SCOPIX BUS

Oscilloscopes / Bus Analysis

200MHz 2-channel OX 7202
200MHz 4-channel OX 7204

User's Manual

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Contents

General Instructions

Introduction

Congratulations ! You have just purchased a portable digital **oscilloscope**.

Thank you for your trust in the quality of our products.

Here is the family of instruments to which it belongs:

SCOPIX BUS OX 7202	color	2-channel	200 MHz	2,5 GS/s sample
SCOPIX BUS OX 7204	color	4-channel	200 MHz	2,5 GS/s sample

Both instruments in this range are equipped with Micro SD card.

This oscilloscope also offers the following modes:

- **Bus analysis** of different bus
- **Multimeter** mode
- **Recorder** mode

It complies with safety standard IEC 61010-1 + NF EN 61010-2-030, double insulation, relative to electronic measuring instruments.

For optimum service, read this manual carefully and comply with the operating precautions.

Non-compliance with the warnings and/or operating instructions might damage the instrument and/or its components and could prove dangerous for the user.

Precautions and safety measures

- This instrument has been designed for use:
  - indoors
  - in an environment with pollution level 2,
  - at an altitude of less than 2000 m,
  - at a temperature between 0°C and 40°C
  - with relative humidity of less than 80% up to 31°C.
- The safety of any system integrating the apparatus concerns the responsibility of the assembler of the system.
- It can be used for measurements on circuits 600V CAT III, 1000V CAT II in relation to earth and can be powered by a 98 to 264Vrms mains network, with an external power supply. However, some accessories can lead you to use this instrument on circuits of lower voltage and category. Conform the given values when connecting the accessory.

General Instructions (cont'd)

Precautions and safety measures (cont'd)

before use

- Comply with environmental and storage conditions.
- Check the integrity of the protections and insulation of the accessories. Any item of which the insulation is deteriorated (even partially) must be taken out of service and scrapped. A change in the colour of the insulation is a sign of deterioration.
- Power supply : it must be connected to the mains network (from 90 to 264 VAC, 300 V – CAT II). Make sure that it is in good working conditions.
- Removable line/power cords must not be replaced by cords having unsuitable rated characteristics.

during use

- Read carefully all the notes preceded by the symbol ⚠ .
- The instrument power supply is equipped with an electronic protection system which is reset automatically when the fault is eliminated.
- Be sure not to obstruct the ventilation holes.
- As a safety measure, use only suitable cords and accessories supplied with the instrument or approved by the manufacturer.

Definition of measurement categories

Overvoltage category II is for equipment intended to be supplied from the building wiring. It applies both to plug-connected equipment and to permanently connected equipment.
E.g.: Measurements on the network circuits of household appliances, portable tools and other similar appliances.

Overvoltage category III is for equipment intended to form part of a building wiring installation. Such equipment includes socket outlets, fuse panels, and some mains installation control equipment.
E.g. Measurements on distribution panels (including secondary meters), circuit breakers, cabling including cables, busbars, junction boxes, disconnecting switches, power outlets in the fixed installation, and industrial appliances and other equipment, such as motors permanently connected to the fixed installation.

Overvoltage category IV is for equipment installed at or near the origin of the electrical supply to a building, between the building entrance and the main distribution board. Such equipment may include electricity tariff meters and primary overcurrent protection devices.
E.g.: Measurements on systems installed before the main fuse or the circuit breaker of the building's installation.

Attention !

Using a measuring device, a lead, or an accessory of a lower measurement category or voltage reduces the whole system (device + leads + accessories) to the lowest measurement category and/or service voltage.

General Instructions (cont'd)

Symbols used on the instrument

Risk of electric shocks: input connection and disconnection instructions. Always connect the sensors or adapters to the instrument before connecting them to the measuring points. Always disconnect the sensors or cables from the measurement points before disconnecting them from the instrument. These instructions apply before cleaning the instrument and before opening the battery housing cover and the sensor calibration outputs.

Warning: Risk of danger. The operator undertakes to consult the instructions each time this danger symbol is encountered.

Application or unauthorized removal of uninsulated conductors under dangerous voltage.

Double insulation

Earth

Mass chassis

In the European Union, this product is the subject of selective waste sorting for the recycling of electric and electronic equipment in compliance with the Directive WEEE 2002/96/CE: this equipment must not be considered as household waste. The spent batteries and accumulators must not be treated as household waste. Return them to the appropriate collection point for recycling.

The CE marking indicates compliance with EC Directives "Low Voltage", "EMC", "DEE" and "RoHS".

This product or this packaging is recyclable.

General Instructions (cont'd)

Warranty

This equipment is guaranteed for 3 years against any defect in materials or workmanship, in accordance with the general terms and conditions of sale.

It can only be repaired by the manufacturer. The manufacturer reserves the right to carry out repair or replacement of all or part of the equipment. If the equipment is returned to the manufacturer, initial transport costs shall be borne by the customer.

The **warranty** does not apply following:

- unsuitable use of the equipment or use with other incompatible equipment
- modification of the equipment without explicit authorization from the manufacturer's technical services
- repair carried out by a person not certified by the manufacturer
- adaptation to a specific application, not provided for in the definition of the equipment or by the operating manual
- an impact, a fall or a flooding.

Maintenance and metrological verification

Before the equipment is opened, it must be disconnected from the mains supply and the measurement circuits, and the operator must not become charged with any static electricity. This could cause the destruction of internal parts.

Any adjustment, servicing or repair of the unit *under power* must be undertaken only by qualified personnel, after reading the instructions in this manual.

A **qualified person** is a person who is familiar with the installation, its construction, its use and the hazards that exist. They are authorized to activate and deactivate the installation and equipment, in compliance with the safety instructions.

As for all surveying equipment, yearly metrological checks are necessary. These checks can also be done as part of preventative maintenance.

Information and contact details : contact your nearest distributor.

Unpacking - Repacking

All the equipment was verified mechanically and electrically before shipping.

When you receive it, carry out a quick check to detect any damage that may have occurred during transport. If necessary, contact our sales department immediately and register any legal reservations with the carrier.

In the event of reshipping, it is preferable to use the original package. Indicate the reasons for the return as clearly as possible in a note attached to the equipment.

Repair

For all repairs before or after expiry of warranty, please return the device to your distributor.

General instructions (cont'd)

Cleaning

- Turn the instrument off.
- Clean it with a damp cloth and soap.
- Never use abrasive products or solvents.
- Allow to dry before any further use.

Verifying the proper operation of equipment

A self-test operation is performed by the instrument when starting. If a problem is detected, an error message with a numeric code is displayed on the screen (see the meaning of these codes).

The result of this self-test is also available in the menu "Util → system."

We recommend an annual check of your instrument by an accredited metrology service (refer to your nearest distributor).

Update the instrument's internal software

- Log on to the **www.chauvin-arnoux.com** website.
- In the "Support" section, select "Download Center".
- Download the "firmware" corresponding to your instrument model.
- Also download the installation instructions for this firmware.
- Refer to these instructions to update your instrument.

Description of the instrument

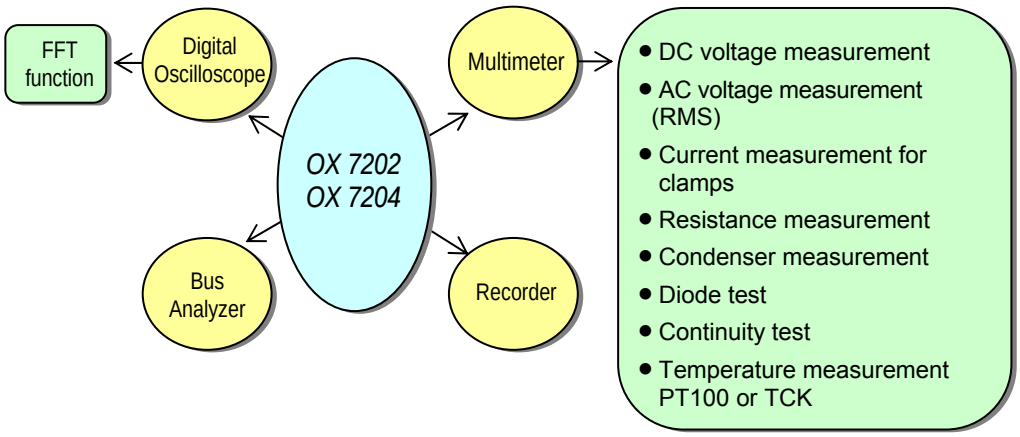
This manual describes the operation of an ***OX 7204*** oscilloscope.

OX 7204 : the adjustment of the 4 channels is accessible by the opposite keys.

OX7202 **:** the adjustment of the 2 channels is accessible by the opposite keys.

Presentation

This instrument is part of our range of portable oscilloscopes.
Its special feature is that it groups **4 instruments** into one:



- a digital **oscilloscope** for laboratory use, intended for the analysis of the signals encountered in electronics and electrical engineering
- an 8,000-count **multimeter**
- an analog signal **analyzer of different bus**
- a **recorder,** designed to capture single or slow signals

All the channels are insulated from one another for measurements on 600V CAT III, 1000V CAT II installations with appropriated PROBIX accessories while complying with the standard IEC 61010-1 + NF EN 61010-2-030.

The instrument works with a constant acquisition depth of 2500 counts.

Memory management is organized using a "Windows®"-type file system.

A large **LCD screen** is used to view the signals applied, along with all the settings.

The main control functions are directly accessible using the keys on the front panel and can be modified using a **touch-sensitive pad** with the **stylus** supplied.

A graphical interface similar to a PC's is used to:

- select the advanced functions by means of drop-down menus and the touch-sensitive pad
- act directly on the objects (curves, cursors, etc.) displayed on the screen.

This means that the settings can be modified.

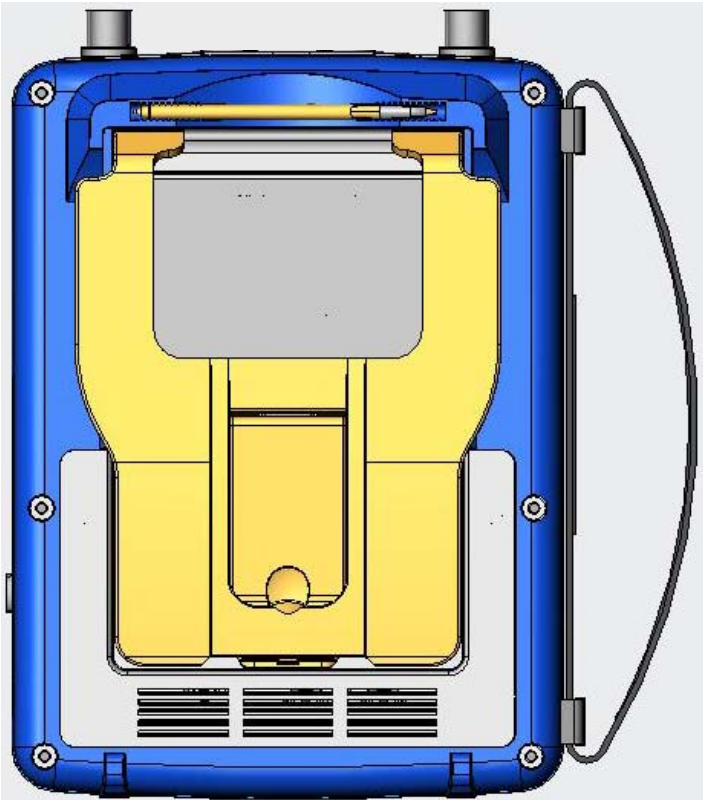
This instrument is completed by :
USB via HX0084 adapter
ETHERNET
CENTRONICS (option)
RS232 via HX0042 cable (option)

Description of the instrument (cont'd)

OX 7202

Front Panel

Rear Panel

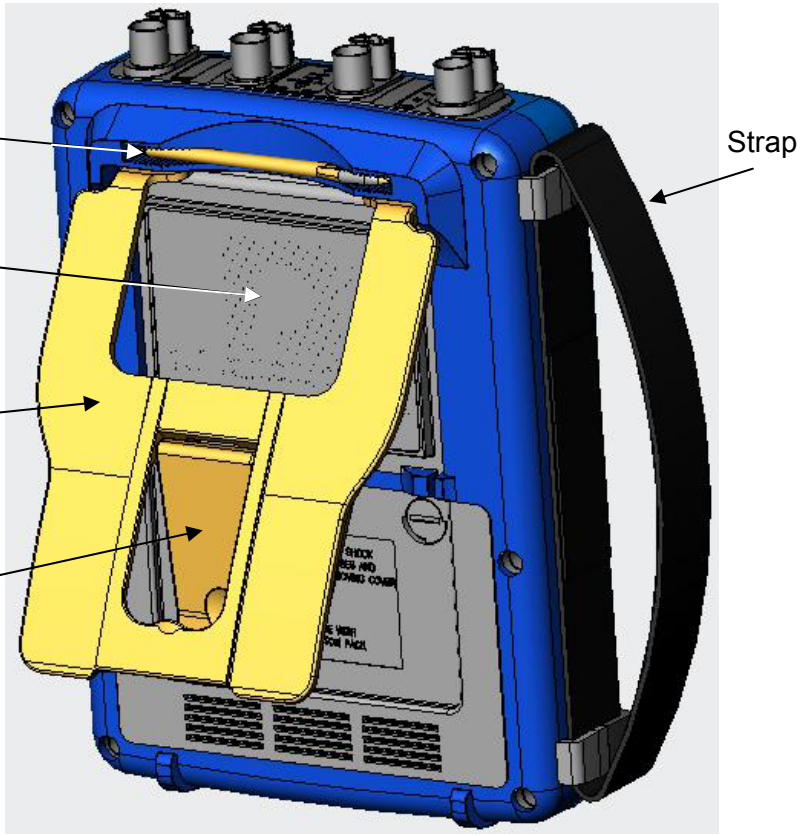


Description of the instrument (cont'd)

OX 7204

Front Panel

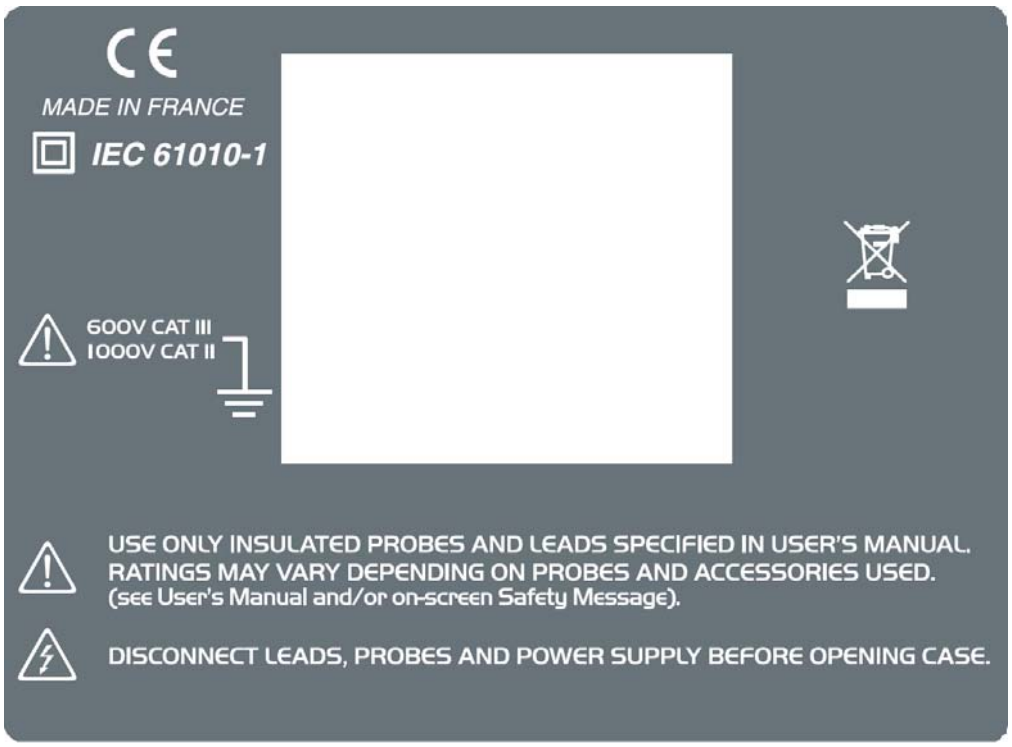
Rear Panel



Using the stand The oscilloscope is equipped with a tilt-stand, allowing easy viewing while placed on a benchtop.

Description of the instrument (cont'd)

Markings on rear panel



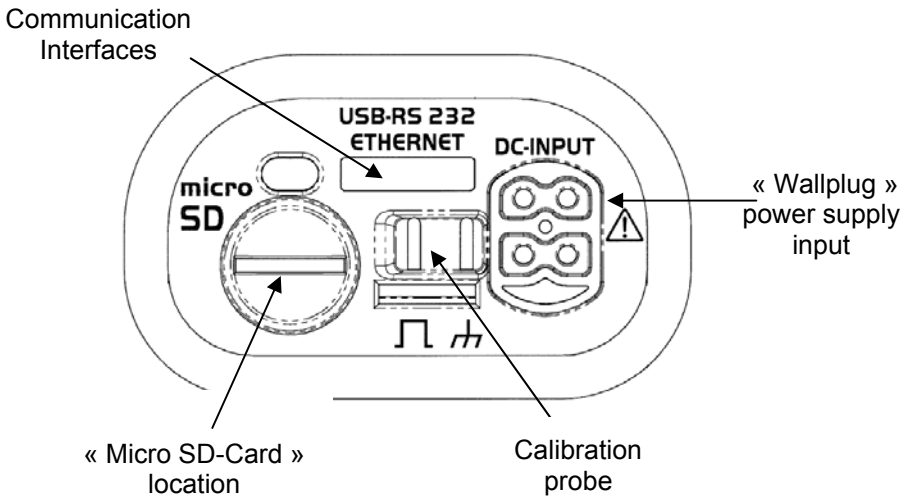
TO AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK
DISCONNECT LEADS, PROBES AND
POWER SUPPLY BEFORE REMOVING COVER

ONLY REPLACE WITH
9.6V NiMH CUSTOM PACK

Description of the instrument (cont'd)

Side view

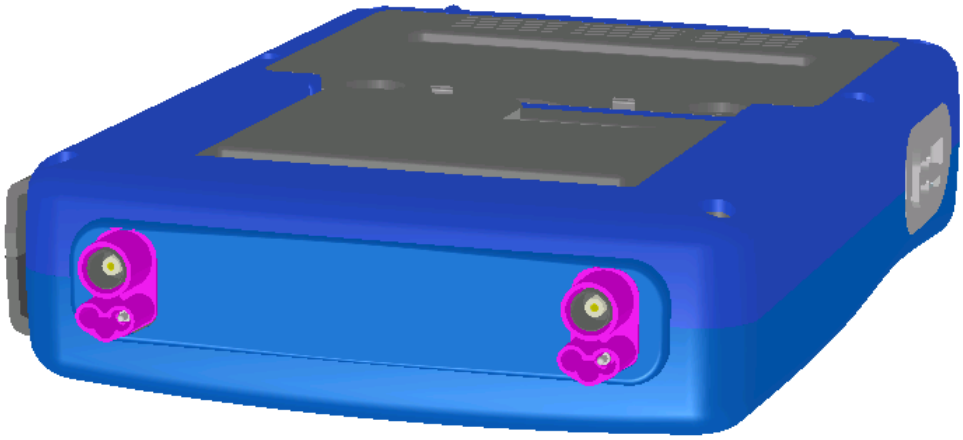
Marking



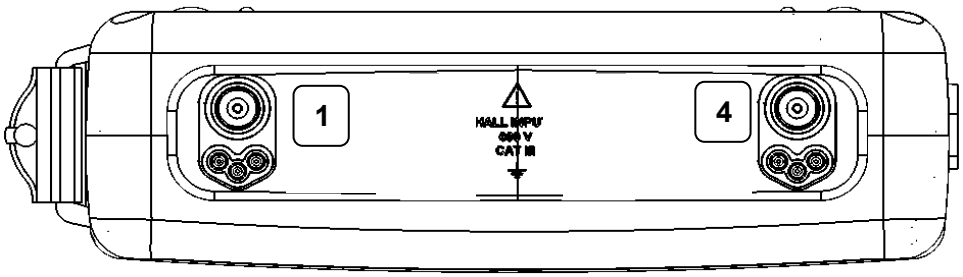
Description of the instrument (cont'd)

Measurement terminal block

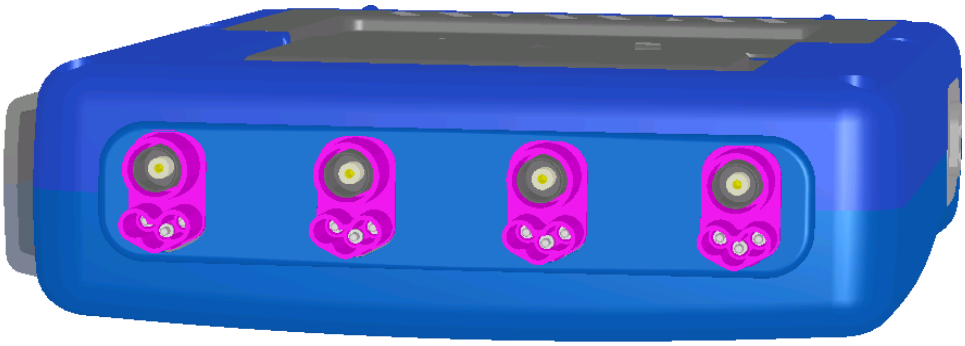
OX 7202



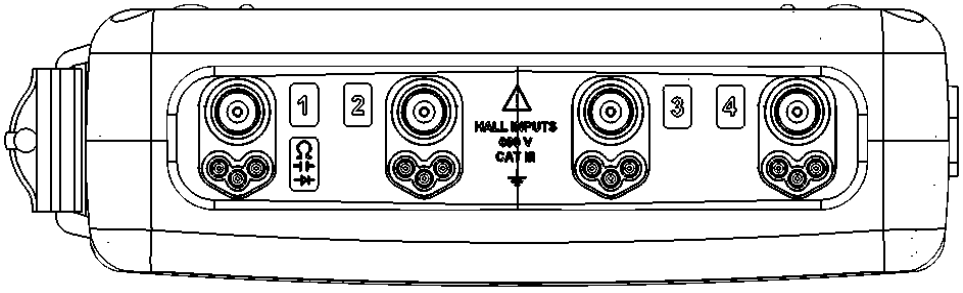
Marking



OX 7204



Marking



Description of the instrument (cont'd)

Front (description)

The main functions of the instrument are accessible on the front panel and can be modified using the touch-sensitive pad (with its stylus) or the menu bar.

1 On/Standby/Off key

- power on by a short press
- switch the instrument to standby (yellow LED flashing inside the key) by one short press. A second press on the key reactivates the instrument.
- power off by a long press (> 3 s):
  - the recording time of the files and configuration is < 15 s.
  - In certain cases, the standby of the instrument is effective 45 s. after a long press on this key.

If the instrument is not equipped with a battery, never disconnect the instrument from the mains while the message "System shut down : Please wait before switch off power" is displayed on the screen. Otherwise, the current file and all the files previously saved will be lost.

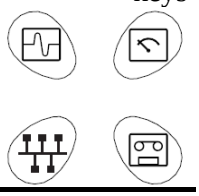
1 touch-sensitive pad and stylus

These can be used for:
selection of menus,
validation of functions,
movement of symbols appearing on the LCD screen.

- The **menus** at the top of the screen and the submenus selected by the pointer open and are validated with the stylus.
- The **menus** in the curve display area,
  the command area
  the status area
  can be opened with the stylus.
- The **stylus** can move the symbols displayed in:
  1. the main display area:
     trigger position
     position of cursors
     reference of the traces displayed
  2. the bargraph:
     trigger position
     position of cursors
     position of zoomed area in the acquisition memory

  Place the pointer on the symbol to be moved and keep the stylus pressing down while you move it to the required position.
- It is possible to use the stylus to **zoom** in the display area: drag to create a rectangle.

4 "operating mode" keys



You can select the operating mode of the instrument by pressing one of these 4 keys:

"oscilloscope"
"bus analyser"
"multimeter"
"recorder"

28 keys only active when pressed

Shortcut access to the most common functions: see chapter on "The Keys" for the "Oscilloscope", "Multimeter", “Bus Analyser” and “Recorder” modes.

Description of the instrument (cont'd)

Initial operation of the oscilloscope

The portable oscilloscopes in this range are designed to operate on a power source delivering 98 to 264 V (ACrms) or in stand-alone mode with a battery.

The instruments are delivered with a mains adapter, an external power supply (battery charger) and an Ni-MH battery (9.6 V ; 4 A/h).

Fuse

Type: time delay, 2.5 A, 250 V, 5 x 20 mm

The external power supply is equipped with a protection fuse that must only be replaced with an identical model.

Replacement must only be performed by qualified personnel.

Contact your nearest service centre.

Starting up

- Connect the 4-point lead of the external power supply to the "'DC-Input" socket located on the side of the oscilloscope.

☝ ***Do not insert any metal objects into this lead.***

- Connect the mains lead from the external power supply to the external power supply.

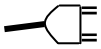
The **POWER** LED on the adapter lights up, indicating that it is live.
The **CHARGE** LED flashes, indicating:

- the absence of the battery or
- slow charging of the battery, if it is present in the oscilloscope.

Press the instrument's ON switch: it lights on and then a clock is displayed on the screen during the start-up sequence.

The message "Instrument start-up" is displayed.

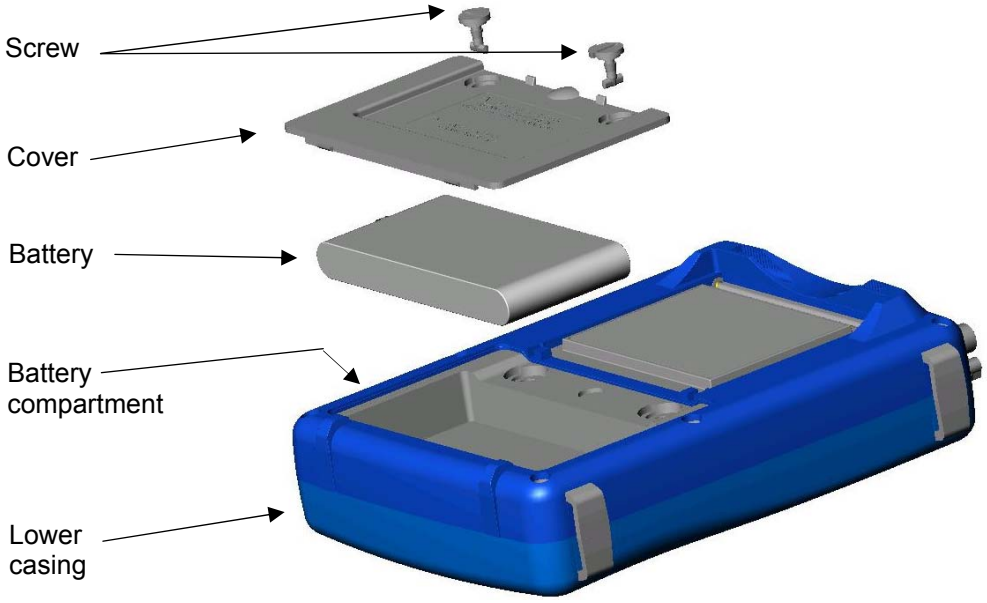
The oscilloscope is then ready for use.

☝ ***The symbol***  ***in the display area for the current value means that the instrument is connected to the mains supply.***

Description of the instrument (cont'd)

To prevent any electric shocks, remove the Probix adapters and the external power supply lead before installing or replacing the battery.

- Using a coin or a screwdriver, turn by a quarter turn (anticlockwise) the 2 plastic screws located on the cover of the battery compartment located at the rear of the instrument
- Lift the cover of the battery compartment by inserting the coin under the slot at the top of the cover.
- Then connect the 4-point battery connector to the connector located inside the battery compartment of the oscilloscope, taking care to respect the failsafe systems.
- Position the battery inside the oscilloscope compartment (battery wires at the bottom of the oscilloscope's battery compartment).
- Close the cover of the battery compartment and lock it by turning the 2 plastic screws by one quarter turn (clockwise).



Changing the batterie

Follow the same procedure and make sure that the replacement battery model is identical to the original one.

The oscilloscope contains a Ni-MH battery. The flat battery must be handed over to a recycling firm or a company specialized in the treatment of dangerous waste materials. ***Never dispose of the battery with other solid waste.***

For further information, contact your nearest service centre.

When the oscilloscope is delivered, the battery may be discharged and require a complete recharge. Full charging of the battery will then take about two and a half hours, with the oscilloscope switched off.

Description of the instrument (cont'd)

Charging the battery

Once the battery is located in its compartment, follow the external power supply start-up instructions.

- To speed up recharging of the battery, switch off the power to the oscilloscope by a long press on the ON/OFF button.
- Battery fully discharged: during the first 10 minutes, the **CHARGE** LED of the external power supply flashes, indicating that the battery is slow-charging. The **CHARGE** LED then lights up when it switches to fast-charging.

☝ ***During the loading of the battery (after 15 min), the startup of the oscilloscope causes the premature stop of the load. It is possible to re-start the loading while disconnecting, then reconnecting the charger.***

The LED goes out when the battery is fully charged (approx. 2h30).

Charging the battery while using the oscilloscope

When the oscilloscope is connected to the mains via the external power supply, it is possible to perform slow-charging of the battery.

The **CHARGE** LED of the external power supply lights up. Full recharging of a totally discharged battery then takes approx. five hours and a half. The LED goes out when the battery is fully charged.

☝ ***Frequently recharging a battery when it is not fully discharged reduces its life span.***

Powering the instrument with the battery

When the oscilloscope is powered by a battery, an charge status indicator is included in the display area of the current value:


the battery is 100 % charged

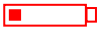

the battery is 80 % charged


the battery is 60 % charged, etc.


this symbol indicates that there are only a few minutes more, so you are advised to recharge it or switch to the mains supply.


The battery is totally flat and the screen is about to be deactivated. You must either recharge the battery or connect the instrument to the external power supply.

If you change battery, a complete battery charge and discharge cycle (until the instrument is automatically deactivated when discharging has finished) is essential to calibrate this indicator.

To maintain the battery in good condition, use the oscilloscope at least until the level  ***before recharging.***

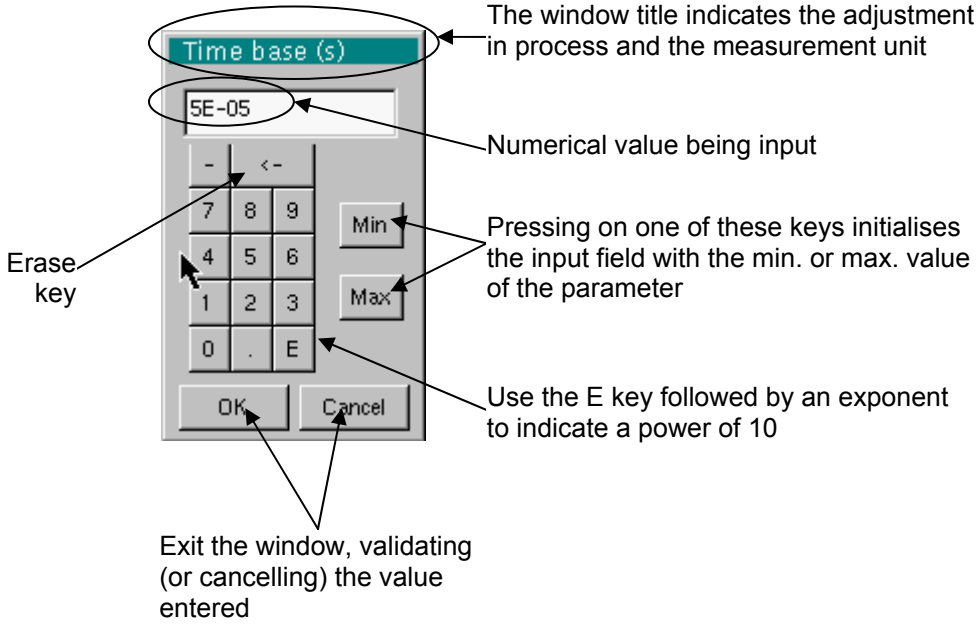
Description of the instrument (cont'd)

Using the menus

The various instrument parameters can be accessed via menus.

The rules for using, selecting and modifying an option are identical to those defined by Microsoft Windows.

To input a numerical value (time base, alignment, etc.), a double click on the numerical field brings up a virtual keyboard:



Network

Configuration of the "Network" interface (ETHERNET).

This interface uses the same connector (USB/RS232/ETHERNET), located on the right-hand side of the instrument, and requires a specific ETHERNET / RJ 45 cable.

General principles of the ETHERNET network

ETHERNET and TCP/IP (Transmission Protocol/Internet Protocol) are used to communicate on a company's network.

Addressing

Each piece of equipment under TCP/IP has a physical address (ETHERNET) and an Internet address (IP).

ETHERNET physical addresses

A physical or ETHERNET address, stored in ROM or PAL, identifies each item of equipment on the network. The physical address enables the equipment to determine the source of data "packet" transmission.
The physical address is a number coded over 6 bytes represented in hexadecimal form. Hardware manufacturers procure physical addresses and allocate them incrementally when the product is manufactured. The physical addresses cannot be modified.

Description of the instrument (cont'd)

IP addresses

An IP address is coded over 4 bytes, displayed in decimal format.

(✎ *Example:* 132.147.250.10). Each field may be coded between 0 and 255 and is separated by a decimal point.
Unlike the physical address, the IP address can be modified by the user.

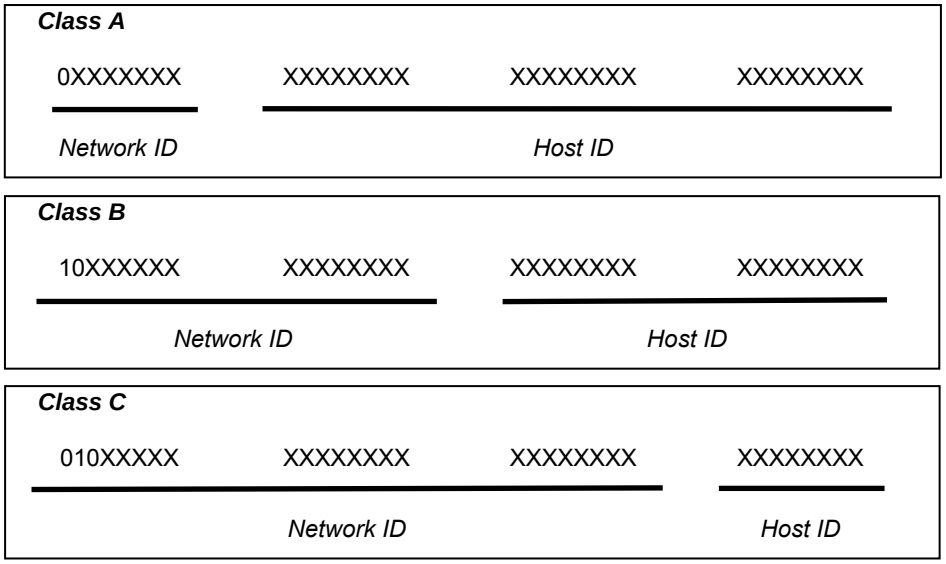
You must ensure that the IP address is unique on your network. If an address is duplicated, network operation becomes random.

The IP address is made up of two parts:

- the network identifier (Network ID) identifying a given physical network
- the host identifier (Host ID) identifying a specific item of equipment on the same network.

There are 5 addressing classes. Only classes A, B and C are used to identify the equipment.

See below:



Description of the instrument (cont'd)

SUBNET mask and GATEWAY

If the result of the operation ' ET LOGIQUE' between IP address of the recipient of the message and the value of subnet mask is different from the address of the recipient of the message, this message is sent to the gateway which will be given the responsibility to forward it to destination.

The programming of the mask and the address of the gateway is possible on the instrument, in the Advanced mode.

DHCP Protocol

This protocol is used to automatically assign an IP address to the instrument when it connects up to the network.

A **DHCP** (Dynamic Host Configuration protocol) server must be accessible on this network (contact your network administrator to make sure that this server is present).

FTP protocol

A file can be transferred quickly between a PC and the instrument using FTP (File Transfer Protocol).
To use the "FTP Server" function, open your favourite browser on the PC (Firefox, Explorer 7, Chrome, ...) and type in the URL field:
"ftp://192.168.3.1/RAM:" to access the internal file system of instrument IP address 192.168.3.1
"ftp://192.168.3.1/CARD:" to access the file system of instrument SDCARD IP address 192.168.3.1

The oscilloscope is can also be used as an **FTP client**.

See §. Applications p. 168.

HTTP protocol

The instrument integrating the 'HTTP server' protocol functions like a WEB server and can be accessed from a PC using a standard browser (EXPLORER, NETSCAPE, FIREBOX …). You can then reach the most current adjustments and visualize traces on your PC.

To use it, open the browser on the PC and, in the **URL field,** type the IP address of the instrument, preceded by "**http:**"

Example: http://192.168.3.1

See §. Applications p. 168.

To be able to display the traces, you must install on your PC the Java Virtual Machine JVM SUN 1.4.1 (or higher). This JVM can be dowloaded from the site http://java.com

LPD protocol

This protocol (Line Printer Daemon) is used by most of the printers connected to an ETHERNET network, but also by the printing server units which handle conversion between ETHERNET and CENTRONICS.

(*Example: Jet Admin*) and UNIX and LINUX workstations.

An **LPD** server can also be installed on a PC (available as an option with WINDOWS 2000 or XP).

In all cases, the instrument is an **LPD** client which has to be configured to indicate to it the IP address of the **LPD** server (the workstation PC or directly the printer) and the logical name of the printer managed by the server. ”Virtual Printers” can also be used for this purpose.

See §. Applications p. 194.

Micro SD Memory Card

Introduction

The internal memory of the oscilloscope (2 MB) may be extended by using an SD Card (128 MB - 2 GB).
The oscilloscope accepts the Micro-SD format (but not Micro-SDHC).

FAT32 format is not compatible with the oscilloscope.

Installation

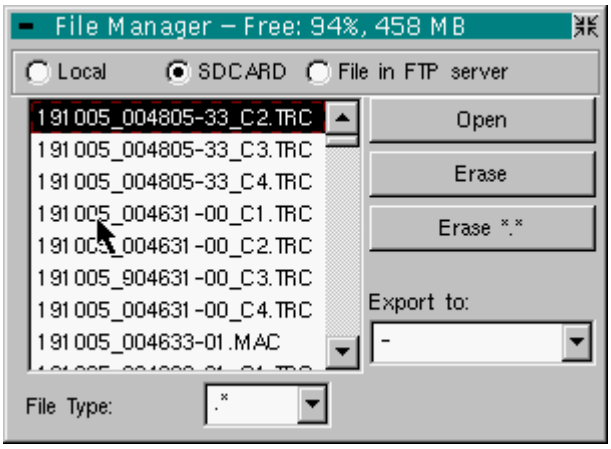
Location

The SD Card compartment is located on the right-hand side of the oscilloscope near the communications interface connector.

Insertion/Extraction

- Insert the SD Card, in the card compartment, printed surface facing up.
- Push to the click → the card is in position.
- To remove the card, press slightly on the card and support it while removing.

Operation



Recording a file

- The filename is limited to a maximum of 20 characters + extension.
  If this rule is not observed, the message: 'Filename too long' is displayed.
- If the name already exists or is incompatible, an error message 'Impossible! File already exists' will be displayed.
- By moving the pointer onto the names of the files, you will see their characteristics displayed (date and time saved and size).

Micro SD Memory Card (cont'd)

Special folder

A specific folder on the SD Card, called "metrix", is used for recording files by the oscilloscope.

From within the oscilloscope, the user can only act in this folder:

- File creation,
- File saving,
- File deletion.

If, at the moment of file saving, the "metrix" folder does not exist, it is automatically created.

"Hot Plugging"

It is possible to insert or remove an SD Card from its compartment, even when the oscilloscope is running. Never remove a card while a file is being written on it. Doing so can cause the file save operation to fail, and even damage the memory card.

If a window displaying the memory was open during card insertion/removal, it is recommended to close it, then to open it again to update the display.

Formatting the SD Card

The SD Card is formatted using a PC. It cannot be formatted via the oscilloscope.

Two options:

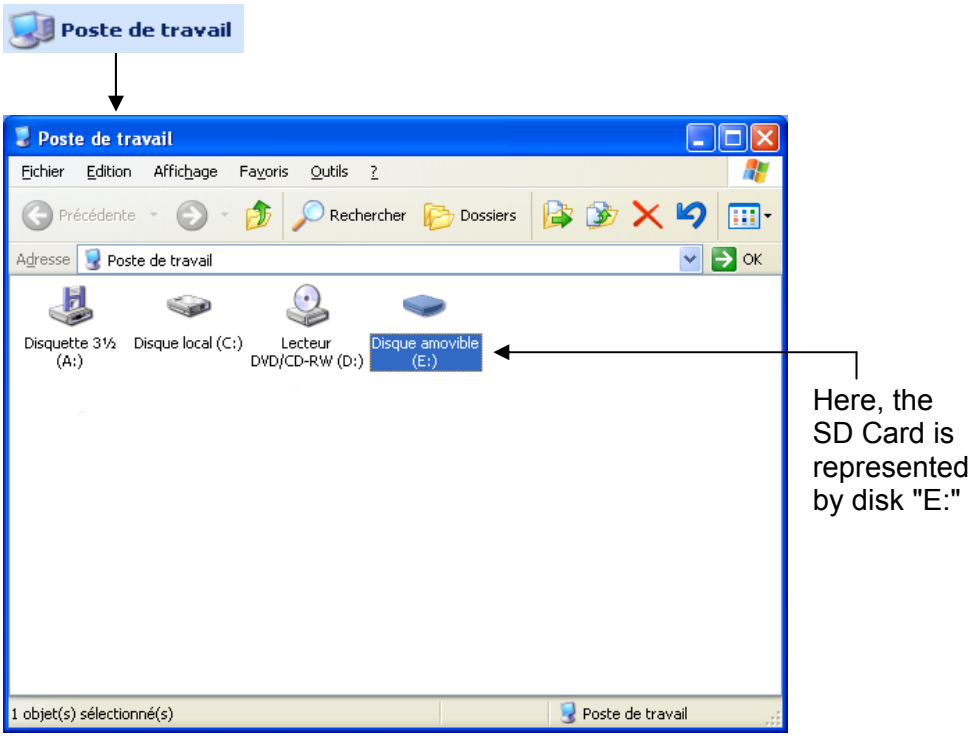
- either using Windows software directly
- or using a specialised software application.

See next page.

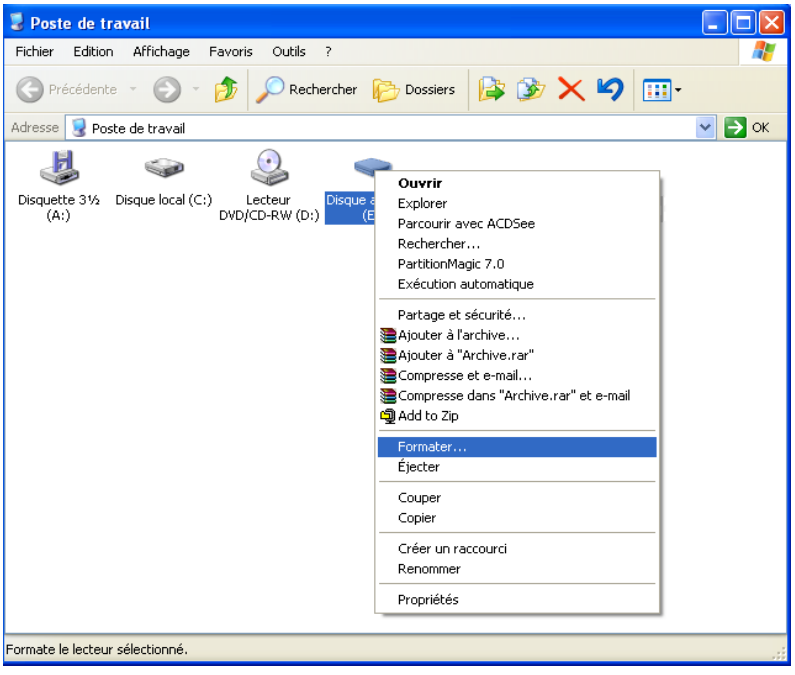
Micro SD Memory Card (cont'd)

Formatting with Windows (French Windows XP example shown)

1. Insert the SD Card into the SD Card slot of your PC, or using the special USB adapter.
2. Access the workstation window by clicking on:

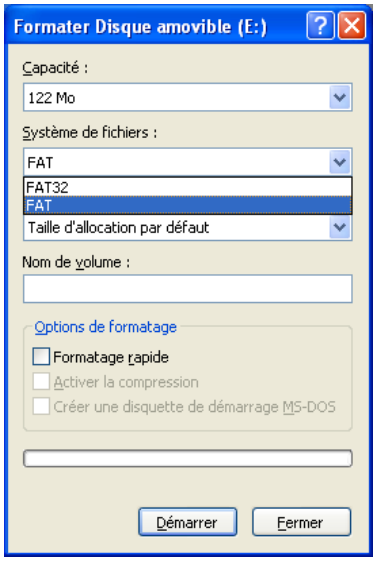


3. By a right click on the disk, representing the SD Card, select the option "Format..."

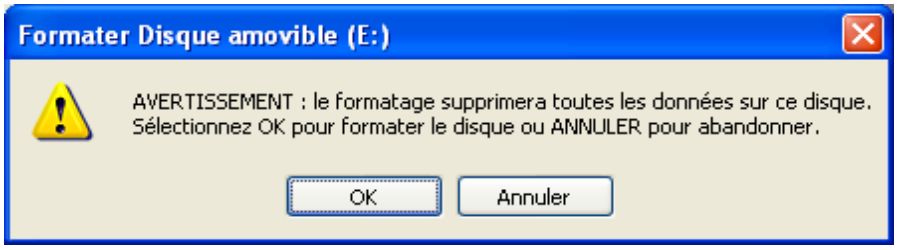


Micro SD Memory Card (cont'd)

The "Format disk…" window appears:



4. In the "File System" block, select option FAT (not FAT32, which is not compatible with the oscilloscope).
   Click on: "Start".
5. A message appears, warning that the formatting will delete all data memorised on the SD Card.
   If you really wish to continue, click on "OK". Formatting will begin.



Formatting using specialised software

It is possible to download a free software called "SDFormatter" on this website: www.sdcard.org.

This software is specifically designed to format SD Cards.

Its use is very simple.
FAT16 format, compatible with the oscilloscope, is selected by default.

Description of Accessories

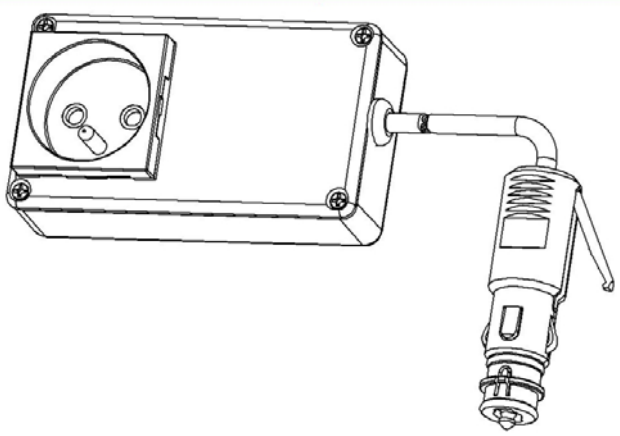
HX0061

Powering from a vehicle battery

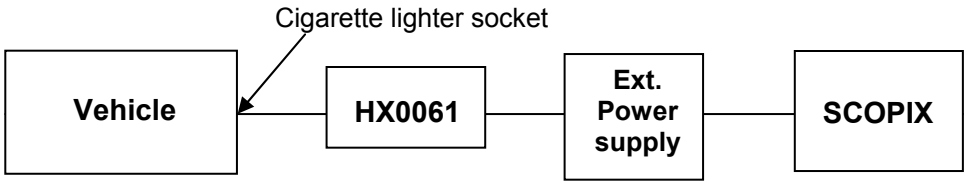
This accessory comes as an option and has to be connected to the standard power supply of SCOPIX.

It is used by itinerant technicians to recharge the SCOPIX battery in a vehicle during the journey between two measuring sites.

It is also possible to use (and supply) the SCOPIX in the vehicle.



1. Connect the SCOPIX to the external power supply.
2. Connect the external power supply to the HX0061.
3. Connect the HX0061 to the cigarette lighter socket of the vehicle.



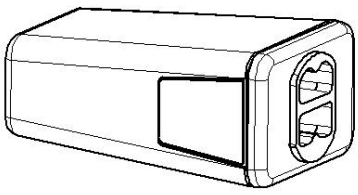
The HX0061 module comes with a 12 VDC / 24 VDC cigar lighter socket of the type normally used in vehicles.

The HX0061 can only be used with the instruments explicitly listed in its operating guide.

HX0063

Charging the instrument's battery externally

Use this accessory, which comes as an option, to charge the battery when disconnected from the instrument.



By using two batteries (one in the instrument and the other being charged), long measuring campaigns are then possible.

The HX0063 can be used with the HX0061 (powering from a vehicle battery).

Description of Accessories (cont'd)

ProbiX

Concept The portable oscilloscopes in this range use ***Probix intelligent probes and adapters***, offering users active safety.

When connected to an oscilloscope input, a safety message in English concerning the probe or adapter used indicates:

- its maximum input voltage according to the category
- its maximum voltage in relation to the earth, according to the category
- its maximum voltage between channels, according to the category
- its type
- its basic specifications
- the use of suitable safety leads.

☝ *For user and instrument safety, this information must be respected.*

Some probes are equipped with buttons whose assignment can be programmed.

The colour of the signal measured with a particular accessory is parameterised in the "Green" → "chX" → "Probix" menu. An interchangeable elastic band or plastic collar can be used to match the probe colour to the curve colour.

The scaling and the units are managed automatically by the ***Probix*** system, thus allowing fast measurements and without risk of error.

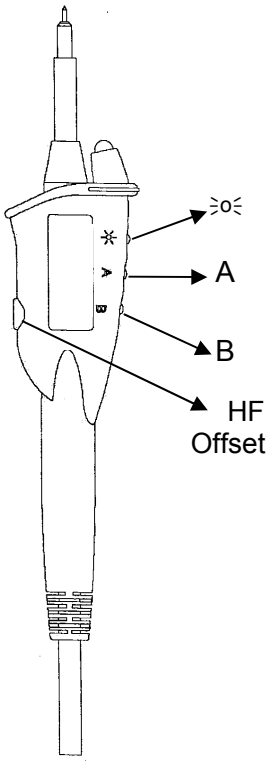
The oscilloscope provides the power supply for the probes and adapters.

Recommendations for use: see p. 48.

Description of Accessories (cont'd)

HX0030 and development

Probix 1/10 probe



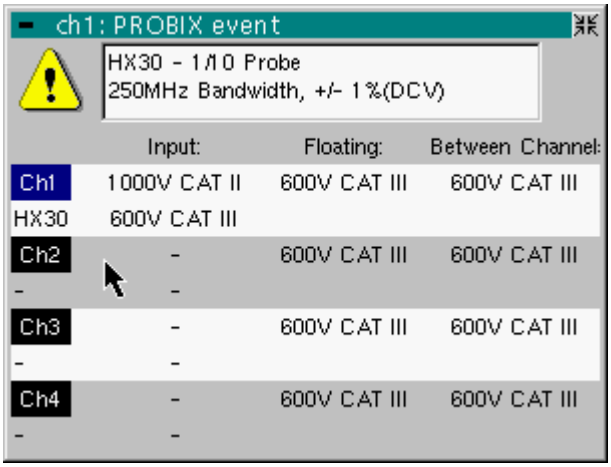
The HX0030 accessory is a ***Probix*** 1/10 probe equipped with a LED and pushbuttons (A and B), the action of which can be programmed via the menu: "Green" → "chX" → "PROBIX".

This adapter is a PLUG and PLAY element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

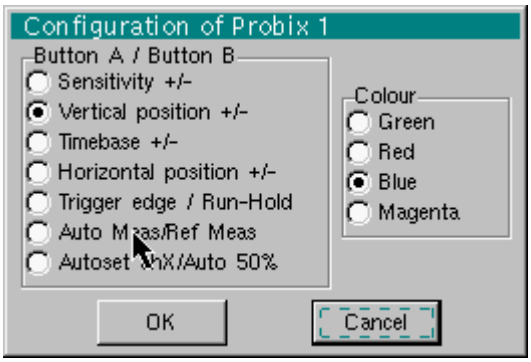
The measurement output is totally insulated.

When the HX0030 probe is connected to the **SCOPIX**, the following information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** probes are connected.



The positive input is indicated by a + sign.



The " ☼ " button controls the lighting of the area measured.

Description of Accessories (cont'd)

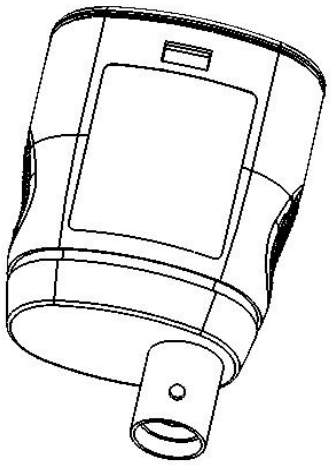
HX0031

Probix BNC adapter

The HX0031 accessory is a ***Probix*** BNC adapter, connected via a BNC lead to a measuring signal.

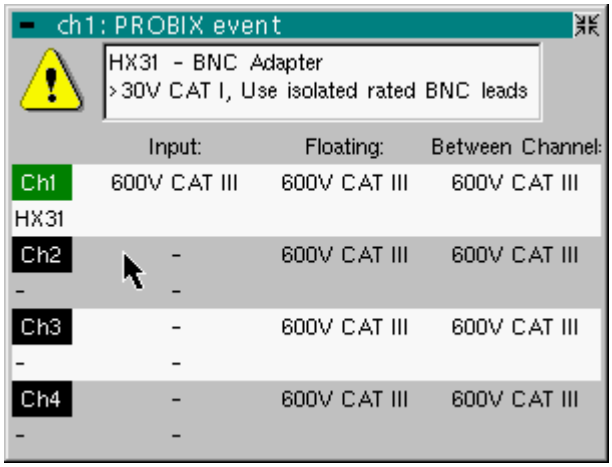
This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

The measurement output is totally insulated.



When the HX0031 probe is connected to the **SCOPIX**, the following information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** probes are connected.



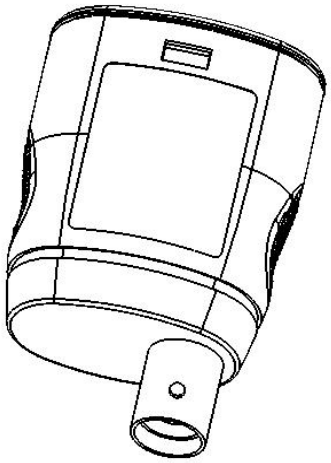
Description of Accessories (cont'd)

HX0032

Probix BNC 50Ω adapter

The HX0032 accessory is a ***Probix*** adapter with a 50 Ω load, connected via a BNC lead to a measuring signal.

This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

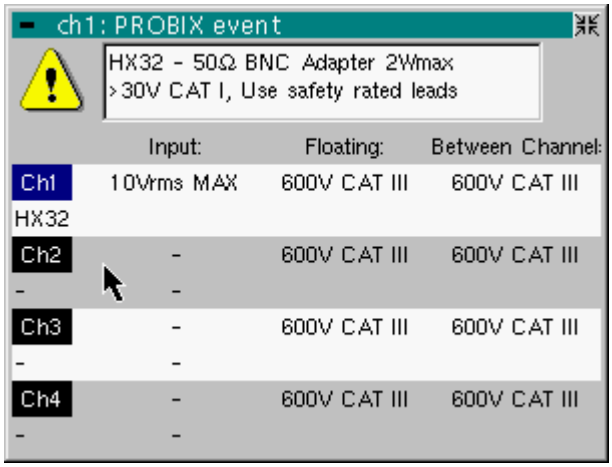


To distinguish between this adapter and the HX0031, the measuring signal unit via an HX0032 adapter is "VΩ"; this unit can be modified via the menu: "Green" → "chX" → "Vertical scale".

The maximum input voltage to the HX0032 is 10 Vrms.

When the HX0032 probe is connected to the **SCOPIX**, the following information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** probes are connected.



Description of Accessories (cont'd)

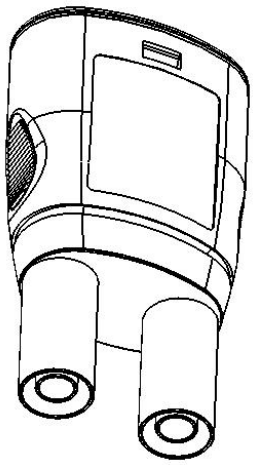
HX0033

Probix banana adapter ∅4 mm:

The HX0033 accessory is a ***Probix*** adapter used to connect leads with banana plugs.

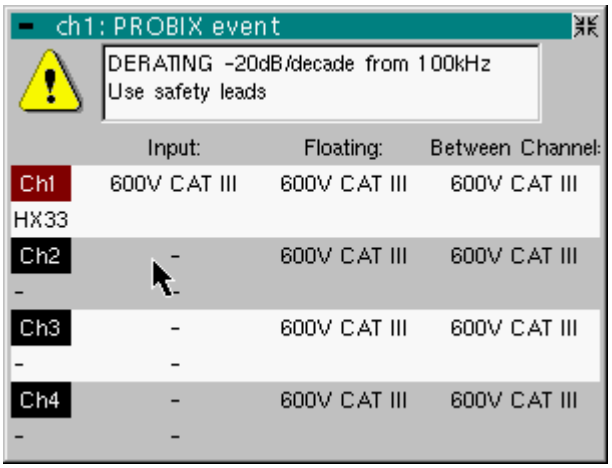
This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

The measurement output is totally insulated.



When the HX0033 probe is connected to the **SCOPIX,** the following information is displayed.

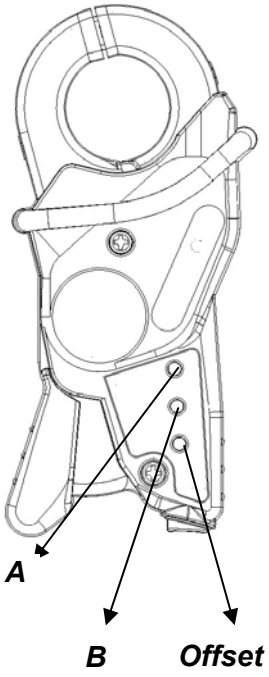
This information may be different if other ***Probix*** probes are connected.



Description of Accessories (cont'd)

HX0034

Probix current clamp adapter



The HX0034 accessory is a ***Probix*** current clamp using a Hall-effect cell to measure DC or AC currents up to 80 A peak, without any intervention on the electrical installation (cutting off the current to be measured).

A voltage output transducer, this clamp is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

The action generated by the pushbuttons (A and B) can be programmed via the menu "Green" → "chX" → "Probix". Use the third pushbutton (Offset) to adjust the residual offset (see below).

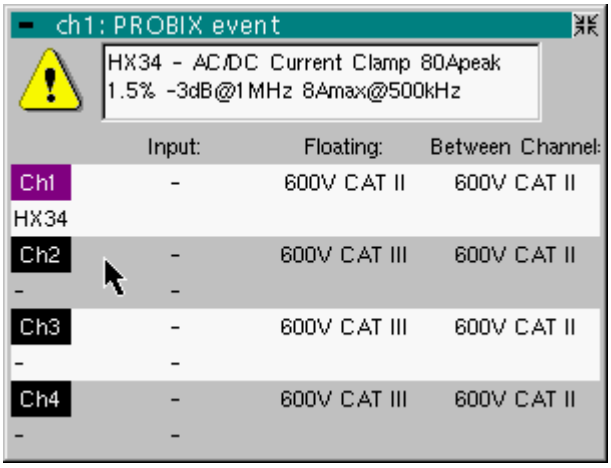
The measurement output is totally insulated.

Utilisation

1. Connect the clamp to the oscilloscope: it is recognized by the instrument and the measurement unit is displayed in A/div. on screen.
2. Adjust the offset by pressing the "Offset" button.
   The offset can only be adjusted when no current is present. However, the presence of a DC current is permitted. In this case, the offset will be obtained in relation to this initial current.
3. Use the trigger to open the jaws of the clip and then insert the conductor, respecting the current direction.
4. Close the clamp. Make sure that it is properly closed and centred on the conductor for optimum measurement accuracy.

When the HX0034 probe is connected to the **SCOPIX**, the following information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** probes are connected.



Description of Accessories (cont'd)

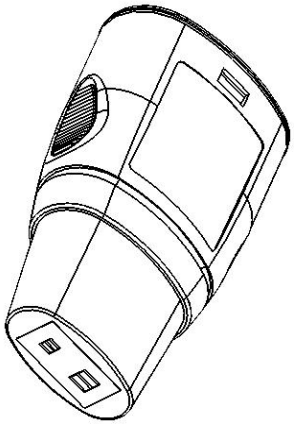
HX0035 and development

Probix K Thermocouple adapter

The HX0035 accessory is a ***Probix*** adapter used to linearise temperature measurements from a K-type thermocouple.

This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

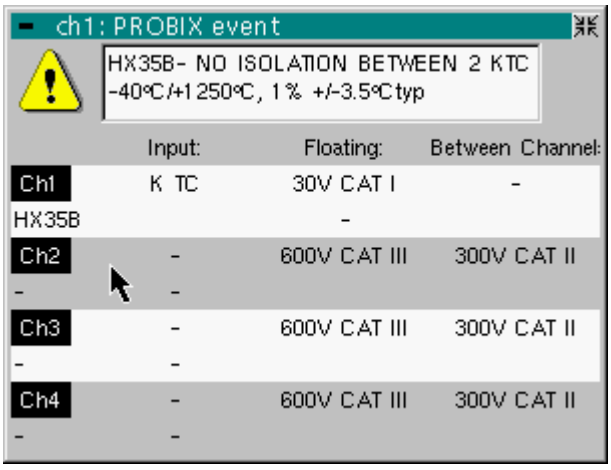
Thermocouple and earth are electrically insulated.



The signal unit measured via an HX0035 is "°C".

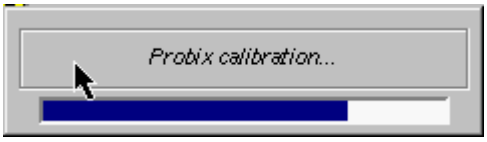
When the HX0035 probe is connected to the **SCOPIX**, the following information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** probes are connected.



Measurements are available 30 sec. after connection of the HX0035, after a calibration phase.

During this phase, the following message is displayed:



Description of Accessories (cont'd)

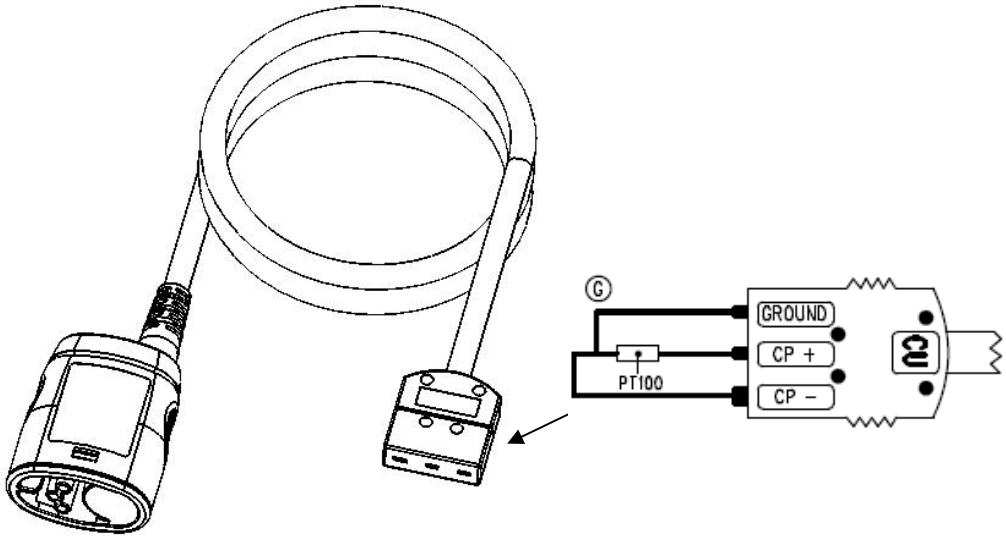
HX0036

Probix PT100 adapter

The HX0036 accessory is a ***Probix*** adapter used to linearise temperature measurements from a PT100.

This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

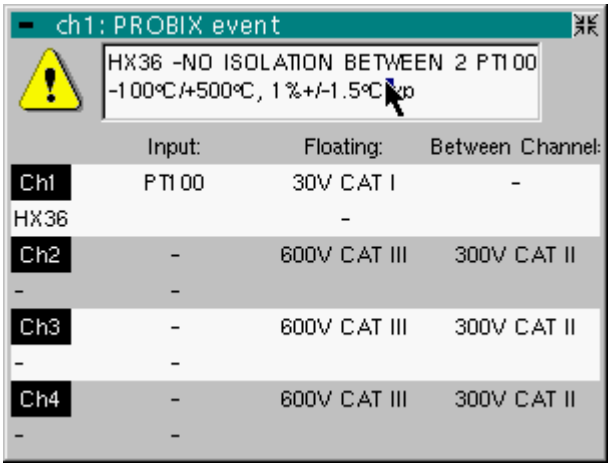
PT 100 and earth are electrically insulated.



The signal unit measured via an HX0036 is "°C".

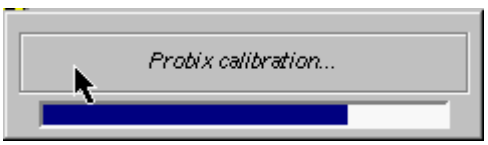
When the HX0036 probe is connected to the **SCOPIX**, the following information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** probes are connected.



Measurements are available 30 sec. after connection of the HX0036, after a calibration phase.

During this phase, the following message is displayed:



Description of Accessories (cont'd)

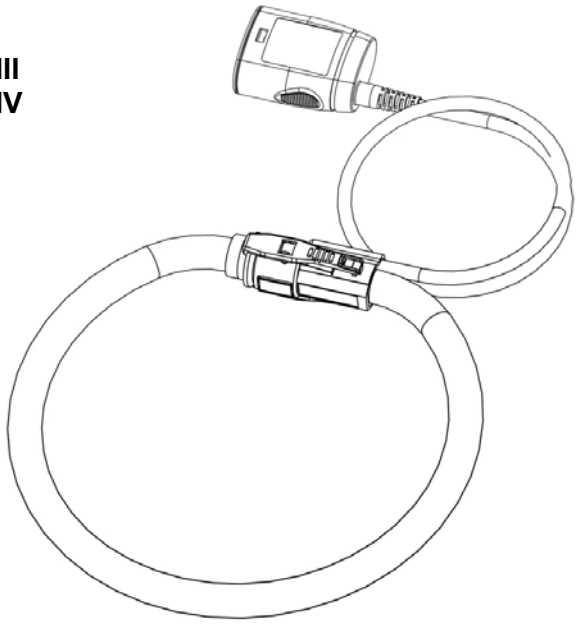
HX0072

Probix AmpFLEX probe

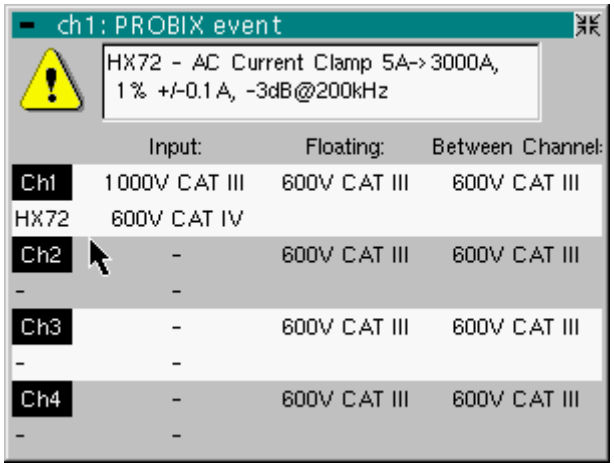
HX0072 is a ***Probix*** AmpFLEX probe, to be used to measure AC currents of up to 3000 A_{RMS}.

