Tektronix

THS 710 & THS 720
TekScope™
User Manual

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This document applies to firmware version 1.00
and above.

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Repair Protection extends priority repair services beyond the product's warranty period; you may purchase up to three years of Repair Protection.

Calibration Services provide annual calibration of your product, standards compliance and required audit documentation, recall assurance, and reminder notification of scheduled calibration. Coverage begins upon registration; you may purchase up to five years of Calibration Service.

Service Assurance Advantages

- Priced well below the cost of a single repair or calibration
- Avoid delays for service by eliminating the need for separate purchase authorizations from your company
- Eliminates unexpected service expenses

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For more information or to order Service Assurance, contact your Tektronix representative and provide the information below. Service Assurance may not be available in locations outside the United States of America.

Name	VISA or Master Card expiration date or purchase order number
Company	
Address	Repair Protection (1,2 or 3 years)
City, State, Postal code	Calibration Service (1,2,3,4 or 5 years)
Country	Instrument model and serial number
Phone	Instrument purchase date

Table of Contents

Getting Started

Operating Basics

Reference

Appendices

Glossary and Index

General Safety Summary

Review the following safety precautions to avoid injury and prevent damage to this product or any products connected to it.

Only qualified personnel should perform service procedures.

Injury Precautions

Use Proper Power Cord. To avoid fire hazard, use only the power cord specified for this product.

Avoid Electric Overload. To avoid injury or fire hazard, do not apply potential to any input, including the common inputs, that varies from ground by more than the maximum rating for that input.

Avoid Electric Shock. To avoid injury or loss of life, do not connect or disconnect probes or test leads while they are connected to a voltage source.

Do Not Operate Without Covers. To avoid electric shock or fire hazard, do not operate this product with covers or panels removed.

Do Not Operate in Wet/Damp Conditions. To avoid electric shock, do not operate this product in wet or damp conditions.

Do Not Operate in an Explosive Atmosphere. To avoid injury or fire hazard, do not operate this product in an explosive atmosphere.

Product Damage Precautions

Use Proper Power Source. Do not operate this product from a power source that applies more than the voltage specified.

Do Not Operate With Suspected Failures. If you suspect there is damage to this product, have it inspected by qualified service personnel.

Safety Terms and Symbols

Terms in This Manual. These terms may appear in this manual:

WARNING. *Warning statements identify conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.*

CAUTION. *Caution statements identify conditions or practices that could result in damage to this product or other property.*

Terms on the Product. These terms may appear on the product:

DANGER indicates an injury hazard immediately accessible as you read the marking.

WARNING indicates an injury hazard not immediately accessible as you read the marking.

CAUTION indicates a hazard to property including the product.

Symbols on the Product. These symbols may appear on the product:

DANGER
High Voltage

Protective Ground
(Earth) Terminal

ATTENTION
Refer to Manual

Double
Insulated

Certifications and Compliances

CSA Certified AC Adapter. CSA Certification includes the AC adapters appropriate for use in the North America power network. All other AC adapters supplied are approved for the country of use.

Compliances. Consult the product specifications for Overvoltage Category and Safety Class.

Preface

This User Manual describes the capabilities, operation, and applications of the THS 710 and THS 720 TekScope instruments.

In This Manual

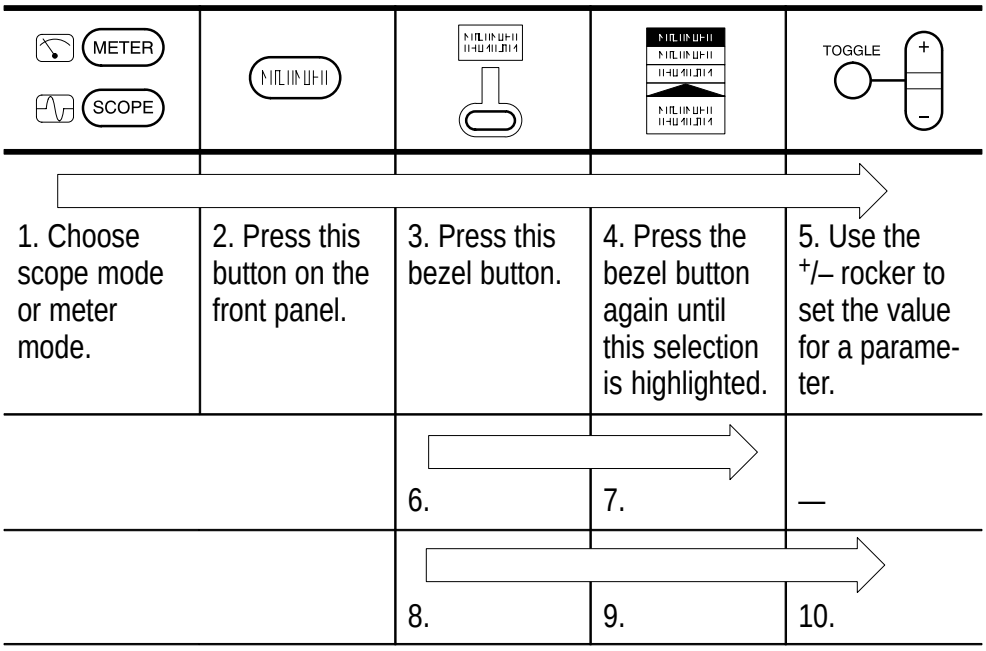
The following table shows you where to find information in this manual.

If you are looking for:	Turn to:
Product overview	*Product Description* on page 1–1
Details about a product feature	*Reference* on page 3–1 Look up the front-panel button for the feature
Application examples	*Application Examples* on page 2–13
Operation instructions	*Understanding the Front Panel* on page 2–1
Information about battery operation	*Changing the Battery Pack* on page 1–5
Information about using external power	*Using External Power* on page 1–7
Information about making a hard copy	*HARD COPY* on page 3–17
Technical specifications	*Specifications* appendix on page A–1
Recommended accessories	*Accessories* appendix on page C–1

Conventions

TekScope instrument setups are shown in tables. The *Application Examples* and *Performance Verification* sections use tables to show specific setups. The *Reference* section uses similar tables to show the complete contents of the menu system.

The header of each table contains icons that represent the controls and menu items used to set up the instrument. To make a specific setup, read the table from left to right and then from top to bottom as shown below. The table contains the symbol "—" if no action is required.



Getting Started

Getting Started

In addition to a brief product description, this chapter covers the following topics:

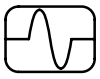
- How to change the battery pack
- How to use external power
- How to use the tilt stand
- How to perform a quick functional check

Product Description

The THS 710 and THS 720 TekScope instruments combine a two-channel oscilloscope and a digital multimeter (DMM) in a rugged, handheld package.

General Features

- Battery power or external power
- High-resolution, high-contrast display with temperature compensation for clear visibility over a wide temperature range
- Onboard waveform, data, and setup storage
- RS-232 communication port to load setups, download waveforms, and make hard copies
- Fully programmable through the RS-232 communication port



Oscilloscope Features

The TekScope instrument is a powerful, two-channel oscilloscope with the following features:

- Autoranging for quick setup and hands-free operation
- 100 MHz (THS 720) or 60 MHz (THS 710) bandwidth with selectable 20 MHz bandwidth limit
- 500 MS/s (THS 720) or 250 MS/s (THS 710) sample rate and 2,500 point record length
- Separate digitizers for each channel (both channels always acquire simultaneously)
- Waveform averaging and enveloping with hardware peak detection
- Digital Real Time digitizing (up to five-times oversampling), sin(x)/x interpolation, and peak-detect acquisition to limit the possibility of aliasing
- Independently isolated channels to allow improved safety for measurements to 1000 V_{RMS} while floating up to 600 V_{RMS} using P5102 probes
- Cursors and 21 continuously updated, automatic measurements
- Simultaneous oscilloscope and meter operation on the same or on separate signals
- Advanced pulse and video trigger capability

Meter Features

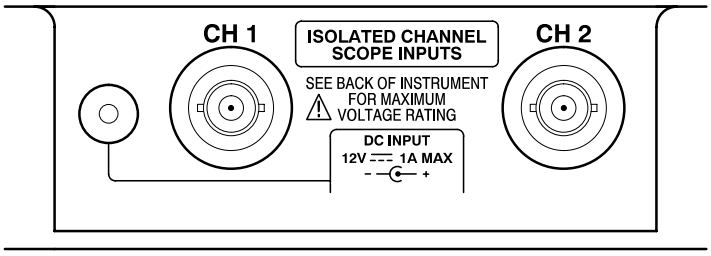
The TekScope instrument is also a full-featured DMM with the following features:

- True RMS VAC, VDC, Ω, continuity, and diode-check functions
- Autoranging or manual ranging
- Data logger plot of meter measurements over a period of time
- Max, min, delta max-min, relative-delta, and average statistics in the readout
- Bar graph for an “analog meter” feel
- Capability to float independently to 600 V_{RMS}
- Overvoltage indicator warns when an overvoltage is applied to the input

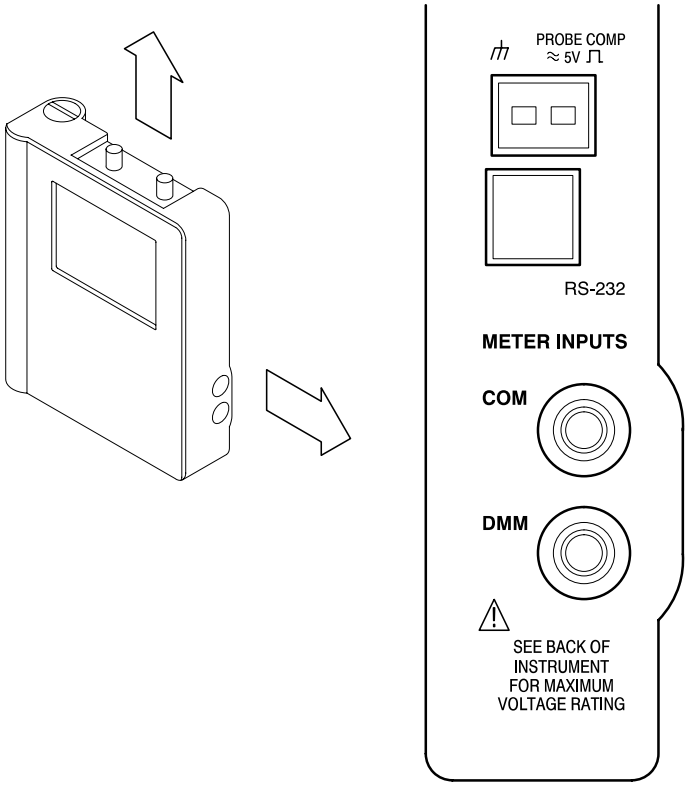
Input and Output Connectors

All input and output connectors are located on the top and side panels as shown below.

***NOTE**. See the back of the instrument for maximum voltage ratings.*



Top panel



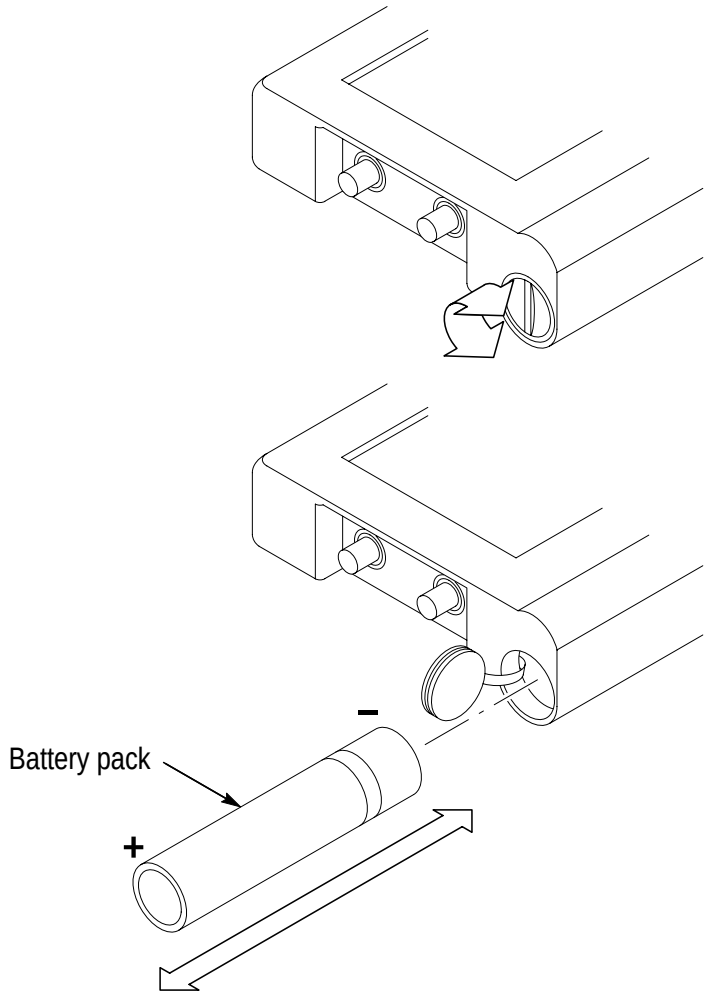
Side panel

Replacing the Battery Pack

For portable operation, use the rechargeable battery pack.

You can replace the battery pack without losing any saved information. The current setup, saved setups, saved waveforms, and saved data are all stored in nonvolatile memory that does not depend on battery power.

CAUTION. *To prevent loss of saved information, set the ON/STBY switch to STBY before removing the battery back.*



Battery Life

From a full charge, you can operate the TekScope instrument continuously for approximately two hours. You can extend the battery life by using automatic Power Off Time-out or Backlight Time-out. Refer to page 3–56 for a description of these features.

The TekScope instrument turns off automatically when the battery runs low. A low-battery message appears in the display about ten minutes before the automatic shutdown.

Nickel-cadmium batteries can lose capacity permanently if not allowed to discharge completely. Whenever possible, allow the battery to discharge completely before you recharge it to minimize this capacity loss.

Charging the Battery Pack

Before using the battery for the first time, it must be charged. You can use external power to charge the battery pack while it is in the TekScope instrument. Or you can charge the battery pack with the optional external battery charger. Typical battery charging times are listed below.

Configuration	Typical Charging Time
Battery pack in TekScope instrument	20 hours
Battery pack in external charger	1.5 hours

CAUTION. *To avoid loss of saved information when a battery pack is not installed, set the ON/STBY control to STBY before disconnecting external power.*

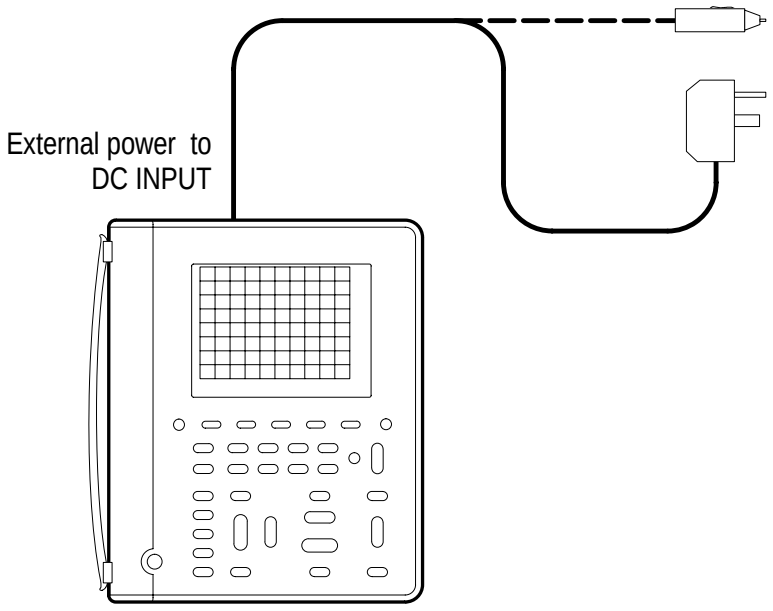
Using External Power

Using external power from the AC adapter or cigarette lighter adapter has the following advantages:

- Saves internal battery power for portable operation later
- Charges internal battery pack
- Allows extended operation; the Standby Time-out and Backlight Time-out features are automatically disabled when external power is used
- Maintains floating measurement capability of the oscilloscope channels and DMM

Attach the external power source as shown below.

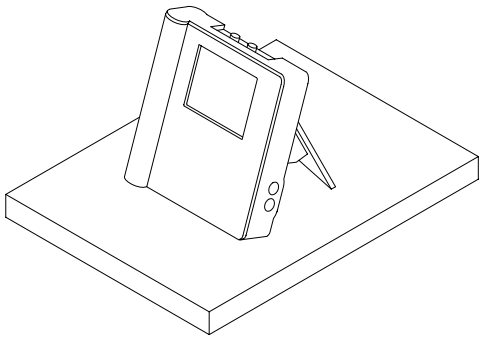
The DC INPUT disconnects itself if an overvoltage is applied. If this occurs, disconnect and then reconnect the AC adapter or cigarette lighter adapter to resume operation from external power.

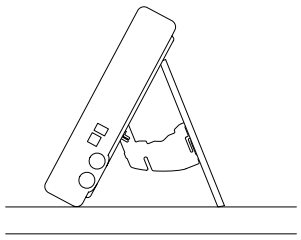


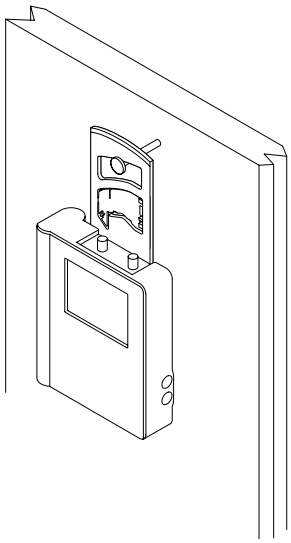
CAUTION. *To avoid overheating, do not connect external power while the instrument is in a confined space, such as in the soft case.*

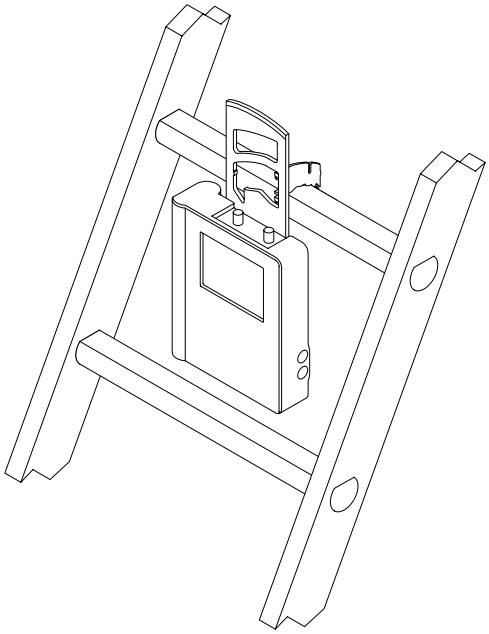
Using the Tilt Stand

A built-in tilt stand folds out and snaps back into place when not in use. For benchtop use, lock the tilt stand in place with the hinged flap. To hang the TekScope instrument over a nail, rotate the tilt stand 180°. You can also extend the hinged flap as shown to hang the instrument from a ladder rung or over the top of a door.





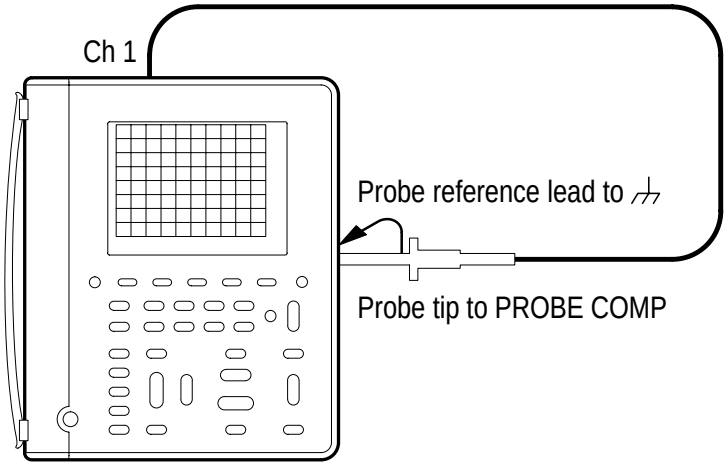




Functional Check

After you install batteries or connect external power, you can perform this quick functional check to verify that your TekScope instrument is operating correctly.

1. Press the **ON/OFF** button to turn on the TekScope instrument.
2. After a few seconds, you should see a window with the message Power-On self check PASSED. Press the **CLEAR MENU** button.
3. Press the **SCOPE** button.
4. Connect the oscilloscope probe to the channel 1 input BNC. Attach the probe tip and reference lead to the PROBE COMP connectors on the right side of the TekScope instrument.



5. Press the **AUTORANGE** button. Within a few seconds, you should see a square wave in the display (approximately 1.2 kHz).

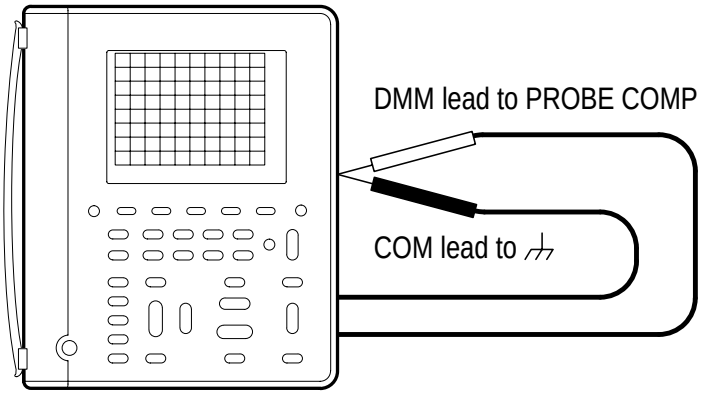
   If you want, repeat steps 4 and 5 for channel 2 of the oscilloscope.

6. Press the **METER** button.

7. Press the **VDC** bezel button

8. Press the **AUTORANGE** button.

9. Connect meter leads to the TekScope instrument and touch the meter lead tips to the PROBE COMP output as shown below.



10. Verify that the TekScope instrument measures an average DC voltage of 2.5 ± 0.25 V.

Operating Basics

Functional Overview

This section covers the following topics:

- Understanding the front panel
- Using scope mode
- Using meter mode
- Connecting and using the probes
- Taking floating measurements

You can find specific information about each of the controls in the *Reference* chapter of this manual.

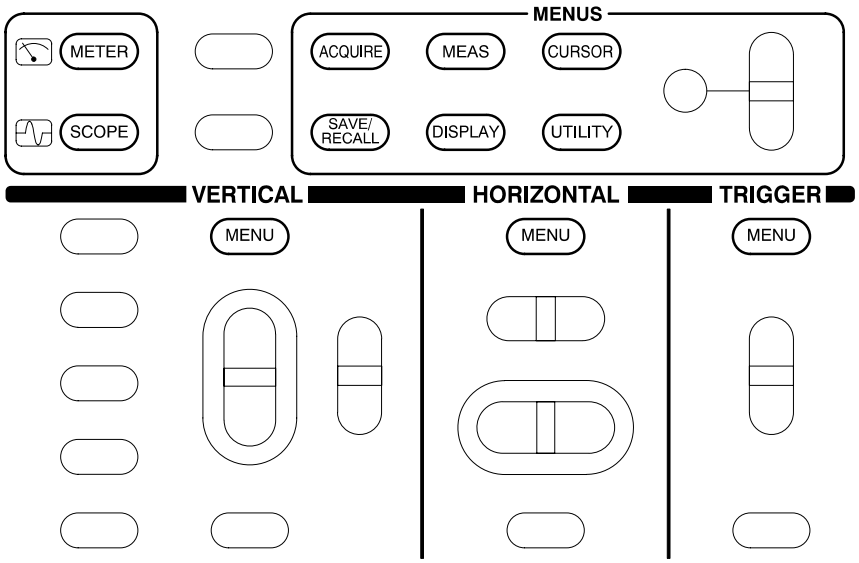
Understanding the Front Panel

The front panel has buttons for the functions you use most often and menus to access more specialized functions. With the autorange feature, you can setup the TekScope instrument automatically in both scope and meter modes.

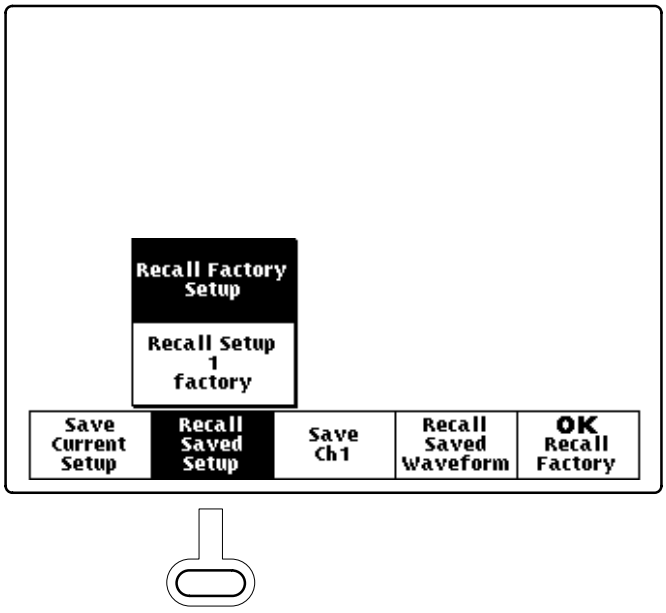
Using the Menu System

To use the menu system, follow the steps shown on the next two pages.

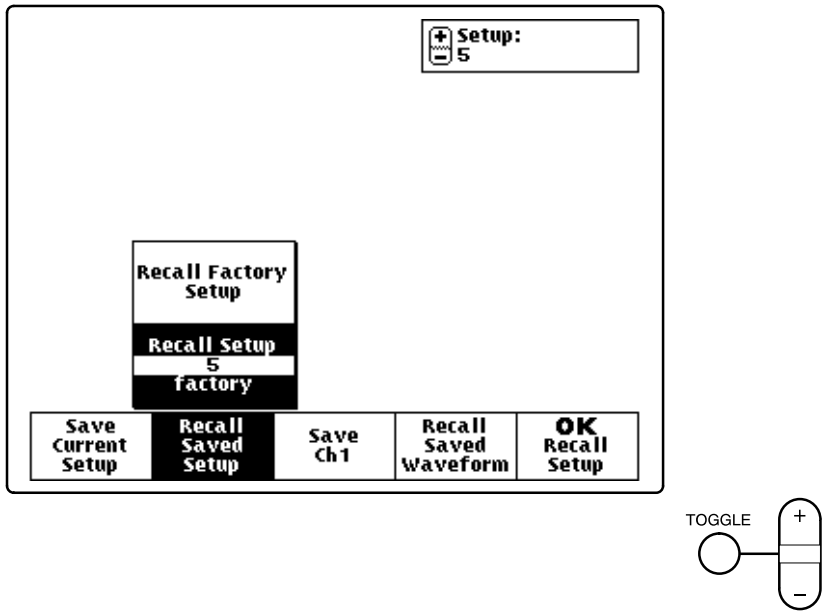
1. Press a front-panel button to display the menu you want to use.



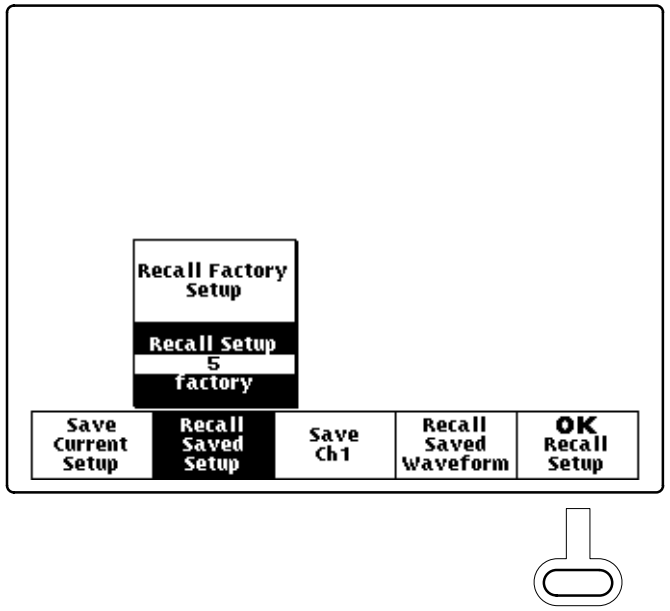
2. Press a bezel button to choose a menu item. If a pop-up menu appears, continue to press the bezel button to choose an item in the pop-up menu. You may need to press the Select Page bezel button to access additional menu items.



