INSTRUCTION MANUAL

MODEL 802
50 MHz PULSE GENERATOR

WAIVETEK
SAN DIEGO
9045 BALBOA AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

MODEL 802
50 MHz PULSE GENERATOR

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SAFETY

This instrument is wired for earth grounding via the facility power wiring. Do not bypass earth grounding with two wire extension cords, plug adapters, etc.

BEFORE PLUGGING IN the instrument, comply with installation instructions.

MAINTENANCE may require power on with the instrument covers removed. This should be done only by qualified personnel aware of the electrical hazards.

WARNING notes call attention to possible injury or death hazards in subsequent operations.

CAUTION notes call attention to possible equipment damage in subsequent operations.
1.1 THE MODEL 802

The Model 802 is a 50 MHz general purpose laboratory pulse generator. The instrument gives you full control in primary pulse triggering and shaping plus simultaneous TTL, \( \text{TTL} \) and sync pulses. The primary pulse output has controllability in rate, width, delay, upper level, lower level and a choice of positive, negative or complementary outputs. The TTL and \( \text{TTL} \) are of fixed levels and rise times that are standard for use with compatible devices. The primary pulse has rise and fall times of 5 ns or less.

The output is \( \pm 10 \) volts with a 50\( \Omega \) termination. Upper and lower pulse levels are fully adjustable through \( \pm 10 \) volts, a 20 volt window. Termination may be internal, at the load or both.

Single pulses or pulse pairs may be triggered; pulse width may be trigger controlled; continuous pulses may be gated for a 'burst' output.

1.2 SPECIFICATIONS

1.2.1 Versatility

Four Simultaneous Pulse Outputs
Fixed TTL level sync, TTL and \( \text{TTL} \) outputs, and variable amplitude output pulses are available over a 5 Hz (200 ms) to 50 MHz (20 ns) frequency range.

For optimum pulse characteristics from the variable amplitude pulse output, an internal 50\( \Omega \) load can be selected via a front panel control.

Operational Modes
Continuous: Generator oscillates continuously at selected frequency.

Triggered: Generator quiescent until triggered by external TTL pulse or front panel control, then generates one pulse.

Gated: Generator oscillates at the period rate selected by the front panel control when gate input is high. Generator quiescent when input is low. First cycle is synchronous with rising edge of gating signal.

Double Pulse: Same as continuous, triggered and gated, except two pulses for each period. Time to second pulse is controlled by delay control. Double pulse at all outputs except sync.

External Width: External signal at trigger input determines output pulse width and period as shown.

1.2.2 Pulse Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Amplitude Pulse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOURCE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 50\Omega )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 50\Omega )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 1\ k\Omega )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Upper and lower pulse levels are independently adjustable. Pulse dynamic range is \( \pm 10V \) when load is 50\( \Omega \) terminated and source is not (internal 50\( \Omega \) off) or vice versa. Maximum pulse amplitude is 10V; minimum is 1V. Dynamic range and pulse amplitude are decreased by a factor of 2 when source and load are 50\( \Omega \) terminated. Overshoot and ringing are less than \( \pm (5\% \text{ of amplitude setting } +100 \text{ mV}) \) when terminated into 50\( \Omega \) at both load and source. Transition times are less than 5 ns.

Sync, TTL and \( \text{TTL} \) Pulses
Sync pulse levels from 50\( \Omega \); TTL and \( \text{TTL} \) pulse levels into 50\( \Omega \) termination.
SYNC, TTL

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{\textgreater} & \text{2.4V} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{1} \\
\leq & \text{.4V} \quad \text{1} \\
\text{\textless} & \text{2.4V} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{1} \\
\leq & \text{.4V} \quad \text{1} 
\end{align*} \]

TTL

Transition times less than 7 ns into 50Ω termination.

Normal/Complement Control
Normal pulse or its complement is selected. The normally quiescent and active levels are reversed in complement format. This control affects all outputs except sync pulse.

1.2.3 Time Domain

Period
Period range is from less than 20 ns to greater than 200 ms in 7 overlapping ranges. Period jitter is less than ±0.1% plus 50 picoseconds.

Width
Width range is from less than 10 ns to 10 ms in 6 overlapping ranges. Maximum duty cycle is 70% for periods to 200 ns, decreasing to 50% for 20 ns periods. Width selector switch also has a square wave detent and a customer-specified detent.* Maximum duty cycle is 50 ±4% to 2 µs period, changing to 50 ±15% at 20 ns period. Width jitter is less than ±0.1% plus 50 picoseconds. Sync pulse duty cycle is 50 ±4% of pulse period to 2 µs period, changing to 50 ±15% at 20 ns period except in trigger and external width modes, in which case it is determined by the trigger signal.

Delay
Pulse occurrence can be delayed from less than 10 ns to 10 ms with respect to the sync pulse (not including fixed delay). Delay selector switch also has a customer-specified detent.* Maximum delay duty cycle is 70% for periods to 200 ns, decreasing to 30% for 20 ns periods.

Delay jitter is less than ±0.1% plus 50 picoseconds. Fixed delay is as shown.

1.2.4 Input Characteristics

External Trigger
The circuit receiving the external trigger is TTL compatible. Triggering level is fixed at approximately 1.4V. Input impedance is greater than 500Ω shunted by approximately 33 pF. Triggering and gating occurs on the rising edge of the input signal.

1.2.5 General

Environmental
Specifications apply at 25°C ±5°C after 30 minutes warm-up. Instrument will operate from 0°C to 50°C.

Dimensions
28.8 cm (11.4 in.) wide; 10.2 cm (4 in.) high; 29 cm (11.4 in.) deep.

Weight
4.0 kg (8.9 lb) net; 5.4 kg (12 lb) shipping.

