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INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVL-2-C-SNL2A-D PULSE GENERATOR

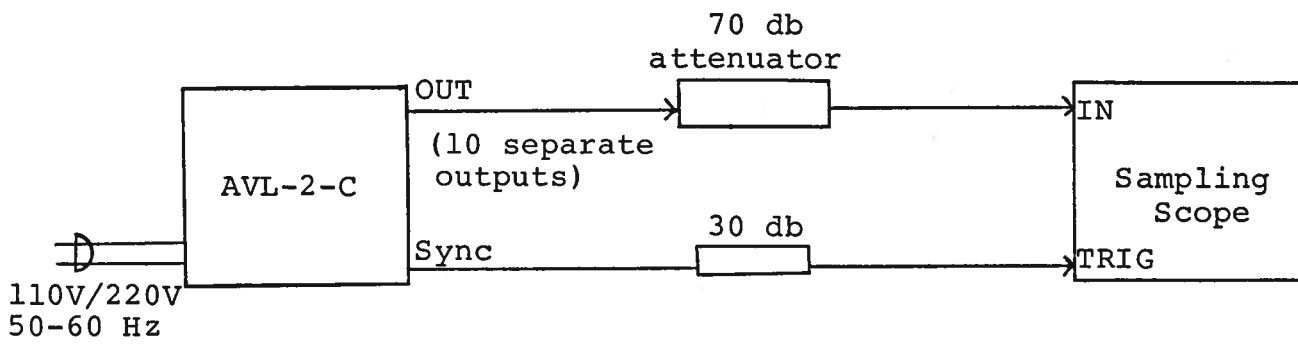
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## WARRANTY

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

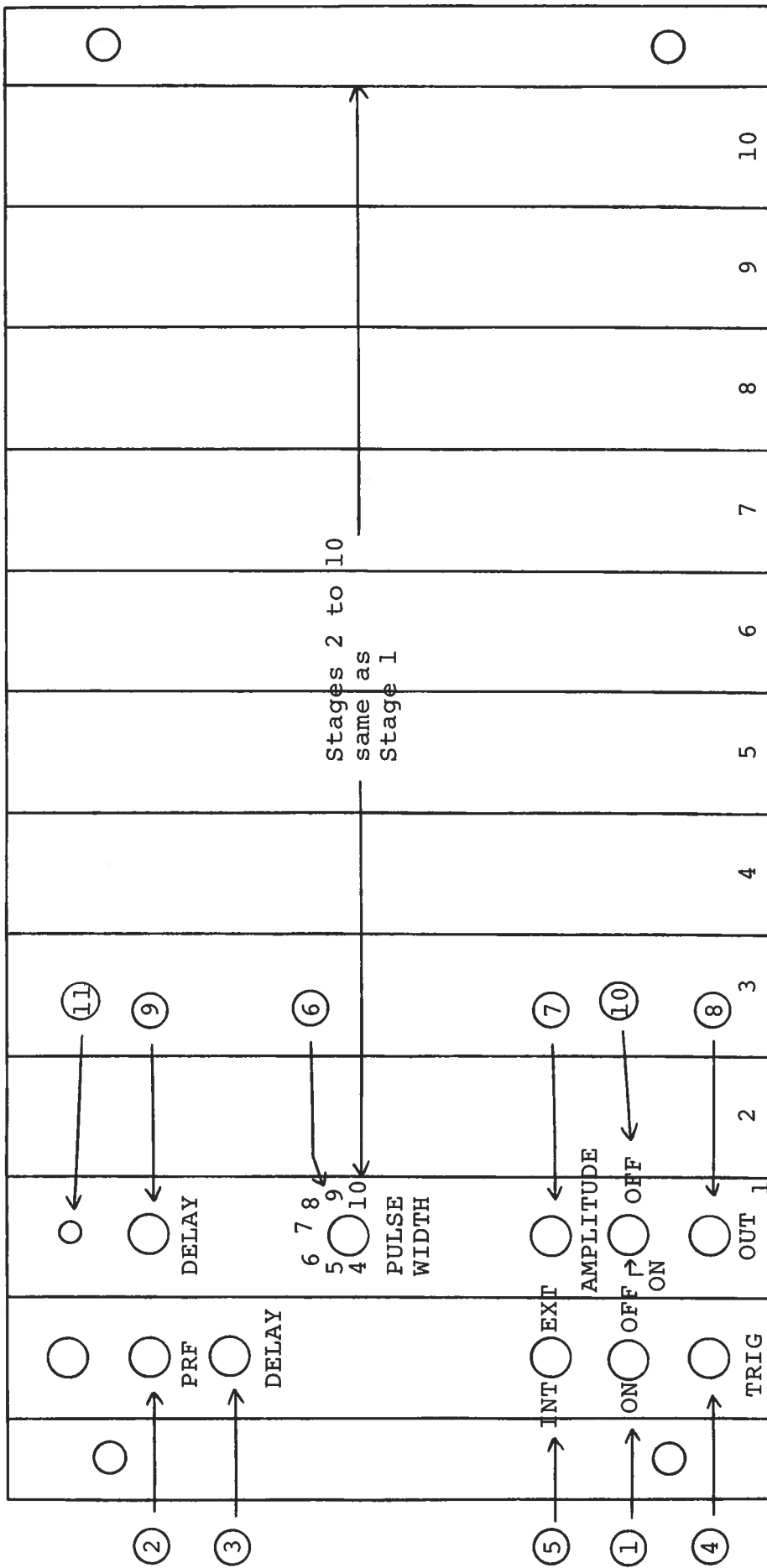
PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT



