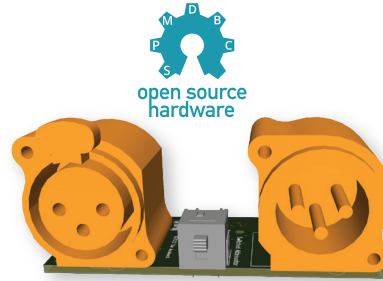


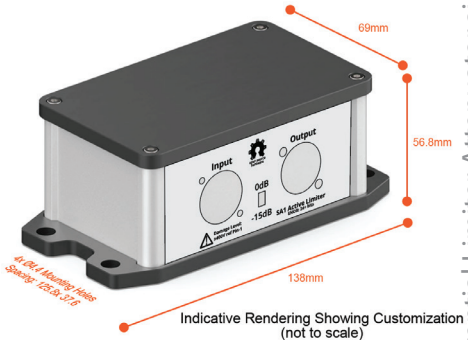
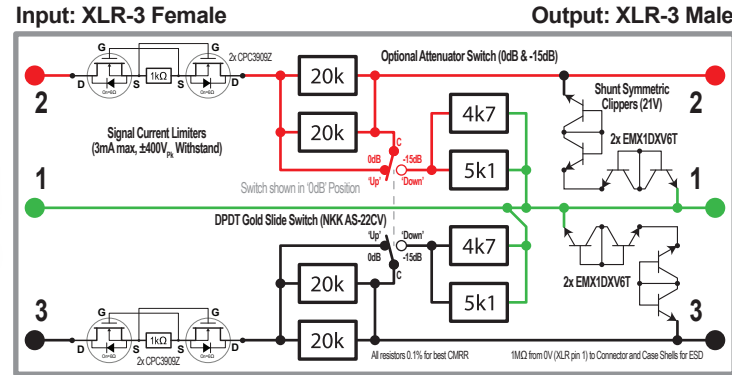
Signal Limiter With Switched Attenuator (XLR3 Connectors)

Requirements:

- $\pm 400V$ Input Protection PCBs
- 15dB attenuation from low-z input into 200k Ω output load
- XLR through connections (ie 'barrel' equivalent)
- Signal path run as precisely balanced differential-pair for signal integrity and high CMRR
- Provide self-resetting signal input protection per leg
- Negligible effect on signal integrity (good for 24+ bit ENOB with high-z load, adds $\sim 1k\Omega$ resistance per leg)
- Use cheap and readily available parts, no power supply
- Small cheap in-line PCB with SMD electronic components only
- Zero alignment or AOT required

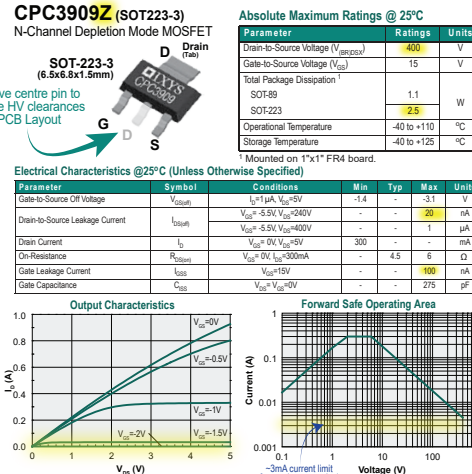
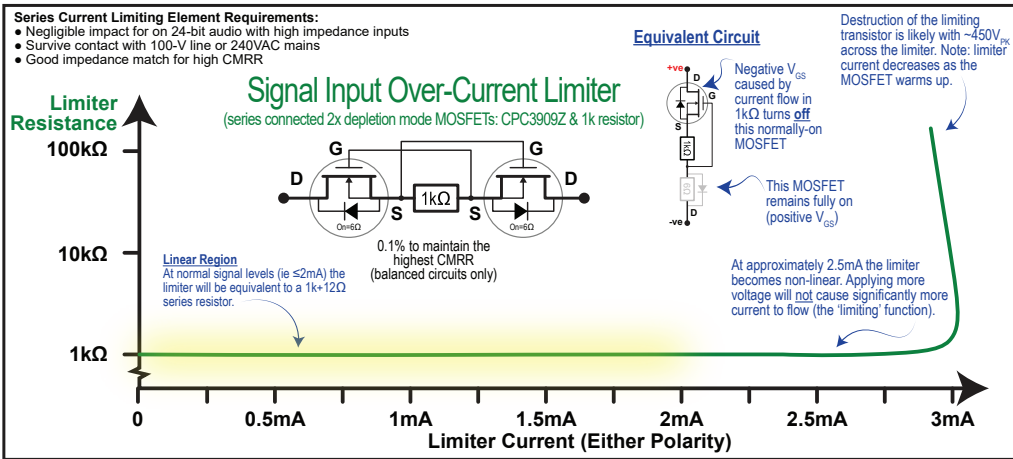


