



rf/microwave instrumentation

Operating and Service Manual

500S1G6A

Model

10047719

Part Number

Serial Number

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Declaration of Conformity

Issue Date: December 2018
Model #/s: Model 500S1G6A Series
Type of Equipment: RF Broadband Amplifier
Function: Designed to be used in a RF immunity test system or for research. The unit is intended to amplify an RF signal and inject it into a load.

The equipment described above is declared to be in conformity with the following applicable national and international standards. The conformity is valid only when equipment is used in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations and the reference documents.

| |
|---|
| EMC: |
| DIRECTIVE 2014/30/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility |
| EN 61326-1:2013 Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use–EMC requirements–Part 1: General Requirements |
| SAFETY: |
| DIRECTIVE 2014/35/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits |
| CENELEC EN 61010-1 Issued 2010/10/01 Ed: 3 Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement Control and Laboratory Use – Part 1: General Requirements |
| UL 61010-1 Issued 2012/05/11 Ed: 3 Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement Control and Laboratory Use – Part 1: General Requirements |
| CAN/CSA C22.2 #61010-1 Issued 2012/05/11 Ed: 3 Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement Control and Laboratory Use – Part 1: General Requirements |
| HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (RoHS 3): |
| DIRECTIVE (EU) 2017/2105 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 November 2017 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (recast) |
| RECYCLING (WEEE): |
| DIRECTIVE 2012/19/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) (recast) |
| SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN (REACH): |
| REGULATION (EC) 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Substances of Very High Concern Chemicals (SVHC) |

Supporting documentation is held by AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation's Quality department in Pennsylvania, United States.

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Instructions for European EMC Conformity



It is the responsibility of the user of this equipment to provide electromagnetic shielding, filtering and isolation which is necessary for EMC compliance to Directive 2014/30/EU. The equipment must therefore be operated in a shielded area which provides a sufficient level of attenuation to meet the radiated emissions and immunity specifications. The following minimum levels are suggested for use in accordance with the rated power of the equipment.

| Rated Power | Minimum shielding attenuation |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 100 watts | 50 dB |
| 101 - 1000 watts | 60 dB |
| 1001 - 10,000 watts | 70 dB |

Since this equipment is designed to generate high levels of Radio Frequency energy, it is also essential that the user read and follow the "Instructions for Safe Operation" in this manual. If other equipment is operated in the shielded room it may be disturbed by the amplifier.



Der Benutzer dieses Gerätes ist dafür verantwortlich, daß die elektromagnetische Abschirmung und Filterung gewährleistet ist, welche gemäß Richtlinie 2014/30/EU notwendig ist. Das Gerät muß deshalb in einem geschirmten Raum betrieben werden, welcher eine ausreichenden Schirmung bietet, um die Emissions- und Störfestigkeitsspezifikation einzuhalten. Es werden folgenden Minimalwerte der Schirmdämpfung und Filterung in den unterschiedlichen Leistungsklassen empfohlen.

| Hochfrequenzleistung | min. Schirmdämpfung |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 100 Watt | 50 dB |
| 101-1000 Watt | 60 dB |
| 1001-10.000 Watt | 70 dB |

Falls andere elektrische oder elektronische Geräte gleichzeitig mit dem Gerät betrieben werden, kann es zu Beeinflussungen kommen. Da das Gerät zur Erzeugung von Hochfrequenzenergie dient ist es daher auch unbedingt notwendig, daß der Benutzer die Sicherheitsvorschriften in der Bedienungsanleitung liest und einhält.



Il est de la responsabilité de l'utilisateur de cet équipement d'assurer la protection électromagnétique, le filtrage et l'isolation nécessaires, afin de se conformer à la directive 2014/30/EU concernant la C.E.M. Par conséquent, cet équipement doit être mis en fonctionnement dans une enceinte d'atténuation suffisante pour satisfaire aux spécifications d'émissivité et de susceptibilité. Pour une utilisation conforme, les niveaux d'atténuation minimums suivants sont suggérés en fonction de la puissance de sortie de l'équipement:

| Puissance de sortie | Atténuation minimum de l'enceinte |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 100 Watts | 50 dB |
| 101 à 1.000 Watts | 60 dB |
| 1.001 à 10.000 Watts | 70 dB |

Puisque cet équipement est destiné à générer de forts niveaux R.F., il est essentiel que l'utilisateur se conforme aux instructions de sécurité indiquées dans ce manuel. Tout autre équipement en fonctionnement dans la cage de Faraday peut-être perturbé par l'amplificateur.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE OPERATION

Observe the following safety guidelines to help ensure your own personal safety and to help protect your equipment and working environment from potential damage.

INTENDED USE

This equipment is intended for general laboratory use in generating, controlling, and measuring levels of electromagnetic Radio Frequency (RF) energy. Ensure that the device is operated in a location which will control the radiated energy and will not cause injury or violate regulatory levels of electromagnetic interference.

SAFETY SYMBOLS

These symbols may appear in your user manual or on equipment.

| | |
|---|--|
|  | This symbol is marked on the equipment when it is necessary for the user to refer to the manual for important safety information. The caution symbol denotes a potential hazard. Attention must be given to the statement to prevent damage, destruction, or harm. |
|  | Dangerous voltages are present. Use extreme care. |
|  | Indicates a terminal intended for connection to an external conductor for protection against electrical shock in case of a fault, or the terminal of a protective earth (ground) electrode. |
|  | Indicates invisible laser radiation—do not view directly with optical instruments. |
|  | Indicates frame or chassis ground connection terminal. |
|  | Indicates alternating current. |
|  | Indicates this product must not be disposed of with your other household waste. |
|  | Indicates that the marked surface and adjacent surfaces can attain temperatures that may be hot to the touch. |

EQUIPMENT SETUP PRECAUTIONS



Review the user manual and become familiar with all safety markings and instructions. Protection provided by the equipment may be impaired if used in a manner not specified by AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation (AR).

- Follow all lifting instructions specified in this document.
- Place the equipment on a hard, level surface.
- Do not use the equipment in a wet environment, for example, near a sink, or in a wet basement.
- Position your equipment so that the power switch is easily accessible.
- Leave 10.2 cm (4 in) minimum of clearance on all vented sides of the equipment to permit the airflow required for proper ventilation. Do not restrict airflow into the equipment by blocking

any vents or air intakes. Restricting airflow can result in damage to the equipment, intermittent shut-downs or safety hazards.

- Keep equipment away from extremely hot or cold temperatures to ensure that it is used within the specified operating range.
- While installing accessories such as antennas, directional couplers and field probes, take care to avoid any exposure to hazardous RF levels.
- Ensure that nothing rests on your equipment's cables and that the cables are not located where they can be stepped on or tripped over.
- Move equipment with care; ensure that all casters and/or cables are firmly connected to the system. Avoid sudden stops and uneven surfaces.

BEFORE APPLYING POWER

Your AR equipment may have more than one power supply cable. Use only approved power cable(s). If you have not been provided with a power cable for the equipment or for any AC-powered option intended for the equipment, purchase a power cable that is approved for use in your country. The power cable must be rated for the equipment and for the voltage and current marked on the equipment's electrical ratings label.



Incorrectly installing or using an incompatible line voltage may increase the risk of fire or other hazards. To help prevent electric shock, plug the equipment and peripheral power cables into properly grounded electrical outlets. These cables are equipped with three-prong plugs to help ensure proper grounding. Do not use adapter plugs or remove the grounding prong from a cable.

Do not modify power cables or plugs. Consult a licensed electrician or AR trained service technician for equipment modifications. Always follow your local/national wiring rules.



Do not operate the equipment if there is physical damage, missing hardware, or missing panels.

SAFETY GROUND



This equipment is provided with a protective earth terminal. The mains power source to the equipment must supply an uninterrupted safety ground of sufficient size to attach wiring terminals, power cord, or supplied power cord set. ***DO NOT USE this equipment if this protection is impaired.***

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE OPERATION

HAZARDOUS RF VOLTAGES



The RF voltages on the center pin of an RF output connector can be hazardous. The RF output connector should be connected to a load before AC power is applied to the equipment. Do not come into contact with the center pin of the RF output connector or accessories connected to it. Place the equipment in a non-operating condition before disconnecting or connecting the load to the RF output connector.

ACOUSTIC LIMITATIONS

If equipment noise exceeds 80dB, ear protection is required.

MAINTENANCE CAUTION

Adjustment, maintenance, or repair of the equipment must be performed only by qualified personnel. Hazardous energy may be present while protective covers are removed from the equipment even if disconnected from the power source. Contact may result in personal injury. Replacement fuses are required to be of specific type and current rating.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Unless otherwise stated on the product specification sheet, this equipment is designed to be safe under the following environmental conditions:

- Indoor use
- Altitude up to 2000m
- Temperature of 5°C to 40°C
- Maximum relative humidity 80% for temperatures up to 31°C. Decreasing linearly to 50% at 40°C.
- Main supply voltage fluctuations not to exceed $\pm 10\%$ of the nominal voltage or minimum and maximum autoranging values.
- Pollution degree 2: Normally non-conductive with occasional condensation. While the equipment will not cause hazardous condition over this environmental range, its performance may vary.

EQUIPMENT CONTAINING LASERS



AR Field Probes (FL/PL Series) and Field Analyzers (FA Series) are Class 1 laser products containing embedded Class 4 lasers. Under normal use, the laser radiation is completely contained within the fiber optic cables and poses no threat of exposure. Safety interlocks ensure that the laser is not activated unless the cables are properly connected. Always exercise caution when using or maintaining laser products. Do not view directly with optical instruments.

RF ANTENNAS

- This equipment (antenna or antenna assembly) may be heavy, requiring two persons to lift. Use caution when installing or removing unit. Follow all equipment setup and lifting instructions specified in this document.
- Ensure connectors are appropriate for intended operation. Connectors are specified in the user manual and product specification sheet.
- Do not exceed the maximum RF input level stated in the specifications. Refer to the user manual and product specification sheet to determine the applicable RF levels.
- Excessive RF input could damage the equipment or connectors, causing safety hazards.
- When in operation, the RF voltages on the antenna elements can be hazardous. Do not come into contact with the antenna or elements when the RF input connector is connected to a live RF source.
- To avoid injury to personnel and accidental damage to power amplifier or antenna, disable the RF output of power amplifier before connecting or disconnecting the input connection to the antenna.
- Perform periodic inspections of antenna and field probe systems to verify calibration due date, proper operation, and overall condition of equipment.

RACK MOUNTED TWT MODELS

Some TWT models are supplied without the removable enclosure offered for benchtop use. These rack-mountable models may be supplied with either carry handles or slides and front handles installed. Follow all lifting instructions specified in this document and installation instructions supplied in the TWT user manual.

LIFTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR AR EQUIPMENT

Because most products must be handled during distribution, assembly and use, the risk of serious injury due to unsafe product handling should be a fundamental consideration of every user. An authoritative guideline for eliminating unwarranted risk of injury caused by lifting is provided by the NIOSH Work Practices (Publication #94-110) available at:



<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/94-110/pdfs/94-110.pdf>.

In general, observe the following guidelines for lifting a weight of 50 lb or more:

- Use lifting eye (for floor standing) or side handles (table top) to lift unit only.
- Use equipment of adequate capacity to lift and support unit.
- If using forklift to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond the side of the unit.
- For additional information, follow the link specified above.

HINWEISE FÜR DEN SICHEREN GEBRAUCH









Bitte beachten Sie die folgenden Hinweise zum Schutz Ihrer persönlichen Sicherheit und um Ihre Ausrüstung und Ihren Arbeitsplatz vor möglichen Schäden zu bewahren.

VORGESEHENE VERWENDUNG

Dieses Gerät ist für den allgemeinen Einsatz im Labor bestimmt. Es dient der Erzeugung, Steuerung und Messung von elektromagnetischer Hochfrequenzenergie (RF). Stellen Sie sicher, dass das Gerät an einem Ort in Betrieb genommen wird, an dem die abgestrahlte Energie gesteuert werden kann, so dass niemand Schaden erfährt und elektromagnetische Störungen vermieden werden.

SICHERHEITSSYMBOLS

Einige dieser Symbole befinden sich sowohl in der Bedienungsanleitung als auch auf dem Gerät selbst.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Dieses Symbol befindet sich auf dem Gerät und weist darauf hin, dass der Nutzer an dieser Stelle wichtige Sicherheitsinformationen in der Bedienungsanleitung studieren soll. Das Warnsymbol weist auf eine mögliche Gefahr hin. Zur Vermeidung von Personen- oder Sachschäden gilt es, die Hinweise zu beachten. |
|  | Gefährliche elektrische Spannungen sind vorhanden. Höchste Vorsicht ist geboten. |
|  | Weist darauf hin, dass an dieser Stelle eine Klemme für den Anschluss an einen Außenleiter anzubringen ist, zum Schutz vor einem Stromschlag oder im Fall einer auftretenden Störung, oder dass eine Klemme anzubringen ist, die als schützende Erdungselektrode fungiert. |
|  | Zeigt unsichtbare Laserstrahlung an – nicht direkt hineinschauen. |
|  | Weist auf eine Rahmen- oder Chassis-Anschlussklemme hin. |
|  | Zeigt Wechselstrom an. |
|  | Weist darauf hin, dass dieses Produkt nicht mit Ihrem restlichen Hausmüll entsorgt werden darf. |
|  | Weist darauf hin, dass die markierte Oberfläche und benachbarte Flächen extrem heiße Temperaturen erreichen können und daher nicht angefasst werden sollten. |

SICHERHEITSHINWEISE FÜR DEN AUFBAU DES GERÄTS



Lesen Sie die Bedienungsanleitung aufmerksam durch und machen Sie sich mit allen Sicherheitsmarkierungen und Anweisungen vertraut. Die Sicherheit kann beeinträchtigt sein, falls das Gerät in einer anderen Weise verwendet wird, als von der AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation (AR) vorgegeben ist.

- Zum Heben und Transport folgen Sie allen in dieser Anleitung angegebenen Anweisungen.
- Platzieren Sie das Gerät auf einer harten, ebenen Oberfläche.
- Verwenden Sie das Gerät nicht in feuchter Umgebung, zum Beispiel in der Nähe einer Spüle oder in einem feuchten Keller.
- Platzieren Sie Ihr Gerät so, dass der Netzschalter leicht zugänglich ist.

- Halten Sie einen Mindestabstand von 10,2 cm (4 in) auf allen belüfteten Seiten des Geräts ein, um eine ausreichende Luftzirkulation zu gewährleisten. Beeinträchtigen Sie den Luftstrom des Geräts nicht, indem Sie Lüftungsöffnungen oder den Lufteinlass blockieren. Wird der Luftstrom eingeschränkt, kann dies zu Schäden am Gerät, periodischen Abschaltungen und anderen Gefahren führen.
- Halten Sie das Gerät von extrem heißen oder kalten Temperaturen fern, um sicherzustellen, dass es nur in dem vorgeschriebenen Bedienungsbereich verwendet wird.
- Achten Sie beim Installieren von Zubehör wie Antennen, Richtungskupplungen und Feldsonden darauf, dass sie keinen gefährlichen HF-Werten ausgesetzt sind.
- Stellen Sie sicher, dass nichts auf den Kabeln Ihres Geräts steht. Bringen Sie die Kabel so an, dass niemand darauf treten oder darüber stolpern kann.
- Seien Sie vorsichtig, wenn Sie das Gerät bewegen. Achten Sie darauf, dass alle Rollen und/oder Kabel fest mit dem System verbunden sind. Vermeiden Sie plötzliche Stopps und Oberflächen, die nicht eben sind.

BEVOR SIE DAS GERÄT ANSCHLIESSEN

Ihre AR-Ausrüstung hat möglicherweise mehr als ein Stromversorgungskabel. Verwenden Sie nur zugelassene Stromkabel. Falls Sie kein Stromkabel oder AC-Netzkabel für dieses Gerät haben, kaufen Sie ein Stromkabel, das für den Einsatz in Ihrem Land zugelassen ist. Das Stromkabel muss für das Gerät, die Spannung und den Strom, die auf dem elektrischen Kennzeichnungsetikett des Geräts markiert sind, zugelassen sein.



Bei einer fehlerhaften Installation oder falls eine Netzspannung verwendet wird, die nicht mit dem Gerät kompatibel ist, erhöht sich die Brandgefahr. Auch andere Gefahren können auftreten. Um einen Stromschlag zu verhindern, schließen Sie das Gerät und die peripheren Stromkabel an ordnungsgemäß geerdete Steckdosen an. Die Kabel sind mit dreipoligen Steckern ausgestattet, um eine korrekte Erdung zu gewährleisten. Verwenden Sie keine Adapter. Entfernen Sie niemals die Erdungsstange eines Kabels.

Modifizieren Sie niemals die Stromkabel oder Stecker. Konsultieren Sie einen lizenzierten Elektriker oder AR-ausgebildeten Servicetechniker, falls Veränderungen am Gerät durchgeführt werden müssen. Halten Sie sich stets an die nationalen/örtlichen Verdrahtungsregeln.



