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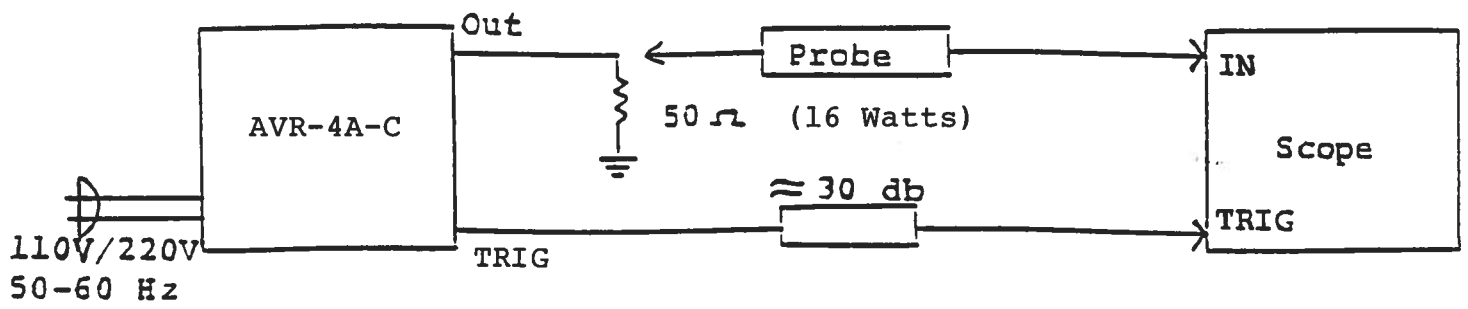
INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVR-4A-PW-C-PN 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 100 MHz.
- 2) 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.

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 5 us.

	MIN	MAX
Range 1	0.1 us	0.5 us
Range 2	0.5 us	5 us

- 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 A-B switch must be in the A 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 the above (0.5%).

	PW min	PW max
Range 1	50 ns PRF max 10 kHz	0.5 us PRF max 10 kHz
Range 2	0.5 us PRF max 10 kHz	5 us PRF max 1000 Hz

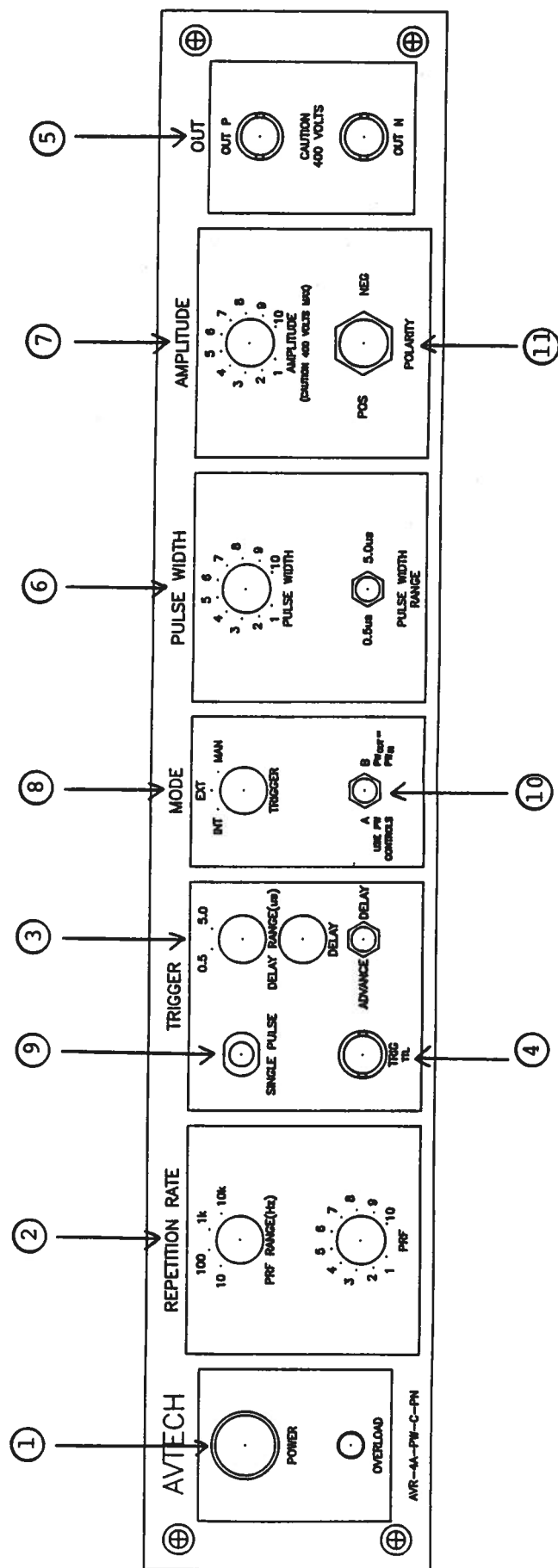
To voltage control the output pulse width within each range, set the rear panel switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10 Volts between terminal A and ground ($R_{IN} \geq 10K$). (option).

- 4) To obtain a stable output display the PRF control on the front panel should be set mid range. The front panel INT-EXT toggle switch should be in the INT position and the MODE A-B switch should be in the A 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 controls.
- 5) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the front panel one 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).
- 5A) EAD option: To digitally control the output amplitude (in 256 increments) set the rear panel switch in the EXT position and apply a parallel TTL control to PINS 1 to 8 (PIN 1 = LSB, PIN 8 = MSB) to the rear panel D connector (PIN 14 ground).
- 6) The output polarity is controlled by the two position polarity switch.
CAUTION: To avoid stressing of the output stage it is strongly recommended that the amplitude be reduced to near zero before changing the output polarity.
- 7) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVR unit by setting the front panel INT-EXT toggle switch in the EXT position and applying a 0.2 us (approx.) TTL level pulse to the TRIG BNC connector input. With the MODE A-B switch in the A position, the output pulse width will be controlled by the front panel PW controls. If the switch is in the B position, the output pulse width equals the input trigger pulse width.
- 8) For single pulse manual operation, set the front panel INT-EXT-MAN switch in the MAN position and push the SINGLE PULSE button.
- 9) The AVR-4A-C features an output impedance of the order of several Ohms (rather than 50 Ohms). The following consequences of this feature should be noted:
 - a) When used to switch some semiconductor devices (e.g. bipolar and VMOS power transistors), the AVR unit will yield much faster switching times than those provided by 50 Ohm pulse generators.
 - b) The AVR unit will safely operate in to load impedances in the range of 50 Ohms to an open circuit. However, the fall time may degrade for load impedances higher than fifty Ohms.
 - c) The AVR unit may be effectively converted to a fifty Ohm output impedance generator by placing a fifty Ohm carbon composition resistor in series with the output of the unit and the load. The

maximum available load voltage will then decrease to 200 Volts (from 400 Volts).

