

COMPOSITE VIDEO LUMINANCE METER MODEL VLM-40

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL



VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL INTRODUCTION

EASY-TO-USE VIDEO LEVEL METER...

The DORROUGH Composite Video Luminance Meter, Model VLM-40, is a simple, easy-to-use, video level meter designed for quick dynamic measurements of video levels from any connected NTSC source (e.g., camera, VTR, etc.).

SIMULTANEOUS DISPLAY...

Using a single 40-segment bar graph, the VLM-40 simultaneously displays three amplitude parameters of the composite video signal: sync, average luminance, and peak luminance. Two additional indicators detect the presence of proper sync and setup levels.

PEAK AND AVERAGE...

Just like a traditional waveform monitor, the VLM-40's peak-to-average features enable you to quickly check lighting conditions, contrast, drop-outs, sync stability, and video signal quality. However, you'll find it easier to use as you interpret data on the single meter scale. The VLM-40 is insensitive to chroma information, VITS (vertical interval test signals), and it responds to luminance signals as short as 200 ns in length.

SPECIFICATIONS...

- INPUT IMPEDANCE
25 k Ω unterminated, 75 Ω terminated
- SYNC RANGE
-50 to -32 IRE units
- LUMINANCE RANGE
0 to 120 IRE units
- SYNC AND LUMINANCE FREQUENCY RESPONSE
Exceeds IRE frequency response
- MINIMUM PULSE WIDTH RESPONSE
200 ns
- METER RESOLUTION
Luminance scale is 4 IRE units; Sync scale is 2 IRE units
- DIMENSIONS
8 1/4" W x 2 7/8" H x 6 1/2" D

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VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL DESCRIPTION

SIMULTANEOUS PEAK AND AVERAGE DISPLAY...

The VLM-40 features a single 40-segment bar graph, as shown in Fig. 1. Peak and average luminance are simultaneously displayed on 30 LED segments over a range of 0 to 120 IRE units (for a resolution of 4 IRE units). Average luminance levels are indicated as a continuous bar, while peak levels are displayed as a single LED above the bar. Luminance levels in the 0 to 100 IRE range are displayed as green LED segments. Levels over 100 IRE use red indicators for increased recognition.

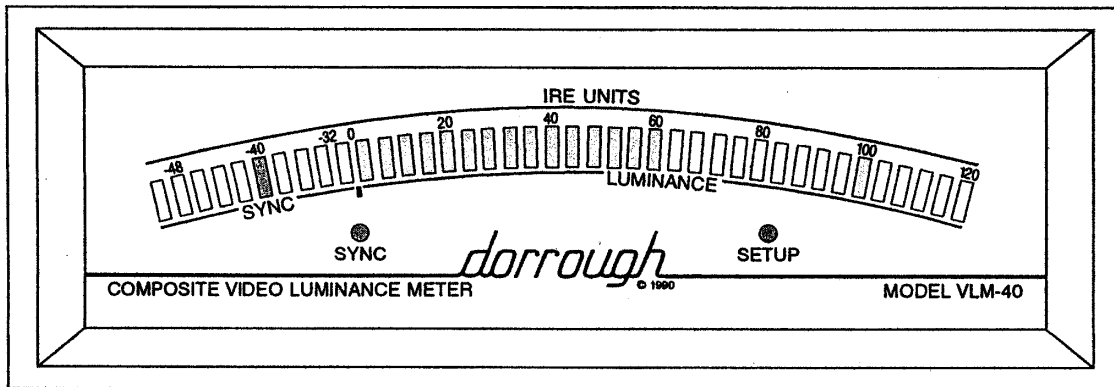


Fig. 1. The VLM-40's 40-segment bar graph displays sync, average, and peak luminance video levels.

Sync is displayed on one of ten yellow LED segments on an expanded scale ranging from -52 to -30 IRE units (for a resolution of 2 IRE units). A green LED indicates a proper sync level of -40 IRE.

SYNC AND SETUP VIOLATION LEDs...

The front meter panel also includes sync and setup LEDs that detect the status of these corresponding video levels. Under normal operating conditions, the sync LED will be green whenever the video source has a proper sync signal. If sync drops out, the sync LED will flash red for single sync drop-outs greater than 2 H, or stay on full for continuous drop-outs.

The setup LED is green whenever the video source has a Setup level greater than 7.5 IRE units, and red when setup goes below 4 IRE. The examples in the *Operation* chapter (starting on page 6) will explain how to use all these features in more detail.



VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL DESCRIPTION

REAR PANEL CONNECTIONS..

As shown in Fig. 2, the VLM-40's rear panel is equipped with BNC connectors for video and loop, and a switch for 75-ohm termination or loop connection. An ac power cord provides power to the unit from a standard 115 V ac receptacle.

