OPERATING PROCEDURES

INSTRUMENT FAMILIARIZATION

INTRODUCTION

The procedures in this part are designed to assist the user in quickly becoming familiar with the 2235. They provide information which demonstrates the use of all the controls, connectors, and indicators and will enable the user to efficiently operate the instrument.

Before proceeding with these instructions, verify that the POWER switch is OFF (push button out); then plug the power cord into the power-source outlet.

Should an improper indication or instrument malfunction be noted during the performance of these procedures, first verify correct operation of associated equipment. If the malfunction persists, refer the instrument to qualified service personnel for repair or adjustment.

The equipment listed in Table 4-1, or equivalent equipment, is required to complete these familiarization procedures.

Table 4-l

Equipment Required for Instrument Familiarization Procedure

Description	Minimum Specification
square-wave Generator	Signal amplitude: 2 mV to 50 V. Output signal: 1-kHz square wave. Fast-rise repetition rate: 1 kHz to 100 kHz. Signal amplitude: 100 mV to 1 V.
Dual-input Coupler	Connectors: bnc-female-to-dual-bnc-male.
Cable (2 required)	Impedance: 50 Ω. Length: 42 in. Connectors: bnc.
Adapter	Connectors: bnc-female-to-bnc female.
Termination	Impedance: 50 Ω. Connectors: bnc.

BASELINE TRACE

First obtain a baseline trace, using the following procedure.

1. Preset the instrument front-panel controls as follows:

Display

A and 8 INTENSITY	Fully counterclockise (minimum)
FOCUS	Midrange

Vertical (Both Channels)

AGGND-DC	AC
VOLTS/DIV	50m (1X)
VOLTS/DIV Variable	CAL detent (fully clockwise)
VERTICAL MODE	CH 1
BW LIMIT	Full (push button out)
INVERT	Off (push button out)
POSITION	Midrange

Horizontal

A and 8 SEC/DIV	Locked together at 0.5 ms
SEC/DIV Variable	CAL detent (fully clockwise)
HORIZONTAL MODE	A
X10 Magnifier	Off (variable knob in)
POSITION	Midrange
8 DELAY TIME POSITION	Fully counterclockwise
A/B SWP SEP	Midrange

A TRIGGER

VAR HOLDOFF	NORM (fully counter-clockwise)
Mode	P-P AUTO
SLOPE	OUT: ⎍
LEVEL	Midrange
A & B INT	VERT MODE
A SOURCE	INT
A EXT COUPLING	AC

B TRIGGER

SLOPE	OUT: ⎍
LEVEL	Fully clockwise

2. Press in the POWER switch button (ON).

3. Adjust the A INTENSITY control for desired display brightness.

4. Adjust the Vertical and Horizontal POSITION controls to center the trace on the screen.

NOTE

Normally, the resulting trace will be parallel with the center horizontal graticule line and should not require adjustment. If trace alignment is required, see the "Trace Rotation" adjustment procedure in the "Operator's Adjustments" part.

DISPLAYING A SIGNAL

After obtaining a baseline trace, you are now ready to connect an input signal and display it on the crt screen.

1. Connect the square-wave generator output to both the CH 1 and CH 2 inputs as shown in Figure 4-1.

2. Set the square-wave generator for a 1-kHz square-wave signal and adjust its output to obtain a 4-division vertical display.

3. Adjust the Channel 1 POSITION control to center the display vertically on the crt screen.

4. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control, if necessary, to obtain a stable triggered display.

NOTE

The READY-TRIG'D indicator should illuminate to indicate that the A Sweep is triggered.

5. Rotate the FOCUS control between its maximum clockwise and counterclockwise positions. The display should become blurred on either side of the optimum control setting.

6. Set the FOCUS control for a sharp, wall-defined display over the entire trace length.

7. Move the display off the crt screen using the Channel 1 POSITION control.

8. Press in and hold the BEAM FIND push button; the display should reappear on the screen. Adjust both the

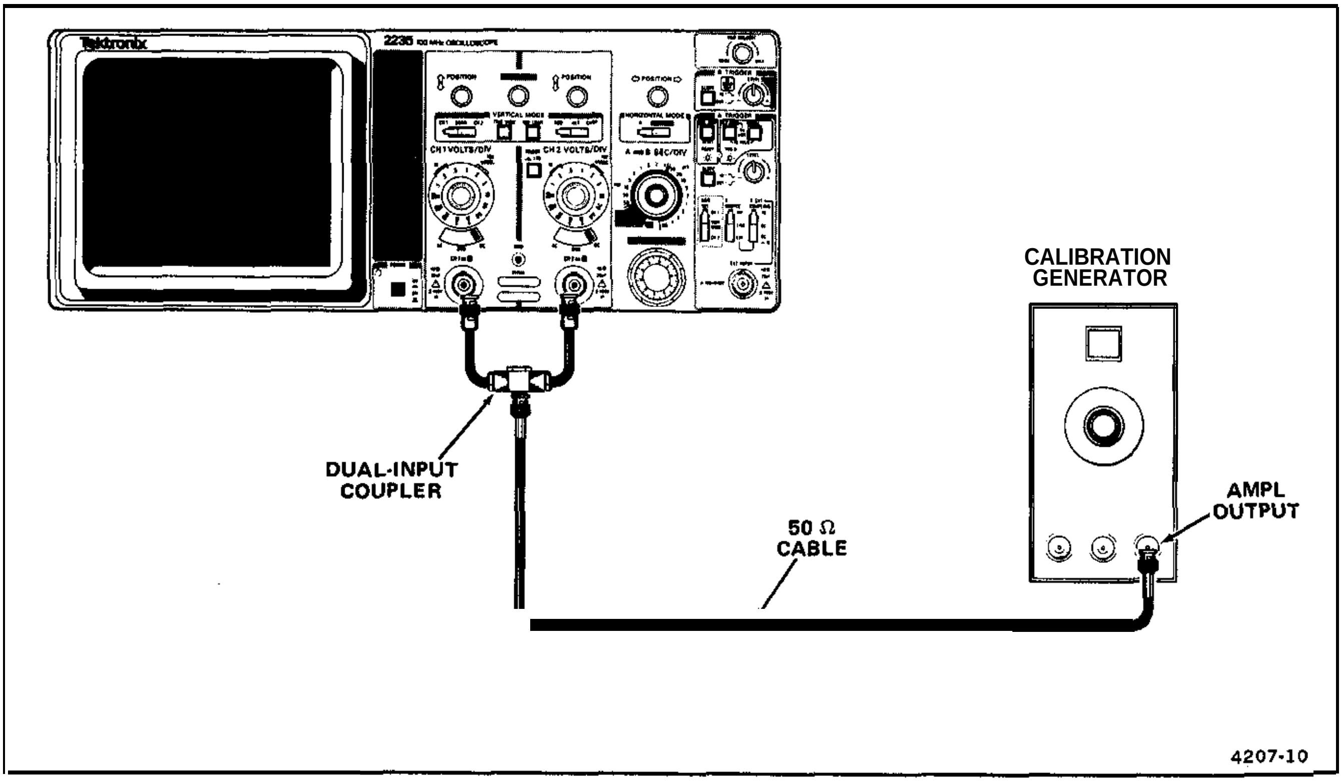


Figure 4-1. Initial setup for instrument familiarization procedure.

Channel 1 and the Horizontal POSITION controls to center the trace both vertically and horizontally. Release the BEAM FIND button; the display should remain within the viewing area,

9. Adjust the A INTENSITY control counterclockwise until the display disappears.

10. Press in and hold the BEAM FIND push button; the display should reappear. Release the BEAM FIND button and adjust the A INTENSITY control to desired display brightness.

Using the Vertical Section

1. Set the Channel 1 AC-GND-DC switch to GND.

2. Use the Channel 1 POSITION control to adjust the trace to the center horizontal graticule line.

3. Set the Channel 1 AC-GND-DC switch to DC.

4. Observe that the bottom of the display remains at the center horizontal graticule line (ground reference).

5. Set the Channel 1 AC-GND-DC switch to AC.

6. Observe that the display is centered approximately at the center horizontal line.

7. Rotate the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV Variable control fully counterclockwise.

8. Observe that minimum vertical deflection occurs when the VOLTS/DIV Variable control is fully counterclockwise.

9. Rotate the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV Variable control fully clockwise to the CAL detent.

10. Select CH 2 VERTICAL MODE and again perform preceding steps 1 through 9 using Channel 2 controls. Performance should be similar to Channel 1.

11. Set both CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switches to 0.1 (1X) for 2-division displays.

12. Select BOTH and ADD VERTICAL MODE and observe that the resulting display is 4 divisions in amplitude, Both Channel 1 and Channel 2 POSITION controls should move the display. Recenter the display on the crt screen.