3. Certain menu choices require you to set a numerical parameter to complete the setup. Use the +/– rocker to adjust the parameter value or press the TOGGLE button to reset the parameter to its default value.

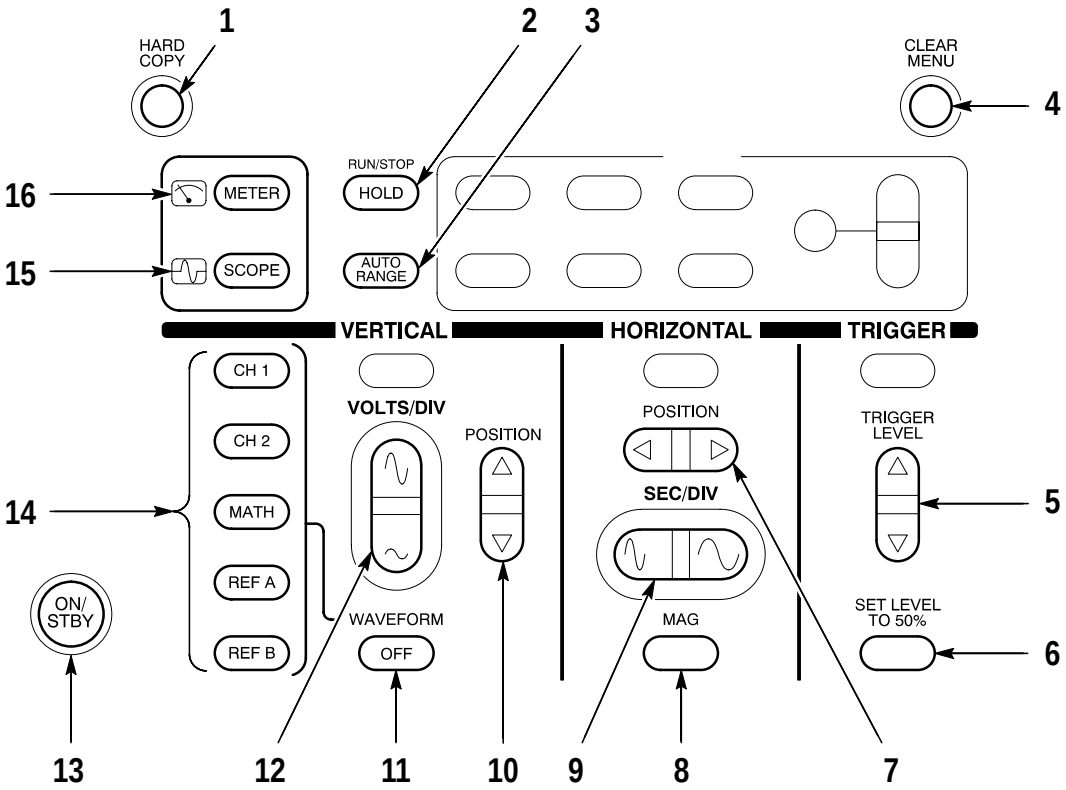


4. If the OK bezel button is displayed, press it to confirm your choice.



Using the Dedicated Buttons

You can use the dedicated buttons below to take direct actions. These buttons do not require the use of menus.



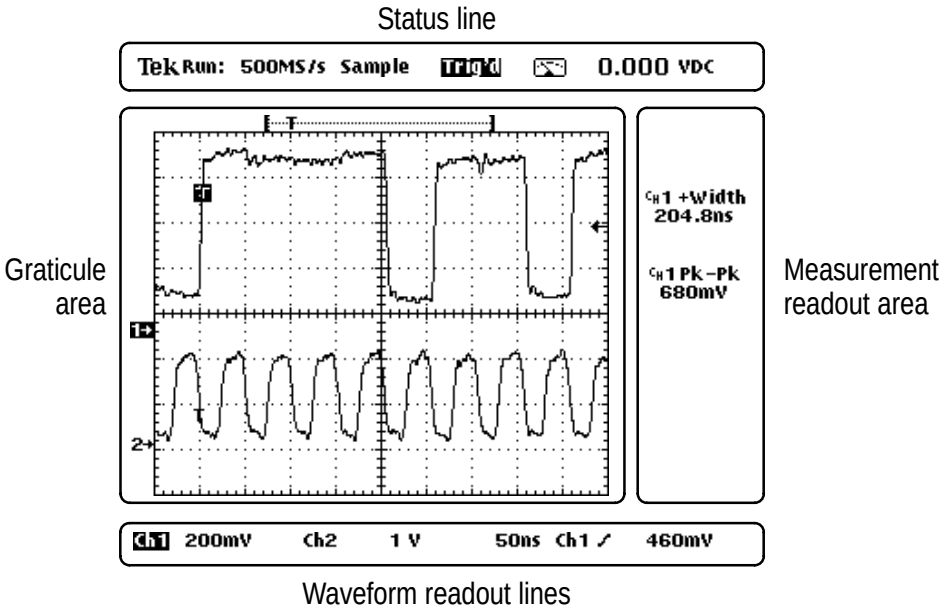
1. HARD COPY. Initiates a hard copy using the RS-232 port.
2. HOLD. Stops/restarts oscilloscope acquisition or holds/resets meter readout.
3. AUTORANGE. Selects oscilloscope or meter Autorange function.

4. CLEAR MENU. Clears menu from display.
5. TRIGGER LEVEL. Adjusts trigger level.
6. SET LEVEL TO 50%. Sets trigger level to midpoint of oscilloscope waveform.
7. HORIZONTAL POSITION. Adjusts oscilloscope waveform horizontal position.
8. MAG. Turns 10X horizontal magnification on and off.
9. SEC/DIV. Adjusts horizontal scale factor for oscilloscope or data logger.
10. VERTICAL POSITION. Adjusts oscilloscope waveform vertical position.
11. WAVEFORM OFF. Removes selected oscilloscope waveform from display.
12. VOLTS/DIV. Adjusts oscilloscope vertical scale factor or meter range.
13. ON/STBY. Selects on or standby. Does not disconnect power from the instrument.
14. CH 1, CH 2, MATH, REF A, REF B. Displays waveform and chooses selected waveform.
15. SCOPE. Selects scope mode.
16. METER. Selects meter mode.

Using Scope Mode

Press the front-panel SCOPE button to enter scope mode. Then, press AUTORANGE to set the vertical, horizontal, and trigger automatically for a usable display.

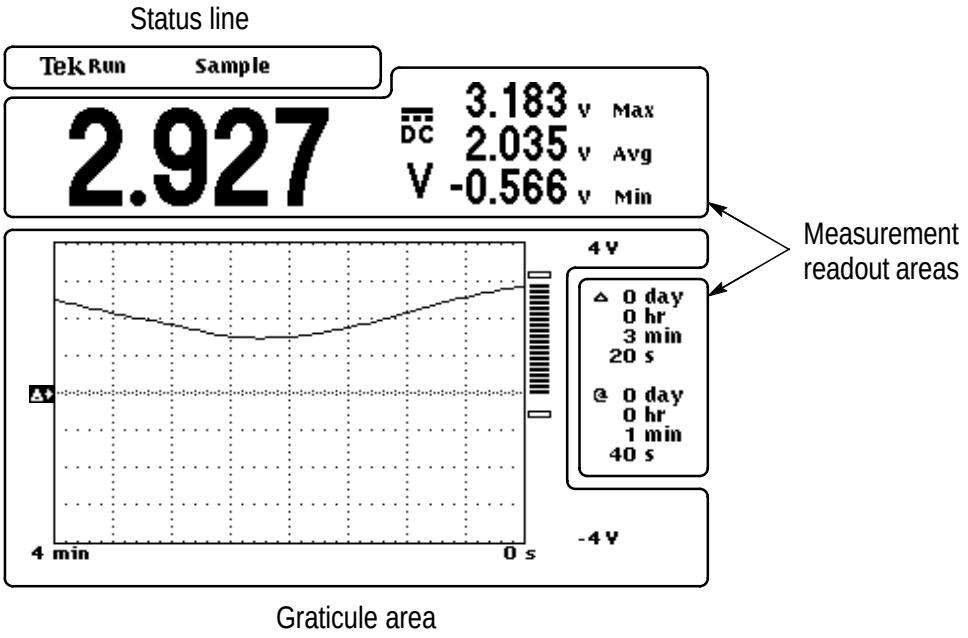
The scope-mode display, shown below, is divided into four sections. Refer to *SCOPE Mode* on page 3–40 for a description of each section.



Using Meter Mode

Press the front-panel METER button to enter meter mode. Press one of the bezel buttons to choose a meter function and then press AUTORANGE to set the range automatically.

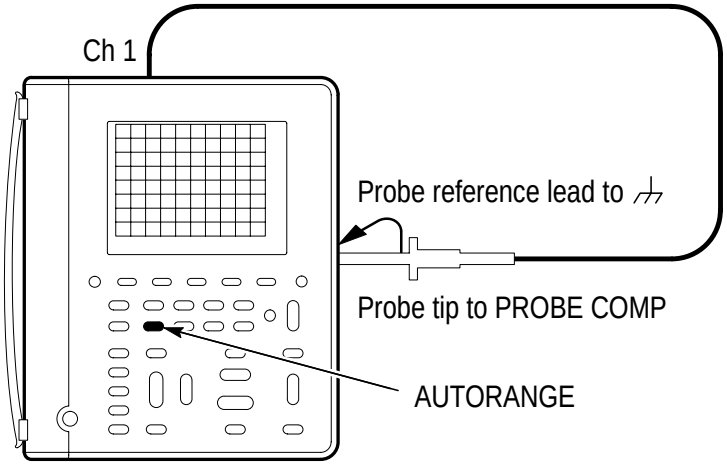
The meter-mode display, shown below, is divided into three sections. Refer to *METER Mode* on page 3–31 for a description of each section and more information about the data logger and bar graph.



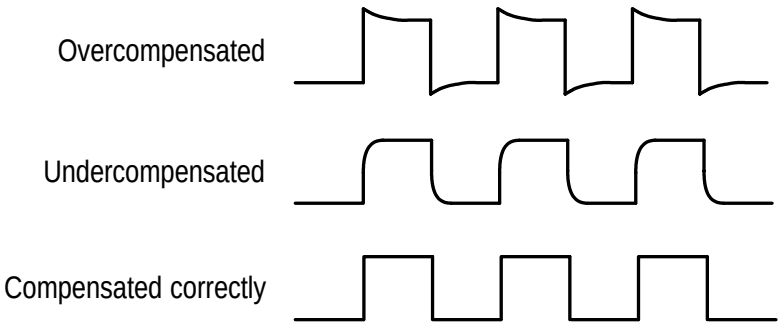
Compensating the Oscilloscope Probes

To maintain signal fidelity, you must compensate each voltage probe for the channel input it is connected to.

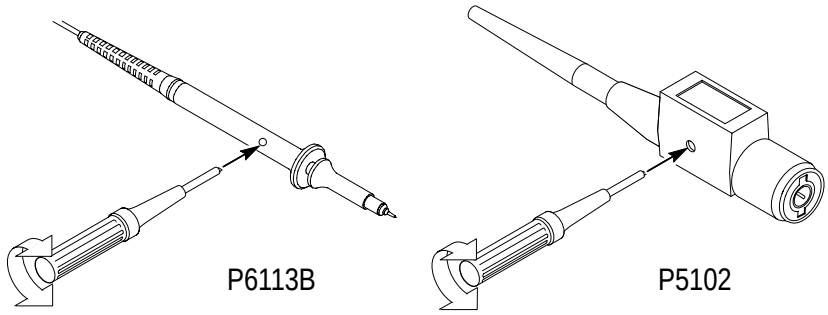
1. Connect the oscilloscope probe and then press **AUTORANGE**.



2. Check the shape of the displayed waveform.



3. If necessary, adjust the probe for correct compensation.



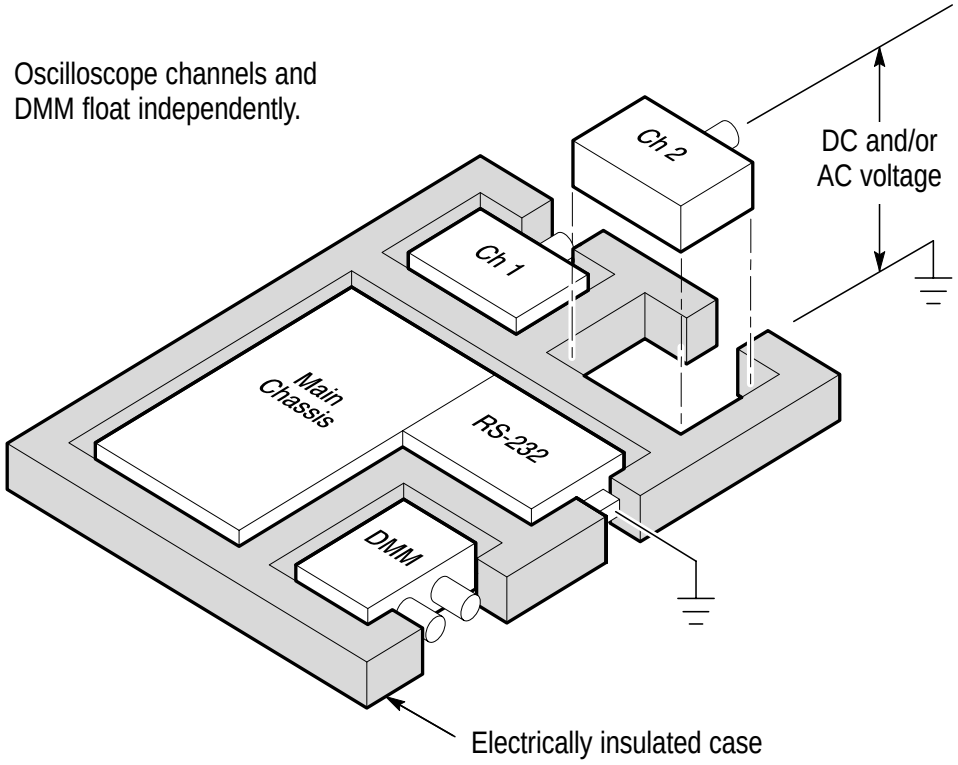
4. Repeat these steps for the other probe and channel.

Taking Floating Measurements

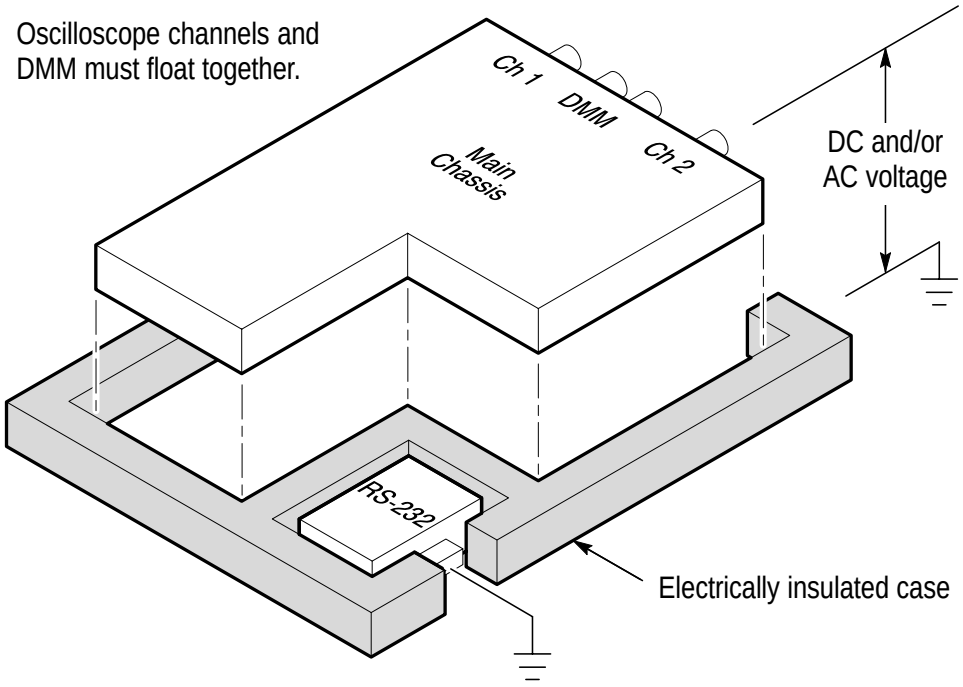
This section covers important issues to consider when taking floating measurements.

Architecture is Important

For taking floating measurements, the TekScope instrument has an architectural difference from most other oscilloscopes. The channel 1, channel 2, and DMM inputs are isolated from the main chassis and from each other. This architecture allows independent floating measurements with channel 1, channel 2, and the DMM.



Many handheld oscilloscope/DMM products have the architecture shown below, which shares a common reference for the oscilloscope channels and DMM. With this architecture, all input signals must have the same voltage reference when you take any multi-channel measurements.



Most bench-top oscilloscopes share the above architecture but without the insulated case. Without differential preamplifiers or external signal isolators, bench-top oscillscopes are not suitable for taking floating measurements.

Attach the Reference Leads Correctly

If you are using both of the oscilloscope channels, you must attach the probe reference lead for each channel directly to your circuit. These attachments are required because the oscilloscope channels are electrically isolated; they do not share a common chassis connection. Use the shortest possible reference lead with each probe to maintain good signal fidelity. If you are also using the DMM, you must also attach the DMM common lead to your circuit for the same reason as above.

The probe reference lead presents a higher capacitive load to the circuit-under-test than the probe tip. When taking a floating measurement between two nodes of a circuit, attach the probe reference lead to the lowest impedance or least dynamic of the two nodes.

Beware of High Voltages

Understand the voltage ratings for the probes you are using and do not exceed those ratings. Two ratings are important to know and understand:

- The maximum measurement voltage from the probe tip to the probe reference lead
- The maximum floating voltage from the probe reference lead to earth ground

These two voltage ratings depend on the probe and your application. Refer to *Specifications* beginning on page A–1 for more information.

WARNING. *To prevent electrical shock, do not exceed the measurement or floating voltage ratings for the oscilloscope input BNC connector, probe tip, probe reference lead, DMM input connector, or DMM lead.*

Application Examples

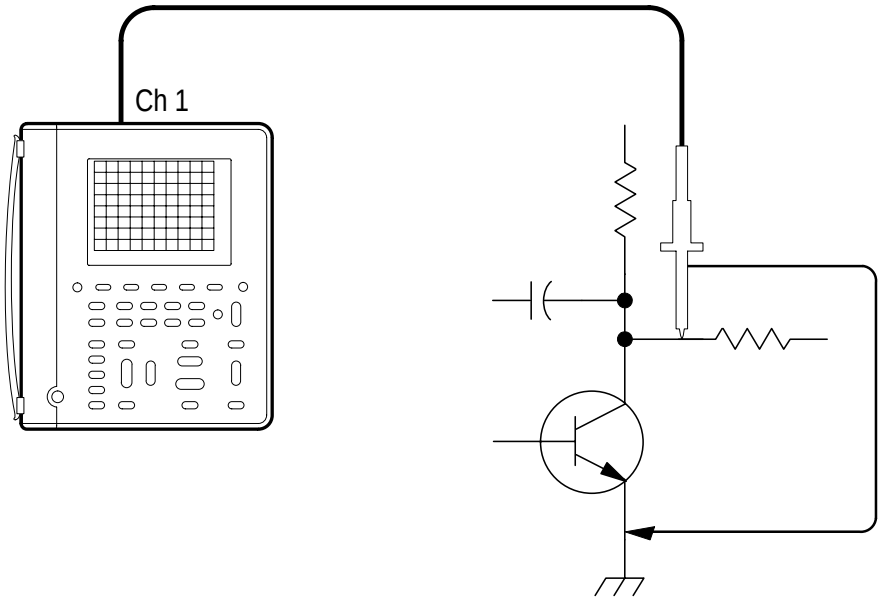
This section presents a series of application examples. These simplified examples highlight the features of the TekScope instrument and give you ideas about using it to solve your own test problems.

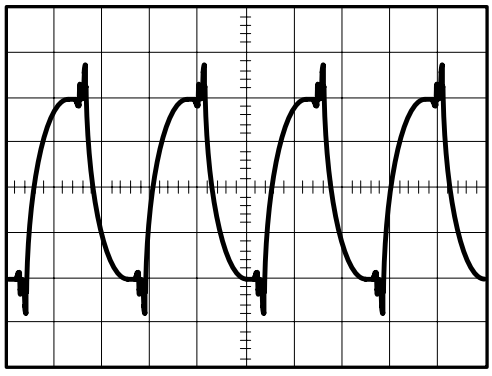
The first two examples demonstrate basic scope and meter operation. The remaining examples provide an overview of applications that cover the following areas:

- Digital circuit testing
- Analog circuit testing
- Power electronic testing
- Motor testing
- Power quality monitoring
- Video signal testing

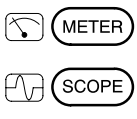
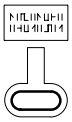
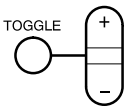
Displaying an Unknown Signal

You need to see a signal in a circuit, but you have no previous knowledge of the signal amplitude, frequency, or shape. Connect the TekScope instrument to quickly display the signal.





Setup to Display an Unknown Signal

				
SCOPE	AUTO RANGE	—	—	—

The autorange feature sets the vertical, horizontal, and trigger automatically for a usable display. If the signal changes, the setup tracks those changes.

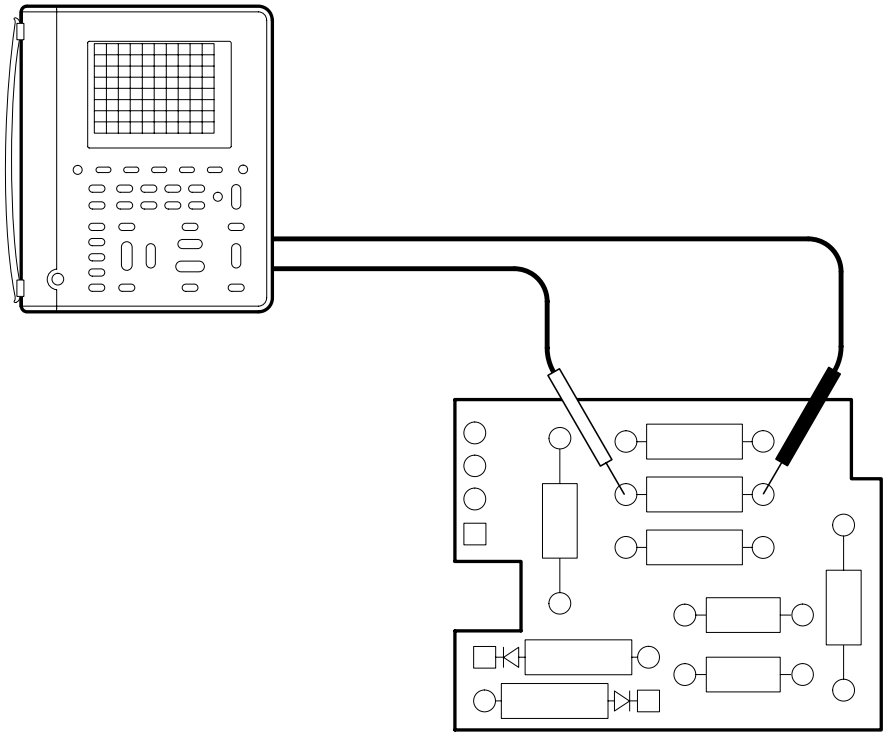
Going Further

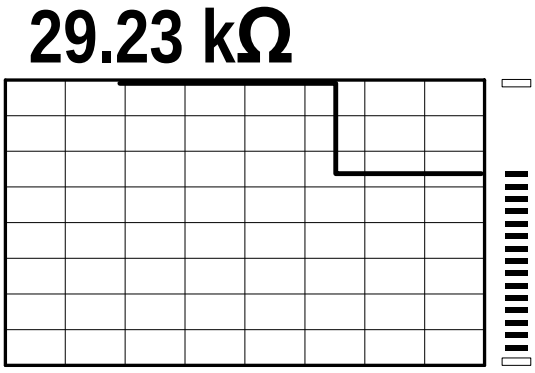
If the autorange setup does not display the waveform exactly the way you like, you can easily change the setup. Press any of the buttons below to cancel autorange mode and modify the setup:

- VOLTS/DIV
- SEC/DIV
- TRIGGER LEVEL
- SET TRIGGER LEVEL TO 50%

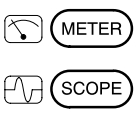
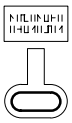
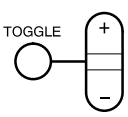
Measuring Resistance

You need to probe a circuit to measure point-to-point resistance. Connect the TekScope instrument to measure a variety of resistance values.





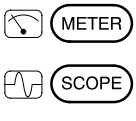
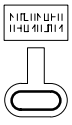
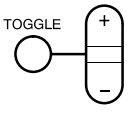
Setup to Measure Resistance

				
METER	AUTO RANGE	Ω	—	—

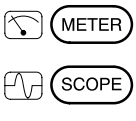
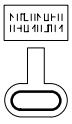
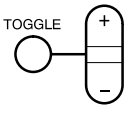
Going Further

If a noisy environment causes an unstable resistance measurement, use the Average statistic to average the measurements. Refer to page 3–29 for more information.

You can use the TekScope instrument as a continuity checker. With the setup below, it beeps when the measured resistance is 50 Ω or less (typical).

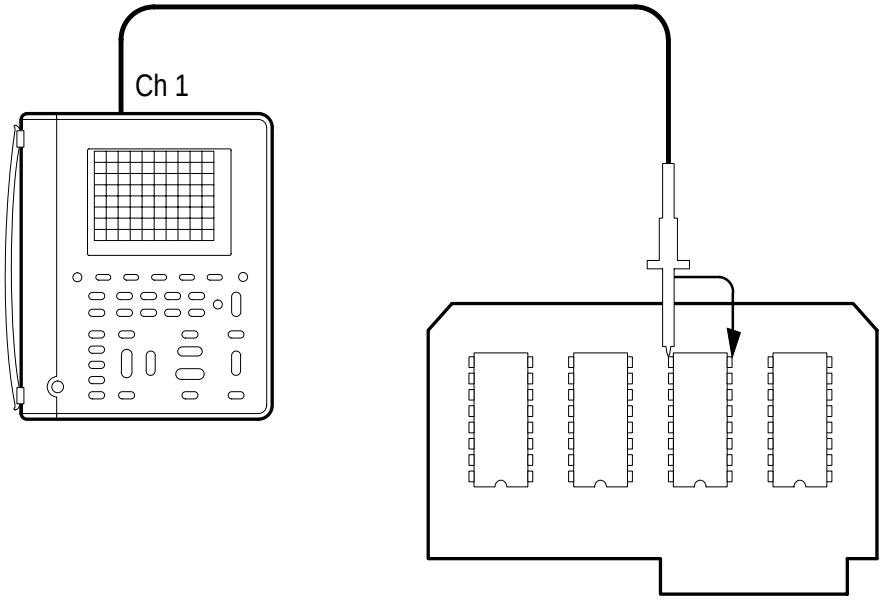
				
METER	—	)))) *(continuity)*	—	—

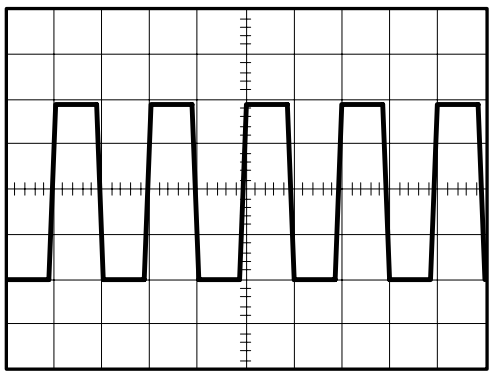
You can also use the TekScope instrument as a semiconductor-junction checker. Use the setup below to measure the voltage drop across the junction. The open-circuit voltage is limited to about 4.8 V to prevent damage to reverse-biased junctions.

