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## INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AV-107A-C PULSE GENERATOR

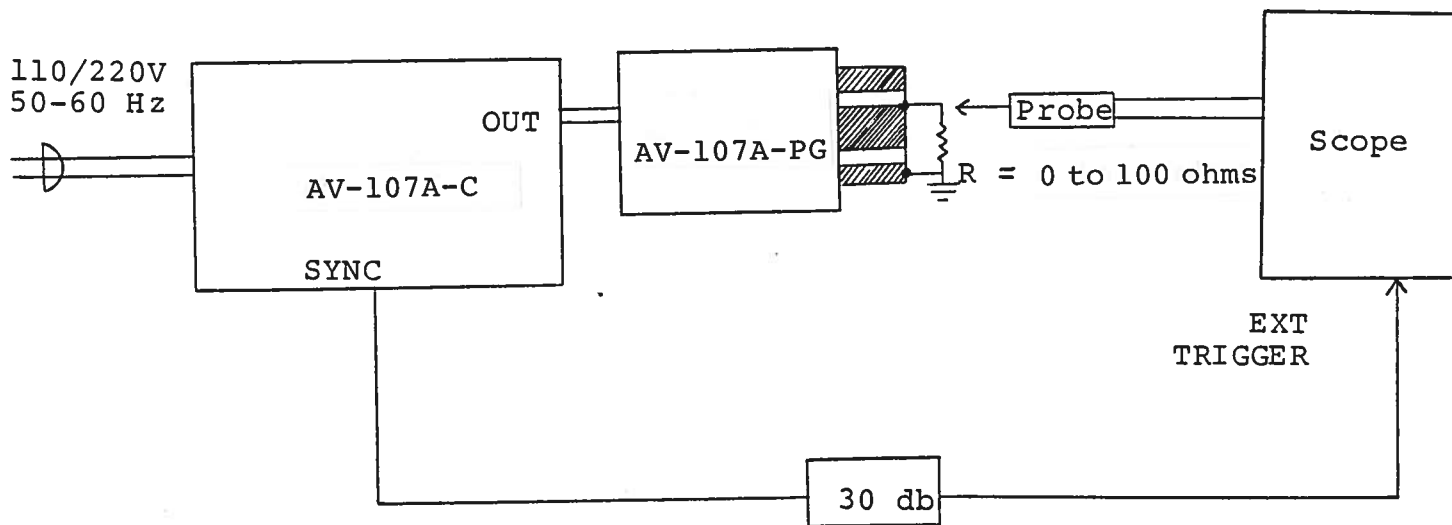
S.N. :

### 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 or liability assumed by Avtech with respect to this product and no other warranty or guarantee is either expressed or implied.

