Service Guide

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For Safety information, Warranties, and Regulatory information, see the pages at the back of this book.

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HP 54520C and 54540C Series Oscilloscopes
The HP 54520C and 54540C Series
Oscilloscopes

This family of digitizing oscilloscopes provides a choice of channel count and sample rate. The HP 54522C and 54542C have two and four channels respectively and offer 500 MHz repetitive and real-time bandwidth and a 2 GSa/s sample rate. The HP 54520C and 54540C also have two and four channels respectively and offer 500 MHz repetitive bandwidth, but offer a lower maximum sample rate so less real-time bandwidth.

Features
This family has a variety of high-performance features:

- Two or four signal channels. Two channel models have a front panel external trigger.
- Up to 2 GSa/s sample rate
- dc to >500 MHz repetitive (equivalent time) bandwidth
- Dedicated knobs for vertical, horizontal, and trigger functions
- Large color monitor
- 32 Kbytes of memory per channel
- 1 mV to 5 V/div channel sensitivity
- Selectable 50-Ω or 1-MΩ input resistance on channels and external trigger
- Sweep speeds from 500 ps/div to 5 s/div
- Internal and external trigger to >500 MHz
- Auxiliary trigger to >50 MHz
- Autoscale
- 23 automatic pulse parameter measurements
- Time tagging of sequential single-shot acquisitions
- Easy waveform storage
- 1.44-Mbyte disk drive
- Full programmability over HP-IB
- Connections for hardcopy output

Service Policy
The service policy of this instrument requires replacing defective assemblies. Some assemblies can be replaced on an exchange basis.
This book provides the service documentation for the HP 54520C and 54540C series oscilloscopes. It is divided into eight chapters.

Chapter 1 provides general information and specifications.
Chapter 2 shows you how to prepare the oscilloscopes for use.
Chapter 3 gives performance tests.
Chapter 4 covers calibration and adjustment procedures, how to do them, and how often they need to be done.
Chapter 5 provides troubleshooting information.
Chapter 6 gives the procedures and techniques for replacing assemblies and other parts.
Chapter 7 includes a list of exchange assemblies and other replaceable parts, part ordering information, and shipping information.
Chapter 8 briefly covers the internal operation of the oscilloscopes.
At the back of the book you will find Safety information, Warranties, and Regulatory information.
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General Information
General Information

This chapter of the Hewlett-Packard 54520C and 54540C series color oscilloscopes service guide gives you general information about the instrument. The following topics are covered in this chapter.

- Instrument identification
- Accessories
- Options
- Specifications and characteristics
- Test equipment requirements

Accessories Supplied

The following accessories are supplied.

- HP 10441A miniature passive probes (four with the HP 54540C and 54542C, two with the HP 54520C and 54522C)
- One 2.3-meter (7.5-ft) power cord (See chapter 7, "Replaceable Parts," for available power cords)
- One set of User's and Programmer's Guides
- One Service Guide

Accessories Available

The following accessories are available for use with these oscilloscopes.

- HP 10441A 10:1 1 MΩ probe (2m)
- HP 10450A 10:1 1MΩ probe (1m)
- HP 10438A 1:1 probe (1m)
- HP 10439A 1:1 probe (2m)
- HP 10002A 50:1 1 MΩ (1000 V peak) probe
- HP 10437A 1:1 50 Ω probe (2m)
- HP 10442A 10:1 500 Ω probe (for 50 Ω inputs, 2m)
- HP 10443A 20:1 1000 Ω probe (for 50 Ω inputs, 2m)
- HP 10C20A Resitive Divider Probe Kit
- HP 10450A SMT probe accessory kit
- HP 1144A 800 MHz Active Probe
- HP 01144-61604 1:2 probe power fan-out (for use with 1144A and 1145A)
- HP 1145A 750 MHz Dual Active Probe
- HP 1141A/1142A Differential Probe system
- HP 54701A 2.5 GHz/0.6 pF Active Probe (need HP 1143A probe power)
- HP 1187A 1000:1 High voltage divider probe
- HP 10211A 24-pin IC Clip
- HP 10024A 16-pin IC Clip
- HP 1250-1454 BNC to Miniature Probe Adapter
- HP 1250-2427PC Board Mini-Probe Socket (horizontal mount)
- HP 1250-2428 PC Board Mini-Probe Socket (vertical mount)
- HP 10240B BNC Blocking Capacitor
- HP 11894B 75Ω Feedthrough Termination
- HP 5062-7379 Rack Mount Kit
- HP 1494-0015 Rack Mount Slide Kit
- HP 1540-1066 Soft Carrying Case
- HP 1180A Tilt-tray Testmobile
- HP 92199B Power Strip for test mobile
- HP 2227B QuietJet
- HP 92203J HPIB to Centronics converter
- MicroPrint 45CXA HPIB to Centronics converter
- HP 7440A (Option 002) HPIB Color Pro plotter
- HP 7475A (Option 002) HPIB plotter
- HP 7550B (Option 005) HPIB plotter
- HP 7470A HPIB plotter
- HP 7550A HPIB plotter
- Deskjet 540 Centronics color printer
- Deskjet 560C Centronics color printer
- ThinkJet HPIB, RS232 printer
- Color PRO HPIB plotter
Options Available

The following options are available for these oscilloscopes.

- Option 090 — Deletion of probes
- Option 908 — Rackmount kit
- Option +W50 — Two additional years (five years total) of return-to-HP service.
- Option +W52 — Five years of HP Calibration service at an HP service center.

Other options are available. See your HP sales representative.
Specifications

The specifications are listed below. Specifications are valid after a 30 minute warm-up period.

**Vertical**

**Bandwidth (-3dB, dc coupled)**
- Repetitive (all models) dc to \( \geq 500 \) MHz (equivalent time)
- Real Time
  - HP 54520C dc to \( \geq 125 \) MHz
  - HP 54522C dc to \( \geq 500 \) MHz
  - HP 54540C dc to \( \geq 125 \) MHz (3 or 4 CH on), dc to \( \geq 250 \) MHz (1 or 2 CH on)
  - HP 54542C dc to \( \geq 500 \) MHz

**Rise Time**\(^1\)**
- Repetitive (all models) \( \leq 700 \) ps
- Real Time
  - HP 54520C \( \leq 2.8 \) ns
  - HP 54522C \( \leq 700 \) ps
  - HP 54540C \( \leq 2.8 \) ns (3 or 4 CH on), \( \leq 1.4 \) ns (1 or 2 CH on)
  - HP 54542C \( \leq 700 \) ps

**Input R (selectable)** 1 MΩ \( \pm 1\% \) or 50 Ω \( \pm 1\% \)

⚠️ **Maximum Input Voltage**
- 1M Ω \( \pm 250 \) V [dc + peak ac\(<10\) kHz]
- 50 Ω \( 5 \) V\(_{\text{rms}}\)

**Offset Accuracy**\(^2\)** \( \pm (1.25\% \text{ of channel offset} + 2\% \text{ of full scale}) \)

**Voltage Measurement Accuracy (dc)**\(^{2,3}\)**
- Dual Cursor \( \pm [1.25\% \text{ of full scale} + (0.032)(V/\text{div})] \)
- Single Cursor \( \pm [1.25\% \text{ of full scale} + \text{offset accuracy} + (0.016)(V/\text{div})] \)

**Time Base**

**Delta-t Accuracy**
- Repetitive (\( \geq 8 \) averages) \( \pm [(0.005\% \times \text{delta-t}) + (0.1\% \text{ of full scale}) + 100 \) ps]
- Real Time\(^4\) \( \pm [(0.005\% \times \text{delta-t}) + (0.2 \times \text{sample period})] \)
- Peak Detect \( \pm [(0.005\% \times \text{delta-t}) + 1 \text{ sample period}] \)

**Trigger**

**Sensitivity**\(^2\)**
| Internal | dc to 100 MHz | dc to 100 MHz | dc to 100 MHz |
| External (HP 54520C/54522C) | 0.5 division | 1.0 division | 1.0 division |
| Auxiliary | 0.0225 × signal range | 0.045 × signal range | 0.045 × signal range |
| Auxiliary | dc to 50 MHz, 250 mVp-p | 100 MHz to 500 MHz | 100 MHz to 500 MHz |
Maximum Input Voltage

External Trigger (HP 54520C and 54522C)
- 1M Ω ±250 V [dc + peak ac(<10 kHz)]
- 50 Ω 5 VRMS

Auxiliary Trigger ±15 V

Notes:
1. Rise time figures are calculated from: tr = 0.35/Bandwidth.
2. Magnification is used below 7 mV/div range so the vertical resolution and accuracies are correspondingly reduced. Below 7 mV/div, full scale is defined as 50 mV.
3. The voltage measurement accuracy decreases 0.08% of full scale per 0 °C from the firmware calibration temperature. This specification is valid for a temperature range ±10 °C from the firmware calibration temperature. The specification applies to both the repetitive and real time modes.
4. The specification applies for bandwidth limited signals (tr = 1.4 × sample interval). The sample interval is defined as 1/(sample rate). The specification also applies to those automatic measurements computing time intervals on pulses with identical slope edges (for example, pos-pos, neg-neg).

Performance Characteristics

The performance characteristics are listed below.

Switchable Bandwidth Limits
- ac-coupled (lower −3 dB frequency) 10 Hz
- LF reject (lower −3 dB frequency) 400 Hz
- Bandwidth Limit (upper −3 dB frequency) 30 MHz

Number of Channels (Simultaneous Acquisition)
- HP 54520C/54522C 2
- HP 54540C/54542C 4

Vertical Sensitivity Range 1 mV/div to 5 V/div

Vertical Gain Accuracy (dc)1,2 ±1.25% of full scale

Vertical Resolution2 8 bits over 8 divisions (±0.4%), 10 bits over HP-IB with averaging (±0.1%)

Maximum Sample Rate
- HP 54520C 500 MSa/s (2 CH on), 1 GSa/s (1 CH on)
- HP 54522C 2 GSa/s
- HP 54540C 500 MSa/s (3 or 4 CH on), 1 GSa/s (2 CH on), 2 GSa/s (1 CH on)
- HP 54542C 2 GSa/s

Waveform Record Length3
- Real Time 32,768 points (Selectable in powers of 2: 512, 1024, 2048 . . .)
- Repetitive 501 points

1-6
Input C 7 pF nominal

Input Coupling ac, dc

Offset Range
- 1 mV - 50 mV/div ±2 V
- >50 mV - 250 mV/div ±10 V
- >250 mV - 1.25 V/div ±50 V
- >1.25 V - 5 V/div ±250 V

Dynamic Range ±(1.5 × full scale) from the center of the screen

Channel-to-channel Isolation (with channels at equal sensitivity)
- dc to 50 MHz 50 dB
- 50 to 500 MHz 40 dB

Horizontal

Time Base Range 500 ps/div to 5 s/div

Time Base Resolution 10 ps

Time Tag Accuracy ±(0.005% of reading + 100 ps)

Time Tag Resolution 100 ps

Delay Range
- Posttrigger $10^7 \times$ sample period
- Pretrigger $32K \times$ sample period

Trigger

Trigger Pulse Width (minimum)
- Internal and External 1 ns
- Auxiliary 15 ns

Trigger Level Range
- Internal ±(1.5 × full scale) from the center of the screen
- External (HP 54520C and 54522C) Selectable: ±1 V, ±5 V, ±25 V
- Auxiliary ±5 V

Auxiliary Input R 4 kΩ
Operating Characteristics

The operating characteristics are listed below.

**Deflection Factors** All input channels: With a single screen selected, you can adjust deflection factors from 1 mV/div to 5 V/div in a 1-2-5 sequence with the knob. You can make fully calibrated vernier adjustments using direct keypad entry or the using the knob with Fine selected.

**Probe Attenuation Factors** You can enter values from 0.9 to 1000 to scale the oscilloscope for external probes or attenuators attached to the channel inputs. When probe tip calibration is performed, this value is calculated automatically. The front-panel, probe calibration source impedance is 500 Ω, so with low probe impedances, automatic calibration accuracy is dependant on the impedance of the probe.

**Input Impedance** 1 MΩ or 50 Ω, selectable for channels and the external trigger.
Operating Characteristics

Bandwidth Limit (HF Reject) A low-pass filter with a –3 dB point at about 30 MHz for both triggering and signal display. You can select HF reject for each front-panel input individually, whether vertical or external trigger.

LF Reject A high-pass filter with a –3 dB point at about 400 Hz for the triggering and vertical signal. You can select LF reject for each front-panel input individually, whether vertical or external trigger.

ac Coupling A high-pass filter with a –3 dB point at about 10 Hz for both triggering and signal display. You can select ac coupling for each front-panel input individually, whether vertical or external trigger.

ECL/TTL Presets For ECL and TTL levels, you can preset the vertical deflection factor, coupling, offset, and trigger level independently on any vertical input channel. It is not available for the external trigger input.

Effective Resolution The maximum sample rate and the number of bits in an oscilloscope’s digitizer are too often used for comparing oscilloscopes. These specifications, however, do not describe performance under dynamic signal conditions. Effective resolution is a figure of merit that describes the digitizing oscilloscope’s performance under dynamic conditions, and is measured using the sine wave curve fit test. This method considers:

- Quantization error
- Nonlinearities (including preamp and ADC)
- System noise
- Frequency of input signal

All of these affect the effective resolution of the instrument. Some manufacturers specify effective bits using half-scale sinewaves. While the effective bits performance using half-scale testing is overstated when compared to full-scale testing, Hewlett-Packard publishes both sets of numbers for the oscilloscope, so that when comparing effective bits performance between digitizing oscilloscopes, a fair comparison can be made. The oscilloscope’s typical performance for a single acquisition is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>50 kHz</th>
<th>1 MHz</th>
<th>20 MHz</th>
<th>50 MHz</th>
<th>100 MHz</th>
<th>250 MHz</th>
<th>500 MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full scale</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half scale</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about effective resolution, please contact your Hewlett-Packard sales office, and ask for Product Note 5180A-2, Dynamic Performance Testing of A to D Converters, (pub # 02-5052-7629).

Horizontal Pan and Zoom Changing the Time/div and/or Delay values once acquisition is stopped allows access to all captured data on each acquisition in the real-time sampling mode only.

The record length control sets the number of points (512 to 32,768) acquired with each acquisition. The auto adjust softkey allows setting the sample rate independent of the time base. The entire record length may be displayed when the oscilloscope is in the run mode.

Delay Between Channels You can null out differences in delay between channels to compensate for differences in input cables or probe length using the probe null feature.

Reference Location You can set the reference point at the left edge, center, or right edge of the display. The reference point is the trigger point plus the delay time.
Trigger

**Auto Trigger**  Auto trigger provides an acquisition when no trigger is present. When set to auto, if the instrument does not see a trigger within about 50 ms, it will automatically start an acquisition. When set to trg’d, it will wait for the next qualified trigger.

**Trigger Holdoff**  Trigger can be held off either by time or events over the ranges:

- time: 40 ns to 320 ms
- events: 2 to 16,000,000

An event is defined as the specified trigger condition. A separate holdoff setting (time or events) is available for each trigger mode except delayed trigger, which is set to 40 ns. Holdoff is not available for the auxiliary or line trigger. The maximum event counting rate is 70 MHz.

**Noise Reject**  Reject improves triggering on noisy signals by increasing trigger hysteresis (internal trigger only). When selected, noise reject is active for all trigger modes.

Trigger Modes

**Edge Trigger**  You can select a positive or negative edge for trigger on any channel, the external trigger input (only on the HP 54520C and 54540C), or the auxiliary input. For the channel and external trigger sources, you can set coupling to dc, ac (10 Hz), or lfrj (low frequency reject, 50 kHz). Trigger coupling is independent of the vertical signal coupling and noise reject. Coupling for all sources is automatically set to dc for all trigger modes except edge trigger. You can also select line trigger in the edge trigger menu.

**Pattern Trigger**  You can specify a pattern using any front panel channel or external trigger input. Each input can be specified as a high, low, or don’t care with respect to the level setting in the edge trigger menu. The trigger can be selected to occur on the last edge to enter the specified pattern or the first edge to exit the specified pattern. The pattern must be present for more than 1.75 ns (for the channels and external trigger), before the trigger will respond.

**Time Qualified Pattern Trigger**  A trigger occurs on the first edge to exit a pattern only if it meets the specified time criteria. The available time qualified modes are (user-specified time is in brackets):

- pattern present <$\{\text{time}\}$
- pattern present > $\{\text{time}\}$
- range: pattern present > $\{\text{time1}\}$ and <$\{\text{time2}\}$

The time settings are adjustable from 20 ns to 160 ms ($\pm 3\%$ $\pm 2\, ns$). The time filter recovery time is $\leq 12\, ns$. In the "pattern present <$\{\text{time}\}$" mode, the pattern must be present for more than 1.75 ns (for the channels and external trigger), before the trigger will respond.

**Glitch Pattern Trigger**  Pattern triggering can be used to glitch trigger in conjunction with a pattern. Using any front panel channel or external trigger input. Use "pattern present <$\{\text{time}\}$" with [time] selected, such that it is just less than the nominal pulse width of the signal you are analyzing. The minimum glitch width is 1 ns.

You can use the Glitch Trigger mode for glitch triggering on single sources with glitch widths from 1 ns to 160 ms.
State Trigger
After selecting any front panel channel or external trigger input as a clock, a pattern is specified using any of the remaining front panel inputs. The user may specify that a trigger will occur on the rising or falling edge of the input specified as the clock, when the pattern is present or not present. Setup time for the pattern with respect to the clock is 10 ns or less and hold time is zero.

Delayed Trigger
Event-Delayed Mode The trigger can be qualified by an edge, pattern, time qualified pattern, or state. The delay can be specified as a number of occurrences of a rising or falling edge of any one of the selected channels. After the delay, an occurrence of a rising or falling edge of any of the three inputs will generate the trigger. The trigger occurrence value is selectable from 1 to 16,000,000. The maximum edge counting rate is 70 MHz.

Time-Delayed Mode The trigger can be qualified by an edge, pattern, or state. The delay is selectable from 30 ns to 160 ms. After the delay, an occurrence of a rising or falling edge of any one of the selected channels or external trigger will generate the trigger. The trigger occurrence value is selectable from 1 to 16,000,000. The maximum edge counting rate is 70 MHz.

TV Trigger
60 Hz / 525 Lines Trigger source is selected to be any front-panel input. Trigger level is adjustable for the selected trigger source. Polarity is selected for positive or negative synchronizing pulses. A trigger occurs on the selected line and field of a 2/1 interlaced composite video signal. Line numbering is 1 to 263 for field 1 and 1 to 262 for field 2. This TV trigger mode is compatible with broadcast standard M.

50 Hz / 625 Lines Same as 60 Hz / 525 lines except that line numbering is 1 to 313 for field 1 and 314 to 625 for field 2. This TV trigger mode is compatible with broadcast standards B, C, D, G, H, I, K, K1, L, and N.

User-Defined Mode Source is selected to be any front-panel input. Trigger level is adjustable for the selected source. The trigger is qualified with a high or low pulse that meets a selectable time range. The trigger is an occurrence of a rising or falling edge of the source after the qualifying pulse. The time settings for the qualifier are selectable from 20 ns to 160 ms. The trigger occurrence value is selectable from 1 to 16,000,000.

NOTE: All TV trigger modes require a clamped video signal for stable triggering. Use the HP 1133A TV/Video Sync Pod to provide clamped video output that can be used in conjunction with the oscilloscope’s TV triggering capabilities.

