

TDS200 Operating Kit



1**Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes**

The environment around us contains various energy sources, such as electronic appliances that generate signals. Oscilloscopes allow you to observe these signals to analyze the performance of these energy sources. This module introduces oscilloscopes and the methods to measure electrical signals by using oscilloscopes and associated probes.

This module includes the following sections:

- Getting to Know Oscilloscopes

- Getting to Know Probes

Getting to Know Oscilloscopes

This section provides an introduction to oscilloscopes. It also describes the different types of oscilloscopes and how they function.

This section includes the following topics:

- . Introduction to Oscilloscopes
- .Types of Oscilloscopes
- .Oscilloscope Terminology

Introduction to Oscilloscopes

You use an oscilloscope to display electrical signals as waveforms. A waveform is a graphical representation of a wave.

An oscilloscope receives an electrical signal and converts it into a waveform. The waveform represents the change in voltage with time on an oscilloscope display screen.

You can use an oscilloscope to determine the following:

- .The frequency of an oscillating signal
- .The malfunctioning component in an electrical circuit

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Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes

.Whether the signal is direct current (DC) or alternating current (AC)

.What part of the signal is noise

You can also use oscilloscopes to measure electrical signals in response to physical stimuli, such as sound, mechanical stress, pressure, light, or heat. For example, a television technician can use an oscilloscope to measure signals from the television circuit board. A medical researcher can use an oscilloscope to measure brain waves.

An oscilloscope contains various controls that help you analyze waveforms, which are displayed on a graphical grid. This graphical grid is called a graticule. The vertical or Y-axis of the graticule typically represents voltage. The horizontal or X-axis typically represents time

Figure 1.1 shows how an oscilloscope displays voltage and time.

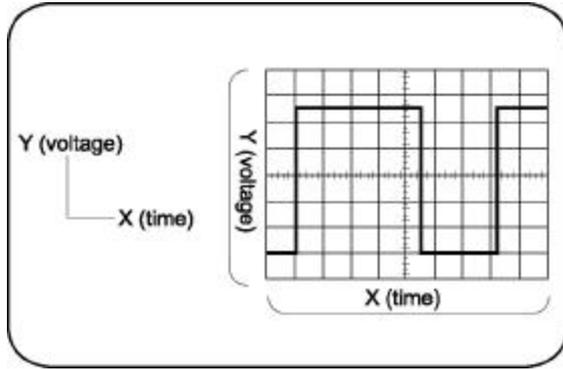


Figure 1.1: Oscilloscope display

Types of Oscilloscopes

Electronic equipment can be categorized into two types, analog and digital. Analog equipment use variable voltages while digital equipment use binary numbers that represent voltage samples. Similarly, oscilloscopes are categorized into analog and digital.

Figure 1.2 shows the difference between analog and digital oscilloscopes.

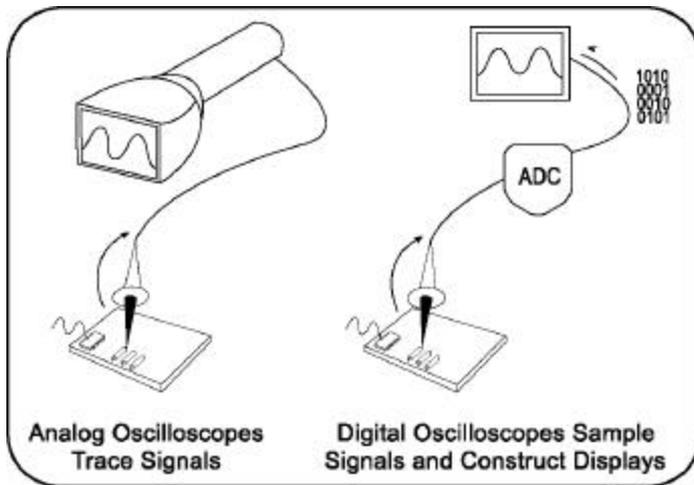


Figure 1.2: Analog and digital oscilloscopes

Analog Oscilloscopes

Let us look at how analog oscilloscopes work. Figure 1.3 shows a diagram of an analog oscilloscope.

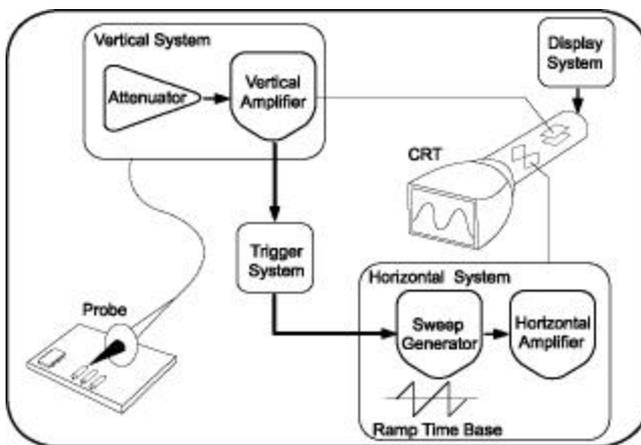


Figure 1.3: Block diagram of analog oscilloscopes

Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes

When you connect an analog oscilloscope to a circuit, the voltage signal from the circuit travels to the vertical deflection plates of the oscilloscope screen, which is a phosphor-coated cathode-ray tube (CRT). As a result, when an electron beam hits the phosphor inside the CRT, the beam creates a glowing dot. When you apply voltage to the deflection plates, the glowing dot moves.

A positive voltage causes the dot to move up and a negative voltage causes the dot to move down. The signal also travels to a trigger system, which initiates a horizontal sweep. The trigger causes the time base on the X-axis of the display grid to move the glowing dot across the screen from left to right within a specified time interval. When many sweeps occur in a rapid sequence, the movement of the glowing dot blends into a solid line. Together, the horizontal sweeping and vertical deflecting actions are displayed as a graph of the signal on the screen.

You use triggering to stabilize a repeating signal. Proper triggering ensures that the sweep begins at the same point of a repeating signal, to show a stable waveform.

Figure 1.4 shows triggered and untriggered waveforms.

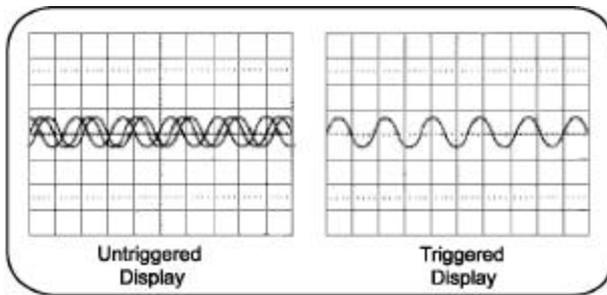


Figure 1.4: Untriggered and triggered display

In analog oscilloscopes, the CRT limits the range of sine wave frequencies that the oscilloscope can display. At low frequencies, the signal appears as a bright, slow-moving dot that does not display the waveform. When signal frequencies exceed the display speed of the CRT, the displayed signal is either distorted, attenuated, or both.

You can use an analog oscilloscope to display rapidly varying signals in real time. The phosphor-based display of an analog oscilloscope has an intensity grading, which makes the trace brighter wherever the signal features occur most frequently. You can then distinguish between signal details by observing the intensity levels of the displayed waveform.

Digital Oscilloscopes

In contrast to analog oscilloscopes, digital oscilloscopes use an analog-to-digital converter (ADC). An ADC converts the voltage being measured into a digital format. A digital oscilloscope acquires a waveform as a series of signal samples. It stores these signal samples in its memory and then reassembles the waveform for viewing on the screen.

Digital oscilloscopes are categorized into two types, digital storage oscilloscopes (DSO) and digital phosphor oscilloscopes (DPO). Let us look at how these two types of digital oscilloscopes work.

Digital Storage Oscilloscopes

In a DSO, an ADC takes samples of the signal at discrete points in time and converts the voltage at these points to digital values called sample points. The DSO contains a sample clock that determines the frequency at which the ADC takes samples. The rate at which the ADC takes samples is called the sample rate and is measured in samples per second.

The sample points from the ADC are stored in memory as waveform points. These waveform points make one waveform record. The number of waveform points used to make a

Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes

waveform record is called the record length. A waveform is then displayed on the screen.

Figure 1.5 shows how a DSO works.

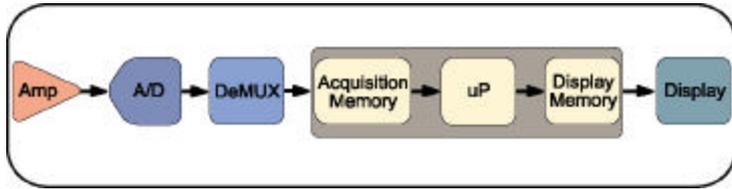


Figure 1.5: Block diagram of a DSO

A DSO contains a microprocessor (represented by uP in the figure above) that processes the signal, manages display activities, and interprets front panel controls.

Digital Phosphor Oscilloscopes

A DPO uses electronic Digital Phosphor to display waveforms on the screen. Digital Phosphor is a database that uses separate cells to store information for each pixel of the oscilloscope display screen. Every time a waveform triggers, the cells that map to the display path of the waveform are updated with intensity information. Intensity information increases in cells where the waveform passes.

When the Digital Phosphor database is loaded on the display screen of the oscilloscope, the screen shows intensified waveform areas, in proportion to the frequency of occurrence

Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes

of the signal at each point. A DPO may also allow varying frequency of signal details to be displayed in different colors.

Figure 1.6 shows how a DPO works.

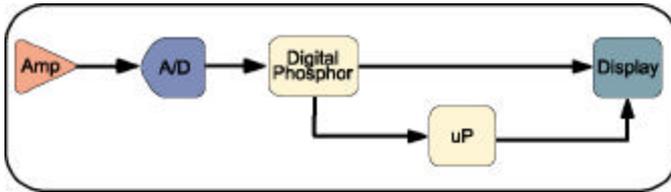


Figure 1.6: Block diagram of DPO

Similar to a DSO, a DPO also uses a microprocessor for display management, measurement automation, and analysis of the displayed waveforms.

Oscilloscope Terminology

This topic discusses the following terminology related to oscilloscopes:

.Types of waves

.Waveform measurements

.Performance terms

Types of Waves

You use waveform shapes to analyze a signal. Different types of waveforms represent different types of signals. Waveforms are classified into the following groups:

- .Sine waves
- .Square and rectangular waves
- .Step and pulse waves
- .Sawtooth and triangle waves
- .Complex waves

Sine Waves

A *sine wave* is a basic waveform that represents voltage change with time. Signals produced by the oscillator circuit in a signal generator are sine waves. Most AC power sources produce sine waves. Figure 1.7 shows a sine wave.

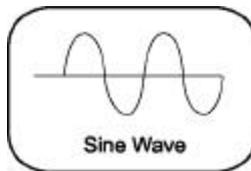


Figure 1.7: Sine wave

Square and Rectangular Waves

A *square wave* represents voltage signals that turn on and off at regular intervals. It is a standard wave for testing amplifiers, televisions, radios, and computer circuits.

A *rectangular wave* represents high and low time periods of a square wave that are unequal.

Figure 1.8 shows square and rectangular waves.

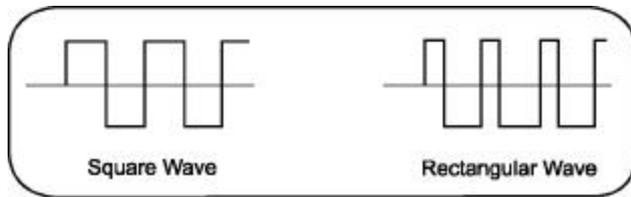


Figure 1.8: Square and rectangular waves

Step and Pulse Waves

Step and *pulse* waves are generated only once from a circuit. These signals are also called single-shot or transient signals. A *step wave* indicates a sudden change in voltage, which may be the result of turning on an electric switch. A *pulse wave* represents a sudden change in signal level followed by a return to the original level. For example, a pulse is generated if you turn a power switch on and then off again.

A pulse can represent the following information:

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.One bit traveling through a computer circuit

.A defect or a glitch in a circuit

Figure 1.9 shows examples of step and pulse waves.

