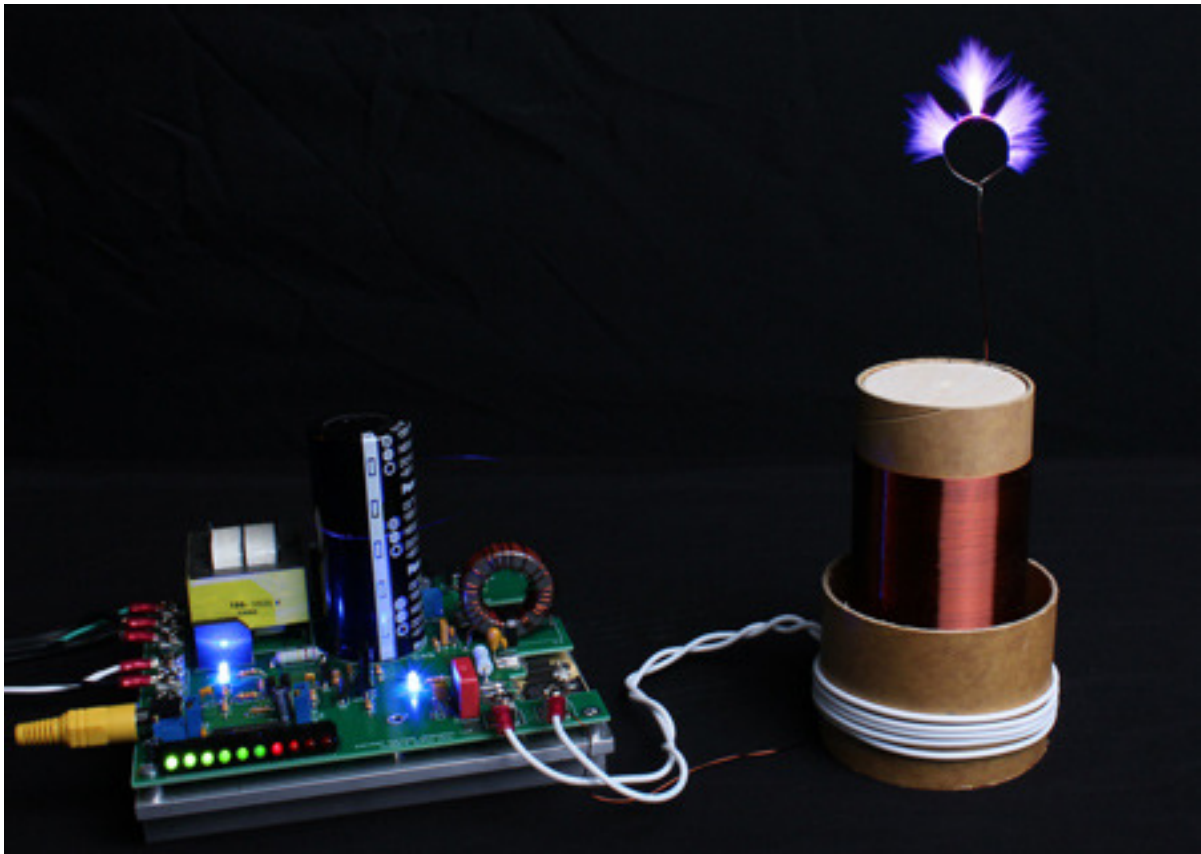


Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil



Instruction Manual

Eastern Voltage Research, LLC



NOTICE OF DIFFICULTY

The difficulty of this kit is considered advanced and the person following these instructions and building and operating this power device should have a basic understanding of power electronics.

Successful operation of this device requires an understanding of how this circuit works and should not be built by blindly following step-by-step instructions. This product is characterized as an experimental design and as such, reliability as what could be expected in an off-the-shelf consumer product, is not guaranteed. Component failures during the initial build and tuning process should be expected and the end user should have the necessary troubleshooting skills to diagnose and repair as necessary.



Introduction and DISCLAIMER

This instruction manual makes no claims to its completeness or accuracy. The information, both technical and safely related, should be interpreted with this clearly in mind. By using this instructional manual, you acknowledge that there may be errors and/or omissions.

Eastern Voltage Research makes no claims to the accuracy or completeness of this instruction manual and accepts no liability whatsoever or howsoever arising in respect to loss, damage, or expense arising from errors in information, or advice provided whether or not due to Eastern Voltage Research's negligence or that of its employees, agents, or subcontractors.



This kit is an advanced, high power solid state power device. It is intended for use for individuals over 18 years of age that have the proper knowledge and experience, as well as familiarity, with working with high voltage power electrical equipment including 120VAC and switching power supplies.

By building, using, or operating this kit, you acknowledge that you are over 18 years of age, and that you have both thoroughly read through all the safety information presented in this manual as well as knowing how to work safely around high voltage energized high voltage equipment.



PACEMAKER WARNING

This device when connected to a resonator (Tesla coil) will produce electrical and magnetic fields. Exposure to this field should be limited. Do not use this kit if you have an implanted pacemaker or other biomedical device.



ELECTRICAL HAZARD

This device utilizes dangerous line voltage up to 120VAC and DC bus voltages up to 200VDC. Failure to handle this circuit in a safe manner may result in serious injury or death.



CAPACITOR ENERGY STORAGE WARNING

This device utilizes high capacity electrolytic capacitors which are charged to 200VDC. These capacitors may store a charge even after power is disconnected from the system. Extreme caution should be utilized when working with these capacitors, even after power is disconnected. Always verify the voltage across any capacitor in the system prior to working on the system. Always use passive bleed resistors across the capacitors during operation.



POWER SEMICONDUCTOR HAZARD

This is a solid state power device. Components may fail explosively at any time and eject high velocity and molten projectiles.

EYE PROTECTION IS REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES!



FIRE HAZARD

Do not operate this device in the vicinity of flammable materials or liquids. Components may get extremely hot during operation and high voltage arcs are present that could ignite flammable sources.

SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR LINE POWERED EQUIPMENT

The electronic kit you purchased utilizes line voltages (115VAC) and also contains circuitry that produces output voltages in excess of 400VDC. Normally, consumer electronics equipment are safely enclosed to prevent accidental contact. However, the kit you have purchased does not come with an enclosure, and must be handled and operated with this in mind. Voltages exceeding 35V pose a safety hazard and depending on overall conditions and your general state of health, voltage and current levels have the ability to serious harm or even kill.

The following guidelines are to protect you from potentially lethal electrical shock hazards as well as the equipment from accidental damage.

It is also important to note that the danger isn't limited to only your body providing a conductive path, namely your heart. Any involuntary muscle contractions caused by an electrical shock, while perhaps harmless in themselves, may cause the person to be injured by falling, hitting a body part on something sharp, etc....

The purpose of these set of guidelines is not to frighten you, but rather make you aware of the appropriate precautions needed to safely build and operate this electronics kit.

- Perhaps, the number one rule – Don't work alone! If something does happen, it is extremely important to have someone nearby to render assistance or to call for help.
- When working on energized equipment (namely those that are line powered), always keep one hand in your pocket. This ensures there is not a complete electrical path through your heart providing you accidentally make contact with live voltage.
- Wear footwear with non-conductive (rubber) soles. Do NOT work on line powered or high voltage equipment in barefeet.
- Always wear eye protection. Power semiconductor devices, and capacitors do have the potential to explode unexpectedly and project sharp fragments across the room.
- Always work in a clean, open area. Avoid working in cluttered spaces, especially if there are grounded objects nearby that could complete a circuit path in the event you make accidental contact with live voltage.
- Avoid wearing any kind of jewelry or other articles that could accidentally contact circuitry.

- Never operate your PC boards on top of conductive tables, or other conductive objects. PC boards should ALWAYS be supported by the provided stand-offs or placed on top of a non-conductive tabletop or other material.
- ALWAYS allow proper time for any large electrolytic or other high voltage capacitors to discharge after removing power prior to working or touching any circuit. ALWAYS use a multimeter to measure the voltage across large capacitors after power is disconnect to ensure the voltage has properly bled off.
- Use an isolation transformer if there is any chance of contacting line powered circuitry. A Variac is NOT an isolation transformer!
- Finally, if your kit involves a Tesla Coil – NEVER touch or attempt to draw an arc with an object from the output of a Tesla Coil. The output of a Tesla Coil poses not only an electrical hazard, but also a burn hazard. The output from even the smallest solid state Tesla Coil can cause serious burns. Always operate the Tesla Coil at a safe distance.

SAFETY GUIDELINES - SEMICONDUCTOR POWER DEVICES

- Always wear eye protection. Power semiconductor devices, and capacitors do have the potential to explode unexpectedly and project sharp fragments across the room.
- Power semiconductors may be extremely hot. NEVER touch any semiconductors during operation or after use. Always allow proper time for components to cool down prior to handling them.

SAFETY GUIDELINES – HIGH TEMPERATURE COMPONENTS

- Power semiconductors may be extremely hot. NEVER touch any semiconductors during operation or after use. Always allow proper time for components to cool down prior to handling them.
- The extruded aluminum heatsink will be extremely hot during and after use until it cools down to ambient temperature. NEVER place the heatsink on any material that is flammable such as wood, plastic, or paper. It is preferable to place the extruded aluminum heatsink onto a metal plate.
- NEVER operate the device without the use of a cooling fan. If you are using an extruded aluminum heatsink, be sure to blow fan parallel to the cooling fins of the heatsink to maximize the cooling effects of the fan. Always allow the cooling fan to continue running, even after power is removed, until the heatsink and board components are properly “cooled” down.



PORTABLE AUDIO SOURCE WARNING

The use of portable audio devices, MP3 players, IPODs, iPhones, etc... is **NOT RECOMMENDED**. The RF fields and noise generated by the coil can potentially damage these types of devices.



BOARD REVISION D

This manual only applies to the new Revision D PCB boards. These boards can be identified by the marking SC2076 REV D which is located underneath the location for T41 on the upper right of the PCB board.

Introduction to the Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil

Thank you for purchasing the Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil Kit. The Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil kit produces a 1-2" output arc that can be audio modulated via a variety of audio sources, such as a CD or DVD player, and produce sound through the power modulation of the actual high voltage. The primary output stage of the circuit is a single-MOSFET Class-E switching stage which operates at 4MHz providing a nearly silent output arc capable of high quality audio reproduction.



Please read this manual in its entirety before building, testing, or operating your kit!

