

**30 MHz Oscilloscope
Scientech 801C**

**Learning Material
Ver. 1.1**



An ISO 9001:2008 company

Scientech Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

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Save paper, save trees, save earth

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Your this act will help to save paper.

Please remember that each paper manual requires 50-100 sheets of paper
on an average.

Your CD learning material has

colourful diagrams,

plenty of theory,

detailed experiments with observation tables,

frequently asked questions, etc.

..... and more so sometimes videos as well.

- **Sciotech Eco Foundation**

-

Certificate

Standard: **ISO 9001:2008**

Certificate Registr. No. **85 100 001 10182**

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Certificate Holder: **Sciencetech Technologies Pvt. Ltd.**

Unit 1: 94 – 101, Electronics Complex, Pardeshi Pura,
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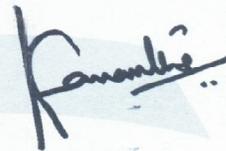
Unit 2: 90 – 91, Electronics Complex, Pardeshi Pura,
Indore – 452 010, Madhya Pradesh, India

Scope: **Design, Manufacture of Electronic Test & Measuring
Instruments, Training Products for Electrical & Electronics
Education and Providing Technology Training**

An audit was performed, Report No. 10182. Proof has been
furnished that the requirements according to ISO 9001:2008
are fulfilled.

The due date for all future audits is 04-10 (dd.mm).

Validity: The certificate is valid from **2010-12-13 until 2013-12-12.**



Bangalore, 2010-12-20

The Certification Body of
TÜV Rheinland India Pvt. Ltd.

The validity of this certificate is subject to timely completion of Surveillance audits as agreed

in the Contract. The Validity of the Certificate can be verified under www.tuv.com with the identification No. 910502/003

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30MHz Oscilloscope
Scientech 801C
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RoHS Compliance



Scientech Products are RoHS Complied.

RoHS Directive concerns with the restrictive use of Hazardous substances (Pb, Cd, Cr, Hg, Br compounds) in electric and electronic equipments.

Scientech products are “Lead Free” and “Environment Friendly”.

It is mandatory that service engineers use lead free solder wire and use the soldering irons upto (25 W) that reach a temperature of 450°C at the tip as the melting temperature of the unleaded solder is higher than the leaded solder.

Safety Instructions

Read the following safety instructions carefully before operating the instrument. To avoid any personal injury or damage to the instrument or any product connected to it.

Do not operate the instrument if you suspect any damage within.

The instrument should be serviced by qualified personnel only.

For your safety:

Use proper Mains cord : Use only the mains cord designed for this instrument. Ensure that the mains cord is suitable for your country.

Ground the Instrument : This instrument is grounded through the protective earth conductor of the mains cord. To avoid electric shock the grounding conductor must be connected to the earth ground. Before making connections to the input terminals, ensure that the instrument is properly grounded.

Observe Terminal Ratings : To avoid fire or shock hazards, observe all ratings and marks on the instrument.

