

User Manual



HS508

a multifunctional
PC measuring instrument

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User Manual



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Safety

Before you start working with the HS508, first read these safety rules.

- Avoid working **alone**.
- Check the probes/testleads for damages. **DO NOT** use them if they are damaged.
- Take care when measuring voltages higher than 25 V AC or 60 V DC.
- The maximum input signal size in the ranges from 200 mV full scale to 0.2 V full scale is 50 V AC. The maximum input signal size in the ranges from 0.2 V full scale to 80 V full scale is 125 V AC. Applying more than these voltages may damage your HS508.
- Always choose the right function and range when measuring.
- The HS508 is grounded through the grounding conductor of the power cord. Plug the power cord in a proper, grounded outlet before making connections to the inputs and outputs of the HS508. Proper grounding is essential for safe measuring.
- If the PC and the HS508 are not grounded, all accessible conductive parts can render an electrical shock.
- To avoid explosion, do not use the HS508 in an explosive atmosphere, the HS508 uses relays for initial calibration.

Declaration of conformity



TiePie engineering
Battenserreed 2
9023 AR Jorwerd
Nederland

EG-verklaring van overeenstemming

Wij verklaren geheel onder eigen verantwoordelijkheid, dat het produkt

TiePieSCOPE HS508

waarop deze verklaring betrekking heeft, in overeenstemming is met de geharmoniseerde Europese normen

EN55011, EN55022, EN50081-I en EN50082-I

Volgens de bepalingen van de EMC-richtlijn 89/336/EEG, gewijzigd door de richtlijn 92/31/EEG en 93/68/EEG

Jorwerd, 2-I-1996 ir. A.P.W.M. Poelsma





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The Netherlands

EC declaration of Conformity

We declare, on our own responsibility, that the product

TiePieSCOPE HS508

for which this declaration is valid, is in compliance with

EN55011, EN55022, EN50081-I and EN50082-I

according the conditions of the EMC standard 89/336/EEG, and the amendments 92/31/EEC and 93/68/EEC

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EG - Konformitätserklärung

Wir erklären, in Eigenverantwortlichkeit, hiermit, daß das Produkt

TiePieSCOPE HS508


für das diese Erklärung gültig ist, mit

EN55011, EN55022, EN50081-I und EN50082-I,

gemäß den Anforderungen des EMC-standards 89/336/EEC, und den Zusatzbestimmungen 92/31/EEC und 93/68/EEC übereinstimmt.

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Déclaration de conformité C.E.

Nous déclarons, sous notre responsabilité, que le produit


TiePieSCOPE HS508

pour lequel cette déclaration est valide, est conforme aux:

EN55011, EN55022, EN50081-I et EN50082-I

selon les conditions du standard CEM N° 89/336/EEC, et les amendements 92/31/EEC et 93/68/EEC

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The Netherlands

Dichiarazione di Conformita' CE

Dichiariamo sotto la nostra esclusiva responsabilità che il prodotto:

TiePieSCOPE HS508

per il quale vale la presente dichiarazione, è conforme alle norme

EN55011, EN55022, EN50081-1 e EN50082-1

conforme alle condizioni della normativa EMC 89/336/EEC, e successive modifiche 92/31/EEC e 93/68/EEC.

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The Netherlands

EC-declaración de conformidad

Nosotros declaramos, bajo nuestra propia responsabilidad, que el producto

TiePieSCOPE HS508

para el cual esta declaración es válida, está en relación con

EN55011, EN55022, EN50081-1 y EN50082-1

Según las condiciones del EMC estándar 89/336/EEC, y los movimientos 92/31/EEC y 93/68/EEC

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EF-Overensstemmelseserklæring

Undertegnede erklærer herved, at følgende apparat overholder beskyttelseskravene i Rådets direktiv 89/336/EØF om elektromagnetisk kompatibilitet (EMC).

Identification af apparat:

Kategori: Måleinstrument

Model/type: **TiePieSCOPE HS508**

Standarder der er anvendt som grundlag for erklæring, eller henvisning til den prøvningsrapport, der er udstedt af et bemyndiget laboratorium:

EN55011, EN55022, EN50081-1 og EN50082-1

CE-mærket angiver kun overensstemmelse med EMC-direktiv 89/336/EØF

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EC Hyväksyntäilmoitus

Velvollisuutenamme on ilmoittaa, että tuotteemme

TiePieSCOPE HS508

jota tämä selvitys koskee, on hyväksytty

EN55011, EN55022, EN50081-1 ja EN50082-1

EMC standardien 89/336/EEG, ja lisästandardien 92/31/EEC ja 93/68/EEC mukaisesti

Jorwerd, 2-1-1996

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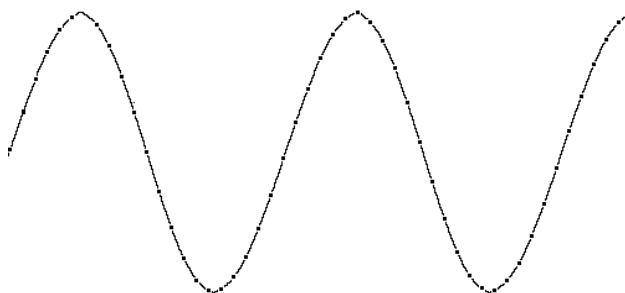
NOTE before using the HS508, first read the chapter about Safety.

Many technicians investigate electrical signals. Though the measurement may not be electrical, the physical variable is often converted to an electrical signal, with a special transducer. Common transducers are accelerometers, pressure probes, current clamps and temperature probes. The advantages of converting the physical parameters to electrical signals are large, since several instruments for examining electrical signals are available.

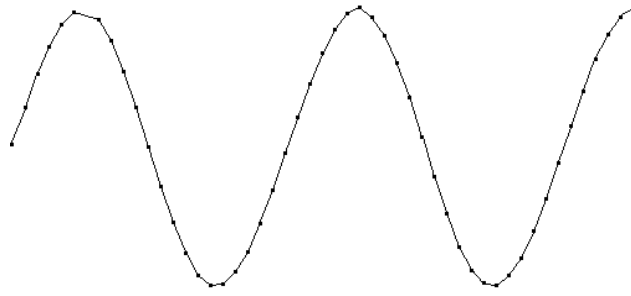
The HS508 is a 2 channel, 8 bits, 50 Msamples/sec measuring instrument, which can, with the accompanying software, be used as a digital storage oscilloscope, a spectrum analyzer, a voltmeter or a transient recorder. All instruments measure by sampling the input signals, digitalize the values, process them, save them and display them.

Sampling

When sampling the input signal, samples are taken at certain moments. The frequency at which the samples are taken is called the sampling frequency. By taking a (large) number of samples, the input signal can be reconstructed.



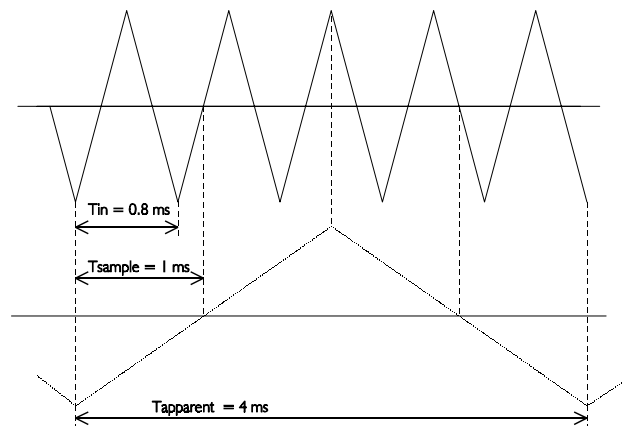
In the latter illustration a sine wave signal is sampled with 50 samples. By connecting the adjacent samples, the original signal can be reconstructed. See also the next illustration.



The more samples are taken, the better the signal can be reconstructed. The sampling frequency must be higher than 2 times the highest frequency in the input signal. This is called the Nyquist frequency. Theoretically it is possible to reconstruct the input signal with more than 2 samples. In practice, 10 to 20 samples are necessary to be able to examine the signal thoroughly.

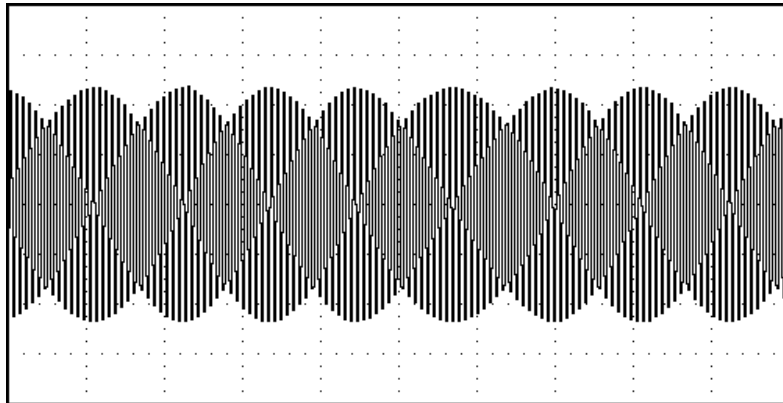
Aliasing

If the sampling frequency is lower than 2 times the frequency of the input signal, 'aliasing' will occur. The following illustration shows how aliasing occurs.



The input signal is a triangular signal with a frequency of 1.25 kHz (upper most in the illustration). The signal is sampled at a frequency of 1 kHz. The dotted signal is the result of the reconstruction. From that triangular signal the periodical time is 4 ms, which corresponds with an apparent frequency (alias) of 250 Hz ($1.25 \text{ kHz} - 1 \text{ kHz}$). To avoid aliasing, the sample frequency must be higher than 2 times the maximum frequency of the input signal.

Aliasing is not always visible on an oscilloscope. In the latter illustration, it gives a 'good looking' picture. It is not apparent that aliasing occurs. The next illustration gives an example of visible aliasing.



This time it is a sine wave signal with a frequency of 257 kHz, which is sampled at a frequency of 50 kHz. The minimal sampling frequency should have been 514 kHz. For proper analysis, the sampling frequency should have been 5 Mhz.

Digitising

After taking a sample of the input signal, it is digitised. This is done with an Analog to Digital Convertor, ADC. The ADC converts the size of the signal to a digital number. This is called quantifying.

The first condition for accurate measurement is to have as many as possible quantifying steps. This can be realised by using an ADC with a resolution as high as possible.

The resolution of ADC's is often given in bits. The number of bits determines the number of quantifying steps according the formula:

$$\text{number of quantifying steps} = 2^{\text{number of bits}}$$

A 2 bits ADC has 4 quantifying steps. With an input range of 10 Volt, this ADC can divide the input range in 4 parts of each 2.5 Volt.

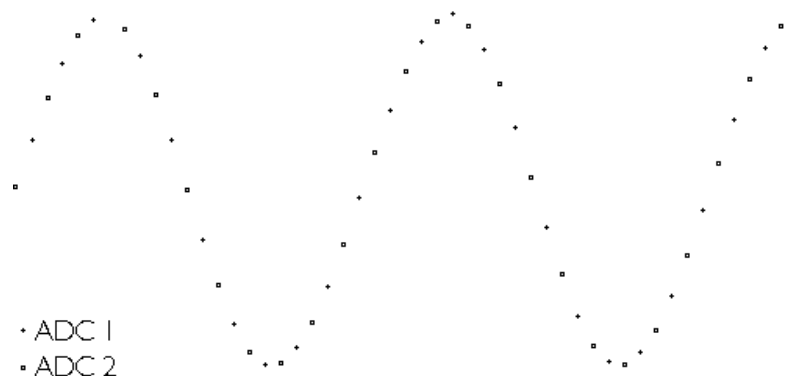
By increasing the number of bits, the resolution increases, the number of quantifying steps increases and the sub-divisions get smaller.

The measuring system of the HS508

The HS508 uses an 8 bits ADC with a maximum sampling frequency of 25 Mhz for each channel.

The HS508 can sample 2 channels simultaneously with a maximum speed of 25 million samples per second. By using a special technique, it is also possible to measure one channel at a speed of 50 million samples per second.

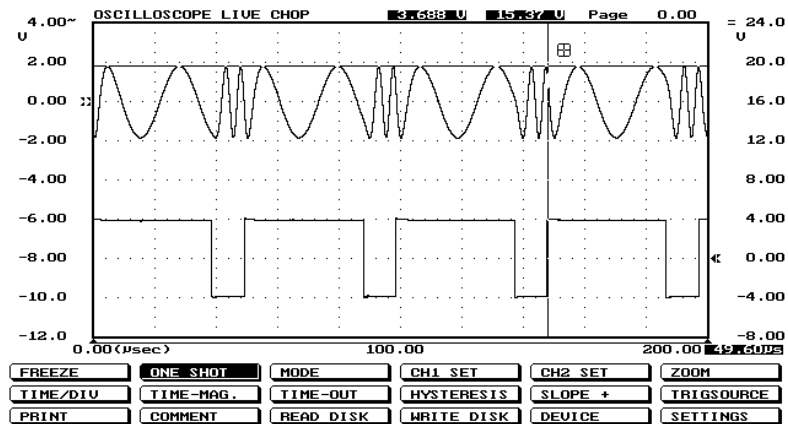
The two ADC's are switched to channel 1. One ADC starts sampling at 25 MHz. The other ADC will also sample at 25 MHz, but at intervals exactly between the moments the first ADC is sampling. By putting the samples of both ADC's together, it is possible to sample a signal at $2 \times 25 \text{ MHz} = 50 \text{ MHz}$. See also the next illustration.



This can only be done with channel 1 of the HS508.

The oscilloscope

The oscilloscope is an instrument with which electrical voltages varying in time can be displayed. With the oscilloscope time dependent electrical signals can be examined easily. Except for the time domain, functions and dependencies of quantities can also be displayed and examined in the X-Y mode.



The HS508 oscilloscope has two separated inputs (channels), for which the sensitivity of each channel can be set.

The HS508 is equipped with two types of oscilloscopes, LIVE and HOLD. The oscilloscope LIVE measures 1000 samples, 2 pages. The oscilloscope HOLD measures 15000 samples, 30 pages.

The sensitivity range for the channels goes from 50 mV/div to 20 V/div. The timebase goes from 1 μ sec/div to 0.5 sec/div.

The display of the oscilloscope is built of 500 x 256 (wxh) pixels, which corresponds with 10x8 (wxh) divisions. Left and right of the display the units of the 2 channels are displayed. Under the display, the time axis is displayed.

The spectrum analyzer

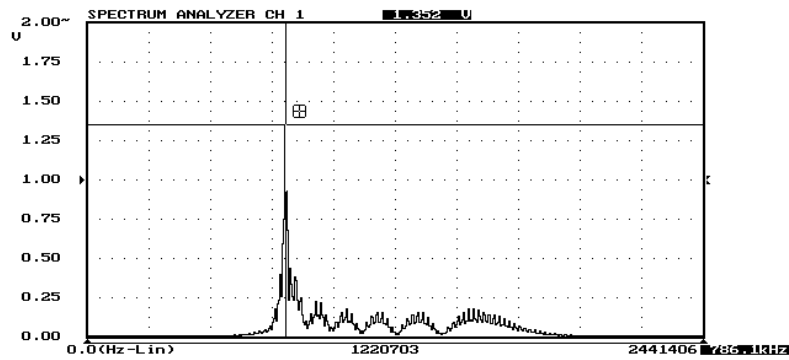
The common way to examine electrical signals is in the time domain, using an oscilloscope. The time domain is used to determine amplitude, time and phase information, which is necessary to describe the behaviour of an electrical system.

Not all electrical systems can be characterised in the time domain. Circuits like filters, amplifiers, oscillators, mixers, modulators and detectors can be characterised best by their frequency behaviour. That frequency behaviour is best obtained by observing the electrical signals in the frequency domain. To display the frequency domain, an instrument is needed that can distinguish different frequencies from each other and measure the signal size at the different frequencies. An instrument that can display the frequency domain is the spectrum analyzer. It graphically displays voltage as a function of frequency.

In the time domain all frequency components of a signal are seen summed together. In the frequency domain, complex signals (signals composed of more than one frequency) are separated in their frequency components, where the voltage of each frequency component is displayed.

The frequency domain contains information which is not available in the time domain. Therefore the spectrum analyzer has certain advantages compared with an oscilloscope.

- With a spectrum analyzer small harmonic distortions on a signal can be displayed better than on an oscilloscope. A sine wave may look good in the time domain, however in the frequency domain the harmonic distortion is visible.
- A noise signal may look fully random in the time domain, in the frequency domain it can appear that one frequency is dominantly present.
- In the frequency domain it is very simple to determine carrier frequency, modulation frequency, modulation level and modulation distortion from a modulated signal (AM or FM).



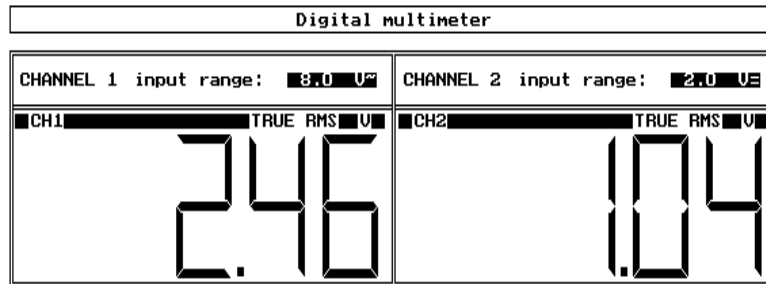
The HS508 is equipped with a two channel spectrum analyzer. The two channels can be set independently. The spectrum analyzer takes 1024 samples, of which a spectrum of 512 spectral components is calculated by means of FFT.

The sensitivity of the two channels can be set from 50 mV/div to 20 V/div. The frequency range of the spectrum analyzer goes from 0.488 Hz to 25 MHz.

