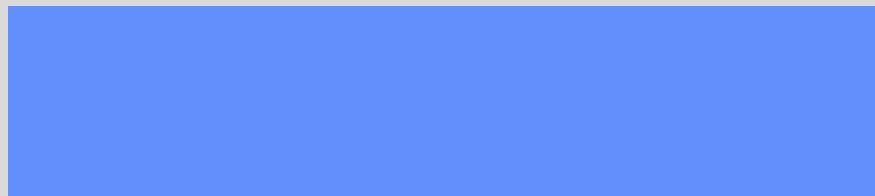
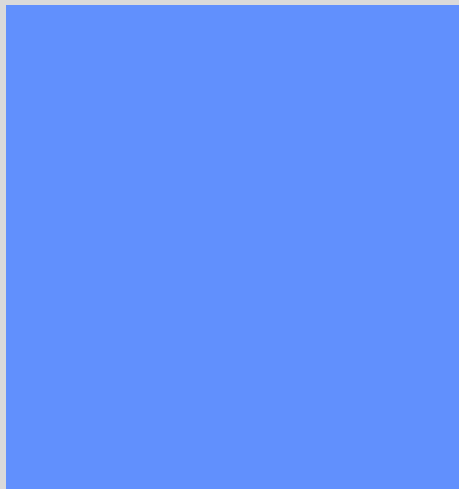


# USE AND ABUSE OF OSCILLOSCOPES

*Featuring the HP 54600B*

Digital Oscilloscope

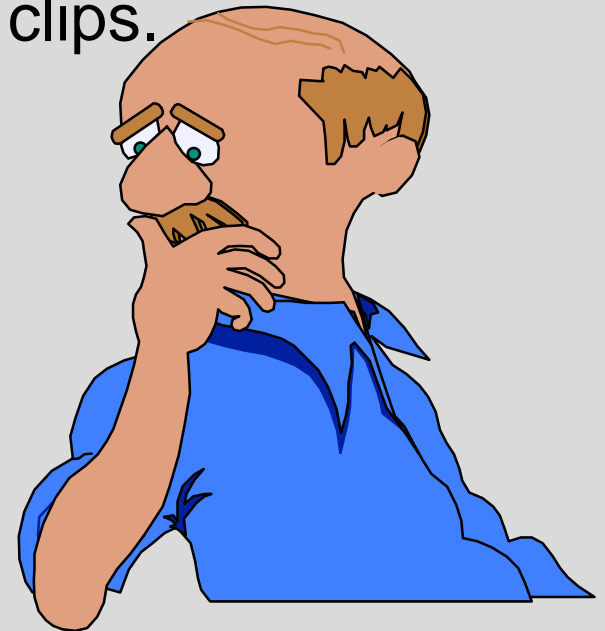


# Safety Tips

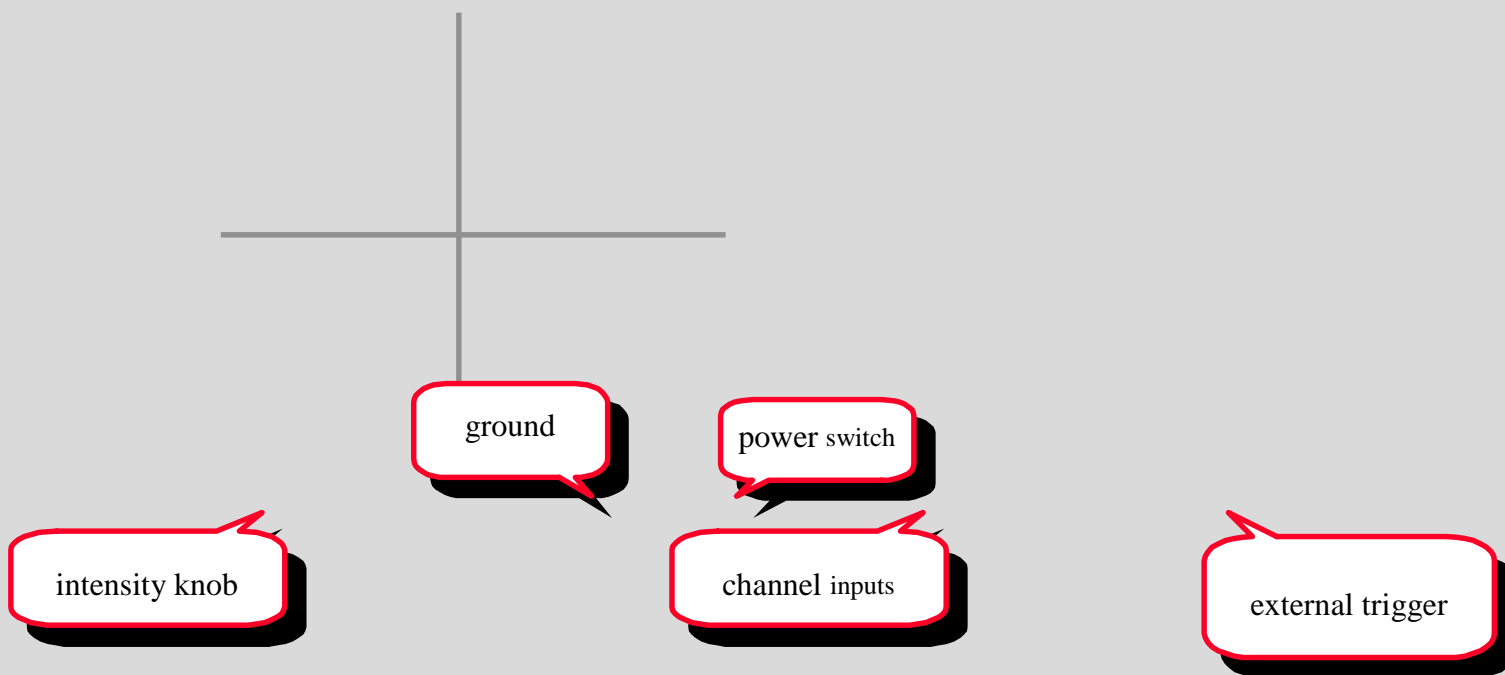
## Protect Yourself

Avoid contact with Voltage  
or Current Sources

- ❖ Use shrouded test leads and alligator clips.
- ❖ Connect leads to oscilloscope first.
- ❖ Connect probe to ground before connecting to high.
- ❖ Familiarize yourself with the manual.

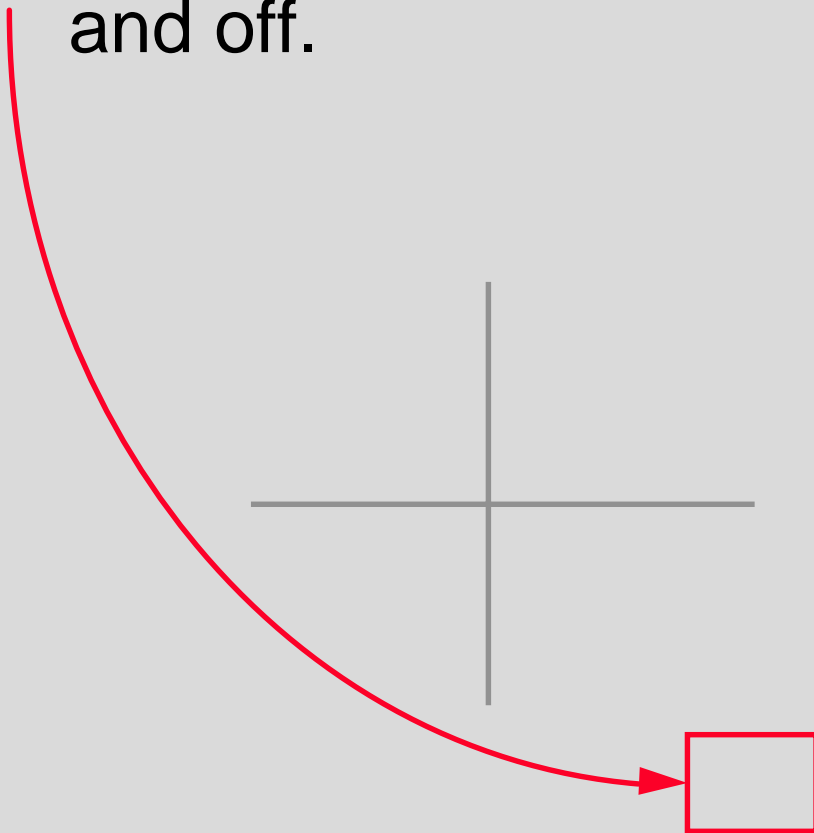


# Introduction



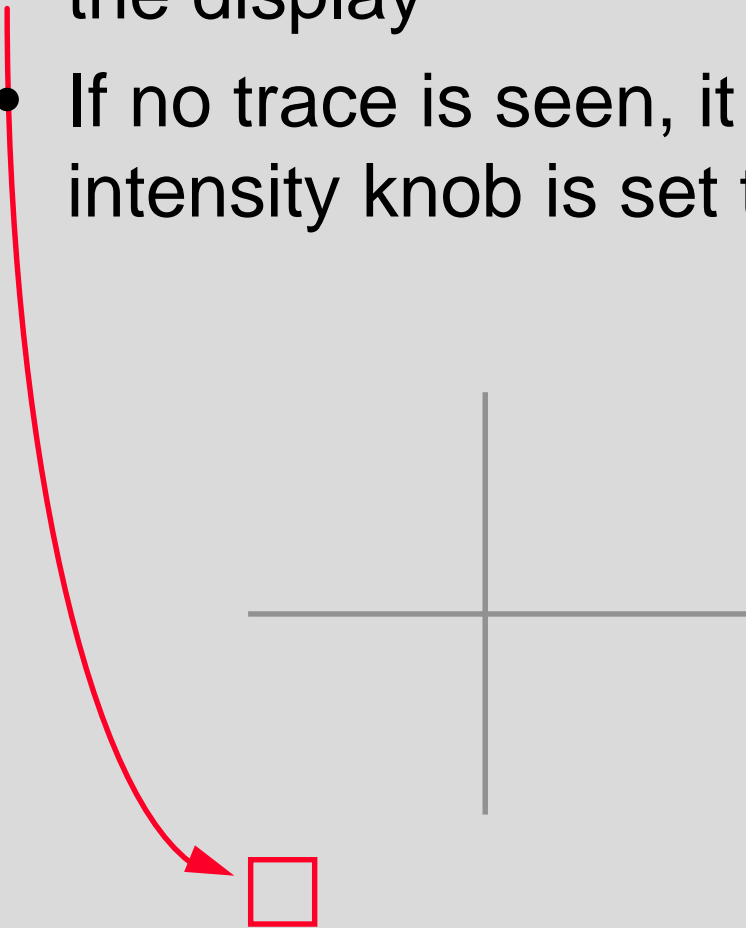
# Power Switch

- This switch turns the oscilloscope on and off.



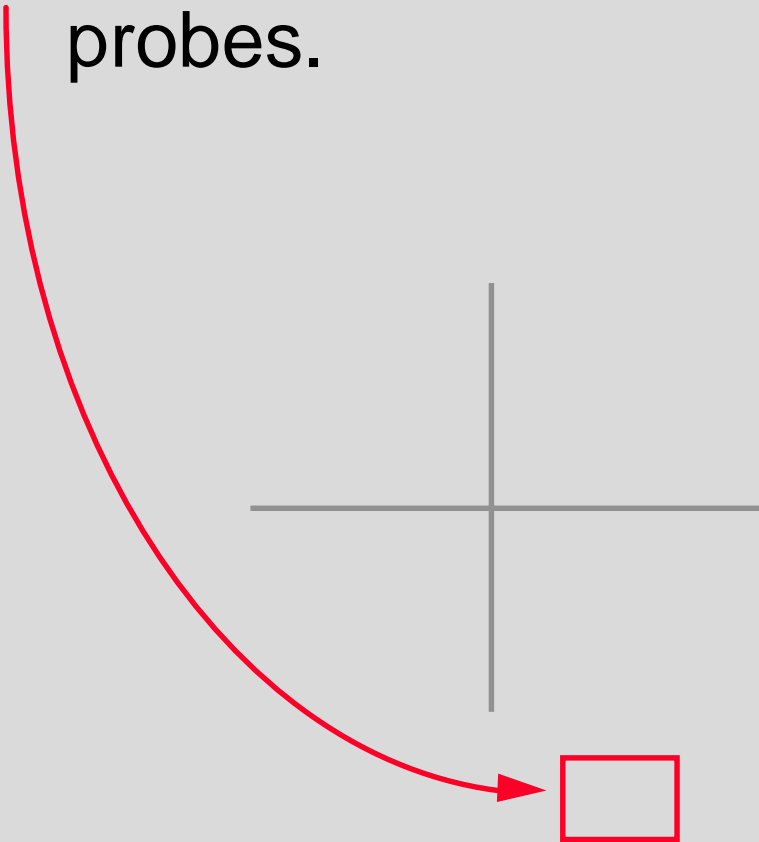
# Intensity Knob

- This knob adjusts the brightness of the display
- If no trace is seen, it may be because the intensity knob is set too low.



