



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
U.S.A. & CANADA

e-mail: info@avtechpulse.com

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

INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVO-8C-C-PN-M-OP2 PULSE GENERATOR

S.N. :

WARRANTY

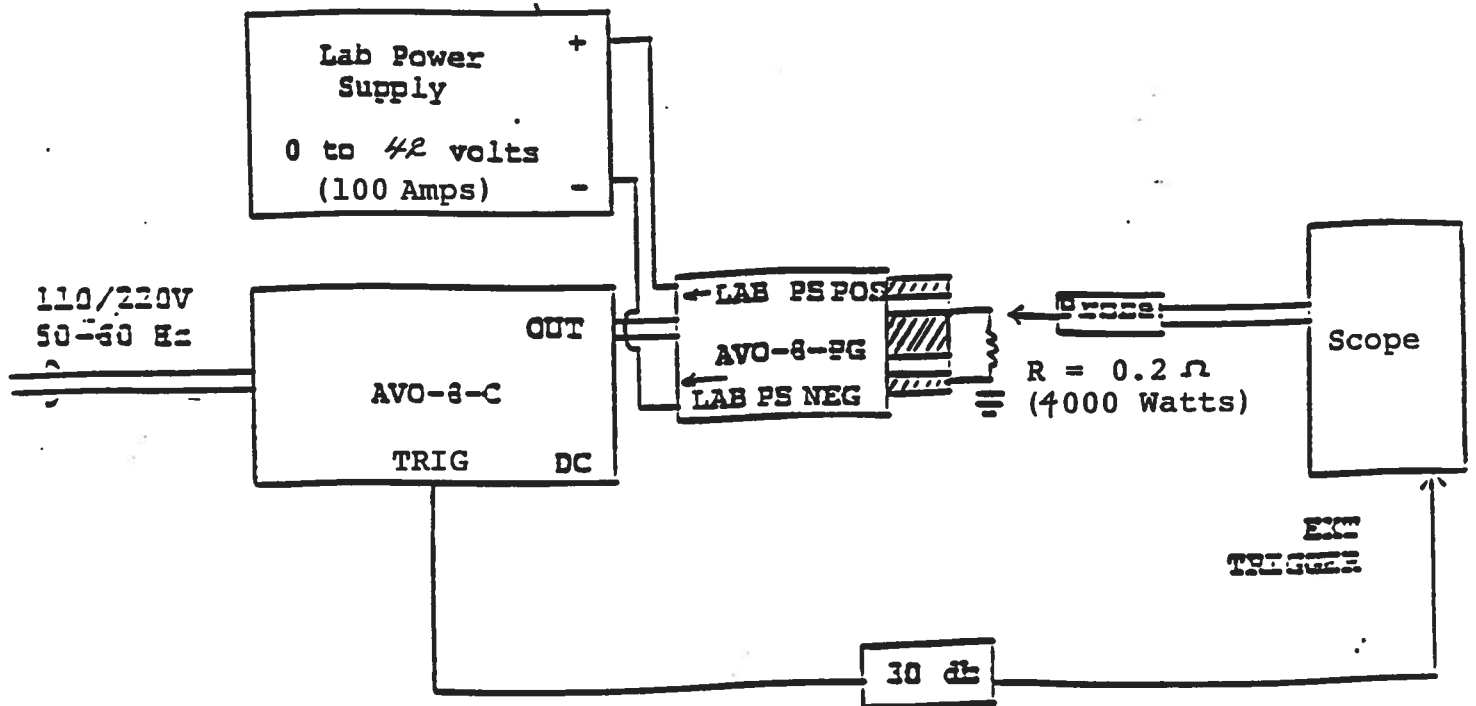
Avtech Electrosystems Ltd. warrants products of its manufacture to be free from defects in material and workmanship under conditions of normal use. If, within one year after delivery to the original owner, and after prepaid return by the original owner, this Avtech product is found to be defective, Avtech 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.

