VK 5

Programable Beam Deflection System

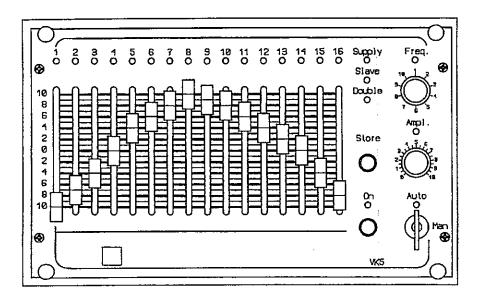
VK 5e.doc/28.11.00

1 Structure

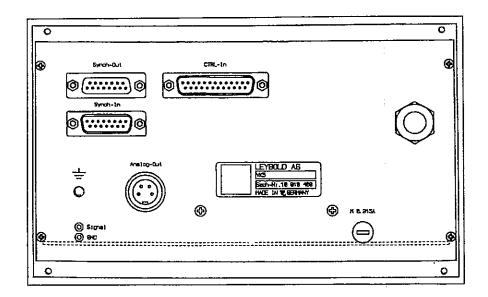
1.1 General

The slide-in module VK 5 accommodates the controller for the programmable deflection of an electron beam and is essentially a functional generator. The device is designed for insertion in an 19" module rack. The layout of the control and connecting elements is shown on the front and rear views on this page and the following one.

1.2 Front View



1.3 Rear View



2 Functional Description

2.1 General

The slide-in module VK 5 is a programable functional generator for electron beam evaporator or gun. It allows the following parameters to be stored as recipes:

curve shape frequency amplitude.

The device is designed to store 256 recipes.

The curve shape is pre-determined by 16 sliding potentiometers and represents a period of time. The repetition frequency can be selected in 10 steps between 1 Hz and 500 Hz. A sliding potentiometer is used to set the output amplitude between 0 and 100 %. The adjustment range of the sliding potentiometers gives a (bipolar) output signal between -10 V and + 10 V. This output can be released or inhibited with a switch.

Floating digital inputs (binary coded) are used to select the recipe memories.

The recipe 0 is always active unless the inputs have been selected. A keylock switch is used to change the operating mode from manual to automatic and vice-versa. An LED lights up when automatic mode is active. In manual mode the output signal is generated according to the settings of the operating and control elements, whereas in automatic mode the output signal corresponds to the data stored for the recipe which has been selected. During manual mode it is possible to save the current values as a recipe by actuating a key.

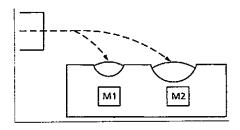
If the values stored for an active recipe match those specified by the operating elements, the associated LEDs indicate this conformance.

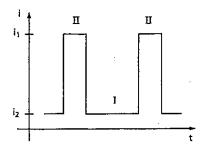
If two VK 5 modules are operated simultaneously, a floating digital input can be used to change one device to slave mode. This operating mode is indicated by an LED and causes the internal clock-pulse generation to be synchronized via a cable link by the "master". In slave mode the functions of the internal frequency-selector switch, the key for storing recipes and the keylock switch for automatic/manual switchover are blocked on the slave unit. These functions can be called by actuating the appropriate operating elements on the master unit.

Two additional floating digital inputs can be used to set an operating mode that connects in series two modules in terms of time. This mode permits a finer temporal signal resolution. Again, the mode is indicated by an LED. The second device in the series is synchronized according to the procedure described in the preceding paragraph (master/ slave mode). The second of the two digital inputs defines which one of the two devices generates the first part of the output signal.

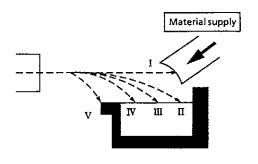
2.2 Examples of Application

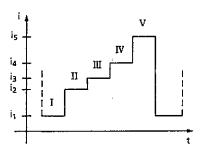
2.2.1 Rectangular deflection (selectable power distribution)



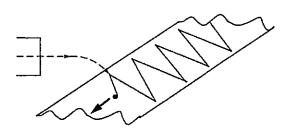


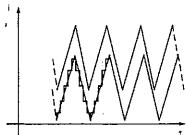
2.2.2 Melt-off various positions



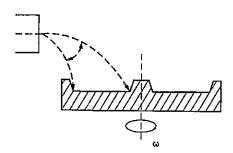


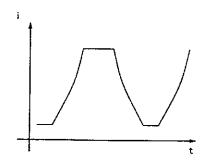
2.2.3 Triangular deflection (e.g. for belt pre-heating)



