 Notices

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A WARNING notice denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury or death. Do not proceed beyond a WARNING notice until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

Service Guide
This book provides the service information for the Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes. This manual is divided into these chapters:

1 **Characteristics and Specifications**

   This chapter lists characteristics and specifications for the Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes.

2 **Testing Performance**

   This chapter explains how to verify correct oscilloscope operation and perform tests to ensure that the oscilloscope meets the performance specifications.

3 **Calibrating and Adjusting**

   This chapter explains how to adjust the oscilloscope for optimum operating performance.

4 **Troubleshooting**

   This chapter begins with suggestions for solving general problems that you may encounter with the oscilloscope. Procedures for troubleshooting the oscilloscope follow the problem solving suggestions.

5 **Replacing Assemblies**

   This chapter describes how to remove assemblies from the oscilloscope.

6 **Replaceable Parts**

   This chapter describes how to order replaceable assemblies and parts for the Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes. It includes diagrams and parts lists for hardware that you can order.

   At the back of the book you will find safety information, and document warranties.
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1 Characteristics and Specifications

This chapter lists characteristics and specifications for the Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes.
1 Characteristics and Specifications

Specifications

All specifications are warranted. Specifications are valid after a 30-minute warm-up period and within ±10°C of last “User Cal” temperature.

Table 1 Warranted specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vertical system: scope channels</th>
<th>MSO/DSO601xA: DC to 100 MHz</th>
<th>MSO/DSO603xA: DC to 300 MHz</th>
<th>MSO/DSO605xA: DC to 500 MHz</th>
<th>MSO/DSO610xA: DC to 1 GHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth (–3dB)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC vertical gain accuracy</td>
<td>±2.0% full scale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual cursor accuracy\textsuperscript{1}</td>
<td>±(DC vertical gain accuracy + 0.4% full scale (≈ 1 LSB))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example: for 50 mV signal, scope set to 10 mV/div (80 mV full scale), 5 mV offset, accuracy = ±(2.0% (80 mV) + 0.4% (80 mV)) = ±1.92 mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vertical system: logic channels (MSO6000A or MSO-upgraded DSO6000A only)</th>
<th>Threshold accuracy</th>
<th>±(100 mV + 3% of threshold setting)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope channel triggering</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>&lt;10 mV/div: greater of 1 div or 5mV; ≥10 mV/div: 0.6 div</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logic (D15 - D0) channel triggering (MSO6000A or MSO-upgraded DSO6000A only)</th>
<th>Threshold accuracy</th>
<th>±(100 mV + 3% of threshold setting)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

\textsuperscript{1} 1 mV/div is a magnification of 2 mV/div setting for 100 MHz models and 2 mV/div is a magnification of 4 mV/div setting for 300 MHz - 1 GHz models. For vertical accuracy calculations, use full scale of 16 mV for 1 mV/div sensitivity setting and 32 mV for 2 mV/div sensitivity setting.
## Characteristics

All characteristics are the typical performance values and are not warranted. Characteristics are valid after a 30-minute warm-up period and within ±10°C of last “User Cal” temperature.

### Table 2  Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Acquisition: scope channels</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Sample rate** | MSO/DSO601xA/603xA: 2 GSa/sec each channel  
MSO/DSO605xA/610xA: 4 GSa/sec half channel*, 2 GSa/sec each channel  |
| **Standard memory depth** | With logic channels turned off,  
1 Mpts half channel*, 500 kpts each channel  
With logic channels turned on,  
625 kpts half channel*, 312 kpts each channel  |
| **Optional memory depth** | With logic channels turned off,  
Option 2ML or 2MH – 2 Mpts half channel*, 1 Mpts each channel  
Option 8ML or 8MH – 8 Mpts half channel*, 4 Mpts each channel  
With logic channels turned on,  
Option 2ML or 2MH – 1.25 Mpts half channel*, 625 kpts each channel  
Option 8ML or 8MH – 5 Mpts half channel*, 2.5 Mpts each channel  |
| **Vertical resolution** | 8 bits  |
| **Peak detection** | MSO/DSO601xA: 1-ns peak detect  
MSO/DSO603xA: 500-ps peak detect  
MSO/DSO605xA/610xA: 250-ps peak detect  |
| **Averaging** | Selectable from 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 ... to 65536  |
| **High resolution mode** | Average mode with #avg = 1  
12 bits of resolution when ≥10 µs/div, at 4 GSa/s or ≥20 µs/div, at 2 GSa/s  |
| **Filter** | Sinx/x interpolation (single shot BW = sample rate/4 or bandwidth of scope, whichever is less) with vectors on and in real-time mode  |

* Half channel is when only one of channel 1 or 2 is turned on, or only channel 3 or 4 is turned on.
1 Characteristics and Specifications

**Acquisition: logic channels (MSO6000A or MSO-upgraded DS06000A only)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample rate</th>
<th>2 GSa/sec one pod, 1 GSa/sec each pod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum input frequency</td>
<td>250 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard memory depth</td>
<td>With scope channels turned off,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Mpts one pod, 500 kpts each pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With scope channels turned on,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>312 kpts one pod, 156 kpts each pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional memory depth</td>
<td>With scope channels turned off,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option 2ML or 2MH – 2 Mpts one pod,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Mpts each pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option 8ML or 8MH – 8 Mpts one pod,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Mpts each pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With scope channels turned on,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option 2ML or 2MH – 625 kpts one pod,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>312 kpts each pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Option 8ML or 8MH – 2.5 Mpts one pod,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.25 Mpts each pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical resolution</td>
<td>1 bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glitch detection</td>
<td>2 ns (min pulse width)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vertical system: scope channels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scope channels</th>
<th>MSO/DS06xx2A: Ch 1 and 2 simultaneous acquisition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS06xx4A: Ch 1, 2, 3 and 4 simultaneous acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC coupled</td>
<td>MSO/DS0601xA: 3.5 Hz to 100 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0603xA: 3.5 Hz to 300 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0605xA: 3.5 Hz to 500 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0610xA: 3.5 Hz to 1 GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculated rise time</td>
<td>MSO/DS0601xA: 3.5 nsec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(= 0.35/bandwidth)</td>
<td>MSO/DS0603xA: 1.17 nsec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0605xA: 700 psec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0610xA: 350 psec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-shot bandwidth</td>
<td>MSO/DS0601xA: 100 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0603xA: 300 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0605xA: 500 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0610xA: 1 GHz (in half-channel mode)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>MSO/DS0601xA: 1 mV/div to 5 V/div (1 MΩ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0603xA and MSO/DS0605xA: 2 mV/div to 5 V/div (1 MΩ or 50 Ω)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DS0610xA: 2 mV/div to 5 V/div (1 MΩ), 2 mV/div to 1 V/div (50 Ω)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum input</td>
<td>CAT I 300 Vrms, 400 Vpk; transient overvoltage 1.6 kVpk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAT II 100 Vrms, 400 Vpk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With 10073C 10:1 probe: CAT I 500 Vpk, CAT II 400 Vpk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset range</td>
<td>±5 V on ranges &lt;10 mV/div; ±20 V on ranges 10 mV/div to 200 mV/div; ±75 V on ranges &gt;200 mV/div</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 1 mV/div is a magnification of 2 mV/div setting for 100 MHz models and 2 mV/div is a magnification of 4 mV/div setting for 300 MHz - 1 GHz models. For vertical accuracy calculations, use full scale of 16 mV for 1 mV/div sensitivity setting and 32 mV for 2 mV/div sensitivity setting.
**Characteristics and Specifications**

**Vertical system: scope channels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic range</td>
<td>±8 div</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input impedance</td>
<td>MSO/DSO601xA: 1 MΩ ± 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DSO603xA/605xA/610xA: 1 MΩ ± 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coupling</td>
<td>AC, DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW limit</td>
<td>25 MHz selectable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel-to-channel isolation</td>
<td>DC to max bandwidth &gt;40 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard probes</td>
<td>MSO/DSO601xA: 10:1 10074C shipped standard for each scope channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DSO603xA/605xA/610xA: 10:1 10073C shipped standard for each scope channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe ID</td>
<td>MSG/DSO601xA: Auto probe sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DSO603xA/605xA/610xA: Auto probe sense and AutoProbe interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agilent- and Tektronix-compatible passive probe sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD tolerance</td>
<td>±2 kV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise peak-to-peak</td>
<td>MSO/DSO601xA: 3% full scale or 2 mV, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DSO603xA: 3% full scale or 3 mV, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DSO605xA: 3% full scale or 3.6 mV, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DSO610xA: 3% full scale or 4 mV, whichever is greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC vertical offset accuracy</td>
<td>≤200 mV/div: ±0.1 div ±2.0 mV ±0.5% offset value;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;200 mV/div: ±0.1 div ±2.0 mV ±1.5% offset value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single cursor accuracy</td>
<td>±(DC vertical gain accuracy + DC vertical offset accuracy + 0.2% full scale (~1/2 LSB))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Example:</em> for 50 mV signal, scope set to 10 mV/div (80 mV full scale), 5 mV offset, accuracy = ±(2.0% (80 mV) + 0.1 (10 mV) + 2.0 mV + 0.5% (5 mV) + 0.2% (80 mV)) = ±4.785 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vertical system: logic channels (MSO6000A or MSO-upgraded DSO6000A only)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of channels</td>
<td>16 logic timing channels — labeled D15 - D0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold groupings</td>
<td>Pod 1: D7 - D0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pod 2: D15 - D8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold selections</td>
<td>TTL, CMOS, ECL and user-definable (selectable by pod)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-defined threshold range</td>
<td>±8.0 V in 10 mV increments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum input voltage</td>
<td>±40 V peak CAT I; transient overvoltage 800 Vpk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input dynamic range</td>
<td>±10 V about threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum input voltage swing</td>
<td>500 mV peak-to-peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input capacitance</td>
<td>-8 pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input resistance</td>
<td>100 kΩ ±2% at probe tip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel-to-channel skew</td>
<td>2 ns typical, 3 ns maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 1 mV/div is a magnification of 2 mV/div setting for 100 MHz models and 2 mV/div is a magnification of 4 mV/div setting for 300 MHz - 1 GHz models. For vertical accuracy calculations, use full scale of 16 mV for 1 mV/div sensitivity setting and 32 mV for 2 mV/div sensitivity setting.
1 Characteristics and Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Horizontal</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Range** | MSO/DSO601xA: 5 nsec/div to 50 sec/div  
MSO/DSO603xA: 2 nsec/div to 50 sec/div  
MSO/DSO605xA: 1 nsec/div to 50 sec/div  
MSO/DSO610xA: 500 psec/div to 50 sec/div |
| **Resolution** | 2.5 psec |
| **Timebase accuracy** | 15 ppm (±0.0015%) |
| **Vernier** | 1-2-5 increments when off, ~25 minor increments between major settings when on |
| **Delay range** | Pre-trigger (negative delay):  
Greater of 1 screen width or 1 ms (with 8 Mpts memory option)  
Greater of 1 screen width or 250 µs (with 2 Mpts memory option)  
Greater of 1 screen width or 125 µs (with standard memory)  
Post-trigger (positive delay): 1 s - 500 seconds |
| **Analog delta-t accuracy** | Same channel: ±0.0015% reading ±0.1% screen width ±20 ps  
Channel-to-channel: ±0.0015% reading ±0.1% screen width ±40 ps  
*Same channel example (MSO/DSO605xA)*:  
For signal with pulse width of 10 µs, scope set to 5 µs/div (50 µs screen width), delta-t accuracy = ±(0.0015% (10 µs) + 0.1% (50 µs) + 20 ps) = 50.17 ns |
| **Logic delta-t accuracy** | Same channel: ±0.005% reading ±0.1% screen width ±1 logic sample period, 1 ns  
Channel-to-channel: ±0.005% reading ±0.1% screen width ±1 logic sample period  
±chan-to-chan skew  
*Same channel example:*  
For signal with pulse width of 10 µs, scope set to 5 µs/div (50 µs screen width), delta-t accuracy = ±(0.005% (10 µs) + 0.1% (50 µs) + 1 ns) = 51.5 ns |
| **Modes** | Main, delayed, roll, XY |
| **XY** | Bandwidth: Max bandwidth  
Phase error @ 1 MHz: <0.5 degrees  
Z Blanking: 1.4 V blanks trace (use external trigger on MSO/DSO6xx2A, channel 4 on MSO/DSO6xx4A) |
| **Reference positions** | Left, center, right |

