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INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVR-G1-C 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

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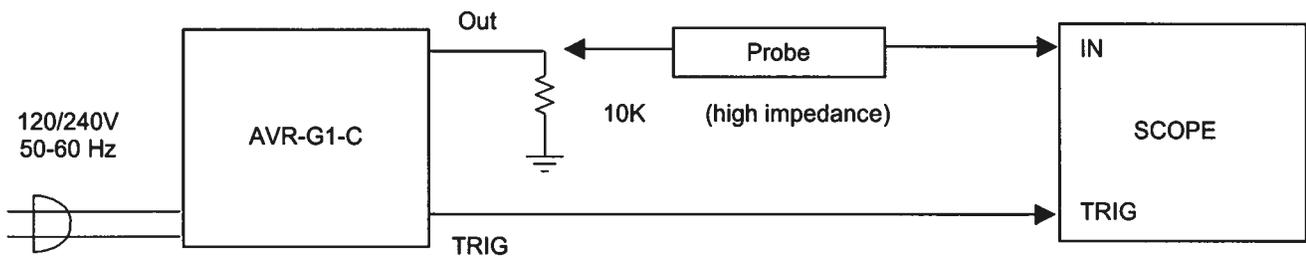
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FIG. 1: PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT



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 100 MHz.
- 2) The TRIG output channel provides TTL level signals. 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.

The DELAY control controls the relative delay between the reference output pulse provided at the TRIG output and the main output. This delay is variable over the range of 0.1 us to 1 ms:

	MIN	MAX
Range 1	0.1 us	1.0 us
Range 2	1.0 us	10 us
Range 3	10 us	100 us
Range 4	100 us	1 ms

- 3) The output pulse width is controlled by means of the front panel one turn PW control and by the PW RANGE control (units with -PWT option have a ten turn PW control). Note that the MODE switch must be in the INT position. The minimum and maximum PW for each range and the corresponding maximum PRF are as follows. Note that the unit may fail if operated at duty cycles exceeding 20%:

	PW min	PW max
Range 1	0.1 us	1.0 us
	PRF max 1 kHz	PRF max 1 kHz
Range 2	1.0 us	10 us
	PRF max 1 kHz	PRF max 1 kHz
Range 3	10 us	100 us
	PRF max 1 kHz	PRF max 1 kHz
Range 4	100 us	1 ms
	PRF max 1 kHz	PRF max 200 Hz

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).

- 4) To obtain a stable output display the PRF control on the front panel should be set mid range. The front panel MODE 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 and PRF FINE controls.
- 5) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the front panel ten-turn AMP control. To voltage control the output amplitude, set the rear panel switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10 Volts between terminal A and ground ($R_{IN} \geq 10K$). (EA option).
- 6) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVR unit by setting the front panel MODE switch in the EXT position and applying a 50 ns (or wider) TTL level pulse to the TRIG BNC connector input. With the MODE switch in the EXT A position, the output pulse width will be controlled by the front panel PW controls. If the switch is in the EXT B position, the output pulse width equals the input trigger pulse width.
- 7) For single pulse manual operation, set the front panel MODE switch in the MAN position and push the SINGLE PULSE button.
- 8) OVERLOAD INDICATOR. AVR-G-C 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)
- 9) 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.

10) For further assistance:

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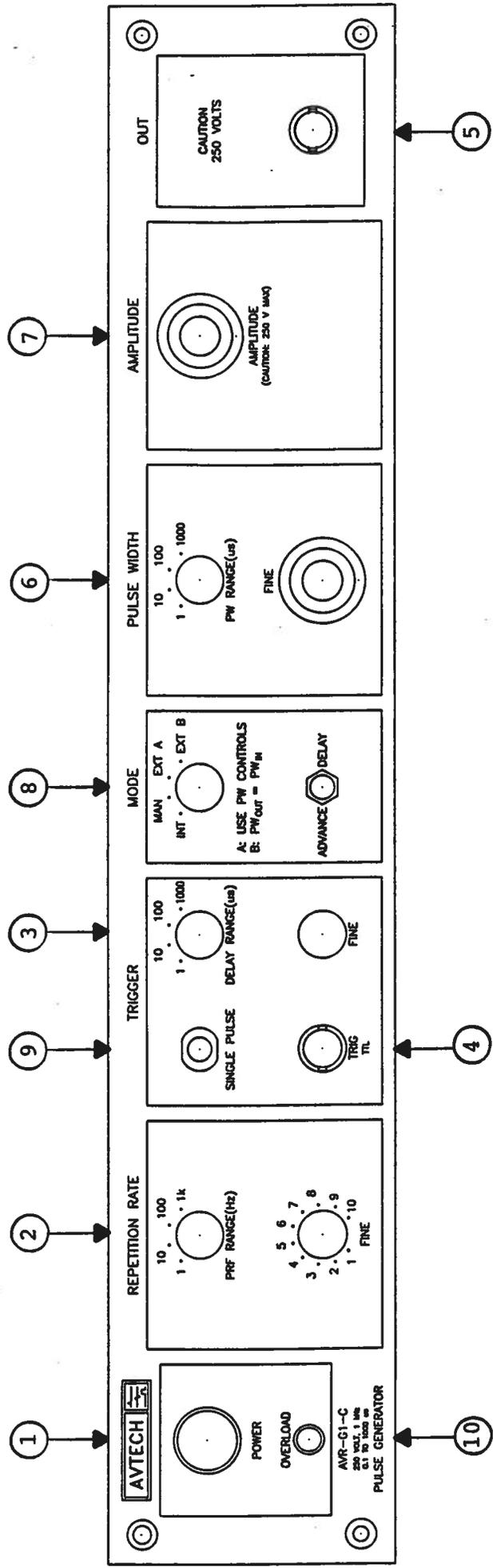


FIG. 2: FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

- (1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
- (2) PRF Control. Varies PRF from 0.1 Hz to 1.0 kHz as follows:

Range 1	0.1	Hz to 1	Hz
Range 2	1	Hz to 10	Hz
Range 3	10	Hz to 100	Hz
Range 4	100	Hz to 1	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 0.1 to about 1 ms. Delay LEADS or LAGS depending on the position of the ADVANCE-DELAY switch.

	MIN	MAX
Range 1	0.1 us	1.0 us
Range 2	1.0 us	10 us
Range 3	10 us	100 us
Range 4	100 us	1 ms

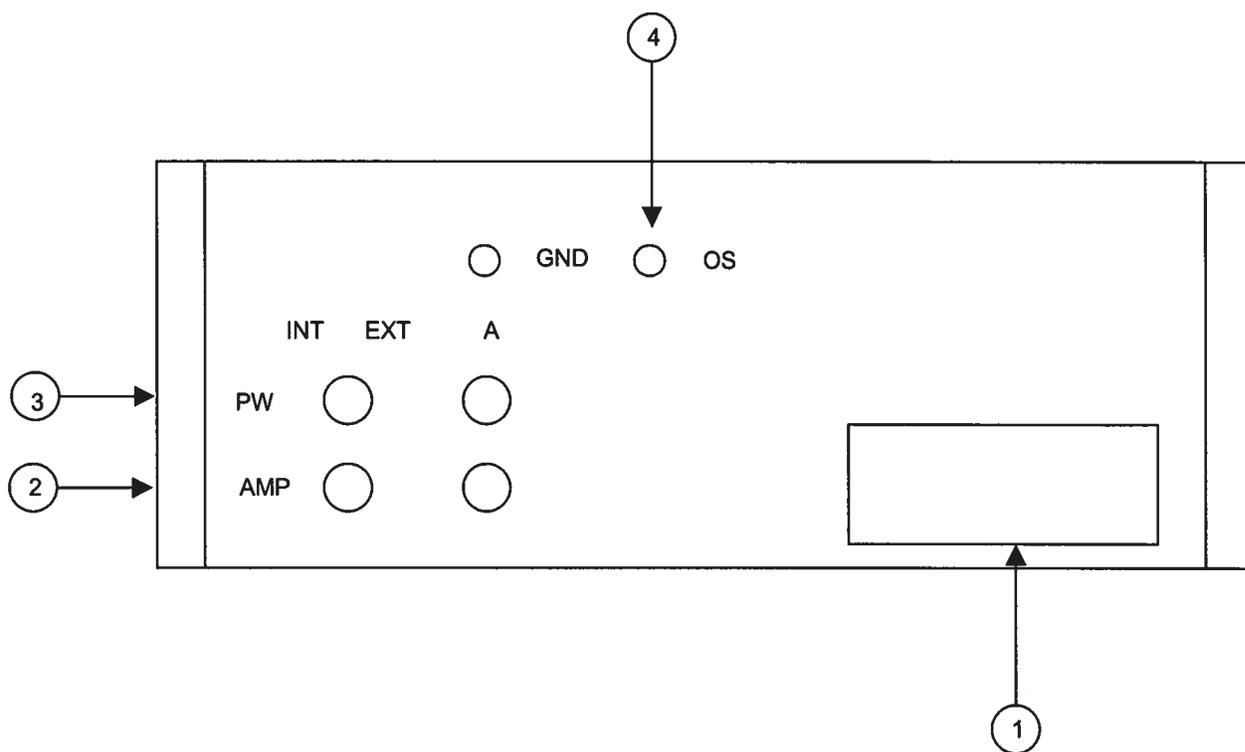
- (4) TRIG Output. This output is used to trigger the scope time base. The output is a TTL level 100 ns (approx.) pulse capable of driving a fifty-Ohm load. This output precedes the output at (5) if the two-position ADVANCE-DELAY switch is in the ADVANCE position. This output follows the output at (5) if the switch is in the DELAY position. The delay range is variable from 0.1 us to 1 ms. The external trigger signal is applied at this input when the MODE switch is in the EXT position.
- (5) OUT Connector. BNC connector provides output to a 10K (or higher) load.
- (6) PW Control. A one-turn control (ten turn control for units with the -PWT option) and 4-position range switch, which varies the positive output pulse width from 0.1 us to 1 ms (when the MODE switch is in the INT position). The minimum and maximum PW for each range and the corresponding maximum PRF are as follows. Note that the unit may fail if operated at duty cycles exceeding 80%.