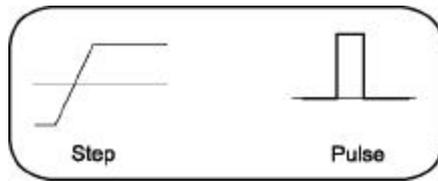


Figure 1.9: Step and pulse waves

Sawtooth and Triangle Waves

Sawtooth and *triangle* waves represent a linearly changing voltage required to control a device. A *sawtooth* wave has a rising rate of change that is different (faster or slower) than the falling rate of change. A *triangle* wave has a rising rate of change equal to the falling rate of change. Figure 1.10 shows examples of sawtooth and triangle waves.

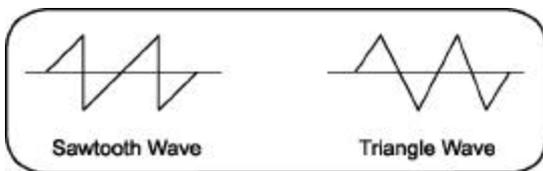


Figure 1.10: Sawtooth and triangle waves

Complex Waves

Some waveforms combine the characteristics of sines, squares, steps, and pulses to produce a *complex* wave shape.

Complex waves can represent signal information embedded in the form of amplitude, phase, and/or frequency variations.

Figure 1.11 shows a complex wave.

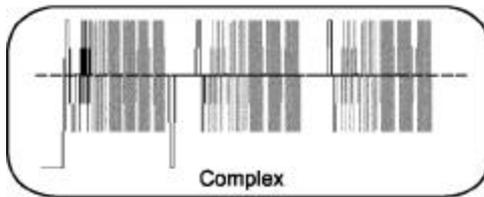


Figure 1.11: Complex wave

Waveform Measurements

You use waveform measurements to determine specific characteristics of waveforms.

Frequency and Period

Frequency represents the number of times a signal repeats itself in one second. The frequency of a signal is measured in Hertz (Hz). *Period* represents the time in which a signal completes one cycle. Figure 1.12 shows the frequency and period of a sine wave.

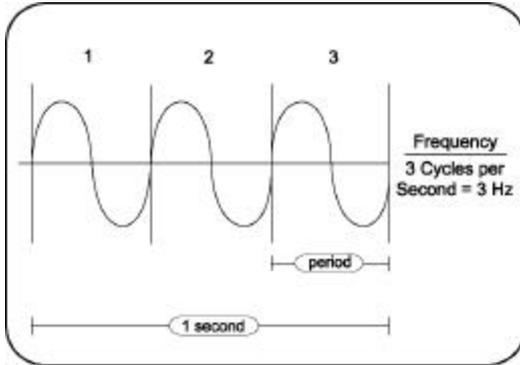


Figure 1.12: Frequency and period of a sine wave

Phase and Phase Shift

A sine wave moves through 360° in one cycle. You can use this *phase* information to calculate the elapsed time from the reference or beginning point of the sine wave. Figure 1.13 shows phase in a sine wave.

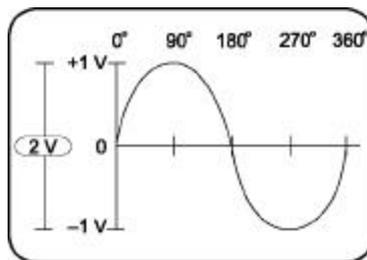


Figure 1.13: Phase in a sine wave

Phase shift refers to the degrees of difference between two similar synchronous signals. Figure 1.14 shows a phase shift between two sine waves.

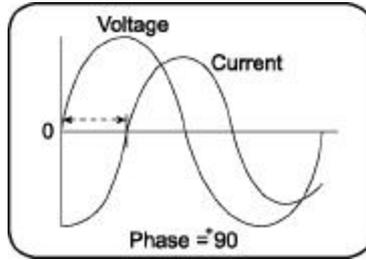


Figure 1.14: Phase shift between two sine waves

Performance Terms

Some terms and concepts related to how oscilloscopes work are discussed below.

Bandwidth

Bandwidth is the frequency range of an oscilloscope used to measure a sine wave signal accurately. By convention, bandwidth specifies the frequency at which the displayed sine wave reduces to 70.7% of the applied sine wave signal amplitude.

Rise Time

Rise time is the time taken by a step or pulse to rise from 10% to 90% amplitude level.

Vertical Sensitivity

Vertical sensitivity is the range within which an amplifier can amplify a weak signal. Vertical sensitivity is stated in volts per division (volts/div).

Sweep Speed

Sweep speed is the speed at which a waveform can sweep across the screen of an analog oscilloscope. The sweep speed of an oscilloscope is stated in time per division (sec/div).

Getting to Know Probes

This section describes the different types of probes and their applications. It includes the following topics:

.Introduction to Probes

.Types of Voltage Probes

.How Probes Affect Measurements

Introduction to Probes

A probe is an input device for an oscilloscope. You use a probe to physically connect a signal source to an oscilloscope.

A probe has two connection tips that connect the probe to a circuit element. A probe also has a cable to transmit signals from the circuit to an oscilloscope. An appropriate probe has a negligible effect on the signal transmitted to the oscilloscope and the behavior of the circuit being tested.

Types of Voltage Probes

There are two types of voltage probes. They are called passive voltage probes and active voltage probes.

Most voltage probes are packaged with standard accessories. These accessories usually include a ground lead clip that you can attach to a ground signal source, a compensation adjustment tool, and one or more probe tip accessories to help in connecting the probe to test points. Figure 1.15 shows a passive probe and standard accessories.



Figure 1.15: A passive voltage probe with accessories

Passive Voltage Probes

Passive voltage probes consist of wires, connectors, resistors, and capacitors. Passive voltage probes typically have attenuation factors of 1X, 10X, and 100X for different voltage ranges. The attenuation factor represents the number of times

Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes

a probe attenuates a signal. In case of applications where signal amplitudes require the best vertical sensitivity of the oscilloscope, a 1X probe can be used. You can use a switchable 1X/10X probe for a mix of low amplitude (10mV) and moderate to high amplitude signals (10V or more).

Note: A switchable 1X/10X passive voltage probe provides the characteristics of both 1X and 10X probes. 1X and 10X passive voltage probe modes have different characteristics regarding attenuation factors, bandwidth, rise time, and impedance. For example, a 1X passive voltage probe will present a much higher capacitive load than a 10X passive voltage probe to the circuit being tested.

Active Voltage Probes

Active voltage probes contain active components such as transistors. Often, the active device is a field-effect transistor (FET). An active FET voltage probe can provide a very low input capacitance. As a result, active FET probes have pre-defined bandwidths ranging from 500 MHz to 4 GHz.

The high input impedance of an active FET voltage probe allows measurements to be made at test points of unknown impedance with lower risk of loading effects. As a result, active voltage probes can be used on high-impedance circuits that

Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes

are sensitive to loading. On the other hand, passive voltage probes cause more loading effects, especially at high frequencies.

The voltage range of active FET voltage probes is within ± 0.6 V to ± 10 V. In addition, these probes can typically withstand a maximum voltage of ± 40 V, without being damaged. Therefore, active voltage probes are used for low signal level applications, including fast logic device families, such as ECL and GaAs.

How Probes Affect Measurements

To display a signal on an oscilloscope, the signal is diverted to the oscilloscope input circuit. Depending on the relative impedance values, the addition of the probe to the test point can cause a load. This topic describes the loading effects of probes on signals. These effects are caused by probe impedance interacting with the signal source impedance.

Signal Source Impedance

The value of the signal source impedance influences the effect of probe loading. For example, with low source impedance, a high-impedance 10X probe can have a negligible loading effect. However, for high source impedances, there can be a significant change in the signal at the test point due to the

Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes

probe. This change in the signal is because the probe impedance is in parallel with the circuit impedance.

To minimize this loading effect, you can try the following remedies:

.Use a higher impedance probe.

Measure the signal at a test point where the impedance is lower. For example, cathodes, emitters, and sources, have lower impedances than plates, collectors, and drains.

To reduce the loading effect of the probe on the signal test point, the signal amplitude that is transmitted to the oscilloscope input must be reduced, or attenuated. The attenuated signal must be manually compensated when using a high impedance passive attenuation probe.

Capacitive Loading

An increase in signal frequency or transition speed decreases the reactive impedance of a capacitive element. Consequently, *capacitive loading* increases the rise and fall times on fast transition waveforms and decreases the amplitude of high frequency details in waveforms.

Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes

When the output of a pulse generator is tested, the probe input capacitance and resistance are in parallel with the pulse generator. Probe resistance is usually ignored because it is usually much greater than the generator resistance. However, probe capacitance adds to the total load capacitance and increases the measured rise time.

Bandwidth Consideration

Bandwidth measurement system issues include the bandwidth of both the probe and the oscilloscope. Bandwidth is a sine wave specification. Bandwidth specifies the maximum frequency of a sine wave that can appear on the oscilloscope display with a maximum of 29.3% decrease in amplitude. To ensure a sine wave amplitude error of no more than 3%, the bandwidth of the oscilloscope and probe combination should be three to five times that of the circuit being tested.

Bandwidth and rise or fall time have an inverse relationship. The rise time of the probe and oscilloscope combination should be three to five times less than the rise or fall time of the measured signal. This should ensure an error of no more than 3% in the measured rise or fall time.

Summary

In this module, you learned the following:

An oscilloscope displays a waveform that represents voltage change with time.

Oscilloscopes are available in analog and digital types

Digital oscilloscopes are of two types, digital storage oscilloscopes (DSO) and digital phosphor oscilloscopes (DPO).

A DSO uses an ADC to convert the voltage being measured into a digital format

A DPO uses electronic Digital Phosphor to display a waveform

Waveforms are classified as

- .Sine waves
- .Square and rectangular waves
- .Step and pulse waves
- .Sawtooth and triangle waves
- .Complex waves

1

Introduction to Oscilloscopes and Probes

You use a probe to physically connect a signal source to an oscilloscope.

You need to compensate a passive attenuation probe to transfer an accurate signal from the circuit being tested to the oscilloscope.

There are two types of voltage probes, active voltage probes and passive voltage probes.

2

Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

TDS200

TDS200

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Note: TDS200 TDS200

TDS200

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- TDS200

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TDS200
224

가 TDS210, 220,

TDS200

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

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Figure 2.1 TDS220

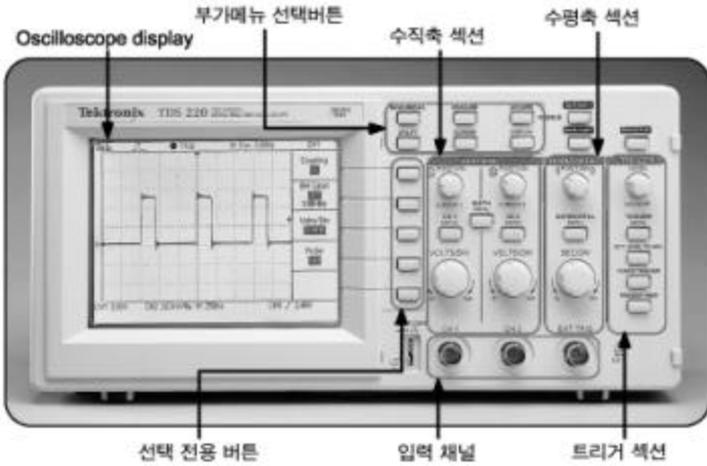


Figure 2.1: The TDS220 digital storage oscilloscope

Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

Figure 2.2 TDS224 oscilloscope .

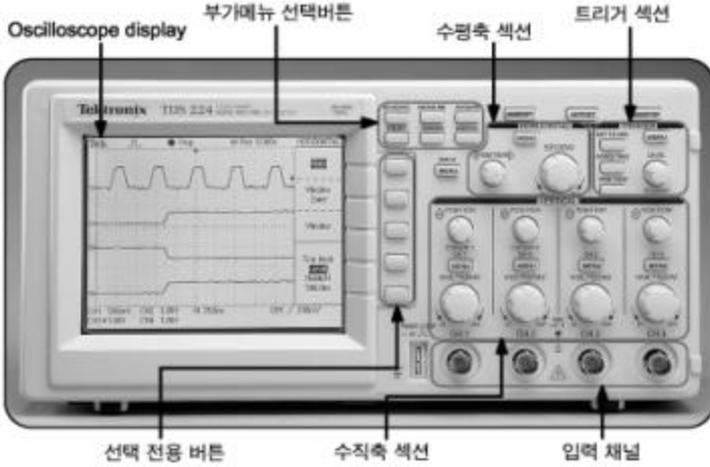


Figure 2.2: The TDS224 digital storage oscilloscope

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Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

TDS200

TDS200

DSO :

TDS200

60 MHz

100 MHz

가 20

MHz

가

TDS200

1GS/s

가

PC

TDS200

LCD

TDS200

GPIB, RS232,

Centronics

LAN

TDS200

TDS200

가 :

•TDS220 TDS224 100 MHz

TDS210 60 MHz

2

Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

- TDS210 TDS220 2 TDS224
- 4
- 2 가 TDS210 TDS220
- TDS224

TDS200

TDS200

TDS200

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TDS200

- ON

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AC,

DC,

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

1. TDS200

AC

2.