Power
108 to 132V or 216 to 250V; 50 to 400 Hz; 40 watts nominal.

*Customer-installed capacitor determines detent range.
2.1 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

After unpacking the instrument, visually inspect all external parts for possible damage to connectors, surface areas, etc. If damage is discovered, file a claim with the carrier who transported the unit. The shipping container and packing material should be saved in case reshipment is required.

2.2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

2.2.1 Power Connection

WARNING
To preclude injury or death due to shock, the third wire earth ground must be continuous to the facility power outlet. Before connecting to the facility power outlet, examine extension cords, autotransformers, etc., between the instrument and the facility power outlet for a continuous earth ground path. The earth ground path can be identified at the plug on the instrument power cord; of the three terminals, the earth ground terminal is the nonmatching shape, usually cylindrical.

CAUTION
To prevent damage to the instrument, check for proper match of line and instrument voltage and proper fuse type and rating.

NOTE
Unless otherwise specified at the time of purchase, this instrument was shipped from the factory with the power transformer connected for operation on a 108 to 126 Vac line supply and with a 0.5 amp fuse.

Conversion to other input voltages requires a change in rear panel fuse-holder voltage card position and fuse according to the following table and procedure.

| Card Position | Input Vac | Fuse  
|---------------|-----------|-------
| 100           | 90 to 105 | 0.5 amp  
| 120           | 108 to 126 | 0.5 amp  
| 220           | 198 to 231 | 0.25 amp  
| 240           | 216 to 250 | 0.25 amp  

1. Open fuse holder cover door and rotate FUSE PULL to left to remove the fuse.
2. Select operating voltage by orienting the printed circuit board to position the desired voltage on the top left side. Push the board firmly into its module slot.
3. Rotate the FUSE PULL back into the normal position and insert the correct fuse into the fuse holder. Close the cover door.
4. Connect the ac line cord to the mating connector at the rear of the unit and the power source.

2.2.2 Signal Connections

Use 3 foot RG58U 50Ω shielded cables equipped with female BNC connectors to distribute input and output signals when connecting this instrument to associated equipment.

2.3 ELECTRICAL ACCEPTANCE CHECK

This checkout procedure verifies the generator operation. If a malfunction is found, refer to the Warranty in the front of this manual. A 2 channel oscilloscope and 50Ω coax cable are needed for this procedure (see figure 2-1).

![Figure 2-1. Initial Setup](image)

Preset the pulse generator controls by setting the following switches to their white mark:

PERIOD/RATE
DELAY
WIDTH

Set the PULSE MODE switches OFF except set INT 50Ω ON.
Set the following controls to 12 o’clock:

PERIOD/RATE VERNIER
DELAY VERNIER
WIDTH VERNIER
LOWER LEVEL
UPPER LEVEL

Perform the steps in table 2-1. Only approximate values are required to verify operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Position/Operation</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>POWER</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>CH 1: A near 0 volt dc level. (LEVEL control is not calibrated.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CH 2: Approximately 2.5 volt pulses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LOWER LEVEL</td>
<td>Rotate ccw</td>
<td>Pulse base drops 10V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UPPER LEVEL</td>
<td>Rotate ccw</td>
<td>Pulse upper level drops 10V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UPPER LEVEL</td>
<td>Rotate cw, Make observation; then reposition for good display</td>
<td>Pulse rises 10V, then rises 10V more while pulling the base up 10V. Base rises to 0V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>COMP</td>
<td>ON then OFF</td>
<td>Set scope for one or two cycles. Observe the switching of duty time from first half cycle to second half cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>WIDTH</td>
<td>Rotate ccw, then to 10 μs ± 100 μs</td>
<td>Pulse width changes. (Use scope X 10 magnification to see narrow widths.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>WIDTH VERNIER</td>
<td>Rotate ccw, then to 12 o’clock</td>
<td>Pulse width decreases, then increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DELAY</td>
<td>Rotate cw to 10 μs ± 100 μs</td>
<td>Pulse delay changes within cycle time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DELAY VERNIER</td>
<td>Rotate ccw, then cw</td>
<td>Pulse delay moves to left, then right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>PERIOD/RATE VERNIER</td>
<td>Rotate ccw, then to 12 o’clock</td>
<td>Period increases, then decreases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>DBL PULSE</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Two pulses instead of one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>DELAY VERNIER</td>
<td>Rotate ccw, then cw, but maintain double pulse</td>
<td>Pulse pairs move closer, then further apart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>WIDTH VERNIER</td>
<td>Rotate ccw, then to 12 o’clock, but maintain double pulse</td>
<td>Pulse width of each pulse of pulse pair decreases, then increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>Remove cable; place on TTL connector</td>
<td>TTL double pulse output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>TTL OUT</td>
<td>Remove cable; place on TTL connector</td>
<td>TTL double pulse output complement of previous output.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2-2. Second Setup
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Position/Operation</th>
<th>Observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Change to setup in figure 2-2; trigger with a 10 kHz signal; adjust scope for best display</td>
<td>One pulse on CH 2; set of pulses on CH 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>WIDTH</td>
<td>Rotate to ▼</td>
<td>One pulse on CH 1; one pulse on CH 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>MAN TRIG</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Repeated operation makes pulse pair observable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1 CONTROLS AND CONNECTORS

The generator controls and connections are shown in figure 3-1 and keyed to the following descriptions.

1 **PERIOD/RATE Switch** — Selects one of seven ranges of pulse period calibrated in seconds and hertz. The TRIG detent holds the output at the inactive level until a TTL level trigger signal is applied at the TRIG GATE INPUT BNC. On the input rising edge, one pulse, or one double pulse, is output. The MAN TRIG detent is as the TRIG detent, except pressing the MAN TRIG switch generates the output.