Schalten Sie das Gerät nicht ein, falls es äußerlich beschädigt ist oder Hardware-Teile oder Konsolen fehlen.

SYSTEMERDUNG



Dieses Gerät ist mit einer Schutzerdungsklemme ausgestattet. Die Netzstromquelle muss dem Gerät eine ununterbrochene Systemerdung von ausreichender Größe zur Verfügung stellen, damit Kabelklemmen, Netzkabel oder mitgeliefertes Netzkabel ordentlich befestigt werden können. **VERWENDEN SIE DIESES GERÄT NICHT, wenn dieser Schutz beeinträchtigt ist.**

HINWEISE FÜR DEN SICHEREN GEBRAUCH

GEFÄHRLICHE HF-SPANNUNGEN



Die HF-Spannungen am mittleren Pin eines HF-Ausgangsanschlusses können gefährlich sein. Der HF-Ausgangsanschluss sollte an eine Last angeschlossen werden, bevor das Gerät ans Stromnetz angeschlossen wird. Kommen Sie nicht mit dem Mittelstift des HF-Ausgangsanschlusses oder dem damit verbundenen Zubehör in Kontakt. Bevor Sie die Last vom HF-Ausgang trennen oder diese anschließen, stellen Sie das Gerät in einen nicht betriebsfähigen Zustand.

HÖRSCHUTZ

Sollten die Geräusche, die das Gerät verursacht, 80dB überschreiten, ist Gehörschutz erforderlich.

WARTUNGSHINWEISE

Einstellung, Wartung oder Reparaturen der Ausrüstung dürfen nur von qualifizierten Fachleuten durchgeführt werden. Gefährliche Spannungen können auftreten, wenn Schutzabdeckungen vom Gerät entfernt werden, auch wenn es nicht an die Stromquelle angeschlossen ist. Kontakt kann zu Verletzungen führen. Es können nur bestimmte Ersatzsicherungen mit speziellem Nennstrom verwendet werden.

UMGEBUNGSBEDINGUNGEN

Sofern auf dem Produktspezifikations-Blatt nichts anderes angegeben ist, ist dieses Gerät unter folgenden Bedingungen sicher einsetzbar:

- Gebrauch in Innenräumen
- Höhe bis zu 2000m
- Temperaturen von 5°C bis 40°C
- Maximale relative Luftfeuchtigkeit 80% bei Temperaturen bis 31°C. Lineare Abnahme auf 50% bei 40°C.
- Netzspannungsschwankungen sollen nicht mehr als $\pm 10\%$ der Nennspannung oder der minimal und maximal eingestellten Werte betragen.
- Verschmutzungsgrad 2: Normalerweise nichtleitfähige Verschmutzung mit gelegentlicher Kondensation. Das Gerät wird bei Einsatz in diesem Bereich keine Gefahr verursachen, die Leistung kann dennoch variieren.

LASER-INFORMATION



AR - Feldsonden (FL/PL-Serie) und Feldanalysatoren (FA-Serie) sind Laserprodukte der Klasse 1 mit eingebetteten Klasse-4-Lasern. Bei normalem Gebrauch kann der Laserstrahlung nicht aus den Glasfaserkabel herausdringen. Sicherheitsverriegelungen sorgen dafür, dass der Laser nur aktiviert wird, wenn die Kabel richtig angeschlossen sind. Lassen Sie stets Vorsicht walten bei der Verwendung oder Wartung von Laserprodukten. Niemals direkt hineinschauen.

HF-ANTENNEN

- Die Ausrüstung (Antenne oder Antennenmontage) ist mitunter schwer. Die Montage erfordert daher oft zwei Personen. Folgen Sie allen in diesem Dokument angegebenen Anweisungen zur Anbringung.
- Stellen Sie sicher, dass alle Anschlüsse für den beabsichtigten Betrieb geeignet sind. Informationen zu den Anschlüssen erhalten Sie im Benutzerhandbuch und im Produktspezifikationsblatt.
- Überschreiten Sie nicht den in Spezifikationen angegebenen maximalen HF-Eingangspegel. Informationen zum geeigneten HF-Pegel erhalten Sie im Benutzerhandbuch und im Produktspezifikationsblatt.
- Ein übermäßiger HF-Eingang könnte das Gerät oder die Anschlüsse beschädigen, was zu Sicherheitsrisiken führt.
- Im Betrieb können die HF-Spannungen an den Antennenelementen gefährlich sein. Kommen Sie nicht mit der Antenne oder Antennenelementen in Kontakt, wenn der HF-Eingang an eine live-HF-Quelle angeschlossen ist.
- Um Verletzungen an Personen, am Leistungsverstärker oder der Antenne zu vermeiden, deaktivieren Sie den HF-Ausgang des Leistungsverstärkers, bevor sie die Eingangsverbindung an die Antenne anschließen oder trennen.
- Kontrollieren Sie die Antennen und die Feldsonde regelmäßig, um die nächstfällige Kalibrierung, den ordnungsgemäßen Betrieb und den Gesamtzustand der Ausrüstung zu überprüfen.

RACK MONTIERBARE TWT-MODELLE

Einige TWT-Modelle kommen ohne die abnehmbare Überdachung, die zur Verwendung als Tischgerät dient. Diese rack-montierbaren Modelle verfügen entweder über installierte Tragegriffe oder Rutschflächen. Befolgen Sie alle in diesem Dokument angegebenen Hebehinweise sowie die Installationsanweisungen in der TWT-Bedienungsanleitung.

HEBEANWEISUNGEN FÜR AR-GERÄTE

Die meisten Geräte müssen während des Versands, der Montage und des Gebrauchs transportiert werden. Jeder Nutzer sollte sich über das Risiko von schweren Verletzungen durch unsachgemäße Produkthandhabung bewusst sein. Leitlinien zur Beseitigung von vermeidbaren Verletzungsrisikos, die beim Heben entstehen können, werden in den NIOSH-Arbeitspraktiken (Veröffentlichung # 94-110) zur Verfügung gestellt:



<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/94-110/pdfs/94-110.pdf>.

Beachten folgende, allgemeine Richtlinien zum Heben eines Gewichts von 50 Pfund oder mehr:

- Verwenden Sie zum Heben der Einheit eine Hebeöse (für Platzierung auf dem Boden) oder Seitengriffe (für Platzierung auf einer Arbeitsplatte).
- Verwenden Sie Geräte mit ausreichender Kapazität zum Heben und Stützen.
- Falls Sie einen Gabelstapler verwenden, achten Sie darauf, dass die Gabeln lange genug sind und über die Seiten der Einheit hinausreichen.
- Für weitere Informationen folgen Sie dem oben angegebenen Link.

INSTRUCTIONS POUR UN FONCTIONNEMENT EN TOUTE SÉCURITÉ









Respectez les consignes de sécurité suivantes pour veiller à votre propre sécurité et vous aider à protéger votre équipement et votre milieu de travail de dommages potentiels.

USAGE PRÉVU

Cet équipement est prévu pour un usage général en laboratoire afin de générer, contrôler et mesurer les niveaux d'énergie de radiofréquence (RF) électromagnétique. Assurez-vous que l'appareil est utilisé dans un endroit qui contrôlera l'énergie rayonnante et ne causera pas de blessure, ni ne violera les niveaux réglementaires d'interférence électromagnétique.

SYMBOLES DE SÉCURITÉ

Ces symboles peuvent apparaître dans votre manuel d'utilisation ou sur l'équipement.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Ce symbole est apposé sur l'équipement lorsque l'utilisateur doit se référer au manuel pour des informations importantes concernant la sécurité. Le symbole de mise en garde indique un danger potentiel. Vous devez accorder une attention à la déclaration pour éviter tout dommage, destruction ou blessure. |
|  | Présence de tensions dangereuses, soyez très prudent. |
|  | Indique une borne de connexion d'un conducteur externe pour une protection contre l'électrocution en cas de défaillance ou la borne d'une électrode de mise à la terre de protection. |
|  | Indique un rayonnement laser invisible – ne regardez pas directement avec des instruments optiques. |
|  | Indique la borne de connexion de la mise à la terre du cadre ou du châssis. |
|  | Indique un courant alternatif. |
|  | Indique que ce produit ne doit pas être jeté avec vos autres déchets ménagers. |
|  | Indique que la surface marquée et les surfaces adjacentes peuvent atteindre des températures qui risquent d'être chaudes au toucher. |

PRÉCAUTIONS D'INSTALLATION DE L'ÉQUIPEMENT



Lisez le manuel d'utilisateur et familiarisez-vous avec tous les marquages et consignes de sécurité. La protection fournie par l'équipement peut être affaiblie s'il est utilisé d'une manière non indiquée par AR RF/instrumentation à hyperfréquence (AR).

- Respectez toutes les instructions de levage indiquées dans ce document.
- Placez l'équipement sur une surface dure et plane.

- N'utilisez pas l'équipement dans un environnement humide, par exemple près d'un lavabo, ou dans un sous-sol humide.
- Positionnez votre équipement de sorte que l'interrupteur d'alimentation soit facilement accessible.
- Laissez un espace minimal de 10,2 cm (4 in) de tous les côtés ventilés de l'équipement pour permettre le flux d'air nécessaire à une bonne ventilation. Ne limitez pas le flux d'air allant dans l'équipement en bloquant tout évent ou entrée d'air. La restriction du flux d'air peut endommager l'équipement, causer des coupures intermittentes ou des dangers pour la sécurité.
- Tenez l'équipement à l'écart de températures extrêmement chaudes ou froides pour veiller à ce qu'il soit utilisé dans la plage de fonctionnement indiquée.
- Lorsque vous installez des accessoires tels que des antennes, des coupleurs directionnels et des sondes de champ, prenez soin d'éviter toute exposition à des niveaux RF dangereux.
- Assurez-vous que rien n'est posé sur les câbles de votre équipement et que les câbles ne se trouvent pas à des endroits où l'on peut marcher dessus ou trébucher.
- Déplacez l'équipement avec soin ; veillez à ce que tous les câbles et/ou roulettes soient solidement raccordés au système. Évitez les arrêts brusques et les surfaces irrégulières.

AVANT LA MISE SOUS TENSION

Votre équipement AR peut disposer de plus d'un câble d'alimentation électrique. Utilisez uniquement un ou des câbles d'alimentation approuvés. Si un câble d'alimentation ne vous a pas été fourni avec l'équipement ou pour toute option alimentée en courant alternatif prévue pour l'équipement, achetez un câble d'alimentation qui est approuvé pour être utilisé dans votre pays. Le câble d'alimentation doit être prévu pour l'équipement et pour le courant et la tension indiqués sur l'étiquette de classement électrique de l'équipement.



Installer ou utiliser de façon incorrecte une tension de ligne incompatible peut augmenter le risque d'incendie ou d'autres dangers. Pour aider à éviter toute électrocution, branchez l'équipement et les câbles d'alimentation périphériques dans des prises électriques correctement mises à la terre. Ces câbles sont équipés de prises à trois broches pour veiller à une bonne mise à la terre. N'utilisez pas d'adaptateur de prise, ni ne retirez la broche de mise à la terre d'un câble.

Ne modifiez pas les câbles ou les prises d'alimentation. Consultez un électricien agréé ou un technicien d'entretien AR qualifié pour les modifications d'équipement. Respectez toujours les règles locales/nationales de câblage.



N'utilisez pas l'équipement s'il est physiquement endommagé ou s'il manque des pièces ou des panneaux.

MISE À LA TERRE DE SÉCURITÉ



Cet équipement est fourni avec une borne de mise à la terre de protection. La source d'alimentation secteur à l'équipement doit fournir une mise à la terre de sécurité ininterrompue de taille suffisante pour attacher les bornes de câblage, le cordon d'alimentation ou l'ensemble de câbles d'alimentation fourni. **N'UTILISEZ PAS cet équipement si cette protection est affaiblie.**

INSTRUCTIONS POUR UN FONCTIONNEMENT EN TOUTE SÉCURITÉ

TENSIONS RF DANGEREUSES

Les tensions RF sur la broche centrale d'un connecteur de sortie RF peuvent être dangereuses. Le connecteur de sortie RF doit être connecté à une charge avant que l'équipement ne reçoive l'alimentation en courant alternatif. N'entrez pas en contact avec la broche centrale du connecteur de sortie RF ou des accessoires raccordés à celle-ci. L'équipement doit être dans un état de non fonctionnement avant de déconnecter ou de connecter la charge au connecteur de sortie RF.



LIMITES ACOUSTIQUES

Si le bruit de l'équipement dépasse 80dB, une protection auditive est nécessaire.

AVERTISSEMENT CONCERNANT L'ENTRETIEN

Le réglage, l'entretien ou la réparation de l'équipement doivent être effectués uniquement par un personnel qualifié. Une énergie dangereuse peut être présente lorsque les couvercles de protection sont retirés de l'équipement, même si celui-ci est déconnecté de la source d'alimentation. Un contact peut causer des blessures. Les fusibles de remplacement doivent être d'un type et courant nominal spécifiques.

CONDITIONS ENVIRONNEMENTALES

Sauf mention contraire sur la fiche signalétique du produit, cet équipement est conçu pour être sécuritaire dans les conditions environnementales suivantes :

- Utilisation à l'intérieur
- Altitude jusqu'à 2000 m
- Température de 5°C à 40°C
- Humidité relative maximale de 80 % pour les températures jusqu'à 31°C. Décroissance linéaire à 50 % à 40°C.
- Les fluctuations de tension d'alimentation principale ne doivent pas dépasser ± 10 % de la tension nominale ou des valeurs d'autorégulation minimales et maximales.
- Degré de pollution 2 : Normalement non conducteur avec une condensation occasionnelle. Bien que l'équipement ne cause pas de condition dangereuse dans cette gamme environnementale, sa performance peut varier.

ÉQUIPEMENT CONTENANT DES LASERS



Les sondes de champ AR (série FL/PL) et les analyseurs de champ (série FA) sont des produits laser de classe 1 contenant des lasers intégrés de classe 4. Lors d'une utilisation normale, le rayonnement laser est entièrement contenu dans les câbles à fibres optiques et ne pose aucun risque d'exposition. Des verrouillages de sécurité veillent à ce que le laser ne soit pas activé à moins que les câbles ne soient correctement raccordés. Soyez toujours prudent lorsque vous utilisez ou entretenez des produits laser. Ne regardez pas directement avec des instruments optiques.

ANTENNES RF

- Cet équipement (antenne ou ensemble antenne) peut être lourd nécessitant deux personnes pour le soulever. Soyez prudent lorsque vous installez ou retirez l'unité. Respectez toutes les instructions concernant l'installation et le levage de l'équipement indiquées dans ce document.

- Assurez-vous que les connecteurs sont appropriés pour l'utilisation prévue. Les connecteurs sont indiqués dans le manuel d'utilisation et la fiche signalétique du produit.
- Ne dépassez pas le niveau d'entrée RF maximal indiqué dans les spécifications. Référez-vous au manuel d'utilisation et à la fiche signalétique du produit pour déterminer les niveaux RF applicables.
- Une entrée RF excessive pourrait endommager l'équipement ou les connecteurs causant des dangers pour la sécurité.
- Lorsque l'équipement fonctionne, les tensions RF sur les éléments de l'antenne peuvent être dangereuses. N'entrez pas en contact avec l'antenne ou les éléments lorsque le connecteur d'entrée RF est connecté à une source RF active.
- Pour éviter que le personnel ne se blesse et que l'amplificateur de puissance ou l'antenne ne soit endommagé, désactivez la sortie RF de l'amplificateur de puissance avant de brancher ou débrancher la connexion d'entrée à l'antenne.
- Effectuez des inspections périodiques de l'antenne et des systèmes de sondes de champ pour vérifier la date d'échéance de la calibration, le bon fonctionnement et l'état global de l'équipement.

MODÈLES TWT MONTÉS SUR BÂTI

Certains modèles TWT sont fournis sans le boîtier amovible proposé pour l'utilisation sur un plan de travail. Ces modèles montés sur bâti peuvent être fournis avec des poignées de transport ou des coulisses et poignées frontales. Respectez toutes les instructions de levage indiquées dans ce document et les instructions d'installation fournies dans le manuel d'utilisation TWT.

INSTRUCTIONS DE LEVAGE POUR L'ÉQUIPEMENT AR

Comme la plupart des produits doivent être manipulés pendant la distribution, l'assemblage et l'utilisation, le risque de blessures graves en raison d'une manipulation dangereuse du produit doit être une considération fondamentale pour chaque utilisateur. Une directive faisant autorité pour éliminer le risque injustifié de blessures causées par le levage est fournie par les méthodes de travail de NIOSH (publication n° 94-110) disponibles sur :



<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/94-110/pdfs/94-110.pdf>

De façon générale, respectez les directives suivantes pour lever un poids de 50 lb (22 kg) ou plus :

- Utilisez uniquement l'anneau de levage (si posé au sol) ou les poignées latérales (si sur la table) pour soulever l'unité.
- Utilisez un équipement de capacité adéquate pour soulever et supporter l'unité.
- Si vous utilisez un chariot élévateur pour déplacer l'unité, assurez-vous que les fourches sont assez longues pour s'étendre au-delà du côté de l'unité.
- Pour plus d'informations, suivez le lien indiqué ci-dessus.