On

ON/OFF

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3.

SAVE/RECALL

4.

Set up

5. Recall Factory

6.

CH 1

7.

CH1

10X가

8.

P2100

10X가

CH1

9.

PROBE

COMP

10.

Figure 2.3

가

AUTOSET

5V

가

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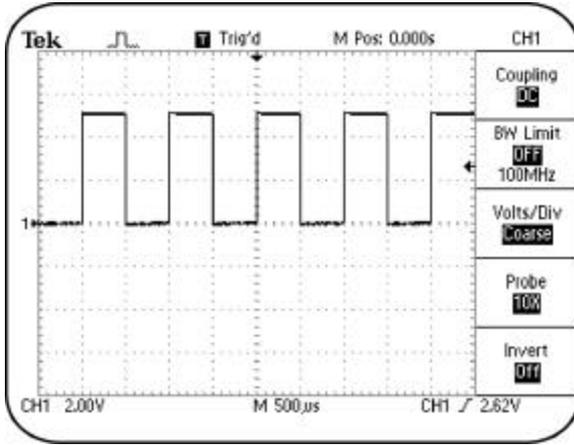


Figure 2.3: 1 kHz

11. CH 2
12. CH2 7 9
4 TDS224 3, 4

가

Figure2.3

가

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

Figure 2.4

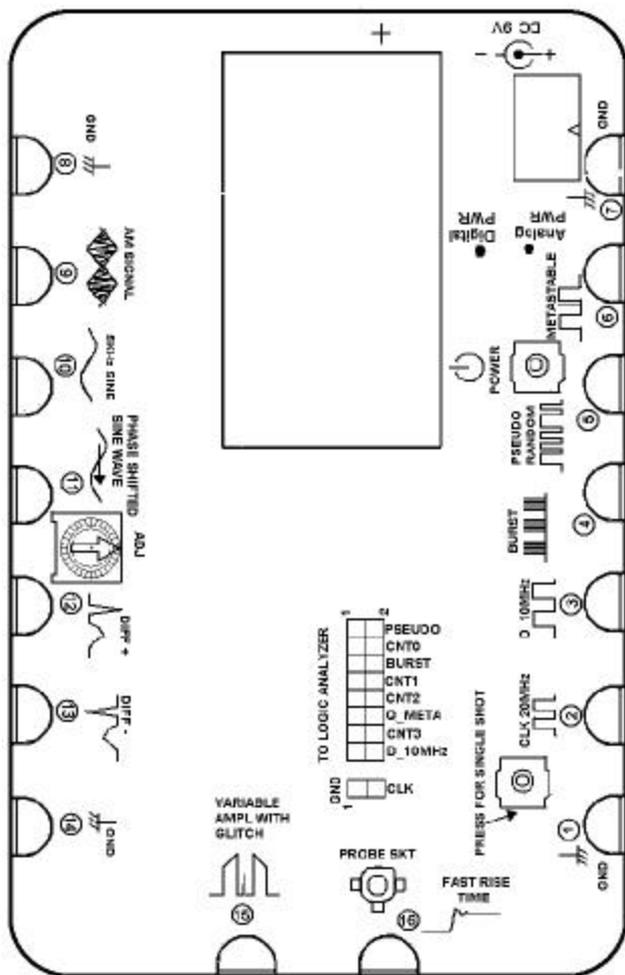


Figure 2.4:

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Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

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TDS200

9 (NEDA 1604 ,
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. 9

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Part Numbers

Wall Transformer Accessories

119-4238-00

Australian plug 240V

119-4239-00

UK plug 240V

119-4240-00

Universal Euro plug 220V

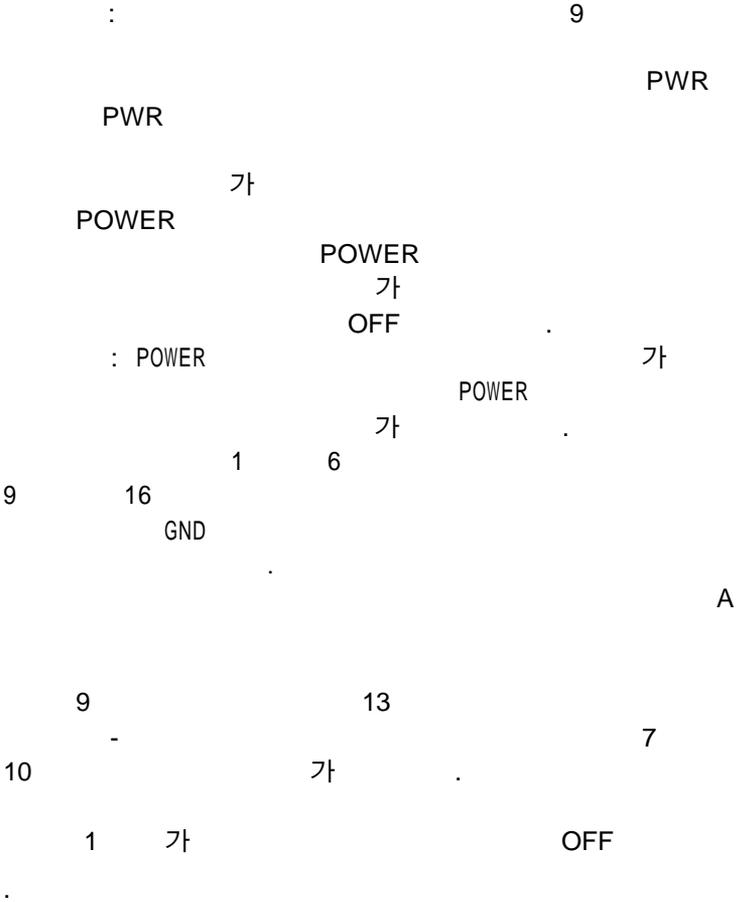
119-4241-00

Japanese cert T-mark 100V

119-4242-00

U.S. plug 115V

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2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

Probe Compensation

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(10X 100X)

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Note : (2~9)

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1. SAVE/RECALL
2. Setup
3. Recall Factory
4. CH2

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

5. AUTOSSET
6. VOLTS/DIV POSITION CH 1
 CH 2 2.00V CH1 CH2

Figure 2.5

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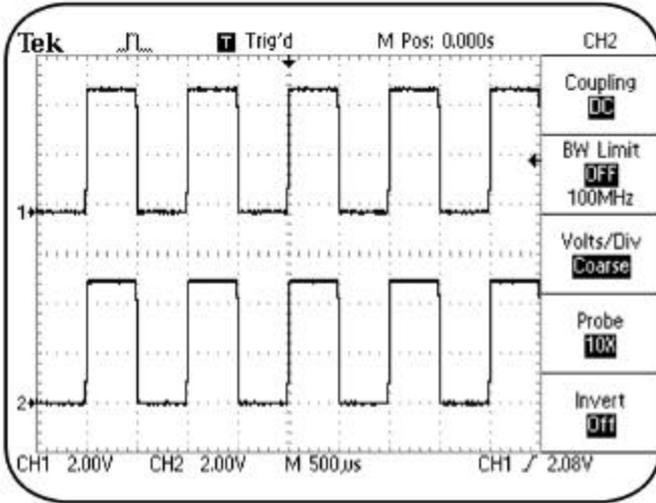


Figure 2.5: CH1 CH2

Figure 2.6 2.7
가

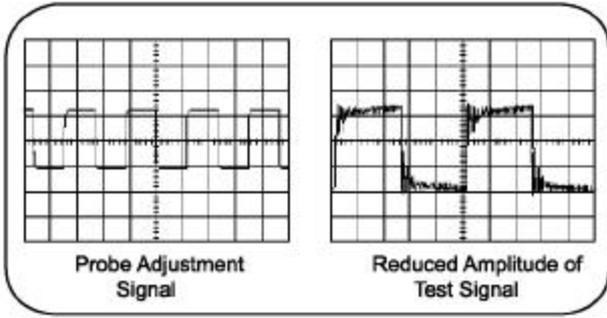


Figure 2.6:

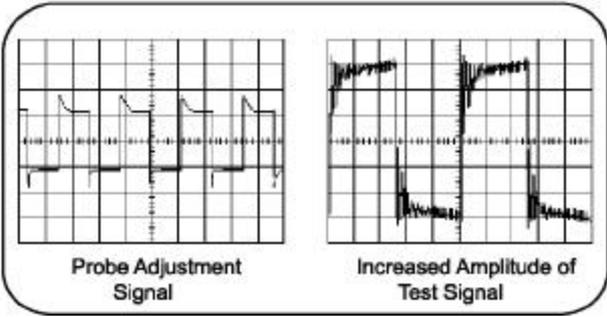


Figure 2.7:

Figure2.5

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TDS200

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- MATH

Figure 2.9

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Figure 2.8: TDS200

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TDS200

VOLTS/DIV POSITION

VOLTS/DIV

1 volts/div

5.00V 1

5 8

 40 가

POSITION 가

Figure 2.9



Figure 2.9:

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TDS200

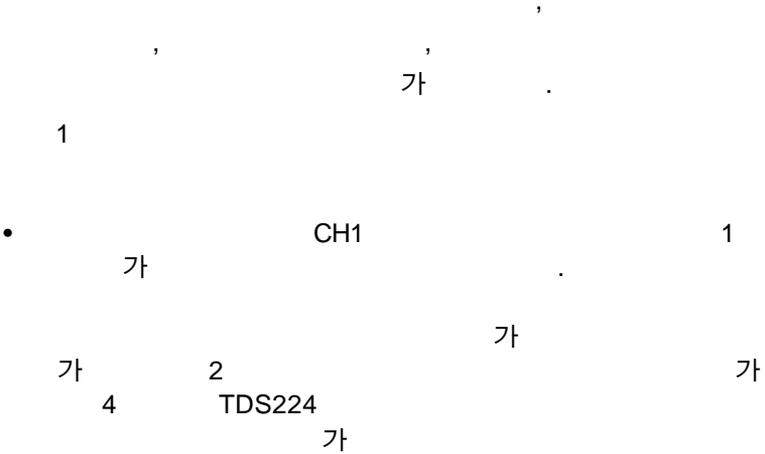


Figure2.10



Figure2.10:

2

Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

Menu Option	Description
	AC, DC 가 .
100MHz TDS224 60MHz)	TDS220 100MHz(TDS210 20MHz 가
Volts/Div	가
2-5	가 . 1-
1000X	1X, 10X, 100X, :
2	100X 가 200V 1X
	TDS2MM 가 v2.0

3

MATH

MATH

가
TDS200
가

FFT

TDS2MM

FFT

가
MATH

- : (TDS224) MATH

MATH 가

Figure 2.11 MATH

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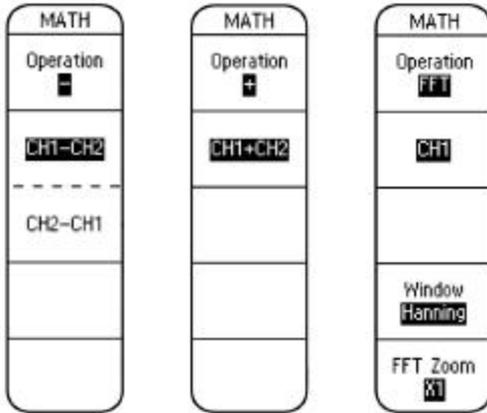


Figure 2.11: MATH

Menu Option	Description
	FFT 가 TDS2MM
	가
CH1+CH2	+ 1 2 TDS224 CH3+CH4 가
CH1-CH2	- 1 2 TDS224 CH3-CH4 가
FFT	FFT FFT FFT • CH1 CH2 • • X1, X2, X5, X10 FFT
MATH	3

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

- 2가 가 :
- 가 Figure 2.12



Figure 2.12: TDS200

SEC/DIV POSITION 2가

SEC/DIV

SEC/DIV

가

sec/div 100

100 가 10

1000 가

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

POSITION

POSITION

가

POSITION

Figure 2.13



Figure 2.13 :

TDS200

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Figure 2.14

2
Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

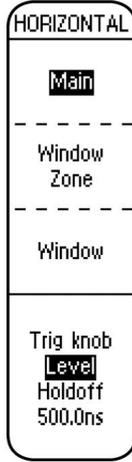


Figure 2.14:

Menu Option	Description
Main	가
Window Zone	2 가
Window	가 .
	LEVEL/HOLDOFF
	가

4

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가
가 Figure2.15



Figure2.15: TDS200

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TRIGGER

:

TRIGGER LEVEL/HOLDOFF

TRIGGER LEVEL/HOLDOFF

가 .