The display of the spectrum analyzer is built of 500 x 256 (wxh) pixels, which corresponds with 10x8 (wxh) divisions. Left and right of the display the units of the 2 channels are displayed. Under the display, the frequency axis is displayed.

The voltmeter

If from the input signals only the size is important and not time information or frequency components, the voltmeter is a suitable instrument to measure with. The two channel voltmeter measures the size of the input signal and displays the values using a large 5 digit 7 segment display. The two independent channels each have their own displays.



The voltmeter can measure the input signal in several ways:

TRUE RMS	the true RMS value is measured
PEAK PEAK	the peak peak value is measured
MEAN	the mean value is measured
MAX	the maximum value is measured
MIN	the minimum value is measured
dBm	the value is given in decibel
POWER	the power of the input signal is determined
CREST	the crest factor is calculated
FREQ.	the frequency of the input signal is measured

The input of the voltmeter is autoranging or manually settable between 200 mV full scale and 80 V full scale.

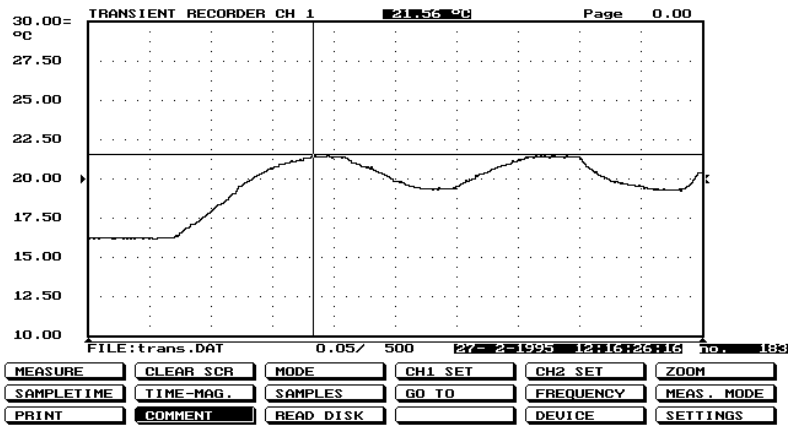
Besides this, the voltmeter has the possibility to measure at certain times and send the data to a printer or write it on disk.

The transient recorder

For measuring slowly changing signals (e.g. the temperature change in a room) the transient recorder is the most suitable instrument.

The two channel transient recorder measures the input signals at adjustable times. The time between two measurements is adjustable from 0.01 second to 300 seconds. The number of samples is also adjustable from 1 to 30000. The maximum measuring time is 300 sec x 30000 samples = 9000000 seconds (104.16 days).

The sensitivity of the channels is adjustable between 50 mV/div and 20 V/div.



The display of the transient recorder is built of 500 x 256 (wxh) pixels, which corresponds with 10x8 (wxh) divisions. Left and right of the display the units of the 2 channels are displayed. Under the display, the time axis is displayed. In addition, the value, time and date of the samples are given.

The transient recorder measures in one of the following ways:

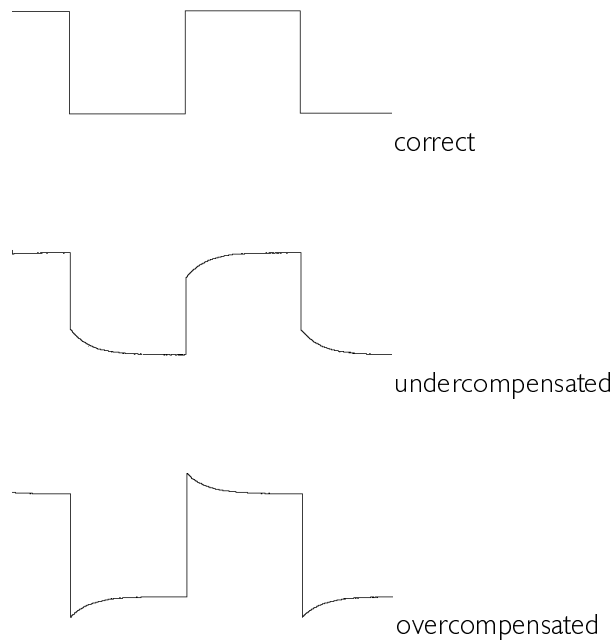
- MOMENTAL the momentary value of the input signal is measured
- TRUE RMS the true RMS value of the input signal is measured
- MEAN the mean value of the input signal is measured
- MAX the maximum value of the input signal is measured
- MIN the minimum value of the input signal is measured

The probes

The HS508 is shipped with two probes. These are 1x/10x selectable passive probes. This means that the input signal is passed through directly or 10 times attenuated.

The x10 attenuation is achieved by means of an attenuation network. This attenuation network has to be adjusted to the oscilloscope input circuitry, to guarantee frequency independency. This is called the low frequency compensation. Each time a probe is used on an other channel or an other oscilloscope, the probe must be adjusted.

Therefore the probe is equipped with a setscrew, with which the parallel capacity of the attenuation network can be altered. To adjust the probe, switch the probe to the x10 and attach the probe to a 1 kHz square wave signal. Then adjust the probe for a square front corner on the square wave displayed. See also the following illustration.



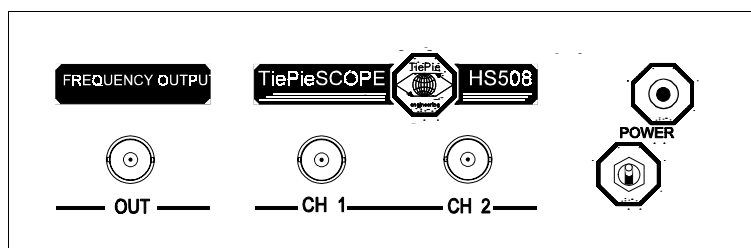
Before you start working with the HS508, first read these safety rules.

- Avoid working **alone**.
- Check the probes/testleads for damages. **DO NOT** use them if they are damaged.
- Take care when measuring voltages higher than 25 V AC or 60 VDC.
- The maximum input signal size in the ranges from 200 mV full scale to 0.2 V full scale is 50 V AC. The maximum input signal size in the ranges from 0.2 V full scale to 80 V full scale is 125 V AC. Applying more than these voltages may damage your HS508.
- Always choose the right function and range when measuring.
- The HS508 is grounded through the grounding conductor of the power cord of the PC it is placed in. Plug the power cord in a proper, grounded outlet before making connections to the inputs and outputs of the HS508. Proper grounding is essential for safe measuring.
- If the PC and the HS508 are not grounded, all accessible conductive parts can render an electrical shock.
- To avoid explosion, do not use the HS508 in an explosive atmosphere, the HS508 uses relays for initial calibration.

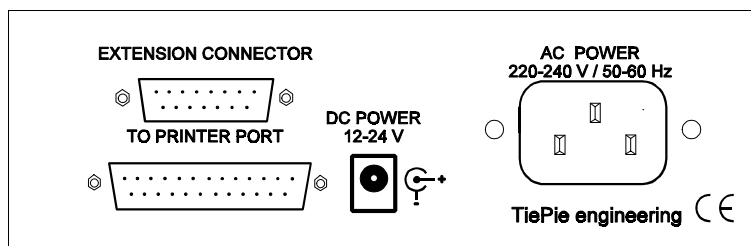
Chapter 3

Hardware installation

The HS508 is an 8 bits external measuring instrument which can be connected to a PC.



The HS508 can be connected to the parallel printer port (Centronics) of the PC using the supplied cable. The cable has to be connected to the 25 pin sub-D connector **TO PRINTER PORT** at the back of the HS508. Installation is very simple.



Note Switch, to avoid damage at the HS508 or the computer, before connecting the cable, both the computer and the HS508 off.

If your computer is equipped with more than one printerport, the software will detect at which printer port the HS508 is connected.

Installation of the software

The software of the the HS508 is shipped on one diskette. The software runs in **protected mode**.



Note The protected mode software only works on a PC AT compatible computer with a **80286** or (upward) compatible processor and **2 MByte RAM** available.



Hint If your computer does not meet these specifications, a real mode version of the software is available. The real mode software works on all PC, PC XT and PC AT compatible computers with at least 640 KByte RAM. To get the real mode version of the software, please contact TiePie engineering

The protected mode software supports 15 measurement pages in the HOLD device, the real mode software supports 5 measurement pages.

In this manual the protected mode version of the software is described.

First you have to make a backup of the original diskette. Refer to your DOS manual for making a backup of a diskette. When you have made the backup, store the original in a safe place and use the copy.

The software is shipped ready to use, without installing the program. You can run the software direct from diskette, or from a hard disk.



Hint A hard disk is much faster than a diskette and has usually more free space available for storing data.

To install the software on a hard disk, first make a directory for the software. Then copy all files from the diskette to the directory. The files are:

HS508.EXE	the program
HS508ENG.HLP	the English help file
TP5ENG.INF	information for the help file
HS508.FNT	fontfile for printing output
HS508.DEF	file with program settings
DMP116BI.OVL	protected mode overlay
RTM.EXE	protected mode Run Time Manager

An example, where the diskette is in drive A: and the software has to be installed in a directory called HS508 on the C: drive.

```
C:
MD HS508
CD HS508
COPY A:*.*
```

The software is now installed on the harddisk. After starting the program, the DEFAULT DIRECTORIES can be set. This indicates where the program has to store and look for help files, instrument setting files and measurement data files. You can set the DEFAULT DIRECTORIES with the menu **SETTINGS**, in the lower right corner of the screen.

Structure of the program

The program is divided into 5 integrated measuring instruments:

- 1 an oscilloscope, device LIVE
- 2 a storage oscilloscope, device HOLD
- 3 a spectrum analyzer, device SPECTRUM
- 4 a true RMS voltmeter, device VOLT
- 5 a transient recorder, device TRANS

Only one instrument can be active at any time.

From each instrument any other instrument can be made active. Each instrument can store measurement data on disk and read from disk. It

is also possible to print out the data.

Starting the program

The program can easily be started according to the procedure shown below:

```
HS508 par1 par2
```

If no parameters are given, the device LIVE is selected, with the default settings.

The parameters par1 and par2 have the following meaning:

par1 denotes the device that will be active after starting the program.

Valid values are:

- LIVE the oscilloscope
- HOLD the storage oscilloscope
- SPECTRUM the spectrum analyzer
- VOLT the true RMS voltmeter
- TRANS the transient recorder

par2 denotes the name of the instrument settings file that has to be loaded. (see for saving and restoring instrument settings later in this chapter)

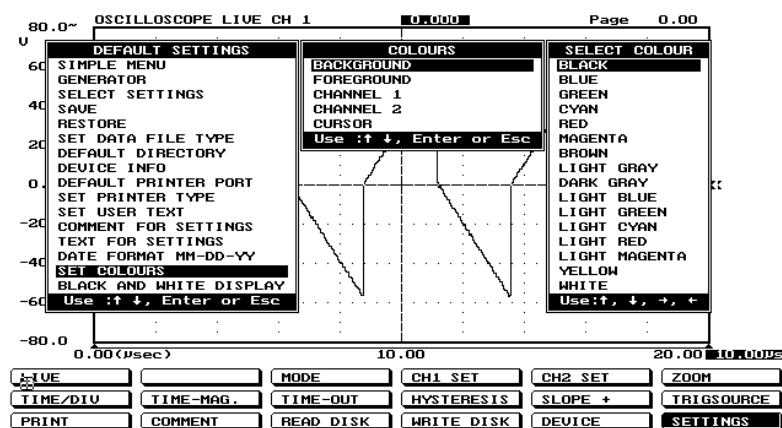
Example:

```
HS508 trans A:setting3.set
```

The program is now started as a transient recorder with the settings from the file A:setting3.set.

An invalid device name or file name is ignored. The parameters par1 and par2 may be exchanged, but have to be separated by a space.

Controlling the program



After starting the program, first an intro screen with program information is displayed. This screen indicates what kind of display adapter the program has detected and whether a *Microsoft*® compatible mouse is available.

After the intro screen has disappeared, the normal working screen appears. This screen is divided in two parts: a part for displaying the measurement data and a part for the main menu, for controlling the program. The program can be controlled by the keyboard as well as by a mouse.

Controlling by mouse

Especially for controlling the program by means of a mouse, the screens of the instruments are provided with so called 'hot spots'. These are areas at which clicking the left mouse button causes an action to take place. A popup menu corresponding to the item displayed at that position of the screen appears. At the back of this manual two pages are included, illustrating the positions of the hot spots of the different instruments. The instruments LIVE, HOLD, SPECTRUM, TRANS use the same positions for the hot spots, for the device VOLT the hot spots are positioned at different places.





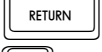

When using the mouse, the left mouse button is used for <Enter> and the right mouse button is used for <Esc>.

Controlling the main menu

Each instrument has its own main menu, in the lower part of the screen. The advance menu is built of three rows of 6 columns, the simple menu is built of two rows of 4 columns. As an example the advance main menu of the device LIVE, the oscilloscope, is given here.

LIVE		MODE	CH1 SET	CH2 SET	ZOOM
TIME/DIV	TIME-MAG.	TIME-OUT	HYSTERESIS	SLOPE +	TRIGSOURCE
PRINT	COMMENT	READ DISK	WRITE DISK	DEVICE	SETTINGS

One of the buttons of the menu is always displayed inverted. That is the cursor, indicating the selected choice. For controlling the main menu, the next keys are available:





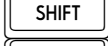

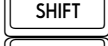



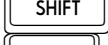

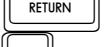

	places the cursor one row up
	places the cursor one row down
	places the cursor one column to the left
	places the cursor one column to the right
	activates the selected choice
	displays a list of instruments

Depending on the choice, after activating, a popup menu appears or the text in the menu changes, as well as the instrument setting.

Controlling popup menus

DEFAULT SETTINGS
SIMPLE MENU
GENERATOR
SELECT SETTINGS
SAVE
RESTORE
SET DATA FILE TYPE
DEFAULT DIRECTORY
DEVICE INFO
DEFAULT PRINTER PORT
SET PRINTER TYPE
SET USER TEXT
COMMENT FOR SETTINGS
TEXT FOR SETTINGS
DATE FORMAT MM-DD-YY
SET COLOURS
BLACK AND WHITE DISPLAY
Use :↑ ↓, Enter or Esc

Various settings in the software are made by means of popup menus. For controlling the popup menus the following keys are valid:

	Move the cursor up
	Move the cursor down
	Move the cursor to the top of the menu
	Move the cursor to the bottom of the menu
 	Move the popup menu to the right
 	Move the popup menu to the left
 	Move the popup menu up
 	Move the popup menu down
	Accept the selected choice
	Leave the popup menu without changes
Space	Leave the popup menu without changes
Character	Place the cursor at the choice beginning with that character

When a popup menu has been moved by means of the <→←↑↓> keys in combination with the <Shift> key, the new position of the menu will be saved in the file HS508.DEF.

Help screens

The program contains integrated help screens. The screens can be invoked at several places in the program, by pressing function key <F1>. The invoked help screen gives information about controlling the active program part or information about the active program part.

Program settings

Several parts of the program are configurable. To configure the program, activate the choice **SETTINGS** from the main menu. A popup menu will appear.



The contents are partly dependent on the type of graphics card in your PC. If an EGA or VGA card is available, two choices for setting the screen colours and the monitor type are present. If no EGA or VGA card is detected, those two choices will not be present.

Settings concerning the program itself (and not the measuring instruments of the program) are saved immediately in the file HS508.DEF, which is read at the start of the program.

Setting the main menu type

With the choice SIMPLE MENU it is possible to select the simple main menu. This menu contains the following choices:

MEASUREMENT TYPE	With this choice saved instrument settings can be read.
START/STOP MEASUREMENT	With this choice the instrument can be stopped and started again.
REFERENCE ON / OFF	With this choice a reference signal can be put on or removed from the screen. The reference signal is read from disk using READ MEASUREMENT.
WIPE SCREEN	With this choice the contents of the screen are wiped out.
SAVE MEASUREMENT	With this choice the current measured data can be stored on disk.
PRINT MEASUREMENT	With this choice the current measurement data can be printed out.

With this choice three new choices are available:

ADVANCE MENU to select the advance menu with 18 choices

SAVE SETTINGS to save the current instrument setting to disk

QUIT PROGRAM to end the program.

Setting the file type for the measurement data

It is possible to store measurement data on disk. There are two ways available to store the data: **BYTE** and **ASCII**.

When using **BYTE**, the data is stored in binary. The file is built of 4 byte long records. The first two bytes are for channel 1, the last two are for channel 2.

When using **ASCII**, the measurement data is stored in **ASCII**. The file exists of four columns, separated by a comma. Each row contains one measurement for channel 1 and channel 2. The first column contains the sample number, the second column contains the sample time, the third column contains the value of channel 1 and the fourth column contains the value of channel 2.

Files in **ASCII** format are much larger than files in **BYTE** format, up to 7 times. An advantage of **ASCII** files is the fact that the files can easily be read in other programs, like spreadsheet programs and word processors.



Hint If you want to process data in a spreadsheet program, set the data file type to **ASCII**

The data file type can be set by activating the choice **SET DATA FILE TYPE** from the **SETTINGS** menu. A popup menu will appear with the two choices: **BYTE** and **ASCII**.

Setting the location of the files

By activating the choice **DEFAULT DIRECTORY** from the settings menu it is possible to set directories for the files the program works with. By means of a popup menu with 6 choices, the locations for the program files and settings files, the print files and the data files for each instrument can be found or will be written. Each choice will place a dialog box in which the directory for the specific files can be entered.

Retrieving device information

With the choice **DEVICE INFO** it is possible to retrieve information about the HS508. In a window at the screen several information is displayed:

- the printer port at which the HS508 is connected
- the software version
- the serialnumber of the HS508
- the date of the last calibration of the HS508

Setting the printer port

With the choice **DEFAULT PRINTER PORT** the port to which the printer is connected can be set. By means of a popup menu the choice can be made from PRN, LPT 1, LPT2 and LPT3.