Glitch Trigger
Triggers the oscilloscope on a positive or negative glitch which is less than or greater than a selectable setting. Settings are 2.5 ns, 5 ns, 10 ns, 20, 40, 60 ns . . . . The oscilloscope will trigger on glitches from 1 ns to 160 ms. Glitch accuracy from 2.5 to 10 ns is ±1.5 ns and from 20 ns to 160 ms is ±(3% + 2 ns).

Display
Data Display Resolution 501 points horizontally by 384 points vertically.

Number of Screens You can select 1, 2, or 4 screens. This can provide overlapping channels or memories for comparison, or can provide separate displays on a split viewing area.
Chapter 1: General Information
Operating Characteristics

Screen Update Rate (typical at 500 ns/div, no measurements, and the trigger frequency is ≥50 kHz)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Real Time Record Length</th>
<th>512</th>
<th>8K</th>
<th>16K</th>
<th>32K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Updates/s</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repetitive Mode</th>
<th>normal</th>
<th>8 averages</th>
<th>128 averages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Updates/s</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Display Modes

Graticules You can choose full grid, axes, frame, or no graticule.

Number of Screens On the two-channel models you can select either one or two screens. On the four-channel models you can select one, two, or four screens.

Connect-the-Dots Provides a continuous display, connecting the sample points with straight lines. Connect-the-dots is operative for modes in which a single-valued waveform can be connected, including average, envelope, single, and minimum-persistence modes. Connect-the-dots is not available in the variable or infinite persistence mode.

Time Base in the Repetitive Mode

Averaging You can specify the number of averages in powers of 2, up to 2,048. On each acquisition, 1/n times the new data is added to (n-1)/n of the previous value at each time coordinate. Averaging operates continuously, except for the HP-IB digitize command, for which averaging terminates at the specified number of averages.

Envelope Provides a display of the running maximum and minimum voltage levels at each horizontal time position.

Minimum Persistence One waveform data value is displayed in each horizontal time position of the display. The waveform is updated as new data is acquired for a particular horizontal time position.

Variable Persistence You can vary from 500 ms to 10 seconds, the time that each data point is retained on the display, or display the points indefinitely using infinite persistence.

Time Base in the Real Time Mode

Single Persistence One waveform data value is displayed in each horizontal time position. The entire waveform is replaced with each new acquisition.

Infinite Persistence Waveform data is allowed to continuously accumulate on the screen, and remains until display is cleared.

Oversampling Filter On time/division settings when less than 500 points are acquired across the screen, a built-in digital filter automatically reconstructs the data. This filter is a combination between a (Sin X)/X and a Gaussian filter (also known as interpolation).

Peak Detect Displays the amplitude of pulses that have a pulse width of 1 ns or wider regardless of the time base setting. Peak detect works in real-time mode only at sample rates ≤250 MSa/s.
**Time Base in Sequential Single-Shot**
Used to view previously captured segments as defined in the time base menu. You can exclude, select, or view individual segment numbers from any channel. Viewing options include:

- **Normal**: Selection and viewing of any or all previously captured segments.
- **Average**: Averages and displays previously captured segments into a composite waveform.
- **Envelope**: Displays the minimum and maximum voltages of all previously captured segments.

**Markers**
Dual voltage and time markers are available. You can independently assign voltage markers to channels, memories, or functions.

**Waveform Math**
Four independent functions are provided for waveform math. The operators are $+, -, \times, \div$, magnify, inv (invert), int (integrate), and diff (differentiate), and FFT. You can use the vertical channels or any of the waveform memories for waveform math. Sensitivity and offset for these functions are adjusted independently.

**Fast Fourier Transforms (FFT)**
- **Peak Search**: Peak search automatically snaps cursors to any two selected peaks located anywhere in the displayed frequency span. You can select peaks from peak number 1 up to peak number 99. Frequency and dBm are automatically displayed at the bottom of the screen together with the difference in frequency between the two selected peaks. Peak search saves time by eliminating the need to manually set cursors.
- **Channels or Memories**: FFTs can be executed on any of the oscilloscope input channels, or on waveforms stored in any of four nonvolatile memories.
- **Variable Sensitivity and Offset**: Sensitivity and offset (vertical position) can be controlled to display an optimum view of the spectrum. Sensitivity is calibrated in dB per division; offset is calibrated in dBm.
- **Selectable Number of Points**: You can set the number of points the oscilloscope uses to calculate the FFT, from 512 to 32,768 (in powers of 2). Increasing the number of points improves frequency resolution at the expense of update speed. The point choices available are dependant on the data being operated upon.
- **Horizontal Magnify Mode**: This mode allows you to specify the frequency that is displayed at center screen, and magnify the frequency-domain display about that point. Magnification increases as the number of time-record samples increases. At the maximum of 32,768 points, magnification reduces the displayed frequency span to about 1.2% of that in the unmagnified display. Horizontal magnification allows you to zero in on and expand desired portions of the frequency-domain display.
- **Center Frequency Control**: Enabling horizontal magnification allows you to set the center of the display to a frequency of interest. The display is magnified about that point so that you get a closer view.
- **Selectable Windows**: Three windows are selectable: Hanning, for best frequency resolution and general purpose use; flattop, for best amplitude accuracy; and rectangular, for single-shot signals such as transients and signals where there are an integral number of cycles in the time record.
Chapter 1: General Information

Operating Characteristics

**Maximum Displayed Frequency**  5 Hz to 1 GHz selectable (real-time acquisition). Display is from dc to a selectable upper frequency, in steps from 5 Hz to 1 GHz. Maximum frequency displayed is 1/2 the sample rate.

**Window Characteristics**  The window characteristics are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window</th>
<th>Highest Side Lobe (dB)</th>
<th>3 dB Bandwidth (bins)</th>
<th>6 dB Bandwidth (bins)</th>
<th>Scallop Loss (dB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td>-13</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>3.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanning</td>
<td>-32</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat TOP</td>
<td>-70</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest Side Lobe**  The minimum attenuation in the stop band. It indicates the level of leakage present in the filter; that is, how high the skirts are in relation to the main peak.

**3 dB Bandwidth**  The width of the peak at a level 3 dB down. A narrow 3-dB bandwidth helps in separating frequency peaks that are close together.

**6 dB Bandwidth**  The width of the peak at a level 6 dB down.

**Bins**  The distance between frequency points. One bin equals the resolution.

**Scallopl Loss**  The attenuation of the peak half way between bins. The scallop loss determines the amplitude accuracy of a window. It measures the attenuation of a signal that falls between frequency bins versus one that is exactly on a frequency bin.

**Split display operation**  A time-domain waveform and its FFT spectrum can be displayed simultaneously on the top and bottom halves of the screen. Four FFT spectra can be displayed simultaneously in the same way. Four sets of time-domain waveforms and their spectra may also be displayed simultaneously.

**Log Display**  Sensitivity and offset can be set by the user.

**Waveform Save**  The oscilloscope contains four nonvolatile waveform memories, two volatile pixel memories, and 665 multiple failure memories. The four nonvolatile memories can store four waveforms up to 32K each. The 665 multiple failure memories store 500-point records. Waveform memories store single-valued waveforms, such as an averaged waveform. If an envelope waveform is stored to a waveform memory, it is automatically stored with the upper waveform in one waveform memory and the lower waveform in another. You can perform automatic measurements on the four nonvolatile waveform memories but not the volatile pixel memories. Waveform memory pairs m1/m2 and m3/m4 also store the upper and lower limit masks used during compare testing. You can create and edit these masks using sample signals, or you can create them manually.

Pixel memories store an entire screen of waveform data. Use them for storing multiple overlapping waveforms and infinite persistence waveforms.

Multiple memories store failure data from limit and compare tests. You can view or transfer this data to the waveform memory for nonvolatile storage or measurement.

Waveform and pixel memories can be saved to the disk drive (Disk menu).
Automatic Pulse Parameter Measurements

The oscilloscope offers 23 automatic pulse parameter measurements from the front panel (shown below) and over HP-IB. The standard measurements are performed with 10%, 50%, and 90% voltage thresholds, as defined by IEEE standard 194-1977, "IEEE Standard Pulse Terms and Definitions."

Automatic measurements available on the oscilloscopes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rise -width</th>
<th>Fall -width</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Duty cycle</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Δ Time</th>
<th>preeshoot</th>
<th>voltage at time</th>
<th>time at max voltage</th>
<th>overshoot</th>
<th>time at min voltage</th>
<th>time at voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V p-p</td>
<td>V min</td>
<td>V max</td>
<td>V avg</td>
<td>V ac rms</td>
<td>V dc rms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

User-definable Measurement Thresholds

The oscilloscope allows you to set your own thresholds for automatic measurements. You can set both the upper and lower thresholds from -25% to 125%, as long as the upper threshold value is always greater than or equal to the lower threshold. The middle threshold is always equal to the midvalue between the upper and lower threshold.

Continuous Measurements

You can turn continuous measurements on or off. With continuous measurements off, the voltage (y) and time (x) markers are placed on the waveform to indicate where the last measurement was taken.

Measurement Statistics

The maximum, minimum, average, standard deviation, and most recent of continuously updated measurements are calculated and displayed. You can select any three measurements for simultaneous display.

Measurement Limit Test

You can set the maximum and minimum limits for any three of the front-panel automatic measurements. These continuously updated measurements are compared to the maximum and minimum limits. If the measurements are outside the defined limits, you can store the waveform in a memory or print the screen on a hardcopy device. In addition, the HP-IB Service Request line can be set to flag the controller. You can set the measurement limit test to stop after test limits are exceeded, or to continue testing.

Setup Aids

Autoscale

Pressing the Autoscale button automatically adjusts the vertical, horizontal, and trigger to best display the input signals. Autoscale requires a signal with a duty cycle greater than 0.5% and a frequency greater than 50 Hz. Autoscale is effective only for relatively stable input signals.

Undo autoscale

Undo autoscale returns the instrument to the setup previous to the autoscale. (See Recall 0.)

Save/Recall

You can save nine front panel setups (1 to 9) in nonvolatile memory.

Recall Clear

Pressing the Recall key followed by the Clr key resets the oscilloscope to its default settings.

Recall 0

If Autoscale, ECL or TTL preset, or recall setup are inadvertently selected, recall 0 restores the instrument to the previous setup.

Show

Displays instrument status, including volts/div, offset, and trigger condition.

Disk Drive

There is a high density, 3.5-inch, MS-DOS® compatible disk drive on the front panel.

MS-DOS® is a US registered trademark of the Microsoft Corporation.
You can transfer the displayed information, including menus and measurement answers, directly to a wide variety of HP graphics printers and plotters.


**Sequential Single-shot Data Acquisition and Transfer Rate** Using the front-panel time base menu or HP-IB command "Raw Data," the oscilloscope can automatically capture, store, and label a waveform; and rearm the trigger; and then repeat this process until the oscilloscope’s entire 400K word RAM (volatile) is filled. Once the specified number of waveforms are captured and stored, the oscilloscope can transfer the entire block of waveforms to the external computer. HP-IB bus users can specify the number of points to store and the number of waveforms to capture. Repetition rates vary depending on record length and time base setting (slower sampling rates).

**Data Transfer Rate** Approximately 120 Kbytes per second.

A square wave signal is provided on the front panel and rear panel for probe compensation and other uses. The default frequency is approximately 500 Hz, but it is adjustable from approximately 250 mHz to about 32 kHz. During instrument self-calibration, this output is used to provide other calibration signals, as described in the Service Guide.

The rear panel BNC connector is also used for trigger output. From the utility menu you can switch the BNC from probe compensation and calibration signals to a trigger output pulse. The rising edge, with amplitude from about −400 mV to 0 V (when terminated into 50 Ω), is synchronous with system trigger. The falling edge of this pulse is approximately at the start of the acquisition. The rising edge should be used as the edge synchronous with trigger.

**de Calibrator Output** This output is used for vertical calibration of the oscilloscope, as described in the Service Guide.

Internal self-test capabilities provide a 90% confidence the oscilloscope is operating properly. External test procedures in the Service Guide provide a 100% confidence. Self-calibration routines, also selected through the front-panel "utility" menu, ensure that the instrument is operating with its greatest accuracy and require no external test equipment.

**Low Cost of Ownership** The oscilloscope includes a standard three year, return to HP warranty.

To minimize the repair and calibration times, the oscilloscope was designed with only one main assembly adjustment per channel. In addition, Hewlett-Packard’s board exchange program assures economical and timely repair of units, reducing the cost of ownership.

**Reliability** Estimated mean time between failures (MTBF) for this oscilloscope is 30,000 hours. The MTBF assumes an instrument usage of 2,000 hours per year.

**Solutions** Hewlett-Packard's System Engineering Organization can help you configure an HP-IB system and provide software support for your application, developing solutions to meet your measurement needs. Contact your HP Sales Office for more information.
General Characteristics

These general characteristics apply to these oscilloscopes.

Flat Panel Display
At any given time no more than 3 screen pixels should be permanently on.

Environmental Conditions
The instruments meet Hewlett-Packard's environmental specifications (section 750) for class 3-1 products with exceptions as described for temperature and condensation. Contact your local HP field engineer for complete details.

Temperature
- **Operating**: 0 °C to +55 °C (32 °F to +131 °F)
- **Nonoperating**: −40 °C to +70 °C (−40 °F to +158 °F)

Humidity
- **Operating**: up to 95% relative humidity (non-condensing) at +40 °C (+104 °F)
- **Nonoperating**: up to 90% relative humidity at +65 °C (+149 °F)

Altitude
- **Operating**: up to 4,600 meters (15,000 ft)
- **Nonoperating**: up to 15,300 meters (50,000 ft)

Vibration
- **Operating**: Random vibration 5 to 500 Hz, 10 minutes per axis, 0.3 grms
- **Nonoperating**: Random vibration 5 to 500 Hz, 10 minute per axis, 2.41 grms; Resonant search, 5 to 500 Hz swept sine, 1 Octave/minute sweep rate, 0.75g, 5 minute resonant dwell at 4 resonances per axis.

Power Requirements
- **Voltage**: 115/230 Vac, −25% to +15%, 48 to 440 Hz.
- **Power**: 170 W maximum

Weight
- **Net**: Approximately 10 kg (21.016 lb)
- **Shipping**: Approximately 20 kg (44.016 lb)

Dimensions
Refer to the outline drawings on the next page.

Notes
1. Dimensions are for general information only. If dimensions are required for building special enclosures, contact your HP field engineer.
2. Dimensions are in inches and (millimeters).
Chapter 1: General Information

General Characteristics

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**Product Regulations**

**Safety**
- IEC 348
- LL 1244
- CSA Standard 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IEC 801-2 (ESD) 4 kV CD, 8 kV AD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 801-3 (Rad.) 3 V/m</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 801-4 (EFT) 1 kV</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
# Recommended Test Equipment

The following table is a list of the test equipment required to test performance, calibrate and adjust, and troubleshoot this instrument. The table indicates the critical specification of the test equipment and for which procedure the equipment is necessary. Equipment other than the recommended model may be used if it satisfies the critical specification listed in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment Required</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model</th>
<th>Use *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal Generator</td>
<td>1 - 500 MHz, sine wave, amplitude 30 - 200 mVrms, time base accuracy 0.25 ppm</td>
<td>HP 8656B, Opt 001</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse Generator</td>
<td>t = 1.0 to 2.8 ns, 280 mVp-p, externally triggerable</td>
<td>HP 8161A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Meter/Power Sensor</td>
<td>1 - 500 MHz, -70 dBm to +44 dBm, ±3% accuracy</td>
<td>HP 436A/HP 8482A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMM</td>
<td>6 1/2 digit (0.1 mV) resolution, dcV accuracy 8 ppm/year, 4-wire resistance acc. ±0.25%</td>
<td>HP 34401A</td>
<td>P, A, T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply</td>
<td>7 mV - 30 V dc, 0.1 mV accuracy and resolution</td>
<td>HP 6114A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse Generator</td>
<td>t &lt; 175 ps</td>
<td>Picosecond Pulse Labs 1110B Driver, 1107B Head</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Splitter</td>
<td>50 Ω type N, outputs differ by &lt; 0.15 dB</td>
<td>HP 11667A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscilloscope</td>
<td>General-purpose</td>
<td>HP 54501A</td>
<td>P, T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocking Capacitor</td>
<td>0.18 μF</td>
<td>HP 10240B</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>Type N (m)(m) - 3 foot</td>
<td>HP 11500A or B</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable (2)</td>
<td>BNC - 3 foot</td>
<td>HP 10503A</td>
<td>P, A, T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable (3)</td>
<td>BNC - 9 inch</td>
<td>HP 10502A</td>
<td>P, A, T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>N (m) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0082</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>N (m) to BNC (f)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0780</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>N (f) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0077</td>
<td>P, A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>SMA (m) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>HP 1250-1787</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter (2)</td>
<td>BNC tee (m)(f)(f)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0781</td>
<td>P, T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>BNC (f)(f)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0080</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter (2)</td>
<td>BNC (f) to dual banana (m)</td>
<td>HP 1251-2277</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorting cap</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>HP 1250-0774</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable Extender</td>
<td>no substitute</td>
<td>HP 54542-61609</td>
<td>A, T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistor</td>
<td>2 Ω, 25 W</td>
<td>HP 0811-1390</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* P = Performance Tests, A = Adjustments, T = Troubleshooting
Setting up the Oscilloscope  2–3
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Preparing for Use
Preparing for Use

This chapter shows you how to prepare the HP 54520C and 54540C series oscilloscopes for use. The following areas are covered in this section.

- Inspection
- Setup
- Cleaning

Following instrument setup is a brief section covering oscilloscope operation. This section is derived from the quick start guide for these oscilloscopes. If you are unfamiliar with this oscilloscope's operation and do not have the User's Guides, this section will help you. The topics covered include:

- Connecting a signal
- Making voltage and timing measurements
- Storing and retrieving data
- Printing hard copy
Setting Up the Oscilloscope

This section will help you get the instrument ready to use. Included here are procedures for:

- Inspection
- Checking and setting power requirements
- Cleaning

To inspect the instrument

☐ Inspect the shipping container for damage.

Keep a damaged shipping container or cushioning material until the contents of the shipment have been checked for completeness and the instrument has been checked mechanically and electrically.

☐ Check the accessories.

Accessories supplied are listed in chapter 1 of this service guide.

- If the contents are incomplete or damaged notify your HP sales office.

☐ Inspect the instrument.

- If there is mechanical damage or defect, or if the instrument does not operate properly or pass performance tests, notify your HP sales office.

- If the shipping container is damaged, or the cushioning materials show signs of stress, notify the carrier as well as your HP sales office. Keep the shipping materials for the carrier's inspection. The HP office will arrange for repair or replacement at Hewlett-Packard's option without waiting for claim settlement.

To check power requirements

The instrument requires a power source of 115 Vac or 230 Vac, -22% to +15%, 48 to 440 Hz, 170 W maximum.

⚠️ BEFORE CONNECTING POWER TO THIS INSTRUMENT, be sure the line voltage switch on the rear panel of the instrument is set properly. Applying a voltage excessive to the setting may open the protective fuse.
To set the line voltage selection

Before applying power, verify the line voltage selection set on the line filter module on the rear panel. When shipped from HP, the line voltage selector is set to operate the instrument in the country of destination. If you need to operate the instrument from a different power source, use the following procedure to change the setting.

1. Remove the power cord from the instrument.
2. Remove the fuse module.

   Use a small flat-blade screwdriver to carefully pry at the slot next to the power cord connector until you can remove the fuse module with your hand.