	PW min	PW max
Range 1	0.1 us	1.0 us
	PRF max 1 kHz	PRF max 1 kHz
Range 2	1.0 us	10 us
	PRF max 1 kHz	PRF max 1 kHz
Range 3	10 us	100 us
	PRF max 1 kHz	PRF max 1 kHz
Range 4	100 us	1 ms
	PRF max 1 kHz	PRF max 200 Hz

- 7) **AMP Control.** A ten turn control, which varies the output pulse amplitude.
- 8) **MODE Control.** With this switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVR unit is controlled via an internal clock, which in turn is controlled by the PRF control. With the MODE switch in the EXT position, the AVR 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. With the MODE switch in the EXT A position the output pulse width is controlled by the PW controls. With the MODE switch in the EXT B position, the output pulse width equals the input trigger pulse width. For single pulse operation, set the MODE switch in the MAN position.
- 9) **SINGLE PULSE.** For single pulse manual operation, set the front panel MODE switch in the MAN position and push the SINGLE PULSE button.
- 10) **OVERLOAD INDICATOR.** AVR 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)

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 -R rack mount kit may be installed after first removing the one Phillips screw on the side panel adjacent to the front handle.

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.

For AC line voltages of 110-120V, the power selector card should be installed so that the "120" marking is visible from the rear of the instrument.

For AC line voltages of 220-240V, the power selector card should be installed so that the "240" marking is visible from the rear of the instrument.

If it is not set for the proper voltage, remove the fuse and then grasp the card with a pair of pliers and remove it. Rotate horizontally through 180 degrees. Reinstall the card and the correct fuse.

In the 120V setting, a 0.5A slow blow fuse is required. In the 240V setting, a 0.25A slow blow fuse is required.

- (2) EA. To voltage control the output amplitude, set the switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10 Volts between terminal A and ground ($R_{IN} \geq 10K$). (option).
- (3) EW. To voltage control the output pulse width, set the switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10 Volts between terminal A and ground ($R_{IN} \geq 10K$). (option).
- (4) OS. To DC offset the out pulse from 0 to ± 50 Volts, apply the required DC potential (0 to ± 50 Volts) to this terminal.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND REPAIR PROCEDURE