INSTRUCTIES VOOR VEILIG GEBRUIK

Neem de volgende veiligheidsrichtlijnen in acht om uw persoonlijke veiligheid te helpen waarborgen en uw apparaat en werkomgeving tegen mogelijke schade te beschermen.

BEOOGD GEBRUIK

Dit apparaat is bedoeld voor algemeen laboratoriumgebruik bij het genereren, regelen en meten van niveaus van elektromagnetische radiofrequentie(RF)-energie. Zorg ervoor dat het apparaat wordt gebruikt op een locatie die de uitgestraalde energie controleert, geen letsel veroorzaakt of de reglementaire niveaus van elektromagnetische interferentie schendt.

VEILIGHEIDSSYMBOLEN

Deze symbolen kunnen in uw gebruikershandleiding of op uw apparaat verschijnen.

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Dit symbool staat op het apparaat als de gebruiker de handleiding moet raadplegen voor belangrijke veiligheidsinformatie. Het waarschuwingssymbool geeft een mogelijk gevaar aan. Er moet aandacht worden besteed aan de verklaring om schade, vernietiging of letsel te voorkomen. |
|  | Er zijn gevaarlijke elektrische spanningen aanwezig. Wees uiterst voorzichtig. |
|  | Wijst op een terminal aan die bedoeld is voor aansluiting op een externe geleider voor bescherming tegen elektrische schokken in het geval van een storing, of de terminal van een veiligheidselectrode (aarding). |
|  | Wijst op een onzichtbare laserstraling - bekijk niet rechtstreeks met optische instrumenten. |
|  | Wijst op het frame of het chassis van de aardingsterminal. |
|  | Wijst op wisselstroom. |
|  | Geeft aan dat dit product niet bij het huishoudelijk afval mag worden weggegooid. |
|  | Geeft aan dat het gemarkeerde oppervlak en de aangrenzende oppervlakken temperaturen kunnen bereiken, die warm aanvoelen. |

VOORZORGSMAATREGELEN BIJ DE INSTALLATIE VAN HET APPARAAT



Raadpleeg de gebruikershandleiding en leer alle veiligheidsmarkeringen en -instructies kennen. De bescherming die door het apparaat wordt geboden, kan worden belemmerd bij gebruik op een manier die niet wordt vermeld door AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation (AR).

- Respecteer alle tilinstructies die in dit document vermeld zijn.
- Plaats het apparaat op een hard, waterpas oppervlak.
- Gebruik het apparaat niet in een natte omgeving, bijvoorbeeld in de buurt van een gootsteen of in een vochtige kelder.
- Plaats uw apparaat zodanig dat de aan/uit-schakelaar gemakkelijk bereikbaar is.

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- Laat een vrije ruimte van 10,2 cm (4 inch) aan alle geventileerde zijden van het apparaat om de luchtstroom die nodig is voor goede ventilatie mogelijk te maken. Belemmer de luchtstroom in het apparaat niet door ventilatieopeningen of luchtinlaten te blokkeren. Het belemmeren van de luchtstroom kan leiden tot schade aan het apparaat, onregelmatige uitval van veiligheidscrisis's.
- Houd het apparaat uit de buurt van extreem hoge of lage temperaturen om ervoor te zorgen dat het apparaat binnen het gespecificeerde werkbereik wordt gebruikt.
- Bij de installatie van accessoires zoals antennes, directionele koppelingen en terreinsondes, moet u ervoor zorgen dat blootstelling aan gevaarlijke RF-niveaus wordt voorkomen.
- Zorg ervoor dat er niets op de kabels van uw apparaat rust en dat de kabels zich niet op een plaats bevinden, waar er op getrapt kan worden of waar er over gestruikeld kan worden.
- Verplaats de apparatuur voorzichtig; zorg ervoor dat alle zwenkwielen en/of kabels stevig op het systeem zijn aangesloten. Vermijd plotselinge stops en oneffen oppervlakken.

VOOR HET OPZETTEN VAN DE STROOM

Uw AR-apparatuur kan meer dan een netvoedingskabel bezitten. Gebruik alleen goedgekeurde netvoedingskabel(s). Koopt een netvoedingskabel die is goedgekeurd voor gebruik in uw land als u geen netvoedingskabel hebt ontvangen voor de apparatuur of voor een door wisselstroom aangedreven optie, die bedoeld is voor de apparatuur. De netvoedingskabel moet geschikt zijn voor het apparaat en voor de spanning en stroomsterkte die op het label met de elektrische classificatie van het apparaat staat vermeld.



Het verkeerd installeren of gebruiken van een incompatibele netspanning kan het risico op brand of andere gevaren verhogen. Sluit het apparaat en de perifere netvoedingskabels aan op geaarde stopcontacten om elektrische schokken te helpen voorkomen. Deze kabels zijn uitgerust met driepolige stekkers om voor een goede aarding te zorgen. Gebruik geen adapterstekkers of verwijder de aardingspen van een kabel niet.

Pas geen netvoedingskabels of stekkers aan. Raadpleeg een bevoegde elektricien of een door AR opgeleide servicemonteur voor aanpassingen van de apparatuur. Respecteer altijd uw lokale/nationale bedravingsreglementering.



Gebruik de apparatuur niet als er sprake is van fysieke schade, ontbrekende hardware of ontbrekende panelen.

AARDING



Deze apparatuur is voorzien van een beschermende aardingsterminal. De stroombron van de apparatuur moet een ononderbroken veiligheidsaarding van voldoende grootte leveren om de aansluitklemmen, de netvoedingskabel of de meegeleverde netvoedingskabelset aan te sluiten. **GEBRUIK dit apparaat NIET als deze bescherming is beschadigd.**

INSTRUCTIES VOOR VEILIG GEBRUIK

GEVAARLIJKE RF-SPANNINGEN

De RF-spanning op de middelste pin van een RF-outputconnector kan gevaarlijk zijn. De RF-uitgangconnector moet op een massa worden aangesloten voordat er wisselstroom op het apparaat wordt geplaatst. Raak de middelste pin van de RF-outputconnector of de accessoires die erop zijn aangesloten, niet aan. Plaats het apparaat in een niet-werkende staat voordat u de massa loskoppelt of verbindt met de RF-outputconnector.



AKOESTISCHE BEPERKINGEN

Als het geluid van het apparaat 80dB overschrijdt, is gehoorbescherming vereist.

ONDERHOUD WAARSCHUWING

Aanpassing, onderhoud of reparatie van de apparatuur mag alleen worden uitgevoerd door gekwalificeerd personeel. Er kan gevaarlijke energie aanwezig zijn terwijl beschermende afdekkingen van de apparatuur worden verwijderd, zelfs als deze van de stroombron is losgekoppeld. Contact kan tot persoonlijk letsel leiden. Wisselzekeringen moeten van het hetzelfde type en dezelfde stroomsterkte zijn.

OMGEVINGSVOORWAARDEN

Tenzij anders op het productspecificatieblad is vermeld, is dit apparaat ontworpen om veilig te zijn onder de volgende omgevingsomstandigheden:

- Binnengebruik
- Hoogte tot 2000 m
- Temperatuur van 5 °C to 40 °C
- Maximale relatieve vochtigheid 80% voor temperaturen tot 31 °C. Lineair afnemend tot 50% bij 40 °C.
- Schommelingen in de netspanning mogen niet groter zijn dan $\pm 10\%$ van de nominale spanning of minimum en maximum autobereikwaarden.
- Vervuilinggraad 2: Normaal niet-geleidend met incidentele condensatie. Hoewel het apparaat geen gevaarlijke toestand veroorzaakt boven dit omgevingsbereik, kunnen de prestaties variëren.

APPARAAT DAT LASERS BEVAT



AR-terreinsondes (FL/PL-serie) en terreinanalysatoren (FA-serie) zijn laserproducten van klasse 1 met ingesloten klasse 4-lasers. Bij normaal gebruik is de laserstraling volledig vervat in de glasvezelkabels en vormt ze geen bedreiging voor blootstelling. Veiligheidsvergrendelingen zorgen ervoor dat de laser niet wordt geactiveerd, tenzij de kabels correct zijn aangesloten. Wees altijd voorzichtig bij het gebruik of het onderhoud van laserproducten. Bekijk niet rechtstreeks met optische instrumenten.

RF-ANTENNES

- Dit apparaat (antenne of antenne-set) kan zwaar zijn, waardoor er twee personen nodig zijn om het op te tillen. Wees voorzichtig bij het installeren of verwijderen van het apparaat. Respecteer alle instructies voor het instellen en optillen van de apparatuur, die in dit document worden vermeld.
- Zorg ervoor dat de connectoren geschikt zijn voor de beoogde werking. De connectoren worden gespecificeerd in de gebruikershandleiding en in het productspecificatieblad.
- Overschrijd het maximale RF-ingangsniveau niet, dat in de specificaties is vermeld. Raadpleeg de gebruikershandleiding en het productspecificatieblad om de toepasselijke RF-niveaus te bepalen.
- Een overmatige RF-input kan het apparaat of de connectoren beschadigen en veiligheidsrisico's veroorzaken.
- De RF-spanningen op de antenne-elementen kunnen gevaarlijk zijn tijdens het gebruik. Raak de antenne of elementen niet aan wanneer de RF-ingangconnector is aangesloten op een actieve RF-bron.
- Om persoonlijk letsel en onopzettelijke schade aan de vermogensversterker of antenne te voorkomen, schakelt u de RF-output van de vermogensversterker uit voordat u de inputaansluiting op de antenne aansluit of loskoppelt.
- Voer periodieke inspecties uit van de antenne- en terreinsondesystemen om de vervaldatum van de kalibratie, de juiste werking en de algehele conditie van de apparatuur te controleren.

IN EEN REK GEMONTEERDE TWT-MODELLEN

Sommige TWT-modellen worden geleverd zonder de verwijderbare behuizing die wordt aangeboden voor gebruik als tafemodel. Deze modellen die in een rek kunnen worden gemonteerd, kunnen worden geleverd met handgrepen of sledes en handgrepen die aan de voorkant zijn geïnstalleerd. Volg alle tilinstructies in dit document en de installatie-instructies in de gebruikershandleiding van de TWT.

TILINSTRUCTIES VOOR AR-APPARATUUR

Omdat de meeste producten tijdens de distributie, de assemblage en het gebruik moeten worden behandeld, moet het risico op ernstig letsel als gevolg van een onveilige behandeling van het product een fundamentele overweging voor elke gebruiker zijn. Een gezaghebbende richtlijn voor het elimineren van ongerechtvaardigd risico op letsel veroorzaakt door tillen, wordt aangeboden door de NIOSH-Work Practices (publicatie # 94-110) en is beschikbaar op:



<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/94-110/pdfs/94-110.pdf>.

Neem in het algemeen de volgende richtlijnen in acht voor het optillen van een gewicht van 25 kg of meer:

- Gebruik alleen het hijsorg (vloermodel) of de zijhandgrepen (tafelmodel) om de eenheid op te tillen.
- Gebruik apparatuur met voldoende capaciteit om de eenheid op te tillen en te ondersteunen.
- Als u een vorkheftruck gebruikt om de eenheid te verplaatsen, zorg er dan voor dat de vorken lang genoeg zijn om tot voorbij de zijkant van het eenheid uit te steken.
- Volg de link hierboven voor meer informatie.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Model 500S1G6A is a self-contained, broadband microwave amplifier designed for laboratory applications where instantaneous bandwidth, high gain, and moderate power output are required. A **GAIN** control, which is conveniently located on the unit's front panel, can be used to decrease the amplifier's gain by 10 decibels (dB) or more. Solid state technology is used exclusively to offer significant advantages in reliability and cost. A Model 500S1G6A, used with a frequency-swept signal source, will provide 500 watts of swept power output from 0.7–6.0 gigahertz (GHz). Typical applications include antenna and component testing, wattmeter calibration, and electromagnetic interference (EMI) susceptibility testing, as well as usage as a driver for frequency multipliers and high-power amplifiers. The Model 500S1G6A can be operated locally by using the unit's front panel controls, or remotely by using the unit's IEEE-488, RS-232 interface, USB, or Ethernet interface.

Special features incorporated into the Model 500S1G6A include the following:

- **A Digital Control Panel (DCP)** that allows both local and remote (via a computer interface) control of the amplifier (including adjustment of the amplifier's RF Gain during CW mode operation) and provides graphical displays of the amplifier's Forward and Reflected power levels.
- **RF output level protection.**
- **A General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB)/IEEE-488.2 interface** for remote control of the amplifier's operating functions.
- **RS232 serial communications** including both wire and fiber-optic ports for remote control.
- **USB Communication port** for remote control.
- **Ethernet Communication port** for remote control.
- **Protection** is provided by DC current limiting, over-temperature shut down and RF power limiting.

1.2 SPECIFICATIONS

Refer to the AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation Data Sheet at the end of this section for detailed specifications.

1.3 POWER SUPPLIES

The Model 500S1G6A contains four switching power supplies. The input voltage range to the power supplies is 200–260 VAC, 50-60Hz, selected automatically. The AC input power, combined for these four supplies is approximately 3800 watts.

PS1 has a +5 volt, standby supply for the A60 Control Panel Assembly and the A61 Interface board used for the remote interfaces. The +5 volt supply is also for operation of the A66 ALC board.

PS1 is a multiple output supply. It provides ± 15 VDC to the A65 Regulator board.

PS2 is a single output supply which provides +24VDC to Fan Assemblies B1-B20.

PS3 and PS4 are single output supplies which provide +25.7 VDC to the RF driver and final stages. Primary AC circuit protection is provided by the circuit breaker in the Power Entry Module.

1.4 PROTECTION CIRCUITS

Features incorporated into this unit include RF output level protection circuits, thermal protection circuits, and internal DC level sensing and monitoring circuits that sense the voltage on each of the final and driver amplifier modules. There is protection for the AC main circuit. Both switching supplies are short circuit protected. Reaching a threshold of either of the RF forward (incident) or reverse (reflected) power limit adjustments, which are adjusted to approximately 650 watts and 250 watts respectively, will initiate limiting, or smooth drive level fold-back, in a low-level stage of the amplifier chain. If the limiting circuits cannot keep the amplifier's levels below the limit threshold, the protection circuits will invoke a shutdown of the main power supplies and low-level driver in the amplifier. Power amplifier modules are monitored for both over-current and under-current. A **RESET** function is provided to permit re-powering of the amplifier in case of transient or temporary activation of the amplifier's protection circuitry.

The digital control panel monitors all fault signals, stores and displays any that are invoked and asserts the required action.

1.5 INSTALLATION

Before proceeding, thoroughly inspect the amplifier for signs of physical damage that may have been incurred during shipment and completely read the following installation and operating instructions, paying special attention to all **CAUTION** notes.

1.5.1 Location

Select an operating location that will permit air to circulate freely around the amplifier's cabinet. The Model 500S1G6A utilizes air cooling and should be located where the normal flow of air into or exiting from the unit will not be restricted, diverted, or re-circulated through the unit itself; *in particular, the flow of warm air exiting the rear of the amplifier should not be impeded.* Do not position the unit next to a wall or other equipment that would restrict the flow of air into the bottom of the unit or out of the rear of the unit. For proper exiting ventilation/airflow allow a minimum of 24 in (60.96 cm) between the back of the unit and any solid or semi solid object (walls, test equipment, rack panels, etc.).

1.5.2 AC Primary Power Wiring Guidelines

The Model 500S1G6A is designed to operate using AC primary power of 200–260 Volts Alternating Current (VAC), 50–60 Hz single phase, 3800 watts maximum. A minimum of 10 AWG (2.59 mm) is recommended for the power line cord.



CAUTION:

Dangerous voltages are present in the Model 500S1G6A whenever the unit is plugged into an AC outlet. Always disconnect the unit from the main power line when servicing it. Please note that neither the Keylock Switch nor the POWER switch will completely shut off the unit's AC power.

The following table identifies screw color and function. Pay special attention to torque requirements.

| Terminal | Conductor | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Green Hex Head Screw | Equipment grounding conductor | |
| White Screw | Grounded circuit conductor, Neutral | Y |
| Brass/Black Screw | Ungrounded circuit conductor, Line | X |

Tighten terminal screws to 18 lb-in (2.1 N-m) of torque.

Tighten assembly screws to 10 lb-in (1.1 N-m) of torque.

Tighten cord clamp screws alternately to 16-20-in (1.8-2.3 N-m) of torque.



