User and Service Guide

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HP 54600-Series Oscilloscopes

General-Purpose Oscilloscopes

The HP 54600-Series Oscilloscopes offer exceptional waveform viewing and measurements in a small, lightweight package. The two-channel HP 54600A is suited for production, field service, and education applications. The four-channel HP 54601A is best suited for research and design labs, and applications involving digital circuit test and troubleshooting. For higher frequency applications, the HP 54602A provides 150 MHz bandwidth and triggering up to 250 MHz. Each of these oscilloscopes gives you:

- 100-MHz bandwidth, 2 ns/div main and delayed time bases
- Automatic setup of the front panel
- Automatic and cursor measurements of frequency, time, and voltage
- Waveform storage
- Save and recall of 16 front-panel setups
- Peak detect

These oscilloscopes are easy to use with familiar controls and high display update rate, but with none of the viewing problems that are associated with analog oscilloscopes. A bright, crisp display is obtained at all sweep speeds and delayed sweep magnifications. Storage is as simple as pressing a button. Negative time allows the viewing of events that occur before the trigger event. Cursors and automatic measurements greatly simplify the analysis of these events. You can upgrade both of the oscilloscopes to print to a printer or to plot to a plotter, or remote control by either HP-IB or RS-232. The HP 54653A ScopeLink software simplifies the transfer of waveforms, data, and setups to a personal computer for analysis and documentation.

Accessories supplied

- Two 1.5 meter, 10:1 Probes (HP 10071A)
- Power cord for country of destination
- This *User and Service Guide*

Accessories available

- HP 54650A HP-IB Interface Module
- HP 54651A RS-232 Interface Module
- HP 54652A Parallel Interface Module
- HP 54653A ScopeLink Software
- HP 54654A Operator's Training Kit
- HP 54655A and HP 54656A Test Automation Modules
- HP 54657A and HP 54678A Measurement/Storage Modules
- HP 5041-9409 Carrying Case
- HP 5062-7345 Rackmount Kit
- HP 10079A Camera
- HP 10070A 1.5 meter, 1:1 Probe
- HP 10100C 50 Ω Termination

Options available

- Option 001 RS-03 Magnetic Interference Shielding Added to CRT
- Option 002 RE-02 Display Shield Added to CRT
- Option 101 Accessory Pouch and Front-Panel Cover
- Option 102 Two Additional 10:1 Probes (HP 10071A)
- Option 103 Operator's Training Kit (HP 54654A)
- Option 104 Carrying Case (HP 5041-9409)
- Option 105 ScopeLink Software (HP 54653A)
- Option 090 Deletes Probe
- Option 908 Rackmount Kit (HP 5062-7345)
- Power Cords (see "Replaceable Parts," table 15 on page 115)

In This Book

This book is the operating and service manual for the HP 54600-Series Oscilloscopes, and contains four chapters.

Beginners Chapter 1 is a quick start guide that gives you a brief overview of the oscilloscope.

Advanced users Chapter 2 is a series of exercises that guide you through the operation of the oscilloscope.

Service technicians Chapter 3 contains the service information for the oscilloscope. There are procedures for verifying performance, adjusting, troubleshooting, and replacing assemblies in the oscilloscope.

Reference information Chapter 4 lists the characteristics of the oscilloscope.

Contents

1

The Oscilloscope at a Glance

The Oscilloscope at a Glance

One of the first things you will want to do with your new oscilloscope is to become acquainted with its front panel. Therefore, we have written the exercises in this chapter to familiarize you with some of its controls.

The front panel has knobs, grey keys, and white keys. The knobs are used most often and are similar to the knobs on other oscilloscopes. The grey keys bring up softkey menus on the display that allow you access to many of the oscilloscope features. The white keys are instant action keys and menus are not associated with them.

Throughout this book, the front-panel keys are denoted by a box around the name of the key, and softkeys are denoted by a change in the text type. For example, [Source] is the grey front-panel key labeled source under the trigger portion of the front panel, and **Line** is a softkey. The word **Line** is at the bottom of the display directly above an unlabeled softkey (which is also grey).

The rear cover of this book is a fold out reference guide. On this cover you will find a diagram of the front panel, and inside the cover is another diagram showing which grey keys to press to bring up the softkey menus.

The status line, located at the top of of the display, lets you quickly determine the setup of the oscilloscope. In this chapter you will learn to interpret the setup of the oscilloscope from the status line. An example of the status line is on the rear cover of this book.

To connect a signal to the oscilloscope

The HP 54600A is a two-channel oscilloscope with an external trigger input, while the HP 54601A and HP 54602A are four-channel oscilloscopes. The four-channel oscilloscope replaces the external trigger input with channels 3 and 4. In this exercise you connect a signal to the channel 1 input.

To avoid damage to your new oscilloscope, make sure that the voltage level of the signal you are using is less than or equal to 400 V (dc plus the peak ac). For a complete list of the characteristics see chapter 4, "Performance Characteristics," on page 117.

- Use a cable or a probe to connect a signal to channel 1.

  If you are using a probe, the oscilloscope allows you to enter the attenuation factor for the probe. The attenuation factor changes the vertical scaling of the oscilloscope so that the measurement results reflect the actual voltage levels at the probe tip.

- To set the probe attenuation factor press [1]. Next toggle the **Probe** softkey to change the attenuation factor to match the probe you are using.

To connect a signal to the oscilloscope

You should compensate 10:1 probes to match their characteristics to the oscilloscope. A poorly compensated probe can introduce measurement errors. To compensate a probe, follow these steps.

1. Connect the 10:1 probe from channel 1 to the front-panel probe adjust signal on the oscilloscope.
2. Press [Autoscale].
3. Use a nonmetallic tool to adjust the trimmer capacitor on the probe for the flattest pulse possible as displayed on the oscilloscope.

Figure 1

Overcompensation causes pulse peaking.

Figure 2

Correct compensation with a flat pulse top.

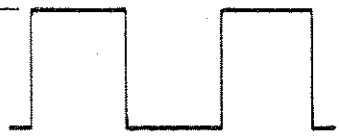
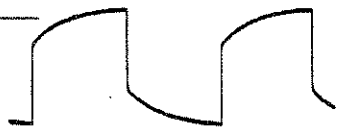


Figure 3

Undercompensation causes pulse rolloff.



To display a signal automatically

The oscilloscope has an Autoscale feature that automatically sets up the oscilloscope to best display the input signal. Using Autoscale requires signals with a frequency greater than or equal to 50 Hz and a duty cycle greater than 1%.

When you press the Autoscale key, the oscilloscope turns on and scales all channels that have signals applied, and it selects a time base range based on the trigger source. The trigger source selected is the highest numbered input that has a signal applied. (If a signal is connected to the external trigger input on the HP 54600A, then it is selected as the trigger source.)

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope.

2 Press [Autoscale].

When you press the Autoscale key, the oscilloscope changes the front-panel setup to display the signal. However, if you pressed the Autoscale key unintentionally, you can use the Undo Autoscale feature. To use this feature, perform the following step.

- Press [Setup]. Next, press the **Undo Autoscale** softkey.

  The oscilloscope returns to the configuration in effect before you pressed the Autoscale key.

To set up the vertical window

The following exercise guides you through the vertical keys, knobs, and status line.

1 Center the signal on the display with the Position knob.

The Position knob moves the signal vertically, and it is calibrated. Notice that as you turn the Position knob, a voltage value is displayed for a short time indicating how far the ground reference is located from the center of the screen. Also notice that the ground symbol on the right side of the display moves in conjunction with the Position knob.

Measurement hints

If the channel is dc coupled, you can quickly measure the dc component of the signal by simply noting its distance from the ground symbol.

If the channel is ac coupled, the dc component of the signal is removed allowing you to use greater sensitivity to display the ac component of the signal.

2 Change the vertical setup and notice that each change affects the status line differently.

You can quickly determine the vertical setup from the status line in the display.

- Change the vertical sensitivity with the Volts/Div knob and notice that it causes the status line to change. For channels 3 and 4 on the HP 54601A and HP 54602A, press [3] or [4]. Then use the softkeys to change the vertical sensitivity.
- Press [1].

  A softkey menu appears on the display, and the channel turns on (or remains on if it was already turned on).
- Toggle each of the softkeys and notice which keys cause the status line to change.

  Channels 1 and 2 have a vernier softkey that allows the Volt/Div knob to change the vertical step size in smaller increments. These smaller increments are calibrated, which results in accurate measurements even with the vernier turned on.
- To turn the channel off, either press [1] a second time or press the left-most softkey.

Invert operating hint

When you are triggered on the signal you are inverting, the inversion also applies to the trigger signal (what was a rising edge now is a falling edge). If the signal has a 50% duty cycle (square wave or sine wave), the displayed waveform appears not to invert. However, for signals with a duty cycle other than 50%, the displayed waveform does invert as you would expect.

To set up the time base

The following exercise guides you through the time base keys, knobs, and status line.

1 Turn the Time/Div knob and notice the change it makes to the status line.

The Time/Div knob changes the sweep speed from 2 ns to 5 s in a 1-2-5 step sequence, and the value is displayed in the status line.

2 Change the horizontal setup and notice that each change affects the status line differently.

- Press `Main/Delayed` .

  A softkey menu appears on the display with six softkey choices.

- Toggle each of the softkeys and notice which keys cause the status line to change.

There is also a horizontal vernier softkey that allows the Time/Div knob to change the sweep speed in smaller increments. These smaller increments are calibrated, which results in accurate measurements even with the vernier turned on.

- Turn the Delay knob and notice that its value is displayed in the status line.

  The Delay knob moves the main sweep horizontally, and it pauses at 0.00 s, mimicking a mechanical detent. At the top of the graticule is a solid triangle (▼) symbol and an open triangle (∇) symbol. The ▼ symbol indicates the trigger point and it moves in conjunction with the Delay knob. The ∇ symbol indicates the time reference point. If the time reference softkey is set to left, the ∇ is located one graticule in from the left side of the display. If the time reference softkey is set to center, the ∇ is located at the center of the display. The delay number tells you how far the reference point ∇ is located from the trigger point ▼.

  All events displayed left of the trigger point ▼ happened before the trigger occurred, and these events are called pretrigger information. You will find this feature very useful because you can now see the events that led up to the trigger point. Everything to the right of the trigger point ▼ is called posttrigger information. The amount of delay range (pretrigger and posttrigger information) available is dependent on the sweep speed selected. See "Horizontal System," on page 120.

To trigger the oscilloscope

The following exercise guides you through the trigger keys, knobs, and status line.

1 Turn the trigger Level knob and notice the changes it makes to the display.

On the HP 54601A and HP 54602A and on an internally triggered HP 54600A, as you turn the Level knob or press a trigger menu key, for a short time two things happen on the display. First, the trigger level is displayed in inverse video. If the trigger is dc coupled, it is displayed as a voltage. If the trigger is ac coupled or if LF reject was selected, it is displayed as a percentage of the trigger range. Second, if the trigger source is turned on, a line is displayed showing the location of the trigger level (as long as ac coupling or low frequency reject are not selected).

2 Change the trigger setup and notice that each change affects the status line differently.

- Press [Source].

  A softkey menu appears on the display showing the trigger source choices.

- Toggle each of the softkeys and notice that each key causes the status line to change.

- Press Mode .
  A softkey menu appears on the display with five trigger mode choices.
- Toggle the **Single** and **TV** softkeys and notice that they affect the status line differently. (You c . . only select TV if the trigger source is either channel 1 or 2.)
  When the oscilloscope is triggering properly, the trigger mode portion of the status line is blank.

What happens if the oscilloscope loses trigger?

If Auto Level is the trigger mode, Auto flashes in the status line. If dc coupled, the oscilloscope resets the trigger level to the center of the signal. If ac coupled, the oscilloscope resets the trigger level to the middle of the screen. (Every time you press the Auto Level softkey, the oscilloscope resets the trigger level.)

If Auto is the trigger mode, Auto flashes in the status line and the oscilloscope free runs.

If either Normal or TV is the trigger mode, the trigger setup flashes in the status line.

- Press [Slope/Coupling] .

  A softkey menu appears on the display. If you selected Auto level, Auto, Normal, or Single as a trigger mode, six softkey choices are displayed. If you selected TV as a trigger source, five other softkey choices are available.

- Toggle each of the softkeys and notice which keys affect the status line.

  On the HP 54600A, external trigger is always dc coupled. If you select ac coupling or low frequency reject, these functions do not occur until you change the trigger source to channel 1, channel 2, or line.

3 Adjust the Holdoff knob and notice the change it makes to the display.

Holdoff keeps the trigger from rearming for an amount of time that you set with the Holdoff knob. Holdoff is often used to stabilize the complex waveforms. The Holdoff range is from 200.0 ns to about 13.5 s. It is displayed, for a short time, in inverse video near the bottom of the display.

To use roll mode

Roll mode continuously moves data across the display from right to left. It allows you to see dynamic changes (like adjusting a potentiometer) on low frequency signals. Two frequently used applications are transducer monitoring and power supply testing.

1 Press [Mode]. Then press the **Auto Lvl**, **Auto**, or **Normal** softkey.

2 Press [Main/Delayed].

3 Press the **Roll** softkey.

The oscilloscope is now untriggered and runs continuously. Also notice that the time reference softkey selection changes to center and right.

4 Press [Mode]. Then press the **Single** softkey.

The oscilloscope fills either $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{9}{10}$ of the display (depending on the time reference selection), then it searches for a trigger. After a trigger is found, the remainder of the display is filled. Then, the oscilloscope stops acquiring data.

You can also make automatic measurements in the roll mode. Notice that the oscilloscope briefly interrupts the moving data while it makes the measurement. The acquisition system does not miss any data during the measurement. The slight shift in the display after the measurement is complete is that of the display catching up to the acquisition system.

Roll mode operating hints

Roll mode operates on channels 1 and 2 only.
Math functions, averaging, and peak detect are not available.
Holdoff and horizontal delay do not affect the signal.
Both a free running (nontriggered) display and a triggered display (available in the single mode only) are available.
It is available at sweep speeds up to 200 ms.

2

Operating Your Oscilloscope

Operating Your Oscilloscope

By now you are familiar with the VERTICAL, HORIZONTAL, and TRIGGER groups of the front-panel keys. You should also know how to determine the setup of the oscilloscope by looking at the status line. If you are unfamiliar with this information, we recommend you read chapter 1, "The Oscilloscope at a Glance," starting on page 7.

This chapter takes you through two new groups of front-panel keys: STORAGE, and the group of keys that contains the Measure, Save/Recall, and Display keys. You will also add to your knowledge of the HORIZONTAL keys by using delayed sweep.

We recommend you perform all of the following exercises so you become familiar with the powerful measurement capabilities of the oscilloscope.

To use delayed sweep

Delayed sweep is a magnified portion of the main sweep. You can use delayed sweep to locate and horizontally expand part of the main sweep for a more detailed (high resolution) analysis of signals. The following steps show you how to use delayed sweep. Notice that the steps are very similar to operating the delayed sweep in analog oscilloscopes.

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

2 Press `Main/Delayed` .

3 Press the **`Delayed`** softkey.

The screen divides in half. The top half displays the main sweep, and the bottom half displays an expanded portion of the main sweep. This expanded portion of the main sweep is called the delayed sweep. The top half also has two solid vertical lines called markers. These markers show what portion of the main sweep is expanded in the lower half. The size and position of the delayed sweep are controlled by the Time/Div and Delay knobs. The Time/Div next to the  symbol is the delayed sweep sec/div. The delay value is displayed for a short time at the bottom of the display.

- To display the delay value of the delayed time base, either press `Main/Delayed` or turn the Delay knob.
- To change the main sweep Time/Div, you must turn off the delayed sweep.

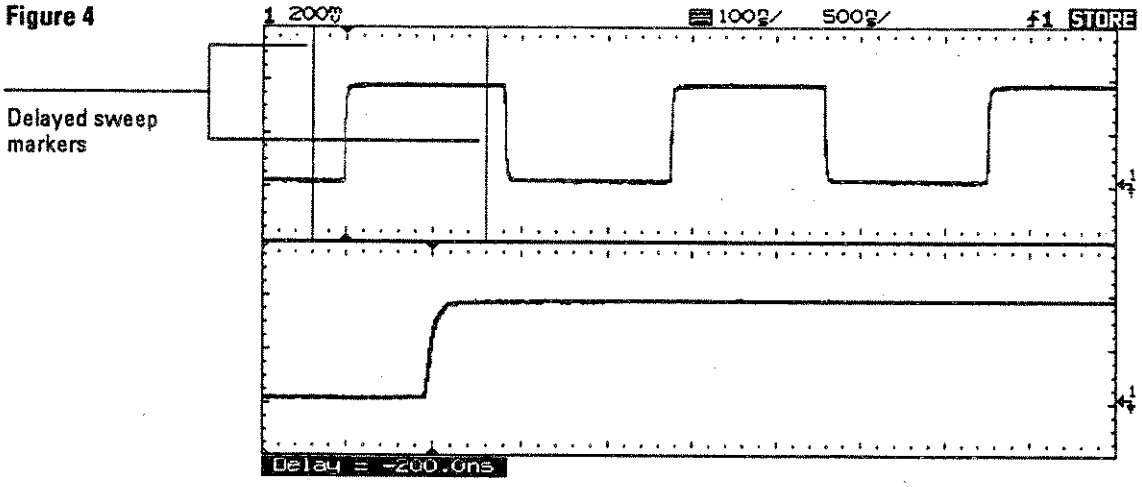
Since both the main and delayed sweeps are displayed, there are half as many vertical divisions so the vertical scaling is doubled. Notice the changes in the status line.

- To display the delay time of the delayed sweep, either press Main/Delayed or turn the delay knob. The delay value is displayed near the bottom of the display.

4 Set the **time reference** to either **left** or **center**.

Figure 4 shows the time reference set to left. The operation is like the delayed sweep of an analog oscilloscope, where the delay time defines the start of the delayed sweep.

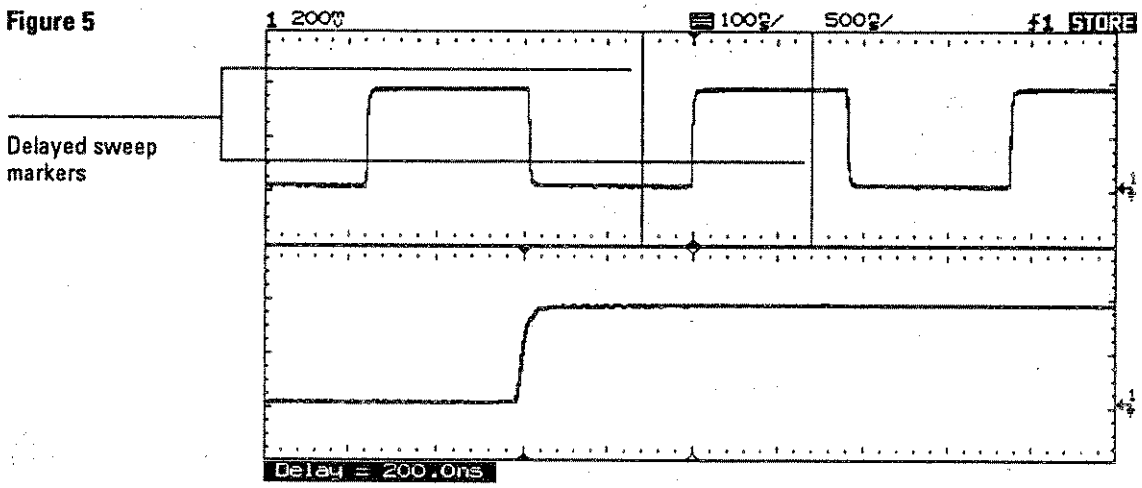
Figure 4



Time reference set to left

Figure 5 shows the time reference set to center. Notice that the markers expand around the area of interest. You can place the markers over the area of interest with the delay knob, then expand the delayed sweep with the time base knob to increase the resolution.

Figure 5



Time reference set to center

To use storage oscilloscope operation

There are four front-panel storage keys. They are white instant action keys that change the operating mode of the oscilloscope. The following steps demonstrate how to use these storage keys.

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

2 Press [Autostore].

Notice that STORE replaces RUN in the status line.

For easy viewing, the stored waveform is displayed in half bright and the most recent trace is displayed in full bright. Autostore is useful in a number of applications.

