60 MHz Dual Time Base Oscilloscope

PM3055 PM3057

Operation Manual/Gebrauchsanleitung/Notice d'emploi

4822 872 00375 861222/1





Industrial & Electro-acoustic Systems

PHILIPS

60 MHz Dual Time Base Oscilloscope

PM3055 PM3057

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PHILIPS

IMPORTANT

In correspondence concerning this instrument, please quote the type number and serial number as given on the type plate.

NOTE:

The design of this instrument is subject to continuous development and improvement, Consequently, this instrument may incorporate minor changes in detail from the information contained in this manual.

WICHTIG

Bei Schriftwechsel über dieses Gerät wird gebeten, die genaue Typenbezeichnung und die Gerätenummer anzugeben. Diese befinden sich auf dem Leistungsschild.

BEMERKUNG: Die Konstruktion und Schaltung dieses Geräts wird ständig weiterentwickelt und verbessert. Deswegen kann dieses Gerät von den in dieser Anleitung stehenden Angaben abweichen.

IMPORTANT

RECHANGE DES PIECES DETACHEES (Réparation) Dans votre correspondance et dans vos réclamations se rapportant à cet appareil, veuillez TOUJOURS indiquer le numéro de type et le numéro de série qui sont marqués sur la plaquette de caractéristiques.

REMARQUES: Cet appareil est l'objet de développements et améliorations continuels. En conséquence, certains détails mineurs peuvent différer des informations données dans la présente notice d'emploi et d'entretien.

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60 MHz DUAL TIME BASE OSCILLOSCOPE PM3055 - PM3057

Supplement

- -

The PM3055 - PM3057 has been upgraded to a bandwidth of 60 MHz. The following list gives the differences to the basic Operation Manual.

Section 5.2.1		
* Bandwidth at 20 mV .	10 V > 60 MHz (amb. 0 35 ⁰ C)	Input 6 div. sinewave.
* Max. dynamic range		
at 1 MHz	> +/- 12 div.	Vernier in cal. position.
at TU MMZ	deleted	
Section 5.2.2		
* Bandwidth:		
Via A or B channel	> 50 MHz	Input 6 div. sinewave.
at 20 mV 10 V	(amb. 0 35 ⁰ C)	
Via EXT input	> 60 MHz	Input 6 div. sinewave,
	(amb. 0 35 ⁰ C)	+/-3 div from screen centre
Section 5.3.2		
* Variable control ratio	deleted	
Section 5.4.1		
* Level range:		
DC internal	> (+or - 8 div.)	
DC external	> (+or- 800 mV))
* Trigger sepsitivity:		
Internal at 100 MHz	< 20 div	Tria equaliza DO
External at 100 MHz	< 3,0 div	Trig. coupling DC
	500 m v	Trig. coupling DC
Section 5.4.2		
* Trigger level range	< (+or-8 div)	

Die Bandbreite des PM3055 und PM3057 ist erhöht worden nach 60 MHz. Die folgende Liste gibt die Differenzen an mit der Gebrauchsanleitung.

Abschnitt 5

Uber EXT Eingang

* Die Anwärmzeit des Gerätes ist 30 Minuten.

A	bschnitt 5.2.1		
*	Bandbreite bei 20 mV bis 10 V	> 60 MHz (Umg. 0 35 ⁰ C)	Sinusspannung 6 cm.
*	Max. Dynamikbereich		
	bei 1 MHz	> +/- 12 cm	Feinsteller in Pos. CAL.
	bei 10 MHz	Entfernt	
A	bschnitt 5.2.2		
*	Bandbreite:		
	Uber Kanal A oder B	> 50 MHz	Sinusspannung 6 cm.
	bei 20 mV bis 10 V	(Umg. 0 35 ⁰ C)	

> 60 MHz Sinusspannung 6 cm., (Umg. 0 ... 35^oC) +/-3 cm ab Schirmitte

Abschnitt 5.3.2			•		•
* Variabeles steuerverhältnis	Entfernt				
Abschnitt 5.4.1					
* Peaelbereich:					
DC Intern	> (+oder-8 cm)				
DC Extern	> (+oder – 800 mV)				
* Trigger Empfindlichkeit:					
Intern bei 100 MHz	< 3,0 cm	Trigger-Kopplung DC		0	
Extern bei 100 MHz	500 mV	Trigger-Kopplung DC			
Abschnitt 5.4.2		. •			
* Trigger-Pegelbereich	> (+oder- 8 cm)				
				· ·	

La limite de la bande de passage du PM3055 et du PM3057 est augmenté jusqú à 60 MHz. La liste suivante présente les différences avec la notice d'emploi.

Section 5

* Le temps de chauffage de l'instrument est 30 minutes.

Se	ction 5.2.1		
*	Bande passante	> 60 MHz	Sinusoide 6 div.
	de 20 mV à 10 V	(amb. 0 35 ⁰ C)	
*	Gamme dynamique maxi.		
	à 1 MHz	> +/- 12 div	Vernier en position é
	à 10 MHz	éloigné	
Se	ction 5.2.2		
*	Bande passante:		
	par kanal A ou B	> 50 MHz	Sinussoide 6 div.
	de 20 mV à 10 V	(amb. 0 35 ⁰ C)	
	par entré EXT	> 60 MHz	Sinussoide 6 div.,
		(amb. 0 35 ⁰ C)	+/-3 div depuis le ce
Se	ection 5.3.2		
*	Rapport de commande variable	éloigné	
Se	ection 5.4.1	x	0
*	Plage de niveau:		
	CC interne	> (+ou- 8 div)	
	CC externe	> (+ou- 800 mV)	
*	Sensibilité de déclenchment:		
	Interne à 100 MHz	< 3,0 div	Décl. à couplage CC.
	Externe à 100 MHz	500 mV	Décl. à couplage CC.
Se	ection 5.4.2		
		S /	

* Plage de niveau de déclenchement

(+ou-- 8 div)

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Advanced Automation Systems Audio-communications Broadcast Equipment Electronic Security & Recording Systems Industrial Automation Scientific & Analytical Equipment **Test and Measurement**

Industrial & Electro-acoustic Systems Division

870129

TEST AND MEASURING EQUIPMENT

ESU305501.1.

SUPPLEMENT TO OPERATING MANUAL PM3055-PM3057 4822 872 00351

This ESU replaces ESU: -

Subject: APPLICATION SELECT

This instrument offers the possibility to pre-select different applications by using the "AS" -APPLICATION SELECT- service menu. To enter this menu, proceed as follows:

- Press the MENU softkey and keep it pressed.
- Then press also the AUTO SET softkey. Now the LCD should indicate "1", "2", "AS" and "3".
- To enter the AS menu, press the RESET softkey.

Having entered this menu, the following applications can be choosen:

* SINGLE SHOT

Is selected by pressing "V" of channel A UP-DOWN control, indicated in LCD by 0 or 1.

Selecting "O" means that when using in alternated multi channel mode and the SINGLE SHOT mode, only one signal is displayed on the screen.

Selecting "1" means that when using in alternated multi channel mode and the SINGLE SHOT mode, all signals are displayed on the screen.

* TV TRIGGERING AFTER AUTO SET

Is selected by pressing "V" of channel B UP-DOWN control, indicated in LCD by 0 or 1.

Selecting "O" means that if TVF or TVL trigger coupling was selected, after AUTO SET always TVF is choosen as MTB trigger coupling.

Selecting "1" means that if TVF or TVL trigger coupling was selected, after AUTO SET the already selected TV trigger coupling will be choosen.

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ACTIVE DTB AFTER AUTO SET

Is selected by pressing "<-" of DTM UP-DOWN control, indicated in LCD by "O or 1".