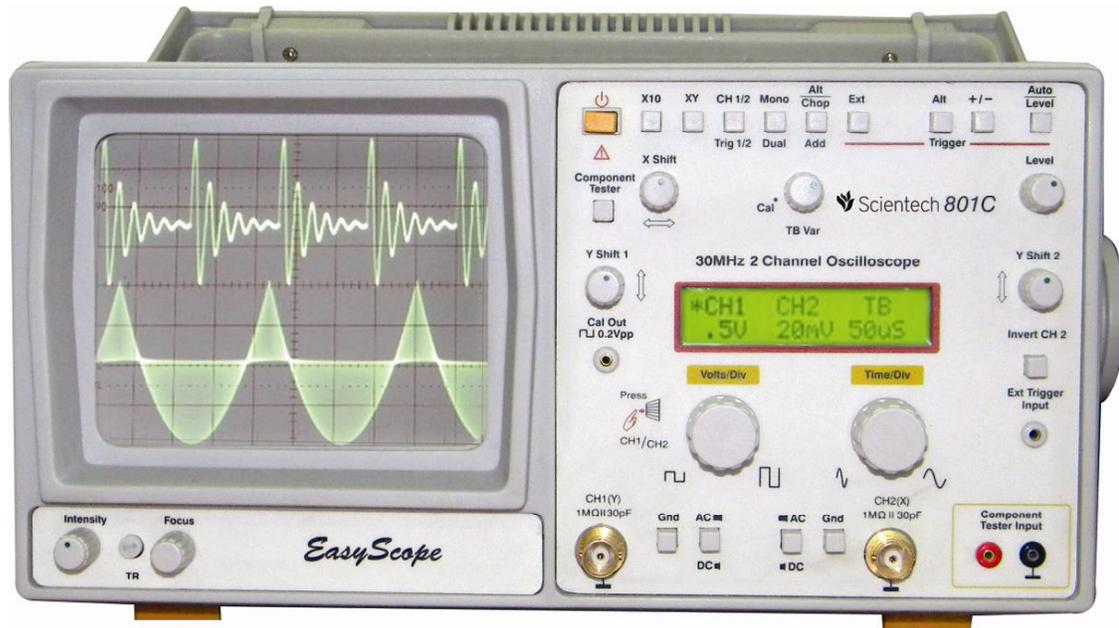
Use only the proper Fuse : Use the fuse type and rating specified for this instrument.

Use in proper Atmosphere : Please refer to operating conditions given in the manual.

- 1. Do not operate in wet / damp conditions.**
- 2. Do not operate in an explosive atmosphere.**
- 3. Keep the product dust free, clean and dry.**

Introduction

EasyScope - Scientech 801C is a New Trend Oscilloscope with feel of Digital Touch. The Digital Readout Backlit LCD displays Volts/Div and Time/Div settings. Rugged yet light weight 801C has sharp and bright trace. The Vertical Bandwidth is more than adequate for all your needs and you can easily view signals upto 40 MHz. Built-in component tester, which makes it an indispensable instrument, this allows both passive and active components to be tested, while still in-circuit.



Features

- **Digital Readout with Backlit LCD**
- **30 MHz Bandwidth**
- **x10 Magnification**
- **20 ns max sweep speed**
- **Stable Triggering upto 40MHz**
- **Alternate Triggering**
- **Sharp Trace CRT & Auto focus**
- **Gold Plated BNC Connectors**
- **Built - in – Component Tester**

Technical Specifications

Operating Modes:

Channel 1, Channel 2, Channel 1 & 2 alternate or chopped (approximately 350KHz), X - Y (Ratio 1:1 Input via CH2), Add/ Sub CH1± CH2, Invert CH2.

Vertical deflection (Y):

(Identical channels)

Bandwidth: DC - 30MHz (-3dB)

Rise Time: 12ns (approximately).

Deflection coefficients:

Micro-controller based 12 calibrated steps 5 mV/Div–20 V/Div (1-2-5 sequence). Electronic Control Display on 32 character backlit Alphanumeric LCD.

Accuracy: ± 3%

Input Impedance: 1MΩ || 30pF (approximately)

Input: Gold plated BNC

Input coupling: DC-AC-GND

Maximum Input voltage: 400V (DC + Peak AC).

Time Base:

Time coefficients: Micro-controller based 18 calibrated steps, 0.5μs/Div - 0.2 s/Div (1-2-5 sequence) with magnifier x10 to 50 ns/Div, with variable control to 20ns/Div. Electronic control display on 32 character backlit Alphanumeric LCD.

Accuracy: ± 3% (in cal position)

Trigger System:

Modes: Auto / Level

Source: CH1, CH2, Alt CH1/CH2, External.

Slope: Positive or Negative

Coupling: AC

Sensitivity: Internal 5mm, External 0.8V (Approximately).

Trigger Bandwidth: 40MHz.

Horizontal Deflection (X):

Bandwidth: DC - 2.5MHz (-3 dB).

X-Y mode: Phase Shift < 3° at 60KHz.

Deflection coefficients: Micro-controller based 12 calibrated steps 5 mV/Div-20 V/Div (1-2-5 sequence). Electronic Control Display on 32 character backlit Alphanumeric LCD.

