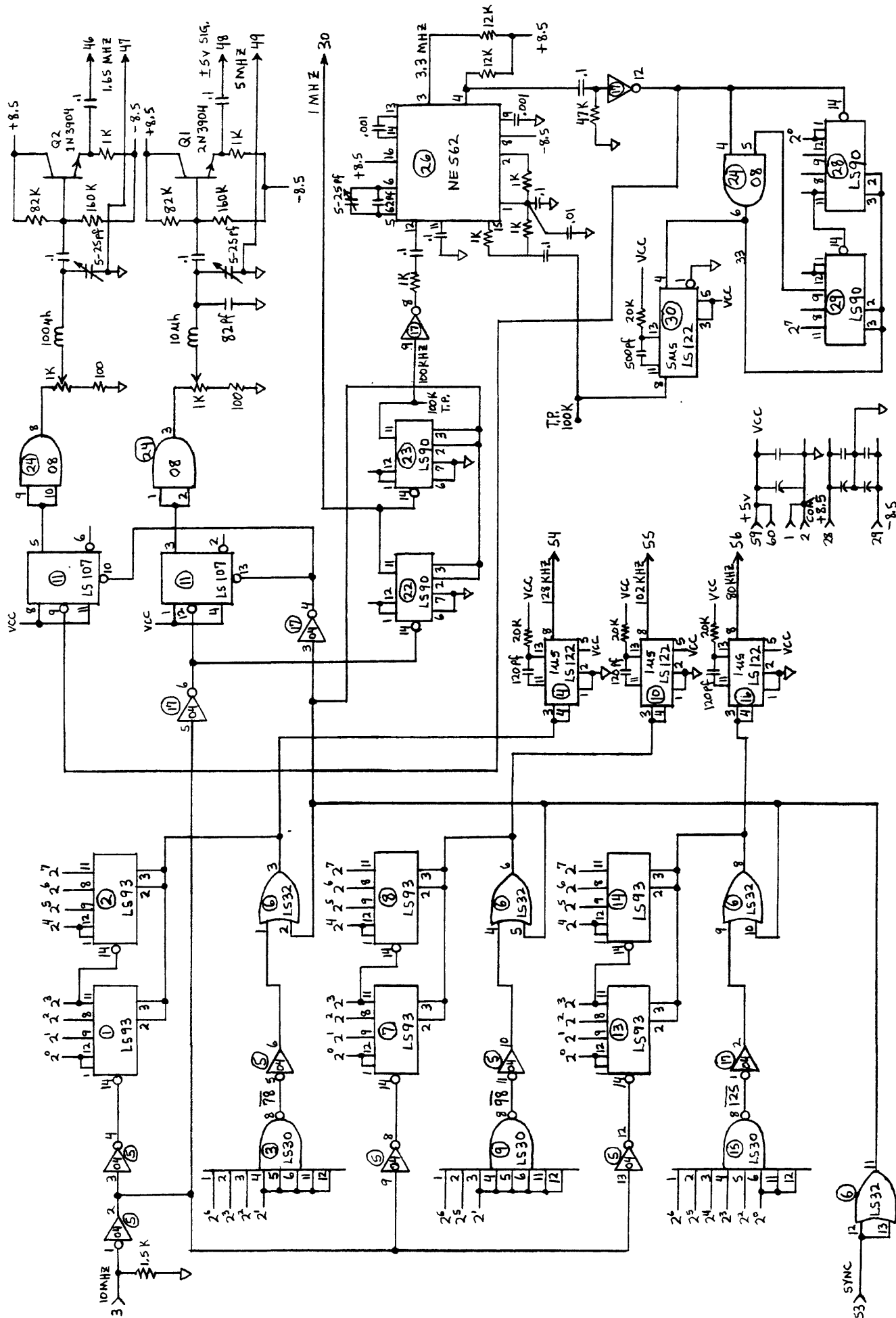
<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer and Part No.</u>	<u>Usage</u>
AM Transceiver	Stoner Comm. SSB-40MA	Phase Link
Alternator 25 KVA	Bendix Corp. 28 B135-5C	Power Unit
Band Pass Filter	ITHACO 4211	Receiver
Batteries	Eagle-Picher CF6V8 + CF6V2.6	Transmitter and Receiver
Carrying Cases	Zero Manuf. 116-X	Transmitter and Receiver
Carrying Cases	TA Manufact. Corp. KBP10-05-10 AC NBP39-05-08 AC	Current Switcher and dc Supply
Current XFMR	Pearson Electronics 110A	Transmitter and Receiver
DC-DC Converters	Semiconductor Devices LD24-5S600 (5V), DTD24-120-165(±12V)	Transmitter Controller Receiver
Digital Panel Meter	Textron PM-35X	Transmitter Controller Receiver
Engine	Bombardier (snowmobile) Type 640E	Power Unit
Generator	Motorola 72 AMP (Automotive Type)	Power Unit
Governor	Barber Coleman Controller P/N DYN1-10006-12 Actuator P/N DYNC-11000-12	Power Unit
Isolation Amplifier	Burr-Brown 3650 KG	Transmitter
Muffin Fans	Optional 120V, 400 Hz	Current Switcher and dc Supply

Commercial Subassemblies (Cont)

Oscillator, 10 MHz	Hewlett-Packard 10544A	Transmitter Controller Receiver
Power Supplies, 5 VDC	Optional 120V, 400 Hz	Current Switcher & dc Supply
Voltage Regulator, DC	Motorola 12V automotive	Power Unit
Wire Reels	Precision Specialities 321-BP	Transmitter Receiver Loops





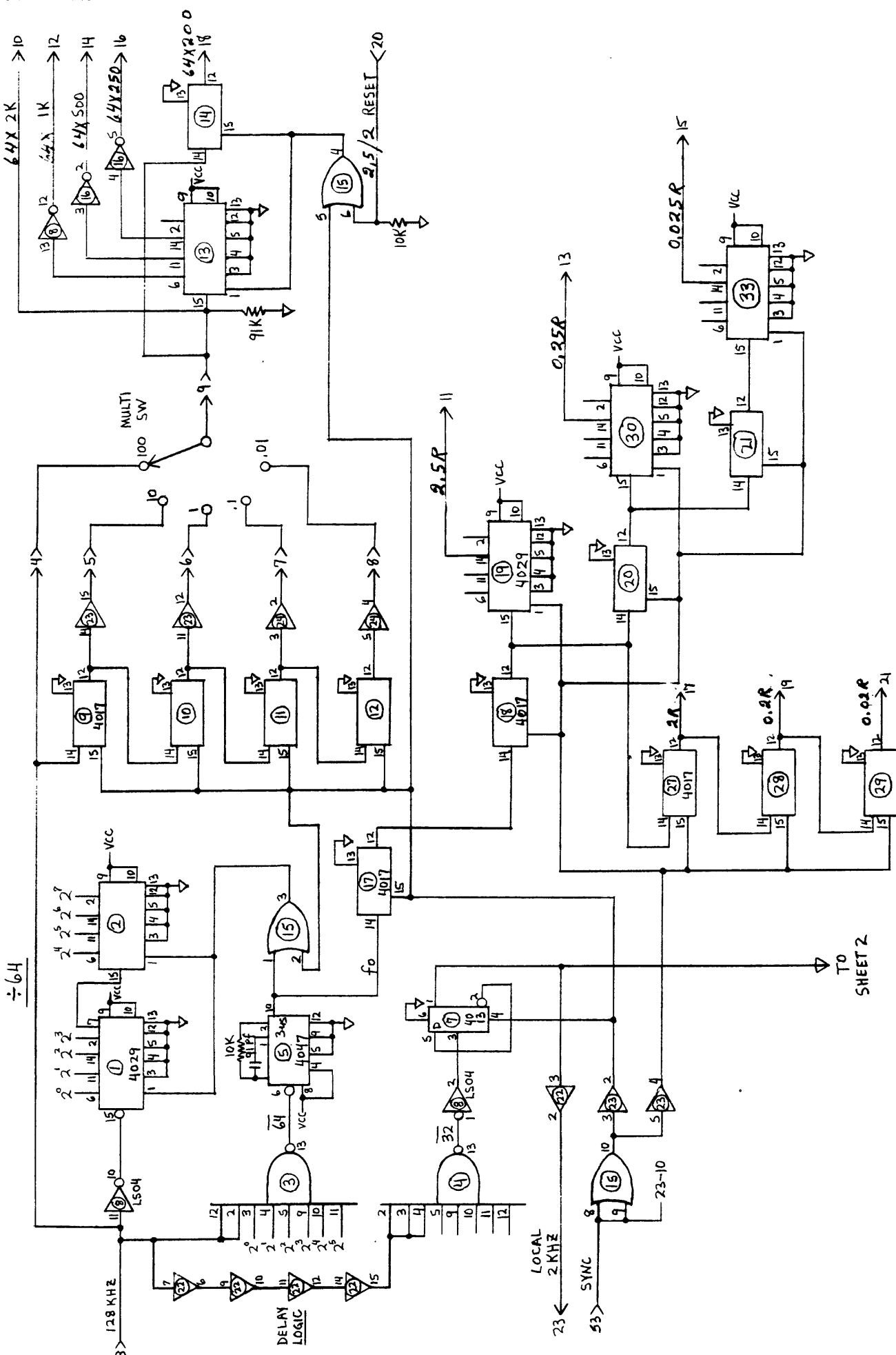


SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE
DESIGNED	JAB	DRAWN		KEVIN P. KENT
SCALE	DATE 4-3-80	ASSEMBLY		DWG. NO.
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm 0.005$ , $\pm 1/64$ $\pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED				