13. Press in the Channel 2 INVERT push button to invert the Channel 2 signal.

14. Observe that the display is a straight line, indicating that the algebraic sum of the two signals is zero.

15. Set the CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switch to 50 m (1X).

16. Observe the 2-division display, indicating that the algebraic sum of the two signals is no longer zero.

17. Press in the Channel 2 INVERT push button again to release it. Observe a noninverted display having a 6-division signal amplitude.

18. Set both Channel 1 and Channel 2 AC-GND-DC switches to GND.

19. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 50 m (1X).

20. Select ALT VERTICAL MODE. Position the Channel 1 trace two divisions above the center graticule line and position the Channel 2 trace two divisions below the center graticule line.

21. Rotate the A SEC/DIV switch throughout its range (except X-Y). The display will alternate between Channel 1 and Channel 2 at all sweep speeds. This mode is most useful for sweep speeds from 0.05 μs to 0.2 ms per division.

22. Select CHOP VERTICAL MODE and rotate the A SEC/DIV switch throughout its range (except X-Y). A dual-trace display will be presented at all sweep speeds, but unlike the ALT mode, both Channel 1 and Channel 2 signals are displayed for each sweep on a time-shared basis. This mode is most useful for sweep speeds from 0.5 ms to 0.5 s per division.

23. Select CH 1 VERTICAL MODE and set Channel 1 AC-GND-DC switch to AC. Recenter the display on the screen.

24. Return the A SEC/DIV switch to 0.5 ms.

25. Press in and hold the TRIG VIEW push button. Observe the Channel 1 trigger signal that is present in the A Trigger amplifier.

NOTE

When using TRIG VIEW VERTICAL MODE, trigger signals applied by any of the A SOURCE switch positions will be displayed on the crt screen. Trigger signals will remain stable when positioned in the center graticule area by the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.

26. Release the TRIG VIEW VERTICAL MODE push button.

Using the Horizontal Section

1. Note the display at 0.5 ms sweep speed for future comparison in step 3.

2. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to 5 ms and pull the SEC/DIV Variable control knob out to obtain X10 weep magnification.

3. Observe that the display is similar to that obtained in step 1.

4. Rotate the Horizontal POSITION control throughout its range. Observe that the display can be positioned to either side of the center vertical graticule line.

5. Push in the SEC/DIV Variable control knob to return to a X1 sweep.

6. Set the A and B SEC/DIV switches to 0.1 ms.

7. Rotate the VAR HOLDOFF control fully clockwise.

6. Observe that the crt trace starts to flicker as the holdoff between sweeps is increased.

9. Return the VAR HOLDOFF control to its NORM position (fully counterclockwise).

10. Return the A and B SEC/DIV switches to 0.5 ms. Note the display for future comparison in step 12.

11. Rotate the SEC/DIV Variable control out of the CAL detent to its maximum counterclockwise position,

12. Observe that the sweep speed is approximately 2.5 times slower than in step 10, as indicated by more cycles displayed on the screen.

13. Return the SEC/DIV Variable control to the CAL detent (fully clockwise).

Using the A Trigger Section

1. Rotate the A TRIGGER LEVEL control between its maximum clockwise and counterclockwise positions. The display will remain triggered over the full range of the A TRIGGER LEVEL control.

2. Return the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to midrange.

3. Set the A TRIGGER SLOPE to IN:⌐_ Observe that the display starts on the negative-going slope of the applied signal.

4. Return the A TRIGGER SLOPE switch to OUT:/, Observe that the display starts on the positive-going slope of the applied signal.

5. Set the A & 6 INT switch to CH 1. the VERTICAL MODE witch to CH 2. and the Channel 1 AC-GND-DC switch to GND. Observe that the display free-runs.

6. Return the Channel 1 AC-GND-DC switch to AC.

7. Set the A & B INT switch to CH 2, the VERTICAL MODE switch to CH 1, and the Channel 2 AC-GND-DC switch to GND. Observe that the display free-runs.

8. Return the Channel 2 AC-GND-DC switch to AC and set the A & 6 INT switch to CH 1.

9. Set the A TRIGGER Mode switch to NORM.

10. Rotate the A TRIGGER LEVEL control between its maximum clockwise and counterclockwise positions. Observe that the READY-TRIG'D light illuminates only when the display is correctly triggered.

11. Readjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.

12. Remove the square-wave signal from the CH 1 input connector.

13. Press in the A TRIGGER SGL SWP push button momentarily for single-sweep operation.

14. Observe that the READY-TRIG'D light illuminates, indicating that the A Trigger circuit is armed (READY) for a single-sweep displav. No displav should be present on the crt screen.

15. Reconnect the square-wave signal to the CH 1 input connector. A single sweep of the applied signal should appear on the screen. When the READY-TRIG'D light is out, another single weep cannot be displayed until the SGL SWP button is pressed in again to reset the A Trigger circuit.

16. Set the A SOURCE switch to EXT. Move the square-wave signal from the CH 2 input connector to the EXT INPUT connector.

17. Set the A TRIGGER Mode switch to P-P AUTO.

18. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 0.5 (1X) and adjust the output of the square-wave generator to provide a 4-division display. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display and note the range over which a stable display can be obtained (for comparison in step 20).

19. Set the A EXT COUPLING switch to DC÷10.

20. Observe that adjustment of the A TRIGGER LEVEL control provides a triggered display over a narrower range than in preceding step 18. indicating trigger-signal attenuation.

21. Move the square-wave signal from the EXT INPUT connector to the CH 2 input connector. Set the A SOURCE switch to INT and adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to the midrange position.

NOTE

The A TRIGGER mode can be used to trigger on either the TV Line or TV Field. For familiarization with these functions see TV Line Signal end TV Field Signal in the "Basic Applications" pert of this section.

Using the Delayed-Sweep Controls

1. Set the B SEC/DIV switch to 50 μs.

2. Select ALT HORIZONTAL MODE. Ensure that the B TRIGGER LEVEL control is fully clockwise (B RUNS AFTER DLY) and that the B DELAY TIME POSITION control is fully counterclockwise,

3. Adjust the 8 INTENSITY control for desired 8 Sweep displav brightness.

4. Adjust the Channel 1 POSITION and the A/B SWP SEP controls as required to display the A Sweep (with the intensified zone) above the 8 Delayed Sweep. The displays alternate between the A Sweep (upper) and the 8 Delayed Sweep (lower). Adjust the A and B INTENSITY controls as necessary to view the two displays.

5. Observe that the intensified zone is approximately one division in length at the start of the A Sweep and that the 8 Delayed Sweep displays the intensified portion of the A Sweep.

6. Rotate the 8 DELAY TIME POSITION control: the intensified zone of the A Sweep and the display of the 8 Delayed Sweep will move continuously across the crt screen.

7. Select the 8 HORIZONTAL MODE and observe that only the 8 Delayed Sweep is now displayed on the crt screen.

8. Observe that the displav moves continuously across the crt screen as the 8 DELAY TIME POSITION control is rotated. Return the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to the fully counterclockwise position.

9. Select the ALT HORIZONTAL MODE and set the 8 SEC/DIV switch to 0.5 ms.

Using the B Trigger Section

1. Rotate the B TRIGGER LEVEL control counterclockwise to the midrange position, then adjust it for a stable display.

2. Observe that both the intensified zone and the 8 Delayed Sweep displays disappear and reappear as the 8 TRIGGER LEVEL control approaches midrange. Adjust the B TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display at the midrange position.

3. Rotate the B DELAY TIME POSITION control throughout its range. Observe that the intensified zone of the A Sweep appears to jump between the positive slopes of the display.

4. Set the B TRIGGER SLOPE switch to IN:⌝\ and observe that the intensified portion begins on the negative slope.

5. Observe that the length of the B Delayed Sweep decreases when the B DELAY TIME POSITION control is rotated clockwise and increases when the control is rotated counterclockwise.

6. Select the A HORIZONTAL MODE.

Using the X-Y Mode

1. Set both the CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switches to 1 (1X) and adjust the generator output to provide a 5-division display.

2. Select X-Y mode by switching the A SEC/DIV switch to its fully counterclockwise position.

3. Adjust the A INTENSITY control for desired display brightness. Observe that two dots are displayed diagonally. This display can be positioned horizontally with the Horizontal POSITION control and vertically with the Channel 2 POSITION control. Note that the dots are separated by 5 horizontal divisions and 5 vertical divisions.

4. Set both the CH 1 and CH 2 VOLTS/DIV switches to 2 (1X). Note that the dots are now separated by 2.5 horizontal divisions and 2.5 vertical divisions.

5. Return the A SEC/DIV switch to 0.5 ms and adjust the A INTENSITY control for desired display brightness.

Using the Z-Axis Input

1. Disconnect the dual-input coupler from the CH 2 input connector and connect a bnc-female-to-bnc-female adapter to the disconnected end of the coupler.