3. Use the following figure to check the fuse.

   ![Fuse Module Diagram]

   For information about the fuse, see the parts list in chapter 7, "Replaceable Parts."

4. Reinsert the fuse module with the mark for the appropriate line voltage aligned with the the mark on the line filter module.

5. Reconnect the power cord.
SHOCK HAZARD!
BEFORE YOU CONNECT THIS INSTRUMENT TO MAINS POWER OR LIVE MEASURING CIRCUITS, you must provide a protective earth ground. Failure to provide a protective earth ground could result in a shock hazard if there is a failure in this instrument or equipment connected to it.
The mains plug must be inserted in a socket outlet provided with a protective earth contact. Do not use an extension cord (power cable) without a protective conductor (grounding).
Grounding one conductor of a two-conductor outlet does not provide an instrument ground.

This instrument is provided with a three-wire power cable. When connected to an appropriate ac power outlet, this cable grounds the instrument cabinet. The type of power cable plug shipped with the instrument depends on the country of destination.

To clean the instrument

To clean the instrument, use a soft cloth, damp with a mild soap and water solution.

To clean the display monitor contrast filter

To clean the display monitor contrast filter, use glass cleaner and lens tissue or a soft cloth.
Operating the Oscilloscope

Following is a quick introduction to the oscilloscope. It is not intended as a comprehensive guide, but rather as help for people who need only a brief overview.

Important features of the front panel

The front panel contains seven keypad areas and one set of softkeys. The figure on the facing page shows the location of each of these areas, and the text below describes the functions of the keys found in each area.

Some keys have two functions, one regular function and one shifted function. The shifted function is the one printed in blue just above the key. To use a shifted function, first press the blue key, indicated by [blue] in this book.

1 Entry/Measure area (Keypad)
The keys in this area have two functions. First, the numeric keys let you enter values in menu areas that you have highlighted with softkey presses. These values might be for voltages, vertical position, or other numerical data. The second function is the shifted function of each key, measurements like Vp-p, Period, V avg, and Frequency written in blue above the key. The [blue] key is also located in this area.

2 Menu area
The keys in this area select menus that appear in the softkey part of the display.

3 Control area
The keys in this area let you control the acquisition of signals and printing.

4 Softkey and menu area
The keys in this area are defined by the labels printed next to them on the display. These labels change depending on the menu previously selected.

5 Setup area
The keys in this area let you save oscilloscope settings to one of nine memory locations and recall them later.

6 Vertical area
The controls in this area let you make V/div and position adjustments, and select channel menus for further vertical and probe control.

7 Horizontal area
The controls in this area let you make s/div and delay adjustments, and access the Horizontal menu.

8 Trigger area
The controls in this area let you establish the trigger conditions for data acquisition.
Operating the Oscilloscope

Important features of the front panel
To connect a signal

- Connect the supplied probe between the probe comp on the front panel and the channel 1 input at the bottom of the front panel.
To set the instrument to a known starting condition

Other users may set up the instrument in a way that will invalidate or obscure measurements you want to make. Each time you use the oscilloscope, you should set it to a starting condition that will allow you to avoid those problems.

The easiest way to do this is with the following procedure:

1. Press the **Recall** key in the Setup area.
2. Press the **Clr** key in the Entry/Measure area.

If you want more information on instrument setup conditions, please see the *HP 54520C and 54540C Series Oscilloscope User's Reference*.

---

To measure peak-to-peak voltage

1. Press Autoscale.
2. Press the **(blue)** key on the Entry/Measure keypad.
3. Press the **Vp-p** key on the Entry/Measure keypad.

Notice the message at the top of the display that tells how use the knob to select function, channel, or memory. The instrument also prompts you for a channel number at the bottom of the display.

4. Press the **1** key on the Entry/Measure keypad to select channel number 1.

Notice that Vp-p is shown at the bottom of the display area.
To measure a waveform period

1. Press the [blue] key on the Entry/Measure keypad.
2. Press the [Period] key on the Entry/Measure keypad.
3. Press the [1] key on the Entry/Measure keypad to select channel number 1.

Notice that Period is shown at the bottom of the display area.

To set the probe attenuation

If you are using a 10 to 1 probe, you may have noticed that the voltage readings you've gotten are off by a factor of 10. That is because the probe attenuation factor has not yet been set. To set probe attenuation, use the following procedure.

1. Press the channel [1] key at the bottom of the vertical area to bring up the Vertical menu.
2. Press the MORE/PRESET PROBE softkey at the bottom of the menu.
   Note that the probe attenuation field is highlighted and reads 1.000 : 1.
3. Use the knob or numerical keys in the Entry/Measure area to set probe attenuation to 10.00 : 1.
   Notice that as you change the attenuation factor, the voltage measurements at the bottom of the display change scale also.

To change vertical scale

1. Press the [Show] key in the Control area to see the state of the instrument.
2. Turn the V/div knob, the large knob in the Vertical area of the front panel, and notice that the signal's amplitude varies.
   Normally, the V/div settings vary in a 1, 2, 5 sequence. For vernier control of V/div scale, press the Fine key and then move the V/div knob. Note the lighted indicator next to the key when the Fine function is in effect.
3. Turn the small knob, labeled Position (offset), and watch the effect on the signal.
   Note the channel numbers between the knobs in the Vertical area. The number that is lit represents the active channel and that channel is affected by changes made with the knobs. Also, there are indicators next to each channel key at the bottom of the Vertical area. When a channel is on, its indicator will be lit.
To change horizontal scale

1 Turn the large knob in the Horizontal area of the front panel and notice the changes to the signal and to the s/div setting under the graticule.
2 Turn the small knob, labeled Delay, and notice that the signal moves left or right on the display.

To modify the edge trigger level

1 Press the Setup key in the Trigger area of the front panel. Notice the Edge Trigger menu on the display.
2 Turn the Level knob in the Trigger area of the front panel and notice that the trigger level value changes in the menu area and the trigger cursor moves to indicate the new level.

To pan and zoom on a signal

1 Press Recall, Clear, and Autoscale.
   This will return the instrument to a known starting condition and provide a scaled signal.
2 Press the Setup key in the Horizontal area to bring up the menu.
3 Press the RECORD LENGTH softkey near the bottom of the menu.
   Notice that the value is now highlighted.
4 Turn the large knob in the Entry/Measure area to set the record length to 4096.
   The reason for doing this now is to provide a longer signal record length to view for this exercise. You can select any value between 512 and 32K, but 4096 will provide a record length adequate to show how to pan and zoom.
5 Press the Stop/Single key to stop signal acquisition.
6 Turn the large knob in the Horizontal area to zoom in and out on the signal.
7 Turn the small knob in the Horizontal area to pan along the signal.
   If you look at the top of the display, you will see a bar called the memory bar. In the real-time mode, the entire length of the memory bar represents the data record the instrument has captured. The bolded part of the bar represents the part of the data record that is displayed on the instrument. The indicator on the memory bar represents the trigger point. Note the actions on the memory bar as you pan and zoom on the signal.
To use softkey menu items

The fields in the softkey menu areas are of three basic types. To see how they work, press the Channel 1 key at the bottom of the Vertical area and press softkeys to see the effect. Then, press the Setup key in the Horizontal area and do the same. The three softkey types are:

- Toggle, in which you toggle between two states each time the softkey is pushed. The two states might be On and Off, for example.
- One in which several selections are available, and each time the softkey is pushed a new selection is made. The selections are made in a left to right and top to bottom sequence. The active selection is highlighted.
- One in which a value is either highlighted or dimmed. To highlight a value, press the softkey next to it. Then, the highlighted value may be changed with either the knob or the numeric keys in the Entry/Measure area.

You may change some values even though they are not highlighted by using the knobs in the Vertical and Horizontal areas. When these values are highlighted, you may also change them using the knob and numeric keys in the Entry/Measure area.

To save a setup to memory

1 Press the [Save] key in the Setup area.

2 Press a key between 1 and 9 on the Entry/Measure keypad to select the memory location for the setup.

You can store nine setups in the oscilloscope’s internal nonvolatile memory.

To recall a setup from memory

1 Press the [Recall] key in the Setup area.

2 Press the key on the Entry/Measure keypad corresponding to the memory location of the setup you want to recall.

The previous setup is always stored in memory location 0. If you want to return to the previous setup, press the Recall key and the 0 key.

If you have many setups that you use and want them available to load quickly, you may also store them to disk. See the HP 54520C and 54540C Series Oscilloscopes User's Reference for storing setups to disk.
To save a waveform to disk

1. Put a formatted disk into the instrument's disk drive. 
   For information of formatting disks, see the HP54520C and 54540C Series Oscilloscope User's Reference.
2. Press the (blue) key and then the Disk key in the menu area.
3. Press the STORE softkey in the DISK menu.
4. Select WAV from the STORE menu.
5. Select INTERNAL.
6. Select the data source in the DATA FROM field.
7. Press the TO FILE softkey.
   a. Use the knob in the keypad area to select letters for the filename.
   b. Press the top softkey to enter each letter selected.
   c. Press the DONE softkey when the filename is complete.
8. This action will clear any softkey menu from the display, allowing you to see the setup information. Press the EXECUTE softkey.

To load a waveform from disk

1. Press the (blue) key and then Disk on the Menu keypad.
2. Press the LOAD softkey to bring up the LOAD menu.
3. Select the proper parameters from the menu including the name of the file to load and its destination.
4. Press the EXECUTE softkey to bring the file into memory and EXIT MENU to return to the DISK menu.
5. Press the WFORM SAVE key in the Menu area.
6. Select WAVEFORM and memory location in the NONVOLATILE field from the menu.
7. Turn display ON.

Waveforms already on the display may obscure the one you’ve just loaded. Either turn those waveforms off using the Vertical menu, or use the V/div and Position knobs to separate the waveforms.

If you want to see the setup parameters for the waveforms you are presently viewing, press the Show key in the Control area.

You can also save four waveforms to nonvolatile memory. For information about how to store waveforms to memory, see the HP 54520C and 54540C Series Oscilloscope User’s Reference.
To print a hardcopy

1 Press the [Utility] key.

2 Press the HPIB/RS232 menu softkey.

3 Select HPIB TALK.
   The proper HP-IB setup for the printer and port must be in place to print. Refer to the HP 54520C and 54540C Series Oscilloscope User's Reference.

4 Press the [Print] key.
   To cancel a print request, press the (blue) key, and press the Cancel key on the Control keypad.
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Testing Performance

The procedures in this section test the instrument’s electrical performance using Performance Specifications given in chapter 1 as performance standards. Specifications applicable to individual tests are noted at the test for reference.

Testing Interval
The performance test procedures may be performed for incoming inspection of the instrument and should be performed periodically thereafter to ensure and maintain peak performance. The recommended test interval is yearly or every 2,000 hours of operation. Amount of use, environmental conditions, and the user’s experience concerning need for testing will contribute to test requirements.

See Also
Chapter 4, "Calibrating and Adjusting," for information about the calibration cycle.

Equipment Required
A complete list of equipment required for the performance tests is in the Recommended Test Equipment table in chapter 1. Equipment required for individual tests is listed in the test. Any equipment satisfying the critical specifications listed may be substituted for the recommended model. The procedures are based on the model or part number recommended.

Self-Test Verification
To verify system operation with high confidence, without the test equipment and time required for performance tests, perform the self-tests. These internal tests verify many functions on the main assembly. The functions tested are the six separate memories and six other system functions.

To start the self-tests, press Utility, then press SELFTEST MENU, then highlight RAM. A message is displayed with the instruction to remove all inputs to the instrument.
Press TEST ALL, which starts a loop which runs all the self-tests in succession. During execution of the self-tests, the following messages are displayed as each self-test is completed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passed</th>
<th>Display RAM</th>
<th>Passed</th>
<th>Acquisition RAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>System RAM</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Logic Trigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Non-Volatile RAM</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Analog Trigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Protected Non-Volatile RAM</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Timebase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>System ROM</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Time Tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>D/A Converter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>HPIB</td>
<td>Passed</td>
<td>A/D Converter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If one of the self-tests fails, FAILED is displayed rather than PASSED, and a 16-bit diagnostic code is displayed. This code is used by factory service personnel when troubleshooting the main assembly. Failure of a self-test indicates a failure on the main assembly which must be returned to the factory for service. For more troubleshooting information, refer to chapter 5, "Troubleshooting."
The loop test in the selftest menu is a troubleshooting aid for factory service only.

Test Record
You may record the results of the performance tests in the Performance Test Record provided at the end of this chapter. The Performance Test Record lists the performance tests and provides an area to mark test results. You can use the results recorded at incoming inspection for later comparisons during periodic maintenance, troubleshooting, and after repairs or adjustments.

Operating Hints
Some knowledge of operating the oscilloscope is helpful; however, these procedures are written so that little experience is necessary. The following two hints will speed progress of the testing.

Clear Display
When using many averages, it often takes awhile for a waveform display to stabilize after a change. When a control on the oscilloscope is changed, averaging automatically restarts. When just the input signal is changed, the instrument must average new data with the old so it takes longer for the waveform to stabilize. Press [Clear display] while changing input signals. The instrument will restart averaging and give a quick indication of the result of the signal change.

Averaging
Averaging is used to assure a stable signal for measurements. It is not necessary to wait for complete stability of the signal (averaging complete), as long as the measurement is well within the limits of the test.

Keystroke Conventions
To guide you while setting up the oscilloscope the following conventions are used to represent keystrokes and other interactions with the instrument:

Text in a box, such as [Utility] or [Time base], represents hardkeys, those defined by text on the front panel.

Bold text in a typewriter font, such as DISPLAY or CALIBRATE..., represents text on the display screen and may be a softkey you should press or a message to consider.

The blue key that has no writing on it is a shift key. It allows you to access the functions written in blue above some of the hardkeys. In this guide it is represented by a box with the word "blue" in it, like this: [ (blue) ].
Specifications
The specifications that apply to a particular test are given at the test. The specification as given at the test may be abbreviated for clarity. In case of any questions, refer to the complete specifications and characteristics in chapter 1, "General Information."

Performance Test Procedures
Performance test procedures start with the next paragraph. Procedures may be done individually and in any order.

Allow the instrument to warm up for at least 30 minutes prior to beginning performance tests. Failure to allow warm-up may cause the instrument to fail tests.

To test the dc Calibrator

The DC CALIBRATOR output on the rear panel is used for self-calibration and probe calibration. Though calibrator accuracy is not specified in the performance specifications, it must be within limits in order to provide accurate self-calibration.

Test Limits 5,000 V ±10 mV

Equipment Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digital Multimeter</td>
<td>0.1 mV resolution, better than 0.1 % accuracy</td>
<td>HP 34401A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>HP 16593A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>BNC (f) to banana (m)</td>
<td>HP 1251-2277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure
1 Connect the multimeter to the rear panel DC CALIBRATOR output.
2 Press [Utility] then SERVICE MENU, then press CAL SELECT to select CAL SELECT 1 (1. DC CAL BNC verify)
3 Press DAC OUTPUT to select 0 VOLT. The DVM should read close to 0.0000 V.
4 Record the reading to four decimal places. V1 =
5 Press DAC OUTPUT to select 5 VOLT. The DVM should read near 5.000 V. V2 =
6 Subtract V1 from V2. The difference should be between 4.990 and 5.010 V.
7 Record the results of step 6 in the Performance Test Record.
8 Press EXIT MENU.

If the test fails
Repair is necessary. See chapter 5, "Troubleshooting."
To test input resistance

This test checks the input resistance of the vertical inputs. A four-wire measurement is used for accuracy at 50 Ω.

**Specification** 1 MΩ ±1% and 50 Ω ±1%

---

**Equipment Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digital Multimeter</td>
<td>Measure resistance (4-wire) better than 0.25% accuracy</td>
<td>HP 34401A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cables (2)</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>HP 10503A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>BNC Tee (m)(f)(f)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapters (2)</td>
<td>BNC (f) to dual banana (m)</td>
<td>HP 1251-2277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Procedure**

1. Set up the multimeter to make a four-wire resistance measurement.
2. Assemble the test cables
   a. Use the BNC-to-banana adapters to connect one end of each BNC cable to the four-wire resistance connections on the multimeter.
   b. Connect the free ends of the cables to the BNC tee.
3. Connect the male end of the BNC tee to the channel 1 input of the oscilloscope.
4. Press the appropriate channel number key (bottom row) to select the channel menu.
5. Use the impedance softkey (second from bottom) to select 1 MΩ, then 50 Ω DC, and verify resistance readings of 1 MΩ ±10 kΩ and 50 Ω ±0.5 Ω respectively.
6. Record the readings in the Performance Test Record.
7. Repeat steps 3 through 6 on the remaining channels and the Ext trigger of the HP 54520C and 54522C.
To test voltage measurement accuracy

This test verifies the voltage measurement accuracy of the instrument. The measurement is made in a way that offset errors are not a factor.

**Specification**

- **Dual Cursor** \( \pm (1.25\% \text{ of full scale} + 0.032 \times \text{V/\text{div}}) \)
- **Single Cursor** \( \pm (1.25\% \text{ of full scale} + \text{offset accuracy} + (0.016 \times \text{V/\text{div}})) \)

**Equipment Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply</td>
<td>7 mV to 30 Vdc, 0.1 mV resolution</td>
<td>HP 6114A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Multimeter (DVM)</td>
<td>Better than 0.1% accuracy</td>
<td>HP 34401A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cables (2)</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>HP 10503A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapters (2)</td>
<td>BNC (f) to banana (m)</td>
<td>HP 1251-2277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapters (2)</td>
<td>BNC tee (m)(f)(f)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocking capacitor</td>
<td>0.18 ( \mu \text{F} )</td>
<td>HP 10240B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorting cap</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>HP 1250-0774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Procedure**

A power supply provides a reference voltage to check measurement accuracy. The supply is monitored for accuracy (especially at low voltages). A dc blocking capacitor is used to filter noise on the input voltage to the oscilloscope.

1. **Connect the equipment.**
   a. Use a BNC-to-banana adapter to connect a BNC cable to the power supply.
   b. Connect a BNC tee to the other end of the cable and use a BNC-to-banana adapter to connect the tee to the DVM
   c. Connect another BNC cable to the tee at the DVM and connect a BNC tee to the cable.
   d. Connect the blocking capacitor to the BNC tee and connect the BNC shorting cap to the blocking capacitor.
2 Press **Recall**, then press **Clr** to set the oscilloscope to default conditions. Set the following parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu (hard key)</th>
<th>Function/Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>Setup</td>
<td>repetitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of avg</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Use the following table for steps 4 through 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volts/div</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Tolerance</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>15 V</td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>±0.66 V</td>
<td>29.34 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>15 V</td>
<td>15 V</td>
<td>±0.66 V</td>
<td>14.34 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>15 V</td>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>±0.66 V</td>
<td>4.34 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mV</td>
<td>600 mV</td>
<td>1.2 V</td>
<td>±26.4 mV</td>
<td>1.1786 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mV</td>
<td>600 mV</td>
<td>600 mV</td>
<td>±26.4 mV</td>
<td>573.6 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mV</td>
<td>600 mV</td>
<td>200 mV</td>
<td>±26.4 mV</td>
<td>173.6 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mV</td>
<td>30 mV</td>
<td>60 mV</td>
<td>±1.32 mV</td>
<td>58.88 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mV</td>
<td>30 mV</td>
<td>30 mV</td>
<td>±1.32 mV</td>
<td>28.88 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mV</td>
<td>30 mV</td>
<td>10 mV</td>
<td>±1.32 mV</td>
<td>8.88 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 mV</td>
<td>21 mV</td>
<td>42 mV</td>
<td>±0.924 mV</td>
<td>41.076 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 mV</td>
<td>21 mV</td>
<td>21 mV</td>
<td>±0.924 mV</td>
<td>20.576 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 mV</td>
<td>21 mV</td>
<td>7 mV</td>
<td>±0.924 mV</td>
<td>6.976 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below 7 mV/div expansion is used and full scale is defined as 56 mV. The ranges from 1 to 6 mV/div are accomplished in firmware, and will be within specifications when the 7 mV/div range is within specifications.