Input Impedance: 1MΩ || 30pF (approximately)

Input: Gold plated BNC

Built-in Single Touch Component Tester

Test Voltage: Max 8.6Vrms Open

Test Current: Max 8mA Arms Shorted

Test Frequency: 50 Hz, Test circuit grounded to chassis

Continuity Tester: Beeper sounds <75 approx.

General Information:

Cathode Ray Tube: 140mm Rectangular tube with internal graticule. P31 Phosphor

Accelerating potential: 2KV (approximately)

Display: 8 x 10cm

Trace Rotation: Adjustable on front panel

Calibrator: Square Wave Generator 1KHz (approximately), 0.2Vpp ± 1% for probe compensation.

Stabilized Power Supply: All operating voltages including the EHT

Mains Voltage: 230V ±15%, 50Hz. 60Hz on request

Power Consumption: 45VA (approximately)

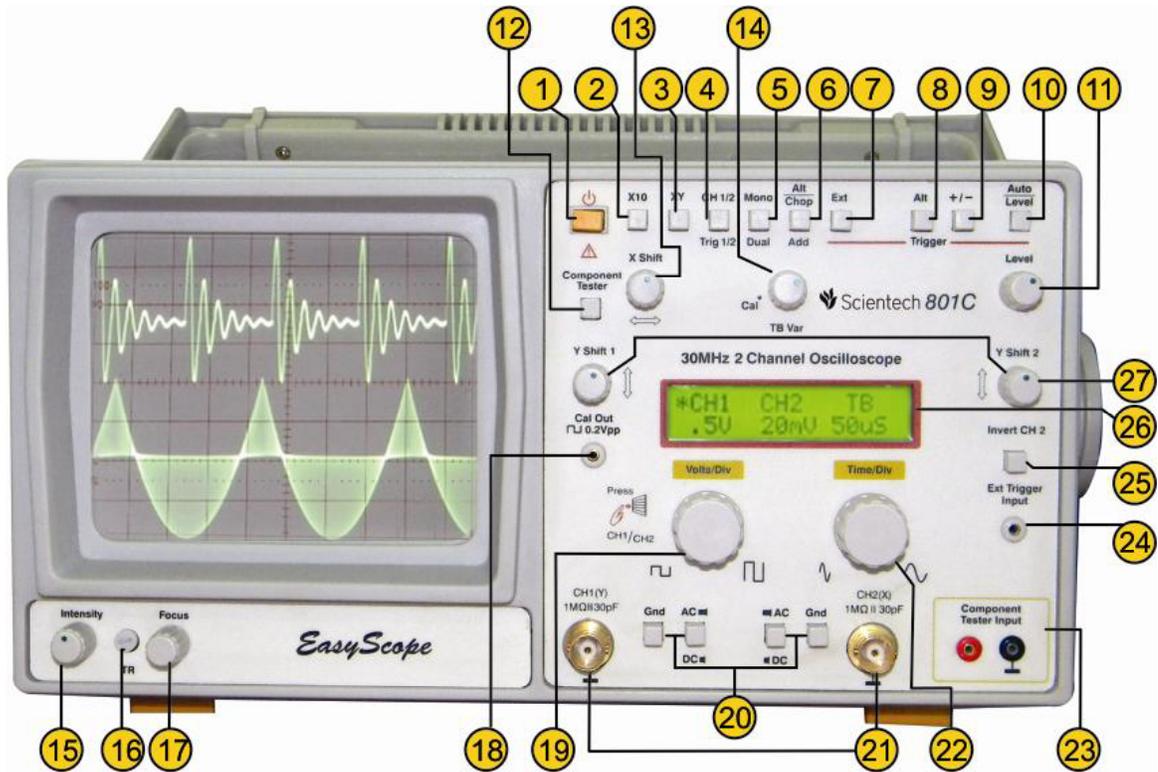
Weight (approx): 7.5Kg. (approximately)

Dimensions (mm): W325 x D370 x H155

Operating Temperature: 0-40C°; 90% RH

(Subject to change)

