

User Manual

High-resolution Automotive Oscilloscope AH01 Series

Version Info

Version	Date	Remarks
V1.0	2026.04	

Preface

Dear customers,

Congratulations! Thank you for buying Micsig instrument. Please read this manual carefully before use and particularly pay attention to the “Safety Precautions”.

If you have read this manual, please keep it properly for future reference.

The information contained herein are furnished in an “as-is” state, and may be subject to change in future versions without notice.

Features

Parameters:

- Channels: 4 x Analog Channel
- Analog Channel Bandwidth: 200MHz
- Max. Real Time Sampling Rate: 1GSa/s
- Max. Memory Depth: 110Mpts
- Max. Waveform Capture Rate: 50,000 wfms/s
- Vertical Sensitivity Range: 1mV/div~10V/div
- Timebase Range: 2ns/div~1ks/div
- 8-inch TFT touch screen, 1280*800 resolution
- Size: 265*174*31mm
- Removable 16,000 mah lithium-ion battery, lasts about 4 hours, weighs only 1.73 kg including battery

Functions:

- Equipped with SigtestUI™ multitasking system, stable and reliable operation
- With built-in electronic tools (resistance divider calculation, inductance capacitance reactance calculation, color ring resistance calculation, etc.) , calculator, WPS, ES file viewer and other applications
- Built-in file manager, effective and fast classification of pictures, videos, waveform data, documents and other content
- Support for FTP wireless file transfer
- Support screenshot, and the timestamp and inversion can be turned on
- Support video recording
- Have a large storage capacity of 32G, ensuring worry-free storage of pictures, videos, waveform data and other contents
- Support external USB flash drive storage
- Waveform data saved in 3 formats (WAV, BIN, CSV)
- Support 256-level grayscale digital fluorescent display and color temperature display
- Supports afterglow display
- Support vertical scale fine-tuning, channel delay adjustment, and channel offset adjustment

-
- Support segmented storage function and can capture up to 10,000 events
 - Support opening 4 reference waveforms simultaneously, with no limit on the number of stored waveforms
 - 50% key, support one-key centering of time base, trigger level, cursor, and channel position
 - Support 4 sampling methods: normal, average, envelope, peak-to-peak
 - Integrates multimeter functions, supporting the testing of various parameters such as voltage, current, resistance, continuity, diode detection, and capacitance measurement
 - Support Auto Setting & Auto Range, AUTO completed in 1 second
 - Have a complete set of 26 measurement items. You can choose to turn on all measurements or display them individually. Just click to select, and one-click clearing is supported
 - Supports the selection of the measurement range, allowing you to measure only the waveform within the cursor or the entire screen.
 - Supports a 6-digit hardware frequency counter, which is more accurate than the 4-digit frequency measurement item. Supports the statistical function, which can read the current measurement item multiple times, monitor the change trend, and support sample statistics of up to tens of thousands of times
 - Rich triggering functions: edge, pulse width, logic, N-edge, amplitude dropout, slope, timeout, video, serial bus
 - Rich serial bus decoding functions: RS-232/422/485/UART, I2C, SPI, CAN, CAN FD, LIN, 429, 1553B. support 2 decoding channels and

the text decoding mode

- Support advanced mathematical functions: square root Sqrt(), absolute value Abs(), degrees Deg(), radians Rad(), exponential Exp(), differentiation Diff(), natural logarithm ln(), sine Sine(), cosine Cos(), tangent Tan(), integration Intg(), common logarithm Log(), arcsine arcsin(), arccosine arccos(), arctangent arctan(), built-in ZOOM and FFT functions.
- Support High/Low pass hardware filtering, rule out insignificant frequencies and interference
- Support PC software and mobile phone App remote control
- Supports the power-off lock, making travel safer
- Complete interfaces: USB 3.0 Host, USB type-C, HDMI, LAN
- Supports mouse operation
- Support English, Chinese, German, French, Czech, Korean, Spanish, Italian and other languages
- Optional current probe, differential probe, optical isolated probe, special suitcase, handbag and other oscilloscope accessories

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Chapter 1. Safety Precautions

1.1 Safety Precautions

The following safety precautions must be understood to avoid personal injury and prevent damage to this product or any products connected to it. To avoid possible safety hazards, it is essential to follow these precautions while using this product.

- **Only professionally trained personnel can operate the maintenance procedure.**
- **Avoid fire and personal injury.**
- **Use proper power cord.** Use only the power cord specified for this product and certified for the country/region of use.
- **Connect and disconnect probes properly.** Connect the instrument probe correctly, and its ground terminal is ground phase. Do not connect or disconnect probes or test leads while they are connected to a voltage source. Disconnect the probe input and the probe reference lead from the circuit under test before disconnecting the

probe from the measurement product.

- **Ground the product.** To avoid electric shock, the instrument grounding conductor must be connected to earth ground.
- **Observe all terminal ratings.** To avoid fire or shock hazard, observe all rating and markings on the product. Consult the product manual for further information of ratings before making connections to the product.
- **Use correct probes.** To avoid excessive electric shock, use only correct rated probes for any measurement.
- **Disconnect AC power.** The adapter can be disconnected from AC power and the user must be able to access the adapter at any time.
- **Do not operate without covers.** Do not operate the product with covers or panels removed.
- **Do not operate with suspected failures.** If you suspect that there is damage to this product, have it inspected by service personnel designated by Micsig.
- **Use adapter correctly.** Supply power or charge the equipment by power adapter designated by Micsig, and charge the battery according to the recommended charging cycle.

- **Avoid exposed circuitry.** Do not touch exposed connections and components when power is present.
- **Provide proper ventilation.**
- **Do not operate in wet/damp conditions.**
- **Do not operate in a flammable and explosive atmosphere.**
- **Keep product surfaces clean and dry.**
- **The disturbance test of all models complies with Class A standards, based on EN61326:1997+A1+A2+A3, but do not meet Class B standards.**

Measurement Category

The AHO1 series oscilloscopes are intended to be used for measurements in Measurement Category I. The multimeter is intended to be used for measurements in Measurement Category II.

Measurement Category Definition

Measurement category I is for measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to the MAINS.

Examples are measurements on circuits not derived from MAINS, and specially protected (internal) MAINS derived circuits. In the latter case, transient stresses are variable; for that reason, the user must understand the transient withstand capability of the equipment.

Measurement Category II refers to local-level electrical distribution, such as standard power outlets and plug-in loads including household appliances and portable tools.

Warning

IEC Measurement Category. Under IEC Category I mounting conditions, the input terminal can be connected to the circuit terminal with a maximum line voltage of 300Vrms. To avoid the risk of electric shock, the input terminal should not be connected to the circuit with a line voltage greater than 300Vrms. Instantaneous overvoltage is present in circuits that are isolated from the mains supply. The AHO 1 series digital oscilloscope is designed to safely withstand sporadic transient overvoltage up to 1000Vpk. Do not use this equipment for any measurements in circuits where the instantaneous overvoltage exceeds this value.

1.2 Safety Terms and Symbols

Terms in the manual

These terms may appear in this manual:

 **Warning.** *Warning statements indicate conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.*

 **Caution.** *Caution statements indicate conditions or practices that could result in damage to this product or other property.*

Terms on the product

These terms may appear on the product:

Danger indicates an injury hazard immediately accessible as you read the marking.

Warning indicates an injury hazard not immediately accessible as you read the marking.

Caution indicates a hazard to this product or other properties.

Symbols on the product

The following symbols may appear on the product:



Hazardous Voltage



Caution Refer to Manual



Protective Ground Terminal



Chassis Ground



Measurement Ground Terminal

Please read the following safety precautions to avoid personal injury and prevent damage to this product or any products connected to it. To avoid possible hazards, this product can only be used within the specified scope.

Warning

If the instrument input port is connected to a circuit with the peak voltage higher than 42V or the power exceeding 4800W, to avoid electric shock or fire:

- *Use only insulated voltage probes supplied with the instrument, or the equivalent product indicated in the*

schedule.

- *Before use, inspect voltage probes, test leads, and accessories for mechanical damage and replace when damaged.*
- *Remove voltage probes and accessories not in use.*
- *Plug the charger into the AC outlet before connecting it to the instrument.*

Chapter 2. Quick Start Guide of Oscilloscope

This chapter contains checks and operations of the oscilloscope. You are recommended to read them carefully to understand appearance, power on/off, settings and related calibration requirements of the AHO 1 series oscilloscope.

- Inspect package contents
- Install bracket
- Front panel
- Rear panel
- Power on/off the oscilloscope
- Understand the oscilloscope display interface
- Introduction to basic operations of oscilloscope
- Mouse operation
- Connect probe to the oscilloscope
- Use AUTO
- Use factory settings
- Use auto-calibration
- Passive probe compensation
- Modify the language

2.1 Inspect Package Contents

When you open package after receipt, please check the instrument according to the following steps.

1) Inspect if there is any damage caused by transportation

If the package or foam is found to be severely damaged, please retain it until the instrument and accessories pass the electrical and mechanical properties test.

2) Inspect the accessories

A detailed description is given in “[Annex B](#)” of this manual. You can refer it to check if the accessories are complete. If the accessories are missing or damaged, please contact Micsig’s agent or local office.

3) Inspect the instrument

If any damage to oscilloscope is found by the appearance inspection or it fails to pass the performance test, please contact Micsig’s agent or local office. If the instrument is damaged due to transportation, please retain the package and contact the transportation company or Micsig’s agent, and Micsig will make arrangement.

2.2 Front of the oscilloscope

The front of the oscilloscope includes a display screen, four analog channels with BNC interfaces, a multimeter jack, and a control area with buttons and knobs (Oscilloscope models with ‘N’ do not have multimeter jack).



Figure 2-1

2.3 Back of the oscilloscope

The back of the oscilloscope includes: LAN, USB 3.0 Host, USB Device, HDMI, square wave output/trigger output, power socket, power lock, 10A overcurrent protection fuse for the multimeter, and stand.



Figure 2-2

2.4 Bracket installation

Open the brackets on both sides from the back of the oscilloscope and make the connecting rods of the brackets form a 90° angle with the back of the oscilloscope for fixation. Please refer to Figure 2-3.



Figure 2-3

2.5 Power on/off the Oscilloscope

Power on/off the oscilloscope

Power ON

- Press the power button  to start the instrument while ensuring it is connected to a power supply.

Power OFF

- Press the power button  , go to power-off interface, and click  to turn off the instrument.
- Press the power button  for 3s seconds to turn off the instrument.
- Long press the power button  for 10s seconds to force shut down the instrument.

 **Caution:** Forced power-off may result in loss of unsaved data, please use with caution.

Power On Lock

- When the power on lock is in the popped-up state, the oscilloscope cannot be powered on.

2.6 Understand the Oscilloscope Display Interface

This section provides a brief introduction and description of the AHO 1 Series oscilloscope user's interface. After reading this section, you can be familiar with the oscilloscope display interface content within the shortest possible

time. The specific settings and adjustments will be detailed in subsequent chapters and sections. The following items may appear on the screen at a given time but not all items are visible. The oscilloscope interface is shown in Figure 2-4.

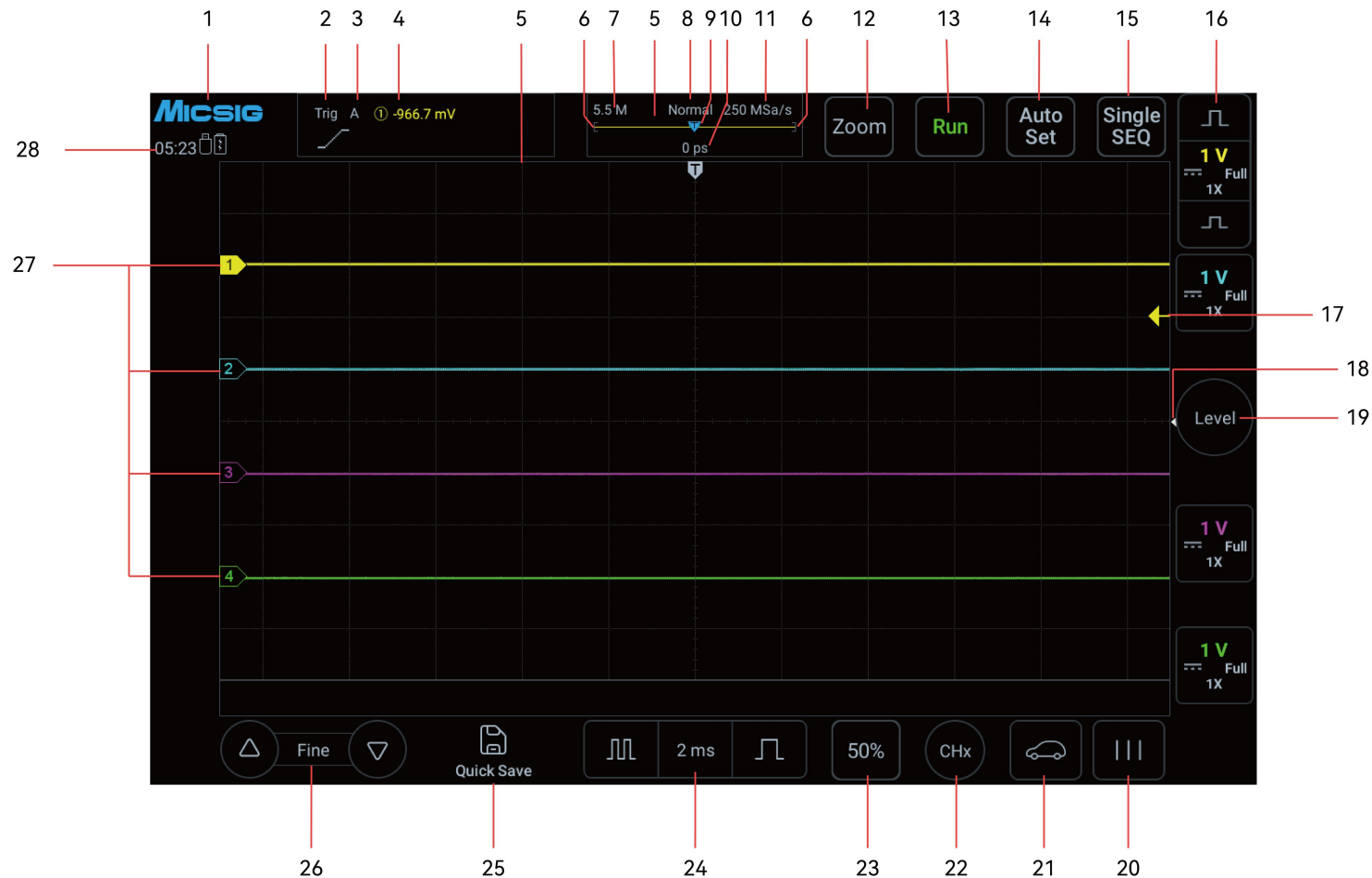


Figure 2-4 Oscilloscope Interface Display

No.	Description
1	The Micsig trademark. Click it to return to the home page
2	Current Trigger Type Indication
3	The current trigger type and trigger mode are displayed. A means Auto, N means Normal
4	Current trigger source and trigger level value
5	Trigger Position
6	The “[]” middle area indicates the position of the waveform displayed on the screen in the entire record length
7	Current record length
8	Sampling mode display, including normal, average, envelope, peak
9	Waveform display area center indicator
10	Delay time, the time between the center line of the waveform display area and the trigger position

11	Current sampling rate
12	ZOOM function
13	Oscilloscope status, including RUN, STOP, WAIT, and AUTO, tap to switch to stop
14	Auto setting and Auto range indication, tap to enter the AUTO, the oscilloscope automatically adjusts the waveform to the appropriate display mode
15	Single trigger, tap for single trigger
16	Display area for relevant information of each channel, including channel switch status, vertical sensitivity, coupling mode, phase inversion, bandwidth limit, impedance, etc. Swipe left on the corresponding channel to open the channel menu corresponding to the channel; swipe right to close the channel. Click  or  to adjust the vertical sensitivity of the channel
17	Trigger level indicator
18	Instructions for opening the trigger quick settings bar: Swipe left to open the trigger shortcut settings bar for quick settings of the trigger menu

-
- | | |
|-------|--|
| 19 | Trigger level adjustment. Press and hold the button and drag up and down to adjust the trigger level. Swipe left to open the current trigger quick setting menu. |
| <hr/> | |
| 20 | Horizontal and vertical cursor opening and closing |
| <hr/> | |
| 21 | Automotive diagnostic software presets |
| <hr/> | |
| 22 | Current channel selection. After clicking, the current channel switching menu pops up to switch the current channel |
| <hr/> | |
| 23 | 50% key: Touch to quickly return the channel zero point to the center of the screen; the trigger position quickly returns to the center of the screen; the trigger level quickly returns to the center of the waveform; the cursor quickly returns to the center of the upper, lower, left and right sides of the screen |
| <hr/> | |
| 24 | Time base control icon. Tap the left/right button of the time base to adjust the waveform horizontal time base. Tap the current time base to open the matrix and select the required time base |
| <hr/> | |
| 25 | Quick Save. Tap to quickly save the currently opened channel waveform as a reference waveform and take a screenshot. |
-

26	Fine adjustment buttons. Tap the fine-tuning button to fine-tune the waveform position, trigger level position, trigger position, and cursor position.
27	Channel Indicator: The displayed ground level of each analog channel signal, identified by the channel indicator icon  on the left side of the display
28	Display area for Wi-Fi connection, USB-PC connection, USB peripheral access, battery level, time, etc

Table 2-1 Description of Oscilloscope Display Interface

2.7 Introduction Basic Operations of Touch Screen

The AHO1 Series oscilloscope operates mainly by tap, swipe, single-finger drag.

Tap

Tap button on the touch screen to activate the corresponding menu and function. Tap any blank space on the screen to exit the menu.

 Swipe

Single-finger swipe: to open/close menus, including main menu, shortcut menu button and other channel menu operations. For example, the main menu is opened as shown in Figure 2-7. The closing method is the opposite of the opening method.



Figure 2-5 Slide out of Main Menu

Tap the options in the main menu to enter the corresponding submenu.



Single-finger drag: For coarse adjustments of vertical position, trigger point, trigger level, cursor, etc. of the waveform. Refer to “[5.1 Horizontal Move Waveform](#)” and “[6.3 Adjust Vertical Position](#)” for details.



Zoom in / out: for fine adjust the waveform on vertical scales

2.8 Mouse Operation

Connect the mouse to the "USB Host" interface, and you can operate the oscilloscope through the mouse.

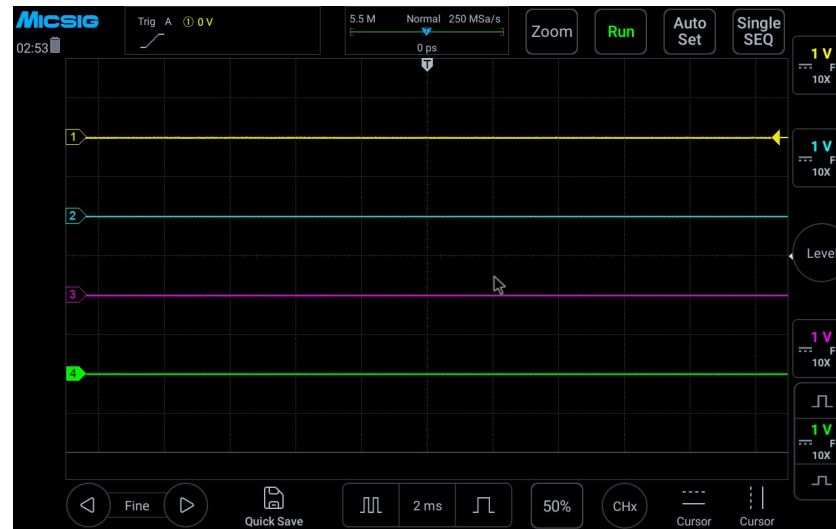


Figure 2-6 Mouse Cursor

2.9 Connect Probe to the Oscilloscope

- 1) Connect the probe to the BNC connector of the oscilloscope channel.
- 2) Connect the retractable pointed hook on the end of the probe to the circuit point or the device under test that you want to measure. Please make sure to connect the grounding wire of the probe to the grounding point of the circuit.

 **Maximum input voltage of the analog input**

CAT I, 300V_{rms}, 400V_{pk}

2.10 Use Auto

Once the oscilloscope is properly connected and a valid signal is input, tap the Auto Set button  to quickly configure the oscilloscope to be the best display effects for the input signal. While the oscilloscope in auto state, the Auto Set button will light up .

Auto is divided into **Auto Set** and **Auto Range**. It is defaulted as Auto Set. Auto Set and Auto Range cannot take effect superimposed, only one can be enabled at a time.

Auto Set — Single-time auto, and each time press “Auto”. The oscilloscope can automatically adjust the vertical scale, horizontal scale and trigger setting according to the amplitude and frequency of signals, adjust the waveform to the appropriate size and display the input signal.

Automatically open the channel. According to the set threshold level, automatically open/close the channels whose signal levels are greater than/less than the threshold level. The threshold level can be set

Automatically select the trigger source. Automatically set the source channel for triggering. You can choose either

the current signal priority or the maximum signal priority

Open the main menu. Tap "Auto" to open the auto-setting menu, which includes channel on/off settings, threshold voltage settings, and trigger source settings

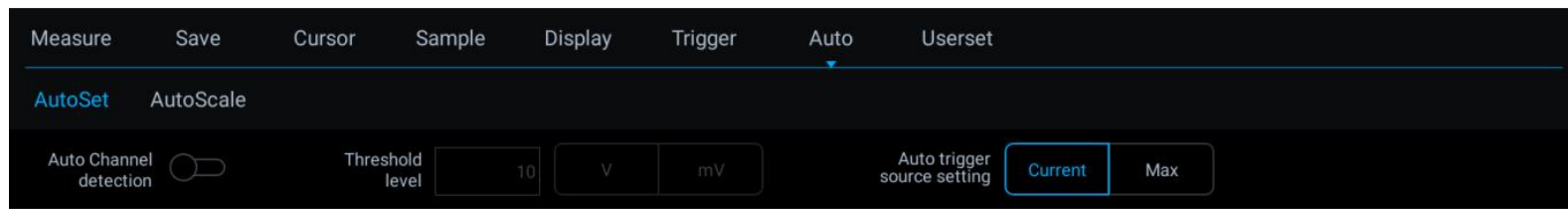


Figure 2-7 Open Auto Set

Automatic configuration includes: single channel and multiple channels; automatic adjustment of the horizontal time base, vertical sensitivity and trigger level of signal; the oscilloscope waveform is inverted off, the bandwidth limit sets to full bandwidth, it sets as DC coupling mode, the sampling mode is normal; the trigger type is set to edge trigger and the trigger mode is automatic.

Note: The application of Auto Set requires that the frequency of measured signal is no less than 20Hz, the duty ratio is greater than 1% and the amplitude is at least 2mVpp. If these parameter ranges are exceeded, Auto Set will fail.

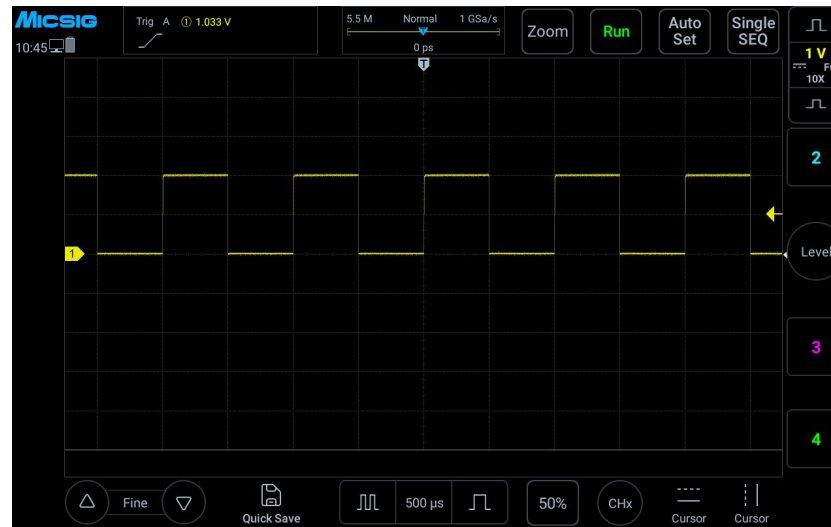


Figure 2-8 Auto Set Waveform

Auto Range - Continuously automatic, the oscilloscope continuously adjusts the vertical scale, horizontal time base and trigger level in a real-time manner according to the magnitude and frequency of signal. It is defaulted as off and needs to be opened in the menu. This function is mutually exclusive with “Auto Set”.

Open the main menu and tap “Auto” to open the auto range menu for the corresponding settings. When the oscilloscope auto range function is turned on, the oscilloscope will automatically set various parameters, including: vertical scale, horizontal time base, trigger level, etc. When the signal is connected, these parameters will

automatically change, and the signal does not need to be operated again after the change. The oscilloscope will automatically recognize and make the appropriate changes.

- Auto range: Turn the auto range function on or off
- Vertical scale: Turn on the vertical scale automatic adjustment function;
- Horizontal time base: Turn on the horizontal time base automatic adjustment function;
- Trigger level: Turns on the auto-adjust trigger level function.

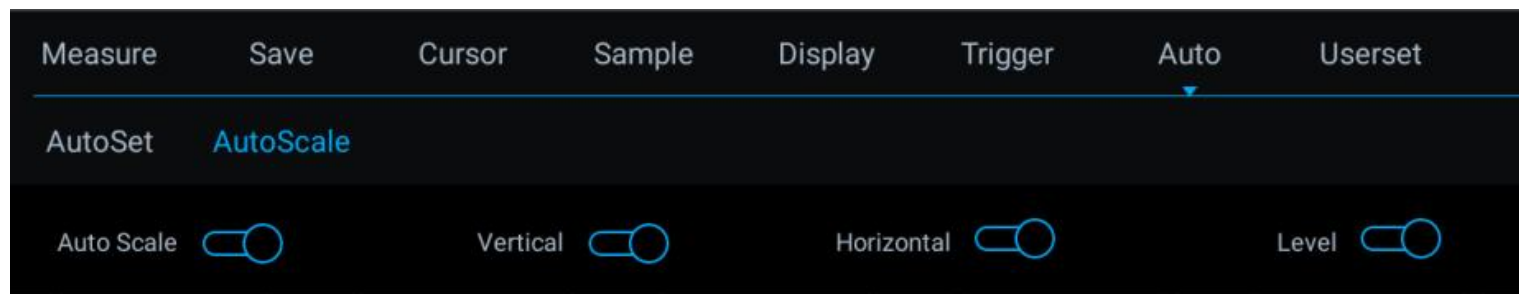


Figure 2-9 Open Auto Range

Auto Range is usually more useful than Auto Set under the following situations:

- 1) It can analyze signals subject to dynamic changes.

- 2) It can quickly view several continuous signals without adjusting the oscilloscope. This function is very useful if you need to use two probes at the same time, or if you can only use the probe with one hand because the other hand is full.
- 3) Control the automatic adjustment setting of the oscilloscope.

2.11 Factory Settings

Open the main menu, tap “User Settings” to enter the user setting page. Tap “Factory Settings” and the dialog box for loading factory settings will pop-up. Press “OK” and load the factory settings. The dialog box for loading factory settings is shown in Figure 2-10.

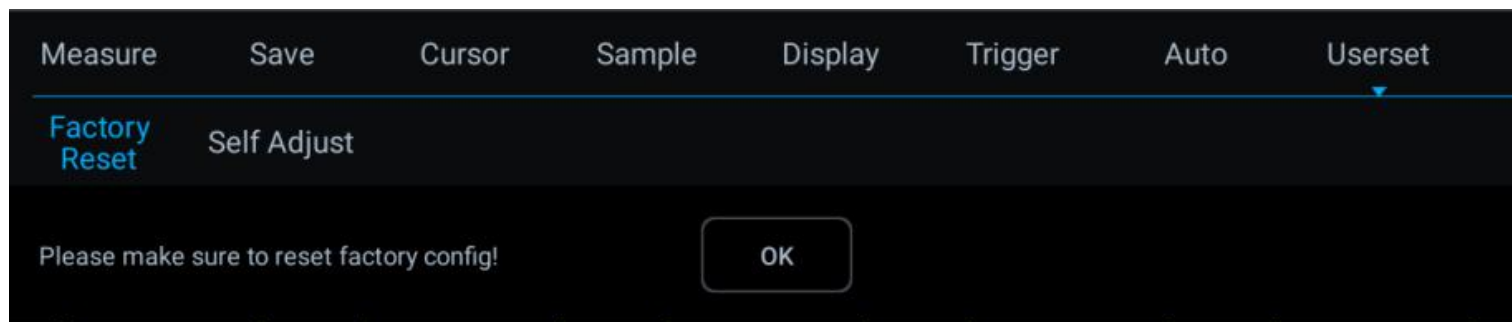


Figure 2-10 Load Factory Settings、

2.12 Use Auto-calibration (Self-Adjust)

Open the main menu, tap “User Settings” to enter the user setting page. Tap “Self Adjust” to enter the auto-calibration mode. When the auto-calibration function is active, the upper left corner of the screen displays “Calibrating” in red, and after calibrating is finished, the word in red disappears. When the temperature changes largely, the auto-calibration function can make the oscilloscope maintain the highest accuracy of measurement.

- Remove all probes before auto-calibration.
- If the temperature changes above 10°C, it is recommended to perform a auto-calibration.

2.13 Passive Probe Compensation

When connecting a probe to any input channel for the first time, probe compensation adjustments need to be made to match the probe to the input channel. Uncompensated probes can cause large measurement errors or errors. Probe compensation optimizes the oscilloscope's signal path to achieve higher measurement accuracy. If the ambient temperature changes by 10°C or more, probe compensation adjustment is required to ensure the accuracy of the measurement results.

Probe compensation steps:

- 1) First, connect the oscilloscope probe to the target channel
- 2) Connect the probe to the calibration square wave signal output terminal and the probe ground clip to the ground terminal. As shown in Figure 2-11.



Figure 2-11 Probe Connection

- 3) Open the channel (if the channel is closed).

- 4) Check the top menu - User Settings - External Interface to see if it is set to External Output: Square Wave Output.
- 5) Tap Auto button or manually adjust the waveform vertical sensitivity and horizontal time base. Observe the waveform. As shown in Figure 2-12.

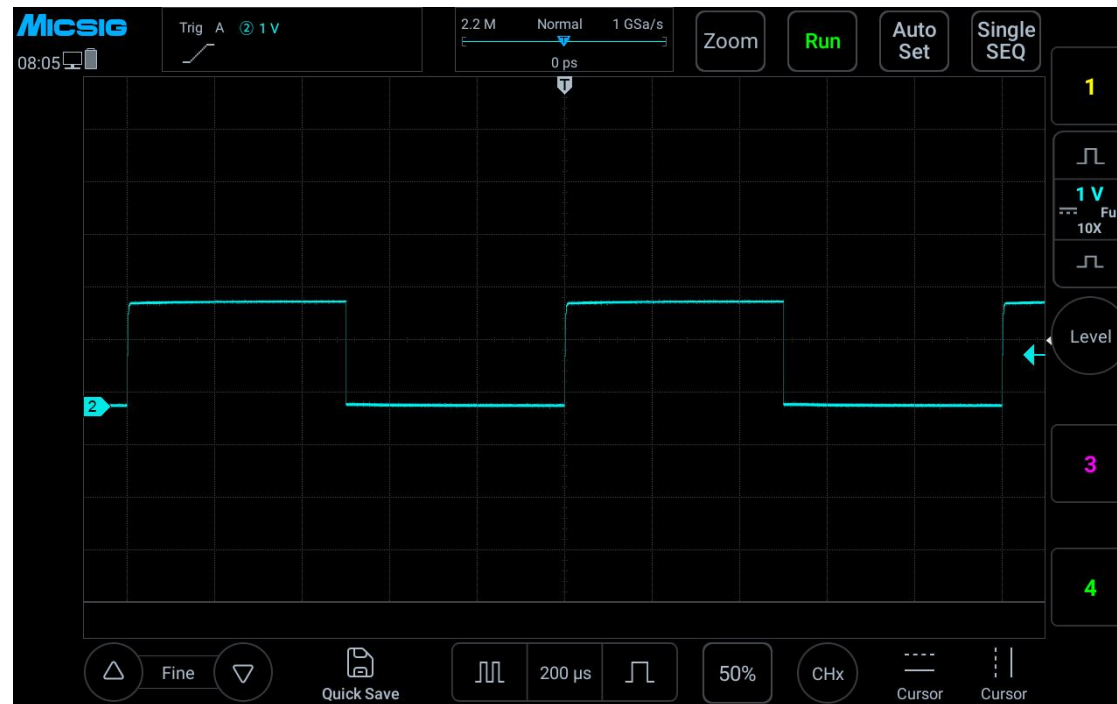


Figure 2-12 Probe Compensation

If the waveform displayed on the screen is like the "Under-compensated" or "Over-compensated" shown in the

above figure, please adjust the trimmer capacitor on the probe until the waveform displayed on the screen is like the "Correctly Compensated" in the above figure. For the probe adjustment, refer to Figure 2-13.



Figure 2-13 Probe Adjustment

The safety ring on the probe provides a safe operating range. When using the probe, do not let your fingers go beyond the safety ring to avoid electric shock.

 Warning

- To avoid electric shock when using the probe to measure high voltage, make sure that the insulated wire of the probe is in good condition.

- To prevent electric shock when using the probe, keep your fingers behind the safety ring on the probe body.
- To prevent electric shock when using the probe, do not touch the metal part of the probe head when the probe is connected to a voltage source.
- Before any measurement, connect the grounding end of the probe to the ground.

2.14 Modify the Language

To modify the display language, please refer to “[15.3 Settings - Language and Input Method](#)”.

Chapter 3 Automotive Test

This chapter contains operating details of the oscilloscope with buttons. The button areas can be used to either operate oscilloscope without touch screen, or used with the touch screen. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the operation of buttons of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

3.1 Charging/Start Circuit

All electrical equipment of the car is powered by a power system composed of an on-board generator and a battery. In this power system, the generator supplies power to the electrical equipment and charges the battery when the generator is working normally. When the power generated by the generator is less than the power consumed by the on-board electrical equipment, the battery participates in power supply to make up for its deficiency. When the engine is working normally, it is necessary to ensure sufficient charging time for the battery to ensure that it does not lose power. When the generator is working normally, whether to charge the battery can be indicated from the charging indicator on the instrument panel. Due to the large speed range of the engine, the generator must be equipped with a voltage regulator to ensure that its rated voltage is not affected by the speed and current. The power supply when the engine starts is completely provided by the

battery, so the battery must ensure that there is enough capacity to start the engine smoothly. The AHO1 series car-specific oscilloscope can test the charging circuit and the starting circuit to test whether the charging/starting circuit of the car is working properly. The specific operations are as follows::

Click the icon  in the lower right corner of the oscilloscope to display the screen shown in Figure 3-1:

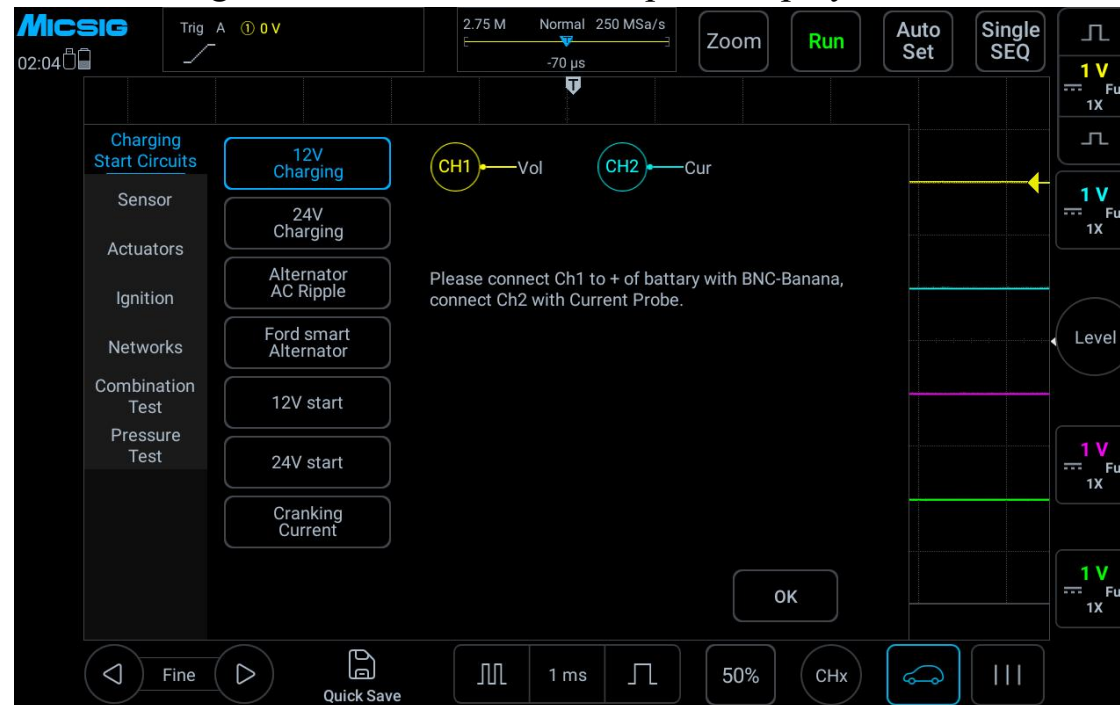


Figure 3-1 Charging/Start Circuits

3.1.1 12V Charging

12V charging is suitable for gasoline vehicles. Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, and the other end is connected to the positive and negative electrodes of the battery using two large alligator clips (the red wire is connected to the red clip to the positive electrode, and the black wire is connected to the black clip. negative electrode). If you need to measure current, please use a current clamp of 600A and above, connect the BNC of the current clamp to channel 2, turn on the switch of the current clamp, and clamp the current clamp to the output power line of the generator.

The alternator provides power to the vehicle. There is little difference between different manufacturers. The charging voltage is generally between 13.5V and 15.0V. It is not good if it is too large or too small. The output current of the generators of different models of different manufacturers is not the same, so it needs to be estimated according to the vehicle.

