



rf/microwave instrumentation

Operating and Service Manual

1000S1G6C

Model

10050821-High Voltage

10052340-Low Voltage

Part Number

Serial Number



Declaration of Conformity

Issue Date: October 2020
Model #/s: Model 1000S1G6C 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):
DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (recast) Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/863 of 31 March 2015 amending Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of restricted substances Directive (EU) 2017/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
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

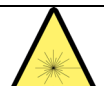
Neem de volgende veiligheidsrichtlijnen in acht om uw persoonlijke veiligheid te helpen waarborgen en uw apparaat en werkomgeving tegen mogelijke schade te beschermen.

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 veiligheidselektrode (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 of veiligheidsrisico'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 tot 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.
- Vervuilingsgraad 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 1000S1G6C 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 1000S1G6C, used with a frequency-swept signal source, will provide 1000 watts of swept power output from 1–5.0 gigahertz (GHz) and 700 watts from 5.0–6.0 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 1000S1G6C can be operated locally by using the unit's front panel controls, or remotely by using the unit's IEEE-488, RS-232, USB, or Ethernet interfaces.

Special features incorporated into the Model 1000S1G6C include the following:

- **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.**
- **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 Data Sheet at the end of this section for detailed specifications. All voltage measurements referenced in this manual are Direct Current (DC) unless stated otherwise.

1.3 POWER SUPPLIES

The Model 1000S1G6C contains six switching power supplies. The input voltage range to the power supplies is 200–240 VAC, 47/63 Hz, for the low voltage option; for the high voltage option, 380–415 VAC, 47/63 Hz selected automatically.

PS1 is a multiple output supply. +5V and -15V is fed to the A44 and A45 Regulator Assemblies. The Regulator Assemblies supplies -5V, -12V and +15V to the A1 Preamplifier. The Regulator assemblies also supply -8V to (Terminal Blocks) TB1, TB3, TB4 and TB6 . -5V is also supplied to the A2 Quad Amplifier.

PS2 is a single output supply that supplies -15V to the A45 Regulator Board.

PS3 is a single output supply. The main +24.0 volts DC supplies voltage to the Terminal Blocks to power Fan assemblies B1 through B36.

PS4 is a single output supply. The main +24.0 volts DC supplies voltage to the Drain FETs in the A2, A3, A5, A6, A7 and A8 Quad amplifiers.

PS5 is a single output supply. The main +24 volts DC supplies voltage to the Drain FETs in Quad modules A21-28.

PS6 is a single output supply. The main +24 volts DC supplies voltage to the Drain FETs in Quad modules A13-20.

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. All 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 1200 watts and 250 watts respectively, will initiate limiting, or smooth drive level foldback, 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 low-level driver and output amplifier subassemblies are thermally monitored. 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 1000S1G6C 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.

1.5.2 Power

The Model 1000S1G6C offers a low and high voltage option for operation.

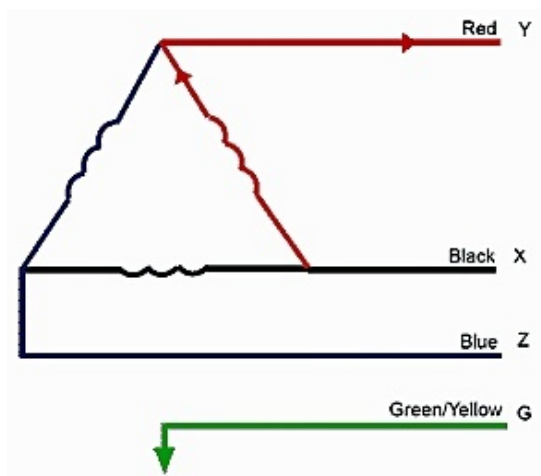
Low Voltage Option			High Voltage Option		
Minimum	Maximum	Unit	Minimum	Maximum	Unit
200	240	VAC	380	415	VAC
47	63	Hz	47	63	Hz
Power Consumption: 8.5 kW			Power Consumption: 8.5 kW		



CAUTION:

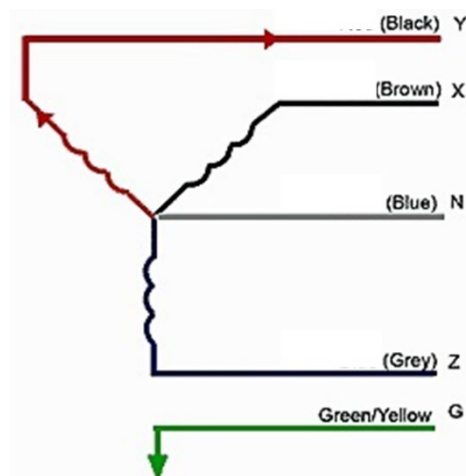
Dangerous voltages are present in the Model 1000S1G6C whenever the unit is plugged into an AC outlet. Always disconnect the unit from the main power line when servicing it. Please note that neither the Keylock Switch nor the POWER button will completely shut off the unit's AC power.

Due to the variety of power systems available internationally, the line cord is not supplied with a power plug. The user must determine and install the appropriate AC power plug to the unit. Depending on facility power, the amplifier can be wired using either of the two methods shown below.



3-Phase Delta

Low Voltage Option, Delta 4-wire



3-Phase Wye

High Voltage Option, Wye 5-wire

Amplifiers

Model 1000S1G6C

Features:

- 1000 W CW, 1.0 - 5.0 GHz
- 700 W CW, 5.0 - 6.0 GHz
- Class A design
- 100% mismatch tolerant
- Built-in fault monitoring and protection
- Remote control: Ethernet, USB, GPIB, fiber-optic serial, RS-232
- Modular design for easy maintenance and service
- Low acoustical noise

Applications:

- EMC (military, aviation, automotive, commercial)
- Radiated and conducted EMC testing
- General purpose, antenna, and component testing

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The Model 1000S1G6C is a solid-state, Class A design, self-contained, air-cooled, broadband power amplifier designed for applications where instantaneous bandwidth, high gain and linearity are required. It will provide a minimum of 1000 W across its operating bandwidth of 1.0 - 5.0 GHz and 700 W from 5.0 - 6.0 GHz. Protection from input overdrive beyond 0 dBm is provided as well as protection from various failure conditions including over-temperature and power supply faults.

A front panel display indicates the operational status and fault conditions. All amplifier control functions, and status indications are available remotely using GPIB/IEEE-488, RS-232, fiber-optic serial, USB, or Ethernet. Interface connectors are located on the back panel. Local and remote operation is managed by a switch on the front panel.

This is a multiple purpose amplifier. The low level of spurious signals and linearity make it ideal for use as a driver in testing wireless and communication components and subsystems. By covering such a wide bandwidth, it is suitable for 5G testing applications. Due to the Class A design, it is also suitable for EMC Test applications where continued operation into high VSWR loads including open and short circuits is required

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.



Model 1000S1G6C

- 1000 W CW, 1.0 - 5.0 GHz
- 700 W CW, 5.0 - 6.0 GHz

Electrical Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
Rated Power Output (1.0 - 5.0 GHz)	PSAT	1000	1200	>1500	W
Rated Power Output (5.0 - 6.0 GHz)	PSAT	700	800	>950	W
Input for Rated Output	Pin			1	mW
				0	dBm
Power Output @ 3 dB Compression (1.0 - 5.0 GHz)	P3dB	950	1200	>1500	W
Power Output @ 3 dB Compression (5.0 - 6.0 GHz)	P3dB	650	800	>950	W
Power Output @ 1 dB Compression (1.0 - 5.0 GHz)	P1dB	800	950	>1300	W
Power Output @ 1 dB Compression (5.0 - 6.0 GHz)	P1dB	600	750	>850	W
Operating Frequency	BW	1.0		6.0	GHz
Gain (Small Signal)		60	64.5	69	dB
Gain Reduction Adjustment (when below gain compression)		10	12	15	dB
Flatness @ small signal (-20 dBm input) (1.0 - 5.0 GHz)	ΔG		± 2.0	± 2.5	dB
Flatness @ small signal (-20 dBm input) (5.0 - 6.0 GHz)	ΔG		± 2.0	± 2.5	dB
Input Impedance	Z in		50		Ohm
			1.5:1	2.0:1	VSWR
Output Impedance	Z out		50		Ohm
3 rd Order Intercept	IP3		+68		dBm
Noise Figure	NF		10		dB
Harmonic Distortion @ 800 W for entire band except 2 - 3 GHz	H2, H3		-30	-20	dBc
Harmonic Distortion @ 800 W for 2 - 3 GHz	H2, H3		-22	-18	dBc
Spurious			-73		dBc
Power Consumption	PD			8.5	kW

Absolute Maximum Rating

Exceeding any of the limits listed here may result in permanent damage to the device.

Parameter	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
RF Drive		0	+13	dBm
RF Load		1:1	3:1	VSWR
RF Load Reflected Will operate without damage or oscillation when connected to any load impedance without the aid of foldback circuitry. However, mismatch above 3:1 may limit output to 250 watts reflected power.			25	%
AC Power (3-phase) Low voltage option	200		240	VAC
AC Power (3-phase) High voltage option	380		415	VAC
AC Power	47		63	Hz
Ambient Temperature	+5	+25	+35	°C
Storage Temperature	-20		+50	°C
Altitude			1000	m
Shock/Vibration	Normal Truck Transport			

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Model 1000S1G6C

- 1000 W CW, 1.0 - 5.0 GHz
- 700 W CW, 5.0 - 6.0 GHz

Mechanical Specifications		
Parameters	Typical	Unit
Dimensions (26U Rack) (W x H x D)	57.3 x 136.0 x 95.5	cm
	22.6 x 53.5 x 37.6	in
Weight	273	kg
	600	lb
Cooling	Forced air (self-contained fans) Side inlets / rear outlet $\Delta t = +10^{\circ}\text{C}$ (typical)	
Acoustical Noise (Measured @ 1 meter from the front)	68 (typical)	dBA

Regulatory Compliance	
Type	Standard
EMC	EN 61326-1
Safety	UL 61010-1
	CAN/CSA C22.2 #61010-1
	CENELEC EN 61010-1
RoHS	Directive 2011/65/EU
Export	3A001

Connector interfaces	
Function	Type
RF input	N female (50 Ω)
RF output	7-16 DIN female (50 Ω), rear
RF sample	N female (50 Ω), (60dB typical)
IEEE-488	24-pin
RS-232	9-pin subminiature D female
RS-232 (fiber optic)	ST
USB 2.0	Type B
Ethernet	RJ-45
Interlock	15-pin subminiature D female
AC Input	5-meter harmonized power cord supplied with amplifier. The power cord is left open ended to allow for facility power connection of user's choice.



- Model 1000S1G6C
- 1000 W CW, 1.0 - 5.0 GHz
 - 700 W CW, 5.0 - 6.0 GHz

Ordering Options

1000S1G6C

-

-

N

-

R

-

716

-

-

Model

RF IN Conn
Location, Type

RF OUT Conn
Location,
Type

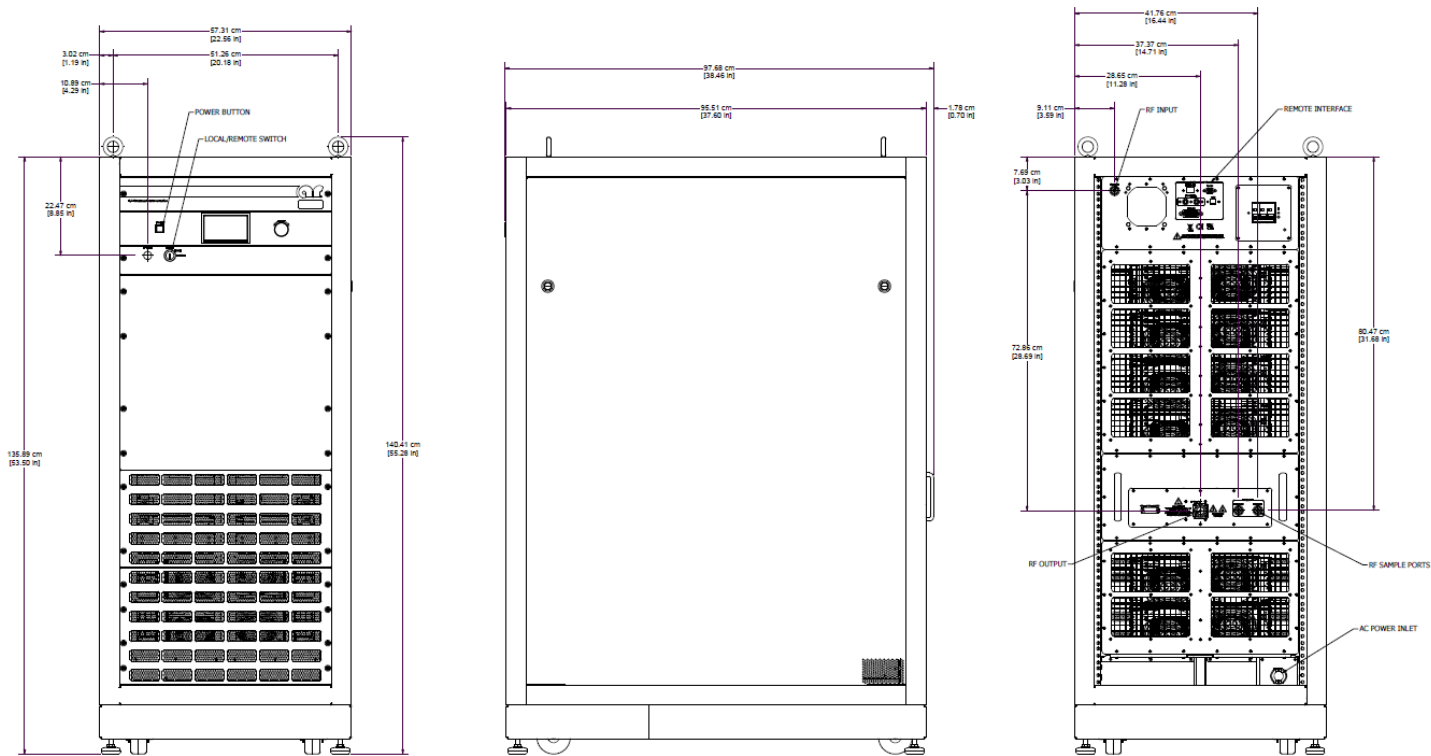
Primary
Power

RF Sample
Ports

CONNECTOR LOCATION		PRIMARY POWER		RF SAMPLE PORTS	
Front	F	200-240 VAC	LV	Front	SPF
Rear	R	380-415 VAC	HV	Rear	SPR

Contact your AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation Sales Associate for specific model configuration pricing.