SET LEVEL TO 50%

FORCE TRIGGER

Normal

가 ..

TRIGGER VIEW

가 .

TRIGGER VIEW

TRIGGER

TRIGGER

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가 .

Figure2.16

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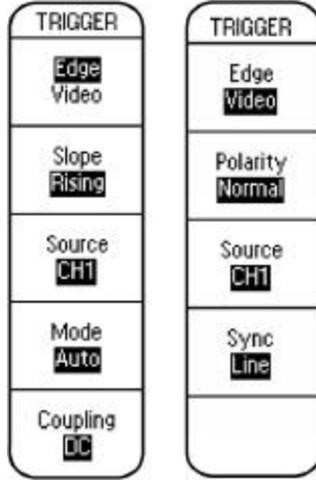


Figure 2.16: TRIGGER

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Menu Option	Description
Slope	
	가
Source	
	CH1, CH2, 가
Mode	Normal, , 가

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

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가

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FORCE

TRIGGER

RUN/STOP

Coupling

AC, DC, Noise
 Reject, HF Reject, LF
 Reject

: B
 NTSC, PAL SECAM

Menu option	Description
-------------	-------------

Polarity

가

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

Source

5

가

가

가

6가

Figure 2.17

가

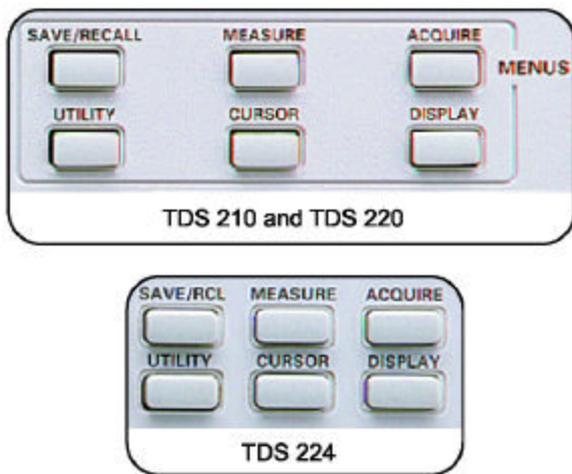


Figure 2.17: 가

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

ACQUIRE

ACQUIRE

가

ACQUIRE

ACQUIRE menu
,ACQUIRE

Figure2.18

가 .

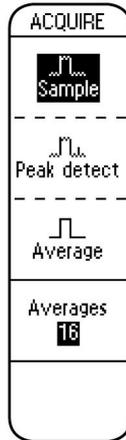


Figure 18: ACQUIRE

Menu Option	Description
Sample	2500
Peak detect	가 ..

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

Average

4, 16, 64, 128

가

6

DISPLAY

, persistence,

Figure 2.19

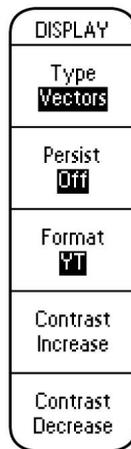


Figure 2.19: DISPLAY

Menu Option	Description		
Type			
Persist			
Format			YT
	XY		
	YT		
	XY	CH1	CH2
Contrast Increase	가		
Contrast Decrease			
	6		가
CURSOR			
		CURSOR	

Figure 2.20

CURSOR	CURSOR
Type Time	Type Voltage
Source CH1	Source CH1
Delta 520.0 μ s 1.923kHz	Delta 5.36V
Cursor 1 -1.020ms	Cursor 1 -80.0mV
Cursor 2 -500.0 μ s	Cursor 2 5.28V

Figure 2.20: CURSOR

Menu Option	Description
Type	
Source	CH1, CH2, MATH, Ref A, Ref B
Delta	
Cursor1	1 2 가
Cursor 2	
	가

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

: XY 가
 6 가
 가

Figure 2.21

가

MEASURE	
Source	Type
CH1	Freq 1.000kHz
CH1	Period 1.000ms
CH1	Pk-Pk 5.28V
CH1	Rise Time 1.710 μ s?

Figure 2.21:

MEASURE

Menu Option	Description
Source	1
	2
	4 TDS224
3, 4	가 가

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

	가	
	.	
Type		9 가
		(
TDS2MM		
)	가	

6 가 .

SAVE/RECALL

SAVE/RECALL (TDS224
가
4)

SAVE/RCL)
2 (TDS224
가

factory
SAVE/RECALL
Figure2.22

SAVE/RECALL
SAVE/RECALL

가 .

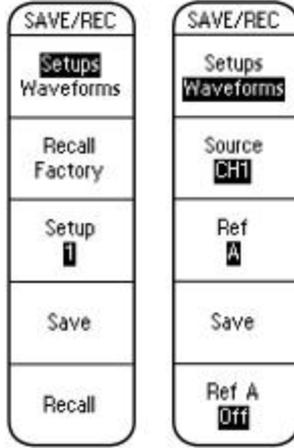


Figure 2.22: SAVE/RECALL

SAVE/RECALL

가

가

가

가

가

Menu Option	Description
Recall Factory	
Setup	5 가 가
Save	
Recall	

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

가 “ ”
가 .

Menu Option	Description
Source	TDS210, 220 CH1, CH2, MATH TDS224 CH3,CH4 가
Ref	TDS210 220 Ref A Ref B 가 TDS224 Ref C Ref D 가 .
Save	math .
Ref (x)	OFF

6

UTILITY

UTILITY , 가 ,
UTILITY 가 .
UTILITY UTILITY

Figure 2.23

UTILITY

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

가

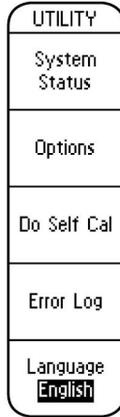


Figure 2.23: UTILITY

Menu Option	Description
System Status	가
Options	가 RS232 GPIB TDS2MM TDS2CM ..
Do Self Cal	가
Error Log	가 가

2 Getting Started with TDS200 Oscilloscopes

Language	,	,	,
11	가		
	가	가	.

6	가	.
---	---	---

Summary

- TDS200
-
-
-
-

3

MATH

MATH

•
•

MATH

POSITION 2가

VOLTS/DIV

VOLTS/DIV

VOLTS/DIV

VOLTS/DIV

POSITION

POSITION

가

Figure 3.1



Figure 3.1: TDS200 VERTICAL

TDS200

1. P2100 CH1 CH2 BNC
2. COMP PROBE
3. SAVE/RECALL
4. Setup 가
5. Recall Factory 가
6. CH 2
7. AUTOSET
8. Figure 3.2 VOLTS/DIV

POSITION	1	2	2
2			1
1	2		

Figure 3.2

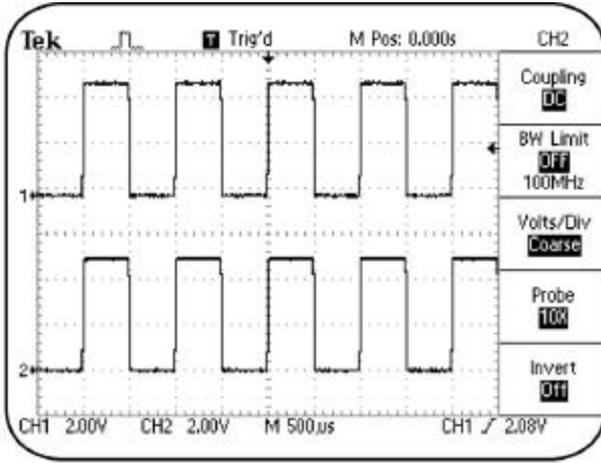


Figure 3.2 :

가

Training1 signal board
AC,DC, Ground

- AC DC
- DC
- Ground AC

DC 10Hz가 AC AC
offset
가

- 가 .
- :
- AC DC :
1. OFF . 2 2
 2. 1 가 1
 3. AC 가 AC DC
 4. 1 VOLTS/DIV
 5. 1 POSITION
50.0mV가
50.00 divs (2.50V)
 6. AC Offset 가 가
DC
 7. 1 POSITION
0.00 divs(0.00V)
AC DC
 8. 1 POSITION
-100.00 divs(-5.00V)
- AC

Figure 3.3

100

가

가

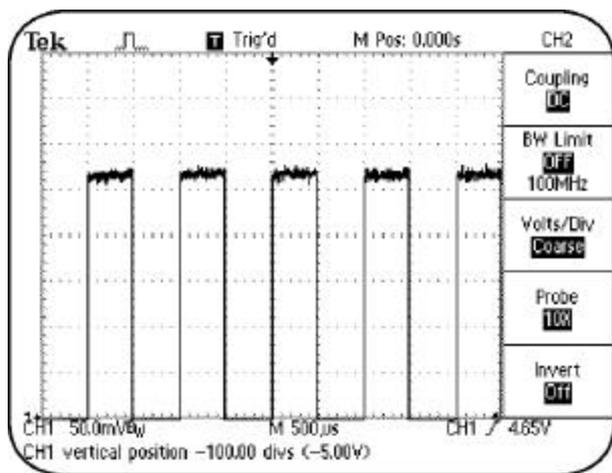


Figure 3.3: 100

가

VOLTS/DIV

가

:

3

:

1. AUTOSET
2. 1
3. 10X
4. 20MHz가
5. VOLTS/DIV 1

가 .

: 2

MATH

MATH

FFT

: MATH TDS200

가 .

2가

2가

가

가

가

- 1. SAVE/RECALL
- 2. setup
- 3. Recall Factory
- 4. 2
- 5. AUTOSET
- 6. Math
- 7. +
- 8. TDS200
- 가
- CH1+CH2

Figure 3.4 가
 “M” 1 2
 Math

Note : TDS200 MATH
 가 1 2
 1 2

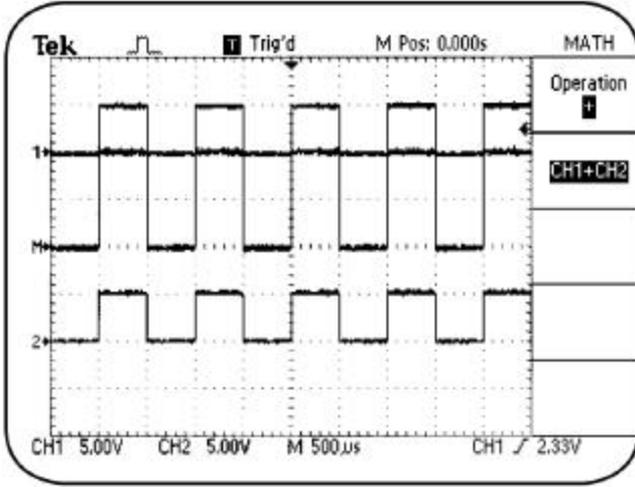


Figure 3.4: 1 2

2가

- FET
- MATH
- 1. 1 : DIFF + 가
- 12 1
- 8
- 2. 2 13 DIFF
- 14
- 3. ON
- POWER
- 4. SAVE/RECALL
- 5. Setup
- 6. Recall Factory
- 7. CH 2
- 8. 1 2
- 500mV가

3

9.

SEC/DIV

M 250

ms가

CH1 CH2

10.

2

11.

MATH

12.

+

TDS200

가

13.