Circuit Description

The Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil circuit is comprised of two major subcircuits; the Audio Drive Stage, and the Class-E Power Stage. Each of these circuits gets power from two simple linear power supply circuits. The first being comprised of 24VAC control transformer T41, rectifiers CR41 and CR42, and 12V linear regulator U2. This circuit provides the 12V housekeeping circuitry necessary to power all the drive circuitry and active components. The second power supply circuit is comprised of power transformer T42, bridge rectifier BR41, and DC filter capacitor, C45 (or C17 and C18). This circuit produces the unregulated DC voltage (typically 70-100VDC) which is used to provide the drain voltage to the Class-E Power Stage.

The Audio Drive Stage is a linear modulator circuit, using Q8 as the linear pass element. First, MOSFET Q8 is biased to approximately 80-85% of the drain voltage by using potentiometer R10. This bias voltage level is the quiescent operating voltage that the Class-E Power Stage will operate at with no audio applied. The modulator itself is comprised of a large number of discrete components, i.e. Q1-Q7, which act as a high voltage preamplifier. This preamplifier circuit takes the low-level input audio and converts it to a high voltage audio signal that is necessary to drive, or modulate, Q8. The audio modulated drain voltage is then connected to the Class-E Power Stage where its modulation of the high voltage arc creates the audio soundwaves you hear. Potentiometer R2 is simply an input level adjust, and potentiometer R16 sets the output gain of the preamplifier circuit.

The Class-E Power Stage is comprised of a 4MHz oscillator, high current gate driver circuit U1, switching MOSFET Q12, and tuning capacitors C10 and C12. First, a 4MHz

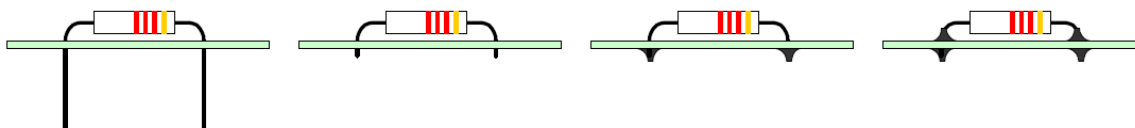
square wave signal is produced by clock oscillator, XTAL1. The output of this oscillator then drives U1 which is a high-current, high frequency gate driver which produces a +12V output signal required to drive switching MOSFET Q12. Capacitors C10, C12 are extremely important in that their values are specially chosen to allow for proper tuned operation of the Class-E switching stage. Class-E switching theory is beyond the context of this document, but there are numerous sources on the internet that discuss this topic in great detail. I invite you to use your internet search engine of choice and explore the subject in more detail.

Finally, the output of the Class-E switching stage is driven directly into the primary, L101, of the Tesla resonator where it in turn produces high voltage at the secondary, L102.

A good soldering technique is key! Let your soldering iron tip gently heat both the wires and pads simultaneously. Apply solder to the wire and the pad when the pad is hot enough to melt the solder. The finished joint should appear like a small shiny drop of water on paper, somewhat soaked in. If the pads have not heated up sufficiently, melted solder (heated only by the soldering iron itself) will form a cold solder joint and will not conduct properly. These cold joints appear as dull beads of solder, and can be easily fixed by applying additional heat to the pad and wire. All components, unless otherwise noted, should be mounted on the top side of the board. This is the side with the silkscreen printing.

When installing components, the component is placed flat to the board and the leads are bent on the backside of the board to prevent the part from falling out before soldering. The part is then soldered securely to the board, and the remaining lead length is clipped off. It is also extremely important to place the components as close to the board as possible. This is necessary for proper operation over the wide frequency range of the various kits we provide. Also be sure that component lead lengths are always as short as possible. This will avoid adding any stray capacitances or inductances that can be detrimental to circuit operation.

An alternative approach (which is actually the one I use) is to install the component into the board and then apply a piece of masking tape on the topside to hold the component in place temporarily. The leads on the backside of the board are then trimmed leaving about 0.10" lead protruding through the backside of the board, and then soldered from the backside. You can then remove the masking tape, and finally apply a small amount of solder on the top to complete the joint on both sides. This is shown in the figure below.



Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil Parts List

RESISTORS

- ☐ 3 10k Resistor (brown-black-orange), R1,R6,R18
- ☐ 1 330k Resistor (orange-orange-yellow), R3
- ☐ 1 390k Resistor (orange-white-yellow), R4
- ☐ 4 2.2k Resistor (red-red-red), R5,R8,R12,R15
- ☐ 1 1.8k Resistor (brown-gray-red), R7
- ☐ 1 100k Resistor (brown-black-yellow), R9
- ☐ 1 68k, ½W Resistor (blue-gray-orange), R11
- ☐ 2 150 ohm Resistor (brown-green-brown), R13,R14
- ☐ 1 1k Resistor (brown-black-red), R17
- ☐ 1 220 ohm Resistor (red-red-brown), R19
- ☐ 1 1.6 ohm Resistor, 2W (brown-blue-gold)
- ☐ 1 1.5k Resistor (brown-green-red), R41
- ☐ 1 820 ohm Resistor (gray-red-brown), R42
- ☐ 1 120k, 2W Resistor (brown-red-yellow), R44
- ☐ 1 634 ohm Resistor (blue-orange-yellow-black-brown), R43
- ☐ 3 10k Potentiometer, R2,R16,R45
- ☐ 1 100k Potentiometer, R10
- ☐ 1 200k Resistor (red-black-yellow), R21
- ☐ 1 Thermistor, Black RT1

CAPACITORS

- ☐ 6 0.1uF Ceramic Capacitor, C5,C7,C9,C42,C44,C46
- ☐ 2 0.47uF Ceramic Capacitor, C1,C4
- ☐ 1 68pF Ceramic Capacitor, C2
- ☐ 1 22uF Electrolytic Capacitor, C3
- ☐ 3 10uF Electrolytic Capacitor, C6,C43,C47
- ☐ 1 560pF, 200V-500V Ceramic Capacitor, C10
- ☐ 1 1uF Ceramic Capacitor, C8
- ☐ 1 4.7nF, 630V Polypropylene Capacitor, C12
- ☐ 1 10uF, 50V Low ESR Electrolytic Capacitor (Blue), C13
- ☐ 1 2200uF – 4700uF Electrolytic Capacitor, C41
- ☐ 2 4700uF, 100V Electrolytic Capacitors, C17, C18

DIODES

- ☐ 1 Bridge Rectifier (marked KBL04, KBL06, or KBL08), BR41
- ☐ 1 1N4733 Zener Diode (marked 1N4733), VR1
- ☐ 3 1N4002 Diode (marked 1N4002), CR41, CR42, CR43
- ☐ 2 LED, Blue, D41,D42
- ☐ 6 LED, T-1 clear, Green, D52,D51,D50,D49,D48,D47 (see note below)
- ☐ 4 LED, T-1, clear, Red, D46,D45,D44,D43 (see note below)

LED Note: Your kit may include either three (3) or four (4) red LEDs and respectively seven (7) or six (6) green LEDs.

SEMICONDUCTORS

- ☐ 3 MPSA42 Transistors (marked MPSA42), Q1,Q2,Q3
- ☐ 1 MPSA92 Transistor (marked MPSA92), Q4
- ☐ 1 2N2222 Transistor (marked PN2222A or MPS2222A), Q6
- ☐ 1 MJE350 Transistor (marked MJ3350), Q5
- ☐ 1 MJE340 Transistor (marked MJE340), Q7
- ☐ 2 IXFH16N50P MOSFET (marked IXFH16N50P), Q8,Q12
- ☐ 1 IXDD414CI or IXDD614CI (marked IXDD414CI or IXDD614CI), U1

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (Ics)

- ☐ 1 12V Regulator (marked LM7812), U2
- ☐ 1 LM3914 or LM3916 Dot / Display Driver, 18DIP, U42
- ☐ 1 4MHz Oscillator, XTAL1

MISCELLANEOUS

- ☐ 7 Screw Terminals
- ☐ 1 RCA Rt. Angle, PCB Connector, J1
- ☐ 1 Power Transformer, PCB Mount, T41
- ☐ 1 Power Transformer, T42
- ☐ 1 2.2" DIA Secondary Coilform
- ☐ 1 3.1" DIA Primary Coilform
- ☐ 1 Plywood Centering Ring for Coilforms
- ☐ 1 22AWG Magnet Wire
- ☐ 1 Powdered Iron Core, L1
- ☐ 1 Primary Wire, 14 AWG
- ☐ 1 Heatsink Extrusion, Aluminum

- ☐ 1 Misc. Hardware
- ☐ 2 AC Power Cord
- ☐ 4 Fuse Clip, PC Mount
- ☐ 1 Fuse, 1A, 5x20mm, Fast Acting, F41
- ☐ 1 Fuse, 5A, 5x20mm, Fast Acting, F42