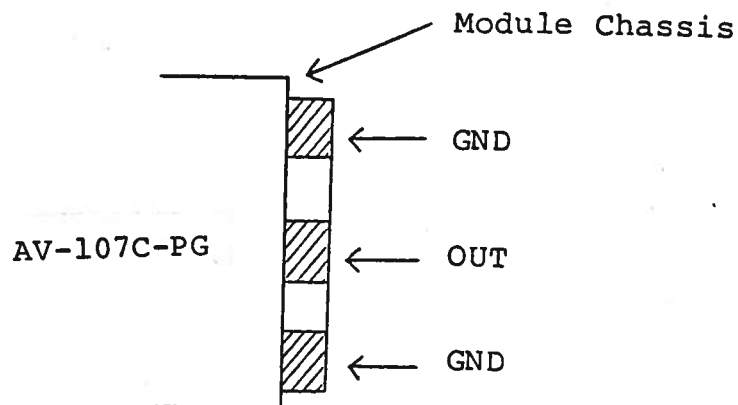
Fig. 1

PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT

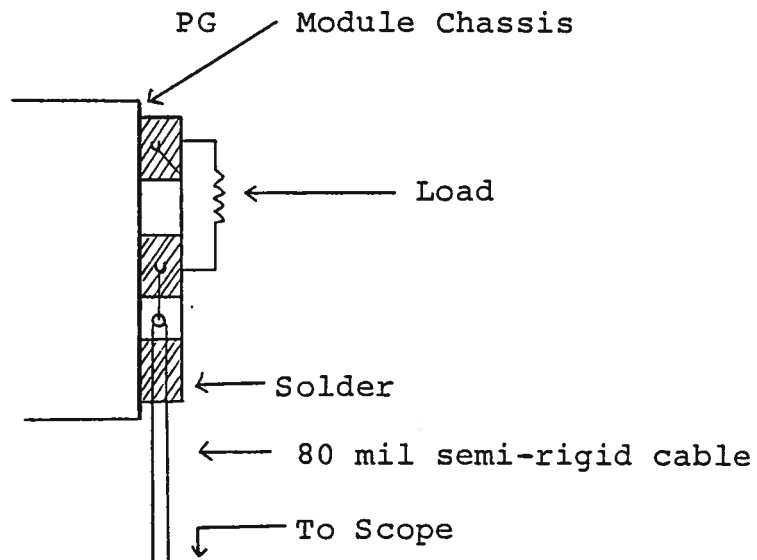


## GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) The equipment should be connected in the general fashion shown above. Since the unit provides an output pulse rise time as low as 10 nsec a fast oscilloscope (at least 50 MHz and preferably 200 MHz) should be used to display the waveform. Alternatively, the output current may be monitored using a current probe such as the TEKTRONIX Model CT-2.
- 2) The sync output channel provides TTL level signals. To avoid overdriving the TRIG input channel of some sampling scopes, a 30 db attenuator should be placed at the input to the sampling scope trigger channel.
- 3) To obtain a stable output display the PRF and PRF FINE controls on the front panel should be set mid-range. The front panel TRIG toggle switch should be in the INT position. The front panel DELAY control 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 and PRF FINE controls. The main output is delayed with respect to the SYNC output by about 0 to 1 usec depending on the DELAY control setting.
- 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):



The load should be connected between the OUT and GND terminals using very short leads ( $\ll 0.5$  cm). The voltage across the load may be monitored by connecting a length of 80 mil semi-rigid 50 ohm cable as shown below (or by means of a high impedance scope probe). The current may be monitored using a current probe such as the TEKTRONIX Model CT-2.



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

- 5) M\_Option. The SMA output port (M) on the AV-107-PG module provides a replica of the output pulse (when connected to a fifty ohm load). The output pulse load current and the M output voltage are related as follows:

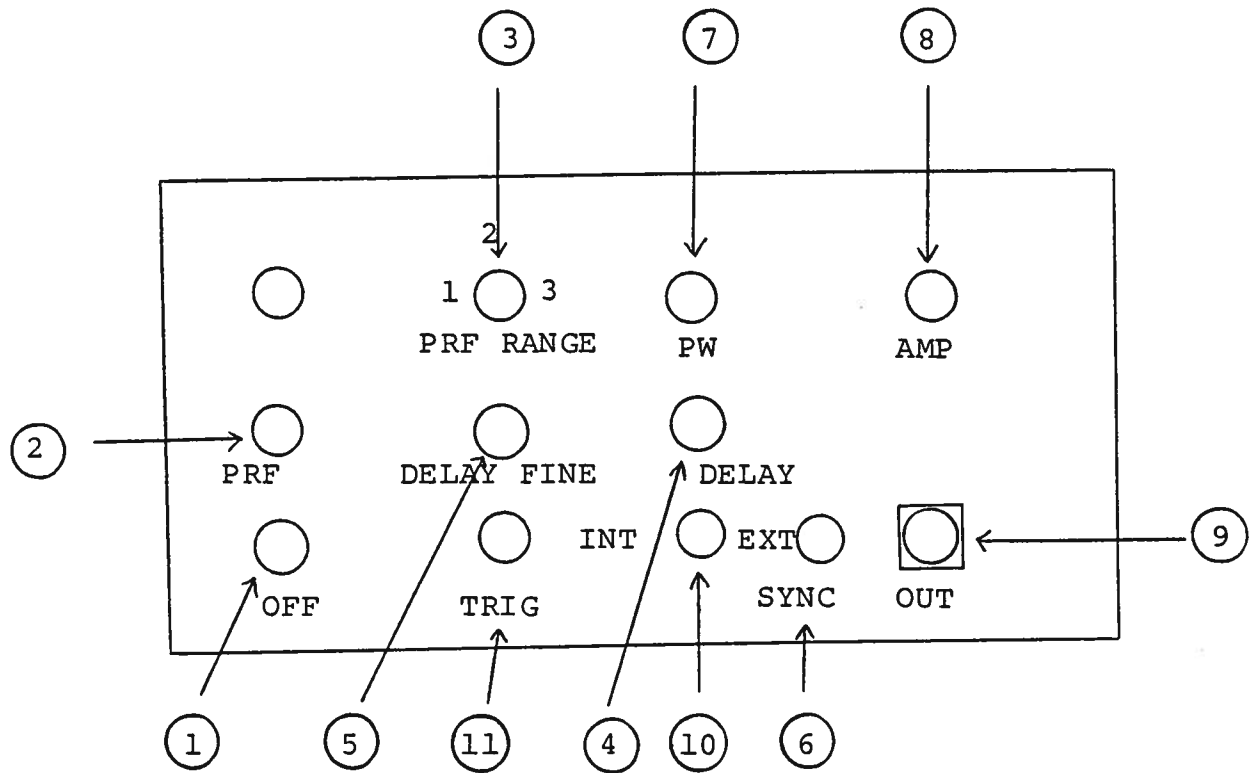
$$I_{LOAD} = 20 V_M$$

- 6) The AV-107 is specifically designed for driving resistive loads and laser diode loads with series resistance. The loads should be connected directly to the microstrip line protruding from the PG module with very short leads. The importance of short leads is critical as LENZ'S LAW will predict large voltage spikes. If a highly nonlinear load such as a zener diode or IMPATT diode is connected to the PG output,

- oscillations may be observed. The oscillation can be controlled by introducing some series resistance. In addition, shunt capacitance (10 to 100 pfd) placed across the diode and/or across the PG output will serve to reduce oscillation.
- 7) The output pulse width is controlled by means of the front panel PW control.
  - 8) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the front panel AMP control.
  - 9) To voltage control the output pulse width, remove the jumper wire between banana plugs A and B on the back panel and apply 0 to +10V to connector B ( $R_{IN} \gg 10K$ ). (option).
  - 10) To voltage control the output amplitude, remove the jumper wire between banana plugs A and B on the back panel and apply 0 to +10V to connector B ( $R_{IN} \gg 10K$ ). (option).
  - 11) 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 usec (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.
  - 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