Arrangement of Connectors, PCB & Attenuator Switch



YONGU L02A 110-65-45 Silver Case

Series Current Limiting Element (2x CPC3909Z & 1k) Performance Summary = 'Adds $\sim 1k\Omega$ per leg, otherwise ideal'



Switched Attenuator Components Selection:

Refer to the SMath calculation sheet:

Attenuator Calculator with Tolerances A3 20220601.sm

• Needed input for attenuator design:

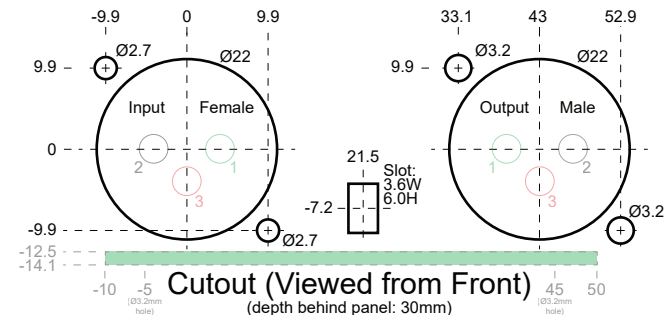
- * The target analyzer's differential input impedance: ie **LoadR: $\approx 7k\Omega$** (input impedance between pins 2 and 3). Worked example: 100k Ω .
- * The target analyzer's differential maximum expected (ie 'full scale') signal voltage (RMS voltage between pins 2 and 3): ie **Vin_{RMS}: $\approx 25V$** Worked example: 25V_{RMS}.
- * The maximum expected signal voltage **Vmax_{RMS}: $\approx 25V$** Worked example: 25V_{RMS}.
- * The attenuation target: **Atten: $\approx 15dB$**
This is the ratio between the maximum signal voltage to be measured and the maximum measurable input voltage of the analyzer. When the attenuator matches these, it makes available the analyzer's maximum dynamic range. The attenuator also boosts the dynamic range when measuring noise so a nice round-number of dB is convenient. Given: $20 \times \log_{10} \left(\frac{25V}{125V} \right) = -13.98 dB$ atten chosen for the worked example: 15dB.

• Select number of shunt clippers:

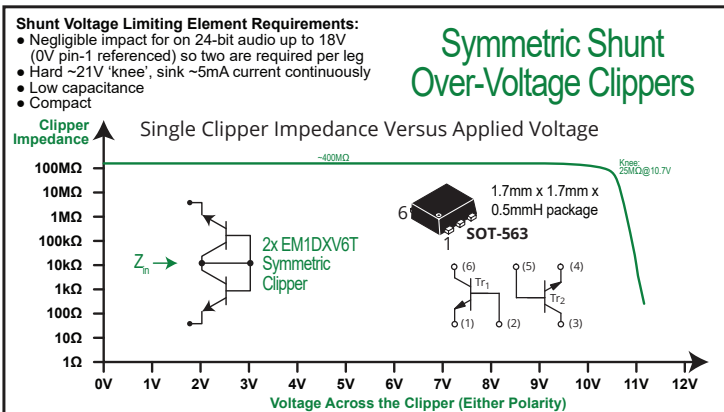
Worked example: given 25V_{RMS} differential is $\pm 17.7V_{pk}$ on each leg (referenced to 0V) we will need two shunt clippers in series (each passes $\sim 9V_{pk}$).