Notes:

- 1) The bandwidth capability of components and instruments used to display the pulse generator output signal (attenuators, cables, connectors, etc.) should exceed one gigahertz.
- 2) The use of 70 db attenuator at the sampling scope vertical input channel will insure a peak input signal to the sampling scope of less than one volt. **WARNING:** Model AVL-2-C may provide a peak output power in excess of 2.8 KW. The peak power rating of the attenuator must exceed this limit.
- 3) 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.
- 4) To obtain a stable output display the PRF control on the front panel should be set mid-range. The front panel TRIG toggle switch should be in the INT position. One of the 10 output channels should be turned on. 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 control. The main output is delayed with respect to the SYNC output by about 100 to 750 nsec depending on the clock DELAY control setting (0 to 500 nsec) and the output channel delay setting (100 to 250 nsec).
- 5) The output pulse width for each output channel is controlled by means of the front panel seven position PW control. The control should initially be set maximum clockwise and the pulse width adjusted using an oscilloscope.
- 6) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the one turn potentiometer AMP control (amplitude is variable over the range of 75 to 350 volts).
- 7) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVL unit by setting the front panel TRIG toggle switch in the EXT position and applying a 0.5 usec (approx.) TTL level pulse to the TRIG HN 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. **WARNING:** Model AVL-2 may fail if triggered at a PRF greater than 5 KHz.
- 8) When triggered externally the delay between the input and output pulses is variable from  $\leq 100$  nsec to  $\geq 250$  nsec by means of the ten turn DELAY control on each output channel.

- 9) Model AVL-2 can withstand an infinite VSWR on the output port but is intended for operation with 50 ohm loads.
- 10) 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 individual output stages 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.



