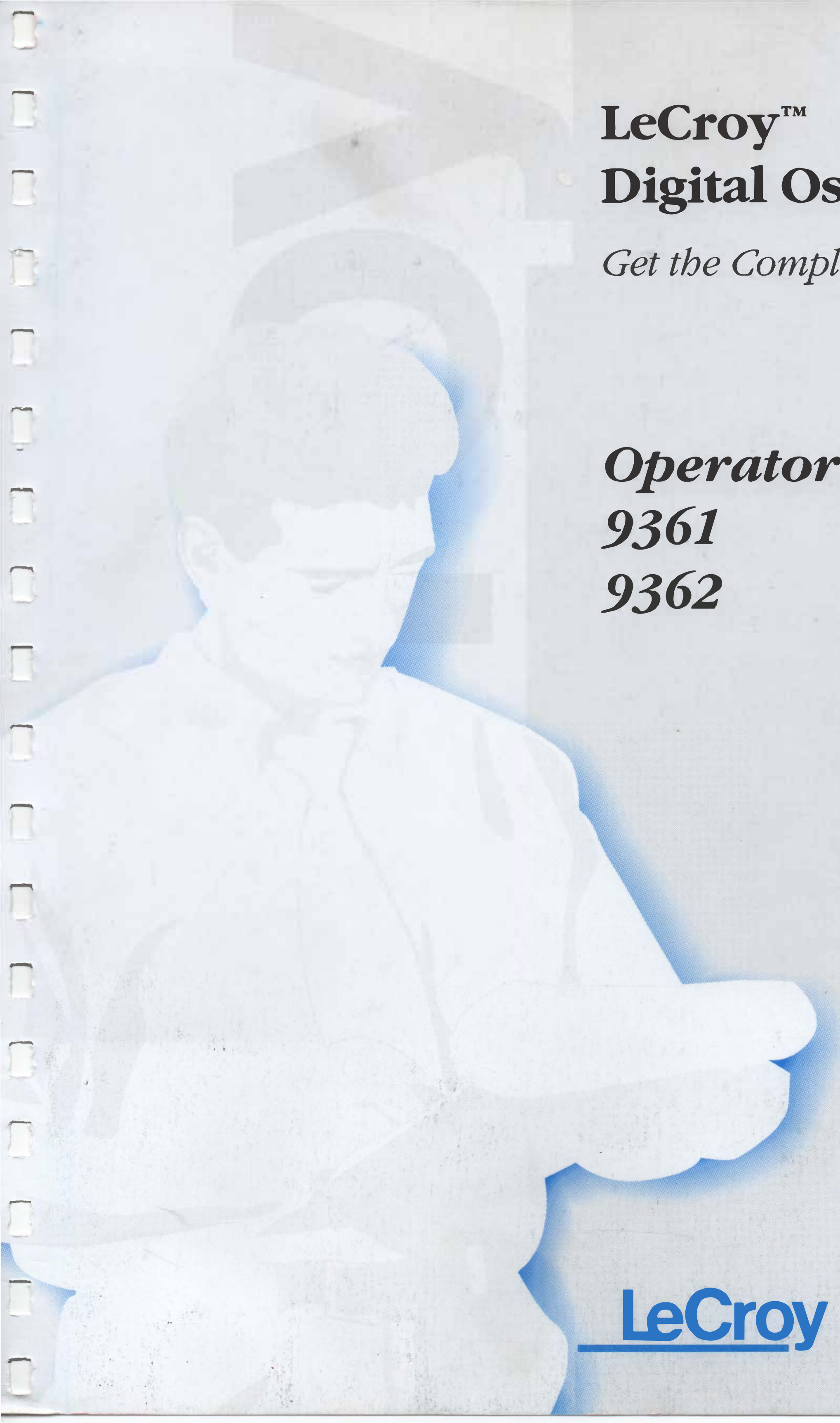


LeCroy™ Digital Oscilloscopes

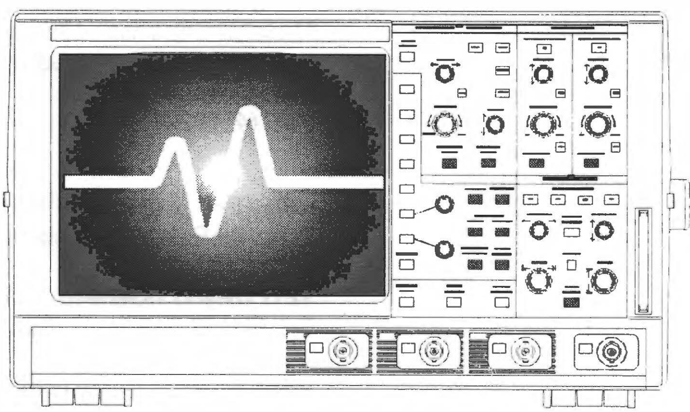
Get the Complete Picture

Operator's Manual
9361
9362

LeCroy

OPERATOR'S MANUAL

LeCroy 9361/9362 Digital Oscilloscopes



Revision E — June 1997

LeCroy

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936X-OM-E Rev E 0697

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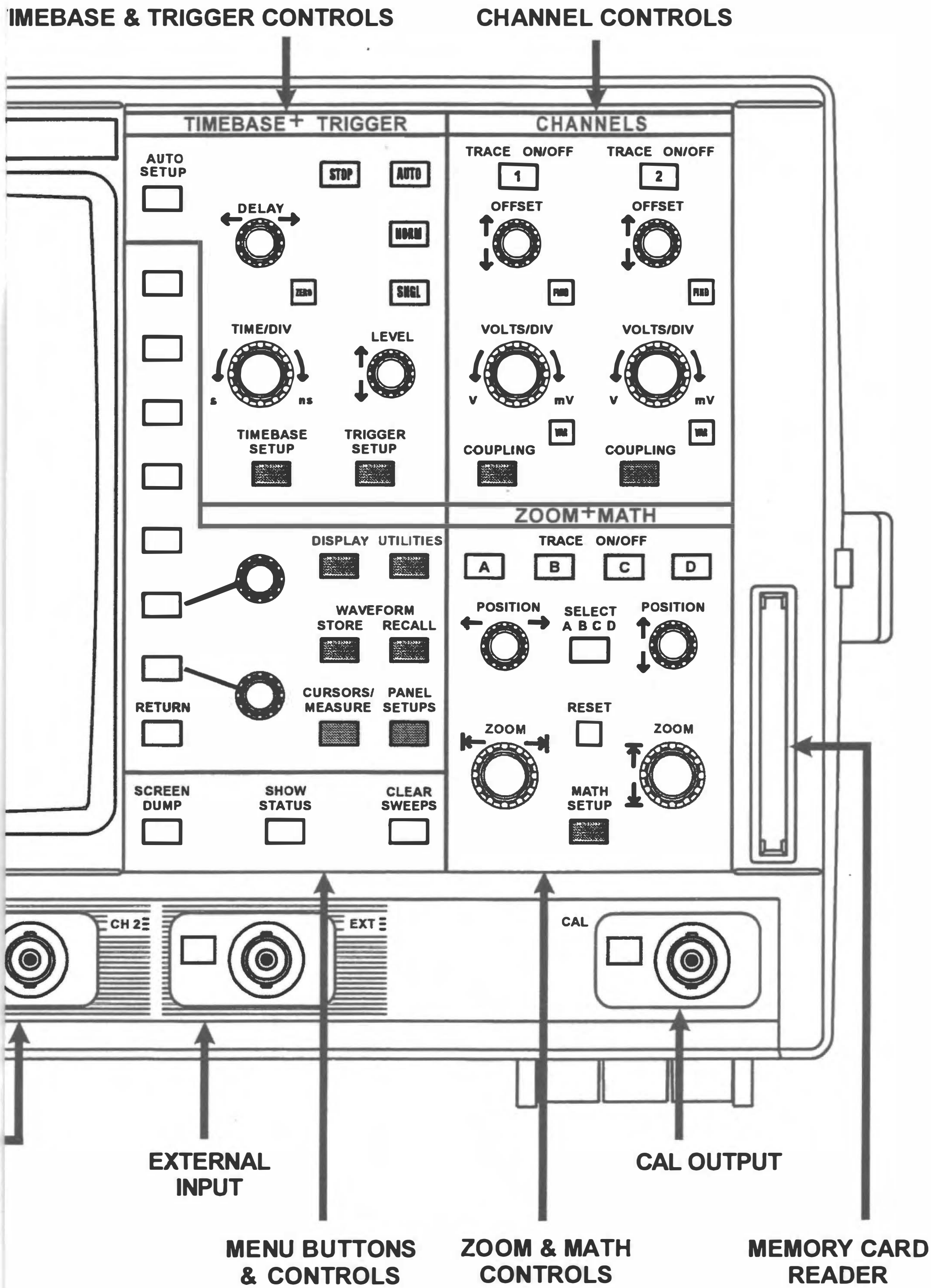
IMEBASE & TRIGGER CONTROLS
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CHANNELS
AUTO SETUP
STOP
AUTO
DELAY
NORM
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SNGL
TIME/DIV
LEVEL
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TRIGGER SETUP
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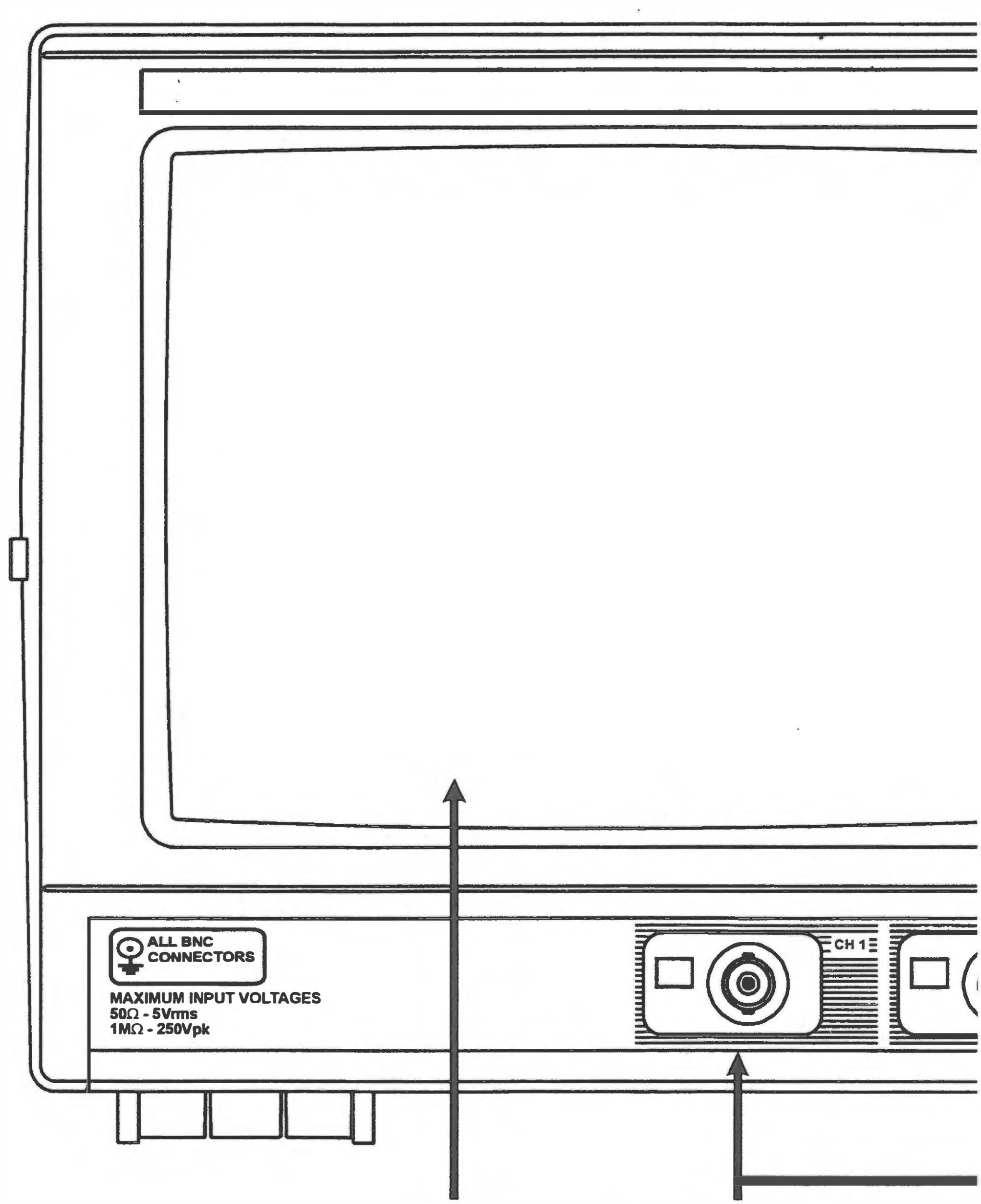
CH 2
EXT
CAL
EXTERNAL INPUT
MENU BUTTONS & CONTROLS
ZOOM & MATH CONTROLS
CAL OUTPUT
MEMORY CARD READER

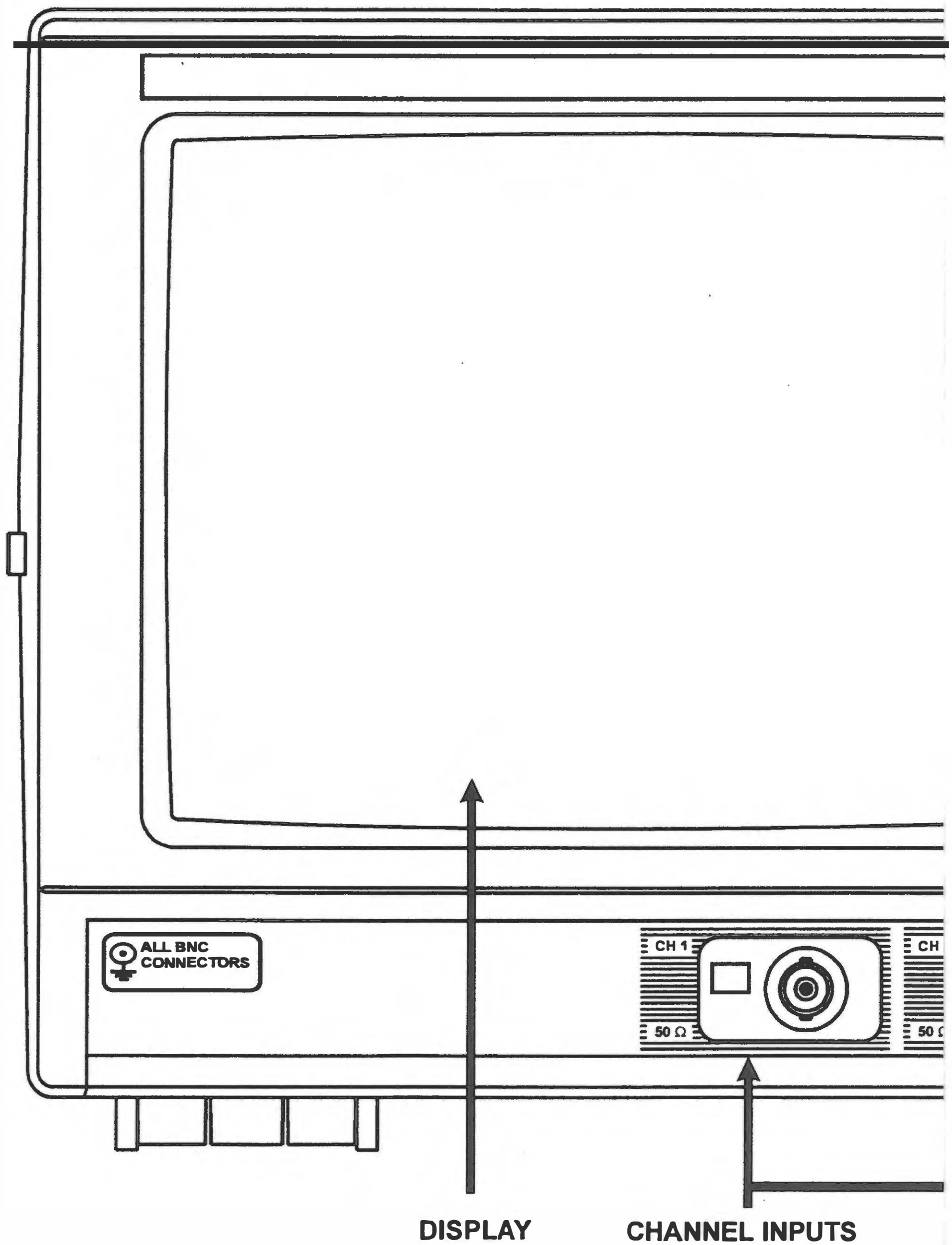
9361 FRONT PANEL

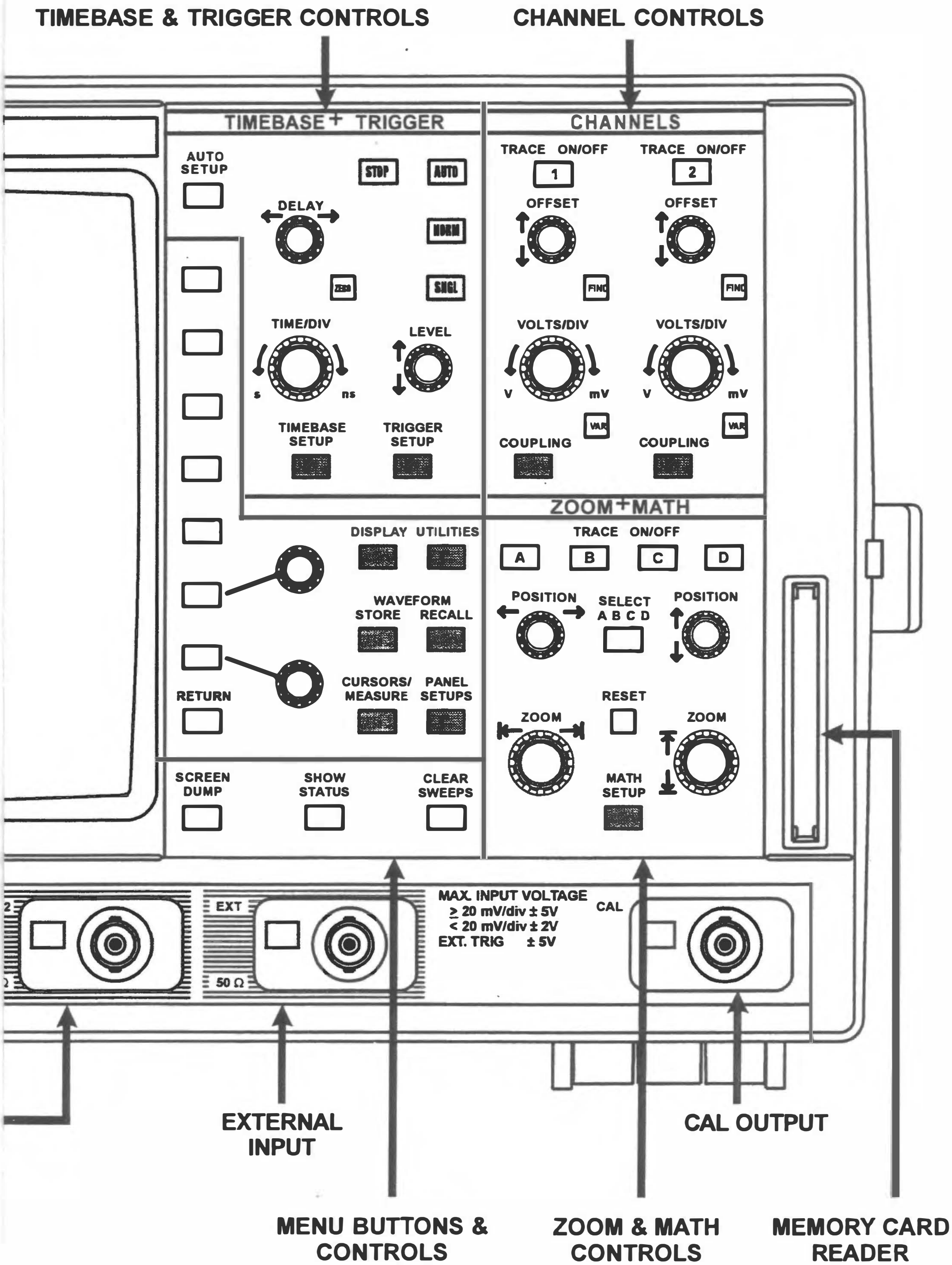
T



DISPLAY CHANNEL INPUTS

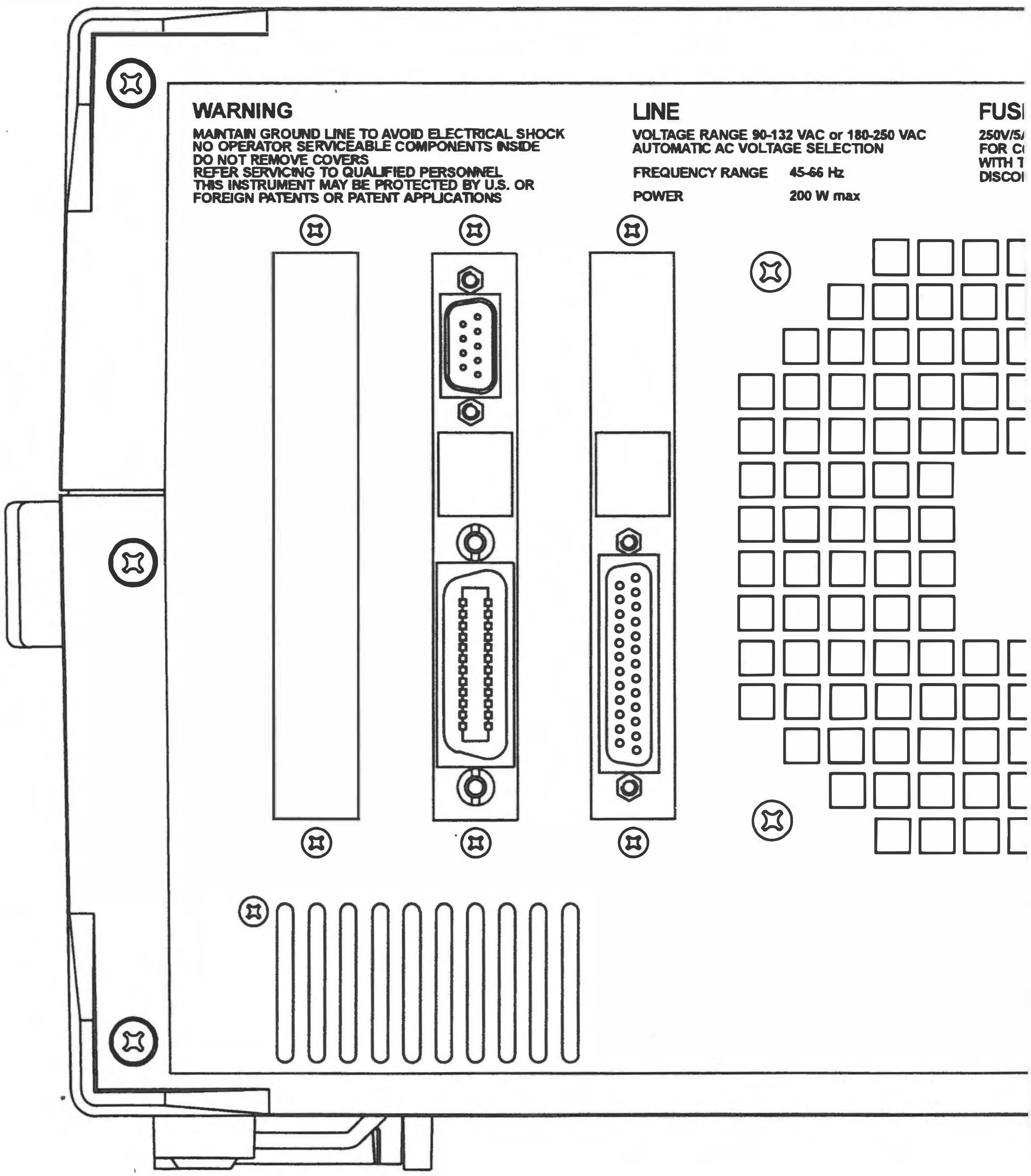
9362 FRONT PANEL

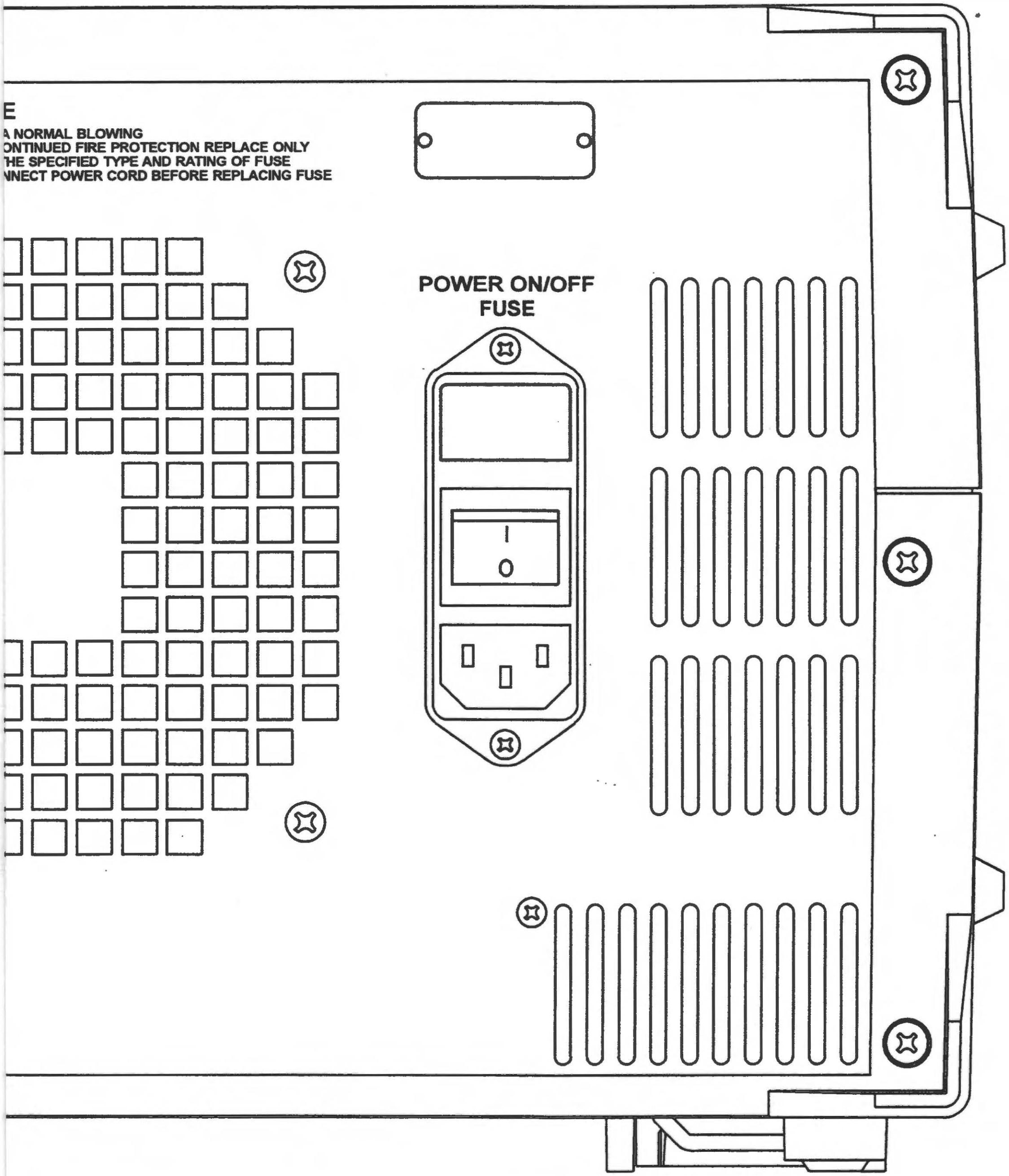




TIMEBASE & TRIGGER CONTROLS
CHANNEL CONTROLS
TIMEBASE + TRIGGER
AUTO SETUP
STOP
AUTO
DELAY
NORM
ZERO
SNGL
TIME/DIV
LEVEL
s
ns
TIMEBASE SETUP
TRIGGER SETUP
CHANNELS
TRACE ON/OFF
1
2
OFFSET
FIND
VOLTS/DIV
V
mV
VAR
COUPLING
ZOOM + MATH
DISPLAY
UTILITIES
WAVEFORM
STORE
RECALL
RETURN
CURSORS/ MEASURE
PANEL SETUPS
SCREEN DUMP
SHOW STATUS
CLEAR SWEEPS
A
B
C
D
POSITION
SELECT A B C D
RESET
ZOOM
MATH SETUP
EXT
50 Ω
MAX. INPUT VOLTAGE
≥ 20 mV/div ± 5V
< 20 mV/div ± 2V
EXT. TRIG ± 5V
CAL
EXTERNAL INPUT
CAL OUTPUT
MENU BUTTONS & CONTROLS
ZOOM & MATH CONTROLS
MEMORY CARD READER

REAR PANEL


WARNING
MAINTAIN GROUND LINE TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK
NO OPERATOR SERVICEABLE COMPONENTS INSIDE
DO NOT REMOVE COVERS
REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL
THIS INSTRUMENT MAY BE PROTECTED BY U.S. OR
FOREIGN PATENTS OR PATENT APPLICATIONS
LINE
VOLTAGE RANGE 90-132 VAC or 180-250 VAC
AUTOMATIC AC VOLTAGE SELECTION
FREQUENCY RANGE 45-66 Hz
POWER 200 W max


E
A NORMAL BLOWING
ONTINUED FIRE PROTECTION REPLACE ONLY
HE SPECIFIED TYPE AND RATING OF FUSE
NNECT POWER CORD BEFORE REPLACING FUSE
POWER ON/OFF
FUSE
I
O

1 Key Features

LeCroy's 9361 and 9362 digital oscilloscopes provide a set of powerful features for a wide range of applications. Their particularly high sampling rate makes them invaluable for ultra-fast transient capture; and, because any signal within the oscilloscope's bandwidth can be captured single-shot, there is no need for RIS (Random Interleaved Sampling).

The oscilloscopes' key features include:

- 10 GS/s (9362), 2.5 GS/s (9361) digitizing rate
- Advanced triggering capabilities including TV and Glitch trigger
- Automatic waveform measurements
- Automatic Pass/Fail testing
- Choice of PCMCIA Memory Card, PCMCIA Hard Disk, or DOS Floppy mass storage options.
- Vertical resolution up to 11 bits.
- High-resolution display (810 × 696).
- Modular design allows customization to user's needs.
- Built-in printer (option).
- ProBus™ intelligent probe system.

INITIAL INSPECTION

It is recommended that the shipment be thoroughly inspected immediately upon delivery to the purchaser. All material in the container should be checked against the enclosed Packing List. LeCroy cannot accept responsibility for shortages in comparison with the Packing List unless notified promptly. If the shipment is damaged in any way, please contact the Customer Service Department or local field office immediately.

WARRANTY

LeCroy warrants its oscilloscope products to operate within specifications under normal use for a period of three years from the date of shipment. Spares, replacement parts and repairs are warranted for 90 days. The instrument's firmware is thoroughly tested and thought to be functional, but is supplied "as is" with no warranty of any kind covering detailed performance. Products not manufactured by LeCroy are covered solely by the warranty of the original equipment manufacturer.

In exercising this warranty, LeCroy will repair or, at its option, replace any product returned to the Customer Service Department or an authorized service facility within the warranty period, provided that the warrantor's examination discloses that the product is defective due to workmanship or materials and that the defect has not been caused by misuse, neglect, accident or abnormal conditions or operation.

The purchaser is responsible for transportation and insurance charges for the return of products to the servicing facility. LeCroy will return all in-warranty products with transportation prepaid.

This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, including but not limited to any implied warranty of merchantability, fitness, or adequacy for any particular purpose or use. LeCroy shall not be liable for any special, incidental, or consequential damages, whether in contract or otherwise.

PRODUCT ASSISTANCE

Answers to questions concerning installation, calibration, and use of LeCroy equipment are available from the Customer Care Center, 700 Chestnut Ridge Road, Chestnut Ridge, New York 10977-6499, U.S.A., tel. (914)578-6020, and 2, rue du Pré-de-la-Fontaine, 1217 Meyrin 1, Geneva, Switzerland, tel. (41)22/719 21 11, or your local field engineering office.

MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS

LeCroy offers a selection of customer support services. Maintenance agreements provide extended warranty and allow the customer to budget maintenance costs after the initial three-year warranty has expired. Other services such as installation, training, enhancements and on-site repair are available through specific Supplemental Support Agreements.

DOCUMENTATION DISCREPANCIES

LeCroy is committed to providing state-of-the-art instrumentation and is continually refining and improving the performance of its products. While physical modifications can be implemented quite rapidly, the corrected documentation frequently requires more time to produce. Consequently, this manual may not agree in every detail with the accompanying product. There may be small discrepancies in the values of components for the purposes of pulse shape, timing, offset, etc., and, occasionally, minor logic changes. Where any such inconsistencies exist, please be assured that the unit is correct and incorporates the most up-to-date circuitry. In a similar way the firmware may undergo revision when the instrument is serviced. Should this be the case, manual updates will be made available as necessary.