**Trigger system**

| **Sources** | MSO6xx2A: Ch 1, 2, line, ext, D15 - D0  
DSO6xx2A h 1, 2, line, ext  
MSO6xx4A: Ch 1, 2, 3, 4, line, ext, D15 - D0  
DSO6xx4A: Ch 1, 2, 3, 4, line, ext |
| **Modes** | Auto, Normal (triggered), single |
| **Holdoff time** | ~60 ns to 10 seconds |
| **Trigger jitter** | 15 ps rms |
### Trigger System (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selections</th>
<th>Edge, pulse width, pattern, TV, duration, sequence, CAN, LIN, USB, I(^2)C, SPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edge</td>
<td>Trigger at the beginning of a pattern of high, low, and don’t care levels and/or a rising or falling edge established across any of the analog and digital channels, but only after a pattern has been established for a minimum of 2 nsec. The scope channel’s high or low level is defined by that channel’s trigger level. The logic channel’s trigger level is defined by the threshold for the pod, 0 - 7 or 8 - 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>Trigger when a positive- or negative-going pulse is less than, greater than, or within a specified range on any of the source channels. Minimum pulse width setting: 5 ns (MSO/DSO601xA/603xA scope channels), 2 ns (MSO/DSO605xA/610xA scope channels), 2 ns (logic channels on MSO6000A or MSO-upgraded DSO6000A). Maximum pulse width setting: 10 s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>Trigger using any scope channel on most analog progressive and interlaced video standards including HDTV/EDTV, NTSC, PAL, PAL-M or SECAM broadcast standards. Select either positive or negative sync pulse polarity. Modes supported include Field 1, Field 2, all fields, all lines, or any line within a field. TV trigger sensitivity: 0.5 division of sync signal. Trigger holdoff time can be adjusted in half field increments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td>Arm on event A, trigger on event B, with option to reset on event C or time delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>Trigger on CAN (Controller Area Network) version 2.0A and 2.0B signals. Trigger on the start of frame bit of a data frame, a remote transfer request frame, or an overload frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIN</td>
<td>Trigger on LIN (Local Interconnect Network) sync break at beginning of message frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td>Trigger on USB (Universal Serial Bus) start of packet, end of packet, reset complete, enter suspend, or exit suspend on the differential USB data lines. USB low speed and full speed are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I(^2)C</td>
<td>Trigger on I(^2)C (Inter-IC bus) serial protocol at a start/stop condition or user defined frame with address and/or data values. Also trigger on missing acknowledge, restart, EEPROM read, and 10-bit write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>Trigger on SPI (Serial Protocol Interface) data pattern during a specific framing period. Supports positive and negative Chip Select framing as well as clock Idle framing and user-specified number of bits per frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Trigger on a multi-channel pattern whose time duration is less than a value, greater than a value, greater than a time value with a timeout, or inside or outside of a set of time values. Minimum duration setting: 2 ns, Maximum duration setting: 10 s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Characteristics and Specifications

Trigger system (continued)

Autoscale: Finds and displays all active scope and logic (for MSO6000A series MSO) channels, sets edge trigger mode on highest-numbered channel, sets vertical sensitivity on scope channels and thresholds on logic channels, time base to display ~1.8 periods. Requires minimum voltage >10 mVpp, 0.5% duty cycle and minimum frequency >50 Hz.

Scope channel triggering

Range (internal) ±6 div from center screen
Coupling AC (~3.5 Hz on MSO/DSO601xA, ~10 Hz on MSO/DSO603xA/605xA/610xA), DC, noise reject, HF reject and LF reject (~50 kHz)

Logic (D15 - D0) channel triggering (MSO6000A or MSO-upgraded DSO6000A only)

Threshold range (user defined) ±8.0 V in 10 mV increments
Predefined thresholds TTL = 1.4 V, CMOS = 2.5 V, ECL = -1.3 V

External (EXT) triggering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External (EXT) triggering</th>
<th>MSO/DSO6xx2A (2-/2+16-ch models)</th>
<th>MSO/DSO6xx4A (4-/4+16-ch models)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input impedance</td>
<td>MSO/DSO6012A: 1 MΩ ±3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DSO6032A/6052A/6102A: 1 MΩ ±3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum input</td>
<td>CAT I 300 Vrms, 400 Vpk, CAT II 100 Vrms, 400 Vpk</td>
<td>±15 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With 10073C 10:1 probe: CAT I 500 Vpk, CAT II 400 Vpk</td>
<td>Range: DC coupling: trigger level ± 1V and ± 8V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Vrms with 50-ohm input</td>
<td>±5 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>For ± 1V range setting: DC to 100 MHz, 100 mV; MSO/DSO6032A/6052A/6102A &gt;100 MHz to bandwidth of oscilloscope: 200 mV</td>
<td>MSO/DSO6014A: DC to 100 MHz: 500 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For ± 8V range setting: DC to 100 MHz, 250 mV; MSO/DSO6032A/6052A/6102A &gt;100 MHz to bandwidth of oscilloscope: 500 mV</td>
<td>MSO/DSO6034A/6054A/6104A: DC to 500 MHz: 500 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coupling</td>
<td>AC (~3.5 Hz), DC, noise reject, HF reject and LF reject (~50 kHz)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe ID</td>
<td>MSO/DSO601xA: Auto probe sense</td>
<td>Agilent- and Tektronix-compatible passive probe sense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MSO/DSO603xA/605xA/610xA: Auto probe sense and AutoProbe interface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Characteristics and Specifications

#### Display system
- **Display**: 6.3-inch (161 mm) diagonal color TFT LCD
- **Throughput of scope channels**: Up to 100,000 waveforms/sec in real-time mode
- **Resolution**: XGA – 768 vertical by 1024 horizontal points (screen area); 640 vertical by 1000 horizontal points (waveform area); 256 levels of intensity scale
- **Controls**: Waveform intensity on front panel. Vectors on/off; infinite persistence on/off, 8 x 10 grid with intensity control
- **Built-in help system**: Key-specific help (in English) displayed by pressing and holding key or softkey of interest
- **Real-time clock**: Time and date (user adjustable)

#### Measurement features
- **Automatic measurements**: Measurements are continuously updated. Cursors track last selected measurement.
- **Voltage (scope channels only)**: Peak-to-peak, maximum, minimum, average, amplitude, top, base, overshoot, preshoot, RMS
- **Time**: Frequency, period, + width, – width and duty cycle on any channel. Rise time, fall time, X at max Y (time at max volts), X at min Y (time at min volts), delay, and phase on scope channels only.
- **Counter**: Built-in 5-digit frequency counter on any channel. Counts up to the scope’s bandwidth (1 GHz max). The counter resolution can be increased to 8 digits with an external 10 MHz reference.
- **Threshold definition**: Variable by percent and absolute value; 10%, 50%, 90% default for time measurements
- **Cursors**: Manually or automatically placed readout of Horizontal (X, DX, 1/DX) and Vertical (Y, DY). Additionally logic or scope channels can be displayed as binary or hex values.
- **Waveform math**: One function of 1-2, 1x2, FFT, differentiate, integrate. Source of FFT, differentiate, integrate: scope channels 1 or 2, 1-2, 1+2, 1x2.

#### FFT
- **Points**: Fixed at 1000 points
- **Source of FFT**: Scope channels 1 or 2 (or 3 or 4 on MSO/DS06xx4A only), 1+2, 1-2, 1*2
- **Window**: Rectangular, flattop, hanning
- **Noise floor**: –50 to –90 dB depending on averaging
- **Amplitude**: Display in dBV, dBm at 50 Ω
- **Frequency resolution**: 0.05/time per div
- **Maximum frequency**: 50/time per div
1  Characteristics and Specifications

Storage
Save/recall (non-volatile) 10 setups and traces can be saved and recalled internally
Storage type and format USB 1.1 host ports on front and rear panels
Image formats: BMP (8-bit), BMP (24-bit)
Data formats: X and Y (time/voltage) values in CSV format
Trace/setup formats: Recalled

I/O
Standard ports USB 2.0 high speed device, two USB 1.1 host ports, 10/100-BaseT LAN, IEEE488.2 GPIB, XGA video output
Max transfer rate IEEE488.2 GPIB: 500 kbytes/sec
USB (USBTMC-USB488): 3.5 Mbytes/sec
100 Mbps LAN (TCP/IP): 1 Mbytes/sec
Printer compatibility Selected HP Deskjet, Officejet, Laserjet, color Laserjet and HP PCL 3.0 compatible printers

General characteristics
Physical size 35.4 cm wide x 18.8 cm high x 28.2 cm deep (without handle)
39.9 cm wide x 18.8 cm high x 28.2 cm deep (with handle)
Weight
Net: 4.9 kgs (10.8 lbs)
Shipping: 9.4 kgs (20.7 lbs)
Probe comp output Frequency ~2 kHz; Amplitude ~5 V
Trigger out When “Triggers” is selected (delay ~17 ns)
0 to 5 V into open circuit
0 to 2.5 V into 50 Ω
When “Source Frequency” or “Source Frequency/8” is selected
0 to 580 mV into open circuit
0 to 290 mV into 50 Ω
Max frequency output:
350 MHz (in Source Frequency mode when terminated in 50 Ω)
125 MHz (in Source Frequency/8 mode when terminated in 50 Ω)
10 MHz ref in/out TTL out, 180 mV to 1 V amplitude with 0 to 2 V offset
Kensington lock Connection on rear panel for security

Power requirements
Line voltage range ~Line 120 W max, 96-144 V/48-440 Hz, 192-228 V/48-66 Hz, automatic selection
Line frequency 50/60 Hz, 100-240 VAC; 440 Hz, 100-132 VAC
Power usage 110 W max
### Environmental characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambient temperature</td>
<td>Operating: –10 °C to +55 °C; non-operating: –51 °C to +71 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity</td>
<td>Operating: 95% RH at 40 °C for 24 hr; non-operating: 90% RH at 65 °C for 24 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude</td>
<td>Operating: 4,570 m (15,000 ft); non-operating: 15,244 m (50,000 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration</td>
<td>Agilent class B1 and MIL-PRF-28800F; Class 3 random</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shock</td>
<td>Agilent class B1 and MIL-PRF-28800F; (operating 30 g, 1/2 sine, 11-ms duration, 3 shocks/axis along major axis. Total of 18 shocks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution degree2</td>
<td>Normally only dry non-conductive pollution occurs. Occasionally a temporary conductivity caused by condensation must be expected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor use</td>
<td>Rated for indoor use only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement categories</th>
<th>CAT I: Mains isolated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAT II: Line voltage in appliance and to wall outlet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regulatory information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>CSA C22.2 No. 1010.1:1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UL</td>
<td>61010B-1:2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary information**

The product herewith complies with the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC and the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC, and carries the CE-marking accordingly. The product was tested in a typical configuration with HP/Agilent test systems.

Product specifications, characteristics, and descriptions in this document are subject to change without notice.

---

**WARNING**

Use this instrument only for measurements within its specified measurement categories.
1 Characteristics and Specifications
2

Testing Performance

This chapter explains how to verify correct oscilloscope operation and perform tests to ensure that the oscilloscope meets the performance specifications.

To completely test and troubleshoot the mixed-signal oscilloscope, you will create and use a test connector accessory, as described in this chapter.

- The test connector makes it easy for you to connect the oscilloscope probes to function generators and measurement equipment with minimum electrical distortion.
- The connector is used in the digital channel threshold accuracy test.

Let the Equipment Warm Up Before Testing

For accurate test results, let the test equipment and the oscilloscope warm up 30 minutes before testing.

Verifying Test Results

During the tests, record the readings in the Performance Test Record on page 55. To verify whether a test passes, verify that the reading is within the limits in the Performance Test Record.