**NOTE**
For continuous mode operation, low input or 50Ω termination to the TRIG GATE INPUT BNC must be removed.

2 **DELAY Switch** — Selects one of seven ranges of pulse delay or time-to-second-pulse of double pulses, depending on DBL PULSE switch setting. OFF position of DELAY switch ensures minimum delay. The detent marked “C” is for customer selected range.

3 **VERNIER Control** — Varies the pulse period within the range selected by the outer knob. Clockwise increases the pulse period and decreases frequency.

4 **VERNIER Control** — Varies the delay time within the range selected by the outer knob. Clockwise increases the delay.

5 **WIDTH Switch** — Selects one of seven ranges of pulse width or an approximate 50% duty cycle. The detent marked “C” is for customer selected range.

![Figure 3-1. Controls and Connections](image-url)

---

3-1
VERNIER Control — Varies the pulse width within the range selected by the outer knob except in \( \text{ON} \).

4 MAN TRIG Switch — Triggers the generator one time when pressed. Output depends on the mode selected.

DBL PULSE Switch — When ON, a double pulse occurs in each period. Time to leading edge of second pulse is controlled by the DELAY setting. When OFF, one pulse occurs in each period.

COMP Switch — Selects a normal pulse when OFF or its complement when ON, which swaps the active and quiescent levels. Affects all outputs, except SYNC.

5 INT 50\(\Omega\) Switch — When ON, the output current source is 50\(\Omega\) terminated internally. When OFF, the current source has greater than 1 k\(\Omega\) impedance.

LOWER LEVEL Control — Outer knob sets the lower level of the OUTPUT pulse, which may be varied from -10 to +10 volts into a single 50\(\Omega\) termination or -5 to +5 volts into a double 50\(\Omega\) termination. Maximum pulse heights are 10 and 5 volts, respectively.

UPPER LEVEL Control — Inner knob sets the upper level of the OUTPUT pulse. Upper level range is identical to that stated for the lower level.

6 OUTPUT Connector — The main output of the generator. Pulses from this output may be controlled in level as well as frequency and width.

7 TTL OUT Connector — An output with a transistor-transistor-logic level pulse whose occurrence and duration are controllable. Normal pulse level is <0.4V quiescent, > 2.4V active into a 50\(\Omega\) termination. Levels are reversed for the complement pulse.

8 TTL OUT Connector — An output like the TTL output except active and quiescent levels are reversed.

9 SYNC OUT Connector — A TTL level output from a 50\(\Omega\) source. Square wave in all modes except external width and external trigger modes, in which pulse width is determined by trigger pulse width.

10 TRIG GATE INPUT Connector — Accepts an external TTL level signal to trigger or gate the generator. Triggers on rising edge of input. Gates off when level is at a TTL low level.

11 POWER Switch — Pulse generator on/off switch features red power-on indicator light and black/white changing switch surface for off/on indication.

3.2 NOTES ON OPERATION

3.2.1 Modes

The following modes of operation are available and selectable as described herein.

Continuous — For a continuous stream of pulses, the PERIOD switch must be in any position except TRIG or MAN TRIG and the TRIG GATE INPUT BNC must be free of input signals and 50\(\Omega\) terminations.

Triggered — For a pulse, or pulse pair, triggered by an external signal, the PERIOD switch must be set to TRIG and a TTL level square pulse must be present at the TRIG GATE INPUT. Triggering occurs on the trigger pulse rising edge.

Manually Triggered — For a pulse, or pulse pair, triggered by the MAN TRIG switch, the PERIOD switch must be set to MAN TRIG.

Gated — For continuous pulses for the duration of a gate signal, the PERIOD switch must be in any position except TRIG or MAN TRIG and a TTL level square pulse must be input to the TRIG GATE INPUT BNC. For manual gating, place a 50\(\Omega\) termination on the TRIG GATE INPUT BNC to disable the generator output. Push the MAN TRIG switch to gate an output.

External Width — For pulses whose widths are determined by an external signal, the PERIOD switch must be set to TRIG and the WIDTH switch must be set to \text{OFF}.

3.2.2 White Marks

When first becoming familiar with the 802, the white mark settings are handy. The white mark settings for the front panel switches will always give a 50 to 500 kHz sync signal when power is on. The same settings will give 50\% duty cycle TTL, TTL and output pulses; the LOWER LEVEL/UPPER LEVEL control may need adjusting to observe the output on an oscilloscope. Once the output is observed, each control can be adjusted and observed until the desired result is obtained.

3.2.3 Pulse Width and Delay

Narrow duty cycle pulses require a normal output (COMP OFF) while greater than 70\% duty cycle pulses require the COMP ON setting to allow the width circuitry sufficient recovery time. When using DELAY time, ensure that delay \(\leq 70\%\) of PERIOD and width \(\leq 70\%\) of PERIOD.
NOTE: Underline indicates a front panel controlled parameter.

Figure 3-2. Pulse Parameters
The \( \frac{1}{2} \) width setting gives a 50% duty cycle in continuous mode, when TRIG or MAN TRIG is selected on the PERIOD switch, the pulse width is determined by the trigger signal width. This is external width mode of operation.

The unmarked detent on the DELAY switch and WIDTH switch can be any desired range by placing appropriate capacitors on the circuit board, as shown in figure 3-3. Refer to table 3-1 for typical capacitance and range.

