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SINCE 1975

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## INSTRUCTIONS

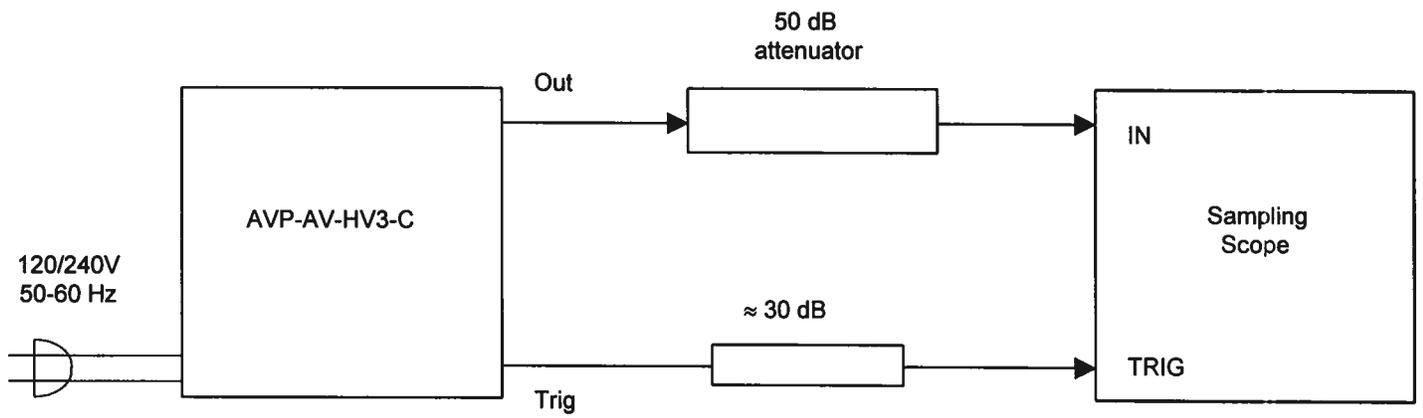
MODEL AVP-AV-HV3-C PULSE GENERATOR

S.N.:

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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 ten gigahertz.
- 2) The use of 50 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 sampling scopes, a 30 dB attenuator should be placed at the input to the sampling scope trigger channel.
- 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.
- 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) Some properties of the output pulse may change as a function of the amplitude pot setting. For some demanding applications, it may be desirable to use a combination of external attenuators and the amplitude pot to achieve the desired output amplitude.
- 8) To DC offset the output pulse connect a DC power supply set to required DC offset value to the back panel terminals marked O.S. The maximum attainable DC offset voltage is  $\pm 50$  Volts. (option).

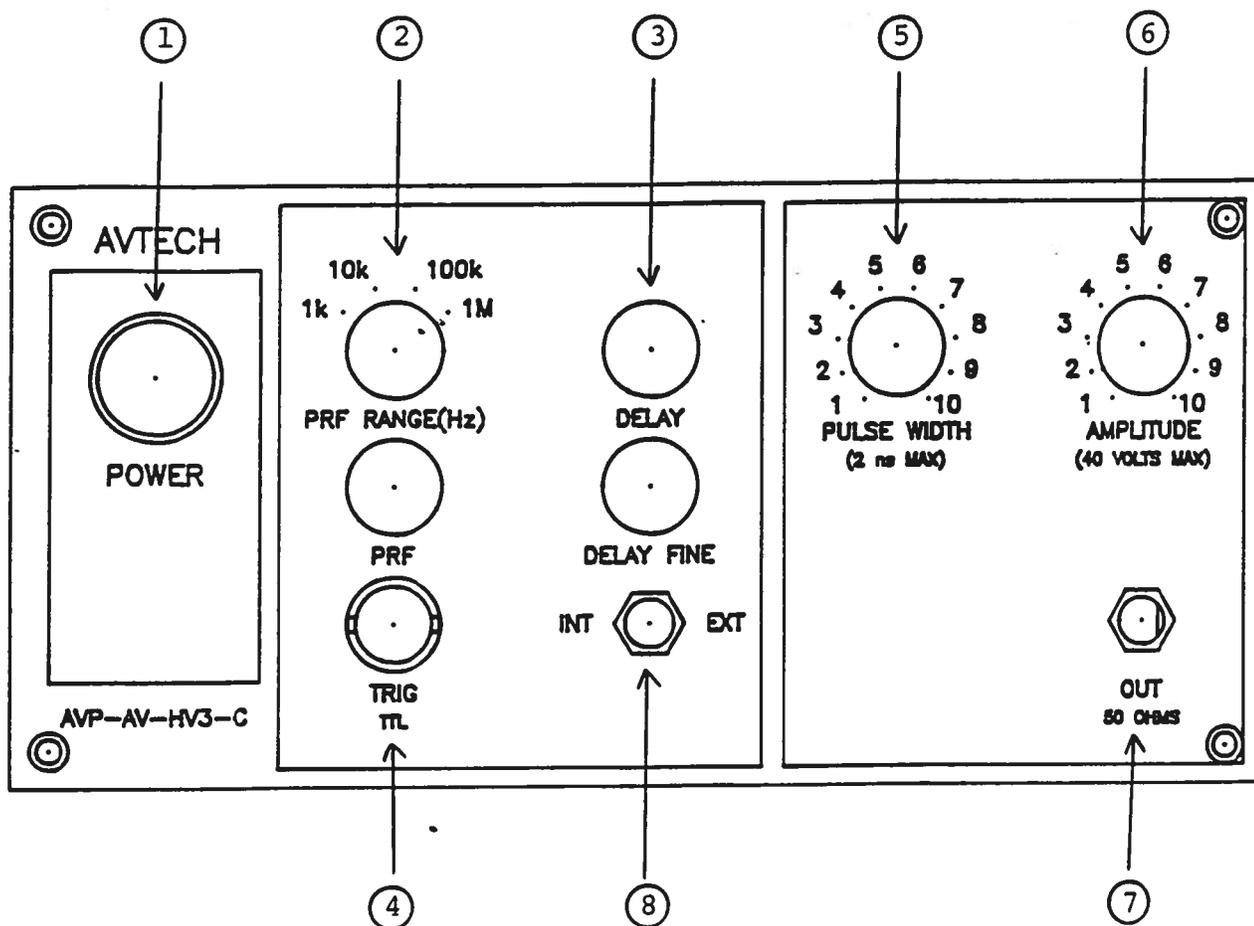
- 9) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVP unit by setting the front panel TRIG toggle switch in the EXT position and applying a 50 ns (or wider) TTL level pulse to the TRIG BNC connector input.
- 10) The monitor output (-M) provides a 20 dB attenuated coincident replica of the main output. (option).
- 11) For units with the dual output polarity option (-PN) a positive output pulse is obtained at the OUT SMA connector. To obtain a negative output pulse, connect the AVX-2-AVP module to the OUT SMA connector. A negative output pulse is then obtained at the output of the AVX-2-AVP module.
- 12) To voltage control the output pulse width, set the rear panel switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10V to connector A ( $R_{IN} \geq 10K$ ). (EW option).
- 13) To voltage control the output amplitude, set the rear panel switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10V to connector B ( $R_{IN} \geq 10K$ ). (EA option).
- 14) 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.
- 15) For additional assistance:

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Fig. 2: FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



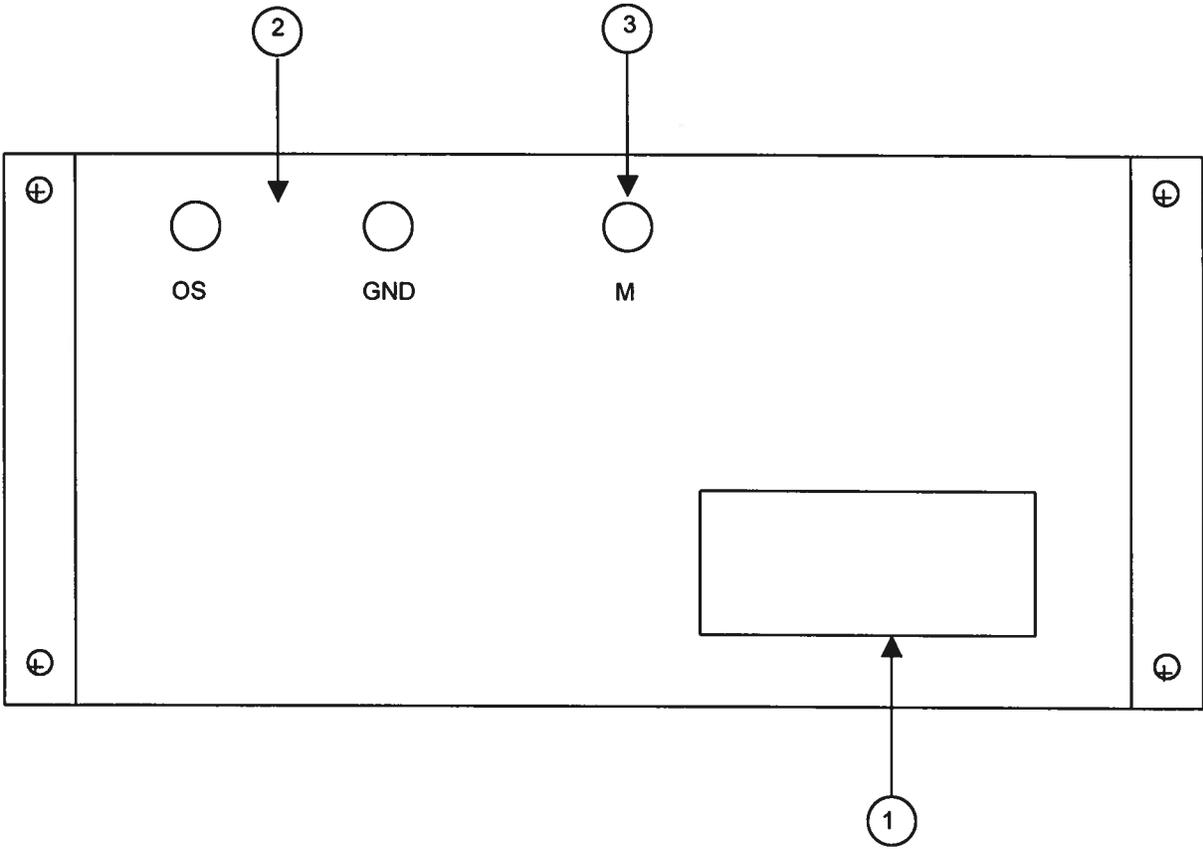
## FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