				
METER	—	 *(diode)*	—	—

Measuring the Frequency of a Clock Signal

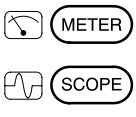
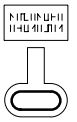
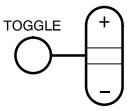
You suspect that the frequency of a TTL clock signal is out of tolerance. Connect the TekScope instrument to the signal to display it and measure its frequency.





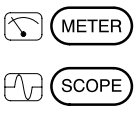
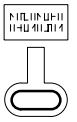
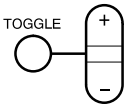
Ch 1
Freq
30.62 MHz

Setup to Measure Clock Frequency

				
SCOPE	AUTO RANGE	—	—	—
	MEAS	Select Measmnt for Ch1	Frequency	
		OK Select Measrmnt	—	

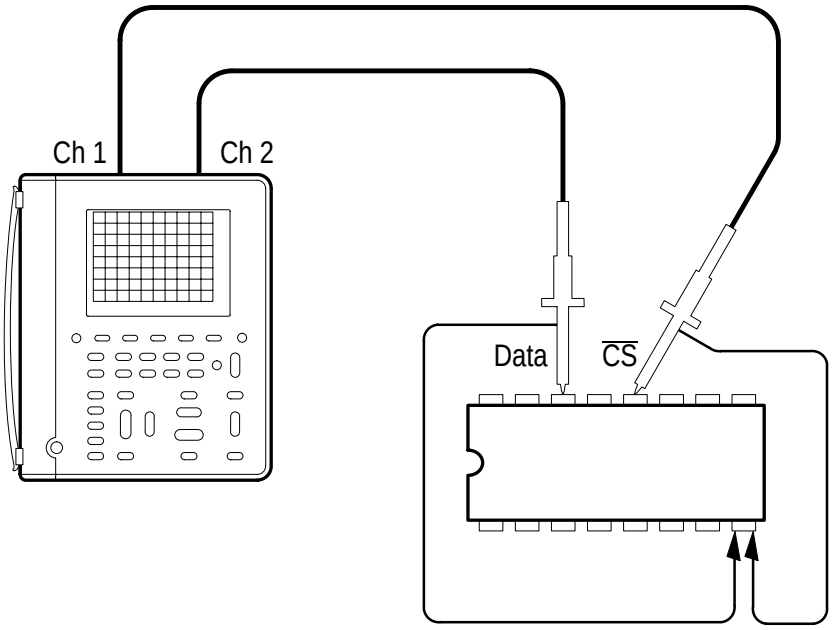
Going Further

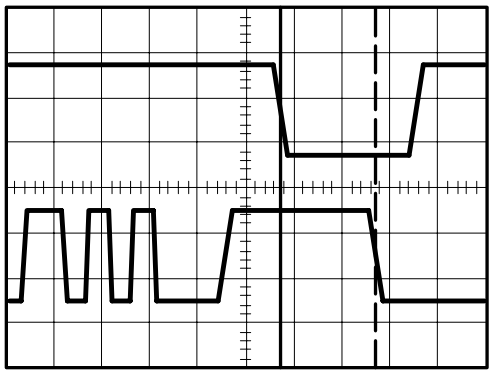
You can add peak-to-peak and duty cycle measurements to the display with the following additional steps:

				
SCOPE	MEAS	Select Page	—	—
		Select Measrmnt for Ch1	Positive Duty Cycle	
		OK Select Measrmt	—	
		Select Page (press once)		
		Select Measrmnt for Ch1	Pk-Pk	
		OK Select Measrmt	—	

Measuring Propagation Delay

You suspect that the memory timing in a microprocessor circuit is marginal. Set up the TekScope instrument to measure the propagation delay between the chip-select signal and the data output of the memory device.





Δ: 12.6 ns

Setup to Measure Propagation Delay

METER / SCOPE				TOGGLE + −
SCOPE	CH 1	—	—	—
	CH 2			
	AUTO RANGE[1]			
	CURSOR	Function	V Bars	*Adjust first cursor, press TOGGLE, and then adjust second cursor*

1 **If necessary, adjust the SEC/DIV rocker to optimize display for the propagation delay measurement.**

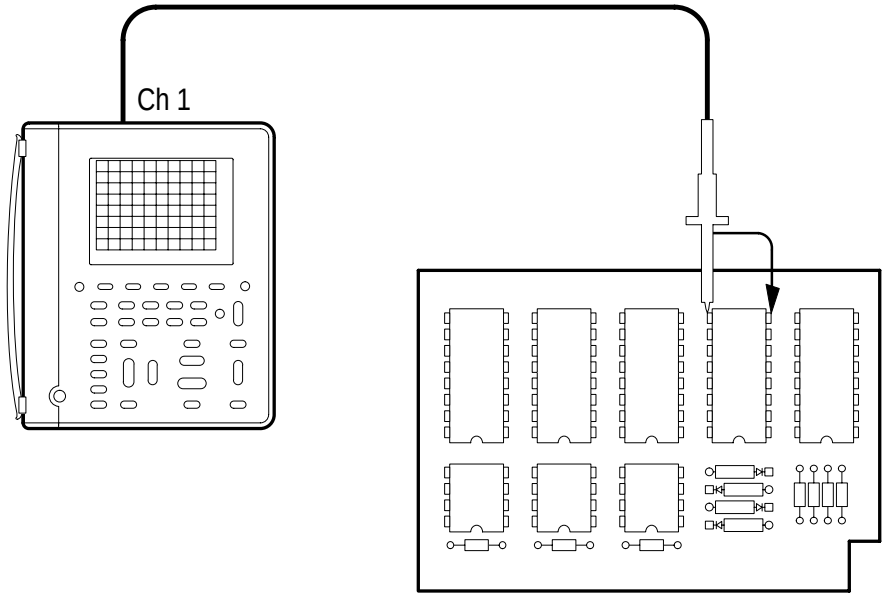
Set one cursor to the active edge of the chip-select signal and the second cursor to the data output transition. Read the propagation delay in the cursor readout.

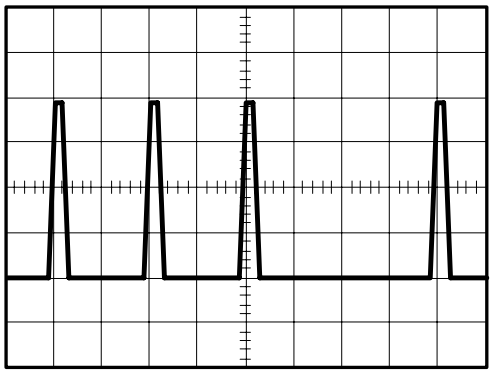
Going Further

The above example uses cursors to take relative timing measurements (Δ-seconds) between two different waveforms. If you are measuring just one waveform, select the **Paired** cursor function to measure Δ-volts and Δ-seconds at the same time.

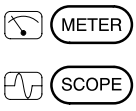
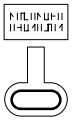
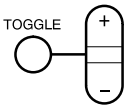
Triggering on a Missing Data Pulse

A positive-going TTL data pulse, 20 µs wide, should occur at least once every millisecond. The circuit is not working correctly and you suspect an occasional missing pulse. Set up the TekScope instrument to find the missing pulse.





Setup to Find Missing Data Pulse

				
SCOPE	AUTO RANGE	—	—	—
	TRIGGER MENU	Type	Pulse	
		Source	Ch1	
		Polarity and Width	Negative	*Set width to 1 ms*
		Trigger When	Greater Than Width	—
		Mode	Normal	

The TekScope instrument triggers if the signal remains in the low state longer than 1 ms. If it does, you have found an occurrence of a missing pulse.

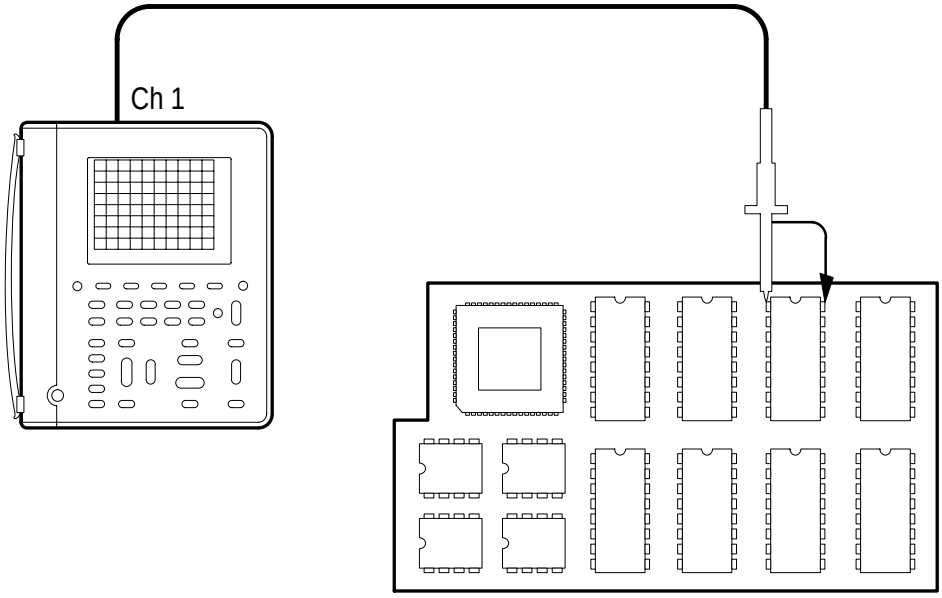
Going Further

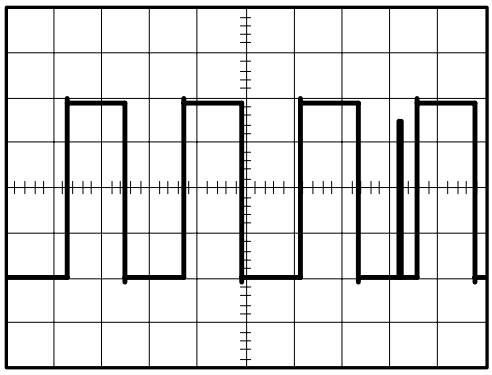
You can extend this application in several ways:

- If the pulses are supposed to be periodic (1 ms period) and you suspect an occasional extra pulse, change the width setting to **980 µs** and the **Trigger When** submenu to **Less Than Width**. With this setup, TekScope instrument triggers if the spacing between the pulses ever drops below 980 µs, which indicates an occurrence of an extra pulse.
- Use the second channel to find the cause of the problem. You can correlate the cause and the effect because the TekScope instrument always acquires both channels at exactly the same time.

Detecting Narrow Glitches

An elapsed-time counter circuit operates from a precision, 1 kHz square wave, clock signal supplied by another source. Occasionally, the counter counts too fast. You suspect glitches in the clock signal are causing the problem. Set up the TekScope instrument to look for glitches in the clock signal.





Setup to Detect Narrow Glitches

METER / SCOPE				TOGGLE + −
SCOPE	AUTO RANGE	—	—	—
	ACQUIRE	Mode	Envelope	

Monitor the clock signal for several minutes. In Envelope acquisition mode, the TekScope instrument displays the 1 kHz square wave clock signal plus intermittent glitches that are as narrow as 8 ns.

Going Further

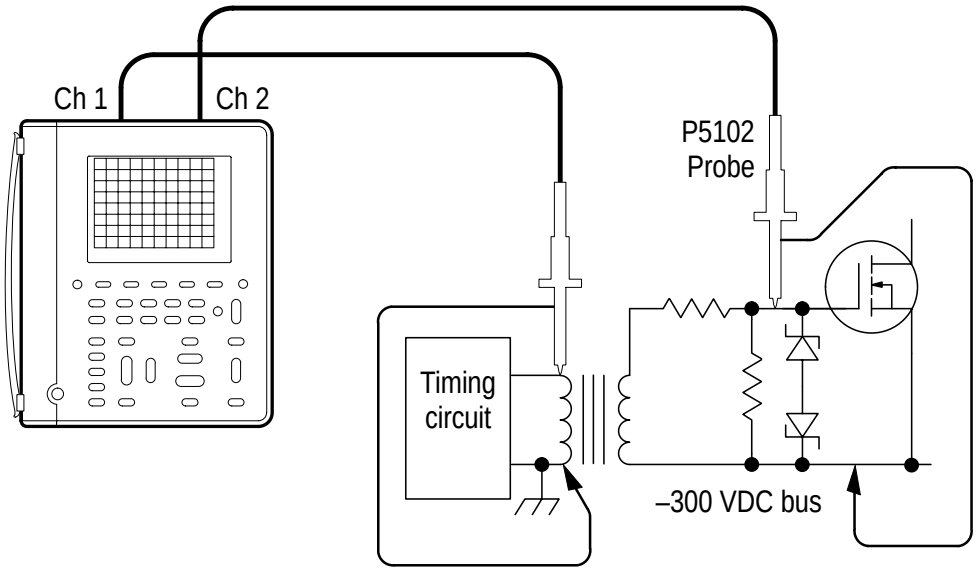
You can trigger on the glitch itself with the following setup:

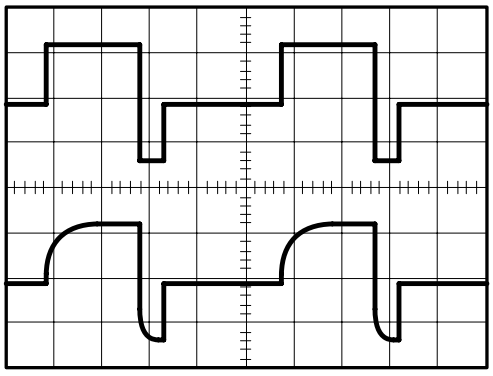
METER / SCOPE				TOGGLE + −
SCOPE	TRIGGER MENU	Type	Pulse	—
		Source	Ch1	
		Polarity and Width	Positive	*Set width to 500 µs*
		Trigger When	Less Than Width	—
		Mode	Normal	

A triggers occurs only if a positive pulse narrower than 500 µs (half the period of the clock signal) is detected.

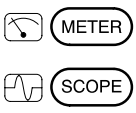
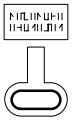
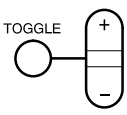
Testing a Switching Transistor Drive Circuit

You need to evaluate the gate-drive circuit for a power FET (field-effect transistor) in a switching power supply. The gate-drive timing circuit is referenced to chassis ground. But the gate-drive signal is transformer-coupled to the FET, which is connected to a –300 VDC bus. Set up the TekScope instrument to compare the gate-drive signal at the output of the timing circuit to the signal at the gate of the FET.





Setup to Test the Transistor Drive Circuit

				
SCOPE	CH 1	—	—	—
	CH 2			
	AUTO RANGE			

You do not have to do anything special to take this difficult measurement. Because of the isolated channels, you can reference the channel 1 probe to chassis ground and the channel 2 probe directly to the –300 VDC bus. Channel 1 displays the gate-drive signal directly from the driver and channel 2 displays the signal as it is received by the power FET.

Going Further

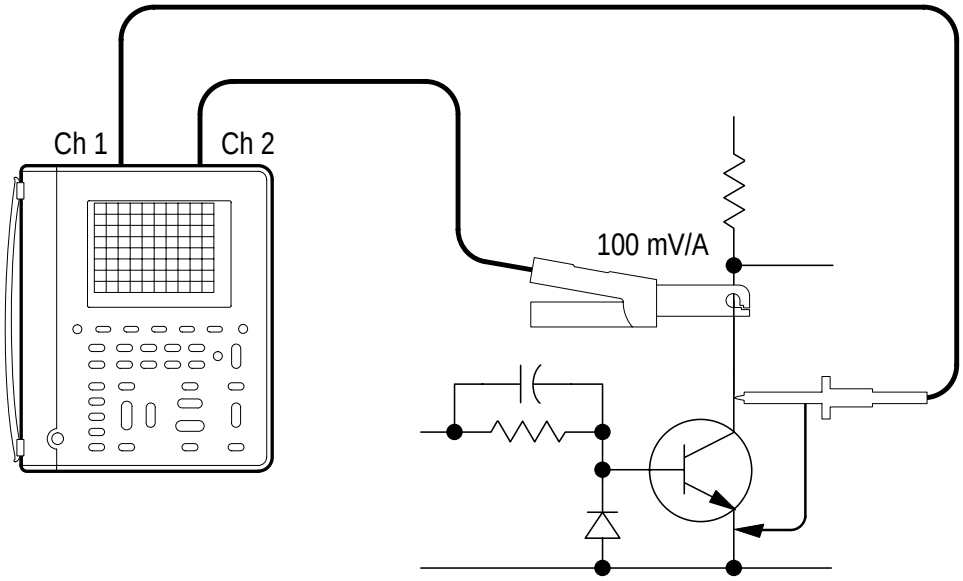
The isolated channels allow you to reference a channel to AC as well as DC voltages.

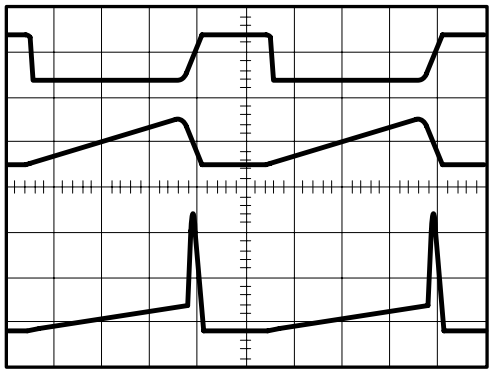
- You can connect the P5102 probe reference lead to 50 Hz, 60 Hz, or 400 Hz AC power lines (up to the maximum voltage rating).
- You can connect the P6113B or P5102 probe reference lead to dynamic signals with slew rates up to 3000 V/μs (up to the maximum voltage rating).

Because you can connect to references other than ground, you can take many measurements that would otherwise require an oscilloscope with a differential input.

Measuring Instantaneous Power Dissipation in a Switching Transistor

The output transistor in a switching power supply is hotter than it should be. You are concerned about its peak power dissipation. Set up the TekScope instrument to measure the instantaneous power dissipation of the transistor using an optional current probe.





Voltage waveform (Ch 1)

Current waveform (Ch 2)

Power waveform (Math)

Setup to Measure Instantaneous Power Dissipation

METER / SCOPE	MEASURE			TOGGLE
SCOPE	CH 1	—	—	—
	CH 2	Probe Type	Current Probe	*Set to 100 mV/A*
	AUTO RANGE	—	—	—
	MATH	Function	Ch1 × Ch2	
	CURSOR	Function	Paired	*Set cursor*

Move the cursor along the power (MATH) waveform and read the instantaneous power in the cursor readout (for example, @5.63 W).

Going Further

Measure the average power dissipation in the transistor (mean value of the power waveform) with the following setup:

METER / SCOPE	MEASURE			TOGGLE
SCOPE	MEAS	Select Measrmnt for MATH	Mean	—
		OK Select Measrmnt	—	

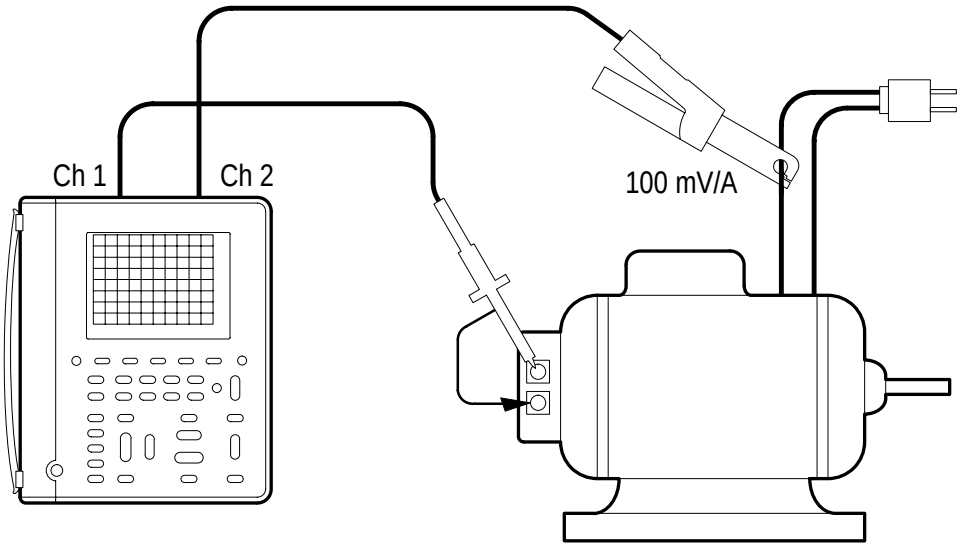
You can also display the I-V characteristic of the transistor for comparison to its safe operating area using the XY display format. Refer to page 3–14 for information on XY display format.

Triggering at a Specific Motor RPM

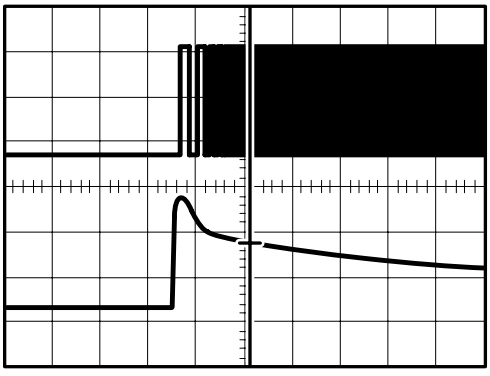
You need to measure the start-up current of a 3600-RPM motor at several specific speeds. A tachometer, attached to the motor, outputs a low-voltage square wave with 100 pulses per revolution. Set up the TekScope instrument to trigger at 1200 RPM so you can measure the current at that speed.

$$\textit{Tachometer output frequency} = \frac{1200\ \textit{rev/min} \times 100\ \textit{pulses/rev}}{60\ \textit{s/min}} = 2\ \textit{kHz}$$

$$\textit{Tachometer pulse width} = \frac{\textit{period}}{2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\ \textit{kHz}}}{2} = 250\ \mu s$$



Electric motor with attached tachometer

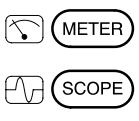
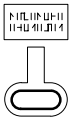
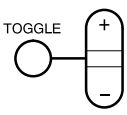


@: 12.8 A

Tachometer signal (Ch 1)

Motor current (Ch 2)

Setup to Trigger at 1200 RPM

					
SCOPE	CH 1	—	—	—	
	CH 2	Probe Type	Current Probe	*Set to 100 mV/A*	
	HORIZON-TAL MENU	Trigger Position	50%	—	
	TRIGGER MENU	Type	Pulse		
		Source	Ch1		
		Polarity and Width	Positive	*Set width to 250 µs*	
		Trigger When	Equal To Width	*Set ±5%*	
		Mode	Normal	—	
	CURSOR	Function	Paired	*Set cursor to horizontal center of graticule*	

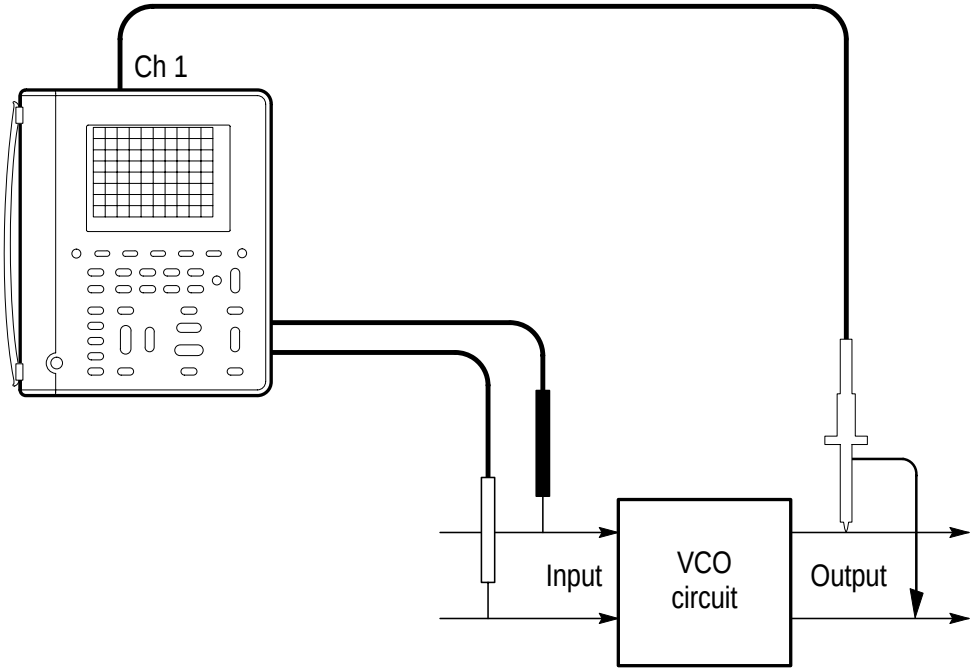
Set appropriate **VOLTS/DIV** for each channel. Set **SEC/DIV** so that the sweep duration is approximately equal to the motor start-up time. When the motor starts, the 1200 RPM point is displayed at the center of the graticule. Use the cursor on channel 2 to measure the armature current at this point.

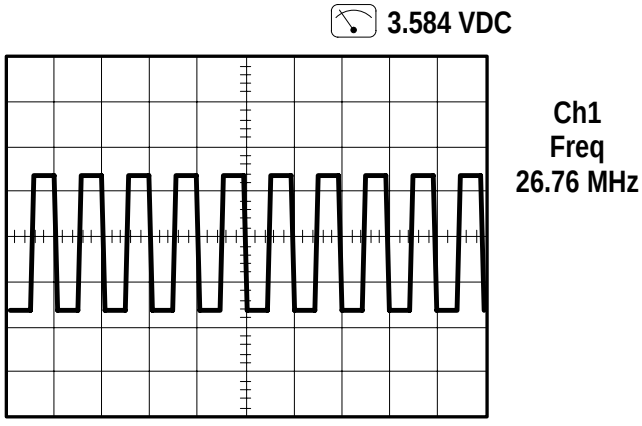
Going Further

Change the trigger pulse width setting to trigger at other specific motor RPMs to complete the test.

Using the Oscilloscope and DMM at the Same Time

You need to evaluate a VCO (voltage-controlled oscillator) circuit. You want to produce a graph of the output frequency as a function of the input control voltage. Set up the TekScope instrument to provide you with data for your graph.





Setup to Use DMM and Oscilloscope Together

METER / SCOPE				TOGGLE + −
METER	AUTO RANGE	VDC	—	—
SCOPE	AUTO RANGE	—		
	MEAS	Select Measmnt for CH1	Frequency	
		OK Select Measrmnt	—	

You can use the DMM to measure the VCO control voltage and the oscilloscope to measure the output frequency at the same time.

In scope mode, the meter readout is in the upper right corner of the display. The frequency measurement is at the right side of the graticule. Both measurements update continuously as you adjust the VCO control voltage.