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- Contractor

Selecting "O" means that for all horizontal display modes, after AUTO SET the time base is set to the MTB mode.

Selecting "1" means that for all horizontal display modes, after AUTO SET the horizontal display mode stays in its previous setting. So the DTB is still active if selected before AUTO SET.

AND A _д В 0 46 33.08 LEVEL MTB LEVEL DTB **41** X POS 32 Cos vaa 36 36 cat 96 b 96 b 86 Min Ainn 40 ман 32 _{чан} 34 45 AC/DC AC/DC 13 View 16 The frage reserved in the res GND 12 CHOP 15 GNO GNO GNO AUTD SET A/B A/B 14 NVERT MTB 8 v مر A 6 v mv тт т 101 м. 0 44 **D**TB m A L 43 Q 1 pHILIPS PM 3055 50 MHz 42 LINE ON РОМЕР INTENS FOCUS וררחש <u>୍</u>ୟ : .

MAT 2245

Operation Manual

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6. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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APPENDIX B

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1. OPERATORS SAFETY

Read this page carefully before installation and use of the instrument.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The instrument described in this manual is designed to be used by properly-trained personnel only. Adjustment, maintenance and repair of the exposed equipment shall be carried out only by qualified personnel.

1.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

For the correct and safe use of this instrument it is essential that both operating and servicing personnel follow generally-accepted safety procedures in additon to the safety precautions specified in this manual. Specific warning and caution statements, where they apply, will be found throughout the manual. Where necessary, the warning and caution statements and/or symbols are marked on the apparatus.

1.3 CAUTION AND WARNING STATEMENTS

CAUTION: is used to indicate correct operating or maintenance procedures in order to prevent damage to or destruction of the equipment or other property.

WARNING:

calls attention to a potential danger that requires correct procedures or practices in order to prevent personal injury.

1.4 SYMBOLS



Read the operating instructions.

Protective earth (grounding) terminal

(black)

1.5 IMPAIRED SAFETY-PROTECTION

Whenever it is likely that safety-protection has been impaired, the instrument must be made inoperative and be secured against any unintended operation. The matter should then be referred to qualified technicians. Safety protection is likely to be impaired if, for example, the instrument fails to perform the intended measurements or shows visible damage.

2. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

ATTENTION: You are strongly advised to read this chapter thoroughly before installing your oscilloscope.

2.1 INITIAL INSPECTION

Check the contents of the shipment for completeness and note whether any damage has occurred during transport. If the contents are incomplete, or there is damage, a claim should be filed with the carrier immediately, and the Philips Sales or Service organisation should be notified in order to facilitate the repair or replacement of the instrument.

2.2 SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

2.2.1 Earthing

Before any connection to the input connectors is made, the instrument shall be connected to a protective earth conductor via the three-core mains cable; the mains plug shall be inserted only into a socket outlet provided with a protective earth contact. The protective action shall not be negated by the use of an extension cord without protective conductor.

WARNING: Any interruption of the protective conductor inside or outside the instrument is likely to make the instrument dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited.

When an instrument is brought from a cold into a warm environment, condensation may cause a hazardous condition. Therefore, make sure that the earthing requirements are strictly adhered to.

2.2.2 Mains voltage cord and fuses.

Different power cords are available for the various local mains voltage outlets. The power cord version delivered is determined by the particular instrument version ordered.

NOTE: If the mains plug has to be adapted to the local situation, such adaptation should be done only by a qualified technician.

This oscilloscope has a tapless switched-mode power supply that covers most nominal voltage ranges in use: 100 V...240 V a.c. (r.m.s.). This obviates the need to adapt to the local mains voltage. The mains frequency range is 50 Hz...400 Hz.

WARNING: The instrument shall be disconnected from all voltage sources when renewing a fuse.

Mains fuse rating: 1,6 A delayed-action, 250 V.

The mains fuseholder is located on the rear panel (see Figure 2.1). If the mains fuse needs replacing, proceed as follows:

- remove the cover of the fuseholder by means of a screwdriver.
- fit a new fuse of the correct rating and refit the cover of the fuseholder.

WARNING: Make sure that only fuses of the required current and voltage rating, and of the specified type, are used for renewal. The use of the repaired fuses, and/or short-circuiting of the fuseholder, is prohibited.



Figure 2.1 Rear view of the oscilloscope,

2.3 OPERATING POSITION OF THE INSTRUMENT

The oscilloscope may be used in the following positions:

- horizontally on its bottom feet;
- vertically on its rear feet:
- on the carrying handle in two sloping positions (see Figure 2.2)
 - The available oscilloscope angles with respect to the working surface are 13⁰ and 20⁰ selected after pulling the carrying handle arms outwards and rotating.

The characteristics given in Chapter 5 are fully guaranteed for all the above-mentioned positions.

ATTENTION: Do not position the oscilloscope on any surface which radiates heat, or in direct sunlight.



Figure 2.2 Handle in different positions.

2.4 RACKMOUNT VERSION

The PM3057 is provided with a rackmount cabinet without carrying handle. This offers the possibility to built the instrument in a 19 inch rack, using the delivered screws.

2

3. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This chapter outlines the procedures and precautions necessary for operation. It identifies and briefly describes the functions of the front and rear panel controls and indicators, and explains the practical aspects of operation to enable an operator to evaluate quickly the instrument's main functions.

3.1 SWITCHING-ON AND AUTO-SET

3.1.1 Switching-on

After the oscilloscope has been connected to the mains (line) voltage in accordance with Section 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 it can be switched on with the POWER ON pushbutton on the front panel.

Immediately the oscilloscope is switched on, all segments of the L.C.D. light up for 1 sec. approx. and the oscilloscope is set in the RESTART condition (see Figure 3.1). With normal installation, according to Chapter 2, and after a warming-up time of 30 minutes, the characteristics according to Chapter 5 are valid.

Attention: Take care that the time between switching-off and switching-on again is at least 5 s. A shorter time interval might activate a protection circuit in the power supply that prevents it from starting up. If this protection circuit is yet activated, (a squeaking noise can be heard), it can be de-actived simply by switching off the instrument for 5 s.

3.1.2 Auto set

Attention: The AUTO SET is only effective when an input signal is applied to the channel A or B BNC input socket.

The AUTO SET allows you to set all softkeys and UP—DOWN controls with one single pushbutton for a clear display of any input signal. This can be used as a starting point for any refinements in the setting of the softkeys which may be needed for a thorough investigation of complex waveforms. For this, proceed as follows:

- Apply the signal to input A and/or B.
- Set both Y POS and X POS controls to their mid-position.
- Press AUTO SET
- Notice that a clear display with 2 signal periods approx. and 2...5 DIV amplitude is visible on the screen.





Figure 3.1 RESTART condition.

3.2 EXPLANATION OF CONTROLS AND SOCKETS

3.2.1 Introduction

The front panel is designed with optimum ergonomic and logical- order placing of the controls: from left to right and from top to bottom, like reading a book.

For ease of access to the oscilloscope controls and sockets, the frontpanel is divided into six main areas (see Appendix A).

	C.R.T. control area	(see section 3.2.2)
	Viewing area, (C.R.T. including L.C.D.)	
-	Up-down control area	(see section 3.2.3)
_	Function control area	(see section 3.2.4)
	Potentiometer area	(see section 3.2.5)
-	Inputs and outputs	(see section 3.2.6)

Liquid Crystal Display (L.C.D.)

