

#### AVTECH ELECTROSYSTEMS LTD.

NANOSECOND WAVEFORM ELECTRONICS SINCE 1975

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## **INSTRUCTIONS**

MODEL AVI-V-HV1-C
0 TO 50 VOLTS, 20 kHz
HIGH SPEED PULSE GENERATOR
WITH 250 ps RISE TIME, 2 ns FALL TIME

SERIAL NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

#### WARRANTY

Avtech Electrosystems Ltd. warrants products of its manufacture to be free from defects in material and workmanship under conditions of normal use. If, within one year after delivery to the original owner, and after prepaid return by the original owner, this Avtech product is found to be defective, Avtech shall at its option repair or replace said defective item. This warranty does not apply to units which have been dissembled, modified or subjected to conditions exceeding the applicable specifications or ratings. This warranty is the extent of the obligation assumed by Avtech with respect to this product and no other warranty or guarantee is either expressed or implied.

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Phone: 888-670-8729 (USA & Canada) or +1-613-226-5772 (Intl) Fax: 800-561-1970 (USA & Canada) or +1-613-226-2802 (Intl)

E-mail: info@avtechpulse.com World Wide Web: <a href="http://www.avtechpulse.com">http://www.avtechpulse.com</a>

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

WARRANTY	2
TECHNICAL SUPPORT	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
INTRODUCTION	5
AVAILABLE OPTIONS	5
SPECIFICATIONS	6
EUROPEAN REGULATORY NOTES	<i>7</i>
EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY	7
DIRECTIVE 2002/95/EC (RoHS)	7
DIRECTIVE 2002/96/EC (WEEE)	7
INSTALLATION	9
VISUAL CHECK	9
POWER RATINGS	9
CONNECTION TO THE POWER SUPPLY	9
PROTECTION FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK	10
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	10
FUSES	12
AC FUSE REPLACEMENT	12
DC FUSE REPLACEMENT	13
FUSE RATINGS	13
FRONT PANEL CONTROLS	14
REAR PANEL CONTROLS	16
GENERAL INFORMATION	18
BASIC TEST ARRANGEMENT	18
BASIC PULSE CONTROL	18
AMPLITUDE INTERACTION	19
POLARITY INVERSION	20
MINIMIZING WAVEFORM DISTORTIONS	21
USE 50 OHM TRANSMISSION LINES AND LOADS	21
USE LOW-INDUCTANCE LOADS	21
PREVENTING DAMAGE	21
OPTIONS	22

-OS OPTION	22
-M OPTION	22
-EA OPTION	22
-EW OPTION	22
-TR OPTION	22
MECHANICAL INFORMATION	23
TOP COVER REMOVAL	23
ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE	23
MAINTENANCE	24
REGULAR MAINTENANCE	24
CLEANING	24
WIRING DIAGRAMS	25
WIRING OF AC POWER	25
PCB 158K - LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY, 1/3	26
PCB 158K - LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY, 2/3	27
PCB 158K - LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY, 3/3	28
PCB 168B - HIGH VOLTAGE DC POWER SUPPLY	29
PCB 126B - OSCILLATOR AND TRIGGER CIRCUIT	30
MAIN WIRING - POSITIVE UNITS	31
PERFORMANCE CHECK SHEET	32

Manual Reference: /fileserver1/officefiles/instructword/avi/AVI-V-HV1-C,edition\_k.odt. Last modified February 29, 2024.
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#### INTRODUCTION

The AVI-V-HV1-C is a high performance instrument capable of generating up to 50V into  $50\Omega$  loads at repetition rates up to 20 kHz. The output pulse width is variable from 2 to 100 ns, and the sync delay is variable up to  $\pm 500$  ns. The rise time is less than 250 ps, and the fall time is 2 ns.

Instruments with the "-P" model suffix can generate 0 to +50V, whereas instruments with the "-N" model suffix can generate 0 to -50V.

Instruments with the "-P-PN" suffix generate 0 to +50V at the main output, and are supplied with an inverting transformer that can be installed on the output to generate a negative signal.

Instruments with the "-N-PN" suffix generate 0 to -50V at the main output, and are supplied with an inverting transformer that can be installed on the output to generate a positive signal.

The output is designed to drive  $50\Omega$  loads. (A  $50\Omega$  load is required for proper operation.) The output is AC-coupled.

This instrument is intended for use in research, development, test and calibration laboratories by qualified personnel.

## **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

This instrument is available with several options:

- -EA Option: the output amplitude can be controlled by an externally generated 0 to +10V analog control voltage.
- -EW Option: the output pulse width can be controlled by an externally generated 0 to +10V analog control voltage.
- -M Option: a monitor output is provided.
- -OS Option: an externally generated DC offset can be added to the output.
- -TR Option: this option reduces the rise time from 250 ps to 200 ps. The output amplitude of models with this option is fixed (i.e., non-adjustable) at 50V.

