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NANOSECOND WAVEFORM ELECTRONICS

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## INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVO-9G-2A-C-P-MI-MV-FOICA 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

Phone: 613-226-5772 or 1-800-265-6681

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

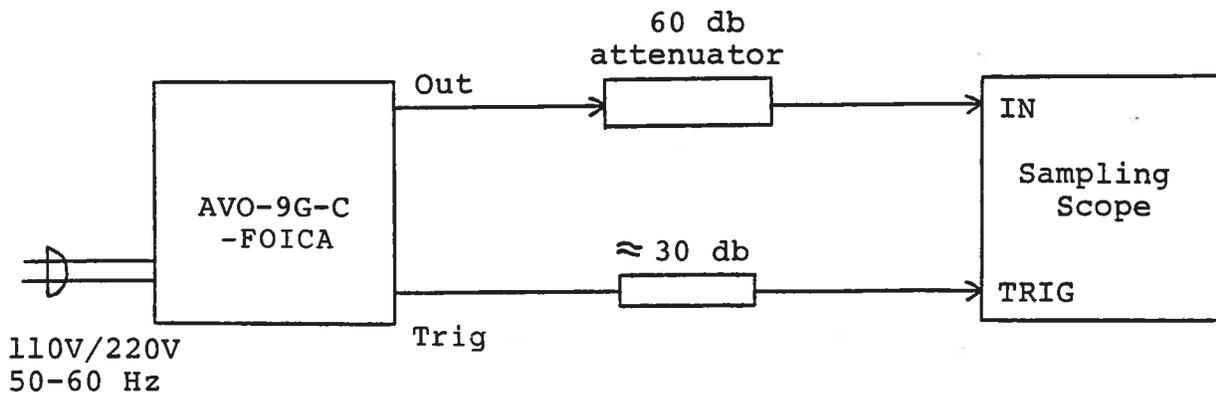
E-mail: [info@avtechpulse.com](mailto:info@avtechpulse.com)

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

Fig. 1

PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT

(AVX-S1 MODULE DISCONNECTED)

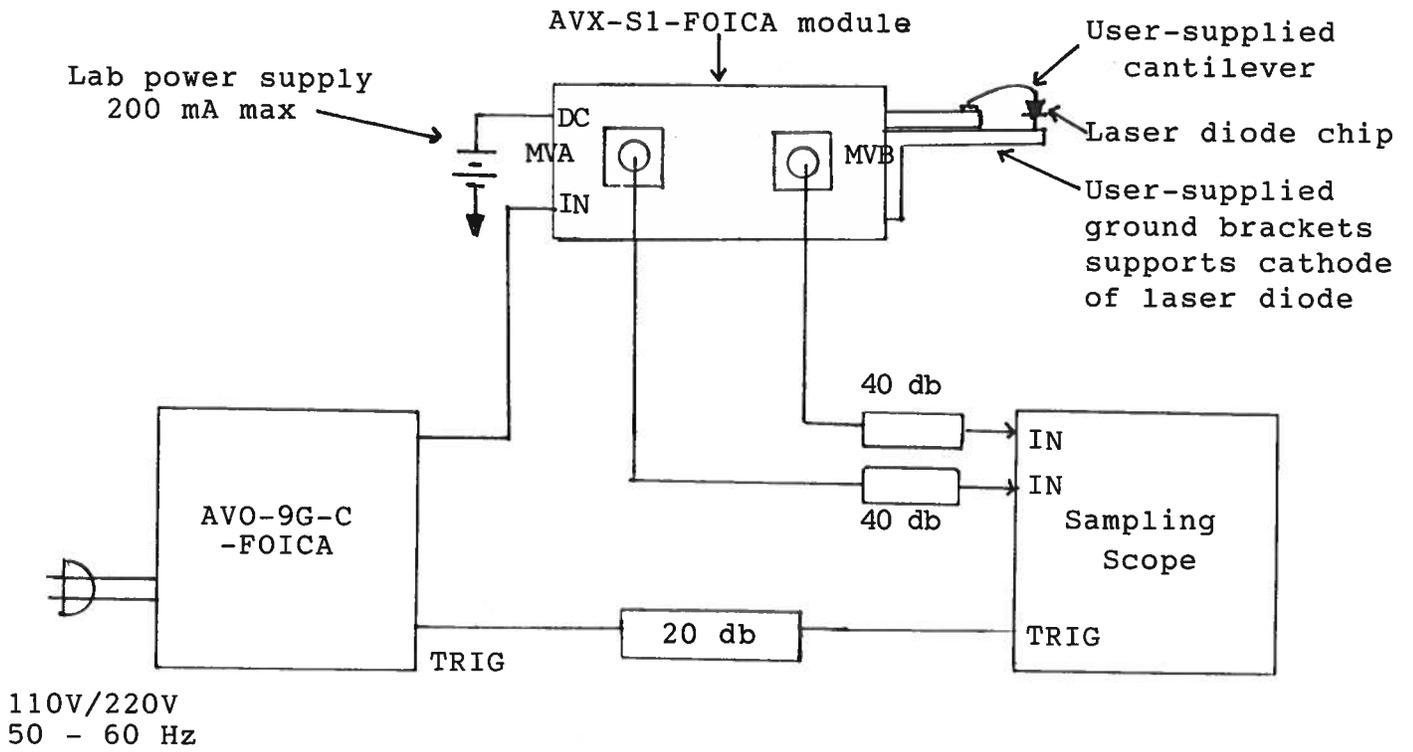


Notes:

