



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

e-mail: info@avtechpulse.com
<http://www.avtechpulse.com>

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

INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVPP-1-C-OT 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

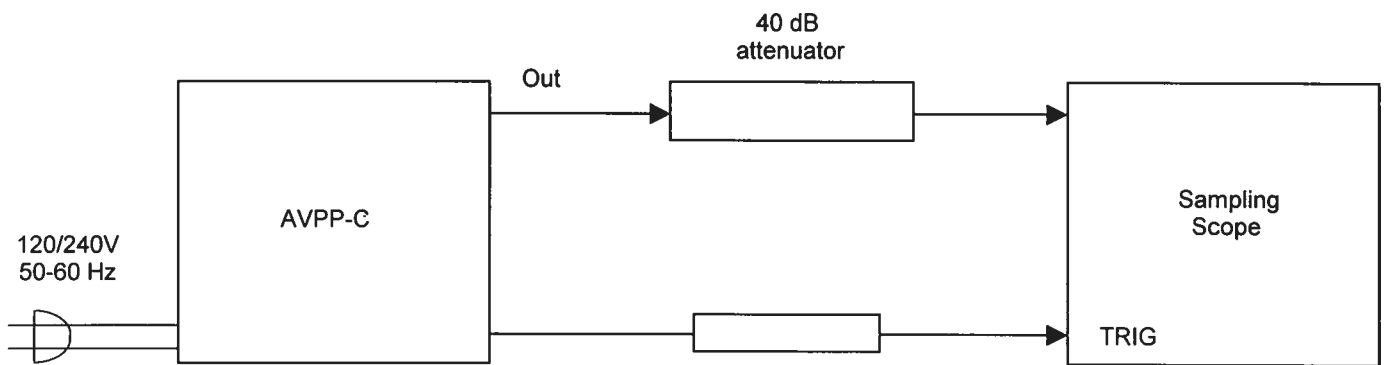
E-mail: info@avtechpulse.com

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

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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 40 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 AVPP-C contains two independent pulse generators, which cover the output PW range of 0.2 to 5.0 ns (A) and 5.0 ns to 100 ns (B). A and B share a common internal clock and PW and AMP controls.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.
- 6) 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.
- 7) 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.
- 8) 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.

- 9) 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 ± 50 Volts, (200 mA max), for non OT or EO option units only.
- 10) For units with the OT offset option, the output DC offset level is varied from -5 to +5V (to 50 ohm) by the front panel OFFSET one turn control. The DC offset may be turned off using the rear panel OS ON-OFF toggle switch. (OT option).
- 11) For units with the EO option, the output offset may be voltage controlled by setting the rear panel switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10V to connector A ($R_{IN} \geq 10K$). (EW Option).
- 12) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVPP unit by setting the front panel TRIG toggle switch in the EXT position and applying a 30 ns or wider TTL level pulse to the TRIG BNC connector input.
- 13) The monitor output (-M) provides a 20 dB attenuated coincident replica of the main output. (Option).
- 14) 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).
- 15) 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).
- 16) Dual Polarity Option (for units without the OT or EO options).

To invert the output of the AVPP unit, connect the AVX-3-T unit to the OUT port. An inverted pulse is then obtained at the OUT port of the AVX-3-T unit. To offset the inverted pulse, apply the required DC level to the DC terminal of the AVX-3-T unit.

- 17) Dual Polarity Option (for units with the OT or EO options).

To invert the output of the AVPP unit, connect the AVX-3-T unit to the OUT port. An inverted pulse is then obtained at the OUT port of the AVX-3-T unit. To offset the inverted pulse, connect a lead from the rear panel OS OUT BNC connector to the DC terminal of the AVX-3-T unit. The DC offset at the output of the AVX-3-T unit is then controlled by the front panel OFFSET control.

- 18) The AVPP-C 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.