2. Connect a 42-inch, 50-Ω bnc cable from the Z-AXIS INPUT connector (located on the rear panel) to the dual-input coupler via the bnc-female-to-bnc-female adapter.

3. Set the Channel 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 1 (1X) and adjust the output of the square-wave generator to provide a 5-division display.

4. Observe that the positive peaks of the waveform are blanked, indicating intensity modulation (adjust the A INTENSITY control as necessary).

5. Disconnect the 50-Ω cable from the Z-AXIS INPUT connector and disconnect the dual-input coupler from the CH 1 input connector.

Using the Bandwidth Limit Feature

1. Connect a fast-rise positive-output calibration signal through a 42-inch, 50-Ω cable and a 50-Ω termination to the CH 1 input connector.

2. Set the CH 1 VOLTS/DIV switch to 50 mV (1X) and adjust the square-wave generator output to provide a 4-division display.

3. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to 0.5 μs and adjust the square-wave generator fast-rise positive-output signal frequency to 1 MHz. Adjust the generator frequency to provide approximately 5 cycles of the displayed signal.

4. Press in the BW LIMIT VERTICAL MODE push button and observe the rounding-off at the front corners of the display. This indicates a decrease in the frequency response of the vertical amplifier.

BASIC APPLICATIONS

INDEX TO BASIC APPLICATION PROCEDURES

NONDELAYED MEASUREMENTS

After becoming familiar with the capabilities of the 2235 Oscilloscope, the operator can then adopt a convenient method for making a particular measurement. The following information describes the recommended procedures and techniques for making basic types of measurements with your instrument. When a procedure first calls for presetting instrument controls and obtaining a baseline trace, refer to the "Instrument Familiarization" part in this section and perform steps 1 through 4 under "Baseline Trace."

AC Peak-to-Peak Voltage

To make a peak-to-peak voltage measurement, use the following procedure:

NOTE

This procedure may also be used to make voltage measurements between any two points on the waveform.

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Apply the ac signal to either vertical-channel input connector and set the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used.

3. Set the appropriate VOLTS/DIV switch to display about five divisions of the waveform, ensuring that the VOLTS/DIV Variable control is in the CAL detent.

4. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to obtain a stable dispaly.

5. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to a position that displays several cycles of the waveform.

6. Vertically position the display so that the negative peak of the waveform coincides with one of the horizontal graticule lines (see Figure 4-2. Point A).

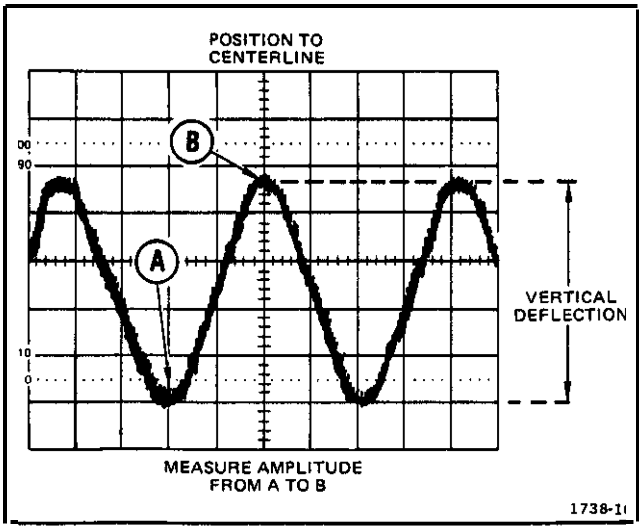


Figure 4-2. Peak-to-peak waveform voltage.

7. Horizontally position the display so that one of the positive peaks coincides with the center vertical graticule line (see Figure 4-2. Point B).

8. Measure the vertical deflection from peak to peak (see Figure 4-2, Point A to Point B).

NOTE

If the amplitude measurement is critical or if the trace is thick (as a result of hum or noise on the signal), a more accurate value can be obtained by measuring from the top of a peak to the top of a valley. This will eliminate trace thickness from the measurement.

9. Calculate the peak-to-peak voltage, using the following formula:

$$\text{Volts (p-p)} = \begin{matrix}\text{vertical}\\\text{deflection}\\\text{(divisions)}\end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix}\text{VOLTS/DIV}\\\text{switch}\\\text{setting}\end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix}\text{probe}\\\text{attenuation}\\\text{factor}\end{matrix}$$

EXAMPLE: The measured peak-to-peak vertical deflection is 4.6 divisions (see Figure 4-2) with a VOLTS/DIV switch setting of 0.5, using a 10X probe.

Substituting the given values:

Volts (p-p) = 4.6 div x 0.5 V/div x 10 = 23 V.

Instantaneous DC Voltage

To measure the dc level at a given point on a waveform, use the following procedure:

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Apply the signal to either vertical-channel input connector and set the VERTICAL MODE witch to display the channel used.

3. Verify that the VOLTS/DIV Variable control is in the CAL detent and set the AC-GND-DC switch to GND.

4. Vertically position the baseline trace to the center horizontal graticule line.

5. Set the AC-GND-DC switch to DC. If the waveform moves above the centerline of the crt, the voltage is positive. If the waveform moves below the centerline of the crt, the voltage is negative.

NOTE

If using Channel 2, ensure that the Channel 2 INVERT switch is in its noninverting mode (push button *out).*

6. Set the AC-GND-DC switch to GND and position the baseline trace to a convenient reference line, using the Vertical POSITION control. For example. if the voltage to be measured is positive, position the baseline trace to the bottom graticule line. If a negative voltage is to be measured. position the baseline trace to the top graticule line. Do not move the Vertical POSITION control after this reference line has been established. The ground reference line can be checked at any later time by switching the AC-GND-DC switch to GND.

7. Set the AC-GND-DC switch to DC.

8. If the voltage-level measurement is to be made with respect to a voltage level other than ground, apply the reference voltage to the unused vertical-channel input connector. Then position its trace to the reference line.

9. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to obtain a stable display.

10. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to a position that displays several cycles of the signal.

11. Measure the divisions of vertical deflection between the reference line and the desired point on the waveform at which the dc level is to be determined (see Figure 4.3).

12. Calculate the instantaneous voltage, using the following formula:

$$\begin{matrix}\text{Instantaneous}\\\text{Voltage}\end{matrix} = \begin{matrix}\text{vertical}\\\text{deflection}\\\text{(divisions)}\end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix}\text{polarity}\\(+\text{ or }-)\end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix}\text{VOLTS/DIV}\\\text{switch}\\\text{setting}\end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix}\text{probe}\\\text{attenuation}\\\text{factor}\end{matrix}$$

EXAMPLE: The measured vertical deflection from the reference line is 4.6 divisions (see Figure 4-3), the waveform is above the reference line, the VOLTS/DIV switch is set to 2, a 10X attenuator probe is being used, and the A TRIGGER SLOPE switch is set to OUT:/.

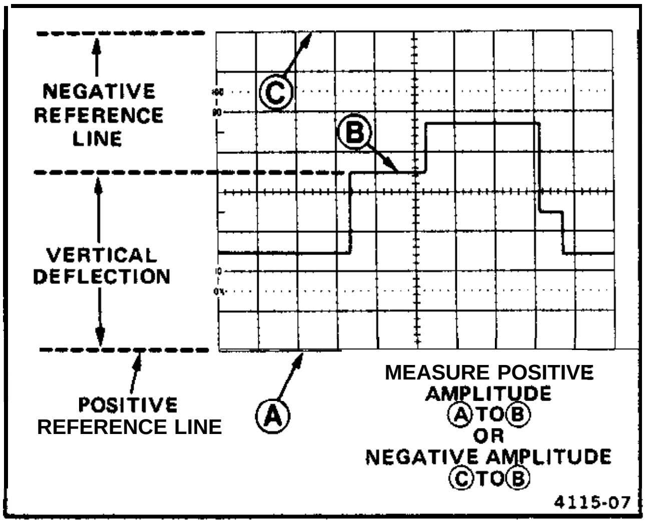


Figure 4-3. Instantaneous voltage measurement.

Substituting the given values:

Instantaneous Voltage = 4.6 div x (+1) x 2 V/div x 10 = 92 v.

Algebraic Addition

With the VERTICAL MODE switches set to BOTH and ADD, the waveform displayed is the algebraic sum of the signals applied to the Channel 1 and Channel 2 inputs (CH 1 + CH 2). If the Channel 2 INVERT push button is pressed in, the waveform displayed is the difference between the signals applied to the Channel 1 and Channel 2 inputs (CH 1 – CH 2). The total deflection factor in the ADD mode is equal to the deflection factor indicated by either VOLTS/DIV switch (when both VOLTS/DIV switches are set to the same deflection factor). A common use for the ADD mode is to provide a dc offset for a signal riding on top of a high dc level.