Note: The generator adopts AC power generation. The voltage is converted to DC through multiple rectifier diodes. The voltage can be measured by a multimeter. However, when the diodes are damaged, the multimeter displays the correct readings, and the waveform can be judged by an oscilloscope.

The specific operation is shown in Figure 3-2:

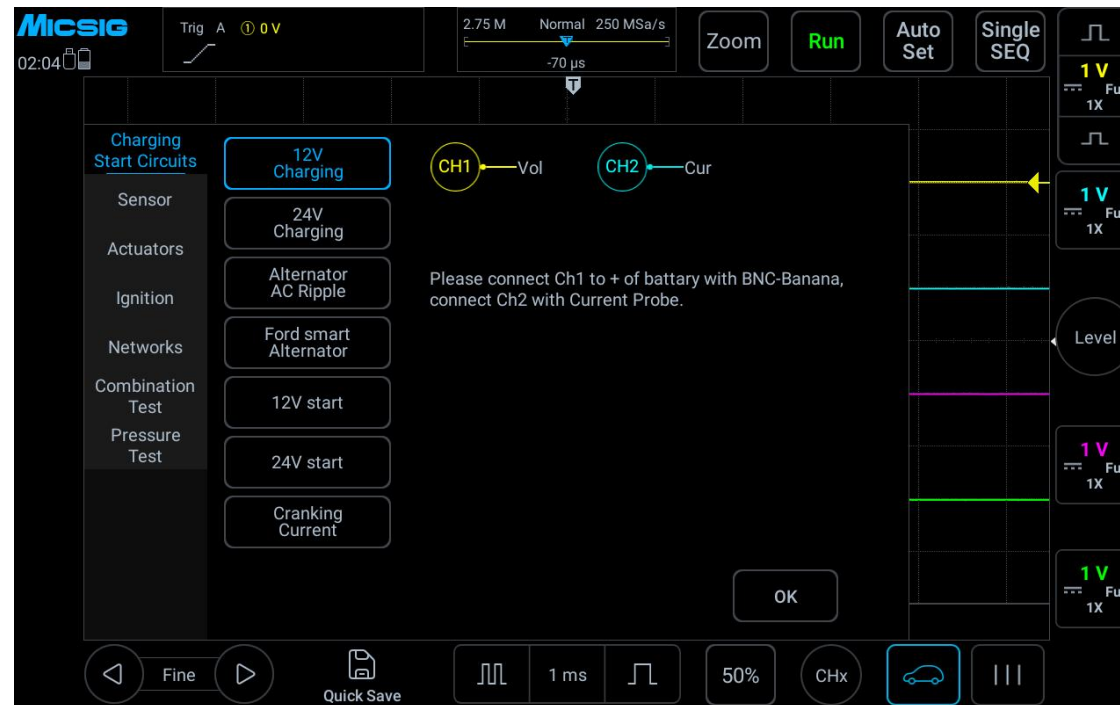


Figure 3-2 12V Charging

3.1.2 24V Charging

24V charging is suitable for diesel vehicles. The operation process is the same as that of 12V charging. The reference voltage is 26.5V~30V. It can be tested with an oscilloscope. The specific operation is shown in Figure 3-3:

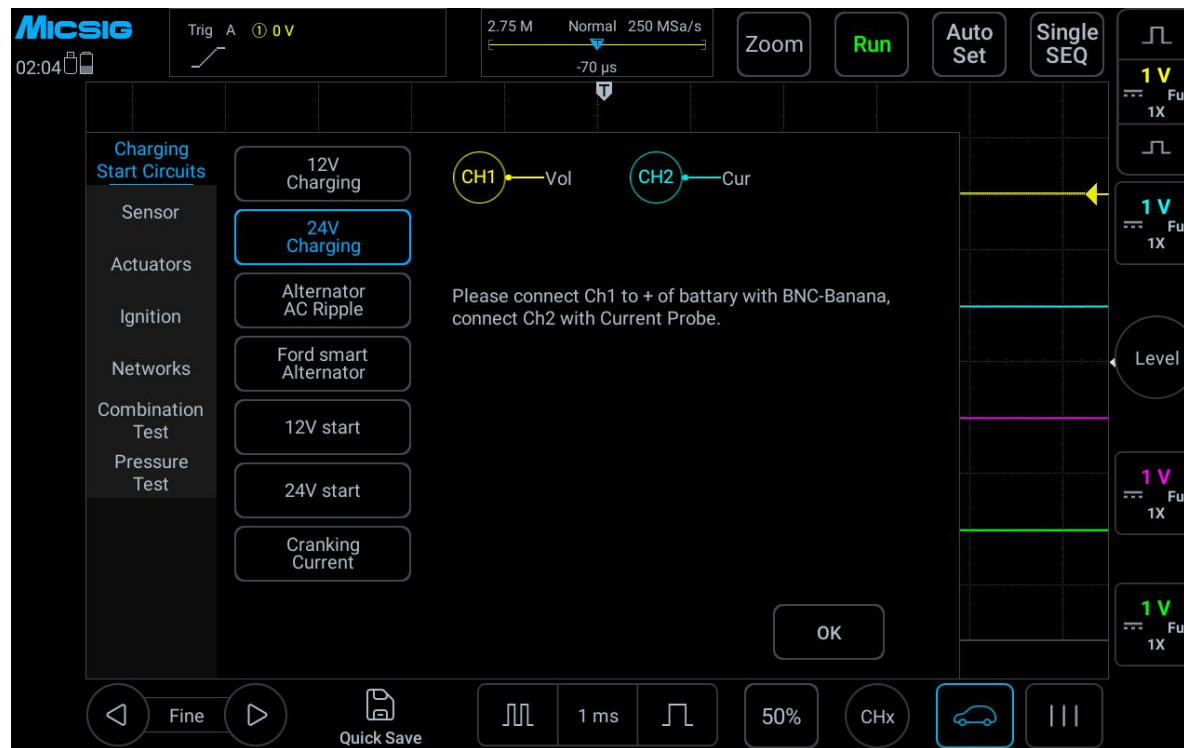


Figure 3-3 24V Charging

3.1.3 Alternator AC Ripple

The AHO1 oscilloscope can test the charging ripple and assist the user to determine whether the charging process is normal. Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to the oscilloscope channel 1, and the other end is clamped between the positive and negative electrodes of the battery (the red wire is connected to the red clip) Connect the positive pole, and connect the black wire to the black clip to the negative pole). Start the vehicle and start the test. At this time, the oscilloscope is coupled to AC, and what is displayed is not the true voltage value. It is based on the DC waveform and the difference relative to the DC voltage.

As shown in Figure 3-4 below:



Figure 3-4 Charging Ripple

3.1.4 Ford Focus Smart Generator

Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, connect the black plug to the black alligator clip to ground (battery negative), and use a needle to connect the red connector to the engine ECM to generator output control line. Use BNC to banana cable, one end Connect to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, the other black plug is connected to the black alligator clip to ground (the negative electrode of the battery), and the red connector is connected to the feedback of the generator to the engine ECM with a stinger.

Use a current clamp of 600A and above, connect the BNC of the current clamp to channel 3, turn on the switch of the current clamp, and clamp the current clamp to the output power line of the generator.

Start the vehicle and start the test. Among them, the control signal of ECM to the generator on channel 1 is square wave/pulse width modulation signal/LIN line; the feedback signal of the generator on channel 2 is square wave/pulse width modulation signal, which is displayed on channel 3. Is the output current of the generator.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the Focus smart generator, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-5:



Figure 3-5 Ford Focus Smart Generator

3.1.5 12V Start

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the start of the gasoline car, the purpose is to test whether the performance of the battery is maintained in the normal range. Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, and use two large alligator clips to clamp the positive and negative poles of the battery (the red wire connects to the red clamp to the positive pole, and the black wire to the black clamp to the negative pole). Use a current clamp above 600A, connect the BNC of the current clamp to channel 2, turn on the switch of the current clamp, and clamp the current clamp to the positive or negative power line of the battery. You need to clamp the entire positive or negative line. Stay, pay attention to the positive and negative polarity (positive current flows from the positive to the negative of the battery). The specific operation is shown in Figure 3-6:



Figure 3-6 12V Start

The following figure is the actual measurement diagram of the starting voltage and current of Mazda in a certain year:



Figure 3-7 Starting voltage and current

3.1.6 24V Start

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the starting process of the diesel vehicle, the purpose is to test whether the performance of the battery is maintained in the normal range, the operation process is the same as the 12V start.

The specific operation is shown in Figure 3-8:

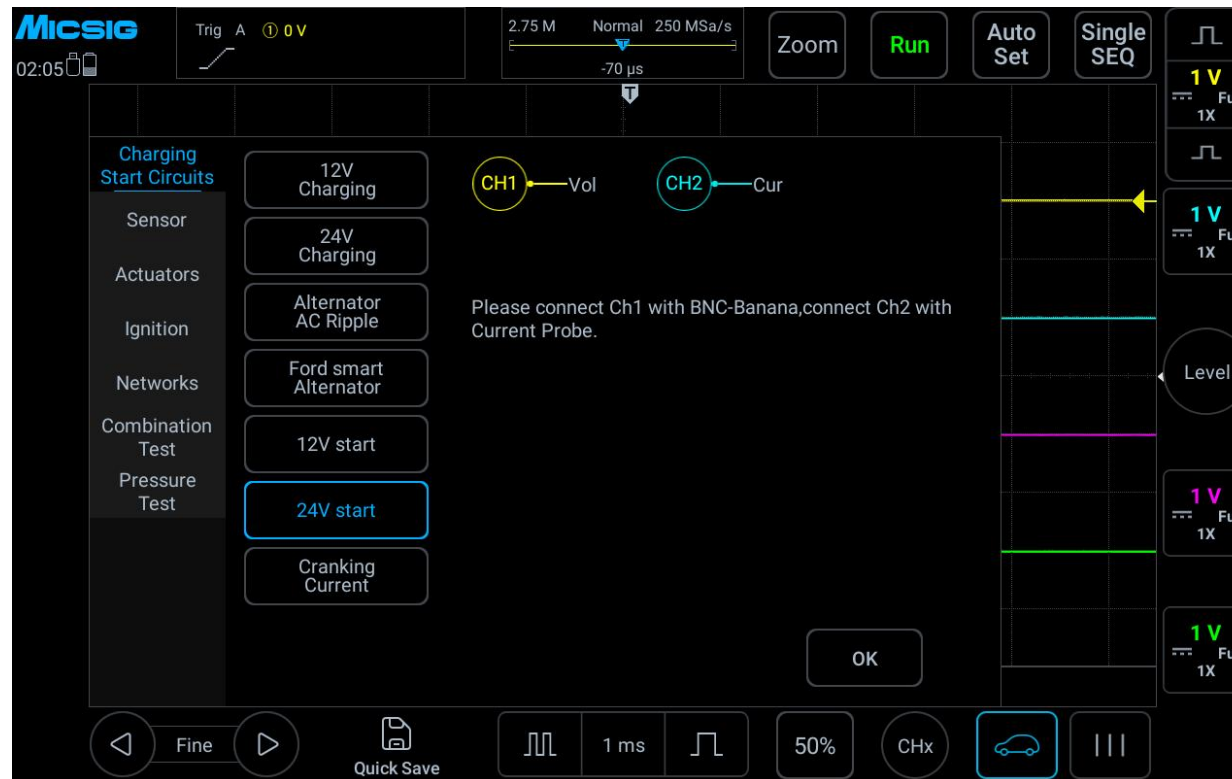


Figure 3-8 24V Start

3.1.7 Cranking Current

Use an AHO1 oscilloscope with a current probe to conduct a current test on the starting process of the car (automobile or diesel car), observe whether the current waveform is normal, use a current clamp of 600A or above,

and connect the BNC of the current clamp to channel 2. On, turn on the switch of the current clamp and clamp the current clamp to the positive or negative power line of the battery. You need to clamp the entire positive or negative line. Pay attention to the positive and negative polarity (positive current flows from the positive electrode of the battery to the negative electrode).

The specific operation is shown in Figure 3-9:



Figure 3-9 Cranking Current

3.2 Sensor Tests

The sensor is an electronic signal conversion device that converts non-electrical information into voltage signals and reports various information about changes in the working environment to the car computer. For example, the air flow meter installed between the air filter and the throttle valve can measure the value of the air flow that is sucked into the engine through the throttle valve. It converts the air flow value into a voltage signal and sends it to the engine ECU (control computer), the control computer adjusts the corresponding fuel injection volume according to the change of air flow to achieve the goal of the best combustion ratio. Another example is a vehicle speed sensor. Its function is to convert the vehicle speed into a voltage signal and send it to the trip computer. The trip computer controls the shift timing to achieve upshift or downshift.

With the continuous development of cars in the direction of intelligence and new energy, the number of sensors on the car body has shown a trend of sharp increase, and there are nearly 100 sensors on the mid-to-high-end cars of the company. The AHO1 series special oscilloscope can directly measure the signal waveform of the sensor. By comparing with the standard waveform during normal operation, it is easy to find whether the sensor is normal.

The AHO1 series oscilloscope can test the following types of sensors. The purpose is to compare the real-time waveforms with the standard waveforms to help users find problems. The following are expanded and explained separately:

3.2.1 ABS

The ABS wheel speed sensor is divided into analog and digital. The analog sensor has 2 signal terminals, the signal is a sine wave, and the frequency of the sine wave represents the speed. Digital sensors generally have 3 terminals, power, signal, and ground; the signal line needs to be tested, the signal is a square wave pulse, and the square wave frequency represents the speed.

When testing, use BNC to banana cable, the BNC head is connected to the oscilloscope, and the banana head is connected to the sensor or the ECM pin to test 1/2/4 signals at the same time. Shown as Figure 3-10:



Figure 3-10 ABS Wheel Speed Sensor

3.2.2 Accelerator pedal

The accelerator pedal is the signal of the automobile accelerator. There are generally 2 groups, each pair of 3 wires, power, signal, and ground. Divided into analog/analog and analog/digital. Analog/analog signal is two analog

signals, usually there are two ways, one is deviation signal: one signal is from $0.3\text{V} \rightarrow 4.8\text{V}$, which rises as the accelerator pedal is depressed, and the other is $4.8\text{V} \rightarrow 0.3\text{V}$, with Depress the accelerator pedal and descend. The other is the same direction signal, but the voltage is different, one is $0.5\text{V} \rightarrow 2.5\text{V}$, the other is $1\text{V} \rightarrow 4.5\text{V}$; (the voltage range is for reference only, the voltage range may be slightly different for different models, but the trend is the same).

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the accelerator pedal sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-11:

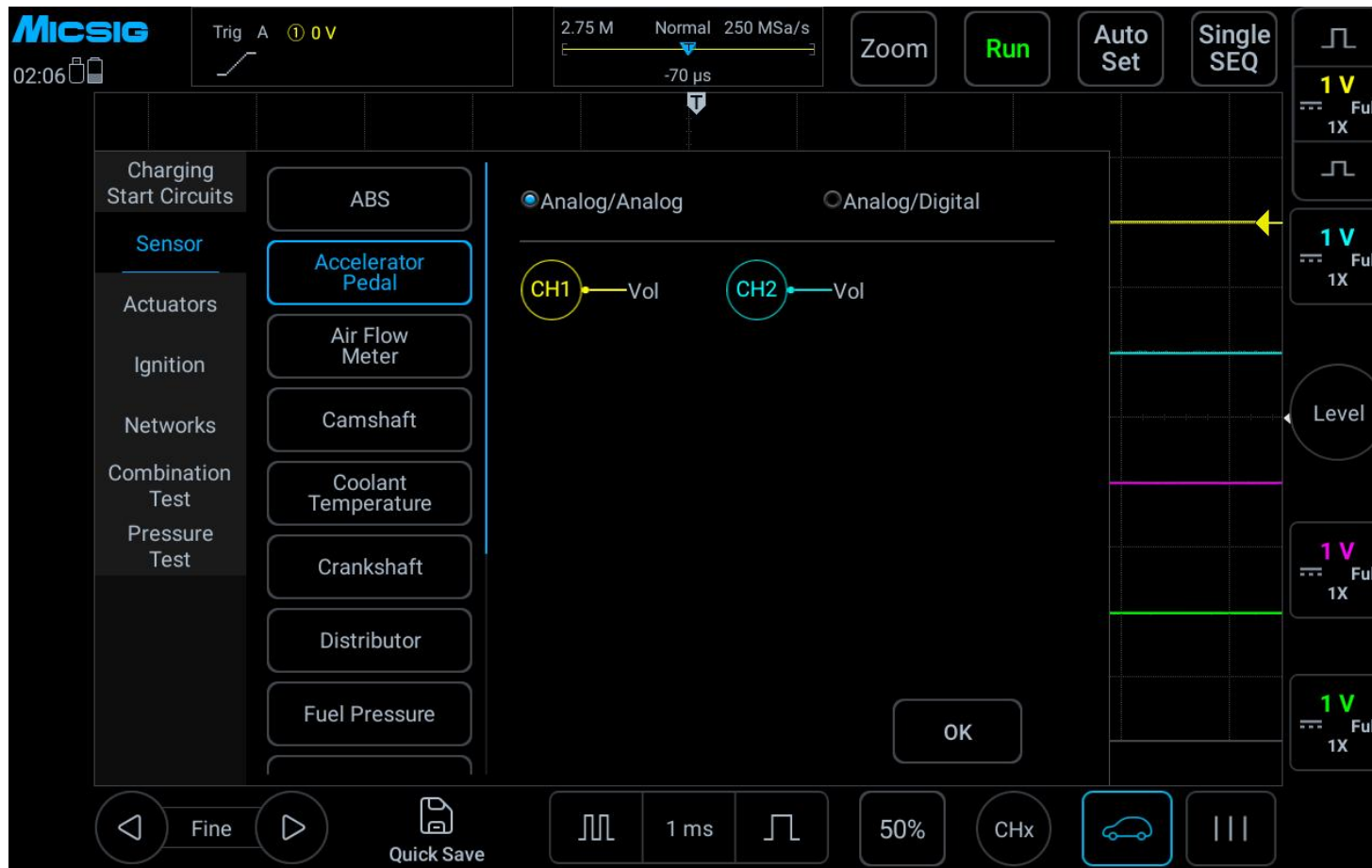


Figure 3-11 Accelerator Pedal

The following picture is the actual measurement diagram of the accelerator pedal sensor of a certain model:



3.2.3 Air Flow Meter

Air flow meters generally have vane type, hot wire type, digital type, etc.; among them: vane type and hot wire type are both analog output, and the output voltage is proportional to the air flow, generally 0.5V~4.5V, but the non-linear ratio, It needs to be corrected in the ECM; the general output voltage is about 1V at idling speed, and

the voltage rises rapidly during acceleration, reaching a voltage of 4V~4.5V. After stopping the acceleration, it will return to the idling voltage; the output shows 0V or 5V is not normal.

The digital type has a digital circuit inside the sensor. The output signal is a square wave. The frequency is used to represent the air flow. A higher frequency means a higher air intake. Use a BNC to banana cable and connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope. The black plug on the other end is grounded, and the red connector is connected to the signal wire of the air flow sensor with a needle. Start the vehicle, quickly depress the accelerator pedal and release it to test, you can view the waveform.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the throttle air flowmeter sensor (the air flowmeter is divided into three types: analog, digital, and hot wire, please test according to different types), the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-12:

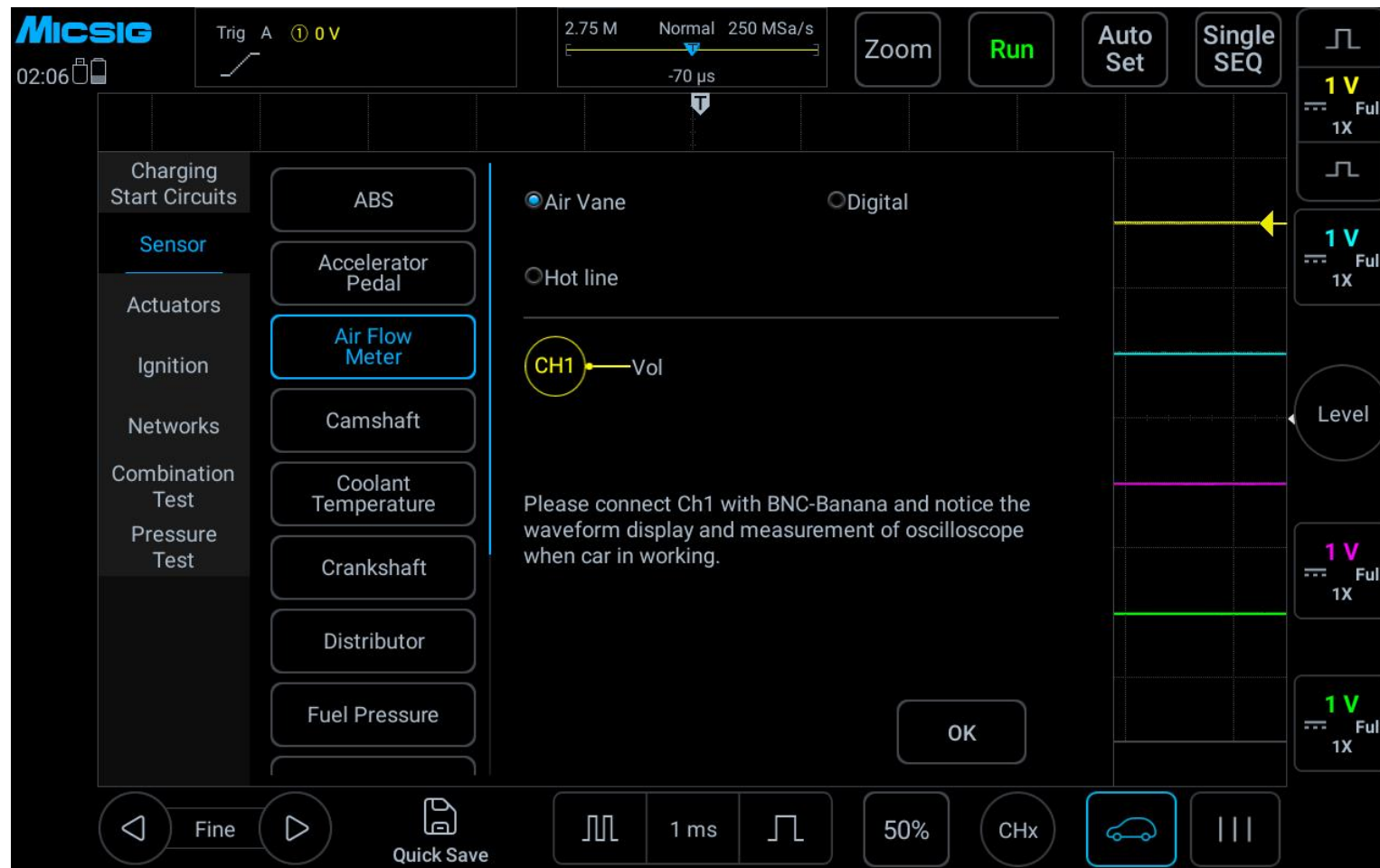


Figure 3-12 Air flow meter

3.2.4 Camshaft

The camshaft sensor is generally used for timing, and is often tested in conjunction with the crankshaft sensor to determine the timing of the vehicle. There are one or two camshaft sensors in the common car models, and the use of four is relatively small. Common camshaft sensors are Hall type/induction type/AC excitation type;

Hall sensor output is square wave, high voltage can be 5V or 12V; generally 3-wire, power, signal, ground; inductive sensor output is a sine wave signal or square wave signal, generally 2-wire; AC excitation The output of the type sensor is multiple sine waves (there is a missing piece at the end of the camshaft, so that the signal changes, and the position of the No. 1 cylinder is judged at the missing place), generally 2-wire.

Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector uses a needle to connect the signal line of the camshaft sensor.

Shown in Figure 3-13:

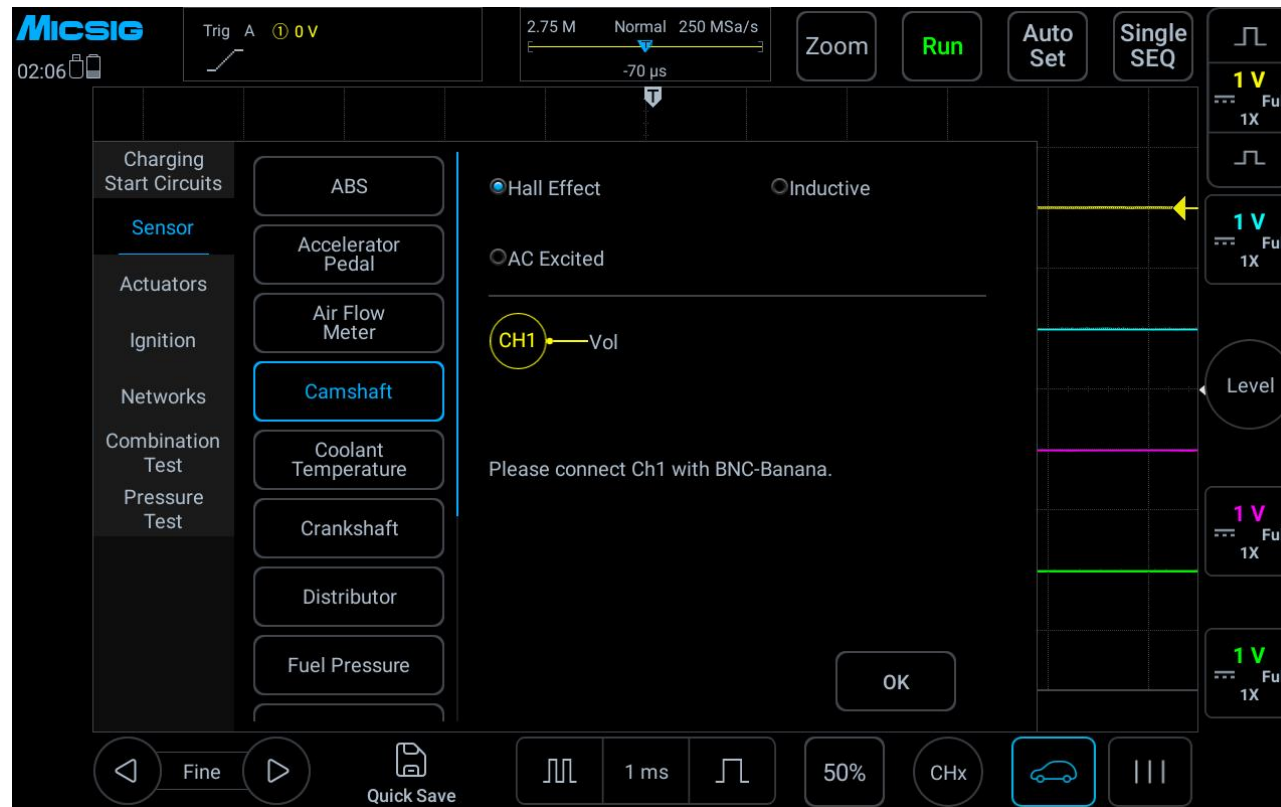


Figure 3-13 Camshaft

The following figure is the actual measurement diagram of the camshaft position sensor (Hall type) of a certain model:

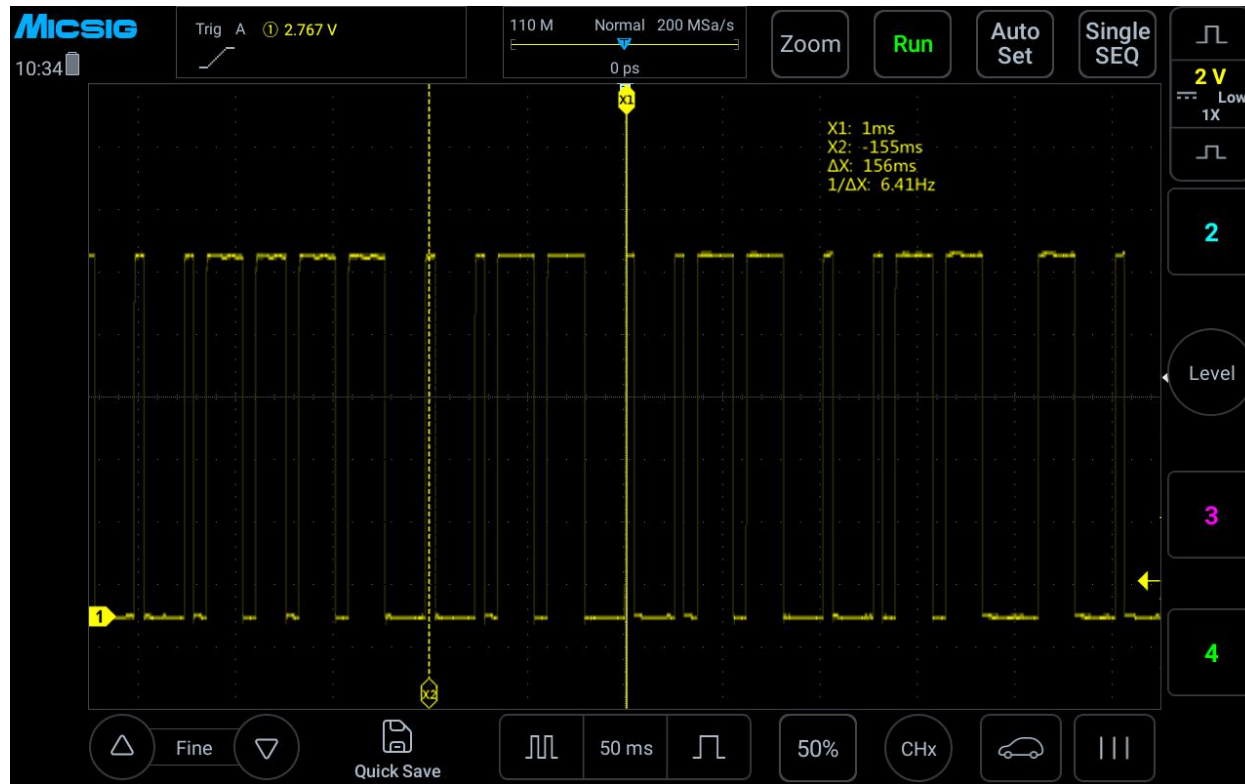


Figure 3-14 Camshaft position sensor (Hall type)

3.2.5 Coolant Temperature

The coolant temperature sensor is usually called a water temperature sensor. Generally, it contains a thermistor. As the temperature increases, the resistance becomes smaller, which causes the output voltage to change, and the

water temperature changes slowly, so the voltage also changes slowly. Different models have different performances, and the output voltage can increase with the water temperature, it can also decrease with the water temperature.

However, there is a special sensor called the Vauxhaus sensor. The output voltage of this sensor is 3-4V when the vehicle is cold. As the vehicle starts, the temperature rises and the voltage gradually decreases. It is generally 1V during normal operation, but as the vehicle temperature rises, when the vehicle temperature reaches 40-50 degrees, the ECM will switch the voltage to make the sensor voltage rise rapidly to 3-4V, so as to achieve more accurate voltage output at high temperatures.

Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end is grounded with the black plug, and the red connector is connected to the signal wire of the coolant sensor (the ground wire of the coolant) with a needle probe.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the coolant temperature sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-15:



Figure 3-15 Coolant Temperature

3.2.6 Crankshaft

The crankshaft sensor is installed in many places, which can be near the front pulley or on the rear flywheel. The ECM judges the precise position of the engine based on its output signal. Usually there are induction type and Hall

type: the induction type output is usually a sine wave, there are missing teeth on the disk, and the sine wave will be missing in the missing teeth; this kind of sensor is generally 2-wire; the Hall type output is usually a square wave . Generally 3-wire, power, signal, and ground. Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end is grounded with the black plug, and the red connector is connected to the signal line of the camshaft sensor with a needle.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the crankshaft position sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-16:

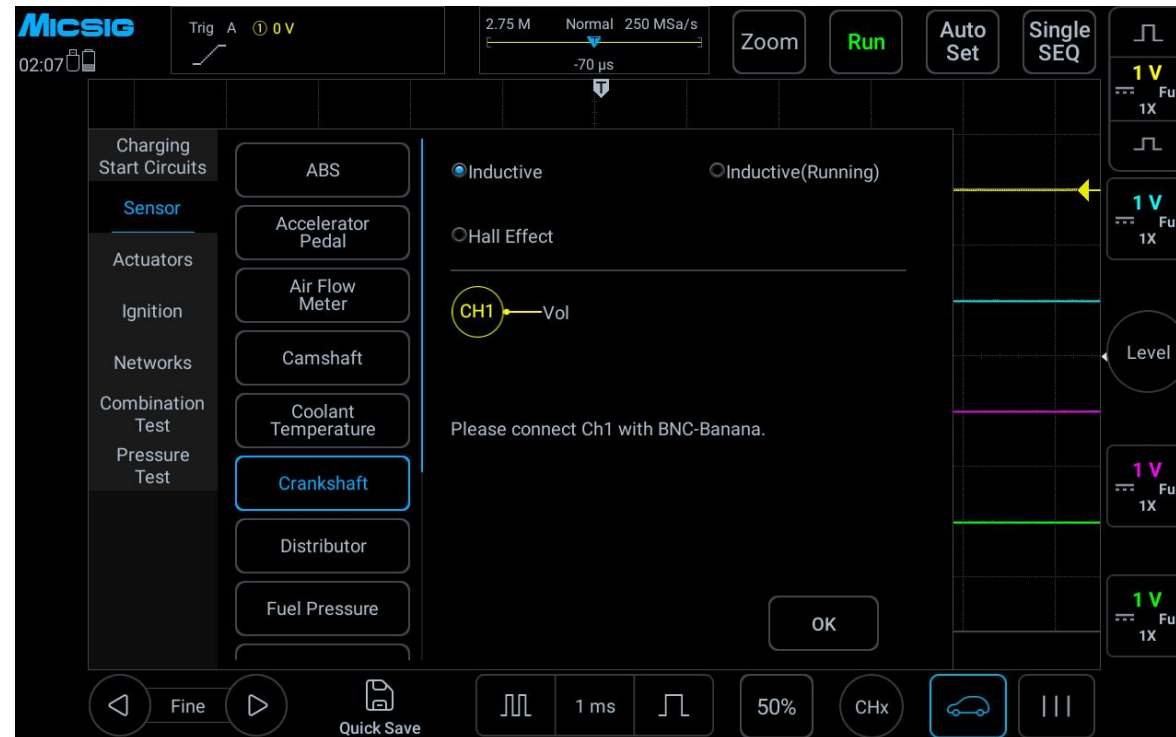


Figure 3-16 Crankshaft position sensor

The figure below is the actual measurement of the crankshaft position sensor (inductive) of a certain model:



3.2.7 Distributor

Distributor appears on models with high-voltage cables, and distribute the generated high voltages to spark plugs in sequence. Distributors generally have Hall type and induction type. Hall type is generally 3-wire, voltage, signal, and ground. The output is square wave. Inductive type is generally 2-wire. The output is sensing signal; use BNC

to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, and the other end is black. The plug is grounded, and the red connector is connected to the signal line of the distributor with a needle.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the distributor sensor (divided into two types: Hall effect and induction). The specific operation is shown in Figure 3-17:

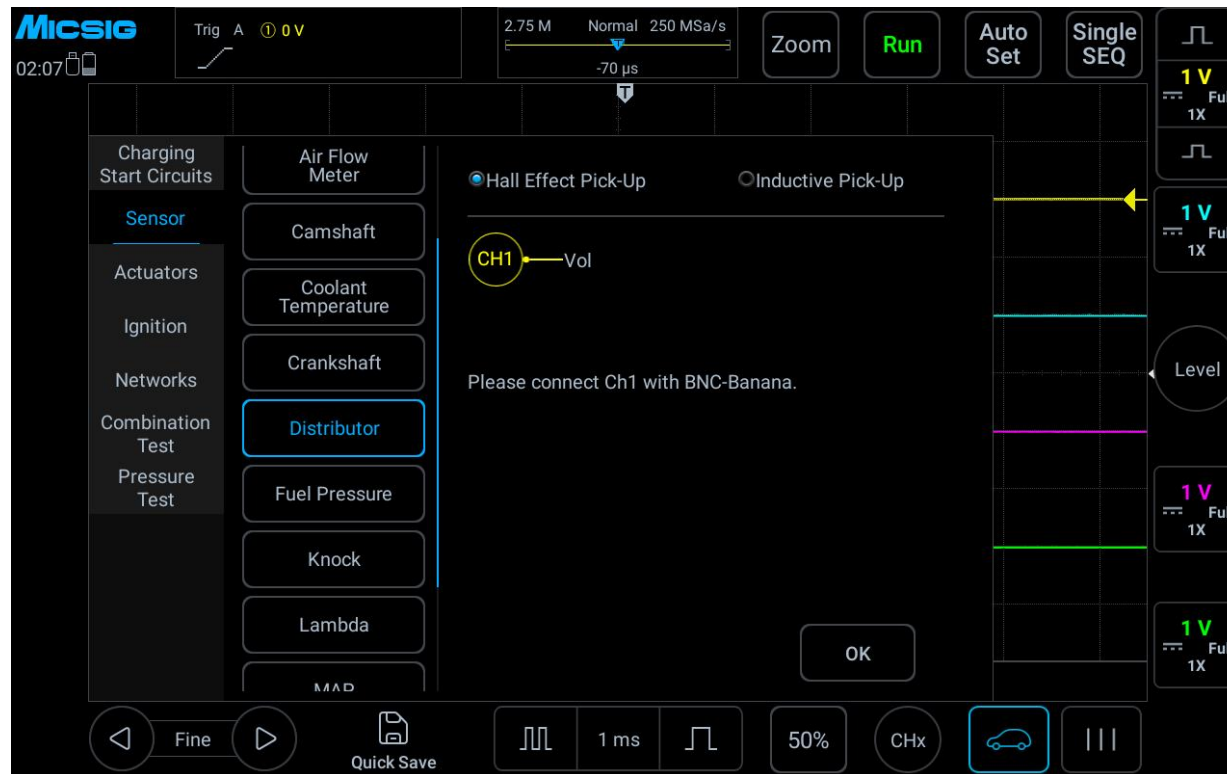


Figure 3-17 Distributor

3.2.8 Fuel pressure

Fuel pressure signals generally appear on high-pressure fuel rails or sensors or common rail diesel vehicles, and the pressure is relatively high. Generally, the fuel pressure is proportional to the output voltage, and the voltage increases with the angle of the accelerator pedal (no-load and full-load will affect the voltage rise time).

Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector uses a needle to connect the signal line of fuel pressure.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the fuel pressure sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-18:

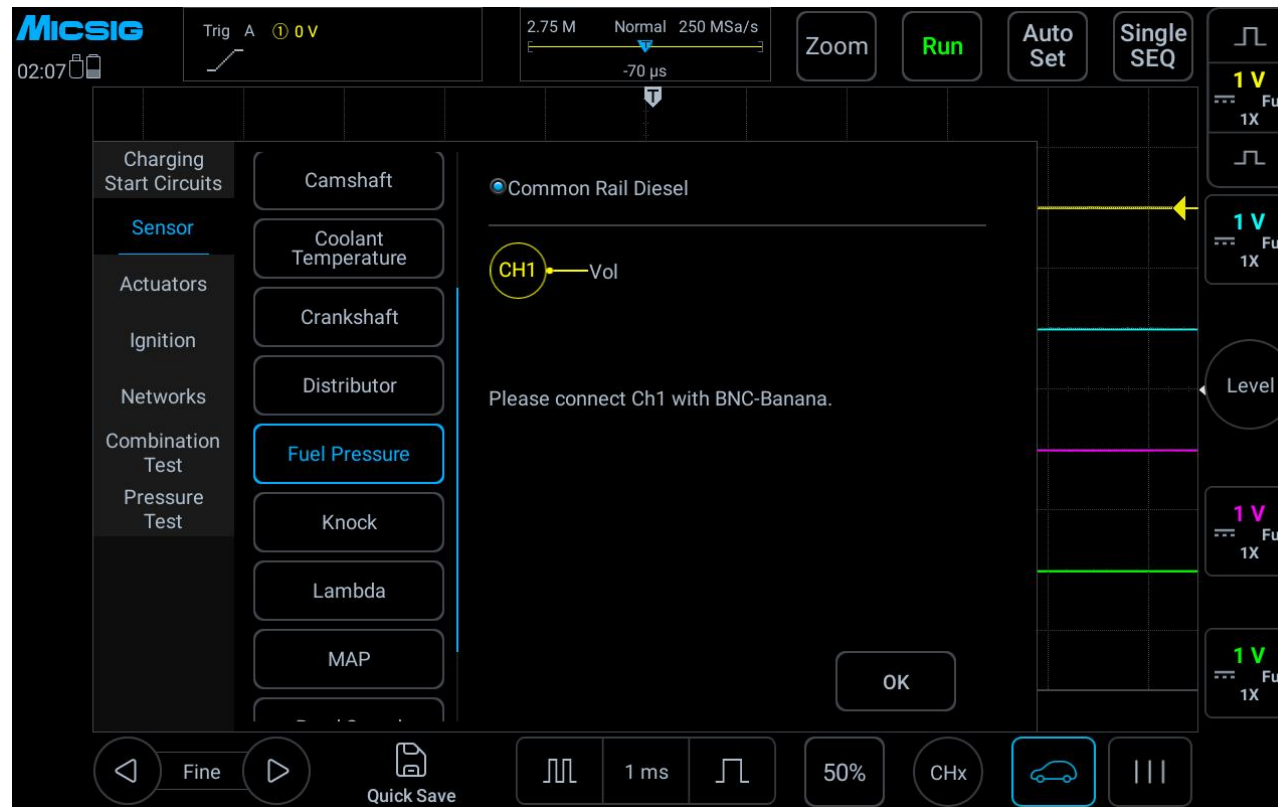


Figure 3-18 Fuel Pressure Sensor Test

3.2.9 Knock

The knock sensor is a passive device, generally 2-wire, signal and ground, no external power supply is required, and a signal will be generated when it is subjected to vibration. It can also be removed for testing. The signal can

be generated by tapping, and the signal amplitude generally does not exceed 5V; if the sensor is removed and then reinstalled, please be careful not to cause excessive torque to avoid damage to the sensor.

There may be several reasons for knocking: the ignition angle is too advanced, too much carbon deposits in the combustion chamber, the engine temperature is too high, the air-fuel ratio is too lean, the fuel is not clean enough, and the fuel octane number is too low.

Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector is connected to the signal line of the knock sensor with a needle.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the knock sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-19:

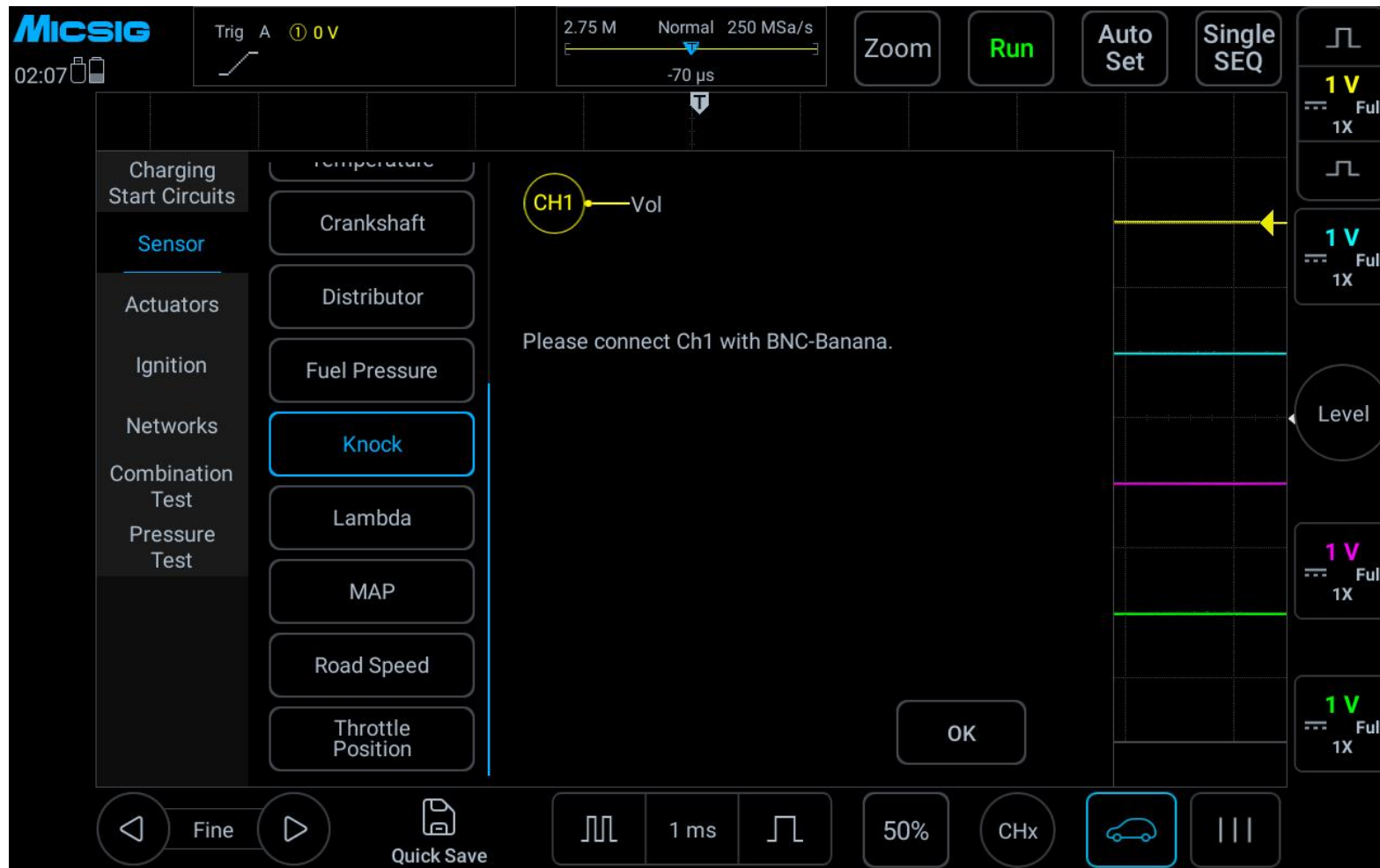


Figure 3-19 Knock Sensor test

The following picture is the actual measurement diagram of the knock sensor of a certain model:



3.2.10 Lambda

The Lambda, or Oxygen Sensor is generally installed on the exhaust pipe, before the catalytic converter. It is a feedback sensor used to sense the oxygen content in the exhaust gas, so that the ECM can judge the combustion situation in the combustion chamber and adjust the fuel supply of the engine.

There are several types of oxygen sensors: titanium oxygen, zirconium oxygen, and front & rear dual oxygen sensors; the signal switching frequency is about 1 Hz, and it can only work when the temperature is normal. The voltage is high when the mixture is thick, and the voltage is low when the mixture is thin.

Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end is grounded with the black plug, and the red connector is connected to the signal line (pre-oxygen) of the oxygen sensor with a needle. Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, ground the black plug on the other end, and use a needle to connect the red connector to the signal line of the oxygen sensor (rear oxygen, if there is no rear oxygen sensor, no test is required). If you want to measure current, connect the BNC end of the current clamp to channel 3 of the oscilloscope, and clamp the clamp on the heating wire.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the oxygen sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-20:

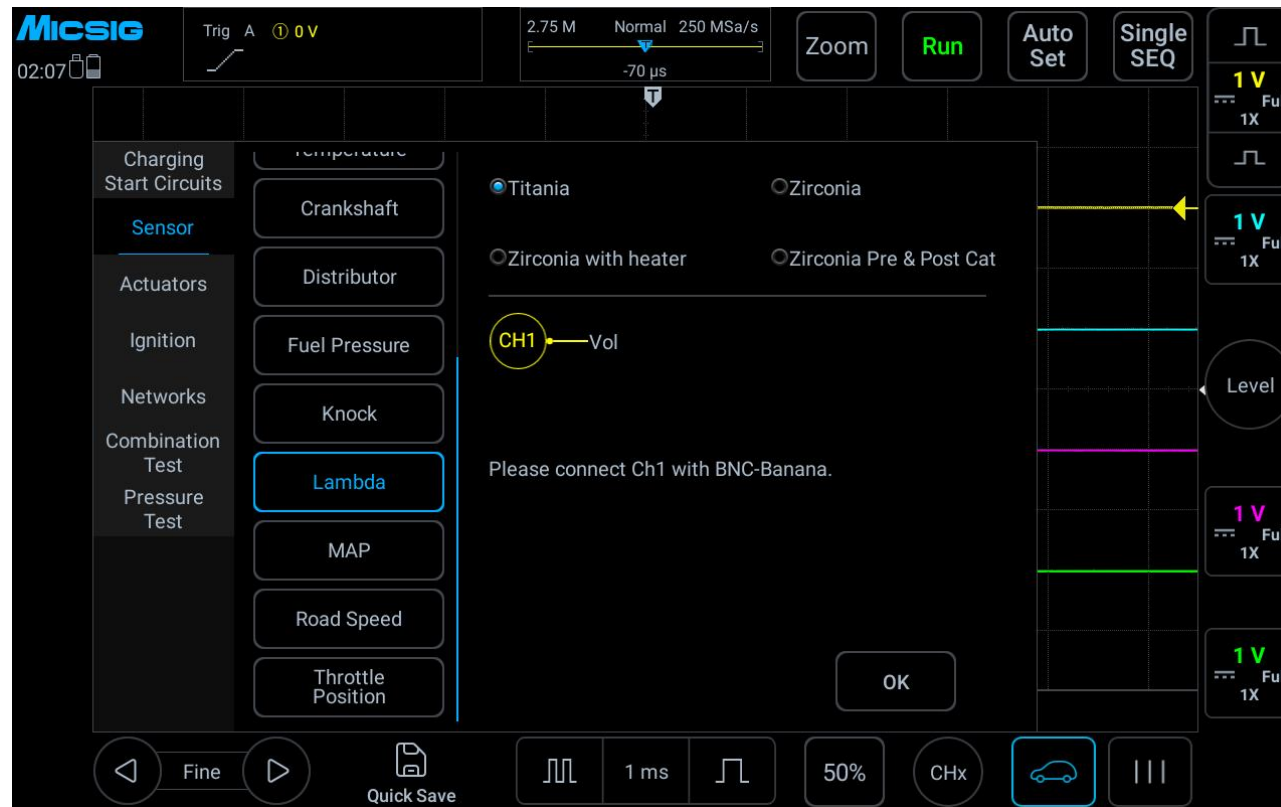


Figure 3-20 Lambda (oxygen sensor) test

The following picture is the actual measurement diagram of a certain model of oxygen sensor:



Figure 3-21 Lambda (Oxygen Sensor) diagram

3.2.11 MAP

The MAP, or Intake Pressure sensor is used to sense the pressure of the intake manifold and send it to the ECM to determine the fuel supply, vacuum (or light load), and ignition timing advance angle. There are two kinds of analog and digital, usually there are 3 wires, power, signal, ground, or together with other devices.

For the analog signal of a gasoline engine, when the throttle is closed or the engine is turned off, the output voltage is 0, and the output is generally about 1V at idling speed (it may be slightly higher or lower). After quickly depressing the accelerator, the throttle opens and the voltage rises rapidly. Achieve above 4.5V.

For the analog signal of the diesel engine, the voltage is between 1.5-2.0V at idling speed. After stepping on the accelerator, the voltage can be seen to rise, which can reach 4.0V.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the intake pressure sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-22 below:

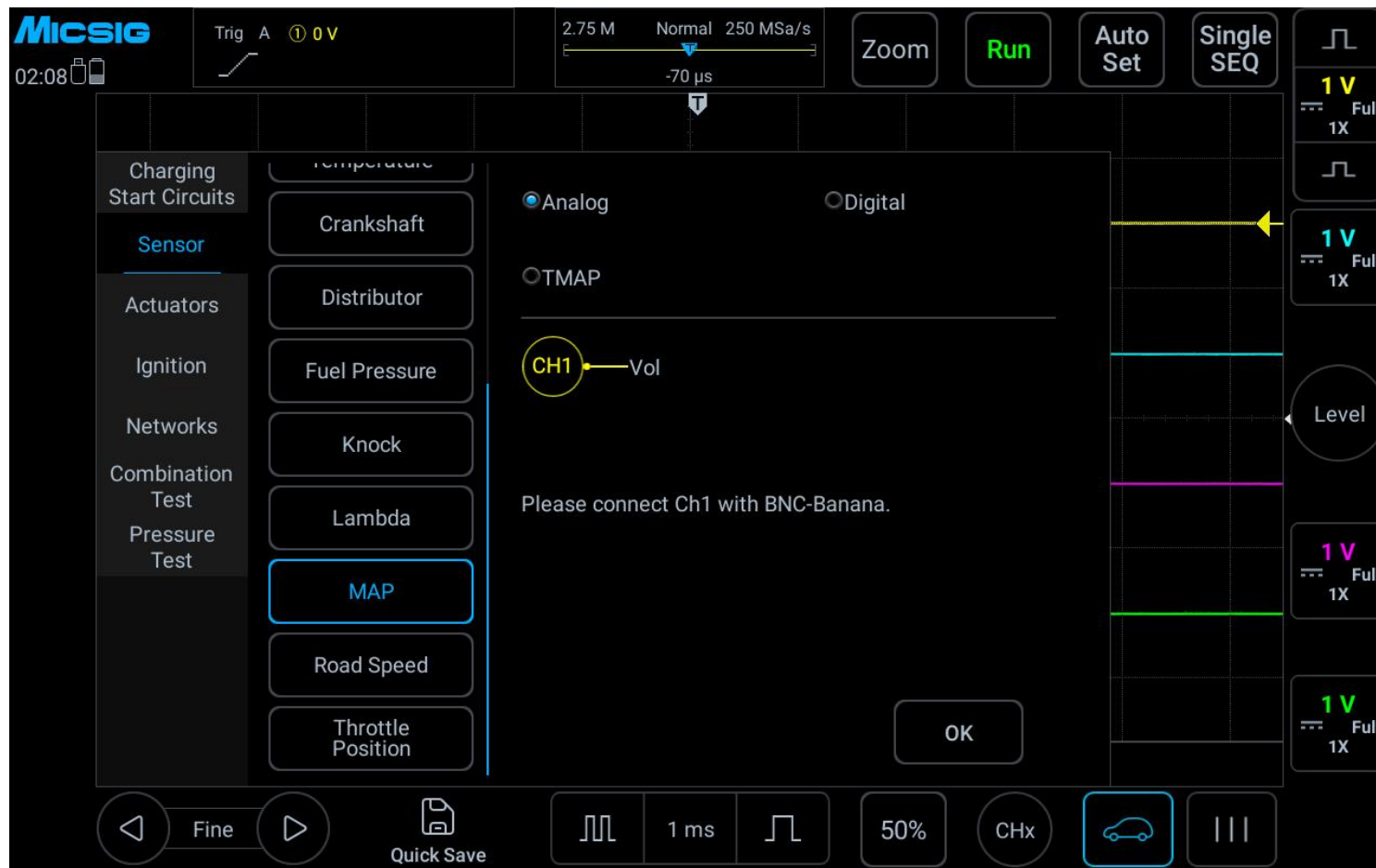


Figure 3-22 MAP (intake pressure sensor)

3.2.12 Road Speed

The speed sensor is generally installed on the drive output shaft of the speedometer of the gearbox or near the back of the head of the speedometer, to provide information for the ECM and monitor power. Usually is Hall type, there are 3 wires: power, signal, and ground, output square wave signal (some models will be analog, 2 wires, output inductive signal, sine wave). Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector is connected to the signal line of the vehicle speed sensor with a needle. Lift the vehicle as a whole or lift the driving wheels or connect the signal to a road test, start the vehicle, put in gear to rotate the wheels, and observe the waveform. The frequency of the square wave increases with the increase of vehicle speed.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the vehicle speed sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-23:

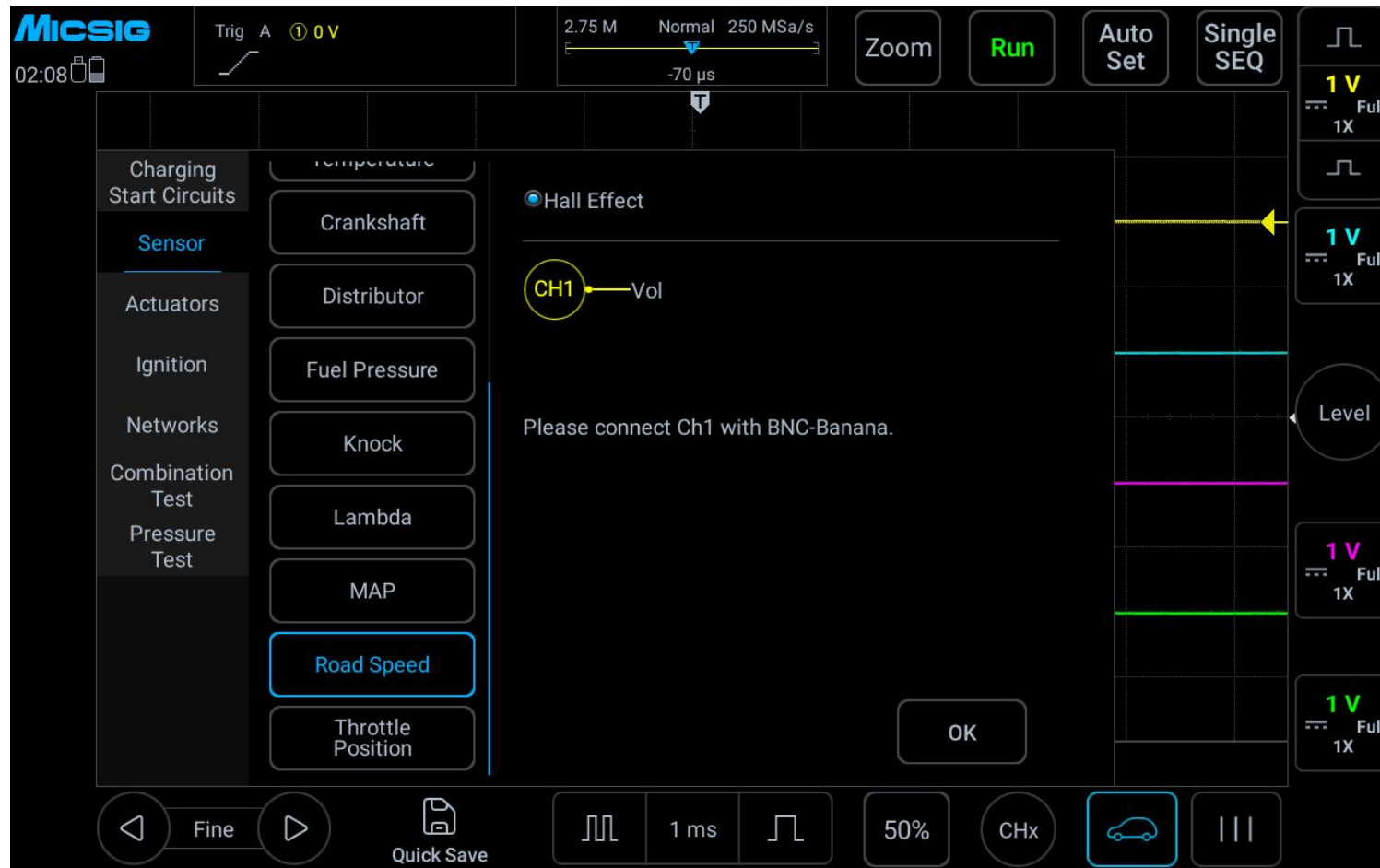


Figure 3-23 Vehicle speed sensor test

3.2.13 Throttle Position

The throttle position sensor is installed on the drive shaft of the throttle butterfly plate to sense the opening of the throttle and provide a basis for ECM to judge the intake. There are analog output and throttle switch output.

Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector uses a needle to connect the signal line of the throttle position sensor or the throttle switch signal 1.

Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector uses a needle to connect the signal line of the throttle position sensor, or the throttle switch signal 2. (if it is a throttle switch, you need to connect this test lead).

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the vehicle speed sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-24:



Figure 3-24 Throttle Position Sensor test

The following figure is the actual measurement diagram of the throttle position sensor of a certain model:



Figure 3-25 Throttle Position Sensor Diagram

3.3 Actuators

3.3.1 Carbon canister solenoid valve

The carbon canister is generally installed in the engine compartment and connected to the fuel tank through a pipe to collect the vaporized oil and gas in the fuel tank, so as to prevent the oil and gas from being discharged into the air and causing pollution. Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector is connected to the ground wire of the canister solenoid valve with a needle tip.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the vehicle speed sensor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-26:



Figure 3-26 Carbon canister solenoid valve test

The following figure is the actual measurement of the Carbon canister solenoid valve of a Audi A6 model in a certain year:



Figure 3-27 Audi A6 Carbon canister solenoid valve signal

3.3.2 Diesel Glow Plugs

When the engine or the weather is relatively cold, it will affect the combustion of diesel fuel, so the glow plug is required to heat the cylinder before starting. Diesel engine glow plugs generally have one for each cylinder, connected in series, powered by a battery, and controlled by a relay to open and close.

When the ambient temperature is low or the engine temperature is relatively low, when starting the vehicle, the glow plug will be turned on first, and after the preheating light goes out, the vehicle can be started to make the engine idling.

Use a current clamp, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, and clamp the other end to the power cord of the glow plug. Pay attention to the direction of the current.

AHO1 oscilloscope can be used to test the diesel engine glow plug (according to the type of glow plug, there are two types: glow plug and single glow plug).

The specific operation is shown in Figure 3-28 below:

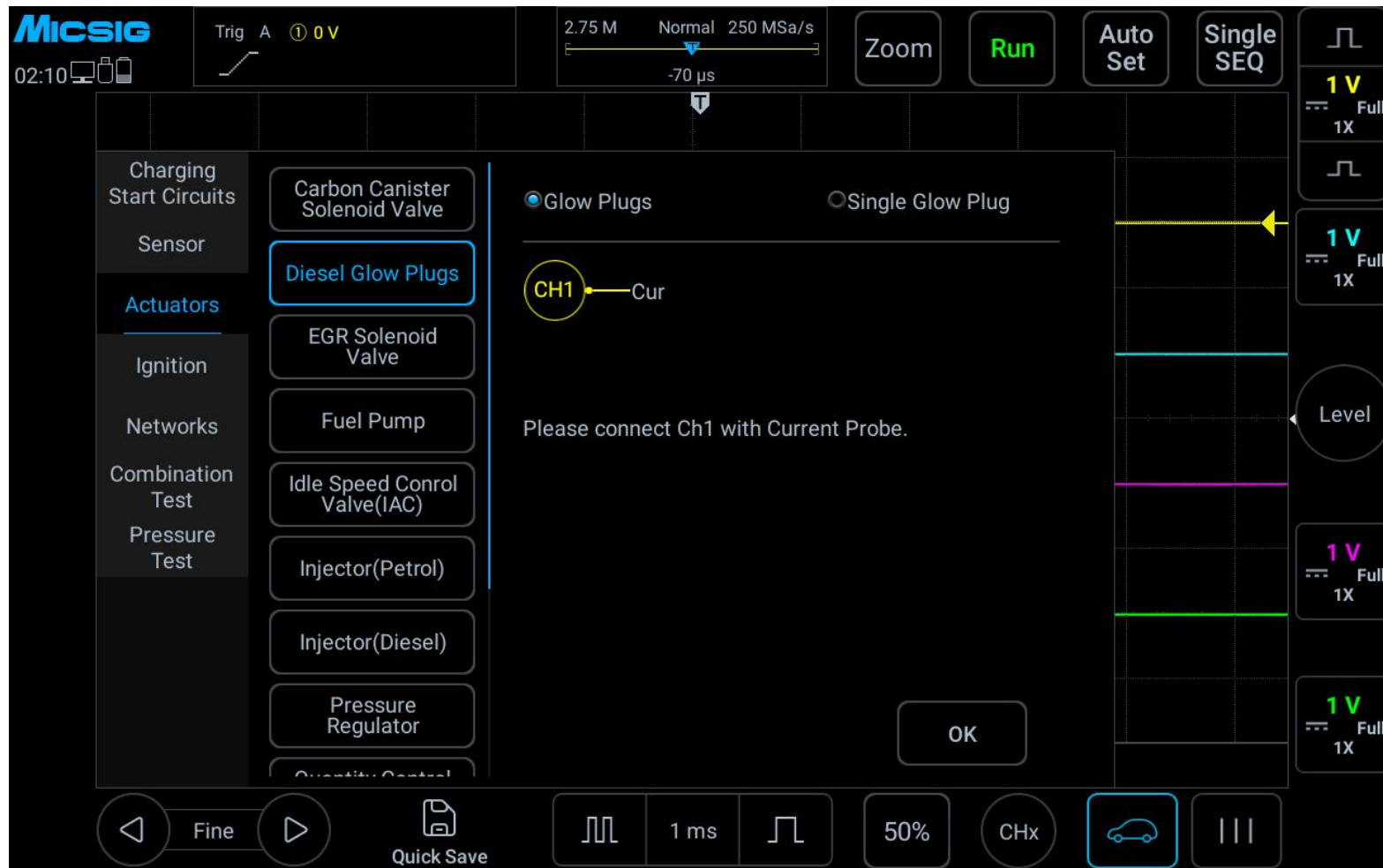


Figure 3-28 Diesel Glow Plugs

3.3.3 EGR Solenoid Valve

The EGR solenoid valve is an abandoned recirculation solenoid valve. After opening, a part of the exhaust gas will be sucked into the intake manifold again to reduce the combustion temperature, so as to reduce the emission of nitrogen oxides in the exhaust gas and achieve the goal of environmental protection. Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end is grounded with the black plug, and the red connector is connected to the ground wire of the EGR solenoid valve with a needle.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the EGR solenoid valve, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-29:



Figure 3-29 EGR solenoid valve test

3.3.4 Fuel Pump

The fuel in the fuel tank can be pumped and pressurized through the fuel pump, usually there are 6-8 sectors.

Under the same condition of the engine, a good fuel pump has the same and uniform current change in each sector.

Use a current clamp, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, and clamp the other end to the power line of the fuel pump. Pay attention to the direction of the current. (You can also use the corresponding fuse, replace it with a extension cord and clamp on the cord of the current clamp).

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the electronic fuel pump, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-30 below:

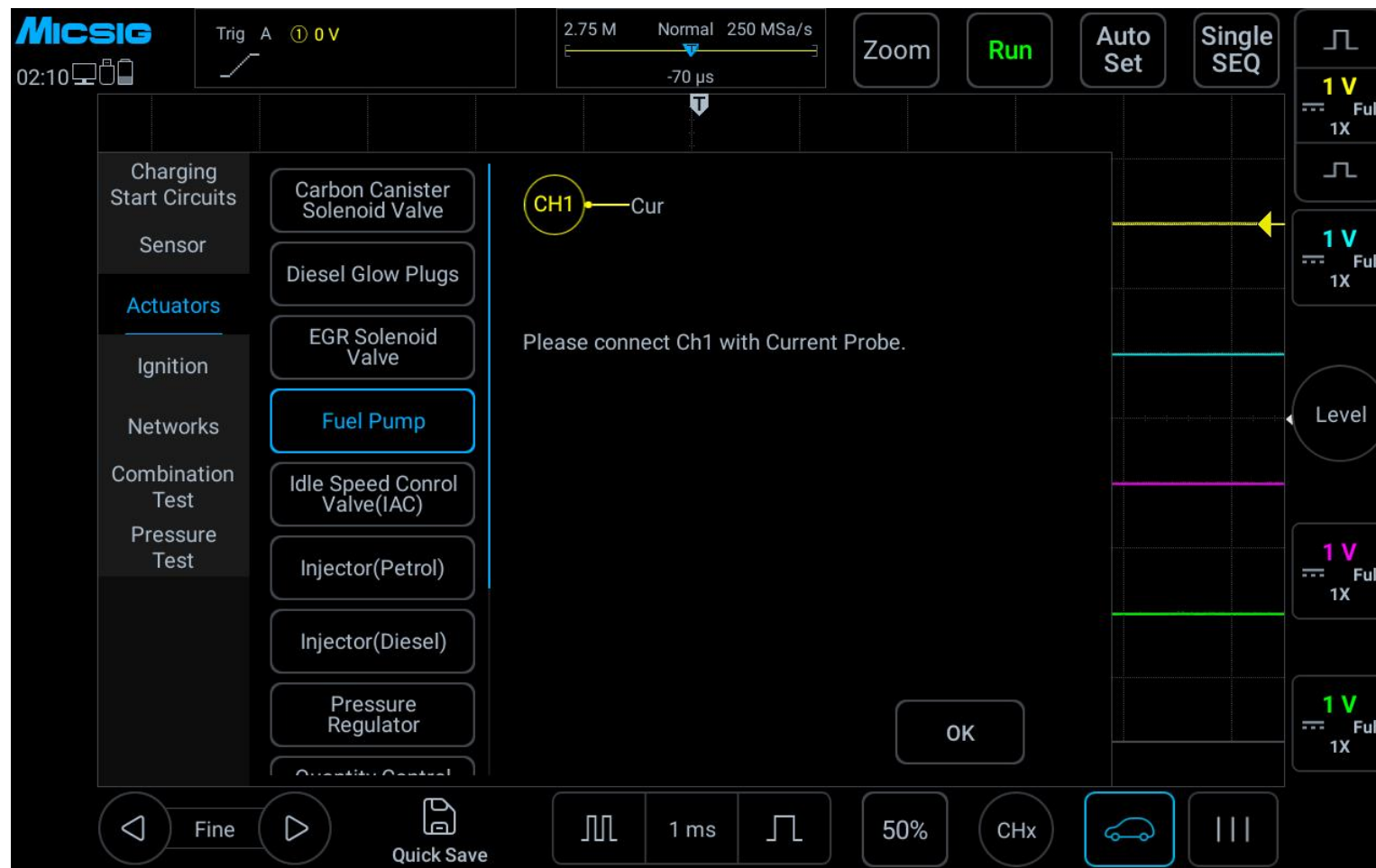


Figure 3-30 Electronic fuel pump test

3.3.5 Idle speed control valve

The idle speed control valve adjusts the throttle position or forms an air bypass around the engine according to the load conditions of the engine and the engine temperature to deliver controllable airflow to the air duct to adjust the engine idle speed. For gasoline vehicles, generally when the engine is cold started , The engine speed will rise rapidly to about 1200 rpm. When the engine reaches the normal operating temperature, the idle speed will gradually decrease, and finally stabilize at the preset value.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the idle speed control valve, the specific operation is as shown in Figure 3-31:



Figure 3-31 Idle speed control valve test

3.3.6 Injector (gasoline engine)

The fuel injector is an electromechanical device, which is supplied by a common rail fuel pipe and controlled by the ECM to start and stop time of fuel injection. Generally, it is a 2-wire device, the power supply voltage is 12V, and the ECM controls the grounding. Limited by cost, some vehicles are equipped with single-point fuel injectors. The single-point fuel injection pressure is low and the airflow from intake pipe can make a mist of fuel for better combustion.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the fuel injector, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-32:

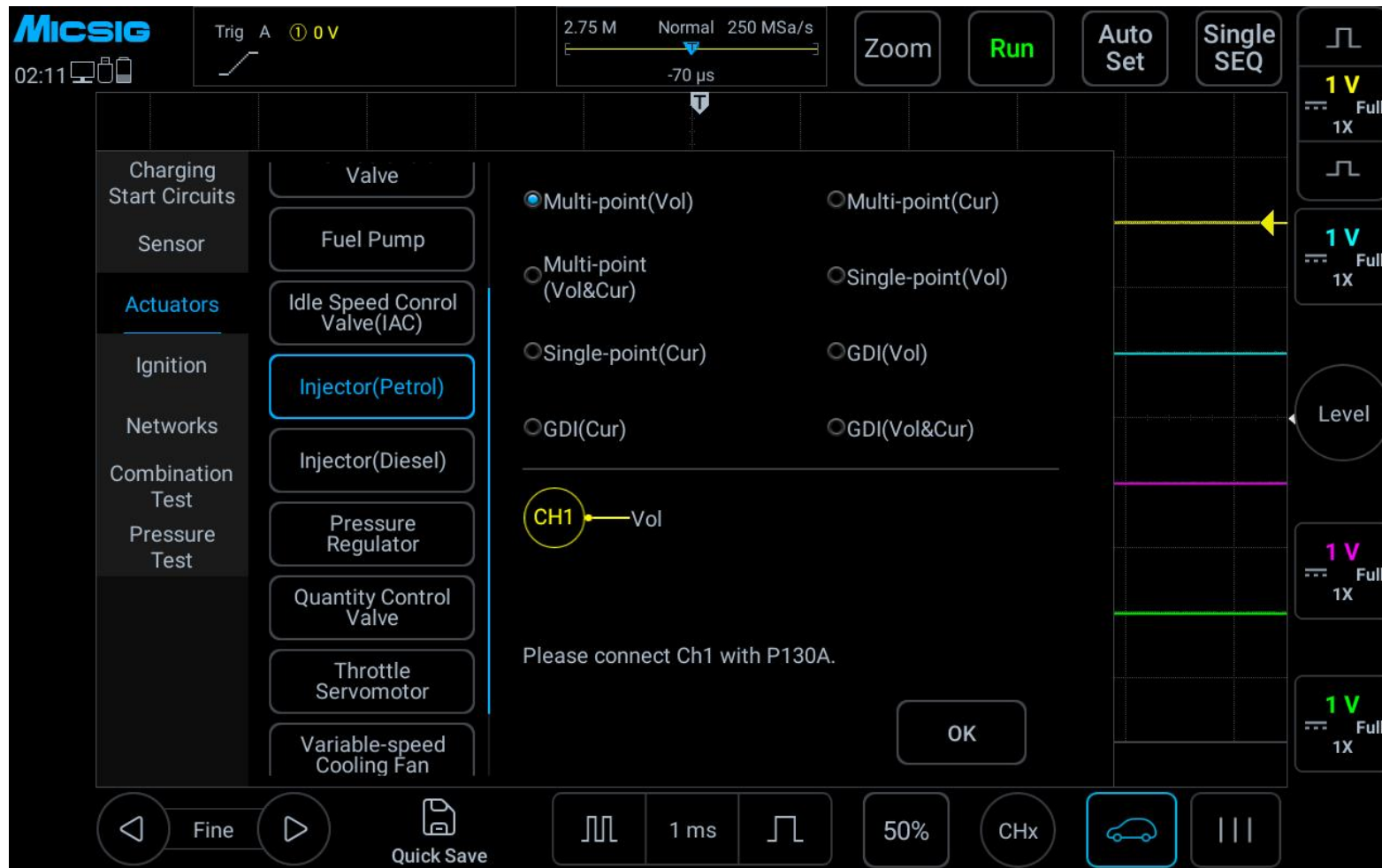


Figure 3-32 Injector (Petrol) Test

3.3.7 Injector (Diesel)

Most diesel engines use common rail fuel injection, fuel injection time is affected by the oil pressure. Low pressure at low speed, injection time is longer, less injection volume; High pressure at high speed, injection time is short, volume is large. There are mainly Bosch common rail injectors, Delphi injectors, CDi version 3 system injectors, piezoelectric injectors, Volkswagen Audi's PD system, Volkswagen Audi's piezoelectric PD, etc. on the market.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the fuel injector (diesel engine), the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-33:

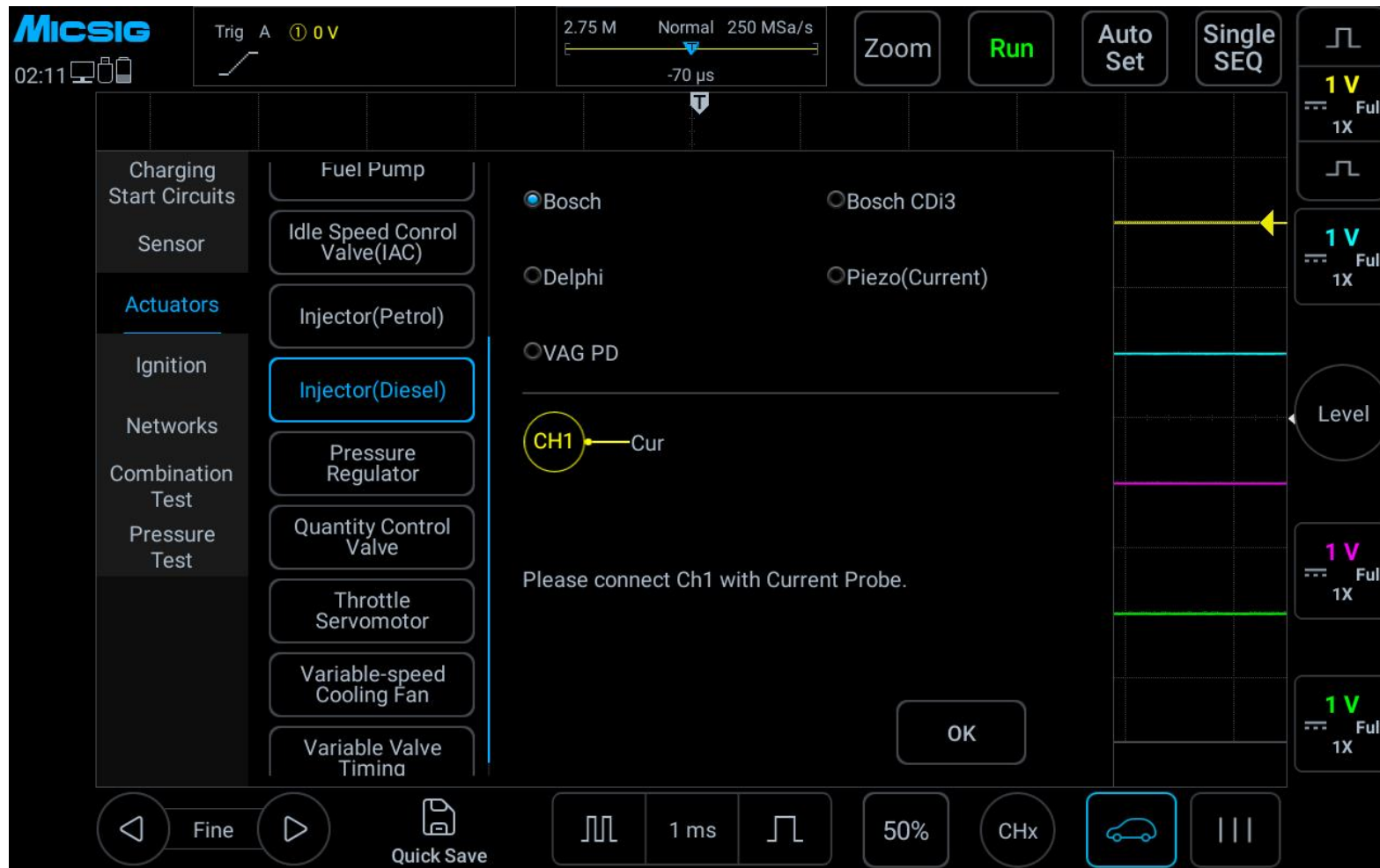


Figure 3-33 injector (diesel engine) test

3.3.8 Pressure regulator

The pressure regulator is a valve controlled by a square wave duty cycle. It is installed on the high-pressure fuel pump or on the common rail pipe and controls the common rail pressure together with the flow control valve. The pressure relief valve simply controls the amount of high-pressure oil entering the oil return system, thereby increasing or decreasing the fuel pressure of the common rail pipe. Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector is pierced into the end of the pressure regulator signal line with a needle probe.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the pressure regulator, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-34:



Figure 3-34 Pressure Regulator test

3.3.9 Quantity (Flow) control valve

The flow control valve, also known as the flow regulator and the fuel inlet metering valve, is used to measure the flow of fuel from the low pressure or lift pump into the high-pressure fuel pump. The more fuel enters the piston chamber of the high-pressure fuel pump, the higher the pressure, which increases the pressure in the common rail fuel pipe; on the contrary, the lower the pressure. Generally, two wires, signal (power) and ground.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the flow control valve, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-35:



Figure 3-35 Quantity (Flow) control valve test

3.3.10 Throttle Servo Motor

Throttle servo motor are commonly used in electronically controlled engines, and throttle butterfly valves are usually used. The ECM controls the throttle servo motor according to the accelerator pedal signal to realize the throttle opening control, which is then monitored by the throttle position sensor and transmits the signal back to the ECM to achieve closed-loop control.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the throttle servo motor, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-36:

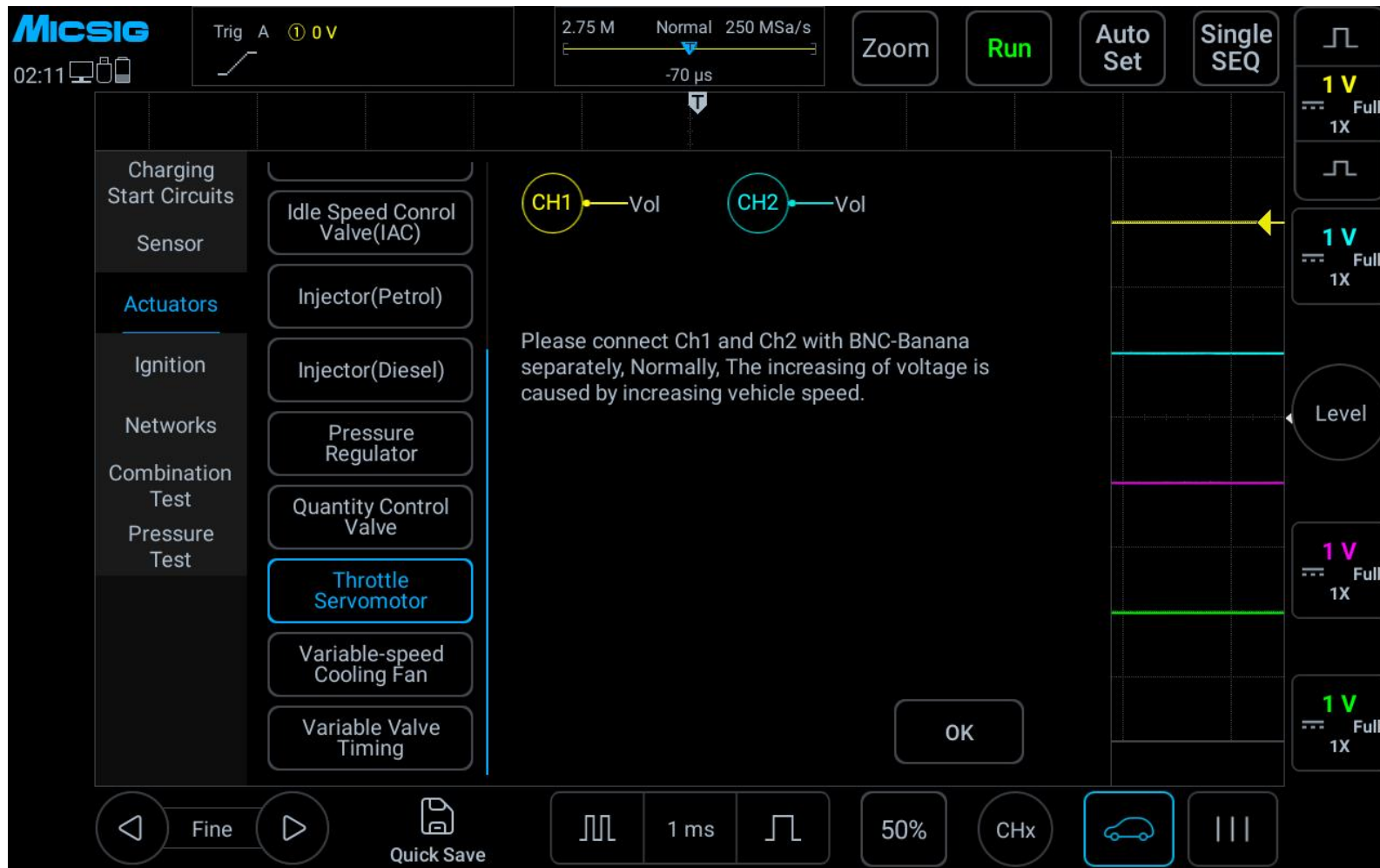


Figure 3-36 Throttle servo motor test

3.3.11 Variable speed cooling fan

At present, most cars' fans are variable-speed, and the speed of the fan can be adjusted according to different working conditions and temperatures.

Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, ground the other end of the black plug, and use a needle to pierce the red connector into the signal wire of the fan terminal; use a current clamp, connect one end to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, and clamp the other end to it Pay attention to the direction of the current on the fan's power cord. (If you need to test the current, connect a current clamp).

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the cooling fan, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-37:

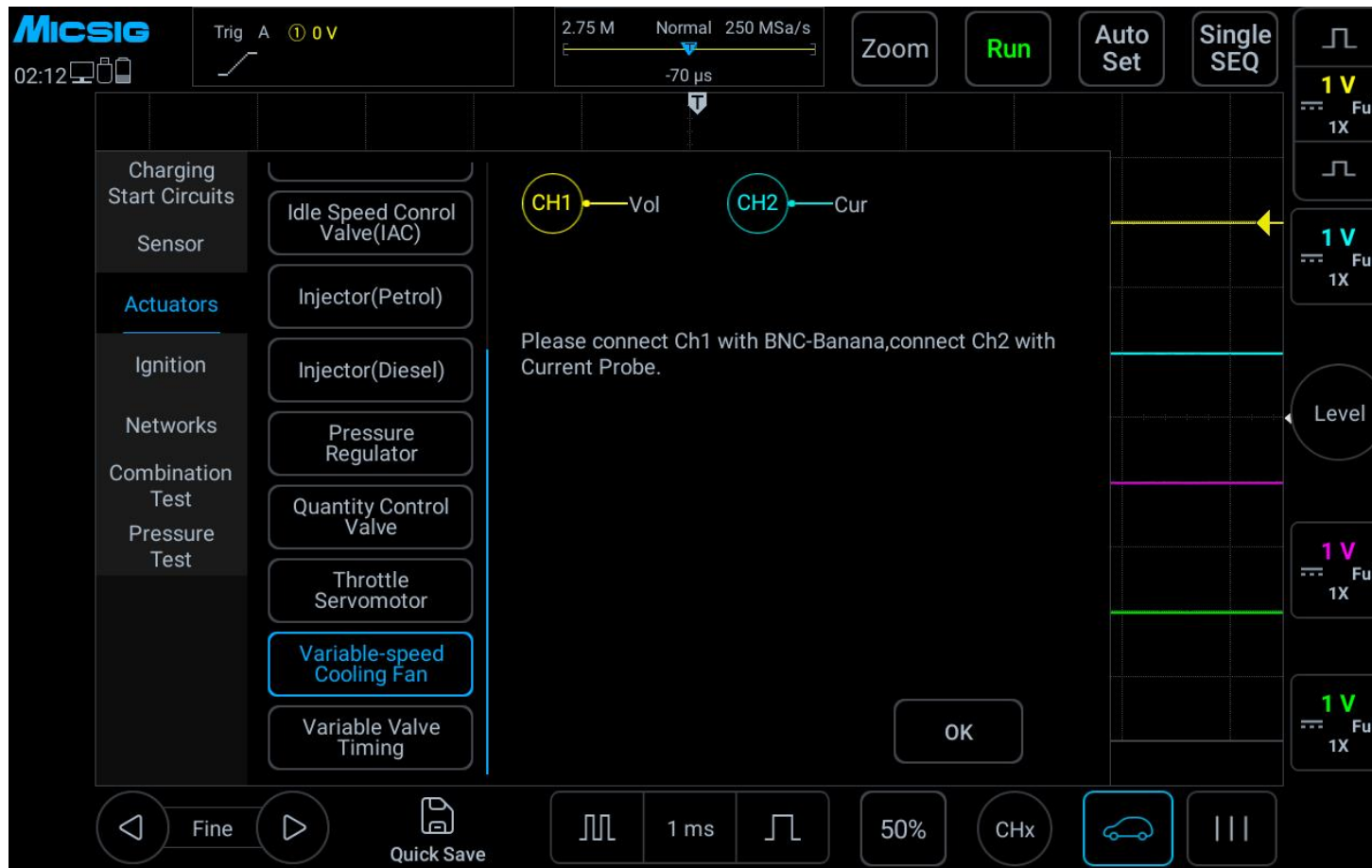


Figure 3-37 Variable-speed Cooling fan test

The following picture is the actual measurement diagram of the cooling fan of a certain model:

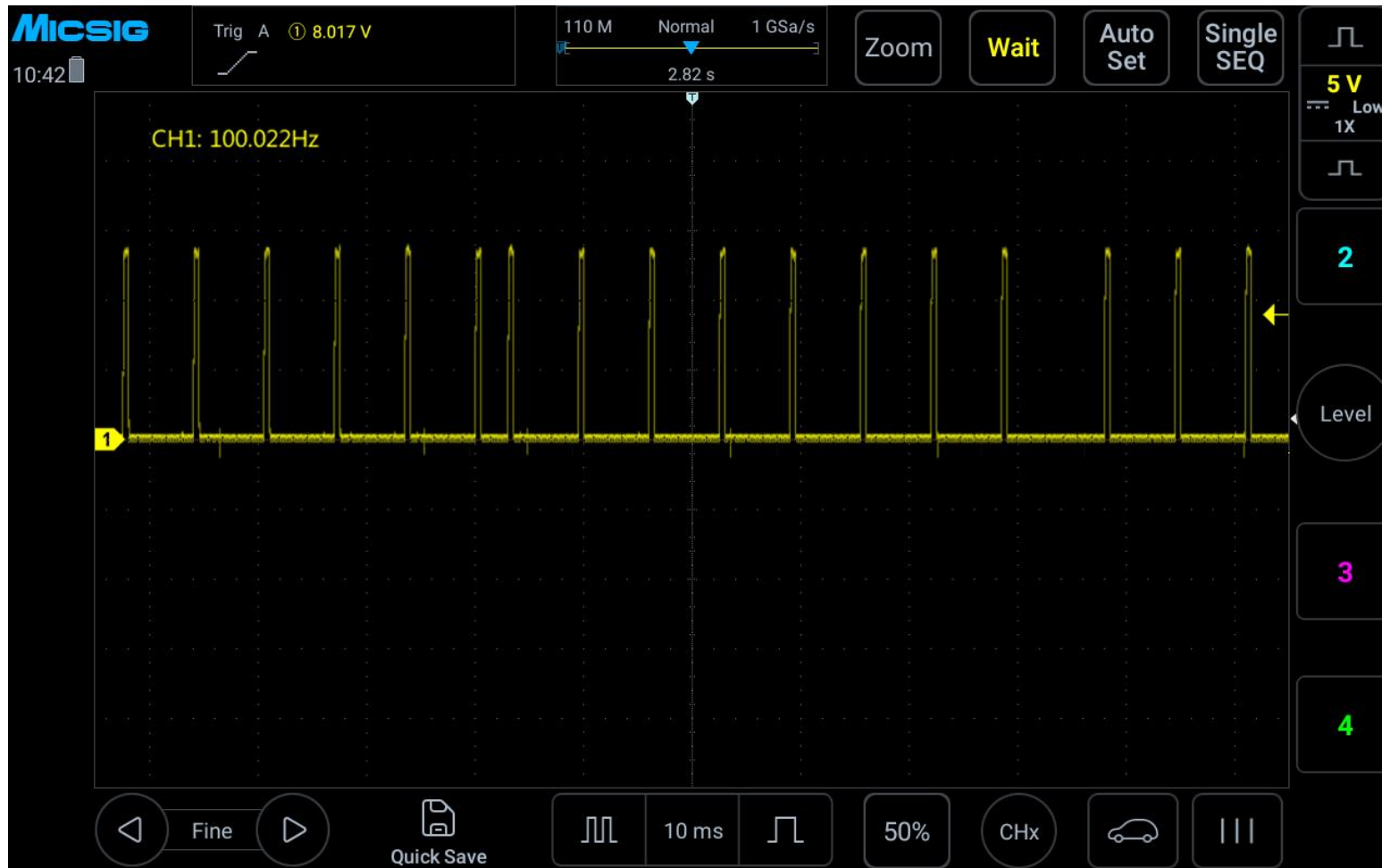


Figure 3-38 Cooling fan measurement diagram

3.3.12 Variable valve timing

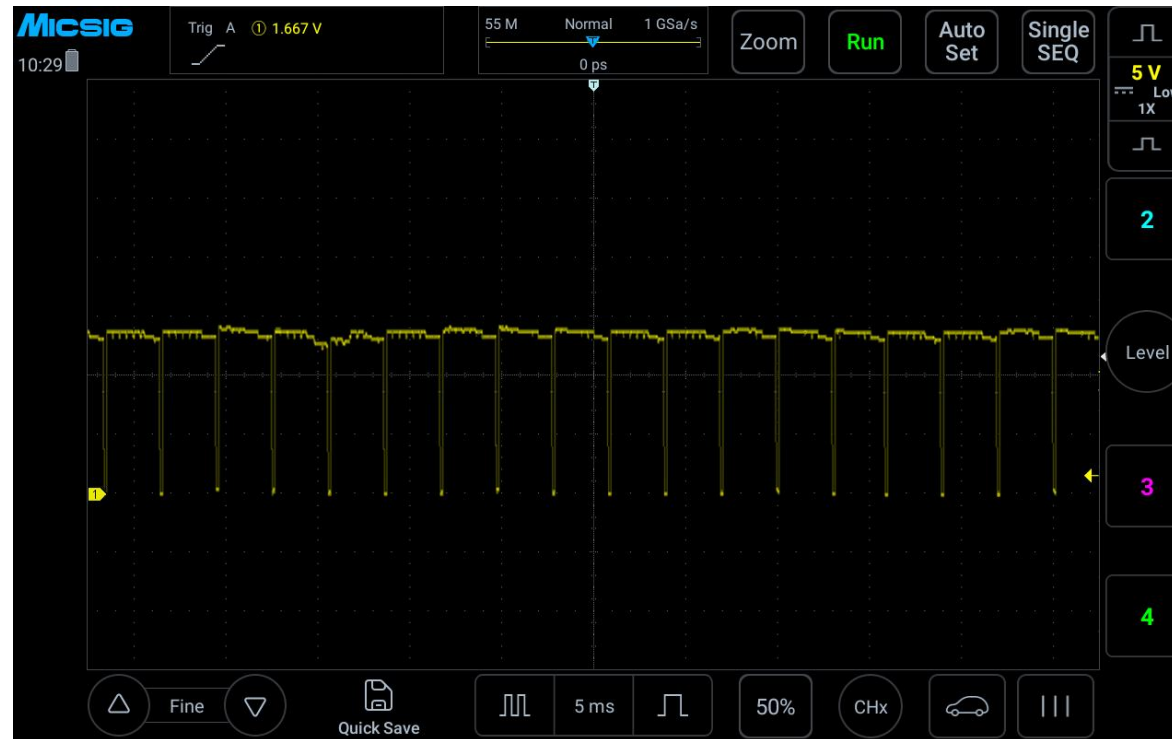
Variable valve timing is achieved by adjusting the phase of the engine cam so that the intake air volume changes with the change of engine speed, so as to achieve the best combustion efficiency and improve fuel economy. Use a BNC to banana cable, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector is pierced into the variable valve timing signal line with a needle tip.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the variable valve timing (divided into single and double timing), the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-39:



Figure 3-39 Variable valve timing test

The following picture is the actual measurement diagram of the Variable valve timing of a certain model:



3.4 Ignition Tests

⚠ Special Attention! During the secondary ignition test, because the test voltage is about 40K volts, the secondary ignition probe must be used for operation. It is strictly forbidden to use the ordinary probe, otherwise it is very likely to cause personal safety injury and instrument damage.

3.4.1 Primary

The ignition system of a gasoline car usually consists of a primary coil, a secondary coil and a spark plug. There are traditional ignition systems and electronic ignition systems. Currently, most car models already use electronic ignition systems. The primary circuit has developed from the basic contact type and capacitive type to the system with no distributor and one coil per cylinder that is commonly used today.

Use a P130A probe, connect one end to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, and connect the other end to the ground with the black clip. Use a stinger to pierce the ground wire of the primary coil and hook the probe to the metal needle of the stinger; use a current clamp to connect the other end to channel 2 of the oscilloscope. Clamp the other end on the power cord of the primary coil, pay attention to the direction of the current (if you need to test the current, connect a current clamp).

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the primary ignition coil (the voltage, current, voltage + current, signal can be tested separately to help users troubleshoot possible faults), the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-40:



Figure 3-40 Primary ignition

The figure below is the actual measurement of the primary ignition of a certain model:

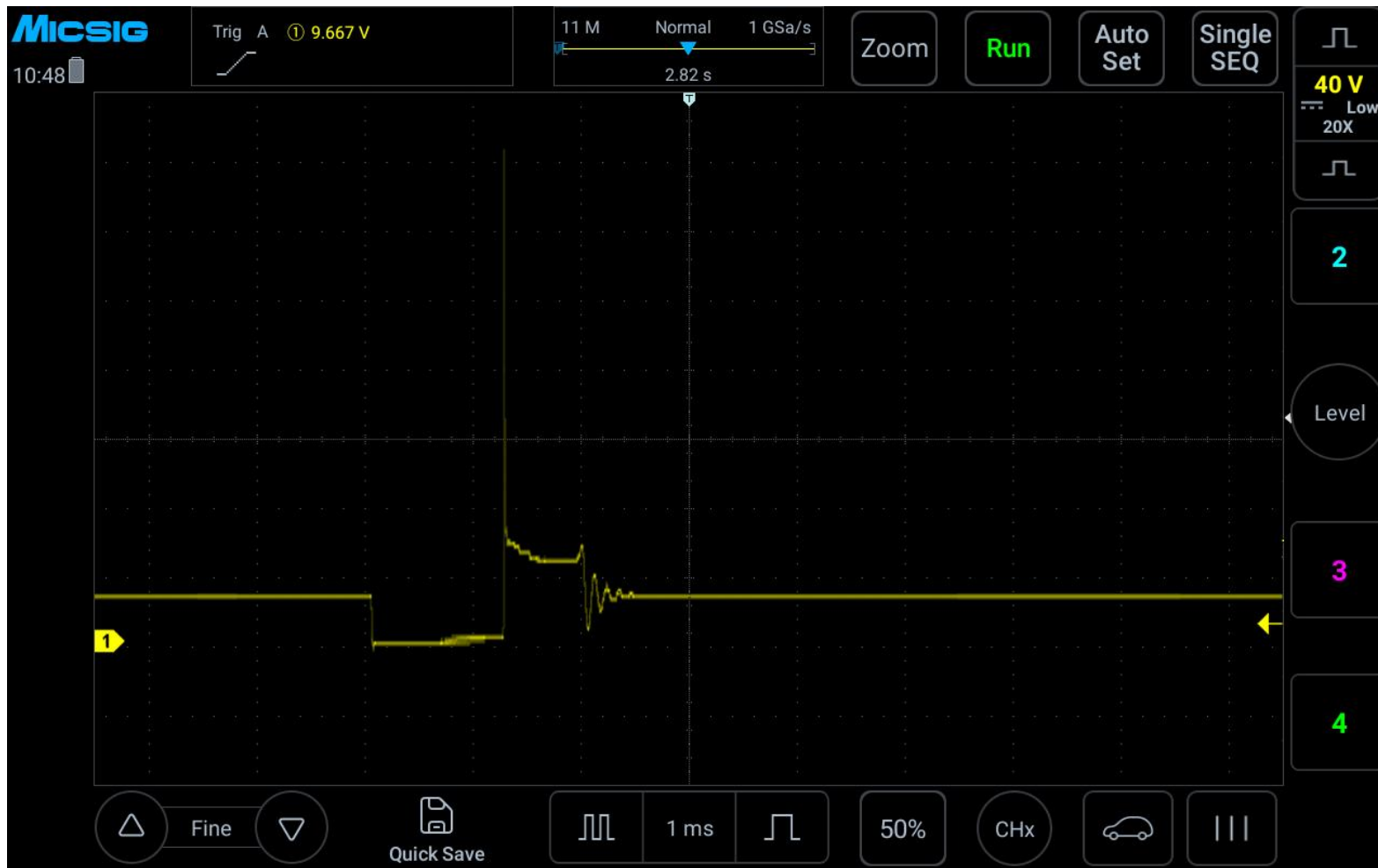


Figure 3-41 Primary ignition actual test

3.4.2 Secondary

The secondary coil has more coil turns than the primary coil, and can generate a high voltage of up to 40kv, which can cause the spark plug to break down and ignite. There are several types: distributor ignition system, distributorless ignition system/invalid spark, COP independent ignition, multi-COP integrated unit ignition.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the secondary ignition coil ( must use the secondary ignition probe) [the voltage (KV), coil output voltage, and voltage (mv) can be tested separately to help users troubleshoot possible faults]. The specific operations are as follows Figure 3-42:



Figure 3-42 Secondary ignition test

3.4.3 Primary + Secondary

When measuring the primary and secondary waveforms at the same time, please use the P130A probe, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the black clip on the other end is grounded, pierce the needle into the ground wire of the primary coil, and the probe is hooked to the metal needle; use a suitable secondary ignition probe to connect one end to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, and test the other end according to different engine ignition types.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to simultaneously test the three indicators of the secondary ignition coil 【Synchronize voltage test of the primary and the secondary coil, Primary coil voltage and current, and the voltage of the secondary coil (⚠ use the secondary ignition probe)】 , the specific operation is shown in the Figure 3-43:

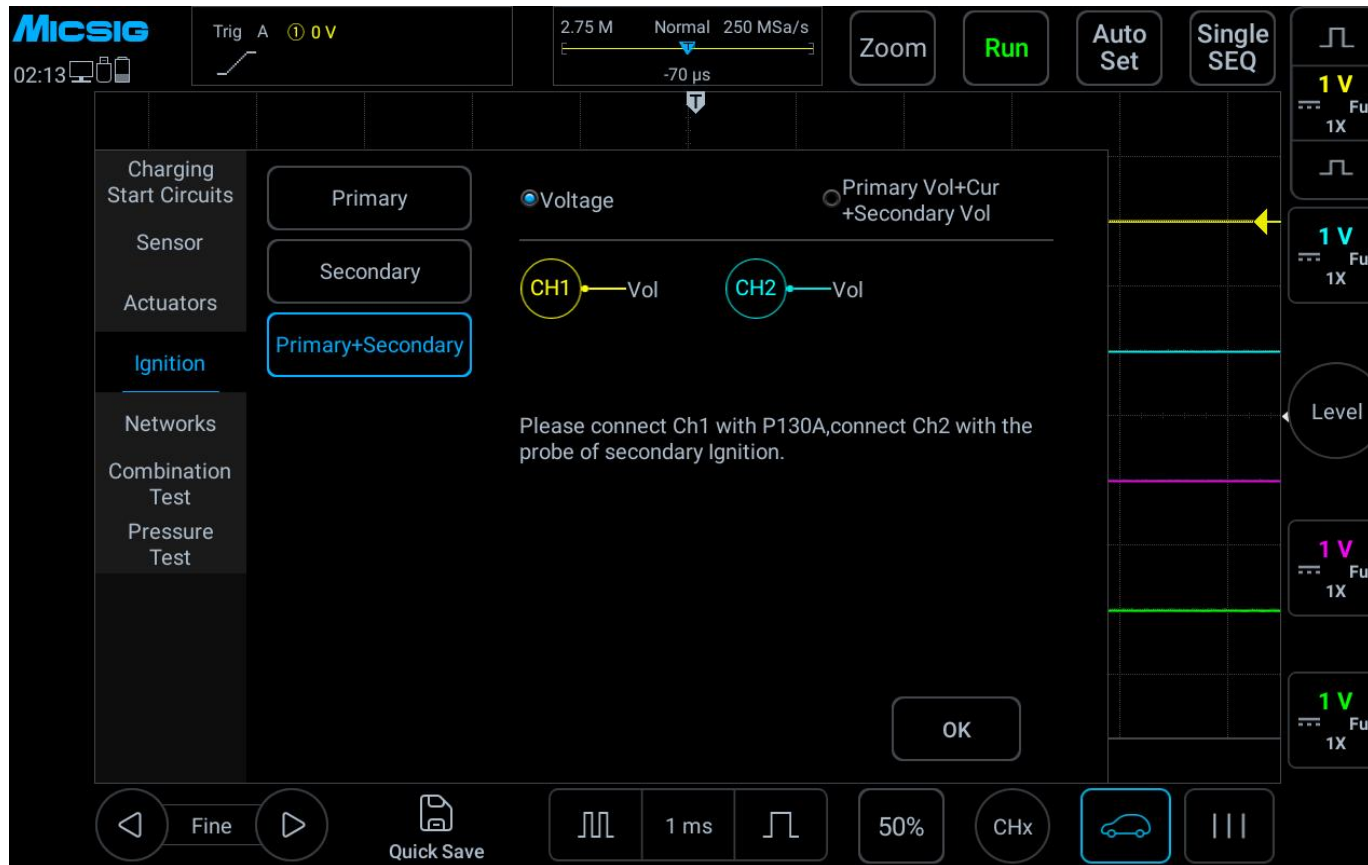


Figure 3-43: Primary + Secondary ignition test

The following figure is the actual measurement of the primary and secondary ignition of the BMW 5 Series N20 engine:

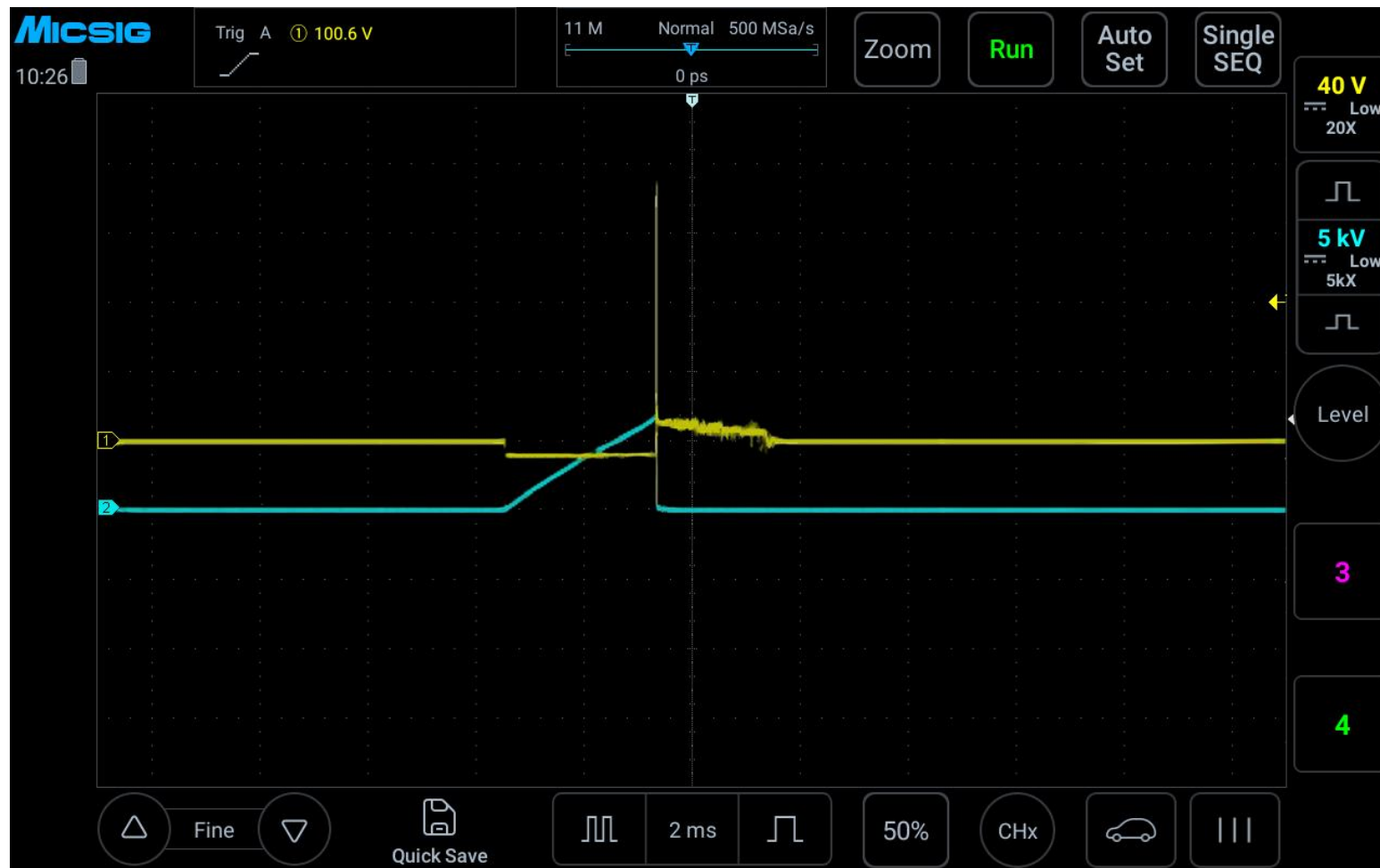


Figure 3-44 BMW 5 Series N20 Primary + Secondary ignition signal

3.5 Networks

3.5.1 CAN High & CAN Low

CAN bus is a communication system, which is widely used in modern vehicles. A car may have 2 to 3 CAN bus networks, both high-speed and low-speed. The general high-speed transmission rate is 500k, which is usually used for power transmission. The low-speed rate is 250k, which is usually used for meter transmission. Each CAN bus network can connect multiple types of multiple devices, replacing the traditional multi-wire harness cable, significantly reducing weight and increasing reliability.

The CAN bus has 2 wires, CAN high and CAN low, and the signals are in a differential relationship. The CAN bus is divided into idle and transmission states. When idle, CAN high and CAN low are both 2.5V. When transmitting signals, the high level of CAN high is 3.5V, and the low level is 2.5V; the high level of CAN low is 2.5 V, the low level is 1.5V. Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end of the black plug is grounded, and the red connector is pierced into the CAN high wire of the plug with a needle; use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, and the other end is grounded, and the red connector is pierced into the CAN low wire of the plug with a needle tip.

The specific CAN high and CAN low can be found in the technical manual of the vehicle.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to test the CAN bus, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-45:

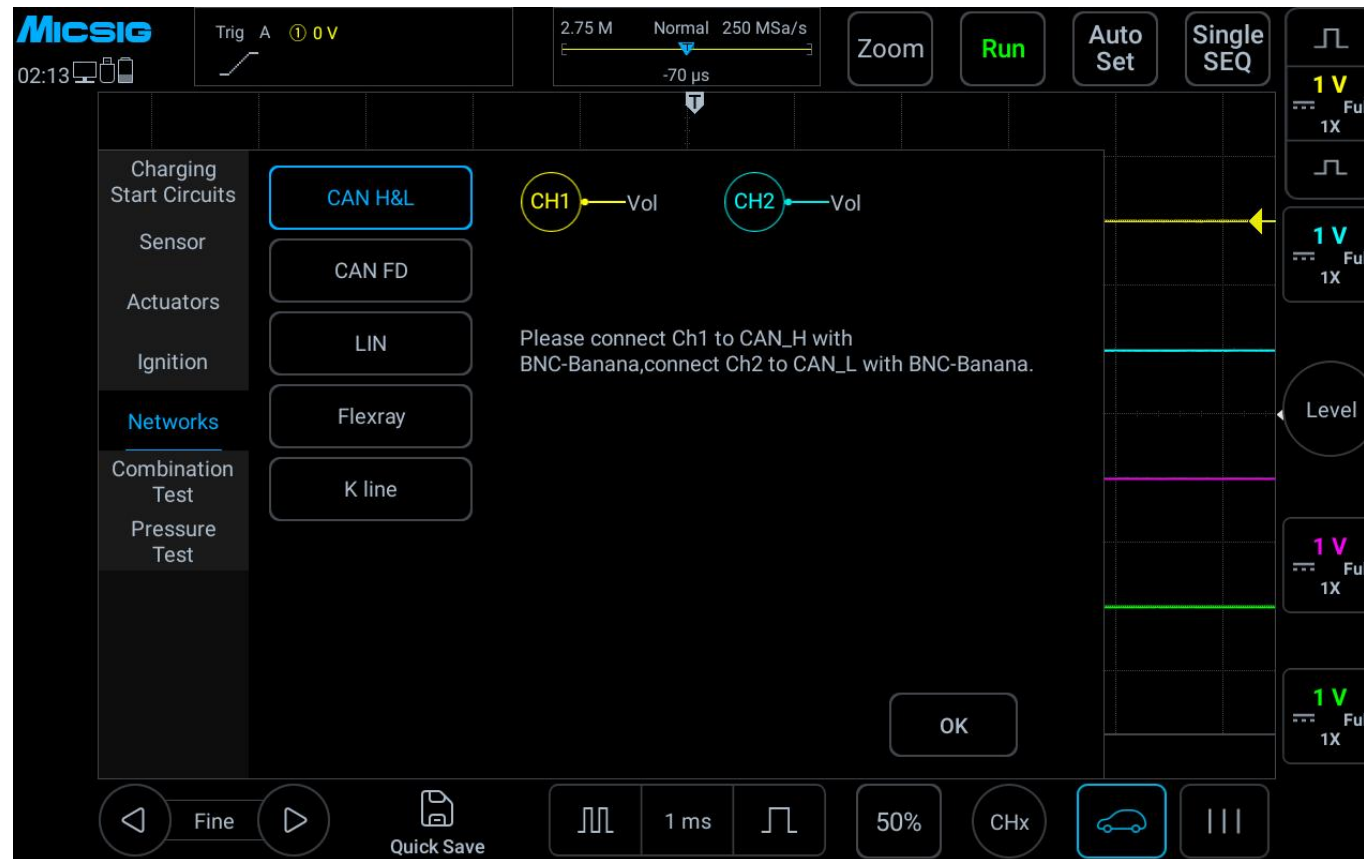


Figure 3-45 CAN BUS Test

The figure below is the actual measurement of the CAN bus of a certain model:



3.5.2 LIN Bus

The LIN protocol is short for Local Interconnect Network.

