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## INSTRUCTIONS

## MODEL AVR-E2-PS <br> 0 TO 50 VOLTS, 100 kHz <br> HIGH SPEED PULSE GENERATOR <br> WITH 0.5 ns RISE \& FALL TIMES

SERIAL NUMBER: $\qquad$

## 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 dissembled, 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

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Manual Reference: T:linstructwordlavr-elavr-e2-ps,edition1.sxw.
Last modified May 25, 2004.
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## INTRODUCTION

The AVR-E2-PS is a high performance instrument capable of generating up to 50 V into $50 \Omega$ loads at repetition rates up to 100 kHz . The output pulse width is variable from 20 to 200 ns . The rise time are fall times are less than 0.5 ns .

Instruments with the "-P" model suffix can generate 0 to +50 V , whereas instruments with the "-N" model suffix can generate 0 to -50 V . Instruments with the "-PN" suffix can generate both polarities.

An external TTL pulse is required to trigger the instrument.
The output is designed to drive $50 \Omega$ (or higher) loads. The output is AC-coupled.
This instrument is intended for use in research and development laboratories.

## AVAILABLE OPTIONS

This instrument is available with several options:
-EA Option: the output amplitude can be controlled by an externally generated 0 to +10V analog control voltage.
-EW Option: the output pulse width can be controlled by an externally generated 0 to +10 V analog control voltage.
-OS Option: an externally generated DC offset ( 0 to $\pm 25 \mathrm{~V}, 250 \mathrm{~mA}$ maximum) can be added to the output.

## SPECIFICATIONS

| Model: | AVR-E2-PS ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Amplitude ${ }^{2,3}$ : <br> ( 50 Ohm load) | 0 to 50 Volts, variable. |
| Rise time (20\%-80\%): | $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ |
| Fall time (80\%-20\%): | $\leq 0.5 \mathrm{~ns}$ |
| Pulse width: | 20 to 200 ns |
| Maximum pulse repetition frequency (PRF): | 100 kHz |
| Polarity ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Positive or negative or both (specify $-\mathrm{P},-\mathrm{N},-\mathrm{PN}$ ) |
| Propagation delay: | $\leq 60 \mathrm{~ns}$ (Ext trig in to pulse out) |
| Jitter: | $\pm 35 \mathrm{ps}$, Ext trig in to pulse out |
| DC offset or bias insertion ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ | Optional. Apply DC offset in the range of $\pm 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ( 250 mA max) to back panel solder terminal. |
| Trigger required: | Ext trig mode: +5 Volts (TTL), 10 ns or wider |
| Connectors: | BNC |
| Power required: | 100-240 Volts, $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Dimensions: | $100 \mathrm{~mm} \times 215 \mathrm{~mm} \times 375 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $\left.3.9^{\prime \prime} \times 8.5^{\prime \prime} \times 14.8{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)$ |

## EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We
Avtech Electrosystems Ltd.
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Ottawa, Ontario
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declare that this pulse generator meets the intent of Directive 89/336/EEC for Electromagnetic Compatibility. Compliance pertains to the following specifications as listed in the official Journal of the European Communities:

EN 50081-1 Emission
EN 50082-1 Immunity
and that this pulse generator meets the intent of the Low Voltage Directive 72/23/EEC as amended by 93/68/EEC. Compliance pertains to the following specifications as listed in the official Journal of the European Communities:

EN 61010-1:2001 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use


INSTALLATION

## VISUAL CHECK

After unpacking the instrument mainframe and the transformer module, examine to ensure that they have not been damaged in shipment. Visually inspect all connectors, knobs, and handles. Confirm that a power cord and an instrumentation manual (this manual), are with the instrument. If the instrument has been damaged, file a claim immediately with the company that transported the instrument.

## POWER RATINGS

This instrument is intended to operate from $100-240 \mathrm{~V}, 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
The maximum power consumption is 57 Watts. Please see the "FUSES" section for information about the appropriate AC and DC fuses.

This instrument is an "Installation Category II" instrument, intended for operation from a normal single-phase supply.

## CONNECTION TO THE POWER SUPPLY

An IEC-320 three-pronged recessed male socket is provided on the back panel for AC power connection to the instrument. One end of the detachable power cord that is supplied with the instrument plugs into this socket. The other end of the detachable power cord plugs into the local mains supply. Use only the cable supplied with the instrument. The mains supply must be earthed, and the cable used to connect the instrument to the mains supply must provide an earth connection. (The supplied cable does this.)