This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

3000 A~
1000 V CAT III
600 V CAT IV



When connecting the HX0072 probe to the **SCOPIX,** safety information is displayed.
This information may be different if other ***Probix*** accessories are connected.



The range of use for weak currents is wider than that indicated in the information window, which corresponds to the specified measuring field.

Description of Accessories (cont'd)

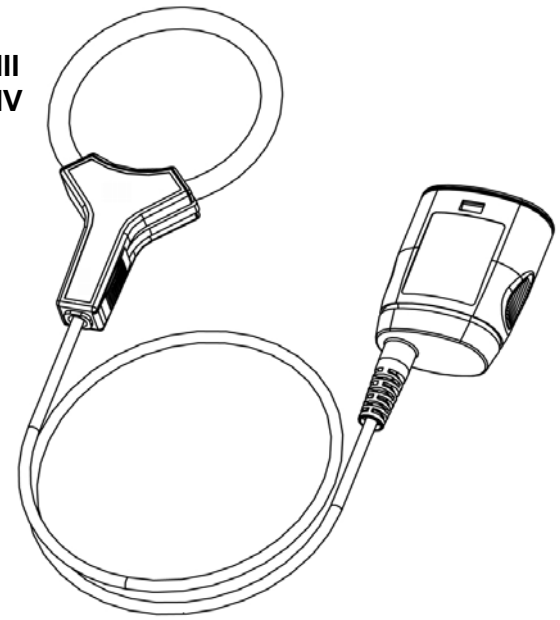
HX0073

Probix MiniAmpFLEX probe

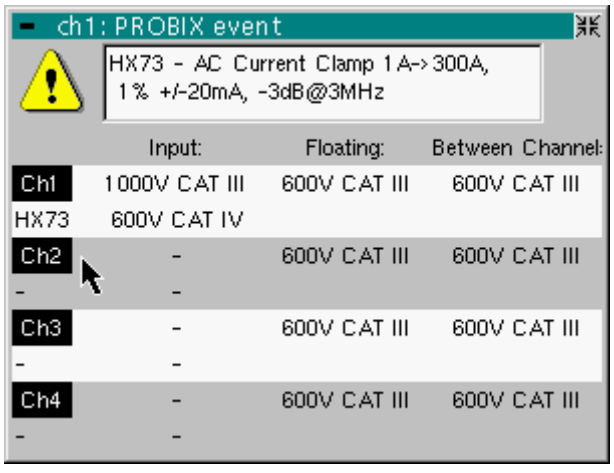
HX0073 is a ***Probix*** AmpFLEX probe, to be used to measure AC currents of up to 300 A_{RMS}.

This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

300 A~
1000 V CAT III
600 V CAT IV



When connecting the HX0073 probe to the **SCOPIX,** safety information is displayed.
This information may be different if other ***Probix*** accessories are connected.



The range of use for weak currents is wider than that indicated in the information window, which corresponds to the specified measuring field.

Description of Accessories (cont'd)

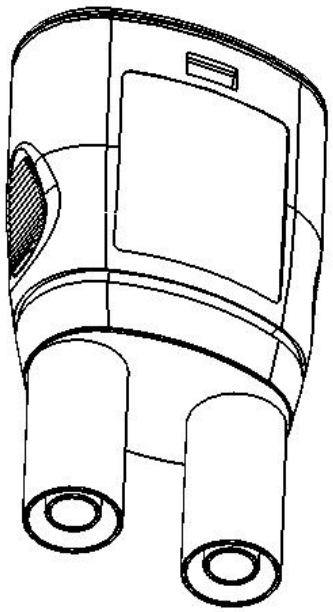
HX0093

Probix low-pass filter

HX0093 is a ***Probix*** low-pass filter of third order (cutoff = 300 Hz).

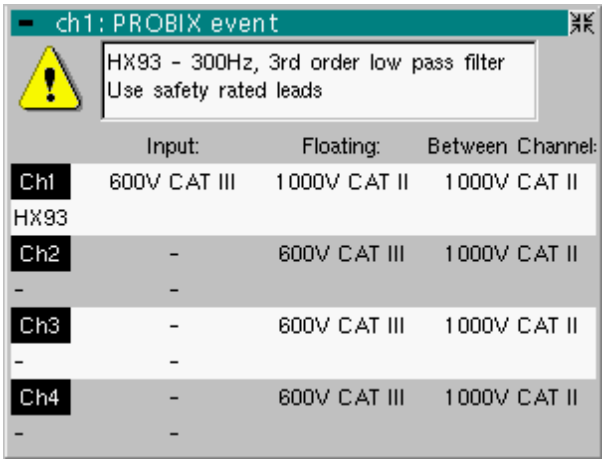
This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

The measurement output is totally insulated.



When connecting the HX0093 to the **SCOPIX**, safety information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** accessories are connected.



Description of Accessories (cont'd)

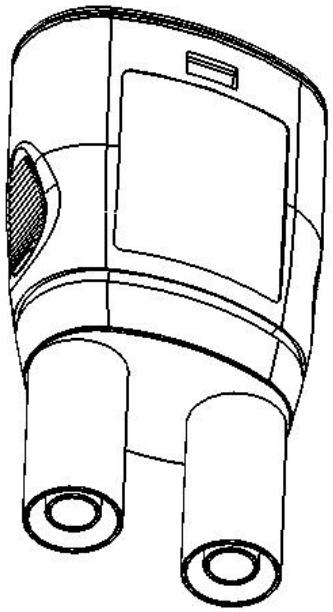
HX0094

Probix 4-20 mA adapter

HX0094 is a ***Probix*** 4-20 mA adapter.

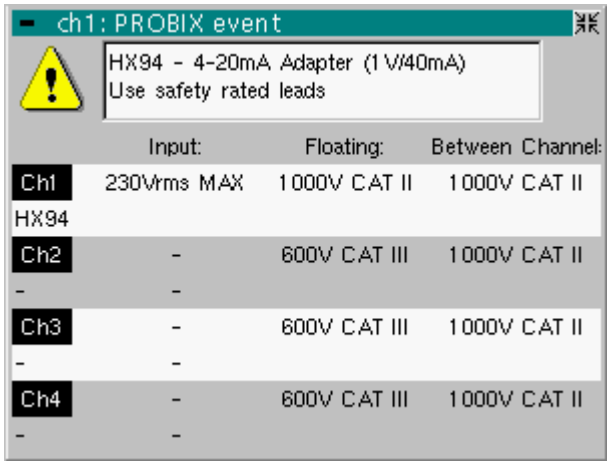
This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

The measurement output is totally insulated.



When connecting the HX0094 to the **SCOPIX**, safety information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** accessories are connected.



Description of Accessories (cont'd)

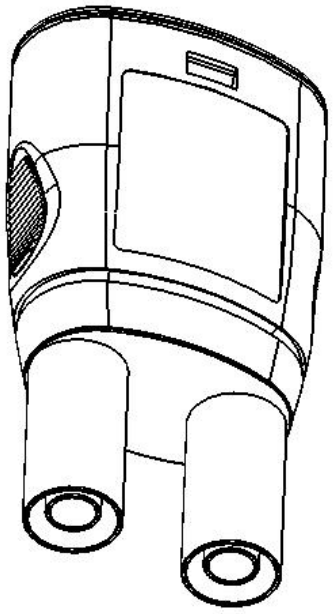
HX0095

Probix
4-20 mA adapter

HX0095 is a ***Probix*** 4-20 mA adapter.

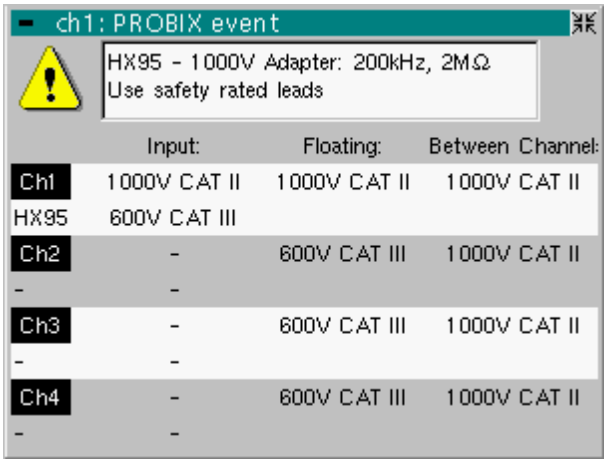
This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

The measurement output is totally insulated.



When connecting the HX0095 to the **SCOPIX**, safety information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** accessories are connected.



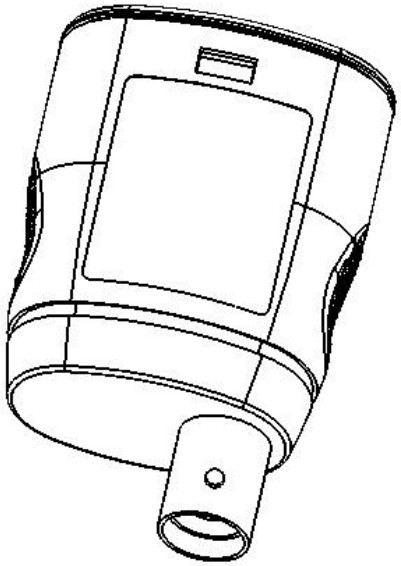
Description of Accessories (cont'd)

HX0096

Probix 1000V adapter

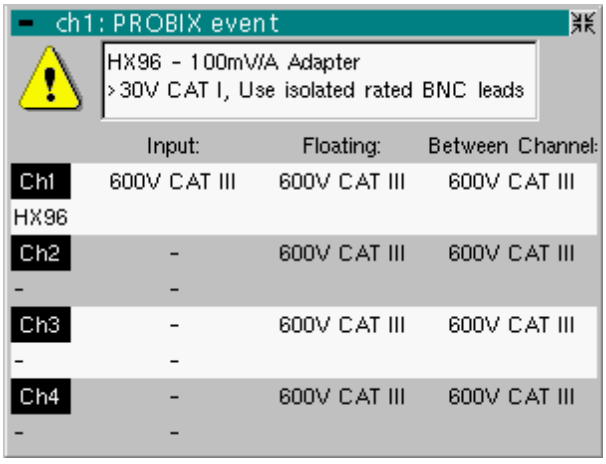
HX0096 is a ***Probix*** 100mV adapter.

This adapter is a "PLUG and PLAY" element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.



When connecting the HX0096 to the **SCOPIX**, safety information is displayed.

This information may be different if other ***Probix*** accessories are connected.

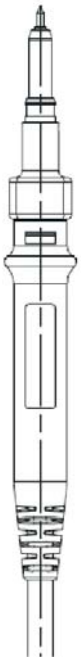


Description of Accessories (cont'd)

HX0130

Probix 1/10 probe

The HX0130 accessory is a 1/10 probe.

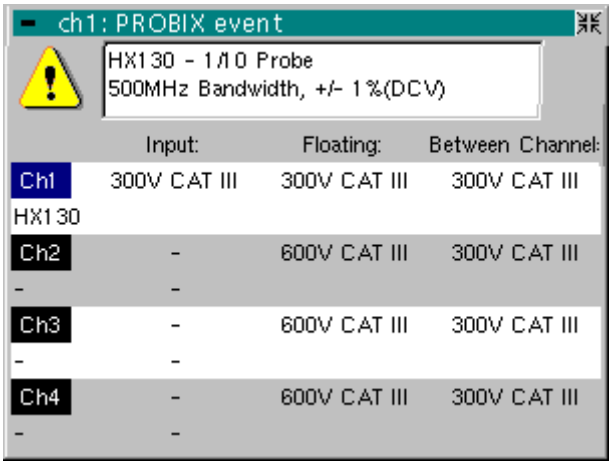


This adapter is a PLUG and PLAY element. Its internal electronics are powered by the oscilloscope.

The measurement output is totally insulated.

When the HX0130 probe is connected to the **SCOPIX**, the following information is displayed.

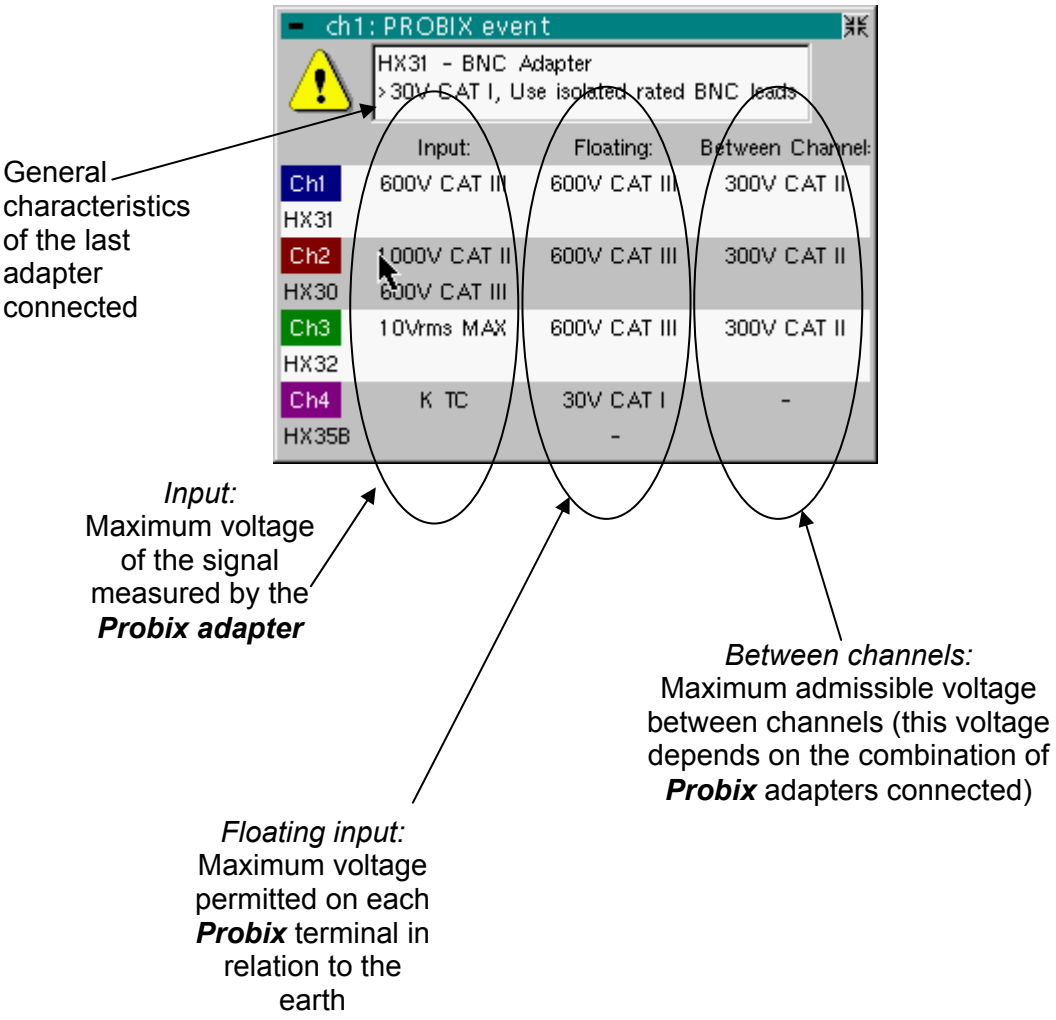
This information may be different if other ***Probix*** probes are connected.



Description of Accessories (cont'd)

Connection Disconnection

A window indicating the safety conditions is displayed when you connect or disconnect a ***Probix*** to/from one of the instrument channels:

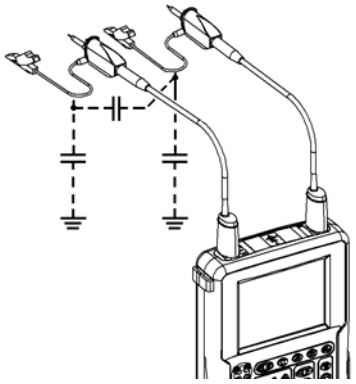


Description of Accessories (cont'd)

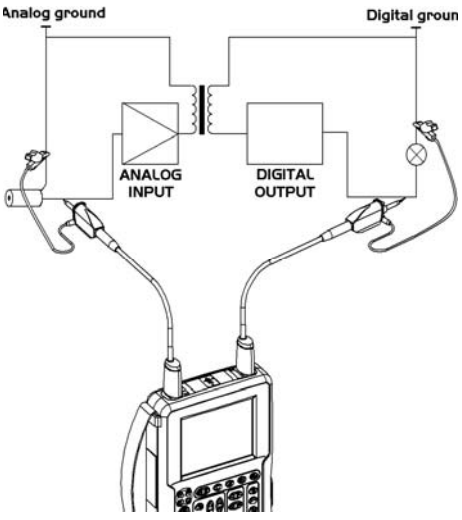
Recommandations for use

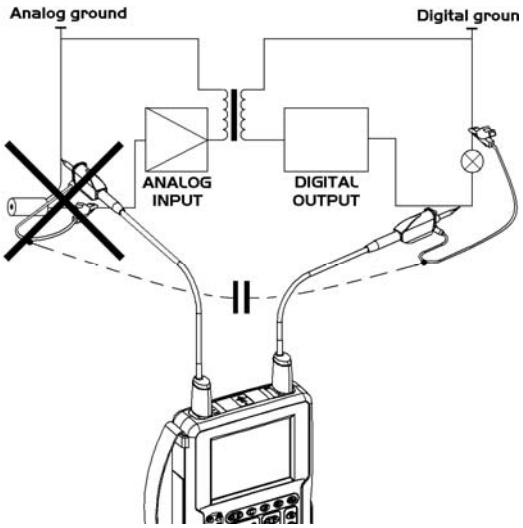
Connection of reference conductors for the 1/10 Probix HX0030 probe

Distribution of stray capacitances:



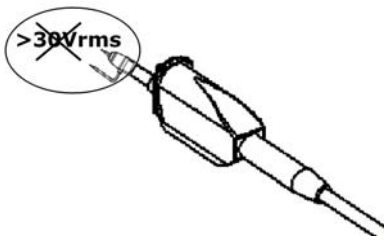
It is essential, given the stray capacitances, to connect properly the reference conductors for each probe. These conductors should preferably be connected to the cold points, to prevent the transmission of noise by the stray capacitance between modes.





The noise of the digital earth is transmitted to the analogue input by the stray capacitance.

To prevent electric shocks or possible fire, never use the "earthing spring" accessory of the 1/10 probe for voltages > 30 Vrms in relation to earth.



Oscilloscope Mode

The Keys

By pressing this key, you can select the "**oscilloscope**" mode.

5 "UTILITY" keys or key pad

Direct access to LCD **light** adjustment.

When this key is pressed, the display mode switches from normal to "**full screen**" display (and vice versa).

The screen is organized in such a way as to leave an optimum trace plotting surface area, removal of:
the menu bar,
the parameters of the traces of the time base,
the bargraph.

Only the permanent settings and the measurements will remain.

The controls on the front panel remain active.

Triggers a **hardcopy** in accordance with the configuration chosen in the "Util" and "Hardcopy" menus.

A second press before the end of the process will interrupt the current printout.

If printing is impossible, a "Printing error" message will be sent.

The "  " symbol is displayed in front of the settings display zone when printing is in progress.

The first press will **freeze** the traces on the screen. They will be displayed in a lighter colour as a reference to be compared with another acquisition.
A second press will **erase** them: they will then be lost.

- *Traces will be saved only through the "Memory → Trace → Save" menu.*
- *The reference memories will be accompanied by their reference number.*

1 "AUTOSET" key

Automatic optimum adjustment by **Autoset** on the channels where the signal is applied.
This affects parameters: coupling, vertical sensitivity, time base, trigger type and slope and trace positionning.
The lowest frequency signal is used as the trigger source.
If no trace is detected on the inputs, the autoset will be aborted.

Selective "AUTOSET"

When pressed at the same time as a ***CHx* key** (CH1 to CH4), this defines the corresponding channel as the trigger source. It initiates an autoset which will take this selection into account. Channel CHx then becomes active for adjustment using the keys:

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

4 "Trigger" keys

Sets the trigger **level** to the average value of the signal (50%) without modifying the trigger coupling.
When pressed in combination with a ***CHx*** key, this activates the same the same function, after first selecting the corresponding channel as the trigger source.

selects the trigger **slope** (up or down) by successive presses.
The slope is indicated in the status area.

Successive presses can be used select one of the following **acquisition modes**:

Single shot	(Mono) = SINGLE
Triggered	Trig
Automatic	(Auto) = REFRESH

- "**SINGLE" mode**:

  In Single Shote mode, a single acquisition is armed by pressing the RUN HOLD key. After receiving a trigger, the waveform is displayed and the instruments returns to HOLD mode. For any further acquisition, the acquisition must be rearmed by pressing the RUN HOLD key.

  If the time base is less than 100 ms/div → SINGLE mode can be accessed via the "Mono (< 100 ms/div)" option.
  If not, Single mode can be accessed via the "Roll Mono (> 50ms/div.)" option and ROLL mode is automatically activated.

- "**TRIGGERED" mode:**
  The screen's content is only refreshed when there is a trigger event linked to the signals present on the oscilloscope's inputs (CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4).

  If there is no trigger event linked to the signals present on the inputs (or if there is no signal on the inputs), the trace is not refreshed.

- "**AUTOMATIC" mode**:
  The screen's content is refreshed even if the trigger level is not detected on the signals present on the inputs.

  When there is a trigger event, screen refreshing is managed as in the "Triggered" mode.

- allows acquisition to be started and stopped in "TRIGGERED" and "AUTOMATIC" modes.
- rearms the trigger circuit in "SINGLE" mode.

Acquisition is initiated according to the conditions defined by the acquisition mode (**SGLE REFR** key).
The acquisition status is indicated in the status area:

RUN = started
STOP = stopped
PRETRIG = acquisition

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

3 "HORIZONTAL" keys or key pads

Adjustment of the **time base coefficient** (T/DIV).

After a Zoom, the "Z-Pos." setting modifies the **position** of the screen in the acquisition memory.

Activates or deactivates the "**Zoom**" function.

By default, the zoom is performed around the samples located in the middle of the screen.

A zone can be zoomed by tracing a rectangle around the area to be enlarged using the stylus on the touch-sensitive pad. The sensitivity, time base and horizontal and vertical alignment values are recalculated automatically.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Definition of terms used

Validated channel: Display enabled, trace displayed after RUN

Displayed channel: Channel validated, trace present on the screen

Selected channel: The parameters of this channel can be set with the keys:

5 "VERTICAL" keys or key pads

OX 7204

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Before pressing one of the following keys :	**Press**	**After** pressing one of the preceding keys:
The channel concerned is not displayed.	CH 1 Auto CH 2 Auto	The channel is displayed and selected. The vertical sensitivity and vertical position are assigned to the channel selected.
The channel concerned is displayed, but not selected.	CH 3 Auto	The channel is selected.
The channel concerned is displayed and selected.	CH 4 Auto	The channel is cancelled by double-pressing.

OX 7202

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Before pressing one of the following keys :	**Press**	**After** pressing one of the preceding keys:
The channel concerned is not displayed.	CH 1 Auto M 2 Math 2	The channel is displayed and selected. On CH1 and CH4, the vertical sensitivity and the vertical position are assigned to the channel selected.
The channel concerned is displayed, but not selected.	M 3 Math 3	The channel is selected.
The channel concerned is displayed and selected.	CH 4 Auto	The channel is cancelled by double-pressing.

*A long press on one of the keys **CHx** causes a **vertical autoset**:*

- *This modifies the sensitivity and vertical positioning of the channel in question.*
- *It optimizes the display on the screen by activating and selecting the channel.*

The channel is displayed and selected.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

FULL TRACE

Activates or deactivates **horizontal splitting** of the display zone.

When activated, the "Full Trace" function is indicated by:
- the presence of a continuous horizontal line in the middle of the display area
- horizontal splitting of the graticule.

After activation of the function:
- traces 1 and 3 are assigned to the upper part of the display,
- traces 2 and 4 are assigned to the lower part in order to prevent overlays.

The traces can then be moved vertically in the two zones.

☝ *This function can also be used in "full screen" mode.*

AC/DC GND

Successive presses allow selection of the **input coupling** (AC, DC or GND) for the last channel selected.

The coupling is indicated in the channel parameters area:

AC : ∿

DC : ⎓

GND : ⏚

Adjustment of the vertical **sensitivity** of the last channel selected:

increases the vertical sensitivity, while

reduces it.

Adjustment of the vertical **position** of the last channel selected:

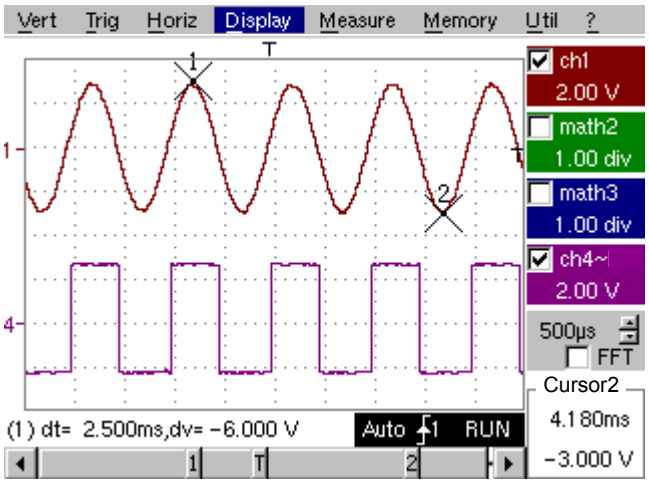
moves it downwards, while

moves it upwards.

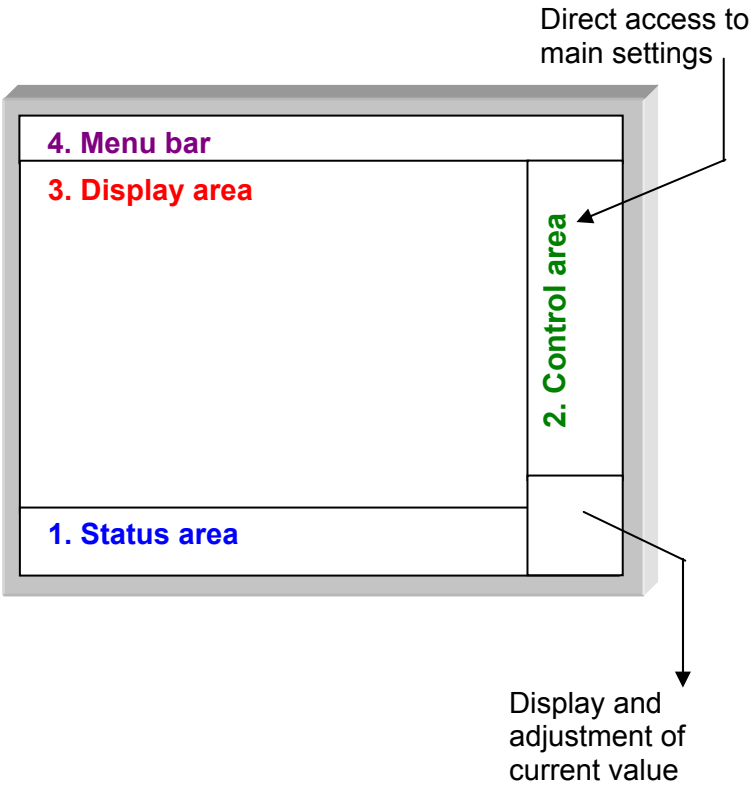
Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Display

Display



Composition The oscilloscope display is divided into 4 functional zones.



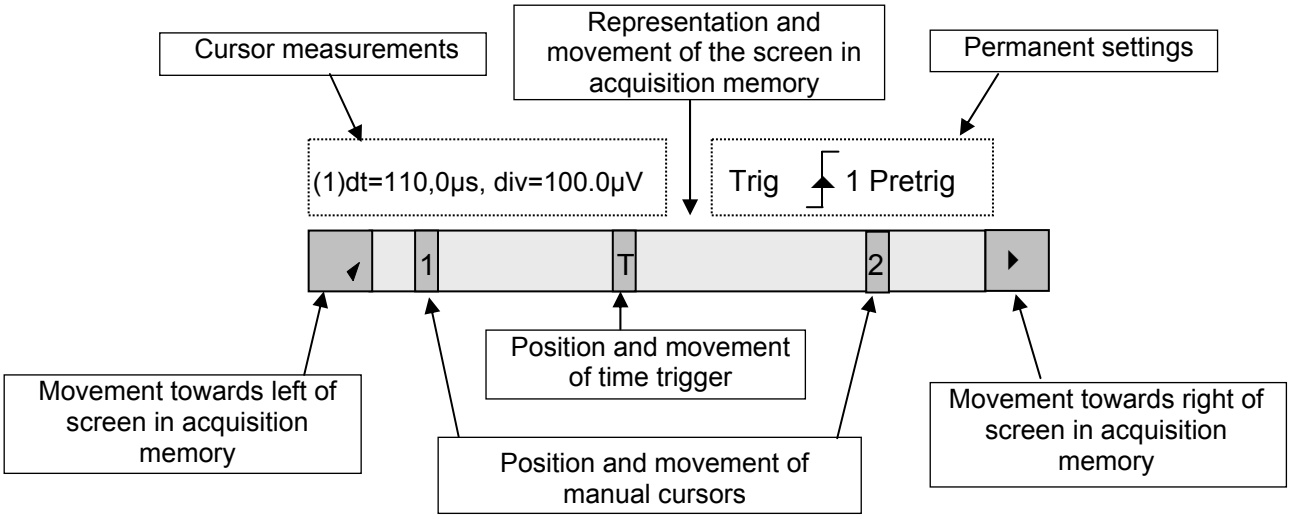
Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

1. Status area

Three types of general information appear in this area:

- The **bargraph** representing the screen position, the trigger and the cursors in the acquisition memory.
- The instrument permanent **settings**.
- The **measurements**, when the cursors are present on the screen.

Bargraph



Each element in the bargraph can be moved with the stylus.

Permanent settings

This zone refers to the trigger status (mode, edge, source, current status).

Example: AUTO 1 STOP

When the stylus is placed on this information, the "Trigger Parameters" menu can be opened by pressing twice.

Cursor measurements

This zone refers either to:

- the horizontal (dt) and vertical (dv) differences between 2 cursors in the case of manual measurements

  Example: (1) dt = 110.0 µs, div = 100.0 µV

- phase measurement in the case of manual phase measurement (Ph).

  Example: (1) Ph = 200.0°

- the automatic measurements selected using the "Automatic Measurements" or "Phase measurement" menus

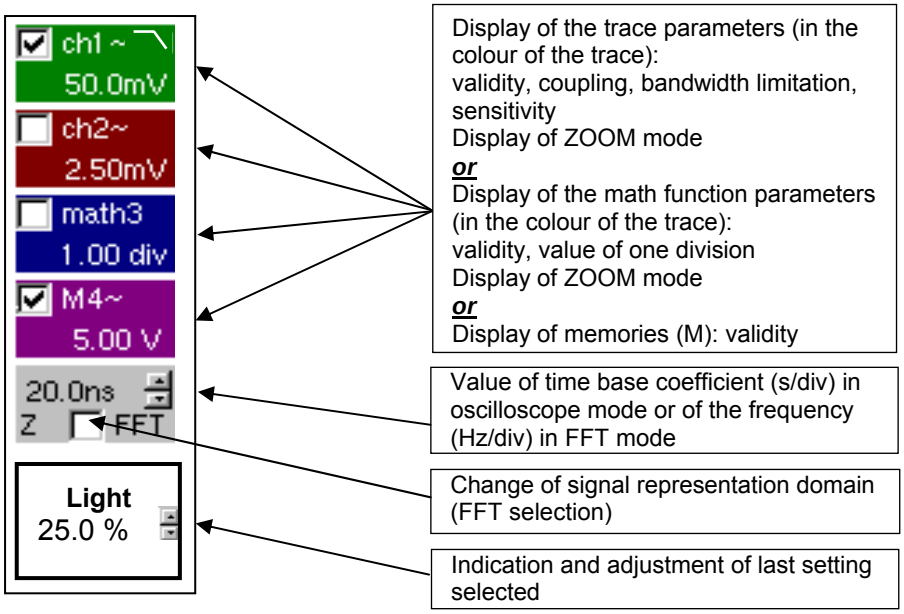
  Example: (2) F = 1.0000 kHz, Vpp = 7,500 V

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

2. Control area

The parameters displayed in this area are:

- The parameters of each channel and trace: display, sensitivity, coupling, bandwidth limitation, vertical scale, function, Zoom.
- The time base value, the presence of a Zoom and a change in the signal representation domain (FFT).
- Active adjustment of the last selected element:
  - trigger level
  - trigger time position
  - channel offset value
  - X & Y position of cursor
- *Time display, if no measurement has been selected.*
- *Display of the battery status*
- *A mains socket if the instrument is connected to the Wall Plug.*



- *The channels and functions can be validated using the stylus or the keys.*
- *The "✓" symbol indicates whether a channel or function is selected, or whether FFT mode is selected.*
- *The settings of the time base (or the frequency) and the value of the active parameter can be modified using the UP/DOWN button next to the display of the current value.*
- *After modification of the time base, the corresponding sampling frequency is indicated in the settings area.*
- *A double press on the parameters or a channel or on the value of the time base directly opens the associated menus:*
  - *Sensitivity/Coupling and Vertical Scale, for the channels*
  - *Vertical scale for the functions*
  - *Source, trigger mode and RUN/STOP, for the time base.*

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The grouped "Source" and "Trigger Mode" menus can be opened by a double press with the stylus on the time base area.

RUN/STOP starts and stops acquisition from this menu. The acquisition status is indicated in the status area on the screen.

The symbol "✓" indicates the source and trigger mode selected.

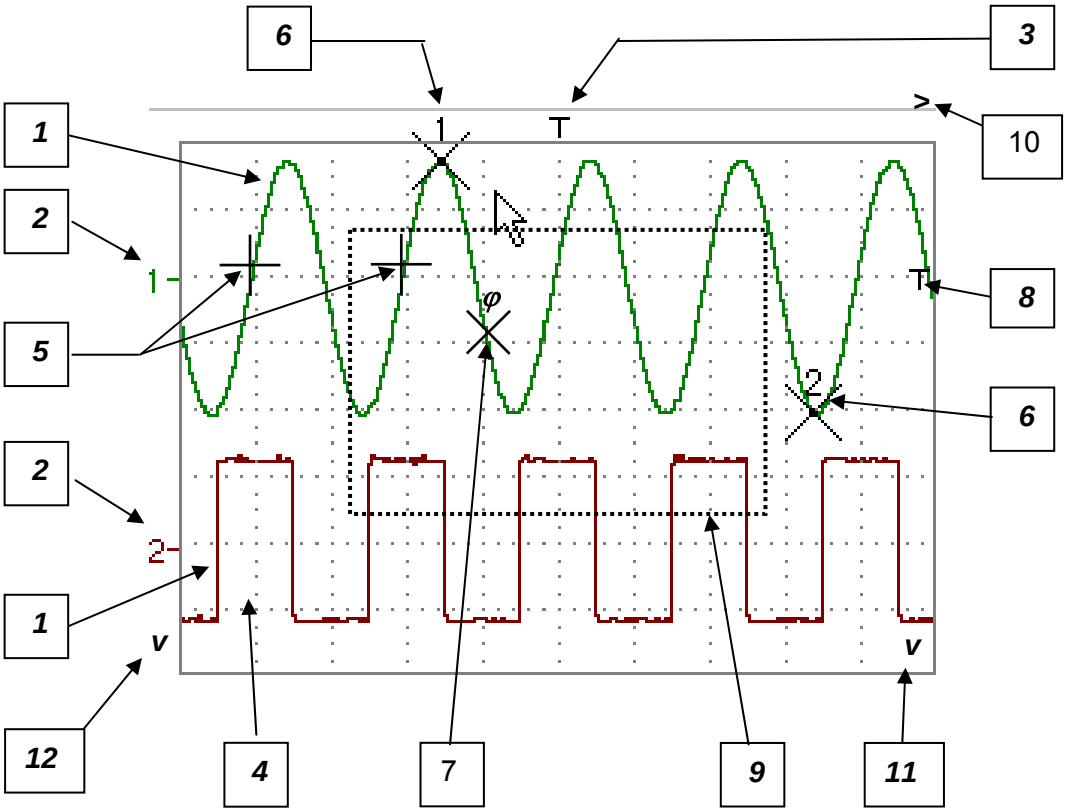
3. Display area

The graphic elements displayed associated with the traces in this area are:

- a trigger time position indicator
- a trigger level indicator
- a trace number identifier
- a vertical position indicator for the reference level of each trace
- cursor position indicators linked to the trace for the automatic automatic measurements
- position indicators regarding the cursors linked or not to the trace for manual measurements
- selection of a zoom zone

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Display elements

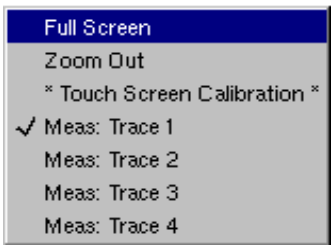


Definition of display

Refs.	Elements selectable using the touch-sensitive pad
1	Trace displayed
2	Vertical position indicator of the reference level of the trace displayed and identification of the trace number
3	Indication of Trigger time position
4	Division of graticule
5	Position indicator of the cursors for the first automatic measurement
6	Manual measurement cursor position indicator
7	Phase measurement cursor position indicator
8	Trigger level and coupling on the trigger position indicator
9	Selection of a zoom zone
10	Indicator of trigger time position overshoot outside the display window
11	Indicator of trigger level position overshoot outside the display window.
12	Indicator of channel level overshoot outside the display window.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Menu accessible from display area



By double-tapping with the stylus in the display area, the menu concerning the display can be opened directly.

The "Full Screen" and "Zoom Out" options are directly accessible (see §. Display Menu). The same applies to the selection of the automatic and manual measurement reference signal (see §. Measure Menu).

It is possible to use the stylus to **zoom** in the display area by pulling a rectangle.

After zooming in on part of the screen, the sensitivities of the traces and the time base are recalculated.

- The symbol "**Z"** appears in the signal and time base parameters display.
- The zoomed section is represented in the bargraph.
- The "Zoom Out" menu (see §. Display Menu) or the Zoom key can be used to return to the original display.
- The value of the horizontal zoom is adjusted to assign a calibrated value to the horizontal scale (zoom factor: x 5 max.)
- If the vertical selection of the zoom is greater than 6 divisions, no vertical zoom is performed (zoom factor: x 16 max.).

All the symbols present in the display area:
- trigger indicators,
- trace position indicator,
- manual cursor position indicator,
- etc.

can be moved using the stylus.

The new modified symbol value is indicated in the current settings display area.

Calibration of the touch-screen

To optimize selection of the different elements present in the display area using the stylus, calibration of the touch-sensitive screen may prove necessary.

Select the "Touch Screen Calibration" option proposed in the display area menu or in the Util menu.

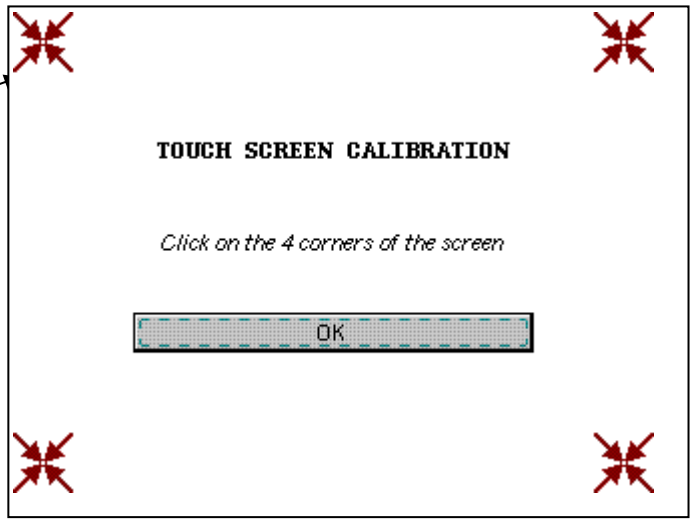
By double tapping on the curves zone, you can also access touch-screen calibration.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Calibration of the touch-sensitive screen (cont'd)

Follow the instructions on the screen.

Corner of the touch screen

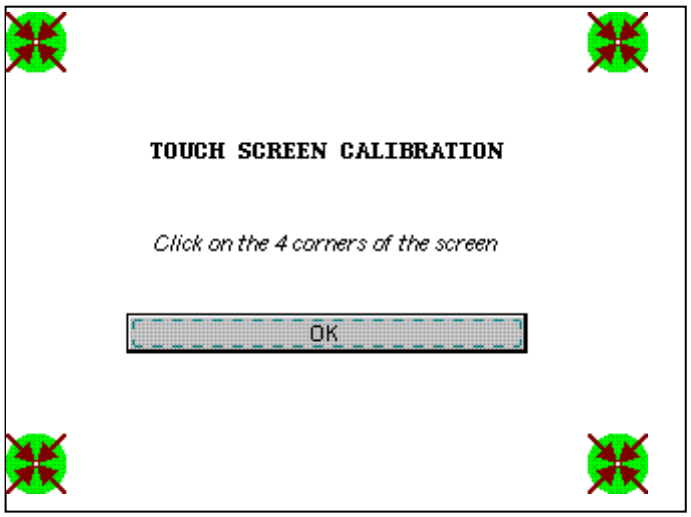


Use the stylus to point at the centre of the 4 patterns displayed on the screen.

Validation of the input is indicated by modification of the pattern.

The pointing order is not important.

Once the 4 inputs have been recorded, validate the calibration with **OK**.



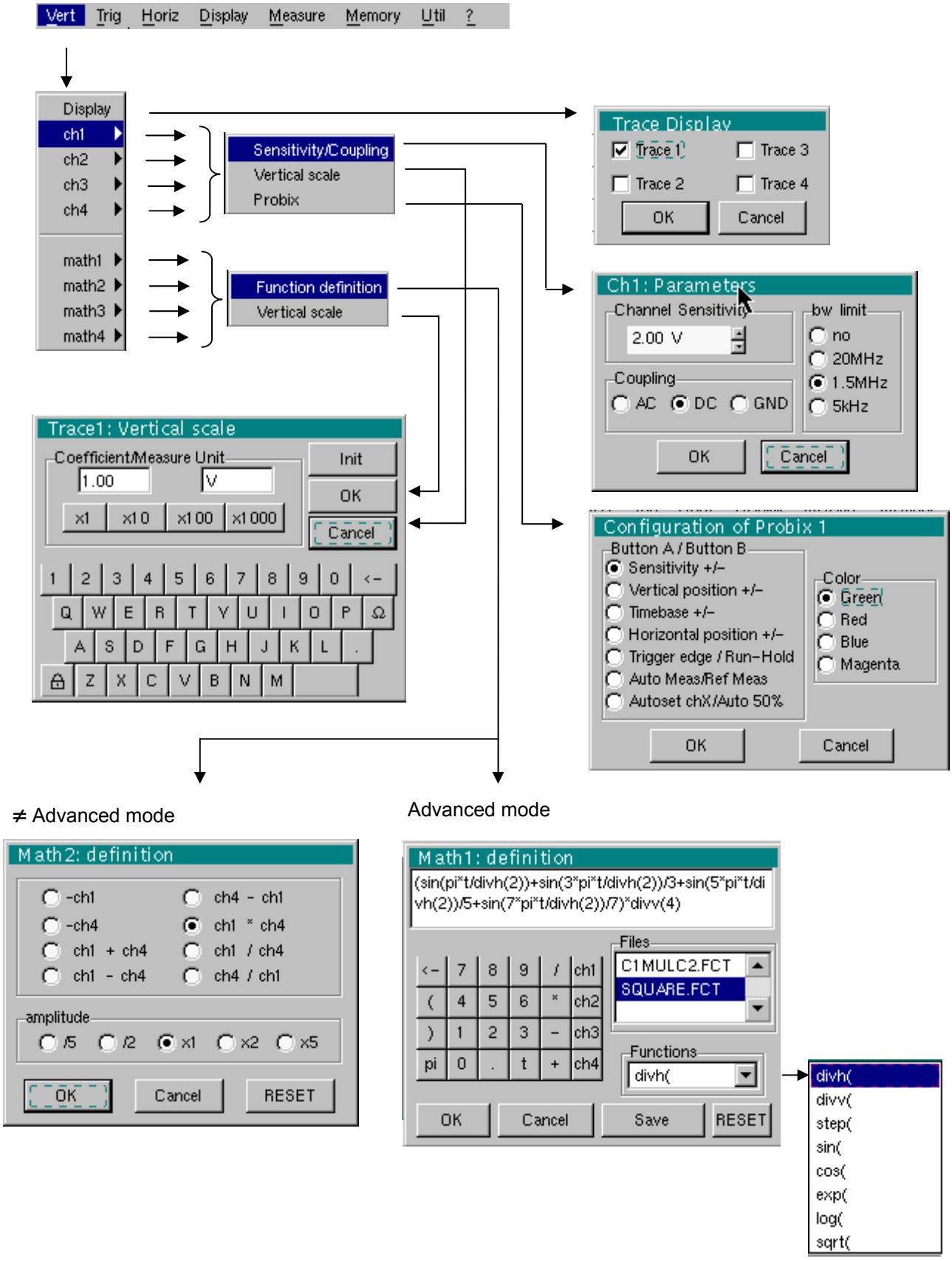
The touch-sensitive screen is calibrated and the display returns to normal mode.

4. Menu bar

All the oscilloscope functions can be accessed via the main menus.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The "Vert" Menu



Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Display

Opens the "Trace display" menu for validating or devalidating the traces.

Validation of the selections by "**OK**". Exit from the menu without modification by "**Cancel**".

The "✓" symbol in front of a trace indicates that it has been validated.

The traces can be validated or devalidated from the control area by using the stylus.

ch1 ch2 ch3 ch4

Modify the parameters of channels ch1, ch2, ch3 and ch4 independently, as well as the vertical scale of the trace selected.

Sensitivity / Coupling

Modifies the parameters of the selected channel.

Channel Sensitivity

Modification of the channel's sensitivity using the stylus on the scrollbar, adjustable by sequence: from 2.5 mV to 200 V/div.

The sensitivity is indicated in the channel parameter display area. It takes into consideration the parameters of the "Vertical scale" menu.

Coupling

Modification of **AC - DC - GND** coupling

AC: blocks the DC component of the input signal and attenuates the signals below 10 Hz

DC: transmits AC and DC components of the input signal

GND: internally, the instrument links the input of the channel selected to a 0 V reference level.

The "⊙" symbol indicates the coupling selected. Coupling is indicated in the modified channel's parameter display area.

bw limit

Limits the bandwidth of the channel and its trigger circuit to reduce display noise and false triggering.

The bandwidth of each channel can be limited to 5 kHz, 1.5 MHz or 20 MHz. The bandwidth limit of a channel is indicated in the control area by following symbols :

20 MHz 1.5 MHz 5 kHz

This menu can also be called up by double-pointing with the stylus on the required channel parameter display area.

Vertical scale

Defines the vertical scale of the channel selected on the basis of the current settings. Readings of the direct measurements of the value analyzed and its unit are provided.

Coefficient

Assignment of a multiplication coefficient to the selected channel's sensitivity.

This can be modified with the stylus, using the table of usable numbers, after selecting the "Coefficient" zone.

The ← key deletes the character preceding the cursor in this area.

The predefined values (x1, x10, x100, x1000) correspond to standard probe coefficients and can be assigned directly.

The sensitivity value indicated in the channel parameter display will be modified according to this coefficient.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Measurement unit Modification of the selected channel's vertical scale unit.

The modification is performed by means of the stylus, using the table of usable characters after selecting the “measure unit” zone.

The ⇦ key deletes the character preceding the cursor in this area.

☝ *The vertical scale unit will be indicated in the modified channel's parameter display.*

Init Reinitializes the multiplication coefficient to 1.00 and returns to the V measurement unit.

Validation of the selections by "**OK**". Exit from the menu without modification by "**Cancel**".

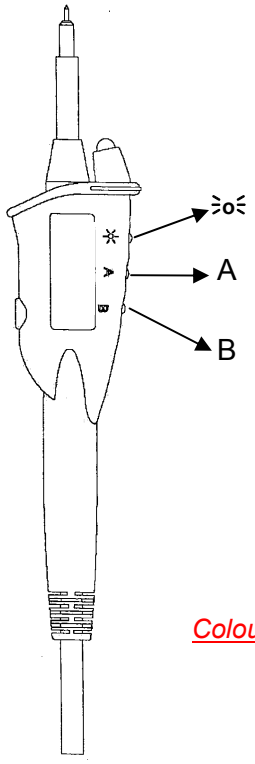
This menu can also be called up by double-pressing with the stylus on the required channel's parameter display area (CH1, CH2, CH3 or CH4).

Probix When selected, this opens the "Probe Configuration" menu.

When a ***Probix*** HX0030 (or HX0034) probe is connected to one of the oscilloscope's inputs, this menu becomes active.

≥o≤ button The can be used to switch the LED on or off.

Buttons A and B can be assigned to different settings (see table below).



	Button A	Button B
Sensitivity	Higher sensitivity	Lower sensitivity
Vertical/horizontal alignment	Alignment on higher division	Alignment on lower division
Time base	Higher time base	Lower time base
Trig. edge / Run-Hold	⌐ ¬	RUN HOLD
Auto Meas. Ref. Meas.	AUTO MEAS. *CHx*	REF MEAS.
Autoset CHx / Auto 50 %	*Auto CHx*	AUTO 50 % *CHx*

- See the chapter on "The Keys" for further details on the function provided.
- The modified parameters are updated in the control area.
- The “⊙" symbol indicates the parameters elected and assigned to the probe.

Colour modifies the colour that you want to assign to the trace.

- The “⊙" symbol indicates the colour selected.
- These parameters will be memorized in the probe, even after disconnection of the oscilloscope.

☞ ***When using Probix adapters, the choice of the colour remains possible.***

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

math1 math2 math3 math4

For each trace, definition of a mathematical function and the vertical scale.

If "Advanced" mode is not activated, simple functions (Inversion, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of curves) can be selected and linked to the curves 1 or 2.

Function definition

In "Advanced" mode, mathematical functions can be defined literally. The mathematical function can be defined on 2 lines.

- *The mathematical function can be defined on 2 lines.*
- *mathx cannot be used in the definition of a function.*

The ← key deletes the character preceding the cursor in the window.

Functions

8 predefined mathematical functions can be linked to the traces:

divh(	("horizontal division")
divv(	("vertical division")
step(	("step") using "t" (*)
sin(	("sine")
cos(	("cosine")
exp(	("exponential")
log(	("logarithmic")
sqrt(	("square root")

(*) t = abscissa of the sample in the acquisition memory.

Validation of the selections by "**OK**". Exit from the menu without modification by "**Cancel**".

If …	**then …**
... the dynamic calculation of the vertical scale is impossible	... a message indicates that the measuring unit on this function will be vertical division (div).
... the dynamic calculation of the vertical scale is possible	... it takes into account of the sensitivities of the channel sources.

Particular cases : Value of the measuring unit

CHx + CHy Sensitivity and measuring unit used on CHx

CHx - CHy Sensitivity and measuring unit used on CHx

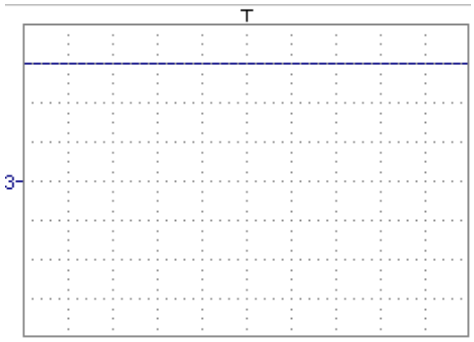
In each cases, the measuring unit can be re-defined and a coefficient can be applied to the measurement results (refer to §. Vertical scale).

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Examples

Use of predefined mathematical functions

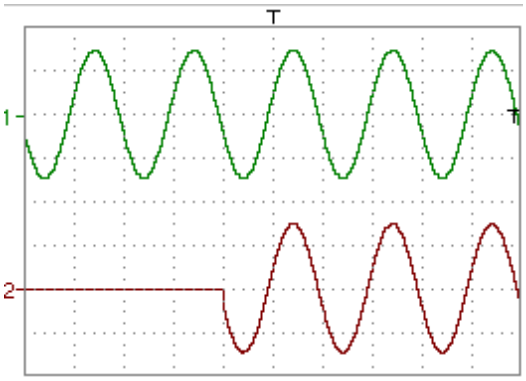
- Predefined divv() function used on its own: math3 = divv(3).



The trace is equal to 3 vertical divisions.

- Predefined step() function associated with a trace:

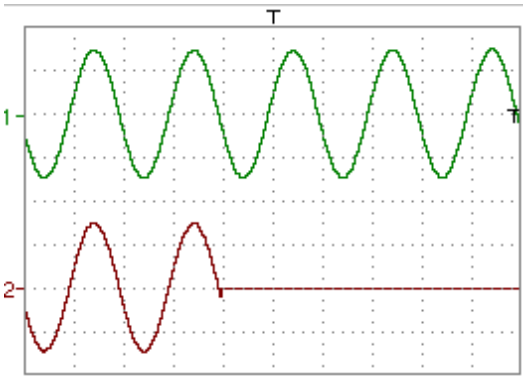
  - math2 = ch1*step(t-divh(4))



The result of math2 is 0 vertical divisions as long as **t** is less than four horizontal divisions (t-divh(4) < 0).

The result of math2 is equal to ch1 when **t** becomes greater than four horizontal divisions (t-divh(4) > 0).

  - math2 = ch1*step(divh(4)-t)



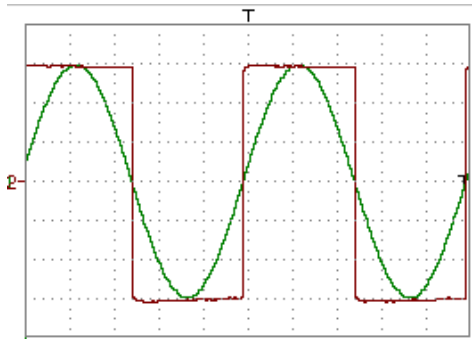
The result of math2 is equal to ch1 as long as **t** is less than four horizontal divisions (t-divh(4) > 0).

the result of math2 is at 0 vertical divisions when **t** becomes greater than four horizontal divisions (t-divh(4) < 0).

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Example 1

Addition of two traces



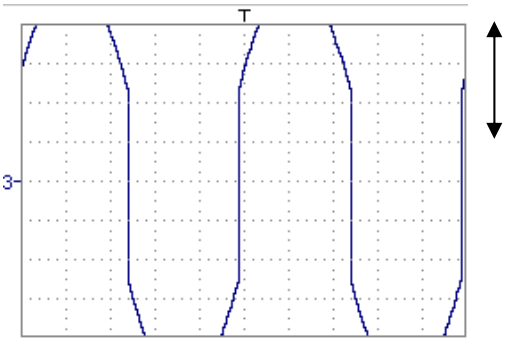
Vhigh

Vpp(ch1) = Vpp(ch2) = 6 V
Sensitivity (ch1) = 1 V/div
Sensitivity (ch2) = 1 V/div

Traces ch1 and ch2 are optimised on 6 vertical divisions.

Vamp ch1 = 6 vertical divisions
Vamp ch2 = 6 vertical divisions

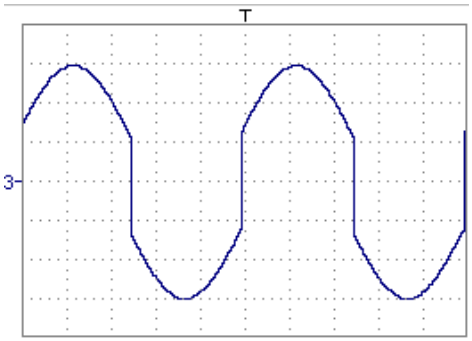
- math3 = ch1+ch2



Vertical scale math3 = 2.00 div
Vpp math3 = 12.00 div
Vhigh math3 = 6.00 div

There is a high and low overshoot, so division by 2 is necessary to optimize display of the result.

- math3 = (ch1+ch2) / 2



Vertical scale math3 = 2.00 div
Vpp math3 = 12.00 div
Vhigh math3 = 6.00 div

Division by two adjusts the addition to the dynamics of the screen.

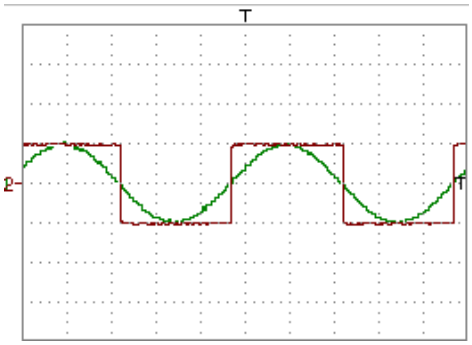
Vamp math3 = 6 vertical divisions

The measuring unit and the sensitivity of ch1 are used during the display of measurements.

You can then open the menu “Vertical Scale" of math3 (see §. Opening from math3, math4) to assign a coefficient to the result and to modify the measuring unit.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

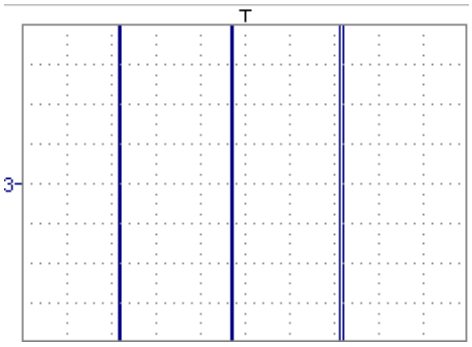
Example 2
Multiplication of two traces



Sensitivity(ch1) = 5 V/div
Sensitivity(ch2) = 5 V/div
Vamp(ch1) = Vamp(ch2) = 10 V

Vamp ch1 = 2 vertical divisions
Vamp ch2 = 2 vertical divisions

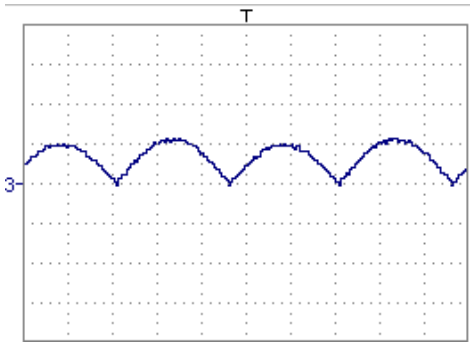
- math3 = ch1*ch2



As for the addition of traces, there is a even more significant high and low overshoot.

The overshoot is due to the increased dynamics of the numbers after a multiplication ; to avoid this and standardize the result, use the divv () function.
Example: If Amplitude on CH1 = 2 divv and Amplitude on CH2 = 2 divv, the following function is used to get an amplitude of 1 divv :

math3 = (ch1 * ch2) / divv (1)



The result of the multiplication is translated into divisions on the screen.

- If Vamp ch1 = 8 div and Vamp ch2 = 8 div, the result must be divided by divv(4) to obtain Vamp math3 = 4 div.

- When mathematical functions associated with traces are used, the dynamics of the result obtained must be verified.

Correction of the result of the operations by mathematical functions (divv(), divh(), / …) is recommended to optimize the screen display.

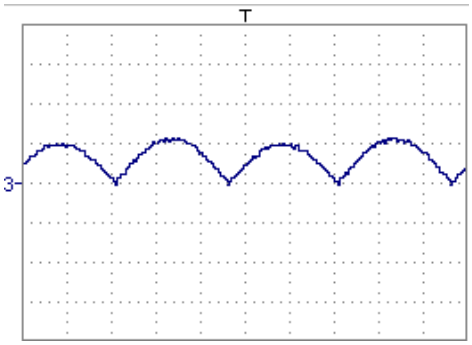
Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

You can then open the menu “Vertical Scale" of math3 (see §. Opening from math3, math4) to assign a coefficient to the result and to modify the measuring unit.

In our example:

- Then select math3 as the reference for the automatic and manual measurements (see §. "MEASURE" Menu).
- Then display the table of 19 measurements made on the math3 trace math3 (see §. "MEASURE" Menu).

The measurements displayed are the exact result of the multiplication of the two traces ch1 and ch2 in the unit (V).



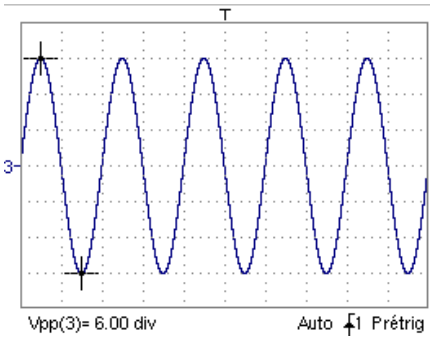
Sensitivity(math3) = 25 VV
Vpp (math3) = 25 VV

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Example 3

Association of predefined functions

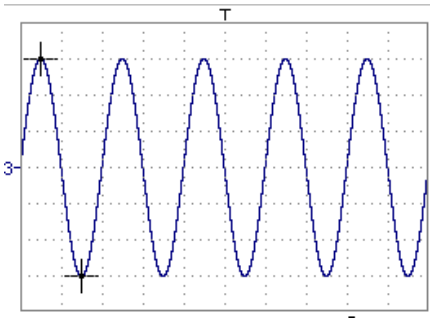
- math3 = divv(3)*sin (2*pi*t/500)



The trace obtained is a sine-curve produced using the predefined function "sin()".
The amplitude is 6 divisions.
The period equal to 500 samples (2 horizontal divisions) depends on the time base.

- Same trace produced with the predefined divh() function:

  math3 = divv(3)*sin(2*pi*t/divh(2))

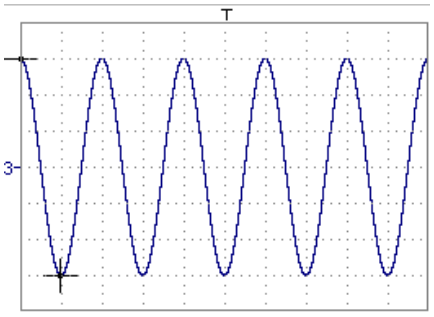


In this example, divh(2) is equivalent to 500 samples.

The period divh(2), equal to 500 samples (2 horizontal divisions), depends on the time base.

- Production of a sine wave by the predefined cos() function:

  math3 = divv(3)*cos(2*pi*t/divh(2))

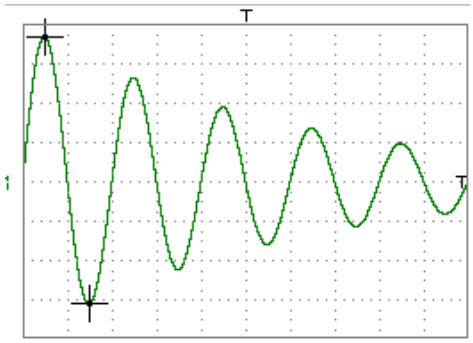


The trace obtained with the predefined cos() function is offset by 90°.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Production of an attenuated sine wave using predefined functions

math1 = sin (pi*t/divh(1))*exp(-t/divh(6))*divv(4)



"sin (pi*t/divh(1))" can be used to modify the number of periods.
"exp (-t/divh(6))" can be used to modify the level of attenuation.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Function definition (cont'd)

Files Contains the list of the functions (.FCT) saved by the user, along with two predefined files.

By selecting the name of the function with the stylus (function name in blue), you can transfer the definition of the function into the 2 lines provided for that purpose.

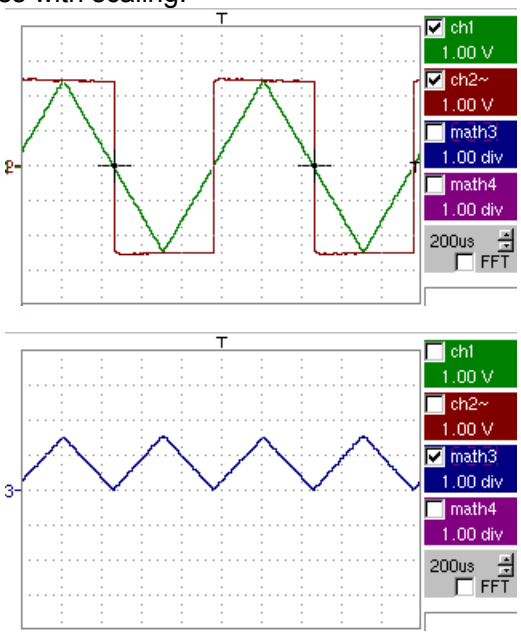
The scroll bar can be used to scroll through the list of memorized functions.

The function can be modified with the table of usable characters, associating the ch1 and ch2 traces.

This menu also contains two predefined functions.

C1MULC2.FCT and SQUARE.FCT

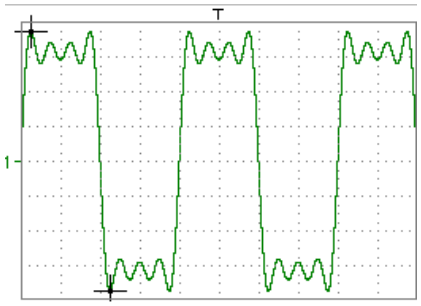
C1MULC2 .FCT Product of 2 traces with scaling:



math3 = ch1*ch2/divv(4) = C1MULC2.FCT

The factor divv(4) is used to optimize the display as long as the source signals have sufficient dynamics (> 6 divisions) and no overshooting.

SQUARE .FCT Definition of a square signal using the first 4 harmonics of a Fourier series development.



math3 = SQUARE.FCT

math3 = (sin(pi*t/divh(2)) + sin(3*pi*t/divh(2))/3 + sin(5*pi*t/divh(2))/5
+ sin(7*pi*t/divh(2))/7)*divv(4)

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Save Saves the definition of the function using the “File Copy “ menu (see §. Memory Menu*)*. The file is assigned the suffix .FCT and appears in the list of saved files.

Reset Completely resets the function definition.

After assigning a function to the ch1 (math1), ch2 (math2), ch3 (math3) or ch4 (math4) channels, "mathx" appears in the corresponding channel's parameter display area.

Vertical scale Definition of the vertical scale for the selected trace

Calling this menu from math1 to math4 is identical to calling ch1 to ch4 as long as the functions have not been defined.

Opening of the menu from:
math1 math2
math3 math4

Coefficient Modifies the value of a division (div) in the selected trace.

This can be modified with the stylus, using the table of usable numbers, after selecting the "Coefficient" zone.
The ← key deletes the character preceding the cursor in this area.
The predefined values (x1, x10, x100, x1000) correspond to standard probe coefficients and can be assigned directly.

The value of a division will be entered into the display of the modified trace parameters.

Measurement unit Modification of the unit of the vertical scale (div) for the selected trace.

