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SINCE 1975

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INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVR-E2-C-OS-P 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

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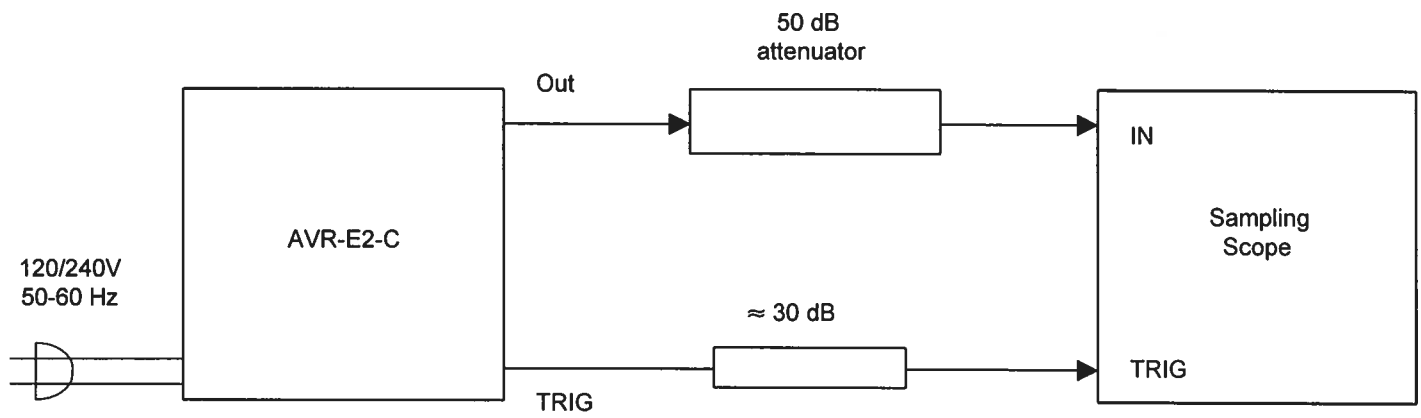
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FIG. 1 : PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT

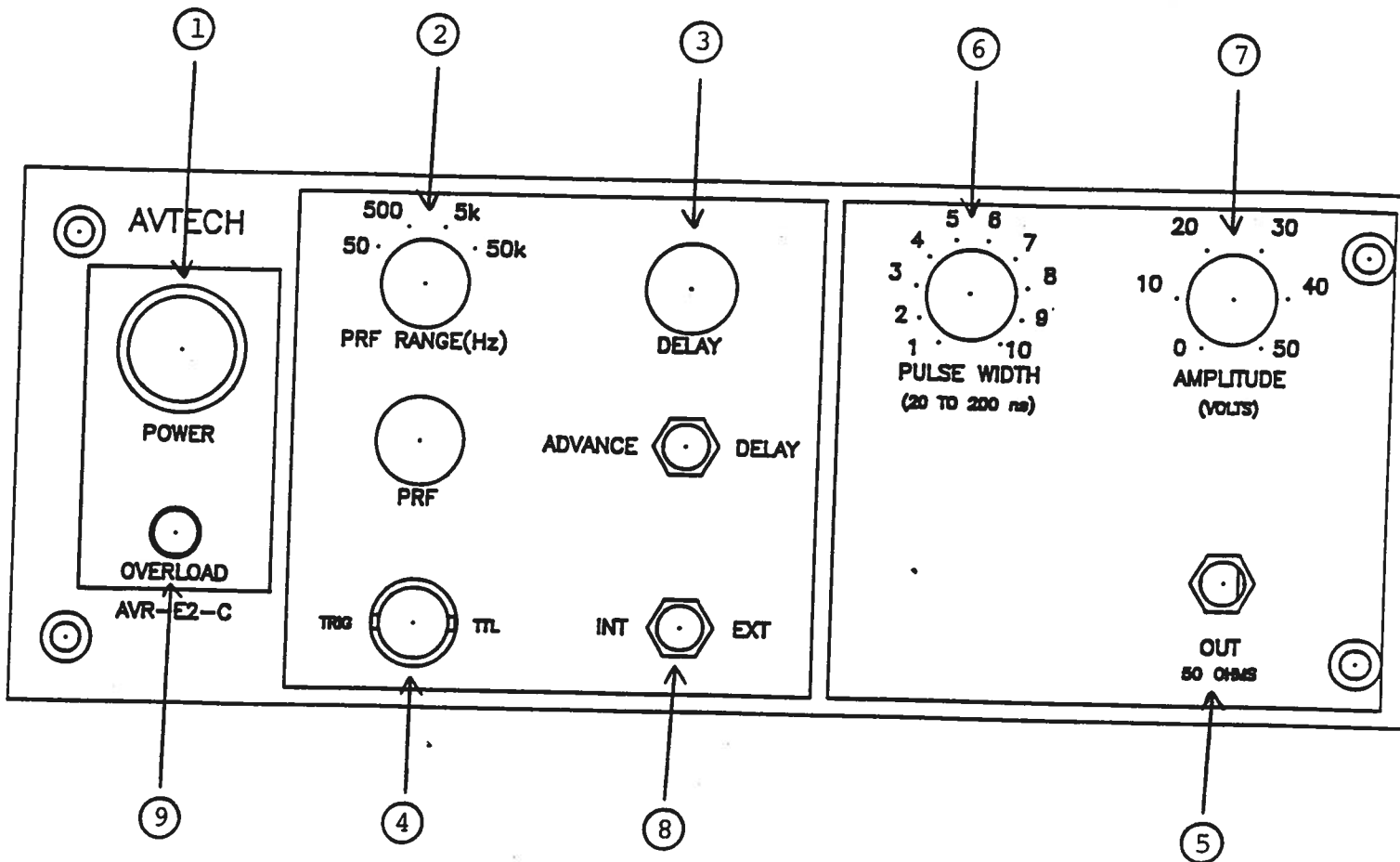


GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) The bandwidth capability of components and instruments used to display the pulse generator output signal (attenuators, cables, connectors, etc.) should exceed 2 GHz.
- 2) The use of 50 dB attenuator at the scope vertical input channel will insure a peak input signal to the scope of less than one Volt (necessary only if sampling scope used). If a high impedance real time scope is used, the pulse generator should be terminated using a shunt 50 Ohm resistor.
- 3) 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.
- 4) To obtain a stable output display the PW and PRF controls on the front panel should be set mid range. The front panel TRIG toggle 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 controls.
- 5) The output pulse width is controlled by means of the front panel one turn PW control. To voltage control the pulse width 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).
- 6) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the front panel one turn AMP control. To voltage control the output, 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).
- 7) 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 50 ns (or wider) TTL level pulse to the TRIG BNC connector input.

- 8) 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)
- 9) Note that the light may illuminate when the prime power is applied. The light will extinguish after a few seconds and the unit will then operate normally.
- 10) 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.
- 11) For additional assistance:
- Tel: (613) 226-5772
Fax: (613) 226-2802
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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 as follows:

	MIN	MAX
Range 1	5 Hz	50 Hz
Range 2	50 Hz	500 Hz
Range 3	500 Hz	5 kHz
Range 4	5 kHz	50 kHz

(3) The operating PRF should be set using a scope.

(4) 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 to about 0.5 us (RANGE 1) and 1.0 to 5.0 us (RANGE 2). The TRIG output precedes the main output when the ADVANCE-DELAY switch is in the ADVANCE position and lags when the switch is in the DELAY position.

(5) 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.

(6) OUT Connector. SMA connector provides output to a fifty Ohm load.

(7) PW Control. A one turn control which varies the output pulse width from 100 ns to 5 us.

(8) AMP Control. A one turn control which varies the output pulse amplitude to a fifty Ohm load.

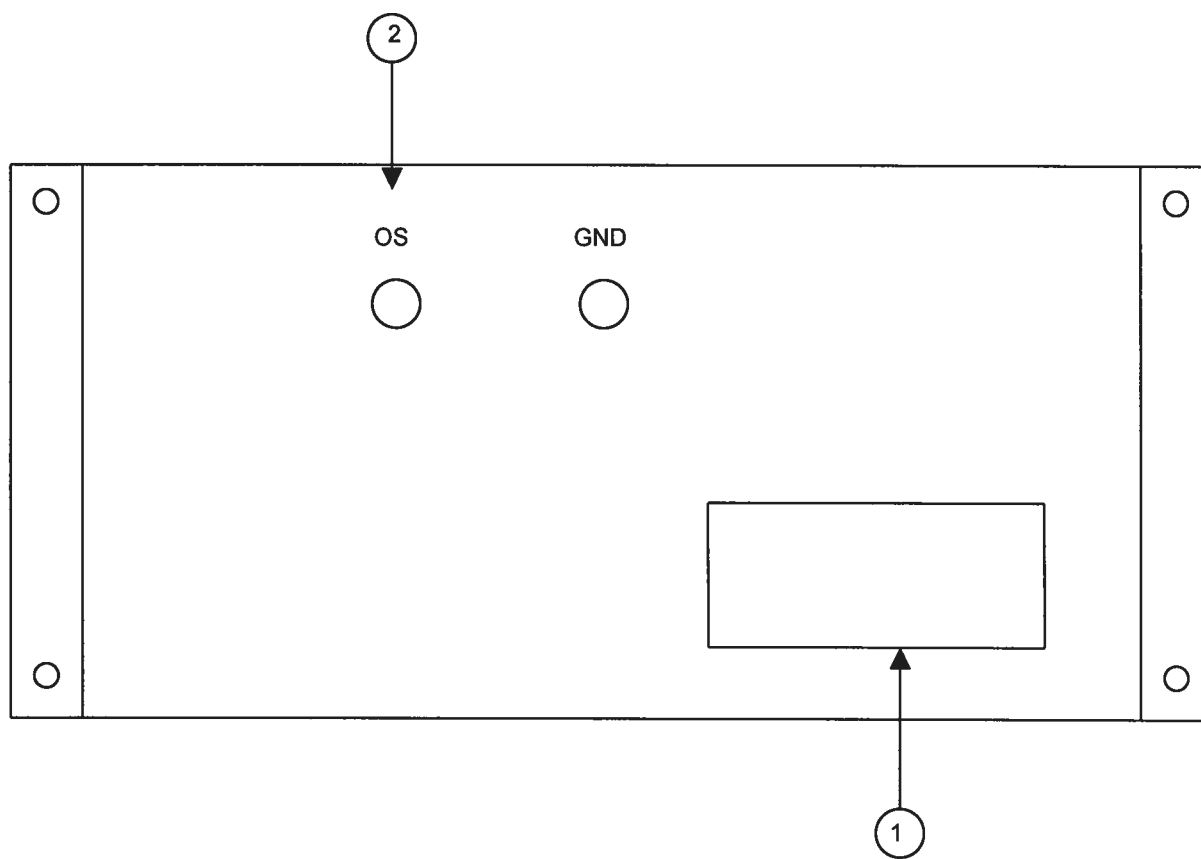
(9) EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVR unit is controlled via an internal clock which in turn is controlled by the PRF controls. With the toggle switch in the EXT position, the AVR unit requires a 50 ns (or wider) TTL level pulse applied at the TRIG input in order to trigger the output stages. In addition, in this mode, the scope time base must be triggered by the external trigger source.