Tx 1  
MAIN COUNTER CHAIN

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DIVISION

÷64



SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE
DESIGNED JAB	DRAWN Keith			
SCALE	DATE 4-4-80	ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.		
TOLERANCES ARE ±.005, ±1/64, ± 2° UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED				

TX 2

64x20 2K COUNTER

AND 2.5/2 R RESET CMT

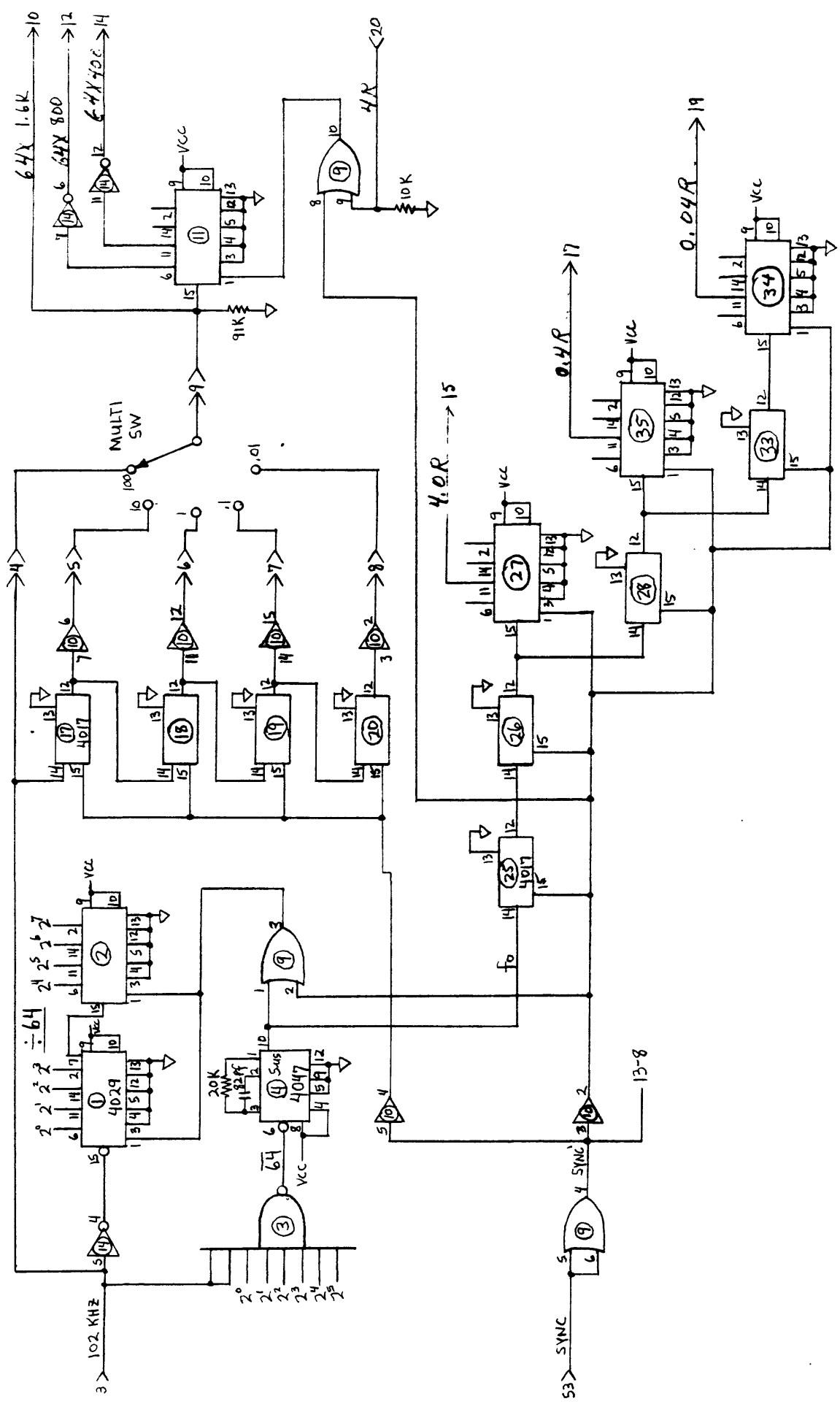
PAGE 34

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DIVISION

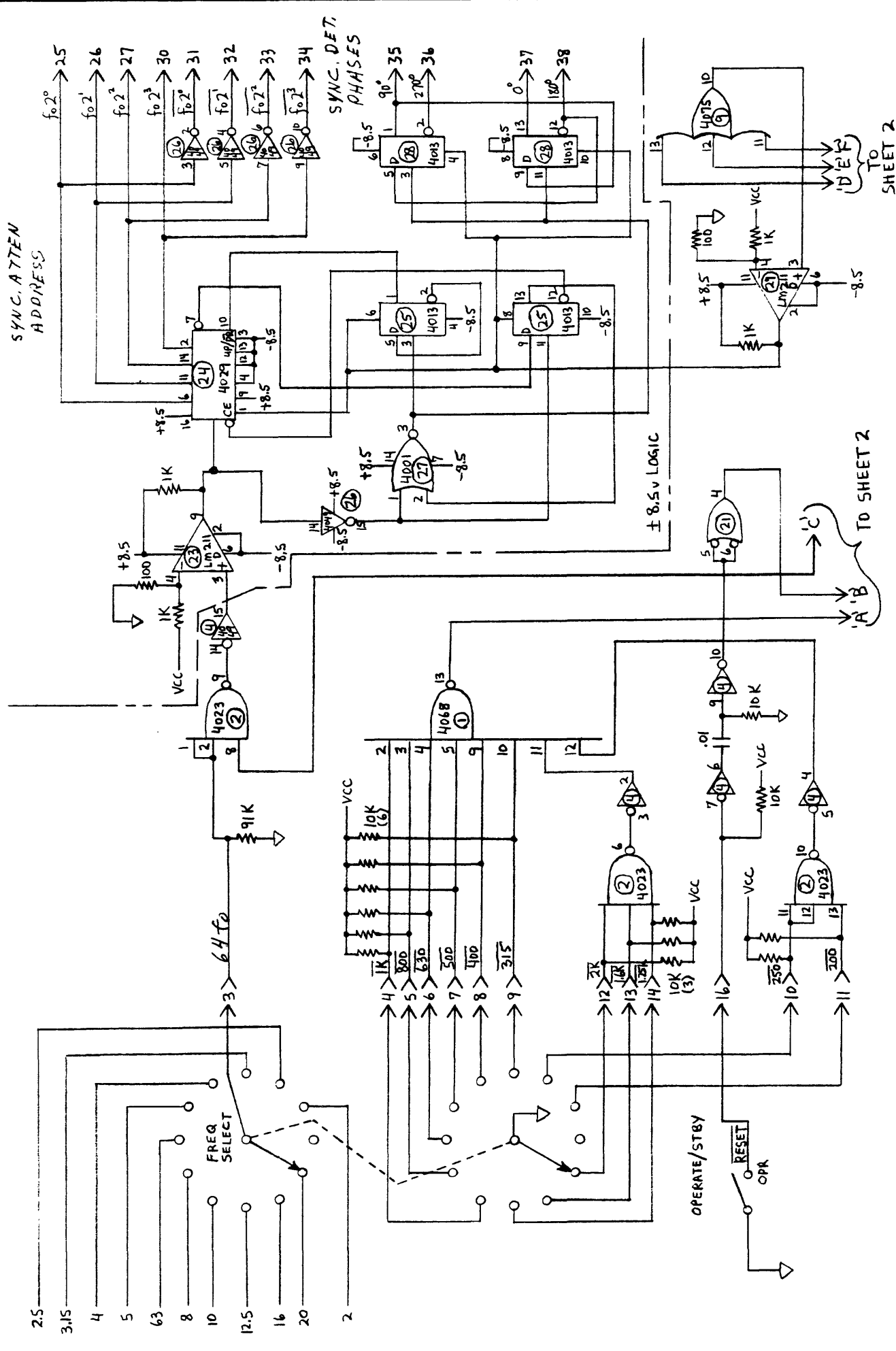
DWNG. NO. 10F2





SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE
DESIGNED <i>JAB</i>	DRAWN <i>K. K. K.</i>			
SCALE	DATE 4-7-80	ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.		
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED				
86608				
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Tx 3 (1 of 2)				
64x1.6K COUNTER AND				
4R RESET CRT				
DIVISION				
DWNG. NO.				
SHEET OF				





SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
DESIGNED JAB	DRAWN R. J. [Signature]				DIVISION	
SCALE	DATE 4-10-80	ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.			DWNG. NO.	
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED					1 OF 3	
					SHEET OF	