The following general precautions should be observed when using the ADD mode.

a. Do not exceed the input voltage rating of the oscilloscope.

b. Do not apply signals that exceed the equivalent of about eight times the VOLTS/DIV switch settings, since large voltages may distort the display. For example, with a VOLTS/DIV switch setting of 0.5, the voltage applied to that channel should not exceed approximately 4 volts.

c. Use Channel 1 and Channel 2 POSITION control settings which most nearly position the signal on each channel to midscreen, when viewed in either CH 1 or CH 2 VERTICAL MODE. This ensures the greatest dynamic range for ADD mode operation.

d. To attain similar response from each channel. set both the Channel 1 and Channel 2 AC-GND-DC switches to the same position.

EXAMPLE: Using the graticule center line as 0 V, the Channel 1 signal is at a 3-division, positive dc level (see Figure 4-4A).

1. Multiply 3 divisions by the VOLTS/DIV switch setting to determine the dc-level value.

2. To the Channel 2 input connector, apply a negative dc level (or positive level, using the Channel 2 INVERT switch) whose value was determined in step 1 (see Figure 4-4B).

3. Select ADD and BOTH VERTICAL MODE to place the resultant display within the operating range of the vertical POSITION controls (see Figure 4-4C).

Common-Mode Rejection

The ADD mode can also be used to display signals that contain undesirable frequency components. The undesirable components can be eliminated through common-mode rejection. The precautions given under the preceding "Algebraic Addition" procedure should be observed.

EXAMPLE: The signal applied to the Channel 1 input connector contains unwanted ac-input-power-source frequency components (see Figure 4-5A). To remove the undesired components, use the following procedure:

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Apply the signal containing the unwanted line-frequency components to the Channel 1 input.

3. Apply a line-frequency signal to the Channel 2 input.

4. Select BOTH and ALT VERTICAL MODE and press in the Channel 2 INVERT push button.

5. Adjust the Channel 2 VOLTS/DIV switch and Variable control so that the Channel 2 display is approximately

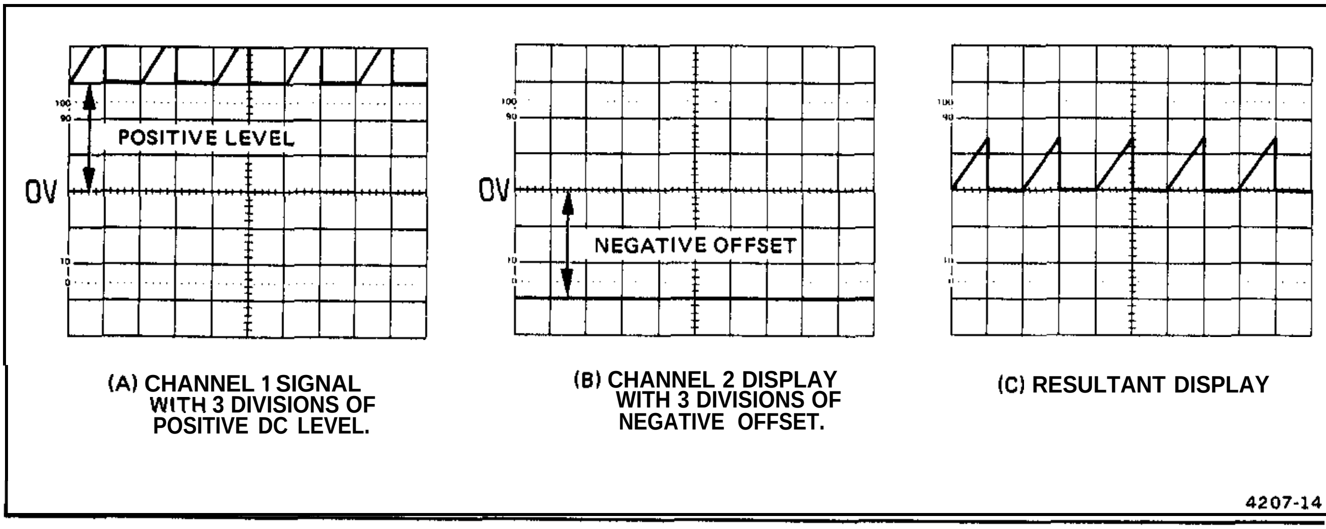


Figure 4-4. Algebraic addition.

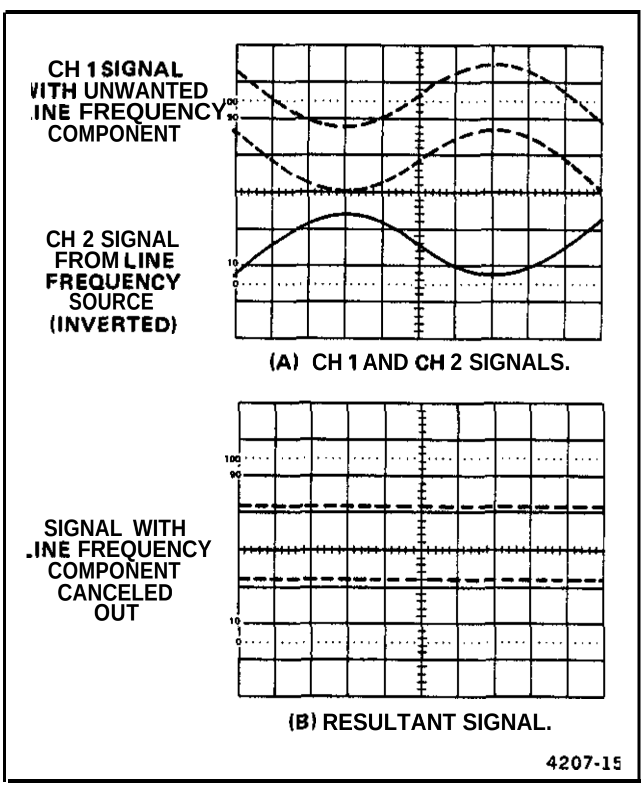


Figure 4-5. Common-mode rejection.

the same amplitude as the undesired portion of the Channel 1 display (see Figure 4-5A).

6. Select ADD VERTICAL MODE and slightly readjust the Channel 2 VOLTS/DIV Variable control for maximum cancellation of the undesired signal component (see Figure 4-5B).

Time Duration

To measure time between two points on a waveform, use the following procedure:

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Apply the signal to either vertical-channel input connector and set the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used.

3. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control to obtain a stable display.

4. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to display one complete period of the waveform. Ensure that the A and B SEC/DIV Variable control is in the CAL detent.

5. Position the display to place the time-measurement points on the center horizontal graticule line (see Figure 4-6).

6. Measure the horizontal distance between the time-measurement points.

7. Calculate time duration, using the following formula:

$$\text{Time Duration} = \frac{\text{horizontal distance (divisions)} \times \text{A SEC/DIV switch setting}}{\text{magnification factor}}$$

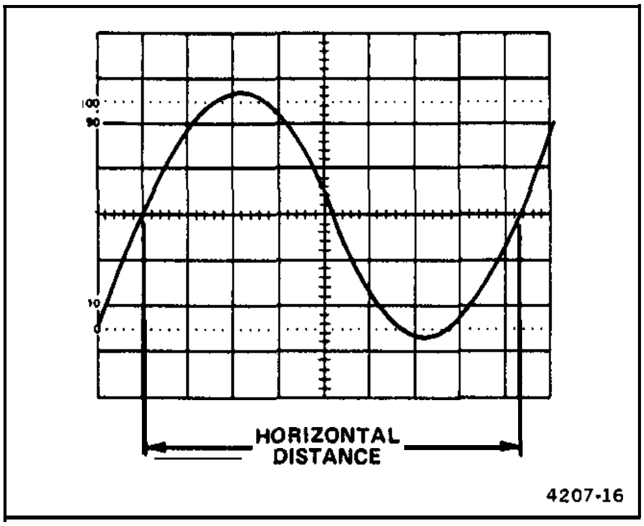


Figure 4-6. Time duration.

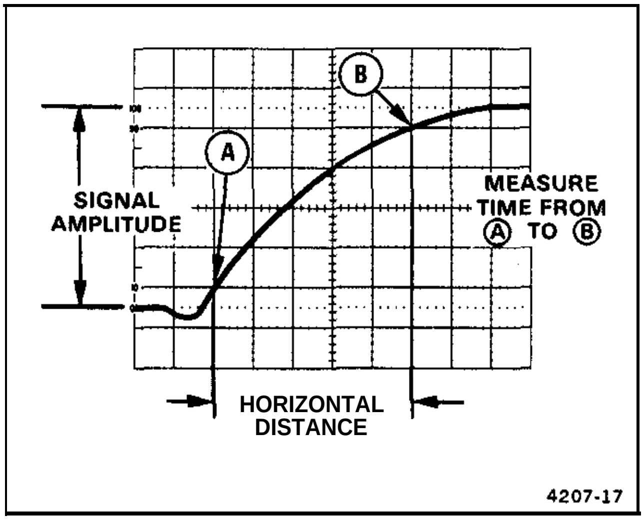


Figure 4-7. Rise time.