CONTENTS

Basic Test Set-up Page 2
General Operating Instructions Page 3
Front Panel Controls Page 8
Rear Panel Controls Page 11
Start-up Check List Page 14
Top Cover Removal Page 16

Fig. 1

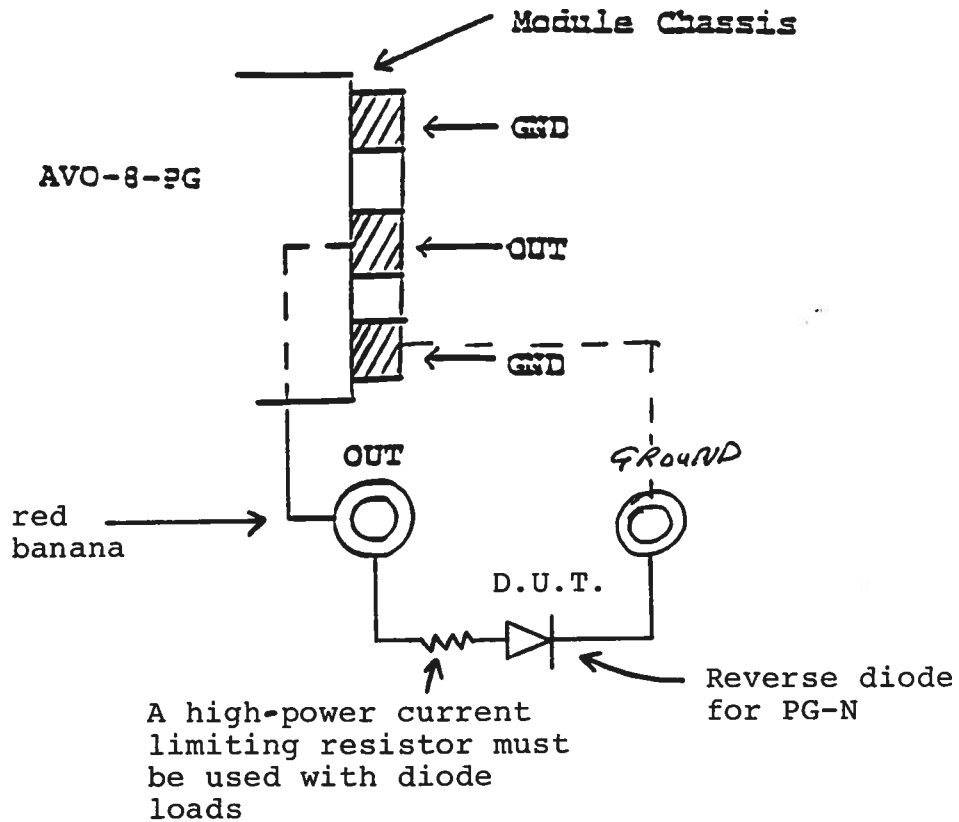
PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT



GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

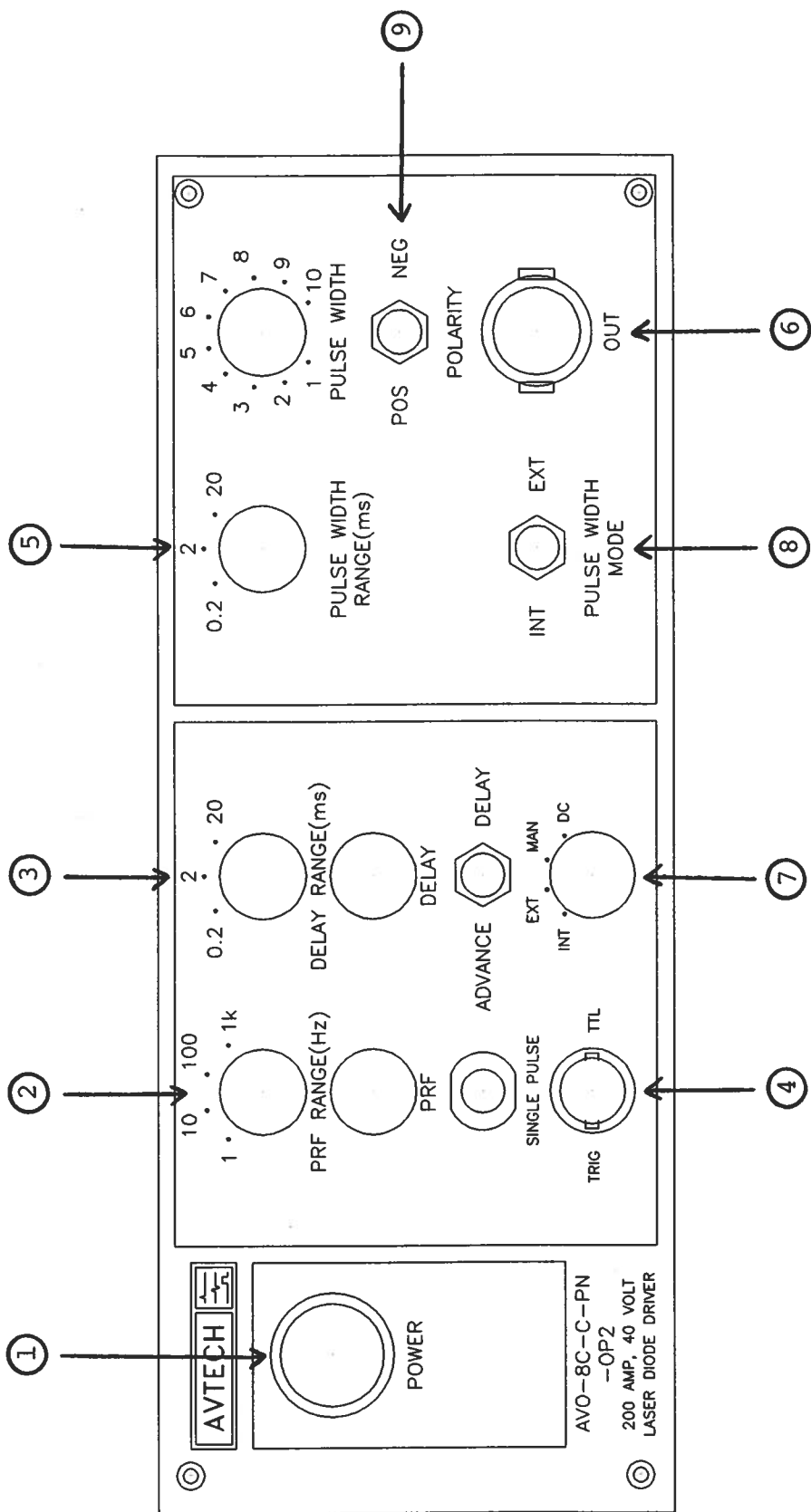
- 1) For front panel manual control of the output parameters, the rear panel LOCAL-REMOTE switch must be in the LOCAL position. For remote control using the PINNACLE INSTRUMENTS PC-1 controller, the switch should be in the REMOTE position. See the PC-1 instruction manual for this mode of operation. Note that it is recommended that the front panel manual mode be mastered before attempting GPIB control of the instrument.
- 2) 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.
- 3) 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 the BLACK SUPERCON connector on the -PG module.
- 4) To obtain a POSITIVE output pulse, the front panel polarity switch must be in the POSITIVE position and the AVO-8C-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-8C-PG-N output module must be connected to the 9 PIN OUT connector on the front panel.
- 5) 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.
- 6) 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.

- 7) The main output terminals consist of the red, heavy screw type banana terminal and its associated screw type ground terminal. These terminals are intended for both low and high duty cycle operation. For low duty cycle operation ($\leq 10\%$), the modules include 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). Take care to insure that during soldering the OUT conductor is not shorted to the chassis. Also, use minimal heat when soldering. For both the banana and microstrip terminals, the load lead lengths must not exceed several inches.