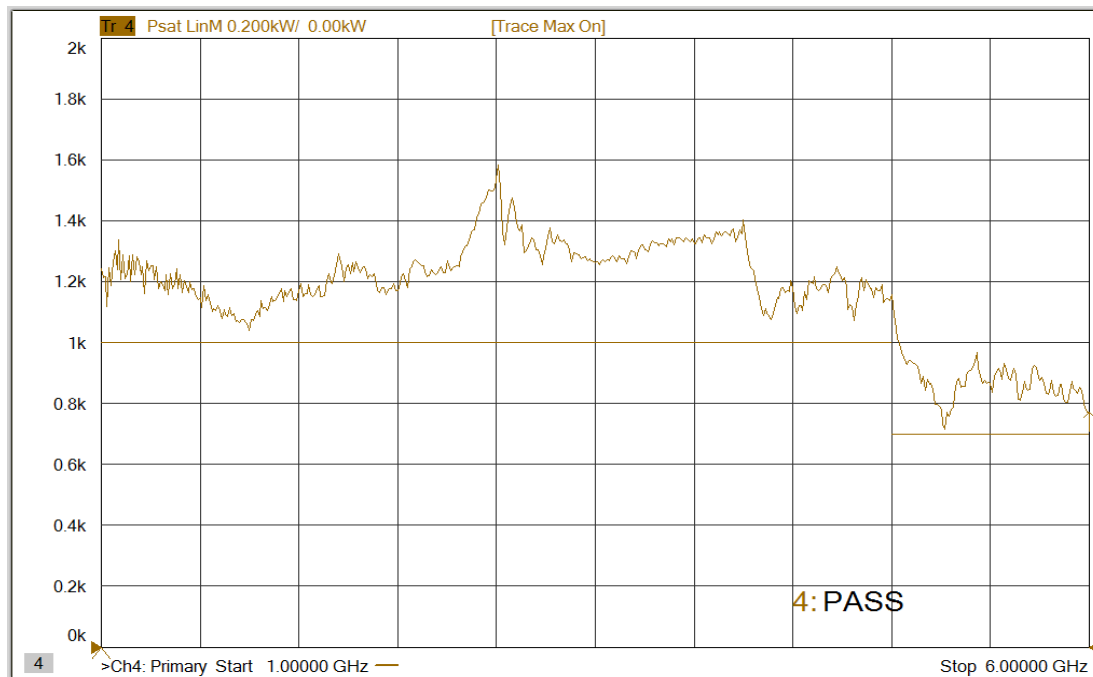
Envelope Drawing



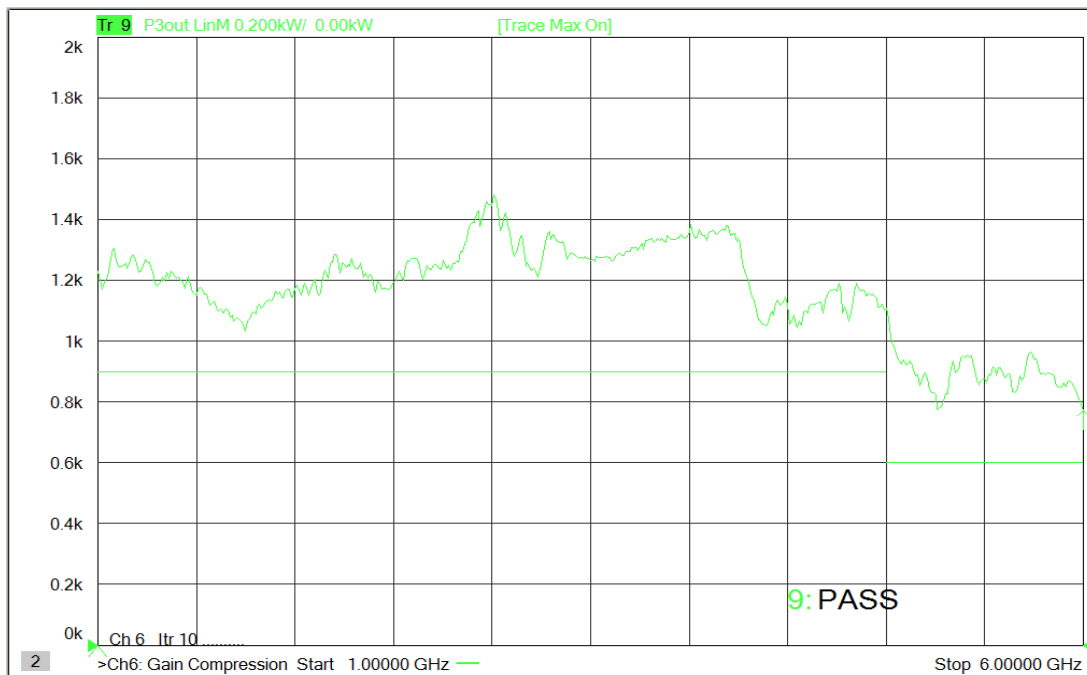
Model 1000S1G6C

- 1000 W CW, 1.0 - 5.0 GHz
- 700 W CW, 5.0 - 6.0 GHz

TYPICAL PSAT POWER @ 0 dBm



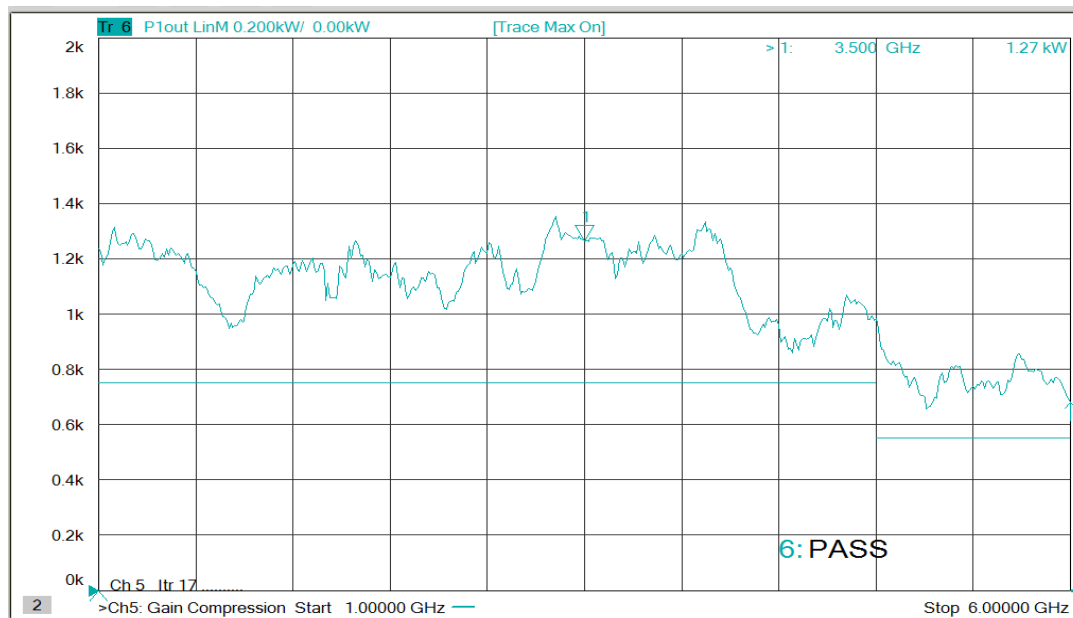
TYPICAL POWER @ P3 dB COMPRESSION



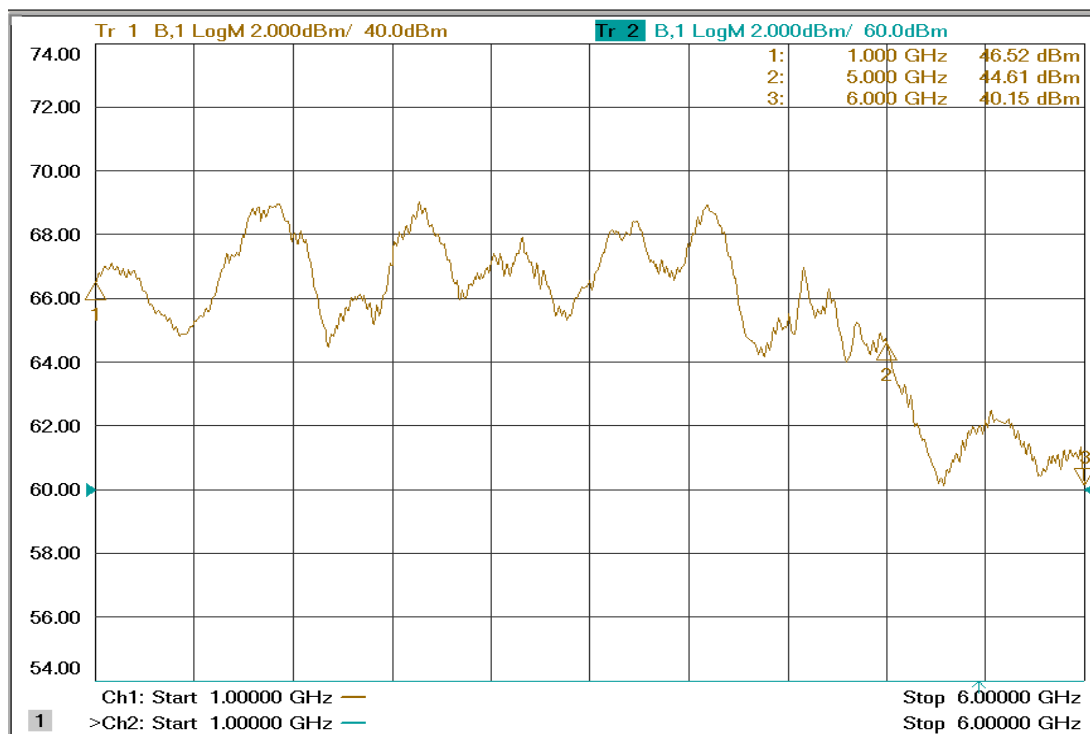
Model 1000S1G6C

- 1000 W CW, 1.0 - 5.0 GHz
- 700 W CW, 5.0 - 6.0 GHz

TYPICAL POWER @ P1 dB COMPRESSION



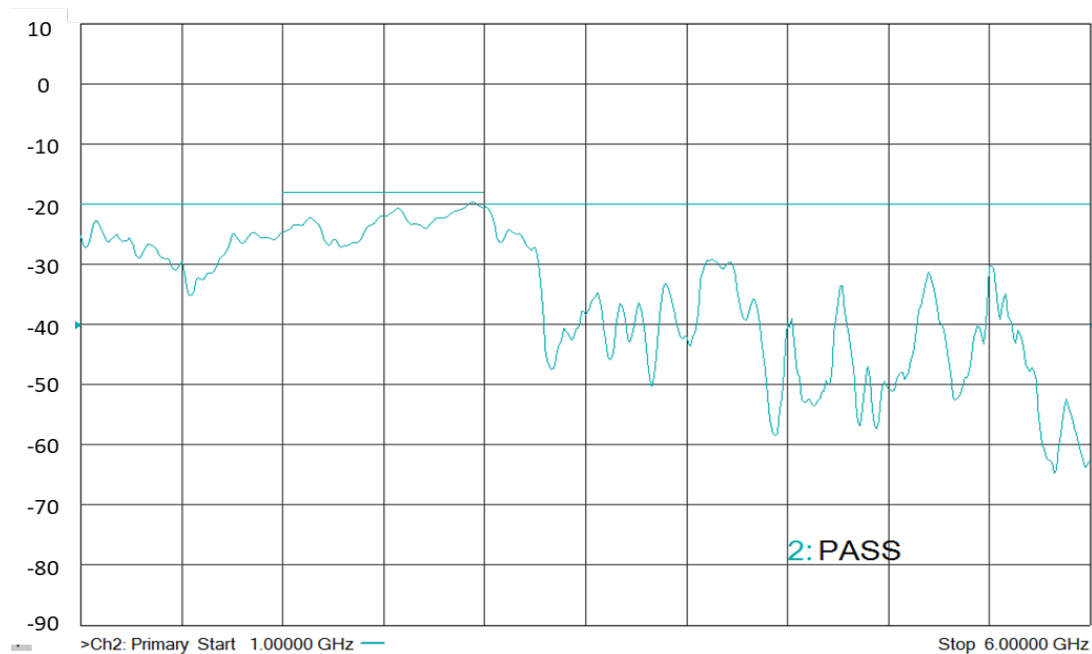
TYPICAL SMALL SIGNAL GAIN @ -20 dBm INPUT