### Table 3-1. Capacitance and Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delay or Width Range</th>
<th>Capacitance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 ns - 100 ns</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ns - 1 ( \mu )s</td>
<td>2000 pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ( \mu )s - 10 ( \mu )s</td>
<td>0.02 ( \mu )F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ( \mu )s - 100 ( \mu )s</td>
<td>0.2 ( \mu )F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 ms - 1 ms</td>
<td>2.0 ( \mu )F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ms - 10 ms</td>
<td>20 ( \mu )F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ms - 100 ms</td>
<td>200 ( \mu )F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1s - 1s</td>
<td>2000 ( \mu )F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.4 Output Terminations

Only 50\( \Omega \) RG58U cables should be used to connect the 802 to the circuit under test. Either the INT 50\( \Omega \) should be ON or a 50\( \Omega \) 2W load should be used at the circuit end of the cable. For best pulse fidelity, a 50\( \Omega \) load at both the source and the load is required.

As shown in figure 3-4, the combinations of load and source impedances determine the output pulse amplitude range.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>LOAD</th>
<th>DYNAMIC RANGE</th>
<th>AMPLITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50Ω</td>
<td>50Ω</td>
<td>+5V, -5V</td>
<td>5V, 5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* 1 kΩ</td>
<td>50Ω</td>
<td>+10V</td>
<td>10V, 1V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>50Ω</td>
<td>-10V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50Ω</td>
<td>≥ 1 kΩ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 kΩ is the un terminated source impedance of the OUTPUT.

Figure 3-4. Load and Source Terminations

and the dynamic range. As shown, when a greater than 5V pulse is desired, only one 50Ω termination can be used, and the placement of the termination can optimize the pulse purity. In this case, the capacitance of the circuit being driven must be considered. For capacitive loads greater than 20 pF, reflections on the line are most effectively absorbed by the 50Ω termination at the 802 (INT 50Ω switch ON). For capacitive loads less than 20 pF, the 50Ω termination should be placed at the load side of the line. When a less than 5V pulse is required, a 50Ω termination at each end of the line is recommended for optimum pulse purity.

The 50Ω terminations should always be used on the SYNC, TTL and TTL outputs.

3.2.5 Duty Cycle

Always use the lowest range possible for both delay and width functions. This will reduce the recovery time of the circuit one-shots and extend the maximum duty cycle of the 802 to its fullest capability.

3.2.6 Output Mixing

By triggering a second 802 from the sync output of the first 802 and then mixing their outputs in a common load, three level signals can be created, as shown in figure 3-5.

3.2.7 Precise Output Levels

Many times when testing a circuit, it is desirable to lock the output of the generator at either the high or low level. A precise measurement of this level may then be obtained using a DVM.

To lock the output at high or low level, select EXT TRIG and ∫ with no TRIG GATE INPUT. Use the COMP ON/OFF switch to select high and low level outputs.

3.2.8 Fixed Delay

A fixed delay of 20 ns has been incorporated within the 802 to ensure that the leading edge is visible on the scope. If this delay is not desired, simply increase the length of the sync cable coax at the rate of 1.5 ns/ft to obtain the desired result.

3.2.9 Two Phase Clocking

If a secondary 802 is triggered by the sync out from the primary 802, a two phase nonoverlapped clock source can be obtained as shown in figure 3-6.

---

![Figure 3-5. Output Mixing](image)

![Figure 3-6. Two Phase Clock Generation](image)
3.2.10 Rise Time Measurements

When measuring rise time in a linear device under test, the error induced by the rise time of the testing system must be considered. For example, when observing the 802 rise time on an oscilloscope, 802 rise time is

\[ t_{\text{observed}}^2 = t_{\text{scope}}^2 + t_{802}^2 \]

or

\[ t_{802} = \sqrt{t_{\text{observed}}^2 - t_{\text{scope}}^2} \]

That is, the observed rise time must be corrected for by the inherent oscilloscope rise time to determine the actual 802 rise time. Extending the method to include a circuit under test will determine circuit under test rise time:

\[ t_{\text{observed}}^2 = t_{802}^2 + t_{\text{scope}}^2 + t_{\text{c.u.t.}}^2 \]

or

\[ t_{\text{c.u.t.}} = \sqrt{t_{\text{observed}}^2 - t_{802}^2 - t_{\text{scope}}^2} \]

3.3 OPERATION

In the following descriptions of operation, observe the pulse on an oscilloscope. In continuous mode, trigger oscilloscope on SYNC OUT. In all other modes, trigger on the trigger signal. (See figure 3-2 for pulse parameters.)

Observe the following constraints:

Delay \leq 70\% of period.
Width \leq 70\% of period.

3.3.1 Continuous Pulses

Set the controls (and connectors) as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRIG GATE INPUT Connector</td>
<td>No signal present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT 50Ω Switch</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD Switch</td>
<td>Desired range setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Controls</td>
<td>Set as desired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.2 Wide Duty Cycle Pulses

For wider pulses than those that can be normally obtained, set up for a pulse with the complemented width, then press the COMP pulse switch ON. For example, if a 95 ns pulse with a 125 ns repetition rate is desired:

\[ 125 \text{ ns} - 95 \text{ ns} = 30 \text{ ns} \]

Set up for a 30 ns pulse, then press the COMP switch ON. (See figure 3-7.)

3.3.3 Externally Triggered Pulses

Set controls (and connectors) as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD Switch</td>
<td>TRIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIG/GATE INPUT Connector</td>
<td>Apply TTL rectangular pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT 50Ω Switch</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIDTH Switch</td>
<td>Set to range desired (but not \text{MAN TRIG})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Controls</td>
<td>Set as desired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.4 Manually Triggered Pulses

Set controls (and connectors) as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD Switch</td>
<td>MAN TRIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT 50Ω Switch</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Control | Operation
-------|---------
WIDTH Switch | Set to range desired (but not \(\text{\_\_}\) )
MAN TRIG | Push to trigger
Other Controls | Set as desired

3.3.5 Gated Pulses

Set up as in paragraph 3.3.1, except set the width of the TRIG GATE INPUT pulse to allow the desired number of output pulses.

