# FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

1) ON-OFF Switch. The is the main power switch. It applies basic prime power to all stages.

2) PRF Controls. With this range switch in the 1K, 10K, 100K or 1M positions, the pulse repetition frequency (PRF) of the instrument is controlled by the internal clock oscillator, which in turn is controlled by the PRF range switch and fine control.

   With the range switch in the EXT position, the instrument requires a 50 ns (or wider) TTL level pulse applied at the TRIG input in order to trigger the output stages.

3) DELAY Control. These controls vary the relative delay between the reference output pulse provided at the TRIG output (4) and the main output (6). This delay is variable over the range of 0 to about 500 ns. Coarse and fine controls are provided. If the Advance/Delay switch (5) is set to “ADVANCE”, the reference output on the TRIG output (4) precedes the main output (6). If the Advance/Delay switch (5) is set to “DELAY”, the reference output on the TRIG output (4) lags the main output (6).

   The delay is not adjustable when triggering externally.

4) TRIG Connector. This connector has two functions. When triggered internally, this output provides a reference signal that can be used to trigger an oscilloscope scope time base. The output is a 2V, 200 ns (approx.) pulse capable of driving a 50 Ohm load. Set the scope to trigger on the positive edge.

   When triggered externally (i.e., the PRF range switch is in the EXT position), the external TTL-level trigger signal is applied at this point.

5) ADVANCE/DELAY SWITCH. This switch determines whether the reference output pulse on the TRIG connector (4) occurs in before the main output pulse (ADVANCE mode), or whether the reference pulse occurs after the main output pulse (DELAY mode). This switch is only useful when triggering internally.

6) OUT. This connector provides the main output pulse. The output is designed to drive 50 Ohm loads.