If a performance test fails

If a performance test fails, first perform the User Cal procedure
## Testing Performance

### List of Test Equipment

Below is a list of test equipment and accessories required to perform the performance test verification procedures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test connector, 8-by-2</td>
<td>See page 27 for instructions on building test connector.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Multimeter</td>
<td>0.1 mV resolution, 0.005% accuracy</td>
<td>Agilent 34401A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Splitter</td>
<td>Outputs differ by 0.15 dB</td>
<td>Agilent 11667B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscilloscope Calibrator</td>
<td>DC offset voltage of -5.5 V to 35.5 V, 0.1 V resolution</td>
<td>Fluke 5820A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Generator</td>
<td>25 MHz, 100 MHz, 300 MHz, 500 MHz, and 1 GHz sine waves</td>
<td>Agilent E4400B or Agilent 8648A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Meter/Sensor</td>
<td>1 GHz ±3% accuracy</td>
<td>Agilent E4418B/8482A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscilloscope Calibrator</td>
<td>25 MHz—500 MHz sine wave, 5 ppm</td>
<td>Fluke 5820A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC banana cable</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agilent 11001-60001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC cable (qty 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agilent 10503A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>Type N (m) 609.6 mm (24 in.)</td>
<td>Agilent 11500B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe cable</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agilent 01650-61607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorting Cap BNC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agilent 1250-0774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>BNC(f) to banana(m)</td>
<td>Agilent 1251-2277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>BNC Tee (m) (f) (f)</td>
<td>Agilent 1250-0781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>Type N (m) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>Agilent 1250-0082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocking capacitor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agilent 10240-60001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter (qty 3)</td>
<td>N(m) to BNC(f)</td>
<td>Agilent 1250-0780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedthrough (qty 2)</td>
<td>50Ω BNC (f) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>Pomona 4119-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


---

26 Service Guide
To construct the test connector (Agilent 6000 Series MSO models only)

The Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes have digital channels that you will need to connect to test equipment during testing. To easily connect the digital channels, you will construct a test connector.

Table 4  Materials required to construct the test connectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommended Part</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BNC (f) Connector</td>
<td>Agilent 1250-1032</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berg Strip, 8-by-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumper wire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Obtain a BNC connector and an 8-by-2 section of Berg strip.
2 On one side of the Berg strip, solder a jumper wire to all of the pins (shown in Figure 1 on page 28).
3 On the other side of the Berg strip, solder another jumper wire to all of the pins.
4 Solder the center of the BNC connector to a center pin on one of the rows on the Berg strip.
5 Solder the ground tab of the BNC connector to a center pin on the other row on the Berg strip.
2 Testing Performance

Figure 1 Constructing the 8-by-2 Connector
To test digital channels (Agilent 6000 Series MSO models only)

The acquisition system testing provides confidence that the acquisition system is functioning correctly. It does not, however, check a particular specification.

1. Disconnect all probes from the circuit under test and from any other input source.

2. Using probe leads and grabbers, connect digital channels D0, D1, D2, and D3 to the Probe Comp signal on the center of the front panel.

3. Press the Autoscale key.

   If four square waves appear, the acquisition system is functioning correctly.

   If the square waves do not appear, go to the “Troubleshooting” chapter. Then return here to finish testing the digital channels.

4. Disconnect the digital channels from the calibration point.

5. Use steps 2 and 3 to test the following sets of digital channels. After you test one set of digital channels, remove them before connecting the next set.
   - D4, D5, D6, D7
   - D8, D9, D10, D11
   - D12, D13, D14, D15
2  Testing Performance

To verify digital channel threshold accuracy (6000 Series MSO models only)

This test verifies the digital channel threshold accuracy specification of the Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes.

Threshold accuracy test limits = ±(100 mV + 3% of threshold setting)

When to Test

You should perform this test every 12 months or after 2000 hours of operation, whichever comes first.

What to Test

Use these instructions to test the threshold settings of digital channels D7-D0. Then, use the same instructions to test digital channels D15-D8.

Verifying Test Results

After each threshold test, record the voltage reading in the Performance Test Record on page 55. To verify whether a test passes, verify that the voltage reading is within the limits in the Performance Test Record.
1 Turn on the test equipment and the oscilloscope. Let them warm up for 30 minutes before starting the test.

2 Set up the oscilloscope calibrator.
   a Set the oscilloscope calibrator to provide a DC offset voltage at the Channel 1 output.
   b Use the multimeter to monitor the oscilloscope calibrator DC output voltage.

3 Use the 8-by-2 test connector and the BNC cable assembly to connect digital channels D0-D7 to one side of the BNC Tee. Then connect the D0-D7 ground lead to the ground side of the 8-by-2 connector. See Figure 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5</th>
<th>Equipment Required to Test Threshold Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Critical Specifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Multimeter</td>
<td>0.1 mV resolution, 0.005% accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscilloscope Calibrator</td>
<td>DC offset voltage 6.3 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC-Banana Cable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC Tee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC Cable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNC Test Connector, 8-by-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe Cable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Testing Performance

Figure 2 Setting Up Equipment and Test Connector for the Threshold Test

4 Use a BNC-banana cable to connect the multimeter to the other side of the BNC Tee.

5 Connect the BNC Tee to the Channel 1 output of the calibrator as shown in Figure 2.

6 On the oscilloscope, press the D15 Thru D0 key, then press the Thresholds softkey, then press the D15 Thru D0 softkey repeatedly until the check mark is next to User.
7 Press the oscilloscope **User** softkey, then turn the Entry knob ( ) on the front panel on the oscilloscope to set the threshold test settings as shown in Table 6.

Table 6  
Threshold Accuracy Voltage Test Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threshold voltage setting (in oscilloscope User softkey)</th>
<th>DC offset voltage setting (on oscilloscope calibrator)</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+5.00 V</td>
<td>+5.250 V ±1 mV dc</td>
<td>Lower limit = +4.750 V  Upper limit = +5.250 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−5.00 V</td>
<td>−4.750 V ±1 mV dc</td>
<td>Lower limit = −5.250 V  Upper limit = −4.750 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00 V</td>
<td>+100mV ±1 mV dc</td>
<td>Upper limit = +100 mV  Lower limit = −100 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Do the following steps for each of the threshold voltage levels shown in Table 6.

a Set the threshold voltage shown in the **User** softkey using the Entry knob on the oscilloscope.

b Enter the corresponding DC offset voltage on the oscilloscope calibrator front panel. Then use the multimeter to verify the voltage.

Digital channel activity indicators are displayed on the status line at the top of the oscilloscope display. The activity indicators for D7-D0 should show all of the channels at digital high levels.

c Use the knob on the oscilloscope calibrator to decrease the offset voltage, in increments of 10 mV, until the activity indicators for digital channels D7-D0 are all at digital low levels. Record the oscilloscope calibrator voltage in the Performance Test Record (page 55).

d Use the knob on the oscilloscope calibrator to increase the offset voltage, in increments of 10 mV, until the activity indicators for digital channels D7-D0 are all at digital high
levels. Record the oscilloscope calibrator voltage in the Performance Test Record (page 55).

Before proceeding to the next step, make sure that you have recorded the oscilloscope calibrator voltage levels for each of the threshold settings shown in Table 6.

9 Use the 8-by-2 test connector to connect digital channels D15-D8 to the output of the oscilloscope calibrator. Then connect the D15-D8 ground lead to the ground side of the 8-by-2 connector.

10 Repeat this procedure (steps 7 and 8) for digital channels D15-D8 to verify threshold accuracy and record the threshold levels in the Performance Test Record (page 55).

To verify voltage measurement accuracy

This test verifies the voltage measurement accuracy. In this test, you will measure the output of a power supply using dual cursors on the oscilloscope, and compare the results with the multimeter reading.

Test limits: ±2.0% of full scale ±1 LSB*

- On MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, full scale is defined as 32 mV on the 2 mV/div range.
- On MSO/DSO601xA full scale is defined as 16 mV on the 1 mV/div range.
- Full scale on all other ranges is defined as 8 divisions times the V/div setting.

*1 LSB = 0.4% of full scale
1 Set up the oscilloscope.
   a Adjust the channel 1 position knob to place the baseline at 0.5 major division from the bottom of the display.
   b Set the Volts/Div setting to the value in the first line in Table 8.

Table 7  Equipment Required to Verify Voltage Measurement Accuracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oscilloscope Calibrator</td>
<td>14 mV to 35 Vdc, 0.1 V resolution</td>
<td>Fluke 5820A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital multimeter</td>
<td>Better than 0.01% accuracy</td>
<td>Agilent 34401A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>BNC, Qty 2</td>
<td>Agilent 10503A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorting cap</td>
<td>BNC</td>
<td>Agilent 1250-0774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>BNC (f) to banana (m)</td>
<td>Agilent 1251-2277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>BNC tee (m) (f) (f)</td>
<td>Agilent 1250-0781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocking capacitor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agilent 10240B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Testing Performance

Table 8 Settings Used to Verify Voltage Measurement Accuracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volts/Div Setting</th>
<th>Power Supply Setting</th>
<th>Test Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 V/Div</td>
<td>35 V</td>
<td>34.04 V to 35.96 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 V/Div</td>
<td>14 V</td>
<td>13.616 V to 14.384V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 V/Div</td>
<td>7 V</td>
<td>6.808 V to 7.192 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 mV/Div</td>
<td>3.5 V</td>
<td>3.404 V to 3.596 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mV/Div</td>
<td>1.4 V</td>
<td>1.3616 V to 1.4384 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mV/Div</td>
<td>700 mV</td>
<td>680.8 mV to 719.2 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mV/Div</td>
<td>350 mV</td>
<td>340.4 mV to 359.6 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 mV/Div</td>
<td>140 mV</td>
<td>136.16 mV to 143.84 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mV/Div</td>
<td>70 mV</td>
<td>68.08 mV to 71.92 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mV/Div</td>
<td>35 mV</td>
<td>34.04 mV to 35.96 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mV/Div (for MSO/DSO610xA)</td>
<td>14 mV</td>
<td>13.232 mV to 14.768 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 mV/Div (for MSO/DSO601xA)</td>
<td>14 mV</td>
<td>13.616 mV to 14.384 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mV/Div (for MSO/DSO603xA)</td>
<td>14 mV</td>
<td>13.616 mV to 14.384 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Full scale is defined as 32 mV on the 2 mV/div range for MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Full scale is defined as 16 mV on the 1 mV/div range for MSO/DSO601xA.

Full scale on all other ranges is defined as 8 divisions times the V/div setting.

- Press the Acquire key. Then press the Averaging softkey and set #Avgs to 64.

  Wait a few seconds for the measurement to settle.

2 Press the Cursors key, set the Mode softkey to Normal, then press the XY softkey and select Y. Press the Y1 softkey, then use the Entry knob (labeled on the front panel) to set the Y1 cursor on the baseline of the signal.
3 Use the BNC tee and cables to connect the oscilloscope calibrator/power supply to both the oscilloscope and the multimeter (Figure 3).

![Diagram of equipment setup](image)

**Figure 3**  Connect equipment

4 Adjust the output so that the multimeter reading displays the first Volts/div supply setting value in Table 8.

Wait a few seconds for the measurement to settle.

5 Press the Y2 softkey, then position the Y2 cursor to the center of the voltage trace using the Entry knob.
2 Testing Performance

The ΔY value on the lower line of the display should be within the test limits of Table 8. If a result is not within the test limits, go to the “Troubleshooting” chapter. Then return here.

6 Continue to check the voltage measurement accuracy with the remaining Volts/div setting values in Table 8.

7 When you are finished checking all of the power supply setting values, disconnect the power supply from the oscilloscope.

8 Repeat this procedure for the remaining channels to be tested.

---

Use a Blocking Capacitor to Reduce Noise

On the more sensitive ranges, such as 2 mV/div and 5 mV/div, noise may be a factor. To eliminate the noise, use a BNC Tee, blocking capacitor, and BNC shorting cap to shunt the noise to ground. See Figure 4.

---

Figure 4 Using a Blocking Capacitor to Reduce Noise
To verify bandwidth

This test checks the bandwidth of the oscilloscope. In this test you will use a signal generator and a power meter.

