

# AVTECH ELECTROSYSTEMS LTD.

NANOSECOND WAVEFORM ELECTRONICS  
ENGINEERING - MANUFACTURING

□ P.O. BOX 265  
OGDENSBURG  
NEW YORK  
13669  
(315) 472-5270

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

## INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVO-7E-C-P-ATT2 PULSE GENERATOR

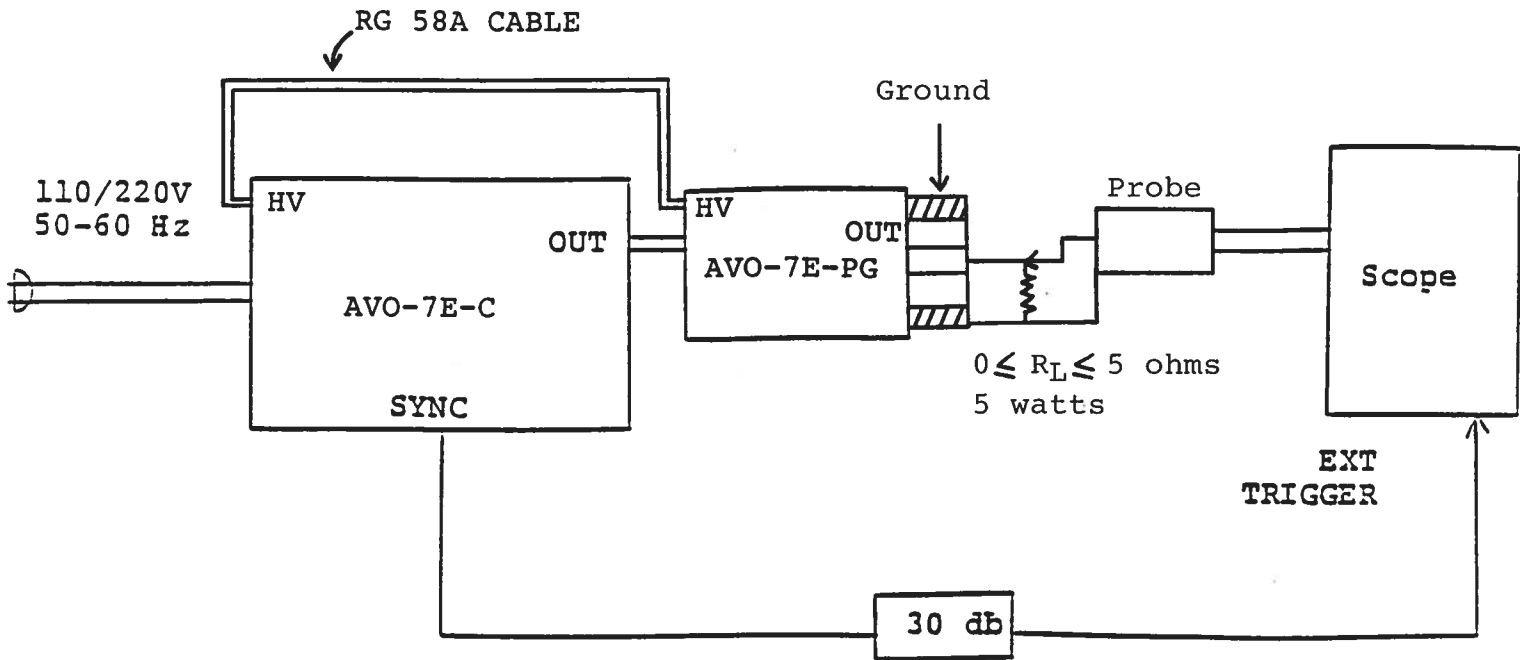
S.N.:

### 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 AVO unit provides an output pulse rise time as low as 100 nsec a fast oscilloscope (at least 50 MHz and preferably 200 MHz) should be used to display the waveform. The mainframe and the -PG output module must be connected as shown in Fig. 1. Note that the HV port on the -PG module and the HV port on the rear panel of the mainframe must be connected by the RG-58A cable.
- 2) 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 LEAD-LAG switch is in the LEAD position. The TRIG output lags the main output when the switch is in the LAG position.
- 3) To obtain a stable output display the PW and PRF controls on the front panel should be set mid-range. The front panel TRIG toggle switch should be in the INT position. The 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.
- 4) Model AVO-7E-C-ATT2 will operate at duty cycles as high as 99%. For duty cycles below about 90% the rear panel mode switch should be set in the A position. The output pulse width is then controlled by the front panel 5 position range switch and one turn control. Clockwise rotation of the PW controls increases the pulse width. To obtain very high duty cycles (eg. 90 to 99%) set the rear panel mode switch in the B position and set the PW controls counterclockwise (since high duty cycle operation is obtained by complementing the A mode output).
- 5) The output amplitude is controlled by the front panel one turn Amp control.
- 6) 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 TRIG output.

- 7) The AVO-7E is designed to supply up to 1.0 ampere to a maximum load voltage of 5 volts. Factory tests are conducted with a 5.0 ohm load capable of dissipating at least 5 watts. Higher load resistance values may be used but the output voltage must be limited to 5 volts or less.
- 8) 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). Note that the "OUT" red banana terminal is in parallel with the microstrip center conductor and so may also be used as the output terminal.
- 9) Note that the HV BNC connector on the PG module must be connected to the rear panel HV BNC connector on the mainframe.
- 10) 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.
- 11) If application assistance is required, call (613) 226-5772 or Fax (613) 226-2802.

AVO-7E-PG

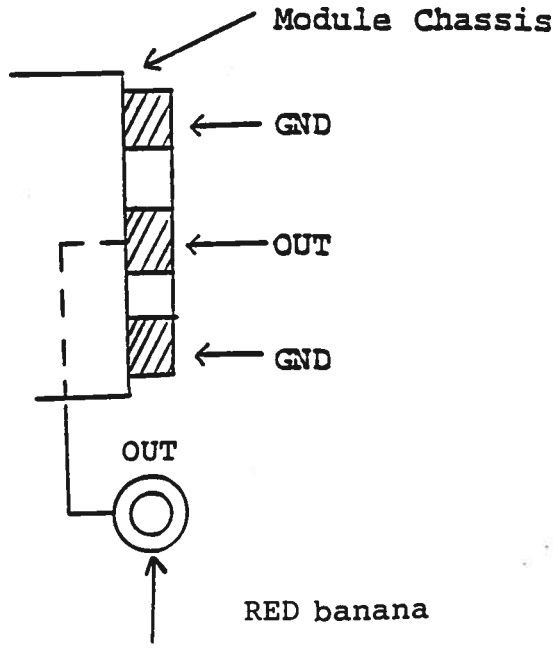
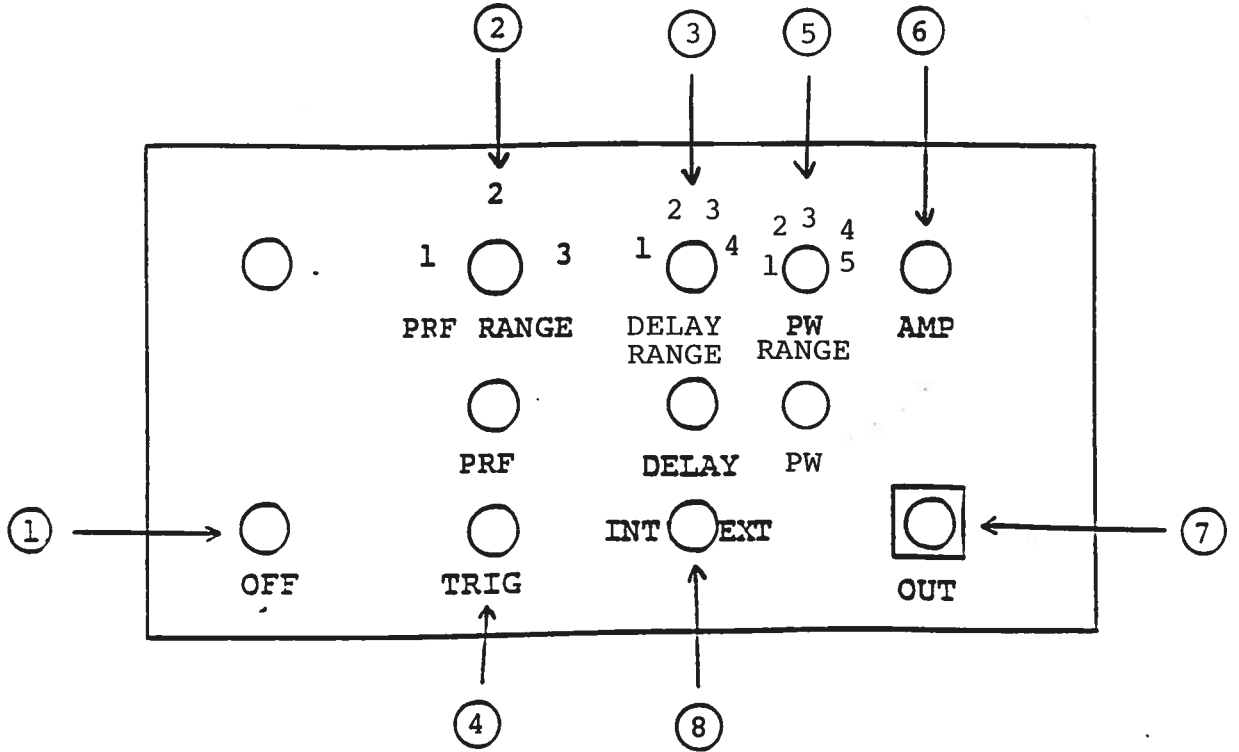