- d) The output switching elements may fail if the unit is inadvertently operated into a short circuit. The switching elements are easily replaced in the field following the procedure outlined in the REPAIR Section.
- 10) **CAUTION:** The output stage is protected against overload condition by a 1.0 A slow blow fuse on the main frame back panel. However, the output switching elements may fail if the unit is triggered at a PRF exceeding 10 kHz or at duty cycles resulting in an average output power in excess of 16 Watts. Heating and subsequent likely failure of the output stage is reduced if the following action is taken where possible:
- a) PRF is kept to a minimum, i.e. operate in a low PRF range when possible rather than in a high PRF range.
 - b) Keep the output PW to a minimum.
- 11) **OVERLOAD INDICATOR.** AVR-4-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)
- Note: If the overload light remains on, it may, in some cases, be necessary to briefly turn off the prime power in order to reset the overload light to off.
- 12) The unit can be converted from 110 to 220V 50-60 Hz operation by adjusting the voltage selector card in the rear panel fused voltage selector cable connector assembly.
- 13) For further assistance:
- Tel: 613-226-5772
Fax: 613-226-2802

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 10 kHz as follows:

Range 1	5 Hz	50 Hz
Range 2	20 Hz	200 Hz
Range 3	100 Hz	1 kHz
Range 4	1 kHz	10 kHz

- (3) DELAY Control. Controls the relative delay between the reference output pulse provided at the TRIG output (4) the main output (5). This delay is variable over the range of 0.1 to about 5 us. Delay LEADS or LAGS depending on the position of the ADVANCE-DELAY switch.

	MIN	MAX
Range 1	0.1 us	0.5 us
Range 2	0.5 us	5 us

- (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 5 us. The external trigger signal is applied at this input when the EXT-INT toggle switch is in the EXT position.
- (5) OUT Connectors. BNC connectors provide output to a 50 Ohm (or higher) load.
- (6) PW Control. A one turn control (ten turn control for units with the -PWT option) and 2 position range switch which varies the positive output pulse width from 50 ns to 5 us (when the MODE A-B switch is in the A 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 the above (0.5%).

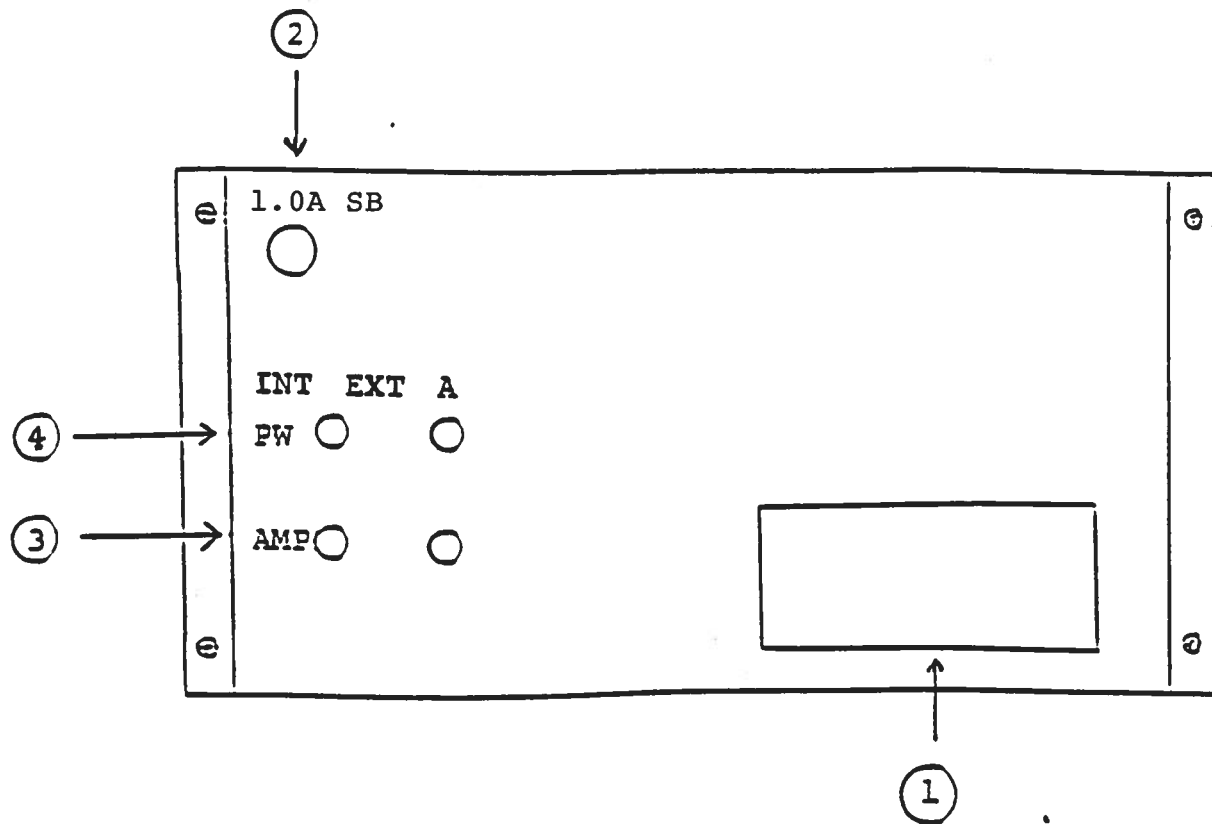
	PW min	PW max
Range 1	0.1 us PRF max 10 kHz	1.0 us PRF max 10 kHz
Range 2	1.0 us PRF max 10 kHz	10 us PRF max 1000 Hz
Range 3	10 us PRF max 1000 Hz	100 us PRF max 100 Hz