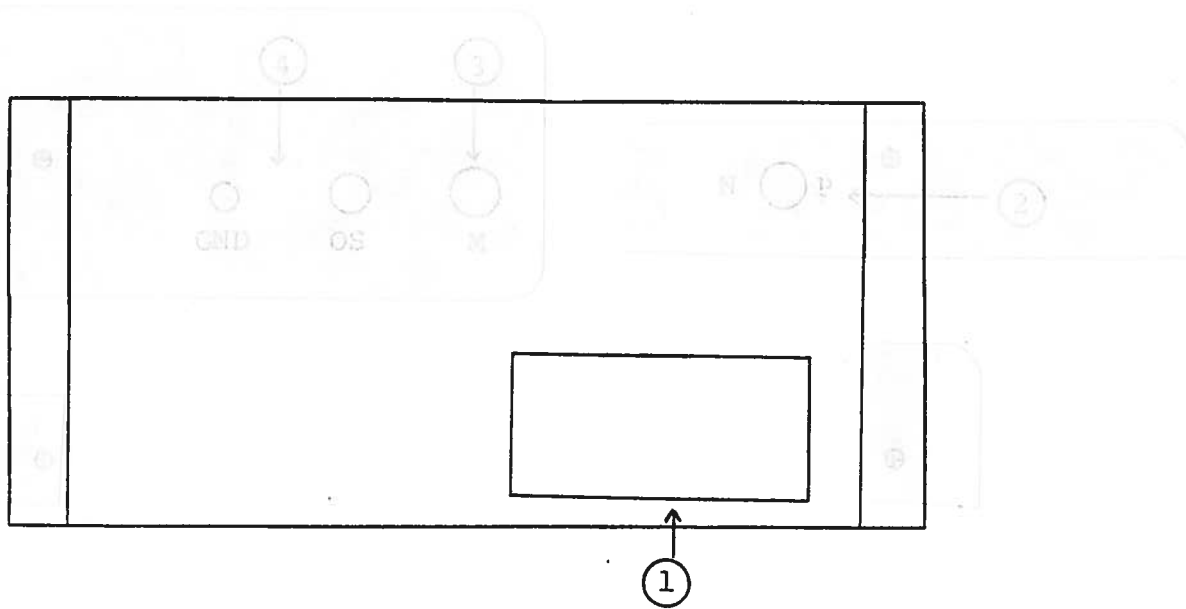
MODEL AVL-2-C-SNL2A-D  
(FRONT PANEL)

Fig. 2

- (1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to the DC power supplies and to the clock.
- (2) PRF Control. Varies PRF from about 50 Hz to about 5 KHz. The operating PRF should be set using a sampling scope.
- (3) DELAY Control. Controls the relative delay between the reference output pulse provided at the TRIG output (4) and the main output (8). This delay is variable over the range of about 0 to 500 nsec.
- (4) TRIG. This output precedes the main output (8) 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. The external trigger signal (0.5 usec TTL) is applied at this input when the EXT toggle switch is in the EXT position. The output pulse at (8) appears about 100 to 250 nsec after the application of the TRIG pulse (depending on the 10 turn delay control setting).
- (5) EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVL unit is controlled via an internal clock which in turn is controlled by the PRF control. With the toggle switch in the EXT position, the AVL unit requires a 0.5 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.
- (6) PW Control. A seven position control which varies the output pulse width from 4 to 10 nsec.
- (7) AMP Control. The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the one-turn potentiometer (AMP) control (75 to 350 volts).
- (8) OUT Connector. HN connector provides output to a fifty ohm load.
- (9) DELAY. 10 turn delay control varies propagation delay through each output channel from 100 to 250 nsec.
- (10) ON-OFF. Applies DC prime power to each output stage.
- (11) Turn off when not in use to conserve main switching element lifetime.

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 (1.0 Amp SB).