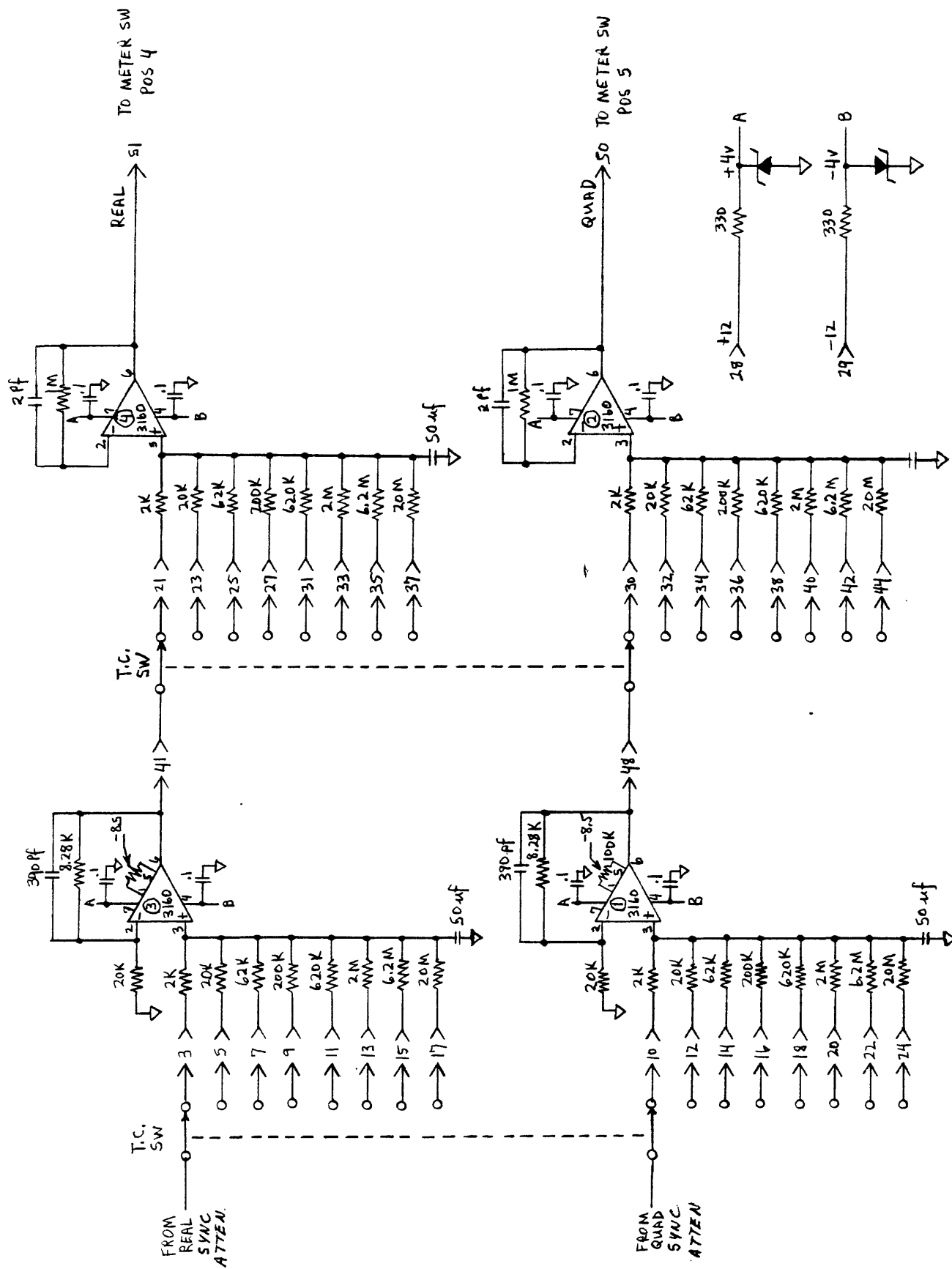
Tx 4 (143)  
 SW RESET, SYNC ATTN ADDRESS  
 AND SYNC. DET. PHASES



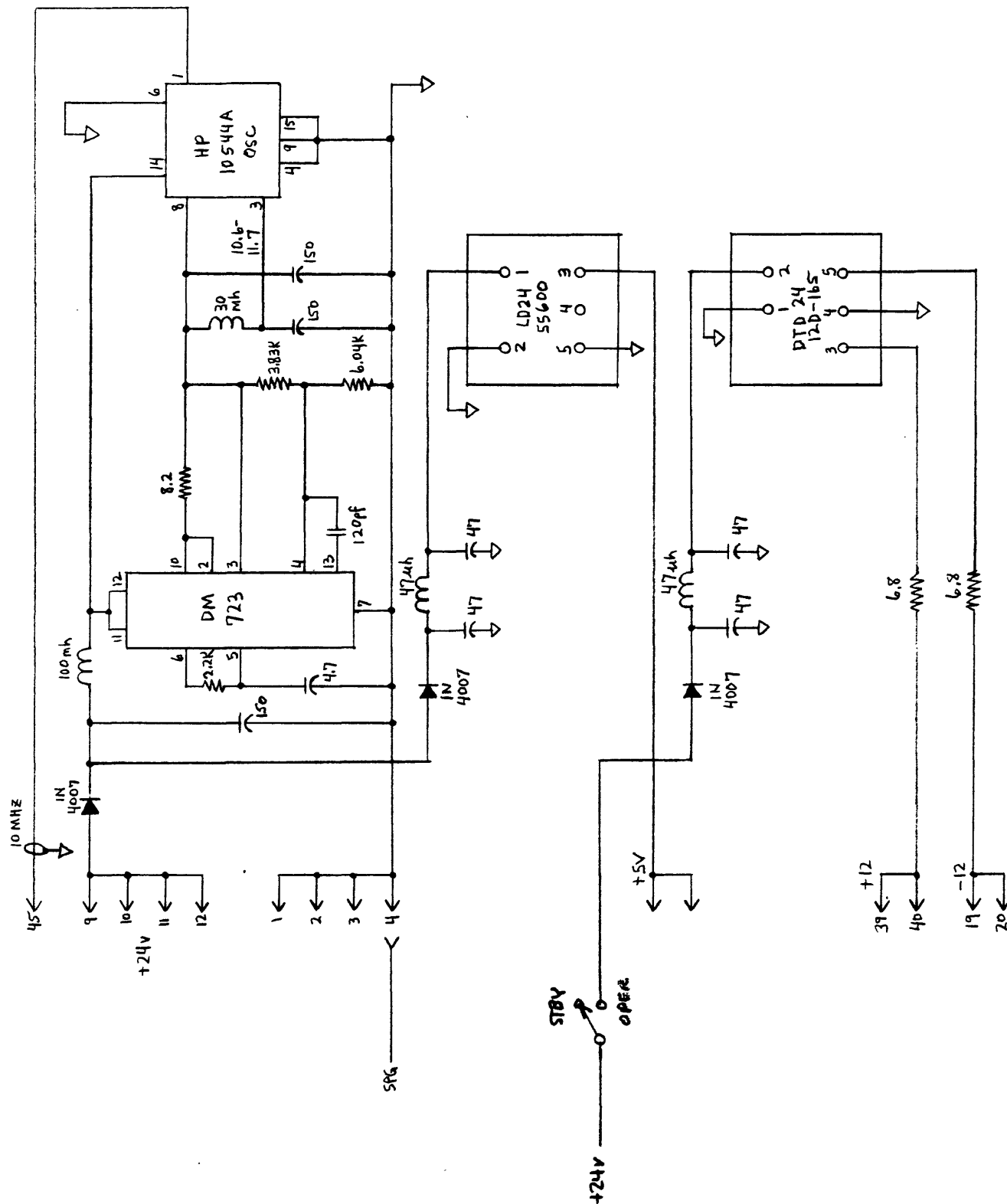








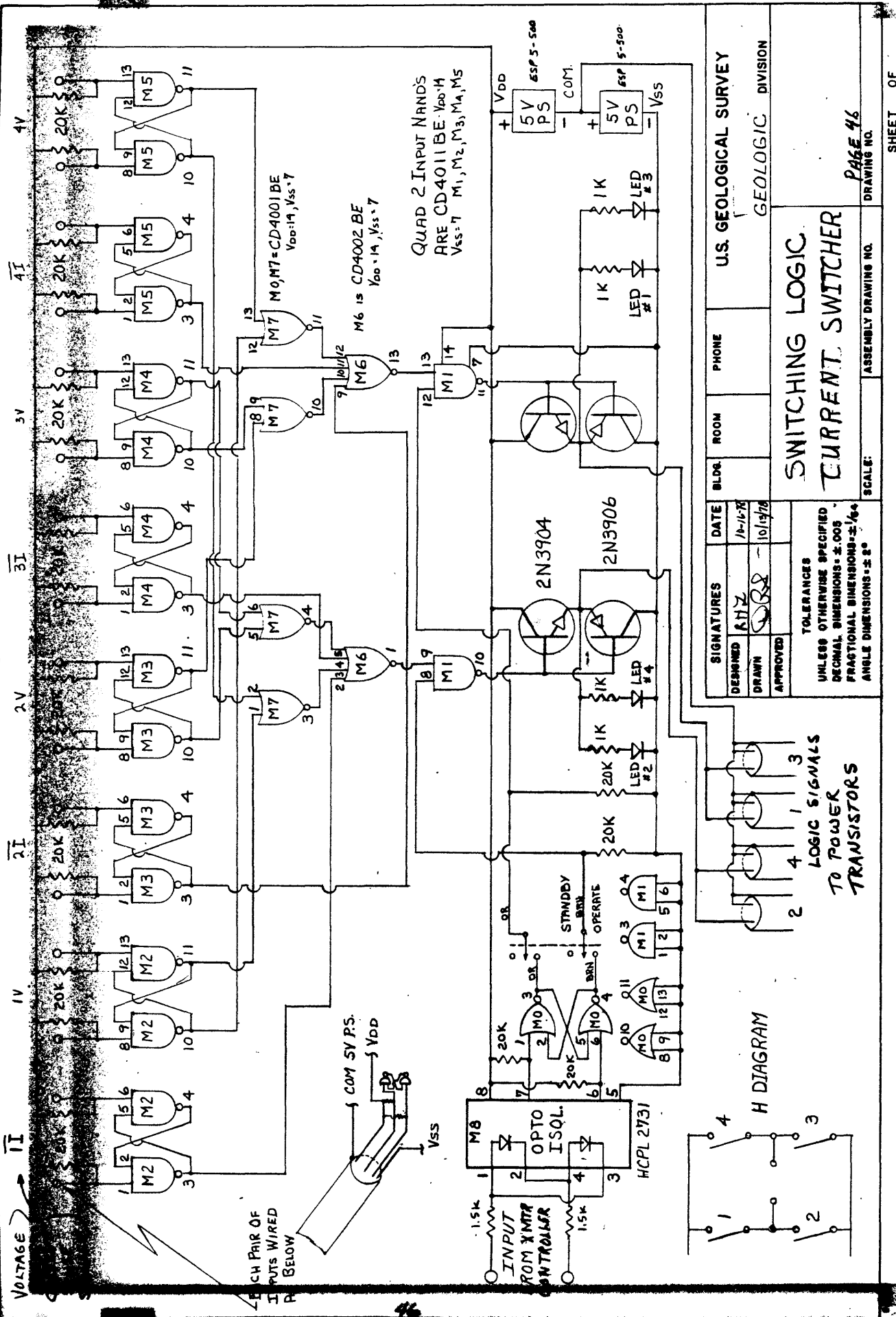
SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
DESIGNED <i>JC</i>	DRAWN <i>Key</i>	Tx ANA 2 LOW PASS FILTER			DIVISION	
SCALE	DATE 4-25-80				ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.	
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED						
86608					DWNG. NO.	
					SHEET OF	