Note Printer port 1 has the I/O address \$3BC, printer port 2 has the I/O address \$378 and printer port 3 has the I/O address \$278

When only one printer port is available, a conflict arises when a print command is given. In that case the program asks you to disconnect the HS508 from the computer and to connect the printer to the computer. Then the printout is generated. When printing is finished, you are requested to disconnect the printer and to connect the HS508 to the computer again. The HS508 is then ready to measure again.



Hint to avoid often connecting and disconnecting the HS508 and the printer, you can place a second printer port in your PC.

Setting the printer type

The software supports two types of printers: Epson FX compatible printers and HP laserjet/deskjet compatible printers. The printer type can be set by activating the choice **SET PRINTER TYPE** from the settings menu. A popup menu will appear with the choices **EPSON** and **HP LASER**.

Default text on the printer output

All printer output can be provided with default text. Three lines of text can be placed on **each** printout. They appear on the upper left corner of the printout. These lines can contain e.g. name and address of the company. The text can be entered by activating the choice **SET USER TEXT** from the SETTINGS menu. A dialog box appears in which the three lines of text can be entered. The text is saved in the file HS508.DEF, which is read at the start of the program.

Setting the date format

The program uses date indications at several places, like at printer output or on the screen of the transient recorder. There are two ways to represent the date: day-month-year (DD-MM-YY) and month-day-year (MM-DD-YY). The preferable notation can be selected by activating **DATE FORMAT** from the SETTINGS MENU. Behind DATE FORMAT the current setting is indicated.

Setting the signal generator

The HS508 is equipped with a square wave signal generator. The output of the generator is at the front of the HS508, the left most BNC connector. The generator generates a square wave signal that varies between -2 volt and +2 volt. The frequency of the square wave can be adjusted between 100 Hz and 100 kHz.

By activating the choice **GENERATOR** from the SETTINGS menu, a dialog box appears in which the generator frequency can be entered.





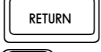

If the generator is used for adjusting the (I/O) probes, the frequency must be set to 1 kHz.

Setting the screen colours

If your PC is equipped with a EGA or VGA graphics card, it is possible to adjust the screen colours for the program. After activating the choice **SET COLOURS** from the SETTINGS menu, a popup menu appears, with the 'objects' for which the colour can be changed:

- the background of the screen
- the foreground of the screen (grid, text, menus)
- the signal of channel 1
- the signal of channel 2
- the crosshair

After activating an 'object' another popup menu appears with a list of 16 colours. In this popup menu the following keys are valid:

	go one colour up in the list
	go one colour down in the list
	choose a darker shade of the colour
	choose a lighter shade of the colour
	accept this colour
	leave the menu without changes

The screen colours are adapted immediately. Selecting a colour can also be done by mouse. Pushing the mouse forward and backwards will pick another colour, moving the mouse left and right will pick another shade. The colour is accepted by pressing the left mouse button.

If you do have an EGA or VGA graphics card, but no colour monitor, the colours are displayed in shades of grey. This can be confusing, since some colours produce almost the same shades of grey. To avoid this problem, you can tell the program that a black and white monitor is used, instead of a colour monitor. This can be done by activating the choice **COLOUR/BLACK AND WHITE** from the SETTINGS

menu.



Hint When you have a monochrome monitor or an LCD, select BLACK AND WHITE MONITOR

Saving instrument settings

If you often use the same settings for an instrument, you can save the setup on disk. By loading the file with the setup, you can set your instrument very easy. The setups for all five instruments are saved.

To save an instrument setup, first you have to set the instrument completely. After the instrument is set, you can save the setup.

With **TEXT FOR SETTINGS** a dialog box appears, in which three lines of explanatory text for the setup to be saved can be entered. You can enter e.g. for what type of measurements this setup is to be used.

```
Comment text display by select settings
With this setting, channel 1 is used for measuring at
a temperature probe._
F1: Help  Esc: Exit
```

After the text is entered, the dialog box is closed with <Esc>

The popup menu **SETTINGS** will become active again. Choose from the menu the choice **COMMENT FOR SETTINGS**. A dialog box appears.

```
Temperature probe_
F1: Help  Esc: Exit
```

In this dialog box a name for the setup can be entered. The maximum length for the name is 25 characters. This name is used for selecting the correct saved setup, when loading a setup. After the name is entered, the box can be closed by pressing <Esc>.

Then activate the choice **SAVE** from the **SETTINGS** menu. A dialog box appears, in which the filename for the settings file can be entered. The filename will automatically get an extension **.SET**. If you have entered the filename, the file with the instrument setup is saved on disk.

To make an instrument setting which will be used as a 'quit program' from **SELECT SETTINGS** (menu **SETTINGS** from the advance main menu) or **MEASUREMENT TYPE** (simple menu) any instrument setup will do, but the filename for the settings has to be **QUIT**. If a file named **QUIT** is read by one of the two here mentioned menus, the program will quit. Reading that file using **RESTORE** will not quit the program.

Loading instrument settings

Saved instrument settings can be read in three ways: at the start of the program as a parameter, through the choice **RESTORE** from the **SETTINGS** menu and through the choice **SELECT SETTINGS** from the **SETTINGS** menu. The first method is already mentioned on page 23.

After activating the choice **RESTORE** a popup menu with a list of the present settings files appears. By means of the **<→↑↓>** keys the file to be loaded can be selected. By pressing **<Enter>** the selection is accepted. Before loading an extra confirmation is requested. The selection can be cancelled by pressing **<Esc>**.

After activating the choice **SELECT SETTINGS** both a popup menu and a text window appear. In the popup menu the names of the settings, entered with the choice **COMMENT FOR SETTINGS**, are listed. In the text window, the accompanying text, entered with **TEXT FOR SETTINGS**, is shown.

Storing measurement data on disk

With the choice **WRITE DISK** from the main menu, the latest measurement data can be stored on disk. The data can be read later for examination or comparison with new measurements. The data can also be read into another program, e.g. a spreadsheet program, when the data is stored in **ASCII**.



Note The voltmeter has a completely different way of storing measurement data. This will be described in the chapter Voltmeter. The transient recorder always stores data on disk, so the choice WRITE DISK is not available.

After activating the choice, a dialog box appears, in which the name for the data file has to be entered. No extension is needed, the program provides for a standard extension. It is possible to enter a full path, if not, the default directory is used.







After confirmation of the name, two files are written, one with measurement data, in a file with the extension .DAT and one with the accompanying instrument information, in a file with the extension .GEG.

Loading saved measurement data

Previously saved measurement data can be read by activating the choice **READ DISK** from the main menu. After activation, a popup menu with a list of files with stored data appears. With the <←↑↓> keys the correct file can be selected. Pressing <Enter> will ask for an extra confirmation and then load the data.

Both the measurement data and the instrument information are read. If the files are not written by the active instrument, only the data file is read or an error warning is displayed.

During selection of the correct file, the following keys are available:

-  View the file information (size, date and time)
-  View the file (only text files)
-  Delete the file
-  Rename the file
-  Copy the file
-  Enter a new directory mask and/or path and/or disk

When <F4>, <F5> or <F6> is used, both the .DAT file and the

.GEG file are acted on.



Note After reading stored measurement data, the oscilloscope will go to FREEZE. (See chapter Oscilloscope)



Note The voltmeter stores data in a different way. It can not read data.

Printing measurement data

There are two ways to print measurement data.

The first way is by pressing <Shift-PrtSc>. A hardcopy of the screen is made, without extra information. After pressing, an extra confirmation is requested. On the printout, the user text entered in the SETTINGS menu, the comment text entered with the choice COMMENT from the main menu and the signal display are found.

The second method is by activating the choice **PRINT** from the main menu. The full page printout contains more information than the printout made with <Shift-PrtSc>. It is provided with the current time and date of the printout and the time and date of the measurement.

Activating the choice gives the following popup menu:



Choosing **DISK** will print to a file on disk. After activating, a name for the print file is asked for. The print file can be sent to a printer with the DOS command `COPY /B filename PRN`, where *file-name* stands for the name you entered.

With the choice **PRINTER**, the data is sent directly to the printer.

The bottom line of the popup menu displays the installed printer.

When only one printer port is available, a conflict arises when a print command is given. In that case the program asks you to disconnect

the HS508 from the computer and to connect the printer to the computer. Then the printout is generated. When printing is finished, you are requested to disconnect the printer and to connect the HS508 to the computer again. The HS508 is then ready to measure again.



Hint to avoid often connecting and disconnecting the HS508 and the printer, you can place a second printer port in your PC.



Note The voltmeter has a different way to print data. See the chapter on Voltmeter for more information.
When only one printer port is available, acquiring to printer is not possible.

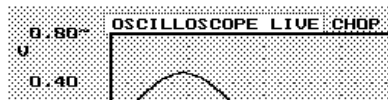
Comment text can be added to the printout by activating the choice **COMMENT** from the main menu. Three lines of text can be entered in the dialog box that appears. The three lines will appear at the bottom of the printout. The comment text is also saved with WRITE TO DISK, so each measurement has its own comment text.



Note If settings are changed after saving the data on disk, these changes are not saved, except for the comment.

Choosing an instrument

By activating the choice **DEVICE** from the main menu, a popup menu with the available measuring instruments appears. With this the requested instrument is selected. The active instrument is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen.



The popup menu is also called by placing the mouse cursor on the device indication and pressing the left mouse button.

Ending the program

From anywhere in the program, if no popup menu is active, by pressing <Esc> a popup menu is displayed on the screen. This popup menu contains a list of measuring instruments and a choice **QUIT**, this choice terminates the program.

The same list is available through the main menu choice **DEVICE**.

Chapter 5

Oscilloscope (device: LIVE)

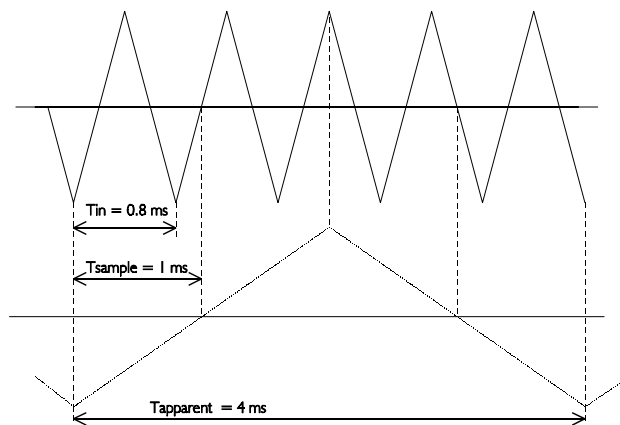
An oscilloscope is a measuring instrument which displays the changes of a voltage in the time domain.

The HS508 is equipped with an oscilloscope with 2 inputs (channels), of which the sensitivity of each channel is adjusted separately. It is a digital sampling oscilloscope. That means that the oscilloscope takes samples at fixed times. From each sample the value is determined and the size is displayed at the screen. The screen is filled with 500 samples per channel. Between two adjacent samples on the screen a line is drawn. The speed at which the samples are taken, is adjustable.

Aliasing

A disadvantage of digital sampling oscilloscopes is the fact that aliasing can occur.

Aliasing occurs when too low and therefore a wrong sampling speed is chosen. In the next illustration is shown how aliasing occurs.



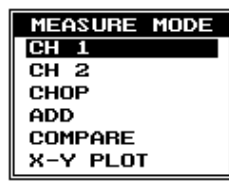
The input signal is a triangular signal with a frequency of 1.25 kHz (upper most in the illustration). The signal is sampled at a frequency of 1 kHz. The dotted signal is the result of the reconstruction. From that triangular signal the periodical time is 4 ms, which corresponds with an apparent frequency (alias) of 250 Hz (1.25 kHz - 1 kHz).

To avoid aliasing, the sample frequency must be greater than 2 times the maximum frequency of the input signal.

If you have any doubts about the displayed signal, you can set the timebase of the oscilloscope one step faster or slower and check whether the signal at the display changes accordingly. If that does not give any clearance, you can determine the frequency of the input signal with the spectrum analyzer. Therefore you must set the frequency range of the spectrum analyzer to the maximum, to avoid aliasing with the spectrum analyzer. For more information, see the chapter Spectrum Analyzer

Displaying channels

The HS508 has several modes to display the two channels. The mode can be set by activating the choice **MODE** from the main menu.

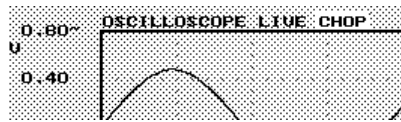


A popup menu **MEASURE MODE** will appear, with which the preferred mode can be selected. The channels can be displayed in the following ways:

CH1	Only channel 1 is measured and displayed
CH2	Only channel 2 is measured and displayed
CHOP	Channel 1 and 2 are measured and displayed simultaneously.
ADD	Channel 1 and 2 are measured simultaneously and added. Only the sum is displayed.

- COMPARE** Channel 1 is measured and displayed. The latest measured signal at channel 2 is also displayed, to be able to compare it with channel 1.
- XY-PLOT** This is a special display mode. Channel 1 and 2 are measured in CHOP mode. Channel 1 is displayed on the X axis of the screen, channel 2 on the Y axis of the screen.

The selected measure mode is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen, right of the instrument indication.

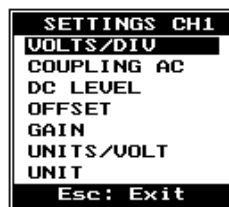


The measure mode menu can also be called by placing the mouse cursor on top of the measure mode indication and pressing the left mouse button.

Setting up a channel

The two channels of the HS508 oscilloscope are completely configurable. Both channels are identical, each has its own menu in the main menu. Since the possibilities for both channels are equal, only channel 1 is explained here. Where channel 1 is described, the same applies to channel 2.

With the choice **CH1 SET** (or **CH2 SET**) from the main menu a popup menu is called.



With the choices from this menu channel 1 can be configured.

Setting the sensitivity of a channel

With the choice **VOLTS/DIV** the sensitivity of a channel can be set. The input range of a channel is adapted with this setting. Selection of the input range is done with a popup menu with 10 choices. If e.g. the choice **0.5** is made, the sensitivity will be set to 0.5 Volts/division, giving a full scale range of ± 2 volts. If **AUTO** is chosen, the software sets the sensitivity according to the size of the input signal.

The popup menu can also be called by placing the mouse cursor next to the vertical axis, between the numbers and then pressing the left mouse button. When two channels are displayed, the left axis is for channel 1 and the right axis is for channel 2.

An other way of setting the sensitivity is done by means of the function keys <F5>, <F6>, <F7> and <F8>. With <F5> the sensitivity of channel 1 is increased, with <F6> decreased. With <F7> the sensitivity of channel 2 is increased, with <F8> decreased.



Note In AUTO ranging mode, it takes the oscilloscope 1 to 9 measurements to set the sensitivity properly, depending on the input signal.

The available sensitivity ranges are: 50mV, 0.1V, 0.2V, 0.5V, 1V, 2V, 5V, 10V and 20V per division.



Note The maximum size of the input signal in the ranges from 50 mV/div to 0.2 V/div is 50 Volt AC.

The maximum size of the input signal in the ranges from 0.2 V/div to 20 V/div is 125 Volt AC.

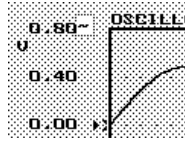
Setting the signal coupling of a channel

By activating the choice **COUPLING AC/DC**, the text changes from COUPLING AC to COUPLING DC or vice versa. In the hardware, a capacitor is switched into (AC) or out of (DC) the signal path.

In COUPLING DC the complete signal (AC+DC) at the input is passed through. In COUPLING AC only the AC component of the input signal is passed through. It is then possible to examine e.g. a ± 20 mV ripple on a 30 V DC voltage, since only the ripple is passed

through and the DC voltage not. AC voltages with a frequency lower than ± 4 Hz are not coupled correctly.

The current coupling is displayed in the upper part of the vertical axis. For DC the sign $=$ is used and for AC the sign \sim .



The coupling can also be set by placing the mouse cursor on top of the coupling indicator and then press the left mouse button.

An other way to set the coupling is by means of the keys $\langle a \rangle$, $\langle d \rangle$, $\langle A \rangle$ and $\langle D \rangle$. The key $\langle a \rangle$ sets the coupling of channel 1 to AC, the key $\langle d \rangle$ sets the coupling of channel 1 to DC. The key $\langle A \rangle$ sets the coupling of channel 2 to AC, the key $\langle D \rangle$ sets the coupling of channel 2 to DC.

Setting the vertical position of a channel

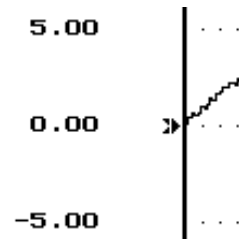
The vertical position of a channel on the screen is adjustable in two ways: a hardware method and a software method.

Using the hardware method, an adjustable DC voltage is added **before** sampling the input signal. As a result the vertical position of the signal at the screen changes. If a measured signal is larger than the selected input sensitivity range, the signal will clip at the upper or lower end of the screen. By adding a DC voltage to the signal, the part which is clipped can be brought inside of the screen, without clipping.

This hardware method can be realised by activating the choice **DC LEVEL** from the CH1 SET menu. A dialog box appears in which a voltage level in volts can be entered. This voltage will be added to the input signal. If a voltage has to be subtracted, enter a negative value. The numbers along the vertical axis are adjusted.

Using the software method, the signal is shifted graphically, **after** sampling. This method only has an effect on the displayed signal. If the signal clipped, because it is larger than the selected input range, and is positioned with the software method, the signal remains clipped, but the clipping is now visible on the display. The signal appears to be 'cut off' at either the upper side or the lower side. This positioning method is used for placing two overlapping signals away from each other.

The software positioning method is not done by means of a popup menu. At the lefthand side of the screen (in CHOP, ADD and X-Y for channel 2 at the righthand side) two small arrows are visible. The small arrow next to the border of the window is for the position of a channel, the outer arrow is for the trigger level, which is discussed later.