CH1+CH2

Figure 3.5

가

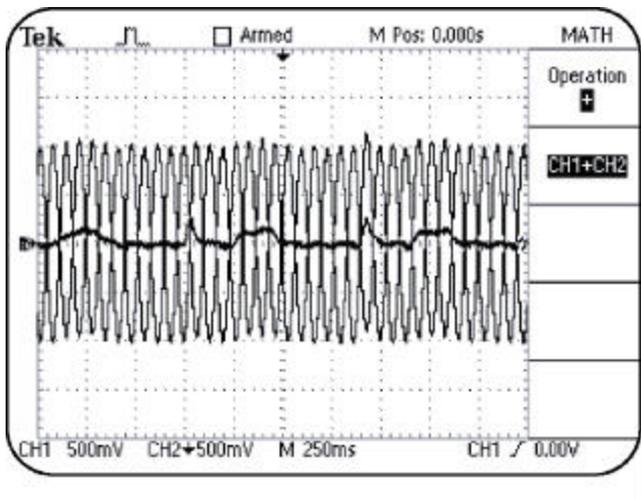


Figure 3.5:

1 - 2

1

2

가

'heart beat'

가

: TDS200

MATH

3

1 가 2 1 2

FFT

FFT

FFT

: TDS200 가 TDS2MM

FFT

MATH

1. 1

PROBE COMP

2.

SAVE/RECALL

3.

Setups

4.

Recall Factory

5.

AUTOSET

6.

MATH

7.

FFT CH1

8.

SEC/DIV

5.00 kHz가

9.

4

10.

FFT Zoom

X5 가

FFT

가

Figure 3.6
가

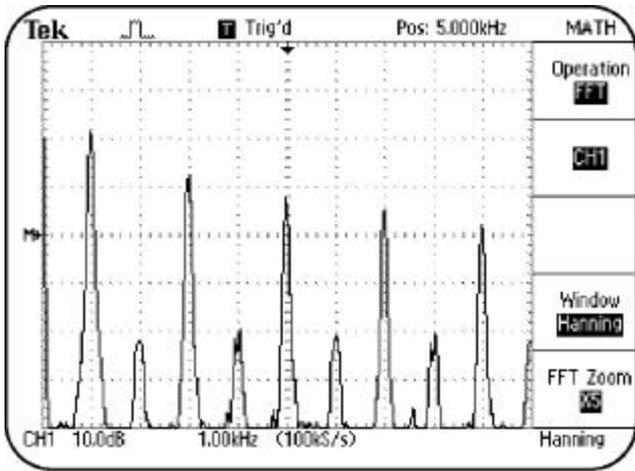


Figure 3.6: FFT

Summary

- VOLTS/DIV
-
- AC DC
- AC DC 가
-
- FFT MATH

4
Using HORIZONTAL Controls

4

-
- .4
Using HORIZONTAL Controls
4-2 TDS 200 Series Oscilloscope – Operator Training Kit

SEC/DIV POSITION 2가

SEC/DIV

SEC/DIV

가 가 .

POSITION

HORIZONTAL

POSITION

4 Using HORIZONTAL Controls

Figure 4.1



Figure 4.1:

: 1 PROBE COMP

1. SAVE/RECALL
2. Recall Factory
3. AUTOSET

Figure 4.2 가

4 Using HORIZONTAL Controls

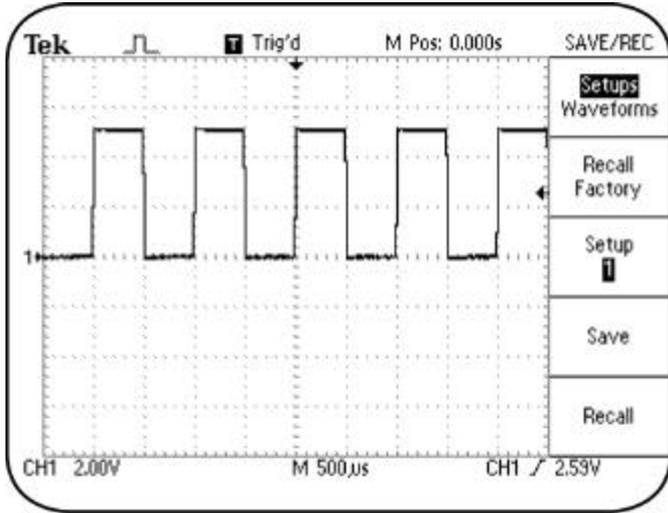


Figure 4.2: TDS200 setup

가

가

가

Note :

1. SEC/DIV

M

5.00ms

2.

M Pos: 20.00ms가

4 Using HORIZONTAL Controls

20ms
3.SEC/DIV
M 500us가
Figure 4.3 가
가

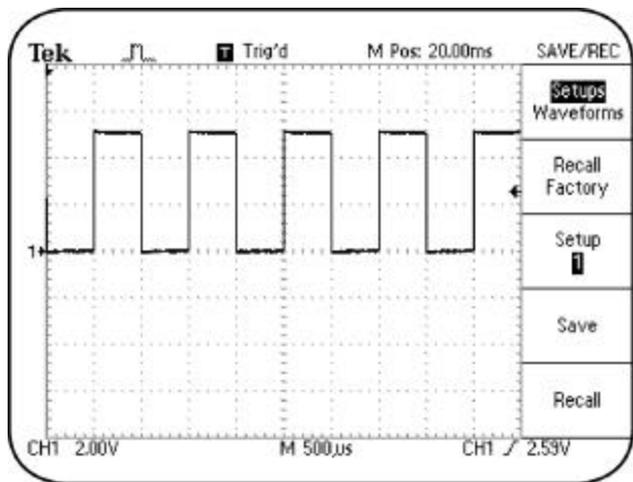


Figure 4.3:

20ms
가 가
SEC/DIV
가
HORIZONTAL POSITION

4 Using HORIZONTAL Controls

- 가
- :
1. HORIZONTAL MENU
 2. Window Zone
 3. POSITION 가 HORIZONTAL
 4. 10.0us가 SEC/DIV W

Figure 4.4 가 가

4
Using HORIZONTAL Controls

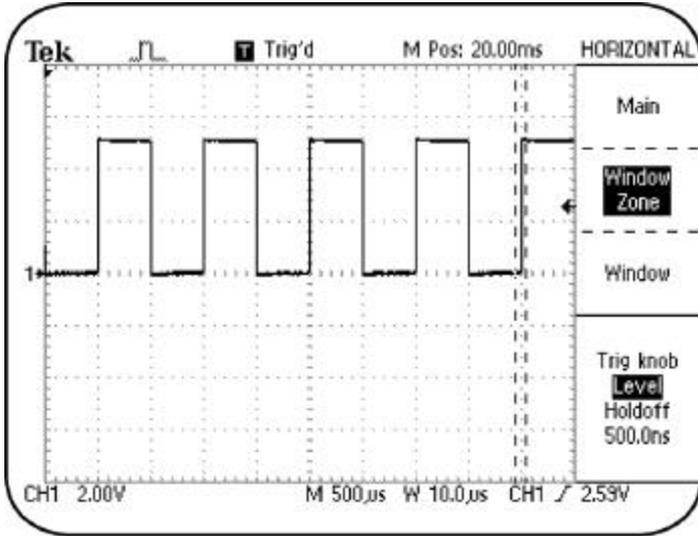


Figure 4.4: 가

5.

6.

가

POSITION

7.

W500ns가

SEC/DIV

Figure 4.5

가

4 Using HORIZONTAL Controls

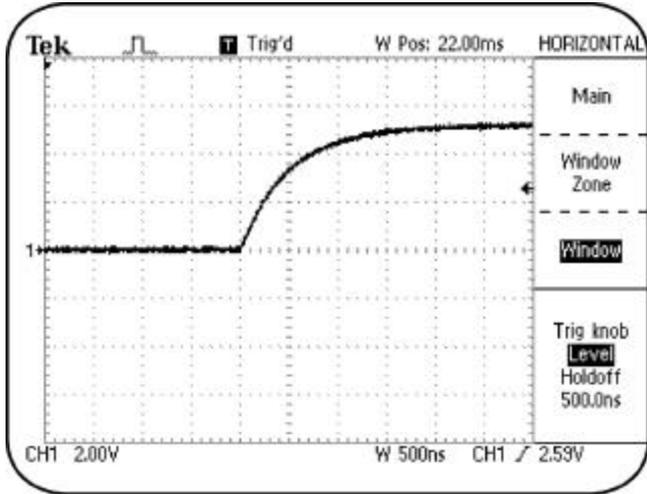


Figure 4.5:

Summary

- SEC/DIV
- HORIZONTAL POSITION
-
-

5

- TRIGGER Holdoff
- TRIGGER

Trigger Holdoff

Figure 5.1 TRIGGER 가



Figure 5.1: TRIGGER

5
Using TRIGGER Controls

TRIGGER

1. 1 PSEUDO
RANDOM 가 5
7
2. Digital PWR light가 ON POWER
3. SAVE/RECALL
4. Setups
5. Recall Factory
6. AUTOSET

Figure 5.2 가

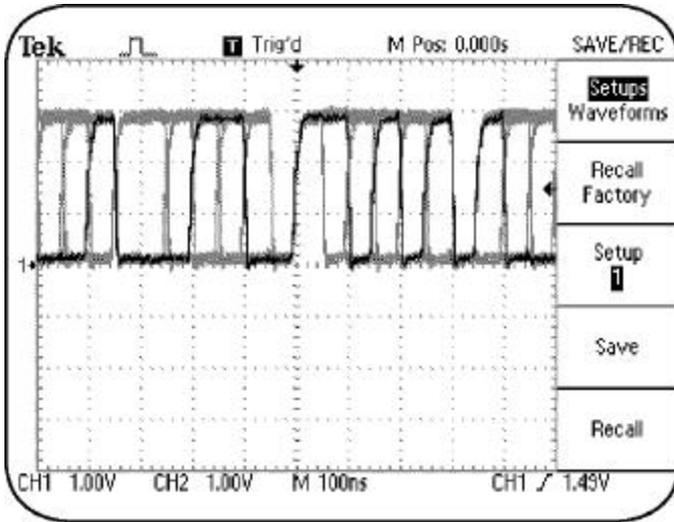


Figure 5.2: Pseudo random

5 Using TRIGGER Controls

Figure 5.2 pseudo random

가

가

가

가

Figure 5.3

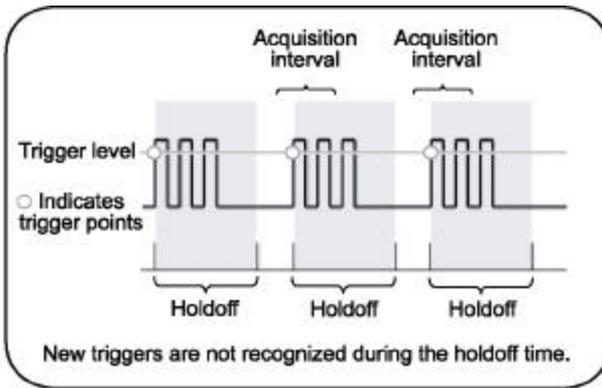


Figure 5.3

5

PSEUDO RANDOM

가

Note :

:

5 Using TRIGGER Controls

1. HORIZONTAL
2. Holdoff
3. 5.950us 가
LEVEL/HOLDOFF

Figure 5.4 가

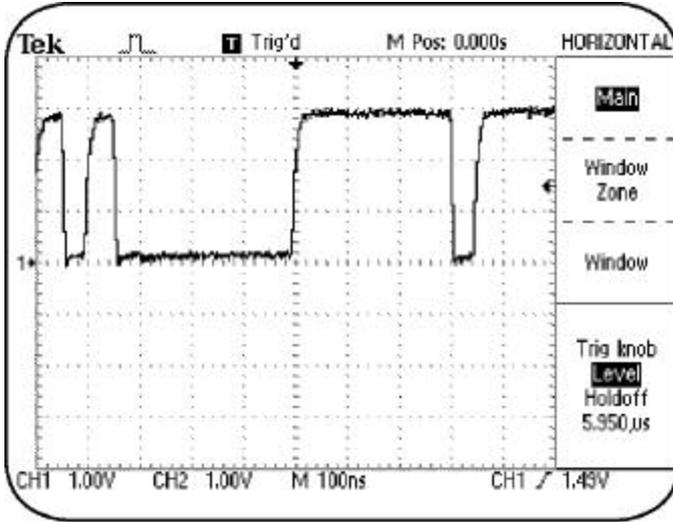


Figure 5.4: *Pseudo random*

sec/div

가

가

가

5 Using TRIGGER Controls

가
가
pseudo random

가

가

AM

AM

가
Figure 5.5 .. AM

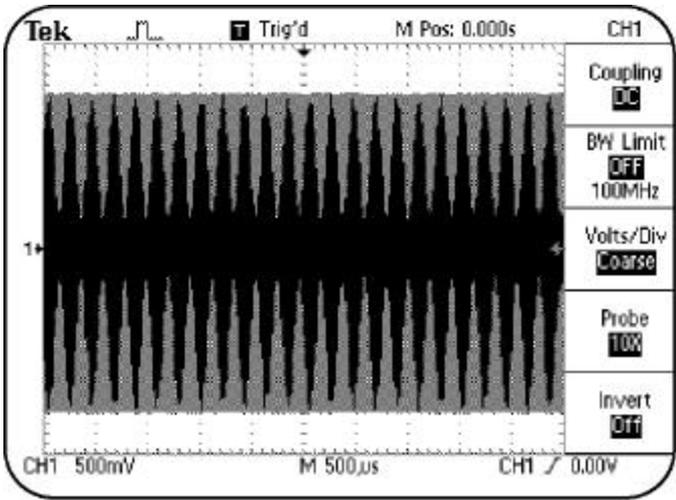


Figure 5.5 :