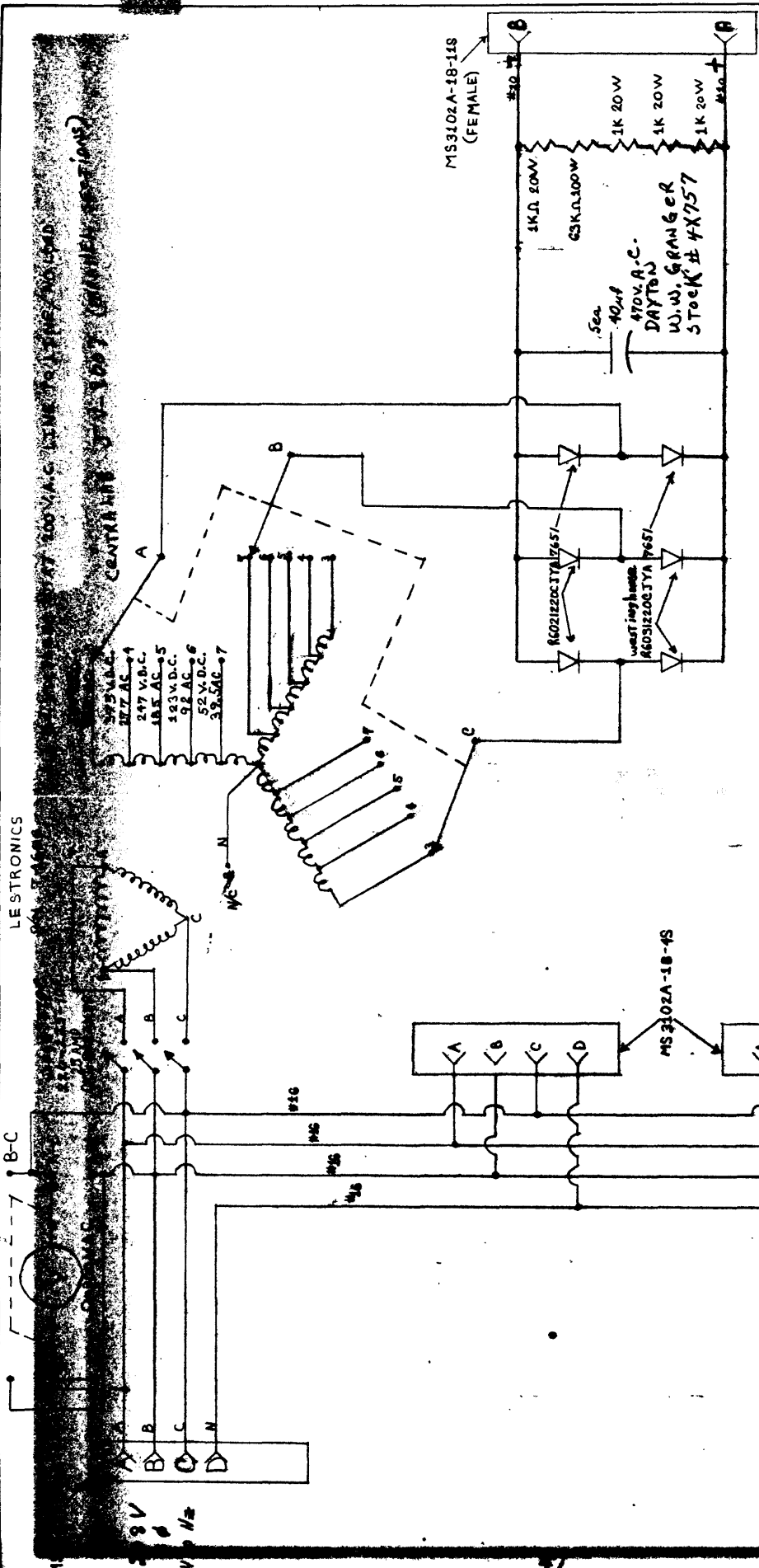
SIGNATURES				BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	Tx 5  POWER SUPPLY BD.	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DESIGNED	JAB	DRAWN	K. R. K.					
SCALE	DATE 4-22-80			ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.				
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED								
86608								DWNG. NO.
								SHEET OF







LECTRONICS

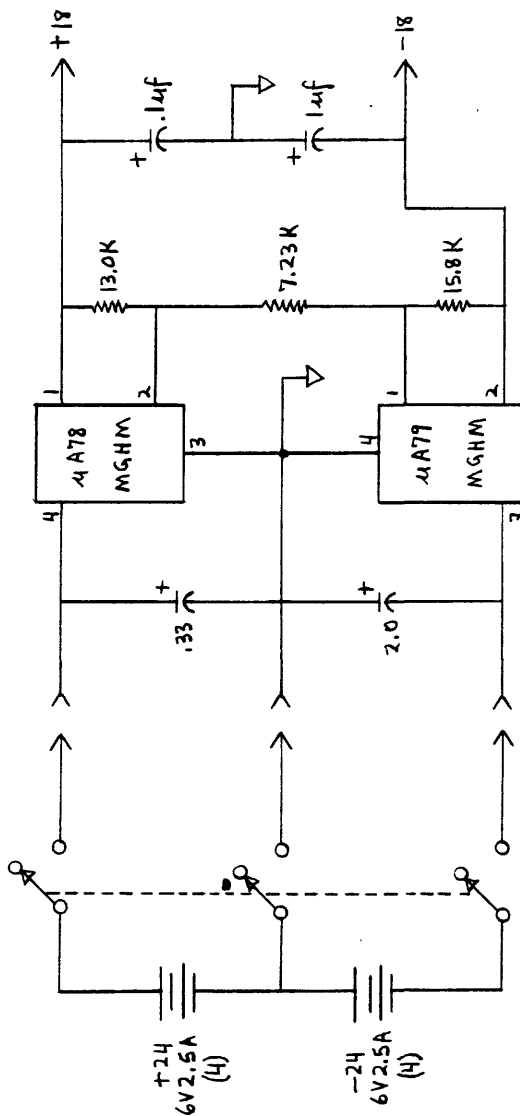
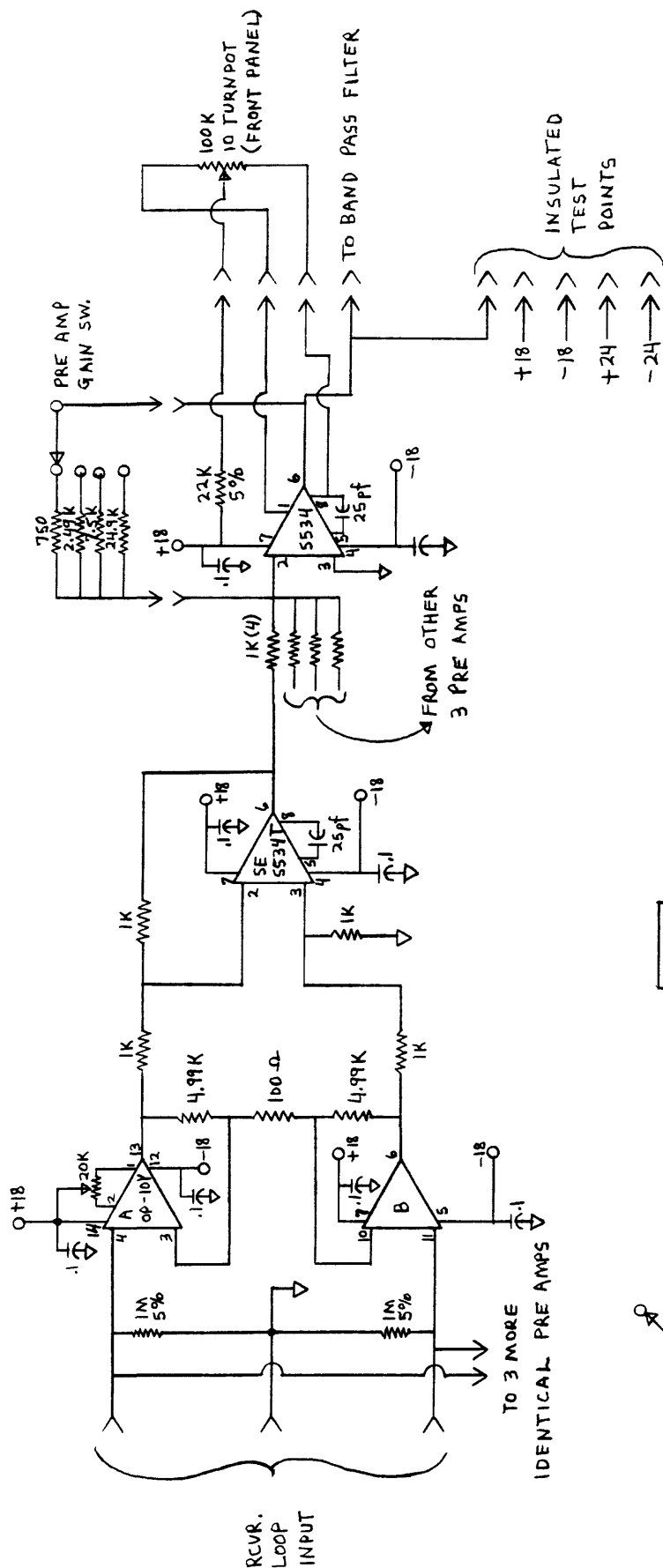