- Displaying the worst-case extremes of varying waveforms
- Capturing and storing a waveform
- Measuring noise and jitter
- Capturing events that occur infrequently

3 Using the position knob, move the trace up and down about one division.

Notice that the last acquired waveform is in full bright and the previously acquired waveforms are displayed in half bright.

- To characterize the waveforms, use the cursors. See "To make cursor measurements" on page 43.
- To clear the display, press Erase .
- To exit the Autostore mode, press either Run or Autostore .

Summary of storage keys

Run – The oscilloscope acquires data and displays the most recent trace.

Stop – The display is frozen.

Autostore – The oscilloscope acquires data, displaying the most recent trace in full bright and previously acquired waveforms in half bright.

Erase – Clears the display.

To capture a single event

To capture a single event, you need some previous knowledge of the signal in order to set up the trigger level and slope. For example, if the event is derived from TTL logic, a trigger level of 2 volts should work on a rising edge. The following steps show you how to use the oscilloscope to capture a single event.

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope.

2 Set up the trigger.

- Press [Source]. Select a trigger source with the softkeys.
- Press [Slope/Coupling]. Select a trigger slope with the softkeys.
- Turn the Level knob to a point where you think the trigger should work.

3 Press [Mode], then press the **Single** softkey.

4 Press [Erase] to clear previous measurements from the display.

5 Press [Run].

Pressing the Run key arms the trigger circuit. When the trigger conditions are met, data appears on the display representing the data points that the oscilloscope obtained with one acquisition. Pressing the Run key again rearms the trigger circuit and erases the display.

6 If you need to compare several single-shot events, press [Autostore].

Like the Run key, the Autostore key also arms the trigger circuit. When the trigger conditions are met, the oscilloscope triggers. Pressing the Autostore key again rearms the trigger circuit, but this time the display is not erased. All the data points are retained on the display in half bright with each trigger allowing you to easily compare a series of single-shot events.

After you have acquired a single-shot event, pressing a front-panel key, softkey, or changing a knob can erase the event from the display. If you press the Stop key, the oscilloscope will recover the event and restore the oscilloscope settings.

- To clear the display, press [Erase].
- To exit the Autostore mode, press either [Run] or [Autostore]. Notice that RUN replaces STORE in the status line, indicating that the oscilloscope has exited the Autostore mode.

Operating hint

The single-shot bandwidth is 2 MHz for single-channel operation, and 1 MHz for two-channel operation. There are twice as many sample points per waveform on the one-channel acquisition than on the two-channel acquisition. On the HP 54600A, channels 1 and 2 are captured simultaneously. On the HP 54601A and HP 54602A channels 1 and 2 are captured simultaneously, then on the next trigger channels 3 and 4 are captured simultaneously.

To capture glitches or narrow pulses

A glitch is a rapid change in the waveform that is usually narrow as compared to the waveform. This oscilloscope has two modes of operation that you can use for glitch capture: peak detect and Autostore.

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

2 Find the glitch.

Use peak detect for narrow pulses or glitches that require sweep speeds slower than 50 μs/div.

- To select peak detect, press [Display]. Next, press the **Peak Det** softkey.

  Peak detect operates at sweep speeds from 5 s/div to 50 μs/div. When operating, the initials Pk are displayed in the status line in inverse video. At sweep speeds faster than 50 μs/div, the Pk initials are not displayed in inverse video, which indicates that peak detect is not operating.

Use Autostore for the following cases: waveforms that are changing, waveforms that you want to view and compare with stored waveforms, and narrow pulses or glitches that occur infrequently but require the use of sweep speeds outside the range of peak detect.

- Press [Autostore].

  You can use peak detect and Autostore together. Peak detect captures the glitch, while Autostore retains the glitch on the display in half bright video.

3 Characterize the glitch with delayed sweep.

Peak detect functions in the main sweep only, not in the delayed sweep. To characterize the glitch with delayed sweep follow these steps.

- Press [Main/Delayed]. Next press the **Delayed** softkey.
- To obtain a better resolution of the glitch, expand the time base.
- To set the expanded portion of the main sweep over the glitch, use the Delay knob.
- To characterize the glitch, use the cursors or the automatic measurement capabilities of the oscilloscope.

To trigger on a complex waveform

The difficulty in viewing a complex waveform is triggering on the signal. Figure 6 shows a complex waveform that is not synchronized with the trigger.

The simplest trigger method is to trigger the oscilloscope on a sync pulse that is associated with the waveform. See "To trigger the oscilloscope" on page 16. If there is no sync pulse, use the following procedure to trigger on a periodic complex waveform.

1. Connect a signal to the oscilloscope.
2. Set the trigger level to the middle of the waveform.
3. Adjust the Holdoff knob to synchronize the trigger of the oscilloscope with the complex waveform.

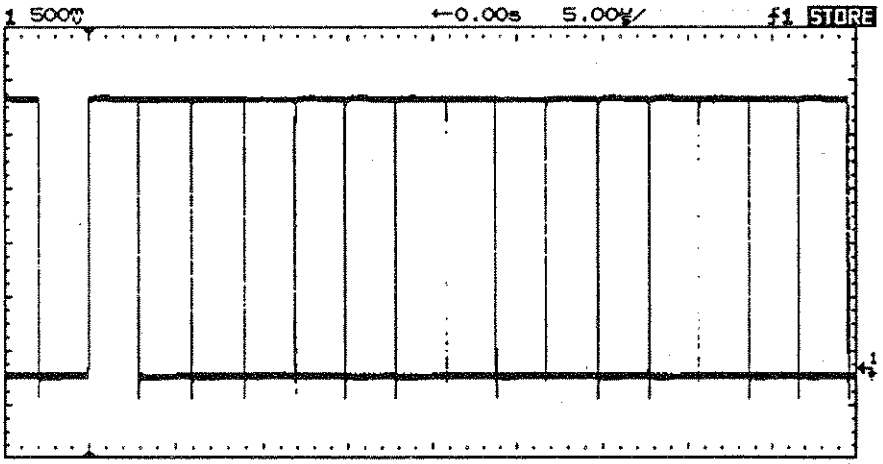
   By setting the Holdoff to synchronize the trigger, the oscilloscope ignores the trigger that results in figure 6, and waits for the trigger that results in figure 7. Also notice in figure 6 that the trigger is stable, but the waveform is not synchronized with the trigger.

Holdoff operating hints

1 The advantage of digital holdoff is that it is a fixed number. As a result, changing the time base settings does not affect the holdoff number; so, the oscilloscope remains triggered. In contrast, the holdoff in analog oscilloscopes is a function of the time base setting making it necessary to readjust the holdoff each time you change the time base setting.

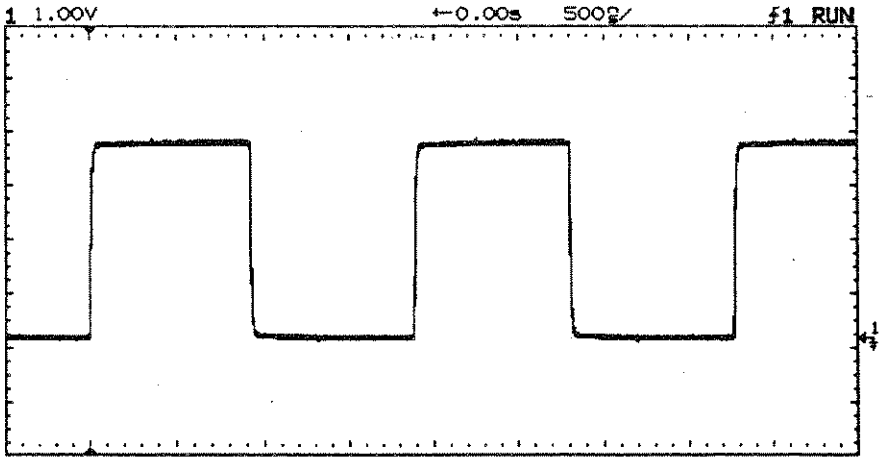
2 The rate of change of the holdoff adjustment knob depends on the time base setting you have selected. If you need a lengthy holdoff setting, increase the time/div setting on the time base, then make your coarse holdoff adjustment. Now switch back to the original time/div setting and make the fine adjustment to reach the exact amount you want.

Figure 6



Stable trigger, but the waveform is not synchronized with the trigger

Figure 7



Holdoff synchronizes the waveform with the trigger

To make frequency measurements automatically

The automatic measurement capability of the oscilloscope makes frequency measurements easy, as the following steps demonstrate.

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

2 Press [Time].

A softkey menu appears with six softkey choices.

3 Toggle the **Source** softkey to select a channel for the frequency measurement.

4 Press the **Freq** softkey.

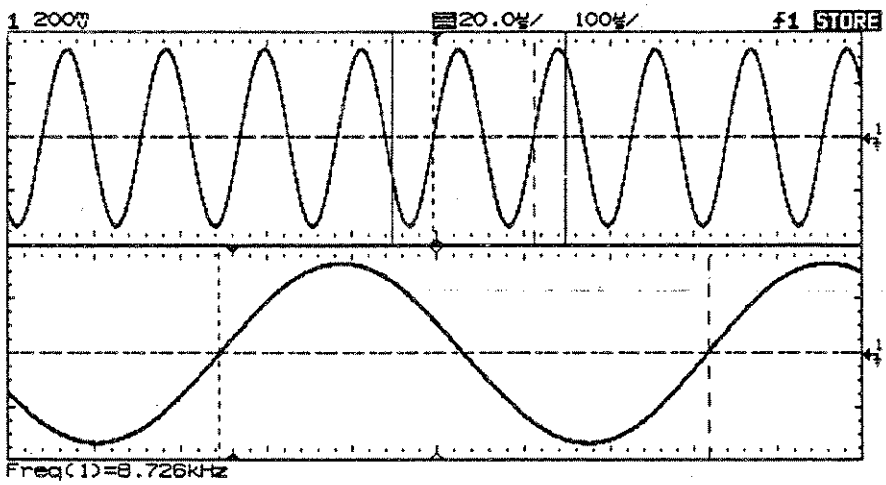
The oscilloscope automatically measures the frequency and displays the result on the lower line of the display. The number in parentheses after the word **Freq** is the number of the channel that the oscilloscope used for the measurement. The oscilloscope retains in memory and displays the three most current measurement results. If you make a fourth measurement, the left-most result is dropped

If the **Show Meas** softkey is turned on, cursors are displayed on the waveform that show the measurement points for the right-most measurement result. If you select more than one measurement, you can show a previous measurement by reselecting the measurement.

- To find the **Show Meas** softkey, press the **Next Menu** softkey key.

The oscilloscope makes automatic measurements on the first displayed event. Figure 8 shows how to use delayed sweep to isolate an event for a frequency measurement. If the measurement is not possible in the delayed time base mode, then the main time base is used. If the waveform is clipped, it may not be possible to make the measurement.

Figure 8



Delayed time base isolates an event for a frequency measurement

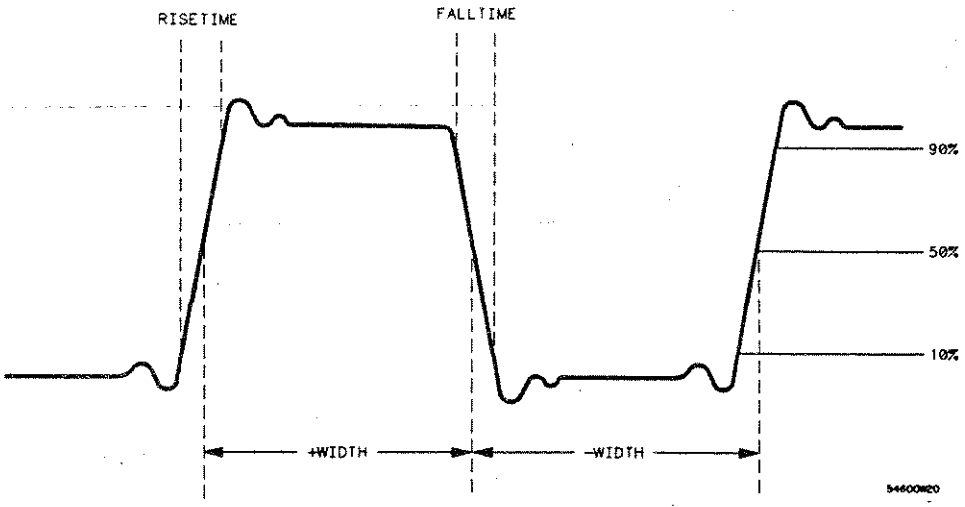
To make time measurements automatically

You can measure the following time parameters with the oscilloscope: frequency, period, duty cycle, width, rise time, and fall time. The following exercise guides you through the Time keys by making a rise time measurement. Figure 9 shows a pulse with some of the time measurement points.

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

When the signal has a well-defined top and bottom, the rise time and fall time measurements are made at the 10% and 90% levels. If the oscilloscope cannot find a well-defined top or bottom, the maximum and minimum levels are used to calculate the 10% and 90% points from. These levels are shown on page 39 in figures 11 and 12.

Figure 9



2 Press [Time].

A softkey menu appears with six softkey choices. Three of the softkeys are time measurement functions.

Source Selects a channel for the time measurement.

Time Measurements Three time measurement choices are available: Freq (frequency), Period, and Duty Cy (duty cycle). These measurements are made at the 50% levels. Refer to figure 9.

Clear Meas (clear measurement) Erases the measurement results and removes the cursors from the display.

Next Menu Replaces the softkey menu with six additional softkey choices.

3 Press the **Next Menu** softkey.

Another time measurement softkey menu appears with six additional choices. Four of the softkeys are time measurement functions.

Show Meas (show measurement) Displays the horizontal and vertical cursors where the measurement was taken.

`Time Measurements` Four additional time measurement choices are available; +Width, [Width]−Width, Rise time, and Fall time. Width measurements are made at the 50% levels, whereas rise time and fall time measurements are made at the 10% to 90% levels.

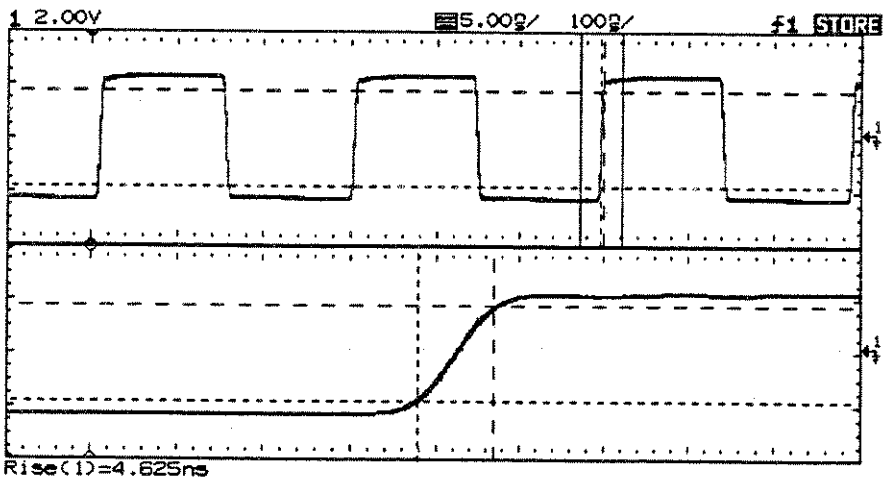
`Previous Menu` Returns to the previous softkey menu.

4 Press the **`Rise Time`** softkey.

The oscilloscope automatically measures the rise time of the signal and displays the result on the display.

The oscilloscope makes automatic measurements on the first displayed event. Figure 10 shows how to use delayed sweep to isolate an edge for a rise time measurement.

Figure 10

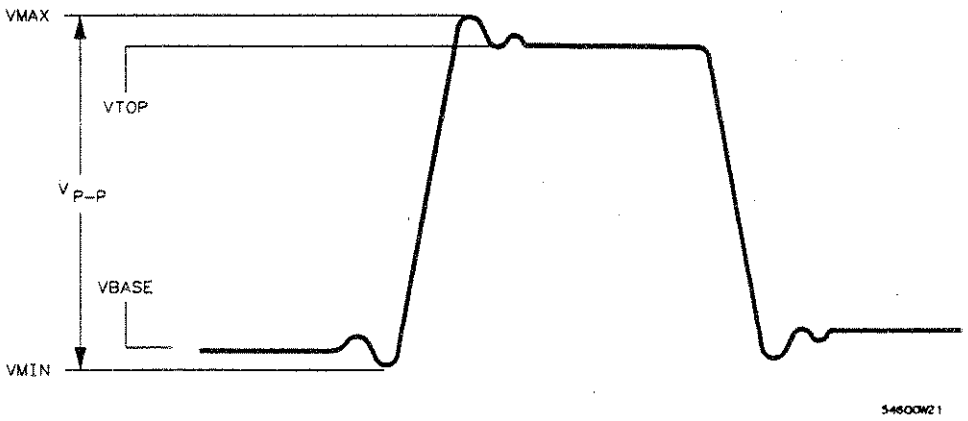


Delayed sweep isolates a leading edge for a rise time measurement

To make voltage measurements automatically

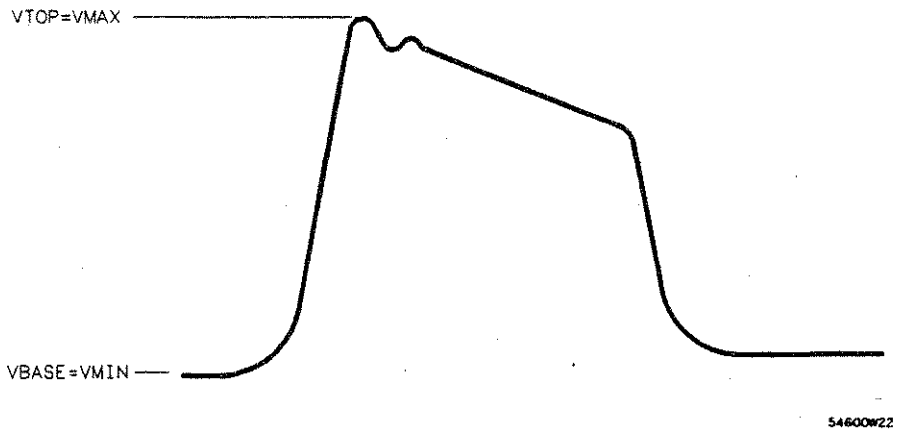
You can measure the following voltage parameters automatically with the oscilloscope: peak-to-peak, average, rms, maximum, minimum, top, and base. The following exercise guides you through the Voltage keys by making an rms voltage measurement. Figures 11 and 12 show pulses with some of the voltage measurement points.

Figure 11



Pulse where the top and bottom are well-defined

Figure 12



Pulse where the top and bottom are not well-defined

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

2 Press [Voltage].

A softkey menu appears with six softkey choices. Three of the softkeys are voltage measurement functions.

Source Selects a channel for the voltage measurement.

Voltage Measurements Three voltage measurement choices are available: $V_{p\text{-}p}$, V_{avg}, and V_{rms}. The measurements are determined by voltage histograms of the signal.

Clear Meas (clear measurement) Erases any measurement results from the display, and removes the horizontal and vertical cursors from the display.

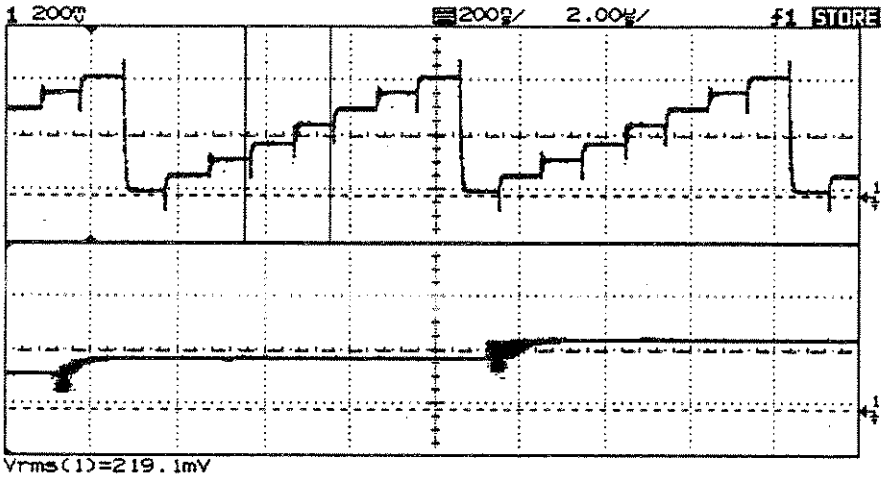
Next Menu Replaces the softkey menu with six additional softkey choices.