4 Initiate a V avg measurement.

Press **(blue)**, **V avg**, and **1** (channel number, entry menu).

5 Press the channel number key (bottom row) and set the V/DIV range and POSITION from the first line of the table.

6 With the supply disconnected from the channel input, note the V avg reading. ________ mV

7 Set the power supply voltage from the first line of the table.

8 Connect the power supply to the channel input and note the V avg reading. ________ V

9 Subtract the value in step 6 from the value in step 8. Record the difference in the Performance Test Record.

10 On the same channel, Repeat steps 5 through 9 for the rest of the lines of the table.

11 With the channel keys (bottom row), set the active channel OFF and the next ON.

12 Move the blocking capacitor combination to the next channel and repeat steps 4 through 11 for that channel.

13 Repeat steps 5 through 12 for the rest of the channels.

If the test fails
Voltage measurement errors can be caused by the need for self-calibration. Before troubleshooting the instrument, perform self-calibration, **0. VERTICAL CAL**, (see "To Calibrate the Firmware" in chapter 4, "Calibrating and Adjusting"). If self-calibration fails to correct the problem, the cause may be the attenuator or main assembly.
To test offset accuracy

This test checks the offset accuracy.

**Specification**  \( \pm (1.25\% \text{ of channel offset} + 2\% \text{ of full scale}) \)

### Equipment Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply</td>
<td>0.5 V to 2 Vdc, ( \pm 1 \text{ mV accuracy} )</td>
<td>HP 6114A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>HP 10903A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>BNC (f) to dual banana (m)</td>
<td>HP 1251-2277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Procedure

1. Press \text{Recall} \text{ then } \text{Clr} to set the oscilloscope to default conditions, then set the following parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu (hardkey)</th>
<th>Function/Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>Setup</td>
<td>repetitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>avg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of avg</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>(on)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Use the banana-to-BNC adapter to connect the BNC cable between the power supply and channel 1 input.

3. Use the following table for steps 4 through 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volts/div</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Tolerance</th>
<th>Limits minimum</th>
<th>Limits maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 mV</td>
<td>2.00000 V</td>
<td>2.90 V</td>
<td>( \pm 57 \text{ mV} )</td>
<td>1.943</td>
<td>2.057 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mV</td>
<td>1.00000 V</td>
<td>1.90 V</td>
<td>( \pm 28.5 \text{ mV} )</td>
<td>0.9715</td>
<td>1.0286 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mV</td>
<td>500.000 mV</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
<td>( \pm 14.25 \text{ mV} )</td>
<td>485.75</td>
<td>514.25 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Press the channel number key (bottom row) and set the V/DIV range and POSITION from the first line of the table.

5. Set the supply voltage to 2.00 V as in the first line.

6. Readjust the POSITION so the trace is as close to the horizontal center line of the graticule as possible after it has settled (averaging complete).

7. Read the position voltage. It should be at its original setting, within the limits given in the table. Record the reading in the Performance Test Record.

8. Repeat steps 4 through 7 for the other lines in the table.

9. With the channel keys (bottom row) set the active channel off and the next on.

10. Repeat steps 2 through 10 for any untested channels, setting the parameters of the channel being tested where appropriate.

### If the test fails

Offset errors can be caused by the need for self-calibration. Perform self-calibration, 0. vertical cal, (see chapter 4, "Calibrating and Adjusting") before troubleshooting the instrument.
To test bandwidth

This test checks the bandwidth of the oscilloscope.

Specification

Repetitive (all models) dc to ≥500 MHz (equivalent time)
Real Time
HP 54520C dc to ≥125 MHz
HP 54540C dc to ≥125 MHz (3 or 4 CH on), dc to ≥250 MHz (1 or 2 CH on)
HP 54522C and 54542C dc to ≥500 MHz

Equipment Required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal Generator</td>
<td>1—500 MHz at =200 mVrms</td>
<td>HP 8655B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Meter/Sensor</td>
<td>1—500 MHz ±3% accuracy</td>
<td>HP 436A/8482A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Splitter</td>
<td>outputs differ by &lt;0.15 dB</td>
<td>HP 11687A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>Type N (m) 24 inch</td>
<td>HP 11500B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>Type N (m) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0082</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Repetitive Test

1 Connect the equipment
   a With the N cable, connect the signal generator to the power splitter input. Connect the power sensor to one output of the power splitter.
   b With an N-to-BNC adapter, connect the other splitter output to the channel 1 input.

2 Press [Recall], then press [Clr] to set the oscilloscope to default conditions. Set the following parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu (hardkey)</th>
<th>Function/Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical (channel keys)</td>
<td>(sensitivity)</td>
<td>100 mV/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(input R)</td>
<td>50Ω DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal (Setup)</td>
<td>(time/div)</td>
<td>200 ns/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>repetitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>avg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of avg</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(graticule)</td>
<td>grid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry</td>
<td>Fine (on)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Set the signal generator for 1 MHz at +5.0 dBm. The signal on the screen should be about two cycles at six divisions amplitude.

Note: Do not exceed 6 divisions when making the bandwidth check.

4 Initiate a V amptd measurement.

Press [blue], [V amptd], and [1] (channel number, entry menu).

5 After the measurement settles (averaging complete, about 10 seconds) note the Vamp (1) reading (bottom of screen): V1MHz = ________ mV.

6 Set the power meter Cal Factor % to 1 MHz value from the cal chart on the probe. Then press dB[REF] to set a 0 dB reference.
7 Change the signal generator to 500 MHz and set the power meter Cal Factor to 500 MHz % value from the chart.
8 Adjust the signal generator amplitude for a power reading as close as possible to 0.0 dB(REL). Reading = __________.
9 Set the time/div to 2 ns/div.
10 After the measurement settles (averaging complete), note the V amptd (1) reading:
   \[ V_{500\text{MHz}} = \text{__________ mV} \]
11 Calculate the response using the formula:
   \[ \text{response(dB)} = 20 \log_{10} \frac{V_{500\text{MHz}}}{V_{1\text{MHz}}} = 20 \log_{10} \frac{\text{__________}}{\text{__________}} = \text{__________ dB} \]
12 Correct the result from step 11 with any difference in the power meter from step 8. Observer signs. For example:
   Result from step 11 = -2.3 dB
   Power meter reading = -0.2 dB(REL)
   then true response = (-2.3) - (-0.2) = -2.1 dB
   \[ \text{__________} - \text{__________} = \text{__________ dB} \]
13 The result from step 12 should be between +3.0 dB and -3.0 dB. Record the result in the Test Record.
14 Switch the power splitter from channel 1 to channel 2 input.
15 On the oscilloscope, set the following parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu (hardkey)</th>
<th>Function/Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical (channel keys)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>(time/div)</td>
<td>200 ns/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIG</td>
<td>source</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16 Press [blue], then press [Clr]. Repeat steps 3 through 16 for untested channels, setting the parameters of the channel being tested where appropriate.

**Real Time Test**

In the real time mode, the bandwidth is limited by the software; the hardware is unchanged. Therefore, testing real-time bandwidth is optional.

17 Press Horizontal [Setup] and set the mode to **REALTIME**.

18 Repeat steps 2 through 16, testing all vertical channels using as an upper frequency test limit the following:
   HP 54522C and 54542C; 500 MHz
   HP 54540C; 250 MHz (1 or 2 channels on), 125 MHz (3 or 4 channels on)
   HP 54520C; 125 MHz

**If the test fails**

Failure of the bandwidth test can be caused by faulty attenuator or main assembly, or the need for high-frequency pulse response adjustment.
To test time measurement accuracy

This test uses a precise frequency source to check the accuracy of time measurement functions.

**Specification**  Delta-t accuracy

**Repetitive (≥8 averages)**  \(\pm[(0.005\% \times \text{delta-t}) + (0.1\% \text{ of full scale})] + 100 \text{ ps}]\)

**Real Time** *  \(\pm[(0.005\% \times \text{delta-t}) + (0.2 \times \text{sample period})]\)

* The specification applies to bandwidth limited signals (\(\text{tr} = 1.4 \times \text{sample period}\)). The sample period is defined as \(1/(\text{sample rate})\). The specification also applies to those automatic measurements computing time intervals on identical slope edges (like pos-pos, neg-neg).

**Equipment Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal Generator</td>
<td>1-40 MHz, timebase accuracy - 0.25 ppm</td>
<td>HP 8656B Opt. 001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse generator</td>
<td>(\text{tr from 1.0 to 2.8 ns, 280 mVp-p, externally triggerable})</td>
<td>HP 8161A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>Type-N 24 inch</td>
<td>HP 11500B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>HP 10503A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>Type N (f) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0077</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Repetitive Mode Procedure**

This test checks time measurement in repetitive mode with averaging.

1. Set the HP 8656B signal generator to 40 MHz (25.0 ns period) and 800 mVRms.
2. Connect the output of the signal generator to the EXT INPUT of the HP 8161A pulse generator.
3. Connect the output of the pulse generator to the channel 1 input.
4. Set up the pulse generator.
   - Input Mode = TRIG
   - Ext. Input = 50 ohm, Trig Level = centered
   - Delay = 0 s
   - Width = 12.5 ns
   - Leading Edge = 1.3 ns
   - Trailing Edge = 1.3 ns
   - High Level = 0.14 V
   - Low Level = -0.14 V
5. Press [Recall], then press [Clr] to set the oscilloscope to default conditions.
6. Press the channel 1 key (bottom row). Use the impedance soft key to select 50Ω DC.
Chapter 3: Testing Performance
To test time measurement accuracy

7 Press [Autoscale], then set the following parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu (hardkey)</th>
<th>Function/Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical (channel key)</td>
<td>(sensitivity)</td>
<td>100 mV/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal (Setup)</td>
<td>(time/div)</td>
<td>50 ns/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>repetitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>avg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of avg</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Press [Define meas], then with the softkeys set STATISTICS to ON.

9 With the soft keys select DEFINE, USER DEFINED, and MEASUREMENTS.

For valid statistical data
In repetitive mode, measurement specifications are valid with eight or more acquisitions averaged. Statistics accumulated before the required number of averaged acquisitions may show the instrument to fail the specification. This is particularly true for minimum and maximum in this case since they are set by measurements taken with the fewest averages.

If the procedure above is followed exactly, the required number of acquisitions are averaged before statistics are turned on. If however, CLEAR DISPLAY is pressed after statistics are turned on, averaging and statistics are restarted simultaneously and the result is erroneous data collected from the early averages.

If in doubt about the statistical data, after #Avg is complete press DEFINE MEAS, select MEAS, and turn statistics off then on. This restarts the statistics without restarting averaging and the result is valid data.

10 Initiate a delay measurement.
Press [blue] Δ Time [1 1].

11 The Δ Time readings should be 25 ns ±601.3 ps; minimum 24.399 ns and maximum 25.601 ns. Record the minimum and maximum readings in the Performance Test Record.

12 Change the signal generator frequency to 100 MHz (10 ns period).

13 Set the time/div to 20 ns/div.

14 Clear the statistics.
- Press [Define meas], select MEASURE, and turn statistics OFF then ON.
  or
- Press [blue] Clr meas, then press [blue] Δ Time [1 1].

15 The Δ Time delay readings should be 10 ns ±301 ps; minimum 9.699 ns and maximum 10.301 ns. Record the minimum and maximum readings in the Performance Test Record.
To test time measurement accuracy

16 Change the signal generator frequency to 20 MHz (50 ns period).
17 Set the time/div to 100 ns/div.
18 Clear the statistics as in step 14.
19 The Δ Time readings should be 50 ns ±303 ps; minimum 49.697 ns and maximum 50.303 ns. Record the minimum and maximum readings in the Performance Test Record.
20 Change the signal generator frequency to 1 MHz (1.0 μs period).
21 Change the Pulse generator width to 500 ns.
22 Set time/div to 1 μs/div.
23 The Δ Time readings should be 1 μs ±3.05 ns; minimum 996.95 ns and maximum 1.00305 μs. Record the minimum and maximum readings in the Performance Test Record.
24 Press [Define meas] and select define. Press the sixth softkey ("TO" key) to select edge #2, and enter 6.
25 The Δ Time readings should be 5 μs ±3.25 ns; minimum 4.99675 μs and maximum 5.00325 μs. Record the minimum and maximum readings in the Performance Test Record.

Real Time Mode Procedure
This procedure continues from the previous one. The signal is changed to a frequency less sensitive to interference from commonly used frequencies.
1 Change the signal generator frequency to 25.31646 MHz (39.49999 ns period).
2 Change the pulse generator width to 12.5 ns.
3 If you are testing an HP 54520C, change the pulse generator rise time to 2.8 ns.
4 Change the following parameters on the oscilloscope.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu (hardkey)</th>
<th>Function/Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>(time/div)</td>
<td>50 ns/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>delay</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Setup)</td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>real time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>record length</td>
<td>8192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Press [Define meas], select DEFINE, and set TO key to edge # 11.

6 Press [blue] [Period = 1].

7 Period should read:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Min Reading</th>
<th>Max Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HP 54520C</td>
<td>39.6 ns ±401.98 ps</td>
<td>39.098 ns</td>
<td>39.992 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54522C/54540C/54542C</td>
<td>39.5 ns ±201.98 ps</td>
<td>39.298 ns</td>
<td>39.792 ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Record the minimum and maximum readings in the Performance Test Record.
Chapter 3: Testing Performance  
To test time measurement accuracy

8 The ΔTime should read:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Min Reading</th>
<th>Max Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HP 54520C</td>
<td>395 ns ± 419.75 ps</td>
<td>394.580 ns</td>
<td>395.420 ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54522C/54540C/54542C</td>
<td>395 ns ± 219.75 ps</td>
<td>394.780 ns</td>
<td>395.220 ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Record the minimum and maximum readings in the Performance Test Record.

9 Select measure and set statistics to OFF.

10 Press [Stop/Single] (to stop acquisition), then press Single once.

11 Set the horizontal scale to 1.00 μs/div.

12 Press [Define meas], select define, and change edge # 11 to edge # 101.

13 The ΔTime should read 3.94999 μs ± 4.198 ns: minimum 3.9458 μs and maximum 3.9542 μs. Record the reading in the Performance Test Record.

14 Change edge # 101 to edge # 201.

15 The ΔTime should read 7.89998 μs ± 4.395 ns: minimum 7.8956 μs and maximum 7.9044 μs. Record the reading in the Performance Test Record.

---

If the test fails
Timing failures are caused by a defective main assembly. However, before troubleshooting the oscilloscope, be sure signal sources are not at fault. While catastrophic failures are usually caused by an instrument failure, marginal timing failures are usually caused by test equipment inaccuracies or procedural errors.
To test trigger sensitivity

This test checks channel and external triggers for sensitivity at rated bandwidth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dc to 100 MHz</td>
<td>100 MHz to 500 MHz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 div</td>
<td>1.0 div</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.0225 x signal range</td>
<td>0.045 x signal range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equipment</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Splitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internal Trigger Test

Perform this test on all vertical channels.

1. Press **Recall**, then press **Cir** to set the oscilloscope to default conditions.
Set the following parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu (hardkey)</th>
<th>Function/Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical (channel key)</td>
<td>1 and others</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(all)</td>
<td>(sensitivity)</td>
<td>200 mV/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(input R)</td>
<td>50Ω DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal (Setup)</td>
<td>(time/div)</td>
<td>5 ns/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>repetitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>avg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of avg</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(graticule)</td>
<td>grid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. With an N cable and N-to-BNC adapter, connect the signal generator to the channel 1 input.
3 Set the signal frequency to 100 MHz and output level for 0.5 divisions of vertical deflection.

The voltage markers can be used to set a 0.5 div reference. Press [Marker] and turn the markers on. Set source x1, y1 and source x2, y2 to the channel being tested. Set the y1 marker to +50 mV and the y2 marker to −50 mV.

4 Adjust the trigger level for a stable display.

5 The test passes if triggering is stable. Record the result in the Performance Test Record.

6 Set the signal frequency to 500 MHz and the output level for 1.0 division of vertical deflection.

7 Set the horizontal to 1 ns/div.

8 Adjust the trigger level for a stable display.

9 The test passes if triggering is stable. Record the result in the Performance Test Record.

10 Connect the signal generator to the channel 2 input.

11 Set up the oscilloscope.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu (hardkey)</th>
<th>Function/Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(channel key)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>(time/div)</td>
<td>5 ns/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger</td>
<td>source</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Setup)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 Test the other channels.

- For the HP 54520C and 54722C, repeat steps 2 through 9 for channel 2.
- For the HP 54540C and 54742C, repeat steps 2 through 11 for channels 2, 3, and 4, setting the tested channel’s parameters where appropriate.

**External Trigger Test**

This test is necessary only for the HP 54520C and 54522C.

1 Connect the equipment.
   a With the N cable, connect the signal generator to the power splitter input.
   b Using an N-to-BNC adapter and BNC cable, connect one splitter output to the channel 1 input.
   c Press the channel 1 select button and set the input resistance to 50 Ω.
   d Connect the second splitter output to the Ext trigger input.

2 Set the signal generator frequency to 100 MHz and output level to 32 mVRms (90 mVp-p from the generator, 45 mVp-p into the trigger).

3 Press [AutoScale].

4 Press the [Ext] trigger button (bottom row) and set the range to ±1 V and the input resistance to 50 Ω DC.

5 Press the Trigger [Setup] and set the SOURCE to EXTERNAL.
6 Adjust the trigger level for a stable display.
7 The test passes if triggering is stable. Record the result in the Performance Test Record.
8 Set the signal generator frequency to 500 MHz and output level to 64 mVrms (180 mVp-p from the generator, 90 mVp-p into the trigger).
9 Adjust the trigger level for a stable display.
10 The test passes if triggering is stable. Record the result in the Performance Test Record.

**Auxiliary Trigger Test**

The auxiliary trigger input is on the rear panel of the oscilloscope. The input impedance of the aux trigger is 4 kΩ, so, to avoid reflections, the test is done without other terminations.

1 With an N-to-BNC adapter and BNC cable, connect the signal generator to the channel 1 input.
2 Set the signal generator for 50 MHz.
3 Set the channel 1 input to 1 MΩ (50 Ω is not lit) and press [Autoscale].
4 Set the channel 1 sensitivity to 50 mV/DIV and set the signal generator for 5 divisions of signal, 250 mVp-p.
5 Disconnect the signal cable from the channel 1 input and connect it to the Aux trigger input on the rear panel.
6 Press the Trigger [Setup] and set the SOURCE to AUXILIARY.
7 Set the trigger level to 0.000 V. Only RUNNING should appear in the status in the upper left corner of the display.
   If the status is RUNNING-AUTO TRIGGERING or RUNNING-AWAITING TRIGGER, the oscilloscope is not triggered.
8 The test passes if the oscilloscope triggers. Record the result in the Performance Test Record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If a test fails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Failure of the internal trigger or external trigger sensitivity tests can be caused by a defective main assembly or attenuator. Failure of the auxiliary trigger sensitivity is caused by a problem on the main assembly or a bad input cable. If you need further troubleshooting information, go to chapter 5, "Troubleshooting." |
To test the oscillator output

These tests are optional. The oscillator outputs are not specified in the instrument performance specifications. The values given are typical. Results are not recorded in the Performance Test Record.