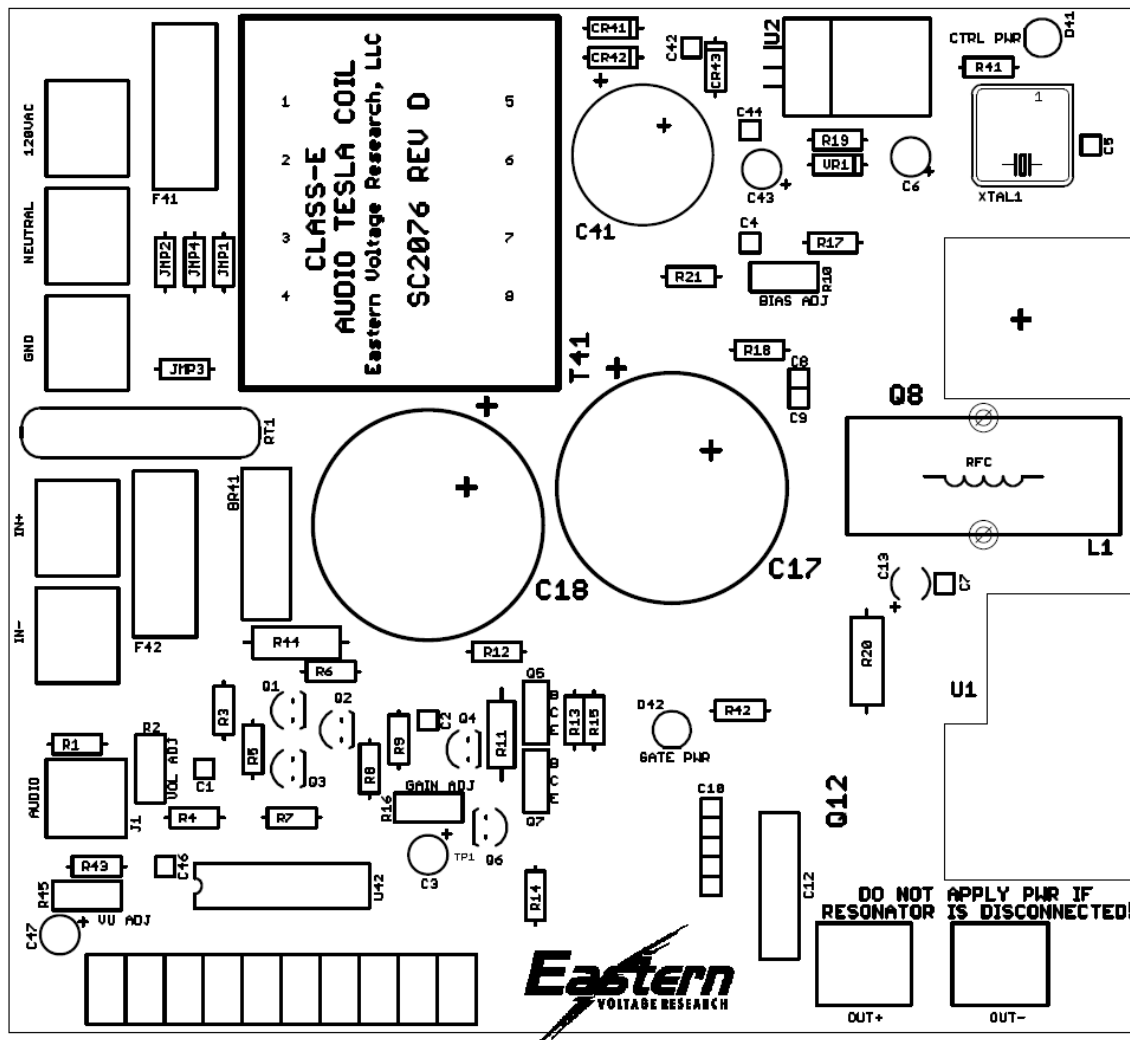
REQUIRED, NOT SUPPLIED

- ☐ 1 Fan, Cooling (preferably 115VAC muffin fan)
- ☐ A/R Electrical Tape or Wire Nuts
- ☐ A/R Two-Part Epoxy or similar adhesive
- ☐ A/R Sandpaper

RECOMMENDED, NOT SUPPLIED

- ☐ 1 Enclosure for Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil Board
- ☐ 1 Plastic Wire Tie

Class-E Tesla Coil – Component Layout Diagram



KIT Building Instructions

Now we will begin building the kit. There are just a few more important things to know before we install the first components.

For each component, the word “install” always means the following:

1. Pick the correct value to start with.
2. Insert the component into the correct printed circuit board (PCB) location.
3. Orient the component correctly – especially when there is a right and a wrong way to solder it in. (i.e. Electrolytic capacitors, diodes, Ics, transistors, etc...)
4. Solder all connections unless directed otherwise. Ensure enough heat is used to allow solder to flow for clean, shiny, and completed connections.

Also, please be sure to take us seriously when we say that good soldering is the key to the proper operation of your circuit!

- Use a 25W soldering pencil with a clean, sharp tip. DO NOT USE a high power soldering gun such as those trigger activated units.
- Use only rosin core solder intended for electronics use
- Ensure your work area is clean, and has plenty of bright lighting
- Build your kit in stages, taking breaks to check your work. Be sure to clean the board periodically with a brush or compressed air to remove any excess wire cuttings, etc...



Component Markings, Substitutions, and Omissions

Components in this kit may not have the exact markings as indicated in the parts list below. There may also be alternative components provided or even omitted in the kit that are no longer necessary. Eastern Voltage Research reserves the right to change or omit parts in this kit at any time without notifying the customer.

Okay, so lets begin!

- ☐ 1. Install R1, 10k resistor (brown-black-orange)
- ☐ 2. Install R6, 10k resistor (brown-black-orange)
- ☐ 3. Install R18, 10k resistor (brown-black-orange)
- ☐ 4. Install R3, 330k resistor (orange-orange-yellow)
- ☐ 5. Install R4, 390k resistor (orange-white-yellow)
- ☐ 6. Install R5, 2.2k resistor (red-red-red)
- ☐ 7. Install R8, 2.2k resistor (red-red-red)
- ☐ 8. Install R12, 2.2k resistor (red-red-red)
- ☐ 9. Install R15, 2.2k resistor (red-red-red)
- ☐ 10. Install R7, 1.8k resistor (brown-gray-red)
- ☐ 11. Install R9, 100k resistor (brown-black-yellow)
- ☐ 12. Install R11, 68k, ½W resistor (blue-gray-orange)
- ☐ 13. Install R13, 150 ohm resistor (brown-green-brown)
- ☐ 14. Install R14, 150 ohm resistor (brown-green-brown)
- ☐ 15. Install R17, 1k resistor (brown-black-red)
- ☐ 16. Install R19, 220 ohm resistor (red-red-brown)
- ☐ 18. Install R20, 1.6 ohm, 2W, resistor (brown-blue-gold)
- ☐ 19. Install R41, 1.5k resistor (brown-green-red)
- ☐ 20. Install R42, 820 ohm resistor (gray-red-brown)
- ☐ 21. Install R43, 634 ohm resistor (blue-orange-yellow-black-brown)
- ☐ 22. Install R44, 120k, 2W resistor (brown-red-yellow)
- ☐ 23. Install R21, 200k resistor (red-black-yellow)

For 115VAC 50/60Hz Only

- ☐ 24. If your available electric power is 115VAC 50/60Hz, as is the case with those living in the United States or Canada, please install jumpers at the following locations:

JMP1, JMP2, JMP3

Use the discarded (cut) leads from the resistors installed in the previous steps as jumpers.

For those living in European (or similar) countries that utilize a 230VAC 50/60Hz standard, please refer to the schematic for proper jumper installation. Also, note that you will also require a 230VAC transformer which is not included in our kits.

- ☐ 25. Install C5, 0.1uF capacitor (marking BC104)
- ☐ 26. Install C7, 0.1uF capacitor (marking BC104)
- ☐ 27. Install C9, 0.1uF capacitor (marking BC104)
- ☐ 28. Install C42, 0.1uF capacitor (marking BC104)
- ☐ 29. Install C44, 0.1uF capacitor (marking BC104)
- ☐ 30. Install C46, 0.1uF capacitor (marking BC104)
- ☐ 31. Install C1, 0.47uF capacitor (marking BC474)
- ☐ 32. Install C4, 0.47uF capacitor (marking BC474)
- ☐ 33. Install C2, 68pF capacitor (marking BC68)
- ☐ 34. Install C8, 1uF capacitor (marking BC105 or M39014/2-1407 or M39014/2-1415)
- ☐ 35. Install C10, 560pF capacitor (marking M39014/01-1233)
- ☐ 36. Install C12, 4.7nF, 630V capacitor (marking 4n7 J630) This capacitor is a relatively large rectangular, red capacitor.
- ☐ 37. Install C3, 22uF, 63V electrolytic capacitor. C3 has “polarity.” Polarity means the capacitor must be inserted a certain way. You may notice that one side of the capacitor, there is a black stripe with minus signs. This is the negative end.

Looking at the PCB silkscreen, you will notice the positive side marked. Install this capacitor into the board ensuring the positive side of the capacitor installs in the hole that is marked positive on the PCB layout.

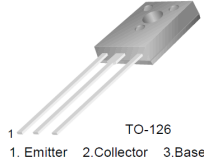
- ☐ 38. Install C6, 10uF, 50V electrolytic capacitor. Install this capacitor into the board ensuring the positive side of the capacitor installs in the hole that is marked positive on the PCB layout.
- ☐ 39. Install C43, 10uF, 50V electrolytic capacitor. Install this capacitor into the board ensuring the positive side of the capacitor installs in the hole that is marked positive on the PCB layout.
- ☐ 40. Install C47, 10uF, 50V electrolytic capacitor. Install this capacitor into the board ensuring the positive side of the capacitor installs in the hole that is marked positive on the PCB layout.
- ☐ 41. Install C13, 10uF, 50V low ESR electrolytic capacitor (blue). Install this capacitor into the board ensuring the positive side of the capacitor installs in the hole that is marked positive on the PCB layout. The positive side of this capacitor is denoted by the "+" marking. Note, some kits may receive a yellow 10uF, 25V tantalum capacitor. If a yellow 10uF tantalum capacitor is provided, please use this capacitor instead of the blue electrolytic.
- ☐ 42. Install VR1, 1N4733 5.1V ppro diode. The cathode band on the diode must match that shown on the silkscreen.
- ☐ 43. Install CR41, 1N4002 diode. The cathode band on the diode must match that shown on the silkscreen.
- ☐ 44. Install CR42, 1N4002 diode. The cathode band on the diode must match that shown on the silkscreen.
- ☐ 45. Install CR43, 1N4002 diode. The cathode band on the diode must match that shown on the silkscreen.
- ☐ 46. Install D41, LED. The short lead of the diode is the cathode and will install into the square pad on the PCB board.
- ☐ 47. Install D42, LED. The short lead of the diode is the cathode and will install into the square pad on the PCB board.
- ☐ 48. Install BR1, bridge rectifier (marking KBL04, KBL06, or KBL08). The notched end of BR1 is the positive pin and must be installed in the square pad in the PCB board.

- ☐ 49. Install LEDs, D43-D52. These make up the LEDs in the 10-step VU meter located at the bottom left of the PCB board. (Q8 and Q12 on the right side)

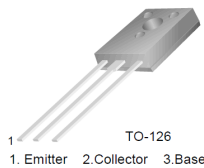
The six (6) or seven (7) LEDs on the left of the bar meter are green T-1 LEDs. The short lead of these diodes is the cathode and will install into the square pad on the PCB board. These LEDs may be installed vertically or a right angle. If installed at a right angle, the LEDs should be bent at 90 degrees near the LED head, and installed as described above.

The three (3) or four (4) LEDs on the right side of the bar meter are red T-1 LEDs. The short lead of these diodes is the cathode and will install into the square pad on the PCB board. These LEDs may be installed vertically or a right angle. If installed at a right angle, the LEDs should be bent at 90 degrees near the LED head, and installed as described above.