This can be modified with the stylus, using the table of usable numbers, after selecting the measurement unit zone.

The ← key deletes the character preceding the cursor in this area.
The " " key can be used to switch between upper case and lower-case characters.

The vertical scale unit will be entered into the modified trace's parameter display (3 characters max).

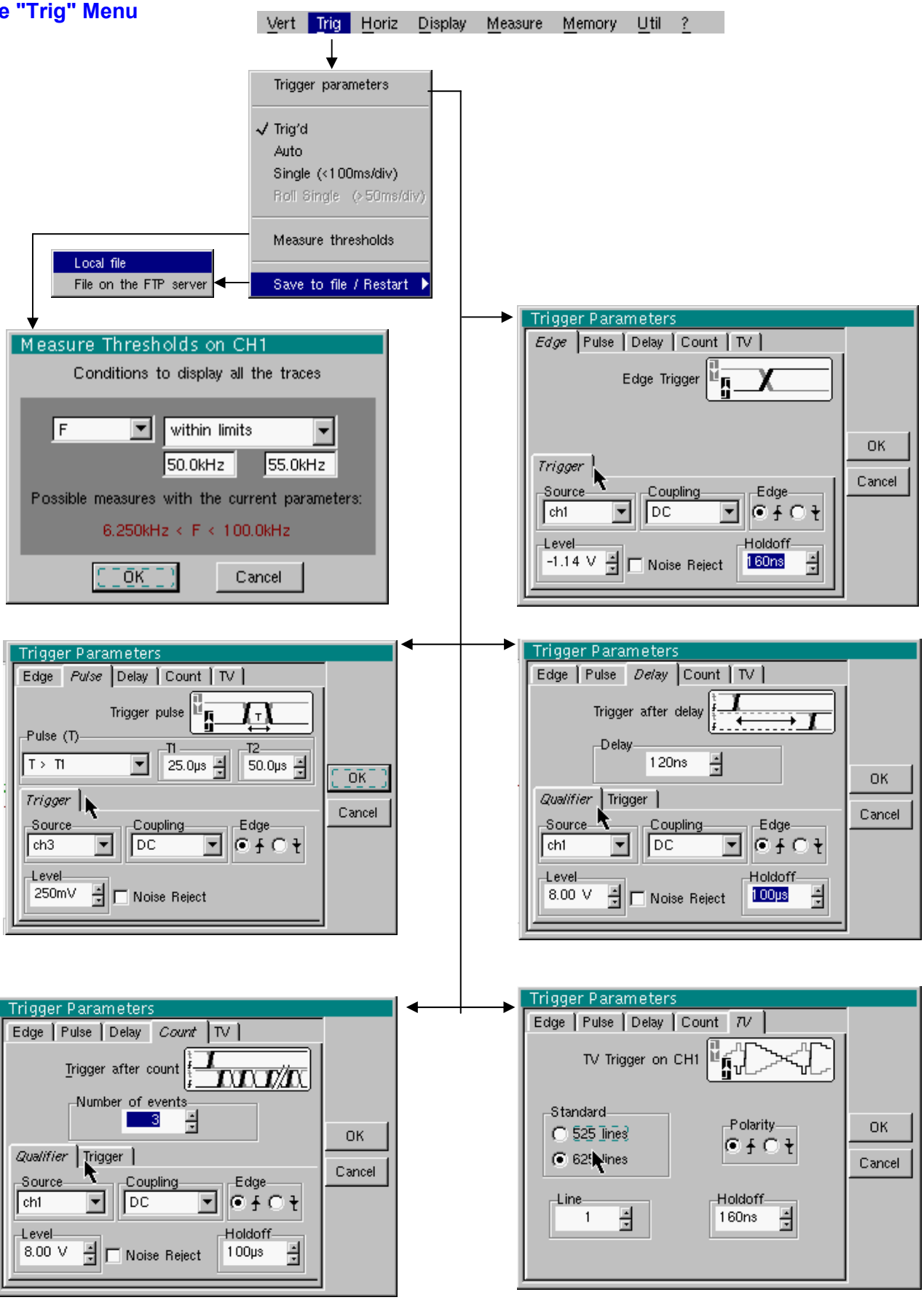
Init Reinitialization of the multiplication coefficient to 1.000 and return to the V measurement unit.

Validation of the selections by "OK". Exit from the menu without modification by "Cancel".

The "Vertical scale" menu can also be called up by double pressing with the stylus in the parameter display of the required trace (math1 to math4).

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The "Trig" Menu



Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Definition

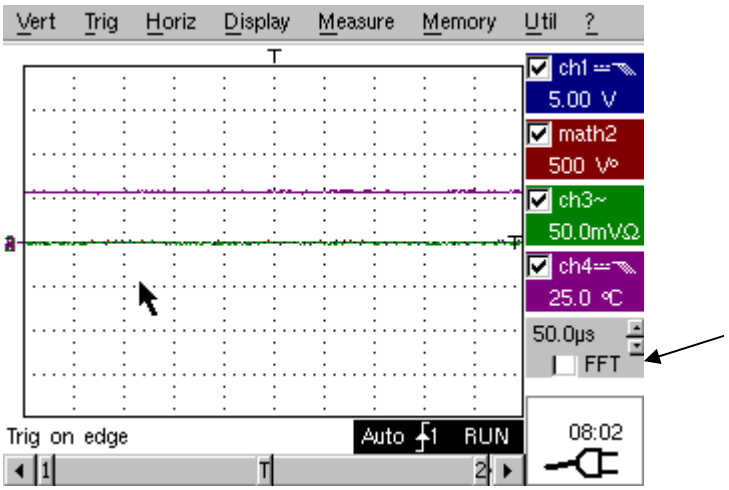
This range of portable oscilloscopes is equipped with "advanced triggers".

- The "**Delay**" and "**Count**" trigger modes require parameterization of a second "auxiliary" trigger source. The auxiliary source may be the same as the main source.

The trigger choice is validated by exiting from the menu.

If …	**then …**
… the user exits from the "**Main**" tab,	**…** "**Main**" triggering is used.
… the user exits from the "**Pulse**" tab,	**… "Pulse"** triggering is used.
etc.	**etc.**

- *There is only one Holdoff, although it can be programmed from the "Main", "Delay", "Count" or "TV" tabs.*
  When you use "Delay" or "Count", the Holdoff applies to the auxiliary source, i.e. the source of the count pulses or delay trigger pulses.
  In the other cases, Holdoff applies to the main trigger source.
- *Each trigger source has its own specific attributes: Coupling, Level, Edge, Noise Reject, Filter.*



You can also choose the trigger channel by double-tapping with the stylus in the time base display area.

You can also choose the trigger parameters by double-tapping with the stylus in the display area of the trigger parameters.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Parameters Selection of the "Trigger Parameters".

Main Trigger on edge

Source selects a channel as a trigger source.

Coupling Selection of the **filter** for the main trigger source:

AC	AC coupling (10 Hz to 200 MHz): blocks the DC component of the signal
DC	DC coupling (0 to 200 MHz): allows the entire signal through
LF Reject	Rejection of source signal frequencies < 10 kHz: facilitates observation of signals with a DC component or an unwanted low frequency
HF Reject	Rejection of source signal frequencies > 10 kHz: facilitates observation of signals with high-frequency noise.

The symbol used to indicate the curve trigger level on the curve also indicates the coupling:

- DC
- AC
- LF Reject
- HF Reject

Edge Selection of the trigger gradient:

+ ascending trigger edge

- descending trigger edge

The selected trigger edge is indicated the status area.

Level 2.04V Adjustment of the trigger level with the stylus on the scroll bar.

The trigger level is entered into the current value display area after modification. Fine adjustment is possible.

Noise reject **No:** hysteresis ≈ 0.5 div.

Yes: introduces a hysteresis of ≈ 1.5 div.

Holdoff 108µs allows:

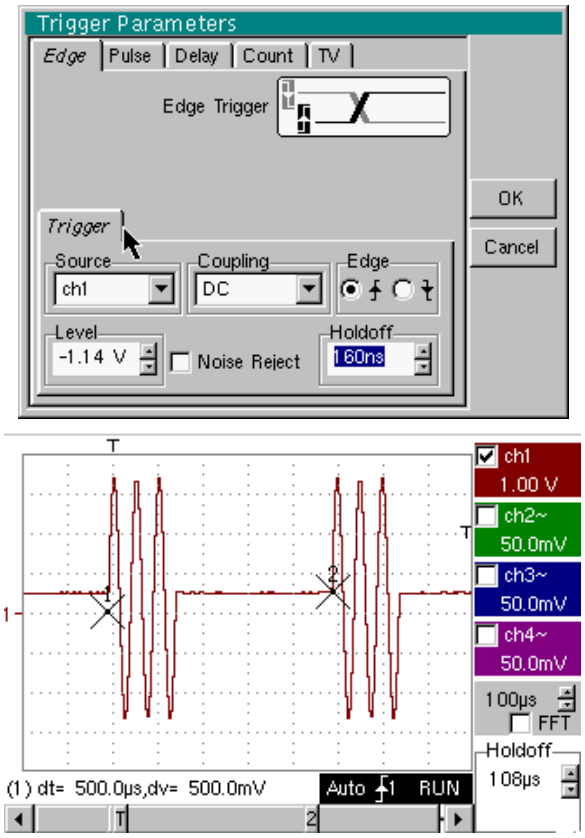
- disabling of the trigger for a predefined period
- stabilization of the trigger on pulse trains.

Double-tapping in this field displays a virtual numeric keypad which can be used to directly input the value.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Example

Signal injected on CH1: a train of three 6 VDC pulses at a frequency of 20 kHz with a 500 mVDC component, separated by 500 µs.



The trigger is regulated with channel 1 as a source, level at 2.04 V, on a rising edge.

The Holdoff stabilizes the signal by inhibiting the trigger during 108 µs.

The DC coupling of the trigger lets the whole signal through.

In this example, the signal is not being disturbed and the option of noise reject is not necessary.

The DC coupling of ch1 reveals the continuous component of the signal.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

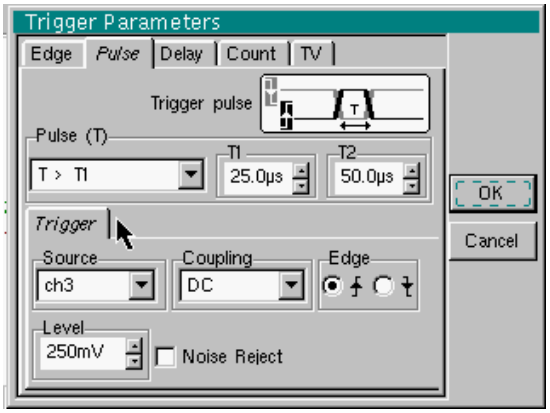
Pulse Trigger selection on pulse width.
In all cases the effective triggering occurs on the end of pulse edge.

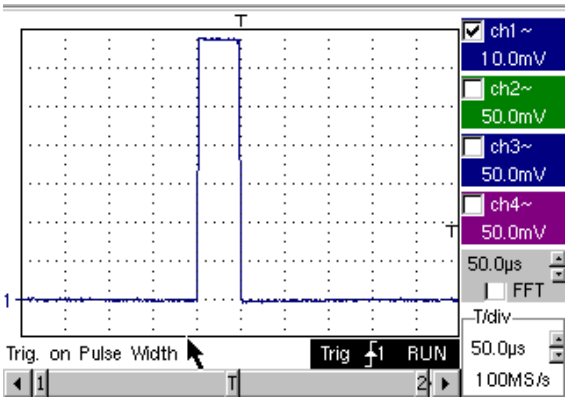
t > T1	triggers if pulse duration is greater than specified value **T1**
t < T2	triggers if pulse duration is less than specified value **T1**
t > T1 and **t < T2**	triggers if pulse duration is within interval specified by values **T1** and **T2**
t < T1 or **t > T2**	triggers if pulse duration is outside interval specified by values **T1** and **T2**

The choice of the ⌐ or ¬ edge in the "Main" tab defines the limits of the analysis:

- *edge ⌐ defines a pulse between ⌐ and ¬*
- *edge ¬ defines a pulse between ¬ and ⌐*

Example Signal injected on CH1: 1 pulse of 50 µs (repetitive or not)





The oscilloscope triggers when it sees a pulse whose duration is greater than specified value (25.0 µs + tolerance). The trigger occurs on the trailing edge of the pulse.

The trigger occurs on the ascending edge of the pulse, but is effective on the trailing edge.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Delay Selection of edge trigger with delay

The delay is triggered by the auxiliary source.

Effective triggering occurs after the end of the delay on the next event from the main source.

Trigger delay 35.2µs Adjustment with the stylus using the setting scroll bar to choose the required delay value.

Double-tapping in this field displays a virtual numeric keypad which can be used to directly input the value.

Holdoff 108µs Adjustment with the stylus using the setting scroll bar, allows disabling of the trigger for a predefined period and, among other things, stabilization of the trigger on pulse trains.

Double-tapping in this field displays a virtual numeric keypad which can be used to directly input the value.

Qualifier selects the settings on the qualifier source

Trigger selects the settings on the trigger source

Coupling selects the filter for the auxiliary trigger source:

AC	AC coupling (10 Hz to 200 MHz): blocks the DC component of the signal
DC	DC coupling (0 to 200 MHz): allows the entire signal through
LF Reject	Rejection of source signal frequencies < 10 kHz: facilitates observation of signals with a DC component or an unwanted low frequency
HF Reject	Rejection of source signal frequencies > 10 kHz: facilitates observation of signals with high-frequency noise

Level 2.04V Adjustment of the trigger level with the stylus on the scroll bar.

Edge selects the edge for the auxiliary trigger source:

+ rising trigger edge

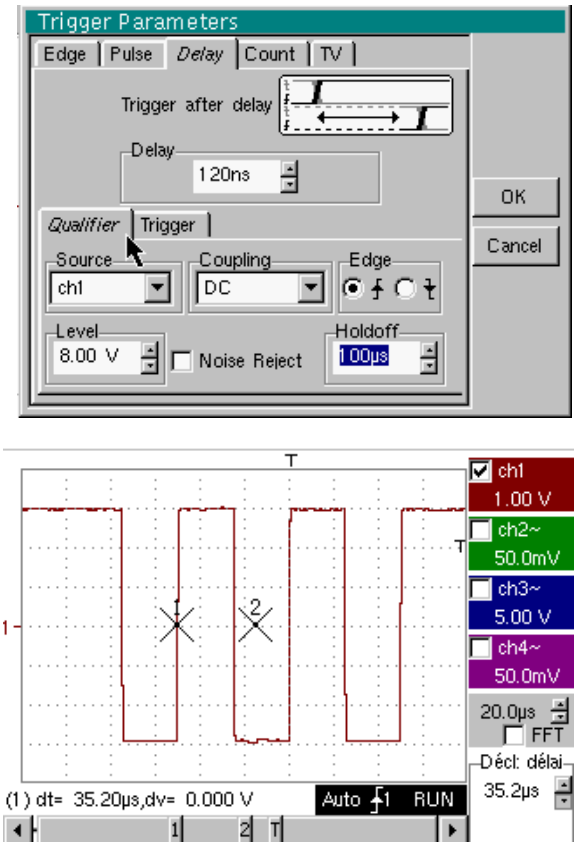
- falling trigger edge

Noise reject **No:** hysteresis ≈ 0.5 div.

Yes: introduces a hysteresis of ≈ 1.5 div.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Example Signal injected on CH1: a train of three 6 VDC pulses at a frequency of 20 kHz separated by 500 µs.



The trigger is active after the end of the delay (35.2 µs) on the first ascending edge.

The Holdoff stabilizes the signal by disabling the trigger for 108 µs.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Count Selects the edge trigger with counting of events.

The count is triggered by the auxiliary source. The main source serves as a clock for the count.

Effective triggering occurs after the end of the count on the next event from the main source.

Trigger delay 3 Adjustment with the stylus using the setting scroll bar to choose the number of events required.

Double-tapping in this field displays a virtual numeric keypad which can be used to directly input the value.

Holdoff 232µs Adjustment with the stylus using the setting scroll bar, disabling of the trigger for a predefined period and, among other things, stabilization of the trigger on pulse trains.

Double-tapping in this field displays a virtual numeric keypad which can be used to directly input the value.

Qualifier selects the settings on the qualifier source

Trigger selects the settings on the trigger source

Coupling Selection of the filter for the auxiliary trigger source:

AC	AC coupling (10 Hz to 200 MHz): blocks the DC component of the signal
DC	DC coupling (0 to 200 MHz): allows the entire signal through
LF Reject	Reject of source signal frequencies < 10 kHz facilitates observation of signals with a DC component
HF Reject	Rejection of source signal frequencies > 10 kHz: facilitates observation of signals with high-frequency noise

Edge Selection of the trigger slope :

+ trigger on rising edge 

- trigger on falling edge 

The selected trigger slope is indicated the status area.

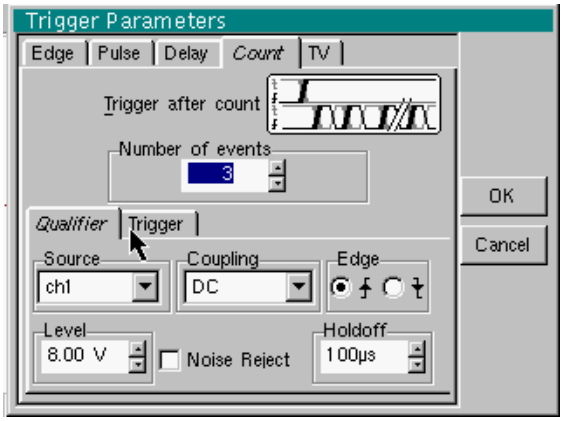
Level 1.09V Adjustment of the trigger level with the stylus on the scroll bar.

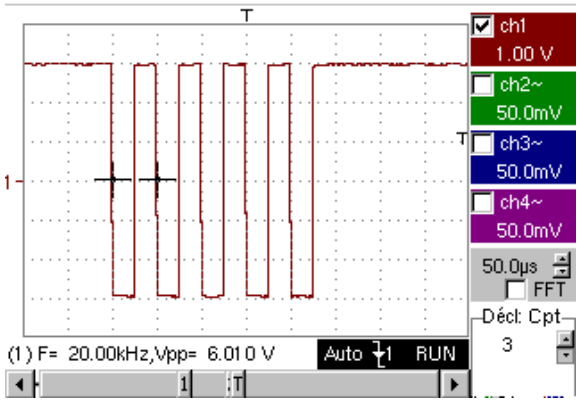
Noise reject

- **No:** hysteresis ≈ 0.5 div.
- **Yes:** introduces a hysteresis of ≈ 1.5 div.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Example Signal injected on CH1: a train of five 6 VDC pulses at a frequency of 20 kHz separated by 500 µs.





The trigger is set on the descending edge.

The first edge activates the trigger. It is not included in the count.

The trigger is triggered on the third descending edge of the pulse train.

The Holdoff stabilizes the signal by disabling the trigger for 232 µs.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

TV Trigger on a TV signal
See Chapter VI - Applications: §. Video signal display.
This menu is only applicable to the CH1 input.

Standard Trigger on a specific line number. The trigger starts on the front edge of the line synchronization signal.

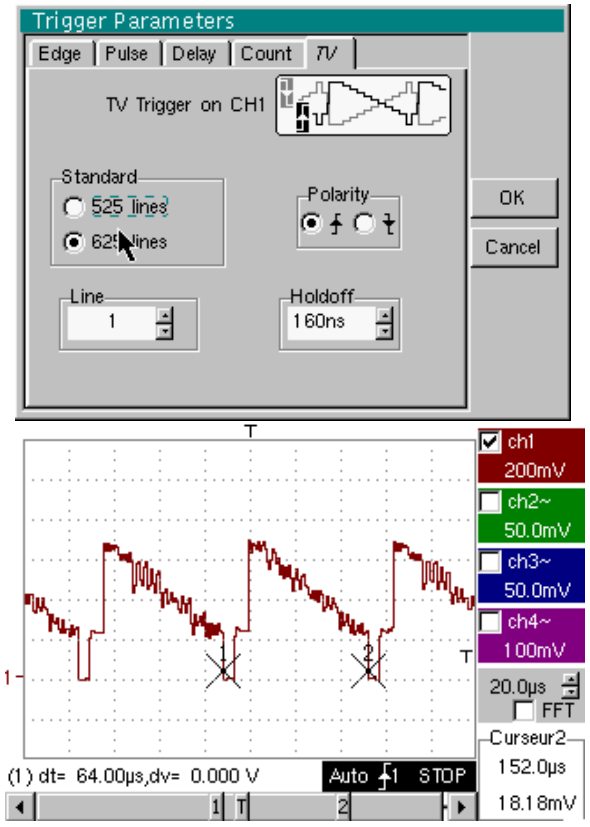
- 625 lines (SECAM) or
- 525 lines (PAL)

Polarity

+ Direct video
- Reverse video

Holdoff Adjusted by scrolling with the stylus. Triggering impossible for a pre-defined time.
Double-tapping in this field displays a virtual numeric keypad which can be used to directly input the value.

Line 25 Adjustment of the no. with the stylus using the scroll bar.
Double-tapping in this field displays a virtual numeric keypad which can be used to directly input the value.



The "⊙" and "✓" symbols indicate the selected parameters.

Validation of the selections by "**OK**".

The "Trigger Parameters" menu can also be called up by double-pointing with the stylus in the trigger settings display area.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Triggered mode

Acquisitions and refreshment of the screen at each trigger event.

Automatic mode

Acquisition and automatic refreshing of screen even when there is no trigger event.
Visible traces, even when there is no trigger event.

Single mode and Roll mode

Acquisition of signal and refreshing of the screen on the first trigger occurring after a trigger reset by pressing the key *opposite* (or via the time base menu).

In single-sweep mode, if the time base is over 50 ms/div, new samples are displayed as soon as they are acquired and ROLL mode is activated as soon as the acquisition memory is full (scrolling of the trace from the right to the left of the screen).
The ROLL mode is not possible if the trigger on automatic measurement threshold is active.

- *The "✓" symbol indicates the selected trigger mode.*
- *The selected trigger mode is indicated in the status area (Trig'd, Auto, Single).*
- *The acquisition status is indicated in the status area: PRETRIG, RUN, STOP, POSTRIG, READY, …*

This selection can also be called up by double-pointing with the stylus on the time base display area.

Triggering on thresholds

Triggering on thresholds consists of:

1. acquisition implemented according to the conditions defined in the various menus,
2. analysing the trigger signal after classic acquisition,
3. searching for a condition on an automatic measurement,
4. if this condition is met, displaying the validated signals.

If "measurement on thresholds" is activated, the status zone at the foot of the screen indicates it.

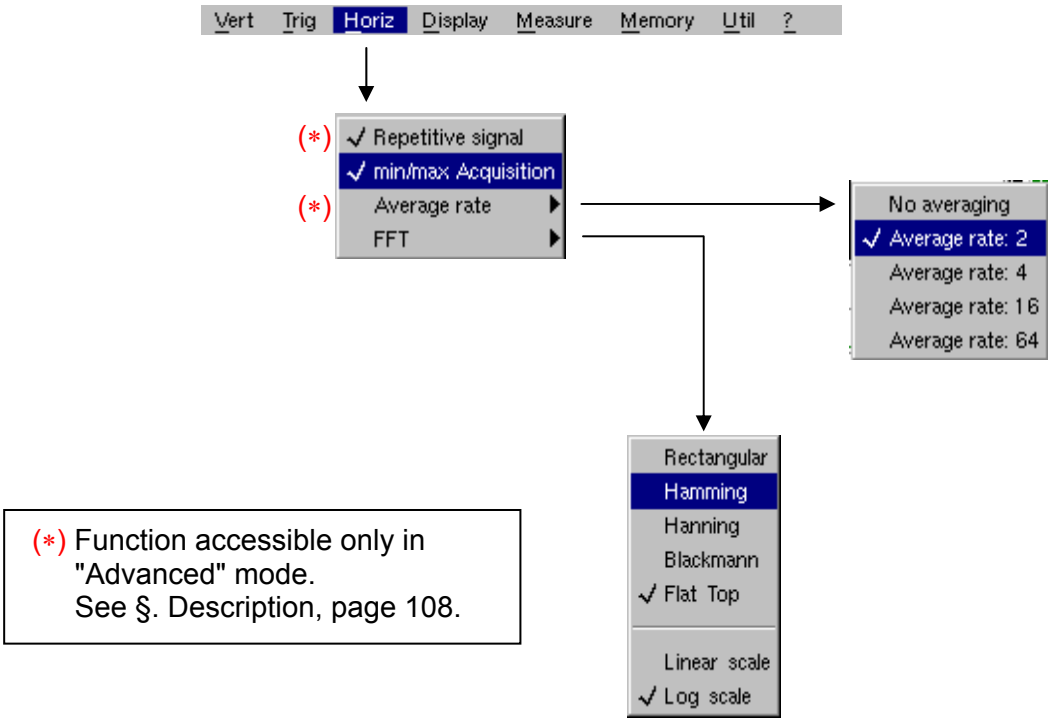
When threshold values are input, the instrument displays an error message if the measurement of a threshold value is impossible.

Save / Restart

If this option is activated, all the traces acquired are saved to .TRC and .MAC files after each acquisition.
As a result, you can save several rare events to the file system and analyse them later.
The channels are saved in files, the name of which is determined according to the date and time they are saved.
They can be saved on an FTP server or in the local file system if the FTP server parameters have been configured (menu: "UTIL" → "Config I/O Ports" → "Network")

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The "Horiz" Menu



(*) Function accessible only in "Advanced" mode.
See §. Description, page 108.

Repetitive Signal

Increase in the time definition of a trace for a periodic signal. If this option is valid, the signal can be averaged (see below).

✍ *Example: measurement on a microprocessor bus.*

- For time bases of less than 100 µs/div. (without mode zoom active), the signal displayed is reconstituted on the basis of several acquisitions. The time resolution can reach 20 µs.
- If the signal is not repetitive, do not use this option. The time resolution will then be ± 1 ns.

Menu present only in "Advanced" mode (see §. "Util" Menu).

If this option is selected, rebuilding a full coherent signal may take some time.
The following settings will also affect the time significantly:

- time base,
- trigger recurrence frequency
- averaging function activity.

The signal settings (amplitude, frequency, form) must remain stable during running.

☝ *To speed up the rebuilding following a change in signal, stop acquisition and restart: Stop → Run.*

☞ *The "✓" symbol indicates that the "Repetitive Signal" option has been selected.*

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Min/Max Acquisition

Use this mode to view the extreme values of the signal acquired between 2 acquisition memory samples.

This mode:

- detects wrong representation due to under-sampling
- displays short-term events (Glitch, ≥ 2 ns).

Whatever time base is used and the corresponding sampling speed, short-term events (Glitch, ≥ 2 ns) are displayed.

The " ✓ " symbol indicates that the "Min/Max Acquisition" mode is active.

Averaging

No averaging
Average rate 2
Average rate 4
Average rate 16
Average rate 64

Selection of a coefficient to calculate an average for the displayed samples:

i. e. this is a way of attenuating random noise observed in a signal.

For the averaging coefficient to be taken into account for representation of the signal, the "Repetitive signal" option must be selected.

The calculation is performed using the following formula:
Pixel $_N$ = Sample*1/Average rate + Pixel $_{N-1}$ (1-1/Average rate)

with:

Sample	Value of new sample acquired at abscissa t
Pixel N	Ordinate of pixel with abscissa t on the screen, at moment N
Pixel N-1	Ordinate of pixel with abscissa t on screen, at moment N-1

The "✓" symbol indicates the averaging coefficient selected.

FFT

(Fast Fourier Transform)

The Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) is used for calculating the discrete representation of a signal in a frequency domain from its discrete representation in the time domain.

FFT can be used in the following applications:

- measurement of the different harmonics and the distortion of a signal,
- analysis of a pulse response,
- search for noise source in logic circuits.

The FFT is calculated over 2500 points.

The Fast Fourier Transform is selected by the FFT icon in the control area.
When the trace is zoomed, the FFT applies to the zoomed part of the trace (next to the time base adjustment).

Description

The Fast Fourier Transform is calculated using the equation:

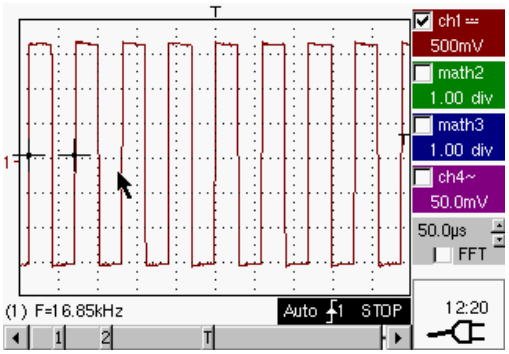
$$X(k) = \frac{1}{N} * \sum_{n=-\frac{N}{2}}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} x(n) * \exp\left(-j\frac{2\pi nk}{N}\right) \quad \text{for } k \in [0\ (N-1)\ ]$$

with: x (n): a sample in the time domain
X (k): a sample in the frequency domain
N: resolution of the FFT
n: time index
k: frequency index

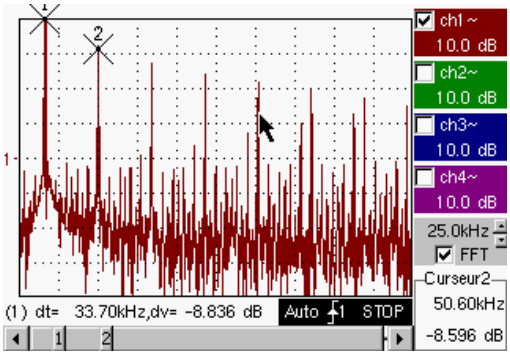
The displayed trace represents the amplitude in V or dB of the various signal frequency components according to the scale selected (linear or log).

The DC component of the signal is removed by software.

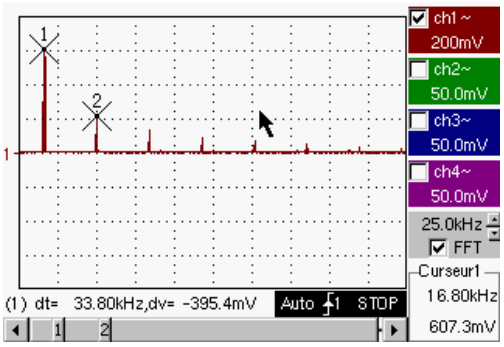
Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)



Square signal



FFT with a Hanning window and a log scale



FFT with a rectangular window and a linear scale

Horizontal unit

This is indicated instead of the time base and is calculated according to the scanning coefficient:

$$\text{Unit (in Hz/div.)} = \frac{12.5}{\text{scanning coefficient}}$$

Vertical unit

Two possibilities are offered by the sub-menus:

a) Linear scale: by selecting the FFT menu and then the linear scale

- in V/div. = $\frac{\text{unit of the signal in its time representation (V/div.)}}{2}$

b) Logarithmic scale: by selecting the FFT menu and then log scale (logarithmic)

- in dB/div. = by assigning 0 dB to a signal with an effective amplitude of 1 in the time representation

The vertical position indicator of the representation is at -40 dB.

Graphic representation

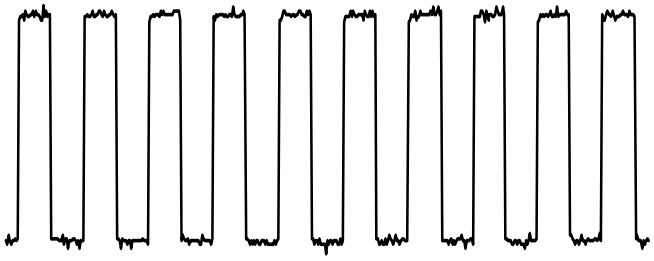
The FFT representation indicates symmetry in relation to the frequency origin; only positive frequencies are displayed.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The sub-menus select a type of window.

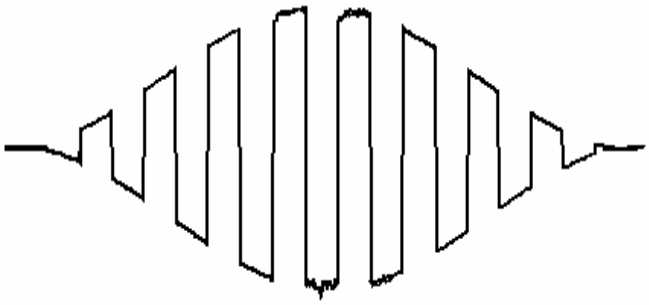
Rectangular
Hamming
Hanning
Blackman
Flat Top

Before calculating the FFT, the oscilloscope weights the signal to be analyzed by means of a window acting as a band-pass filter. The choice of window type is essential to distinguish between the various lines of a signal and to make accurate measurements.

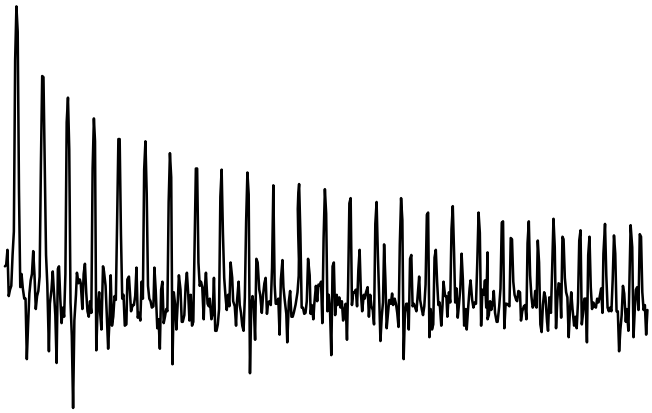


Time representation of signal to be analyzed

Weighting window



Weighted signal



Frequency representation of signal calculated by FFT

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The finite duration of the study interval results in a convolution in the signal frequency domain with a function sinx/x.

This convolution modifies the graphic representation of the FFT because of the lateral lobes characteristic of the sinx/x function (unless the study interval contains an whole number of periods).

Five types of window selections are available: the menus appear directly on selection of the FFT menu.

Type of window	Width of main lobe at -3 db (bin)	Max. amplitude of secondary lobe (dB)
Rectangular window	0.88	- 13
Hanning window	1.30	- 31
Hamming window	1.44	- 43
Blackman window	1.64	- 58
Flat top	3.72	- 93

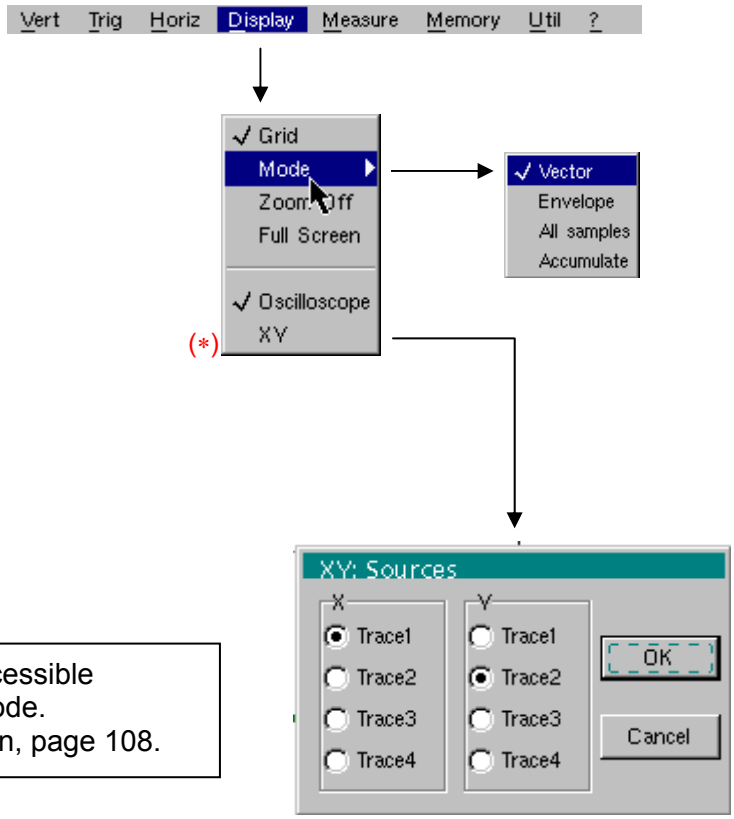
Effects of under-sampling on frequency representation:
If the sampling frequency is not correctly adjusted (less than or twice the maximum frequency of the signal to be measured), the high-frequency components will be under-sampled and appear in the graphic representation of the FFT by symmetry (aliasing).

- The "Autoset" function is active. This prevents the phenomenon above and adapts the horizontal scale: the representation is more legible.
- The "Zoom" function is active.

The "✓" symbol in front of one of the options indicates the function selected.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The "Display" Menu



(*) Function only accessible in "Advanced" mode.
See §. Description, page 108.

Grid

Display / Removal of graticule

Display modes

There are two display modes available: vector and envelope.

Vector

A vector is plotted between each sample.

Envelope

The minimum and maximum observed on each horizontal position of the screen are displayed. This mode is used, for example, to view a time or amplitude variation or a modulation.

The "✓" symbol indicates the active display mode.

All samples

The entire acquisition (2,500 or 50,000 samples depending on the instrument) is displayed on the screen and a vector traced between each sample.
Use this mode to view all acquisition details. This function can be used for a memory or curve already acquired.

Accumulate

Accumulation of the different acquisitions on the screen.
The most recent acquisition is displayed using a highlighted colour.

Zoom off

Returns to the original screen size after zooming in on part of the screen.

- *This function is inactive unless the screen is in zoom mode.*
- *If the Zoom mode is active, the letter "Z" is displayed in the trace and time-base parameter display area.*

This menu can also be called up by double-pointing with the stylus inside the trace display area.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Full screen

Switches from the normal display mode to the “full screen” display mode and vice versa.

The display is organized so as to leave the biggest surface area possible for trace plotting: only the permanent settings and the automatic or manual measurements remain.

- *This function has the same effect as the*  key.
- *The “✓” symbol indicates that the full screen mode is active.*

This function can also be called up by double-pointing with the stylus on the trace display area.

The settings defined on the front panel remain active.

The following sub-menus can be used to switch from oscilloscope to XY mode.

The “✓” symbol indicates the active mode.

Oscilloscope

This is the basic operating mode.

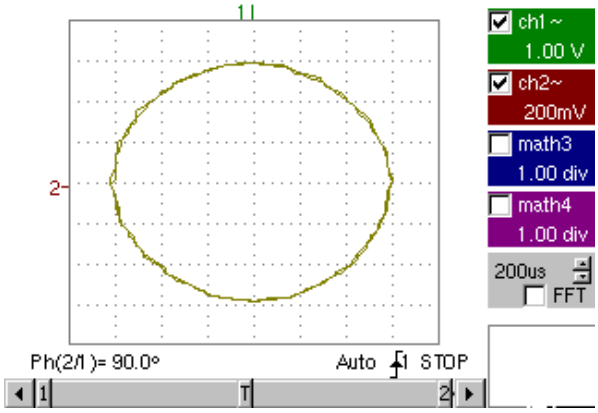
XY

The “XY source” menu is used for assigning the desired traces to the X axis (horizontal) and Y axis (vertical).

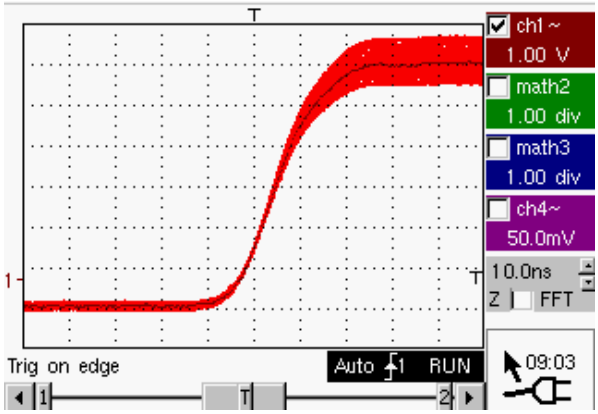
Validation of the selections by "**OK**". Exit from the menu without modification by "**Cancel**".

- *Each axis is graduated into 8 divisions.*
- *The selected traces are identified by a figure corresponding to their axis.*
- *The “⊙” symbol indicates the trace selected for each axis.*

Example
Two sinusoidal signals assigned to the X and Y axis with an offset of π/2 are then represented by a circle.



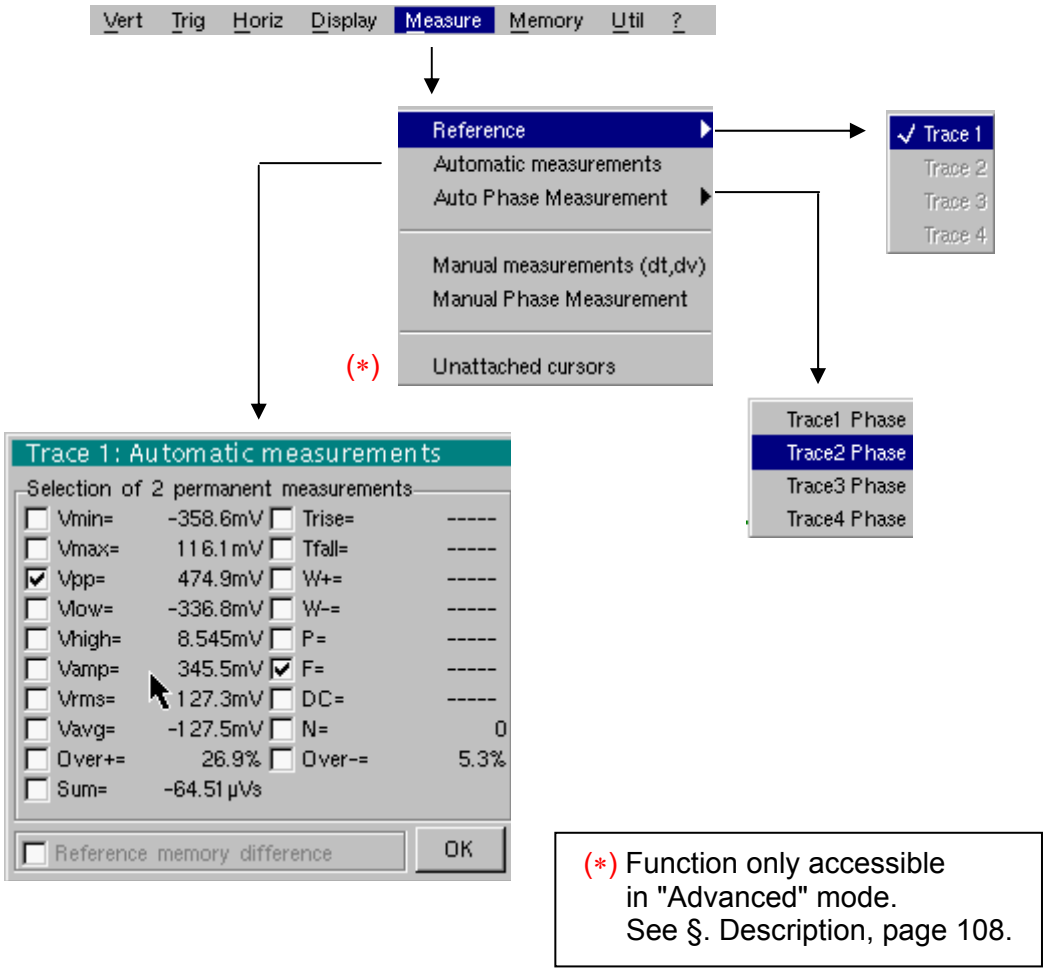
Example of Accumulate mode



In Accumulate mode the Reference memory  , the Full screen  and the ROLL mode are not active.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The "Measure" Menu



(*) Function only accessible in "Advanced" mode.
See §. Description, page 108.

Reference

Trace 1
Trace 2
Trace 3
Trace 4

Selection of the trace on which the automatic or manual measurements will be performed.

Only the active traces can be selected. Inactive traces are displayed in a lighter colour.

The "✓" symbol indicates the reference trace.

Automatic measurements

Opens the "Automatic measurements" menu window.

The measurements are performed and refreshed on the selected reference trace. All the measurements that can be performed on this trace are displayed.

(- . - -) is displayed for measurements that cannot be performed.

The window can be validated and closed by pointing to **OK** with the stylus.

The selected measurement(s) will be displayed in the status area.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

- *It is possible to select two permanent measurements.*
- *The "✓" symbol indicates the measurement(s) that will be indicated in the status area.*
- *Activation of the automatic measurements causes two markers (+) to appear on the curve, if at least one period is visible on the screen.*
- *The display order corresponds to the chronological order of the selection and the markers are assigned to the first measurement selected.*

Automatic measurements in the status area can be deleted by means of this menu, by erasing the selected measurements (no "✓" symbol in the automatic measurements table).

Reference memory difference

Activation of the "Reference memory difference" option is a way of calculating the deviations, for all the automatic measurements, between the selected trace and the memorized reference trace (see §. Memory Menu).

Example

Calculation performed and displayed on one of the 19 automatic measurements:

Vpp (Ref. memory difference) = Vpp (Trace 1) – Vpp (Trace 1 → Ref 1)

The calculation is performed in the same way for all the measurements.

- *This option is only active if a reference trace is present.*
  It must correspond to the trace on which you wish to perform automatic measurements
  (Example: Trace 1 and Trace 1 → Ref. 1).
- *Condition: the reference trace must have the same characteristics as the associated trace (sensitivity and time base)*

19 automatic measurements

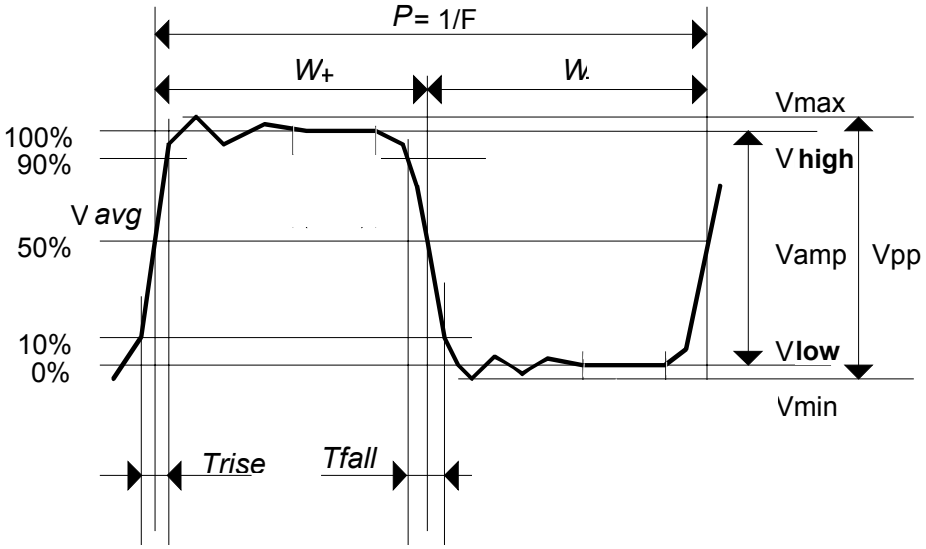
Vmin	minimum peak voltage
Vmax	maximum peak voltage
Vpp	peak-to-peak voltage
Vlow	established low voltage
Vhigh	established high voltage
Vamp	amplitude
Vrms	rms voltage
Vavg	average voltage
Over+	positive overshoot
Trise	rise time
Tfall	fall time
W+	positive pulse width (at 50 % of Vamp)
W-	negative pulse width (at 50 % of Vamp)
P	period
F	frequency
DC	cyclic ratio
N	number of pulses
Over-	negative overshoot
Sum	summon of instantaneous values of the signal

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Measurement conditions

- The measurements are performed on the displayed part of the trace.
- Any change to the signal will lead to updating of the measurements. They are refreshed in step with acquisition.
- To perform automatic measurements on specific portions of the signal, frame the required measurement area with the manual cursors so that the markers show the new location of the automatic measurement.
- Measurement precision is optimum if two complete signal periods are displayed.

Automatic measurement presentation



- Positive overshoot = [100 * (Vmax – Vhigh)] / Vamp
- Negative overshoot = [100 * (Vmin – Vlow)] / Vamp
- Vrms = $[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=0}^{i=n}(y_i - y_{GND})^2]^{1/2}$
- Vavg = $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=0}^{i=n}(y_i - y_{GND})$
- Vsum = $\sum_{i=0}^{i=n}(y_i \times \delta t)$

Y_{GND} = value of the point representing zero volt

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Phase measurement

Automatic measurement of a trace's phase compared with a reference trace (See §. Reference Measurement).

Trace1 Phase
Trace2 Phase
Trace3 Phase
Trace4 Phase

This menu selects the trace on which phase measurements are to be performed.

To deactivate phase measurement, deselect the selected phase measurement using the same menu.

- *The "✓" symbol indicates the trace selected for phase measurement.*
- *Activation of the phase measurement, if it is possible, will cause display of 3 markers:*
  2 markers for the reference trace period
  1 marker indicated as φ on the trace for which the phase measurements will be performed.
  These 3 markers are positioned automatically; they cannot be moved.
- *The phase measurement (in °) of the trace selected compared with the reference trace is indicated in the measurement display status area*

  Example: (1)Ph (2) = 180.0°
- *If the measurement cannot be performed, " - . - -" is displayed.*

Manual measurements (dt, dv)

Cursor measurements on the reference signal

The measurement cursors (1 and 2) are displayed as soon as the menu is activated.

The two measurements made are:

dt (time difference between the two cursors),
dv (voltage difference between the two cursors).

The measurements performed and the displayed cursors are linked to the selected reference trace (see §. Reference Measurement).

- *The "✓" symbol indicates that the manual measurements (dt, dv) are active.*
- *the measurement cursors can be moved directly with the stylus. They can also be moved with the stylus by selecting the 1 (cursor 1) or 2 (cursor 2) in the bargraph.*
- *If the free cursor option is not active (see §. "Unattached Cursors" Measurement), the cursors will remain linked to the reference trace during movements. If the option is active, the cursors can be moved anywhere on the screen.*
- *The dt and dv measurements in relation to the selected reference are indicated in the measurement display status area.*

  Example: (1)dt = 500.0 µs, dv = 1.000 V

Manual phase measurement

Phase measurements using 3 cursors:

- Use cursors 1 and 2 to indicate the period of the reference signal.
- Use the φ cursor to measure the phase.

- *The "✓" symbol indicates that manual phase measurement is active.*
- *When this menu is active, the 3 cursors are present if at least one signal is active.*
- *The cursor marked φ can be moved freely, even if the "Unattached cursors" menu is not active.*
- *The phase measurement (in °) between the cursors is indicated in the measurement display status area.*

  Example: (1)Ph = 120.0 °

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Unattached manual cursors

Used for linking or not linking the manual measurement cursors (1 and 2) to the reference trace.

When the "Unattached cursors" menu is selected, cursors 1 and 2 can be moved freely over the whole screen.

- *The "✓" symbol indicates that the "Unattached cursors" menu is active.*
- *To deactivate this menu, deselect it by pointing with the stylus.*

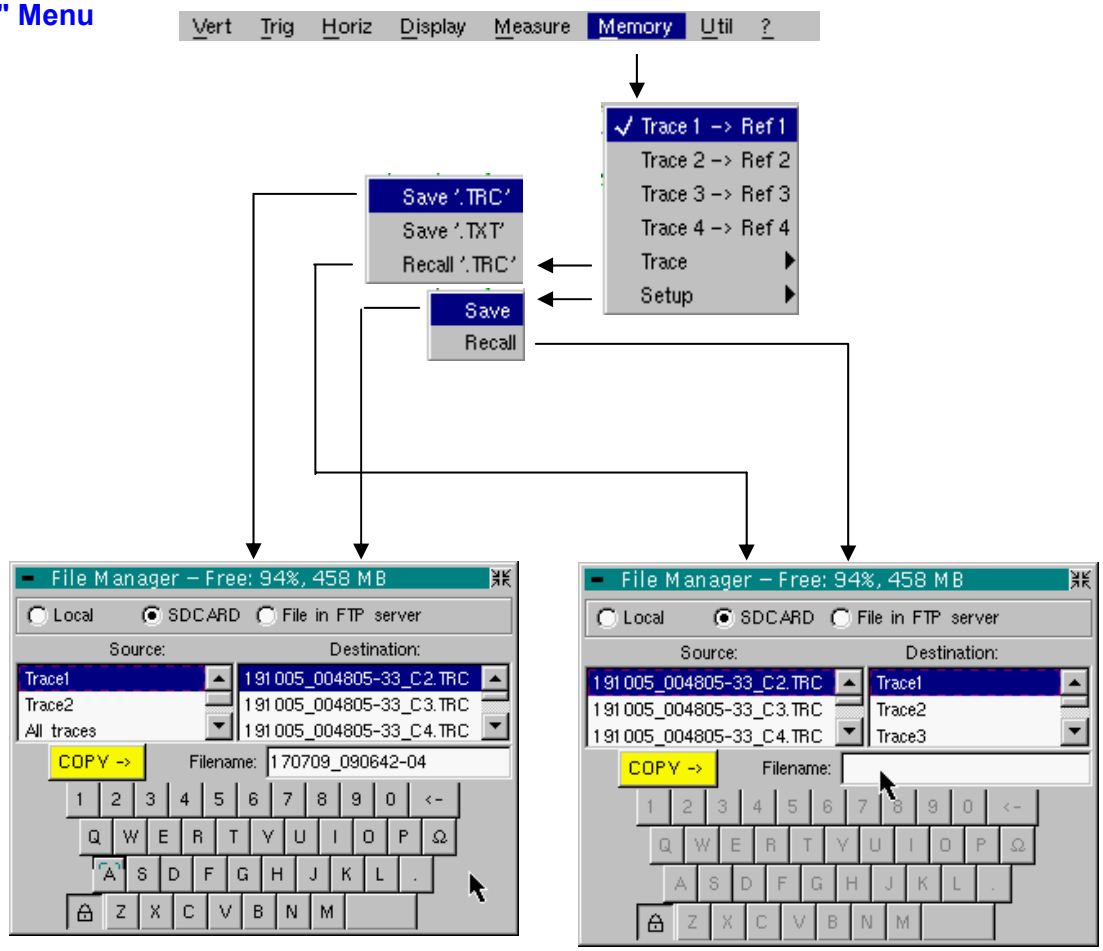
In the case of "Automatic measurements" and manual measurement activation:

If …	then …
… the **manual** cursors and the **automatic** markers are displayed together,	… the **automatic** measurements are performed on the portion of the trace defined between the **manual** cursors.
… the portion defined between the **manual** cursors is too small [in this case, the fixed markers (+) will not be displayed],	… the **automatic** measurements selected are impossible, so "-.--" is indicated in the measurement display area.

Deselect the automatic measurements to validate the manual measurements (dt, dv).

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The "Memory" Menu



Trace 1 → Ref. 1
Trace 2 → Ref. 2
Trace 3 → Ref. 3
Trace 4 → Ref. 4

Storage of the selected trace in its reference memory (✍ *E.g.:* Trace 1 in Ref. 1).

The 4 traces have their reference memory.

A reference memory is volatile, which means that it is lost when the instrument is switched off.

- *For optimum use, the reference trace must have the same characteristics as the associated trace (sensitivity and time base).*
- *A trace can only be saved in its reference memory if it is present on the screen*
- *The memorized traces are displayed in a light colour, accompanied by their reference number.*
- *The "✓" symbol in the menu means that the corresponding trace has been saved in the reference memory and that it is present on the screen.*
- *A reference trace cannot be moved.*
- *A reference memory can be deactivated by deselecting it in the menu.*

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Trace

Saving (to the non-volatile memory) or recall of a trace or a reference memory. The back-up can be saved in two formats: ".TRC" or ".TXT".

The "File copy" menu is adapted to the type of format selected.

Save .TRC

Saving of the files for subsequent recall on the oscilloscope screen

The back-up files will take the suffix .TRC; they can be recalled in the "Trace → Recall" menu.

Save.TXT

Saving of files for export to another application

The saved files have the suffix .TXT; they cannot be recalled by the "Trace → Recall" menu for screen display. However, they can be exported in a standard format for use in other software (spreadsheet - e.g. Microsoft EXCEL) using the menu "Util → Files → Export".

The selection made opens a "File Copy" menu.

* Then in the "Source" drop-down menu, select the trace or the reference memory to be recorded.
* All the channels can be saved in one operation:

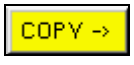
  A .TRC file is created for each channel displayed

  A .MAC file is created: this file contains the commands needed to restore all the channels saved.

The trace or reference memory to be saved will appear in grey. The stylus is used for selection.

- *Only traces and reference memories present on the screen are indicated in the "Source" list (selectable).*
- *Use the scrollbar on the right of the list to view all the elements.*

* A default backup file name is proposed above the keyboard. A file is generated from the date and current time. It can be modified using the virtual keyboard with the stylus.
  The ← key deletes the character preceding the cursor in this area.
* Once the name has been written, the → key records it by entering it into the destination menu and closes the menu. The backup file takes the extension .TRC (internal format) or .TXT (text format), depending on the previous selection.



Saving of the file is triggered with this key.

You can exit from this menu without saving by tapping with the stylus on the icon in the top right-hand corner of the window.

- *By moving the pointer onto the names of the files, you will see their characteristics displayed (date and time saved and size).*
- *If the name already exists or is incompatible, an error message 'Impossible! File already exists' will be displayed.*
- *The filename is limited to a maximum of 20 characters + extension.*
  If this rule is not observed, the message: 'Filename too long' is displayed.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

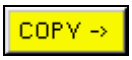
Recall .TRC

When selected, this opens a "File Copy" menu.

In the "Source" list, the .TRC files previously saved (via the menu "Trace → Save .TRC") are displayed.

Select the file to be called up from the list displayed.

* Choose the destination from the "Destination" list.
* The destination trace selected is called up in the input zone.



* This key triggers call-up of the trace.

The menu can be exited without recalling by tapping the icon in the top right-hand corner with the stylus.

- *If you wish to recall in one action all the traces memorized jointly, open corresponding ".MAC" file via menu "UTIL" → "Fichier" (File).*
- *If the destination trace selected is already present on the screen, it will be overwritten by the trace called up.*
- *When a trace is recalled, Mx appears in the destination trace parameters.*
- *The virtual keyboard cannot be used in this menu.*

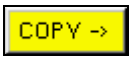
Configuration

Saving or recall of an instrument configuration.

Save

When selected, this opens the "File copy" menu.

* The "Configuration" object is automatically selected in the "Source" list.
* A back-up file name is proposed above the Qwerty keyboard.
  The ← key deletes the character preceding the cursor in this area.
* A default save filename is proposed above the keyboard, generated from the date and current time. It can be modified via the virtual keyboard using the stylus.



The ← key deletes the character preceding the cursor in this area.

You can exit from this menu without saving by tapping with the stylus on the icon in the top right-hand corner of the window.

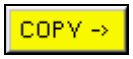
- *The filename is limited to a maximum of 20 characters + extension. If this rule is not observed, the message: 'Filename too long' is displayed.*
- *If the name already exists or is incompatible, an error message will appear*
- *By moving the pointer onto the names of the files, you will see their characteristics displayed (date and time saved and size).*

Recall

When selected, this opens the "File Copy" menu.

In the "Source" list, the .CFG files saved (via the menu "Configuration → Save") are displayed.

A particular file that is always present called "Default Config" contains the instrument's default configuration.



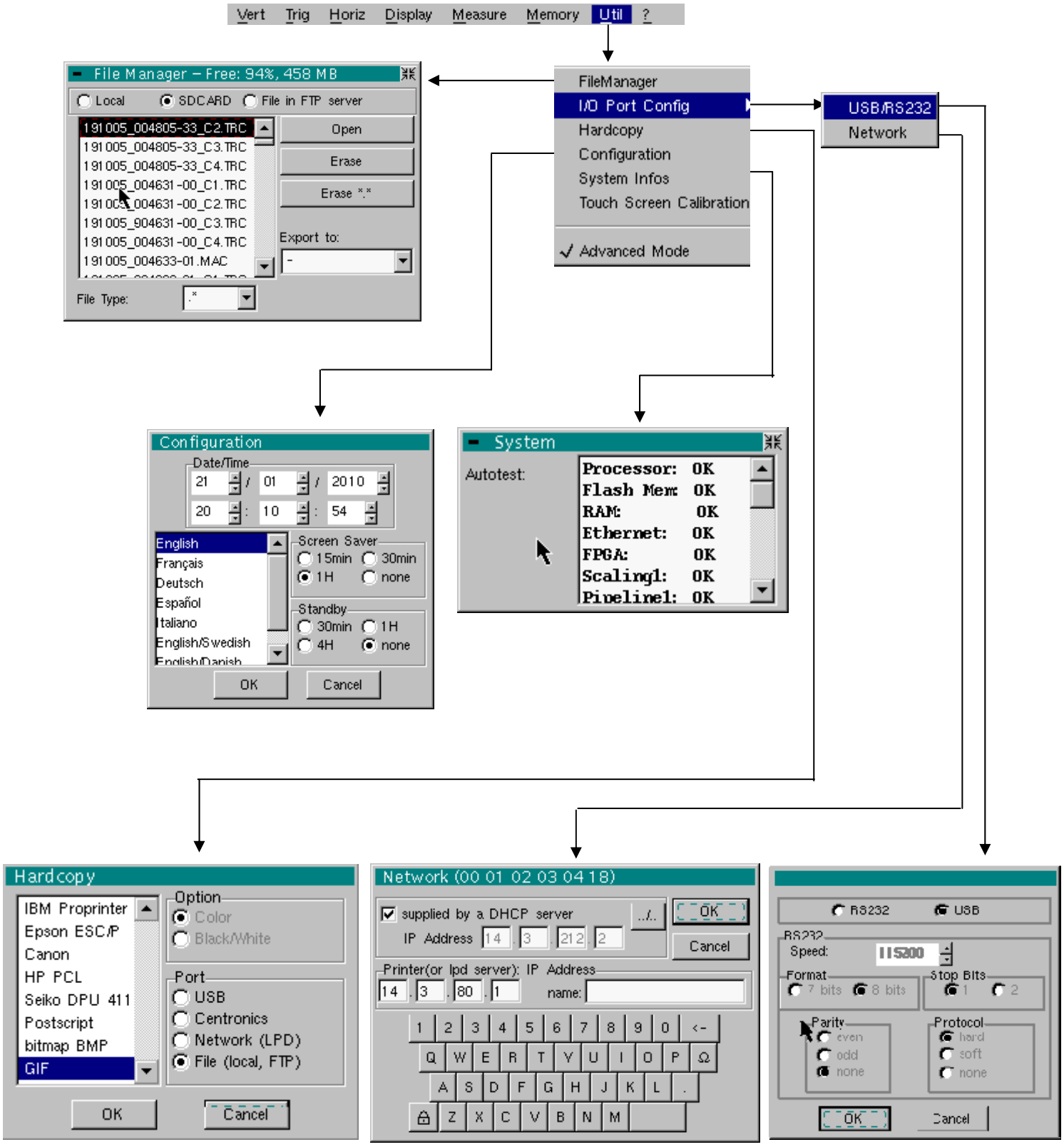
Select the file to be called up from the "Source" list.

This key triggers callup of the configuration.

The virtual keyboard cannot be used in this menu.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The "Util" Menu



Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Files

Selection of the "File Management" menu. It contains the files which have been:

- saved in previous sessions
- created since the last instrument startup.
- The storage capacity of the file system is 2 Mbytes.

These files will be saved in the FLASH memory when the instrument is switched off with the button opposite: they will then be available for the next session.

By moving the pointer onto the names of the files, you will see their characteristics displayed (date and time saved and size).

The selected file appears in grey.

Use the scrollbar to the right of the list to scroll through the entire file system.

The erasing or copying can be long if the number of files concerned is important.

File type

File name extension:

.CFG:	Configuration
.TRC:	Trace in OSCILLOSCOPE mode,
.MAC:	SCPI commands (e.g.: to restore several traces),
.REC:	Traces in RECORDER mode,
.TXT:	Text format file,
.FCT:	Function in OSCILLOSCOPE and RECORDER mode,
.PRN, .PCL, .EPS, .BMP, GIF:	Print file
.* :	All files

Internal file on the FTP server

Choose the file system to be viewed.

The internal file system is used by default when the window is opened.

File system selection can be accessed on the FTP server if the FTP server parameters have been configured in the menu:
"UTIL" → "CONFIG PORT D'E/S" → "Network" in 'advanced' mode.

Open

Opens the selected file, the resulting action depends on the file extension:

.CFG:	Configuration restoration
.TRC:	Restoration of a trace in OSCILLOSCOPE mode
.MAC:	Execution of the SCPI commands contained in the file
.REC:	Restoration of traces in RECORDER mode
.FCT:	Restoration of a function

The other types cannot be opened on the instrument.

Erase

deletes the selected file.

*Erase *.**

deletes all the files, the extension of which is selected in the 'File type'.

Export

Writing of the file selected from the list to an interface.

RS232, Centronics Network (FTP), Network (LPD), Internal file, SD CARD

You can exit from this menu by pointing with the stylus on the icon in the top right-hand corner of the window.

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

I/O port config

USB In the "USB / RS232" window, check the **USB Cable** button.

This interface uses the (USB / RS232 / ETHERNET) connector on the right side of the equipment. The **HX0084** cable must be used.

The **HX0084** cable converts the RS232 format output from the instrument to the USB protocol. After installation of the driver supplied on the CD on the host PC, communications with the instrument can be made using a "Virtual Com Port" (VCP).

Take care to configure the Virtual Com Port on the host PC as follows:

Bits per second	460800
Data Bits	8 bits
Parity	None
Stop Bits	1
Flow control	Hardware

RS232 In the “USB / RS232” window, do not check the **USB Cable** button.

This interface uses the (USB / RS232 / ETHERNET) connector on the right side of the equipment. The USB / RS 232 adapter (**HX0084**) or **HX0042** RS232 / SUBD9 cable must be used.

Speed Transmission speed: 300 to 115,200 Bauds.

Format Word length: 7 or 8 bits.

Parity Parity: even, odd or no parity (none).

Stop bits Number of stop bits: 1 or 2 stop bits

Protocol Serial link management mode:

Hard Hardware: the protocol is provided by the RTS and CTS lines of the RS232 link.

Soft Software: use of the XON and XOFF characters to synchronize transmission and reception of the messages (reduced “3-wire” link)

None No protocol checking

- *The « ⊙ » symbol indicates the selected option.*
- *The option can be modified using the stylus.*

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Network Configuration of the ETHERNET parameters

provided by a DHCP server If this box is checked, the instrument makes a request to the network DHCP server to automatically obtain:

- an IP address
- a subnet mask
- the gateway address
- possibly a network printer IP address

If the DHCP request fails, the device selects a free address in the address area between 169.254.1.0 and 169.254.254.255.

☝ ***When powering up, if you activated this protocol during a previous session, a confirmation is requested before sending the DHCP request via ETHERNET.***
If the instrument is no longer connected to the network, answer "no" to the question, otherwise it will wait several minutes for an answer from the DHCP server, before becoming functional.

Physical address Oscilloscope address on the ETHERNET network.

This address cannot be modified (it is specific to the instrument)

✍ *Example:* 00-01-02-03-04-63

IP address Oscilloscope IP address on the ETHERNET network.

This address can be input automatically or manually with the keyboard, after selecting the zone to be modified.

The ← key can be used to delete the value preceding the cursor in the zone to be modified.

An IP address can be assigned automatically by a DHCP server, if the server is accessible, by ticking the box "provided by a DHCP server".

✍ Example: 132.147.200.74

After modification, the IP address is displayed for 30' at the bottom right of the screen.