(10) OVERLOAD. 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)

Note that the light may illuminate when the prime power is applied. The light will extinguish after a few seconds and the unit will then operate normally.

FIG. 3: BACK PANEL CONTROLS



BACK PANEL CONTROLS

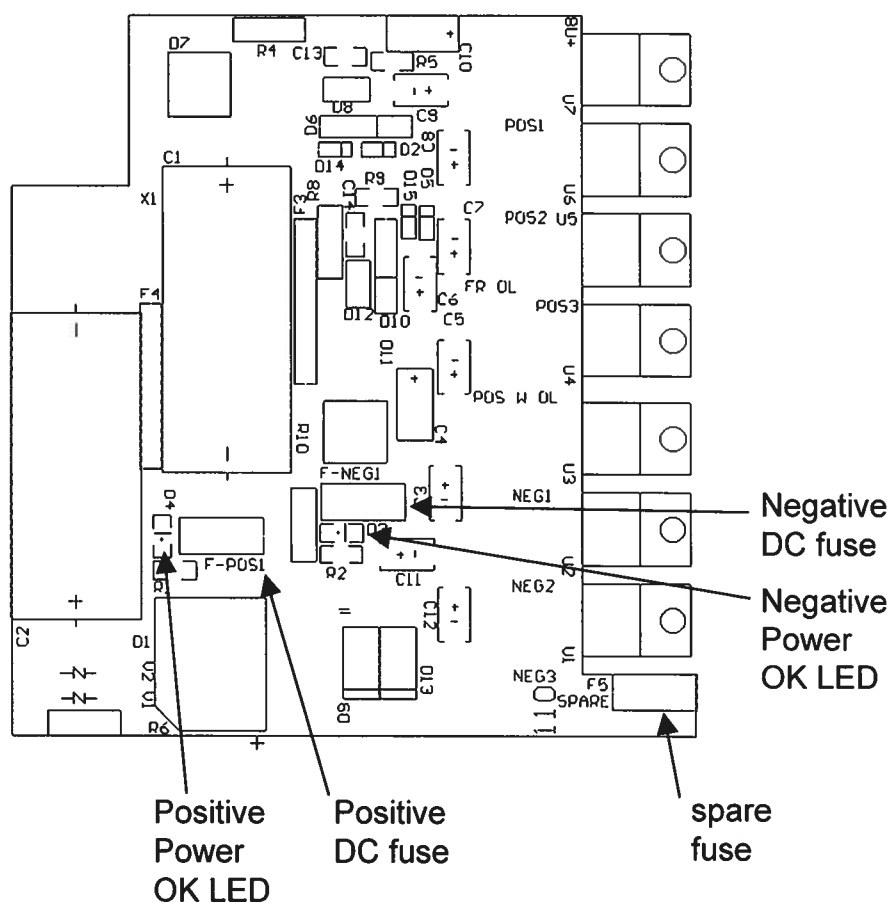
- (1) **FUSED CONNECTOR, VOLTAGE SELECTOR.** The detachable power cord is connected at this point. In addition, the removable cord is adjusted to select the desired input operating voltage. The unit also contains the main power fuse (0.5A SB).

- (2) **DC Offset.** To DC offset the output pulse at the output, connect a DC power supply set to the required DC offset value to the OS terminals ($V_{MAX} \pm 50$ Volts, $I_{MAX} \pm 100$ mA). (option).

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 positive fuse and the spare fuse 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 is a 0.5A slow-blow fuse (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.

Jan 17/2000