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SINCE 1975

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INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL AVL-3C-C 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

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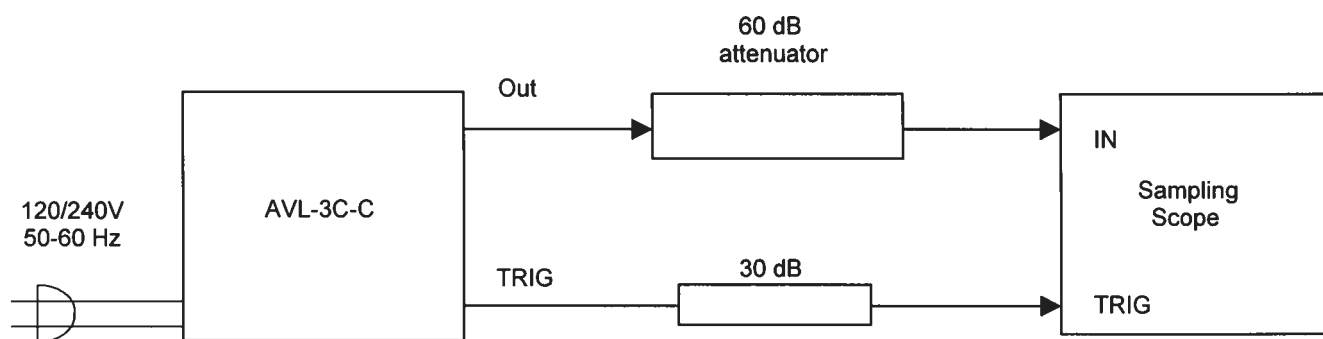
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

WARRANTY	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
FIG. 1: PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT	4
GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	5
FIG. 2: FRONT PANEL CONTROLS	7
FRONT PANEL CONTROLS	8
FIG. 3: BACK PANEL CONTROLS	9
BACK PANEL CONTROLS	10
POWER SUPPLY AND FUSE REPLACEMENT	11
PERFORMANCE CHECK SHEET	13