AM

5 Using TRIGGER Controls

- AM
- :
1. 1 AM
 - 9 8
 2. Analog PWR light가 ON
 - POWER
 3. SAVE/RECALL
 4. Setups
 5. Recall Factory
 6. VOLTS/DIV 1
 - 500mV
 7. SEC/DIV M
 - 50.0us
 8. HORIZONTAL
 9. LEVEL/HOLDOFF
 - 1.00V
 10. Holdoff
 11. LEVEL/HOLDOFF
 - 100.0us

Figure 5.6

가

5 Using TRIGGER Controls

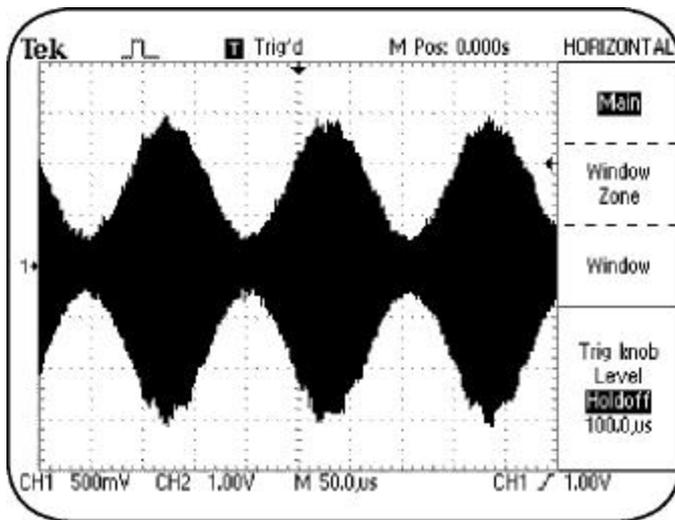


Figure 5.6:

AM

AM

가

가
TDS200
가
Note : TDS224

4

1

가

가

5 Using TRIGGER Controls

- 가
- 가
- :
1. 1 PSEUDO
RANDOM 5 7
 2. SAVE/RECALL
 3. Setups Recall
Factory
 4. Digital PWR light가 ON POWER
 5. AUTOSET
 6. 10X EXT TRIG
(TDS224 3)
 7. (3) 가 2
1
 8. TRIGGER MENU
 9. Slope Falling
Source Ext (TDS224 CH3)
 10. LEVEL/HOLDOFF
256mV (TDS224 2.56V)
 11. VOLTS/DIV 1
500mV
 12. POSITION knob
 13. SEC/DIV
M 10.0ns
- Figure 5.7 2
pseudo random Eye
20MHz 가
Diagram

5 Using TRIGGER Controls

가 ..

- 1. 1 PROBE COMP
- 2. GND SAVE/RECALL
- 3. Setups Recall
- 4. Factory
- 5. AUTOSET SEC/DIV knob
- 6. M 2.50us
- 7. TRIGGER Edge
- 8. LEVEL/HOLDOFF 1.52V

Figure 5.8

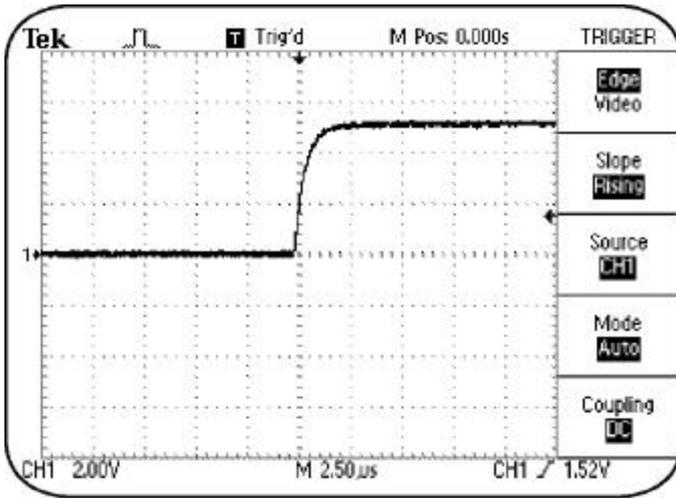


Figure5.8:

5 Using TRIGGER Controls

Reject LF Reject AC, DC, Noise Reject, HF 가

Note :

1. HF Reject 가
2. TRIGGER VIEW

Figure 5.9 가 HF reject

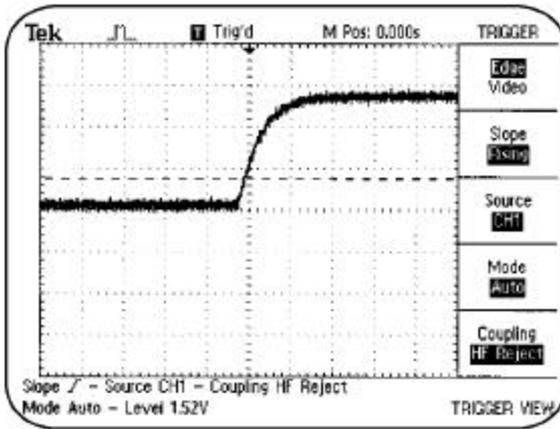


Figure 5.9: HF Reject

50KHz
HF Reject

. Noise Reject

5 Using TRIGGER Controls

LF Reject

AC
10Hz

가

50KHz
AC

가

Summary

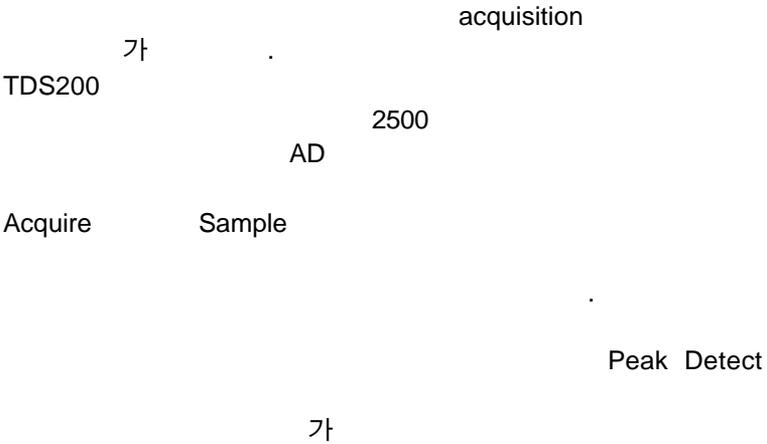
-
- pseudo random
- AM
-
-
-

6 Function

Function

- ACQUIRE Function
- DISPLAY Function
- CURSOR Function
- MEASURE Function
- SAVE/RECALL Function
- UTILITY Function

ACQUIRE Function



6 Using Menu Function Controls

가

. 4, 16, 64, 128
가

1. 1 가 15 가 가
- 14
2. Analog PWR light가
- ON
3. SAVE/RECALL
4. Setups Recall
- Factory
5. LEVEL/HOLDOFF
400mV 가
- 6.
7. HF Reject

Figure 6.1 가

6
Using Menu Function Controls

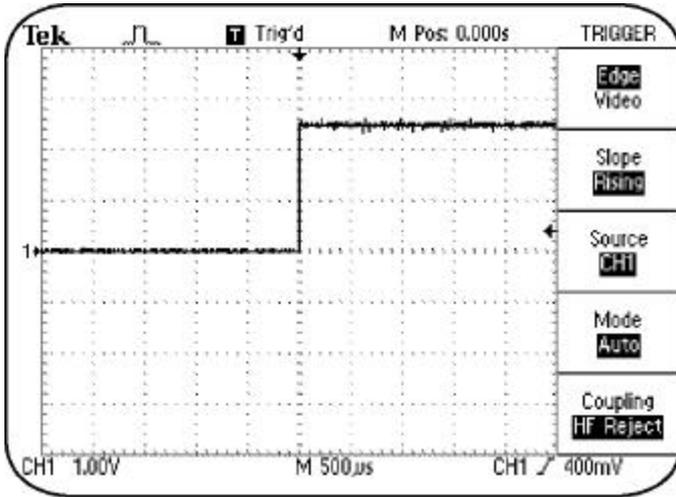


Figure 6.1

Noisy Variable

Amplitude

Figure 6.1

The waveform is acquired

가 가

가

8.

ACQUIRE

9.

Average

Figure 6.2

가

6
Using Menu Function Controls

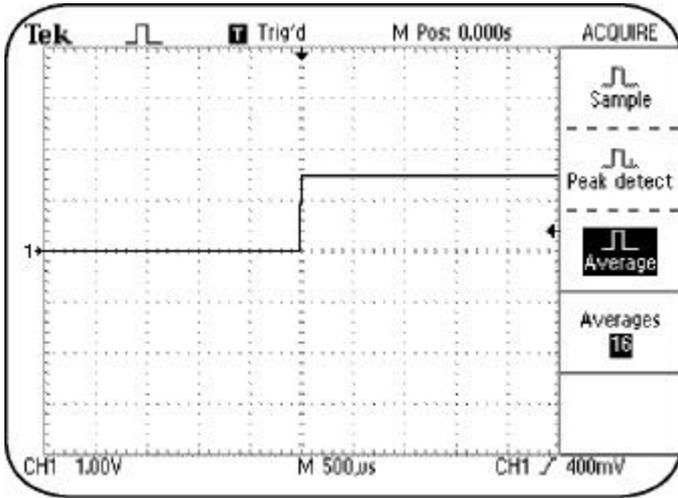


Figure 6.2:

가 가

가 .

Peak Detect

Peak Detect

Peak

Detect

, Peak Detect

100ms

가 .