The L.C.D. displays the different switch and control functions in one place on the front panel. The L.C.D. area is divided into the following parts.

mic V CHANNEL A ACDC A TRIG VIEW ALT Y-DISPLAY SELECT B ADD CHOP INV nic V CHANNEL B C.C ACBC NOT TRIG'D ARMED X-DISPLAY SELECT MTBI X-DEFL DTB **AUTO TRIG SINGLE** m s μs > Q.Ŭ AEXTBACDC LINE M.T.B LFHF OPTION Х P-PDCTVE÷ m s μs DJ.B STARTS TVL Х **AEXTBACDC** REMOTE MENU צ הקיז הי DELAY TIME 💭 D I V MAT2144 851115

Figure 3.2 Liquid Crystal Display

Note: A flashing segment indicates that a wrong combination of softkeys is selected, that a VAR (variable) control is in UNCAL position (segment : >) or that the end of range of an UP–DOWN control has been reached.

Up-Down controls

These switches permit selection of the deflection coefficients or correct display time in a up-going or downgoing sequence dependent on which part of the pushbutton is depressed.





DOWN GOING SEQUENCE

MAT 1804

Softkeys

This oscilloscope features the possibility to select several functions with a single pushbutton in sequential order under control of the microcomputer. To obtain the correct function it is necessary to press the particular pushbutton repeatedly until the correct indication is visible in the L.C.D.

The sequence of the softkeys with the related L.C.display is given in the following figure. Note that, after the last function in line, the sequence starts again. Example:



MAT2141E 851115

Figure 3.3 Sequence of the A/B softkey.

3.2.2 C.R.T. control area

Knob/control

POWER

INTENS

TRACE ROTATION

FOCUS

ILLUM

3.2.3 Up-down control area





Description

Mains ON/OFF switch

Continuously-variable control of the trace brilliance on the C.R.T. screen.

Screwdriver control for aligning the trace in parallel with the horizontal graticule lines.

1 3

Continuously-variable control of the focussing of the C.R.T. electron beam.

Continuously-variable control of the graticule illumination.

Description

Selection of the ch.A deflection coefficients from 2 mV/DIV...10 V/DIV in a 1-2-5 sequence.

Selection of the ch.B deflection coefficients from 2 mV/DIV...10 V/DIV in a 1-2-5 sequence.

Selection of the main time base deflection coefficients from 50 ns/DIV...0,5 s/DIV in a 1-2-5 sequence.

Selection of the delayed time base deflection coefficients from 50 ns/DIV...1 ms/DIV in a 1-2-5 sequence. The DTB control is electrically coupled with the MTB up-down control. The DTB time coefficient can never be slower than one step faster than the value of the MTB time coefficient. (exception is the fastest position of the MTB-speed).

Delay time multiplier control.

- LCD is time-related when the MTB is calibrated and when STARTS is selected as DTB trigger source
- LCD is division-related when the MTB is not calibrated or when DTB is in triggered condition
- NOTE: when switch is depressed for a short period, delay time changes step by step.









ARMED (IN SINGLE SHOT)

NOT TRIG'D (IN AUTO OR TRIGGER MODE) 21

Selection for the main time-base trigger mode. Note: 1. When AUTO selected, the MTB is free running in the absence of trigger signals.

2. When SINGLE selected, ARMED is visible in the L.C.D. SINGLE is possible for ch. A or ch. B only or for ch. A and ch. B when chopped.

22

Reset knob for the MTB and DTB. When SINGLE selected, enables the MTB for receiving a trigger pulse. *Note:* Not active when X DEFL is selected.





CH. A TRIGGER А SOURCE COMPOSITE TRIGGER SOURCE А В ¥ CH. B TRIGGER SOURCE в EXTERNAL TRIGGER SOURCE (AC OR DC) EXT TV LINE TVL TRIGGER SOURCE STARTS AFTER STARTS DELAY TIME

TRIGGERS ON

POSITIVE SLOPE

ŧ

TRIGGERS ON NEGATIVE SLOPE

HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION BY X-DEFLECTION

HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION BY TIME BASE

1

X DEFL



Selection for the delayed time-base TRIGGER SOURCE. Note: EXT AC or EXT DC selected by

EXT AC/DC softkey,



Trigger slope selection of the input signal via the delayed time-base. Note: Not active when DTB TRIGGER source STARTS or TVL is selected.



Selection for horizontal deflection mode. Horizontal deflection is achieved by X DEFL or by time base (-s). LCD

sequence SOFTKEY REMARKS





Selection for learning mode.

 Depressing MENU once blanks the L.C.D. and activates the learning mode. Only "MENU" is visible on the L.C.D.

- After pressing a softkey (one at a time), any function behind that softkey will be displayed in the L.C.D. in a half-second step sequence. All softkeys can be random selected.
- Depressing MENU a second time means that the previous settings before the learning mode are displayed again in the L.C.D.

AC --- AC COUPLING OF EXT-INPUT DC --- DC COUPLING OF EXT-INPUT OF EXT-INPUT

> HORIZONTAL DEFL. INCREASED BY 10



Input coupling for EXT-input as a trigger source for MTB or DTB.

31

Time-base magnification by a factor of 10.
Note: 1. Horizontal deflection coefficient in L.C.D. is pre-calculated.
2. Not active when X DEFL is selected.

1.00		
LCD	Control	Description
		VAP control on A
FLASHING		Continuously variable control of the channel
$\langle \rangle$	(32)	A deflection or officients. CAL resulting
(WHEN NOT IN CAL POSITION)	CAL	A deflection coefficients, CAL position
		selected when fully clockwise.
	Ypos	Y POS control ch. A
	33	Continuously-variable control for the channe
	\bigcirc	A trace shift over the screen.
FLASHING	VAR	VAR control ch, B
	34	Continuously-variable control of the channel
	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	B deflection coefficients CAL position
CAL POSITION)	CAL	selected when fully clockwise.
	YPOS	Y POS control ch. B
	(35)	Continuously-variable control for the channe
		B trace shift over the screen.
FLASHING	VAR	VAR control MTB
\bigcirc	(36)	Continuously-variable control of the time
WHEN NOT IN		coefficients. The MTB and DTB are in CAL
CAL POSITION)		position when fully clockwise.
	X pos	X POS control
	(37)	Continuously-variable control for the
		horizontal shift over the screen.
	HOLD	HOLD OFF control
	OFF	This control determines the HOLD OFF time
	38	hatween the main time base success. Normal
	MIN	operation: control is fully clockwise, i.e.
		minimum HOLD OFF
	LEVEL MTB	LEVEL MTB control
	(39)	Continuously-variable control to set the leve
	$\widetilde{}$	of the trigger point at which the main time-
		base starts.
	TRACE	TRACE SEP control
	Â	Continuously-variable control to set the DTF
		signal position when MTRI and DTR are
		selected.
• •		
, ,	DTB	LEVEL DTB control
	(41)	Continuously-variable control to set the level
	\sim	of the trigger-point at which the delayed
		time base starts

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	Socket	Description
	CAL	Output socket providing a 1,2 Vp-p, 2 kHz approx. square wave voltage (zero-line is at the top of the signal). To be used for probe compensation or to calibrate the vertical deflection AMPL, control.
	1	Measuring earth socket.
	Α	BNC input socket for channel A with probe indication detector for pre-calculation in L.C.D. of vertical deflection coefficients.
2	EXT	 BNC input socket When EXT input is selected via MTB or DTB, the signal input is used for external triggering. When EXT input is selected via X DEFL, the horizontal deflection is determined b the signal applied to this socket.
2	Β	BNC input socket for channel B with probe indication detector for pre-calculation in L.C.D. of vertical deflection coefficients.
	Rear panel	
	MTB gate Z MOD	or sweep MOTE CONTROL
		FUSE HOLDE

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3.2.7.1	Standard	
	Z-MOD	Input socket for Z-modulation of the c.r.t. trace. The trace is blanked when this input is "high" (+2,5 V or more) Maximum limit voltages: 0–12 V.
	REMOTE CONTROL	See Section 3.2.7.3.
	LINE IN	Mains input socket, 90 V264 V a.c., 45 Hz440 Hz. For safety instructions, please read Section 2.2.
	FUSE HOLDER	Fuse rating 1,6 A delayed action. For safety instructions, please read Section 2.2.
3.2.7.2	Optional	
	MTB gate	Output socket of a TTL-compatible signal, which is "high" during the MTB sweep and "low" for other conditions.
		Maximum limit voltages: 0–12 V.
	MTB sweep	Output socket of the MTB sawtooth signal. Maximum limit voltages: 0–12 V.
	DTB gate	Output socket of a TTL-compatible signal, which is "high during the DTB sweep and "low" for other conditions. Maximum limit voltage: 0–12 V.
	Y-out	Output socket of the vertical (Y) signal. This source can be selected with the MTB trigger source A and B.
		Maximum limit voltages: 0–12 V.