**MSO/DSO6102A and MSO/DSO6104A**

Test limits at 2 mV/div to 5 V/div
- All channels (±3 dB)
  - dc to 1 GHz
  - ac coupled 3.5 Hz to 1 GHz

**MSO/DSO6052A and MSO/DSO6054A**

Test limits at 2 mV/div to 5 V/div
- All channels (±3 dB)
  - dc to 500 MHz
  - ac coupled 3.5 Hz to 500 MHz

**MSO/DSO6032A and MSO/DSO6034A**

Test limits at 2 mV/div to 5 V/div
- All channels (±3 dB)
  - dc to 300 MHz
  - ac coupled 3.5 Hz to 300 MHz

**MSO/DSO6012A and MSO/DSO6014A**

Test limits at 1 mV/div to 5 V/div
- All channels (±3 dB)
  - dc to 100 MHz
  - ac coupled 3.5 Hz to 100 MHz
2 Testing Performance

Table 9  Equipment Required to Verify Bandwidth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal Generator</td>
<td>100kHz - 1 GHz at 200 mVrms</td>
<td>Agilent E4400B/8648A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Meter/Sensor</td>
<td>1 - 1 GHz ±3% accuracy</td>
<td>Agilent E4418B/8482A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Splitter</td>
<td>outputs differ by &lt; 0.15 dB</td>
<td>Agilent 11667A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>Type N (m) 24 inch</td>
<td>Agilent 11500B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>Type N (m) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>Agilent 1250-0082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedthrough</td>
<td>50Ω BNC (f) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>Pomona 4119-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Connect the equipment (Figure 5).
   a Use the N cable to connect the signal generator to the power splitter input.
   b Connect the power sensor to one output of the power splitter.
   c For oscilloscope models MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, use an N-to-BNC adapter to connect the other splitter output to the channel 1 input.
   d For MSO/DSO601xA oscilloscopes, use an N-to-BNC adapter and 50Ω feedthrough termination to connect the other splitter output to the channel 1 input on the oscilloscope.
Testing Performance  2

Figure 5  Connect equipment

2 Set up the power meter.
   Set the power meter to display measurements in units of watts.
2 Testing Performance

3 Set up the oscilloscope.
   a Press the Save/Recall key, then press the Default Setup softkey.
   b Press the Acquire key, then press the Realtime softkey to unselect Realtime.
   c Set channel 1 Coupling to DC.
   d On MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA models only, set channel 1 Imped to 50 Ohm.
   e Set the time base to 500 ns/div.
   f Set the Volts/Div for channel 1 to 200 mV/div.
   g Press the Acquire key, then press the Averaging softkey.
   h Turn the Entry knob to set # Avgs to 8 averages.

4 Set the signal generator for 1 MHz and six divisions of amplitude.

   The signal on the oscilloscope screen should be about five cycles at six divisions amplitude.

5 Set up the Amplitude measurement
   a Press the Quick Meas key.
   b Press the Clear Meas softkey.
   c Press the Select softkey and use the Entry knob to select Amplitude within the select menu.
   d Press the Measure Ampl softkey.

6 Note the oscilloscope Ampl (1) reading at the bottom of the screen and covert to Vrms using the expression:

   \[ \text{Vout}_{1\text{MHz}} = \frac{\text{Ampl}(1)_{1\text{MHz}}}{2\sqrt{2}} \]

   For example, if the oscilloscope Ampl reading is 595 mV, then
   \[ \text{Vout}_{1\text{MHz}} = \frac{595 \times 10^{-3}}{2\sqrt{2}} = 210.4 \text{ mV}_{\text{rms}} \]

7 Set the power meter Cal Factor % to the 1 MHz value on the calibration chart on the power sensor.
8. Note the reading on the power meter and covert to Vrms using the expression:

\[ V_{\text{in}_{1\text{MHz}}} = \sqrt{P_{\text{meas}_{1\text{MHz}}} \times 50\Omega} \]

For example, if the power meter reading is 892 uW, then

\[ V_{\text{in}_{1\text{MHz}}} = (892 \times 10^{-6} \times 50\Omega)^{1/2} = 211.2 \text{ mV_{rms}}. \]

9. Change the signal generator output frequency according to the maximum frequency for the oscilloscope using the following:
   - MSO/DSO6102A and MSO/DSO6104A; 1 GHz
   - MSO/DSO6052A and MSO/DSO6054A; 500 MHz
   - MSO/DSO6032A and MSO/DSO6034A; 300 MHz
   - MSO/DSO6012A and MSO/DSO6014A; 100 MHz

10. Referencing the frequency from step 9, set the power meter Cal Factor % to the frequency value on the calibration chart on the power sensor.

11. Set the oscilloscope sweep speed according to the following:
    - MSO/DSO6102A and MSO/DSO6104A; 500 ps/div
    - MSO/DSO6052A and MSO/DSO6054A; 1 ns/div
    - MSO/DSO6032A and MSO/DSO6034A; 2 ns/div
    - MSO/DSO6012A and MSO/DSO6014A; 5 ns/div

12. Note the oscilloscope Ampl (1) reading at the bottom of the screen and convert to Vrms using the expression:

\[ V_{\text{out}_{\text{max freq}}} = \frac{\text{Ampl (1)}_{\text{max freq}}}{2\sqrt{2}} \]

13. Note the reading on the power meter and covert to Vrms using the expression:

\[ V_{\text{in}_{\text{max freq}}} = \sqrt{P_{\text{meas}_{\text{max freq}}} \times 50\Omega} \]

14. Calculate the response using the expression:

\[ \text{response(dB)} = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{V_{\text{out}_{\text{max freq}}} / V_{\text{in}_{\text{max freq}}}}{V_{\text{out}_{1\text{MHz}}} / V_{\text{in}_{1\text{MHz}}}} \right) \]
2 Testing Performance

Example

If:

\[ P_{\text{meas\_1\_MHz}} = 892 \, \text{uW} \]
\[ \text{Ampl(n)\_1\_MHz} = 595 \, \text{mV} \]
\[ P_{\text{meas\_max\_freq}} = 687 \, \text{uW} \]
\[ \text{Ampl(n)\_max\_freq} = 457 \, \text{mV} \]

Then after converting all four values to Vrms:

\[
\text{response(dB)} = 20 \log_{10} \left[ \frac{161.6 \, \text{mV}}{185.3 \, \text{mV}} \right] = -1.16 \, \text{dB}
\]

15 The result from step 14 should be between +3.0 dB and -3.0 dB. Record the result in the Performance Test Record (page 55).

16 Move the power splitter from the channel 1 to the channel 2 input.

17 Turn off the current channel and turn on the next channel using the channel keys.

18 Repeat steps 3 through 17 for the remaining channels, setting the parameters of the channel being tested where appropriate.

To verify horizontal Δt accuracy

This test verifies the horizontal Δt accuracy. In this test, you will use the oscilloscope to measure the output of a time mark generator.

Test limits: ±0.0015% of reading ±0.1% of full scale ±20 ps (same channel)
Testing Performance 2

Table 10  Equipment Required to Verify Horizontal $\Delta t$ Accuracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oscilloscope</td>
<td>Stability 5 ppm after 1/2 hour</td>
<td>Fluke 5820A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibrator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>BNC, 3 feet</td>
<td>Agilent 10503A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedthrough</td>
<td>50Ω BNC (f) to BNC (m)</td>
<td>Pomona 4119-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Connect the equipment:
   a For oscilloscope models MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, connect the calibrator output to the oscilloscope channel 1 input.
   b For MSO/DSO601xA oscilloscopes, use a 50Ω feedthrough termination to connect the calibrator output to the oscilloscope channel 1 input.

2 Set up the signal source.
   1 Select Marker on the oscilloscope calibrator.
   2 Set the calibrator for 100 µs markers (period = 100 µs).

3 Set up the oscilloscope.
   a Set channel 1 Coupling to DC.
   b On MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA models only, set channel 1 Imped to 50 Ohm.
   c Press the Display key, then set the Vectors softkey to off.
   d Press the Autoscale key.
   e Set the time base to 20 µs/div.
   f Press the Main/Delayed key, then set the Time Ref softkey to Left.
   g Adjust the Trigger Level knob to obtain a stable display.

4 Press the Quick Meas softkey, set the Source softkey to 1, then press Select and choose Period. Press the Measure softkey and measure the following:

   Period 100 µs – The test limits are 99.8 µs to 100.2 µs.
2 Testing Performance

If the measurements are not within the test limits, go to the “Troubleshooting” chapter. Then return here.

5 Change the calibrator to 100 ns markers. Change the time base to 20 ns/div. Adjust the trigger level to obtain a stable display.

6 Measure the following. If the measurements are not within the test limits, go to the “Troubleshooting” chapter. Then return here.

Period 100 ns—The test limits are 99.8 ns to 100.2 ns.

7 Change the time base and calibrator markers as follows:
   a On MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, change time base to 2 ns/div and the calibrator to 5 ns markers
   b On MSO/DSO601xA, change time base to 5 ns/div and the calibrator to 10 ns markers

8 Make the following measurements. If the measurements are not within the test limits, go to the “Troubleshooting” chapter. Then return here.
   a For MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, period 5 ns—the test limits are 4.96 ns to 5.04 ns.
   b For MSO/DSO601xA, period 10 ns—the test limits are 9.93 ns to 10.07 ns.

To verify trigger sensitivity

This test verifies the trigger sensitivity. In this test, you will apply a 25 MHz sine wave to the oscilloscope. You will then decrease the amplitude of the signal to the specified levels, and check to see if the oscilloscope is still triggered. You will then repeat the process at the upper bandwidth limit.
Test limits for:

- Internal trigger on all models:
  - $< 10 \text{ mV/div (dc to max bandwidth)}$: greater of 1 div or 5 mV_{p-p};
  - $\geq 10 \text{ mV/div (dc to max bandwidth)}$: 0.6 div

- External trigger on all 2-channel models (DSO/MSO6xx2A):
  - Trigger range: 1.0V
    - DC to 100 MHz: $< 100 \text{ mV}_{p-p}$
    - >100 MHz to max bandwidth: $< 200 \text{ mV}_{p-p}$
  - Trigger range: 8.0V
    - DC to 100 MHz: $< 250 \text{ mV}_{p-p}$
    - >100 MHz to max bandwidth: $< 500 \text{ mV}_{p-p}$

- External trigger on 4-channel models:
  - MSO/DSO6104A/6054A/6034A: DC to 500 MHz: $< 400 \text{ mV}_{p-p}$
  - MSO/DSO6014A: DC to 100 MHz: $< 400 \text{ mV}_{p-p}$

**Table 11**  Equipment Required to Verify Trigger Sensitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal Generator</td>
<td>25-MHz, 100-MHz, 300-MHz, 500-MHz, and 1 GHz sine waves</td>
<td>Agilent E4400B/B648A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power splitter</td>
<td>Outputs differ $&lt; 0.15 \text{ dB}$</td>
<td>Agilent 11667B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable</td>
<td>BNC, Qty 3</td>
<td>Agilent 10503A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapter</td>
<td>N (m) to BNC (f), Qty 3</td>
<td>Agilent 1250-0780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feedthrough</td>
<td>50$\Omega$ BNC (f) to BNC (m), Qty 2</td>
<td>Pomona 4119-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Testing Performance

Test Internal Trigger Sensitivity (all models)

1 Press the Save/Recall key, then press the Default Setup softkey.
2 Connect the equipment.
   a For oscilloscope models MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, connect the signal generator output to the oscilloscope channel 1 input.
   b For MSO/DSO601xA oscilloscopes, use a 50Ω feedthrough termination to connect the signal generator output to the oscilloscope channel 1 input.
3 Verify the trigger sensitivity at 25 MHz.
   a Set channel 1 Coupling to DC.
   b On MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA models only, set channel 1 Imped to 50 Ohm.
   c Set the output of the signal generator to 25 MHz and set the amplitude to about 10 mVp-p.
   d Press the Autoscale key.
   e Set the time base to 10 ns/div.
   f Set channel 1 to 5 mV/div.
   g Decrease the output of the signal generator until 1 vertical division of the signal is displayed.

The trigger is stable when the displayed waveform is stable. If the trigger is not stable, try adjusting the trigger level. If adjusting the trigger level makes the trigger stable, the test still passes. If adjusting the trigger does not help, see the “Troubleshooting” chapter. Then return here.

h Record the result as Pass or Fail in the Performance Test Record (page 55).
4 Verify the trigger sensitivity at maximum bandwidth.

a Change the output frequency of the signal generator according to the following and set the amplitude to about 100 mVp-p.