## **SPECIFICATIONS**

Model:	AVI-V-HV1-C <sup>1</sup>			
Amplitude <sup>3,4</sup> :	Standard units: 0 to 50 Volts, variable.			
(50 Ohm load required)	With -TR option: 50 Volts, fixed.			
Rise time (20%-80%):	Standard units: ≤ 250ps			
	With -TR option: ≤ 200ps			
Fall time (80%-20%):	≤ 2 ns			
Pulse width4:	2 to 100 ns			
Maximum pulse repetition frequency (PRF):	20 kHz			
Polarity⁵:	Positive or negative or both (specify -P, -N, -P-PN or -N-PN)			
Propagation delay:	≤ 250 ns (Ext trig in to pulse out)			
Jitter:	±15 ps			
DC offset or bias insertion <sup>6</sup> :	Optional. Apply DC offset in the range of ±50V (250 mA max)			
	to back panel solder terminal. See note 7.			
Trigger required:	Ext trig mode: +5 Volts, 50 to 500 ns (TTL)			
Sync delay:	Sync out to pulse out: Variable 0 to 500 ns			
Sync output:	+2 Volts, 200 ns, will drive 50 Ohm loads			
Monitor output option <sup>7</sup> :	Provides a 20 dB attenuated coincident replica of main output			
Connectors:	Out: SMA, Trig: BNC, Monitor: SMA			
Power required:	100 - 240 Volts, 50 - 60 Hz			
Dimensions:	100 mm x 215 mm x 375 mm (3.9" x 8.5" x 14.8")			

- -C suffix indicates stand-alone lab instrument with internal clock and line powering.
  -B suffix indicates IEEE-488.2 GPIB and RS-232 control of amplitude, pulse width, PRF and delay.
  -For operation at amplitudes of less than 10% of full-scale, best results will be obtained by setting the amplitude near full-scale and using external attenuators on the output.
  -For electronic control (0 to +10V) of amplitude or pulse width, suffix the model number with -EA or -EW. Electronic control units also include standard front-panel controls.
  -For December 20 polarity by suffixing model number with -P or -N (i.e. positive or negative) or -P-PN or -N-PN for dual polarity option where the suffix preceding -PN indicates the polarity at the mainframe output port.
  -For DC offset option suffix model number with -OS. Avtech Model AVX-T bias tee can also be used to obtain DC offset.
- 7) For monitor option add suffix -M.

## **EUROPEAN REGULATORY NOTES**

#### **EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY**

We Avtech Electrosystems Ltd.

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Ottawa, Ontario Canada K2C 3H4

declare that this pulse generator meets the intent of Directive 89/336/EEC for Electromagnetic Compatibility. Compliance pertains to the following specifications as listed in the official Journal of the European Communities:

EN 50081-1 Emission

EN 50082-1 Immunity

and that this pulse generator meets the intent of the Low Voltage Directive 72/23/EEC as amended by 93/68/EEC. Compliance pertains to the following specifications as listed in the official Journal of the European Communities:

EN 61010-1:2001 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use



## DIRECTIVE 2002/95/EC (RoHS)

This instrument is exempt from Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on the Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in electrical and electronic equipment. Specifically, Avtech instruments are considered "Monitoring and control instruments" (Category 9) as defined in Annex 1A of Directive 2002/96/EC. The Directive 2002/95/EC only applies to Directive 2002/96/EC categories 1-7 and 10, as stated in the "Article 2 - Scope" section of Directive 2002/95/EC.

#### DIRECTIVE 2002/96/EC (WEEE)

European customers who have purchased this equipment directly from Avtech will have completed a "WEEE Responsibility Agreement" form, accepting responsibility for WEEE

compliance (as mandated in Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Union and local laws) on behalf of the customer, as provided for under Article 9 of Directive 2002/96/EC.

Customers who have purchased Avtech equipment through local representatives should consult with the representative to determine who has responsibility for WEEE compliance. Normally, such responsibilities with lie with the representative, unless other arrangements (under Article 9) have been made.

Requirements for WEEE compliance may include registration of products with local governments, reporting of recycling activities to local governments, and financing of recycling activities.



#### **INSTALLATION**

#### VISUAL CHECK

After unpacking the instrument, examine to ensure that it has not been damaged in shipment. Visually inspect all connectors, knobs, and handles. Confirm that a power cord and an instrumentation manual (this manual), are with the instrument. If the instrument has been damaged, file a claim immediately with the company that transported the instrument.

## **POWER RATINGS**

This instrument is intended to operate from 100 - 240 V, 50 - 60 Hz.

The maximum power consumption is 57 Watts. Please see the "FUSES" section for information about the appropriate AC and DC fuses.

This instrument is an "Installation Category II" instrument, intended for operation from a normal single-phase supply.

#### **CONNECTION TO THE POWER SUPPLY**

An IEC-320 three-pronged recessed male socket is provided on the back panel for AC power connection to the instrument. One end of the detachable power cord that is supplied with the instrument plugs into this socket. The other end of the detachable power cord plugs into the local mains supply. Use only the cable supplied with the instrument. The mains supply must be earthed, and the cord used to connect the instrument to the mains supply must provide an earth connection. (The supplied cord does this.)

Warning: Failure to use a grounded outlet may result in injury or death due to electric shock. This product uses a power cord with a ground connection. It must be connected to a properly grounded outlet. The instrument chassis is connected to the ground wire in the power cord.

The table below describes the power cord that is normally supplied with this instrument, depending on the destination region:

Destination Region	Description	Manufacturer	Part Number
Continental Europe	European CEE 7/7	Volex (http://www.volex.com)	17850-C3-326
	"Schuko" 230V, 50Hz	Qualtek (http://www.qualtekusa.com)	319004-T01
United Kingdom	BS 1363, 230V, 50Hz	Qualtek (http://www.qualtekusa.com)	370001-E01
Switzerland	SEV 1011, 2 30V, 50Hz	Volex (http://www.volex.com)	2102H-C3-10
Israel	SI 32, 220V, 50Hz	Volex (http://www.volex.com)	2115H-C3-10
North America, and all other areas	NEMA 5-15, 120V, 60 Hz	Qualtek (http://www.qualtekusa.com)	312007-01