**Equipment Required**

Equipment requirement is not critical and choices are at the discretion of the user. A high quality oscilloscope should be sufficient.

**Procedure**

1. Press [Recall], then press [Clr] to set the oscilloscope to default conditions.

2. Use a BNC cable to connect the rear panel AC cal output to the channel 1 input of the oscilloscope under test and press [Autoscale].

3. Make automatic amplitude and frequency measurements of the signal.
   - Press [blue] V amptd 1 for the amplitude
   - and press [blue] Frequency 1 for the frequency.

4. The signal into 1 MΩ should be an approximately 800 mV\(_{p-p}\) square wave at approximately 500 Hz. Into 50 Ω the amplitude is approximately 400 mV\(_{p-p}\).

5. Disconnect the AC cal output from the channel 1 input and connect it to another oscilloscope.

6. Press [Utility], then press SERVICE MENU to turn ON CAL SELECT 0 (0. 10 MHz timebase to AC BNC).

7. The signal will be approximately 10 MHz and 800 mV\(_{p-p}\) into 1 MΩ.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Limits</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>dc Calibrator Amplitude</strong></td>
<td>5.000 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.990 to 5.010 Vdc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Input Resistance</strong></td>
<td>50 Ω</td>
<td>Channel 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49.5 Ω to 50.5 Ω</td>
<td>Channel 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 MΩ</td>
<td>Channel 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>990 kΩ to 1.010 MΩ</td>
<td>Channel 4/Ext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voltage Measurement Accuracy</strong></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 V/div</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 V</td>
<td>29.34 V to 30.66 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 V</td>
<td>14.34 V to 15.66 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 V</td>
<td>4.34 V to 5.66 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200 mV</td>
<td>1.736 V to 1.2264 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2V</td>
<td>573.6 V to 528.4 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600 mV</td>
<td>173.6 V to 228.4 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300 mV</td>
<td>58.68 mV to 61.32 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 mV</td>
<td>28.68 mV to 31.32 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 mV</td>
<td>8.68 mV to 11.32 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 mV</td>
<td>41.076 mV to 42.924 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42 mV</td>
<td>20.076 mV to 21.924 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 mV</td>
<td>6.076 mV to 7.924 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Offset Accuracy</strong></td>
<td>Range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offset</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>limits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200 mV/div</td>
<td>2.0 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.943 to 2.057 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 mV/div</td>
<td>1.0 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.9715 to 1.0285 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 mV/div</td>
<td>500 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>485.75 to 514.25 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>Limits</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bandwidth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Down from reference:</td>
<td>Channel 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetitive</td>
<td>&lt;3.0 dB at 500 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realtime</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54520C</td>
<td>&lt;3.0 dB at 125 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54540C (1 or 2 chans on)</td>
<td>&lt;3.0 dB at 250 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54540C (3 or 4 chans on)</td>
<td>&lt;3.0 dB at 125 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54522C/54542C</td>
<td>&lt;3.0 dB at 500 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time Measurement Accuracy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetitive Mode</td>
<td>ΔTime</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 ns</td>
<td>24.399 to 25.601 ns</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ns</td>
<td>9.899 to 10.301 ns</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ns</td>
<td>49.697 to 50.303 ns</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 μs</td>
<td>996.95 to 1.00365 μs</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 μs</td>
<td>4.99675 to 5.00325 μs</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realtime Mode</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54520C</td>
<td>39.098 to 39.902 ns</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54522C/40C/42C</td>
<td>39.298 to 39.702 ns</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔTime (edge#111)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54520C</td>
<td>394.580 to 395.420 ns</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 54522C/40C/42C</td>
<td>394.780 to 395.220 ns</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔTime (edge#101)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All models</td>
<td>3.9458 to 3.9542 μs</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔTime (edge#201)</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All models</td>
<td>7.8356 to 7.9044 μs</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trigger Sensitivity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pass/Fail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Stable Trigger On:</td>
<td>Channel 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Trigger</td>
<td>0.5 div at 100 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 div at 500 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Trigger (HP 54520C and 54522C only)</td>
<td>on ±1 V range: 45 mVp-p at 100 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90 mVp-p at 500 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Trigger</td>
<td>250 mVp-p at 50 MHz</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Cal RAM Checksum Error 4-2
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Calibrating and Adjusting
Calibrating and Adjusting

This chapter provides firmware and hardware calibration and adjustment procedures for the HP 54520C and 54540C-Series oscilloscopes. Primary adjustment groups are the following:

- Power Supply Adjustment
- Main Assembly Calibration and Adjustment
- FPD Monitor Calibration

Equipment Required
Equipment required for adjustments is listed in table 1-1, "Recommended Test Equipment", in chapter 1 of this manual. Any equipment that satisfies the critical specification listed in the table may be substituted for the recommended model. Equipment for individual procedures is listed at the procedure.

Calibration Interval
There are two types of calibration for the HP 54520C and 54540C-Series oscilloscopes. The firmware calibration is the self cal (self-calibration).
Self-calibration should be done every year, or every 2,000 hours of operation, whichever comes first. The hardware calibration consists of adjustment of the power supply, high-frequency pulse response, and FPD monitor. These adjustments only need to be done under circumstances set by certain needs, which are explained in other areas of this guide.

The need for calibration or adjustment will also depend on your experience.

For replacement assemblies, adjustments are set at the factory when assemblies are tested. However, some adjustment may be necessary after an assembly has been put into the instrument. Usually the only assembly that requires adjustment is the assembly replaced.

Cal RAM Checksum Error
If power is applied to the instrument and the message "cal ram checksum error re-cal instrument" is displayed, all firmware calibration procedures must be performed. See "To calibrate the firmware" in this chapter.

If the instrument does not pass the firmware calibration, repair is necessary.

Operating Hints
Some knowledge of operating the HP 54520C and 54540C-Series oscilloscopes is helpful. However, procedures are written so that little experience is necessary. The following hints will speed progress of the procedures.

When using many averages, it often takes awhile for a waveform display to stabilize after a change. When a front panel control on the oscilloscope is changed, averaging automatically restarts. When the input signal or an adjustment is changed, the
instrument must average new data with the old, so it takes longer for the waveform to stabilize. Press [Clear display] while changing input signals or adjustments. Clearing the display restarts averaging, which gives a quicker indication of the result of the change.

**Key-Down Powerup**

For a key-down powerup, any front panel key is held depressed while power is cycled. It is the surest way to reset the instrument to default conditions. The key-down powerup is also the first step toward loading new software through the disk drive.

The first message during the key-down powerup asks if you want to update system code (see "Loading New Software" below). If you want to continue with a normal key-down powerup, you can press any key other than the shift key.

**Loading New Software**

This oscilloscope stores its operating system code in electrically eraseable PROM (EEPROM). New code is loaded into the oscilloscope by using the disk drive. A disk with the current code is shipped with the instrument. It is rarely necessary to reload the code. You should load the code only if prompted by a troubleshooting procedure, or if you want to load a later version of code.

The operating system code is loaded through the key-down powerup. The first message during the key-down powerup asks if you want to update system code. If you do want to update code, press the [blue] key. The display will prompt you for any further steps you must do.

**Calibration and Adjustment Procedures**

The procedures start with the next paragraphs. Unless specified elsewhere, procedures must be followed in the order given. Display adjustments are optional and independent of other procedures.

---

**CAUTION**

Warm up the instrument for 30 minutes before starting adjustment procedures. Failure to allow warm-up may result in inaccurate calibration.

**WARNING**

SHOCK HAZARD!

Read the Safety information at the back of this guide before performing adjustment procedures. Failure to observe safety precautions may result in electrical shock.
Power Supply

This section provides an adjustment procedure for the power supply.

To adjust the power supply

The power supply should rarely need adjustment. Perform this procedure only if the supply has been checked and is known to be incorrect.

**Equipment Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digital Voltmeter</td>
<td>Accuracy ±0.05%</td>
<td>HP 34401A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Procedure**

1. Disconnect the instrument power cord and remove the cover.
   If necessary, refer to the procedures in chapter 6, "Replacing Assemblies."
2. Refer to figure for testpoint and adjustment locations.

   ![Power Supply Adjustment Location](image)

   **Power Supply Adjustment Location**

   3. Connect the common lead of the voltmeter to COM test point.
   4. Connect the positive lead of the voltmeter to +5.20 V test point.
   5. Connect the oscilloscope power cord and set power switch to ON.
   6. If the voltmeter does not read between 5.180 V and 5.220 V, adjust for 5.200 V.
Main Assembly

The main assembly procedures calibrate and adjust the acquisition system of the instrument. Calibration involves running the self-calibration. The main assembly adjustments set the high-frequency pulse response of each channel.

There is no preparation required for calibrating the instrument. However, if it is necessary to adjust the high-frequency pulse response, the cover must be removed and the disk drive and power supply moved to allow access to the adjustments on the main assembly. Moving the power supply requires the use of an extender cable. See "To adjust the high-frequency pulse response" in this chapter.

To load the default calibration

The default calibration factors are loaded to give a known base for the following hardware and firmware calibration.

Once the default cals are loaded, all firmware calibrations must be done. This includes all calibrations in the self cal menu (0. vertical, 1. delay, 2. time null, and 3. logic trigger). Failure to run the calibrations after loading default cals will result in an uncalibrated instrument.

Since all calibration must be done in order, firmware calibrations will be presented in the proper place in the procedures.

1. Press Utility, then press SERVICE MENU.
2. Press CAL SELECT twice to select CAL SELECT 2 (2. default cal).
3. Set the rear panel Calibration switch to Unprotected (up).
4. Press START CAL. A caution message will be displayed indicating the cal factors will be overwritten with default values.
5. Press CONTINUE. The status message above the menu will indicate default cal has been loaded.
6. Leave the rear panel switch in Unprotected position for firmware calibration procedures to be performed later in this chapter.
To adjust the high-frequency pulse response

This procedure optimizes the high-frequency pulse response, so the instrument will meet the bandwidth specification.

**When to use this procedure**

_This procedure should not be performed as a part of routine maintenance._ Typically, a high-frequency pulse adjustment needs to be done only when a channel fails the bandwidth performance test or when an attenuator, acquisition hybrid, or the main assembly has been changed (new combination of attenuators, hybrids, and PC board). Only adjust the channels involved with the failure or repair.

**Equipment Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulse Generator</td>
<td>t &lt; 175 ps</td>
<td>Picosedem Pulse Labs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extender Cable</td>
<td>No substitute</td>
<td>54542-61609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptor</td>
<td>SMA 3.5 (m) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>HP 1250-1787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Set up the equipment**

Use this procedure to gain access to the adjustments. It is necessary to raise the supply to get clearance above the main assembly. If necessary, refer to the procedures in chapter 6, "Replacing Assemblies."

1. Remove the power cord and the cover.
2. Remove the two screws that secure the disk drive to the top of the power supply and set the disk drive to the side while you remove the supply.
3. Disconnect the three cables on the left side of the power supply.
4. Remove the two locking pins and slide the power supply out of the instrument.
5. Disconnect the standard power supply cable from the main assembly and connect the extender cable.

**CAUTION**

Make sure that the instrument fan or an external fan is used to circulate the air through the power supply. If the supply gets too warm, the thermal cut-out in the supply will shut the supply off.

6. Suspend the supply in the instrument cabinet.
   The power supply has two flanges that normally support it in the grooves in the cabinet. If you place the supply with the flanges supported by the top of the cabinet (front and rear), it will hang so it is partially in the airflow from the fan, you can connect the line filter cable to the supply, and you can still get clearance to the adjustments on the main assembly

7. Connect the Extender Cable to the power supply.
8. Reconnect the line filter cable to the power supply.
9 Connect the mains power cable and apply power.

Adjustment Procedure

Perform this procedure on the necessary channel only. The adjustment for each channel is reached through a hole in the heatsink over the acquisition hybrid for that channel. Use the following illustration to locate the adjustments.

Main Assembly Adjustment Locations

1 Connect the pulse generator output to the input of the channel needing adjusting.
2 Press the appropriate channel number key (bottom row) to select the channel menu.
3 Use the input resistance softkey (second from bottom) to select 50 Ω DC.
4 Press [Autoscale], then set the following parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu (hardkey)</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vertical (channel key)</td>
<td>(sensitivity)</td>
<td>40 mV/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical (Setup)</td>
<td>(time/div)</td>
<td>5 ns/div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(mode)</td>
<td>repetitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td># of avg</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(graticule)</td>
<td>grid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To adjust the high-frequency pulse response

5 If the pulse edge is not on screen, adjust the delay to set it near center screen.

6 Press the channel number key and adjust the position to place the flat part of the pulse top over the grid line, one division from the top of the display.

7 Adjust the resistor to extend the peak over the grid line, so that the overshoot is about 3% a little less than one vertical minor division, as shown in the illustration. (One vertical minor division is about 4% of a six division signal.)

When the resistor is adjusted, the gain changes. It may be necessary to use the position to reposition the pulse top to the grid line.

There is no specification for pulse response. However, if overshoot is more than about 3% (about 3/4 minor division), use the resistor to reduce it slightly. If the instrument fails the bandwidth test, use the resistor to increase overshoot slightly.

8 If necessary, repeat steps 1 through 8 on any other channels needing adjustment.

9 Perform the bandwidth test (Performance Tests) on any channels that have been adjusted.

10 If you have readjusted the pulse response, the channel gain has changed. You must recalibrate the channel (self cal) as given in the next procedure, "To calibrate the firmware."

11 Reassemble the instrument.

**Instrument warm-up**

Before the Firmware Calibration, the next procedure that is part of a routine calibration, you will need to let the instrument warm up for half an hour with the cover installed.
To calibrate the firmware

The firmware calibration uses signals generated in the instrument to calibrate channel sensitivity, offsets, and trigger parameters.

**Equipment Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>BNC 50 Ω 36 inch</td>
<td>HP 10503A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable (4)</td>
<td>BNC 50 Ω 9 inch (equal length)</td>
<td>HP 10502A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter (3)</td>
<td>BNC tee (m)(f)(f)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>BNC (f)(f)</td>
<td>HP 1250-0080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Calibration protection**
The rear panel Calibration switch must be set to **UNPROTECTED** for these procedures. If the entire adjustment procedures are being performed, the switch was set to Unprotected in a previous procedure.

---

**CAUTION**

The Firmware Calibration should only be done after the instrument has run for one half hour at ambient temperature with the cover installed. Calibration of an instrument that has not warmed up may result in performance test failure.

**Self-Calibration**

Default calibration factors must be loaded before starting self calibration. However, if you have been doing a complete calibration procedure, defaults were loaded just before the pulse response adjustment.

**Calibration time**

It will take 14 to 16 minutes to calibrate an individual vertical channel. If all channels are calibrated at the same time (ALL is selected), the calibration time is considerably less than calibrating all channels individually. Typically, calibration using ALL will calibrate the entire vertical in about 25 minutes without any operator intervention. Calibrating the time and trigger functions will take one or two additional minutes and requires a person to make cable connections during the procedure.

1 Perform a key-down powerup by cycling the instrument power while holding down any front-panel key.

The display will prompt you to press any key (other than the shift key) to continue with a normal key-down powerup.

2 If you have not done so, set the Calibration protect switch on the rear panel to Unprotected.
3 Check that default calibration factors are loaded.
   Press [Utility], then press SERVICE MENU.

4 If default calibration factors are not loaded ("D"s in the table on the screen), load them.
   Select 2: DEFAULT CAL, and press START CAL then CONTINUE.

5 Press [EXIT MENU] then [SELF CAL MENU]. CAL SELECT 0 (0.vertical) should be selected.

6 Press [CHANNEL] to select ALL, then press START CAL and follow the instructions on the display.

---

**Calibrating individual channels or all**

These calibrations may be done individually, but using ALL (when available), and connecting all inputs at once avoids operator interaction between calibrations. It also shortens the total calibration time (see the "Calibration Time" sidebar on the previous page).

If the entire calibration procedure fails while running ALL, run the calibrations individually. If one input is loading the cal signal (an input stuck in 50 Ω for example), calibration will fail for all inputs. Individual calibration will isolate the failure.

---

7 After completing vertical cals, press CAL SELECT to select CAL SELECT 1 (1.delay).

8 Press [CHANNEL] to select channel 1, then press START CAL and follow the instructions on the display.

9 When the channel 1 calibration is complete, select the other channels in turn and follow the instructions on the display.

10 Messages will be displayed as each calibration routine is completed to indicate calibration has passed or failed.

11 When the delay cal is complete, press CAL SELECT to select CAL SELECT 2 (2.time null).

12 Press START CAL and follow the instructions on the display.

13 Channels 2, 3, and 4 are calibrated against channel 1. As each pair of channels completes calibration, select the next and press CONTINUE.

14 When time null calibration is complete, press CAL SELECT to select CAL SELECT 3 (3.logic trigger).

15 Press START CAL and follow the instructions on the display.

16 Return to the start of the self cal menu (press CAL SELECT). Note that the entire calibration matrix is filled with "P," and that all tests have passed.

17 After calibration has been completed, switch the rear-panel Calibration switch to Protected (down).

---

**If calibration fails**

Go to chapter 5 "Troubleshooting."
To adjust the monitor (FPD - flat panel display)

This procedure is to be performed only when the display has obvious differences from the example in the figure below. Skip any part of the procedure when the display meets the requirements.

No equipment is required for this procedure.

It is possible that any FPD monitor will have pixels which can not be turned on (inactive pixels) and pixels which can not be turned off (active pixels). An FPD with no more than 3 active pixels total, no more than 2 active pixels within a 1 cm circle, and no more than 10 total (active + inactive) pixels over the entire display is considered to be normal quality. It is unacceptable to replace such a display under warranty. It is also normal to expect to receive new replacement FPDs or repaired exchange FPDs of similar quality.

To check the display monitor

1 Display the test pattern.
   a Press UTILITY, then press the selftest soft key.
   b Select misc with the top softkey, then select FPD TEST with the next lower softkey.
   c Press the start test softkey to display the test pattern below.
To adjust the monitor (FPD - flat panel display)

The test pattern should consist of 6 different colors against a dark background. Observer should replace the display monitor if all six colors are not present after color blindness has been properly ruled out.

To perform the Color Uniformity test

Press the third from the top softkey to cycle through the 8 display color uniformity tests. Verify that the following screen colors are presented:

Black
Light Blue
Green
Purple
Red
Light Blue
Yellow
White

Absence of one or more of these colors will diminish the user's ability to easily identify the information presented on the oscilloscope display.
Troubleshooting
Troubleshooting

This section provides troubleshooting information for the HP 54520C and 54540C series oscilloscopes. The service strategy of this instrument is replacement of defective assemblies. The main assembly can be replaced on an exchange basis.

There are three main areas in this chapter. The troubleshooting helps you find a defective assembly when the instrument fails. After the troubleshooting are several pages that give an overview of the utility menus. Last is a copy of the registration form that you can print out of the instrument.

Safety
Read the Safety Summary at the front of this manual before servicing the instrument. Before performing any procedure, review it for cautions and warnings.