SERVICE PROCEDURE

Products requiring maintenance should be returned to the Customer Service Department or authorized service facility. LeCroy will repair or replace any product under warranty at no charge. The customer is responsible for transportation charges to the factory. All in-warranty products will be returned to the customer with transportation prepaid.

For all LeCroy products in need of repair after the warranty period, the customer must provide a Purchase Order Number before repairs can be initiated. The customer will be billed for parts and labor for the repair, as well as for shipping.

RETURN PROCEDURE

To determine your nearest authorized service facility, contact the Customer Service Department or your field office. All products returned for repair should be identified by the model and serial numbers and include a description of the defect or failure, name and phone number of the user, and, in the case of products returned to the factory, a Return Authorization Number (RAN). The RAN may be obtained by contacting the Customer Care Center in New York, tel. (914)578-6020, in Geneva, tel. (41)22/719 21 11, or your nearest sales office.

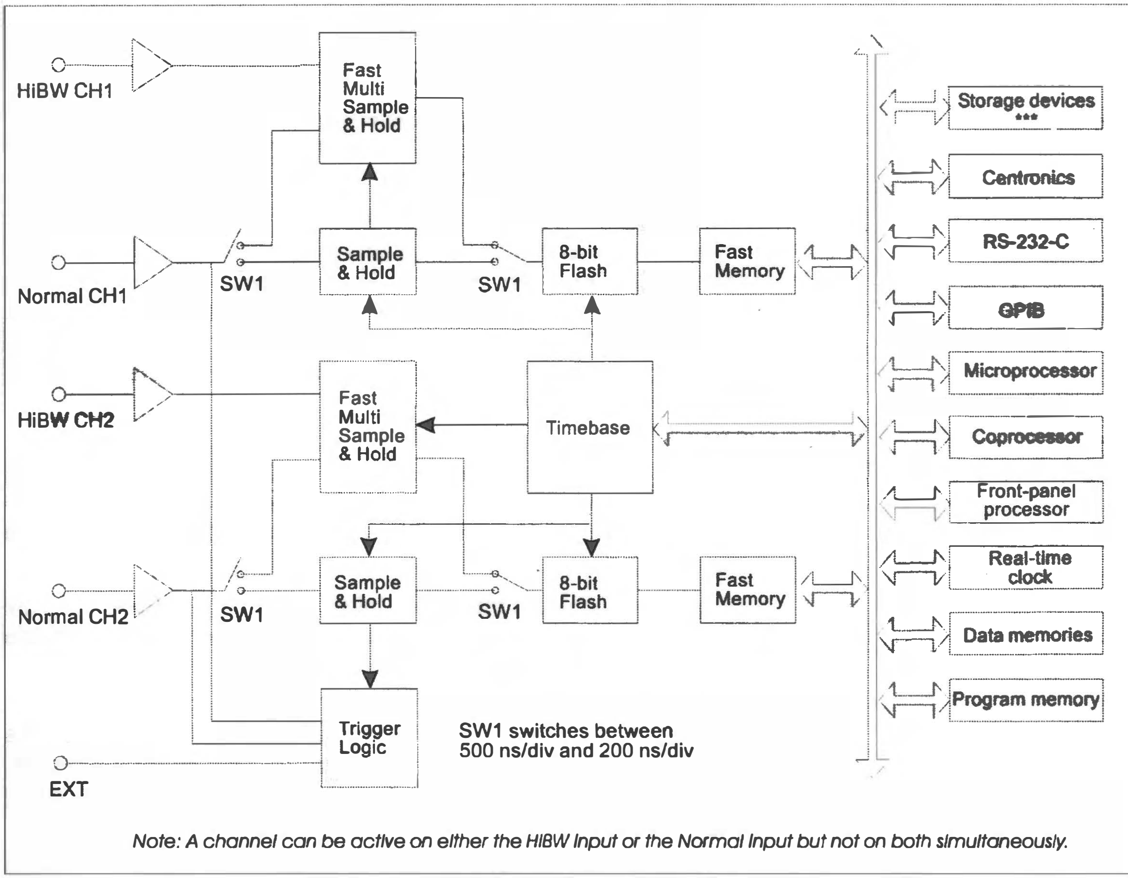
Return shipments should be made prepaid. LeCroy will not accept C.O.D. or Collect Return Shipments. Air-freight is generally recommended. Wherever possible, the original shipping carton should be used. If a substitute carton is used, it should be rigid and be packed such that the product is surrounded with a minimum of four inches of excelsior or similar shock-absorbing material.

Note: For shipping or transport, the oscilloscope should always be packed with its protective front cover in place.

In addressing the shipment, it is important that the Return Authorization Number be displayed on the outside of the container to ensure its prompt routing to the proper department within LeCroy.

ARCHITECTURE

The instrument features one 8-bit ADC per channel. The maximum digitizing speed is 10 GS/s. Acquisition memories consjst of 25k points per channel (500 points for timebase settings from 500 ns/div to 1 ns/div). Four memories are available for temporary storage and four additional memories are available for waveform zooming and processing. The central processor performs computations and controls the oscilloscope's operation.



BLOCK DIAGRAM

All front-panel knobs and buttons are constantly monitored by the front-panel processor, and front-panel setups are rapidly reconfigured via the unit's internal 16-bit bus. Data are quickly processed according to the selected front-panel setups, and are transferred to the display memory for direct waveform display or stored in the reference memories.

The central processor controls the unit's GPIB (IEEE-488) remote control port, as well as the RS-232-C port which is used to directly interface the oscilloscope to a digital plotter, printer, remote terminal or other low-speed device.

TRIGGER

The digitally-controlled trigger system offers an extensive range of trigger capabilities. Front-panel and menu controls allow selection of the appropriate trigger function for the signal.

In the standard trigger mode the front-panel controls are used to select and set parameters such as pre- and post-trigger recording, in addition to the Auto, Normal and Single modes. The trigger source can be any of the input channels, line or external.The coupling is selected from AC, LF REJect, HF REJect, HF, and DC, and the slope from positive, negative, and window. (See Chapter 8, "Time-base + Trigger Capabilities").

AUTOMATIC CALIBRATION

The oscilloscope has an automatic calibration facility that ensures overall vertical accuracy of ± 3% of full scale and a time-base interpolator accuracy of 15 ps RMS for the unit's crystal-controlled time base.

Vertical gain and offset calibration take place each time the Volts/div is modified. In addition, periodic calibration is performed to ensure long term stability at the current setting.

DISPLAY

The large 12.5 cm × 17.5 cm (9 inches diagonal) screen displays waveforms with enhanced resolution and serves as an interactive, user-friendly interface via a set of pushbuttons located immediately to the right of the CRT.

The oscilloscope displays up to four waveforms, while simultaneously reporting the parameters controlling signal acquisition. The screen also presents internal status and measurement results, as well as operational, measurement, and waveform analysis menus.

A hard copy of the screen is available via the unit's front-panel screen dump button.

MANUAL/REMOTE CONTROL

The layout of the front-panel and operation will be very familiar to users of analog oscilloscopes. The "analog" feel is emphasized by rapid instrument response and the fact that waveforms are presented instantly on the high-resolution screen.

The oscilloscope has also been designed for remote control operation in automated testing and computer-aided measurement applications. The entire measurement process, including cursor and pulse parameter settings, dynamic modification of front-panel settings, and display organization, can be controlled via the rear-panel GPIB (IEEE-488) and RS-232-C ports.

Four front-panel setups can be stored and recalled either manually or by remote control, thus ensuring rapid front-panel configuration. When the power is switched off, the current front-panel setting is automatically stored for subsequent recall at the next power-on.

4 Installation & Safety

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The oscilloscope will operate to its specifications if the environment is maintained within the following parameters:

Temperature .... 5 to 40 °C (41 to 104 °F) rated.

Humidity .... Maximum relative humidity 80 % RH (non-condensing) for temperatures up to 31 °C decreasing linearly to 50 % relative humidity at 40 °C

Altitude .... 2000 m (6560 ft)

The oscilloscope has been qualified to the following EN61010-1 category:

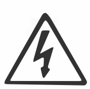
Installation (Overvoltage) Category II

Pollution Degree 2

SAFETY SYMBOLS

Where these symbols or indications appear on the front or rear panels, and in this manual, they have the following meanings:

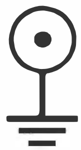

.... **CAUTION**: Refer to accompanying documents (for Safety-related information). *See elsewhere in this manual wherever the symbol is present, as indicated in the Table of Contents.*


.... **CAUTION**: Risk of electric shock

O .... **On (Supply)**

I .... **Off (Supply)**

 .... **Earth (Ground) Terminal**

 .... **Earth (Ground) Terminal on BNC Connectors**

WARNING .... **Denotes a hazard. If a WARNING is indicated on the instrument, do not proceed until its conditions are understood and met.**

 **WARNING**

Any use of this instrument in a manner not specified by the manufacturer may impair the instrument's safety protection.

The oscilloscope has *not* been designed to make direct measurements on the human body. Users who connect a LeCroy oscilloscope directly to a person do so at their own risk.

Power Requirements

The oscilloscope operates from a 115 V (90 to 132 V) or 220 V (180 to 250 V) AC power source at 45 Hz to 66 Hz. No voltage selection is required, since the instrument automatically adapts to the line voltage present.

The power supply of the oscilloscope is protected against short-circuit and overload by means of two 5 A/250 V AC, "T" rated fuses (size: 5 X 20 mm), located above the mains plug. Disconnect the power cord before inspecting or replacing a fuse. Open the fuse box by inserting a small screwdriver under the plastic cover and prying it open. For continued fire protection at all line voltages, replace only with the fuses specified.

The oscilloscope has been designed to operate from a single-phase power source, with one of the current-carrying conductors (neutral conductor) at ground (earth) potential.

Maintain the ground line to avoid an electric shock.

None of the current-carrying conductors may exceed 250 V rms with respect to ground potential. The oscilloscope is provided with a three-wire electrical cord containing a three-terminal polarized plug for mains voltage and safety ground connection. The plug's ground terminal is connected directly to the frame of the unit. For adequate protection against electrical hazard, this plug must be inserted into a mating outlet containing a safety ground contact.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance and repairs should be carried out exclusively by a LeCroy technician (*see* Chapter 2). Cleaning should be limited to the exterior of the instrument only, using a damp, soft cloth. Do not use chemicals or abrasive elements. Under no circumstances should moisture be allowed to penetrate the oscilloscope. To avoid electric shocks, disconnect the instrument from the power supply before cleaning.

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of electrical shock: No user serviceable parts inside. Leave repair to qualified personnel.

POWER ON

Connect the oscilloscope to the power outlet and switch it on by pressing the power switch located on the rear panel. After the instrument is switched on, auto-calibration is performed and a test of the oscilloscope's ADCs and memories is carried out. The full testing procedure takes approximately 10 seconds, after which time a display will appear on the screen.

5 Front-panel Overview

See front-panel foldout at the beginning of the manual.

TIMEBASE & TRIGGER CONTROLS allow direct adjustment of Time/Div, Trigger Level and Trigger Delay. The AUTOSETUP button automatically adjusts the oscilloscope to acquire and display signals on the input channels.

CHANNEL CONTROLS allow selection of displayed traces and adjustment of vertical sensitivity and offset. The FIND button automatically adjusts the sensitivity and offset to match the input signal.

The MEMORY CARD INTERFACE allows fast and convenient storage of waveforms and instrument setups.

ZOOM & MATH CONTROLS allow you to move, define and expand a trace. (The SELECT ABCD button is used to select a trace).

MENU BUTTONS & KNOBS allow easy control of the most sophisticated tasks.

CHANNEL INPUTS have selectable input impedance of 50 Ω or 1 MΩ over the entire sensitivity range. PROBUS™ probe interface supports a wide range of optional probes.

DISPLAY. High-resolution 9-inch screen.

6 Control of the Oscilloscope

Many of the most commonly used controls can be directly accessed using the labelled pushbuttons and rotary knobs on the front panel. Activating these controls usually causes an immediate visible action. The eleven dark grey buttons, together with the SHOW STATUS buttons, all give access to menus which have similar behavior. These are the MENU ENTRY keys.They tum on menus on the right-hand side of the display. These menus allow further control of the acquisition, processing, and display modes of the instrument. The SHOW STATUS button gives access to a series of displays summarizing the status of the acquisition, the instrument, and the waveforms.

ACTIVE BUTTONS

Menu buttons which are active have boxes drawn around their accompanying texts on the screen. Other texts are for information only and the corresponding buttons are not used. There are seven menu buttons. The lower two buttons also have associated knobs.

SWITCHING BETWEEN MENUS

Printer
Setup

Any time a MENU ENTRY key is pressed, the instrument immediately displays the desired configuration. This menu becomes the new primary menu.

Some of these primary menus have secondary menus under them. The heavy outline of the box associated with the button shows that there is a hidden menu behind it. Pushing the button will cause the appropriate secondary menu to be shown.

Whenever the RETURN button is pressed, the previous primary menu is shown. If the current menu is a primary menu then the menu will be switched off.

When the oscilloscope is put under remote control, the REMOTE ENABLE menu will be shown. It will contain a button "GO TO LOCAL" if this action is allowed. This is the only manual way to tum the REMOTE ENABLE menu off.

PERFORMING ACTIONS

SET CLOCK
FORWARD ONE
HOUR (SPRING)

While most menu buttons modify a selected variable, some perform specific actions. In this case, the text which accompanies the button is written in all capital letters.

In most cases, the effect of changing a value in a menu causes the appearance of the screen to change because the new value is immediately used to change the acquisition settings or the processing, or for the display to be shown.

SETTING MENU OPTIONS

Many options are controllable via the menu buttons and knobs. When setting up a new configuration the buttons should be adjusted, starting at the top to allow for the fact that the menu control for one primary option may be different from that of another primary option.

```
Auto-Store
Off
Wrap  Fill
```

Some "single" buttons have one highlighted field among several in their associated texts. Pressing the button advances the highlighted field. If there is a knob associated with the button, it can also be used to navigate among the choices. If only one choice is shown, the button will not do anything.

```
Math Type
Enh.Res
Extrema
FFT
FFTAVG
Functions
```

There are also "double" buttons with one highlighted field. In this case, pressing the lower button causes the highlight to go forward among the choices whereas pressing the upper button causes the highlight to go backward. The arrow at the side of the button's text shows how the highlight will move. The arrow is missing if the highlight is at the beginning or end of the list of allowed values.

```
for
1000
(sweeps)
```

```
holdoff
153 evts
Off Time Evts
```

Some button and knob combinations control the value of a continuously adjustable variable. The knob is used to set the value of the variable, while the button may be used to either choose a highlighted field or make a simple change of the value of the variable.

```
trigger on
Line   Field
266      2
```

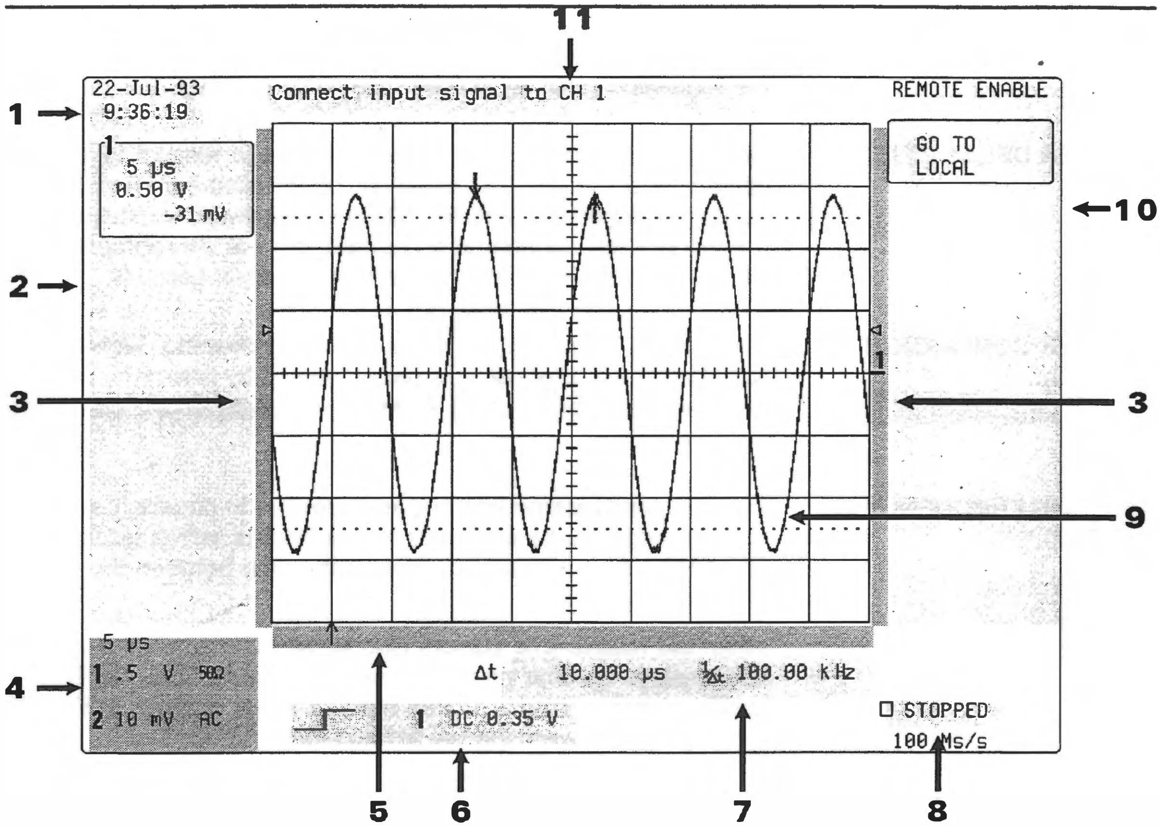
```
limit
+2.7 E+00
2 digits
```

Other button and knob combinations control the value of several continuously adjustable variables. The knob is used to set the value of the variable which is highlighted, while the button is used to choose which variable is to be highlighted.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT RESET

To reset the instrument, simultaneously press the AUTO SETUP button, the top menu-button, and the RETURN button. The instrument will revert to its default power-up settings.

7 Display Overview



REAL-TIME CLOCK FIELD (1)	Displays the current date and time provided by a battery-backed real-time clock.
DISPLAYED TRACE LABEL FIELD (2)	Contains the identity of the displayed trace, its timebase and Volts/div settings, and cursor readings when applicable. Up to four traces can be shown simultaneously.
TRIGGER LEVEL FIELD (3)	Contains the trigger level indicator on both sides of the grid, and the ground indicator for each channel on the right side of the grid.
ACQUISITION SUMMARY FIELD (4)	Contains the common timebase setting and, for each channel, the vertical gain, probe attenuation and coupling.

Note: The displayed trace field shows the acquisition parameters that were set when the trace was captured or processed, whereas the acquisition summary indicates the present setting.

TRIGGER DELAY FIELD (5)

Indicates the trigger delay (arrow symbol) with respect to the left-hand edge of the grid. The delay can be adjusted from 0 to 10 divisions (pre-trigger) or from 0 to –10000 screen divisions (post-trigger). Pre-trigger delay appears as an upward arrow at the appropriate position in the field. Post-trigger is given as a delay in seconds.

TRIGGER CONFIGURATION FIELD (6)

Displays the trigger source, slope, level and coupling. When applicable, additional information is given (hold-off by time or by number of events, logic states, etc...). A simple icon gives an overview of the trigger conditions.

TIME AND FREQUENCY FIELD (7)

This field displays time and frequency relative to cursors; e.g. when the absolute-time cursor (cross-hair cursor) is active (selected in MEASURE menu), this field displays the time between the cursor and the trigger point.

When the relative-time cursors (two arrow cursors) are active, this field displays the time interval between the two cursors and the frequency corresponding to 1/(time interval). It also displays, in Field 2, the amplitude between the two arrow cursors.

TRIGGER STATUS FIELD (8)

Indicates the trigger re-arming status (AUTO, NORMAL, SINGLE, STOPPED).

During an acquisition the little box at the left of the re-arming status will indicate when an intermediate acquisition occurs. This feature helps to monitor the trigger rate before the waveform is reconstructed.

For NORMAL status, a message SLOW TRIGGER may appear in the field when needed.

For slow acquisition, a message SLOW UPDATE appears, reminding the user that it will take a while before a new waveform will finish.

The region just to the left of the trigger status field can contain messages showing that lengthy processes, such as FFT calculations on screen dumps, are under way.

GRID (9)

Displays traces from the acquisition or reference memories. A dual- or quad-grid presentation can also be selected in the display menu (see Chapter 18).

MENU FIELD (10)

This field is divided into seven sub-fields with menu buttons and two rotary knobs. Each field can display the name of a menu or perform an operation when the associated menu button is pressed. The RETURN button is used to restore the next higher menu level.

MESSAGE FIELD (11)

This field is used to display a variety of messages (warnings, indications, titles, etc...) that explain the instrument's current status.

8 Timebase + Trigger Capabilities

TIMEBASE CAPABILITIES

Depending on the timebase setting, the following two sampling modes are possible:

- Single Shot
- RIS (Random Interleaved Sampling) (9362 only).

SINGLE SHOT

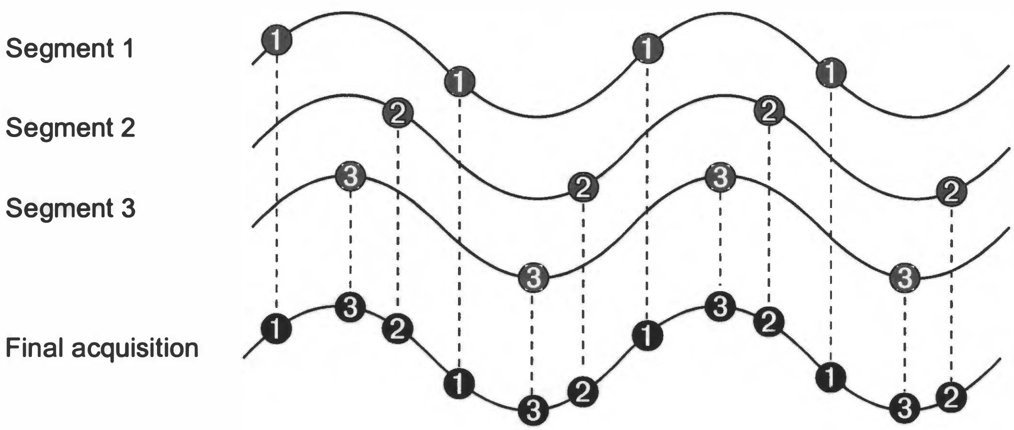
Single Shot acquisition is the basic acquisition technique of a digital oscilloscope.

An acquired waveform consists of a series of measured voltage values sampled at a uniform rate on the input signal. The acquisition is typically stopped at a fixed time after the arrival of a trigger event as determined by the trigger delay. The acquisition consists of a single series of measured data values associated with one trigger event. The time of the trigger event is measured using the timebase clock. The horizontal position of a waveform is determined using the trigger event as the definition of time 0. Waveform display is also done with this definition. Since each channel has its own ADC, the voltage on each of the input channels is sampled and measured at the same instant. This allows very reliable time measurements between different channels.

Trigger delay can be selected anywhere in a range that allows the waveform to be sampled from well before the trigger event up to the moment it occurs (100% pretrigger), or at a time starting at the equivalent of 10000 divisions (at the current Time/div) after the trigger.

For fast timebase settings the maximum single-shot sampling rate of the ADC's is used. The maximum rate is 10 GS/s(Giga-Samples/second) for the 9362 and 2.5 GS/s for the 9361. As the timebase setting is increased, more and more data samples are used to fill the waveform until the maximum memory size of the waveform has been reached. For timebases slower than this, the sampling rate is decreased while maintaining the number of data samples in the waveform. The lowest sampling rate allowed is 1 sample/second.

RANDOM INTERLEAVED SAMPLING (9362 only)



RIS ACQUISITION

Random Interleaved Sampling (RIS) is an acquisition technique that allows effective sampling rates higher than the maximum single shot two channel sampling rate of (5 GS/s)[1], and is used on repetitive waveforms with a stable trigger.

The maximum effective sampling rate of 10 GS/s on two channels can be achieved by acquiring 100 single-shot acquisitions (also called bins) at 100 MHz, with each bin positioned approximately 0.1 ns after the previous one. The process of acquiring 100 bins that satisfy this time constraint is random. The relative time between ADC sampling instants and the event trigger provides the necessary variation. It is measured by the timebase to 10 ps accuracy.

Typically, 104 trigger events may be needed to complete an acquisition, although sometimes many more are needed. These segments are interleaved to provide a waveform that covers a time interval that is a multiple of the maximum single shot sampling rate. However, the real time interval over which the data for the waveform has been collected is orders of magnitude longer and depends on the trigger rate and the level of interleaving desired. The oscilloscope is capable of acquiring approximately 10000 RIS segments per second.

1 *Higher sampling rates can be achieved by combining channels. See Appendix A for additional details.*

RIS acquisitions are allowed for timebase settings from 1 ns/div up to the point at which a 1 GS/s (1 ns/point) acquisition fills the available memory. At slower timebase settings there is no need to use the RIS technique.

RIS acquisitions do not have to be "complete" in order to be useful. A RIS acquisition can be stopped manually (STOP) or automatically (AUTO). The oscilloscope can treat RIS waveforms with missing segments.

TRIGGER CAPABILITIES

The oscilloscope trigger is used to determine when to stop sampling data. The trigger possibilities have been divided into two classes:

- **Edge** – including:
  - simple threshold triggers on an input signal
  - window triggers on an input signal
  - LINE signal triggers
  - triggers with holdoff by time
  - triggers with holdoff by number of trigger events
- **SMART** – including triggers requiring one trigger signal:
  - GLITCH triggers on the pulse width of a trigger signal
  - Interval triggers on the interval between trigger transitions
  - TV triggers for composite video signals
  - DROPOUT trigger for transitions that cease after a while

  and

  - Qualified triggers which trigger on one signal after a transition on another signal with possible additional requirements

To capture rare phenomena such as glitches or spikes, missing bits, or intermittent faults, an oscilloscope must be able to trigger on elusive events. The series of oscilloscopes offer a variety of sophisticated trigger modes. They are based on a counter which can be set by one signal and pre-set to count a specified number of events of another signal (1 to 10^9), or alternatively to measure time intervals up to 20 s.

A discussion of each of the SMART triggers can be found in Chapter 11, together with instructions on how to set them up.

EDGE TRIGGER

Single Edge triggers are described by a source, coupling, slope, and level condition. These same parameters are used to build up the SMART triggers.

Source is selected from:

- CH1, CH2: the acquisition channel signal conditioned for the overall voltage gain, coupling, and bandwidth as described in Chapters 12 and 13.
- LINE: the line voltage which powers the oscilloscope. It can be used to provide a stable display of signals synchronous with the power line. Coupling and level are not relevant for this selection.
- EXT: the signal applied to the EXT BNC connector. It can be used to trigger the oscilloscope within a range of ±0.5 V.
- EXT/10: the signal applied to the EXT BNC connector. It can be used to trigger the oscilloscope within a range of ±5 V.

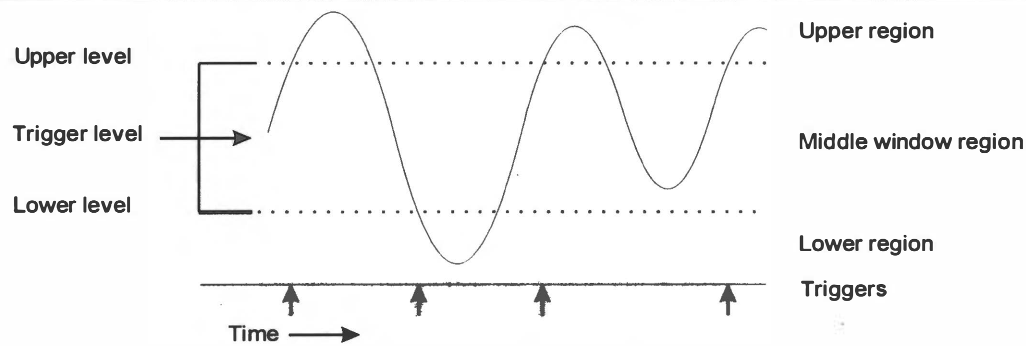
Coupling refers to the type of signal coupling at the input of the trigger circuit. Note that the trigger coupling can be selected independently for each of the sources. The DROPOUT and Qualified triggers use these selections. Therefore, a change of trigger source may also result in a change of the trigger coupling shown. The coupling choices are:

- **DC**: All of the signal's frequency components are coupled to the trigger circuit. This coupling mode is used in the case of high-frequency bursts, or where the use of AC coupling would shift the effective trigger level.
- **AC**: Signals are capacitively coupled; DC levels are rejected and frequencies below 50 Hz are attenuated.
- **LF REJ**: Signals are coupled via a capacitive high-pass filter network. DC is rejected and signal frequencies below 50 kHz are attenuated. The LF REJ trigger mode is used when stable triggering on medium to high frequency signals is desired.
- **HF REJ**: Signals are DC coupled to the trigger circuit and a low-pass filter network attenuates frequencies above 50 kHz. The HF REJ trigger mode is used to trigger on low frequencies.
- **HF**: HF is only available for Channel 2. It is used for triggering on high-frequency repetitive signals in excess of 300 MHz. Maximum trigger rates greater than 500 MHz are possible. HF triggering should be used only when needed. It will be automatically overridden and set to AC when it is incompatible with other characteristics of the trigger mode. This is the case for Window Triggers and the SMART triggers. Only one slope is available. It will be shown by the trigger symbol.

Slope selects the direction of the trigger voltage transition to be used to generate a trigger event. The two traditional choices (Pos and

Neg) have been extended to include the Window mode. In Window mode two trigger levels are defined and a trigger event occurs when the signal leaves the middle window region in either direction.

The selected slope is associated with a trigger source in the same way as the coupling.



WINDOW TRIGGER

Level defines the source voltage at which the trigger circuit will generate an event. The selected level is associated with a trigger source in the same way as the coupling. Note that the trigger level is specified in volts and is normally unchanged when the vertical gain or offset is modified.

The amplitude of trigger signals and the range of trigger levels are limited as follows:

- ±5 screen divisions with a channel as trigger source
- ± 0.5 V with EXT as trigger source
- ± 5 V with EXT/10 as trigger source
- None with LINE as trigger source (zero crossing is used)

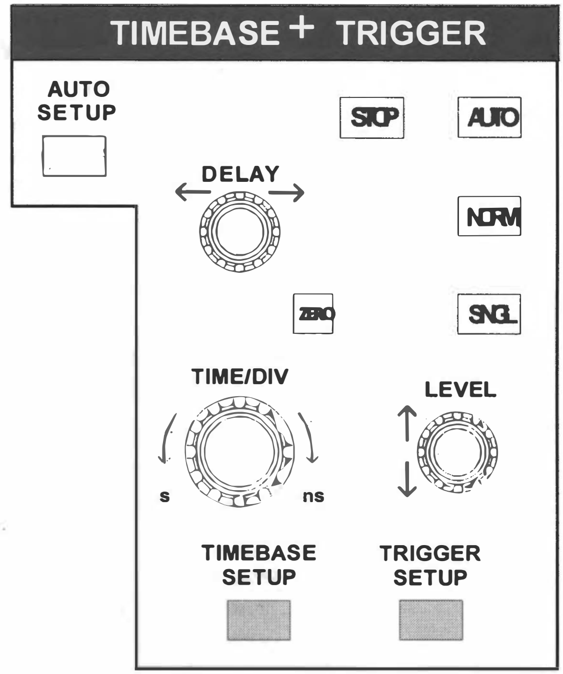
EDGE Trigger with Holdoff

Holdoff is an additional characteristic of the trigger circuitry. When the Holdoff is OFF, the time between successive trigger events is limited only by the input signal, the coupling, and the oscilloscope's bandwidth.

Sometimes a stable display of complex repetitive waveforms can be achieved by putting a condition on this time. This holdoff is expressed either as a time or an event count. The time is measured starting at one trigger event, and the next event arriving after this time is allowed to trigger the oscilloscope. The event count is the number of trigger events to be ignored after one trigger event until the next one to be allowed. The choice of which holdoff mode is to be used depends on the application. Often, either one can be used to obtain the same result.

It should be noted that the holdoff is started by potential triggers and not at the end of an acquisition. Potential triggers will be accepted if the oscilloscope is ready, but will be ignored if the instrument is still busy handling the previous trigger event. In fact, the holdoff ensures synchronization between successive real triggers.

9 Timebase + Trigger Direct Controls



STOP

This button is used to halt the acquisition and can be used in all three re-arming modes (AUTO, NORM, SNGL). Pressing the STOP button prevents the oscilloscope from acquiring a new signal.

If the STOP button is pressed while a single-shot acquisition is under way, the last acquired signal will be kept.

AUTO

In AUTO mode, the oscilloscope automatically displays the signal if NO trigger occurs for more than 500 ms. If a trigger occurs within this time, the oscilloscope behaves as in NORMal mode.

NORM

In this mode the screen is continuously updated as long as a valid trigger is present. If no valid trigger is present, the last signal is preserved and the warning "SLOW TRIGGER" is displayed in the Trigger Status Field.