- ☐ 50. Install Q1, MPSA42 transistor. This transistor needs to be orientated properly. Please insert Q1 into the board with the flat edge of the transistor orientated according to the silkscreen layout drawing.
- ☐ 51. Install Q2, MPSA42 transistor. This transistor needs to be orientated properly. Please insert Q2 into the board with the flat edge of the transistor orientated according to the silkscreen layout drawing.
- ☐ 52. Install Q3, MPSA42 transistor. This transistor needs to be orientated properly. Please insert Q3 into the board with the flat edge of the transistor orientated according to the silkscreen layout drawing.
- ☐ 53. Install Q4, MPSA92 transistor. This transistor needs to be orientated properly. Please insert Q4 into the board with the flat edge of the transistor orientated according to the silkscreen layout drawing.
- ☐ 54. Install Q6, MPS2222A transistor (marked 2N2222A, PN2222A, or MPS2222A). This transistor needs to be orientated properly. Please insert Q6 into the board with the flat edge of the transistor orientated according to the silkscreen layout drawing.
- ☐ 55. Install Q5, MJE350 transistor. This transistor needs to be orientated properly. Use the figure below to correctly orientate this transistor into the PC board. The three dots designate the front of the device. Install the device ensuring the emitter, collector, and base match that to the silkscreen on the PCB board.



- ☐ 56. Install Q7, MJE340 transistor. This transistor needs to be orientated properly. Use the figure below to correctly orientate this transistor into the PC board. The three dots designate the front of the device. Install the device ensuring the emitter, collector, and base match that to the silkscreen on the PCB board.

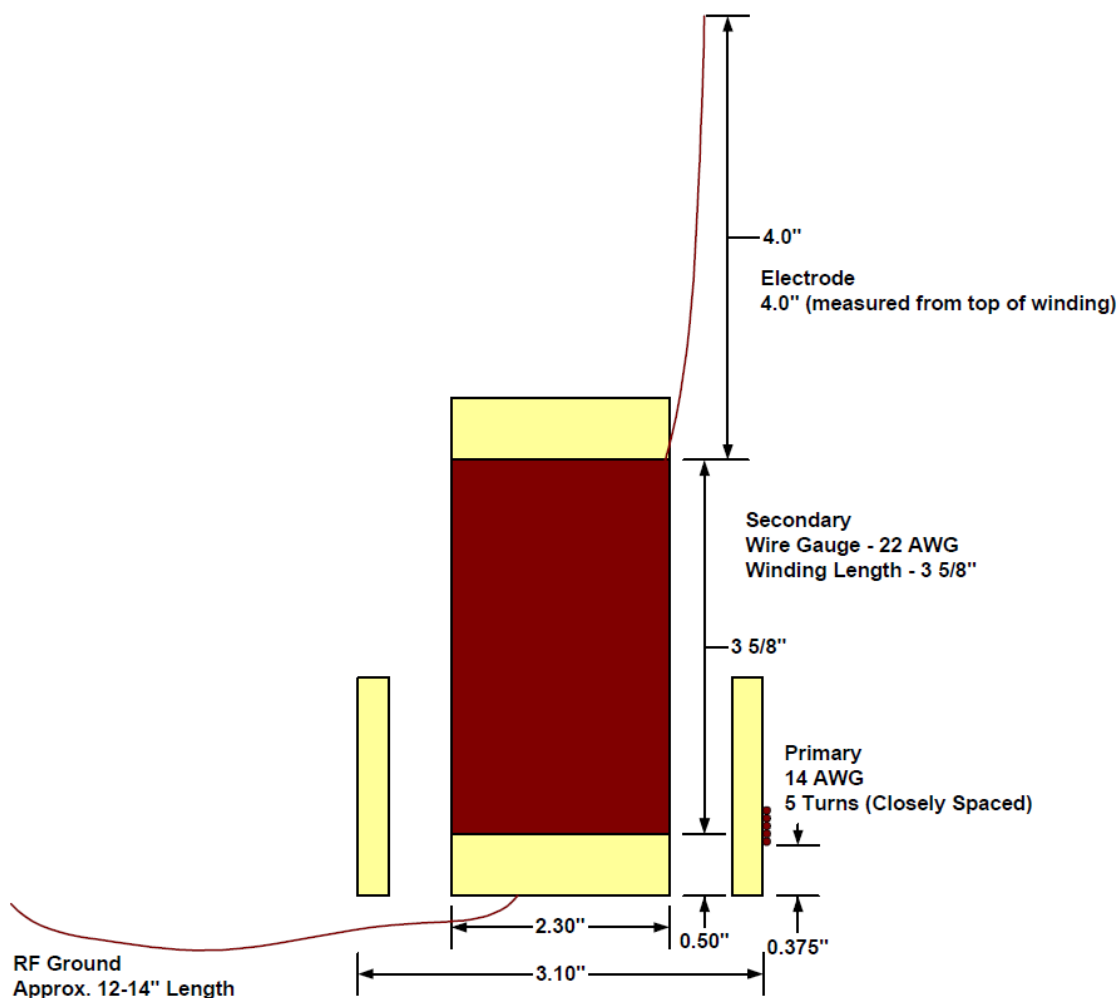


- ☐ 57. Install XTAL1, 4MHz Oscillator. The sharp 90 degree corner of the device must be installed so it matches the sharp 90 degree corner on the silkscreen. This corner designates Pin 1 of the device.
- ☐ 58. Install U2, LM7812 Linear Regulator. This component must be installed with the included heatsink and hardware. The easiest way to solder this to the board is to first attach the component and heatsink / hardware to the board, ensuring the leads on U2 are properly bent (formed) to align with the solder holes and heatsink mounting hole. Once the heatsink assembly is attached, the three (3) leads of the LM7812 can be soldered to the PCB. Be sure not to bend the leads more than once as they will break! Use the supplied 6-32 x 3/8" length panhead screw and 6-32 nut to secure U41 to the board.
- ☐ 59. Install U42, LM3914 (or LM3916) Dot/Display Driver. The LM3914 (or LM3916) may be soldered directly to the PCB without worry, but you may use an 18-pin DIP socket (not supplied) if you prefer. Use the same care in soldering such a socket and inserting the IC as you would in direct soldering of the chip. Note that one end of the IC is marked by a dot, notch, or band; this end MUST be oriented as shown on the PCB layout.
- ☐ 60. Install the (7) screw terminals. Note that the bottom lefthand side GND terminal is not populated. This is shown on the hook-up diagram on page 26.
- ☐ 61. Install 10k potentiometer, R2. (marking 103)
- ☐ 62. Install 10k potentiometer, R16. (marking 103)
- ☐ 63. Install 10k potentiometer, R45. (marking 103)

- ☐ 64. Install 100k potentiometer, R10. (marking 104)
- ☐ 65. Install the two (2) fuse clips in the board location designated F41 on the PCB board. Note, that there are end-stops on each of these clips which must be facing the outside when installed, or the fuse will not install properly.
- ☐ 66. Install the two (2) fuse clips in the board location designated F42 on the PCB board. Note, that there are end-stops on each of these clips which must be facing the outside when installed, or the fuse will not install properly.
- ☐ 67. Install the 1A fuse into the F41 fuse clips.
- ☐ 68. Install the 5A fuse into the F42 fuse clips.
- ☐ 69. Install RCA connector, J1. There are two black plastic tabs underneath this connector that should be cut off to ensure the connector sits flat on the board.
- ☐ 70. Build drain choke, L1. Using the included toroid core (red), wind 25 turns around this using the included 22 AWG magnet wire. The core should be wound so that the 25 turns are distributed evenly around the ENTIRE core. Using sandpaper (not supplied), remove the enamel from the two ends of the winding and install and solder to the board at location L1. Use a plastic wire tie (not supplied), to secure the inductor to the board in the two mounting holes provided.
- ☐ 71. Install C41, 2200 – 4700uF, 35V electrolytic capacitor. Install this capacitor into the board ensuring the positive side of the capacitor installs in the hole that is marked positive on the PCB layout.
- ☐ 72. Install C17 and C18, 4700uF, 100V electrolytic capacitors. Install these capacitors into the board ensuring the positive side of the capacitor installs in the hole that is marked positive on the PCB layout. (OPTION 2)
- ☐ 73. Install T41, 24VAC control transformer. This transformer needs to be orientated correctly. Ensure that the pin numbers on the side of the transformer match those marked on the silkscreen on the PCB board.
- ☐ 74. Install (4) 6-32 x 3/8" M-F standoffs to the extruded aluminum heatsink **IMPORTANT:** The stand-offs should not be forced into the holes. If there is resistance while installation, removing the stand-off, clean the hole and stand-off and try again. In some cases, the customer may need to re-tap the hole using a 6-32 tap. If the stand-offs are forced into the holes, they may break. **Eastern Voltage Research assumes no responsibility if the stand-offs are forced into the heatsink and break due to not following this instruction.** The standoffs will install in the (4) corners of the extruded aluminum heatsink.

- ☐ 75. Install PCB board to the (4) stand-offs using the included 6-32 x 3/16" panhead screws. Ensure that the threaded holes in the heatsink line up with the locations of Q8, U1, and Q12 on the PCB board.
- ☐ 76. Install the (3) thermal insulators to the Q8, U1, and Q12 locations on the extruded aluminum heatsink. After installation, use a multimeter to check that the heatsink tabs of Q8 and Q12 are not shorted to the heatsink.
- ☐ 77. Install Q8, IXFN16N50P to the extruded aluminum heatsink using the included 6-32 x 3/8" panhead screw. You will need to bend the leads upward to that they extend upwards onto the (3) pads on the PCB board. Trim the (3) component leads to the proper length so that they don't overextend past the pads on the PCB board. Ensure that the device is sitting flatly on the thermal pad and that the panhead screw is tightened securely. Failure to do this will result in premature failure of the device due to overheating. Finally, use a multimeter to ensure that pin 2 of the device is not shorted to the heatsink.
- ☐ 78. Install Q12, IXFN16N50P to the extruded aluminum heatsink using the included 6-32 x 3/8" panhead screw. You will need to bend the leads upward to that they extend upwards onto the (3) pads on the PCB board. Trim the (3) component leads to the proper length so that they don't overextend past the pads on the PCB board. Ensure that the device is sitting flatly on the thermal pad and that the panhead screw is tightened securely. Failure to do this will result in premature failure of the device due to overheating. Finally, use a multimeter to ensure that pin 2 of the device is not shorted to the heatsink.
- ☐ 79. Install U1, IXDD414CI (IXDD614CI) to the extruded aluminum heatsink using the included 6-32 x 3/16" panhead screw. You will need to bend the leads upward to that they extend upwards onto the (5) pads on the PCB board. Trim the (5) component leads to the proper length so that they don't overextend past the pads on the PCB board. Ensure that the device is sitting flatly on the thermal pad and that the panhead screw is tightened securely. Failure to do this will result in premature failure of the device due to overheating.
- ☐ 80. Now the fun part – winding the secondary coil. Using the figure below, wind the secondary coil using the included 2.2" secondary approx. and 22 AWG spool of wire. First place the spool of wire on a stationary rod so that it can spin freely. Next, either manually holding the secondary in your hand, or using a winding jig (built by user) wind a few extra turns at the base of the secondary and use masking or electrical tape to hold in place. **Be sure to leave about 14" of 22 AWG at the bottom of the secondary as this will be used to connect the secondary RF ground to the PCB board screw terminal.** Begin winding the secondary at the locations shown in the figure below. Continue winding the secondary, ensuring each wind is neat and tightly together with adjacent

windings, for the entire length as indicated in the figure below. Adding masking tape every inch or so will ensure the windings don't unwind and also allows you to take rests if needed. Once you are completed, tape off the end of the winding, and finally add a few extra turns. Do not coat the secondary coil at this time. You will first need to tune the coil for proper operation and may need to adjust the number of turns.