- 8) When the PW MODE switch is in the INT position, the output pulse width is controlled by the 3 position range switch and one turn fine control. See 9) for PW control when the PW MODE switch is in the EXT position.
- 9) The output amplitude is controlled by the amplitude of the DC potential supplied to the SUPERCON connectors on the PG module (i.e. the lab power supply potential).
- 10) 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 50 ns (or wider) 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, $PW_{OUT} = PW_{IN}$).
- 11) The AVO-8C is designed to supply up to 200 Amperes peak to a maximum load voltage of 40 Volts. Factory tests are conducted with a 0.2 Ohm load capable of dissipating at least 4000 Watts. Higher load resistance values may be used but the input voltage must be limited to 40 Volts or less. Note that the unit may fail if the average output current exceeds 100 Amp.
- 12) Model AVO-8C 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 100 Amperes. Note that the average output current must never exceed 100 Amp.
- 13) Model AVO-8C-C includes a high voltage protection circuit which sounds a loud audible alarm if the applied DC voltage exceeds ≈ 45 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 $+35^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- 14) 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.

- 15) 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 red banana output terminals (1000 mV = 200 Amps). Note that the monitor function is not connected to the microstrip output terminals (option).
- 16) If application assistance is required:
- Tel: (613) 226-5772
Fax: (613) 226-2802



FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

Fig. 2

(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	20 us	to	200 us
Range 2	200 us	to	2 ms
Range 3	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	20 us	to	200 us
Range 2	200 us	to	2 ms
Range 3	2 ms	to	20 ms

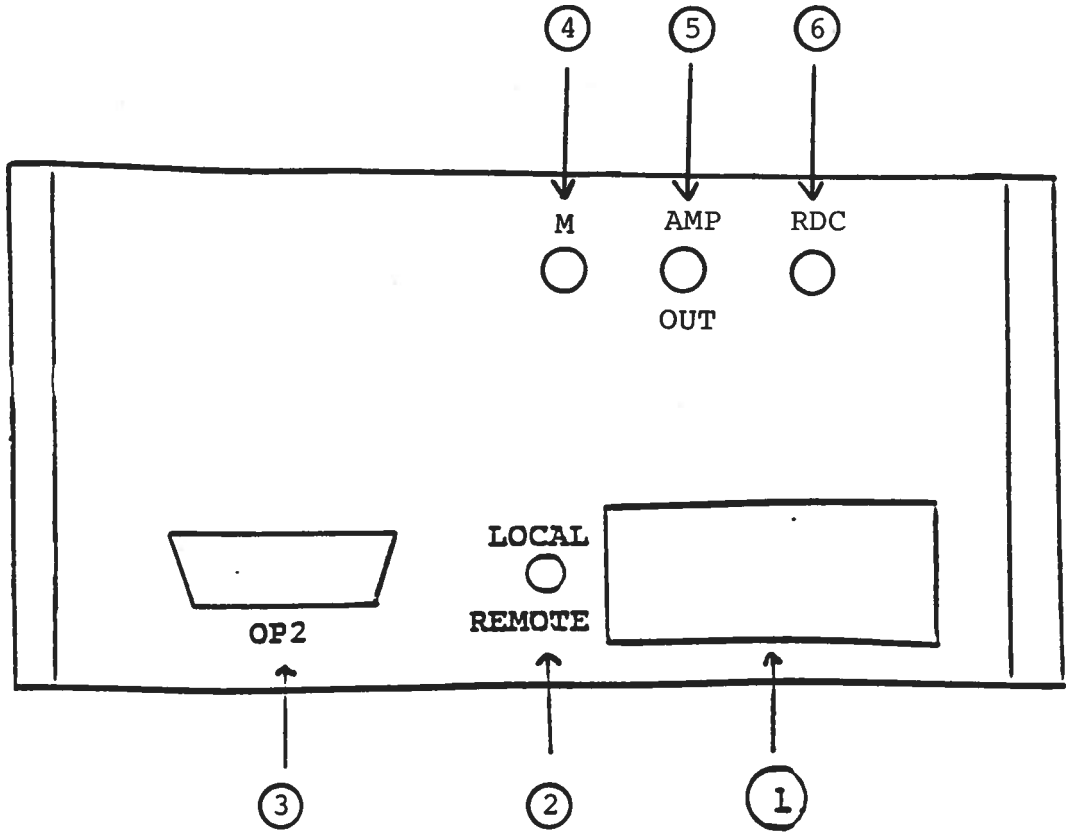
(6) OUT Connector. A multi pin connector which attaches the 2 foot cable from the pulse generator module to the main frame.