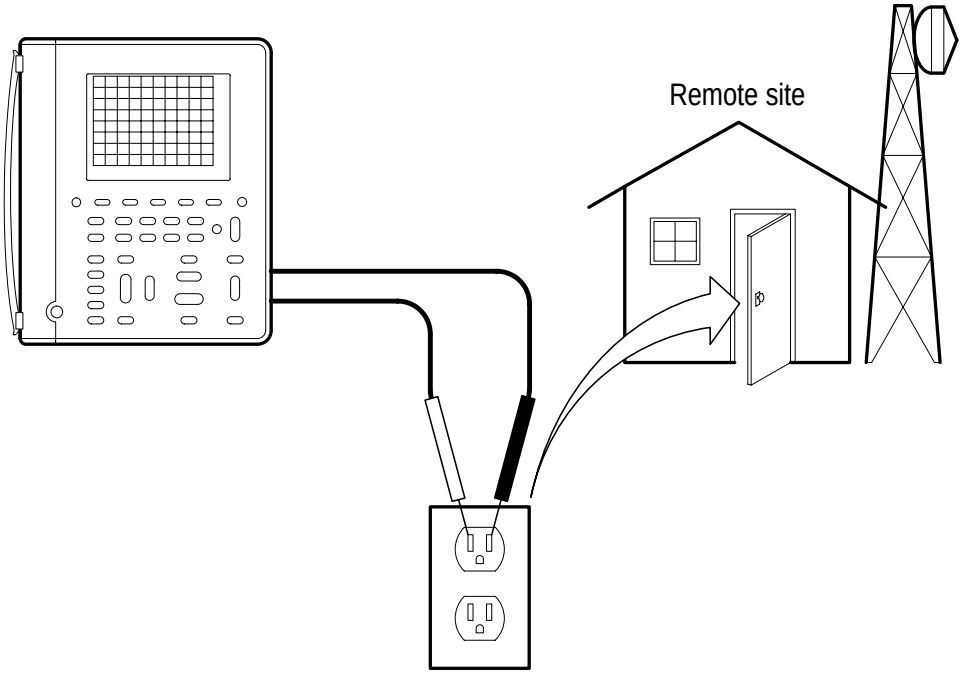
Going Further

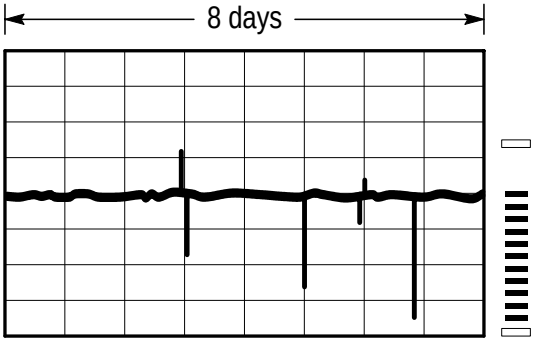
You may find simultaneous DMM and oscilloscope operation useful in additional ways:

- To monitor changes in circuit operation as you adjust the power supply voltage
- To monitor the output amplitude of an optical transmitter or detector as you adjust its bias voltage

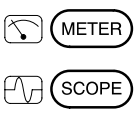
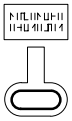
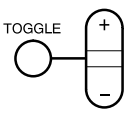
Monitoring for Power Surges and Dropouts

You are having intermittent problems with some electronic equipment that operates unattended at a remote site. You need to determine if the problem might be caused by momentary power quality problems in the electrical service to the equipment. Set up the TekScope instrument to monitor the line voltage for a week and capture any surges or dropouts that may occur.





Setup to Monitor for Power Quality Problems

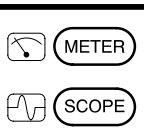
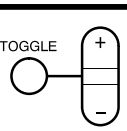
				
METER	—	VAC	—	—
	ACQUIRE	Mode	Peak Detect	

You can use the DMM data logger to record measurements over an extended period of time. Set the full-scale range to 400 V using the **VOLTS/DIV** rocker. Adjust the **SEC/DIV** rocker so that the data logger horizontal scale is one day per division.

Meter measurements, which occur at a rate of approximately ten per second, are captured over an eight-day period of time.

Going Further

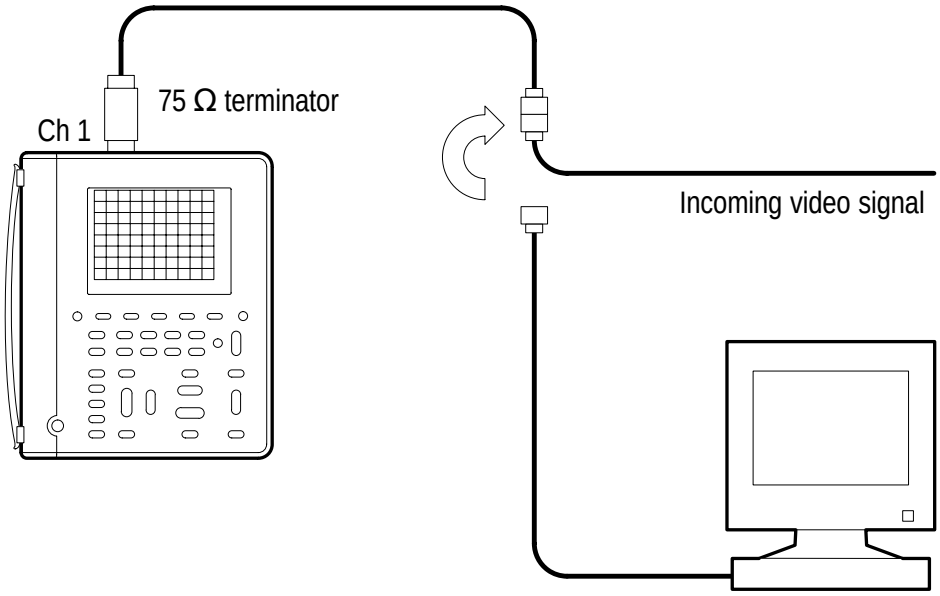
Use the cursors to determine when a power disturbance occurred (to within the nearest 24 minutes).

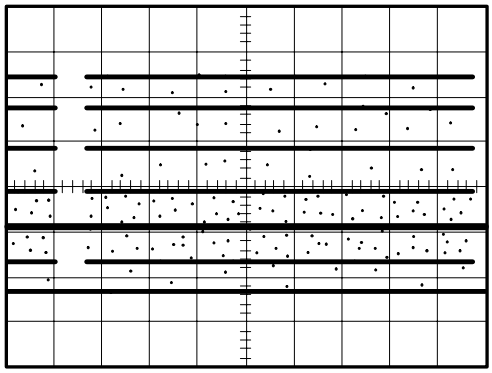
				
SCOPE	CURSOR	Function	Vertical	*Set cursor*

Move either cursor to the location of the power disturbance. Read the relative time in the cursor readout (for example, @ 52 h). Calculate the absolute time and date of the disturbance using the current time and this measurement.

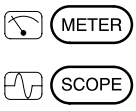
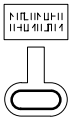
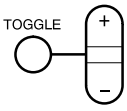
Triggering on a Video Field

The image quality is poor on a video monitor in a closed-circuit security system that operates at a 15 kHz scan rate. Set up the TekScope instrument to display and trigger on field 1 of the video waveform coming into the monitor.





Setup to Trigger on Field 1

				
SCOPE	VERTICAL MENU	Probe Type	Voltage Probe	*Set to 1X*
	AUTO RANGE	—	—	—
	DISPLAY	Style	Dot Accumulate	*Set to 100 ms*
	TRIGGER MENU	Type	Video	—
		Trigger On	Field 1	
		Scan Rate	—	*Set to 15-20 kHz*

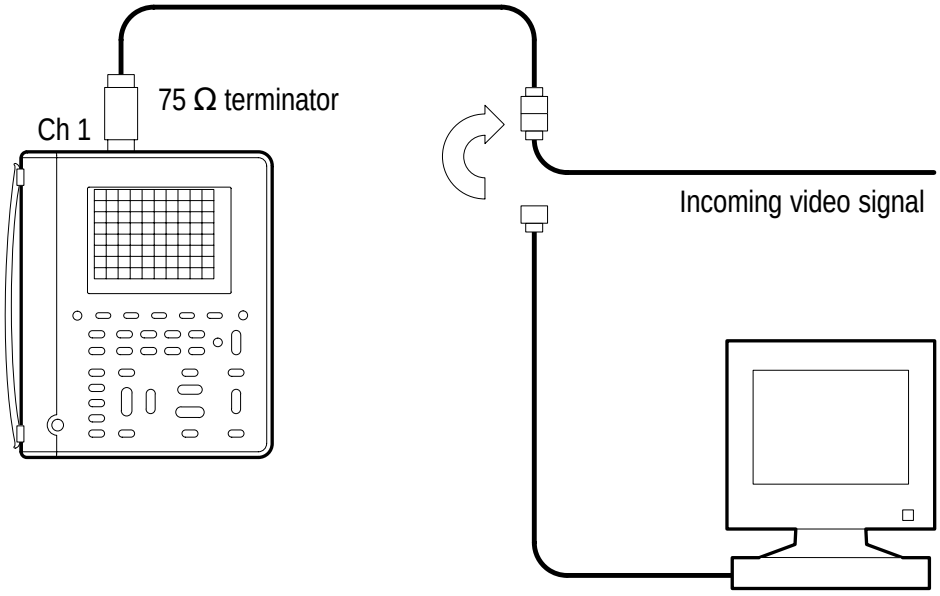
Adjust the **SEC/DIV** rocker to **2 ms/div** to display field 1 across about eight divisions. The Dot Accumulate display style simulates an analog oscilloscope display of the video signal.

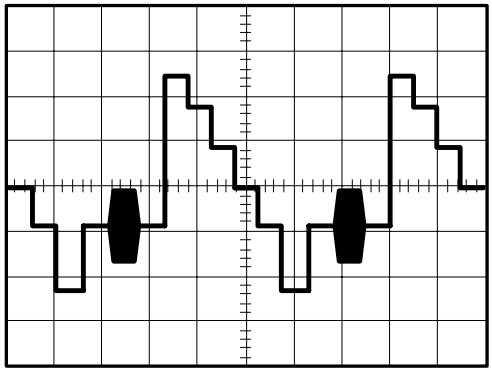
Going Further

If you are testing a higher resolution video system, you can trigger on video signals with scan rates up to 65 kHz.

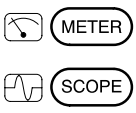
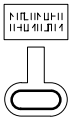
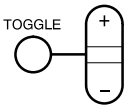
Triggering on a Video Line

Now you want to see one line of the staircase test pattern. Set up the TekScope instrument to display and trigger on a video line.





Setup to Trigger on a Video Line

				
SCOPE	VERTICAL MENU	Probe Type	Voltage Probe	*Set to 1X*
	AUTO RANGE	—	—	—
	ACQUIRE	Mode	Peak Detect	
	TRIGGER MENU	Type	Video	
		Trigger On	Lines	

Adjust the **SEC/DIV** rocker to **10 µs/div** to display the lines across about six divisions.

Going Further

If you need to display a specific video line, use the following method:

1. Trigger on the video field that contains the line you want to display (see the *Triggering on a Video Field* application example).
2. Display the delayed time base. Set the delay time value to the time from the start of the field to the start of the line of interest. Refer to page 3–22 for information about using the delayed time base.
3. Adjust the delayed time base **SEC/DIV** to display the video line of interest.

Reference

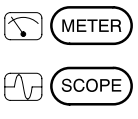
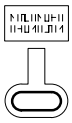
Introduction to Reference

This chapter contains detailed information about the operation of the THS 710 and THS 720 TekScope instruments. The topics in this chapter are arranged alphabetically by button name.

ACQUIRE

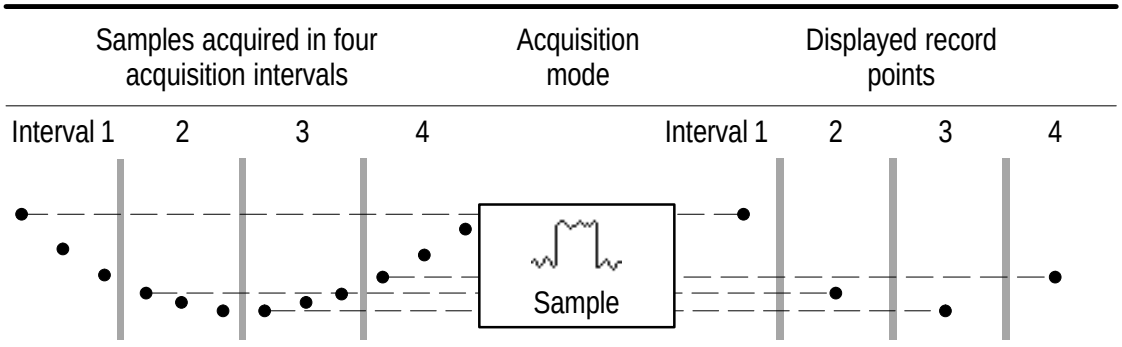
Press the ACQUIRE button to set acquisition parameters independently for scope mode and meter mode.

Acquire Menu in Scope Mode

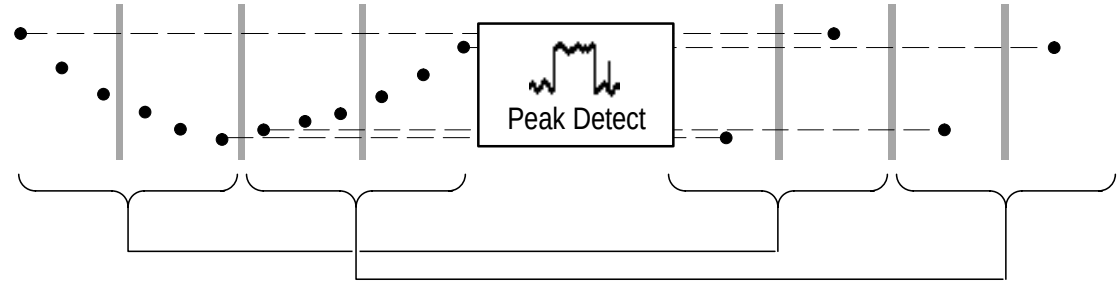
			
SCOPE	ACQUIRE	Mode	Sample Peak Detect Envelope Average
		Stop After	HOLD Button Only Single Acquisition Sequence
		Force Trigger	—

Key Points

Acquisition Modes. You can choose one of four acquisition modes: Sample, Peak Detect, Envelope, or Average. The next two pages describe these acquisition modes in detail.



Sample mode acquires one sample in each interval.

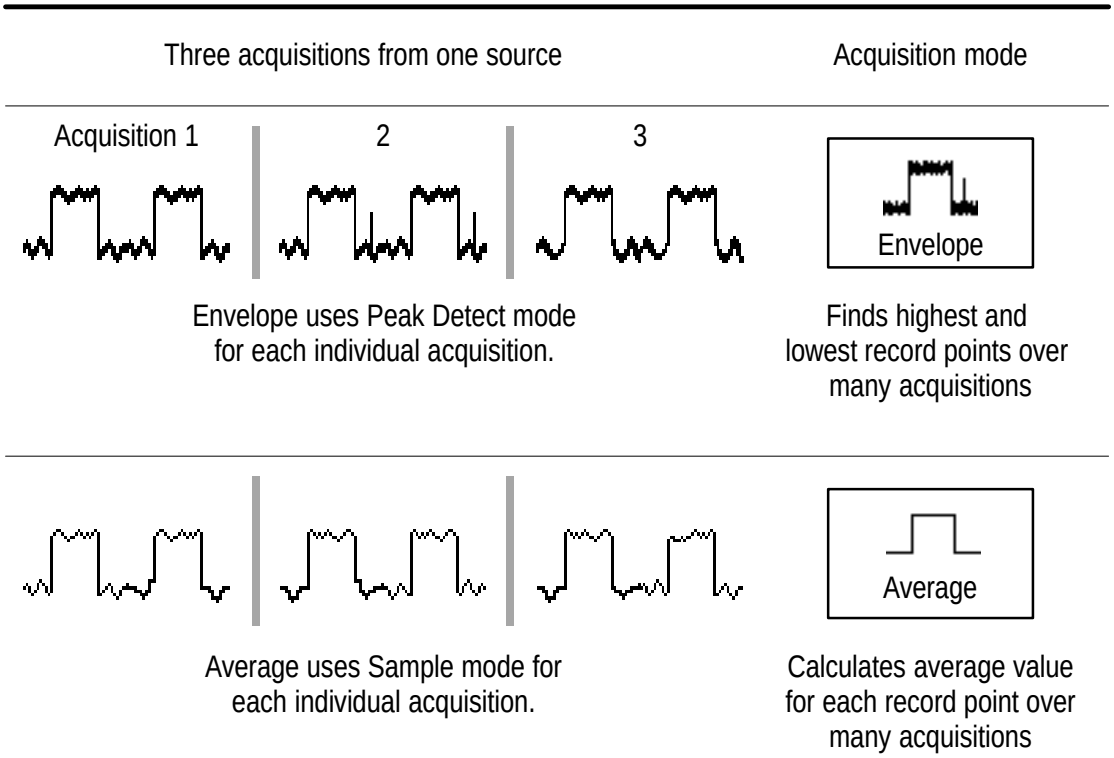


Peak Detect mode uses the lowest and highest samples from two consecutive intervals.

Sample. Use Sample acquisition mode for the fastest acquisition at any SEC/DIV setting. Sample mode is the default mode.

Peak Detect. Use Peak Detect acquisition mode to limit the possibility of aliasing. Also, use Peak Detect for glitch detection. You can see glitches as narrow as a 8 ns.

Peak Detect is only functional at SEC/DIV settings of 1 μs/div or slower. For SEC/DIV settings of 500 ns/div or faster, the TekScope instrument switches to Sample acquisition mode automatically.

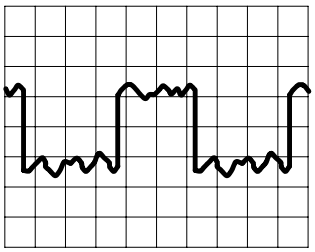


Envelope and Average. Use Envelope acquisition mode to capture variations of a signal over a longer period of time. Use Average acquisition mode to reduce random or uncorrelated noise in the signal you want to display.

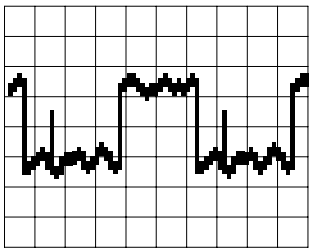
The +/– rocker sets a specific number of acquisitions (N) to include in the enveloped or averaged waveform.

- The enveloped waveform clears and then starts over after N acquisitions.
- The averaged waveform is a running average over N acquisitions.
- If you select Stop After Single Acquisition Sequence, an envelope or average acquisition stops after N acquisitions.

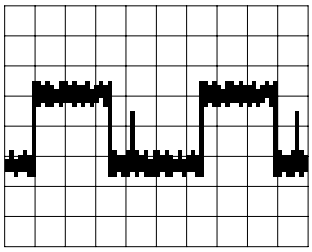
If you probe a noisy square wave signal that contains intermittent, narrow glitches, the waveform displayed will vary depending on the acquisition mode you choose.



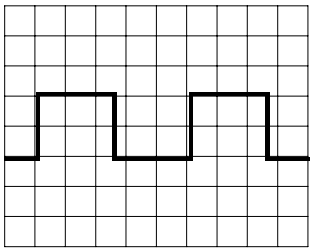
Sample



Peak Detect



Envelope

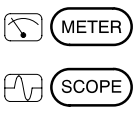
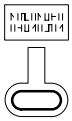


Average

Single Acquisition Sequence. The content of a single acquisition sequence depends on the acquisition mode.

Acquisition Mode	Single Acquisition Sequence
Sample or Peak Detect	One acquisition of each displayed channel
Envelope or Average	N acquisitions of each displayed channel (N is user adjustable)

Acquire Menu in Meter Mode

			
METER	ACQUIRE	Mode	Sample Peak Detect Average
		Rel Δ	On (Reset Δ) Off

Key Points

Acquisition Modes. The data logger compresses a sequence of meter measurements into a point and then plots a series of those points to form a graph. The acquisition mode determines how the graph is calculated:

- For each point, Sample displays the first meter measurement from the sequence.
- Peak Detect displays a column representing the maximum and minimum meter measurements during the sequence.
- Average displays the average of all meter measurements during the sequence.

Rel Δ Measurements. Rel Δ acquires a new baseline value for subsequent DMM measurements. Use Rel Δ to store the current DMM value and then measure the relative change from that value. When you turn off Rel Δ, the baseline value resets to zero.

AUTORANGE

Autorange automatically adjusts setup values to track a signal. If the signal changes, the setup continues to change to track the signal. Autorange works independently in scope and meter modes.

The following controls are preset when you first select the autorange function.

Scope Mode	Meter Mode
Acquire mode: Sample	*none*
Stop acquire after: HOLD button only	
Vertical coupling: DC (if GND was selected)	
Bandwidth: Full	
Invert: Off	
Horizontal position: Centered	
Horizontal magnification: Off	
Trigger type: Edge	
Trigger source: Lowest numbered channel displayed	
Trigger coupling: DC	
Trigger slope: Positive	
Trigger holdoff: Minimum	
Display style: Vectors	
Display format: YT	

These conditions start an autorange cycle.

Scope Mode	Meter Mode
Too many or too few waveform periods for a clear display of the lower-numbered channel	DMM reading exceeds ±3600 counts or falls below ±330 counts
Waveform amplitude too large or too small compared to full screen if only one channel is displayed	
Waveform amplitude too large or too small compared to half screen if two channels are displayed	

Autorange adjusts these controls.

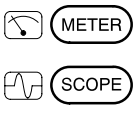
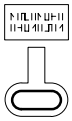
Scope Mode	Meter Mode
Vertical VOLTS/DIV adjusted	Range adjusted
Horizontal SEC/DIV adjusted	
Trigger level set to 50%	

These control changes turn off autorange.

Scope Mode	Meter Mode
Change to Stop After Single Acquisition Sequence	Change range (VOLTS/DIV)
Change VOLTS/DIV	
Change SEC/DIV	
Change trigger type	
Change trigger level	
Change trigger coupling	
Change trigger holdoff	
Change display format to XY	
Change display style	

CURSOR

Press the CURSOR button to display the cursor menu. In scope mode, cursors operate on the 2500-point record of the selected waveform. In meter mode, they operate on the 250-point data logger plot.

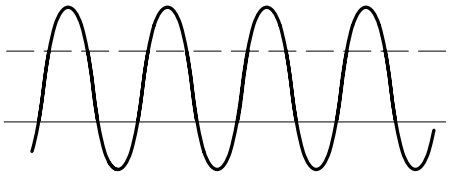
			
SCOPE	CURSOR	Function	Off H Bars V Bars Paired
		Time Units	Seconds 1/seconds (Hz)
METER	CURSOR	Function	Off H Bars V Bars Paired

Key Points

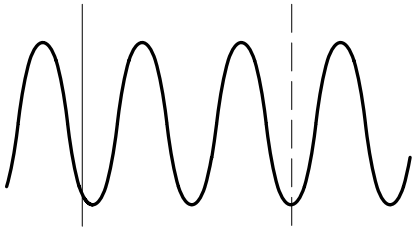
Cursor Movement. Use the +/– rocker to move the active cursor. Press the TOGGLE button to change which cursor is active.

Fine Cursor Movement. If you first press MAG, you can set a cursor to any point in the 2500-point oscilloscope waveform.

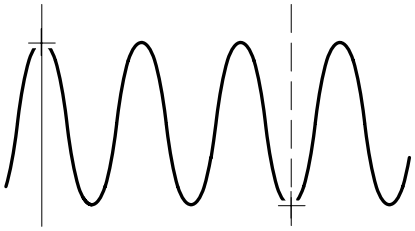
Cursor Functions. H Bars measure voltage. V Bars measure time or frequency. Paired measures both voltage and time or voltage and frequency.



Horizontal Bar cursors



Vertical Bar cursors



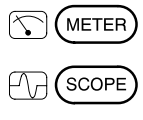
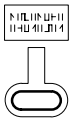
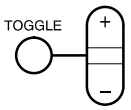
Paired cursors

@ Readout. For V Bar cursors, the readout after the @ symbol indicates the location of the active cursor relative to the trigger point. For H Bars or Paired cursors, it indicates the location relative to zero volts.

DISPLAY

Press the DISPLAY button to choose how waveforms are presented and to change the appearance of the display.

Display Menu in Scope Mode

				
SCOPE	DISPLAY	Style	Vectors Dots	—
			Vector Accumulate Dot Accumulate	*Set accumulate time*
		Display Contrast	—	*Set contrast*
		Display 'T' Trig Pt	On Off	—
		Graticule	Full Grid Cross Hair Frame	
		Format	YT XY	

Key Points

Display Style. Choose one of the following waveform display styles:

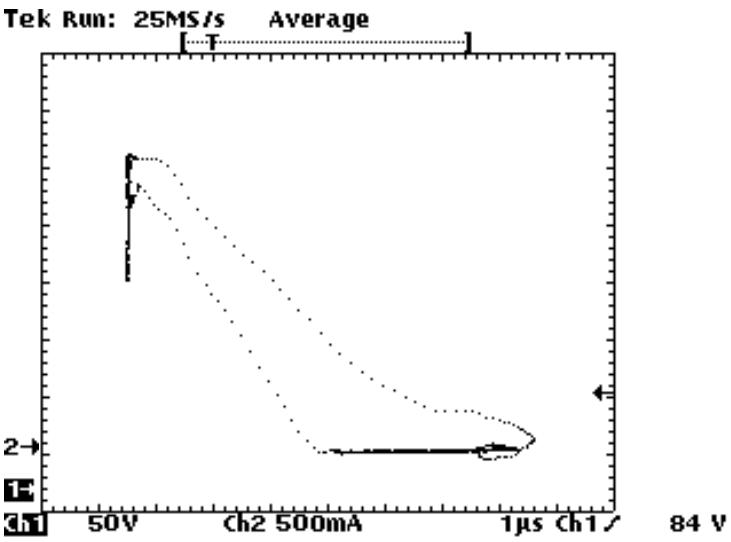
- Vectors fills the space between adjacent sample points in the display. Widely spaced points are filled using (sin x)/x interpolation.
- Dots displays only the individual sample points.
- Vector Accumulate adds persistence to the vector display. Use the +/– rocker to set the accumulate time.
- Dot Accumulate adds persistence to the dot display. Use the +/– rocker to set the accumulate time.

NOTE. *Vector Accumulate and Dot Accumulate are display functions only. When you change most control settings, the accumulated data is cleared. Accumulated waveforms cannot be saved.*

Display 'T' at Trig Pt. The trigger point on the waveform is marked with the T symbol. The T symbol can be turned on or off.

XY Format. Choose XY display format when you want to display channel 1 in the horizontal axis and channel 2 in the vertical axis. The controls operate as follows:

- The channel 1 VOLTS/DIV and vertical POSITION controls now set the horizontal scale and position.
- The channel 2 VOLTS/DIV and vertical POSITION controls continue to set vertical scale and position.
- The SEC/DIV and horizontal POSITION controls affect the time base and the portion of the waveform that is displayed.

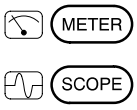
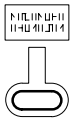
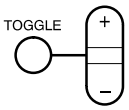


***NOTE**. The above XY-display example shows the I-V characteristic of a switching power MOSFET. The current waveform, displayed in the vertical axis, is measured using a Tektronix A6302 current probe and AM503B current-probe amplifier.*

The following functions do not work in XY display format:

- Ref or Math waveforms
- Cursors
- Horizontal MAG
- Autorange (resets display format to YT)

Display Menu in Meter Mode

				
METER	DISPLAY	Style	Thin Thick	—
		Display Contrast	—	*Set contrast*
		Graticule	Full Grid Cross Hair Frame	—

Key Points

Data Logger Display Style. For better visibility, choose Thick for a three-pixel-high data logger plot. The default (Thin) is one pixel high.

