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INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVO-8A-C-PN-UIA PULSE GENERATOR

S.N.:

WARRANTY

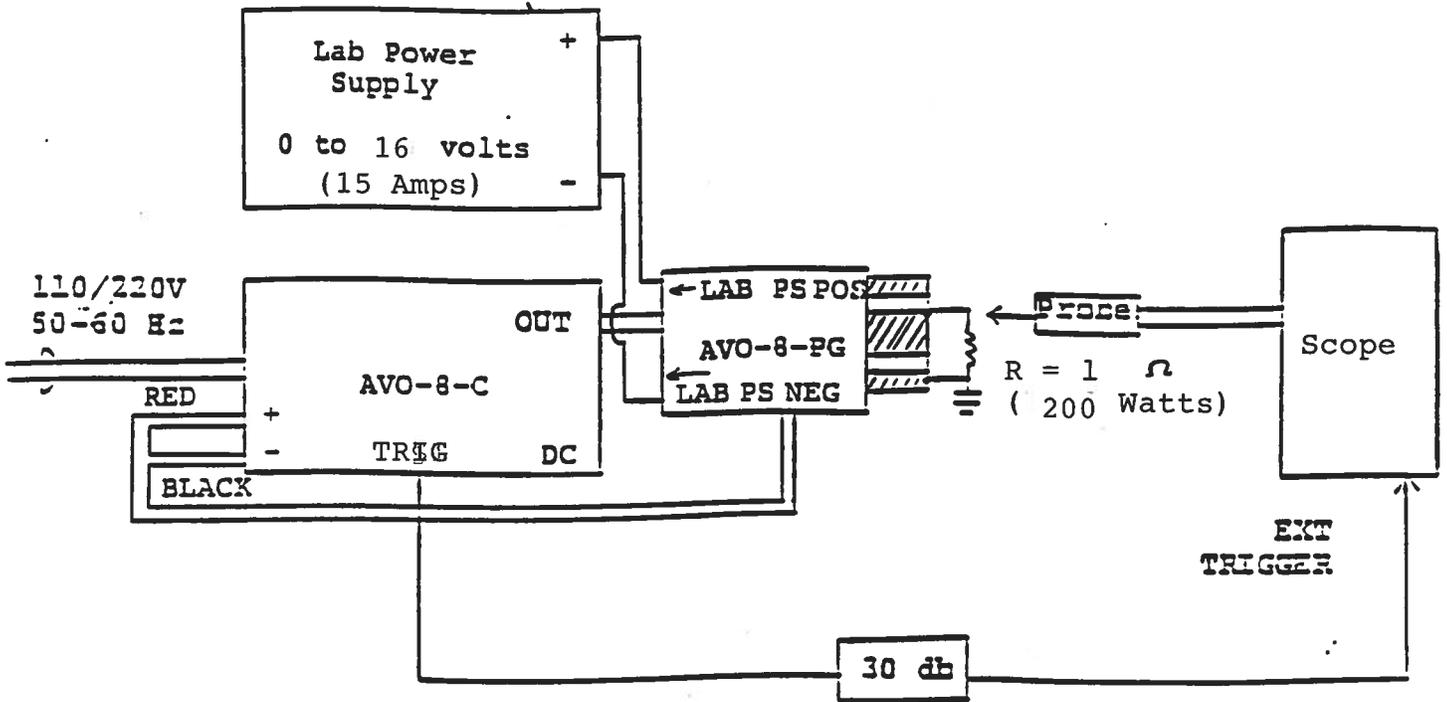
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CONTENTS

General Operating Instructions Page 3
Front Panel Controls Page 6
Rear Panel Controls Page 9
Start-up Check List Page 13

Fig. 1

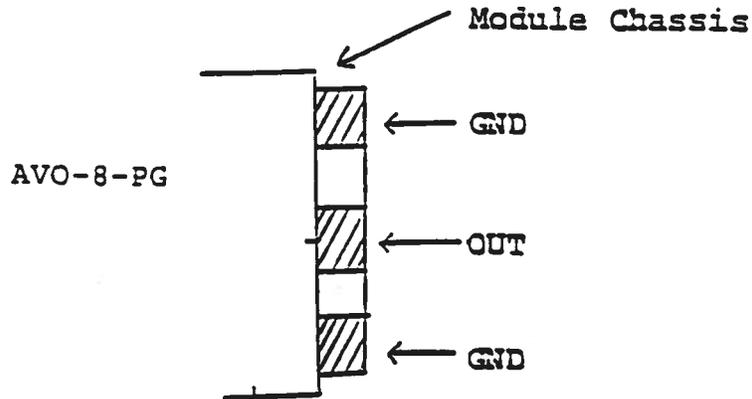
PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT



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 0.1 us a fast oscilloscope (at least 50 MHz) should be used to display the waveform.
- 2) The user supplied lab power supply attaches to the -PG output module via the red and black SUPERCON connectors which are supplied. The positive terminal of the power supply is to be connected to the RED SUPERCON connector on the -PG module. The negative terminal on the lab power supply is to be connected to ground and to the BLACK SUPERCON connector on the -PG module.
- 3) To obtain a POSITIVE output pulse, the front panel polarity switch must be in the POSITIVE position and the AVO-8A-PG-P output module must be connected to the 9 PIN OUT connector on the mainframe. To obtain a NEGATIVE output pulse, the polarity switch must be in the NEGATIVE position and the AVO-8A-PG-N output module must be connected to the 9 PIN OUT connector on the front panel.
- 4) 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.
- 5) To obtain a stable output display the PW and PRF controls on the front panel should be set mid-range. The front panel INT-EXT-MAN-DC 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.
- 6) 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 (≤ 2.0 cm).



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

- 7) When the PW MODE switch is in the INT position, the output pulse width is controlled by the 5 position range switch and one turn fine control. To voltage control the output pulse width within each range, set the rear panel switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10 Volts between terminal A and ground ($R_{IN} \geq 10K$). (option). (See (8) for PW control when the PW MODE switch is in the EXT position).
- 8) The output amplitude is controlled by the amplitude of the DC potential supplied to the SUPERCON connectors on the PG module.
- 9) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the unit by setting the front panel INT-EXT-MAN-DC switch in the EXT position and applying a 0.2 us (approx) TTL level pulse to the TRIG BNC connector input. The external clock may also be used to control the output pulse width by setting the PW mode switch in the EXT position (in this case, $PW_{OUT} = PW_{IN}$).

- 10) The AVO-8A is designed to supply up to 15 Amperes peak to a maximum load voltage of 15 Volts. Factory tests are conducted with a 1.0 Ohm load capable of dissipating at least 200 Watts. Higher load resistance values may be used but the input voltage must be limited to 16 Volts or less. Note that the unit may fail if the average output current exceeds 15 Amp.
- 11) Model AVO-8A will operate with a duty cycle at least as high as 85% when the pulse width is controlled by the front panel Pulse Width and Pulse Width Range controls. A duty cycle of 100% is obtained by setting the pulse width mode switch in the DC position. In this position the PW controls are no longer active. In this position the load voltage will be about 1.0 Volts less than the applied DC voltage for a load current of 40 Amperes. Note that the average output current must never exceed 15 Amp.
- 12) Model AVO-8A-C includes a high voltage protection circuit which sounds a loud audible alarm if the applied DC voltage exceeds $\approx +20$ VDC. The output stages of the unit will not trigger while the alarm is sounding. The unit also includes a temperature limit circuit which sounds an audible alarm if the temperature of the output stage switching elements exceeds $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- 13) 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.
- 14) The rear panel monitor output BNC (M) provides an output voltage (to 50 Ohms or higher) which is proportional to the current flowing through the microstrip output terminals (1.4 Volts = 15 Amps).
- 15) If application assistance is required:

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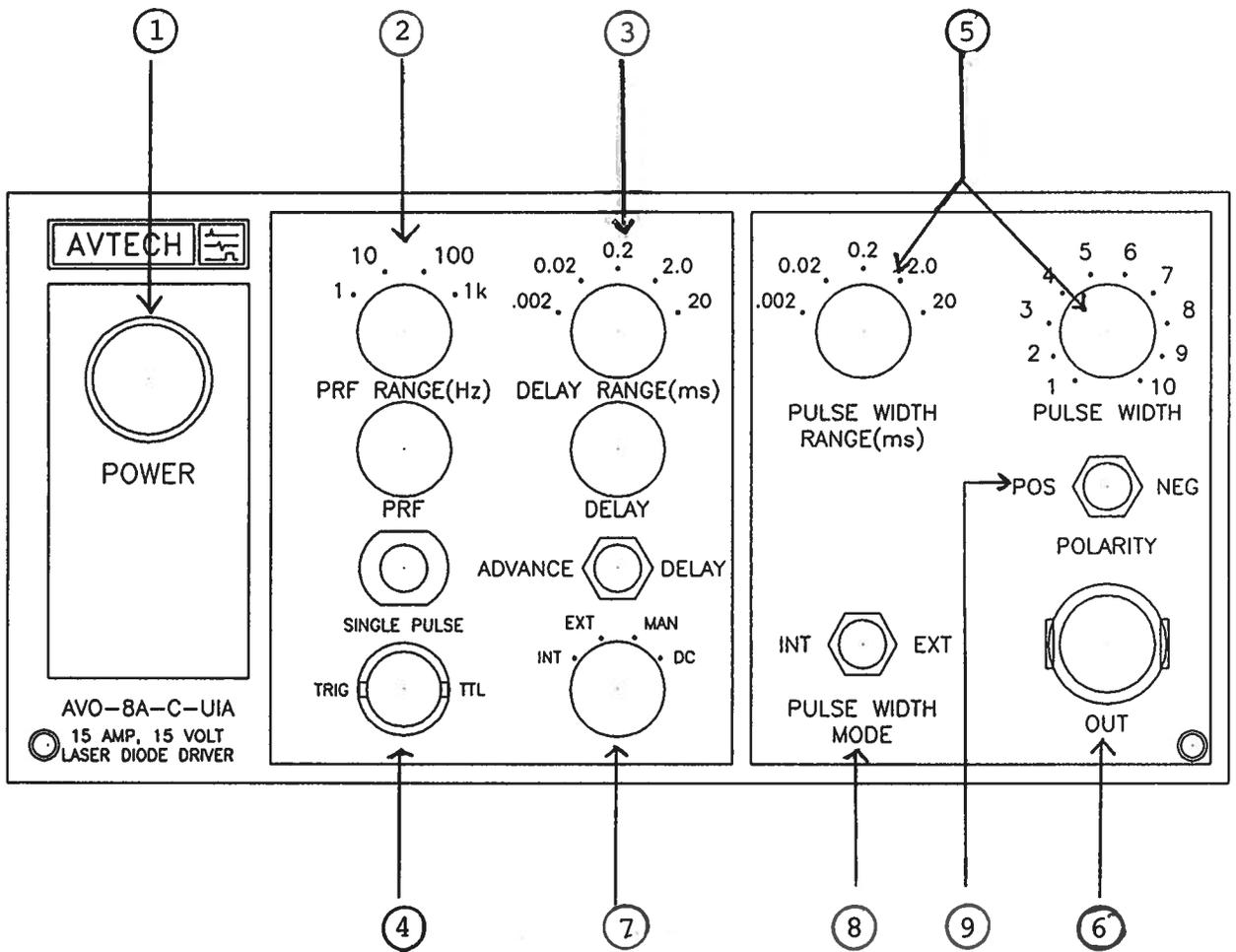


Fig. 2

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

(1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.

(2) PRF Control. Varies PRF from 10 Hz to 5 kHz as follows:

Range 1	0.1 Hz	to	1 Hz
Range 2	1 Hz	to	10 Hz
Range 3	10 Hz	to	0.1 kHz
Range 4	0.1 kHz	to	1 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	0.2 us	to	2 us
Range 2	2 us	to	20 us
Range 3	20 us	to	200 us
Range 4	200 us	to	2 ms
Range 5	2 ms	to	20 ms

The TRIG output precedes the main output when the ADVANCE-DELAY switch is in the ADVANCE position and lags when the switch is in the DELAY position.

(4) TRIG Output. This output is used to trigger the scope time base. The output is a TTL level 100 ns (approx.) pulse capable of driving a fifty Ohm load.

(5) PW Control. A one turn control and four position range switch which varies the output pulse width as follows (when the PW MODE switch is in the INT mode):

Range 1	0.2 us	to	2 us
Range 2	2.0 us	to	20 us
Range 3	20 us	to	200 us
Range 4	200 us	to	2 ms
Range 5	2 ms	to	20 ms

(6) OUT Connector. A multi pin connector which attaches the 2 foot cable from the pulse generator module to the main frame.

