# Making Basic Measurements

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Training Kit for the Agilent Technologies 16600/700 Series Logic Analysis System

# Making Basic Measurements: a self-paced training guide

This book teaches you how to set up and make measurements with the Agilent 16600-Series and Agilent 16700-Series Logic Analysis Systems using the credit card board provided in this kit.

#### What materials do I need?

You need the following materials to make measurements using the credit card board:

- One Agilent 16600A-Series or Agilent 16700A-Series Logic Analysis System with a state/timing measurement module. To do chapter 8, you will also need an oscilloscope measurement module, and to do chapter 9, you will need a pattern generator measurement module.
- A monitor, keyboard, and mouse (unless you have the Agilent 16702A).
- This training kit (part number Agilent 16700-60007).
- Probe assembly (part number Agilent 01650-61608) or a termination adapter (part number Agilent 01650-63203).

The examples in this manual were created using the following software and equipment:

- Software version A.01.40.00
- 16700A mainframe
- 16717A logic analyzer card
- 16534A oscilloscope module
- 16522A pattern generator module.

#### If you are using an older analyzer

If your logic analyzer interface appears different than the interface used in this training kit, then you have an analyzer with the older interface. There is a training kit for these analyzers that you can download from the web.

To download the manual off of the web:

- 1 Go to http://www.agilent.com/find/logicanalyzer-manuals.
- **2** Click on "Making Basic Measurements, Training Kit for the Agilent Technologies 16600A/16700A-Series Logic Analysis System."
- **3** Click on "Making Basic Measurements, Training Kit for the Agilent Technologies 16600A/16700A-Series Logic Analysis System (PDF)."

You can either print the manual from the web page now, or you can save the PDF file to your hard drive and open it later (you must be able to read PDF files on your computer).

- To print the manual from the web page now, select *File*, and then *Print*... and specify how you want it to print.
- To save the PDF file to your hard drive, select *File*, and then *Save As...* Select the directory you want to save the file in and click *Save*.

#### In This Book

You can use this book in two ways: you can start with chapter 2 then progress chapter by chapter, or you can start with chapter 2 then randomly access the exercises you want to do with minimum setup.

#### Part 1: A Quick Tour

□ Chapter 1, A Quick Tour, introduces you to logic analysis, your logic analysis system, and the steps you must take to make a measurement.

#### **Part 2: Making Basic Measurements**

In Part 2, you make real measurements with the credit card board.

- □ Chapter 2, Before You Begin
- □ Chapter 3, Introduction to Timing Analysis: Trigger on an Edge
- □ Chapter 4, Verify Pulse Widths
- Chapter 5, Introduction to State Analysis: Trigger on an Event
- □ Chapter 6, Trigger on a Sequence of Events
- □ Chapter 7, Trigger on a 4 Bit Serial Pattern
- □ Chapter 8, Trigger the Oscilloscope with the Timing Analyzer
- □ Chapter 9, Using the Pattern Generator

#### **Part 3: Reference**

Part 3 contains information about the credit card board and how to set the jumpers on the board.

- □ Chapter 10, Setting the Jumpers
- □ Chapter 11, All About the Credit Card Board

# What Other Sources of Information Are There?

### **Installation Guide**

The Installation Guide is a booklet that explains how to set up your Logic Analysis System.

### **Online Help System**

The Online Help System gives you task help for the analyzer system and tools, as well as descriptions and conceptual information. The Help system also has a glossary section.

• To access online help, click on *Help* in the toolbox.



#### **Measurement Examples**

Measurement Examples guides you through performing measurements with your system. Many common data measurements are described with instructions for setting up the analyzer.

• To access measurement examples, click on *Help* in the toolbox. Then click on *Measurement Examples* in the Help window.

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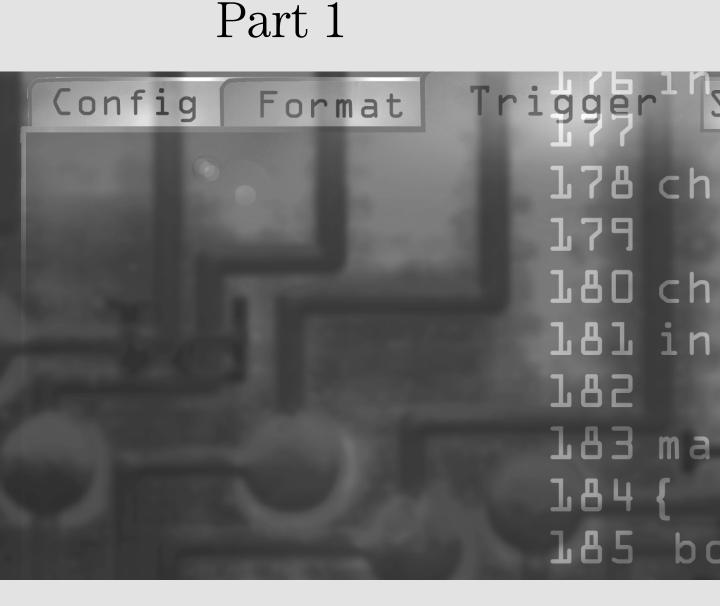
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# A Quick Tour

A Quick Tour

1

# A Quick Tour

Welcome to your new logic analysis system. You have either the Agilent 16600A-Series or the Agilent 16700A-Series logic analysis system. This quick tour applies to both series.



#### Your Agilent 16600A-Series Logic Analysis System

The Agilent 16600A-Series logic analysis system frame includes an embedded logic analyzer acquisition module. One modular slot is also available for integration of an oscilloscope, pattern generator, or another logic analyzer. There is also one emulation module slot.





#### Your Agilent 16700A-Series Logic Analysis System

The Agilent 16700A-Series logic analysis system frame has five slots for measurement modules, and two dedicated emulation module slots.

The Agilent 16702A-Series logic analysis system also includes a built in flat-panel display and keyboard.

#### When Should I Use a Logic Analyzer?

In general, a logic analyzer is useful when you are beyond the parametric stage of design, and you are interested in timing relationships among many signals and need to trigger on logical highs and lows. Logic analyzers are particularly useful when looking at timing relationships or data on a bus. It can decode the information on microprocessor busses and present it in a meaningful form.

#### What is a Logic Analyzer?

Logic analyzers grew out of oscilloscopes. They present data in the same general way that an oscilloscope does; the horizontal axis is time, the vertical axis is voltage amplitude. But a logic analyzer does not provide as much voltage resolution or time interval accuracy as the oscilloscope. Instead, it can capture and display dozens or more signals at once - something that an oscilloscope cannot do.

A logic analyzer reacts the same way as your logic circuit does when a single threshold is crossed by a signal in your system. It will recognize the signal to be either high or low. The analyzer can also trigger on patterns of highs and lows on these signals.

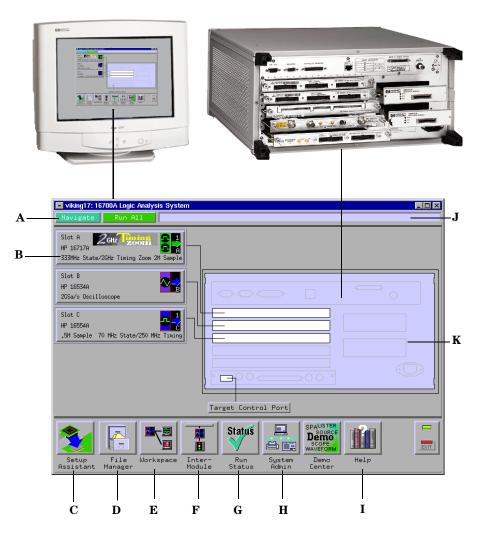
Up to now, the term "logic analyzer" has been used rather loosely. In fact, a logic analyzer can be configured as a timing analyzer, a state analyzer, a state analyzer, or as two state analyzers.

What's a Timing Analyzer? A timing analyzer is analogous to an oscilloscope. It samples at regular time intervals, and displays the information in a waveform similar to the oscilloscope. Because the waveforms on both instruments are time-dependent, the displays are said to be in the "time domain".

What's a State Analyzer? A state analyzer samples when you tell it to using an external clock. Each time the state analyzer receives a state clock pulse, it samples and stores the logic state of the system under test. The data can then be viewed as a sequential listing of logical states.

# The Main System Window

The Main System window is your starting point for setting up and making measurements. It graphically shows which instruments are installed in the frame.



A *Navigate* is used to access instruments and the windows such as Setup..., Waveform..., Listing..., and the Source Viewer... window.

**B** Instrument icons are used to access the setup window for that particular instrument. Each icon represents the instrument installed.

**C** *Setup Assistant* is used to start the automated process of setting up a microprocessor analysis measurement.

**D** *File Manager* is used to perform the common tasks of loading or saving measurement configurations. The File Manager has all the standard functionality for performing operations on files and directories on both the flexible and hard disk drives.

**E** *Workspace* shows a complete graphical representation of the tools and how they are connected for your measurement configuration.

**F** *Inter-Module* shows a graphical representation of the arming sequence between measurement modules, and any external trigger connections to a target system or other instruments.

**G** *Run Status* is used to monitor the run function, and feed back information on the progress of elements such as pre-store, trigger status, and post-store.

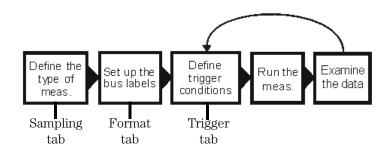
**H** *System Admin* is used to setup system defaults, network configurations, and perform maintenance on the operating system file set. If you are working in a multi-user environment (Secure mode), you set up user accounts in this dialog.

I *Help* gives you access to the main help system for the frame and system level operations.

**J** The status line displays instructions on how to use parts of the interface by pointing and holding the mouse over the area of interest.

**K** The back panel of the logic analysis system and the placements of the modules are graphically represented.

## The Measurement Process



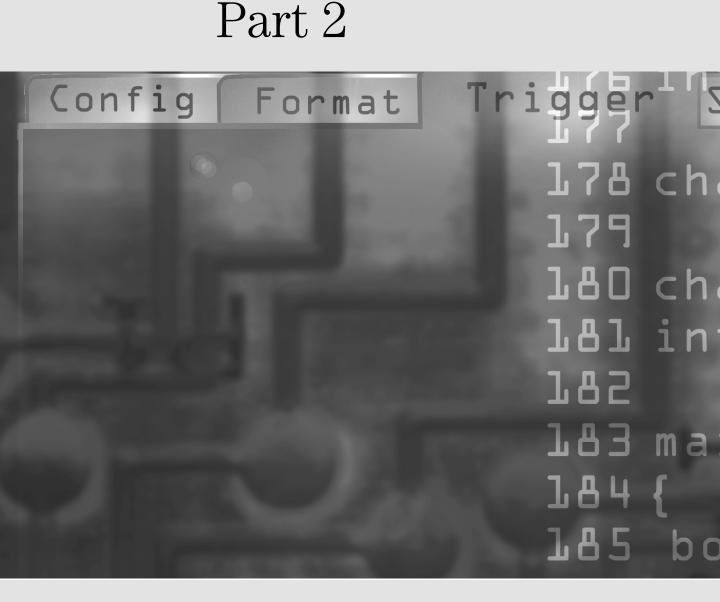
**Define the type of measurement.** Define how you want to sample data by selecting state mode or timing mode, and by setting up the state clock.

**Set up the bus labels.** Specify which signals you want to analyze by grouping and labeling the signals.

**Define trigger conditions.** Define the trigger conditions and events to control what the analyzer captures.

**Run the measurement.** Capture the data specified by the trigger conditions.

**Examine the data.** Use the waveform or listing windows to search, mark, and measure the data. It is common to go back and modify the trigger conditions to capture different data.



# Making Basic Measurements

Before You Begin

# Before You Begin

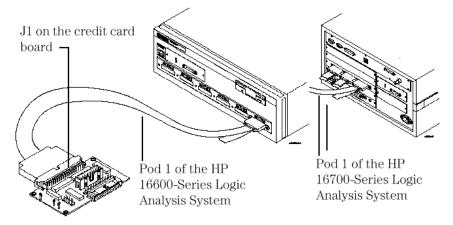
Before you begin the exercises you must connect the credit card board, power up the Agilent 16600/700 logic analysis system, and save a default settings file named RESET for resetting the system at the beginning of each chapter.