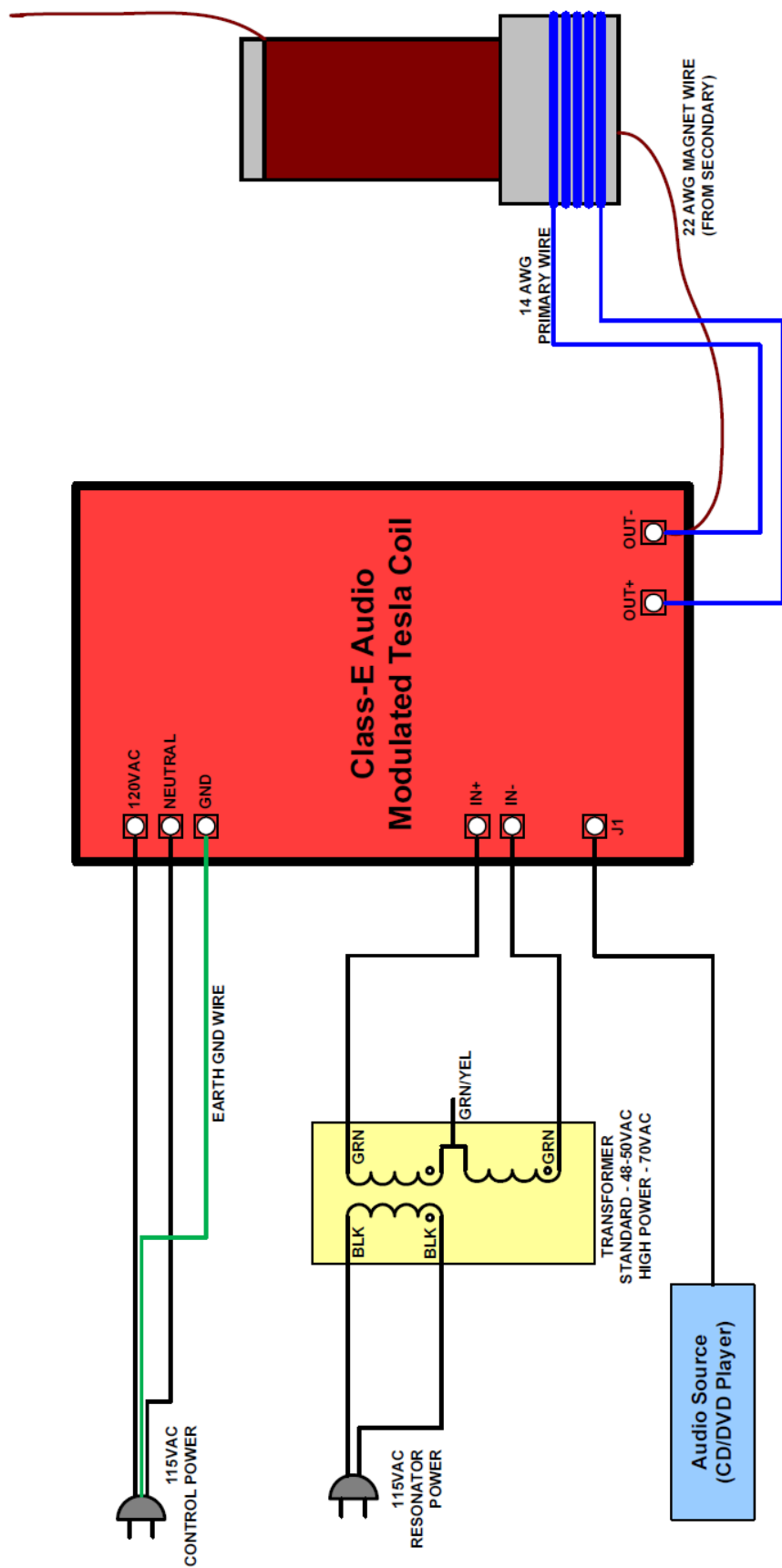
- ☐ 81. Form the top wire of the secondary into a discharge electrode as shown in the figure above. For initial tuning, it is extremely important that the wirelength is precisely the length as shown in the figure above.
- ☐ 82. Using the included 3.1" DIA primary approx. and 14 AWG wire, wind the primary coil as shown in the figure above. It is especially important to ensure the proper dimensioning of the primary coil as this is crucial to the operation and

tuning of the Class-E Tesla coil. The primary coil can then be secured in place using masking or electrical tape (not supplied), or two-part epoxy (not supplied).

DO NOT connect the primary coil to the PCB board at this time.

- ☐ 83. Using five-minute epoxy (not supplied) or similar adhesive, attach the primary coil to the secondary coil using the included plywood centering ring.
- ☐ 84. Connect AC power cord to the board as shown in the figure below. This AC power cord provides control power to the PCB board and connects to screw terminals marked, "120VAC", "NEUTRAL", and "GND." It is especially important to connect the GND wire of the AC power cord to the screw terminal marked "GND" as this ensures all the circuitry and heatsink are properly grounded to earth ground.

Begin by cutting off the female connector ends of each power cord. Then strip back the insulation on the power cord about 2 inches. The BLACK wire is the "120VAC", the WHITE wire is the "NEUTRAL", and the GREEN wire is the "GND." Repeat for both Control Power and Resonator Power.



- ❑ 85. Connect T42, power transformer as shown in the figure above. Use electrical tape or wirenuts (not supplied) to secure and insulate the connections between the power transformer and AC power cord. Be sure to use the correct figure below according to the specific kit you have purchased. Note: If you are on a 220VAC power grid (i.e. Europe), you will need to supply your own 220VAC power transformer. We recommend a 220VAC 50/60Hz primary input transformer with an output of 48VAC-70VAC with a minimum current output of 2A for this use.



If you are on a 220VAC power grid (i.e. Europe), you will need to supply your own 220VAC power transformer. We recommend a 220VAC 50/60Hz primary input transformer with an output of 48VAC-70VAC with a minimum current output of 2A for this use.

- ❑ 86. Connect a line-level audio source to the RCA input connector, J1, on the PCB board. It is highly recommended that to use an old AC powered CD or DVD player.



We do not recommend the use of portable electronics to provide audio signals for this particular design. This includes, and is not limited to, battery powered MP3 players, Smart Phones, and Laptop Computers. We strongly recommend the use of an old AC powered CD or DVD player as these work best.

Congratulations! You have just completed your Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil kit. Please take a few moments to look over the board and ensure that all the components are installed properly with the correct orientation. Since some of the parts may be unfamiliar to you, you may want to be extra sure that they have been inserted correctly. After you are sure that everything seems to be properly installed, move on to the set-up and testing section.

Okay, so lets begin!

RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT, NOT SUPPLIED

- ☐ 1 Analog or Digital Multimeter



Please be sure to wear safety glasses when testing and operating the Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil



The Output Arc of the Tesla Coil is extremely hot. Never attempt to touch the arc or draw arcs using any type of object.



The Extruded Aluminum Heatsink may get extremely hot during operation. Ensure that the heatsink is placed on something non-flammable, preferably metal.



WARNING

DO NOT operate the Class-E Board with Resonator Power applied without the Tesla Resonator attached. The Class-E power stage must always be properly loaded or the MOSFETs, Q8 and Q12 will fail.

- ☐ 1. After putting on your safety glasses, plug in the Control Power AC power cord. This is the AC power cord that goes to the terminals marked “120VAC”, “NEUTRAL”, and “GND” on the PCB board. Using a multimeter, verify that the following voltages are correct. If they are not, then there is a problem with your circuit that needs to be diagnosed and corrected. Note: The number in parentheses are actual measured numbers from the baseline design, however your results may vary slightly.

DO NOT connect the HV Resonator Power Cord at this time!

DO NOT connect the primary coil to the PCB board at this time.

| Check | Component | Measuring Point | Voltage |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | U2, LM7812 | Pin 1 (Input) | 18V \pm 4V (16.85V) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | U2, LM7812 | Pin 3 (Output) | 12V \pm 0.5V (12.15V) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | U42, LM3914/LM3916 | Pin 3 (Vcc) | 12V \pm 0.5V (12.15V) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | VR1, 1N4733 | Cathode Side | 5.1V \pm 0.5V (4.93V) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | U1, IXDD414CI | Pin 1 (Vcc) | 12V \pm 0.5V (12.15V) |

Note: All voltages should be measured with respect to the GND screw terminal.

- ☐ 2. Verify that both LEDs, D41 and D42, are illuminated. If they are not, and the voltages above are correct, they may be installed backwards.
- ☐ 3. Unplug the Control Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 4. This step involves disconnecting the load from the Q8 linear regulator. To do this, lift one lead from the board of drain choke, L1. Simply heat up the wire connection and lift the lead from the PCB board. This disconnects Q8 from the load.
- ☐ 5. The next step involves setting the output voltage of the Q8 linear regulator to 100V. *(If you have a standard version using the 50VAC transformer, then this voltage should be approx.. 70V)* Using your multimeter, monitor the voltage from Q8, Pin 3 (Source) to the GND screw terminal.
- ☐ 6. Plug in the Control Power AC power cord.