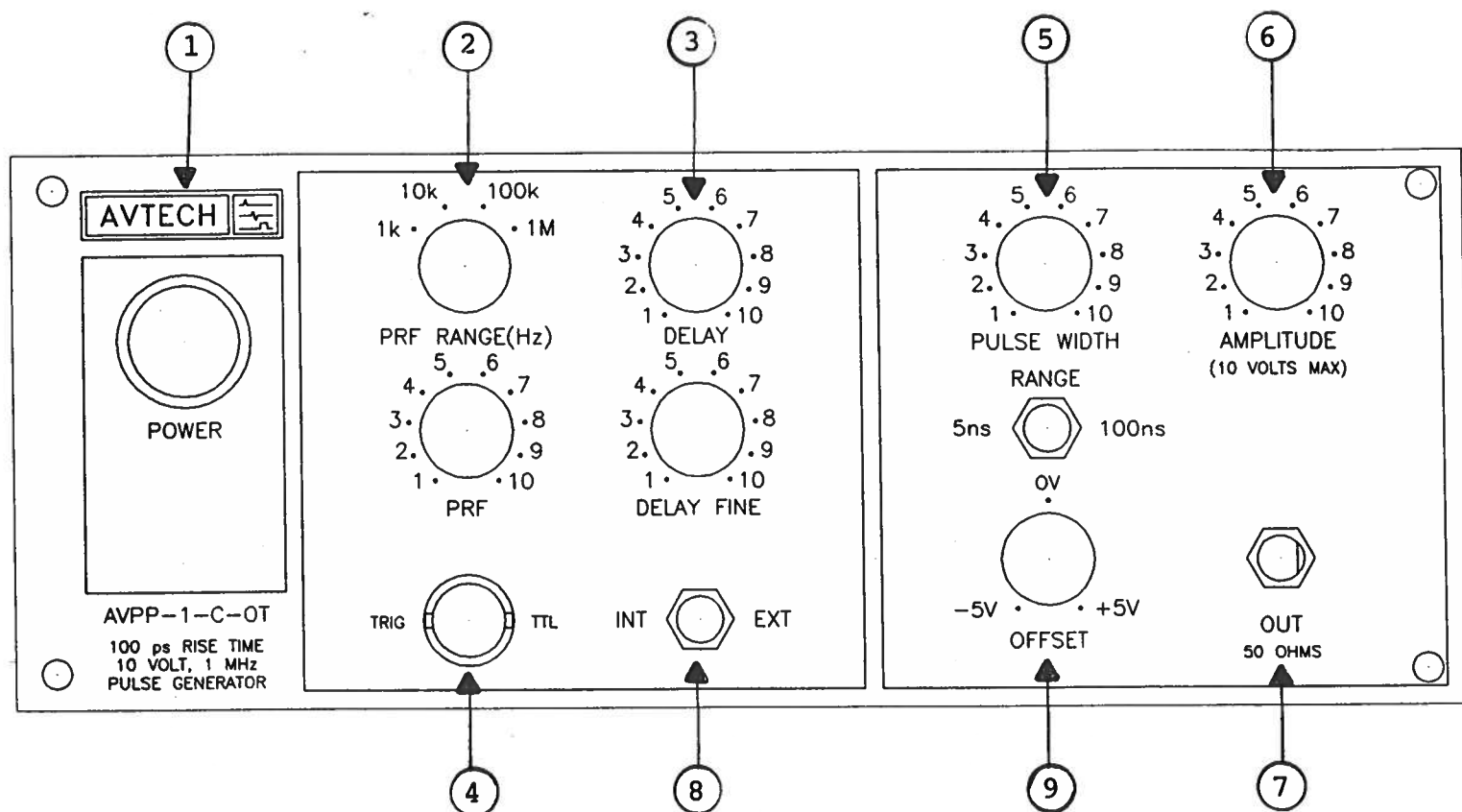
19) For additional assistance:

Tel: (613) 226-5772

Fax: (613) 226-2802

Email: info@avtechpulse.com

FIG. 2 : FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



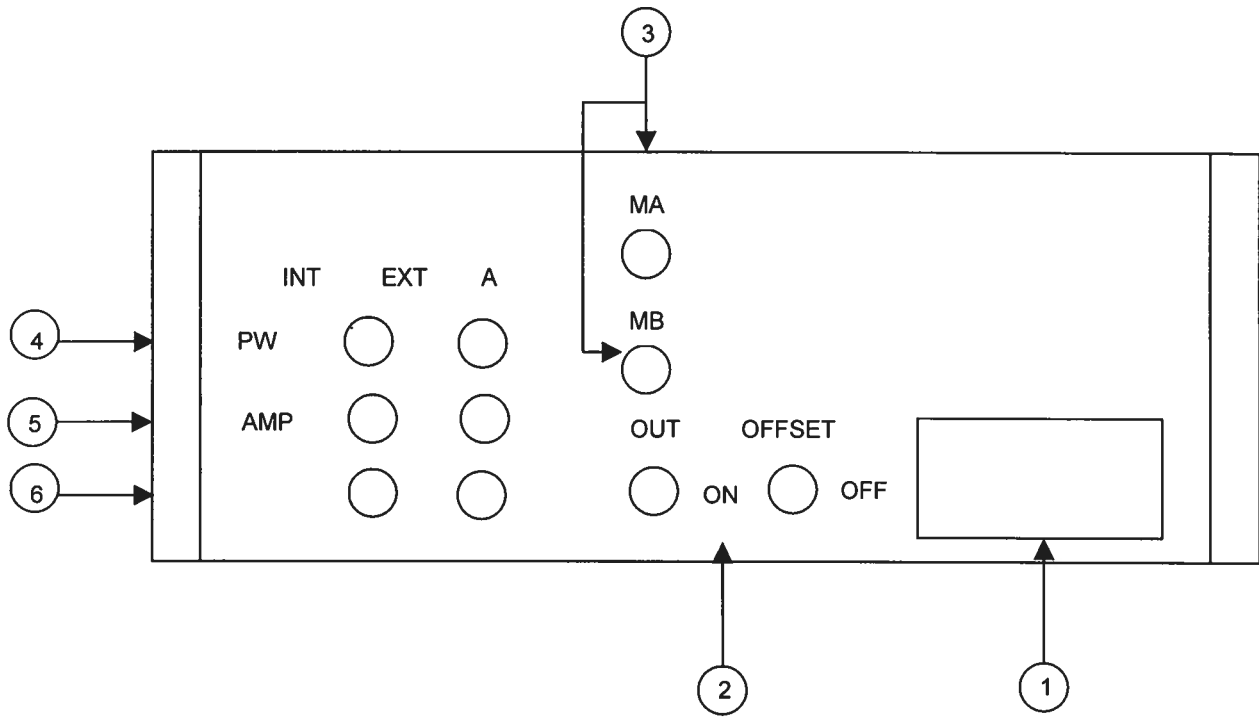
FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

- (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
Range 1	100 Hz	1000 Hz
Range 2	1000 Hz	10 kHz
Range 3	10 kHz	100 kHz
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. The external trigger signal is applied at this input when the EXT-INT toggle switch is in the EXT position.
- (5) PW Control. A one turn control and two-position range switch, which varies the output pulse width as follows:
- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----|--------|
| Range A: | 0.2 ns | to | 5 ns |
| Range B: | 5 ns | to | 100 ns |
- (6) AMP Control. A one turn control which varies the output pulse amplitude.
- (7) OUT. SMA connector provides output to 50 Ohm load.
- (8) EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVPP 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 AVPP 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.
- (9) OFFSET. For units with the OT offset option, the DC offset level is varied from -5 to +5V (to 50 Ohm) by the front panel OFFSET one-turn control. The DC offset may be turned off using the rear panel OS ON-OFF toggle switch. (OT Option).