Printer (or lpd server): IP address IP address of the printer or a PC where the printer is connected. In this case, use the "Virtual Printers" software (refer to p. 199).

This address must be input manually with the keyboard, after selecting the zone to be modified.

The ← key can be used to delete the value preceding the cursor in the zone to be modified.

✍ *Example:* 132.147.240.1

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Name Name of the printer as it appears in the printing server (or PC).
If the printer is connected directly to the network, do not enter anything here.

This key can only be accessed in Advanced mode.

Use this function to manually configure:

- The subnet mask (SUBNET MASK)
- The IP address of a gateway (GATEWAY)

If you press this key twice you will access:

- The IP address of an FTP server
- The user name and password to access the FTP server.

Validation of the selections by "OK". Exit from the menu without modification by "Cancel".

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

Hardcopy

The print format, the type of printer and the communication port are chosen from this menu.

The print format should be selected from the list using the stylus. Use the scrollbar to the right of the list to view all the printer languages available.

Option Choice of colour or black/white printing.

Port Selection of the interface used for print data transfer:

USB or RS232 :	USB link interface or serial (acc. to selection in USB/RS232 window)
Centronics :	parallel interface via HX0041option
Network (LPD) :	network printer or an LPD client
File (internal, FTP) :	internal file or on an FTP server

- *If the RS232C interface is selected, the parameters (speed, format, parity, stop bit, protocol) must be configured in the "Config I/O Ports" menu. Check that the configuration matches the configuration of the peripheral device connected to the instrument.*
- *If the "Network" option is selected, the parameters must be configured in the "Config I/O Ports → Network" menu).*
- *The "File" option is a way of recording the hardcopy in a file. ".bmp" and ".gif" image formats can be used directly in the Windows Windows applications (word processing, presentations, etc.) As soon as the print request is launched, the "File copy" menu is opened and you should input the name of the file generated (see "Trace" menu → "Save").*

A hard copy of the screen can be printed by pressing this key. The copy is printed using the parameters defined in the "Hardcopy" menu.

Configuration

Date/time Updating of the date (day, month, year) and the time (hour, minute, second). You can select the required parameter by using the stylus and the scrollbars located on either side of the parameters to be adjusted.

The clock starts when the menu is closed.

Langue (Language) Selection of the language in which the menus are written.
Options available: **French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.**

Screen saver Sets the screen to standby after a defined period of time to minimize the consumption of the equipment and screen ageing.
4 options are available: **15mins, 30mins, 1hr, no standby mode.**

The screen can be reactivated by pressing any key on the front panel.

Standby Shutdown of the instrument after a predefined period, in order to limit its energy consumption.
In this case, the equipment configuration is saved before the shutdown.
4 options are available: **30mins, 1hr, 4hrs, none.**

The equipment is reactivated using the key shown *opposite* or using a key on the front panel, which will not be taken into account.

- *The "⊙" symbol indicates the selected option.*
- *The option can be modified using the stylus.*

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

System info

Display of data concerning the operation of the instrument since it was first used.

Autotest

This list displays the result of the self-test activated when the instrument is switched on.

For verification of the instrument, see §. Maintenance p. 8.

Touch screen calibration

The touch screen needs to be calibrated if the position of the mouse pointer  is offset from the stylus impact point on the touch screen or if access to x different objects on the screen is difficult.

This calibration process is described on p. 62, 63.

"Advanced" mode

The "Advanced" mode gives access to certain additional functions. By default the "Advanced" mode is not activated in order to simplify the use of the equipment.

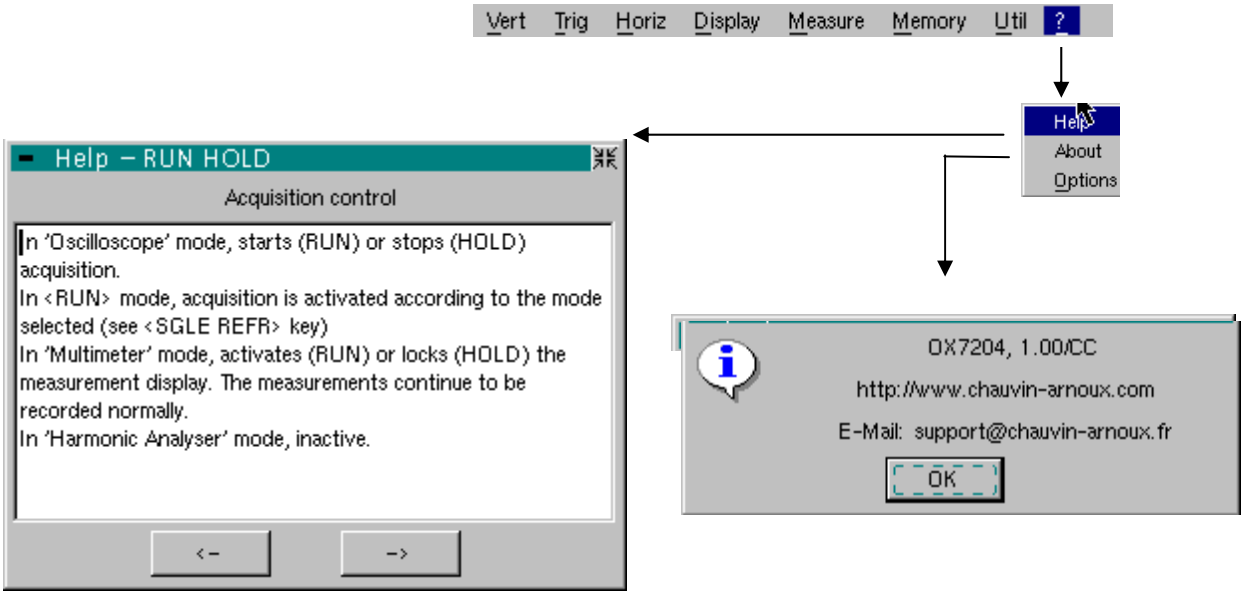
Functions available in "Advanced" mode only

Function	Accessed from the menu	Selection in advanced mode	State in non advanced mode (default configuration)
math1, math2, math3, math4	**"Vert"**	Complex mathematical functions applicable to the 4 traces	Simple mathematical functions applicable only to traces 2 and 3
Repetitive signal	**"Horiz"**	Choice between repetitive and non repetitive mode	Non repetitive mode
Average	**"Horiz"**	No averaging., x2, x4, x16, x64	No averaging
XY	**"Display"**	Choice between Oscilloscope (YT) and XY	Oscilloscope (YT)
Free manual cursors	**"Measure"**	Manual cursors whether related or not to the reference trace	Cursors 1 and 2 related to the reference trace
Access to FTP server	**“Memory”**	Option that can be selected	Option that cannot be selected (grayed)

- The "✓" symbol indicates that "Advanced" mode is enabled.
- The stylus can be used to modify this.
- By default, "Advanced" mode is not enabled.
- In "Advanced" mode, the instrument starts in the configuration where it stopped; otherwise it starts in its default configuration (always the same one).

Oscilloscope Mode (cont'd)

The « ? » Menu



Help

When selected with the stylus, this opens the "Help" menu.
The online help concerns the instrument's keyboard.
Use the ← and → keys to scroll through the description of the keys on the front panel.
Whenever a keyboard key is pressed, online help will be displayed regarding the key pressed.
The functions associated with the keys will not be activated.
The key name is indicated above the explanation.
You can exit from this menu by pointing with the stylus in the top right-hand corner of the window.

About

This submenu provides information:
- On the name of the instrument, the software version and the version of the hardware
- the WEB site to visit to find new products in the range for METRIX instruments.
- the email address of the customer service that can answer your questions on the instrument.

You can exit from this menu by choosing **OK**.

"Bus Analysis" Mode

The keys

Pressing this key selects "**Bus analysis**" mode.

5 keys or "UTILITY" keypad "UTILITY"

Direct access to the LCD brightness **setting**.

No action

launches a **screen copy** according to the configuration carried out using the "Tool" and "Screen Copy" menus.

Pressing again before the end of the cycle cancels the current printout.

If printing is not possible, a "Print Error" message is sent.

The "  " symbol is displayed in the settings zone while printing.

No action

"AUTOSET" key

No action

4 "TRIGGER" keys

No action

- Launch or halt acquisitions
  The status of the acquisition is shown in the status zone:

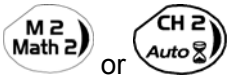
RUN	= acquisition launched
STOP	= acquisition stopped
PRETRIG	= acquisition before triggering
POSTRIG	= acquisition after triggering

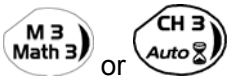
"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

3 keys or keypad "HORIZONTAL"

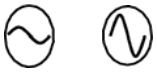
No action

10 keys or keypad "VERTICAL»





No action



3 keys for "Bus analysis"

Display of all the bus test definition files.
The user must select one of the files before launching the analysis.

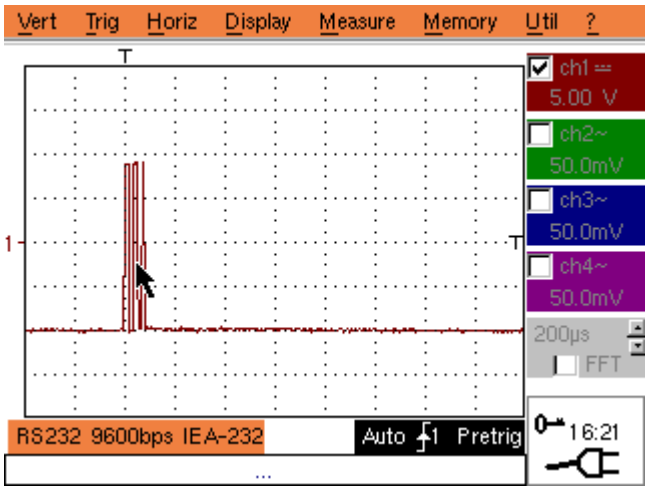
Launch of an analogue analysis of the preselected bus.

Display of the eye diagram.

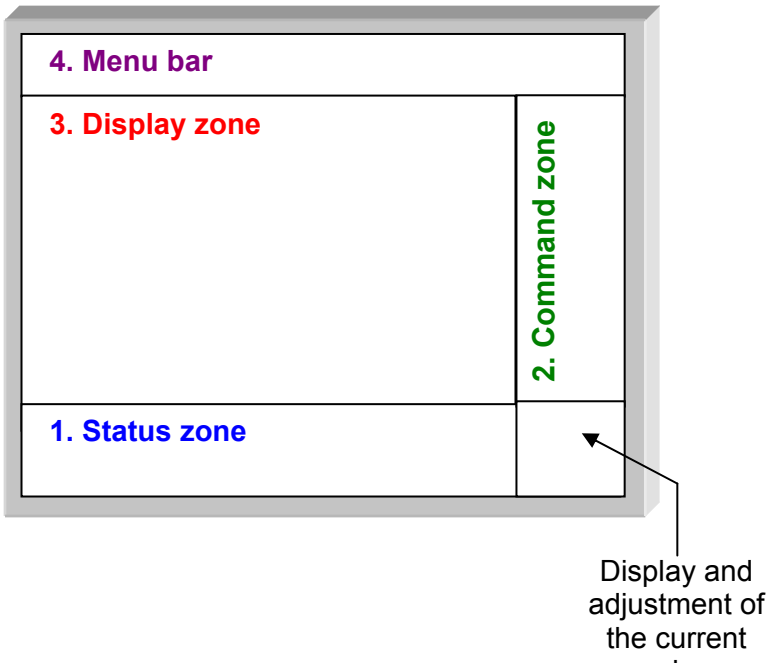
"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

Display

Visualisation



Composition The oscilloscope display is split into 4 functional areas



"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

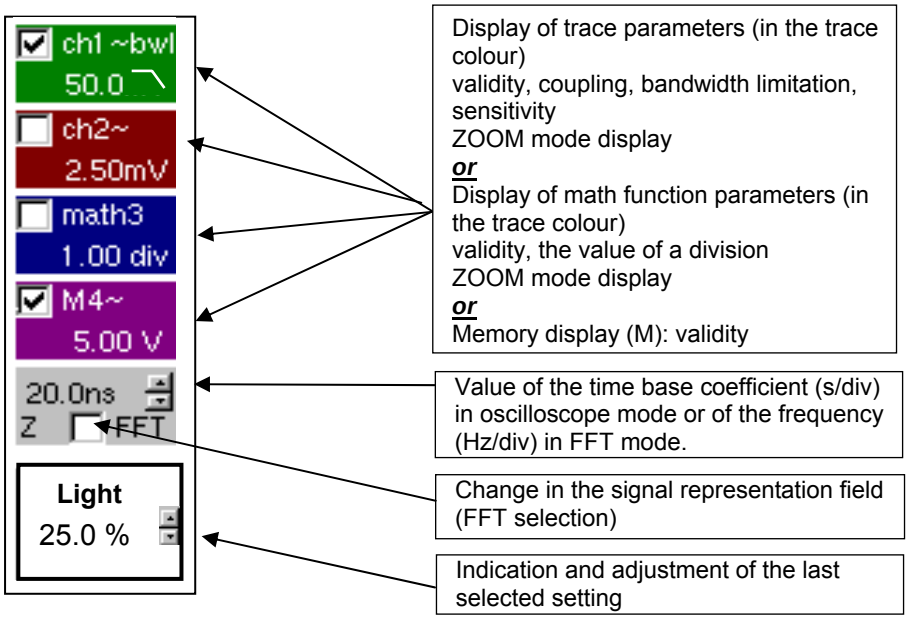
1. Status zone

A progress bar is displayed in this area. The bar moves as the bus analysis progresses.

2. Command zone

The parameters displayed in this zone are:

- The parameters for each channel and trace: display, sensitivity, coupling, bandwidth limitation, vertical scale, function, Zoom
- The time base value, the presence of a Zoom and the change in the signal display domain (FFT)
- The active adjustment of the last selected element:
  the triggering level
  the time location of the trigger
  the channel offset value
  the X & Y cursor position ...
- The display of the time if no settings have been changed
- The display of the battery state
- A mains socket if the appliance is connected to a wall plug



3. Display zone

The displayed graphic elements associated with the traces in this zone are:

- a time position indicator for the trigger
- a trigger level indicator
- a trace number identifier
- a vertical position indicator for the reference level on each trace
- cursor position indicators related to the curve for automatic measurements
- cursor position indicators related or not to the curve for manual measurements
- selection of a zoom zone

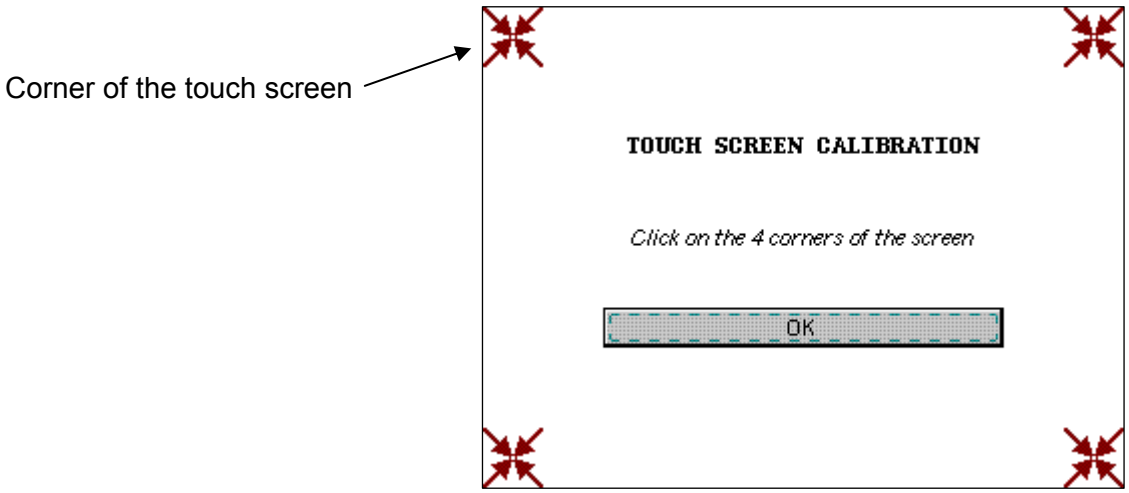
"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

Calibration of the touch screen

To optimise the stylus pointing accuracy, the touch screen may need to be calibrated.

Select the "Calibrate Touch Screen" option from the context menu in the curve zone or from the "Tool" menu.

Next follow the instructions on the screen.

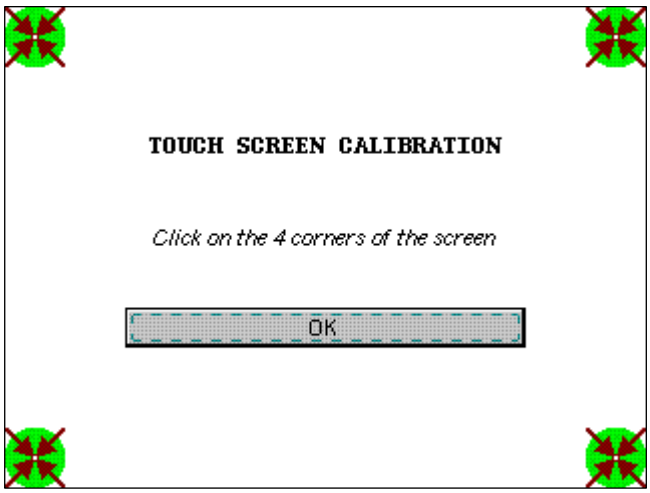


Using the stylus, point to the centre of the 4 patterns displayed on the screen.

The validation of an entry is shown by the change in the pattern.

☝ *The order of pointing is irrelevant.*

Once the 4 entries have been recorded, validate calibration using "**OK**".



The touch screen is calibrated, the display returns to normal mode.

4. Menu bar

All the oscilloscope functions can be accessed from the main menus.

"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

The "Vert" Menu

This menu is not available in "Bus analysis" mode

The "Trig" Menu

This menu is not available in "Bus analysis" mode

The "Horiz" Menu

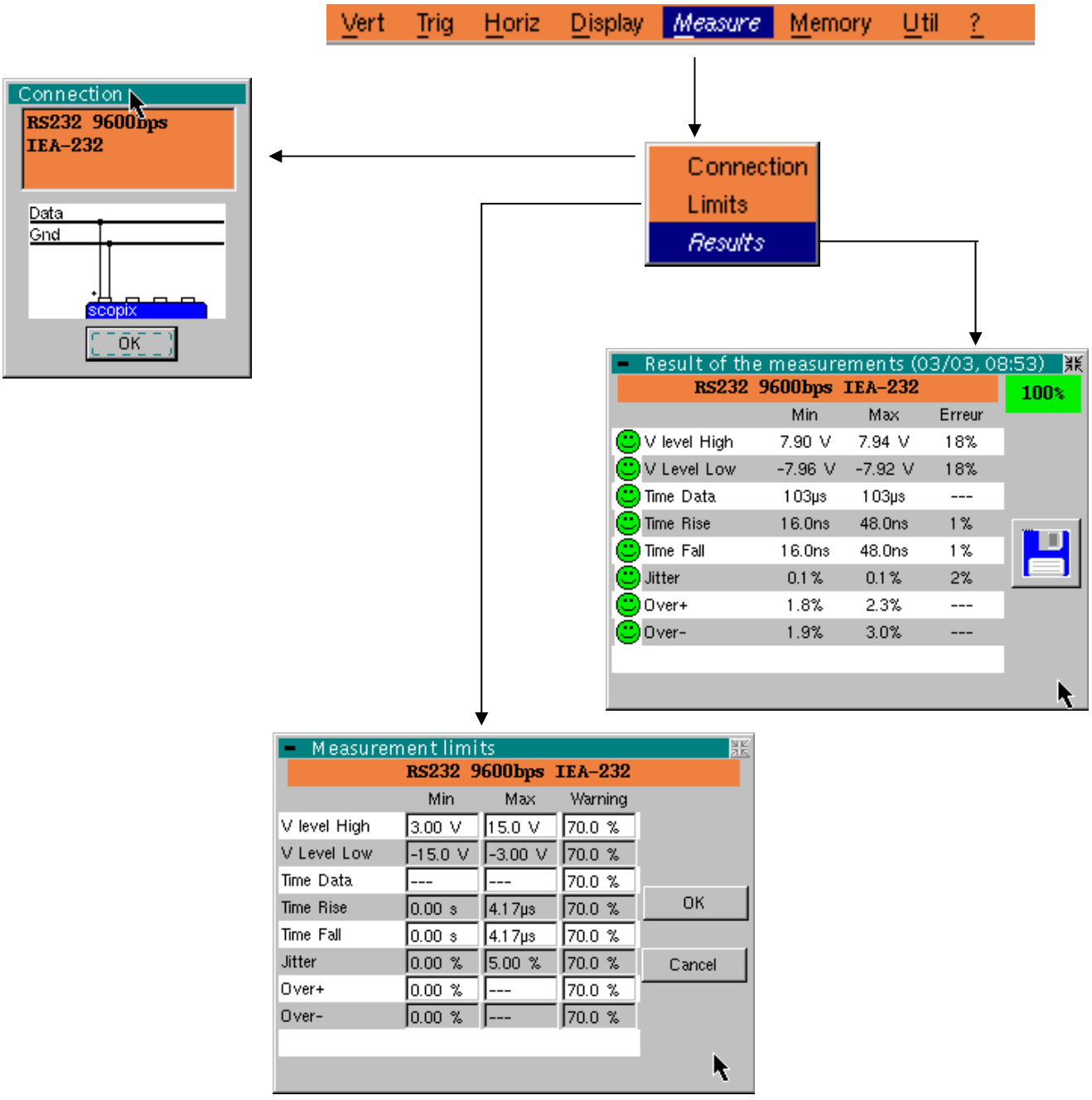
This menu is not available in "Bus analysis" mode

The "Display" Menu

This menu is not available in "Bus analysis" mode

"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

The "Measure" menu



Connection

Reminder of various data about the selected bus.

Display of a connection diagram to connect the SCOPIX probes to the bus.

"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

Limits

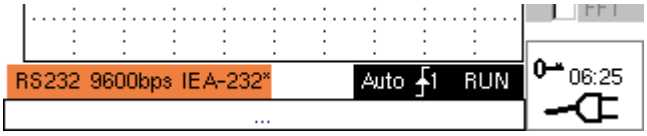
Display of the tolerances assigned to each measurement required to analyse the current bus.

The user can change these tolerances:

- The min value indicates the value below which a measurement error is detected;
- The max value indicates the value above which a measurement error is detected;
- The third value triggers a warning if the measurement deviates X % from the interval defined for the min and max values.

If the user exits this dialogue box using the OK key, and if a value was modified, a file name will be requested to save this new configuration. The file must be stored in internal memory to be used. The files provided by METRIX with the instrument cannot be modified.

After exiting this dialogue box using the OK key, the new configuration is taken into account immediately.



The "*" character is added to the text at the bottom left of the screen to show that a change has been made.

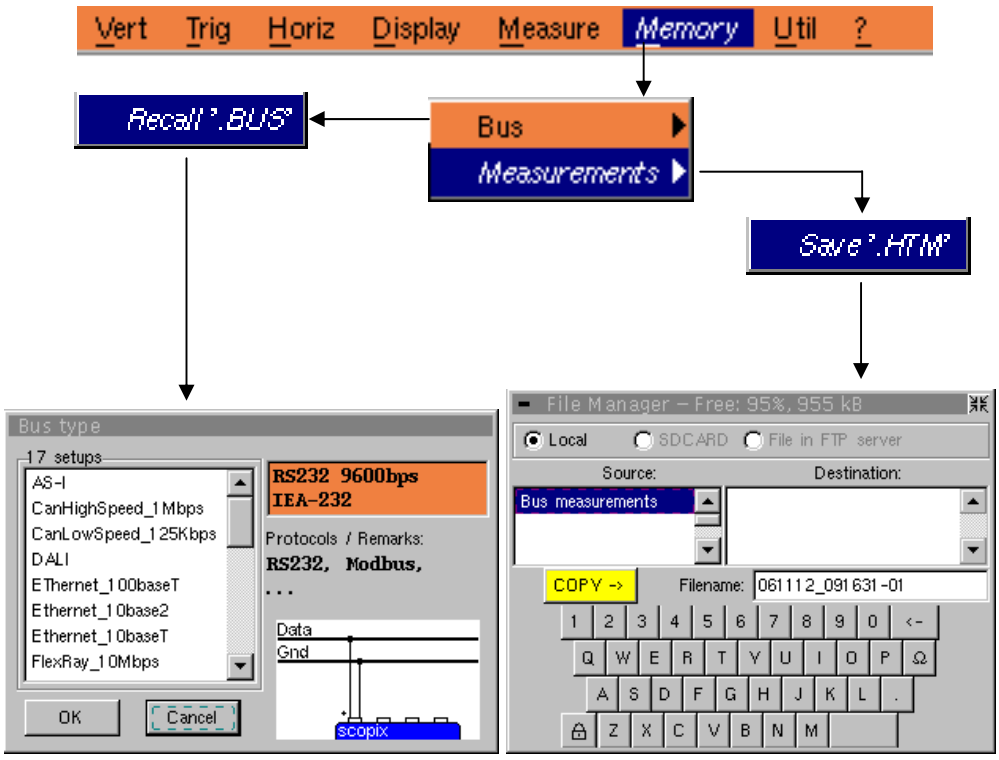
Results

Display of the last analysis results.

These results can be saved in a ".HTM" file in internal memory, on the SDCard, or on an FTP server.

"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

The "Memory" Menu



Bus A dialogue box opens in which the user selects the bus being used. This action configures SCOPIX using the data contained in the file selected containing the bus specific parameters.

When a configuration has been selected different data is displayed:

- the standard (or directive) describing the bus electric specifications,
- the protocols supported by this physical medium,
- a diagram showing how to connect SCOPIX to the bus,
- other notes.

This dialogue box can also be opened using the "BUS" key on the front face.

Measurement Backup of the result of the last bus analysis in a file. This file can be stored in internal memory, on SDCard or on an FTP server.

The "Util" Menu

This menu is identical to the "Oscilloscope" mode.

The "?" Menu

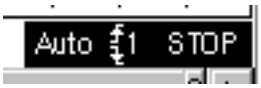
This menu is identical to the "Oscilloscope" mode.

"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

Eye diagram

The eye diagram of a signal can be accessed by pressing this key on the face of the appliance.

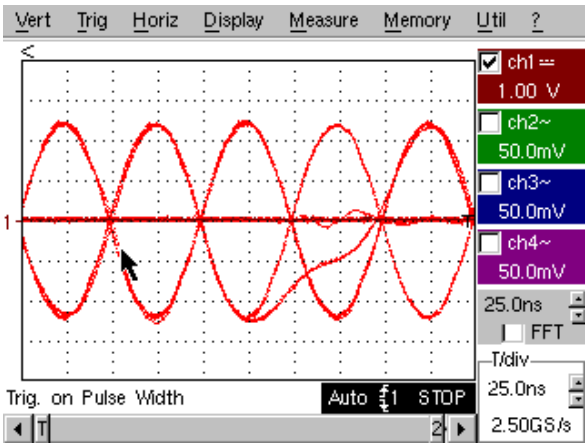
In this mode, the signal triggers on positive and negative fronts without taking into account the polarity defined in the trigger menu.



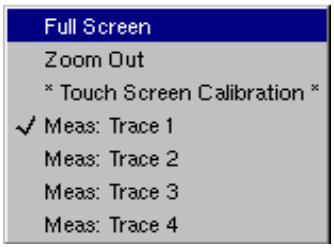
This characteristic is notified in the trigger parameter display zone at the bottom of the screen.

Display

Visualisation



Menu accessible from the display zone



The behaviour of this context menu is identical to the "Oscilloscope" mode

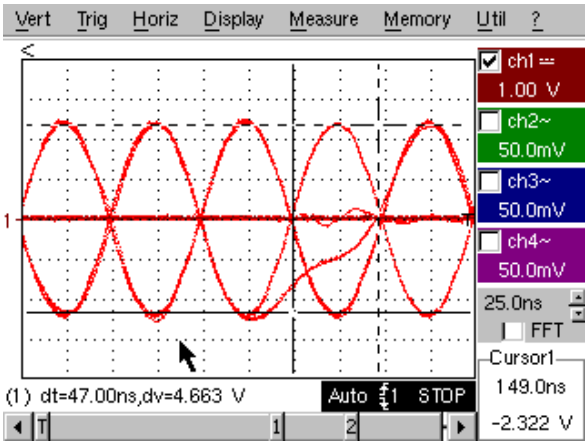
Menu bar

Most of the oscilloscope functions can be accessed from the main menus.

The manual measurement cursors work in a specific way.

"Bus analysis mode" (cont'd)

Measurements using the manual cursors



Amplitude and time measurements can be made using 2 cursors.

Each cursor is shown by 2 crossing lines:

- one cursor is traced using 2 full lines,
- the other cursor is traced using 2 dotted lines.

To position a cursor using the stylus, point and accurately position the crossing point between the 2 crossing lines.

The horizontal and vertical difference between the cursors is displayed on the bottom left of the screen.

The absolute position of the last moving cursor is displayed at the bottom right of the screen for about 30 seconds.

Multimeter Mode

The Keys

Press the key *opposite* to select the "**Multimeter**" mode.

4 "UTILITY"keys or key pads

Direct access to LCD **light** adjustment.

No action.

Triggers a **hardcopy** in accordance with the configuration chosen in the "Util" and "Hardcopy" menus.

A second press before the end of the process will interrupt the current printout.

If printing is impossible, a "Printing error" message will be sent.

The "  " symbol is displayed in front of the settings display zone when printing is in progress.

No action.

1 "AUTOSET" key

No action.

Selective "AUTOSET"

No action.

4 "TRIGGER" keys

No action.

No action.

No action.

To lock / unlock the display of the measurements. Plotting of the traces never stops.

Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

3 "HORIZONTAL" keys or key pads

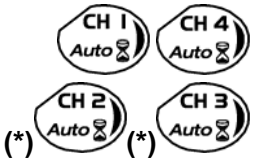
Duration of the recording in the display window: > **5', 15', 30', 1h, 6h, 12h, 24h, week, month.**

No action.

This key will not have any effect.

5 "VERTICAL" keys or key pads

The instrument contains as many independent multimeters as there are channels in "Oscilloscope" mode (2 or 4).



Same function as in "Oscilloscope" mode.

A long press enables or disables the autorange on the channel concerned.

The channel is displayed and selected.
(*) only OX 7204

No action.

If a channel is activated and selected, this key can be used to change the input coupling of the channel. By successive presses, the coupling can be changed from AC to DC to AC+DC.

The coupling is indicated in the multimeter window of the channel concerned.

When selected for ohmmeter, continuity or capacimeter measurements, component testing or temperature measurements on channel 1, the key has no effect, as the input coupling in these functions cannot be adjusted.

Manual modification of the measurement range

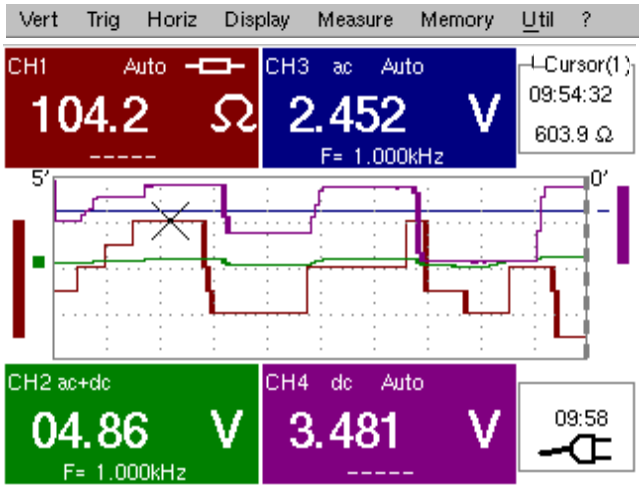
If the autorange mode is activated, the manual adjustment has no effect: the autorange will automatically reset the instrument to the measurement range best suited to the input signal.

No action.

Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

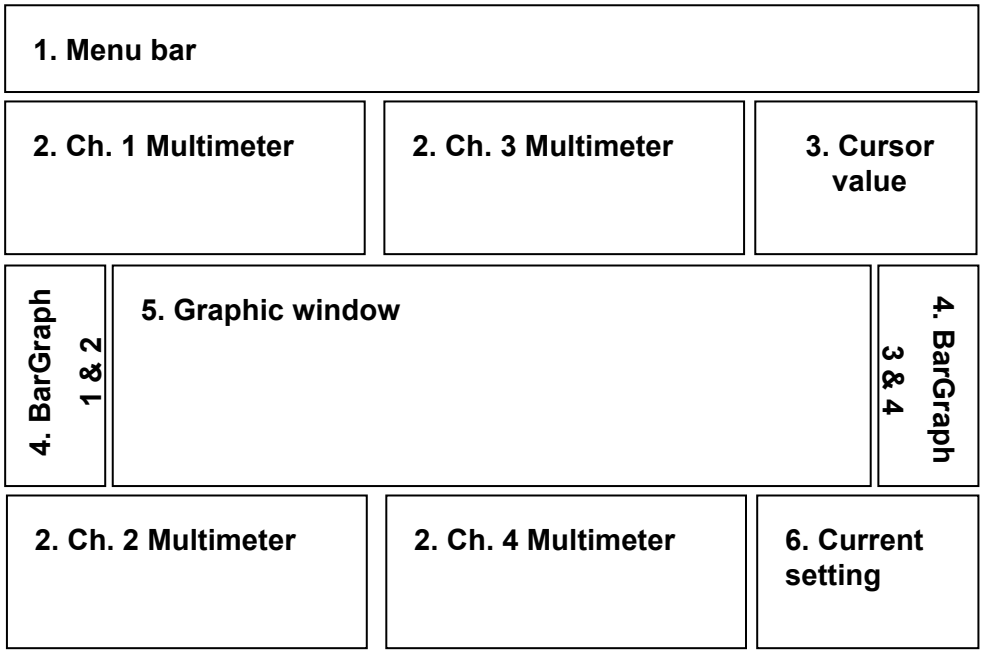
Display

Display



Composition

The multimeter display is divided into 6 functional areas:



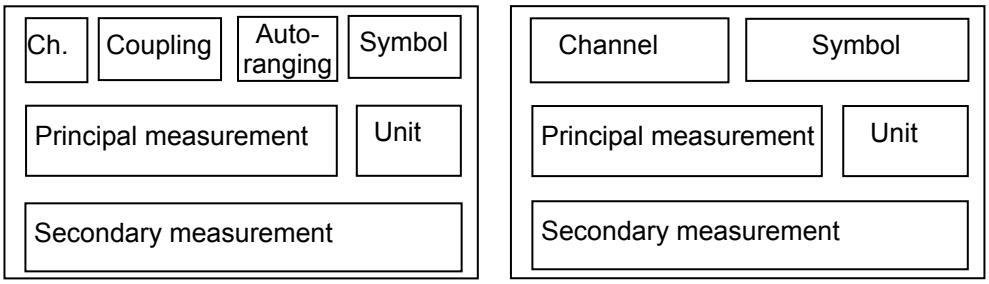
1. Menu bar

The tool bar gives access to the different menus of the "Multimeter" function.

Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

2. Channel (*x*) multimeter)

There is a display area reserved for each of the instrument's channels. In each of these, the following information is indicated:



Channel CH1, CH2, CH3 or CH4

Coupling The input coupling selected (see §. Vert. Menu) is indicated in this field. For the Ohmmeter, Capacimeter, Continuity, Component Test, Wattmeter, the coupling is not shown.

Autorange Indicates whether range changing is automatic.

Symbols A symbol is displayed corresponding to the type of selected measurement :

	Ohmmeter,
	Capacimeter,
	Continuity
	Component test
PT100	Temperature measurement

Main measurement If the channel is activated, the measurement result is displayed. Otherwise, the message '– X –' fills the unused space.

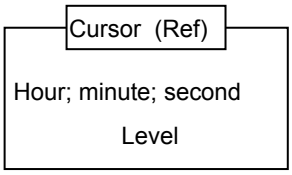
Unit Contains the measurement unit associated with the current measurement range.

Secondary measurement Selected through the "**Display**" menu.

If no display is selected or if the display is not possible (e.g. frequency measurement for a continuous signal, etc.), the character string '-----' is displayed.

If the channel is not selected, '– X –' is displayed.

3. Cursor value



Display of the absolute position of the cursor on the measurement reference channel.

Time position: hour, minute, second

Level position: depending on the type of measurement.

Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

4. Bargraph

These graphs show the min. and max. values measured on the channels in the range during the observation period.

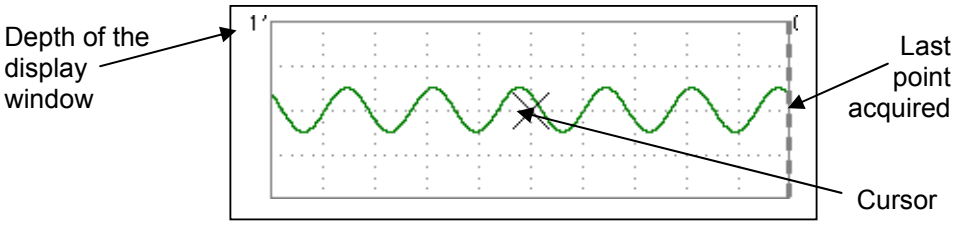
The bargraph is shown with the colour of the channel.

The zero level of the bargraph and the scale are adapted to suit the type of measurement and the range.

If the range is changed, the bargraph is reinitialized and the curve showing the evolution of the measurement is erased.

5. Graphic window

This window shows the evolution of the measurements as a function of time. The most recent measurement points are those on the right-hand side of the screen.



The depth of the window, which represents the observation period, can be programmed using the keys *opposite*.

Adjustments possible: 5', 15', 30', 1hr, 6hrs, 12hrs, 24hrs, 1 week, 1 month.

If ROLL mode is activated (see §. "HORIZ" menu), the curves are constantly updated; if the acquisition memory is full, the oldest measurements disappear and are replaced by recent measurements.

6. Current settings

Identical to OSCILLOSCOPE mode: indication and adjustment of the value of the latest parameter modified.

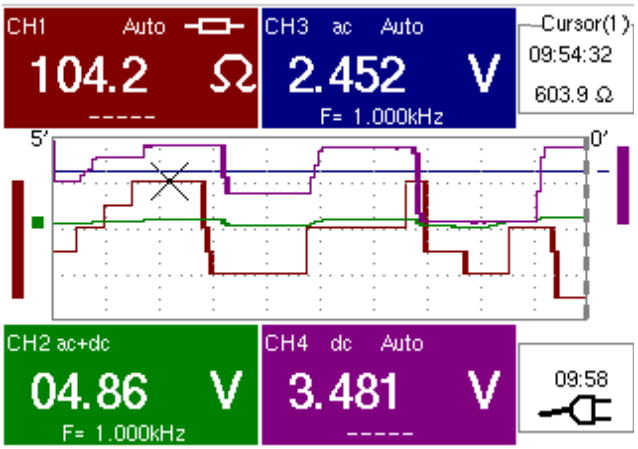
Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

The Menus

Presentation

- Screen display when measurements are possible on all the channels:

✍ *Example:*



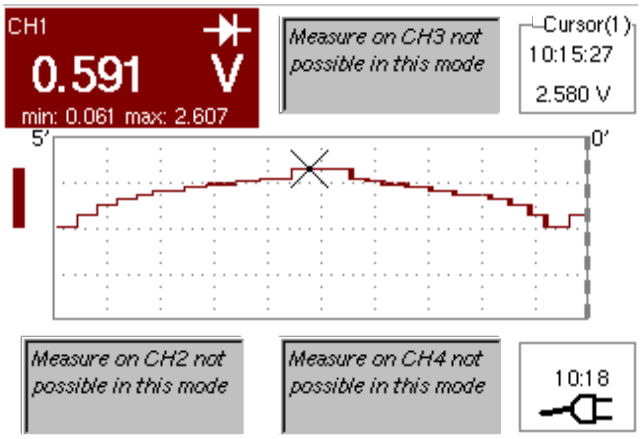
Resistance measurement on CH1 channel
and amplitude measurement on other channels

- Screen display when measurements are possible on CH1 only:

✍ *Example: CH1 is configured for a Component Test*

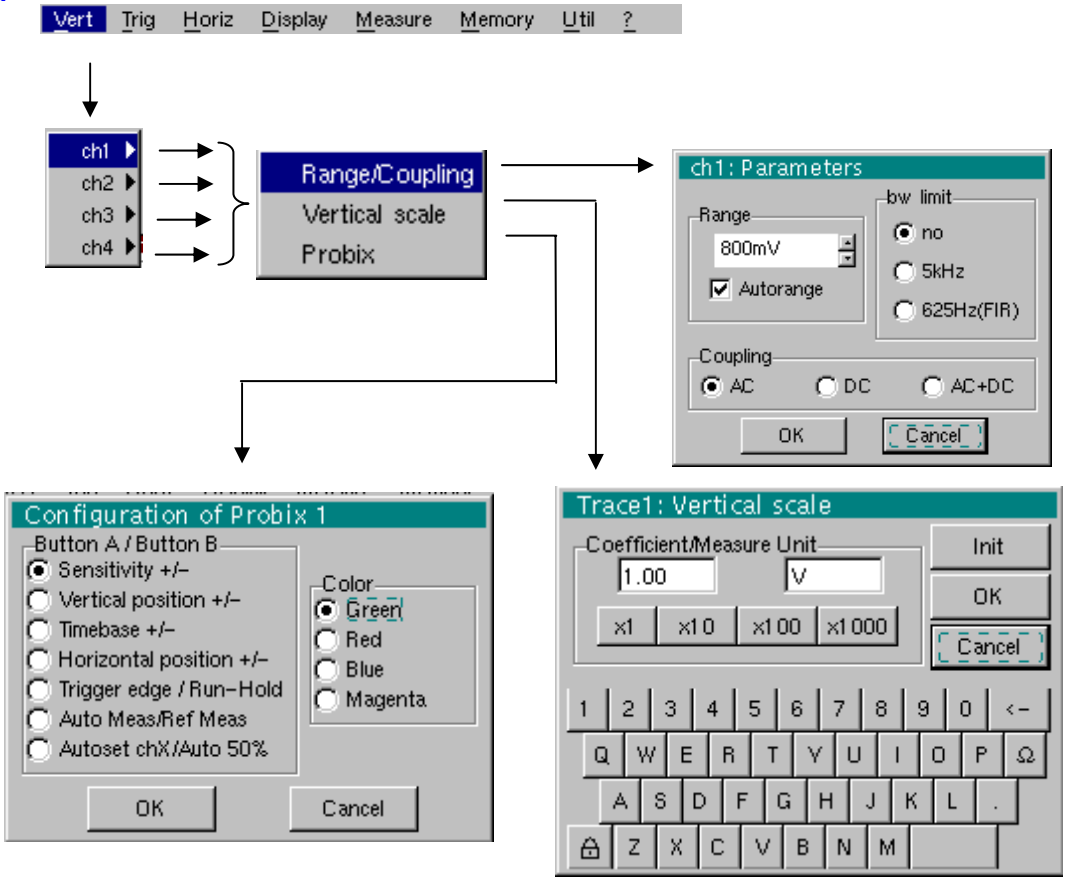
☝ *The display is identical when CH1 is configured for capacitance or continuity measurement.*

Measurements on channels 2, 3 and 4 are impossible.



Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

The "Vert" Menu



ch1 **ch2** **ch3** **ch4**

Modification of:

- the parameters of channels **ch1, ch2, ch3 and ch4**, independently
- the vertical scale of the selected trace
- the parameters of the ***Probix*** probe connected.

Sensitivity/Coupling

Modifies the parameters of the selected channel.
Each measurement display zone on the main screen indicates the coupling and bandwidth limitation parameters used on each channel.

Range

Choice of the measurement range. The unit displayed depends on:

- the type of measurement selected: amplitude (available on all channels), ohmmeter, continuity, capacimeter, PT100 temperature probe (available only on channel 1, see §. Measure Menu),
- the ***Probix*** probe connected to the input,
- the parameters of the "Vertical Scale" menu (if they have been modified since connection of the ***Probix*** probe).

☝ *For the ranges available for each type of measurement, refer to the technical specifications of the "Multimeter" function.*

The Range / Coupling menu is displayed in light grey when the range is not modifiable (single range).

Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

Autorange

When this option is selected, the measurement range changes automatically.

The "✓" symbol shows that it is active.

If the option is disabled, the range can be modified manually, using the keys *opposite* or the "Range" menu, depending on the type of measurement being performed.

Coupling

Modification of the AC, DC or AC+DC coupling for amplitude measurement.

AC: AC voltage measurement

DC: DC voltage measurement

AC + DC: Measurement of AC voltage with a DC component

For AC and AC+DC measurements, the menu "Display → Frequency" can be used to display the frequency of the signal in the secondary display field.

The "⊙" symbol indicates the type of coupling selected.

The coupling is updated in the modified channel parameter display zone.

Bandwidth limit

If the channel measures an AC or AC+DC voltage (see *Coupling*), it is possible to filter the signal with a low-pass analogical filter whose cut-off frequency is 5 kHz.

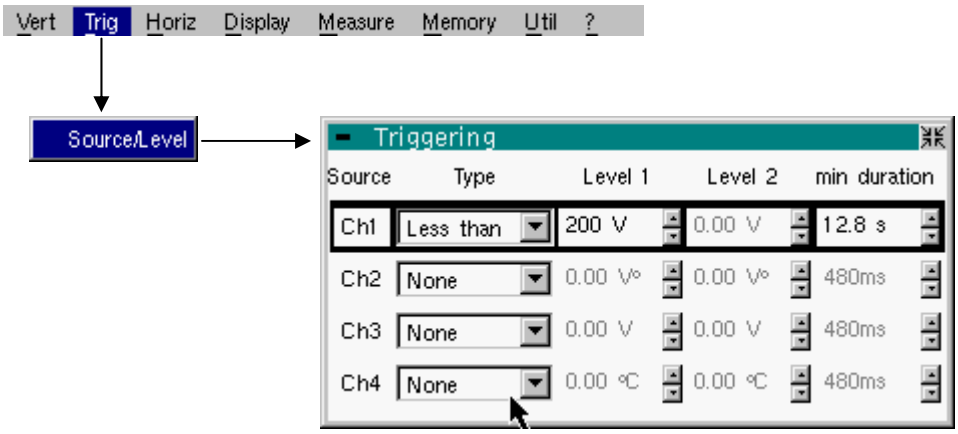
The other proposed filter is a digital filter to 625Hz, if this filter is selected, the analog filter at 5kHz is also activated.

The digital filter characteristics are:

- Low-pass filter
- Cutoff frequency ..... 625 Hz
- Order 94
- Passband ripple ..... 0.5 dB
- Transition band 0.02
- Stopband attenuation ..... 50.0 dB

Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

The "Trig" Menu



Source/Level

Selection of trigger type and level on each channel. Triggering takes place if a condition described by a line of the "Trigger" table is verified.

The trigger level should be defined in the channel measurement dynamic.

Trigger leads to the logging of the instant and trigger characteristics.

The events logged can be accessed from the "Disp." → "Defaults" menu.

Source The channel number.

Type The type of trigger for each channel.

There are several possible types:

- None (no triggering)
- Lower than
- Higher than
- Lower/Higher
- Exterior

In "Multimeter" mode, several conditions are monitored simultaneously.

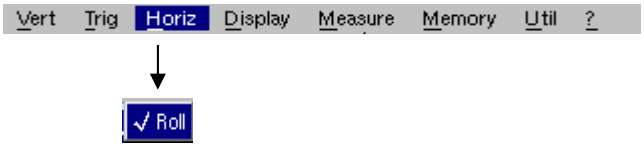
Level 1 Adjustment of the main trigger level using the stylus.

Level 2 Adjustment of the auxiliary trigger level using the stylus.
This tab is enabled only if the "External" trigger type is selected.

min duration > The fault will be evidenced if the fault condition defined by the type and levels is present for a parameterisable period from 480 ms to 670 ks according to the selected recording duration.

Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

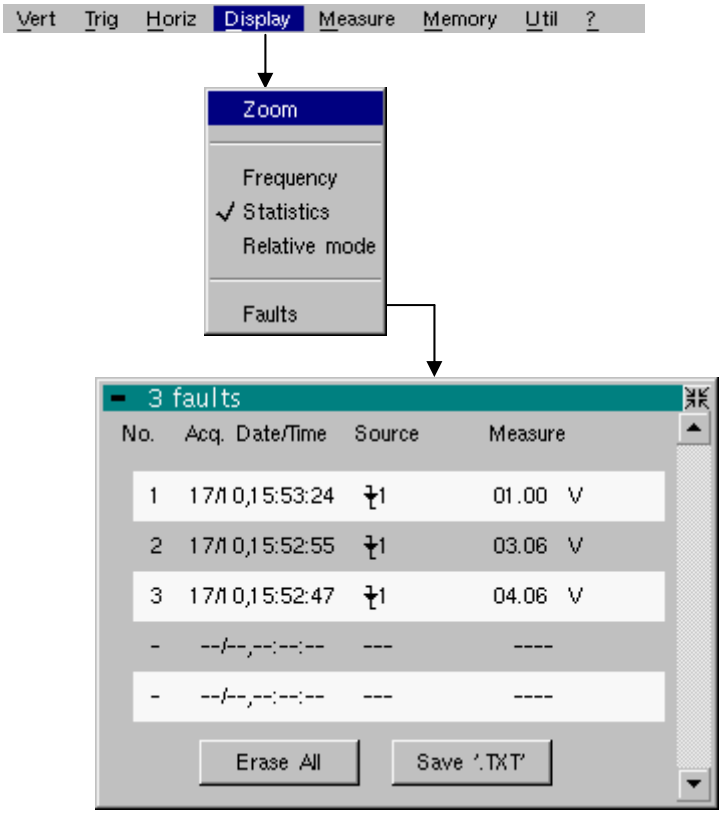
The "Horiz" Menu



Roll

- If this mode is activated (presence of "✓" symbol), the measurement history curve is constructed continuously. The oldest points disappear on the left-hand side of the screen, while the most recent ones appear on the right.
- If this mode is deactivated, the point display stops as soon as the first point acquired reaches the left-hand edge of the window. However, the measurements continue and are still refreshed in the area 'Multimeter Channel'x'.

The "Disp" Menu



Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

Frequency

In the event of alternative amplitude, display of the frequency of the signal measured (if possible and coherent) as a secondary measurement on each channel.

Statistics

Display of the Min and Max values of the measurements taken as secondary measurements on each channel.

Relative mode

Display of variance as secondary measurement on each channel.

The variance displayed is the difference between the value measured and the value displayed when this option was selected.

☝ *The "✓" symbol indicates the secondary function selected.*

Faults

Display of the characteristics of all faults (maximum of 100) acquired:

- Fault detection instant,
- Fault type,
- Measurement that triggered a fault.

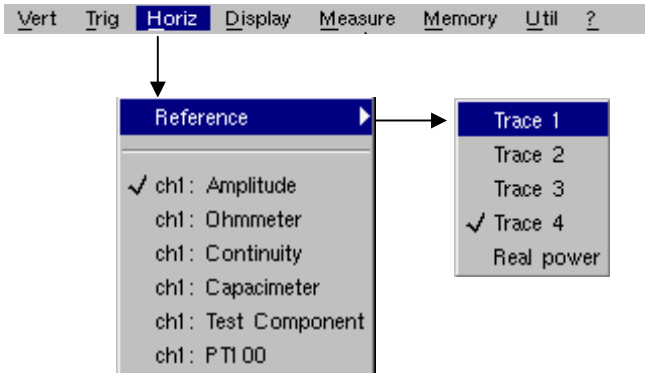
Faults are defined in the "Trigger" menu.

Use the "Erase" button to reinitialise this list.

Use the "Save '.TXT'" button to save all the faults on this table to a .TXT format file. A dialogue window is displayed to request the name of the file to be generated.

Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

The "Measure" Menu



> ***Do not use HX0030 probe (neither HX0130) for following measurements :***
>
> - ***Ohmmeter***
> - ***Continuity***
> - ***Capacimeter***

Reference The reference is used to select the measurement trace on which the cursor is positioned. The cursor value is therefore relative to the measurement on this channel.

It is only possible to choose the reference on activated channels: channels that are not activated are displayed in a lighter colour in the sub-menu.

The " ✓" symbol indicates the reference selected.

ch1: Amplitude Channel CH1 is used as a voltmeter and therefore measures the amplitude of the signal present on the input of this channel.

ch1: Ohmmeter Channel CH1 is used as an ohmmeter and therefore measures the resistance of the dipole wired to the input.

ch1: Continuity Channel CH1 is used as a continuity tester: there is a beep if the input resistance is less than ≈ 30 Ohms.

In this mode, measurements are impossible on the other channels.

ch1: Capacimeter Channel CH1 is used as a capacitance meter and therefore measures the capacitance of the dipole wired to the channel's input.

In this mode, measurements are impossible on the other channels.

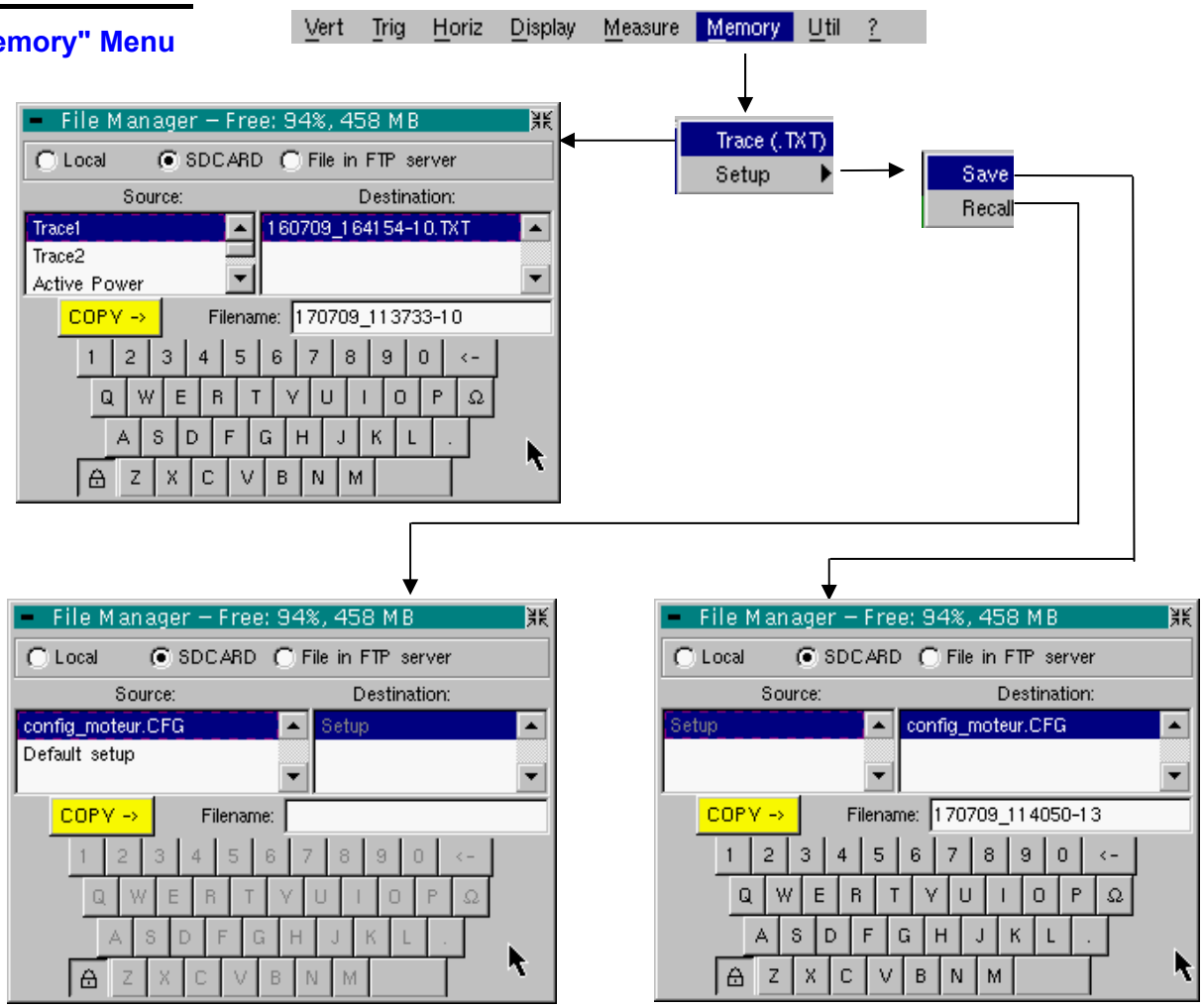
ch1: Component Test Channel CH1 is used as a component tester. This mode measures the threshold of the diode wired to the input.

In this mode, measurements are impossible on the other channels.

ch1: PT100 These configurations measure a temperature using a 100 Ω (PT100) resistive sensor.

Multimeter Mode (cont'd)

The "Memory" Menu



Trace (.TXT) In "Multimeter" mode, it is only possible to save a trace in non-volatile memory in .TXT format.
Files saved with the suffix .TXT can be exported onto a PC (see §. Util Menu → Files) for processing with other software (spreadsheet, etc.).

Configuration This function is identical to the one in "Oscilloscope" mode.

The "Util" Menu

This menu is identical to the one in "Oscilloscope" mode, except :

Configuration

Screen saver

- If the recording time is equal or over 15 minutes, the screen saver will never be activated.
- If the recording time is minimal (5 min. 24 sec.), the screen saver and settings operate as in “Oscilloscope” mode.

Standby

- If the recording time is equal or over 15 minutes, standby will never be activated.
- If the recording time is minimal (5 min. 24 sec.), standby and settings operate as in “Oscilloscope” mode.

The "?" Menu

This function is identical to the one in "Oscilloscope" mode.

Recorder Mode

It is best if the oscilloscope is plugged into the mains to operate in this mode (battery life).

The Keys

This key selects “**Recorder**” mode.

5 "UTILITY" keys (or keypad)

LCD **light** setting (see “Oscilloscope” mode).

Full screen display (see “Oscilloscope” mode).

Take a **screen shot** (see “Oscilloscope” mode).

No action.
(Pressing this key displays the message: “Impossible in this mode!”.

1 "AUTOSET" key

No action.
(Pressing the key displays the message: “Impossible in this mode!”).

Selective "AUTOSET"

No action.
(Pressing the key displays the message: “Impossible in this mode!”).

4 "TRIGGER" keys

No action.
(Pressing the key displays the message: “Impossible in this mode!”).

Successively pressing the key toggles though the different types of **trigger** of the last channel selected (see § Trigger Menu).

No action.
(Pressing the key displays the message: “Impossible in this mode!”).

This key has two functions:

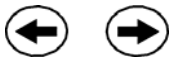
RUN = launches an acquisition
HOLD = stops an acquisition

If the recorder is in memory display (see §. Memory Menu → Recall “.REC”), the message “Impossible in this mode!” appears when this key is pressed.

Recorder Mode (cont'd)

3 "HORIZONTAL" keys (or keypads)

Setting of **recordering** time and **sampling** interval.
These two values are correlated.



- Fault capture is **not selected**:
  - ↳ After zooming in, the "Z-Pos." setting modifies the position of the screen in the acquisition memory.
- Fault capture is **selected**:
  - ↳ If the horizontal zoom is activated, the "Z-Pos." setting allows the user to move through the faults one at a time. The main cursor is positioned on the displayed fault while the auxiliary cursor is on the right of the screen.

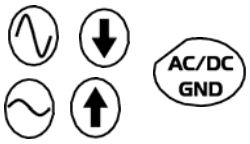
- Action identical to that in "Oscilloscope" mode, when fault capture and is **not selected**.
- Fault capture is **selected**:
  - ↳ 1st press: "Zoom on" → displays the first acquired fault.
    The main cursor is positioned over the trigger, on the magnified fault while the auxiliary cursor is on the right of the screen.
  - ↳ 2nd press: "Zoom off" → 10 consecutive faults are displayed on the screen.
    The cursors are no longer displayed.

Definition of terms used (id. "Oscilloscope" mode)

Validated channel: Display enabled, trace displayed after RUN

Displayed channel: Channel validated, trace present on the screen

Selected channel:
The parameters of this channel can be set using the following keys:



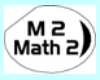
Recorder Mode (cont'd)

5 "VERTICAL" keys (or keypads)

OX 7xx4

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Before pressing one of the keys shown opposite:	**Press** 	**After** pressing one of these keys:
The signal concerned is not displayed.	 	The signal is displayed and selected. The vertical sensitivity and vertical position are allocated to the selected channel.
The signal concerned is displayed but not selected.		The signal is erased by double pressing.
The signal concerned is displayed and selected.		

OX 7xx2

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Before pressing one of the keys shown opposite:	**Press** 	**After** pressing one of these keys:
The signal concerned is not displayed.	 	The signal is displayed and is selected. On CH1 and CH4, the vertical sensitivity and vertical position are allocated to the selected channel.
The signal concerned is displayed, but not selected.		The signal is erased by double pressing.
The signal concerned is displayed and selected.		

 or 

Deselecting the signal: 2 short taps on the key concerned (see opposite).

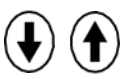
A long press does not trigger a vertical autoset. After a long press the message: "Impossible in this mode!" appears.

This key enables or disables the **horizontal dividing into 2 parts** of the display area (see "Oscilloscope" mode).

No action.
(Pressing the key displays the message: "Impossible in this mode!").

In "Recorder" mode, the DC input coupling is constant. The DC symbol ⎓ is permanently displayed.

To set the vertical **sensitivity** of the last channel selected (see "Oscilloscope" mode).

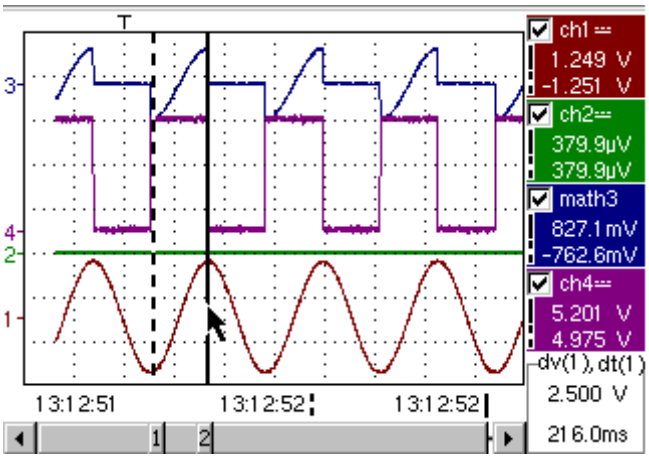


To set the vertical **position** of the last channel selected (see "Oscilloscope" mode).

Recorder Mode (cont'd)

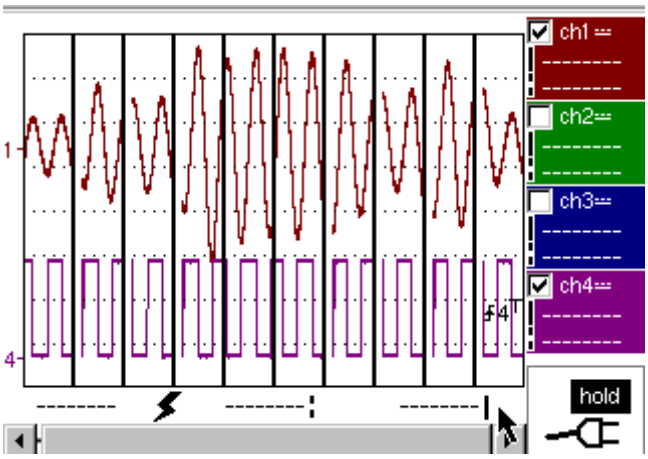
Display

Normal mode display



The user views 500 points on the screen (in "MIN/MAX" mode) to eliminate the risk of information loss involving the 50,000 points in the memory.

Display in fault capture mode

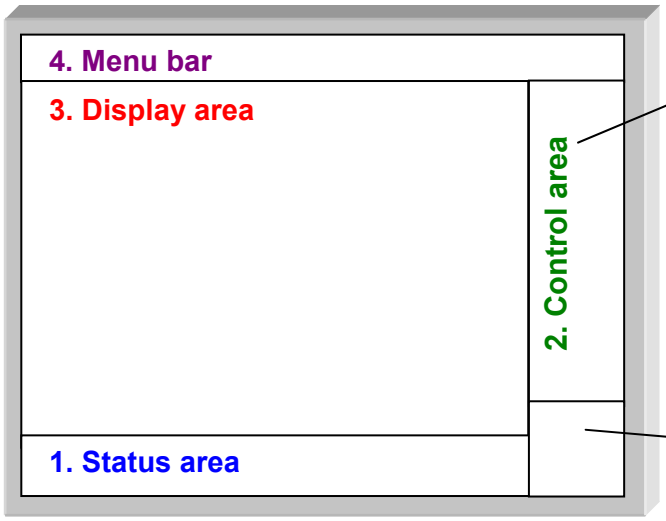


The memory is segmented to enable the acquisition of several defaults

Composition

The composition of the "Recorder" mode display is identical to that in "Oscilloscope" mode.

Reminder: The display is divided into 4 functional zones.



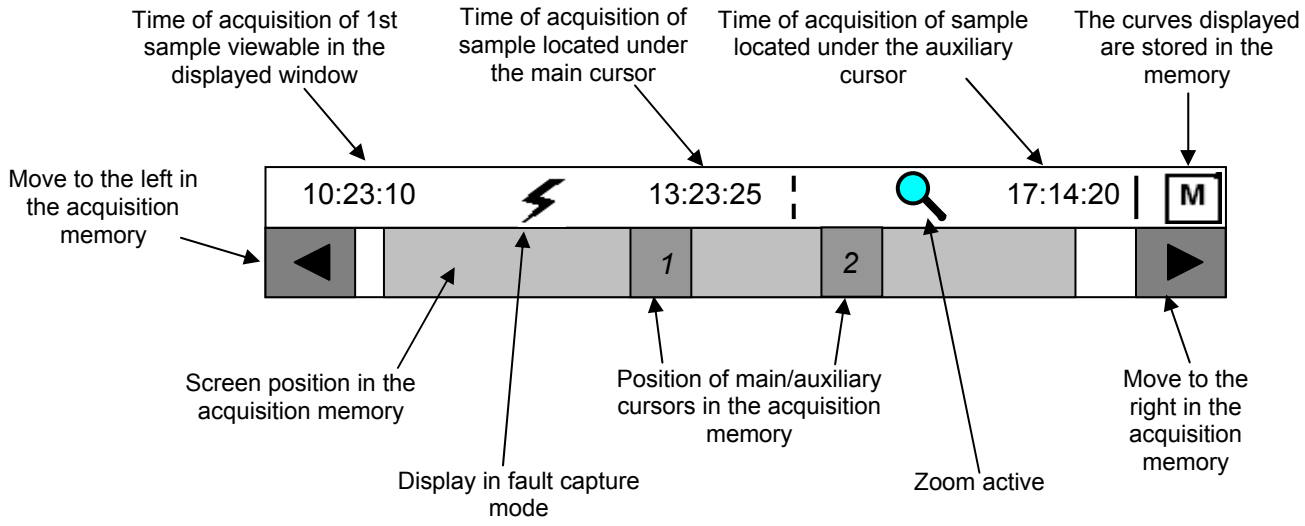
Recorder Mode (cont'd)

1. Status area

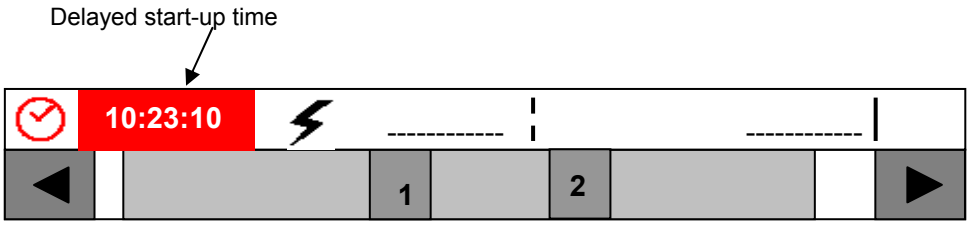
Three pieces of general information appear in this area:

- The **bargraph,** representing the screen position and the cursors in the acquisition memory;
- Instrument **settings** (fault capture mode, zoom, etc.);
- **Acquisition times:**
  of the first sample that can be viewed,
  of the sample under the main cursor,
  of the sample under the auxiliary cursor.