Please be sure to wear safety glasses when testing and operating the Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil

- ☐ 7. Plug in the Resonator Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 8. Adjust R10, BIAS ADJ potentiometer until the Q8, Pin 3 (Source) voltage is approximately 100V. *(If you have a standard version using the 50VAC transformer, then this voltage should be approx.. 70V)* This will be the voltage when the potentiometer is maxed out.
- ☐ 9. Unplug the Resonator Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 10. Unplug the Control Power AC power cord.

**You are now ready to test the Class-E Tesla Coil and tune your Tesla Resonator.
Please review the following warnings before proceeding:**



The Output Arc of the Tesla Coil is extremely hot. Never attempt to touch the arc or draw arcs using any type of object.



Protective Eyewear is REQUIRED at all times when operating the Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil.

DO NOT stand close to the Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil system when Resonator Power is applied. Stand back at least five (5) feet from the Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil system.

- ☐ 11. With all power disconnected, reconnect the drain choke, L1, lead to the PCB that was previously disconnected in Step 4.



DO NOT operate the Class-E Board with Resonator Power applied without the Tesla Resonator attached. The Class-E power stage must always be properly loaded or the MOSFETs, Q8 and Q12 may fail.

- ☐ 12. Ensure that the resonator is built according to the figure previously shown. Ensure the primary and secondary windings are built within specification (proper dimensioning followed) and that the length of the upper electrode is also correct. This is extremely important as it affects the tune of the Tesla coil.
- ☐ 13. Connect the Tesla Resonator to the Class-E PCB board as shown in the figure shown previously. The primary should connect to the terminals marked “OUT+” and “OUT-“ on the PCB board. The bottom 22 AWG wire of the secondary coil should be connected directly to the “OUT-“ terminal of the PCB board. Be sure to use the sandpaper to remove the enamel from the secondary 22 AWG wire before connecting it to the screw terminal.
- ☐ 14. Plug in the power for the fan and ensure it is blowing across the heatsink, parallel to the fins. Also ensure that the heatsink is not sitting on top of any flammable materials such as plastic or paper.



WARNING

When doing the initial high voltage output testing using the straight electrode configuration (wire sticking straight up into the air), apply resonator power only as long as necessary to see if an arc forms.

Once the arc is seen, remove power immediately. Extended run times with the straight electrode configuration will cause the 22 AWG magnet wire to melt.

- ☐ 15. Plug in the Control Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 16. Stand at least five feet away, and also ensuring you have safety glasses on, plug in the Resonator Power AC power cord. If the resonator was built according to the dimensions provided, you should see output arc appear on the electrode of the Tesla Resonator. Congratulations! Please skip to step 25 below to continue with the fine tuning process. Unplug the Resonator Power AC power cord. Unplug the Control Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 17. If you did not have any high voltage output appear in the previous step, you will need to determine if the tuning was correct or not. The first thing to do is to ensure that all the wiring was connect and the Tesla Resonator was built according to the specifications provided. This includes the top length of the electrode. If the wiring is all correct, we will proceed with the tuning procedure.



Please note that there should be no reason that you shouldn't get high voltage output provided you followed the proper dimensioning when constructing your Tesla Resonator. If you do not have high voltage output at this point, you either have Tesla Resonator that is not properly constructed, or an electrical problem elsewhere in the circuit. Steps 18-24 should only be followed if you are confident the Tesla Resonator is built to proper dimensions and the circuit is working properly (no failures, etc...)

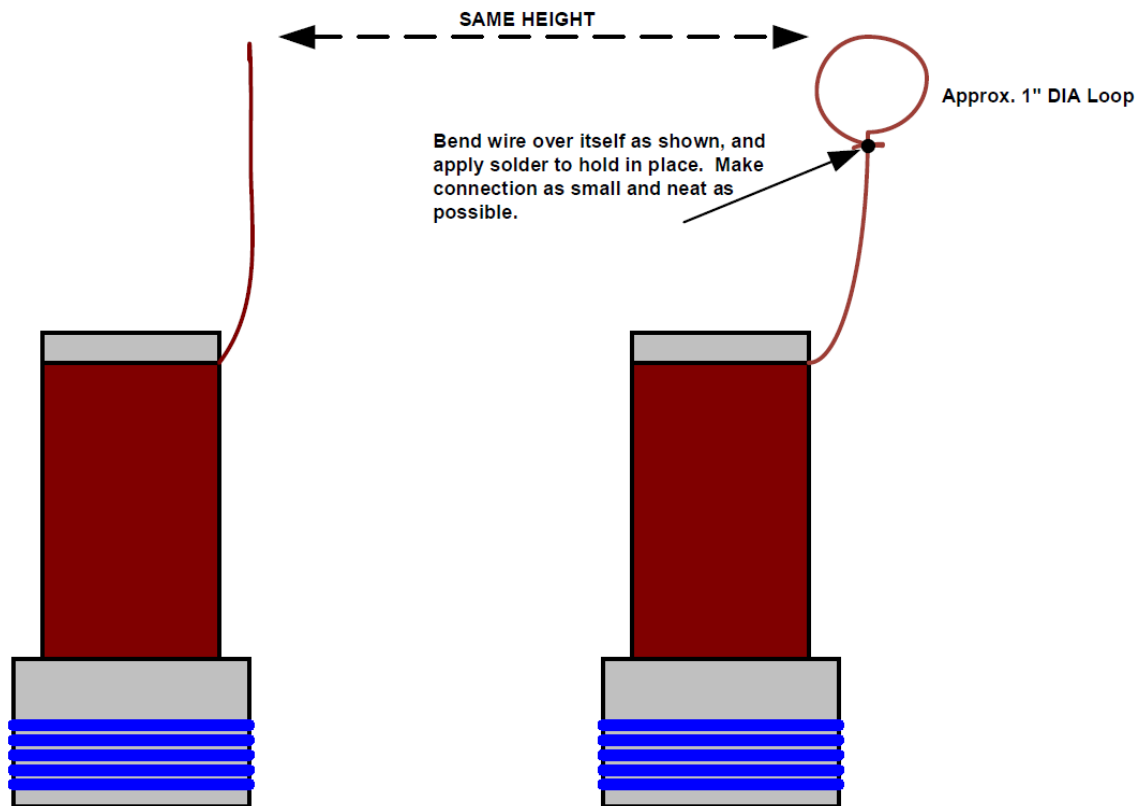
- ☐ 18. Remove some of the upper turn of the secondary coil and make an electrode that is approximately 8" high. It should stick straight up in the air and not bend downward.
- ☐ 19. Plug in the Control Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 20. Plug in the Resonator Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 21. Observe the electrode and observe if there is any corona visible. A darkened room will make this observation much easier. Only apply power for a few seconds. Unplug the Resonator Power AC power cord and Control Power AC power cord.



Be sure to TURN OFF all power before trimming or touching the resonator! This includes both the Resonator Power and Control Power!

- ☐ 22. If no corona was visible, or only a very slight amount was visible, trim the electrode by approximately 0.25". Repeat steps 19-22.
- ☐ 23. If you begin to see corona, skip to step 25 below.
- ☐ 24. If the wire is already cut completely to the bottom and no corona was seen, you need to increase the resonant frequency of the coil a bit more. This can be done by removing about 10 turns of the secondary coil from the top. Once you remove 10 turns, repeat this process beginning at step 18 above.
- ☐ 25. If you start seeing a little bit of corona, you are close to the proper tuning point. Continue trimming the wire in 0.1" increments until maximum arc length is seen. Maximum arc length will be about 1-2" (depending on version you have) for this particular design. If you start trimming the wire, and arc length begins decreasing, you are past the optimum tuning point. In this case, simply lengthen the electrode wire (just a little bit) by unraveling the top turn of the secondary and making the wire a little higher again. Continue to repeat this process until you are satisfied you have a good tuning point. When completed, unplug both the Resonator Power and Control Power AC power cords.

- ☐ 27. At this time, you will modify the straight wire electrode into the circular loop as shown in the figure below. The loop will provide much more audio volume as well as visual effect due to increased surface area of the electrical arc. To create the loop, simply form a loop approximately 1" in diameter using the existing magnet wire electrode and bend it back over itself. Apply solder to secure the loop as shown in the figure below. Try to keep this connection point as small and neat as possible. Once that is completed, simply unravel the wire from the secondary just enough to make the top of the loop the EXACT same height as was previous with the tuned straight wire configuration. This ensures the tuning is correct.



- ☐ 28. Plug in the Control Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 29. Plug in the Resonator Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 30. Verify that the loop electrode configuration is working properly and providing high voltage output. Fine tune as necessary by repeating step 25. However, this is usually not necessary provided the height of the loop is the same as the height of the straight wire electrode.
- ☐ 31. Unplug the Resonator Power AC power cord.

- ☐ 32. Unplug the Control Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 33. At this point we recommend securing the windings with epoxy or even coating the entire secondary coil with polyurethane furniture polish to protect the windings and prevent them from unraveling.

Your Tesla Resonator should now be properly tuned and ready for audio modulation. The next several steps will help you set-up your Class-E circuit for the initial audio modulation testing.