There are two or four arrows, depending on whether one or two channels are displayed. Only one offset (arrow) can be active, displayed normally. All other arrows are displayed inverted. In the above illustration the channel offset arrow for channel 1 is active.



Note If the signal clips, it can be positioned with the DC LEVEL (hardware offset). The software positioning is used for moving the signal on the screen.

The arrow indicates the offset, the 0 volt level. The offset can be set as follows:



Note To change the offset, first remove all popup menus

SHIFT	↑	Move the offset level up
SHIFT	↓	Move the offset level down
SHIFT	home	Move the offset level to the center
SHIFT	→	Select the next offset or trigger level
SHIFT	←	Select the previous offset or trigger level
SHIFT	page up	Move the offset level to the top
SHIFT	page down	Move the offset level to the bottom
SHIFT	+	Increase the step size (2 times)
SHIFT	-	Decrease the step size (2 times)



Note the step size for changing the offset level or trigger level can be changed with <Shift- + > and <Shift- — >

The offset level can also be changed with the mouse. Place the mouse cursor on top of the arrow of the offset level to be changed and drag it to the correct position. Drag: press the left mouse button and keep it pressed, while moving the mouse. When the arrow is at the correct position, release the mouse button. The mouse cursor will disappear while dragging the arrow and appear again when the button is released.



Note When the offset level of a channel is changed, the trigger level will change accordingly, providing the same trigger while positioning.

Enlarging or reducing the vertical axis

The measured values can be enlarged or reduced by software. Because of that it is possible to magnify the vertical axis. It is also possible to invert the measured values. After activation of the choice **GAIN** in the menu CH1 SET, a dialog box appears in which a multiplication factor can be entered. The factor must be between -5 .. -0.1 or 0.1 .. 5. The measured factors are multiplied by the factors and then displayed. The numbers along the vertical axis are also changed.

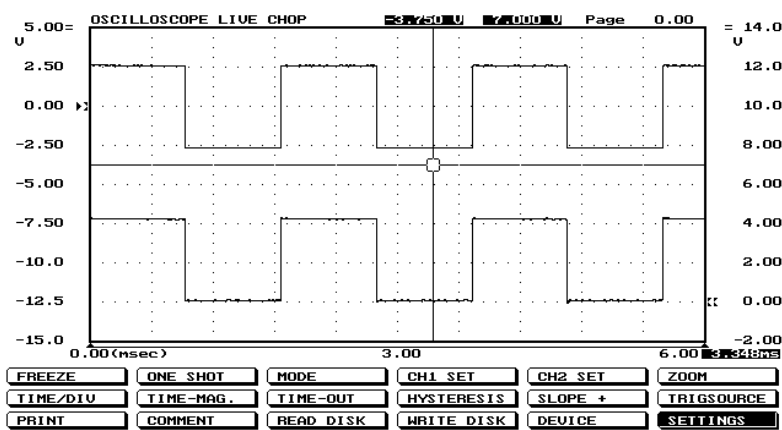
The GAIN can be used to invert a signal. Suppose you are measuring two signals and wish to subtract the signal on channel 1 from the signal on channel 2. To do that you have to set the GAIN for channel 1 to -1 and the gain for channel 2 to +1. By selecting a measuring mode ADD (channel 2 - channel 1) is displayed.



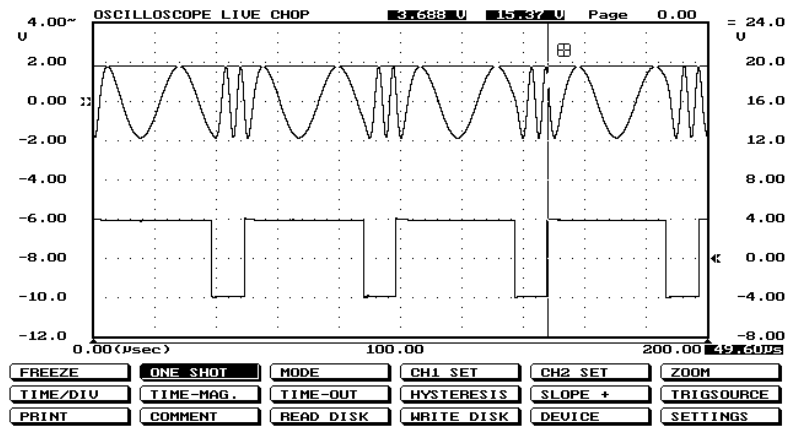
Note By choosing a gain of -1, two signals can be subtracted from each other.

An other possibility is displaying two signals of a different size at the same size, to simplify comparison. Suppose you have a 5 volt square wave signal on channel 1 and a 4 volt square wave signal on channel 2. For displaying both signals at the same size, set the gain for channel 1 to 0.8 and for channel 2 to 1. Both signals are displayed then at the same size.

This is displayed in the next illustration. The upper signal is channel 1, the lower signal is channel 2. The left voltage axis is for channel 1, the right voltage axis is for channel 2.



A third application is displaying two signals in a kind of 'split screen mode'. This can be achieved by setting the GAIN of both channels to 0.5 and moving channel 1 2 divisions up by means of the software offset and channel 2 2 divisions down by means of the software channel offset. See also the following illustration.

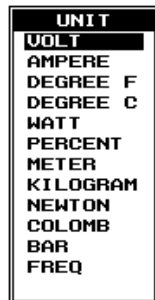


Changing the units of the vertical axis

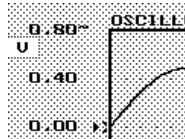
Along the vertical axis, normally the voltage of the input signal is projected. The unit of measure is then Volt and the numbers along the axis correspond with the size of the input signal.

The HS508 oscilloscope allows you to create another definition of the vertical axis.

By means of the choice **UNIT** from the CH1 SET menu the units of measure of the vertical axis can be changed.



After activation, a popup menu with 12 choices appears. The unit that is selected, is displayed at the top of the vertical axis. It is also placed on the paper when printed out. When activating the empty choice, a dialog box appears, in which a custom unit can be entered, with a maximum length of 5 characters.



The UNIT popup menu can also be called by placing the mouse cursor on top of the unit indication and pressing the left mouse button.

If you are measuring e.g. with a temperature probe, you can choose **DEGREE C** for the units.

By activating the choice **UNITS/VOLT** from the menu CH1 SET, a multiplication factor can be entered for the units of the vertical axis. A dialog box appears in which the factor can be entered. The numbers along the vertical axis are multiplied by the factor and replaced by the result.

If you are using a 10x probe, you can by means of UNITS/VOLT enter the value 10, to get correct numbers along the vertical axis.

Another application is the previously mentioned example with the temperature probe. Suppose the temperature probe gives a voltage change of 1 volt at a temperature change of 5 degrees. By entering the factor 5, the temperature change is displayed directly in the number of degrees.

It is also possible to add an offset to the numbers of the vertical axis. In the dialog box called by activating **UNITS/OFFSET** from the CH1 SET menu, an offset can be entered. This offset is added to **the numbers along the vertical axis**. Nothing is done to the signal.

An application for this is again the temperature measurement. Suppose the output voltage of the temperature probe at 0°C is +10 Volt. By entering a UNITS/OFFSET of -10, the zero level of the axis is changed in a way that the absolute temperature is directly readable.

Setting up the time axis

Along the horizontal axis of the screen the measuring time is projected. The oscilloscope always measures two screens (pages) of data. The default displayed page is the page after the trigger point, post trigger. The other page is the page before the trigger moment, pre trigger. Switching between both pages is done with <PgUp> and <PgDn>. <PgUp> gives the post trigger page and <PgDn> gives the pre trigger page. With <+> and <-> the stepsize is changed.

The data remains on the screen until the next pages are measured.

Setting the time base

By means of the choice **TIME/DIV** from the main menu the time base is set. Activating the choice gives a popup menu with 18 ranges. If the range **0.2 SEC** is chosen, one time division corresponds with 0.2 second. The complete screen (1 page) contains 10 divisions, which corresponds with a time of 2 seconds.

The popup menu for the time base setting is also called by placing the mouse cursor on top of one of the numbers along the vertical axis and pressing the left mouse button.

Each division contains 50 samples. A complete page contains 500 samples. With the choice 0.2 sec/div each $0.2/50 = 4$ msec a sample is taken. The complete sampling process takes 2 pages x 10 divisions x 0.2 sec/div = 4 seconds. If, within these 4 seconds, a key is pressed, the sampling process stops and the action requested with the key is taken.

The following time base settings are available:

1 μ s/div, 2 μ s/div, 4 μ s/div, 10 μ s/div, 20 μ s/div, 50 μ s/div, 0.1 ms/div, 0.2 ms/div, 0.5 ms/div, 1 ms/div, 2 ms/div, 5 ms/div, 10 ms/div, 20 ms/div, 50 ms/div, 0.1 s/div, 0.2 s/div and 0.5 s/div.



Note The time base setting 1 μ s/div is only available for CH1. For CH2, CHOP, ADD and X-Y PLOT the fastest time base setting is 2 μ s/div

The ADC's for CH1 and CH2 can both measure at a speed of 25

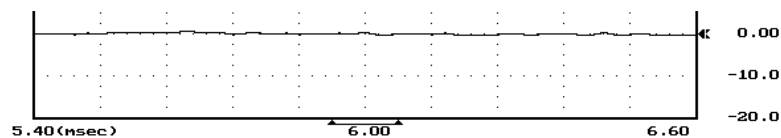
MSamples per second. This corresponds with a time base setting of $2 \mu\text{s}/\text{div}$.

For CH1 the $1 \mu\text{s}/\text{div}$ setting is made by using both ADC's for measuring CH1. By making the ADC of CH2 sample at times exactly between the times the ADC of CH1 samples, the sampling speed can be doubled to 50 MSamples per second.

Magnification of the horizontal axis

By activating the **TIME MAG** choice from the main menu, a popup menu appears in which 6 time axis magnifications are available.

When the choice **10*** is activated, the time axis is magnified 10 times.

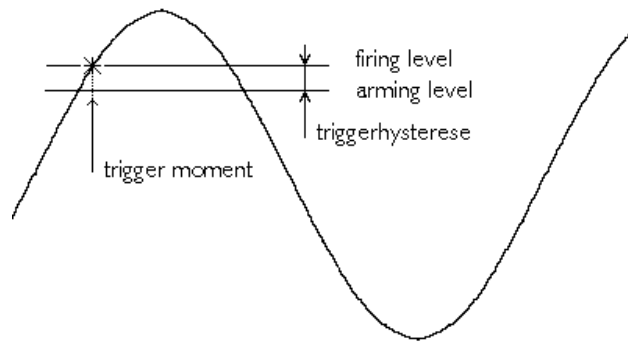


The magnified part of the screen is indicated by two interconnected arrows at the bottom of the screen. The magnified part of the screen can be moved using the <PgUp> and <PgDn> keys or the mouse. By placing the mouse cursor on the line connecting the two arrows, keeping the left mouse button pressed, the part can be moved. When using the keyboard, the step size can be changed using the <+> and <-> keys.

The magnification factors available are: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20 times.

Triggering

To be able to examine a signal, the moment of displaying the signal has to be adjustable. Therefore an oscilloscope is equipped with a triggering circuit. This functions as follows:



The input signal is compared with two levels in the trigger circuitry: the arming level and the firing level. When the input signal passes the arming level, the trigger circuit is armed. If the the input signal passes the firing level, the trigger circuit becomes active and 'fires' a pulse. This pulse is used to start the display of the signal.

The arming level and the firing level are coupled to each other by the trigger hysteresis and their level is determined by the trigger level. The firing level corresponds to the trigger level. The trigger hysteresis defines at which signal size change can be triggered, the change has to be that large that both levels are passed. With a small trigger hysteresis it is possible to trigger on small signals. If a signal contains a lot of noise, a small trigger hysteresis causes triggering on the noise, instead of the original signal, which gives an unstable display. A trigger hysteresis larger than the noise level is then necessary.

In the latter illustration a signal and the two levels are displayed. In this case it is triggered on the rising slope of the signal. The signal passes the two levels from low to high. When triggering on the falling slope of a signal, the two levels are swapped. Then the signal has to pass the two levels from high to low, to generate a trigger.

Selecting the trigger source

The choice **TRIGSOURCE** from the main menu gives a choice of which channel has to be triggered. By activating the choice a popup menu is displayed with five sources of triggering: TRIG CH1, TRIG CH2, AND TRIG, OR TRIG and TRIG EXT.

With TRIG CH1 and TRIG CH2, triggering is from channel 1 and channel 2, respectively.

With AND TRIG both channel 1 and channel 2 are monitored. Only when channel 1 **and** channel 2 both have met their trigger conditions, the trigger circuit will generate a trigger pulse.

With OR TRIG both channel 1 and channel 2 are monitored. When channel 1 **or** channel 2 has met its trigger condition, the trigger circuit will generate a trigger pulse.



Note The trigger sources AND TRIG and OR TRIG are mainly useful when the trigger time-out is set to INFINITE and ONE SHOT or AUTO DISK measurements are performed.

When TRIG EXT is activated triggering will be from an external signal on the extension connector, on the back of the HS508. This is a digital input.



Note The voltage applied to the external trigger input must lie between 0 Volt and 5.5 Volt.

Adjusting the trigger level

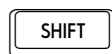
The adjustment of the trigger level is not done by means of a popup menu. At the lefthand side of the screen (in CHOP, ADD and X-Y for channel 2 at the righthand side) two small arrows are visible. The small arrow next to the border of the window is for the position of a channel, the outer arrow is for the trigger level.

There are two or four arrows, depending on whether one or two channels are displayed. Only one arrow can be active, displayed normally. All other arrows are displayed inverted.

The arrow indicates the trigger level. The trigger level can be set as follows:



Note To change the trigger level, remove all popup menu's



Move the trigger level up

SHIFT	↓	Move the trigger level down
SHIFT	home	Move the trigger level to the center
SHIFT	→	Select the next offset or trigger level
SHIFT	←	Select the previous offset or trigger level
SHIFT	page up	Move the trigger level to the top
SHIFT	page down	Move the trigger level to the bottom
SHIFT	+	Increase the step size (2 times)
SHIFT	-	Decrease the step size (2 times)



Note the step size for changing the offset level or trigger level can be changed with <Shift- + > and <Shift-—>

The trigger level can also be changed with the mouse. Place the mouse cursor on top of the arrow of the trigger level to be changed and drag it to the correct position. Drag: press the left mouse button and keep it pressed, while moving the mouse. When the arrow is at the correct position, release the mouse button. The mouse cursor will disappear while dragging the arrow and appear again when the button is released.



Note When the offset level of a channel is changed, the trigger level will change accordingly, providing the same triggering while positioning.

Setting the trigger hysteresis

By activating the choice **HYSTERESIS** from the main menu, a pop-up menu appears in which 12 choices for the trigger hysteresis are shown: 0 DIV, 0.125 DIV, 0.25 DIV, 0.5 DIV, 0.75 DIV, 1.0 DIV, 1.25 DIV, 1.5 DIV, 1.75 DIV, 2.0 DIV, 2.25 DIV and 2.5 DIV.

If e.g. **0.25 DIV** is chosen, the trigger hysteresis is set to 0.25 division.

Setting the trigger slope

The trigger slope can be changed by activating the choice **SLOPE ±** from the main menu. When activating the choice, the trigger slope changes as well as the text in the menu. The text changes from SLOPE- to SLOPE + or vice versa. The text indicates the current trigger slope setting.

Setting the trigger time-out

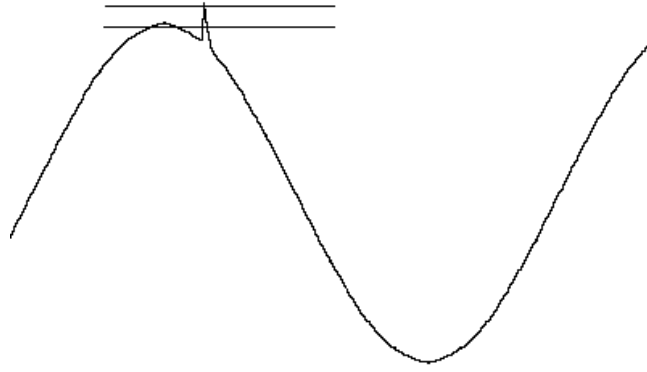
When the input signal does not meet the trigger conditions, no new measurement data will be displayed and the last displayed signal will remain on the screen. This can be very inconvenient with unknown signals, since it is not known how the trigger circuitry has to be set. To provide in that case for a representation of the input signal on the screen, a trigger time-out setting is available.

With the time-out setting it is determined how long the delay will be for a trigger pulse. If that time expires, the available data will be displayed. This will not result in a stable display, but it will give an impression how the trigger has to be set.

By activating the choice **TIME-OUT** from the main menu, a popup menu appears with 12 choices for the trigger time-out: 0 DIV, 10 DIV, 20 DIV, 50 DIV, 100 DIV, 200 DIV, 500 DIV, 1000 DIV, 2000 DIV, 5000 DIV, 10000 DIV and INFINITE.

If e.g. **100 DIV** is activated and the time base setting is 0.1 ms/div, then there will be a delay of $100 * 0.1 \text{ ms} = 10 \text{ ms}$. When **INFINITE** is activated, the delay time will be infinite.

Example: Suppose you have a signal, on which every now and then a glitch occurs. You want to examine that glitch, how do you set the trigger?



You are interested in the glitch, so the slope has to be set to the rising slope. The trigger level has to be set such that the normal signal remains under the firing level, but the glitch exceeds the firing level. The trigger hysteresis has to be set such that the (signal + glitch) is larger than the trigger hysteresis, to provide for a trigger. The time-out has to be set to a long time, at least longer than the time it takes for the next expected glitch. If the time-out is set too short, the display will be replaced too soon by a new one, removing the last measured glitch from the screen.