- MSO/DSO6102A and MSO/DSO6104A; 1 GHz
- MSO/DSO6052A and MSO/DSO6054A; 500 MHz
- MSO/DSO6032A and MSO/DSO6034A; 300 MHz
- MSO/DSO6012A and MSO/DSO6014A; 100 MHz

b Set the time base as follows:

- MSO/DSO610xA; 1 ns/div
- MSO/DSO605xA; 1 ns/div
- MSO/DSO603xA; 2 ns/div
- MSO/DSO601xA; 5 ns/div

c Set channel 1 to 100 mV/div.

d Decrease the output of the signal generator until 0.6 vertical division of the signal is displayed.

The trigger is stable when the displayed waveform is stable. If the trigger is not stable, try adjusting the trigger level. If adjusting the trigger level makes the trigger stable, the test still passes. If adjusting the trigger does not help, see the "Troubleshooting" chapter. Then return here.

e Record the result as Pass or Fail in the Performance Test Record (page 55).

5 Repeat this procedure for the remaining oscilloscope channels.

Test External Trigger Sensitivity (2-channel models)

Verify the external trigger sensitivity at these settings:

Trigger range = +/− 1 V

- 1 GHz (MSO/DSO6102A), < 200 mVp-p
- 500 MHz (MSO/DSO6052A), < 200 mVp-p
- 300 MHz (MSO/DSO6032A), < 200 mVp-p
2 Testing Performance

- 100 MHz (MSO/DSO6012A), < 200 mV<sub>p-p</sub>
- 25 MHz (All models), < 100 mV<sub>p-p</sub>

Trigger range = +/- 8 V

- 1 GHz (MSO/DSO6102A), < 500 mV<sub>p-p</sub>
- 500 MHz (MSO/DSO6052A), < 500 mV<sub>p-p</sub>
- 300 MHz (MSO/DSO6032A), < 500 mV<sub>p-p</sub>
- 100 MHz (MSO/DSO6012A), < 500 mV<sub>p-p</sub>
- 25 MHz (All models), < 250 mV<sub>p-p</sub>

1 Connect the equipment.
   a Connect the signal generator output to the input of the power splitter.
   b For oscilloscope models MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, connect one output of the power splitter to channel 1.
   c For MSO/DSO601xA oscilloscopes, use a 50Ω feedthrough termination to connect one output of the power splitter to channel 1.
   d For oscilloscope models MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, connect the other output of the power splitter to the Ext Trig input on the front panel of the oscilloscope.
   e For MSO/DSO601xA oscilloscopes, use a 50Ω feedthrough termination to connect the other output of the power splitter to the Ext Trig input on the front panel of the oscilloscope.
2 Set up the oscilloscope.
   a Set channel 1 Coupling to DC.
   b On MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and
      MSO/DSO603xA models only, set channel 1 Imped to
      50 Ohm.
   c Press the Mode/Coupling key and set Coupling to DC.
   d In the Mode/Coupling menu, press the External softkey,
      then press the Range softkey and use the Entry knob to set
      range to 1.0 V.
   e On MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and
      MSO/DSO603xA models only, press the Imped softkey and
      set impedance to 50 Ohm.

3 Verify the trigger sensitivity at maximum frequency for
   trigger range of 1.0 V.
   a Change the signal generator output frequency according to
      the following:
      MSO/DSO6102A = 1 GHz
      MSO/DSO6052A = 500 MHz
      MSO/DSO6032A = 300 MHz
      MSO/DSO6012A = 100 MHz
      Set channel 1 vertical scale to 50 mV/div and adjust the
      signal generator output for four divisions of amplitude on
      the oscilloscope (200 mVp-p).
   b Press the Autoscale key.
   c Press the Trigger Edge key, then press the Source softkey to
      set the trigger source to external trigger.
   d Check for stable triggering and adjust the trigger level if
      necessary.
   e Record the results as Pass or Fail in the Performance Test
      Record (page 55).

      If the test fails, see the “Troubleshooting” chapter. Then
      return here.
2 Testing Performance

4 Verify the trigger sensitivity at 25 MHz for trigger range of 1.0 V.
   a Change the signal generator output frequency to 25 MHz. Set channel 1 vertical scale to 20 mV/div and adjust the signal generator output for five divisions of amplitude on the oscilloscope (100 mVp-p).
   b Check for stable triggering and adjust the trigger level if necessary.
   c Record the results as Pass or Fail in the Performance Test Record (page 55).
      If the test fails, see the "Troubleshooting" chapter. Then return here.

5 Verify the trigger sensitivity at maximum frequency for trigger range of 8.0 V.
   a Press the Mode/Coupling key, press the External softkey, then press the Range softkey and use the Entry knob to set range to 8.0 V.
   b Change the signal generator output frequency according to the following:
      MSO/DSO6102A = 1 GHz
      MSO/DSO6052A = 500 MHz
      MSO/DSO6032A = 300 MHz
      MSO/DSO6012A = 100 MHz
      Set channel 1 vertical scale to 100 mV/div and adjust the signal generator output for five divisions of amplitude on the oscilloscope (500 mVp-p).
   c Press the Autoscale key.
   d Press the Trigger Edge key, then press the Source softkey to set the trigger source to external trigger.
   e Check for stable triggering and adjust the trigger level if necessary.
   f Record the results as Pass or Fail in the Performance Test Record (page 55).
      If the test fails, see the "Troubleshooting" chapter. Then return here.
6 Verify the trigger sensitivity at 25 MHz for trigger range of 8.0 V.
   a Change the signal generator output frequency to 25 MHz.
   Set channel 1 vertical scale to 50 mV/div and adjust the signal generator output for five divisions of amplitude on the oscilloscope (250 mV<sub>p-p</sub>).
   b Check for stable triggering and adjust the trigger level if necessary.
   c Record the results as Pass or Fail in the Performance Test Record (page 55).

   If the test fails, see the "Troubleshooting" chapter. Then return here.

Test External Trigger Sensitivity (4-channel models)

Verify the external trigger sensitivity at these settings:
- 500 MHz (MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA models), < 500 mV<sub>p-p</sub>
- 100 MHz (MSO/DSO601xA models), < 500 mV<sub>p-p</sub>

1 Connect the equipment:
   a With an N-to-BNC adapter and BNC cable, connect the signal generator to the input of the power splitter.
   b Connect one output of the power splitter to the Aux Trig input through a 50Ω feedthrough termination.
   c For oscilloscope models MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, connect the other output of the power splitter to channel 1.
   d For MSO/DSO601xA oscilloscopes, use a 50Ω feedthrough termination to connect the other output of the power splitter to channel 1.
Testing Performance

2 Set up the oscilloscope.
   a Set channel 1 Coupling to DC.
   b On MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA models only, set channel 1 Imped to 50 Ohm.
   c Press the Mode/Coupling key and set Coupling to DC.

3 Change output frequency as follows:
   • For oscilloscope models MSO/DSO610xA, MSO/DSO605xA, and MSO/DSO603xA, set the signal generator output frequency to 500 MHz
   • For MSO/DSO601xA oscilloscopes, set the signal generator output frequency to 100 MHz

4 Set channel 1 vertical scale to 100 mV/div and adjust the signal generator output for five divisions of amplitude on the oscilloscope (500 mVp-p).

5 Press the Autoscale key.

6 Press the Trigger Edge key, then press the Source softkey to set the trigger source to External.

7 Check for stable triggering and adjust the trigger level if necessary.

8 Record the results as Pass or Fail in the Performance Test Record (page 55).

   If the test fails, see the "Troubleshooting" chapter. Then return here.
### Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes Performance Test Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Test by</th>
<th>Test Interval</th>
<th>Work Order No.</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threshold Specification Limits</th>
<th>Ch 7-8</th>
<th>Ch 15-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accuracy Test</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(100 mV + 3% of threshold setting)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 V - 250 mV</td>
<td>4.750 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 V + 250 mV</td>
<td>5.250 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5 V - 250 mV</td>
<td>-5.250 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5 V + 250 mV</td>
<td>-4.750 V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 V - 100 mV</td>
<td>-100 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 V + 100 mV</td>
<td>100 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Voltage Measurement Accuracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Power Supply Setting</th>
<th>Test Limits</th>
<th>Channel 1</th>
<th>Channel 2</th>
<th>Channel 3*</th>
<th>Channel 4*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 V/Div</td>
<td>35 V</td>
<td>34.04 V to 35.96 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 V/Div</td>
<td>14 V</td>
<td>13.616 V to 14.384 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 V/Div</td>
<td>7 V</td>
<td>6.808 V to 7.192 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 mV/Div</td>
<td>3.5 V</td>
<td>3.404 V to 3.596 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 mV/Div</td>
<td>1.4 V</td>
<td>1.3616 V to 1.4384 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 mV/Div</td>
<td>700 mV</td>
<td>680.8 V to 719.2 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mV/Div</td>
<td>350 mV</td>
<td>340.4 V to 359.6 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 mV/Div</td>
<td>140 mV</td>
<td>136.16 V to 143.84 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mV/Div</td>
<td>70 mV</td>
<td>68.08 V to 71.92 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 mV/Div</td>
<td>35 mV</td>
<td>34.04 mV to 35.96 mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bandwidth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Test Limits</th>
<th>Channel 1</th>
<th>Channel 2</th>
<th>Channel 3*</th>
<th>Channel 4*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>610xA</td>
<td>3 dB at 1 GHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605xA</td>
<td>3 dB at 500 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603xA</td>
<td>3 dB at 300 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601xA</td>
<td>3 dB at 100 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Horizontal ∆t Accuracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period Setting</th>
<th>Test Limits</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 µs</td>
<td>99.8 µs to 100.2 µs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ns</td>
<td>99.8 ns to 100.2 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ns¹</td>
<td>9.93 ns to 10.07 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ns²</td>
<td>4.96 ns to 5.04 ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ MSO/DS0610xA
² MSO/DS0610xA, MSO/DS085x, and MSO/DS063x
2 Testing Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trigger Sensitivity</th>
<th>Test Limits</th>
<th>Channel 1</th>
<th>Channel 2</th>
<th>Channel 3</th>
<th>Channel 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal trigger</td>
<td>1 division at 25 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6102A/6104A</td>
<td>0.6 division at 1 GHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6052A/6054A</td>
<td>0.6 division at 500 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6032A/6034A</td>
<td>0.6 division at 300 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6012A/6014A</td>
<td>0.6 division at 100 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External trigger (6102A, 6052A, 6032A, 6012A)</td>
<td>± 1 V range:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6102A</td>
<td>100 mV at 25 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6052A</td>
<td>200 mV at 500 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6032A</td>
<td>200 mV at 300 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6012A</td>
<td>200 mV at 100 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External trigger (6102A, 6052A, 6032A, 6012A)</td>
<td>± 8 V range:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6102A</td>
<td>250 mV at 25 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6052A</td>
<td>500 mV at 500 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6032A</td>
<td>500 mV at 300 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6012A</td>
<td>500 mV at 100 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External trigger (6014A, 6034A, 6054A, 6104A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6104A</td>
<td>500 mV at 500 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6014A</td>
<td>500 mV at 100 MHz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Where applicable
Calibrating and Adjusting

This chapter explains how to adjust the oscilloscope for optimum operating performance. You should perform self-calibration according to the following recommendations:

- Every 12 months or after 2000 hours of operation
- If the ambient temperature is >10 °C from the calibration temperature
- If you want to maximize the measurement accuracy

The amount of use, environmental conditions, and experience with other instruments help determine if you need shorter adjustment intervals.

Let the Equipment Warm Up Before Adjusting

Before you start the adjustments, let the oscilloscope and test equipment warm up for at least 30 minutes.

Read All Cautions and Warnings

Read the following cautions and warning before making adjustments or performing self-calibration.

**WARNING** HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES!
Read the safety notice at the back of this book before proceeding. Maintenance is performed with power supplied to the oscilloscope and with the protective covers removed. Only trained service personnel who are aware of the hazards involved should perform the maintenance. Whenever possible, perform the procedures with the power cord removed from the oscilloscope.