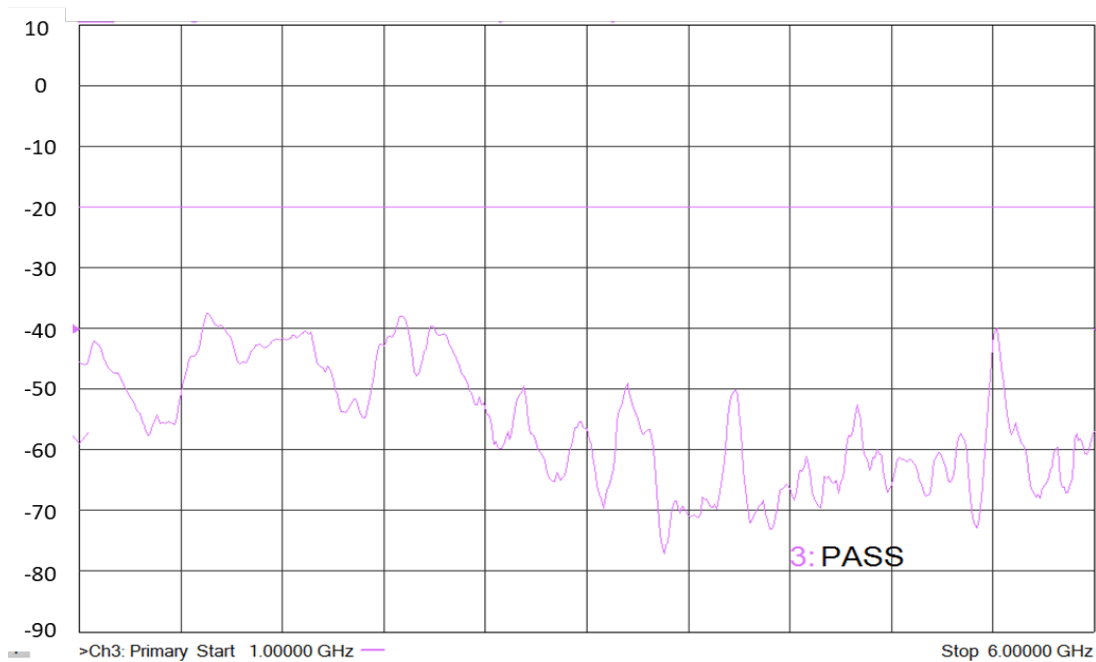
Model 1000S1G6C

- 1000 W CW, 1.0 - 5.0 GHz
- 700 W CW, 5.0 - 6.0 GHz

TYPICAL 2ND HARMONIC @ 800 W



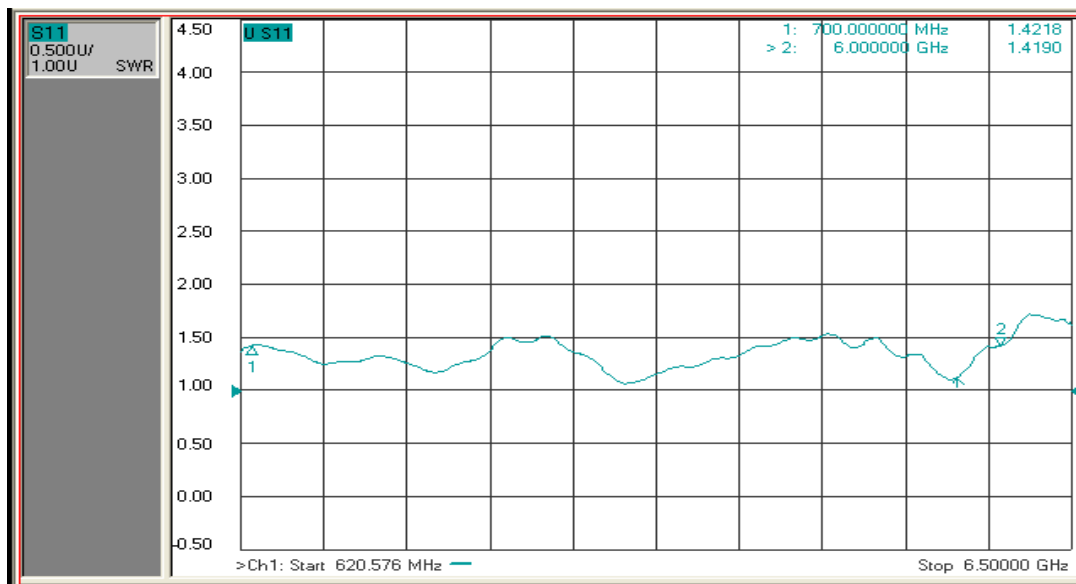
TYPICAL 3RD HARMONIC @ 800 W



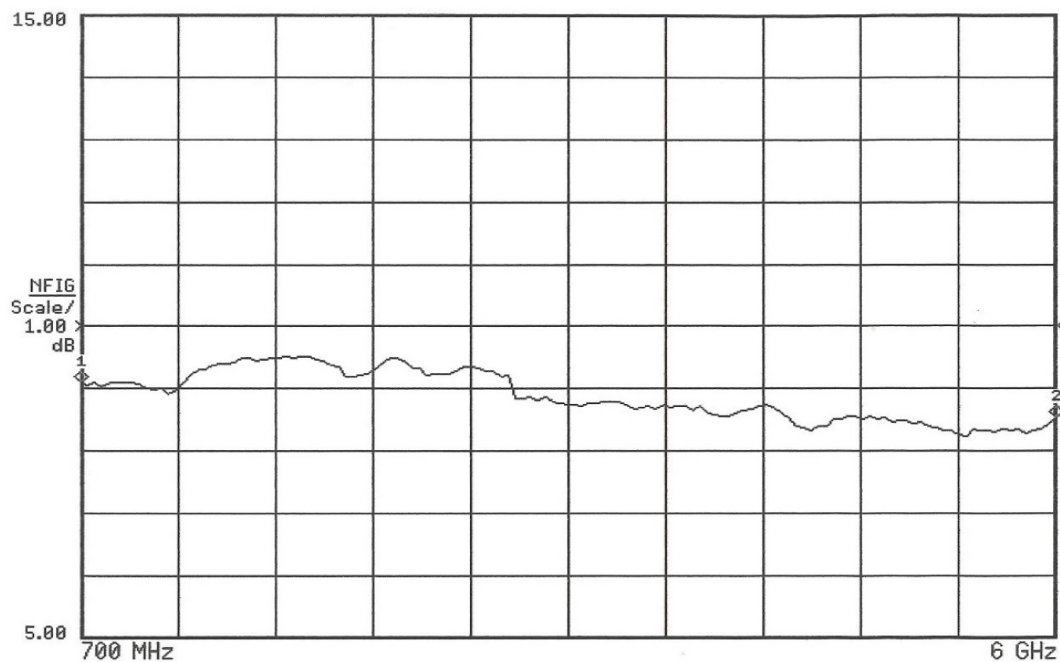
Model 1000S1G6C

- 1000 W CW, 1.0 - 5.0 GHz
- 700 W CW, 5.0 - 6.0 GHz

TYPICAL INPUT VSWR



TYPICAL NOISE FIGURE



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Revision 063022

2. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 GENERAL

Operation of the Model 1000S1G6C broadband amplifier is quite simple. The amplifier's input signal, whether swept or fixed in frequency, is fed into the jack marked **RF INPUT**, and the amplifier's output signal is taken from the jack labeled **RF OUTPUT**. The unit is turned on by activating the front panel **POWER** switch. In the event of a major malfunction, protection is provided by a circuit breaker located on the unit's rear panel.



CAUTION:

The Model 1000S1G6C Amplifier will provide 100% of rated power without foldback up to 3.0:1. Mismatch above 3:1 may limit output to 250 watts reflected power. The amplifier will operate without damage or oscillation with any magnitude and phase of source and load impedance. 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 1000S1G6C 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 1000S1G6C amplifier is protected from input overdrive by an automatic level control circuit. The 1000S1G6C 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 1000S1G6C's front panel is shown in Figure 2-1; the unit's rear panel features are detailed in Figure 2-2.

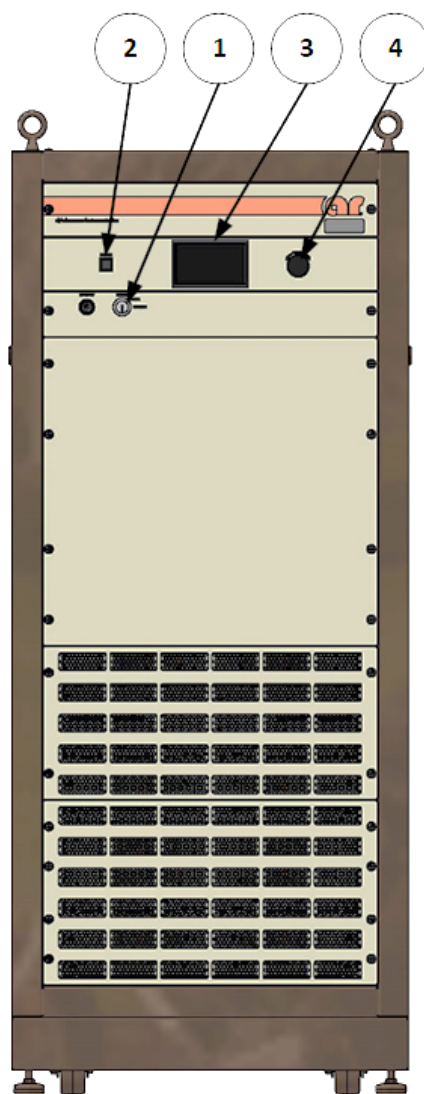


Figure 2-1. Model 1000S1G6C Front Panel

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, plus manual input control
4	ADJUST	Adjust knob to change selected variables

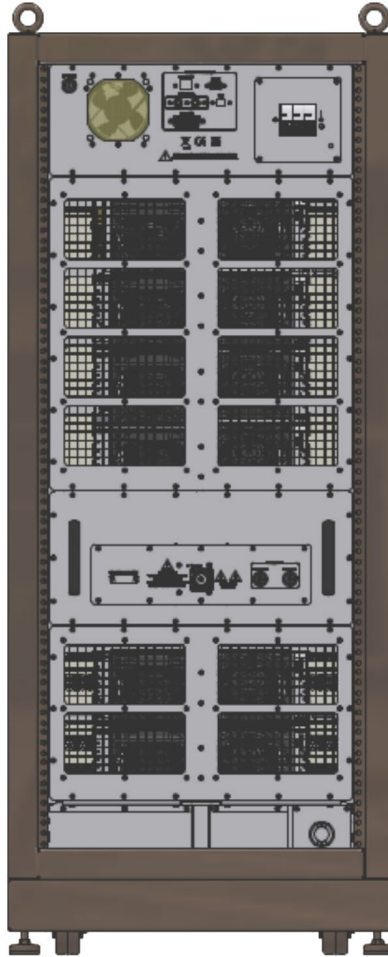


Figure 2-2. Model 1000S1G6C Rear Panel

2.3 INTERFACE IDENTIFICATION

This section describes all external interfaces used to operate the amplifier via the control software. A Local/Remote switch on the front panel can allow control from the Local Controls or Remote Communications Ports.

2.3.1 Local Controls

The control panel located on the front of the amplifier allows for local control and status monitoring using the controls listed below.

2.3.1.1 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 into an RF off state and prohibits any control of the amplifier. All remote queries are processed and responded to in any of the three Keylock switch positions.

2.3.1.2 POWER Button

The momentary POWER button 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 LCD touch display is active as long as the main circuit breaker for the amplifier power entry module is on.

2.3.1.3 ADJUST Knob

The ADJUST knob is used to set the value of several parameters available through the touch screen menu options. These parameters are RF Gain, ALC Threshold, ALC Detector Gain, and ALC Response. The Select Menu is used to select which parameter the ADJUST knob is able to adjust. The range of RF Gain, ALC Threshold, and ALC Detector Gain is 0 to 100 percent. The range of the ALC Response is 1 to 7. The ADJUST knob can be rotated both clockwise and counterclockwise 360 degrees.

2.3.1.4 Touch Screen

The touch screen is a color LCD that can accept single touch events from soft blunt objects such as a human finger. The mechanism that registers touch events is resistive based and relies on pressure, not capacitance. Menu options presented on the touch screen are typically gray in color with a black text label in the center. When a valid touch event is registered a thin black box appears around the valid touch location and an optional audible beep will occur.

2.3.1.5 Remote Communications Ports

The REMOTE option allows for control of the amplifier using GPIB, USB, Ethernet, Fiber-Optic (serial) or RS-232 Serial ports located on the rear of the amplifier. For more information, see **Remote Control Interfaces**, section 2.10.

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

The use of proper mating, tightening and de-mating techniques, will ensure a proper connection for RF measurement, prevent damage to the amplifier's external connector and supporting equipment, and will minimize the torque applied to the front panel connectors. Excessive torque cannot only damage the front panel connectors of the analyzer but may also damage the mating connector, resulting in poor RF performance and inaccurate measurements.

2.4.2.1 Inspection and Cleaning

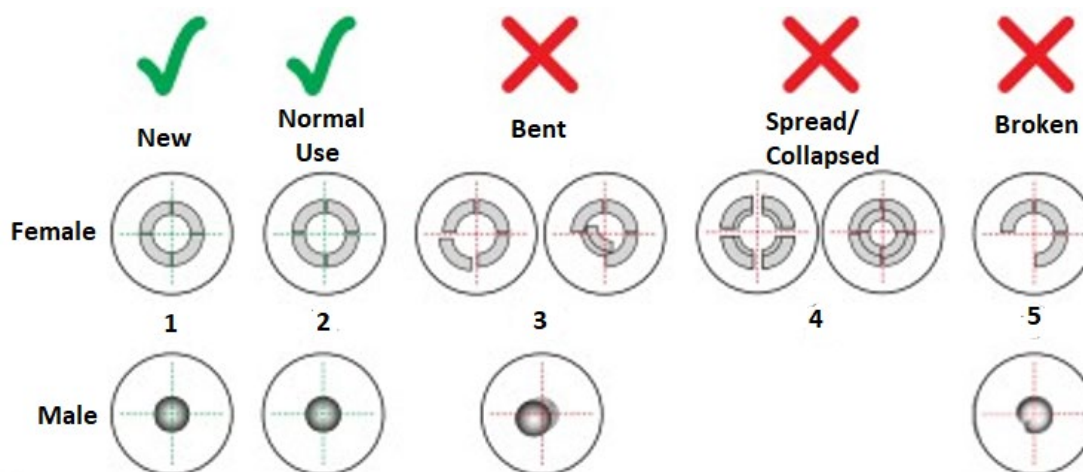
When the connector threads are clean and free from defect, the coupling nuts should move freely. Inspect the connector for defects such as:

- Dirt, dust, metal particles and oil.
- Damaged threads (distorted, dented, or crushed)
- Deep scratches showing un-plated metal
- Dents or raised edges on the mating plane.



Figure 2-3. Rear Panel 7-16 DIN Connector

2.4.2.1.1 Center Conductor Inspection



Index	Description
1	New Condition
2	Normal Use-Slight gap
3	Bent pin section-Discard connector
4	Fingers spread or collapsed-Discard connector
5	Broken pin or pin section-Discard connector

2.4.2.1.2 Center Pin Concentricity



Index	Description
1	Centered
2	Maximum allowable off-center
3	Fail-off center-Discard connector

2.4.2.1.3 Cleaning

When the connector threads of the connectors are connected and disconnected, the threads and outer conductor mating interfaces can build up a layer of dirt, metal chips, and other foreign material. These contaminants can degrade electrical and mechanical performance. To prevent inaccurate measurements and reduced connector life, connector interfaces must be kept clean.

2.4.2.1.4 Cleaning Procedure

1. Remove loose particles on the mating surfaces, threads, and similar surfaces using low-pressure compressed air. Avoid forcing dirt down into the connector by applying the forced air at a slight angle.
2. Use only isopropyl alcohol 90% for cleaning the connector parts. Clean the threads of the connector with a narrow-tipped lint-free cotton swab dampened with isopropyl alcohol 90%.
3. Clean the mating plane surfaces and connector threads by gently moving the cotton swab around the center pin. Do *not* touch the center pin.

2.4.2.2 Mating 7-16 DIN Connectors

Perform a careful inspection of the connector and if necessary, blowout or clean any particle matter out of the connector.

Next, carefully but firmly push the male 7-16 end of the device or adapter straight into the female 7-16 receptacle of the connector. See Figure 2-4.

Care must be taken to ensure that the connectors are aligned when interfacing or the connector bodies may be damaged. Be sure that the connector is fully seated before tightening the connecting nut of the male 7-16 connector. Once interfaced, hold the body of the device or adapter to be attached, and hand-tighten the connecting nut.



Figure 2-4. Align Connectors for Interface

2.4.2.3 Torquing 7-16 DIN Connectors

For proper connection to the RF output connector a torque of 221 in-lbs. (24.97 N-m) shall be used.

Using the two wrenches, place one wrench on the flats of the connector body and the other wrench on the flats of the nut to be tightened as shown. While applying an equal and opposite amount of torque to the wrench holding the body on the connector saver, tighten the connecting nut on the device to the specified rating. (221 in-lbs, 24.97 N-m). Do not use excessive force! Use of excessive force, unequal amounts of torque and counter torque or “cranking down” on the connector will damage the connector body and threads. See Figure 2-5.

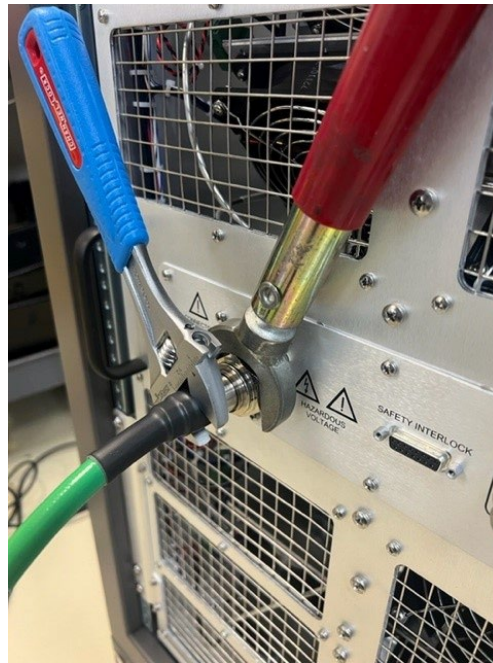


Figure 2-5. Placement of Wrenches on Connector

2.4.2.4 De-Mating of 7-16 DIN Connectors

De-mating of the 7-16 connectors can be achieved by utilizing a similar technique as described in the mating portion of this application note. To de-mate the 7-16 interface, place one wrench on the body of the connector, and a second wrench on the connecting nut of the attached device or adapter. Using equal and opposite amounts of torque, loosen the connecting nut on the attached device while keeping the body of the connector from rotating. Once the connecting ring is loose, un-tighten the connecting nut while maintaining connector alignment, gently pull the assemblies apart.