- (7) **AMP Control.** A one turn control which varies the output pulse amplitude from 0 to 400 V.
- (8) **EXT-INT-MAN Control.** With this toggle 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 toggle switch in the EXT position, the AVR unit requires a 0.2 us 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 A-B switch in the A position the output pulse width is controlled by the PW controls. With the MODE A-B switch in the B position, the output pulse width equals the input trigger pulse width. For single pulse operation, set the INT-EXT-MAN switch in the MAN position.
- (9) **SINGLE PULSE.** For single pulse manual operation, set the front panel INT-EXT-MAN switch in the MAN position and push the SINGLE PULSE button.
- (10) **MODE A-B.** For output pulse width control via the PW controls, the MODE switch should be in the A position. When triggering via an externally applied TTL level trigger pulse, the output pulse width equals the input trigger pulse width if the MODE switch is in the B position.
- (11) **POLARITY.** The output pulse polarity is controlled by this two position switch. **CAUTION:** To avoid stressing the output stage, it is recommended that the output amplitude be reduced to near zero before changing the output polarity.

(12) **OVERLOAD INDICATOR.** AVR-4-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)

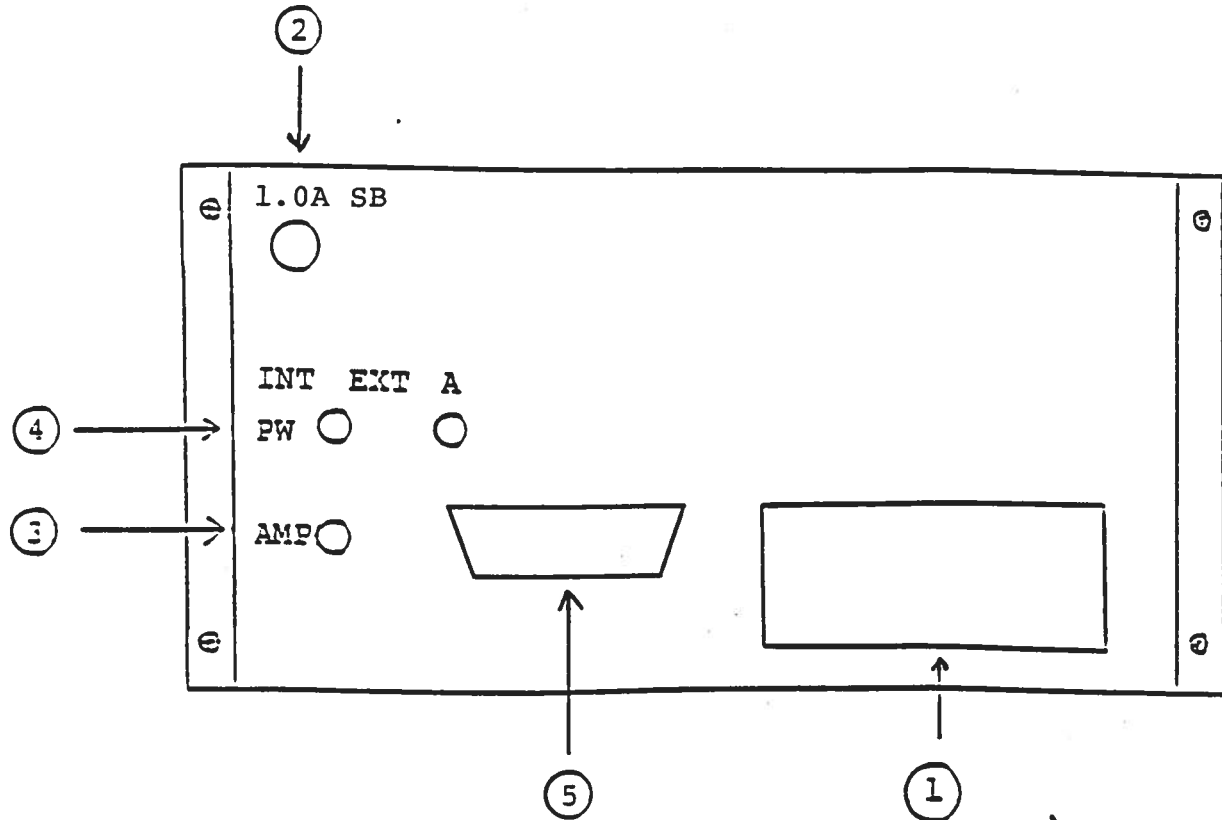
FIG. 3: BACK PANEL CONTROLS (EA, EW OPTION UNITS)



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 (0.5A SB).
- (2) 1.0A SB. Fuse which protects the output stage if the output duty cycle rating is exceeded.
- (3) 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).
- (4) 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).

FIG. 3A: BACK PANEL CONTROLS (EAD, EW OPTION UNITS)



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 (0.5A SB).
- (2) 1.0A SB. Fuse which protects the output stage if the output duty cycle rating is exceeded.
- (3) EAD option. To digitally control the output amplitude (in 256 increments) set the switch (3) in the EXT position and apply a parallel TTL control to PINS 1 to 8 (PIN 1 = LSB, PIN 8 = MSB) to the D connector (5). PIN 14 is ground.