SNGL

In Single Shot mode the instrument waits for one single trigger to occur, then displays the signal and stops acquiring. If no signal occurs, the button can be pressed again to show the signal being observed without a trigger.

AUTO SETUP

This button automatically scales the timebase, trigger level, offset, and Volts/div to provide a stable display of REPETITIVE signals. It cannot be used for HiBW channels.

Auto-setup rules:

- Auto Setup operates only on channels which are ON. If no channels are ON, then Auto Setup will operate on ALL the channels and will turn them all ON.
- Signals detected must have an amplitude between 2 mV and 40 V, a frequency greater than 50 Hz, and a duty cycle greater than 0.1%.
- If signals are detected on several channels, the channel with the lowest number will determine the selection of the timebase and trigger source.

DELAY

This knob is used to adjust the pre- or post-trigger delay.

Pre-trigger adjustment is available from 0 to 100% (75% at 10 ns/div) of the full time-scale, in steps of 1%. The pre-trigger delay is illustrated by the vertical arrow symbol on the bottom of the grid.

Post-trigger adjustment is available from 0 to 10000 divisions in 0.1 division increments. The post-trigger-delay value is labelled in seconds and is located in the Trigger Delay Field on the screen.

ZERO

Pressing this button causes the trigger delay to be set to zero, i.e. the trigger instant is the left-hand edge of the grid.

TIME/DIV

This knob selects the time per division in a 1-2-5 sequence. The time/div setting is displayed in the Acquisition Summary field.

LEVEL

This knob adjusts the trigger threshold.

The amplitude of trigger signals and the range of trigger levels is limited as follows:

- ±5 screen divisions with a channel as trigger source
- ±0.5 V with EXT as trigger source
- ±5 V with EXT/10 as trigger source
- Inactive with Line as trigger source

The trigger sensitivity is better than 1/3rd of a screen division.

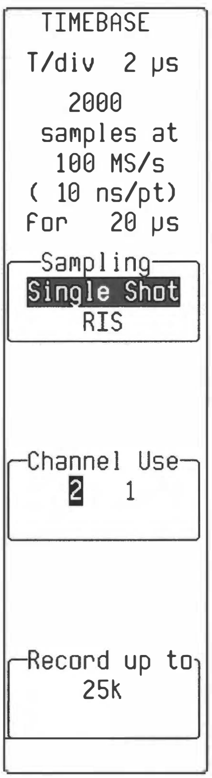
TIMEBASE SETUP

This menu-entry key calls up the "TIMEBASE SETUP" menu described in Chapter 10.

TRIGGER SETUP

This menu-entry key calls up the "TRIGGER SETUP" menu described in Chapter 11.

TIMEBASE SETUP MENU



The Timebase Setup menu is used to select:

- Single-shot or Interleaved (RIS) acquisition
- Channel pairing and Peak Detect
- The maximum record length

The menu also shows the status of:

- The number of points acquired
- The sampling rate
- The total time span

Sampling

Two essential modes of operation may be selected with this menu button:

- **Single Shot** – the oscilloscope displays data collected during successive single-shot acquisitions from the input channels. This mode allows captures of **non-recurring** or **very low repetition-rate** events **simultaneously** on **all** the input channels.
- **RIS** – the oscilloscope uses a Random Interleaved Sampling technique to achieve a higher effective sampling rate than in single-shot mode, provided the input signal is repetitive and the trigger is stable.

Channel Use

Selects channel pairing (see following page). Also controls the peak detect mode (see page 8-2).

Record up to

Select the maximum number of samples to be acquired, using the associated knob.

TRIGGER SETUP MENU

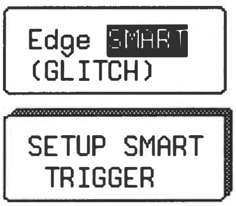
The Trigger Setup menu is used to select:

— The trigger mode

— The EDGE trigger settings

— SMART trigger settings that enable triggering on:

- Glitches
- Intervals
- Abnormal signals (Exclusion)
- TV signals (9361 only)
- Edge- or State-qualified events
- Dropouts
- Patterns (9362 only)



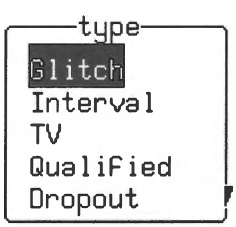
How the Trigger Modes Overlap

Once specified, Trigger Level (i.e. threshold) and Trigger Coupling are the only parameters that are passed unchanged from mode to mode. And this is done for each trigger source.

Choosing the Trigger Mode

The Trigger Setup menu can be displayed at any time by pushing the dark-grey menu-entry key marked TRIGGER SETUP

The top menu button allows the choice between Edge and SMART triggers.



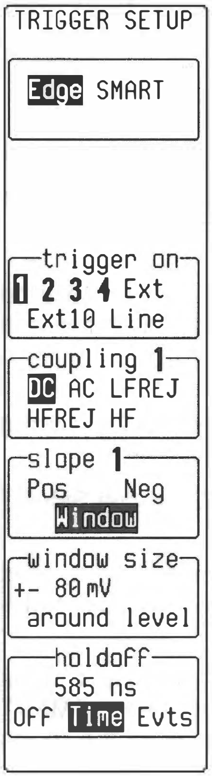
After activating the SMART trigger with the top menu button, all of the parameters for the current SMART trigger are shown for modification in the menu.

When SMART is selected, the SETUP SMART TRIGGER menu button gives access to a lower level menu where a different SMART trigger can be chosen. The top button in this menu gives the choice of SMART trigger types available.

EDGE TRIGGER

The EDGE mode is used to:

— Select a trigger source
— Select the coupling for each source
— Select the slope — positive, negative, or window (9361)
— Define the holdoff in time or events



Edge/SMART

Activates either **Edge** trigger or **SMART** trigger mode.

trigger on

Selects the trigger source in Edge mode.

coupling

Selects the trigger coupling for the current source.

slope

Defines the trigger point to be on either the **positive** or **negative** slope of the selected source. A third option, **Window**, allows triggering whenever the input signal leaves a specified voltage window (defined in the window size field).

window size*

When the Window option is selected in the field above, this field allows adjustment of the voltage window around a level defined with the trigger LEVEL knob.

holdoff

Holdoff disables the oscilloscope's trigger circuit for a definable period of time or number of events *after* a trigger event occurs.

By pressing the holdoff menu button, holdoff can be defined as:

— a period of time
— a number of events (an event being a change in the input signal that satisfies the trigger conditions).

The menu knob is used to vary the "holdoff" value.

Time holdoff values in the range 10 ns–20 s may be entered.

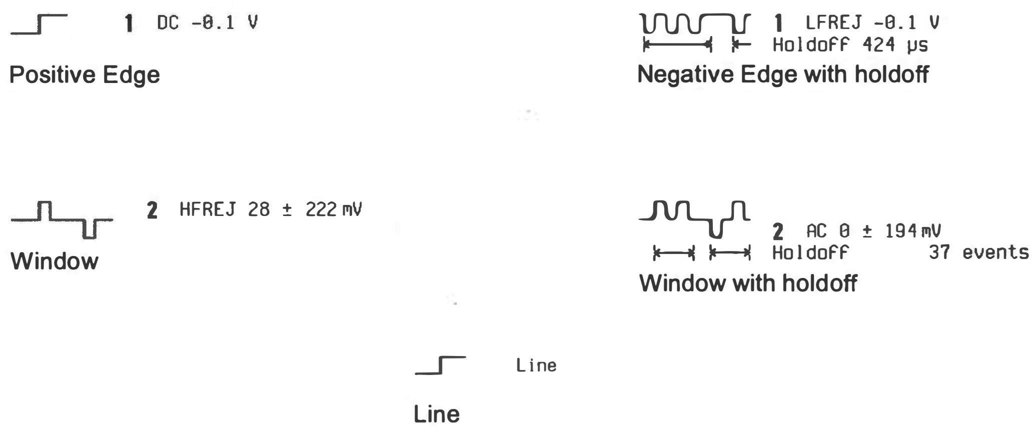
Event counts in the range 1–10^9 are allowed.

---

* *For EXT and EXT10 trigger source with Pos or Neg slope, the window size menu is replaced by an External menu to allow selection of the attenuation of a probe (by turning the menu knob) and the input impedance (by pushing the button).*

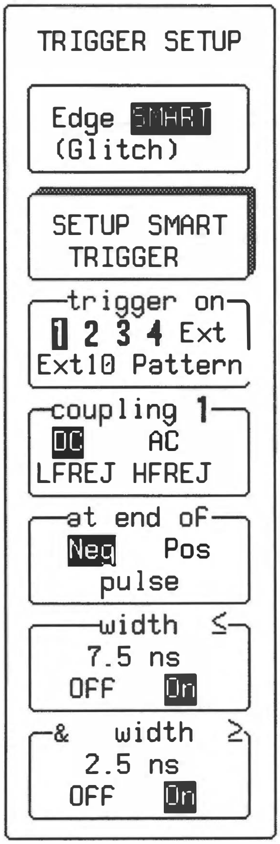
EDGE Trigger Symbols

Trigger Symbols are used to allow immediate recognition of the current trigger conditions. Examples of Edge trigger symbols are given below. The heavier transitions show where a trigger will be generated.



EDGE TRIGGER SYMBOLS

SMART TRIGGER



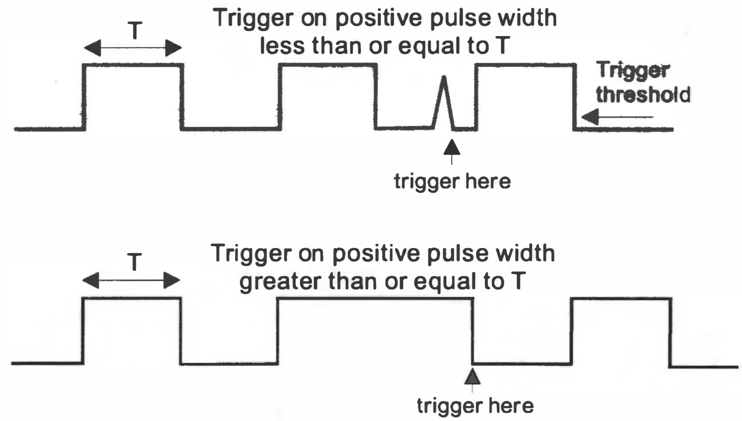
The following describes the SMART trigger setup menu (called up by pressing the SETUP SMART TRIGGER menu button).

After activating the SMART trigge with the top menu button, all of the parameters for the current SMART trigger are shown for modification in the menu.

The SETUP SMART TRIGGER menu button gives access to a lower level menu where a different SMART trigger can be chosen. The top button in this menu gives the choice of SMART trigger types available (see following pages).

GLITCH Trigger

The GLITCH trigger tests the pulse width □ at the trigger level □ of the input signal. It is mainly used to trigger on glitches (fast transi-tions) that may occur in a signal under test.



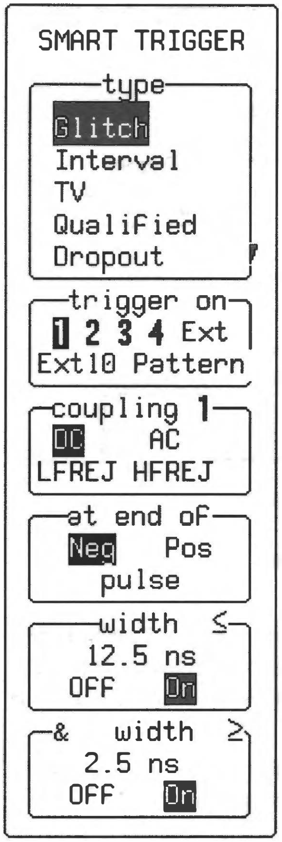
GLITCH TRIGGERS

This trigger generates an event at the end of a pulse that satisfies the desired limits on its width. Both negative and positive pulses can be used. The width limits can be chosen as smaller or greater than a given value, within a time window, or outside a time window.

This feature offers a wide range of capabilities for application fields as diverse as digital and analog electronic development, ATE, EMI, telecommunications, and magnetic media studies. Catching elusive rare glitches becomes very easy. In digital electronics, where the cir-cuit under test normally uses an internal clock, a glitch can be theoretically defined as any pulse with a width smaller than the clock period (or half period).

In a broader sense, a glitch can be defined as a pulse much faster than the waveform under observation.

Widths with 2.5 ns resolution starting at a minimum value of 2.5 ns can be selected. For recurrent glitches, the oscilloscope's random interleaved sampling mode allows glitch visualization with an equivalent sampling rate of up to 10 GS/s, i.e. one sample point every 100 ps.



type

Select **GLITCH** trigger.

trigger on

Selects the source of the GLITCH trigger.

coupling

Selects the coupling of the GLITCH trigger.

at end of

Defines the test on either **Pos**itive or **Neg**ative pulses.

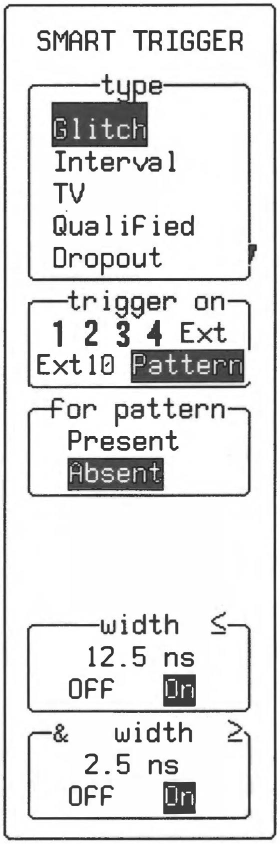
width ≤

When **On** instructs the instrument to trigger if the pulse is smaller than the value defined in this field. The value can be adjusted with the associated menu knob, while the test can be turned on or off by pressing the menu button and can be used in combination with the width ≥ test. Width values in the range < 2.5 ns to 20 s can be entered.

& width ≥

On instructs the instrument to trigger if the pulse is greater than the value defined in that field. The value can be adjusted using the associated menu knob, and the test turned on or off with the menu button in combination with the width ≤ test menu selection. The two width limits are combined to select glitches within (&) a window if the width ≤ value is greater than the width ≥ value. Otherwise, they are combined to select glitches outside of the window (OR — *see* Interval Trigger).

This is the principle of the Exclusion Trigger, *described page 11–10.*



(9362 only)

type

When **Pattern** is selected in GLITCH mode, the instrument triggers on the logic AND of up to five sources.

trigger on

To select **Pattern**.

for pattern

For selecting pattern **Present** or **Absent**.

width ≤

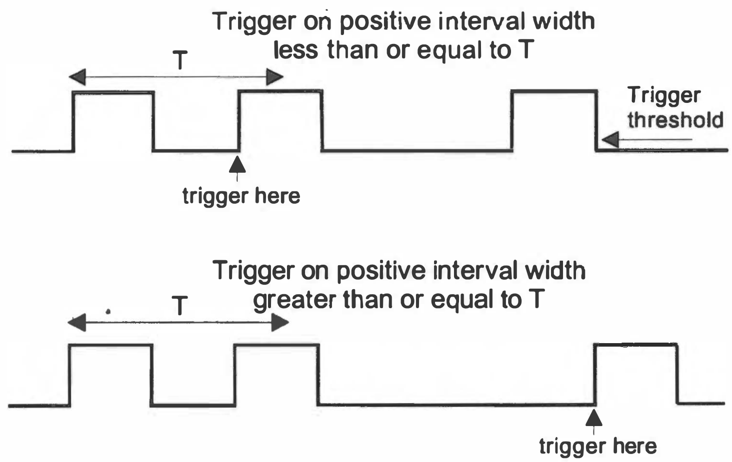
To trigger if the pattern is present or absent for less than the time value defined in that field. The value can be adjusted with the associated menu knob and the test commuted to ≥ by pressing the corresponding menu button.

& width ≥

To trigger if the pattern is present or absent for more than the time value defined in that field. The value can be adjusted and the test commuted to ≤ as per width ≤ .

Interval Trigger

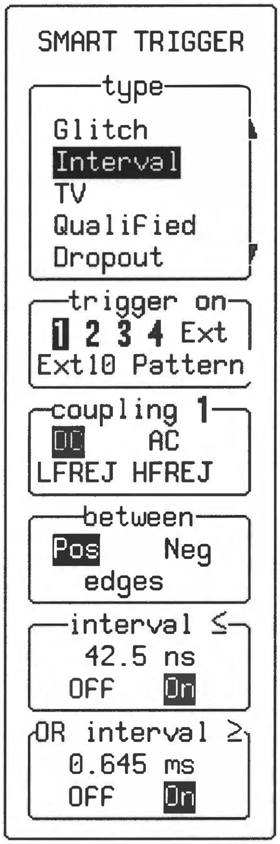
Similar to GLITCH trigger except that the test is performed over an interval width rather than over a pulse width. See figure below.



INTERVALTRIGGERS

This trigger generates an event if the interval between two similar transitions of the trigger signal satisfies the desired limits. It is similar to the GLITCH trigger except that the lower time limit is 10 ns.

Missing bits in long data streams are easily triggered on using the interval-width triggering facility. For ranging applications, interval trigger may be used to ignore unwanted signal reflections.



type

To select **Interval**.

trigger on

For selecting the trigger source.

coupling

For selecting the trigger coupling.

between

To define the interval between two adjacent **Pos**itive or **Neg**-ative edges.

interval ≤

To trigger if the interval is smaller than the value defined here, which can be adjusted using the associated knob. The test can be turned on or off with the corresponding menu button, and can be used in combination with the interval ≥ test. Interval values in the range 10 ns to 20 s may be entered.

OR interval ≥

To trigger if the interval is greater than the value defined here, which can be adjusted using the associated menu knob The test can be turned on or off using the corresponding menu button, and can be used in combination with the interval ≤ test. The two interval limits are combined to select intervals within ("&") a window if the interval ≤ value is greater than the interval ≥ value. Otherwise they are combined to select intervals outside of (OR) the window. This is the principle of the Exclusion Trigger, *described next page.*

Exclusion Trigger

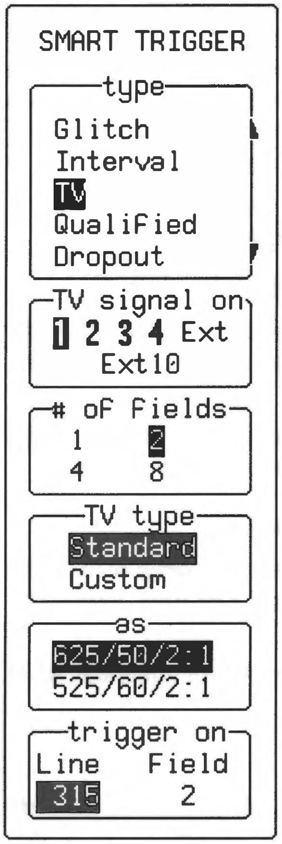
Both Glitch and Interval triggers can be used as Exclusion triggers. The Exclusion trigger allows the normal width or period of signals to be specified, with the scope instructed to ignore the normally shaped signals and trigger only on abnormal ones. Circuit failures can be looked for all the time.

For example, the trigger window could be set up to eliminate pulses with a width of 50 ns. Only waveforms with pulse widths not of 50 ns would trigger the oscilloscope, with all undesirable signal behavior captured and displayed. Such waveforms can be viewed individually, or overlaid and printed. Waveform math and processing, including FFTs, can also be performed.

TV TRIGGER (9361ONLY)

The TV trigger allows stable triggering on standard or user-defined composite video signals. The oscilloscope can trigger on a specific line of a given field.

This trigger is a special form of the Edge-qualified trigger. A composite video signal on the trigger input is analyzed to provide a signal for the beginning of the chosen field (any, odd, or even) and a signal at the beginning of each line. The field signal provides the starting transition and the beginning of line pulses are counted to allow the final trigger on the chosen line. The TV trigger includes an enhanced field counting capability which can maintain the trigger on a known field relative to some initial trigger (FIELDLOCK). The field, number of fields and the field rate, interlace factor, and number of lines/picture must be specified for this feature. Standard settings exist for the most popular forms of TV signals. The TV trigger can also function in a simple any-line mode. Applications can be found wherever TV signals are present.



(9361 only)

type

Select **TV** trigger

TV signal on

Selects the source of the TV trigger.

# of fields

Defines the number of fields (up to 8).

TV type

Selects either standard or custom TV decoding.

as

When the TV type on the above field is set to standard, selects between 625/50/2:1 or 525/60/2:1 standard. When the TV type is set to custom, defines the number of lines, number of cycles, and interlacing factor for non-standard TV signals.

trigger on

Selects the line and field number the oscilloscope should trigger on.

NOTES

A. Most TV systems have more than two fields and the enhanced field-counting capability (FIELDLOCK) allows the oscilloscope to trigger consistently on a chosen line within a chosen field of the signal. It should be noted that the field numbering system is relative in that the oscilloscope cannot distinguish between lines 1, 3, 5, and 7 (or 2, 4, 6, and 8) in an absolute way.

B. For each of the characteristics the following remarks apply:

1) 625/50/2:1 (European style PAL and SECAM systems)

This setting should be used for most of the standard 50 field/s signals. The lines may be selected in the range 1 to 626 where line 626 is identical to line 1.

Number of fields = 8 should be very useful for color PAL signals. Number of fields = 4 is appropriate for SECAM signals.

2) 525/60/2:1 (American style NTSC systems)

This setting should be used for standard 60 field/s NTSC signals. The lines are selectable in the range 1 to 1051, where line 1051 is identical to line 1.

Number of fields = 4 should be very useful for American-style NTSC systems.

3) ?/50/?, ?/60/?

In order to allow maximum flexibility, no line-counting convention is used. The line count should be thought of as a line-synchronizing pulse count, and it includes the transitions of the equalizing pulses. For certain extreme cases of TV signals, the field transition recognition will no longer work. In this case, only the "any line" mode will be available.

C. The enhanced field-counting capability cannot be used for RIS acquisitions.

D. Composite video signals must have negative-going synch to be decoded correctly.

Qualified Trigger

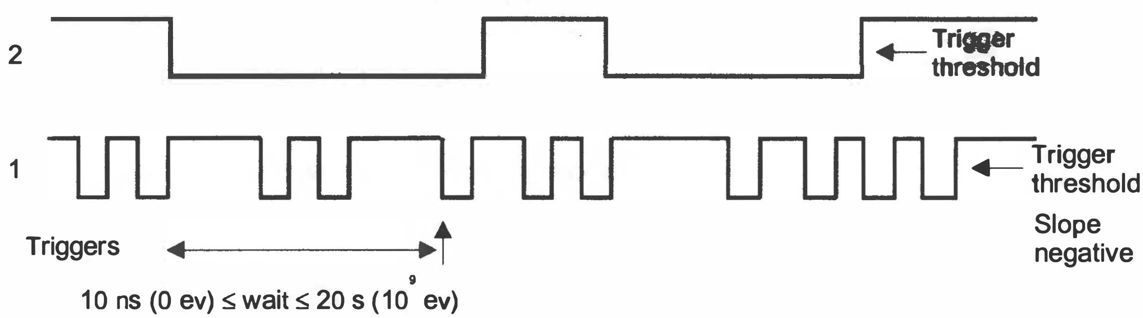
In this mode a transition of one signal above or below a given level, the validation, serves as an enabling condition to a second signal which is the source of the trigger. The trigger can occur either immediately after the validation, within a time limit after the validation, or after a predetermined time delay or count of potential trigger events. It is important to note that the time delay or trigger count is restarted at every validation. For the State-qualified mode of this trigger, the amplitude of the first signal must remain in the desired state until the trigger occurs. In the Edge-qualified mode, the validation is sufficient and there is no additional requirement placed on the first signal.

Typical applications can be found wherever time violations may occur, for example in micro-processor debugging or telecommunications.

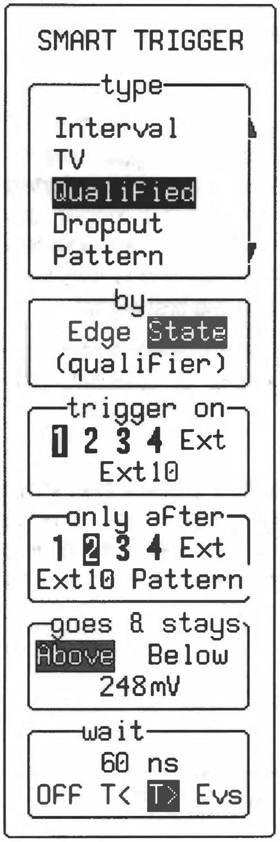
State-Qualified Trigger

In **State** mode, the qualifier signal is valid when it goes and stays above (or below) a defined threshold. A trigger is accepted □ while the qualifier signal is valid □ before or after a given time or after a given number of trigger events. When the qualifier signal ceases to be valid, the time□ and event□counters are reset.

Trigger on 1 after 2 goes and stays below



STATE-QUALIFIED TRIGGERS



type

Select **Qualified** trigger.

by

Select **State**.

trigger on

Selects the trigger source. The other conditions for this source can be set up using an Edge trigger.

only after

Selects the qualifier source. The other conditions for this source can be set up using an Edge trigger.

goes & stays

The rotary knob adjusts the qualifier threshold and the pushbutton determines whether the qualifier signal is valid above or below that threshold.

wait

Specifies the time limit (T<) for accepting the trigger event. Alternatively, it specifies how much time (T>) or how many trigger events (Evs) should be allowed before the acquisition is taken on the next trigger event. The qualifier signal must remain valid until the final trigger has been received.

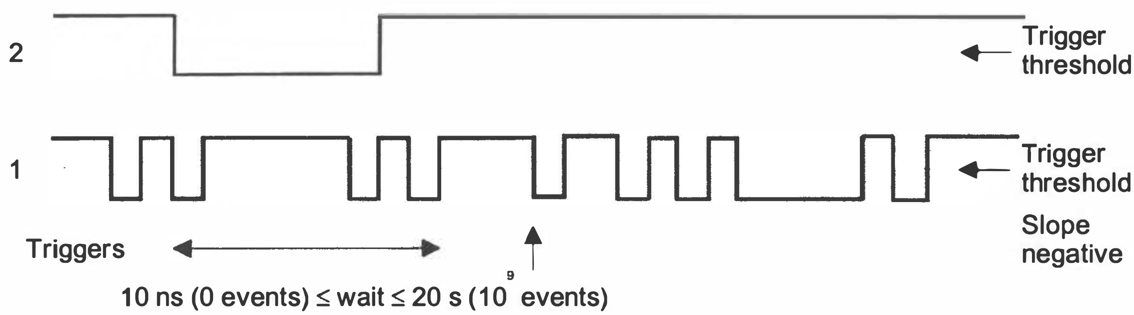
The time value can be chosen in the range 10 ns □ 20 s.

The trigger event count can be chosen in the range 1 □ 10^9.

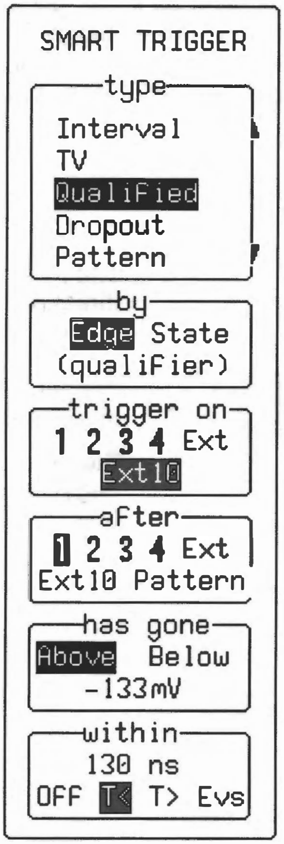
Edge-Qualified Trigger

In **Edge** mode, the qualifier signal is valid as soon as it has gone above (or below) a defined threshold (valid transition). A trigger is accepted within a time or after a given time or number of trigger events. However, as soon as a new valid transition occurs, the time□ and event□counters are reset.

Trigger on 1 after 2 has gone below trigger threshold



EDGE QUALIFIED TRIGGERS



type

Select **Qualified** trigger.

by

Select **Edge**.

trigger on

Selects the trigger source. The other conditions for this source can be set up using an Edge trigger.

after

Selects the qualifier source. The other conditions for this source can be set up using an Edge trigger.

has gone

Adjusts the qualifier threshold and determines whether the qualifier signal is valid once it *has gone* above or below that threshold.

wait/within

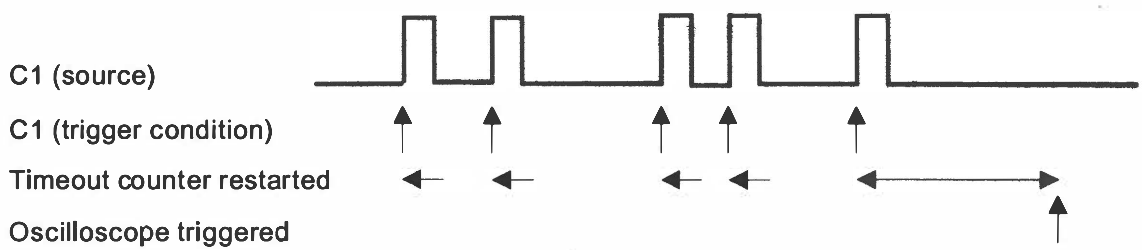
Specifies the time limit (T<) for accepting the trigger event. Alternatively, it specifies the delay in time (T>) or number of trigger events (Evs) after a valid transition has occurred. A trigger can only be accepted after this delay

Note: Any subsequent qualifier event restarts this count.

The time value can be chosen in the range 10 ns–20 s.

The trigger event count can be chosen in the range $1–10^9$.

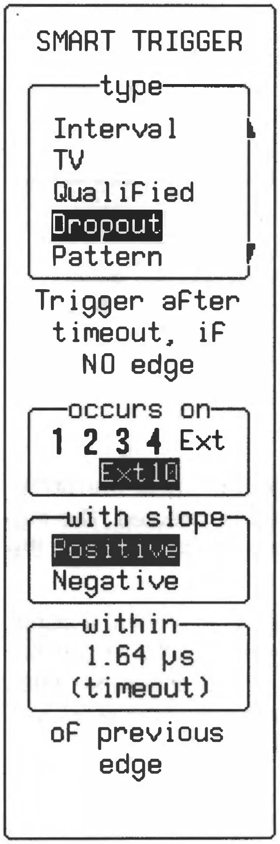
Dropout Trigger



DROPOUT TRIGGER

In this mode, a trigger is generated if edge-like signal transitions cease on the trigger source for the timeout value selected. The trigger event is generated at the end of the timeout period following the "last" trigger source transition.

A typical application is to look at the last "normal" interval of a signal that has disappeared completely. This is an essentially single-shot application, usually with a pre-trigger delay. A RIS acquisition does not make any sense since the timing of the trigger timeout is not sufficiently well correlated with the input channel signals.



type

To select "**Dropout**".

Trigger after timeout, if NO edge occurs on

For selecting the trigger source.

with slope

To define whether the measurement starts on a "**Positive**" or "**Negative**" slope of the trigger signal.

within

For defining the time-out value in the range 25 ns–20 s.

PATTERN TRIGGER (9362 ONLY)

A pattern trigger is defined as a logical AND combination of the states of Channel 1, Channel 2, and EXT. The states are defined as being either low (L) or high (H) or don't care (X) with respect to the individually defined trigger thresholds. Furthermore, the user decides whether the oscilloscope should trigger at the beginning of the defined pattern or at the end, i.e. when the pattern is "entered" or "exited".

The pattern trigger will be appreciated every time complex logic has to be tested. Examples are: computer or microprocessor debugging; High Energy Physics where a physical event is identified by several events occurring simultaneously; and debugging of data transmission buses in telecommunications.

When set to pattern trigger, the oscilloscope always checks the logic AND of the defined input logic states. However, with the help of de Morgan's laws, the pattern becomes much more general. To demonstrate this, consider an example which is of particular importance, that is a *bi-level* or *window* trigger.

Bi-level trigger means that the user is expecting a single-shot signal where the amplitude will go outside a known range in either direction.

To set up a bi-level trigger the signal should be connected to two inputs, Channel 1 and Channel 2 (or any other pair of triggerable inputs). For example, the threshold of Channel 1 should be set to +100 mV and the threshold of Channel 2 to –200 mV. The required bi-level trigger will occur if the oscilloscope triggers on Channel 1 for any pulse greater than +100 mV or on Channel 2 for any pulse more negative than –200 mV. For improved precision, the gains of the two channels should be at the same setting.