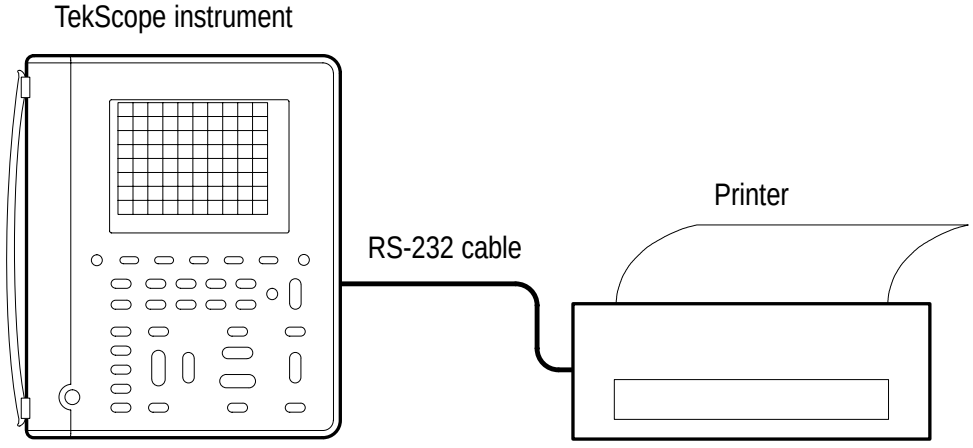
HARD COPY

You can print a hard copy of the display if a printer is connected and properly configured. Press the HARD COPY button to start printing. If you do not want menus to show, press CLEAR MENU before you press HARD COPY. You cannot change instrument settings while the hard copy is printing.

Connecting a Printer

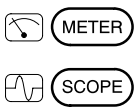
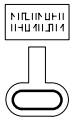
Use the RS-232 cable to connect the printer to the RS-232 port on the side of the TekScope instrument. The RS-232 accessory kit includes an adapter for 9-pin RS-232 connectors.

- Refer to *RS-232 System* on page 3–55 for information about setting the TekScope instrument for RS-232 communication with your printer.
- Refer to the user manual for your printer for information about setting its baud rate and any other required parameters.



Setting Up to Print

Perform the following steps to choose the printer and page layout:

			
SCOPE *or* METER	UTILITY	System	Hard Copy
		Layout	Landscape Portrait
		Format	*three pages of formats*
		Select Page	—
		OK Select Format	—

The following printer and file formats are supported:

- BMP (Microsoft Windows file format)
- Deskjet (high resolution printer format)
- DPU 411/II, HC 411 (thermal printer format)
- DPU 412 (thermal printer format)
- EPS Image (encapsulated postscript image file format)
- Epson (9-pin and 24-pin dot matrix printer format)
- Interleaf .img (image object file format)
- Laserjet (laser printer format)
- PCX (PC Paintbrush monochrome image file format)
- Thinkjet (inkjet printer format)
- TIFF (tag image file format)

HOLD

Press the HOLD (RUN/STOP) button to stop and start data acquisition. Because scope mode and meter mode have independent acquisition states, the HOLD button operates independently for these two modes.

Hold Function in Scope Mode

In scope mode, the function of the HOLD button depends on the Stop After selection in the acquire menu.

Acquire Menu Setting	Functions of HOLD Button
Stop After HOLD Button Only	First press stops waveform acquisition. Second press restarts waveform acquisition.
Stop After Single Acquisition Sequence	Any press starts a new acquisition sequence. The acquisition sequence stops automatically.

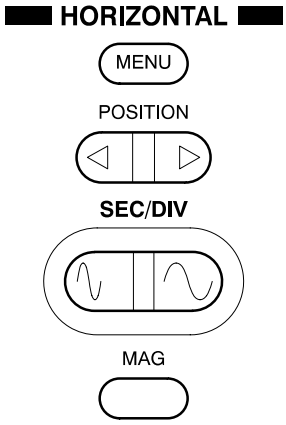
Hold Function in Meter Mode

In meter mode, pressing the HOLD button once freezes the meter reading, the measurement statistics (MIN, MAX, and AVG), and the data logger display.

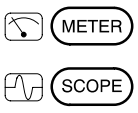
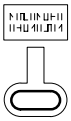
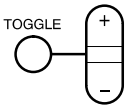
A second press of the HOLD button resets and restarts the data logger display and measurement statistics, and then restarts the meter readings.

HORIZONTAL Controls

You can use the horizontal controls to change the time base, horizontal position, and horizontal magnification of waveforms.



Horizontal Operations in Scope Mode

				
SCOPE	HORIZON-TAL MENU	Time Base	Main	—
			Delayed Runs After Main	*Set delay time*
		Trigger Position	Set to 10% Set to 50% Set to 90%	—
			% Pretrigger	*Set %*

Key Points

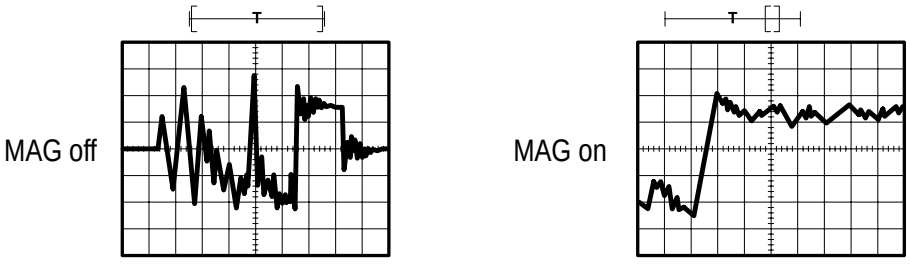
SEC/DIV Rocker. If waveform acquisition is stopped (using the HOLD button), changes you make to the time base have no effect until you restart acquisition.

Roll Mode Display. To obtain a rolling display similar to a strip-chart recorder, select Auto trigger mode and set SEC/DIV to 500 ms/div or slower.

POSITION Rocker. You can position each of the two reference waveforms (Ref A and Ref B) independently of the three live waveforms (Ch 1, Ch 2, and Math). Or you can set the horizontal position of all waveforms track each other. Refer to *Ref A or Ref B Vertical Menu* on page 3–62 for information about this capability.

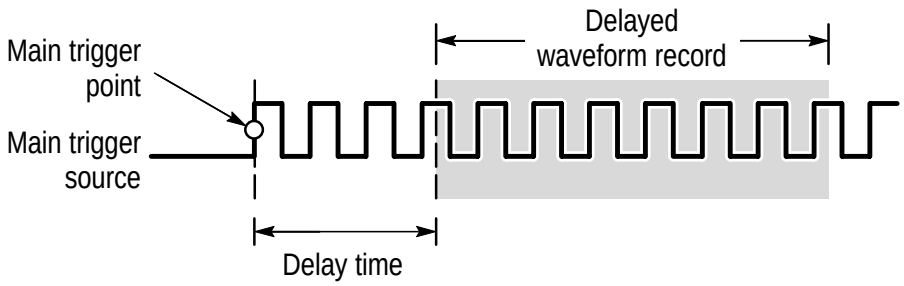
MAG Button. To switch between the normal and magnified displays, press the MAG button.

- Normal display compresses the 2500-point waveform by a factor of ten to form 250 horizontal points in the display.
- Magnified display expands the horizontal scale by a factor of ten and displays one waveform point per pixel.
- Use the POSITION rocker to choose the section of the waveform to magnify. The horizontal-position indicator shows you the location of the magnified segment in the full waveform record.



Readout. The waveform readout shows the horizontal scale factor below the graticule. Page 3–40 shows the location of this readout.

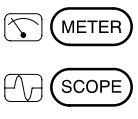
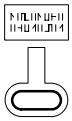
Time Base. Choose the Main or Delayed time base. The delayed time base runs at the preset delay time after the trigger event for the main time base. Use the +/– rocker to set the delay time.



Trigger Position. Choose the amount of pretrigger:

- Set to 10% places the trigger point near the beginning of the waveform record
- Set to 50% places the trigger point at the center of the waveform record
- Set to 90% places the trigger point near the end of the waveform record
- You can also set any amount of pretrigger (0% to 100%) with the +/– rocker

Horizontal Operations in Meter Mode

			
METER	HORIZONTAL MENU	—	—

Key Points

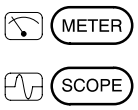
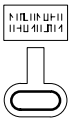
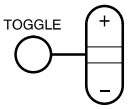
SEC/DIV Rocker. To adjust the scroll speed of the data logger plot, use the SEC/DIV rocker. If you change the scroll speed, data in the logger display is erased.

Other Controls. The POSITION rocker and MAG button have no effect in meter mode.

MEAS

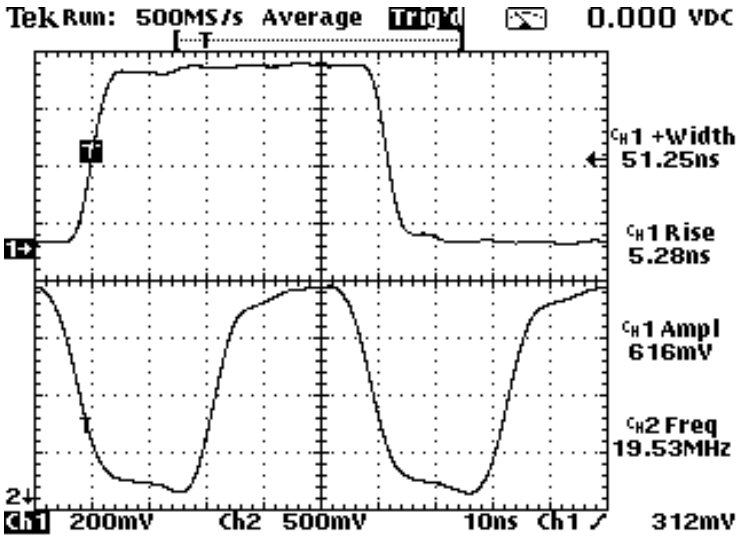
You can use the MEAS button to access the automatic measurement capability of the TekScope instrument. In scope mode, the instrument measures the 2500-point, selected waveform. In meter mode, the measurements take the form of statistics, which are calculated from successive meter readings.

Measurements in Scope Mode

				
SCOPE	MEAS	Select Meastmnt	*six pages of measurements*	—
		Select Page	—	
		Remove Measrmnt	Measrmnt	*Choose measurement*
			All Measrmnts	—
		High-Low Setup	Histogram Min-Max	
		OK Select Measrmnt OK Remove Measrmnt	—	

Key Points

Choosing Measurements. You can perform up to four automatic measurements on the selected waveform and display them along the right side of the graticule. The table beginning on page 3–26 describes the scope-mode measurements in detail.



High-Low Setup. The TekScope instrument determines the 10%, 50%, or 90% levels of the selected waveform and then uses them to calculate the measurements. You can choose the method used to determine these levels:

- Histogram sets the values statistically; it finds the most common value either above or below the midpoint (depending on whether it is defining the high or low reference level). Since this statistical approach ignores short-term aberrations (overshoot, ringing, noise), histogram is the best method for measuring digital waveforms and pulses.
- Min-max uses the highest and lowest values of the waveform record. This method is best for measuring waveforms that have no large, flat portions at a common value, such as sine waves and triangle waves.

Scope-Mode Measurement Definitions

Name	Definition
 **Ampl**	Measured over the entire waveform. *Amplitude = High (100%) – Low (0%)*
 **BrstW**	The duration of a burst. Measured over the entire waveform.
 **cMean**	The arithmetic mean over the first cycle in the waveform.
 **cRMS**	The true Root Mean Square voltage over the first cycle in the waveform.
 **Fall**	Time that the falling edge of the first pulse in the waveform takes to fall from 90% to 10% of its amplitude.
 **Freq**	Reciprocal of the period of the first cycle in the waveform. Measured in Hertz (Hz).
 **High**	The value used as 100%. Calculated using either the min/max or the histogram method. Measured over the entire waveform.
 **Low**	The value used as 0%. Calculated using either the min/max or the histogram method. Measured over the entire waveform.

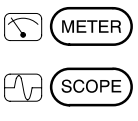
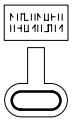
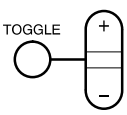
Scope-Mode Measurement Definitions (Cont.)

Name	Definition
 **Max**	The maximum amplitude. The most positive peak voltage measured over the entire waveform.
 **Mean**	The arithmetic mean over the entire waveform.
 **Min**	The minimum amplitude. The most negative peak voltage measured over the entire waveform.
 **–Duty**	Measurement of the first cycle in the waveform. $Negative\ Duty\ Cycle = \frac{Negative\ Width}{Period} \times 100\%$
 **–Over**	Measured over the entire waveform. $Negative\ Overshoot = \frac{Low–Min}{Amplitude} \times 100\%$
 **–Width**	Measurement of the first negative pulse in the waveform. The time between the 50% amplitude points.
 **Pk–Pk**	Measured over the entire waveform. *Amplitude = Max – Min*

Scope-Mode Measurement Definitions (Cont.)

Name	Definition
 **Period**	Time it takes for the first complete signal cycle to complete in the waveform. Measured in seconds.
 **+Duty**	Measurement of the first cycle in the waveform. $Positive\ Duty\ Cycle = \frac{Positive\ Width}{Period} \times 100\%$
 **+Over**	Measured over the entire waveform. $Positive\ Overshoot = \frac{Max–High}{Amplitude} \times 100\%$
 **+Width**	Measurement of the first positive pulse in the waveform. The time between the 50% amplitude points.
 **Rise**	Time that the leading edge of the first pulse in the waveform takes to rise from 10% to 90% of its amplitude.
 **RMS**	The true Root Mean Square voltage over the entire waveform.

Measurements in Meter Mode

				
METER	MEAS	Select Statistic for DMM	Max Avg Min Rel Δ Max – Min	—
		Select Page	—	
		Remove Statistic	Statistic	*Choose statistic*
			All Statistics	—
		Beep New Max-Min	On Off	
		OK Select Statistic OK Remove Statistic	—	

Key Points

Data Included in Statistics. The statistics are calculated over all meter readings since the last reset. The statistics can represent data that is no longer displayed in the data logger plot.

Readout. The statistic readouts appear in the upper-right corner of the display. See page 3–31 for the location.

Choosing Statistics. Choose up to three from the following statistics.

Statistic	Definition
Max	The maximum value of all meter readings since the last reset.
Avg	The arithmetic average of all meter readings since the last reset.
Min	The minimum value of all meter readings since the last reset.
Δ0	The baseline value used in the RelΔ calculation. This value is updated only when the RelΔ function is turned on or off.
Max–Min	The difference between the maximum and minimum meter readings since the last reset.

Reset Conditions. The calculated statistics are reset to zero if you make any of the following control changes:

- Turn off the HOLD function
- Change the measurement function (from VAC to VDC, for example)
- Change the probe scale factor
- Change the RelΔ value
- Change the data logger scroll speed

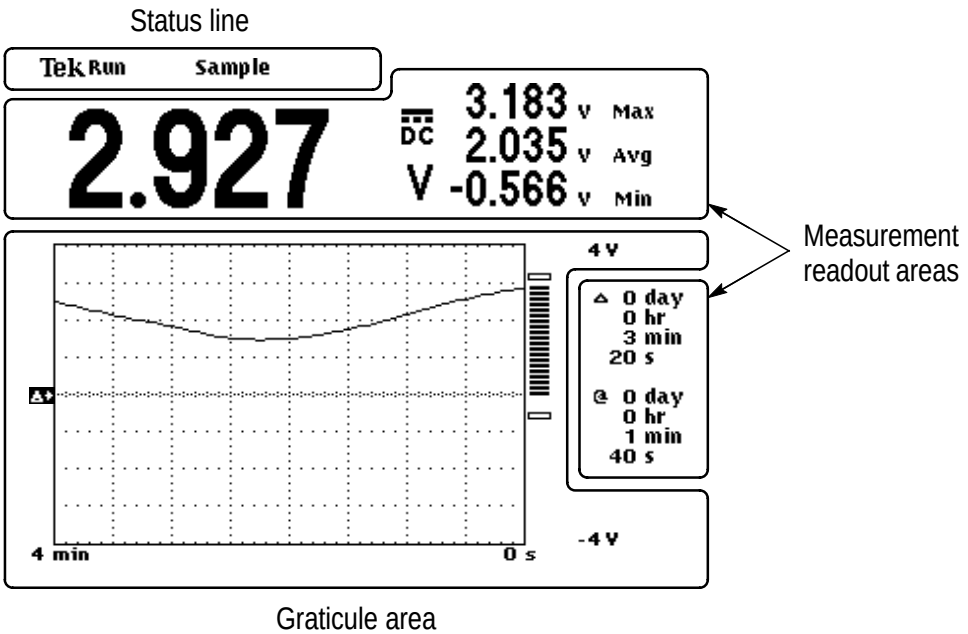
Beep New Max/Min. You can turn on a beep that sounds any time the TekScope instrument updates the Max or Min statistic.

METER Mode

Press the METER button to enter meter mode. The meter reading and statistics update about three times per second.

METER / SCOPE			
METER	METER	VAC	—
		VDC	—
		Ω	—
		)))) *(continuity)*	—
		 (diode)	—

The meter-mode display, shown below, is divided into three sections. The next two pages identify the content of each section in detail.



Status Line

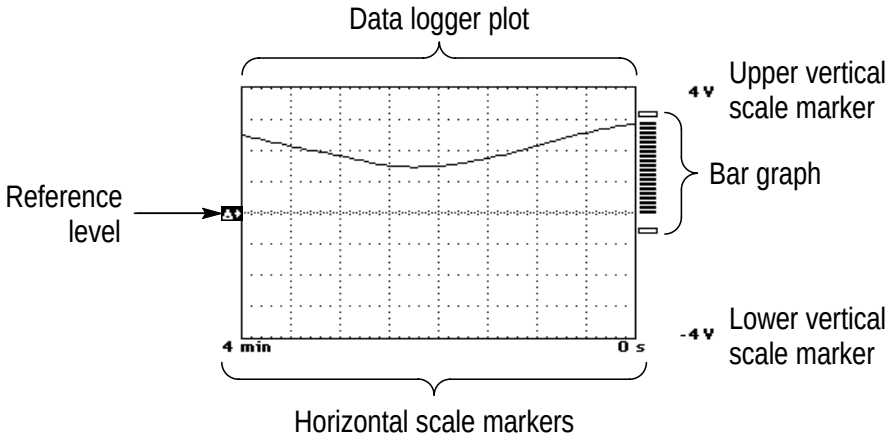
The status line across the top of the display contains acquisition information. The overrange indicator warns when an overvoltage is applied to the input.

The table below shows examples of the acquisition readout.

Acquisition Readout	Explanation
AUTO RANGE	Acquisition running with autorange function on (AUTO RANGE) or off (Run), or acquisition is stopped (Hold)
Run	
Hold	
Data: 7	Saved data is recalled for display (from location 7) while acquisition runs in the background
Sample	Acquisition mode for data logger

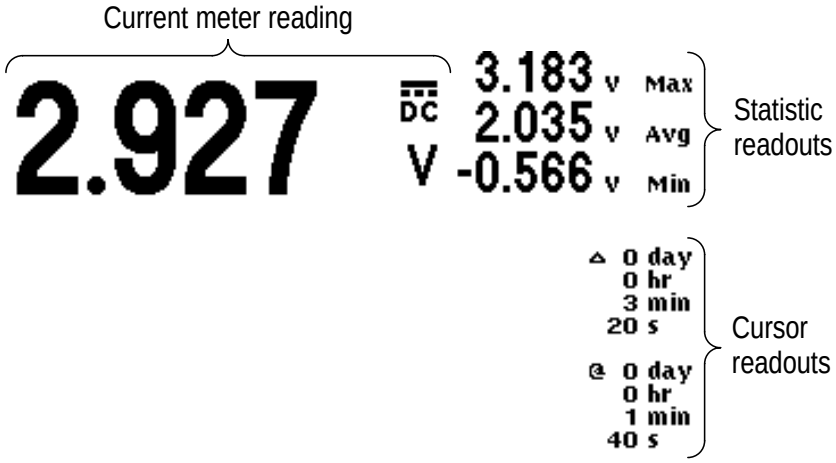
Graticule Area

The graticule area contains the data logger plot, the bar graph, and their scale markers.



Measurement Readout Area

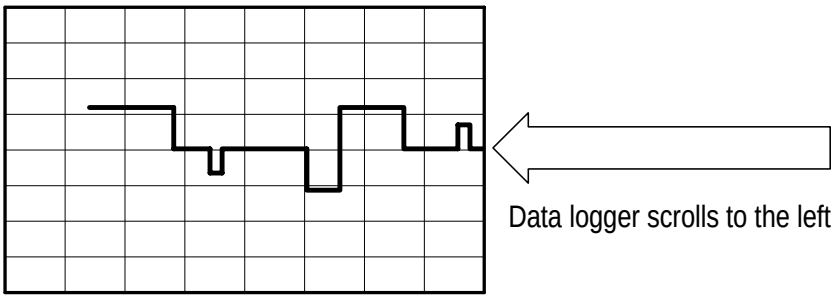
The area above and to the right of the graticule contains the current meter reading, statistic readouts, and cursor readouts.



Data Logger Display

The data logger records meter measurements over a period of time, creating a plot similar to a strip-chart recorder. You can set the time span of the plot from four minutes to eight days.

The data logger plot scrolls to the left. The most recent data is always at the right end of the graticule. The oldest data disappears off the left side of the graticule and is erased.



Reset. The TekScope instrument erases the waveform in the data logger plot if you make any of the following control changes:

- Turn off the HOLD function
- Change the measurement function (from VAC to VDC, for example)
- Change the probe scale factor
- Change the RelΔ value
- Change the data logger scroll speed

Zero Level. If you select the VDC meter function, the zero level is located at the horizontal centerline of the graticule; for all other meter functions, the zero level is the bottom of the graticule.

Reference Level. If the RelΔ function is turned on, the RelΔ baseline value is marked along the left side of the graticule.

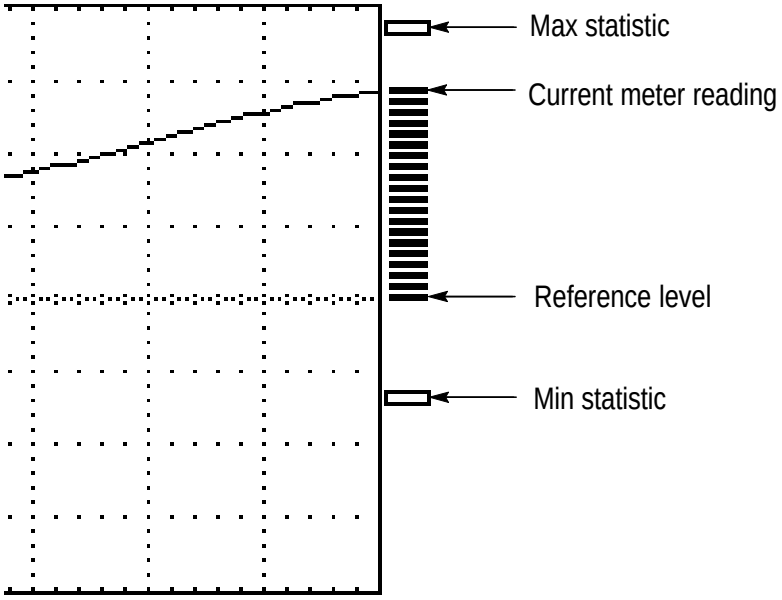
VOLTS/DIV Rocker. Use the VOLTS/DIV rocker to set the meter range and control the vertical scale of the data logger plot. If you change the vertical scale while the data logger is running, you will cause a vertical discontinuity; old data is not rescaled to match the current setting. However, if you change the vertical scale while the HOLD function is active, the entire waveform is scaled to match the current setting.

SEC/DIV Rocker. Use the SEC/DIV rocker to control the scroll speed of the data logger plot. When you change the scroll speed, existing data in the data logger plot is erased.

Bar Graph

The rapid update rate of the bar graph simulates an analog meter movement. The bar graph is displayed just to the right of the data logger display and uses the vertical axis of the data logger display as its scale. The bar graph extends from zero (or the RelΔ baseline value) to the current meter measurement. It tracks the meter measurement rate and updates about ten times per second.

In addition, the bar graph contains two hollow segments that represent the current values of the Min and Max statistics.



For More Information

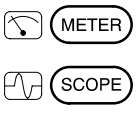
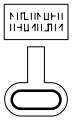
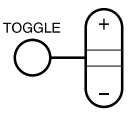
Many of the other sections in this chapter contain additional information about meter-mode menus and operation. Please refer to those sections, which are arranged alphabetically by button name.

SAVE/RECALL

Press the SAVE/RECALL button to save or recall any of the following:

- Setups
- Oscillscope waveforms
- DMM Data

Save/Recall Menu in Scope Mode

				
SCOPE	SAVE/ RECALL	Save Current Setup	To Setup	*Choose setup location*
		Recall Saved Setup	Recall Factory Setup	—
			Recall Setup	*Choose setup location*
		Save *selected wfm*	To Waveform	*Choose wave-form location*
		Recall Saved Waveform	Load REFA From Wfrm Load REFB From Wfrm	
		OK Save Setup OK Recall Setup OK Recall Factory OK Save Waveform OK Recall Waveform	—	—

Key Points

Saving and Recalling Setups. Whether you save a setup in scope mode or meter mode, the TekScope instrument stores its complete setup in nonvolatile memory. When you recall the setup, you will be in the mode from which the setup was saved.

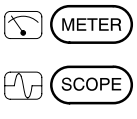
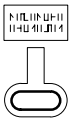
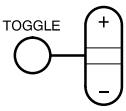
Recalling the Factory Setup. You can recall the Factory Setup to initialize the TekScope instrument to a known setup. *Appendix B* describes the Factory Setup in detail.

Saving a Waveform. Push the CH 1, CH 2, or MATH button to choose the waveform to save. Waveform position and scale factors are saved with each waveform.

Recalling a Waveform. Recall a saved waveform into either Ref A or Ref B for display. When you recall a saved waveform, the recalled waveform overwrites the previous Ref A or Ref B waveform.

Saving and Displaying a Waveform in One Step. Using a vertical menu, you can save a waveform and keep it for display at the same time. Refer to *Ref A or Ref B Vertical Menu* on page 3–62 for information about this capability.

Save/Recall Menu in Meter Mode

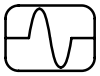
				
METER	SAVE/ RECALL	Save Current Setup	To Setup	*Choose setup location*
		Recall Saved Setup	Recall Factory Setup	—
			Recall Setup	*Choose setup location*
		Save DMM Data	To Data	*Choose DMM data location*
		Recall DMM Data	Recall Data Clear Data From Screen	
		OK Save Setup OK Recall Setup OK Recall Factory OK Save Data OK Recall Data OK Clear Data	—	—

Key Points

Saving and Recalling Setups. Whether you save a setup in scope mode or meter mode, the TekScope instrument stores its complete setup in nonvolatile memory.

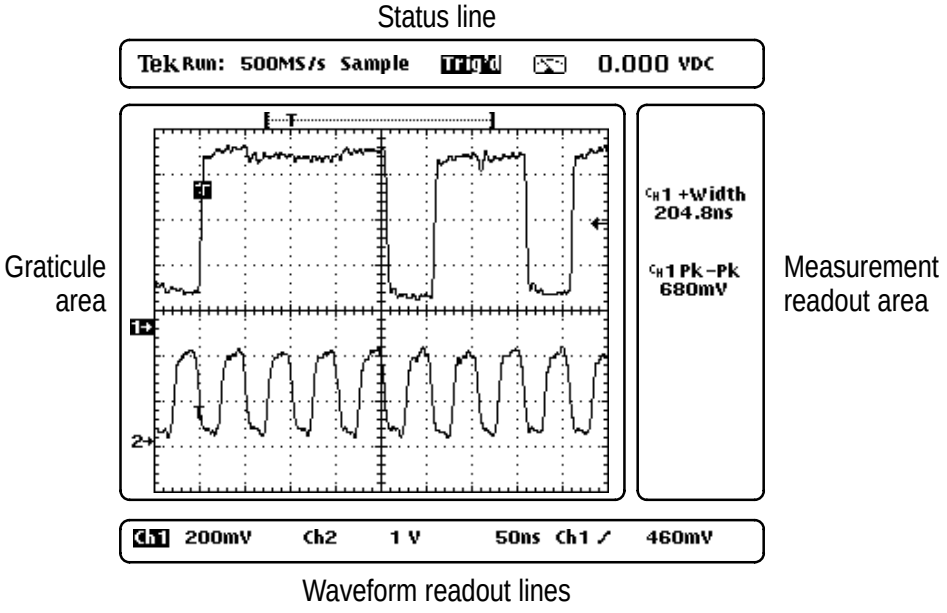
Saving DMM Data. Saving DMM data saves the meter mode, meter range, current DMM reading, statistics, and data logger plot.