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

This instrument is intended for use under the following conditions:
a) indoor use;
b) altitude up to 2000 m ;
c) temperature $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$;
d) maximum relative humidity $80 \%$ for temperatures up to $31^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ decreasing linearly to $50 \%$ relative humidity at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$;
e) Mains supply voltage fluctuations up to $\pm 10 \%$ of the nominal voltage;
f) no pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution.

## FUSES

This instrument contains four fuses. All are accessible from the rear-panel. Two protect the AC prime power input, and two protect the internal DC power supplies. The locations of the fuses on the rear panel are shown in the figure below:


## AC FUSE REPLACEMENT

To physically access the AC fuses, the power cord must be detached from the rear panel of the instrument. The fuse drawer may then be extracted using a small flat-head screwdriver, as shown below:


## DC FUSE REPLACEMENT

The DC fuses may be replaced by inserting the tip of a flat-head screwdriver into the fuse holder slot, and rotating the slot counter-clockwise. The fuse and its carrier will then pop out.

## FUSE RATINGS

The following table lists the required fuses:

| Fuses | Nominal <br> Mains <br> Voltage | Rating | Case <br> Size | Manufacturer's <br> Part Number <br> (Wickmann) | Distributor's <br> Part Number <br> (Digi-Key) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \#1, \#2 (AC) | $100-240 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0.5A, 250V, <br> Time-Delay | $5 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 1950500000 | WK5041-ND |
| \#3 (DC) | N/A | 0.8A, 250V, <br> Time-Delay | $5 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 1950800000 | WK5046-ND |
| \#4 (DC) | N/A | 0.5A, 250V, <br> Time-Delay | $5 \times 20 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 1950500000 | WK5041-ND |

The fuse manufacturer is Wickmann (http://www.wickmann.com/).
Replacement fuses may be easily obtained from Digi-Key (http://www.digikey.com/) and other distributors.


1) POWER Switch. This is the main power switch. When turning the instrument on, there may be a delay of several seconds before the instrument appears to respond.
2) OVERLOAD Indicator. When the instrument is powered, this indicator is normally green, indicating normal operation. If this indicator is yellow, an internal automatic overload protection circuit has been tripped. If the unit is overloaded (by operating at an exceedingly high duty cycle or by operating into a very low impedance), the protective circuit will disable the output of the instrument and turn the indicator light yellow. The light will stay yellow (i.e. output disabled) for about 5 seconds after which the instrument will attempt to re-enable the output (i.e. light green) for about 1 second. If the overload condition persists, the output will be disabled again (i.e. light yellow) for another 5 seconds. If the overload condition has been removed, the instrument will resume normal operation.

This overload indicator may flash yellow briefly at start-up. This is not a cause for concern.
3) IN Connector. The instrument is triggered by a TTL pulse applied to this connector. The pulse must be at least 10 ns wide. The input impedance of this input is $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

Depending on the length of cable attached to this input, and the source driving it, it may be desirable to add a coaxial 50 Ohm terminator to this input to provide a proper transmission line termination. The Pasternack (www.pasternack.com)

PE6008-50 BNC feed-thru 50 Ohm terminator is suggested for this purpose. For systems using SMA connectors, the PE6026 SMA feed-thru 50 Ohm terminator is suggested.
4) Pulse Width Control. This dial controls the pulse width. (If the -EW option is present, the rear-panel PW INT/EXT switch must be set to "INT" for this control to function.)
5) Amplitude Control. This dial controls the pulse amplitude. (If the -EA option is present, the rear-panel AMP INT/EXT switch must be set to "INT" for this control to function.)
6) OUT Connector. This connector provides the main output signal, into load impedances of $50 \Omega$.

## REAR PANEL CONTROLS



1. AC POWER INPUT. An IEC-320 C14 three-pronged recessed male socket is provided on the back panel for AC power connection to the instrument. One end of the detachable power cord that is supplied with the instrument plugs into this socket.
2. AC FUSE DRAWER. The two fuses that protect the AC input are located in this drawer. Please see the "FUSES" section of this manual for more information.
3. DC FUSES. These two fuses protect the internal DC power supplies. Please see the "FUSES" sections of this manual for more information.
4. OS INPUT CONNECTOR. (For units with -OS option only.) A DC offset in the range of $\pm 25 \mathrm{~V}$ ( 250 mA max) may be applied to this solder terminal. The DC offset will appear on the output. When this feature is not used, the OS input should be connected to ground (using the adjacent GND connector). This is especially important when driving loads containing a diode.
5. GND CONNECTOR. (For units with -OS option only.) This solder terminal is connected to ground. It may be used to ground the OS input connector.
6. EW SWITCH, INPUT \& LOCK. (For units with -EW option only.) When this switch is set to the "INT" position, the output amplitude is controlled by the front-panel amplitude dial. When this switch is set to the "EXT" position, the output amplitude is controlled by the voltage applied to the "A" BNC connector. OV in corresponds to minimum pulse width, and +10 V DC in corresponds to maximum pulse width. The input impedance of the " $A$ " connector is $>10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

