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INSTRUCTIONS

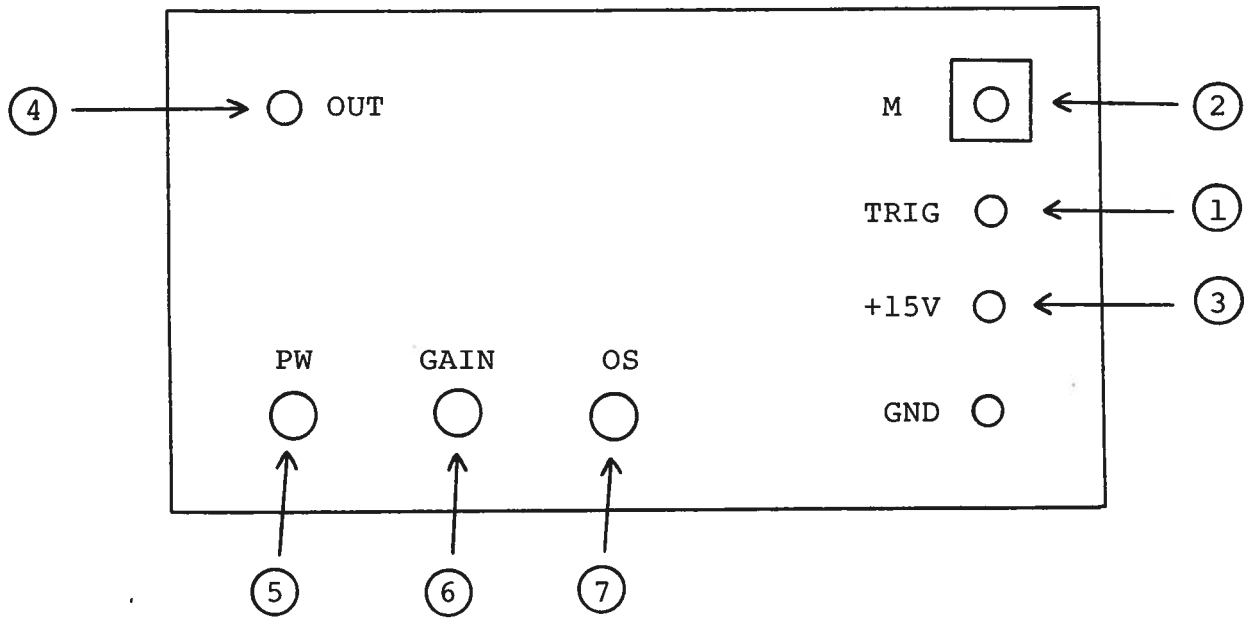
MODEL AVS-100B-SSA SAMPLE AND HOLD UNIT

S.N.:

WARRANTY

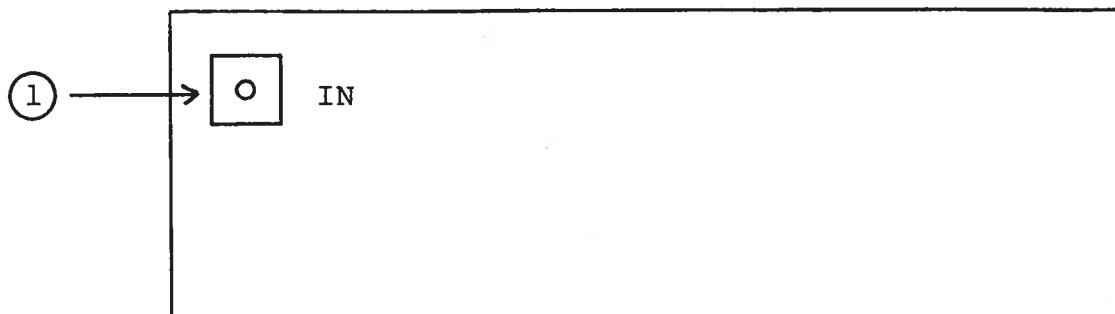
Avtech Electrosystems Ltd. warrants products of its manufacture to be free from defects in material and workmanship under conditions of normal use. If, within one year after delivery to the original owner, and after prepaid return by the original owner, this Avtech product is found to be defective, Avtech 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 or liability assumed by Avtech with respect to this product and no other warranty or guarantee is either expressed or implied.