**CAUTION** REMOVE POWER TO AVOID DAMAGE!
Do not disconnect any cables or remove any assemblies with power applied to the oscilloscope. Otherwise, damage to the oscilloscope can occur.
3 Calibrating and Adjusting

**CAUTION** USE EXTERNAL FAN TO REDUCE TEMPERATURE!
When you must operate the oscilloscope with its cover and main shield removed, use an external fan to provide continuous air flow over the samplers (the ICs with heat sinks on them). Air flow over the samplers is reduced when the cover and main shield is removed, which leads to higher than normal operating temperatures. Have the fan blow air across the system board where the heat sinks are located. If the cover is removed but the main shield remains installed and the bottom holes are not blocked, the instrument will cool properly.

**CAUTION** AVOID DAMAGE TO ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS!
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. When you use any of the procedures in this chapter, use proper ESD precautions. As a minimum, place the oscilloscope on a properly grounded ESD mat and wear a properly grounded ESD strap.
User Calibration

Perform user-calibration:

- Each year or after 2000 hours of operation.
- If the ambient temperature is >10° C from the calibration temperature.
- If you want to maximize the measurement accuracy.

The amount of use, environmental conditions, and experience with other instruments help determine if you need shorter User Cal intervals.

User Cal performs an internal self-alignment routine to optimize the signal path in the oscilloscope. The routine uses internally generated signals to optimize circuits that affect channel sensitivity, offset, and trigger parameters. Disconnect all inputs and allow the oscilloscope to warm up before performing this procedure.

Performing User Cal will invalidate your Certificate of Calibration. If NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) traceability is required perform the procedures in Chapter 2 in this book using traceable sources.

To perform User Cal

1. Set the rear-panel CALIBRATION switch to UNPROTECTED.
2. Connect short (12 inch maximum) equal length cables to each analog channel’s BNC connector on the front of the oscilloscope. You will need two equal-length cables for a 2-channel oscilloscope or four equal-length cables for a 4-channel oscilloscope.
3 Calibrating and Adjusting

Use 50Ω RG58AU or equivalent BNC cables when performing User Cal.

a For a 2-channel oscilloscope, connect a BNC tee to the equal length cables. Then connect a BNC(f)-to-BNC(f) (also called a barrel connector) to the tee as shown below.

![Diagram of User Calibration cable for 2-channel oscilloscope](Figure 6)

b For a 4-channel oscilloscope, connect BNC tees to the equal-length cables as shown below. Then connect a
Calibrating and Adjusting

BNC(f)-to-BNC(f) (barrel connector) to the tee as shown below.

3 Connect a BNC cable (40 inches maximum) from the TRIG OUT connector on the rear panel to the BNC barrel connector.

4 Press the Utility key, then press the Service softkey.

5 Begin the Self Cal by pressing the Start User Cal softkey.

6 When the User Cal is completed, set the rear-panel CALIBRATION switch to PROTECTED.

Figure 7  User Calibration cable for 4-channel oscilloscope
3 Calibrating and Adjusting

User Cal Status

Pressing the User Cal Status softkey displays the following summary results of the previous User Cal, and the status of probe calibrations for probes that can be calibrated. Note that AutoProbes do not need to be calibrated, but InfiniiMax can be calibrated.

Results:
User Cal date:
Change in temperature since last User Cal:
Failure:
Comments:
Probe Cal Status:
4 Troubleshooting

This chapter begins with suggestions for solving general problems that you may encounter with the oscilloscope. It tells you what to do in these cases:

- If there is no trace display
- If the trace display is unusual or unexpected
- If you cannot see a channel
- If you cannot get any response from the oscilloscope

Procedures for troubleshooting the oscilloscope follow the problem solving suggestions. The troubleshooting section shows you how to:

- Check out the oscilloscope
- Use the troubleshooting flowcharts
- Check power supply
- Check the system board
- Check the display
- Check the fan
- Run internal self-tests
- Verify default setup

Read All Cautions and Warnings
Before you begin any troubleshooting, read all Warning and Cautions in the “Troubleshooting” section.
4 Troubleshooting

Solving General Problems with the Oscilloscope

This section describes how to solve general problems that you may encounter while using the Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes to make measurements.

After troubleshooting the oscilloscope, if you need to replace parts, refer to the “Replaceable Parts” chapter.

If there is no display
✔ Check that the power cord is connected to the oscilloscope and to a live power source.
✔ Check that the front-panel power switch is on.
✔ Check that the display is illuminated and that the INTENSITY knob is adjusted correctly.
✔ If there is still no display, go to the troubleshooting procedures in this chapter.

If there is no trace display
✔ Recal the default setup by pressing Save/Recall then Default Setup. This will ensure that the Trig Mode is Auto.
✔ Check that the oscilloscope probe lead wires are securely inserted into the connector assembly and that the probe clips make good contact with the probe lead wires.
✔ Check that the probe clips are securely connected to points in the circuit under test, and that the ground is connected.
✔ Check that the circuit under test is powered on.
✔ Press the Autoscale key.
✔ Obtain service from Agilent Technologies, if necessary.
If the trace display is unusual or unexpected

✔ Check that the Horizontal time/division setting is correct for the expected frequency range of the input signals.

✔ The sampling speed of the oscilloscope depends on the time/division setting. It may be that when time/division is set to slower speeds, the oscilloscope is sampling too slowly to capture all of the transitions on the waveform. Use peak detect mode.

✔ Check that all oscilloscope probes are connected to the correct signals in the circuit under test.

✔ Check to see that the ground lead on the cable is securely connected to ground in the circuit under test. For high-speed measurements, each probe’s individual ground lead should also be connected to a ground point closest to the signal point in the circuit under test.

✔ Use chapter 2 for information on probing considerations.

✔ Check that the trigger setup is correct.

✔ A correct trigger setup is the most important factor in helping you capture the data you desire. See the User’s Guide for information about triggering.

✔ Check that infinite persistence in the Display menu is turned off, then press the Clear Display softkey.

✔ Press the Autoscale key.

If you cannot see a channel

✔ Recal the default setup by pressing Save/Recall then Default Setup. This will ensure that the Trig Mode is Auto.

✔ Check that the oscilloscope probe cable is securely connected to the input connector.

✔ Check that the oscilloscope probe lead wires are securely inserted into the connector assembly and that the probe clips make good contact with the probe lead wires.
4 Troubleshooting

✔ Check that the probe clips are securely connected to points in the circuit under test.

✔ Check that the circuit under test is powered on.

You may have pressed the Autoscale key before an input signal was available.

Performing the checks listed here ensures that the signals from the circuit under test will be seen by the oscilloscope. Perform the remaining checks in this topic to make sure the oscilloscope channels are on, and to obtain an automatic setup.

✔ Check that the desired oscilloscope channels are turned on.
  a Press the analog channel key until it is illuminated.
  b Press the digital channels (D15 Thru D0 key) until it is illuminated. Ensure that the desired channels are turned on.

✔ Press the Autoscale key to automatically set up all channels.
Troubleshooting the Oscilloscope

The service policy for the Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes is assembly level replacement. If you need parts or assistance from Agilent Technologies to repair your instrument, go to www.agilent.com and locate the service facility for your area.

**WARNING HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES EXIST — REMOVE POWER FIRST**
The maintenance described in this section is performed with power supplied to the oscilloscope and with the protective covers removed. Only trained service personnel who are aware of the hazards involved should perform the maintenance. Whenever possible, perform the procedures with the power cord removed from the oscilloscope. Read the safety notice at the back of this book before proceeding.

**CAUTION REMOVE POWER TO AVOID DAMAGE**
Do not disconnect any cables or remove any assemblies while power is applied to the oscilloscope, or damage to the oscilloscope can occur.

**CAUTION AVOID ESD DAMAGE TO COMPONENTS**
ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) can damage electronic components. Use proper ESD precautions when doing any of the procedures in this chapter. As a minimum, place the oscilloscope on a properly grounded ESD mat and wear a properly grounded ESD strap.
4 Troubleshooting

Equipment required for troubleshooting

The equipment listed in this table is required to troubleshoot the oscilloscope.

Table 12 Equipment Required to Troubleshoot the Oscilloscope

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Critical Specifications</th>
<th>Recommended Model/Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digital multimeter</td>
<td>Accuracy ±0.05, % 1 mV resolution</td>
<td>Agilent 34401A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oscilloscope</td>
<td>100 MHz, 1 MΩ input R</td>
<td>Agilent 54642A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To check out the oscilloscope

1 Disconnect any external cables from the front panel.
2 Disconnect the power cord, then remove the cabinet following the instructions on page 85.

**CAUTION** USE AN EXTERNAL FAN TO AVOID OVERHEATING COMPONENTS!

When you remove the oscilloscope cover and main shield, use an external fan to provide continuous air flow over the heat sinks. Air flow over the heat sinks is reduced when the cover and main shield is removed, which leads to higher than normal operating temperatures. Have the fan blow air across the system board where the heat sinks are located. If the cover is removed but the main shield remains installed and the bottom holes are not blocked, the instrument will cool properly. Otherwise, damage to the components can occur.

3 Connect the power cord to the rear of the oscilloscope, then to a suitable ac voltage source.

The oscilloscope power supply automatically adjusts for input line voltages in the range of 100 to 240 VAC. Ensure that you have the correct line cord (see Table 16 on page 126). The power cord provided is matched to the country of origin.

**WARNING** AVOID INJURY.
Always operate the oscilloscope with an approved three conductor power cable. Do not negate the protective action of the three conductor power cable.
4 Press the power switch.

- When the oscilloscope is turned on, the front panel LEDs will light up in the sequence shown in Figure 8 on page 69.
- Next the Agilent logo and advisory screen will appear on the LCD before the trace display appears.
- It will take about 3 to 4 seconds for the instrument to turn on. The instrument will go through the basic self test to make sure all the major hardware is working correctly.

![Figure 8 Start up sequence](image)

5 If the oscilloscope does not turn on as described, use the troubleshooting flowcharts in this chapter to isolate the problem.

To verify basic oscilloscope operation

1 Press the Save/Recall key on the front panel, then press the Default Setup softkey under the display. The oscilloscope is now configured to its default settings.

2 Connect an oscilloscope probe from channel 1 to the Probe Comp signal terminal on the front panel.

3 Connect the probe’s ground lead to the ground terminal that is next to the Probe Comp terminal.

4 Press Autoscale.
4 Troubleshooting

5 You should see a waveform on the oscilloscope’s display similar to this:

![Waveform Image]

If you see the waveform, but the square wave is not shaped correctly as shown above, perform the procedure “To compensate the analog probes” on page 71.

If you do not see the waveform, ensure your power source is adequate, the oscilloscope is properly powered-on, and the probe is connected securely to the front-panel analog channel input BNC and to the Probe Comp terminal.

6 If you still do not see the waveform, use the troubleshooting flowcharts in this chapter to isolate the problem.
To compensate the analog probes

You should compensate your analog probes to match their characteristics to the oscilloscope’s channels. A poorly compensated probe can introduce measurement errors.

1 Perform the procedure “To verify basic oscilloscope operation” on page 69
2 Use a nonmetallic tool to adjust the trimmer capacitor on the probe for the flattest pulse possible. The trimmer capacitor is located on the probe BNC connector.

![Perfectly compensated pulse](image1)

![Over compensated pulse](image2)

![Under compensated pulse](image3)

Figure 9 Example pulses

3 Connect probes to all other analog channels (channel 2 of a 2-channel oscilloscope, or channels 2, 3, and 4 of a 4-channel oscilloscope). Repeat the procedure for each channel. This matches each probe to each channel.

The process of compensating the probes serves as a basic test to verify that the oscilloscope is functional.

To use the troubleshooting flowcharts

Flowcharts are the primary tool used to isolate defective assemblies. During the troubleshooting instructions, the flowcharts will direct you to perform other tests. The other tests
4 Troubleshooting

are located in this chapter after the flow charts. The circled references on the charts indicate connections with other flowcharts or other parts within the same flowchart.

---

**Figure 10** Troubleshooting main flow
Troubleshooting power (see also “To check the power supply” on page 76)

Remove power from instrument. Remove power supply shield. Connect power and check voltage from the power supply Probe at J3202.

+15 V OK?

Yes

Remove main shield and check voltage on the system board.

+15 V OK?

No

Disconnect from 3200 and check pin 7, 8, or 9 on cable connector.

No

Remove and replace the power supply.