FIG. 1: PULSE GENERATOR TEST ARRANGEMENT



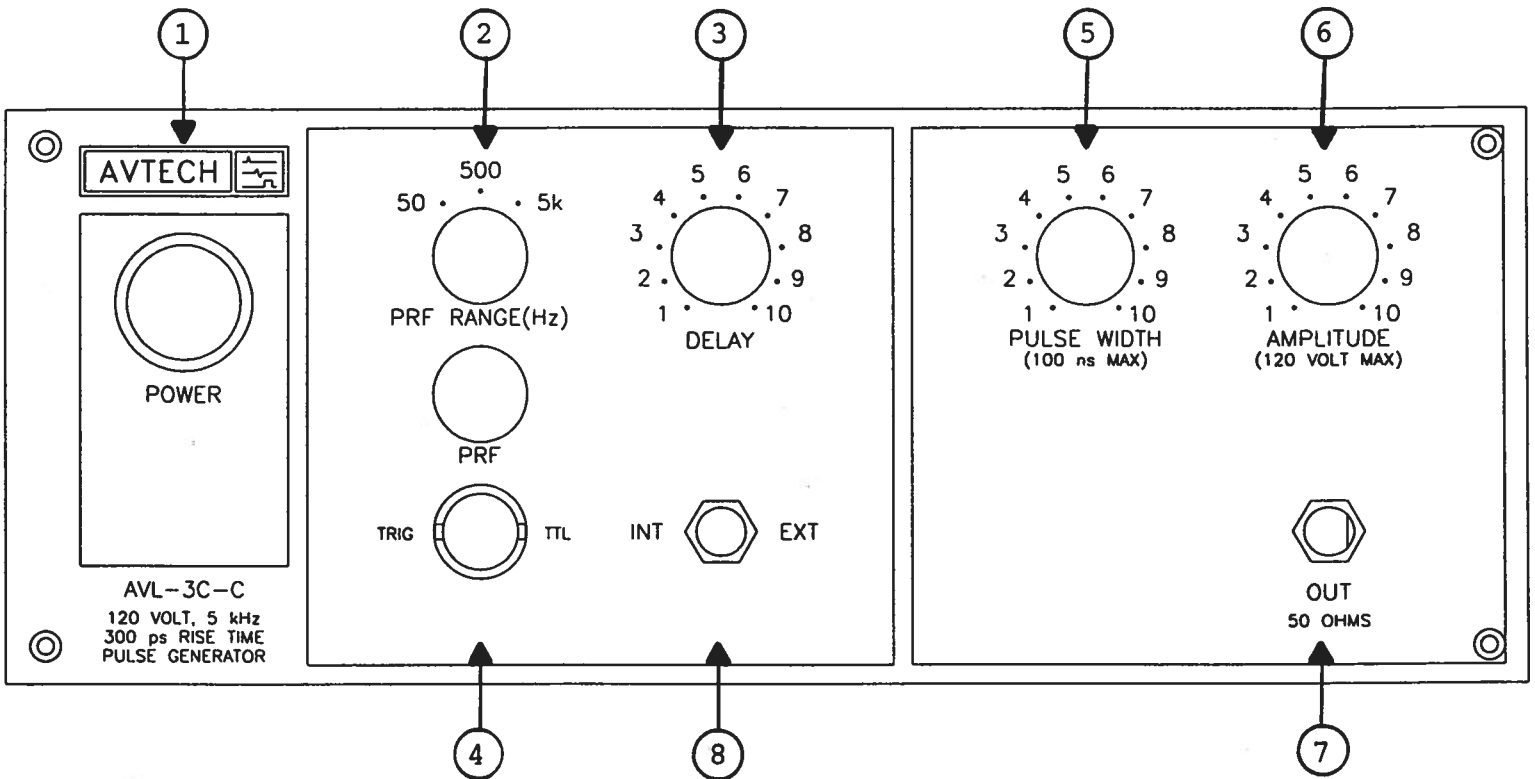
GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) The bandwidth capability of components and instruments used to display the pulse generator output signal (attenuators, cables, connectors, etc.) should exceed two gigahertz.
- 2) The use of 60 dB attenuator at the sampling scope vertical input channel will insure a peak input signal to the sampling scope of less than one Volt.
- 3) The TRIG output channel provides TTL level signals. To avoid overdriving the TRIG input channel of some sampling scopes, a 30 dB attenuator should be placed at the input to the sampling scope trigger channel.
- 4) To obtain a stable output display the PRF controls on the front panel should be set mid-range. The front panel TRIG toggle switch should be in the INT position. The front panel DELAY control 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. The main output is delayed with respect to the TRIG output by about 0 to 150 ns depending on the DELAY control setting.
- 5) The output pulse width is controlled by means of the front panel one-turn potentiometer (PW). The pot should initially be set to mid-range and the pulse width adjusted using an oscilloscope. The output will degenerate to an impulse and eventually vanish as the pot is turned fully counter clockwise.
- 6) The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the one turn potentiometer (AMP).
- 7) An external clock may be used to control the output PRF of the AVL 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. For operation in this mode, the scope time base must also be triggered by the external clock rather than from the SYNC output. WARNING: Model AVL-3C may fail if triggered at a PRF greater than 5 kHz.
- 8) Model AVL-3C can withstand an infinite VSWR on the output port but is intended for operation with 50 Ohm loads.