The Lin bus communication is very common in automobiles, it is low speed, there are multiple control devices mounted on a network. It can control non-safety-critical and low-speed devices on vehicles, such as wipers,

windows, mirrors, air conditioners, electronic seats, etc. LIN is single-wired, has high level and low level when transmitting data, the high level is 12V, and the low level is 0V. The LIN bus generally has a sync header followed by data. If there is only a signal from the sync header, it means that the device has not responded.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the LIN bus, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-46:



Figure 3-46 Lin bus test

The following picture is the actual measurement of Audi A6 LIN bus in a certain year:

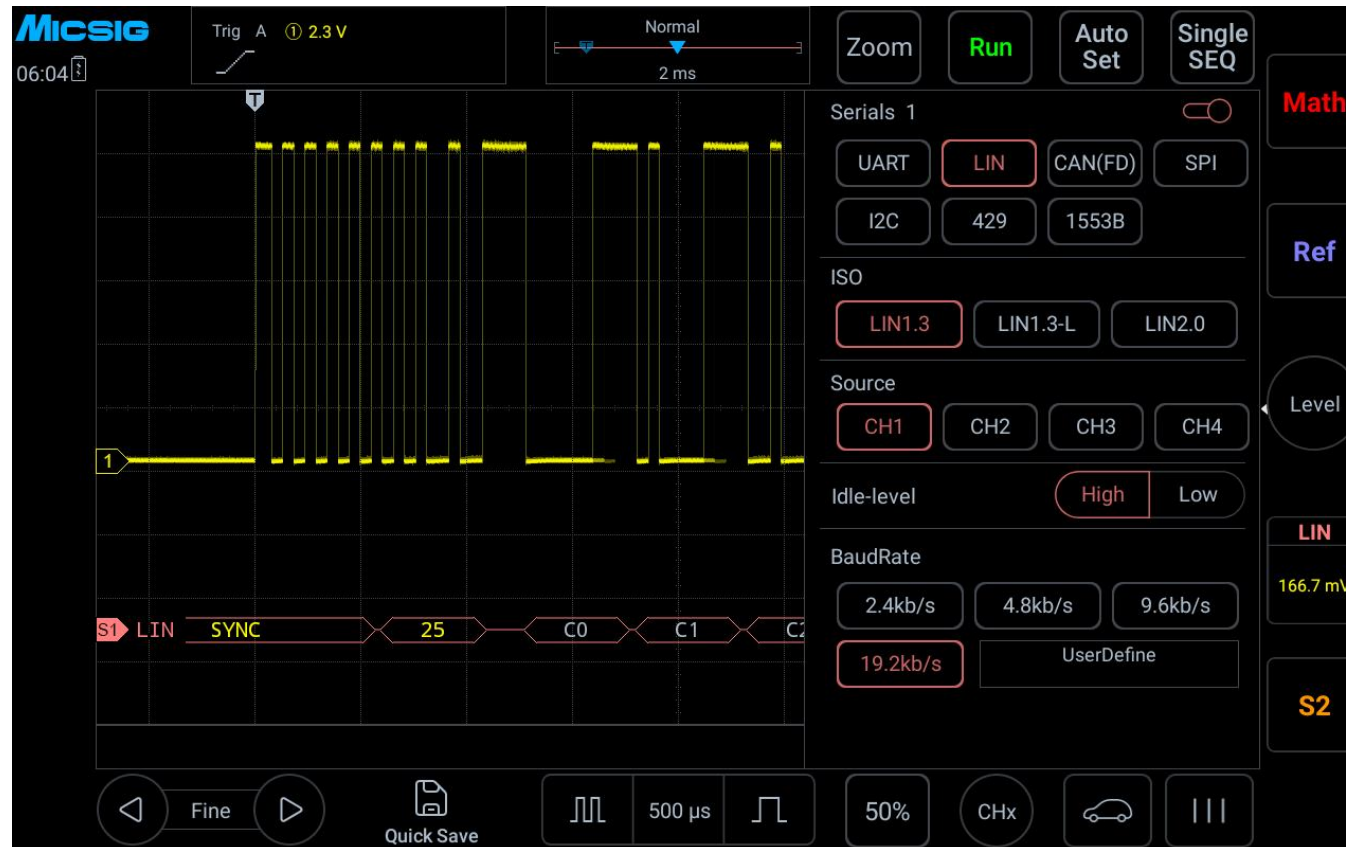


Figure 3-47 Audi A6 LIN bus measurement

3.5.3 FlexRay Bus

With the increase of car transmission content, the Flexray bus with faster transmission speed has been developed, and the transmission rate can reach 10Mbps. It has the advantages of high speed, determinability, and fault tolerance. It can work with CAN, LIN and other buses.

The Flexray bus still has 2 lines and the waveform is in a differential pattern. When idle, the voltage of the two wires is 2.5V; when transmitting data, both wires will have a voltage of 1V up and down, and the voltages on the two wires are opposite.

Use the P130A probe, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, and the other end is grounded with the black clip. Use a piercing needle to pierce the easy-to-test Flexray bus positive plug, and hook the probe to the metal needle of the puncture needle. Use the P130A probe, connect one end to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, and the black clip on the other end to ground. Use a needle to pierce the easy-to-test Flexray bus negative plug, and hook the probe to the metal needle of the needle.

The specific Flexray bus measurement location can be found in the vehicle's technical manual.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the FlexRay bus, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-48:



Figure 3-48: FlexRay bus test

3.5.4 K line

The K line is a special line for data transmission between the car control unit and the diagnostic instrument, and the transmission rate is low. In general, K-Line is very different from CAN Bus and most communication networks. For example, the CAN Bus network does not have a central or master ECM: all ECMs are equal because they can send and receive information along the network. The K line has only one line, and the information is transmitted in binary format and the pulse voltage signal is transmitted. Divided into 0 and 1, 0 is high level, 12V or above, 1 is low level, voltage is 0V.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to test the K line, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-49 below:

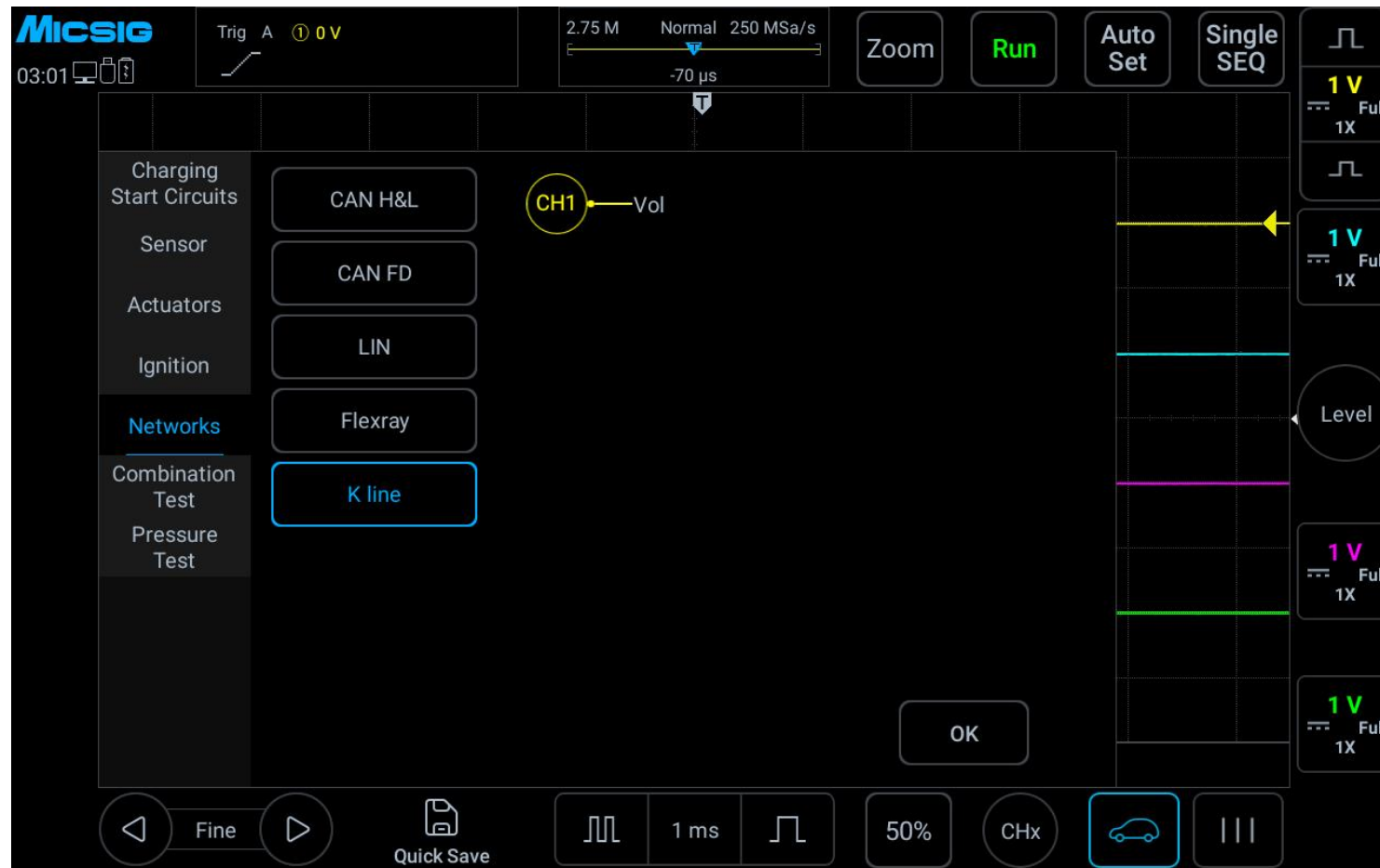


Figure 3-49 K line test

3.6 Combination Tests

The electronic faults of automobiles are sometimes more complicated. We need to use an AHO1 oscilloscope to perform combination testing, compare several waveforms that collected, and help users judge the fault by observing and analyzing the timing relationship and quantitative relationship between the waveforms. The AHO1 is a powerful tool to solve such complex problems.

3.6.1 Crankshaft + Camshaft

Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end is grounded with a black plug, and the red connector is pierced into the signal line of the crankshaft sensor with a needle; use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, and the other black end is grounded, the red connector is pierced into the signal line of the camshaft sensor with a needle probe.

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to perform combined test on crankshaft + camshaft, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-50:

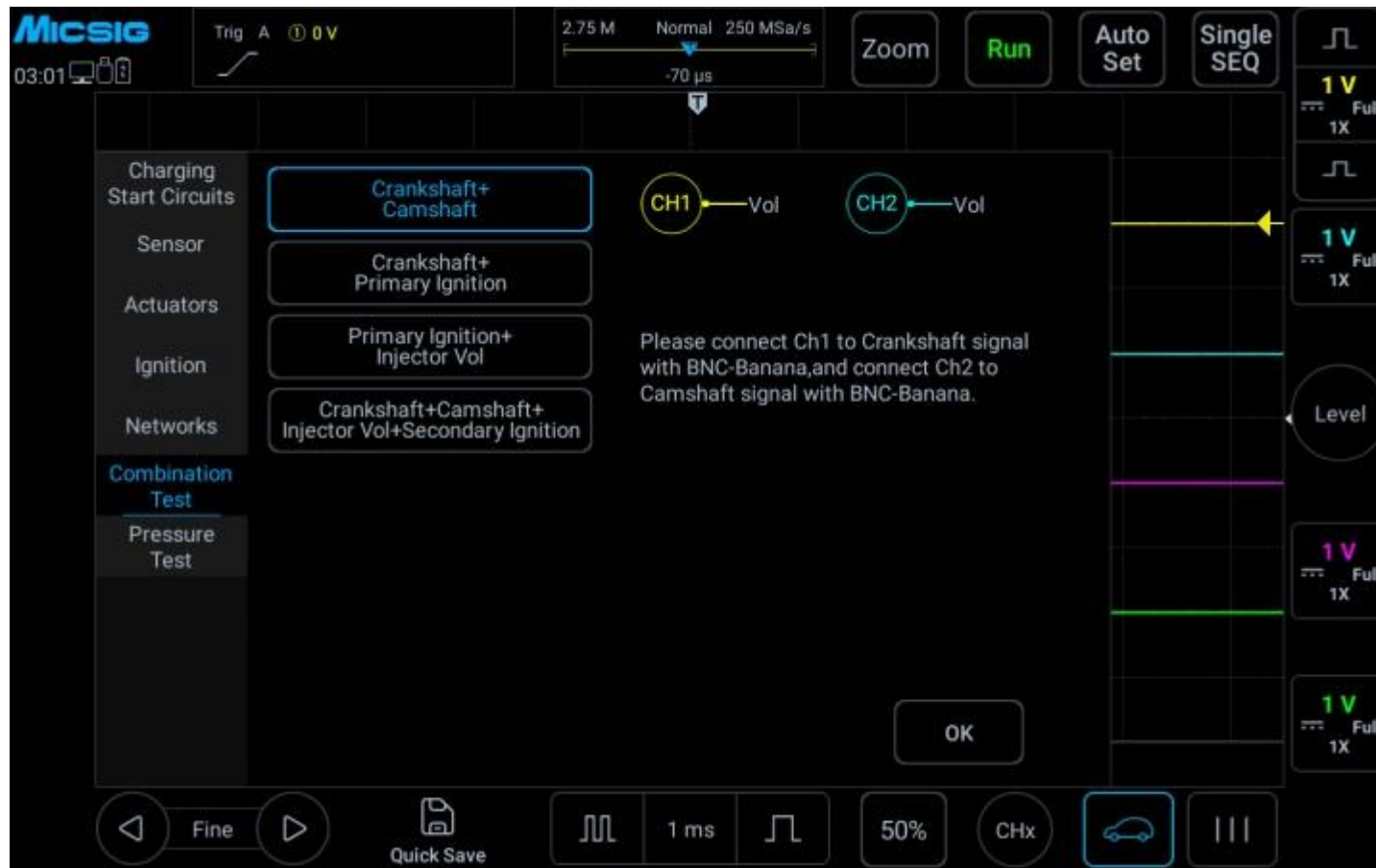


Figure 3-50 Crankshaft + Camshaft Combination Test

3.6.2 Crankshaft + Primary ignition

Measure the crankshaft and primary ignition at the same time, you can check whether the ignition advance angle is normal, and look for the cause of misfire at high engine speed. Check whether the crankshaft signal is normal or whether the primary ignition voltage and closing time are reached.

Use a P130A probe, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, and the other end is grounded with a black clip. Use a needle to pierce the signal line at the end of the injector plug, and hook the probe to the metal needle of the needle;

Use a P130A probe, connect one end to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, and the black clip on the other end to ground.

Use a needle to pierce the ground wire of the primary coil, and hook the probe to the metal needle of the needle;

Use AHO1 oscilloscope to perform combined test on crankshaft + primary ignition, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-51:



Figure 3-51 Crankshaft + Primary ignition test

3.6.3 Primary ignition + Injector voltage

If there is a problem with the startup or it is suddenly off, it may be necessary to test the primary ignition and the fuel injector at the same time. If the primary ignition fails, no fuel injector signal will be generated.

Use a P130A probe, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, and the other end is grounded with a black clip. Use a needle to pierce the signal line at the end of the injector plug, and hook the probe to the metal needle of the needle;

Use the P130A probe, one end is connected to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, and the other end is grounded with the black clip. Use a puncture needle to pierce the ground wire of the primary coil, and hook the probe to the metal needle of the puncture needle.

Use the AHO1 oscilloscope to perform a combined test on the primary ignition + injector voltage, the specific operation is shown in Figure 3-52:

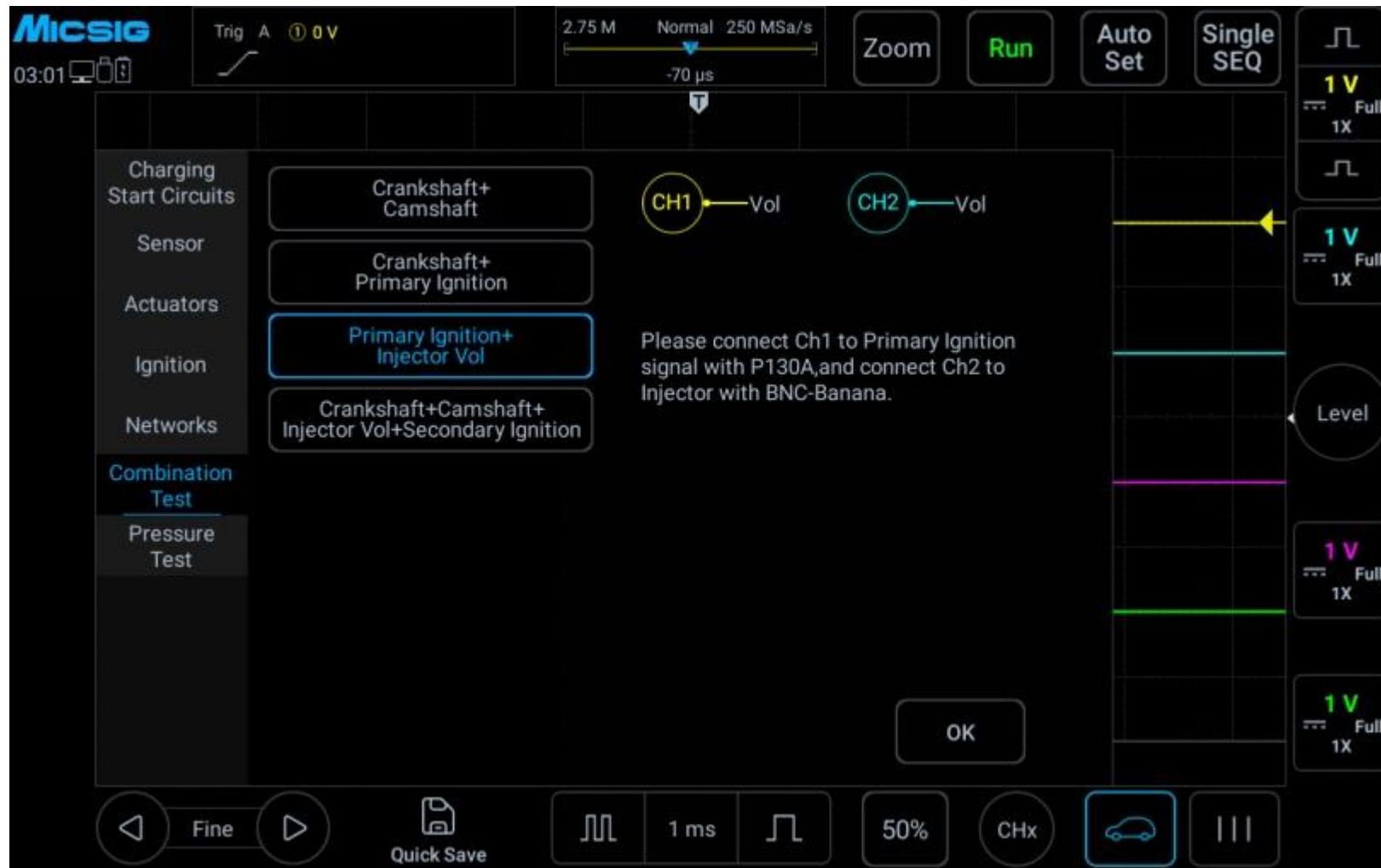


Figure 3-52 Primary ignition + Injector voltage

3.6.4 Crankshaft + Camshaft + Injector + Secondary Ignition

Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 1 of the oscilloscope, the other end is grounded with a black plug, and the red connector is pierced into the signal line of the crankshaft sensor with a needle;

Use a BNC to banana cable, one end is connected to channel 2 of the oscilloscope, the other end is grounded with a black plug, and the red connector is pierced into the signal line of the camshaft sensor with a needle;

Use a P130A probe, one end is connected to channel 3 of the oscilloscope, and the other end is grounded with a black clip. Use a needle to pierce the signal line at the end of the injector plug, and hook the probe to the metal needle of the needle;

Use a suitable secondary ignition probe, connect one end to channel 4 of the oscilloscope, and connect the other end to the secondary ignition part of the vehicle.

Turn on the key, start the vehicle, and check the waveform.

AHO1 oscilloscope can be used to perform combined test on crankshaft + camshaft + fuel injector + secondary ignition. The specific operation is shown in Figure 3-53.

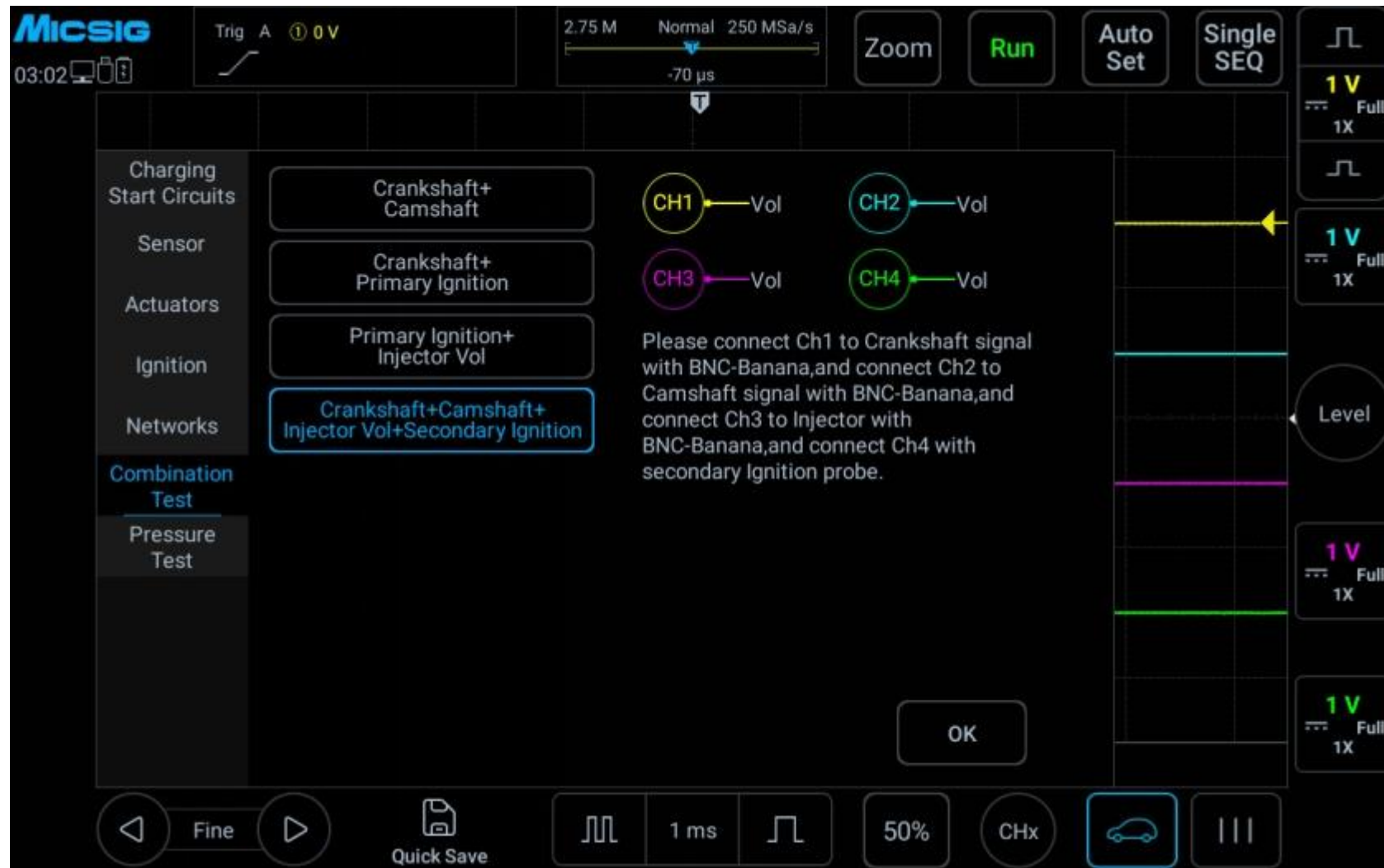


Figure 3-53 Combination test of Crankshaft + Camshaft + Injector + Secondary ignition

derstand the operation of buttons of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

3.7 Pressure Test

3.7.1 Intake Manifold

The AHO1 automotive oscilloscope can be used to test intake manifold pressure (allowing observation of pressure fluctuations, vacuum changes, and dynamic response), helping users analyze the condition of the intake system and identify potential faults. See Figure 3-54 for detailed operation.

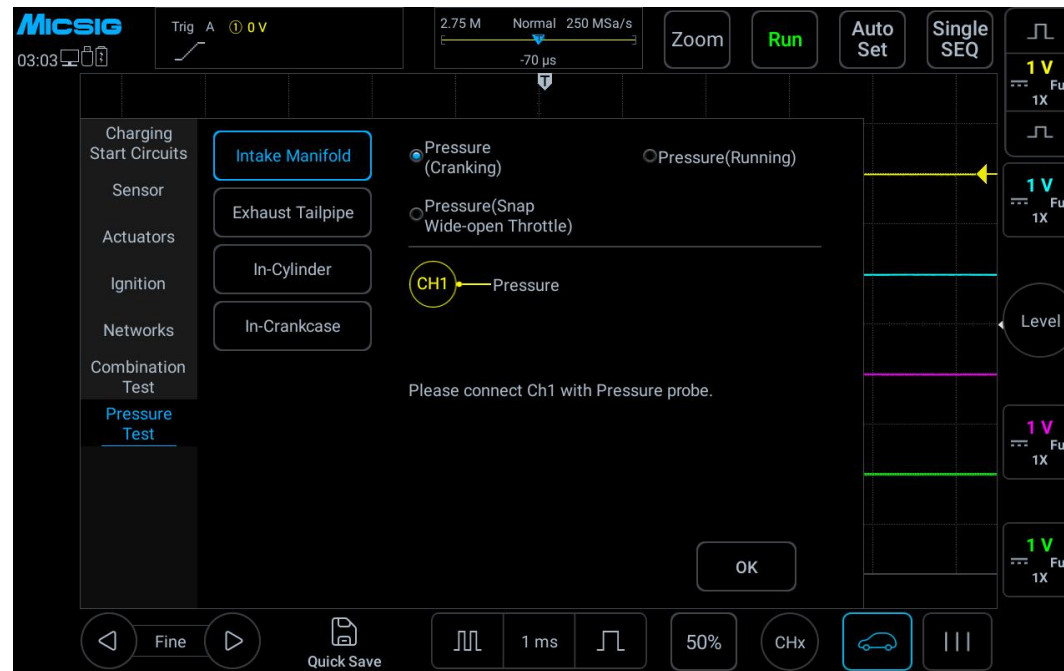


Figure 3-54 Intake Manifold Pressure Test

3.7.2 Exhaust Tailpipe

Exhaust tailpipe pressure reflects the flow condition of the exhaust system and the efficiency of engine exhaust.

Normally, the exhaust system should maintain low back pressure. If the tailpipe pressure is abnormally high, it may indicate a clogged catalytic converter, restricted exhaust pipe, or a faulty muffler.

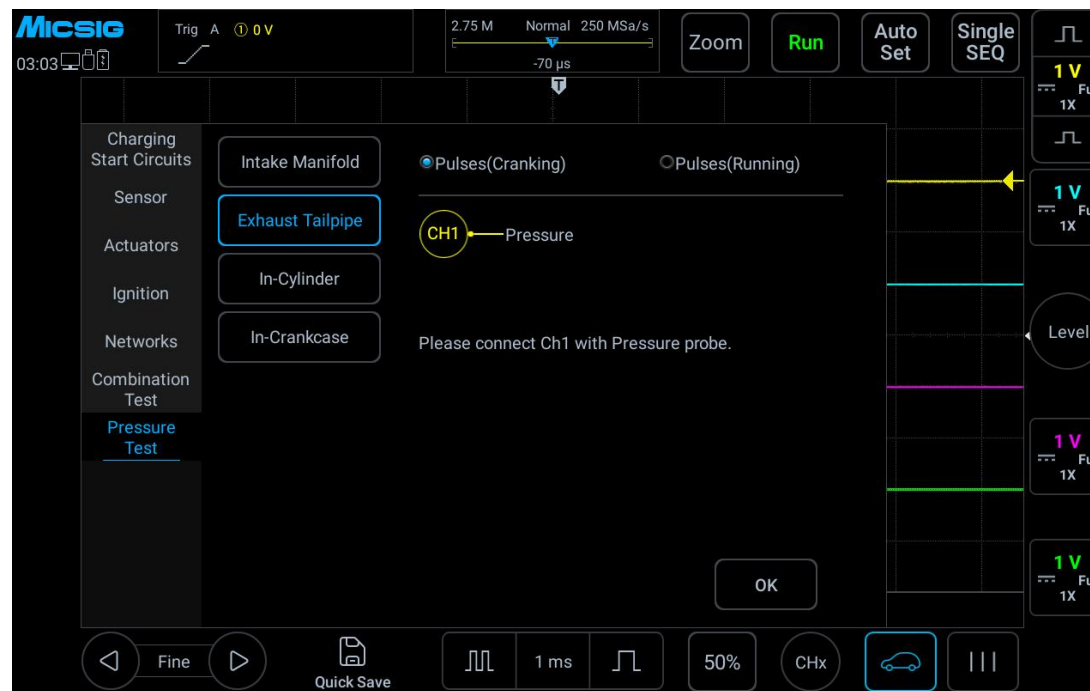


Figure 3-55 Exhaust Tailpipe Pressure Test

3.7.3 In-Cylinder

In-cylinder pressure is a critical parameter for evaluating engine combustion performance and mechanical condition. By analyzing the pressure waveform inside the cylinder, it is possible to assess valve sealing, piston ring wear, and valve timing accuracy. This provides valuable information for engine diagnostics.

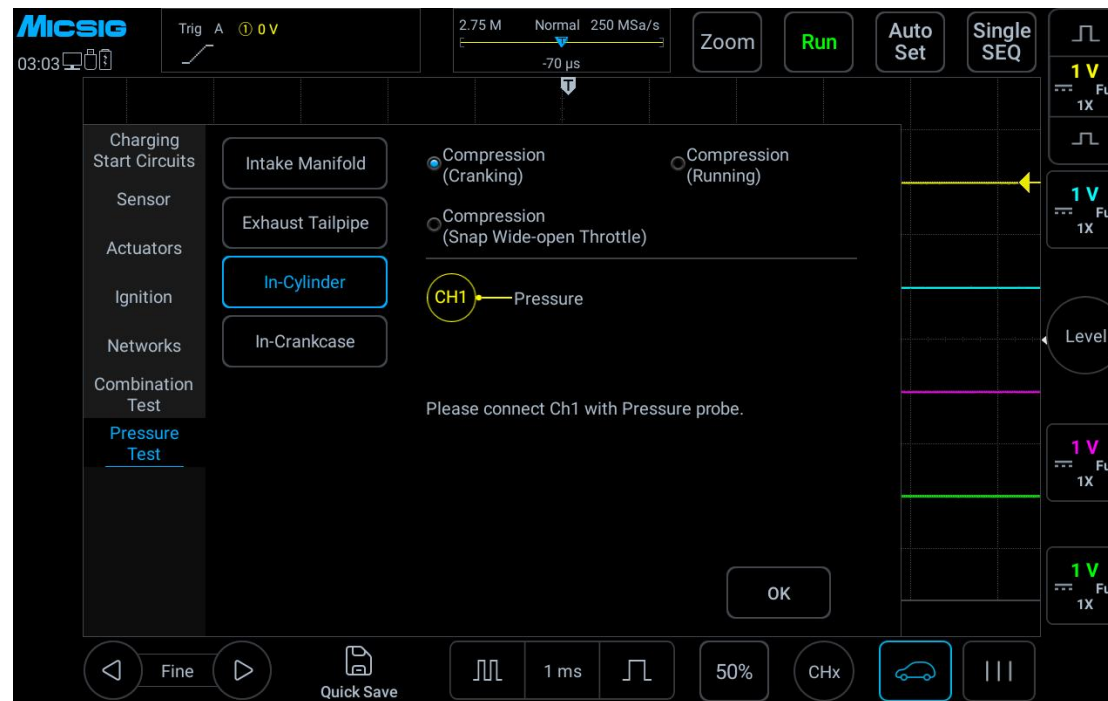


Figure 3-56 In-Cylinder Pressure Test

3.7.4 In-Crankcase

Crankcase pressure reflects internal engine leakage and the operating condition of the crankcase ventilation system.

Under normal conditions, the crankcase should maintain a slight negative pressure or be close to atmospheric pressure. Abnormally high pressure may indicate severe piston ring wear or a blocked ventilation system.



Figure 3-57 In-Crankcase Pressure Test

Chapter 4 Operate the Oscilloscope with Buttons

This chapter contains operating details of the oscilloscope with buttons. The button areas can be used to either operate oscilloscope without touch screen, or used with the touch screen. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the operation of buttons of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Function buttons
- Menu control keys
- Cursor
- Vertical system
- Horizontal system
- Trigger system
- Home page, screen lock



Figure 4-1 Button Panel

4.1 Function Buttons

Auto

Use  on the right function button area to turn on the Auto Set function. Each time you press “Auto”, the oscilloscope can recognize the type of input signal and adjust the control mode. It automatically adjusts the vertical scale, horizontal scale and trigger settings. Adjust to the waveform to the best display state.

For details, please refer to “[2.11 Use Auto](#)” in Chapter 2.

Run/Stop and Single SEQ

Press the Run/Stop button  to quickly freeze and capture the current signal waveform. When the oscilloscope is in the stop state, the button turns red . Click it again, and the waveform will continue to run.

Press the Single Sequence button  for a single acquisition. The oscilloscope will display the waveform of the single acquisition. In the scrolling screen and large time base modes, the acquisition will stop when the screen is full. When in the single sequence waiting state, the button turns green .

For details, please refer to Chapter 11, "11.2 Run/Stop Button and Single Sequence Button".

Multimeter

Press the button  on the oscilloscope interface to enter the multimeter function. At this time, the button light



will turn on. Press the button again to return to the oscilloscope interface.

Screen Capture

Press the power button  twice in a row to enable the screen capture function of the oscilloscope.

Home Page

Press this button  to switch to the home page of the oscilloscope desktop. For details, please refer to ["Chapter 13 Home Page Function"](#).

Screen Lock

Long press the Home button  for 2 seconds, and the screen will be in the locked state. At this time, the touchscreen function of the oscilloscope will be locked and unavailable. Long press the Home button again to unlock the screen.

4.2 Menu Navigation Button

Menu opening and closing

Press  to open or close the top menu.

Press  to open or close the bottom menu.

Menu switching

Use knob 1  in the menu control area to switch menus. Press to select the menu and automatically enter the next menu. Press to return  to the previous menu.

4.3 Cursor

- Cursor on and off: Press  button to turn on the horizontal cursor, press  button to turn on the vertical cursor.
- Cursor switching: Press knob 1  and knob 2  in the menu control area to switch between cursor and cursor linkage.
- Cursor movement: In the non-linked state, rotating knob 1  can control the X1 or Y1 cursor, and knob



2 can control the X2 or Y2 cursor; in the linked state, rotating knob 1



, the cursor will move in the opposite direction at the same time, rotating knob 2 , the cursor will move in the same direction at the same time.

4.4 Horizontal System

Adjust the horizontal time base: Rotate the time base knob  to adjust the horizontal time base of all analog channels (current channel).

Adjust the horizontal position: In the horizontal system control area , rotate the horizontal position



knob to move the horizontal position of the waveforms of all analog channels (current channel). Press the



horizontal position knob to move the trigger positions of all analog channels (current channel) to the horizontal position. The center position of the direction.

Press  to turn Zoom on or off. When Zoom is turned on, the button  will be lit. Rotate the horizontal



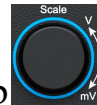
position knob to move the horizontal position of the Zoom window.

For details, please refer to “[4.5 Zoom Mode](#)” in Chapter 4.

4.5 Vertical System

Analog Channel

Open/close: Press the analog channel button , , , , , , to cycle through the functions: open the channel, switch the current channel, and close the channel. When the channel is open, the button lights will light up , , , , , .



Adjust the vertical sensitivity: Rotate the vertical gear knob to adjust the vertical sensitivity of the current channel so that the waveform is displayed on the screen at a suitable size.

Adjust the vertical position: In the vertical system control area , rotate the vertical position knob 

to adjust the vertical position of the current channel. Press the vertical position knob  to move the current

channel waveform to the vertical center of the screen.

Menu opening and selection: In the vertical system control area , press  to open the current channel menu. Use knob 1  in the menu control area to select the menu. Press to select the menu and automatically enter the next menu. Press  to return to the previous menu.

Bus Channel

Long press the button  until it lights up orange, and the S1 channel will be opened. Click  to open the menu of this channel. Long press the button  again to close the S1 channel.

Long press the button  until it lights up blue, and the S2 channel will be opened. Click  to open the menu of this channel. Long press the button  again to close the S2 channel.

4.6 Trigger System

Adjusting the trigger level: In the trigger system control area , rotate the trigger level knob  to adjust the current trigger level.

Trigger source switching: Press the trigger source switching button to switch the trigger source.

Edge and polarity switching: Press the corresponding button  to switch the edge (rising, falling, dual-edge) or polarity (positive, negative, any) according to the current trigger mode .

Adjusting the trigger hold-off time: Rotate Knob 1  and Knob 2  in the menu control area to roughly and finely adjust the trigger hold-off time respectively.

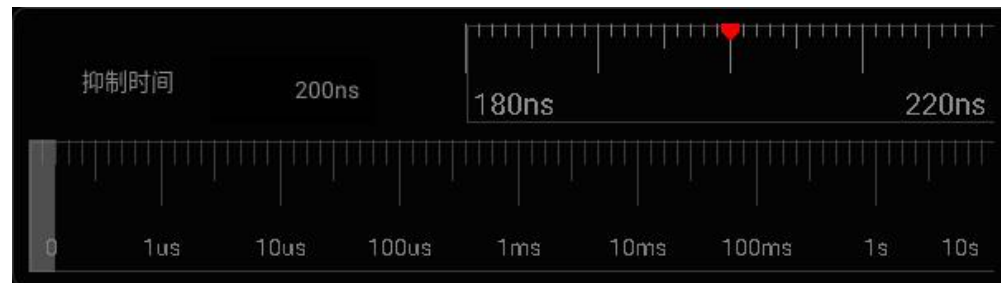


Figure 4-2 Trigger hold-off time

For details, please refer to “[Chapter 7 Trigger System](#)”.