Panel Diagram



Panel Controls

- (1) **Power ‘On/Off’** : Rocker switch for supplying power to instrument.
- (2) **X10** : Switch when pushed gives 10 times magnification of the X signal.
- (3) **XY** : Switch when pressed cuts off the time base & allows access to the external horizontal signal to be fed through CH2 (used for X - Y display).
- (4) **CH1/ 2
Trig 1/ 2** : Switch selects channel & trigger source (released CH1 & pressed CH2).
- (5) **Mono/ Dual** : Switch selects Mono or Dual trace operation.
- (6) **Alt/ Chop/ Add** : Switch selects alternate or chopped in Dual mode. If Mono is selected then this switch enables addition or subtraction of channel i.e. CH1 \pm CH2.
- (7) **Ext** : Switch when pressed allows external triggering signal to be fed from the socket marked Trigger Input (24).
- (8) **Alt** : Selects alternate trigger mode from CH1 & CH2. In this mode both the signals are synchronized.
- (9) **Slope (+/-)** : Switch selects the slope of triggering, whether positive going or negative going.
- (10) **Auto/Level** : Switch selects Auto/Level position. Auto is used to get trace when no signal is fed at the input. In Level position the trigger level can be varied from the positive peak to negative peak with Level Control.
- (11) **Level** : Controls the trigger level from peak to peak amplitude of signal.
- (12) **Component
Tester** : Switch when pressed starts CT operation.
- (13) **X Shift** : Controls horizontal position of the trace.
- (14) **TB Var** : Controls the time speed in between two steps of Time/Div switch. For calibration put this pot fully anticlockwise at Cal position.
- (15) **Intensity** : Controls the brightness of the trace.
- (16) **TR** : Trace Rotation controls the alignment of the trace with graticule (screw driver adjustment).
- (17) **Focus** : Controls the sharpness of the trace.

- (18) Cal Out** : Socket provided for square wave output 200mV used for probe compensation and checking vertical sensitivity, etc.
- (19) Volts/Div.** : Switch selects Volt/Div. step for CH1 & CH2
- (20) DC/AC/GND** : Input coupling switch for each channel. In AC the signal is coupled through 0.1MFD capacitor.
- (21) CH1 (Y) & CH2 (X)** : BNC connectors serve as input connection for CH1 & CH2 Channel 2 input connector also serves as horizontal external Input.
- (22) Time /Div.** : Switch selects Time/Div. steps.
- (23) Component Tester Input:** To test any components in the CT mode, put one test prod in this socket and connect the other test prod in ground socket.
- (24) Trigger Input** : Socket provided to feed external trigger signal in External Trigger mode.
- (25) Invert CH2** : Switch when pressed invert polarity of CH2.
- (26) Digital Readout** : LCD window for displaying Digital Readout for Volt/Div. & Time/Div. settings.
- (27) Y Shift 1 & 2** : Controls provided for vertical deflection of trace for each channel.

Back Panel Controls

Fuse: 350mA fuse is provided at the back panel.

Operating Instructions

General Information:

The 30MHz Dual Trace **Scientech 801C** is a compact, low line and just trouble free new generation Oscilloscope. It is technically advanced, as particularly illustrated by the increased use of microcontroller circuits. The logical arrangement of the controls & connectors makes it easy to become familiar with the operation of the instruments. However, even, experienced users of Oscilloscopes should read the following instructions thoroughly before using the instrument.

Operating Conditions:

Ambient temperature range for operation: 0°C - 40°C; 90% RH

Ambient temperature range for storage transportation: - 20°C to + 70°C.

The instrument should be placed in a clean and dry room and should be operated in normal position; however, the convection cooling must not be impaired.

First Time Operation & Presetting:

At the time of delivery, the instrument is set at 230VAC mains voltage. To obtain a display:

- All push buttons should be in the released position.
- Instrument is turned 'On' by pressing "Power" ON button. An LCD indicates that the instrument is 'On'. It is recommended to switch on the instrument for about 30 minutes prior to commencement of any calibration check.
- If no trace is visible after a warm-up of one minute:
 - a. Check "Intensity". It is possible that this control needs to be increased, rotate knob clockwise.
 - b. Bring X&Y "Shift" controls in the centre. Check Auto/Level controls bring it in Auto position.
- If only a dot appears [Caution, the CRT phosphor could be damaged under this condition probably] the push button for XY is pressed. If this is so, it should be released.
- Now, the trace should appear and the "Intensity" control should be adjusted for average brightness, while optimum sharpness is obtained by adjusting the "Focus" control.
- At the same time both input coupling switch "DC-AC-GND" should be in the "GND" position. Thus, the inputs of the Y-amplifiers are grounded preventing the introduction of unwanted signals.
- Check Time/Div. & Volts/Div. function by using rotary knobs.