## PROTECTION FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK

Operators of this instrument must be protected from electric shock at all times. The owner must ensure that operators are prevented access and/or are insulated from every connection point. In some cases, connections must be exposed to potential human contact. Operators must be trained to protect themselves from the risk of electric shock. This instrument is intended for use by qualified personnel who recognize shock hazards and are familiar with safety precautions required to avoid possibly injury. In particular, operators should:

- 1. Keep exposed high-voltage wiring to an absolute minimum.
- Wherever possible, use shielded connectors and cabling.
- Connect and disconnect loads and cables only when the instrument is turned off.
- 4. Keep in mind that all cables, connectors, oscilloscope probes, and loads must have an appropriate voltage rating.
- 5. Do not attempt any repairs on the instrument, beyond the fuse replacement procedures described in this manual. Contact Avtech technical support (see page 2 for contact information) if the instrument requires servicing. Service is to be performed solely by qualified service personnel.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

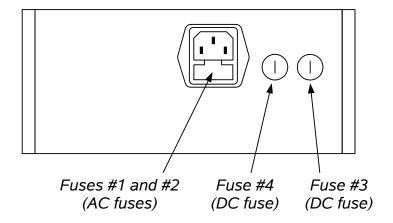
This instrument is intended for use under the following conditions:

- 1. indoor use:
- 2. altitude up to 2 000 m;
- 3. temperature 5 °C to 40 °C;

- maximum relative humidity 80 % for temperatures up to 31 °C decreasing linearly to 50 % relative humidity at 40 °C;
   Mains supply voltage fluctuations up to ±10 % of the nominal voltage;
   no pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution.

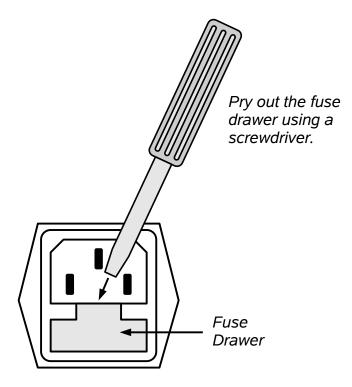
## **FUSES**

This instrument contains four fuses. All are accessible from the rear-panel. Two protect the AC prime power input, and two protect the internal DC power supplies. The locations of the fuses on the rear panel are shown in the figure below:



## AC FUSE REPLACEMENT

To physically access the AC fuses, the power cord must be detached from the rear panel of the instrument. The fuse drawer may then be extracted using a small flat-head screwdriver, as shown below:



## **DC FUSE REPLACEMENT**

The DC fuses may be replaced by inserting the tip of a flat-head screwdriver into the fuse holder slot, and rotating the slot counter-clockwise. The fuse and its carrier will then pop out.

## **FUSE RATINGS**

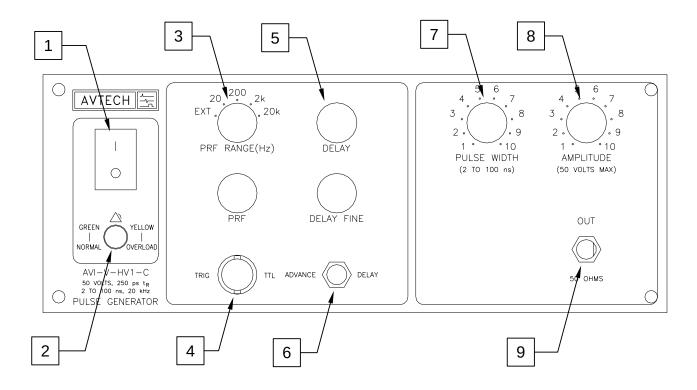
The following table lists the required fuses:

Nominal			Recommended Replacement Pa		
Fuses	Mains	Rating	Case Size	Littelfuse Part	Digi-Key Stock
	Voltage			Number	Number
#1, #2 (AC)	100-240V	0.5A, 250V, Time-Delay	5×20 mm	0218.500HXP	F2416-ND
#3 (DC)	N/A	0.8A, 250V, Time-Delay	5×20 mm	0218.800HXP	F2418-ND
#4 (DC)	N/A	0.25A, 250V, Time-Delay	5×20 mm	0218.250HXP	F2413-ND

The recommended fuse manufacturer is Littelfuse (http://www.littelfuse.com).

Replacement fuses may be easily obtained from Digi-Key (http://www.digikey.com) and other distributors.

#### FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



- 1) <u>POWER Switch</u>. This is the main power switch. When turning the instrument on, there may be a delay of several seconds before the instrument appears to respond.
- 2) OVERLOAD Indicator. When the instrument is powered, this indicator is normally green, indicating normal operation. If this indicator is yellow, an internal automatic overload protection circuit has been tripped. If the unit is overloaded (by operating at an exceedingly high duty cycle or by operating into a very low impedance), the protective circuit will disable the output of the instrument and turn the indicator light yellow. The light will stay yellow (i.e. output disabled) for about 5 seconds after which the instrument will attempt to re-enable the output (i.e. light green) for about 1 second. If the overload condition persists, the output will be disabled again (i.e. light yellow) for another 5 seconds. If the overload condition has been removed, the instrument will resume normal operation.

This overload indicator may flash yellow briefly at start-up. This is not a cause for concern.

3) <u>PRF Range Switch</u>. This switch sets the pulse repetition frequency (PRF) range of the internal oscillator. The marked value of each position is the upper limit of the 10:1 range, approximately. The vernier dial directly below the switch varies the PRF within the set range.

If this switched is set to the "EXT" position, the instrument is triggered by a signal applied to the TRIG connector, rather than by the internal oscillator.