EXAMPLE: Thedistance between the timemeasurement points is 6.3 divisions (see Figure 4-6), and the A SEC/DIV switch is set to 2 ms. The X10 Magnifier switch is pushed in (1X magnification).

Substituting the given values:

Time Duration = 6.3 div x 2 ms/div = 16.6 ms

Frequency

The frequency of a recurrent signal can be determined from its time-duration measurement as follows:

1. Measure the time duration of one waveform cycle using the preceding "Time Duration" measurement pro. cedure.

2. Calculate the reciprocal of the time-duration value to determine the frequency of the waveform.

EXAMPLE: The signal in Figure 4-6 has a time duration of 16.6 ms.

Calculating the reciprocal of time duration:

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{1}{\text{time duration}} = \frac{1}{16.6\ \text{ms}} = 60\ \text{Hz}$$

Rise Time

Rise-time measurements use the same methods as time duration, except that the measurements are made between the 10% and 90% points on the leading edge of the waveform (see Figure 4-7). Fall time is measured between the 90% and 10% points on the trailing edge of the waveform.

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Apply an exact 5-division signal to either vertical-channel input connector and set the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used. Ensure that the VOLTS/DIV Variable control is in the CAL detent.

NOTE

For rise time greater than 0.2 µs, the VOLTS/DIV Variable control may be used to obtain an exact 5-division display.

3. Set the A TRIGGER SLOPE switch to OUT:/. Use a sweep-speed setting that displays several complete cycles or events (if possible).

4. Adjust vertical positioning so that the zero reference of the waveform touches the 0% graticule line and the top of the waveform touches the 100% graticule line (see Figure 4-7).

5. Set the A SEC/DIV switch for a single-waveform display. with the rise time spread horizontally as much as possible.

6. Horizontally position the display so the 10% point on the waveform intersects the second vertical graticule line (see Figure 4-7, Point A).

7. Measure the horizontal distance between the 10% and 90% points and calculate the time duration using the following formula:

$$\text{Rise Time} = \frac{\text{horizontal distance (divisions)} \times \text{A SEC/DIV switch setting}}{\text{magnification factor}}$$

EXAMPLE: The horizontal distance between the 10% and 90% points is 5 divisions (see Figure 4-7), and the A SEC/DIV switch is set to 1 μs. The X10 magnifier knob is pushed in (1X magnification).

Substituting the given values in the formula:

$$\text{Rise Time} = \frac{5 \text{ div} \times 1 \ \mu\text{s/div}}{1} = 5 \ \mu\text{s}$$

Time Difference Between Two Time-Related Pulses

The calibrated sweep speed and dual-trace features of the 2235 allow measurement of the time difference between two separate events. To measure time difference, use the following procedure:

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to CH 1.

3. Set both AC-GND-DC switches to the same position, depending on the type of input coupling desired.

4. Using either probes or cables with equal time delays, connect a known reference signal to the Channel 1 input and the comparison signal to the Channel 2 input.

5. Set both VOLTS/DIV switches for 4- or 5-division displays.

6. Select BOTH VERTICAL MODE; then select either ALT or CHOP, depending on the frequency of input signals.

7. If the two signals are of opposite polarity, press in the Channel 2 INVERT push button to invert the Channel 2 display (signals may be of opposite polarity due to 180° phase difference; if so, note this for use later in the final calculation).

8. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.

9. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to a sweep speed which provides three or more divisions of horizontal separation between the reference points on the two displays. Center each of the displays vertically (see Figure 4-8).

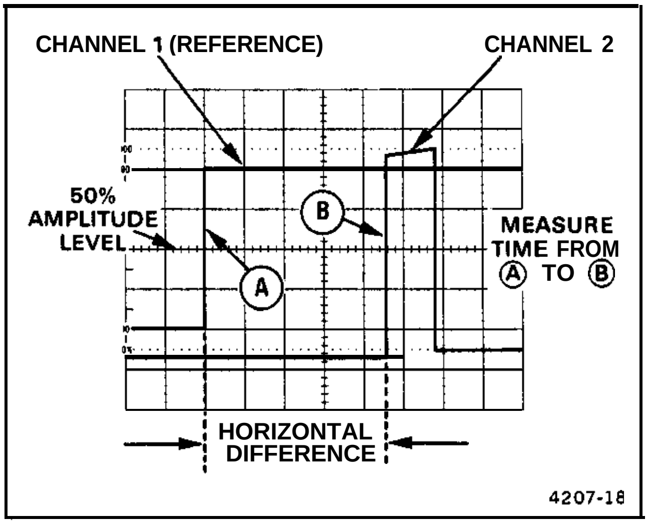


Figure 4-8. Time difference between two time-related pulses.

10. Measure the horizontal difference between the two signal reference points and calculate the time difference using the following formula:

$$\text{Time Difference} = \frac{\text{A SEC/DIV switch setting} \times \text{horizontal difference (divisions)}}{\text{magnification factor}}$$

EXAMPLE: The A SEC/DIV switch is set to 50 μs, the X10 magnifier knob is pulled out, and the horizontal difference between waveform measurement points is 4.5 divisions.

Substituting the given values in the formula:

$$\text{Time Difference} = \frac{50 \ \mu\text{s/div} \times 4.5 \text{ div}}{10} = 22.5 \ \mu\text{s}$$

Phase Difference

In a similar manner to "Time Difference," phase comparison between two signals of the same frequency can be made using the dual-trace feature of the 2235. This method of phase difference measurement can be used up to the frequency limit of the vertical system. To make a phase comparison, use the following procedure:

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace. then set the A TRIGGER SOURCE switch to CH 1.

2. Set both AC-GND-DC switches to the same position, depending on the type of input coupling desired.

3. Using either probes or coaxial cables with equal time delays, connect a known reference signal to the Channel 1 input and the unknown signal to the Channel 2 input.

4. Select BOTH VERTICAL MODE; then select either ALT or CHOP, depending on the frequency of the input signals. The reference signal should precede the comparison signal in time.

5. If the two signals are of opposite polarity. press in the Channel 2 INVERT push button to invert the Channel 2 display.

6. Set both VOLTS/DIV switches and both Variable controls so the displays are equal in amplitude.

7. Adjust the A TRIGGER LEVEL control for a stable display.

8. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to a sweep speed which displays about one full cycle of the waveforms.

9. Position the displays and adjust the SEC/DIV Variable control so that one reference-signal cycle occupies exactly 8 horizontal graticule divisions at the 50% rise-time points (see Figure 4-9). Each division of the graticule now represents 45° of the cycle ($360^\circ \div 8$ divisions), and the horizontal graticule calibration can be stated as 45° per division.

10. Measure the horizontal difference between corresponding points on the waveforms at a common horizontal graticule line (50% of rise time) and calculate the phase difference using the following formula:

$$\text{Phase Difference} = \text{horizontal difference (divisions)} \times \text{horizontal graticule calibration (deg/div)}$$

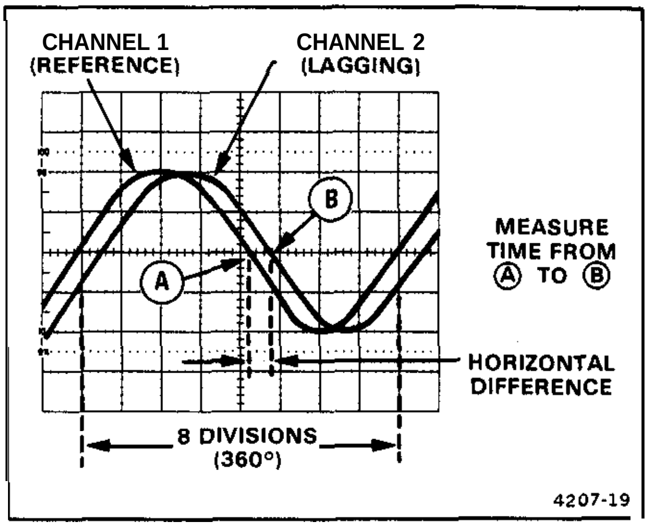


Figure 4-9. Phase difference.

EXAMPLE: The horizontal difference is 0.6 division with a graticule calibration of 45° per division as shown in Figure 4-9.

Substituting the given values into the phase difference formula:

Phase Difference = 0.6 div x 45°/div = 27°

More accurate phase measurements can be made by using the X10 Magnifier function to increase the sweep speed without changing the SEC/DIV Variable control setting.

EXAMPLE: If the sweep speed were increased 10 times with the magnifier (X10 Magnifier out). the magnified horizontal graticule calibration would be 45°/division divided by 10 (or 4.5°/division). Figure 4.10 shows the same signals illustrated in Figure 4-9, but magnifying the displays results in a horizontal difference of 6 divisions between the two signals.