6 Using Menu Function Controls

Peak Detect

Note :

1. SEC/DIV
M 100ms가
2. Peak detect

Figure6.3 가

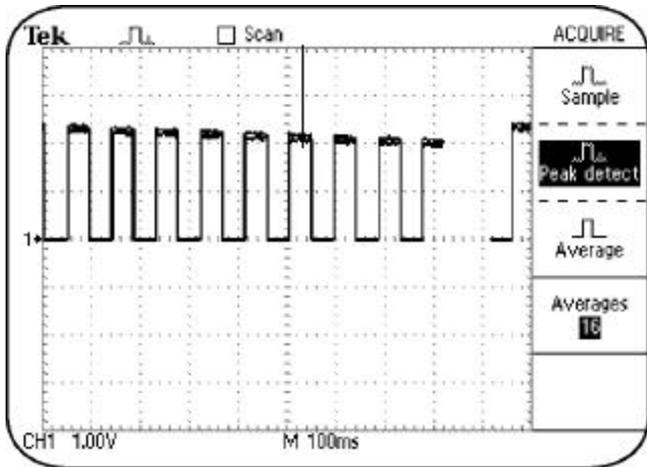
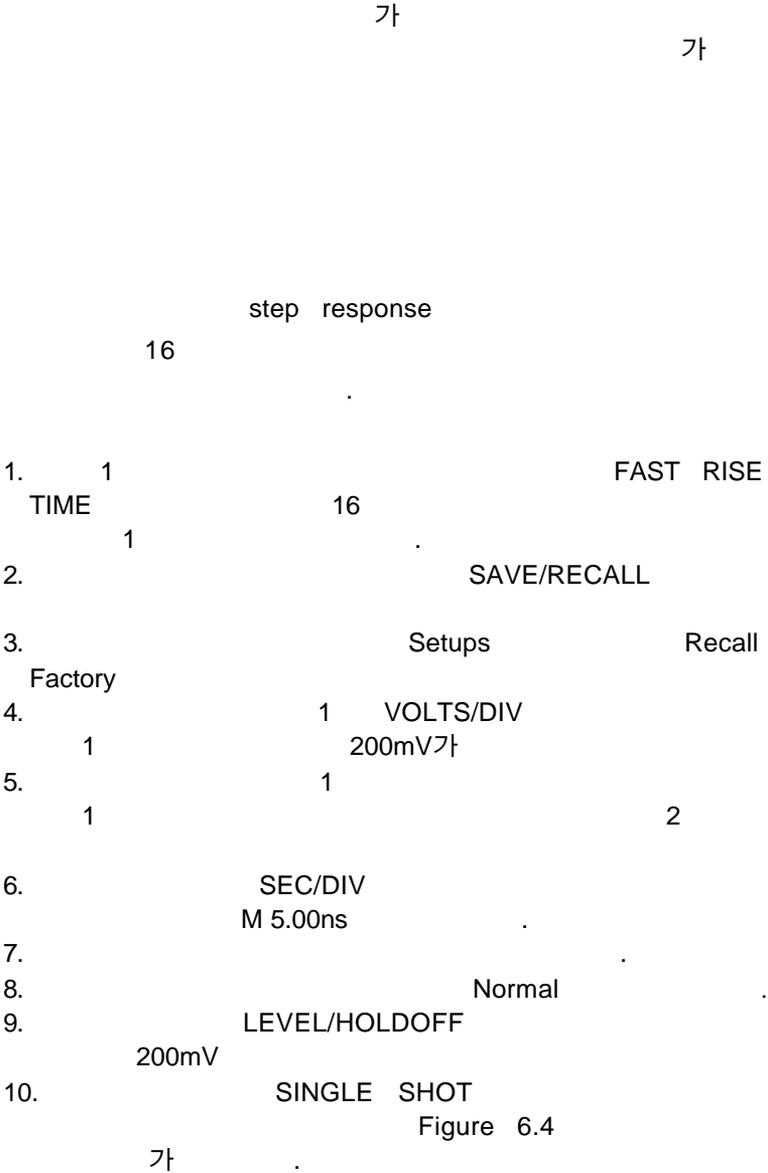


Figure 6.3: Peak detect
가 가
가
가
Peak Detect

6 Using Menu Function Controls

Step Response



6 Using Menu Function Controls

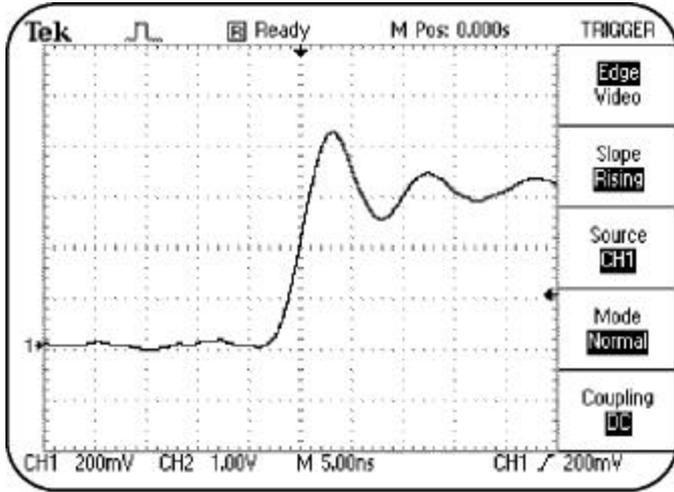


Figure 6.4: Step response

step response

:

- 1.
2. probe socket
3. SINGLE SHOT .

Figure 6.5 가 .

step response .

6
Using Menu Function Controls

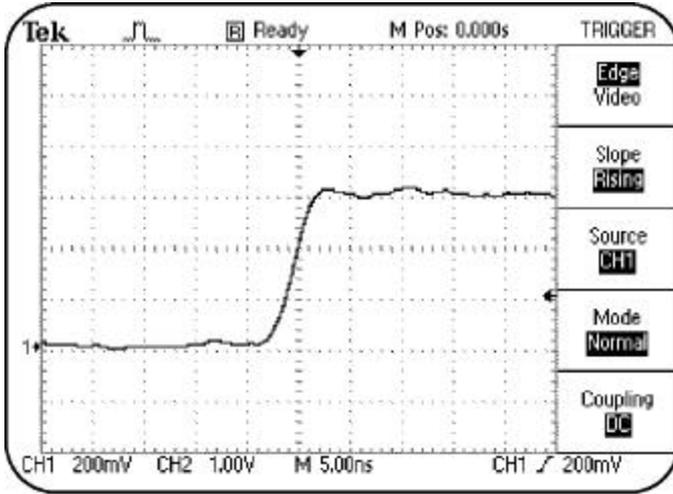


Figure 6.5: 가 Step response

response

step

, Persist ,

가

가

가

6 Using Menu Function Controls

1. 1 D-10 MHz 가
- 3
2. 1 1
3. Digital PWR light 가 ON POWER
4. SAVE/RECALL
5. Setups Recall Factory
6. AUTOSET
7. SEC/DIV
- 500ns가
8. RUN/STOP
- Stop 가
9. DISPLAY
10. Type Dots Type
- Vectors
- Type Dots

Figure 6.6

6
Using Menu Function Controls

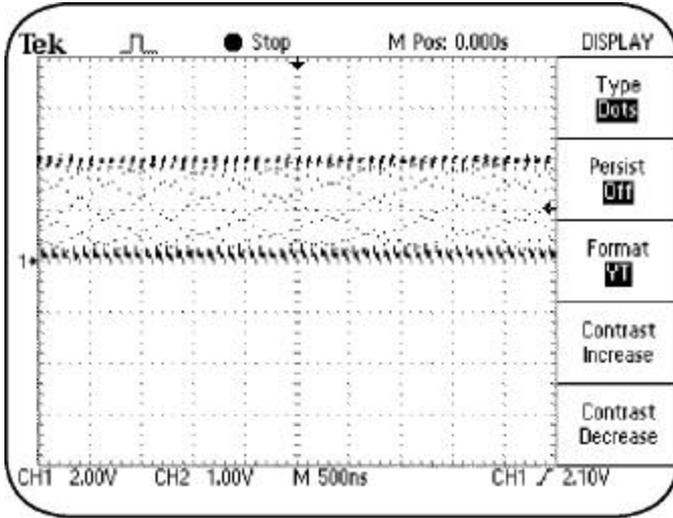


Figure 6.6:

Persistence

Persist

가
1, 2, 5
가

Note :

1. Type Dots ..
2. Persist가 Infinite가
3. RUN/STOP

6 Using Menu Function Controls

Figure 6.7

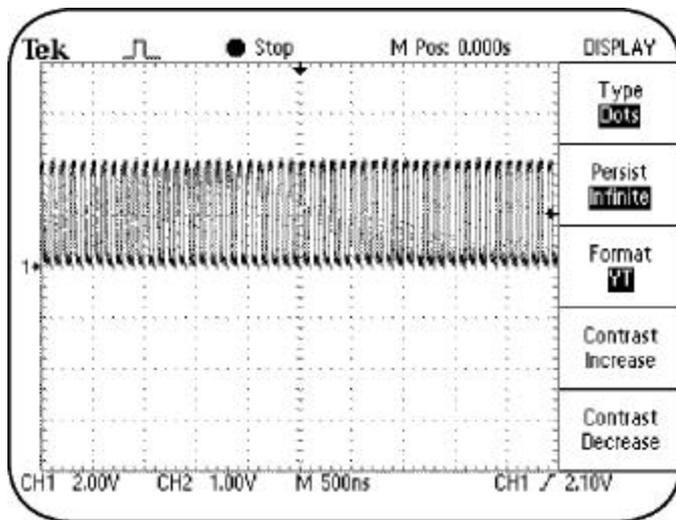


Figure 6.7: infinite persistence

4.

1

Figure 6.8

가

가

6 Using Menu Function Controls

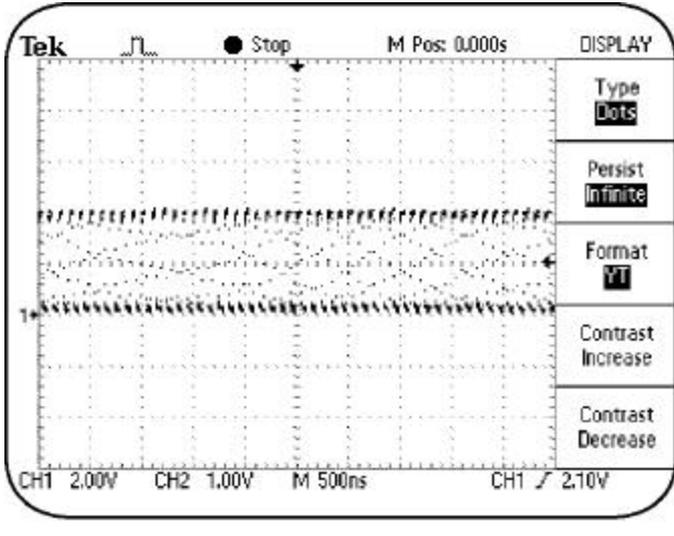


Figure 6.8:

XY

가 XY YT 2가
 가 XY 1
 2 YT
 XY 2
 XY QAM
 XY 가 2 가
 1. 1 5 kHz SINE 가
 10 8

6
Using Menu Function Controls

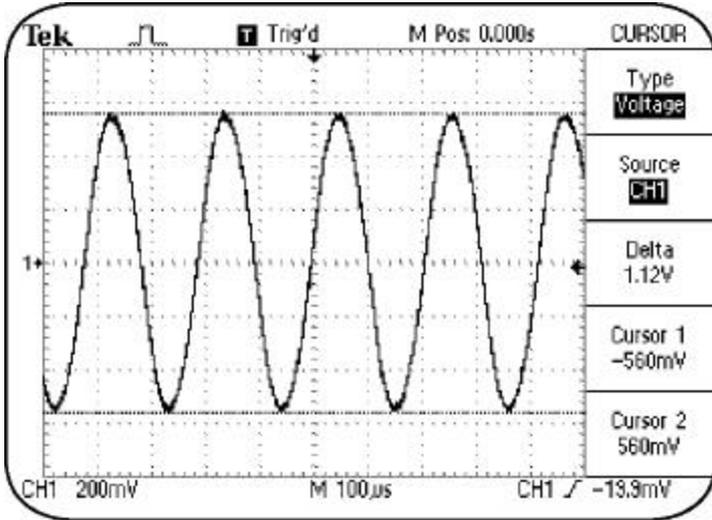


Figure 6.10: 5 kHz sine

Note :

1. CURSOR
2. Type Time
3. SEC/DIV
M 25.0us가
4. 1 POSITION
가 가 가
5. 2 POSITION
가 가 가
- 6.

6 Using Menu Function Controls

Figure 6.11

5 kHz

SINE

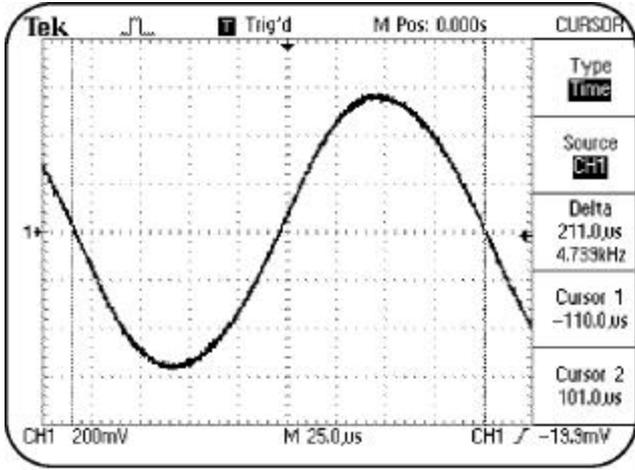


Figure 6.11: 5 kHz sine

- 가 가 가
- 가 50% 가
- :
- 1 3 D-10 MHz
 - 1 Digital PWR light가 ON POWER
 - SAVE/RECALL

6 Using Menu Function Controls

4. Setups Recall
Factory
5. AUTOSET
6. SEC/DIV
M 25.0ns 가
7. CURSOR
8. Type Time
9. 1 POSITION
가
10. 2 POSITION
가
11. 50%