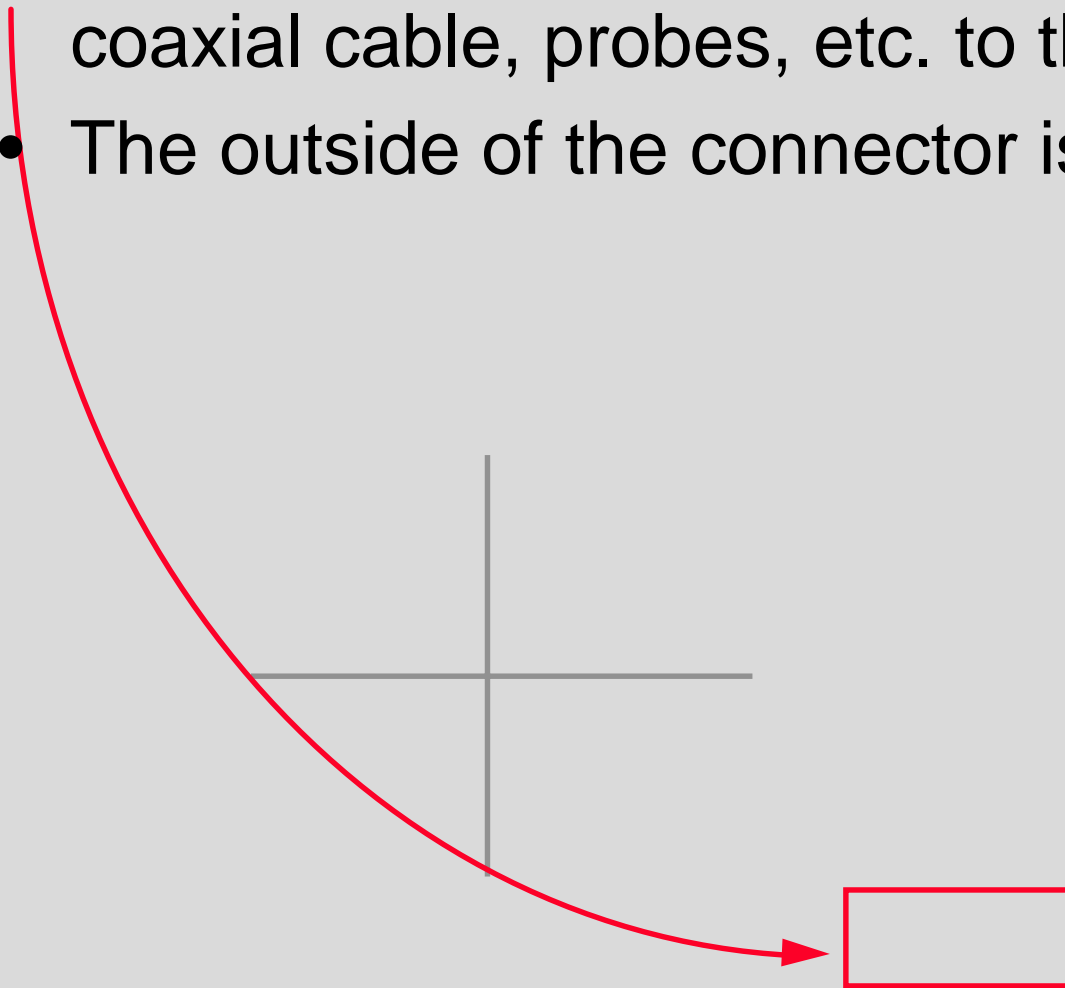
# Ground Connection

- This connection may be used to ground probes.



# Signal Inputs (1 & 2)

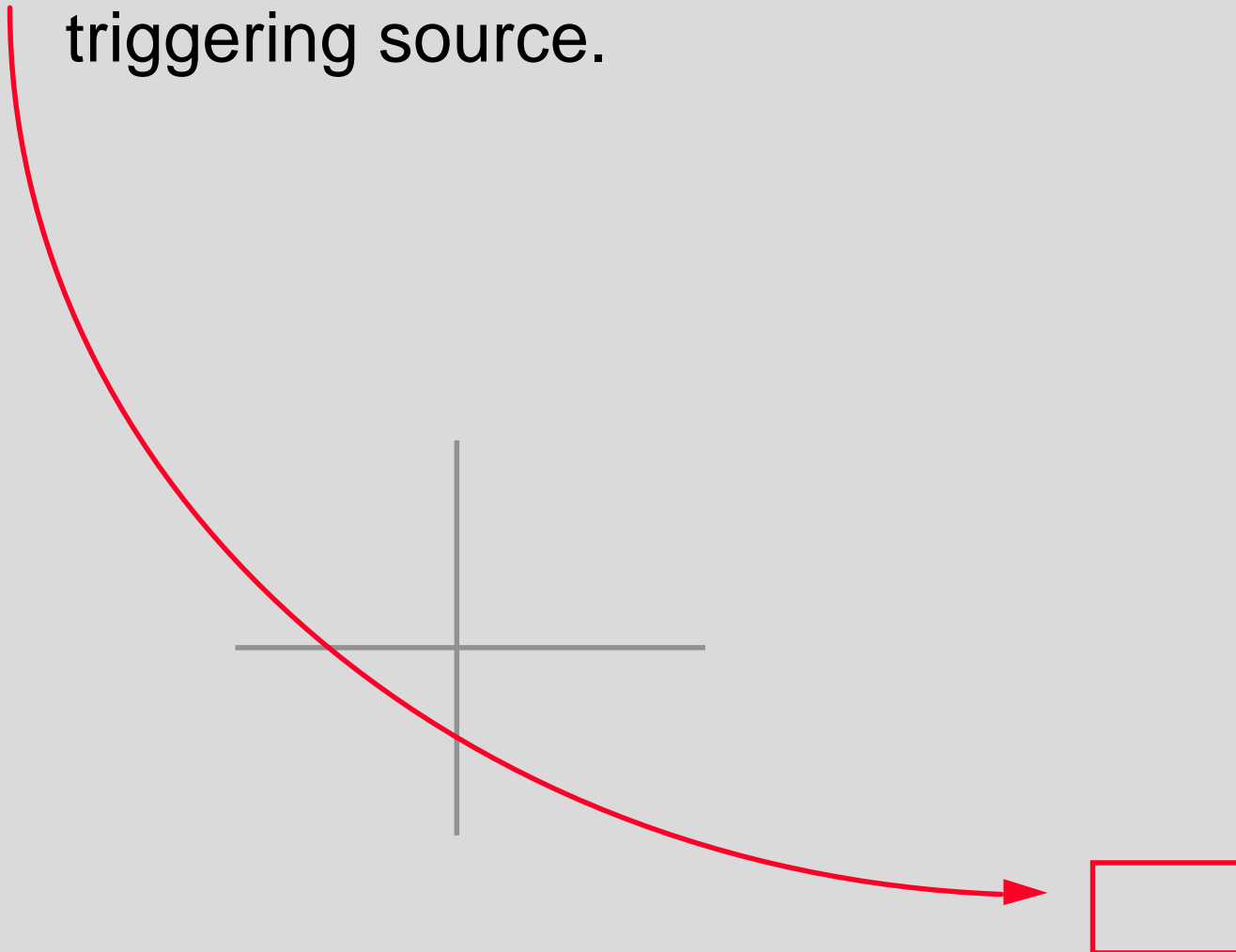
- These connections are used to connect coaxial cable, probes, etc. to the oscilloscope.
- The outside of the connector is grounded.



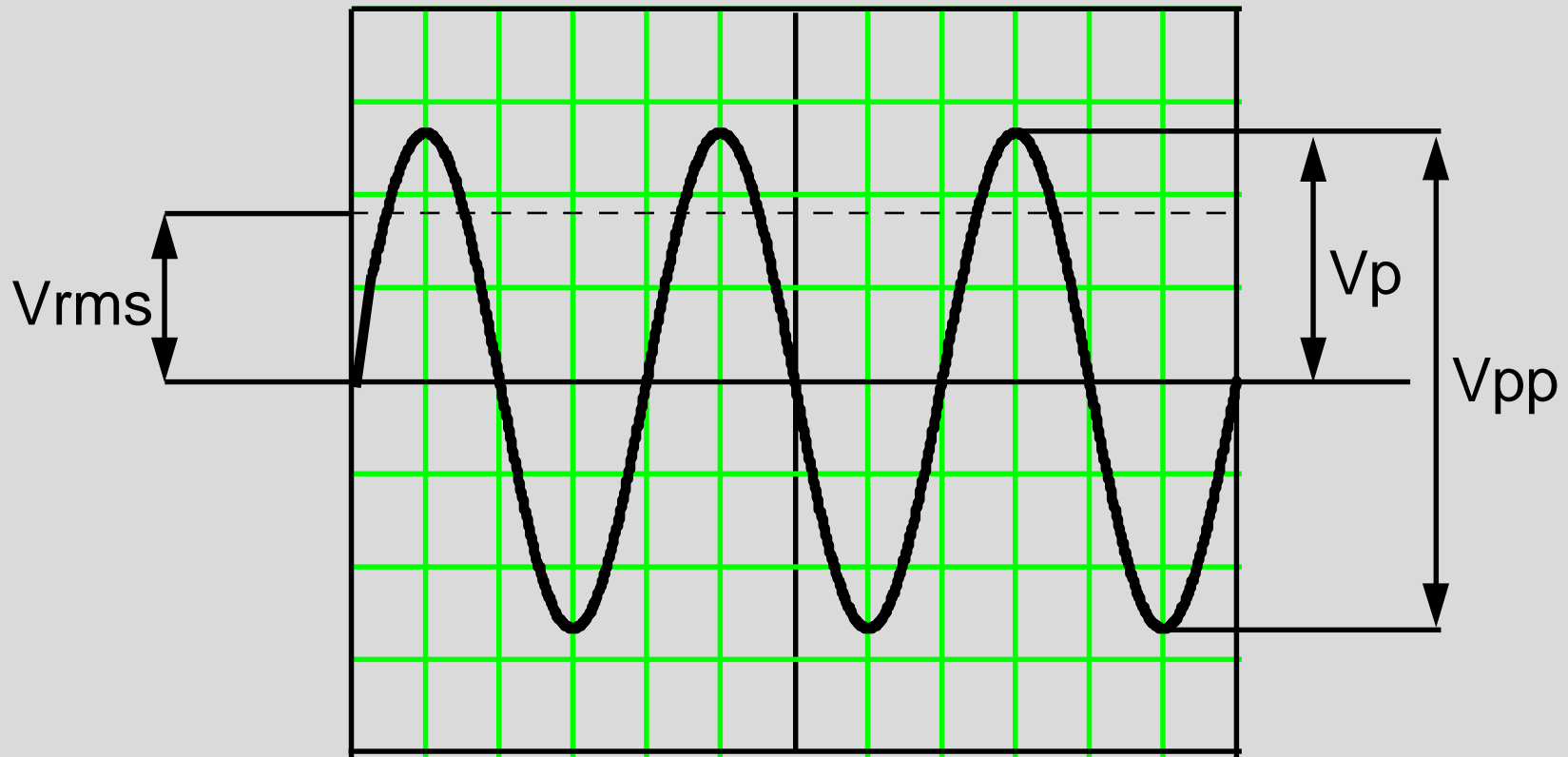


# External Trigger

- This connector is used to connect an external triggering source.

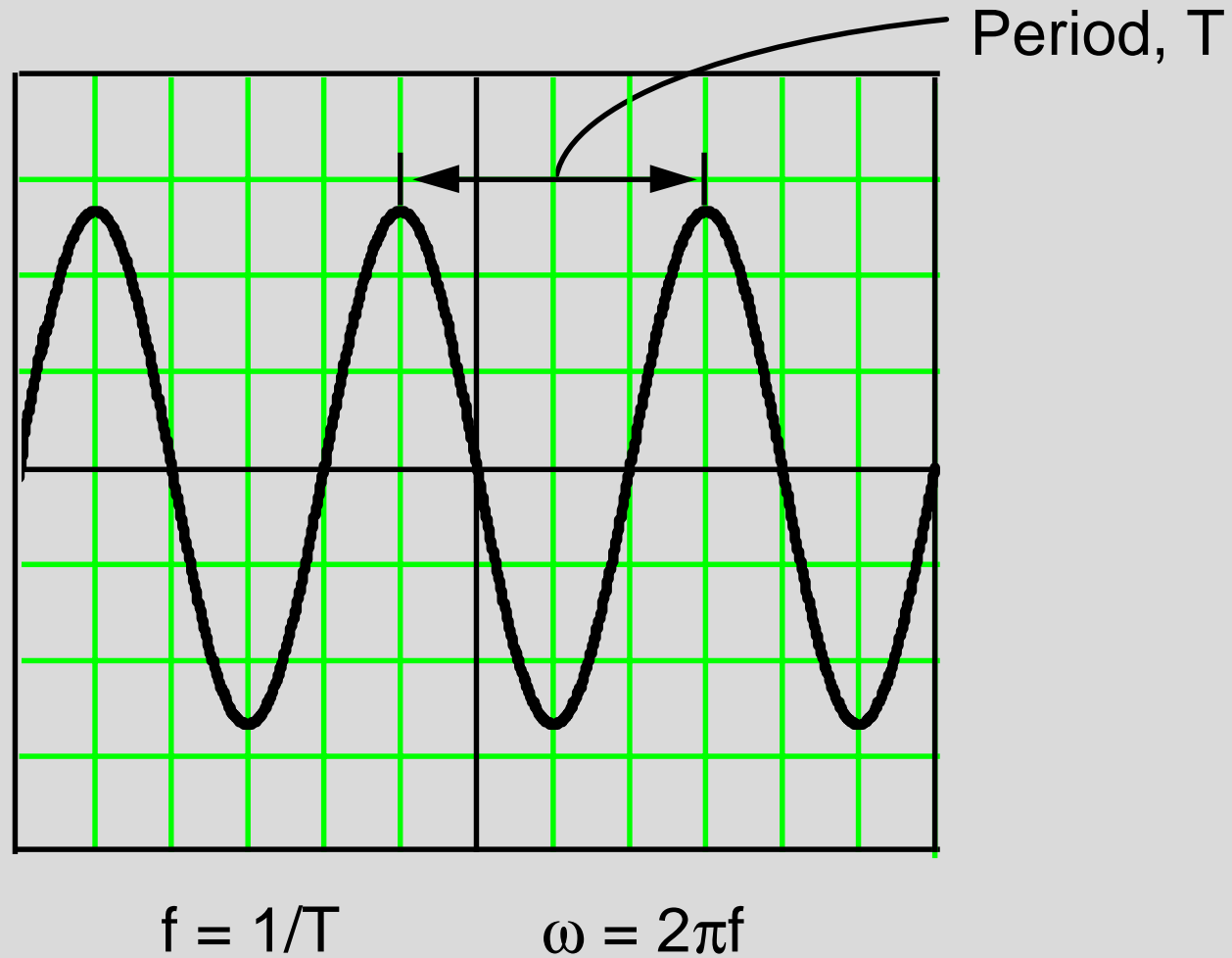


# Voltage Indicators

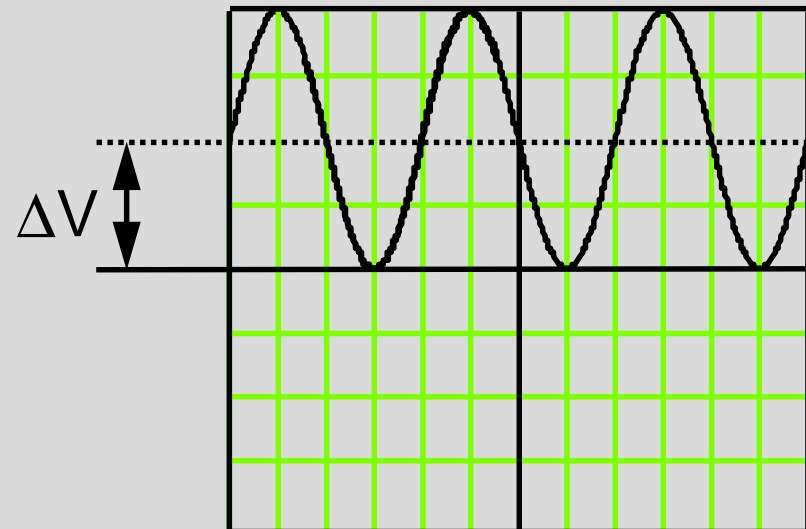
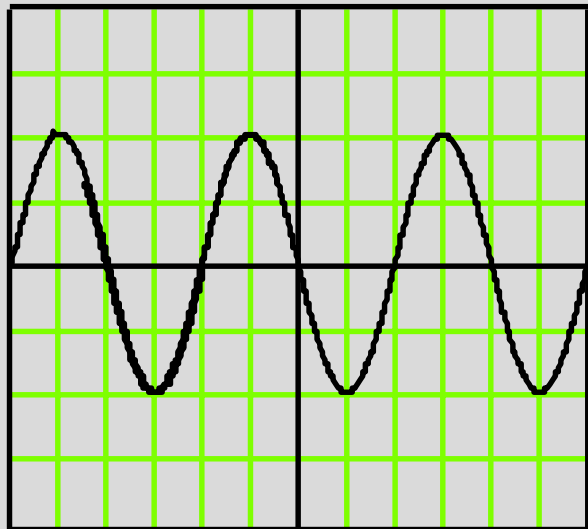