# **Start Here** If you have not already connected the credit card board to the logic analyzer, follow all of the steps in this chapter.

If you have connected the credit card board, go to step 3.

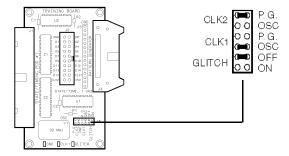
Connect Pod 1 to the<br/>Credit Card BoardAgilent logic analyzers group their probes into pods. Each pod contains<br/>16 data probes and a clock probe. For all exercises, you will use Pod 1<br/>to probe J1 on the credit card board.

**1** With the power off, connect Pod 1 to J1 on the Credit Card Board.



# Note

If you are using a multi-card analyzer, connect pod 1 of the master board to the credit card board.



 $\mathbf{2}$  Set the jumpers on the credit card board as shown below.



Chapter 10 "Setting the Jumpers" for more information on the jumper settings of J5 on the credit card board.

Turn the Power On

**3** Turn on the Agilent 16600/700 logic analysis system by flipping the power switch to ON.

#### Activate the Analyzer

- **4** Once the Main System window comes up on your monitor, click the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.
- **5** Select *Setup...* from the pop-up menu to activate that instrument.

# **Note** If you should ever connect the credit card board to a different analyzer, you must repeat steps 4 through 5 before going on to step 8.

Activate the Scope	If you have an oscilloscope module, you'll need to create a RESET file for it also.
	<b>i</b> In the Main System window, click on the oscilloscope module and select <i>Setup/Display</i> from the pop-up menu.
Activate the Pattern Generator	If you have a pattern generator module, you'll need to create a RESET file for it also.
	7 In the Main System window, click on the pattern generator module and select <i>Setup</i> from the pop-up menu.
Create the Training Directory	If you have already created the directory /hplogic/training/, go to step 12.

8 Click on the *File Manager* icon in the tool box.



- **9** Click the *Create Directory* tab.
- 10 Under Directories, go to the directory /hplogic/.
- **11** In the *New Directory name* field, type 'training', and then click *Create Directory*.

Create the RESET File

- 12 Under *Directories*, go to the directory */hplogic/training/*, and click the *Save* tab.
- 13 In the File Name field, after /hplogic/training/, type RESET.

Current Disk: Hard Disk	🖃 Free Disk Sp	ace: 1549975552	
Directories:	Contents of 'tra	aining':	
- Licensing	Name	Туре	Description
- local_etc	RESETB	16717A_LA_Config	<no descriptio<="" td=""></no>
⊕ 🖵 log	RESETD	16522A_PG_Config System_Config	<no descripti(<br=""><no descripti(<="" td=""></no></no>
F- lost+found		ogsten_connig	(NO DESCRIPCIO
⊕-□ run_cntrl			
⊕ 💶 source			
⊕ <b></b> symbols			
⊕-□ trace_cmds			
🕀 💶 training			
⊕-□ trigger_functions			
⊕- 🛄 usr			
4	<u>ব</u>		M
Load Save Move Copy	Delete   Renam	e ) Create Director	
Load Save Move Copy	Delete   Kenam	e   treate Director	·9   ··································
Filename: /hplogic/training	g/RESET		
Description:			◆ Save Config And Data
Source:	A11	=	♦ Save Config Only

- 14 Click *Save* to save the default setting of all the measurement modules you are using. You will load this RESET file before each chapter to default all settings. If you connect the credit card board to a different analyzer instrument, you must start at step 4 to make a new RESET file.
- 15 Click *Close* to close the *File Manager* window.
- **16** Go to the Setup window for the logic analyzer and click *File*, and then *Close*.
- **17** If you activated the oscilloscope, go to the Oscilloscope window and click *File*, and then *Close*.
- **18** If you activated the pattern generator, go to the Pattern Generator window and click *File*, and then *Close*.

Chapter 2: Before You Begin

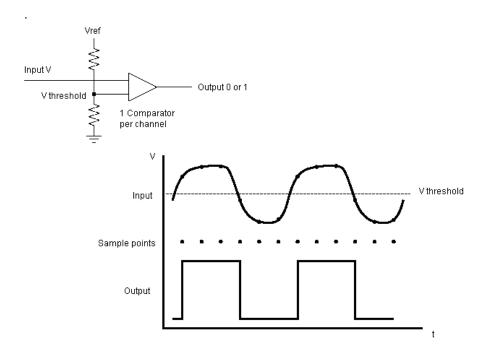
Introduction to Timing Analysis: Trigger on an Edge

3

# Introduction to Timing Analysis: Trigger on an Edge

Timing analysis with a logic analyzer is much like tracing a signal with a digital oscilloscope. The timing analyzer, like the oscilloscope, samples the signal at a rate determined by an internal clock.

The analyzer differs from the scope in that the analyzer uses one-bit comparators to output two signal levels, a logic 1 or 0. This allows the analyzer to have many more channels than the oscilloscope. With a large number of channels, the analyzer can show the timing relationship of logic between various signals. For example, you could look at the logic levels on control lines versus address lines or data lines.



In this chapter, and in chapter 4, you will make basic timing measurements. This chapter steps you through setting up the timing analyzer and bus labels, setting up the analyzer to trigger on an edge, and viewing the waveform.

#### In this chapter, you will learn how to:

- $\hfill\square$  Set up the timing analyzer.
- □ Set up the bus labels
- □ Trigger on an edge.
- $\hfill\square$  Run the analyzer and view the waveform.
- □ Use markers to make a timing measurement.
- □ Save your work.

# Load the RESET Configuration File

The RESET file defaults all settings so that you can begin the exercises. You created the RESET file in Chapter 2.

- 1 Decide what to do.
  - If you have just completed chapter 2, go to the next page.
  - If you have reconnected the credit card board to a different analyzer, or if you have not created a RESET file, go to chapter 2 "Before You Begin."
  - If you have just completed an exercise other than chapter 2, go to step 2.
- 2 Click on the *File Manager* icon in the tool box.



- 3 Under Directories, go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **4** Under *Contents of 'training*', click on the RESET file with the file description of the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.

For example, if you are using an Agilent 16717A, you will click on the file 'RESET.\_\_X' with the file description of '16717A\_LA\_Config'.

- 5 Click the *Load* tab.
- 6 Click Load.
- 7 Click Yes.
- 8 Click Close.

# Set Up the Timing Analyzer

Because the logic analyzer can capture dozens or even hundreds of signals, you need to organize the signals by grouping and labeling channels. Your goal is to create meaningful labels for groups of channels that represent the signals you are interested in. For example, you could group the channels used to probe the address bus under the label ADDR.

- 1 Click on the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.
- **2** Select *Setup*... from the pop-up menu to activate that instrument.
- **3** Click on the *Sampling* tab.
- 4 Select Timing Mode.

🖬 333MHz State/2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Sample A - Analyzer <a></a>	_ D ×
File	Help
Navigate Run	
Sampling Format Trigger Symbol	
Analyzer Name: Analyzer (A) 🔽 On 📿 📿 Analyzer (A)	Zoom
<ul> <li>Timing Mode - Asynchronous sampling clocked internally by analyzer</li> <li>State Mode - Synchronous sampling clocked by the Device Under Test</li> <li>Timing Mode Controls</li> <li>333 MHz Full Channel 2M Sample Trigger Position Center</li> <li>Acquisition Depth 2M </li> <li>Sample Period 3.0ns</li> </ul>	

# Set Up the Bus Labels

**1** Select the *Format* tab.

Now you will organize the data you are capturing by creating a label and assigning the channels of interest to that label.

**2** Click on *Label1*, select *Rename...*, and change the label name to TCOUNT.

TCOUNT is short for timing count, and represents the source of the signals.

3 Click OK.

🗖 Rename Label1	×
Rename Label:	
тсоилт	
OK Apply	Cancel

**4** To the far right of *TCOUNT*, click on the field showing the 16 channels of pod 1.

- The channels of Pod 1 Pod 1 15 8 7 0 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 \* \* \* \* \* \* \* . . Sampling Format Trigger Symbol Data On Clocks A..AB..B Pod Pod B2 Pod B Assignment. TTL TTL -\_**‡**‡ 87 \_‡ KJ :::::::  $\overline{15}$ 87 0 15 TCOUNT + \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* • • . . . . . . . . . . . . "\*" = On, ." = Off Individual... . . . . . . . . . . • • • • • • • • • • • \* \* \* \*
- **5** Assign the lower 8 channels of pod 1 to TCOUNT by choosing ".......\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*".

# Define Trigger Conditions: Trigger on an Edge

A term that should be familiar to oscilloscope users is "triggering". It is also used in logic analyzers, and is often called "trace point". Unlike an oscilloscope, which starts the trace right after the trigger, a logic analyzer can show information prior to the trace point, which is known as negative time, as well as information after the trace point.

You can trigger the analyzer using specified events and edges. In this exercise, you will use the rising edge of bit 7.



- **1** Select the *Trigger* tab.
- 2 Under the Trigger Functions tab, click on 'Find edge'.

💶 333MHz State/2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Sample A – Analyzer <a></a>	
File Edit Options Clear	Help
Navigate Run	
Sampling Format Trigger Symbol	
Trigger Functions Settings Overview Status Save	/Recall
General Timing	Trigger function libraries
Find pattern Find edge Find edge AND pattern Find width violation on pattern/pulse Find Nth occurrence of an edge	
	edge
Replace Insert before Ins	sert after Delete
Trigger Sequence	
1 FIND EDGE	
Find TCOUNT Edge	
then Trigger and fill memory	
Help	Close

Note

Trigger functions are predefined trigger sequences that can be used "as is" or that can be combined and modified for creating more complex trigger sequences.

- **3** Click *Replace* to replace the default trigger sequence with the 'Find edge' trigger function.
- **4** Under *Trigger Sequence 1*, click on  $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ .
- 5 Set Bit 7 as a rising edge and all other bits as don't care.

Specify Glitch/Edge TCOUNT	×
t · · · · · · ·	
Bit 0	
<pre>marks a channel as a don't care specifies a rising edge specifies a falling edge specifies a ther a rising edge or a falling edge specifies a glitch</pre>	
Specifying an edge or glitch on more than one channel logically ORs the edges together.	
OK Cancel	

**6** Click *OK*.

Your trigger should read:

	Trigger Sequence	
	1 FIND EDGE	
	Find TCOUNT Edge	
	then Trigger and fill memory	
This is t	the group of	This is the rising
channel analyzir	ls you are 1g.	edge of bit 7.

You have finished setting up the analyzer to trigger on the rising edge of bit 7. You are now ready to run the analyzer and capture data.

# Run the Analyzer and View the Data

- 1 Click the *Run* button to capture the data.
- 2 Click the *Navigate* button.
- **3** Select the slot with the analyzer you are using, and select *Waveform* from the pop-up menu.
- **4** To the right of the *Seconds/div* field click on the down arrow until the field is set to 20 ns. This will zoom in on the waveform.

The data you captured is displayed in overlay mode, with the entire bus of data on one line. This allows you to tell the value of the bus at any particular moment.

Waveform<1	>	_ 🗆 ×
File Edit	Options	Help
Navigate	Run	
Label TCO	Goto Markers Comments Analysis Mixed Signal ) JNT 🛓 Value I 🛓 when Entering 🛓 Next Prev searching Set G1 Set G2	
Seconds/	div = 20.000 ns 🖌 Delay 🔯 s	
TCOUNT all	0D 0E 0F 10 91 92 93	
		2

Let's expand the data so that you can look at all eight data lines.

**5** Right-click and hold on *TCOUNT all*, and select *Expand*.

Waveform<1>		_ 🗆 ×
File Edit	Options	Help
Navigate	Run	
Search	oto   Markers   Comments   Analysis   Mixed Signal	
		1
	NT 🛓 Value 🗓 🎍 when Entering 🛓 Next Prev	
Advanced s	searching Set G1 Set G2	
Seconds/d	iv = 120.000 ns 🔺 Delay 10 s 🖌	
	62	
TCOUNT O		
TCOUNT 1	0 1 0 1	
TCOUNT 2	1 0	
TCOUNT 3	1 0	
TCOUNT 4	0 1	
TCOUNT 5	¢.	
TCOUNT 6	Q	
TCOUNT 7	0 1	
•		
	4	

Now that you can see the data on all 8 bits of the training board, let's change the color of data line TCOUNT 7 to red so that it stands out from the others.