Fig. 2

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



- (1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
- (2) PRF Control. Varies PRF from 1 Hz to 10 KHz as follows:

Range 1	1 Hz to 10 Hz
Range 2	10 Hz to 100 Hz
Range 3	100 Hz to 1.0 KHz
Range 4	1.0 KHz to 10 KHz

- (3) DELAY Control. Controls the relative delay between the reference output pulse provided at the TRIG output (4) and the -PG output. This delay is variable as follows:

Range 1	1.0 us to 10 us
Range 2	10 us to 100 us
Range 3	100 us to 1 ms
Range 4	1 ms to 10 ms

The TRIG output precedes the main output when the LEAD-LAG switch is in the LEAD position and lags when the switch is in the LAG position.

- (4) TRIG Output. This output is used to trigger the scope time base. The output is a TTL level 100 nsec (approx.) pulse capable of driving a fifty ohm load.
- (5) PW Control. A one turn control and 5 position range switch which varies the output pulse width as follows (when the rear panel MODE switch is in the A position):

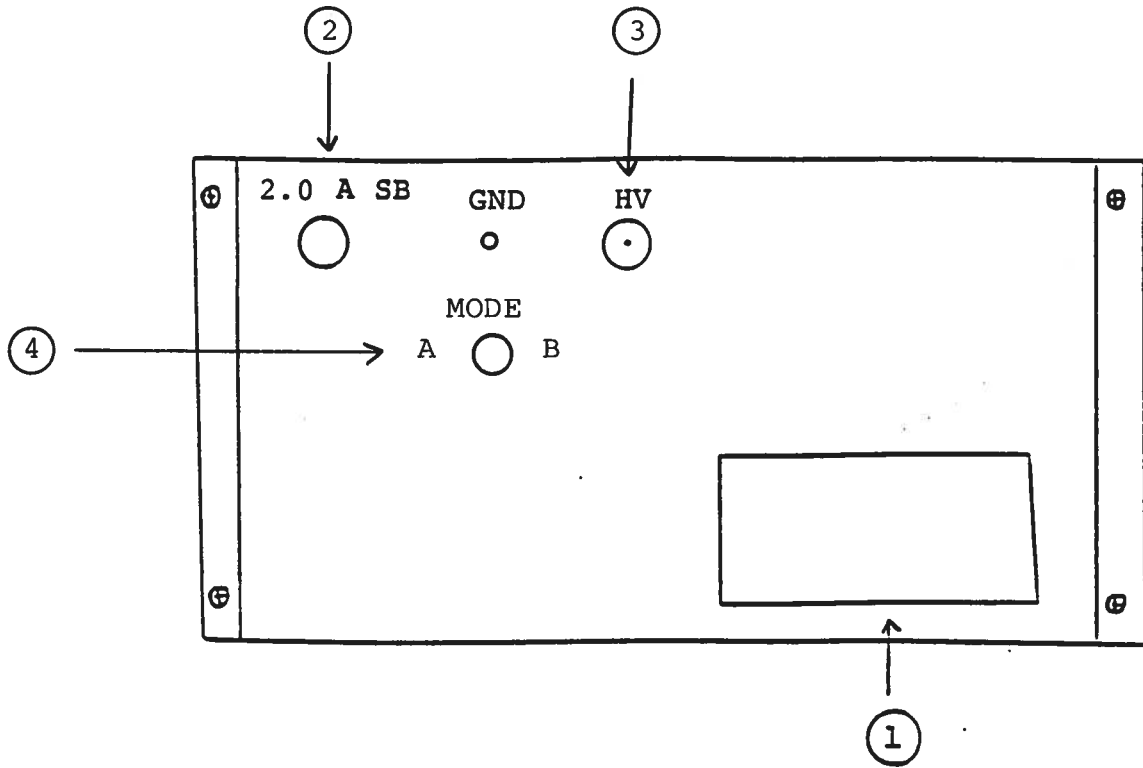
Range 1	1.0 us to 10 us
Range 2	10 us to 100 us
Range 3	100 us to 1 ms
Range 4	1 ms to 10 ms
Range 5	10 ms to 100 ms

- (6) AMP. A one turn pot for controlling the output pulse amplitude.
- (7) OUT Connector. A multi pin connector which attaches the 2 foot cable from the pulse generator module to the main frame.
- (8) EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVO 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 AVO 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.