• Resistor selection:

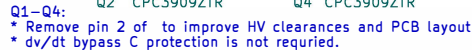
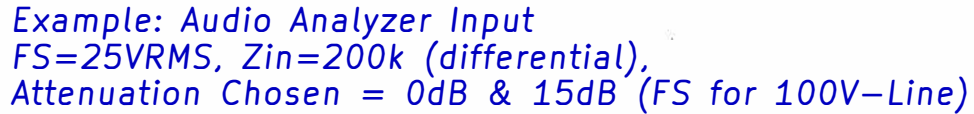
- * Download the awesome and free SMath if you don't already have it: <https://en.smath.com>.
- * Enter the shunt and series resistor values to get the required attenuation, & check series resistor power dissipation is OK.
- * Use 0.1% resistors to maximise CMRR and optimise for available values (noting that the accuracy of the absolute division ratio is not particularly important).

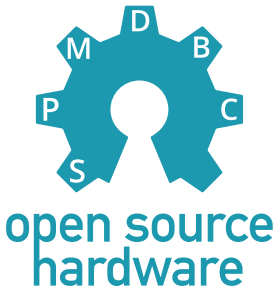


Shunt Voltage Clipper Protection Element: (2x EMX1DXV6T NPN BJT) Performance Summary = 'Adds $\sim 5pF$, otherwise ideal'



| EMX1 DXV6T | | | | ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | (T _A = 25°C) | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------|--|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|--|
| Rating | Symbol | Value | Unit | Characteristic | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | |
| Collector-Base Voltage | V _{(BR)CBO} | 60 | Vdc | Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage (I _C = 50 μAdc, I _E = 0) | V _{(BR)CBO} | 60 | - | - | Vdc | |
| Collector-Emitter Voltage | V _{(BR)CEO} | 50 | Vdc | Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage (I _C = 1.0 mA, I _B = 0) | V _{(BR)CEO} | 50 | - | - | Vdc | |
| Emitter-Base Voltage | V _{(BR)EBO} | 7.0 | Vdc | Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage (I _E = 50 μAdc, I _C = 0) | V _{(BR)EBO} | 7.0 | - | - | Vdc | |
| Collector Current - Continuous I _C | I _C | 100 | mA | Collector-Base Cutoff Current (V _{CB} = 60 Vdc, I _E = 0) | I _{CBO} | - | - | 0.5 | μAdc | |
| THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS | | | | Emitter-Base Cutoff Current (V _{EB} = 7.0 Vdc, I _B = 0) | I _{EBO} | - | - | 0.5 | μAdc | |
| Characteristic (One Junction Heated) | Symbol | Max | Unit | Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage (Note 2) (I _C = 50 mA, I _B = 5.0 mA) | V _{CE(sat)} | - | - | 0.4 | Vdc | |
| Total Device Dissipation T _A = 25°C | P _D | 357 (Note 1) | mW | DC Current Gain (Note 3) (V _{CE} = 6.0 Vdc, I _C = 1.0 mA) | h _{FE} | 120 | - | 560 | - | |
| Derate above 25°C | | 2.9 (Note 1) | mW/°C | Transition Frequency (V _{CE} = 12 Vdc, I _C = 2.0 mA, f = 30 MHz) | f _T | - | 180 | - | MHz | |
| Thermal Resistance - Junction-to-Ambient | R _{θJA} | 350 (Note 1) | °C/W | Output Capacitance (V _{CB} = 12 Vdc, I _C = 0 Adc, f = 1 MHz) | C _{OB} | - | 2.0 | - | pF | |
| Characteristic (Both Junctions Heated) | Symbol | Max | Unit | | | | | | | |
| Total Device Dissipation T _A = 25°C | P _D | 500 (Note 1) | mW | | | | | | | |
| Derate above 25°C | | 4.0 (Note 1) | mW/°C | | | | | | | |
| Thermal Resistance - Junction-to-Ambient | R _{θJA} | 250 (Note 1) | °C/W | | | | | | | |
| Junction and Storage Temperature Range | T _J , T _{STG} | -55 to +150 | °C | | | | | | | |