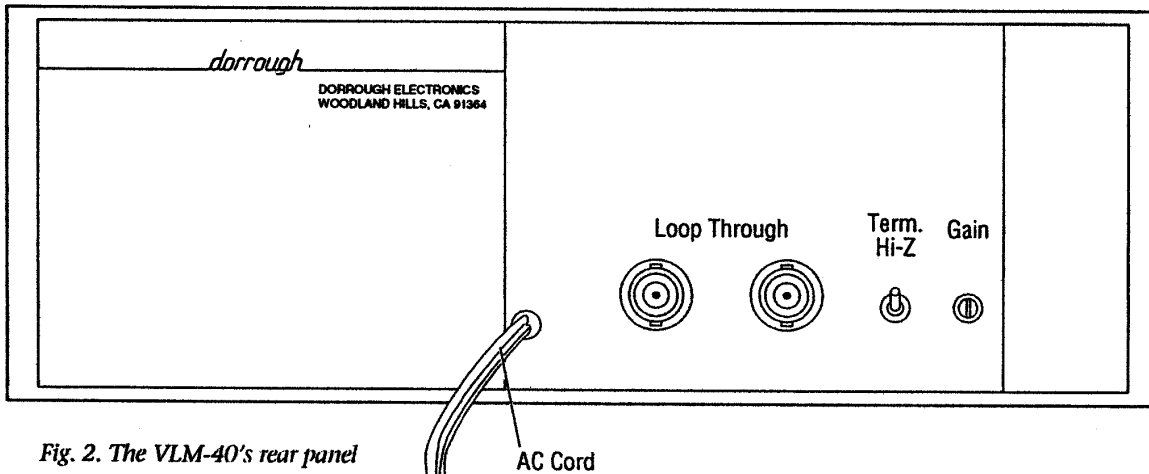


Fig. 2. The VLM-40's rear panel provides video connections and a termination switch for 75 ohms or loop connection (Hi-Z).

The VLM-40 weighs less than two pounds, can be easily read from a distance of 20 feet, and may be installed in an optional panel mount (e.g., DORROUGH Rack Mount Kit, 40-S for a single meter or 40-D for dual meters) or operated as a stand-alone package.

ABOUT THIS MANUAL...

The remainder of this Technical Instruction Manual is divided into the following sections: *Installation*, *Operation*, *Calibration*, and *Circuit Schematics*. Before you install the unit, take a moment to read through the *Operation* chapter to fully understand the capabilities of the VLM-40. After you have determined how best to use the unit for your purposes, follow the instructions listed in the *Installation* chapter.



VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL INSTALLATION

UNPACKING...

Your unit was carefully packed at the factory. Nevertheless, please take a moment to examine it for any signs of shipping damage. If damage is evident, retain the carton and notify the transit carrier and your local distributor about your claim.

Once you are satisfied with the physical integrity of the unit, follow the steps listed below to verify initial operation.

INITIAL SET-UP...

1. The VLM-40 can either be mounted in a panel or operated as a stand-alone package.
 - To panel-mount the VLM-40, refer to Fig. 3 for mounting dimensions. Choose a ventilated area that provides a minimum depth of 10" for proper cable routing.

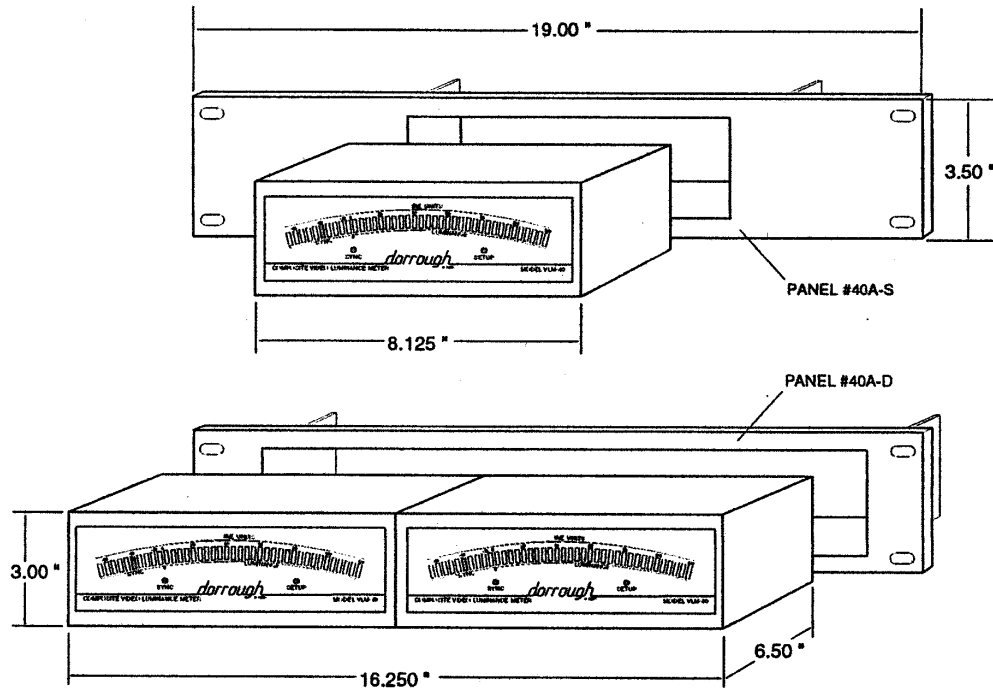


Fig. 3. Dimensions for mounting a VLM-40 in an optional Dorrough panel.