3.2.7.3 Remote control socket

Connector: D-subminiature connector with 9 female contacts.



Connector specification:

Connector	Name	Additional information
1	SDA	Bidirectional data line for communication according to Philips IIC bus protocol.
2	SCL	Bidirectional clock line for communication according to Philips IIC bus protocol.
3	GND	Ground for power supply and communication signals.
4	FOOTN	Remote AUTO SET. Command line to initiate the AUTO SET function.
5	REMRON	REMote ReQuest Not. Command line to initiate transfer to/from oscilloscope.
6	+5 V	
7	GND	
8	+5 V	
9	GND	

3.3 PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

This section describes the principle of operation and should be read in conjunction with the overall block diagram (see Appendix B).

The oscilloscope circuit consists of five functional main sections:

 Control section 	(see section 3.3.1)
 Vertical deflection 	(see section 3.3.2)
 Horizontal deflection 	(see section 3.3.3)

- CRT display section (see section 3.3.4)
- Power supply section (see section 3.3.5)

3.3.1 Control section

The knobs in the key-matrix on the front panel drive the various circuits via the software control lines. These lines are generated by the microcomputer, which also drives the L.C.D. (Liquid Crystal Display) for the correct knob and control setting indication.

AUTO SET enables vertical and horizontal functions to be set depending on the value of the input signal.

MENU permits checking of all possible knob setting with their L.C.display.

The continuous controls and the knob LINE ON are directly connected to their control circuits (no REMOTE control facility).

3.3.2 Vertical deflection

As the vertical channels A and B are identical, only one is described. The input signals of channels A and B are fed via the ATTENUATORS to the VERTICAL CHANNEL SELECTION circuit.

The following ATTENUATOR functions are controlled by the front panel softkeys via the microcomputer.

GND AC/DC V-mV VAR INV (only ch.B)

input signal coupling

Vertical deflection coefficient Continuously-variable attenuation control UNCAL indicated in LCD Input signal inversion

The VERTICAL CHANNEL SELECTION selects the input signals A, B or TRIG VIEW, depending on which function is activated via the softkeys.

The TRIG VIEW signal is derived from the MTB TRIGGER AMPLIFIER. The following vertical display modes can be selected:

A	channel A only
В	channel B only
A and B	channels A and B displayed together.
	ALT or CHOP mode is selected by its softkey.
TRIG VIEW	MTB Trigger signal displayed.

Vertical shifting of the displayed signal is achieved by the Y POS control, while the TRACE SEP control determines the distance between the MTB and DTB traces (when DTB is on).

The DELAY LINE permits the viewing of leading edges of fast input signals.

The selected input signal is fed, via the DELAY LINE and the FINAL VERTICAL AMPLIFIER to the vertical deflection plates (Y) of the C.R.T.

3-14E

3.3.3 Horizontal deflection

This oscilloscope has a MAIN and a DELAYED time-base.

MAIN TIME-BASE (MTB)

The MTB is triggered on the signal selected in the TRIGGER SELECTOR stage. Trigger selection can be made by the TRIG SOURCE or X softkey for:

Α	signal derived from channel A
В	signal derived from channel B
COMP	composite triggering of both channels A and B
EXT	external input via BNC socket
LINE	signal derived from mains (line) voltage

Positive or negative triggering is selected by the SLOPE softkey. A display of the trigger signal is made possible by trigger view facility, if TRIG VIEW is selected by TRIG VIEW softkey. This trigger signal can be displayed together with the input signal(s) of the selected vertical channel(s).

After selection of the source, selection of the MTB trigger mode or coupling can be made in the TRIGGER AMPLIFIER. The TB TRIG MODE softkey allows selection of:

AUTO	Automatic free run in the absence of trigger signals
TRIG	Normal triggering
SINGLE	MTB sweep started once

The TRIG COUPL softkey allows selection of

PP	Peak-to-peak triggering					
DC	Normal triggering					
TVF	Triggering on TV FIELD synchronisation pulses.					
TVL	Triggering on TV LINE synchronisation pulses.					

The level at which the MTB starts is determined by adjustment of the LEVEL control.

The MAIN TIME–BASE GENERATOR determines the horizontal deflection coefficient via the MTB s-µs UP–DOWN control and the VAR control. The LCD displays the correct deflection simultaneously.

DELAYED TIME-BASE (DTB)

Like the MTB, the DTB is routed via the DTB TRIGGER SELECTION, TRIGGER AMPLIFIER and DELAYED TIME—BASE GENERATOR.

When STARTS is selected by the DTB TRIG softkey, the COMPARATOR compares the MTB sawtooth with the adjustable delay time and gives a trigger signal to the DELAYED TIME BASE GENERATOR. This delay time is selected by the DTM up-down control.

The HORIZONTAL SELECTION stage selects the horizontal deflection source by the TB SELECT softkey or the X DEFL softkey.

The following deflection sources are possible:

МТВ	MTB sawtooth only
МТВІ	MTB and intensified part of DTB
MTBI + DTB	See MTBI, plus DTB sawtooth
DTB	DTB sawtooth only
X DEFL	Deflection by signal selected by TRIG SOURCE or X softkey.

The selected horizontal deflection signal is fed to the FINAL HORIZONTAL AMPLIFIER. The TB MAGN softkey enables the horizontal deflection coefficient to be magnified by a factor of 10. Horizontal shift of the trace is achieved by the X POS control.

The FINAL HORIZONTAL AMPLIFIER drives the horizontal deflection plates (X) of the CRT.

3.3.4 CRT Display

The trace intensity on the c.r.t. is controlled by the Z AMPLIFIER.

The Z AMPLIFIER blanks the flyback on the trace and also the switching intervals between the traces. For the vertical switching modes, ALT and CHOP, the Z AMPLIFIER is driven by a Z-blanking signal from the VERTICAL CHANNEL SELECTION (CHOP) or the HORIZONTAL SELECTION (ALT). External trace blanking is obtained via an applied signal to the Z MOD BNC-input.

The FOCUS control drives the focus electrodes of the c.r.t. via the FOCUS control unit, to give trace sharpness.

Trace alignment is achieved by the TRACE ROT control, which drives the trace rotation coil.

The ILLUM control provides illumination of the graticule by means of two lamps.

3.3.5 Power supply

The oscilloscope may be powered by any a.c. voltage between 90 V and 264 V. When switched off, the LINE ON switch interrupts the primary circuit. This switch is the only front panel pushbutton that is **not** controlled by the microcomputer.

After rectification, the relevant d.c. supply voltages feed the various circuits in the instrument.