3 Press the V_{rms} softkey.

The oscilloscope automatically measures the rms voltage and displays the result on the display.

The oscilloscope makes automatic measurements on the first pulse or period in the display. Figure 13 shows how to use delayed sweep to isolate a pulse for an rms measurement.

Figure 13



Delayed sweep isolates an area of interest for an rms voltage measurement

4 Press the **Next Menu** softkey.

Another voltage measurement softkey menu appears with six additional choices. Four of the softkeys are voltage measurement functions.

Show Meas (show measurement) Displays the horizontal and vertical cursors that show where the measurement was taken on the signal.

Voltage Measurements Four additional voltage measurement choices are available: V_{max}, V_{min}, V_{top}, V_{base}.

Previous Menu Returns to the previous softkey menu.

To make cursor measurements

The following steps guide you through the front-panel Cursors key. You can use the cursors to make custom voltage or time measurements on the signal. Examples of custom measurements include rise time measurements from reference levels other than 10-90%, frequency and width measurements from levels other than 50%, channel-to-channel delay measurements, and voltage measurements. See figures 14 through19 for examples of custom measurements.

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

2 Press [Cursors].

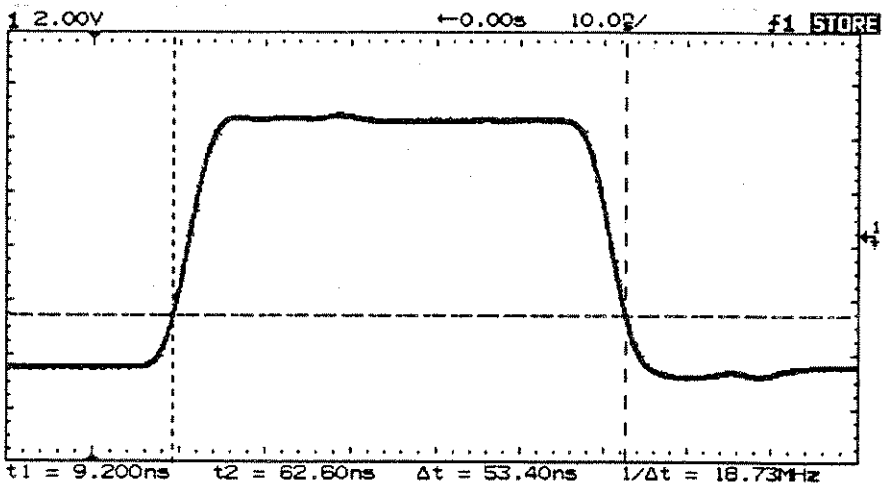
A softkey menu appears with six softkey choices. Four of the softkeys are cursor functions.

Source Selects a channel for the voltage cursor measurements.

Active Cursor There are four cursor choices: V1, and V2 are voltage cursors, while t1, and t2 are time cursors. Use the knob below the Cursors key to move the cursors. When you press the V1 and V2 softkeys simultaneously or the t1 and t2 softkeys simultaneously, the cursors move together.

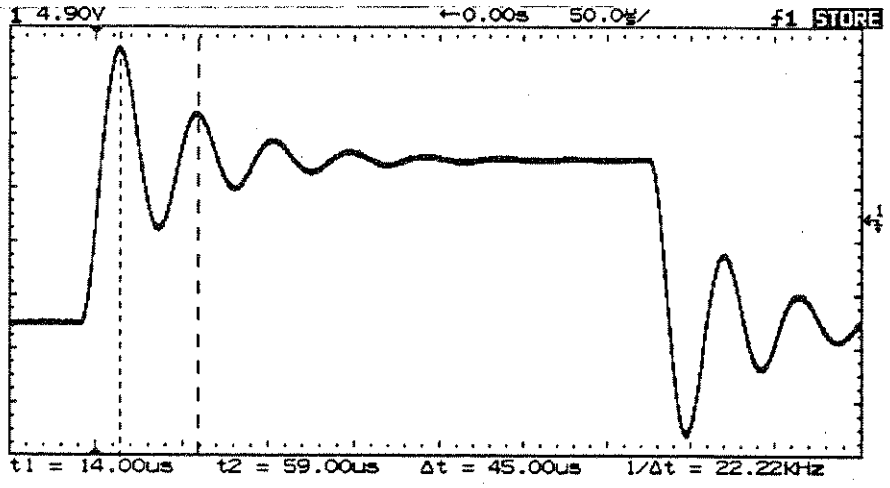
Clear Cursors Erases the cursor readings and removes the cursors from the display.

Figure 14



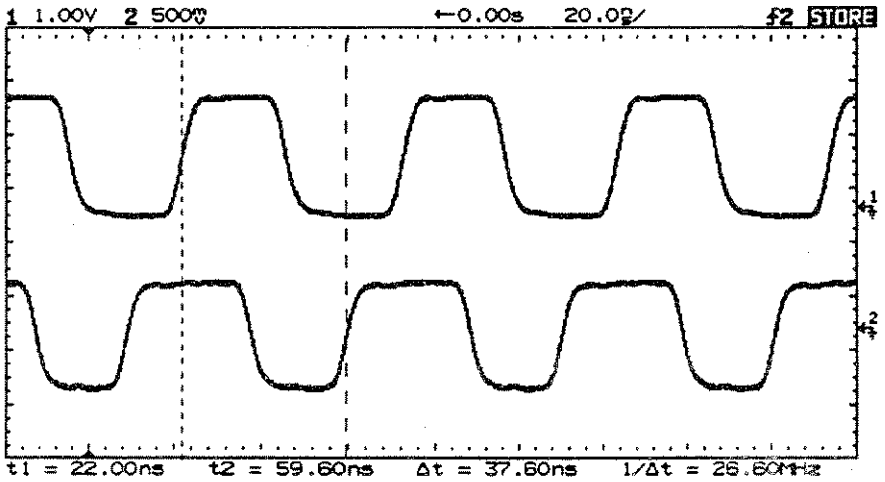
Cursors used to measure pulse width at levels other then the 50% points

Figure 15



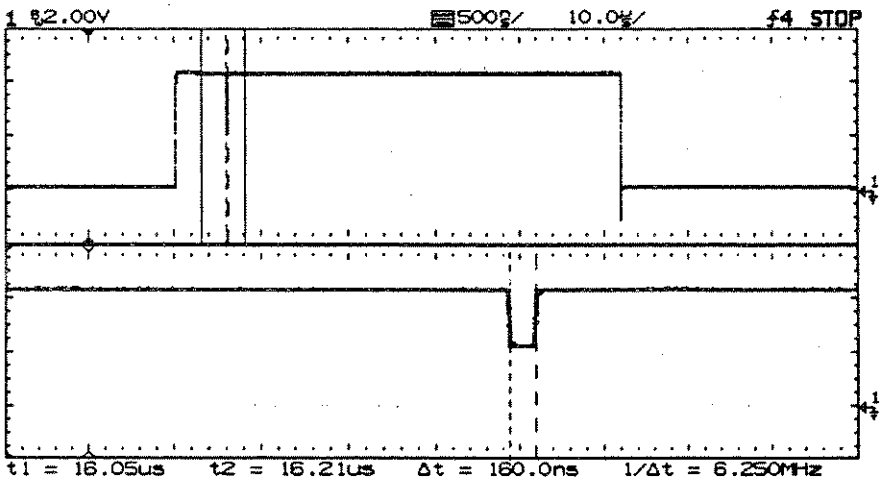
Cursors used to measure the frequency of the ringing on a pulse

Figure 16



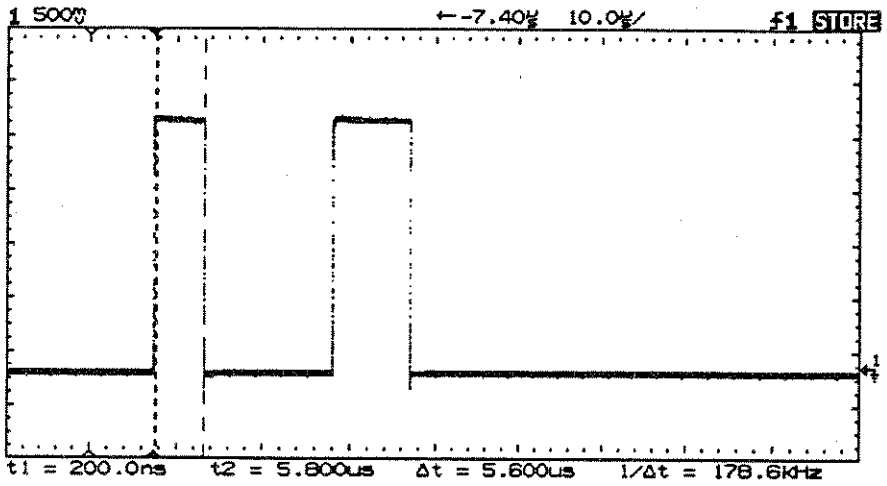
Cursors used to make channel-to-channel delay measurements

Figure 17



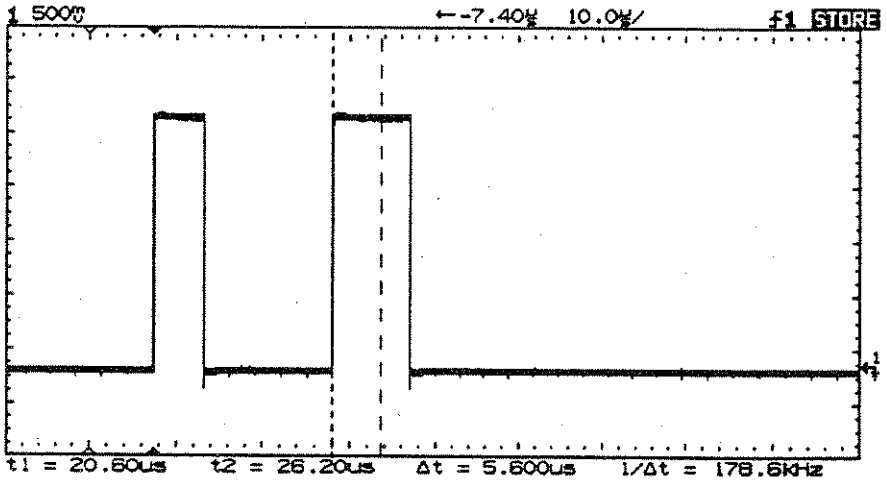
The cursors track delayed sweep. Expand the display with delayed sweep, then characterize the event of interest with the cursors.

Figure 18



Pressing t1 and t2 softkeys simultaneously causes the cursors to move together when the cursor knob is adjusted.

Figure 19



By moving the cursors together, you can check for pulse width variations in a pulse train, as figures 18 and 19 show.

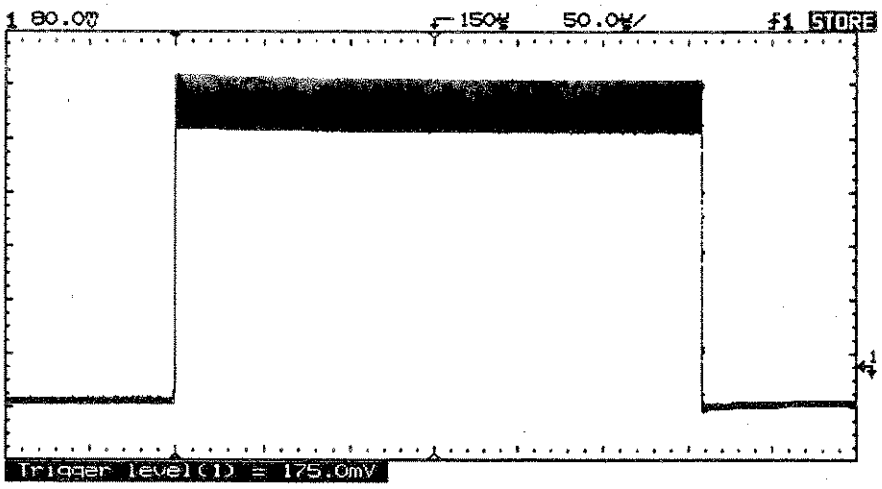
To view asynchronous noise on a signal

The following exercise shows how to use the oscilloscope to view asynchronous noise on a signal that is not synchronous to the period of the waveform.

1 Connect a noisy signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

Figure 20 shows a waveform with asynchronous noise at the top of the pulse.

Figure 20



Asynchronous noise at the top of the pulse

2 Press Autostore .

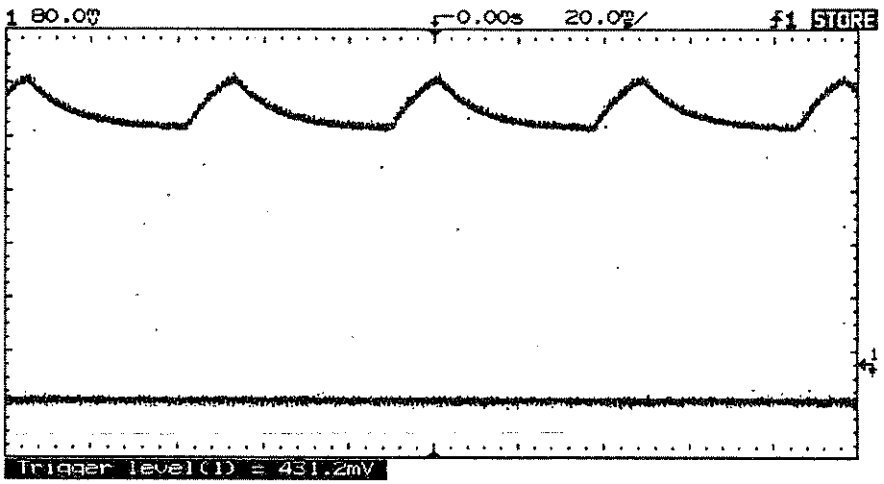
Notice that STORE is displayed in the status line.

3 Set the trigger mode to normal, then adjust the trigger level into the noise region of the signal.

4 Decrease the sweep speed for better resolution of the asynchronous noise.

- To characterize the asynchronous noise signal, use the cursors.

Figure 21



This is a triggered view of the asynchronous noise shown in figure 20

To reduce the random noise on a signal

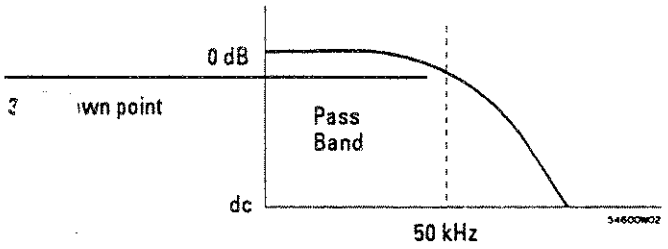
If the signal you are applying to the oscilloscope is noisy (figure 24), you can set up the oscilloscope to reduce the noise on the waveform (figure 25). First, you stabilize the displayed waveform by removing the noise from the trigger path. Second, you reduce the noise on the displayed waveform.

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

2 Remove the noise from the trigger path by turning on either high frequency reject or noise reject.

High frequency reject (HF reject) adds a low pass filter with the 3 dB point at 50 kHz (see figure 22). You use HF reject to remove high frequency noise such as AM or FM broadcast stations from the trigger path.

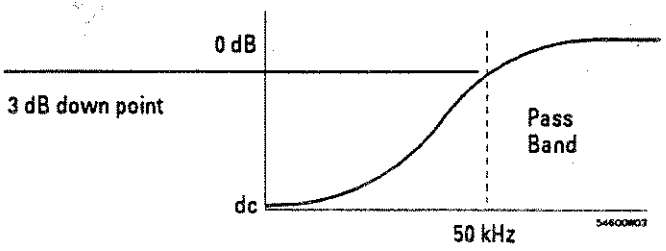
Figure 22



HF reject

Low frequency reject (LF reject) adds a high pass filter with the 3-dB point at 50 kHz (see figure 23). Use LF reject to remove low frequency signals such as power line noise from the trigger path.

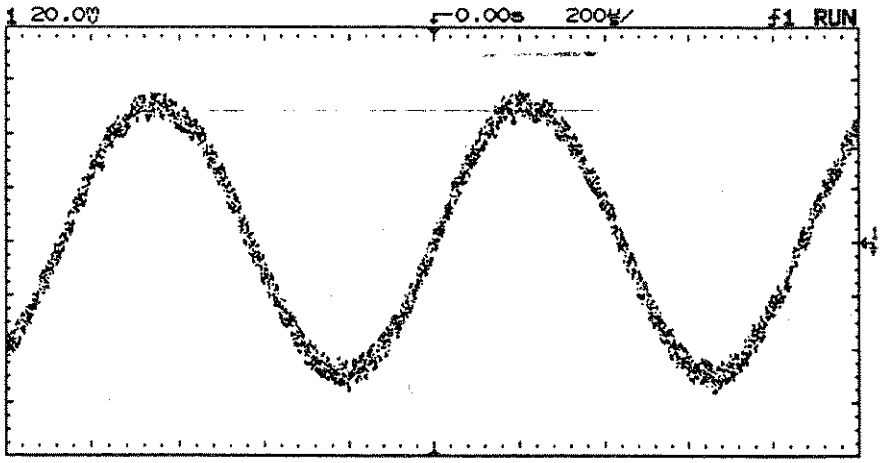
Figure 23



LF reject

Noise reject increases the trigger hysteresis band. By increasing the trigger hysteresis band you reduce the possibility of triggering on noise. However, this also decreases the trigger sensitivity so that a slightly larger signal is required to trigger the oscilloscope.

Figure 24



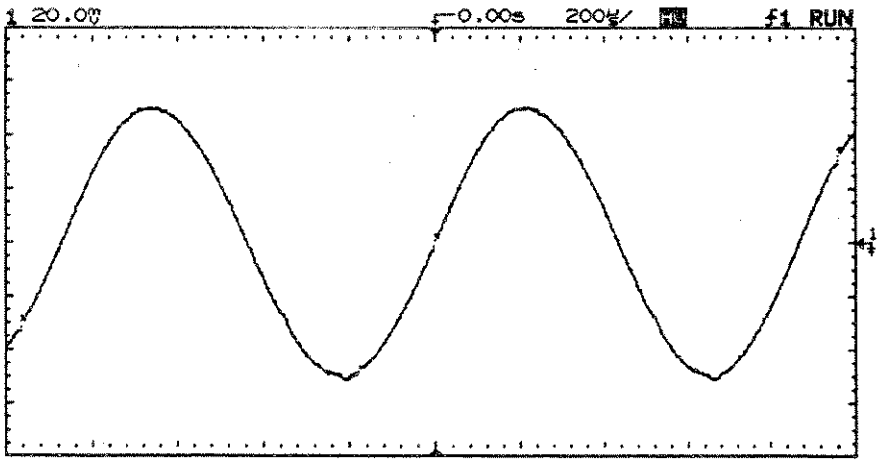
Random noise on the displayed waveform

3 Use averaging to reduce noise on the displayed waveform.

To use averaging follow these steps.

- Press [Display], the press the **Average** softkey.
  Notice that **Av** appears in the status line.
- Toggle the **# Average** softkey to select the number of averages that best eliminates the noise from the displayed waveform.
  The **Av** initials in the status line indicates how much of the averaging process is finished, by turning to inverse video as the oscilloscope performs averaging. The higher the number of averages, the more noise that is removed from the display. However, the higher the number of averages, the slower the displayed waveform responds to waveform changes. You need to choose between how quickly the waveform responds to changes and how much noise there is on the signal.

Figure 25



On this waveform, 256 averages were used to reduce the noise

To analyze video waveforms

The TV sync separator in the oscilloscope has an internal clamp circuit. This removes the need for external clamping when you are viewing unclamped video signals. TV triggering requires two vertical divisions of display, either channel 1 or channel 2 as the trigger source, and the selection of internal trigger. Turning the trigger level knob in TV trigger does not change the trigger level because the trigger level is automatically set to the sync pulse tips.

For this exercise we connected the oscilloscope to the video output terminals on a television. Then we set up the oscilloscope to view these parts of a TV signal: the second vertical interval with delayed sweep windowed on the vertical interval test signals (VITS) and the IRE displayed full screen.