Type of Signal Voltage:

All signals whose frequency spectrum is below 30MHz can be displayed on the **Scientech 801C**.

- Simple electrical processes such as sinusoidal RF and AF signals or 50Hz ripple voltages are easily displayed by the instrument.
- However to display square or pulse shaped signals one has to remember that their harmonic content must also be transmitted along with the fundamental. Hence the bandwidth of the vertical amplifier must be set considerably higher than the repetition of logic and pulse signals, particularly, if the duty cycle permanently changes during the operation. Otherwise, the display will move up and down without any change.
- Display of composite signals which do not contain any suitable level components for triggering cause greater problems. To obtain a well triggered display in such cases, it is necessary to use the time base 'Var' control.
- To be used as an AC or DC voltage amplifier, each channel is provided with an 'AC-DC' switch. Under normal conditions AC mode is used. Use of DC mode is recommended only when acquisition of the DC voltage content signal is absolutely necessary. However, when investigating very low frequency pulses, disturbing ramp offset may occur with AC coupling. In this case DC coupling must be used DC voltages are always measured in the 'DC' position. DC operation is to be recommended even for the representation of logic and pulse, particularly under conditions when the duty cycle changes permanently during the operation, else, the display will move up and down with change.

Magnitude of Signal Voltage:

Generally alternating voltage data normally refers to effective values (rms = root mean square value). But, for signal magnitude and voltage in Oscilloscope tests the volt peak-to-peak (V_{pp}) value (which is the value of real potential difference between the most positive and most negative points of a signal waveform) is taken.

To convert a value of sinusoidal wave displayed on the Oscilloscope screen to its effective value, the resulting voltage peak-to-peak value has to be divided by 2.83. Conversely V_{pp} is 2.83 times V_{eff} (V_{rms}) and is equivalent to the sinusoidal voltage. The relations of the different voltages magnitude is given in the figure 1.

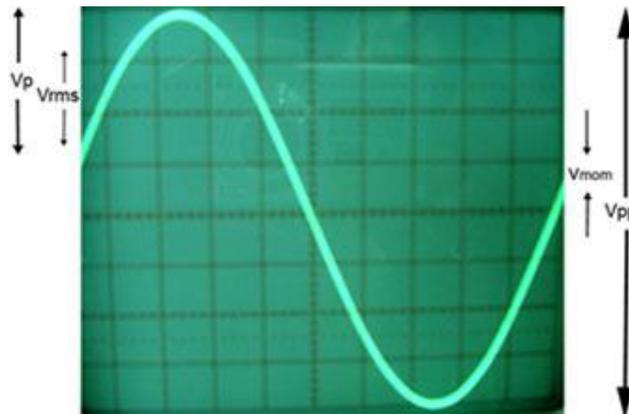


Figure 1

The minimum required voltage on the Y input for a display of 1cm amplitude is 2mVpp. However, smaller signals can be displayed. The deflection coefficients on the input attenuators are indicated by Vpp/cm or mVpp/cm. The magnitude of the applied voltage is ascertained by multiplying the selected deflection coefficient with the display amplitude in cm. If an attenuator probe x10 is used, a further multiplication by 10 is required with direct connection to the Y input, signals upto 160Vpp can be displayed. If the applied signal is superimposed on a direct voltage, the total value (DC Peak value of the alternating voltage) of the signal on the Y input must not exceed 400V.

Time Values of Signal Voltage:

As a rule all signals displayed are repeating process having a recurring frequency or repetition rate which can be designated as "periods per second". For this, the units are indicated on the "Time Base" switch $\mu s/cm$, ms/cm and s/cm . accordingly, the "Time Base" dial is subdivided into two sectors. The duration of a signal period or a portion of the waveform is obtained by multiplying the relevant time fine control marked "Var" must be in its calibrated position for accurate measurement (arrow horizontal and pointing to the left).