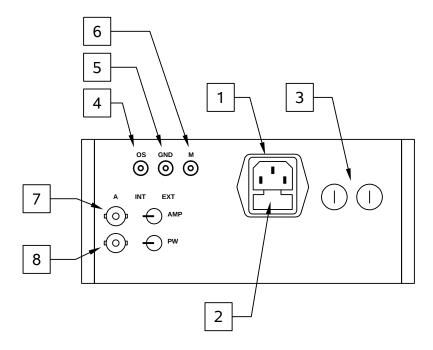
4) TRIG Connector. When the PRF Range Switch is set to one of the four internal oscillator ranges, this connector is an output, which supplies a 2V, 200 ns wide pulse for each trigger event. This output may be used to trigger oscilloscopes or other equipment.

When the PRF Range Switch is set to "EXT", the instrument is triggered by a TTL pulse applied to this connector. The pulse must be at least 50 ns wide. The input impedance of this input is  $1 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

Depending on the length of cable attached to this input, and the source driving it, it may be desirable to add a coaxial 50 Ohm terminator to this input to provide a proper transmission line termination. The Pasternack (www.pasternack.com) PE6008-50 BNC feed-thru 50 Ohm terminator is suggested for this purpose. For systems using SMA connectors, the PE6026 SMA feed-thru 50 Ohm terminator is suggested.

- 5) <u>Delay Controls</u>. When the PRF Range Switch is set to one of the four internal oscillator ranges, the main output is advanced or delayed relative to the TRIG output pulse (item 3). The delay is variable up to 500 ns, approximately, using the DELAY and DELAY FINE dials.
- 6) <u>Advance/Delay Switch</u>. When the PRF Range Switch is set to one of the four internal oscillator ranges, this switch determines whether the TRIG output precedes the main output (ADVANCE mode), or whether the TRIG output occur after the main output (DELAY mode).
- 7) Pulse Width Control. This dial controls the pulse width.
- 8) <u>Amplitude Control</u>. This dial controls the pulse amplitude. This control is not present on models with the -TR option.
- 9) <u>OUT Connector</u>. This connector provides the main output signal, into load impedances of  $50\Omega$ . (This output *requires* a  $50\Omega$  load to function properly).

#### REAR PANEL CONTROLS



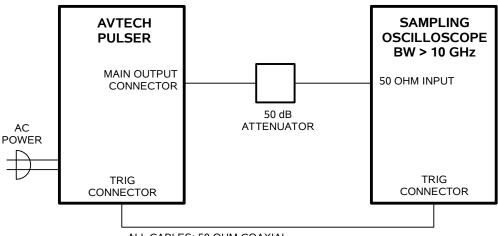
- 1. <u>AC POWER INPUT</u>. An IEC-320 C14 three-pronged recessed male socket is provided on the back panel for AC power connection to the instrument. One end of the detachable power cord that is supplied with the instrument plugs into this socket.
- 2. <u>AC FUSE DRAWER</u>. The two fuses that protect the AC input are located in this drawer. Please see the "FUSES" section of this manual for more information.
- 3. <u>DC FUSES</u>. These two fuses protect the internal DC power supplies. Please see the "FUSES" sections of this manual for more information.
- 4. <u>OS INPUT CONNECTOR</u>. A DC offset in the range of ±50V (250 mA max) may be applied to this solder terminal. The DC offset will appear on the output. When this feature is not used, the OS input should be connected to ground (using the adjacent GND connector). This is especially important when driving loads containing a diode.
- 5. <u>GND CONNECTOR</u>. This solder terminal is connected to ground. It may be used to ground the OS input connector.
- 6. <u>M OUTPUT CONNECTOR</u>. (Present on units with -M option only.) This SMA connector output provides a 20 dB attenuated coincident replica of main output, for monitoring purposes.
- 7. <u>EA SWITCH AND INPUT</u>. (For units with -EA option only.) When this switch is set to the "INT" position, the output amplitude is controlled by the front-panel amplitude dial. When this switch is set to the "EXT" position, the output amplitude is controlled by the voltage applied to the "A" BNC connector. 0V in corresponds to zero amplitude, and +10V DC in corresponds to maximum amplitude (+100V). The input

- impedance of the "A" connector is > 10 k $\Omega$ .
- 8. <u>EW SWITCH AND INPUT</u>. (For units with -EW option only.) When this switch is set to the "INT" position, the output pulse width is controlled by the front-panel pulse width dial. When this switch is set to the "EXT" position, the output pulse width is controlled by the voltage applied to the "A" BNC connector. 0V in corresponds to minimum pulse width, and +10V DC in corresponds to maximum pulse width. The input impedance of the "A" connector is > 10 k $\Omega$ .

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

#### BASIC TEST ARRANGEMENT

The AVI-V-HV1-C should be tested with a sampling oscilloscope with a bandwidth of at least 5 GHz to properly observe the high-speed waveform. A typical test arrangement is shown below:



ALL CABLES: 50 OHM COAXIAL

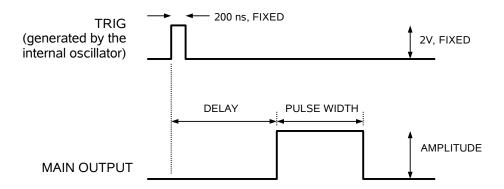
The attenuators are required to prevent damage to the sampling oscilloscope. A 50 or 60 dB attenuator with sufficient voltage rating should be used on the main output. Factory tests are conducted using several Midwest Microwave 10 dB and 20 dB attenuators (models ATT-0444-10-SMA-02 and ATT-0444-20-SMA-02, respectively) connected in series.