WARNING

Maintenance should be performed by trained service personnel aware of the hazards involved (for example, fire and electric shock). Lack of training and awareness of the hazards could result in electrical shock. When maintenance can be performed without power applied, the power cord should be removed from the instrument.

Tools Required
Just the normal tools used when troubleshooting electronic equipment are needed. A good digital multimeter and an oscilloscope with about a 100 MHz bandwidth should be sufficient.

If you need to remove and replace assemblies, you may need some of the hand tools listed in chapter 6, "Replacing Assemblies."

ESD Precautions
When using any of the procedures in this chapter, you should use proper ESD precautions. As a minimum you should place the instrument on a properly grounded ESD mat and wear a properly grounded ESD wrist strap.

Keystroke Conventions
To guide you while setting up the oscilloscope, the following conventions are used to represent keystrokes and other interactions with the instrument:

Text in a box, such as Autoscale or Utility, represents hardkeys, those defined by text on the front panel. It may be a shifted key.

Bold text in a typewriter font, such as DISPLAY or CALIBRATE..., represents text on the display screen and may be a softkey you should press or a message to consider.
Default Setup
A Default Setup is provided to assure the instrument setup is in a known default state. The default setup prevents previous setups from interfering with the next test. It also simplifies the instrument setup procedure. Use the default setup when a procedure requires it.

To set the instrument to the default state:

1. In the CONTROL section of the instrument, press Recall.
2. In the ENTRY keys, press Clr.

Key-Down Powerup
The key-down powerup is a more forceful reset than the default setup. It is usually used before self cal or when troubleshooting. It is also the first step toward loading new software through the disk drive.

1. Hold any front panel key depressed.
2. Cycle the power while the key is depressed.
3. When the display becomes visible, release the key, then press any key except the (blue) key.

The first message during the key-down powerup asks if you want to update system code. If you want to continue with a normal key-down powerup you press any key other than the shift (blue) key.

To troubleshoot the instrument

The troubleshooting is used to isolate problems to a faulty assembly. When the faulty assembly has been located, use the disassembly/assembly procedures in chapter 6 to help direct replacement of the assembly.

The trouble isolation flowcharts are the troubleshooting guide. Start with the flowcharts when repairing a defective instrument.

The flowcharts refer to other tests, tables, and procedures to help isolate trouble. The circled numbers on charts indicate the next chart to use for isolating a problem.

The flowcharts start on the following page.
Chapter 5: Troubleshooting

To troubleshoot the instrument

![Flowchart Diagram]

Primary Trouble Isolation Flowchart
Trouble Isolation Chart for Power Supply

To troubleshoot the instrument:

1. FROM CHART 1
2. DISCONNECT POWER, CHECK FUSE (POSITION, RATING, AND OPERATION)
   - NO: REPLACE FUSE
   - YES: CHECK LINE FILTER OUTPUT
3. FUSE OK?
   - NO: REPLACE FUSE
   - YES: CHECK LINE FILTER OUTPUT
4. VOLTAGES OK?
   - NO: REPLACE LINE FILTER
   - YES: FOLLOW SUPPLY ISOLATED PROCEDURE TO CHECK POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGES
5. VOLTAGES OK?
   - NO: REPLACE POWER SUPPLY
   - YES: REPLACE FAN
To troubleshoot the instrument

Trouble Isolation Chart for Display
To troubleshoot the instrument

Trouble Isolation Chart for Keyboard

From Chart 1

Perform Keyboard Selftest (Selftest Menu, Misc, Keyboard)

Phase Selftest?

Yes

Check keyboard assembly cable for continuity

No

Continuity OK?

Yes

Replace keyboard assembly

No

Replace main assembly

Any keys working?

Yes

Replace random keys or keypad

No

Determine RPG, keypad, or keyboard faulty

Start

Go to Chart 1
Chapter 5: Troubleshooting

To troubleshoot the instrument

TRoubleshooting Chart for Cal signals

1. Press Util, set AC Dc to Probe Comp and check rear panel AC calibrator signal approximately 500 Hz.
   - If 400 mV in 0 500
   - If 800 mV in 0 140

2. Signal OK? 
   - No: Repair cable
   - Yes: Check cable

3. Signal OK? 
   - No: Repair cable
   - Yes: Check cable

4. Connect AC calibrator to another scope. Press Util, service menu, Cal select 0

5. Signal approximately 10 uV? 
   - No: Go to Chart 1
   - Yes: Go to Chart 1
To troubleshoot the instrument

Trouble Isolation Chart for Attenuators
To check power supply voltages

The power supply can be checked loaded or unloaded.

**HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES!**
This procedure is to be performed only by service-trained personnel who are aware of the hazards involved (such as fire and electrical shock). Lack of awareness of the hazards could result in electrical shock and death.

**Supply Loaded**
1. Remove the power cord and cover.
2. Replace the power cord and turn on the instrument.
3. Using the figure below, check for the voltages indicated.

![Diagram of power supply](image)

**Power Supply Testing Features**

**Supply Isolated**
Isolate and check the supply with the following steps. Use the figure above for reference.
1. Remove the power cable.
2. Disconnect the supply output cable at the supply (see figure above).
3. Load the +5.20 V supply with a 2-ohm, 25-watt resistor. Use jumper wires to connect one end of the resistor to any of pins 1-4, and the other end to any of pins 5-8.
4. Reconnect the mains power cable and check for voltages at the supply output using values in the following table.

### Power Supply/Main Assembly Voltages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>+5.20 V</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-5.2 V</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>+5.20 V</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>+12 V (Disp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>+5.20 V</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>+12 V</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-5.2 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>+5.20 V</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-3.3 V</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>+15.5 V (Fan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ground (Disp)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-12 V</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ground (Fan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Power Supply connector, P1 and Main Assembly connector, P3 - Pins 1-20

Power Supply connector, P2

Main Assembly connector, P3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>-5.2 V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>-5.2 V</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-5.2 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To check probe power outputs

The two probe power outputs are on the rear panel.

Use the table and figure to the right to check the power output at the connectors. The +12 V and -12 V supplies come directly from the power supply and the +6 V and -6 V supplies are developed in three-terminal regulators on the main assembly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-6 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-12 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>+12 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-6 V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To check the keyboard

Use the following steps to isolate a faulty elastomer keypad or keyboard when random keys are not operating.

1. Remove the power cable.
2. Without disconnecting the keyboard cable, use the keyboard removal procedure in chapter 6 to loosen the keyboard. Leave the keyboard in place in the front of the instrument.
3. Replace the power supply.
   You can leave the disk drive connected. Just set it to the side, out of the way.
4. Apply power with a key-down powerup.
5. Run the keyboard selftest to determine the failed keys.
   a. Press [Utility], then press SELFTEST MENU.
   b. Select MISC then KEYBOARD, then press START TEST.
   c. Check the keyboard.
      1. Press each key once.
      2. Follow the instructions on the screen to check the LEDs.
      3. Rotate the RPGs
      4. Press Run twice more to exit.
6. Remove the keyboard assembly from the front panel.

**CAUTION**

Be careful not to contaminate the key side of the PC board or the keypads. Dust and fingerprints on these parts may cause intermittent key operation.

7. Separate the PC board from the elastomer keypad and keyboard panel.
   a. Remove two screws.
   b. Slide the plastic keyboard spacer down until the tabs at the top are clear of the keyboard panel.
   c. Lift the top of the spacer away from the keyboard and slide the spacer out of its bottom mounting.
   d. Lift the keyboard off of the keyboard panel and keypad.
8. Carefully short the PC board trace (with a paper clip or screwdriver) at the nonoperating key (as determined by keyboard test) and look for an appropriate response on the display.
9. If the display responds as if a key were pressed, replace the elastomeric keypad.
10. If the display does not respond as if a key were pressed, replace the keyboard.
11. Reassemble the instrument.

---

Troubleshooting attenuator failures

Checking the signal output of the attenuators on the surface-mount PC board is not practical, so the best method for troubleshooting attenuator failures is to swap the suspected one with a known good one. The following discussion will help you determine whether the attenuator or PC board is causing a problem.
Chapter 5: Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting attenuator failures

The attenuators consist of the following:

- A solenoid selected input resistance
- Two solenoid selected passive attenuators (1:1/5:1 and 1:1/25:1) which can be cascaded to provide attenuation ranges of 1:1, 5:1, 25:1, 125:1
- An FET input circuit
- A programmable preamplifier

Defective attenuators can cause a variety of symptoms:

- Wrong input resistance
- Low bandwidth/slow rise time
- Signal distortion
- Calibration failures
- Self-test failures

The combination of attenuator and PC assembly affects the pulse response. You must check or adjust the pulse response after making any of the following changes.

- After installing a new attenuator. Adjust the channel with the new attenuator.
- After installing a new PC board. Both channels must be adjusted.
- Permanently swapping the attenuators, as when troubleshooting. Adjust the affected channels.

For pulse adjustment, of any affected channels, see "To adjust high-frequency pulse response" in chapter 4, "Calibrating and Adjusting."

Firmware Calibration should also be done after attenuator replacement (see chapter 4, "Calibrating and Adjusting.")

Attenuator Click Test

The solenoids for the passive attenuators can be heard switching when the vertical sensitivity is changed. The fine mode of the RPG will give the most accurate indication of when a solenoid switches. However, the gain calibration will give different switching points to different attenuator assemblies. Individual attenuator assemblies will not necessarily switch at the same sensitivities. Also, there are different sets of calibration factors for certain time/div ranges so the passive attenuator changeover may depend on the sweep speed. They usually switch near the following:

- 45 to 50 mV/div
- 235 to 250 mV/div
- 1.15 to 1.25 V/div

You can hear solenoid switching when going either direction through the transitions.
You can hear the input resistance solenoid when the input resistance is changed (CHAN menu).

Attenuator swapping is the best method of finding a faulty attenuator. Swap suspected and good attenuators, and rerun the tests.
Self-test Menu

The self-tests are used for isolating problems in the oscilloscope. To avoid any erroneous results, a key-down powerup sets critical parameters to known values. To start the tests:

1. Perform a key-down powerup.
2. Press [Utility], then press SELFTEST MENU.

The following figure shows the choices in the self-test menu. The tests may be run individually or, by selecting test all, consecutively. The message PASSED or FAILED is displayed after the completion of each test. If there are failure messages for acquisition circuitry, it may help to perform the calibration procedures in chapter 4, "Calibrating and Adjusting." If self-tests continue to fail, the main assembly requires service by HP. This guide does not support component-level troubleshooting.

The loop test in the self-test menu is used for HP service only.
Self-Cal Menu

The Self Cal Menu is used to calibrate the instrument. Signals are supplied through the AC cal and DC cal BNCs on the rear panel. The only additional equipment needed are BNC cables and adapters. There are several notable points:

- These PROTECTED SYSTEM CALs are protected by the Calibration switch accessible through the rear panel.
- After a new operating system is loaded into NV-ROM from the disk drive, the calibration factors may be loaded with defaults. The instrument must be calibrated before use.
- Each calibration can have one of four statuses for each channel:
  - P - Passed - Calibration was successful
  - F - Failed - Calibration failed.
  - D - Defaulted - Calibration factors have been loaded with default values.
  - C - Corrupted - Calibration factors have become corrupted. The checksums in the memory do not correspond with the data.
  - * - Indicates that new software or firmware, or both, has been loaded and the function or channel has not been recalibrated.

Specific procedures and instructions for using the self cal is located in chapter 4, "Calibrating and Adjusting."
Service Menu

The service menu contains functions that are used only during service procedures. The figure below diagrams the menu. Service menu use is covered in the appropriate procedures.

CAL DAC AND CLOCK VERIFY (cal selects 0, 1) provides two signals to check at the rear panel BNC outputs.

- The **0. 10MHz TIMEBASE TO AC BNC** signal is a 10 MHz signal derived from the 100 MHz sample clock. When selected, it is sent to the AC cal output.

- The **1. DC CAL BNC VERIFY** signal represents the limits of the dc calibration signal. Either the 0 V or 5 V reference can be selected and checked at the DC cal output.

PROTECTED SYSTEM CAL DEFAULTS (cal select 2) loads baseline firmware calibration factors, which is necessary before performing self calibration. This function is protected by the Calibration switch on the rear panel.
Software Revisions

A softkey in the Utility menu displays the present configuration of the instrument firmware and software

- Press [Utility], then press SOFTWARE REVISIONS. The instrument will display the dates and revision numbers of:
  - BootRom Firmware
  - BootRom Software
  - System Software
  - Keybd Firmware

This information may be useful when contacting HP for further service information.

Registration Form

In the instrument software is a registration form. This form is your way of communicating directly with the factory. Because the form is stored in memory, you can print a copy whenever you like.

1 Print the form from the oscilloscope:
   a Connect a printer to the oscilloscope using the HP-IB port or the RS-232 serial port, depending on your printer.
   b Press [Utility]. If you are using an HP-IB printer, make sure the HP-IB is set to HP1B TALK.
   c Press SYSTEM MENU, then press REGISTRATION FORM (PRINT).

The instrument will automatically include the configuration information.

2 If a printer is not available, there is a similar version of the form on the next page. Make a copy of the page.

3 Fill out the form, including as much information as you can.

To display the instrument software information, press [Utility], then press SOFTWARE REVISIONS.

4 Mail (or FAX) the form to the address (or phone number) on the form.
HP 54500 Series Registration Form

Please complete this form and FAX or MAIL it to Hewlett-Packard to ensure that we can contact you when firmware updates or new product information becomes available. Anyone responsible for the maintenance of this product, as well as the end user, should register. Please register even if you are not the original purchaser. This form can also be used to inform us if your address changes. Return the form to:

By Mail:
Hewlett-Packard, Colorado Springs Division
54500 Series Product Marketing Engineer
P.O. Box 2197
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-2197, USA

By FAX
(719) 590-3505

Job Title __________________________

Company Name ______________________

Telephone:Area/Country Code__________

Street Address______________________

City___________________________ Prov/State_____ Mail Stop________________

Postal/Zip Code____________________ Country_________ Department___________

How would you prefer to be contacted? ____Mail ____FAX ____Phone

What are you making measurements on? (check all that apply)

___Computers ___Disk Drive ___Tape Drive ___ICs

___Lasers ___Fiber Optics ___Instrumentation ___Video

___Microprocessors (#____) ___Datacom ___Telecom

___RF/Microwave Communications ___High-Energy Research ___TV

___Other (please describe) ______________________________

What is the primary application for this product? (check all that apply)

___General troubleshooting ___Computer Aided Test (CAT)

___Digital Design and Debug ___Data Acquisition (computer aided)

___Analog Design Verification ___Go/No Go measure limit tests

___Device Characterization/Test ___Go/No Go waveform compare tests

___Transient waveform capture ___Other (please describe)

Comments about this product?________________________________________

Current Date/Time: __________________________

Model: __________________________

Serial Number: __________________________

Software Revision: __________________________
3SD Precautions   6–2
Tools Required    6–2
To return the instrument to HP for service   6–3
To remove and replace
  Cover    6–4
  Rear panel   6–4
  Disk drive  6–5
  Power supply  6–5
  Keyboard   6–6
  Fan    6–7
  Rear panel cables   6–7
  Main assembly   6–8
  Attenuator   6–9
  Acquisition hybrid  6–10
  FPD monitor assembly  6–12

Replacing Assemblies
Replacing Assemblies

Procedures in this chapter should be used when removing and replacing assemblies and parts in the HP 54520C and 54540C series oscilloscopes.

In general, the procedures that follow have been placed in the order they must be used to remove a particular assembly. That is, given first are the procedures for assemblies that must be removed first.

**ESD Precautions**
When using any of the procedures in this chapter you should use proper ESD precautions. As a minimum you should place the instrument on a properly grounded ESD mat and wear a properly grounded ESD wrist strap.

**Tools Required**
The following tools are required for these procedures.

- Torx drivers: T8, T10, T15
- Socket wrench: 5/8 inch
- Medium size (3/16-in) flat-blade screwdriver
- Nut Drivers: 3/16-in, 9/32-in, 5/16-in, 5/8-in
- Torque driver, 0.34 Nm (3 in-lbs), 5 mm or 3/16-in hex drive
- Torque driver, 0.23 Nm (2 in-lbs), Torx T6 drive

---

**CAUTION**
Do not remove or replace any circuit board assemblies in this instrument while power is applied. The assemblies contain components which may be damaged if the assembly is removed or replaced while the instrument is powered.

**WARNING**
SHOCK HAZARD!
To avoid electrical shock, adhere closely to the following procedures. Also, after disconnecting the power cable, wait at least three minutes for the capacitors on the power supply and sweep boards to discharge before servicing this instrument. Hazardous voltages exist on the inverter for the display monitor.
To return the instrument to HP for service

Before shipping the instrument to Hewlett-Packard, contact your nearest HP sales office for additional details.

1 Write the following information on a tag and attach it to the instrument.
   • Name and address of owner
   • Instrument model numbers
   • Instrument serial numbers
   • Description of the service required or failure indications

2 Remove all accessories from the instrument.
   Accessories include all cables. Do not include accessories unless they are associated with the failure symptoms.

3 Protect the instrument by wrapping it in plastic or heavy paper.

4 Pack the instrument in foam or other shock absorbing material and place it in a strong shipping container.
   You can use the original shipping materials or order materials from an HP sales office. If neither is available, place 8 to 10 cm (3 to 4 inches) of shock-absorbing material around the instrument and place it in a box that does not allow movement during shipping.

5 Seal the shipping container securely.

6 Mark the shipping container as FRAGILE.
   In any correspondence, refer to instrument by model number and full serial number.
To remove and replace the cover

Use the following steps to remove and replace the cover.

1. Disconnect the power cable.
2. Remove eight flathead screws that secure the trim strip.
   - Four on the top
   - One at each side
   - Two on the bottom near the center
3. Remove the two screws that secure the handle.
4. Remove the screws and washers that secure the four rear feet.
5. Slide the instrument out through the front of the cover.
6. To reassemble the instrument, reverse the procedure.

To remove and replace the rear panel

Use the following steps to remove and replace the rear panel assembly.

1. Disconnect the power cable.
2. Remove the cover.
3. Detach the power switch extension shaft from the power switch at the line filter.
   - The jaws of the extension shaft have ridges that fit into notches on each side of the switch shaft. Both ridges must clear the notches before the extension shaft can be removed.
   - a. Use a medium-size flat-blade screwdriver (about 1/4 inch or 6 mm) to carefully spread the jaws of the switch extension shaft.
   - b. While spreading the jaws, pull the extension shaft toward the front of the instrument.
   - c. When the extension clears the switch, remove the extension from the front panel.
   - d. To install the shaft, reverse the procedure.
      - You must spread the jaws of the extension shaft to install it on the switch shaft.
4. Detach the line filter cable from the power supply.
5. Remove the six pan-head screws at the edges of the rear panel.
6. Pull the rear panel straight away from the instrument about three inches. Note the banana connector at the bottom-right corner of the rear panel. During reassembly, be sure it inserts into the clip on the main assembly.
7. Disconnect all of the various cables from the main assembly. For reassembly, note which coaxial cable goes to which connector on the main assembly.
   - Line sync (Connects the line sync transformer on the line filter cable to the PC board.)
   - HP-IB
   - RS-232
   - Centronics
   - Coaxial cables
8. Separate the rear panel from the cabinet.
9. Replace the rear panel by reversing this procedure.

