



AVTECH ELECTROSYSTEMS LTD.

NANOSECOND WAVEFORM ELECTRONICS
SINCE 1975

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

TEL: 1-800-265-6681
FAX: 1-800-561-1970

e-mail: info@avtechpulse.com
<http://www.avtechpulse.com>

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

INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVO-2-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.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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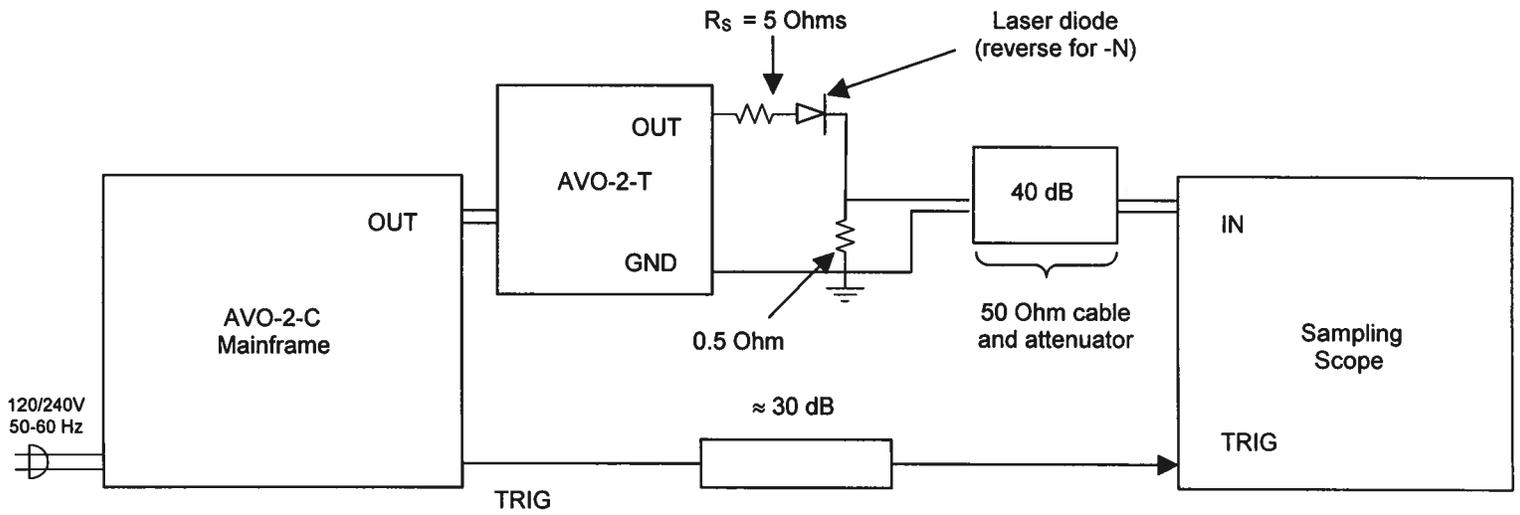
Fax: 613-226-2802 or 1-800-561-1970

E-mail: info@avtechpulse.com

World Wide Web: <http://www.avtechpulse.com>

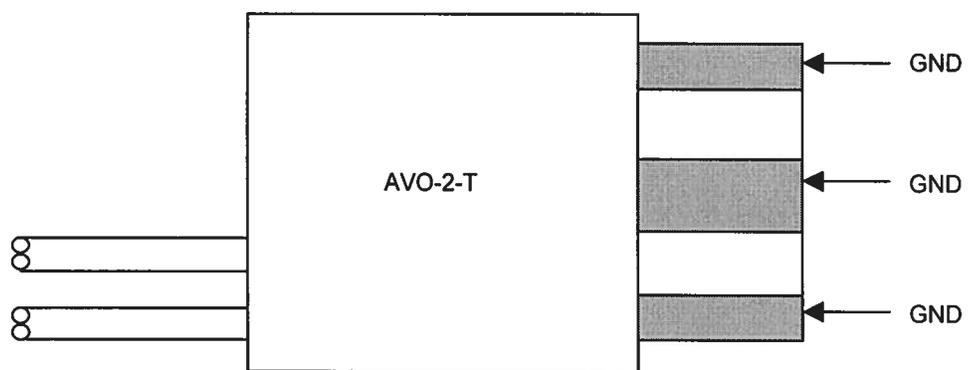
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FIG. 1: PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT

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 two gigahertz.
- 2) The use of 40-dB attenuator at the sampling scope vertical input channel will insure a peak input signal to the sampling scope of less than one Volt.
- 3) The TRIG 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 TRIG output precedes the main output when the front panel ADVANCE-DELAY switch is in the ADVANCE position. The TRIG output lags the main output when the switch is in the DELAY position.
- 4) To obtain a stable output display the PRF control on the front panel should be set mid-range while the PRF switch may be in either range. The front panel PRF range switch should be in mid range. The front panel 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.
- 5) 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.
- 6) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the front panel one-turn AMP control.
- 7) The AVO-2-T module connects to the AVO mainframe via a 2-foot long miniature coaxial cable. The AVO-2-T module transforms the AVO mainframe output to 60 Volts to 5 Ohm. The laser diode is connected in series with a current limiting resistor ($R_S = 5 \text{ Ohm}$) between the GND and OUT terminals on the AVO-2-T. 1/4 watt carbon film or carbon composition resistors may be used but all leads must be as short as possible ($< 0.1 \text{ inch}$). Solder leads directly to the GND and OUT terminals.
CAUTION: Use moderate heat when soldering to the OUT terminal.



←
To mainframe

- 8) The amplitude of the diode current is determined primarily by the setting of the front panel AMP pot control, and to a lesser extent by the limiting resistor R_S and by the series resistance of the laser diode. The performance check results given in the following page were obtained using a 1N4736 diode to simulate a laser diode load. With this diode a peak current of 10 Amperes was obtained with $R_S = 5$ Ohm and the pot set maximum clockwise.
- 9) Monitor Output (option). The back panel monitor output port provides an output voltage to 50 Ohms which is twice the amplitude appearing at the AVO-2-T output terminals. The diode load current can be computed as follows:

$$I_{\text{DIODE}} = \frac{0.5V_M - V_{\text{DIODE}}}{R_{\text{SERIES}}}$$

where

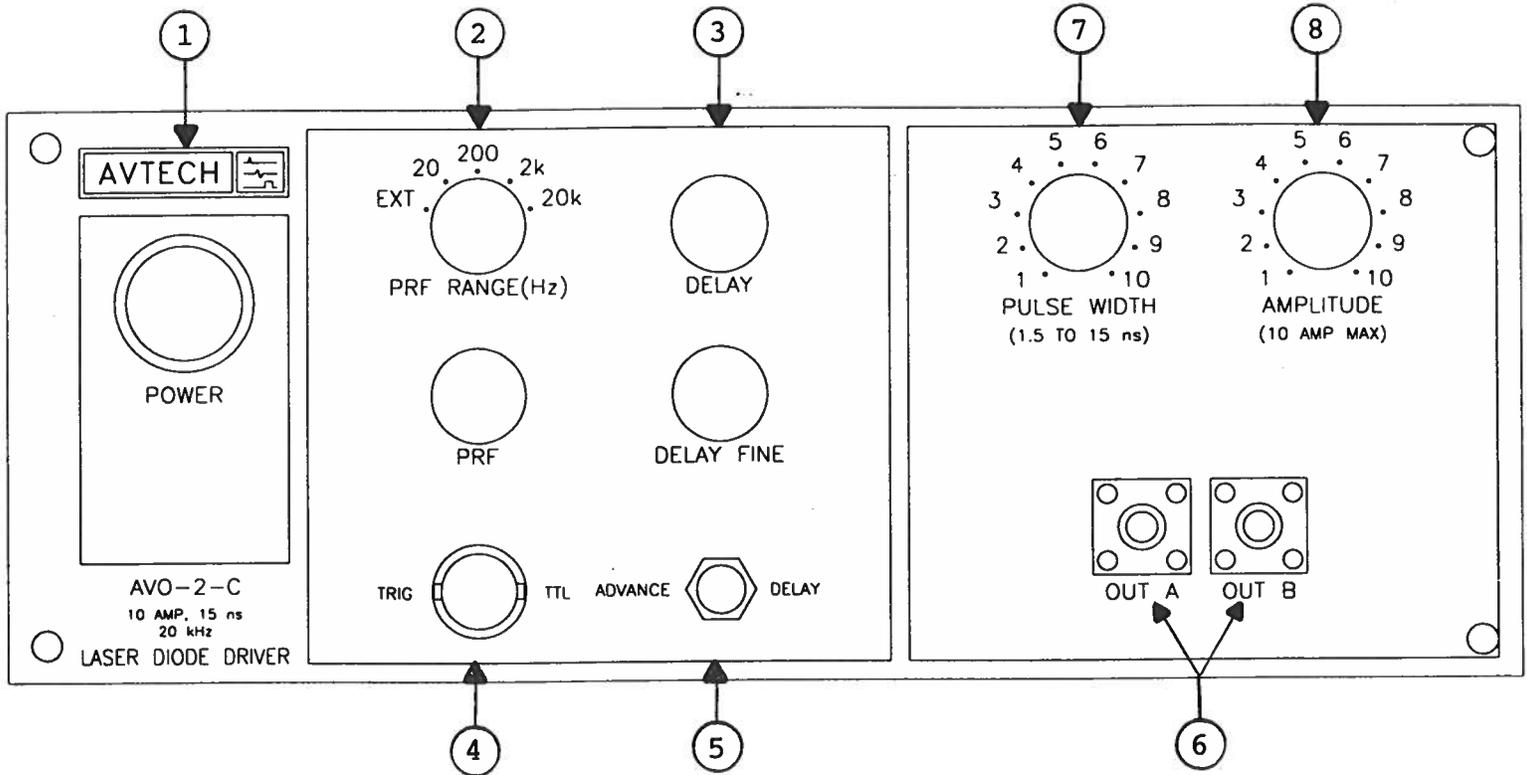
$V_M = M$ output port voltage to 50 Ohm

$V_{\text{DIODE}} =$ voltage across the laser diode

$R_{\text{SERIES}} =$ resistance placed in series between AVO-2-T output and laser diode

- 10) DC offset (option). The desired DC offset voltage (0 to ± 6 Volts) is applied to the OS terminals on the AVO-2-T module. This voltage appears directly at the AVO-2-T output terminals and so with a diode series resistance of 5 Ohms this will yield a maximum DC diode current of about 1.0 amperes.
- 11) Dual Polarity Option. The back panel two-position polarity switch controls the polarity of the output pulse.
- 12) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVO unit by setting the front panel PRF range switch in the EXT position and applying a 50 ns (or wider) TTL level pulse to the TRIG BNC connector input. For operation in this mode, the scope time base must also be triggered in the external clock. The propagation delay time in the externally triggered mode is about 300 ns.
- 13) The unit can be converted from 120 to 240V 50-60 Hz operation by adjusting the voltage selector card in the rear panel fused voltage selector-cable connector assembly.
- 14) For additional assistance:

Tel: (613) 226-5772
 Fax: (613) 226-2802
 Email: info@avtechpulse.com

FIG. 2: FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

- (1) ON-OFF Switch. This is the main power switch. It applies basic prime power to all stages.
- (2) PRF Control. With this range switch in the 20, 200, 2K or 20K 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).

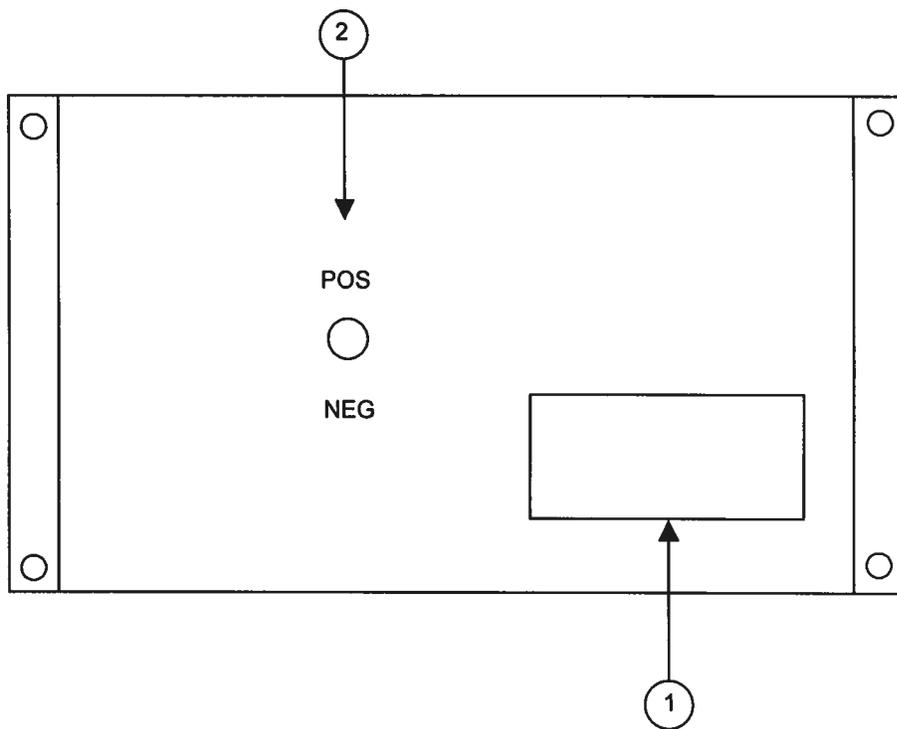
The delay is not adjustable when triggering externally.

- (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 Connector. SMA connectors provide output to the AVO-2-T module. OUT A and OUT B are interchangeable.
- (7) PULSE WIDTH. A one-turn control which varies the output pulse width.
- (8) AMP Control. A one-turn control which varies the output pulse amplitude.

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.

For AC line voltages of 110-120V, the power selector card should be installed so that the "120" marking is visible from the rear of the instrument.

For AC line voltages of 220-240V, the power selector card should be installed so that the "240" marking is visible from the rear of the instrument.