Fig. 3

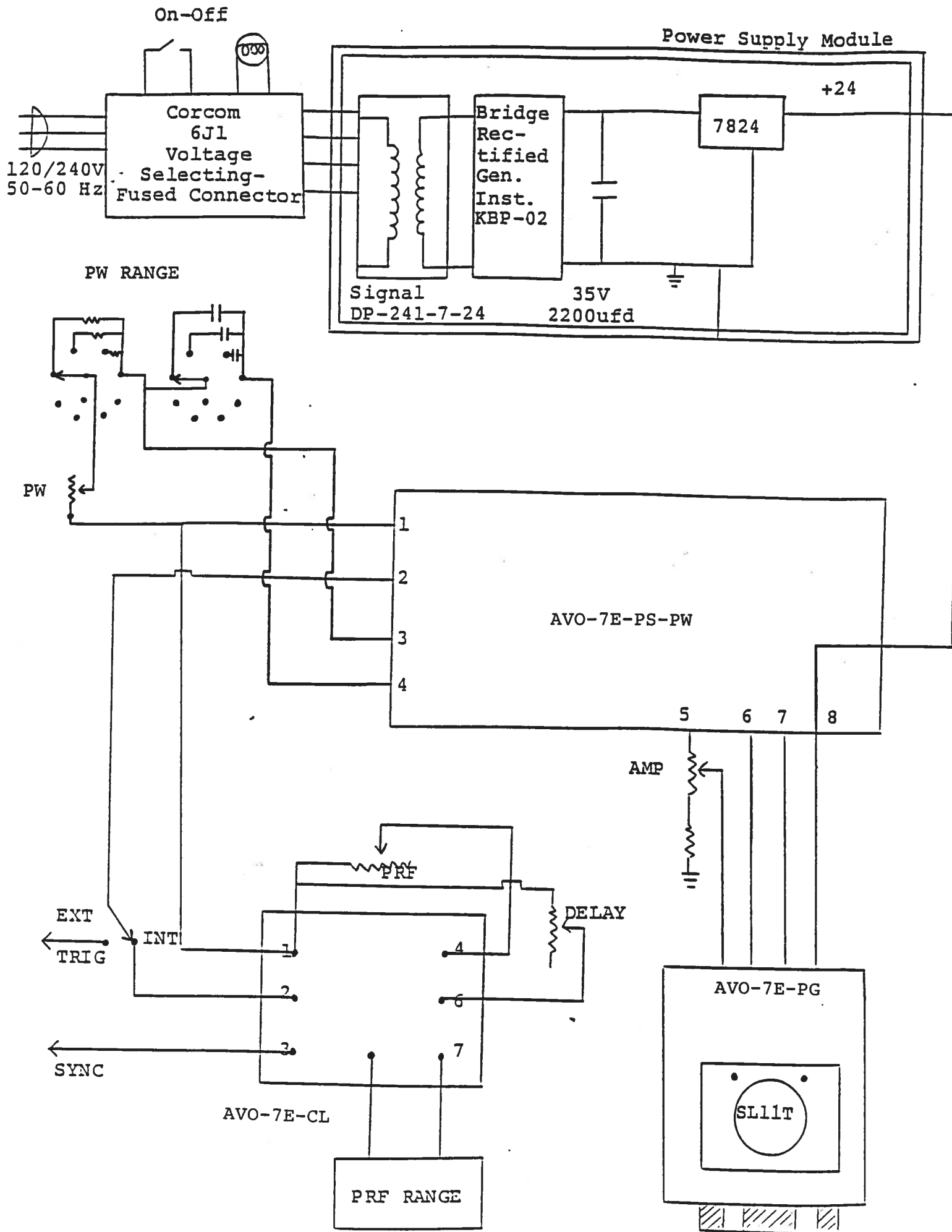
BACK PANEL CONTROLS



- (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 (0.5A SB).
- (2) 2.0 A SB FUSE. Protects output stage against overload conditions.
- (3) HV Connector. Four foot long RG58 cable from -PG module HV BNC connects to this BNC connector. Supplies +24V volts from mainframe to -PG module.
- (4) MODE AB. Model AVO-7E-C-ATT2 will operate at duty cycles as high as 99%. For duty cycles below about 90% this switch should be set in the A position. The output pulse width is then controlled by the front panel 5 position range switch and one turn control. Clockwise rotation of the PW controls increases the pulse width. To obtain very high duty cycles (eg. 90 to 99%) set the switch in the B position and set the PW controls counterclockwise (since high duty cycle operation is obtained by complementing the A mode output).

Fig. 4

SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND REPAIR PROCEDURE

The AVO-7E-C unit consists of the following basic modules:

- 1) AVO-7E-PG pulse generator module
- 2) AVO-7E-CL clock module
- 3) AVO-7E-EW pulse width control module
- 4) +24V power supply board and +50 volt power supply board
- 5) -15 volt power supply module

The modules are interconnected as shown in Fig. 4.

In the event of an instrument malfunction, it is most likely that the 2.0A slow blow fuse or the main line fuse (1.0 Amp) on the rear panel has blown. Replace if necessary. If the unit still does not function, it is most likely that some of the output switching elements may have failed and the unit should be returned to the factory for repair.

Schroff

12.04.91