---

To remove and replace the disk drive

Use this procedure to remove and replace the disk drive. When necessary, refer to other removal procedures.
1. Disconnect the power cable.
2. Remove the cover.
3. Remove two screws that secure the disk drive and bracket to the top of the power supply.
4. Slide the disk drive back and out of the instrument.
5. Disconnect the ribbon cable at the disk drive.
6. Remove four screws that secure the bracket to the disk drive.
7. To reassemble the instrument, reverse the procedure.

---

To remove and replace the power supply

Use the following steps to remove the power supply assembly. When necessary, refer to other removal procedures.
1. Disconnect the power cable.
2. Remove the cover.
3. Remove two screws that attach the disk drive and bracket to the top of the supply. You can leave the disk drive attached by its cable.
4. At the power supply, disconnect the cable that connects the supply to the main assembly. The cable has two connectors at the supply.
5. Disconnect the line filter cable at the power supply.
6. Remove the two locking pins that secure the power supply at the right front and rear corners of the cabinet. Pull the pins up and out.
7. Slide the supply out through the side of the cabinet.
8. To replace the supply, reverse this procedure.
To remove and replace the keyboard

Use the following procedure to remove and replace the keyboard assembly. When necessary, refer to other removal procedures.

1. Disconnect the power cable.
2. Remove the cover.
3. Remove the power supply.

**Keyboard cable routing**
Before going further, note the routing of the keyboard cable. It should be routed next to the front panel to just under the CRT, then directly routed to the rear of the instrument where it connects to the main assembly. It should be kept close to the main assembly for its entire length. Avoid routing the cable between the power supply and the acquisition circuitry on the main assembly.

4. From the back side of the front panel, remove the four screws that secure the keyboard assembly to front of the cabinet.
5. Use the following steps to disassemble the keyboard assembly.
   a. Remove the knobs. They have a friction fit on the shafts.
   b. Remove two screws that secure the keyboard spacer to the assembly.
   c. Slide the keyboard spacer down until the tabs at the top are clear of the keyboard panel.
   d. Lift the top of the spacer away from the keyboard and slide the spacer out of its bottom mounting.
   e. Lift the keyboard off of the keyboard panel and keypad.
   f. The keyboard label uses self-stick adhesive. If it must be removed, peel it off.
   g. If it is necessary to replace the PC board, disconnect the keyboard cable at the keyboard.

6. Replace keyboard assembly by reversing this procedure. Be sure the keyboard cable is routed properly when reassembling the instrument. (See "Keyboard Cable Routing" above.)
To remove and replace the fan

Use the following procedure to remove and replace the fan. When necessary, refer to other removal procedures.

1. Loosen the rear panel by following steps 1 through 6 of the rear panel procedure.
2. For reassembly, note orientation of the fan cable.
3. Remove the fan by removing the four screws securing it and the fan guard to the rear panel.

**CAUTION**

When replacing the fan, be sure air flow at the fan is from outside into the instrument.
Check the flow arrows on the fan and check for proper flow once power is applied to the instrument. Improper air flow can cause overheating of parts of the instrument.

4. To install the fan, reverse this procedure.

To remove and replace rear panel cables

Rear panel cables are connected to the main assembly at the rear of the instrument.

1. Loosen the rear panel by following steps 1 through 6 of the rear panel procedure.
2. Disconnect the desired cable from the main assembly.
3. Remove the desired cable from the rear panel.
4. To reassemble the instrument, reverse the procedure.
To remove and replace the main assembly

Use the following procedure to remove and replace the main assembly. When necessary, refer to other removal procedures.

**CAUTION**

**ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE!**
Use grounded wrist straps and mats when servicing the main assembly. Electrostatic discharge can damage electronic components.

- If you are replacing the main assembly with an exchange assembly, you will have to move the attenuators to the replacement assembly. Attenuators are not part of the main assembly.
- If you are installing a new main assembly, the replacement assembly includes attenuators.

1. Disconnect the power cable.
2. Remove the cover.
3. Remove the following in order.
   - Rear panel
   - Disk drive
   - Power supply
4. Disconnect the following cables from the main assembly.
   - Disk drive cable
   - Power supply cable
   - Line sync cable
   - Display cables
   - Keyboard cable
   - Front panel probe compensation cable
5. Carefully place the instrument on its side.
6. From the bottom of the instrument, remove eight screws that secure the main assembly to the cabinet.
7. Remove the nuts that hold the BNCs to the front panel.
8. Set the instrument in the normal position.
9. Slide the main assembly out of the cabinet to the rear.
10. Replace the main assembly by reversing this procedure.

**If you permanently replace parts**
If you have permanently changed any combination of main assembly, attenuator, or acquisition hybrid, you will need to adjust the high-frequency pulse response on the affected channels. For example:

- If you permanently swap two attenuators or acquisition hybrids during troubleshooting, you must adjust the channels affected.
- If you replace one attenuator or hybrid, you must adjust that channel.
- If you replace the main assembly, you must adjust all channels.
To remove and replace an attenuator

Use the following procedure to remove and replace an attenuator assembly. When necessary, refer to other removal procedures.

CAUTION

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE!
Use grounded wrist straps and mats when servicing the main assembly. Electrostatic discharge can damage electronic components.

Attenuators are not part of the main assembly. If the Main assembly is replaced, the attenuators will have to be moved to the replacement assembly.

1 Remove the main assembly.
2 From the bottom of the main assembly, remove two screws that secure the attenuator.
3 A 24-pin connector, located at the rear of and inside the attenuator, connects it to the PC board. With a gentle rocking or prying motion, lift the attenuator from the PC board.
   Use a small flat-blade screwdriver, prying at the rear between the attenuator and PC board, to help control attenuator removal.
4 Reassemble the instrument by following the appropriate steps of all procedures.

If you permanently replace parts
If you have permanently changed any combination of main assembly, attenuator, or acquisition hybrid, you will need to adjust the high-frequency pulse response on the affected channels. For example:
   If you permanently swap two attenuators or acquisition hybrids during troubleshooting, you must adjust the channels affected.
   If you replace one attenuator or hybrid, you must adjust that channel.
   If you replace the main assembly, you must adjust all channels.
To remove and replace an acquisition hybrid

Use the following procedure to remove and replace an acquisition hybrid. When necessary, refer to other removal procedures.

**CAUTION**

**ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE!**
Use grounded wrist straps and mats when servicing the main assembly. Electrostatic discharge can damage electronic components.

You do not have to remove the main assembly before replacing an acquisition hybrid.
To understand the sequence of parts, use the accompanying illustration.

**To Remove**

1. Remove the cover and power supply.
2. Use a T-6 Torx driver to remove two screws that secure the heatsink spring, then remove the heatsink.
3. Use a 3/16 hex driver to remove four standoffs that secure the top plate.
4. Lift the hybrid off of the connector assembly.

**To Replace**

The location of pins and other locator features will guide the alignment of parts. This assembly cannot be assembled incorrectly without forcing.

1. Install the hybrid with the three corner holes over the three large locator pins.
2. Install the top plate with the three cut-out corners over the three locator pins.

**CAUTION**

Tighten the hybrid carefully. Excess force or improper procedure may break the hybrid, which is very expensive to replace.

3. Loosely install the four hex standoffs.
4. Use a 5 mm (3/16 in) torque driver set to 0.34 Nm (3 in-lbs) to tighten the standoffs in the following sequence.
   a. Tighten any standoff to specifications.
   b. Tighten the standoff directly opposite the first one to specifications.
   c. Tighten the remaining two standoffs to specifications.
5. Check for: the graphite pad on the underside of the heatsink, then install it with the hole that is near one corner toward the front of the instrument.
   When the heatsink is installed properly, you will be able to see the adjustment potentiometer through the hole in the heatsink.
6 Install the heatsink spring with the curve down.
7 Install the two heatsink screws. Use a T6 torque driver set to 0.23 Nm (2 in-lbs) to tighten them.

If you permanently replace parts
If you have permanently changed any combination of main assembly, attenuator, or acquisition hybrid, you will need to adjust the high-frequency pulse response on the affected channels. For example:
- If you permanently swap two attenuators or acquisition hybrids during troubleshooting, you must adjust the channels affected.
- If you replace one attenuator or hybrid, you must adjust that channel.
- If you replace the main assembly, you must adjust all channels.

The Hybrid Connector
As can be seen in the illustration on the previous page, two screws through the hybrid connector hold the bottom plate to the underside of the PC board. If the connector is removed, the bottom plate is able to fall away from the board. Sometimes the plate will stick to the bottom of the board by itself because of adhesives that fasten an insulator to the plate. If the connector is very gently removed and replaced, you may be able to replace the connector without removing the main assembly. The key is to apply very little pressure while removing the connector screws. Too much pressure will push the plate away from the bottom of the board. If the plate falls from the board, you will have to remove the main assembly to reinstall the connector. If the plate does not fall from the board, you will have saved some time and work.

To replace a connector:
1 Remove the main assembly from the instrument.
2 Follow the procedure above to remove the hybrid.
3 Remove the two screws to remove the connector.
4 Reassemble by following all procedures, taking note of the following:
   - Use a T6 torque driver set to 0.23 Nm (2 in-lbs) to tighten the hybrid connector screws.
To remove and replace the FPD monitor assembly

The monitor assembly consist of 5 pieces and 3 cable assemblies. They are:

- **Lens Glass** - a contrast filter with anti-reflective coating
- **Display Plate** - assembly for securing the FPD monitor to the oscilloscope cabinet
- **FPD Monitor** - a 8" Liquid Crystal matrix display with collimated dual back lighting.
- **Plate Cover** - a back plate which gives protection from the high voltage of the monitor inverter assembly.
- **Inverter assembly** - an inverter which provides 1500 volts for operation of FPD back light.

**To Remove**

1. Remove the following assemblies:
   a. **Rear panel**
   b. **Power supply & Disc drive**

---

**CAUTION**

The inverter assembly, which is mounted on the inside of the Plate Cover, operates at 1500 V ac. DO NOT handle this assembly while it is in operation.

---

**Disassembly of the FPD monitor assembly**

---

**CAUTION**

All of the connectors of the Display monitor assembly are fragile. DO NOT attempt to disconnect by pulling on the wires! The connector locking mechanism must be disengaged by using a small, flat blade screwdriver, to carefully disconnect the connector from its socket.

2. Disconnect the three cables, indicated by the number 1, from the main assembly.
3. Carefully disconnect the 15-pin connector from the monitor (shown as number 2).
4. Remove the top two T-10 screws of the Display Panel (number 3) and raise the Plate Cover out of the bottom two slots of the Display Panel and swing it away from the monitor as shown in number 4.

5. Carefully disconnect the two back light cables (number 5) and place the Plate Cover aside.

6. Remove the four T-8 screws shown at number 6 and remove the FPD monitor assembly.

7. Remove the four T-15 screws shown in number 7 to detach the Display Plate from the oscilloscope cabinet and gain access to the Lens Glass.

   Care should be used when handling the Lens Glass and the FPD monitor to prevent glass breakage.

8. To install the FPD monitor, reverse this procedure while handling carefully to prevent breakage and soiling. Your may find that reassembly with the cabinet in a face-down position is a preferred technique.

   Clean the inside surfaces with glass cleaner and lent free lens paper before reassembly.

   Clean the front of the FPD monitor by applying the glass cleaner to the lent-free lens paper or soft lens cloth. Do not apply glass cleaner directly to the FPD monitor. This will prevent cleaner from corroding FPD connections.

---

1. The Lens Glass must be install correctly such that it seats flat against the bezel of the oscilloscope cabinet. If the proper seating is not observed, rotate the Lens Glass such that its bevels are in the opposite direction.

2. Inspect the inside surfaces of the Lens Glass and the Display Monitor closely for dust, smuges, and finger prints. Viewing surfaces with line-of-sight 45 degrees to the lens surface the best method for seeing subtle faults.
Replaceable Parts
Replaceable Parts

This chapter of the Hewlett-Packard 54520 and 54540C series oscilloscope service guide includes information for ordering parts. Service support for this instrument is replacement of parts to the assembly level. The replaceable parts include assemblies and chassis parts.

Ordering Replaceable Parts

Listed Parts
To order a part in the parts list, quote the HP part number, indicate the quantity desired, and address the order to the nearest HP Sales Office.

Unlisted Parts
To order a part not listed in the parts list, include the instrument part number, instrument serial number, a description of the part (including its function), and the number of parts required. Address the order to the nearest HP Sales Office.

Direct Mail Order System
Within the USA, Hewlett-Packard can supply parts through a direct mail order system. There are several advantages to this system:
- Direct ordering and shipping from the HP parts center in California, USA.
- No maximum or minimum on any mail order. (There is a minimum amount for parts ordered through a local HP sales office when the orders require billing and invoicing.)
- Prepaid transportation. (There is a small handling charge for each order.)
- No invoices.
In order for Hewlett-Packard to provide these advantages, please send a check or money order with each order.
Mail order forms and specific ordering information are available through your local HP sales office. Addresses and telephone numbers are located in a separate document shipped with the manuals.

Exchange Assemblies
Some parts used in this instrument have been set up for an exchange program. This program allows the customer to exchange a faulty assembly with one that has been repaired, calibrated, and performance-verified by the factory. The cost is significantly less than that of a new part. The exchange parts have a part number in the form XXXXX-695XX.
After receiving the repaired exchange part from Hewlett-Packard, a United States customer has 30 days to return the faulty assembly. For orders not originating in the United States, contact the local HP service organization. If the faulty assembly is not returned within the warranty time limit, the customer will be charged an additional amount. The additional amount will be the difference in price between a new assembly and that of an exchange assembly.
Power Cables and Plug Configurations

This instrument is equipped with a three-wire power cable. The type of power cable plug shipped with the instrument depends on the country of destination. The following figure shows option numbers of available power cables and plug configurations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLUG TYPE</th>
<th>CABLE PART NO.</th>
<th>PLUG DESCRIPTION</th>
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<th>COLOR</th>
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<td>OPT 900</td>
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<td>90/228</td>
<td>Mint Grey</td>
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<td>C cool Brown</td>
<td>India (Unpolarized in many</td>
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<td>OPT 905</td>
<td>8120-1390</td>
<td>CCE504-V1 (System Cabinet Use)</td>
<td>90/76</td>
<td>Jade Grey</td>
<td>For interconnecting system components and peripherals. United States and Canada only</td>
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<td>OPT 917</td>
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<td>OPT 917</td>
<td>8120-4211</td>
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<td>OPT 918</td>
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</table>
Replaceable Parts List

The following table is a list of replaceable parts and is organized as follows:

- Exchange assemblies in alphanumeric order by reference designation.
- External chassis parts in alphanumeric order by reference designation. These parts are generally those that take the physical wear and tear of use.
- Internal parts in several categories. Each category is in alphanumeric order by reference designation. Replacing these parts generally requires opening the cabinet.

The information given for each part consists of the following:

- Reference designation.
- HP part number.
- Total quantity (QTY) in instrument or on assembly. The total quantity is given once and at the first appearance of the part number in the list.
- Description of the part.
## Replaceable Parts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. Des.</th>
<th>HP Part Number</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>54520-69511</td>
<td></td>
<td>MAIN ASSEMBLY-54620C (without attenuators - with hybrids)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>54522-69511</td>
<td></td>
<td>MAIN ASSEMBLY-54522C (without attenuators - with hybrids)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>54540-69511</td>
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<td>MAIN ASSEMBLY-54540C (without attenuators - with hybrids)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>54542-69511</td>
<td></td>
<td>MAIN ASSEMBLY-54542C (without attenuators - with hybrids)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>54542-69909</td>
<td></td>
<td>FPD MONITOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXCHANGE ASSEMBLIES

- **F1** 2110-0055 1 FUSE (4 A, 250 V)
- **H1** 0515-1031 6 MS M3 X 0.50 6MM-LG T10 FLAT-HD (accessory pouch)
- **H2** 0515-2349 5 MS M3 X 0.50 - 14MM-LG T10 FLAT-HD (trim strip, top and sides)
- **H3** 0515-1103 2 MS M3 X 0.50 10MM-LG T10 FLAT-HD (trim strip, bottom)
- **H4** 0515-0694 4 MS M3 X 0.50 12MM-LG T10 PAN-HD (rear feet)
- **H5** 3950-0010 4 WFL 0.147 0.312 0.03 (rear feet)
- **H6** 0515-0382 4 MS M4 X 0.7 12MM-LG T15 PAN-HD (handle)

### EXTERNAL CHASSIS PARTS

- **MP1** 01680-04102 1 COVER ASSEMBLY
- **MP2** 5041-9453 1 ACCESSORY POUCH
- **MP3** 01680-40502 1 TRIM STRIP
- **MP4** 01680-40501 4 REAR FOOT (rear panel)
- **MP5** 54542-44901 1 HANDLE - MOLDED VINYL GRIP
- **MP6** 35672-21703 2 STRAP RETAINER
- **MP7** 35672-45004 2 HANDLE END CAP
- **MP8** 5041-8801 2 FRONT FOOT (bottom)
- **MP9** 1480-1346 2 TILT STAND
- **MP10** 5041-8822 2 NON-SKID FOOT (bottom)
- **MP11** 54601-47401 3 KNOB 11.5 MM
- **MP12** 54601-47402 3 KNOB 15.5 MM
- **MP13** 54542-48001 1 LENS - GLASS

- **W1** 8120-1521 1 CABLE-POWER (standard 125V USA)
- **W1** 8120-1703 CABLE-POWER (Option 900-UK)
- **W1** 8120-6996 CABLE-POWER (Option 901-AUSTL)
- **W1** 8120-1692 CABLE-POWER (Option 902-EUR)
- **W1** 8120-6996 CABLE-POWER (Option 904-250V USA/CANADA)
- **W1** 9120-2296 CABLE-POWER (Option 909-SWIT)
- **W1** 8120-2957 CABLE-POWER (Option 912-DEN)
- **W1** 8120-4600 CABLE-POWER (Option 917-AFRICA)
- **W1** 8120-4754 CABLE-POWER (Option 918-JAPAN)
## Replaceable Parts (cont’d)

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<th>Ref. Des.</th>
<th>HP Part Number</th>
<th>QTY</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>MAIN ASSEMBLY-54522C (with attenuators and hybrids)</td>
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<td>MAIN ASSEMBLY-54546C (with attenuators and hybrids)</td>
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<td>BOARD ASSEMBLY - KEYBOARD</td>
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<td>FP0 MONITOR</td>
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<td>POWER SUPPLY</td>
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<td>54512-82702</td>
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<td>LINE FILTER/CABLE ASSEMBLY</td>
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<td>3950-2168</td>
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<td>DISK DRIVE</td>
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<td>54542-66586</td>
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<td>54542-66512</td>
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<td>54512-63402</td>
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<td>ATTENUATOR ASSEMBLY (CH 4/external trigger)</td>
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<td>CONNECTOR ASSEMBLY - HYBRID MOUNT (2 used on 54520 and 54522)</td>
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<td>MS M2 X 0.4 4MM-LG T6 PAN-HD</td>
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<td>3515-2263</td>
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<td>MS M2 X 0.4 4MM-LG T6 FLAT-HD</td>
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<td>MP14</td>
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<td>HEAT SINK (2 used on 54520 and 54522)</td>
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<td>54542-09101</td>
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<td>3515-1363</td>
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<td>MS M3 X 0.50 5MM-LG T10 PAN-HD (disk drive, handle plate)</td>
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<td>H17</td>
<td>252-0072</td>
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<td>NUT-HEX 1/4-32 .062 (intensity adjustment, front panel ground)</td>
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<td>H18</td>
<td>2190-0027</td>
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<td>WIL 0.255 0.478 0.02 (intensity adjustment, front panel ground)</td>
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<td>H19</td>
<td>2190-0009</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>WIL 0.168 0.340 0.02 (HP-IB cable)</td>
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Replaceable Parts List

Replaceable Parts (cont'd)

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<th>QTY</th>
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<td>STAND-OFF-HEX 0.34IN (HP-IB cable)</td>
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<td>H21</td>
<td>2190-0011</td>
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<td>WIL 0.195 0.381 0.02 (probe comp connector)</td>
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<td>NUT-HEX 10-32 0.069 (probe comp connector)</td>
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<td>H23</td>
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<td>WIL 0.505 0.630 0.02 (rear panel BNC)</td>
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<td>NUT-HEX 1/2-28 0.125 (rear panel BNC)</td>
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<td>2510-0332</td>
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<td>MS 8-32 0.7/N-LG T20 PAN-HD (fan)</td>
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<td>0515-0666</td>
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<td>MS M3 X 0.50 XMM-LG T10 PAN-HD (keyboard spacer to keyboard)</td>
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<td>0515-0380</td>
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<td>54542-04104</td>
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<td>CABINET ASSEMBLY</td>
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<td>MP21</td>
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<td>BRACKET-DISK DRIVE</td>
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<td>FAN GUARD</td>
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<td>MP24</td>
<td>54542-00202</td>
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<td>REAR PANEL</td>
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<td>PLATE - COVER</td>
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<td>CLAMP-CABLE (disk drive cable)</td>
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<td>MP27</td>
<td>54542-04103</td>
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<td>LG PLATE (front panel probe comp and ground)</td>
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<td>54522-41901</td>
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<td>54542-41901</td>
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<td>ELASTOMERIC KEYPAD (for 54540A and 54542A)</td>
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<td>PANEL - KEYBOARD</td>
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<td>MP31</td>
<td>54522-94301</td>
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<td>LABEL - KEYBOARD (for 54520C and 54522C)</td>
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<td>54542-94301</td>
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<td>MP33</td>
<td>54520-94305</td>
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<td>LABEL - Display/LOGO (for 54520C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MP34</td>
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Theory of Operation
Instrument Block Diagram

Channel and External Trigger inputs on HP 54520C and 54540C
Theory of Operation

This guide supports troubleshooting to assembly level. Theory of operation for the main assembly is included as additional information. It is not comprehensive enough for component-level troubleshooting. The main body of following theory describes the HP 54542C. Differences in the other family models is covered at the end of the acquisition section.