Substituting the given values in the phase difference formula:

Phase Difference = 6 div x 4.5°/div = 27°

Amplitude Comparison

In some applications it may be necessary to establish a set of deflection factors other than those indicated by the VOLTS/DIV switch settings. This is useful for comparing unknown signals to a reference signal of known amplitude. To accomplish this. a reference signal of known

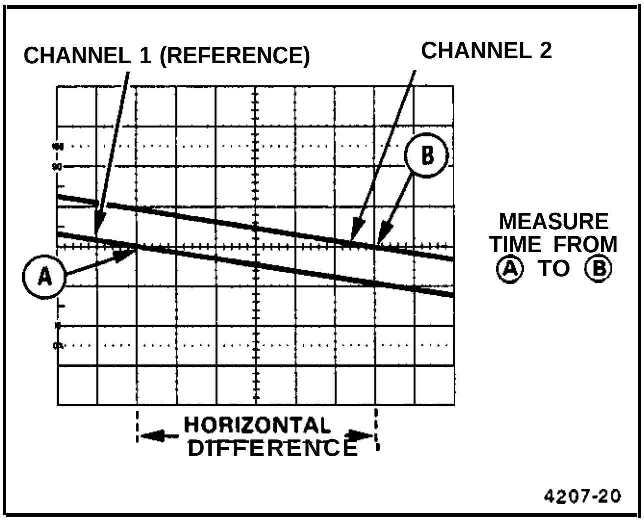


Figure 4-10. High-resolution phase difference.

amplitude is first set to an exact number of vertical divisions by adjusting the VOLTS/DIV switch and Variable control. Unknown signals can then be quickly and accurately compared with the reference signal without disturbing the setting of the VOLTS/DIV Variable control. The procedure is as follows.

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Apply the reference signal to either vertical channel input and set the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used.

3. Set the amplitude of the reference signal to an exact number of vertical divisions by adjusting the VOLTS/DIV switch and VOLTS/DIV Variable control.

4. Establish a vertical conversion factor, using the following formula (referencesignal amplitude must be known):

$$\text{Vertical Conversion Factor} = \frac{\text{reference signal amplitude (volts)}}{\text{vertical deflection (divisions)} \times \text{VOLTS/DIV switch setting}}$$

5. Disconnect the reference signal and apply the unknown signal to be measured to the same channel input. Adjust the VOLTS/DIV switch to a setting that provides sufficient vertical deflection to make an accurate measurement. Do not readjust the VOLTS/DIV Variable control.

6. Establish an arbitrary deflection factor, using the following formula:

$$\text{Arbitrary Deflection Factor} = \text{vertical conversion factor} \times \text{VOLTS/DIV switch setting}$$

7. Measure the vertical deflection of the unknown signal in divisions and calculate its amplitude using the following formula:

$$\text{Unknown Signal Amplitude} = \text{arbitrary deflection factor} \times \text{vertical deflection (divisions)}$$

EXAMPLE: The reference signal amplitude is 30 V, with a VOLTS/DIV switch setting of 5 and the VOLTS/DIV Variable control adjusted to provide a vertical deflection of exactly 4 divisions.

Substituting these values in the vertical conversion factor formula:

$$\text{Vertical Conversion Factor} = \frac{30\ \text{V}}{4\ \text{div} \times 5\ \text{V/div}} = 1.5$$

Continuing, for the unknown signal the VOLTS/DIV switch setting is 1. and the peak-to-peak amplitude spans five vertical divisions. The arbitrary deflection factor is then determined by substituting values in the formula:

$$\text{Arbitrary Deflection Factor} = 1.5 \times 1\ \text{V/div} = 1.5\ \text{V/div}$$

The amplitude of the unknown signal can then be determined by substituting values in the unknown signal amplitude formula:

$$\text{Amplitude} = 1.5\ \text{V/div} \times 5\text{div} = 7.5\ \text{V}$$

Time Comparison

In a similar manner to “Amplitude Comparison,” repeated time comparisons between unknown signals and a reference signal (e.g.. on assembly line test) may be easily and accurately measured with the 2235. To accomplish this, a reference signal of known time duration is first set to an exact number of horizontal divisions by adjusting the A SEC/DIV switch and the SEC/DIV Variable control. Unknown signals can then be compared with the reference signal without disturbing the setting of the SEC/DIV Variable control. The procedure is as follows:

1. Set the time duration of the reference signal to an exact number of horizontal divisions by adjusting the A SEC/DIV switch and the SEC/DIV Variable control.

2. Establish a horizontal conversion factor, using the following formula (reference signal time duration must be known):

$$\text{Horizontal Conversion Factor} = \frac{\text{reference signal time duration (seconds)}}{\text{horizontal distance (divisions)} \times \text{A SEC/DIV switch setting}}$$

3. For the unknown signal, adjust the A SEC/DIV switch to a setting that provides sufficient horizontal deflection to make an accurate measurement. Do not readjust the SEC/DIV Variable control.

4. Establish an arbitrary deflection factor, using the following formula:

$$\text{Arbitrary Deflection Factor} = \text{horizontal conversion factor} \times \text{A SEC/DIV switch setting}$$

5. Measure the horizontal distance of the unknown signal in divisions and calculate its time duration using the following formula:

$$\text{Time Duration} = \text{arbitrary deflection factor} \times \text{horizontal distance (divisions)}$$

6. Frequency of the unknown signal can then be determined by calculating the reciprocal of its time duration.

EXAMPLE: The reference signal time duration is 2.19 ms, the A SEC/DIV switch setting is 0.2 ms, and the SEC/DIV Variable control is adjusted to provide a horizontal distance of exactly 8 divisions.

Substituting the given values in the horizontal conversion factor formula:

$$\text{Horizontal Conversion Factor} = \frac{2.19\ \text{ms}}{8\ \text{div} \times 0.2\ \text{ms/div}} = 1.37$$

Continuing, for the unknown signal the A SEC/DIV switch setting is 50 µs, and one complete cycle spans 7 horizontal divisions. The arbitrary deflection factor is then determined by substituting values in the formula:

$$\text{Arbitrary Deflection Factor} = 1.37 \times 50\ \mu\text{s/div} = 68.5\ \mu\text{s/div}$$

The time duration of the unknown signal can then be computed by substituting values in the formula:

$$\text{Time Duration} = 68.5\ \mu\text{s/div} \times 7\ \text{div} = 480\ \mu\text{s}$$

The frequency of the unknown signal is then calculated:

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{1}{480\ \mu\text{s}} = 2.083\ \text{kHz}$$

TV Line Signal

The following procedure is used to display a TV Line signal.

1. Preset instrument controls and select NORM/TV LINE A TRIGGER Mode.

2. Apply the TV signal to either vertical-channel input connector and set the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used.

3. Set the appropriate VOLTS/DIV switch to display 0.3 division or more of composite video signal.

4. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to 10 µs.

5. Set the A TRIGGER SLOPE switch to either OUT:/ (for positive-going TV signal sync pulses) or IN:\ (for negative-going TV signal sync pulses).

NOTE

To examine a TV Line signal in more detail, either the X10 Magnifier or the Delayed-Sweep Magnification feature may be used,

TV Field Signal

The television feature of the 2235 can also be used to display TV Field signals.

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Sat the A TRIGGER Mode switch to TV FIELD (P-P AUTO and NORM/TV LINE buttons both pushed in) and sat the A SEC/DIV switch to 2 ms.

3. To display a single field, connect the TV signal to either vertical-channel input connector and sat the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used.

4. Set the appropriate VOLTS/DIV switch to display 2.5 divisions or more of composite video signal.

5. Set the A TRIGGER SLOPE switch to either OUT: ⎍ (for positive-going TV signal sync pulses) or IN: ⎎ (for negative-going TV signal sync pulses).

6. To change the field that is displayed, momentarily interrupt the trigger signal by setting the AC-GND-DC switch to GND and then back to AC until the desired field is displayed.

NOTE

To examine a TV Field signal in more detail, either the X10 Magnifier or the Delayed-Sweep Magnification feature may be used.

7. To display a selected horizontal line. first *trigger* the sweep on a vertical (field) sync pulse, then use the "Magnified Sweep Runs After Delay" procedure in this part (steps 5 through 7) to magnify the selected horizontal line for a closer examination. This procedure is useful for examining Vertical Interval Test Signals (VITS).

8. To display either Field 1 or Field 2 individually, connect the TV signal to both CH 1 and CH 2 input connectors and select BOTH and ALT VERTICAL MODE.

9. Sat the A SEC/DIV switch to a faster sweep speed (displays of less than one full field). This will synchronize Channel 1 display to one field and Channel 2 to the other field.