SCOPE Mode



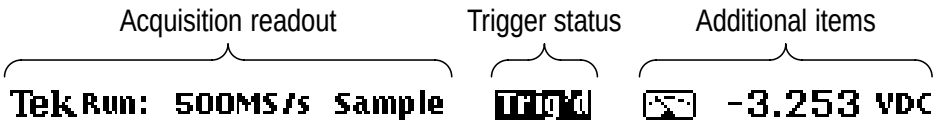
Press the SCOPE button to enter scope mode. If already in scope mode, pressing this button has no effect.

The scope-mode display, shown below, is divided into four sections. The next five pages identify the content of each section in detail.



Status Line

The status line across the top of the display contains acquisition and trigger information.



The table below shows acquisition readout examples that are displayed when acquisition is running. When you press HOLD to stop acquisition, the readout shows the number of waveforms acquired since acquisition was last stopped.

Acquisition Readout	Explanation
AUTO RANGE	Acquisition running with autorange function on (AUTO RANGE) or off (Run:)
Run:	
25MS/s	Current sample rate
Pk Detect	Acquisition mode

The table below shows the meaning of the trigger status indicators.

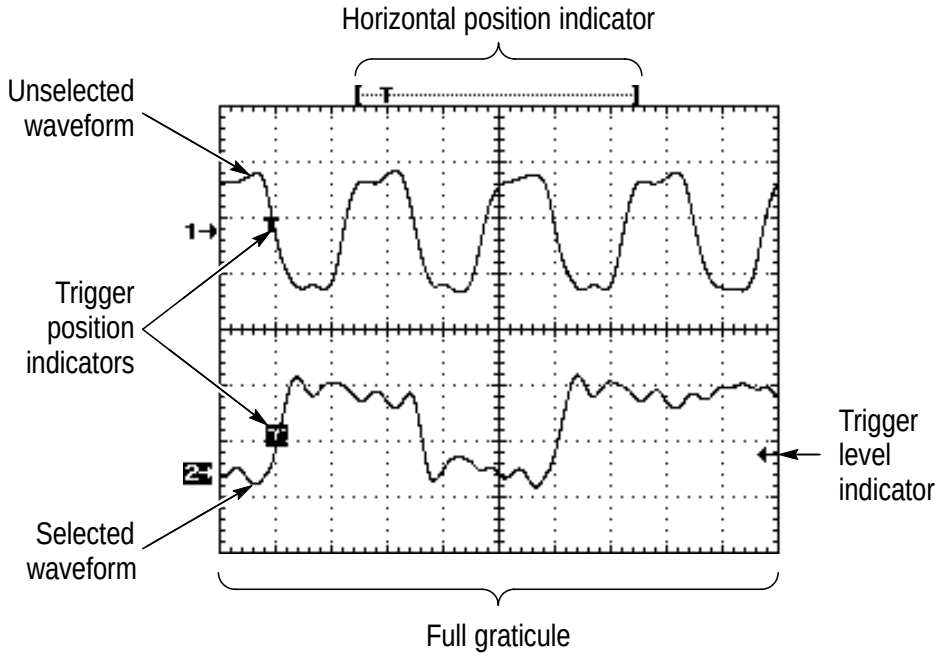
Trigger Status	Explanation
Auto	Free-running in Auto trigger mode
Trig?	Waiting for trigger in Normal trigger mode
PrTrig	Acquiring new pre-trigger data

The table below shows examples of additional items that are sometimes displayed in the status line.

Additional Items	Explanation
 -3.253 VDC	DMM icon and current DMM reading
 Delay: 1.014µs	Parameter and its current value (only when the +/– rocker is assigned to a parameter)

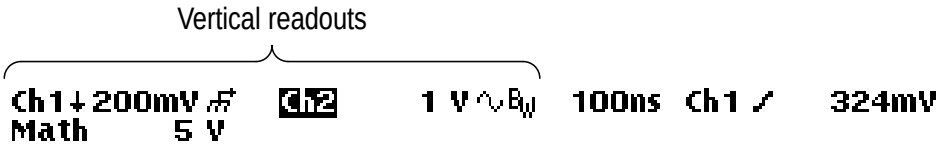
Graticule Area

The graticule area contains waveforms and position indicators.



Waveform Readout Lines

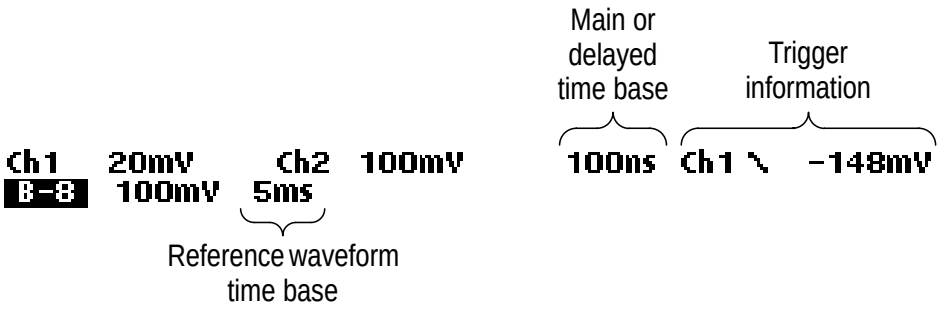
The readout lines below the graticule contain specific information about displayed waveforms. The top line displays vertical readout for channel 1 and channel 2. The bottom line displays readout for Ref A, Ref B, or Math, whichever waveform was selected last.



The table below shows examples of the vertical readout symbols.

Vertical Readout Symbols	Explanation
Ch2	Selected waveform
Ch1	Unselected waveform
↓	Inverted channel
⏚	GND coupling
∿	AC coupling
B_W	Bandwidth limit on
B−8	Reference waveform Ref B recalled from waveform storage location eight

The waveform readout lines also show time base and trigger information.

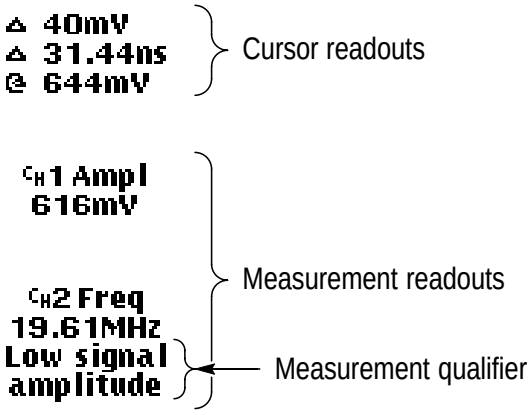


The table below shows examples of the trigger information.

Trigger Information	Explanation
Ch1	Trigger source
↘	Edge trigger slope
-148mV	Trigger level
⎍	Pulse trigger polarity
>	Pulse trigger condition
990ns	Pulse trigger width
Field 2	Video trigger condition

Measurement Readout Area

The area to the right of the graticule contains cursor and measurement readouts. If a measurement qualifier appears with a measurement result, the signal may be insufficient to take an accurate measurement.

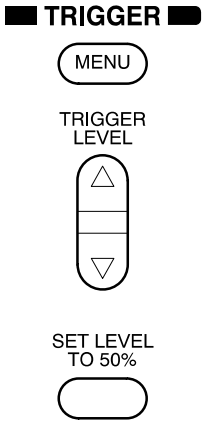


For More Information

Many of the other sections in this chapter contain additional information about scope-mode menus and operation. Please refer to those sections, which are arranged alphabetically by button name.

TRIGGER Controls

Triggering is an oscilloscope-only function; the trigger controls, shown below, have no effect in meter mode.



The trigger types are the following:

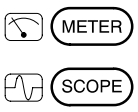
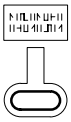
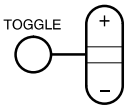
- Edge triggers on the rising or falling edge of the input signal (see page 3–48).
- Pulse triggers on specific events that you can qualify by time (see page 3–50).
- Video triggers on field 1, field 2, or a specific line of an NTSC or PAL standard video signal (see page 3–52).

Use the leftmost button in the trigger menu to choose the trigger type. The remaining items in the trigger menu depend on the trigger type you choose.

Edge		Pulse		Video	
Source	Choose Ch 1 or Ch 2	**Source**	Choose Ch 1 or Ch 2	**Source**	Choose Ch 1 or Ch 2
Coupling	DC  HF Reject  LF Reject  Noise Rej (DC Low Sensitivity)	**Polarity & width**	Positive [1]  Negative [1]  [1] Set pulse width with +/– rocker	**Trigger on**	Field 1 (Interlaced) Field 2 (Interlaced) Any Field (Non-interlaced) Lines
Slope	Positive  Negative 	**Trigger when**	Less Than Width  Greater Than Width  Equal To Width [2]  Not Equal To Width [2]  [2] Set tolerance	**Scan rate**	15 kHz to 20 kHz 20 kHz to 25 kHz 25 kHz to 35 kHz 35 kHz to 50 kHz 50 kHz to 65 kHz

Edge Trigger

Use Edge triggering to trigger on the rising or falling edge of the input signal at the trigger threshold.

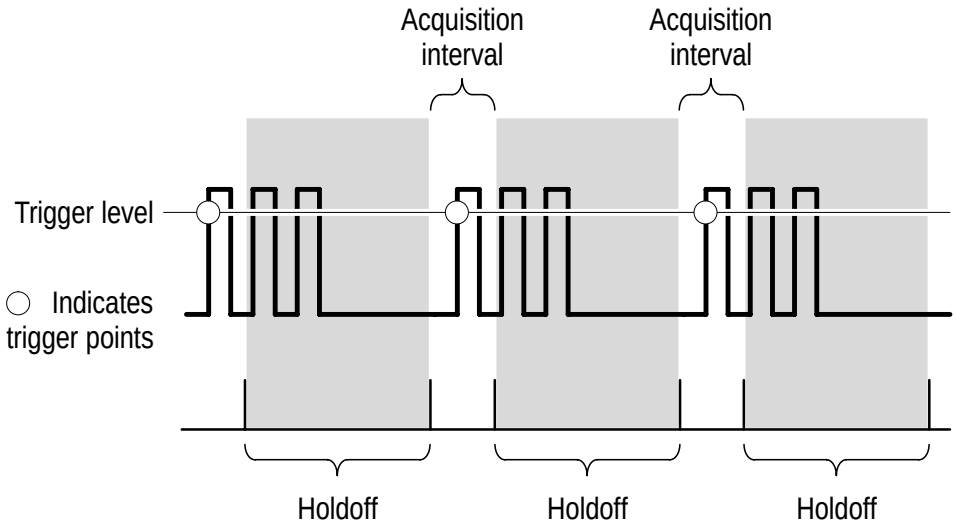
				
SCOPE	TRIGGER MENU	Type	Edge	—
		Source	Ch1 Ch2	
		Coupling	DC HF Reject LF Reject Noise Reject	
		Slope	*/ (rising edge)* *\ (falling edge)*	
		Mode & Holdoff	Auto Normal	*Set holdoff*

Key Points

Normal and Auto Mode. Use Normal trigger mode when you want the oscilloscope to trigger only on a valid trigger. Use Auto trigger mode when you want the acquisition to free-run in the absence of a valid trigger event. Also, choose Auto when you want an untriggered, rolling waveform at 500 ms/div or slower time base settings.

Holdoff. You can use holdoff to help stabilize the display of nonperiodic waveforms. After you press the Mode & Holdoff menu button, use the +/– rocker to set the holdoff time from 500 ns to 10 s.

Holdoff begins when the TekScope instrument recognizes a trigger event and disables the trigger system until acquisition is complete. The trigger system remains disabled during the holdoff time that follows each acquisition.

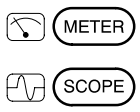
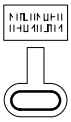
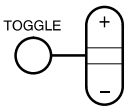


Triggers are not recognized during holdoff time.

NOTE. *For best results, choose Normal trigger mode when using long holdoff settings (10 ms or greater).*

Pulse Trigger

Use Pulse triggering to isolate and display specific events that you can qualify by time.

				
SCOPE	TRIGGER MENU	Type	Pulse	—
		Source	Ch1 Ch2	
		Polarity & Width	Positive Negative	*Set width*
		Trigger When	Less Than Width Greater Than Width	—
			Equal To Width Not Equal To Width	*Set* ±%
		Mode & Holdoff	Auto Normal	—

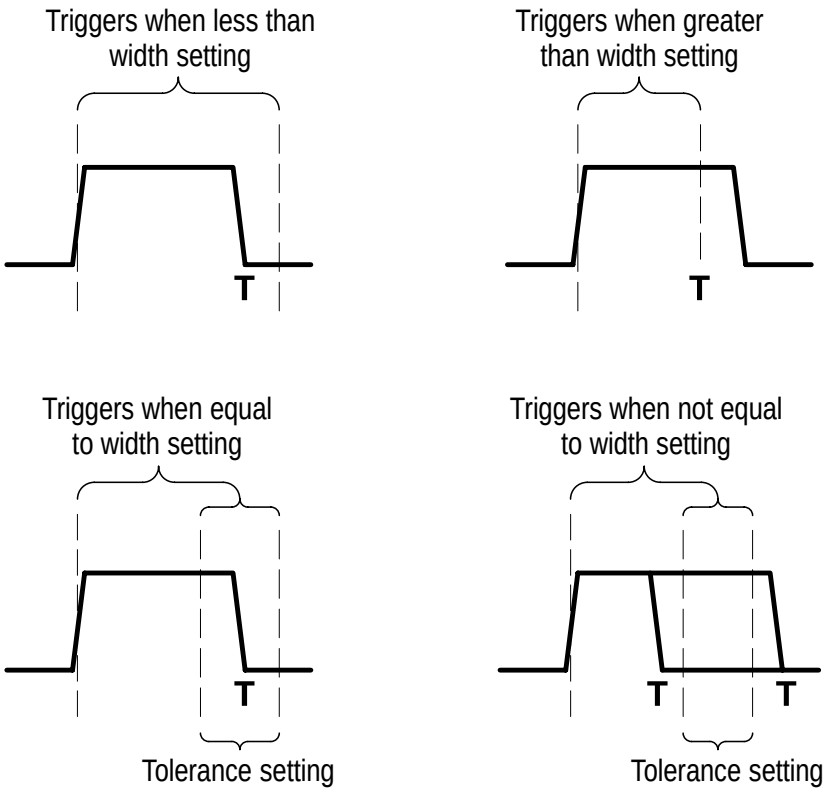
Key Points

Trigger Conditions. You can trigger on the following conditions:

- Less Than Width triggers on a pulse width that is less than the time threshold.
- Greater Than Width triggers on a pulse width that is greater than the time threshold.

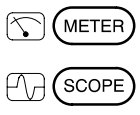
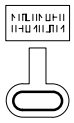
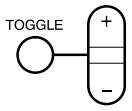
- Equal To Width triggers on a pulse that matches the set pulse width within a given tolerance. Use the +/– rocker to set the tolerance in percent. For example, if the pulse width is set to 1 μs and the tolerance is set to ±20%, triggering occurs only on pulse widths in the range from 800 ns to 1.2 μs.
- Not Equal To Width triggers on a pulse that does not match the set pulse width and tolerance. Use the +/– rocker to set the tolerance.

Trigger Location. The T symbol shows where triggering occurs for the four trigger conditions.



Video Trigger

Choose video triggering to trigger on field 1, field 2, or the lines of an NTSC, PAL, or SECAM standard video signal. Also, you can trigger on nonstandard video signals with scan rates up to 65 kHz.

				
SCOPE	TRIGGER MENU	Type	Video	—
		Source	Ch1 Ch2	
		Trigger On	Field 1 Field 2 Any Field Lines	
		Scan Rate	—	*Set scan rate*
		Mode & Holdoff	Auto Normal	*Set holdoff*

Key Points

Sync Pulses. When you choose Video, the trigger always occurs on negative-going sync pulses. If your video signal has positive-going sync pulses, invert the signal using the vertical menu. Refer to *VERTICAL Controls* on page 3–59 for information about inverting a signal.

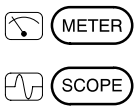
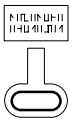
UTILITY

The following are examples of what you can do with each of the six branches in the Utility menu:

- Use Config to display the firmware version.
- Use Hard Copy to set up hard copy parameters. Refer to *HARD COPY* on page 3–17 for information about setting up and printing a hard copy.
- Use RS-232 to set up for remote communication.
- Use Misc to set the standby or backlight timeout.
- Use Cal to compensate the signal path.
- Use Diag to run internal diagnostic routines.

Press the UTILITY button to display the utility menu. You can access the same utility menu from scope mode or meter mode. Then, use the left-most button in the utility menu to choose the branch. The remaining items in the utility menu may change depending on the branch you choose.

Config System

			
SCOPE *or* METER	UTILITY	System	Config
		Tek Secure Erase Memory	—
		Version	
		OK Erase Setup/Data	

Key Points

Tek Secure. If you have acquired confidential data, you may want to execute Tek Secure before you return the TekScope instrument to general use. Executing Tek Secure accomplishes the following tasks:

- Replaces all waveforms (oscilloscope and data logger) in all reference memories with zero sample values
- Replaces the current front-panel setup and all stored setups with the factory setup
- Calculates the checksums of all waveform memory and setup memory locations to verify successful completion of waveform and setup erasure
- Displays a confirmation or warning message if the checksum calculation is successful or unsuccessful

RS-232 System

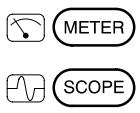
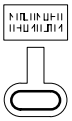
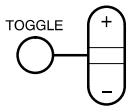
METER / SCOPE	UTILITY			TOGGLE + −
SCOPE *or* METER	UTILITY	System	RS-232	—
		Baud Rate	—	*Choose rate*
		Flagging	Hard Flagging	On Off
			Soft Flagging	
		Misc	EOL	CR LF CR/LF LF/CR
			Parity	None Even Odd
			Stop Bits	1 2
			Delay	*Set delay*
		Set RS232 Parameters to Defaults	—	—

Key Points

RS-232 Troubleshooting. If you are having RS-232 communication difficulties, try the following remedies:

- Verify that the RS-232 cable is connected to the correct port on your computer or hard copy device.
- Reset the RS-232 parameters to defaults and then set the baud rate to match the computer or hard copy device. The default settings (except baud rate) are standard on most computers and hard copy devices.

Misc System

				
SCOPE *or* METER	UTILITY	System	Misc	—
		Power Off Time-Out	—	*Set time*
		Backlight Time-Out	—	*Set time*

Key Points

Power Off Time-Out. Use this feature to automatically turn off the TekScope instrument if it is not being used. Use the +/– rocker to set the power off time-out delay from one minute to 15 minutes or to ∞ (time-out off).

Power off time-out operates only when you use battery power.

Backlight Time-Out. Press this button to adjust the backlight time-out delay. This feature automatically turns the backlight off after a period of time if left unattended. Use the +/– rocker to set the backlight time-out delay from one minute to 15 minutes or to ∞ (time-out off).

Backlight time-out operates only when you use battery power.

Cal System

METER / SCOPE	UTILITY	System	Cal
SCOPE *or* METER		Signal Path	—
		Factory Scope	
		Factory DMM	
		OK Compensate Signal Path	
		OK Factory Cal Scope	
		OK Factory Cal DMM	

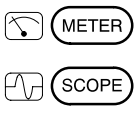
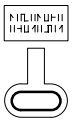
Key Points

Signal Path Compensation. Signal path compensation optimizes the oscilloscope accuracy for the current ambient temperature. For maximum accuracy, recompensate the signal path if the ambient temperature changes by 5° C or more.

To compensate the signal path, disconnect any probes or cables from the channel 1 and channel 2 input BNC connectors. Then, press the **OK Compensate Signal Path** button to confirm that you are ready to proceed.

Factory Scope and Factory DMM. Service personnel use these functions to calibrate the oscillscope and DMM internal voltage references. Refer to your Tektronix field office or representative for assistance with these processes.

Diag System

			
SCOPE *or* METER	UTILITY	System	Diag
		Execute	—
		Loop	Once Always Until Fail
		Error Log	—
		OK Run Test OK Display Log	

Key Points

Starting Diagnostics. To execute the built-in diagnostic routines, disconnect all cables, probes, or leads from the oscilloscope and DMM inputs, and then press the **OK Run Test** button.

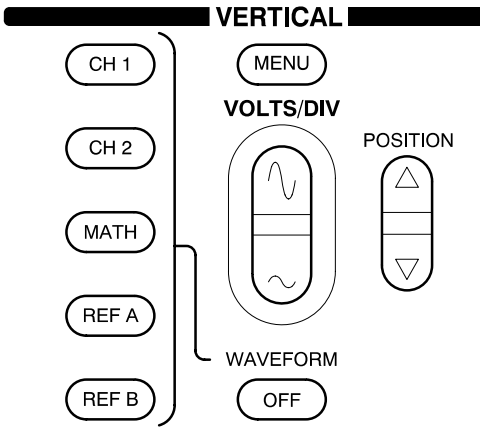
Stopping Diagnostics. Choose how you want the diagnostic routines to execute:

- Loop Once runs all diagnostic routines one time and then stops.
- Loop Always runs the diagnostic routines continuously. Press **HOLD** and then **CLEAR MENU** to resume normal operation.
- Loop Until Fail runs the diagnostic routines until the TekScope instrument fails a test or until you cycle the power.

Error Log. The error log contains summary data gathered over the life of the TekScope instrument and descriptions of the last 100 errors encountered. The last error in the list is the most recent. Press the +/– rocker to display subsequent pages of the error log.

VERTICAL Controls

You can use the vertical controls to display waveforms, adjust vertical scale and position, and set input parameters.



Vertical Operations in Scope Mode

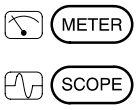
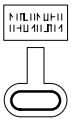
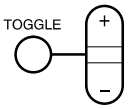
All vertical operations affect the selected waveform. Press the CH 1, CH 2, MATH, REF A, or REF B button to select that waveform.

To remove a waveform from the display, select the waveform and then press the WAVEFORM OFF button.

Press the MENU button to display the vertical menu. The contents of the vertical menu depend on which waveform is selected.

Channel 1 or Channel 2 Vertical Menu

The vertical menu contains the following items when channel 1 or channel 2 is the selected waveform.

				
SCOPE	VERTICAL MENU	Coupling	DC AC GND	—
		Invert	Invert Off Invert On	
		Bandwidth	Full Bandwidth 20 MHz	
		Position	—	
		Probe Type	Current Probe	*Set conversion factor*
			Voltage Probe	*Set probe attenuation*

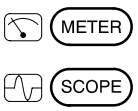
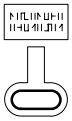
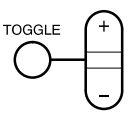
Key Points

GND Coupling. Use GND coupling to display a zero-volt waveform. When you use GND coupling, the input BNC connector is disconnected from internal circuits. Internally, the channel input and its reference are connected to create a zero-volt reference level.

VOLTS/DIV Rocker. Use the VOLTS/DIV rocker to change the vertical sensitivity when acquisition is running. When acquisition is stopped, the rocker scales the waveform vertically.

Math Vertical Menu

The vertical menu contains the following items when Math is the selected waveform.

				
SCOPE	VERTICAL MENU	Function	Ch1 + Ch2 Ch1 – Ch2 Ch2 – Ch1 Ch1 × Ch2	—

Key Points

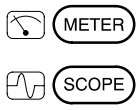
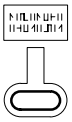
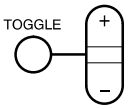
Math Waveform Units. The waveform math function recognizes the following combinations of units.

Channel 1 Unit	Channel 2 Unit	Math Operation	Resulting Math Unit
V	V	+ or –	V
A	A	+ or –	A
V	V	×	VV
A	A	×	AA
V	A	×	W
A	V	×	W

VOLTS/DIV Rocker. Use the VOLTS/DIV rocker to scale the waveform vertically. The rocker does not affect channel 1 or channel 2 sensitivity.

Ref A or Ref B Vertical Menu

The vertical menu contains the following items when Ref A or Ref B is the selected waveform.

				
SCOPE	VERTICAL MENU	Save Ch1	To Waveform	*Choose waveform location*
		Save Ch2		
		Save MATH		
		Horizontal Position	Lock Ind	—
		OK Save Waveform	—	

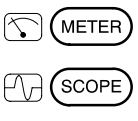
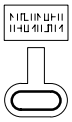
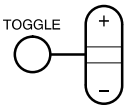
Key Points

Saving and Displaying a Waveform in One Step. You can copy a live waveform from one of the save sources shown above (Ch 1, Ch 2, or Math) into Ref A or Ref B for display and also into the nonvolatile storage location you choose with the +/– rocker.

Horizontal Position. Choose locked or independent horizontal position control for the reference waveforms.

- Choose Lock to position all displayed waveforms as a group.
- Choose Ind to position each reference waveform independently. The live waveforms (Ch 1, Ch 2, Math) still position as a group.

Vertical Operations in Meter Mode

				
METER	VERTICAL MENU	Noise Reject	None 60 Hz 50 Hz	—
		Probe Type	Current Probe	*Set conversion factor*
			Voltage Probe	—

Key Points

Noise Reject. You can improve the repeatability of AC measurements in the presence of 50 Hz or 60 Hz noise by choosing noise rejection.

VOLTS/DIV Rocker. Use the VOLTS/DIV rocker to change the meter range and the vertical scale of the data logger plot.

Appendices

Appendix A: Specifications

This appendix contains the oscilloscope, DMM, and general specifications for the THS 710 and THS 720 TekScope instruments. All specifications are guaranteed unless noted "typical." Specifications that are marked with the ✓ symbol are checked in *Appendix D: Performance Verification.*

All specifications apply to both the THS 710 and THS 720 unless noted otherwise. All specifications assume horizontal MAG is off, unless noted otherwise. To meet specifications, two conditions must first be met:

- The TekScope instrument must have been operating continuously for ten minutes within the operating temperature range specified.
- You must perform the Compensate Signal Path operation, accessible through the utility menu, if the operating temperature changes by more than 5° C.

Oscilloscope Specifications

Acquisition		
Acquisition Modes	Sample (Normal), Peak detect, Envelope, and Average	
Acquisition Rate, typical	Up to 25 waveforms per second (2 channels, sample acquisition mode, MAG on, no measurements)	
Single Sequence	*Acquisition Mode*	*Acquisition Stops After*
	Sample, Peak Detect	Single acquisition, one or two channels simultaneously
	Average, Envelope	N acquisitions, one or two channels simultaneously, N is settable from 2 to 256 or ∞

Oscilloscope Specifications (Cont.)

Inputs		
Input Coupling	DC, AC, or GND	
Input Impedance, DC Coupled	1 MΩ ±1% in parallel with 25 pF ±2 pF	
Maximum Voltage Between Signal and Common at Input BNC	*Overvoltage Category*	*Maximum Voltage*
	CAT II Environment	300 V_{RMS}
	CAT III Environment	150 V_{RMS}
	For steady-state sinusoidal waveforms, derate at 20 dB/decade above 100 kHz to 13 V_{pk} at 3 MHz and above. Also, refer to Overvoltage Category description on page A–15.	
Maximum Voltage Between Common and Earth Ground at BNC	30 V_{RMS}, 42.4 V_{pk}	
Channel-to-Channel Common Mode Rejection, typical	100:1 at frequencies ≤50 MHz, measured on MATH Ch1 – Ch2 waveform, with test signal applied between signal and common of both channels, and with the same VOLTS/DIV and coupling settings on each channel	
Channel-to-Channel Crosstalk, typical	≥100:1 at 50 MHz, measured on one channel, with test signal applied between signal and common of the other channel, and with the same VOLTS/DIV and coupling settings on each channel	
Common to Chassis Capacitance, typical	65 pF	

Oscilloscope Specifications (Cont.)