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.

CAUTION:



Make sure any external 7-16 DIN connector components that may be attached to the amplifiers RF output connector are suitably rated for power handling and frequency range of this product. Failure to use properly rated mating components such as RF cables, adapters, or directional couplers could cause serious injury to the user or amplifier at the RF Output when the amplifier is under power.

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

The Model 1000S1G6C'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. Front panel controls are deactivated, except for the Keylock Switch, which can be rotated to LOCAL or INHIBIT to prevent remote control commands from being executed.

Refer to Section 2.10 for information on remote operation of the amplifier.

2.4.4 Safety Interlock Connector

Located on the left side of the rear panel, as viewed from the rear, are the remote interface connectors and safety interlock connectors. The 15-pin D-sub miniature female safety interlock connector 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

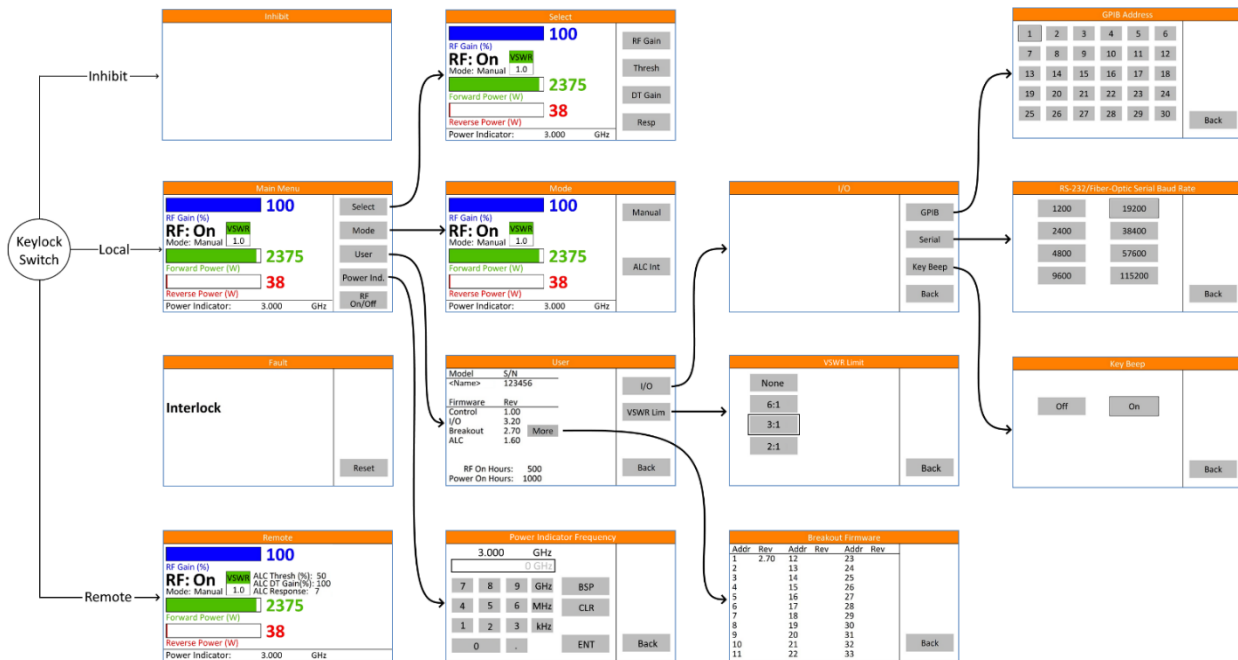
1. Connect the input signal to the unit's RF INPUT connector. The input signal level should be 0dBm maximum.
2. Connect the load to the unit's RF OUTPUT connector.
3. Set the REMOTE/LOCAL switch to LOCAL.
4. Check to see that the MAIN POWER switch on the unit's rear panel is set to the 1 (on) position.
5. Press the POWER button.
6. Place the unit in the Operate mode by pressing the RF On/Off touch screen button.
7. Adjust the amplifier's gain by 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 LOCAL USER INTERFACE

This section describes the user interface used during local operation of the amplifier as it pertains to the control system.

2.6.1 Menu Map

Below is a menu map for the amplifier. The screens depicted are only example screens. The actual values and settings will be different on the actual amplifier depending on user settings and operating conditions.



2.6.2 Inhibit Screen

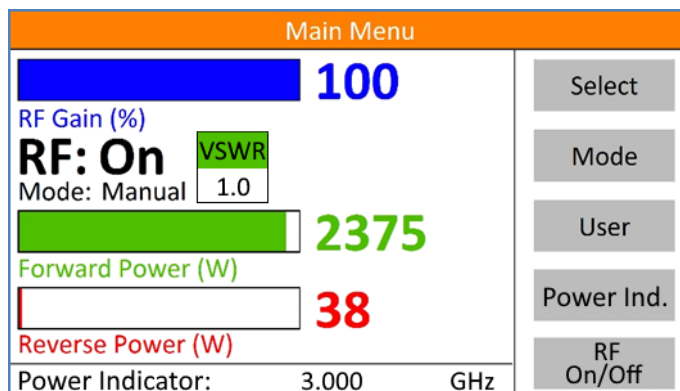
The Inhibit screen is used as an indication to the user that the amplifier is in an inhibited mode. In INHIBIT mode, the POWER button cannot be used, and no touch screen menu options are available. In addition, the ADJUST knob is disabled.



2.6.3 Main Menu Screen

The Main Menu screen is only available when the Keylock switch is in the LOCAL position.

At the top of the screen is a blue bar graph and associated number that can represent either the RF Gain, ALC Threshold, ALC Detector Gain, or ALC Response value. Use the ADJUST knob on the front panel to adjust the value currently being displayed. Press the Select button to change the value displayed. For more information, see the Select Screen section below.



The RF State indicator shows the current RF State as either **RF: Off** or **RF: On**. Use the **RF On/Off** button to enable or disable the RF path through the amplifier.

Next to the RF State indicator is the **Calculated VSWR** display. This display shows the calculated output VSWR based on the ratio of the forward and reverse power. To set the VSWR Limit, press the User button to open the User screen, then the VSWR Lim button. For more information, see the **VSWR Limit** section below.

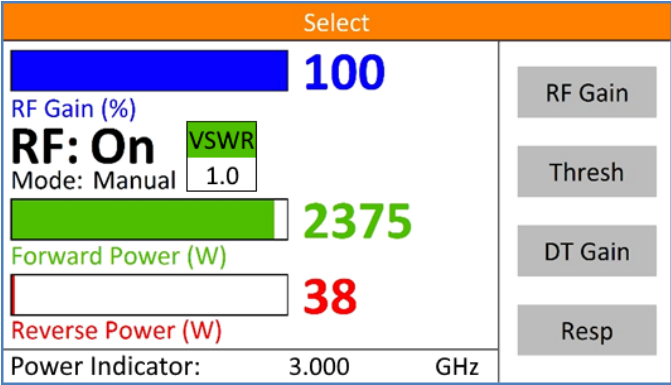
Under the RF State, the Automatic Leveling Control (ALC) Mode setting is displayed as either **Mode: Manual** or **Mode: ALC Int**. To change the ALC mode, press the Mode button. For more information, see the **Mode Screen** section.

The green and red bar graphs and associated values display the forward and reverse power indicator values in Watts. The scale of the bar graphs is based on a range of 0 to rated power (see specification sheet). The forward power is indicated in green while the reverse power is indicated in red.

A bar at the bottom of the screen shows the current frequency being used to correct the power indicator values. The frequency can be changed by pressing the Power Ind. button. For more information, see the **Power Indicator Frequency** screen section.

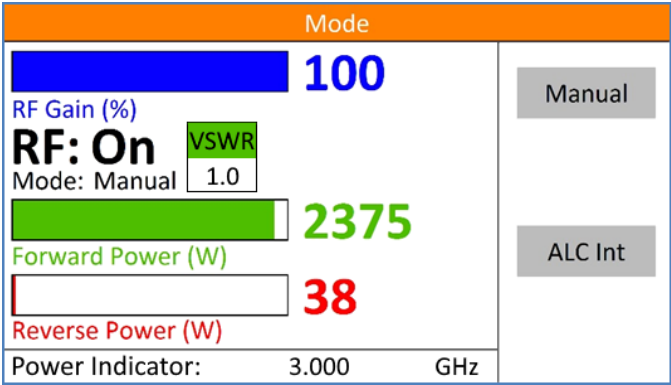
2.6.4 Select Screen

The Select screen is the same as the Main Menu screen except for the menu options. The menu options in this screen allow the user to select what parameter the ADJUST knob can adjust. Once a selection is made, the screen will automatically change back to the Main Menu screen. The blue bar graph and associated value will change to reflect the value of the selected item.



2.6.5 Mode Screen

The Mode screen is the same as the Main Menu screen except for the menu options. The menu options in this screen allow the user to select the ALC mode. Once a selection is made, the screen will automatically change back to the Main Menu screen. The Mode indicator will change to reflect the selected mode.



2.6.6 User Screen

The User screen presents the user with the revision levels of all the firmware that is running on all the main control system components. For the Switch Breakout Board (SBB) assemblies, only the piggy-back assembly firmware is listed. The More button allows the user to see the firmware revisions for all the fiber-optically connected instances of these assemblies. At the bottom of the screen, the RF On and Power On Operating Hours are displayed. A menu option is provided for accessing the settings for the remote I/O ports found on the rear of the unit (see **I/O Screen** section) and for setting the VSWR Limit (see **VSWR Limit** section).

User			
Model	S/N		
<Name>	123456		
Firmware	Rev		
Control	1.00		
I/O	3.20		
Breakout	2.70	More	
ALC	1.60		
RF On Hours: 500			
Power On Hours: 1000			
		I/O	
		VSWR Lim	
		Back	

2.6.7 Breakout Firmware Screen

The Breakout Firmware screen is accessed by clicking the More button within the User Screen and shows the firmware revisions for all fiber-optically connected instances of SBB assemblies. The address numbers represent the position of each SBB assembly in the fiber-optic serial chain. Addresses 1 represent the 1 SBB assembly found in the Major Power Amplifier (MPA).

Breakout Firmware					
Addr	Rev	Addr	Rev	Addr	Rev
1	2.70	12		23	
2		13		24	
3		14		25	
4		15		26	
5		16		27	
6		17		28	
7		18		29	
8		19		30	
9		20		31	
10		21		32	
11		22		33	
					Back

2.6.8 Power Indicator Frequency Screen

The Power Indicator Frequency screen allows the user to enter the current test frequency and improve the accuracy of the forward and reverse power indicators using a factory-installed look-up table.

The black text at the top of the screen represents the current setting. The grey text shown inside the black box represents the new desired frequency and will update while entering a new value using the keypad.

Use the numeric keypad to enter the desired frequency value. Press the desired unit (kHz, MHz, or GHz), then press the ENT button (Enter). The desired frequency will now move to the black text at the top of the screen and the grey text in the box will clear.

Press the BSP button (Backspace) to remove the last number entered or use the CLR button (Clear) to clear the entry completely.

If a frequency is entered that is either above or below the amplifier’s specified frequency range the value will be coerced to the upper or lower frequency limit when the ENT button is pressed.

NOTE: The forward and reverse power indicators are for reference purposes only and should not be used in place of a calibrated power meter!

Set Frequency									
3.000				GHz					
0 GHz									
7	8	9	GHz	BSP					
4	5	6	MHz	CLR					
1	2	3	kHz						
0		.		ENT			Back		

2.6.9 VSWR Limit Screen

The VSWR Limit screen is used to set a software limit on the calculated output VSWR. If the calculated output VSWR exceeds the selected limit, a fault will be triggered, and the RF Output will be disabled.

Select **None** to disable this feature or select one of the fixed VSWR limits.

VSWR Limit	
None	
6:1	
3:1	
2:1	
Back	

2.6.10 I/O Screen

The I/O screen is used to present the user with menu options pertaining to the remote I/O ports found on the rear of the unit and the interaction with the touch screen. These options include the GPIB address, RS-232/Fiber-Optic Serial Baud Rate, and key beep.

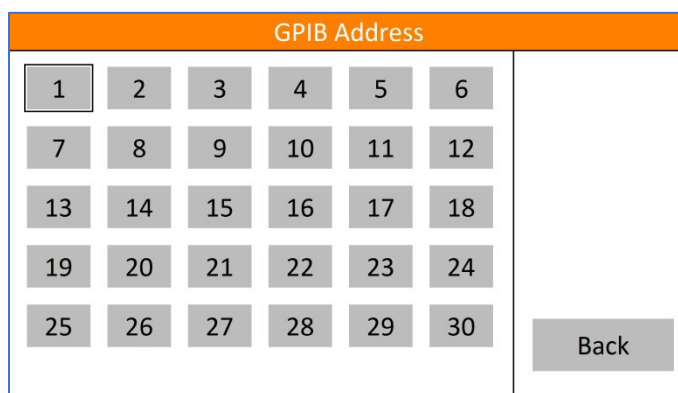


2.6.11 GPIB Address Screen

The GPIB address screen is used to select the GPIB address. To get here 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 GPIB address selection. When the back button is pushed, the address selection is stored to non-volatile memory. If power is lost prior to hitting the back button, any address selection changes will be lost.



2.6.12 RS-232/Fiber-Optic Serial Baud Rate Screen

The RS-232/Fiber-Optic Serial Baud Rate screen is used to select the baud rate used by both the RS-232 serial port and the Fiber-Optic serial port. To get here 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. If power is lost prior to hitting the back button, any baud rate selection changes will be lost. The default baud rate is 19200.

RS-232/Fiber-Optic Serial Baud Rate		
1200	19200	Back
2400	38400	
4800	57600	
9600	115200	

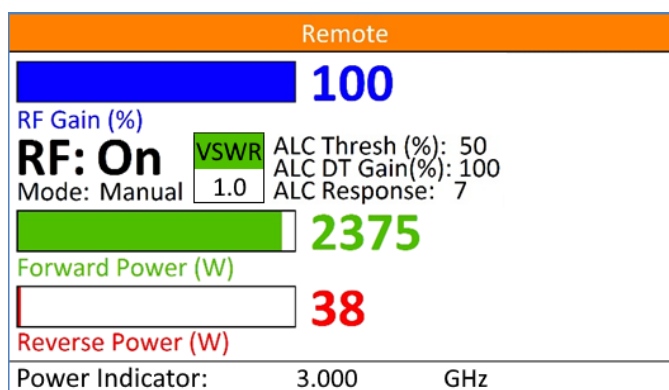
2.6.13 Key Beep Screen

The Key Beep screen allows the user to turn on or off the audible beep that occurs when a valid touch event takes place. This setting is only stored in volatile memory and will be lost when power to the unit is cycled. The default value for this setting is On.