- **6** Right-click and hold on *TCOUNT* 7, and select *Change attributes...*.
- 7 To the right of *Color*, click on the red box, then click *OK*.

🗖 Attribute Dialog - Waveform<1>	×
📕 Label format Unique 💻	
🗏 Color 🛇 🛃 🤣 🛇 🐼 🐼 🖉 Edit	Colors
🗏 Waveform height 17	
🗏 ShowValue 🛛 On 🖃 Base 🛛 Hex 🖃	
OK Apply Ca	ncel

## Use Markers to Make a Timing Measurement

You can use the global markers, G1 and G2, in the Waveform display to measure a time interval. The G1 and G2 global markers mark an instant in time that is global across all windows for all time correlated acquisition modules.

- **1** Drag marker *G2* to the falling edge of *TCOUNT 0* before the trigger.
- **2** *G1* should be on the rising edge on *TCOUNT 0*. If it is not, drag it there.

- Waveform <	1>		_ 🗆 ×
File Edit	ŧ	Options	Help
Navigate	Г	Run	
Search ) Label TC Advanced	ou	Goto   Markers   Comments   Analysis   Mixed Signal   NT 🛃 Value   🛓 when Entering 🛓 Next Prev searching   Set G1   Set G2	
Seconds	/d	iv = 20.000 ns 🖌 Delay 10 s 🖌	
		G2 G1	
TCOUNT	0		- lî
TCOUNT	1	0 1 0 1	
TCOUNT	2	1 0	
TCOUNT	3	1 0	
TCOUNT	4	0 1	
TCOUNT	5	q	
TCOUNT	6	Q	
TCOUNT	7	0 1	
	ļ		

- **3** Click on the *Markers* tab.
- **4** To the far-right of  $G_1$ , click on the down arrow and select  $G_2$ . This will give you the time between markers  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ .

Waveform<1>	
File Edit Options	Help
Navigate Run	
Search   Goto   Markers   Comments   Analysis   Mixed	i Signal ]
	= 27,923 ns
G2: TCOUNT 🛓 = OF Time 🛓 from Trigger	v = −27,169 ns
Seconds/div = 20.000 ns 🛓 Delay 10 s	A V
G2 G1	
TCOUNT 0 1 0 1 0 1	
TCOUNT 1 0 1 0	1
TCOUNT 2 1	<u> </u>
TCOUNT 3 1	0
TCOUNT 4 0	1
TCOUNT 5	
TCOUNT 6	
TCOUNT 7 0	1

## Save Your Work

Saving your work lets you reuse measurement setups. This is helpful if you make the same measurement often.

- 1 From the Waveform File menu, select Save Configuration ...
- 2 Go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **3** Click on the *Save* tab.
- 4 In the *Filename* field, type EDGE.
- **5** Click the *Save* button.
- 6 Click Close.
- 7 Close the Waveform window by clicking *File*, then *Close* from the menu bar.
- 8 Go back to the Setup window and click Close.

## Lesson Summary

You have learned about basic timing analysis and how to make a basic timing measurement.

You did the following:

- $\checkmark$  Set up the timing analyzer.
- $\checkmark$  Set up the analyzer to trigger on an edge.
- $\checkmark$  Ran the analyzer and viewed the waveform.
- $\checkmark$  Used markers to make a timing measurement.
- ✓ Saved your work.

#### What's Next?

For more practice making basic timing measurements, go to chapter 4.

To learn about state analysis and how to make a basic state measurement, go to chapter 5.

To learn how to trigger the oscilloscope with the timing analyzer, go to chapter 8.

To learn how to use the pattern generator, go to chapter 9.

Chapter 3: Introduction to Timing Analysis: Trigger on an Edge **Lesson Summary** 

Verify Pulse Widths

## Verify Pulse Widths

In this chapter, you will make a timing measurement to detect pulse width violations. Possible uses of this measurement are to test the minimum and maximum pulse limits, or to verify that all pulses controlling a mechanical device fall within specification. This chapter steps you through setting up the timing analyzer and bus labels, setting up the analyzer to trigger on a pulse width that is either too narrow or too wide, and using markers to measure the width of the pulse once it has been captured in the waveform window.

#### In this chapter, you will learn how to:

- $\hfill\square$  Set up the timing analyzer.
- □ Set up the bus labels.
- □ Trigger on a pulse width violation.
- **□** Run the analyzer and measure the width of the pulse.
- □ Save your work.

## Load the RESET Configuration File

The RESET file defaults all settings so that you can begin the exercises. You created the RESET file in Chapter 2.

- 1 Decide what to do.
  - If you have just completed chapter 2, go to the next page.
  - If you have reconnected the credit card board to a different analyzer, or if you have not created a RESET file, go to chapter 2 "Before You Begin."
  - If you have just completed an exercise other than chapter 2, go to step 2.
- 2 Click on the *File Manager* icon in the tool box.



- 3 Under Directories, go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **4** Under *Contents of 'training*', click on the RESET file with the file description of the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.

For example, if you are using an Agilent 16717A, you will click on the file 'RESET.\_\_X' with the file description of '16717A\_LA\_Config'.

- 5 Click the *Load* tab.
- 6 Click Load.
- 7 Click Yes.
- 8 Click Close.

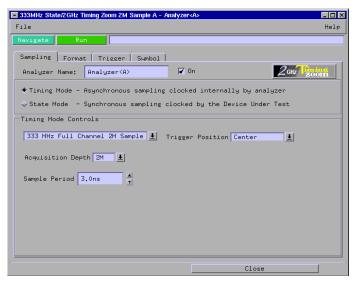
## Set Up the Timing Analyzer

First we will set up the timing analyzer to capture data on bit 1 of the credit card board.



Chapter 3 "Introduction to Timing Analysis: Trigger on an Edge", for more information on timing analysis.

- **1** Click on the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.
- **2** Select *Setup*... from the pop-up menu to activate that instrument.
- **3** Click on the *Sampling* tab.
- 4 Select Timing Mode.



Chapter 4: Verify Pulse Widths **Set Up the Bus Labels** 

## Set Up the Bus Labels

**1** Select the *Format* tab.

Now you will organize the data you are capturing by creating a label and assigning the channels of interest to that label.

2 Click on *Label1*, select *Rename...*, and change the label name to BIT1.

BIT1 represents the source of the signals.

3 Click OK.

Rename TCOUNT	×
Rename Label:	
BIT1	
OK Apply	Cancel

**4** To the far right of *BIT1*, click on the field showing the 16 channels of pod 1.

333MHz State/	2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Samp	le B - Analyzer <b></b>		
File Edit				Help
Navigate	Run			
Sampling	Format Trigger Sy	mbol ]		(
Pod Assignment.	Data On Clocks AABB	Pod B2	Pod B1	
		TTL	TTL	
	 КЈ	15 87 0	15 <sup>‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡</sup>	
BIT1	+		***************************************	on, "," = Off
				vidual
				*****
				**
				••••••••••
			**	**
				****
			•••••	·····***
	Apply		Close	

- 5 Select *Individual*... from the pop-up menu.
- **6** If there are asterisks '\*' in the *BIT1* window, right-click and hold to select '.....' from the pop-up menu.

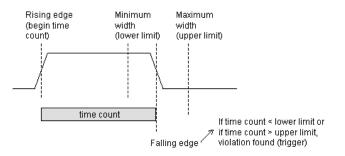
This changes the bits from being assigned to the label BIT1 to being unassigned. We only want to assign BIT1.

7 Click on channel one to assign it to *BIT1*, then click *OK*.



## Define the Trigger Conditions: Trigger on a Pulse Width Violation

Setting up the trigger specification for verifying pulse widths would be a complex measurement to set up by hand. This is where trigger macros help out. Macros are pre-defined trigger specifications that you can modify for your measurement.



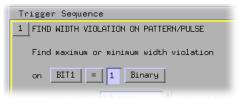
- **1** Select the *Trigger* tab.
- **2** Under the *Trigger Functions* tab, click on 'Find width violation on pattern/pulse'.

📕 333MHz State/2GHz Timing Zo	oom 2M Sample B - Anal	yzer <b></b>	
File Edit Options Cl	ear		Help
Navigate Run			
Sampling Format Tr Trigger Functions Sett. General Timing Find pattern Find edge Find edge AND pattern Find width violation or Find Nth occurrence of	) pattern/pulse		unction libraries
Replace	Insert before	Insert after	Delete
Trigger Sequence          I FIND WIDTH VIOLATION O         Find maximum or minimu         on       BIT1         min width       12 ns         then       Trigger and fill	n width violation ex X Max width	18 ns 🛓	
Hel;	•	Clos	e

**3** Click *Replace* to replace the default trigger sequence with the 'Find edge' trigger function.

Next you will define what you want to use for a trigger. Because we are looking for a pulse width violation, we will check the width of all high signals.

- **4** Under the *Trigger Sequence 1*, right-click on *Hex* and select *Binary*.
- **5** Click in the field to the left of *Binary* and type 1.



Now you will set the values for the width violation.

- 6 Set the max width to 48ns.
- 7 Set the *min width* to 42ns.

🖃 333MHz State/2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Sample B - Analyze	er <b></b>
File Edit Options Clear	Help
Navigate Run	
Sampling Format Trigger Symbol Trigger Functions Settings Overview Status General Timing Find pattern Find edge Find edge AND pattern Find width violation on pattern/pulse Find Width violation on pattern/pulse	Trigger function libraries
Replace Insert before	Pulse too narrow Pulse too wide Insert after Delete
Trigger Sequence	
1 FIND WIDTH VIOLATION ON PATTERN/PULSE Find maximum or minimum width violation on BIT1 = 1 Binary	8 ns
- Help	Close

## Run the Analyzer to Verify Pulse Widths

If the analyzer triggers, it has detected a violation.

- **1** Click the *Run* button.
- 2 Click the *Navigate* button.
- **3** Select the slot with the analyzer you are using, and select *Waveform* from the pop-up menu.

Waveform<1>	
File Edit Options	Help
Navigate Run	
Search Goto Markers Comments Analysis Mixed Signal Label BIT1 <u>+</u> Value <u>+</u> when Entering <u>+</u> Next Prev Advanced searching Set G1 Set G2	
Seconds/div = 100.000 ns 🖌 Delay 10 s	
	1

**4** To the right of the *Seconds/div* field click on the down arrow until the field is set to 50 ns. This will zoom in on the waveform.

Now you'll measure how wide the pulse width is using Markers.

- 5 Click on the *Markers* tab.
- 6 To the far right of *G1*, click on the down arrow after *Time from Trigger*, and select *G2*.
- **7** Move *G1* to the nearest rising edge before the trigger.
- **8** Move G2 to the nearest falling edge after the trigger.

Search 1	Goto Markers Comments Analysis Mixed Signal	
G1: BIT1		A
G2: BIT1	± = 1 Time ± from Trigger ± = 14,545 ns	
Seconds/	div 🖃 🚺 50.000 ns 🛔 Delay 🔯 s 🗍	
	G1 trG2	
BIT1 all		
•		
_		

## Save Your Work

- 1 From the File menu, select Save Configuration...
- 2 Go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **3** Click on the *Save* tab.
- 4 In the *Filename* field, type WIDTH.
- **5** Click the *Save* button.
- 6 Close the Waveform window by clicking *File*, then *Close* from the menu bar.
- 7 Go back to the Setup window and click *Close*.

## Lesson Summary

You have learned how to verify pulse widths.

You did the following:

- $\checkmark~$  Set up the timing analyzer.
- ✓ Triggered on a pulse width violation.
- $\checkmark$  Ran the analyzer and viewed the waveform.
- $\checkmark$  Used markers to measure the width of the pulse.
- ✓ Saved your work.

#### What's Next?

To learn about state analysis and how to make a basic state measurement, go to chapter 5.

To learn how to trigger the oscilloscope with the timing analyzer, go to chapter 8.