3.3.6 Pulses With Width Controlled Externally

Set up as in paragraph 3.3.3, except set WIDTH switch to \(\text{\_\_}\).

3.3.7 Double Pulses

For double pulses in any mode, additionally set controls as follows:

Control | Operation
-------|---------
DBL PULSE | ON
DELAY | Set for desired time between start of first pulse and second pulse of pulse pairs. (Since the same one-shot forms both pulses, a minimum recovery time is necessary.)
Figure 4-1. Overall Block Diagram
4.1 OVERALL BLOCK DIAGRAM

The Model 802 is made up of eight major circuit blocks: trigger/gate circuit, period oscillator, sync amplifier, delay one shot, width one shot, TTL buffer amplifier, output amplifier, and a power supply. (See figure 4-1.)

All the circuitry is on one PC board with a combination of ECL logic gates and discrete semiconductor devices. The ECL logic, in addition to making up individual circuit blocks, serves as a signal coupling medium between the blocks. The signal path changes depending on the mode selected.

4.2 PERIOD OSCILLATOR

A simplified diagram of the period oscillator, an ECL multivibrator, appears in figure 4-2.

---

4.3 TRIGGER/GATE CIRCUIT

The trigger circuit consists of an ECL gate connected to provide positive feedback which forms a Schmitt trigger. An input divider adjusts the trigger level to approximately +1.4V. This makes the input compatible with TTL logic. Triggering always occurs on the positive edge and the source can be either external or internal via the manual trigger switch.

The output of the trigger circuit is always connected to the oscillator. Gating occurs automatically. Whenever the input to the trigger circuit is 1.4V, it forces the trig/gate input of the oscillator high (figure 4-2) and stops the oscillator.

When the trigger mode is selected, node A of the oscillator is pulled low via diode CR. The IC now acts as an inverter to the trig/gate input and passes the signal on to the delay one shot.

4.4 SYNC CIRCUIT

The sync circuit acts as a buffer amplifier between the oscillator and the external equipment. It provides a TTL output level from a 50Ω source. The output from the sync circuit is an approximate square wave at the oscillator frequency.

When gating the generator, the sync signal should be taken from the gating source rather than the 802.

4.5 DELAY CIRCUIT

The delay one shot allows an adjustable time between the sync output and the leading edge of the final output pulse. The delay circuit consists of an ECL gate and discrete circuit one shot multivibrator. When the delay circuit is triggered by the oscillator, a timing capacitor is discharged by a constant current source until a threshold point is reached. The circuit then resets by rapidly recharging the timing capacitor. The output pulse from the ECL gate has a width proportional to the timing capacitor value and the magnitude of the current source. The pulse width is independent of the triggering rate as long as it is less than 70% of the trigger period.
4.6 WIDTH CIRCUIT

The width one shot determines the width of the output pulse. The width circuit, triggered by the trailing edge of the delay one shot, is identical in operation to the delay circuit. In the double pulse mode it is triggered on the leading and trailing edges of the delay one shot pulse. When the mode is selected, the delay and width one shots are disabled and the oscillator square wave passes through them to the output amplifier. An exclusive OR gate allows either phase of the width one shot output to be selected as the signal to drive the output amplifier.

4.7 TTL BUFFER AMPLIFIER

The output of the width one shot drives a current mode switch, the TTL buffer amplifier, in addition to the output amplifier. This switch is designed to drive TTL level signals into 50Ω loads. Both signal phases, TTL and TIL, are available simultaneously.

4.8 OUTPUT AMPLIFIER

The output amplifier (figure 4-1) establishes the pulse lower level by passing a constant current through the 50Ω load. The current is provided by a voltage controlled current source programmed by the lower level control potentiometer. A current pulse of the proper amplitude is now added at node A to this base line for the duration of the width one shot time. The amplitude of the current pulse is equal to the difference between the upper and lower level controls (U - L). The upper level will be (U - L) + L = U at the output.

In order to generate a current pulse, the width one shot drives a current mode switch via a driving amplifier. The current mode switch connects a current source to the load whenever the output of the width one shot is high. The current source is voltage controlled and its output is equal to the difference between the upper and lower level controls (U - L).

The output of the driving amplifier varies in amplitude directly with the output level programmed by the level controls. This prevents overdriving the current mode switch and distorting the output at low levels.

Note that changing the lower level control will change both the base line and the current pulse amplitude which will cause the upper level to remain fixed. That is (U - L) + L = U, regardless of the value of L.

The internal 50Ω load may be switched in or out depending on the application.

4.9 POWER SUPPLY

The power supply converts the line voltage to four regulated dc voltages which power all the other circuit blocks.

4.10 MODES OF OPERATION

The major circuit block connections depend on the mode of operation selected. Block diagrams of the major modes and key waveforms are shown in figures 4-3 through 4-8.

![Diagram of circuit connections and waveforms](image-url)

Figure 4-3. Continuous Mode
Figure 4-4. Trigger Mode

Figure 4-5. Gate Mode
Figure 4-8. Continuous Double Pulse Mode
NOTE
Order of use shown.

MOD 802
0100-00-0630-3C

Figure 5-1. Calibration Points
5.1 FACTORY REPAIR

Wavetek maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary personnel or test equipment to maintain the instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for calibration or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached to minimize turnaround time.