When set to the "EXT" mode, the adjacent PW LOCK switch may be used to "freeze" the pulse width at a particular value, by setting the LOCK switch to "ON". The switch must be set to "OFF" to allow pulse width changes. Some pulse width jitter may be observed if the INT/EXT is set to "EXT" and the LOCK switch is set to "OFF".
7. EA SWITCH AND INPUT. (For units with -EA option only.) When this switch is set to the "INT" position, the output amplitude is controlled by the front-panel amplitude dial. When this switch is set to the "EXT" position, the output amplitude is controlled by the voltage applied to the "A" BNC connector. OV in corresponds to zero amplitude, and +10 V DC in corresponds to maximum amplitude ( 50 V ). The input impedance of the " $A$ " connector is $>10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

## BASIC TEST ARRANGEMENT

The AVR-E2-PS should be tested with a sampling oscilloscope with a bandwidth of at least 2 GHz to properly observe the high-speed waveform. A typical test arrangement is shown below:


## BASIC WAVEFORMS



## MINIMIZING WAVEFORM DISTORTIONS

## USE 50 OHM TRANSMISSION LINES AND LOADS

Connect the load to the pulse generator with $50 \Omega$ transmission lines (e.g. RG-58 or RG174 cable).

This instrument requires a $50 \Omega$ load for proper operation. It will not operate properly into a high-impedance load.

The output stage will be damaged if it is operated into a short circuit. Failures due to improper output loading are not covered by the warranty.

## USE LOW-INDUCTANCE LOADS

Lenz's Law predicts that for an inductive voltage spike will be generated when the current through an inductance changes. Specifically, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SPIKE }}=L \times \mathrm{dl}_{\text {LOAD }} / \mathrm{dt}$, where $L$ is the inductance, I LOAD is the load current change, and $t$ is time. For this reason, it is important to keep any parasitic in the load low. This means keeping wiring short, and using low inductance components. In particular, wire-wound resistors should be avoided.

## PROTECTING YOUR INSTRUMENT

## TURN OFF INSTRUMENT WHEN NOT IN USE

The lifetime of the switching elements in the pulse generator module is proportional to the running time of the instrument. For this reason the prime power to the instrument should be turned off when the instrument is not in use. In the case of failure, the switching elements are easily replaced following the procedure described in a following section.

## DO NOT EXCEED 100 kHz

The output stage may be damaged if triggered by an external signal at a pulse repetition frequency greater than 100 kHz .

## USE A 50 OHM LOAD

The output stage may be damaged if the output is not terminated into a $50 \Omega$ load.

## MECHANICAL INFORMATION

## TOP COVER REMOVAL

If necessary, 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).

Always disconnect the power cord before opening the instrument.
There are no user-adjustable internal circuits. For repairs other than fuse replacement, please contact Avtech (info@avtechpulse.com) to arrange for the instrument to be returned to the factory for repair.

Caution: High voltages are present inside the instrument during normal operation. Do not operate the instrument with the cover removed.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE

To prevent electromagnetic interference with other equipment, all used outputs should be connected to shielded $50 \Omega$ loads using shielded $50 \Omega$ coaxial cables. Unused outputs should be terminated with shielded $50 \Omega$ coaxial terminators or with shielded coaxial dust caps, to prevent unintentional electromagnetic radiation. All cords and cables should be less than 3 m in length.

## MAINTENANCE

## REGULAR MAINTENANCE

This instrument does not require any regular maintenance.
On occasion, one or more of the four rear-panel fuses may require replacement. All fuses can be accessed from the rear panel. See the "FUSES" section for details.

## CLEANING

If desired, the interior of the instrument may be cleaned using compressed air to dislodge any accumulated dust. (See the "TOP COVER REMOVAL" section for instructions on accessing the interior.) No other cleaning is recommended.

May 25104