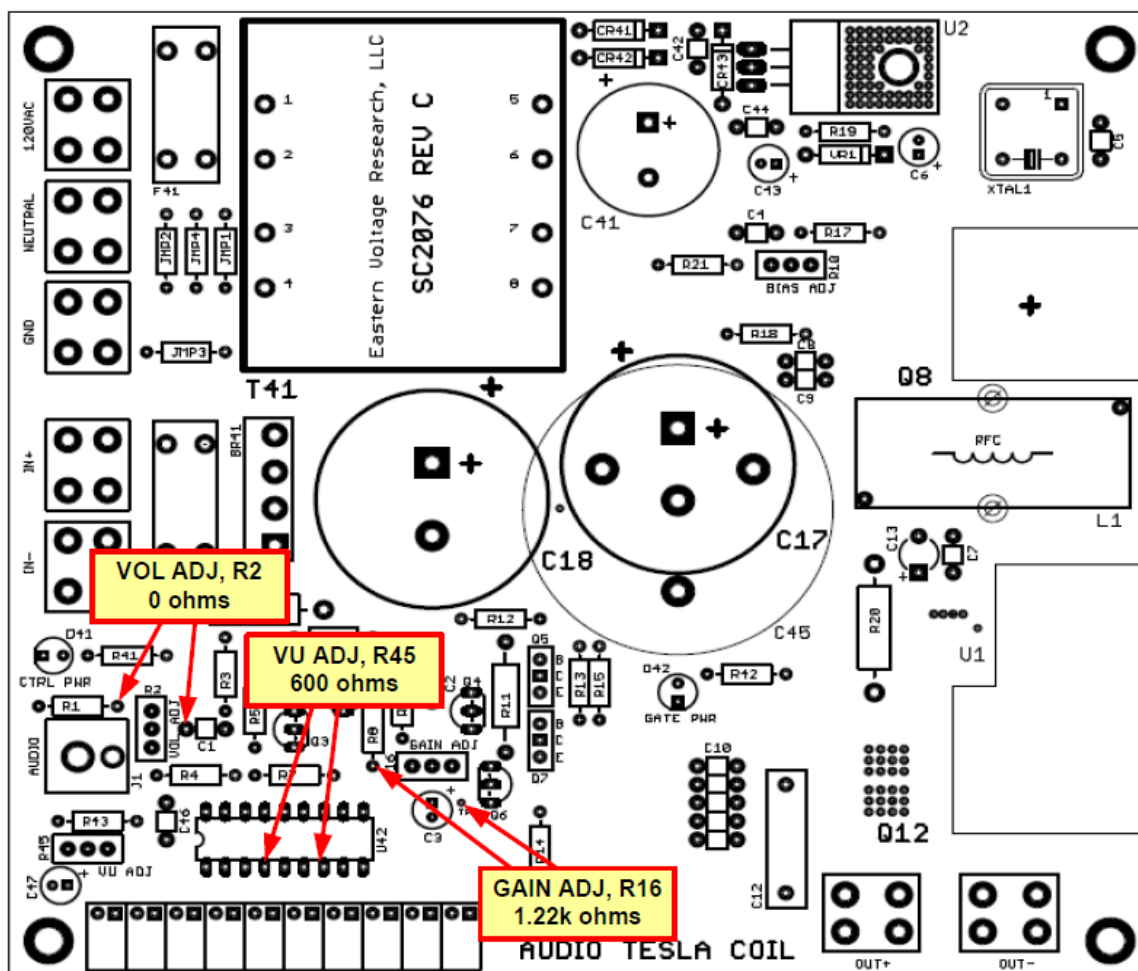
- ☐ 34. You will now disconnect the load from the Q8 linear regulator again. To do this, lift one lead from the board of drain choke, L1. Simply heat up the wire connection and lift the lead from the PCB board. This disconnects Q8 from the load.
- ☐ 35. The next step involves setting the output voltage of the Q8 linear regulator to 85V. *(If you have a standard version using the 50VAC transformer, then this voltage should be approx.. 59V)* Using your multimeter, monitor the voltage from Q8, Pin 3 (Source) to the GND screw terminal.
- ☐ 36. Plug in the Control Power AC power cord.



Please be sure to wear safety glasses when testing and operating the Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil

- ☐ 37. Plug in the Resonator Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 38. Adjust R10, BIAS ADJ potentiometer until the Q8, Pin 3 (Source) voltage is approximately 85V. *(If you have a standard version using the 50VAC transformer, then this voltage should be approx.. 59V)*
- ☐ 39. Unplug the Resonator Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 40. Unplug the Control Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 41. With all power disconnected, reconnect the drain choke, L1, lead to the PCB that was previously disconnected in Step 33.

- ❑ 42. The following steps involve setting the adjustment potentiometers to their default starting locations. Using the figure below, attach the multimeter as shown and adjust the VOL ADJ potentiometer, R2, until you measure approximately 0 ohms across the measurement points. The actual value may vary, but should be less than 100 ohms ideally.
- ❑ 43. Using the figure below, attach the multimeter as shown and adjust the VU ADJ potentiometer, R45, until you measure approximately 600 ohms. This measurement will be the resistance between pins 4 and 6 of U42.
- ❑ 44. Using the figure below, attach the multimeter as shown as adjust the GAIN ADJ potentiometer, R16, until you measure approximately 1.22k ohms. This measurement will be the resistance between the bottom lead of R8 and the test point to the right of R16 marked "TP1."



(Note: The board shown here is an older version of the board, but the potentiometer locations and values are the same)

- ☐ 45. You will now test your audio source. Connect a CD/DVD Player to the audio input, J1, using an RCA audio cable (not supplied). Insert CD of your choice.
- ☐ 46. Plug in the Control Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 47. Turn on the CD/DVD Player and play a track off your chosen CD.
- ☐ 48. The default setting for the 10-Step LED VU Meter is at its maximum. Therefore, you should be seeing audio illuminated feedback on the 10-Step LED VU Meter indicating audio is being input into the board. If you do not see any LEDs illuminate on the VU Meter, then there is a problem with your audio source. Please note, that some DVD players do not have the audio output enabled initially, and this must be set in the MENU for the DVD player.
- ☐ 49. This step involves setting up the threshold levels for the onboard VU LED meter. With the audio source playing a track, adjust potentiometer, R45, until the VU meter LEDs are illuminated to the desired level. Typically, you would adjust R45 until the musical peaks just illuminate the farthest red LED.
- ☐ 50. Unplug the Control Power AC power cord.

You are now ready to test the audio modulation of the Class-E Tesla Coil.

- ☐ 51. Again, make sure power for the fan is plugged in and ensure it is blowing across the heatsink, parallel to the fins. Also ensure that the heatsink is not sitting on top of any flammable materials such as plastic or paper.
- ☐ 52. Plug in the Control Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 53. Plug in the Resonator Power AC power cord.
- ☐ 54. At this point, you should have high voltage output on your Tesla Resonator.
- ☐ 55. Turn on the CD/DVD Player and play a track of your chosen CD.
- ☐ 56. Play audio through the CD player. You should now be able to hear audio through the arc. Impressive eh? The following potentiometers may be adjusted to fine tune the audio modulation of the Tesla coil.

VOL ADJ, R2 Potentiometer

This adjusts the input audio signal level. The DEFAULT setting for this potentiometer is at its maximum and this potentiometer usually never needs to be changed by the user. However, you can try adjusting it and

seeing how the audio volume changes with adjustment. Again, for line-level audio output, this should always be set to its maximum setting.

VU ADJ, R45 Potentiometer

This adjusts the VU Meter sensitivity. This only adjusts the sensitivity of the 10-step LED VU meter. It has no affect on the audio modulation of the Class-E Tesla Coil.

GAIN ADJ, R16 Potentiometer

This adjusts the gain of the onboard audio amplifier which is used to modulate MOSFET, Q8. Decreasing the gain will decrease the audio volume, while increasing the gain will increase the volume. However, if you increase the gain too much, you will start hearing distortion. If you hear distortion, simply decrease the gain. To set this properly simply increase the gain until volume is maximized and no distortion is present.

BIAS ADJ, R10 Potentiometer

This adjusts the bias voltage output of the Q8 linear regulator. It is initially set to 85V (no load). *(If you have a standard version using the 50VAC transformer, then this voltage should be approx. 59V)* We do not recommend the user to change this unless they have a strong understanding of how the entire circuit works. Decreasing the bias voltage will allow a wider modulation envelope, but also increase heat dissipation of Q8. If this voltage is set too low, Q8 may fail thermally. If you do wish to adjust this, we recommend decreasing the voltage only slightly, and then re-adjusting the GAIN ADJ, R16 potentiometer to increase gain and modulation envelope to help increase volume. But for the general user, we do not recommend this potentiometer be changed.

Congratulations, you have now completed the testing of the Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil!

General Operation Instructions

1. To turn ON your Class-E Tesla Coil, please follow the recommended steps below:

Apply FAN Power
Plug-in Control Power
Plug-in Resonator Power
Enable Audio

Note: Control Power and Resonator Power may be applied simultaneously.

2. To turn OFF your Class-E Tesla Coil, please follow the recommended steps below:



Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil

Disable Audio
Unplug Resonator Power
Unplug Control Power
Turn OFF fan

Note: Control Power and Resonator Power may be turned OFF simultaneously.

3. Because the heatsink and resonator get warm, we recommend that the Class-E coil only be used for a single song, and allow the Class-E coil to cool down for a period of the same duration. This is called 50% duty cycle operation.

Class-E Coil Operation for Music Piece A (2 minutes)
Turn OFF Class-E Coil for 2 minutes
REPEAT

Tips / Fine Tuning

Use the following tips to fine tune your system and maximize performance.

1. The most important thing you can do to improve performance is to run two (2) coils in stereo. I cannot stress how much of a difference this makes in both volume and sound quality. The imaging is absolutely incredible and the sound is both louder and much higher quality as well.
2. Ensure primary is always centered
3. Raising and lowering primary can improve arc length and increase output. However, if primary is raised too high, and you start hearing distortion, you are likely operating outside the Class-E range of proper operation. If this occurs, simply lower the primary winding slightly. Also, with increased coupling, you will draw more current from your Resonator Power transformer. If you have an oscilloscope, you can verify correct tuning and coupling by comparing the Q12 Drain-to-Source waveforms to those in the end of this instruction manual.
4. Retune the secondary periodically to maintain maximum tune. Follow the process outlined above. Although since you are already tuned, you only need to adjust the existing height by very slight amounts.
5. Also note that the location of nearby objects can affect the tuning point. For example, your hands, a metallic object, wall, etc... can affect the tuning. So if you tune in one location and then move to another, you may have to adjust the tune slightly.

Improving Audio Quality

There are a few ways to vastly improve the audio quality of your Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil:

1. The number one way to increase both audio quality and volume is to use a stereo pair of Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coils. The stereo imaging from this arrangement is absolutely incredible and guaranteed to be like nothing you've heard before. Each Class-E Tesla Coil acts as a omni-directional point source (unlike traditional uni-directional axial tweeters), and with your eyes closed, it is impossible to determine the location of where the audio is coming from.
2. Use an equalizer. With an equalizer, you can vary the gains of various frequencies and reduce the distortion that may be produced. You will also increase the bass response of your system by tuning it with an equalizer. An equalizer also has a pre-amp which can boost the output level of the audio source. This is especially important for audio sources which have a low output level.
3. Experiment with many CDs. Each CD has its own mixing characteristics and will work differently with your Class-E Tesla Coil. Find a CD which performs best and use that one for your demonstrations.

Troubleshooting Repair Procedure

If you find that your coil has stopped working and the F42 fuse has blown, please follow the troubleshooting procedure below. This is the procedure our technicians follow during any service repairs and works 99.99% of the time.