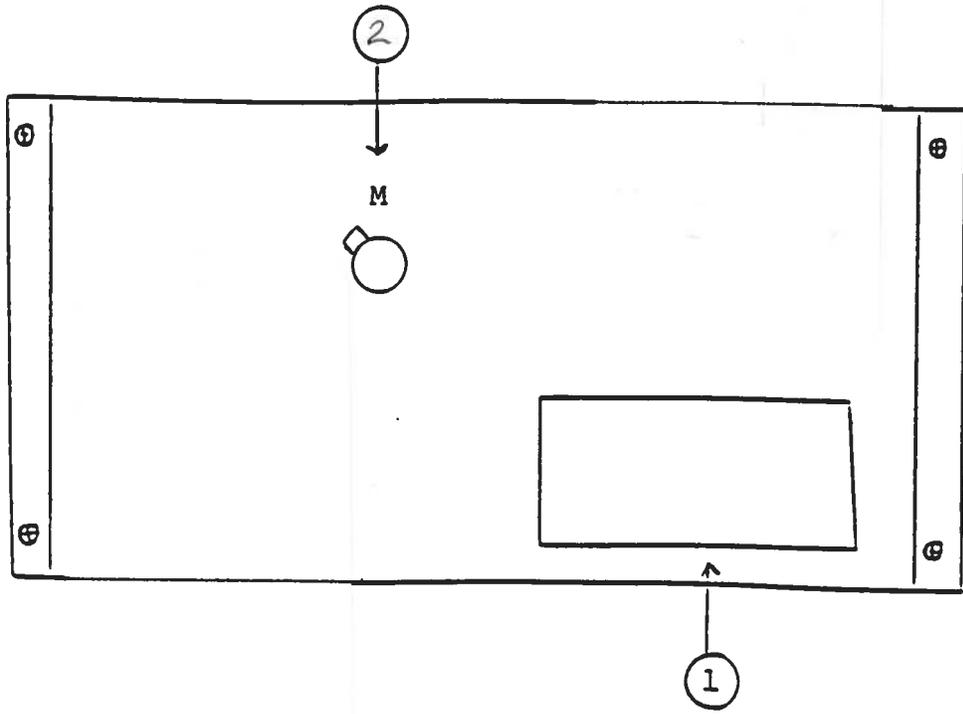
(7) EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVO unit is controlled via an internal clock which in turn is controlled by the PRF controls. With the toggle switch in the EXT position, the AVO unit requires a 0.2 us TTL level pulse applied at the TRIG input in order to trigger the output stages. In addition, in this mode, the scope time base must be triggered by the external trigger source. For single pulse operation, place the switch in the MAN position and push the single pulse button.

For DC operation (i.e. 100% duty cycle) place the switch in the DC position.

- (8) PW MODE. With the MODE switch in the INT position the PW is controlled by the front panel controls whether the unit is triggered internally or externally. When the switch is in the EXT position, the PW is controlled by the TTL PW applied externally to the TRIG input. Model AVO-8A-C will operate with a duty cycle at least as high as 85% when the PW MODE switch is in the INT position and the pulse is controlled by the front panel Pulse Width and Pulse Width Range controls. A duty cycle of 100% is obtained by setting the INT-EXT-MAN-DC switch in the DC position. In this position the PW controls are no longer active. In this position the load voltage will be about 1.0 Volts less than the applied DC voltage for a load current of 15 Amperes.
- (9) POLARITY. To obtain a POSITIVE output pulse, the front panel polarity switch must be in the POSITIVE position and the AVO-8A-PG-P output module must be connected to the 9 PIN OUT connector on the mainframe. To obtain a NEGATIVE output pulse, the polarity switch must be in the NEGATIVE position and the AVO-8A-PG-N output module must be connected to the 9 PIN OUT connector on the front panel.

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 (0.25 A SB).

- (2) M OUT. BNC connector provides output voltage (to $R_L \geq 50$ Ohms) which is proportional to load current through microstrip output terminals (1.4 V = 15 Amp). (option).