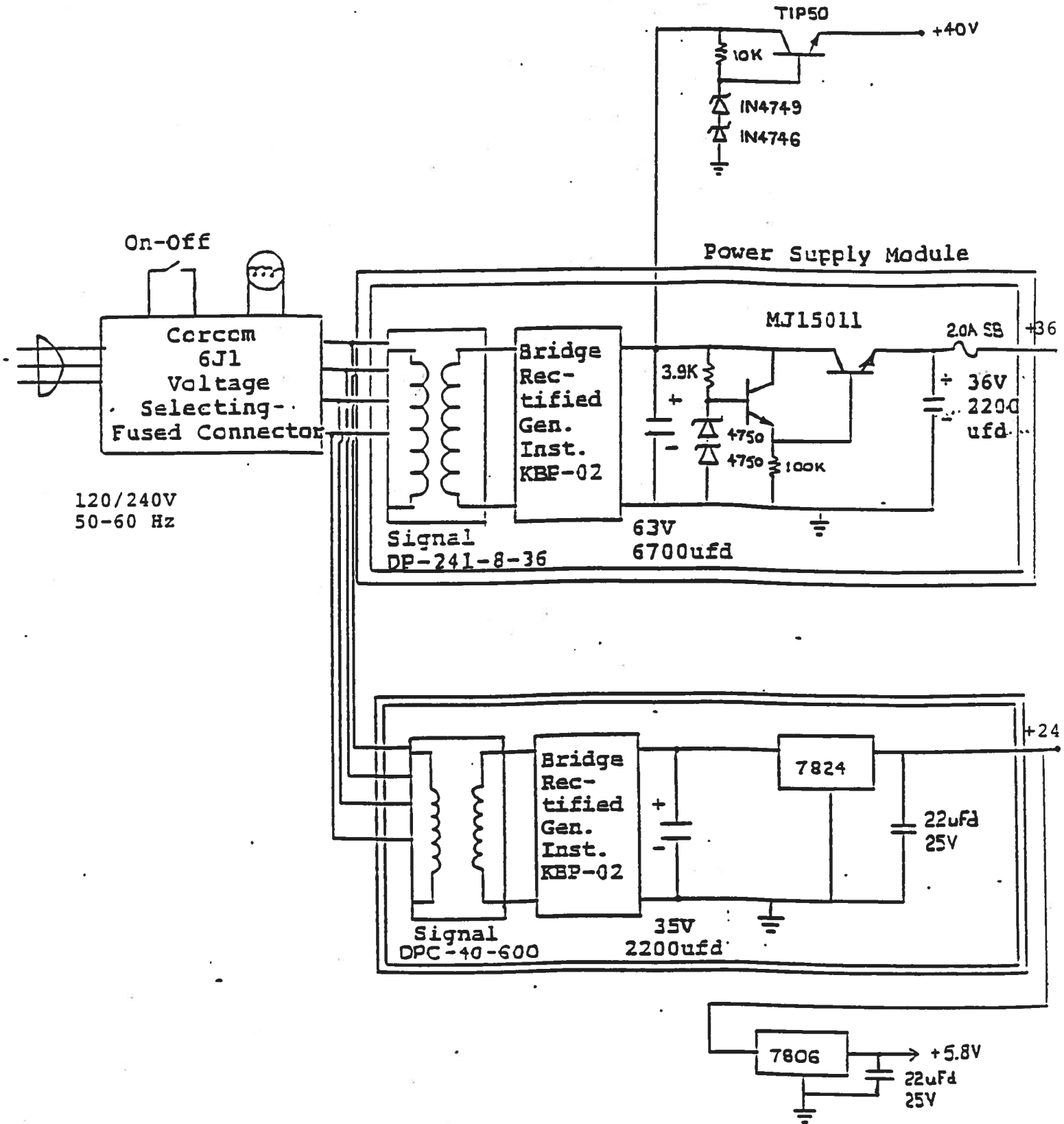
Logic Level	Volts	Current
0	0 to +0.8V	10 uA (max)
1	+2 to +5V	10 uA (max)

- (4) 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).
- (5) EAD D Connector. 14 PIN amphenol panel receptacle No. 57-60140. Mates with 57-50140.