Vertical		
Number of Channels	2	
Digitizers	8 bit resolution, separate digitizers for each channel sample simultaneously	
VOLTS/DIV Range	5 mV/div to 50 V/div at input BNC	
Polarity	Normal and Invert	
Position Range	±10 divisions	
✓ Analog Bandwidth at BNC, DC Coupled (at 5 mV/div, typical)	*THS 710*	*THS 720*
	60 MHz at input BNC	100 MHz at input BNC (90 MHz above 35° C)
Peak Detect or Envelope Bandwidth, typical	*THS 710*	*THS 720*
	50 MHz (1 µs/div or slower)	75 MHz (1 µs/div or slower)
Analog Bandwidth Limit, typical	Selectable between 20 MHz or full	
Lower Frequency Limit, AC Coupled, typical	≤10 Hz at BNC, reduced by a factor of ten when using a 10X passive probe	
Rise Time at BNC, typical	*THS 710*	*THS 720*
	5.8 ns	3.5 ns
Peak Detect or Envelope Pulse Response, typical	Captures 50% or greater amplitude of pulses ≥ 8 ns wide (≥ 20 ns wide at 500 ns/div)	
DC Gain Accuracy	±2% for Sample or Average acquisition mode	
Position Accuracy	±[0.4% × |(position × volts/div)| + (0.1 div × volts/div)]	

Oscilloscope Specifications (Cont.)

Vertical		
⩘ DC Measurement Accuracy, Average Acquisition Mode	*Measurement Type*	*Accuracy*
	Average of ≥16 waveforms	±[2% × |reading + (position × volts/div)| + (0.1 div × volts/div)]
	Delta volts between any two averages of ≥16 waveforms acquired under same setup and ambient conditions	±[2% × |reading| + (0.05 div × volts/div)]
DC Measurement Accuracy, Sample Acq. Mode, typical	±[2% × |reading + (position × volts/div)| + (0.15 div × volts/div) + 0.6 mV]	
Horizontal		
Sample Rate Range	*THS 710*	*THS 720*
	5 S/s to 250 MS/s, in a 1.25, 2.5, 5 sequence	5 S/s to 500 MS/s, in a 1.25, 2.5, 5 sequence
Record Length	2500 samples for each channel	
SEC/DIV Range (including MAG)	*THS 710*	*THS 720*
	10 ns/div to 50 s/div	5 ns/div to 50 s/div
⩘ Sample Rate and Delay Time Accuracy	±200 ppm over any ≥1 ms time interval	
Delay Time Range	Zero to 50 s	

Oscilloscope Specifications (Cont.)

Trigger		
⩘ Trigger Sensitivity, Edge Trigger Type	*Coupling*	*Sensitivity*
	DC	0.35 div from DC to 50 MHz, increasing to 1 div at 100 MHz
Trigger Sensitivity, Edge Trigger Type, typical	*Coupling*	*Sensitivity*
	NOISE REJ	3.5 times the DC-coupled limits
	HF REJ	1.5 times the DC-coupled limit from DC to 30 kHz, attenuates signals above 30 kHz
	LF REJ	1.5 times the DC-coupled limits for frequencies above 1 kHz, attenuates signals below 1 kHz
Trigger Level Range	±4 divisions from center of screen	
Trigger Level Accuracy, typical	±0.2 divisions, for signals having rise and fall times ≥20 ns	
SET LEVEL TO 50%, typical	Operates with input signals ≥50 Hz	
Width Range, Pulse Trigger Type, typical	99 ns to 1 s, with resolution of 33 ns or approximately 1% of setting (whichever is greater)	
Width Tolerance Range, Pulse Trigger Type, typical	5%, 10%, 15%, or 20%	

Oscilloscope Specifications (Cont.)

Trigger		
Sensitivity, Video Trigger Type, typical	Composite video signal with negative sync pulse amplitude from 0.6 to 2.5 divisions	
Signal Formats and Field Rates, Video Trigger Type	Broadcast systems	Supports NTSC, PAL, and SECAM
	Interlaced	Field 1 or field 2
	Non-interlaced	Any field or any line
	Line Rates	15 kHz to 65 kHz, in five ranges
Holdoff Range	495 ns to 10 s	
Measurements		
Cursors	Voltage difference between cursors (ΔV) Time difference between cursors (ΔT) Reciprocal of ΔT in Hertz (1/ΔT)	
Automated Measurements	Amplitude, Burst Width, Cycle Mean, Cycle RMS, Fall Time, Frequency, High, Low, Max, Mean, Min, Negative Duty Cycle, Negative Overshoot, Negative Width, Pk – Pk, Period, Positive Duty Cycle, Positive Overshoot, Positive Width, Rise Time, and RMS	

Oscilloscope Specifications (Cont.)

With P6113B Probe		
Analog Bandwidth, DC Coupled	*THS 710*	*THS 720*
	60 MHz	100 MHz
Probe Attenuation	10X	
Maximum Voltage Between Probe Tip and Reference Lead	*Overvoltage Category*	*Maximum Voltage*
	CAT II Environment	300 V_{RMS}
	CAT III Environment	150 V_{RMS}
	For steady-state sinusoidal waveforms, derate at 20 dB/decade above 100 kHz to 13 V_{pk} at 3 MHz and above. Also, refer to Overvoltage Category description on page A–15.	
Maximum Voltage Between Reference Lead and Earth Ground Using P6113B Probe	30 V_{RMS}, 42.4 V_{pk}	

Oscilloscope Specifications (Cont.)

With P5102 Probe		
Analog Bandwidth, DC Coupled	*THS 710*	*THS 720*
	60 MHz	100 MHz
Probe Attenuation	10X	
Maximum Voltage Between Probe Tip and Reference Lead, DC Coupled	*Overvoltage Category*	*Maximum Voltage*
	CAT II Environment	1000 V_{RMS}
	CAT III Environment	600 V_{RMS}
Maximum Voltage Between Probe Tip and Reference Lead, AC Coupled	*Overvoltage Category*	*Maximum Voltage*
	CAT II Environment	$\pm$1000 V_{DC}
	CAT III Environment	$\pm$600 V_{DC}
Maximum Voltage Between Reference Lead and Earth Ground	*Overvoltage Category*	*Maximum Voltage*
	CAT II Environment	600 V_{RMS}
	CAT III Environment	300 V_{RMS}
Single Channel Common Lead Feedthrough with P5102 Probe, typical	1000:1 from DC to 100 kHz, measured on either channel, with probe tip and reference lead connected together, and with test signal applied between tip/reference and earth ground A 3000 V/µs slew rate results in $\leq$0.5 division feedthrough, measured on either channel, with probe tip and reference lead connected together, and with test signal applied between tip/reference and earth ground	

DMM Specifications

General		
Resolution	$3\frac{3}{4}$ digit, 4000 count full scale reading except as noted	
Input Resistance, AC or DC Voltage	10 MΩ ±10%	
Input Capacitance, AC or DC Voltage, typical	≤100 pF	
Maximum Voltage Between DMM and COM Inputs	*Overvoltage Category*	*Maximum Voltage*
	CAT II Environment	600 V_{RMS}
	CAT III Environment	300 V_{RMS}
Maximum Voltage Between DMM or COM Input and Earth Ground	*Overvoltage Category*	*Maximum Voltage*
	CAT II Environment	600 V_{RMS}
	CAT III Environment	300 V_{RMS}
DC Voltage		
Ranges and Resolution	*Range*	*Resolution*
	400.0 mV	0.1 mV
	4.000 V	1 mV
	40.00 V	10 mV
	400.0 V	100 mV
	880 V	1 V

DMM Specifications (Cont.)

DC Voltage		
⩘ Accuracy	±(0.5% of reading + 5 counts)	
Normal Mode Rejection, typical	Rejects AC signals by >60 dB at 50 Hz or 60 Hz (user selectable)	
Common Mode Rejection, typical	Rejects AC signals by >100 dB at 50 Hz or 60 Hz (user selectable)	
AC Voltage		
Conversion Type	AC conversions are true RMS. The AC measurement is based on the AC and DC components of the signal as shown below: *AC Measurement = RMS(AC+DC) – DC*	
Ranges and Resolution	*Range*	*Resolution*
	400.0 mV	0.1 mV
	4.000 V	1 mV
	40.00 V	10 mV
	400.0 V	100 mV
	640 V	1 V
⩘ Accuracy	*Input Waveform*	*Maximum Error*
	Sinusoidal waveforms with no DC component	±(2% of reading + 5 counts)
	Nonsinusoidal waveforms with crest factor up to 3 and no DC component	±(4% of reading + 5 counts)
Bandwidth, typical	≥5 kHz for all ranges	
Common Mode Rejection, typical	Rejects AC signals by >60 dB at DC, 50 Hz, and 60 Hz	

DMM Specifications (Cont.)

Ω/Resistance		
Ranges and Resolution	*Range*	*Resolution*
	400.0 Ω	0.1 Ω
	4.000 kΩ	1 Ω
	40.00 kΩ	10 Ω
	400.0 kΩ	100 Ω
	4.000 MΩ	1 kΩ
	40.00 MΩ	10 kΩ
Accuracy, typical	*Range*	*Maximum Error*
	All ranges except 40 MΩ	±(0.5% of reading + 2 counts)
	40 MΩ	±(2% of reading + 5 counts) for ≤60% relative humidity
Bias Voltage for Full Scale Resistance Measurement, typical	*Range*	*Full Scale Bias Voltage*
	400.0 Ω	350 mV
	4.000 kΩ	200 mV
	40.00 kΩ	350 mV
	400.0 kΩ	350 mV
	4.000 MΩ	400 mV
	40.00 MΩ	1.10 V
Open Circuit Voltage, typical	*Range*	*Open Circuit Voltage*
	400.0 Ω	4.8 V
	All other ranges	≤1.2 V

DMM Specifications (Cont.)

Continuity Check	
Indication	An audible tone is generated when measured resistance is below 50 Ω, typical
Open Circuit Voltage, typical	4.8 V
Test Current, typical	1 mA
Diode Check	
Range	Zero to 2 V, measures forward voltage drop of semiconductor junction
Voltage Accuracy, typical	±25%
Open Circuit Voltage, typical	4.8 V
Test Current, typical	1 mA
Data Logger	
Horizontal Scale Range	24 hours/div to 30 s/div (4 minutes to 8 days, full scale)

General Specifications

Display	
Display Type	4.7 in (120 mm) diagonal liquid crystal
Display Resolution	320 horizontal by 240 vertical pixels
Display Contrast	Adjustable, temperature compensated
Backlight Intensity, typical	35 cd/m^2

General Specifications (Cont.)

RS-232 Interface		
Device Type	DTE	
RJ-45 Connector Pinout	*Pin Number*	*Signal*
	1	DCD
	2	DSR
	3	DTR
	4	GND
	5	RXD
	6	TXD
	7	CTS
	8	RTS
Probe Compensator Output		
Output Voltage, typical	5.0 V into ≥1 MΩ load	
Frequency, typical	1.2 kHz	
Power Source		
Battery	Replaceable Ni-Cd battery pack	
Battery Life, typical	Approximately two hours of continuous use from a full charge	
Low Battery Indication, typical	Low battery message first appears approximately ten minutes before the instrument powers off automatically	
Battery Saver	Standby Time-out and Backlight Time-out extend battery life. Time-out ranges from 1 minute to 15 minutes, or off.	
Battery Charging Time, typical	With TekScope instrument operating	20 hours
	With TekScope instrument turned off	20 hours
	In external charger	1.5 hours

General Specifications (Cont.)

Power Source		
External Power	12 VDC nominal, center positive; Operates with input from 10 VDC to 15 VDC The DC INPUT disconnects itself automatically if >15 VDC is applied. If this occurs, disconnect the overvoltage and then reconnect to a voltage in the proper range.	
Memory Retention, typical	All memory is retained indefinitely with battery removed and without external power applied.	
Fuse	This instrument has no user-replaceable fuses	
Environmental		
Temperature	Operating	–10° C to +50° C
	Nonoperating	–20° C to +60° C
Humidity	+40° C or below	≤95% relative humidity
	+41° C to +50° C	≤75% relative humudity
Altitude	Operating	2,000 m
	Nonoperating	15,000 m
Random Vibration	Operating	2.66 g_{RMS} from 5 Hz to 500 Hz, 10 minutes on each axis
	Nonoperating	3.48 g_{RMS} from 5 Hz to 500 Hz, 10 minutes on each axis
Drop Resistance, typical	Survives a 30 in drop onto concrete with only cosmetic damage	

General Specifications (Cont.)

Mechanical		
Size	Height	8.53 in (217 mm)
	Width	6.95 in (177 mm)
	Depth	2.00 in (50.8 mm)
Weight	With battery installed	3.2 lbs (1.5 kg)
	With all standard accessories in soft carry case	7.5 lbs (3.4 kg)
	When packaged for domestic shipment	9.0 lbs (4.1 kg)
Certifications and Compliances		
Certifications	Listed UL3111-1 and CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 1010.1-92, complies with EN61010-1	
Overvoltage Category	*Category*	*Examples*
	CAT III	A typical CAT III environment is the power distribution system within a building or factory. These environments are somewhat protected from lightning strikes, but susceptible to switching transients and other disturbances that may generate high voltage impulses.
	CAT II	A typical CAT II environment is the 120/240 V distribution system within a lab or office. These environments are fairly well protected from external high voltage disturbances.

General Specifications (Cont.)

Certifications and Compliances	
EC Declaration of Conformity	Meets the intent of Directive 89/336/EEC for Electromagnetic Compatibility and Low-Voltage Directive 73/23/ECC for Product Safety. Compliance was demonstrated to the following specifications as listed in the official Journal of the European Communities: EN 55011 Class A: Radiated and Conducted Emissions[1 3] EN 50081–1 Emissions: EN 60555–2 Power Harmonics EN 50082–1 Immunity: IEC 801–2 Electrostatic Discharge IEC 801–3 RF Radiated[2] IEC 801–4 Fast Transients IEC 801–5 Surge[3] EN 61010–1 Safety **1** Tektronix-supplied ferrite bead required on instrument end of RS-232 cable **2** Performance criteria: ≤ 5.0 div increase in peak-to-peak noise (Sample acquisition mode, full bandwidth); otherwise, ≤ 1.0 div increase in peak-to-peak noise **3** Applies to instrument operating from Tektronix-supplied AC adapter
FCC Compliance	Emissions comply with FCC Code of Federal Regulations 47 CFR, Part 15, Subpart B, Class A

Adjustment Interval
The recommended adjustment interval is one year

Appendix B: Factory Setup

The table below lists the state of the TekScope instrument after you recall the Factory Setup.

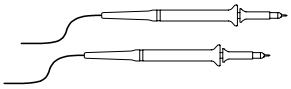
Control	Changed by Factory Setup to
Acquire mode	Sample
Acquire stop after	HOLD button only
Acquire # of averages	16
Acquire # of envelopes	8
Channel selection	Channel 1 on, all others off
Cursor H Bar 1 position	–3.2 divisions from the center
Cursor H Bar 2 position	+3.2 divisions from the center
Cursor V Bar 1 position	–2 divisions from the center
Cursor V Bar 2 position	+2 divisions from the center
Cursor function	Off
Cursor time units	Seconds
Delayed time base time/div	50 µs/div
Delay time, delayed runs after main	200 ns
Data logger rate	30 s/div
Display format	YT
Display graticule type	Full
Display contrast	50%
Display style	Vectors
Display trigger “T”	On
Display accumulate time	500 ms

Control	Changed by Factory Setup to
DMM function	DC volts
DMM mode – autorange	Off
DMM mode – scope on/off	Off
Edge trigger coupling	DC
Edge trigger level	0.0 V
Edge trigger slope	Rising
Edge trigger source	Channel 1
Horizontal – main trigger position	50%
Horizontal – Mag	Off
Horizontal – time base	Main only
Main time base time/div	500 µs/div
Math waveform function	CH1 + CH2
Measure High-Low Setup	Histogram
Saved setups	No change
Saved waveforms	No change
Scope/DMM mode	Scope mode
Scope mode – autorange	Off
Scope mode – meter on/off	On
Trigger holdoff	Minimum (495 ns)
Trigger mode	Auto
Trigger type	Edge
Vertical bandwidth (all channels)	Full
Vertical coupling (all channels)	DC
Vertical position (all channels)	0 div
Vertical volts/div. (all channels)	100 mV/div

Appendix C: Accessories

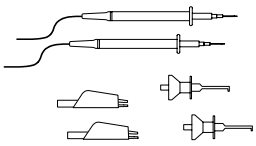
Standard Accessories

P6113B 10X Passive Probes



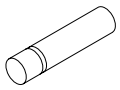
The P6113B 10X passive probes have 100 MHz bandwidth and a CAT II voltage rating of 300 V_{RMS}. These probes are suitable for floating measurements up to 30 V_{RMS}.

Meter Lead Set



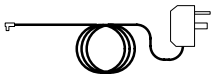
The standard pair of meter leads (012-1482-00) provides sharp tips for probing, two screw-on plunger tips for grabbing test points or small conductors, and two screw-on insulated alligator clips for grabbing terminals or larger conductors.

Battery Pack



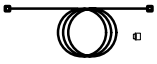
The TekScope instrument includes one high-capacity (4.8 V, 2.8 A·hr), rechargeable battery pack. Refer to THS7BAT on page C–3.

AC Power Adapter



The AC power adapter allows operation from the AC power line and charges the internal battery. (North American 119-4812-00, Universal European 119-4813-00, United Kingdom 119-4922-00, Japan 119-4923-00)

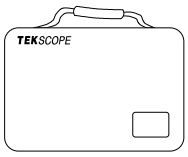
RS-232 Cable and Adapter



This RS-232 cable set includes a 2 m cable (012-1364-00) with RJ-45 connectors on each end. The set also includes a 9-pin adapter (103-0403-00) to connect to PCs.

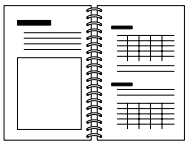
Standard Accessories (Cont.)

Soft Case



The soft case (016-1399-00) protects the TekScope instrument when not in use. The soft case provides compartments for probes, one spare battery, AC power adaptor, and the User Manual.

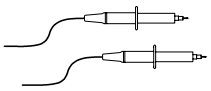
Manual



The TekScope instrument includes one User Manual (070-9247-XX) and one Reference (070-9257-XX).

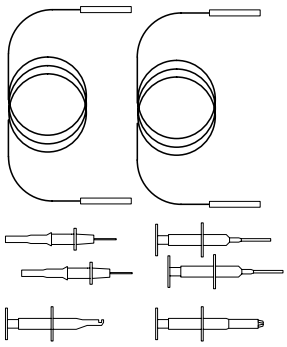
Optional Accessories

P5102 10X Passive Probes



The P5102 10X passive probes have 100 MHz bandwidth and a CAT II voltage rating of 1000 V_{RMS}. These probes are suitable for floating measurements up to 600 V_{RMS}.

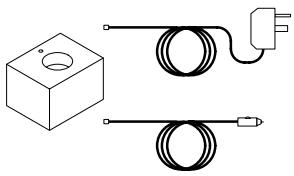
Deluxe Meter Lead Set



The deluxe pair of meter leads (012-1483-00) uses a sheathed banana-jack interface that is compatible with a variery of probing accessories. The deluxe set includes two sharp tips for probing, two plunger tips for grabbing component leads, one plunger tip for grabbing test points or small conductors, and one plunger tip with crocodile jaws for grabbing terminals or larger conductors. The cables have heat-resistant silicone insulation.

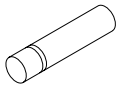
Optional Accessories (Cont.)

THS7CHG Battery Charger



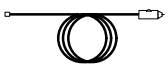
The battery charger recharges the battery pack in 1.5 hours. It can be powered from AC power or from the 12 V from an automobile cigarette lighter.

THS7BAT Extra Rechargeable Battery Pack



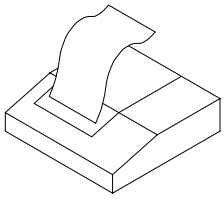
An extra rechargeable battery pack provides a high-capacity (4.8 V, 2.8 A·hr), spare battery for extended portable operation.

Cigarette Lighter Adapter



The cigarette lighter adapter (174-1734-00) allows you to operate the TekScope instrument or charge the internal battery from an automobile cigarette lighter.

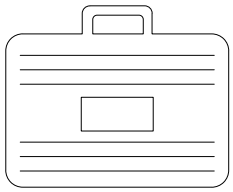
HC 411 Thermal Printer



The HC 411 is a lightweight, portable, thermal printer that operates from AC or battery power and prints on 112 mm (4.4 in) wide paper. Additional paper is available; order part number 006-7580-00 for a package of five rolls.

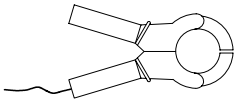
Optional Accessories (Cont.)

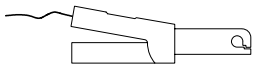
THS7HCA Hard Carrying Case



The hard carying case provides ultimate protection for the TekScope instrument. This case has room for the TekScope instrument, voltage probes, meter leads, current probes, AC power adapter, battery charger, spare battery, and manuals.

A621 and A622 Current Probes



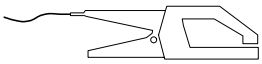


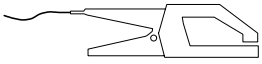
Two Tektronix current probes extend the TekScope instrument to handle current and power measurements. These clamp-on probes do not require disconnections to insert them into the circuit. Both current probes have BNC connectors for the oscilloscope channels and include safety banana-jack adapters for use with the DMM.

A621: AC only, 2,000 A max, 5 Hz to 50 kHz, selectable output at 1, 10, or 100 mV/A.

A622: AC or DC, 100 A max, DC to 100 kHz, selectable output at 10 or 100 mV/A.

A605 and A610 Current Probes





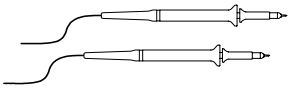
These busbar-style current probes have banana plug connectors to measure current using the DMM.

A605: AC only, 500 A max, 48 Hz to 1 kHz, 1 mV/A

A610: AC or DC, 500 A max, DC to 440 Hz, 1 mV/A

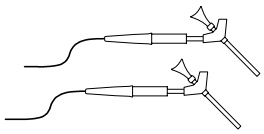
Optional Accessories (Cont.)

P6129B 1X-10X Switchable Passive Probes



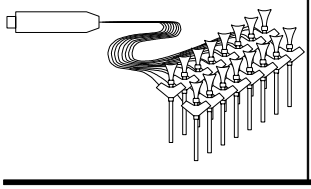
The P6129B 1X-10X switchable passive probes have 10 MHz / 100 MHz bandwidth and are optimized for applications that require high sensitivity. Rated at 420 V(DC + peak AC), these probes are suitable for floating measurements up to 42 V_{pk}.

P6561AS SMD Probes



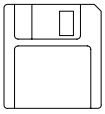
The P6561AS 10X passive probes have 100 MHz bandwidth and support low-voltage (<42 V_{pk}) logic probing. The probes connect to IC clip adapters or have minature adapters for probing surface-mount devices. These probes are suitable for floating measurements up to 42 V_{pk}.

P6408 Word Recognizer Trigger Probes



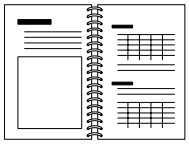
The P6408 is a 16-bit word recognizer probe for TTL logic operating at clock rates up to 20 MHz. This probe is used for trigger event recognition only, not logic signal display.

S60DWAV DocuWave Software



DocuWave is a DOS application that helps interface the TekScope instrument to your PC. You can upload and download waveforms and setups. You can export acquired data to spreadsheets for further analysis, to word processors to integrate with your documentation, or to printers and plotters to make hard copies.

Manuals



Programmer Manual (070-9245-XX) provides information about remote-control operation.

Service Manual (070-9246-XX) provides information about maintenance and module-level repair.

Appendix D: Performance Verification

This appendix contains performance verification procedures for the specifications marked with the ✓ symbol. The following equipment, or a suitable equivalent, is required to complete these procedures.

Description	Minimum Requirements	Examples
DC Voltage Source	60 mV to 800 V, ±0.1% accuracy	Wavetek 9100 Universal Calibration System with Oscilloscope Calibration Module (Option 250) Fluke 5500A Multi-product Calibrator with Oscilloscope Calibration Option (Option 5500A-SC)
AC Voltage Source	300 mV to 640 V, ±0.5% accuracy at 500 Hz	
Leveled Sine Wave Generator	50 kHz and 100 MHz, ±3% amplitude accuracy	
Time Mark Generator	10 ms period, ±50 ppm accuracy	
Banana to Banana Cable (two required)	Shielded banana jacks on each end	Tektronix Deluxe Meter Lead Set (012-1483-XX)
50 Ω BNC Cable	BNC male to BNC male, ≈ 36 in (1 m) long	Tektronix part number 012-0482-XX
50 Ω Feedthrough Termination	BNC male and female connectors	Tektronix part number 011-0099-XX
Dual Banana to BNC Adapter	Banana plugs to BNC female	Tektronix part number 103-0090-XX

Test Record

Serial Number	Procedure Performed by	Date

Test	Passed	Failed
Self Test		

Oscilloscope Tests		Low Limit	Test Result	High Limit
Channel 1 DC Measurement Accuracy	5 mV/div	34.05 mV		35.95 mV
	500 mV/div	3.405 V		3.595 V
	2 V/div	13.62 V		14.38 V
	10 V/div	68.1 V		71.9 V
Channel 2 DC Measurement Accuracy	5 mV/div	34.05 mV		35.95 mV
	500 mV/div	3.405 V		3.595 V
	2 V/div	13.62 V		14.38 V
	10 V/div	68.1 V		71.9 V
Channel 1 Bandwidth		425 mV		—
Channel 2 Bandwidth		425 mV		—
Sample Rate and Delay Time Accuracy		–4 divs		+4 divs
Channel 1 Edge Trigger Sensitivity		Stable trigger		—
Channel 2 Edge Trigger Sensitivity		Stable trigger		—

DMM Tests		Low Limit	Test Result	High Limit
DC Voltage Accuracy	400 mV range, 60 mV input	59.2 mV		60.8 mV
	400 mV range, 360 mV input	357.7 mV		362.3 mV
	4 V range	3.577 V		3.623 V
	40 V range	35.77 V		36.23 V
	400 V range	357.7 V		362.3 V
	880 V range	783 V		801 V
AC Voltage Accuracy	400 mV range	352.3 mV		367.7 mV
	4 V range, 600 mV input	0.583 V		0.617 V
	4 V range, 3.6 V input	3.523 V		3.677 V
	40 V range	35.23 V		36.77 V
	400 V range	352.3 V		367.7 V
	640 V range	559 V		593 V

Performance Verification Procedures

Before beginning these procedures, two conditions must first be met:

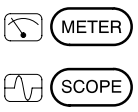
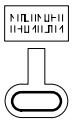
- The TekScope instrument must have been operating continuously for ten minutes within the operating temperature range specified.
- You must perform the Compensate Signal Path operation described on page 3–57. If the operating temperature changes by more than 5° C, you must perform the Compensate Signal Path operation again.

The time required to complete the entire procedure is approximately one hour.

WARNING. *Some procedures use hazardous voltages. To prevent electrical shock, always set voltage source outputs to 0 V before making or changing any interconnections.*

Self Test

This procedure uses internal routines to verify that the TekScope instrument functions and passes its internal self tests. No test equipment or hookups are required. Start the self test with the following setup:

			
SCOPE	UTILITY	System	Diag
		Loop	Once
		Execute	—
		OK Run Test	

A dialog box displays the result when the self test completes. Press the **CLEAR MENU** button to continue operation.