AVO-8-C BLOCK DIAGRAM

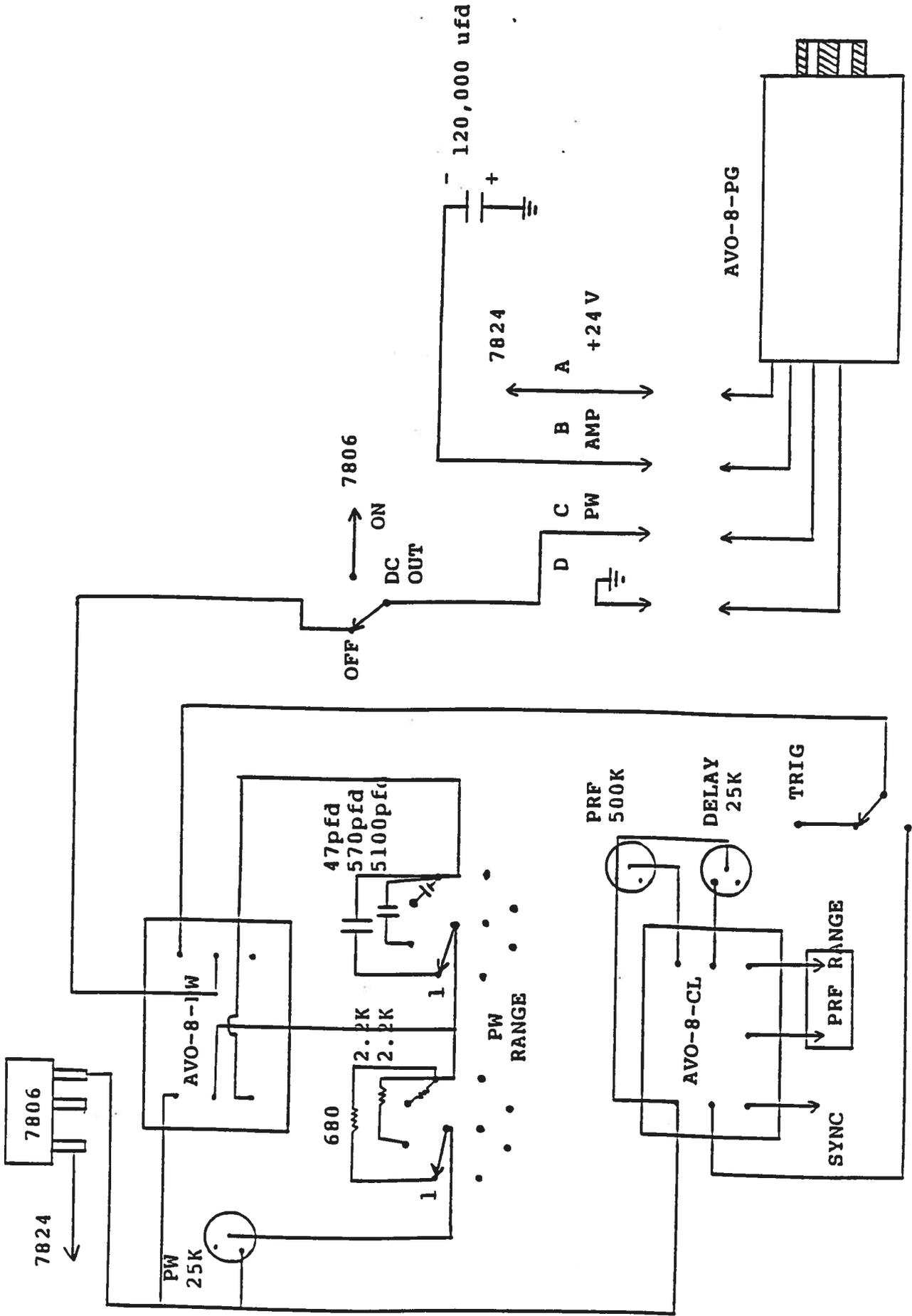
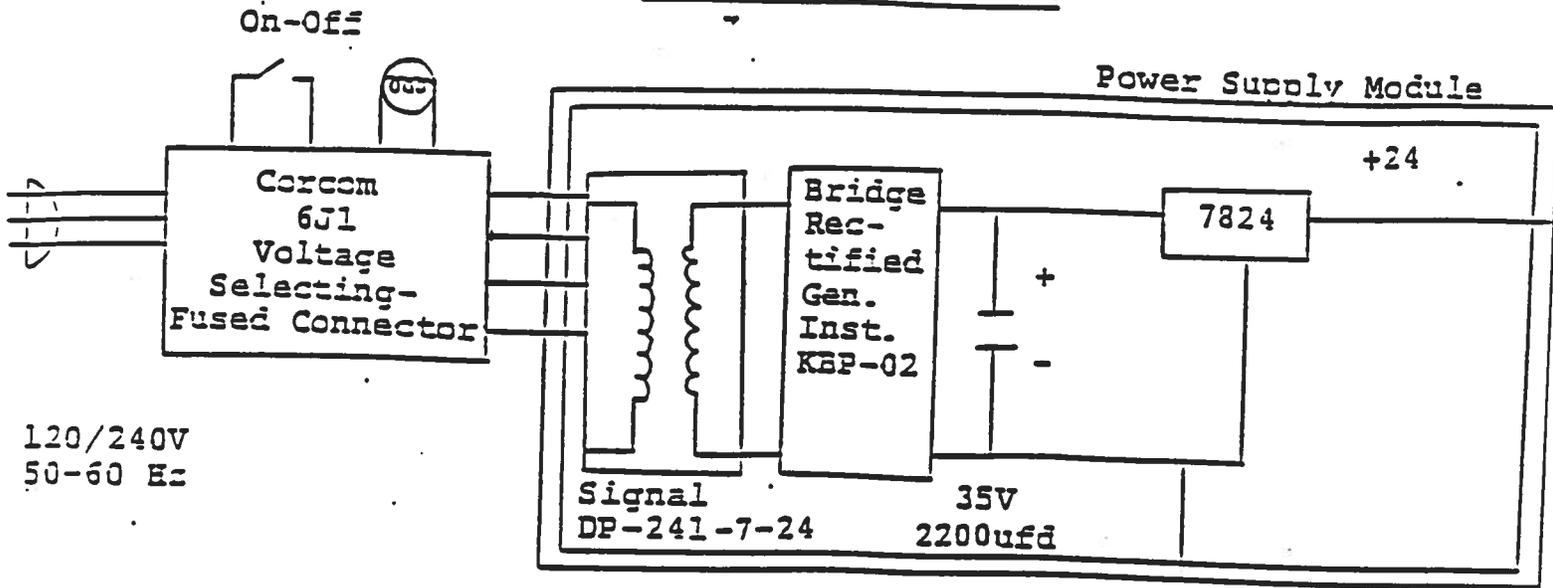