Standard configuration



Configuration if delayed start-up is enabled

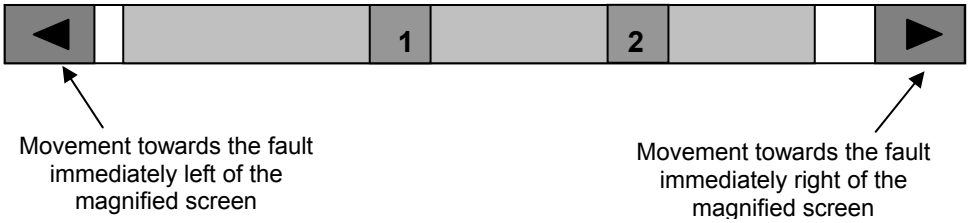


When the acquisition starts, the display returns to its standard configuration.

Recorder Mode (cont'd)

Bargraph

In fault capture mode, the bargraph indicates the position of the screen and cursors in the acquisition memory.
The main cursor is positioned on the displayed fault and the auxiliary cursor on the right of the screen.



Settings

Signification of symbols appearing on the bargraph:

The recorder is in **fault capture** mode.

The horizontal zoom is active.

The curves displayed are stored in the memory.

Delayed start-up is activated.

This symbol is displayed only when delayed start-up is active.
It indicates the time at which recording will commence.
Start-up date: see §. Trigger Menu → Delayed start-up.

Acquisition times

These represent the times of: - the first sample viewed;
- the sample located under the main cursor;
- the sample located under the auxiliary cursor.

2. Control area

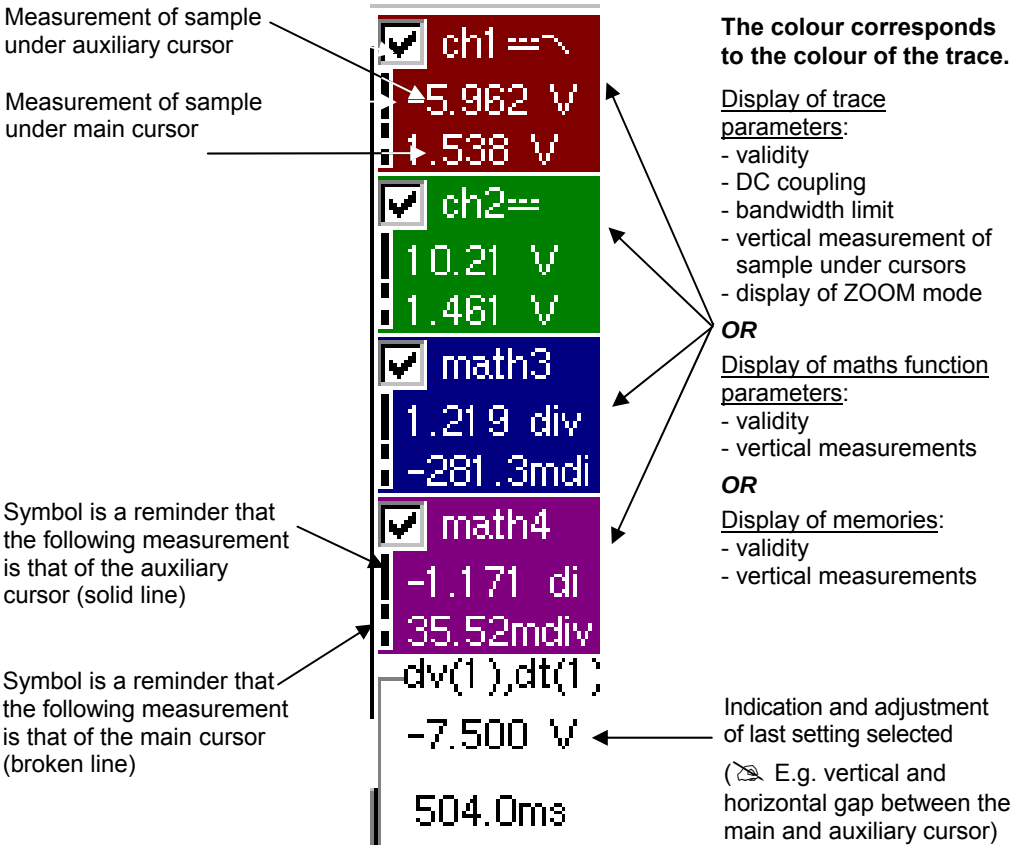
- Parameters of each channel and trace:
  - display
  - coupling
  - bandwidth limit,
  - zoom function,
  - vertical measurements of samples under the main and auxiliary cursor.
- Active adjustment of the last selected element:
  - trigger level (main and auxiliary),
  - horizontal gap between the time position of the auxiliary cursor and that of the main cursor,
  - vertical gap between the measurement of the auxiliary cursor and the main cursor on the reference trace (see §. Menu→ Measurement→ Reference),
  - number of faults acquired and number of fault viewed,
  - duration of recording and acquisition interval.

☝ ***The time position of the trigger is not displayed as it is fixed (20 % of the memory). The horizontal scale is not displayed.***

- The device indicates if the acquisition is in RUN or HOLD mode.
- The other displays (battery, etc.) are identical to "Oscilloscope" mode.

Recorder Mode (cont'd)

2. Control area (cont.)



- The use of controls,
- the validation of channels with the stylus,
- the menus relating to the channels and functions

are identical in "Recorder" and "Oscilloscope" mode.

It is not possible to mix memorised curves (Mx) and acquired curves in real-time Chx on the display (see § Memory Menu → Trace → Recall ".REC").

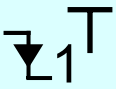
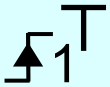
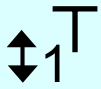
Recorder Mode (cont'd)

3. Display area

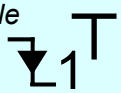
Graphic elements displayed associated with the traces in this area:

- Vertical position indicator for the reference level of each trace
- ZOOM area selection.
- Main cursor (permanent, moved using stylus) located at the left of the screen by default.
- Auxiliary cursor (permanent, moved using stylus) located at the right of the screen by default.
- Trigger time position indicator (fixed and located 20% across from the left of the screen).
  Its graphical representation is as follows :

Level indicators representing 5 different triggers:

	- "**Lower** trigger" option (of the last channel selected).
	- "**Upper** trigger" option (of the last channel selected).
	- "**Upper/lower** trigger" option (of the last channel selected).
	- "**External** window trigger" option (of the last channel selected).
	- No symbol is displayed: **no trigger** (on the last channel selected).

The level indicator figure represents the channel concerned by this indicator:

Example 	- Lower trigger option on channel 1. There can be trigger conditions on several channels at the same time: display by selecting the channel concerned.

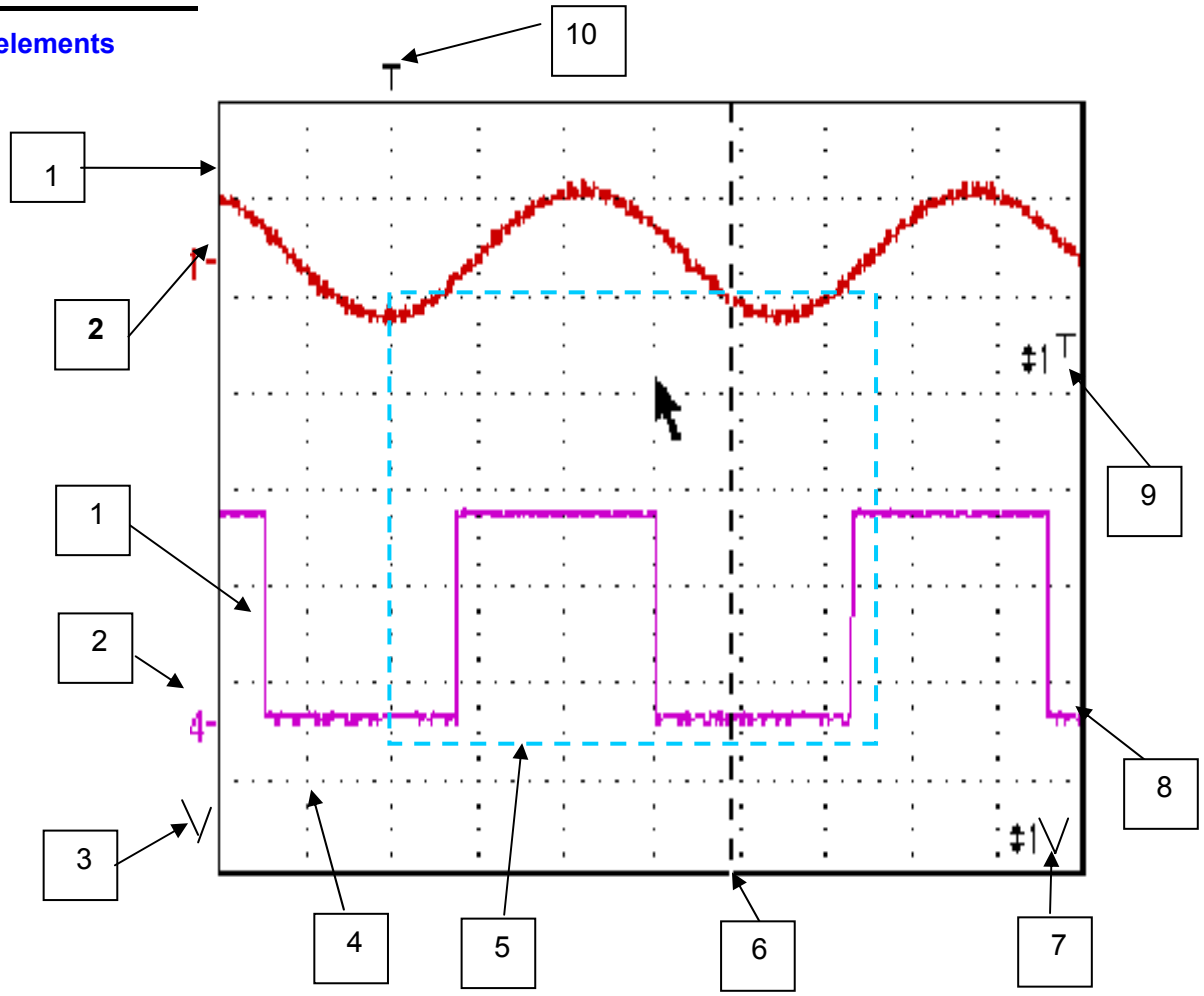
In fault capture mode, the grid is divided into ten sections; i.e. one section for each fault.

ZOOM ON/OFF

The cursors are no longer displayed: they reappear when a single fault is displayed on the screen (horizontal zoom enabled: see help for key shown here).

Recorder Mode (cont'd)

Display elements



Definition of display

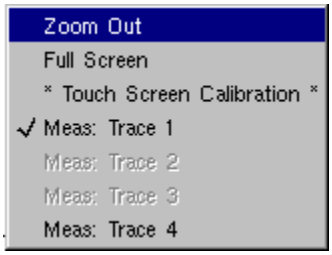
Items	Display elements
1	Trace displayed
2	Indication of vertical position of reference level of the displayed trace and identification of trace number
3	Indicator of trace outside display window
4	Graticule division
5	Zoom area selection
6	Main measuring cursor
7	Trigger level position outside window indicator
8	Auxiliary measuring cursor
9	Trigger level position indicator *(here, for example: upper/lower trigger)*
10	Trigger time position indicator → fixed at 20%

Recorder Mode (cont'd)

Menu accessible from display area

Like in "Oscilloscope" mode, the menu concerning the display can be opened directly by double-tapping with the stylus in the display area.

This menu, as well as the functions of the proposed options, are identical to those in "Oscilloscope" mode.

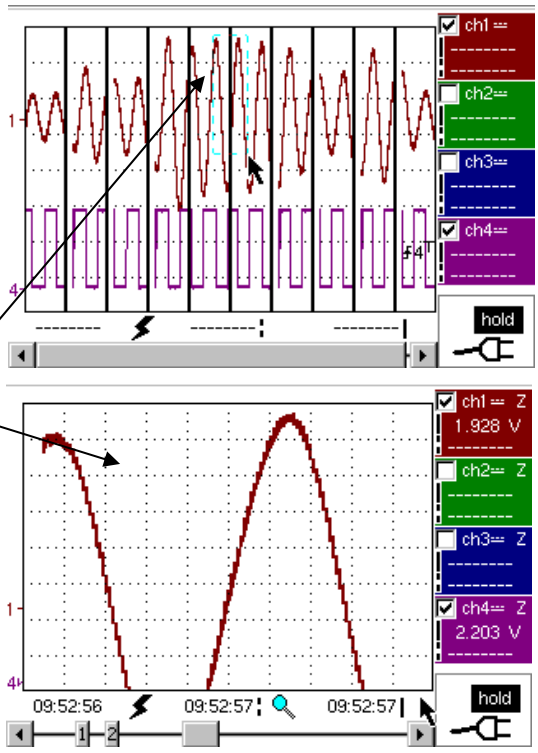


Zoom creation in Fault Capture mode

Case 1 The horizontal zoom is disabled, the screen displays 10 faults:

Draw a rectangle around the part you wish to zoom in on. The screen displays, with a vertical zoom, the fault on which you began the rectangle.

Fault 5 is magnified.



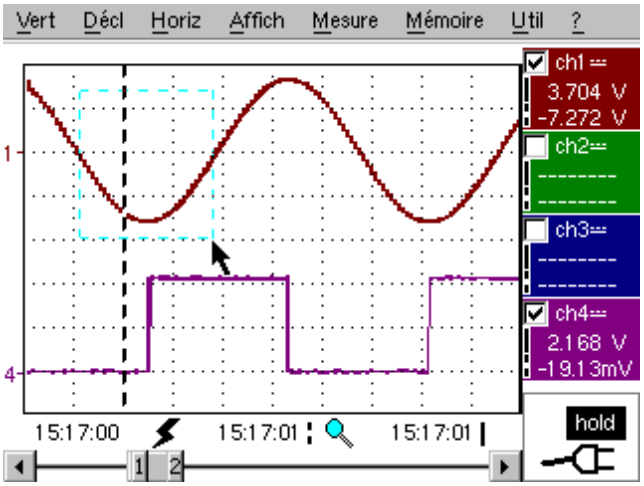
Fault 5 is displayed in full screen mode and has been vertically magnified

To return to a normal display (10 faults displayed on the screen), select "Disable zoom" in the menu,

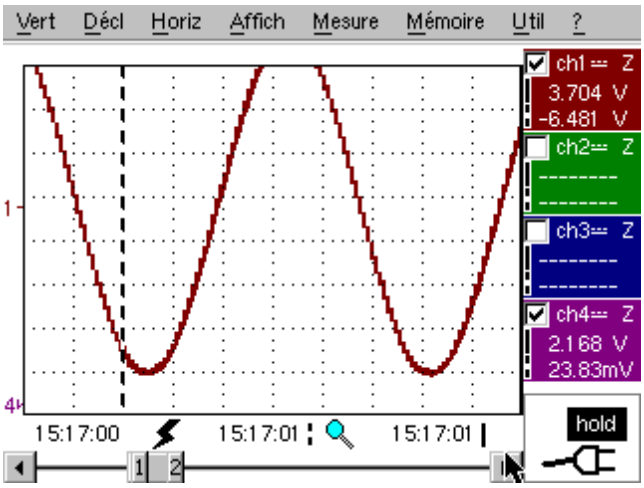
Disabling the horizontal zoom with the zoom ON/OFF key allows the user to return to a screen with the ten faults displayed, while not disabling the vertical zoom.

Recorder Mode (cont'd)

Case 2 The horizontal zoom is enabled, the screen displays one of the captured faults:



Fault capture mode: the horizontal zoom is enabled.
A single fault is displayed on the screen. A zoom frame is drawn.



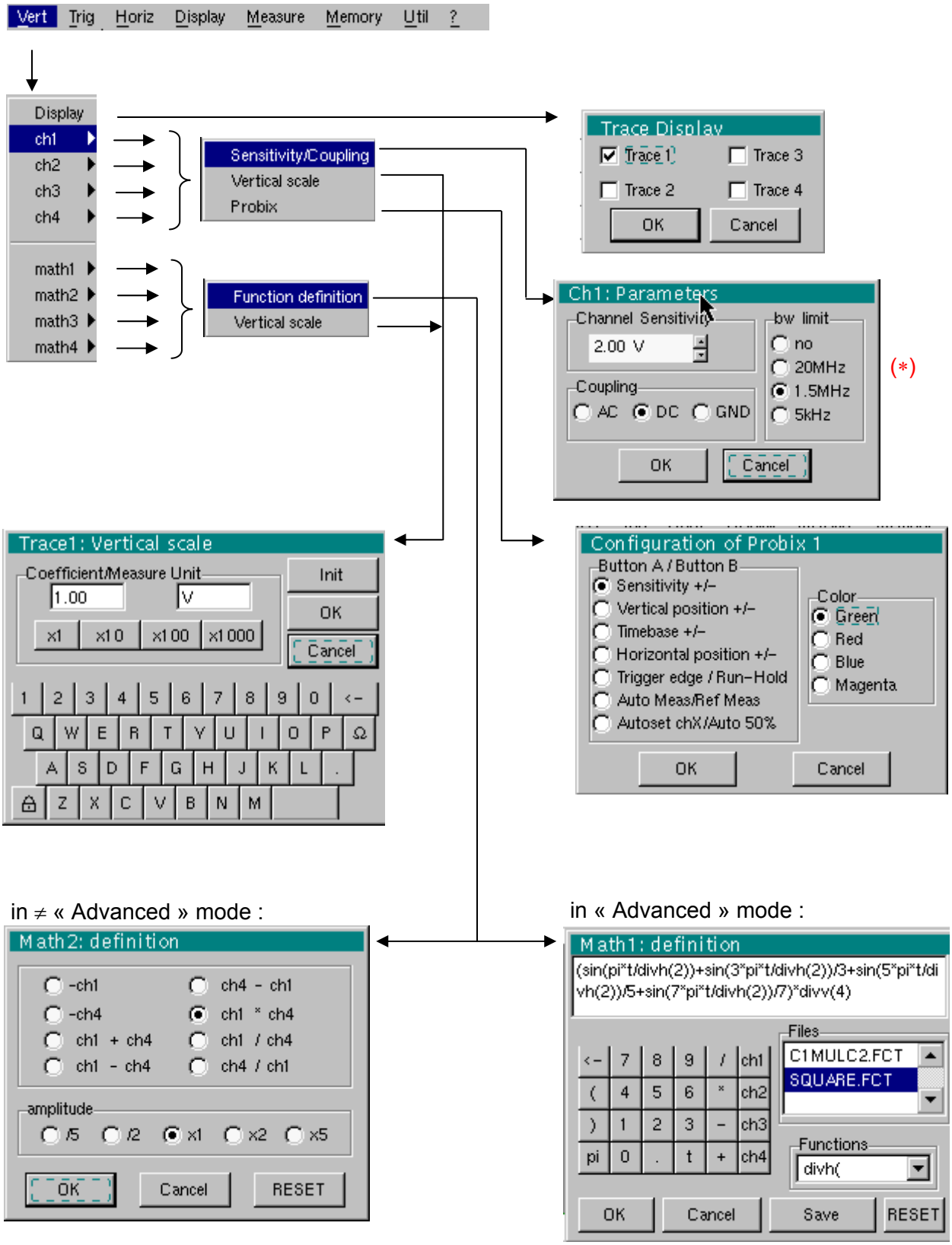
A vertical zoom is applied to the area containing the fault.

As in the first case, select "disable zoom" in the menu above to disable the zoom. The screen returns to the initial "10 faults on the screen" display.

☝ ***Disabling the horizontal zoom with the zoom ON/OFF key allows the user to return to a screen displaying the ten faults, while the vertical zoom remains enabled.***

Recorder Mode (cont'd)

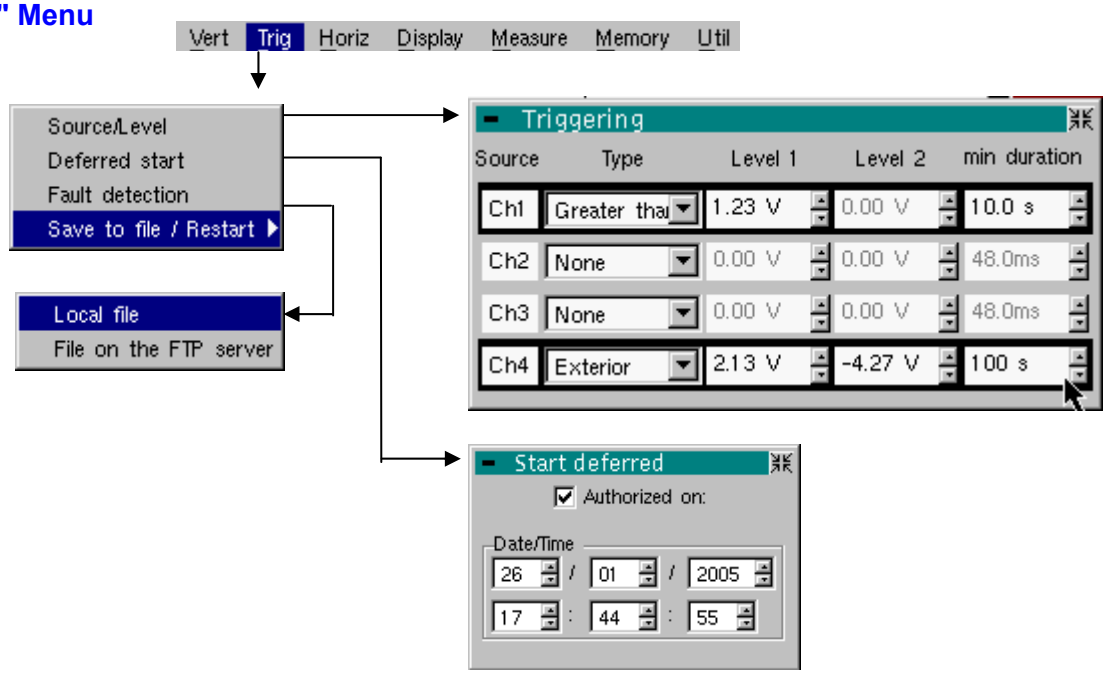
The "Vert" Menu This menu is identical to that described in "Oscilloscope" mode.



(*) The DC coupling is the only option in "Recorder" mode.

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

The "Trig" Menu



Triggering

Selection of trigger type and level on each channel. Triggering takes place if a condition described by a line of the “Trigger” table is verified.
The trigger level should be defined in the channel measurement dynamic.

Source Indicates the channel number.

Type The type of trigger for each channel.

There are several possible types:

- None
- Lower than
- Higher than
- Lower/Higher
- Exterior

In "Recorder" mode, several conditions are monitored simultaneously.

Level 1 The main trigger threshold level can be set using the stylus.

Level 2 The auxiliary trigger threshold level can be set using the stylus. This tab is enabled only if external trigger type is selected.

min duration The fault will be evidenced if the fault condition defined by the type and thresholds is present for a parameterisable period from 3,2 ms to 670 ks according to the used time base..

☝ *Trigger levels are entered into the current value display area after modification. Fine adjustment is possible.*

*In « **Save to file / Restart** » :*

• If no trigger source is enabled, the memory is saved as soon as the acquisition memory is full, then another acquisition is initiated.

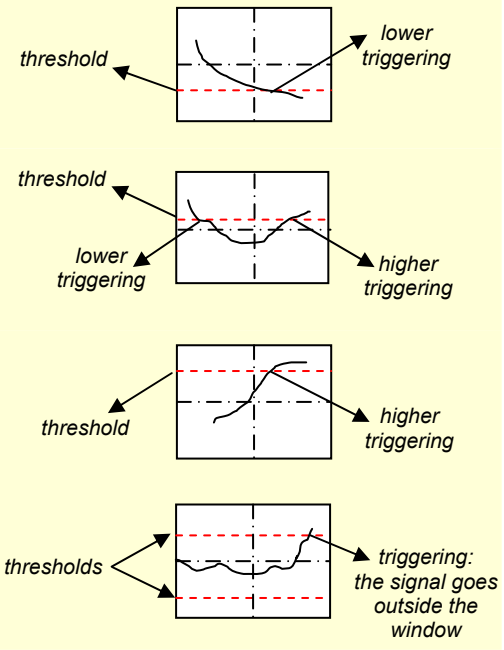
• Otherwise: Roll on the memory, the old samples are lost, new ones are registered.

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

“No trigger”: if all the channels are in this mode, the device records indefinitely.

The Pretrig is monitored for each type of trigger.

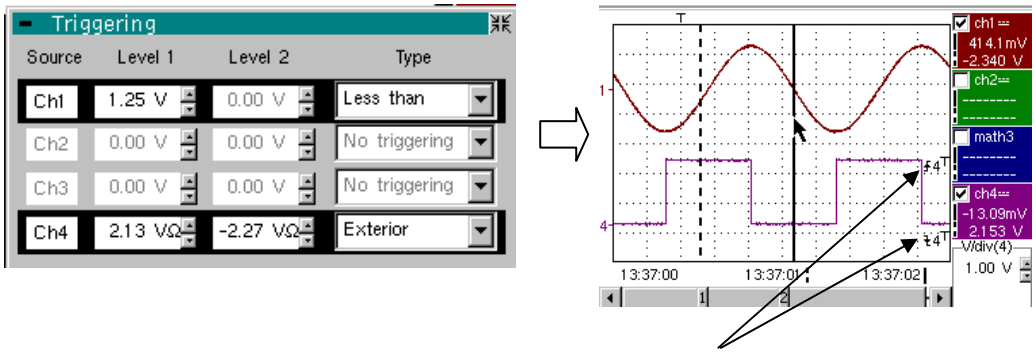
- **“Lower than”:** triggering takes place when the signal drops below the threshold.
- **“Lower/higher than”:** triggering takes place when the signal drops below or rises above the threshold.
- **“Higher than”:** triggering takes place when the signal rises above the threshold.
- **“Outside window”:** triggering takes place when the signal goes outside the window defined by the two thresholds.



A half-division hysteresis is applied to prevent ill-timed triggers.

Example

- Channel 1 is set with a 1.25V “higher than” trigger.
- Channels 2 and 3 do not wait for a trigger.
- Channel 4 is set with an “outside” type trigger.
- Channel 1 and 4 lines are highlighted: they wait for a trigger.



Outside trigger symbol for channel 4

Toggle through the trigger conditions for the different channels using the key shown opposite.

Save to file/Restart

If this option is activated, all the traces acquired are saved to a .REC file as soon as the acquisition memory is full, then acquisition is restarted.

Delayed triggering

Delayed triggering offers the possibility of starting up an acquisition at a date and time chosen by the user.

This option can be related to the previous trigger conditions.

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

Authorised on

This tab allows the user to validate – or not – delayed triggering.

- If the symbol “✓” is displayed, delayed triggering has been validated.
- If there is no symbol, delayed triggering has not been validated.

Use the stylus to validate or unvalidate the tab.

- *When delayed triggering has been validated, the user can no longer make an acquisition in recorder mode. He/she may, however, use the other modes as desired.*
  If the user wishes to make an acquisition in recorder mode, he/she must:
  - either unvalidate delayed start-up,
  - or wait until the delayed start-up acquisition begins.
- *At the time the acquisition is set to start (delayed triggering time), the instrument must be in operation and the user must have enabled recorder mode.*

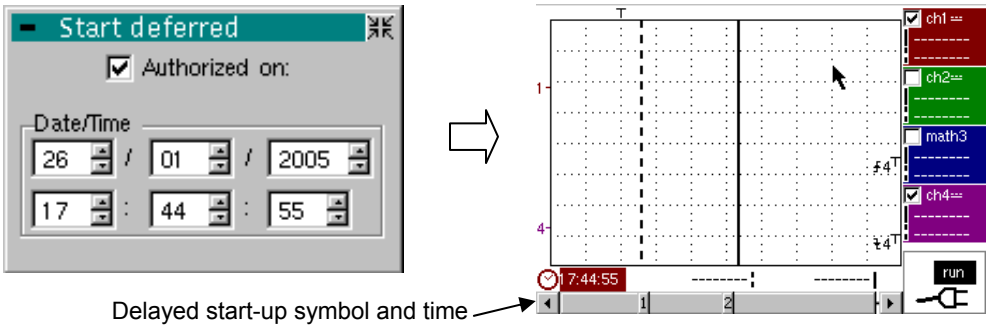
Date/Time

Different scroll boxes allow the user to set the date and time he/she wishes the acquisition to commence.

Use the stylus to scroll.

Example

Delayed triggering: the acquisition will commence on January 26, 2005 at 17:44.
The red clock symbol shows the user that delayed start-up is enabled.



Fault capture

Fault capture mode enables 10 recordings of 250 samples to be made around the trigger point.

These 10 recordings will be displayed on the screen. Each recording is separated by a solid vertical line. They are recorded in volatile memory.

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

Fault capture (cont’d)

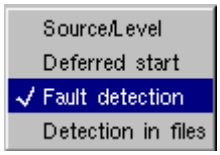
In 'Fault capture' mode, records are saved to the file as soon as 10 faults have been acquired.

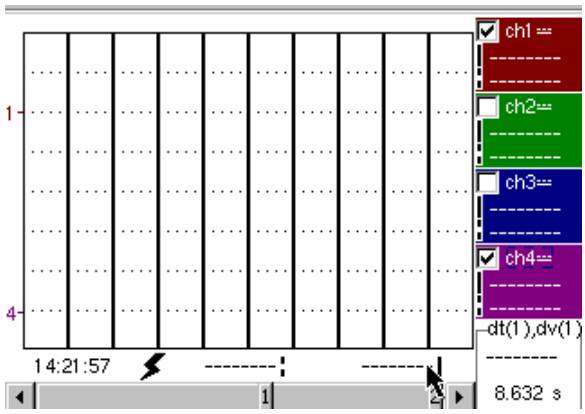
You can therefore save several acquisitions and analyse them later

The channels are saved in files, the name of which is determined according to the date and time they are saved.

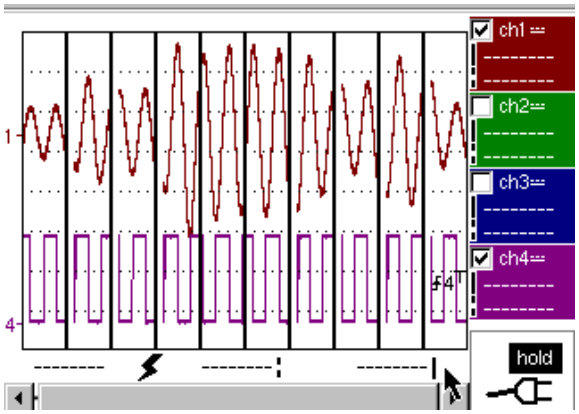
They can be saved to an FTP server or in a local file system if the parameters of the FTP server have been configured ("UTIL" → "Config I/O ports" → "Network" menu).

Example





The fault capture mode is selected:
the screen is divided into 10 sections.



Display after an acquisition in fault capture mode

Recorder Mode (cont’d.)

Display (fault capture, file capture)

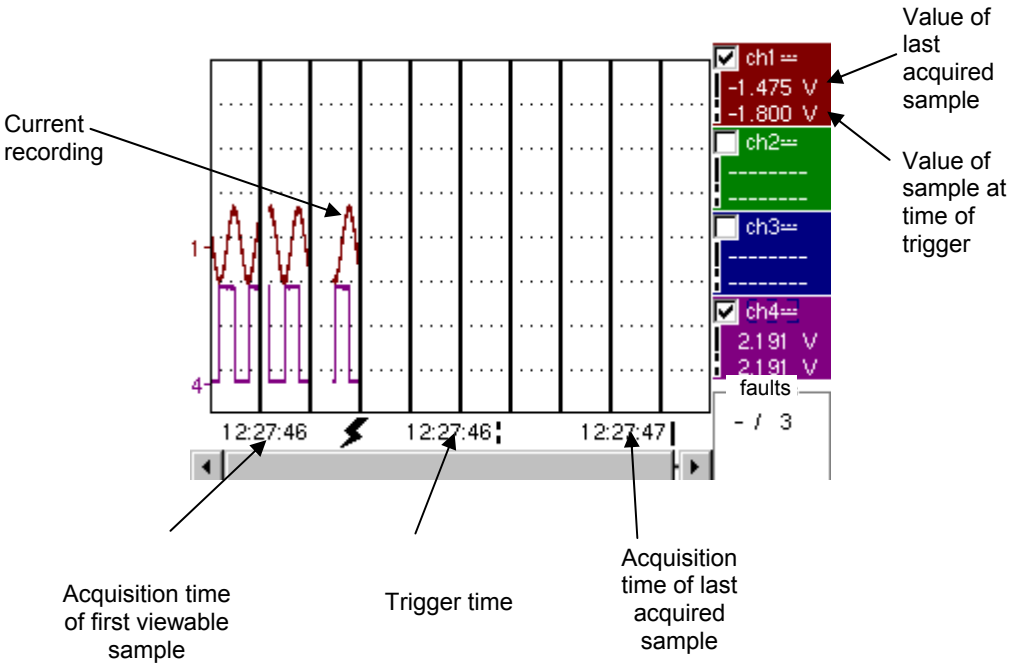
Two cases arise:

- the horizontal zoom is enabled,
- the horizontal zoom is disabled.

Horizontal zoom disabled

Modification of display:

- The cursors are no longer displayed.
- The measurements displayed do not have the same significance.
- All the measurements are related to the current recording.



- “Trigger time” and “Sample value at trigger time” measurements are only displayed if the trigger has taken place.
- Maximum and minimum searches cannot be enabled (see §. Display Menu, p. 155).
- The automatic measures cannot be enabled (see §. Measurement Menu, p. 157).

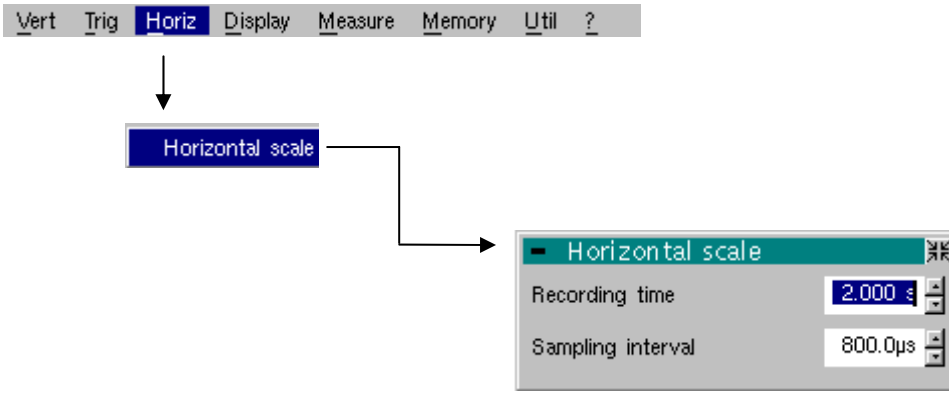
Horizontal zoom enabled

The display is identical to normal mode.

- The measurements displayed have the same significance as in normal mode (see §. Display, p. 155).
- Maximum and minimum searches are possible (see §. Display Menu, p. 155).
- Automatic measurements can be enabled (see §. Measurement Menu, p. 157).

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

The "Horiz" Menu



Horizontal scale

This function allows the user to set:

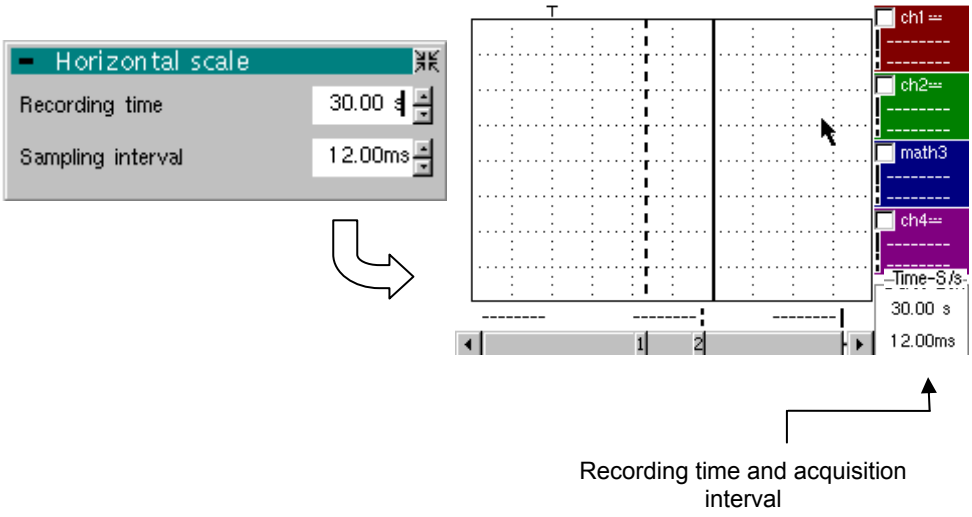
- the recording time,
- the acquisition interval.

These two values are correlated. When the user modifies one, the other is modified.

Adjust the scroll boxes with the stylus to set these values.

Recording time and sampling interval settings are also accessible via these keys.

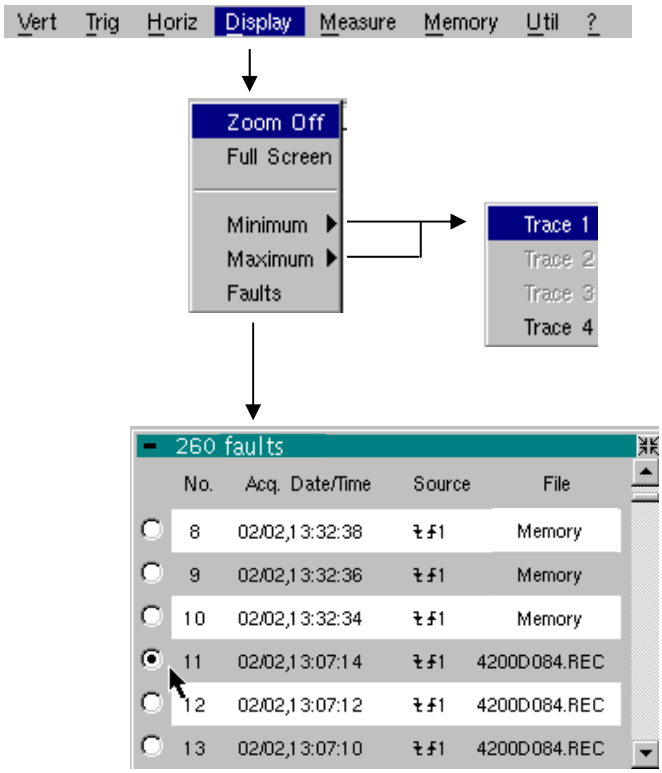
Example *The recording time is 30 seconds and the acquisition interval is 12 mins.*



Recording time and acquisition interval

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

The "Display" Menu



Zoom off

Returns to the original screen size after zooming in on part of the screen.

- *This function is disabled unless the screen is in zoom mode.*
- *If the Zoom mode is active, the letter "Z" is displayed in the trace and time-base parameter display area.*

This menu can also be called up by double-tapping with the stylus inside the curve display area.

Maximum/Minimum

The minimum (or maximum) option consists in:

- searching for the min (or max) value of samples on trace X;
- centring, if possible (zoom), the curve on this specific point. The main cursor is now fixed on this sample.

Particular case

Display of 10 faults on the screen when fault capture mode is validated and the horizontal zoom is not enabled: “Minimum/Maximum” functions cannot be used.
They are greyed out in this configuration.

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

Faults

The search for faults enables successive recorderings in “fault capture” or “file capture” (memory) mode to be explored (.REC).

All files with a “.REC” extension are analysed and each fault is displayed. When one of these faults is selected, it is displayed on the screen. The main cursor is fixed at the fault’s trigger point and the auxiliary cursor is placed at the right of the screen: the window is accessible from: Display → Faults.

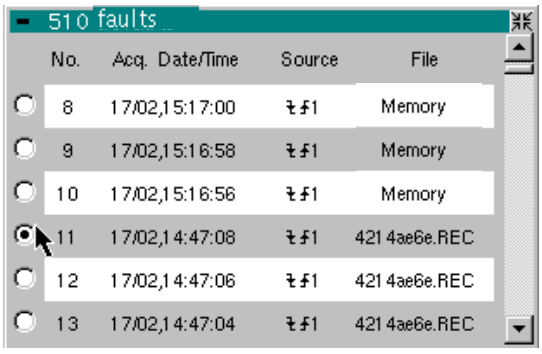
Various information is provided in this window:

- **Title**: total number of faults contained in the memory
- **No**: fault number
- **Acq. date/time**: date (day, month) and time of fault acquisition
- **Source**: symbol for type of trigger used for this fault and source
- **File**: name of file in which the fault is recorded

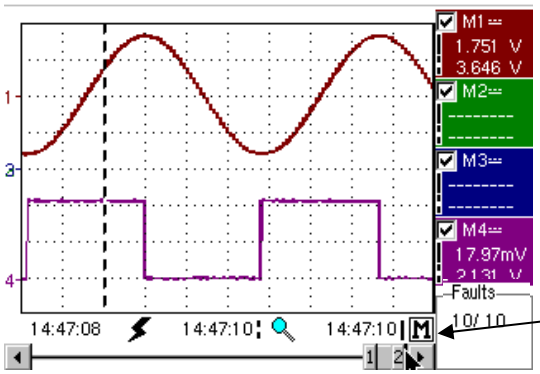
The term “memory” in filenames means that the fault captured is in auxiliary storage. If a file is called anything other than “memory”, all the faults in the “memory” file will be lost.

Example Following a file capture, the “Faults” option will allow the different recordings to be analysed:

Fault n°11 in file selected: 4214ae6e.REC. Its triggering source is outside window. It was captured on 17 February at 14:47:08.



Display of fault n°11 with the main cursor on the trigger point and the auxiliary cursor on the last sample acquired. The recorder er is in memory display. To return to normal display, deselect Recall ‘.REC’ in the Memory menu.



The symbol **M** is a reminder that the recorder is displaying a memory (.REC).

Full screen

Switches from normal display mode to “full screen” display mode and vice versa.

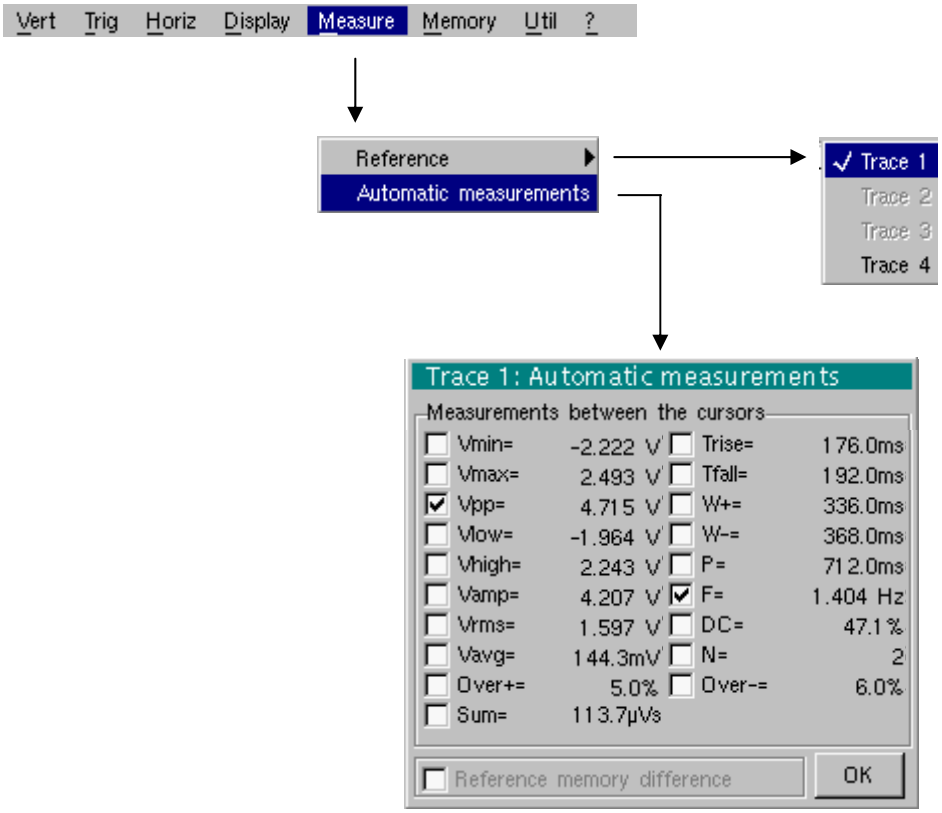
The display is organised so as to leave the biggest surface area possible for curve plotting: only the permanent settings remain, as well as the option to display the automatic measurement window.

- *The “full screen” function has the same effect as the key shown opposite.*
- *The “✓” symbol indicates that the full screen mode is enabled.*

This function can also be accessed by double-tapping the trace display area with the stylus.

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

The "Measure" Menu



Reference

Trace 1
Trace 2
Trace 3
Trace 4

Identical to “Oscilloscope” mode.

Automatic measurements

This window is nearly identical to the one in "Oscilloscope" mode.

The automatic measurement calculation area is defined by the two cursors.

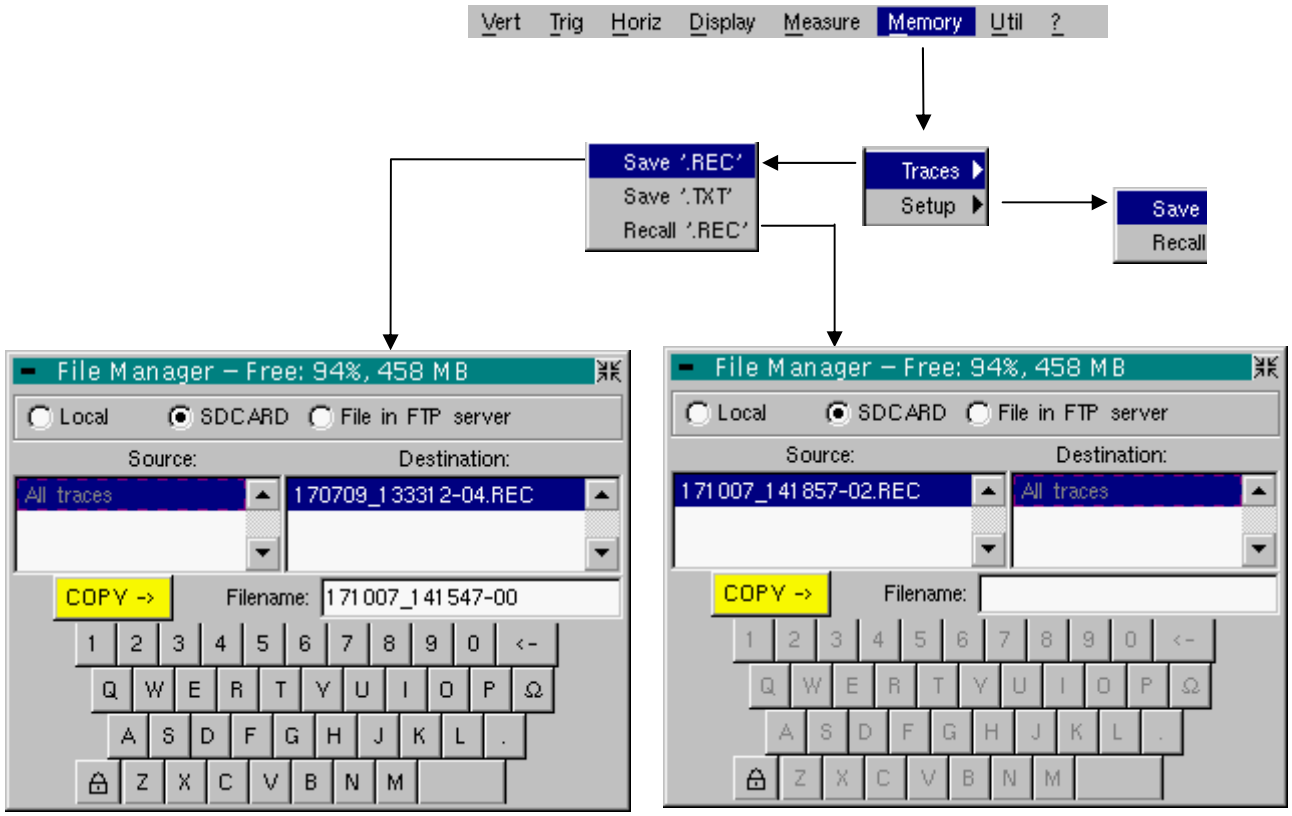
It is not possible to select measurements in order to display them in the status area.

Particular case

Display of 10 faults on the screen when fault capture mode is validated and the horizontal zoom is not enabled: the “automatic measurements” function cannot be enabled.
It is greyed out in this configuration.

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

The "Memory" Menu



Trace

Save .REC In this mode, all the traces are saved in one file (extension .REC).

The selection opens a "File Copy" menu.

A default backup filename is proposed above the keyboard. It can be modified using the virtual keyboard and stylus. The ← key deletes the character preceding the cursor in this area.

Once the name has been entered, the → key saves the data, puts it into the “destination” list and closes the menu. The backup filename takes the extension .REC (format that can be reread on the instrument). The menu can be exited without backing up by tapping the icon in the top right-hand corner of the window with the stylus.

- *The filename is limited to a maximum of 20 characters + extension. If this format is not observed, the message 'Filename too long’ is displayed. When the pointer passes over a destination file, its name, date and time of saving and size are displayed.*
- *If the name already exists or is not compatible, the error message : “Impossible! File already exists” appear.*

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

‘.TXT’ save Identical to “Oscilloscope” mode (see §. Memory Menu → Trace → Save ‘.TXT’). In this mode, traces are saved individually.

Recall ‘.REC’ Opens a "File Copy" menu when selected.

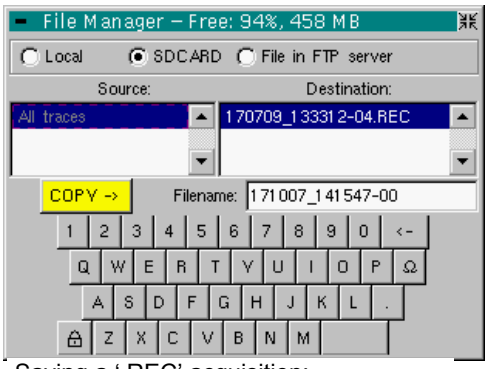
In the "Source" list, the previously saved .REC files (via the menu "Trace → Save.REC") are displayed.

The file name to recall is highlighted. It is selected using the stylus.

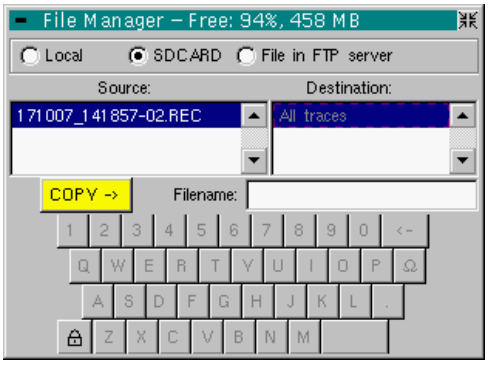
Once it has been selected, the → key opens the file and closes the menu. The menu can be exited without recalling by tapping the icon in the top right-hand corner with the stylus.

- *It is impossible to launch an acquisition or deselect a channel while the recorder is in memory display mode*.
- *It is not possible to switch from a normal acquisition to a fault capture while the recorder is in memory display mode.*
- *This symbol – which is in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen – is a reminder that the recorder is in memory display mode.*
- *The “✓” symbol in front of Recall ‘.REC’ in the Memory menu is a reminder that the recorder is in memory display mode.*
- *When a .REC file is recalled, the symbol “Mx” is displayed in the parameters of all the traces.*
- *The virtual keyboard cannot be used in this menu.*
- *To exit memory display mode, deselect Recall ‘.REC’ in the Memory menu by tapping it with the stylus.*

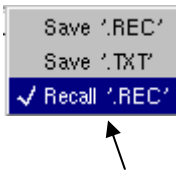
Example



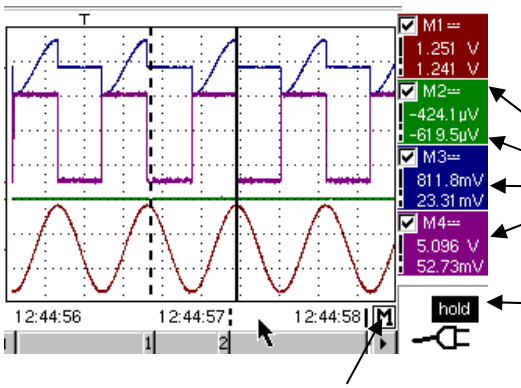
Saving a ‘.REC’ acquisition:
Enter the filename.
Then click on -> to validate the save.



Recall ‘.REC’: Select the file to recall.
Then click on -> to validate your choice.



To deactivate the memory display, deselect recall ‘.REC’ with the stylus.



Mx symbol: all the traces come from the memory.

Acquisition impossible in memory display mode.

The symbol **M** is a reminder that the recorder er is in memory display mode.

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

Configuration

Saving or recalling an instrument configuration.

Save

Opens a "File copy" menu when selected.

* There is a file called “Configuration” in the “Source” list.
  It contains the configuration settings for the device at the time this menu is opened. A backup filename is proposed above the virtual keyboard. The ← key deletes the character preceding the cursor in this area.
* Once the source filename has been created, the → key saves the configuration by transferring it into the “destination” list and closes the menu (backup file: extension .CFG).
  The menu can be exited without saving by tapping the icon in the top right-hand corner of the window.

- *The filename is limited to 20 characters + extension. For a source file, the name is accompanied by the date and time of saving and the file size when the pointer passes over its name.*
- *If the name already exists or is not compatible, an error message appears.*

Recall

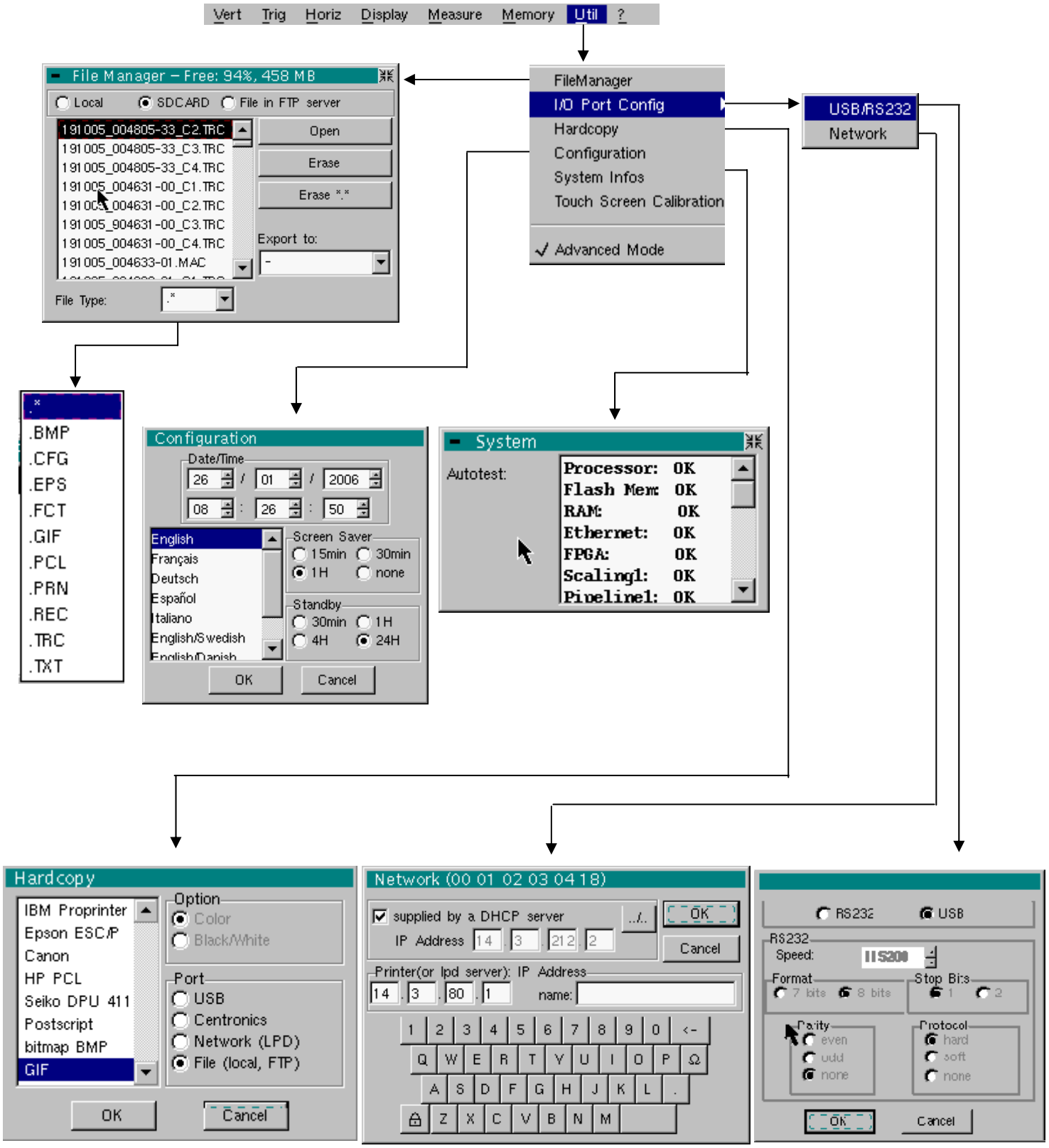
This opens a “File Copy” menu when selected.

* The previously saved files (.CFG) (saved via the Configuration → Save menu) are displayed.
  The filename that has been selected for recall is greyed out.
  The right-hand scroll bar is used to move down the list.
* Once the source file has been selected, the → key carries out the recall.
* The menu can be exited without saving by tapping the icon in the top right-hand corner of the window.

- *The virtual keyboard cannot be used in this menu.*
- *Use the “default config” file to restore the factory configuration.*

Recorder Mode (cont’d)

The"Util" Menu



Recorder Mode (cont’d)

File manager

This function is identical to that described in “Oscilloscope” mode.

I/O port config

Identical to “Oscilloscope” mode.

Hardcopy

Identical to “Oscilloscope” mode.

Configuration

Identical to “Oscilloscope” mode.

Screen saver

- If the recording time is over 2 seconds, the screen saver will never be activated.
- If the recording time is equal to 2 seconds, the screen saver and settings operate as in “Oscilloscope” mode.

Standby

- If the recording time is over 2 seconds, standby will never be activated.
- If the recording time is equal to 2 seconds, standby and settings operate as in “Oscilloscope” mode.

System infos

Identical to “Oscilloscope” mode.

"Advanced" mode

When "Advanced" mode is not enabled, certain instrument functions no longer appear in the menus.

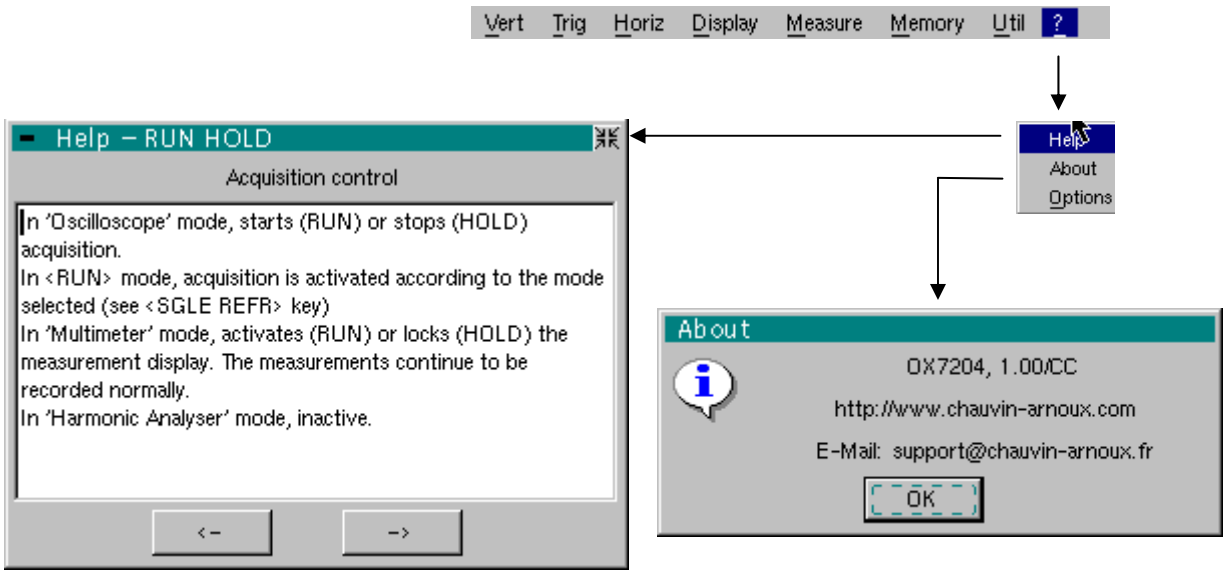
Functions available in "Advanced" mode only

math1, math4 → accessible via the "**Vert**" menu.

- The "✓" symbol indicates that "Advanced" mode is enabled.
- *The stylus can be used to modify this.*
- *By default, "Advanced" mode is not enabled.*
- *In "non-advanced" mode, the instrument's configuration is not saved when it is shut down using the key opposite and the default factory configuration is loaded at start-up.*

Recorder Mode (cont'd)

The "?" Menu



Help — Menu identical to "Oscilloscope" mode.

About — Menu identical to "Oscilloscope" mode.

HTTP and FTP Server

1 - General

Minimum PC configuration:	***Pentium 4, 1GHz, RAM: 1 Go.*** ***Screen resolution: > 1152 x 864 pixels*** ***Install JVM SUN J2RE 1.6.0*** ***(or a more recent version)*** ***from the //java.sun.com site***
Recommended browsers:	***Microsoft Explorer 7*** ***(or a more recent version),*** ***Mozilla Firefox 3*** ***(or a more recent version)*** ***with the optional FireFTP module***

Application (applet) is accessible using an Ethernet connection between a client (PC or other) and one or more instruments:

- **ScopeNet** to control all the functions of an instrument.

Before starting up for the first time we recommend that you de-activate the anti-virus and the firewall if they are installed on your PC. You will be able to reactivate them later optimally.

Vocabulary

HTTP Server	a machine (in our case SCOPIX) connected to the network and accessible from a client using an HTTP communications protocol.
HTTP Client	a machine (in our case a PC) connected to the network accessing a server using an optimal HTTP communications protocol.
FTP Server	a machine (in our case SCOPIX and eventually the PC) that gives access to the content of a directory on the hard drive to an FTP client.
FTP Client	a machine (in our case a PC) that has access to a shared directory on an FTP server.
Applet	a programme downloaded from the server to the client and executed on the client machine. The access to all machine settings is made using a JAVA applet on the WEB client.

Specific characteristic

Specific IP port is used to exchange information between the applet and Scopix:

- **ScopeNet** uses the SCOPIX **UDP 50010 port**.

Screen copies obtained from a PC running WINDOWS XP and Firefox will be used to describe the use of **ScopeNet**.

To access certain functions (access to an FTP server ...) you must use the "Policy Tool" contained in the JAVA package (see p. 175).

2 - ScopeNet

Presentation

The screens described below are in English but the language actually used in your environment depends on the configuration of your PC (Windows XP, see the Control Panel, Regional and Language Options).

All the instrument settings are accessible from the client PC.

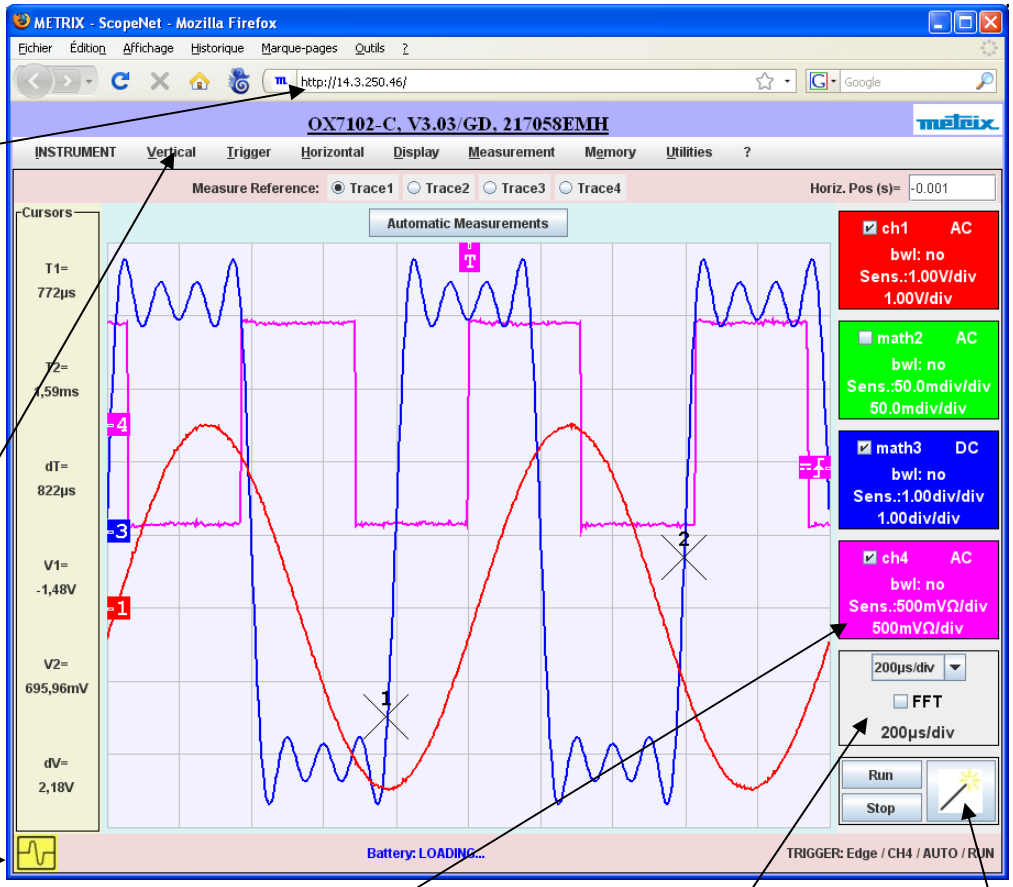
For a detailed explanation of the different settings consult the index and refer to the corresponding chapters.

To access **ScopeNet** using the browser installed on your PC type the following in the address bar: **http://'Instrument IP address'**. The ScopeNet applet is then downloaded to the PC and runs in the browser.

The instrument IP address is defined in the following menu:

"UTIL" → « Config I/O Ports" → "Network". See p. 105.