- 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 60 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 range switch may be in either range. The front panel TRIG toggle switch should be in the INT position. 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 control and by means of the PRF range switch.
- 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. The pulse width may change by several nanoseconds as the output amplitude is reduced from maximum to minimum. Therefore it is convenient to first set the desired amplitude and then set the desired pulse width. Rotation of the PW pot causes the position of the falling edge of the pulse to change.
- 7) The desired channel out (A or B) is selected by means of the two position RANGE AB switch.
- 8) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVO 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 SYNC output.

- 9) AVO-9G units with a serial number higher than 5600 are protected by an automatic overload protective circuit which controls the front panel overload light. If the unit is overloaded (by operating at an exceedingly high duty cycle or by operating into a short circuit), the protective circuit will turn the output of the instrument OFF and turn the indicator light ON. The light will stay ON (i.e. output OFF) for about 5 seconds after which the instrument will attempt to turn ON (i.e. light OFF) for about 1 second. If the overload condition persists, the instrument will turn OFF again (i.e. light ON) for another 5 seconds. If the overload condition has been removed, the instrument will turn on and resume normal operation. Overload conditions may be removed by:
  - 1) Reducing PRF (i.e. switch to a lower range)
  - 2) Reducing pulse width (i.e. switch to a lower range)
  - 3) Removing output load short circuit (if any)
- 10) 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.

Fig. 2 PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT  
(AVX-S1 MODULE CONNECTED)



- 1) A sketch of the circuit unit of the AVX-S1 module is given on the following page.
- 2) The AVX-S1 module should be connected to the AVO-9G-C mainframe via the supplied 24" RG174 cable. The diode current may be monitored by connecting the MVA, and MVB output ports to the sampling scope via 40 dB attenuators. The output amplitudes ( $V_M$ , Volts) and the diode current (Amps) are related as follows:

$$I_D = V_{MA} - V_{MB}$$

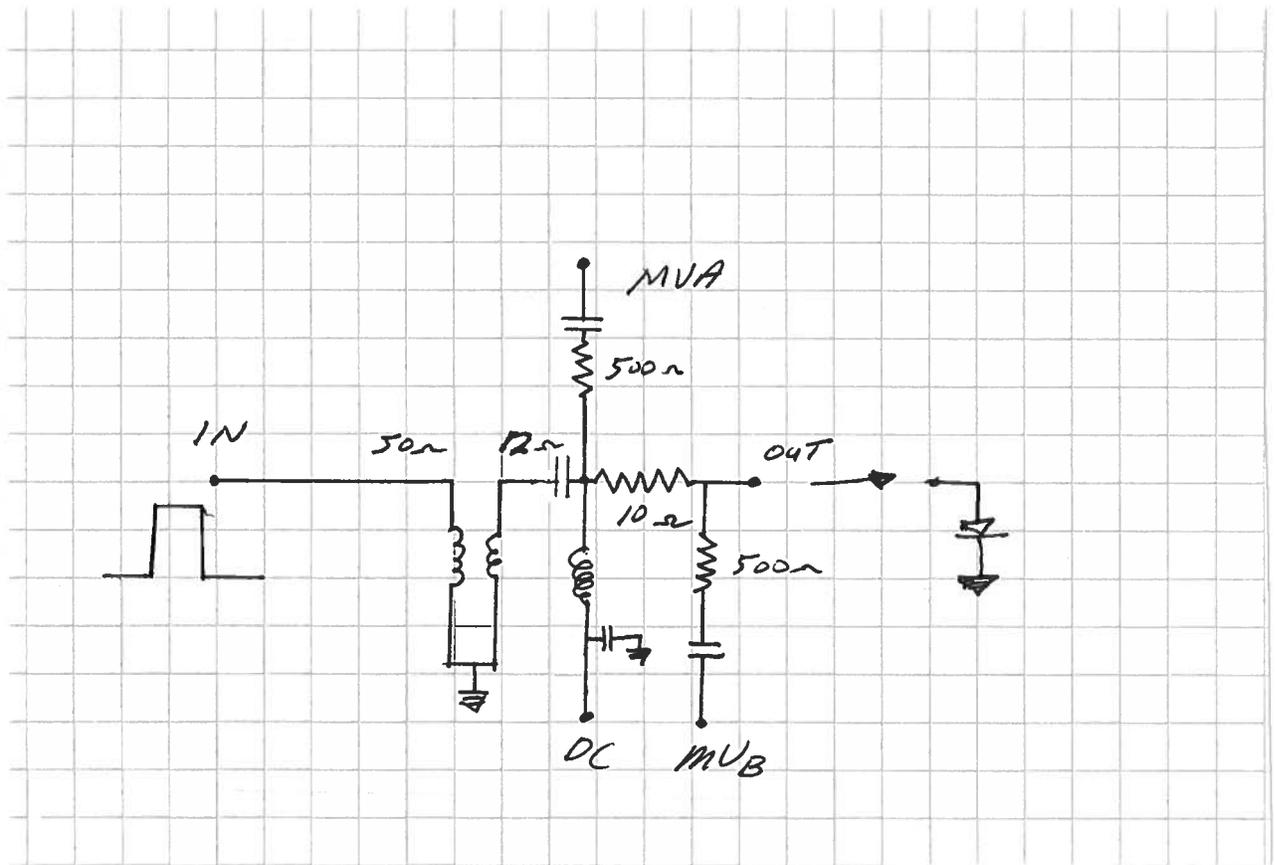
The diode voltage is given by:

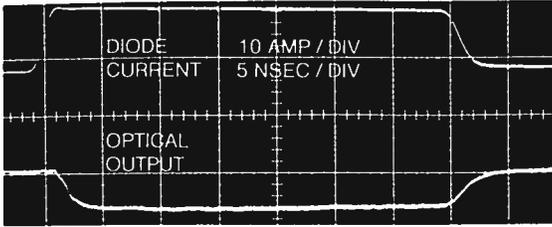
$$V_D = 10 V_{MB}$$

Note that a large overshoot and undershoot will appear on the rising and falling edges of the  $V_{MD}$  output waveform. These aberrations are a result of the probing method and do not exist in fact and so should be ignored when computing the peak diode voltage.

- 3) It is intended that the laser diode cathode be attached to a user-supplied ground plane bracket which connects to the ground plane of the protruding microstrip and to the two 2-56 tapped holes on the end of the module. Care should be taken not to flex (or otherwise stress) the protruding PCB as this may result in damage to the resistors and capacitors in the unit. The diode anode is to be connected to the 0.7 cm square metallized area on the top surface of the protruding microstrip. A cantilever structure may be soldered or bolted to this area.
- 4) A forward DC bias may be applied to the laser diode by connecting a DC potential of 0 to +5 Volts to the DC solder terminal. The application of a small forward bias often yields a more ideal diode current waveform (as observed on the MI port). Note that the DC port must be shorted to ground if a bias is not applied. Also note that the DC bias must not exceed 200 mA.

Fig. 3 AVX-S1-FOICA EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT





The AVX-S series of bias insertion units is designed for applying pulse or RF CW signals and DC bias to laser diodes which insert into a high quality socket included on the mount. The bias insertion module includes the necessary networks to match the laser diode to the pulse or RF source as well as networks for applying DC bias to the diode. Optional outputs allow for monitoring of the laser diode current, voltage and a photo detector diode output. Readily available socket configurations (TO-18, TO-5, TO-3, OP-3) are shown on the following page. Note that the laser diodes are not supplied with the AVX-S series.

The AVX-S series includes 3 basic models namely the AVX-S1, AVX-S2 and the AVX-S3. The basic functional equivalent circuit for the three models are shown below. Model AVX-S1 is specifically designed for ultra high-speed, low current applications (rise times as low as 200 ps, bandwidths to 1 GHz,  $I < 1.0$  ampere). Model AVX-S1 is employed in the AVO-9-C series of diode drivers. Model AVX-S2 is intended for application with rise times greater than 2 ns and currents above 1 ampere. Model AVX-S3 is specifically designed for use with the AVO-2 and AVO-5 series pulse generators (which provide currents in the range of 5 to 50 amperes).

The input series blocking capacitor in Models AVX-S1 and AVX-S2 presents a low impedance to RF CW signals and to baseband pulses while the shunt indicator presents a high impedance to RF (or pulse) signals but an extremely low impedance to the DC bias. The resistor in series with the laser diode is selected to insure that the impedance at the IN port is 50 ohms. Normally a laser diode resistance of 3 ohms is assumed.