Stopping the display

To avoid a new screen of measurement data replacing an old screen, measuring and displaying of data can be stopped. This is done by activating the choice **LIVE** from the main menu. When activated, the sampling process and displaying are stopped. The latest measured and displayed data will remain on the screen, for examination. It can e.g. be magnified. When activated, the text in the menu will change from LIVE to FREEZE, to indicate the display is 'frozen' and a menu choice is added to the main menu: **ONE SHOT**.

The sampling process can be started again by activating the same choice again, now called FREEZE. FREEZE will change to LIVE again and the ONE SHOT disappears again.

When measuring is stopped by switching from LIVE to FREEZE, measurements can still be made by activating **ONE SHOT**. Once two

pages of measurement data are taken. Then the process stops again. During measuring the text ONE SHOT changes to MEASURE. When measuring is complete and the signal is displayed, ONE SHOT will return.

The sampling process can be stopped during sampling (MEASURE) by pressing a key.

Magnifying a part of the screen

To examine a certain part of the screen thoroughly, it can be magnified. Activating the choice **ZOOM** will give a popup menu with two choices: **FULL** and **WINDOW**.

By activating **WINDOW**, an area of the screen can be selected, to be displayed full screen. The numbers along the axes will be adjusted accordingly. Selection of the area can be done by keyboard or by mouse. At first, one corner of the area has to be pointed out. With the mouse or with the <→←↑↓> keys the cursor is placed at the proper position. By pressing <Enter> or the left mouse button the first corner is selected. Then the second corner has to be pointed out and selected with <Enter> or the left mouse button. During selection of the second corner, a rectangle marks the area. Selecting the area can always be cancelled by pressing <Esc> while pointing to the corners.



Note With the oscilloscope **LIVE** zooming only works correct in **FREEZE**. In **LIVE** the signal is not displayed correct since the trigger level is not adapted according the vertical position.

The choice **FULL** displays the complete signal. The magnify factors for the horizontal and vertical axis are set to 1 and the software offset for the channels to 0.

Measuring with the crosshair

After the measured signal is displayed, a crosshair appears. With the crosshair absolute and relative time and voltage measurements can be performed. Controlling the crosshair is done with the following keys:

SHIFT	home	Setting the absolute zero
SHIFT	del	Setting the relative zero
SHIFT	end	Move the crosshair to zero
SHIFT	↑	Move the crosshair up
SHIFT	↓	Move the crosshair down
SHIFT	←	Move the crosshair to the left
SHIFT	→	Move the crosshair to the right
SHIFT	page up	Mirror the crosshair on the relative x-axis
SHIFT	page down	Mirror the crosshair on the relative y-axis
SHIFT	-	Decrease the step size twice
SHIFT	+	Increase the step size twice
SHIFT	ins	Switching between crosshair controll and offset/ trigger level controll.

Absolute zero is that point at the screen where voltage and time are zero (left most, in the center of the screen). Relative zero is that point set by moving the crosshair to the intended point and subsequently pressing <Shift-Del>.

The time and voltage values according the crosshair position are displayed on the screen, the voltage value in the upper right corner of the screen and the time value at the right most end of the time axis. The values are displayed inverted.

The crosshair can also be moved by means of the mouse. This is done by placing the mouse cursor at the crosshair, press the left mouse button and move the mouse, keeping the left mouse button pressed. While positioning the crosshair with the mouse, the mouse cursor disappears. When the correct position is achieved, the left mouse button can be released and the mouse cursor appears again.

Chapter 6

Storage oscilloscope (device: HOLD)

Differences with the oscilloscope

The HS508 storage oscilloscope is quite similar to the oscilloscope (LIVE). There are a few differences, which will be described here, for the rest is referred to the chapter Oscilloscope (LIVE).

- The storage oscilloscope only works in ONE SHOT mode and does not measure 2 pages but 30 pages of data. With the <PgUp> and <PgDn> keys, the pages are selected. The pagenumber is indicated at the upper right corner of the screen. Pages with a negative number are pre-trigger pages.
- The storage oscilloscope does not provide for X-Y PLOT.
- The storage oscilloscope can store data on disk while measuring.

The main menu of the storage oscilloscope differs some from the main menu of the oscilloscope.

ONE SHOT	NO DISK	MODE	CH1 SET	CH2 SET	ZOOM
TIME/DIV	TIME-MAG.	TIME-OUT	HYSTERESIS	SLOPE +	TRIGSOURCE
PRINT	COMMENT	READ DISK	WRITE DISK	DEVICE	SETTINGS

At the position where the oscilloscope has the menu choice LIVE/FREEZE, the storage oscilloscope has the choice ONE SHOT and at the position where the oscilloscope in FREEZE mode has the choice ONE SHOT, the storage oscilloscope has a choice NO DISK/AUTO DISK.

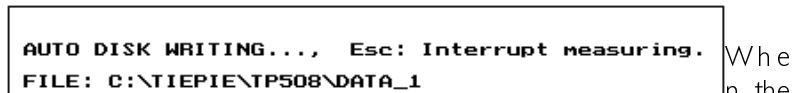
Automatic storage of measurement data

The storage oscilloscope can store measurement data automatically on disk. This is set by activating the choice **NO DISK** from the main menu. The text changes from NO DISK to **AUTO DISK**. As soon as a measurement is started using ONE SHOT, entering a filename for

the data is requested.



For the name, 5 characters are accepted, the rest is ignored. The software adds three characters for a file serial number. When the name is entered, measuring can start. There is a delay until the input signal meets the trigger conditions. When the trigger conditions have been met and a signal is measured, the data is written on disk. This is indicated by a text window, in the lower left corner of the screen.



When the data (measurement data, time and date of measuring) are written, the storage oscilloscope will wait for the next signal to meet the trigger conditions. If that occurs, new samples are taken and stored on disk in a new file. The file serial number will be increased by one from the previous number. The measuring and storing of data can be stopped by pressing <Esc>. **READ DISK** is used to load stored data for examination.

This system is very usefull when e.g an interference glitch has to be measured. Suppose at unpredictable times a glitch occurs. By setting the trigger delay to INFINITE and selecting AUTO DISK, the storage oscilloscope may wait days for the glitch, but when it occurs, it is measured and stored. The time and date of the occurrence are stored and appear on a printout.

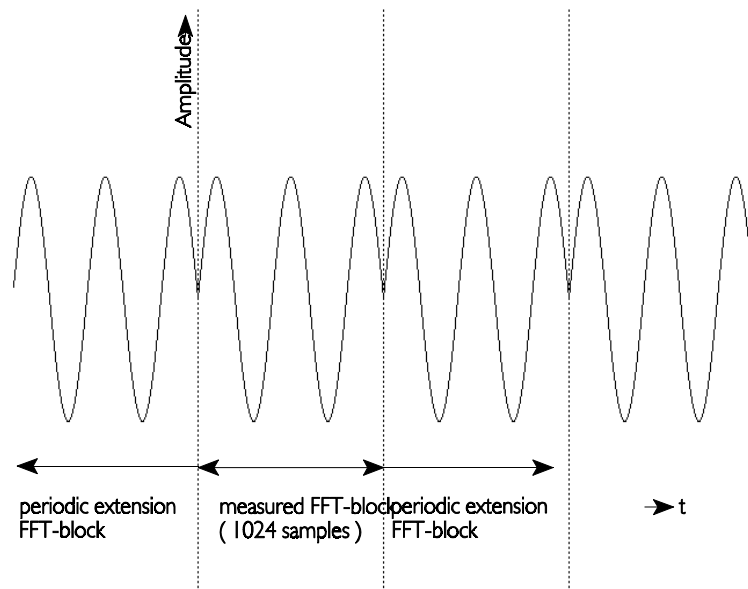


Note When the sensitivity of a channel is set to AUTO ranging, the oscilloscope uses 1 to 9 measurements, depending on the input signal, to find a suitable sensitivity.

The (storage) oscilloscope measures and displays signals in the time domain: the voltage is plotted against the time. It is also possible to display measurement data in the frequency domain, the data is then plotted against the frequency. For this method the spectrum analyzer is used.

Description of FFT

The spectrum analyzer is using the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) principle. For this transform, 1024 samples are taken with a previously set sample speed. With these 1024 samples, here called FFT-block, the spectrum is calculated. Therefore the FFT places an infinite number of FFT-blocks behind each other, in the positive and negative signal direction. Each FFT-block forms 1 period of the created periodic signal.

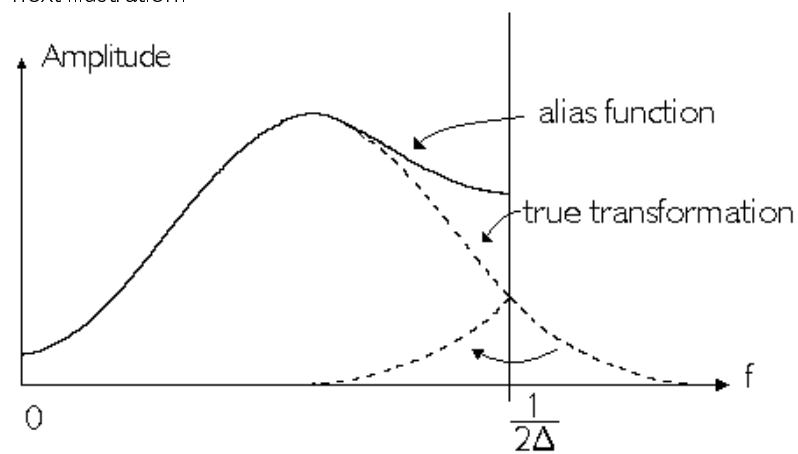


From the signal obtained like this, the spectrum is calculated. The FFT calculation results in 512 spectral components. These spectral components together form the frequency spectrum of the input signal. 500 of the 512 spectral components are displayed, in 10 divisions of 50 spectral components each.

The HS508 spectrum analyzer displays an amplitude spectrum, which means that a 2 volt peak-peak sine wave is displayed with a 1 volt spectral component.

Aliasing

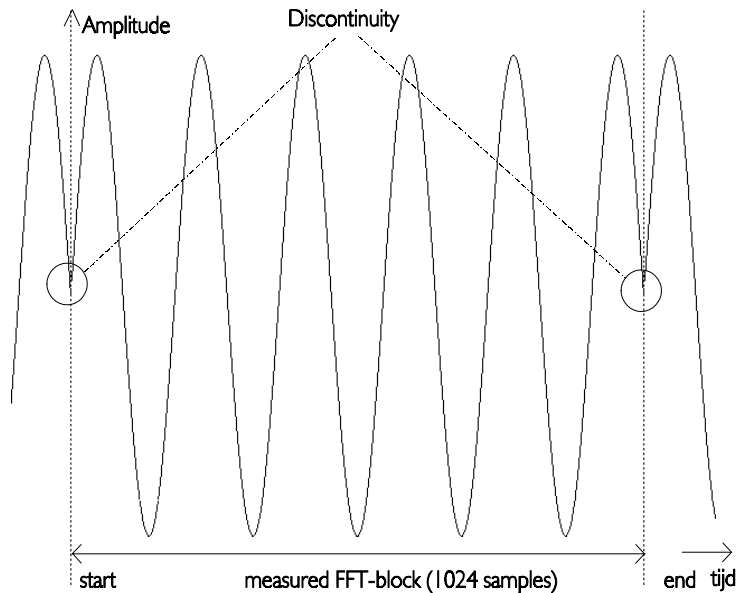
Like the oscilloscope, the spectrum analyzer needs a high enough sampling frequency to avoid aliasing. The result of aliasing when using FFT is that the frequency curve is folded back on itself. See also the next illustration.



The original signal is sampled at a sample time Δ . The critical frequency (Nyquist frequency) is $(1/2\Delta)$ Hz.

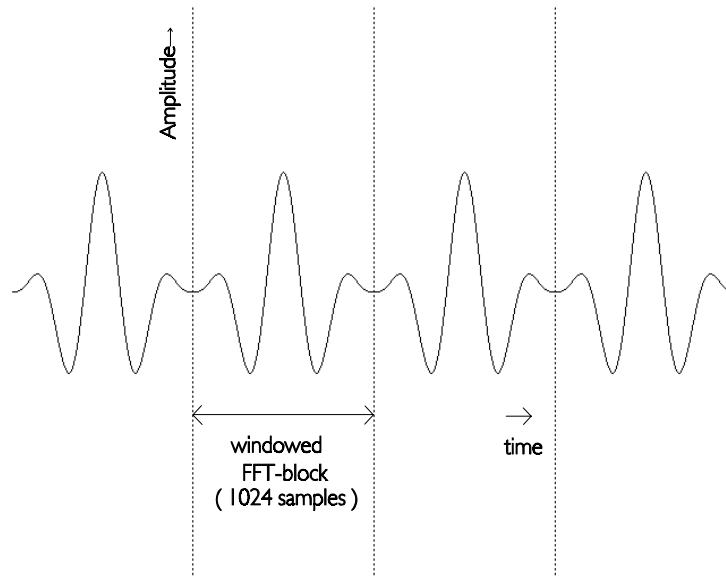
Windowing

FFT treats the FFT-block of 1024 samples like it is one period of a periodic signal. If the sampled signal is not periodic, harmonic distortion can arise, since the periodic waveform, 'created by the FFT', can have sharp discontinuities. See also the following illustration. These discontinuities are also called calculation errors.



This means that because of the calculation errors extra frequency components are generated around the true frequency. Because of this 'smearing' the amplitude of the true frequency decreases, since the area under the curve remains the same.

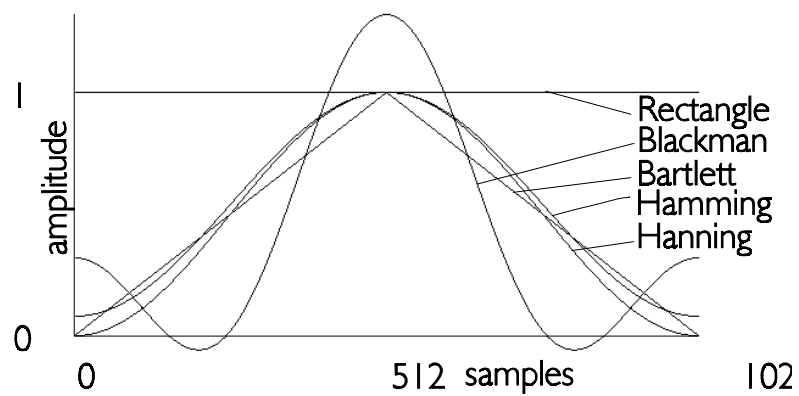
The smearing, caused by the calculation errors, can be decreased by placing a window on the FFT-block of 1024 samples, in such a way that the ends of the FFT-block are smoothly tapered to zero and discontinuities do not occur when the FFT treats the windowed block as one period of a periodic signal. Each sample of the FFT-block is therefore multiplied by a factor, whose size is dependent on the position of the sample in the FFT-block. See also the following illustration, on the next page.



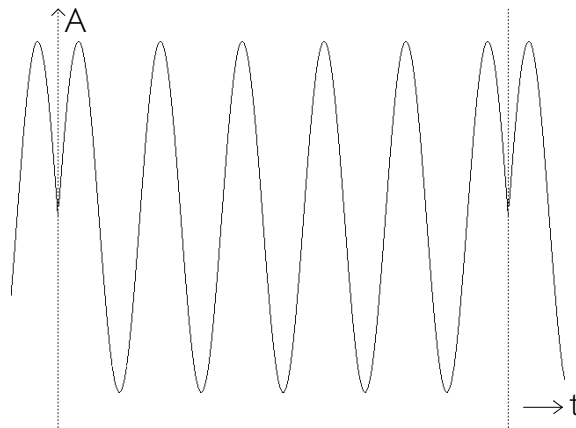
The software supports five different windows:

- rectangular (all data remains the same)
- Hanning
- Hamming
- Blackman
- Bartlett

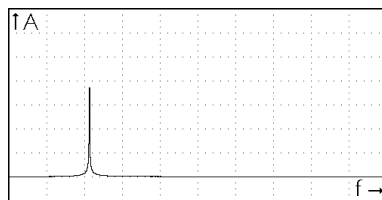
A graphical representation of the different windows is given in the next illustration.



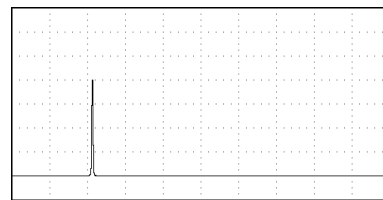
The effects of the different windows are displayed next, together with the sinewave signal the spectrum is taken from. The sinewave does not fit in the FFT-block and will therefore cause calculation errors.



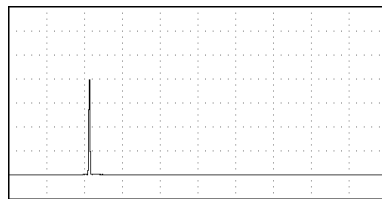
The measured sine wave



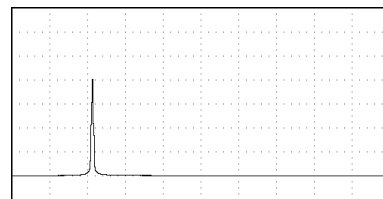
Rectangular window



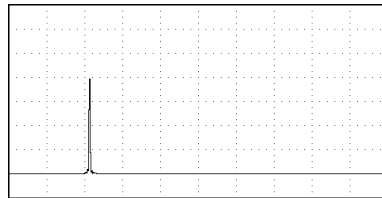
Hanning window



Hamming window



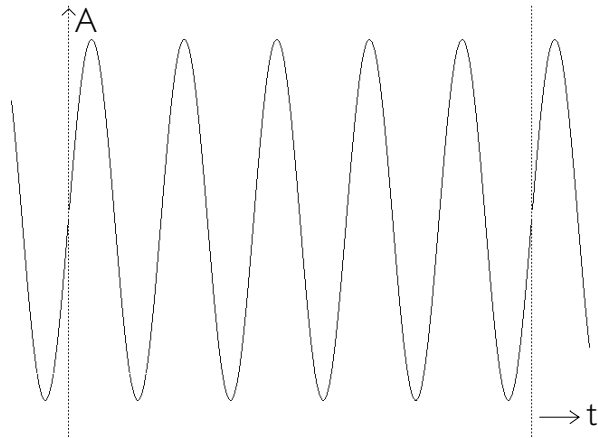
Blackman window



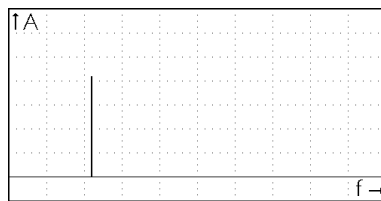
Bartlett window

When using the rectangular window, the amplitude of the spectrum is lower than with the other windows. Smearing is larger with the rectangular window.