5.2 REQUIRED TEST EQUIPMENT

Voltmeter .......... Millivolt dc measurement (0.1% accuracy)
Oscilloscope, Dual Channel ........ 500 MHz bandwidth
Oscilloscope, Sampling ............ 1 GHz bandwidth
Counter .................. 55.0 MHz (0.01% accuracy)
50Ω Feedthru ............... ±0.1% accuracy, 2W (3 ea)
10X 50Ω Feedthru Attenuator ...... ±0.1% accuracy, 2W
Function Generator ............ 5 kHz \( \nu \), 4V p-p
RG58U Coax Cable .......... 3 ft length BNC male contacts
BNC Tee .................. 1 male, 2 female connectors

5.3 REMOVING GENERATOR COVERS

1. Invert the instrument and remove the four screws in the cover.

2. Turn the instrument upright, remove the top cover, and remove the four screws securing the bottom cover.

3. Replace the cover and turn the instrument upside down.

NOTE

Remove the cover only when it is necessary to make adjustments or measurements.

5.4 CALIBRATION

After referring to the following preliminary data, perform calibration, as necessary, per table 5-1. If performing partial calibration, check previous settings and adjustments for applicability. See figure 5-1 for calibration point location.

1. Unless otherwise noted, all measurements made at the TTL, \( \overline{III} \)L or OUTPUT connectors must be terminated into a 50Ω (±0.1%) load.

2. Start the calibration by connecting the unit to an ac source and setting the front panel switches as follows:

   | PERIOD | 200 ns | 1.2 µs |
   | PERIOD VERNIER | Full cw |
   | PULSE MODE | OFF |
   | DELAY | OFF |
   | WIDTH | \( \nu \) |
   | LOWER LEVEL | \(-10\) V |
   | UPPER LEVEL | \(+10\) V |

3. Allow the unit to warm up at least 30 minutes for final calibration. Keep the instrument covers on to maintain heat. Remove covers only to make adjustments or measurements.

Table 5-1. Calibration Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Check</th>
<th>Tester</th>
<th>Cal Points</th>
<th>Control Settings</th>
<th>Adjust</th>
<th>Desired Results</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Power Supply</td>
<td>DVM</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>+25V ±0.10V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>R7</td>
<td>+18V ±0.05V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>R2</td>
<td>-18V ±0.05V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>R3</td>
<td>+5.2V ±0.05V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step</td>
<td>Check</td>
<td>Tester</td>
<td>Cal Points</td>
<td>Control Settings</td>
<td>Adjust</td>
<td>Desired Results</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Duty Cycle</td>
<td>Scope</td>
<td>TTL</td>
<td>R157: Full cw</td>
<td>R18</td>
<td>50% duty cycle ±0.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PERIOD: 20 ns</td>
<td>C27</td>
<td>51 MHz (19.6 ns)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PERIOD VERNIER: Full ccw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Output Amplifier</td>
<td>DVM</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>PERIOD: TRIG</td>
<td>R101</td>
<td>Equal cw &amp; ccw voltage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COMP: ON LOWER LEVEL: Full cw, then full ccw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LOWER LEVEL: Full cw</td>
<td>R97</td>
<td>+10.5V ±0.05V</td>
<td>Repeat steps 7 and once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LOWER LEVEL: 0V on DVM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Loosen and realign LOWER LEVEL knob at 0V, if necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UPPER LEVEL: Full cw COMP: OFF</td>
<td>R107</td>
<td>+10.5V ±0.05V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UPPER LEVEL: 0V on DVM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Loosen and realign UPPER LEVEL knob at 0V, if necessary. Make sure mechanical interlock on knob is engaged.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP1</td>
<td></td>
<td>UPPER LEVEL: Full cw</td>
<td>R110</td>
<td>−0.6V ±0.05V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Overshoot &amp; Ringing</td>
<td>Scope</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>INT 50Ω: ON LOWER LEVEL: 0V</td>
<td>R124</td>
<td>Minimum overshoot &amp; ringing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UPPER LEVEL: +0.5V</td>
<td>R133</td>
<td>Minimum ringing</td>
<td>Repeat steps 13 and 14 once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Overshoot &amp; Rise Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UPPER LEVEL: Full cw LOWER LEVEL: Make a +5V pulse</td>
<td>R157</td>
<td>Minimum overshoot</td>
<td>Maintain ≥ 5.1V pulse and ≤ 5 ns rise time. A slight readjustment of R110 may be necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 6
TROUBLESHOOTING

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This section is organized as follows:

Safety
Circuit Board Access
Basic Techniques
Troubleshooting Individual Components
Flow Charts

Refer to paragraph 5.2 for required test equipment.

NOTE
Wavetek maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary personnel or test equipment to maintain the instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for calibration or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached to minimize turnaround time.

6.2 SAFETY

6.2.1 Precautions

Refer all servicing and calibration to a qualified electronic technician.

Always disconnect the power cord when working on this instrument, unless electrical measurements are being taken. Never attempt to isolate the safety ground lug of the power cord.

Be sure that the fuse rating is correct and that the line voltage selector card is set to the proper range (refer to section 2).

Line voltage is present on the circuit board of the ac power connector, even when the power switch is off. This voltage is only accessible if the shield is removed from the ac power connector.

6.2.2 Safety Check

Disconnect the power cord from facility power and check that the resistance from the cord earth ground terminal to the instrument front panel metal is less than one ohm. Press the power switch on an measure the resistance between the instrument front panel metal and each of the power cord’s two matching terminals. Resistance to each terminal should be greater than two megohms. Check the fuse for proper type and value. Remove the instrument covers and inspect the power supply and circuit boards for evidence of overheating or arcing. Check lines and cables for good physical connections. Correct any discrepancies detected.

6.3 CIRCUIT BOARD ACCESS

Remove the top cover (paragraph 5.3) for access to the circuit board. Remove the four screws securing the board to the bottom cover for access to the bottom of the board.