Block-Level Theory

The HP 54542C Oscilloscope has four channels which are individually sampled at 2 GSa/s. Each channel is stored into 32 Kbytes of memory. The other instruments in this family have reduced specifications or features. The front panel provides:

- Several dedicated knobs and pushbuttons for major oscilloscope functions.
- Single-function keys, multifunction keys, and a knob for the remainder of instrument control.
- A 8-inch (diagonal) color flat panel display for information display.
- A 3 1/2-inch flexible disk drive
- A connection for probe compensation.

The rear panel provides several connections:

- The line power input.
- An auxiliary trigger input.
- An HP-IB connector for connection to a printer or controller.
- An RS-232 connection
- Two outputs, one for dc calibration and one for ac calibration or trigger out.
- Two power connections for active probes.
- A switch to protect the calibration factors.

The instrument consists of four major assemblies and four attenuators. Use the instrument block diagram on the previous page for the following discussion.

Power Supply Assembly

The switching power supply provides 120 W (200 W maximum) for the instrument. The ac input to the power supply is 115 V or 230 V, −25 to +15%. Maximum input power is 350 VA maximum. The ac input frequency is 48 to 66 Hz.

Unfiltered voltages of +15 V, −15 V, +12 V, −12 V, +5.2 V, and −5.2 V are supplied to the main assembly where they are filtered and distributed throughout the board and to other assemblies. The +5.2 V is adjustable on the supply.
FPD Monitor Assembly
The monitor consists of a thin film liquid-crystal display (TFT-LCD). This FPD is an 8-inch diagonal, 640 by 480 pixel VGA Color Monitor. The assembly requires +5 V and +12 V from the power supply via the main assembly.
A twin fluorescent back light provides illumination for the LCD. The Inverter assembly converts the +12 V to +1500 volts and drives the back light.

Main Assembly
The main assembly contains the acquisition system and system control circuitry. It provides interfaces for the attenuators, power supply assembly, display monitor assembly, keyboard, disk drive, HP-IB, and RS-232. The vertical inputs are the output of the attenuator assemblies. The auxiliary trigger input is directly to the main assembly through a cable from the rear panel. The user interface is through the front-panel keyboard or with a controller via the HP-IB connector on the rear panel. A more detailed theory of the main assembly follows block level theory.

Front Panel
The front panel is read and controlled by a microcontroller IC. This device contains a microprocessor, RAM, ROM, and a DUART for communication with the microprocessor on the main assembly. The microcontroller is located on the keyboard and communicates with the system control circuitry through a cable and RS-232 interface. It reads the keys and knobs and controls the LED indicators.
The elastomeric keypad has 48 keys: 17 single-function keys, 24 multi-function keys, and 7 softkeys with functions that depend on the displayed menu.
There are six knobs: five dedicated to specific functions and another that controls the function selected by the softkeys. Each knob controls a mechanical switch. The output of the switch is a 2-bit gray code that is read by the microcontroller for direction and distance turned.
A pushbutton controls the power through a shaft to the line filter on the rear panel.

Disk Drive
The flexible disk drive is a 1.44 Mbyte and DOS compatible. It is located on the front panel. The disk drive can be used to load a new oscilloscope operating system into the flash ROM or load application specific software. It can also be used to store and recall instrument setups and waveforms.

Attenuators
The attenuators are the channel interface to the front panel. They provide the appropriate impedance matching and all the attenuation and gain changing. They connect directly to the main assembly and are fastened to the main assembly with screws.
Attenuator Theory

The channel input signals are conditioned by the attenuator/preamps, thick film hybrids containing passive attenuators, an impedance converter, and a programmable amplifier. The channel sensitivity, as displayed, defaults to the standard 1-2-5 sequence (other calibrated sensitivities can also be set). However, the firmware uses two passive attenuators, 5:1 and 25:1 to get attenuations of 1:1, 5:1, 25:1, and 125:1. With the attenuation and programmable gain of the amplifier the entire sensitivity range is calibrated. (On ranges below 7 mV/div, the firmware expands the signal digitally.)

The input has a selectable 1 MΩ or 50 Ω input impedance. Compensation for the passive attenuators is laser trimmed and not adjustable. After the passive attenuators, the signal is split into high-frequency and low-frequency components. Low-frequency components are amplified on the main assembly where they are combined with the offset voltage. The ac coupling and low-frequency reject are implemented in the low-frequency amplifier.

The high- and low-frequency components of the signal are recombined and applied to the input FET of the preamp. The FET provides a high impedance load for the input attenuators and a low impedance drive for the preamp. The programmable preamp adjusts the gain to suit the required sensitivity and provides two output signals to the Main assembly. One signal is the same phase as the input and goes to the trigger circuitry. The other is of opposite phase and is sent to the ADC hybrid.

Main Assembly Theory

The main assembly includes two major sections. One section is the acquisition system which conditions, stores, and processes the input signals. The other section is the system control with a 68020 microprocessor and 68882 coprocessor, ROM and RAM, and other associated circuitry. The main block diagram has been divided into two sections: acquisition and system control. The figure on the previous page is the acquisition block diagram and the figure on page 8-10 is the system control block diagram.

Acquisition System

The acquisition circuitry provides the sampling, digitizing, and storing of the signals from the channel attenuators. The four channels are identical. The auxiliary trigger input (from the rear panel) cannot be displayed. The trigger signals synchronize acquisition through the trigger and time base circuitry. A 100-MHz oscillator and the time base provide the base sample rates.

ADC Hybrid. The ADC hybrid provides all of the sampling, digitizing, and high-speed waveform storage. The ADC includes a phase-locked loop frequency converter that, for sample rates from 250 MHz to 2 GHz, multiplies the input clock from the time base.

Trigger. There are two main trigger circuits: Analog Trigger and Logic Trigger. Trigger signals from the channel and the external trigger attenuators are fed to the analog trigger. The analog trigger circuitry selects dc, ac, low-frequency reject, and noise reject (hysteresis) modes and sets the trigger levels. The analog trigger circuitry also selects the trigger for certain trigger modes such as edges and patterns.

The channel triggers and the selected trigger are sent to the Logic Trigger. The logic trigger provides the complex triggering functions, such as holdoff, delay, and pattern duration and range, as well as the interface to the time base.
The auxiliary trigger (rear panel) is compared to a trigger level in a separate circuit and then multiplexed with the line trigger. The auto trigger is combined with the selected trigger (aux or line) and fed to the logic trigger.

**Time Base** The time base provides the sample clocks and timing necessary for data acquisition. It primarily consists of the 100-MHz reference oscillator, time base hybrid, and trigger interpolator pulse stretcher.

- The 100-MHz reference oscillator provides the base sample frequency.
- The time base IC has programmable dividers to provide the rest of the sample frequencies appropriate for the time range selected. The time base uses the time-stretched output of the interpolator pulse stretcher to time-reference the sampling to the trigger point. The time base has counters to control how much data is taken after the trigger event (post-trigger data). After enough pre-trigger samples have occurred, the time base IC sends a signal to the logic trigger (ARM) indicating it is ready for the trigger event. When the trigger condition is satisfied, the logic trigger sends a signal back to the time base (SYSTRIG). The time base IC then starts the post-trigger delay counter. When the countdown reaches zero, the sample clocks are stopped and the CPU is signaled that the acquisition is complete.
- The Interpolator Pulse Stretcher is a dual-slope integrator that acts as a time-interval stretcher. When the logic trigger receives a signal that meets the programmed triggering requirements (SYSTRIG), it signals the time base. The time base then sends a pulse to the pulse stretcher. The pulse is equal in width to the time between the trigger (SYSTRIG) and the next sample clock. The pulse stretcher stretches this time by a factor of approximately 1000. Meanwhile, the time base hybrid runs a counter with a clock derived from the sample rate oscillator. When the interpolator indicates the stretch is complete, the counter is stopped. The count represents, with much higher accuracy, the time between the trigger and the first sample clock. The count is stored and used to place the recently acquired data in relationship to the trigger point.

**AC Cal** The AC Cal is a multiplexer circuit that provides several signals to the Probe Compensation/AC Calibrator outputs. The signal provided depends on the mode of the instrument. It provides a probe compensation signal, a pulse representing the trigger event, or signals used for self-calibration. The probe compensation signal is derived from the real-time clock oscillator and can be set from 250 MHz to approximately 32 kHz. The AC cal is sent through an analog multiplexer to the front panel for probe compensation.

**DC Cal** The DC Cal output is used for self-calibration. It is one output from a 16-channel DAC. The DC cal is also sent through an analog multiplexer to the front panel for probe calibrator.

**Digital Interface** The Digital Interface provides control and interface between the system control and digital functions in the acquisition circuitry.

**Analog Interface** The Analog Interface provides analog control of functions in the acquisition circuitry. It is primarily a 16-channel DAC with an accurate reference and filtered outputs. The analog interface controls:

- Channel offsets
- Trigger levels
- Two logic trigger functions
- The DC Cal output for instrument and probe calibration
Family Acquisition Differences  The following explains the differences in the three models that comprise the rest of this family, the HP 54540C, 54522C, and 54520C.

- The HP 54540C oscilloscope has four channels like the HP 54542C except that its sample rate capability is 500 MSa/s with four channels running and 1 GSa/s with two channels running. The acquisition architecture is identical to the HP 54542C.

- The HP 54522C has the sample rate capability of the HP 54542C, 2 GSa/s, but only two signal channels. The third channel position is unused and the fourth channel position is used for an External Trigger. The external trigger uses an attenuator/preamplifier for signal conditioning and has some of the ranging capability of a channel but no acquisition circuitry (there is no ADC hybrid). The output of the external trigger attenuator/preamplifier is fed to the analog trigger just like a channel.

- The HP 54520C has the two-channel configuration of the HP 54522C with 500 MSa/s sample rate capability on both channels.
System Control

The system control consists of the microprocessor, co-processor, ROM, RAM, and the interface circuitry needed to control the acquisition section and peripherals. Peripherals include the real time clock, display, keyboard, disk drive, RS-232, and HP-IB. The figure above shows the block diagram for the system control. The system control is the same for all models.
Main Assembly Theory

**Central Processing Unit (CPU)** The CPU is a 25 MHz 68EC020 microprocessor with addressing capability of 16 Mbytes (24 address lines/32 data lines).

A 25 MHz 68882 floating-point co-processor speeds computation intensive operations such as signal averaging, measurements and statistics, and waveform math functions.

**Clocks** Several crystal oscillators provide frequencies within the system control.

- The CPU clock is 25-MHz, derived from a 50-MHz oscillator. It drives the CPU and co-processor directly and, combined with other signals, clocks ROM, RAM, and other circuitry.
- A 22-MHz crystal oscillator clocks the display circuitry.
- A 20-MHz crystal oscillator clocks the 16-channel DAC directly. The 20 MHz is divided to 5 MHz to clock the HP-IB interface circuitry.
- A 24-MHz oscillator clocks the disk drive interface.
- A 3.6864-MHz oscillator clocks the keyboard and RS-232 interface.
- The real-time clock is clocked by a 32.768-kHz oscillator that is part of the clock IC.
- On the keyboard, the microcontroller is clocked by a 14.7456-MHz oscillator.

**Control Logic** The Control Logic provides timing and control for the system control. Primarily it consists of a programmed array logic (PAL) IC but includes other miscellaneous logic as well. Chiefly, it arbitrates between the various memories and peripherals for CPU time. The PAL is synchronized with the 25-MHz clock.

**Clicker** The clicker is the sound effect circuit. The clicker sounds when warning or error messages are displayed, when a key on the keypad is pressed, and (with some functions) when knobs are rotated.

**Reset/Preset** The reset/preset circuit provides the main assembly with a timeout during power up and power down. It consists of a voltage divider, reference voltage, and comparator. The timeout signal is used in critical time and power sensitive circuitry. The signal goes to the microprocessor, the control logic, decoders, and HP-IB and data acquisition interfaces.

When power is applied, as the +5 V supply crosses the upper threshold of the comparator, a timeout signal is generated and applied to the system control circuitry, assuring the board powers up in a known state. Similarly, when power is removed, as the +5 V supply crosses the lower threshold of the comparator, the timeout halts the microprocessor and resets all critical timing before the +5 V supply falls below the valid operating region for TTL.

**Memory** Memory for the system control is composed of Boot ROM, Flash ROM, nonvolatile RAM, and System RAM.

- The Boot ROM is a single 128K × 8-bit EPROM. Boot ROM holds the power-up firmware.
- The Nonvolatile RAM is CMOS static RAM organized as two sets of 128 K × 16-bits, 512 Khbytes total. The nonvolatile RAM stores front-panel setups, calibration factors, and nonvolatile waveforms. The nonvolatile RAM uses a lithium battery as power backup. When the supply falls below an acceptable voltage level, (during power-down) the lithium battery is automatically switched on and write protection is unconditionally enabled to prevent loss of data. Normal power-up of the instrument restores the calibration factors and menu configurations that were in effect before the last power-down. A key-down power-up, in which any key is held down during power-up, does not affect stored calibration factors, but does reset the menu configurations to the default settings.
• The System RAM is 4 Mbyte in eight 1M × 4-bit CMOS dynamic RAM ICs. The System RAM uses the conventional RAS/CAS timing scheme for read/write and refresh. System RAM stores variables, volatile waveforms, and is the waveform buffer.

• The Flash ROM is 2 Mbytes, in eight 256K × 8-bit EPROMS. System ROM is used to store system operating code. It can be loaded from the flexible disk drive.

**Interface Circuits** The System Control interfaces with two main functions: the acquisition system and the peripherals. The acquisition system includes the triggering, time base, attenuator/preamp control, and acquisition hybrids and their associated circuitry. The system control interfaces with the acquisition system through dedicated address and data buses. The peripherals consist of the real-time clock, keyboard, display, disk drive, RS-232, HP-IB, and a miscellaneous peripheral connector.

The peripherals have individual interfaces which are connected to the system control through the peripheral interface, a subset of address bus, data bus, and control lines.

• The acquisition interface connects the system control to the acquisition system. Through a dedicated interface, the system control provides data and address buses, control lines, and chip selects for acquisition circuitry.

• The real time clock is a dedicated clock IC with a crystal frequency control of 32.768 kHz. Time data is supplied to the CPU. A frequency divider network within the IC can be programmed to provide a set of frequencies that are available on the rear panel ac CAL output and the front panel Probe Comp test point.

• The keyboard interface is a DUART IC clocked by a 3.5864-MHz oscillator. The serial interface with the keyboard is two lines, receive data (RXD) and transmit data (TXD). The DUART receives the keystrokes and knob turn data from the keyboard microcontroller and transmits LED indications to it. The only other lines to the keyboard are 5 Vdc power and ground.

• The DUART that drives the keyboard is also used to drive the RS-232 interface.

• The main parts of the disk drive interface are a disk drive controller IC and a 24-MHz oscillator for clocking.

• The HP-IB interface circuitry supports communication with other instruments (such as a printer, controller, or automated test equipment). The circuit consists of three main components. The HP-IB controller provides an interface between the microprocessor system and the HP-IB in accordance with IEEE 488 standards. An 8-bit data buffer and 8-bit control line buffer connect the HP-IB controller to the HP-IB bus. The HP-IB is a 24-conductor shielded cable carrying 8 data lines, 8 control lines, 7 system grounds, and 1 chassis ground.

**Power** The System Control requires +5 volts dc and +12 volts dc. System control supplies the display board with +5 volts, +12 volts, and display ground. The clicker circuit is operatec from the +12 display voltage. The remaining system control circuitry is operated from the +5 digital voltage.
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 80907
U.S.A.

Declares, That the product

Product Name: Digitizing Oscilloscope

Model Number(s): HP 54520C, 54522C, 54540C, 54542C

Product Options: All

Conforms to the following Product Specifications:

UL 3111
CSA - C22.2 No. 1010.1:1993

EMC: CISPR 11:1990 /EN 55011:1991 Group 1, Class A
IEC 801-2:1991 /EN 50082-1:1992 4 kV CD, 8 kV AD
IEC 801-3:1984 /EN 50082-1:1992 3 V/m, [1 kHz 80% AM, 27-1000 MHz]
IEC 801-4:1988 /EN 50082-1:1992 0.5 kV Sig. Lines, 1 kV Power Lines

Supplementary Information:
The product herewith complies with the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC and the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC.

Colorado Springs, 3/15/95

John W. Strehlman

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: +49-7031-143143)
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Safety
This apparatus has been designed and tested in accordance with IEC Publication 1010-1, Safety Requirements for Measuring Instruments, 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

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: sometimes used in manual to indicate a circuit common connected to grounded chassis.

WARNING
The Warning symbol 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 symbol until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

CAUTION
The Caution symbol 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 port or all of the product. Do not proceed beyond a Caution symbol until the indicated conditions are fully understood or met.
About this edition
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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 and fixes 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.

The following list of pages gives the date of the current edition and of any changed pages to that edition. Within the manual, any page changed since the last edition is indicated by printing the date the changes were made on the bottom of the page. If an update is incorporated when a new edition of the manual is printed, the change dates are removed from the bottom of the pages and the new edition date is listed on the title page.

All pages original edition