# HIGH VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY

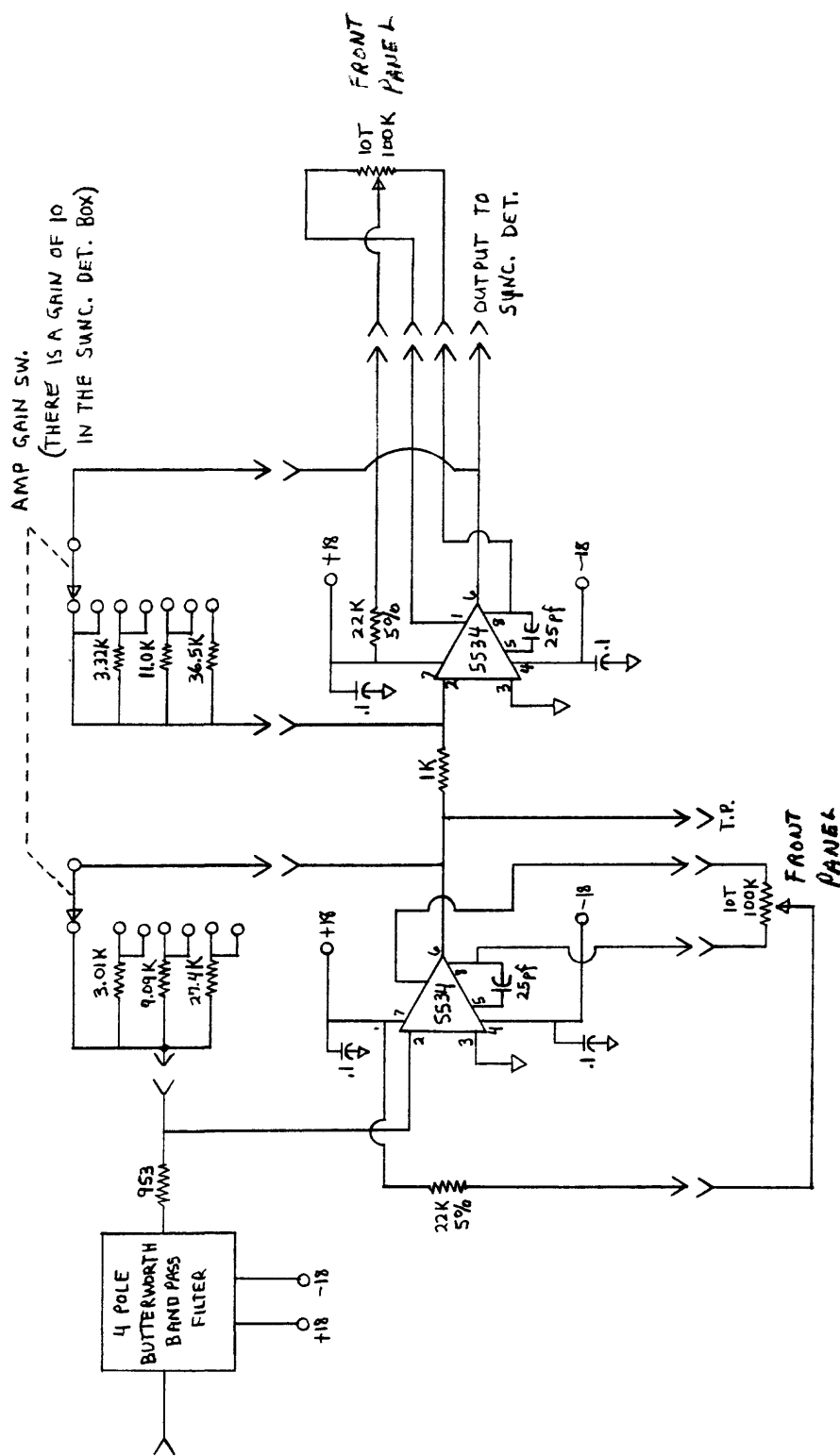
SIGNATURES		DATE	BLDG.	ROOM	PHONE
DESIGNED	C. Mitchell	Sept 1958			
DRAWN	D. Mcade				
APPROVED	R. Lescallus				
TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DECIMAL DIMENSIONS - ± .005 FRACTIONAL DIMENSIONS ± 1/64 ANGLE DIMENSIONS - ± 2°					
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GEOPHYSICS DIVISION					
DC VOLTAGE SUPPLY					
PAGE 47 DRAWING NO.					
SCALE: ASSEMBLY DRAWING NO.					
SHEET OF					







SIGNATURES				BLDG.	RM.	PHONE	PRE AMP, FILTER, AMPLIFIER  1 of 2	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON, D.C. DIVISION
DESIGNED	✓	DRAWN <i>K. J. D. K. J. D.</i>						
SCALE		DATE	5 AUG 1980	ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.				
TOLERANCES ARE ±.005, ±1/64 ± 2° UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED								
84600								DWNG. NO.
								SHEET OF



## SIGNATURES

BLDG.	RM.
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**PHONE**

**DESIGNED JC**

**DRAWN** Kent O. Knutson

DESIGNED JC	DRAWN Kent D. Kibler
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PRE AMP, FILTER, AMPLIFIER

TOLERANCES ARE  $\pm 0.05$ ,  $\pm 1/64$   $\pm 2^\circ$  UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
DIVISION**