500S1G6A

- 500 Watts CW
- 0.7–6.0GHz
- Class A
- CE & RoHS Compliant
- High Efficiency

Features

The Model 500S1G6A is a portable, self-contained, air-cooled, broadband, completely solid-state amplifier designed for applications where instantaneous bandwidth, high gain and linearity are required. The Model 500S1G6A, when used with a sweep generator, will provide a minimum of 500 watts of RF power.

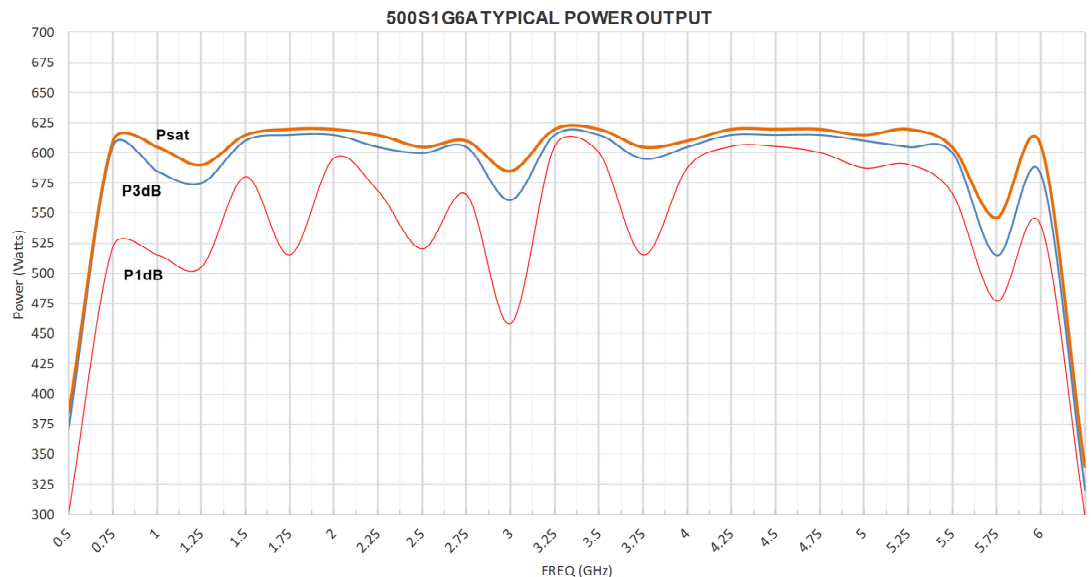
The Model 500S1G6A is equipped with a Digital Control Panel (DCP) which provides both local and remote control of the amplifier. The DCP uses a color LCD touch screen and a single rotary knob to offer status reporting and control capability. The display provides Forward Power and Reflected Power values plus amplifier status. Special features include a gain control and RF output level protection.

All amplifier control functions and status indications are available remotely in GPIB/IEEE-488 format, RS232 hardwire and fiber optic, USB and Ethernet. The buss interface connect-

or is located on the back panel and positive control of local or remote operation is assured by a keylock on the front panel of the amplifier.

The low level of spurious signals and linearity of the Model 500S1G6A make it ideal for use as a driver amplifier in testing wireless and communication components and subsystems. It can be used as a test instrument covering multiple frequency bands and is suitable for a variety of communication technologies such as CDMA, W-CDMA, TDMA, GSM etc. It is also suitable for EMC Test applications where undistorted modulation envelopes are desired.

The export classification for this equipment is 3A001. These commodities, technology or software are controlled for export in accordance with the U.S. Export Administration Regulations. Diversion contrary to U.S. law is prohibited.



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500S1G6A

- 500 Watts CW
- 0.7-6.0GHz

Specifications

RATED OUTPUT POWER: 500 watts minimum

INPUT FOR RATED OUTPUT: 1.0 milliwatt maximum

POWER OUTPUT @ 3dB COMPRESSION: Nominal, 525 watts; Minimum, 475 watts

POWER OUTPUT @ 1dB COMPRESSION: Nominal, 450 watts; Minimum, 400 watts

FLATNESS: ± 1.5 dB typical, ± 2.5 dB maximum

FREQUENCY RESPONSE: 0.7-6.0 GHz instantaneously

GAIN (at maximum setting): 57 dB minimum

GAIN ADJUSTMENT: 10 dB minimum

INPUT IMPEDANCE: 50 ohms, VSWR 2.0:1 maximum

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: 50 ohms nominal

MISMATCH TOLERANCE: 100% of rated power without foldback up to 6.0:1 mismatch above which may limit to 250 watts reflected power. Will operate without damage or oscillation with any magnitude and phase of source and load impedance. See Application Note #27.

MODULATION CAPABILITY: Will faithfully reproduce AM, FM, or pulse modulation appearing on the input signal.

HARMONIC DISTORTION: Minus 20 dBc maximum at 400 watts (1.0-6.0 GHz); Minus 20 dBc typical at 400 watts (0.7-1.0 GHz).

THIRD ORDER INTERCEPT POINT: 63 dBm typical

PRIMARY POWER: 200-260 VAC, 50/60 Hz, single phase, 3800 watts

CONNECTORS:

| | |
|---|--|
| RF Input | Type N female, rear |
| RF Output | Type 7-16 DIN female, rear |
| Safety intlk | 15 pin female subminiature D, rear |
| Remote computer interface | IEEE-488 (GPIB) & RS-232 connector, rear |
| Remote Computer Interface (Fiber Optic) | ST Conn Tx, RS-232 Rx |
| USB 2.0 | Type B |
| Ethernet | RJ-45 |

IEEE-488 (GPIB) INTERFACE & RS-232: Allows control and monitoring of all front panel controls except keylock position control

COOLING: Forced air (self contained fans)

WEIGHT: 136 kg (300 lbs)

SIZE (W x H x D): 50.3 x 127 x 61 cm (19.8 x 50 x 24 in)

EXPORT CLASSIFICATION: 3A001

2. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 GENERAL

The Model 500S1G6A is a self-contained, broadband microwave amplifier designed for laboratory applications where instantaneous bandwidth, high gain, and moderate power output are required. A **GAIN** control, which is conveniently located on the unit's front panel, can be used to decrease the amplifier's gain by 10 decibels (dB) or more. Solid state technology is used exclusively to offer significant advantages in reliability and cost. A Model 500S1G6A, used with a frequency-swept signal source, will provide 500 watts of swept power output from 0.7–6.0 gigahertz (GHz). Typical applications include antenna and component testing, wattmeter calibration, and electromagnetic interference (EMI) susceptibility testing, as well as usage as a driver for frequency multipliers and high-power amplifiers. The Model 500S1G6A can be operated locally by using the unit's front panel controls, or remotely by using the unit's IEEE-488, RS-232 interface, USB, or Ethernet interface.



CAUTION:

The Model 500S1G6A Amplifier is *typically* not critical in regard to source and load Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) and will remain unconditionally stable with any magnitude and phase of source and load VSWR. However, placing the amplifier in the operate mode without a load connected to the output connector is not recommended. It has also been designed to withstand, without damage, RF input power levels up to twenty (20) times its rated input of 1mW. However, signal levels higher than 20mW or transients with high peak voltages can damage the amplifier. Also, accidental connection of the Model 500S1G6A's output to its input (either through direct connection or parasitic feedback paths) will cause oscillations that may permanently damage the unit's input transistors.

The 500S1G6A Amplifier is protected from input overdrive by an automatic level control circuit which will limit the maximum RF level to the first gain stage (U2) of the RF Amplifier to approximately 0 dBm. *NOTE: The amplifier requires 30 minutes of warm-up time to avoid any gain or power drift.*

The 500S1G6A RF power transistors are protected from over temperature by sensing the chassis temperature near the RF output transistors. In the event of a cooling fan failure or an airflow blockage, the DC voltage will be removed from the RF stages, when the chassis temperature reaches approximately 70°C.

Normal operation can be resumed after the chassis temperature drops below 70° C.

2.2 CONTROL AND INDICATOR FUNCTIONS

The Model 500S1G6A's front panel is shown in Figure 2-1; the unit's rear panel features are detailed in Figure 2-2.

2.2.1 Keylock Switch

The Keylock Switch is provided for protection from unauthorized use or unexpected remote control of the amplifier. The amplifier can only be turned on locally when the Keylock Switch is in the **LOCAL** position. Likewise, the unit can only be turned on or controlled remotely when the Keylock Switch is in the **REMOTE** position. Placing the Keylock Switch in the **INHIBIT** position places the amplifier in the off mode and prohibits any control of the amplifier.

2.2.2 POWER Switch

The momentary **POWER** switch turns the main power to the amplifier on and off. The status of the green light-emitting diode (LED) in the switch indicates whether the amplifier’s power is on or off. The main power supply fans are active when power is on. The graphic display is active as long as the main power circuit breaker of the amplifier power entry module is on.

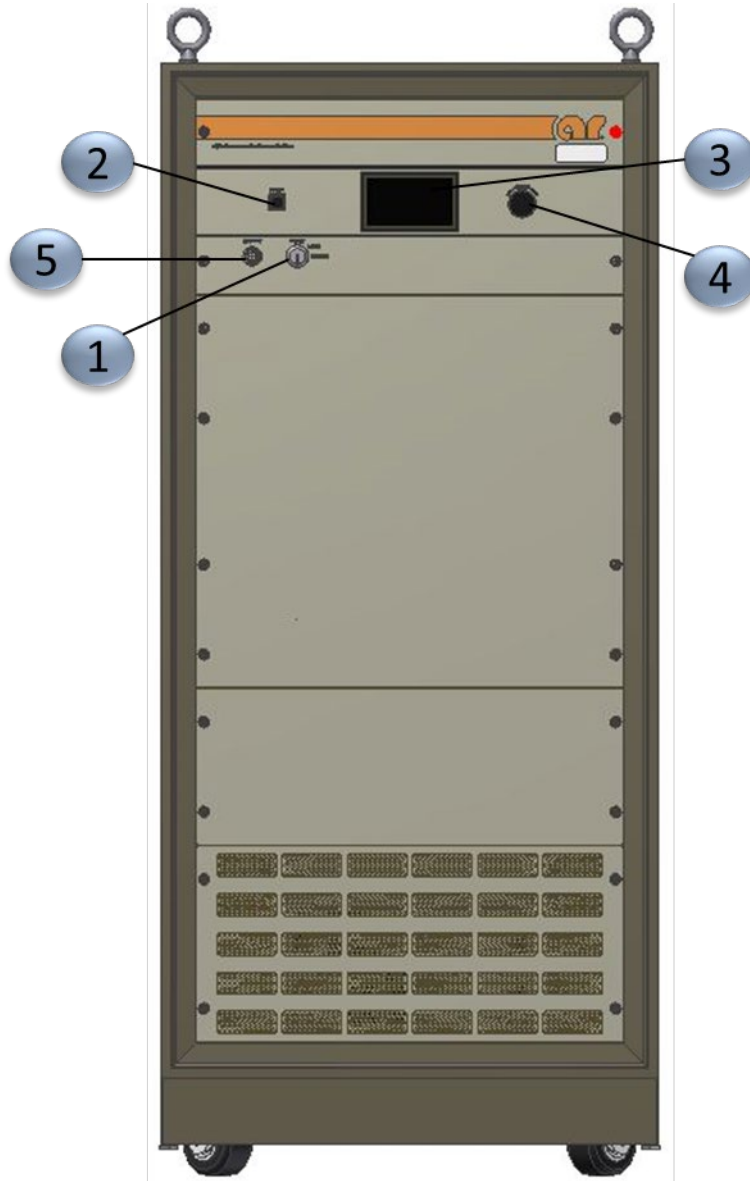


Figure 2-1 Digital Control Panel (DCP) Features

| Item | Title | Function |
|------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | INHIBIT, LOCAL, REMOTE | Keylock Switch, 3-position; key removal in INHIBIT position only |
| 2 | POWER | POWER control with indicator LED |
| 3 | DISPLAY (Touch Screen) | Numerous parameter values and fault messages |
| 4 | ADJUST | Adjust knob to change selected variables |
| 5 | RF INPUT | Type N female connector |

2.2.3 Main Power

The Main Power circuit breaker is located on the rear panel of the amplifier.

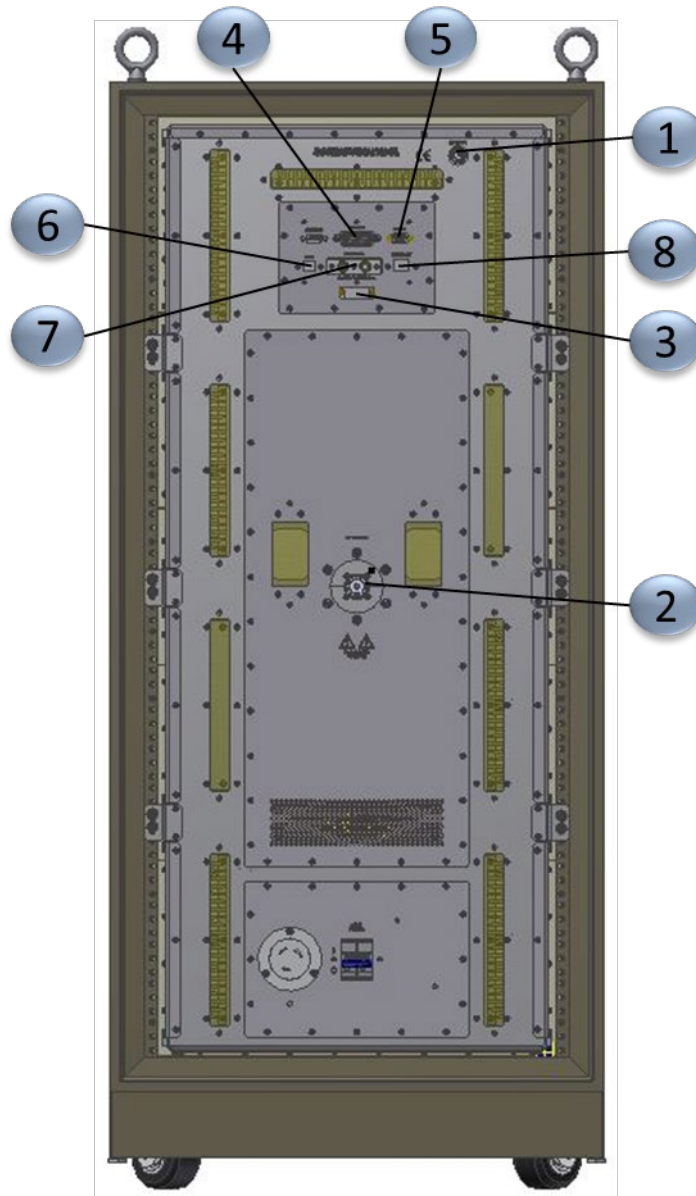


Figure 2-2. Rear Panel Features

| Item | Title | Function |
|------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | RF INPUT (rear connector versions) | Type N female connector |
| 2 | RF OUTPUT | Type 7/16 female connector |
| 3 | Safety Interlock | Type 15-pin sub-D |
| 4 | IEEE-488 | Remote Interface |
| 5 | RS-232 | Remote Interface |
| 6 | USB | Remote Interface |
| 7 | Fiber Optic Serial | Remote Interface |
| 8 | Ethernet | Remote Interface |

2.2.4 RF ON/OFF

The RF ON/OFF touch screen button toggles the amplifier from a Standby to an Operate mode. The status of the function is indicated on the display as RF ON or RF OFF. In the RF ON state, RF output is enabled according to control settings and amplifier RF input. Main cooling fans will operate. In the RF OFF state, there will be no RF output.

2.2.5 RESET Function

The RESET function, selected by the touch screen button, will cause the amplifier to attempt to reset. Selecting Reset may clear the fault, depending upon the type of fault that has occurred. If the amplifier is in an over-driven condition, lowering the amplifier's gain or RF input level should enable the function to reset the amplifier.

2.3 DIGITAL CONTROL PANEL (DCP) OPERATIONS

The operations described in this section assume that the user is performing these operations from the amplifier's front panel with the Keylock Switch in the LOCAL position. Remote control using a personal computer is available when the Keylock Switch is set to REMOTE. Refer to Section 2.5.5 for information on remote operation.

Amplifier functions are visually monitored on the front panel display. POWER is controlled by a dedicated push-button switch to the left of the display. The safety Keylock Switch is located to the lower left of the display.

In the center of the digital control panel is the graphic touch display. It is used to provide amplifier status information and a set of menu functions for controlling the amplifier. The menu selections are typically found as software generated buttons on the right side of the display screen. In some cases, these buttons can also be found in other areas of the screen. From the MAIN MENU the user can access the RF ON/OFF button. The RF ON/OFF button causes the power amplifier sections to produce RF output power from the output connector, based on the various settings and the input level to the amplifier.

To the far right is an ADJUST knob. This knob is used to adjust many of the variables shown on the graphic touch display.

The graphic touch display is active and illuminated whenever AC power is supplied to the unit and the main circuit breaker is on.