The optional diode current monitor ( $M_I$ ) provides an output waveform (to 50 ohms) which is an attenuated replica of the laser diode current. The output amplitude ( $V_{MI}$ , volts) and diode current ( $I_D$ , Amps) are related as follows:

$$\text{-S1: } I_D = 0.2V_{MI} \quad \text{-S2: } I_D = V_{MI}$$

The optional diode voltage monitor (MV) provides an output waveform that may be related to the voltage across the laser diode ( $V_D$ , volts) as follows:

$$\text{-S1: } V_D = 10(V_{MV} - V_{MI}) \quad \text{-S2: } V_D = 10V_{MV}$$

- Socket mounting of laser diodes
- Peak currents from 100 mA to 48 Amps
- Pulse widths from 0.4 to 200 ns
- Rise times from 0.2 to 2.0 ns
- Pulse or CW RF
- Diode current and voltage monitor options

Model AVX-S3 is available in four different versions (AVX-S3A, AVX-S3B, AVX-S3C and AVX-S3D) all of which include a matching transformer which effectively boosts the laser diode current beyond that provided by the pulse source.

Model AVX-S3A is designed to match 50 ohm pulse generators such as Model AVO-2-C to 12 ohm loads with peak currents of 5 amperes. Consequently, the resistor  $R_S$  in the equivalent circuit for this model is 10 ohm. This resistor is accessible in all AVX-S3 models and may be changed by the user (by desoldering). The series resistance of the laser diode and the resistor  $R_S$  must equal the pulse generator source impedance divided by  $N^2$ . Consequently, if the series resistance of the laser diode is relatively high, it then may be necessary to reduce the value of  $R_S$ . Model AVX-S3B is designed to match 50 ohm pulse generators such as Model AVO-5-C to 3 ohms and will provide peak diode currents up to 28 amperes. Model AVX-S3C is designed to match Models AVO-2W-C and AVO-2-C (25 ohm source impedance) to load resistance of about 5 ohms and will provide peak diode currents as high as 10 amperes. Model AVX-S3D is designed for use with Model AVO-5B-C and will provide up to 48 amperes of diode current.

Two optional SMA output connectors provide attenuated coincident replicas of the diode current (-MI option) and diode voltage (-MV option) as per the following relationships (Amps, Volts):

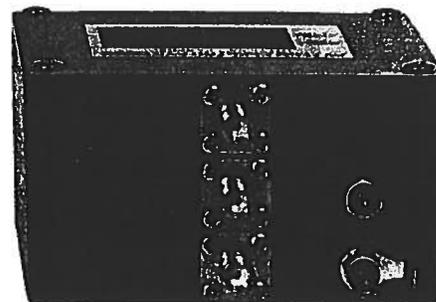
$$I_D = \frac{10V_{MI}}{R_S} \quad V_D = 10(V_{MV} - V_{MI})$$

All AVX-S3 units include two foot long input cables with SMA male connectors.

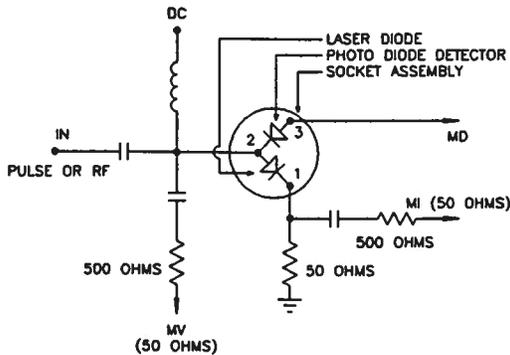
When ordering members of the AVX-S family, the customer must specify the basic model number (eg. AVX-S1) and the following additional information.

- a) Diode package type (eg. TO-18) and the required pin connections (eg. anode, cathode, ground etc). See the following page for readily available package mounting. Contact Avtech for special or different packages.
- b) Desired options (eg. -MI, -MV, -MD).

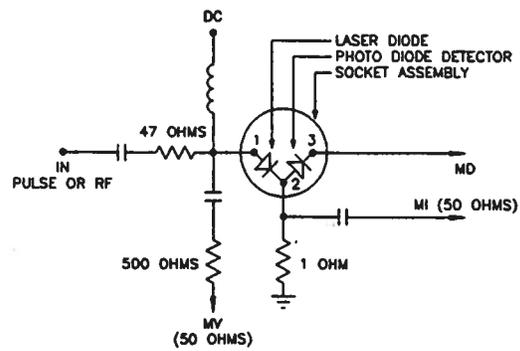
Contact Avtech for your special requirements.