1 Connect a TV signal to channel 1, then press [Autoscale].

2 Press [Display], then press the **Peak Det** softkey.

3 Press [Mode], then press the **TV** softkey.

4 Press [Slope/Coupling], then press the **Field 2** softkey.

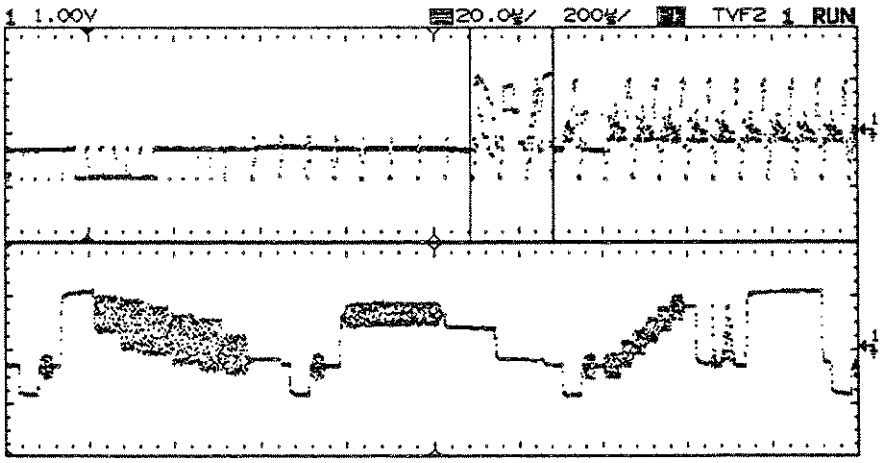
Polarity Selects either positive or negative sync pulses.
Field 1 Triggers on the field 1 portion of the video signal.
Field 2 Triggers on the field 2 portion of the video signal.
Line Triggers on all the TV line sync pulses.
HF Rej Controls a 500 kHz low pass filter in the trigger path.

5 Set the time base to 200 μs/div, then center the signal on the display with the delay knob (delay about 800 μs).

6 Press [Main/Delayed], then press the **Delayed** softkey.

7 Set the delayed sweep to 20 μs/div, then set the expanded portion over the VITS (delay about 988.8 μs).

Figure 26

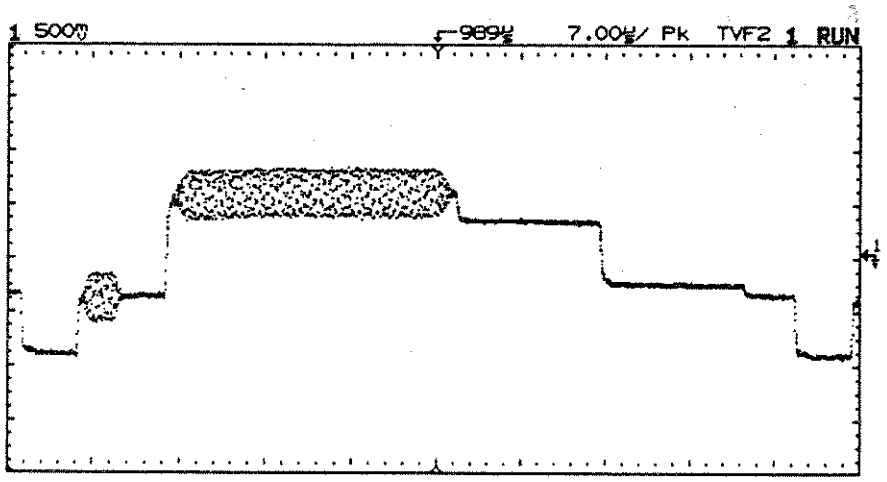


Second vertical interval windowed on the VITS

8 Press Main/Delayed, then press the **Main** softkey.

9 Use the horizontal vernier to change the time base to 7 μs/div, then center the signal on the display with the delay knob (delay about 989 μs).

Figure 27



Full screen display of the IRE

Delay in TV line units hint

HP 54600-series oscilloscopes with system ROM versions 2.1 and greater have the ability to display delay in TV-line units. Using the TV field trigger mode activates this line-counting feature. When Field 1 or Field 2 is selected as the trigger source, delay can be set in terms of time or line number.

Both-fields triggering in the HP 54602A hint

The HP 54602A can trigger on the vertical sync pulse in both TV fields at the same time. This allows you to view noninterlaced video signals which are common in today's computer monitors. To trigger on both sync pulses, press Field 1 and Field 2 at the same time.

TV trigger operating hints

The color burst never really changes phase, it just looks doubled triggered because its frequency is an odd multiple of one half the line frequency.

When looking at live video (usually a field), use peak detect to improve the appearance of the display.

When making cursor measurements, use Autostore since you are usually looking for pulse flatness and extremes.

When using line trigger, use minimum holdoff to display all the lines. Due to the relationship between the horizontal and vertical sync frequencies the display looks like it is untriggered, but it is very useful for TV waveform analysis and adjustment because all of the lines are displayed.

To save or recall traces

The oscilloscope has two pixel memories for storing waveforms. The following exercise guides you through how to store and recall waveforms from pixel memories.

1 Connect a signal to the oscilloscope and obtain a stable display.

2 Press [Trace].

A softkey menu appears with five softkey selections. Four of the softkeys are trace memory functions.

Trace Selects memory 1 or memory 2.

Trace Mem Turns on or off the selected memory.

Save to Saves the waveform to the selected memory. The front-panel setup is saved to a separate memory location.

Clear Erases the selected memory.

Recall Setup Recalls the front-panel setup that was saved with the waveform.

3 Toggle the **Trace** softkey to select memory 1 or memory 2.

4 Press the **Save to** softkey.

The current display is copied to the selected memory.

5 Turn on the **Trace Mem** softkey to view the stored waveform.

The trace is copied from the selected trace memory and is displayed in half bright video.

The automatic measurement functions do not operate on stored traces. Remember, the stored waveforms are pictorial information rather than stored data.

- If you have not changed the oscilloscope setup, use the cursors to make the measurements.
- If you have changed the oscilloscope setup, press the **Recall Setup** softkey. Then,use the cursors to make the measurements.

Trace memory operating hint

The standard oscilloscope has volatile trace memories. When you add an interface module to the oscilloscope, the trace memories become nonvolatile.

To use the XY display mode

The XY display mode converts the oscilloscope from a volts versus time display to a volts versus volts display. You can use various transducers so the display could show strain versus displacement, flow versus pressure, volts versus current, or voltage versus frequency. This exercise shows a common use of the XY display mode by measuring the phase shift between two signals of the same frequency with the Lissajous method.

1. Connect a signal to channel 1, and a signal of the same frequency but out of phase to channel 2.
2. Press [Autoscale], press [Main/Delayed], then press the **XY** softkey.
3. Center the signal on the display with the Position knobs, and use the Volts/Div knobs and the vertical **Vernier** softkeys to expand the signal for convenient viewing.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{A}{B} \text{ or } \frac{C}{D}$$

Figure 28

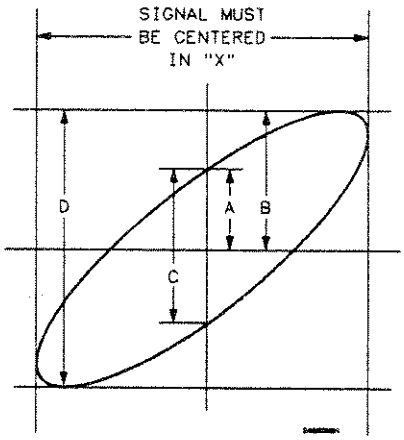
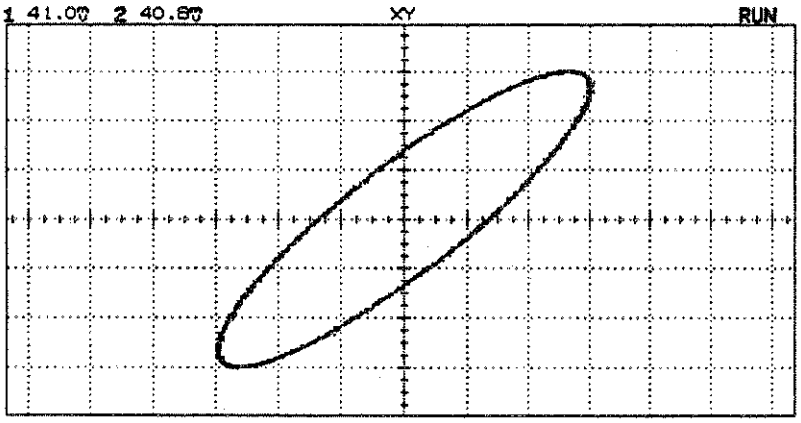


Figure 29

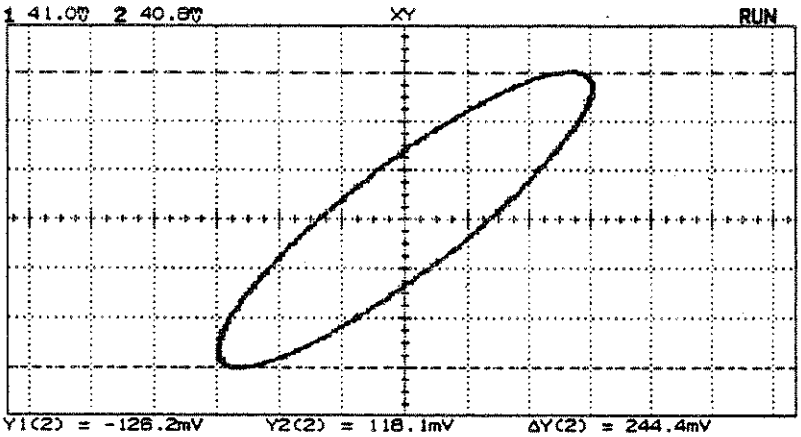


4 Press Cursors .

5 Set the Y2 cursor to the top of the signal, and set Y1 to the bottom of the signal.

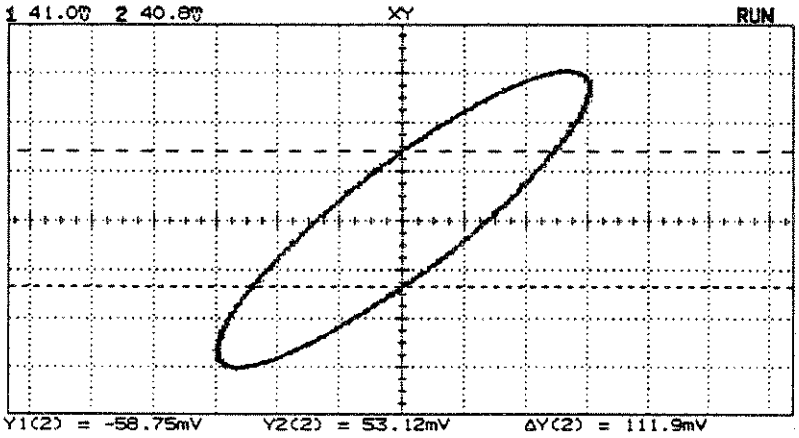
Note the ΔY value at the bottom of the display. In this example we are using the Y cursors, but you could have used the X cursors instead. If you use the X cursors, make sure you center the signal in the Y axis.

Figure 30



6 Move the Y1 and Y2 cursors to the center of the signal.
Again, note the ΔY value.

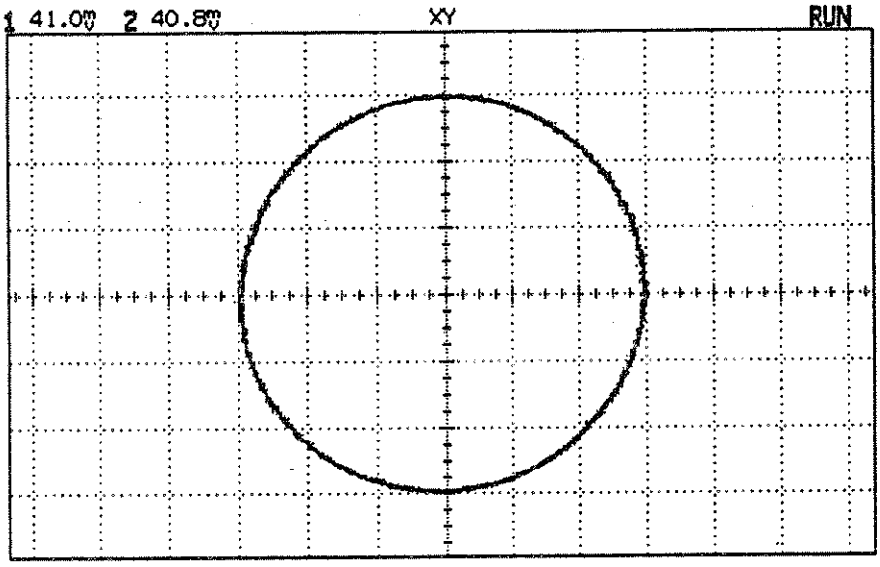
Figure 31



7 Calculate the phase difference using formula below.

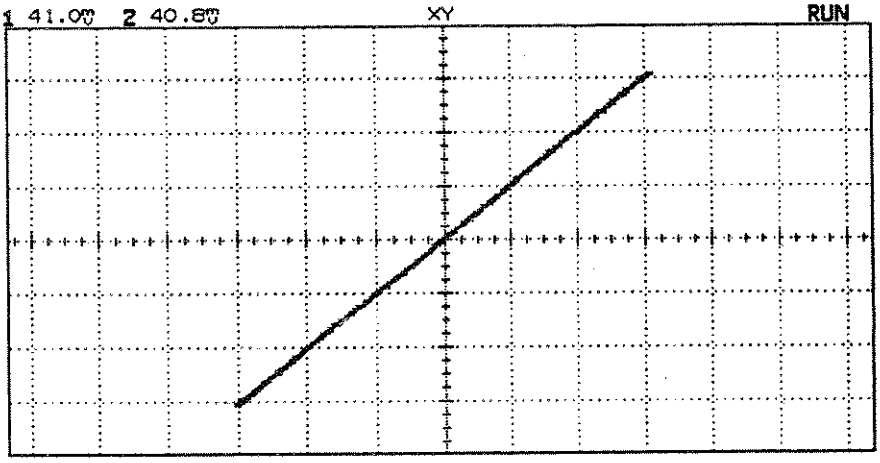
$$\sin\theta = \frac{second\ \Delta Y}{first\ \Delta Y} = \frac{111.9}{244.4} = 27.25 \text{ degrees of phase shift.}$$

Figure 32



Signals are 90° out of phase

Figure 33



Signals are in phase

XY display mode operating hint

When you select the XY display mode, the time base is turned off. Channel 1 is the X-axis input, channel 2 is the Y-axis input, and channel 4 (external trigger in the HP 54600A) is the Z-axis input. If you only want to see portions of the Y versus X display, use the Z-axis input. Z-axis turns on and off the trace (analog oscilloscopes called this Z-blanking because it turned the beam on and off). When Z is low (<1.3 V), Y versus X is displayed; when Z is high (>1.3 V), the trace is turned off.

To save or recall front-panel setups

There are 16 memories for storing front-panel setups. Saving front-panel setups can save you time in situations where several setups are repeated many times.

1 Press [Setup].

2 To change the selected memory location, press either the left-most softkey or turn the knob closest to the Cursors key.

3 Press the **Save** softkey to save a front-panel setup, then press the **Recall** softkey to recall a front-panel setup.

3

Service

Service

If the oscilloscope is under warranty, you must return it to Hewlett-Packard for all service work covered by the warranty. See "To return the oscilloscope to Hewlett-Packard," on page 66. If the warranty period has expired, you can still return the oscilloscope to Hewlett-Packard for all service work. Contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales Office for additional details on service work.

If the warranty period has expired and you decide to service the oscilloscope yourself, the instructions in this chapter can help you keep the oscilloscope operating at optimum performance.

This chapter is divided into the following four sections:

Service should be performed by trained service personnel only. Some knowledge of the operating controls is helpful, and you may find it helpful to read chapter 1, "The Oscilloscope at a Glance," starting on page 7.

Table 2

Re ended list of test equipment to service the oscilloscope

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part	Use
Constant amplitude signal generator	100 MHz, Constant amplitude ±1% (250 MHz for HP 54602A)	Tek SG503 Tek TM501	P
Digital multimeter	0.1 mV resolution, better than 0.01% accuracy	HP 34401A	P, A, T
Oscilloscope	100 MHz	HP 54501A	T
Power supply	14 mV to 35 Vdc, 0.1 mV resolution	HP 6114A	P
Probe	10:1 division ratio	HP 10432A	T
Pulse generator	Rise time < 875 ps	PSPL 1107B TD and PSPL 1110B Driver	A
Pulse generator	10 kHz, 500 mV p-p, rise time <5 ns	HP 8112A	A
Time marker generator	Stability 5 ppm after 1/2 hour	TG 501A and TM 503A	P
Feedthrough	50 Ω, BNC (m) and (f)	HP 10100C	P, A
Po plitter	Outputs differ <0.15 dB	HP 11667B	P
Shorting cap	BNC	HP 1250-0774	P
Adapter	SMA (f) to BNC (m)	HP 1250-1787	A
Adapter	BNC (f-f)	HP 1250-0080	A
Adapter	BNC tee (m) (f) (f)	HP 1250-0781	A
Adapter	N (m) to BNC (f), Qty 3	HP 1250-0780	P
Adapter	BNC (f) to dual banana (m)	HP 1251-2277	P
Cable	BNC, Qty 3	HP 10503A	P, A
Cable	BNC, 9 inches, Qty 2	HP 10502A	A

Additional equipment needed if you perform the alternate bandwidth test when verifying oscilloscope performance.

Signal generator	1 to 100 MHz at 200 mV (250 MHz for HP 54602A)	HP 8656B opt 001	P
Po meter and r Sensor	1 to 100 MHz ±3% accuracy (250 MHz for HP 54602A)	HP 436A and HP 8482A	P
Cable	Type N (m) 24 inch	HP 11500B	P
Adapter	Type N (m) to BNC (m)	HP 1251-0082	P

To return the oscilloscope to Hewlett-Packard

Before shipping the oscilloscope to Hewlett-Packard, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales Office for additional details.

1. Write the following information on a tag and attach it to the oscilloscope.
   - Name and address of owner
   - Model number
   - Serial number
   - Description of service required or failure indications
2. Remove all accessories from the oscilloscope.

   The accessories include the power cord, probes, cables, and any modules attached to the rear of the oscilloscope. Do not ship accessories back to Hewlett-Packard unless they are associated with the failure symptoms.
3. Protect the control panel with cardboard.
4. Pack the oscilloscope in styrofoam or other shock-absorbing material and place it in a strong shipping container.

   You can use either the original shipping containers, or order materials from an HP Sales Office. Otherwise, pack the oscilloscope in 3 to 4 inches of shock-absorbing material to prevent movement inside the shipping container.
5. Seal the shipping container securely.
6. Mark the shipping container as FRAGILE.

Verifying Oscilloscope Performance

This section shows you how to verify the electrical performance of the oscilloscope, using the performance characteristics in chapter 4 as the standard. The characteristics checked are dc calibrator, voltage measurement accuracy, bandwidth, horizontal accuracy, and trigger sensitivity.

You should verify the performance of the oscilloscope when you first receive it, and every 12 months or after 2,000 hours of operation. Also, make sure you allow the oscilloscope to operate for at least 30 minutes before you begin the following procedures.

Perform self-calibration first

For the oscilloscope to meet all of the verifications tests in the ambient temperature where it will be used, the self-calibration tests described on page 88 should first be performed. Allow the unit to operate for at least 30 minutes before performing the self-calibration.

Each procedure lists the recommended equipment for the test. You can use any equipment that meets the critical specifications. However, the procedures are based on the recommended model or part number.

On page 84 is a test record for recording the test results of each procedure. Use the test results to gauge the performance of the oscilloscope over time.

To check the output of the DC CALIBRATOR

In this test you measure the output of the DC CALIBRATOR with a multimeter. The DC CALIBRATOR is used for self-calibration of the oscilloscope. The accuracy is not specified, but it must be within the test limits to provide for accurate self-calibration.

Test limits: 5.000 V ±10 mV and 0.000 V ± 500 μV.

Table 1 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Digital Multimeter	0.1% mV revolution, better than 0.01% accuracy	HP 34401A
Cable	BNC	HP 10503A

1 Connect a multimeter to the rear panel DC CALIBRATOR connector.

2 Press Print/Utility.

3 Press the **Self Test** softkey, then press the **DAC** softkey.

The multimeter should measure 0.00 V dc ± 500 μV. If the result is not within the test limits, see "Troubleshooting the oscilloscope," on page 96.

