



**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](mailto: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 AVR-G2-C-PN 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

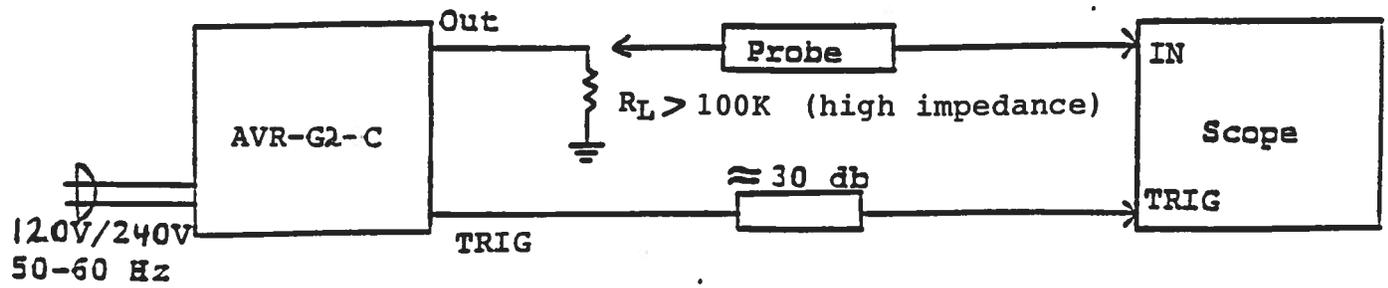
Fax: 613-226-2802 or 1-800-561-1970

E-mail: [info@avtechpulse.com](mailto:info@avtechpulse.com)

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WARRANTY.....	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	3
FIG. 1: PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT.....	4
GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS .....	5
FIG. 2 FRONT PANEL CONTROLS .....	9
TOP COVER REMOVAL AND RACK MOUNTING.....	13
Fig. 3 BACK PANEL CONTROLS.....	14
SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND REPAIR PROCEDURE .....	16
PERFORMANCE CHECK SHEET .....	17

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. Note that this unit is designed to operate into a high impedance (> 100K) and may fail if operated into 50 Ohms.
- 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 5 us to 500 ms:

	MIN	MAX
Range 1	0.1 us	1 us
Range 2	1 us	10 us
Range 3	10 us	100 ms
Range 4	0.1 ms	1 ms

- 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 INT 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 50%:

	PW min	PW max
Range 1	0.1 us PRF max 1 kHz	1.0 us PRF max 1 kHz
Range 2	1.0 us PRF max 1 kHz	10 us PRF max 1 kHz
Range 3	10 us PRF max 1 kHz	100 us PRF max 1 kHz
Range 4	0.1 ms PRF max 1 kHz	1 ms PRF max 500 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. 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 and PRF FINE controls.
- 5) The output pulse polarity is controlled by the front panel two-position polarity switch. **CAUTION:** Before changing polarity, the amplitude should be reduced to near zero ( $\leq 100V$ ). If the amplitude is not reduced to near zero, the polarity reversal may not occur.
- 6) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the front panel ten 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).
- 7) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVR unit by setting the front panel INT-EXT mode switch in the EXT position and applying

a 50 ns (or wider) TTL level pulse to the TRIG BNC connector input. With the MODE switch in the ext. A position, the output pulse width will be controlled by the front panel PW controls. If the mode switch is in the ext 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) **CAUTION:** The output stage is protected against overload condition by a 0.5 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 1 kHz or at duty cycles exceeding 20%. 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.
- 10) **OS.** To DC offset the out pulse from 0 to  $\pm 50$  Volts, apply the required DC potential (0 to  $\pm 50$  Volts) to this terminal (option). Note that when the OS option is not in use the OS terminal must be shorted to the ground.
- 11) **OVERLOAD INDICATOR.** AVR-G-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)
- 12) 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.