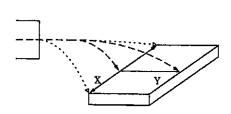


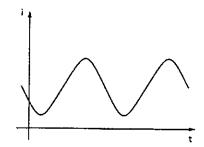
2.2.4 Quartz evaporation



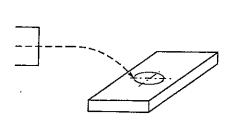


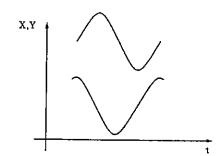
2.2.5 Planiform evaporation, X-Y mode





2.2.6 Synchronous operation





3 Technical Data

3.1 Power Supply

External

Mains voltage 230V +/-10%,PE

Mains f req uency 50 / 60 Hz
Max. power consumption 16 VA

Mainsfusing Single-pole miniature fuse M 0.315 A

Connection Mains cable 1.5 rn (shockproof connector)

3.2 Input Signals

3.2.1 SYNCH-IN Sub-D connector, 15-pole, pins

4 optical coupler inputs, mutual cathode connection

Active-high operation

Input voltage -5 V + 1,5 V

Input current 2,2 5 mA (High)

0 ... 0,1 mA (Low)

3.2.2 CTRL-IN Sub-D connector, 25-pole, pins

12 optical coupler inputs, mutual cathode

connection,

"active-high" control

Input voltage 5 V 30 V (High)

Input current 0 mA 15 mA

3.3 Output Signals

3.3.1 Analog output Circular plug, 4-pole, sockets

Amplitude -10 V 0 + 10V

Accuracy ≤ 1 %

Normal strain $RL \ge 5 \text{ k}\Omega$ (inherently short-circuit-proof)

3.3.2 SYNCH-OUT Sub-D connector, 15-pole, sockets

TRI-state buffer

"active-low" control

Output voltage 5 V

Output resistance 820 Ohm Short-circuit current < 6,1 mA

3.3.3 Measuring Output

"Signal, GND" Miniature test sockets, dia. 2 mm.

This output is electrically parallel to the

"Analog-Out" output

3.4 Control Elements

Curve shape 16 sliding potentiometers

Amplitude Rotary potentiometer

Frequency Decade selector switch, "0 ... 9"

MANUAL/AUTO Keylock switch, key removable in either

position

STORE Key
ON/OFF Switch

3.5 Display Elements

"SUPPLY" LED

"ON" LED

"AUTO" LED

"SLAVE" LED

"DOUBLE" LED

"Comparative displays" 18 LEDs

3.6 Internal Memory

Memory type Nonvolatile RAM (battery stand-by)

Size 8 kbytes

Data preservation > 10 years

3.7 Ambient Conditions

Temperature range 0 50 OC

Permiss. rel. air humidity ≤ 75 %, no moisture condensation

Installation altitude ≤ 1000 m above NN

Enclosure type IP 50

3.8 Dimensions

Width 210 mm

Height 112

Depth 150 mm Weight 2.6 kg

Front panel 213 x 128.4 (1/2 19" insert, 3 HE)

Installation depth min. 200 mm

4 Technical Description

4.1 Manual Mode

Move keylock switch "Auto/Man" to "Man" position.

Press ON/OFF switch to "ON" position (Button is depressed).

The yellow LED for "Auto" is off, whereas the yellow "ON" LED is lit up.

Using the 16 sliding potentiometers, the amplitude potentiometer and the frequency selector switch, it is now possible to set the required curve shape for the output signal.

4.2 Storing Recipe

The curve shape, frequency and amplitude parameters set in manual mode can be stored as a recipe by actuating the "Store" key. The recipe is saved to the selected recipe memory (0-255) via the address applied binary at the "Ctrlln" input.

The "Freq.". "Ampl." and "1-16" LEDs light up(single LEDs may flicker due to bit leaps of the A/D - D/A conversion) and indicate that the parameters stored in the selected recipe memory match those set by hand.

Caution:

Never actuate the "Store" key immediately before, or during, the changeover from "Auto" to "Man". Otherwise the storage results will be unpredictable, as the storage function is always active for whole cycles only.

4.3 Automatic Mode

Move keylock switch "Auto/Man" into "Auto" position.

Press ON/OFF switch to "ON" position (Button is depressed).

The yellow LED for "Auto" lights up.

The output signal defined by the parameters stored in the selected recipe memory is now available at the output.

The individual recipe memories can be called up by changing the address at the "Ctrl-In" input.

4.4 Recovering Stored Settings

Move keylock switch "Auto/Man" into "Man" position.

The yellow "Man" LED must be illuminated.

