

INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVO-7B2-C PULSE GENERATOR

S.N.:

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 disassembled, 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.

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FIG. 1: PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) The equipment should be connected in the general fashion shown above. Since the AVO unit provides an output pulse rise time as low as 0.5 us a fast oscilloscope (at least 50 MHz) should be used to display the waveform.
- 2) The sync output channel provides TTL level signals. To avoid overdriving the TRIG input channel of some scopes, a 30 db attenuator should be placed at the input to the scope trigger channel. The SYNC output precedes the main output when the front panel LEAD-LAG switch is in the LEAD position. The SYNC output lags the main output when the switch is in the LAG position.
- 3) To obtain a stable output display the PW and PRF controls on the front panel should be set mid-range. The front panel TRIG toggle switch should be in the INT position. The DELAY controls and the scope triggering controls are then adjusted to obtain a stable output. The scope may then be used to set the desired PRF by rotating the PRF controls.
- 4) The output terminals of the pulse generator module consists of a short length of microstrip transmission line protruding from the module chassis. The OUT terminal is the center conductor which is bounded on both sides by the ground plane (see below). Note that the "OUT" red banana terminal is in parallel with the microstrip center conductor and so may also be used as the output terminal.

The load should be connected between the OUT and GND terminals using very short leads (< 2.0 cm).

Take care to insure that during soldering the OUT conductor is not shorted to the chassis. Also, use minimal heat when soldering.

- 5) The output pulse width is controlled by the one turn PW control.
- 6) The output amplitude is controlled by the one turn AMP control.
- 7) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the unit by setting the front panel TRIG toggle switch in the EXT position and applying a 0.2 us (approx.) TTL level pulse to the TRIG BNC connector input. For operation in this mode, the scope time base must also be triggered by the external clock rather than from the SYNC output.
- 8) The AVO-7 is designed to supply up to 150 amperes to a maximum load voltage of 150 volts. Factory tests are conducted with a 1.0 ohm load capable of dissipating at least 12 watts. Higher load resistance values may be used but the output voltage will be limited to 150 volts.
- 9) CAUTION: The AVO-7-C is designed to operate with a maximum duty cycle of 0.1% (e.g. PW = 10 us at PRF = 100 Hz).

- 10) CAUTION: The output stage is protected against overload condition by a 2.0 A slow blow fuse on the main frame back panel. However, the output switching elements may fail if the duty cycle rating is exceeded. Heating and subsequent likely failure of the output stage is reduced if the following action is taken where possible:
 - a) PRF is kept to a minimum.
 - b) Keep the output PW to a minimum.
 - c) Keep the load resistance as high as possible.

- 11) AVO-7 units with a serial number higher than 5600 are protected by an automatic overload protective circuit which controls the front panel overload light. If the unit is overloaded (by operating at an exceedingly high duty cycle or by operating into a short circuit), the protective circuit will turn the output of the instrument OFF and turn the indicator light ON. The light will stay ON (i.e. output OFF) for about 5 seconds after which the instrument will attempt to turn ON (i.e. light OFF) for about 1 second. If the overload condition persists, the instrument will turn OFF again (i.e. light ON) for another 5 seconds. If the overload condition has been removed, the instrument will turn on and resume normal operation. Overload conditions may be removed by:
 - 1) Reducing PRF (i.e. switch to a lower range)
 - 2) Reducing pulse width (i.e. switch to a lower range)
 - 3) Removing output load short circuit (if any)

- 12) The unit can be converted from 110 to 220V 50-60 Hz operation by adjusting the voltage selector card in the rear panel fused voltage selector cable connector assembly.

FIG. 2: FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

- (1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
- (2) PRF Control. Varies PRF from 1 Hz to 100 Hz as follows:

Range 1	1 Hz to 10 Hz
Range 2	10 Hz to 100 Hz
- (3) DELAY Control. Controls the relative delay between the reference output pulse provided at the TRIG output (4) and the -PG output (0.2 to 10 us). The TRIG output precedes the main output when the LEAD-LAG switch is in the LEAD position and lags when the switch is in the LAG position.
- (4) TRIG Output. This output is used to trigger the scope time base. The output is a TTL level 100 ns (approx.) pulse capable of driving a fifty ohm load.
- (5) PW Control. A one turn control which varies the output pulse width from 1 to 10 us.
- (6) OUT Connector. A multi pin connector which attaches the 2 foot cable from the pulse generator module to the main frame.
- (7) EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVO unit is controlled via an internal clock which in turn is controlled by the PRF controls. With the toggle switch in the EXT position, the AVO unit requires a 0.2 us TTL level pulse applied at the TRIG input in order to trigger the output stages. In addition, in this mode, the scope time base must be triggered by the external trigger source.
- (8) AMP. Controls output pulse amplitude.
- (9) AVO-7-C units with a serial number higher than 5600 are protected by an automatic overload protective circuit which controls the front panel overload light. If the unit is overloaded (by operating at an exceedingly high duty cycle or by operating into a short circuit), the protective circuit will turn the output of the instrument OFF and turn the indicator light ON. The light will stay ON (i.e. output OFF) for about 5 seconds after which the instrument will attempt to turn ON (i.e. light OFF) for about 1 second. If the overload condition persists, the instrument will turn OFF again (i.e. light ON) for another 5 seconds. If the overload condition has been removed, the instrument will turn on and resume normal operation. Overload conditions may be removed by:
 - 1) Reducing PRF (i.e. switch to a lower range)
 - 2) Reducing pulse width (i.e. switch to a lower range)
 - 3) Removing output load short circuit (if any)

FIG. 3: BACK PANEL CONTROLS

BACK PANEL CONTROLS

- (1) FUSED CONNECTOR, VOLTAGE SELECTOR. The detachable power cord is connected at this point. In addition, the removable cord is adjusted to select the desired input operating voltage. The unit also contains the main power fuse. (0.5 amp SB)
- (2) 2.0 A SB FUSE. Protects output stage against overload conditions.
- (3) HV BNC. This connector must be connected to the HV BNC connector on the -PG module via a 4 foot length of RG58 cable. CAUTION: The center conductor is at a potential as high as 170 volts DC.

FIG. 4: SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM

FIG. 5: AVO-7B2-C

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND REPAIR PROCEDURE

The AVO-7-C unit consists of the following basic modules:

- 1) AVO-7-PG pulse generator module
- 2) AVO-7-CL clock module
- 3) +24V and +33V power supply board
- 4) AVO-7-PW pulse width module

The modules are interconnected as shown in Fig. 4.

In the event of an instrument malfunction, it is most likely that the 2.0 A slow blow fuse or the main power fuse on the rear panel has blown. Replace if necessary. If the unit still does not function, it is most likely that some of the output switching elements may have failed due to an output short circuit condition or to a high duty cycle condition. The unit should be returned to Avtech for replacement of the output switching elements. If the switching elements are not defective, then the four Phillips screws on the back panel should be removed. The top cover may then be slid off and the operation of the clock and power supply modules checked. The clock module is functioning properly if:

- a) 0.1 us TTL level outputs are observed at pins 2 and 3.
 - b) The PRF of the outputs can be varied over the range of 1 Hz to 100 Hz using the PRF controls.
- c) The relative delay between the pin 2 and 3 outputs can be varied by at least 1 us by the DELAY control.

The sealed clock module must be returned to Avtech for repair or replacement if the above conditions are not observed.

PERFORMANCE CHECK SHEET