4 Press any key to continue the test.

The multimeter should read 5.000 V ±10 mV. If the result is not within the test limits, see "Troubleshooting the oscilloscope," on page 96.

To verify voltage measurement accuracy

In this test you verify the voltage measurement accuracy by measuring the output of a power supply using dual cursors on the oscilloscope, and comparing the results with a multimeter.

Test limits: ±1.5% of reading ±0.4% of full scale.

Table 2 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Power supply	14 mV to 35 Vdc, 0.1 mV resolution	HP 6114A
Digital multimeter	Better than 0.1% accuracy	HP 34401A
Cable	BNC, Qty 2	HP 10503A
Shorting cap	BNC	HP 1250-0774
Adapter	BNC (f) to banana (m)	HP 1251-2277
Adapter	BNC tee (m) (f) (f)	HP 1250-0781

1 Set up the oscilloscope.
   a Press [Setup], then press the **Default Setup** softkey.
   b Press [Voltage], then press the **V avg** softkey.
   c Set the Volts/Div to the first line of table 3.
   d Adjust the channel 1 Position knob to place the baseline near (but not at) the bottom of the display.
2 Press [Cursors], then press the **V1** softkey.
3 Using the cursors knob, set the V1 cursor on the baseline.
   If you are in an electrically noisy environment, it can help to place a shorting cap on the input BNC connector when positioning V1.
4 Connect the power supply to the oscilloscope and to the multimeter, using the BNC tee and cables.
5 Set the power supply output to the first line in table 3.

6 Press the **v2** softkey, then position the V2 cursor to the baseline.

The ΔV value at the bottom of the display should be within the test limits of table 3. If a result is not within the test limits, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.

7 Continue checking the voltage measurement accuracy with the remaining lines in table 3.

Table 3 **Equipment Required**

Volts/Div setting	Power supply setting	Test limits		
5 V/Div	35 V	34.315 V	to	35.685 V
2 V/Div	14 V	13.726 V	to	14.274 V
1 V/Div	7 V	6.863 V	to	7.137 V
0.5 V/Div	3.5 V	3.4315 V	to	3.5685 V
0.2 V/Div	1.4 V	1.3726 V	to	1.4274 V
0.1 V/Div	700 mV	686.3 mV	to	713.7 mV
50 mV/Div	350 mV	343.15 mV	to	356.85 mV
20 mV/Div	140 mV	137.26 mV	to	142.74 mV
10 mV/Div	70 mV	68.63 mV	to	71.37 mV
5 mV/Div*	35 mV	34.155 mV	to	35.845 mV
2 mV/Div*	14 mV	13.47 mV	to	14.53 mV

8 Disconnect the power supply from the oscilloscope, then repeat steps 1 to 7 for channel 2 (channels 2 to 4 on the HP 54601A and HP 54602A). On the HP 54601A and HP 54602A, channels 3 and 4, check the 0.5 V/div and 0.1 V/div range only.

*Full scale is defined as 80 mV on the 5 mV/div and 2 mV/div ranges.

To verify bandwidth

In this test you verify the bandwidth of the oscilloscope by using a constant amplitude signal generator. The frequency of the signal generator is set to 250 kHz to establish a reference level. Then, the frequency is changed to the upper bandwidth limit and the level is checked to see if it is 3 dB from the reference level.

The following procedure is a simple method to check bandwidth. However, there is a possibility of measurement uncertainty with a constant amplitude signal generator. If you need a more exact procedure for checking bandwidth see, "To verify the bandwidth (alternate method)" on page 74.

Test limits:

HP 54600A and HP 54601A, all channels (−3 dB)
dc to 100 MHz
ac coupled 10 Hz to 100 MHz.

HP 54602A
Channels 1 & 2 (–3 dB)
dc to 150 MHz
ac coupled 10 Hz to 150 MHz.
Channels 3 & 4 (–3 dB)
dc to 250 MHz.

Table 4 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Constant amplitude signal generator	100 MHz, Constant amplitude ±1% (250 MHz for HP 54602A)	Tek SG503/Tek TM501
Cable	BNC	HP 10503A
Feedthrough	50 Ω, BNC (m) and (f)	HP 10100C

1 Using the 50-Ω feedthrough and the BNC cable, connect the signal generator to channel 1 of the oscilloscope.
2 Set the frequency of the signal generator to 250 kHz and the amplitude to about 800 mV.
3 Press Autoscale.
4 Adjust the output of the signal generator for exactly 8 divisions of vertical deflection.
5 Change the frequency of the signal generator to the value shown below for your instrument.

Selected Channel	Signal Generator Frequency Setting		
	HP 54600A	HP 54601A	HP 54602A
Channel 1	100 MHz	100 MHz	150 MHz
Channel 2	100 MHz	100 MHz	150 MHz
Channel 3	—	100 MHz	250 MHz
Channel 4	—	100 MHz	250 MHz

6 Change the sweep speed of the oscilloscope to 5 ns/div and observe the display.
The vertical amplitude of the signal on the display should be equal to or greater than 5.66 divisions (−3 dB point). If the result is not ≤−3 dB, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.
7 Repeat steps 1 through 6 for channel 2 (channels 2 to 4 on the HP 54601A and HP 54602A).

To verify bandwidth (alternate method)

In this test you verify the bandwidth of the oscilloscope by using a power meter and power sensor to set the output of a signal generator at 1 MHz and the upper bandwidth limit. You use the peak-to-peak voltage at 1 MHz and the upper bandwidth limit to calculate the bandwidth response of the oscilloscope.

Test limits:

HP 54600A and HP 54601A, all channels (−3 dB)
dc to 100 MHz
ac coupled 10 Hz to 100 MHz.

HP 54602A
Channels 1 & 2 (–3 dB)
dc to 150 MHz
ac coupled 10 Hz to 150 MHz.
Channels 3 & 4 (–3 dB)
dc to 250 MHz.

Table 5 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Signal generator	1 to 100 MHz at 200 mV (250 MHz for HP 54602A)	HP 8656B opt 001
Power meter and Power Sensor	1 to 100 MHz ±3% accuracy (250 MHz for HP 54602A)	HP 436A and HP 8482A
Power splitter	Outputs differ by <0.15 dB	HP 11667B
Cable	Type N (m), 24 inch	HP 11500B
Adapter	Type N (m) to BNC (m)	HP 1251-0082
Feedthrough	50 Ω, BNC (m) and (f)	HP 10100C

1 Connect the equipment.
   a Connect the signal generator to the input of the power splitter.
   b Connect the power sensor to one output of the power splitter, and connect channel 1 of the oscilloscope to the other power splitter output (put the 50 Ω feedthrough at the input of the oscilloscope).
2 Set up the oscilloscope.
   a Press [Setup], then press the **Default Setup** softkey.
   b Set the time base to 500 ns/div.
   c Set channel 1 to 100 mV/div.
   d Press [Display], then press the **Average** softkey.
   e Toggle the **# Average** softkey to select **8** averages.
3 Set the signal generator for 1 MHz at about 5.6 dBm.
   Notice that the signal on the display is about 5 cycles and six divisions of amplitude.

4 Press [Voltage], then press the **Vp-p** softkey.

Wait a few seconds for the measurement to settle (averaging is complete), then note the Vp-p reading from the bottom of the display.
Vp-p = _____ mV.

5 Set the calibration factor percent of the power meter to the 1 MHz value from the calibration chart on the probe, then press dB (REF) on the power meter to set a 0 dB reference.

6 Change the frequency of the signal generator to the value shown below for your instrument.

Selected Channel	Signal Generator Frequency Setting		
	HP 54600A	HP 54601A	HP 54602A
Channel 1	100 MHz	100 MHz	150 MHz
Channel 2	100 MHz	100 MHz	150 MHz
Channel 3	—	100 MHz	250 MHz
Channel 4	—	100 MHz	250 MHz

7 Set the calibration factor of the power meter to 100 MHz percent value from the chart on the probe.

Adjust the amplitude of the signal generator for a power reading as close as possible to 0.0 dB (REL). Power meter reading = _____ dB.

8 Change the time base to 5 ns/div.

Wait a few seconds for the measurement to settle (averaging is complete), then note the Vp-p reading from the bottom of the display.
Vp-p = _____ mV.

9 Calculate the response using the following formula.

$$20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{step\ 8\ result}{step\ 4\ result} \right)$$

10 Correct the result from step 9 with any difference in the power meter reading from step 7. Make sure you observe all number signs.

For example:
Result from step 9 = −2.3 dB
Power meter reading from step 7 = −0.2 dB (REL)
True response = (−2.3) − (−0.2) = −2.1 dB
The true response should be ≤ −3 dB.

If the result is not ≤ −3 dB, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.

11 Repeat steps 1 to 10 for channel 2 (channels 2 to 4 on the HP 54601A and HP 54602A).

When you measure the bandwidth on channels 3 and 4, use the 0.1 V/Div range.

To verify horizontal Δt and 1/Δt accuracy

In this test you verify the horizontal Δt and 1/Δt accuracy by measuring the output of a time mark generator with the oscilloscope.

Test limits: ±0.01% ±0.2% of full scale ±200 ps.

Table 6 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Time marker generator	Stability 5 ppm after 1/2 hour	TG 501A and TM 503A
Cable	BNC	HP 10503A
Termination	50 Ω, BNC connectors (m) (f)	HP 10100C

1 Connect the time mark generator to channel 1 using the feedthrough at the oscilloscope input. Then, set the time mark generator for 0.1 ms markers.

2 Setup the oscilloscope.

a Press [Setup], then press the **Default Setup** softkey.

b Press [Autoscale].

c Set the time base to 20 μs/div.

d Adjust the trigger level to obtain a stable display.

3 Press [Time], then press the **Freq** and **Period** softkeys.

You should measure the following:
Frequency 10 kHz, test limits are 9.899 kHz to 10.10 kHz.
Period 100 μs, test limits are 98.98 μs to 101.01 μs.

If the measurements are not within the test limits, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.

4 Change the time mark generator to 1 μs, and change the time base to 200 ns/div. Adjust the trigger level to obtain a stable display.

5 Press [Time], then press the **Freq** and **Period** softkeys.

You should measure the following:
Frequency 1 MHz, test limits are 989.8 kHz to 1.0104 MHz.
Period 1 μs, test limits are 989.7 ns to 1.010 μs.

If the measurements are not within the test limits, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.

6 Change the time mark generator to 10 ns, and change the time base to 5 ns/div. Adjust the trigger level to obtain a stable display.

7 Press [Time], then press the **Freq** and **Period** softkeys.

You should measure the following:

Frequency 100 MHz, test limits are 97.078 MHz to 103.1 MHz.

Period 10 ns, test limits are 9.699 ns to 10.30 ns.

If the measurements are not within the test limits, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.

To verify trigger sensitivity

In this test you verify the trigger sensitivity by applying 25 MHz to the oscilloscope. The amplitude of the signal is decreased to the specified levels, then you check to see if the oscilloscope is still triggered. You then repeat the process at the upper bandwidth limit.

Test limits:

Internal trigger

HP 54600A and HP 54601A, all channels
dc to 25 MHz, 0.35 div or 3.5 mV p-p
dc to 100 MHz, 1 div or 10 mV p-p

HP 54602A
Channels 1 & 2
dc to 25 MHz, 0.35 div or 3.5 mV p-p
dc to 150 MHz, 1 div or 10 mV p-p
Channels 3 & 4
dc to 25 MHz, 0.35 div or 3.5 mV p-p
dc to 250 MHz, 1 div or 10 mV p-p

External trigger (HP 54600A only)
dc to 25 MHz, 50 mV p-p
dc to 100 MHz, 100 mV p-p

Table 7 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Signal generator	25 MHz and 100 MHz sine waves (25 MHz and 250 MHz for HP 54602A)	Tek SG 503/Tek TM 501
Power splitter (HP 54600A only)	Outputs differ <0.15 dB	HP 11667B
Cable	BNC, Qty 3	HP 10503A
Adapter	N (m) to BNC (f), Qty 3	HP 1250-0780
Feedthrough	50 Ω, BNC (m) and (f)	HP 10100C

Internal Trig Sensitivity

1 Press [Setup], then press the **Default Setup** softkey.
2 Connect the signal generator to channel 1.
3 Verify the trigger sensitivity at 25 MHz and 0.35 divisions.
   a Set the signal generator to 25 MHz and about 50 mV.
   b Press [Autoscale].
   c Decrease the output of the signal generator until there is 0.35 vertical divisions of the signal displayed.

   The trigger should be stable. If the triggering is not stable, try adjusting the trigger level. If adjusting the trigger level makes the triggering stable, the test still passes. If adjusting the trigger does not help, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.
4 Verify the trigger sensitivity at 1 division for the frequencies shown below.
   a Change the output of the signal generator to the frequency shown below for your instrument and set amplitude to about 100 mV.

Selected Channel	Signal Generator Frequency Setting		
	HP 54600A	HP 54601A	HP 54602A
Channel 1	100 MHz	100 MHz	150 MHz
Channel 2	100 MHz	100 MHz	150 MHz
Channel 3	—	100 MHz	250 MHz
Channel 4	—	100 MHz	250 MHz

   b Press [Autoscale].
   c Decrease the output of the signal generator until there is 1 vertical division of the signal displayed.

   The trigger should be stable. If the triggering is not stable, try adjusting the trigger level. If adjusting the trigger level makes the triggering stable, the test still passes. If adjusting the trigger does not help, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.
5 Repeat steps 1 through 4 for channel 2 on the HP 54600A (channels 2 to 4 on the HP 54601A and HP 54602A).

External Trig Sensitivity

6 Verify the external trigger sensitivity at 100 MHz and 100 mV p-p (HP 54600A only).

a Press [Source], then press the **Ext** softkey.

b Use the power splitter to connect the signal generator to the channel 1 input and to the external trigger input.

c Change the output of the signal generator to 100 MHz and 200 mV p-p.

The power splitter divides the 200 mV so that 100 mV is applied to each of the oscilloscope inputs.

The oscilloscope triggering should be stable. If the triggering is not stable, try adjusting the trigger level. If adjusting the trigger level makes the triggering stable, the test still passes. If adjusting the trigger does not help, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.

7 Verify the external trigger sensitivity at 25 MHz and 50 mV p-p (HP 54600A only).

a Change the output of the signal generator to 25 MHz at about 100 mV.

b Press [Autoscale].

The oscilloscope triggering should be stable. If the triggering is not stable, try adjusting the trigger level. If adjusting the trigger level makes the triggering stable, the test still passes. If adjusting the trigger does not help, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.

HEWLETT PACKARD

HP 54600-Series
Performance Test Record

Date _____

Serial No. _____ Test by _____

Test Interval _____ Work Order No. _____

Recommended Next Testing _____ Temperature _____

Output of dc calibrator	**Limits**	**Result**
	4.990 V to 5.010 V	_____

Voltage measurement accuracy

Range	**Reading**	**Test Limits**	**Channel 1**	**Channel 2**	**Channel 3**	**Channel 4**
5 V/Div	35 V	34.315 V to 35.685 V	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 V/Div	14 V	13.726 V to 14.274 V	_____	_____	_____	_____
1 V/Div	7 V	6.863 V to 7.137 V	_____	_____	_____	_____
500 mV/Div	3.5 V	3.4315 V to 3.5686 V	_____	_____	_____	_____
200 mV/Div	1.4 V	1.3726 V to 1.4274 V	_____	_____	_____	_____
100 mV/Div	700 mV	686.3 mV to 713.7 mV	_____	_____	_____	_____
50 mV/Div	350 mV	343.15 mV to 356.85 mV	_____	_____	_____	_____
20 mV/Div	140 mV	137.26 mV to 142.74 mV	_____	_____	_____	_____
10 mV/Div	70 mV	68.63 mV to 71.37 mV	_____	_____	_____	_____
5 mV/Div	35 mV	34.155 mV to 35.845 mV	_____	_____	_____	_____
2 mV/Div	14 mV	13.47 mV to 14.53 mV	_____	_____	_____	_____

Bandwidth	**Test Limits**	**Channel 1**	**Channel 2**	**Channel 3**	**Channel 4**
	≤ −3 dB	_____	_____	_____	_____

Horizontal Δt and 1/Δt accuracy

	Reading	**Test Limits**	**Results**
Frequency	10 kHz	9.899 kHz to 10.10 kHz	_____
Period	100 μs	98.98 μs to 101.01 μs	_____
Frequency	1 MHz	989.8 kHz to 1.0104 MHz	_____
Period	1 μs	989.7 ns to 1.010 μs	_____
Frequency	100 MHz	97.078 MHz to 103.1 MHz	_____
Period	10 ns	9.699 ns to 10.30 ns	_____

Trigger sensitivity	**Test Limits**	**Channel 1**	**Channel 2**	**Channel 3**	**Channel 4**
Internal trigger	25 MHz at 0.35 divisions	_____	_____	_____	_____
Internal trigger					
HP 54600A/HP 54601A	100 MHz at 1 division	_____	_____	_____	_____
HP 54602A, Chan 1 & 2	150 MHz at 1 division	_____	_____		
HP 54602A, Chan 3 & 4	250 MHz at 1 division			_____	_____
		External			
External trigger (HP 54600A)	100 MHz at 100 mV p-p	_____			
	25 MHz at 50 mV p-p	_____			

Adjusting the Oscilloscope

This section explains how to adjust the oscilloscope so that it is at optimum operating performance. You should perform the hardware adjustments periodically as indicated below.

- Hardware at 12 months or 2,000 hours of operation
- Firmware at 6 months or 1000 hours of operation, or if ambient temperature is greater than 10 °C from the calibration temperature, or if the user desires to maximize the measurement accuracy

The amount of use, environmental conditions, and your past experience with other instruments can help you to determine if you need a shorter adjustment interval.

Make sure you allow the oscilloscope to warm up for at least 30 minutes before you start the adjustments.

To adjust the power supply

On the power supply there is only one adjustment and that is for the +5.1 V. The other voltages are based on the +5.1 V adjustment. In this procedure you use a multimeter to measure the +5.1 V, and if necessary, you adjust the supply to within tolerance.

Table 8 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Digital multimeter	0.1 mV resolution, accuracy ±0.05%	HP 34401A

1 Set up the oscilloscope for the voltage adjustment.

a Turn off the oscilloscope.

b Remove the cover from the oscilloscope.

c Place the oscilloscope on its side.

d Connect the negative lead of the digital multimeter to a ground point on the oscilloscope.

e Turn on the oscilloscope.

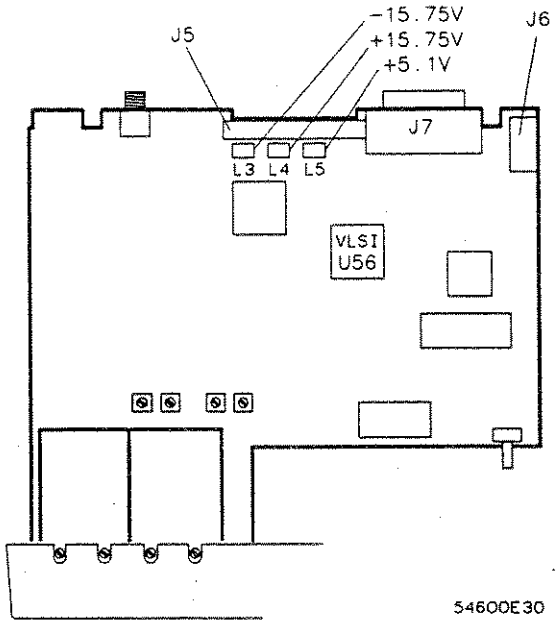
2 Measure the power supply voltages at L3, L4, and L5 on the system board.

Make sure that the voltage measurements are within the following tolerances.

+5.1 V	±150 mV (+4.95 V to +5.25 V)
+15.75 V	±787 mV (+14.96 V to +16.54 V)
− 15.75 V	±787 mV (−14.96 V to −16.54 V)

If the +5.1 V measurement is out of tolerance, adjust the +5.1 V adjustment on the power supply. The ±15.75 V supplies are not adjustable and are dependent upon the +5.1 V supply. If adjusting the power supply does not bring all the voltages within tolerance, see "Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope," on page 96.