#### BASIC PULSE CONTROL

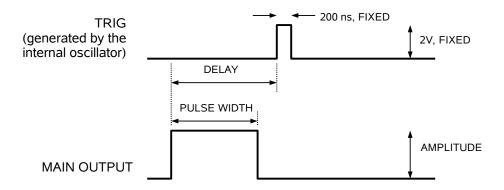
This instrument can be triggered by its own internal clock or by an external TTL trigger signal. When triggered internally, two mainframe output channels respond to the trigger: OUT and SYNC.

- OUT. This is the main output. The maximum output voltage is 50V.
- TRIG. The TRIG pulse is a fixed-width TTL-level reference pulse used to trigger oscilloscopes or other measurement systems.

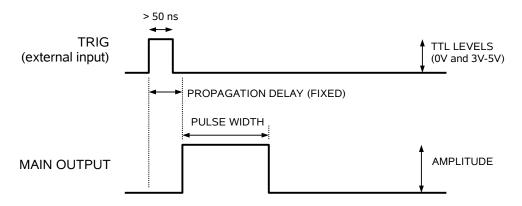
When the ADVANCE/DELAY switch is set to "ADVANCE", the TRIG output precedes the main output. These pulses are illustrated below:



When the ADVANCE/DELAY switch is set to "DELAY", the TRIG output occurs after the main output. This illustrated below:



When triggered externally, the TRIG connector acts as an input. The delay controls do not function in this mode. This illustrated below:



## **AMPLITUDE INTERACTION**

Some properties of the output pulse may change as a function of the amplitude setting. For some demanding applications, it may be desirable to use a combination of external attenuators and the amplitude pot to achieve the desired output amplitude.

Models with the -TR option do not have adjustable amplitude, so external attenuators *must* be used if the user wishes to vary the amplitude.

## POLARITY INVERSION

Instruments with the "-P-PN" suffix generate 0 to +50V at the main output, and are supplied with an AVX-3 inverting transformer that can be installed on the mainframe output. A negative pulse is then obtained at the out port of the AVX-3 module.

Instruments with the "-N-PN" suffix generate 0 to -50V at the main output, and are supplied with an AVX-3 inverting transformer that can be installed on the mainframe output. A positive pulse is then obtained at the out port of the AVX-3 module.

When using the transformer with dual-polarity models with the "-OS" option, the external offset must be added to the DC terminal of the inverting transformer. Do not apply the offset to the rear-panel offset terminal on the mainframe (if present).

#### MINIMIZING WAVEFORM DISTORTIONS

#### USE 50 OHM TRANSMISSION LINES AND LOADS

Connect the load to the pulse generator with  $50\Omega$  transmission lines (e.g. RG-58 or RG-174 cable).

This instrument requires a  $50\Omega$  load for proper operation. It will not properly drive a high-impedance load. The output stage will be damaged if it is operated into an open circuit (or any other high impedance). Failures due to improper output loading are not covered by the warranty.

## **USE LOW-INDUCTANCE LOADS**

Lenz's Law predicts that for an inductive voltage spike will be generated when the current through an inductance changes. Specifically,  $V_{\text{SPIKE}} = L \times dI_{\text{LOAD}}/dt$ , where L is the inductance,  $I_{\text{LOAD}}$  is the load current change, and t is time. For this reason, it is important to keep any parasitic in the load low. This means keeping wiring short, and using low inductance components. In particular, wire-wound resistors should be avoided.

#### PREVENTING DAMAGE

The AVI-V-HV1-C may fail if triggered at a PRF greater than 20 kHz.

This unit is designed to operate into a load impedance of 50 Ohms and the output stage will be damaged if it is operated into an open circuit (or any other high impedance). Failures due to improper output loading are not covered by the warranty.

The lifetime of the switching elements in the pulse generator module is proportional to the running time of the instrument. For this reason the prime power to the instrument should be turned off when the instrument is not in use.

## **OPTIONS**

The AVI-V-HV1-C is available with these options:

## **-OS OPTION**

This option allows an externally generated DC offset to be added to the output. The desired DC offset is applied to the back panel OS terminal, which is connected to the output centre conductor trhough a high-quality RF inductor. Do not exceed 50V, 250 mA.

When using the transformer with dual-polarity models with the "-OS" option, the external offset must be added to the DC terminal of the inverting transformer. Do not apply the offset to the rear-panel offset terminal on the mainframe (if present).

## -M OPTION

This option provides a monitor output, which is an attenuated replica of the main output. The monitor is connected to the main output through a 470 Ohm resistor, which results in an attenuation of approximately 20 dB (i.e., ÷10) when the monitor output is terminated with a 50 Ohm load.

For models with the "-OS" option, the monitor output does not include the effect of the added offset.

The monitor output should be terminated with a 50 Ohm load.

## -EA OPTION

To control the output amplitude with an external voltage, set the rear-panel switch to the "EXT" position and apply 0 to +10V to connector A ( $R_{IN} \ge 10 k\Omega$ ).

#### -EW OPTION

To control the output pulse width with an external voltage, set the rear-panel switch to the "EXT" position and apply 0 to +10V to connector W ( $R_{IN} \ge 10k\Omega$ ).

#### -TR OPTION

This option reduces the rise time from 250 ps to 200 ps. The output amplitude of models with this option is fixed (i.e., non-adjustable) at 50V.