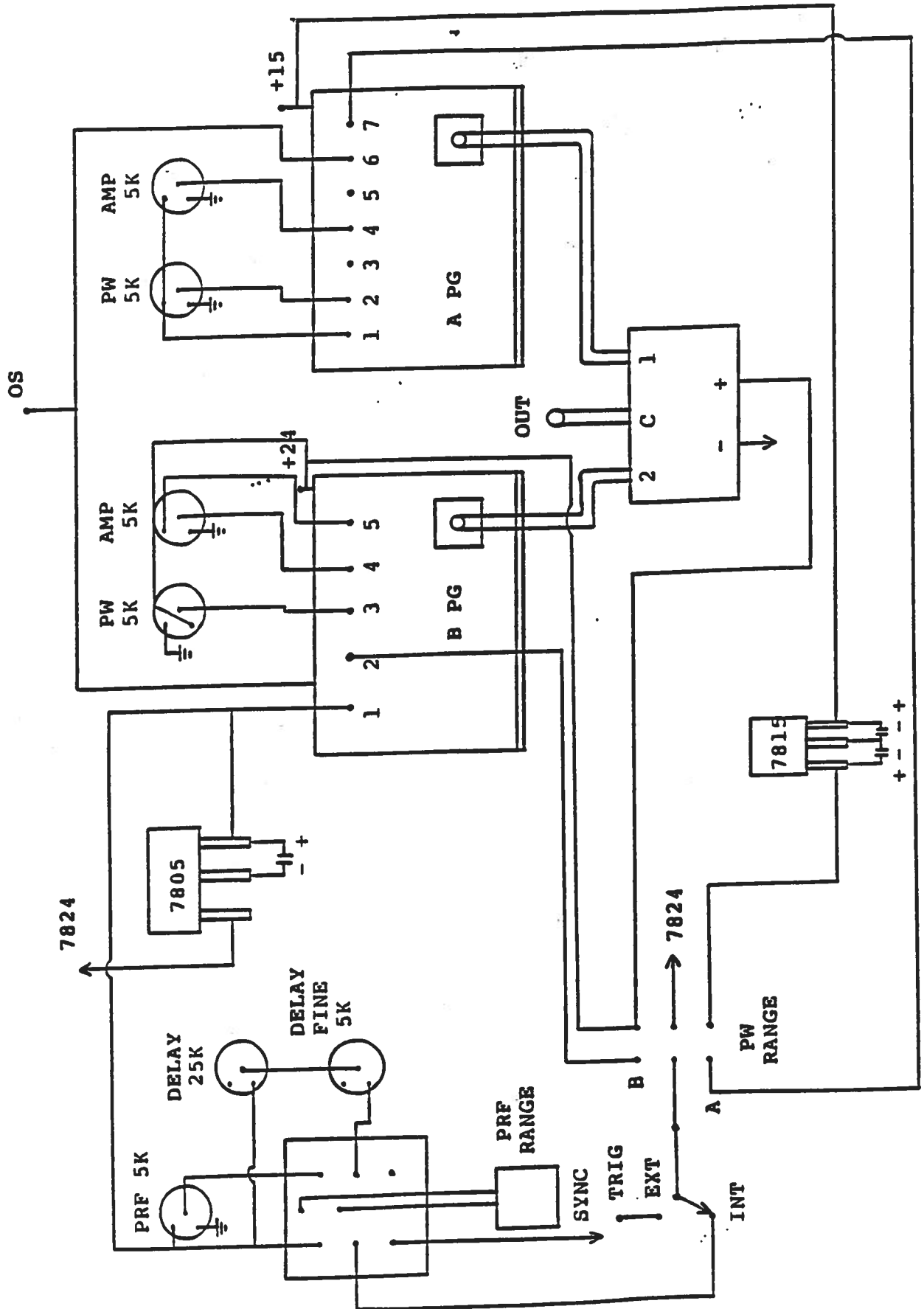
FIG. 3 : BACK PANEL CONTROLS



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 A SB).
- (2) DC OFFSET Input. The DC Offset may be turned on or off using this switch. The internally generated offset is available at the BNC connector.
- (3) MONITOR OUT M. Provides an attenuated (x10) coincident replica of the main positive output pulse to fifty Ohms. (Option).
- (4) PW. To voltage control the output pulse width, set the two-position switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10V BNC connector A ($R_{IN} \geq 10K$). (EW option).
- (5) AMP. To voltage control the output amplitude, set the two-position switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10V to BNC connector A ($R_{IN} \geq 10K$). (EA option).
- (6) OFFSET. To voltage control the DC Offset, set the two-position switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10V to BNC connector A ($R_{IN} \geq 10K$). (EO option).