Yes

+15 V OK?

Yes

Disconnect the inverter board, then check all voltages on the system board.

All voltages OK?

Yes

Replace the inverter board.

No

Replace keyboard.

No

Check other voltages on system board.

All voltages OK?

Yes

Replace keyboard.

No

Replace the system board.

Replace the display.
4 Troubleshooting

**Figure 12** Troubleshooting the system board (see also “To check the system board” on page 78)
Figure 13  Troubleshooting the display (see also “To check the display” on page 79)
To check the power supply

1 Disconnect the power cord from the oscilloscope. Then remove the oscilloscope cabinet and set the oscilloscope on its side.

**CAUTION USE AN EXTERNAL FAN TO AVOID OVERHEATING COMPONENTS !**

When you remove the oscilloscope cover and main shield, use an external fan to provide continuous air flow over the heat sinks. Air flow over the heat sinks is reduced when the cover and main shield is removed, which leads to higher than normal operating temperatures. Have the fan blow air across the system board where the heat sinks are located. If the cover is removed but the main shield remains installed and the bottom holes are not blocked, the instrument will cool properly. Otherwise, damage to the components can occur.

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

3 Measure the power supply voltage at E3202 on the system board. Shown in Figure 14 on page 77.
4 Disconnect the cable from the system board and check the voltage between pins 9 & 5 of the connector.

5 If it is less than +14 V, the problem is in the cable or the power supply.

6 If it is equal +15 V, the problem is with the system board.
4 Troubleshooting

If the Fuse is Blown
If the power supply fuse is blown, the power supply is defective, and you must replace it. See the “Replaceable Parts” chapter for information about removing the power supply.

WARNING BEWARE OF HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES!
Be careful when performing component-level repair. Voltages up to 240 VAC exist, and can cause injury.

7 Verify other voltage points on the system board.
   a Refer to Figure 14 on page 77 to locate the points.
   b Probe at the points in the following table.

Table 13 Other voltage probe points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probe point</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>From</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L3204</td>
<td>3.3 (+- 0.1)</td>
<td>U3202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3201</td>
<td>5.0 (+- 0.1)</td>
<td>U3202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3301</td>
<td>1.5 (+- 0.1)</td>
<td>U3300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3302</td>
<td>-5.2 (+- 0.1)</td>
<td>U3301</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 If at any point the voltage appears out of specs then the system board needs to be replaced.

To check the system board

1 Remove the cabinet.
2 Check that all cable connections are securely connected from the system board to:
   • Power supply
   • Keyboard
   • Display
   • Inverter board
   • Fan
3 If all cables are properly connected and none of the previous tests confirm a failure on another assembly, replace the system board.

To check the display

1 Disconnect the power cord.
2 Check to verify that the backlight inverter cable is connected.
3 Ensure the display LCD cable is connected.
4 Use the DVM to check the voltage on the system board (see table below).
5 If the voltage is incorrect or absent, replace the system board.
6 If the voltage in step 5 is correct, use an Agilent 54642AD oscilloscope to check the LCD clock (see table below).

Table 14  Display Signals on the System Board – All Oscilloscopes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Normal/Typical Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inverter Power&lt;br&gt;J2750 Pin 3 or 4</td>
<td>1.45 to 1.95 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Signal&lt;br&gt;J2730 Pin 6 and 7</td>
<td>480 MHz clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 If the clock signal is good, replace the LCD.
8 If the clock signal is absent, check the power supply voltages on the system board.
9 If the voltages are incorrect, replace the system board.
4 Troubleshooting

To check the fan

The fan speed is controlled by a circuit on the system board.

1 If the fan is running, perform the internal self-tests. Go to “To run the internal self-tests” on page 81.

2 If the fan is not running, it may be defective. Follow these steps:

   a Disconnect the fan cable from the system board.

   b Measure the fan voltage at the connector on the system board.

       See Figure 15 on page 80 for the location of the fan connector.

   c If the fan voltage is approximately +8.5 Vdc at room temperature, replace the fan. If the fan voltage is not approximately +8.5 Vdc, replace the system board.

       The proper voltage range depending on temperature is between +6.0 Vdc to +11.5 Vdc.

Figure 15 Location of the Fan Connector
To run the internal self-tests

Self Test performs a series of internal procedures to verify that the oscilloscope is operating properly.

It is recommended that you run the Self Test:

- after experiencing abnormal operation
- for additional information to better describe an oscilloscope failure
- to verify proper operation after the oscilloscope has been repaired

Successfully passing Self Test does not guarantee 100% of the oscilloscope's functionality. Self Test is designed to provide an 80% confidence level that the oscilloscope is operating properly.

1 Press the **Utility** key, then press the **Service** softkey.
2 Begin the internal self tests by pressing the **Start Self Test** softkey.

To verify default setup

The oscilloscope is designed to turn on with the setup from the last turn on or previous setup. To recall the factory default setup:

1 Press the **Save/Recall** key.
2 Press the **Default Setup** softkey.

This returns the oscilloscope to its factory default settings and places the oscilloscope in a known operating condition. The major default settings are:

- **Horizontal** - main mode, 100 us/div scale, 0 s delay, center time reference
- **Vertical** - Channel 1 on, 5 V/div scale, dc coupling, 0 V position, probe factor to 1.0 if an AutoProbe probe is not connected to the channel
- **Trigger** - Edge trigger, Auto sweep mode, 0 V level, channel 1 source, dc coupling, rising edge slope, 60 ns holdoff time
4 Troubleshooting

- **Display** - Vectors on, 20% grid intensity, infinite persistence off
- **Other** - Acquire mode normal, Run/Stop to Run, cursor measurements off

![Default setup screen](image)

**Figure 16** Default setup screen

3 If your screen looks different, replace the system board.
This chapter describes how to remove assemblies from the oscilloscope. After you have removed an assembly, to install the replacement assembly, follow the instructions in reverse order.

The parts shown in the following figures are representative and may look different than what you have in your oscilloscope.

**The removable assemblies include:**

- Cabinet (page 85)
- Handle (page 86)
- Storage Lid (page 87)
- Front Panel (page 88)
- Keyboard (page 91)
- Display Assembly (page 94)
- Backlight Inverter (page 98)
- Liquid Crystal Display (page 100)
- Power Supply Shield (page 103)
- Power Switch (page 107)
- Power Supply (page 108)
- AC Input Board (page 109)
- Fan (page 110)
- System Board (page 112)

**Tools Used for Disassembly**

Use these tools to remove and replace the oscilloscope assemblies:

- T6, T10, and T20 TORX drivers
- 5/8-inch and 9/32-inch socket drivers
5  Replacing Assemblies

See how the Oscilloscope Parts Fit Together

An exploded view of the oscilloscope is included in the “Replaceable Parts” chapter. It shows the individual part numbers used in the assemblies, and shows you how the parts fit together.

Read All Warnings and Cautions

Read the following warnings and cautions before removing and replacing any assemblies in the oscilloscope.

WARNING HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES!
Read the safety summary at the back of this book before proceeding. Maintenance is performed with power supplied to the oscilloscope and with the protective covers removed. Only trained service personnel who are aware of the hazards involved should perform the maintenance. Whenever possible, perform the procedures with the power cord removed from the oscilloscope.

WARNING AVOID ELECTRICAL SHOCK!
Hazardous voltages exist on the LCD assembly and power supply. To avoid electrical shock:
1. Disconnect the power cord from the oscilloscope.
2. Wait at least three minutes for the capacitors in the oscilloscope to discharge before you begin disassembly.
Read the Safety Summary at the back of this manual before you begin.

CAUTION REMOVE POWER TO AVOID DAMAGE!
Remove power before you begin to remove and replace assemblies. Do not remove or replace assemblies while the oscilloscope is turned on, or damage to the components can occur.

CAUTION AVOID DAMAGE TO ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS!
ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) can damage electronic components. When doing any of the procedures in this chapter, use proper ESD precautions. As a minimum, you should place the instrument on a properly grounded ESD mat and wear a properly grounded ESD strap.
To remove the cabinet

1. Turn off the oscilloscope and disconnect the power cable.
2. Using the T20 TORX driver, remove the two screws from the rear of the cabinet.
3. Using your thumbs, gently push on the rear-panel connectors to slide the oscilloscope out of the cabinet.

![Diagram of Removing the Cabinet](image)

**Figure 17** Removing the cabinet
5 Replacing Assemblies

To remove the handle

If you are mounting the instrument on a rack, you will probably need to remove the handle.

1 Rotate the handle downward until it just passes the last detent position; this is about 1/2 inch before the handle touches the bottom of the oscilloscope.

2 Pull the sides of the handle out of the cabinet and remove.

Figure 18 Removing handle
To remove the storage lid

The storage lid is designed to come off without breaking.

1. Push back on the lid until it snaps out of the slots.
2. To reinstall the lid:
   a. Insert the left hinge into the slot.
   b. Push the lid all the way to the left.
   c. Snap the right hinge into the slot.

![Figure 19 Installing the hinged storage lid](image)
5 Replacing Assemblies

To remove the front panel assembly

1 Perform the following procedures:
   * “To remove the cabinet” on page 85

2 Insert a flat-blade screwdriver under the center of the intensity knob and gently twist it as you pull the knob off.

   Using a twisting motion rather than prying prevents marking or damaging the front panel.

3 Remove the T6 screws securing the BNC assembly to the deck.

   This step helps prevent the BNC connectors from binding when removing and reinstalling the front panel.

4 Disconnect the keyboard ribbon cable from the keyboard.

5 Use a flat-blade screwdriver to the release retainer tabs and then push the panel forward.

   Ensure that the retainer tab on the display side moves past the rear edge of the display mount.

Figure 20 Removing the intensity knob and T6 screws
Swing the front panel out until the bottom clears the deck assembly, then lift it up to free the hooks on top and pull it away from the deck.

Figure 21  Disconnecting ribbon cable and releasing tab retainers

Figure 22  Removing the front panel
5 Replacing Assemblies

7 To reinstall the front panel:
   a Align the hooks on top of the front panel with their connection holes in the sheet metal and display mount.
   b Swing the front panel down and ensure that the power switch, intensity shaft and BNC connectors are aligned with the holes in the front panel.
   c Push the front panel until the two retainer tabs click into place in the deck.
   d Reinstall the T6 screws on the BNC connectors.
   e Connect the keyboard ribbon cable.
To remove the keyboard assembly

1 Perform the following procedures:
   - “To remove the cabinet” on page 85
   - “To remove the front panel assembly” on page 88
2 If removing the softkey pad only skip steps 3, 4c, and 4d below.
3 Remove all of the knobs by pulling them straight out. You may need to use a flat-blade screwdriver to gently pry them as you pull.
   Using a twisting motion rather than prying prevents marking or damaging the front panel.
4 Remove the main keyboard and softkey board as follows.
   a Lift the left end of the softkey board enough to clear the tab holding it in place.
   b Slide the softkey board to the left to release it from the retaining tabs.
   c Release the 8 latches holding the main keypad board to the front panel.
   d You will notice the latches do not all face the same direction. This is shown with arrows in the following figure.
   e Lift the board up just enough to clear the latches.
   f Lift both boards out being careful not to damage the ribbon cable between them.
5 Remove and replace keypads as needed.
5 Replacing Assemblies

Figure 23 Removing the keyboard assembly

6 When reinstalling the boards:
   a If you have a new main board assembly, you will need to separate the softkey board from the main keypad board.

   Using a needle nose pliers, carefully remove the two process tabs.
Using a needle nose pliers, carefully remove the two break away tabs connecting the two boards.

b Carefully turn the softkey board so that the gold metal contacts face the keypad. Note the way the ribbon cable is dressed in the previous figure.

c Align the main keypad board over the keypad inserting the knob shafts into their holes.

d Snap the main keypad board in place by pressing on the encoders near each latch. Ensure all 8 catch.

e Align the slots in the softkey board over the retaining tabs.

f Push down on the softkey board. Using a tool (such as a soldering aid) in the notch of the board, slide it to the right until it seats between the tabs.

g Replace the knobs by supporting the back of each encoder and pushing the knob fully onto the shaft.
To remove the display assembly

1 Perform the previous procedures:
   - “To remove the cabinet” on page 85
   - “To remove the front panel assembly” on page 88
2 Remove the main shield covering the system board by sliding it toward the back of the instrument.