ScopeNet does not support the Bus Analysis mode.



Instrument IP address: see p. 22

Access to all scope settings from the menu.

The menus are the same as those on the instrument.

This icon shows the instrument operating mode.

Indication of a channel's settings:

- assignment (chX, mathX or memX)
- coupling,
- type of bandwidth limitation,
- channel sensitivity,
- vertical scale used for display

Indicates time base settings:

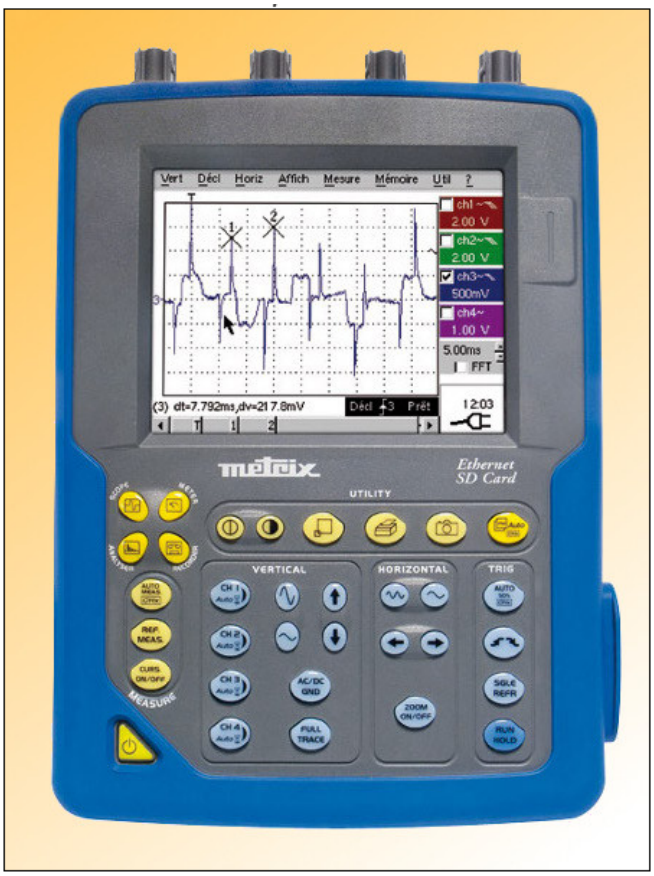
- time base,
- FFT display,
- horizontal scale used for display

Autoset

2 - ScopeNet (cont'd)

If you get the following error message when connecting :

ScopeNet V2.04



Insufficient rights!

Use "Oracle policytool.exe" to configure your computer (see user's manual).

Your PC does not allow the execution of the applet.
In this case, you must use the "policytools" located in the installation directory of Java (see p. 175).
With this tool, you will configure your PC to authorize the execution of the applet.

2 - ScopeNet (cont'd)

Client configuration

The ScopeNet operating mode is almost identical to the instrument operating mode. The few ScopeNet specificities are described in this chapter.

Trace colours

In order to avoid incoherency between a PROBIX and trace colours it is not possible to access channel colour settings using the WEB client.

Access to an external FTP server

The use of an external FTP server is optional.

The external FTP server can be a PC on which the Filezilla Server software (see p. 168), or equivalent, has been installed; the same PC can be used as an FTP server and a ScopeNet client.

Access to this FTP server is configured from the ScopeNet menu.

If the access to the FTP server has not been configured or if the connection to the FTP server is rejected, the following message is displayed:

This message only notifies that the access to the external FTP server is not possible, the other ScopeNet functions remain accessible.

Screen Copy

The screen copy initiated from the HTTP client (PC) is a screen copy of the HTTP client, not of the instrument.

It is made on a printer managed by the HTTP client.

Context Menus

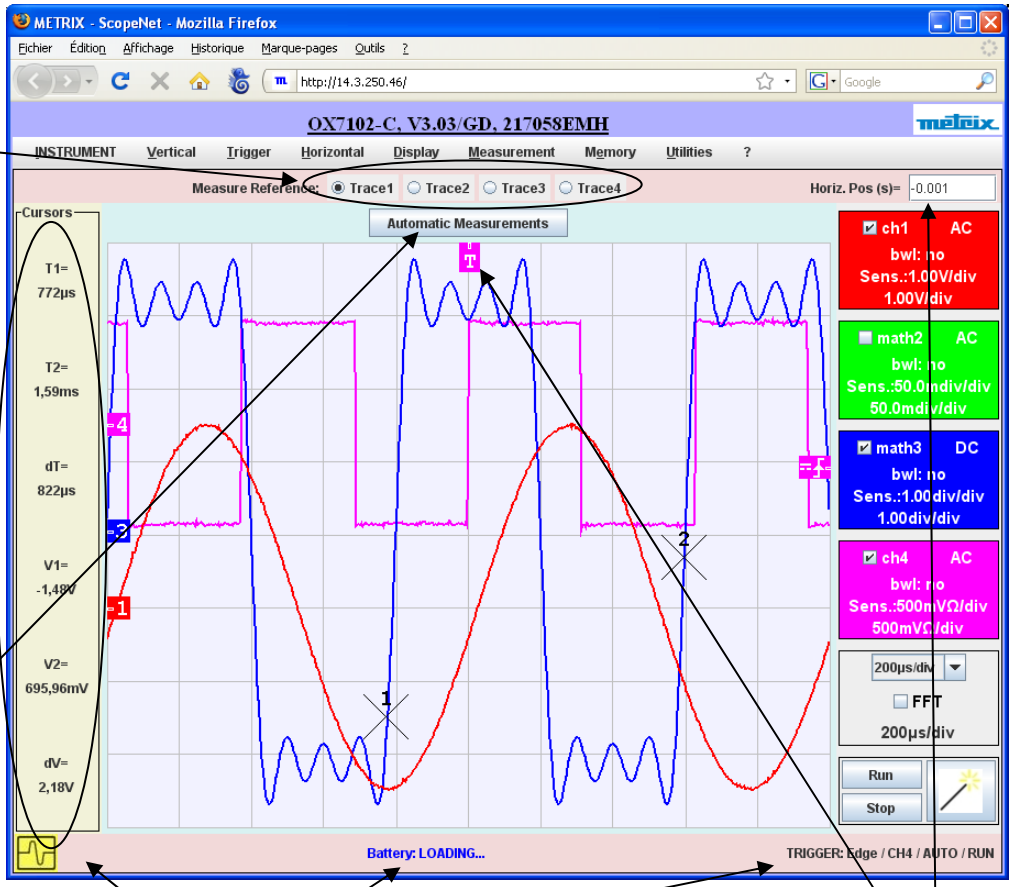
A shortcut menu appears by clicking the right mouse key in the different areas of the screen.

2 - ScopeNet (cont'd)

"OSCILLOSCOPE" Mode

Possibilities using this mode:

- Visualisation of the curves as they are displayed on the instrument
- Adjustment of all vertical, horizontal settings, ...
- Measures by cursor, relative to a reference curve
- Automatic measurements (using samples located between the cursors)



The measurements are displayed by taking into account the scale ratios of the reference curve

Result of the measurements made using cursors 1 and 2

Button giving access to the automatic measurements on the reference channel

Status bar:
- various messages
- state of the battery
- trigger state

Time location of the trigger

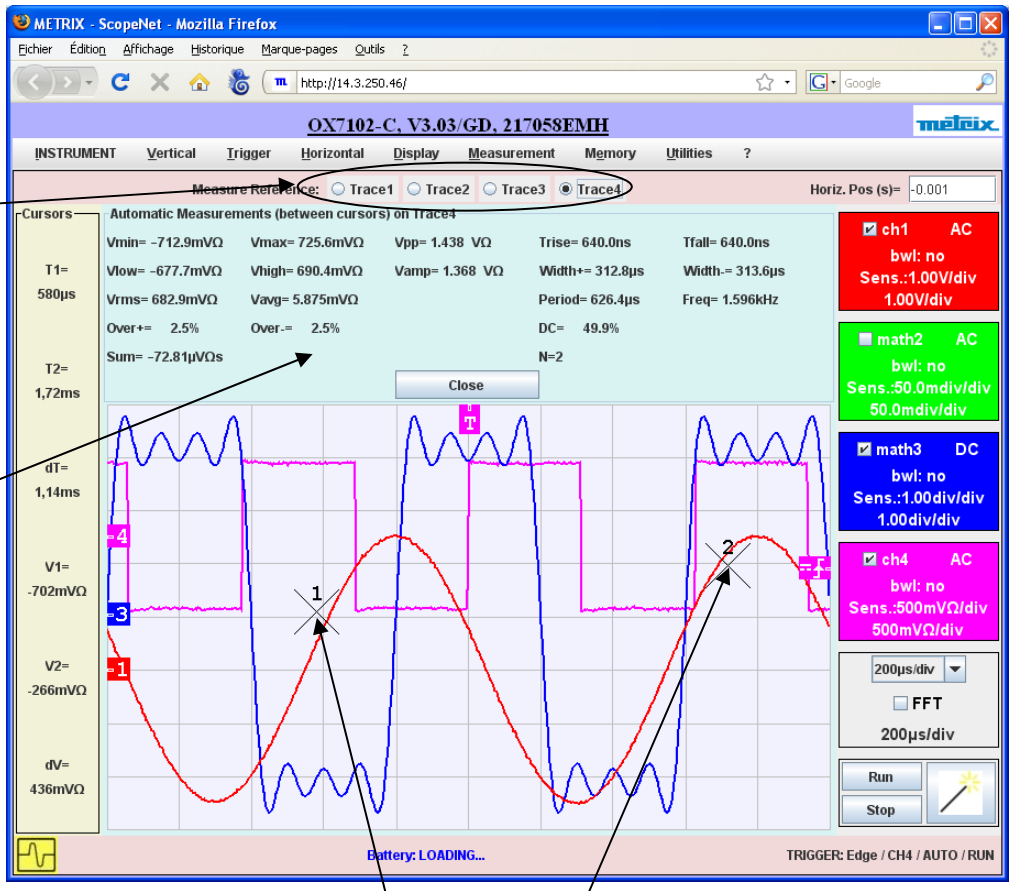
The indicators located on the left, on the top and at the right of the screen can be relocated by selecting them with the mouse:

- Use the left hand indicators to remove channel bounds.
- Use the right hand indicators to set the trigger levels.
- Use the top indicator to set the trigger time setting.

Zoom on a part of the screen: use the mouse to select the zone to zoom on, it appears surrounded by a dotted line on the screen.

2 - ScopeNet (cont'd)

Automatic measurements



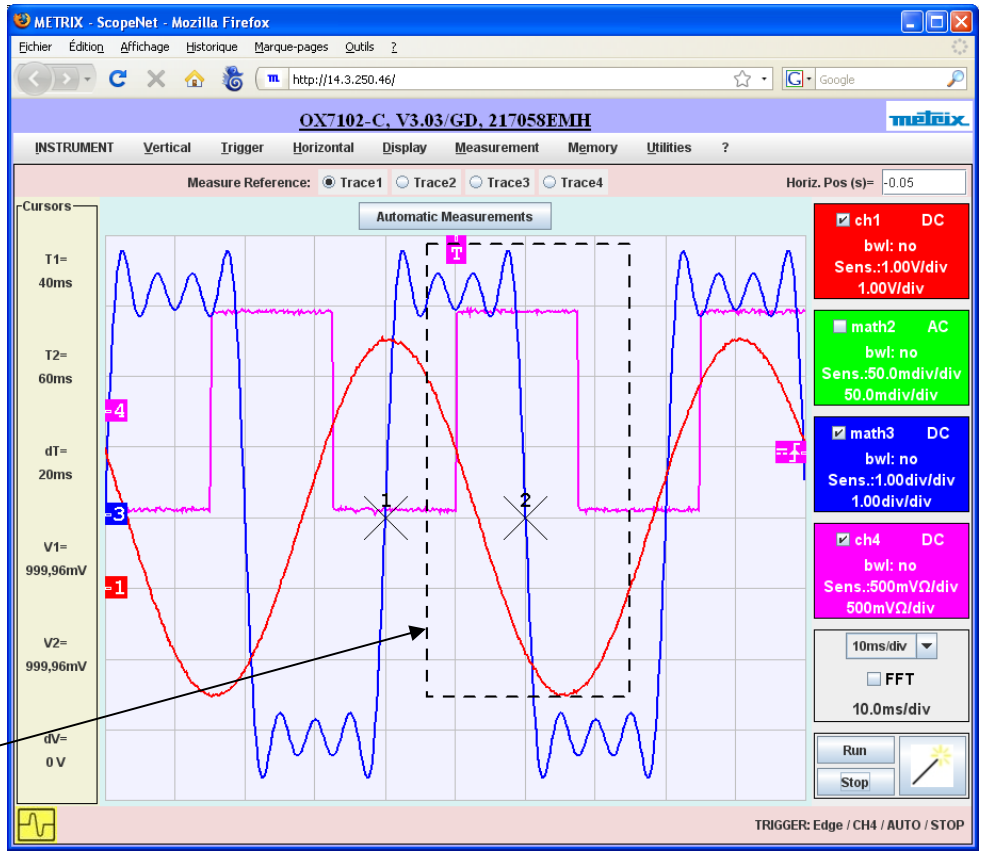
Selecting the reference channel

Automatic measurements on the reference channel

The signal zone used for automatic measurements is bounded by cursors 1 and 2.

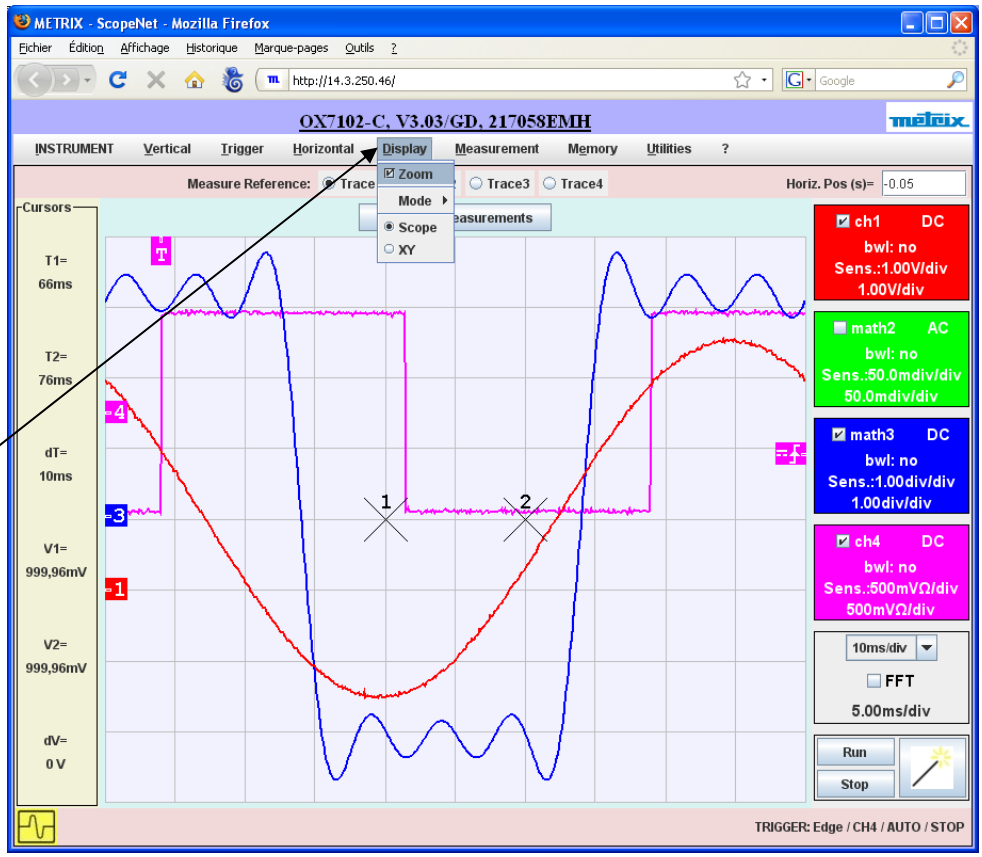
2 - ScopeNet (cont'd)

Zoom



Selection of the zone to zoom on using the mouse

Result of the zoom operation



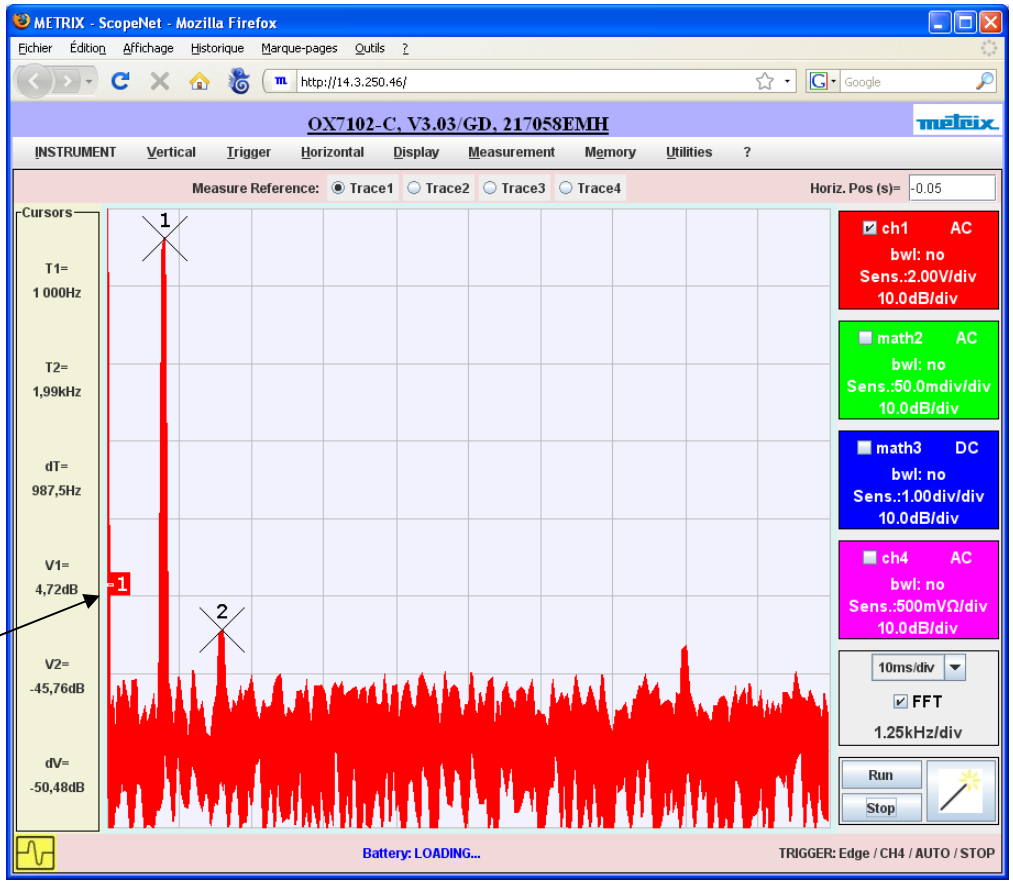
To deactivate the zoom uncheck the 'Zoom' checkbox on the 'Display'

2 - ScopeNet (cont'd)

"FFT" Mode

Possibilities using this mode:

- Visualisation of the curves as they are displayed on the instrument
- Setting of various parameters
- Measures by cursor, relative to a reference curve



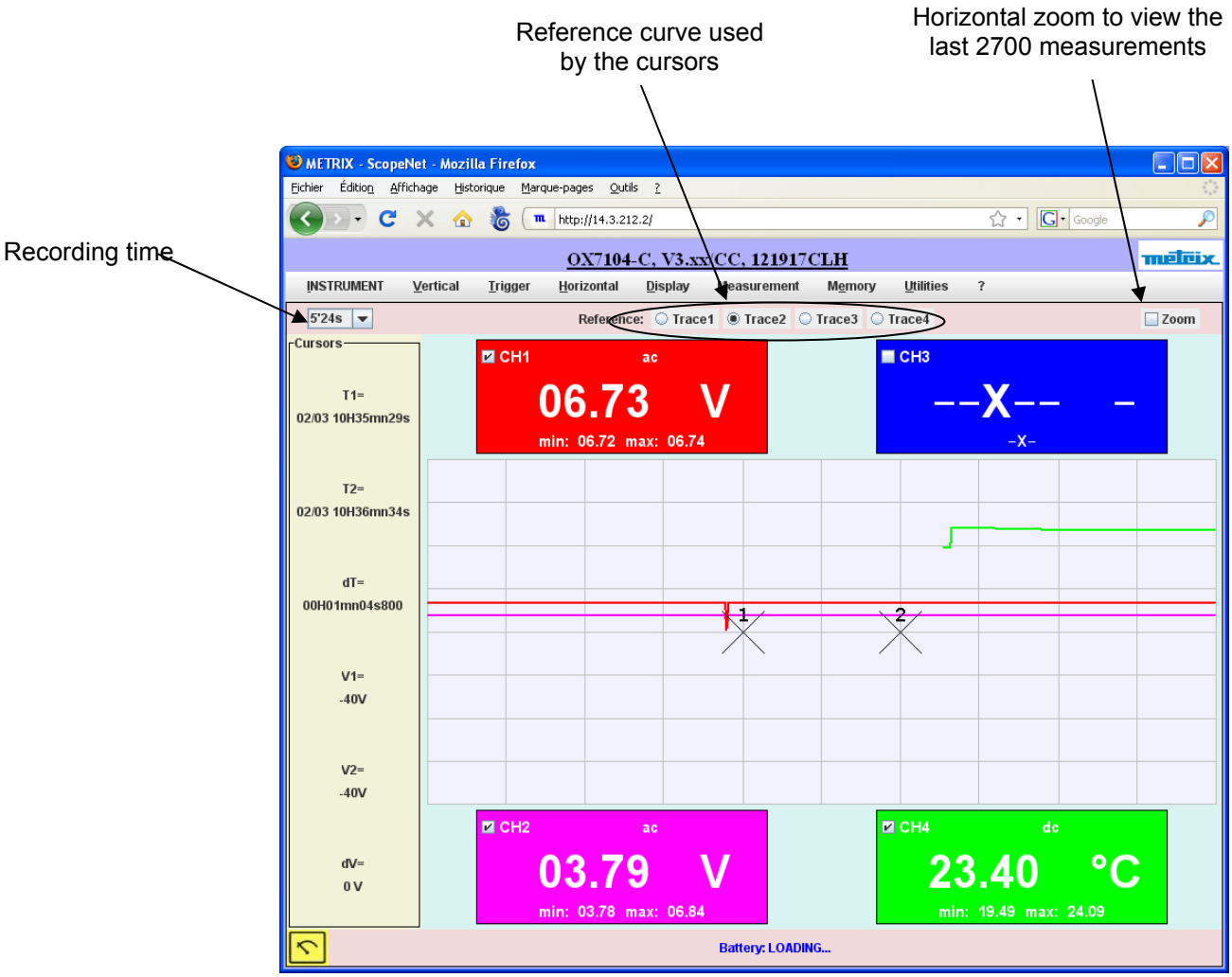
The boundary indicators show -40 dBV

2 - ScopeNet (cont'd)

"MULTIMETER" Mode

Possibilities using this mode:

- Visualisation of the curves as they are displayed on the instrument
- Adjustment of all acquisition settings, ...
- Measurements by cursor, relative to a reference curve



2 - ScopeNet (cont'd)

"RECORDER" Mode

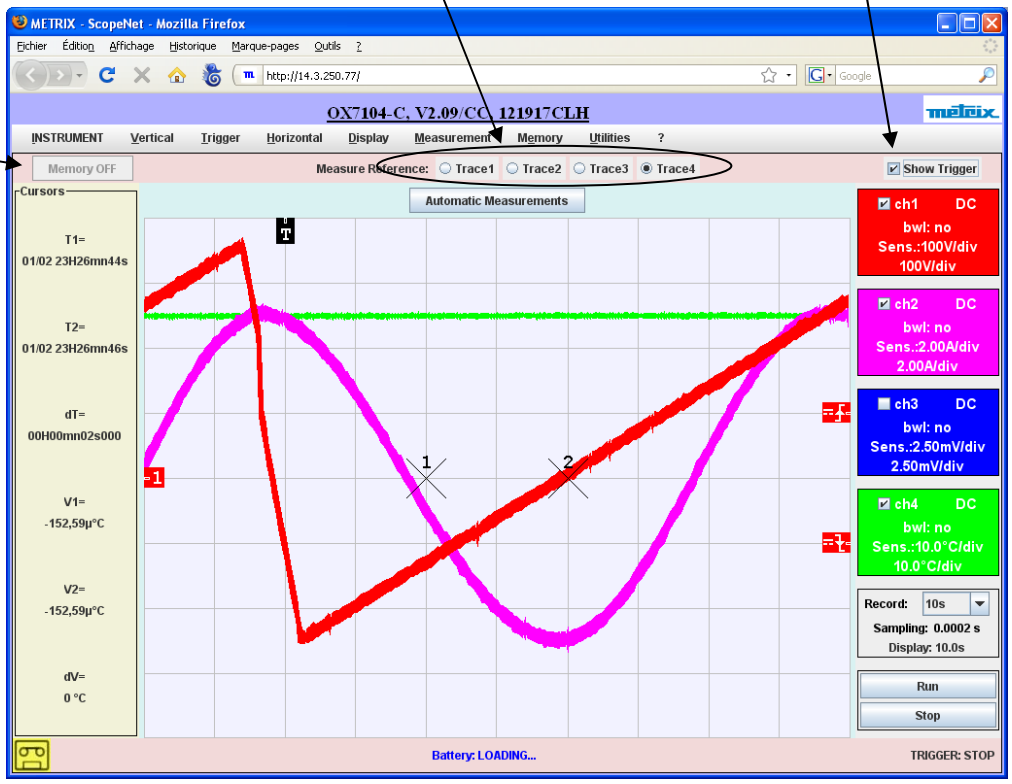
Possibilities using this mode:

- Visualisation of the curves as they are displayed on the instrument
- Adjustment of all the instrument settings
- Measurements by cursor, relative to a reference curve
- Automatic measurements (using samples located between the cursors)

Reference curve used by the cursors

View/Clearing of the trigger level indicators

Button to deactivate a saved representation



3 - Policy Tool

Configuration of the client machine (PC)

- **ScopeNET** uses the SCOPIX **UDP 50010 port**.
- On your PC you can change the applet operation authorisation file in order to allow ScopeNet to run:

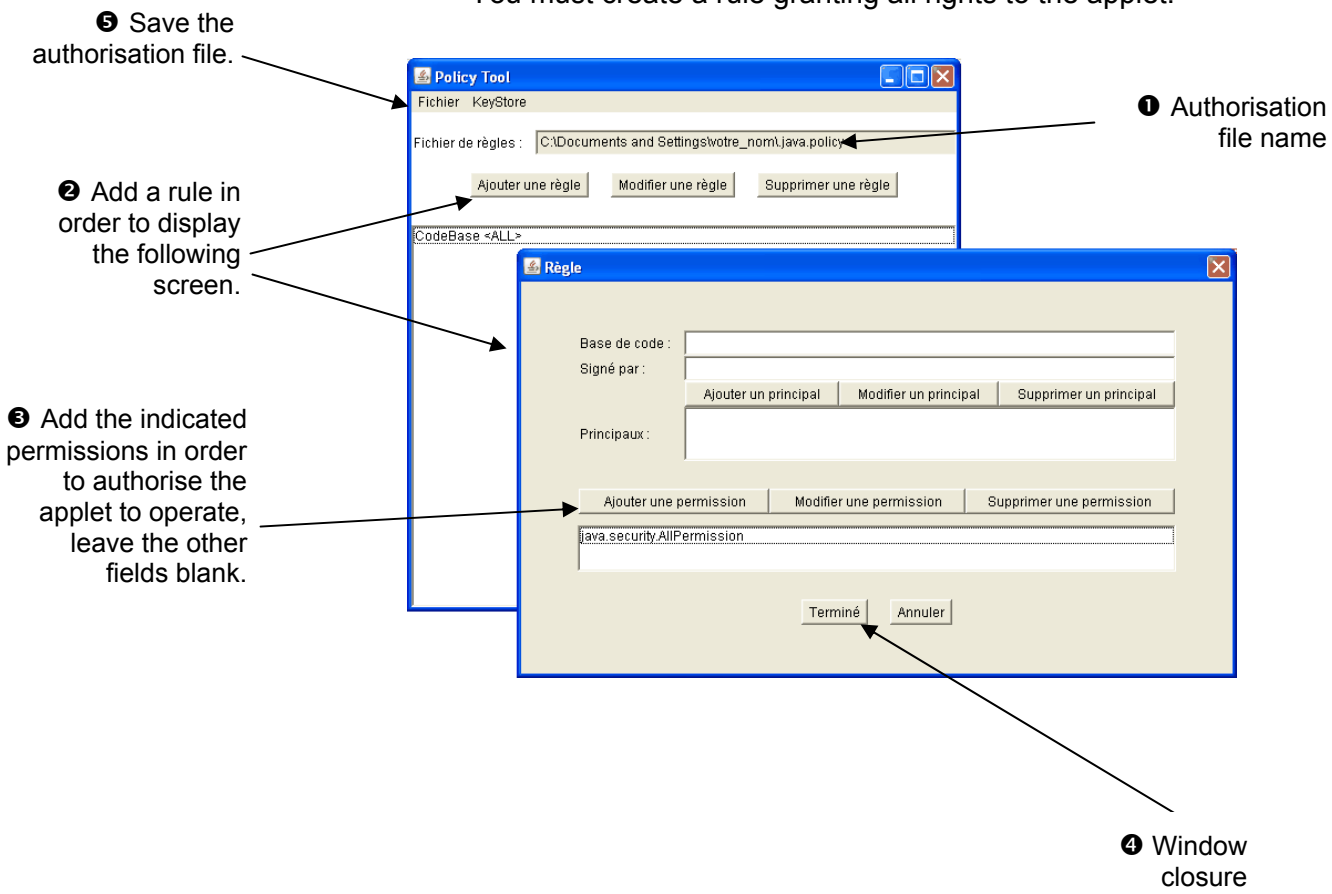
  Run the **policytool** utility from the JAVA installation directory (e.g.: C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.6.0_07\bin).

  If an authorisation file already exists the utility will open it, otherwise you will have to create it.

  Under Windows XP this file must be located in **C:\Documents and Settings\your_name** and be called **.java.policy**

  The **policytool** documentation is available at the following address http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/tooldocs/windows/policytool.html

You must create a rule granting all rights to the applet.



4 - Access to files of the instrument from a PC

The files in the instrument's memory or SDCARD in the instrument are accessible in several ways from a PC:

- By connecting to the FTP server embedded in the instrument.
- By connecting to HTTP server embedded in the instrument.
- Through the remote control with SCPI query (see programming manual).

To access the internal files of the instrument, enter the following URL into the address bar of your browser:

ftp://<instrument IP address>/RAM:/

or

http://<instrument IP address>/files.html

To access the files in the SD Card of the instrument, enter the following URL into the address bar of your browser:

ftp://<instrument IP address>/CARD:/metrix/

or

http://<instrument IP address>/sdcard.html

Applications

1. Display of the calibration signal

- Using the key shown *opposite*, select the "Oscilloscope" mode.
- Connect the ***Probix*** adapter of a 1/10-ratio HX0030 probe to input CH1.

☝ *A message indicating the characteristics of the probe is displayed briefly, confirming that it has been detected.*

The ***Probix*** menu (Vert → CH1 → ***Probix***) can be used to configure buttons **A** and **B** of the probe.

- Use this menu to assign button **A** to increasing the sensitivity and button **B** to reducing it by selecting: Sensitivity +/-.

☝ *See the description in the chapter on **Probix** p. 29.*

- The same menu can be used to modify the colour of CH1 trace → Red
- Via the probe (with its earth) connect the calibrator output to input CH1 (Probe Adjust: ≈ 3 V, ≈ 1 kHz) located on the side of the instrument.

☝ ***Connect the cold point of the 1/10 probe to the cold point of the calibration output of the probes.***

- Check that the coefficient of the 1/10 probe has been taken into account: Vert Menu → CH1 → Vertical Scale → Coefficient: 10.

☝ *The sensitivity and the measurements take the probe's coefficient into account.*

- Validate the signal:
  Vert Menu → Display → Trace 1
  or by pressing the CH1 key
  or on the display of the CH1 trace parameters.

- Adjust the CH1 sensitivity:
  Vert Menu → CH1 → Sensitivity/coupling: 500 mV/div. (1/10 probe)
  or by using buttons **A** and **B** of the ***HX0030*** probe
  or the keys *opposite.*

- Adjust the CH1 coupling:
  Vert Menu → CH1 → Sensitivity/coupling → AC
  or by pressing the AC/DC GND key.

- Adjust the scan speed:
  using the scrollbar in the time base window: 500 µs/div
  or the keys *opposite.*

- Select the trigger parameters:
  Trig. Menu → Parameter → Main → Source: CH1
  Coupling: AC
  Front: + (or using the key *opposite).*

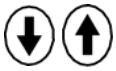
- Adjust the trigger mode:
  Trig. Menu → Automatic mode
  or using the SGLE REFR key.

- Use the RUN HOLD key to start acquisition ("RUN" mode)

Applications (cont'd)

If necessary:

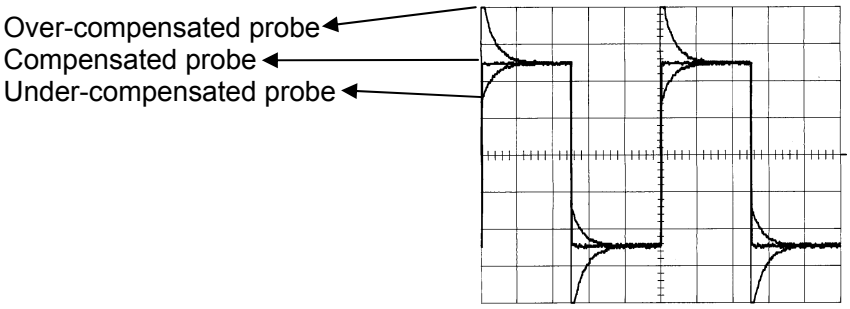
- Modify the trigger level using the stylus:
  - by moving the symbol T (Trigger) on the screen. The value of the trigger level is indicated in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen.
  - or through the trigger parameters menu:
    Trig. Menu → Parameter → Main → Level
- Modify the vertical positioning of the curve:
  - by using the stylus to move symbol 1, on the left of the screen.
  - or by using the keys *opposite*.



The key opposite is used to make these adjustments automatically.

HX0030 probe compensation

Adjust the low-frequency compensation of the probe so that the signal plateau is horizontal (see figure below).



*Adjust the screw on the **Probix HX0030** probe to adjust the compensation.*

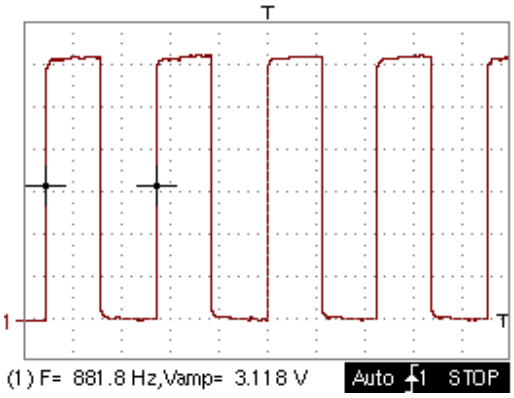
Applications (cont'd)

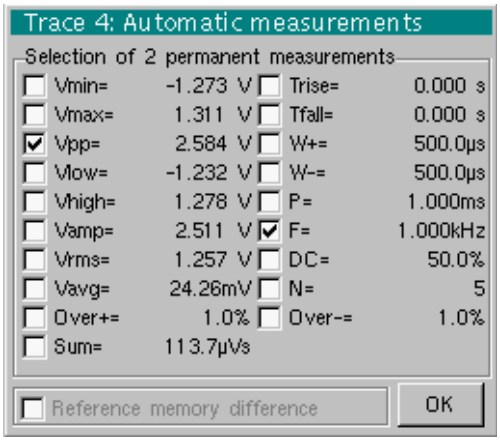
2. Automatic measurement

- Connect the calibrator output (3 V, 1 kHz) in the connection zone to input CH1, using a 1/10 measurement probe.
- For probe adjustments, see the §. Calibration signal display.
- Opt for: 500 mV/div. vertical calibre,
  time base coefficient 500 µs/div.
  vertical scale coefficient 10
  DC coupling of CH1

Display the table of the automatic signal measurements on channel 1 by:
Measure Menu → Automatic Measurements (see §. Measure Menu)
or using the key *opposite*.

The table of all the measurements made on the trace is displayed:





The "✓" symbol indicates the 2 measurements that will be displayed on the trace once the table has been closed.

The automatic measurements beneath the trace are deleted by deleting the last 2 measurements selected.

By validating the "Reference memory difference" option, you can calculate, for the same measurements, the difference between a selected trace and a memorized reference trace (see §. Memory Menu).

Recall

The measurement precision is optimum if 2 complete signal periods are displayed.

When the automatic measurements are activated, 2 cursors appear on the trace at the beginning and end of a period, if at least one period can be viewed on the screen.

Applications (cont'd)

3. Measurement using cursors

- Select measurement by cursors using the menu:
  Measure → Manual measurements (dt, dv) (see §. Measure Menu).
  - Two measurement cursors (1 and 2) are displayed as soon as the menu has been activated.
  - The 2 measurements indicated under the trace display are **dt** (interval between the 2 cursors as a function of the time base) and **dv** (voltage between the 2 cursors as a function of the vert. sensitivity).

  Example: (1)dt : 2,150 ms, dv = 250.0 mV

Recall

- The two measurement cursors (1 and 2 can be moved directly on the screen by means of the stylus.
  In the same way, they can also be moved horizontally by means of the stylus, by selecting the 1 (cursor 1) or the 2 (cursor 2) in the bargraph of the status zone.
- If the unattached cursors option is not activated (see §. Measure Menu → Unattached cursors), the cursors remain linked to the trace during the moves.
- If the unattached cursors option is active, the cursors can be moved anywhere on the screen.

4. Phase Offset measurement/cursors

- Initially, there must be 2 out-of-phase signals on 2 channels (ch1 and ch2).

5. Automatic phase measurement

- Select the reference trace in relation to which you want to perform the phase measurements via the menu:
  Measure → Reference → Trace 1 to Trace 4 (see §. Reference).

  Example: Reference Measurement → Trace 1.
- Select automatic phase measurement via the menu:
  Measure → Phase measurements (see §. Phase measurement).

  Example: Phase Measurement → Phase Trace 2.
  - The 2 cursors (+) of the automatic measurements are displayed on the reference trace. A cursor "φ" is displayed on the trace concerned by the phase measurements.
  - The phase measurement (in °) is indicated under the display of the curves.

  Example: (1)Ph (2) = 180.0°

Reminder

- *The 3 cursors are fixed; they cannot be moved.*
- If it is not possible to perform the measurement , "-.- -" appears.

Applications (cont'd)

6. Manual measurement of phase

- Select manual phase measurement via the menu:
  Measure → Manual phase measurement (see §. Measure Menu).
  - The 2 cursors (1 and 2) of the manual measurements are displayed on the reference trace. A "φ" cursor in relation to which the phase is measured is displayed.
  - The phase measurement (in °) is indicated under the display of the curve(s).

    Example: (1)Ph = 150.0°

Reminder

- The 3 measurement cursors are present if at least one trace is present on the screen.
- The 3 measurement cursors can be moved directly on the screen by using the stylus. They can also be moved using the stylus by selecting 1 (cursor 1) or 2 (cursor 2) in the bargraph in the status zone.
- If the unattached cursors option is not activated (see §. Unattached cursors), the cursors (1 and 2) will remain linked to the trace when moved. If the option is active, these cursors can be moved as required on the screen.

In all cases, the symbol "φ" can be moved freely.

7. Display of a TV video signal

This example illustrates the TV synchronization functions.

- The parameters in the TV menu (Trigger Parameters menu) for displaying a TV signal only apply to the CH1 input.

- it is recommended to use a 75 Ω adapter for observing a video signal.

- Use a ***Probix*** HX0031 adapter to inject on CH1 a composite TV signal with the following characteristics:
  - 625 lines
  - positive modulation
  - vertical grey scale stripes
- In the Trigger Parameters menu, select the tab:
  Trig. Menu → Parameter → TV:
- Set the standard number of lines: 625 lines
  - polarity: +
  - line: 25 (for a video signal)
  - front: + (or using the key *opposite).*

- Adjust the CH1 coupling:
  Vert Menu → CH1 → Sensitivity/coupling → DC
  or by pressing the AC/DC GND key.

- Adjust the CH1 sensitivity:
  Vert Menu → CH1 → Sensitivity/coupling → 200 Mv/div.
  or using the keys *opposite.*

- Adjust the scan speed:
  using the scrollbar in the time base window: 20 µs/div.
  or using the keys *opposite.*

Applications (cont'd)

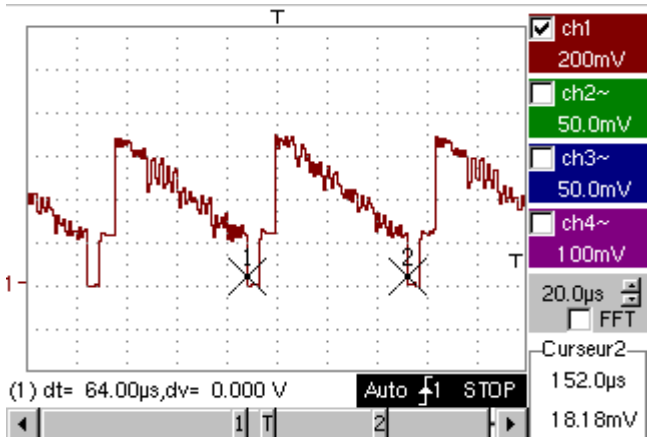
- Select the trigger mode:
  Trig. Menu → Automatic mode
  or using the SGLE REFR key.

- Use the RUN HOLD key to start acquisition (RUN mode)
  or use the time base menu.

Reminder The acquisition status (Ready, RUN, STOP) is indicated on the right, under the display of the trace, in the trigger status display zone.

- Optimize the time base speed to observe several complete TV lines.

Example of a video signal



Use the manual cursors to check the duration of a line

- Display the manual cursors:
  Menu → Measure → Manual measurements (dt, dv)
  or using the key *opposite*.
- To move the cursors freely, select:
  Measure Menu → Unattached cursors.
- Use the stylus to position cursors 1 and 2 on the start and end of the signal, respectively.

The measurements between the 2 cursors are indicated under the curve display.

Example: dt = 64.00 µs = duration of a line

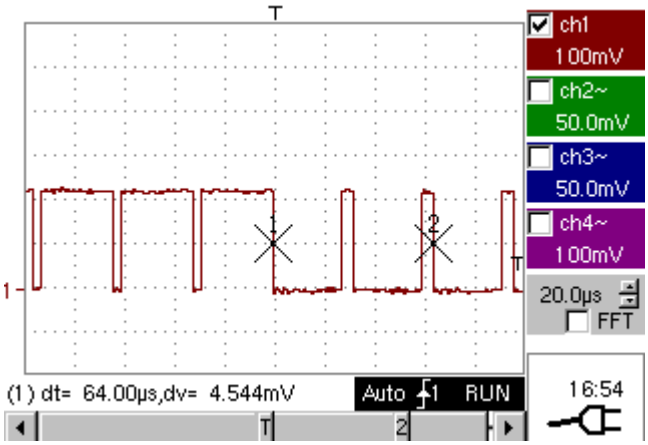
Applications (cont'd)

8. Examination of a specific TV line

For more detailed examination of a video line signal, the TV trigger menu can be used to select a line number.

- In the Trigger Parameters menu, select the tab:
  Trig. Menu → Parameter → TV:
- Set the standard number of lines: 625 lines
  polarity: +
  line: 1
  front: + (or using the key *opposite).*
- Adjust the ch1 sensitivity:
  Vert Menu → CH1 → Sensitivity/coupling → 100 mV/div
  or using the keys *opposite.*
- Modify the scan speed:
  using the scrollbar in the time base window: 20 µs/div
  or using the keys *opposite.*

Example of video line 1



Applications (cont'd)

9. Display of slow phenomena "ROLL" mode

This example examines the analysis of slow phenomena for time bases ranging from 200 ms to 200 s. The samples are displayed constantly, without waiting for the Trigger (ROLL mode).

Examination of slow phenomena over a significant period of time

- Select "Oscilloscope" mode (key *opposite*).
- Inject on the CH1 input a sinusoidal signal at 1 Hz and 1 Vrms.
- Adjust the scan speed: using the scrollbar in the time base window:
  500 ms/div
  or using the keys *opposite.*

- Validate signal CH 1:
  Vert Menu → Display → Trace 1
  or by pressing the CH1 key
  or on the display of the CH1 trace parameters.

- Adjust the CH1 sensitivity:
  Vert Menu → CH1 → Sensitivity/coupling → 500 mV/div (1/10 probe)
  or using the keys *opposite.*

- Adjust the CH1 coupling:
  Vert Menu → CH1 → Sensitivity/coupling → DC
  or by pressing the AC/DC GND key.

- Select the trigger parameters:
  Trig. Menu → Parameter → Main → Source → CH1
  Coupling: AC
  Front: + or using the key *opposite.*

- Adjust the trigger mode:
  Trig. Menu → Single mode
  or using the SGLE REFR key.

Use the stylus to move the Trigger level symbol up or down in the display area:

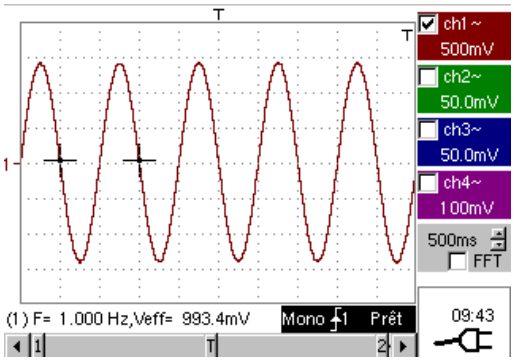
Trigger level is < the signal level → the oscilloscope stops data acquisition once it has filled the acquisition memory (STOP mode).

- Trigger level > Signal level → data acquisition no longer stops and the signal is analyzed constantly.

The trigger level may be set precisely, using the trigger parameters menu: Trig. Menu → Parameter → Main → Level.

- Start acquisition using the RUN/HOLD key (RUN mode).

Examination of the signal



The signal is analyzed constantly (RUN mode).
This trace scroll function allows the form of the signal to be monitored.

This function is recommended for studying low-frequency signals.

Applications (cont'd)

10. Min / Max Acquisition

Detection of a wrong representation due to under-sampling

Examination of an amplitude-modulate signal

- Using the key shown *opposite*, select the "Oscilloscope" mode.
- Inject on the CH1 input an amplitude-modulated sinusoidal signal at a. frequency of 15Hz.
- Inject on the CH4 input a sinusoidal signal at 300 Hz and 3 VDC. for synchronization of the signal on CH1.
- Adjust the scan speed:
  using the scrollbar in the time base window: 1 ms/div
  or using the keys *opposite.*

- Validate the CH1 signal: Vert Menu → Display → Trace 1
  or using the key *opposite.*
  or on the display of the CH1 trace parameters.

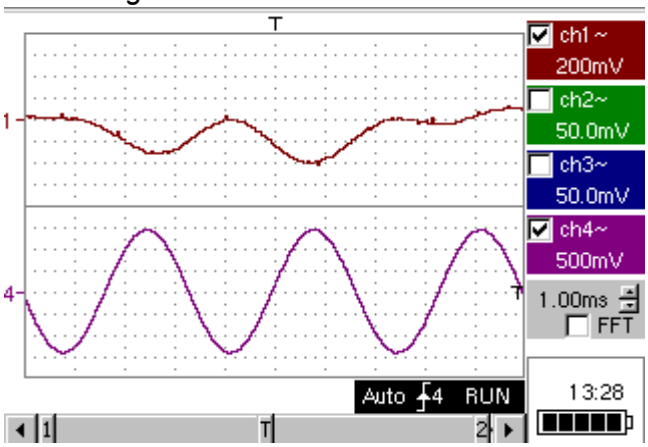
- Adjust the CH1 sensitivity:
  Vert Menu → CH1 → Sensitivity/coupling: 200 mV/div
  or using the keys *opposite.*
- Ditto for CH4 with a sensitivity of: 500 mV/div
- Adjust the trigger parameters:
  Trig. Menu → Parameter → Main:
  Source: CH4
  Coupling: AC
  Front: + or using the key *opposite.*

- Adjust the trigger mode:
  Trig. Menu → Auto Mode:
  or using the SGLE REFR key.

- Start acquisition using the RUN/HOLD key (RUN mode).

- Use the FULL TRACE key to display the 2 traces separately.

Examination of the signals

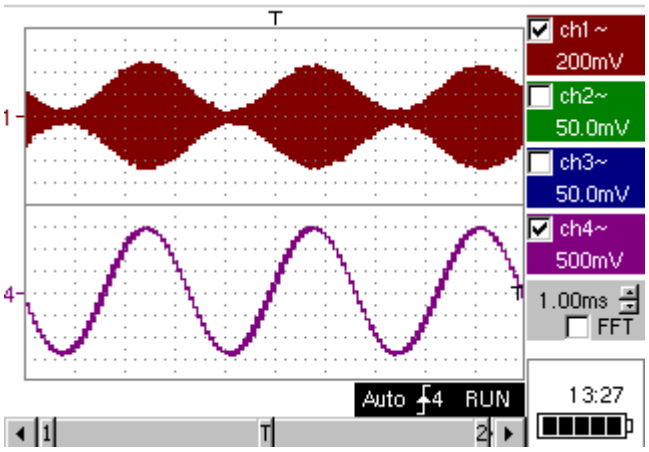


Applications (cont'd)

The observation of the amplitude-modulated CH1 trace cannot be used (incorrect display).

- Validate the MIN / MAX mode:
  Horiz → MIN/MAX Acquisition menu, to view the amplitude modulation of the CH1 signal.

Examination of the signals



Applications (cont'd)

11. Measurement in "Multimeter" mode

- Press the key *opposite* to activate the "Multimeter" mode.

Measurement in Multimeter Mode

- Connect the ***Probix HX0033*** adapter on the CH1 input.

☝ *A message indicating the characteristics of the probe is displayed briefly, confirming that it has been detected.*

The positive input is indicated by the "+" sign on the adapter for VDC measurements.

- Use the appropriate cables to connect the ***Probix*** adapter to the test resistor.
- Select input CH1 in Ohmmeter mode:
  Menu: Measurement → CH1 → Ohmmeter.

☝ *Ohmmeter mode (Ω) is indicated in the display of the parameters for CH1.*

- Validate the measurements on CH1 by pressing the key *opposite* (- X - disappears).

The resistance measured is not known:

- Select the "Autorange" mode.
  "Channel 1 Parameters" menu under Vert → CH1 → Range/Coupling or by a long press on the CH1 key.

☝ *The autorange mode (auto) is indicated in the display of the parameters for CH1.*

In this case, the instrument constantly seeks the most suitable measurement range.

The resistance measured is known:

- Select the appropriate range:
  "Channel 1 Parameters" menu under Vert → CH1 → Range/Coupling or using the keys *opposite.*

☝ *See the general characteristics for the ranges available.*

- Select the "Statistics" mode.
  Menu: Display → Statistics, to find out the minimum and maximum values when the measurement variations are analyzed.

☝ *The MIN and MAX measurements are indicated in the display of the parameters for CH1.*

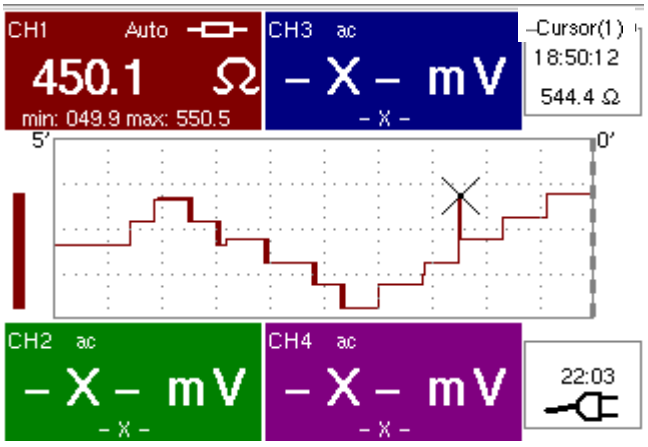
- Use the keys *opposite* to select the duration of the period (5', 15', 30', 1 h, 6 h, 12 h, 24 h, week, month) for analysis of the measurement variations.

☝ *The duration selected is indicated in the top left-hand corner of the graphic window.*

- Deactivate "Roll" mode:
  Menu: Horiz → Roll to stop the measurements at the end of the analysis period.

Applications (cont'd)

Example of measurement in Multimeter Mode



The graphic window records the changes in the measurements during the analysis period (5 minutes).

The bargraph shows the amplitude of the variations.

The minimum value (49.9 ohms) and the maximum value (550.5 Ohms) measured are indicated in the CH1 parameter display.

The cursor linked to the trace indicates the measurement a specific point on the trace, along with the time of the event.

☝ *The value measured which is displayed in the CH1 parameter display remains active after the analysis period has ended.*

12. Measurement in "Recorder" mode

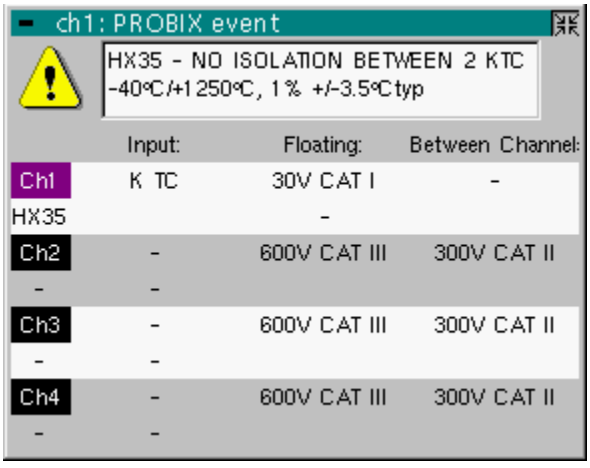
✍ *Example*: Monitoring of temperature variation of a soldering iron

Analysis of iron heating

Using the key shown *opposite*, select the "Recorder" mode.

Connect the ***Probix*** adapter of an ***HX0035*** K Thermocouple probe to input CH1.

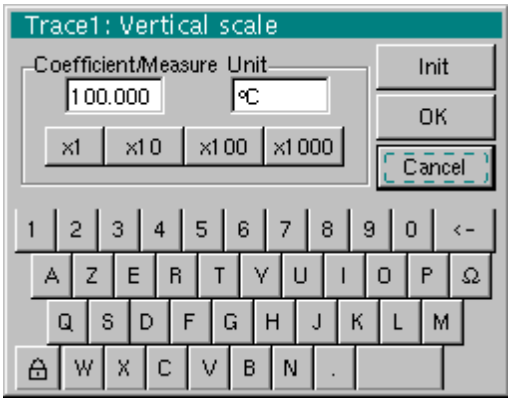
A message showing the characteristics of the probe is displayed briefly → the probe has been detected:



Applications (cont'd)

Ch1 is validated automatically.

Ch1 selects automatically the unit "degree Celsius": verification possible in the Vert menu → Ch1 → Vertical scale.



Adjust the vertical sensitivity to 50°C/div. Three options:

- using the keys opposite,
- selecting channel 1 using the key opposite. Adjust the sensitivity, displayed at the bottom right of the screen, using the scroll bar with the stylus,
- with the Vert Menu → CH1→ Sensitivity/Coupling: 50°C

The CH1 coupling was already adjusted in DC automatically by the probe.

The symbol ⎓ appears in the parameters of the CH1 trace.

Adjust the recording period or the sampling interval (for example: 60 s)

- using the keys *opposite,*
- or in the "Horiz" menu → Horizontal scale

Adjust the trigger parameters: threshold type and level.

Example: High triggering on channel 1 represented by the symbol ⊤1 with a level of 61.3°C. On the other channels: no triggering.

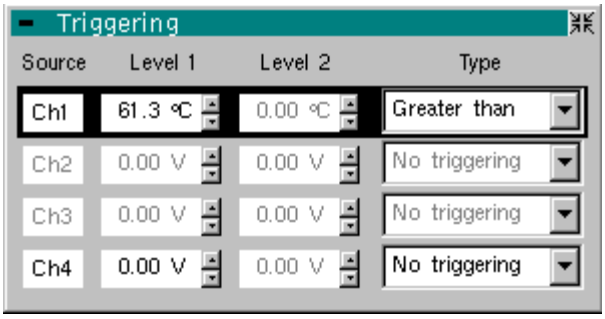
Operation: 2 options

- Press on CH1 and on the key opposite to select the required triggering. Repeat for all channels.

  To adjust the level, select the symbol ⊤1 using the stylus and adjust it to the required level.
- Go to the "Trigl" menu → Source/Level and adjust the type and level of triggering required on each channel.

Applications (cont'd)

Triggering after adjustment window

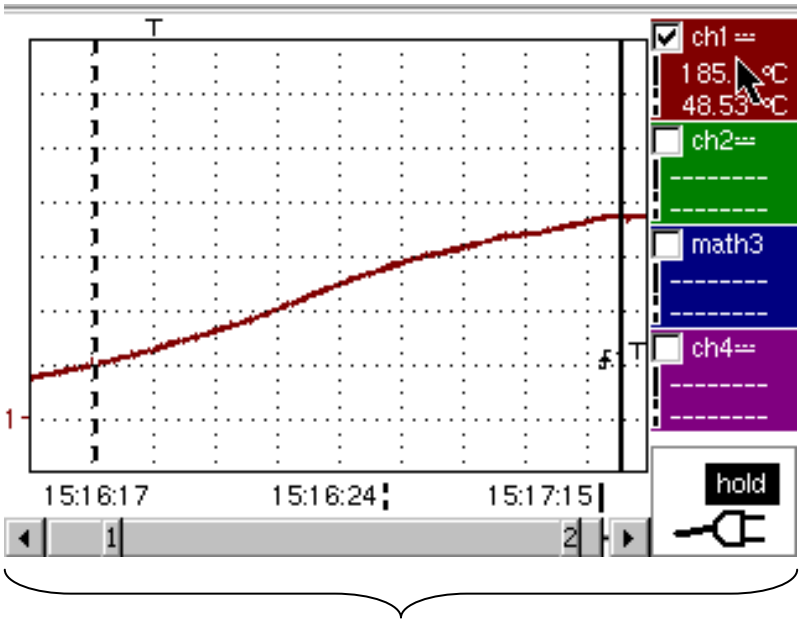


Adjust the position of the vertical position indicator of channel CH1 to -149°C, as follows:

- Press key CH1, then on the keys opposite. The position of the indicator is displayed at the bottom right of the screen.
- Apply the end of the temperature probe to the end of the soldering iron.

- When the end is in position, launch acquisition using the key opposite.
- Connect the soldering iron.

Resulting Curve



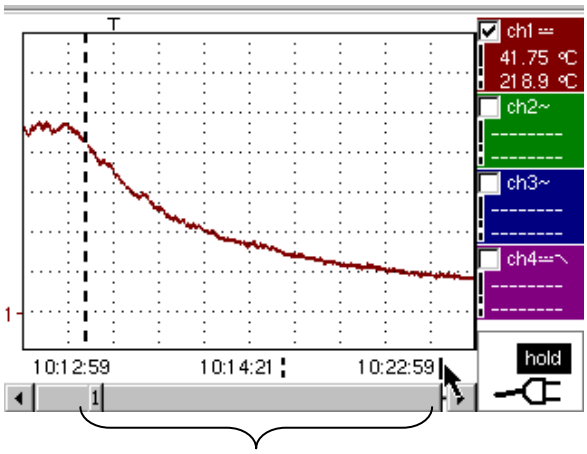
This acquisition shows the heating dynamic of the soldering iron.

Applications (cont'd)

Analysis of soldering iron cooling

The acquisition parameters must be changed.

- Sensitivity: 50°C/division
- Recording period: 10 minutes
- Trigger type: low,
- Trigger level: 140°C,
- Position of ch1 ground indicator: id.



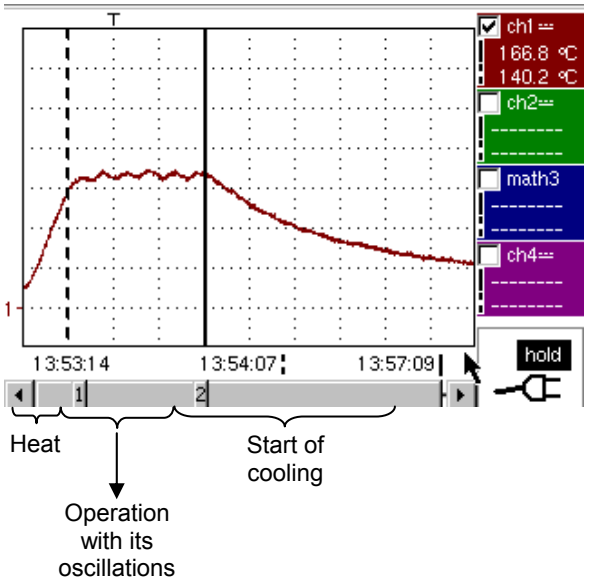
Iron cooling:
a dynamic study is possible using this acquisition.

Overall operation of soldering iron

Last acquisition: the iron heats, operates and cools.

Acquisition parameters:

- Vertical scale, acquisition period, coupling, ground indicator: identical
- No triggering on channels: manual shutdown of acquisition using key opposite.

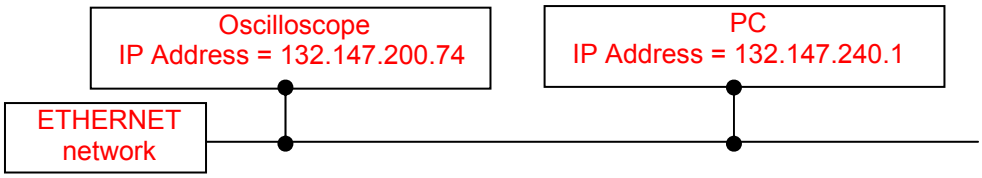


Applications (cont'd)

13. ETHERNET network application examples

a) File transfer from a PC via the network

The files in the oscilloscope's "File Management" menu (see §. "Util" Menu) can be downloaded onto a PC (or uploaded from a PC) via an ETHERNET network.



- Use a suitable ETHERNET cable to link the oscilloscope to the network.
- Open the oscilloscope's "Network" menu.
- Enter the IP address manually or automatically using the icon "provided by a DHCP server" (if the server is accessible).
- Then validate the information by choosing **OK**.

✍ *Example*: *132.147.200.74*

- Use a PC connected to this network.
- In your browser, type in the URL zone: ftp://132.147.200.74
  A list of the files is then displayed.

☝ *If an SD Card is present, the entire memory of the SD Card is displayed on the FTP server and not only the specific "metrix" folder.*

- You can use your browser to:

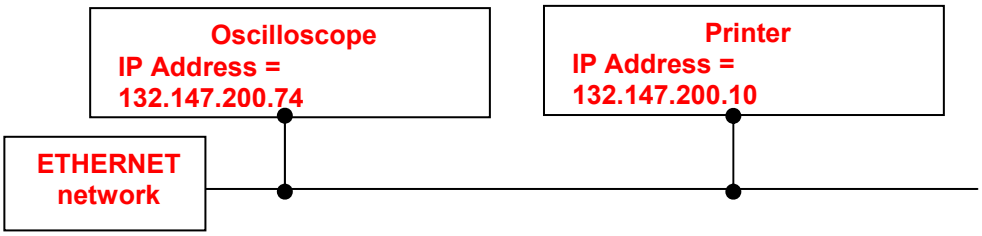
  - copy files (PC → Scope or Scope → PC),
  - delete files,
  - rename files.

☝ *The SX-METRO software (option) simplifies file transfer via the* ETHERNET *network*.

Applications (cont'd)

b) Hard copy of the screen on a network printer

Screen copying can be initiated on a network printer.



- Use a suitable ETHERNET cable to link the oscilloscope to the network.
- Open the oscilloscope's "Network" menu.
- Enter the IP address manually or automatically using the icon "provided by a DHCP server" (if the server is accessible).

  ✍ *Example: 132.147.200.74*
- Enter the IP address of the network printer using the table of usable numbers after selecting the zone to be modified.

  ✍ *Example: 132.147.200.74*
- Specify the name of the required printer *(✍ Example: LaserJet 4)*

  ☝ *To find out the IP address of the server or the name of the printer, contact the network administrator responsible for your IT installation.*
- Then validate the information by choosing **OK**.
- Open the "Hardcopy" menu (See §. "Util" Menu) of the oscilloscope.
- According to the printer connected to the network, select the print format or type of printer.

  ☝ *The use of BMP and GIF graphic formats is reserved for printing through a "Virtual Printers" LDP type server (see p.199).*
- Validate the colour or black/white option.
- Validate the Network option of the port menu.
- Configure the oscilloscope so that it displays the screen as you wish to print it.

Start the required print operation by pressing the key *opposite*.

Applications (cont'd)

c) Installation of an FTP server on a PC

This application note is designed to make an FTP server function (FileZilla server) in basic mode on your PC. You will find more explanations on the configuration and use of this server on the site "sourceforge.net/projects/filezilla".

Why install an FTP server on your PC?

- This can be used to save the files generated on the device directly on the PC's hard drive without having to switch the memory card between the device and the PC.

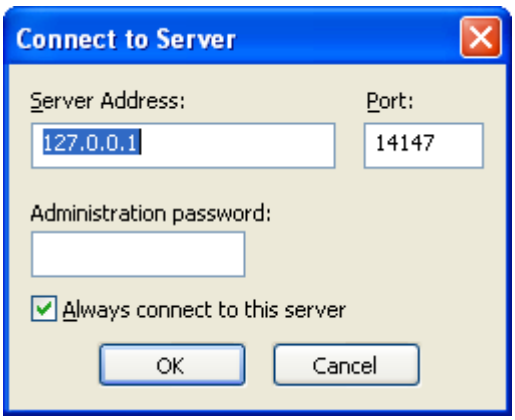
Equipment required

- A PC connected to the ETHERNET network.
- On the PC, deactivate any firewalls via the control panel.
- Your SCOPIX should also be connected to the ETHERNET.