**DWNG. NO.**

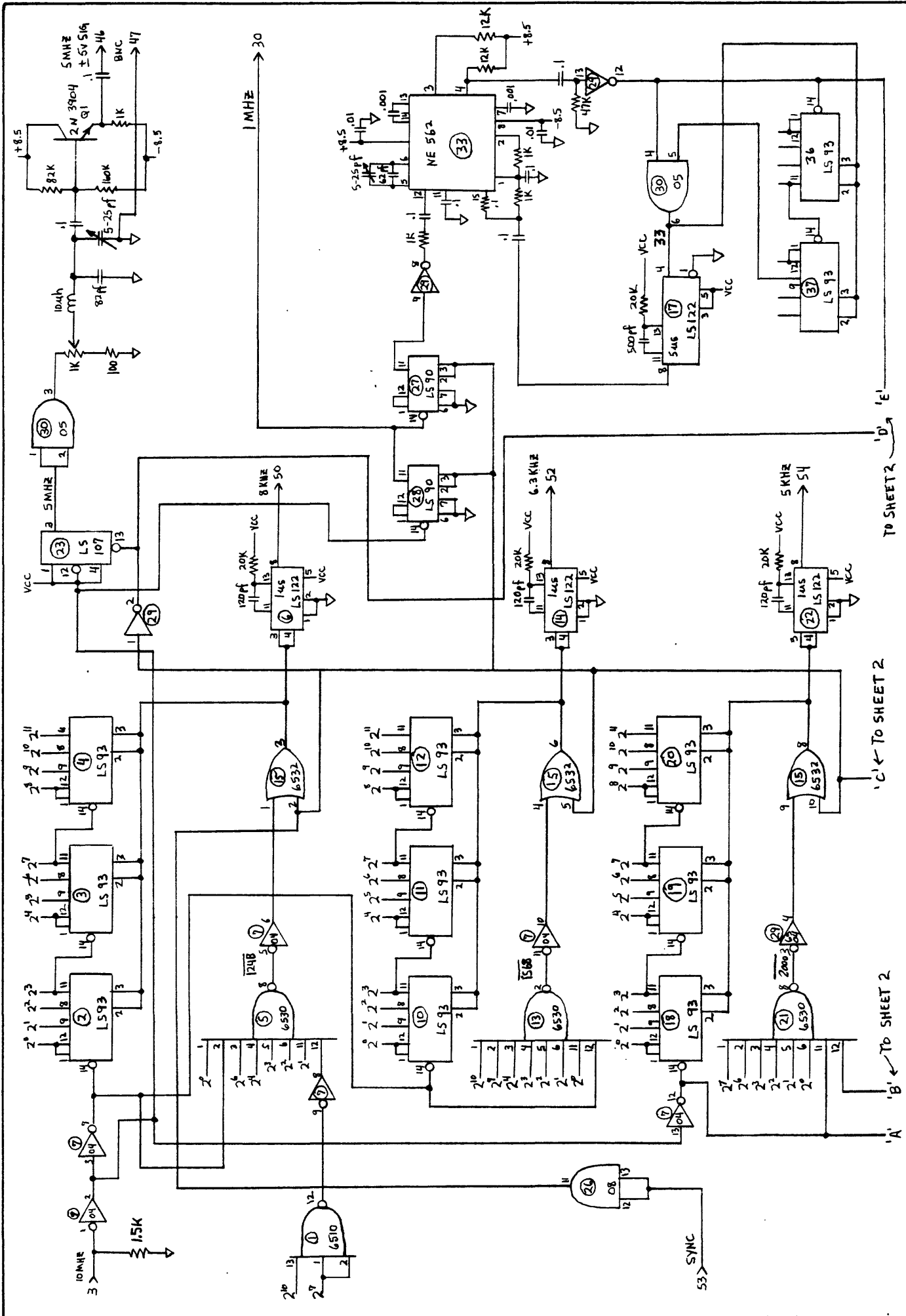
2 of 2

PAGE 50

**06600**

**SHEET OF**



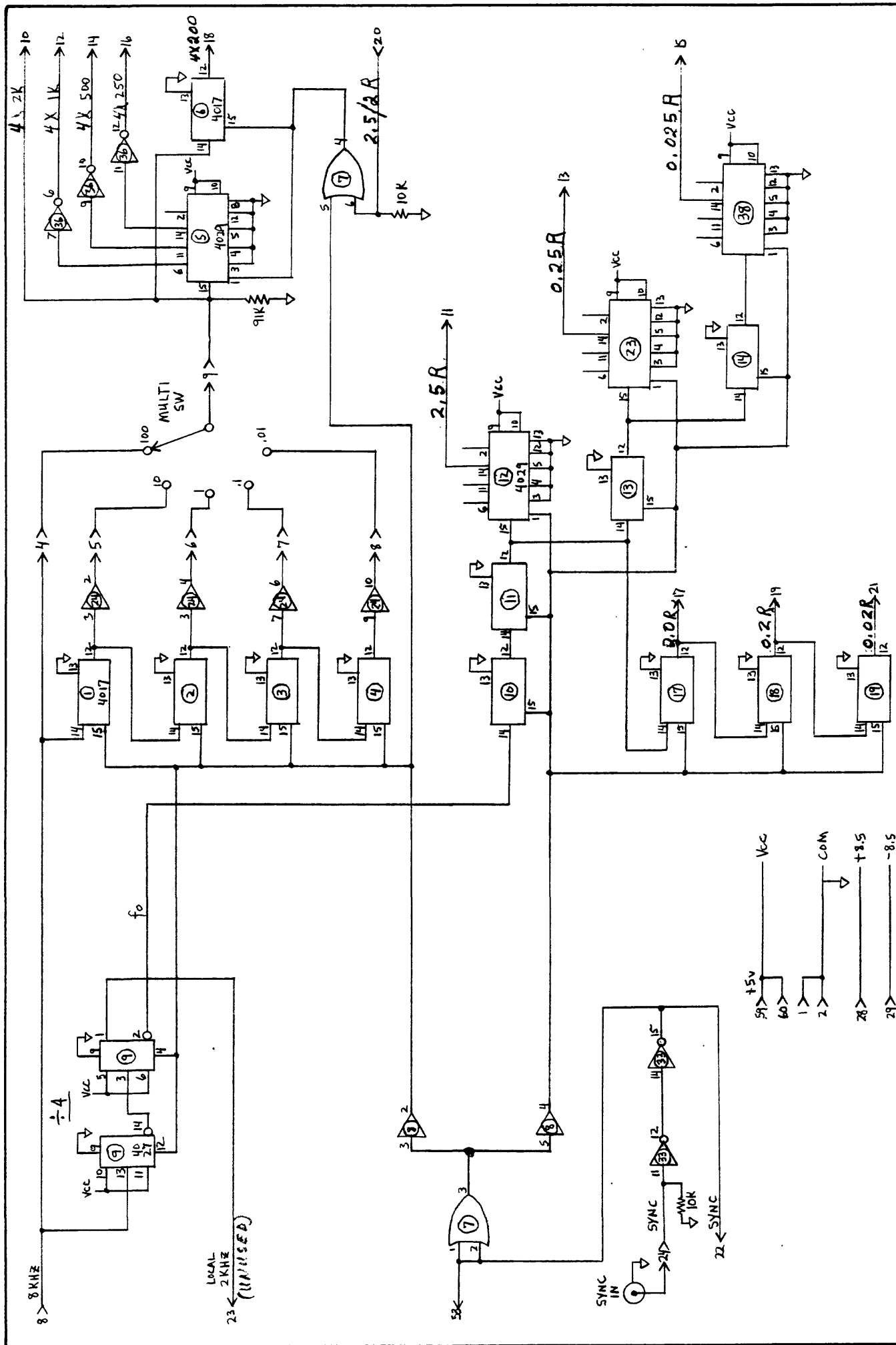


SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE
DESIGNED <b>JAB</b>		DRAWN <b>K. K. K.</b>		
SCALE	DATE 5-30-80			
ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.				
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED				

RX 1		MAIN COUNTER CHAIN	
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY		DIVISION	
1 of 2		DWNG. NO.	





## SIGNATURES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
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**RM.**

**PHONE**

DESIGNED BY **AB**

DRAWN K. V. K. S.

SCALE	DATE 6-9-80	ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.
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TOLERANCES ARE  $\pm .005 \pm .1/64 \pm 2^\circ$  UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