(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 50 ns (or wider) 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-8C-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 1.5 Volts less than the applied DC voltage for a load current of 100 Amperes.
- (9) POLARITY. To obtain a POSITIVE output pulse, the front panel polarity switch must be in the POSITIVE position and the AVO-8C-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-8C-PG-N output module must be connected to the 9 PIN OUT connector on the front panel. The lab power supply must be connected as shown in Fig. 1 and as described in paragraph 3 of the General Operating Instructions.

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 (0.5 A SB).
- (2) LOCAL-REMOTE SWITCH. This two-position switch must be in the LOCAL position to operate the instrument from the front panel controls. To control the instrument using the PINNACLE INSTRUMENTS Model PC-1, the switch must be in the REMOTE position. It is recommended that the front panel manual mode be mastered before attempting GPIB control of the instrument.
- (3) OP2 CONNECTOR. 36 conductor CENTRONICS CAT. NO. 45-4395 cable (supplied) connects between this connector and the PINNACLE INSTRUMENTS Model PC-1.
- (4) M. This monitor output provides an output voltage (to 50 Ohms or higher) which is linearly proportional to the current flowing through the output terminals (1000 mV = 200 Amps). The pulse width (and general wave shape) at M is a replica of the load current.
- (5) AMP OUT. When the AVO-8C-C is controlled by the PC1 controller, this BNC connector provides a 0 to +10 VDC output signal which is controlled by the amplitude instruction (on the PC1). This signal may be used to control the output amplitude of the user-supplied 0 to 40 Volt lab power supply (provided the lab power supply is controllable electronically). An AMP output of 10 Volts is set to correspond to a power supply output of 40 Volts. The AMP OUT does not function when the LOCAL-REMOTE switch (2) is in the LOCAL position.
- (6) RDC. This one turn locking pot is adjusted and locked at the factory and should not need further adjustment. Minor rotation may be necessary if the AVO-8C-C does not respond to the "DC" command from the PC1.