13) For further assistance:

Tel: 613-226-5772

Fax: 613-226-2802

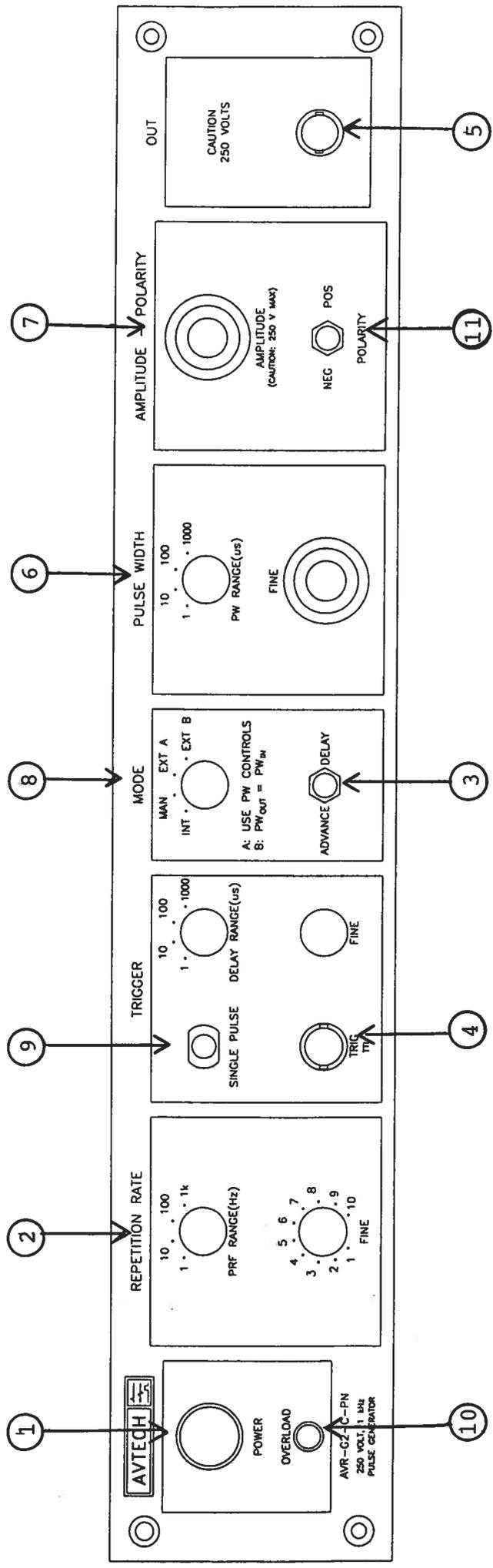


FIG. 2 FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

- (1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
- (2) PRF Control. Varies PRF from 1.0 Hz to 1.0 kHz as follows:

Range 1	0.1 Hz to 1	Hz
Range 2	1 Hz to 10	Hz
Range 3	10 Hz to 100	Hz
Range 4	100 Hz to 1	kHz

- (3) 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 5 us to about 500 ms. Delay LEADS or LAGS depending on the position of the ADVANCE-DELAY switch.

	MIN	MAX
Range 1	0.1 us	1.0 us
Range 2	1.0 us	10 us
Range 3	10 us	100 ms
Range 4	0. ms	1 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 5 us to 500 ms. The external trigger signal is applied at this input when the EXT-INT mode switch is in the EXT position.
- (5) OUT Connector. BNC connector provides output to a 100K (or higher) load.

- (6) **PW Control.** A ten turn control and 4-position range switch which varies the positive output pulse width from 0.1  $\mu$ s to 1.0 ms. 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	PW max
Range 1	0.1 $\mu$ s PRF max 1 kHz	1.0 $\mu$ s PRF max 1 kHz
Range 2	1.0 $\mu$ s PRF max 1 kHz	10 $\mu$ s PRF max 1 kHz
Range 3	10 $\mu$ s PRF max 1 kHz	0.1 ms PRF max 1 kHz
Range 4	0.1 ms PRF max 1 kHz	1 ms PRF max 500 Hz