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



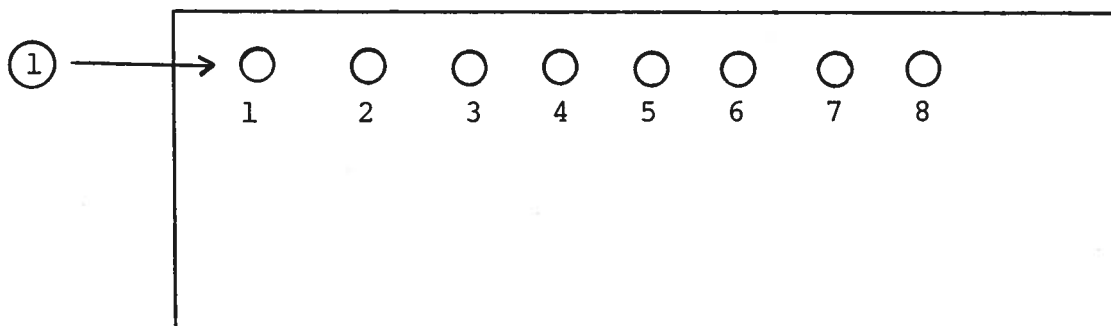
- (1) TRIGGER. Solder terminal to which TTL level 50 nsec to 1.0 usec trigger pulse is applied to activate sampler. Sample is taken 35.5 nsec after the leading edge of the input TRIGGER pulse.
- (2) M (MONITOR) Output. SMA connector provides a +1 volt replica of the sample pulse to a fifty ohm load. The width of the M output pulse is controlled by the back panel PW control and is equal to the width of the sample pulse which operates the sampling gate (0.2 to 4 nsec). The M output appears 37.5 nsec after the application of the TRIGGER pulse. The input signal is sampled 2 nsec before the leading edge of the M output.
- (3) +15V. Apply DC prime power to this solder terminal (I approx. 330 mA).
- (4) OUT. Solder terminal connects 3 usec wide pulse output to fifty ohm load. Output amplitude equals IN amplitude (GAIN control adjusts this). DC offset when IN amplitude equals zero set to zero using OS control.
- (5) PW Control. A one turn control which varies the M (and sample) pulse width from 0.2 to 4 nsec (shipped with PW set at about 1 nsec).
- (6) GAIN Control. A one turn control used to set OUT amplitude equal to IN amplitude.
- (7) OS Control. A one turn offset control used to set OUT amplitude equal to zero when IN amplitude equals zero.

BACK PANEL CONTROLS



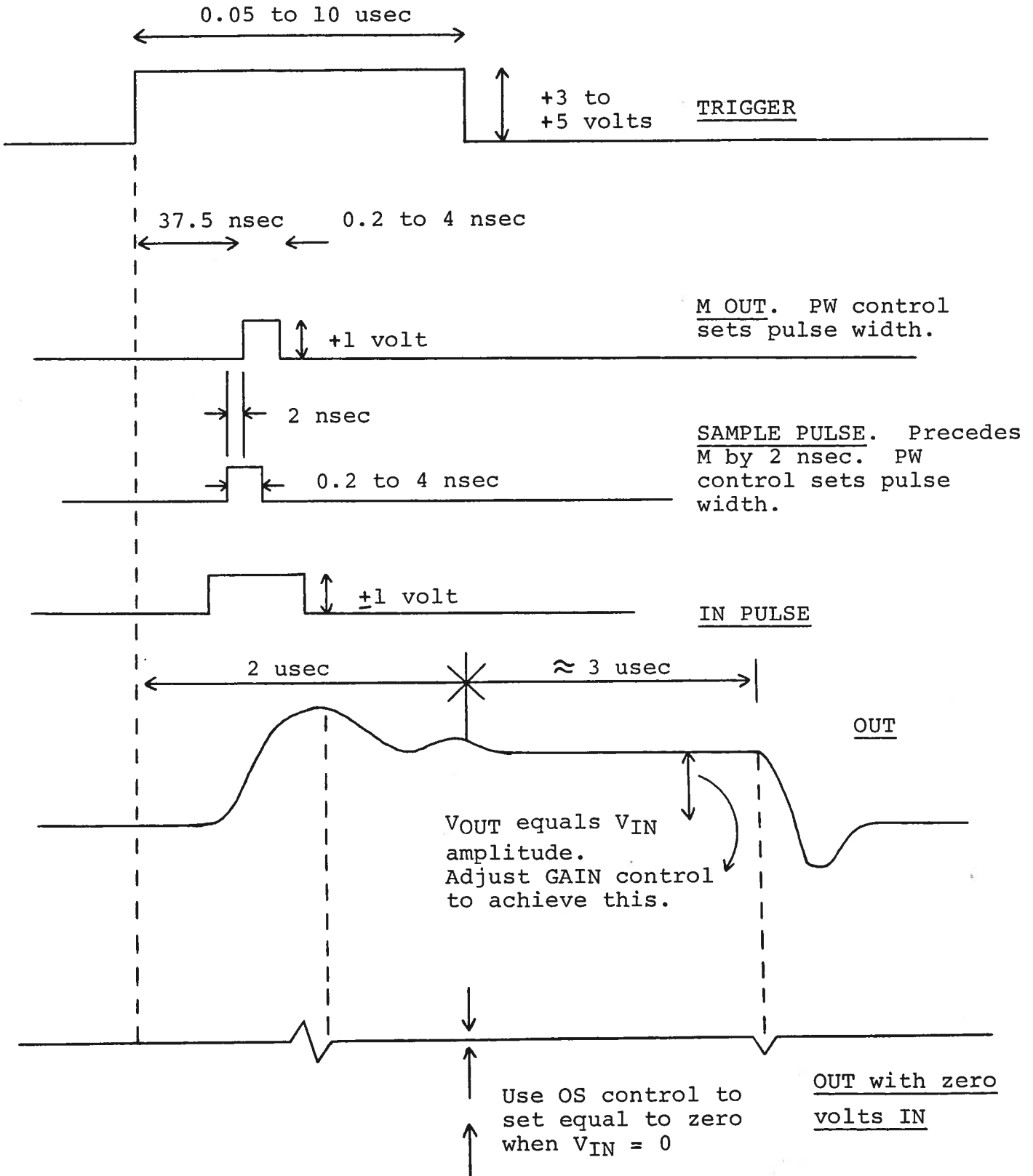
- (1) IN. SMA connector, fifty ohm input impedance to which signal to be sampled is applied. Max input +1 volt.

