



AVTECH ELECTROSYSTEMS LTD.
NANOSECOND WAVEFORM ELECTRONICS

□ P.O. BOX 265
OGDENSBURG, NY
U.S.A. 13669-0265
TEL: (315) 472-5270
FAX: (613) 226-2802

☒ BOX 5120 STN. F
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
CANADA K2C 3H4
TEL: (613) 226-5772
FAX: (613) 226-2802

INSTRUCTIONS

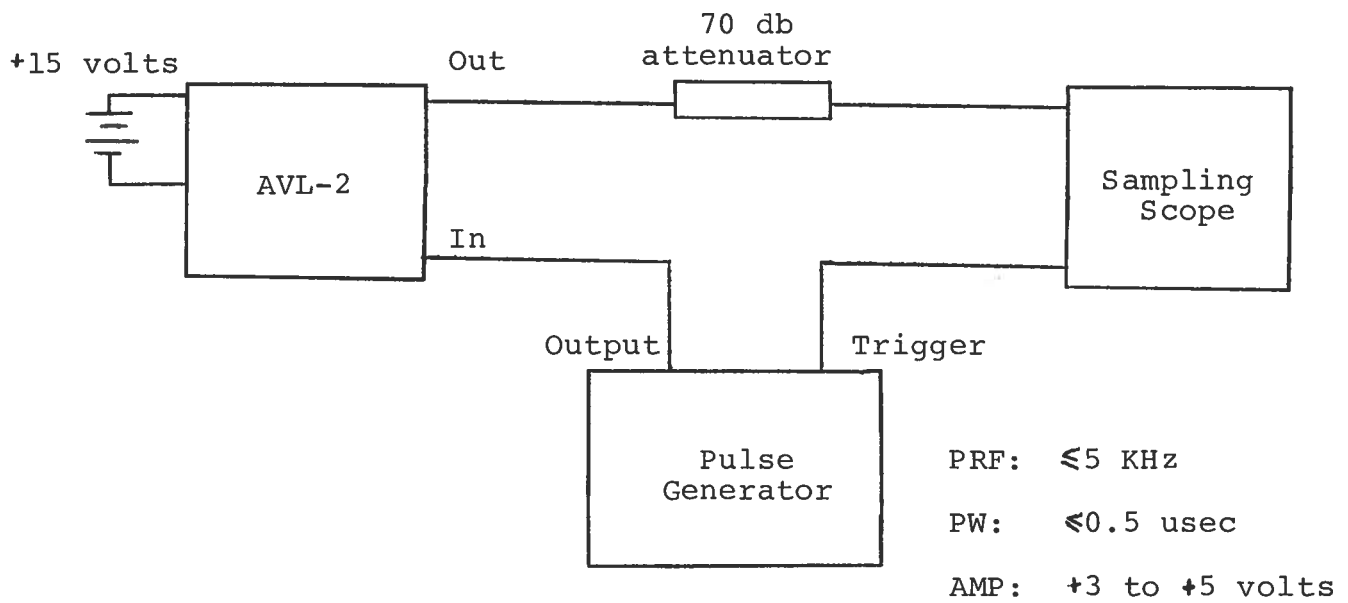
MODEL AVL-2 PULSE GENERATOR

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.