Inputs:

$Z_{in} := 200\text{ k}\Omega$

Series Resistors:

$InputR := 1010.5\ \Omega$

$R1A := 20\text{ k}\Omega$

$R1B := 20\text{ k}\Omega$

Shunt Resistors:

$R2A := 4.7\text{ k}\Omega$

$R2B := 5.1\text{ k}\Omega$

Current Limit:

$I_{Limit} := 5\text{ mA}$

Resistive Attenuator Calculator

Expected differential input impedance of the analyzer

$InputR_{tol} := \pm 0.5\ \%$

$R1A_{tol} := \pm 0.2\ \%$

$R1B_{tol} := \pm 0.2\ \%$

$R2A_{tol} := \pm 0.2\ \%$

$R2B_{tol} := \pm 0.2\ \%$

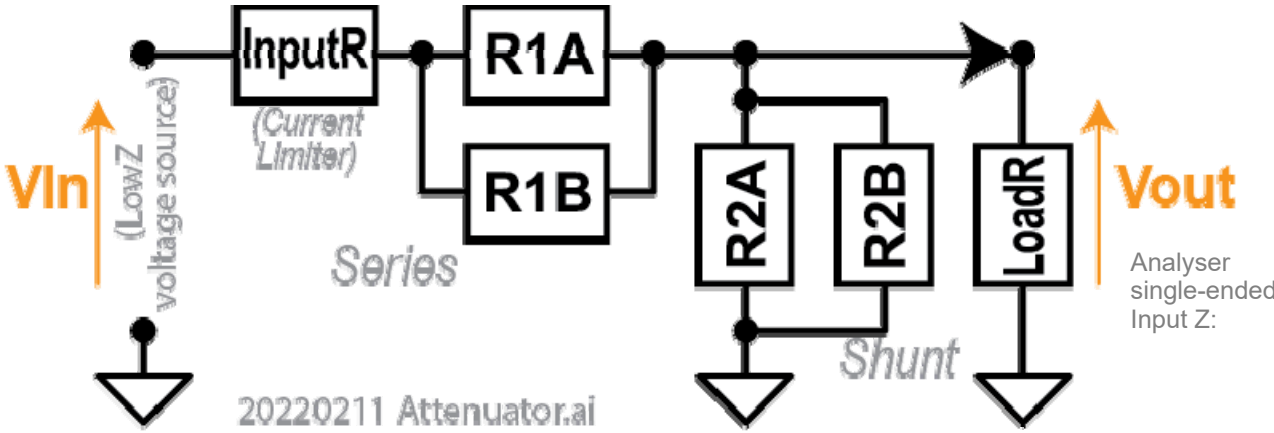
$LoadR := \frac{Z_{in}}{2}$

Note that the resistors can, with very low probability, be outside of their tolerance values. It is recommended to double the rated tolerance for a 2x safety margin.

Analysers single-ended Input Z:

Limiter maximum current (mA). Specify an excess (for safety margin)

Expected InputR: 1008 – 1013 Ω



Calculated Intermediate Values:

Resistances:

$R1A_{range} := \left(R1A + \left(R1A \cdot R1A_{tol} \right) \right)$

$R1B_{range} := \left(R1B + \left(R1B \cdot R1B_{tol} \right) \right)$

$R2A_{range} := \left(R2A + \left(R2A \cdot R2A_{tol} \right) \right)$

$R2B_{range} := \left(R2B + \left(R2B \cdot R2B_{tol} \right) \right)$

$InputR_{range} := \left(InputR + \left(InputR \cdot InputR_{tol} \right) \right)$