Chapter 5 Horizontal System

This chapter contains the detailed information of the horizontal system of the oscilloscope. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the set functions and operation of the horizontal system of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Move the waveform horizontally
- Adjust the horizontal time base (time/div)
- Pan and zoom single or stopped acquisitions
- Roll, XY
- Zoom mode

5.1 Move the Waveform Horizontally

Put one finger on the waveform display area to swipe left and right, for the coarse adjustment of the waveform position horizontally of all analog channels; after moving the waveform, tap the fine adjustment button in the lower left corner of the screen for fine adjustment.

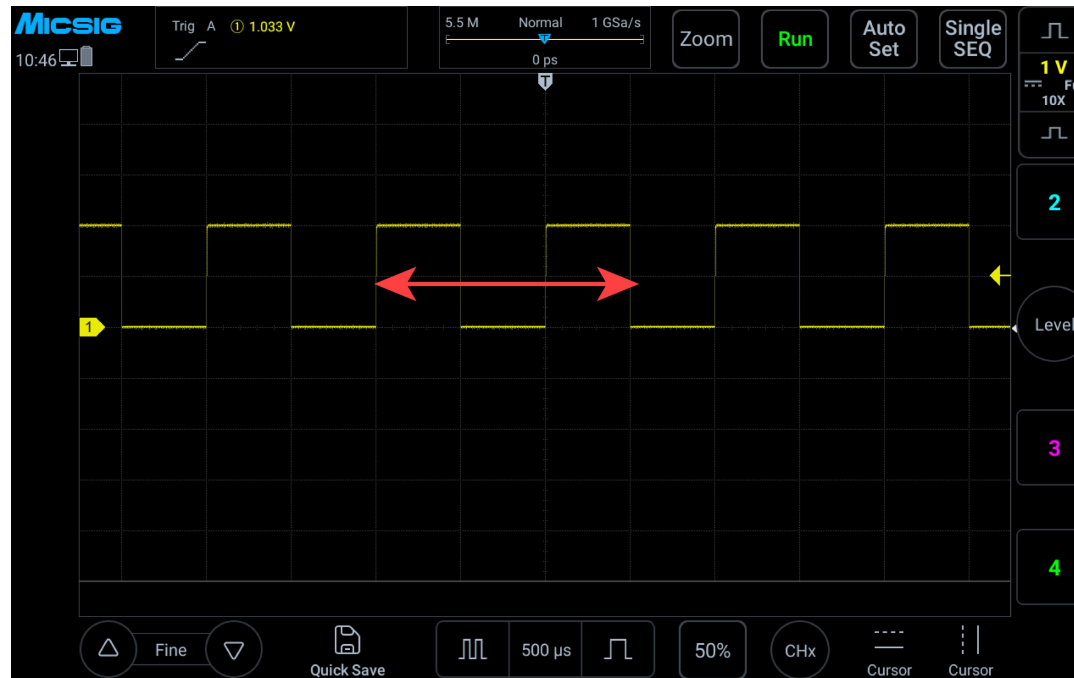
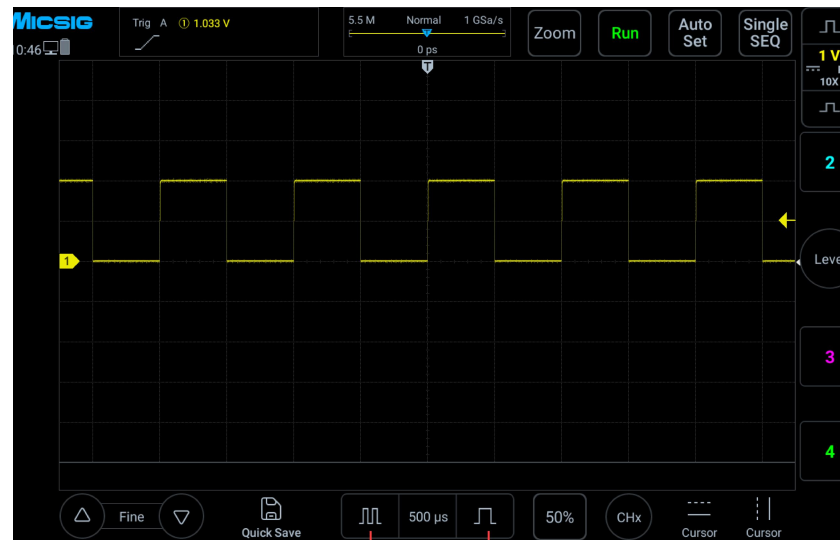


Figure 5-1 Move the Waveform Horizontally on the Screen

5.2 Adjust the Horizontal Time Base (time/div)

Method 1: Soft Keys

Tap ,  buttons to adjust the horizontal time base of all analog channels (current channels). Tap  button to increase the horizontal time base; tap  button to zoom out the horizontal time base (see Figure 5-2 Adjust the Horizontal Time Base). The horizontal time base is stepped in 1-2-5, while the waveform changes as the time base changes.



Increase time base Decrease time base

Figure 5-2 Adjust the Horizontal Time Base

Method 2: Time Base Knob

Tap **10 ms** to open the time base list (see Figure 5-3 Horizontal Time Base List), then tap the list to select the appropriate time base. The time base with the blue filled background is the currently selected time base.

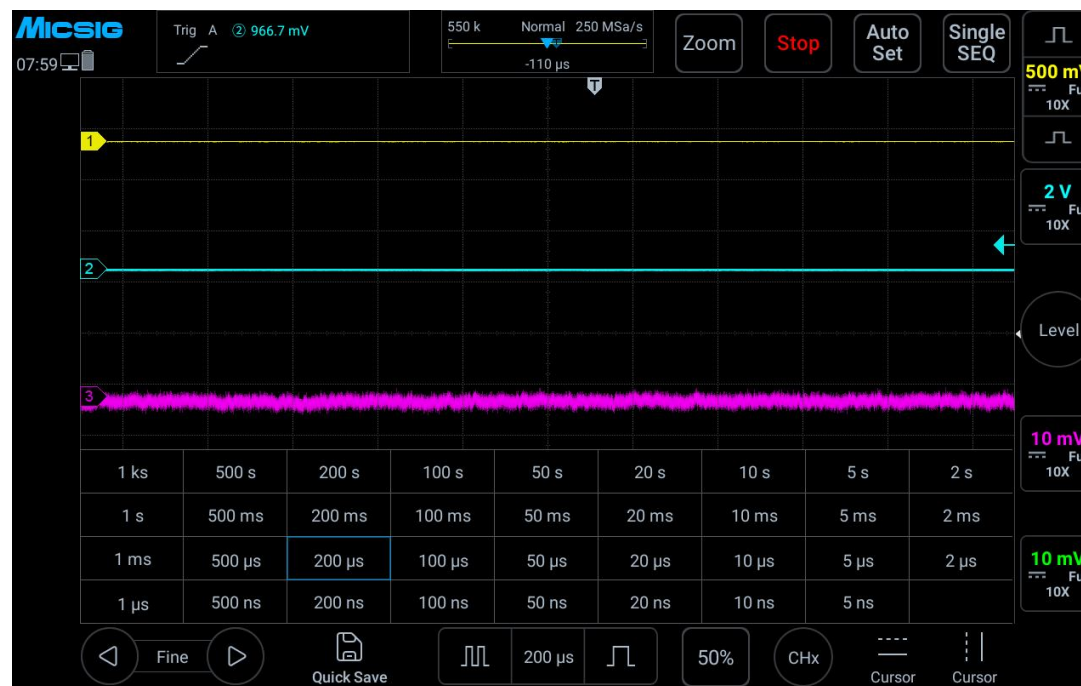


Figure 5-3 Horizontal Time Base Knob

5.3 Pan and Zoom Single or Stopped Acquisitions

After the oscilloscope is stopped, the stopped display screen may contain several acquired data with useful information, but only the data in the last acquisition can be horizontally moved and zoomed. The data of the single acquisition or stopped acquisition is moved horizontally and zoomed. For details, refer to “[5.1 Move the Waveform Horizontally](#)” and “[5.2 Adjust the Horizontal Time Base \(time/div\)](#)”.

5.5 Roll, XY

In the main menu, tap the soft key **Display**, then select the desired time base mode. The time base mode is divided into YT, ROLL, and XY.

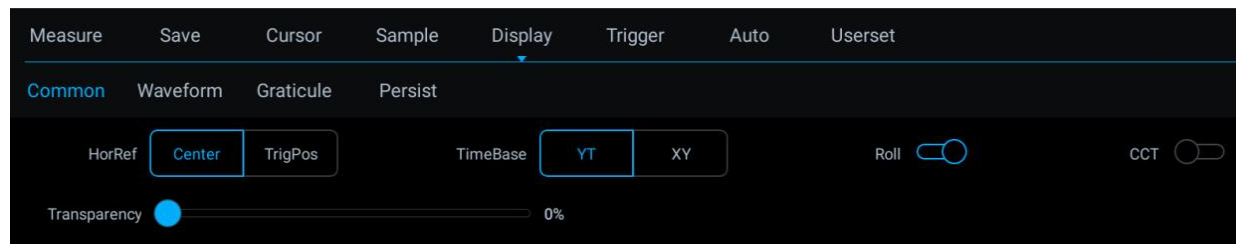


Figure 5-4 Display Mode

YT——Normal View Mode of Oscilloscope

In YT mode, the relative relationship between vertical voltage and horizontal time is displayed. Y axis represents the voltage, X axis represents the time, and the waveform is displayed after triggering (waveform displayed from left to right).

Note: When the time base is large (such as 200ms and above), sometimes the waveform will not be displayed for a long time; this is because in YT mode, the waveform must be triggered before display. It is closely related to the time base and can be roughly calculated as: the number of divisions on the left side of the trigger position * time base level position; if you want to reduce the waiting time, move the trigger position to the left.

The case that trigger position is moved out of the waveform screen is not considered here.

ROLL——ROLL Mode

In ROLL mode, the waveform rolls from right to left to refresh the display (see Figure 5-6 ROLL Mode). The horizontal time base adjustment range of the ROLL mode in the running state is 200ms/div~1ks/div.

In ROLL mode, trigger related information is invalid, including trigger position, trigger level, trigger voltage, etc.

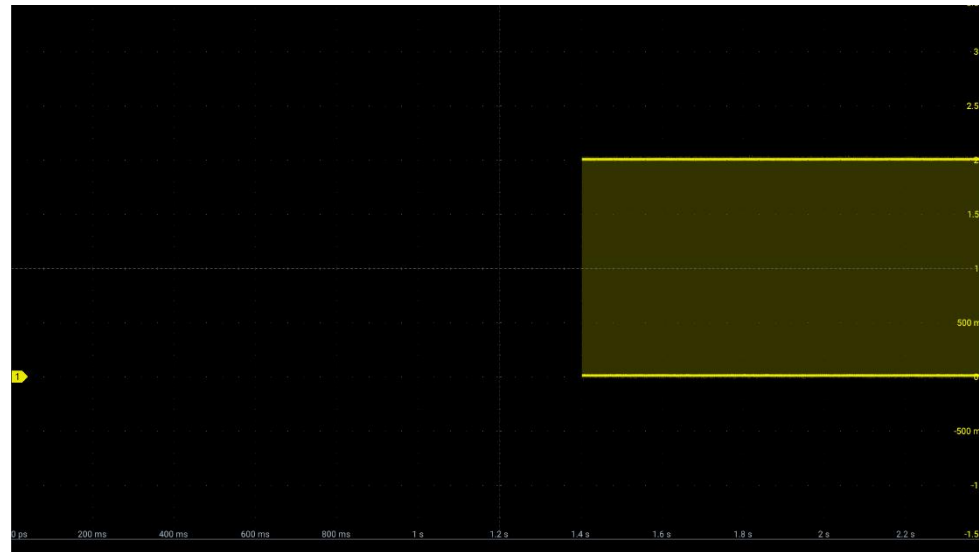


Figure 5-5 ROLL Mode

In ROLL mode, press **Run/Stop** to stop waveform display; press **Run/Stop** again to clear waveform display and restart acquisition; press **SEQ** to execute single sequence, it will stop automatically after completing a full screen acquisition.

ROLL mode is generally used to observe waveforms with frequencies below 5 Hz.

ROLL mode is defaulted as open. When the time base is greater than 100ms, it automatically enters the ROLL

mode. If the signal to be triggered under a large time base needs to be viewed, turn off the ROLL mode.

Roll mode on and off: In the main menu, tap the soft key **Display**. In the “Common” option, you can turn the roll mode on and off (refer to Figure 5-6). When the roll mode is on and the time base is within 200ms~1ks, the oscilloscope automatically enters the roll mode.

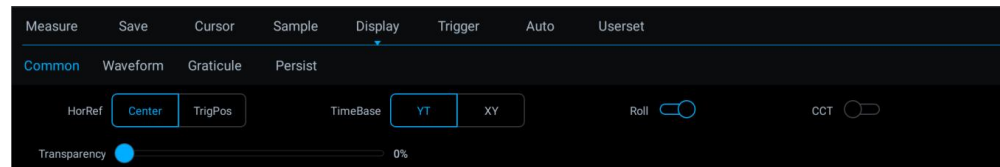


Figure 5-6 Roll Mode On/Off

XY——XY Mode

The vertical amount of CH1 is displayed on the horizontal axis in XY mode, and the vertical amount of CH2 is displayed on the vertical axis (see Figure 5-7 XY Mode).

You can use XY mode to compare the frequency and phase relationship of two signals.

XY mode can be used for sensors to display stress-displacement, flow-pressure, voltage-frequency or voltage-current, for example: plotting a diode curve.

You can also use the cursor to measure the waveform in XY mode.

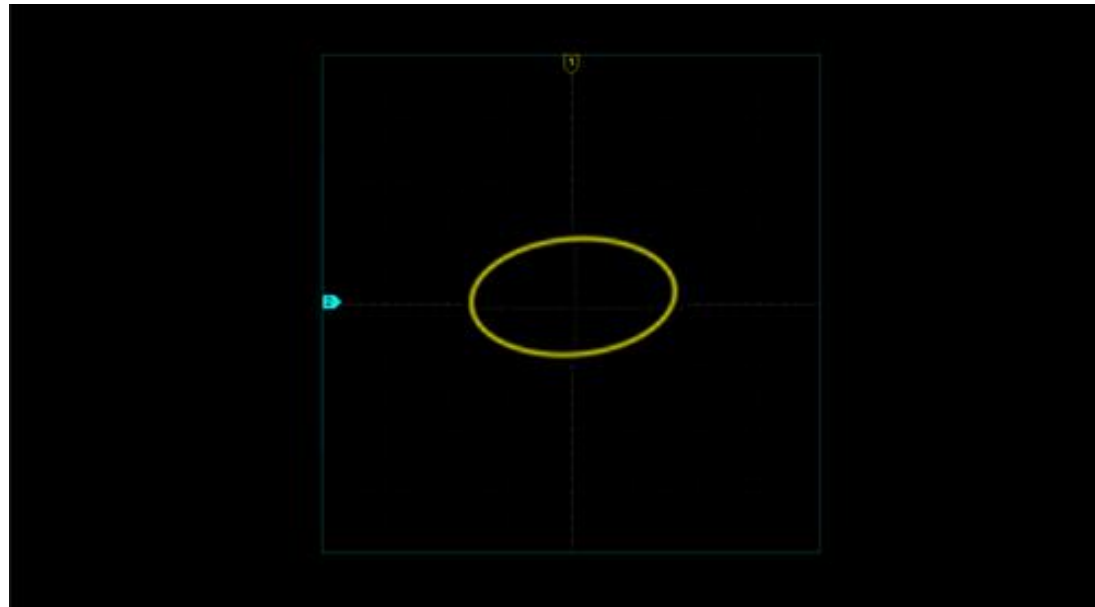


Figure 5-7 XY Mode

XY Mode Example

This exercise shows the usual practice of XY display mode by measuring the phase difference between two signals of the same frequency using the Lissajous method.

- 1) Connect sine wave signals to CH1 and connect sine wave signals of the same frequency and different phases

to CH2.

- 2) Press “Auto” set button, tap “Display” in the main menu, then select “XY” in “Time Base”.
- 3) Drag signals so that they are centered on the display screen. Adjust the vertical sensitivity of CH1 and CH2, and extend signals for viewing.

The phase difference (θ) can be calculated using the following formula (assuming that the amplitudes of the two channels are the same):

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

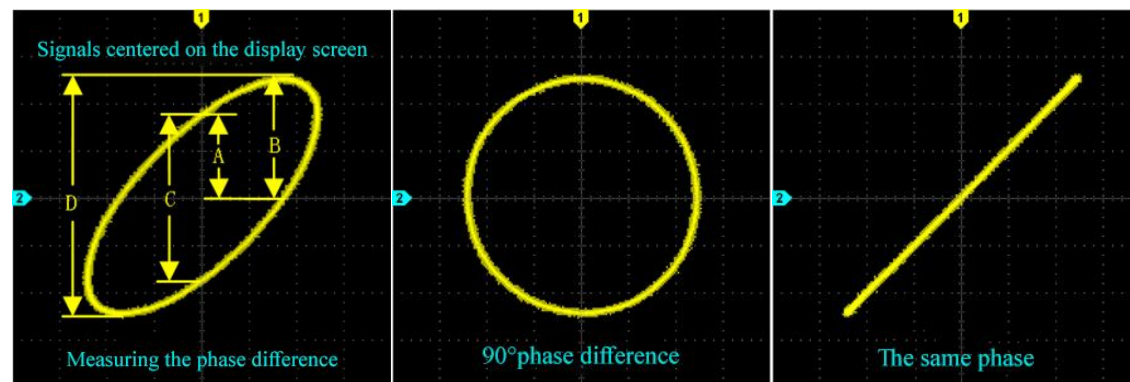


Figure 5-8 XY Time Base Mode Signal, Center on the Display Screen

- 4) Tap the “Cursor” button to open the horizontal cursor.
- 5) Set the cursor y2 at the top of the signal and the cursor y1 at the bottom of the signal. Record the Δy value in the upper right corner of the screen.
- 6) Move y1 and y2 cursors to the intersection point of the signal and the y-axis. Record the Δy value again.

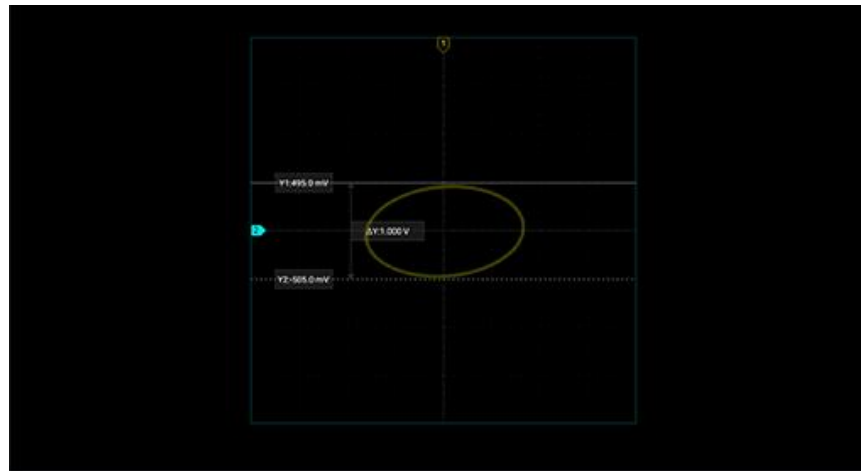


Figure 5-9 Phase Difference Measurement and Using the Cursor

- 7) The following formula is used to calculate the phase difference.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{Y_2}{Y_1}; \quad \theta = \arcsin\frac{Y_2}{Y_1}$$

For example, if the first Δy value is 9.97V, the second Δy value is 5.72V:

$$\sin\theta = \frac{5.72}{9.97}; \quad \theta = \arcsin\frac{5.72}{9.97}$$

5.5 Zoom Mode

Zoom is a horizontally expanded version of the normal display. Open the zoom function, the display is divided into two parts (see Figure 5-10 Zoom Interface). The upper part of the display screen shows the normal display window view and the lower part shows the zoomed display window.

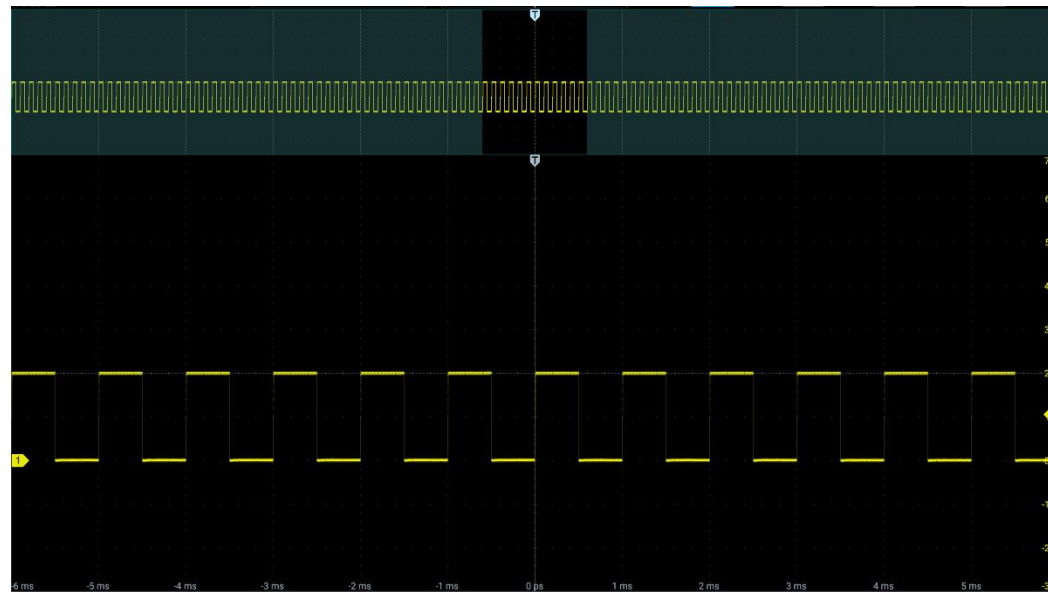


Figure 5-10 Zoom Interface

Zoom window view is the enlarged portion of the normal display window. You can use “Zoom” to view a portion of the normal window that is horizontally expanded to learn more about signal analysis

Zoom on/off:

Open the pull-up menu and tap  button to turn the zoom function on/off.

Zoom window is framed in a box on the normal window, and the other portion is covered by gray shade not

displayed in the zoom window. This box shows the normal scan portion that was zoomed in the lower bottom.

Tap the time base button to adjust the time base of the zoom window. The size of the box in the normal window changes according to the time base of the zoom window.

Drag the waveform of the zoom window horizontally to adjust the waveform position. The box in the main window moves oppositely against the waveform; or directly drag the box in the normal window to quickly locate the waveform to be viewed.

Note:

- 1) The minimum time base is displayed in the normal window when the waveform in the screen is exactly within the memory depth. If the current time base is smaller than the minimum time base in the normal window at the current memory depth, when the zoom window is opened, the time base in the normal window is automatically set to the minimum time base in the normal window at the current memory depth.
- 2) The cursor, math waveform, and reference waveform are not displayed in the normal window, but can be displayed in the Zoom window.

- 3) If Roll mode is stopped, Zoom mode can be turned on, and tap “Run/Stop” to automatically turn off Zoom mode.

Chapter 6 Vertical System

This chapter contains the detailed information of the vertical system of the oscilloscope. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the set functions and operation of the vertical system of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

Open/close channel, set the current channel

Adjust vertical sensitivity

Adjust vertical position

Open channel menu

The figure below shows the “CH1 Channel Menu” displayed after opening the CH1 channel menu.

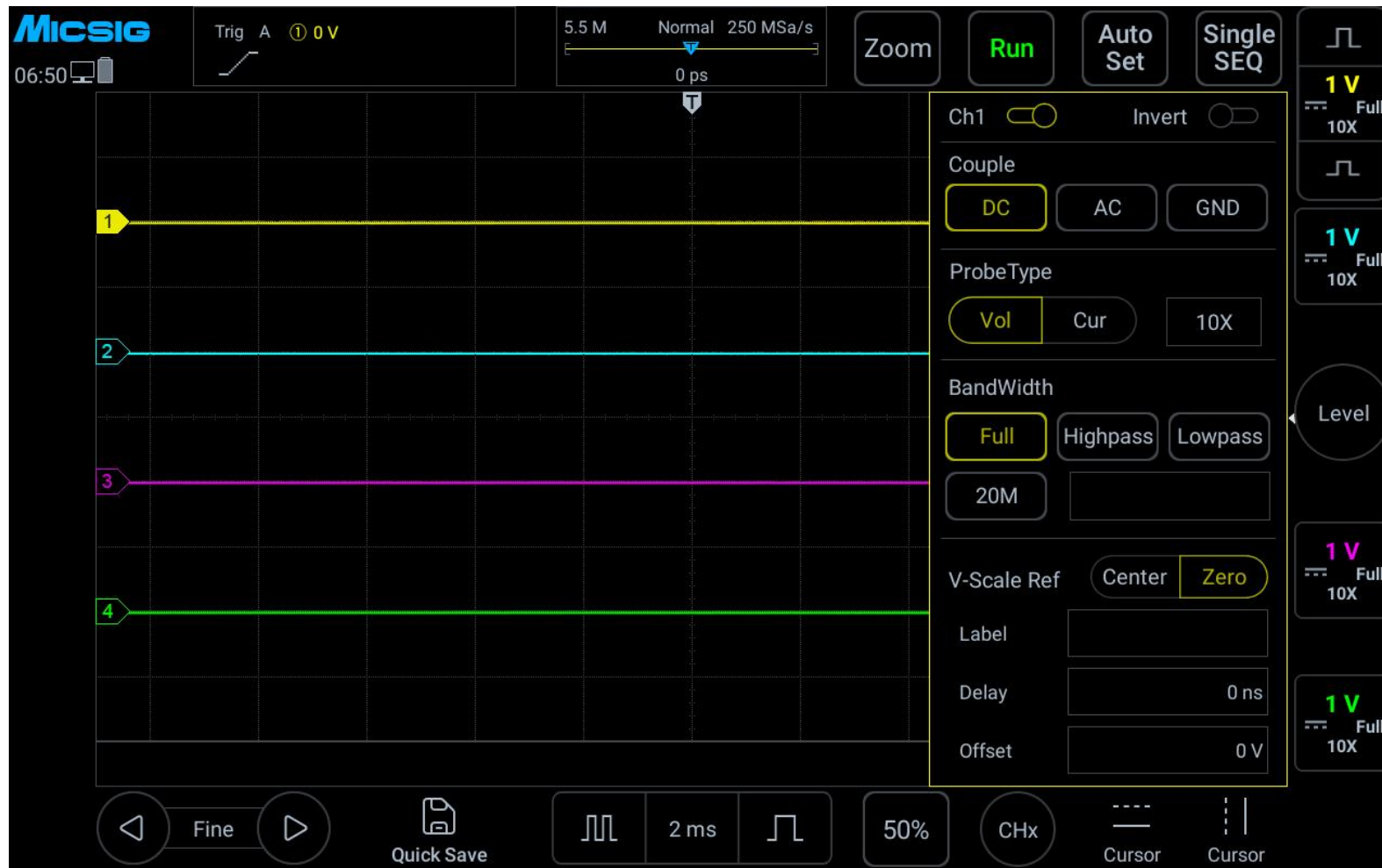


Figure 6-1 Channel Menu Display Interface

6.1 Open/Close Waveform (Channel, Math, Reference Waveforms)

The channel icons , , , , ,  on the right side of the oscilloscope waveform display area (swipe up or down to switch to math channel and reference channel) correspond to the six channels of CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, math function and reference channel. The channel icons in open state will show like ,

, , , , . Swipe right to close the desired channel.

Current channel: The oscilloscope can display multiple waveforms at the same time, but only one waveform is preferentially displayed on the uppermost layer, and the channel that is preferentially displayed on the uppermost layer is called the current channel. The channel indicator for the current channel is solid, and the channel indicator for the non-current channel is hollow, as shown in Figure 6-2.

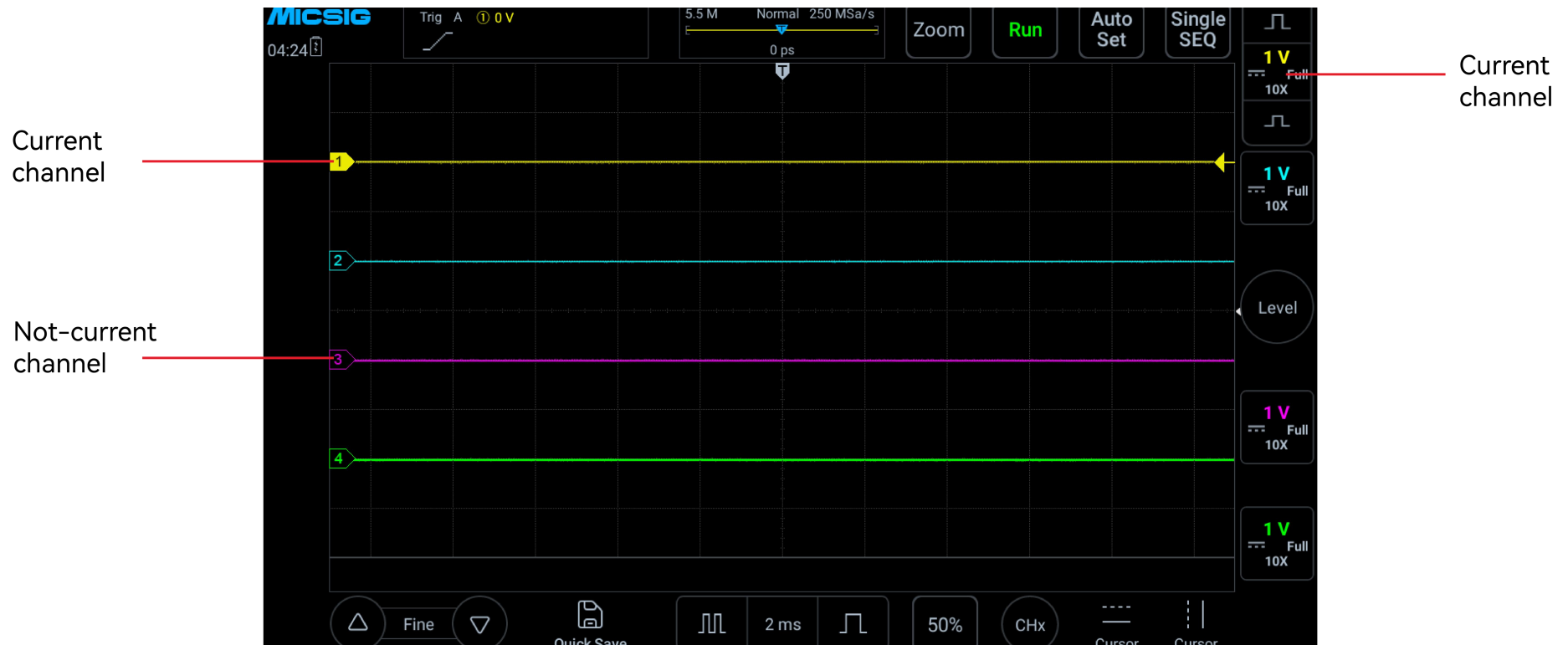


Figure 6-2 Current Channel and Non-Current Channel

The display content of the oscilloscope channel display interface includes the vertical scale, vertical scale sensitivity button, coupling mode, invert, bandwidth limitation of the channel, as shown in Figure 6-3.

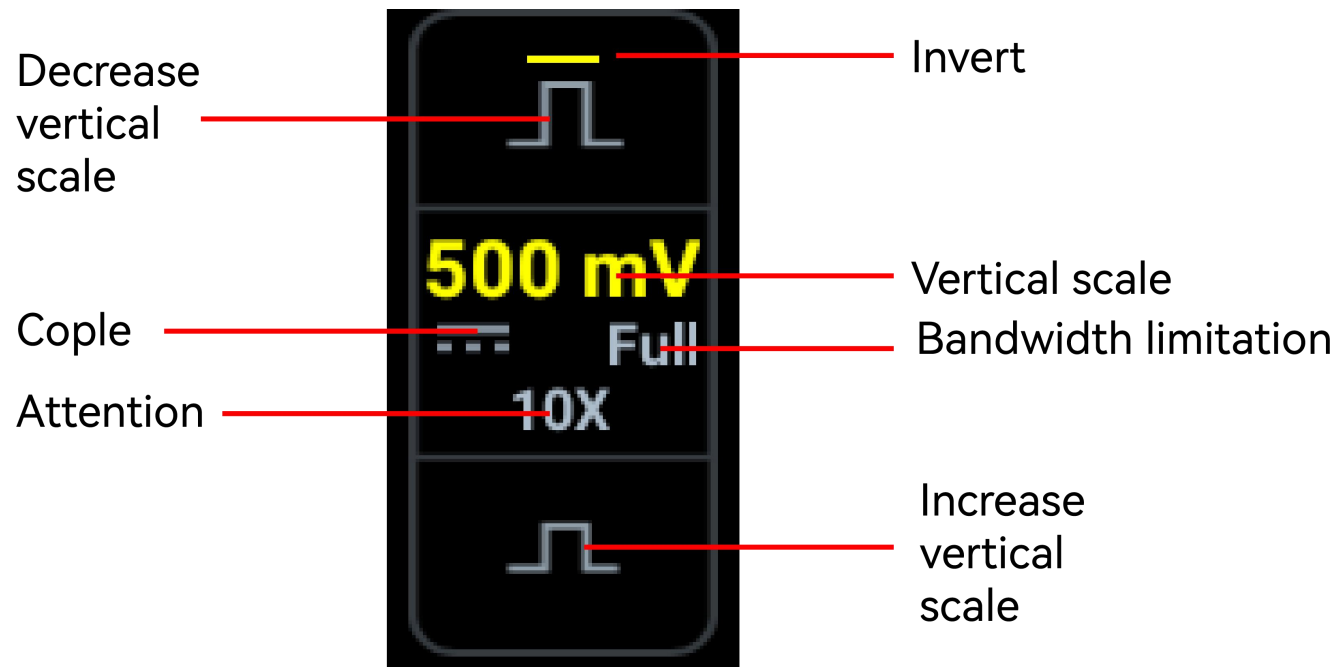


Figure 6-3 Channel Display Interface

When CH1 is on, but the state is not the current channel, tap CH1 waveform or vertical sensitivity or channel indicator  or vertical sensitivity button or current channel selection button to set CH1 as the current channel, as shown in Figure 6-4.

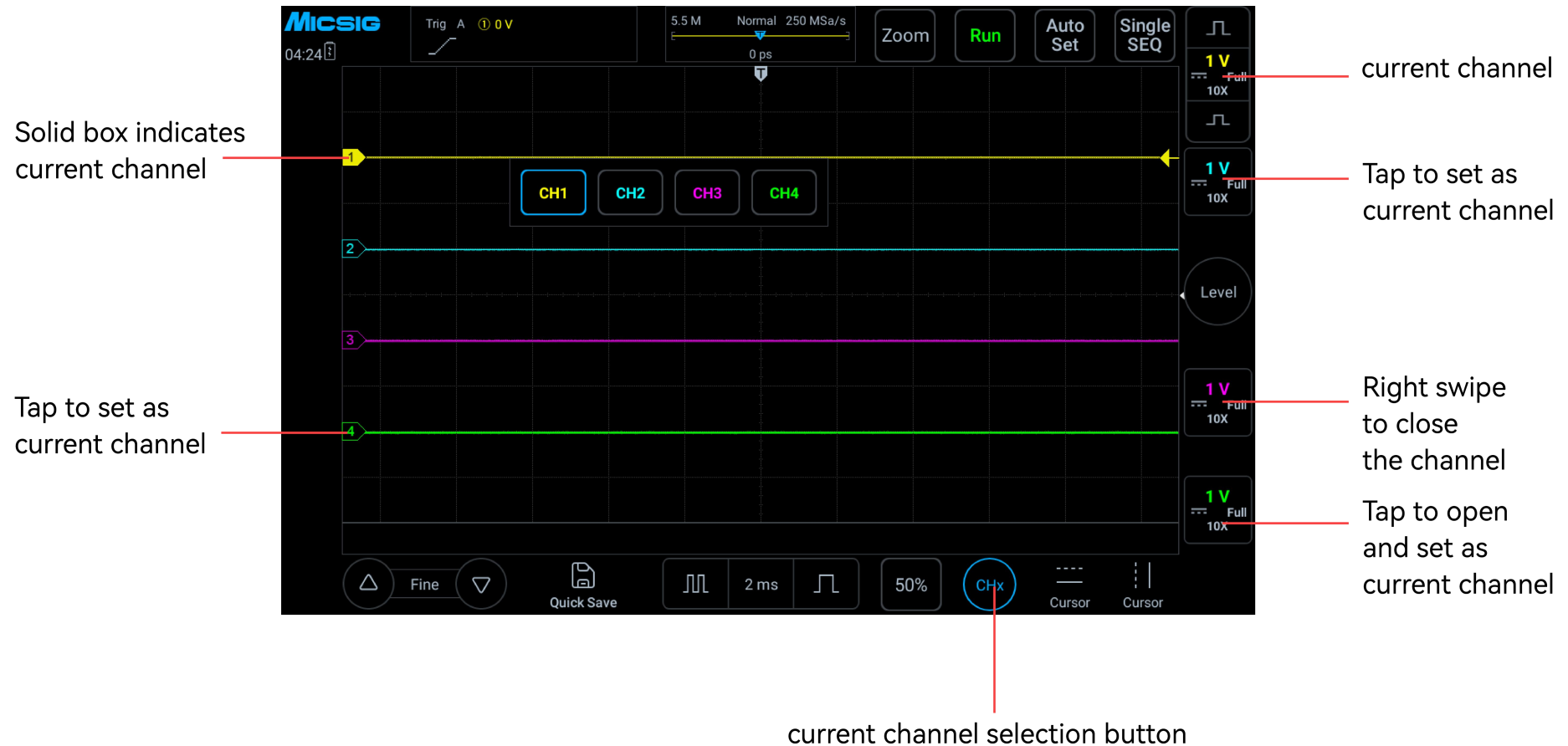


Figure 6-4 Channel Open, Close and Switching



2. Tap to select current channel

1. Tap current channel set button

Figure 6-5 Using the Current Channel Selection Button

Tap the current channel icon at the bottom of the screen to pop up the current channel switching menu and press the button to light it up, as shown in Figure 6-5. Tap the button in the menu to switch the current channel. When this function is opened:

- a. the current channel may be switched in the channel switching menu;
- b. the current channel menu can be moved anywhere on the screen;
- c. only the open channel is displayed in the channel switching menu;
- d. when the math or reference waveform is opened, the current channel switching menu is automatically opened.