In Boolean notation we can write:

$$\text{Trigger} = \text{CH1} + \overline{\text{CH2}}$$

i.e. trigger when entering the pattern:

CH1 = high OR CH2 = low

By de Morgan's laws this is equivalent to:

$$\text{Trigger} = \overline{\overline{\text{CH1}} \cdot \text{CH2}}$$

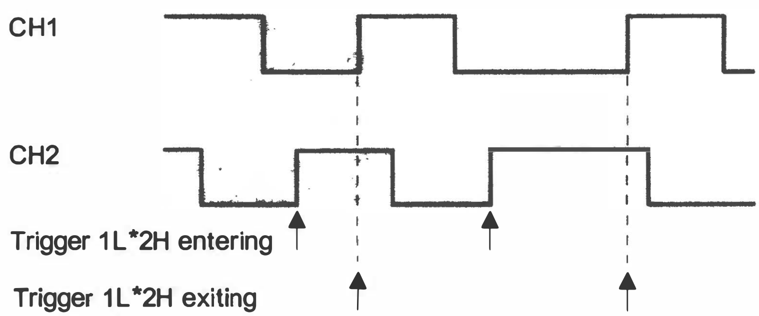
i.e. trigger when exiting the pattern:

CH1 = low AND CH2 = high

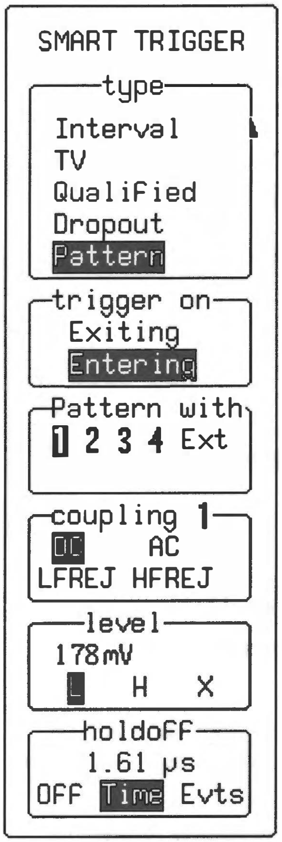
This configuration can be programmed easily.

The possibility of setting the threshold individually for each channel extends this method to a more general window trigger where, in order to have a trigger it is required that the input pulse amplitude lies within or outside a given arbitrary window.

The pattern trigger has been designed to let the user choose the trigger point. By choosing LHX entering, the trigger will be given at the moment that the pattern LHX becomes true.



PATTERN TRIGGER TIMING



(9362 only)

type

Select **Pattern** trigger.

trigger on

Select **Entering** if the oscilloscope ought to trigger when the pattern starts to be "true", or **Exiting** if it ought to trigger when the pattern stops being "true".

Pattern with

Select the channel to be modified, then change settings in lower menu boxes.

coupling

Select coupling desired.

Note: HF coupling is not available for Pattern trigger.

level

Use the knob to adjust the level, and the button to choose between **L** (Low), **H** (High), or **X** (Don't care).

holdoff

Holdoff disables the oscilloscope's trigger circuit for a definable period of time or number of events *after* a trigger event occurs.

By pressing the holdoff menu button, holdoff can be defined as:

– a period of time

– a number of events (an event being a change in the input signals that satisfies the trigger conditions)

The menu knob is used to vary the "holdoff" value.

Time holdoff values in the range 10 ns – 20 s are allowed.

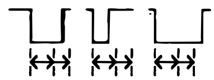
Event counts in the range 1 – 10^9 are allowed.

SMART Trigger Symbols

These are used to allow immediate recognition of the current trigger conditions. Examples are given below. The heavier transitions show where a trigger will be generated.

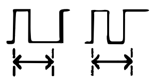
1 DC -0.11 V
pulse≤2.5 ns

GLITCH TRIGGER SYMBOL



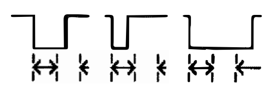
Ext AC 0.18 V 1MΩ
17.5 ns≤pw≤37.5 ns

GLITCH TRIGGER WITH TIME WINDOW SYMBOL



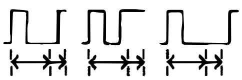
Ext10 AC 0.5 V 1MΩ
17.5 ns≤interval

INTERVAL TRIGGER SYMBOL



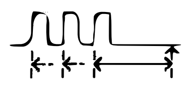
2 DC 0.652 V
pw≤ 47.5 ns
OR 50.0 ns≤pw

INTERVAL TRIGGER WITH TIME WINDOW SYMBOL



Ext10 AC 0.5 V 50Ω
715 ns≤iw≤1.37 µs

EXCLUSION TRIGGER SYMBOL

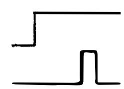


1 DC 0.76 V
WAIT 220 ms

DROPOUT TRIGGER SYMBOL

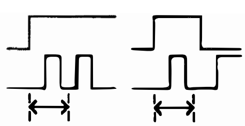
1 Line 283(20) Field 2,
525/60/2:1

TV TRIGGER SYMBOL (NTSC)



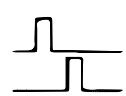
2 AC 84.0mV
1 DC -0.12 V

STATE-QUALIFIED TRIGGER SYMBOL



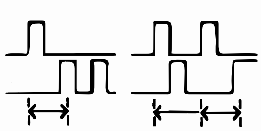
2 AC 84.0mV
1 DC -0.12 V
WAIT 7 events

STATE-QUALIFIED TRIGGER WITH EVENT WAIT SYMBOL



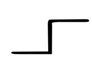
2 AC 84.0mV
1 DC -0.12 V

EDGE-QUALIFIED TRIGGER SYMBOL



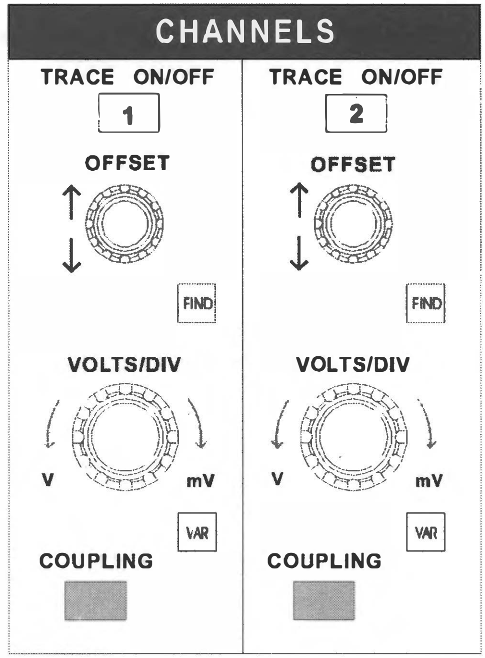
2 AC 84.0mV
1 DC -0.12 V
WAIT 45 ns

EDGE-QUALIFIED TRIGGER WITH EVENT WAIT SYMBOL



Enter 1L*2H*3H*4H*EL

PATTERN TRIGGER SYMBOL



TRACE ON/OFF Pressing a TRACE ON/OFF button causes the corresponding channel trace to be displayed or to be switched off.

OFFSET This knob vertically positions the channel.

FIND This button automatically adjusts the offset and the volts/div to match the input signal in the channel.

VOLTS/DIV Selects the vertical sensitivity factor in a 1–2–5 sequence, or continuously (see VAR). The effect of gain changes on the acquisition offset can be chosen as described in the SPECIAL MODES menu (Chapter 19).

VAR This button allows the user to choose whether the VOLTS/DIV knob modifies the vertical sensitivity in a continuous manner or in discrete 1–2–5 steps.

The format of the vertical sensitivity in the acquisition summary field (bottom left of the screen) shows whether the VOLTS/DIV knob is operating in the "continuous" or "stepping" mode.

COUPLING

This button calls up the COUPLING menu described in Chapter 13.

COUPLING MENU

The Coupling menu is used to select:

- The coupling and grounding of each input channel
- ECL or TTL gain, offset and coupling preset for the channel shown
- The bandwidth limiter for all of the channels
- The probe attenuation of each input channel

Input

Selects which BNC input to use for the acquisition.

Coupling

Selects the coupling of the input channel. If an OVERLOAD condition is detected on a channel, the instrument will automatically set this channel to the grounded state. The button will then show OVERLOAD.

V/div Offset

If NORMAL is highlighted, pushing the button once sets the offset, Volts/div, and input coupling to properly display ECL signals. Pushing the button a second time gives the settings for TTL signals. Pushing the button once more returns the settings to those used at the last manual setup of the channel.

Global BWL

Sets the bandwidth limit OFF or ON.

The bandwidth can be reduced from 300 MHz to 30 MHz (–3dB). Bandwidth limiting may be useful in reducing signal and system noise or preventing high-frequency aliasing. For example, bandwidth limiting reduces any high-frequency signals that may cause aliasing in single-shot applications.

Note: This command is global and affects both "Normal" input channels. It does not affect the HiBW inputs.

Probe Atten

Sets the probe attenuation factor related to the input channel.

ProBus SYSTEM

The ProBus™ system provides a complete measurement solution from probe tip to oscilloscope display, automatically sensing the probe attenuation. Vertical gain, offset and coupling are all automatically handled via the usual front-panel controls so that the probing system is totally integrated to the instrument – and transparent to the operator.

This menu shows the settings available for AP021 × 5 active probe.

MORE ON COUPLING

In the AC position, signals are coupled capacitively, thus blocking the input signal's DC component and limiting the signal frequencies below 10 Hz.

In the DC position, all signal frequency components are allowed to pass through, and 1 MΩ or 50 Ω may be chosen as the input impedance. It should be noted that with 1 MΩ input impedance the bandwidth is limited to approximately 250 MHz.

The maximum dissipation into 50 Ω is 0.5 W and, when this is exceeded, "Normal" inputs will automatically be disconnected. An indication of the overload can be found in the Acquisition Summary Field and in this menu. The overload condition is reset by removing the signal from the input and selecting the 50 Ω input impedance again.

PROBES

Model PP002 passive probes are supplied with the oscilloscope. These probes have 10 MΩ input impedance and 16 pF capacitance. The system bandwidth with these probes is DC to 250 MHz (typical) in 1 MΩ DC coupling, and >10 Hz to 250 MHz in AC coupling.

To calibrate the PP002 probe, connect it to one of the input channels' BNC connectors. Connect the probe's grounding alligator clip to the CAL BNC ground and touch the tip to the inner conductor of the CAL BNC. The CAL signal is a 1 kHz square wave, 1 V p-p.

Set the channel coupling to DC 1 MΩ, turn the trace ON and push AUTO SETUP to set up the oscilloscope. If over- or undershoot of the displayed signal occurs, it is possible to adjust the probe by inserting the small screwdriver, supplied with the probe package, into the trimmer on the probe's barrel and turning it clockwise or counterclockwise to achieve the optimal square-wave contour.

14 Zoom + Math Capabilities

A wide range of processing functions can be performed on acquired waveforms. These capabilities are accessed through the ZOOM + MATH controls on the front panel.

Four (processed) traces, A, B, C, and D are available for either zooming alone or for waveform mathematics.

ZOOM

Any trace, A, B, C or D, can be set up to zoom onto any of the acquired traces C1, C2, any of the reference memories M1 – M4 (see Chapter 20 on storing waveforms), or any of the other traces A, B, C or D (but not itself). The Displayed Trace field will show the source of the ZOOM. The four rotary knobs of this front-panel section are used to manipulate the horizontal and vertical positions and the horizontal and vertical expansion factors of the zoomed trace. When several traces are displayed, the controls must be assigned to the desired trace with the SELECT ABCD button, since only one trace can be modified at a time.

Precise Timing Measurements With Zooming

With 25 k points per channel, the horizontal expansion factor can be as large as 500, greatly improving the time resolution on the viewed trace. It is possible to have several traces zoom onto the same waveform for precise timing measurements.

As an example, consider a waveform where the time interval between two signal transitions that are about 500 µs apart must be measured accurately. This waveform should be acquired with a 0.1 ms/div timebase so that the transitions appear on the screen about 5 horizontal divisions apart. Trace A can now be set up to zoom onto the first transition of the signal, while trace B is set up to zoom onto the second transition.

In an instrument with 25 k points per channel, the traces can be expanded to as much as 0.2 µs/div, i.e. a factor 500. By applying the "relative horizontal" cursors (see Chapter 22) the 500 µs time interval can be measured with a resolution of better than 5 ns. Thus, the combination of long memory with zooming allows time interval measurements with an accuracy of 1 to 100 000.

Multi-Zoom

It is sometimes convenient to be able to move the zoomed (intensified) region along two or more different traces, or two or more regions of the same trace, simultaneously. When the Multi-Zoom feature is turned on in the MATH SETUP menu, the horizontal zoom and position controls apply simultaneously to all displayed traces A, B, C and D, allowing a convenient simultaneous viewing of similar sections of different traces. The vertical controls still act individually on the traces, and can be switched from one trace to another with the SELECT ABCD button. The boxes around the trace titles in the Displayed Trace Field show whether the Multi-Zoom is on or off.

Viewing Reference Memories

The reference memories M1 – M4 cannot be displayed directly. They must be viewed through one of the traces A, B, C or D, and the menu MATH SETUP is used to define the trace as a zoom on the desired reference memory. A shortcut is available in the menu RECALL WAVEFORM (Chapter 21), in which it is possible to "recall" a reference waveform into one of the traces A, B, C or D. Whenever such a "recall' is executed, the destination trace is redefined as a zoom of the reference memory and the trace display is turned on. The previous definition of the destination trace is lost.

WAVEFORM MATHEMATICS

Any trace A, B, C or D can be set up as a mathematical function. Waveform negation, identity, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, as well as summed averaging of up to 1000 waveforms and the (sin x)/x interpolation function, are standard. The waveform processing options WP01 and WP02 offer a wide range of additional possibilities:

- continuous averaging
- summed averaging of up to 100 0000 waveforms
- enhanced resolution by up to 3 bits with filtering
- extrema, i.e. envelope of many waveforms
- mathematical functions, such as integral, derivative, logarithm, exponential, square, and square root
- Fast Fourier Transform (option WP02), including FFT averaging

Waveform mathematics can be applied to any channel C1, C2 or any reference memory M1 – M4. Also, they can be applied to the traces A, B, C or D so that several computations can be executed in sequence. For example, trace A can be set up as the difference between C1 and C2; then, trace B can be defined as the average of A; finally, trace C can be the integral of B. Thus, trace C displays the integral of the averaged difference between channels 1 and 2.

In order to avoid slowing the instrument down for unwanted computations, a mathematical function is only computed when its display is turned on. However, in the example above, it would be sufficient to display trace C only: the instrument knows that it must compute A and B as intermediate steps to C.

The Displayed Trace field will show a processing title for each trace on display. If the title is missing, it is an indication that the processing desired cannot be done and the contents of the trace have been left unchanged.

Zoom of Math Functions

When a trace A, B, C or D is defined as a mathematical function (rather than a Zoom only), the zoom controls are still operating. Thus, it is not necessary to define another trace as a zoom of this function. In order to view the entire mathematical function, cancel any expansion or position change by pressing the button RESET.

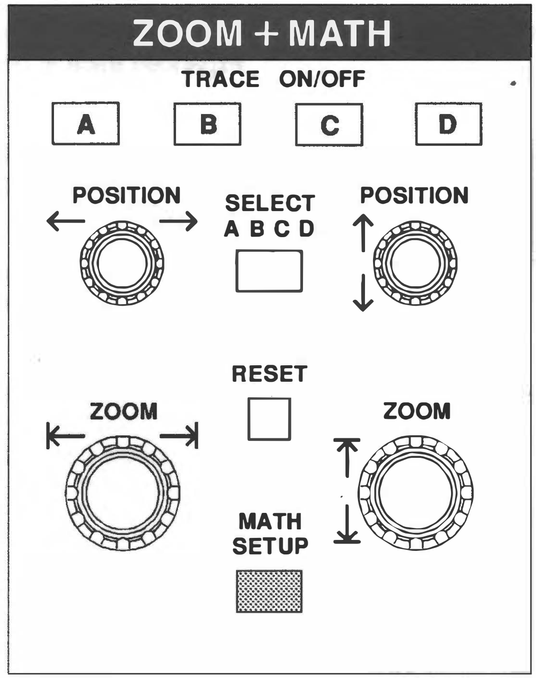
Speed-up of Waveform Mathematics

Waveform processing can take an appreciable execution time when operating on many data points. The time, however, can be reduced by limiting the number of data points which are used in the computation. The instrument then executes the waveform processing function on the entire waveform by taking every Nth point, where N depends on the timebase and the desired maximum number of points. The first point of such a reduced record is always the data value at the left-hand edge of the screen.

System memory

Depending on the operation, a math function can require up to eight times the source trace's memory size. For example, if Channel 1 is 25k long, the FFT of C1 will use 200 kB of system RAM. The maximum amount of system RAM available is approximately 2.3 MB.

15 Zoom + Math Direct Controls



TRACE ON/OFF

Pressing a TRACE ON/OFF button causes the corresponding trace (A, B, C or D) to be displayed. The POSITION and ZOOM knobs together with the RESET button will then be attributed to this trace, which will be referred to as the active trace.

SELECT TRACE

If more than one trace is displayed, the SELECT ABCD button causes the next trace (in the ABCD sequence) to become active.

⇔ POSITION

Horizontally repositions an expanded trace. If the source of the expanded waveform is displayed, it will show an intensified region corresponding to the area of expansion. .

⇳ POSITION

Vertically repositions the active trace.

⇔ ZOOM

Horizontally expands/contracts the active trace. If the source of the expanded trace is also displayed, it will show an intensified region corresponding to the area of expansion. .

⇳ ZOOM

Vertically expands/contracts the active trace. The ⇳ position is adjusted according to the selection made in the SPECIAL MODES menu (Chapter 19).

RESET

This button resets any previously adjusted ⇔ POSITION, ⇳ POSITION, ⇔ ZOOM or ⇳ ZOOM to the initial values of the source trace.

MATH SETUP

This button calls up the MATH SETUP menu described in Chapter 16. In addition to the definition of the traces A, B, C, D, this menu also controls the multi-zoom mode and the choice of sequence segment displayed by an expand.

MATH SETUP MENU

The Math Setup menu is used to select:

- Zoom features: vertical, horizontal, multi-zoom, etc...
- Math features: Arithmetic, Average, Enhanced Resolution, Extrema, Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), and various functions such as integral, exponential, square root...

HOW TO USE MATH

Four traces (A,B,C,D) are provided for "Math" usage. They can be configured to execute any Zoom or Math function, AND they can be chained. For instance:

- Trace A can be configured to be an averaging of Channel 1
- Trace B can be a Fourier Transform (FFT) of A
- Trace C can be a Zoom of B

All these traces can be seen *simultaneously* on the screen by pressing the required TRACE ON/OFF buttons. Also, any function can be zoomed directly.

STANDARD AND OPTIONAL PROCESSING PACKAGES

The standard Waveform Processing features of the instrument include Summed Averaging up to 1000 sweeps and Arithmetic operations (Add, Subtract, Multiply, Divide, Negate, Identity), and the (sin x)/x interpolation function.

WP01 optional Waveform Processing firmware provides the following functionalities:

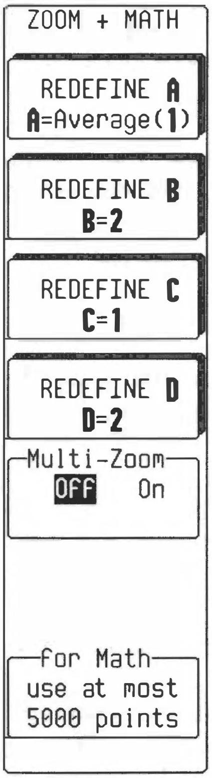
- Summed Averaging up to 1 million sweeps, Continuous Averaging up to 1024 sweeps, Reciprocate, Rescale, Absolute Value, Derivative, Integral, Logarithm (e), Logarithm (10), Exponential (e), Exponential (10), Square, Square Root.
- Enhanced Resolution: Digital filtering allows 0.5- to 3-bit vertical resolution improvement.

WP02 optional Waveform Processing firmware provides frequency domain analysis (FFT and FFT Power Averaging), as well as Rescale in both time and frequency domains.

WP03 Waveform Processing firmware provides the capability for analysis of parameters with histograms.

DDM Waveform Processing firmware provides disk drive waveform measurement parameters and includes WP03 for histograms.

PRML Waveform Processing firmware provides PRML disk drive waveform measurement parameters and correlation of waveforms.



REDEFINE

Selects the trace to be redefined in the Setup menu. The various Setup menus are described in the rest of this chapter.

Multi-Zoom

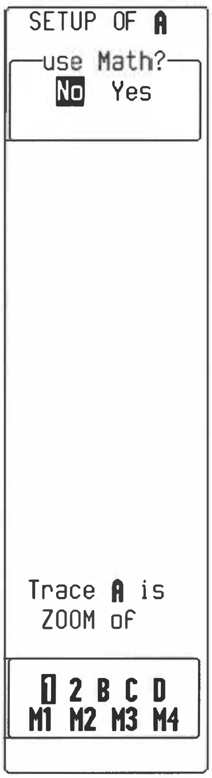
When Multi-Zoom is ON, all the "Zoom" traces are simultaneously controlled by the POSITION and ZOOM knobs.

When Multi-Zoom is switched OFF, only the active trace (selected by pressing the SELECT ABCD button) is controlled by the POSITION and ZOOM buttons.

for Math use at most...

Selects the maximum number of points for all Math operations. Selecting a low number increases computation speed.

SETUP MENU FOR ZOOM



use Math?

Toggles between **No** (Zoom only) and **Yes** (Math + Zoom) setup.

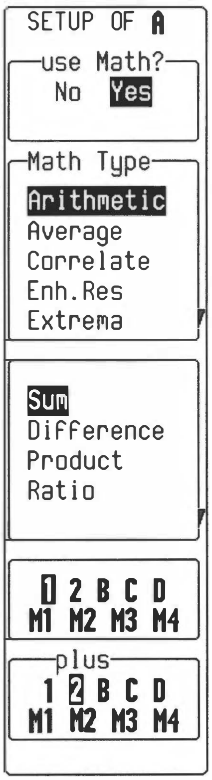
Trace ... is ZOOM of

Selects the source trace on which the zoom will be applied.

SETUP MENU FOR ARITHMETIC

This menu allows addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The two operands and the operator may be chosen in the three lower fields.

The menu illustrated on this page shows a setup of trace A as the sum of Channel 1 and Channel 2.



use Math?

Select **Yes**.

Math Type

Select **Arithmetic**.

SETUP MENU FOR AVERAGE

This menu allows summed (linear) averaging or continuous (exponential) averaging.

Summed averaging consists of the repeated addition, with equal weight, of successive source waveform records. If a stable trigger is available, the resulting average has a reduced random noise component, compared with a single-shot record. Whenever the maximum number of sweeps is reached, the averaging process stops. The process may be interrupted by switching the trigger mode from NORM to STOP or by turning the function trace OFF. Averaging will continue when these actions are reversed.

The accumulated average may be reset by either pushing the CLEAR SWEEPS button or by changing an acquisition parameter, such as input gain, offset or coupling, trigger condition, timebase or bandwidth limit. The number of currently averaged waveforms (of the function or of its expansion) is displayed in the Displayed Trace field.

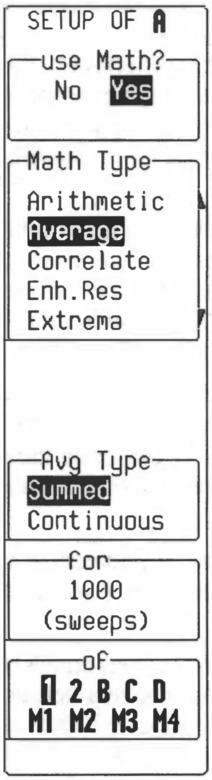
Whenever the maximum number of sweeps is reached, a larger number of sweeps may be accumulated by simply changing the maximum number of sweeps in the setup menu. In this case care must be taken to leave the other parameters unchanged, otherwise a new averaging calculation is started.

When summed averaging is turned on, the display is updated at a reduced rate (about once every 1.5 s), to increase the averaging speed (points per second and events per second).

Continuous averaging (also called exponential averaging) consists of the repeated addition, with unequal weight, of successive source waveforms. The technique is particularly useful for reducing noise on signals that drift very slowly in time or amplitude. However, the statistics of a continuous average tend to be worse than those from a summed average on the same number of sweeps, since the most recently acquired waveform has more weight than all previously acquired ones. Therefore, the continuous average is dominated by the statistical fluctuations of the most recently acquired waveforms.

The weight of "old" waveforms in the continuous average gradually tends to zero, at a rate that decreases as the weight increases.

The following menu shows a setup of trace A as a Summed Average – over 1000 sweeps – of Channel 1.



use Math?

Select **Yes**.

Math Type

Select **Average**.

Avg Type

Selects between **Summed** and **Continuous Average**.

for... .

In Summed Averaging mode, this field is used to define the number of sweeps desired for the operation. In Continuous Averaging mode, this field is used to define the weight (similar to the number of sweeps) desired for the operation.

In other words, in summed averaging, "for n sweeps" means the *first* n sweeps will be taken into account. In continuous averaging, "weight 1 : n" means that the last sweep will be given a weight of 1 and the previous result a weight of n in calculating the new average.

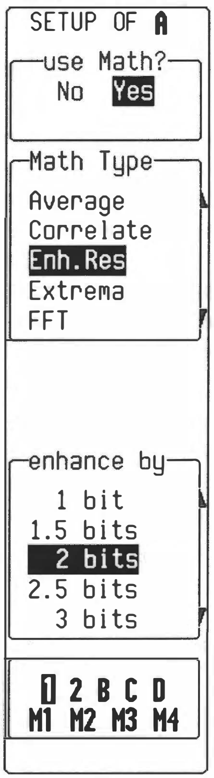
of

Selects the source trace to be averaged.

SETUP MENU FOR ENHANCED RESOLUTION

This menu allows the selection of low-pass digital filters that increase the resolution of the displayed signal to the detriment of its bandwidth. Appendix B gives a detailed explanation.

Note: These digital filters work very much like analog bandwidth-limit filters. In single-shot mode, these filters, as well as the sampling speed, affect bandwidth. If high bandwidth is needed at slow timebases, consider using averaging and repetitive sampling.



use Math?

Select **Yes**.

Math Type

Select **Enhanced Resolution**.

enhance by

Selects the different filters which will enhance the resolution of the displayed signal from 1 to 3 bits in 0.5-bit steps. The last box on the menu allows selection of the source trace to be filtered.

SETUP MENU FOR EXTREMA

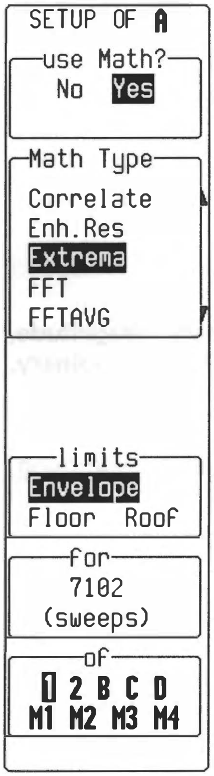
This menu is used to acquire the envelope of a trace over many acquisitions.

Extrema waveforms are computed by a repeated comparison of successive source waveform records with the already accumulated extrema waveform, which consists of a maxima record (roof) and a minima record (floor). Whenever a given data point of the new waveform exceeds the corresponding maximum value in the roof record, it replaces it. If the new data point is smaller than the corresponding floor value, it replaces it. Thus the maximum and the minimum envelope of all waveform records is accumulated.

Roof and Floor records can be displayed individually or both together.

Whenever the selected maximum number of sweeps is reached, the accumulation process stops. The process may be interrupted by switching the trigger mode from NORM to STOP or by turning the function trace OFF. Accumulation will continue when these actions are reversed. The currently accumulated extrema waveform may be reset by either pushing the CLEAR SWEEPS button or by changing an acquisition parameter, such as input gain, offset or coupling, trigger condition or the timebase or bandwidth limit. The number of currently accumulated waveforms is displayed in the Displayed Trace field of the function or of its expansion.

A larger number of sweeps may be accumulated by simply changing the maximum number of sweeps in the setup menu. In this case, care must be taken to leave the other parameters unchanged, otherwise the extrema calculation is started again.



use Math?

Select **Yes**.

Math Type

Select **Extrema**.

limits

Selects between **Envelope**, **Floor** and **Roof**. Floor is used to show only the lower part of the envelope, and Roof to show only the upper part of the envelope. Changing the limits does not force the analysis to start again.

for

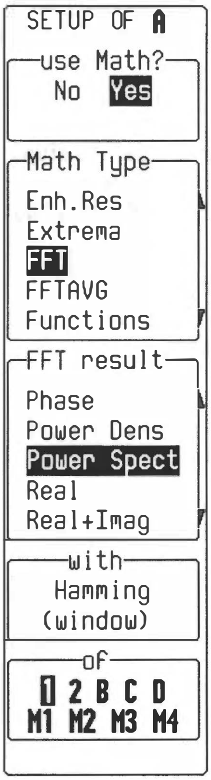
Selects the number of sweeps desired for the operation.

of

Selects the source trace.

SETUP MENU FOR FFT

This menu is used to display the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) of a signal in order to visualize it in the frequency domain. More details of Fast Fourier Transform are given in Appendix C.



use Math?

Select **Yes**.

Math Type

Select **FFT**.

FFT result

Selects the output format of the FFT: **Imaginary**, **Magnitude**, **Phase**, **Power Density**, **Power Spectrum**, **Real**, **Real + Imaginary**.

with

Selects the FFT window type: **Rectangular**, **Hanning**, **Hamming**, **Blackman-Harris**, **Flat-top**.

of

Selects the source trace.

FFT INTERRUPTION (ABORT)

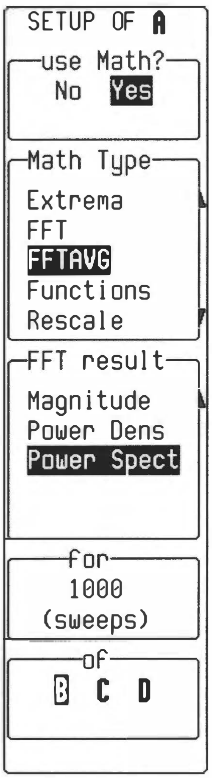
During FFT computation the symbol **FFT** is displayed in the lower right-hand comer of the screen). Since the computation of FFT on long time-domain records may take a long time, it is possible to interrupt an FFT computation with any front-panel button or knob.

SETUP MENU FOR FFT AVERAGE

This menu is used to display the FFT power averaging of an FFT source trace.

Power averaging is useful for the characterization of broadband noise or of periodic signals for which a stable trigger signal is not available. Note that this type of averaging measures the total power (signal and noise) at each frequency.

Note: The source trace must be an FFT function.



use Math?

Select **Yes**.

Math Type

Select **FFT AVG**.

FFT result

Selects the output format of the FFT Average: **Magnitude, Power Density, Power Spectrum.**

for

Selects the number of sweeps desired for the operation.

of

Selects the FFT source.

The FFT AVERAGE can be reset by pushing the CLEAR SWEEPS button. The number of currently accumulated waveforms is displayed in the Displayed Trace field of the function or its expansion.

SETUP MENU FOR FUNCTIONS

This menu is used to display any of the following functions:

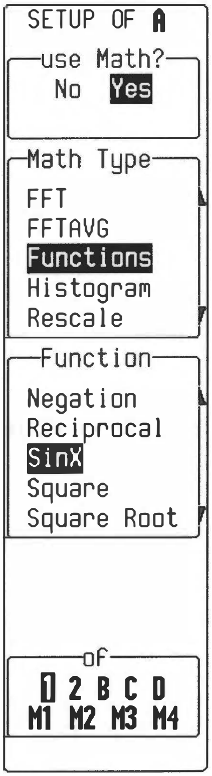
Absolute value	Log 10 (base 10)
Derivative	Negation
Exp (base e)	Reciprocal
Exp 10 (base 10)	Sinx/x
Identity	Square
Integral	Square root
Log (base e)	

Notes:

Square Root is actually computed on the absolute value of the source waveform.

For logarithmic and exponential functions the numerical value (without units) of the input waveform is used.

For the integral function the source waveform may be offset by an Additive Constant in the range -10^{16} *to* $+10^{16}$ *times the vertical unit of the source waveform.*



use Math?

Select **Yes**.

Math Type

Select **Functions.**

Function

Selects the function type.

of

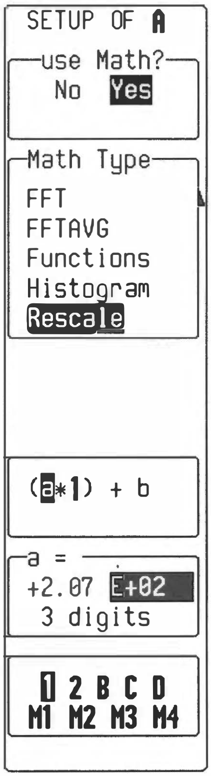
Selects the source trace.

SETUP MENU FOR RESCALE

This menu is used to select a waveform and adjust the multiplication factor a and the additive constant b in:

$$(a * \text{waveform}) + b$$

Both constants can have values between -10^{15} and $+10^{15}$.



use Math?

Select **Yes**.

Math Type

Select **Rescale**.

Use the button next to **(a * 1) + b** to highlight either **a** or **b**.

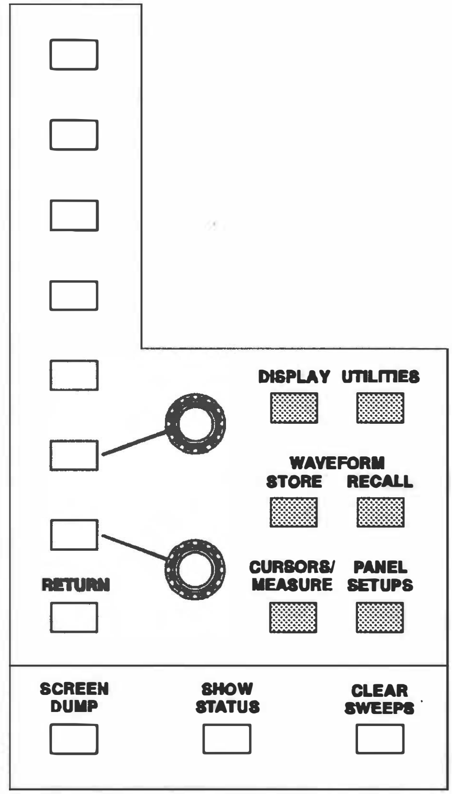
a = (or b =)

Use this button to highlight the mantissa, the exponent, or the number of digits.

