AVTECH
$\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{n}}$
[-P.O.BOX 265 OGDENSBURG, NY U.S.A. 13669-0265 TEL: (315) 472-5270 FAX: (613) 226-2802

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

## INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AUR-7B-PW-PS PULSE 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 ARRINGEMENT


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) With the AB mode switch in the A position, the output pulse width is controlled by the 3 position FW range switch and the one turn FW control. The minimum and maximum FW 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
PW max
1)
2)

PRF | 0.1 | 45 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\max 10$ | kHz |

PFF ${ }^{1.0} \mathbf{~ m a x} 5 \mathrm{kHz}$
FRF max 5 kHz

10 us
PRF max 500 Hz

उ)

FRF $\quad$| 10 |
| :--- |
| $\max 500 ~$ |
| $5 z$ |

100 us
PRF max 50 Hz
3) With the $A B$ mode switch in the $B$ position, the output pulse width is equal to the input trigger pulse width.
4) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the front panel one turn AMP control. CAUTION: The AMP control should be rotated slowly <particularly when rotating CCW) so as to avoid over-stressing of the output stage.
5) The AVR-7-PS features an output impedance of the order of several ohms (rather than 50 ahms). The following consequences of this feature should be noted:
a) When used to switch same semicanductor devices (eg. bipolar and UMOS power transistors), the AVR unit will yield much faster switching times than those provided by 50 ahm pulse generators.
b) 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 autlined in the REFAIR Section.
6) CAUTION: The output stage is protected against overload condition by a 2.0 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 50 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 PW to a minimum.
7) QVERLDAD INDICATDR. AVR-7 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 $O N$ (i.e. light DFF) for about 1 second. If the overload condition persists, the instrument will turn DFF 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)
4) The unit can be converted from 110 to $220 \mathrm{~V} 50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ operation by adjusting the voltage selector card in the rear panel fused valtage selector cable connector assembly.

Fig. 2 FRONT PANEL CONTPOLS

(1) ON-DFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
(2) DUT Connector. $N$ connector provides output to a 50 ohm load.
(3) AMP Control. A ten turn control which varies the autput pulse amplitude from 0 to 700 V .
(4) TRIG Input. The external trigger signal is applied at this input.
(5) PW Control. A one turn control and 3 position range switch which varies the output pulse width from 0. 1 usec to 100 usec. The minimum and maximum FW 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.

(6) AB MDDE. When switch is in the A position output pulse width is controlled by PW contrals (5) while if switch is in the $B$ position, the output pulse width equals the input trigger pulse width.
(7) QVEFLQAD INDICATQR. AVR-7 units with a serial number higher than 5600 are protected by an automatic overload pratective circuit which controls the front panel overlaad 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 GFF and turn the indicator light ON. The light will stay $O N$ (i.e. output OFF) for about 5 seconds after which the instrument will attempt to turn $A^{N}$ (i.e. light $O F F$ ) for about 1 second. If the overload condition persists, the instrument will turn DFF 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 FRF (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
(2)

(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 (1.0 A SB).
(2) 2.0 A SB. Protects output stage against overload condition.


CAUTION: Potentials as high as 750 volts DC are employed in the interior of this instrument so extreme caution must be exercised when attempting repairs. The following parts may be at high potential:
a) Pin 2 of module AVR-7B-PG (including associated leads and capacitors and Part No. SLR7-A).
b) Pin 1 on module AVR-7B-PS (and associated 1 eads and capacitors).

The AVR-7B-FS consists of the following basic modules:

1) AVR-7B-PW-PG pulse generator module
2) AVR-7B-PS power supply module
3) AVR-7B-PW pulse width module
4) $+36,+40,+24$ volt power supplies

The modules are interconnected as shown in Fig. 4.
In the event of an instrument malfunction, it is most likely that the 2.0 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 (IRFAGSO) 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 top cover plate. The cover plate is removed by removing the 4 Phillips screws on the back panel. NDTE: First turn off the prime power. CAUTION: Thoroughly ground the IRFAGSO cases to discharge the 750 volts power supply potential. The IRFAGSO may be removed from the mounting bracket and checked on a curve tracer and replaced if necessary. AVTECH Part No. SLR7-A consists of the two transistors mounted on the bracket with insulating washers, 1 $K$ resistors and output cable.

Schroff 06.16 .92