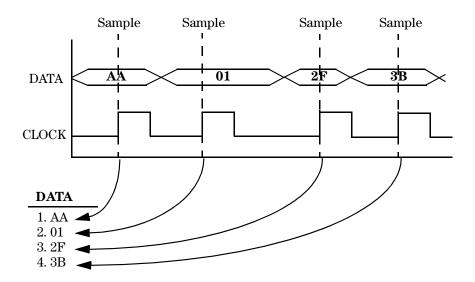
To learn how to use the pattern generator, go to chapter 9.

5

Introduction to State Analysis: Trigger on an Event

# Introduction to State Analysis: Trigger on an Event

If you've never used a state analyzer, you may think it's a complex instrument that would take much time to master. Actually, the state analyzer is not any more difficult to understand than a timing analyzer. The major difference between a timing analyzer and a state analyzer is the source of the sample clock. While the timing analyzer samples at regular intervals using the internal clock, the state analyzer samples when you tell it to using an external clock. Each time the state analyzer receives a state clock pulse, the analyzer samples and stores the logic state of the system under test.



In this chapter, and in chapters 6 and 7, you will make basic state measurements. This chapter steps you through setting up the state analyzer and bus labels, setting up the analyzer to trigger on an event and store a range of values, and viewing the listing.

#### In this chapter, you will learn how to:

- $\hfill\square$  Set up the state analyzer.
- □ Set up the bus labels.
- **□** Trigger on an event and store a range of values.
- **□** Run the analyzer and view the listing.
- □ Search the listing.
- □ Save your work.

## Load the RESET Configuration File

The RESET file defaults all settings so that you can begin the exercises. You created the RESET file in Chapter 2.

- 1 Decide what to do.
  - If you have just completed chapter 2, go to the next page.
  - If you have reconnected the credit card board to a different analyzer, or if you have not created a RESET file, go to chapter 2 "Before You Begin."
  - If you have just completed an exercise other than chapter 2, go to step 2.
- 2 Click on the *File Manager* icon in the tool box.



- 3 Under Directories, go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **4** Under *Contents of 'training*', click on the RESET file with the file description of the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.

For example, if you are using an Agilent 16717A, you will click on the file 'RESET.\_\_X' with the file description of '16717A\_LA\_Config'.

- **5** Click the *Load* tab.
- 6 Click Load.
- 7 Click Yes.
- 8 Click Close.

## Set Up the State Analyzer

First you must change the analyzer type from timing to state. Changing the analyzer type to state allows you to set up the clock as well as set up more complex triggers using ranges and combinations of values.

- 1 Click on the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.
- **2** Select *Setup*... from the pop-up menu to activate that instrument.
- **3** Click on the *Sampling* tab.
- 4 Select State Mode.

333MHz State/2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Sample B - Analyzer <b></b>
File Help
Navigate Run
Sampling Format Trigger Symbol
Analyzer Name: Analyzer (B) 🔽 On Zoth Zooth
↓Timing Mode - Asynchronous sampling clocked internally by analyzer
◆ State Mode – Synchronous sampling clocked by the Device Under Test
State Mode Controls
167 MHz / 2M State 🛃 Trigger Position Center
Acquisition Depth 21
Clock Setup
Mode: Master only
Pod B4 B3 B2 B1
Clock M L K J
Activity +
Master Off Off Off <u>f</u> => Jt
Close

Each pod has one clock channel. The clock channel on pod 1 is J. We will set J to sample data on the falling edge.

Chapter 5: Introduction to State Analysis: Trigger on an Event **Set Up the Bus Labels** 

**5** Click on the f under J, and select Falling Edge.

-Clock	Set	up —						
Mode:	Ma	ster	onl	у .	F		Advanced	Clocking
Po	bd	B4	B3	B2	B1			
Clock		М	L	К	J			
Activity		_	_	_	\$			
Maste	er	Off	Off	Off	Ł	=>	J↓	

## Set Up the Bus Labels

**1** Select the *Format* tab.

Now you will organize the data you are capturing by creating a label and assigning the channels of interest to that label.

2 Click on *Label1*, select *Rename...*, and change the label name to SCOUNT.

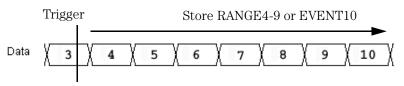
SCOUNT is short for state count and represents the source of the signals.

- **3** Click *OK*.
- **4** To the far right of SCOUNT, click on the field showing the 16 channels of pod 1.

- The channels of Pod 1 Pod 1 15 8 7 0 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 \* \* \* . • • . . . Sampling Format Trigger Symbol Data On Clocks A..AB..B Pod Pod E Pod B1 Assignment, TTL TTL Setup/Hold... \_\_\_**‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡** 87 0 ‡ KJ 15 -ī īī 87 SCOUNT • • . . . . . . . . '\*" = On, "." = Off Individual... . . . \*.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . \*\*\*\*
- **5** Assign the lower 8 channels of pod 1 to SCOUNT by choosing the ".......\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*" selection in the pop-up menu.

## Define the Trigger Conditions: Trigger on an Event

A state analyzer has "sequence levels" that let you qualify data storage. In this exercise, you will trigger on the pattern 3, and then only store the range 4-9 and pattern 10 until the analyzers memory is full.



- 1 Select the *Trigger* tab.
- **2** Under the *Trigger Functions* tab, click on 'Store nothing until pattern occurs'.
- **3** Click *Replace* to replace the default trigger sequence with the 'Store nothing until patter occurs' trigger function.
- **4** In the *Trigger Sequence* box 1, click on *Hex* and select *Decimal*.
- **5** Click in the field to the right of SCOUNT =, and type 003.

6 Click on *Trigger and fill memory* and select *Trigger*, and then *Trigger and goto*.

Sampling Format Trigger Symbol		
Trigger Functions Settings Overview Default Sto	oring Status Save/Recal	1]
General State	Trigger	function libraries
Find pattern n times Store range until pattern occurs Store pattern2 until pattern1 occurs While storing pattern2, find pattern1 Store nothing until pattern occurs	Pattern does NOT	pattern
Replace Insert before	Insert after	Delete
Trigger Sequence		
1 STORE NOTHING UNTIL PATTERN OCCURS		
Store nothing until		
SCOUNT = 003 Decimal occurs		
then Trigger and goto Next		

- **7** Under the *Trigger Functions* tab, click on 'Store range until pattern occurs'.
- 8 Click *Insert after* to insert the 'Store range until patter occurs' trigger function after *Trigger Sequence 1*.
- **9** In the *Trigger Sequence 2*, click on *Hex* and select *Decimal*. Do this for both instances of Hex.
- **10** Click in the first field to the right of *Store SCOUNT In range*, and type 004.
- **11** Click in the field to the right of *004* and type 009.
- **12** Click in the field to the right of *until SCOUNT* =, and type 010.

Chapter 5: Introduction to State Analysis: Trigger on an Event **Define the Trigger Conditions: Trigger on an Event** 

**13** Click on *Next* and select 2.

You may need to enlarge the window to see the *Next* button.

Sampling Format Tr:	igger   Symbol		
Trigger Functions Setti	ngs Overview Default St	oring Status Save/Recall	<u>n</u>
General State		Trigger	function libraries
Find pattern n times Store range until patter Store pattern2 until pai While storing pattern2, Store nothing until patr	tern1 occurs find pattern1	Pattern 1 does NOT	pattern 1
Replace	Insert before	Insert after	Delete
Trigger Sequence SCOUNT = 003 Decimal then Trigger and goto 2 STORE RANGE UNTIL PATTE Store SCOUNT In ran until SCOUNT = 01 occurs 1 4 tin then Store sample Goto 2	Next RN OCCURS ge 004 009 Decimal 0 Decimal		

Your trigger sequence should look like the one above.

## Run the Analyzer and View the Listing

- 1 Click the *Run* button to capture the data.
- **2** Click the *Navigate* button.
- **3** Select the slot with the analyzer you are using, and select *Listing*....
- 4 Under SCOUNT, right-click and hold to select Decimal.

	isting<1>				
Fi	le Edit Opti	ons Invasr	Source		Help
Na	avigate 🛛 🕞	un 📘			
	Gearch   Goto	Markers	Comments   Ana		1
	abel SCOUNT Advanced searc	J Value	∫ when F Set G1   Set G2		
	Hovanced searc	11118	Set GI Set G2		
	State Number Decimal	<u></u>  '	ime bsolute		
62	0	003	0 s		
52	1	003	0 s 32.000 ns		
	2	005	64.000 ns		
	3	006	96.000 ns		
	4		28.000 ns		
	5		56.000 ns		
	6		88.000 ns		
	7		20.000 ns		
	8	004	8.032 us		
	9	005	8.064 us		
	10 11	006 007	8.096 us 8.128 us		
	_ <sup>11</sup>	007	0.120 US		$\nabla$
_					
		<u> </u>			
r.	These line nu	mbers sh	ow This	is the state data you	
ť	he locations	of the dat		red from the credit	
			1		
t	the logic analyzers card board.				
I	nemory.				
	v				

You set up the analyzer to trigger on 3 and store the range 4-9 and 10 until the analyzer's memory becomes full. Because the credit card board counts from 0 to 255 repetitively, there are many occurrences of "4-9, 10." Now you will search through the listing for the beginning of the stored range.

- **5** Under the *Search* tab, click in the field to the right of *Value*, keep the mouse cursor over the field, and type 004. If the mouse cursor isn't in the field, the value can't be entered.
- 6 Click on the *Next* button to find the first occurrence of RANGE4-9.
- 7 Click on the *Next* button a few more times.

Notice the line numbers are increasing and that the trigger point is no longer in view.

<mark>∣Listing</mark> ≺ File E	l≻ dit Options Inv	asm Source	LOX Help
Navigat	e Run		
THOM & Ser			
Search	Goto   Marker	S Comments Analysis Mixed Sig	enal
1 - 1 - 1		ue 1004 👤 when Present 👤 Nex	
			t Prev
Advan	ced searching	Set G1 Set G2	
Stat	te Number SCOUNT	Time	
Dec:	imal Decima	Absolute	
Dec.		Hosoluce	
21	010	16.220 us	
22	004	24.032 us	
23	005	24.064 us	
24	006	24.096 us	
25	007	24.128 us	
26	008	24.156 us	
27	009	24.188 us	
28	010	24.220 us	
29	004	32.032 us	
30	005	32.064 us	
31	006	32.096 us	
32	007	32.128 us	
33	008	32.156 us	
34	009	32.188 us	
35	010	32.220 us	
36	004	40.032 us	
37	005	40.064 us	

The value 004 that you are searching \_\_\_\_\_ the listing for is always displayed inside these lines.

## Save Your Work

- 1 From the Listing File menu, select Save Configuration...
- 2 Go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **3** Click on the *Save* tab.
- 4 In the *Filename* field, after the path */hplogic/training/*, type EVENT.
- **5** Click the *Save* button.
- 6 Click Close.
- 7 Close the Listing window by clicking *File*, then *Close* from the menu bar.
- 8 Go back to the Setup window and click *Close*.

## Lesson Summary

You have learned about state analysis and how to make a state measurement.

You did the following:

- $\checkmark$  Set up the state analyzer.
- $\checkmark$  Triggered on an event and stored a range of values.
- $\checkmark$  Ran the analyzer and viewed the listing.
- ✓ Saved your work.

#### What's Next?

For more practice making basic state measurements, go to chapters 6 and 7.

To learn about timing analysis and how to make a basic timing measurement, go to chapter 3.

To learn how to trigger the oscilloscope with the timing analyzer, go to chapter 8.

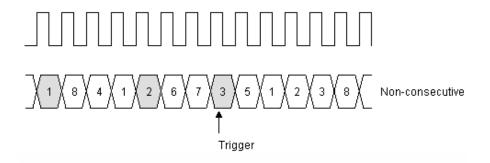
To learn how to use the pattern generator, go to chapter 9.

6

Trigger on a Sequence of Events

## Trigger on a Sequence of Events

With the state analyzer's selective storage abilities, you can store only a portion of the data. In this exercise you will store a non-consecutive sequence of values before triggering the logic analyzer. This will involve setting up multiple levels of trigger conditions.