Figure 6.12 가

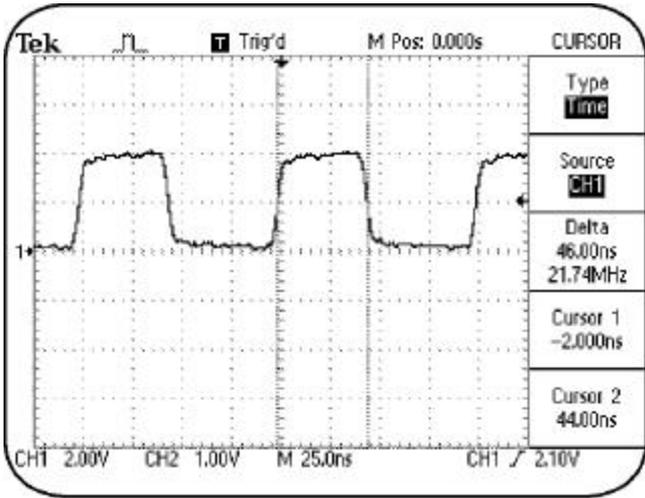
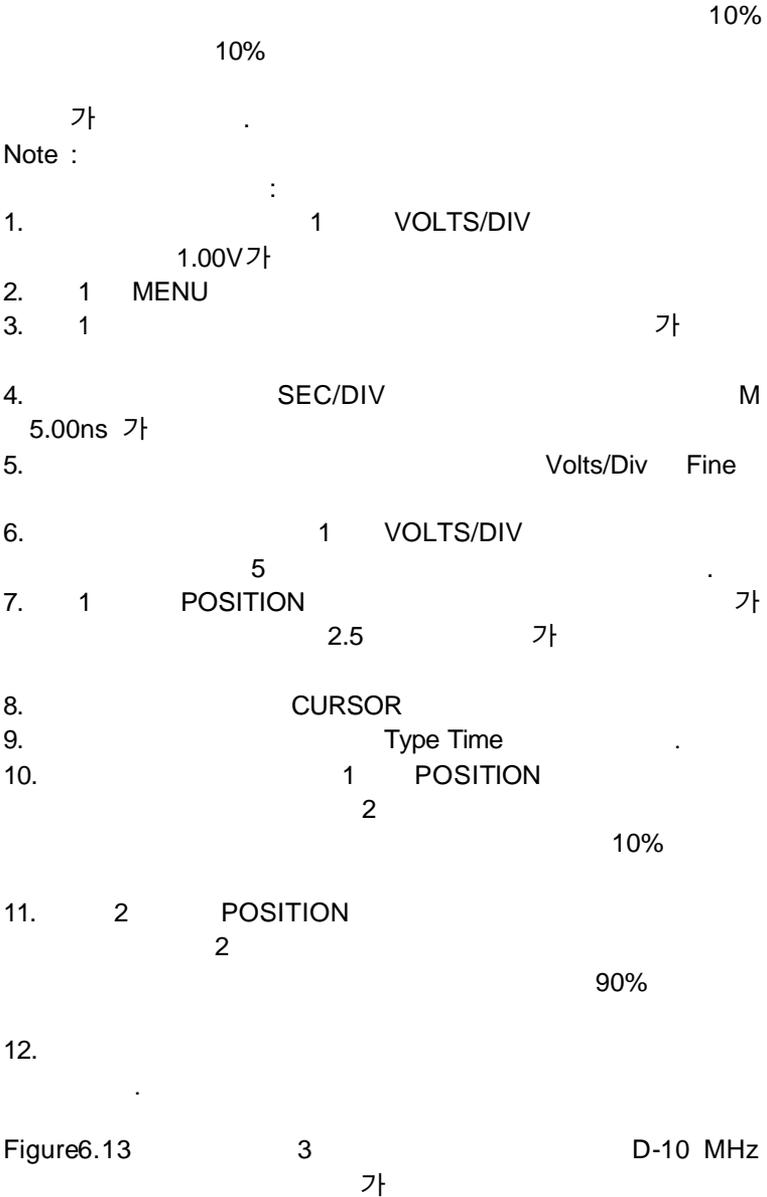


Figure 6.12: 10 MHz data

6 Using Menu Function Controls



6
Using Menu Function Controls

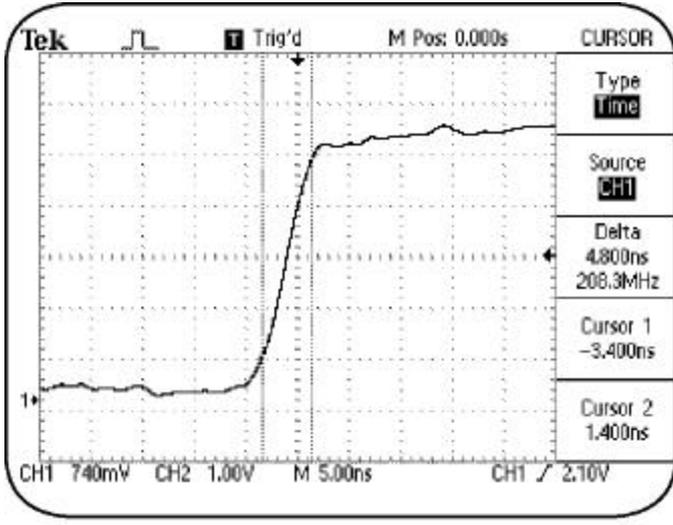


Figure 6.13: 10MHz data

MEASURE

TDS200

9가

4가

가

Note :

TDS2MM

가

, Mean

1. 1

CLK 20MHz 가

2

1

..

2.

Digital PWR light 가 ON

POWER

3.

SAVE/RECALL

4.

Setups

Recall

Factory

5.

AUTOSET

6
Using Menu Function Controls

- 6. MEASURE
 - 7. Source
 - 8. CH1
 - 9. Type
 - 10. Freq
Mean
- Pk-Pk 가

Figure 6.14

가

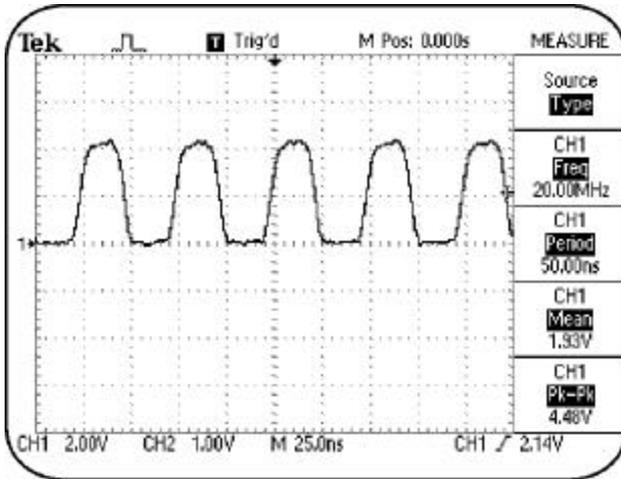


Figure 6.14: 47가

Square

waveform

6
Using Menu Function Controls

SAVE/RECALL

가 SAVE/RECALL 가 2가 가
 5가 가

Note : TDS224 4가 2

TDS200

1. 1 5 KHZ SINE 가
 10 8
2. Analog PWR light가 ON POWER
3. SAVE/RECALL
4. Setups Recall
 Factory
5. AUTOSET
6. CH1 MENU
7. Volts/Div Fine
8. 1 VOLTS/DIV
 256mV
9. CURSOR
10. Type Voltage
11. HORIZONTAL
12. Window Zone
13. SAVE/RECALL
14. Setups
15. Setup 1
16. Save

6 Using Menu Function Controls

Figure 6.15

가

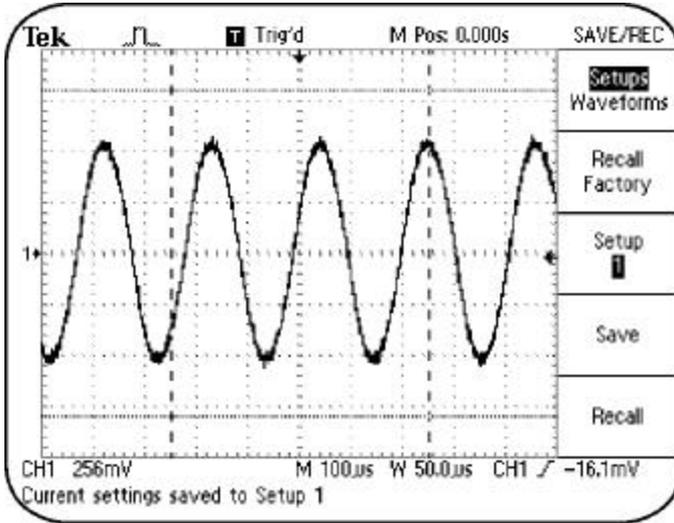


Figure 6.15:

1. SAVE/RECALL
2. Setups
3. Recall Factory
4. Setup 1
5. Recall

Figure 6.15

가

Note :

1. SAVE/RECALL
2. Setups Recall
Factory

6 Using Menu Function Controls

3. AUTOSET
4. Waveforms
5. Source CH1
6. (Ref A)
7. (Save)
8. 1 POSITION
9. 1 Ref A On
10. A

Figure 6.16

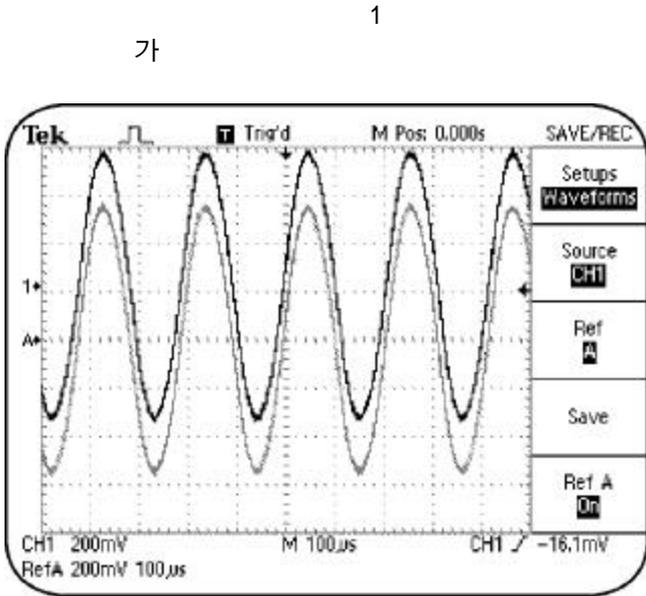


Figure 6.16:

UTILITY

TDS200

6 Using Menu Function Controls

UTILITY 가
 UTILITY
 RS232

가

Displaying System Status

1. UTILITY
 2. System Status
 3. Vertical
- TDS224 Vertical CH1 CH2 Vertical CH3
 CH4 가

Figure 6.17 가

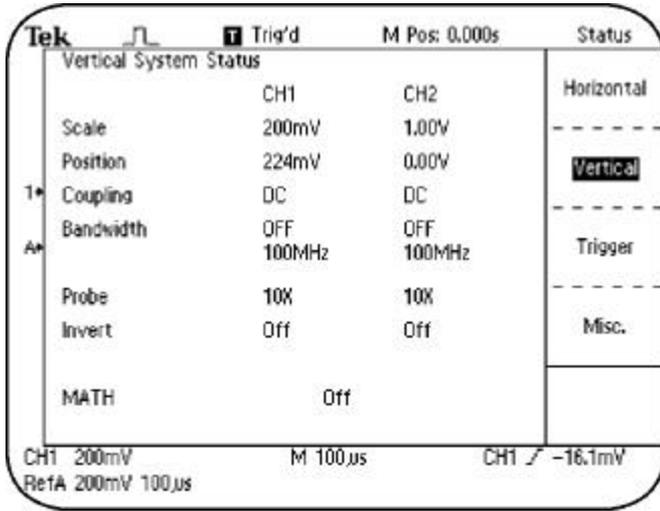


Figure 6.17: TDS200

TDS200

1. UTILITY

6 Using Menu Function Controls

2.

11

Summary

- ACQUIRE
- DISPLAY
- CURSOR
- MEASURE
- SAVE/RECALL
- UTILITY.Y

TDS200

Operator Training Kit

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