   **WARNING**
   Thin sheet metal parts may have sharp edges. Handle with care to avoid injury.

3 Using a small flat blade screw driver, gently pry the display and backlight inverter cables to disconnect them from the system board.

   Note the cable routing through the system board for reinstallation.
Using a flat-blade screwdriver, lift the latch tab at the bottom of the display assembly just enough to clear the slot in the deck.

5 Push the entire display assembly to the right to release the retaining hooks from their slots in the deck.

6 Lift and remove the display assembly.

Figure 24 Removing the main shield and disconnecting the display cables
5 Replacing Assemblies

To reinstall the display:

- **a** Align the top locating tab with the locating slot in the sheet metal and the retaining hooks with their retaining holes.
- **b** Push down on the LCD until it is flat with the deck and at the same time push the LCD to your left.
- **c** Ensure the latch tab is seated in its hole as shown in Figure 25.
- **d** Route the cables down through the deck hole and reconnect to the system board as shown in Figure 24.

Figure 25 Removing the display assembly
Figure 26 Installing the display
5 Replacing Assemblies

To remove the backlight inverter

1 Perform the previous procedures:
   * “To remove the cabinet” on page 85
2 Remove the cables from the cable guides.
3 Release the top latch and lift the top of the board off the top alignment post.
4 Release the bottom latch and lift the board off the bottom alignment post.
5 Disconnect the LCD cables from the backlight inverter board.
6 Unplug the supply cable from the inverter board.
To reinstall the backlight inverter board:

a. Reconnect the LCD cables looping them around each other as shown in the previous figure.

b. Connect the supply cable.

c. Align the holes in the board with the posts on the display mount and push down until the latches snap over the board.

d. Route the cables through the cable guides as shown.
5 Replacing Assemblies

To remove the LCD, gasket, and protective lens from the display mount

1 Perform the following procedures:
   - “To remove the cabinet” on page 85
   - “To remove the front panel assembly” on page 88
   - “To remove the display assembly” on page 94
   - “To remove the backlight inverter” on page 98

2 Use a long-nose pliers or flat-blade screwdriver to push and release the two LCD latches on the left side of the display mount.

Figure 28 Release display mount latches
3 Lift and remove the LCD from under the guides on the right side of the display mount.
4 Remove the gasket and protective lens if necessary.

Note the orientation of the gasket.

Figure 29 Removing the LCD, gasket, and protective lens
To reinstall:

a. Place the protective lens into the pocket in the display mount and ensure that the inside of the lens is clean.

b. Place the gasket into the slot around the lens making sure it is fully seated in the slot all the way around.

c. Clean the LCD window and insert the LCD under the guides on the right side of the display mount.

d. Push the left side of the LCD down until it clicks under the latches so that the latches are fully over the face of the sheet metal housing.

![Figure 30](Latch over face of sheetmetal housing)

e. Reinstall the backlight inverter (see step 7 on page 99).
To remove the power supply shield

1. Perform the previous procedures:
   “To remove the cabinet” on page 85

2. Pull the shield back to release the 4 side hook legs from the deck.

**WARNING**
Thin sheet metal parts may have sharp edges. Handle with care to avoid injury.

**Figure 31** Release hook legs from deck.
5 Replacing Assemblies

3 Lift to remove the shield.
4 When reinstalling:
   a Ensure dielectric insulator tape is in place.

Figure 32 Dielectric insulator tape.
b  Ensure that tabs and hook legs have not been damaged.

![Figure 33](image)  Proper angles for tabs and hook legs.

c  Insert the 4 tabs at the front of the shield by tilting the shield up.

![Figure 34](image)  Tilt to insert tabs.
5 Replacing Assemblies

d Tilt the shield down and pull back slightly to insert the 4 side hook legs into their deck slots.
e Push the shield forward to lock into place.

Ensure all hooks and tabs are correctly in their holes.

Figure 35 Insert hook legs and lock in place.
To remove the power supply

1 Perform the previous procedures:
   • "To remove the cabinet" on page 85
   • "To remove the power supply shield" on page 103
2 Disconnect the power supply and AC cables.
3 Remove the 4 T10 screws securing the power supply to the deck. then remove the power supply.
4 Reverse this procedure to install the power supply.
5 Replacing Assemblies

To remove the power shaft

1 Perform the previous procedures:
   - “To remove the cabinet” on page 85
   - “To remove the power supply shield” on page 103

2 Use a flat-blade screwdriver to gently spread the latch while pushing the power shaft forward.

   **CAUTION**
   Twisting the latch too much could cause it to break!

3 Lift and remove it from the deck.

4 When reinserting the power shaft, push the shaft into the power switch until the shaft snaps onto the switch.

**Figure 37** Removing the power shaft latch
To remove the AC input board

1. Perform the previous procedures:
   - “To remove the cabinet” on page 85
   - “To remove the power supply shield” on page 103
   - “To remove the power shaft” on page 108
2. Disconnect the black power supply cable and the AC input cable.
3. Remove the T15 screw securing the input board to the deck.
4. Slide the board to the right to release it from the 2 posts.
5. Remove the board.

6. Reverse this procedure to reinstall.
5 Replacing Assemblies

To remove the fan

1 Perform the previous procedures:
   - “To remove the cabinet” on page 85
   - “To remove the power supply shield” on page 103
   - “To remove the power supply” on page 107

2 Remove the main shield covering the system board by sliding it toward the back of the instrument.

   ![Figure 39 Removing main shield and disconnecting fan cable.](image)

   **WARNING** Thin sheet metal parts may have sharp edges. Handle with care to avoid injury.

3 Disconnect the fan cable from the system board.
4 Slide the fan mount to the side to remove the 4 retainer hooks from their keyholes and lift out.

It may help to push on each of the hooks to keep from tearing them.

5 Peel the rubber fan mount off the corners of the fan.

6 Reverse this procedure to replace the fan assembly.

- When reinstalling, note the position of the tab on the fan mount and the direction of the fan cable.
- Ensure that the assembly is locked into the keyholes.
5    Replacing Assemblies

To remove the system board

1 Perform the previous procedures:
   • “To remove the cabinet” on page 85
2 Remove the main shield covering the system board by sliding it toward the back of the instrument.

**WARNING**
Thin sheet metal parts may have sharp edges. Handle with care to avoid injury.

3 Using a small flat blade screw driver, gently pry and remove the display cable and backlight inverter cable.
4 Disconnect the fan cable and keyboard ribbon cable then push all cables back through the hole in the system board.
Disconnect the power supply cable.

Remove the intensity knob by grasping the knob with one hand and gently prying using a flat-blade screwdriver with the other hand. Using a twisting motion with the screwdriver rather than prying prevents marking or damaging the front panel.

Remove the 3 or 4 T6 screws located by the BNCs on the front panel (see Figure 20 on page 88).

Remove the three hex nuts and washers from the rear BNCs using the 5/8-inch socket driver.

Using the 9/32 hex driver, remove two hex standoffs and washers from GPIB connector.
5 Replacing Assemblies

10 Using the T10 TORX driver, remove the five screws that hold the system board to the deck.

![Diagram of system board with labeled parts]

Figure 42 Removing the system board

11 Lift the back of the board to clear the main deck and then gently pull the board straight out.
To reinstall the system board:

a. Insert the tabs on the board into the slots in the front of the sheet metal; the intensity shaft, BNCs, and CAL lug into their holes.

b. Push the back of the board down to seat.

c. Reinstall the T6 screws on the front panel (shown in Figure 20 on page 88).

d. Reinstall the GP-IB hex standoffs, BNC hex nuts and washers, and then the five T10 screws.

e. Reconnect the cables.

f. Ensure that the backlight, fan, and LCD cables are routed to the left of the keyboard ribbon cable as shown in Figure 41 on page 113.

g. Replace the intensity knob by supporting the back of the encoder and pushing the knob fully onto the shaft.
5 Replacing Assemblies
Replaceable Parts

This chapter describes how to order replaceable assemblies and parts for the Agilent 6000 Series Oscilloscopes.

Diagrams and parts lists are included for assemblies and hardware that you can order.

Before working on the oscilloscope, read the safety summary at the back of this book.
6 Replaceable Parts

Ordering Replaceable Parts

Listed Parts

To order a part in the parts list, quote the Agilent Technologies part number, indicate the quantity desired, and address the order to the nearest Agilent Technologies Sales Office. To find your nearest sales office go to www.agilent.com.

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 Agilent Technologies Sales Office.

Direct Mail Order System

Within the USA, Agilent Technologies can supply parts through a direct mail order system. There are several advantages to this system:

- Direct ordering and shipping from the Agilent Technologies parts center in California, USA.
- No maximum or minimum on any mail order. (There is a minimum amount for parts ordered through a local Agilent Technologies 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 Agilent Technologies 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 Agilent Technologies 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 Agilent Technologies, a United States customer has 30 days to return the faulty assembly. For orders not originating in the United States, contact the local Agilent Technologies service organization. If the faulty assembly is not returned within 30 days, 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.
6 Replaceable Parts

Exploded Views

The following exploded views provide a graphical representation of the oscilloscope at the time this manual was released. Not all parts are shown. Your parts may be slightly different than those shown. These views provide reference designator numbers that map to those used in the parts list table in this chapter.

![Exploded View 1 of 2]

Figure 43   Exploded View 1 of 2
Figure 44  Exploded View 2 of 2
6 Replaceable Parts

Replaceable Parts List

The information given for each part consists of the following:
- Reference designation.
- Agilent Technologies part number.
- Total quantity (QTY) in the instrument or on assembly.
- Description of the part.

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<td>Label, autoprobe</td>
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<td>W3</td>
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<td>Power cord option 918, Japan</td>
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<td>Power cord option 919, Israel</td>
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<td>Power cord option 920, Argentina</td>
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<td>Power cord option 921, Chile</td>
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6 Replaceable Parts

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<tr>
<th>Ref Des</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Cable assembly - logic</td>
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<td>Passive Probe10:1500 MHz</td>
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<td>5959-9334</td>
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Table 16 Power Cords

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<tr>
<th>Plug Type</th>
<th>Cable Part Number</th>
<th>Plug Type</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Plug Type</td>
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<td>Plug Type</td>
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<td>Opt 912 (Denmark)</td>
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<td>Opt 917 (Africa)</td>
<td>8120-4600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Replaceable Parts
Safety Notices

This apparatus has been designed and tested in accordance with IEC Publication 1010, Safety Requirements for Measuring Apparatus, and has been supplied in a safe condition. This is a Safety Class I instrument (provided with terminal for protective earthing). Before applying power, verify that the correct safety precautions are taken (see the following warnings). In addition, note the external markings on the instrument that are described under "Safety Symbols."

Warnings

Before turning on the instrument, you must connect the protective earth terminal of the instrument to the protective conductor of the (mains) power cord. The mains plug shall only be inserted in a socket outlet provided with a protective earth contact. You must not negate the protective action by using an extension cord (power cable) without a protective conductor (grounding). Grounding one conductor of a two-conductor outlet is not sufficient protection.

Only fuses with the required rated current, voltage, and specified type (normal blow, time delay, etc.) should be used. Do not use repaired fuses or short-circuited fuseholders. To do so could cause a shock or fire hazard.

If you energize this instrument by an auto transformer (for voltage reduction or mains isolation), the common terminal must be connected to the earth terminal of the power source. Whenever it is likely that the ground protection is impaired, you must make the instrument inoperative and secure it against any unintended operation.

Service instructions are for trained service personnel. To avoid dangerous electric shock, do not perform any service unless qualified to do so. Do not attempt internal service or adjustment unless another person, capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation, is present.

Do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification to the instrument. Capacitors inside the instrument may retain a charge even if the instrument is disconnected from its source of supply.

Do not operate the instrument in the presence of flammable gasses or fumes. Operation of any electrical instrument in such an environment constitutes a definite safety hazard.

Do not use the instrument in a manner not specified by the manufacturer.

To clean the instrument

If the instrument requires cleaning: (1) Remove power from the instrument. (2) Clean the external surfaces of the instrument with a soft cloth dampened with a mixture of mild detergent and water. (3) Make sure that the instrument is completely dry before reconnecting it to a power source.
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.

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