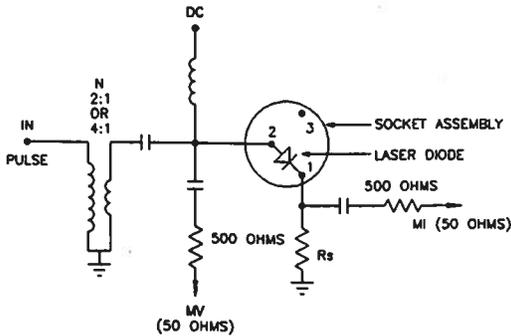
Model:	AVX-S1	AVX-S2	AVX-S3A	AVX-S3B	AVX-S3C	AVX-S3D
Peak diode current:	400 mA	2 Amps	5 Amps	28 Amps	10 Amps	48 Amps
Max. input amplitude:	20 volts	100 volts	150 volts	350 volts	150 volts	150 volts
Pulse width (ns):	0.4 - 200	1 - 1000	2 - 100	2 - 100	2 - 100	5 - 500
Rise time (ns):	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.0
Pulse PRF range:	DC - 0.5 GHz	DC - 100 MHz	DC - 10 MHz	DC-10 MHz	DC - 10 MHz	DC - 1 MHz
CW frequency range:	10 MHz - 1.0 GHz	1 - 200 MHz	-	-	-	-
Max. bias current:	100 mA	100 mA	100 mA	100 mA	100 mA	100 mA
Max. bias voltage:	50 volts	50 volts	50 volts	50 volts	50 volts	50 volts
Input impedance:	50 ohms	50 ohms	50 ohms	50 ohms	25 ohms	12 ohms
N:	-	-	2	4	2	4
R <sub>s</sub> (ohms):	-	-	10	3	5	0.7
IN connector:	SMA					
Monitor connector:	SMA					
Bias connector:	Solder pin					
Dimensions (H x W x D):	41 mm x 66 mm x 76 mm (1.6" x 2.6" x 3.0")					
Material:	Cast aluminum, blue enamel					
Mounting:	Any					



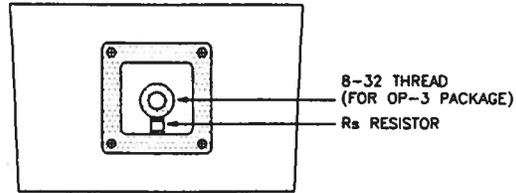
AVX-S1 FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



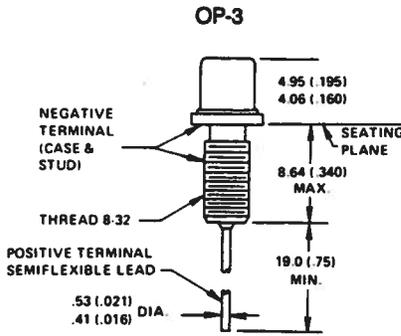
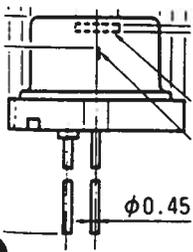
AVX-S2 FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



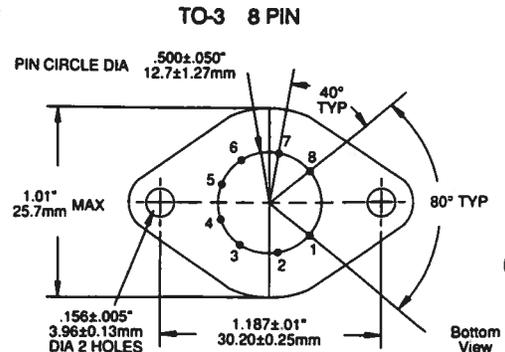
AVX-S3 FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



AVX-S3 INPUT ASSEMBLY (FOR OP-3 PACKAGE)



TYPICAL PACKAGES



## FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

- (1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
- (2) PRF Control. With the RANGE AB switch in the A position, varies PRF as follows:

	MIN	MAX
Range 1	5 Hz	50 Hz
Range 2	50 Hz	500 Hz
Range 3	500 Hz	5 kHz
Range 4	5 kHz	50 kHz

The operating PRF should be set using a scope. When the RANGE switch is in the B position, RANGE 4 becomes 2 kHz to 20 kHz.

- (3) DELAY Control. Controls the relative delay between the reference output pulse provided at the TRIG output (4) and the main output (5). This delay is variable over the range of 0 to about 200 ns. 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 nsec (approx) pulse capable of driving a fifty ohm load.
- (5) OUT Connector. SMA connector provides output to a fifty ohm load (or to AVX-S1 module).
- (6) PW Control. A one turn control which varies the output pulse width from 20 ns to 200 ns (RANGE A) or 3 to 50 ns (RANGE B).
- (7) AMP Control. A one turn control which varies the output pulse amplitude to a fifty ohm load (or AVX-S1 module). As follows:

	<u>RANGE A</u>	<u>RANGE B</u>
to 50 Ohms	0 to 10 AMP	0 to 2.5 AMP
to AVX-S1	0 to 2.0 AMP	0 to 5.0 AMP

- (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.
- (9) RANGE AB Two position switch activates either the A out or the B out.
- (10) AVO-9G units with a serial number higher than 5600 are protected by an automatic overload protective circuit which controls the front panel overload light. If the unit is overloaded (by operating at an exceedingly high duty cycle or by operating into a short circuit), the protective circuit will turn the output of the instrument OFF and turn the indicator light ON. The light will stay ON (i.e. output OFF) for about 5 seconds after which the instrument will attempt to turn ON (i.e. light OFF) for about 1 second. If the overload condition persists, the instrument will turn OFF again (i.e. light ON) for another 5 seconds. If the overload condition has been removed, the instrument will turn on and resume normal operation. Overload conditions may be removed by:
- 1) Reducing PRF (i.e. switch to a lower range)
  - 2) Reducing pulse width (i.e. switch to a lower range)
  - 3) Removing output load short circuit (if any)