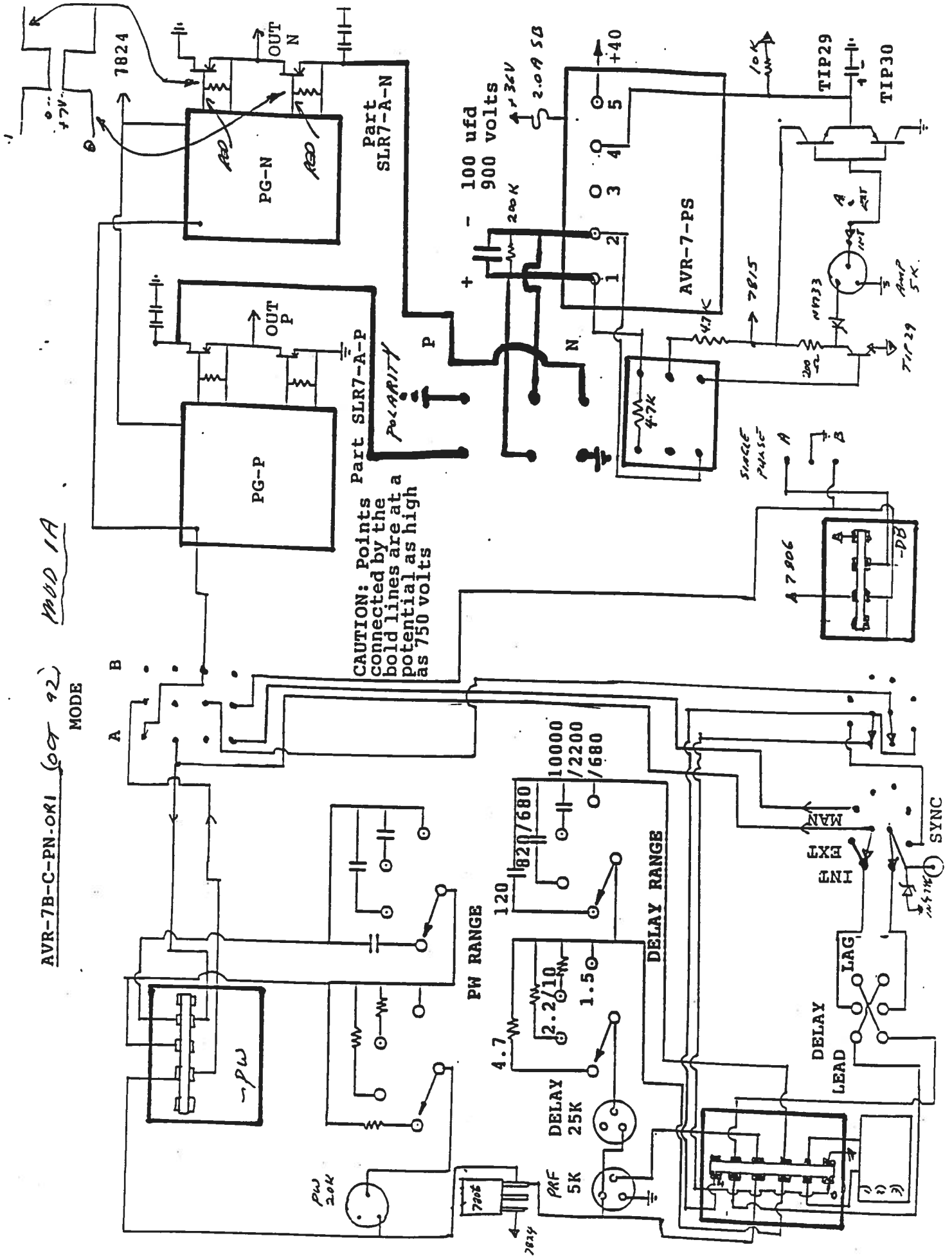
TOP COVER REMOVAL AND RACK MOUNTING

- 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.