- Consider a location that not only will offer easy observation of the meter movements, but will also allow convenient access to the back panel controls and proximity to a 120 Vac receptacle.
- For stand-alone use, place the VLM-40 on any table top, counter, or cabinet near a 120 Vac receptacle.



VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL INSTALLATION

2. After mounting or placing the unit, plug the ac cord into the ac receptacle and observe that the meter display on the front panel becomes backlit.

NOTE: If backlighting is off, check your ac line for power, or test the internal 0.5 A fuse for continuity (see Schematics).
3. Connect a 75-ohm video cable from a standard television signal test generator to either video (BNC) connector on the back panel. Select Term. or Hi-Z to terminate the connection.
4. Feed a standard EIA split-field color bar signal with standard setup at 140 IRE (1 V p-p) to the VLM-40 and verify that the meter matches the reading shown in Fig. 4.

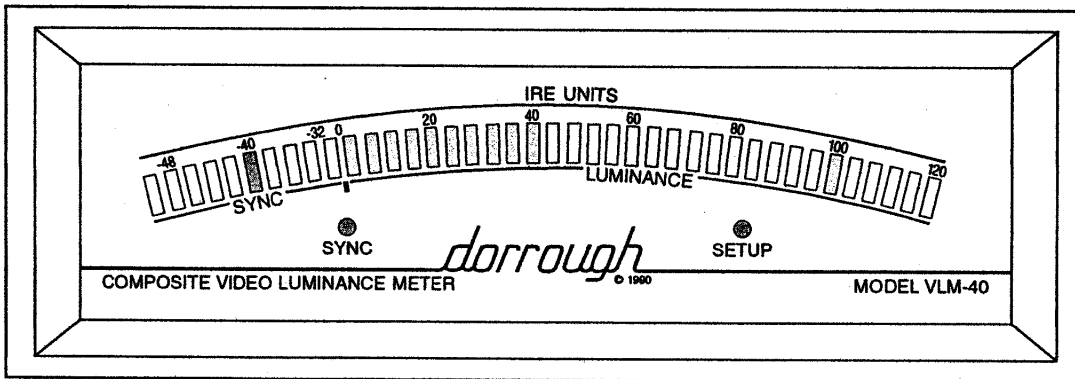


Fig. 4. VLM-40 display for standard EIA (split-field) color bar signal with standard setup at 140 IRE (1 V p-p).

NOTE: The VLM-40 is calibrated at the factory for standard video level of 1 V p-p. If your "house standard" is different value, use the video Gain potentiometer (see Fig. 2). This control will provide an adjustment range that accommodates signals down to 0.5 V p-p.

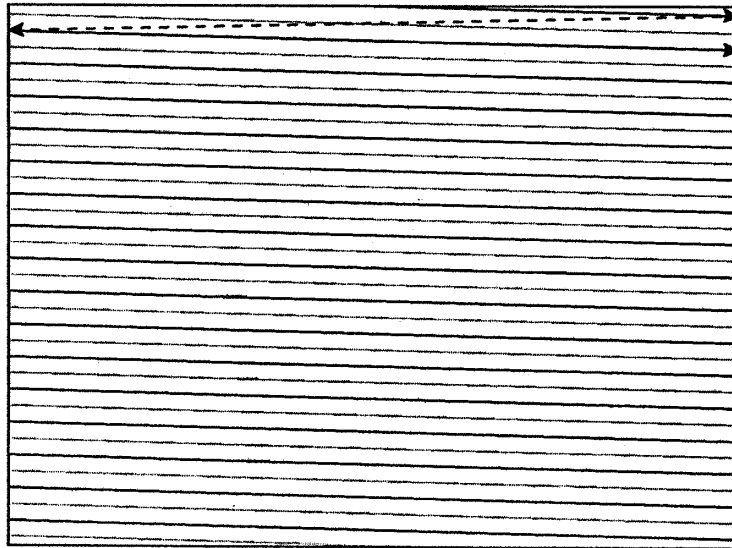
5. After completing steps 1 through 4 above, proceed to the Operation chapter to learn how to read the VLM-40 meter.

**COMPONENTS OF THE
NTSC COMPOSITE
VIDEO SIGNAL...**

In this section, you will learn how to interpret the readings on your VLM-40. As a study aid, a corresponding waveform monitor drawing accompanies each example illustration.

The NTSC Composite Video Signal is a complex analog signal that contains luminance, color, and synchronizing signals. When we watch a picture on a television set, we are actually watching a variable-intensity electron beam tracing out a series of pictures on the light sensitive portion of a picture tube, as shown in Fig. 5.