$$V_{rms} = V_p \cdot .707 \text{ (Sine wave)}$$

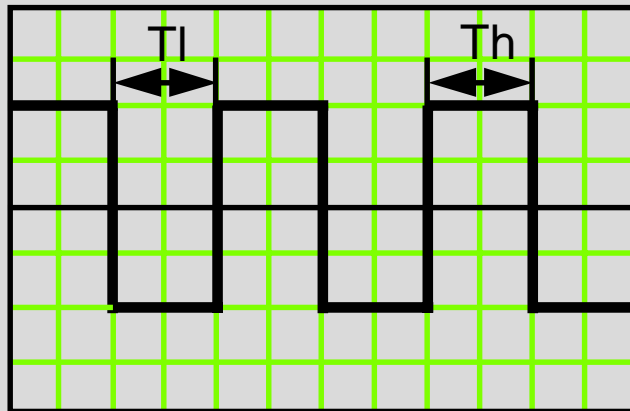
# Frequency and Period



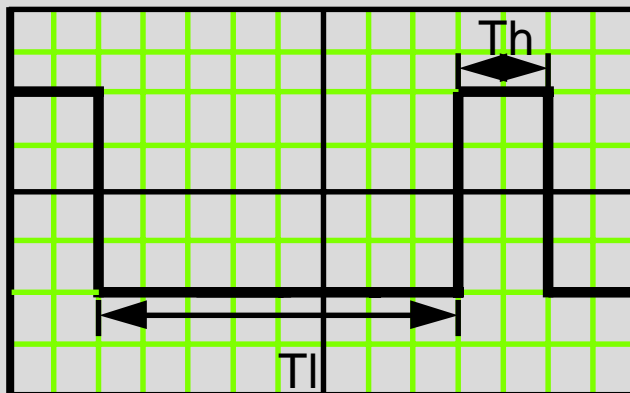
# DC Offset



# Duty Cycle



50 % (Square Wave)  $T_l = T_h$

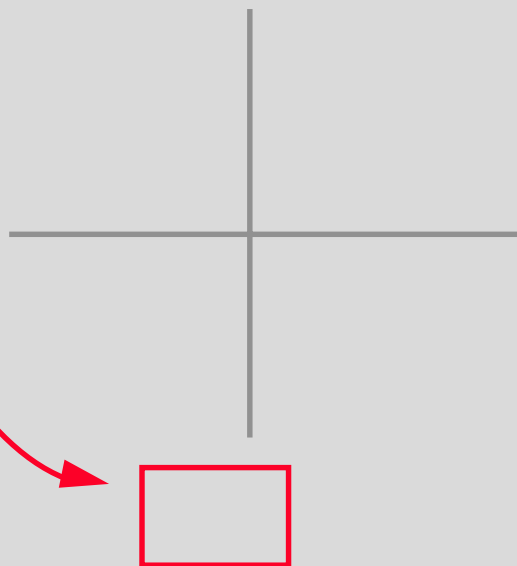


Less than 50% (Pulse Train)  $T_l \neq T_h$

# Calibration

# Oscilloscope Calibration

- To check the oscilloscope calibration, connect a probe to channel one and to the calibration prong.
- If the oscilloscope does not read approx. 5V and 1.2 kHz, notify lab supervisor.



# Probe Calibration

- With the probe still connected to the calibration prong, check to see if the wave is square.
- If the wave is not square, use a small screwdriver to adjust the probe until the wave is square.

Properly Calibrated

Overcompensated

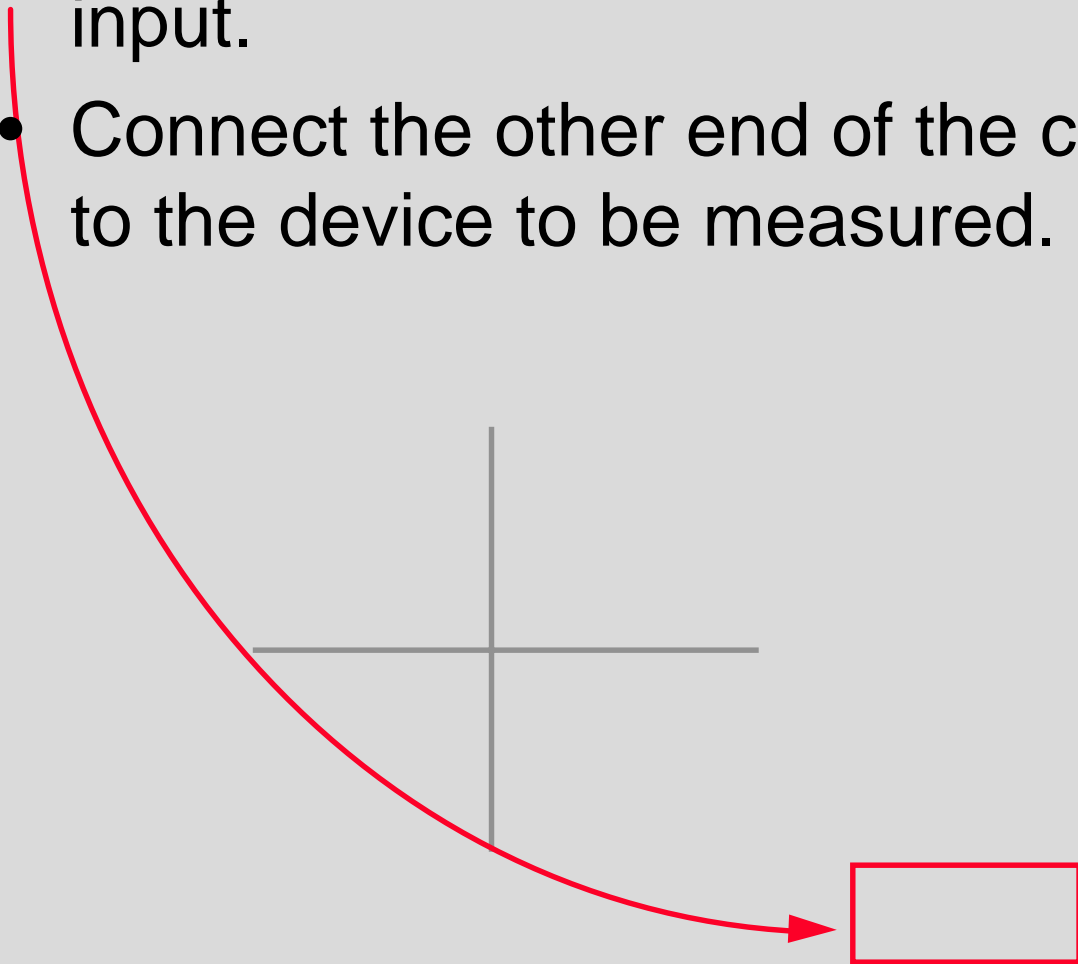
Undercompensated



# General Oscilloscope Overview

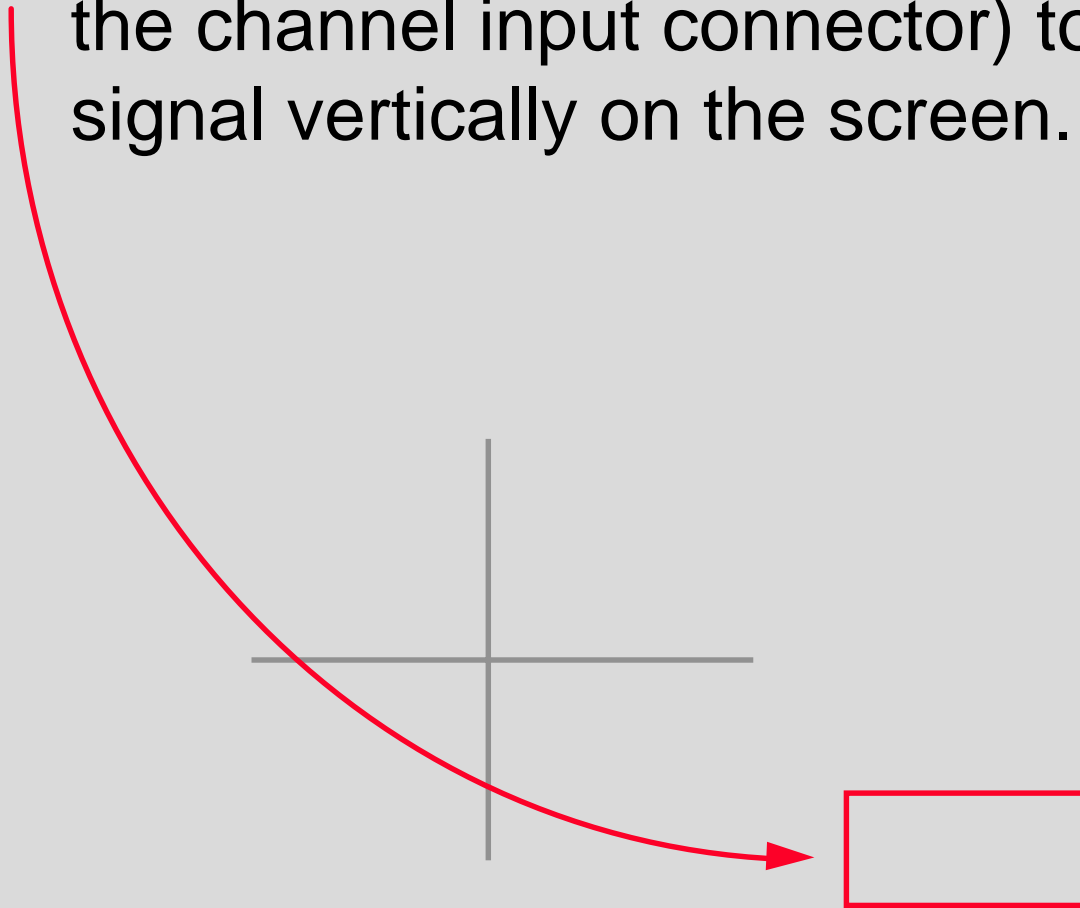
# Connecting a Signal

- Make sure the input voltage level  $\leq 400$  V.
- Connect a BNC cable or a probe to a channel input.
- Connect the other end of the cable or probe to the device to be measured.



# Positioning a Signal Vertically

- Use the vertical position knob (located above the channel input connector) to position the signal vertically on the screen.



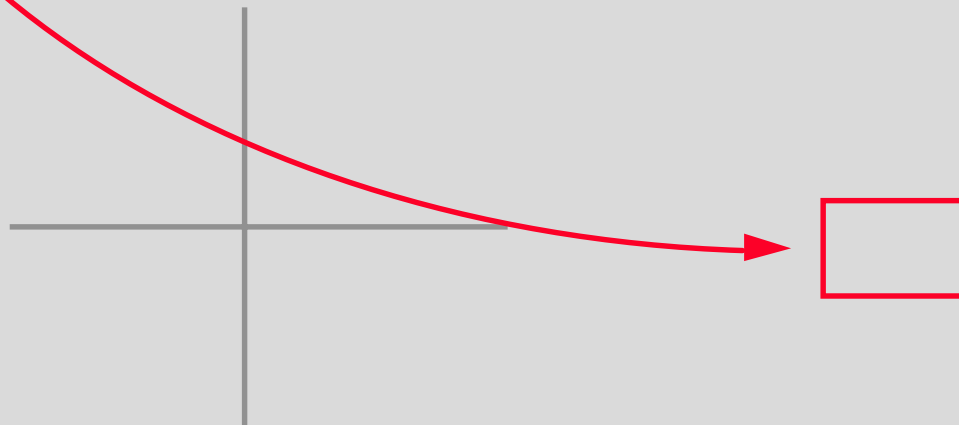
# Positioning a Signal Horizontally

- Use the delay knob to move the signal horizontally.
- Note the value displayed on the status line.



# Setting the Time Base

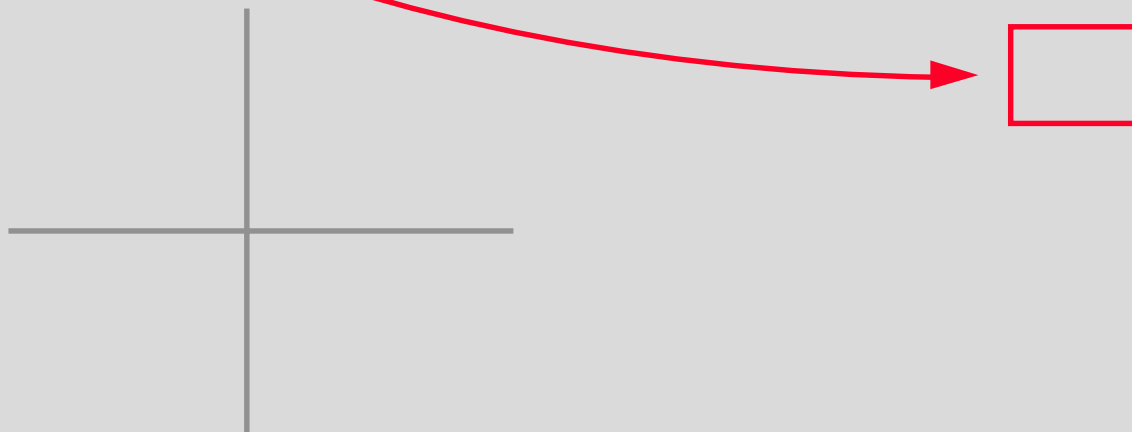
- Turn the time/div knob to adjust the sweep speed (time base).
- The sweep speed has a range from 2ns to 5s.