FIG. 4: POWER SUPPLY

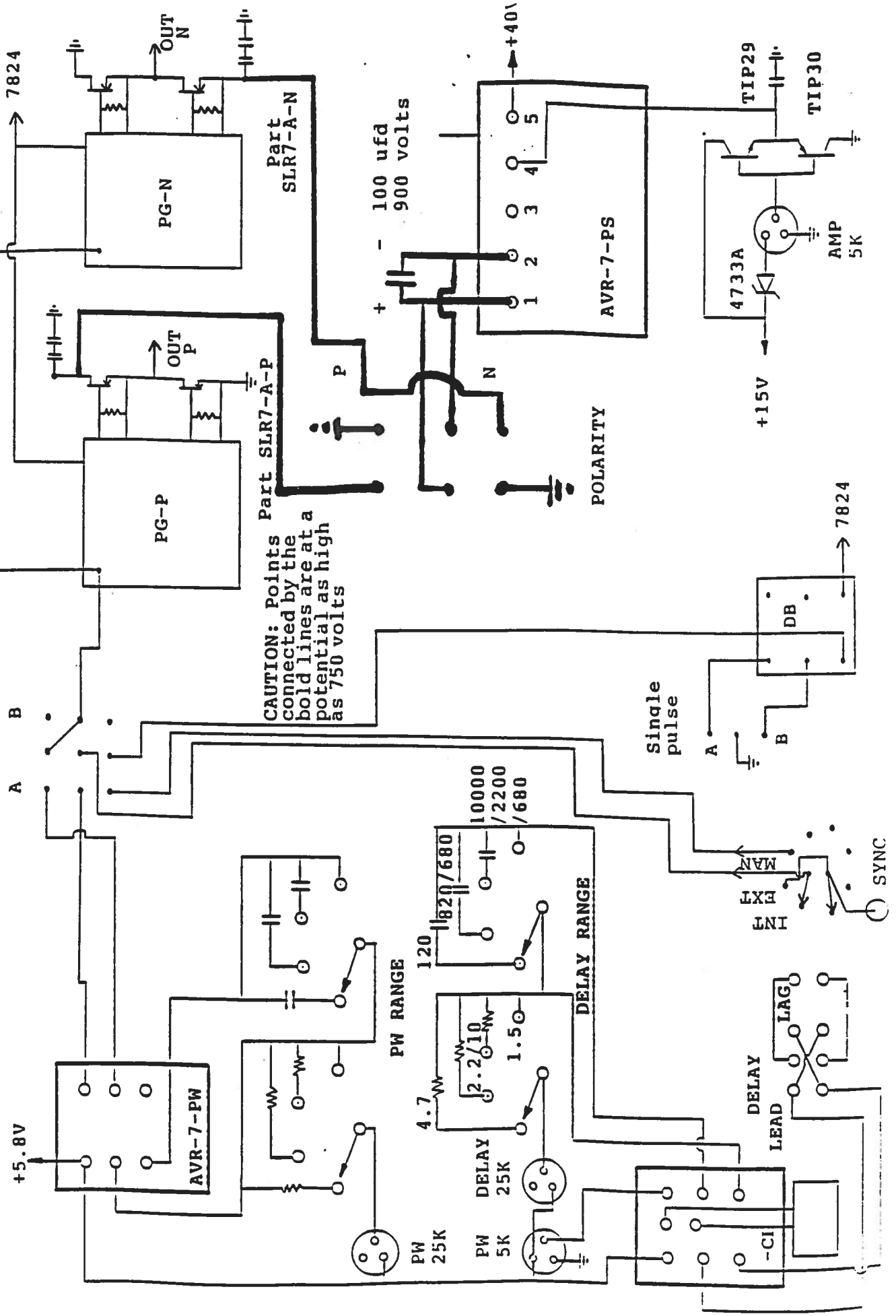


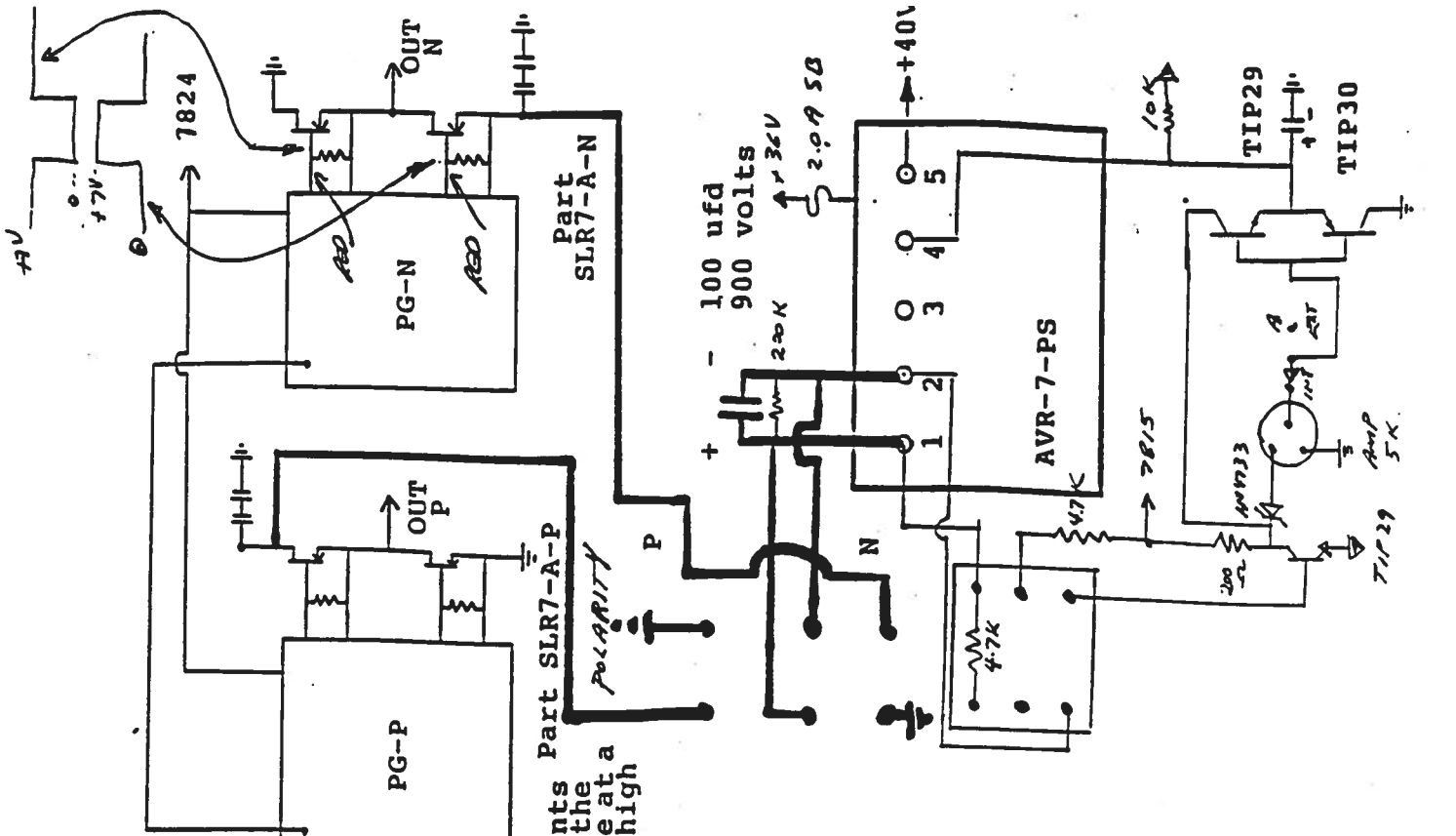
AVR-7B-C-PN-ORI (99 92) MOD 1A
MODE



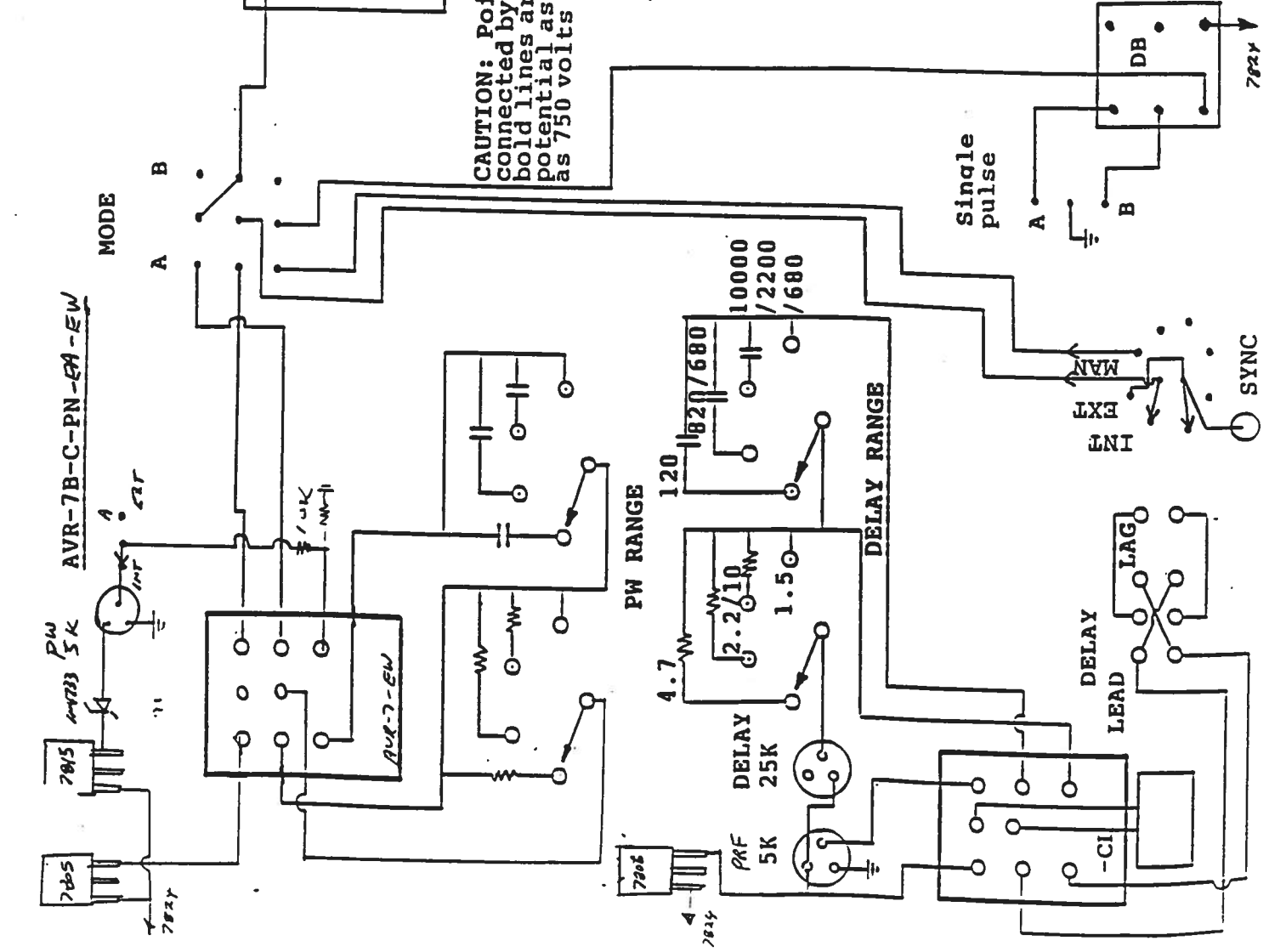
AVR-7B-C-PN

MODE





CAUTION: Points connected by the bold lines are at a potential as high as 750 volts