## REPAIR PROCEDURE

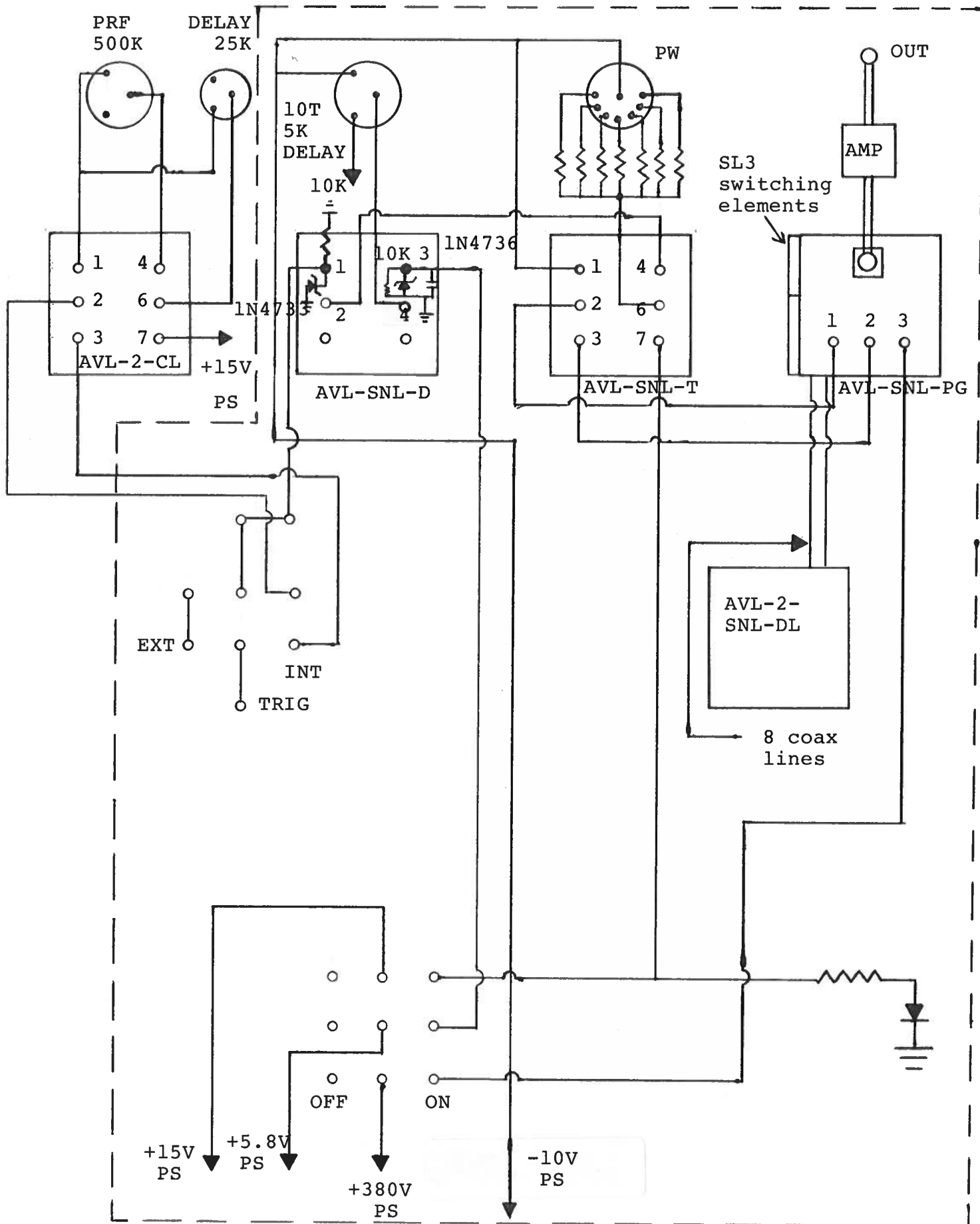
- 1) **WARNING:** Before attempting any repairs, note that potentials as high as 400 volts are employed in the chassis structure.
  
- 2) The pulse generator is constructed from the following basic subsystems or modules:
  - a) Metal chassis
  - b) Pulse generator module (AVL-2-SNL-PG) (ten)
  - c) Delay line module (AVL-2-SNL-DL) (ten)
  - d) Timing module (AVL-2-SNL-T) (ten)
  - e) Delay module (AVL-2-SNL-D) (ten)
  - f) Power supply module (AVL-2-PS) (A and B) (two)
  - g) Clock module (AVL-2-C)
  - h) DC power supply board

The modules are interconnected as shown in Fig. 4.