$R1A_{min} := \text{Min} \left(R1A_{range} \right) = 19.96\text{ k}\Omega$

$R1B_{min} := \text{Min} \left(R1B_{range} \right) = 19.96\text{ k}\Omega$

$R2A_{min} := \text{Min} \left(R2A_{range} \right) = 4.6906\text{ k}\Omega$

$R2B_{min} := \text{Min} \left(R2B_{range} \right) = 5.0898\text{ k}\Omega$

$InputR_{min} := \text{Min} \left(InputR_{range} \right) = 1005.45\ \Omega$

$R1A_{max} := \text{Max} \left(R1A_{range} \right) = 20.04\text{ k}\Omega$

$R1B_{max} := \text{Max} \left(R1B_{range} \right) = 20.04\text{ k}\Omega$

$R2A_{max} := \text{Max} \left(R2A_{range} \right) = 4.7094\text{ k}\Omega$

$R2B_{max} := \text{Max} \left(R2B_{range} \right) = 5.1102\text{ k}\Omega$

$InputR_{max} := \text{Max} \left(InputR_{range} \right) = 1015.55\ \Omega$

Series Resistor Combination:

$Series := \frac{R1A \cdot R1B}{(R1A + R1B)} + InputR$

$Series_{min} := \frac{R1A_{min} \cdot R1B_{min}}{(R1A_{min} + R1B_{min})} + InputR_{min}$

$Series_{max} := \frac{R1A_{max} \cdot R1B_{max}}{(R1A_{max} + R1B_{max})} + InputR_{max}$

$Series = 11.0105\text{ k}\Omega$ Ideal

$Series_{min} = 10.9854\text{ k}\Omega$ Min

$Series_{max} = 11.0356\text{ k}\Omega$ Max

Shunt Resistor Combination:

$Shunt := \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{R2A} + \frac{1}{R2B} + \frac{1}{LoadR} \right)}$

$Shunt_{min} := \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{R2A_{min}} + \frac{1}{R2B_{min}} + \frac{1}{LoadR} \right)}$

$Shunt_{max} := \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{R2A_{max}} + \frac{1}{R2B_{max}} + \frac{1}{LoadR} \right)}$

$Shunt = 2.3875\text{ k}\Omega$ Ideal

$Shunt_{min} = 2.3829\text{ k}\Omega$ Min

$Shunt_{max} = 2.3922\text{ k}\Omega$ Max

Results (Calculated Attenuation etc):

$Atten := 20 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{Shunt}{(Series + Shunt)} \right)$

$Atten_{min} := 20 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{Shunt_{max}}{(Series_{min} + Shunt_{max})} \right)$

$Atten_{max} := 20 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{Shunt_{min}}{(Series_{max} + Shunt_{min})} \right)$

$Atten = -14.98\text{ dB}$ Ideal

$Atten_{min} = -14.95\text{ dB}$ Min

$Atten_{max} = -15.01\text{ dB}$ Max

Calculated Input Resistance (nominal, for loading):

$Rin := Series + Shunt$

$Rin = 13.4\text{ k}\Omega$ Ideal

Worst Case Series Resistor Power Dissipations:

$SeriesForcingV := I_{Limit} \cdot (Series - InputR) = 50\text{ V}$

$PD_{R1A} := \frac{SeriesForcingV^2}{R1A_{min}}$

$PD_{R1A} = 0.13\text{ W}$

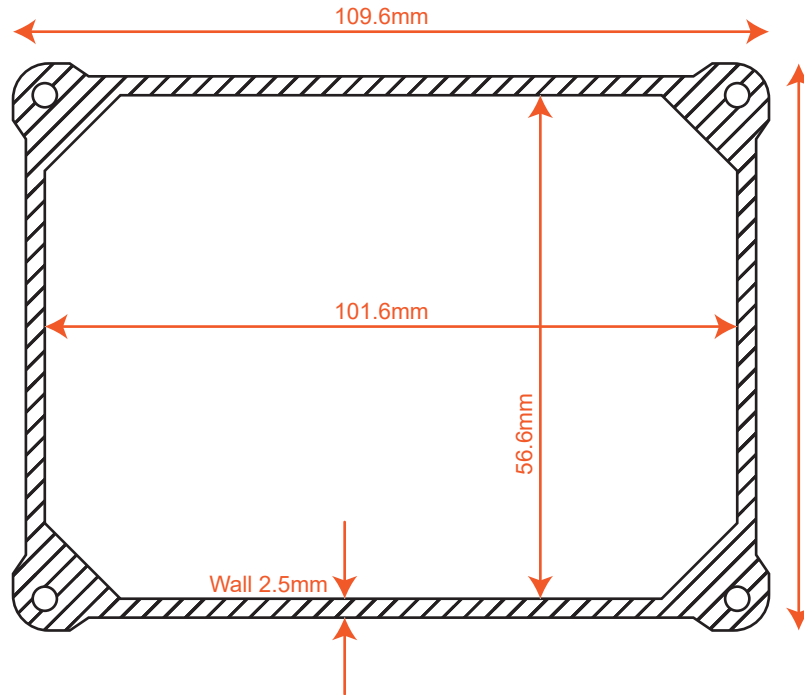
Attenuator resistor max dissipation (0603 = 0.125W, considerably more at 25°C)