6.4 BASIC TECHNIQUES

Troubleshooting requires no special technique. Listed below are a few reminders of basic electronic fault isolation.

1. Check control settings carefully. Many times a seemingly malfunction is an incorrect control setting, or a knob that has loosened on its shaft.

2. Check associated equipment connections. Make sure that all connections are securely connected to the correct connector.

3. Perform the calibration procedure. Many out-of-specification indications can be corrected by performing specific calibration procedures.

4. Visually check the interior of the instrument. Look for such indications as broken wires, charred components and loose leads.

5. Try to isolate the problem to a specific circuit by checking generator operation in all modes and referring to the block diagrams for each mode (see figures 4-3 thru 4-8). After the problem has been isolated to a specific stage, check the dc operating voltages at the pins of all solid state devices within that stage.

6. Check the associated passive elements with a high impedance ohmmeter (instrument unplugged) before replacing a suspected semiconductor device.
6.5 TROUBLESHOOTING INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

6.5.1 Transistor

A transistor is defective if more than one volt is measured across its base emitter junction in the forward direction.

A transistor when used as a switch may have a few volts reverse bias voltage base to emitter.

If the collector and emitter voltages are the same, but the base emitter voltage is less than 500 mV forward voltage (or reversed bias), the transistor is defective.

A transistor is defective if its base current is larger than 10% of its emitter current (calculate currents from voltage across the base and emitter series resistors).

6.5.2 Diode

A diode is defective if there is greater than 1 volt (typically 0.7 volts) forward voltage across it (except Zener and LED).

6.5.3 Operational Amplifier

The "+" and "−" inputs of an operational amplifier will have less than 15 mV voltage difference when operating under normal conditions.

If the output voltage stays at maximum positive, "+" input voltage should be more positive than "−" input voltage, or vice versa; otherwise, the operational amplifier is defective.

6.5.4 FET Transistor

No gate current should be drawn by the gate of an FET transistor. If so, the transistor is defective.

The gate-to-source voltage is always reverse biased under a normal operating condition; e.g., the source voltage is more positive than the gate voltage for 2N5485, and the source voltage is more negative than gate voltage for a 2N5462. Otherwise, the FET is defective.

6.5.5 MOSFET Transistor

For MOSFET's such as the SD214 or SD215, a positive gate source voltage causes the device to conduct drain current. Zero volts or a negative voltage cause the device to pinch off. A MOSFET transistor can be damaged by a static charge buildup when out of the circuit. Keep MOSFET leads shorted together until soldered in the circuit board.

6.5.6 Capacitor

Shorted capacitors have zero volts across their terminals.

An unopened capacitor can be located (but not always) by using a good capacitor connected in parallel with the capacitor under test and observing the resulting effect.

6.5.7 ECL Gate

The emitter coupled logic using NOR logic is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inputs</th>
<th>NOR Output</th>
<th>Exclusive OR Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C = A + B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The levels are:

"0" = +3.4V ±0.1V
"1" = +4.3V ±0.1V

Never short the output of an ECL gate to ground; this will damage the output transistor in the gate. Any input may be pulled high, even when driven by an output of another gate, by connecting a diode between the input and the +5.2V supply (anode to supply).

6.6 FLOW CHARTS

The flow charts (see figures 6-1 thru 6-6) help isolate any malfunction to a specific stage. If you already know the specific circuit block at fault, go directly to that block in the flow chart. If a problem cannot be isolated to a portion of a flow chart, then follow the flow chart from the beginning.

If the problem cannot be located, return the instrument to the factory for servicing, with a description of the failure.

Before performing flow chart troubleshooting, set the front panel controls as follows:
PERIOD ........................................ 2 $\mu$s I 20 $\mu$s
PERIOD VERNIER .......................... 12 o'clock
DELAY ...................................... 10 ns I 100 ns
DELAY VERNIER ............................ 12 o'clock
WIDTH ...................................... 100 ns I 1 $\mu$s
WIDTH VERNIER ............................ 12:00
LOWER LEVEL ............................. -10V
UPPER LEVEL ............................... +10V
DBL PULSE .................................. OFF
COMP ....................................... OFF
INT 50Ω ................................. ON

Connect both the sync and the output BNC's to an oscilloscope with 3 foot 50Ω cables terminated with 50Ω feed-throughs.

When troubleshooting the output amplifier, the flow chart in figure 6-6 should be followed. In addition, tables 6-1 and 6-2 provide additional guidance as to what voltages exist at the semiconductor devices and how they should vary with the output level controls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level Control Knob Setting</th>
<th>Output Waveform Into 50Ω</th>
<th>E17 Voltage Upper Level</th>
<th>E16 Voltage Lower Level</th>
<th>TP1</th>
<th>IC7-6</th>
<th>Emitter of Q6</th>
<th>Emitter of Q19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+10 ..........................</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
<td>+8.1</td>
<td>+22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+10 ..........................</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+8.1</td>
<td>+22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ 5 ..........................</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>+9</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>+1.8</td>
<td>+8.1</td>
<td>+22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 5 ..........................</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 .........................</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 ..........................</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+18</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>+3.6</td>
<td>+8.1</td>
<td>+22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-10 ..........................</td>
<td>+18</td>
<td>+18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+3.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6-1. Level Control Dependent Voltages
Table 6-2. Transistor Voltages

**NOTE**

These voltages apply with the controls set as follows.