- 3) If no output is provided by an output channel it is most likely due to a failure of an SL3 switch. Turn off the prime power supply and remove the top cover panel 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 then 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 or the AVL-2-D are suspect.

AVL-2-C-SNLA2-D BLOCK DIAGRAM

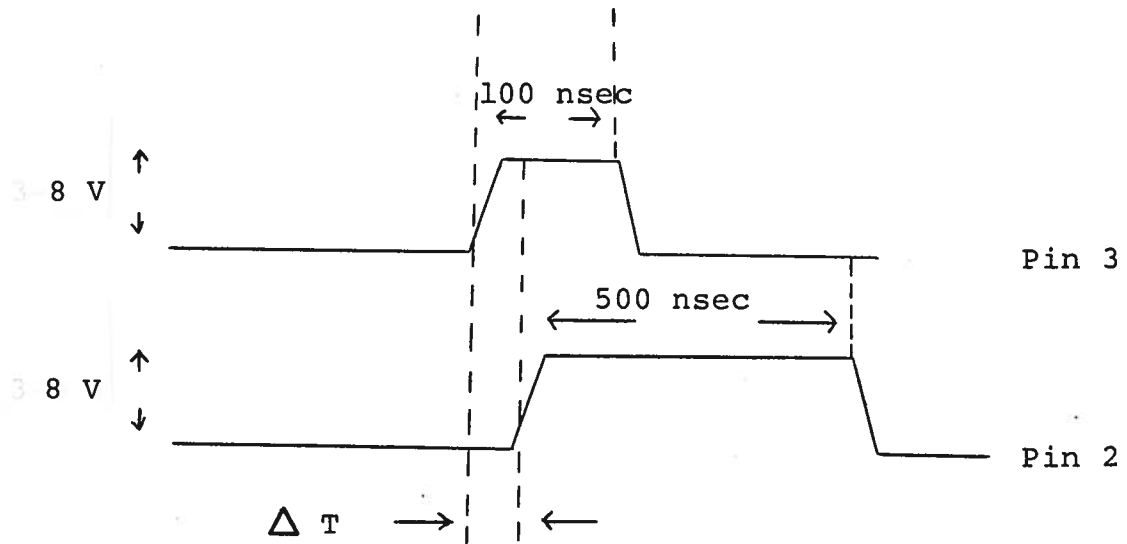
Fig. 4 (10 identical stages with one common clock)



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:

Fig. 5

T MODULE WAVEFORMS



As the PW pot is varied over its full range  $\Delta T$  should vary from about -8 to approximately +8 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 -D module is at fault and should be replaced.

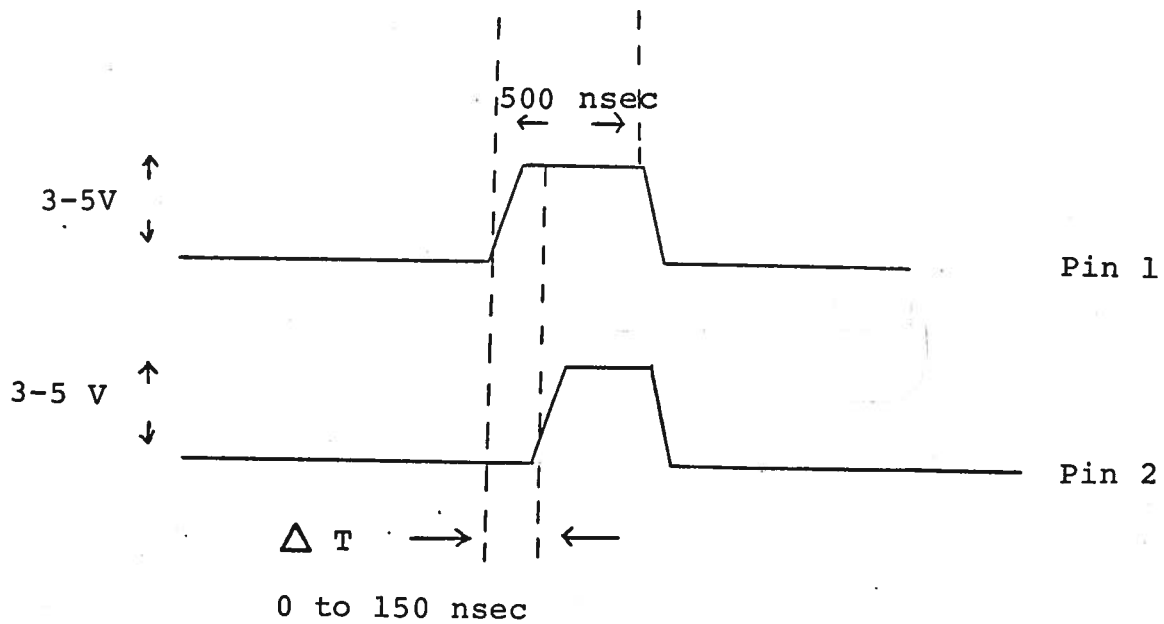
Replacement modules should be ordered by part No. (eg. AVL-2-PG) from Avtech.