This chapter steps you through setting up the state analyzer and bus labels, setting up the analyzer to trigger on a sequence of events, and viewing the listing.

#### In this chapter, you will learn how to:

- $\hfill\square$  Set up the state analyzer.
- □ Set up the bus labels.
- □ Trigger on a sequence of events.
- $\Box$  Run the analyzer and view the listing.
- □ Save your work.

## Load the RESET Configuration File

The RESET file defaults all settings so that you can begin the exercises. You created the RESET file in Chapter 2.

- $1 \ {\rm Decide \ what \ to \ do.}$ 
  - If you have just completed chapter 2, go to the next page.
  - If you have reconnected the credit card board to a different analyzer, or if you have not created a RESET file, go to chapter 2 "Before You Begin."
  - If you have just completed an exercise other than chapter 2, go to step 2.
- 2 Click on the *File Manager* icon in the tool box.



- 3 Under Directories, go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **4** Under *Contents of 'training*', click on the RESET file with the file description of the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.

For example, if you are using an Agilent 16717A, you will click on the file 'RESET.\_\_X' with the file description of '16717A\_LA\_Config'.

- 5 Click the *Load* tab.
- 6 Click Load.
- 7 Click Yes.
- 8 Click Close.

### Set Up the State Analyzer

First you must change the analyzer type from timing to state.



Chapter 5 "Introduction to State Analysis: Trigger on an Event", for more information on the state analyser.

- **1** Click on the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.
- **2** Select *Setup*... from the pop-up menu to activate that instrument.
- **3** Click on the *Sampling* tab.
- 4 Select State Mode.

🖬 333MHz State/2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Sample B - Analyzer <b></b>
File Help
Navigate Run
Sampling Format Trigger Symbol
Analyzer Name: Analyzer (B) I On Zour Zour
$igstar{}$ State Mode $$ - Synchronous sampling clocked by the Device Under Test
State Mode Controls
167 MHz / 2M State 🛓 Trigger Position Center
Acquisition Depth 2M
Clock Setup
Mode: Master only
Pod B4 B3 B2 B1
Clock M L K J
Activity ‡
Master Off Off Off _ => J1
Close

Each pod has one clock channel. The clock channel on pod 1 is J. We will set J to sample data on the falling edge.

Chapter 6: Trigger on a Sequence of Events **Set Up the Bus Labels** 

**5** Click on the f under J, and select Falling Edge.

Clock	Set	up —						
Mode:	Ma	ster	onl	y j	F		Advanced	Clocking
Po	bd	B4	B3	B2	B1			
Cloc	sk	М	L	К	J			
Activit	:y	-	_	_	\$			
Maste	er	Off	Off	Off	Ł	=>	J↓	

## Set Up the Bus Labels

**1** Select the *Format* tab.

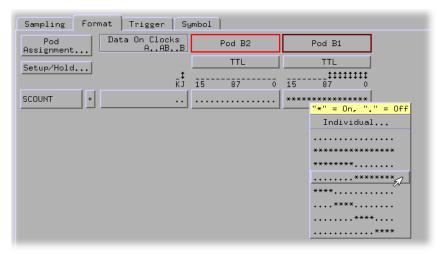
Now you will organize the data you are capturing by creating a label and assigning the channels of interest to that label.

2 Click on *Label1*, select *Rename...*, and change the label name to SCOUNT.

SCOUNT is short for state count and represents the source of the signals.

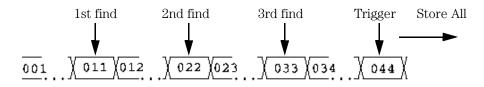
- 3 Click OK.
- **4** To the far right of *SCOUNT*, click on the field showing the 16 channels of pod 1.

**5** Assign the lower 8 channels of pod 1 to SCOUNT by choosing the ".......\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*" selection in the pop-up menu.



### Trigger on a Sequence of Events

Now you will set up the state analyzer to find a sequence of events, trigger on the last event, and then store any state. This will take four sequence levels. The first level will find 11, the second 22, the third 33, and the fourth level will trigger on the occurrence of 44. The fifth level will be used to store all states after the trigger point until the analyzer's memory is full.



- **1** Select the *Trigger* tab.
- **2** Under the *Trigger Functions* tab, click on 'Store nothing until pattern occurs'.
- **3** Click *Replace* to replace the default trigger sequence with the 'Store nothing until patter occurs' trigger function.
- 4 In the *Trigger Sequence 1*, click on *Hex* and select *Decimal*.
- **5** Click in the field to the right of *SCOUNT* =, and type 011.

- 6 Click on *Trigger and fill memory* and select *Insert ACTION*, *Store*, and then *Store sample*.
- 7 Below *Store sample*, click on *Trigger then fill memory* and select *Goto*.

Sampling Format	Trigger Symbol	
Trigger Functions Set	tings Overview Defau	lt Storing Status Save/Recall
General State		Trigger function libraries
Find pattern n times Store range until pat Store pattern2 until While storing pattern Store nothing until p	pattern1 occurs 2, find pattern1	Pattern does NOT occur here Not pattern Store nothing here
Replace	Insert before	Insert after Delete
Trigger Sequence		
1 FIND PATTERN N TIMES		
Find 1 🛓 oc	currence of	
SCOUNT = 011	Decimal	
then Store sample	l	
Goto Next		

To tell the analyzer to find the rest of the sequence 022, 033, and 044 before triggering, we will set up three more sequence levels similar to the one finding 011.

- 8 On the button bar above *Trigger Sequence 1*, select *Insert after* to insert a Trigger Sequence 2.
- 9 In the Trigger Sequence 2, click on Hex and select Decimal.
- **10** In the *Trigger Sequence 2*, click in the field to the right of *SCOUNT* =, and type 022.

**11** Click on *Goto* and select *Insert ACTION*, *Store*, and then *Store sample*.

2 STORE NOTHING UNTIL PATTERN OCCURS
Store nothing until
SCOUNT = 022 Decimal occurs
then Store sample
Goto Next

- **12** On the button bar above *Trigger Sequence 1*, select *Insert after* to insert a Trigger Sequence 3.
- 13 In the Trigger Sequence 3, click on Hex and select Decimal.
- 14 In the *Trigger Sequence 3*, click in the field to the right of *SCOUNT* =, and type 033.
- **15** Click on *Goto* and select *Insert ACTION*, *Store*, and then *Store sample*.



- **16** On the button bar above *Trigger Sequence 1*, select *Insert after* to insert a Trigger Sequence 4.
- 17 In the Trigger Sequence 4, click on Hex and select Decimal.
- **18** In the *Trigger Sequence* 4, click in the field to the right of *SCOUNT* =, and type 044.

**19** Click on *Goto* and select *Trigger*, and then *Trigger* and fill memory.

4 STORE NOTHING UNTIL PATTERN OCCURS	
Store nothing until	
SCOUNT = 044 Decimal occurs	
then Trigger and fill memory	

### Run the State Analyzer and View the Listing

- 1 Click the *Run* button to capture the data.
- 2 Click the *Navigate* button.
- **3** Select the slot with the analyzer you are using, and select *Listing*... from the pop-up menu.
- **4** Under *SCOUNT*, right-click and hold on *Hex*, then select *Decimal*.

Look for the sequence of events before the trigger point.

	Listing<	1>	· 🗆
File Edit Options I	nvasm Source		Help
Navigate Run			
Search   Goto   Marke	na l Comonto l On	alysis   Mixed Signal	
			[
Label SCOUNT 🛓 Valu			
Advanced searching	Set G1 Set G	2	
State Number SCOUM	T Time		
Decimal Decim	al Absolute		
		ELEVEN	
l l l		TWENTY2	HIRTY3
		Trigger	шқт тә
-3 011	-1.032 us		
-2 022	-688.000 ns		
-1 033- 62 0 044-	-344.000 ns		
1 045	0 s 32.000 ns		
2 046	64.000 ns		
3 047 4 048	88.000 ns 120.000 ns		
4 048 5 049 6 050	120.000 hs 152.000 hs	Store All	
6 050	184.000 ns		
7 051 8 052	216.000 ns 248.000 ns		
	240,000 hs		
1-M			

### Save Your Work

- 1 From the Listing File menu, select Save Configuration ...
- 2 Go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **3** Click on the *Save* tab.
- 4 In the *Filename* field, type SEQUENCEVENT.
- **5** Click the *Save* button.
- 6 Close the *Listing* window by clicking *File*, then *Close* from the menu bar.
- 7 Go back to the Setup window and click *Close*.

### Lesson Summary

You have learned how to make a more advanced state measurement.

You did the following:

- $\checkmark$  Set up the state analyzer.
- ✓ Triggered on a sequence of events.
- $\checkmark$  Ran the analyzer and viewed the listing.
- ✓ Saved your work.

#### What's Next?

For more practice making basic state measurements, go to chapter 7.

To learn about timing analysis and how to make a basic timing measurement, go to chapter 3.

To learn how to trigger the oscilloscope with the timing analyzer, go to chapter 8.

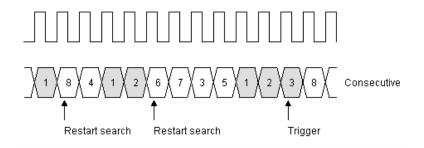
To learn how to use the pattern generator, go to chapter 9.

Trigger on a 4 Bit Serial Pattern

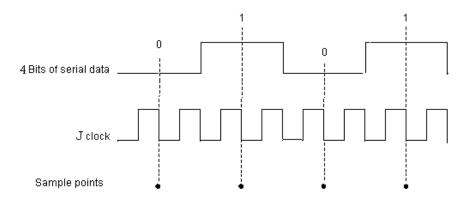
7

## Trigger on a 4 Bit Serial Pattern

To trigger on a 4 bit serial pattern, the analyzer looks for a consecutive sequence of events. Only then will the analyzer trigger.



For this exercise, the sequence of events will be '0101'. The analyzer will not trigger if it does not find '0101'.



This chapter steps you through setting up the state analyzer and bus labels, setting up the analyzer to trigger on a 4-bit serial pattern, and viewing the states in the listing window.

#### In this chapter, you will learn how to:

- $\hfill\square$  Set up the state analyzer.
- □ Set up the bus labels.
- □ Trigger on a 4-bit serial pattern.
- $\Box$  Run the analyzer and view the listing.
- □ Save your work.

## Load the RESET Configuration File

The RESET file defaults all settings so that you can begin the exercises. You created the RESET file in Chapter 2.

- $1 \ {\rm Decide \ what \ to \ do.}$ 
  - If you have just completed chapter 2, go to the next page.
  - If you have reconnected the credit card board to a different analyzer, or if you have not created a RESET file, go to chapter 2 "Before You Begin."
  - If you have just completed an exercise other than chapter 2, go to step 2.
- 2 Click on the *File Manager* icon in the tool box.



- 3 Under Directories, go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **4** Under *Contents of 'training*', click on the RESET file with the file description of the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.

For example, if you are using an Agilent 16717A, you will click on the file 'RESET.\_\_X' with the file description of '16717A\_LA\_Config'.

- 5 Click the *Load* tab.
- 6 Click Load.
- 7 Click Yes.
- 8 Click Close.

### Set Up the State Analyzer

First you must change the analyzer type from timing to state.



Chapter 5 "Introduction to State Analysis: Trigger on an Event", for more information on the state analyzer.

- **1** Click on the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.
- **2** Select *Setup*... from the pop-up menu to activate that instrument.
- **3** Click on the *Sampling* tab.
- 4 Select State Mode.

🖬 333MHz State/2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Sample B - Analyzer <b></b>
File Help
Navigate Run
Sampling Format Trigger Symbol
Analyzer Name: Analyzer ⟨B⟩ 🔽 On ZGHZ Zooth
Timing Mode - Asynchronous sampling clocked internally by analyzer
◆ State Mode – Synchronous sampling clocked by the Device Under Test
State Mode Controls
167 MHz / 2M State 🛓 Trigger Position Center
Acquisition Depth 2M
Clock Setup
Mode: Master only 🛓 🗌 Advanced Clocking
Pod B4 B3 B2 B1
Clock M L K J
Activity T Master Off Off Off F => J↑
Close

Each pod has one clock channel. The clock channel on pod 1 is J. We will set J to sample data on the falling edge.