Key Beep	
Off	On
Back	

2.6.14 Remote Screen

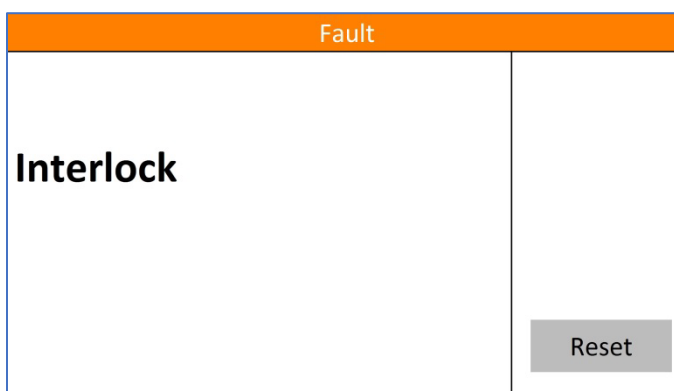
When the Keylock switch is set to the REMOTE position the Remote screen appears. This screen has all the same information as the Main Menu screen except that the blue bar graph and associated value are only for the RF Gain value. Because of this, the ALC Threshold, ALC Detector Gain, and ALC Response values are displayed separately in black toward the center of the screen.



2.6.15 Fault Screen

The Fault screen will appear anytime that a fault condition is met. The name of the fault is shown toward the center of the screen. In either LOCAL or REMOTE Keylock switch positions, a Reset button will appear allowing local resetting of the fault condition. Faults can also be reset remotely. If the fault reset is successful, the screen will return to the Main Menu or Remote screen depending on the Keylock switch position.

A log of previous faults can be accessed using any of the remote interfaces (see the **Read Fault Log** command in the remote command section for more information).



2.6.16 ALC Lockout feature

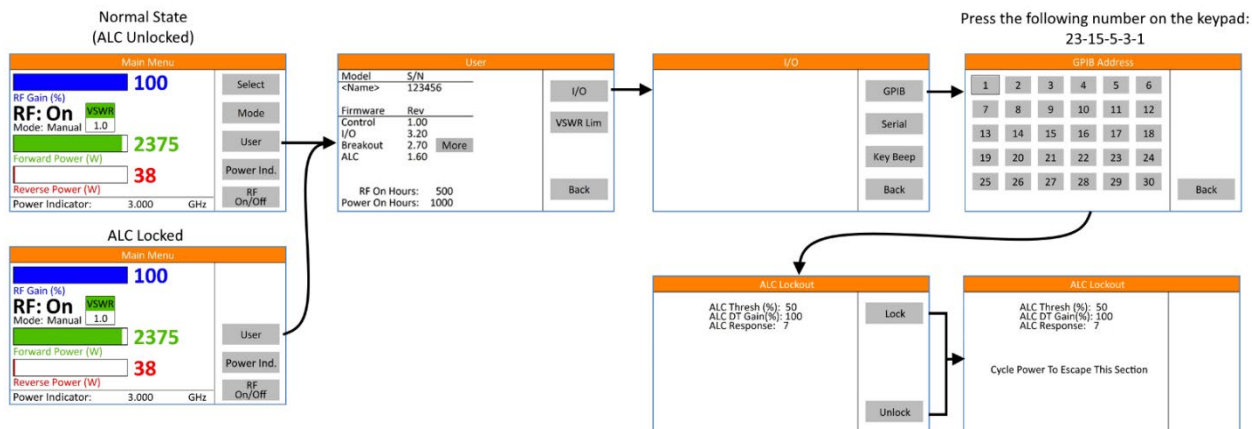
The ALC lockout feature allows users to lock all ALC settings and remain in the ALC Internal Mode regardless of a power cycle. Under normal operating conditions these settings can be changed at any time and reset with a power cycle.

Since the ALC can be used to limit the amplifier output level, the ALC lockout feature can be used as a safety system to prevent users from having access to the amplifier's full potential. This can be useful during debugging of control software where preventing accidental high-powered RF output is crucial.

The ALC system uses three values to automatically level the RF output. These values are Threshold, Detector Gain, and Response Time. When the ALC lockout is initiated, the current values for Threshold, Detector Gain, and Response Time are stored to non-volatile memory.

On power up, when in the ALC locked state, the amplifier will automatically go to ALC Internal mode and use the ALC values read from non-volatile memory. Also, while in the locked state, the ALC values and the amplifier mode selection cannot be changed. The locked state is indicated by the disappearance of the Select and Mode menu options on the touch display. In addition, while in the locked state, the Adjust knob is automatically tied to the RF Gain adjustment which remains adjustable regardless of the ALC lockout state.

To access the ALC lockout feature, the user must navigate to the GPIB address screen (**User, I/O, GPIB Address**) and enter the password 23, 15, 5, 3, 1 (See figure below). The current GPIB address setting will not be lost during this process unless the Back button is pressed before the password is successfully entered. Once the password is correctly entered, the ALC Lockout screen will appear. The present ALC values are indicated on the ALC Lockout screen and menu options to lock or unlock the ALC system are presented. The user must select Lock, Unlock or cycle power to cancel. After a selection is made, the user must cycle power to begin using the amplifier in the selected state.



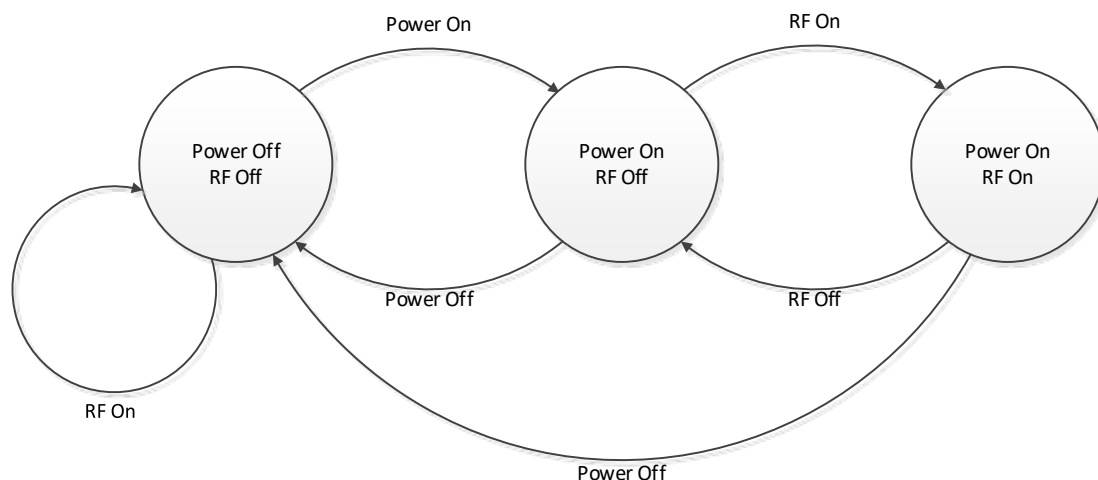
Remotely, the ALC Lockout state affects the Level Adjust and the Mode Select commands. In the locked state, the Level Adjust command for ALC Threshold, Detector Gain, and Response Time are simply ignored. This is also true of the Mode Selection. These commands can be issued to the amplifier while in the locked state, but their associated values will not change regardless of the Keylock position. Queries of these settings using the Machine State command and the State command are always permissible in either the locked or unlocked state regardless of the Keylock position.

2.7 CONTROL STATES

This section defines the various control software states required for this amplifier. An example of typical control states is shown below. The subsections below, define any special responsibilities of the control system.

One example would be to state that when transitioning from the RF ON state to the POWER OFF state, care must be taken to remove the bias voltage from the power modules before disabling the main power supplies.

Below is a state diagram for the Power and RF states of the amplifier. This diagram should be used to understand the major states that the amplifier can be in. For simplicity of the diagram, the Keylock switch position is only listed where relevant.



2.7.1 Power OFF, RF OFF

AC power is applied, the Keylock is not INHIBIT. The control system is waiting for a user action or a remote command.

2.7.2 Power ON, RF OFF

The Power button has been pressed or the remote command for Power On has been sent.

2.7.3 Power ON, RF ON

Amplifier RF output has been enabled.

2.8 CONTROL LINES

This section defines all required control lines to be utilized by the control software and any actions (faults or alerts) that the control software must perform.

In the tables below, indicate the NO ACTION STATES (or the correct operating states) of each line required and any actions that are required if the line is out of bounds.

- If the **Fault?** column is checked, add detailed fault information in section 2.9
- If the **Fault?** column is NOT checked but an action is performed, add detailed action information in section 2.9.1

2.8.1 Switch Breakout Board (A34A2)

2.8.1.1 Connector J9

Notes	Indicate a range representing a <u>NO ACTION STATE</u> (i.e. +1.2 Vdc << +2.3 Vdc) Once activated, inputs are checked for all following control states Guaranteed operation between 0.0 Vdc and +3.3Vdc (damage occurs outside this range)					
Control Line	Input	Control States Defined in section 4			Fault? ✓ = Yes	General Description Add fault description in section 2.9 Add non-fault description in section 2.9.1
		Pwr OFF RF OFF	Pwr ON RF OFF	Pwr ON RF ON		
J9 – 1	Analog					
J9 – 2	Analog					
J9 – 3	Analog					
J9 – 4	Analog					

2.8.1.2 Connector J8

Notes	These outputs are not state-driven (always on) and can be set to a fixed value in the range of 0.0 Vdc to 4.8 Vdc	
Line	Output	Value
J8 – 1	Analog	
J8 – 2	Ground	
J8 – 3	Analog	
J8 – 4	Ground	

2.8.1.3 Connector J5

Notes:	Lines 3, 4: <i>Supplies +3.3 Vdc via a 10kOhm pull-up resistor</i>							
	Lines 1-4: <i>Guaranteed operation up to +30 Vdc</i>							
	Lines 3, 4: <i>0 Vdc or +3.3 Vdc</i>							
	TTL Inputs & OD Outputs: <i>Guaranteed operation up to +5 Vdc</i>							
	TTL = Digital OD = Open Drain			Indicate <u>NO ACTION STATE</u> for TTL Inputs as HIGH (H) or LOW (L) Indicate required TTL output state as HIGH (H) or LOW (L) Indicate required OD output state as Floating (F) or Grounded (G)				
Control Lines	Select Function input or output			Control States			Fault?	General Description
				Defined in section 4				
	TTL <i>In</i>	TTL <i>Out</i>	OD <i>Out</i>	<i>Pwr OFF RF OFF</i>	<i>Pwr ON RF OFF</i>	<i>Pwr ON RF ON</i>	✓ = Yes	Add fault description in Sec 6 Add non-fault description in section 7
J5 – 1			✓	L	H	H		K1 Contactor
J5 – 2			✓	F	F	G		PS3 On/Off
J5 – 3			✓					
J5 – 4			✓					
J5 – 5		✓						
J5 – 6		✓		L	L	H		A1 Inhibit
J5 – 7		✓						
J5 – 8		✓						
J5 – 9	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A2
J5 – 10	✓				L	L	✓	Thermal Fault, S1
J5 – 11	✓							
J5 – 12	✓							
J5 – 13	✓							
J5 – 14	✓							
J5 – 15	✓							
J5 – 16	✓							
J5 – 17	✓							
J5 – 18	✓							
J5 – 19	✓							
J5 – 20	✓							
J5 – 21	✓							
J5 – 22	✓					L	✓	Thermal Fault, PS3
J5 – 23	✓					L	✓	Thermal Fault, PS4
J5 – 24	✓					L	✓	Thermal Fault, PS5
J5 – 25	✓					L	✓	Thermal Fault, PS6
J5 – 26	✓							
J5 – 27	✓					L	✓	DC Fault, PS3
J5 – 28	✓					L	✓	DC Fault, PS4
J5 – 29	✓					L	✓	DC Fault, PS5
J5 – 30	✓					L	✓	DC Fault, PS6
J5 – 31	✓				L	L	✓	AC Interlock
J5 – 32	✓				L	L	✓	Interlock
J5 – 33				✓	+3.3Vdc			
J5 – 34				✓	Ground			

2.8.2 Switch Breakout Board (A37)

2.8.2.1 Connector J9

Notes	Indicate a range representing a <u>NO ACTION STATE</u> (i.e. +1.2 Vdc << +2.3 Vdc) Once activated, inputs are checked for all following control states Guaranteed operation between 0.0 Vdc and +3.3Vdc (damage occurs outside this range)					
Control Line	Input	Control States Defined in section 4			Fault? ✓ = Yes	General Description Add fault description in section 2.9 Add non-fault description in section 2.9.1
		Pwr OFF RF OFF	Pwr ON RF OFF	Pwr ON RF ON		
J9 – 1	Analog					
J9 – 2	Analog					
J9 – 3	Analog					
J9 – 4	Analog					

2.8.2.2 Connector J8

Notes	These outputs are not state-driven (always on) and can be set to a fixed value in the range of 0.0 Vdc to 4.8 Vdc	
Line	Output	Value
J8 – 1	Analog	
J8 – 2	Ground	
J8 – 3	Analog	
J8 – 4	Ground	

2.8.2.3 Connector J5

Notes:	Lines 3, 4: <i>Supplies +3.3 Vdc via a 10kOhm pull-up resistor</i>							
	Lines 1-4: <i>Guaranteed operation up to +30 Vdc</i>							
	Lines 3, 4: <i>0 Vdc or +3.3 Vdc</i>							
	TTL Inputs & OD Outputs: <i>Guaranteed operation up to +5 Vdc</i>							
	TTL = Digital OD = Open Drain			Indicate <u>NO ACTION STATE</u> for TTL Inputs as HIGH (H) or LOW (L) Indicate required TTL output state as HIGH (H) or LOW (L) Indicate required OD output state as Floating (F) or Grounded (G)				
Control Lines	Select Function input or output			Control States Defined in section 4			Fault?	General Description Add fault description in Sec 6 Add non-fault description in section 7
	TTL <i>In</i>	TTL <i>Out</i>	OD <i>Out</i>	<i>Pwr OFF RF OFF</i>	<i>Pwr ON RF OFF</i>	<i>Pwr ON RF ON</i>	✓ = Yes	
J5 – 1			✓					
J5 – 2			✓	F	F	G		PS4 On/Off
J5 – 3			✓					
J5 – 4			✓					
J5 – 5		✓						
J5 – 6		✓						
J5 – 7		✓						
J5 – 8		✓						
J5 – 9	✓							
J5 – 10	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A7
J5 – 11	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A8
J5 – 12	✓							
J5 – 13	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A21
J5 – 14	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A22
J5 – 15	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A23
J5 – 16	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A24
J5 – 17	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A25
J5 – 18	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A26
J5 – 19	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A27
J5 – 20	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A28
J5 – 21	✓							
J5 – 22	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A7
J5 – 23	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A8
J5 – 24	✓							
J5 – 25	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A21
J5 – 26	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A22
J5 – 27	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A23
J5 – 28	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A24
J5 – 29	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A25
J5 – 30	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A26
J5 – 31	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A27
J5 – 32	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A28
J5 – 33				+3.3Vdc				
J5 – 34				Ground				