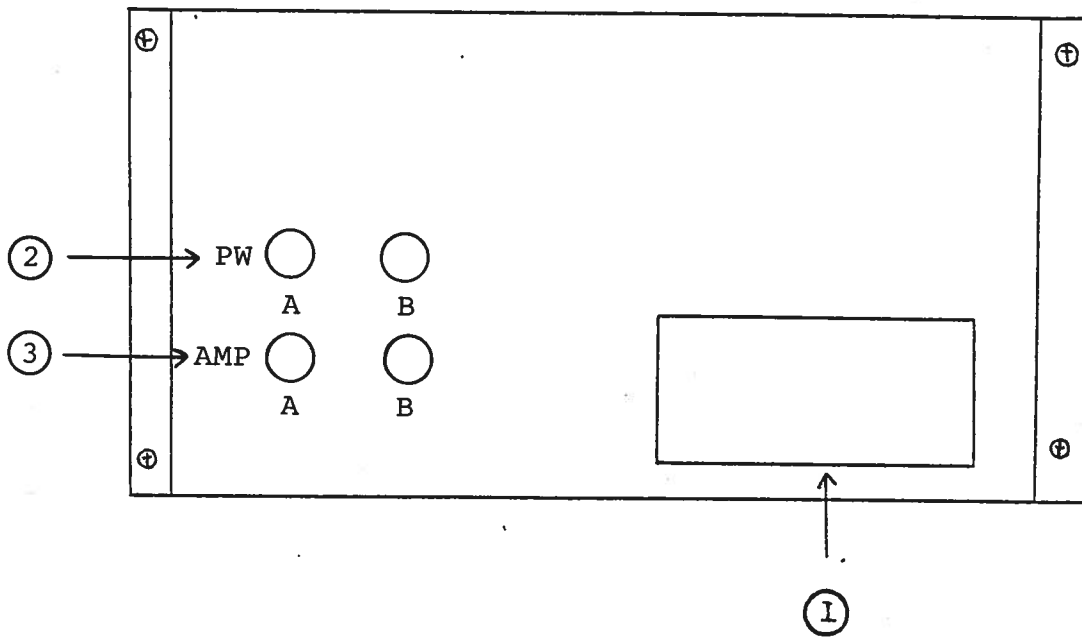


- (1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
- (2) PRF Control. Varies PRF from about 50 Hz to about 500
- (3) Hz (RANGE 1), 500 Hz to 5 KHz (RANGE 2) and 5 KHz to 50 KHz (RANGE 3). The PRF should be set using an oscilloscope.
- (4) DELAY Control. Controls the relative delay between the
- (5) reference output pulse provided at the SYNC output (6) and the main output (9). This delay is variable over the range of about 0 to about 1 usec.
- (6) SYNC Output. This output precedes the main output (9) and is used to trigger the sampling scope time base. The output is a TTL level 100 nsec (approx.) pulse capable of driving a fifty ohm load.
- (7) PW Control. A one turn control which varies the output pulse width from 50 nsec to 1.0 usec.
- (8) AMP Control. The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the one turn potentiometer (AMP).
- (9) OUT Connector. A multi pin connector which attaches the 2 foot cable from the pulse generator module to the main frame.
- (10) EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the PRF of the 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 unit requires a 0.2 usec 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.
- (11) TRIG Input. The external trigger signal is applied at this input when the EXT toggle switch is in the EXT position. The output pulse appears about 60 nsec after the application of the TRIG pulse.