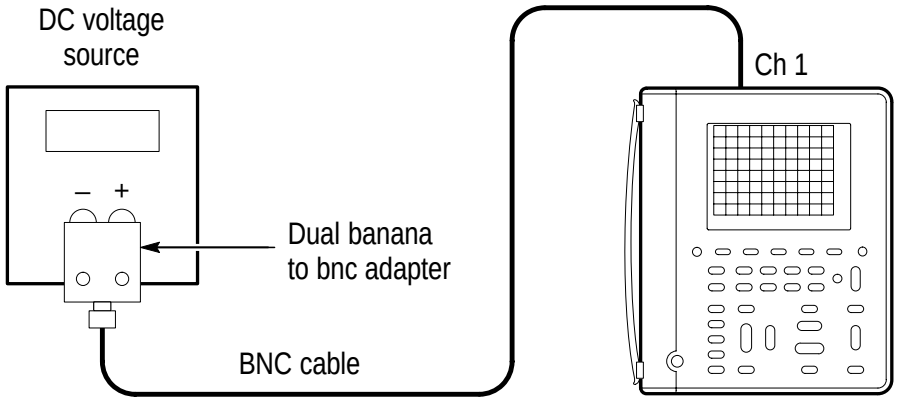
Check DC Measurement Accuracy

1. Set the DC voltage source output level to **0 V**.
2. Set up the TekScope instrument using the following steps:

METER / SCOPE				TOGGLE + –
SCOPE	SAVE/ RECALL	Recall Saved Setup	Recall Factory Setup	—
		OK Recall Factory	—	
	CH 1	—		
	VERTICAL MENU	Probe Type	Voltage Probe	*Set to 1X*
	ACQUIRE	Mode	Average	*Set to 16*
	MEAS	Select Measrmnt	Mean*	—
		OK Select Measrmnt	—	

* **You may need to press Select Page to display this selection.**

3. Connect the TekScope instrument to the DC voltage source as shown below.



4. For each VOLTS/DIV setting listed below, perform the following steps:

   a. Set the DC voltage source output level to the positive voltage listed and then record the mean measurement as V_{pos}.

   b. Reverse the polarity of the DC voltage source and then record the mean measurement as V_{neg}.

   c. Calculate $V_{diff} = V_{pos} - V_{neg}$ and then compare V_{diff} to the accuracy limits in the table.

VOLTS/DIV Setting	DC Voltage Source Output Levels	Accuracy Limits for V_{diff}
5 mV/div	+17.5 mV, –17.5 mV	34.05 mV to 35.95 mV
500 mV/div	+1.75 V, –1.75 V	3.405 V to 3.595 V
2 V/div	+7.00 V, –7.00 V	13.62 V to 14.38 V
10 V/div	+35.0 V, –35.0 V	68.1 V to 71.9 V

5. Set DC voltage source output level to **0 V**.
6. To check channel 2, repeat step 2 substituting CH 2 for CH 1.
7. Press **CH 1** and **WAVEFORM OFF** to remove the channel 1 waveform from the display.
8. Repeat steps 3 through 5, substituting CH 2 for CH 1, to complete the check of channel 2.

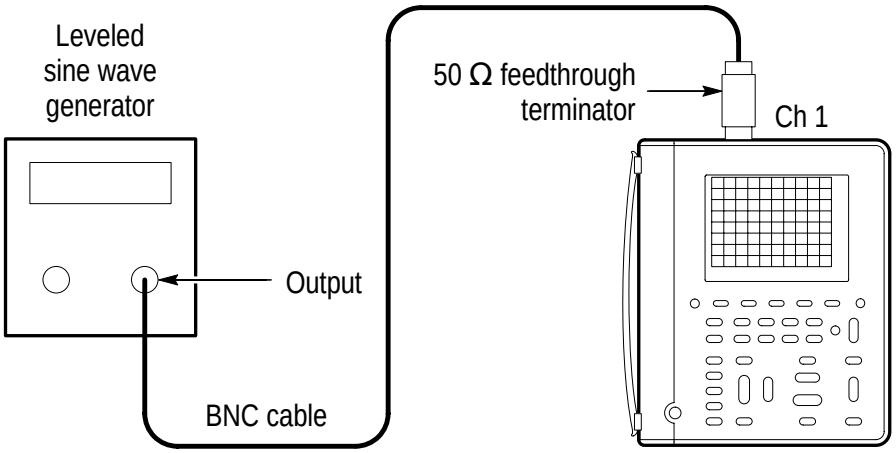
Check Channel 1 Bandwidth

1. Set up the TekScope instrument using the following steps:

METER / SCOPE				TOGGLE
SCOPE	SAVE/ RECALL	Recall Saved Setup	Recall Factory Setup	—
		OK Recall Factory	—	
	ACQUIRE	Mode	Average	*Set to 16*
	TRIGGER	Coupling	Noise Reject	—
	MEAS	High-Low Setup	Min-Max	
		Select Measrmnt	Pk-Pk*	—
		OK Select Measrmnt	—	

*** You may need to press Select Page to display this selection.**

2. Connect the TekScope instrument to the leveled sine wave generator as shown below.



3. Set the TekScope instrument VOLTS/DIV to **100 mV/div**.
4. Set the TekScope instrument SEC/DIV to **10 µs/div**.
5. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to **50 kHz**.
6. Set the leveled sine wave generator output level so the peak-to-peak measurement is between **599 mV** and **601 mV**.
7. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to **60 MHz** if you are checking a THS 710 or to **100 MHz** if you are checking a THS 720.
8. Set the TekScope instrument SEC/DIV to **10 ns/div**.
9. Check that the peak-to-peak measurement is ≥**425 mV**.
10. Proceed to the next test to check the channel 2 bandwidth.

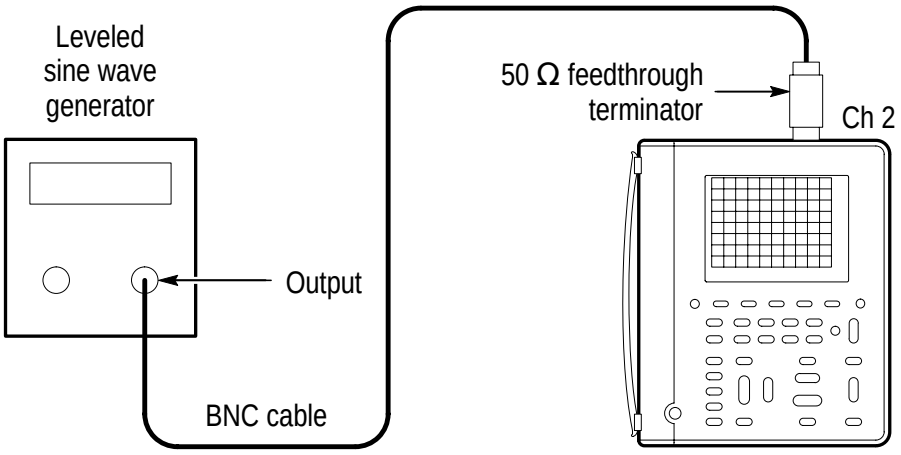
Check Channel 2 Bandwidth

1. First check the channel 1 bandwidth using the previous test. Then, perform these additional steps to check the channel 2 bandwidth:

METER / SCOPE			
SCOPE	CH 1	—	—
	WAVEFORM OFF		
	CH 2		
	TRIGGER	Source	Ch2
	MEAS	High-Low Setup	Min-Max
		Select Measrmnt	Pk-Pk*
		OK Select Measrmnt	—

*** You may need to press Select Page to display this selection.**

2. Connect the TekScope instrument to the leveled sine wave generator as shown below.



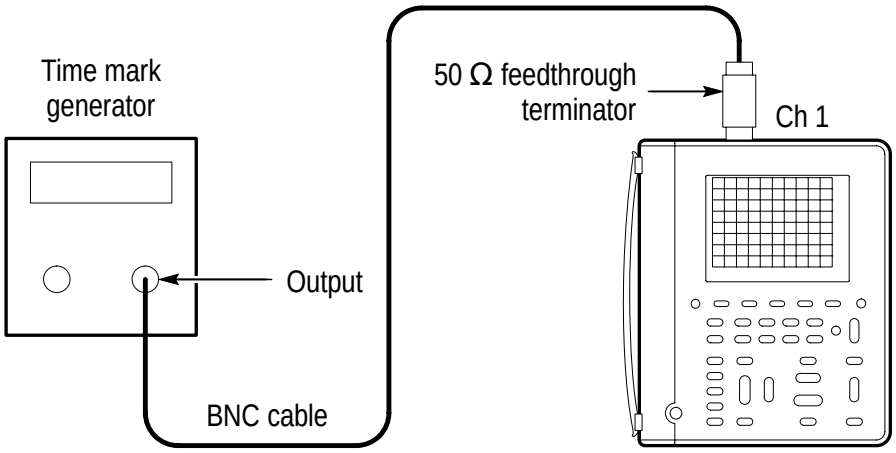
3. Set the TekScope instrument VOLTS/DIV to **100 mV/div**.
4. Set the TekScope instrument SEC/DIV to **10 µs/div**.
5. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to **50 kHz**.
6. Set the leveled sine wave generator output level so the peak-to-peak measurement is between **599 mV** and **601 mV**.
7. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to **60 MHz** if you are checking a THS 710 or to **100 MHz** if you are checking a THS 720.
8. Set the TekScope instrument SEC/DIV to **10 ns/div**.
9. Check that the peak-to-peak measurement is ≥**425 mV**.

Check Sample Rate and Delay Time Accuracy

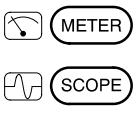
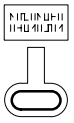
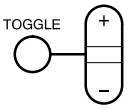
1. Set up the TekScope instrument using the following steps:

METER / SCOPE				TOGGLE
SCOPE	SAVE/ RECALL	Recall Saved Setup	Recall Factory Setup	—
		OK Recall Factory	—	
	VERTICAL MENU	Probe Type	Voltage Probe	*Set to 1X*

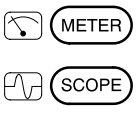
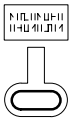
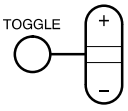
2. Connect the TekScope instrument to the time mark generator as shown below.



3. Set the time mark generator period to **10 ms**.
4. Set the TekScope instrument VOLTS/DIV to **500 mV/div**.
5. Set the TekScope instrument SEC/DIV to **2 ms/div**.
6. Use the vertical POSITION rocker to center the test signal on screen.
7. Press **SET LEVEL TO 50%**.
8. Change the TekScope instrument setup using the following steps:

				
SCOPE	HORIZON-TAL MENU	Time Base	Delayed Runs After Main	—
	CLEAR MENU	—	—	

9. Set the delayed time base to **500 ms/div**.
10. Change the TekScope instrument setup using the following steps:

				
SCOPE	HORIZON-TAL	Time Base	Delayed Runs After Main	*Set delay time to 10 ms*

11. Set the delayed time base SEC/DIV to **500 ns/div**.
12. Check that the rising edge of the marker crosses the center horizontal graticule line within ±4 divisions of center graticule.

***NOTE**. One division of displacement from graticule center corresponds to a 50 ppm time base error.*

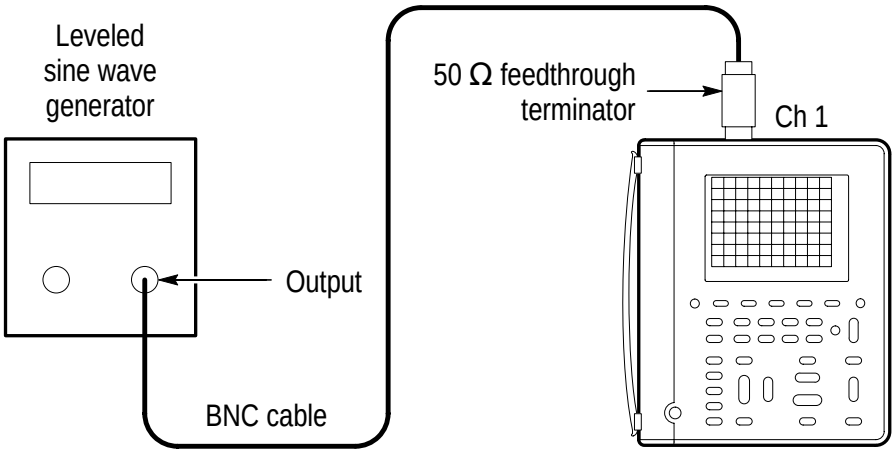
Check Channel 1 Edge Trigger Sensitivity

1. Set up the TekScope instrument using the following steps:

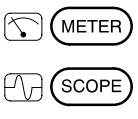
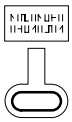
METER / SCOPE				TOGGLE
SCOPE	SAVE/ RECALL	Recall Saved Setup	Recall Factory Setup	—
		OK Recall Factory	—	
	ACQUIRE	Mode	Average	*Set to 16*
	TRIGGER	Mode	Normal	—
	MEAS	High-Low Setup	Min-Max	
		Select Measrmnt	Ampl*	
		OK Select Measrmnt	—	

*** You may need to press Select Page to display this selection.**

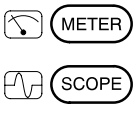
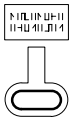
2. Connect the TekScope instrument to the leveled sine wave generator as shown below.



3. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to **100 MHz**.
4. Set the TekScope instrument VOLTS/DIV to **500 mV/div**.
5. Set the TekScope instrument SEC/DIV to **10 ns/div**.
6. Set the leveled sine wave generator output level to approximately **50 mV_{p-p}** so that the measured amplitude is approximately **500 mV**. (The measured amplitude can fluctuate around 500 mV.)
7. Press **SET LEVEL TO 50%**. Adjust **TRIGGER LEVEL** as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.
8. Change the TekScope instrument setup using the following steps:

			
SCOPE	TRIGGER	Slope	\ *(falling edge)*

9. Press **SET LEVEL TO 50%**. Adjust **TRIGGER LEVEL** as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.
10. Change the TekScope instrument setup using the following steps:

			
SCOPE	TRIGGER	Slope	/ *(rising edge)*

11. Proceed to the next test to check the channel 2 edge trigger sensitivity.

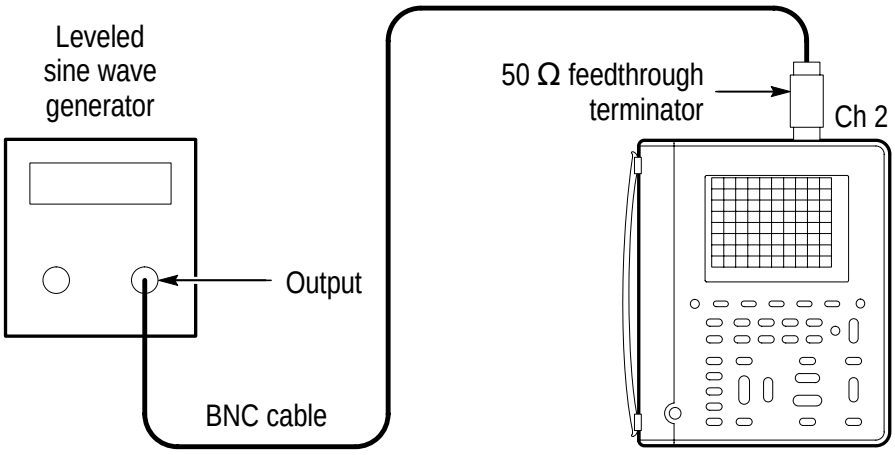
Check Channel 2 Edge Trigger Sensitivity

1. First check the channel 1 edge trigger sensitivity using the previous test. Then, perform these additional steps to check the channel 2 edge trigger sensitivity.

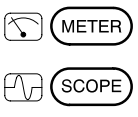
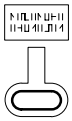
METER / SCOPE			
SCOPE	CH 1	—	—
	WAVEFORM OFF		
	CH 2		
	TRIGGER	Source	Ch2
	MEAS	High-Low Setup	Min-Max
		Select Measrmnt	Ampl*
		OK Select Measrmnt	—

*** You may need to press Select Page to display this selection.**

2. Connect the TekScope instrument to the leveled sine wave generator as shown below.



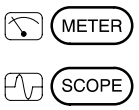
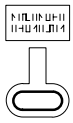
3. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to **100 MHz**.
4. Set the TekScope instrument VOLTS/DIV to **500 mV/div**.
5. Set the TekScope instrument SEC/DIV to **10 ns/div**.
6. Set the leveled sine wave generator output level to approximately **50 mV_{p-p}** so that the measured amplitude is approximately **500 mV**. (The measured amplitude can fluctuate around 500 mV.)
7. Press **SET LEVEL TO 50%**. Adjust **TRIGGER LEVEL** as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.
8. Change the TekScope instrument setup using the following steps:

			
SCOPE	TRIGGER	Slope	\ *(falling edge)*

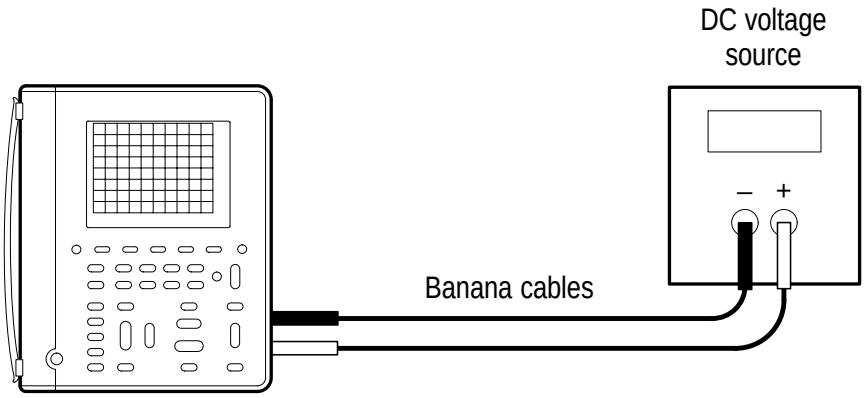
9. Press **SET LEVEL TO 50%**. Adjust **TRIGGER LEVEL** as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.

Check DC Voltage Accuracy

1. Set the DC voltage source output level to **0 V**.
2. Set up the TekScope instrument using the following steps:

			
METER	—	VDC	—

3. Connect the TekScope instrument to the DC voltage source as shown below.



4. For each range, set the DC voltage source output to the level listed below, and then compare the meter reading to the accuracy limits.

Range	DC Voltage Source Output Level	Accuracy Limits
400 mV	60 mV	59.2 mV to 60.8 mV
400 mV	360 mV	357.7 mV to 362.3 mV
4 V	3.6 V	3.577 V to 3.623 V
40 V	36 V	35.77 V to 36.23 V
400 V	360 V	357.7 V to 362.3 V
880 V	792 V	783 V to 801 V

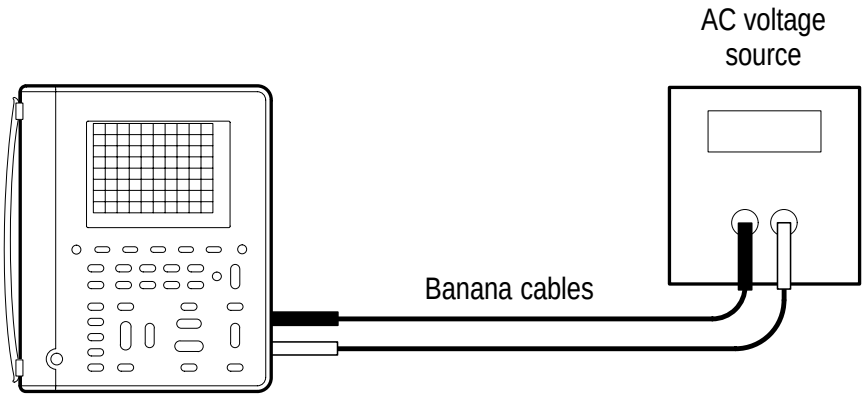
5. Set the DC voltage source output level to **0 V**.

Check AC Voltage Accuracy

1. Set the AC voltage source output level to **0 V**.
2. Set up the TekScope instrument using the following steps:

METER / SCOPE			
METER	—	VAC	—

3. Connect the TekScope instrument to the AC voltage source as shown below.



4. Set the AC voltage source output frequency to **500 Hz**.
5. For each range, set the AC voltage source output to the level listed below, and then compare the meter reading to the accuracy limits.

Range	AC Voltage Source Output Level	Accuracy Limits
400 mV	360 mV	352.3 mV to 367.7 mV
4 V	600 mV	0.583 V to 0.617 V
4 V	3.6 V	3.523 V to 3.677 V
40 V	36 V	35.23 V to 36.77 V
400 V	360 V	352.3 V to 367.7 V
640 V	576 V	559 V to 593 V

6. Set the AC voltage source output level to **0 V**.

This completes the performance verification procedure.

Appendix E: General Care and Cleaning

General Care

Protect the TekScope instrument from adverse weather conditions. The instrument is not waterproof.

Do not store or leave the instrument where the LCD display will be exposed to direct sunlight for long periods of time.

CAUTION. *To avoid damage to the TekScope instrument, do not expose it to sprays, liquids, or solvents.*

Cleaning

Inspect the TekScope instrument as often as operating conditions require. To clean the instrument exterior, perform the following steps:

1. Remove loose dust on the outside of the instrument with a lint-free cloth. Use care to avoid scratching the clear plastic display filter.
2. Use a soft cloth or paper towel dampened with water to clean the instrument. You can use a 75% isopropyl alcohol solution for more efficient cleaning.

CAUTION. *To avoid damage to the surface of the TekScope instrument, do not use any abrasive or chemical cleaning agents.*

Glossary and Index

Glossary

+/– Rocker
The general-purpose rocker button on the front panel that you can use to set parameters. The specific parameter assigned to the +/– rocker depends on other selections.

AC Coupling
A mode that blocks the DC component of a signal but passes the dynamic (AC) component of the signal. Useful for observing an AC signal that is normally riding on a DC signal.

Acquisition
The process of sampling signals from input channels, digitizing the samples, processing the results into data points, and assembling the data points into a waveform record. The waveform record is stored in memory.

Active Cursor
The cursor that moves when you adjust the +/– rocker. The @ readout on the display shows the position of the active cursor.

Aliasing
A false representation of a signal due to insufficient sampling of high frequencies or fast transitions. A condition that occurs when an oscilloscope digitizes at an effective sampling rate that is too slow to reproduce the input signal. The waveform displayed on the oscilloscope may have a lower frequency than the actual input signal.

Attenuation

The degree the amplitude of a signal is reduced when it passes through an attenuating device such as a probe or attenuator (the ratio of the input measure to the output measure). For example, a 10X probe attenuates, or reduces, the input voltage of a signal by a factor of 10.

Auto Trigger Mode

A trigger mode that causes the oscilloscope to automatically acquire if it does not detect a triggerable event.

Autorange

A DMM feature that automatically sets the range to the optimum setting to measure an input signal. Also, an oscilloscope feature that automatically produces a stable waveform of usable size. In both cases, autorange continues to change the instrument settings to track additional signal changes.

Average Acquisition Mode

A mode in which the oscilloscope acquires and displays a waveform that is the averaged result of several acquisitions. This reduces the apparent noise. The oscilloscope acquires data as in the sample mode and then averages it according to a specified number of averages.

Backlight

The illumination behind the liquid-crystal display.

Bezel Buttons

The row of buttons below the display that selects items in the menus.

Common Lead

The meter lead attached to the reference voltage in a measurement application. Because of the isolated channels, the meter common lead and the scope reference leads do not have to be connected to the same reference voltage.

Continuity

A test to verify electrical conductivity from one point to another.

Cursors

Paired markers that you can use to make measurements between two waveform locations. The oscilloscope displays the values (expressed in volts or time) of the position of the active cursor and the distance between the two cursors.

DC Coupling

A mode that passes both AC and DC signal components to the circuit. Available for both the trigger system and the vertical system.

Digital Real Time Digitizing

A digitizing technique that samples the input signal with a sample frequency of four to five times the oscilloscope bandwidth. Combined with (sinx)/x interpolation, all frequency components of the input up to the bandwidth are accurately displayed.

Digitizing

The process of converting a continuous analog signal such as a waveform to a set of discrete numbers representing the amplitude of the signal at specific points in time.

Diode Test
A test to verify polarity and measure the forward voltage drop of a semiconductor junction.

Display
The word used to refer to the screen or the LCD (liquid crystal display).

Edge Trigger
Triggering that occurs when the oscilloscope detects the source passing through a specified voltage level in a specified direction (the trigger slope).

Envelope Acquisition Mode
A mode in which the oscilloscope acquires and displays a waveform that shows the variation extremes of several acquisitions.

Floating Measurements
Voltage measurements where the reference voltage is not earth ground. The two oscilloscope inputs and the DMM input are capable of taking independent floating measurements.

Ground (GND) Coupling
Coupling option that disconnects the input signal from the vertical system.

Hard Copy
An electronic copy of the display in a format useable by a printer or plotter.

Holdoff

A specified amount of time that must elapse after a trigger signal before the trigger circuit will accept another trigger signal. Holdoff helps ensure a stable display.

Horizontal Bar Cursors

The two horizontal bars that you position to measure the voltage parameters of a waveform. The oscilloscope displays the value of the active (moveable) cursor with respect to ground and the voltage value between the bars.

Isolated Channels

The architecture of the oscilloscope and DMM inputs that allow independent floating measurements. Each input can have a different reference voltage.

Menu

A set of labels shown in the display to identify the functions of the bezel buttons. The specific menu contents depend on the menu button you press.

Normal Trigger Mode

A mode where the oscilloscope does not acquire a waveform record unless a valid trigger event occurs. It waits for a valid trigger event before acquiring waveform data.

Paired Cursors

Two cross-shaped cursors that automatically track the vertical values of a waveform when you adjust their horizontal positions. The oscilloscope displays the voltage value and time value between the paired cursors.

Pixel

A visible point on the display. The display is 320 pixels wide by 240 pixels high.

Pop-Up Menu

A submenu of a menu. Pop-up menus temporarily occupy part of the waveform display area and present choices associated with the menu item selected. You can cycle through the options in a pop-up menu by repeatedly pressing the menu button underneath the pop-up.

Pretrigger

The specified portion of the waveform record that contains data acquired before the trigger event.

Pulse Trigger

Triggering on events that you can qualify by time. The oscilloscope triggers when an incoming pulse width meets time criteria you have defined.

Record Length

The specified number of samples in a waveform.

Reference Lead

The oscilloscope lead attached to the reference voltage in a measurement application. Because of the isolated channels, the meter common lead and the scope reference leads do not have to be connected to the same reference voltage.

Reference Waveform

A saved wavefrom selected for display. You can display two reference waveforms as Ref A and Ref B.

Rocker

A two-position button on the front panel used to control functions such as volts/division and trigger level.

Roll Mode

An acquisition mode useful at slow horizontal scale settings. Roll mode allows you to view the waveform as it is acquired point-by-point. The waveform appears to roll across the display.

RS-232

The serial communication port used to connect to a hard-copy device, computer, controller, or terminal.

Sample Acquisition Mode

A mode in which the oscilloscope creates a record point by saving the first sample during each acquisition interval. This is the default mode of the acquisition system.

Sample Interval

The time interval between successive samples in a time base. For real-time digitizers, the sample interval is the reciprocal of the sample rate.

Sampling

The process of capturing an analog input, such as a voltage, at a discrete point in time and holding it constant so that it can be quantized.

Selected Waveform

The waveform on which all measurements are performed and which is affected by vertical position and scale adjustments.

Signal Path Compensation (SPC)

The ability of the oscilloscope to minimize the electrical offsets in the vertical, horizontal, and trigger amplifiers caused by ambient temperature changes and component aging. You should run SPC when the ambient temperature varies more than 5° C from the last SPC or before performing critical measurements.

Standby (STBY)

The off-like state when the instrument in not in use. Some circuits are active even while the instrument is in the standby state.

Tek Secure

A feature that erases all waveform and setup memory locations (setup memories are replaced with the factory setup). Then it checks each location to verify erasure. This feature is useful where the oscilloscope is used to gather security-sensitive data.

Time Base

The set of parameters that let you define the time and horizontal axis attributes of a waveform record. The time base determines when and how long to acquire record points.

Vertical Bar Cursors

The two vertical bars you position to measure the time parameter of a waveform record. The oscilloscope displays the value of the active (moveable) cursor with respect to trigger and the time value between the bars.

Video Trigger

Triggering on the sync pulse of a composite video signal.

XY Format

A display format that compares the voltage level of two waveform records point by point. It is useful for studying phase relationships between two waveforms.

YT Format

The conventional oscilloscope display format. It shows the voltage of a waveform record (on the vertical axis) as it varies over time (on the horizontal axis).

Index

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

U

V

W

X