2.8.2.4 Switch Breakout Board (A38)

Connector J9

Notes	Indicate a range representing a <u>NO ACTION STATE</u> (i.e. +1.2 Vdc << +2.3 Vdc) Once activated, inputs are checked for all following control states Guaranteed operation between 0.0 Vdc and +3.3Vdc (damage occurs outside this range)					
Control Line	Input	Control States Defined in section 4			Fault? ✓ = Yes	General Description Add fault description in section 6 Add non-fault description in section 7
		Pwr OFF RF OFF	Pwr ON RF OFF	Pwr ON RF ON		
J9 – 1	Analog					
J9 – 2	Analog					
J9 – 3	Analog					
J9 – 4	Analog					

Connector J8

Notes	These outputs are not state-driven (always on) and can be set to a fixed value in the range of 0.0 Vdc to 4.8 Vdc	
Line	Output	Value
J8 – 1	Analog	
J8 – 2	Ground	
J8 – 3	Analog	
J8 – 4	Ground	

Connector J5

Notes:	Lines 3, 4: <i>Supplies +3.3 Vdc via a 10kOhm pull-up resistor</i>							
	Lines 1-4: <i>Guaranteed operation up to +30 Vdc</i>							
	Lines 3, 4: <i>0 Vdc or +3.3 Vdc</i>							
	TTL Inputs & OD Outputs: <i>Guaranteed operation up to +5 Vdc</i>							
	TTL = Digital OD = Open Drain			Indicate <u>NO ACTION STATE</u> for TTL Inputs as HIGH (H) or LOW (L) Indicate required TTL output state as HIGH (H) or LOW (L) Indicate required OD output state as Floating (F) or Grounded (G)				
Control Lines	Select Function input or output			Control States Defined in section 4			Fault? ✓ = Yes	General Description Add fault description in Sec 6 Add non-fault description in section 7
				TTL <i>In</i>	TTL <i>Out</i>	OD <i>Out</i>		
J5 – 1			✓	F	F	G		PS5 On/Off
J5 – 2			✓	F	F	G		PS6 On/Off
J5 – 3			✓					
J5 – 4			✓					
J5 – 5		✓						
J5 – 6		✓						
J5 – 7		✓						
J5 – 8		✓						
J5 – 9	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A3
J5 – 10	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A5
J5 – 11	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A6
J5 – 12	✓							
J5 – 13	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A13
J5 – 14	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A14
J5 – 15	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A15
J5 – 16	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A16
J5 – 17	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A17
J5 – 18	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A18
J5 – 19	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A19
J5 – 20	✓					H	✓	Amp Fault, A20
J5 – 21	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A3
J5 – 22	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A5
J5 – 23	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A6
J5 – 24	✓							
J5 – 25	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A13
J5 – 26	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A14
J5 – 27	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A15
J5 – 28	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A16
J5 – 29	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A17
J5 – 30	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A18
J5 – 31	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A19
J5 – 32	✓				H	H	✓	Thermal Fault, A20
J5 – 33				✓	+3.3Vdc			
J5 – 34				✓	Ground			

2.9 FAULT DEFINITION

This section is used to define all faults that can occur and their source. Use the Control Line column to define what active control line generates the fault or use the text **Internal** for an internally generated fault from the control system (i.e., *Internal 485 bus error*). See the Control Lines section for details about each control line referenced. See the Control Lines section for details about each control line referenced. If there are more than one Switch Break Out boards, add the interconnect designation to the A# column.

A check mark in the **RF Inhibit** column indicates the RF output of the driver stages will be attenuated. A check mark in the **Drop to RF OFF** column indicates the control state will be changed to *Power ON, RF OFF*.

A#	Control Line	Fault Details				RF Inhibit? ✓ = Yes	Drop to RF OFF? ✓ = Yes
		Hex	Dec	Fault Text (<15 Characters)	Description		
		00	0		No Fault		
A34A2	J5-32	0x0001	1	Interlock	Interlock	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-31	0x0002	2	AC Interlock	AC Interlock	✓	✓
	Internal	0x0019	25	485 Error	RS-485 Comm Bus Error	✓	✓
	Internal	00x1a	26	ALC	ALC at max attenuation	✓	✓
	Internal	0x001c	28	VSWR	VSWR Limit Exceeded	✓	✓
	Internal	0x001e	30	System Error	Internal communications error	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-27	0x0020	32	PS3 DC Fault	Pwr Supply Failure: PS3	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-28	0x0021	33	PS4 DC Fault	Pwr Supply Failure: PS4	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-29	0x0022	34	PS5 DC Fault	Pwr Supply Failure: PS5	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-30	0x0023	35	PS6 DC Fault	Pwr Supply Failure: PS6	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-22	0x0024	36	PS3 Therm	Pwr Supply Thermal Fault: PS3	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-23	0x0025	37	PS4 Therm	Pwr Supply Thermal Fault: PS4	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-24	0x0026	38	PS5 Therm	Pwr Supply Thermal Fault: PS5	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-25	0x0027	39	PS6 Therm	Pwr Supply Thermal Fault: PS6	✓	✓
A34A2	J5-9	0x0200	512	Amp A2	Amplifier Fault, Module A2	✓	
A38	J5-9	0x0201	513	Amp A3	Amplifier Fault, Module A3	✓	
A38	J5-10	0x0202	514	Amp A5	Amplifier Fault, Module A5	✓	
A38	J5-11	0x0203	515	Amp A6	Amplifier Fault, Module A6	✓	
A37	J5-10	0x0204	516	Amp A7	Amplifier Fault, Module A7	✓	
A37	J5-11	0x0205	517	Amp A8	Amplifier Fault, Module A8	✓	
A38	J5-13	0x206	518	Amp A13	Amplifier Fault, Module A13	✓	
A38	J5-14	0x207	519	Amp A14	Amplifier Fault, Module A14	✓	
A38	J5-15	0x208	520	Amp A15	Amplifier Fault, Module A15	✓	
A38	J5-16	0x209	521	Amp A16	Amplifier Fault, Module A16	✓	
A38	J5-17	0x20a	522	Amp A17	Amplifier Fault, Module A17	✓	
A38	J5-18	0x20b	523	Amp A18	Amplifier Fault, Module A18	✓	
A38	J5-19	0x20c	524	Amp A19	Amplifier Fault, Module A19	✓	
A38	J5-20	0x020d	525	Amp A20	Amplifier Fault, Module A20	✓	
A37	J5-13	0x020e	526	Amp A21	Amplifier Fault, Module A21	✓	
A37	J5-14	0x020f	527	Amp A22	Amplifier Fault, Module A22	✓	
A37	J5-15	0x0210	528	Amp A23	Amplifier Fault, Module A23	✓	
A37	J5-16	0x0211	529	Amp A24	Amplifier Fault, Module A24	✓	
A37	J5-17	0x0212	530	Amp A25	Amplifier Fault, Module A25	✓	
A37	J5-18	0x0213	531	Amp A26	Amplifier Fault, Module A26	✓	

A#	Control Line	Fault Details				RF Inhibit? ✓ = Yes	Drop to RF OFF? ✓ = Yes
		Hex	Dec	Fault Text (<15 Characters)	Description		
A37	J5-19	0x0214	532	Amp A27	Amplifier Fault, Module A27	✓	
A37	J5-20	0x0215	533	Amp A28	Amplifier Fault, Module A28	✓	
A34A2	J5-10	0x0400	1024	Therm S1	Thermal Fault, S1	✓	✓
A38	J5-21	0x0401	1025	Therm A3	Thermal Fault, Module A3	✓	✓
A38	J5-22	0x0402	1026	Therm A5	Thermal Fault, Module A5	✓	✓
A38	J5-23	0x0403	1027	Therm A6	Thermal Fault, Module A6	✓	✓
A37	J5-22	0x0404	1028	Therm A7	Thermal Fault, Module A7	✓	✓
A37	J5-23	0x0405	1029	Therm A8	Thermal Fault, Module A8	✓	✓
A38	J5-25	0x0406	1030	Therm A13	Thermal Fault, Module A13	✓	✓
A38	J5-26	0x0407	1031	Therm A14	Thermal Fault, Module A14	✓	✓
A38	J5-27	0x0408	1032	Therm A15	Thermal Fault, Module A15	✓	✓
A38	J5-28	0x0409	1033	Therm A16	Thermal Fault, Module A16	✓	✓
A38	J5-29	0x040a	1034	Therm A17	Thermal Fault, Module A17	✓	✓
A38	J5-30	0x040b	1035	Therm A18	Thermal Fault, Module A18	✓	✓
A38	J5-31	0x040c	1036	Therm A19	Thermal Fault, Module A19	✓	✓
A38	J5-32	0x040d	1037	Therm A20	Thermal Fault, Module A20	✓	✓
A37	J5-25	0x040e	1038	Therm A21	Thermal Fault, Module A21	✓	✓
A37	J5-26	0x040f	1039	Therm A22	Thermal Fault, Module A22	✓	✓
A37	J5-27	0x0410	1040	Therm A23	Thermal Fault, Module A23	✓	✓
A37	J5-28	0x0411	1041	Therm A24	Thermal Fault, Module A24	✓	✓
A37	J5-29	0x0412	1042	Therm A25	Thermal Fault, Module A25	✓	✓
A37	J5-30	0x0413	1043	Therm A26	Thermal Fault, Module A26	✓	✓
A37	J5-31	0x0414	1044	Therm A27	Thermal Fault, Module A27	✓	✓
A37	J5-32	0x0415	1045	Therm A28	Thermal Fault, Module A28	✓	✓

2.9.1 No-Fault Control Actions

This section describes all no-fault actions taken by the controls system and their sources. Use the **Control Line** column to define what active control line generates the fault or use the text **Internal** for an internally generated fault from the control system (i.e., *Internal 485 bus error*). See the Control Lines section for details about each control line referenced.

A check mark in the **RF Inhibit** column indicates the RF output of the driver stages will be attenuated.

A check mark in the **Drop to RF OFF** column indicates the control state will be changed to *Power ON, RF OFF*.

A#	Control Line	Description	RF Inhibit? ✓ = Yes	Drop to RF OFF? ✓ = Yes

2.10 REMOTE CONTROL INTERFACES

This section describes remote operation of the amplifier using the provided General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB), RS-232 serial port, fiber-optic serial ports, Universal Serial Bus (USB), and Ethernet port. All ports are always active; however, only one port may be used at a time.

**NOTE: Communicating through two or more ports at one time will cause data collisions and lost commands or queries.*

The Keylock switch on the control panel of the amplifier enables the remote-control functionality and must be set to the REMOTE position before any commands will be accepted. All remote queries will work with the Keylock switch in any position. When the Keylock switch is set to REMOTE, all front panel controls are disabled unless otherwise specified.

The status of the amplifier should be checked remotely just prior to issuing a command as well as after a command has been issued to ensure the command has been properly executed. When checking the status after issuing a command, it is good practice to add a delay of 100ms or more to allow the control system time to process the command.

2.10.1 GPIB (IEEE-488) Communications

For GPIB operation, the device address is set using the front panel touch screen. For more information about setting the GPIB address, see the GPIB Address Screen, section 2.6.9.

Ensure that each device connected to the GPIB is set to a unique address.

When sending commands via the GPIB interface, terminate commands with an EOI and a Line Feed character.

2.10.2 RS-232 Communications

The RS-232 port is a serial communications bus. When a valid query is received, it is processed, and the result is immediately transmitted back over the RS-232 interface.

Once the first character of a new command or query has been transmitted to the amplifier, any pause between a subsequent character (or the termination character) greater than 5 seconds will result in the internal buffer being cleared and a TIMEOUT_ERROR<LF> message being sent out on this port.

The baud rate for the RS-232 port is user-selectable from the RS-232/Fiber-Optic Serial Baud Rate selection screen. For more information, see User Interface section of this document, section 2.6.

**NOTE: The baud rate settings are shared by both the RS-232 port and the Fiber-Optic serial port.*

General RS-232 settings

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

The RS-232 port is set up 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 pinout diagram for this port can be found below.

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

2.10.3 Fiber-Optic Serial Communications

The Fiber-Optic port is a serial communications bus and is a duplicate of the RS-232 bus. Please refer to the RS-232 Communications section of this manual for general details about port settings.

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.

The recommended specifications for the fiber-optic cable are as follows:

Type:	Glass
Multi-mode:	Yes
Core Size:	50um (minimum) to 200um (recommended)
Connector Type:	ST

This port can be used in conjunction with a serial to fiber-optic or USB to fiber-optic interface, such as an AR IF7001 USB to Fiber-Optic interface.

**NOTE: The IF7001 device uses SMA connectors, a fiber-optic cable is needed with ST connectors on one end and SMA connectors on the other. When the amplifier is connected to an IF7001 device, the baud rate must be set to 19200.*

2.10.4 USB Communications

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

This port 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. If the amplifier is connected to a PC that has National Instruments LabView installed, the PC will have a USBTMC driver that will work with this port.

The USBTMC driver allows the device to be easily controlled using National Instruments Measurement and Automation Explorer or an application built in the LabVIEW development software.

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.

All commands and queries through this port must be terminated with a Line Feed character.

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

2.10.5 Ethernet Communications

The Ethernet port allows remote control through a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) data channel. The default port for the TCP data channel is 10001.

By default, this port is set up to work on a network with a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. Upon connection to the network, 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.

**NOTE: If connected to a DHCP network, the assigned IP address may be subject to change depending on the network policy. Please contact your network administrator for more information about how IP addresses are assigned and maintained.*

If the connected network does not have DHCP enabled, then the device can be assigned an IP address using a utility called DeviceInstaller™, downloaded from www.Lantronix.com. For assistance using this utility please consult the embedded help file installed with the DeviceInstaller utility.

Once installed, 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 several other settings. One should use caution when adjusting any unfamiliar settings as doing so may cause the port to become unresponsive.

2.11 REMOTE COMMANDS

A typical command is made up of a key word and a parameter.

A space in a command or response will be indicated as **<space>** in subsequent definitions.

A vertical bar "|" dictates a choice of one element from a list. For example: **<A|B>** indicates that either A or B can be selected, but not both.

Multiple commands cannot be concatenated within the same character string and any text appearing after a termination character will be ignored by the control software.

Commands are case sensitive and should always be UPPER CASE.

All command and queries must be terminated with a Line Feed Character, indicated as **<LF>** in subsequent definitions.

2.11.1 Power On/Off

This command controls the power state. No other command will be accepted until the **POWER:ON** command has been issued.

It is good practice to wait a minimum of two (2) seconds before polling the status after issuing the **POWER:ON** command.

Syntax:	POWER:<ON OFF>
Query	No (see Amplifier State Query command)
Example	To turn the power on, send the following command: POWER:ON<LF>
Default Value:	OFF

2.11.2 RF On / Off

This command enables the RF output of the amplifier if already powered on and no faults are present.

Syntax:	RF:<ON OFF>
Query:	No (see the Amplifier State Query command)
Example	To enable the RF Output, send the following command: RF:ON<LF>
Default Value:	OFF

2.11.3 RF Gain Adjust

This command sets the RF Gain of the amplifier, in percent.

Syntax:	LEVEL:GAIN<gain value>
<gain value>:	Specifies the RF gain in % from 0 (minimum) to 100 (maximum)
Query:	No (see the Machine State query command)
Example	To set the RF Gain to maximum, send the following command: LEVEL:GAIN100<LF>
Default Value:	0%

2.11.4 RF Gain Query

This command queries the RF Gain setting.