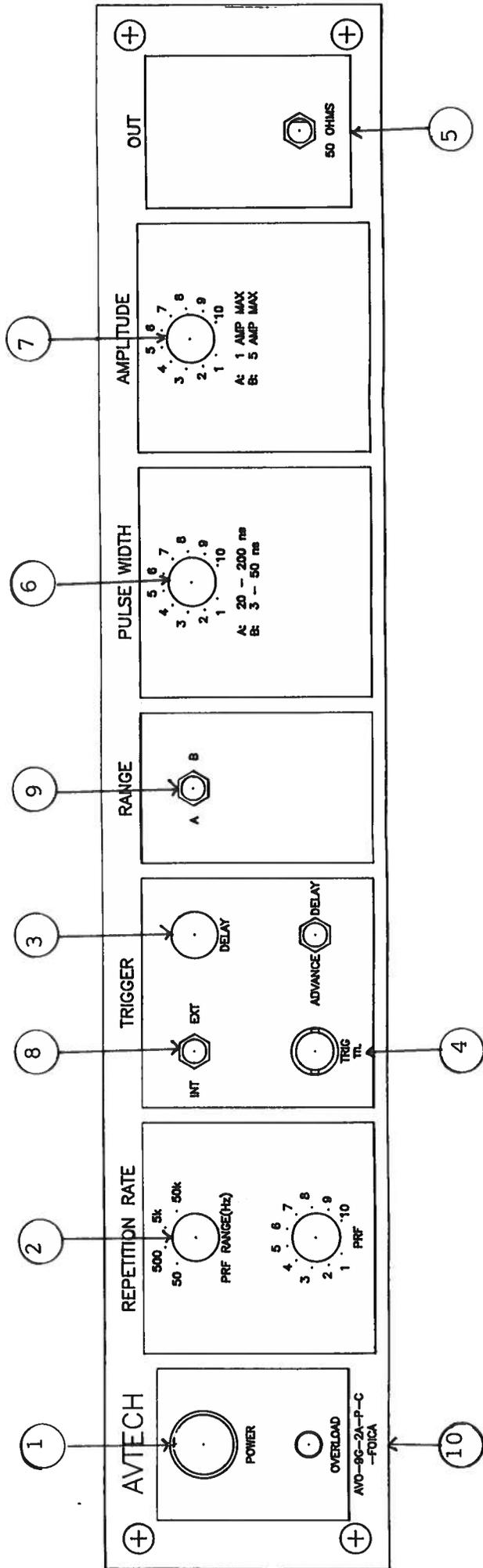


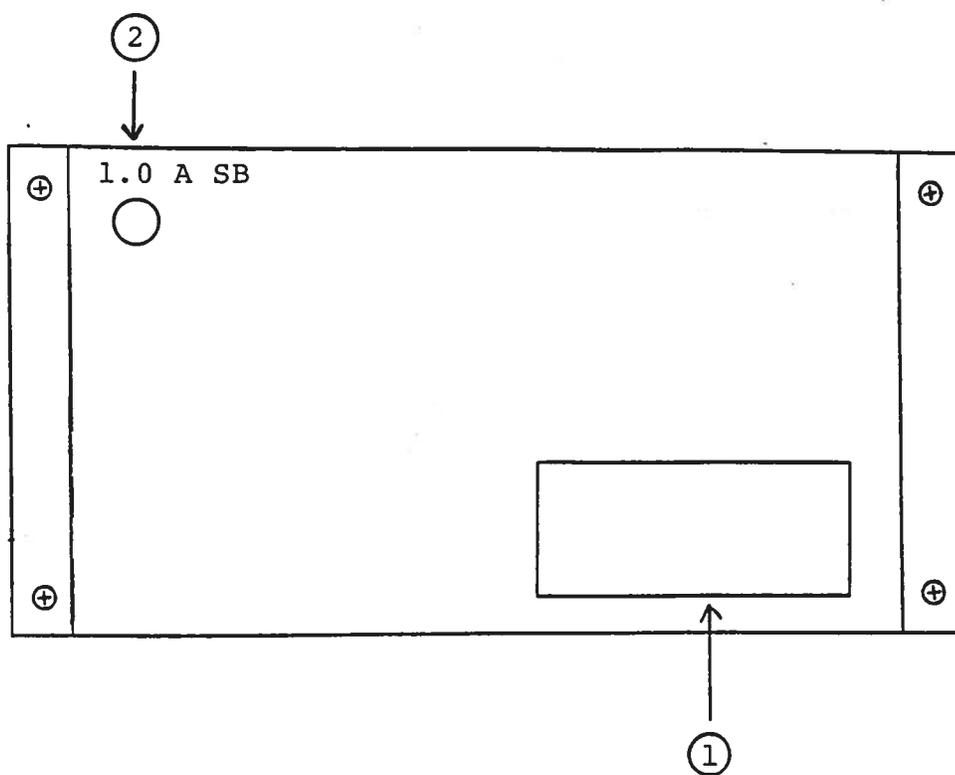
Fig. 4. FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