At the top of the Main Menu screen is a bar graph and numeric value (blue) which is used to indicate whichever user adjustable parameter is selected. These parameters are RF Gain, ALC Threshold Level, ALC Detector Gain, and ALC Response. (Not all adjustments are available on every amplifier.) The Select button from the Main Menu is used to select these parameters.

Below the adjustment value section is an indicator for the RF state and the amplifier mode. The RF state can be changed using the RF On/Off button found in the lower right of the Main Menu.

Below the RF state indicator is the amplifier mode indicator. Possible modes are Manual, Pulse, ALC Internal, and ALC External. (Not all modes are available on every amplifier.) The amplifier mode can be changed using the Mode button from the Main Menu.

Toward the bottom of the display are two bar graphs and two numeric values used to indicate the forward and reflected power (green and red respectively). These indications are developed using a dual-directional coupler located within the amplifier near the RF output port, and should be used as un-calibrated indicators of approximate power level.

General Display Navigation is shown in Figure 2-3, **Touch Panel Display Menu Map**.

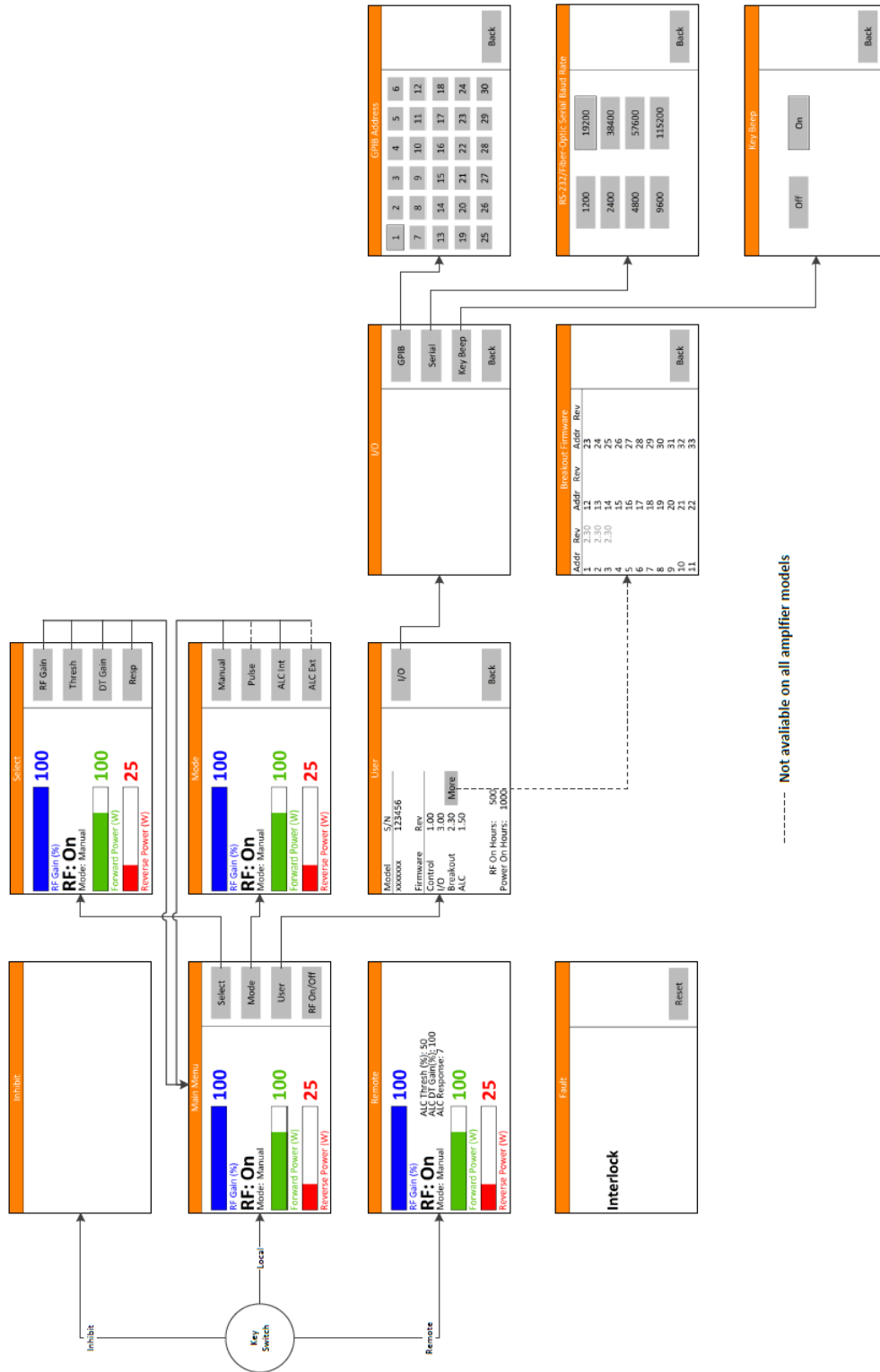


Figure 2-3. Touch Panel Display Menu Map
Values shown on screens are for illustration only.

2.3.1 RF GAIN Control

The RF GAIN control, which has a minimum of 10dB of range, is used to adjust the input attenuator of the preamplifier-leveler module. This control simply adjusts the output power level for a fixed input power level.

To adjust the RF Gain, press the Select button from the main menu and then press the RF Gain button in the subsequent menu. Adjust the value using the adjust knob. Please note that the display panel is limited in resolution compared to the control signals, which are generated and sent to the leveler electronics module.

2.4 INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

The input and output connectors described in the following sections are located on the unit's front or rear panels; refer to the Front and Rear Panel Features drawings (Figure 2-1, Figure 2-2).

2.4.1 RF Input

This Type N connector is the RF input to the amplifier. It should be connected to a RF signal generator or sweep generator.

2.4.2 RF Output

This Type 7/16 connector is the RF output of the amplifier. It should be connected to a suitable 50Ω load. For proper connection to the RF output connector a torque of 221 in-lbs. (24.97 N-m) shall be used.



CAUTION:

Do not connect or disconnect any loads or cables from the amplifier's RF Output when the amplifier is in the Operate mode. Dangerous voltages that could cause serious injury to the user exist at the RF Output when the amplifier is under power.

2.4.3 IEEE-488, USB, and RS-232 Interfaces

The Model 500SIG6A's remote interfaces allow remote control, via a computer, of all amplifier functions (except for the Keylock Switch position) that can be controlled from the front panel. When the amplifier is in the Remote mode (as determined by the position of the Keylock Switch), a special Remote display is shown (see Figure 2-3). Front panel controls are deactivated, except for the Keylock Switch, which can be rotated to LOCAL or INHIBIT in order to prevent remote control commands from being executed.

Refer to Section 2.6 for information on remote operation of the amplifier.

2.4.4 Safety Interlock Connector

The 15-pin D-sub miniature female safety interlock connector (Figure 2-2, Item 4) provides two separate interlock loops. Pins 1 and 8 are used for situations where the amplifier can be left on but forced into STANDBY mode. This interlock is called Inhibit Interlock. Pins 10 and 14 are used for situations that demand the safest possible condition, with the AC power to all main circuits disconnected. This interlock is called AC Interlock. Both loops must be closed, or jumpered, for normal operation.

2.5 AMPLIFIER OPERATION

2.5.1 Local Operation

1. Connect the input signal to the unit's RF INPUT connector. The input signal level should be 0dBm maximum.
2. Connect the load to the unit's RF OUTPUT connector.
3. Set the REMOTE/LOCAL switch to LOCAL.
4. Check to see that the MAIN POWER switch on the unit's rear panel is set to the 1 (on) position.
5. Press the POWER switch.
6. Place the unit in the Operate mode by pressing the RF ON/OFF touch screen button.
7. Adjust the amplifier's gain by pressing the Select button on the Main Menu, then the RF Gain button in the subsequent menu. Adjust the value using the Adjust knob rotating the ADJUST knob.
8. In the event of a fault, press the RESET touch screen button; if the fault does not clear, refer to section 4.3 **Troubleshooting** of this manual.

2.6 REMOTE OPERATION

This section describes remote operation of this amplifier using the provided remote communication ports connected to a device such as a personal computer. All ports are active at all times, however only one port may be used at a time. Communicating through two or more ports at one time will cause data collisions and lost commands or queries.

The Keylock switch on the front panel allows the amplifier to be controlled using the remote communications ports, the front panel controls, or neither depending on its position. All remote queries will work in any switch position. All remote commands will only work when the switch is set to REMOTE. When the switch is set to REMOTE all front panel controls are disabled. However, faults can be reset locally by way of the Reset button displayed on the touch screen regardless of Keylock switch position.

2.6.1 IEEE-488 (GPIB) Communication

For IEEE-488 operation, the device address is set using the front panel touch screen. Ensure that each device connected to the IEEE-488 bus is set to a unique address.

Specific IEEE-488 bus commands depend on which software package you are using. To send commands be sure that the amplifier's address is set properly and that the controller has correctly identified the unit as a "listening" device.

When sending commands via the GPIB interface, terminate the command with a Line Feed character, an EOI, or both. The amplifier will ignore characters following the termination.

2.6.1.1 Setting the IEEE-488 (GPIB) Address

The IEEE-488 device address can be set to any number between 1 and 30. This selection is made by navigating to the GPIB address selection screen. To get there from the Main Menu, touch the User menu button followed by the I/O menu button and finally the GPIB menu button. Touching any of the buttons labeled 1 to 30 immediately sets the GPIB address to the corresponding value. A thin black outline indicates the present address selection. When the back button is pushed, the address selection is stored to non-volatile memory. Therefore, if power is lost prior to hitting the back button, any address selection changes will be lost.

2.6.2 RS-232 Communication

The RS-232 port is a serial communications bus. All commands and queries through this port must be terminated with a Line Feed character. When a valid query is received, it is processed and the result is immediately transmitted back over the RS-232 interface. This port is designed to time-out if there is no activity on the bus for more than 5 seconds. At this time the internal buffer is cleared and a **TIMEOUT_ERROR** message followed by a Line Feed character is sent out from this port.

The baud rate for the RS-232 port is user selectable from the RS-232/Fiber-Optic Serial Baud Rate selection screen. To get there from the Main Menu, touch the User menu button followed by the I/O menu button and finally the Serial menu button. A thin black outline indicates the present baud rate selection. When the back button is pushed, the baud rate selection is stored to non-volatile memory. Therefore, if power is lost prior to hitting the back button, any baud rate selection changes will be lost.

NOTE: This baud rate setting is shared by both the RS-232 port and the Fiber-Optic serial port.

The RS-232 port is setup as a Data Circuit-terminating Equipment (DCE) port. When connecting to a Personal Computer (PC) a straight one-to-one cable should be used. A null modem is NOT needed. The settings and pin-out diagram for this port can be found below.

Table 2-1. RS-232 Port Settings

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Word Length | 8 bits |
| Stop Bits: | 1 |
| Baud Rate: | User selectable (default is 19200) |
| Parity: | None |
| HW Handshake: | None |

Table 2-2. RS-232 (DCE) Port Pin-out Diagram DB-9 Female

| | |
|-------|--------|
| Pin 1 | DCD |
| Pin 2 | TD |
| Pin 3 | RD |
| Pin 4 | DTR |
| Pin 5 | GND |
| Pin 6 | DSR |
| Pin 7 | CTS |
| Pin 8 | RTS |
| Pin 9 | Unused |

2.6.3 Fiber-Optic Serial Communication

The Fiber-Optic port is a serial communications bus. All commands and queries through this port must be terminated with a Line Feed character. When a valid query is received, it is processed and the result is immediately transmitted back over the Fiber-Optic interface. This port is designed to time-out if there is no activity on the bus for more than 5 seconds. At this time the internal buffer is cleared and a **TIMEOUT_ERROR** message followed by a Line Feed is sent out from this port.

The baud rate for the Fiber-Optic Serial port is user selectable from the RS-232/Fiber-Optic Serial Baud Rate selection screen. To get there from the Main Menu, touch the User menu button followed by the I/O menu button and finally the Serial menu button. A thin black outline indicates the present baud rate selection. When the back button is pushed, the baud rate selection is stored to non-volatile memory. Therefore, if power is lost prior to hitting the back button, any baud rate selection changes will be lost.

NOTE: This baud rate setting is shared by both the Fiber-Optic serial port and the RS-232 port.

The Fiber-Optic port provides the user with the ability to optically isolate the controlling PC from the amplifier. This can be useful in an environment where RF/Microwave energy could be coupled onto a connection to one of the “wired” communications ports and fed back to the controlling PC.

Both optical connections (TX and RX) are optimized to work with light at a wavelength of 820nm. For more detailed specifications on this port, consult the Avago HFBR series datasheet found at www.avagotech.com.

A glass, multi-mode, fiber-optic cable of 200um is recommended, however fiber-optic cable as small as 50um can be used. The connector type for this port is ST.

This port can be used in conjunction with either an AR model IF7000 RS-232 to Fiber-Optic Interface (1200 to 9600 baud only) or an AR model IF7001 USB to Fiber-Optic Interface (19200 baud only). Note that these devices use SMA connectors so a fiber-optic cable is needed with ST connectors on one end and SMA connectors on the other. This cable can be obtained from a fiber-optic cable distributor such as Fiber Instrument Sales (FIS). Their web-site can be found at www.fiberinstrumentsales.com. An example cable that will work for this connection is FIS Part Number D615M7FIS. The 7 in the part number refers to the length of the cable. In this case the length is 7 meters.

Table 2-3. Fiber-Optic Serial Port Settings

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Word Length | 8 bits |
| Stop Bits: | 1 |
| Baud Rate: | User selectable (default is 19200) |
| Parity: | None |
| HW Handshake: | None |

2.6.4 USB Communication

The USB port is a USB 2.0 port. It also complies with the USB Test and Measurement Class (USBTMC) Standard. Communications with this port requires the host computer to have a USBTMC driver available. All commands and queries through this port must be terminated with a Line Feed character.

The cable required to make this connection is a USB 2.0 A-B peripheral device cable. The cable can be no longer than 5 meters. If a longer distance is required a USB hub must be used. A cable carrying the official USB logo is recommended.

When connected to a PC running Windows 2000 or XP a window will pop-up labeled Hardware Wizard. If this PC has National Instruments LabView installed it will have a USBTMC driver that will work with this port. This driver will allow the device to be easily controlled using National Instruments Measurement and Automation Explorer or LabView. It should be noted that the USBTMC driver provided by National Instruments is a Virtual Instrument Software Architecture (VISA) driver which can be used with other programming languages besides LabView. For more information on this please consult the National Instruments Website found at www.ni.com.

NOTE: All firmware updates are done through the USB port.

2.6.5 Ethernet Communication

The Ethernet port allows remote control through a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) data channel. All commands and queries through this port must be terminated with a Line Feed character.

By default, this port is setup to work on a network with a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. Upon connection, an Internet Protocol (IP) address is assigned based on the internal Media Access Control (MAC) address. The MAC address is printed on a label located near the Ethernet port.

If the connected network does not have DHCP enabled, then the device can be assigned an IP address by the user. To do this, download the utility called DeviceInstaller™ from www.Lantronix.com. For assistance using this utility please consult the utilities embedded help file.

The DeviceInstaller™ utility will scan the network and find all connected Lantronix Ethernet devices. This list of found devices will include any connected AR Ethernet devices. By selecting one of the connected devices from the list, its IP address and subnet mask can be changed along with a number of other settings. One should use caution in adjusting any settings he/she is unfamiliar with as doing so may cause the port to become unresponsive. By default the port for the TCP data channel is 10001.

* DHCP is a protocol used to assign a dynamic IP address to a device. Network server software will assign an available IP address to a device when it is connected and powered on. Different IP addresses may be assigned at different times.

2.6.6 Remote Commands

- If a command or query is unrecognized it is echoed back out the port it came in on.
- All commands and queries are terminated with a Line Feed character.
- A Line Feed character is indicated by <LF> in subsequent command and query definitions.
- All queries can be sent when the Keylock switch is in the INHIBIT, LOCAL, or REMOTE position.
- All commands can only be sent when the Keylock switch is in the REMOTE position.
- All spaces in command and query definitions are indicated by <space>.
- If a query is recognized, its associated response is echoed out the port it came in on.

A **COMMUNICATIONS_ERROR**<LF> can occur if the time between commands or queries is too short, or the internal RS-485 link between the IO Board assembly and the Multipurpose Board (MPB) assembly is broken.

The development of application programs requires an understanding of the operation of the amplifier as well as the intended application.

An application program on the computer/controller should issue only one character string (command or query) at a time. After each functional command is issued, the amplifier's status should be checked to ensure that the command has been properly executed. The application program should allow sufficient time for the function to be completed before checking the status.

The application program should facilitate the checking of the status just prior to issuing a command, since the status could have been changed by a fault condition or by operator actions.

Variables represented by wild card characters i.e. x, y, z etc. do not indicate or delimit the number of characters actually specified.