Please note, that this repair procedure assumes that both Q8 and Q12 MOSFETs have failed. Our technicians will replace these two components even if they have not failed. However, to save money, you may wish to remove Q8 and Q12 and use a multimeter to test if they have failed or not.

1. Ensure that a 5A fast blow fuse is used for F42. If a smaller value fuse is used, the inrush current will prematurely blow this fuse.
2. Check the dimensions of the Tesla Resonator per the figures shown in this instruction manual. If any dimensions are incorrect, please rework as required.
3. Remove Q8 and Q12 MOSFETs.

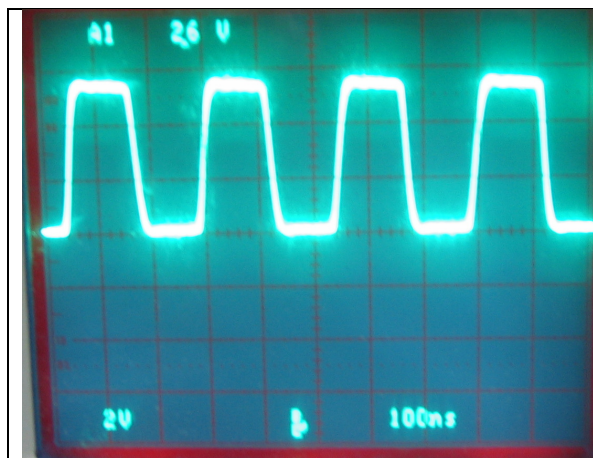
4. Using a multimeter, measure each MOSFET from Drain (Pin 2) to Source (Pin 1). If the reading is less than 10k ohms, then the component has failed and must be replaced. Be sure that the MOSFETs are removed from circuit before taking the measurements.
5. Install new MOSFETs for both Q8 and Q12.
6. Replace thermal pads if required.
7. Using a multimeter, check to ensure that there is no short between the tab of each MOSFET, Q8 and Q12, and the heatsink.
8. Apply control power.
9. Verify that 12V is present at U41, Pin 3. (referenced to GND)
10. Verify that approx. 5V is present at VR1, Cathode. (referenced to GND)
11. Using an oscilloscope, ensure that there is a 4MHz output signal at U1, Pin 4. If there is not, then XTAL1 may need to be replaced. The waveform is shown in the reference waveforms section below.
12. Using an oscilloscope, ensure that there is a 4MHz signal at Q12, Pin 1. (Gate) The waveform is shown in the reference waveforms section below.
13. Repeat the test procedure in this manual.

Class-E Reference Waveforms

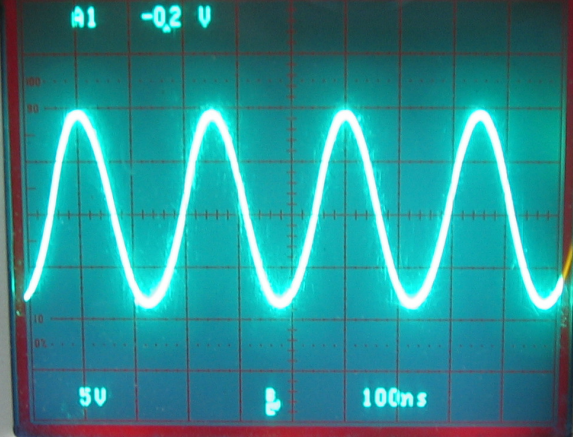
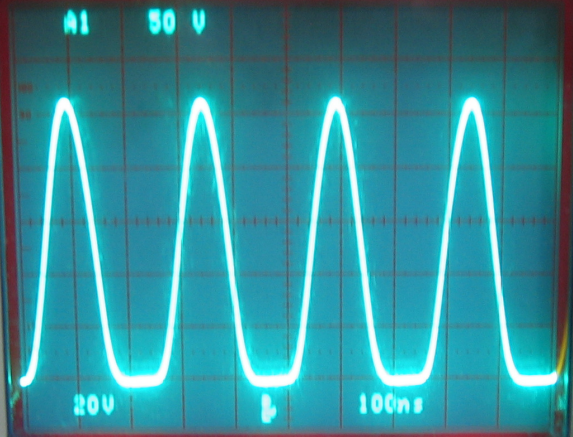
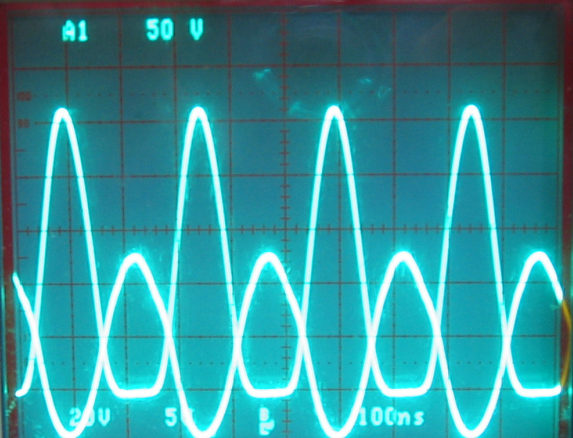
If you have an oscilloscope and wish to compare the operational waveforms of your circuit to known reference waveforms, you may do so. The following table shows several reference waveforms of a Class-E Audio Modulator circuit.

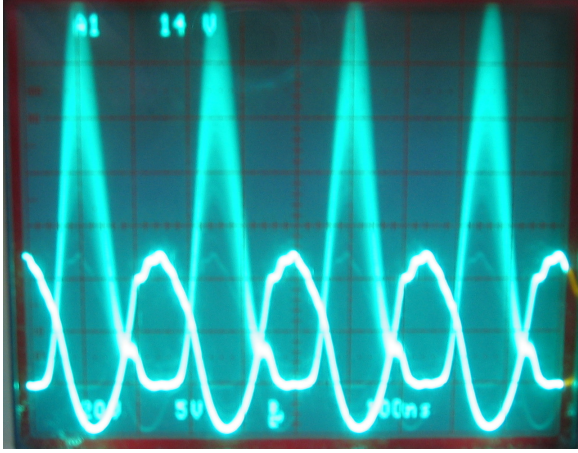
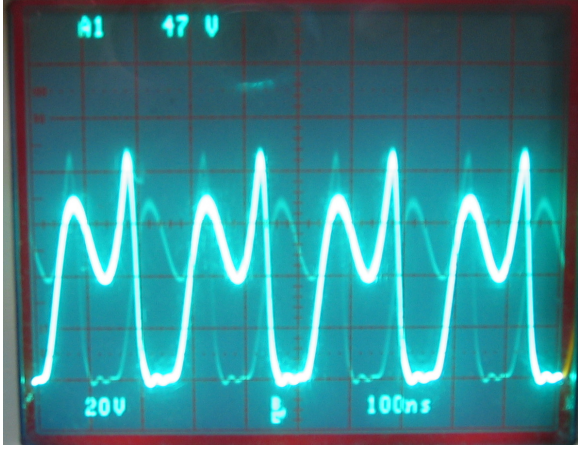
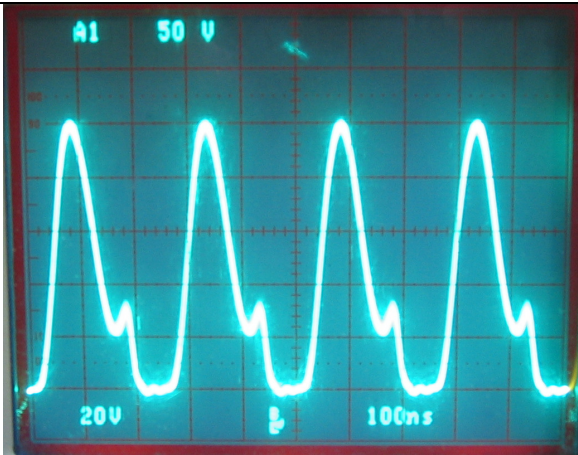


Be sure your oscilloscope probes are rated for the proper voltage when making measurements otherwise damage could result to your oscilloscope and/or oscilloscope probes. It is recommended to use 10x oscilloscope probes rated for at least 300V.



Output of 4MHz Oscillator
U1, Pin 4 (ref. to GND)
4MHz 5V p-p (2V/div)

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>Gate-to-Source of Q12 Q12 Pin 1 (ref. to GND) 4MHz 12V p-p</p> |
|  | <p>Drain Voltage Q12 Pin 2 (ref. to GND)</p> <p>No audio</p> <p>This is a proper Class-E drain voltage waveform.</p> |
|  | <p>Drain Voltage – CH1 Q12 Pin 2 (ref. to GND) Gate Voltage – CH2 Q12 Pin 1 (ref. GND)</p> <p>No audio</p> <p>This is a proper Class-E drain and gate voltage waveform.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>Drain Voltage – CH1 Q12 Pin 2 (ref. to GND) Gate Voltage – CH2 Q12 Pin 1 (ref. GND)</p> <p>Audio applied as seen as modulation on the drain voltage waveform.</p> <p>This is slightly out of tune, as noted by the small bumps on the gate waveform, but still within a proper Class-E operational envelope.</p> |
|  | <p>Drain Voltage – CH1 Q12 Pin 2 (ref. to GND) Gate Voltage – CH2 Q12 Pin 1 (ref. GND)</p> <p>No audio</p> <p>In this example, the Class-E switching drain waveform is very distorted and outside the normal operational limits of Class-E operation.</p> <p>Reducing coupling (lowering primary coil with respect to secondary coil) can generally solve this problem.</p> |
|  | <p>Drain Voltage – CH1 Q12 Pin 2 (ref. to GND) Gate Voltage – CH2 Q12 Pin 1 (ref. GND)</p> <p>No audio</p> <p>In this example, the Class-E switching drain waveform is slightly distorted and outside the normal operational limits of Class-E operation.</p> <p>Reducing coupling (lowering primary coil with respect to secondary coil) can generally solve this problem.</p> |
| | |



Conclusion

We sincerely hope that you have enjoyed the construction of this Eastern Voltage Research Kit. As always, we have tried to write this instruction manual in the easiest, most “user friendly” format that is possible. As our customers, we value your opinions, comments, and additions that you would like to see in future publications. Please submit comments or ideas to:

Eastern Voltage Research, LLC

Technical Support
support@easternvoltage.com

Thanks again from the people here at Eastern Voltage Research.

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<https://www.easternvoltage.com/terms-and-conditions/>



Class-E Audio Modulated Tesla Coil