- 9) **NOTE:** The lifetime of the switching elements in the pulse generator module is proportional to the running time of the instrument. For this reason the prime power to the instrument should be turned off when the instrument is not in use. In the case of failure, the switching elements are easily replaced following the procedure described in the following section.
- 10) The required DC offset is applied to the back panel OS terminals which are connected to the output centre conductor via a high quality RF inductor. Do not exceed +100V, 0.1 Amp. (option).
- 11) The back monitor output provides an attenuated replica (20 dB down) of the output less DC offset. The monitor output is designed to operate into a 50 Ohm load. (option).
- 12) The unit can be converted from 120V to 240V 50-60 Hz operation by adjusting the voltage selector card in the rear panel fused voltage selector-cable connector assembly.
- 13) For additional assistance:

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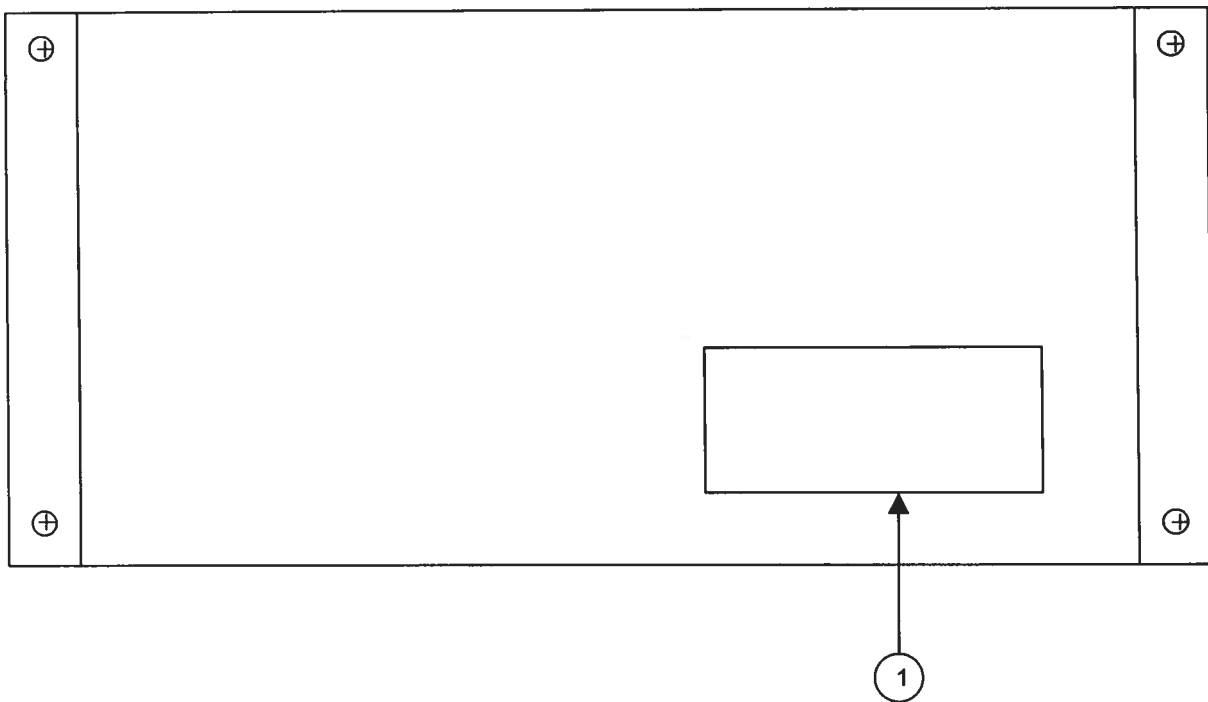
FIG. 2: FRONT PANEL CONTROLS



FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

- (1) ON-OFF Switch. Applies basic prime power to all stages.
- (2) PRF Control. Varies PRF from about 5 Hz to about 5 kHz. The operating PRF should be set using a sampling scope.
- (3) DELAY Control. Controls the relative delay between the reference output pulse provided at the TRIG output (4) and the main output (7). This delay is variable over the range of about 0 to 150 ns.
- (4) TRIG. This output precedes the main output (7) and is used to trigger the sampling scope time base. The output is a TTL level 100 ns (approx.) pulse capable of driving a fifty-Ohm load. The external trigger signal is applied at this input when the EXT toggle switch is in the EXT position. The output pulse at (8) appears about 350 ns after the application of the TRIG pulse.
- (5) PW Control. A one-turn control, which varies the output pulse width from 0 to 100 ns.
- (6) AMP Control. The output pulse amplitude is controlled by means of the one-turn potentiometer.
- (7) OUT Connector. SMA connector provides output to a fifty-Ohm load.
- (8) EXT-INT Control. With this toggle switch in the INT position, the PRF of the AVL unit is controlled via an internal clock, which in turn is controlled by the PRF and PRF FINE controls. With the toggle switch in the EXT position, the AVL 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.