#### MECHANICAL INFORMATION

#### TOP COVER REMOVAL

If necessary, the interior of the instrument may be accessed by removing the four Phillips screws on the top panel. With the four screws removed, the top cover may be slid back (and off).

Always disconnect the power cord and allow the instrument to sit unpowered for 10 minutes before opening the instrument. This will allow any internal stored charge to discharge.

There are no user-adjustable internal circuits. For repairs other than fuse replacement, please contact Avtech (info@avtechpulse.com) to arrange for the instrument to be returned to the factory for repair. Service is to be performed solely by qualified service personnel.

Caution: High voltages are present inside the instrument during normal operation. Do not operate the instrument with the cover removed.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE

To prevent electromagnetic interference with other equipment, all used outputs should be connected to shielded loads using shielded coaxial cables. Unused outputs should be terminated with shielded coaxial terminators or with shielded coaxial dust caps, to prevent unintentional electromagnetic radiation. All cords and cables should be less than 3m in length.

## MAINTENANCE

## **REGULAR MAINTENANCE**

This instrument does not require any regular maintenance.

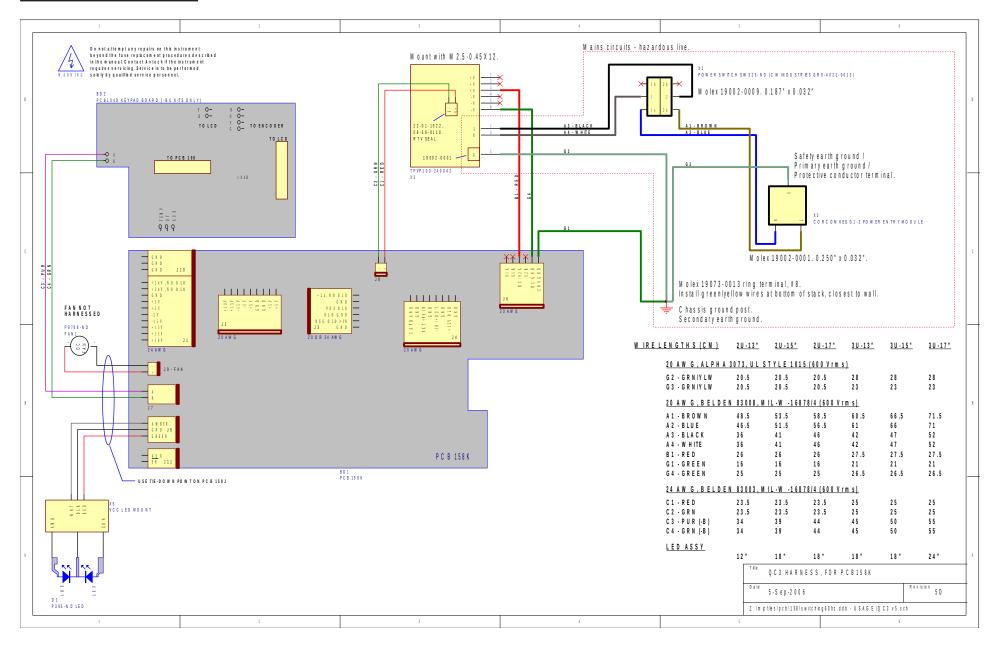
On occasion, one or more of the four rear-panel fuses may require replacement. All fuses can be accessed from the rear panel. See the "FUSES" section for details.

## **CLEANING**

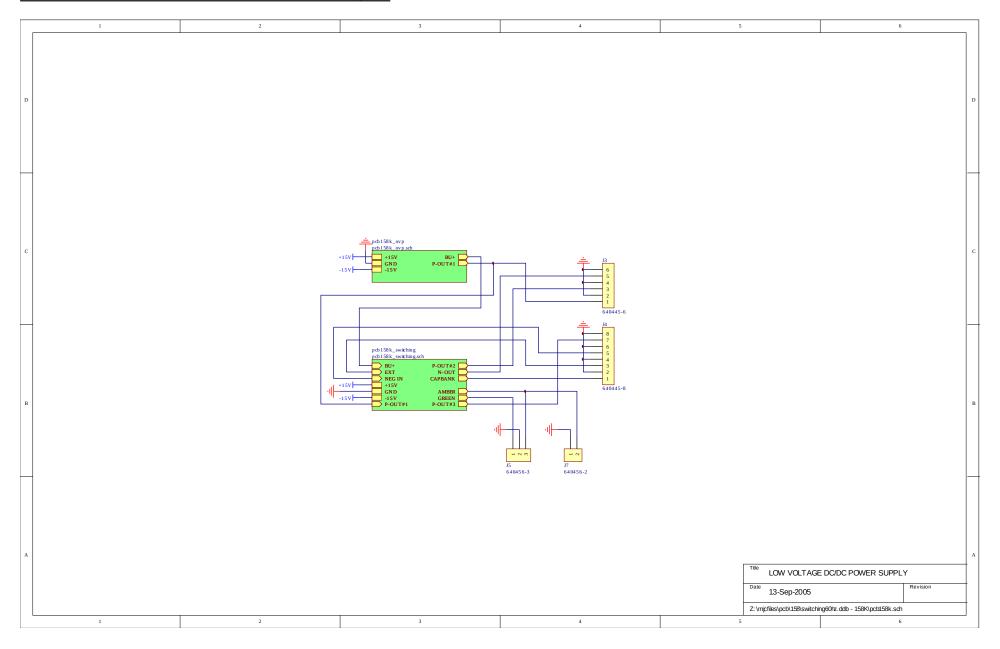
If desired, the interior of the instrument may be cleaned using compressed air to dislodge any accumulated dust. (See the "TOP COVER REMOVAL" section for instructions on accessing the interior.) No other cleaning is recommended.