Query:	RFG?
Response Format:	RFG=<space><rf gain><LF>
<rf gain>:	The current RF Gain, in percent (0000 to 0100, padded with zeros to always be 4 digits wide).
Example:	To query the RF Gain, send the following command: RFG?<LF>
Response:	RFG=<space>0075<LF> (75% Gain)

2.11.5 Power Indicator Frequency

This command sets the current frequency used to correct the forward and reverse power indicators shown on the display. The correction factors used by this feature are set from the factory and stored in non-volatile memory.

Syntax:	CORR:POW:FREQ <freq><unit>
<freq>:	The current test frequency (0 to 999.999, limited to 3 digits of precision)
<unit>:	The frequency unit (KHZ, MHZ, GHZ)
Query:	CORR:POW:FREQ?
Example 1:	To set the frequency to 15.5MHz, send the following command: CORR:FREQ 15.5MHZ<LF>
Example 2:	To query the frequency, send the following command: CORR: POW:FREQ?
Response:	15.5MHZ<LF>

2.11.6 VSWR Limit Selection

This command sets the value of the output VSWR limit. If the limit is exceeded, a fault will be triggered, and the RF output will be disabled.

Syntax:	VSWR:LIM <selection>
<selection>:	0 = None (Default) 1 = 6:1 2 = 3:1 3 = 2:1
Query:	VSWR:LIM?
Example 1:	To set the VSWR limit to 2:1, send the following command: VSWR:LIM 3<LF>
Example 2:	To disable the VSWR limit, send the following command: VSWR:LIM 0<LF>
Example 3:	To query the VSWR limit, send the following command: VSWR:LIM?
Response:	0<LF>

2.11.7 ALC Mode

This command sets the mode of the Automatic Leveling Control (ALC) feature to either a default mode (MANUAL) or a user-configurable mode (ALC INT).

In the default mode (MANUAL), the ALC Detector Gain, ALC Response, and ALC Threshold settings do not affect the operation of the ALC feature because factory settings are used instead.

In the user-configurable mode (ALC INT), the ALC Detector Gain, ALC Response, and ALC Threshold settings are used to configure the ALC functionality.

**NOTE: For safety reasons, the user-configuration of the ALC feature cannot be used to force the amplifier to exceed any RF output limiting that occurs when in the default (MANUAL) mode.*

Syntax:	MODE:<MANUAL ALC<space>INT>
Query:	No (see the Amplifier State Query command)
Example 1:	To set the ALC to a default configuration, send the following command: MODE:MANUAL<LF>
Example 2:	To set the ALC to allow user configuration, send the following command: MODE:ALC<space>INT<LF>

2.11.8 ALC Detector Gain Adjust

This command sets the ALC detector gain, in percent. Use this setting to change how aggressively the ALC feature reacts when the ALC Threshold value has been exceeded.

Syntax:	LEVEL:DET<det gain>
<det gain>:	Specifies the ALC Detector Gain in % from 0 (least aggressive) to 100 (most aggressive).
Query:	No (see the Machine State query command)
Example	To set the RF Detector Gain to maximum aggression, send the following command: LEVEL:DET100<LF>
Default Value:	50%

2.11.9 ALC Threshold Level Adjust

This command allows the user to adjust the internal ALC threshold value between 0% (no gain) and 100% (default ALC Threshold Level). The default ALC Threshold level cannot be exceeded.

For instance, setting the threshold to 50% will limit the RF Output to 50% of the default threshold level.

Syntax:	LEVEL:THR<thresh val>
<thresh val>:	Specifies the ALC Threshold value in % from 0 (no gain) to 100 (default ALC Threshold value)
Query:	No (see the Machine State query command)
Example	To set the ALC Threshold Level to half of the default value, send the following command: LEVEL:THR50<LF>
Default Value:	100%

2.11.10 ALC Response Setting Adjust

This command sets the ALC response setting. Adjusting this setting changes the ALC's response time when reacting to a detected increase in the RF Output that exceeds the ALC Threshold Level.

Syntax:	LEVEL:RESP<resp setting>	
<resp setting>:	1 (fastest) to 7 (slowest), see table below	
Query:	No (see the Machine State query command)	
Example:	To set the ALC response time to its slowest value, send the following command: LEVEL:RESP7<LF>	
Default Value:	1	
Note:	Response Settings	Time (S)
	1	5m
	2	10m
	3	30m
	4	100m
	5	1
	6	3
	7	3

2.11.11 Identity Query

This command queries the amplifier for its identity response.

Query:	*IDN?
Response Format:	AR-RF/MICROWAVE-INST,<model>,<firm rev><LF>
<model>:	The model designation of the amplifier.
<firm rev>:	The firmware revision of the control software.
Example:	To query the identity of the amplifier, send the following command: *IDN?<LF>
Response:	AR-RF/MICROWAVE-INST,1000S1G6C,1.0<LF>

2.11.12 IO Board Firmware Revision Query

This command queries the firmware revision of the internal I/O Board.

Query:	*IOB?
Response Format:	INTERFACE_BOARD_SW_REV<firm rev><LF>
<firm rev>:	The firmware revision of the control software.
Example:	To query the firmware of the I/O board, send the following command: *IOB?<LF>
Response:	INTERFACE_BOARD_SW_REV3.20<LF>

2.11.13 Machine State Query

This command queries the RF gain, detector gain, ALC threshold, and ALC response time.

Query:	MSB?
Response Format:	RF<space>GAIN=<rf_gain>,DT<space>GAIN=<det_gain>,THRES=<alc_thresh>,RESP=<resp><LF>
<rf_gain>:	The RF Gain setting (0-100%), padded with leading spaces to be 3 characters
<det_gain>:	The ALC Detector Gain (0-100%), padded with leading spaces to be 3 characters
<alc_thresh>:	The ALC Threshold setting (0-100%), padded with leading spaces to be 3 characters
<resp>:	1 character representing the ALC Response setting (1-7)
Example:	To query the machine state, send the following command: MSB?<LF>
Response:	RF<space>GAIN=100,DT<space>GAIN=<space>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)

2.11.14 Amplifier State Query

This command queries the state of the amplifier.

Query:	STATE?
Response Format:	STATE=<space><char1><char2><char3><char4><LF>
<char1> - <char4>:	ASCII character (0 to 9 or A to F) representing a hexadecimal character
Example:	To query the state of the amplifier, send the following command: STATE?<LF>
Response:	STATE=<space>8301<LF> (Remote Mode, Power On, RF OFF, and Manual Mode)

Each hexadecimal character represents a 4-bit binary number, allowing for a total of 16 binary flags that can be used to indicate various states of the amplifier. The definition of what each bit of information represents can be found in the **Amplifier State Response Table** below. For help converting the ASCII characters into binary bits, see the **Hex Character to Binary Bits** table.

Amplifier State Response Table				
	Bit Position	Description	State	Notes
<char 1>	0		-- Not Used --	
	1		-- Not Used --	
	2		-- Not Used --	
	3	Remote Control	0 = Disabled, 1 = Enabled	Response to keylock position REMOTE
<char 2>	0	Power Status	0 = OFF, 1 = ON	
	1	Standby Status	0 = OFF, 1 = ON	Deprecated (use RF Status instead): This line is maintained for backwards compatibility.
	2	RF Status	0 = OFF, 1 = ON	Formerly OPERATE STATUS
	3	Fault Status	0 = Okay, 1 = Fault	
<char 3>	0	Inhibited	0 = No, 1 = Yes	Response to keylock position INHIBIT
	1		-- Not Used --	
	2		-- Not Used --	
	3		-- Not Used --	
<char 4>	0	ALC Mode Manual	0 = Disabled, 1 = Enabled	ALC is set to default configuration
	1		-- Not Used --	
	2	ALC Mode Internal	0 = Disabled, 1 = Enabled	ALC is set to custom configuration
	3		-- Not Used --	

2.11.14.1 Hex Character to Binary Bits conversion table

Below is a table that can be used as a reference when deciphering the response from the **STATE** query. The binary bits of each of the four ASCII characters from the response can be located here.

Hex Character to Binary Bits Equivalent Binary Bits				
ASCII Char	Position 3	Position 2	Position 1	Position 0
1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0
5	0	1	0	1
6	0	1	1	0
7	0	1	1	1
8	1	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	1
A	1	0	1	0
B	1	0	1	1
C	1	1	0	0
D	1	1	0	1
E	1	1	1	0
F	1	1	1	1

2.11.15 Forward Power Query

This command queries the internally detected forward power (values are corrected and linearized).

Query:	FPOW?
Response Format:	FPOW=<power><LF>
<power>:	The detected forward power (0-99999) in Watts (value is always five characters, padded with spaces).
Example:	To query the forward power, send the following command: FPOW?<LF>
Response:	FPOW=<space><space><space>54<LF> (54 Watts of forward power)

2.11.16 Reverse Power Query

This command queries the internally detected reverse power (values are corrected and linearized).

Query:	RPOW?
Response Format:	RPOW=<power><LF>
<power>:	The detected reverse power (0-99999) in Watts (value is always five characters, padded with spaces).
Example:	To query the reverse power, send the following command: RPOW?<LF>
Response:	RPOW=<space><space><space><space>4<LF> (4 Watts of forward power)

2.11.17 Operating Hours (RF ON) Query

This command queries the total hours spent with the RF enabled.

Query:	OH?
Response Format:	OH=<hours><LF>
<hours>:	The total hours with RF Enabled (0 to 100000), padded with spaces to always be 6 digits wide.
Example:	To query the RF On operating hours, send the following command: OH?<LF>
Response:	OH=<space><space><space><space>37<LF> (The system has spent 37 Hours in an RF On state)

2.11.18 Operating Hours (Power ON) Query

This command queries hours spent in **Power ON**.

Query:	OHP?
Response Format:	OHP=x<LF>
<hours>:	The total hours with Power On (0 to 100000), padded with spaces to always be 6 digits wide.
Example:	To query the Power On operating hours, send the following command: OHP?<LF>
Response:	OHP=<space><space><space>428<LF> (The system has spent 428 Hours in a Power On state)

2.11.19 Faults Query

This command queries information about a currently active fault.

Query:	FSTA?
Response Format:	FSTA=<space><status><LF>
<status>:	A hexadecimal number (0000 to FFFF), padded with zeros to always be 4 characters wide.
Example:	To query the fault status, send the following command: FSTA?<LF>
Response:	FSTA=<space>0003<LF> (Interlock Fault)
Note:	See the Fault Definition section for a detailed description of all faults.

2.11.20 Reset Faults

This command clears a resettable fault. A fault can only be cleared if the underlying issue that created the fault has been resolved.

Syntax:	RESET
Parameters:	None
Example	To clear a reported fault, send the following command: RESET<LF>
Note:	None

2.11.21 Read Fault Log

Use this command to query a single entry within the fault log. The fault log stores up to 200 of the most recent faults. Each fault is tagged with a decimal number between 1 (most recent) and 200 (oldest). If the fault log exceeds 200 faults, the oldest fault in the list will be cleared.

The number of total faults in the log can be queried using the Read Fault Count command.

Query:	FSTA:LOG? <number>
<number>:	A decimal number between 1 and 200 representing the memory location within the fault log.
Response Format:	<hex error>,<power time>,<rf time><LF>
<hex error>:	A hexadecimal number (0000 to FFFF) representing the fault code, padded with zeros to always be 4 characters wide.
<power time>:	The total power on hours (0 to 100000).
<rf time>:	The total hours with RF enabled (0 to 100000).
Example:	To query the fault log entry for memory location 1 (most recent), send the following command: FSTA:LOG? 1<LF>
Response 1:	0003,428,37<LF> (Fault 0003 occurred at 428 power on hours and 37 RF on hours)
Response 2:	No Error<LF> (No fault stored in requested memory location)

2.11.22 Read Fault Log Count

Use this command to query the total number of faults currently stored in the fault log.

Query:	FSTA:LOG:COUNT?
Response Format:	<count><LF>
<count>:	A decimal number between 0 and 200
Example:	To query the fault log count, send the following command: FSTA:LOG:COUNT?<LF>
Response:	3<LF> (Three faults are currently stored in the fault log)

2.11.23 Clear Fault Log

Use this command to clear the entire contents of the error log. This action is permanent and cannot be undone.

Syntax:	FSTA:LOG:CLEAR
Response Format:	None
Example:	To clear the entire fault log, send the following command: FSTA:LOG:CLEAR<LF>

2.11.24 Remote Operating Timeout (ROPTO)

Due to the high-power output capability of this amplifier, there is a built-in safety mechanism while the Keylock switch is in the REMOTE position. Once the **RF:ON** command is issued, it is necessary to continually communicate over any of the remote I/O ports on a periodic basis.

This command sets and queries the remote operating timeout value, in seconds.

Syntax:	ROPTO<timeout>
<timeout>:	The seconds (between 0 and 500) that the amplifier will allow the RF to stay enabled before requiring a remote command. If exceeded, the RF will be disabled.
Query:	ROPTO?<LF>
Response Format:	ROPTO=<timeout><LF>
Example 1:	To set the timeout value to 1 minute, send the following command: ROPTO60<LF>
Example 2:	To query the timeout value, send the following command: ROPTO?<LF>
Response:	ROPTO=6<LF> (6 seconds of remote inactivity will disable the RF)
Note:	It is recommended to use the STATE? or FSTA? queries to avoid the timeout, but any command or query will suffice.

2.11.25 ALC Board Firmware Query

This command queries the firmware of the ALC board assembly.

Query:	*ALC?
Response Format:	ALC_SW_REV<revision><LF>
<revision>:	The revision of the ALC Board.
Example:	To query the ALC Board firmware revision, send the following command: *ALC?<LF>
Response:	ALC_SW_REV1.60<LF> (Firmware is v1.60)

2.11.26 SBB (Piggyback) Firmware Query

This command queries the firmware of the piggyback SBB assembly.

Query:	*SBB?
Response Format:	SBB_SW_REV<revision><LF> Where: x is the firmware revision.
<revision>:	The revision of the SBB assembly.
Example:	To query the piggyback SBB firmware revision, send the following command: *SBB?<LF>
Response:	SBB_SW_REV2.70<LF> (Firmware is v2.70)

2.11.27 SBB (Optical) Firmware Query

This command queries the firmware revisions (groups of twenty) of the SBB assemblies that are fiber-optically connected to the MPB assembly. If no fiber-optically connected SBB assemblies are present, an empty list is returned.

Syntax:	*SBB<group>?
<group>:	The group number (1 or 2) of the SBB assemblies to query.
Response Format:	SBB_SW_REV<revision><LF>
<revision>:	A comma-separated list of twenty (20) firmware revisions.
Example:	To query the firmware revisions of the first group, send the following command: *SBB1?<LF>
Response:	SBB_SW_REV2.70,2.70,2.70,[...],2.70,2.70<LF> (Firmware is v2.70)
Response: (no connected SBBs)	SBB_SW_REV , , , [...], , <LF>

2.11.28 System Serial Number Query

This command queries the serial number of the system.