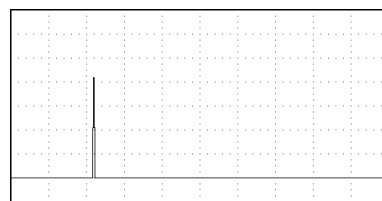
Again some example illustrations, now with a sine wave exactly fitting in the FFT-block.



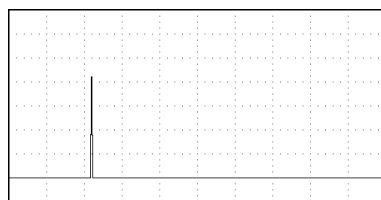
The measured sine wave



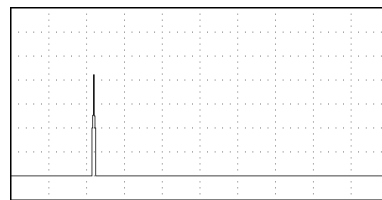
Rectangular window



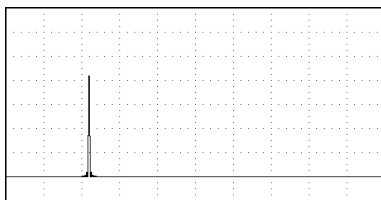
Hanning window



Hamming window



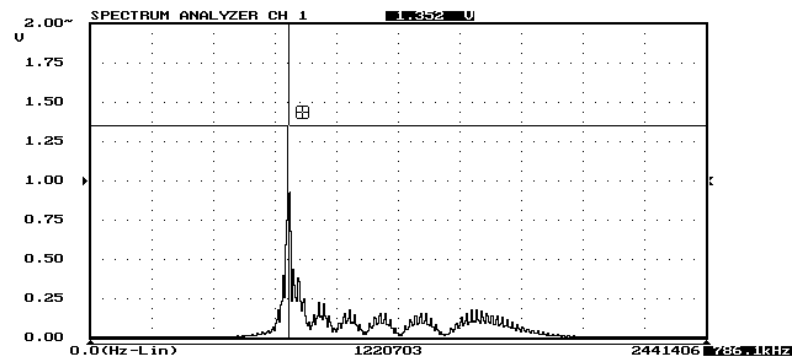
Blackman window



Bartlett window

The spectrum analyzer screen

The screen of the spectrum analyzer is divided in two parts. The upper part is the display. Here the spectrum of the input signal is displayed.



The lower part contains the main menu of the spectrum analyzer.

FREEZE	ONE SHOT	MODE	CH1 SET	CH2 SET	ZOOM
FREQUENCY	FREQ-MAG.	FFT OPTION	F-AS LIN	DISTORTION	HOLD->FFT
PRINT	COMMENT	READ DISK	WRITE DISK	DEVICE	SETTINGS

This has some similarities with the main menu of the oscilloscope and some differences. The lower row of choices is the same as the lower row in the oscilloscope menu and is not discussed in this chapter.

Displaying channels

The spectrum analyzer has several ways to display the two channels. By activating the choice **MODE** from the main menu, a popup menu containing five choices appears. The spectrum analyzer does not have the display option **X-Y PLOT**. The other choices are equal to the choices for the oscilloscope. See the chapter Oscilloscope for an explanation of the possibilities.

Setting up a channel

The two channels of the spectrum analyzer can be set up to your own demands. For both channels equal settings are available, each through their own choice in the main menu. The available settings are equal to the settings for the oscilloscope channels, except for a few points. These points will be discussed here, the other points will be referred to the chapter about the oscilloscope. All that is discussed here, is valid for both channels.

Activating the choice **CH1 SET** from the main menu, gives a popup menu which is almost equal to that of the oscilloscope, except for the last line. The oscilloscope provides for a choice **UNIT**, the spectrum analyzer for a choice **LINEAR/dB**.

Setting the sensitivity

The sensitivity of a channel can be set in exactly the same way as with the oscilloscope. It can be done by means of the choice **VOLTS/DIV** or using the mouse or the function keys.

Adapting the vertical axis

With the spectrum analyzer you can decide whether the vertical axis will be linear or logarithmic. This is done with the setting **LINEAR** or **dB** from the menu **CH1 SET**. The current setting is displayed by the text of the choice. Activating the choice will make the text and the setting change.

On a logarithmic axis, 0 dB corresponds with 1 Volt.

Setting the method of measuring

By activating the choice **CH1 NORMAL MODE** or **CH2 NORMAL MODE** from the menu **FFT OPTIONS** the method of measuring for a channel can be set. Both channels behave alike, so only channel 1 is discussed here. When the choice **CH1 NORMAL MODE** is activated, the text will change to **CH1 MAX MODE** and CH1 will measure and display maximum values of each spectral component only. When **CH1 NORMAL MODE** is selected, each spectrum will be

displayed.

The text in the menu indicates the selected measuring method.

Setting up the frequency axis

Along the horizontal axis of the screen, the frequency of the measured spectrum is plotted.

Setting the frequency range

By activating the choice **FREQUENCY** from the main menu, the frequency range of the spectrum analyzer can be set. After activation, a popup menu containing 16 frequency ranges appears.

When e.g. **1250 Hz** is activated, the maximum frequency the spectrum analyzer can display will be 1250 Hz. The frequency resolution will be $1250 \text{ Hz} / 512 = 2.44 \text{ Hz}$. The available frequency ranges are: 250 Hz, 625 Hz, 1250 Hz, 2500 Hz, 6250 Hz, 12.5 kHz, 25 kHz, 62.5 kHz, 125 kHz, 250 kHz, 625 kHz, 1.25 MHz, 2.50 MHz, 6.25 MHz, 12.5 MHz and 25.0 MHz.



Note Since only 512 of the 512 points of the spectrum are displayed, the numbers along the frequency axis are not exactly the same as the numbers in the menu. 125 kHz e.g. will be 122070 Hz.



Note When changing the frequency range of the spectrum analyzer, the sampling frequency is changed.

Magnifying the frequency axis

By activating the choice **FREQ. MAG** from the main menu, a popup menu appears with which a choice can be made from 6 frequency axis magnifications. If the choice **10*** is activated, the frequency axis will be magnified 10 times.

The magnified part of the screen is indicated by two interconnected arrows at the bottom of the screen. The magnified part of the screen

can be moved using the <PgUp> and <PgDn> keys or the mouse. By placing the mouse cursor on the line connecting the two arrows, keeping the left mouse button pressed, the displayed signal can be moved. When using the keyboard, the step size can be changed using the <+> and <-> keys.

The magnification factors available are: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20 times.

Adapting the frequency axis

By activating F-AXIS LIN / F-AXIS LOG from the main menu, the frequency axis can be set to linear or logarithmic.

The text in the menu indicates the selected setting.

Selecting the window

The spectrum analyzer has five different windows to reduce errors when calculating the spectrum. At the beginning of this chapter an explanation about the use of windows can be found. By activating the choice **WINDOW TYPE** from the menu **FFT OPTION** the following popup menu will appear.



Through this menu, the window to be used for the FFT calculation is set.

Averaging of spectra

When the spectrum of a non-periodic signal (e.g. a signal with a lot of noise) is measured, more spectra can be measured and averaged. The advantage is that the noise component disappears and the true signal remains.

Averaging can be set by activating the choice **NUMBER OF AVE-**

RAGE from the menu **FFT OPTION**. A popup menu will appear, containing the choices 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200.

When **AVERAGE 10** is activated, 10 spectra are measured and averaged. After calculating each spectrum the result is displayed. The averaging process can be cancelled by pressing <Esc>. Averaging is switched off by selecting the choice **1**.

Starting a spectrum measurement

When all settings are made, the measurement can be started. There are two methods.

Measuring once

By activating **ONE SHOT** from the main menu, one measurement will be performed.

After activating, a measurement is made. This is indicated by a text win-dow:

MEASURING
<Esc: Exit>

Then the measured data will be windowed and the FFT will be calculated. This is indicated by:

CALCULATING SPECTRUM
<Esc: Exit>

When the FFT calculation is finished, the spectrum will be displayed.

When averaging is selected, after displaying the first spectrum measuring starts again. Then the second spectrum will be calculated, indicated by:

When all spectra are measured and calculated, measuring and calculating stops.

Continuous measuring

By activating **FREEZE / LIVE** from the main menu, spectra will be measured continuously. When a spectrum is measured, calculated and displayed, the process is started again.

The current setting is indicated by the text in the menu. By activating the choice, both the setting and the text change.

The continuous process is cancelled by pressing <Esc>.



Note Calculating a spectrum is time consuming. The time needed for calculating a spectrum is strongly dependent on the calculating power of the PC.

When the spectrum analyzer has stopped measuring, a crosshair appears. For controlling the crosshair, refer to the chapter Storage Oscilloscope: **Measuring with the cross hair**.

Measuring a harmonic distortion

With the spectrum analyzer it is possible to measure the harmonic distortion of a signal. When the choice **DISTORTION** from the main menu is activated, a crosshair and a text window containing the text 'Select fundamental frequency (use <- or -> and Enter)' appear.

With the <-> keys and the mouse, the crosshair can be placed at a frequency. For controlling the crosshair, refer to the chapter Storage Oscilloscope: **Measuring with the cross hair**. The selected frequency will be used as the fundamental frequency. The total harmonic distortion related to this frequency is calculated using the formula:

$$\log \frac{\sqrt{V_2^2 + V_3^2 + V_4^2 + V_5^2 + V_6^2 + V_7^2 + V_8^2 + V_9^2 + V_{10}^2}}{V_1}$$

V_1 is the RMS amplitude of the fundamental frequency, $V_2 \dots V_{10}$ are the RMS amplitudes of each higher harmonic. The RMS amplitudes of the harmonics and the harmonic distortion of the fundamental frequency are calculated and displayed in a table. The harmonic distortion is calculated for both channels.

Calculate the spectrum from the HOLD signal

By activating the choice **HOLD -> FFT** from the main menu, a spectrum is calculated from 1024 samples of the last measured signal on the storage oscilloscope (device HOLD). The frequency- and voltage axis of the spectrum analyzer screen are adapted according to the axes of the oscilloscope.

After activating the choice, a popup menu appears, with which is determined which part of the HOLD signal is used for the spectrum calculation.

The first possibility is **HOLD t=0**, with which a spectrum is calculated from 1024 samples from time $t=0$.

The second possibility is **HOLD crosshair**, with which a spectrum is calculated from 1024 samples from the point the crosshair is located. If the crosshair is located less than 1024 samples from the end of the HOLD signal, the spectrum is calculated from the last 1024 samples of the HOLD signal.

Chapter 8

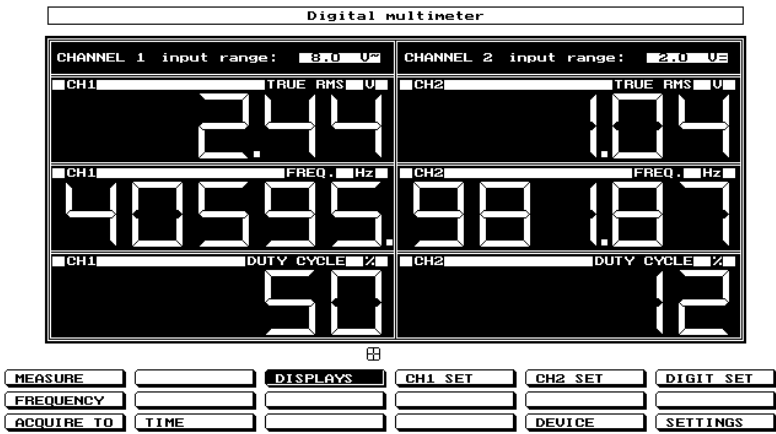
Voltmeter (device: VOLT)

The HS508 is equipped with a 2 channel voltmeter with digital display. The voltmeter functions as follows:

- 200 points are sampled from the input signal.
- The measured data is processed, e.g. for calculating the RMS value or the mean value. 10 different operations are available.
- The calculated values are displayed, e.g. add CH1 and CH2 and display on channel 1. 16 different display methods are available.

Because of the different computations and display methods, about 100 different ways to measure and display signals are available.

The voltmeter screen



Like the other instruments, the screen of the voltmeter is divided in two parts: the display and the main menu.

The display has two to six large readouts, one to three for each channel. The settings of the channels are displayed as well. The voltmeter main menu differs a lot from the other instruments.

Setting up a channel

As noticed before, the channels can be configured in many ways. Both channels have equal settings, so only channel 1 is discussed here. Activating the choice **CH1 SET** brings up a popup menu in which the settings for channel 1 are available.



Setting the input range

By activating **INPUT RANGE**, a popup menu appears, containing 10 choices, 9 input ranges and an **AUTO** range function.

When e.g. the choice **2.0 V** is activated, the range of the voltmeter is ± 2 volt full scale. In **AUTO** ranging, the voltmeter determines the best setting depending on the input signal.

The popup menu can also be called by placing the mouse cursor on top of the input range indicator and pressing the left mouse button.

Another way of setting the sensitivity is done by means of the function keys <F5>, <F6>, <F7> and <F8>. With <F5> the sensitivity of channel 1 is increased, with <F6> decreased. With <F7> the sensitivity of channel 2 is increased, with <F8> decreased.

If the input signal is larger than the selected input range, '-----' is displayed.



Note When auto ranging, the voltmeter requires 1 to 9 measurements, depending on the input signal, to find the proper setting

Setting the signal coupling

By activating the choice **COUPLING AC/DC**, the text changes from COUPLING AC to COUPLING DC or vice versa. In the hardware, a capacitor is switched into (AC) or out of (DC) the signal path.

In COUPLING DC, the complete signal (AC+DC) at the input is passed through. In COUPLING AC, only the AC component of the input signal is passed through. It is then possible to examine e.g. a ± 20 mV ripple on a 30 V DC voltage, since only the ripple is passed through and the DC voltage not. AC voltages with a frequency lower than ± 4 Hz are not coupled correctly.

The coupling can also be set by placing the mouse cursor on top of the coupling indicator and then press the left mouse button.

Another way to set the coupling is by means of the keys <a>, <d>, <A> and <D>. The key <a> sets the coupling of channel 1 to AC, the key <d> sets the coupling of channel 1 to DC. The key <A> sets the coupling of channel 2 to AC, the key <D> sets the coupling of channel 2 to DC.

Displaying the measured value

For displaying the measured and calculated values, 16 methods are available. By activating the choice **DISPLAY** from the CH1 SET menu, a popup menu appears, showing the available methods. These are:

- CH1:** The measured value of CH1 is displayed
- CH2:** The measured value of CH2 is displayed
- CH1*CH2:** The values of CH1 and CH2 are multiplied and the result is displayed.
- CH1/CH2:** The value of CH1 is divided by the value of CH2. The result is displayed.
- CH2/CH1:** The value of CH2 is divided by the value of CH1. The result is displayed.
- CH1-CH2:** The value of CH2 is subtracted from the value of CH1. The result is displayed.
- CH2-CH1:** The value of CH1 is subtracted from the value of CH2.

The result is displayed.

CH1+CH2: The values of CH1 and CH2 are added and the sum is displayed.

> then HI: The value is compared to the HIGH VALUE (see SET HIGH VALUE from menu SET CH1). If the value is higher than the HIGH VALUE, then PASS is displayed, else LO is displayed. See also the next illustration.

< then LO: The value is compared to the LOW VALUE (see SET LOW VALUE from menu SET CH1). If the value is lower than the LOW VALUE, then PASS is displayed, else HI is displayed. See also the next illustration.

>< COMP: The value is compared to the HIGH VALUE and the LOW VALUE. If the value is higher than the HIGH VALUE, HI is displayed. If the value is lower than the LOW VALUE, LO is displayed. If the value is lower than or equal to the HIGH VALUE **and** higher than or equal to the LOW VALUE, PASS is displayed. See also the next illustration.

<> HI LO: The value is compared to the HIGH VALUE and the LOW VALUE. If the measured value is higher than the HIGH VALUE, PASS is displayed. If the value is lower than the LOW VALUE, PASS is displayed. If the value is lower than or equal to the HIGH VALUE **and** higher than or equal to the LOW VALUE, FAIL is displayed. See also the next illustration.

		DISPLAY			
		> than HI	< than LO	>< COMP	<> HI LO
measured value	HI	PASS	HI	HI	PASS
		LO	HI	PASS	FAIL
	LO	LO	PASS	LO	PASS
		LO	PASS	LO	PASS

MAX: The maximum measured value is displayed.
MIN: The minimum measured value is displayed.
LOG(1/2): The result of the calculation

$$20 * \log \frac{\text{measured value CH1}}{\text{measured value CH2}}$$

is displayed.

LOG(2/1): The result of the calculation

$$20 * \log \frac{\text{measured value CH2}}{\text{measured value CH1}}$$

is displayed.