Fig. 3

BACK PANEL CONTROLS

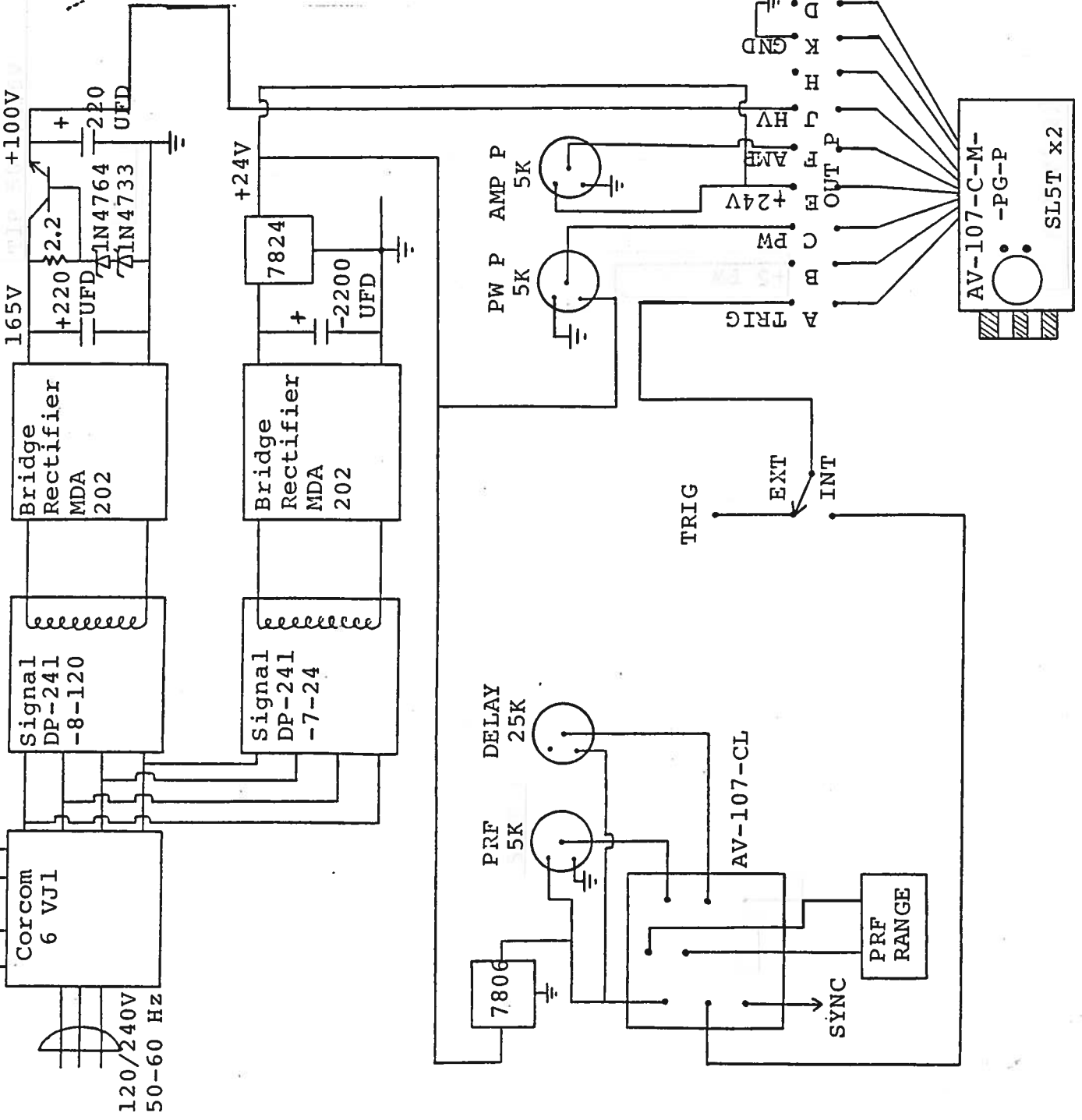


- (1) FUSED CONNECTOR, VOLTAGE SELECTOR. The detachable power cord is connected at this point. In addition, the removable cord is adjusted to select the desired input operating voltage. The unit also contains the main power fuse.
- (2) To voltage control the output pulse width, remove the jumper wire between banana plugs A and B on the back panel and apply 0 to +10V to connector B ( $R_{IN} \gg 10K$ ). (option).
- (3) To voltage control the output amplitude, remove the jumper wire between banana plugs A and B on the back panel and apply 0 to +10V to connector B ( $R_{IN} \gg 10K$ ). (option).

AV-107A-C

MJ15011

ON-OFF



## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND REPAIR PROCEDURE

The AV-107A-C unit consists of the following basic modules:

- 1) AV-107A-PG pulse generator module
- 2) AV-107A-CL clock module
- 3) +24V power supply board
- 4) +100V power supply board

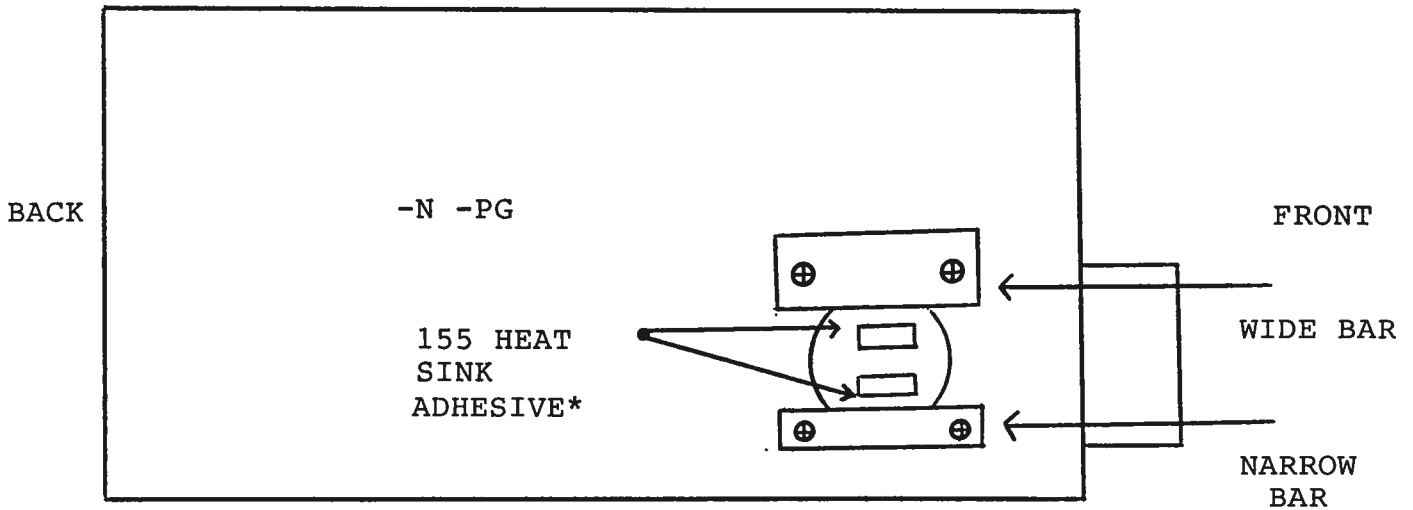
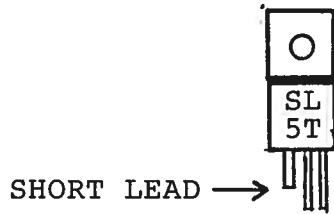
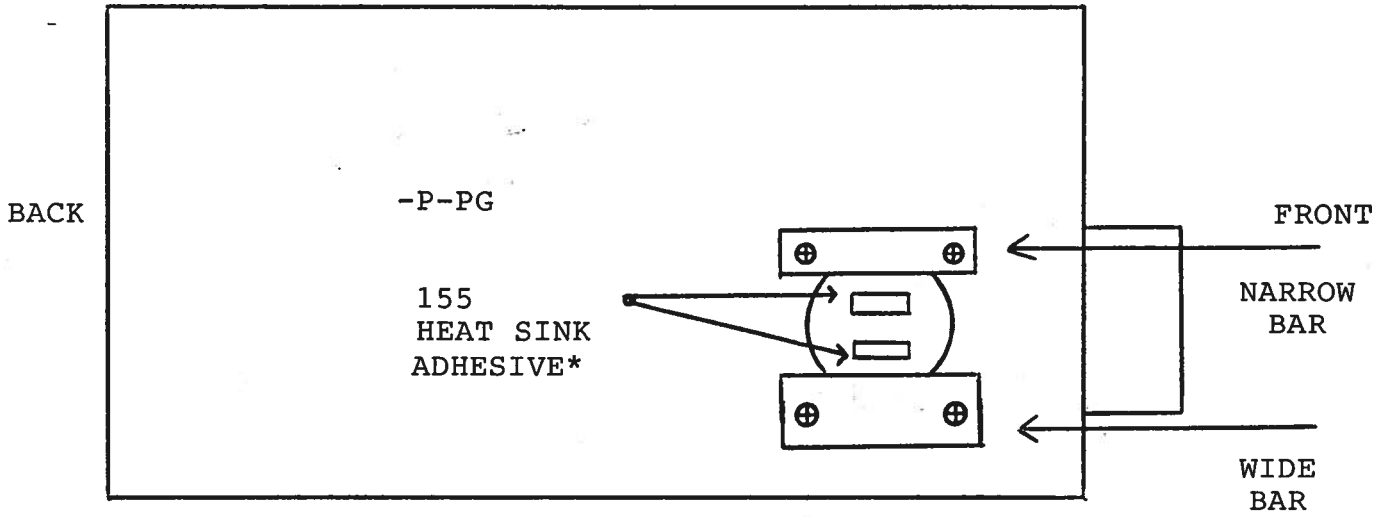
The modules are interconnected as shown in Fig. 4.