Table 2-4. Relationship between DCP Controls and Remote Communication

| AC Power and Circuit Breaker | | Power | | Keylock Switch | | | Remote Communication | |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|----------------|-------|--------|----------------------|-------|
| On | Off | On | Off | INHIBIT | LOCAL | REMOTE | Command | Query |
| | √ | | | | | | X | X |
| √ | | | √ | | | √ | √ | √ |
| √ | | √ | | | | √ | √ | √ |
| √ | | √ | | | √ | | X | √ |
| √ | | √ | | √ | | | X | √ |
| √ | | | √ | | √ | | X | √ |
| √ | | | √ | √ | | | X | √ |

X = No, √ = Yes

2.6.6.1 Power On/Off

This command controls the power on/off state of the amplifier.

Syntax: **POWER:x**

Parameters: State(x):
OFF = power off
ON = power on

Response Format: None (No query for this command)

Example: To turn the power on, send the following command:

POWER:ON<LF>

To turn the power off, send the following command:

POWER:OFF<LF>

2.6.6.2 RF On/Off

This command controls the RF on/off state of the amplifier.

Syntax: **RF:x**

Parameters: State(x):
OFF = power off
ON = power on

Response Format: None (No query for this command)

Example: To turn the RF on, send the following command:

RF:ON<LF>

To turn the RF off, send the following command:

RF:OFF<LF>

2.6.6.3 Reset Faults

This will clear all faults, if possible.

Syntax: **RESET**

Parameters: None

Response Format: None (No query for this command)

Example: To clear any faults, send the following command:

RESET<LF>

2.6.6.4 Mode Select

This command sets the ALC mode of the amplifier.

Syntax: **MODE:x**

Parameters: Mode(x):
MANUAL = Set to Manual mode
PULSE = Set to Pulse mode*
ALC<space>INT = Set to ALC Internal mode
ALC<space>EXT = Set to ALC External mode*

Response Format: None (No query for this command)

Example: To set the ALC mode to Manual mode, send the following command:

MODE:MANUAL<LF>

**Not available on all amplifier models*

2.6.6.5 Level Adjust

This command sets the RF Gain, ALC Detector Gain, ALC Threshold, and ALC Response Time.

Syntax: **LEVEL:xy**

Parameters: Parameter(x):

GAIN = RF Gain
DET = ALC Detector Gain
THR = ALC Threshold
RESP = ALC Response Time

Value(y):

For RF Gain, ALC Detector Gain, and ALC Threshold:

0 = Minimum
100 = Maximum

For ALC Response Time:

0 = Minimum
7 = Maximum

| Response Time Setting | Time (mS) |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 10 |
| 3 | 30 |
| 4 | 100 |
| 5 | 1000 |
| 6 | 3000 |
| 7 | 3000 |

Response Format: None (No query for this command)

Example: To set the RF Gain to minimum, send the following command:

LEVEL:GAIN0<LF>

To set the RF Gain to 50%, send the following command:

LEVEL:GAIN50<LF>

To set the ALC Response Time to max, send the following command:

LEVEL:RESP7<LF>

2.6.6.6 Identity

Query to identify the amplifier.

Syntax: ***IDN?**

Parameters: None
Query only (always requires a ? character)

Response Format: **f,m,n,<LF>**

Where:

f = manufacturer

m = model designation

n = firmware revision

Example: To get the identity of the amplifier, send the following command:

***IDN?<LF>**

Response: **AR-RF/MICROWAVE-INST,MODEL,1.0<LF>**

2.6.6.7 IO Board Firmware Revision

Query to get the firmware revision of the I/O Board.

Syntax: ***IOB?**

Parameters: None
Query only (always requires a ? character)

Response Format: **INTERFACE_BOARD_SW_REVx<LF>**

Where:

x = firmware revision

Example: To get the firmware rev. of the I/O Board, send the following command:

***IOB?<LF>**

Response: **INTERFACE_BOARD_SW_REV3.00<LF>**

2.6.6.8 Machine State

This query reads the RF gain, detector gain, ALC threshold, and ALC response time of the amplifier.

Syntax: **MSB?**

Parameters: None

Query only (always requires a ? character)

Response Format: **RF<space>GAIN=x,
DT<space>GAIN=x,
THRES=x,
RESP=y<LF>**

Value(x):

For RF Gain, Detector Gain, and ALC Threshold:

0 = Minimum

100 = Maximum

Value(y):

For Response Time:

0 = Minimum

7 = Maximum

| Response Time Setting | Time (mS) |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 10 |
| 3 | 30 |
| 4 | 100 |
| 5 | 1000 |
| 6 | 3000 |
| 7 | 3000 |

Example: To get the machine state, send the following command:

MSB?<LF>

Response: **RF<space>GAIN=100,DT<space>GAIN= 50,THRES= 75,RESP=1 <LF>**

(RF gain is 100%, Detector Gain is 50%, ALC Threshold is 75%, and ALC Response Time is set to 5mS)

2.6.6.9 State

Query to find the state of the amplifier.

Syntax: **STATE?**

Parameters: None

Response Format: **STATE=<space>xyza<LF>**

Where:

x, **y**, **z**, and **a** are each an ASCII character representing a hexadecimal character. They can be 0 to 9 or A to F.

Each hexadecimal character represents a 4-bit binary number. This 4-bit number is a bit pattern which contains information about the state of the amplifier. The definitions of these bit positions can be found in the table below.

NOTE: Bits labeled NOT USED may be read as a bit state of 1 or 0

| | BIT POSITION | BIT DESCRIPTION | BIT STATE | | NOTES: |
|---|--------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | 0 | 1 | |
| x | 0 | (NOT USED) | | | |
| | 1 | (NOT USED) | | | |
| | 2 | (NOT USED) | | | |
| | 3 | REMOTE CONTROL | DISABLED | ENABLED | Response to key-switch position |
| y | 0 | POWER STATUS | OFF | POWER ON | |
| | 1 | STANDBY STATUS | OFF | STANDBY | Also known as RF OFF |
| | 2 | OPERATE STATUS | OFF | OPERATE | Also known as RF ON |
| | 3 | FAULT STATUS | OFF | FAULT EXISTS | |
| z | 0 | KEYLOCK INHIBIT | OFF | INHIBITED | Response to key-switch position |
| | 1 | (NOT USED) | | | |
| | 2 | (NOT USED) | | | |
| | 3 | (NOT USED) | | | |
| a | 0 | MODE MANUAL | DISABLED | ENABLED | |
| | 1 | (NOT USED) | | | |
| | 2 | MODE ALC INTERNAL | DISABLED | ENABLED | |
| | 3 | MODE ALC EXTERNAL | DISABLED | ENABLED | |

Example: To read the state, send the following query.

STATE?<LF>

Response: **STATE=<space>8301<LF>**
(Remote Mode, Power On, RF OFF, and Manual Mode)

2.6.6.10 Forward Power

Query to get the forward power.

Syntax: **FPOW?**

Parameters: None

Response Format: **FPOW=x<LF>**

Where:

x = 0 to 99999

Values are corrected and linearized. They can be up to five digits in length. Leading zeros are read as spaces. Units are Watts.

Example: To find out the forward power, send the following query.

FPOW?<LF>

Response: **FPOW=<space><space><space>54<LF>** *(54 Watts of forward power)*

2.6.6.11 Reverse Power

Query to get the reverse power.

Syntax: **RPOW?**

Parameters: None

Response Format: **RPOW=x<LF>**

Where:

x = 0 to 99999

Values are corrected and linearized. They can be up to five digits in length. Leading zeros are read as spaces. Units are Watts.

Example: To find out the reverse power, send the following query.

RPOW?<LF>

Response: **RPOW=<space><space><space><space>9<LF>** *(9 Watts of reverse power)*

2.6.6.12 RF Gain

Query to get the RF gain.

Syntax: **RFG?**

Parameters: None

Response Format: **RFG=<space>x<LF>**

Where:

x = 0000 to 0100

Example: To find out the RF gain of the amplifier, send the following query:

RFG?<LF>

Response: **RFG=<space>0075<LF>** (75% Gain)

2.6.6.13 Faults (500S1G6A)

Query to find the faults that have occurred with the amplifier.

Syntax: **FSTA?**

Parameters: None

Response Format: **FSTA=<space>00xx**

Where:

xx = 00 to 67 (Hexadecimal)

| xx | Dec | Fault Description | xx | Dec | Fault Description | xx | Dec | Fault Description |
|----|-----|-------------------|----|-----|--------------------|----|-----|---------------------|
| 00 | 0 | No Fault | 2B | 43 | Thermal Upper Left | 52 | 82 | Thermal Middle R2 |
| 01 | 1 | Ac Interlock | 2D | 45 | Amp A31 | 53 | 83 | Thermal Upper Right |
| 06 | 6 | Thermal Top | 1E | 46 | Amp A30 | 55 | 85 | Amp A51 |
| 07 | 7 | Thermal Middle R2 | 2F | 47 | Amp A29 | 56 | 86 | Amp A50 |
| 08 | 8 | Thermal Middle L1 | 30 | 48 | Amp A28 | 57 | 87 | Amp A49 |
| 0B | 11 | PS4 | 31 | 49 | Amp A47 | 58 | 88 | Amp A48 |
| 0B | 12 | PS3 | 32 | 50 | Amp A46 | 59 | 89 | Amp A55 |
| 0D | 13 | PS2 | 33 | 51 | Amp A45 | 5A | 90 | Amp A54 |
| 10 | 16 | PS4 Thermal | 34 | 52 | Amp A44 | 5B | 91 | Amp A53 |
| 11 | 17 | PS3 Thermal | 35 | 53 | Amp A43 | 5C | 92 | Amp A52 |
| 13 | 19 | Amp A14 | 36 | 54 | Amp A42 | 5D | 93 | Amp A39 |
| 14 | 20 | Amp A9 | 37 | 55 | Amp A41 | 5E | 94 | Amp A38 |
| 15 | 21 | Amp A5 | 38 | 56 | Amp A40 | 5F | 95 | Amp A37 |
| 16 | 22 | Amp A4 | 39 | 57 | Amp A27 | 60 | 96 | Amp A36 |
| 17 | 23 | Amp A2 | 3A | 58 | Amp A26 | 61 | 97 | Amp A35 |
| 18 | 24 | Interlock | 3B | 59 | Amp A25 | 62 | 98 | Amp A34 |
| 19 | 25 | 485 Error | 3C | 60 | Amp A24 | 63 | 99 | Amp A33 |
| 1A | 26 | ALC | 3D | 61 | Amp A13 | 64 | 100 | Amp A32 |
| 1E | 30 | System Error | 3E | 62 | Amp A12 | 65 | 101 | Amp A15 |
| 29 | 41 | Thermal Btm Left | 3F | 63 | Amp A8 | 66 | 102 | Amp A11 |
| 2A | 42 | Thermal Middle L2 | 51 | 81 | Thermal Btm Right | 67 | 103 | Amp A10 |

Example: To find out what faults have occurred, send the following query. **FST?<LF>**

Response: **FSTA= 0018<LF>** (Interlock Fault)

2.6.6.14 Operating Hours (RF On)

Query to get the RF On operating hours.

Syntax: **OH?**

Parameters: None

Response Format: **OH=x<LF>**

Where:

x = 0 to 100000

Units are Hours. Values can be up to six digits in length. Leading zeros are read as spaces.

Example: To find out the RF On operating hours, send the following query.

OH?<LF>

Response: **OH=<space><space><space><space>37<LF>**
(The system has spent 37 Hours in an RF On state)

2.6.6.15 Operating Hours (Power On)

Query to get the Power On operating hours.

Syntax: **OHP?**

Parameters: None

Response Format: **OHP=x<LF>**

Where:

x = 0 to 100000

Units are Hours. Values can be up to six digits in length. Leading zeros are read as spaces.

Example: To find out the Power On operating hours, send the following query.

OHP?<LF>

Response: **OHP=<space><space><space>428<LF>**
(The system has spent 428 Hours in a Power On state)

2.6.6.16 AC Power-On Defaults

Default settings that are applied at AC mains power-on can be changed by adding the following prefix to select commands.

Syntax: **DEFAULT:**

Compatible commands:

Level Adjust

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| LEVEL:GAIN | |
| LEVEL:DET | (Not available on all models) |
| LEVEL:THR | (Not available on all models) |
| LEVEL:RESP | (Not available on all models) |

Mode Select

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| MODE:MANUAL | (Not available on all models) |
| MODE:PULSE | (Not available on all models) |
| MODE:ALC<space>INT | (Not available on all models) |
| MODE:ALC<space>EXT | (Not available on all models) |

NOTES:

1. Use the command **DEFAULT:FACTORY** to reset all applicable settings back to their factory defaults.
2. All applicable defaults can be queried, except **DEFAULT:FACTORY**, by adding a ? character in place of the setting parameter.
3. If the ALC Lockout Feature (not available on all models) is engaged, the default ALC values set with this command will not be used.

Example 1: To set the default RF Gain to 75%, send the following command:

DEFAULT:LEVEL:GAIN75<LF>

Example 2: To query the default RF Gain setting, send the following command:

DEFAULT:LEVEL:GAIN?<LF>

Response: **DEFAULT:LEVEL:GAIN75<LF>**

Example 3: To set the default mode to manual, send the following command:

DEFAULT:MODE:MANUAL<LF>

3. THEORY OF OPERATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Model 500S1G6A RF amplifier consists of a 0.7–6.0 GHz RF amplifier assembly. The RF amplifier assembly consists of a Pre-Amplifier (Pre-Amp), a Quadrature-Coupled Amplifier (Quad Amp) used as a driver, a Two-way splitter, (2) Four-Way Splitters, (8) Quad Amplifiers used as Drivers, (8) Four-Way Splitters, (32) Quad amplifiers, (2) 16-way combiners, a Two-Way Combiner, and Directional Coupler.

The power supply section consists of an AC circuit breaker, line filter and four switching power supplies, and a (2) regulator circuits.

The control system consists of a Control/Fault Board, an Interface Board and remote interfaces for IEEE-488, RS-232, USB, and Ethernet.

3.2 RF AMPLIFIER OPERATION

3.2.1 A1 Pre-Amp (Schematic 10035953)

The RF input signal is fed to the A1 Pre-Amp, RF attenuator U1. U1 is a Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) Field-Effect Transistor (FET) Attenuator. DC signals between approximately -0.5 V to -2.5 V are used to control the shunt and series legs of the RF Attenuator. This attenuator is used for manual gain control using the front panel gain control and to attenuate RF input signals above 0 dBm by utilizing internal voltages.

U2 is a broadband GaAs Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit (MMIC) and is the first stage of gain in the amplifier. The output of U2 is fed to the input of the Wilkinson Two-Way Splitter.

The Wilkinson Two-Way Splitter splits the signal into two paths. One output is fed to the input of the A2 Driver Amp and the other output is fed to a detector. The detector output is used to protect the unit in the event of input overdrive.

Integrated circuit (IC) U1B provides a DC signal to the series element of the U1 attenuator. The U1 attenuator has minimum attenuation when the control signal is at approximately -2.7V, with maximum attenuation (minimum gain) occurring with -1.9V on the control input.

IC U2A amplifies the signal from the CR1 detector diode. IC U2B is a comparator; its normal output is approximately -9.7V. When the RF input signal to the A1 Preamplifier is increased above approximately 1mW (0 dBm), the voltage output from U2B will become less negative. This voltage is fed to the input of U1A. The amplifier has maximum gain at approximately -2.7V control input; minimum gain occurs at -1.9V. The attenuation of U1 will increase as the output of U2B varies from -9.7V toward 0V. This will help protect the unit in the event of input overdrive.

3.2.2 A2, A8-A15 Driver Amps (Schematics 10035763, 10039088, 10035766)

The Driver Amp RF section is assembled on thin film substrates and the bias control and fault circuitry is assembled on a multi-layer printed circuit board. It has two (2) GaN amplifier sections. Each section is input and output DC isolated by coupling capacitors. A 90° quad coupler combines the RF outputs. 50Ω termination resistors absorb any difference signals and help to improve the input and output VSWR of the module. The module has a gain of approximately 10dB and delivers 10-15 watts of RF power. Active bias circuitry regulates the DC current through RF devices. The nominal DC current for this amplifier is approximately 3.0A from a 25.7V supply. Logic low voltage on the fault pin indicates a low or high current condition exists on GaN FET 1 (bottom) or FET 2 (top).

3.2.3 A2 through A55 Output Power Amplifiers (Schematics 10035763, 10039088, 10035766)

The output power amplifiers are identical in construction and performance to the driver amplifiers described in Section 3.2.2.

3.2.4 A3 Two-Way Splitter

The Two-Way Splitter is a multi-section, broadband, Wilkinson splitter. The input signal is split into two equal-amplitude, equal-phase signals. The amplitude of each signal is 3-3.5dB below the input signal when both outputs are terminated into 50Ω loads.