Displaying the measured values

The voltmeter can display the measured values several different ways, on 2 to 6 displays. By activating the choice **DISPLAYS** from the main menu a popup menu appears in which the number of displays can be set and the configuration of the displays can be set.

Setting the number of displays

By activating **NUMBER OF DISPLAYS** from the DISPLAYS menu, a popup menu appears in which the number of displays can be set. The possible options are 2, 4 and 6 displays, which means 1, 2 or 3 displays per channel. When **6 DISPLAYS** is chosen, three displays per channel are available, each separately configurable. The left three displays(display 1, 3 and 5) are for channel 1, the right three display (display 2, 4 and 6) are for channel 2.

Configuring the displays

With the choices **SET DISPLAY 1 .. 6** the settings for the displays are available, via popup menus. Displays 1 and 2 have most settings, 2 to 6 have less possibilities. Display 1 is discussed here, if a discussed option is not available to certain displays, it is mentioned.

Processing the measured value

The software can process the measured value in 10 different ways. By activating the choice **MEASURING** from the menu SET DISPLAY 1 a popup menu appears with the following computations:

TRUE RMS:	<p>The true RMS value of the input signal is calculated. The true RMS value (Root Mean Square) is the value of a random voltage, corresponding to a DC voltage, dissipating the same power in a resistance in the same amount of time.</p> <p>So an AC voltage of 1 Volt RMS corresponds to a DC voltage of 1 Volt.</p> <p>(Most —cheap— voltmeters only display, when measuring AC voltage, the correct value when the input signal is a true sine wave and usually in a limited frequency range. The HS508 always displays the correct value.)</p>
PEAK-PEAK:	<p>The peak-peak value of the input signal is determined. The peak-peak value of a DC voltage is zero. The peak-peak value of a true sine wave with a RMS value of 1 volt is 2.828 volt.</p>
MEAN:	<p>The mean value of the input signal is determined. The mean value of a varying voltage corresponds with the value of a DC voltage transporting the same load. The mean value of a 1 volt DC voltage is 1 volt. The mean value of a true sine wave AC voltage is 0.</p>
MAX:	<p>The maximum of the input signal is determined. The maximum value of a 1 volt DC voltage is 1 volt. The maximum value of a 1 volt AC sine wave voltage is 1.414 volt.</p>
MIN:	<p>The minimum of the input signal is determined. The minimum value of a 1 volt DC voltage is 1 volt. The minimum value of a 1 volt AC sine wave voltage is -1.414 volt.</p>

dBm: The value of the input signal is converted to dB. This is done using the formula:

$$dBm = 10 * \log \frac{1000 * value^2}{reference\ resistance}$$

'value' is the RMS value of the input signal. The reference resistance can be set using the choice SET IMPEDANCE from the CH1 SET menu.

POWER: The value of the input signal is converted to a power, using the formula:

$$POWER = \frac{value^2}{reference\ resistance}$$

'value' is the RMS value of the input signal. The reference resistance can be set using the choice SET IMPEDANCE from the CH1 SET menu.

CREST: The value of the input signal is converted to a crest factor, using the formula:

$$CREST = \frac{peak\ value}{RMS-value}$$

'peak value' is the highest voltage of the input signal with respect to the zero level.

FREQ.: The frequency of the input signal is determined. The frequency range runs from ± 4.5 Hz to 100 kHz. At frequencies lower than 4.5 Hz, 0 Hz is displayed. To measure frequencies higher than 100 kHz the UNITS/VOLT for that display can be set to 0.001, kHz are displayed then. The unit has to be changed to kHz using UNITS.

DUTY CYCLE: The duty cycle of the input signal is determined. The duty cycle indicates how much of a signal is low in relation to the periodic time of the signal. The number is given in percent.



Note When frequency measurements are set, the voltmeter gets slower at each display, since for determining the frequency more measurements are needed.

Changing the units of measure

The units of measure displayed can be configured to your own demands. By activating the choice **UNIT** a popup menu appears, showing 13 choices:

VOLT, AMPERE, DEGREE F, DEGREE C, WATT, PERCENT, METER, KILOGRAM, NEWTON, COLOMB, BAR, HERTZ and ' '.

The empty choice can be used to enter a self defined unit. After activating, a dialog box appears in which the unit, maximum 5 characters, can be entered.

The popup menu can also be called by placing the mouse cursor on top of the unit indicator and pressing the left mouse button.

If one of the choices is activated, the unit is indicated at the top of the display.

If you are measuring e.g. with a temperature probe, you can choose **DEGREE C** for the units.

Changing the units per volt

By activating the choice **UNITS/VOLT** from the menu CH1 SET, a multiplication factor can be entered for the units of measure. A dialog box appears in which the factor can be entered. The measured value is multiplied by the factor and displayed.

If you are using a 10x probe, you can by means of UNITS/VOLT enter the value 10, to get a correct display.

Another application is the previously mentioned example with the temperature probe. Suppose the temperature probe gives a voltage change of 1 volt at a temperature change of 5 degrees. By entering the factor 5, the temperature change is displayed directly in the number of degrees.

Relative measurements

The voltmeter can take absolute measurements and relative measurements. When measuring relative, the measurements are related to a settable value. This value is subtracted from the measured value.

The value can be set by activating the choice **SET REL. VALUE**. A dialog box appears in which the value can be entered. The value has to be entered in volts.

For measuring relative, the choice **RELATIVE = OFF** has to be activated. The text will change to **RELATIVE = ON** and relative measurements are switched on. It is also indicated in the display, when relative measurements are switched on.

Activating **RELATIVE = ON** will change the text to **RELATIVE = OFF** and switch off relative measurements.

Relative measurements can be used for e.g. with the previously mentioned temperature measurement. Suppose the output voltage of the temperature probe at 0°C is +10 Volt. By entering a **REL. VALUE** of 10 volt, the absolute temperature is directly readable.

Comparison measurements

For displaying the measured and calculated values, 16 methods are available. Four of those methods are comparison measurements:

- > then HI
- < then LO
- > < COMP
- < > LO HI

These measurements require a HIGH and a LOW value. With the choices **SET HIGH VALUE** and **SET LO VALUE** the two values can be set. Activating the choices will bring up a dialog box in which the size of the level can be entered in volts.

These options are only available to Display 1 and Display 2.



Note For easy entering of LOW and HIGH VALUES, the software does not check whether the HIGH VALUE is higher than the LOW VALUE. So it is possible to enter a LOW VALUE which is higher than the HIGH VALUE. Measurements using the HIGH and LOW VALUE will then give useless results.

Setting the impedance

The dBm and POWER measurements require a reference resistance. The value of the resistance can be set by activating **SET IMPEDANCE** from the CH I SET menu. The following dialog box appears:

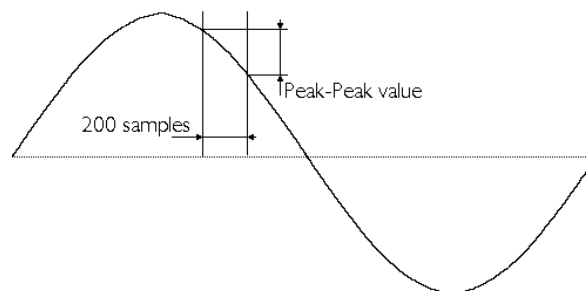
```
reference impedance for dBm and POWER measuring (0.001...20000.000)
600.000_
```

The value has to be entered in Ohm. The default value is 600 Ω .

Setting the frequency range

The voltmeter has a limited frequency range in which the measurements are performed correctly. This is caused by the fact that the voltmeter takes 200 samples, using a certain sampling frequency.

If the periodical time of the input signal is much larger than the measuring time, a wrong value is measured. See the next illustration.



If the time in which the 200 samples are taken is too short in relation to the periodical time of the input signal, **aliasing** can occur (see also the chapter about the oscilloscope).

To avoid errors like the one mentioned above, the frequency range of the voltmeter has to be set properly. The sampling frequency is then changed. By activating the choice **FREQUENCY** from the main menu, a popup menu appears, in which 10 frequencies are available. The frequencies indicate the center frequency of a frequency range in which the voltmeter measures properly. The size of the frequency range is determined from $0.2 \times f_{\text{center}} \dots 10 \times f_{\text{center}}$. When AUTO FREQ is chosen, the voltmeter determines the best frequency setting by itself. For each measurement the frequency has to be determined, resulting in a longer time before updating the displays.

The center frequencies available are: 10 Hz, 50 Hz, 100 Hz, 500 Hz, 1 kHz, 5 kHz, 10 kHz, 50 kHz and 100 kHz and AUTO FREQ.

Setting sounds

With comparison measurements, for each display value a sound signal can be set. Then also can be indicated audible whether a measurement is within the set limits or not.

By activating the choice **SOUND** from the main menu, a popup menu appears from which for each display value a sound signal can be set. For each display value can be chosen from: OFF, 100 Hz, 200 Hz, 500 Hz, 1 kHz, 2 kHz, 5 kHz and 10 kHz.

With the choice OFF no sound signal generated for the concerning value, with the other choices a tone with the corresponding frequency is generated.

Perform measurements



Hint Use the frequency meter to determine the frequency of the input signal.

When the device Voltmeter is switched on, measurements take place. The measured values are displayed continuously. The text **MEASUREMENT** in the main menu indicates measuring is taking place.

Measuring can be stopped by activating MEASURE. The text changes to **FREEZE** and measuring stops. A choice **ONE SHOT** appears.

Now a single measurement can be performed, by activating ONE SHOT, there is one measurement. During this measurement, the text changes from ONE SHOT to MEASURE. When measuring is finished, the text changes back to ONE SHOT.



Note One measurement consists of three successive measurements, from which the measured values are averaged. Between the measurements the display is updated. If the voltmeter has to perform an AUTO ranging operation during a ONE SHOT measurement, measurements are taken until AUTO ranging is finished and three measurements are taken in the final input range setting.

Continuous measuring can be switched on by activating FREEZE. Measuring starts and the text changes to MEASURE.

Storing measurement values on disk or paper

The voltmeter can store measurement values on disk or print them on paper. This is done in a completely different way to the other instruments.

The voltmeter can be set to measure (acquire) at fixed times. The measured value will then be stored on disk or sent to the printer.

Setting the time between two measurements

By activating the choice **TIME** from the main menu, the time between two measurements can be set. A dialog box appears in which the time can be entered, in seconds. The time has to be between 0 and 300 seconds.



Note When a time **shorter than 0.5 seconds** is entered, the acquisition speed is determined by the changes of display 1 or display 2. Each time a measurement value at the screen changes, the measured value is stored on disk or printed.

Setting the hysteresis

With an acquisition time shorter than 0.5 seconds, the acquisition speed is determined by the changes in the display. It can occur that the input signal has a value just between two displayable values. In that case the display will constantly change between the two values. To avoid a constant storage to disk or printer in that case, a hysteresis can be set. Only when the input change exceeds the hysteresis will the value be stored.

By activating HYSTERESIS from the main menu, a dialog box appears in which the hysteresis can be entered. The hysteresis is entered as a percentage of the last measured value. With each new measurement, the size of the hysteresis in volts is recalculated.

Start an acquisition

By activating the choice **ACQUIRE** a popup menu is displayed, from which a selection can be made whether the data has to be stored on disk or sent to the printer.

The choice **DISK** will cause the measurement data to be stored on disk. After activating the choice, a dialog box appears in which a name for the file has to be entered. If a file with that name exists, you will be asked whether that file can be overwritten. The data in that file will be lost. After confirmation, measuring starts. At the fixed times a measurement is taken and stored on disk. Measuring can be cancelled by pressing <Esc>.

The choice **PRINTER** will cause the measurement data to be sent to a printer. After activating, measuring starts. At the fixed times a measurement is taken and the value is sent to the printer. Measuring can be cancelled by pressing <Esc>.

In both modes, the measurement values are preceded by a block of information. In that block is indicated how the channels are set and how the HIGH, LOW and RELATIVE LEVELS are set. Each measurement is preceded by the time and date of the measurement.

If a measured value is higher than the selected input range, '-----' is displayed. This will also be stored on disk or printed.

Next follows an example of how the data is stored or printed.

```
MEASURING CHANNEL 1 : MEAN      (Hz)
MEASURING CHANNEL 2 : TRUE RMS  (V )
DISPLAY CHANNEL 1   : CH1      (REL. ON!)   1.0000
DISPLAY CHANNEL 2   : CH2
IMPEDANCE CHANNEL 1 : 600.0000
IMPEDANCE CHANNEL 2 : 600.0000
LOW VALUE CHANNEL 1 : -20.0000
LOW VALUE CHANNEL 2 : -20.0000
HIGH VALUE CHANNEL 1: 20.0000
HIGH VALUE CHANNEL 2: 20.0000
DATE      TIME      CHANNEL 1      CHANNEL 2
14-02-95  13:41:50  -----      2.15
14-02-95  13:41:55  -0.723      2.15
14-02-95  13:42:00  -0.684      2.14
14-02-95  13:42:05  -0.201      2.15
14-02-95  13:42:10  -0.119      2.15
```

Changing the display characters

By activating **DIGIT SET**, a popup menu appears in which 5 character sizes are available. With these the thickness of the segments of the display characters can be changed.

If e.g. **4 PIXELS** is activated, the thickness of the segments will be 4 pixels. The available thicknesses are: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 pixels.

Chapter 9

Transient recorder (device TRANS)

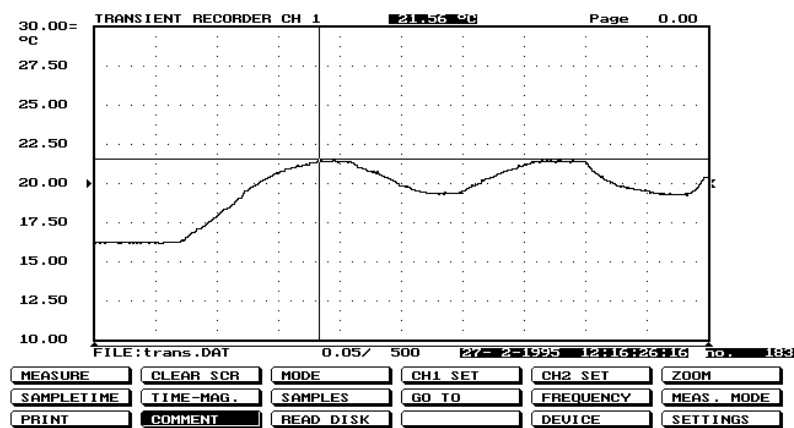
The transient recorder is a two channel, direct registering measuring instrument, displaying the changes of the input signal graphically on the screen or on paper.

The transient recorder measures at settable, fixed times and processes the measured value if necessary. The number of measurements to be taken is also settable.



Note The transient recorder displays each measured sample immediately, the oscilloscope first takes all samples and then displays the complete page.

The transient recorder display



Like with the other instruments, the screen is divided in two parts, a display part and the main menu.

The menu contains a number of choices also available in the oscilloscope and therefore will be not discussed here. The other choices (see the next illustration, the not-inverted parts) are discussed here.

MEASURE	CLEAR SCR	MODE	CH1 SET	CH2 SET	ZOOM
SAMPLETIME	TIME-MAG.	SAMPLES	GO TO	FREQUENCY	MEAS. MODE
PRINT	COMMENT	READ DISK		DEVICE	SETTINGS

Setting the measuring type

The transient recorder can measure in five different ways. By activating **MEAS. MODE** from the main menu, a popup menu appears, with the following choices:

MOMENTAL: the momentary value of the signal is measured.
TRUE RMS: the TRUE RMS value of the signal is measured
MEAN VALUE: the mean value of the input signal is measured
MAX VALUE: the maximum value of the input signal is measured
MIN VALUE: the minimum value of the input signal is measured

The TRUE RMS, MEAN, MAX and MIN value are calculated from 200 samples. To avoid measuring errors, the frequency range has to be set properly (see also 'Setting the frequency range' in the chapter Voltmeter).



Note When measure mode TRUE RMS, MEAN, MAX or MIN is selected, the minimum sample time is 0.5 sec.

Setting the frequency range

The proper frequency range for the measurements can be set by activating **FREQUENCY** from the main menu. A popup menu appears, containing 9 center frequencies. The frequencies indicate the center frequency of a frequency range in which the transient recorder measures properly. The size of the frequency range is determined from $0.2 \times f_{\text{center}} \dots 10 \times f_{\text{center}}$.

The center frequencies available are: 10 Hz, 50 Hz, 100 Hz, 500 Hz, 1 kHz, 5 kHz, 10 kHz, 50 kHz and 100 kHz.



Note When the center frequency is set to 10 Hz, the minimum sampling time is 1.5 sec.

Setting the sampling time

The time between two samples can be set using **SAMPLETIME** from the main menu. After activating, a dialog box appears in which the time can be entered. The value has to be in the range from 0.01 sec to 300 sec. With the number of samples at 30000, the maximum measuring time will be $300 * 30000 = 9000000$ seconds (= 104.16 days).



Note On a PC-XT the minimum sampling time is 0.05 sec.



Note When measure mode TRUE RMS, MEAN, MAX or MIN is selected, the minimum sample time is 0.5 sec.
When the center frequency is set to 10 Hz, the minimum sampling time is 1.5 sec.

Setting the number of samples

The number of samples to take can be set by activating the choice **SAMPLES** from the main menu. A dialog box appears in which the number of samples can be entered. The value must be in the range from 0 to 30000. With a sample time of 300 sec, the maximum measuring time will be $300 * 30000 = 9000000$ seconds (= 104.16 days).



Note All measurement values are first stored in memory of the PC. If insufficient memory is available, the program will display a warning: **Error: Not enough memory, decrease number of samples.** You have to enter a smaller number of samples or free memory by removing memory resident programs (TSR's).

Clear the screen

Old measurement data can be removed from the screen by activating the choice **CLEAR SCREEN** from the main menu.