Use the knob to change the highlighted value.

The last box on the menu allows selection of the source waveform to be rescaled.

17 Menu Buttons & Knobs



MENU BUTTONS

When a menu is activated by pressing one of the dark-grey menu-entry keys on the front panel, up to seven fields appear on the right-hand side of the display. These fields can be controlled by using one of the seven menu buttons.

The eighth (bottom) button marked RETURN is used to go back to a higher-level menu, or – when at the highest possible level – to switch the menu off.

MENU KNOBS

The two menu knobs are associated with the last two menu fields. Both the button and the adjacent knob provide control of the field. For example, the button may be used to step through a list of parameters and the knob used to set the selected parameter's value.

DISPLAY

This button calls up the DISPLAY menu, described in Chapter 18, which controls grids, intensities, persistence modes, etc.

UTILITIES

This button calls up the UTILITIES menu, described in Chapter 19, which controls printer setups, GPIB addresses, etc.

WAVEFORM STORE

This button calls up the WAVEFORM STORE menu, described in Chapter 20, which is used to store waveforms to internal memory, memory cards, or disk storage.

WAVEFORM RECALL

This button calls up the WAVEFORM RECALL menu, described in Chapter 21, which is used to retrieve waveforms from internal memory, memory cards, or disk storage.

CURSORS/MEASURE

This button calls up the CURSORS/MEASURE menu, described in Chapter 22, for precise cursor and parameter measurements on traces.

PANEL SETUPS

This button calls up the PANEL SETUPS menu, described in Chapter 23, which is used to save or recall a configuration of the instrument.

SCREEN DUMP

Causes a print or plot of the current screen display to an on-line hardcopy device, via the oscilloscope's GPIB or RS–232–C interface ports, or to an optional Centronics port, or to optional devices such as an internal floppy, memory card or printer. All the screen illustrations included in this manual were produced using the Screen Dump function. (See Hardcopy Setup Menu on page 19–2)

Once the SCREEN DUMP button has been pressed, *all* the displayed information will be copied. It is possible to copy the waveforms without also copying the grid, by turning the grid intensity down to 0 in the Display Setup menu.

While a screen dump is taking place, as indicated by the PRINTING or PLOTTING message on the lower right part of the screen, it can be aborted by pressing the SCREEN DUMP button a second time. Allow some time for the buffer to empty before copying stops.

Note: See Chapter 19, UTILITIES for HARDCOPY SETUP.

SHOW STATUS

This button calls up the STATUS menu, described in Chapter 24, which shows summaries of the instrument's status regarding acquisition, system, etc.

CLEAR SWEEPS

Many operations require several acquisitions (referred to as sweeps), among which are averaging (see Chapter 16 for description of AVERAGE menu), persistence, and pass/fail testing. The CLEAR SWEEPS button "restarts" these operations by resetting the sweep counter(s) to zero.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT RESET

To reset the instrument, simultaneously press the AUTO SETUP button, the top menu-button, and the RETURN button. The instrument will revert to its default power-up settings.

DISPLAY MENU

The Display menu is used to select:

– Standard or XY mode
– Persistence OFF or ON
– Dot Join OFF or ON
– The number of grids on screen
– The intensity adjustments for the waveforms and text
– The intensity adjustments for the grids

STANDARD DISPLAY VS. XY DISPLAY

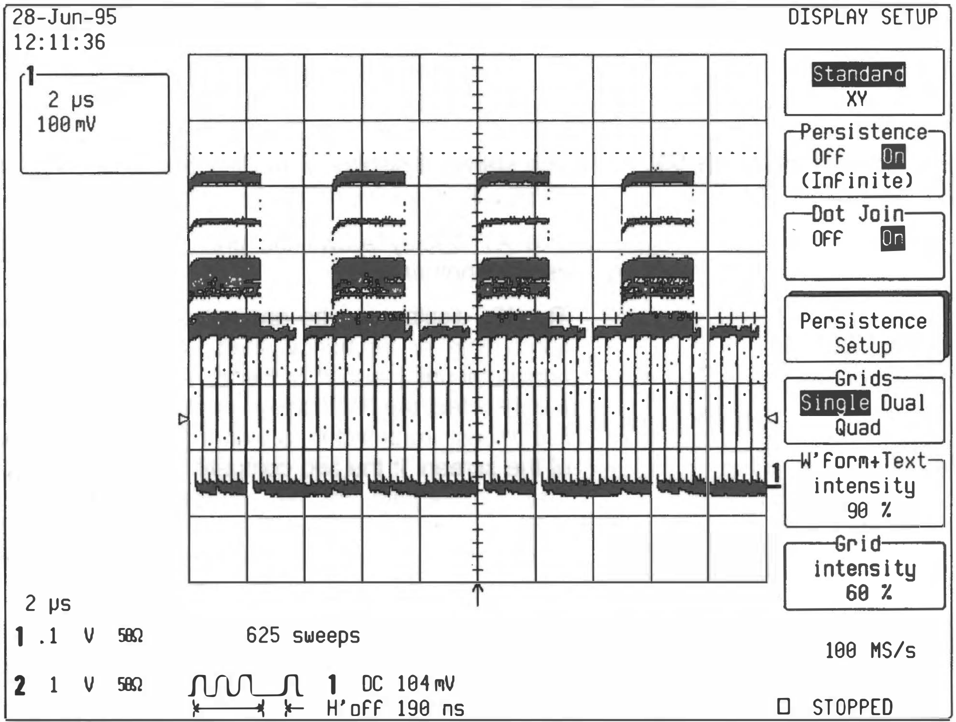
The standard display allows the presentation of source waveforms versus time (or versus frequency for FFTs).

The XY display allows the presentation of one source waveform versus another.

The XY display can be generated if the traces selected have the same time or frequency span (same T/div) and have the same horizontal unit (second or Hertz). As soon as two compatible traces are selected, the XY display is automatically generated. If incompatible traces are selected, a warning message is displayed at the top of the screen. If the two compatible traces are not matched in time, their XY diagram will still be displayed with an indication of the shifting – in time or in frequency – between the two traces. The ΔT or Δf indicator is displayed in the displayed trace field on the left of the screen.

PERSISTENCE DISPLAY

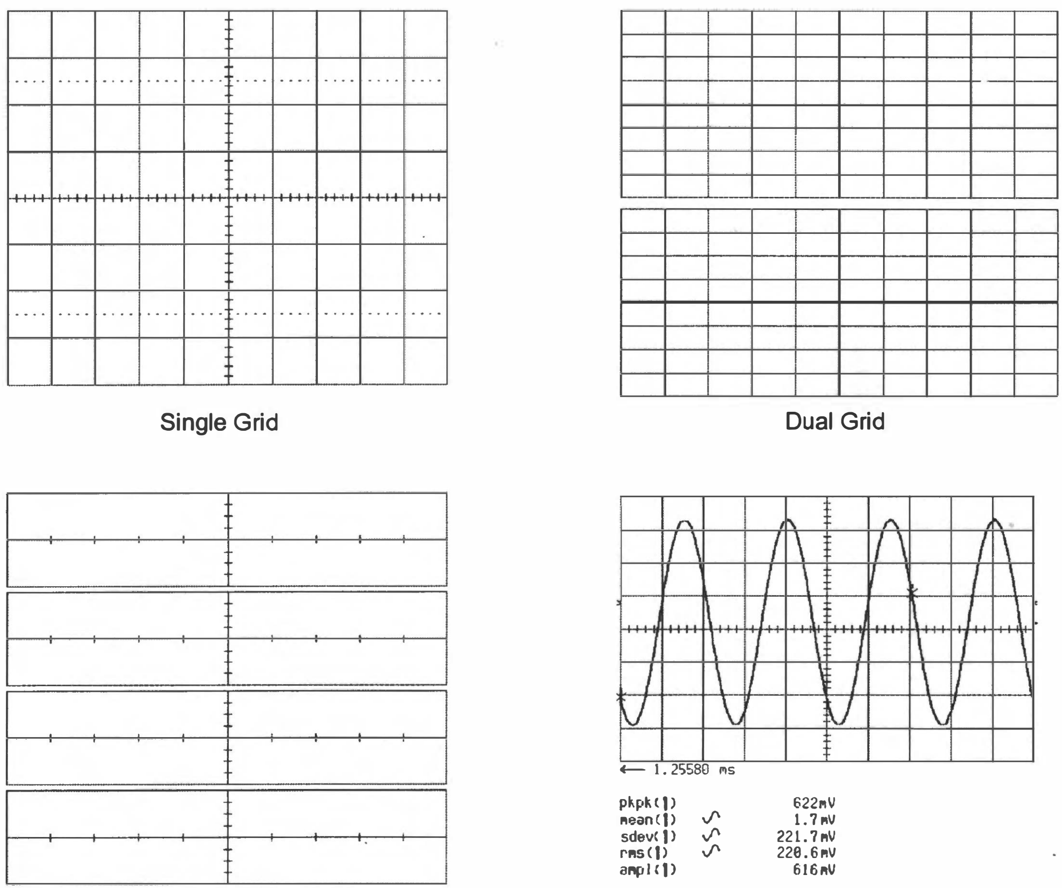
In Persistence Display – available in both Standard and XY mode – the oscilloscope can display points so that they accumulate on screen over many acquisitions. "Eye diagrams" and "Constellation displays" can be achieved using this display mode. The most recent sweep is displayed as a "vector" trace over the persistence display.



SCREEN PRESENTATION

Grid sizes and presentations depend on whether the instrument is in Standard or in XY display.

The "Parameter" display can only be chosen in Standard display with persistence OFF, by accessing the CURSORS/MEASURE menu and selecting parameters or PASS/FAIL. In "Parameter" display, only single-grid presentation is available.



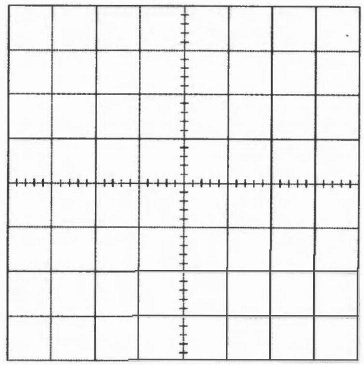
Single Grid

Dual Grid

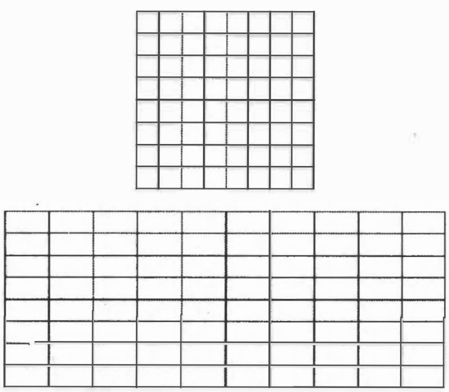
Quad Grid

Parameters Grid

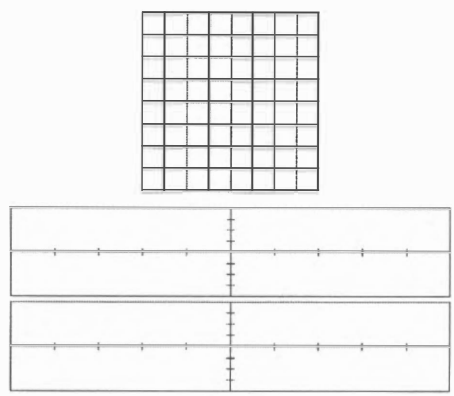
STANDARD DISPLAY MODE



"XY only" Grid



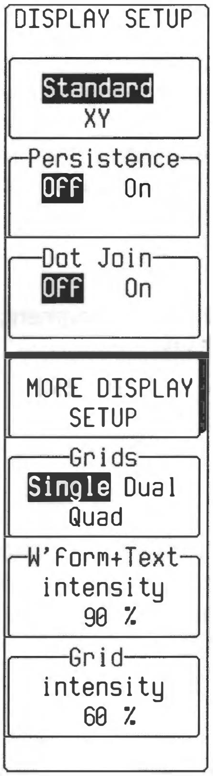
"XY + Single" Grid



"XY+ Dual" Grid

XY DISPLAY MODE

STANDARD DISPLAY



Persistence

Selects the persistence mode. When set to ON, can be cleared and reset by pressing the CLEAR SWEEPS button or by changing any acquisition condition, any waveform processing condition, or the number of grids.

Dot Join

When set to ON, connects the sample points with a line segment. When set to OFF, only the sample points are displayed.

MORE DISPLAY SETUP

Calls the persistence setup menu.

Grids

Selects the desired number of grids. If the "Parameters" or the "PASS/FAIL" mode is selected in the CURSORS/MEASURE menu, then only the single grid is available.

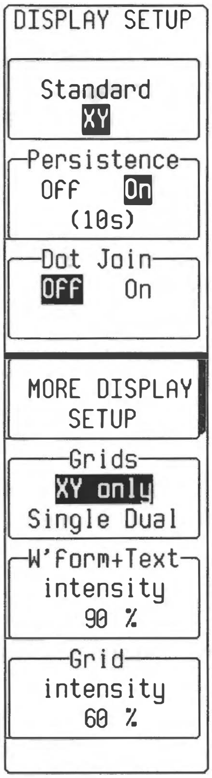
W'form + Text intensity

Adjusts the screen intensity for waveforms and text, using the attributed menu knob.

Grid intensity

Adjusts the screen intensity for grids, using the attributed menu knob. If the grid intensity is turned down to 0, the grids will not show on a screen dump.

XY DISPLAY



Persistence

Selects the persistence mode. When set to ON, can be cleared and reset by pressing the CLEAR SWEEPS button or by changing any acquisition condition, any waveform processing condition, or the number of grids. The number of sweeps accumulated (up to 1000000) is displayed below the grid. Persistence is not available for traces with more than 50000 points (L models only).

Dot Join

When set to ON, connects the sample points with a line segment. When set to OFF, only the sample points are displayed.

MORE DISPLAY SETUP

Calls the persistence setup menu.

Grids

Selects the desired number of grids. In "XY only" mode, the XY grid occupies the maximum possible space on screen. In Single Grid, a smaller square grid is used for the XY display while the rectangular grid underneath simultaneously shows the original source waveforms. The rectangular grid can also be used in a dual grid mode by selecting Dual Grid.

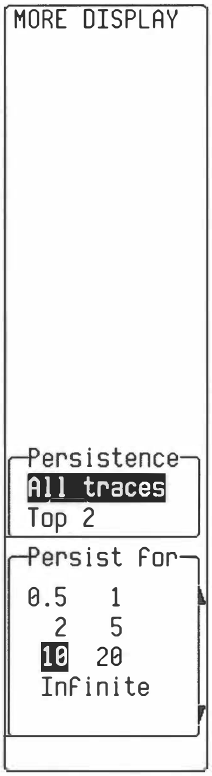
W'form + Text intensity

Adjusts the screen intensity for waveforms and text, using the attributed menu knob.

Grid intensity

Adjusts the screen intensity for grids, using the attributed menu knob. If the grid intensity is turned down to 0, the grids will not show on a screen dump.

MORE DISPLAY



Persistence

Selects whether persistence is applied to all or to the two top traces.

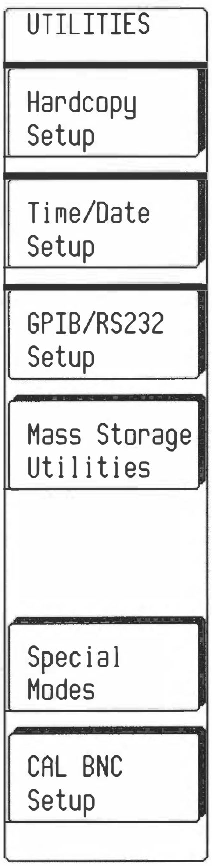
Persist for

Selects the persistence duration, in seconds.

UTILITIES MENU

This section describes the Utilities menu which is used to select:

- The hardcopy settings.
- The time and date settings for the real-time clock.
- The GPIB and RS232 settings.
- The mass storage utilities (copy and format, delete files...).
- The Special Modes of operation (offset behavior, sequence time-out, cursor units, auto-calibration, etc.).
- The function of the signal at the CAL BNC connector (magnitude, frequency, shape, trigger out, pass/fail use).



Hardcopy Setup (See page 19-2)

Press this button to view/change the current printer or plotter settings.

Time/Date Setup (See page 19-4)

Press this button to adjust the real-time clock displayed in the upper left corner of the screen.

GPIB/RS232 Setup (See page 19-5)

Press this button to view/change the current interface settings.

Mass Storage Utilities (See page 19-11)

Press this button to access the Mass Storage Utilities menu.

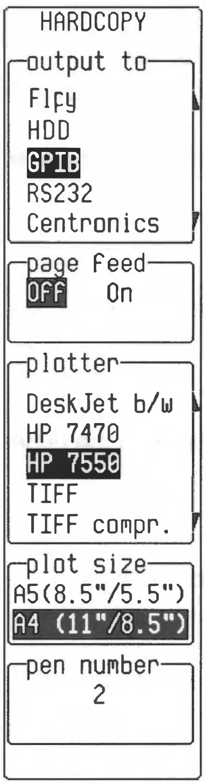
Special Modes (See page 19-19)

Press this button to access the Special Modes menu.

CAL BNC Setup (See page 19-21)

Press this button to access the CAL BNC menu. This button only appears in instruments with the CLBZ hardware option.

HARDCOPY SETUP MENU



output to (See SCREEN DUMP on page 17–2)

Selects the device to which the instrument should output. If using a port, check the GPIB & RS232 menu to make sure that the settings are correct.

The device can be either a port (RS232, GPIB, Centronics) to which a plotter or printer is connected, a storage unit, or the internal printer. The list of devices shows the options installed in the instrument.

When copying to a storage unit, a file name will be assigned automatically, following the rules set out in the file-naming section.

page feed

Select **On** to start on a new page each time the SCREEN DUMP button is pressed.

plotter/printer/protocol (See SCREEN DUMP on page 17–2)

Use the menu buttons to select the appropriate driver.

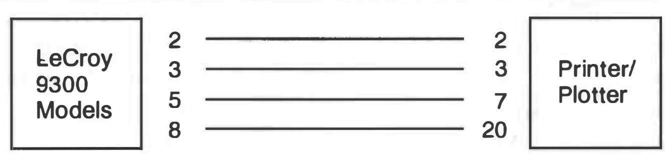
Note: Press the SCREEN DUMP button on the front panel to make a copy of the current screen display.

plot size (for plotters only)

Selects the desired size: A4 (11" × 8.5"), A5 (8.5" × 5.5").

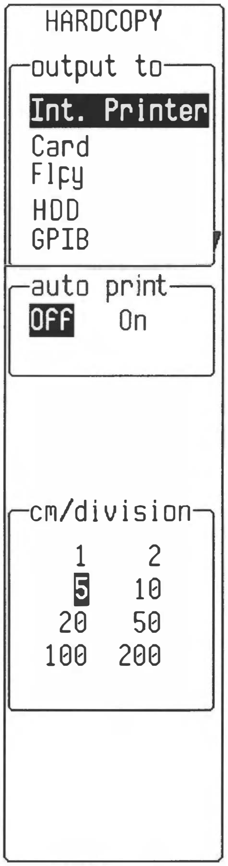
pen number (for plotters only)

Selects the number of pens installed on the plotter. The oscilloscope assumes the pens are loaded consecutively in the lower slots.



RS-232 Cabling for Printers and Plotters
(can be used in almost every case)

INTERNAL PRINTER SETUP MENU (Optional)



output to

Select **Internal Printer**.

auto print

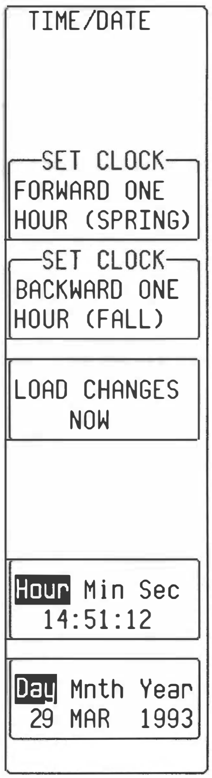
When set to "On", generates a hardcopy of the screen to the internal printer after every acquisition.

cm/division

Select the appropriate expansion factor.

Note: A "persistence" trace cannot be expanded. Also, cursors do not show on an expanded printout.

TIME/DATE MENU



SET CLOCK...(SPRING)

Press this button to switch to summer time.

SET CLOCK...(FALL)

Press this button to switch to winter time.

LOAD CHANGES NOW

Activates the changes made with the "Hour/Min/Sec" and "Day/Mnth/Year" buttons and knobs.

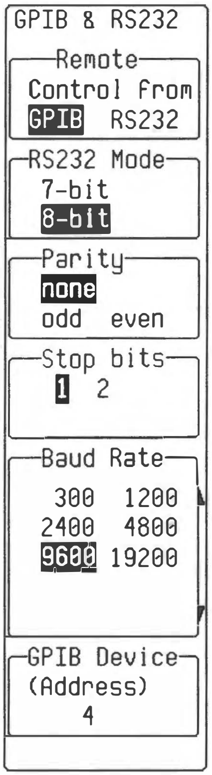
Hour/Min/Sec

Press the menu button to toggle between "hour", "minutes", and "seconds". Use the menu knob to adjust the corresponding value.

Day/Mnth/Year

Press the menu button to toggle between "day", "month", and "year". Use the menu knob to adjust the corresponding value.

GPIB & RS232 MENU



Remote Control from

Selects the port for remote control.

Note: When RS–232 is selected, the GPIB interface is in "Talk Only" mode.

RS232 Mode

Selects 7–bit or 8–bit mode for RS–232 communication.

Parity

Selects the parity for RS–232 communication.

Stop bits

Selects the number of stop bits for RS–232 communication.

Baud Rate

Selects the appropriate baud rate, using the attributed menu knob.

GPIB Device (Address)

Selects the appropriate GPIB address.

Note: Any change becomes immediately effective.

RS–232–C CONNECTOR

The RS–232–C port on the rear panel can be used for remote oscilloscope operation, as well as for direct interfacing of the oscilloscope to a hardcopy device to produce copies of displayed waveforms and other screen data..

While a printer or plotter unit is connected to the oscilloscope, its RS–232–C port can be computer controlled from a host computer via the GPIB port. The oscilloscope's built-in drivers allow hard copies to be made without an external computer.

RS–232–C connector pin assignments:

DB9 Pin #		Description
3	T x D	Transmitted data (from the oscilloscope).
2	R x D	Received data (to the oscilloscope).
7	RTS	Request to send (from the oscilloscope). If the software Xon/Xoff handshake is selected, it is always TRUE. Otherwise (hardware handshake) it is TRUE when the oscilloscope is able to receive characters and FALSE when the oscilloscope is unable to receive characters.
8	CTS	Clear to send (to the oscilloscope). When TRUE, the oscilloscope can transmit; when FALSE, transmission stops. It is used for the oscilloscope output hardware handshake.
4	DTR	Data terminal ready (from the oscilloscope). Always TRUE.
5	SIG GND	Signal ground.

This corresponds to a DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) configuration.

MASS STORAGE FILE SYSTEM

The mass storage utilities menu contains the user controls for the mass storage file system. This system supports storage and retrieval of data files to and from memory cards, floppy disks and removable hard disk media.

Memory Card Format

The Memory Card's structure, based on the PCMCIA II / JEIDA 4.0 standard, consists of a DOS partition containing files as in any DOS floppy or hard disk.

When the card is formatted by the oscilloscope it is segmented in contiguous sectors of 512 bytes each. The oscilloscope does not support error detection algorithms such as CRC's or checksum that are inserted between the sectors. In this case, the oscilloscope may still be able to read the card but be unable to write to the card.

Floppy Disk Format

The floppy supports DOS 1.44 MB and 720 kB formats.

Hard Disk Format

The hard disk structure is based on the PCMCIA III / JEIDA 4.0 standard. The media is arranged as a DOS partition containing files as in any DOS floppy or hard disk.

The hard disk format uses 512 bytes per sector and 4 sectors per cluster. One cluster is the minimum file size, i.e. any files of smaller than 2048 bytes in size will still use one cluster's allocation of 2048 bytes of disk space.

Subdirectories

All files are written to and read from the media from the current working directory. The default name of the working directory is LECROY_1.DIR. This directory is automatically created when the media is formatted. If the media is formatted elsewhere – for instance on a PC – the directory will be created the first time a file is stored to the memory card, floppy disk or hard disk.

The working directory can be changed to any valid DOS directory name, using the file-name preferences menu. All working directories are created as sub-directories from the root directory.

The maximum number of files allowed in any one directory is 2400.

File-naming Conventions

As in MS-DOS, the file name can take up to 8 characters followed by an extension of 3 characters.

A file is treated as:

- a panel setup if its extension is PNL.
- a waveform if its extension is a 3–digit number.
- a waveform template if its extension is TPL.
- a hardcopy if its extension is TIF, BMP, PRT or PLT.

Care should be taken if the file you are storing carries the same name as a file already on the media; in this case the old file will be deleted.

The instrument has a pre-defined naming convention for the 8-character file names and directory names. These default names can be customized by the user. The file-naming conventions are shown in the table below:

Type	Default Name	Customized Name
Manually stored waveform files	Stt.nnn	xxxxxxxx.nnn
Automatically stored waveform files	Att.nnn	xxxxxxxx.nnn
Panel files	Pnnn.PNL	xxxxxnnn.PNL
Hardcopy files	Dnnn.TIF Dnnn.BMP Dnnn.PRT Dnnn.PLT	xxxxxnnn.TIF xxxxxnnn.BMP xxxxxnnn.PRT xxxxxnnn.PLT
Template files	LECROYvv.TPL	Cannot be changed
Directory name	LECROY_1.DIR	xxxxxxxx

Where:

'x' is any legal DOS file-name character.

'tt' defines the trace name of C1, C2, C3, C4, TA, TB, TC, TD.

'nnn' denotes a 3-digit decimal sequence number starting at 001 that is automatically assigned.

'vv' is the template version number. If the version is 2.1 for example, the template will be saved as LECROY21.TPL.

Extension 'TIF' or 'BMP' denotes hardcopy graphics image files.
Extension 'PLT' denotes hardcopy plotter files.
Extension 'PRT' denotes hardcopy printer files.

Auto-Store Waveform File Naming

The default notation for waveform files is Stt.nnn for manually stored files and Att.nnn for automatically stored files.

The file's first letter A stands for an auto-stored file, while S stands for an individually stored file.

When automatically generating a file name, the system uses the assigned name plus a 3-digit sequence number. If the assigned waveform name is of the default 'Stt' form (i.e. SC1, STB etc) then the name will be modified to the form 'Att' (i.e. AC1, ATB etc). All other user-assigned names will be used as entered.

More on Auto-Stored Files

If the "Fill" option is selected (see **Auto-Store** on page 20-1) and default names are used, the first waveform stored will be Axx.001, the second Axx.002, and so on until the media is full, until the file number reaches 999, or there are more than 2400 files in the current working directory.

If the "Wrap" option is selected, the oldest auto-stored waveform files will be deleted whenever the media becomes full. Remaining auto-stored waveform files are renamed, the oldest group of files being named "Axx.001", the second oldest "Axx.002", etc.

The current sequence number is deduced from inspection of all file names in the working directory, regardless of file type (panel, hard-copy or waveform). The highest occupied numeric file-name extension of the form 'nnn' is determined and the next highest number is used as the current generation number for storage operations.

Deleting Files

When deleting a file generation, all files with the designated 3-digit sequence number as the file-name extension will be deleted, regardless of file type.

Media Size/Storage Availability

The mass storage file system indicates media size and storage availability in kbytes where 1 kbyte = 1024 bytes. Many media manufacturers specify the available storage in Mbytes where 1 Mbyte = 1 million bytes. This results in an apparent mismatch in specified vs. actual media storage availability when in fact the storage availability in bytes is identical.

Write Protect Switch

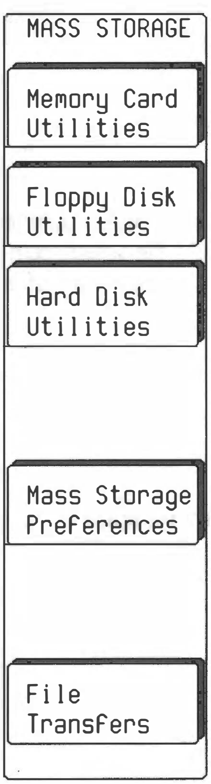
At the back of the memory card or the floppy you will find a write-protection switch that may be activated to prevent writing to the card or floppy. A "Device is Write Protected" message will then be displayed on the upper part of the grid whenever the media is accessed for writing.

Battery

Every SRAM memory card contains a small, button-size battery to preserve the data. The battery can be changed when necessary and the oscilloscope will warn you with a "BAD BATTERY" message that the battery has to be changed. To access the battery, remove the small lid on the upper edge of the card. The battery can be changed even when the memory card is still installed in the oscilloscope. In fact, it should be changed while the card is inserted in the oscilloscope in order to prevent loss of information on the card while it is temporarily without a battery.

MASS STORAGE MENU

This is the main menu for mass storage control.



Memory Card, Floppy Disk, Hard Disk Utilities

To delete files, format the media, or copy a machine template. Described on page 19–12.

Mass storage preferences

To set a working directory, add a new one, delete it, or customize file names. Described on page 19–16.

File Transfers

To copy files from one storage device to another. Described on page 19–15.

STORAGE MEDIA MENU

This menu displays information about the storage media installed in the oscilloscope:

- Last "format" date and time
- Media size and available free space
- Date, time and size information of the selected file on the media (highlighted in the bottom menu-field)

In addition, this menu provides access to the following operations:

TEMPLATE AND FORMATTING

Select this menu to format the storage media or to copy the machine template to the media. The template is an ASCII text-file which contains all the information required to decode the descriptor part of a binary waveform.

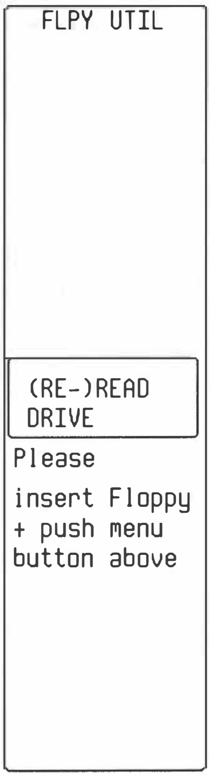
DO DELETE

Deletes the file selected in the box below.

File

Selects the file to be deleted, using the attributed menu knob or buttons.

FLOPPY MENU



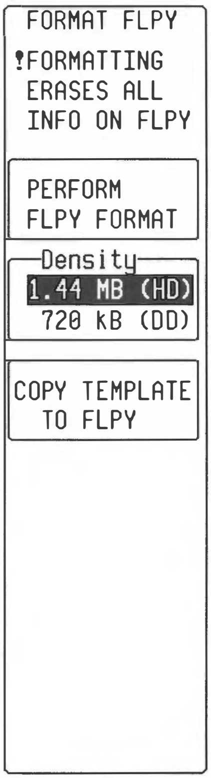
This menu appears every time a floppy operation is required:

– if a new floppy is inserted in the drive.
– if no floppy is present in the drive.

(RE–)READ DRIVE

Reads the floppy and displays the contents of the directory.

TEMPLATE AND FORMATTING MENU



PERFORM ... FORMAT

Formats the media. Density of 1.44 MB or 720 kB, can be selected for the floppy. The floppy will have a DOS format, with an interleave factor of 2 to optimize throughput to and from the oscilloscope.

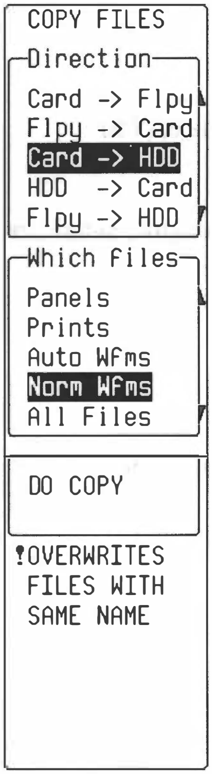
Density (Floppy only)

Select density desired – **1.44 MB (HD)** or **720 kB (DD)**.

COPY TEMPLATE TO ...

Copies the machine template to the media. The template is an ASCII text-file which contains all the information required to decode the descriptor part of a binary waveform.

FILE TRANSFERS MENU



Direction

Select the copy source → destination.

Which files

Choose the file types to be copied.

DO COPY

Copies the selected files.

PREFERENCES MENU

This menu is used to: :

- Select the working directory
- Delete a directory
- Access the File Name Preferences menu
- Access the Add New Directory menu

on drive

Selects the media onto which the preferences will be applied.

File Name Preferences

Select this menu to define custom names for waveform–, setup–, or hardcopy files.