3.2.5 A6, A7, A16, A18, A19, A20, A21, A23 Four-Way Splitter

The Four-Way splitter is a multi-section, broadband, Wilkinson splitter. The input signal is split into four equal-amplitude, equal-phase signals. The amplitude of each signal is 6-6.5dB below the input signal when both outputs are terminated into 50Ω loads.

3.2.6 A56, A57 Sixteen-Way Combiner

A56 & A57 are Sixteen-Way radial combiners with impedance-matching. When the outputs of the 32 quad amplifiers are fed to each 16-way combiner, the combined output will be approximately 12.0dB above the output of a single quad amplifier.

3.2.7 A58 Two Way Combiner

A58 is a Two-Way radial combiner with impedance matching. When the outputs of the two 16-Way combiners are fed to the Two-Way combiner, the combined output will be approximately 3 dB above the output of a single quad amplifier.

3.2.8 A59 Dual Directional Coupler

A59 is a 50 dB dual directional coupler which is connected to the output of the A58 Two-way combiner. The coupler monitors the forward and reflected power.

3.2.9 Detector Assembly

The two detectors (DT1, DT2) are connected to the forward and reflected coupled ports of A59. The DC outputs are fed to the A66 ALC board which uses these signals to protect the amplifier, display forward and reverse power, and to provide leveled RF output.

3.3 POWER SUPPLIES (PS1, PS2, PS3 AND PS4)

Power supply PS1 supplies a +5VDC housekeeping supply for the control system assemblies A60 Control/Fault Board, A61 Interface Board, and A66 ALC board.

PS1 also supplies +15.0 VDC at 2.5 amps and -15 VDC at 1 amp. These are both fed to the A65 Regulator board assembly. PS1 is a switching supply that automatically sets the AC input circuits to the correct connections for the line voltage 200-260 VAC input ranges 50-60 Hz.

PS2 supplies +24 VDC to Fan Assemblies B1-B20.

PS3 and PS4 supply +25.7 VDC at 67 amps. PS2 and PS3 are switching power supplies that automatically set the AC input circuits to the correct connections for the line voltage 200-260 VAC, 50-60 Hz.

PS3 and PS4 supply +25.7 VDC to quad amplifiers A2, A8-A15, A24 -A55 to provide the drain voltage for these amplifiers.

3.3.1 A65 Regulator Board (Schematic 10047637)

The A65 regulator board has four (4) regulators for the RF amplifier stages.

U1 is a positive adjustable regulator (+15 VDC). This regulator supplies the drain voltage for the A1 preamp RF output stage in addition to inhibit circuitry to power the +15 VDC drain voltage on and off.

U2 is a negative adjustable regulator (-5 VDC). This regulator supplies voltage for the gate voltages of the A2, A8-A15-A55 Quad Amplifiers.

U3 is a fixed negative regulator (-5 VDC). This regulator supplies an operational voltage for the onboard inhibit circuitry.

U4 is a fixed negative regulator (-12 VDC). This regulator supplies voltage for the gate voltage of the A1 preamp.

3.4 CONTROL SYSTEM

3.4.1 A60A1, A60A3 Display Assembly, 4.3" LCD (Schematics 10029679, 10030013)

The A60 Control Panel Assembly consists of two 16-bit microcontrollers and about nine other ICs that monitor and indicate the status of the amplifier. Power is supplied using only a single 5-volt power supply. The board offers the following:

| Feature | Quantity |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Open drain outputs | 4 |
| Digital outputs | 14 (8+6) |
| Digital inputs (5-volt tolerant) | 24 |
| Analog outputs | 2 |
| Mixed signal inputs | 4 |
| 2-channel encoder input | 1 |
| Inputs for a keypad | 6 |
| Display connectors | 1 |
| Serial communication jacks | 2 |

3.4.2 A61 Interface Board (Schematic 10020073)

3.4.3 A66 ALC Board (Schematic 10023927)

This section describes the operation of the level control board. The level control board performs the following functions:

- Provides automatic level control of the amplifier's output when the amplifier is placed in the ALC mode.
- Limits RF input level to the amplifier when forward or reflected power levels exceed specified levels.
- Drives forward and reflected indicators on the front panel display.

4. MAINTENANCE

4.1 GENERAL MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

The Model 500S1G6A requires very little maintenance since it is a relatively simple instrument. It is built with etched circuit wiring and solid-state devices that will ensure long, trouble free life. However, should trouble occur special care must be taken in servicing to avoid damage to the devices or the etched circuit board.

Since the components are soldered in place, substitution of components should not be resorted to unless there is some indication that they are faulty. In addition, take care when troubleshooting, not to short voltages across the amplifier. Small bias changes may ruin the amplifier due to excessive dissipation or transients.

Components in AR instruments are conservatively operated to provide maximum instrument reliability. In spite of this, parts within an instrument may fail. Usually, the instrument must be immediately repaired with a minimum of down time. A systematic approach can greatly simplify and, thereby, speed up the repair.

However, due to the importance of the amplifier's alignment, it is recommended that when failure is caused by breakdown of any of the components in the signal circuits, the amplifier be returned to the factory for part replacement and amplifier realignment. Shipping instructions are as follows.

To return an item, contact AR Customer Service for an RMA number and shipping instructions. Returns from outside the United States are not permitted without prior authorization. If shipping from outside of the United States, closely follow all directions on the RMA form for return shipping and marking. See warranty statement at rear of manual.

4.2 DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE



CAUTION:

Extreme caution should be exercised when troubleshooting this unit, particularly when measuring voltages in the power supply section of the unit. Hazardous voltages do exist in the unit that could cause serious injury to any personnel performing the measurements.

The amplifier can be removed from the housing by removing screws from the front panel and from the rear securing brackets. The amplifier can then be slid from the housing. The top cover can be removed to gain access to the low-level RF assemblies. The power supplies, power combiner and remote interfaces are accessible by removing the bottom cover.

The RF final quad amplifiers are accessible by removing the side covers.

4.3 TROUBLESHOOTING



CAUTION:

The microwave transistors used in the Model 500S1G6A amplifier are GaN HEMT transistor. These devices are very reliable when installed in a suitable circuit, but they can be easily damaged by improper troubleshooting or handling techniques.

The gate junctions of the GaN HEMTs have a high input impedance and are susceptible to static damage or damage due to the use of an ungrounded soldering iron. Do not try to check the GaN HEMTs with an ohmmeter.

Use caution when troubleshooting the GaN HEMTs; do not short the gate to the ground or to the drain.



CAUTION:

Use care when unpacking new GaN HEMTs. The GaN HEMT packaging should only be opened at Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)-approved workstations, by individuals who are familiar with the handling of microwave GaN HEMTs and other ESD-sensitive devices.

Troubleshooting the Model 500S1G6A in a logical manner can speed the solution to a problem. The settings of potentiometers (pots), capacitors (caps), or other variables should not be disturbed until other problems have been eliminated. Comparing the measured DC voltages to those shown on the schematics can solve many problems. Before measuring circuit voltages, first verify that the voltages to the circuits are correct.

Model 500S1G6A troubleshooting symptoms and remedies are described in the sections that follow

- 4.3.1—General: Reading Faults
- 4.3.2—The Unit Cannot be Operated Remotely
- 4.3.3—Thermal Fault
- 4.3.4—Interlock Fault
- 4.3.5—Power Supply Faults
- 4.3.6—Amplifier Faults
- 4.3.7—ALC Fault
- 4.3.8—Low or No Power Output (DC Tests)
- 4.3.9—Low or No Power Output (RF Test)

4.3.1 General - Reading Faults

The Model 500S1G6A incorporates relatively simple fault detection circuitry, which makes use of the digital display panel to alert the user or technician which component(s) need service. Use of these indications can usually expedite troubleshooting of the amplifier. Most faults can be immediately determined down to the assembly level. If a reset is still indicated, turn off the RF power signal to the input of the amplifier, read and record the fault indication displayed on the digital control panel for later reference. Then, use the RESET function to see if the fault clears. If the fault clears, slowly bring the amplifier's drive level back up and ensure that recommended RF power levels are not exceeded. If the fault indication is no longer visible, the fault may have been brought about by a temporary transient condition, component thermal condition or excessive RF drive to the amplifier's input. If the fault does not clear with the RF drive off, some other problem exists in the amplifier.

The digital control panel of the 500S1G6A indicates the output power from the 500S1G6A and the power reflected back to it. If the reflected power is very high, with respect to the forward power, this could indicate that the output coax cable is defective or that the load being driven has a high VSWR.

4.3.2 The Unit Cannot Be Operated Remotely

1. Verify that the front panel keyswitch is set to the REMOTE position.
2. Verify that the unit operates locally by setting the keyswitch to the LOCAL position; if the unit does not operate locally, see 4.3.1 of this manual.
3. Check the position of the ADDRESS switch assembly; this assembly can be accessed through the unit's rear panel. Check to see that these switches are properly set for either RS-232 or IEEE-488 operation, as desired. (See subsection 2.2.2 of this manual for the proper ADDRESS switch settings.)

NOTE: Address switches are only read at unit power-up; remove and re-apply AC power (i.e., reset the circuit breaker) after changes are made.

4.3.3 Thermal Fault (Schematic 10047979)

During a Thermal Fault, the front panel display should read THERMAL FAULT.

1. Try to reset the unit; if the unit resets and operates normally, check to see that the cooling fans are operating normally and that the air inlet on the bottom of the unit and the air outlets on the rear of the unit are not blocked.
2. If the unit does not reset and the cooling fans are operating normally, check the voltage at the A1 Control/Fault Board, J13, Pins 24, 25 and 26 and at the A64 and A69 Switch Breakout Boards, J5, Pins 29, 30 and 31.
3. If the voltage on A1 J13, Pins 24, 25 and 26 and at the A64 and A69, J5, Pins 29, 30 and 31 are high, check the connection through the proper thermal sensor line to ground.

4.3.4 Interlock Fault (Schematic 10047979)

The Model 500SIG6A is equipped with an interlock connector, which is located on the rear panel. The interlock circuit can be used to sense the openings of doors to screen rooms, test chambers, and so forth, and to turn off RF energy when these doors are opened.

NOTE: The Model 500SIG6A is shipped with a mating connector, which has a jumper between Pins 1 and 8 and 10 and 14, installed in the rear panel interlock connector. The unit will not operate unless the interlock circuit is closed.

4.3.4.1 INTERLOCK FAULT

1. In the event of an Interlock Fault, the front panel display should read INTERLOCK FAULT.
2. Check to see if it is safe to be power up the unit—are there personnel present in the screen room, or are doors to the screen room open?
3. After checking for safety, try to clear the Interlock Fault from the front panel by using the RESET switch.
4. If the Interlock Fault will not clear, check for continuity in the External Interlock Circuit (Pin 1 to Pin 8 in the connector, which mate with P32 in the rear panel).
5. Check the voltage on A60 J5, pin 31; it should be $\leq 0.1V$.
6. If the voltage on A60 J5, pin 31 is high, check the interlock line to ground.

4.3.4.2 AC INTERLOCK FAULT

1. In the event of an AC Interlock Fault, the front panel display should read AC INTERLOCK FAULT.
2. Check to see if it is safe to be power up the unit—are there personnel present in the screen room, or are doors to the screen room open?
3. After checking for safety, try to clear the Interlock Fault from the front panel by using the RESET switch.
4. If the AC Interlock Fault will not clear, check for continuity in the External Interlock Circuit (Pin 10 to Pin 14 in the connector, which mate with P32 in the rear panel).
5. Check the voltage on A60 J5, pin 32; it should be $\leq 0.1V$.
6. If the voltage on A60 J5, pin 32 is high, check the interlock line to ground.

4.3.5 Power Supply Faults (Schematic 10047979)

4.3.5.1 PS2, PS3 and PS4 Fault (DC OK)

The PS3 and PS4 power supplies have a DC OK Output which is normally High (4.5 ~ 5.5V) when the $V_{out} \leq 80\% \pm 5\%$ and Low (0 ~ 0.5V) when the $V_{out} \geq 80\% \pm 5\%$.

4.3.6 Amplifier Faults (Schematics 10047979 and 10039045)

1. The fault outputs for the 39 Quadrature-Coupled Amplifiers (Quad Amps) (A2, A8-A15, A24-A55) are sensed on the A60 Control/Fault Board, J5, Pins 9 through 13 and on the A64 and A69 Switch Breakout Boards, Pins 9 through 27.
2. The amplifier's top cover can be removed to allow access to Quad Amp A2. The side covers can be removed to allow access to A8-A15, A24-A55 modules.
3. The Amplifier Fault pin voltage should be logic low, indicating which Quad Amp(s) has failed.
4. Verify the correct voltages to the Quad Amps. Troubleshoot any incorrect voltages.

C2 = +25.7 ± 0.5V C1 = -5 ± 0.3V C3=logic high (no fault)

4.3.7 ALC Fault

Indication – ALC

As stated previously, the power limit controls could not limit either the forward or reverse power to the preset threshold. This can be a transient type of problem, if the fault can be cleared. If the fault cannot be cleared with no RF input drive power, then there is a malfunction in the ALC board or associated circuit.

4.3.8 Low or No Power Output (DC Tests) (Schematic 10047979)

All indicators on the Model 500S1G6A are normal, the front panel display reads **RF On**, and the cooling fans are operating.

1. Check the position of the RF Gain control—is it set to maximum gain?
2. Check the RF input to the unit—is it the correct amplitude and frequency?
3. Check the RF output connection from the unit—is it correctly connected to the load? Is the coaxial cable okay?
4. Check the following voltages on the Power Supply. If any of the voltages are out of tolerance, correct them before further troubleshooting.

| | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|
| PS1 Pin 5 | +15.0 V | ±0.5 V |
| PS1 Pin 8 | -15 V | ±0.5 V |
| PS2 | +25.7 V | ±0.5 V |
| PS3 | +25.7 V | ±0.5 V |

5. Check the voltage on the feed thru caps of the A2 Driver Amp. Troubleshoot any incorrect voltage.

| | | |
|----|---------|--------|
| C2 | +25.7 V | ±0.5 V |
| C1 | -5 V | ±0.3 V |

6. Check the voltage on the feed thru caps of the A1 Pre-Amp, with the RF gain control at maximum gain. Troubleshoot any incorrect voltages.

| | | |
|----|-------|--------|
| C4 | +15 V | ±0.5 V |
| C3 | -5 V | ±0.3 V |
| C1 | +5 V | ±0.3 V |
| C2 | -12 V | ±0.5 V |

7. Check the voltages on the feed caps on the A8-A15, A24-A55 quad amps. Troubleshoot any incorrect voltages.

| | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------|
| C2 | +25.7 V | ±0.5 V |
| C1 | -5 V | ±0.3 V |
| C3 | logic high (no fault) | |

4.3.9 Low or No Power Output (RF Test) (Schematic 10047979)

NOTE: The DC Tests specified in Section 4.3.8 should be completed before conducting the RF tests specified in the following sections.

1. The Model 500SIG6A’s typical gain response at 0 dBm input and -20 dBm input is shown in Figures 4-1. The actual gain may vary considerably from that shown in Figure 4-1 but should be ≥ 57.0 dBm (0 dBm Input). should be ≥ 60 (-20 dBm Input) dBm. *NOTE: If the overall gain is low, the amplifier chain can be separated at the input of A3 Two-Way Splitter.*

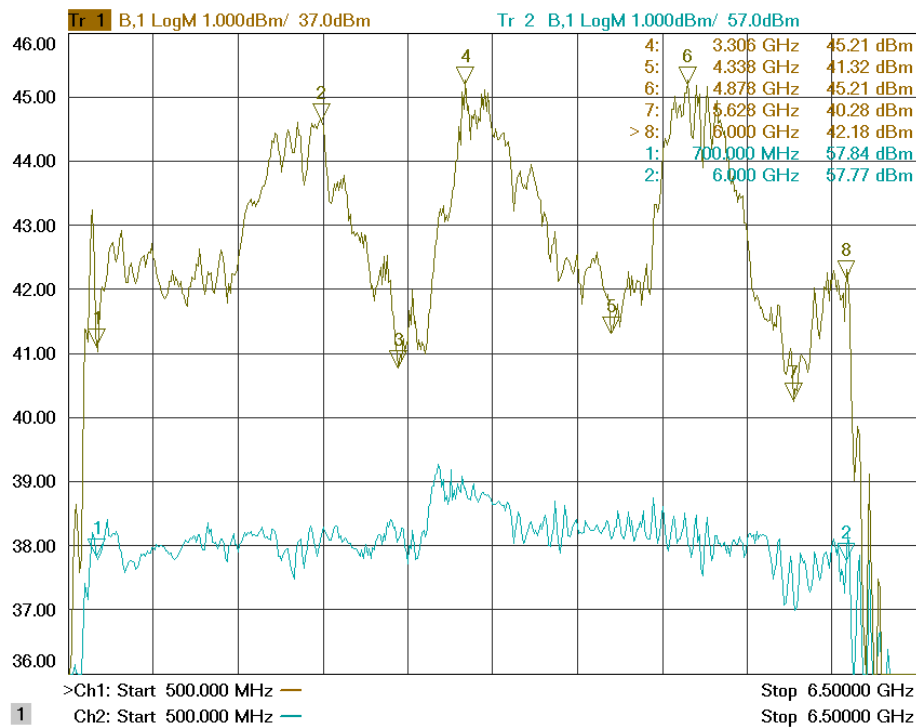


Figure 4-1. Typical Response at 0 dBm Input and -20 dBm Input

Phase matching must be maintained from the input of the A3 Two-Way Splitter to the inputs of both A56 and A57 Sixteen-Way Combiners; if coaxial cables are removed, they must be reinstalled in the same locations from which they were removed. Replacement coaxial cable assemblies must be the same lengths as the original ones.