 $R \times 2 \quad (1094)$ 

4fa 2K COUNTER

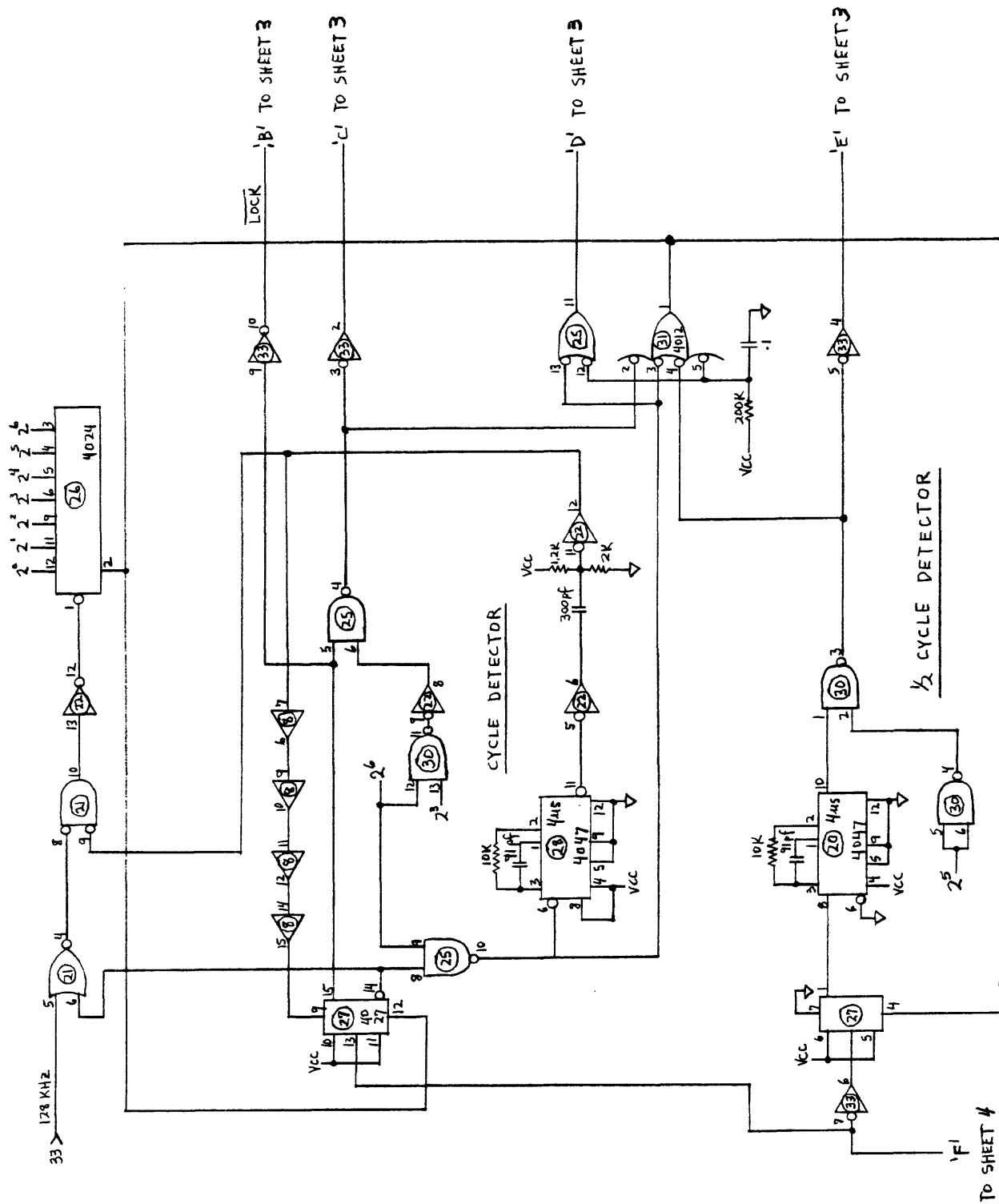
AND 2.5/2 R RESET CKT

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

## Division

**DWNG. NO.**

**SHEET OF**



TO SHEET 4

## SIGNATURES

DESIGNED BY 19

SCALE	
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SCALE

**PHONE**

**R.M.**

**BTDC.**

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5

## NATURE

**SIDS**

\_\_\_\_\_

RX 2 (2 of 4)  
PHASE LOCK DETECT CKT

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

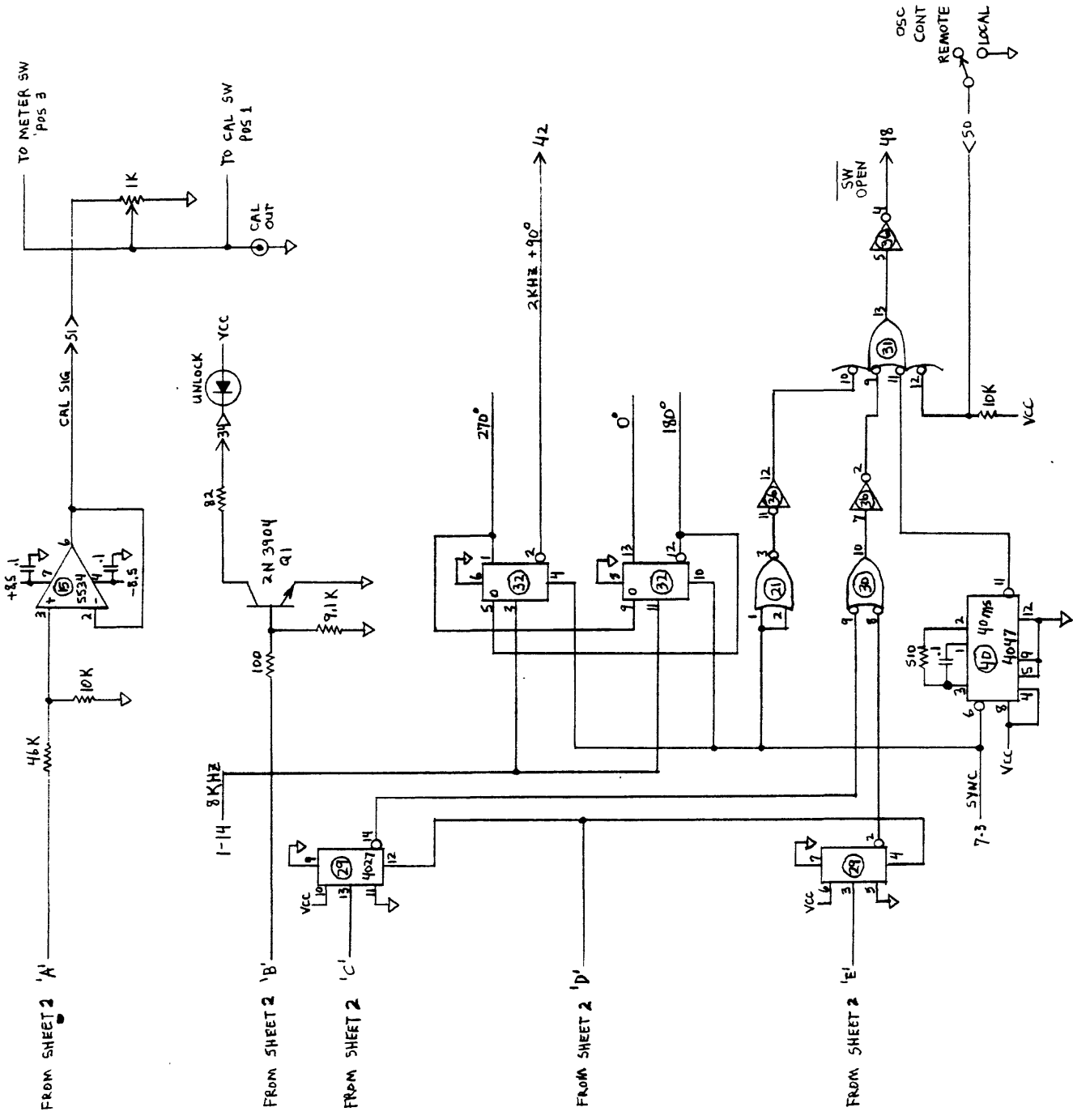
DIVISION

**DWNG. NO.**

**SHEET OF**

**00950660**





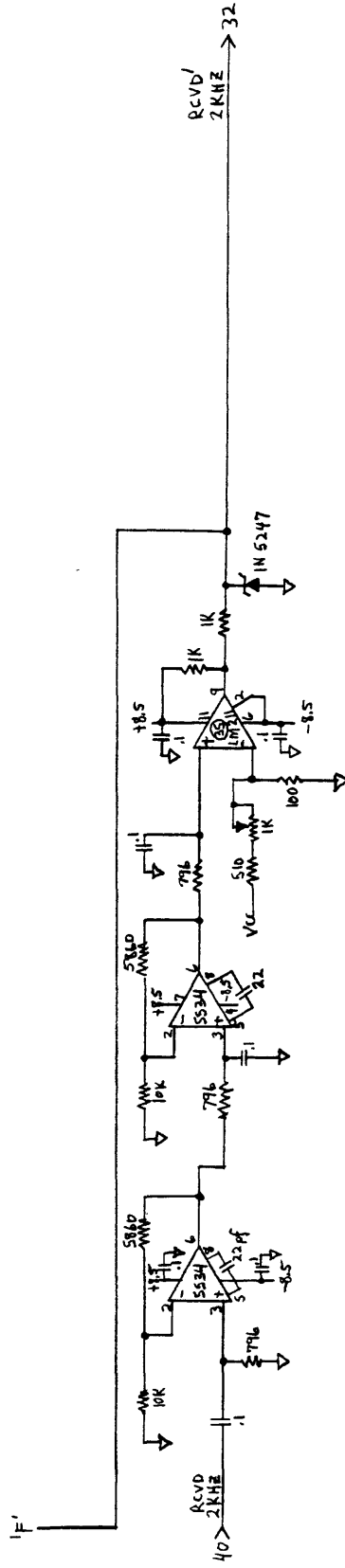
Rx2 (3 of 4)  
CAL. CAT., LOCK INDICATOR Ckt.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DIVISION

DWG. NO.

SIGNATURES	BLDG.	RM.	PHONE
DESIGNED <i>JAG</i>			
SCALE			
DATE 6-11-80			
ASSEMBLY DWG. NO.			
TOLERANCES ARE ±.005, ±1/64 ± 2° UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED			

FROM SHEET 2



Rcvd  
2 KHZ  
32

SIGNATURES

DESIGNED JC

SCALE

TOLERANCES ARE  $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$  UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

PHONE

RM.

BLDG.

ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.

DATE 6-11-80

DRAWN

DATE 6-11-80

ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.

DATE 6-11-80

Rx 2 (4.4H)

AM Rcvd 2 KHZ SHAPING CKT.

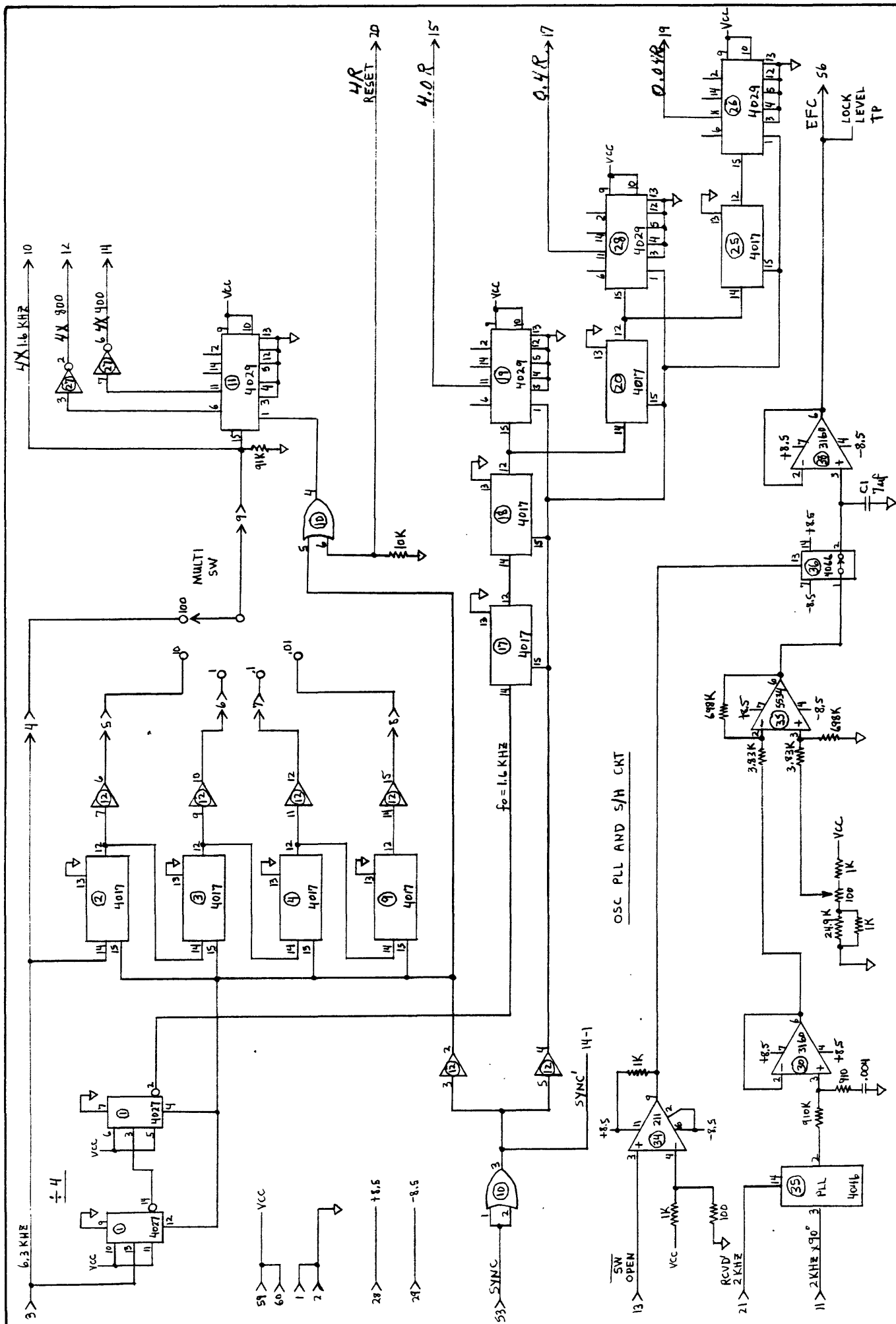
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DIVISION