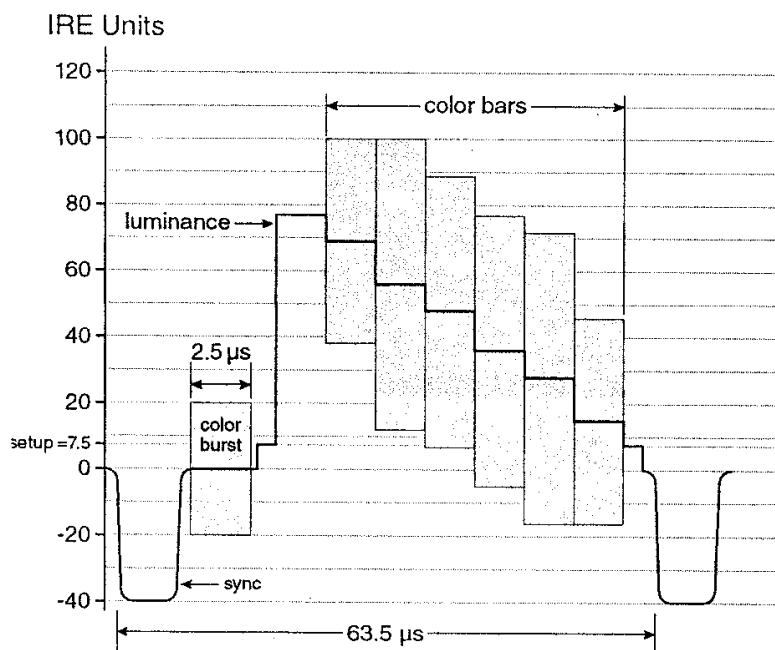
Fig. 5. The NTSC Composite Video signal contains two interlaced fields of 262.5 lines, for a total of 525 horizontal scan lines.



The synchronization signals embedded in the television signal precisely instruct the electron beam to move across and down the picture tube to build a complete picture (using two fields) in $\frac{1}{30}$ of a second. As the process repeats, our eyes do not see individual pictures or frames, but instead they blend the frames together so we perceive a moving picture.

Examining a horizontal scan line in detail (as shown in Fig. 6 on the next page), we can see several important components of the ideal NTSC Composite Video Signal. A single horizontal scan line (1 H) has a duration of 63.5 μ s. Horizontal sync is 4.7 μ s long and extends from -40 to 0 IRE. Setup level for reference black is at 7.5 IRE, which provides a margin of safety for sync level. Peak white is at 100 IRE. Color burst is 2.5 μ s long to provide color synchronization, and extends from -20 to +20 IRE on the front porch of the horizontal scan line.

Fig.6. A single horizontal scan line (75% full-field color bar signal) as seen on a waveform monitor.



HOW TO READ THE VLM-40...

The VLM-40 measures a NTSC Composite signal and displays its sync, average luminance, and peak luminance levels across a 40-segment bar graph.

NOTE: The VLM-40 is set at the factory to measure active picture lines occurring after 21 lines of vertical blanking. For PAL/SECAM measurements, contact the the factory for information on the VLM-40 PAL/SECAM meter.

1. Using a standard television test signal generator, feed a 75% full-field NTSC color bar signal with standard setup at 115 IRE p-p to the VLM-40. Set the filter to low-pass to attenuate the chroma signal from the waveform display.
2. Study and compare the VLM-40 and waveform monitor illustrations shown in Fig. 7 on the next page.



**VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL
OPERATION**

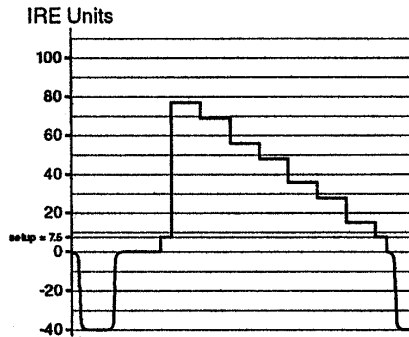
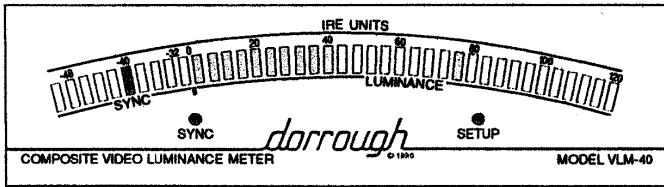


Fig. 7. VLM-40 and waveform monitor each show a 75% full-field color bar signal at 115 IRE p-p with low-pass filter on. On the VLM-40, three video levels are displayed: sync = - 40 IRE, average luminance = 40 IRE, and peak luminance = 76 IRE (75 actual). The total of the sync and peak luminance excursions equals 115 IRE. The sync LED is green and the setup LED is green.

SYNC LEVELS...

Sync level is displayed (left corner of VLM-40) as a single lit green LED within a range of ten yellow LED segments from -52 to -32 IRE. Each LED equals 2 IRE units. The indicated value corresponds to the value of the sync tip on a waveform monitor, as shown in Fig. 8.

NOTE: A sync LED provides a simple presence/absence indicator of sync levels. The thresholds are:

Sync Level	Sync LED Color
-52 to -32 IRE	Green
-32 IRE or higher	Red
No Sync	Red

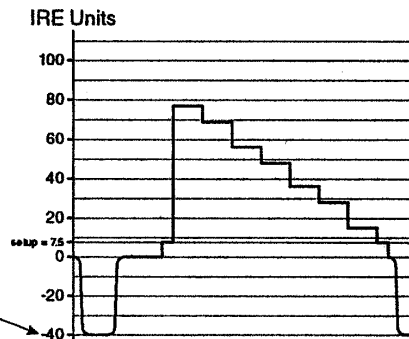
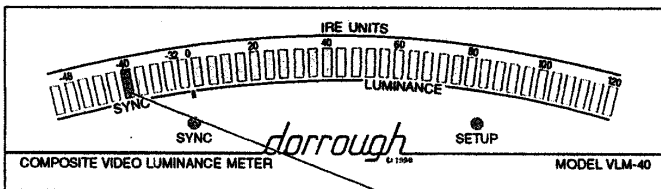


Fig. 8. Sync level on the VLM-40 corresponds to sync tip on the waveform monitor.



**VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL
OPERATION**

AVERAGE LUMINANCE...

Average luminance is displayed as a continuously-lit green bar on the VLM-40. Each LED equals 4 IRE units. Average luminance is equal to the largest valued LED on the right end of the bar, as shown in Fig. 9. The indicated value corresponds to the average (calculated) luminance level on a waveform monitor.

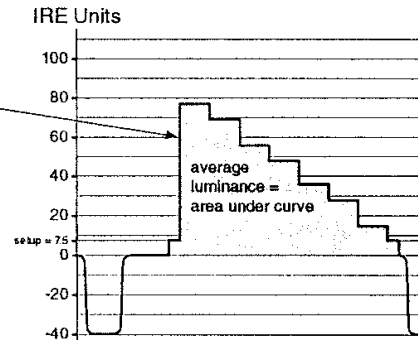
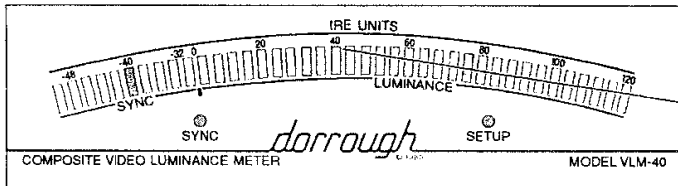


Fig. 9. The average luminance level on the VLM-40 corresponds to the average (calculated) luminance level on a waveform monitor.

PEAK LUMINANCE...

Peak luminance below 100 IRE is displayed as a single lit green LED to the right of the continuously-lit bar on the VLM-40. Values above 100 IRE are red. The indicated value corresponds to the value of peak luminance on a waveform monitor, as shown in Fig. 10.

NOTE: The VLM-40 is very sensitive to measuring noise in the luminance signal and will respond to short impulses that may be undetected on a standard waveform monitor.

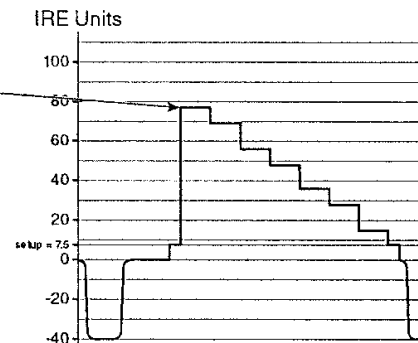
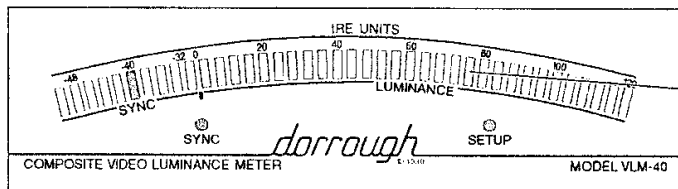


Fig. 10. The peak luminance level on the VLM-40 corresponds to the peak luminance level on a waveform monitor.



**VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL
OPERATION**

SETUP LEVEL... The setup LED is a two-way indicator of setup levels, as shown in Fig.12. The thresholds are:

Setup Level	Setup LED
Above 7.5 IRE	Green
7.5 to 4.0 IRE	Green
Below 4.0 IRE	Red

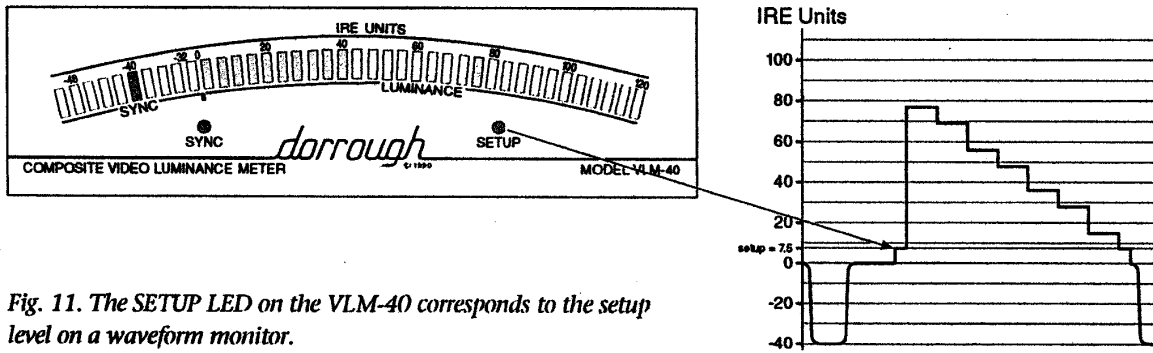


Fig. 11. The SETUP LED on the VLM-40 corresponds to the setup level on a waveform monitor.



**VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL
OPERATION**

**EXAMPLE VLM-40
READINGS...**

The following examples illustrate how you can use the VLM-40 to identify common problems that may occur in an NTSC composite video signal.