When the instrument is operating from an a.c. mains voltage, a related signal at mains frequency is fed to the MTB TRIGGER SELECTION for LINE triggering.

The EHT CONVERTER produces 14,5 kV via the HT (High Tension) MULTIPLIER for the accelerator anode of the c.r.t. and -2,1 kV for the FOCUS CONTROL.

The calibration square-wave signal is generated in the CALIBRATION GENERATOR and fed to the CAL socket.

3.4 BRIEF CHECKING PROCEDURE

3.4.1 General information

This procedure is intended to check the oscilloscope performance with a minimum of test steps and actions required.

It is assumed that the operator doing this test is familiar with oscilloscopes and their characteristics.

WARNING: Before switching-on, ensure that the oscilloscope has been installed in accordance with the instructions mentioned in Chapter 2.

NOTE: The procedure does not check every facet of the instrument's calibration; rather, it is concerned primarily with those parts of the instrument that are essential to measurement accuracy and correct operation.

It is not necessary to remove the instrument covers to perform this procedure. All checks are made from the outside of the instrument.

If this test is started a few minutes after switching-on, bear in mind that test steps may be out of specification, due to insufficient warm-up time. Therefore, to ensure accuracy, allow the full indicated warm-up time.

The following abbreviations are used: CW = Clockwise CCW = Counter clockwise

The brief checking procedure is set up in such a way that in a fixed sequence of ten steps the most important functions, including all front panel controls, are shown and checked. At the end of each step, the continuously controls must be reset to the previous setting.

As stated, the procedure can be performed without removing the instrument covers.

For a complete check of every facet of the instruments calibration, refer to the section "Performance Check" in the Service Manual (for qualified personnel only).

3.4.2 Entering the brief checking procedure

To enter the procedure, proceed as follows:

- Press MENU and keep it pressed.
- Press also AUTO SET.
- The L.C.D. should indicate: "1", "2" and "3".
- Press V-ch. B (i.e. the left side of the ch. B UP-DOWN control).
- The L.C.D. should indicate: "2", which is the start for the checking procedure.
- Check that the trace lies parallel with the horizontal graticule lines; if necessary readjust the TRACE ROTATION control (see Appendix A).
- Connect the CAL output to the channel A and B input sockets via 10:1 passive probes.
- The LCD indicates the stepnumbers.
- Each step (2.0...2.9) can now be selected by pressing the "MENU" key.

For leaving the brief checking procedure, press AUTO SET two times.

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3.4.3 Brief checking of controls and functions.

Step sequence

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		L			Ē,			
			1					
[
							÷	

- Y POS A or B: CCW - Y POS A or B: CW

Controls

_	Square-wave of 6 div.p-p (compen	sate
	both probes)	

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of the second

 Check that the signals shift downwards.

Requirements

- Check that the signals shift upwards.

STEP 2.1 AC input coupling

Γ			Γ	-				
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T								
						Γ		

- Check that the signals shift downwards since the attenuator inputs are ACcoupled.

Check that the amplitude decreases.

STEP 2.2 Alternated display

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		-	_					ľ
****	****	 	 	****	1111	++++	+++++	
			ł					8

STEP 2.3 Chopped display



- Check that the signals are displayed alternately.

- Check that the signals are displayed simultaneously.

- VAR A or B: CCW



Controls

STEP 2.4 Added display



- Y POS A or Y POS B: CW or CCW

- Three signals visible on screen: ch. A signal, ADDED signal and ch. B signal. - Check that both position controls influence the vertical position of the

Requirements

added signal.

STEP 2.5 TB MAGNIFIER



- X POS: CW or CCW

- Check that the horizontal deflection is magnified by a factor of 10.
- Check that the trace can shift horizontally over more than 10 div.

A signal is displayed under an angle

of 45⁰ approx.

STEP 2.6 X DEFL



STEP 2.7 Trigger view



- X POS: CW or CCW - HOLD OFF: CCW - Trigger view signal visible on screen.

- Check that the trace shifts horizontally over the screen.

- Check that the intensity of the displayed signal decreases.



STEP 2.9 MTBI and DTB, P–P triggered



 Signals trigger on negative-going edge because of the selected negative slope.

 Number of signal periods on screen increases.

 Check that the DTB display can be shifted across the screen.

Note: Leave this procedure by pressing the AUTO SET softkey two times.

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4. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

This instrument normally requires no maintenance, since none of its components is subject to wear. However, to ensure reliable and trouble-free operation, the instrument should not be exposed to moisture, heat, corrosive elements or excessive dust.

4.2 REMOVING THE BEZEL AND CONTRAST FILTER (to clean the contrast filter)

- Insert a screwdriver in the slot on the upperside of the bezel and gently loose the bezel.
- Ease the bezel away from the front panel.
- Press the contrast filter from the bezel.
- To prevent scratches, when cleaning the filter, always use a clean soft cloth, free from dust and abrasive particles.



Figure 4.1 Removing the bezel and the contrast filter.

4.3 RECALIBRATION

To ensure accurate measurements, check the calibration of the instrument after specified recalibration intervals. Recalibration must be carried out by qualified personnel only.

5. CHARACTERISTICS

A. Performance Characteristics

- Properties expressed in numerical values with stated tolerance are guaranteed by PHILIPS. Specified
 non-tolerance numerical values indicate those that could be nominally expected from the mean of
 a range of identical instruments.
- This specification is valid after the instrument has warmed up for 30 minutes (reference temperature 23^oC).
- For definitions of terms, reference is made to IEC Publication 351-1.

B. Safery Characteristics

This apparatus has been designed and tested in accordance with Safety Class I requirements of IEC Publication 348, Safety requirements for Electronic Measuring Apparatus, UL 1244 and CSA 556B and has been supplied in a safe condition.

C. Initial Characteristics

erall dimensions:			
Width			
Included handle	:	387 mm	
Excluded handle	:	350 mm	
Length			
Included handle, excluded knobs	:	518,5 mm	530,5 mm included knobs.
Excluded handle, excluded knobs	;	443,5 mm	455,5 mm included knobs,
Height			
Included feet	:	146,5 mm	
Excluded feet	:	134,5 mm	
Excluded under cabinet	:	132,5 mm	
	verall dimensions: Width Included handle Excluded handle Length Included handle, excluded knobs Excluded handle, excluded knobs Height Included feet Excluded feet Excluded under cabinet	Verall dimensions: Width Included handle Excluded handle Length Included handle, excluded knobs Excluded handle, excluded knobs Height Included feet Excluded feet Excluded under cabinet	Verall dimensions: Width Included handle : 387 mm Excluded handle : 350 mm Length Included handle, excluded knobs : 518,5 mm Excluded handle, excluded knobs : 443,5 mm Height Included feet : 146,5 mm Excluded feet : 134,5 mm Excluded under cabinet : 132,5 mm



Mass

: 7,5 kg

- a. Horizontally on bottom feet
- b. Vertically on rear feet
- c. On the carrying handle in two sloping positions.
- D. Contents
 - 5.1 Display
 - 5.2 Vertical deflection or Y axis
 - 5.3 Horizontal deflection or X axis
 - 5.4 Triggering
 - 5.5 Power Supply
 - 5.6 Auxiliary out- and inputs
 - 5.7 Environmental specification
 - 5.8 Safety
 - 5.9 Accessories