**5** Click on the **I** under *J*, and select *Falling Edge* from the pop-up menu.

Clock Set	tup-				
Mode: Ma	aster	onl	y :	Ŧ	📃 Advanced Clocking
Pod	B4	B3	B2	B1	
Clock	М	L	К	J	
Activity	_	-	-	\$	
Master	Off	Off	Off	ł	=> J↓

### Set Up the Bus Labels

1 Select the *Format* tab.

Now you will organize the data you are capturing by creating a label and assigning the channels of interest to that label.

**2** Click on *Label1*, select *Rename...*, and change the label name to BITO.

BIT0 represents the source of the signal.

- 3 Click OK.
- **4** To the far right of *BITO*, click on the field showing the 16 channels of pod 1.
- 5 Select *Individual*... from the pop-up menu.
- **6** If there are asterisks '\*' in the BIT0 window, right-click and hold to select '.....' from the pop-up menu.

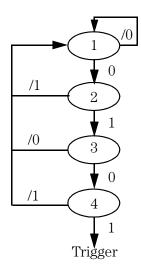
This changes the bits from being assigned to the label BIT0 to being unassigned. We only want to assign BIT0.

**7** Click on channel zero to assign it to BIT0, then click *OK* to close the BIT0 window.



## Define the Trigger Conditions: Trigger on a 4-bit Serial Pattern

A serial pattern is a consecutive sequence of events. If the events do not occur in order, the state analyzer will never trigger.



If 0 is found, go to sequence level 2 Else If 0 is not found, go to level 1

If 1 is found, go to sequence level 3 Else If 1 is not found, go to level 1

If 0 is found, go to sequence level 4 Else If 0 is not found, go to level 1

If 1 is found, trigger the analyzer Else If 1 is not found, go to level 1

- **1** Select the *Trigger* tab.
- **2** Under the *Trigger Functions* tab, scroll to and click on 'Find n-bit serial pattern'.

**3** Click *Replace* to replace the default trigger sequence with the 'Find n-bit serial pattern' trigger function.

Sampling Format Trigger Symbol	
Trigger Functions Settings Overview Default St	toring Status Save/Recall
General State	Trigger function libraries
Find too many states between pattern1 and Find n-bit serial pattern Find pattern n consecutive times Find pattern2 n times after pattern1 befc Store n samples	serial pattern 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 time →
Replace Insert before I	Insert after Delete
Trigger Sequence	
Find 4 bit serial pattern 0000 LSB First on bit 0 d of label BIT0 Input base then Trigger and fill memory	Binary

**4** In the field to the left of *LSB First*, type the serial pattern '0101'.

Trigger Sequence
1 FIND N-BIT SERIAL PATTERN
Find 4 A bit serial pattern 0101 LSB First
on bit 0 🛓 of label BITO Input base Binary
then Trigger and fill memory

## Run the Analyzer and View the Listing

- 1 Click the *Run* button to capture the data.
- 2 Click the *Navigate* button.
- **3** Select the slot with the analyzer you are using, and select *Listing*...
- 4 Under *BITO*, right-click and hold to select *Binary*.

Listing<1>	×
File Edit Options Invasm Source He.	lp
Navigate Run	-
Search Goto Markers Comments Analysis Mixed Signal	
Label BITO 🛃 Value 👔 🛃 when Present 🛃 Next Prev	
Advanced searching Set G1 Set G2	
State Number BITO Time	
Decimal Binary Absolute	
This is the 4-bit serial	
pattern.	
-4 0 -124.000 ns	
-3 1 -92.000 ns	
-2 0 -64.000 ns	
-11 -32.000 ns	
62 0 0 0 s 1 1 32.000 ns	
2 0 64.000 ns	
3 1 96.000 ns	
4 0 124,000 ns	
5 1 156.000 ns 6 0 188.000 ns	
7 1 220.000 ns	
8 0 248,000 ns	

Note

You may only see 0 through -3 lines of data before the trigger, which would show the serial pattern '101'. The analyzer saw the full 4-bit serial pattern '0101' but did not display enough lines of data before the trigger to show you this. If you click Run a couple more times, the -4 line of data will show up.

### Save Your Work

- 1 From the Listing File menu, select Save Configuration...
- 2 Go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **3** Click on the *Save* tab.
- 4 In the *Filename* field, type SERIAL.
- **5** Click the *Save* button.
- 6 Close the *Listing* window by clicking *File*, then *Close* from the menu bar.
- 7 Go back to the Setup window and click Close.

### Lesson Summary

You have learned how to make a more advanced state measurement.

You did the following:

- $\checkmark~$  Set up the state analyzer.
- ✓ Triggered on a 4 bit serial pattern.
- $\checkmark~$  Ran the analyzer and viewed the listing.
- ✓ Saved your work.

### What's Next?

To learn about timing analysis and how to make a basic timing measurement, go to chapter 3.

To learn how to trigger the oscilloscope with the timing analyzer, go to chapter 8.

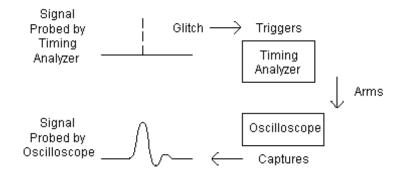
To learn how to use the pattern generator, go to chapter 9.

8

Trigger the Oscilloscope with the Timing Analyzer

# Trigger the Oscilloscope with the Timing Analyzer

Triggering the oscilloscope with the timing analyzer is an "intermodule measurement," which means it involves more than one instrument. In this exercise, the timing analyzer is used to trigger on the symptom, and the oscilloscope is used to monitor the cause. The symptom we will trigger on is the glitch. This capturing of data simultaneously is done by telling the oscilloscope to trigger after the timing analyzer triggers. In other words, the timing analyzer will "arm" the oscilloscope.



In this chapter, you will capture the glitch on the credit card board by using the timing analyzer to trigger the oscilloscope. This chapter steps you through setting up the timing analyzer and bus labels, triggering on the glitch, making an intermodule measurement, and importing the analog waveform into the timing waveform window.

#### In this chapter, you will learn how to:

- $\hfill\square$  Connect the oscilloscope probe and turn the glitch on.
- $\hfill\square$  Get the analog waveform on the display.
- □ Set up the timing analyzer.
- □ Set up the timing analyzer to trigger on the glitch.
- □ Tell the oscilloscope when to trigger.
- □ Set up the analyzer to arm the oscilloscope.
- **□** Run the timing analyzer and oscilloscope.
- □ Add the analog waveform to the timing waveform.
- □ Save your work.

### Load the RESET Configuration File

The RESET file defaults all settings so that you can begin the exercises. You created the RESET file in Chapter 2.

- 1 Decide what to do.
  - If you have just completed chapter 2, go to the next page.
  - If you have reconnected the credit card board to a different analyzer, or if you have not created a RESET file, go to chapter 2 "Before You Begin."
  - If you have just completed an exercise other than chapter 2, go to step 2.
- 2 Click on the *File Manager* icon in the tool box.



- 3 Under Directories, go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **4** Under *Contents of 'training*', click on the RESET file with the file description of the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.

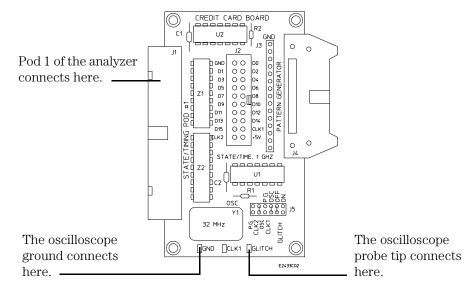
For example, if you are using an Agilent 16717A, you will click on the file 'RESET.\_\_X' with the file description of '16717A\_LA\_Config'.

- 5 Click the *Load* tab.
- 6 Click Load.
- 7 Click Yes.

- 8 Under *Contents of 'training'*, click on the RESET file with the file description of 16534A\_Config. This is the oscilloscope you have connected to the credit card board.
- 9 Click Load.
- 10 Click Yes.
- 11 Click Close.

## Connect the Oscilloscope Probe and Turn the Glitch On

- **1** Connect the oscilloscope probe to channel 1 on the oscilloscope.
- **2** Connect the probe tip to the test point labeled "Glitch" on the credit card board.
- **3** Connect the probe ground lead to the test point labeled "Ground" on the credit card board.



 ${f 4}$  Set the jumpers on the credit card board as shown below.



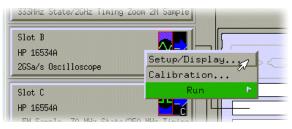


Chapter 10 "Setting the Jumpers" for more information on the jumper settings of J5 on the credit card board.

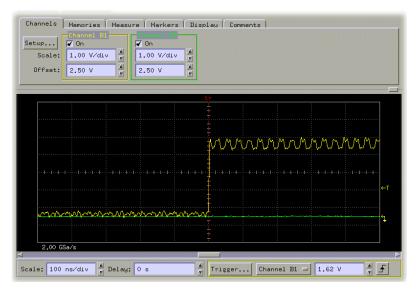
### Get the Analog Waveform on the Display

Before setting up the timing analyzer and trigger, let's get the waveform on the display.

1 In the Main System window, click on the Oscilloscope module.



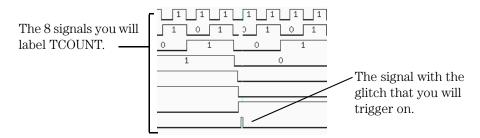
- 2 Select Setup/Display... from the pop-up menu.
- **3** In the *Display* window, click on *Run* to get the waveform on the display.



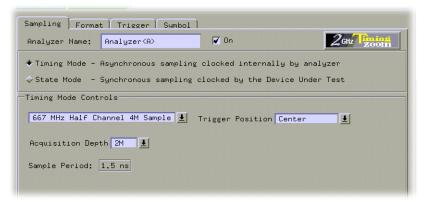
Your waveform may look different than the one in the graphic above. For right now, we want to see a waveform showing that the oscilloscope is connected to the credit card board.

### Set Up the Timing Analyzer

Now you will configure the timing analyzer with the label TCOUNT, the edge GLITCH, and the sampling speed to capture the glitch.



- 1 Click on the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.
- **2** Select *Setup*... from the pop-up menu to activate that instrument.
- **3** Click on the *Sampling* tab.
- **4** Under *Timing Mode Controls*, click on the down arrow and select *Half Channel*.

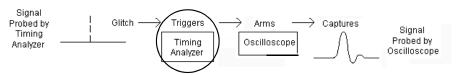


- **5** Click the *Format* tab.
- 6 Click on *Label1*, select *Rename...*, and change the label name to TCOUNT.
- **7** Click *OK*.
- **8** To the far right of *TCOUNT*, click on the field showing the 16 channels of pod 1.
- **9** Assign the lower 8 channels of pod 1 to TCOUNT by choosing the ".......\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*" selection in the pop-up menu.

	Heress the module measurement intertace
	333MHz State/2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Sample A - Analyzer <a></a>
	File Edit
l	Navigate Run
	Sampling Format Trigger Symbol
	Pod A1 =
	TTL t ttttttt
	J 15 87 0
	TCOUNT +

## Set Up the Timing Analyzer to Trigger on the Glitch

The timing analyzer is used to trigger on the glitch because it has the ability to capture a glitch with minimal setup.



- 1 Click on the *Trigger* tab.
- 2 Under the *Trigger Functions* tab, click on 'Find glitch'.
- **3** Click *Replace* to replace the default trigger sequence with the 'Find glitch' trigger function.
- **4** Under the *Trigger Sequence 1*, click on the field to the far-right of *Find TCOUNT edge*.

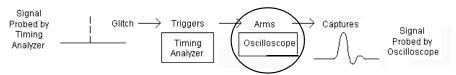
**5** Assign a glitch to bit 7 "\*", and assign don't cares "." to all other bits.