AVO-8-C BLOCK DIAGRAM

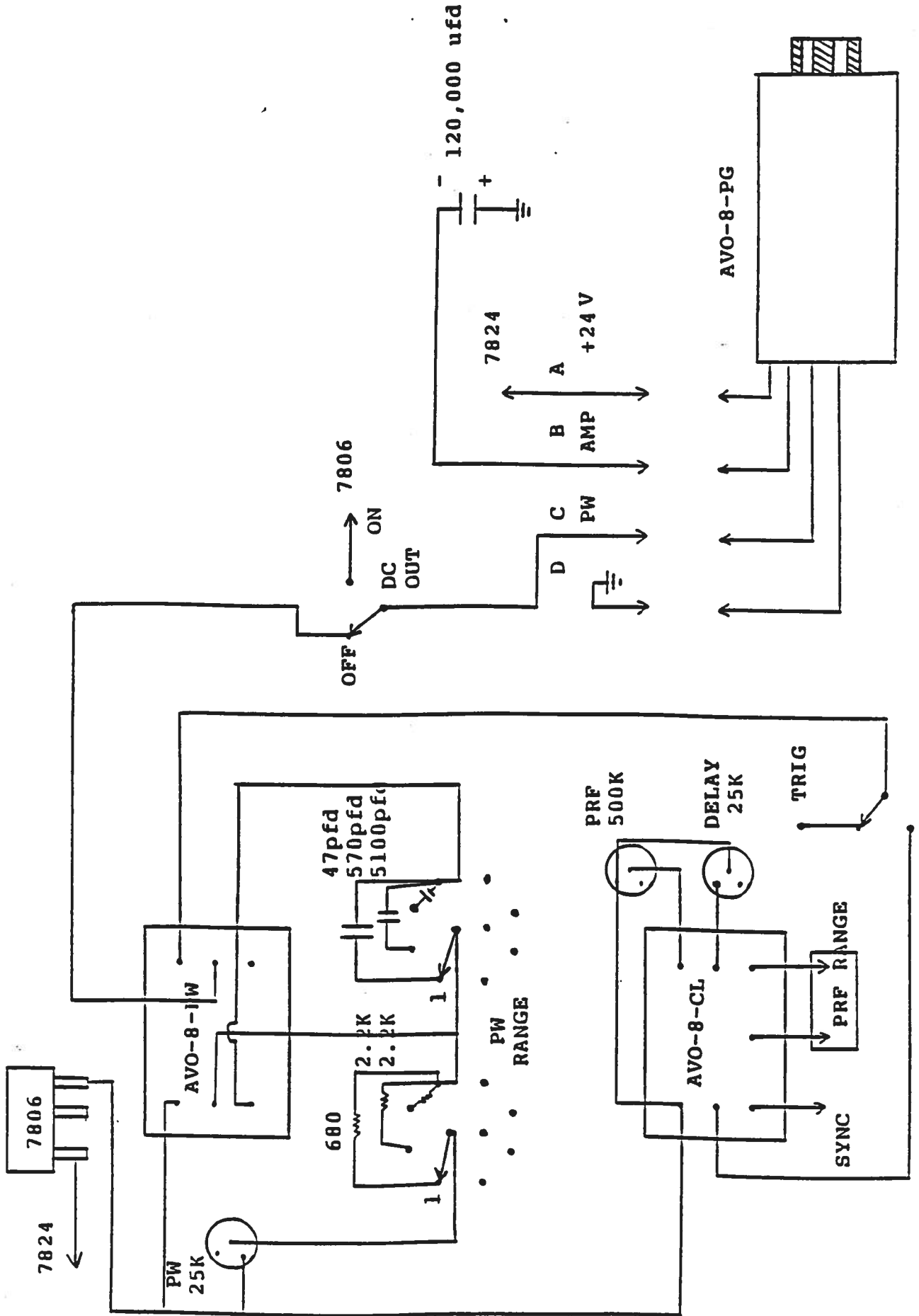
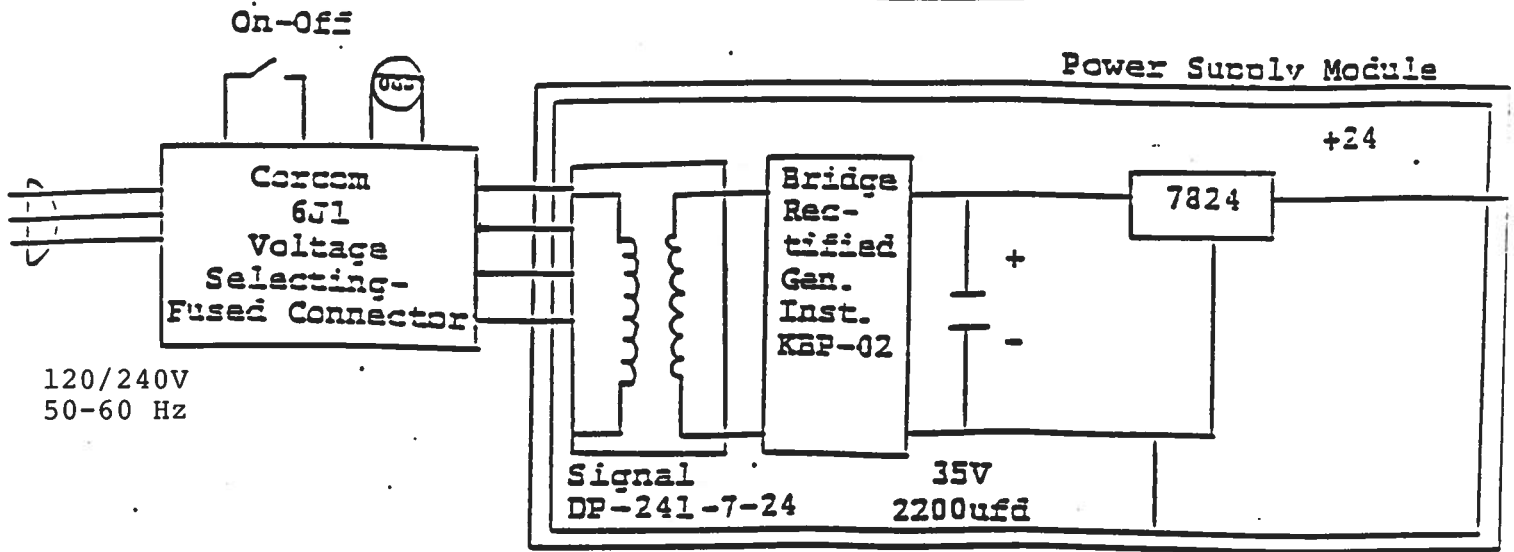