MISSING SYNC PULSES

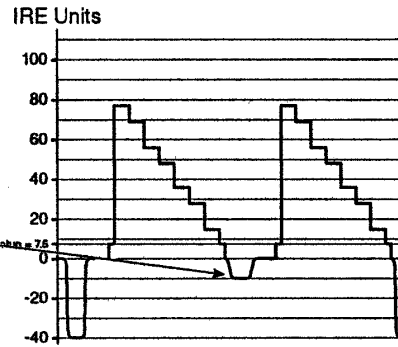
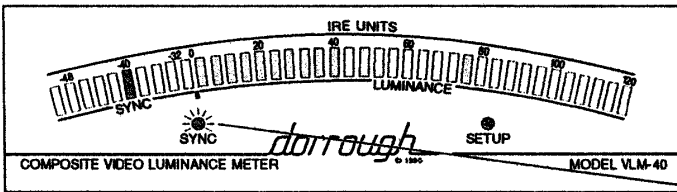


Fig. 12. On the VLM-40, the sync LED flashes red each time a sync pulse is missing. You may not easily detect this fault using a waveform monitor. NOTE: With a complete loss of sync, the meter will not operate.

LOW SYNC LEVEL

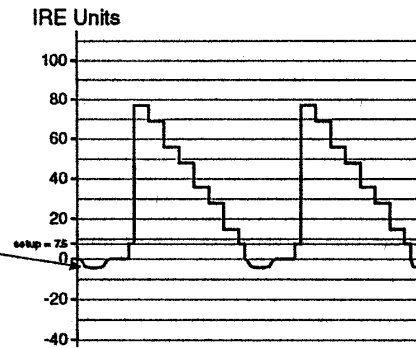
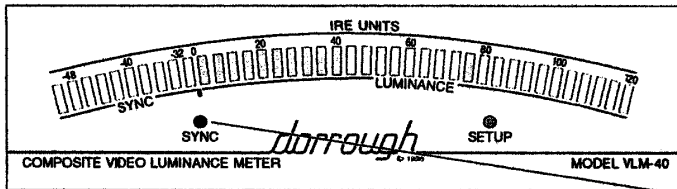


Fig. 13. On the VLM-40, the sync LED is red. Sync bar graph has no lit segments. The waveform monitor shows no sync pulse.



SETUP LEVEL VIOLATION

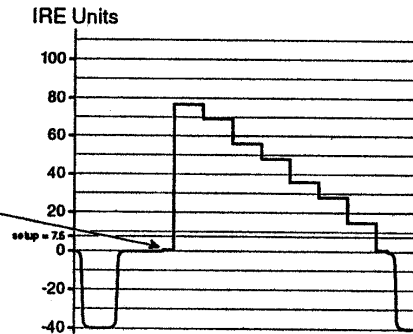
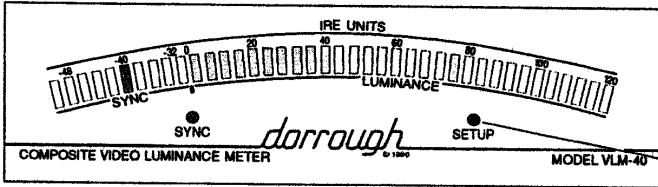


Fig. 14. On the VLM-40, the setup LED is red. On the waveform monitor, the setup level is less than 4 IRE.

EXCESSIVE PEAK LUMINANCE

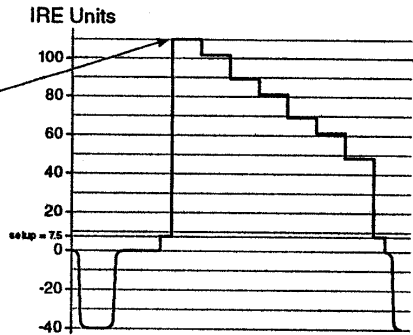
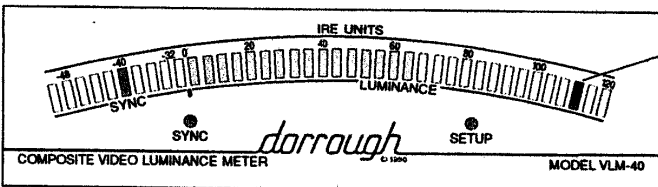


Fig. 15. On the VLM-40, average luminance levels are at acceptable levels, but the red peak LED indicates peak luminance levels are above 100 IRE. This condition frequently occurs in a scene when light is reflected (e.g., jewelry) or there is external noise. Depending on the duration of the peak signal, you may not easily see these waveform excursions on a waveform monitor.