Specify Glitch/Edge TCOUNT		
* • • • • • • •		
Bit 0		
. marks a channel as a don't care specifies a rising edge specifies a falling edge specifies either a rising edge or a falling edge specifies a glitch		
Specifying an edge or glitch on more than one channel logically ORs the edges together.		
OK Cancel		

Sampling Format Trigger Symbol		
Trigger Functions Settings Overview Status Save/Recall		
General Timing	Trigger function libraries	
Find 2 edges too far apart Find pattern occurring too soon after edg Find pattern occurring too late after edg Find glitch Wait t seconds		
Walt t seconds	glitch	
Replace Insert before	Insert after Delete	
Trigger Sequence		
FIND GLITCH		
Find TCOUNT Edge *·····		
then Trigger, arm out, and fill memory		

### Tell the Oscilloscope When to Trigger

The oscilloscope will capture the glitch if it is set to trigger immediately after the timing analyzer triggers.



- 1 From the *Oscilloscope* window menu bar, select *Setup*, and then *Trigger*...
- 2 In the *Trigger Setup 2 GSa/s Scope* window, click on *Immediate*.

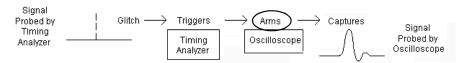
This tells the oscilloscope to trigger when the timing analyzer triggers.

3 Click Close.

## Set Up the Analyzer to Arm the Oscilloscope

Now that the timing analyzer is set to trigger on the glitch, and the oscilloscope is set to trigger after the timing analyzer, it is time to coordinate the run function of both instruments. This coordination is called "arming", and it is set up in the Intermodule window. The Intermodule window shows a graphical representation of the internal arming sequence between instruments.

In this exercise, the oscilloscope is 'armed by' the timing analyzer. This means that for the oscilloscope to trigger, the timing analyzer must trigger first.



- 1 Go back to the Main System window.
- 2 Click on the *Inter-Module* icon in the tool box.
- **3** Hold the mouse over the icons and read the pop-up descriptions.

🗖 Intermodule	-	
Navigate Group	Run	
Intermodule Skew Port In Port Out	•	
Independent	Group Run Arming Tree	
	Group Run =	
333MHz State/	'2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Sample Frame 10 Slot A Analyzer <a></a>	
C10	ose Help	

**4** When you find the analyzer you are using, click on it and hold the mouse button down to select *Group Run*.

This tells the timing analyzer to begin looking for the glitch when you press Group Run.

- Intermodule	_ 🗆 ×
Navigate Group Run	
Intermodule Skew Port In Port Dut	
Independent Group Run Arming Tree	
Group Run	
Close Help	

- **5** Go back to the icons under *Independent* and find the oscilloscope module you are using.
- 6 Click on the oscilloscope icon and hold the mouse button down to select the analyzer you are using.

This tells the oscilloscope to wait for the timing analyzer to trigger. We specified this when we told the oscilloscope to trigger immediately after the timing analyzer.

🗖 Intermodule	
Navigate Group Run Intermodule Skew Port In Port Dut	
Independent Group Group Run	Run Arming Tree
Close	Help

7 Click *Close* to close the Intermodule window.

# Run the Timing Analyzer and Oscilloscope

- 1 Go back to the oscilloscope display.
- 2 Click *Group Run* to run the timing analyzer and oscilloscope.

The set up you just did in the Intermodule window determines how Group Run performs.

**3** Look at the oscilloscope display. See the glitch. Now let's look at the timing waveform showing all 8 bits of the counter.

- 2GSa/s Oscilloscope C - 2 GSa/s Scope - Display		
File Setup Autoscale Options He	lp	
Navigate Group Run (Drag and drop) marker/zoom, (Right-click) view options		
Channels Measurements Markers Comments		
Setup         Øhannel Cl         Øhannel C2           Ø On         Ø On         I.00 V/div g           Dffset:         2.50 V         g		
r F	-	
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		
munimum Munimumumum		
2,00 GSa/s		
Scale: 100 ns/div 🛔 Delay: 0 s 🙀 Trigger Trigger Immediately		

- 4 Go back to the Main System window.
- **5** Click on the analyzer you are using, and select *Waveform*... from the pop-up menu.

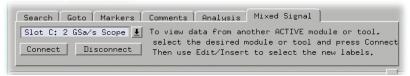
- 6 Click on *TCOUNT all* to select it. Right-click and hold on *TCOUNT all*, and select *Expand* from the pop-up menu.
- 7 Enlarge the *Waveform* window so that you can see all 8 data lines with some extra room after TCOUNT7. You will add the oscilloscope waveform here.

waveform<1>				
File Edit Options Help				
Navigate Group Run				
Search   Goto   Markers   Comments   Analysis   Mixed Signal				
Label TCOUNT & Value & when Entering & Next Prev				
Advanced searching Set G1 Set G2				
Seconds/div [100.000 ns J Delay [0 s J				
TCOUNT 4 1 0 0				
TCOUNT 7 0 0				

# Add the Analog Waveform to the Timing Waveform

Adding the oscilloscope waveform to the timing waveform display is useful for seeing the glitch in analog and how the glitch affects the other signals.

- 1 In the timing analyzer *Waveform* window, click the *Mixed Signal* tab.
- 2 Click the down arrow, and select the oscilloscope.
- **3** Click Connect.

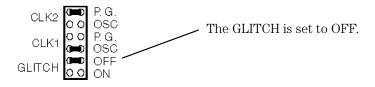


Now you can see the channels of the oscilloscope next to the timing waveform.

Wavefor File Ec		Options	 Hel	
			1161	
Navigat	e	Group Run		
Search	) G	oto   Markers   Comments   Analysis	Mixed Signal	
Slot B: Scope(B)       Image: To view data from another ACTIVE module or tool, select the desired module or tool and press Connect.         Connect       Disconnect         Then use Edit/Insert to select the new labels.				
Secon	ds/d	iv = 20.000 ns 📕 Delay 10 s		
		tr	G2	
TCOUNT	0			
TCOUNT	1	0 1 0	1	
TCOUNT	2	1	0	
TCOUNT	3	1	0	
TCOUNT	4	1	0	
TCOUNT	5	1	0	
TCOUNT	6	0	1	
TCOUNT	7	0	0	
Channel	B1			
Channel	B2			

# Turn the Glitch Off

1 Set the GLITCH jumper on the credit card board to OFF.



# Save Your Work

- 1 From the Waveform File menu, select Save Configuration ...
- 2 Go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **3** Click on the *Save* tab.
- 4 In the *Filename* field, type GLITCH.
- **5** Click the *Save* button.
- 6 Close the *Waveform* window by clicking *File*, then *Close* from the menu bar.
- 7 Close the *Oscilloscope* window the same way you closed the Waveform window.
- 8 Go back to the Setup window and click Close.

### Lesson Summary

You have learned how to use the timing analyzer to trigger the oscilloscope, and how to view the analog and digital waveforms in the same window.

You did the following:

- $\checkmark$  Connected the oscilloscope and turned on the glitch.
- $\checkmark$  Got the analog waveform on the display.
- $\checkmark$  Set up the timing analyzer.
- $\checkmark$  Set up the timing analyzer to trigger on the glitch.
- $\checkmark~$  Set up the oscilloscope to trigger immediately following the timing analyzer.
- $\checkmark$  Armed the oscilloscope by the timing analyzer.
- $\checkmark~$  Ran the analyzer and oscilloscope.
- $\checkmark$  Added the analog waveform to the timing waveform.
- ✓ Adjusted the intermodule skew.
- ✓ Saved your work.

### What's Next?

To learn about state analysis and how to make a basic state measurements, go to chapter 5.

To learn how to use the pattern generator, go to chapter 9.

9

Using the Pattern Generator

# Using the Pattern Generator

The pattern generator provides programmable digital output that can be used to stimulate and control a system under test. This chapter shows you how to program the pattern generator so that it provides a pattern of "walking ones." Because the pattern generator is an output module, the timing analyzer will be used to view the pattern generator's output.

This chapter also shows you a simple process that represents basic stimulus/response testing. For example, if you are applying the "walking ones" pattern from the pattern generator to a memory, you can use the timing analyzer to see if the "walking ones" pattern is being written to and read from memory properly. This chapter steps you through configuring the timing analyzer, programming the pattern generator to output a "walking ones' pattern, running the pattern repetitively, and using the timing analyzer to capture the pattern.

In this chapter, you will:

- □ Set up the timing analyzer and bus labels.
- $\Box$  Trigger on the pattern 1.
- □ Set up the pattern generator.
- □ Program the pattern generator.
- $\hfill\square$  Repetitively run the walking ones program.
- **□** Run the analyzer and view the walking ones pattern.
- □ Stop the pattern generator.
- □ Save your work.

# Load the RESET Configuration File

The RESET file defaults all settings so that you can begin the exercises. You created the RESET file in Chapter 2.

- $1 \ {\rm Decide \ what \ to \ do.}$ 
  - If you have just completed chapter 2, go to the next page.
  - If you have reconnected the credit card board to a different analyzer, or if you have not created a RESET file, go to chapter 2 "Before You Begin."
  - If you have just completed an exercise other than chapter 2, go to step 2.
- 2 Click on the *File Manager* icon in the tool box.



- 3 Under Directories, go to the directory /hplogic/training/.
- **4** Under *Contents of 'training*', click on the RESET file with the file description of the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.

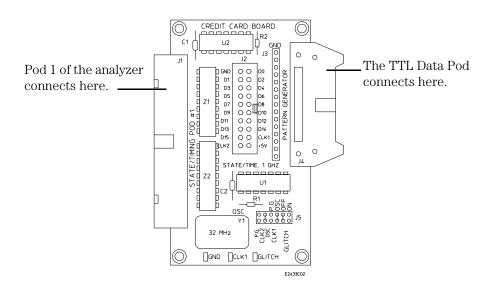
For example, if you are using an Agilent 16717A, you will click on the file 'RESET.\_\_X' with the file description of '16717A\_LA\_Config'.

- 5 Click the *Load* tab.
- 6 Click Load.
- 7 Click Yes.

- 8 Under *Contents of 'training'*, click on the RESET file with the file description of 16522A\_PG\_Config. This is the pattern generator you have connected to the credit card board.
- 9 Click Load.
- 10 Click Yes.
- 11 Click Close.

### Connect the Pattern Generator

Connect the pattern generator output Pod 4 to the TTL Data Pod. Then connect the TTL Data Pod to J4 (labeled PATTERN GENERATOR) on the training board.



# Set Up the Timing Analyzer

First we will set up the timing analyzer to capture data on bit 1 of the credit card board.

Chapter 3 "Introduction to Timing Analysis: Trigger on an Edge", for more information on timing analysis.

- 1 Click on the analyzer you have connected to the credit card board.
- **2** Select *Setup*... from the pop-up menu to activate that instrument.
- **3** Click on the *Sampling* tab.
- 4 Select Timing Mode.

333MHz State/2GHz Timing Zoom 2M Sample A - Analyzer <a></a>	_ 🗆 🗵
File	Help
Navigate Run	
Sampling Format Trigger Symbol	
Analyzer Name: Analyzer <a> 🔽 On</a>	2 <sub>GHz</sub> 200m
Timing Mode - Asynchronous sampling clocked internally by an State Mode - Synchronous sampling clocked by the Device Und Timing Mode Controls	-
333 MHz Full Channel 2M Sample 🛓 Trigger Position Center	<u>±</u>
Acquisition Depth 2M 👱 Sample Period 3.Ons	
Close	• <u> </u>



# Set Up the Bus Labels

**1** Select the *Format* tab.

Now you will organize the data you are capturing by creating a label and assigning the channels of interest to that label.

**2** Click on *Label1*, select *Rename...*, and change the label name to PATGEN.

PATGEN is short for pattern generator, and represents the pattern generator data captured by the timing analyzer.

3 Click OK.

🗖 Rename Label1	×
Rename Label:	
PATGEN	
OK Apply	Cancel

- **4** To the far right of *PATGEN*, click on the field showing the 16 channels of pod 1.
- 5 Select *Individual*... from the pop-up menu.
- **6** If there are asterisks '\*' in the PATGEN window, right-click and hold to select '.....' from the pop-up menu.

This changes the bits from being assigned to the label PATGEN to being unassigned.