FIG. 4 : AVPP-1-C



SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND REPAIR PROCEDURE

The AVPP-C consists of two pulse generator modules (PGA and PGB), a clock module (AVPP-CL) and a power supply board which supplies +24 Volts (600 mA max) to the pulse generator module. In the event that the unit malfunctions, remove the instrument cover by removing the four Phillips screws on the back panel of the unit. The top cover may then be slid off. Measure the voltage at the +24 V pin of the PG module. If this voltage is substantially less than +24 Volts, unsolder the line connecting the power supply and PG modules and connect 100 Ohm 10 W load to the PS output. The voltage across this load should be about +24 V DC. If this voltage is substantially less than 24 Volts the PS module is defective and should be repaired or replaced. If the voltage across the resistor is near 24 Volts, then the PG module should be replaced or repaired. The sealed PG module must be returned to Avtech for repair (or replacement). The clock module provides a 0.1 us TTL level trigger pulse at Pin 2 to trigger the PG module and a 0.1 us TTL level sync pulse at Pin 3 to trigger the sampling scope display device. The output at Pin 3 precedes the output at Pin 2 by almost 0 to 100 ns depending on the DELAY control setting. The clock module is powered by +5.8 V supplied by the PG module (from Pin 2 to Pin 1). With the INT-EXT switch in the EXT position, the clock module is disconnected from the PG module. The clock module is functioning properly if:

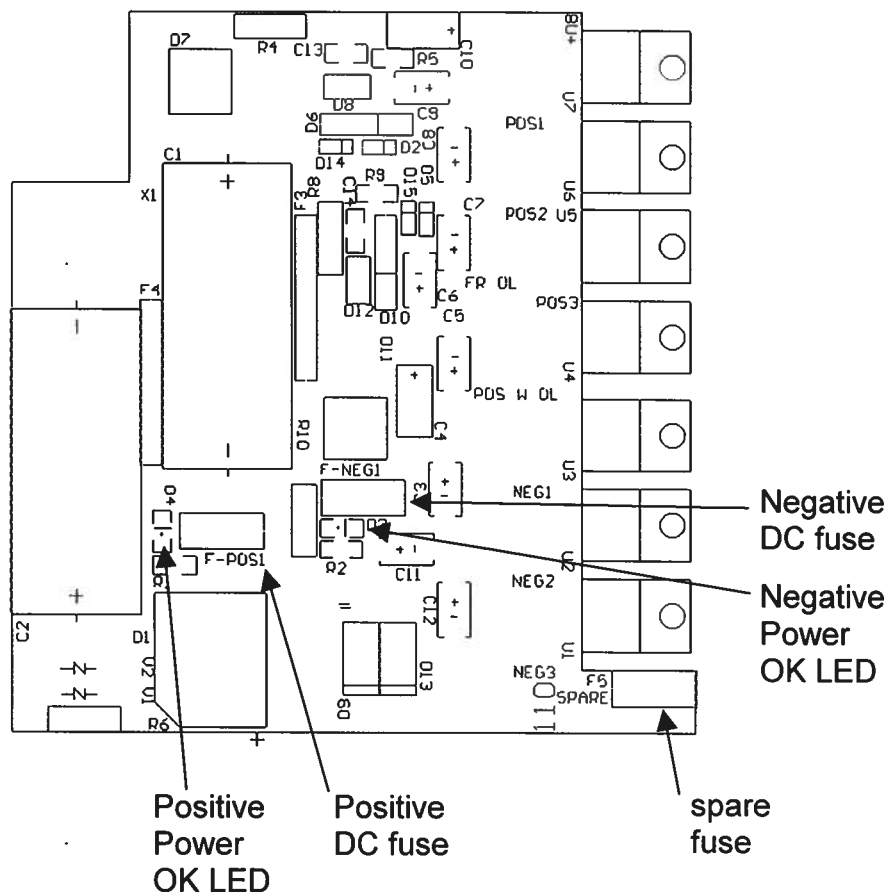
- a) 0.1 us TTL level outputs are observed at Pins 2 and 3.
- b) The PRF of the outputs can be varied over the range of 10 Hz to 0.1 MHz using the PRF and PRF RANGE controls.
- c) The relative delay between the Pin 2 and 3 outputs can be varied by at least 500 ns by the DELAY control.

The sealed clock module must be returned to Avtech for repair or replacement if the above conditions are not observed.

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. 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.