If it is not set for the proper voltage, remove the fuse and then grasp the card with a pair of pliers and remove it. Rotate horizontally through 180 degrees. Reinstall the card and the correct fuse.

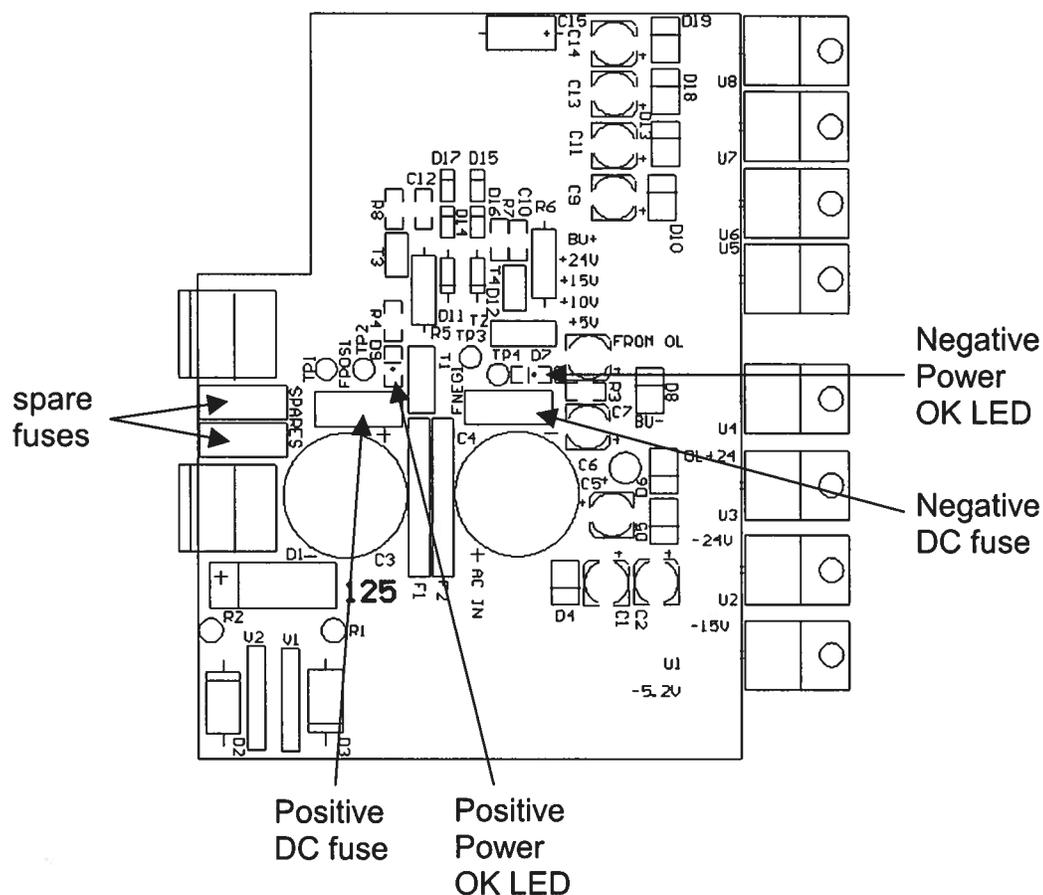
In the 120V setting, a 0.5A slow blow fuse is required. In the 240V setting, a 0.25A slow blow fuse is required.

- (2) OUTPUT POLARITY (option). Two-position switch controls the polarity of the output pulse.

POWER SUPPLY AND FUSE REPLACEMENT

This instrument has three main fuses, plus two spares. One, which protects the AC input, is located in the rear-panel power entry module, as described in the “Rear Panel Controls” section of this manual. If the power appears to have failed, check the AC fuse first.

The other two fuses (plus two spares) are located on the internal DC power supply, as shown below:



The four fuses on this circuit board are 0.5A slow-blow fuses, Littelfuse part number R452.500. (This fuse can be ordered from Digikey, www.digikey.com. The Digikey part number is F1341CT-ND).

If you suspect that the DC fuses are blown, follow this procedure:

1. Remove the top cover, by removing the four Phillips screws on the top cover and then sliding the cover back and off.

2. Locate the two "Power OK" LEDs on the power supply circuit board, as illustrated above.
3. Turn on the instrument.
4. Observe the "Power OK" LEDs. If the fuses are not blown, the two LEDs will be lit (bright red). If one of the LEDs is not lit, the fuse next to it has blown.
5. Turn off the instrument.
6. If a fuse is blown, use needle-nose pliers to remove the blown fuse from its surface-mount holder.
7. Replace the fuse. (Two spare 0.5 Amp fuses are provided on the circuit board. They may be transferred to the active fuse locations using needle-nose pliers.)

Typical di/dv
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