# Triggering the Signal

# Using the Level Knob

- Use the level knob to set the trigger voltage.
- The screen will display the trigger level in inverse video and a horizontal line representing the trigger location.



# Source Menu

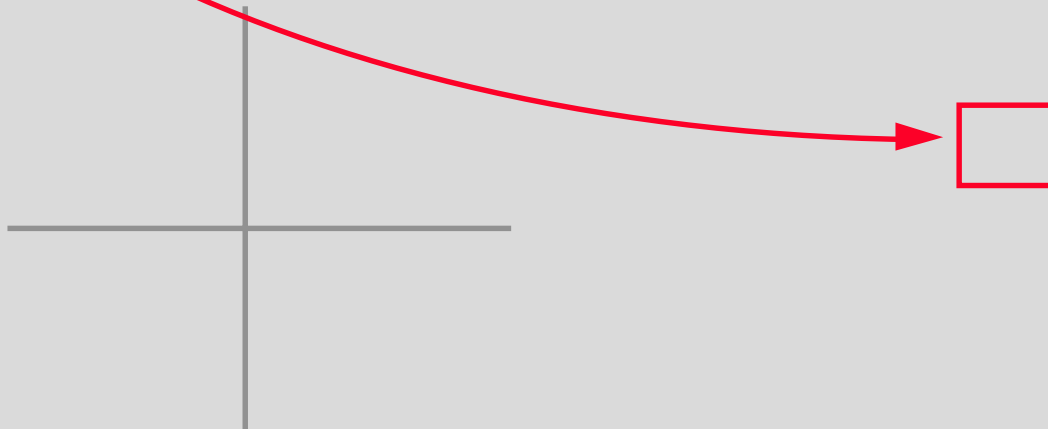
- Use this menu to assign a trigger source.
- The choices are line, CH1, CH2 and external.





# Mode Menu

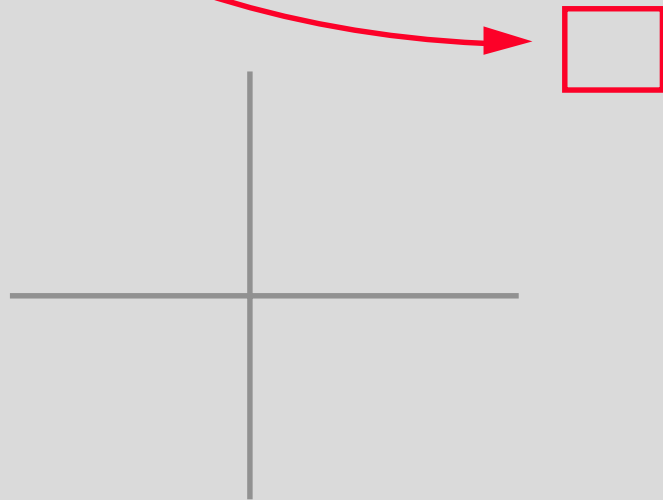
- Use this menu to choose a trigger mode.
- The choices are auto level, auto, normal, single, and TV.



# Making Automatic Measurements

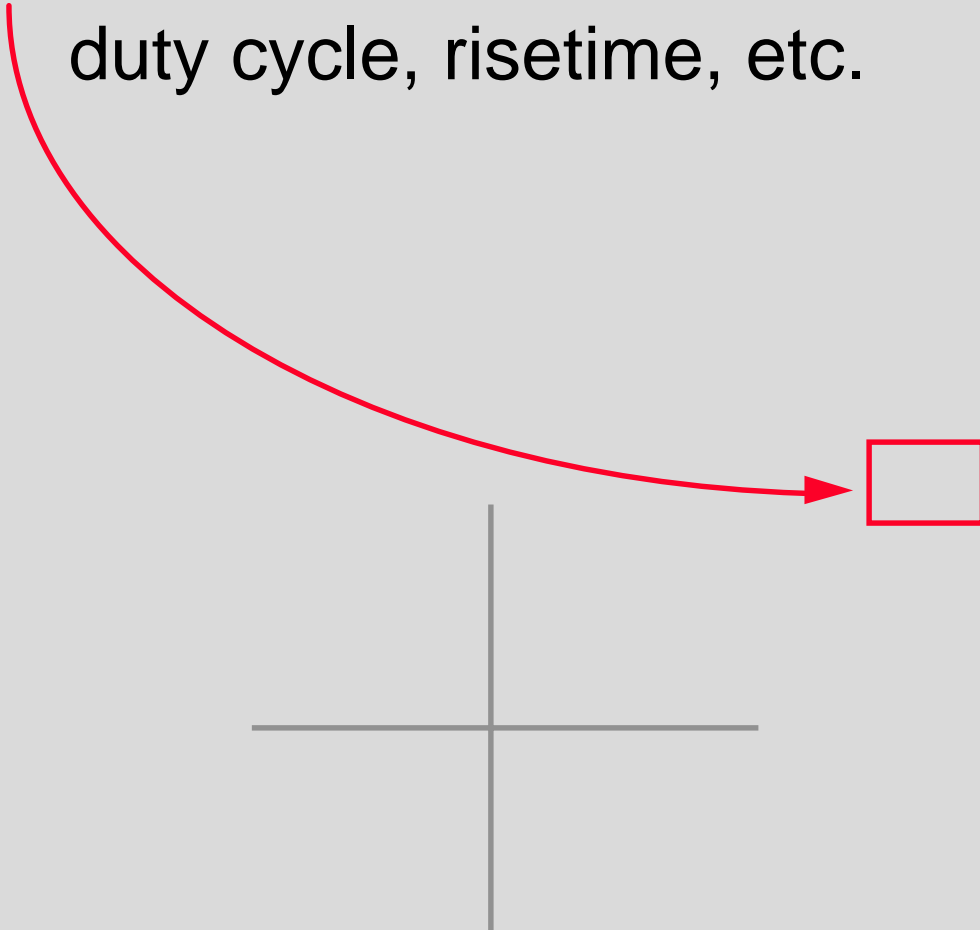
# Voltage Menu

- Use this menu to make automatic voltage measurements.
- Measurements include peak to peak voltage, rms voltage, max voltage, etc. The choice is made using the softkeys below the display.



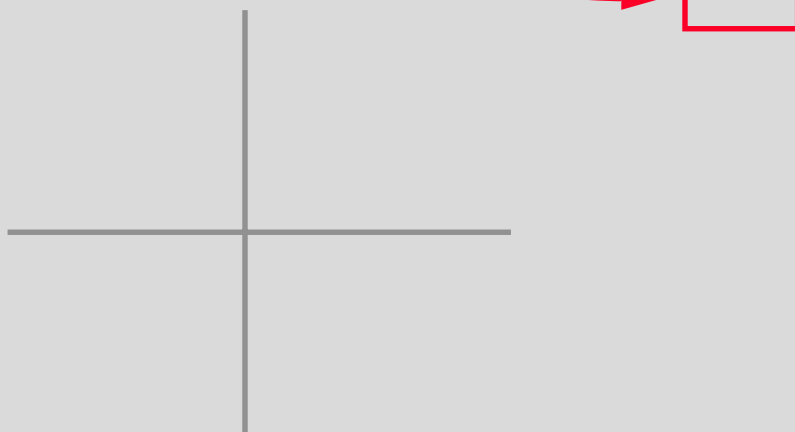
# Time Menu

- Use this menu to measure frequency, period, duty cycle, risetime, etc.

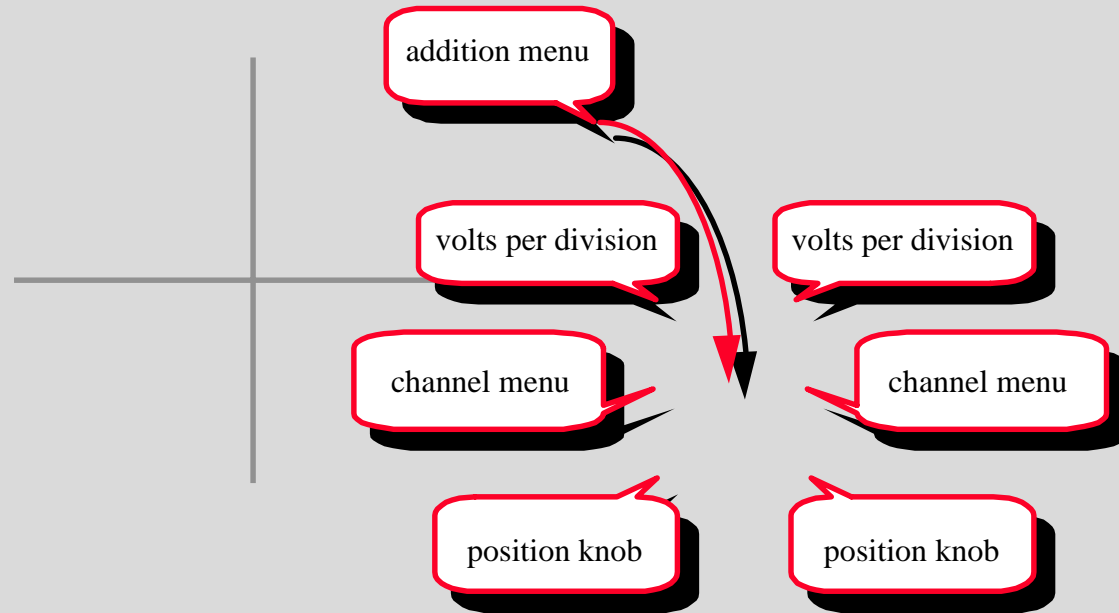


# Cursor Menu

- This menu brings up a list of cursor commands and activates the cursor knob.
- The cursors can be used to measure specific voltages, times, etc.

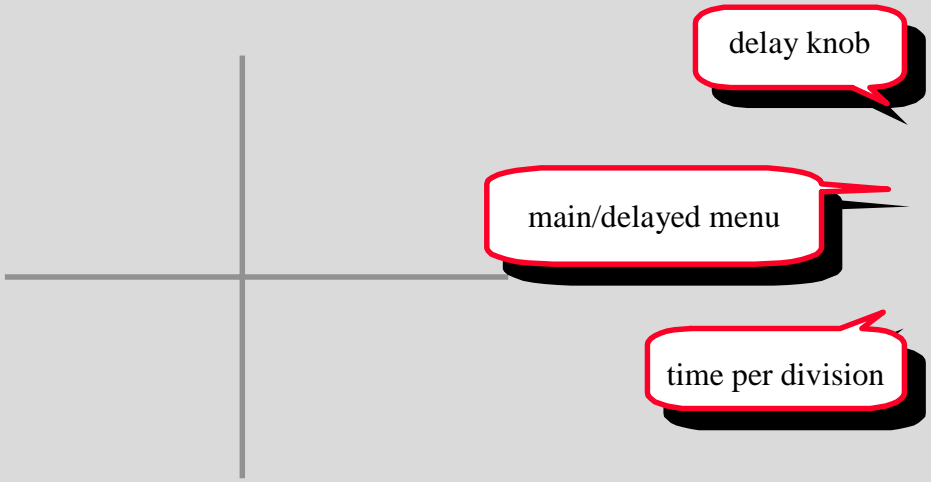


# Vertical Section



# Horizontal Section





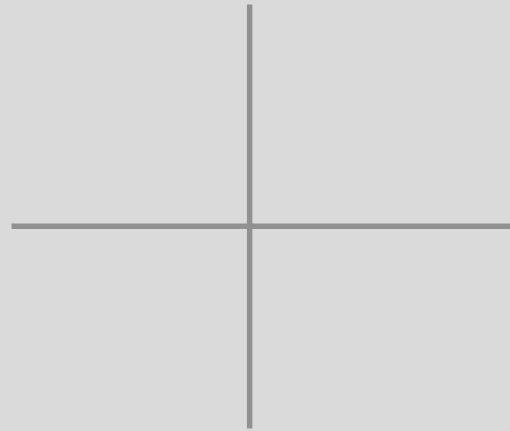
A diagram on a light gray background showing a control panel layout. A gray crosshair is centered on the left side. To the right of the crosshair are three callout boxes, each with a red border and a black shadow. The top callout is labeled 'delay knob', the middle one 'main/delayed menu', and the bottom one 'time per division'. Each callout has a red pointer indicating its location on the panel.

delay knob

main/delayed menu

time per division

# Trigger Section



source menu

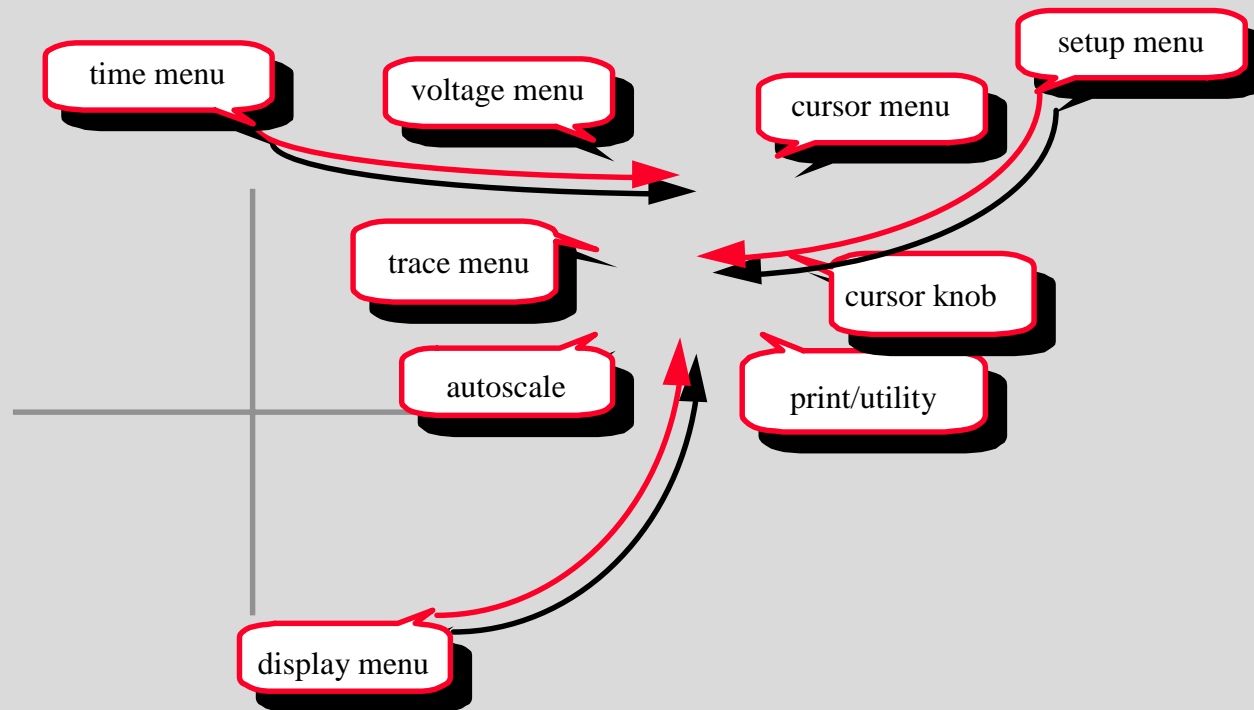
trigger level knob

mode menu

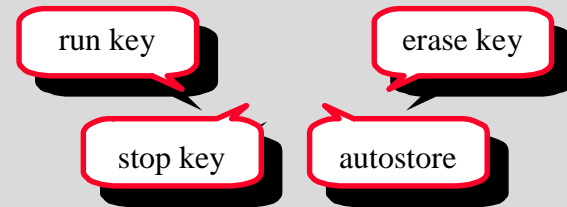
slope/coupling menu

holdoff knob

# Miscellaneous Sections



## Storage Section



Presentation by

Timothy Cameron, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering  
GMI Engineering & Management Institute