Figure 34



To perform the self-calibration

In this procedure you load the default calibration factors to give a known starting point for the firmware calibration. *However, once the default calibration factors are loaded, you must perform the remainder of the firmware calibration to maintain the accuracy of the oscilloscope.*

Table 9 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Pulse generator	100 kHz, 1 V p-p, rise time <5 ns	HP 8112A
Cable	BNC, 3 feet	HP 10503A
Cable	BNC, 9 inches, Qty 2	HP 10502A
Adapter	BNC tee (m) (f) (f)	HP 1250-0781
Adapter	BNC (f-f)	HP 1250-0080
Feedthrough	50 Ω, BNC (m) and (f)	HP 10100C

1 Check the rear panel DC CALIBRATOR output level.

If you are not sure how to check the DC CALIBRATOR, see "To check the output of the DC CALIBRATOR," on page 68.

2 Load the default calibration factors.

a Set the rear-panel CALIBRATION switch to UNPROTECTED (up position).

b Press `Print/Utility`, then press the **`Self Cal Menu`** softkey.

c Press the **`Load Defaults`** softkey.

Vertical self cal

3 After the message "**Default calibration factors loaded**" is displayed on the lower left side of the display, press the **Vertical** softkey.

4 Follow the instructions on the display, then press the **Continue** softkey.

The display prompts instruct you to connect the rear panel DC CALIBRATOR output first to channel 3, then to channel 1, then to channel 4, and finally to channel 2. (Channels 1 and 2 only on the HP 54600A.)

5 After the message "**Press Continue to return to calibration menu**" appears on the display, press the **Continue** softkey.

6 Connect a pulse generator set to 100 kHz and 1 V p-p and with a rise time less than 5 ns to channels 1 and 2. Place the feedthrough at the BNC tee. Make sure you use the HP 10502A cables to ensure equal cable lengths.

Delay self cal

7 Press the **Delay** softkey, then follow the instructions on the display.

The display will instruct you to connect the signal simultaneously to channels 1 and 2, 1 and 3, 1 and 4, 2 and 4, 2 and 3, and finally to 3 and 4.

8 Set the rear-panel CALIBRATION switch to PROTECTED.

To adjust the low-frequency compensation

In this procedure you adjust the low-frequency compensation adjustment for each channel.

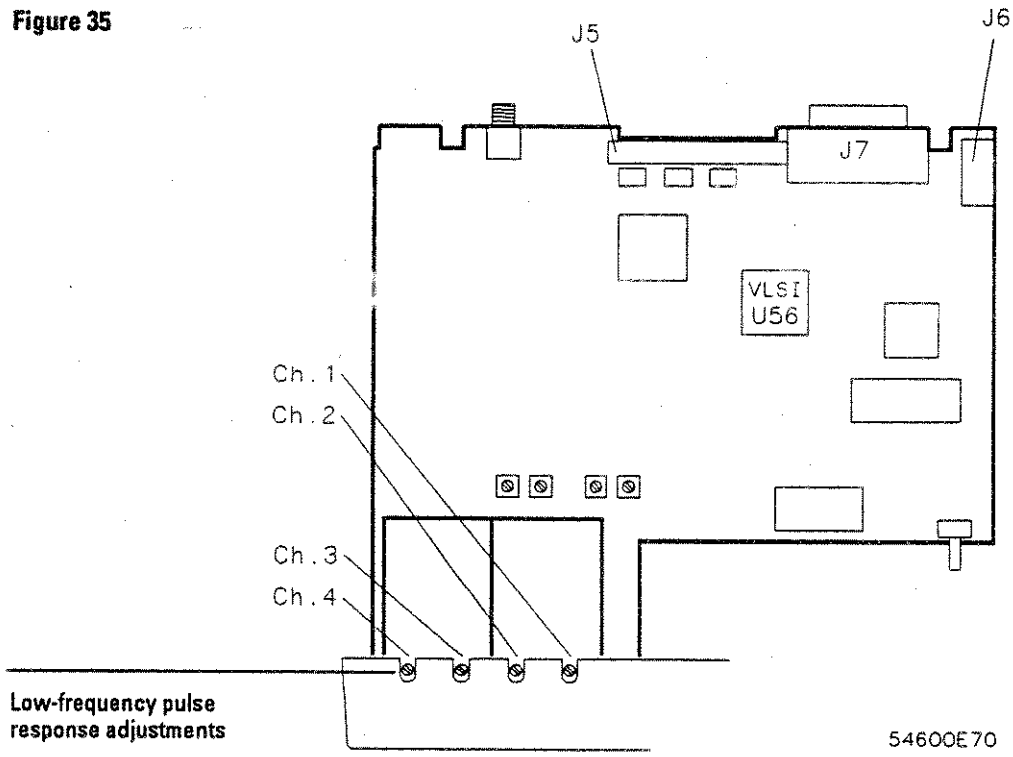
Table 10 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Square wave generator	30 kHz at about 3 Vp-p	HP 8112A
Feedthrough	50 Ω, BNC (m) and (f)	HP10100C
Cable	BNC	HP 10503A

1. Using the BNC cable and 50-Ω feedthrough, connect the square wave generator to channel 1.
2. Adjust the generator for about 30 kHz at about 3 Vp-p.
3. Press [Autoscale].
4. Set channel 1 to 500 mV/div.
   You must perform this adjustment on the 500 mV range.
5. Adjust the output of the generator until you obtain about 5 to 6 divisions of vertical deflection.

6 Adjust the channel 1 low-frequency compensation adjustment for as flat a pulse top as possible.
7 Repeat steps 1 through 6 for channel 2 (channels 2 to 4 on the HP 54601A and HP 54602A).

Figure 35



Low-frequency pulse response adjustments

To adjust the high-frequency pulse response

In this procedure you adjust the high-frequency pulse response for each channel.

Table 11 **Equipment Required**

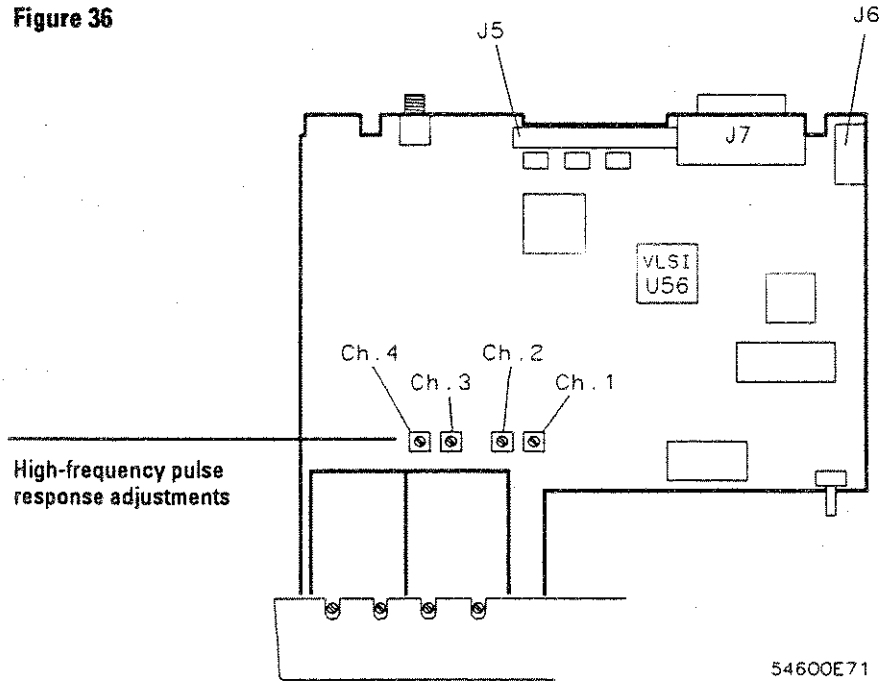
Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Pulse generator	Rise time < 875 ps	PSPL 1107B TD and PSPL 1110B Driver
Adapter	SMA (f) to BNC (m)	HP 1250-1787
Feedthrough	50 Ω, BNC (m) and (f)	HP 10100C

1 Connect the pulse generator to channel 1.
2 Press [Autoscale].
3 Change the time base to 10 ns/div.
4 Press [1], then toggle the **vernier** softkey to On.
5 Adjust the Volt/Div until there are about 6 divisions of vertical deflection.

6 Adjust the channel 1 high-frequency response for 1.5 minor division of overshoot (6%).

7 Repeat steps 1 through 6 for channel 2 (channels 2 to 4 on the HP 54601A and HP 54602A).

Figure 36



To adjust the display

The display adjustments are optional and normally do not require adjustment. You should use this procedure only for the few cases when the display is obviously out of adjustment.

Table 12 **Equipment Required**

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended Model/Part
Digital multimeter	Accuracy ±0.05%, 1 mV resolution	HP 34401A

1 Connect the digital multimeter to the end of R901 closest to the fuse. See figure 37.
2 Adjust +B for +14.00 V.
3 Press Print/Utility. Press the **Self Test** Softkey, then press the **Display** softkey.
4 Adjust V.HO (vertical hold) for vertical synchronization.
5 Set the intensity control (on the front panel) to mid-range.
6 Adjust Sub Bri (sub bright) to the lowest setting so that the half bright blocks on the display are visible.
7 Increase the intensity control to a comfortable viewing level.
This is usually about 3/4 of its maximum range.

8 Adjust HB Cont (half bright contrast) for the best contrast between the half bright and full bright blocks.

You can readjust Sub Bri, intensity control, and HB Cont to suit your individual preference.

9 Press any key to continue to the next test pattern. Then, adjust H.Hold (horizontal hold) to center the display horizontally.

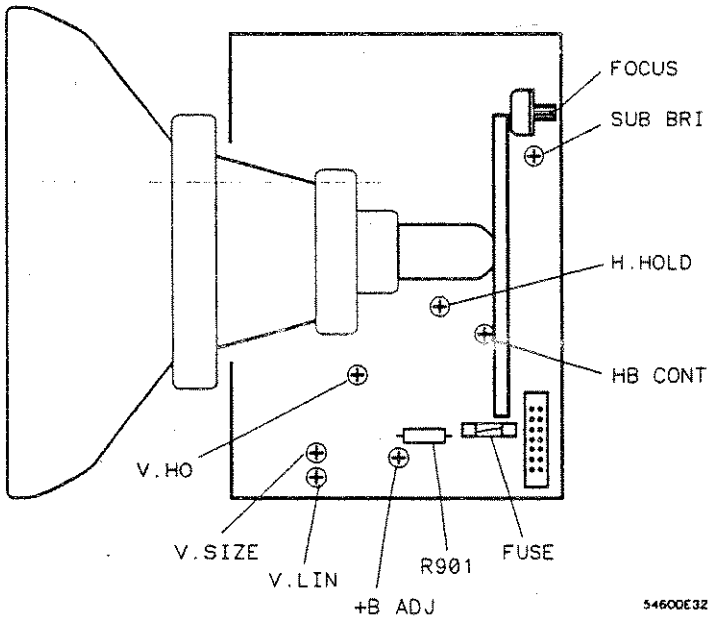
10 Adjust Focus for the best focus.

11 Press any key to continue to the normal display pattern. Then adjust V.Lin (vertical linearity) for equal sizing of all four corner squares.

12 Adjust V.Size (vertical size) to center the display vertically at the maximum allowable size without losing the text.

Adjustments V.Lin and V.Size interact so you may need to readjust sizing and vertical centering of the display.

Figure 37



Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope

The service policy for this instrument is replacement of defective assemblies. The following procedures can help isolate problems to the defective assembly.

WARNING

The maintenance described in this section is performed with power supplied to the oscilloscope and with the protective covers removed. Only trained service personnel who are aware of the hazards involved should perform the maintenance. Whenever possible, perform the procedures with the power cord removed from the oscilloscope. Read the safety summary at the front of this book before proceeding.

CAUTION

Do not disconnect any cables or remove any assemblies with the power applied to the oscilloscope, or damage to the oscilloscope can occur.

The following equipment is needed for troubleshooting the oscilloscope.

Table 13 Equipment Required

Equipment	Critical specifications	Recommended model/part
Digital multimeter	Accuracy ±0.05%, 1 mV resolution	HP 34401A
Oscilloscope	100 MHz	HP 54501A
Probe	10:1 division ratio	HP 10432A
Dummy load	Compatible with power supply	HP 54600-66504

To construct your own dummy load

1 Obtain a connector compatible with the connector on the LVPS.

2 Connect the following load resistors to the connector.

+5.1 V requires a 3 A load, 1.7 Ω and 15 W on pin 15, 17, or 19.
+15.75 V requires a 1.3 A load, 12.2 Ω and 20.5 W on pin 11 or 13.
With the fan operating, −15.75 V requires a 0.6 A load, 26.25 Ω and 9.5 W on pin 5 or 7.
Without the fan operating, −15.75 V requires a 0.8 A load, 26.25 Ω and 13 W on pin 5 or 7.

3 Connect the other end of the resistors to ground pins 2, 4, 6, and 8.

To check out the oscilloscope

1 Is there an interface module connected to the oscilloscope?

If yes, do the following steps. If not, go to step 2.

a Turn off the oscilloscope.

b Remove the module.

c Turn on the oscilloscope, then check for the failing symptom.

If the failing symptom disappears, replace the module. If not, go to step 2.

2 Disconnect any external cables from the front panel.

3 Disconnect the power cord, then remove the cover.

4 Connect the power cord, then turn on the oscilloscope.

If the display comes on after a few seconds, (HP logo and copyright text, followed by a graticule with text at top of the display) go to "To check the LVPS," on page 101. If after checking the LVPS the voltages are within the test limits, go to step 8. If not, go to step 6. If the display did not come on, do the steps below.

a Check the intensity knob to see setting to see if its set too low.

b If there is still no display, disconnect the power cord.

c Check all cable connections.

d Go to "To check the LVPS," on page 101.

If the voltages are within the limits go to step 5. If not, go to step 6.

5 Disconnect the display cable, then check the following signals at U56 on the system board. Refer to figure 38.

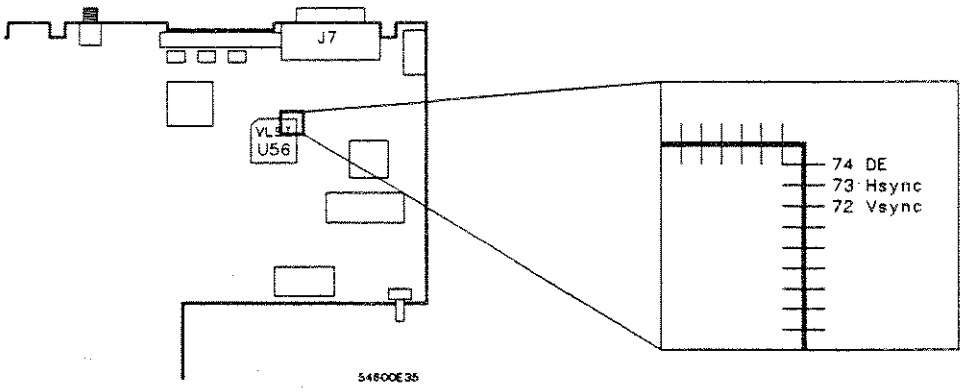
While probing, make sure that you do not short the pins of U56 together. To make the probing easier, use the Emulation Technology 84-pin quad clip (Emulation Technology part number 5402).

Table 14 **Signals at U56**

Pin	Signal	Frequency	Pulse width	Voltage
74	DE	19.72 kHz	38.0 μs	2.6 Vp-p
73	Hsync	19.72 kHz	3.0 μs	5.0 Vp-p
72	Vsync	60.00 Hz	253.5 μs	5.2 Vp-p

If the signals are good, replace the display assembly. If not, replace the system board.

F 38



6 Disconnect the LVPS ribbon cable from the display board.

7 Measure the power supply voltages again (steps 1-3).

If the voltages are within the test limits, replace the display assembly. If not, do the steps below.

a Disconnect the power cord.

b Disconnect the ribbon cable from the power supply.

c Connect the dummy load to the power supply connector.

d Connect the power cord, then measure the power supply voltages again (see new tolerances below).

+5.1 V (4.95 V to +5.25 V)
+15.75 V (+15 V to +16.5 V)
−15.75 V (−15 V to −16.5 V)

If the voltages are now within the test limits, replace the system board. If not, replace the power supply.

8 Is the fan running?

If yes, go to "To run the internal self-tests," on page 102. If not, do the steps below.

The LVPS has a thermal cut-out circuit. If the fan is defective, the LVPS shuts down when it gets too hot for safe operation.

a Disconnect the fan cable from the power supply.

b Measure the fan voltage at the connector on the power supply.

If the fan voltage is −8.3 Vdc, replace the fan. If not, replace the power supply.

To check the LVPS

1 Disconnect the power cord, then set the oscilloscope on its side.

2 Connect the negative lead of the multimeter to a ground point on the oscilloscope. Connect the power cord and turn on the oscilloscope.

3 Measure the power supply voltages at L3, L4, and L5 on the system board. See figure 34 on page 87.

+5.1 V ±150 mV (+4.95 V to + 5.25 V)
+15.75 V ±787 mV (+14.96 V to +16.54 V)
−15.75 V ±787 mV (−14.96 V to −16.54 V)

If the +5.1 V measurement is out of the test limits, adjust the +5.1 V adjustment on the power supply. The ±15 V supplies are not adjustable and are dependent upon the +5.1 V supply.

Blown fuse

If the fuse is blown in the power supply, the power supply is defective. Replace the power supply.

To run the internal self-tests

1 Perform the keyboard test.

a Press Print/Utility.

b Press the **Self Tst** softkey, then press the **Keyboard** softkey.

A pictorial diagram of the front panel will appear on the display.

c Press each key, and notice that when you press a key a corresponding block on the display fills in.

d Rotate the knobs (except the intensity) and notice that an arrow appears on the display that points in the direction you rotate the knob.

e Do all the keys and knobs work?

If yes, Press the **Stop** softkey two or three times (the display indicates how many times), then go to step 2. If not, replace the keyboard and keyboard assembly.

2 Check the output level of the DAC.

a Press the **DAC** softkey.

b Connect a multimeter to the rear panel DC CALIBRATOR connector.
The multimeter should read 0 V ±500 μV.

c Press any key to continue.
The multimeter should read 5 V ±10 mV.

d Are the DAC voltages correct?
If yes, press any key to continue. If not, replace the system board.

3 Perform the ROM test

a Press the **ROM** softkey.

b Does the display message say **Test Passed**?
If yes, press any key to continue. If not, (the display message says **Test Failed**) replace the system board.

4 Perform the RAM test.

a Press the **RAM** softkey.

b Does the display message say **Test Passed**?

If yes, press any key to continue. If not, (the display message says **Test Failed**) replace the system board.

5 Perform the display test.

a Press Print/Utility.

b Press the **Self Tst** softkey, then press the **Display** softkey.

c Do the half bright and full bright squares appear?

If yes, continue with the steps below. If not, replace the display.

d Press any key to continue.

e Do squares appear in the four corners?

If yes, the display is good. If not, replace the display.

f Press any key to end the test.

g If you still have the failing symptom, replace the system board.

Replacing Parts in the Oscilloscope

This section contains instructions for removing and ordering replaceable assemblies. Also in this section is a parts list for the assemblies and hardware of the oscilloscope that you can order from Hewlett-Packard.

If you need a component for one of the printed circuit boards, refer to the parts list included with the component information packet for this oscilloscope. For more information on these packets, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales Office.

Before working on the oscilloscope, read the safety summary at the front of this book.

WARNING Hazardous voltages are on the CRT, power supply, and display sweep board. To avoid electrical shock, disconnect the power cord from the oscilloscope. Wait at least three minutes for the capacitors in the oscilloscope to discharge before you begin disassembling the oscilloscope.

CAUTION Do not replace assemblies with the oscilloscope turned on or damage to the components can occur.

To replace an assembly

Refer to the exploded view of the oscilloscope, figure 41, for details on how the oscilloscope fits together. To install an assembly, follow the instructions in reverse order.

You will need the following tools to disassemble the oscilloscope:

- T15 TORX driver to remove the oscilloscope from the cabinet and to remove the fan.
- T10 TORX driver to remove the assemblies from the deck.
- Flat-blade screwdriver to remove the optional modules and the pouch.
- 9/16-inch nut driver or wrench to remove BNC nut.

1 Remove the oscilloscope from the cabinet.

a Turn off the oscilloscope and disconnect the power cable.

b If a module is installed, remove it from the oscilloscope.

c Using the T15 TORX driver, remove the two screws from the rear of the cabinet.

d Using your thumbs, gently push on the two rear-panel connectors to slide the oscilloscope out of the cabinet.