## WIRING DIAGRAMS

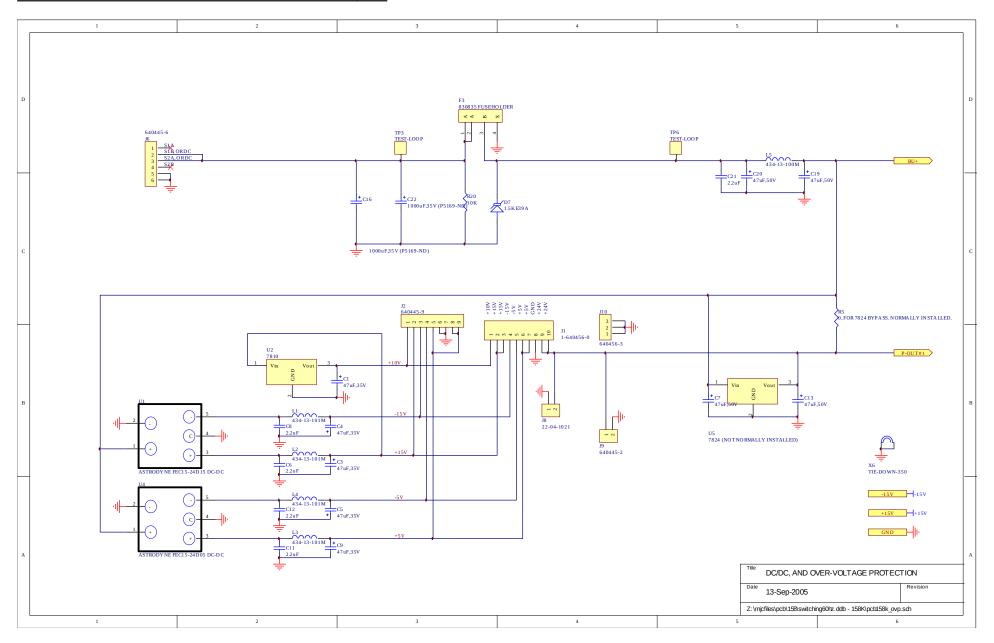
## WIRING OF AC POWER



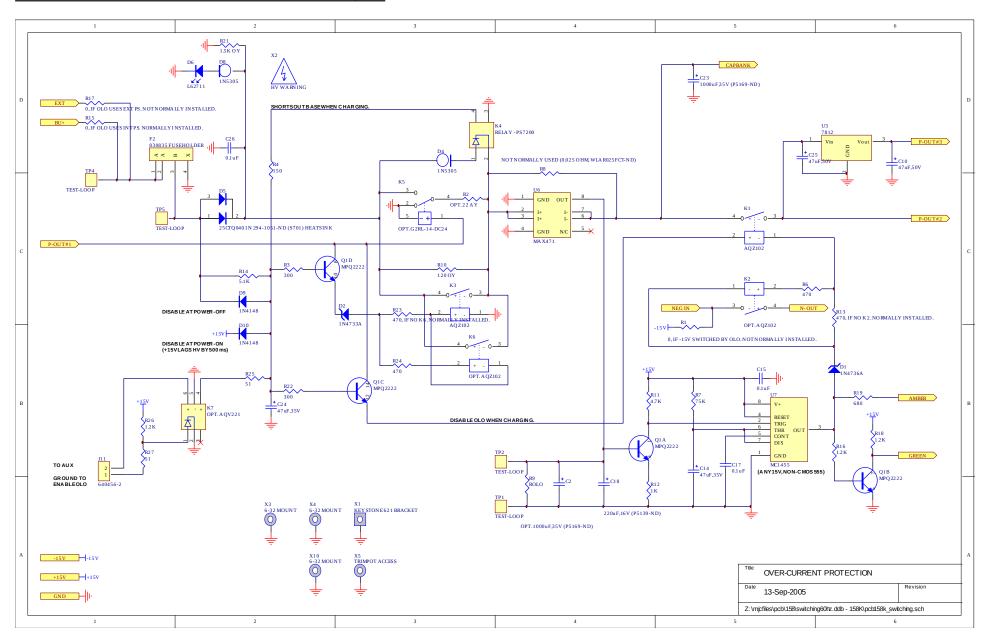
## PCB 158K - LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY, 1/3



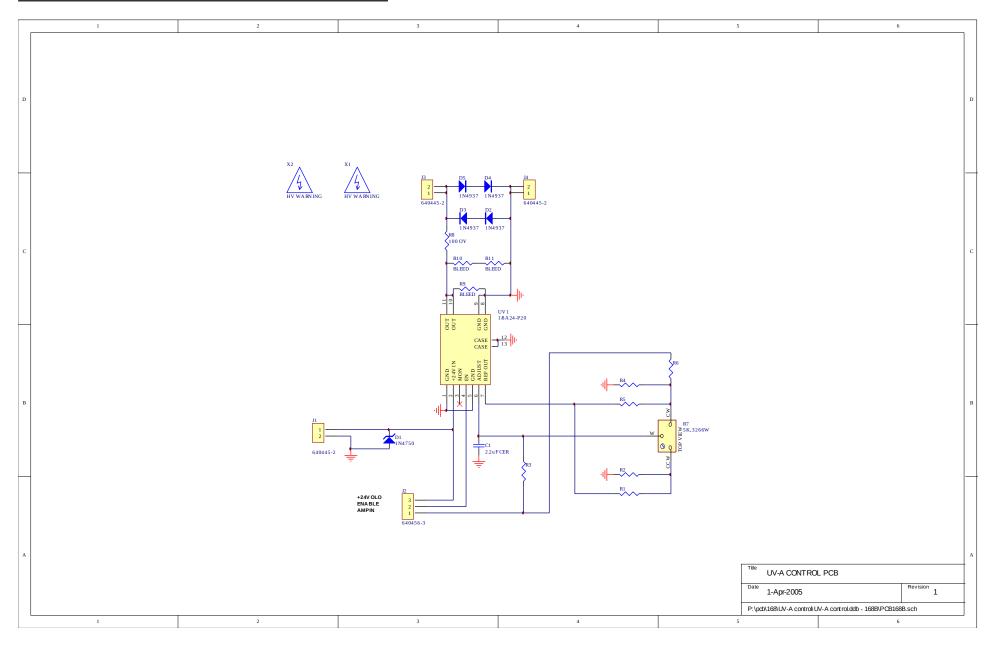
## PCB 158K - LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY, 2/3