$PD_{R1B} := \frac{SeriesForcingV^2}{R1B_{min}}$

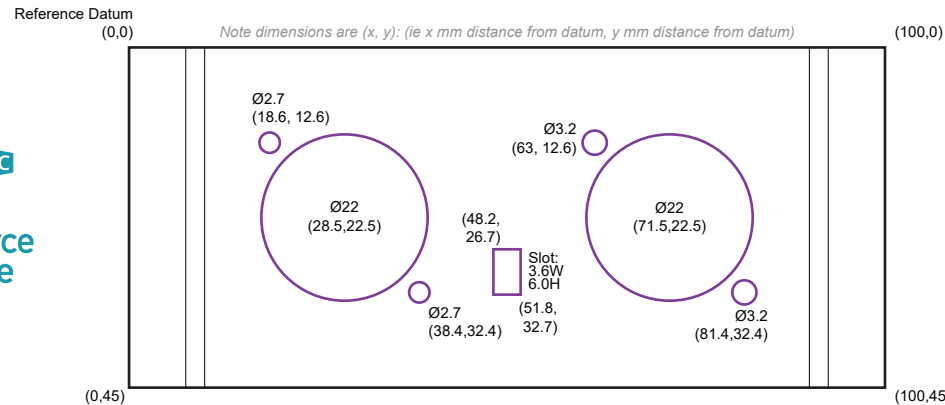
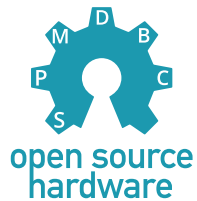
$PD_{R1B} = 0.13\text{ W}$

Attenuator resistor max dissipation (0603 = 0.125W, considerably more at 25°C)

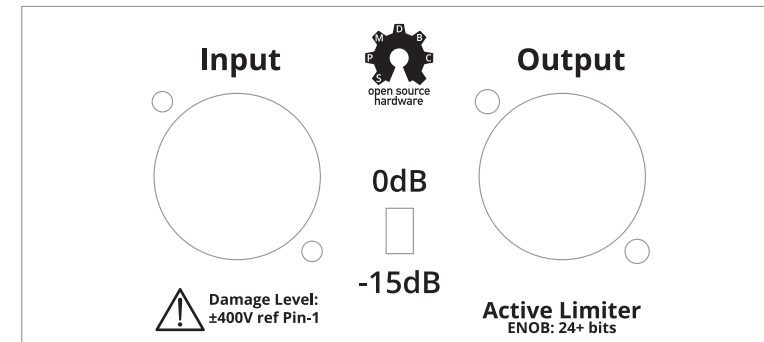
This SMath worksheet is attached to this PDF (via the attachments panel)



Indicative Rendering Showing Customization (not to scale)



Side Elevation: Customization Cut Lines Shown in Purple (1:1 scale)



Customization Artwork: Permanent Black on Silver, 1:1 scale

YONGUBOX L Series 110-65-45A Aluminium 6063 Silver Enclosure (Black Aluminium Caps)

Model: SA1
Version: 1.0.0



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Q3

Q1

C1

R2

R4

R5

R13

R12

Q5

Q8

R1

R8

R9

R10

R11

Q6 Q7