## 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 (0.5 A SB).

Fig. 5

BACK PANEL CONTROLS



## TOP COVER REMOVAL AND RACK MOUNTING

- 1) The interior of the instrument may be accessed by removing the four Phillips screws on the top panel. With the four screws removed, the top cover may be slid back (and off).
- 2) The -R5 rack mount kit may be installed after first removing the one Phillips screw on the side panel adjacent to the front handle.

## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND REPAIR PROCEDURE

The AVO-9G-C consists of the following basic modules:

- 1) AVO-9G-PG pulse generator module
- 2) AVO-9G-CL clock module
- 3) +24V power supply board

The modules are interconnected as shown in Fig. 4.

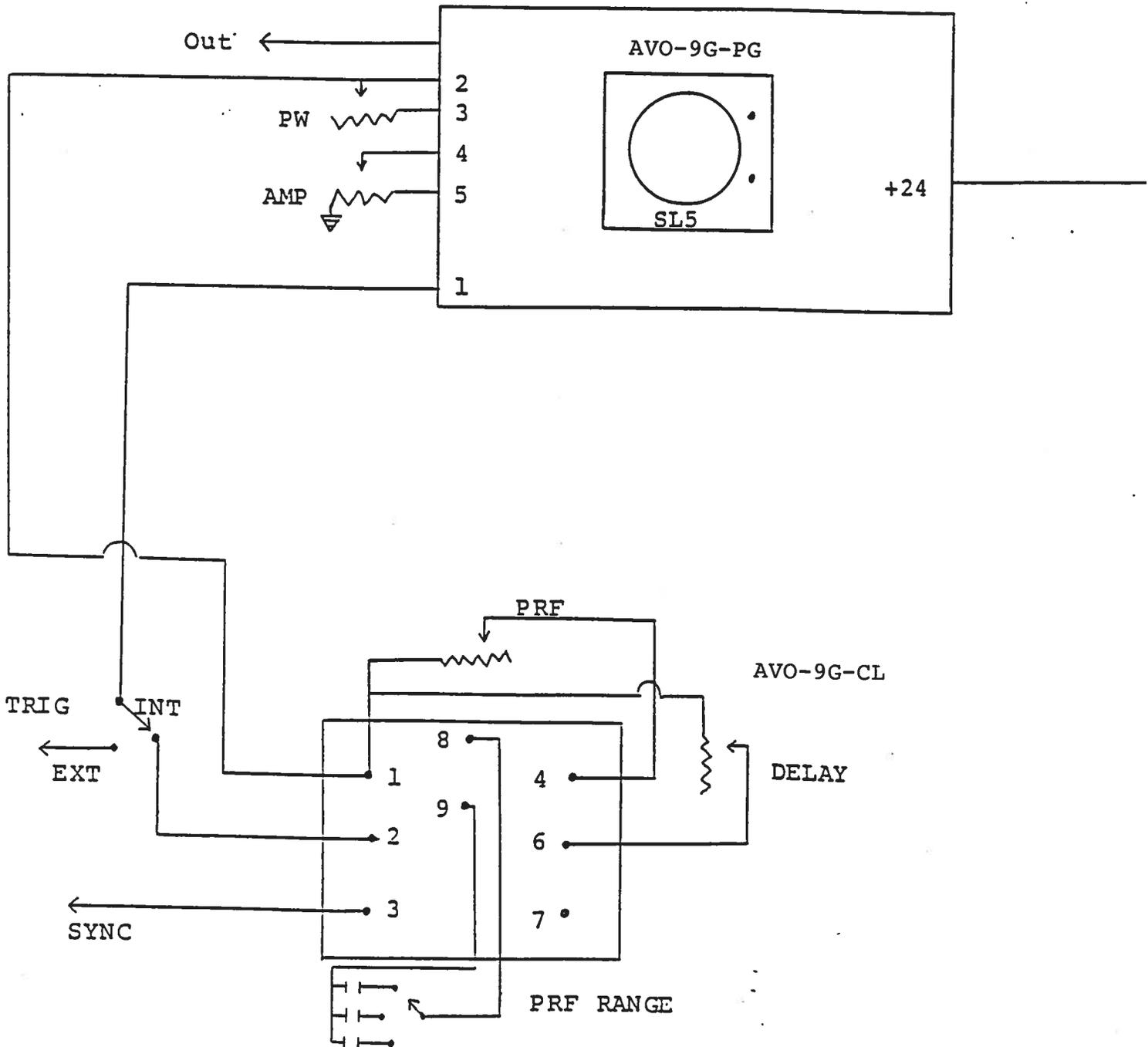
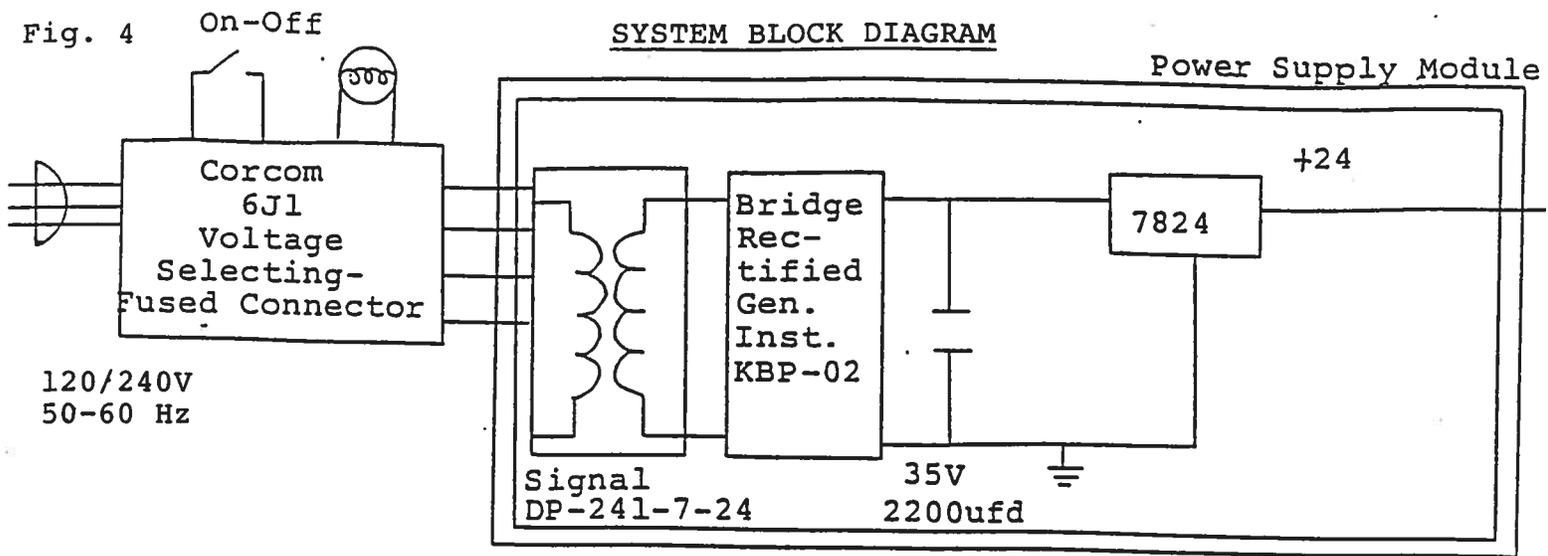
The clock module controls the output PRF and the relative delay between the main output and the SYNC outputs. The PG pulse generator modules generate the output pulse. In the event of an instrument malfunction, it is most likely that the rear panel 1.0A SB fuse or some of the output switching elements (SL5) may have failed due to an output short circuit condition or to a high duty cycle condition. The switching elements may be accessed by removing the cover plate on the bottom side of the instrument. NOTE: First turn off the prime power. The elements may be removed from their sockets by means of a needle nosed pliers. The SL5 is a selected VMOS power transistor in a TO 220 packages and may be checked on a curve tracer. If defective, replacement units should be ordered directly from Avtech. When replacing the SL5 switching elements, take care to insure that the short lead (of the three leads) is adjacent to the black dot on the chassis. If the switching elements are not defective, then the four Phillips screws on the back panel should be removed. The top cover may then be slid off and operation of the clock and power supply modules should be checked. The clock module is functioning properly if:

- a) 0.1 usec TTL level outputs are observed at Pins 2 and 3.
- b) The PRF of the outputs can be varied over the range of 20 Hz to 20 KHz using the PRF controls.
- c) The relative delay between the Pin 2 and 3 outputs can be varied by at least 500 nsec by the DELAY controls.

The sealed clock module must be returned to Avtech for repair or replacement if the above conditions are not observed. The power supply board generates +24V DC to power the other modules. If the voltage is less than +24V, turn off the prime power and unsolder the lead from the 7824 regulator chip on the power supply board. Solder a 100 ohm 5 watt resistor to the 7824 output to ground and turn on the prime power. A voltage of +24 volts should be read. If the voltage is less then the power supply board is defective and should be repaired or replaced.

Fig. 4

SYSTEM BLOCK DIAGRAM



Aug 19/94