- (1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
- (2) PRF Control. The PRF RANGE and PRF controls determine output PRF as follows:

	PRF MIN	PRF MAX
i. Range 1	100 Hz	1 kHz
ii. Range 2	1 kHz	10 kHz
iii. Range 3	10 kHz	100 kHz
iv. Range 4	100 kHz	1 MHz

- (3) DELAY Controls. Controls the relative delay between the reference output pulse provided at the TRIG output (4) and the main output (7). This delay is variable over the range of 0 to at least 500 ns.
- (4) TRIG Output. This output precedes the main output (7) and is used to trigger the sampling 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 which varies the output pulse width from 0 to 2 ns.
- (6) AMP Control. A one turn control which varies the output pulse amplitude from 0 to 40 V to a fifty ohm load.
- (7) OUT. SMA connector provides output to 50 ohms.
- (8) EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVP 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 AVP 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.

FIG. 3: BACK PANEL CONTROLS



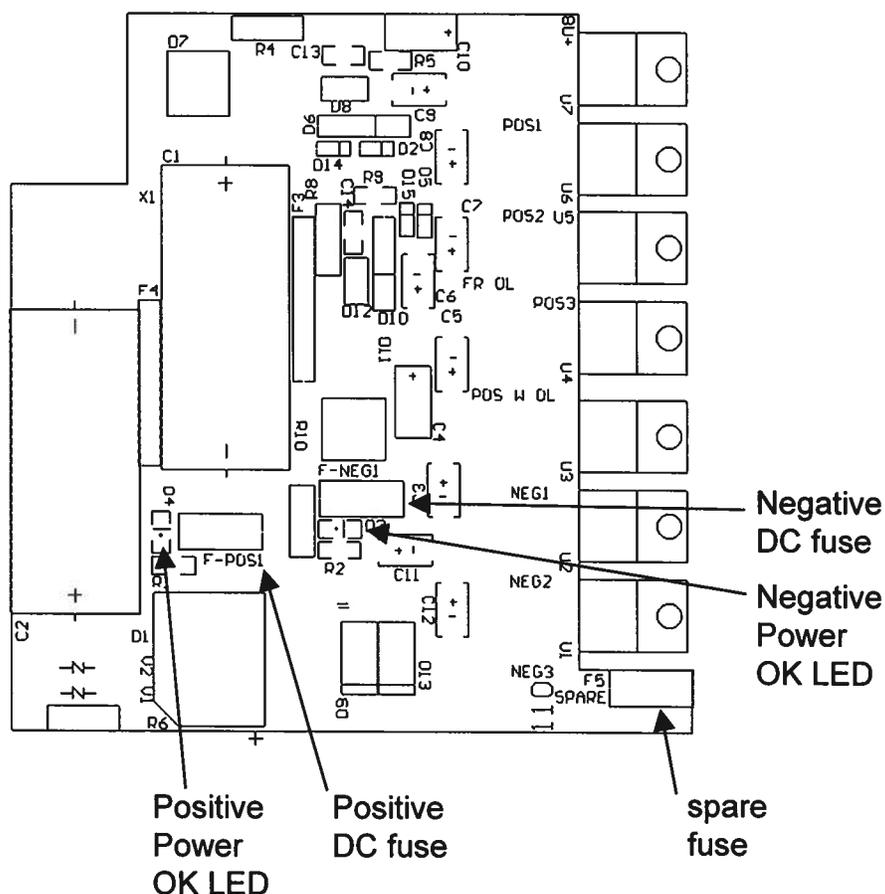
### BACK PANEL CONTROLS

- (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 (0.5 Amp).
- (2) DC OFFSET Input. To DC offset the output pulse, connect a DC power supply set to the desired offset value to these terminals. The maximum allowable DC offset voltage is  $\pm 50$  Volts (200 mA). (option).
- (3) MONITOR OUT M. Provides an attenuated (x10) coincident replica of the main positive output pulse to fifty Ohms (option).

## POWER SUPPLY AND FUSE REPLACEMENT

This instrument has three fuses (plus one spare). 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 one spare) are located on the internal DC power supply, as shown below:



The spare fuse may be used to replace one of the other fuses, if required.

The three fuses on this circuit board are 0.5A slow-blow fuses, Littlefuse part number R452.500. (This fuse can be ordered from Digikey, [www.digikey.com](http://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.

*Edition D*