7 Click on channels eleven through eight, and then click OK.



### Define the Trigger Conditions: Trigger on a 1

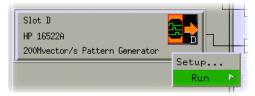
- **1** Select the *Trigger* tab.
- 2 The trigger function *FIND PATTERN* should be Trigger Sequence 1. If it is not, click on 'Find pattern' under the *Trigger Functions* tab, and click *Replace*.
- **3** Click in the field to the left of *Hex*, and type 1.

Sampling Format Trigger Symbol	
Trigger Functions Settings Overview Status Sav	ve/Recall]
General Timing	Trigger function libraries
Find pattern Find edge Find edge AND pattern Find width violation on pattern/pulse Find Nth occurrence of an edge	Occurrence 1
Replace Insert before I	insert after Delete
Trigger Sequence	
1 FIND PATTERN Find PATGEN = 1 Hex then Trigger and fill memory	

# Set Up the Pattern Generator

For the pattern generator to output the "walking ones" to the logic analyzer, the lower four bits of Pod 4, which is connected to the training board through the TTL Data Pod, must be assigned to PATGEN.

1 In the Main System window, click on the Pattern Generator, and select *Setup*...



- **2** Select the *Format* tab.
- **3** Click on *Lab1*, select *Rename...*, and change the label name to PATGEN.

PATGEN is short for pattern generator, and represents the pattern generator data captured by the timing analyzer.

- **4** Click *OK*.
- **5** Click on the field showing the 8 channels of pod 4.
- 6 Select *Individual*... from the pop-up menu.
- 7 If there are asterisks '\*' in the PATGEN window, right-click and hold to select '.....' from the pop-up menu.

This changes the bits from being assigned to the label PATGEN to being unassigned.

8 Click on channels three through zero, then click OK.



**9** Set all channels on all other pods, except pod 4, to "don't cares" by right-clicking and selecting '.....' from the pop-up menus.

Uutput Mode Full	Channel 100M	bit/s = llo	ick Source	Internal	_
Clock Out Delay.	••	Clo	ock Period 10n	s X	
	Pod E5	Pod E4	Pod E3	Pod E2	Pod E1
	70	70	70	70	70
PATGEN +		****			

## Program the Pattern Generator Output

The Sequence tab is used to program the pattern generator output. In this exercise, you will change the base field to binary and program the "walking ones" program.

- 1 Select the *Sequence* tab.
- **2** Under the label *PATGEN*, right-click on *Hex* and select *Binary* from the pop-up menu.
- **3** On line 3, after MAIN START, type '0001' over '0000'.

0	INIT START	
1	INIT END	
2	MAIN START	
3		0001
4		
5	MAIN END	

**4** On line 4, type '0010'.

0	INIT	START	
1	INIT	END	
2	MAIN	START	
3			0001
4			0010
5	MAIN	END	
_	_		_

5 Right-click on line 4, select *Insert After*, and then *Vector*.

LING	111361 4661011	Print 3
0	INIT START	
1	INIT END	
2	MAIN START	
3		0001
4		0010
5	MAIN END	Insert After 🖻 Vector 🖌
		Goto Line Loop
		User Hacro
		Halt External Event
		Halt INE Event
		✓ If External Event

**6** On line 5, type '0100'.

INIT	START	
INIT	END	
MAIN	START	
		0001
		0010
		0100
MAIN	END	
	INIT MAIN	INIT START INIT END MAIN START MAIN END

7 Right-click on line 5, select Insert After, and then Vector.

0 1 2 3 4	INIT START INIT END MAIN START	0001 0010
5		0100
6	MAIN END	Insert After > Vector 🔗
_		Goto Line Loop
		User Hacro
		Lait External Event

**8** On line 6, type '1000'.

200Mvector/s Pattern G	enerator D – PattGen <d></d>		
File Edit Options			Help
Navigate Run			
Format Sequence Pattern Fills Fixed	Macro	Toggle Rando	ım
Line Instruction	PATGEN Binary		
0 INIT START 1 INIT END 2 MAIN START 3 4 5 6 7 MAIN END	0001 0010		
5 6 7 MAIN END			7
	A		
-	Step	•	Close

The "walking ones" program is complete. The pattern generator will output 0001, 0010, 0100, 1000 to the logic analyzer.

# Start the Pattern Generator and View the Walking Ones Pattern

When you select Run and Repetitive, the Pattern Generator begins to run in repetitive mode. The output is the repeating "walking ones" pattern. You will not see this output until you switch to the timing analyzer waveform display.

The pattern generator will run independently until you stop it by pressing the Stop key.

- 1 In the Pattern Generator window, right-click on *Run*, and select *Repetitive* to set the pattern generator to run repetitively.
- 2 Click *Run* again to begin the repetitive run.
- **3** Click on the Setup window of the analyzer you are using.
- **4** Click the *Run* button.

The Timing analyzer runs a single trace and automatically displays the Waveform 1 menu in which you see the "walking ones" pattern.

- **5** Click the *Navigate* button.
- **6** Select the slot with the analyzer you are using, and select *Waveform*.

Let's expand the data so that you can look at all eight data lines.

- 7 Right-click and hold on PATGEN all, and select Expand.
- 8 To the right of the *Seconds/div* field click on the down arrow until the field is set to 20 ns. This will zoom in on the waveform.

- Waveform<1>			
File Edit Options	Help		
Navigate Run			
Search Goto Markers Comments Analysis Mixed Signal Label PATGEN & Value & when Entering & Next Prev			
Advanced searching Set G1 Set G2			
Seconds/div 🖃 🚺 20.000 ns 🖌 Delay 🛛 s			
62			
PATGEN 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	) É		
PATGEN 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1			
PATGEN 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0			
PATGEN 3 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0			
This is the walking ones patter	n.		

	Stop the Pattern Generator
1	Click on the Pattern Generator window.
2	Click the <i>Stop</i> button to stop the repetitive run.
NOTE:	The pattern generator requires CPU time when it is running independently in the repetitive mode. Stopping the pattern generator now will prevent other exercises that do not use it from running slower than normal.

# Save Your Work

- **1** Close the Pattern Generator window by clicking *Close*.
- 2 From the Waveform File menu, select Save Configuration...
- **3** Go to the directory */hplogic/training/*.
- ${\bf 4} \ {\rm Click} \ {\rm on} \ {\rm the} \ {\it Save} \ {\rm tab}.$
- 5 In the *Filename* field, type PATTERN.
- 6 Click the *Save* button.
- 7 Close the *Waveform* window by clicking *File*, then *Close* from the menu bar.
- 8 Go back to the Setup window and click *Close*.

### Lesson Summary

You did the following:

- $\checkmark~$  Set up the timing analyzer.
- $\checkmark$  Triggered on the pattern 1.
- $\checkmark$  Set up the pattern generator.
- ✓ Programmed the pattern generator.
- $\checkmark$  Repetitively ran the walking ones program.
- $\checkmark~$  Ran the analyzer and viewed the walking ones pattern.
- ✓ Stopped the pattern generator.
- ✓ Saved your work.

### What's Next?

To learn how to trigger the oscilloscope with the timing analyzer, go to chapter 8.  $\,$ 



# Reference

10

Setting the Jumpers

# Setting the Jumpers

The jumpers on J5 of the credit card board are used to control the source of the state clock and to turn the glitch on or off. Before you start each chapter, you should check the jumpers to make sure they are properly set. The "To Set the Jumpers" exercise, on the next page, gives you the information you need to change the jumpers. Table 10-1 shows you the jumper settings for the chapters.

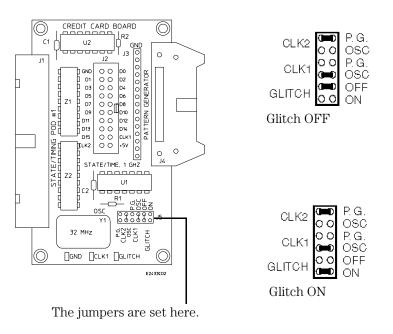
### Table 10-1 Jumper Settings

	GLITCH	CLK1
Chapter 8	ON	OSC
All Other Chapters (Default)	OFF	OSC

# To Set the Jumpers

- **1** Pull the appropriate jumper off of the pins of J5.
- **2** Push the jumper onto the correct pins of J5. You only need to change jumpers that differ from the settings in table 10-1.

Set the jumpers at their default settings for all chapters. Table 10-1 shows you the default settings and the settings for each chapter. Chapter 8, "Trigger the Oscilloscope with the Timing Analyzer," requires you to change the setting of the glitch jumper.



# 11

About the Credit Card Board

# About the Credit Card Board

The credit card board helps you learn the basics of Agilent Logic Analyzers. The following reference information is provided for those who want to know more about how the credit card board works.

### **Power Source**

The credit card board is powered by the +5 V supplied by the logic analyzer pods, so a logic analyzer pod must be connected to either J1 or J2 of the credit card board in order for the board to work. If only J2 is connected, it must be connected to the logic analyzer through a termination adapter (Agilent part number 01650-63203).

**CAUTION:** If the termination adapter part number is Agilent 01650-63201, the CLK2 jumper must be set to P.G. to avoid connecting the output of the oscillator to +5 V and eventually damaging the oscillator.

If J1 is connected, the termination adapter is not required because J1 is terminated on the board by Z1 and Z2.

### **Circuit Description**

The credit card board uses an 8-bit ripple counter running at 32 MHz to produce transitions on the lower 8 bits of a logic analyzer pod. The upper eight bits can be connected to the pattern generator through connector J4.

For state analysis, you can clock the state analyzer using the oscillator on the credit card board (reference designator Y1) or using a pattern generator in an Agilent16600/700 system. The sources for clocks 1 and 2 are selected by the positions of jumpers CLK1 and CLK2, respectively. When the CLK1 and CLK2 jumpers are set to OSC (oscillator), the clock source for the state analyzer is the oscillator on the credit card board (Y1). When the CLK1 and CLK2 jumpers are set to P.G. (pattern generator), the clock source for the state analyzer is bit D7 or strobe 2 of the pattern generator, depending on which pattern generator pod is connected to J4.

### Jumpers

The jumpers are used to turn the glitch on and off and to select the sources for state clocks 1 (CLK1) and 2 (CLK2).

### Glitch

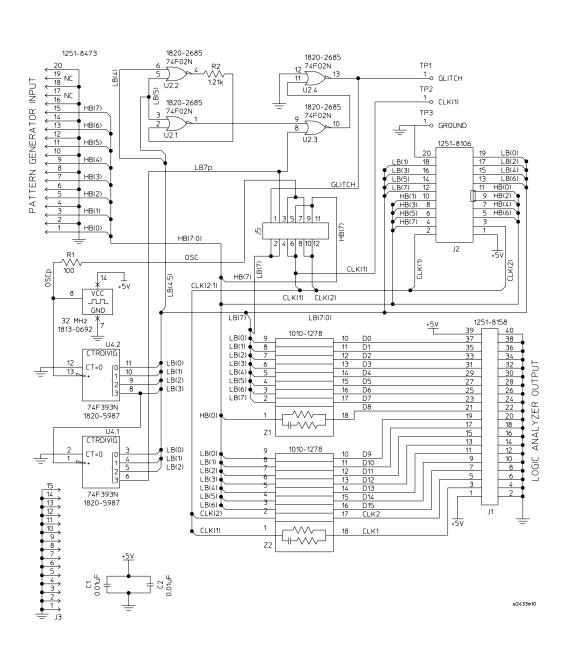
When the GLITCH jumper is set to OFF, the waveform on D7 of J1 and J2 is the most significant bit of the counter. When this jumper is set to ON, a glitch appears on D7 and the waveform no longer represents the most significant bit of the counter. The glitch always appears on the test point labeled GLITCH, regardless of the position of this jumper.

## CLK1

The CLK1 jumper selects the source of state clock 1. If you choose OSC (the default), the source of the clock will be the oscillator on the training board. If you choose P.G., the source of the clock will be Strobe 2 or D7 of the pattern generator, depending on which pattern generator pod you have connected to the credit card board.

### CLK2

The CLK2 jumper selects the source of state clock 2 for the Agilent 16540A used in an Agilent 16600/700 system. If you choose OSC, the source of the clock will be the oscillator on the credit card board. If you choose P.G. (the default), the source of the clock will be Strobe 2 or D7 of the pattern generator, depending on which pattern generator pod you have connected to the credit card board.





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4

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