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.

For AC line voltages of 110-120V, the power selector card should be installed so that the "120" marking is visible from the rear of the instrument.

For AC line voltages of 220-240V, the power selector card should be installed so that the "240" marking is visible from the rear of the instrument.

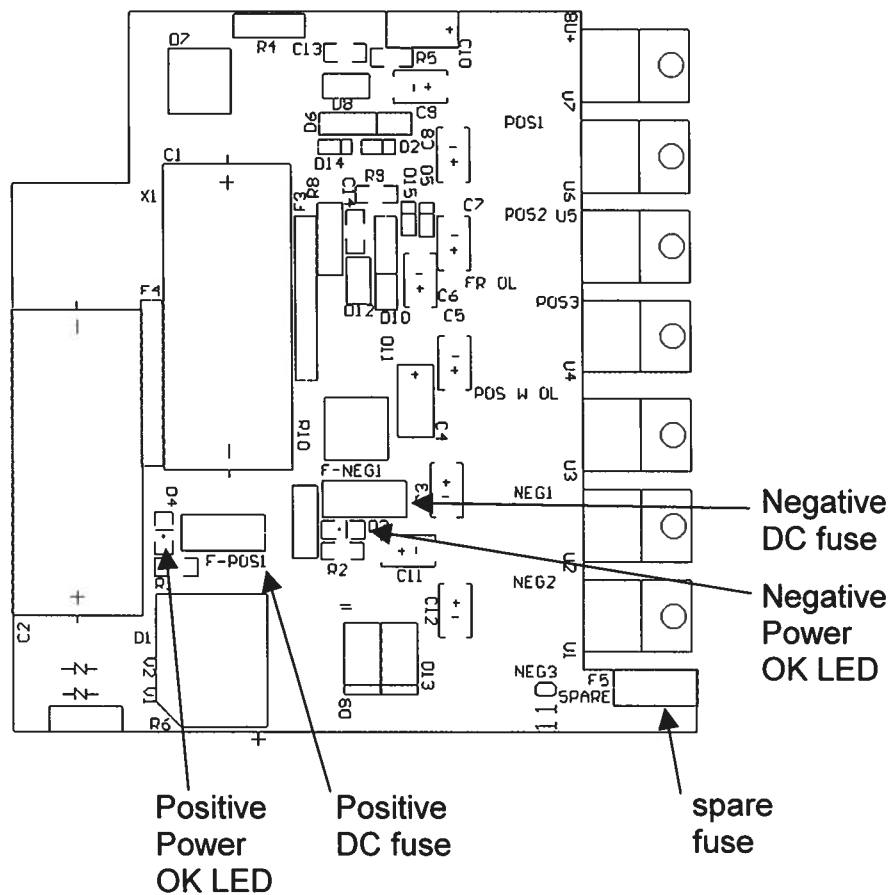
If it is not set for the proper voltage, remove the fuse and then grasp the card with a pair of pliers and remove it. Rotate horizontally through 180 degrees. Reinstall the card and the correct fuse.

In the 120V setting, a 0.5A slow blow fuse is required. In the 240V setting, a 0.25A slow blow fuse is required.

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 spare fuse may be used to replace one of the other fuses, if required.

The three fuses on this circuit board are 0.5A slow-blow fuses, Littlefuse part number R452.500. (This fuse can be ordered from Digikey, www.digikey.com. The Digikey part number is 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. 12/2001
(ed. A)