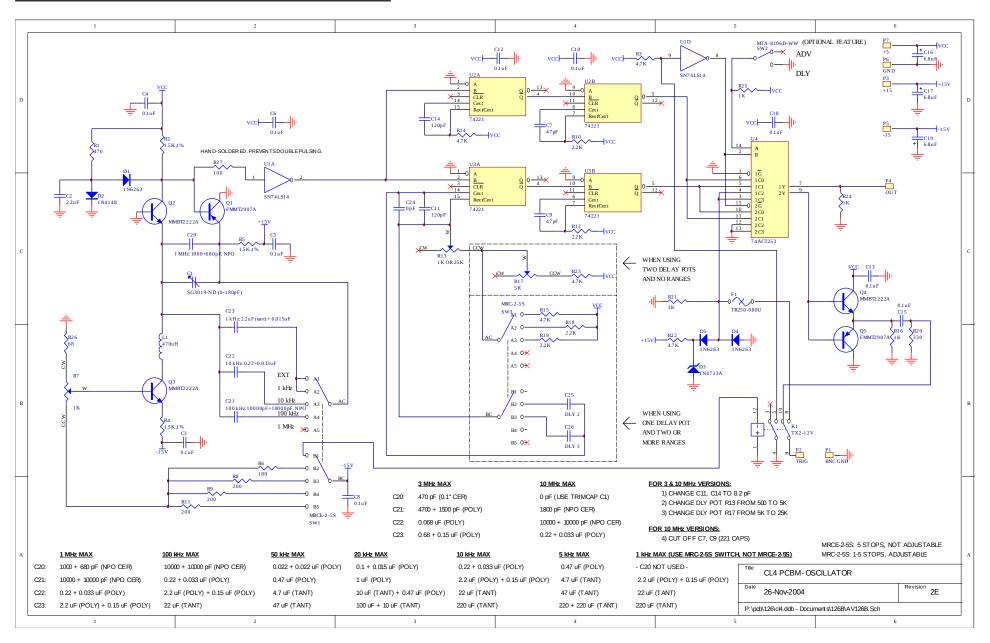
## PCB 158K - LOW VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY, 3/3



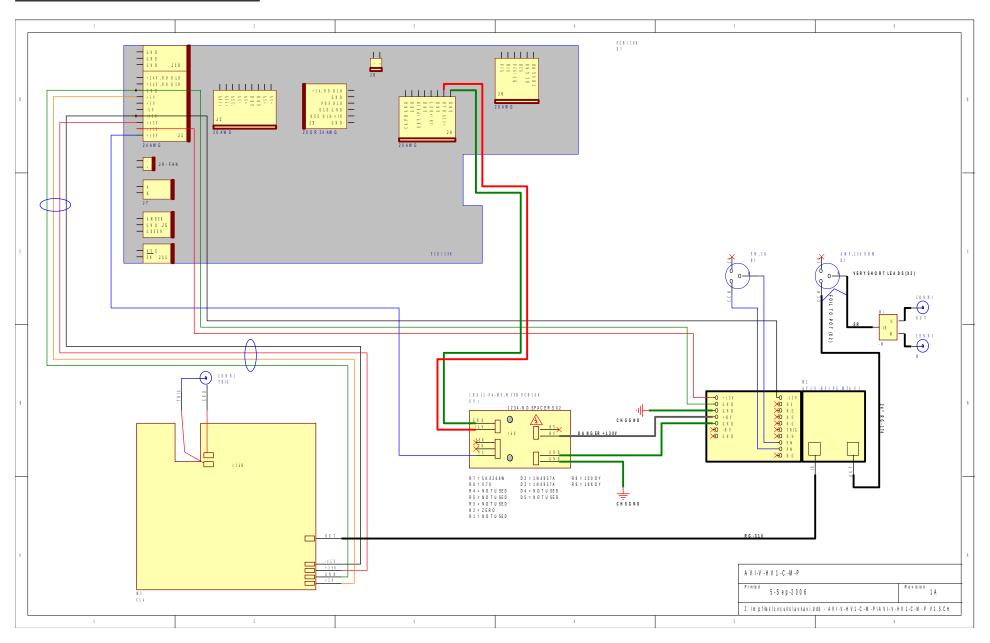
# PCB 168B - HIGH VOLTAGE DC POWER SUPPLY



## PCB 126B - OSCILLATOR AND TRIGGER CIRCUIT



## MAIN WIRING - POSITIVE UNITS



## PERFORMANCE CHECK SHEET