Installing an FTP fileZilla server

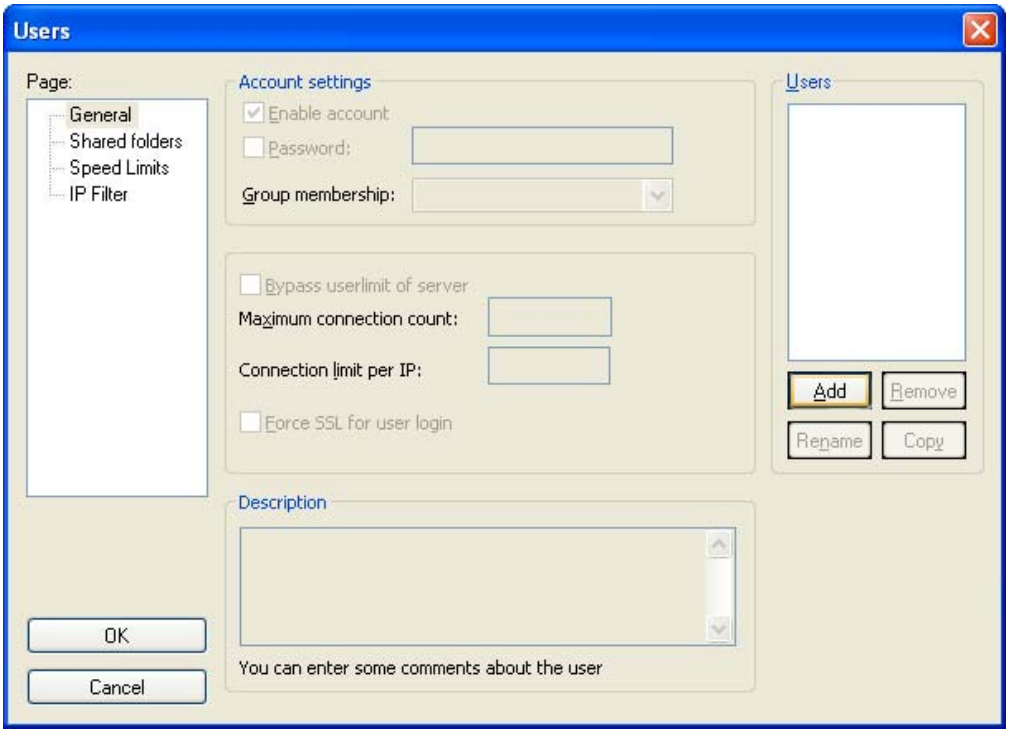
On your PC, log onto the Internet site "sourceforge.net/projects/filezilla"

1. Download the FileZilla server software.
2. Launch the installation of the software by using all the default options.
3. Launch the execution of the application named FileZilla Server Interface.
4. In the window displayed, tick the box "Always connect to this server":



Applications (cont'd)

5. In the Edit menu, click on Users to display the following:

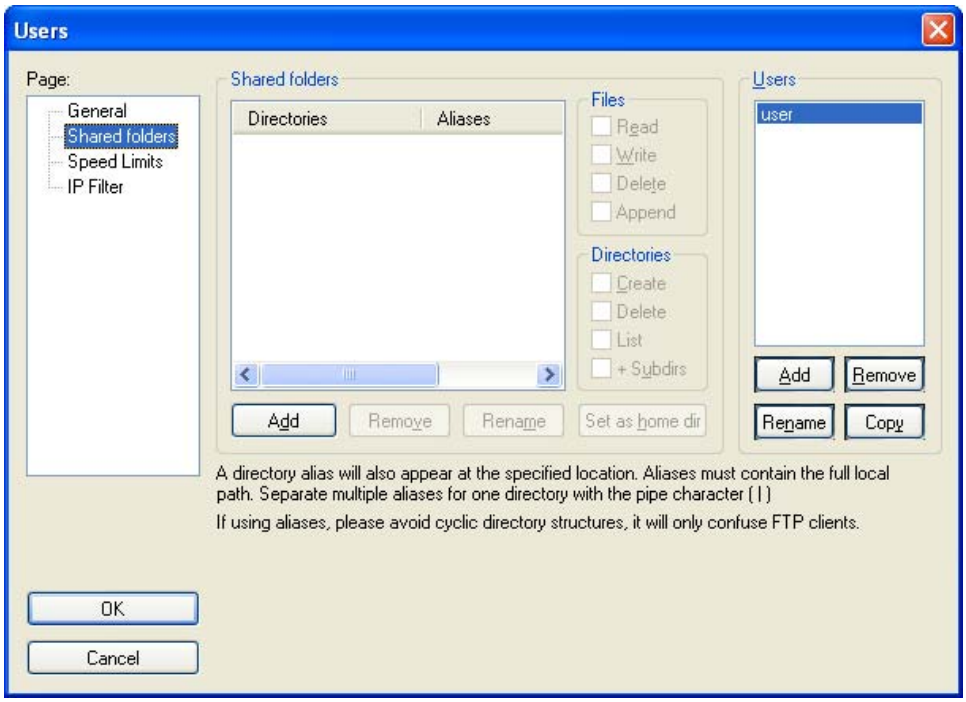


6. Click on "Add", and the window “Add user account” will appear:

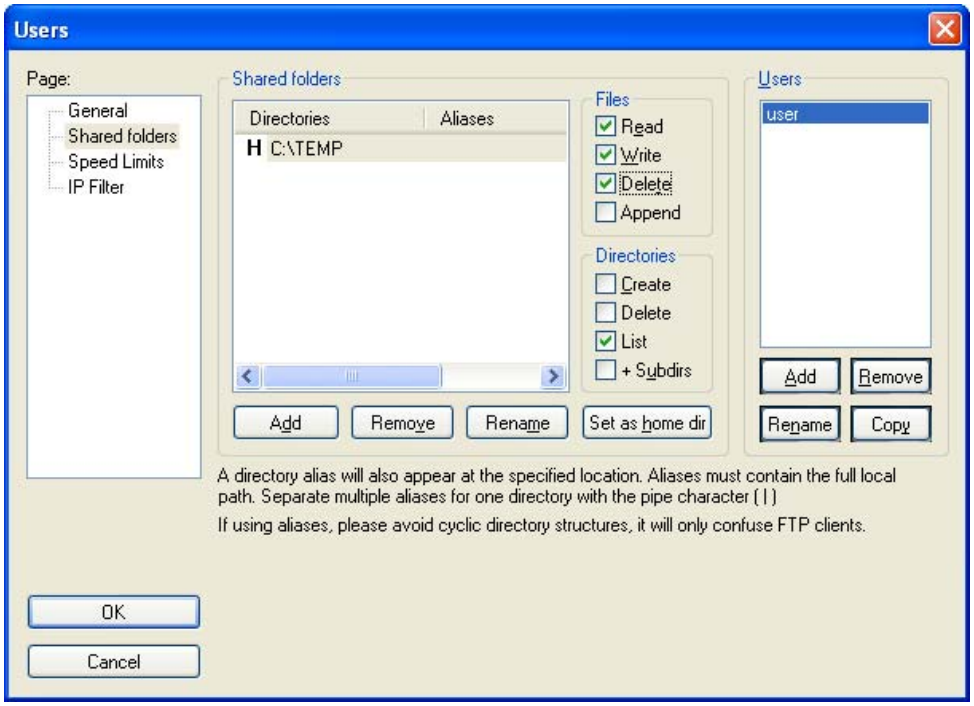
7. Create a user.
8. Click on "OK".

Applications (cont'd)

9. In the “Page” list, click on the option “Shared folders”, in the top left:



10. Using the "Add" button under the "Shared folders” window, choose a directory on the disk in which the “user” can read and write files from SCOPIX.
11. In the Files list, check the options “Read”, “Write” and “Delete”.
12. In the “Directories” list, check the “List” option.



13. Click on OK to validate all options.
14. Your FTP server is now configured; you can close the FileZilla Server Interface application.

Applications (cont'd)

SCOPIX settings

15. In SCOPIX, go into advanced mode “Util” → "Advanced Mode”
16. Open the menu “Util” → “Config I/O Ports” → “Network”
17. Click twice on the button ".../…”
18. Configure the FTP server (IP address of the PC on which the fileZilla Server was installed, user name and password if it has been defined).
19. Save a trace in the file via the menu “Memory” → “Trace” → “Save.TXT”. Tick the box "on the FTP server”.
    Validate the save by clicking on 

.

Applications (cont'd)

d) Virtual Printers

"Virtual Printers" is an application that must be installed on a PC running Windows 2000, XP or Vista.

It manages METRIX oscilloscope printouts via an ETHERNET Connection.

Your PC becomes a LPD server and the oscilloscopes are its clients.

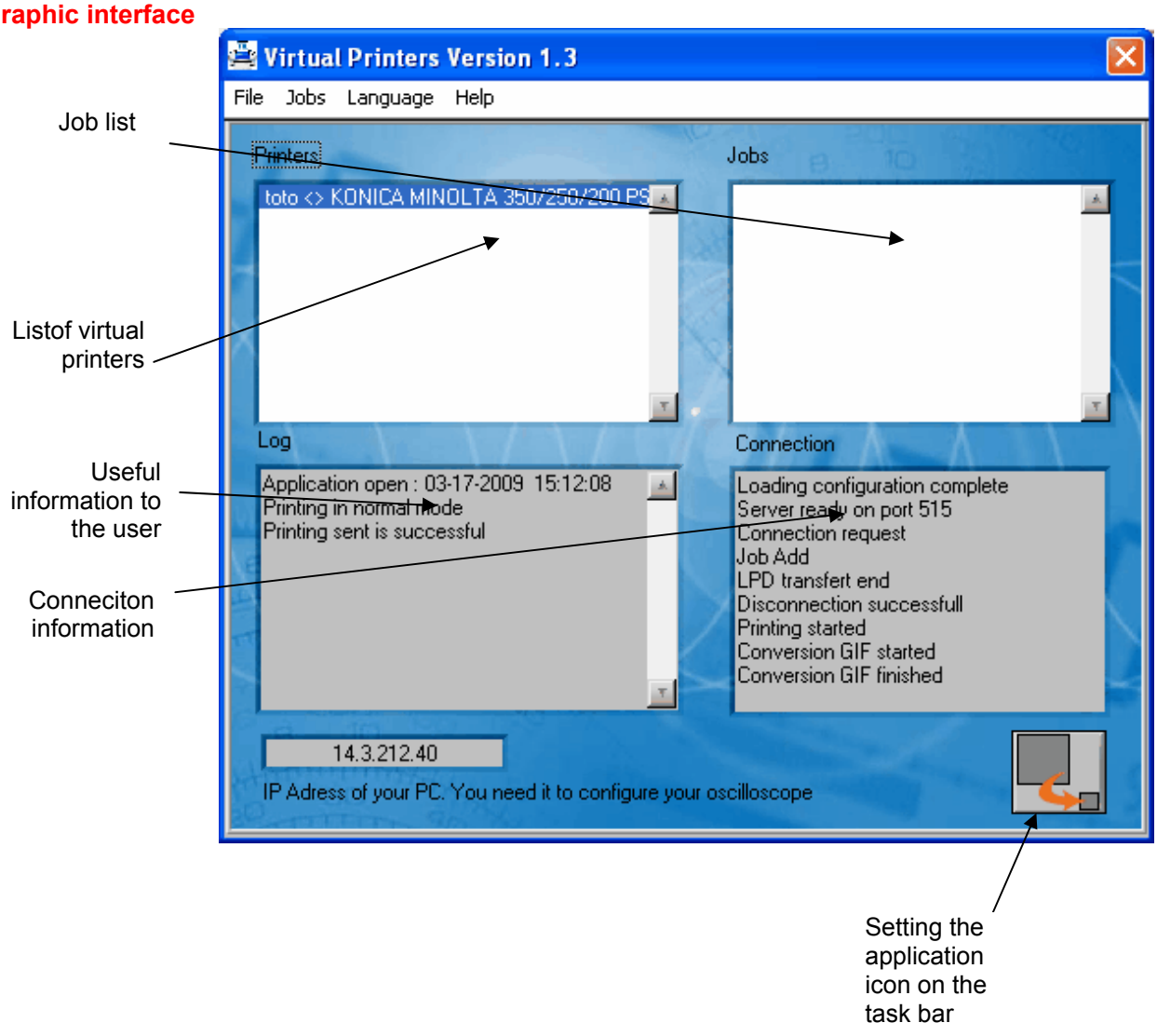
This server manages all printing for the clients on the printers that are connected to it.

"Virtual Printers" is on the CD delivered with your instrument. It can also be downloaded from the site www.chauvin-arnoux.com.

Advantages

- The PC on which **"Virtual Printers"** is installed centralises print requests from SCOPIX clients and reroutes them to the printer peripherals.
- SCOPIX uses the BMP / GIF printing format whatever the printer selected.
- Full page, A4 format, landscape or portrait printing.
- Configure printers directly using **Virtual Printers**.

Graphic interface

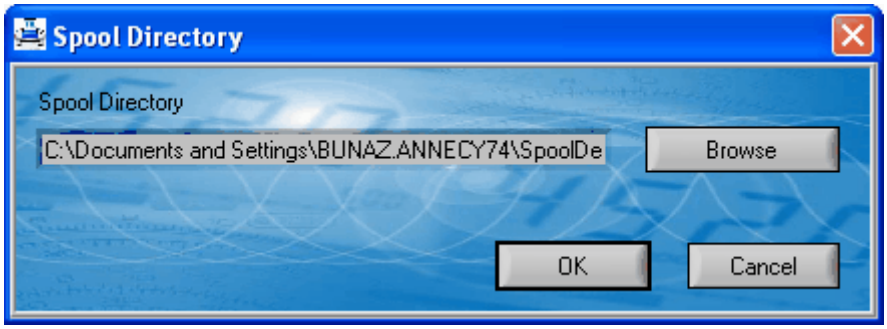


Applications (cont'd)

Spooler

The spooler is a directory used for temporary storage of printing data before it is sent to the printer.

This directory is defined in: File → Spooler



In the example above the temporary data is stored in the following directory: **"c:\Spool"**

In this directory you will also find a file called ***"Impression.log"*** *that contains the data displayed in the software's Log window once it is closed.*

Add printer

Creating a virtual printer

LPD Printer name: Printer name defined by the user

Printing modes

- **classical:**
  SCOPIX must transmit GIF or BMP format data.
  The scope image is stored in the spooler. It is then sent to the printer via its print driver.
  This mode is compatible with all printers as long as the printer driver is correctly installed on the station on which the software is run.

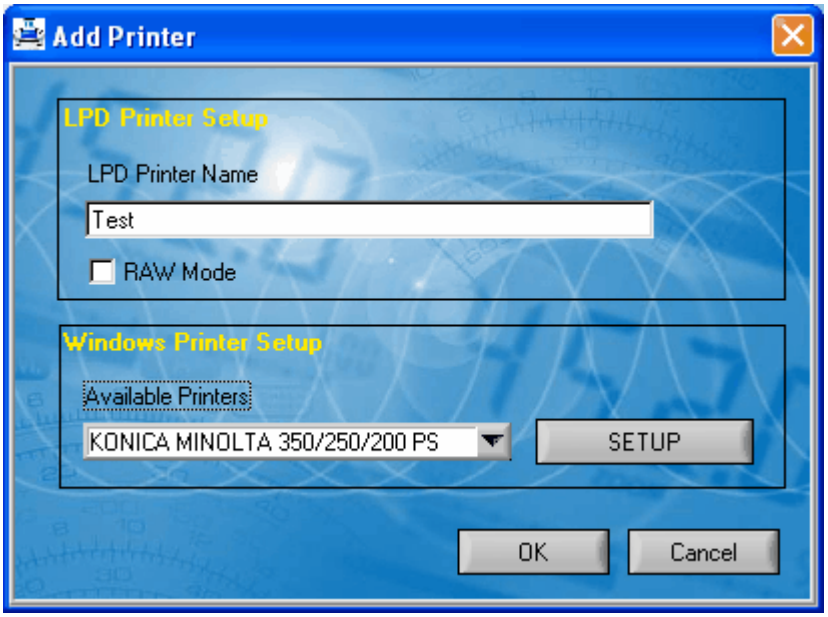
- **transparent:**
  The data is sent to the printer without being interpreted by Virtual Printers.
  SCOPIX must therefore transmit the data in a format understandable by the printer (≠ GIF and ≠ BMP).

Available printers: List of printers installed on the PC.

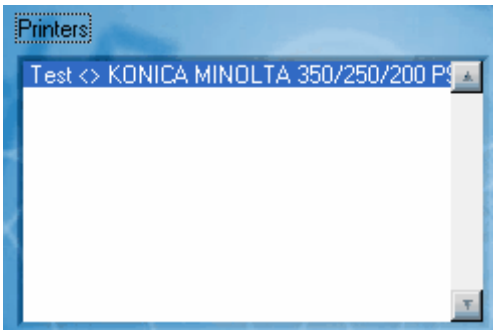
Property: opens the Windows configuration panel.

Applications (cont'd)

Example :



The following window appears :



Thus, all the impressions sent by the oscilloscope with the name "Test" will be printed by the printer Konica Minolta.

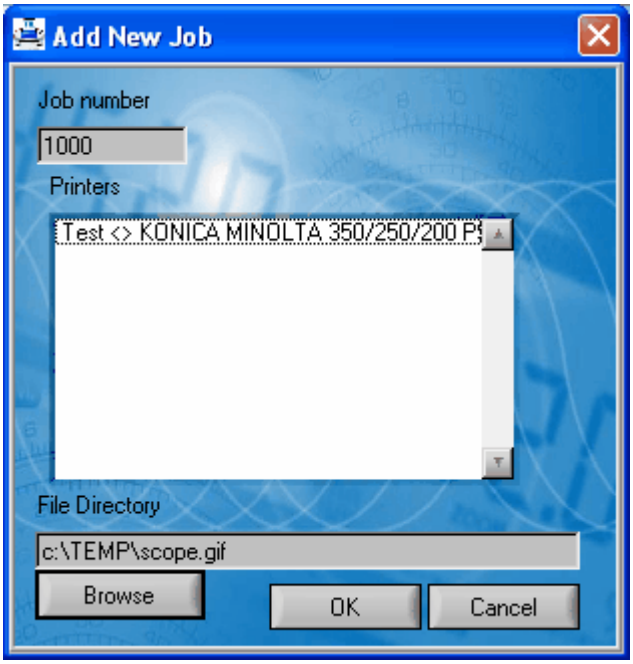
Application (cont'd)

Print job menu

- Suspends the print queue :
  The next requests (Jobs) sent by the oscilloscopes are stored while waiting to be unblocked.

- Unblock the queue : processes the requests held in the queue (See **Suspend the queue**).

- Adds a PC file to the print queue :



Job Number: contains the identifier generated by Virtual Printers.

Printers: list of virtual printers

File Path: name of the file to be printed

☝ *The file format must be compatible with the selected virtual printer configuration.*

- Delete Job : deletes a job from the queue.

☝ *The job will not be removed from the display until it has been processed.*

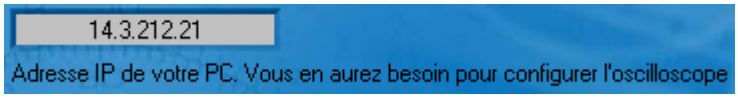
- Delete All : deletes all Jobs in the queue

Applications (cont'd)

Oscilloscope Configuration

To configure your oscilloscope correctly you must have the following information available:

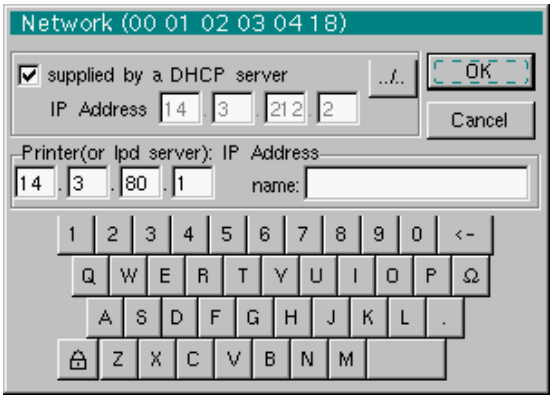
- Your PC's IP address, which you can see in the box at the bottom of the software



In our example: **"14.3.212.21"**

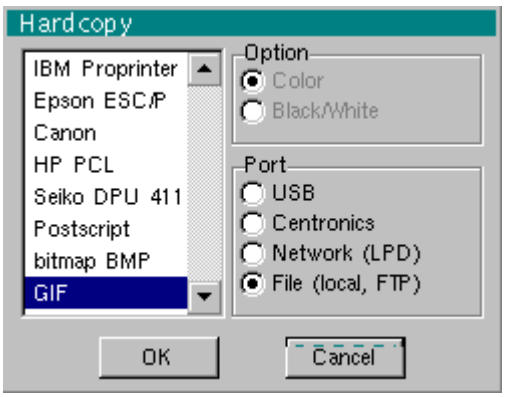
- The name of the virtual printer created earlier: **"Test"**

On SCOPIX, in: Util → I/O Port Config → Network



On SCOPIX, in: Util → Hardcopy

- Choose either **"bitmap BMP"** or **"GIF"** format.
- Select the **"Network (LPD)"** port.
- Close the dialogue box using "OK".



Technical Specifications « Oscilloscope » Mode

Only the values assigned with a tolerance or limits are guaranteed values (after half an hour warming up). Values without a tolerance are for information only.

Vertical deviation

Characteristics	OX 7202	OX 7204
Number of **channels**	2 channels: CH1 & CH4	4 channels : CH1 to CH4
Vertical **ranges**	2.5 mV to 200 V/div. *Variation in steps (no continuous variable coefficient)*	
BP[1] at -3 dB	200 MHz ☝ *Measured on 50 Ω load with a 6 div. amplitude signal*	
Max. input **voltage** without accessories	600 VDC, 600 Vrms, 850 Vpk (DC + peak AC at 1 kHz) without 1/10 probe 1 kVrms with ***Probix*** HX0030 probe derating -20 dB/decade from 100 kHz to 200 MHz	
Input type	***Probix*** safety connector: class 2, insulated inputs	
Vertical **offset** dynamic	± 10 divisions on all ranges	
Input coupling AC DC GND	10 Hz to 200 MHz 0 to 200 MHz reference	
Bandwidth limit	at ≈ 15 MHz, 1.5 MHz, 5 kHz	
Rise time on all vertical ranges 2.5 mV to 200 V/div.	≈ 1,9 ns	
Cross-talk between channels	> 70 dB ☝ *Same sensitivity on all channels*	
Response to rectangular signals: 1 kHz and 1 MHz	Positive or negative overshoot Overshoot : ≤ 4 %	
Vertical **resolution** of the display	± 0.4 % of full scale (without ZOOM) 0.025 % in ZOOM mode (12 bits)	
Peak-to-peak **gain** accuracy	± 2 % with x 4 averaging at 1 kHz	
Accuracy of vertical DC measurements with offset and averaging of 16	± [2,2 % (reading) + 11% (sensitivity) + 250 µV] applies to : Vmin., Vmax., Vhigh, Vlow, Vavg., curs(1), curs(2)	
Accuracy of vertical AC measurements without offset at 1 kHz and averaging of 16	± [2 % (reading) + 1% (sensitivity)] applies to : Vamp, Veff, Over+, Over-	
Resolution of measurements	12 bits	
Accuracy of vertical offset	± [0.2 % (reading) + 10% (sensitivity) + 250 µV]	
Vertical **ZOOM** function on saved or acquired trace	ZOOM factor : 16 max.	
Electrical **safety** without accessories	600 V, CAT III, double insulated	
Max. **voltages** (not for accessories)	floating : 600 V, CAT III, from 50 to 400 Hz between channels : 600 V, CAT III, from 50 to 400 Hz	
Input **impedance**	1 MΩ ± 0,5 % ca.12 pF	

[1] *Beyond 1 V/div. BW is guaranteed by the rise time*

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
« Oscilloscope » Mode

Horizontal deflection (time base)

Characteristics	OX 7202 - OX 7204
Time base ranges	35 ranges, from 1 ns to 200 s/div.
Time base accuracy	± [50 ppm + max (500 ps, 1 sample)]
Sampling rate	2.5 GS/sec. in real time 50 GS/sec. with repetitive signal
Time measurement accuracy	± [(0.02 div.) x (time/div.) + 0,01 x reading + 1 ns]
Horizontal **ZOOM**	Zoom factor : from x 1 to x 5 recording memory capacity : 2,500 samples per channel
	In ZOOM and normal modes : the same sequence of time base range is used. ☝ *The horizontal resolution of the screen is 500 samples for 10 divisions.*
Mode **XY**	The bandwidths are identical in X and in Y. (See §. Vertical deflection). ☝ *As in the standard mode, the sampling frequency depends on the value of the time base.*
Phase **error**	< 3°
Representation	temporal or frequential (FFT)
Fast Fourier **Transform**	• calculation on the traces present in the screen area • dynamic refreshment as a function of the signal observed in RUN mode • windowing: rectangle, Hamming, Hanning, Blackman • scales: logarithmic or linear • automatic adjustment with autoset function

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
« Oscilloscope » Mode

Trigger circuit

Characteristics		OX 7202 - OX 7204	
Trigger **sources**		CH1, CH4	CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4
Trigger **mode**		Automatic Triggered Single shot Auto Level 50 %	
Bandwidth on trigger without bandwidth limit	AC	10 Hz to 200 MHz	
	DC	0 Hz to 200 MHz	
	HF reject	0 to 10 kHz	
	BF reject	10 kHz to 200 MHz	
		☝ *With bandwidth limitation activated, the bandwidth is limited too.*	
Trigger **slope**		Falling or rising edge	
Trigger **sensitivity** (noise rejection mode)		1,2 div. peak to peak from DC to 50 MHz 2,4 div. peak to peak from 50 MHz to 200 MHz	
Noise **rejection**		≈ ± 1.5 div.	
Trigger **level** Variation range		± 10 div.	
Trigger **type**	on edge	Trigger source : CH1 (CH2) (CH3) CH4	
	on pulse width	< T1 ; >T1 ; ∈ T1,T2] ; ∉ T1,T2] with T1 and T2 ∈ (from 16 ns to 20 s)	
	Trigger after delay	- of 48 ns to 20 s - qualifier source : CH1 (CH2) (CH3) CH4 - trigger source : CH1 (CH2) (CH3) CH4	
	Trigger after counting	- 3 to 16,384 events - qualifier source : CH1 (CH2) (CH3) CH4 - counting source : CH1 (CH2) (CH3) CH4 - trigger source : qualifier or counting source	
	TV on CH1 only :	- selection of line number and polarity, with 525 lines (PAL) and 625 lines (SECAM), - even or odd line field - TV trigger sensitivity : > 1 div.	
HOLDOFF		adjustable from 64 ns to 15 sec.	

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
« Oscilloscope » Mode

Acquisition chain

Characteristics	OX 7202 - OX 7204	
ADC resolution	12 bits	
Maximum sampling **rate**	2.5 GS/s in real time 100 GS/s in repetitive signal (ETS) 1 converter per channel	
Transient capture **MIN/MAX Mode**	Minimum width of detectable glitches ≥ 2 ns	
	1250 MIN/MAX couples arranged in acquisition memory of 50 000 count	
Acquisition memory **depth**	2500 count per channel	50 000 count per channel
PRETRIG	0 - 9,5 div. 0 - 47,5 div. (zoom)	0 - 9,5 div. 0 - 950 div. (zoom)
POSTRIG	0 - 20 div. 0 - 100 div. (zoom)	0 - 20 div. 0 - 2000 div. (zoom)

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
"Oscilloscope" Mode

Format of the various files

Characteristics	OX 7202 - OX 7204
Back-up memories	Managed in a file system for storing various objects : - traces - text - configurations - mathematical functions - print files - image files - etc.
Available memory size for the file system	• Instrument internal memory : 2 Mb • with « Micro SD » memory card : 128 Mb to 2 Go, acc. to card type
Trace files acquired in SCOPE mode Extension: **.TRC**	Binary format Size: ≈ 10 kb
Trace files acquired in RECORDER mode Extension: **.REC**	Binary format Size: ≈ 40 kb
Configuration files Extension: **.CFG**	Binary format Size: ≈ 1 kb
Print files Extension: **.EPS** **.PRN** **.PCL**	The format depends on the print type Size < 200 kb
Image files Extension: **.BMP** **.GIF**	Binary format Size .BMP: ≈ 40 kb .GIF: ≈ 5 kb
Mathematical function files Extension: **.FCT**	Text format Size: < 1 kb
Files containing text Extension: **.TXT**	Text format .TXT extension files may contain measurements made in the instrument's various acquisition modes
.TXT file containing a trace acquired in SCOPE mode	Size ≈ 25 kb
.TXT file containing measurements in METER mode	Size ≈ 80 kb
.TXT file containing a trace acquired in RECORDER mode	Size ≈ 25 kb
.BUS file containing the test desription for the BUS Analysis	Size < 10 kb

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
« Oscilloscope » Mode

Processing of measurements

Mathematical functions	Equation editor (functions on channels or simulated) Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and complex functions between channels.	
Automatic measurements	**Time measurements** rise time fall time positive pulse negative pulse cyclic ratio period frequency phase. counting integral	**Level measurements** DC voltage rms voltage peak-to-peak voltage amplitude max. voltage min voltage high plateau low plateau overshoot
Resolution of the measurements	12 bits / display on 4 digits	
Measurements by cursors or automatic measurements		
DC vertical measurements accuracy	± [1 % (reading - offset) + vertical offset accuracy + (0.05 div.) x (V/div.)]	
Accuracy of 2-cursor time measurements	± [0.02 x (t/div.) + 0.01 % (reading) + 1 ns] The cursors are attached to the trace, but they can be detached to perform a measurement between channel (offset, delay, etc.) In XY mode, the cursors are not attached to the trace.	

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
"Oscilloscope" Mode

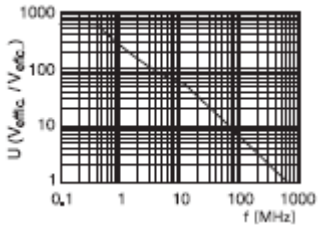
Display

Characteristics	OX 7202 - OX 7204
Display **screen**	LCD 5.7'' TFT (colour display)
	LED back-lighting
Light	Continuous adjustment
Resolution	1/4 VGA, i.e. 320 pixels horizontally x 240 pixels vertically
Screen saver	Delay can be selected in the Util Menu → Configuration 15', 30', 1 hour or none
Display modes	
Vector	Acquired samples, interpolated samples, averaging, linear interpolation between 2 acquired samples.
Envelope	Display of min. and max. on each abscissa, acquired in several bursts
Averaging	Range of factors: none, 2, 4, 16, 64
All acquisition	Display of all the samples acquired in a burst with linear interpolation
Graticule	Complete or Edges
Indications on screen	
Triggering	Trigger level position (with coupling and overshoot indicator) Position of the Trigger point on the bargraph and on the top edge of the screen (with overshoot indicators)
Traces	Trace identifiers, activation of the traces Position, Sensitivity Ground reference High and low overshoot indicators if traces are off screen

Miscellaneous

1/10th probe calibration **signal**	Form: rectangular Amplitude: ≈ 0- 3 V Frequency: ≈ 1kHz Dual insulation / channels: 600V CAT III, 1000V CAT II ☝ ***Connect the cold point of the probe to the cold point of the probe calibration output.***
Autoset	
Search time	< 5 s
Frequency range	> 30 Hz
Range of amplitude	15 mVpp to 400 Vpp
Cyclic ratio limits	from 20 to 80 %

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
Accessories

Probix	***These specifications apply to following PROBIX and development.***
HX0030 - 1/10 Probe 	**1/10 probe** equipped with a LED and programmable control buttons Measurement categories: 600V CAT III, 1000V CAT II Accuracy: ± 1% (VDC) Bandwidth: DC at 250 MHz Input capacity: 15 pF Compensation range: 12 pF to 25 pF Rise time: 1.2 ns Input impedance: 10 MΩ at 1% DERATING: see curve opposite
HX0031 - BNC	Probix for **BNC** cable connection Measurement category: 600V CAT III Accuracy: ± 1 % (VDC) Bandwidth: 250 MHz
HX0032 - BNC 50 Ω	**50 Ω Probix for BNC cable connection** Measurement category: 600V CAT III Max. output: 2 W max. (i.e 10 VDC on 50 Ω) Accuracy: ± 1 % (VDC) Bandwidth: 250 MHz
HX0033 - Banana	Probix for connection to **'banana' type cables** Measurement category: 600V CAT III Accuracy: ± 1 % (VDC) DERATING: 20 dB/decade for F >100 kHz
HX0034 - Current clamp	20 mV/A **Current clamp**: 80 A peak, AC/DC Measurement category: 600V, CAT II Accuracy: ±1.5% ±2 mA from 0 to 45 A peak ± 4 % from 45 to 80 A peak Bandwidth: 500 kHz @ -1dB, 1 MHz @ -3dB 8 A max. @ 0.5 MHz (*) Rise time: 350 ns from 10% to 90% DERATING: 40 A max. @ 100 kHz 4 A max. @ 1 MHz Phase **error**: ± 1° Output voltage for (*) Ip = 0: ≤ ± 0.3 mVDC i.e. ± 15 mADC  ***With the HX0034 current clamp, the service voltage between channels becomes 600V CAT II.***

Technical Specifications *(cont'd)*
Accessories

HX0035 - K Thermocouple

Adaptor for **K Thermocouple**, 2 mV/°C

Measurement category	30V CAT I
Measuring range	-40°C to 1,250°C
Accuracy	± 1 % ± 3.5°C typical

Electric insulation between thermocouple and earth.
No electrical insulation between 2 thermocouples, the service voltage between channels becomes 600V CAT II.

HX0036 - PT100

Adaptor for **PT100**	2 mV/°C
Measurement category	30V CAT I
Measuring range	- 100°C to + 500°C
Accuracy	± 1 % ± 1.5°C typical

Electric insulation between PT100 captor and earth.
No electrical insulation between 2 PT100 captors, the service voltage between channels becomes 600V CAT II.

HX0072 - AmpFLEX Probe

Reference conditions	Only one conductor inserted in the flexible toroid Conductor position: centred Clamping : ∅ 240 mm Temperature : from 18°C to 28°C Relative humidity: from 20 % to 75 % Frequency range: 40 Hz to 400 Hz Start-up before measurement: 1min External DC magnetic field: < 40 A/m No external AC magnetic field No external electric field Sinusoidal signal
Use conditions	Altitude < 2000 m, indoors
Range for use	from 1 A to 3500 A_{RMS}
Specified range	from 5 A to 3000 A_{RMS}
Accuracy in the measurement range	1 % ± 0.5 A
50 Hz dephasing	1.3° max. (1° typ.)
Residual current at I = 0 A (noise)	1.5 A_{RMS} max. (0.5 A_{RMS} typ.)
Bandwidth at -3 dB	10 Hz to 200 Hz
Power-up and to-idle time	1.5 µs
Residual DC current	20 A max. (invisible with AC coupling)
Delay time	1.2 µs max.
Frequency derating	3000 A if 10 Hz < Freq. < 10 kHz 50A if freq. = 200 kHz
Electromagnetic immunity at 10 V/m	error < 3 % of measurement extent
Operating temperature	-10°C to +55°C

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
Accessories

HX0073 - MiniAmpFLEX Probe

Reference conditions	Only one conductor inserted in the flexible toroid centred Conductor position: centred Clamping : ∅ 35 mm Temperature : from 18°C to 28°C Relative humidity: from 20 % to 75 % Frequency range: 40 Hz to 400 Hz Start-up before measurement: 1min External DC magnetic field: < 40 A/m No external AC magnetic field No external electric field Sinusoidal signal
Use conditions	Altitude < 2000 m, indoors
Range for use	from 0.2 A to 350 A_{RMS}
Specified range	from 1 A to 300 A_{RMS}
Accuracy in the measurement range	1 % ± 70 mA
50 Hz dephasing	1.3° max. (1° typ.)
Residual current at I = 0 A (noise)	0.2 A_{RMS} max. (0.1 A_{RMS} typ.)
BW min.at -3 dB	from 10 Hz to 2.5 MHz (from 10 Hz to 3 MHz typ.)
Power-up and to-idle time	< 110 ns
Residual DC current	2 A max. (invisible with AC coupling)
Delay time	600 ns max.
Frequency derating	300 A if 10Hz < Freq. < 100 kHz 10 A if Freq. > 1 MHz
Electromagnetic immunity at 10 V/m	error < 3 % of measurement extent
Operating temperature	-10°C to +55°C

HX0093 - Low-pass filter

Low-pass filter, Fc = 300 Hz

Reference conditions

Temperature	from 18° C to 28° C
Relative humidity	from 20 % to 75 %
Use conditions	Altitude < 2000 m, indoors
Bandwidth	3 dB at 300 Hz
Attenuation	60 dB/decade from de 300 Hz
Operating temperature	-10° C to +55° C
Attenuation coefficient	DC 1/1000
Accuracy	DC < 0,5 % 50 Hz < 1 % 150 Hz < 10 % 200 Hz < 15 % 300 Hz < 28 %

Technical Specifications *(cont'd)*
Accessories

HX0094 - 4-20 mA-Adapter

4-20 mA (1 V/40 mA) adapter
Reference conditions

Temperature	from 18° C to 28° C
Relative humidity	from 20 % to 75 %
Use conditions	Altitude < 2000 m, indoors
Operating temperature	-10° C to +55° C
DC measurement coefficient	25 mV / mA
Impedance	250 Ω max.
Max. overload	230 V / 50 Hz
Accuracy	0.1 %

HX0095 - 1000 V-Adapter

1000 V, 200 kHz 2 MΩ adapter
Reference conditions

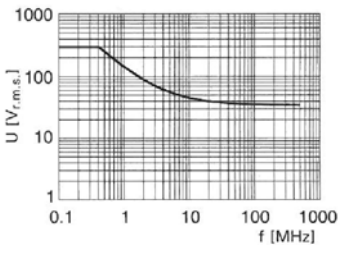
Temperature	from 18° C to 28° C
Relative humidity	from 20 % to 75 %
Use conditions	Altitude < 2000 m, indoors
Operating temperature	-10° C to +55° C
Attenuation coefficient	1/2
Impedance	2 MΩ
Input capacitance	15 pF
Bandwidth at 3 dB	< 200 kHz
DC Accuracy	0.2 %

HX0096 - BNC 100 mV/A Adapter

100 mV/A, 30 V adapter
Reference conditions

Temperature	from 18° C to 28° C
Relative humidity	from 20 % to 75 %
Use conditions	Altitude < 2000 m, indoors
Operating temperature	-10° C to +55° C
Attenuation coefficient	100 mV/A
Bandwidth at 3 dB	250 MHz

HX0130 - 1/10 Probe



1/10 probe

Measurement categories	300V CAT III
Accuracy	± 1% (VDC)
Bandwidth	DC at 500 MHz
Input capacity	11 pF
Compensation range	10 pF to 22 pF
Rise time	0.9 ns
Input impedance	10 MΩ at 1 %
DERATING	see curve opposite

Technical Specifications *(cont'd)*
Accessories

HX0061	***Powered from a vehicle battery***
Max. input voltage	From 11 VDC to 60 VDC
Output voltage	From 115 VDC to 155 VDC
Output supplied	32 W max.
Power consumed	< 1.25 * power supplied
Unit potential	If the battery is correctly connected, same potential as the negative pole of the battery.
Operating temperature	Ambient temperature: 10°C to 55°C Unit temperature ≈ Ambient temperature + 20°C
Fuse protection	2 - 5 x 20 0.63 A ceramic 250 VT fuses (AT0080 x 2) To replace a fuse: • Disconnect the HX0061 (oscilloscope and cigar lighter), • Unscrew the 4 screws in the top lid • Replace the blown fuse(s)
Heat protection	If temperature > 70°C → output current cuts out
Polarity protection	The HX0061 is protected if the power supply polarity is reversed.
Warning	The HX0061 should only be used with compatible CHAUVIN ARNOUX and METRIX instruments (such as SCOPIX …).

Technical Specifications *(cont'd)*
Accessories

Technical Specifications *(cont'd)*
"Bus Analysis" Mode

Automatic Measurements

Caracteristics	OX 7202 - OX 7204
Accuracy (in %) of KNX bus specific measurements	± [100 * [5 % (measurement) + 11 % (sensitivity) + 250 µV] / (measurement)] applies to *VLow Active*, *VMax equalisation* et *Uend equalisation*
Accuracy (in %) Of noise measurements	± [100 * [5 % (measurement) + 11 % (sensitivity) + 250 µV] / (measurement)]
Accuracy (in %) of other amplitude measurements	± [100 * [2,2 % (measurement) + 11 % (sensitivity) + 250 µV] / (measurement)]
Accuracy (in %) of gigue measurements	± [100 * [(0,08 div.) x (time/div.) + 0,04 x reading + 4 ns] / (measurement)]
Accuracy (in %) of other time measurements	± [100 * [(0,02 div.) x (time/div.) + 0,01 x reading + 1 ns] / (measurement)]

Technical Specifications « Multimeter » Mode

Only the values assigned with a tolerance or limits are guaranteed values (after half an hour warming up). Values without a tolerance are for information only.

Display

8,000 counts in voltmeter

Input impedance

1 MΩ

Max. input voltage

600 Vrms sinus and 800 VDC, without probe
1000 Vrms et 1400 VDC, with HX0030 probe

Floating max. voltage

600 Vrms up to 400 Hz CAT III, 1000 V CAT II

DC measurement

					HX0030/HX0130 probes
Ranges	0.8 V	8 V	80 V	800 V	8 kV
Resolution	0.1 mV	1 mV	10 mV	0.1 V	1 V

Accuracy ± (0.3 % + 15 D) in DC from 10 % to 100 % of scale

Common mode rejection > 70 dB at 50 or 60 or 400 Hz

AC, AC+DC measurements

					HX0030/HX0130 probes
Ranges	0.6 V	6 V	60 V	600 V	6 kVrms
	0.8 V	8 V	80 V	800 V	8 kVDC
Resolution	0.1 mV	1 mV	10 mV	0.1 V	1 V

Accuracy with AC+DC coupling
625 Hz filter inactive
± (1 % + 15 D) from DC to 5 kHz from 10 to 100 % of scale (to 580 Vrms)
± (2 % + 15 D) from 5 to 10 kHz id.
± (3 % + 15 D) from 10 to 200 kHz id.

AC
625 Hz filter inactive
± (1 % + 15 D) from 40 Hz to 5 kHz id.
± (2 % + 15 D) from 5 to 10 kHz id.
± (3 % + 15 D) from 10 to 200 kHz id.

Common mode rejection > 70 dB at 50 or 60 or 400 Hz

Digital filter at 625 Hz

- Low-pass filter
- Cutoff frequency .....625 Hz
- Order 94
- Passband ripple .....0.5 dB
- Transition band 0.02
- Stopband attenuation .....50 dB

Resistance measurement

On Channel 1

Ranges (end of scale)

Ohmmeter	**Resolution**	**Measuring current**
80 Ω	0.01 Ω	0.5 mA
800 Ω	0.1 Ω	0.5 mA
8 kΩ	1 Ω	5 µA
80 kΩ	10 Ω	5 µA
800 kΩ	100 Ω	500 nA
8 MΩ	1000 Ω	50 nA
32 MΩ	10 kΩ	50 nA

Accuracy ± (0.5 % + 25 D) from 10 % to 100 % of scale
Open circuit voltage ≈ 3 V

Continuity measurement

On Channel 1

Beeper < 30 Ω ± 5 Ω
Measuring current ≈ 0.5 mA
Beeper response < 10 ms

Diode test

On Channel 1

Voltage in open circuit : ≈ + 3.3 V
Accuracy ± (0.5 % + 5 D)
Measuring current ≈ 0.6 mA

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
« Multimeter » Mode

Capacitance measurement	***On Channel 1***
Ranges	**Capacimeter** / **Resolution** / **Measuring current** 5 mF / 1 µF / 500 µA 500 µF / 0.1 µF / 500 µA 50 µF / 0.01 µF / 500 µA 5 µF / 1 nF / 500 µA 500 nF / 100 pF / 5 µA 50 nF / 10 pF / 5 µA 5 nF / 1 pF / 500 nA
Accuracy	- on 5 nF range (measurement with a shielded cord) : from 500 pF to 1 nF : ± (6 % + 10 D) from 1 nF to 2 nF : ± (4 % + 10 D) > 2 nF : ± (2 % + 10 D) - on other ranges : ± (2 % + 10 D) from 10 % to 100 % of full scale
Cancellation of series and parallel Rs	Parallel R > 10 k Use cables as short as possible.
Frequency measurement	20 Hz to 200 kHz on a square, sinus 20 Hz to 20 kHz on a triangle signal Accuracy : 0.2 %

Operating modes		
Relative mode	Display acc. to basis measurement	Relative, Monitoring and Frequency modes are exclusive.
Monitoring (statistics)	MAX and MIN values for all measurements	
Frequency	Possible display of frequency in AC mode	
Time interval between 2 measurements	adjustable from 1 second to 1 hour	
Record duration	from 5’ 24” to one month	
Measurement log	Measurement display = f (time) default window of 4 min (4 measurements per second)	
RUN	Initiation of the measurements	
HOLD	Freezing of the measurement	

Technical specifications (cont'd)
« Multimeter » Mode

Display	
In numeric form	Principal measurement → large-size display Secondary measurement → small-size display The touch-sensitive screen allows you to select the secondary measurement via a menu.
Graphic trace	History of the measurements over time Objective: Presentation of the measurements as an amplitude histogram.
Number of measurements represented on a trace	2700
Zoom	no

Trigger	
Trigger type	Triggering search by measurement analysis Recording of the trigger event (default) Triggering if detection of: • Measurement above threshold • Measurement below threshold • Measurement below or above threshold • Measurement outside of two defined limits
Trigger event period	Trigger if the condition is verified during a parameterisable period:
Min. value of the period	Recording period / 675
Max. value of the period	Recording period / 4

Technical Specifications (cont'd)
« Recorder » Mode

Recording period	from 2 seconds to 1 month
Sampling rate	from 800 µs to 17 mins 51 secs
Fault capture	10 faults in memory up to 500 faults in files
Triggering	Triggering search by sample analysis; Trigger if Detection of: • Signal above threshold • Signal below threshold • Signal below or above threshold • Signal outside of two defined limits
Trigger event period	Trigger if the condition is verified during a parameterisable period:
Min. value of the period	Recording period / 625
Max. value of the period	Recording period / 4
Display	Search for minimum and maximum Fault search
Vertical, horizontal accuracy	Identical specifications to those in "Oscilloscope" mode

Technical Specifications (cont'd)

Communication interfaces

USB *Interface*	The oscilloscope can communicate with a computer via USB, using the adapter HX0084.
RS232C *link configuration*	Selection of speed in Bauds 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 Parity selection None, even, odd Word length selection 8 bits or 7 bits Stop bit number selection 1 or 2 stop bits Protocol selection Hard (for RTS and CTS lines) Soft (for XON and XOFF characters) None (no protocol)
ETHERNET *Interface*	Type 10BASE-T (Twisted Pair) Lead Interface scope / RJ45 8 count Standard IEEE 802.3
RS232 ***ETHERNET*** *Interface Connector*	Double insulation 600 V CAT III, 1000 V CAT II / inputs with : 1 **USB / RS232**adapter *(HX0084)* 1 **RS232C** interface cord *(HX0042)* 1 **ETHERNET** crossed interface cord *(HX0040)*

Remote programming of the instrument by a PC

	• Programming of the instrument via the RS232C or ETHERNET interface with SCPI commands • IP protocol available on ETHERNET: FTP client, FTP server, HTTP server, LPD client, DHCP client.
☞	*Refer to the remote programming manual for the list of commands.*

Technical Specifications (cont'd)

Warning !

Error Messages	If one of those codes (or the addition of several codes) is present when getting started : → a default has been detected. In this case, contact your closest distributor (See §. Maintenance). Autotest : Error n° 0001 : Micro Problem Autotest : Error n° 0002 : Flash Problem Autotest : Error n° 0004 : RAM Problem Autotest : Error n° 0008 : FPGA Problem Autotest : Error n° 0010 : Numerisation problem on channel 1 Autotest : Error n° 0020 : Numerisation problem on channel 2 Autotest : Error n° 0040 : Numerisation problem on channel 3 Autotest : Error n° 0080 : Numerisation problem on channel 4 Autotest : Error n° 0100 : Analog problem on channel 1 Autotest : Error n° 0200 : Analog problem on channel 2 Autotest : Error n° 0400 : Analog problem on channel 3 Autotest : Error n° 0800 : Analog problem on channel 4 Autotest : Error n° 1000 : Problem on ETHERNET link

General specifications

Environment

- Reference temperature: 18°C to 28°C
- Operating temperature: 0°C to 40°C
- Storage temperature: -20°C to +60°C
- Utilization: indoors
- Altitude: < 2000 m
- Relative humidity: < 80 % up to 35°C

Power supply

- Battery: 9.6 V ; 4 A/h
  - Type: Ni-MH
  - Charge time: ≈ 2,30 hours with instrument switched off
    ≈ 5 hours with instrument operating
  - Charge life: *OX 7204* (4-channel): approx. 2h
    OX 7202 (2-channel): approx. 4h
    in standby mode: approx. 10h
    up to 7h30 in following configuration :
    - Multimeter mode
    - Voltage measurement on 1 channel
    - LCD brightness : 30%
- Screen saver
  - (automatic standby mode): adjustable by menu: 15 ‘, 30’, 1h or none
  - Auto power-off: adjustable by menu: 30’, 1h, 4h, none
- External power supply (battery charger)
  - Mains voltage: 98 Vrms to 264 Vrms
  - Frequency: from 50 to 60 Hz
  - Consumption: < 60 VA for fast battery charging

CE

Safety

As per IEC 61010-1 + NF EN 61010-2-030:

- Insulation: class 2
- Pollution level: 2
- "Measurement” input overvoltage category: 600 V CAT III, 1000 V CAT II

EMC

This instrument conforms the EMC NF EN 61326-1 norm.
It has been tested according to an industrial environment (class A).
In other environments and under specific conditions, the compatibility might be difficult to achieve.

- Emission: class A instrument
- Immunity: influence magnitude: 3 div. in the presence of a 10 V/m electromagnetic field.

Mechanical Specifications

Casing

- Dimensions: 265 mm x 195 mm x 56 mm
- Weight: 2.1 kg with battery
- Ext. power supply weight: 450 g
- Sealing IP 51: with ***Probix*** probes connected and cap of the side connector closed

Packaging

- Dimensions: 345 mm x 275 mm x 200 mm

Supply

Accessories

delivered with the instrument

- Operating manual on CD-ROM
- Programming manual on CD-ROM
- External power supply (battery charger)
- Ni-MH battery: 9.6 V, 4 A/h
- Magnet stylus
- Micro SDcard memory + SD-USB adapter ***HX0079***
- 2 ***Probix*** probes 1/10 ..... ***HX0130***
- ***Probix*** BNC adapter ***HX0031***
- ***Probix*** banana Ø 4 mm adapter ***HX0033***
- BNC T (1 M, 2 F) ***701101899***
- Ø 4 mm set of cords ..... ***693080B00 / 693080B01***
- Ø 2 mm test prods ..... ***692974B00 / 692974B01***
- ETHERNET crossed cable ***HX0040***
- USB / RS232 adapter ***HX0084***
- SX-METRO/B software
- SX-BUS software
- Equipped carrying case

delivered optionally

Probix accessories

- ***Probix*** 1/10 250 MHz probe ..... ***HX0030(A)***
- ***Probix*** BNC adapter ***HX0031***
- ***Probix*** 50 Ohms BNC load ***HX0032***
- ***Probix*** « Banana » adapter ***HX0033***
- ***Probix*** 80 A, 20 mV/A current clamp ***HX0034***
- ***Probix*** thermocouple adapter ..... ***HX0035(B)***
- ***Probix*** PT100 adapter ***HX0036***
- Industrial accessory set for HX0030(A) ***HX0071***
- ***Probix*** AmpFLEX probe ***HX0072***
- ***Probix*** MiniAmpFLEX probe ***HX0073***
- ***Probix*** low-pass filter ***HX0093***
- ***Probix*** adapter 4-20 mA ***HX0094***
- ***Probix*** adapter 1000 V ***HX0095***
- ***Probix*** adapter BNC 100 mV/A ***HX0096***
- ***Probix electronic probe 1/10 500 MHz HX0130***

connection

- ETHERNET / RJ45 straight cable ***HX0039***
- ETHERNET / RJ45 crossed cable ***HX0040***
- RS232 / CENTRONICS adapter ***HX0041***
- RS232 / SUBD 9-count cable ***HX0042***
- USB master / RS232 adapter ***HX0084***
- DB9M / DB25F adapter ***P01101815***

Supply (cont'd)

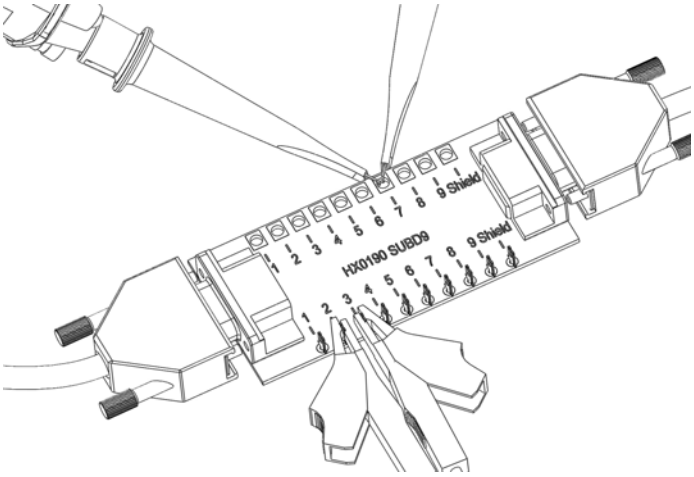
miscellaneous

- Transport kit ***HX0038***
- Equipped SCOPIX case ***HX0057***
- SCOPIX moulded mobile stand kit ***HX0060***
- Vehicle power supply ***HX0061***
  - Fuse 5 x 20 0,63 A 250 VT ceramic ***AT0080***
- Battery and external charging accessory ***HX0063***
- Generator circuit for Oscilloscopes ***HX0074***
- SD-USB Adapter ***HX0080***
- Micro SDCard memory + SD-USB adapter ***HX0079***

INDEX

SCOPIX BUS

Appendix to user's manual

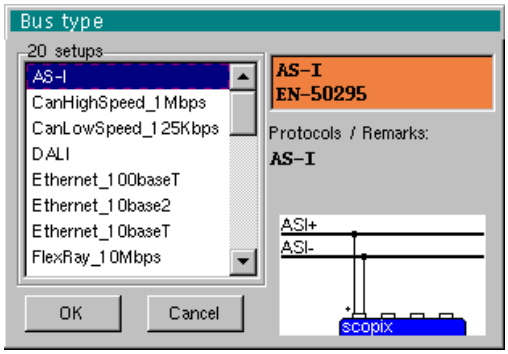


Pôle Test et Mesure de CHAUVIN-ARNOUX
Parc des Glaisins - 6, avenue du Pré de Challes
F - 74940 ANNECY-LE-VIEUX
Tél. +33 (0)4.50.64.22.22 - Fax +33 (0)4.50.64.22.99

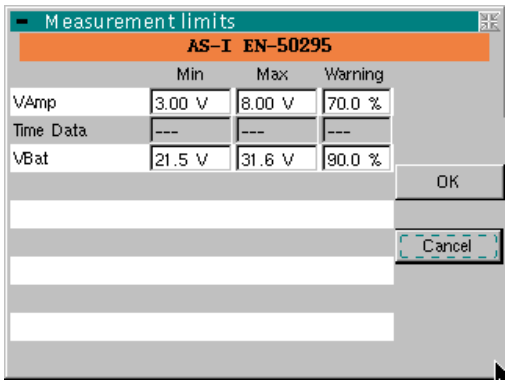
X03951A00 - Ed. 1 - 12/12

"AS-I" Bus

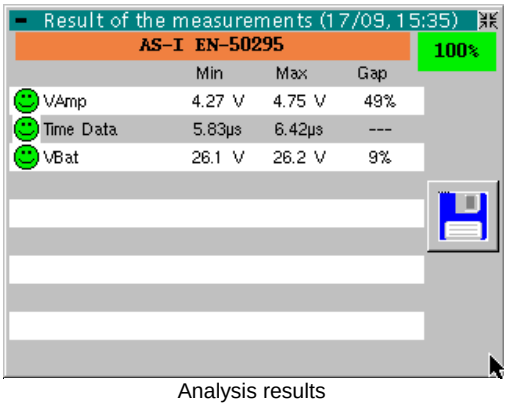
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

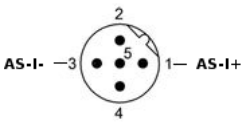
- an HX0130 or HX0030 sensor
- an HX091 M12 connection board (optional)

Configuration files

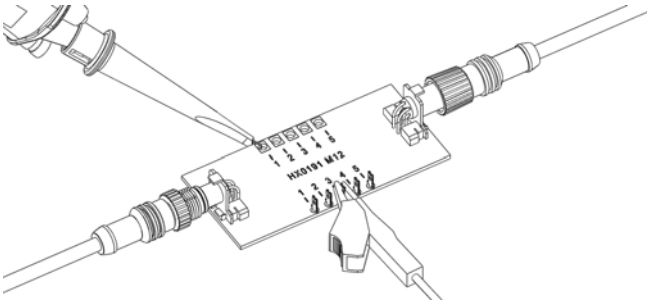
- "AS-I"

The configuration file parameters are compliant with the EN-50295 standard, on the receiver side.

Connections



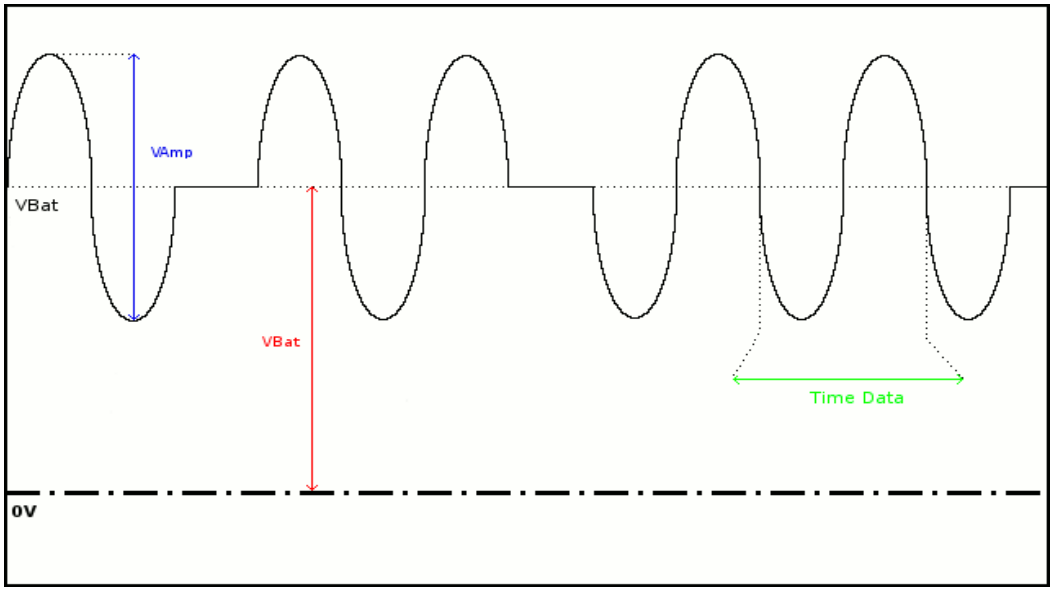
AS-I



pin 1: AS-I+
pin 3: AS-I-

"AS-I" Bus (continued)

Measurements

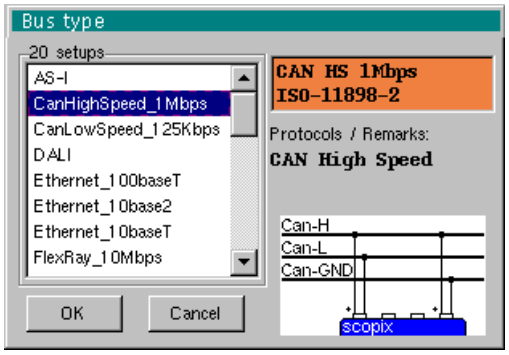


Diagnosis Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement :

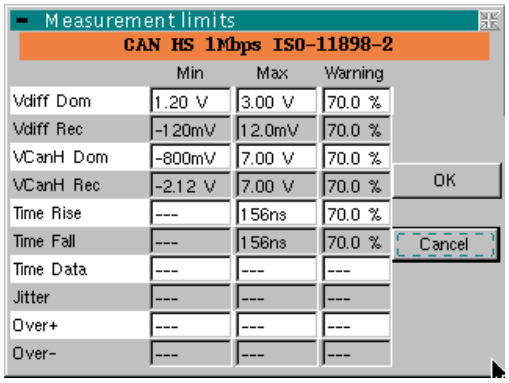
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
VAmp	Measurement of the amplitude of the signal's AC component	• Termination problem (load too light) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Faulty junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total. The bit time is measured over one period, because the AS-I bus uses Manchester coding.	
VBat	Measurement of the offset of the DC part of the signal. This corresponds to the AS-I bus power supply.	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (load too light) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Faulty junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …

"CAN High Speed" Bus

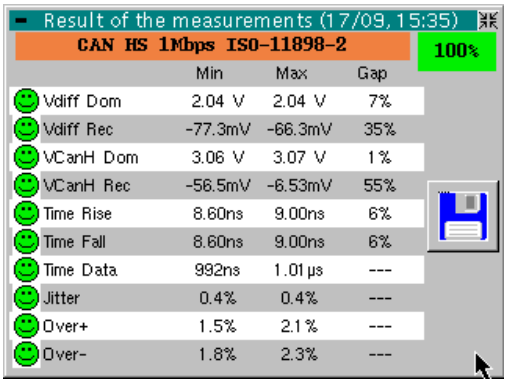
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

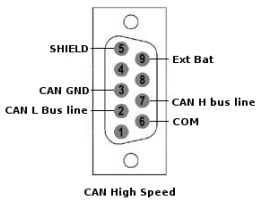
- 2 HX0130 or HX0030 sensors
- 1 HX0910 SUBD9 connection board (optional)

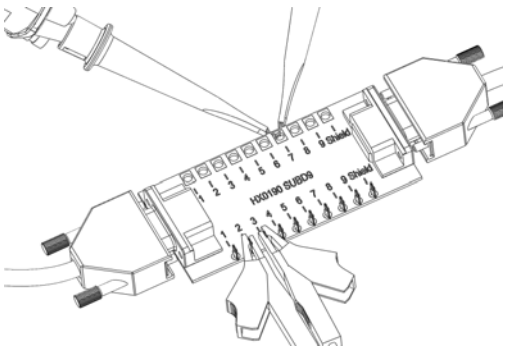
Configuration files

- "CanHighSpeed_1Mbps" for a High Speed CAN bus speed of 1Mbps

The configuration file parameters are compliant with the ISO 11898-2 standard, on the receiver side.

Connections

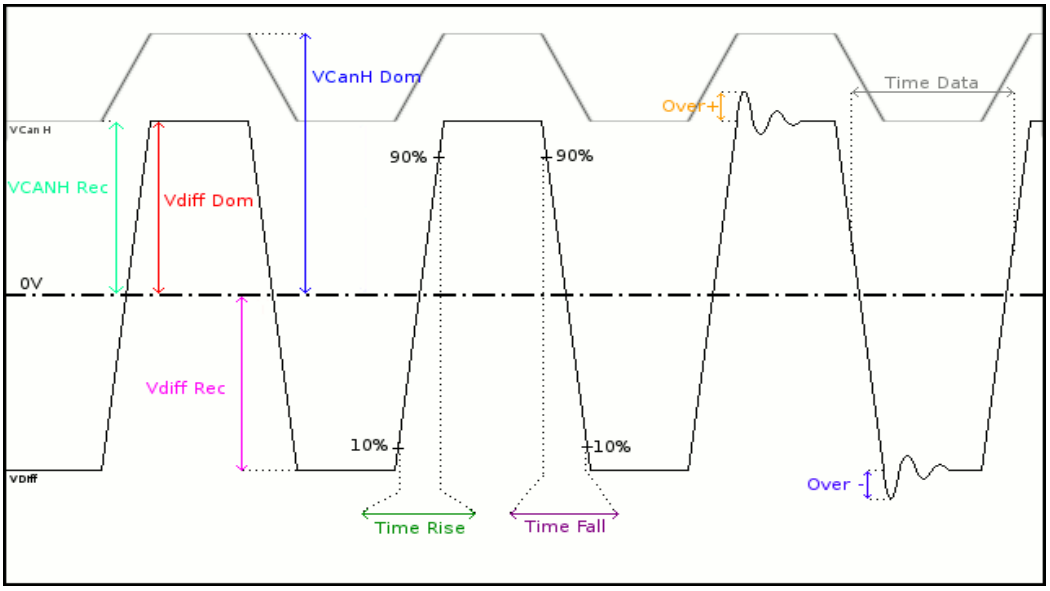




pin 7: CAN H
pin 2: CAN H
pin 3: GND

"CAN High-speed" Bus (continued)

Measurements

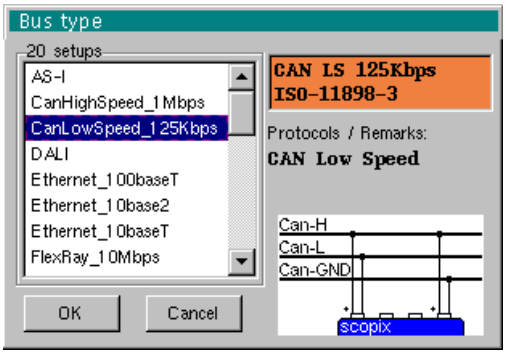


Diagnosis Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

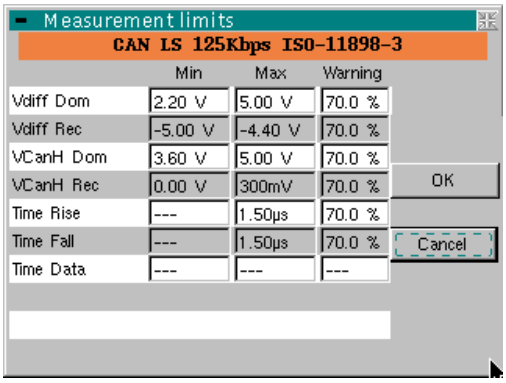
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
Vdiff Dom	Measurement of the Vdiff dominant state	• Termination problem (load too light) • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Vdiff Rec	Measurement of the Vdiff recessive state	
VCanH Dom	Measurement of the Vcan dominant state	• Chassis-ground disturbance problem • Common mode problem • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • …
VCanH Rec	Measurement of the Vcan recessive state	
Time Rise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of the VDiff signal amplitude	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • Termination impedance positioned incorrectly • …
Time Fall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of the VDiff signal amplitude	
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total	• Unsuitable or damaged cable • Termination impedance positioned incorrectly • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Jitter	Measurement made using the bit time total	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over+	Measurement of the positive overshoot compared to the Vdiff signal amplitude	• Unsuitable cable impedance • Bus termination problem (termination absent, major overshoot) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over-	Measurement of the negative overshoot compared to the Vdiff signal amplitude	

"CAN Low-Speed" Bus

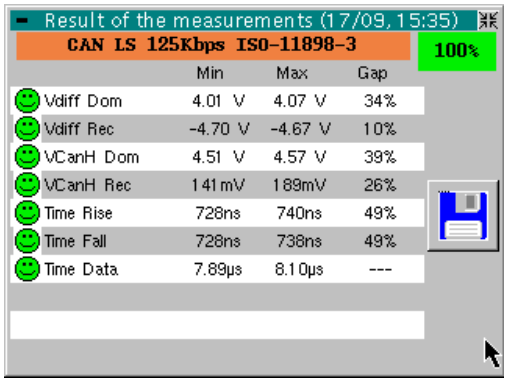
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

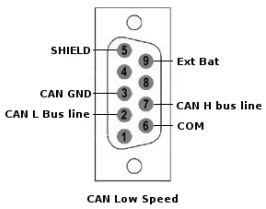
- 2 HX0130 or HX0030 sensors
- 1 HX0910 SUBD9 connection board (optional)

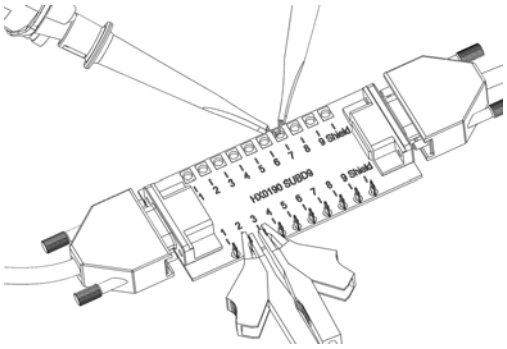
Configuration files

- "CanLowSpeed_125Kbps" for a Low-speed 125kbps CAN bus

The configuration file parameters are compliant with the ISO 11898-3 standard, on the receiver side.

