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## INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AUR-4B-PW-C PLLSE GENERATOR
S. N. $=$

WARFANTY

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 or liability assumed by Avtech with respect to this product and no other warranty or guarantee is either expressed or implied.

Fig. 1 PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT

$50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$

Notes:

1) The bandwidth capability of components and instruments used to display the pulse generator output signal (attenuators, cables, connectorss etc.) should exceed 100 MHz .
2) The sync 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.
3) The qutput pulse width is contralled by means of the front panel one turn PW contral and by the PW RANGE contral. 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.

|  | PW min | FW max |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Fange 1 | O. 1 usec | PRF max 1 KHz |

To voltage contral the output pulse width within each range, set the rear panel switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10 V between terminal $A$ and ground. 《RxN $\geqslant$ 10k). (option).
4) To obtain a stable output display the PRF contral on the front panel should be set mid range. The front panel TRIG taggle switch should be in the INT position. The DELAY controls and the scope triggering contrals are then adjusted to obtain a stable rutput. 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 contralled by means of the front panel one turn AMP control. To valtage control the output amplitude, set the rear panel switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10 V between terminal $A$ and ground (RIN $\geqslant 10 K$ ). (option).
6) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVR unit by setting the front panel TRIG toggle switch in the EXT position and applying a 0.2 usec
(approx.) TTL level pulse to the TRIG ENC connector input. For operation in this mode, the scope time base must also be triggered by the external clock rather than from the SYNC output.
7) The AVR-4-PW 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 (eg. bipolar and VMos power transistors), the AVR unit will yield much faster switching times than those provided by 50 ohm pulse generators.
b) The AUR 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 1000 ohms.
c) The AUR 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.
8) 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 (SL19T) may fail if the unit is triggered at a PRF exceeding 1 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, ie. operate in a low PRF range when possible rather than in a high PRF range.
b) Keep the output FW to a minimum.
9) The unit can be converted from 110 to $220 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ operation by adjusting the valtage selector card in the rear panel fused voltage selector cable connector assembly.

Fig. 2 FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

(1) ON-DFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
(4) SYNC Dutput. This output precedes the main output (5) and is used to trigger the scope time base. The output is a TTL level 100 nsec (approx.) pulse capable of driving a fifty ohm load.
(5) DUT Connector. BNC connector provides output to a 50 ohm load.
(6) FW Control. A one turn contral and 3 position range
(8) AMF Contral. A one turn control which varies the output pulse amplitude from 0 to 400 V .

FW min
PW max
0.1 usec

FRF max 1 kHz
Fange $2 \quad$ 1. 0 usec
Range 3

10 usec
FRF max 500 Hz
1.0 usec

FRF max 1 kHz
10 usec
FFF max 500 Hz
100 user
PRF max 50 Hz

EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the FRF of the AVR unit is controlled via an internal clock which in turn is controlled by the FRF and PRF FINE controls. With the toggle switch in the EXT position, the AVR unit requires 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.
(10) TRIG Input. The external trigger signal is applied at this input when the EXT-INT toggle switch is in the EXT pasition. Note that the output pulse width equals the input trigger pulse width.

Fig. 3 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) To voltage control the output pulse width, set the switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to $+10 V$ between terminal $A$ and ground ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{IN}} \geqslant 10 \mathrm{~K}$ ). (option).
(3) To voltage control the output amplitude, set the switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10 V between terminal $A$ and ground (RIN $\geqslant 10 \mathrm{~K}$ ). (option).
(4) 1.0 A SE. Protects output stage against overload condition.
(5) OS (Offset). To DC offset the output apply external voltage to this terminal ( 0 to $\pm 50$ volts max; 0 to $\pm 200$ mA max). (option).


Fig. 4a
POWER SUPPLY


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

1) AVR-4-PW-PG pulse generator module
2) AVR-4-CL clock module
3) $+36 \mathrm{~V},+24 \mathrm{~V},+5.8 \mathrm{~V}$ power supply board
4) AVR-4-PS power supply module
5) AVR-4-PW pulse width madule

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 (SLITT) may have failed due to an output short circuit condition or to a high duty cycle conditign. 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 SLI7T 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 UMOS power transistor in a T0 220 package and may be checked on a curve tracer. If defective, replacement units should be ordered directly from Avtech. When replacing the SLI9T 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 SLigT 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 usec 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 nsec by the DELAY contral.

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


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