MODEL AVL-2 PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT

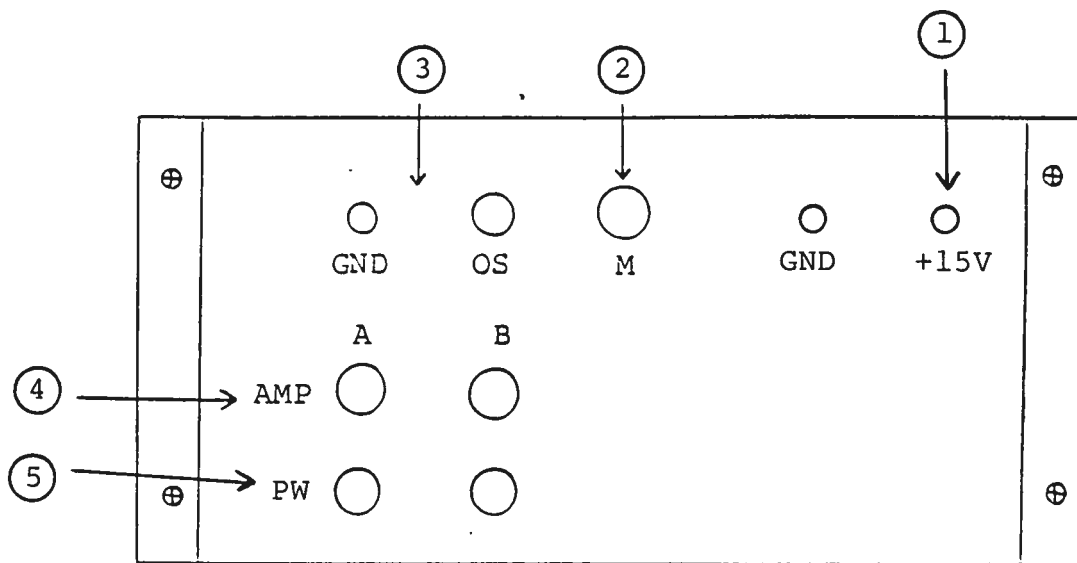


GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) The bandwidth capability of components and instruments used to display the pulse generator output signal (attenuators, cables, connectors, etc.) should exceed 1.0 GHz.
- 2) The use of a 70 db attenuator will insure a peak input signal to the sampling scope of less than one volt. WARNING: Model AVL-2 may provide a peak power output in excess of 2.8 KW. The peak power rating of the attenuator must exceed this limit.
- 3) In general, the source pulse generator trigger delay control should be set in the 0.1 to 1.0 usec range. Other settings should be as shown in the above diagram.
- 4) The Model AVL-2 pulse generator can withstand an infinite VSWR on the output port.
- 5) WARNING: Model AVL-2 may fail if triggered at a PRF greater than 5 KHz.
- 6) The output pulse width is controlled by means of the front panel one-turn PW control. The control should initially be set maximum clockwise and the pulse width adjusted using an oscilloscope. 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 ($R_{IN} \gg 10K$). (EW option).
- 7) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the one turn potentiometer (AMP) and the HIGH-LOW switch adjacent to the AMP control. With the switch in the HIGH position, the output amplitude is variable over the range of 0 to 350 volts while in the LOW position the output amplitude is variable over the range of about 0 to 200 volts. 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 ($R_{IN} \gg 10K$). Note that the front panel AMP control is still functional when the voltage control is being used and so should normally be set fully clockwise.
- 8) Note: 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. In the case of failure, the switching elements are easily replaced following the procedure described in the following section.

Fig. 3

BACK PANEL CONTROLS



- (1) Apply DC prime power to this point (+15V, 500 mA max).
- (2) MONITOR Output. The back monitor output provides an attenuated replica (20 db down) of the output less DC offset. The monitor output is designed to operate into a 50 ohm load. (option).
- (3) DC Offset (OS). The desired DC offset is applied to the back panel OS terminals which are connected to the output centre conductor via a high quality RF inductor. Do not exceed $\pm 100V$, 0.1 amp. (option).
- (4) To voltage control the output amplitude, remove the jumper wire between banana plugs A and B and apply 0 to +10V to connector B ($R_{IN} \gg 10K$). Set the front panel AMP control fully clockwise when using the voltage control. (EA option).
- (5) To voltage control the output pulse width, remove the jumper wire between banana plugs A and B and apply 0 to +10V to connector B ($R_{IN} \gg 10K$). (EW option).