Connections

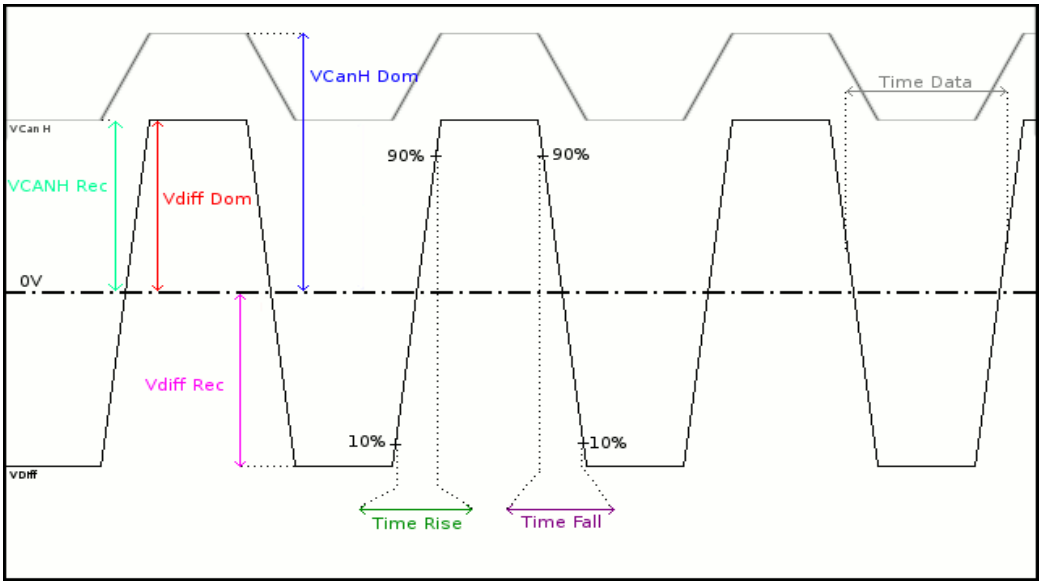




pin 7: CAN H
pin 2: CAN H
pin 3: GND

"CAN Low-Speed" Bus (continued)

Measurements

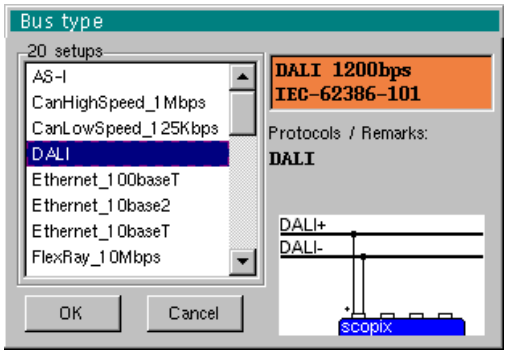


Diagnosis Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

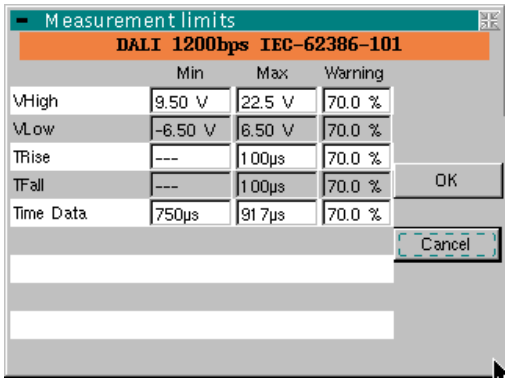
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
Vdiff Dom	Measurement of the Vdiff dominant state	• Termination problem • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Vdiff Rec	Measurement of the Vdiff recessive state	
VCanH Dom	Measurement of the Vcan dominant state	• Chassis-ground disturbance problem • Common mode problem • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • …
VCanH Rec	Measurement of the Vcan recessive state	
Time Rise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of the Vdiff signal amplitude	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • …
Time Fall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of the Vdiff signal amplitude	
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total	• Unsuitable or damaged cable • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …

"DALI" Bus

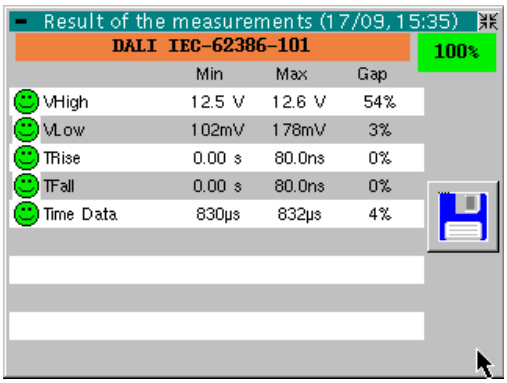
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

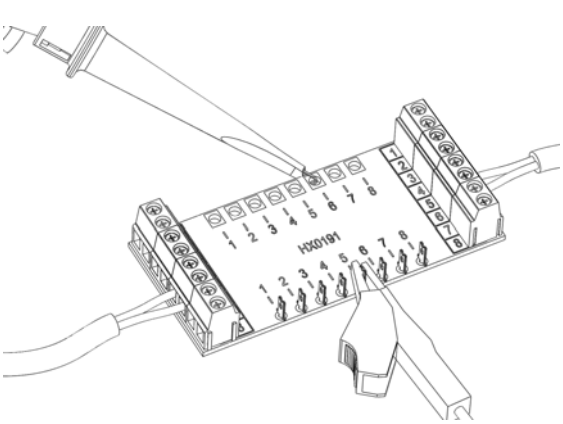
- an HX0130 or HX0030 sensor
- an HX091 M12 connection board (optional)

Configuration files

- "DALI" for a speed of 1200bps

The configuration file parameters are compliant with the IEC-62386-101 standard, on the receiver side.

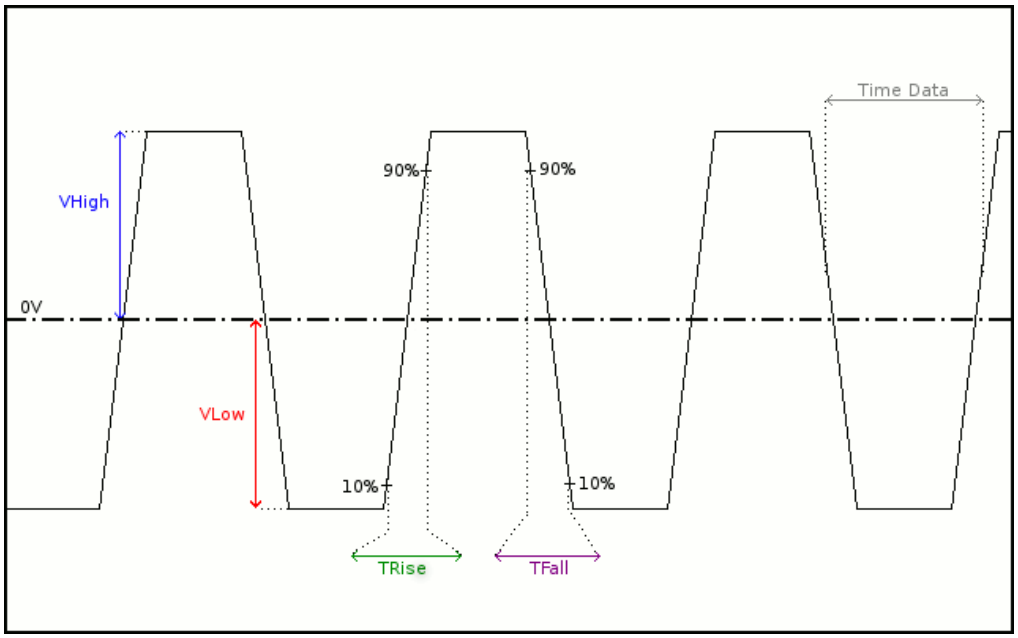
Connections



pin 6: DALI+
pin 5: DALI-

"DALI" Bus (continued)

Measurements



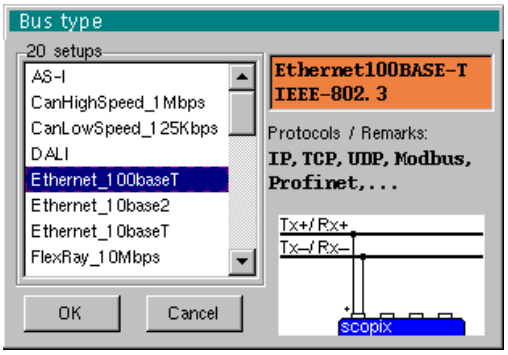
Diagnosis

Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

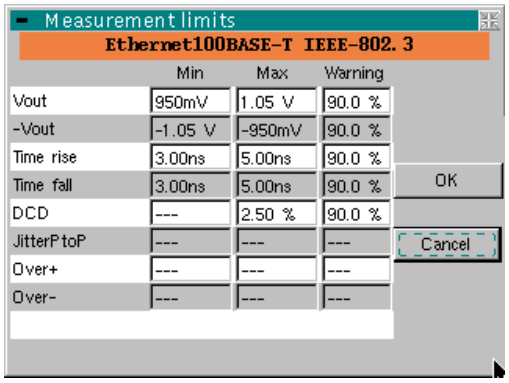
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
VHigh	Measurement of the signal high level	• Termination problem • Cable length not compliant with standard • Chassis-ground disturbance problem • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
VLow	Measurement of the signal low level	
TRise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of the signal amplitude	• Cable length not compliant with standard • Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • …
TFall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of the signal amplitude	
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total.	• Cable length not compliant with standard • Unsuitable or damaged cable • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …

"Ethernet 100Base-T" Bus

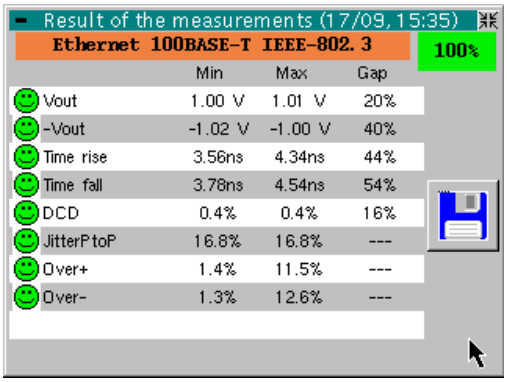
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

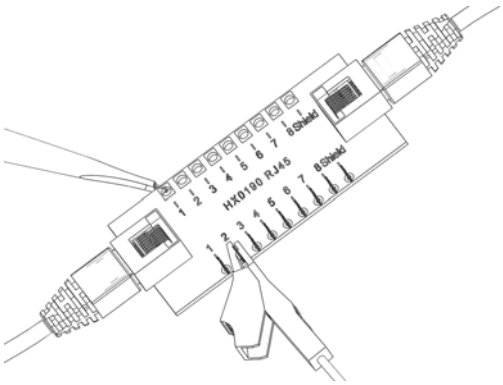
- an HX0130 or HX0030 sensor
- an HX0190 RJ45 connection board (optional)

Configuration files

- "Ethernet_100baseT" at 100Mbps

The configuration file parameters are compliant with the IEEE-802.3 standard, on the receiver side.

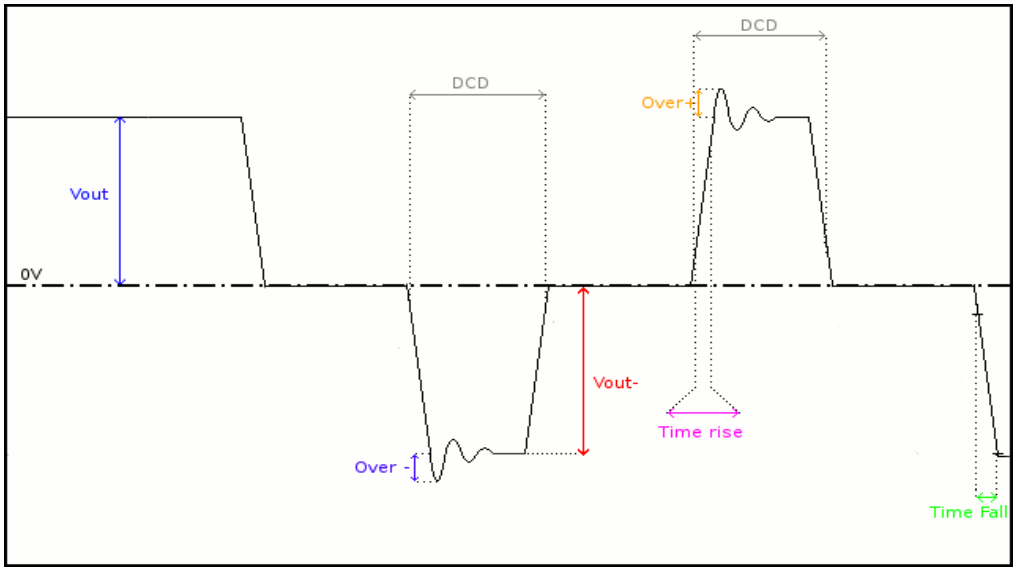
Connections



pin 1: Tx+
pin 3: Rx+
pin 2: Tx-
pin 6: Rx-

"Ethernet 100Base-T" Bus (continued)

Measurements



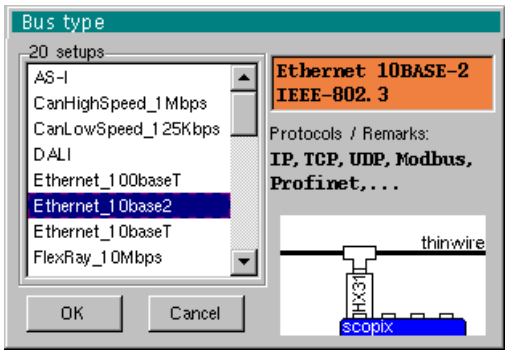
Diagnosis

Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

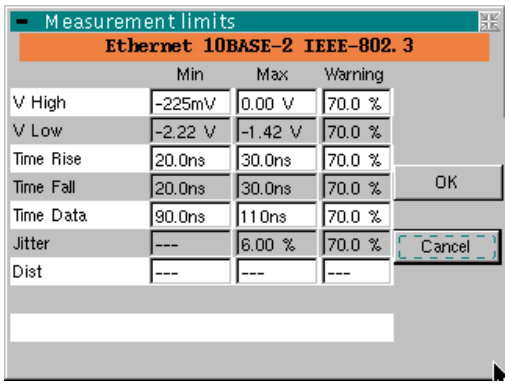
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
Vout	Positive pulse amplitude measurement	• Termination problem • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
-Vout	Negative pulse amplitude measurement	
Time Rise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of a positive signal amplitude	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • …
Time Fall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of a negative signal amplitude	
DCD	Measurement of the duty cycle between positive and negative pulses Measurements taken using a total of the positive and negative pulses	• Unsuitable or damaged cable • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • Cable length not compliant with standard • …
JitterPtoP	Measurement made using the positive and negative pulses	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over+	Overshoot measurement on positive pulses. The max. pulse overshoot is compared to its amplitude.	• Unsuitable cable impedance • Termination problem (if there is no termination, major overshoot and the opposite if the bus impedance is too high) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over-	Overshoot measurement on negative pulses. The max. pulse overshoot is compared to its amplitude.	

"Ethernet 10Base-2" Bus

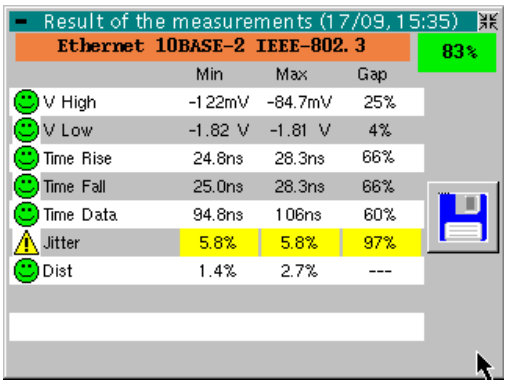
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

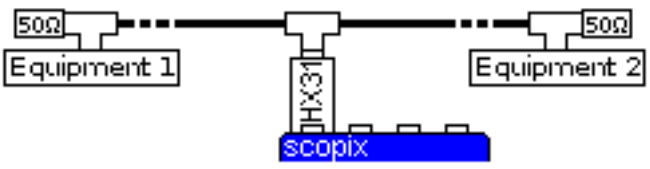
- A Probix HX0031 probe
- A Tee with a male BNC and a female BNC

Configuration files

- "Ethernet_10base2" at 10Mbps

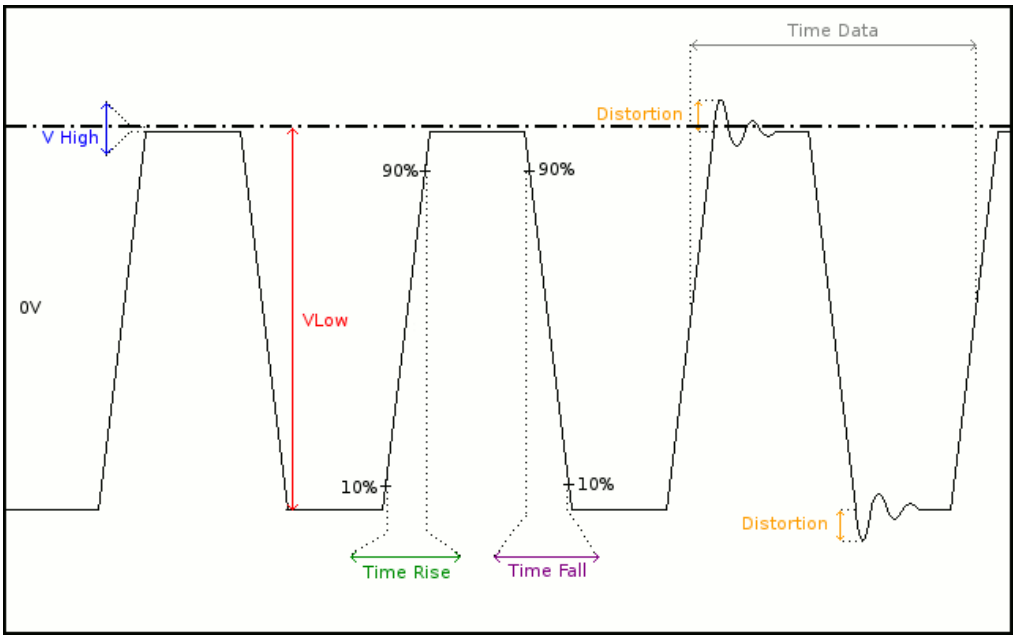
The configuration file parameters are compliant with the IEEE-802.3 standard, on the receiver side.

Connections



"Ethernet 10Base-2" Bus (continued)

Measurements



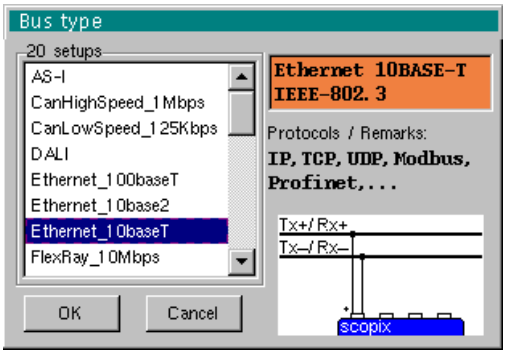
Diagnosis

Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

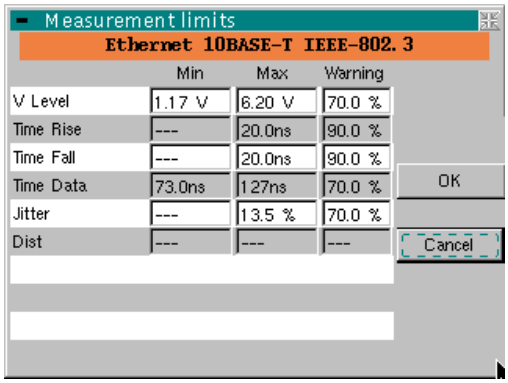
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
V High	Measurement of the high level	• Termination problem • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
V Low	Measurement of the low level	
Time Rise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of the signal amplitude	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • …
Time Fall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of the signal amplitude	
Time Data	Measurement taken using total bit times Bit time is measured over one period (Manchester coding).	• Unsuitable or damaged cable • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Jitter	Measurement made using the bit time total	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Dist	Measurement of the amplitude distortion. The max overshoot level is compared to the signal peak-to-peak value.	• Unsuitable cable impedance • Termination problem (if there is no termination, major overshoot and the opposite if the bus impedance is too high) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …

"Ethernet 10Base-T" Bus

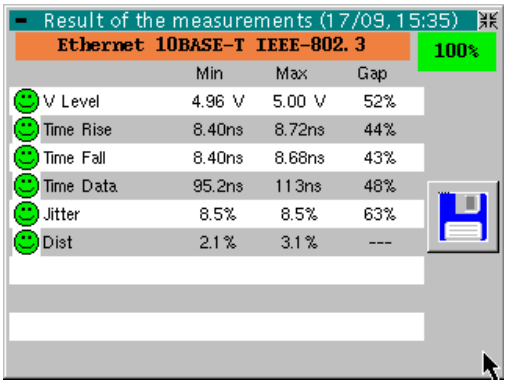
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

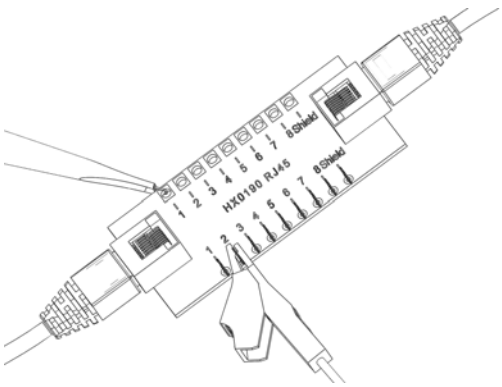
- an HX0130 or HX0030 sensor
- an HX0910 RJ45 connection board (optional)

Configuration files

- "Ethernet_10baseT" at 10Mbps

The configuration file parameters are compliant with the IEEE-802.3 standard, on the receiver side.

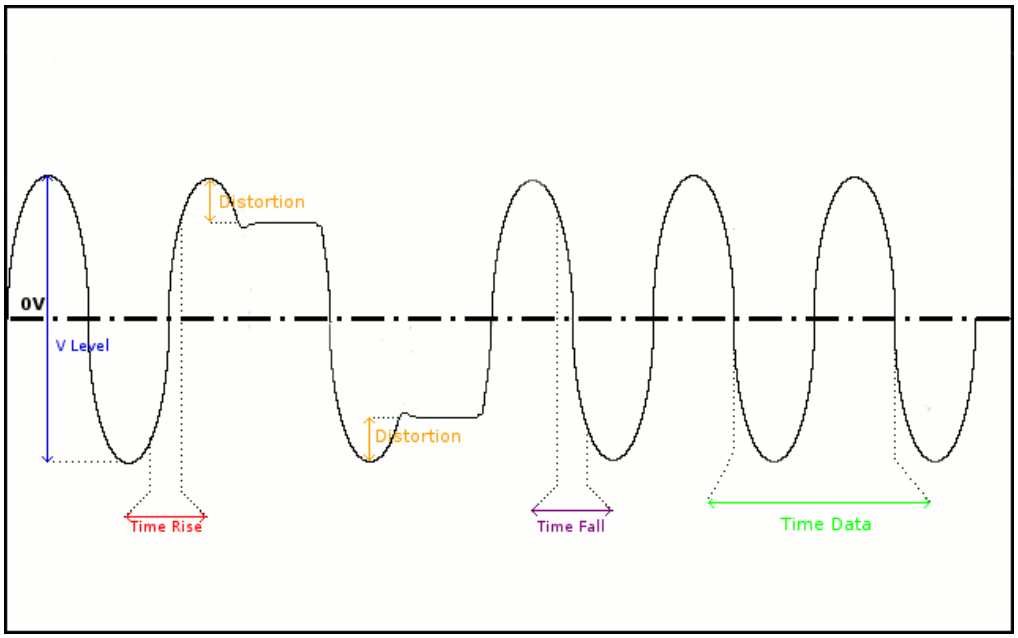
Connections



pin 1: Tx+
pin 3: Rx+
pin 2: Tx-
pin 6: Rx-

"Ethernet 10Base-T" Bus (continued)

Measurements



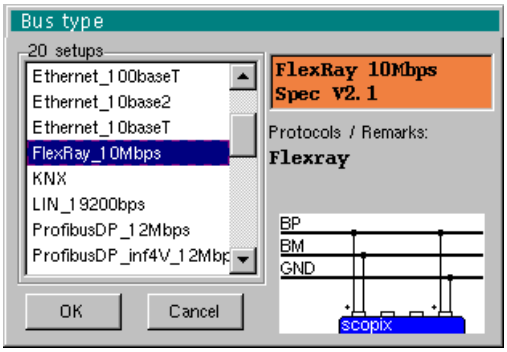
Diagnosis

Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

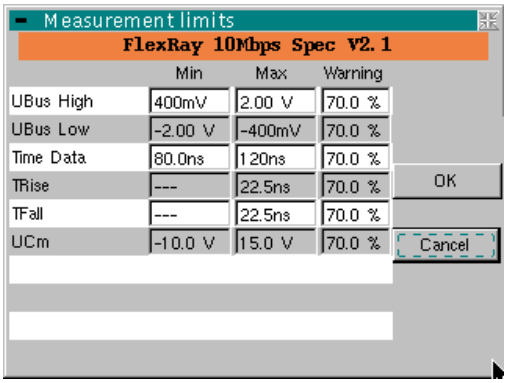
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
V Level	Measurement of the amplitude on the signal's thin pulses	• Termination problem • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Time Rise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of the signal amplitude	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • Termination impedance incorrectly positioned • …
Time Fall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of the signal amplitude	
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total. The bit time is measured on one period (Manchester coding). The measurement is only made on thin pulses.	• Unsuitable or damaged cable • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Jitter	Measurement made using the bit time total	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Dist	Measurement of the amplitude distortion. The max overshoot level is compared to the signal peak-to-peak value. The measurement is only made on thick pulses.	• Unsuitable cable impedance • Termination problem (if there is no termination, major overshoot and the opposite if the bus impedance is too high) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …

"FlexRay" Bus

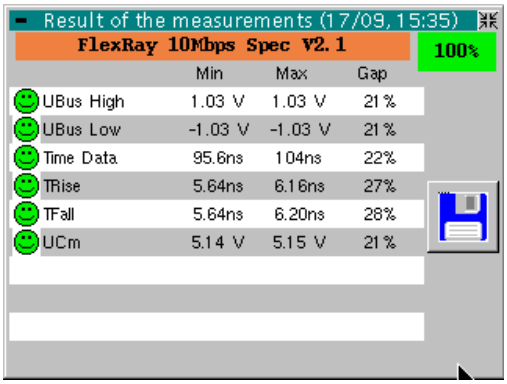
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

- an HX0130 or HX0030 sensor
- an HX0190 SUBD9 connection board (optional)

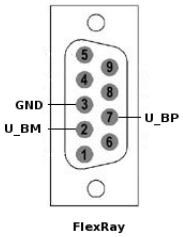
Configuration files

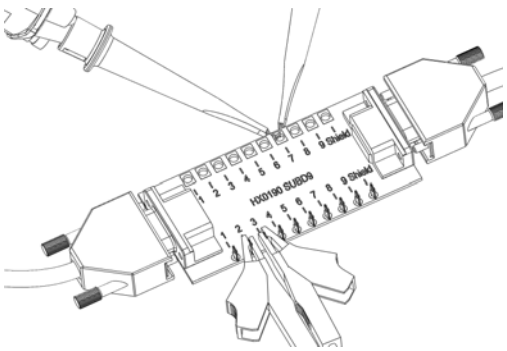
- "FlexRay_10Mbps" for a FlexRay at 10Mbps

The configuration file parameters are compliant with Spec V2.1.

To analyse the Flexray bus at other speeds you must create a new ".BUS" configuration file using the PC SxBus software.

Connections

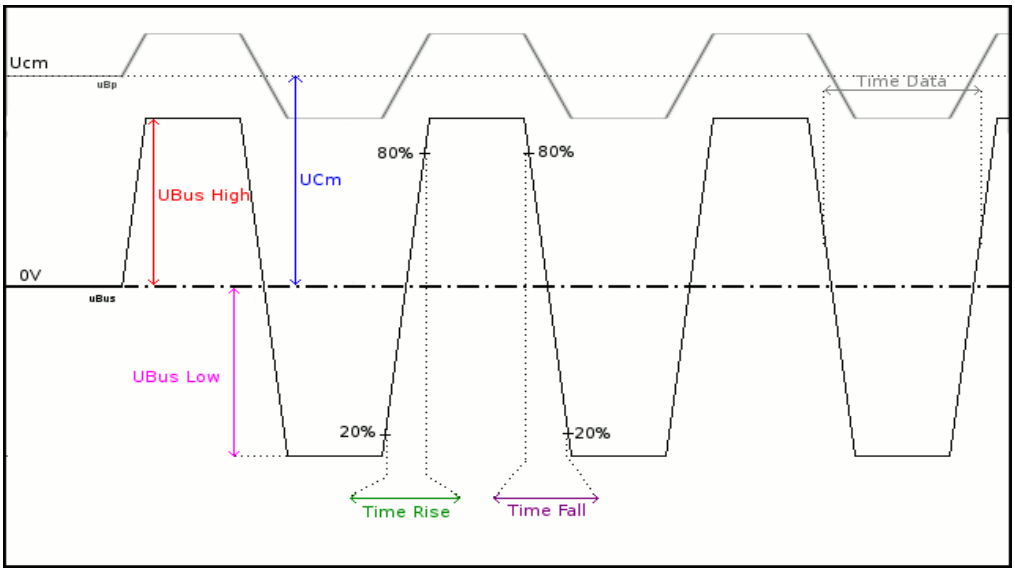




pin 7: U_BP
pin 2: U_BM
pin 3: GND

"FlexRay" Bus (continued)

Measurements



UBus = U_BP – U_BM

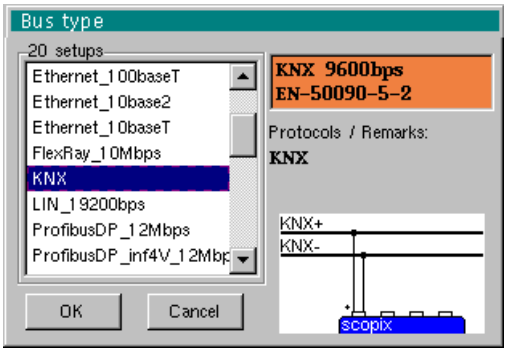
Diagnosis

Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

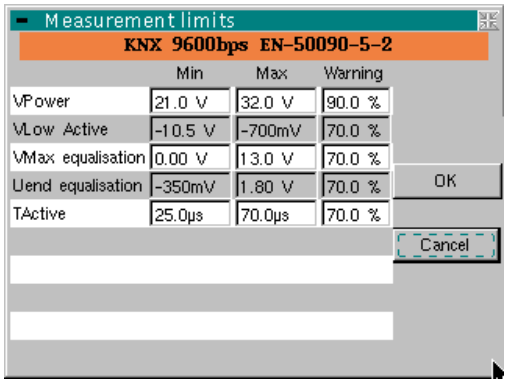
Measurement	Descriptions	Diagnosis
UBus High	Measurement of the high level on the Ubus signal	• Termination problem • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, …) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
UBus Low	Measurement of the low level on the UBus signal	
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total.	• Unsuitable or damaged cable • Termination impedance incorrectly positioned • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
TRise	Rise time between 20% and 80% of the UBus signal amplitude	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • Termination impedance incorrectly positioned • …
TFall	Fall time between 80% and 20% of the UBus signal amplitude	
UCm	Offset measurement on the U_Bp signal	• Chassis-ground disturbance problem • Common mode problem • Cable length not compliant with standard • …

"KNX" Bus

Overview

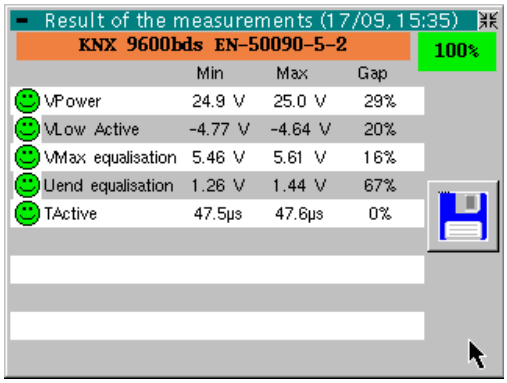


Configuration



Measurement specification

> ***To be analyzed, the signal must meet the following conditions:***
>
> ***VLow Active < -1.2V***
>
> ***VMax equalisation > 1.2V***



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

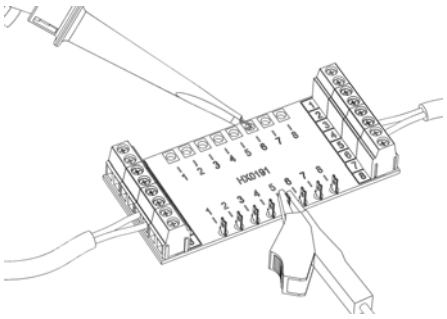
- 2 HX0130 or HX0030 sensors
- an HX0191 generic connection board (optional)

Configuration files

- "KNX" for a speed of 9600bps

The configuration file parameters are compliant with the EN 50090-5-2 standard, on the receiver side.

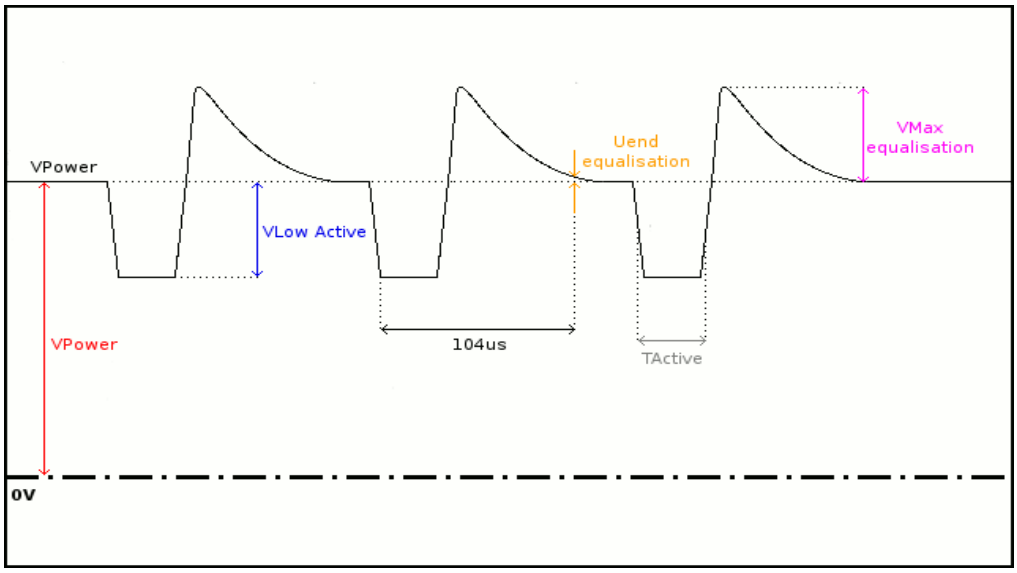
Connections



pin 6: KNX+
pin 5: KNX-

"KNX" Bus (continued)

Measurements



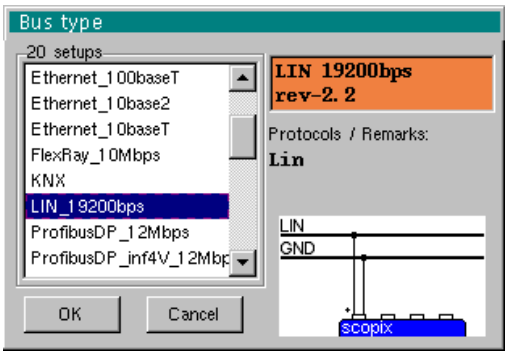
Diagnosis

Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

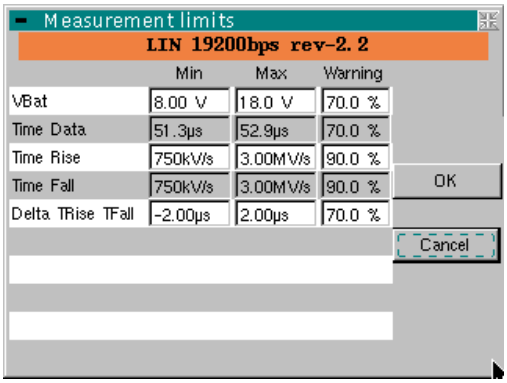
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
VPower	Measurement of the KNX signal offset (power supply)	• Too many devices on the bus • Cable length not compliant with standard • Faulty power supply • …
VLow Active	Negative pulse low-level measurement	• Faulty transmitter • Cable length not compliant with standard • Termination problem • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • Faulty junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • …
VMax equalisation	Measurement of the signal high level	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • Faulty transmitter • …
Uend equalisation	Voltage level compared to VPower after 104µs. The 104µs are measured from the falling edge of the low pulse.	• Faulty transmitter • Cable length not compliant with standard • Termination problem • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • Faulty junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • …
TActive	Measurement made using the bit time total. Bit time measured only on low pulses.	• Faulty transmitter • Cable length not compliant with standard • Termination problem • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • Faulty junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • …

"LIN" Bus

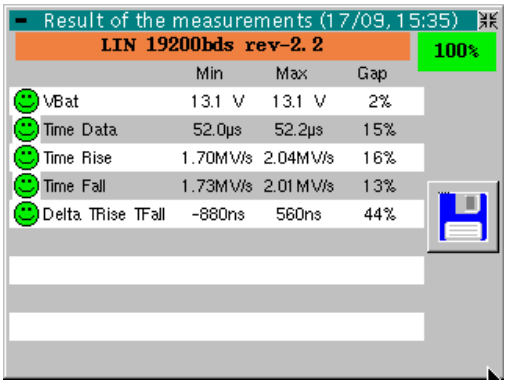
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

- an HX0130 or HX0030 sensor
- an HX0190 SUBD9 connection board (optional)

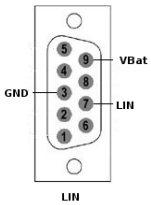
Configuration files

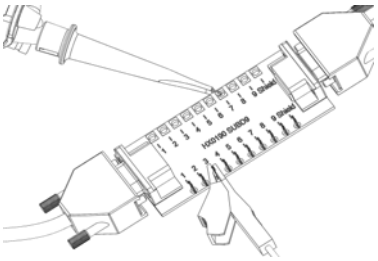
- "LIN_19200bps" for a LIN bus at 19200bps

The configuration file parameters are compliant with rev-2.2.

To analyse the LIN bus at other speeds you must create a new ".BUS" configuration file using the PC SxBus software.

Connections

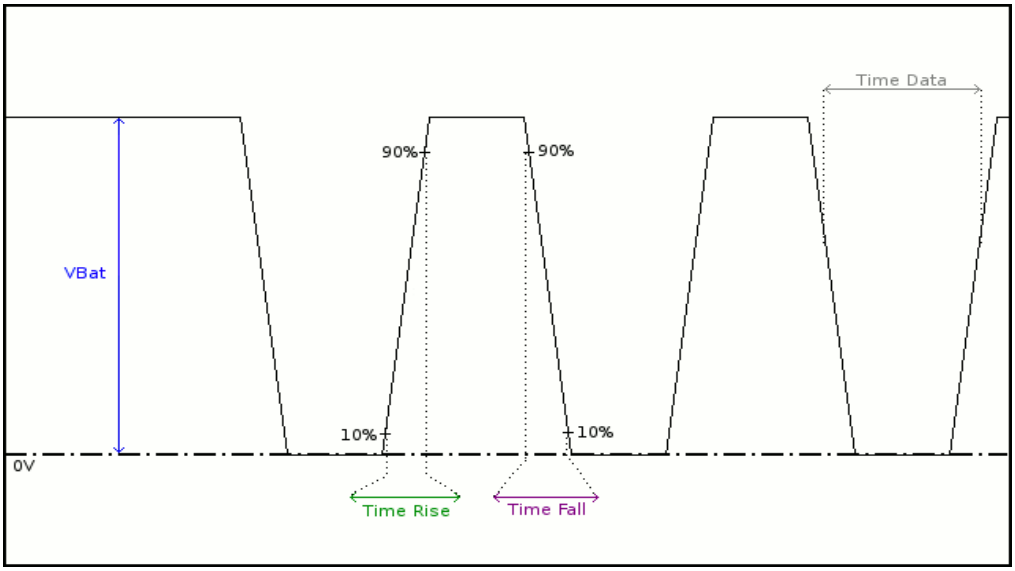




pin 7: LIN
pin 5: GND

"LIN" Bus (continued)

Measurements



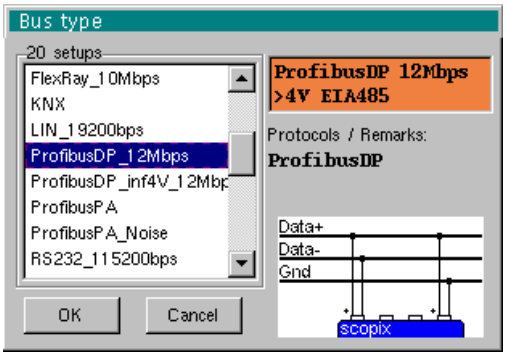
Diagnosis

Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

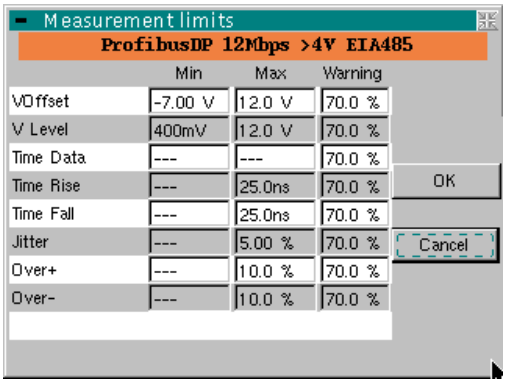
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
VBat	Measurement of the signal high level	• Too many devices on the bus • Cable length not compliant with standard • Faulty power supply • Faulty chassis-ground • Incorrectly connected chassis-ground • Termination problem • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total	• Unsuitable or damaged cable • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Time Rise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of the signal amplitude expressed in Volt/second	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • …
Time Fall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of the signal amplitude expressed in Volt/second	
Delta TRise TFall	Difference between the rise time at 10% 90% and the fall time at 90% 10%	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …

"Profibus DP" Bus

Overview

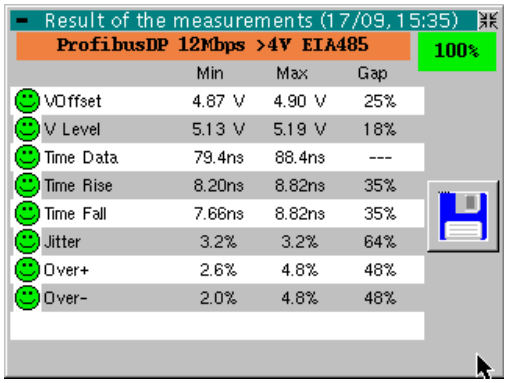


Configuration



Measurement specification

> ***To be analyzed, the signal amplitude must be greater than 700 mV.***



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

- an HX0130 or HX0030 sensor
- an HX0190 SUBD9 connection board (optional) or an HX0191 M12 connection board (optional)

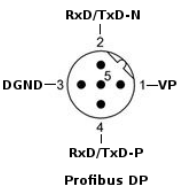
Configuration files

- "ProfibusDP_12Mbps" for a Profibus DP bus, 12Mbps speed, amplitude > 4 V
- "ProfibusDP_inf4V_12Mbps" for Profibus DP bus, 12Mbps speed, amplitude < 4 V
- "RS485_10Mbps" for a RS485 bus, 10Mbps speed, amplitude > 4 V
- "RS485_inf4V_10Mbps" for a RS485 bus, 10Mbps speed, amplitude < 4 V
- "RS485_19200bps" for a RS485 bus, 19200bps speed, amplitude > 4 V
- "RS485_inf4V_19200bps" for a RS485 bus, 19200bps speed, amplitude < 4 V

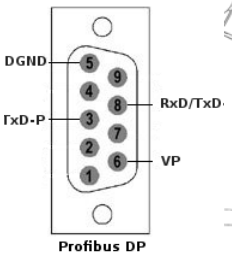
The configuration file parameters are compliant with the EIA-485 standard.

To analyse the Profibus bus at other speeds you must create a new ".BUS" configuration file using the PC SxBus software.

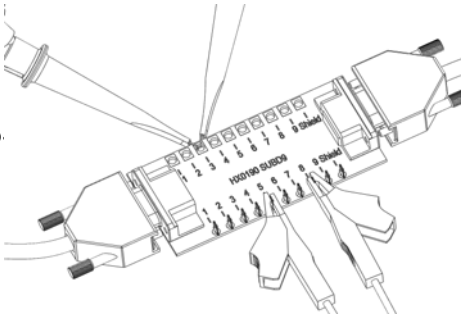
Connections



or



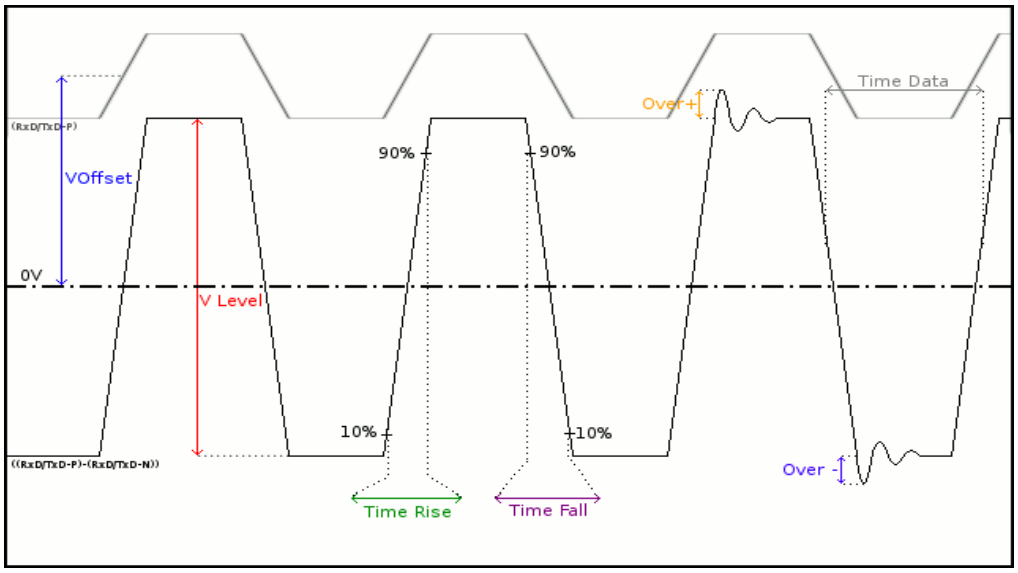
HX0190 SUBD9



pin 3: RxD/TxD-P
pin 8: RxD/TxD-N
pin 5: RxD/TxD-N

"Profibus DP" Bus (continued)

Measurements

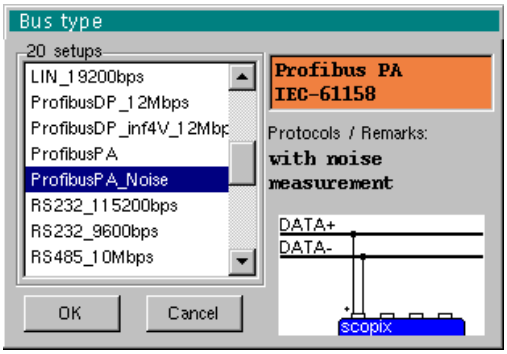


Diagnosis Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

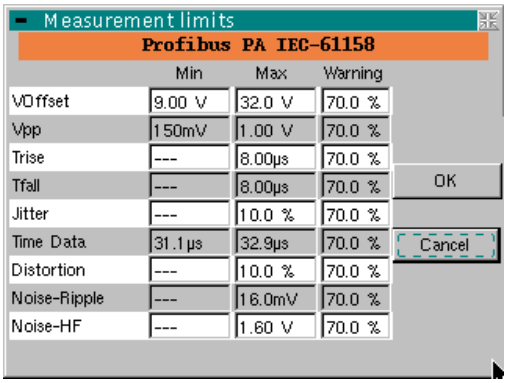
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
VOffset	Offset measurement on the RxD-P or TxD-P signal	• Chassis-ground disturbance problem • Common mode problem • Cable length not compliant with standard • ….
V Level	Signal amplitude measurement ((RxD-P/TxD-P) -(RxD-N/TxDN))	• Termination problem • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total.	• Unsuitable or damaged cable • Termination impedance incorrectly positioned • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Time Rise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of the signal amplitude	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • Termination impedance incorrectly positioned • …
Time Fall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of the signal amplitude	
Jitter	Measurement made using the bit time total	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over+	Measurement of the positive overshoot compared to the signal amplitude	• Unsuitable cable impedance • Termination problem (if there is no termination, major overshoot and the opposite if the bus impedance is too high) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over-	Measurement of the negative overshoot compared to the signal amplitude	

"Profibus PA" Bus

Overview

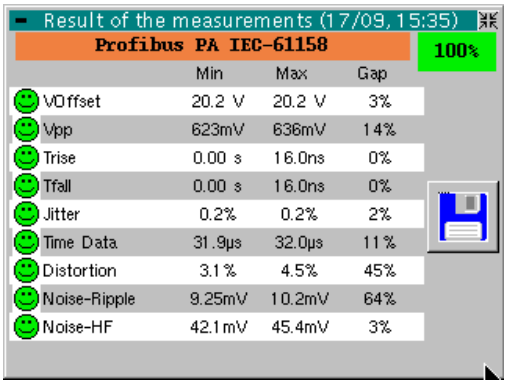


Configuration



Measurement specification

> ***To be analyzed, the signal amplitude must be greater than 300 mV.***



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

- an HX0130 or HX0030 sensor
- an HX0191 M12 connection board (optional)

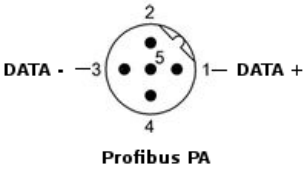
Configuration files

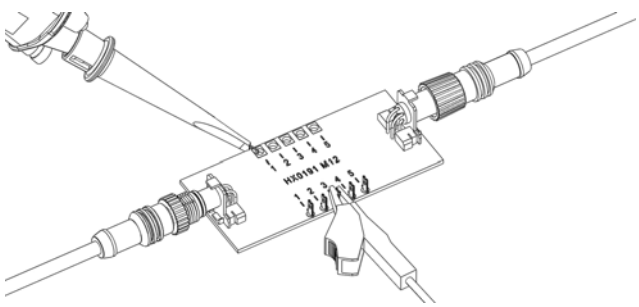
- "ProfibusPA_Noise" for a Profibus PA bus at 31.25kbps with a noise measurement
- "ProfibusPA" for a Profibus PA bus at 31.25kbps without a noise measurement

The configuration file parameters are compliant with the IEC 61158 standard.

To analyse the Profibus bus at other speeds you must create a new ".BUS" configuration file using the PC SxBus software.

Connections

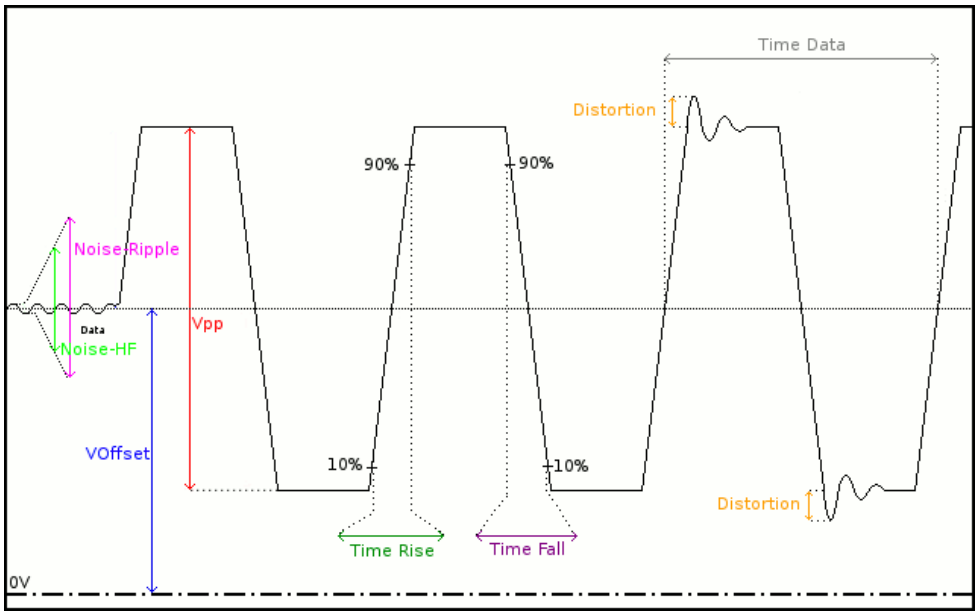




pin 1: DATA+
pin 3: DATA-

"Profibus PA" Bus (continued)

Measurements



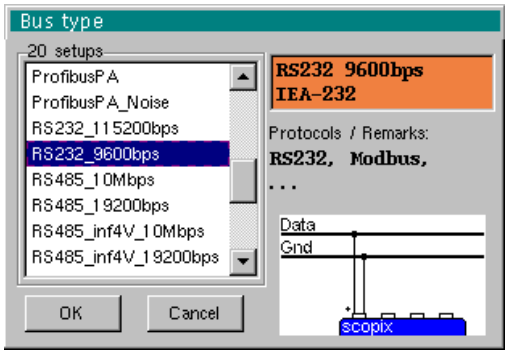
Diagnosis

Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

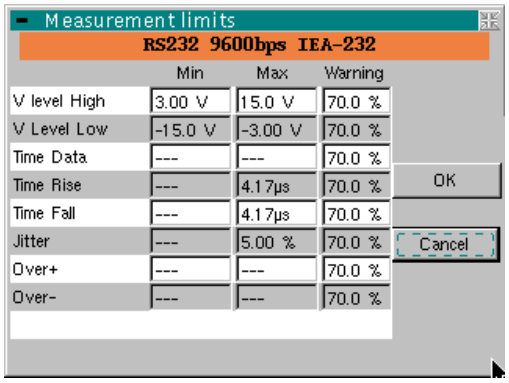
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
VOffset	Offset measurement on the Data signal	• Too many devices on the bus • Cable length not compliant with standard • Faulty power supply • …
Vpp	Peak-to-peak measurement on the Data signal	• Termination problem • Cable length not compliant with standard • Faulty junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
TRise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of the Data signal amplitude	• Cable length not compliant with standard • Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • Termination impedance incorrectly positioned • …
TFall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of the Data signal amplitude	
Jitter	Measurement made using the bit time total.	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Time Data	measurement made using the bit time total. The bit time is measured on one period (Manchester coding).	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • The cable length is not compliant with the standard • Unsuitable or damaged cable • Termination impedance incorrectly positioned
Distortion	Measurement of amplitude distortion as defined in the IEC-61152 standard. The max overshoot level is compared to the signal peak-to-peak value.	• Unsuitable cable impedance • Termination problem (if there is no termination, major overshoot and the opposite if the bus impedance is too high) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Noise-Ripple	Search for the max. peak-to-peak value for signals between 7.8kHz and 39.1kHz on the dead time part of the bus, i.e. its power supply	• Excessive noise between 7.8kHz and 39.1kHz on the power supply (check whether the power supply is faulty, check the cable route, ground braid nit connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Noise-HF	Search for the max. peak-to-peak value for signals between 3.91MHz and 25MHz on the dead time part of the bus, i.e. its power supply	• Excessive noise between 3.91MHz and 25MHz on the power supply (check whether the power supply is faulty, check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …

"RS232" Bus

Overview

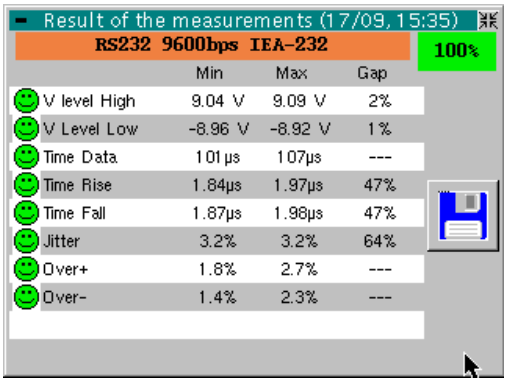


Configuration



Measurement specification

> ***To be analyzed, the signal amplitude must be greater than 700 mV.***



Analysis results

Getting started

Equipment

- an HX0130 or HX0030 sensor
- an HX0190 SUBD9 connection board (optional)

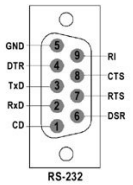
Configuration files

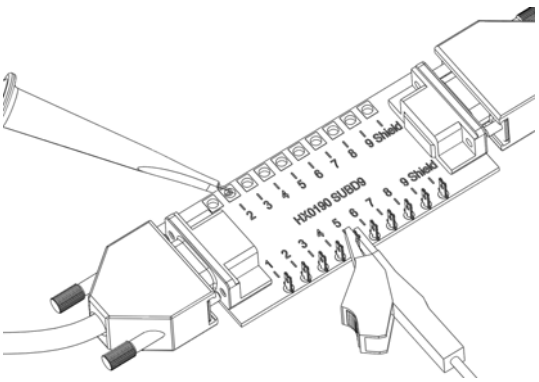
- "RS232_9600bps" to analyse a RS232 bus at 9600bps
- "RS232_115200bps" to analyse a RS232 bus at 115200bps

The configuration file parameters are compliant with the EIA-232, standard on the receiver side.

To analyse the RS232 bus at other speeds you must create a new ".BUS" configuration file using the PC SxBus software.

Connections

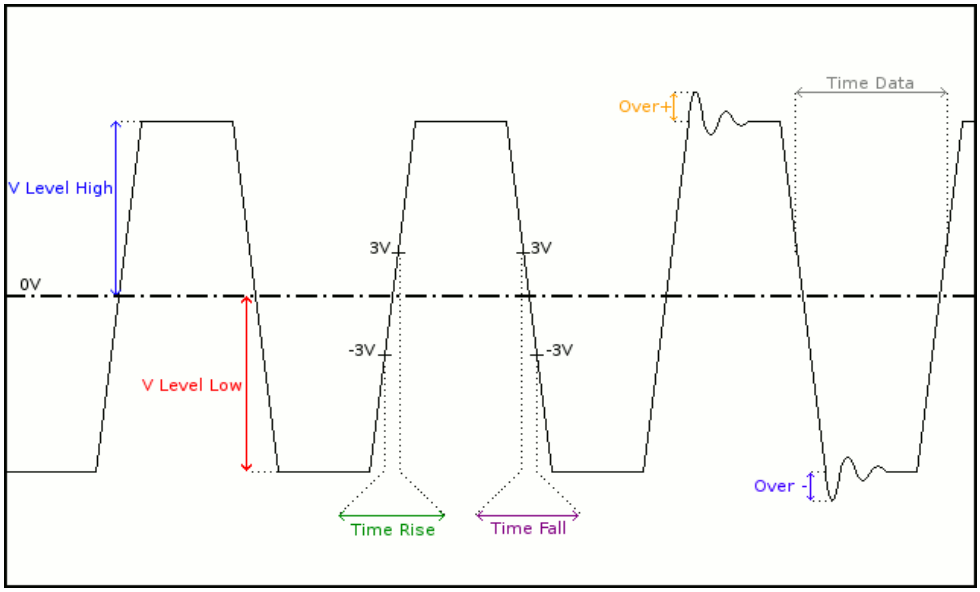




pin 2: Rx Data
pin 3: Tx Data
pin 5: chassis-ground
Measurement between 2 (or 3) and 5

"RS232" Bus (continued)

Measurements

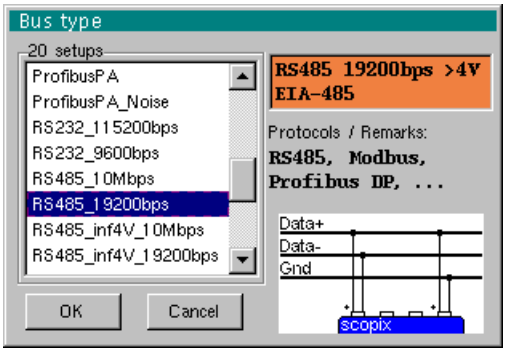


Diagnosis Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

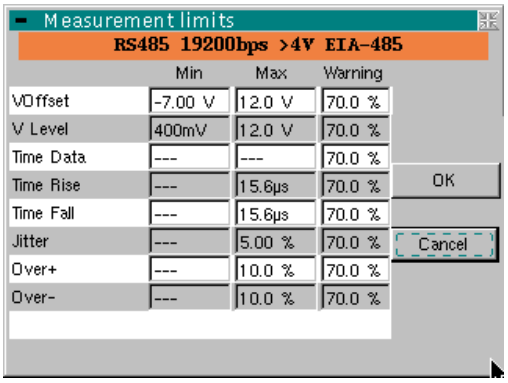
Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
V Level High	Measurement of the signal high level	• Termination problem • Cable length not compliant with standard • Chassis-ground disturbance problem • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
V Level Low	Measurement of the signal low level	
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total.	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Unsuitable or damaged cable • …
Time Rise	Rise time between -3V and 3V	• Cable length not compliant with standard • Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • …
Time Fall	Fall time between 3V and -3V	
Jitter	Measurement made using the bit time total.	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over+	Positive overshoot measurement	• Unsuitable cable impedance • Bus termination problem (termination absent, major overshoot) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over-	Negative overshoot measurement	

"RS485" Bus

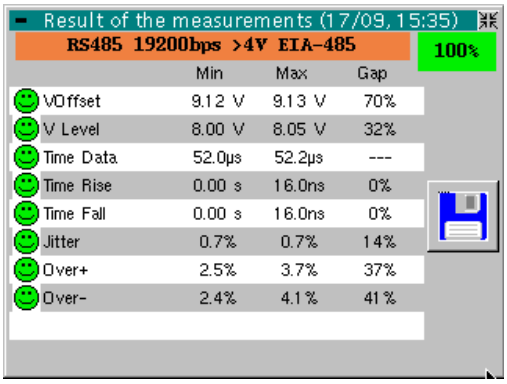
Overview



Configuration



Measurement specification



Analysis results

> ***To be analyzed, the signal amplitude must be greater than 700 mV.***

Getting started

Equipment

- 2 HX0130 or HX0030 sensors
- an HX0190 SUBD9 connection board (optional)

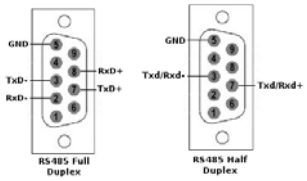
Configuration files

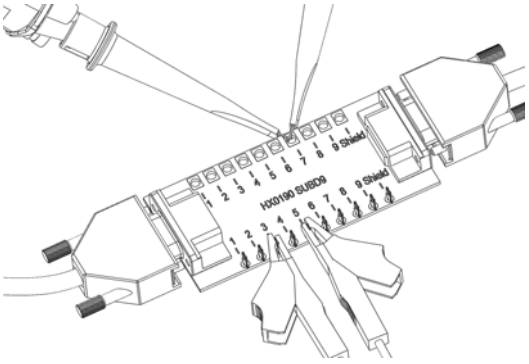
- "RS485_10Mbps" for a RS485 bus, 10Mbps speed, amplitude > 4 V
- "RS485_inf4V_10Mbps" for a RS485 bus, 10Mbps speed, amplitude < 4 V
- "RS485_19200bps" for a RS485 bus, 19200bps speed, amplitude > 4 V
- "RS485_inf4V_19200bps" for a RS485 bus, 19200bps speed, amplitude < 4 V

☝ *The configuration file parameters are compliant with the EIA-485 standard, on the receiver side.*

☝ *To analyse the RS485 bus at other speeds you must create a new ".BUS" configuration file using the PC SxBus software.*

Connections

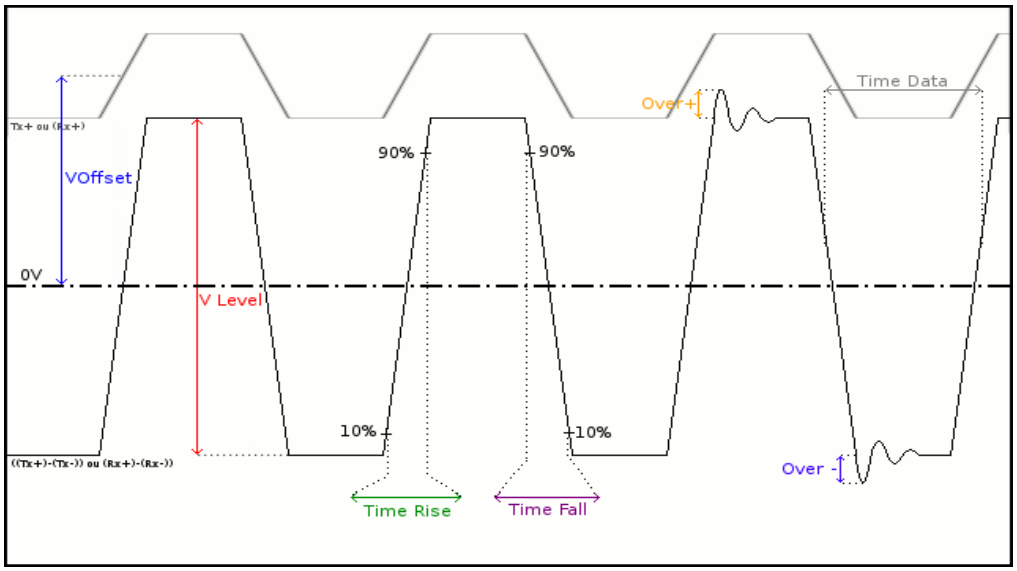




pin 7: Tx+
pin 3: Tx-
pin 5: chassis-ground

"RS485" Bus (continued)

Measurements



Diagnosis

Use this table to troubleshoot problems on a measurement:

Measurement	Description	Diagnosis
VOffset	Offset measurement on the Tx+ or (Rx+) signal (signal present on channel 4)	• Chassis-ground disturbance problem • Common mode problem • Cable length not compliant with standard • ….
V Level	Amplitude measurement on the ((Tx+)-Tx-)) or ((Rx+)-(Rx-)) signal (signal present on channel 1)	• Termination problem • Junction connection (oxidation, bad contact, etc.) • Cable length not compliant with standard • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Time Data	Measurement made using the bit time total	• Unsuitable or damaged cable • Termination impedance incorrectly positioned • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Time Rise	Rise time between 10% and 90% of the signal amplitude	• Unsuitable or damaged cable (the rise and fall times increase with the cable impedance) • Termination impedance incorrectly positioned • …
Time Fall	Fall time between 90% and 10% of the signal amplitude	
Jitter	Measurement made using the bit time total	• Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over+	Measurement of the negative overshoot of the signal amplitude	• Unsuitable cable impedance • Termination problem (if there is no termination, major overshoot and the opposite if the bus impedance is too high) • Significant noise (check the cable route, ground braid not connected, faulty chassis-ground, etc.) • …
Over-	Measurement of the positive overshoot of the signal amplitude	