- **PERIOD** ......................... TRIG
- **DELAY** .......................... OFF
- **WIDTH** ......................... 
- **COMP** .......................... OFF
- **DBL PULSE** ...................... OFF
- **INT 50Ω** ........................ ON
- **UPPER LEVEL** .................. Max cv
- **LOWER LEVEL** .................. OV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transistor</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>Transistor</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q6</td>
<td>+8.7</td>
<td>+20.8</td>
<td>+8.1</td>
<td>Q22</td>
<td>+18.6</td>
<td>+12</td>
<td>+20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q7</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Q23</td>
<td>+10.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+18</td>
<td>≈ 0</td>
<td>Q24</td>
<td>+11.4</td>
<td>0</td>
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**Figure 6-1. Power Supply Troubleshooting**

- **START**
  - POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGES OK?
    - NO: UNIT BLOWS FUSE AT TURN ON?
      - NO: POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGES OK?
        - NO: MONITOR SUPPLY AND REPLACE LOADING CKTS UNTIL CKT CAUSING OVERLOAD IS LOCATED
          - YES: MONITOR SUPPLY AND REPLACE LOADING CKTS UNTIL CKT CAUSING OVERLOAD IS LOCATED
        - YES: 21.4, VR1 - 4 SUPPLY BAD
      - YES: FUSE STILL BLOWS?
        - NO: CR1 - 12, T1, C1 - 8, VR1 - 4 OR ASSOCIATED WIRING BAD
        - YES: FUSE STILL BLOWS?
          - NO: CR1 - 12, T1, C1 - 8, VR1 - 4 OR ASSOCIATED WIRING BAD
    - YES: UNIT BLOWS FUSE AT TURN ON?
      - NO: POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGES OK?
        - NO: MONITOR SUPPLY AND REPLACE LOADING CKTS UNTIL CKT CAUSING OVERLOAD IS LOCATED
          - YES: 21.4, VR1 - 4 SUPPLY BAD
        - YES: FUSE STILL BLOWS?
          - NO: CR1 - 12, T1, C1 - 8, VR1 - 4 OR ASSOCIATED WIRING BAD
          - YES: FUSE STILL BLOWS?
            - NO: CR1 - 12, T1, C1 - 8, VR1 - 4 OR ASSOCIATED WIRING BAD
      - YES: 21.4, VR1 - 4 SUPPLY BAD
    - YES: 21.4, VR1 - 4 SUPPLY BAD

**Figure 6-1. Power Supply Troubleshooting**
Figure 6-2. Trigger Circuit Troubleshooting

Figure 6-3. Oscillator Troubleshooting
Figure 6-4. Delay Circuit Troubleshooting

START \[\Rightarrow\] PLACE GENERATOR IN SINGLE PULSE MODE AND DELAY TO OFF

DELAY CKT BAD; GO TO FIGURE 6-4

10 ns SPIKE AT IC3 - 12?

NO

YES

EMITTER OF Q13 \(\approx -11.4\) V?

NO

Q13 OR ASSOCIATED COMPONENTS BAD

YES

IC4 OR ASSOCIATED COMPONENTS BAD

\[\Rightarrow\]

AT IC4 - 11, AT IC4 - 10 AND PHASE CHANGES WITH NORM/COMP SWITCH?

NO

YES

IC3, Q4, 5 OR ASSOCIATED COMPONENTS BAD

\[\Rightarrow\]

AT IC3 - 9; WIDTH VARIES WITH PULSE WIDTH SETTING?

NO

YES

IC4, Q3, 34 OR ASSOCIATED COMPONENTS BAD

\[\Rightarrow\]

AT TTL, AT TTL AND PHASE CHANGES WITH NORM/COMP SWITCH?

NO

YES

GO TO FIGURE 6-6

Figure 6-5. Width Circuit Troubleshooting

START

10 ns SPIKE AT IC2 - 11?

NO

YES

EMITTER OF Q3 \(\approx -11.4\) V?

NO

Q3 OR ASSOCIATED COMPONENTS BAD

YES

IC2, Q1 OR 2 BAD

\[\Rightarrow\]

AT IC2 - 7 PULSE WIDTH VARIES WITH DELAY?

NO

YES

IC3 OR ASSOCIATED COMPONENTS BAD

\[\Rightarrow\]

10 ns SPIKE AT IC3 - 14 DELAYED BY DELAY TIME?

NO

PLACE GENERATOR IN DBL PULSE MODE

YES

PLACE GENERATOR IN SINGLE PULSE MODE DELAY OFF; GO TO FIGURE 6-5

IC2, 3 OR DBL PULSE SWITCHING CIRCUIT BAD

\[\Rightarrow\]

10 ns SPIKE AT IC3 - 14 AT LEADING EDGE OF SYNC IN ADDITION TO DELAYED SPIKE?
Figure 6-6. Output Amplifier Troubleshooting
Figure 6-6. Output Amplifier Troubleshooting (Continued)
### 7.1 DRAWINGS

The following assembly drawings, parts lists and schematics are in the arrangement shown below.

### 7.2 ORDERING PARTS

When ordering spare parts, please specify part number, circuit reference, board, serial number of unit and the function performed.

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### 7.3 ADDENDA

Under Wavetek’s product improvement program, the latest electronic designs and circuits are incorporated into each Wavetek instrument as quickly as development and testing permit. Because of the time needed to compose and print instruction manuals, it is not always possible to include the most recent changes in the initial printing. Whenever this occurs, addendum pages are prepared to summarize the changes made and are inserted immediately inside the cover.

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<td>Main Board Parts List</td>
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NOTE:
1. INSTALL A 3/4 INCH WIDE BOND ON BASE 
2. INSTALL BOND ON BASE 
3. INSTALL SHORT TRANSFORMER ON BASE
4. INSTALL TALL TRANSFORMER ON BASE

NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
1. ALL J CARTS ARE 20V
2. ALL D CARTS ARE 50V
3. ALL CERAMIC DISC CAPS ARE 1 KV
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**Note:** All parts are specified by WAVERTEK part numbers.
**Wavetek Parts List**

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