DELAYED-SWEEP MAGNIFICATION

The delayed-sweep feature of the 2235 can be used to provide higher apparent magnification than is provided by the X10 Magnifier switch. Apparent magnification occurs as a result of displaying a selected portion of the A trace at a faster sweep speed (B Sweep speed). The A SEC/DIV switch setting determines how often the B trace will be displayed. Since the B Sweep can occur only once for each A Sweep, the A Sweep time duration sets the amount of time elapse between succeeding B Sweeps.

The intensified zone is an indication of both the location and length of the B Sweep interval within the A Sweep interval. Positioning of the intensified zone (i.e., setting the amount of time between start of the A Sweep and start of the B Sweep) is accomplished with the B DELAY TIME POSITION control. With either ALT or B HORIZONTAL MODE selected, the B DELAY TIME POSITION control provides continuously variable positioning of the start of the B Sweep. The range of this control is sufficient to place the B Sweep interval at any location within the A Sweep interval. When ALT HORIZONTAL MODE is selected, the B SEC/DIV switch setting determines the B Sweep speed and concurrently sets the length of the intensified zone on the A trace.

Using delayed-sweep magnification may produce a display with some slight horizontal movement (pulse jitter). Pulse jitter includes not only the inherent uncertainty of triggering the delayed sweep at exactly the same trigger point each time, but also jitter that may be present in the input signal. If pulse jitter needs to be measured, use the "Pulse Jitter Time Measurement" procedure which follows the discussion of "Magnified Sweep Runs After Delay."

Magnified Sweep Runs After Delay

The following procedure explains how to operate the B Sweep in a nontriggered mode and to determine the resulting apparent magnification factor.

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Apply the signal to either vertical channel input connector and sat the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used.

3. Set the appropriate VOLTS/DIV switch to produce a display of approximately 2 or 3 divisions in amplitude and center the display.

4. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to a sweep speed which displays at least one complete waveform cycle.

5. Select ALT HORIZONTAL MODE. Adjust both the appropriate channel POSITION control and the A/B SWP SEP control to display the A trace above the B trace.

6. Adjust the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to position the start of the intensified zone to the portion of the display to be magnified (see Figure 4-11).

7. Set the B SEC/DIV switch to a setting which intensifies the full portion of the A trace to be magnified. The intensified zone will be displayed as the B trace (see Figure 4-11). The B HORIZONTAL MODE may also be used to magnify the intensified portion of the A Sweep.

8. The apparent sweep magnification can be calculated from the following formula:

$$\text{Apparent Delayed Sweep Magnification} = \frac{\text{A SEC/DIV switch setting}}{\text{B SEC/DIV switch setting}}$$

EXAMPLE: Determine the apparent magnification of a display with an A SEC/DIV switch setting of 0.1 ms and a B SEC/DIV switch setting of 1 μs.

Substituting the given values:

$$\text{Apparent Magnification} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-4}\ s}{1 \times 10^{-6}\ s} = 10^2 = 100$$

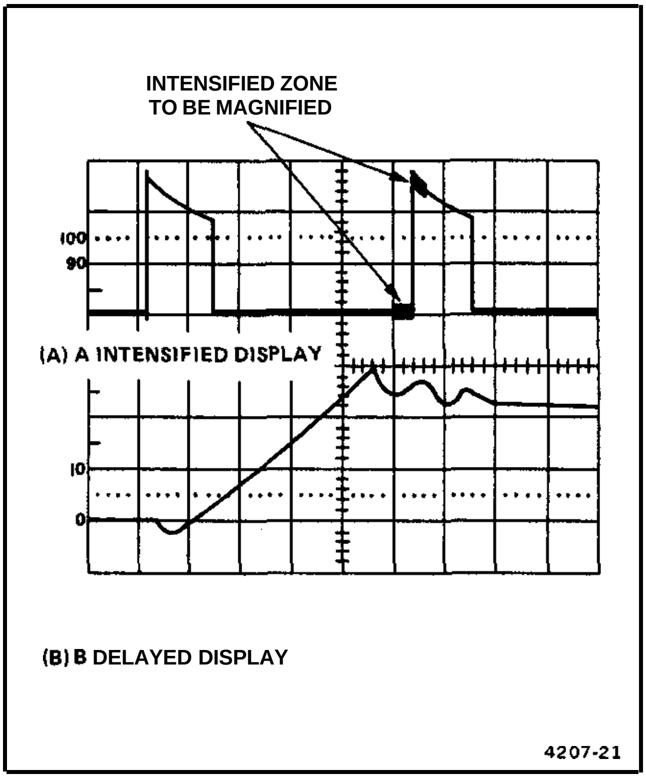


Figure 4-11. Delayed-sweep magnification.

Pulse Jitter Time Measurement

To measure pulse jitter time:

1. Perform steps 1 through 7 of the preceding "Magnified Sweep Runs After Delay" procedure.

2. Referring to Figure 4-12, measure the difference between Point A and Point B in divisions and calculate the pulse jitter time using the following formula:

$$\text{Pulse Jitter Time} = \text{horizontal difference (divisions)} \times \text{B SEC/DIV switch setting}$$

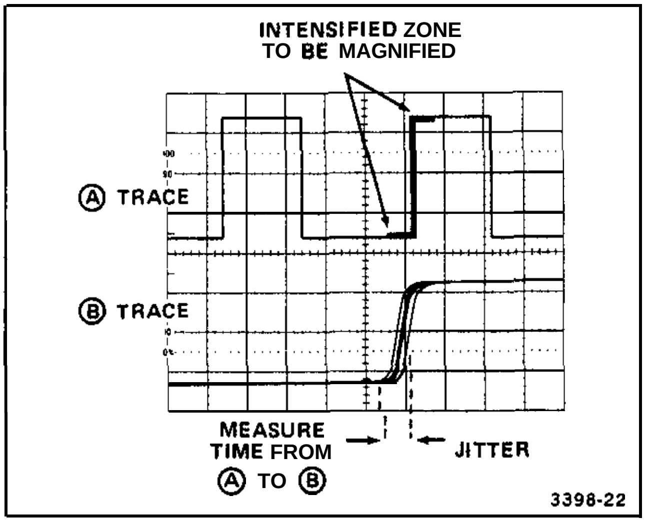


Figure 4-12. Pulse jitter.

Triggered Magnified Sweep

The following procedure explains how to operate the B Sweep in a triggered mode and to determine the resulting apparent magnification factor. Operating the B Sweep in a triggered mode provides a more stable display. since the delayed display is triggered at the same point each time.

1. Perform steps 1 through 7 of the preceding "Magnified Sweep Runs After Delay" procedure.

NOTE

The intensified zone seen in the AL T HORIZONTAL MODE display will move from trigger point to trigger point as the B DELAY T/ME POSITION control is rotated.

2. Adjust the B TRIGGER LEVEL control so the intensified zone on the A trace is stable.

3. The apparent magnification factor can be calculated from the formula shown in step 8 of the “Magnified Sweep Runs After Delay” procedure.

DELAYED-SWEEP TIME MEASUREMENTS

Operating the 2235 Oscilloscope with HORIZONTAL MODE set to either ALT or 8 will permit time measurements to be made with a greater degree of accuracy than attained with HORIZONTAL MODE set to A. The following procedures describe how these measurements are accomplished.

Time Difference Between Repetitive Pulses

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

2. Apply the signal to either vertical-channel input connector and set the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used.

3. Set the appropriate VOLTS/DIV switch to produce a display of approximately 2 or 3 divisions in amplitude.

4. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to display the measurement points of interest within the graticule area.

5. Select ALT HORIZONTAL MODE and adjust both the appropriate channel POSITION control and A/B SWP SEP control to display the A trace above the 8 trace.

8. For the most accurate measurement, set the 8 SEC/DIV switch to the fastest sweep speed fhat provides a useable (visible) intensified zone.

7. Adjust the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to move the intensified zone to the leading edge of the first pulse Ion the A trace); then fine adjust until the rising portion (on fhe 8 trace) is centered at any convenient vertical graticule line (see Figure 4-13).

8. Record the 8 DELAY TIME POSITION control dial setting.

9. Adjust the 8 DELAY TIME POSITION control clockwise to move the intensified zone to the leading edge of the second pulse (on the A trace); then fine adjust until the rising portion (on the 8 trace) is centered at the same convenient vertical graticule used in preceding step 7.