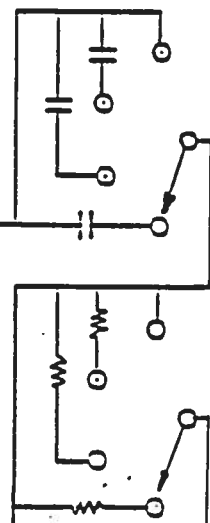
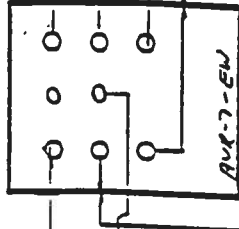
MODE

7015

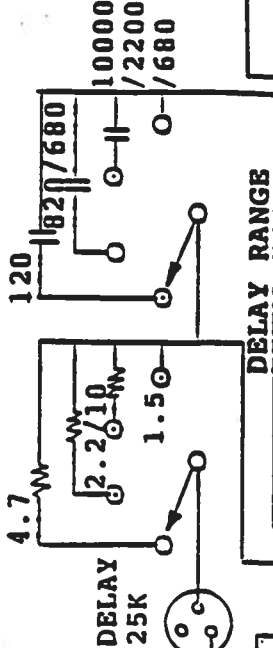
7015

AVR-7B-C-PN-EA-EN-EAD

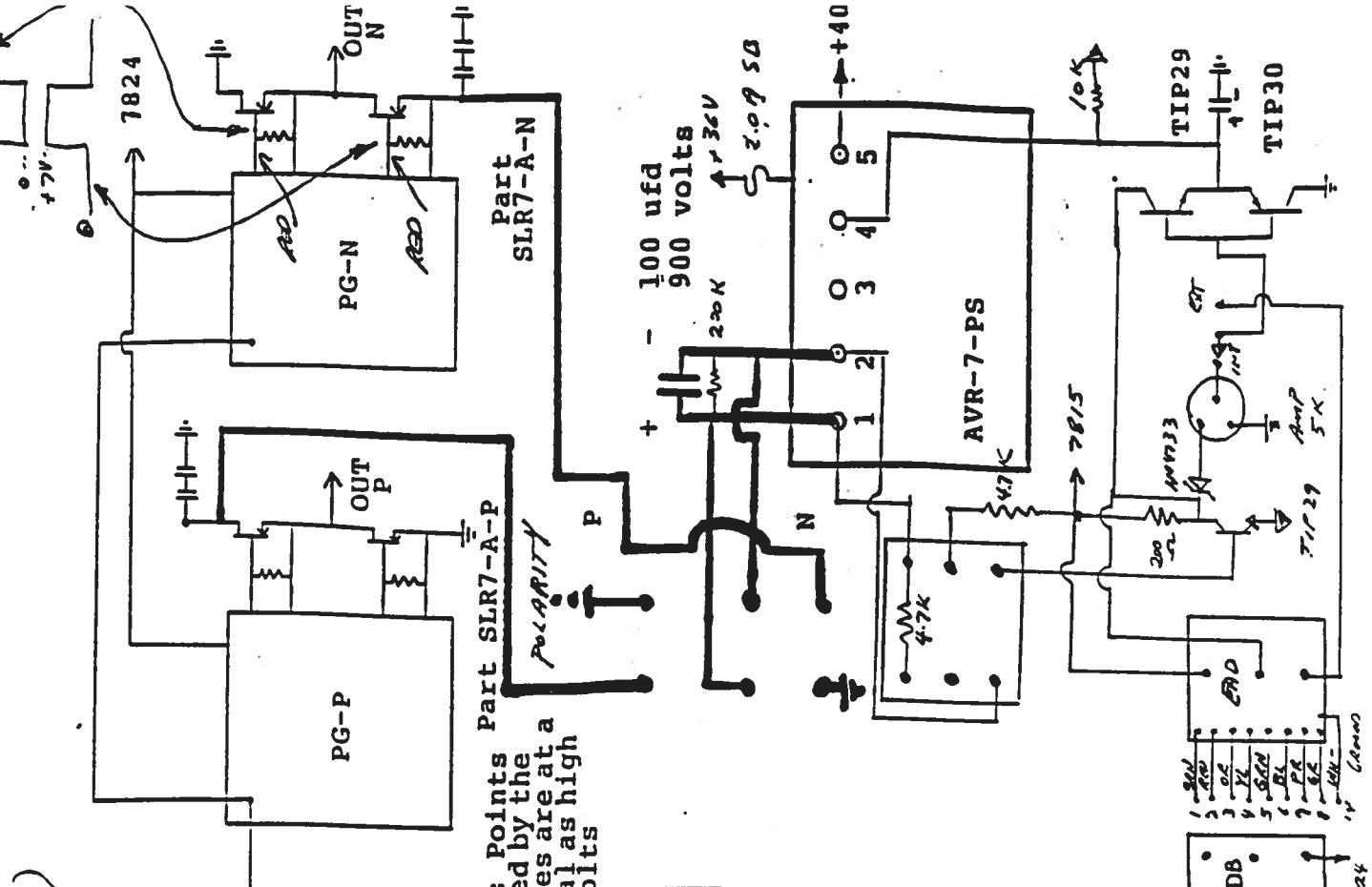
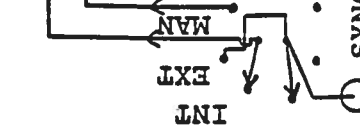
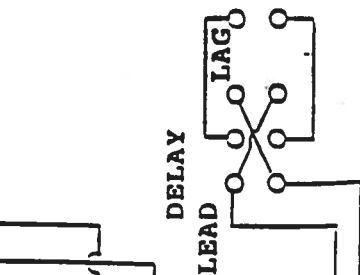
A B