*NOTE: If the original gain is low, the amplifier chain can be separated at the input to the A3 Two-Way Splitter and the gain checked from the input to the A3 Two-Way Splitter to the **RF OUTPUT** connector on the unit’s front panel.*

- Remove the coaxial cable from the output of the A2 connector to the input of the A3 Two-Way Splitter. The typical Gain and Phase response from the input of the A3 Two-Way Splitter to the RF Output of a Quad Power Module is shown in Figure 4-2. *Note: Make sure to terminate the combiner port that was disconnected to measure the final module. This port should be terminated into a 50Ω load.*

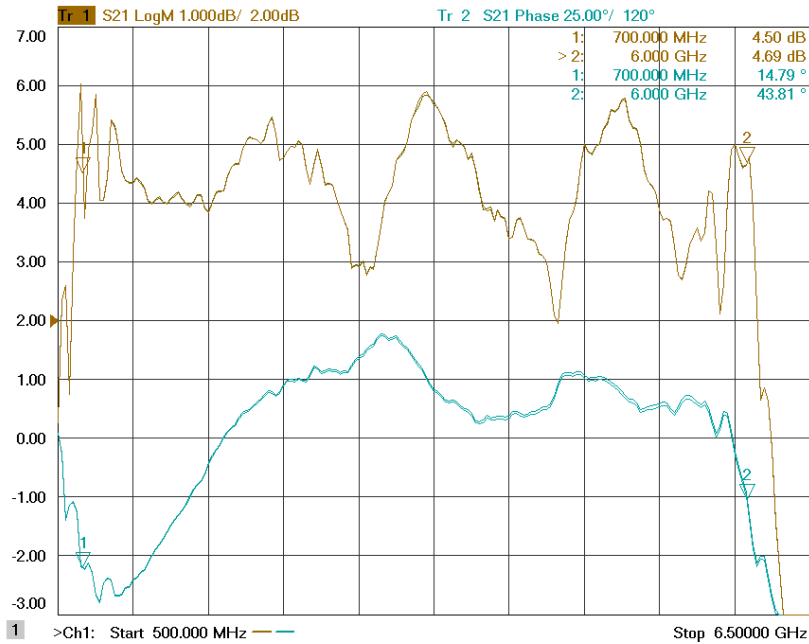


Figure 4-2. Typical Response: Input A3 to Quad Final Module RF Output

If the response is normal, see Step 8. If the response is abnormal, perform the following tests.

- If the gain is slightly low (i.e., several dB below typical), repeat step 2 above in each module bank. Note the difference in response when measuring the Quad Amps; if any Quad Amp causes less of a change in gain than the others, check the Quad Amp, coaxial cable, and so forth associated with that Quad Amp. Typical Quad Amp Response is shown in Figure 4-3.

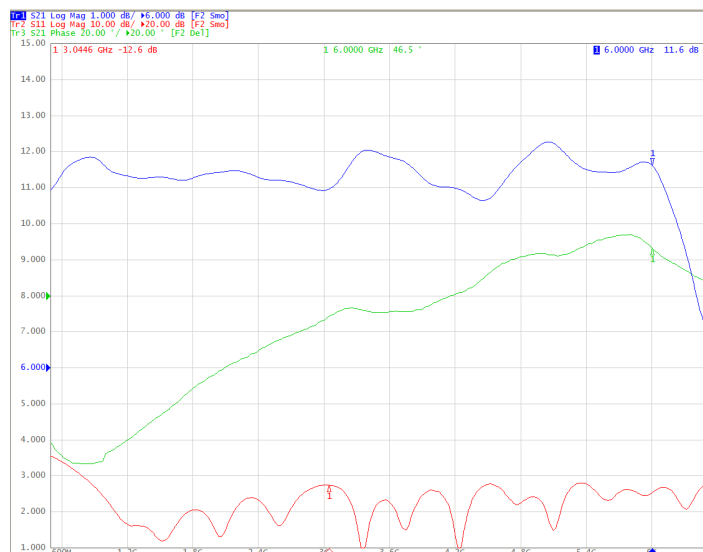


Figure 4-3. Typical Quad Amp Response

4. A typical Four-Way Splitter Insertion Loss is shown in Figure 4-4. The unused port must be terminated when checking the insertion loss.

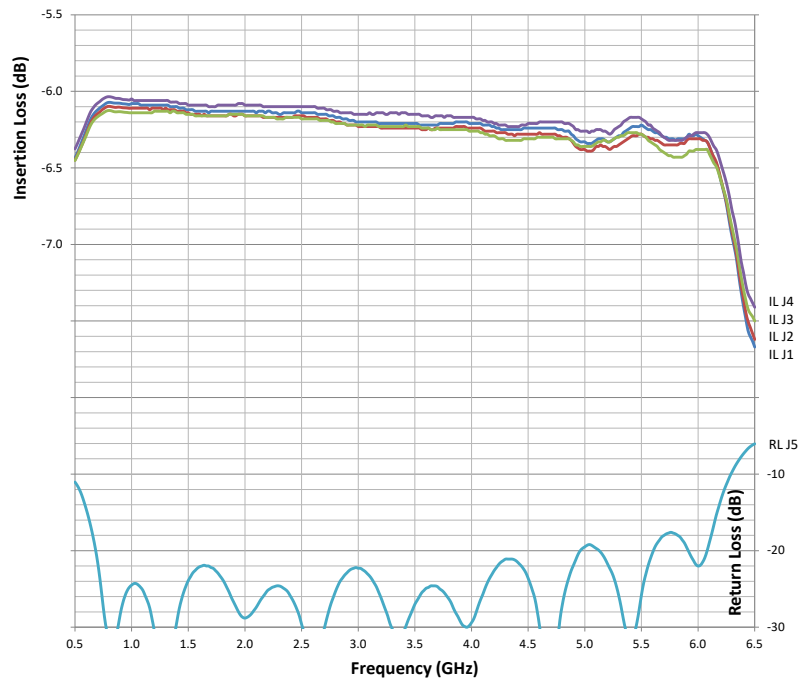


Figure 4-4. Typical Four-Way Splitter Insertion Loss

- A typical Sixteen-Way Combiner Insertion Loss and Combined Port Return Loss is shown in Figure 4-5. The unused port must be terminated when checking the Insertion Loss.

NOTE: The Return Loss of the Sixteen-Way Combiner's combined output port is typically better than 17dB (see Figure 4-6).

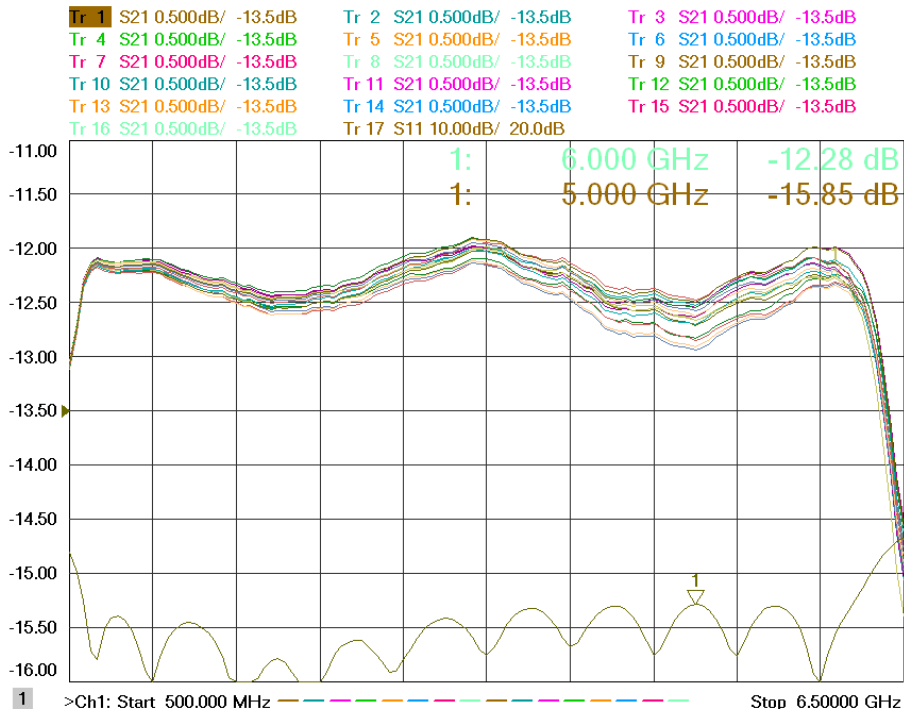


Figure 4-5. Typical Sixteen-Way Combiner Insertion Loss

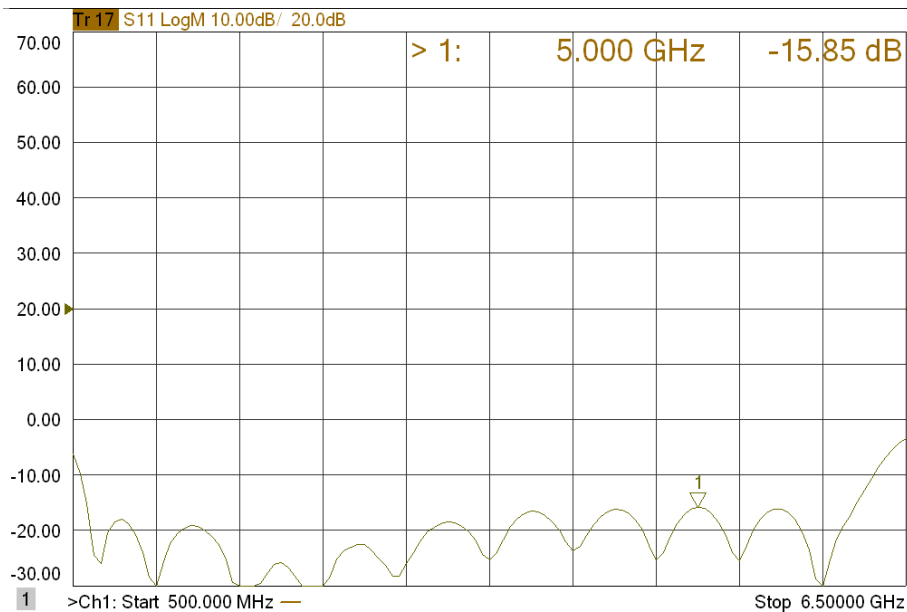


Figure 4-6. Typical Sixteen-Way Combiner Return Loss: Combined Output Port

6. If the response of the output stages normal, check the response of the A2 Quad Amp (see Figure 4-7).

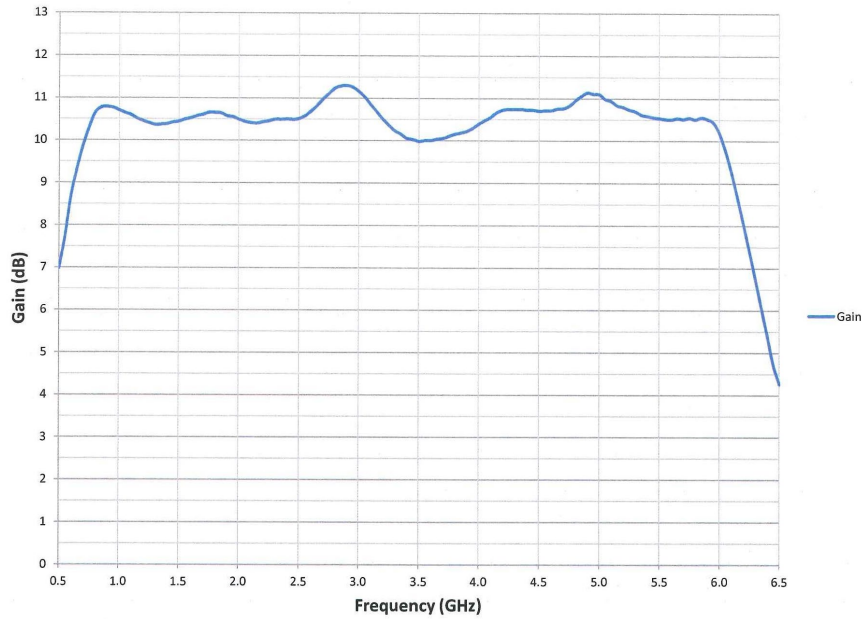


Figure 4-7. Typical Quad Amp Response

NOTE: The A1 Preamplifier's response may differ considerably, particularly in flatness, from the typical response shown in Figures 4-8.

7. The typical response for the A1 Preamplifier (at maximum gain setting) is shown in Figure 4-8.

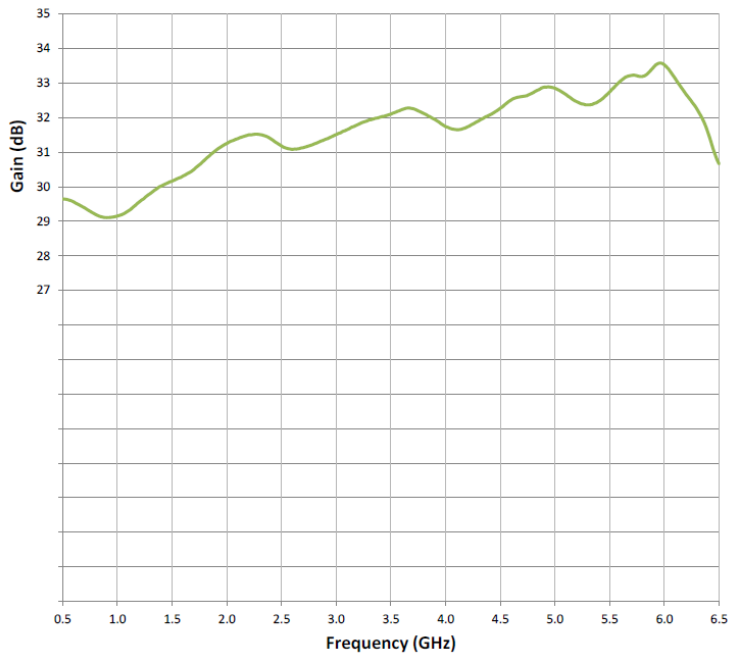


Figure 4-8. Typical A1 Preamplifier Response

WARRANTIES: LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Seller warrants (i) that seller has title to the goods sold and (ii) that Amplifiers (all parts excluding traveling wave and vacuum tubes), Antennas, field monitors, field probes, field analyzers, field analyzer processor units, system controllers, system interlock, power meters, leak detectors, RF conducted probes, RF conducted clamps, Multi-tone, EMI receiver systems, RF down converters, RF conducted immunity systems, conducted immunity accessories, radiated immunity test systems, safety meters, safety sensor heads, tripods, directional couplers, waveguide adapters, termination loads, load attenuators, impedance stabilization networks, and coaxial cables will be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of three (3) years from date of shipment shown on AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation invoice.

All modules, used in the amplifiers for the 1-6 GHz, 4-18 GHz, 6-18 GHz, all HPM products, and other applications, are hermetically-sealed. This sealing process protects the internal hybrid circuitry from humidity that could compromise the long term reliability of the product. These modules are not field-repairable and should *never* be opened outside of AR's Microelectronics Lab. The modules in these product lines have a security label on two sides of the modules between the housing and lid/cover. If the security label is removed and or cut, the warranty of the module will be voided.

Vacuum tubes in the 'L' series amplifiers, traveling-wave tubes in TWT amplifiers, and power heads will be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year.

Contact AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation for warranty information regarding items not listed.

Seller's sole responsibility in fulfilling these warranties shall be to repair or replace any goods which do not conform to the foregoing warranties or, at seller's option, to give buyer credit for defective goods. The warranty is valid only when used in the country specified at time of order. Warranty service must be obtained from the repair facility designated at that time. If warranty service is not available in the country where the equipment is to be used, it must be returned to AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation. Warranty service will be provided only for defective goods which are returned within the warranty period, freight costs prepaid to AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation or its designated repair facility.

There are no other warranties, express or implied, including any warranty of merchantability or fitness. Seller shall not be responsible for any incidental or consequential damages arising from any breach of warranty.

No person other than an officer of Amplifier Research Corporation, has any authority to bind seller to any affirmation, representation or warranty except as specifically included in the preceding terms and conditions.