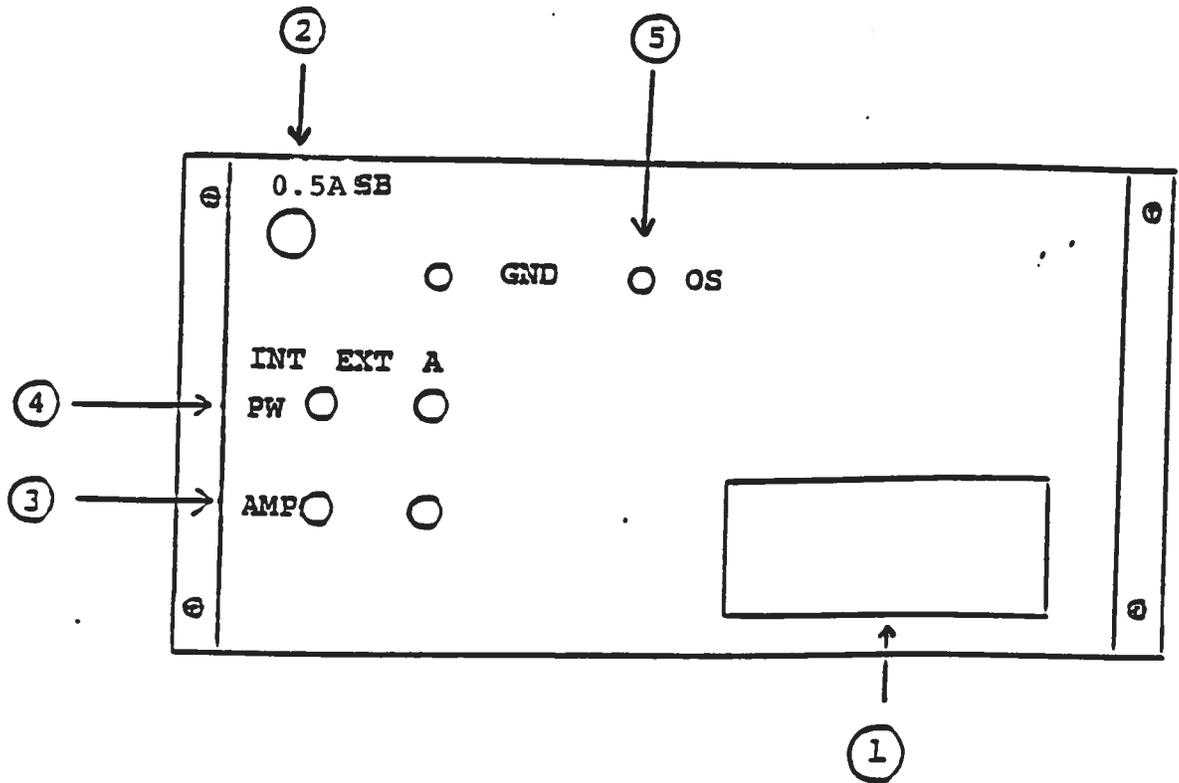
- (7) **AMP Control.** A ten turn control which varies the output pulse amplitude.
- (8) **EXT-INT-MAN Control.** With this mode switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVR unit is controlled via an internal clock which in turn is controlled by the PRF control. With the mode switch in the EXT position, 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. With the MODE switch in the EXT A position the output pulse width is controlled by the PW controls. With the MODE switch in the EXT 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) **OVERLOAD INDICATOR.** 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)
- (11) **POS-NEG.** The output pulse polarity is controlled by this two-position switch. **CAUTION:** Before changing polarity, the amplitude should be reduced to near zero ( $\leq 100V$ ). If the amplitude is not reduced to near zero, the polarity reversal may not occur.

## 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 -R rack mount kit may be installed after first removing the one Phillips screw on the side panel adjacent to the front handle.

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) 0.5A 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 to the BNC connector A ( $R_{IN} = 10K$ ). (option).
- (4) EW. To voltage control the output pulse width, set the switch in the EXT position and apply 0 to +10 Volts to the BNC connector A ( $R_{IN} = 10K$ ). (option).
- (5) OS. To DC offset the out pulse from 0 to  $\pm 50$  Volts, apply the required DC potential (0 to  $\pm 50$  Volts) to this terminal (option). Note that when the OS option is not in use, the OS terminal must be shorted to the ground.

## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND REPAIR PROCEDURE

DC potentials as high as 270 Volts are employed in the generation of the 250 Volt pulse so extreme caution must be employed when repairing this instrument. It is therefore highly recommended that the unit be returned to AVTECH for all repairs beyond replacement of the 0.5 Amp line fuse or the 0.5 Amp SB rear panel fuse.

PERFORMANCE CHECK SHEET

Apr 1 / 99

- word

- PN

- PWT

- EA

- EW

- OS