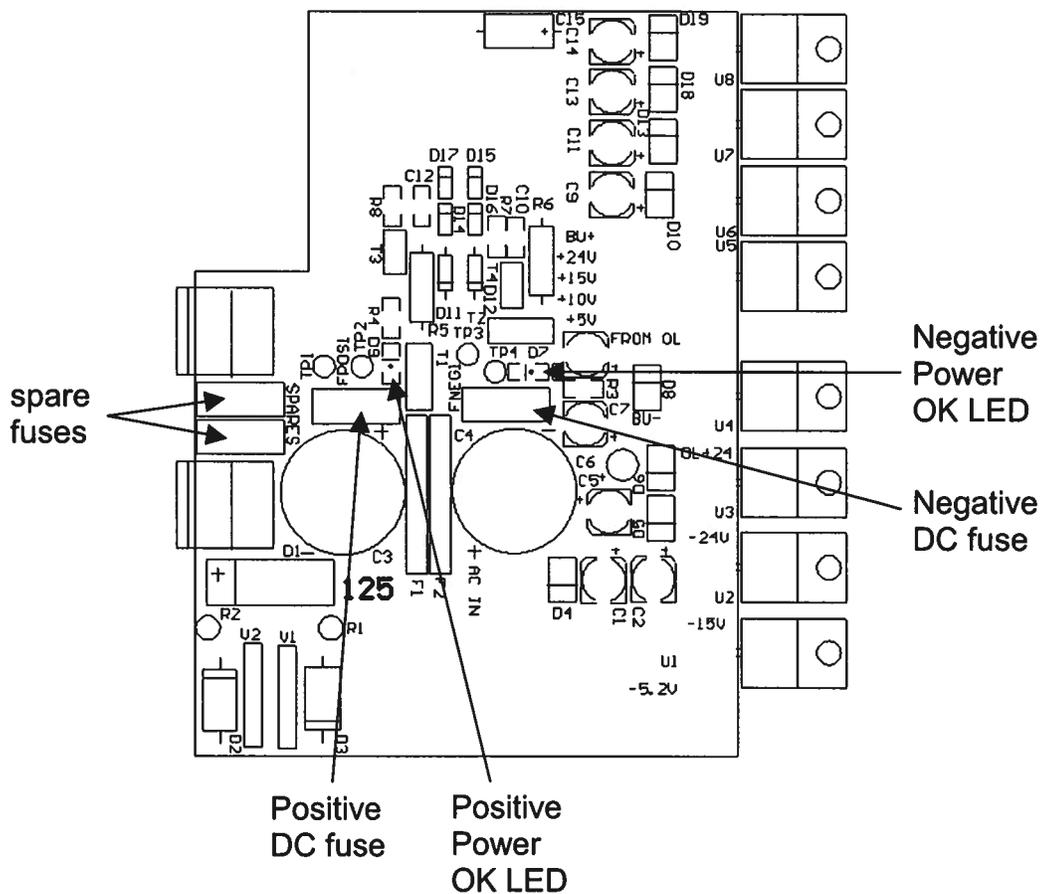
In the event of an instrument malfunction, it is most likely that the power supply 1.0A slow blow fuse or the main power fuse on the rear panel has blown. Replace if necessary. If the unit still does not function, it is most likely that some of the output switching elements (SL22T) may have failed due 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. The cover plate is removed by removing the two 2-56 Philips screws. **NOTE:** First turn off the prime power.

CAUTION: The elements may be removed from their sockets by means of needle nose pliers. The SL22T is a selected MOSFET power transistor in a TO-220 package and may be checked on a curve tracer. If defective, replacement units should be ordered directly from Avtech. When replacing the SL22T switching elements, take care to insure that the short lead (of the three leads) is adjacent to the back of the chassis.

POWER SUPPLY AND FUSE REPLACEMENT

This instrument has three main fuses, plus two spares. 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 two spares) are located on the internal DC power supply, as shown below:



The positive fuse and one of the spare fuses on this circuit board are 1A slow-blow fuses, Littlefuse part number R452001. (This fuse can be ordered from Digikey, www.digikey.com. The Digikey part number is F1343CT-ND). The negative fuse and the second spare fuse are 0.5A slow-blow fuses (Littlefuse R452.500, Digikey part number 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. (Spare 1 Amp and 0.5 Amp fuses are provided on the circuit board. They may be transferred to the active fuse locations using needle-nose pliers.)

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