5.1 DISPLAY

CHARACTERISTICS SPECIFICATIO		ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
• C.R.T.		
Typeno.	PHILIPS D 14-372	
Measuring area $(h \times w)$	80 x 100 mm	8 x 10 div.
		1 div. = 10 mm
		1 subdiv. (sd) = 2 mm
Screen type		
Standard	GH (P.31)	
Option	GM (P 7)	Long persistence
Total acceleration voltage	16 kV	
Illumination	Continuously variable	
LCD liquid crystal display		All relevant settings are visible in display
Typeno.	LC 9438130	
Visible area	25,4 x 88,8 mm	
Back lighting	Constant on	
RTICAL DEFLECTION OR Y A	XIS	
annels A and B		
 Deflection coeff. 	2 mV/div 10 V/div.	In 1, 2, 5 sequence.
Variable gain control range	1:>2,5	If PM8936/09 is used, deflection coeff.
Frror limit	< +/ 3 %	is automaticly calculated in display

 \triangle

5.2

5.2.1

- Input impedance 1 MΩ Paralelled by 20 pF Max. input voltage
- $1 M\Omega + / 2 \%$ 20 pF + / - 2 pF 400 V (d.c. + a.c. peak)

In 1, 2, 5 sequence. If PM8936/09 is used, deflection coeff is automaticly calculated in display. Only in calibrated position. Measured at $f_0 < 1$ MHz. Measured at $f_0 < 1$ MHz. -----

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CHARACTERISTICS	SPECIFICATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Bandwidth		
20 mV up to 10 V	> 50 MHz	Input 6 div. sinewave.
@ 25 ⁰ C (50 MHz & 6 div.)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Bandwidth		
2 mV, 5 mV and 10 mV	> 35 MHz	Input 6 div. sinewave.
@ 25 ⁰ C (35 MHz & 6 div.)		
Rise time	Calculated from . 350/f-3 dB	
Pulse aberration		
Overshoot, ringing and round	ing $<$ 1,5 sd peak to peak	Input pulse 5 div, $+/-2,5$ div. from screcentre, positive as well as negative pulse.
Lower – 3 dB point	< 10 Hz	In AC position, 6 div. sinewave.
Amplitude 6 div. 10 Hz @ 25	°C	
Dynamic range		
@ 10 MHz	> +/ 24 div.	Vernier in cal. position.
@ 50 MHz	> 8 div.	Vernier in cal. position.
Position range	> +/- 8 div.	Vernier in cal position.
Decoupling factor between		Both channels same attenuater setting.
channels		Input max. 8 div. sinewave,
@ 10 MHz	1 :> 100	2,5 and 10 mV are excluded.
@ 50 MHz	1:> 50	2,5 and 10 mV are excluded.
COMMON Mode Rejection		Both channels same attenuater setting
Ratio @ 1 MHz	1:>100	vernier adjusted for best CMMR; measure
		with max. B div. (+/- 4 div.) each chann
Visible signal delay	> 15 ns	Max. intensity, measured from line start trigger point
Base line jump Between attenuater steps		
20 mV 10 V	< 1 sd	
Addition jump between	< 1,5 sd	
10 mV 20 mV	·	
Normal - Invert Jump	< 1 ed	Only channel B
Normar - miver coump	1 1 20	Only channel b.
ADD Jump	< 0,6 div.	When A and B are positioned in screen centre (20 mV 10 V).
ADD Jump Variable jump	< 0,6 div.	When A and B are positioned in screen centre (20 mV 10 V). Max. jump in any position of the vernier
ADD Jump Variable jump	< 0,6 div.	When A and B are positioned in screen centre (20 mV 10 V). Max. jump in any position of the vernier
ADD Jump Variable jump gerview Bandwidth	< 0,6 div.	When A and B are positioned in screen centre (20 mV 10 V). Max. jump in any position of the vernier
ADD Jump Variable jump gerview Bandwidth Via A or B channel	< 0,6 div. < 1 sd > 50 MHz	When A and B are positioned in screen centre (20 mV 10 V). Max. jump in any position of the vernier 6 div. sinewave
ADD Jump Variable jump gerview Bandwidth Via A or B channel 20 mV up to 10 V @ 25 ⁰ C	< 0,6 div. < 1 sd > 50 MHz	When A and B are positioned in screen centre (20 mV 10 V). Max. jump in any position of the vernier 6 div. sinewave
ADD Jump Variable jump gerview Bandwidth Via A or B channel 20 mV up to 10 V @ 25 ⁰ C Via EXT. input	< 0,6 div. < 1 sd > 50 MHz > 50 MHz	When A and B are positioned in screen centre (20 mV 10 V). Max. jump in any position of the vernier 6 div. sinewave 6 div. sinewave (+/- 3 div. from screen centre).
ADD Jump Variable jump gerview Bandwidth Via A or B channel 20 mV up to 10 V @ 25 ^o C Via EXT. input Deflection coeff.	< 0,6 div. < 1 sd > 50 MHz > 50 MHz	When A and B are positioned in screen centre (20 mV 10 V). Max. jump in any position of the vernier 6 div. sinewave 6 div. sinewave (+/- 3 div. from screen centre).
ADD Jump Variable jump gerview Bandwidth Via A or B channel 20 mV up to 10 V @ 25 ^o C Via EXT. input Deflection coeff. Via channel A or B Via EXT, input	< 0,6 div. < 1 sd > 50 MHz > 50 MHz 2 mV 10 V/div. 100 mV/div.	 When A and B are positioned in screen centre (20 mV 10 V). Max. jump in any position of the vernier 6 div. sinewave 6 div. sinewave (+/- 3 div. from screen centre). 1, 2, 5 sequence (see Channel A, B).

5,2,2

CHARACTERISTICS	SPECIFICATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Lower – 3 dB point		
AC coupling EXT. input @ 25 ⁰ C input sinewave 6 div. 10 Hz	< 10 Hz	Only when trigger mode is DC.
Line jump trigger source	< 2 sd	Jump between trigger source A, B, composite and EXT.
 OFFSET trig.point from screen centre 	< 1,5 sd	

< 10 ns

APPENDENT NOTE

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Dynamic range EXT. input
 @ 1 MHz >+/- 12 div.
 @ 50 MHz > 6 div.

5.3 HORIZONTAL DEFLECTION X AXIS

• Delay EXT. triggerview and

channel A or B

5.3.1 Main Time Base

• Time coeff.	0,5 sec 50 ns	1, 2, 5 sequence (magnifier off).
Error limit	< 3 %	Measured at -4 +4 div. from screen screen
		centre.
 Horizontal position range 	Start of sweep and	
	10th div. must be	
	shifted over screen	
	centre	
• Variable control ratio	1 :> 2,5	
Time Base Magnifier	Expansion *10	Not valid in X-deflection.
• Error limit	<4 %	Measured at +44 div. from screen centre.
 Horizontal magnifier balance 	<2,5 sd	Shift start of sweep in *10 in mid-screen
*10 *1		position then switch to *1.
Hold off		
Minimum to maximum hold	1 :> 10	Minimum hold off time is related to time
off time ratio		base setting.

	CHARACTERISTICS	SPECIFICATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
5.3.2	Delayed Time Base			
	 Time coeff. Error limit Horizontal position range Variable control ratio Time Base Magnifier 	1 ms 50 ns	Sequence 1, 2, 5. See MTB See MTB See MTB See MTB	
	 Delay Time Multiplier Error limit 	3 % ± 1 % incremental	* 1 cm/u	
		delay error + 25 ns +/ 5 ns	i oniy.	
	Incremental delay time error	< 1 %	* 1 only:	
	Resolution	1 : 10.000		
	 Delay Time Jitter 	1 :> 20.000		
	 Trace separation Shift range 	>+/- 4 div.	Only valid in alternate time base. DTB shifts only.	
5.3.3	X-deflection			
	 Deflection coeff. Via channel A or B Via EXT. input 	2 mV 10 V/div. 100 mV/div.	1, 2, 5 sequence.	
	 Error limit Via channel A or B Via EXT, input 	<+/- 5 % <+/- 5 %		
	 Bandwidth Amplitude @ input signal 5 div. 2 MHz, 	DC > 2 MHz	DC coupled	
	 Phase shift between X and Y-defl. 	<3 ⁰ @ 100 kHz		
	Dynamic range	> +/- 12 div. @ 100 kHz		
5.3.4	EXT input		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
\wedge	 Input impedance 1 MΩ Paralelled by 20 pF 	1 MΩ +/ 2 % 20 pF +/ 2 pF	$f_0 < 1 MHz$ $f_0 < 1 MHz$	
	 Max, input voltage 	400 V (d.c. + a.c. peak)		
	Max. test voltage (rms)	500 V	Max. duration 60 sec.	
	 Lower – 3 dB point 	< 10 Hz	AC coupled.	