VLM-40 NTSC TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION MANUAL OPERATION

POOR CONTRAST

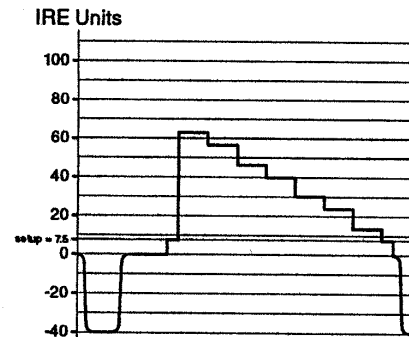
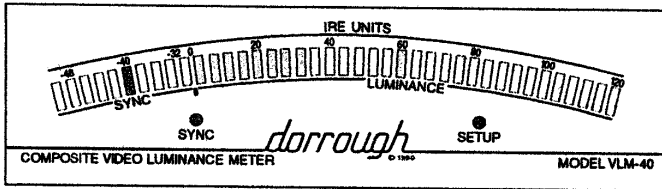


Fig. 16. On the VLM-40, the average luminance levels are below 40 IRE and the peak LED indicates peak luminance levels are at 60 IRE. The waveform monitor shows peak luminance levels just above 60 IRE, but calculating an average luminance level is difficult at best. For example, there may be white in the picture which will not appear on the waveform monitor. With the VLM-40, you can safely increase the overall video level by 10 IRE and still adhere to proper NTSC levels.

NTSC CALIBRATION...

The VLM-40 has been carefully calibrated for NTSC operation at the factory. However, the procedure is listed here for your future use.

NOTE: *The VLM-40 is only as accurate as the waveform generator you are using. Check sync and raster amplitudes before beginning calibration.*

1. With the power off, remove the bottom four screws and lift off the enclosure to expose the circuit board, as shown in Fig. 17 (on the next page).
2. Connect a waveform generator to the VLM-40 video input and turn on the termination switch, SW1. Set the waveform generator to split-field bar pattern (100% white flag).
3. Apply power to the VLM-40. Adjust the rear panel input level control VR 13 so that the 100 IRE peak dot LED is lit. Verify that the -40 IRE sync amplitude LED is lit.
4. Select the full-field white raster waveform (100% white) on the generator. On the main board, adjust the average calibration control VR 36 so that the 100 IRE average bar LED is lit.
5. Select the stairstep waveform on the generator. Verify that the set-up LED on the VLM-40 is now lit red, indicating a set-up violation.
6. Disconnect the waveform generator from the VLM-40. Verify that both the sync and set-up error LEDs are red, and that the main display is blanked.
7. Turn off power and reassemble the unit.

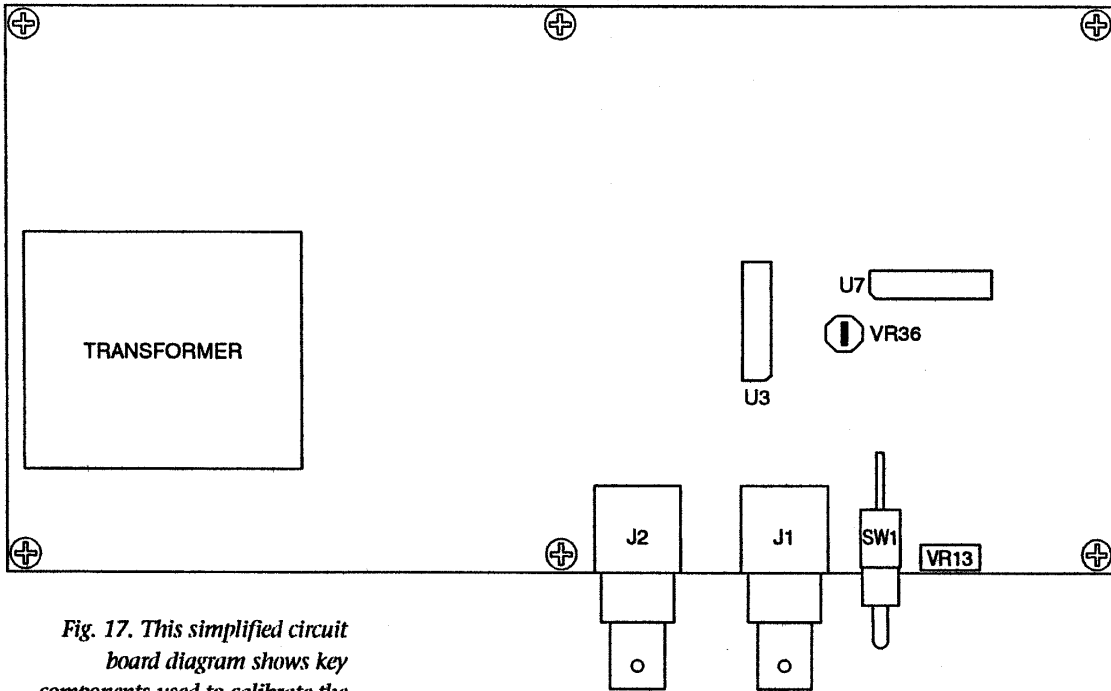


Fig. 17. This simplified circuit board diagram shows key components used to calibrate the VLM-40 for NTSC operation.

8 February 1994

LM-40 - Calibration Procedure to a 1 Volt Standard - NTSC/PAL/SECAM

Equipment needed: Waveform generator with split field bar and white raster waveforms. Optional: For NTSC, a stairstep waveform

Note: Calibration accuracy of the LM-40 is, of course, only as accurate as the waveform generator you are using. Check generator sync and raster amplitudes to be sure !