DELETE THIS DIRECTORY

Deletes the directory selected in the box below.

work with

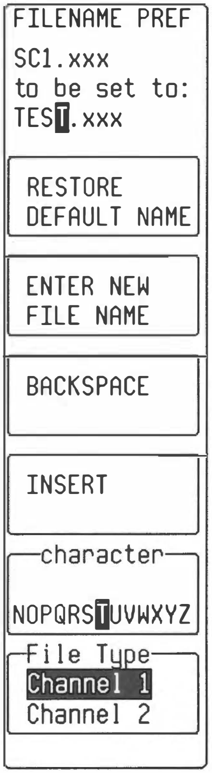
Selects the directory that will be used for file storage and retrieval.

Add new Directory

Select this menu to add a new directory.

FILENAME PREFERENCES MENU

This menu is used to define custom names for waveform-, setup-, or hardcopy files.



to be set to:

Select the character to be modified.

RESTORE DEFAULT NAME

Restores the file type, selected in the lower box, to its default name.

ENTER NEW FILE NAME

Validates the new name defined.

BACKSPACE

Moves back and erases the previous character.

INSERT

Moves forward one character.

character

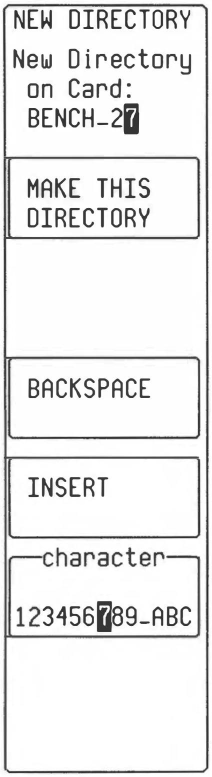
Selects the character, using the menu knob.

File Type

Selects the file type to be customized.

NEW DIRECTORY MENU

This menu is used to define a new directory with a custom name.



New Directory on Card:

Select the character to be modified.

MAKE THIS DIRECTORY

Validates the new directory.

BACKSPACE

Moves back and erases the previous character.

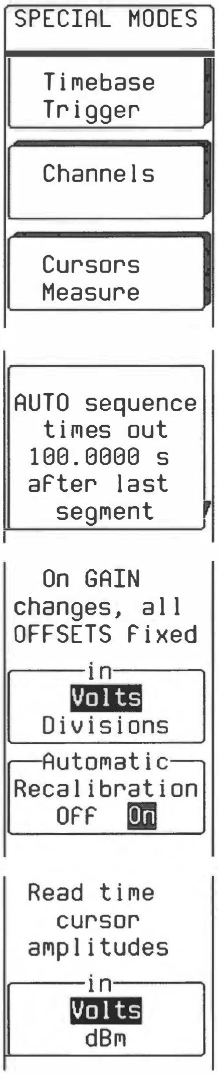
INSERT

Moves forward one character.

character

Selects the character, using the menu knob.

SPECIAL MODES MENU



[Timebase Trigger Sub-menu]
AUTO sequence

Specifies the time-out in Sequence mode (see Chapter 9, page 9-2, and Chapter 10, page 10-3). Use the associated menu knob to change the value.

[Channels Sub-menu]
...Offsets ... in

Specifies the offset behavior on a gain (VOLTS/DIV) change. The offset can be fixed either in **Volts** or in vertical **Divisions**.

Automatic Recalibration

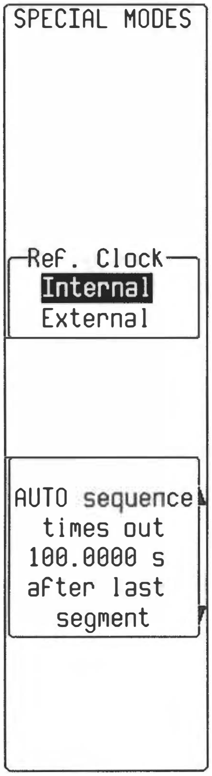
Turns the automatic recalibration **ON** or **OFF**. Default is ON. Turning off the auto-calibration may speed up the acquisition, but during that time calibration is not garanteed.

[Cursors Measure sub-menu]
Read time cursor amplitudes in

Selects the time cursor amplitude units in **Volts** or **dBm**.

REFERENCE CLOCK MENU

This menu allows the sampling clock of the DSO to be phase-synchronized to an external 10 MHz reference on the default internal clock reference.



CAL BNC OUT MENU

The type of signal put out at the CAL BNC connector can be controlled from this menu. It is used to select:

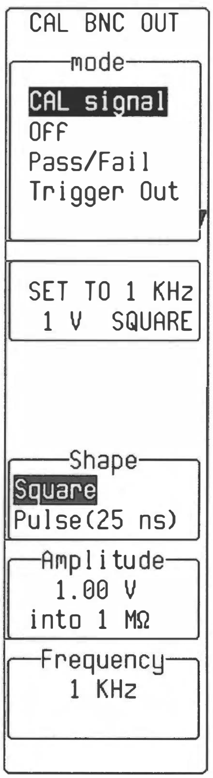
- The frequency of the calibration signal
- The amplitude of the calibration signal
- The pulse shape for the calibration signal

Furthermore, with the CKIO software option, the CAL BNC connector can be used to provide a pulse:

- at the occurrence of each trigger
- as an action for PASS/FAIL testing

Note that when the instrument is turned on, the calibration signal is automatically set to its default state (1 kHz 1 V square wave).

The menu is shown here as it appears for an instrument with the CKIO software option.



mode

Press this button to change the kind of signal made available.

SET TO

Press this button to quickly reset the CAL BNC output to its default state.

Shape

Press this button to change the form of the calibration signal.

Amplitude

Use the knob to set the desired high level for all uses of the CAL BNC. If output to 50 Ω, the amplitude will be halved.

Frequency

Use the knob to set the desired frequency of a CAL signal in the range 500 Hz to 2 MHz.

STORE W'FORMS

The STORE W'FORMS menus are used to select:

— Waveform storage, in binary* format only, to internal memory (M1, M2, M3, or M4), when "Binary" is selected from the top menu, *as shown here.*

— Waveform storage in either binary or ASCII format, to the optional

- memory card
- floppy, or
- removable hard disk (HDD),

when "ASCII" is selected, *as shown on the next page.*

Note, however, that waveforms stored in ASCII *cannot* be recalled back into the scope.

— Auto-Store of waveforms to the memory card or floppy (both optional), and

— Filling the storage medium, then stopping the operation ("Fill"). Or using 'wraparound' ("Wrap"), as in a circular buffer, replacing older files with the new ones.

Note: Reference and "Zoom & Math" memories match the capacity of the acquisition memories. An M model, for instance, with 250k record length per channel will have 250k points in each of the reference memories M1 to M4 and also 250k points for each of the A, B, C and D "Zoom & Math" traces.

* The scope stores data in LeCroy's binary format, conversion of which to ASCII creates an output file requiring 10–20 times the disk space of the original LeCroy binary file. A one-megabyte record will typically take up 13–15 MB stored in ASCII. Furthermore, waveforms stored in ASCII cannot then be recalled back into the scope.

Data Format

For selecting the data format — LeCroy "Binary" or "ASCII". When the latter is selected, the primary "Setup ASCII Format" menu will appear immediately beneath this menu, *as shown next page*. Access is then given to the secondary "ASCII SETUP" menu (*20–3*), from which one of three types of ASCII format can be chosen. This selection will then appear in the "Data Format" menu.

Setup ASCII Format

Appears only when "ASCII" is highlighted in "Data Format", as shown this page. For accessing the secondary "ASCII SETUP" menu (*see next page*).

Auto Store

For automatically storing waveforms after each acquisition. "Fill" stores until the medium is filled, while "Wrap" stores continuously, discarding — first-in–first-out — the oldest files.

DO STORE

To store in accordance with specifications made in the "store" and "to" menus (*see below*).

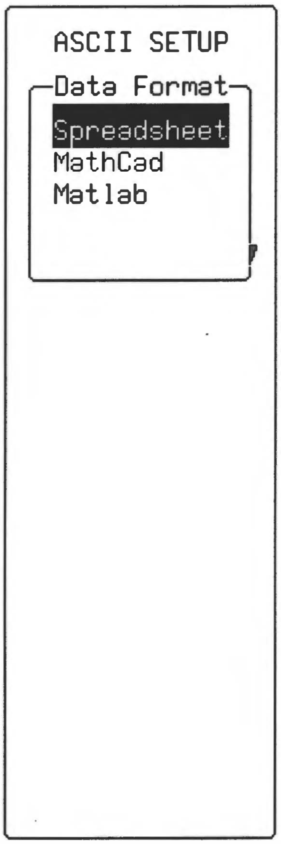
store

For selecting the waveform. "All displayed" can only be selected when storing to optional storage media .

to

To select the internal memories "M1", "M2", "M3", or "M4", when "Binary is selected in the "Data Format" menu, *as shown on the previous page.*, Or the optional "Card", "Flpy" or "HDD", when "ASCII" is selected from the "Data Format" menu, *as shown here.*

ASCII SETUP



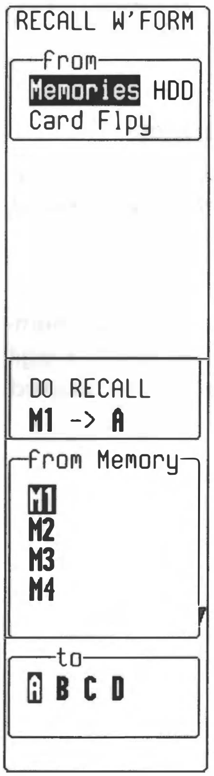
Data Format

This secondary menu, accessed through "SETUP ASCII FORMAT" offers a choice of ASCII formats.

WAVEFORM RECALL MENU

The Recall Waveform menu is used to recall a waveform from one of the internal memories, from the memory card (optional), from the floppy (optional), or from the hard disk (optional).

RECALLING FROM AN INTERNAL MEMORY



from

Select **Memories**.

DO RECALL

This menu button is used to perform the RECALL operation based on the instructions given in the two following menu boxes. At the same time, the horizontal and vertical positions and zooms are reset to show the full contents of the memory at its original magnification.

from Memory

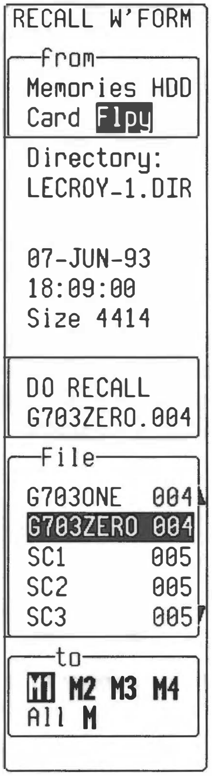
Selects source memory.

to

Selects the destination trace.

Note: Performing a recall operation from an internal memory to a trace A...D overrides any previous definition of the destination trace. (See Chapter 14, Zoom + Math Capabilities).

RECALLING FROM A STORAGE DEVICE (Optional)



from

Select desired storage device.

DO RECALL

This menu button is used to perform the RECALL operation, based on the instructions given in the two following menu boxes.

File

Selects the waveform file, using the attributed menu knob.

Note: The files listed will be those in the current working directory. This directory can be changed in the "Filename Preferences" menu, see page 19–17.

to

Selects the destination memory. If the "All **M**" destination memory option is selected, up to four files with the same 3-digit numeric extension as the currently selected 'File' will be recalled into memories M1...M4.

CURSORS IN STANDARD DISPLAY

Cursors provide basic tools for measuring signal values. Vertical cursors can be moved in steps as small as 1/64 of a division to measure signal amplitudes with 0.2% resolution. Horizontal cursors can be placed at a desired time to read the amplitude of a signal at that time, and can be displaced in time with a resolution of 2000 steps across the grid width (0.05% of the entire displayed time span).

In Absolute mode, one cursor can be controlled and readings at the cursor location for amplitude, or time and amplitude, are displayed. Measured amplitudes are relative to ground, and measured times are relative to the trigger point.

In Relative mode, two cursors can be controlled, providing readings of the difference in amplitude, or time and amplitude, between the two cursors.

Amplitudes are always shown in the trace label field for each trace. For horizontal cursors, the time is shown below the grid. In Relative mode, the frequency corresponding to the time interval between the two cursors is also displayed here. When the horizontal scale implies that less than 500 digitized points fill the screen, the oscilloscope interpolates, using straight line segments between actual data points. If 200 points or less are used, the digitized points are clearly visible as intensified points on the screen. When a cursor is placed on an actual data point, horizontal bars appear on the cursor.

When there are more than 500 digitized points, the trace is displayed on the screen with a resolution of 500 display points. A compacting algorithm showing all minimum and maximum values ensures that no information is lost when a trace is displayed. Time cursors can be positioned on any one of the 500 display points of a compacted trace.

Note that setting the cross-hair marker to 0 time provides a visual indication of the trigger point.

CURSORS IN PERSISTENCE DISPLAY

Voltage cursors are similar to those in standard display mode. Time cursors consist of vertical bars which are placed on the desired part of the displayed waveform.

CURSORS IN XY DISPLAY

As in the standard display, time and voltage cursors can be used in the XY display.

Absolute voltage cursors show as a vertical and a horizontal bar.

Relative voltage cursors show as a pair of vertical and a pair of horizontal bars.

Absolute and Relative time cursors are similar to those in standard display mode.

Combinations of the vertical values (voltages) are shown on the left side of the square XY grid:

(1) The ratio	ΔYvalue / ΔX value
(2) The ratio in dB units	20∗log10(ratio)
(3) The product	ΔY value ∗ ΔX value
(4) The distance to the origin	$r = \mathrm{sqrt}\,(\Delta X * \Delta X + \Delta Y * \Delta Y)$
(5) The angle (polar)	$q = \arctan\,(\Delta Y / \Delta X)$ range [-180° to +180°].

Cursors

	V_{Abs}	V_{Rel}	T_{Abs}		
			Org = (0,0)	Org = $V_{XOffset}$ $V_{YOffset}$	T_{Rel}
ΔX	$V_{XRef} - 0$	$V_{XDif} - V_{XRef}$	$V_{XRef} - 0$	$V_{XRef} - V_{XOffset}$	$V_{XDif} - V_{XRef}$
ΔX	$V_{YRef} - 0$	$V_{YDif} - V_{YRef}$	$V_{YRef} - 0$	$V_{YRef} - V_{YOffset}$	$V_{YDif} - V_{YRef}$

The definition of ΔX and ΔY is dependent on the type of cursors used. The following table shows how ΔX and ΔY are defined for each type of measurement.

Where

V_{Abs} = Absolute Voltage cursors
V_{Rel} = Relative Voltage cursors
T_{Abs} = Absolute Time cursors
T_{Rel} = Relative Time cursors
Org = Origin
V_{XRef} = Voltage of the reference cursor on the X trace
V_{YRef} = Voltage of the reference cursor on the Y trace
V_{XDif} = Voltage of the difference cursor on the X trace
V_{YDif} = Voltage of the difference cursor on the Y trace

AUTOMATIC MEASUREMENTS

Certain signal properties can be determined automatically, using a parameter measurement mode. The following table lists all the parameters that can be automatically determined by the instrument. Appendix D describes the methods employed to determine these parameters.

Statistical variations of these signal parameters over several successively captured signals can be observed as average, standard, and extreme deviations.

PASS/FAIL

Pass/Fail tests can be done using these parameter measurements. The tests require a combination of parameter measurements to be within chosen limits, and provoke an action if the test either passes or fails. Alternatively, the pass/fail test can be a test of a signal against a tolerance mask.

Parameter		Description
amplitude	**ampl**	Absolute value of the top minus the base.
area	**area**	Sum of sampled values between cursors times the duration of a sample.
base	**base**	Lower of two most probable states, the higher being **top**. This is characteristic of rectangular waveforms and represents the lower most probable state determined from the statistical distribution of data point values in the waveform.
cycles	**cycles**	Number of pairs of transitions in the same direction.
cyclic mean	**cmean**	Average of data values of an integral number of periods.
cyclic median	**cmedian**	Data value for which 50% of values are above and 50% below.
cyclic root mean square	**crms**	Square root of the sum of squares of the data values divided by the number of points.
cyclic standard deviation	**csdev**	Standard deviation of the data values from the mean value over an integral number of periods.
delay	**delay**	Time from trigger point to the mid-point of the first transition.
Δdelay	**Δdly**	Time between midpoint transition of two sources.
Δt at level	**Δt@lv**	Time between able-to-be-selected transition levels of two sources or time from trigger to an able-to-be-selected transition level of 1 source.
Δclock to data ±	**Δc2d±**	The difference in time from a clock threshold crossing to either the next (Δc2d+) or previous (Δc2d–) data threshold crossing.
duration	**dur**	Time from first to last acquisition included in average, histogram or sequence.
duty cycle	**duty**	Width as a percentage of period.
fall time	**fall**	Duration of the pulse waveform's falling transition from 90% to 10%, averaged for all falling transitions between the cursors.
fall 80–20%	**f80–20%**	Duration of the pulse waveform's falling transition from 80% to 20%, averaged for all falling transitions between the cursors.
fall at level	**f@level**	Duration of the pulse waveform's falling edges between able-to-be-selected transition levels.
first	**first**	Time from trigger to first (left-most) cursor.
frequency	**freq**	Reciprocal of period.
last	**last**	Time from trigger to last (rightmost) cursor.

Parameter		Description
maximum	**maximum**	Maximum value of the trace between the cursors.
mean	**mean**	Average or DC level of the waveform.
median	**median**	The average of base and top values.
minimum	**minimum**	Minimum value of the trace between the cursors.
overshoot negative	**over–**	Lower most probable value minus the minimum sample value, expressed as a percentage of the amplitude.
overshoot positive	**over+**	Maximum sample value minus the higher most probable value, expressed as a percentage of the amplitude.
peak–to–peak	**pkpk**	Difference between the maximum and the minimum values.
period	**period**	Time of a full cycle averaged for all full cycles between the cursors.
phase	**phase**	Phase difference between signal and reference.
points	**points**	Number of points between the vertical cursors.
rise time	**rise**	Duration of the pulse waveform's rising transition from 10% to 90%, averaged for all rising transitions between the cursors.
rise 20–80%	**r20–80%**	Duration of the pulse waveform's rising transition from 20% to 80%, averaged for all rising transitions between the cursors.
rise at level	**r@level**	Duration of the pulse waveform's rising edges between able-to-be-selected transition levels.
root mean square	**rms**	Square root of sum of squares, divided by number of terms.
standard deviation	**sdev**	Square root of sum of squares of difference from mean, divided by number of terms.
time at level	**t@level**	Time from trigger (t=0) to crossing at a specified level.
top	**top**	Higher of two most probable states, the lower being **base**. This is characteristic of rectangular waveforms and represents the higher most probable state determined from the statistical distribution of data point values in the waveform.
width	**width**	Width of the first pulse (either positive or negative), averaged for all similar pulses between the cursors.

PARAMETER INFORMATION AND WARNING SYMBOLS

The algorithms which determine the pulse waveform parameters are capable of detecting certain situations where the mathematical formulas may be applied but the results obtained must be interpreted with caution. In these cases, the name of the parameter and its value are separated on the screen by a graphic symbol. The symbols and their meanings are indicated in the figure below.

INFORMATION

 Parameter has been determined for several periods (up to 100), and the average of those values has been taken

 Parameter has been determined over an integral number of periods

 Parameter has been calculated on a histogram

– – – Insufficient data to determine a parameter

WARNINGS

 i.e., amplitude histogram is flat within statistical fluctuations. Minimum and maximum are used to assign base and top

< Only an upper limit could be estimated (actual value of parameter may be smaller than displayed value)

 Signal is partially in overflow

 Signal is partially in underflow

 Signal is partially in overflow and partially in underflow

CURSORS MENU

Off/Cursors/Parameters

Select **Cursors**.

mode

Selects **Time** (time or frequency) or **Amplitude** (voltage or amplitude) cursors.

type

Toggles between **Relative** and **Absolute**. Relative displays two cursors - reference and difference - and indicates either the voltage or the time and voltage between the two cursors. **Absolute** displays one cursor that indicates either a voltage compared to the ground level, or a time compared to the trigger point and a voltage compared to the ground level.

show (not available in persistence mode)

Diff – Ref shows the subtraction between the difference– and the reference–cursor amplitudes.

Diff & Ref shows the amplitude values for each of the cursors.

Reference cursor

Available with the **Relative** type cursors. The corresponding menu knob controls the Reference cursor.

When **Track** is *ON*, both Reference and Difference cursors are controlled by this knob and move together, keeping a constant time or voltage interval between them. This tracking interval is represented by a bar (horizontal for time, vertical for voltage) that appears either on the top (time) or on the left (voltage) edge of the grid.

Difference cursor

Available with the **Relative** type cursors. The corresponding menu knob controls the Difference cursor.

Cursor position

Available with the **Absolute** type cursors. The corresponding menu knob controls the cursor.

PARAMETERS MENU

Parameters can be measured in two standard classes, making commonly needed measurements on a single signal in either the amplitude domain or the time domain.

Parameter measurements can be customized to determine up to five quantities from the list in the table at the beginning of this chapter on different signals. These customized parameter measurements can also be used for pass/fail testing against chosen limits.

For all of these modes, statistics on the parameter values are accumulated and can be displayed. In addition to the overall number of sweeps used, each parameter has its average, lowest and highest value. The standard deviation of the parameter is also calculated.

STANDARD VOLTAGE PARAMETERS

This class of parameters measures for one trace:

- Peak-to-Peak (amplitude between maximum and minimum sample values)
- Mean of all sample values (corrected for periodic signals)
- Standard Deviation (equivalent to RMS-DC component)
- RMS of all sample values (corrected for periodic signals)
- Amplitude of the signal

Off/Cursors/Parameters

Select **Parameters**.

mode

Select **Standard Voltage** parameters.

statistics

This shows the average, the lowest, the highest, and the standard deviation of a parameter, as well as the number of sweeps included in the statistics. The number of sweeps is cleared each time the acquisition conditions change, or by pressing the CLEAR SWEEPS button.

The accumulation of statistics continues, even if the statistics are not shown, as long as **Parameters** are selected.

on displayed (trace)

Selects the trace for which the voltage parameters are measured.

from

Determines the starting point (in screen divisions) for parameter measurements.

to

Determines the end point (in screen divisions) for parameter measurements. It also indicates the total number of data points used for the measurements.

STANDARD TIME PARAMETERS

This class of parameters measures for one trace:

- Period
- Width (at 50% amplitude)
- Risetime (10-90% of amplitude)
- Falltime (90-10% of amplitude)
- Delay (from trigger to first 50% amplitude point)

Off/Cursors/Parameters

Select **Parameters**.

mode

Select **Standard Time** parameters.

statistics

This shows the average, the lowest, the highest, and the standard deviation of a parameter, as well as the number of sweeps included in the statistics. The number of sweeps is cleared each time the acquisition conditions change, or by pressing the CLEAR SWEEPS button.

The accumulation of statistics continues, even if the statistics are not shown, as long as **Parameters** are selected.

on displayed (trace)

Selects the trace for which the time parameters are measured.

from

Determines the starting point (in screen divisions) for parameter measurements.

to

Determines the end point (in screen divisions) for parameter measurements. It also indicates the total number of data points used for the measurements.

CUSTOM PARAMETERS

In this parameter measurement mode, up to five parameters selected from the list in the table at the beginning of this chapter can be displayed for different traces.

Off/Cursors/Parameters

Select **Parameters.**

mode

Select **Custom** parameters.

statistics

This shows the average, the lowest, the highest, and the standard deviation of a parameter, as well as the number of sweeps included in the statistics. The number of sweeps is cleared each time the acquisition conditions change, or by pressing the CLEAR SWEEPS button.

The accumulation of statistics continues, even if the statistics are not shown, as long as **Parameters** are selected.

CHANGE PARAMETERS

The Change Parameters menu is used to select the quantities and the traces for which these quantities are to be measured (see description given subsequently in this chapter).

from

Determines the starting point (in screen divisions) for parameter measurements.

to

Determines the end point (in screen divisions) for parameter measurements.

ADDING OR DELETING CUSTOM PARAMETERS

This menu is used to choose the custom parameters that need to be displayed.

on line

Up to five different parameters are displayed, each on a separate line. This button selects the line to be modified.

Category

Specifies the category or type of parameter to be selected.

DELETE ALL PARAMETERS

Deletes all parameters previously selected (set all to "– –").

measure

Selects the new parameter to be measured on this line. When "– –" is selected the line is not used.

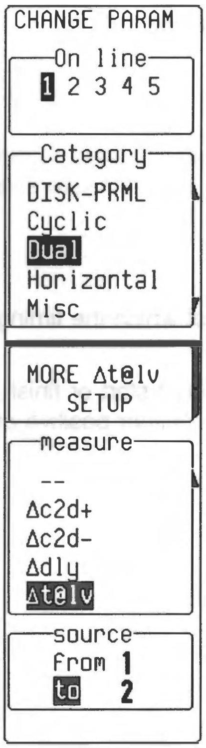
of

Selects the trace on which the parameter will be measured.

PARAMETERS REQUIRING SETUP

Parameters may be customized to meet specific needs. For example, in the Dual Category the following parameters can be customized:

Δdly	Δc2d+
Δt@lv	Δc2d–



Online

Up to five different parameters are displayed, each on a separate line. This button selects the line to be modified.

Category

Specifies the category or type of parameter to be selected.

MORE Δt@lv SETUP

Calls the **Δt@lv** customization menu.

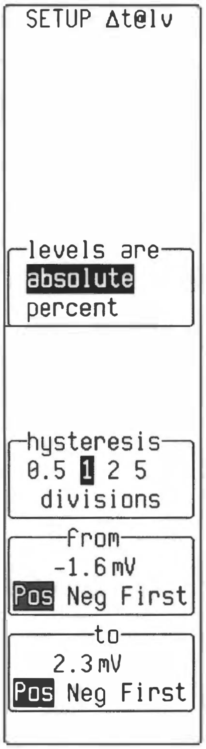
measure

Set at **Δt@lv**.

from ...to

Selects the channel (1, 2, 3, 4) or memory (A, B, C, D) from which and to which the measurement is to be made.

Customize Menu Customizing the Δt@lv parameter



levels are

Selects whether the levels should be set in absolute values or in percentage values.

hysteresis

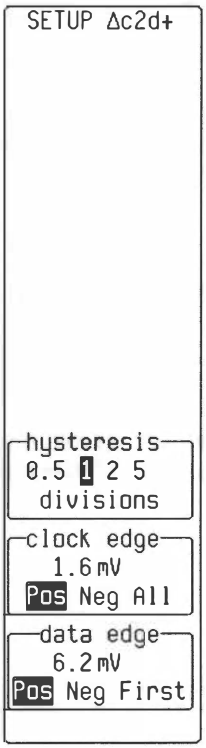
A threshold crossing is recognized when an acquisition point in the waveform passes through the threshold level by 1/2 the hysteresis division setting.

from...to

The voltage setting selects the level on the trace at which the timing should start or finish.

The three options determine where the timing should start or finish: **Pos** for rising edge, **Neg** for falling edge, **First** for "either positive or negative edges".

Customize Menu Customizing the Δc2d parameters.



hysteresis

A threshold crossing is recognized when an acquisition point in the clock or data waveform passes through the threshold level by 1/2 the hysteresis division setting.

clock edge

Select the clock edge or edges used for the parameter Δc2d+ measurement.

data edge

Select the data edge or edges used for the parameter Δc2d+ measurement.

PASS/FAIL TESTING

PASS/FAIL testing can be performed in two different ways:

1. **PASS/FAIL tests on parameters**

   Up to five parameters can be tested simultaneously against limits.

2. **PASS/FAIL tests on a tolerance mask**

   A trace is compared to a tolerance mask.

Whether the test PASSes or FAILs, any or all of the following actions can be provoked:

- Stop capturing further signals
- Dump the screen image to a hardcopy unit
- Store selected traces to internal memory, to a memory card (optional), or to a floppy (optional)
- Sound the buzzer
- Emit a pulse on the CAL BNC

The Pass/Fail display shows the results on the current waveforms, the number of events passing and the total number of sweeps treated, as well as the actions to be taken.

PASS/FAIL MENU

Off/Cursors/Parameters

Select **Parameters**.

mode

Select **Pass** or **Fail**.

testing

Testing can be disabled in order to observe only the parameter variations.

CHANGE TEST CONDITIONS

The Change Test Conditions menu is used to choose the class of tests, the quantities and traces to be measured and their limits, or the tolerance mask, as well as the actions to be performed according to the result of the test (see description given subsequently in this chapter).

from

Determines the starting point (in screen divisions) for parameter measurements.

to

Determines the end point (in screen divisions) for parameter measurements.

CHANGE PASS/FAIL TEST ON PARAMETERS

On line

Up to five different parameters are displayed, each on a separate line. This menu button selects the line to be modified. To change **Action** see page 22-23.

Test on

Set to test on **Param** (for tests on **Masks** see page 22–20). Set to **...(No Test)** if no test is required on the selected line.

choose

Set to **Param**. To change **Limit** see page 22-19.

DELETE ALL TESTS

Deletes all tests previously selected (set all to "– –").

measure

Selects the new parameter to be measured on this line. When "– –" is selected the line is not used.

of

Selects the trace on which the parameter will be measured.

CHANGE LIMITS FOR PASS/FAIL TESTS ON PARAMETERS

On line

Up to five different tests are displayed, each on a separate line. This button selects the line of the test to be modified.

Test on

Set to test on **Param** (for tests on **Masks** see page 22-20).

choose

Set to **Limit** (to change **Param** see page 22-18).

DELETE ALL TESTS

Deletes all tests previously selected.

True if

Selects the adequate relation - smaller than < , or greater than >.

limit

Three fields can be manipulated separately to modify a limit, its mantissa, its exponent, and the number of digits to represent the mantissa. The menu button is used to choose the field, and the menu knob is used to modify the number in that field.

SET TO LATEST VALUE

This menu button is used to set the limit to the latest measured value, to serve as a starting value for the final adjustment.

CHANGE PASS/FAIL TEST ON A MASK

On line

Up to five different parameters are displayed, each on a separate line. This menu button selects the line to be modified. To change **Action** see page 22-23.

Test on

Set to **Mask** (for tests on Parameters see page 22-18). Set to - - - **(No Test)** if no test is required on the selected line.

MODIFY MASK

Use this menu button to modify the mask settings.

True if

Selects test condition on the mask.

of

Selects trace to be tested.

inside/outside

Selects mask trace.

*Note: When performing pass/fail testing against a mask, please note that the test is affected by horizontal and vertical zooming of the mask trace. Also, the test will be made **inside** the area bordered by the parameter cursors.*

Timebases of the mask and the trace under test should be matched.

GENERATING A MASK FROM A WAVEFORM

from

Select **W'form**.

into

Select **D=M4** if the mask has to be automatically displayed on the screen, otherwise select **M1** to **M4**. Using the Waveform Recall menu, memories M1 to M4 can be recalled to traces A to D for display (see page 21-1).

INVERT MASK

Use this menu button to generate an inverted mask.

Use W'form

Select the waveform to be used as a reference. The mask will be generated around this waveform.

MAKE MASK

Use this menu button to generate the mask.

delta V

Select tolerance in amplitude, using the menu knob attributed to this field.

delta T

Select tolerance in time, using the menu knob attributed to this field.

RECALLING A MASK FROM A MASS STORAGE DEVICE

from

Select desired device.

into

Select **D=M4** if the mask has to be automatically displayed on the screen, otherwise select **M1** to **M4**.

INVERT MASK

Use this menu button to generate an inverted mask.

DO RECALL

Use this menu button to recall the mask.

File

Select the appropriate mask, using the menu knob attributed to this field.

SETTING PASS/FAIL ACTIONS

Depending on the result of the test - PASSed or FAILed - certain actions can be taken, as described below.

On line

Select **Action**.

DELETE ALL ACTIONS

Deletes all previously selected actions.

If

The action can be taken if the test PASSes or FAILs.

Then:

Selects the action to be taken.

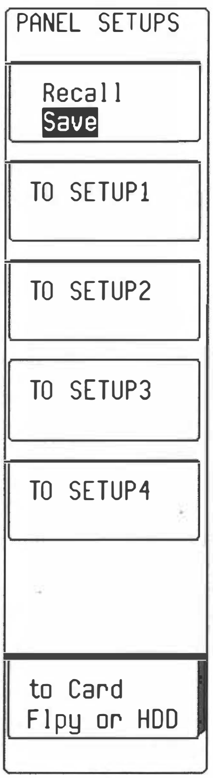
The bottom field enables or disables the action to be taken.

PANEL SETUPS MENU

The Panel Setups menu is used to:

– Save the instrument's configuration (Panel Setup) to a non-volatile memory, to the memory card, to the floppy, or to the hard disk.

– Recall one of the Panel Setups from a non-volatile memory, from the memory card, from the floppy, or from the hard disk.



Save

Select **Save** in the top menu-field (to recall a setup see next menu).

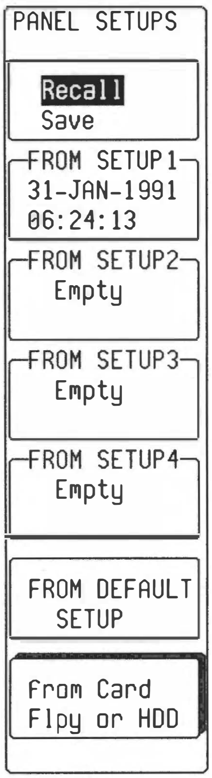
TO SETUP...