Start a measurement

When all settings are set, a measurement can be started, by activating **MEASURE** from the main menu. First a name has to be entered for the file the data will be stored in. If the name of an existing file is entered, you will be asked whether this file can be overwritten by the new data. The old data will be destroyed.

When the name is entered, sampling starts. This is indicated by a window with the text:

MEASURING..., **Esc: interrupt measuring**.

At fixed times a sample is taken, until the number of samples to be taken is reached. While sampling, the sample number, the time and the measured value are displayed inverted.



Note When the HS508 is connected to a relative slow computer, it may occur that, depending on the selected sampletime, the sample number, time and value are not being displayed. Only if enough time is available, the items are displayed.

When the total measurement time is completed, the window with the text disappears and the data is saved on disk.

A crosshair, used for measuring, now appears. See the chapter oscilloscope for information about controlling the crosshair. During measuring with the crosshair, the value, the sample number and the time of the selected sample are displayed.

When more than 500 samples are taken, the keys <PgUp> and <PgDn> provide switching between the pages with data. The current page number is displayed in the upper right corner of the screen. With <+> and <-> the step size can be changed, <+> increases the step size, <-> decreases the step size.

As with the oscilloscope, the data can be shifted up and down on the screen. This is done in the same way as with the oscilloscope.



Note When switching between pages of data, each time the complete signal is read from disk, may take some time.

Go to a specific sample

By activating **GO TO** from the main menu, a sample number can be entered. The page containing the sample with the entered number will be displayed. When e.g. a measurement is taken with 15000 samples, the sample with the number 14000 can be brought onto the display by entering 14000.

Appendix A

Tables

Timebase oscilloscope and transient recorder

sample speed	timebase	resolution
50 MSamples/sec	1 μ sec/div	20 nsec
25 MSamples/sec	2 μ sec/div	40 nsec
12.5 MSamples/sec	4 μ sec/div	80 nsec
5 MSamples/sec	10 μ sec/div	200 nsec
2.5 MSamples/sec	20 μ sec/div	400 nsec
1 MSamples/sec	50 μ sec/div	1 μ sec
500 kSamples/sec	0.1 msec/div	2 μ sec
250 kSamples/sec	0.2 msec/div	4 μ sec
100 kSamples/sec	0.5 msec/div	10 μ sec
50 kSamples/sec	1 msec/div	20 μ sec
25 kSamples/sec	2 msec/div	40 μ sec
10 kSamples/sec	5 msec/div	100 μ sec
5 kSamples/sec	10 msec/div	200 μ sec
2.5 kSamples/sec	20 msec/div	400 μ sec
1 kSamples/sec	50 msec/div	1 msec
500 Samples/sec	0.1 sec/div	2 msec
250 Samples/sec	0.2 sec/div	4 msec
100 Samples/sec	0.5 sec/div	10 msec

Frequency axis spectrum analyzer

sample speed	frequency range spectrum analyzer	resolution
50 MSamples/sec	25.0 MHz	48.8 kHz
25 MSamples/sec	12.5 MHz	24.4 kHz
12.5 MSamples/sec	6.25 MHz	12.2 kHz
5 MSamples/sec	2.50 MHz	4.88 kHz
2.5 MSamples/sec	1.25 MHz	2.44 kHz
1.25 MSamples/sec	625 kHz	1.22 kHz
500 kSamples/sec	250 kHz	488 Hz
250 kSamples/sec	125 kHz	244 Hz
125 kSamples/sec	62.5 kHz	122 Hz
50 kSamples/sec	25 kHz	48.8 Hz
25 kSamples/sec	12.5 kHz	24.4 Hz
12.5 kSamples/sec	6250 Hz	12.2 Hz
5 kSamples/sec	2500 Hz	4.88 Hz
2.5 kSamples/sec	1250 Hz	2.44 Hz
1.25 kSamples/sec	625 Hz	1.22 Hz
500 Samples/sec	250 Hz	0.488 Hz
250 Samples/sec	125 Hz	0.244 Hz
125 Samples/sec	62.5 Hz	0.122 Hz

Input sensitivities

sensitivity Volts/div	full scale sensitivity	resolution
50 mV/div	200 mV	1.56 mV
100 mV/div	400 mV	3.12 mV
200 mV/div	800 mV	6.25 mV
500 mV/div	2 V	15.6 mV
1 V/div	4 V	31.2 mV
2 V/div	8 V	62.5 mV
5 V/div	20 V	156 mV
10 V/div	40 V	312 mV
20 V/div	80 V	625 mV

Connections at the back of the HS508

To Printer Port

This connector is used to connect the HS508 to the computer. With the supplied cable a connection has to be made from this connector of the HS508 to the parallel printer port of the computer.

Extension connector

1	:	Data OK	(TTL)
2	:	Extra 1	(TTL)
3	:	External trigger input	(TTL)
4	:	Ground	
5	:	Master Clock	(TTL)
6	:	25 MHz out	(TTL)
7	:	Extra 2	(TTL)
8	:	- 5 Volt	
9	:	+ 5 Volt	
10	:	Ground	
11	:	Ground	
12	:	Ground	
13	:	Ground	
14	:	Relais contact 1	
15	:	Relais contact 2	

The relais contact between pin 14 and pin 15 can switch a maximum current of 500 mA. The maximum voltage is 50 Volts.

AC Power

Using this inlet, the HS508 can be supplied from the mains power. The input range is 110 V AC to 240 V AC, 50-60 Hz.

DC Power

This connector can be used to supply the HS508 with a DC voltage. The input range is 12 V to 24V. Using this input, the HS508 can be connected to e.g. a car battery. The outer ring of the connector is the ground of the power, the middle pin is the positive terminal of the power.

Connections at the front of the HS508

At the front of the HS508 three BNC connectors are placed: the generator output OUT and the channel inputs CH1 and CH2.

Hardware

AD convertor

The HS508 is equipped with two independent channels. The specifications mentioned are for both channel 1 and channel 2.

sample frequency	25 MHz ... 0.001 Hz
conversion time	50 nsec ... 1000 sec
sample clock	internal/external (via extension connector)
memory	32 Kbyte
channels separation	> 60 dB at 20 MHz
input sensitivity (for channel 1 and 2) bi-polar	
200 mvolt (resolution mvolt)	1. 5 6
400 mvolt (resolution mvolt)	3. 1 2
800 mvolt (resolution mvolt)	7. 8 1
2.0 volt (resolution mvolt)	15. 6
4.0 volt (resolution mvolt)	31. 2
8.0 volt (resolution mvolt)	78. 1
20 volt (resolution mvolt)	0. 1 5
40 volt (resolution volt)	0. 3 1
80 volt (resolution volt)	0. 6 3
maximum input voltage (200 mvolt ... 800 mvolt)	50 volt AC 50 Hz
maximum input voltage (2 volt ... 80 volt)	125 volt AC 50 Hz
overload < 5 sec	20% of the maximum input voltage

maximum input voltage 1:10 probe	600 volt peak-peak
input impedance	1 Mohm/20 pF
coupling	AC/DC
resolution	8 bits 0.39 %
linearity	8 bits
accuracy	2 % \pm 1 LSB
bandwidth	DC to 20 MHz
effective number of bits @ 10 MHz (20 MHz sample rate)	7.3 bits
trigger system	digital, two trigger levels with AND and OR function
trigger modes	CH1, CH2, CH1 or CH2, CH1 AND CH2
trigger source	internal/external TTL level (via extension connector)
trigger levels	0 ... 100% of full scale
trigger resolution	0.39% (8 bits)
measurement synchronisation	TTL output (via extension connector)
pre triggering	0 ... 32,768 samples (0...100%)
post triggering	0 ... 32,768 samples (0...100%)
trigger delay	0 ... 32,768 samples
DC offset	0 ... \pm 1.5 times full scale
digital gain setting	0.8 ... 1.2 times the full scale

Signal generator

signal shape	square wave \pm 2 volt (4 volt peak-peak)
frequency range	100 Hz ... 100 kHz
output resistance	400 ohm

General

recommended ambient temperature		20 °C
dimensions without handle	height	66 mm / 2 ⁵ / ₈ "
	length	283 mm / 11 ¹ / ₈ "
	width	163 mm / 6 ³ / ₈ "
dimensions with handle	height	89 mm / 3 ¹ / ₂ "
	length	307 mm / 12 "
	width	180 mm / 7 ¹ / ₈ "
weight	approx. 1500 gram/60 oz	

Spectrum analyzer

frequency range

0.122	-	62,5	Hz (resolution	0.122	Hz)
0.244	-	125	Hz (resolution	0.244	Hz)
0.488	-	250	Hz (resolution	0.488	Hz)
1.22	-	625	Hz (resolution	1.22	Hz)
2.44	-	1250	Hz (resolution	2.44	Hz)
4.88	-	2500	Hz (resolution	4.88	Hz)
12.2	-	6250	Hz (resolution	12.2	Hz)
24.4	-	12500	Hz (resolution	24.4	Hz)
48.8	-	25000	Hz (resolution	48.8	Hz)
122	-	62500	Hz (resolution	122	Hz)
0.244	-	125	kHz (resolution	244	Hz)
0.488	-	250	kHz (resolution	488	Hz)
1.22	-	625	kHz (resolution	1.22	kHz)
0.00244	-	1,25	MHz (resolution	2.44	kHz)
0.00488	-	2,5	MHz (resolution	4.88	kHz)
0.0122	-	6,25	MHz (resolution	12.2	kHz)
0.0244	-	12,5	MHz (resolution	24.4	kHz)
0.0488	-	25,0	MHz (resolution	48.8	kHz)

frequency axis magnification

2 ... 20 times

frequency accuracy

0.01 % full scale

y-axis

linear/dB

windows

rectangle window

Hanning window

Hamming window

Blackman window

Bartlett window

distortion calculation over 10 harmonics relative to the base frequency

hardcopy

matrix- and laser printer

averaging

1 ... 200 spectra

Oscilloscope

timebase: 1 μ sec, 2 μ sec, 4 μ sec, 10 μ sec, 20 μ sec, 50 μ sec, 0,1 msec, 0,2 msec, 0,5 msec, 1 msec, 2 msec, 5 msec, 10 msec, 20 msec, 50 msec, 100 msec, 200 msec and 500 msec per division.

accuracy timebase	0.01 %
time axis magnification	2 ... 20 times
setting accuracy timebase magnification	0.25 %
y-axis magnification	-5 ... 5 times
triggering	channel 1, channel 2, rising and falling slope
trigger sensitivity	0.25 ... 2.25 DIV
trigger resolution	0.01 times full scale
trigger time-out	0 ... infinite
external triggering	keyboard, external TTL signal
offset adjustment	channel 1 and 2 independent
offset range	-200 ... 200 %
offset resolution	0.01 times full scale
invert	channel 1 and 2 independent
add	channel 1 + 2
compare	channel 1 relative to channel 2
xy-mode	channel 1 = x-axis, channel 2 = y-axis
hardcopy	matrix- and laser printer

TRUE RMS voltmeter

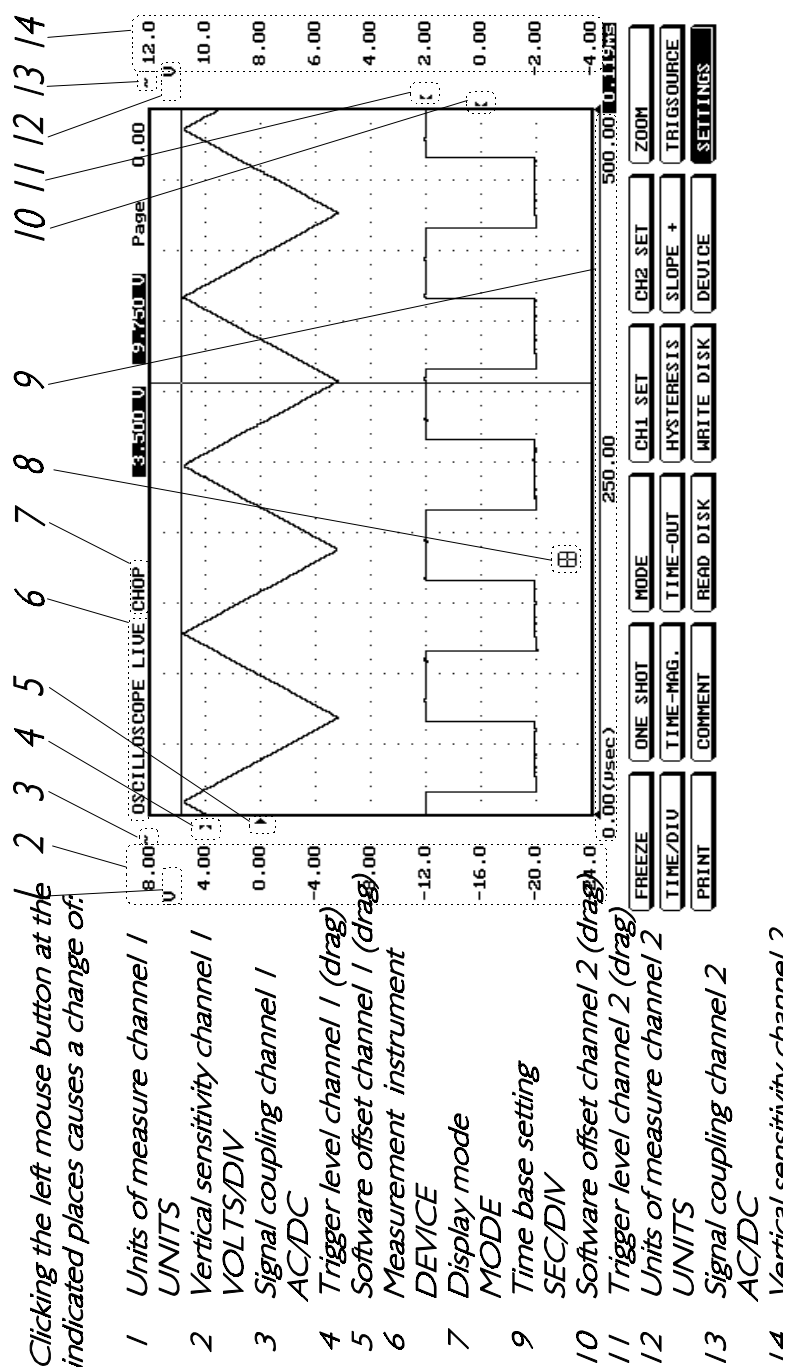
measuring method	true RMS, mean, peak-peak, min, max, momental, dBm, power, crest factor, frequency and duty cycle
accuracy	2 % of full scale + 1 LSB
display methods:	CH 1, CH2, CH 1*CH2, CH 1/CH2, CH2/CH 1, CH2-CH 1, CH 1 +CH2, > then, < then, > < COMP, <> HI LO, MAX, MIN, LOG(CH 1/CH2) and LOG(CH2/CH 1)
display height	\pm 25 .. 50 mm, depending on the monitor
frequency range	10 Hz, 50 Hz, 100 Hz, 500 Hz, 1 kHz, 5 kHz, 10 kHz, 100 kHz ... 5 MHz
data acquire	to disk and printer

Transient recorder

sampling time	0.01 sec ... 300 sec
	At a PC-XT, the minimum time is 0.05 sec
maximum number of samples	30,000
time axis magnification	2 ... 20 times
y-as magnification	-5 ... 5 times
offset adjustment	channel 1 and 2 independently
offset range	-200 ... 200 %
offset resolution	0.01 times full scale
invert	channel 1 and 2 independent
add	channel 1 + 2
compare	channel 1 relative to channel 2
measure method	true RMS, mean, min, max and momental
hardcopy	matrix- and laser printer

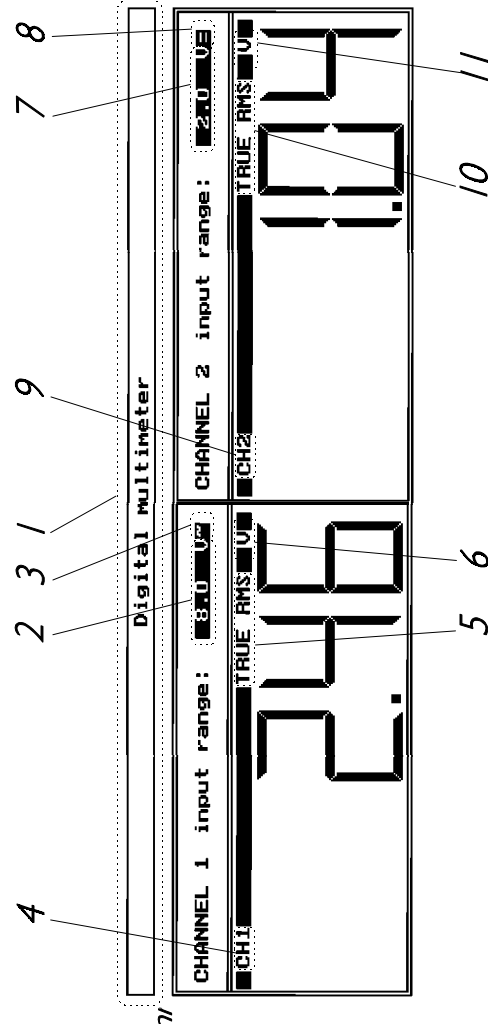
Appendix D

Positions of the hot spots



Clicking the left mouse button at the indicated places causes a change of:

- 1 Measurement instrument
DEVICE
- 2 Input range channel 1
INPUT RANGE
- 3 Signal coupling channel 1
AC/DC
- 4 Display method channel 1
DISPLAY
- 5 Measurement method channel 1
MEASURE
- 6 Unit of measure channel 1
UNITS
- 7 Input range channel 2
INPUT RANGE
- 8 Signal coupling channel 2
AC/DC
- 9 Display method channel 2
DISPLAY
- 10 Measurement method channel 2



Notes

If you have any suggestions and/or remarks concerning the program,
the HS508 or the manual, please contact:

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