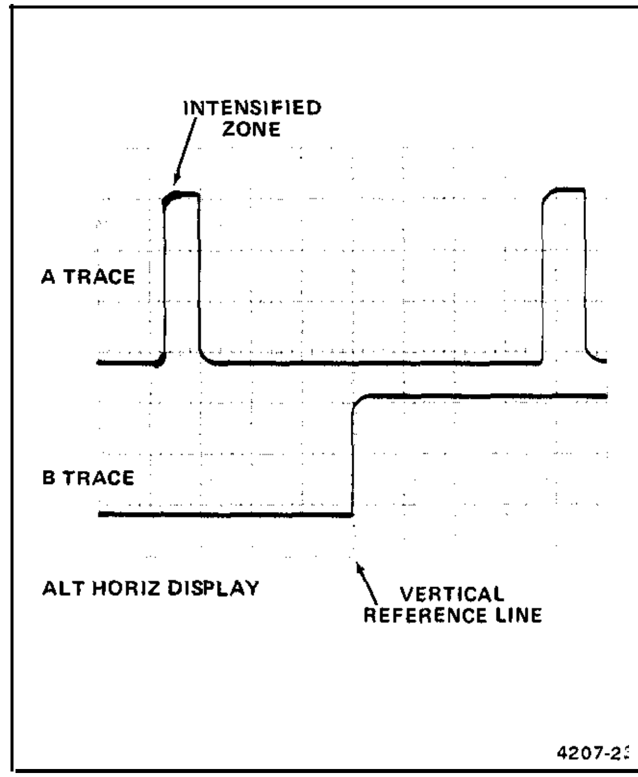


Figure 4-13. Time difference between repetitive pulses.

10. Record the 8 DELAY TIME POSITION control dial setting.

11. Calculate the time difference between repetitive pulses using the following formula.

$$\text{Time Difference (Duration)} = \begin{pmatrix}\text{second dial setting} - \text{first dial setting}\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}\text{A SEC/DIV switch setting}\end{pmatrix}$$

EXAMPLE: With the A SEC/DIV switch set to 0.2 ms, the first 8 DELAY TIME POSITION dial setting is 1.20 and the second 8 DELAY TIME POSITION dial setting is 9.53 (see Figure 4-14).

Substituting the given values in the fime difference formula:

Time Difference = (9.53 − 1.20) (0.2 ms) = 1.666 ms

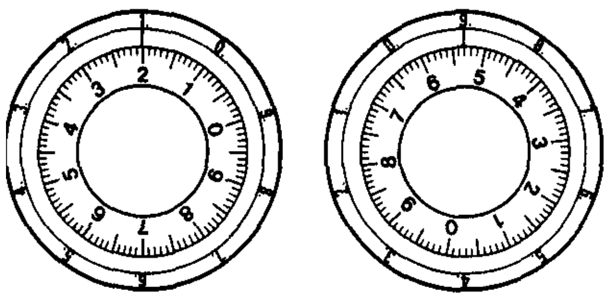


Figure 4-14. B DELAY TIME POSITION control settings.

Rise Time

The measurement method for rise time is the same as for time difference between repetitive pulses. except that the measurements are made between the 10% and 90% points on the leading edge of the waveform. Fall time is measured between the 90% and 10% points on the trailing edge of the waveform.

1. Preset instrument controls and obtain a baseline trace.

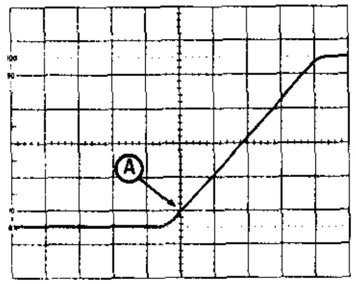
2. Apply a 5-division signal to either vertical-channel input connector and set the VERTICAL MODE switch to display the channel used. Ensure that the VOLTS/DIV Variable control is in the CAL detent.

NOTE

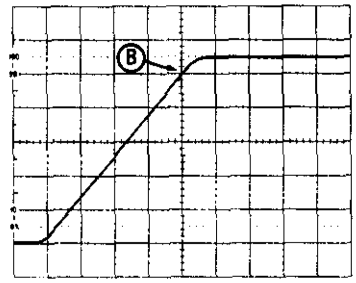
For rise time less than 0.2 μs per division, the VOLTS/DIV Variable control may be used to obtain an exact 5-division display.

3. Vertically position the trace so that the zero reference of the waveform touches the 0% graticule line and the top of the waveform touches the 100% graticule line (see Figure 4.15).

4. Set the A SEC/DIV switch for a single-waveform display. Ensure that the A and B SEC/DIV Variable control is in the CAL detent.



The 10% point on the waveform intersects the center vertical graticule line.



The 90% point on the waveform intersects the center vertical graticule line.

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Figure 4-15. Rise time, differential time method.

5. Select ALT HORIZONTAL MODE and set the B SEC/DIV switch to spread the rise-time-measurement portion of the display as much as possible.

6. Select the B HORIZONTAL MODE. Adjust the B DELAY TIME POSITION control until the display intersects the 10% point at the center vertical graticule line (sea Figure 4-15, Point A).

7. Record the B DELAY TIME POSITION control dial setting.

8. Adjust the B DELAY TIME POSITION control until the display intersects the 90% point at the center vertical graticule line (see Figure 4-15, Point B).

9. Record the B DELAY TIME POSITION control dial setting.

10. Calculate rise time using the same formula listed in the “Time Difference Between Repetitive Pulses” measurement procedure.

EXAMPLE: With the A SEC/DIV switch set to 1 μs, the first B DELAY TIME POSITION dial setting (Point A) is 2.50 and the second B DELAY TIME POSITION dial setting (Point B) is 7.50.

Substituting the given values in the time difference formula:

Rise Time = (7.50 − 2.50) (1 μs) = 5 μs

Time Difference Between Two Time-Related Pulses

1. Preset instrument controlsand obtain a baseline trace.

2. Using probes or cables having equal time delays, apply the reference signal to the Channel 1 input and apply the comparison signal to the Channel 2 input.

3. Set both VOLTS/DIV switches to produce a display of either 2 or 3 divisions in amplitude.

4. Select BOTH VERTICAL MODE and either ALT or CHOP, depending on the frequency of the input signals.

5. Set the A SEC/DIV switch to display the measurement points of interest within the graticule area.

6. Select ALT HORIZONTAL MODE and CH 1 VERTICAL MODE. Adjust both the Channel 1 POSITION control and the A/B SWP SEP control so that the A trace is displayed above the B trace.

7. Rotate the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to move the intensified zone to the rising edge of the reference pulse (on the A trace): then fine adjust until the rising portion (on the B trace) is centered at any convenient vertical graticule line (see Figure 4-16, point Al.

8. Record the B DELAY TIME POSITION control dial setting.

9. Select CH 2 VERTICAL MODE and adjust both the Channel 2 POSITION control and the A/B SWP SEP control as necessary to display the A trace above the B trace.

10. Rotate the B DELAY TIME POSITION control to set the rising portion of the Channel 2 pulse (on the B trace) to the same vertical reference point es used in preceding step 7 (see Figure 4-16, Point B). Observe the A trace to position the intensified zone to the correct pulse (if more than one pulse is displayed). Do not change the setting of the Horizontal POSITION control.

11. Record the B DELAY TIME POSITION control dial setting.

12. Calculate the time difference between the Channel 1 and Channel 2 pulses as in the preceding "Time Difference Between Repetitive Pulses" measurement procedure,

EXAMPLE: With the A SEC/DIV switch set to 50 μs, the dial reading for the reference pulse (Channel 1) is 2.60 and the dial reading for the comparison pulse (Channel 2) is 7.10.

Substituting the given values into the time-difference (or duration) formula:

Time Difference = (7.10 − 2.60) (50 μs) = 225 μs

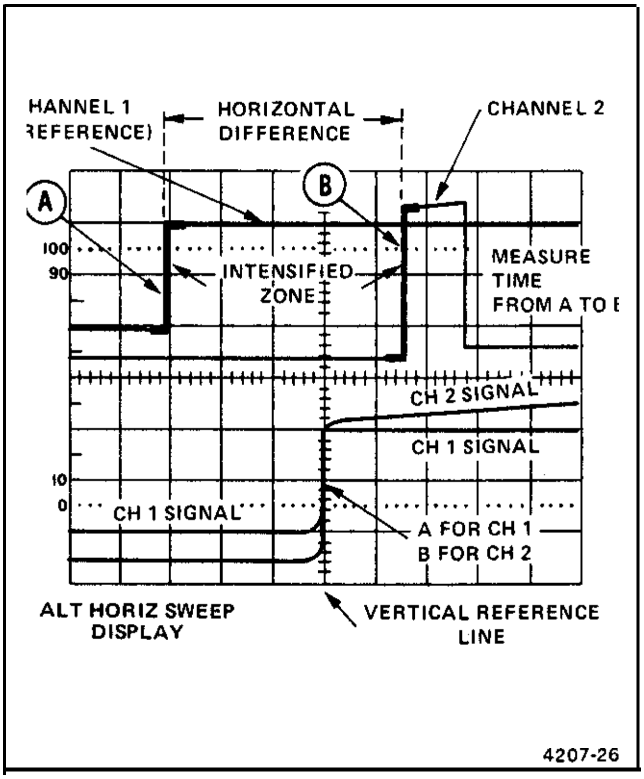

Figure 4-16. Time difference between two time-related pulses, differential time method.