5.4	TRIGGERING				
	CHARACERISTICS	SPECIFICATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
5.4.1	MTB triggering				
	• Trig- mode				
	AUTO (auto free run)	Bright line in absent of trigger signal	Auto free run start 100 ms (typ) after no trig-pulse.		
	Triggered Single		Switch automaticly to auto free run if one of the display channels is grounded.		
			In multi-channel mode (alternate) each channel is armed after reset; if sweep is already started, sweep is not finished.		
	 Trigger source A, B, Composite (AB), EXT, Line 		Line trigger source always triggers on main frequency.		
			Line trigger amplitude is depended on line input voltage.		
			Approx. 6 div. @ 220 V a.c. input voltage.		
	 Trigger coupling Peak to peak (p/p), DC, TVL, TVF 	· · · ·			
	Peak to peak	Related to peak to peak value.	p/p coupling is DC rejected.		
	DC				
	INTERNAL EXTERNAL	> +/- 8 div. > +/- 800 mV	, and the second sec		
	TVL/TVF	Fixed level			
	• Trigger slope	∫ or ∖	Slope sign in LCD + for POS. and — for NEG. VIDEO		
	 Trigger sensivity INTERNAL 				
	0 – 10 MHz	< 0.5 div.	Trig. coupling DC.		
	@ 50 MHz	< 1,0 div.	Trig. coupling DC.		
	@ 100 MHz	< 2,0 div.	Trig. coupling DC.		
	EXTERNAL				
	0 – 10 MHz	< 50 mV	Trig. coupling DC.		
	@ 50 MHz	<150 mV	Trig. coupling DC.		
	@ 100 MHz	<500 mV	Trig. coupling DC.		
	TVL/TVF INTERNAL	< 0,7 div.	Sync. pulse.		
	EXTERNAL	< 70 mV	Sync. pulse.		

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5-6E

CHARACTERISTICS SPECIFICATION ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DTB Triggering 5.4.2 DTB trigger source Starts, A, B, Composite (AB) TVL has same trig.source as MTB trig.source and TVL TVL only valid if MTB trig.coupling TVL or TVF is choosen. Coupling DC

See MTB

 $> +/- 8 \, \text{div}.$

∫ or ∖

Slope sign in LCD, if TVL is choosen slope sign is not valid.

POWER SUPPLY

5.5

Trigger sensivity

Trigger level range

Trigger slope

۲	Line input voltage a.c.		One range.
	Nominal	100 – 240 V	
	Limits of operation	90 – 264 V	
•	Line frequency		
	Nominal	50 – 400 Hz	
	Limits of operation	45 – 440 Hz	

Safety requirements within specification of : IEC 348 CLASS I UL 1244 **VDE 0411** CSA 556 B

Power consumption 45 W

5.6 **AUXILIARY IN OR OUTPUTS**

Z-MOD		TTL compatible.	
ViH	> 2,0 V	Blanks display.	
ViL	< 0,8 V	Max. intensity	

DIN plug 9 pins-female

CAL

Output voltage Frequency The output may be shortcircuit to ground.

1,2 V +/- 1 % 2 kHz

Analog control between ViH and ViL is possible.

For IEEE control, front panel memory back-up

To calibrate drop or tilt probes. Rectangular output pulse.

5.7 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

The environmental data mentioned in this manual are based on the results of the manufacturer's checking procedures.

Details on these procedures and failure criteria are supplied on request by the PHILIPS organisation in your country, or by PHILIPS, INDUSTRIAL AND ELECTRO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEMS DIVISION, EINDHOVEN, THE NETHERLANDS.

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CHARACTERISTICS	SPECIFICATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
 Meets environmental requirements of 	MILT28800 C, type III, CLASS 5 Style D				
• Temperature Operation temp. range within specification	$10^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}$ C	MIL—T—28800 C par. 3.9.2.3 tested c.f. par. 4.5.5.1.1.			
Limits of operation temperature range	0 – 50 ⁰ C	ldem.			
Non operating (Storage)	40 [°] C/+ 75 [°] C	MIL—T—28800C par. 3.9.2.3 tested c.f. par. 4.5.5.1.1.			
 Max. humidity operating non operating 	95 % RH				
• Max. altitude		C.f. MIL-TL-28800 C par. 3.9.3. tested c.f.			
Operating	4,5 km (15000 feet)	par. 4.5.5.2. Maximum (Operating Temperature derated 3 ^o C for each km (for each 3000 feet) above see taxed			
Non operating (storage)	12 km (40.000 feet)	level.			
• Vibration (operating)		C.f. MIL—T—28800 C par. 3.9.4.1 tested c.f. par. 4.5.5.3.1.			
Freq. 515 Hz Sweep Time Excursion (p/p) max. Acceleration	7 min. 1,5 mm 7 m/s ² (0,7 x g)	@ 15 Hz			
Freq. 1525 Hz Sweep Time Excursion (p/p) max. Acceleration	3 min. 1 mm 13 m/s ² (1,3 x g)	@ 25 Hz			
Excursion (p/p)	5 min. 0,5 mm				
max. Acceleration	30 m/s ² (3 x g)	@ 55 Hz			
Resonance Dwell	10 min.	@ each resonance freq. (or @ 33 Hz if no resonance was found).			
 Shock (operating) 		C.f. MIL-T-28800 C par. 3.9.5.1 tested c.f.			
Amount of shocks total	18	par, 4.5.5.4.1.			
each axis Shock Wave Form	6 Half sinewave	(3 in each direction).			
Duration	11 ms				
Peak Acceleration	300 m/s ² (30 x g)				

5-8E

CHARACTERISTICS	SPECIFICATION	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Bench handling		C.f. MIL-T-28800 C par. 3.9.5.3 tested c.f. par. 4.5.5.4.3.		
Meets requirements of	MIL-STD-810 methode 516, proced.\	/		
Salt Atmosphere		C.f. MIL-T-28800 C par. 3.9.8.1 tested c.f. par. 4.5.6.2.1.		
Structural parts meet requirements of	MIL—STD—810 methode 509, proced.1 salt solution 20 %			
EMI (Electronic Magnetic				
Interference)	MILSTD461 CLASS B VDE 0871 and VDE 0875, Grenzwertklasse B	Applicable requirements of part 7 : CE03 CS01, CS02, CS06, RE02, RS03		
 Magnetic Radiated Maximum Susceptibility 		Tested conforming IEC 351.1 par. 5.1.3.1. Measured with instrument in a homogeneous		
Deflection Factor	7 mm/mT (0,7 mm/ gauss)	magnetic field (in any direction with respect to instrument) with a Flux intensity (p-p value of 1,42 mT (14,2 gauss) and of symmetrical Sine wave form with a frequency of 4566		

Hz.