Select recipe.

Move frequency selector switch ("Freq.") to Position 10.

Adjust sliding potentiometers "1-16" in such a way that the yellow LED's associated with the potentiometers are lit up.

Now adjust the amplitude potentiometer in such a way that the associated LED lights up.

VK 5e.doc/28.11.00 9

Adjust the frequency selector switch ("Freq.") in such away that the yellow LED "Freq." lights up. Once this has been done, the manual setting is identical with the setting stored in the selected recipe.

4.5 Slave Mode

In order to synchronize two VK 5 devices the output "Synch-Out" of the master device must be linked 1:1 with the "Synch-in" input of the slave device via a 5-pole cable. As long as the "Ctrl-In" input (X5.9: slave command) of the slave device is not activated, the two devices function independently. Once the input X5.9 is activated, the device switches to the slave mode. The LED "Slave" lights up and the frequency selector switch, the keylock switch. All "Auto/Man" and the "Store" key of the slave device are now disactivated. The functions usually exercised by these switches and the key are handled by the control elements of the master device.

4.6 Double Function

If in addition to the slave-mode settings the inputs (Ctrl-In, Double command) of both devices are activated, the Double Mode becomes active and the yellow "Double" LEDs light up. The outputs of both devices are alternately suppressed for once cycle (output voltage 0 V). If both outputs are summated, a periodical signal with double resolution (32 potentiometers) is obtained.

10 VK 5e.doc/28.11.00

4.7 Connector Pin Assignment

```
X.1 Output "Analog-Out"X13
```

X13.1 GND

X13.2 notassigned

X13.3 outputsignal

X1 3.4 not assigned

X.2 Output "Synch-Out" X7

- X7.1 GND reference potential
- X7.2 CLK clock for slave device
- X7.3 SYNCO synchronizing signal for slave device
- X7.4 STORE store command for slave device
- X7.5 AUTO automatic command for slave device
- X7.6 GND
- X7.7 not assigned

-..

X7.15 not assigned

X.3 Input "Synch-in" X6

- X6.1 GND reference potential
- X6.2 CLK clock from master device
- X6.3 SYNCO synchronizing signal from master device
- X6.4 STORE store command from master device
- X6.5 AUTO automatic command from slave device
- X6.6 not assigned

..

X6.16 not assigned

X.4 Input "Ctrl-in" X5

- X5.1 recipe address, bit 0
- X5.2 recipe address, bit 1
- X5.3 recipe address, bit 2
- X5.4 recipe address, bit 3
- X5.5 recipe address, bit 4
- X5.6 recipe address, bit 5
- X5.7 recipe address, bit 6
- X5.8 recipe address, bit 7
- X5.9 slave command
- X5. 10 double command X5.1 1 first command
- X5.12 ext. OV (external reference potential)
- X5.13 ext. 0 V (external reference potential)
- X5.14 not assigned
- X5.15 not assigned

•••

X5.25 not assigned

VK 5e.doc/28.11.00

11

5 Setting Instructions

5.1 Initial Operation

- . VK 5 is switched off
- Amplitude = 0
- Set VK 5 keylock switch to Manual Mode
- Fill crucible
- Using remote control, position beam with low power (material- dependent approx. 5-10 mA) in centre of cup.
- Set sliding potentiometer of VK 5 to required curve shape for X and/or Y-position (beam image).
- Transfer (adjust) deflection values of remote control to the deflection unit on the control cabinet. Then remove remote control; otherwise accidental adjustment will be possible.
- Set frequency selector switch "Freq." to required frequency (1-10, depending on method).
- Switch on VK 5.
- Adjust amplitude in such a way that beam dwells in cup and does not stray from the latter.

Caution!

Excessive amplitude may lead to destruction of the crucible.

Note:

If the beam strays from the cup, a loss of power will result due to the fact that this beam power does not reach the melt. Furthermore, deposits may be evaporated onto the crucible and thereby falsify the coating.

5.2 Storing Parameter Set with LEYCOM IV

- Set VK 5 keylock switch to Manual Mode.
- Program layer with LEYCOM IV.
- Select required gun and cup.
- Set gun power to 0 %
- No rate regulation
- No pre-set layer thickness
- Specify parameter set (0 to 15) in material parameter set VK 5.
- Start layer in single step mode.
- As soon as layer is running, actuate VK 5 "Store" key.
- The LEDs "Freq.", "Ampl." and sliding potentiometer LEDs "1-16" must be lit up.
- Stop layer.

This completes the storage of the parameter set. For automatic mode, set the keylock switch on the VK 5 to "Auto".