Visual Aids and Production Assistance by

Mark Sawko

Senior, Manufacturing Systems Engineering, GMI

Jeff Hana

Freshman, Engineering, GMI

Equipment Provided by

Hewlett-Packard, Electronic Measurement Division

## For More Information

- HP 54600B User's Guide
- HP 54654A Training Kit
- HP H1300A video: "Use & Abuse of Digitizing Oscilloscopes"



# USE AND ABUSE OF OSCILLOSCOPES

*Featuring the HP 54600B  
Digital Oscilloscope*



# Introduction

- Safety Tips
- Front & Rear Panel Layout
- Signal Features

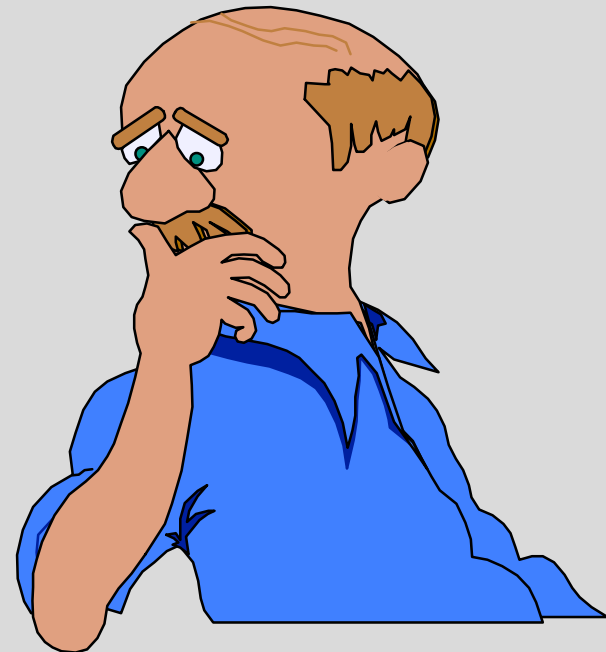
# Safety Tips

## **Protect Yourself:** Avoid contact with Voltage or Current Sources

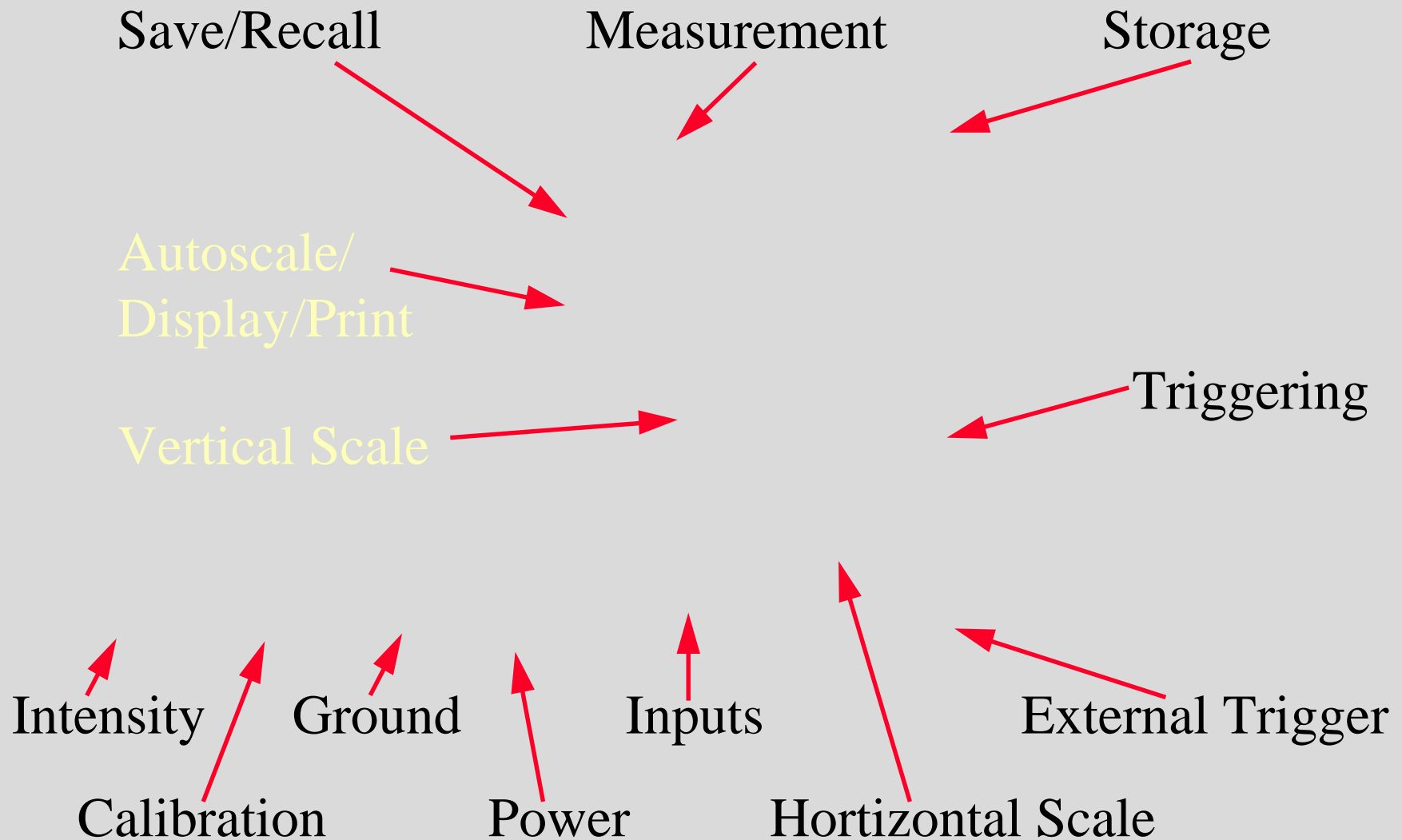
- Use shrouded test leads and alligator clips.
- Leads: Connect to oscilloscope first;  
Connect/disconnect at source so loose lead is dead.
- Connect probe to ground before connecting to high.

## **Protect the Scope:**

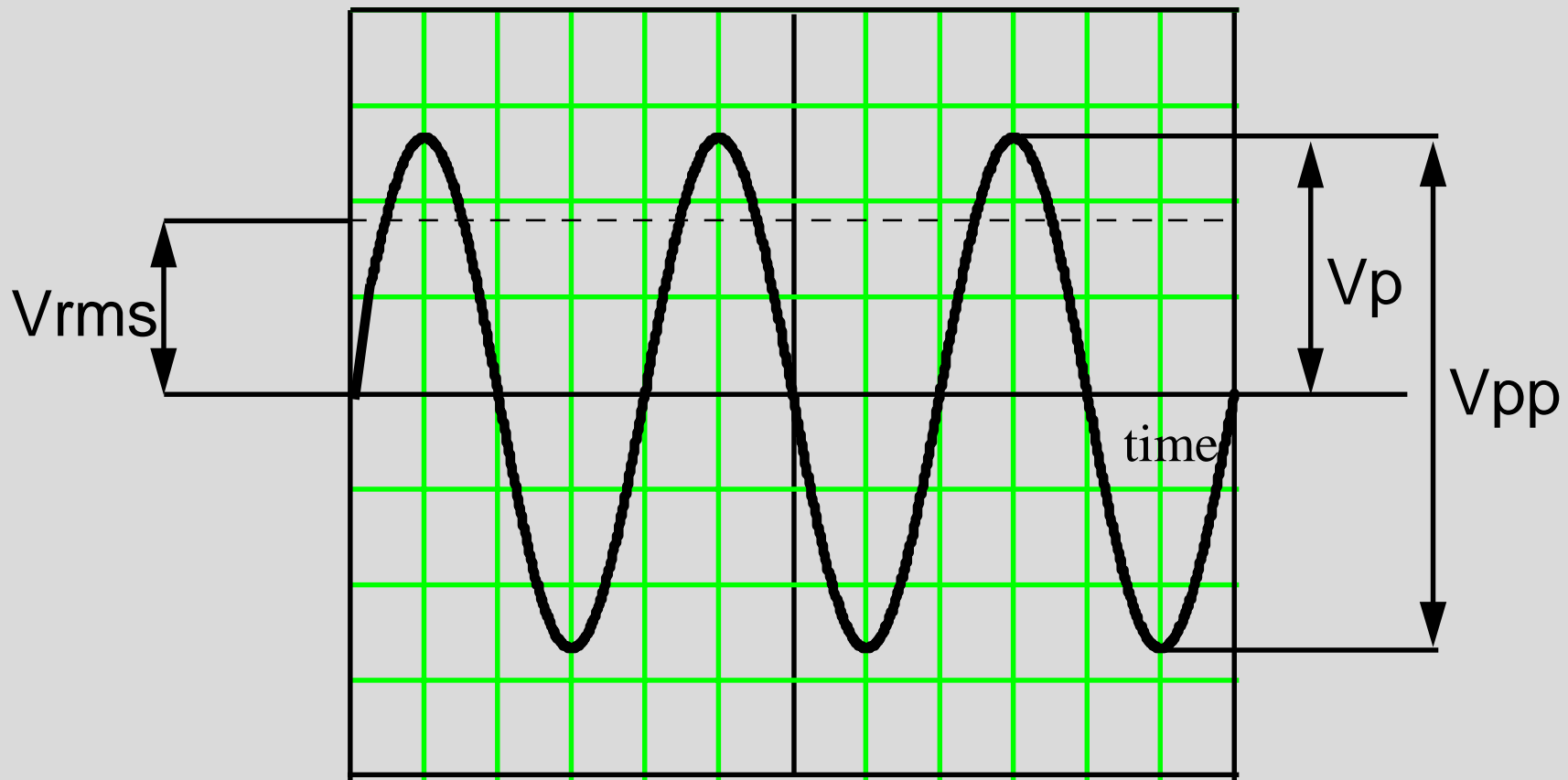
- 400V maximum on input.
- Use probes to reduce high voltages.
- Be familiar with user's guide.



