# **MODULE SPECIFICATIONS**

This section lists only characteristics and measurement-related specifications (i.e., common specifications that apply to making measurements) for the following elements and mainframe:

- HP 70700A Digitizer
- HP 70001A Mainframe
- HP 70205A Graphics Display
- HP 70206A System Graphics Display

## HP 70700A DIGITIZER

## **Specifications**

Analog Input:  Analog (3 dB) bandwidth:  Input I
Damage Level:  1 MΩ input impedance
Isolation between Inputs 1 and 2
Gain accuracy ±1% (after recalibration at operating temperature)
Gain accuracy without recalibration
Offset Accuracy
Offset Accuracy without recalibration
Digitizing Performance:
Resolution
Internal reference

Effective number of bits*
Harmonic and spurious distortion >50 dBc at 1 MHz (with ±1V sine wave) >45 dBc at 10 MHz (with ±1V sine wave)
Data Storage:
Memory size
Record length
General:
Temperature: Operating
Humidity: Operation
EMI: Conducted and radiated interference is in compliance with CISPR publication 11 (1975) and Messempfaenger-Postverfuegung 526/527/79 (Kennzeichnung Mit F-Nummer/Funkschutzzeichen). Radiated interference is in compliance with MIL-STD 461B, Part 7, RE02.
Warm-up time
Power and cooling requirements provided by the HP 70000 Series mainframe
Net weight (characteristic only)
Dimensions
Supplemental Characteristics
Multi-channel configurability
Number of channels per HP 70700A module

<sup>\*</sup> The effective number of bits specification is a measure of dynamic performance. Refer to HP Product Note 5180A-2, "Dynamic Performance Testing of A to D Converters" for more information.

<sup>\*\*</sup> More channels can be configured into a system if some external circuitry is provided. Consult factory.

## Programmability

Fully programmable via HP-IB Based on the proposed standard, "IEEE-488.2—Codes, Formats, Protocols and Common Commands".

## Analog Input

Selection: Two analog inputs, one active at any time.

#### Connectors:

input 1	Input 2
BNC (f) SMB (f)	(none) SMB (f)
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Input coupling and impedance: Selectable via softkeys (manual operation) or under program control (remote operation), as follows:

Coupling/Resistance	Input 1	Input 2
AC, 1 MΩ	60 pF	45 pF 45 pF
DC, 1 ΜΩ	60 pF 60 pF	45 pF
DC, 50 Ω	oo br	.5 P.

DC, 50 12	oo pi	6-
Input ranges (full scale)		$\pm 0.3V$ , $\pm 1V$ , $\pm 3V$ , $\pm 10V$ .
Maximum sensitivity		0.5 mV/LSB on the $\pm 0.3V$ range
Input offset voltage	0 0 0 0 2 2 3 9 9 2 6 9 9 2 9 9	. ±100% of attenuator range in 1% steps
Probe selection	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1×, 10×, or 50×

#### Timebase

External reference input: 10 to 20 MHz; TTL level; positive and negative widths must each be greater than 24 ns.

Available sampling rates: R/N, where R is the reference frequency and N is an integer between 1 and  $2^{23}$ , inclusive.

Dual Timebase: second timebase is switched in after 8N samples, where N is between 1 and 32,768, inclusive.

Random-Event Capture: Each time a trigger is received, a record of data (consisting of a predetermined number of pre- and post-trigger samples) is recorded in a different segment of memory. No re-arm time is required between triggers. The relative times of the triggers are recorded with a precision of one sample period. Either the absolute or the relative times of the triggers may be examined with or without reading the data. The total number of records of data that can be captured depends on the size of the records and the mode of operation, and is typically several hundred. The maximum allowable time between triggers is 22 minutes at a sampling rate of 20 megasamples/second and using the smallest possible record size (worst-case conditions).

Equivalent Time Sampling: A detailed record of a periodic waveform is constructed from sparse samples collected over many periods. For Equivalent Time Sampling to function, the periodic waveform must be jitter-free, the pulse width must be greater than one sample period, and the fundamental frequency must not be an integer-submultiple of the reference frequency.

## Data Storage and Transfer

Waveform registers: Four 512-point waveform registers are available for storage, display, and trace math.

Maximum data transfer rate: 60 kbyte/s (depends on receiving instrument)

## Triggering

Source: Channel I, external, line and none (free running)

Trigger timing uncertainty (without interpolation): 50 ns

Internal triggering modes: Trigger when waveform passes through a level (positive, negative, or either slope); trigger when waveform goes above a level, below a level, or outside a range.

External triggering modes: TTL level (positive, negative, or either edge)

## Triggering Parameters:

Holdoff: The amount of time the module will wait before re-arming the trigger, adjustable between 0 and 10,000 seconds in 10 ms steps.

Hysteresis: Adjustable in 1% steps (available in level/slope triggering only)

External trigger input: TTL level; impedance is equivalent to one 74AS TTL load.

Pre- and post-trigger data: A "trace" or record of samples may be aligned anywhere in the interval  $[K-2^{18}, K+2^{20}]$ , where K is the index of the sample corresponding to the trigger.

Display features (requires HP 70000 Series display)

Screen modes: full/split

Background: Grid, frame or axes

Trace display modes: Dot mode (each sample point is represented by a dot); line mode (adjacent sample point dots are connected by line segments).

Interpolation: The sampling density is increased by digital processing. Zeroes are inserted between samples, and the resulting unsampled waveform is then digitally lowpass-filtered. The available lowpass filters are: Gaussian (gradual rolloff), and brickwall (sharp cutoff).

Detection sampling modes: A subsampled waveform is obtained by dividing the time axis into uniform intervals, and retaining from each the maximum or minimum value of the original sampled waveform. The available modes are conventional sampling (sample detection), positive peak detection, negative peak detection, and alternate peak detection.

Frequency mode: An FFT (fast Fourier transform) is computed of the trace currently being displayed. The magnitude (in dB) of the transform is displayed as a function of frequency. The available FFT sizes are 32, 64, 128, ..., 1024 points. Nevertheless, the number of points displayed in frequency domain is not restricted to be a power of two; intermediate sizes are obtained through sample rate conversion in the frequency domain. The available windows are Hanning, flat-top, and uniform.

Other display features: Time and voltage markers; trace averaging.

## Automatic measurement and analysis

Auto-scale: Adjusts sampling rate and input attenuation levels to match the characteristics of the input signal.

Automatic pulse parameter measurements: Rise time, fall time, duration of positive or negative portion of pulse, duty cycle, period, fundamental frequency, pre-shoot, over-shoot, peak-to-peak voltage, RMS voltage.

Waveform math functions: Point-by-point trace addition, subtraction, multiplication, and computation of additive inverse. Operands may be selected from the channels and trace memories.

## **HP 70001A MAINFRAME**

### General

Temperature:  operation
Humidity: operation 0 to 95% relative humidity at +40°C
EMI: Conducted and radiated interference is in compliance with CISPR publication 11 (1975) and Messempfaenger-Postverfuegung 526/527/79 (Kennzeichnung Mit F-Nummer/Funkschutzzeichen). Radiated interference is in compliance with MIL-STD 461B, Part 7, RE02. Line Voltage
Line Frequency:  standard
Warm-up time: One hour warm-up from cold start