Use the appropriate button to select one of the four setups available.

to Card, Flpy or HDD

Use this button to save a setup file to the memory card, floppy or hard disk.

RECALLING A SETUP



Recall

Select **Recall** in the top menu-field.

FROM SETUP...

Use the appropriate button to select one of the four setups available.

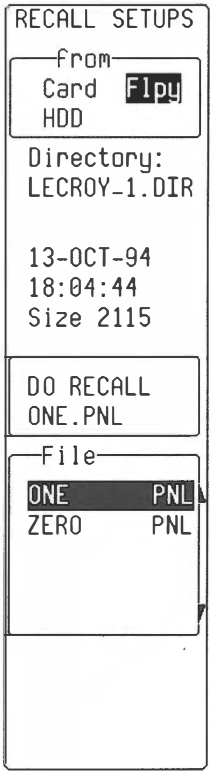
FROM DEFAULT SETUP

Use this button to select a factory-defined default setup.

from Card, Flpy or HDD

Use this command to go to the Recall Setups menu to recall a setup file on the card, on the floppy, or on the hard disk (see next menu).

RECALLING A SETUP FROM A CARD, FLOPPY OR HARD DISK (OPTIONAL)



from

Select **Card, Flpy** or **HDD**.

DO RECALL

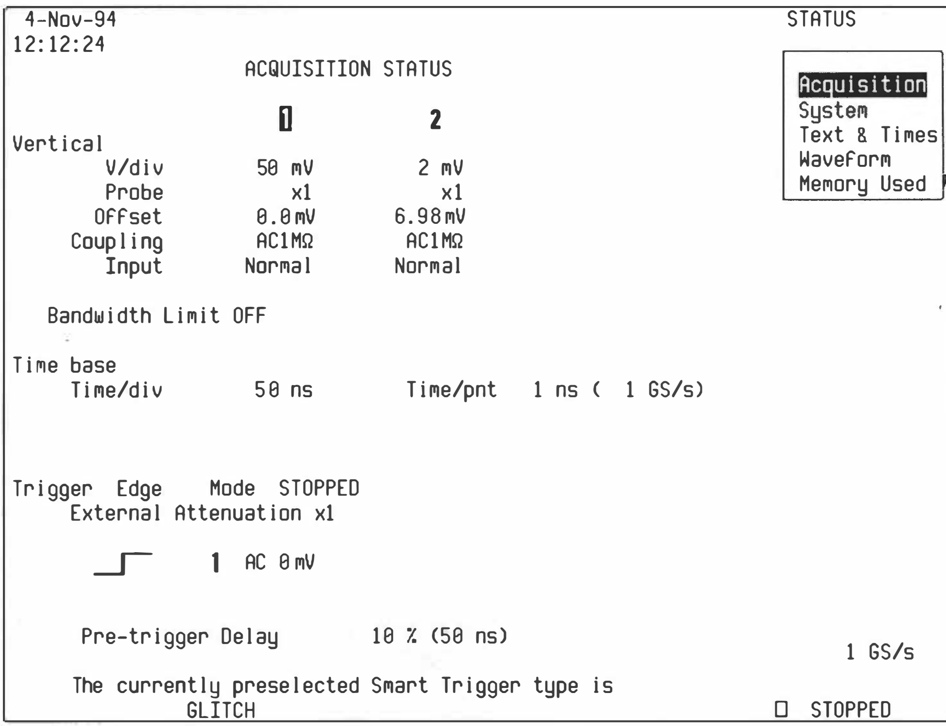
Performs the recall from the selected filename.

File

Selects the setup file, using the attributed menu knob.

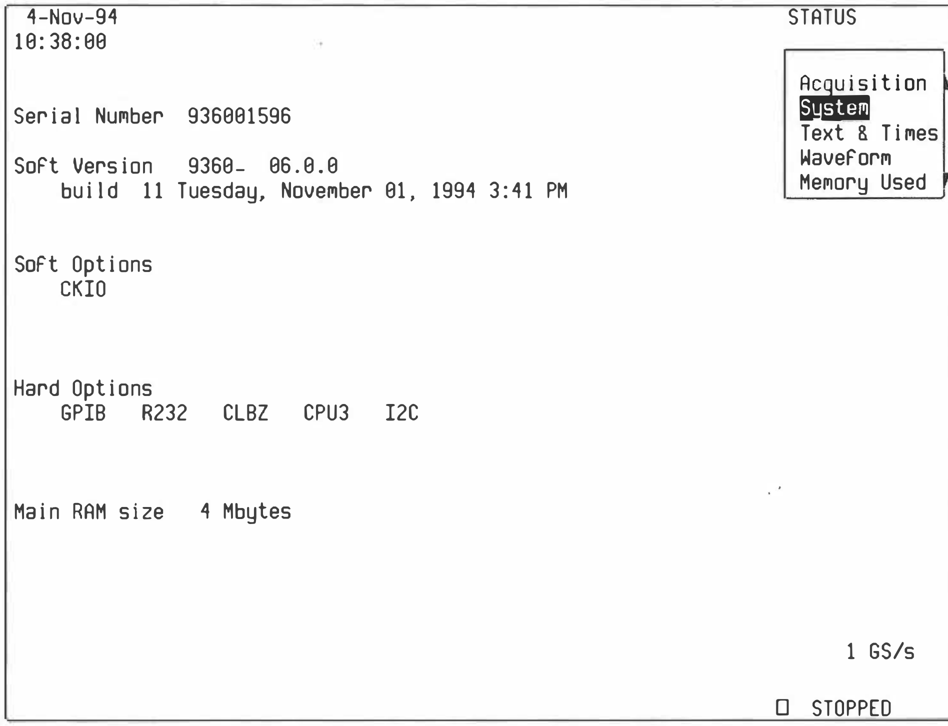
The Show Status menu shows the following summaries of the instrument's status:

- Acquisition
- System
- Waveform text and trigger times
- Waveform
- Memory used



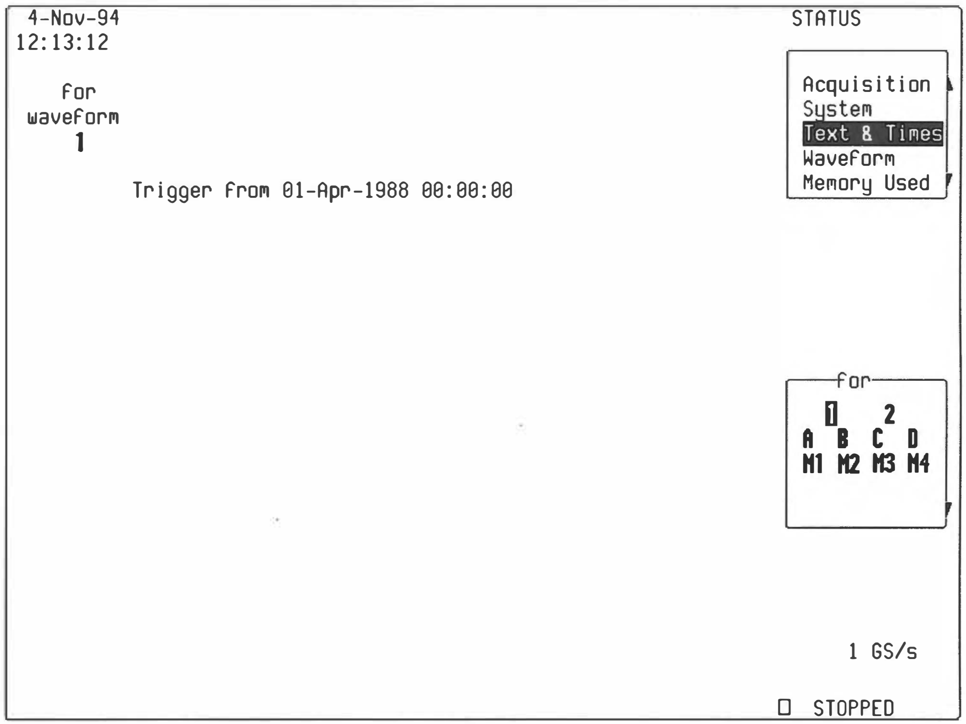
Acquisition Summary

Shows for each channel the vertical sensitivity, probe attenuation, offset and coupling, followed by the timebase, trigger and delay status summaries.



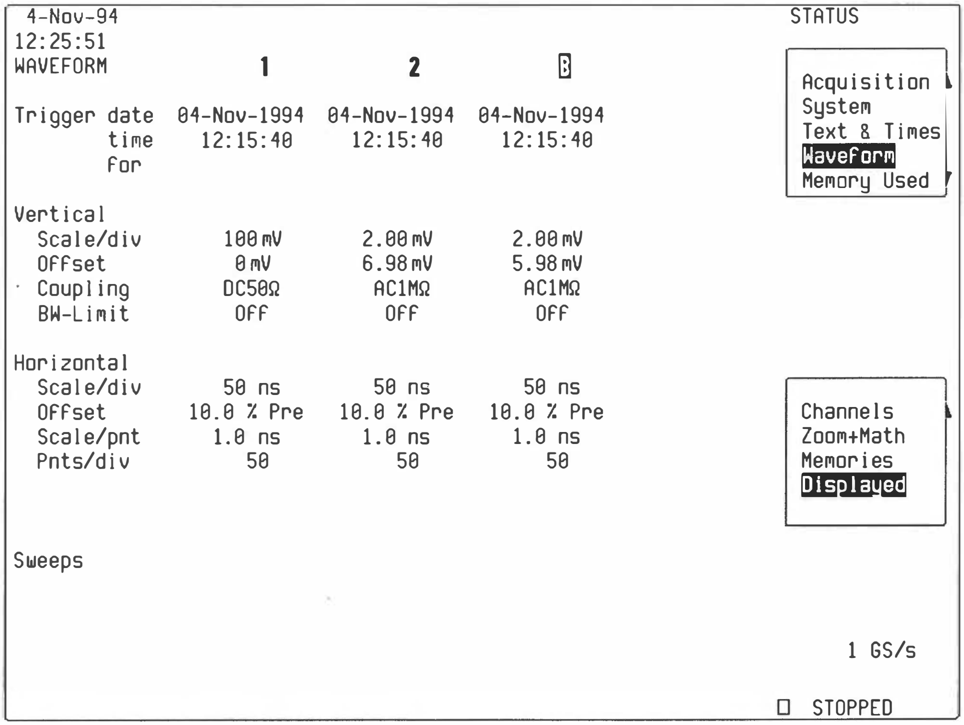
System Summary

Shows the instrument's serial number, the firmware version, and the software or hardware options installed.



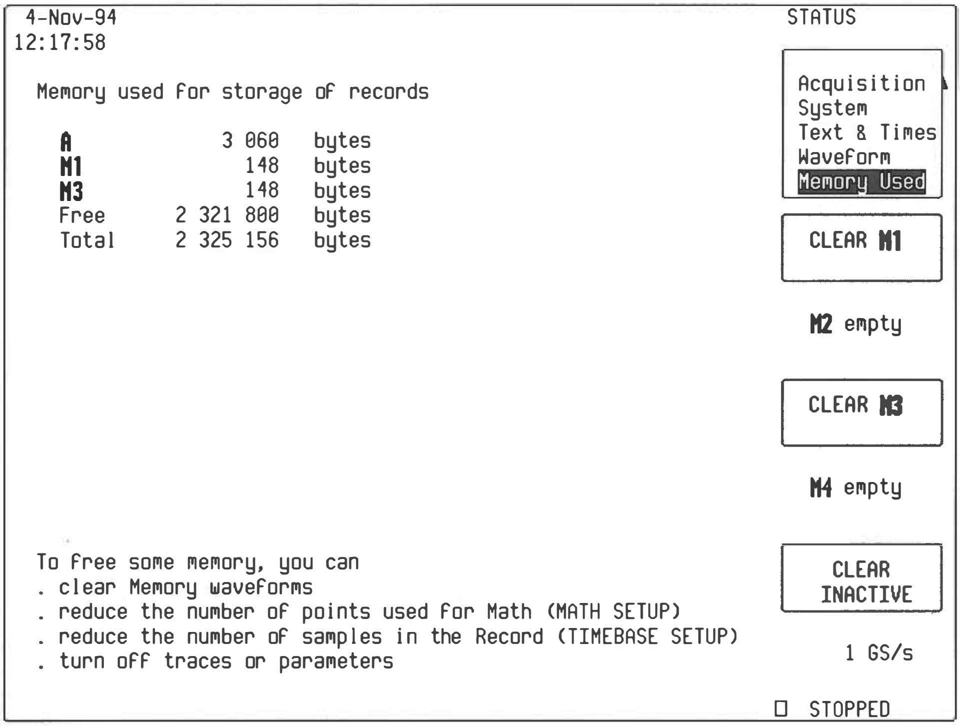
Text & Times Summary

Shows the user text in the waveform descriptor (see Remote Control Manual), together with the trigger timing information.



Waveform Summary

Shows detailed status information on channels, zoom + math traces, memories, or the displayed traces. Use the bottom menu box to select the desired summary.



Memory Used Summary

Shows memory allocation. Memories M1 to M4 can be cleared using this menu.

System Memory

Depending on the operation, a math function can require up to 8 times the source trace's memory size. For example, if Channel 1 is 25k long, the FFT of C1 will use 200 kB of system RAM. The maximum amount of system RAM available is approximately 2.3 MB.

VERTICAL ANALOG SECTION

9362

Bandwidth (-3 dB): 1.5 GHz Repetitive Bandwidth
750 MHz Single-shot bandwidth

Input impedance: 50 Ω ± 2%.

Sensitivity range: 2 mV/div to 1 V/div, fully variable. (2 mV/div. setting is calculated)

Offset Range: Greater than ± 8 div.

DC accuracy: ± (3% FS +3% offset +1mV)

Scale factors: A vast choice of probe attenuation factors is available

Max. input: ±5V DC for ≥ 100 mV/div; ±2 V for < 100 mV/div

9361

Bandwidth (– 3 dB): 300 Mhz.

Input impedance: 1 MΩ // 15 pF and 50 Ω ± 1%.

Sensitivity range: 2 mV/div to 5 V/div, continuously variable. Fixed settings range from 2 mV/div to 5 V/div in a 1, 2, 5 sequence.

Offset: 2–9.9 mV/div ± 120 mV
10–199 mV/div ± 1.2 V
0.2 V–5 V/div ± 24 V

DC accuracy: ≤± 2% of full scale at 0 V offset.

Scale factors: A vast choice of probe attenuation factors is available.

Bandwidth limiter: 30 MHz (– 3 dB) typical.

Max input: 250 V (DC + peak AC ≤10 kHz) at 1 MΩ, ± 5 V DC (500 mW) or 5 V RMS at 50 Ω.

VERTICAL DIGITAL SECTION

ADCs: One per channel, 8-bit.

Sampling rate: **9362**: Up to 10 GS/s single-shot in single channel mode. Up to 5 GS/s single-shot, simultaneously on two channels.

9361: Up to 2.5 GS/s, simultaneously on all channels.

Acquisition memories:

9362:

(8 bit) Up to 25,000 points in RIS mode.

Up to 1000 points maximum at 10 GS/s in single channel mode single-shot.

Up to 500 points maximum at 5 GS/s simultaneously on two channels single-shot.

Up to 25,000 points maximum at 100 MS/s in single-shot on two channels simultaneously (500 µs/div. and slower).

9361:

(8-bit) 500 to 20000 points (500 points for timebase settings from 500 ns to 1 ns/div).

Reference memories (16-bit): Four reference memories (M1, M2, M3, M4) of 25K each.

Waveform processing memories (16-bit): Four waveform processing traces (A, B, C, D) of 25K each.

HORIZONTAL SECTION

Time Base

Range: **9362:** 200 ps/div to 1000 s/div.
9361: 1 ns/div to 1000 s/div.

Clock accuracy: ± 0.07%.

Interpolator resolution: 10 ps.

Acquisition Modes

Single shot: **9362**: from 200 ps/div. to 1000 s/div.
9361: from 1 ns/div to 1000 s/div.

RIS mode: (9362 only): from 200 ps/div to 500µs/div.

Trigger

Pre-trigger recording: Adjustable in 1% increments to 100% (75% at 10 ns/div) of full scale (grid width).

Post-trigger delay: Adjustable in 0.1 division increments up to 10,000 divisions.

External trigger input: **9361**: 1 MΩ, < 15pF, 250 V max. (DC + peak AC ± 10 kHz).
9362: 50 Ω, ± 5 VDC

External trigger range: ± 500 mV in Ext, ± 5 V in Ext/10.

Rate: **9361**: Up to 500 MHz using HF trigger coupling.
9362: Up to 1 GHz.

Timing: Trigger timing (date and time) is listed in the memory status menu. The timing of subsequent triggers in sequence mode is measured with 1 s absolute resolution, or nanosecond resolution relative to the time of the first trigger.

Standard Trigger

Sources: Chan1, Chan2, Line, Ext, Ext/10. Slope, coupling and level can be set individually for each source.

Slope: Positive, negative (**9361** only: window).

Coupling: **9361**: HF, AC, LF REJ, HF REJ, DC.
9362: DC, Auto Level.

Hold-off by time: 25 ns to 20 s.

Hold-off by events: 0 to 1,000,000,000 events.

SMART Trigger

Pulse Width: Trigger on pulse widths within or outside of time limits selectable between 2.5 ns and 20 s.

Interval Width: Trigger on pulse distances within or outside of two time limits selectable between 2.5 ns and 20 s.

Dropout: Trigger whenever the input signal drops out for longer than a selectable timeout.

State/Edge qualified: Trigger on any source only if a given state (or transition) has occurred on one of the other possible sources. From the time of occurrence of the latter, a delay can be defined in terms of time or number of events on the trigger channel. Alternatively, a trigger is accepted within a time window which starts at the transition of one of the other trigger sources.

9362 only:

Pattern: Trigger on pattern spacing between two limits selectable from 2.5ns to 20s.

9361 only:

TV: Allows stable triggering on TV signals that comply with PAL, SECAM or NTSC standards. Selection on both line (up to 1500) and field number (up to 8) is possible.

DISPLAY

CRT: 12.5 × 17.5 cm (5 × 7 inches); magnetic deflection; raster type.

Resolution: 810 × 696 points.

Real-time clock: Date, hours, minutes, seconds.

Grid: Internally generated; separate intensity control for grid and waveforms. Single, dual and quad grid modes.

Hard copy: Internal printer (option), HP QuietJet,ThinkJet, LaserJet, PaintJet, DeskJet and EPSON printers, as well as HP7470 and HP7550 plotters or compatible instruments, can be used to make hard copies of the display. The TIFF and BMP graphics formats are also supported in order to incorporate the oscilloscope screens in word processing or desktop publishing software packages. Screen dumps are activated by a front-panel button or via remote control.

XY mode: Displays pairs of data points of any two sources (Channels or Traces A, B, C, D). Can be combined with persistence.

Grids can be chosen for XY only or XY plus normal waveform display of sources in a common grid or separately.

Time and XY voltage cursors are available.

Persistence mode: Displays consecutively acquired traces on top of each other, allowing waveform trends to be examined. Simultaneous display of normal trace is superimposed.

Time and XY voltage cursors are available.

Cursors

Relative time: Two cursors provide time measurements with a resolution of ± 0.05% of full scale for unexpanded traces; up to ± 10% of the data point sampling interval for expanded traces. The corresponding frequency information is also provided.

Relative voltage: Two horizontal bars measure voltage differences up to ± 0.2% of full scale for each trace in single grid mode.

Absolute time: A cross-hair marker measures time relative to the trigger as well as absolute voltage versus signal ground.

Absolute voltage: A reference bar measures absolute voltage with respect to ground.

Pulse parameters: Two cross-hair cursors are used to define a region of interest for which pulse parameters will be calculated automatically.

AUTO-SETUP

Pressing the auto-setup button automatically scales the timebase, trigger and sensitivity settings to display a wide range of repetitive input signals.

Type of signals detected: Repetitive signals with amplitudes between 2 mV and 40 V, frequency above 50 Hz and a duty cycle greater than 0.1%.

Auto-setup time: Approximately 2 seconds.

Vertical find

Automatically scales sensitivity and offset.

WAVEFORM PROCESSING

Waveform processing routines are called and set up via menus. These include arithmetic functions (add, subtract, multiply, divide, negate, identity), and summation averaging (up to 1000 signals).

Pulse parameters: Based on ANSI/IEEE Std 181-1977 "Standard on Pulse Measurement and Analysis by Objective Techniques". The terminology is derived from IEEE Std 194-1977 "Standard Pulse Terms and Definitions".

Automatic measurements available by category						
Standard measurements						**WP03 option**
Cyclic	**Dual**	**Horizontal**	**Misc**	**Pulse**	**Vertical**	**Statistics**
cmean	Δdly	delay	dur	area	ampl	avg
cmedian	Δt@lv	freq	first	base	cmean	fwhm
crms	Δc2d+	period	last	fall	cmedian	fwxx
csdev	Δc2d–	points	points	f80–20%	crms	hampl
cycles		t@level		f@level	csdev	hbase
duty		width		over+	data	high
freq				over–	maximum	hmedian
period				rise	mean	hrms
				r20–80%	median	htop
				r@level	minimum	low
				top	pkpk	maxp
				width	rms	mode
					sdev	pctl
						pks
						range
						sigma
						totp
						xapk

Statistical analysis can be performed on each of the automatic measurements, displaying the following statistical information for each measured parameter:

- Average
- High
- Low
- Sigma (Standard Deviation)

Automatic PASS/FAIL allows up to five waveform parameters to be tested against selectable thresholds. Waveforms may also be tested against a tolerance template which can be generated inside the instrument.

Optional Processing

Extra processing power can be added by installing LeCroy's waveform processing options. Option WP01 provides waveform characterization in high resolution mode up to 11 bits, and extended mathematical analysis (integration, differentiation, etc.), as well as averaging and extrema mode for the accumulation of maximum and minimum values. Option WP02 performs spectral analysis (FFT processing). Other powerful options from LeCroy include a parameter histogramming and statistical analysis package (WP03), and DDM/PRML which is a disk-drive firmware package for the development and test of high-density storage media.

HARDWARE OPTIONS

GP01: Internal printer + Centronics interface. Raster printer, thermal, resolution 190 DPI. Printout size: 126 × 90 mm.

FD01: 3.5" floppy drive + Centronics interface. DOS format, supports 1.44 MB and 720 kB densities.

MC01/04: PCMCIA II memory-card interface + 512k memory card.

HD01: PCMCIA III hard-disk interface.

AUTOSETUP

Pressing the AutoSetup button automatically scales the timebase, trigger and sensitivity settings to display a wide range of repetitive input signals.

Type of signals detected: Repetitive signals with amplitudes between 2 mV and 40 V, frequency above 50 Hz and a duty cycle greater than 0.1%.

Autosetup time: Approximately two seconds.

Vertical find: Automatically scales sensitivity and offset.

⚠ PROBES

9361: One PP002 × 10, (10 MW // 15 pF) probe supplied per channel.

9362: No probes are supplied with the 9362 model. See the product data sheet or brochure for available compatible passive and active probes.

Probe calibration: 1 kHz square wave, 1 V p-p.

INTERFACING

Remote control: Possible by GPIB and RS-232-C for all front-panel controls, as well as all internal functions.

RS-232-C port: Asynchronous up to 19200 baud for computer/terminal control or printer/plotter connection.

GPIB port: (IEEE-488.1) Configurable as talker/listener for computer control and fast data transfer. Command language complies with requirements of IEEE-488.2.

Centronics port: Optional hard-copy parallel interface.

Hard copy: The following printers and plotters can be used to make hard copies of the display: HP DeskJet (color or BW), HP ThinkJet, QuietJet, LaserJet, PaintJet and EPSON printers; HP 7470 and 7550 plotters or similar, and HPGL-compatible plotters. An optional internal high-resolution graphics printer is also available. TIFF and BMP graphics formats are available to incorporate the oscilloscope screens in word processing and desktop publishing software packages. Screen dumps are activated by a front-panel button or via remote control.

GENERAL

Auto-calibration ensures specified DC and timing accuracy.

Temperature: 10° to 35° C (50° to 95° F) rated.

Humidity: Maximum relative humidity 80 % RH (non-condensing) for temperatures up to 31 °C decreasing linearly to 50 % relative humidity at 40 °C.

Altitude: 2000 m (6560 feet)

Shock and vibration: Meets requirements of MIL-STD-810C modified to LeCroy design specifications, and MIL-T-28800C.

Power: 90--250 V AC, 45–66 Hz, 150 W.

Battery backup: Front-panel settings maintained for two years.

Dimensions: (HWD) 21cm x 37cm x 41cm (8½"x14½"x16¼").

Weight: 12.5 kg (27.5 lbs) net, 18 kg (40 lbs) shipping.

Warranty: Three years.

Meets requirements of MIL-T-28800 and MIL-STD-810E modified to LeCroy design specifications.

ENHANCED RESOLUTION

Quite often the high sampling rate available in LeCroy oscilloscopes is higher than is actually required for the bandwidth of the signal being analyzed. This oversampling, facilitated by the oscilloscope's long memories, can be used to advantage by filtering the digitized signal in order to increase the effective resolution of the displayed trace. This is similar to smoothing the signal with a simple moving average filter, except that it is more efficient in terms of bandwidth, and has better passband characteristics. It can be used instead of averaging successive traces for waveforms with single-shot characteristics.

Advantages of Enhanced Resolution

Two subtly different characteristics of the instrument are improved by the enhanced resolution filtering:

1. In all cases the resolution (i.e. the ability to distinguish closely-spaced voltage levels) is improved by a fixed amount for each filter. This is a true increase in resolution which occurs whether or not the signal is noisy, and whether or not it is a single-shot or a repetitive signal.
2. The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is improved in a manner which depends on the form of the noise in the original signal. This occurs because the enhanced resolution filtering decreases the bandwidth of the signal, and will therefore filter out some of the noise.

Implementation

The oscilloscope implements a set of constant phase finite impulse response (FIR) filters, optimised to provide fast computation, excellent step response and minimum bandwidth reduction for resolution improvements of between 0.5 and 3 bits in 0.5-bit steps. Each 0.5-bit step corresponds to a bandwidth reduction by a factor of two, allowing easy control of the bandwidth/resolution trade-off. The parameters of the six filters are given in the following table:

Resolution Increase (Enhancement)	–3 dB Bandwidth (×Nyquist)	Filter Length (samples)
0.5	0.5	2
1.0	0.241	5
1.5	0.121	10
2.0	0.058	24
2.5	0.029	51
3.0	0.016	117

Parameters of the FIR Enhanced Resolution Filters

The filters used are low-pass filters, so the actual increase in SNR obtained in any particular situation will depend on the power spectral density of the noise present on the signal. The improvement in SNR corresponds to the improvement in resolution if the noise in the signal is white, i.e. evenly distributed across the frequency spectrum. If the noise power is biased towards high frequencies then the SNR improvement will be better than the resolution improvement. Whereas if the noise is mostly at lower frequencies, the improvement may not be as good as the resolution improvement. The improvement in the SNR due to the removal of coherent noise signals (for example, feed-through of clock signals) depends on whether the dominant frequency components of the signal fall in the passband of the filter or not. This can easily be deduced by using the spectrum analysis option (WP02) of the oscilloscope.

The filters used for the enhanced resolution function have an exactly constant zero phase response. This has two desirable properties. Firstly, the filters do not distort the relative position of different events in the waveform even if the frequency content of the events is different. Secondly, by also using the fact that the waveforms are stored, the delay normally associated with filtering (between the input and output waveforms) can be exactly compensated for during the computation of the filtered waveform.

All filters have been implemented to have exactly unity gain (at low frequency). Therefore, enhanced resolution should not cause overflow if the source data were not overflowed. If part of the source trace had overflowed, filtering will be allowed, but it must be remembered that the results in the vicinity (within the length of the filter impulse response) of the overflowed data will be incorrect. This is permitted because in some circumstances an overflow may be a spike of only one or two samples. The energy in this spike might not be sufficient to significantly affect the results, so it would be undesirable to disallow the whole trace in this case.

When should Enhanced Resolution be used?

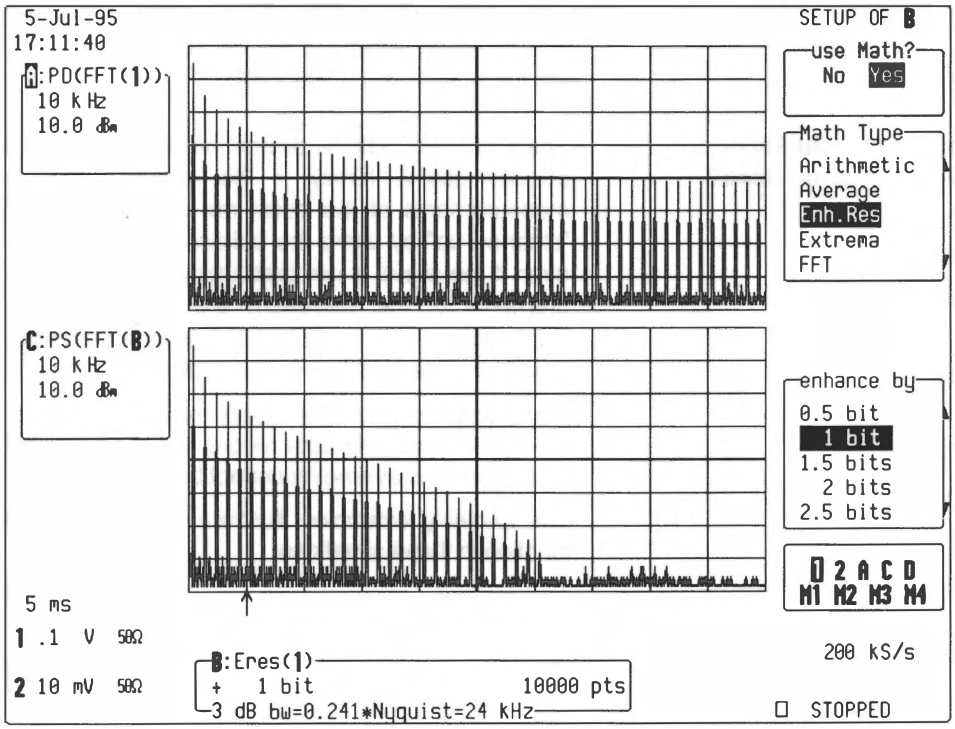
There are two main situations for which enhanced resolution is especially useful. Firstly, if the signal is noticeably noisy (and measurements of the noise are not required), the signal can be "cleaned up" by using the enhanced resolution function. Secondly, even if the signal is not particularly noisy, but high precision measurements of the waveform are required (perhaps when using Expand with high vertical gain) then enhanced resolution will increase the resolution of the measurements.

In general, enhanced resolution replaces the averaging function in situations where the data record has a single-shot or slowly repetitive nature and averaging cannot be used.

The following examples illustrate uses of the enhanced resolution function in these situations.

Low-pass filtering

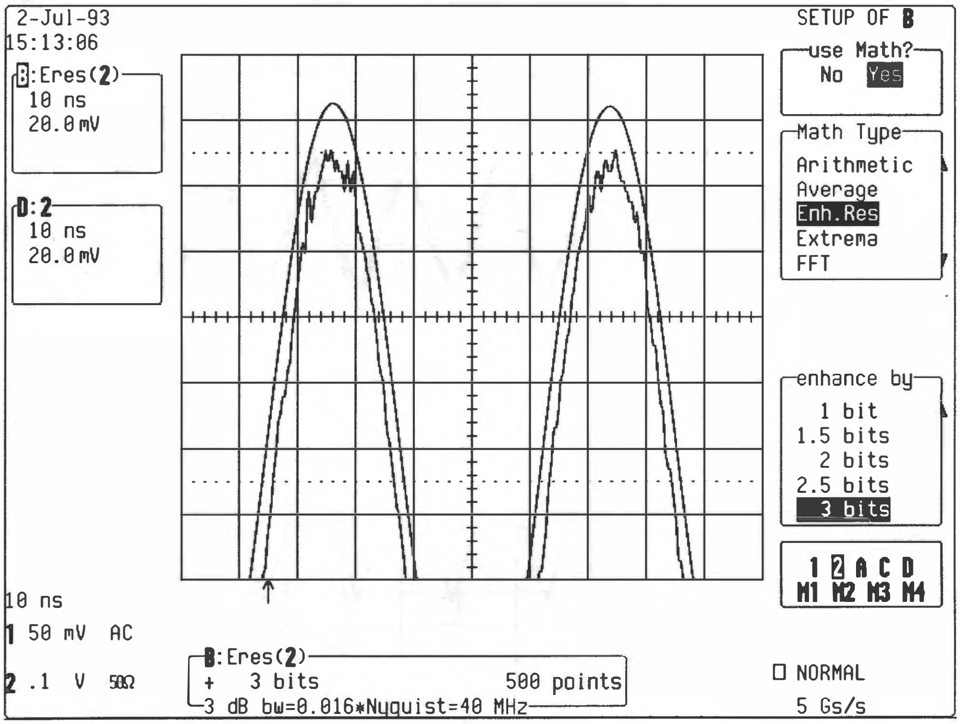
The figure below shows the spectrum of a square signal before (top grid) and after (bottom grid) enhanced resolution processing. The result clearly shows how the filter rejects high-frequency components from the signal. The higher the bit enhancement, the lower the resulting bandwidth.