# Front Panel Features

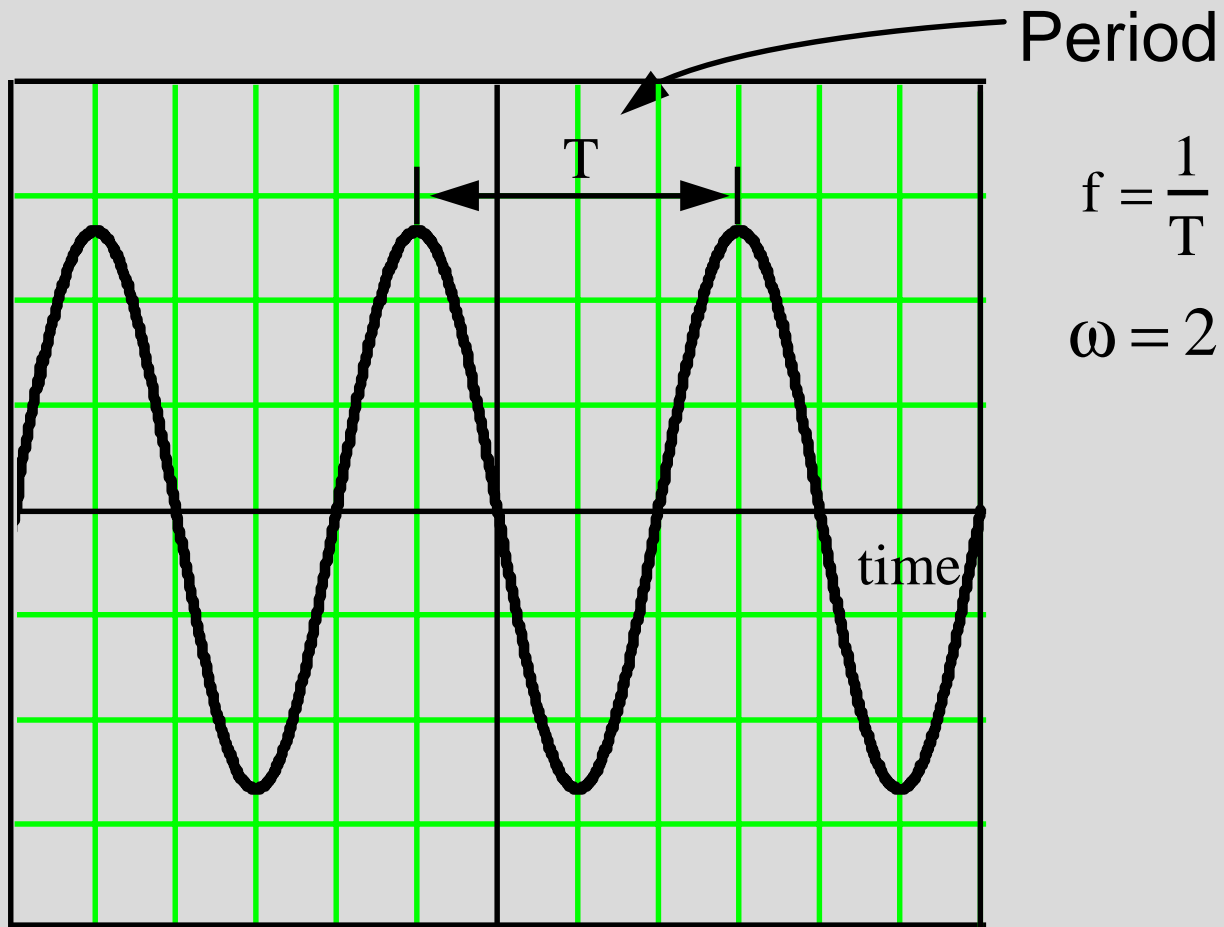


# Voltage Indicators



$$V_{rms} = 0.707 V_p \text{ (Sine wave)}$$

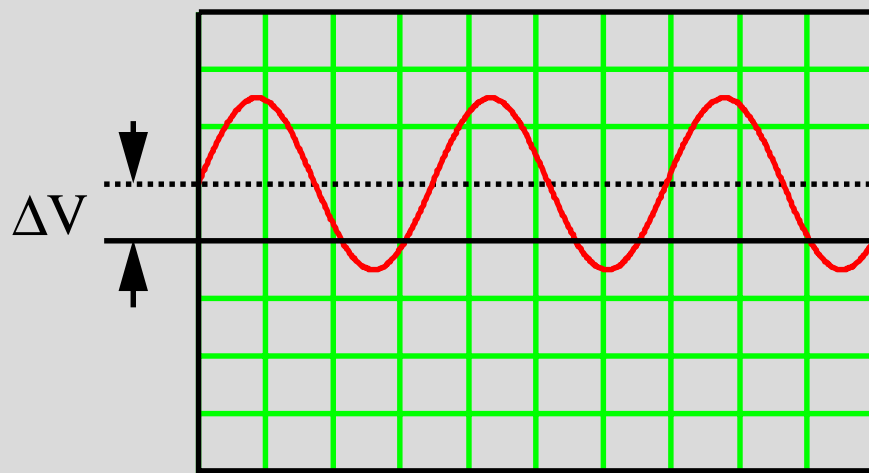
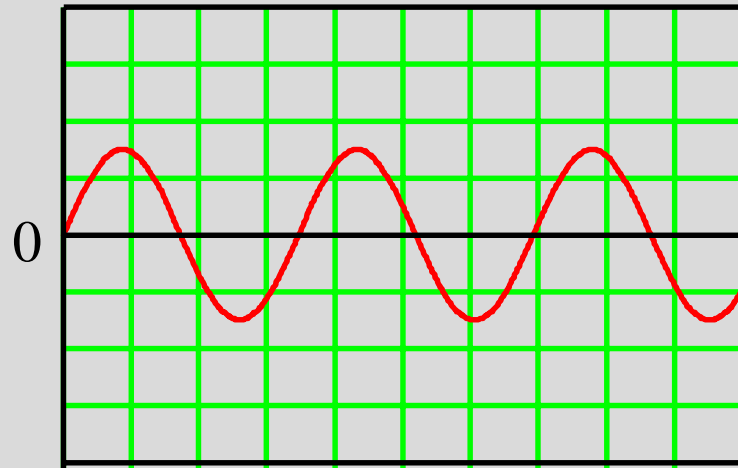
# Frequency and Period



$$f = \frac{1}{T} \text{ Hz}$$

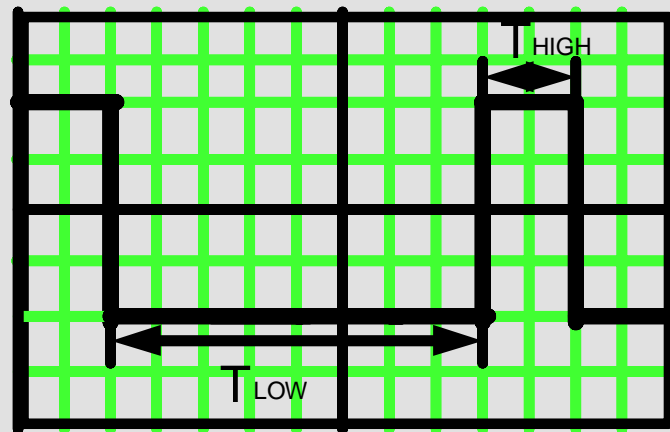
$$\omega = 2\pi f \text{ rad/s}$$

# DC Offset



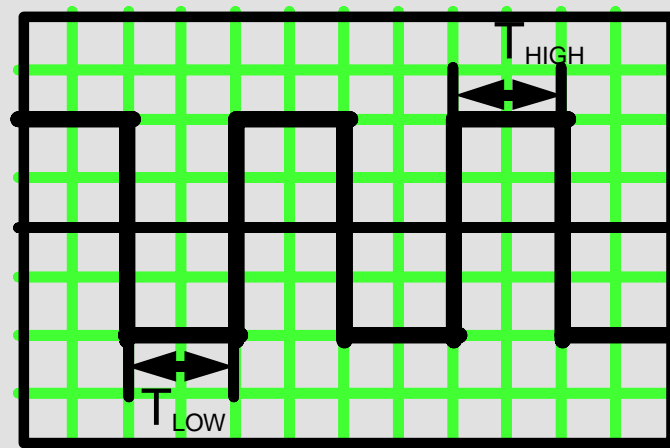
# Duty Cycle - Pulse Waveforms

20%  
Duty Cycle



Duty Cycle = % of  
Period where signal  
is high

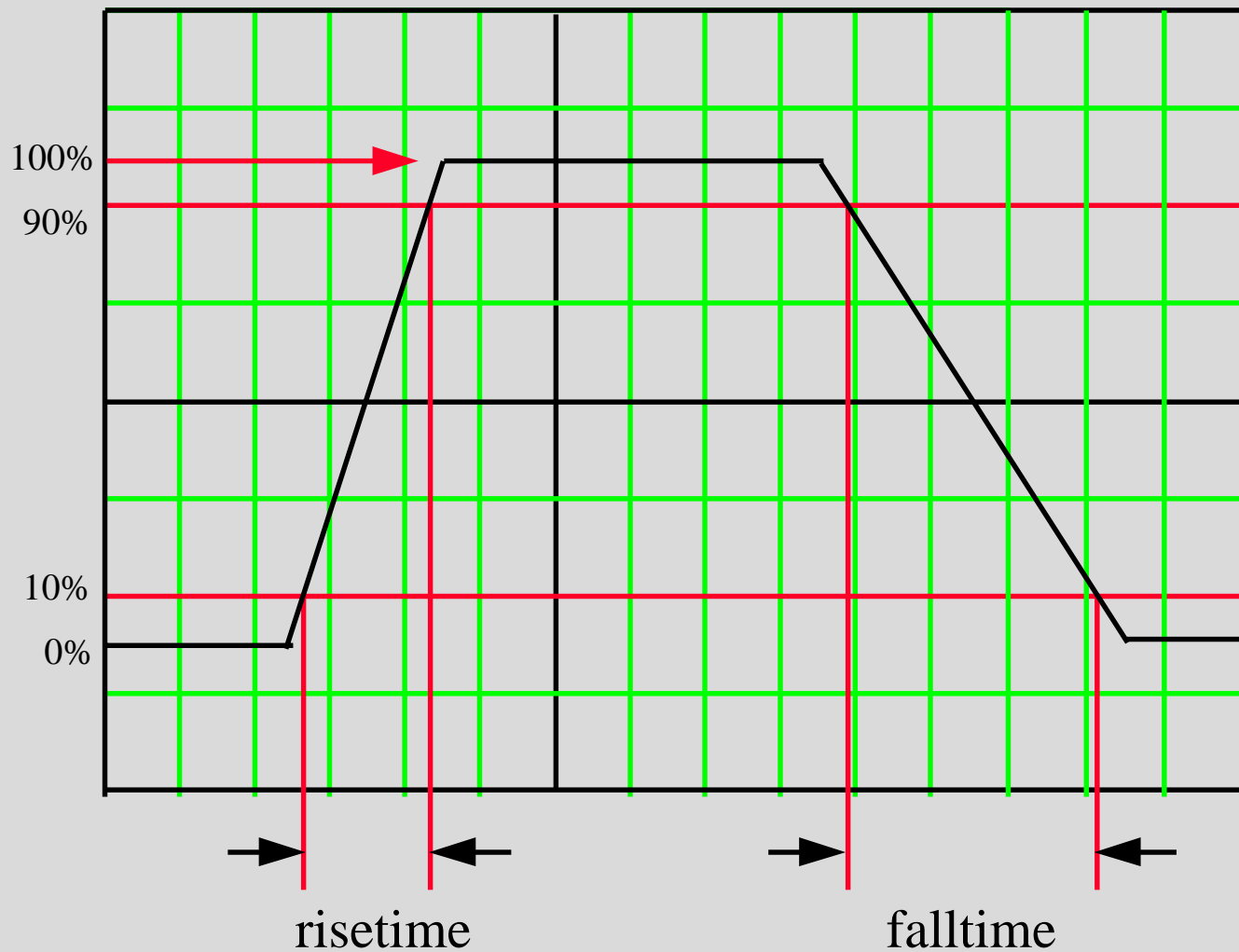
50%  
Duty Cycle



Square Wave:  
50% Duty Cycle



# Risetime / Faltime - Pulse Waveforms



# Angular Velocity

## Magnetic Pickup

- Autoscale
- Averaging,  $V_{pp}$

# Cable Impedance

Patch Cords vs. Z-matched Co-ax

- Autoscale
- Main/delay,  
Risetime, Falltime,  
Vmax, Vmin, Vtop, Vbase

# Natural Frequency

## Accelerometer

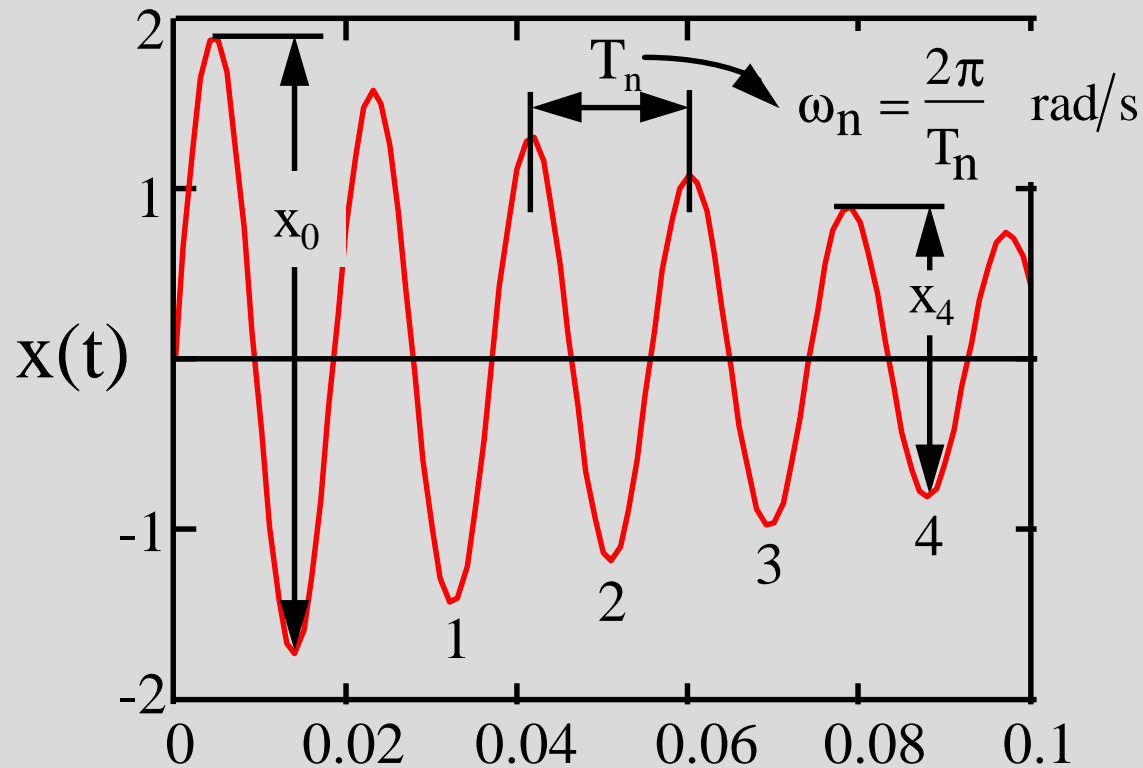
- Autoscale
- Roll Mode

# Beam Frequency

## Strain-Gaged Beam

- Single Trigger
- Single Triggering,  
Cursors,  
Time Reference,  
Storage

# Beam Frequency & Damping



Logarithmic  
Decrement

$$\delta = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{x_0}{x_n}$$

$$\zeta \approx \frac{\delta}{2\pi}$$

Equation of Motion (mass normalized)