6.2 Adjust Vertical Sensitivity

Tap the vertical sensitivity  or  buttons on the right side of the channel icon to adjust the vertical display of the waveform corresponding to the channel, so that the waveform is displayed on the screen at an appropriate size.

The vertical sensitivity scale (V/div) after each adjustment is displayed on the channel icon. For example,



means that the current vertical sensitivity of CH1 is 1.0V/div.

The vertical sensitivity coefficient adjusts the vertical sensitivity of the analog channel in steps of 1-2-5 (the probe attenuation coefficient is 1X), and the vertical sensitivity range of 1:1 probe is 1mV/div-10V/div.

6.3 Adjust Vertical Position

The method of adjusting vertical position is as follows:

- 1) Coarse adjustment: In the waveform display area, hold the waveform and put one finger to slide up and down for changing the vertical position of the waveform.
- 2) Fine adjustment: Click the fine adjustment button in the lower left corner of the screen to fine adjust the vertical position of the waveform for the current channel.

6.4 Open Channel Menu

Right swipe the channel icon to open the desired channel menu.

The channel menu is shown in Figure 6-6. Channel waveform inversion, channel bandwidth limit, probe type,

probe attenuation factor, channel coupling mode, vertical expansion reference, channel label and channel on/off can be set in the vertical menu.

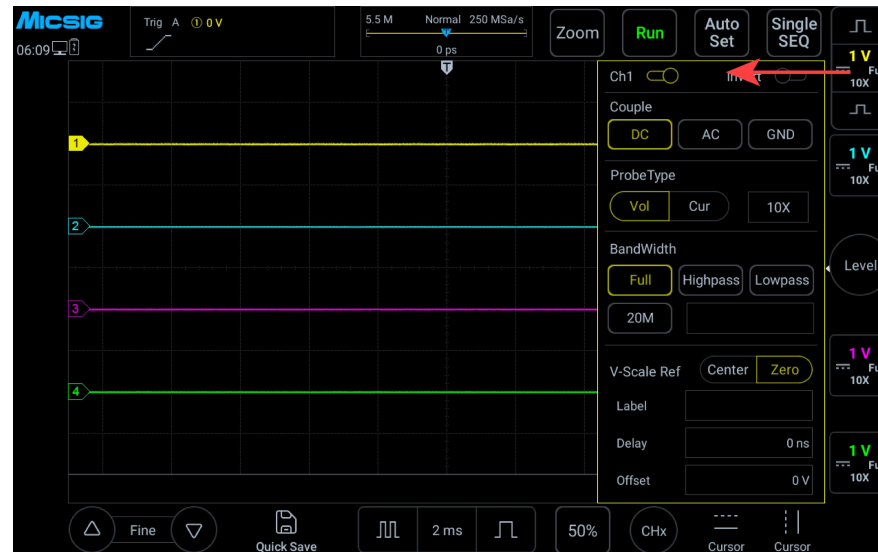


Figure 6-6 Channel menu

6.4.1 Set Channel Coupling

DC: DC coupling. Both the DC component and the AC component of the measured signal can pass, and can be used to view waveforms as low as 0 Hz without large DC offset.

AC: AC coupling. Measured DC signal is blocked, and only the AC component can be allowed to pass, and used to view waveforms with large DC offsets.

GND: Internal input ground, disconnecting from external input.

The oscilloscope is connected to the square wave signal with a frequency of 1KHz, an amplitude of 2V and an offset of 1V. The waveforms of the channel couplings of DC, AC, and GND are shown in Figures 6-7, 6-8, and 6-9.

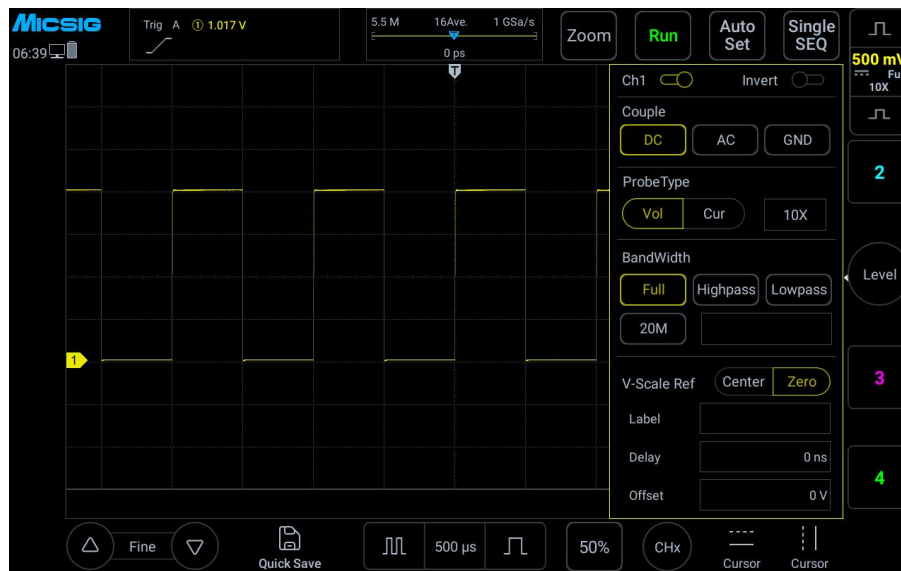


Figure 6-7 DC Coupling

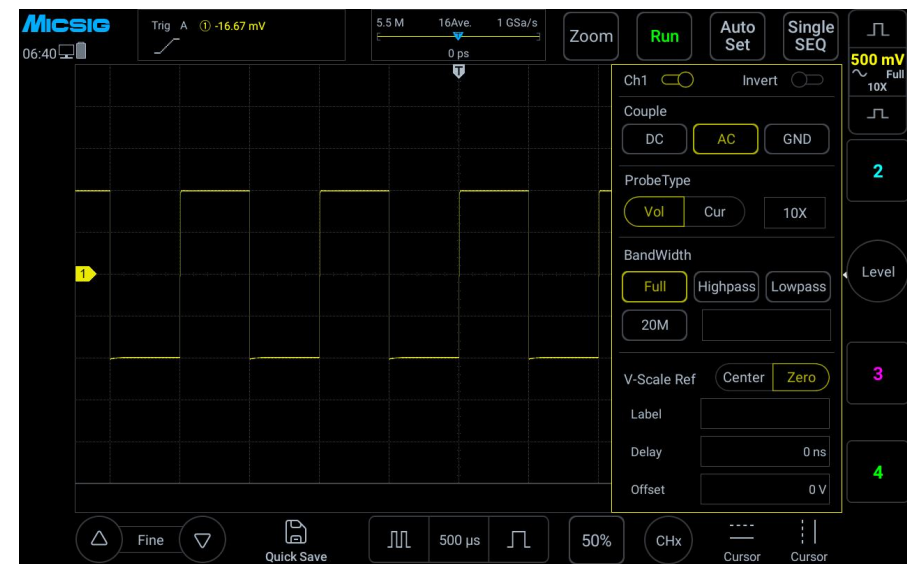


Figure 6-8 AC Coupling



Figure 6-9 GND Coupling

Note: This setting is only valid for the current channel. To switch from the current channel, just tap the channel icon, channel indicator icon or horizontal position pointed by the channel indicator icon for direct switching. You do not need to exit the menu.

6.4.2 Set Bandwidth Limit

Open the channel menu, find the “Bandwidth” selection box in the channel menu, set bandwidth limit, high-pass filtering and low-pass filtering as needed.

Full Bandwidth: Allows signals of all frequencies to pass.

20M Bandwidth: Only signals with frequencies below 20MHz are allowed to pass, and signals above 20MHz are effectively attenuated.

High Pass: Only signals above the lower limit of the currently set frequency are allowed to pass.

Select high pass, tap the frequency box , open the frequency setting interface, tap “MHz” and “KHz” to select the frequency scale, drag or tap the slide bar for coarse adjustment of the maximum frequency allowed to pass, tap “+”, “-” buttons to precisely adjust the frequency.

Low pass: Only signals below the currently set frequency upper limit are allowed to pass. (with the settings same as High Pass)

The difference in bandwidth limitation can be visualized by the waveform. The full bandwidth is shown in Figure

6-10, the 20M bandwidth is shown in Figure 6-11, the high pass is shown in Figure 6-12, and the low pass is shown in Figure 6-13.

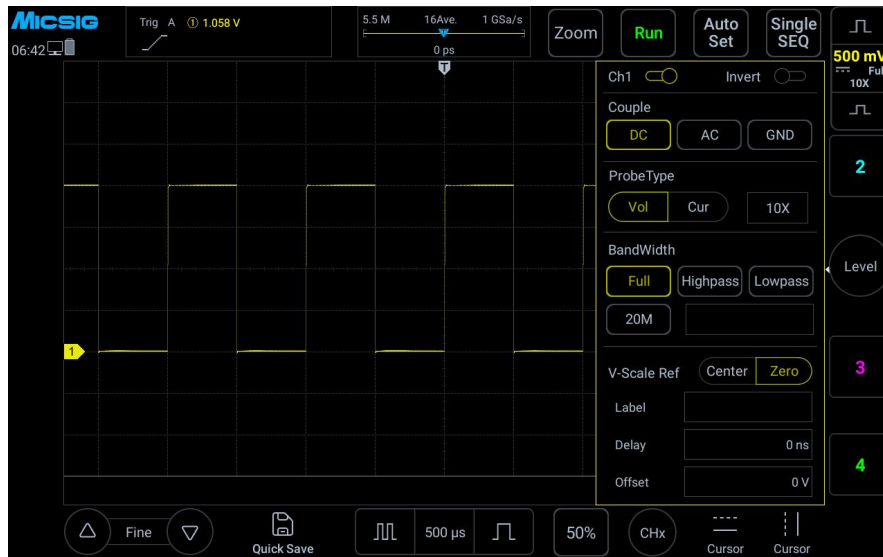


Figure 6-10 Full Bandwidth

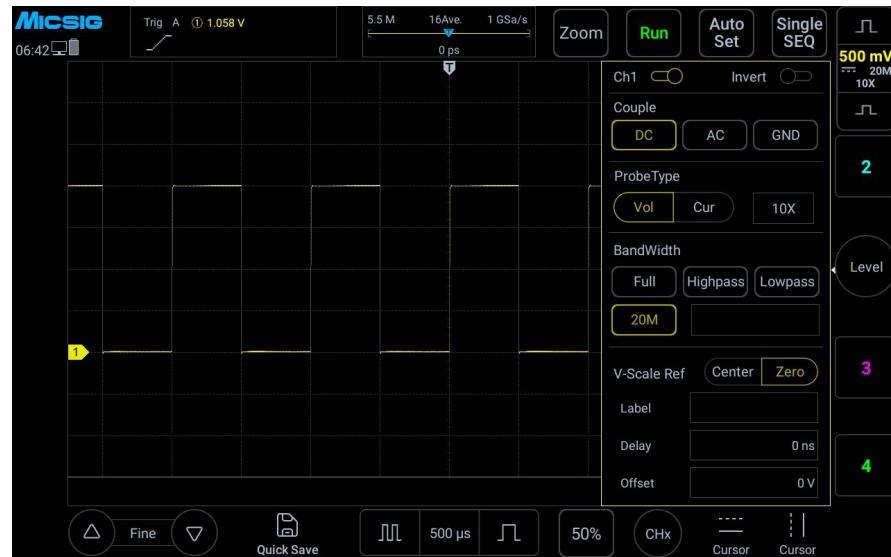


Figure 6-11 20M Bandwidth

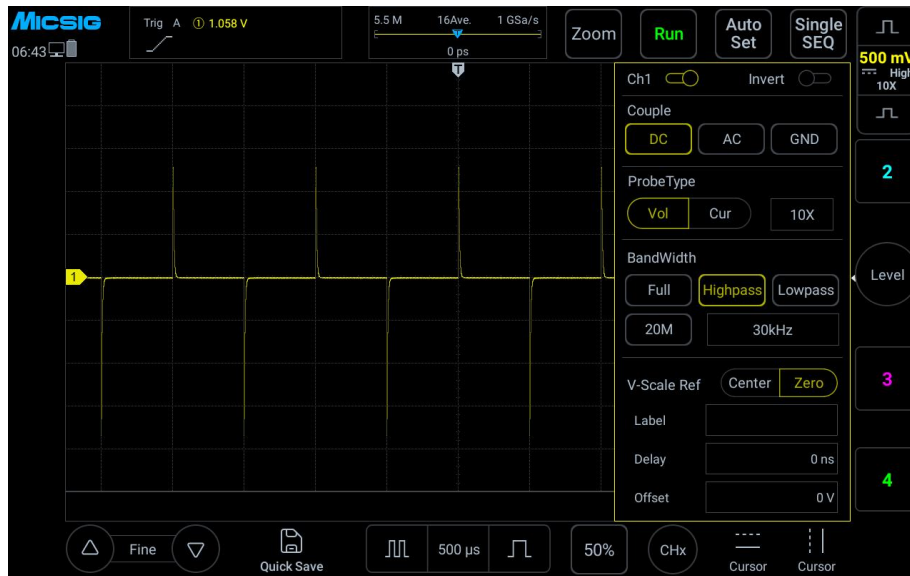


Figure 6-12 High Pass

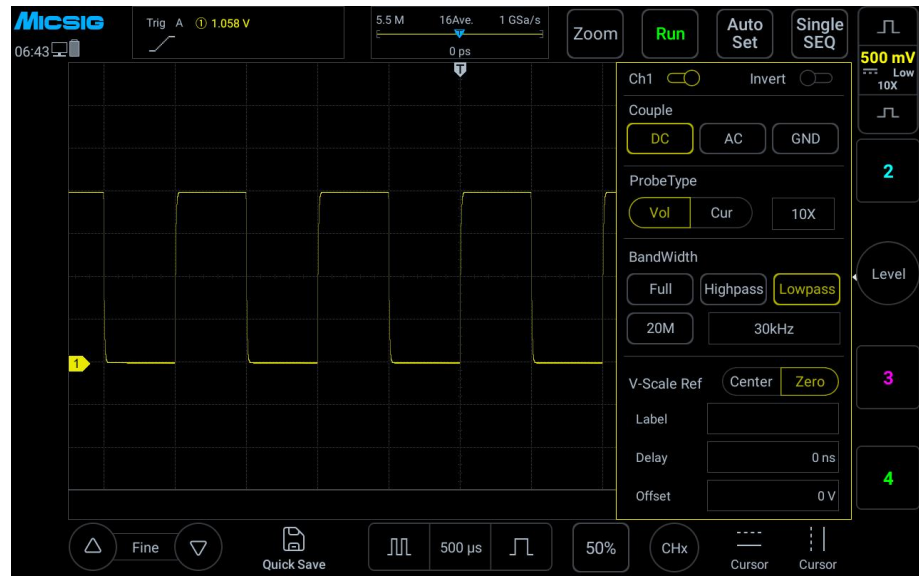


Figure 6-13 Low Pass

6.4.3 Waveform Inversion

After selecting “Invert”, the voltage value of the displayed waveform is inverted. Inversion affects the way the channel is displayed. When using a basic trigger, you need to adjust the trigger level to keep the waveform stable.

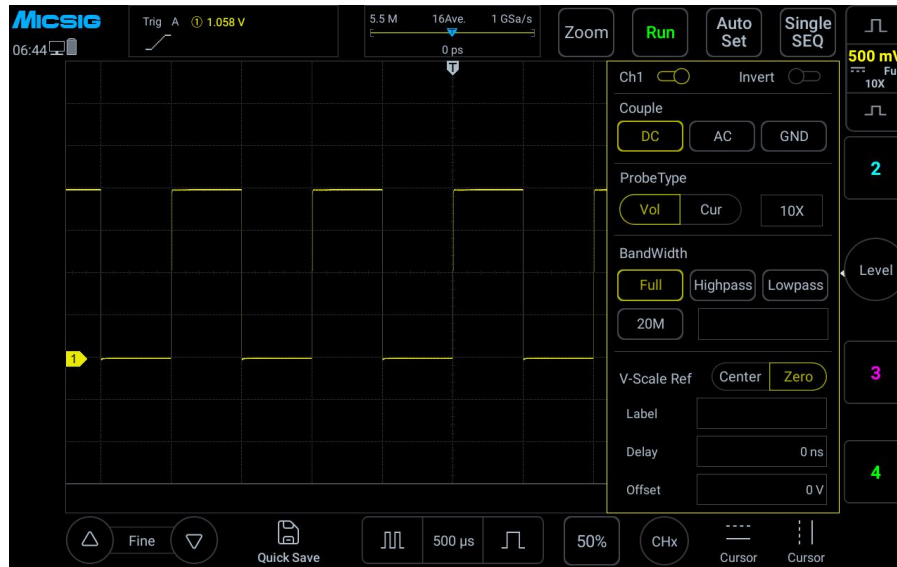


Figure 6-14 Before Inversion

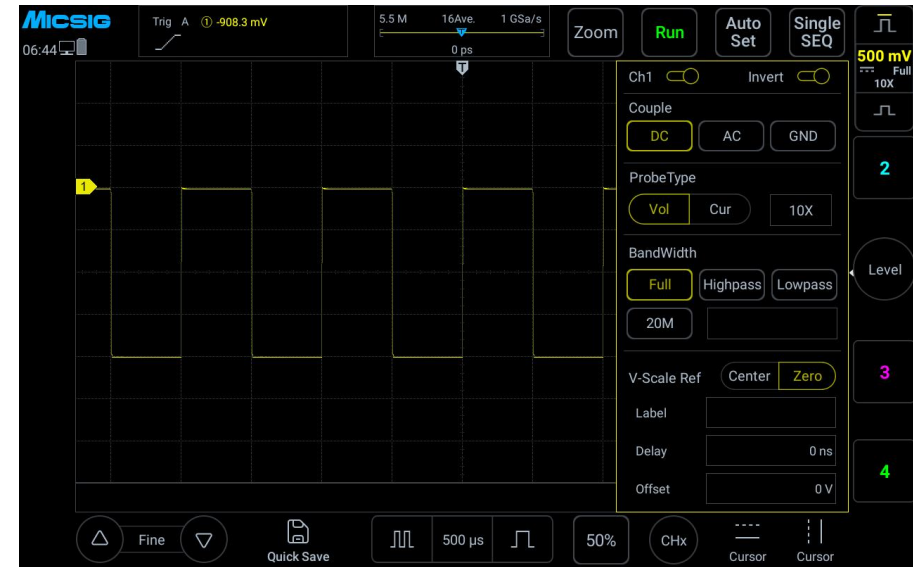


Figure 6-15 After Inversion

6.4.4 Set Probe Type

Probe types are divided into voltage probe and current probe.

Probe type adjustment steps:

Open the channel menu, find the “Probe Type” checkbox  in the channel menu, then select:

- Vol - corresponding the voltage probe.
- Cur - corresponding the current probe.

6.4.5 Set Probe Attenuation Ratio

When measuring with a probe, correct measurement results can only be obtained by setting the correct probe attenuation ratio. In order to match the attenuation ratio of the actual probe, the channel attenuation ratio needs to be adjusted accordingly under the channel menu. Whenever the attenuation ratio of the probe is changed, the corresponding attenuation ratio needs to be set in the channel menu to ensure the accuracy of the waveform amplitude and measurement results displayed by the oscilloscope. In addition to some common channel attenuation ratios, the AHO1 series also supports custom channel attenuation settings, which can be set from 1mX to 999kX.

Probe attenuation ratio and menu attenuation ratio are shown in the table below:

Probe attenuation ratio	Probe attenuation ratio	Probe attenuation ratio	Probe attenuation ratio
Menu attenuation ratio	Menu attenuation ratio	Menu attenuation ratio	Menu attenuation ratio

0.001:1	1mX	0.1:1	100mX	10:1	10X	1000:1	1kX
0.002:1	2mX	0.2:1	200mX	20:1	20X	2000:1	2kX
0.005:1	5mX	0.5:1	500mX	50:1	50X	5000:1	5kX
0.01:1	10mX	1:1	1X	100:1	100X	10000:1	10kX
0.02:1	20mX	2:1	2X	200:1	200X		
0.05:1	50mX	5:1	5X	500:1	500X		

Table 6-1 Probe Attenuation Ratio Correspondence Table

6.4.6 Vertical Expansion Reference

When using vertical expansion, click the center or zero point.

Center: Click the center, adjust the vertical scale, and the oscilloscope waveform is expanded with the screen

center as reference

Zero point: Click the zero point, adjust the vertical scale, and the oscilloscope waveform is expanded with the waveform zero point as reference

6.4.7 Channel Label

Label can be added to each analog channel as needed, and the added label is displayed behind the channel indicator.

Channel labels can be selected: none, custom, preset (including ACK, ADDR, CAN_H, CAN_L, CLK, CS, DATA, H_L, IN, L_H, MISO, MOSI, RX, SCL, SDA, SS, TX, OUT) .

Note: Customization supports up to 32 characters input.

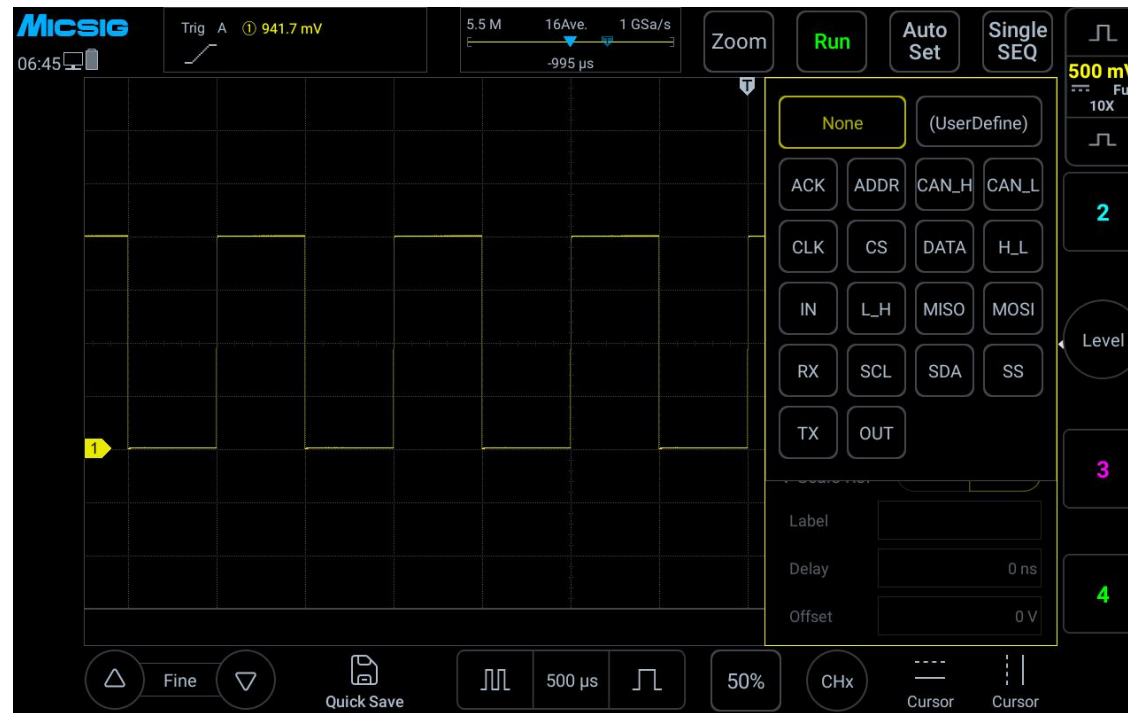


Figure 6-16 Label

6.4.8 Channel Delay

Delay: By adjusting the channel delay, you can perform phase difference correction on each channel to compensate for the signal phase difference between different probes. The setting range is 1ps–100ns.

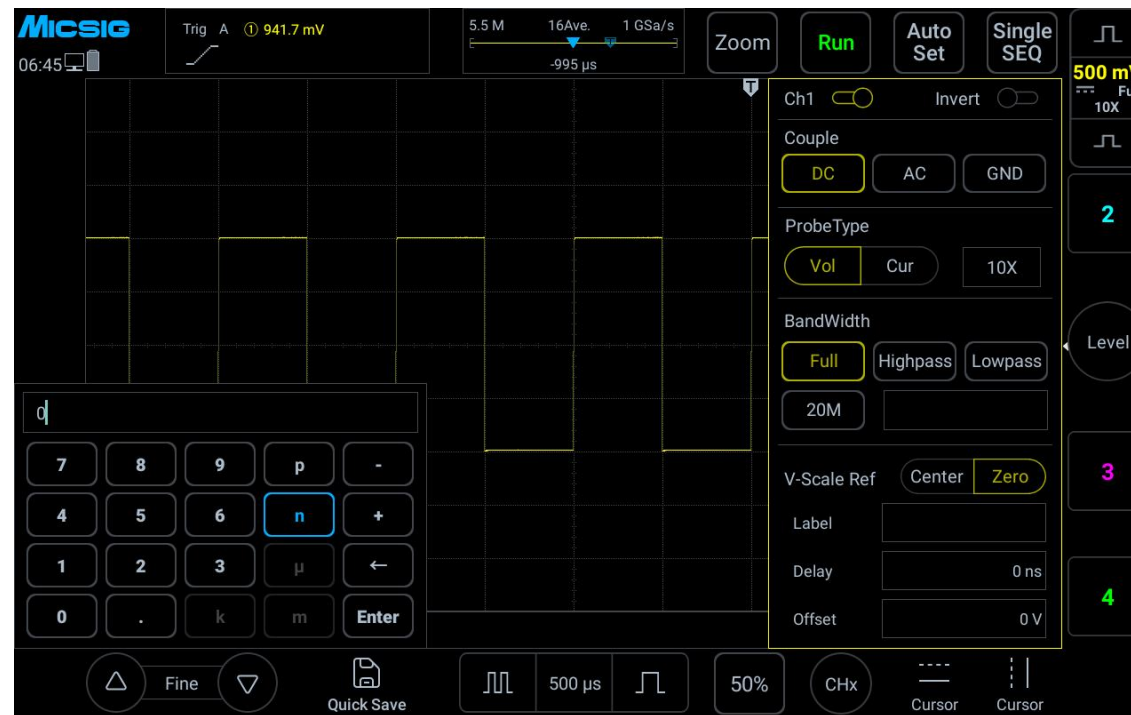


Figure 6-17 Channel Delay

6.4.9 Channel offset

Offset: Adjusting the offset can change the channel bias, that is, the bias of the waveform relative to the zero point. As shown in Figure 6-18 below, the channel offset is set to 2V, and the current channel vertical scale is 2V/div. The waveform moves 2 grids upward relative to the zero point.

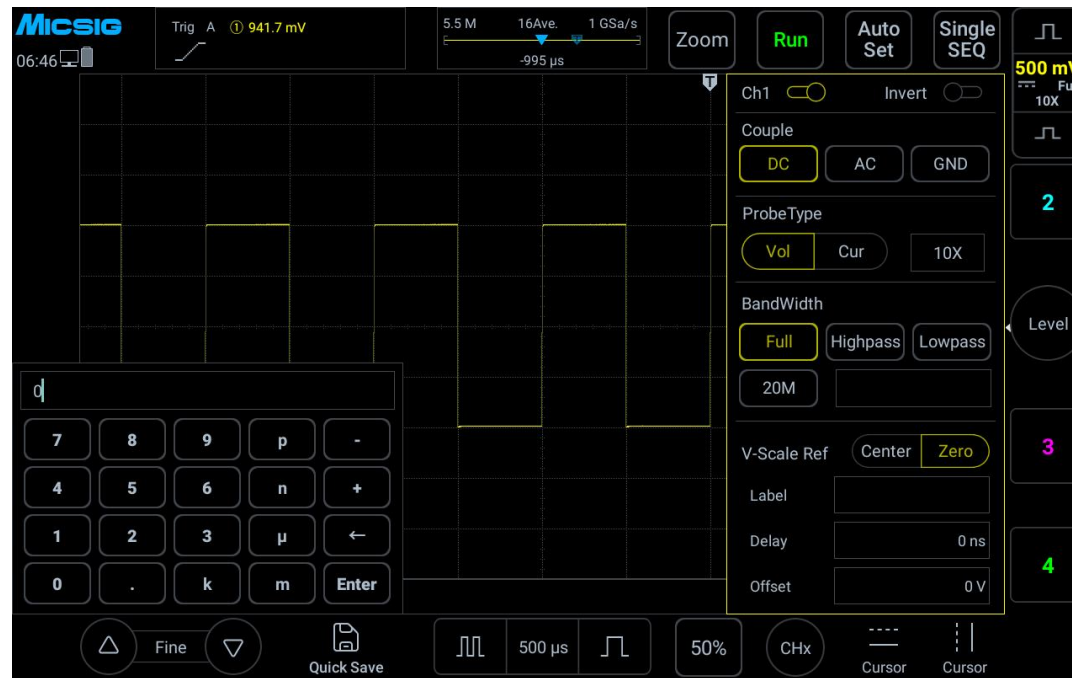


Figure 6-18 Channel offset

Chapter 7 Trigger System

This chapter contains the detailed information of the trigger system of the oscilloscope. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the set functions and operation of the trigger system of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Trigger and trigger adjustment
- Edge trigger
- Pulse width trigger
- Logic trigger
- Nth edge trigger
- Runt trigger
- Slope trigger
- Time out trigger
- Video trigger
- Serial bus trigger

7.1 Trigger and Trigger Adjustment

What is Trigger?

The oscilloscope can capture a waveform only when it meets a preset condition first. This action of capturing the waveform according to the condition is **Trigger**. The so-called capture waveform is that the oscilloscope grabs a signal and displays it. **If it is not triggered, there is no waveform display.**

What can Trigger be used for?

- (1) The oscilloscope can stably display a periodic signal.

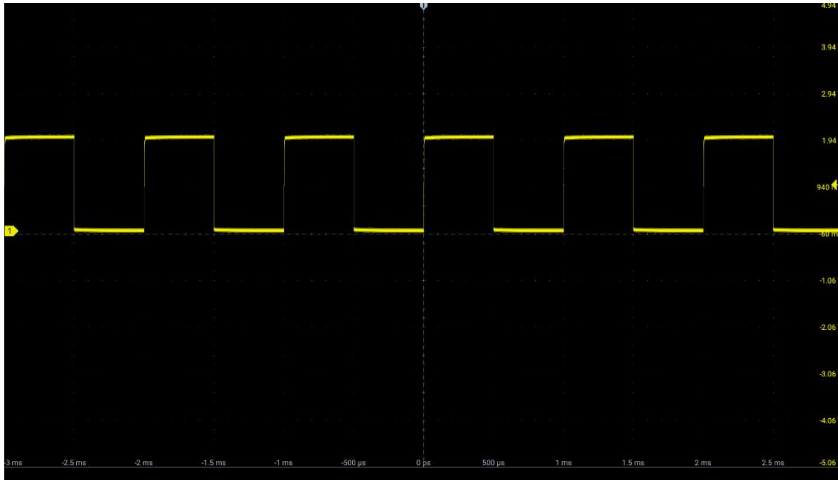


Figure 7-1 Stably Displayed Periodic Signal

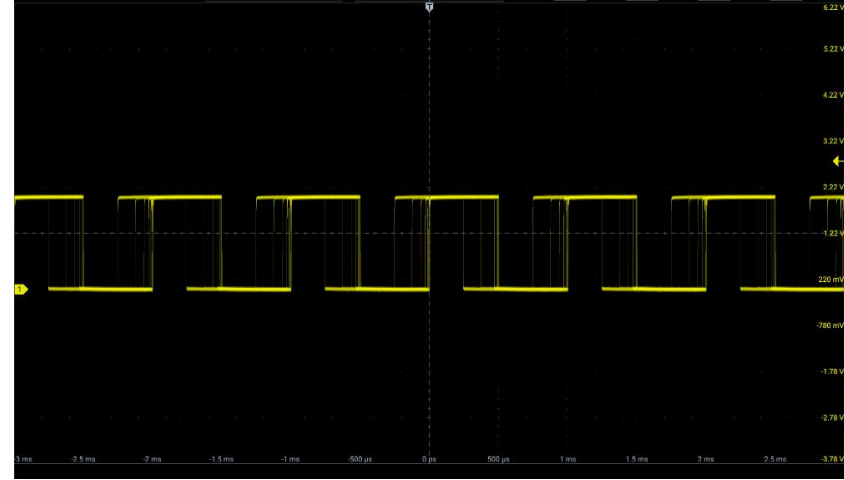


Figure 7-2 Non-Stably Displayed Periodic Signal

- (2) Grab the segment you want to observe from a fast and complex signal

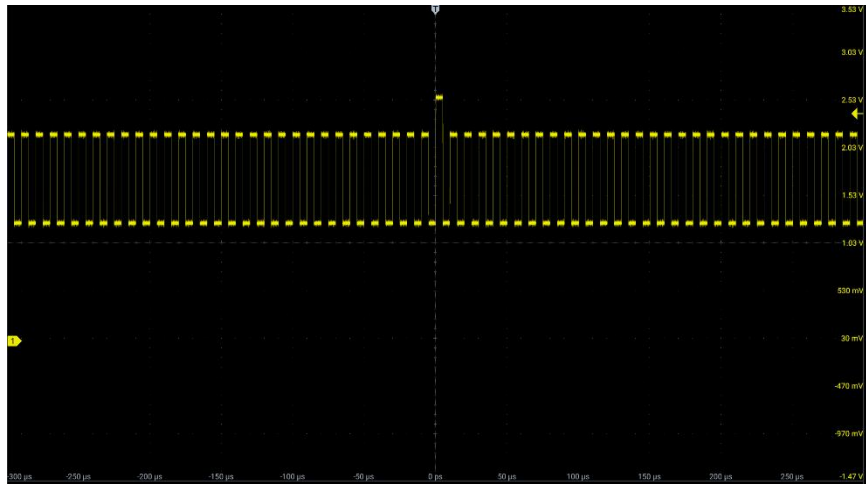


Figure 7-3 Abnormal Signal in Periodic Signals

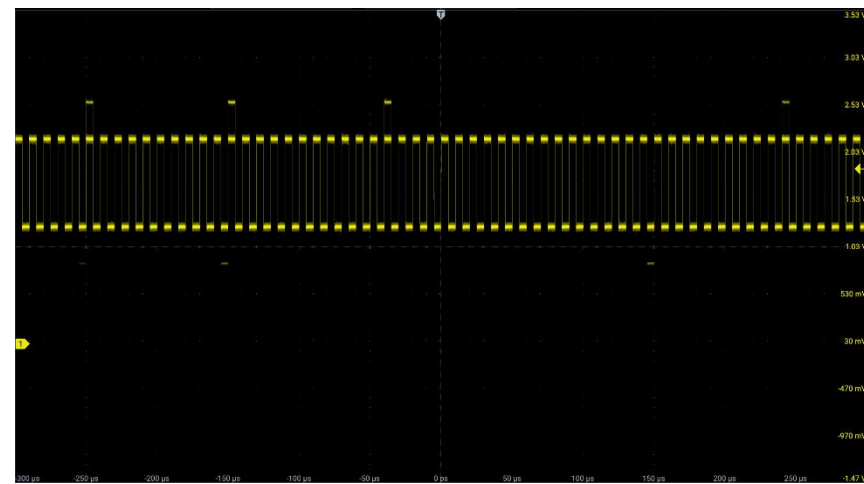


Figure 7-4 Abnormal Signal Captured by Setting Trigger Level

What is Forced Trigger?

When the oscilloscope does not meet the trigger conditions, the trigger generated by the oscilloscope artificially or automatically is a forced trigger. Forced triggering means that regardless of whether the conditions are met, the oscilloscope only captures a segment of the signal and displays it. Automatic forced triggering is set in the menu. In the trigger settings, there is generally a trigger mode option, which can be set to "Normal" or "Auto" trigger. Normal triggering is triggering according to set conditions. Automatic triggering is a type of forced triggering.

When the oscilloscope does not trigger for a certain period of time, the oscilloscope will be forced to trigger.

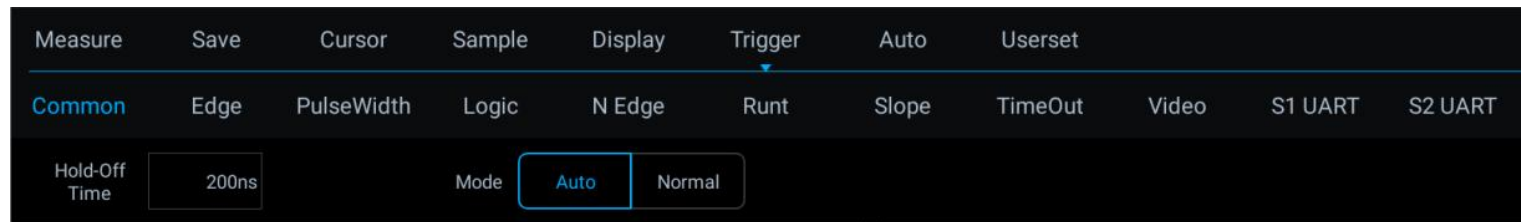


Figure 7-5 Oscilloscope Trigger Mode Setting

If a signal feature is not understood, the oscilloscope should be set as “**Auto**” mode, which can ensure that the oscilloscope can also display the waveform when other trigger settings are not correct. Although the waveform is not necessarily stable, it can provide the intuitive judgment for our further adjustment of the oscilloscope. The signal in Figure 7-5 is the result of forced trigger in “**Auto**” mode.