PW RANGE

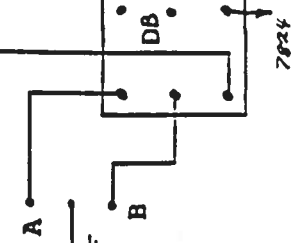


DELAY RANGE



CAUTION: Points connected by the bold lines are at a potential as high as 750 volts

Single pulse



SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND REPAIR PROCEDURE

The AVR-4-PW-C-PN consists of the following basic modules:

- 1) AVR-4-PW-PG pulse generator modules (-P and -N)
- 2) AVR-4-CL clock module
- 3) +36V, +24V, +5.8V power supply board
- 4) -PS-PN power supply module
- 5) -PW pulse width module
- 6) -DB2 single pulse module
- 7) -HVL voltage limiting module
- 8) -OL overload module

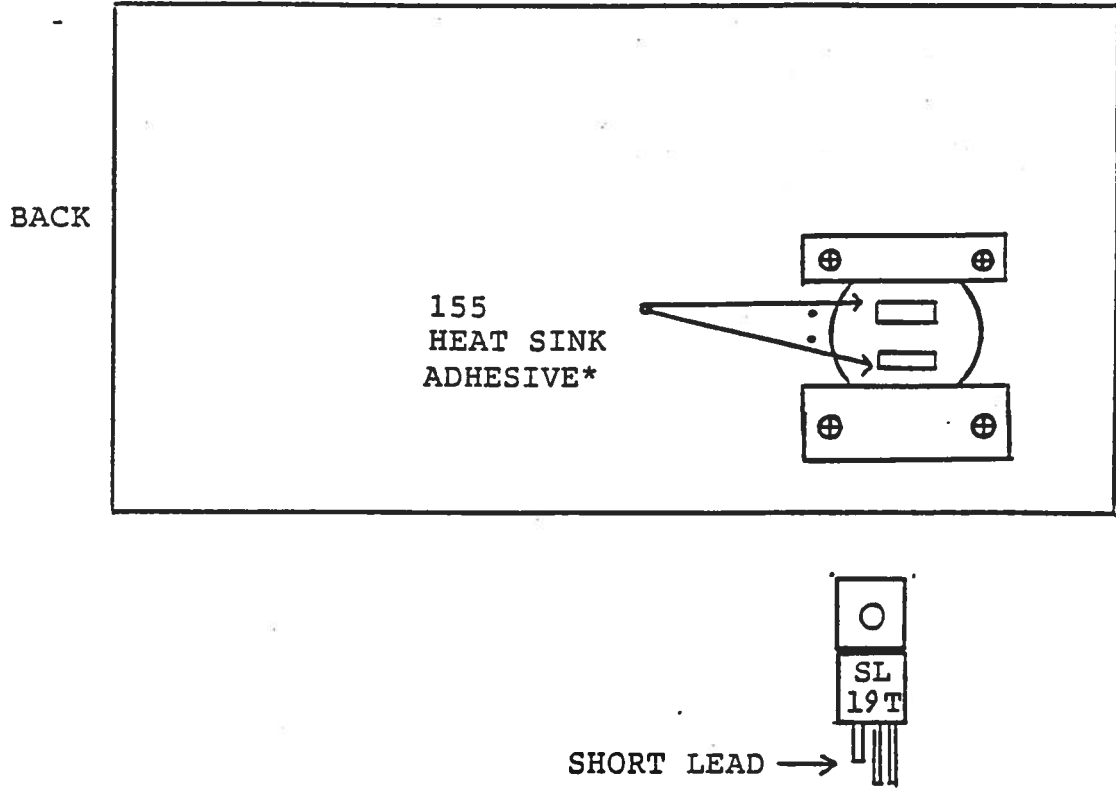
The modules are interconnected as shown in Fig. 4.

In the event of an instrument malfunction, it is most likely that the 1.0 A 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 (SL19T) 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 plates on the bottom side of the instrument. The cover plate is removed by removing the two 2-56 Phillips screws. **NOTE:** First turn off the prime power. **CAUTION:** Briefly ground the SL19T tabs to discharge the 400 Volts power supply potential. The elements may be removed from their sockets by means of a needle nosed pliers after removing the four counter sunk 2-56 Phillips screws which attach the small aluminum heat sinks to the body of the instrument. The SL19T is a selected VMOS 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 SL19T switching elements, take care to insure that the short lead (of the three leads) is adjacent to the back of the chassis. (See following Fig.). The SL19T elements are electrically isolated from the small aluminum heat sinks but are bonded to the heat sinks using WAKEFIELD TYPE 155 HEAT SINK ADHESIVE. 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 the operation of the clock and power supply modules checked. 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 1 kHz using the PRF controls.
- c) The relative delay between the pin 2 and 3 outputs can be varied by at least 1 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.

FIG. 5: SL19T HEAT SINKING



PERFORMANCE CHECK SHEET

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