REPAIR PROCEDURE

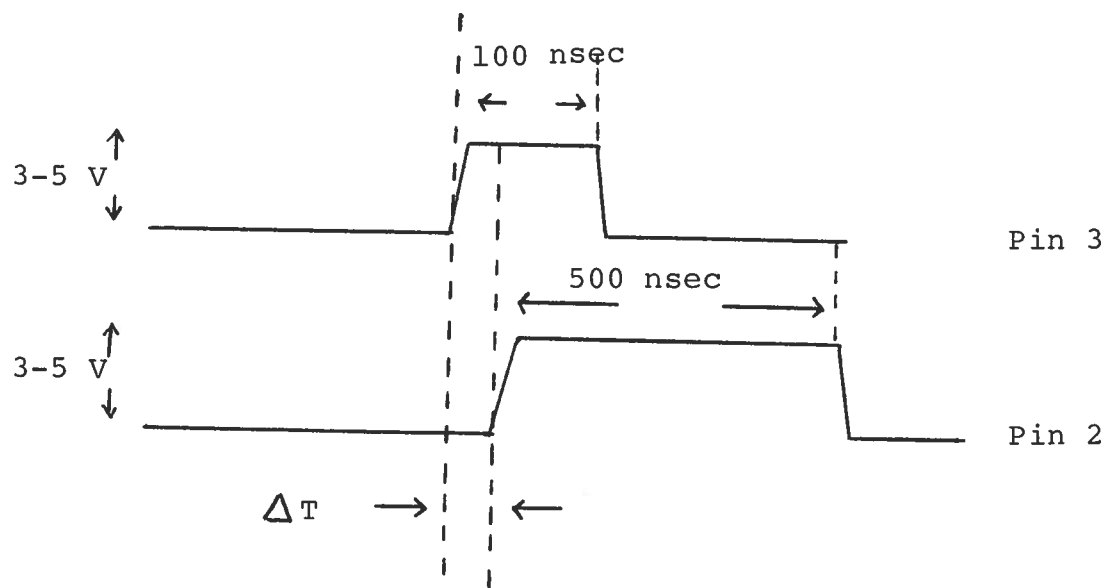
- 1) **WARNING:** Before attempting any repairs, note that potentials as high as 400 volts are employed in the chassis structure.

- 2) The pulse generator is constructed from the following basic subsystems or modules:
 - a) Metal chassis
 - b) Pulse generator module (AVL-2-PG)
 - c) Delay line module (AVL-2-DL)
 - d) Timing module (AVL-2-T)
 - e) Power supply module (AVL-2-PS)

The four modules are interconnected as shown in Fig. 1.

- 3) If no output pulse is provided by the AVL-2 unit, turn off the prime power supply and remove the top cover panel by removing the four Phillips screws on the back of the instrument. Apply a scope probe or voltmeter to pin 3 of the AVL-2-PG unit. With the unit untriggered, turn on the prime power supply. A voltage of about 360 to 380 volts should be read at pin 3. Alternatively, the voltage may be measured on the cases of the SL3 switching elements. If the voltage is zero or much less than 360 volts, then one of the switching transistors (Part No. SL3) in the AVL-2-PG module has probably failed. With the prime power supply off remove one of the transistors by removing the two 2-56 screws which secure the transistor in its socket. **CAUTION:** Before touching or removing the transistor, the cases should be briefly shorted to the instrument case to discharge charged capacitors (as high as 400 volts). Pull the transistor out of the socket. With the unit untriggered turn on the prime power supply and measure the voltage from the case of the remaining transistor to ground. If this voltage is about 360 to 380 volts then the transistor which was removed is defective and should be replaced. If the voltage which is measured is less than 360 volts then the transistor still in position is defective and should be replaced. Note that the two transistors are completely interchangeable (Order Avtech Part No. SL3). Note that with both transistors removed, the voltage at pin 3 on the AVL-2-PG module should be in the range of 360 to 380 volts. If the voltage is less than the AVL-2-PS module must be replaced.

If both the AVL-2-PS module and the AVL-2-PG module are not found to be defective then the AVL-2-T module is suspect. Connect one scope probe to pin 3 of the -T module and a second probe to pin 2 of the -T module. With the scope triggered externally by the pulse generator providing the trigger input signal to the AVL unit, the waveform at pins 2 and 3 of the -T module should resemble:



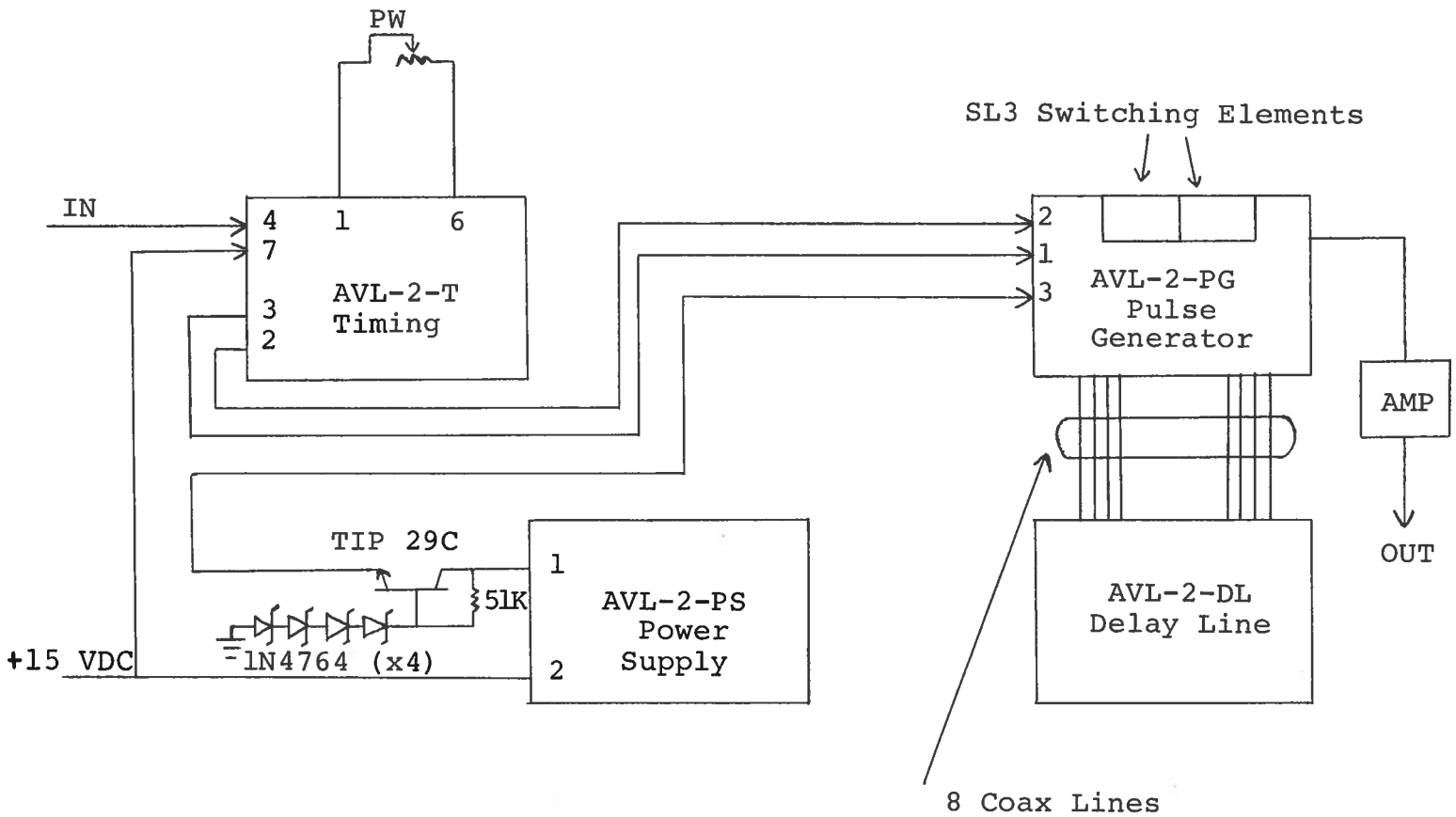
As the PW pot is varied over its full range T should vary from about 0 to approximately 100 nsec. If the waveforms at pins 2 and 3 do not resemble the above, then the -T module is defective and should be replaced. If the waveforms do resemble the above then the -PG module is at fault and should be replaced.

Replacement modules should be ordered by part No. (eg. AVL-2-PG) from Avtech.

OPTIONS

- 1) OUTPUT POLARITY CONTROL (Option). With switch in (P) position, output is positive. With switch in (N) position, output pulse is negative.
- 2) MONITOR Output. The back monitor output provides an attenuated replica (20 db down) of the output less DC offset. The monitor output is designed to operate into a 50 ohm load. (Option).
- 3) DC Offset (OS). The desired DC offset is applied to the back panel OS terminals which are connected to the output centre conductor via a high quality RF inductor. Do not exceed +100V, 0.1 amp. (Option).

Fig. 1 System Block Diagram With Wiring And Pin Connections



Note:

- 1) All interconnect lines are ribbon cable.
- 2) All module chassis are grounded to main chassis and to each other via separate ground lines.
- 3) **WARNING:** The line connecting pin 1 of AVL-2-PS to pin 3 of AVL-2-PG is at a potential of 380 to 400 volts.

Schroff

05.03.89 Edition A

- PN
- M
- OS
- EW
- EA
- T