2 Remove the faulty assembly.

You can remove any of the following six assemblies: fan, front panel, display, system board, power supply, and keyboard.

Fan

a Disconnect the fan cable from the power supply board.

b Using the T15 TORX driver, remove the three screws that hold the fan to the deck.

Front panel

a Remove the intensity knob by pulling straight out.

b Disconnect the keyboard ribbon cable from the system board.

c Use a screwdriver to release retainer tab A, and your finger to release retainer tab B. See figure 39.

Releasing front panel from deck of intrument

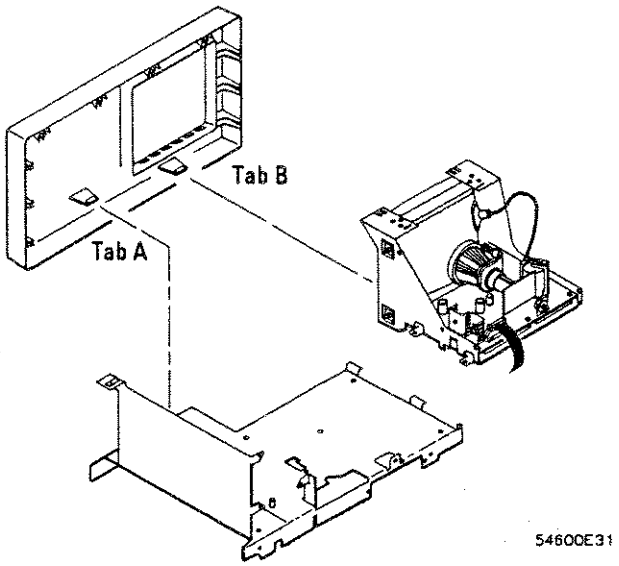
When tab B is released, be careful that the sheet metal tab of front-panel ground input clears the softkey circuit board. The circuit board may be depressed slightly with a screwdriver to avoid damage to the circuit board.

d Rotate the front panel out until the bottom clears the rear of the assembly, then lift the front panel to free the hooks on top.

Hint: When installing the front panel, make sure that the power switch shaft is aligned with its mating hole in the front panel.

Hint: The front panel swings in to engage the two retainer tabs. Before attempting to engage the retainer tabs, make sure that the six hooks on top of the front panel are fully engaged with their mating holes in the sheet metal.

Figure 39



Display

a Remove the front panel.

b Disconnect the ribbon cable and the calibration cable from the display.

c Using the T10 TORX driver, remove the two screws that hold the display to the deck.

Make sure that when you reinstall these screws that you use the correct parts. If longer screws are used, they can short the system board to ground.

d As you lift the display, rotate it off the two tabs on the side of the deck.

System board

a Using the T10 TORX driver, remove the eight screws that hold the system board to the deck (two of the screws are in the attenuator covers).

b Remove the two screws from the rear-panel interface connector and the nut from the rear-panel BNC.

c Disconnect the three ribbon cables and the calibration cable.

d As you remove the system board, rotate the system board so that the BNCs clear the front panel.

Power supply

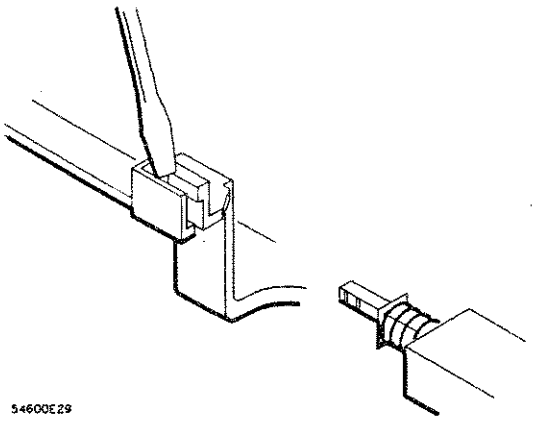
a Remove the fan.

b Disconnect the ground wire (green wire with the yellow stripe) from the deck.

c Disconnect the ribbon cable from the power supply board.

d Use a screw driver to gently unhook the latch that holds the white shaft to the power switch, then disconnect the shaft from the power switch. After you disconnect the shaft, make sure you position it in the recess along the side of the display bracket.

Figure 40



e Using the T10 TORX driver, remove the screw holding the power supply board to the deck.

f Slide the power supply board towards the front panel about a half an inch. Slip the keyhole slots on the power supply board off of the pins on the deck.

Keyboard

a Remove the front panel.

b Remove all the knobs by pulling straight out.

c Flex the bezel of the front panel to unsnap the small keyboard under the display opening.

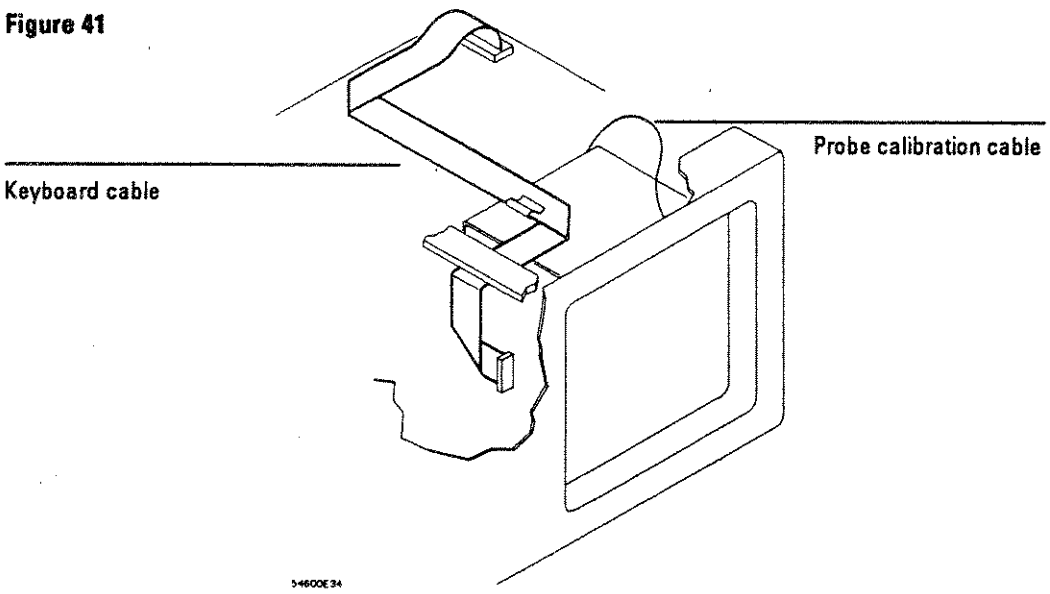
d Using the T10 TORX driver, remove the three screws from the large keyboard.

Make sure that when you reinstall these screws that you use the correct parts. If longer screws are used, they can damage the front-panel label.

e Press down on the top of the keyboard, and rotate the bottom of the keyboard out.

When installing the keyboard, make sure that the probe calibration cable is kept away from the keyboard cable or noise can occur in the probe adjust signal. See figure 41 for positioning the keyboard cable.

Figure 41



To remove the handle

- Rotate the handle down until it is just past the last detent position (about 1/2 inch before the handle touches the bottom of the oscilloscope), then pull the sides of the handle out of the cabinet.

To order a replacement part

The system board is part of an exchange program with Hewlett-Packard. The exchange program allows you to exchange a faulty assembly with one that has been repaired and performance verified by Hewlett-Packard.

After you receive the exchange assembly, return the defective assembly to Hewlett-Packard. A United States customer has 30 days to return the defective assembly. If you do not return the faulty assembly within the 30 days, Hewlett-Packard will charge you an additional amount. This amount is the difference in price between a new assembly and that of the exchange assembly. For orders not originating in the United States, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales Office for information.

- To order a part in the material list, quote the Hewlett-Packard part number, indicate the quantity desired, and address the order to your nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales Office.

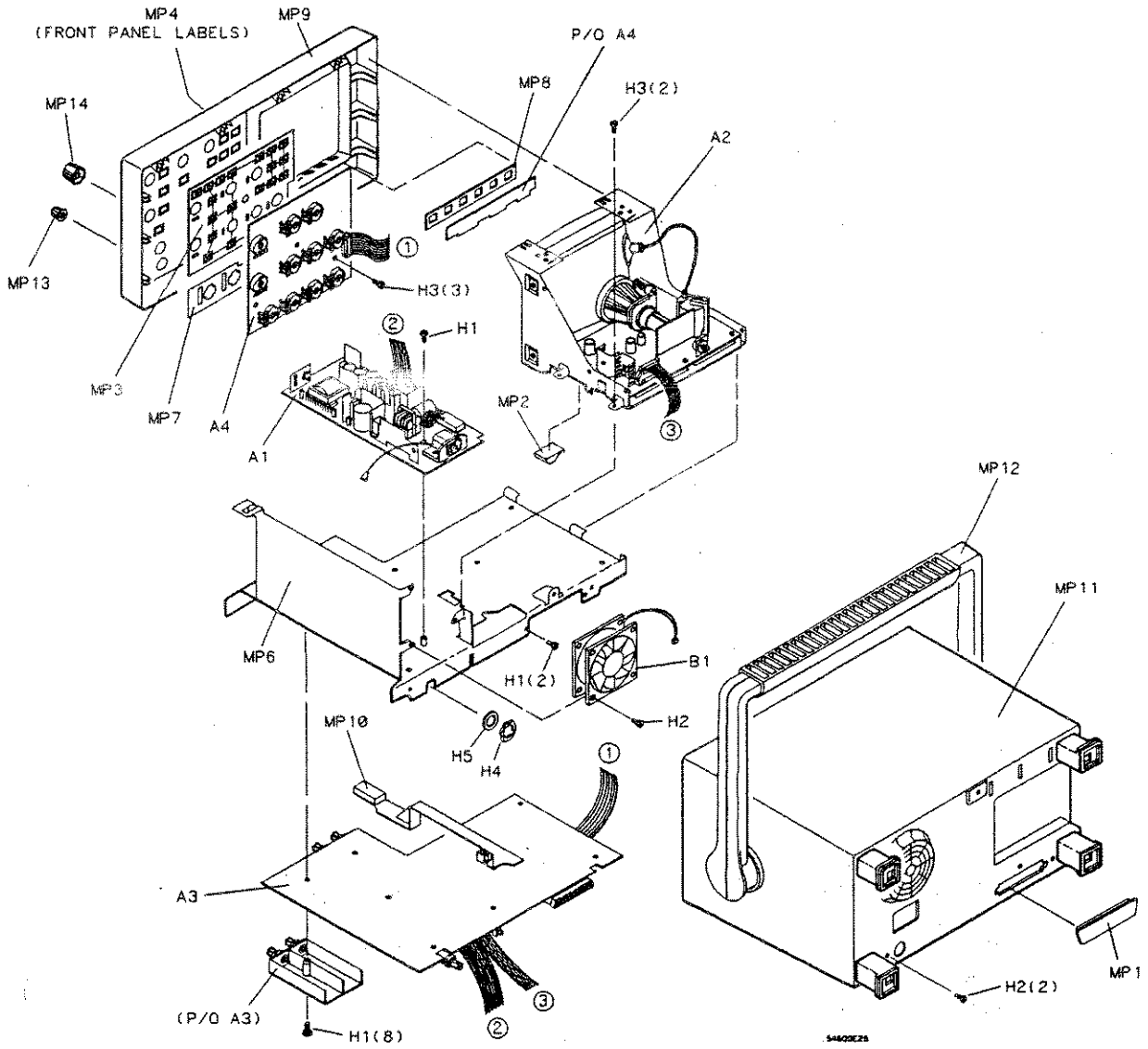
- To order a part not listed in the material list, include the model number and serial number of the oscilloscope, a description of the part (including its function), and the number of parts required. Address the order to your nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales Office.

- To order using the direct mail order system, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard Sales office.

  Within the USA, Hewlett-Packard can supply parts through a direct mail order system. The advantages to the system are, direct ordering and shipment from the HP Parts Center in Mountain View, California. There is no maximum or minimum on any mail order. (There is a minimum amount for parts ordered through a local Hewlett Packard Sales Office when the orders require billing and invoicing.) Transportation costs are prepaid (there is a small handling charge for each order) and no invoices.

  In order for Hewlett-Packard to provide these advantages, a check or money order must accompany each order. Mail order forms and specific ordering information are available through your local Hewlett-Packard Sales Office. Addresses and telephone numbers are located in a separate document shipped with the instrument.

Figure 42



Exploded view of oscilloscope showing reference designators.

Table 15 **HP 54600A and HP 54601A Replaceable Parts**

Reference Designator	HP Part Number	Qty	Description
A1	0950-2125	1	Power supply assembly
A2	2090-0244	1	Display assembly
A3	54600-66501	1	System board (HP 54600A only)
A3	54600-69501		Exchange system board (HP 54600A only)
A3	54601-66501	1	System board (HP 54601A only)
A3	54601-69501		Exchange system board (HP 54601A only)
A3	54602-66501	1	System board (HP 54602A only)
A3	54602-69501		Exchange system board (HP 54602A only)
A4	54600-66502	1	Keyboard (HP 54600A only)
A4	54601-66502	1	Keyboard (HP 54601A and HP 54602A only)
B1	3160-0619	1	Fan
H1	0515-0372	11	Machine screw M3 X 8
H2	0515-0380	5	Machine screw M4 X 10
H3	0515-0430	5	Machine screw M3 X 6
H4	1250-2075	1	RF connector nut, 0.5 inch
H5	2190-0068	1	Lock washer
MP1	1251-2485	1	Connector dust cover
MP2	1400-1581	1	Cable clamp
MP3	54600-41901	1	Large keypad (HP 54600A only)
MP3	54601-41901	1	Large keypad (HP 54601A only)
MP4	54600-94301	1	Front-panel label (HP 54600A only)
MP4	54601-94301	1	Front-panel label (HP 54601A only)
MP4	54602-94301	1	Front-panel label - China (HP 54602A only)
MP4	54602-94302	1	Front-panel label (HP 54602A only)
MP5	54600-94303	1	Handle Label (HP 54600A only)
MP5	54601-94303	1	Handle Label (HP 54601A only)
MP5	54602-94303	1	Handle Label (HP 54602A only)
MP6	54601-00101	1	Deck
MP7	54601-07101	1	EMI gasket

Reference Designator	HP Part Number	Qty	Description
MP8	54601-41902	1	Small rubber keypad
MP9	54601-42201	1	Front panel
MP10	54601-43701	1	Power-switch shaft
MP11	54601-64401	1	Cabinet (comes with handle and feet installed)
MP12	54601-44901	1	Handle
MP13	54601-47401	8	Small knob (HP 54600A has 6)
MP14	54601-47402	3	Large knob
MP15	54601-47403	1	Intensity knob
W1	8120-1521	1	Standard power cord
W1	8120-1703		Power cord option 900, United Kingdom
W1	8120-0696		Power cord option 901, Australia
W1	8120-1692		Power cord option 902, Europe
W1	8120-0698		Power cord option 904, 250 V, USA/Canada
W1	8120-2296		Power cord option 906, Switzerland
W1	8120-2957		Power cord option 912, Denmark
W1	8120-4600		Power cord option 917, Africa
W1	8120-4754		Power cord option 918, Japan
	Option 101		**Accessory pouch and front-panel cover.**
	5041-9411		Pouch
	54601-44101		Front-panel cover

Accessory replacement boards

54650-66502	HP-IB interface module
54651-66502	RS-232-C interface module
54652-66501	Parallel output interface module
54654-66501	Training signal board

Attenuator covers replacement parts (these are a part of the A3 system board)

54600-62001	External trigger attenuator cover (used on HP 54600A only)
54601-62001	Channel attenuator cover (one used on HP 54600A, two used on HP 54601A and HP 54602A)
0624-0729	Screw that holds attenuator cover to system board
54601-09101	BNC contact spring, one per BNC

4

Performance Characteristics

Performance Characteristics

The performance characteristics describe the typical performance of the oscilloscope. You will notice that some of the characteristics are marked as tested, these are values that you can verify with the performance tests under "Verifying Oscilloscope Performance," on page 67.

Vertical System

All channels

Bandwidth[1]:

dc to 100 MHz −3 dB (HP 54600A & HP 54601A)
dc to 150 MHz −3 dB (channels 1 & 2, HP 54602A)
dc to 250 MHz −3 dB (channels 3 & 4, HP 54602A)
ac coupled, 10 Hz to 100 MHz −3 dB (HP 54600A & HP 54601A)
ac coupled, 10 Hz to 150 MHz −3 dB (channels 1 & 2, HP 54602A)

Rise time:

3.5 ns (calculated, HP 54600A & HP 54601A)
<2.33 ns (calculated, channels 1 & 2, HP 54602A)
<1.4 ns (calculated, channels 3 & 4, HP 54602A)

Dynamic range: ±32 V or ±8 divisions, whichever is less
Math functions: Channel 1 + or − channel 2
Input resistance: 1 MΩ
Input capacitance: ≈13 pf

Maximum input voltage: 400 V (dc + peak ac)

1 Tested, see "To verify bandwidth," on page 72.

Channels 1 and 2

Range: 2 mV/div to 5 V/div
Accuracy[1]: ±1.5%
Verniers[1]: Fully calibrated, accuracy about ±3%
Cursor accuracy[1, 2, 3]:
  Single cursor accuracy: vertical accuracy ±1.2% of full scale ±0.5% of position value
  Dual cursor accuracy: vertical accuracy ±0.4% of full scale
Bandwidth limit: ≈20 MHz
Coupling: Ground, ac, and dc
Inversion: Channel 1 and channel 2
CMRR (common mode rejection ratio): ≈ 20 dB at 50 MHz

Channels 3 and 4 (HP 54601A & HP 54602A only)

Range: 0.1 V/div and 0.5 V/div ranges
Accuracy[1]: ±1.5%
Coupling: Ground and dc

1 When the temperature is within ±10 °C from the calibration temperature.
2 Use a full scale of 80 mV for 2 mV/div and 5 mV/div ranges.
3 Tested, see "To verify voltage measurement accuracy," on page 69.

Horizontal System

Sweep speeds: 5 s/div to 2 ns/div main and delayed
Accuracy: ±0.01%
Vernier: Accuracy ±0.05%
Horizontal resolution: 100 ps
Cursor accuracy[1,2]: (Δt and 1/Δt) ±0.01% ±0.2% of full scale ±200 ps
Delay jitter: 10 ppm
Pretrigger delay (negative time): ≥10 divisions
Posttrigger delay (from trigger point to start of sweep): at least 2560 divisions or 50 ms. Not to exceed 100 s.
Delayed sweep operation

Main sweep	Delayed sweep
5 s/div to 10 ms/div	up to 200 times main sweep
5 ms/div and faster	up to 2 ns/div

1 Use full scale of 50 ns on 2 ns/div range.
2 Tested, see "To verify horizontal Δt and 1/Δt accuracy," on page 78.

Trigger System

Internal trigger

Sensitivity[1]:
- dc to 25 MHz 0.35 div or 3.5 mV (all channels on all models)
- dc to 100 MHz 1 div or 10 mV (all channels on HP 54600A & HP 54601A)
- dc to 150 MHz 1 div or 10 mV (channels 1 & 2 on HP 54602A)
- dc to 250 MHz 1 div or 10 mV (channels 3 & 4 on HP 54602A)

Sources:
- Channels 1 to 4 and line on HP 54601A & HP 54602A
- Channels 1, 2, line, and external on HP 54600A

Coupling: ac, dc, LF reject, HF reject, and noise reject
- LF reject and HF reject −3 dB at ≈50 kHz

Modes: Auto, Autolevel, Normal, Single, and TV
TV triggering: Available on channels 1 and 2 only
TV line and field: 0.5 division of composite sync for stable display
Holdoff: Adjustable from 200 ns to ≈13 s

External trigger (available on HP 54600A only)

Range: ±18 V
Sensitivity[1]:
- dc to 25 MHz 50 mV
- dc to 100 MHz 100 mV

Coupling: dc, HF reject, and noise reject
Input resistance: 1 MΩ
Input capacitance: ≈13 pf
⚠ Maximum input voltage: 400 V (dc + peak ac)

1 Tested, see "To verify trigger sensitivity," on page 81.

XY Operation

Z Blanking: TTL high blanks trace
Bandwidths: X and Y same as vertical system
Phase difference: ±3 degrees at 100 kHz

Display System

Display: 7-inch raster CRT
Resolution: 255 vertical by 500 horizontal points
Controls: Front-panel intensity control
Graticule: 8 × 10 grid or frame
Autostore: Autostore saves previous sweeps in half bright display and the most recent sweep in full bright display.