If the time is relatively short as compared with the complete signal period, an expanded time scale (x10) should be applied. The ascertained time value is to be divided by 10 in this case. When investigating the pulse behaviour of a signal voltage, the critical feature is the rise time of the voltage step. To ensure that transients, ramp offsets, and bandwidth limits do not unduly influence the measuring accuracy, the rise time is generally measured between 10% and 90% of the vertical pulse height.

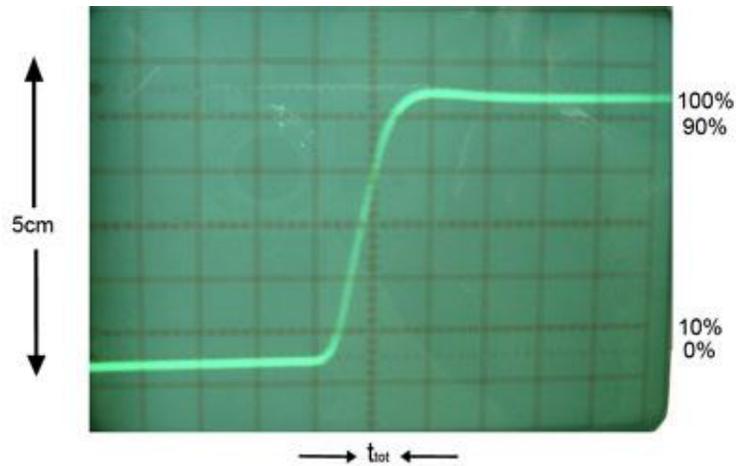


Figure 2

Connection of Test Signal:

The signal displayed should be fed to the Y input of the Oscilloscope through a shielded test cable or by an x10 attenuator probe. The use of these cables with high impedance circuits is only recommended for relatively low frequencies (upto approximately 50KHz). For higher frequencies, and when the signal source is of low impedance, a cable of matched characteristic impedance (usually 50Ω) is recommended when investigating square or pulse waveforms with fast rise times, transient phenomenon on both the edge and top of the signal may become visible, if the correct termination is not used. It must be remembered that the 50Ω through termination will dissipate a maximum of 2 watts. If an x10 attenuator probe is used, no termination is necessary. In this case, the connecting cable is matched directly to the high-internal impedance sources are only slightly loaded. Therefore, it is advisable to use x10 probes when the voltage loss due to the attenuation of the probe is compensated by a higher sensitivity setting on the Oscilloscope **Scientech 801C**. Using of probes also provides series protection for the input of the Oscilloscope amplifier.



Note: That all attenuator probes must be compensated in conjunction with the Oscilloscope.

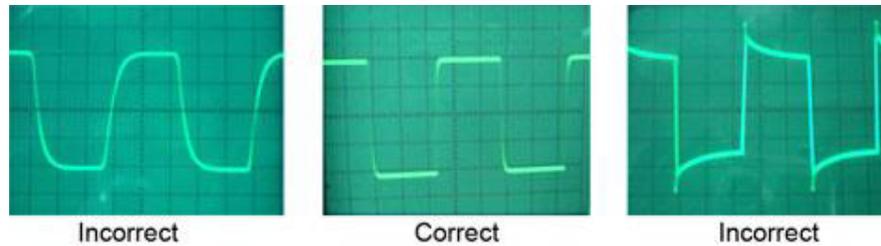
It is important to remember that for display of small signal voltage the position of the ground point on the test circuit should always be located as close as possible to the measuring point otherwise it will result in serious signal deformation from any invalidated currents through ground leads or chassis parts. Also ground leads of the attenuator probes should be ideally being as short and thick as possible.

If after connecting the test signal, the trace disappears suddenly, the signal amplitude may well be too great, i.e. the amplifier is over scaled. In such case, the attenuator switch should be turned anticlockwise, until the vertical deflection is only 3-7cm. For signal amplitudes greater than 160Vpp a x10 probe should always be used. If after connecting the signal the intensity of the trace is low, it is possible that the period of the test signal is substantially slower that the value set of the "Time Base" switch. This control should then be turned anticlockwise to a corresponding slower time coefficient.