SIDE PANEL CONTROLS



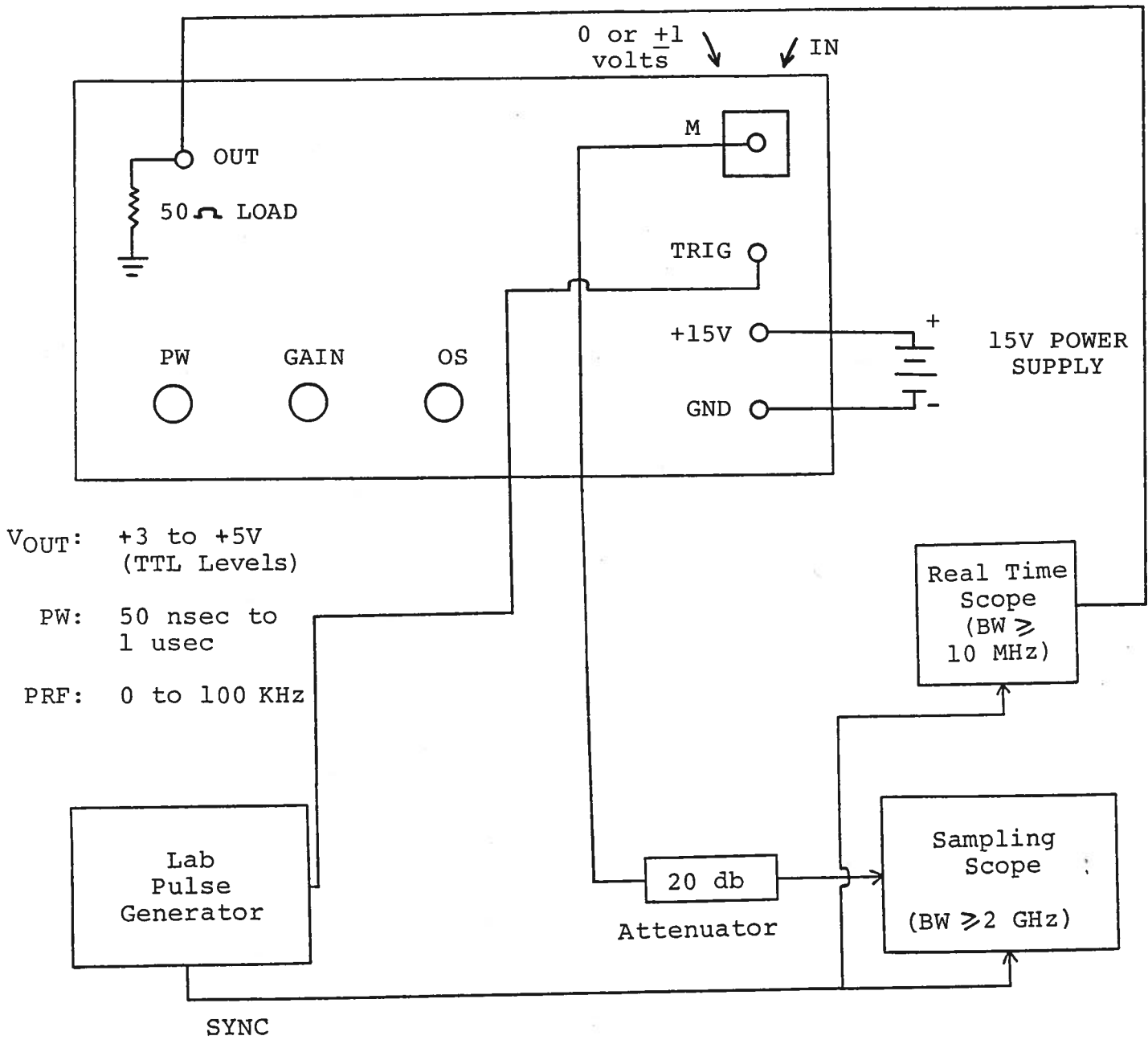
- (1) BASE LINE ADJUSTMENT POTS. See paragraphs 8 and 9 of Test Procedures.