Acquisition System

Maximum sample rate: 20 MSa/s
Resolution: 8 bits
Simultaneous channels: Channels 1 and 2 or channels 3 and 4
Record length: 4,000 points (2,000 single shot)
Maximum update rate: 1,000,000 points/s
Single-shot bandwidth: 2 MHz single channel, 1 MHz dual channel
Peak detect: 50 ns glitch capture (100 ns dual channel) from 5 s/div to 50 μs/div
Average: Number of averages selectable at 8, 64, and 256

Advanced Functions

Automatic measurements: (measurements are continuously updated)
- Voltage: Vavg, Vrms, Vp-p, Vtop, Vbase, Vmin, Vmax
- Time: Frequency, period, + width, − width, duty cycle, rise time, and fall time

Cursors: Manually or automatically placed

Setup functions:
- Autoscale: Sets vertical and horizontal deflections and trigger level for signals with a frequency ≥50 Hz, duty cycle >1% and voltage level
  - channels 1 and 2 >20 mVp-p
  - channels 3 and 4 >100 mVp-p
  - external trigger (HP 54600A only) >100 mVp-p
- Save/Recall: 16 front-panel setups
- Trace memory: Two volatile pixel memories

Power Requirements

Line voltage range: 100 Vac to 240 Vac
Line voltage selection: Automatic
Line frequency: 45 Hz to 440 Hz
Maximum power consumption: 220 VA

General

Environmental characteristics

The instrument meets or exceeds the environmental requirements of MIL-T-28800D for Type III, Class 3, Style D equipment as described below.

Ambient temperature: (Tested to MIL-T-28800D paragraphs 4.5.5.13 option 2 and 4.5.5.14)

Operating: −10 °C to +55 °C (+14 °F to +131 °F)

Nonoperating: −51 °C to +71 °C (−60 °F to +160 °F)

Humidity: (tested to Hewlett-Packard environmental specification section 758 paragraphs 4.0, 4.1, and 4.2 for class B-1 products)

Operating: 95% relative humidity at +40 °C (+104 °F) for 24 hours

Nonoperating: 90% relative humidity at +65 °C (+149 °F) for 24 hours

Altitude: (Tested to MIL-T-28800E paragraph 4.5.5.2)

Operating: to 4,500 m (15,000 ft)

Nonoperating: to 15,000 m (50,000 ft)

EMI

EMI (commercial) FTZ 1046 Class B

EMI Meets the requirements in accordance with MIL-T-28800,
paragraph 3.8.3 table XII, and MIL-STD-461C
CE01: Part 2 narrow band requirements up to 15 kHz
CE03: Part 4
CE07 full limits
CS01: Part 2
CS02: Part 2
CS06: Part 5 limited to 300 V
RE01: Parts 5 and 6 measured at 12 inches, 15 dB relaxation to 20 kHz, and exceptioned from 20 kHz to 50 kHz.
RE02: Part 2 (limited to 1 GHz) Full limits of class A1c and A1f,
with option 002 installed
without option 002 installed 10 dB relaxation, 14 kHz to 100 kHz
RS02: Part 2, Part I Exceptioned
RS02: Part 2, Part II Exceptioned
RS03: Part 2, limited to 1 V/meter from 14 kHz to 1 GHz
(with option 001 installed) Slight trace shift from 80 MHz to 200 MHz

Vibration

Operating: 15 minutes along each of the 3 major axes; 0.025 inch p-p displacement, 10 Hz to 55 Hz in one-minute cycles. Held for 10 minutes at 55 Hz (4 g at 55 Hz).

Shock

Operating: 30 g, 1/2 sine, 11 ms duration, 3 shocks per axis along major axis. Total of 18 shocks.

Physical characteristics

Size (excluding handle)
Height 172 mm (6.8 in)
Width 322 mm (12.7 in)
Depth 317 mm (12.5 in)
Weight: 6.2 kg (14lbs)

Product Regulations

Safety IEC 348
UL 1244
CSA-C22.2 No.231 (Series M-89)

EMC This Product meets the requirement of the European Communities (EC) EMC Directive 89/336/EEC.

Emissions EN55011/CISPR 11 (ISM, Group 1, Class A equipment)
SABS RAA Act No. 24 (1990)

Immunity EN50082-1	Code[1]	Notes[2]
IEC 801-2 (ESD) 8kV AD	1	
IEC 801-3 (Rad.) 3 V/m	1	
IEC 801-4 (EFT) 1kV	1	

[1] Performance Codes:
1 PASS - Normal operation, no effect.
2 PASS - Temporary degradation, self recoverable.
3 PASS - Temporary degradation, operator intervention required.
4 FAIL - Not recoverable, component damage.

[2] Notes:
(None)

Sound Pressure Level Less than 60 dBA

Glossary

Auto A trigger mode that produces a baseline display if the trigger conditions are not met. If the trigger frequency is less than 25 Hz, even if the level and slope conditions are met, a free running display will result.

Auto Level The oscilloscope sets the trigger point to the 50% amplitude point on the displayed waveform. If there is no signal present, a baseline is displayed.

Autoscale Front-panel key that automatically sets up the oscilloscope to display a signal.

Autostore displays the stored waveforms in half bright, and the most recent trace is displayed in full bright.

Baseline Free running trace on the display when no signal is applied and the trigger mode is set to auto or auto level.

BW Lim (Bandwidth Limit) Limits the displayed bandwidth of the selected channel to 20 MHz, and is available for channels 1 and 2 only. This feature is useful for viewing noisy signals

Couplng (Coupling) For the channels, it changes the input coupling. Channels 1 and 2 allow dc, ac, or ground, while channels 3 and 4 allow dc or ground. In the trigger menu, it toggles between dc and ac for trigger coupling.

Cursors Horizontal and vertical markers used for making custom voltage and time measurements.

Delay In main sweep, the delay knob moves the sweep horizontally, and indicates how far the time reference is from the trigger point. In delayed sweep the delay knob moves the starting point of the portion of the main sweep to be expanded by the delayed sweep.

Delayed Gives an expanded view of the main sweep.

Display Allows selection of either normal, peak detect, or averaged display modes.

Erase Clears the display.

External Trigger Is available only on the two channel oscilloscope. Nonviewable input that is usable as a trigger source only.

Field 1 Triggers on the field 1 portion of the video signal.

Field 2 Triggers on the field 2 portion of the video signal.

HF Reject (high frequency reject) Adds a low pass filter with a 3 dB point at 50 KHz to the trigger path.

Holdoff Keeps the trigger from rearming for an amount of time set by the holdoff knob.

Internal Trigger The oscilloscope triggers from a channel input that you choose.

Invert Invert shifts the displayed waveform 180 degree, and is available for channels 1 and 2 only. When the oscilloscope is triggered on the signal to be inverted, the trigger is also inverted.

Level Front-panel knob that changes the trigger level.

LF Reject (low frequency reject) Adds a high pass filter with a 3 dB point at 50 KHz to the trigger path.

Line In TV trigger mode, the oscilloscope triggers on the TV line sync pulses. As a trigger source, the oscilloscope triggers off of the power line frequency.

Main Sets the oscilloscope to a volts vs time display that displays the main time base sweep.

Mode Allows you to select one of five trigger modes, Auto level, Auto, Normal, Single, TV.

Noise Rej (noise reject) Decreases the trigger sensitivity to reduce the triggering on signal noise.

Normal If a trigger signal is present and the trigger conditions are met, a waveform is displayed. If there is no trigger signal, the oscilloscope does not trigger and the display is not updated.

Peak Det (peak detect) Allows detection of signal extremes as the sample rate is decreased in the 5 s to 50 ms/div time base settings.

Polarity Selects either positive or negative TV sync pulses.

Position Knob that moves the signal vertically on the display.

Print/Utility Allows access to the module menus and service menus.

Probe Allows selection of 1, 10, or 100 to match a probe's division ratio so that the vertical scaling and voltage measurements reflect the actual voltage levels at the tip of the probe.

Recall Recalls a selected front-panel setup that you saved to one of 16 memory location. Memory selection is with either a softkey or the knob closest to the Cursors front-panel key.

Recall Setup Recalls the front-panel setup that was saved with a waveform.

Run The oscilloscope acquires data and displays the most recent trace.

Save Saves the current front-panel setup to one of the possible 16 memory locations. Memory selection is with either a softkey or the knob closest to the Cursors front-panel key.

Setup Allows access to front-panel setup keys.

Single (single shot) The oscilloscope triggers once when the trigger conditions are met. The oscilloscope must be rearmed before the oscilloscope retriggers by pressing either the Run or Autostore front-panel keys.

Slope/Coupling Allows access to the trigger slope and input coupling menus.

Slope Selects either the rising or falling edge of the signal to trigger the oscilloscope.

Source Allows you to select a trigger source.

Stop Freezes the display.

Time Allows access to the automatic time measurement keys.

Time/Div Changes the time base in a 1-2-5 step sequence from 2 ns to 5 s.

Time Ref Lft Cntr (time reference left or center) Sets the time reference to either one graticule in from the left edge of the display or to center of the display.

Trace Allows access to the trace storage keys.

Trace Mem (trace memory) One of two pixel memory locations used for storing traces.

TV Allows access to the TV slope and trigger coupling keys.

Vernier Vernier allows a calibrated fine adjustment with the channel 1 and 2 Volts/Div knob, and the time base Time/Div knob.

Voltage Allows access to the automatic voltage measurement keys.

Volts/Div Changes the vertical scaling in a 1-2-5 step sequence from 2 mV to 5 V.

XY Changes the display to a volts versus volts display.

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DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

according to ISO/IEC Guide 22 and EN 45014

Manufacturer's Name: Hewlett-Packard Company

Manufacturer's Address: 1900 Garden of the Gods Road
Colorado Springs , CO 80901
U.S.A.

declares, that the product

Product Name: Oscilloscope

Model Number(s): HP 54600A/54601A/54602A

Product Options: All

conforms to the following product specifications:

Safety: IEC 348 / HD 401
UL 1244
CSA - C22.2 No. 231 (Series M-89)

EMC: CISPR 11:1990 /EN 55011 (1991): Group 1 Class A
IEC 801-2:1991 /EN 50082-1 (1992): 8 kV AD
IEC 801-3:1984 /EN 50082-1 (1992): 3 V/m
IEC 801-4:1988 /EN 50082-1 (1992): 1 kV

Supplementary Information:

Colorado Springs, June 10, 1992

John W. Strathman

John Strathman, Quality Manager

European Contact: Your local Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office or Hewlett-Packard GmbH, Department ZQ / Standards Europe, Herrenberger Straße 130, D-7030 Böblingen (FAX: +49-7031-144195)

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Safety

This apparatus has been designed and tested in accordance with IEC Publication 348, Safety Requirements for Measuring Apparatus, and has been supplied in a safe condition. This is a Safety Class I instrument (provided with terminal for protective earthing). Before applying power, verify that the correct safety precautions are taken (see the following warnings). In addition, note the external markings on the instrument that are described under "Safety Symbols."

Warning

- Before turning on the instrument, you must connect the protective earth terminal of the instrument to the protective conductor of the (mains) power cord. The mains plug shall only be inserted in a socket outlet provided with a protective earth contact. You must not negate the protective action by using an extension cord (power cable) without a protective conductor (grounding). Grounding one conductor of a two-conductor outlet is not sufficient protection.
- Only fuses with the required rated current, voltage, and specified type (normal blow, time delay, etc.) should be used. Do not use repaired fuses or short-circuited fuseholders. To do so could cause a shock of fire hazard.
- Service instructions are for trained service personnel. To avoid dangerous electric shock, do not perform any service unless qualified to do so. Do not attempt internal service or adjustment unless another person, capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation, is present.
- If you energize this instrument by an auto transformer (for voltage reduction), make sure the common terminal is connected to the earth terminal of the power source.
- Whenever it is likely that the ground protection is impaired, you must make the instrument inoperative and secure it against any unintended operation.
- Do not operate the instrument in the presence of flammable gasses or fumes. Operation of any electrical instrument in such an environment constitutes a definite safety hazard.
- Do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification to the instrument.
- Capacitors inside the instrument may retain a charge even if the instrument is disconnected from its source of supply.
- Use caution when exposing or handling the CRT. Handling or replacing the CRT shall be done only by qualified maintenance personnel.

Safety Symbols

Instruction manual symbol: the product is marked with this symbol when it is necessary for you to refer to the instruction manual in order to protect against damage to the product.

Hazardous voltage symbol.

Earth terminal symbol: Used to indicate a circuit common connected to grounded chassis.

WARNING

The Warning sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to a procedure, practice, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury. Do not proceed beyond a Warning sign until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

CAUTION

The Caution sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to or destruction of part or all of the product. Do not proceed beyond a Caution symbol until the indicated conditions are fully understood or met.

Hewlett-Packard
P.O. Box 2197
900 Garden of the Gods Road
Colorado Springs, CO 80901

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This Hewlett-Packard product has a warranty against defects in material and workmanship for a period of three years from date of shipment. During the warranty period, Hewlett-Packard Company will, at its option, either repair or replace products that prove to be defective.

For warranty service or repair, this product must be returned to a service facility designated by Hewlett-Packard.

For products returned to Hewlett-Packard for warranty service, the Buyer shall prepay shipping charges to Hewlett-Packard and Hewlett-Packard shall pay shipping charges to return the product to the Buyer. However, the Buyer shall pay all shipping charges, duties, and taxes for products returned to Hewlett-Packard from another country.

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Hewlett-Packard Company certifies that this product met its published specifications at the time of shipment from the factory. Hewlett-Packard further certifies that its calibration measurements are traceable to the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology, to the extent allowed by the Institute's calibration facility, and to the calibration facilities of other International Standards Organization members.

About this edition

This is the first edition of the *HP 54600-Series Oscilloscope User and Service Guide.*

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New editions are complete revisions of the manual. Update packages, which are issued between editions, contain additional and replacement pages to be merged into the manual by you. The dates on the title page change only when a new edition is published.

A software or firmware code may be printed before the date. This code indicates the version level of the software or firmware of this product at the time the manual or update was issued. Many product updates do not require manual changes; and, conversely, manual corrections may be done without accompanying product changes. Therefore, do not expect a one-to-one correspondence between product updates and manual updates.

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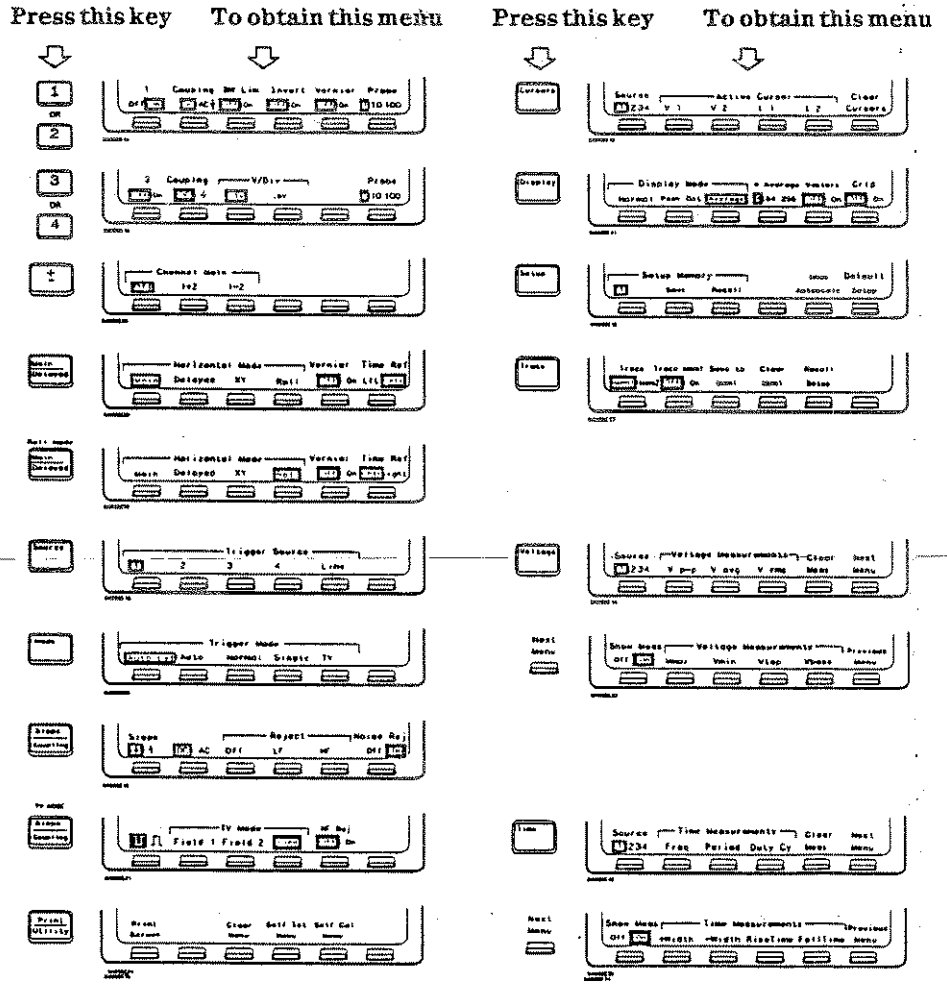
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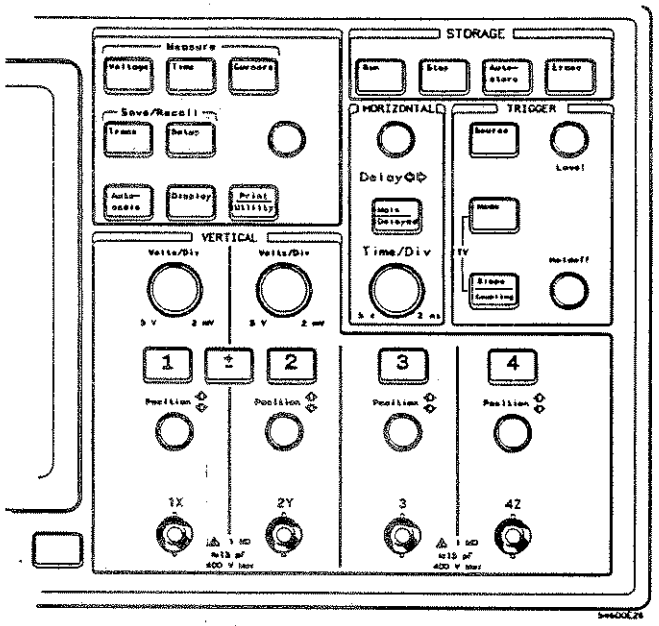
STORAGE
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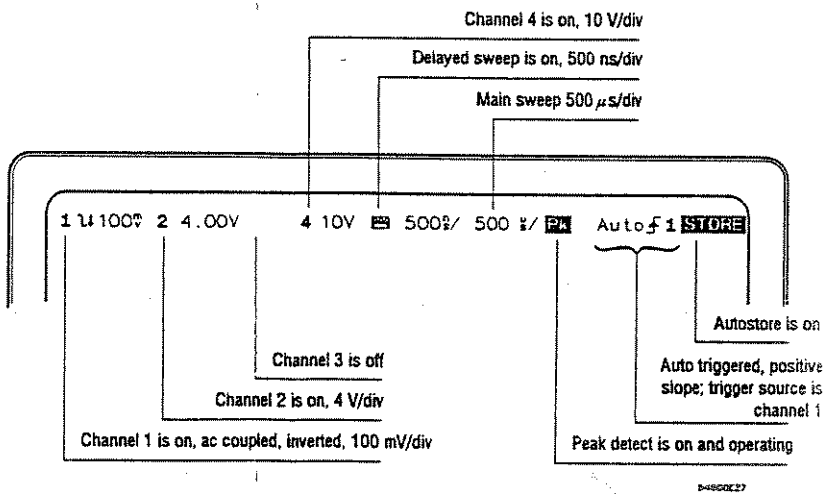
Channel 4 is on, 10 V/div
Delayed sweep is on, 500 ns/div
Main sweep 500 µs/div
Autostore is on
Auto triggered, positive slope; trigger source is channel 1
Channel 3 is off
Channel 2 is on, 4 V/div
Channel 1 is on, ac coupled, inverted, 100 mV/div
Peak detect is on and operating
STORE