- 1- Connect a waveform generator to the LM-40 video input. Switch on the termination switch on the LM-40. Set waveform generator to split field bar pattern. (100% white flag)
- 2- Adjust rear panel input level control VR 13, so that the 100 IRE peak dot LED is lit (NTSC), or the .69 volt peak dot LED is lit (PAL/SECAM). Verify that the -40 IRE sync amplitude LED is lit (NTSC), or the .3 volt sync amplitude LED is lit (PAL/SECAM).
- 3- Select the full field white raster waveform on the generator. (100% white) On the main board, adjust the average calibration control VR 36, so that the 100 IRE average bar LED is lit (NTSC), or the .71 volt average bar LED is lit (PAL/SECAM).
- 4- For NTSC: Select the stairstep waveform on the generator. Verify that the setup LED on the LM-40 is now lit red, indicating a setup violation.
- 5- Disconnect waveform generator from the LM-40. Verify that both the sync and setup error LEDs are red and that the main display is blanked.

This concludes calibration of the LM-40

25 May 1994

DipCal.Txt

LM-40 DIP Switch Settings - Microcontroller Version 1.02

- S2-1 OFF: NTSC setup threshold, 4.5 IRE over blanking
 (Referenced to 1 volt input)
- ON: PAL/SECAM threshold, 0 V over blanking
 (Referenced to 1 volt input)
- S2-2 OFF: Alarm closure on excessive video disabled
- ON: Alarm relay will de-energize if peak or average
 video levels exceed 116 IRE for a period of one
 second
- S2-3 OFF: Alarm closure on no raster motion disabled
- ON: Alarm relay will de-energize if peak level does
 not change 8 or more IRE units OR if average level
 does not change 4 or more IRE units for a period
 of 60 seconds
- S2-4 OFF: NTSC vertical blanking, 21H
 (NTSC line numbering convention)
- ON: PAL/SECAM vertical blanking, 25H
 (PAL/SECAM line numbering convention)
- S2-5 OFF: 525 H line system (NTSC)
- ON: 625 H line system (PAL/SECAM)
- S2-6 OFF: Standard vertical blanking as selected by S2-4
- ON: Computer vertical blanking:
 525 H system- 9 H (NTSC line numbering convention)
 625 H system- 8 H (PAL/SECAM line numbering convention)

Note: Loss of video or poor sync will always de-energize alarm relay
 (Not DIP switch selectable)

Alarm Relay Overview

The LM40 series of luminance meters feature an alarm closure as a convenience to the user. The alarm closure is a "dry" type mechanical relay that will open if certain video parameters are exceeded. The relay contacts are terminated into a standard 3/5 pin DIN connector that is positioned at the rear of the LM40. External devices such as beepers, lamps or computer inputs may then be plugged in. A schematic diagram of the LM40 relay contacts is at the rear of this manual and will facilitate the wiring of external devices.

Relay contacts description:

1 Form C, SPDT

Rating: 30 Volts AC or DC, 1 Amp

The relay is operated in the "deadman" mode, that is, the relay is normally energized and will de-energize on an alarm or fault condition. Four conditions will de-energize the relay; two can be enabled by the internal DIP switch and are discussed below:

Condition 1- Loss of AC power will always de-energize the relay.

Condition 2- Loss of video or poor sync. This condition is always enabled and is not DIP switch selectable.

Condition 3- Excessive video level. Alarm relay will de-energize if peak or average video levels exceed 116 IRE for a period of one second or more. This function is enabled by DIP switch S2-2 "on" position.

Condition 4- Raster motion detector. Alarm relay will de-energize if peak level does not change 8 or more IRE units OR if average level does not change 4 or more IRE units for a period of 60 seconds. This function is enabled by DIP switch S2-3 "on" position. This function is particularly useful if the LM40 is connected to frame syncs or proc amps that always output good sync.

If you have special needs or wish to customize any alarm function, please consult the factory.

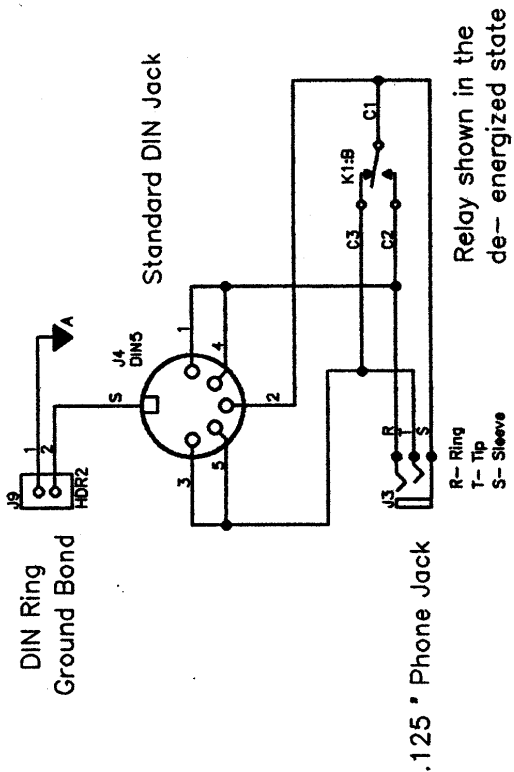
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Title		LM40 Alarm Contacts Wiring	
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A B C D