<i>Query:</i>	SN?
<i>Response Format:</i>	<number><LF>
<i><number>:</i>	The serial number of the amplifier (6 to 8 characters).
<i>Example:</i>	To query the serial number, send the following command: SN?<LF>
<i>Response:</i>	1234567<LF> (Serial number is 1234567)

3. THEORY OF OPERATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Model 1000S1G6C RF amplifier consists of a 1–6 GHz RF amplifier assembly. The RF amplifier assembly consists of a Pre-Amplifier (Pre-Amp), one (1) Quadrature-Coupled Amplifier (Quad Amp) used as a driver one (1) high power Quad amp, (5) 4-Way Splitter, (4) additional high power Quad amps, (16) high power Quad amp finals, (2) 8-way Combiners (1) 2-Way Combiner and Directional Coupler assembly. Reference Block Diag. 10052294 for breakdown of RF structure.

The power supply section consists of an AC input, circuit breaker, filter, five switching power supplies, and a regulator circuit.

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

Global fault monitoring and reporting is controlled through the front panel display.

3.2 RF AMPLIFIER OPERATION

3.2.1 A1 Pre-Amp

The Pre-Amp is assembled on PTFE composite printed wiring boards. The RF input signal is fed to the A1 Pre-Amp. The pre-amp consists of a GaAs Attenuator, MMICs and a Wilkinson splitter. The 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 A3 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.

The output driver is fed to another MMIC to boost the gain. Total gain is about 30dB.

3.2.2 A2 Driver Amp

The Driver Amp is assembled on thin film substrates. 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. 50 Ω 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 20 watts of RF power. Active bias circuitry regulates the DC current through RF devices. The nominal DC current for this amplifier is approximately 3.2A from a 24V 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 A3, A5-A8 and A13-A28 Quad Amp, High Power

The power module operates on a dual supply of VGG = -8V and VDD = +24V, with a VDD draw of 11.5 amps and VGG draw below 0.1 amps. Power-on sequence is to apply VGG first, and then VDD, reversing this sequence for power-off. Active closed-loop bias circuits provide for the safe operation of the amplifier into a wide range of load VSWR, at all prescribed drive levels and frequencies. Proprietary coupling circuitry provides superior module input and output matching and isolation, to yield best gain and power flatness across the band, under all operating conditions. The module provides approximately 10 dB small-signal gain and 10 dB input and output return loss, with 75 watts average power at 3 dB compression, over the 1000–6000 MHz band.

Two fault circuit outputs are provided to indicate (1) RF FET drain current faults, indiscriminately an over- or under-current of either RF FET assembly, and (2) a thermal fault. A FET drain current fault may result from operating the amplifier beyond the prescribed load, drive, or modulation conditions, or as the result of compromised module components. If certain conditions generate a predictable fault, those operating conditions should be reviewed to verify they do not violate the safe operating parameters of the amplifier, such as a high peak power which may violate maximum allowable input power in any signal with high peak-to-average ratio. It is normal that faults occurring under high drive or load VSWR conditions may not be repeated in the absence of those conditions, and it is also possible that incorrect configuration or tuning of the gain structure within an amplifier may generate faults in a properly operating module, by forcing it behind safe operating limits. The Thermal Fault circuit is operable on VGG supply only and will serve to provide a fault before the application of VDD is module temperature is below 0°C, or if module temperature exceeds safe operating limits for long-term reliability. Both fault circuits are “open drain” designs, which pull an external supply (+3.3V with 1 k-ohm series resistance) low, to generate a fault signal.”

3.2.4 A4, A9-A12 Four-Way Splitter

The Four-Way splitter splits the input signal 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.

3.2.5 A29, A30 8-Way Combiner

A29 and A30 are Eight-Way Combiners with impedance-matching. When the outputs of the two sets of eight final amplifiers are fed to the two eight-way combiners, the combined output will be approximately 9.0 dB above the output of a single final amplifier.

3.2.6 A31 Two-Way Combiner

A31 is a Two-Way Combiner with impedance-matching. When the outputs of the two eight-way combiners are fed to the two-way combiner, the combined output will be approximately 3.0 dB above the output of a single final amplifier.

3.2.7 A32 Dual Directional Coupler

The 60 dB Dual Directional Coupler is connected to the output of the 16-way combiner. The coupler monitors the forward and reflected power. A separate set of isolated coupler ports provide the forward and reverse sample ports.

3.3 POWER SUPPLIES (PS1 THROUGH PS6)

PS1 is a multiple output supply. +5V and -15V is fed to the A44 and A45 Regulator Assemblies. The Regulator Assemblies supplies -5V, -12V and +15V to the A1 Preamplifier. The Regulator assemblies also supply -8V to (Terminal Blocks) TB1, TB3, TB4 and TB6 . -5V is also supplied to the A2 Quad Amplifier.

PS2 is a single output supply that supplies -15V to the A45 Regulator Board.

PS3 is a single output supply. The main +24.0 volts DC supplies voltage to the Terminal Blocks to power Fan assemblies B1 through B36.

PS4 is a single output supply. The main +24.0 volts DC supplies voltage to the Drain FETs in the A2, A3, A5, A6, A7 and A8 Quad amplifiers.

PS5 is a single output supply. The main +24 volts DC supplies voltage to the Drain FETs in Quad modules A21-28.

PS6 is a single output supply. The main +24 volts DC supplies voltage to the Drain FETs in Quad modules A13-20.

3.4 CONTROL SYSTEM

3.4.1 A36 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 and turns on the audio alarm when forward or reflected power levels exceed specified levels.
- Drives forward and reflected indicators on the front panel display.

3.4.2 A34 Display Assembly, 4.3", LCD (Schematics 10029679, 10030013)

The A12 Display Assembly board 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

4. MAINTENANCE

4.1 GENERAL MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

The Model 1000S1G6C 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 enclosure and amplifier top cover can be removed to gain access to the power supplies and AC entry components along with remote interfaces. The enclosure and amplifier side panels can be removed to gain access to final modules and power supplies. The power combiner and combiner/splitter can be accessed through both side access panels.

4.3 TROUBLESHOOTING



CAUTION:

The transistors used in the Model 1000S1G6C 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 1000S1G6C 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 1000S1G6C 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 1000S1G6C 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 1000S1G6C indicates the output power from the 1000S1G6C 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 key-switch is set to the REMOTE position.
2. Verify that the unit operates locally by setting the key-switch to the LOCAL position; if the unit does not operate locally, see 4.3.1.
3. Check the position of the ADDRESS via the control software on the front panel touch screen. (See Section 2 of this manual for the proper ADDRESS settings.)

4.3.3 Thermal Fault (Diagram No 10050943,10051749)

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 (B1-B33) are operating normally and that the air inlets on the bottom and side covers 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 A25A3 Switch Breakout Assembly, J5, Pins 23-28 or A29 Switch Breakout Assembly, J5, Pins 10-20.
3. If the voltage on A25A3 J5, Pins 23-28 or A29 J5, Pins 10-20 is low, check the thermal sensor to the designated module.

4.3.4 Interlock Fault (Schematic 10050943,10051749)

The Model 1000S1G6C 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 1000S1G6C 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 P1 in the rear panel).
5. Check the voltage on A34A2 J5, pin 32; it should be $< 0.1V$.
6. If the voltage on A34A2 J5, pin 32 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 P1 in the rear panel).
5. Check the voltage on A34A2 J5, pin 31; it should be $< 0.1V$.
6. If the voltage on A34A2 J5, pin 31 is high, check the interlock line to ground.

4.3.5 Power Supply Faults (Schematic 10050943,10051749)

4.3.5.1 PS3-PS6 DC Fault (POWER FAIL)

1. PS3-PS6 power supplies have DC POWER FAIL output which is normally low ($\leq 0.1V$) to the A34A2 J5, pins 27-31. If any of these outputs fail, their output will go high ($\geq 4.0V$) and inhibit the A1 Pre-Amplifier Module.

4.3.6 Amplifier Faults (Schematics 10050943,10051749)

1. The individual fault outputs for the A2, A3, A5-A8 Driver Modules, and the A13-A28 Final Modules are sensed on the A37 Switch Breakout Assembly, J5, pins 10,11 and 13 through 20 or the A38 Switch Breakout Assembly, J5, pins 9,10,11 and 13 through 23.
2. The amplifier's top enclosure and amplifier cover can be removed to allow access to A2 Driver module. The side enclosure and amplifier covers can be removed to allow access to A3, A5-A8 and A10-A21 Final Modules.
3. The Amplifier Fault LED (DS1) should be lit, indicating which module has failed.

4. Verify the correct voltages to the modules. Troubleshoot any incorrect voltages.
5. A2: C2 = $+24 \pm 0.2\text{V}$ C1 = $-5 \pm 0.3\text{V}$ C3=logic high (no fault)
A3: FL1, FL2 = $+24 \pm 0.2\text{V}$ FL4 = $-8\text{V} \pm 0.3\text{V}$ FL3=logic high (no fault)

4.3.7 ALC Fault

1. Indication – ALC
2. 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) (Diagram 10050943,10051749)

All indicators are normal, the front panel display reads **Power 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 J18 Pin 1,2	+5 V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$
PS1 J18 Pin 5	-15 V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$
PS2 V+		
PS3 V+	+26V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$
PS4 V+	+24V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$
PS5 V+	+24V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$
PS6 V+	+24V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$

5. 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.

C1	+5 V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$ (Gain Control @ 100%)
C3	-5 V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$
C2	-12 V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$
C4	+15 V	$\pm 0.5\text{ V}$

6. Check the voltages on the feed-thru caps of A2 Driver module.

C1	-5 V	$\pm 0.3\text{ V}$
C2	+24 V	$\pm 0.3\text{ V}$

7. Check the voltages on the feed-thru caps of A3, A5-A8 Driver modules and A13-A28 Final modules.

A3-FL1	+24V	$\pm 0.3\text{ V}$
A3-FL2	+24V	$\pm 0.3\text{ V}$
A3-FL4-8V		$\pm 0.3\text{ V}$

4.3.9 Low or No Power Output (RF Test) (Diagram 10050943,10051749)

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 1000S1G6C's typical gain response at -20 dBm input and 0 dBm input is shown in Figures 4-1 and Figure 4-2. The actual gain may vary considerably from that shown in these figures but should be ≥ 63 dBm at -20 dBm input and ≥ 60 dBm from 1.0-5.0 GHz and ≥ 58.5 dBm from 5.0-6.0 GHz.

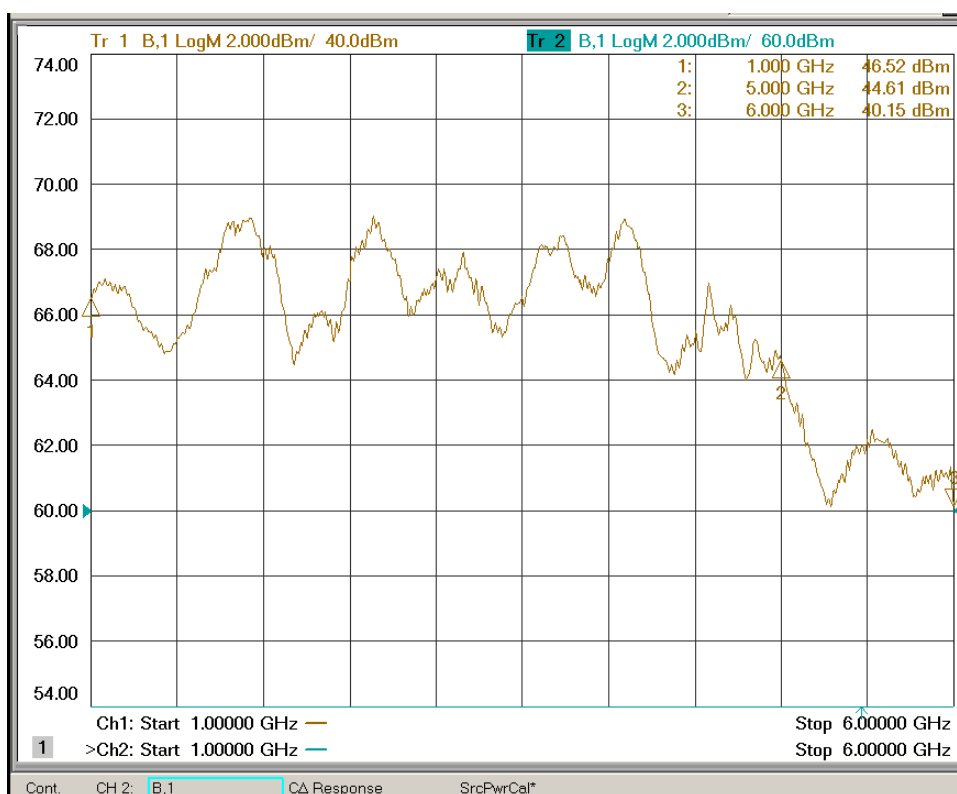


Figure 4-1. Typical Response at -20 dBm Input

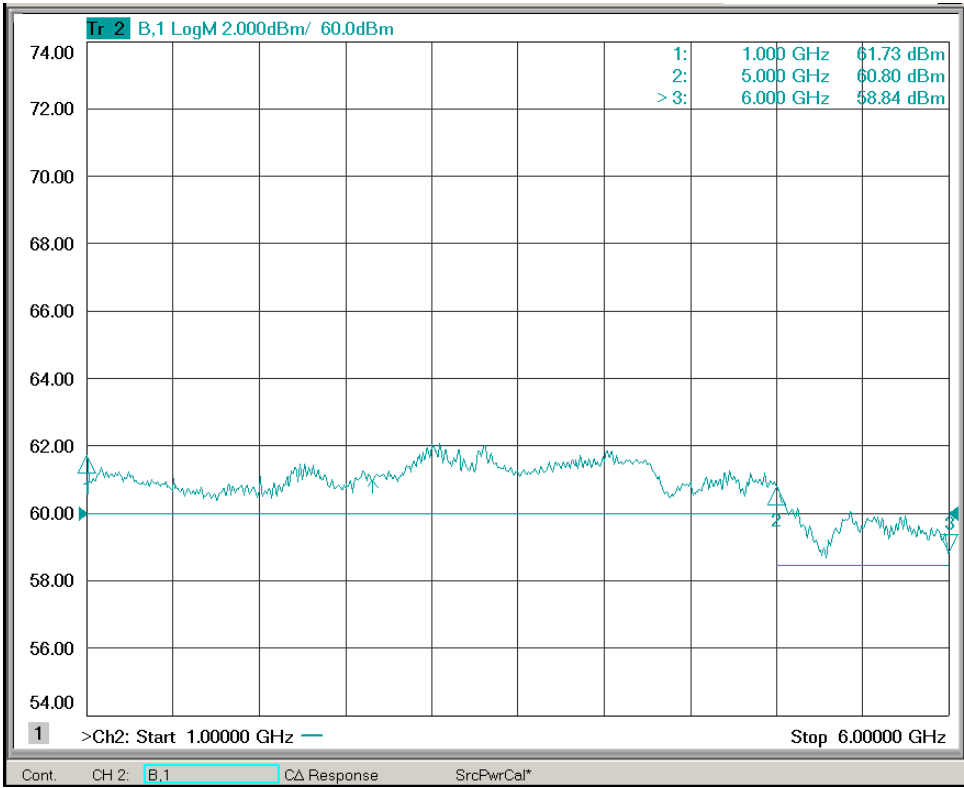


Figure 4-2. Typical Response at 0 dBm Input

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.