$$\ddot{x}(t) + 2\zeta\omega_n\dot{x}(t) + \omega_n^2x(t) = \frac{f(t)}{m}$$

# Voltage Across a Capacitor

## Resistor and Capacitor

- Autoscale
- Trigger Channel, HF Reject

# Speed of Sound

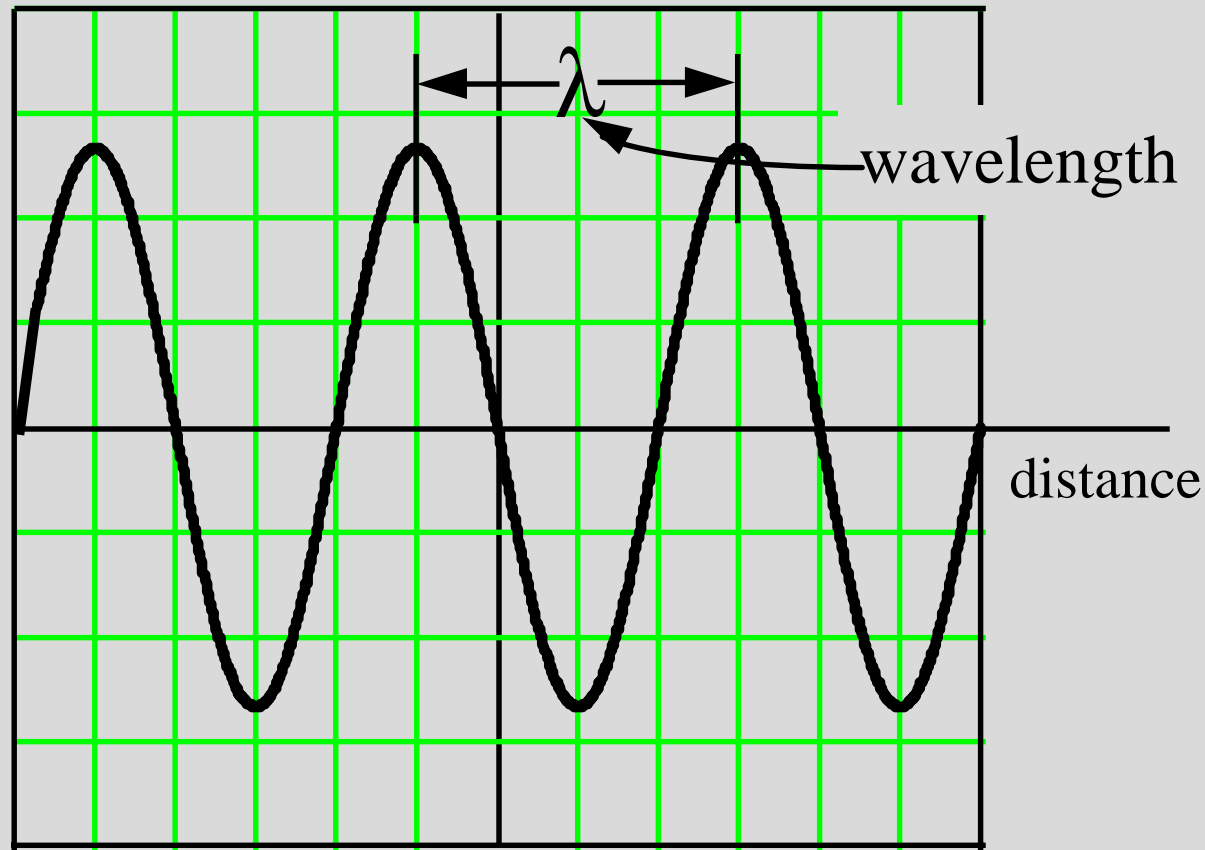
## Speaker and Microphone

- Autoscale
- Averaging, Phase cursors, XY mode



# Speed of Sound

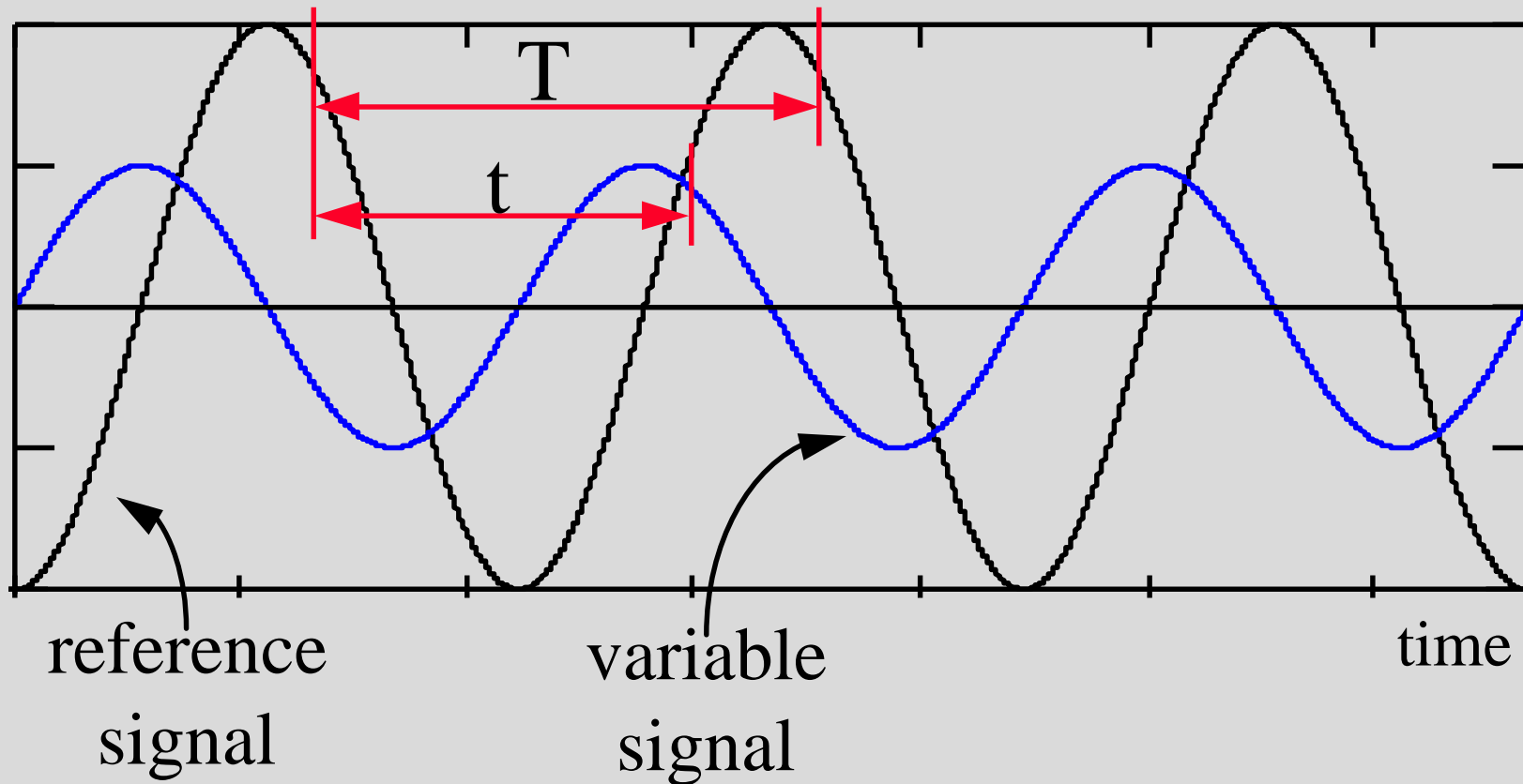
$$c = \lambda' f$$



$c$  = speed of sound

$f$  = frequency (Hz)

# Phase Relationships



$$\text{Phase, } \phi = \frac{t}{T} \cdot 360^\circ$$

# Probe Calibration — Calibration Tab

- Autoscale
- Calibration,  
Vectors

# Triggering a Serial Pattern

HP54654A Training Kit, pt 3

- Autoscale
- Trigger Holdoff

# Detecting Periodic Glitches

HP54654A Training Kit, pt 4

- Autoscale
- Autostore

# Detecting Narrow Pulses

HP54654A Training Kit, pt 6

- Autoscale
- Peak Detect

# Impedance and Calibration

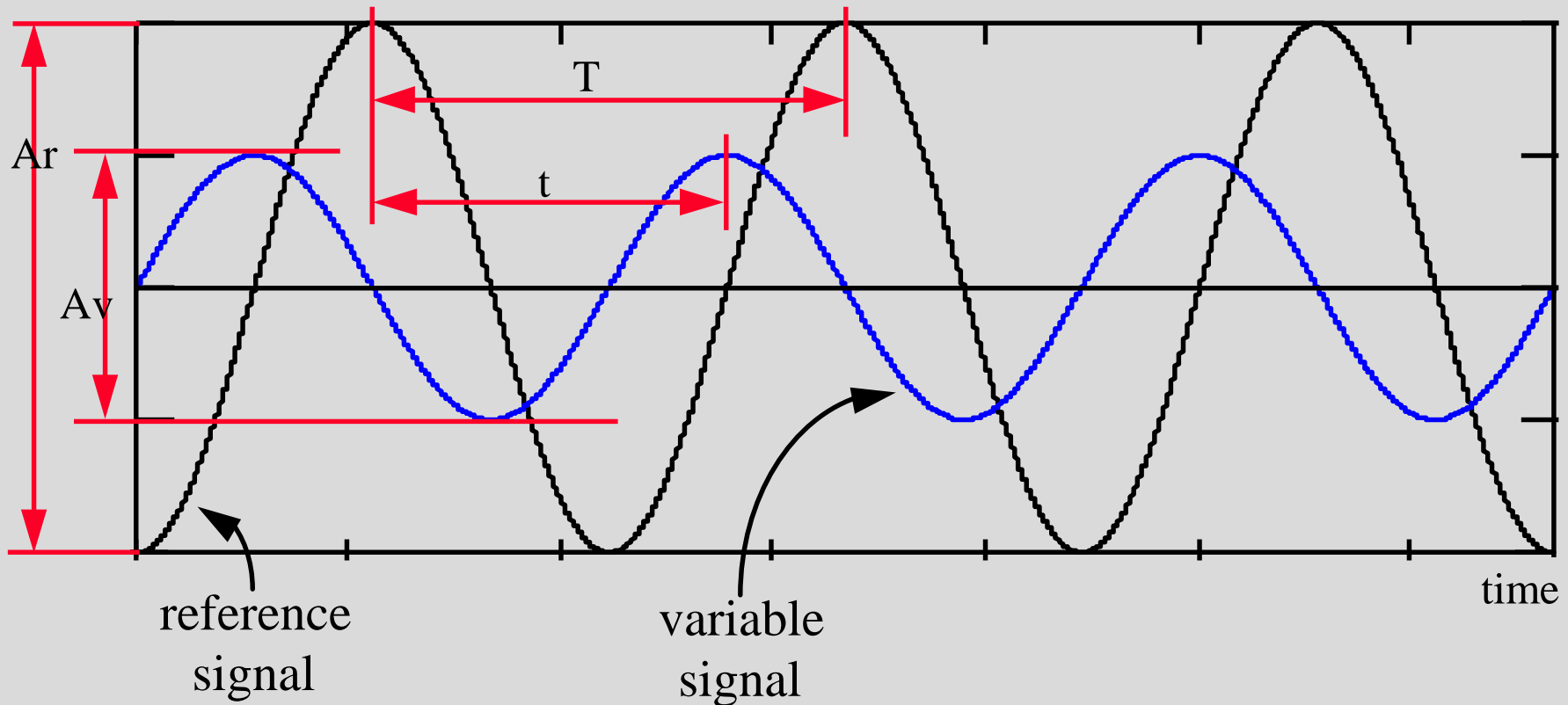
- Impedance
- Calibration
- Probe Effects

# Impedance

- Magnitude and Phase Relationships
- Impedance Notation
- Impedance Examples
- Impedance Measurement



# Magnitude & Phase Relationships



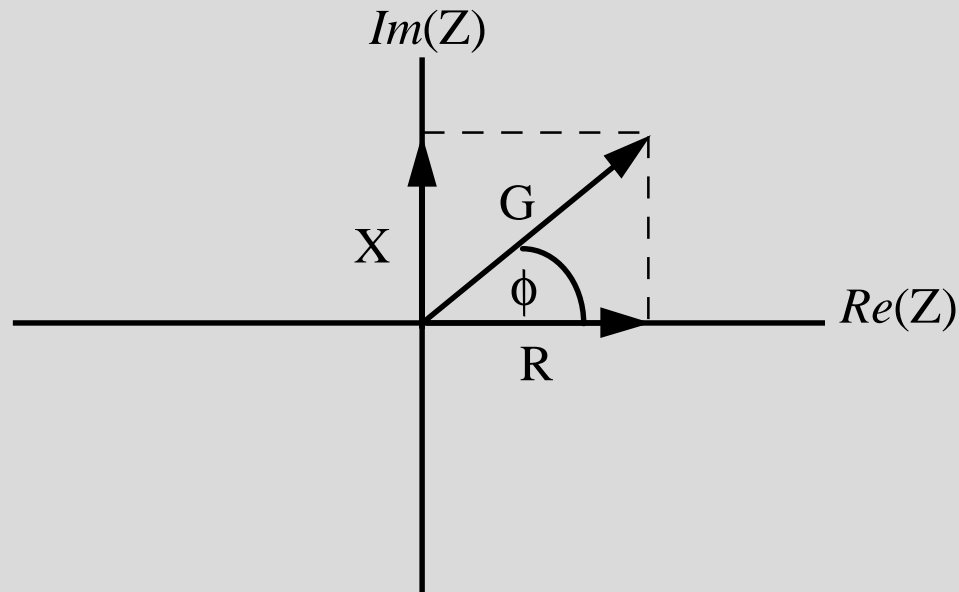
Magnitude Ratio

$$G = \frac{A_V}{A_R}$$

Phase

$$\phi = \frac{t}{T} \cdot 360^\circ$$

# Impedance Notation



## Complex Notation

$$Z = R + jX$$

$$R = \operatorname{Re}(Z) = G \cos \phi$$

$$X = \operatorname{Im}(Z) = G \sin \phi$$

## Magnitude/Phase Notation

$$Z = G \angle \phi$$

$$G = |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{X}{R}$$

# Impedance Examples

Electrical Curcuits (Ohm's Law):

$$V = I'Z \quad Z = \frac{V}{I}$$

Mechanical Impedance:

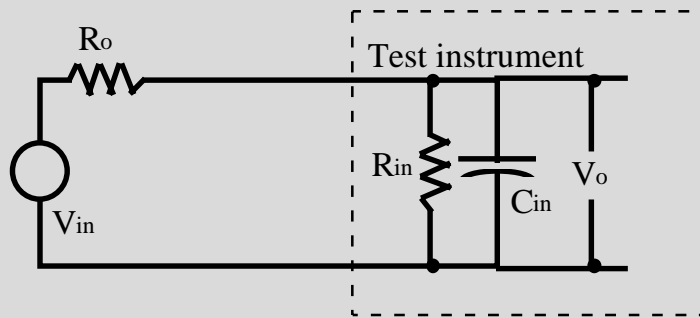
$$Z = \frac{\text{Force at a Point}}{\text{Velocity at the Point}}$$

Acoustic Impedance:

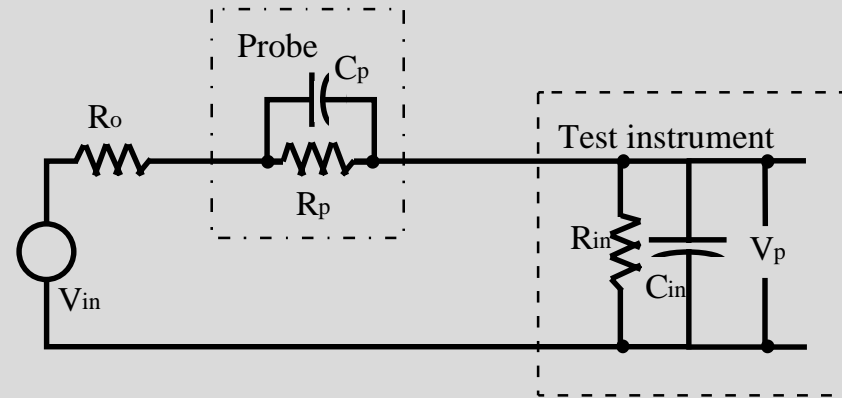
$$Z = \frac{\text{Avg. Sound Pressure over Surface (p)}}{\text{Volume Velocity thru Surface (u)}}$$

# Measurement Impedance

## Without Probe



## With Probe



$f$  = frequency (Hz)

$$Z_{in} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{in}} + j'2'\pi'f'C_{in}}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{Z_{in}}{R_o + Z_{in}}$$