5.8 SAFETY

 Meets requirements of 	IEC 348 CLASS I		
	VDE 0411	Except for Universal E	power cord, unless shipped with European power plug.
	UL 1244	Except for	power cord, unless shipped with
	CSA 556 B	North Ame	erican power plug.
• Max. X-Radiation		Measured @	5 cm from surface of instrument
		for a target	area of 10 cm ²
 Recovery time 	15 min.	-10°C	+ 25 ⁰ C ambient temp.
	30 min.	20 ⁰ C	+ 25 ⁰ C ambient temp.
	45 min.	-30 ⁰ C	+ 25 ⁰ C ambient temp.
	60 min.	-40 ⁰ C	+ 40 ⁰ C ambient temp.

5.9 ACCESSORIES

Optional accessory

10 : 1 passive probe set PM8936/09

5.9.1 Accessory information

DELIVERIES

The PM8936/09 probe set consist of: -2x 10: 1 probe PM8926/09, incl.

* spring-loaded test clip * earth cable

- Instruction card
- INTRODUCTION

The PM8936/09 is a 10x attenuator modular probe with automatic range indication possibility, designed for oscilloscopes. The cable length is 1,5 m. At delivery the probe has been adjusted to an oscilloscope with an input capacitance of 20 pF.

10x

13,5 pF

500 V

5 pF....40 pF

d.c...200 MHz (-3 dB)

d.c...100 MHz (-3 dB)

10 M Ω +or- 1,5 %

- CHARACTERISTICS
 - Attenuation (d.c.)
 - Bandwidth
 - Useful system bandwidth
 - Input resistance at d.c.
 - Input capacitance at d.c.
 - Compensation range
 - Max. non destructive input voltage (d.c. + a.c. peak) at d.c.

• **DISMANTLING**

- * The probe body can be removed by sliding the probe body from the cable assembly.
- * The compensation box can be slid off the cable assy after the knurled nut has been unscrewed in a counter clockwise direction.
- * To expose the h.f. adjustment controls the terminating box cover can be slid off the compensation box.

ADJUSTMENTS

Matching the probe to the oscilloscope:

Connect the probe to the CAL socket of the oscilloscope.

A trimmer can be adjusted for the l.f. response through a hole in the compensation box to obtain optimum square-wave response.

6. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ALT: Alternate display. To display more than one vertical channel, the display switches over from one channel to another at the end of each time-base sweep. Is suitable for the higher sweep speeds (more than 0,1 ms/div).

ALT TB: Alternate time-base. To display the main time-base signal and the delayed time-base signal. The horizontal deflection switches between MTB and DTB at the end of each time base sweep.

AUTO: The MTB generator is free-running 100 ms after the last trigger pulse. This means that even in the absence of trigger pulses a line is written on the screen. As soon as triggers appear, the time-base circuit switches to the normal trigger mode (cannot be employed for signals with low repetition rates, 20 Hz or lower).

CHOP: Chopped display. To display more that one vertical channel, the display switches over from one channel to another at a fixed (chopper-) frequency. The channel that is displayed is also selected as a trigger source. Is suitable for the lower sweep speeds (less than 0,1 ms/div).

COMP: Composite triggering. Offers a stable display of two signals applied to channel A and B that are not time related. Works only in conjunction with the ALT-display mode.

DTB: Delayed time-base. Views an expanded display which can be positioned anywhere along the 10 div. of the main sweep. The delay time-base multiplier control (DTM) determines the starting point of the DTB.

HOLD OFF: During the HOLD OFF time, the MTB cannot be started by a trigger pulse. When the HOLD OFF control is not in CAL-position, the HOLD OFF time can be increased in order to obtain a stable display in digital and computer applications, where complex pulse patterns need to be measured. When a complex pulse pattern is displayed and this pattern is also used for triggering, a multiple-picture display may occur. These effects can be corrected by adjusting the HOLD OFF control to increase the hold-off time, so that certain trigger pulses do not start the MTB.



INPUT COUPLING: Input coupling, can be a.c.- or d.c.-coupled.

AC-coupled: only the a.c.-component of the input signal is fed to the attenuator, via a blocking capacitor. This mode can be used when a signal with an a.c. component that is superimposed on a high d.c. voltage must be displayed.

DC-coupled: the complete input signal (both a.c. and d.c. components) is fed to the attenuator.







LINE: Main time-base triggering on a signal derived from the mains voltage. Can be used when examining the mains ripple on the d.c. output voltage of a power supply. Line triggering is not available when the instrument is operated from a battery supply.

MTBI: Main time-base intensified. The horizontal deflection is supplied by the MTB. One part of the trace, representing the DTB, is intensified. The length of the intensified part depends on the settings of the DTB and MTB controls. The intensified part can be shifted along the MTB trace by the DTM control. Can be used to locate a particular part of the signal.



P-**P**: Peak-to-peak triggering, gives automatic ranging of the LEVEL control. The LEVEL range is determined by the peak-to-peak value of the trigger signal.

Example: with a 4 division signal on the screen, the LEVEL control is adjustable from +1,8 div. (CW) to -1.8 div. (CCW) with a total range of 3,6 div.

SINGLE: The MTB runs only once after receipt of a trigger pulse. Pre-determination of the required trigger level can be obtained in TRIG VIEW mode. When ARMED, the time-base is ready on receipt of a trigger pulse. The RESET softkey resets the time-base so that it can start again on a new trigger pulse. Can be used to display non-repetitive waveforms.

SLOPE: Determines on which slope the sweep is started. If positive, the time-base starts on the positive-going slope of the trigger signal. If negative, the time-base starts on the negative-going slope of the trigger signal.

STARTS: In the MTBI or DTB mode, the delayed time-base generator starts immediately after the selected delay time, adjusted by the DTM control.



TB MAGN: Fixed expansion of the TIME/DIV setting by a factor of 10. Now the portion of the signal formerly displayed over a width of one division occupies the full width of the screen (10 DIV.).

TRACE SEP: Control to adjust the vertical distance between the traces of MTB and DTB signals, provided that ALT TB is selected.



TRIG: Trigger mode. The MTB starts upon a signal derived from a selected trigger source (A, B, EXT, or LINE). The DTB starts after the selected delay time upon a signal derived from a selected trigger source (A, B or EXT). The MTB or DTB will not run without trigger pulses.

TRIG VIEW: The signal on which the MTB triggers, is displayed on the screen. Can be used for:

- Third vertical channel facility when EXT triggering of the MTB is selected and a signal is applied to the EXT BNC socket.
- Observation of the level of the trigger signal at which the MTB starts. This trigger level can be adjusted by the LEVEL control.
- Observation of the internal trigger sources.
- Pre-determining the d.c. trigger level without the aid of an input signal, when SINGLE is selected.

TVL, TVF: Triggering of the time-base on the TV line (TVL) synchronisation pulses or TV frame (TVF) synchronisation pulses (MTB only). In this mode a fixed level is set and the LEVEL control is inoperative.

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MAT2185

X DEFL: Horizontal deflection (XY) is under control of the signal selected by the TRIG or X SOURCE softkey (A, B, EXT or LINE). The filters AC or DC remain active in the XY mode. Can be used for:
 Frequency response of circuits and filters, where amplitude must be displayed against frequency.
 Semiconductor measurements where output current must be displayed against input voltage.

- Frequency or phase shift comparisons by displaying Lissajous patterns.

APPENDIX A



3055	055 50MHz						PHIL		
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VIEWING AREA

APPENDIX B



POWER SUPPLY



MAT 1801 851220

> Front view of the oscilloscope Vorderanzicht des Oszilloskops Vue antérieure de l'oscilloscope

A1



Block diagram Blockdiagramm Schéma par blocks

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