Note: The seven resistors connected to the PW switch ( $\approx 680$  to 22K) control  $\Delta T$  and therefore the output pulse width. Increasing the resistor value decreases the output pulse width.

To check the D module connect one scope probe to pin 1 of the -D module and a second probe to pin 2 of the -D module. With the scope triggered externally by the pulse generator providing the trigger input signal to the AVL unit, the waveform at pins 1 and 2 of the -D module should resemble:

Fig. 6

D MODULE WAVEFORMS



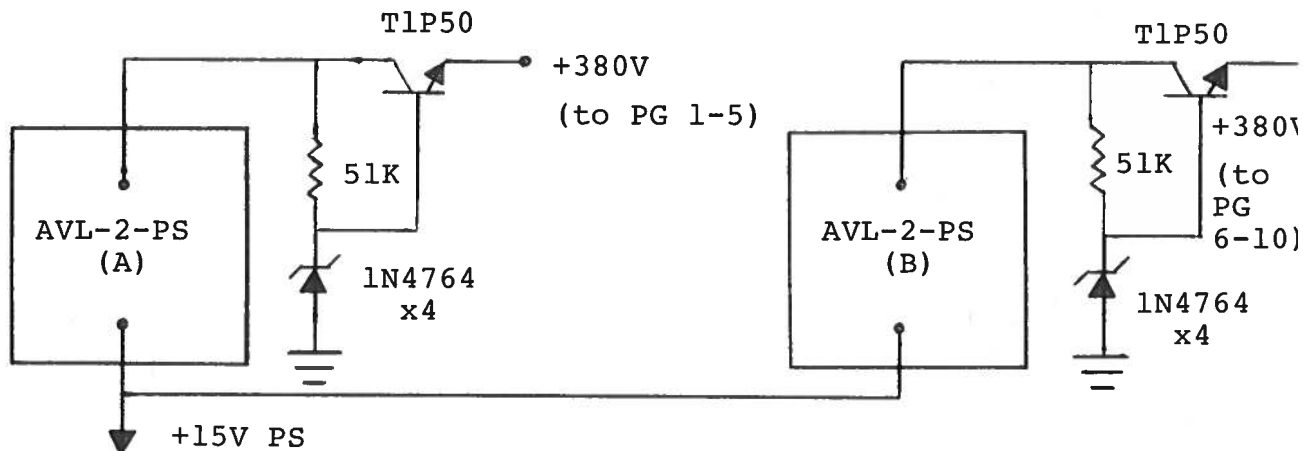
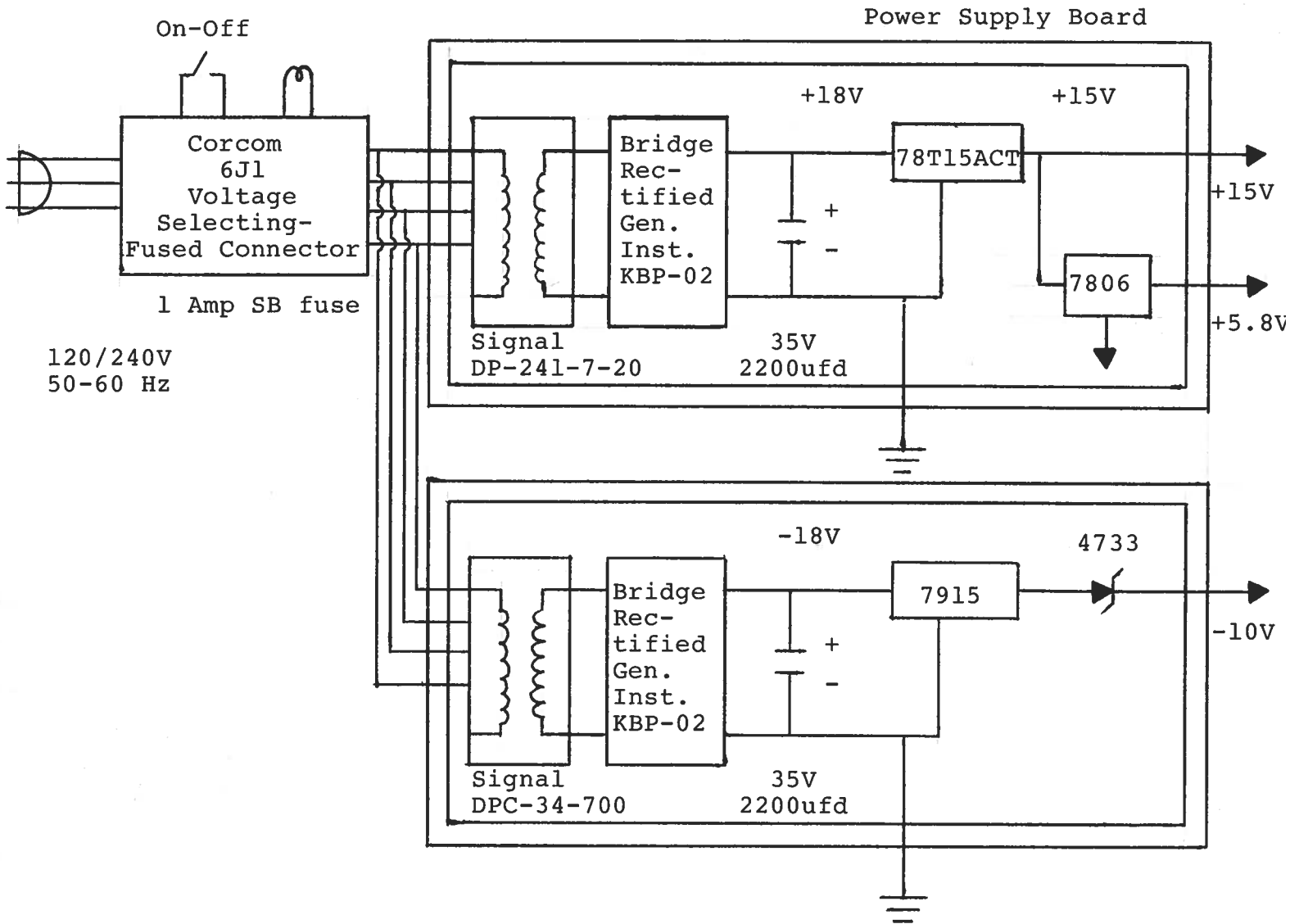
+15, +5.8, -10V, +380 VOLT POWER SUPPLIES

The DC power supplies generate the following outputs:

+15	volts	2.0	Amps
+5.8	volts	250	mA
-10	volts	150	mA
+380	volts	5	mA

The power supplies are shown in Fig. 7.

POWER SUPPLY



Schroff

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