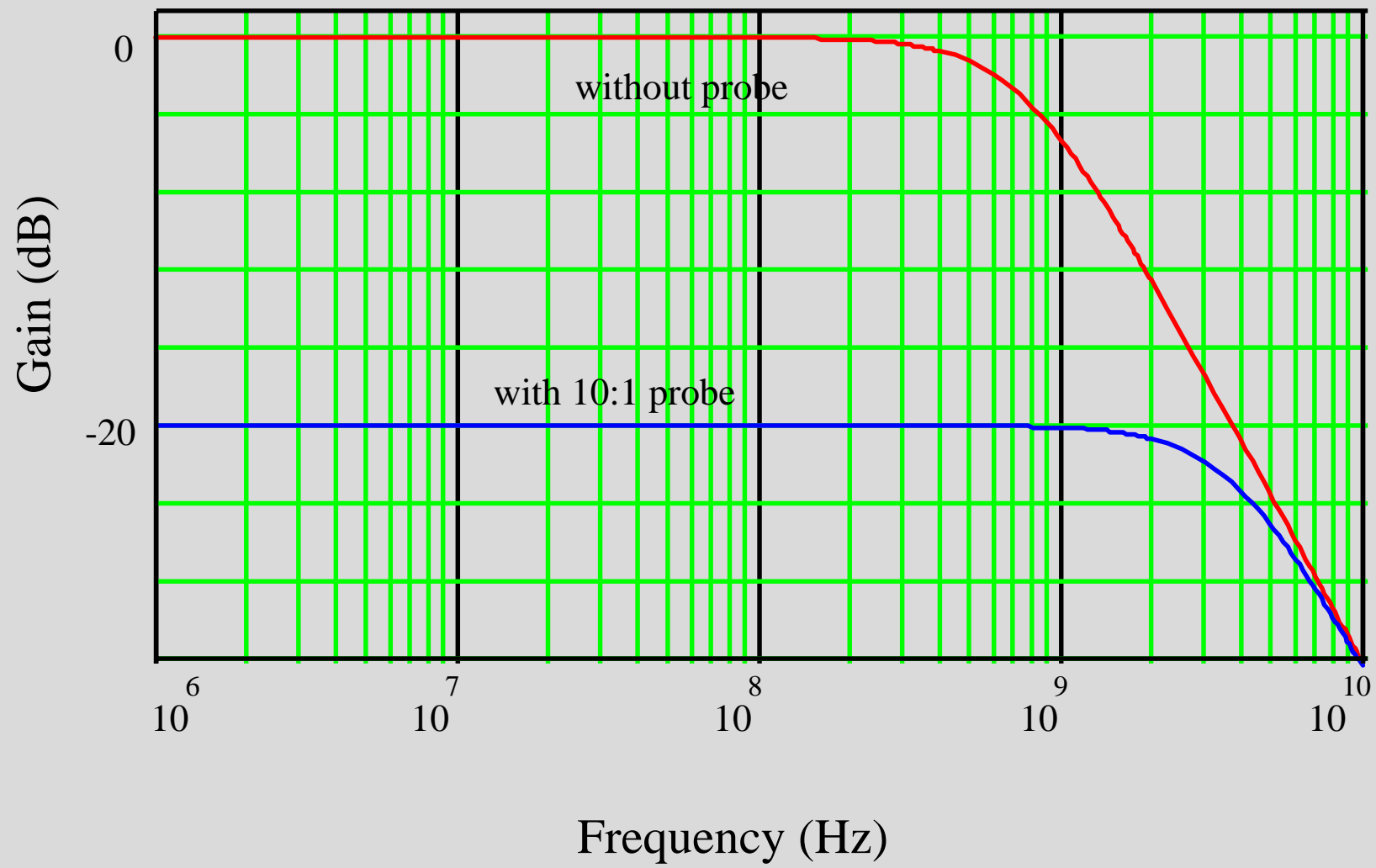
$$G_o = 20' \log \left| \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} \right|$$

$$Z_p = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_p} + j'2'\pi'f'C_p}$$

$$\frac{V_p}{V_{in}} = \frac{Z_{in}}{R_o + Z_{in} + Z_p}$$

$$G_p = 20' \log \left| \frac{V_p}{V_{in}} \right|$$

# Gain Comparison



# For HP54600B Digital Oscilloscope

HP54600B oscilloscope:

$$R_{\text{in}} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$C_{\text{in}} = 13 \text{ pf}$$

HP33120A function generator:

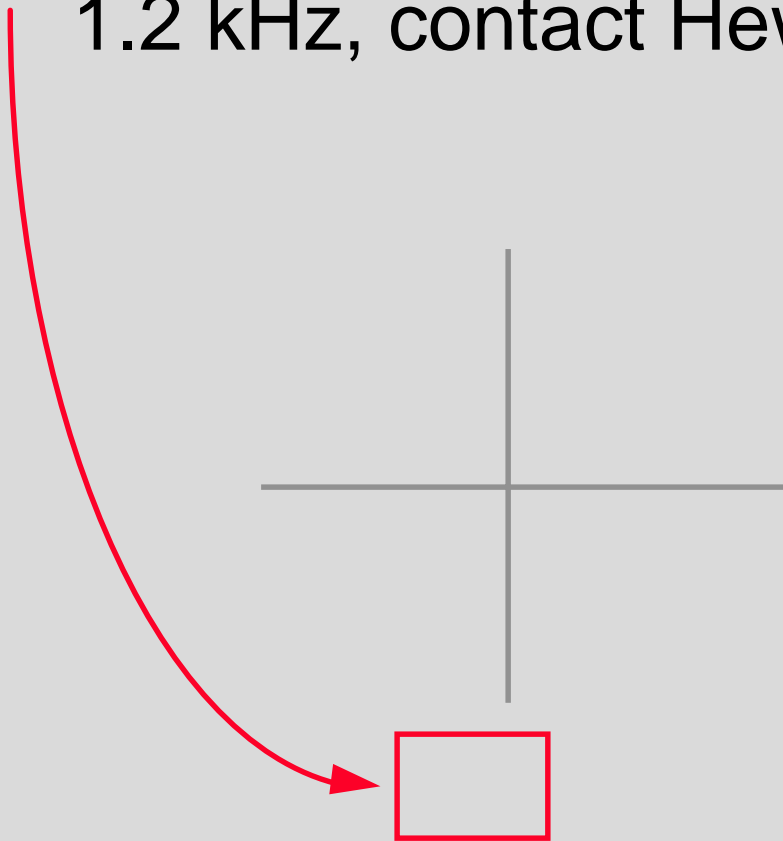
$$R_0 = 50 \Omega$$

HP10071A X10 probe:

Tune to oscilloscope

# Oscilloscope Calibration

- Connect probe to calibration lead
- If oscilloscope does not read approx. 5V and 1.2 kHz, contact Hewlett Packard.



# Probe Calibration

- Use calibration lead to check wave squareness
- If wave is not square, use a small screwdriver to adjust the probe until the wave is square.

Properly Calibrated

Overcompensated

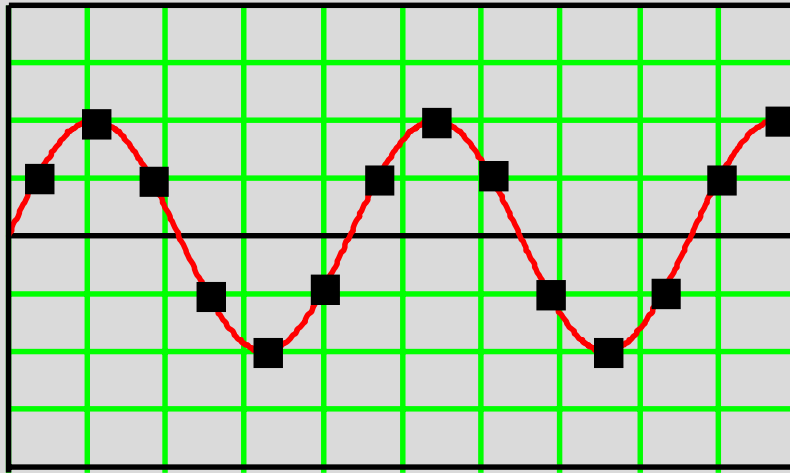
Undercompensated



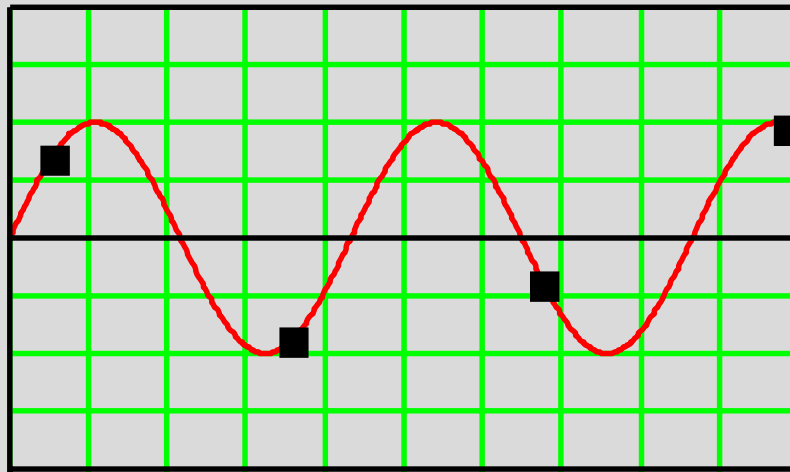
# Digital Issues

- Aliasing
- Triggering
- Analog vs. Digital

# Aliasing

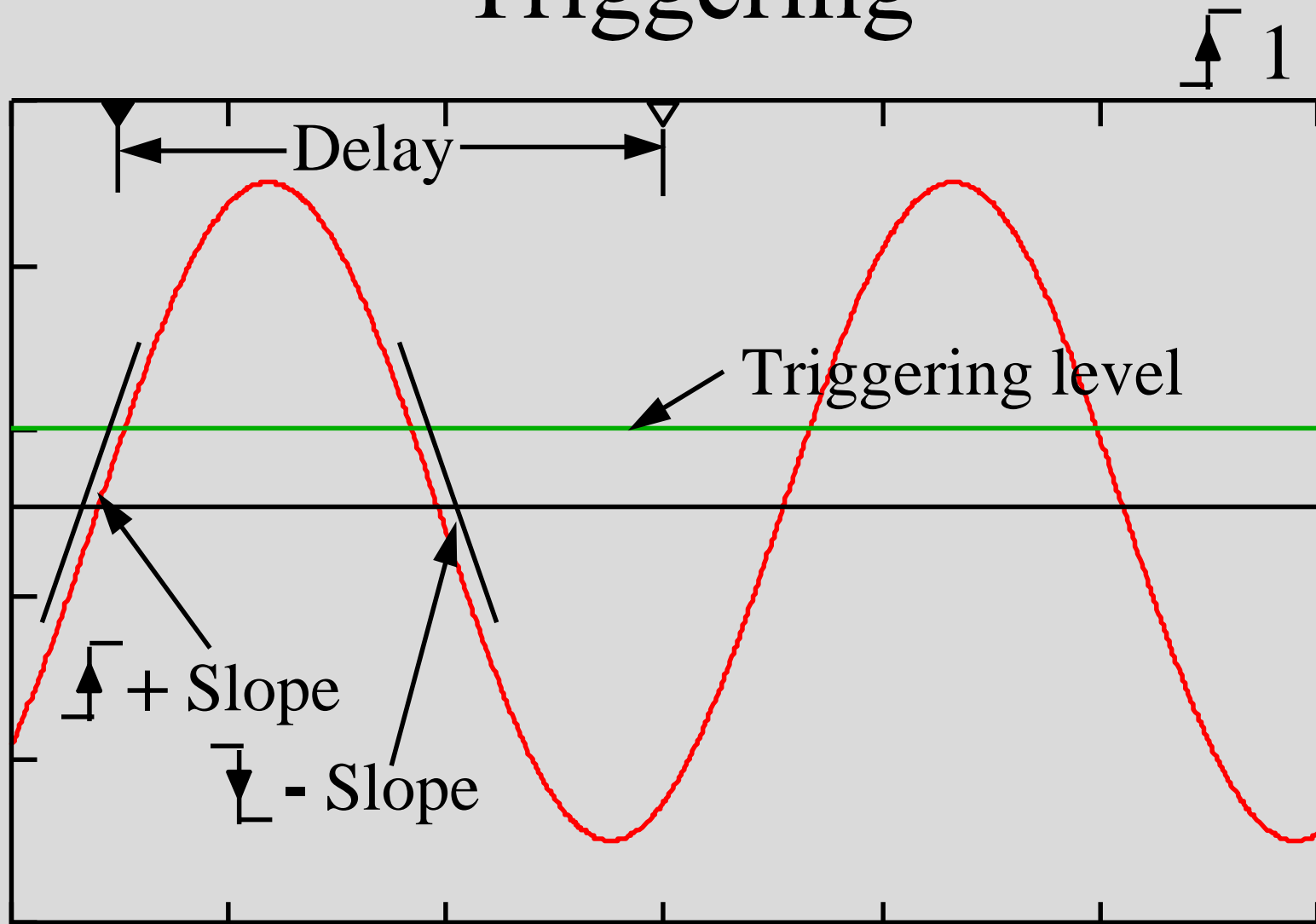


No Aliasing  
 $f_{\text{sampling}} > 2 f_{\text{signal}}$



Aliasing  
 $f_{\text{sampling}} < 2 f_{\text{signal}}$

# Triggering



# Digital Advantages

- Image Storage - High Intensity
- Negative Time
- Simultaneous Multichannel Measurement  
(No Chop or Alternate)
- Automatic Measurements
- Hardcopy Output
- Export Data to Computer

# HP54600B Special Features

- Autoscale
- Fast DisplayUpdate
- Self Test

Developed and Presented by

Timothy Cameron, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering

GMI Engineering & Management Institute

Visual Aid and Production Assistance by GMI Students

Mark Sawko

Senior, Mfg Systems

Jeff Hana

Freshman, Engrg

Technical Advisors

Marsh Faber

Hewlett-Packard

Gary Hammond

Professor, Mech Eng, GMI

Equipment Provided by

Hewlett-Packard, Personal Measurement Operations

Produced By

GMI Engineering & Management Institute  
Video & Satellite Operations

# References

- Electronic Instrument Handbook 2nd Edition  
Clyde F. Coombs, Editor  
McGraw-Hill, New York, 1995
- Electronic Test Measurements, Theory and Applications  
Robert A. Witte  
Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1993



# For More Information

- HP 54600 Series User and Service Guide
- Call HP Direct at 1-800-452-4844, or  
Contact Your Local HP Representative