Fig. 4

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. Place the front panel polarity switch in the corresponding position.
- 3) Set the rear panel LOCAL-REMOTE switch in the LOCAL position.
- 4) The load is connected to the output module. If the load is a diode and 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 power. For initial testing, it is recommended that a resistive load be used. Factory tests are conducted using a 0.2 Ohm 4000 Watt resistive load.
- 5) 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.
- 6) Set the mainframe pulse width and PRF controls at the approximate desired values (while insuring that the duty cycle is less than 10%).
- 7) Set the INT-EXT switch on INT.
- 8) Connect the rear panel M output to the scope (1 VOLT/DIV) and connect the TRIG out to the scope time base.
- 9) Turn on the prime power to the mainframe. The scope time base should be triggering.
- 10) 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).

- 11) 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 load 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.
- 12) Observe the pulse width and pulse period on the scope and confirm that the duty cycle does not exceed 10% and that the peak current does not exceed 200 Amps (i.e. 1 Volt out from the monitor output).
- 13) Observe the DC current supplied by the DC supply and insure that the average current does not exceed 100 Amperes.
- 14) Adjust pulse width, pulse period (i.e. PRF) and amplitude to obtain the desired settings.
- 15) After attaining proper front panel control of the AVO-8C-C-PN-OP2, you may then attempt remote control via the PC1 controller. Place the LOCAL-REMOTE switch in the REMOTE position and connect the AVO-8C-C mainframe and the PC1 unit using the PC1 cable. In addition, if the PC1 is to be used to control the output pulse amplitude, you must connect the "AMP OUT" BNC connector on the AVO-8C-C rear panel to the lab power supply (which must be capable of 0 to +10 VDC electronic control). If this connection is not made, then the amplitude of the lab power supply (and therefore the output pulse amplitude) must be controlled manually using the manual control on the lab power supply.
- 16) For additional information on the PC1 unit, see the PC1 manual.
- 17) If additional assistance is required:

Tel: (613) 226-5772
Fax: (613) 226-2802

TOP COVER REMOVAL

To remove the top cover, remove the four Phillips screws on the top cover and then slide the cover back and off.

Aug 1/96

Disk: AVO-8

Name: CCPNMOP2.INS