Increasing Vertical Resolution

In the following example the bottom trace has been significantly enhanced by a 3-bit enhanced resolution function.

Note: The original signal being highly over-sampled, the resulting bandwidth is still high enough for the signal not to be distorted.

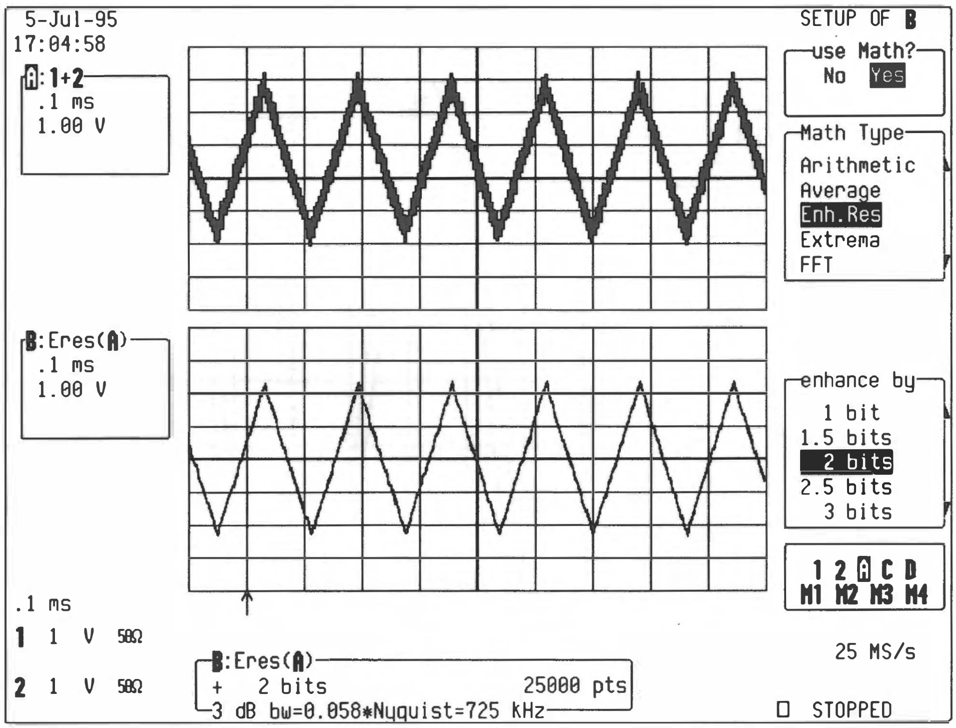


Reducing Noise

The following figure shows the effect of enhanced resolution on a noisy signal.

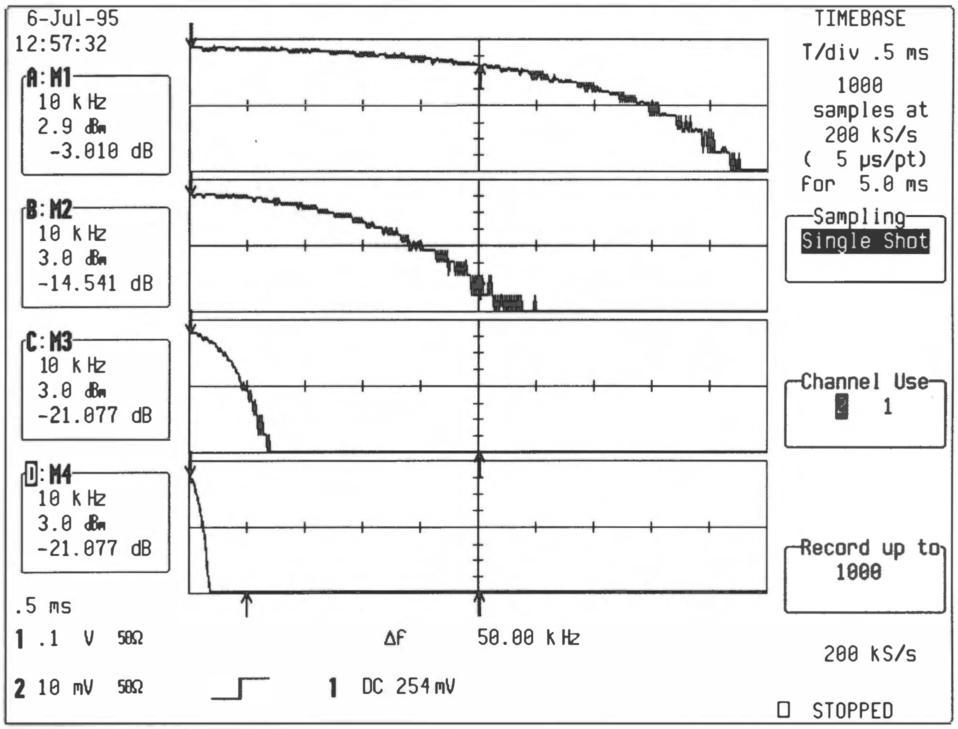
The original trace (top grid) has been processed by a 2-bit enhanced resolution filter.

The result (bottom grid) shows a "smooth" trace where much of the noise has been eliminated.



Cautionary notes

The enhanced resolution function only improves the resolution of a trace, it cannot improve the accuracy or linearity of the original quantization by the 8-bit ADC.



The constraint of good temporal response for the enhanced resolution filters excludes the use of maximally-flat filters. Therefore, the passband will cause signal attenuation for signals near the cut-off frequency. One must be aware when using these filters that the highest frequencies passed may be slightly attenuated.

The frequency responses of typical enhanced resolution filters using a 1000-point waveform are shown in the above figure:

- Trace A shows the 0.5-bit enhancement filter bandwidth. The –3dB cut-off frequency at 50 kHz of the Nyquist frequency is marked.
- Trace B shows the 1-bit enhancement filter bandwidth with the –3dB cut-off frequency at 24 kHz.
- Trace C shows the 2-bit enhancement filter bandwidth with the –3dB cut-off frequency at 5.8 kHz.

– Trace D shows the 3-bit enhancement filter bandwidth with the –3 dB cut-off frequency at 1.6 kHz.

The filtering must be performed on finite record lengths, therefore data is lost at the start and end of the waveform, so the trace becomes slightly shorter after filtering.

The number of samples lost is exactly equal to the length of the impulse response of the filter used, and thus varies between 2 and 117 samples. Because the oscilloscope has very long waveform memories this loss is not normally noticed (it is only 0.4% of a 25K point trace). However, it is possible to ask for filtering on a record so short that there would be no data output. The oscilloscope will not allow filtering in this case.

The FFT option (WP02) adds the spectrum analysis capability to the oscilloscope. This appendix gives additional information on its use.

Spectra of single time-domain waveforms can be computed and displayed and Power Averages can be obtained over as many as 50000 spectra.

Spectra are displayed with a linear frequency axis running from zero to the Nyquist frequency. The frequency scale factors (Hz/div) are in a 1-2-5 sequence. The Nyquist frequency is at the right-hand edge of the trace.

The processing equation is displayed at the bottom of the Fourier Transform menu, together with three key parameters which characterize an FFT spectrum:

1) Transform Size N (number of input points)
2) Nyquist frequency).
3) Δf (the frequency increment) between two successive points of the spectrum. These parameters are related as follows:

$$\text{Nyquist frequency} = \Delta f * N/2$$

Also note that $\Delta f = 1/T$, where T is the duration of the input waveform record (10 $*$ time/div).

The number of output points is equal to N/2.

The menu allows the user to set the following parameters:

Type

Power Spectrum (dBm) is the signal power (or magnitude) represented on a logarithmic vertical scale. 0 dBm corresponds to the voltage (0.316 V peak) which is equivalent to 1 mW into 50 Ω. The power spectrum is suitable for characterizing spectra which contain isolated peaks.

Power Density (dBm) is the signal power normalized to the bandwidth of the equivalent filter associated with the FFT calculation. The power density is suitable for characterizing broad-band noise.

Magnitude (same units as the input signal) is the peak signal amplitude represented on a linear scale.

Phase (degrees) is measured with respect to a cosine whose maximum occurs at the left-hand edge of the screen, at which point it has 0°; similarly, a positive-going sine starting at the left-hand edge of the screen has –90° phase.

Real, Imaginary and **Real + Imaginary** (same units as the input signal) represent the complex result of the FFT processing.

Maximum Number of Points

FFT spectra are computed over all of the source time-domain waveform. This parameter limits the number of points used for FFT processing. If the input waveform contains more points than the selected maximum, these are decimated prior to FFT processing. If the input waveform has fewer points, all points are used.

Window Type

The window type defines the bandwidth and shape of the equivalent filter associated with the FFT processing.

The **Rectangular** window is normally used when:

a) the signal is a transient which is completely contained in the time-domain window.
b) the signal is known to have a fundamental frequency component which is an integer multiple of the fundamental frequency of the window.

Signals not in this class show varying amounts of spectral leakage and scallop loss, which can be corrected by using one of the other windows.

The popular **Von Hann (Hanning)** and **Hamming** windows reduce leakage and improve amplitude accuracy. However, the frequency resolution is also reduced.

The **Flat Top** window provides excellent amplitude accuracy, with moderate reduction of leakage, at the cost of frequency resolution.

The **Blackman-Harris** window reduces the leakage to a minimum, with a trade-off in frequency resolution.

The table in the FFT glossary in this section shows the parameters of equivalent filters.

FFT POWER AVERAGE

A function can be defined as the **Power Average** of FFT spectra computed by another function.

PROCESSING FACILITIES

Other waveform processing functions such as Averaging and Arithmetic can be applied to waveforms before the FFT processing. Time-domain averaging prior to FFT can be used if a stable trigger is available. It will reduce the random noise in the signal.

The FFT frequency range (i.e. Nyquist frequency) and the frequency resolution can be controlled as follows:

- To increase the frequency resolution, increase the length of the time-domain waveform record (i.e. use a slower time base).
- To increase the frequency range, increase the effective sampling frequency (i.e. increase the **maximum number of points** or use a faster time base).

The **Memory Status** menu displays parameters of the waveform descriptor (number of points, horizontal and vertical scale factors and units, etc.).

CURSORS

To read the amplitude and frequency of a data point, the **Absolute Time** cursor can be moved over into the frequency domain by going beyond the right-hand edge of a time-domain waveform.

The **Relative Time** cursors can be moved over into the frequency domain to simultaneously indicate the frequency difference and the amplitude difference between two points on each frequency-domain trace.

The **Absolute Voltage** cursor reads the absolute value of a point in a spectrum in the appropriate units, and the **Relative Voltage** cursors indicate the difference between two levels on each trace.

FFT ALGORITHMS

A summary of algorithms used in the oscilloscope's FFT computation is given for reference.

1) If the maximum number of points is smaller than the source number of points, the source waveform data are decimated prior to the FFT. The decimated data cover the full length of the source waveform.

   The resulting sampling interval and the actual transform size selected provide the frequency scale factor in a 1-2-5 sequence.

2) The data are multiplied by the selected window function.

3) FFT is computed, using a fast implementation of the DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform):

$$X_n = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{k=N=1} x_k \times W^{nk}$$

where x_k is a complex array whose real part is the modified source time-domain waveform, and whose imaginary part is 0.

X_n is the resulting complex frequency-domain waveform.

$W = e^{(-j \times 2 \times \pi / N)}$

N is the number of points in x_k and X_n.

The generalized FFT algorithm, as implemented here, works on N which need not be a power of 2.

4) The resulting complex vector X_n is divided by the coherent gain of the window function, to compensate for the loss of the signal energy due to windowing. This compensation provides accurate amplitude values for isolated spectrum peaks.

5) The real part of X_n is symmetric around the Nyquist frequency, that is:

$R_n = R_{N-n}$

while the imaginary part is asymmetric, that is:

$I_n = -I_{N-n}$

The energy of the signal at a frequency n is distributed equally between the first and the second halves of the spectrum; the energy at frequency 0 is completely contained in the 0 term.

The first half of the spectrum (Re, Im), from 0 to the Nyquist frequency is kept for further processing and doubled in amplitude:

$R'_n = 2 \times R_n \qquad 0 \le n < N/2$

$I'_n = 2 \times I_n \qquad 0 \le n < N/2$

6) The resultant waveform is computed for the spectrum type selected.

If **Real**, **Imaginary** or both are selected, no further computation is needed. The appropriate part of the complex result is given as the result (R'_n or I'_n or $R'_n + jI'_n$, as defined above).

If Magnitude is selected, the magnitude of the complex vector is computed as:

$$M_n = \sqrt{R'^2_n + I'^2_n}$$

Steps (1) to (6) above lead to the following result:

An AC sine wave of amplitude 1.0 V with an integral number of periods Np in the time window, transformed with the rectangular window, results in a fundamental peak of 1.0 V magnitude in the spectrum at frequency Np × Δf.

However, a DC component of 1.0 V, transformed with the rectangular window, results in a peak of 2.0 V magnitude at 0 Hz.

The waveforms for the other available spectrum types are computed as follows:

Phase: angle = arctan (I_n/R_n) $\quad M_n > M_{min}$

angle = 0 $\quad M_n \leq M_{min}$

where M_{min} is the minimum magnitude, fixed at about 0.001 of the full scale at any gain setting, below which the angle is not well defined.

dBm Power Spectrum:

$$\text{dBmPS} = 10 \times \log_{10}\left(\frac{M_n^2}{M_{ref}^2}\right) = 20 \times \log_{10}\left(\frac{M_n}{M_{ref}}\right)$$

where M_{ref} = 0.316 V (that is, 0 dBm is defined as a sine wave of 0.316 V peak or 0.224 V RMS, giving 1.0 mW into 50 Ω).

The "dBm Power Spectrum" is the same as "dBm Magnitude", as suggested by the above formula.

dBm Power Density:

$$\text{dBmPD} = \text{dBmPS} - 10 \times \log_{10}(\text{ENBW} \times \Delta f)$$

where $ENBW$ is the equivalent noise bandwidth of the filter corresponding to the selected window

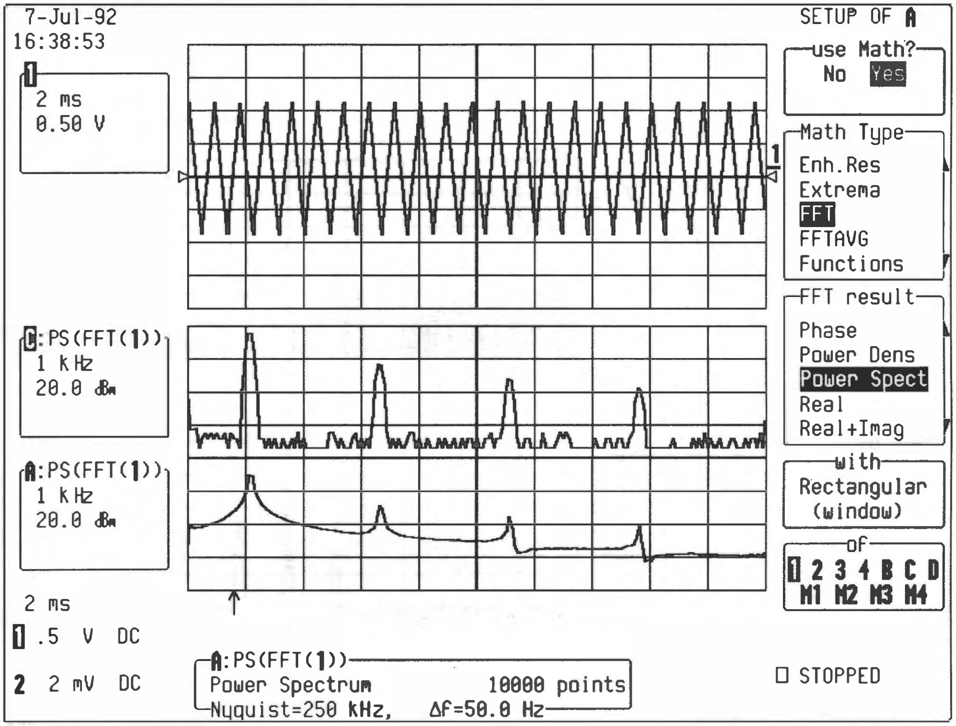
Δf is the current frequency resolution (bin width)

7) The FFT Power Average takes the complex frequency-domain data R'_n and I'_n for each spectrum generated in step (5) above, and computes the square of the magnitude

$$M_n^2 = R'^2_n + I'^2_n,$$

sums M_n^2 and counts the accumulated spectra. The total is normalized by the number of spectra and converted to the selected result type using the same formulae as are used for the Fourier Transform.

EXAMPLES OF FFT PROCESSING



The Effect of Windowing

The figure above illustrates an example with spectral leakage and the use of an appropriate window to reduce the leakage.

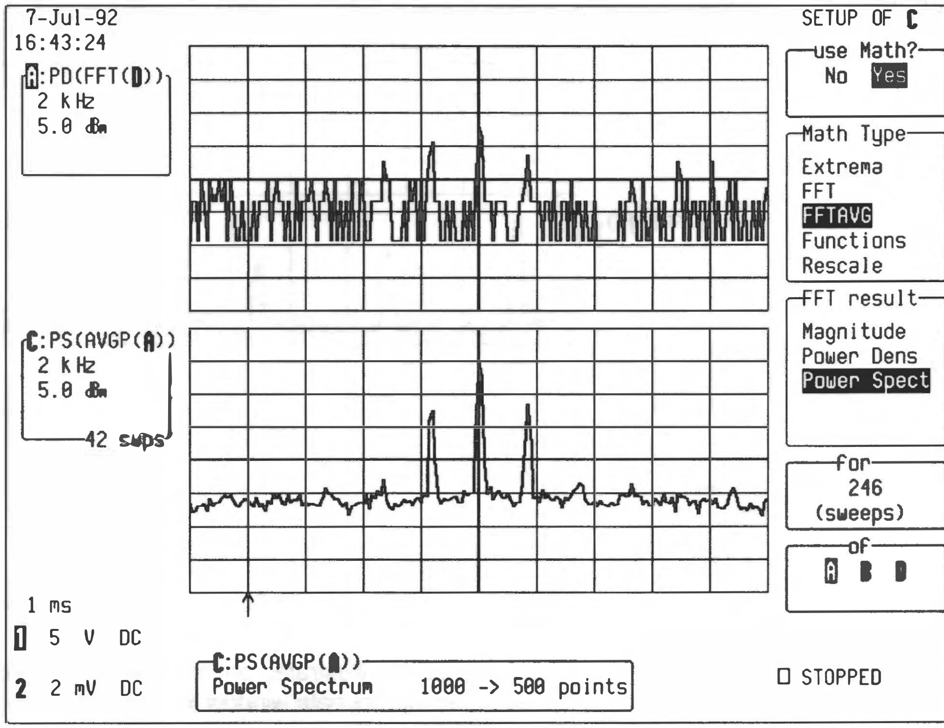
Channel 1 (top trace) shows a triangular wave, approximately 1 kHz frequency.

The bottom trace is an expansion of an FFT with a **Rectangular** window. Each peak, and especially the fundamental component at 1 kHz, influences the spectrum over a wide range of frequencies due to the leakage of the signal power through the side lobes of the equivalent filter.

The middle trace is an expansion of another FFT of the same Channel 1 waveform, defined with the **Blackman-Harris** window. The leakage is clearly reduced, but the peaks around the harmonics are wider. This reflects the increased bandwidth of the filter associated with the Blackman-Harris window.

The Effect of FFT Averaging

The abovefigure shows an FFT of a noisy signal (top trace). By applying a power average to this FFT, all the incoherent noise is eliminated. The signal (Amplitude Modulation) is now clearly visible.



FFT GLOSSARY

This glossary defines terms frequently used in FFT spectrum analysis and relates them to the oscilloscope.

Aliasing

If the input signal to a sampling acquisition system contains components whose frequency is greater than the Nyquist frequency (half the sampling frequency), there will be less than two samples per signal period. The result is that the contribution of these components to the sampled waveform will be indistinguishable from that of components below the Nyquist frequency. This is called aliasing.

The user should select the time base and transform size resulting in a Nyquist frequency higher than the highest significant component in the time-domain record.

Coherent Gain

The normalized coherent gain of a filter corresponding to each window function is 1.0 (0 dB) for a rectangular window and less than 1.0 for other windows. It defines the loss of signal energy due to the multiplication by the window function. In the oscilloscope this loss is compensated. The table below lists the values for the windows implemented.

ENBW (Equivalent Noise Bandwidth)

For a filter associated with each frequency bin, ENBW is the bandwidth of an equivalent rectangular filter (having the same gain at the center frequency) which would collect the same power from a white noise signal. In the table below, ENBW is listed for each window function implemented and is given in bins.

Window type	Highest side lobe (dB)	Scallop loss (dB)	ENBW (bins)	Coherent gain (dB)
Rectangular	–13	3.92	1.0	0.0
von Hann	– 32	1.42	1.5	– 6.02
Hamming	– 43	1.78	1.37	– 5.35
Flat-Top	– 44	0.01	2.96	– 11.05
Blackman-Harris	– 67	1.13	1.71	– 7.53

Window Frequency-Domain Parameters

Filters

Computing an N-point FFT is equivalent to passing the time-domain input signal through N/2 filters and plotting their outputs against the frequency. The spacing of filters is $\Delta f = 1/T$ while the bandwidth depends on the window function used (see Frequency bins).

Frequency bins

The FFT algorithm takes a discrete source waveform, defined over N points, and computes N complex Fourier coefficients, which are interpreted as harmonic components of the input signal.

For a real source waveform (imaginary part equals 0), there are only N/2 independent harmonic components.

An FFT corresponds to analyzing the input signal with a bank of N/2 filters, all having the same shape and width, and centered at N/2 discrete frequencies. Each filter collects the signal energy that falls into the immediate neighborhood of its center frequency, and thus it can be said that there are N/2 "frequency bins".

The distance, in Hz, between the center frequencies of two neighboring bins is always:

$$\Delta f = 1/T$$

where T is the duration of the time-domain record in seconds.

The width of the main lobe of the filter centered at each bin depends on the window function used. The rectangular window has a nominal width at 1.0 bin. Other windows have wider main lobes (see table on page C-9).

Frequency Range

The range of frequencies computed and displayed is 0 Hz (displayed at the left-hand edge of the screen) to the Nyquist frequency (at the rightmost edge of the trace).

Frequency Resolution

In a simple sense, the frequency resolution is equal to the bin width, Δf. That is, if the input signal changes its frequency by Δf, the corresponding spectrum peak will be displaced by Δf. For smaller changes of frequency, only the shape of the peak will change.

However, the effective frequency resolution (i.e. the ability to resolve two signals whose frequencies are almost the same) is further limited by the use of window functions. The ENBW value of all windows other than the rectangular is greater than Δf, i.e. greater than the bin width. The table on page C-9 lists the ENBW value for the windows implemented.

Leakage

Observe the power spectrum of a sine wave having an integral number of periods in the time window (i.e. the source frequency equals one of the bin frequencies) using a rectangular window. The spectrum contains a sharp component whose value reflects accurately the source waveform's amplitude. For intermediate input frequencies this spectral component has a lower and broader peak.

The broadening of the base of the peak, stretching out into many neighboring bins is termed the leakage. It is due to the relatively high side lobes of the filter associated with each frequency bin.

The filter side lobes and the resulting leakage are reduced when one of the available window functions is applied. The best reduction is provided by the **Blackman-Harris** and the **Flat Top** windows. However, this reduction is offset by a broadening of the main lobe of the filter.

Numbers of Points

FFT is computed over the number of points (Transform Size) whose upper bounds are the source number of points and the maximum number of points selected in the menu.

FFT generates spectra having N/2 output points.

Nyquist Frequency

The Nyquist frequency is equal to one half of the effective sampling frequency (after the decimation), i.e. $\Delta f \times N/2$.

Picket Fence Effect

If a sine wave has a whole number of periods in the time domain record, the power spectrum obtained with a rectangular window will have a sharp peak, corresponding exactly to the frequency and amplitude of the sine wave. On the other hand, if a sine wave does not have a whole number of periods in the record, the spectrum peak obtained with a rectangular window will be lower and broader.

The highest point in the power spectrum can be 3.92 dB lower (1.57 times) when the source frequency is halfway between two discrete bin frequencies. This variation of the spectrum magnitude is called the picket fence effect (the loss is called the scallop loss).

All window functions compensate this loss to some extent, but the best compensation is obtained with the Flat Top window (see table on page C-9).

Power Spectrum

The power spectrum (V^2) is the square of the magnitude spectrum.

The power spectrum is displayed on the dBm scale, with 0 dBm corresponding to $Vref^2 = (0.316\ Vpeak)^2$, where Vref is the peak value of the sinusoidal voltage which is equivalent to 1 mW into 50 Ω .

Power Density Spectrum

The power density spectrum (V^2/Hz) is the power spectrum divided by the equivalent noise bandwidth of the filter, in Hz.

The power density spectrum is displayed on the dBm scale, with 0 dBm corresponding to ($Vref^2$/Hz).

Sampling Frequency

The time-domain records are acquired at sampling frequencies which depend on the selected time base.

Before the FFT computation, the time-domain record may be decimated. If the selected maximum number of points is lower than the source number of points, the effective sampling frequency is reduced.

The effective sampling frequency equals twice the Nyquist frequency.

Scallop Loss

Loss associated with the picket fence effect (listed in the table on page C-9 for windows implemented).

Window Functions

All available window functions belong to the sum of cosines family with one to three non-zero cosine terms:

$$W_k = \sum_{m=0}^{m=M-1} a_m \cos\left(\frac{\pi k}{N} m\right) \qquad 0 \le k < N$$

where $M = 3$ is the maximum number of terms

a_m are the coefficients of the terms

N is the number of points of the decimated source waveform

k is the time index

The table below lists the coefficients a_m.

The window functions, seen in the time domain are symmetric around the point k = N/2

Window type	a0	a1	a2
Rectangular	1.0	0.0	0.0
von Hann	0.5	–0.5	0.0
Hamming	0.54	– 0.46	0.0
Flat-Top	0.281	– 0.521	0.198
Blackman-Harris	0.423	– 0.497	0.079

Coefficients of Window Functions

ERROR MESSAGES

For some combinations of source waveform properties and processing functions, one of the following error messages may be displayed at the top of the screen:

Incompatible input record type

FFt power average is defined only on a function defined as FFT.

Horizontal units don't match

FFt of a frequency-domain waveform is not available.

FFT source data zero filled

If there are invalid data points in the source waveform (at the beginning or at the end of the record), these are replaced by zeros before FFT processing.

FFT source data over/underflow

The source waveform data has been clipped in amplitude, either in the acquisition (gain too high or inappropriate offset) or in previous processing. The resulting FFT contains harmonic components which would not be present in the unclipped waveform.

The settings defining the acquisition or processing should be changed to eliminate the over/underflow condition.

Circular computation

A function definition is circular (i.e. the function is its own source, indirectly via another function or expansion). One of the definitions should be changed.

REFERENCES

Bergland, G.D., "*A Guided Tour of the Fast Fourier Transform*", IEEE Spectrum, July 1969, pp. 41 – 52.

A general introduction to FFT theory and applications.

Harris, F.J., "*On the Use of Windows for Harmonic Analysis with the Discrete Fourier Transform*", Proceedings of the IEEE, vol. 66, No. 1, January 1978, pp. 51 – 83.

Classical paper on window functions and their figures of merit, with many examples of windows.

Brigham, E.O., "*The Fast Fourier Transform*", Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1974.

Theory, applications and implementation of FFT. Includes discussion of FFT algorithms for N not a power of 2.

Ramirez, R.W., "*The FFT Fundamentals and Concepts*", Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1985.

Practice oriented, many examples of applications.

Parameter measurements are based on the recommendations of IEEE Std 181–1977 "Standard on Pulse Measurement and Analysis by Objective Techniques", and terminology is derived from ANSI/IEEE Std 194–1977 "Standard Pulse Terms and Definitions".

VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

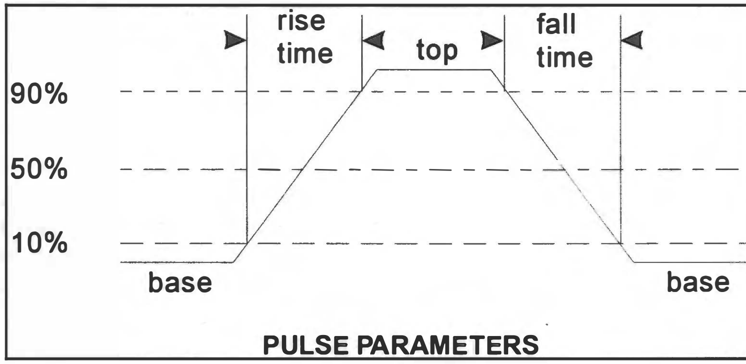
In order to find magnitude reference crossings, the base and top magnitudes are assigned. The method employed follows IEEE Std 181–1977. The magnitude histogram of the waveform within the cursor window is created and searched for dominant magnitude populations. If two dominant populations cannot be found, the minimum of the distribution is assigned to the **Base** line and the maximum of the distribution is assigned to the **Top** line.

- **Amplitude** is measured by the absolute difference between Base and Top.
- **Maximum** determines the maximum voltage within the area defined by the cursors.
- **Minimum** determines the minimum voltage within the area defined by the cursors.

The following parameters are computed:

Peak to Peak value	=	Maximum – Minimum
Overshoot positive	=	(Maximum – Top) / Amplitude
Overshoot negative	=	(Minimum – Base) / Amplitude

Note: In the following, V_i denotes the measured sample values. For CMEAN, CMEDIAN, CRMS, and CSDEV, the number of data values used depends on the identification of a cyclical (periodic) waveform. If one or more periods are identified, a sub-window is used starting at the first mesial point (50% magnitude transition) and ends at the last mesial point on a leading edge between the cursors (i.e., the number of data values is all points within the cycles found between the cursors, up to 50). For cycles MEDIAN, RMS, SDEV, or if no cycles were found for their "cyclic" versions, all data points inside the cursor window are used.



Mean determines the average value of all the data points selected as described above.

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} v_i$$

Standard Deviation (Sdev) is the standard deviation of the measured points from the mean. It is calculated from the following formula:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (v_i - mean)^2}$$

RMS is derived from the square root of the average of the squares of the magnitudes, for all the data as described above.

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(v_i)^2}$$

The **Area** covered by the signal is computed from the sum over all the data points between the cursor times the sample interval.

TIME MEASUREMENTS

Note: For time measurements it is necessary to distinguish between magnitude crossings occurring on leading edges and those occurring on trailing edges. In the equations below the following notation has been used:

Ml = *number of leading edges found*

Mt = *number of trailing edges found*

Tl_i^x = *time when leading edge i crosses the x% level*

Tt_i^x = *time when trailing edge i crosses the x% level*

All times are linearly interpolated between two measured points.

Period is calculated from the average length of the full periods of the waveform within the selected interval. A full period is the time measured between the first and third 50% crossing points, the third and fifth, the fifth and seventh, etc.

$$\frac{1}{Ml-1}\sum_{i=1}^{Ml-1}\left(Tl_{i+1}^{50} - Tl_{i}^{50}\right)$$

Frequency is then calculated as 1/Period.

Cycles gives the number of periods found.

Pulse Width (Width) determines the duration between the **Pulse Start** (mesial point, i.e. the 50% magnitude transition point, on the leading edge) and the **Pulse Stop** (mesial point on the trailing edge) of a pulse waveform. Like the pulse start, the pulse stop is a 50% magnitude reference point.

$$\frac{1}{Mt}\sum_{i=1}^{Mt}\left(Tt_i^{50} - Tl_i^{50}\right)$$

Delay is the time from the trigger point to the first 50% transition crossing, i.e. the **Pulse Start.**

$$Tl_i^{50}$$

Duty Cycle measures the Pulse Width as a percentage of the Pulse Period.

Risetime (Rise) measures the time of a pulse waveform's transition with a positive slope.

Falltime (Fall) measures the time of a pulse waveform's transition with a negative slope.

For both risetime and falltime measurements the instrument determines the duration between the proximal point (10% magnitude transition) and the distal point (90% magnitude transition) on leading edges and the duration between the distal point and the proximal point on trailing edges:

leading edge duration =

$$\frac{1}{Ml}\sum_{i=1}^{Ml}\left(Tl_i^{90} - Tl_i^{10}\right)$$

trailing edge duration =

$$\frac{1}{Mt}\sum_{i=1}^{Mt}\left(Tt_i^{10} - Tt_i^{90}\right)$$

Depending on the sign of the slope of the leading edge transition, the instrument then assigns either:

for positive slope:	Risetime	=	leading edge duration
	Falltime	=	trailing edge duration
for negative slope:	Risetime	=	trailing edge duration
	Falltime	=	leading edge duration

CYCLIC PARAMETERS

Cyclic category parameters are determined from the first 50 full waveform cycles displayed. If more than 50 cycles are displayed, only the first 50 full cycles will be used.

Cyclic Category Parameters	
cmean	cmedian
crms	csdev
cycles	duty
freq	period

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

U

V

W

Z

WORLD-WIDE CONTACT POINTS

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1 777 4000

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2 9888 8222

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0316 3070

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49 6221 82700

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11 725 5822

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2 6951137

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43 42 9764

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1 815 04 00

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