TIMING WAVEFORMS



TEST PROCEDURE AND OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) It is recommended that the AVS-100 unit be first tested and calibrated using a DC input signal rather than a short pulse input signal so as to avoid the requirement of synchronizing the sampling pulse and the input pulse.
- 2) The following arrangement may be used for the DC test:



- 3) Apply prime power and with sampling scope and back panel PW control, set sampling pulse (or M) to desired width (see timing waveforms). Unit shipped with PW set at about 1 nsec. Allow one minute for warm-up.
- 4) Apply 0 volts to IN input and use real time scope and OS control to set OUT level to approximately zero volts. (see timing waveforms).
- 5) Apply + or -1 volts to IN input and adjust GAIN control to obtain + or -1 volt at OUT point (see timing waveforms) and at the DC OUT point.
- 6) The unit is now calibrated. Note that if PW of sample pulse is changed, it will be necessary to reset the GAIN control. Increasing the PW increases the output amplitude thereby requiring that the GAIN control be turned counter clockwise to again set the OUT amplitude equal to the IN amplitude.
- 7) The unit may now be tested with a short pulse applied to the IN port. It should not be necessary to readjust the OS or GAIN controls. Note that if the amplitude of the input pulse is known (eg. determined using the sampling scope) the unit may be calibrated using only the short pulse rather than using the DC levels.
- 8) When operating properly, the pulse output should appear as a train of approx. 4 usec pulses having the same polarity and amplitude as the nanosecond pulses applied at the IN port. The base line between the pulses should be near zero and constant (or horizontal). If the base line between the pulses is not constant it may not be possible to calibrate the unit as previously described or the output amplitude may be a function of the PRF. To adjust the inter pulse base line, make very minor adjustments to pots 1 to 8 on the side panel. Note that only very minor adjustments of the pots should be necessary and take care to relock the locking pots.
- 9) As the PW sample width is varied from 0.2 to 4.0 nsec, the OUT level during the 3 usec pulse out interval may vary and it may not be possible to zero using the rear panel OS control. In such cases, a minor change in the PW control may make a zero output possible. If this is not possible then minor adjustment to pots 7 and 8 on the module can be made to establish a zero output.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

See pages 70 and 71 of Cat. No. 7.

The sampler attenuates the signal applied at the IN port and takes a 0.2 to 4 nsec wide sample of this signal. The resulting sample voltage is stored on a small capacitor which shunts the high impedance input buffer amplifier. The capacitor is discharged to zero after 3.5 usec by a shunting switch. Variable gain output amplifiers boost the capacitor voltage so that the output voltage equals the amplitude of the voltage applied to the IN terminal of the AVS-100 unit.

Schroff

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Erstausfertigung

See page 70 and 71 of Data No. 1

The amplifier allows the signal applied at the input and takes a (1) to 1000 times the input signal of the amplifier. The resulting output voltage is stored on a small capacitor when the input signal is present. When the input signal is removed, the capacitor is discharged to zero after 2.5 sec by a switch. Variable gain output amplifiers (100, 10, 1) are available. The output voltage is the same as the input voltage of the input signal.