Probe Compensation:

For the undistorted display of signals, the x10 attenuator probe must be compensated to match the input impedance of the vertical amplifier. This is done by connecting probe tip to the mini-socket on the instrument marked with a square wave, and adjusting the trimmer tool supplied with the probe. In **Scientech 801C**, the probe compensation is easily achieved due to the built in Square Wave Generator with a repetition frequency of approximately 1KHz and an output voltage of 0.2Vpp. The correct display is shown in figure given below.

The "Time Base" switch should be in the 0.2ms/cm position. The signal has an amplitude of 0.2Vpp \pm 1 %. If the attenuator switch is set to 50mV/cm, the display will have a height of 4cms (1:1 probe). Since an attenuator probe is constantly subjected to considerable stresses, the compensation should be frequently checked.

**Figure 3****Operating Modes:**

The required operating modes are selected with push buttons in the vertical amplifier section. For selecting either channel, CH1/CH2 is pressed or released, while selecting either channel; it also selects triggering of respective channels. For selecting both the channels, Dual is pressed, the alternate or chop can be selected by pressing Alt/Chop switch. For addition of channel, release Mono/Dual switch & press Alt/Chop push button, which will display addition of CH1 & CH2. Similarly, subtraction of CH1-CH2 can be achieved by pressing Invert CH2 & Add mode.

For X - Y operation the "XY" button must be pressed. The X signal is connected via the input of channel 2. The sensitivity of the horizontal amplifier during X - Y operation is selected by the CH2 attenuator switch. The sensitivity and input impedance for both the X & Y axes are equal. Note that the frequency limit of the X axis is approximately 2.5MHz (-3dB). Therefore, an increase in phase difference is noticeable at higher frequencies. The phase shift is 3 degrees approximately at 60KHz.

Trigger and Time Base:

Time Base operation is important for obtaining a satisfactory stable display. If the "Auto" push button is not pressed the sweep generator will be triggered automatically. The time axis (baseline) is then also visible without applying a signal voltage. In this position practically all uncomplicated, periodically recurring signals above 30Hz repetition frequency can be displayed in a stable locked-in position. Operation of the time base is then restricted mainly to adjusting the time setting.

To obtain a stable display at all frequencies the time base must be triggered synchronously with the applied signal. Triggering can be initiated by this signal itself or by a different external fed-in voltage, which must also be in synchronism. For this purpose, press the Ext button. The trigger signal (at least 0.6Vpp) is applied to the socket marked "Trigger Input". On single channel operation a trigger signal may also be applied to the input of channel 2 (in this case trigger selector button "Trig 1/2" must be pressed). This method is recommended if the amplitude of the trigger signal does not fall in the range 0.6 - 6Vpp, or if it is of unknown value. Using this method the signal can be adapted to the trigger input of the time base within a range of 2mVpp to approximately 160Vpp by means of the CH2 attenuator switch. Initially the unknown external trigger signal should be displayed and then adjusted to peak-to-peak amplitude of 3-6cm. The trigger signal can be taken either from CH1 or CH2. Selection is made by means of the button marked "Trig 1/2" on the front panel. If possible, it is always better to trigger with the less complicated signal. To select the trigger edge, use the "+/-" button. When it is not pressed, all displays start with a positive going rise.

If the pulse duty factor of a square signal changes drastically, and a part of this square wave deforms to a needle pulse, the operation of the "Level" control may become necessary, after pressing "Auto/Level" switch. With composite signals the trigger facility is dependent on the occurrence of certain periodically recurring levels. The "Level" adjustment of these signals will require care.

If no triggering point can be found on complex signals even after repeated and careful adjustment of the "Level" control, it may be possible to obtain one by adjusting the "Var" control.

All coefficient settings on the "Time Base" switch are calibrated when the "Var" control is set at the "Cal" position. With "Var" control in the clockwise position the sweep rate is made faster by a factor of 2.5. This factor is not precisely calibrated. With the x10 expansion of the sweep a maximum sweep speed of approximately 20ns/cm is obtained. The choice of the optimum time coefficient depends on the repetition rate of the signal being measured.