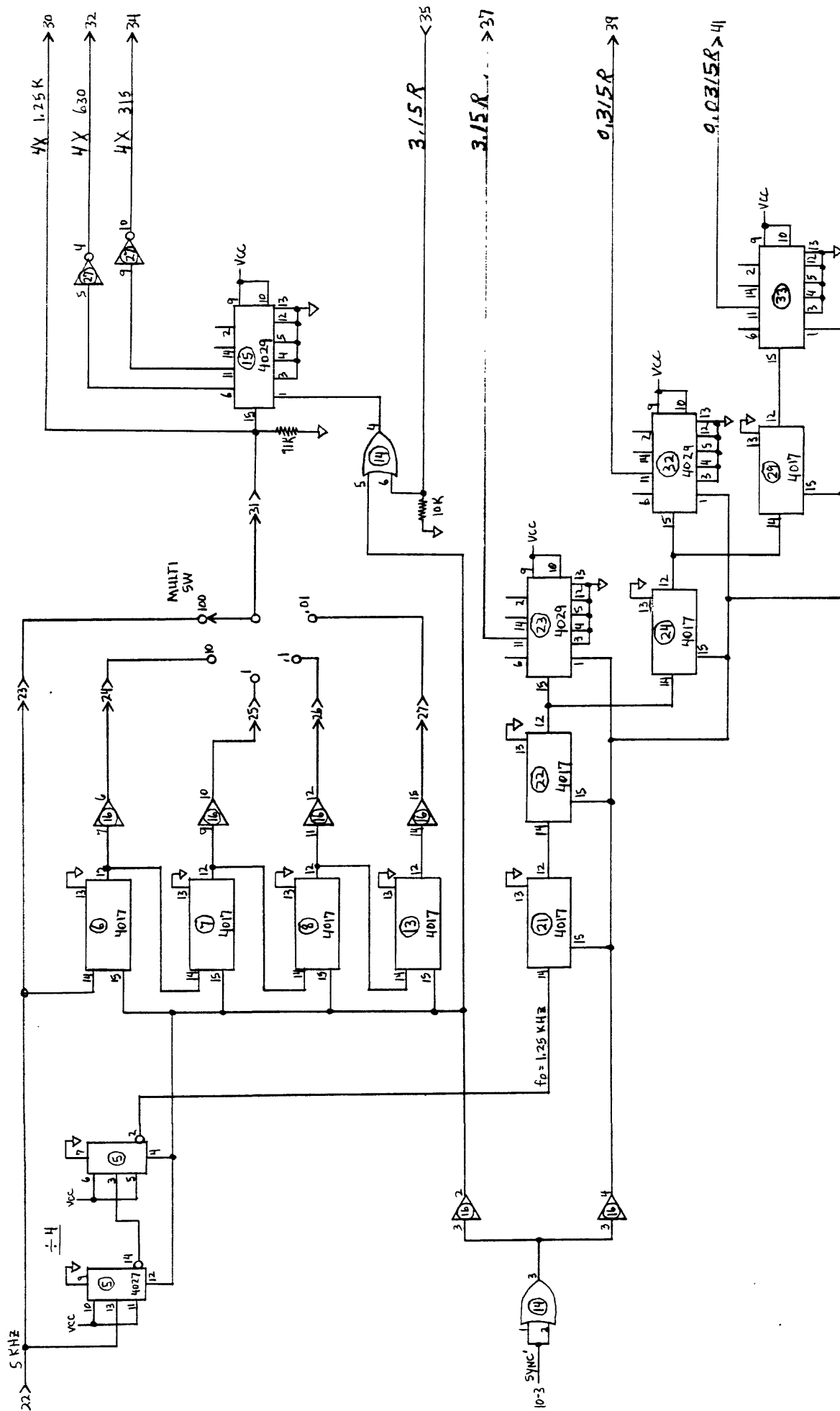
DWNG. NO.

SHEET OF

86608



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIVISION		DWNG. NO.	
Rx3 (1 of 2) 4016K COUNTER AND 4R RESET CKT		SHEET OF	
SIGNATURES		BLDG. RM. PHONE	
DESIGNED <i>JAB</i>		DRAWN <i>[Signature]</i>	
SCALE		DATE 6-12-80	
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.	



## SIGNATURES

**PHONE**

**R.M.**

**BLDG.**

DESIGNED <b>JAG</b>	SIGNATURES
DRAWN <b>Kent</b>	

DESIGNED	JAG	DRAWN	KEITH
----------	-----	-------	-------

SCALE	DATE 6-17-80	ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.
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TOLERANCES ARE  $\pm 0.005$ ,  $\pm 1/64$ ,  $\pm 2^\circ$  UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

Rx 3 (2 of 2)

4f0, 1.25 KHZ COUNTER  
AND 3JSR RESET CKT

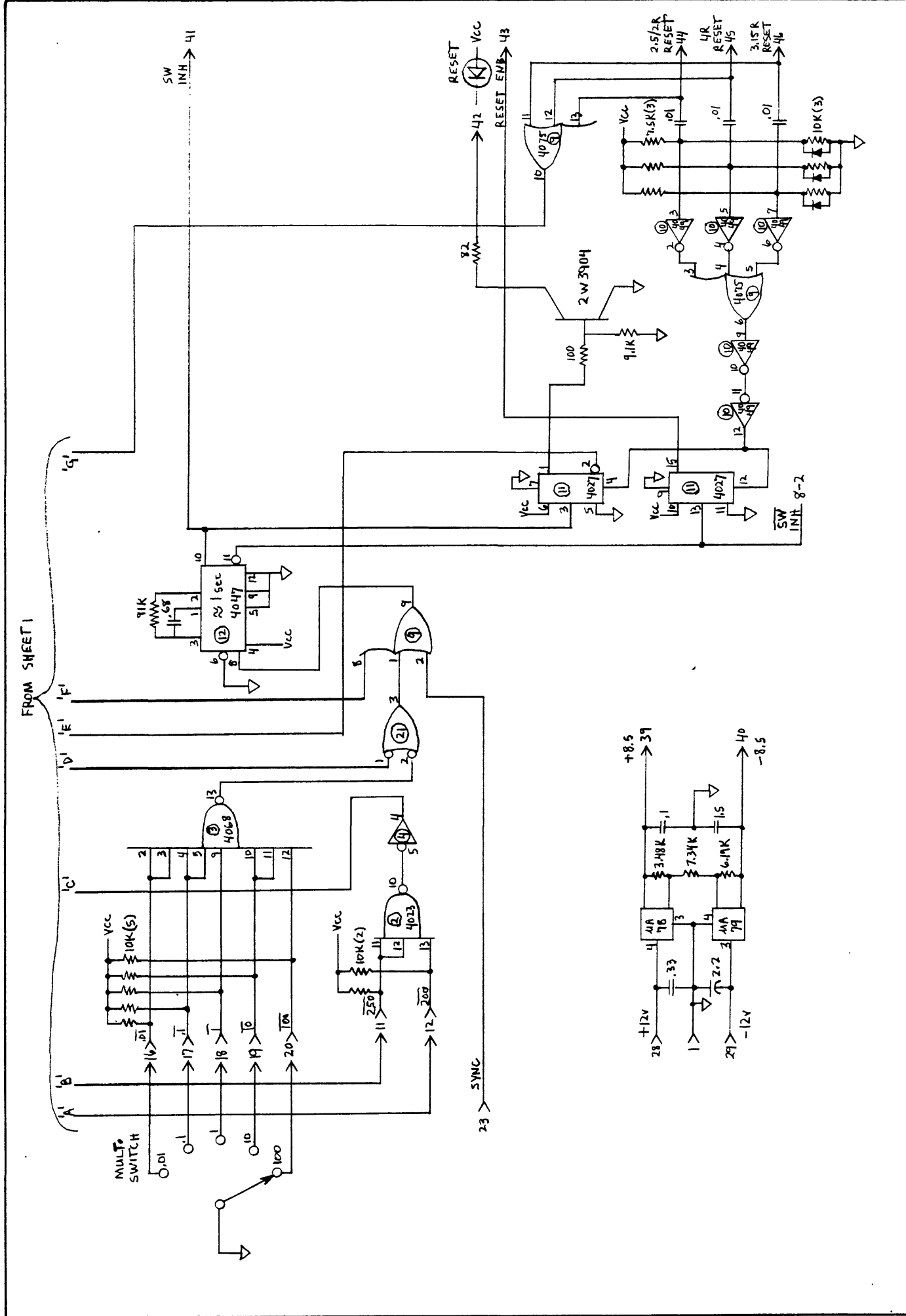
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Division

**DWG. NO.**

**SHEET OF**





SIGNATURES		BLDG.	RM.	PHONE
DESIGNED	JAB	DRAWN BY: J. H. [Signature]		
SCALE	DATE 18 AUG 80 ASSEMBLY DWNG. NO.			
TOLERANCES ARE $\pm .005, \pm 1/64, \pm 2^\circ$ UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED				
Rx 4				
SWITCH RESET AND SYNC DET PHASE CKT.				
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON, D.C.				
DIVISION				
DWNG. NO.				
2 of 3				
SHEET OF				



Rx 4 (3 of 3)

1

**06600**



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**SHEET OF**