Fig. 4

SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



START-UP CHECK LIST

- 1) The instruction manual has been studied thoroughly.
- 2) The required output pulse polarity is selected and the correct -PG module is connected to the mainframe.
- 3) The diode load is connected to the output module. If the anode of the load is connected to the OUT terminal, then the PG-P module must be used. If the cathode is connected to the OUT terminal, then the PG-N module must be used. Note that with a diode load, a current limiting high power resistor must be placed in series with the diode to help limit the peak current. For initial testing, it is recommended that a resistive load be used. Factory tests are conducted using a 1.0 Ohm 200 Watt resistive load.
- 4) If the PG-P module has been selected, the user-supplied lab power supply is connected with the positive terminal connected to the red SUPERCON on the PG module and the negative terminal connected to the black SUPERCON. The negative terminal is grounded. If the PG-N terminal is selected, the power supply positive terminal is connected to the red SUPERCON and grounded, while the negative terminal is connected to the black SUPERCON. The power supply potential is set to zero.
- 5) Set the mainframe pulse width and PRF controls at the approximate desired values (while insuring that the duty cycle is less than 10%).
- 6) Set the INT-EXT switch on INT.
- 7) Connect the rear panel M output to the scope (1 VOLT/DIV) and connect the TRIG out to the scope time base.
- 8) Turn on the prime power to the mainframe. The scope time base should be triggering.
- 9) Connect a scope probe across the resistive test load and apply prime power to the lab power supply (after first insuring that the output amplitude is set to zero).
- 10) Gradually increase the output amplitude on the lab power supply and observe the waveforms on the scope and the DC current level on the DC power supply. A rectangular pulse should appear on the scope (for both the laod voltage and monitor channels) and the amplitude should increase as the amplitude control on the mainframe is rotated clockwise. At the same time, the average current supplied by the DC supply will increase.

- 11) Observe the pulse width and pulse period on the scope and confirm that the duty cycle does not exceed 10% and that the peak and current does not exceed 15 Amps (i.e. 1.4 Volts out from the monitor output).
- 12) Observe the DC current supplied by the DC supply and insure that the average current does not exceed 15 Amperes.
- 13) Adjust pulse width, pulse period (i.e. PRF) and amplitude to obtain the desired settings.
- 14) If additional assistance is required:

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