In the event of an instrument malfunction, it is most likely that some of the output switching elements (SL5T) may have failed due to an output short circuit condition or to a high duty cycle condition. The switching elements may be accessed by removing the cover plate on the bottom side of the -PG module. The cover plate is removed by removing the four counter sunk 6-32 Phillips screws. NOTE: First turn off the prime power. CAUTION: Briefly ground the SL5T tabs to discharge the 100 volts power supply potential. The elements may be removed from their sockets by means of a needle nosed pliers after removing the four counter sunk 2-56 Phillips screws which attach the small aluminum heat sinks to the body of the AV-107-PG module. The SL5T is a selected VMOS power transistor in a TO 220 package and may be checked on a curve tracer. If defective, replacement units should be ordered directly from Avtech. When replacing the SL5T switching elements, take care to insure that the short lead (of the three leads) is adjacent to the black dot on the chassis. The SL5T elements are electrically isolated from the small aluminum heat sinks but are bonded to the heat sinks using WAKEFIELD TYPE 155 HEAT SINK ADHESIVE. 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:

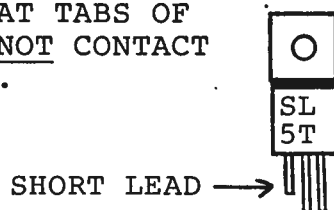
- a) 0.1 usec TTL level outputs are observed at pins 2 and 3.
- b) The PRF of the outputs can be varied over the range of 50 Hz to 50 KHz using the PRF controls.
- c) The relative delay between the pin 2 and 3 outputs can be varied by at least 1 usec by the DELAY control.

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

AV-107A-C SL5T HEAT SINKING



\*CAUTION: INSURE THAT TABS OF SL12T DO NOT CONTACT H.S. BARS.



Schroff

02.06.87

-EA

-M

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