When we set a specific trigger condition for a specific signal, especially when the time interval for satisfying the trigger condition is long, we need to set the trigger mode to “**Normal**” so as to prevent the oscilloscope from automatic forced trigger.

Figure 7-6 shows a conceptual demonstration of the acquisition memory. In order to understand the trigger event,

the acquisition memory can be divided into pre-trigger and post-trigger buffers. The position of the trigger event in the acquisition memory is defined by the time reference point and trigger position (horizontal delay) settings.

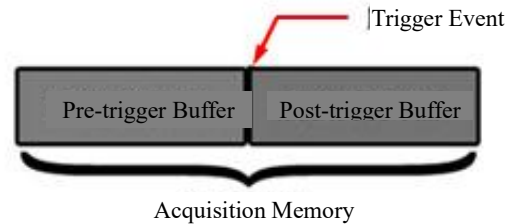


Figure 7-6 Conceptual Demonstration of Acquisition Memory

All events displayed to the left of the trigger point  occur before trigger. These events are called pre-trigger messages that show events before the trigger point. All events to the right of the trigger point is called post-trigger messages. The number of delay ranges available (pre-trigger and post-trigger messages) depends on the selected time base and memory depth.

Adjust trigger position (horizontal delay)

Fingers swipe left and right in the waveform display area, the trigger point Ⓢ will move horizontally, the horizontal delay time changes, and the delay time is displayed at the top center of the screen, that is, the distance between the trigger point Ⓢ and the center line ▼ of the waveform display area is displayed.

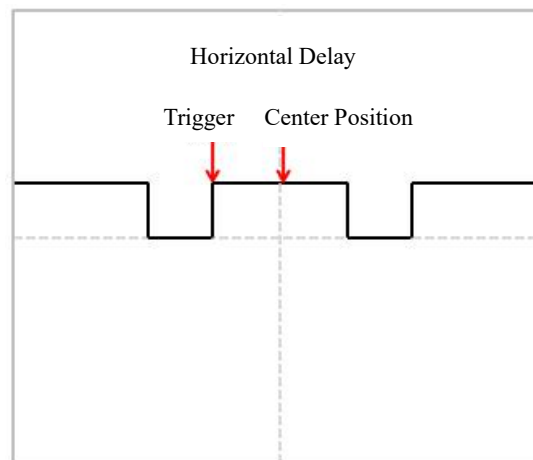


Figure 7-7 Horizontal Delay

When the trigger point Ⓢ is located on the left side to the center line ▼ of the waveform display area, the delay time is displayed as a positive value; When the trigger point Ⓢ is located on the right side to the time reference point ▼ , and the delay time is displayed as a negative value; the trigger point Ⓢ overlaps with the center line ▼ of the waveform display area, and the delay time is zero.

Trigger level

Trigger level is the signal voltage corresponding to the set trigger point. When the trigger level is changed, a horizontal line will appear temporarily on the screen to tell you the level position (the specific value of the trigger level is displayed in the upper right corner of the screen), then the horizontal line disappears, the trigger level is

indicated by a small arrow  and the indication icon can be dragged to adjust the trigger level value . The trigger level is shown in Figure 7-8 (the arrow indicates the trigger level line).

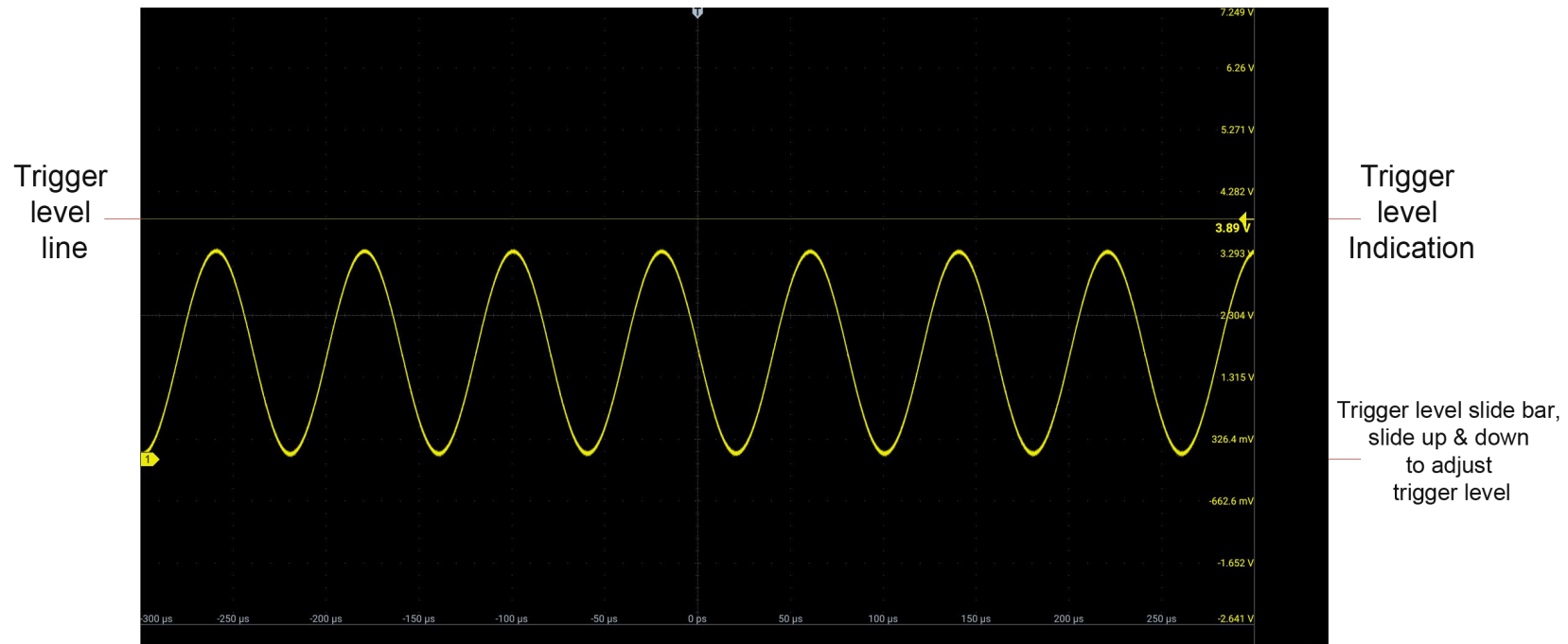


Figure 7-8 Trigger Level

Adjust trigger level

The trigger level can be coarsely adjusted and finely adjusted.

Coarse adjustment: Slide up and down in the trigger level adjustment area.

Fine adjustment: Tap the fine adjustment button in the lower left corner of the screen for fine adjustment of the

trigger level.

Trigger Quick Settings Bar

Swipe the level  or the trigger level slider to the left to open the trigger quick settings bar. You can quickly set the trigger source, trigger mode, and other contents. For different trigger methods, the corresponding trigger quick settings menu will pop up.

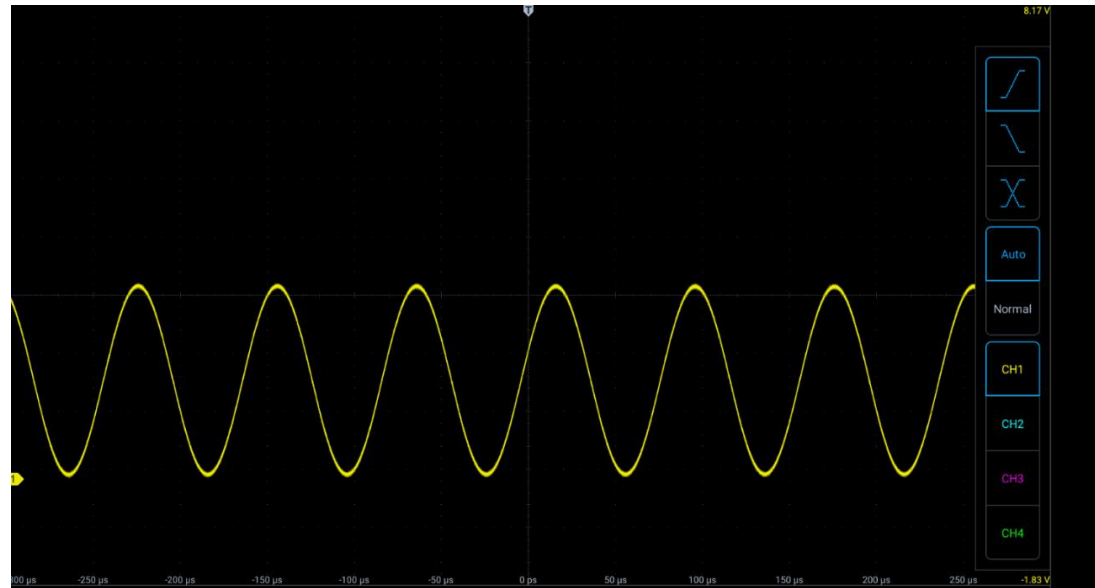


Figure 7-9 Trigger setting shortcut

Set trigger hold-off time

The trigger hold-off time can set up the waiting time of the oscilloscope after the trigger and before the trigger circuit is reconnected. During hold-off time, the oscilloscope does not re-trigger until the end of the hold-off time, and the hold-off time can be used to stably trigger complex waveforms. The trigger hold-off time ranges from 200ns~10s.

The hold-off may be used to trigger on repetitive waveforms with multiple edges (or other events) between waveform repetitions. If the shortest time between triggers is known, the hold-off may also be used to trigger on the first edge.

For example, to obtain stable trigger on the repetitive pulse trigger shown below, set the hold-off time to a value $>200\text{ns}$ but $<600\text{ns}$.

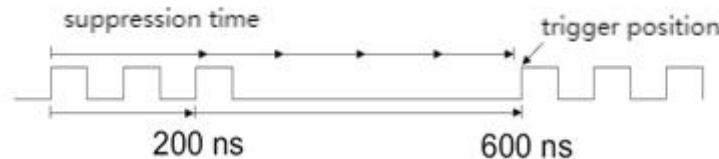


Figure 7-10 Trigger Hold-Off Time

Set trigger hold-off time:

- 1) Tap “Trigger” on the main menu to open the trigger menu. Under “Common”, tap the box after “Rejection Time” to open the hold-off time adjustment interface. The trigger time is displayed on the upper left, the fine adjustment time scale is displayed on the upper right, and the coarse time scale is displayed below, as shown in Figure 7-11.

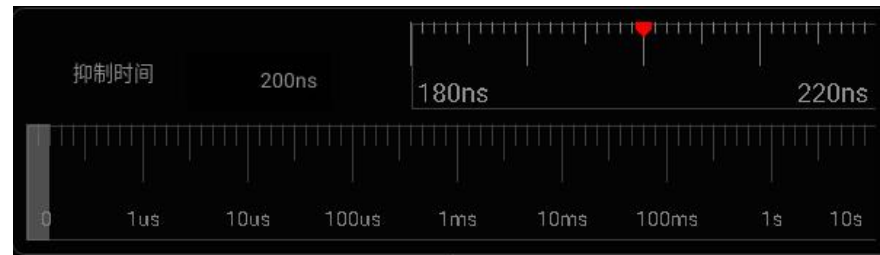


Figure 7-11 Trigger Hold-Off Time Set Interface

- 2) When adjusting the time, drag or tap the coarse adjustment scale for coarse adjustment, and then drag the fine adjustment scale for fine adjustment of the hold-off time.

Trigger hold-off operation prompt

It is typically used for complex waveforms. The correct rejection setting is usually slightly smaller than one

repetition of the waveform. Setting the hold-off time to this time can become the only trigger point for the repetitive waveform.

Changing the time base setting will not affect the trigger hold-off time.

- Using Zoom function, you can tap “Run/Stop” to stop, then horizontally move and zoom the data to find the position where the waveform is repeated. Use the cursor to measure this time and then set the hold-off time.

- Use “SingleSEQ”  button for single acquisition

Usually when performing a single acquisition, you must initiate some operations on the measured equipment, and the oscilloscope is not desired to trigger automatically before these operations. The trigger condition indicator  is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen before starting operations in the circuit (this means the pre-trigger buffer is filled).

7.2 Edge Trigger

When the edge of trigger signal reaches a certain trigger level, the set signal is triggered and generated. Trigger

occurs on either edge of the rising edge (indicating icon  at the top of the screen), falling edge () or dual edge () , and the trigger level can be set to change the vertical position of the trigger point on the trigger edge, namely the intersection point of the trigger level line and the signal edge. The stable waveform can be obtained by correctly setting the edge trigger coupling mode. Edge trigger menu is shown in the table below:

Trigger Option	Setting	Description
Trigger Source	CH1	Set CH1 as trigger signal source
	CH2	Set CH2 as trigger signal source
	CH3	Set CH3 as trigger signal source
	CH4	Set CH4 as trigger signal source
Slope	Rising edge	Set signal trigger on the rising edge
	Falling edge	Set signal trigger on the falling edge
	Dual edge	Set signal trigger on either rising edge or falling edge

Coupling	DC	AC and DC components getting through trigger signals
	AC	Filter out the DC component of trigger signals
	HF rejection	Suppress signals above 50kHz in trigger signals
	LF rejection	Suppresses signals below 50kHz in trigger signals
	Noise rejection	Low-sensitivity DC coupling to suppress high-frequency noise in trigger signals

Set CH1 rising edge trigger and coupling as DC with operation steps as follows:

- 1) Tap “Trigger” on the main menu to open the trigger menu, select edge trigger in the trigger type, and set edge trigger as follows, as shown in Figure 7-12:
 - Trigger source: CH1;
 - Trigger coupling mode: DC;
 - Trigger edge: rise.

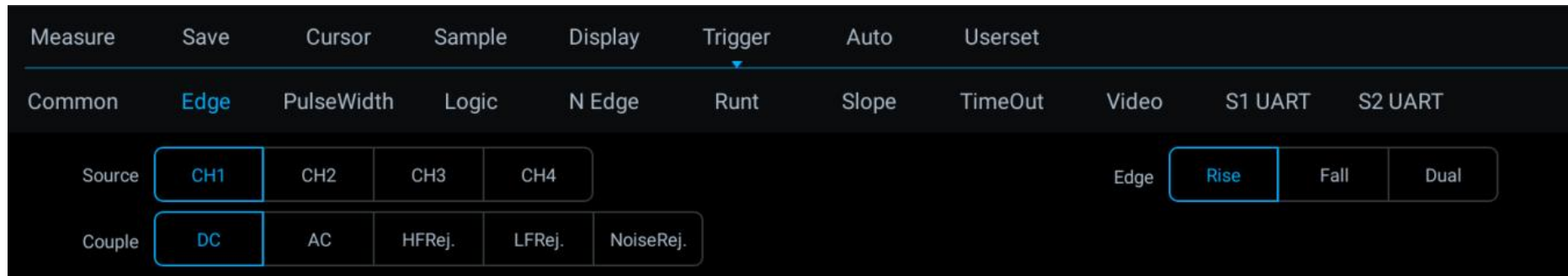


Figure 7-12 Edge Trigger Setting Menu

- 2) Adjust the trigger level to ensure that the waveform can be triggered stably, for example, the trigger level is set to 1V.

Trigger coupling description

When the edge trigger setup menu is opened, the trigger coupling option is displayed below the menu. Trigger coupling includes DC, AC, HFRei., LFRej., NoiseRej, see Figure 7-13:

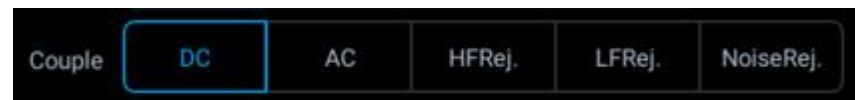


Figure 7-13 Trigger Coupling Menu

- 1) DC coupling - allows DC and AC signals to enter the trigger path.
- 2) AC coupling - removes any DC offset voltage from the trigger waveform.

When the waveform has a large DC offset, stable edge triggering can be achieved using AC coupling.

- 3) HFRej. (High Frequency Rejection Coupling) - removes high frequency components from the trigger waveform, using high frequency rejection to remove high frequency noises or noises from fast system clocks, from trigger paths such as AM or FM radio stations.
- 4) LFRej. (Low Frequency Rejection Coupling) - removes any unnecessary low frequency components from the trigger waveform, for example, power line frequencies that can interfere with correct trigger.

When there is low frequency noise in the waveform, stable edge triggering can be obtained using LF rejection coupling.

- 5) NoiseRej. (Noise Rejection Coupling) - Noise rejection can add extra hysteresis to the trigger circuit. By increasing the trigger hysteresis band, the possibility of noise triggering can be reduced. But it also reduces

the trigger sensitivity, so triggering the oscilloscope requires a slightly larger signal.

Note: Trigger coupling is different from channel coupling.

7.3 Pulse Width Trigger

The trigger happens when the trigger signal pulse width (8ns~10s, the trigger type indication icon at the top of the screen is ) reaches the set condition and the signal voltage reaches the set trigger level. Pulse width trigger menu is shown in the following table:

Trigger Option	Setting	Description
Trigger Source	CH1	Set CH1 as trigger signal source
	CH2	Set CH2 as trigger signal source
	CH3	Set CH3 as trigger signal source

	CH4	Set CH4 as trigger signal source
Polarity	Positive	Trigger on setting the positive pulse width of signals
	Negative	Trigger on setting the negative pulse width of signals
Trigger Condition	$<T$	Trigger when the signal pulse width is smaller than pulse width T
	$>T$	Trigger when the signal pulse width is greater than pulse width T
	$=T$	Trigger when the signal pulse width is equal to pulse width T
	$\neq T$	Trigger when the signal pulse width is not equal to pulse width T
Trigger Pulse Width	8ns~10s	Set the trigger pulse width

Notes: Conditions of greater than, smaller than, equal to or not equal to indicating that the error is 6%.

Trigger steps of positive polarity pulse width: (taking CH2 as an example)

- Open the trigger menu. Tap "Trigger" to open the trigger menu. Select Pulse Width Trigger from the trigger types and make the following settings for Pulse Width Trigger, as shown in Figure 7 - 14:

- Trigger source: CH1;
- Trigger pulse polarity: Positive;
- Trigger level: 1V;
- Trigger condition and pulse width time: "Greater than", adjust the time to 180 μ s.



Figure 7-14 Pulse Width Trigger Setting Menu

Pulse width trigger setting description:

1) Pulse polarity selection

The selected pulse polarity icon is displayed in the upper right corner of the display screen. The positive pulse is higher than current trigger level (CH1 positive pulse indication icon $\text{⏏} \text{① } 1.00\text{V}$), and the negative pulse is lower than current trigger level (CH1 negative pulse indication icon $\text{⏏} \text{① } 1.00\text{V}$). When triggered on positive polarity pulse, if the restrictions are true, the trigger will happen on the high-to-low transition of the pulse; when triggered on negative polarity pulse, if the restrictions are true, the trigger will happen on the low-to-high transition. (Figure 7-15 Negative Pulse Level Flip)



Figure 7-15 Negative Polarity Pulse Level Flip

Trigger condition and pulse width time setting

Time restrictions that can set in the trigger condition: $<$, $>$, $=$, $\neq$.

- Smaller than the time value ($<$)

For example, for positive pulse, if it is set as $T < 80\text{ns}$, the trigger will happen stably only when the pulse width is smaller than 80ns (Figure 7-16 Trigger Time $T < 80\text{ns}$).

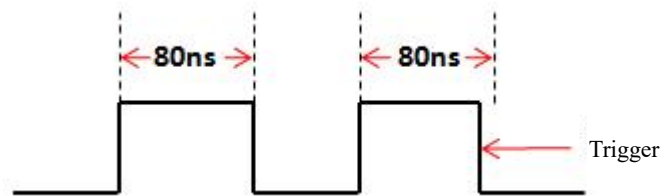
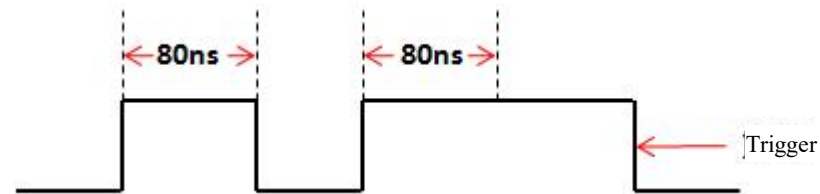


Figure 7-16 Trigger Time $T < 80\text{ns}$

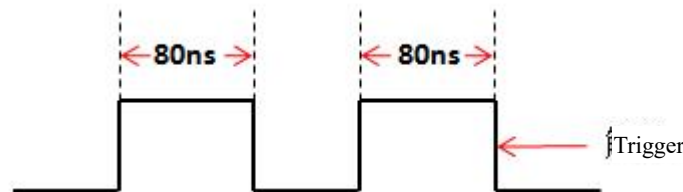
- Greater than the time value ($>$)

For example, for positive pulse, if it is set as $T > 80\text{ns}$, the trigger will happen stably only when the pulse width is greater than 80ns (Figure 7-17 Trigger Time $T > 80\text{ns}$).

Figure 7-17 Trigger Time $T > 80\text{ns}$

- Equal to the time value (=)

For example, for positive pulse, if it is set as $T=80\text{ns}$, the trigger will happen stably only when the pulse width is equal to 80ns (Figure 7-18 Trigger Time $T=80\text{ns}$).

Figure 7-18 Trigger Time $T=80\text{ns}$

- Not equal to the time value ($\neq$)

For example, for positive pulse, if it is set as $T \neq 80\text{ns}$, the trigger will happen stably only when the pulse

width is not equal to 80ns (Figure 7-19 Trigger Time $T \neq 80\text{ns}$).

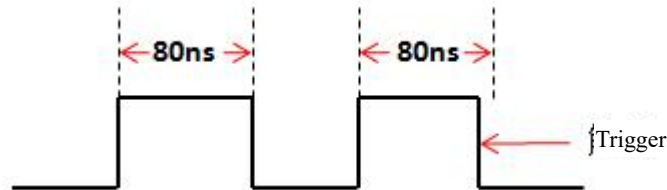


Figure 7-19 Trigger Time $T \neq 80\text{ns}$

The trigger pulse width time can be set as 8ns~10s.

Tap the pulse width time setting box to pop up the time adjustment interface (as shown in Figure 7-20), and adjust the pulse width time. Adjust the pulse width time by adjusting or dragging the time scale.

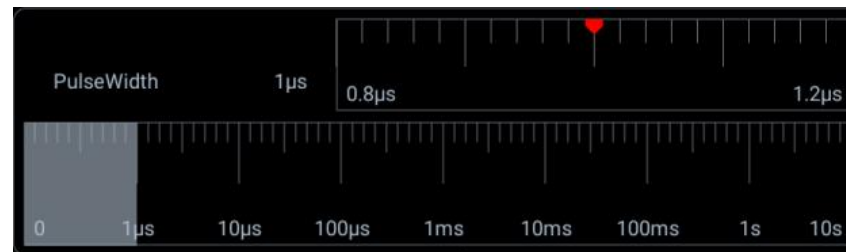


Figure 7-20 Pulse Width Time Adjustment Interface

7.4 Logic Trigger

Trigger happens when the level between analog channels satisfies a certain logical operation (AND, OR, NAND, NOR) and the signal voltage reaches the set trigger level and the trigger logic width (8ns~10s). Logic trigger menu descriptions are shown in the table below:

Trigger Option	Setting		Description
Trigger Source	CH1	High	Set CH1 as high
		Low	Set CH1 as low
		None	Set CH1 as none
	CH2	High	Set CH2 as high
		Low	Set CH2 as low
		None	Set CH2 as none
	CH3	High	Set CH3 as high
		Low	Set CH3 as low

		None	Set CH3 as none
	CH4	High	Set CH4 as high
		Low	Set CH4 as low
		None	Set CH4 as none
Trigger Logic	AND		Select the logic of trigger source as “AND”
	OR		Select the logic of trigger source as “OR”
	NAND		Select the logic of trigger source as “NAND”
	NOR		Select the logic of trigger source as “NOR”
Trigger Condition	Change to true value		Trigger when the logic changes to true value
	Change to false value		Trigger when the logic changes to false value
	<, >, =, ≠T		If logic status for hold time as <, >, =, ≠T, then trigger
Logic Time	8ns~10ns		Set trigger logic time

Notes: Conditions of greater than, smaller than, equal to or not equal to indicating that the error is 6%.

Logic trigger operation steps between channels:

- 1) Tap “Trigger” on the main menu to open the trigger menu, select logic trigger in the trigger type, and set the logic trigger as follows, as shown in Figure 7-21:
 - Logic levels: CH1, CH3: High; CH2, CH4: Low; (without reference to the channel of logic operation, the level selection is None to avoid interference to the logic operation);
 - Logic gate: AND;
 - Condition: <;
 - Logic time: 1us.

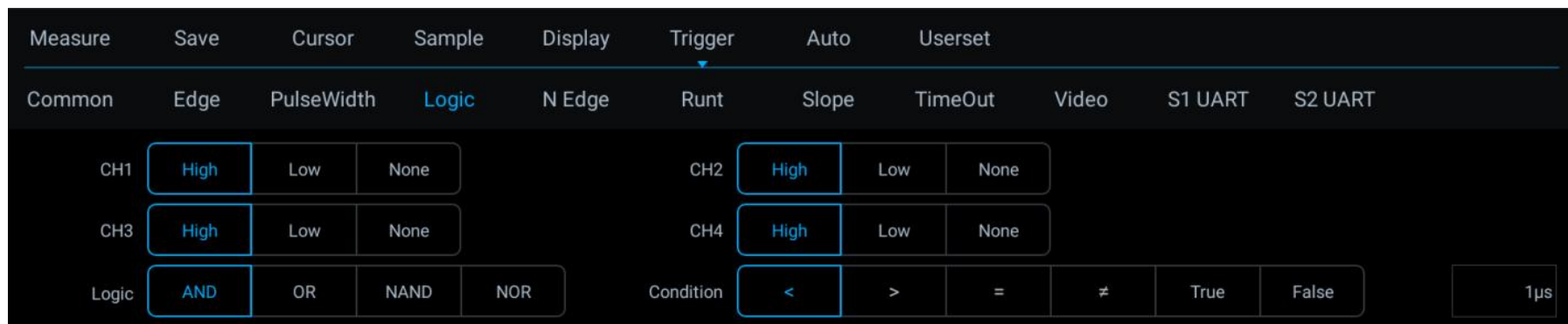


Figure 7-21 Logic Trigger Setting Menu

Logic trigger setting description:**Logic level setting**

After trigger source, select High, Low and None for the channel. The corresponding trigger level value is displayed in the upper right corner of the display screen.

High: means a value higher than the current trigger level, and the icon indication is “”.

Low: means a value lower than the current trigger level, and the icon indication is “”.

None: This channel is invalid.

Switch the trigger level channel: Tap the trigger level slide bar arrow or use trigger setting shortcut

Logic conditions

- 1) True: Trigger when the logic changes to true value
- 2) False: Trigger when the logic changes to false value



Figure 7-22 Trigger Level Adjustment

Trigger pulse width time can be set as 8ns~10s.

Tap the time setting box () to pop up the time adjustment interface and adjust the logic time. Please refer to the Pulse Width Adjustment section for details.

7.5 Nth Edge Trigger

When the trigger signal is triggered on the Nth edge after the specified idle time, it is Nth edge trigger. Menu descriptions of the Nth edge trigger are shown in the table below:

Trigger Option	Setting	Description
Trigger Source	CH1	Set CH1 as trigger signal source
	CH2	Set CH2 as trigger signal source
	CH3	Set CH3 as trigger signal source
	CH4	Set CH4 as trigger signal source
Time	8ns~10s	Idle time
Edge	Rising edge	Set signal trigger on the rising edge
	Falling edge	Set signal trigger on the falling edge
Nth Edge	1~65535	Set trigger on Nth edge after idle time

Set CH1 to trigger on the 5th rising edge after 500us. The steps are as follows:

1) Tap “Trigger” on the main menu to open the trigger menu, select Nth edge trigger in the trigger type, and set the Nth edge trigger as follows, as shown in Figure 7-23:

- Trigger source: CH1;
- Time: 80us
- Edge signal: rise;
- Nth edge: 18



图 6-1 Figure 7-23 Nth Edge Trigger Menu

- 2) Adjust the trigger level to ensure that the waveform can be triggered stably, for example the trigger level is set to 1V.

7.6 Runt Trigger

By setting the high and low thresholds, trigger on a pulse that cross one threshold but fail to cross a second threshold. There are two types available: positive short pulse and negative short pulse.

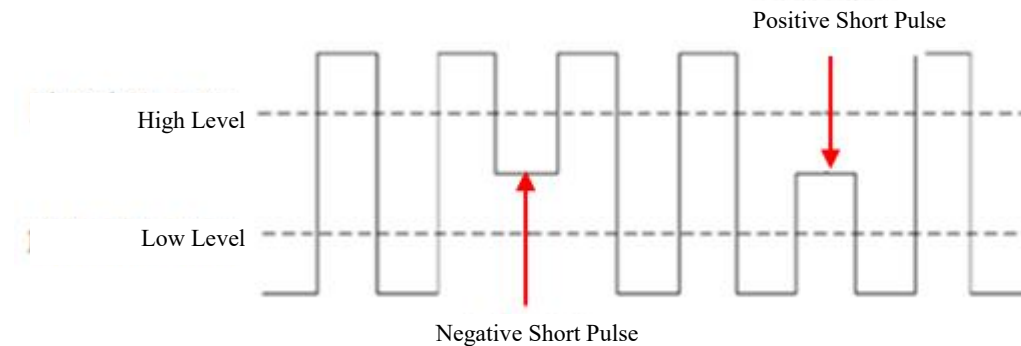


Figure 7-24 Runt Trigger

Runt trigger menu descriptions are shown in the table below:

Trigger Option	Setting	Description
Trigger Source	CH1	Set CH1 as trigger signal source
	CH2	Set CH2 as trigger signal source
	CH3	Set CH3 as trigger signal source
	CH4	Set CH4 as trigger signal source
Polarity	Positive	Set signal to trigger on positive runt pulse
	Negative	Set signal to trigger on negative runt pulse
	Any	Set signal to trigger on either positive or negative runt pulse
Trigger Condition	<T	Trigger when the signal pulse width is smaller than pulse width T
	>T	Trigger when the signal pulse width is greater than pulse width T
	$\diamond T$	Trigger when the signal pulse width is greater than lower limit T1 and smaller than upper limit T2
	None	No trigger restrictions for runt pulse trigger

Trigger Option	Setting	Description
Trigger Pulse Width	8ns~10s	Set the trigger pulse width



Figure 7-25 Runt Trigger Setting Menu

7.7 Slope Trigger

Slope Trigger means trigger when the waveform reaches a set time condition from one level to another.

Positive slope time: Time takes for the waveform to go from low to high.

Negative slope time: Time takes for the waveform to go from high to low.

As shown in Figure 7-26

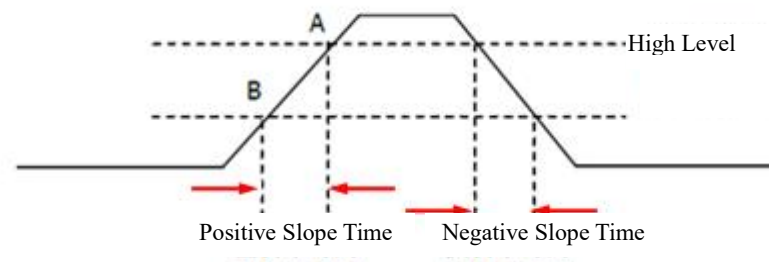


Figure 7-26 Positive/Negative Slope Time

When the trigger signal slope has the hold time (8ns~10s), the trigger type on the top of the screen is only the icon , and trigger happens when the set condition is reached. Slope trigger is suitable for observing sawtooth or triangular waves. The slope trigger menu descriptions are shown in the table below:

Trigger Option	Setting	Description
Trigger Source	CH1	Set CH1 as trigger signal source
	CH2	Set CH2 as trigger signal source
	CH3	Set CH3 as trigger signal source
	CH4	Set CH4 as trigger signal source
Edge	Rising	Set trigger on positive signal slope
	Falling	Set trigger on negative signal slope
	Any	Set trigger on detecting a signal slope change
Trigger Condition	<T	Trigger when the signal slope hold time is smaller than T
	>T	Trigger when the signal slope hold time is greater than T
	$\diamond T$	Trigger when the signal slope hold time is smaller than upper limit T1 and greater than lower limit T2
Time	8ns~10s	Set the trigger signal slope hold time

Set CH1 slope status as rise and hold time less than 1us. The steps are as follows:

- 1) Tap “Trigger” on the main menu to open the trigger menu, select the slope trigger in the trigger type, and set the slope trigger as follows, as shown in Figure 7-27:
 - Trigger source: CH1;
 - Edge: Rise;
 - Condition: Greater than
 - Slope hold time: 1us
- 2) Adjust trigger level, adjust High or Low trigger level, click arrow at both ends of the chute Switch the trigger level between High and Low.



Figure 7-27 Slope Trigger Setting Menu

The slope hold time can be set as 8ns~10s.

Note: A stable trigger waveform can only be obtained by selecting the channel to which signals are connected as trigger source.

7.8 Timeout Trigger

Timeout trigger happens when the time from the intersection of signal and trigger level and above (or below) the

trigger level reaches the set time, as shown in Figure 7-28:

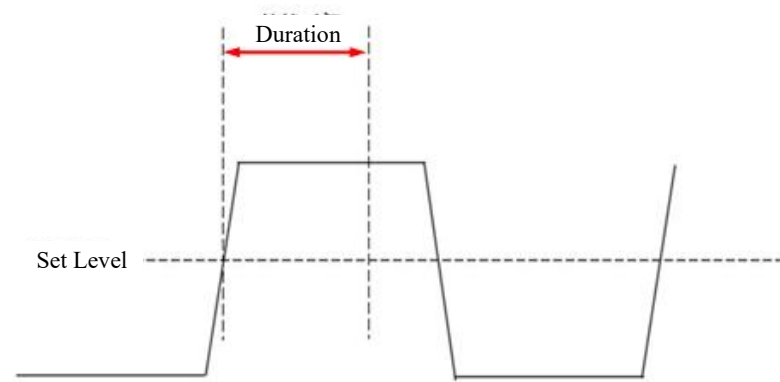


Figure 7-28 Timeout Trigger Schematics

Timeout trigger menu descriptions are shown in the table below:

Trigger Option	Setting	Description
Trigger Source	CH1	Set CH1 as trigger signal source
	CH2	Set CH2 as trigger signal source
	CH3	Set CH3 as trigger signal source

	CH4	Set CH4 as trigger signal source
Polarity	Positive	Select to count time when the rising edge of input signal gets through the trigger level
	Negative	Select to count time when the falling edge of input signal gets through the trigger level
	Any	Select to count time when the rising edge or falling edge of input signal gets through the trigger level
Time	8ns~10s	Timeout time

Set the polarity of CH1 trigger signal to be positive and the timeout time as 200us. The steps are as follows:

- 1) Tap “Trigger” on the main menu to open the trigger menu, select timeout trigger in the trigger type, and set the timeout trigger as follows, as shown in Figure 7-29:
 - Trigger source: CH1;
 - Edge: positive;

- Timeout time: 200us;
- 2) Adjust the trigger level to ensure that the waveform can be triggered stably.

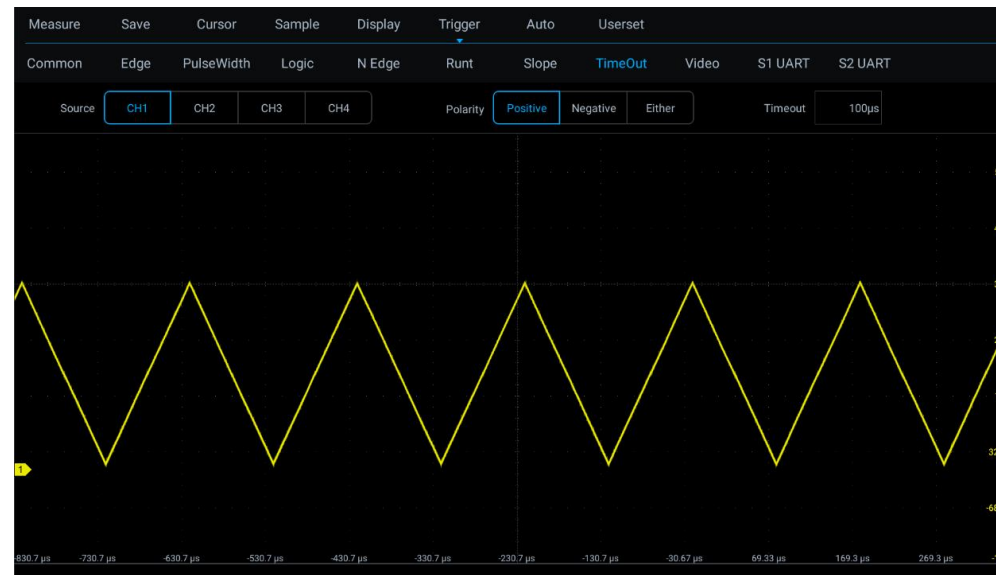


Figure 7-29 Time-out Trigger

7.9 Video Trigger

The triggering method for video signals depends on video formats. Generally, there are PAL/625, SECAM, NTSC/525, 720P, 1080I and 1080P formats. The video trigger can be triggered at different voltage scales, and the

appropriate voltage scale can be adjusted as needed to observe the waveform. The video trigger menu descriptions are shown in the table below:

Trigger Option	Setting	Description
Trigger Source	CH1	Set CH1 as trigger signal source
	CH2	Set CH2 as trigger signal source
	CH3	Set CH3 as trigger signal source
	CH4	Set CH4 as trigger signal source
Polarity	Positive	Set signal positive polarity trigger
	Negative	Set signal negative polarity trigger
Video Standard	625/PAL	Based on PAL signal trigger
	SECAM	Based on SECAM signal trigger
	525/NTSC	Based on NTSC signal trigger

Trigger Option	Setting	Description
	720P	Base on 720P(50Hz, 60Hz) signal trigger
	1080I	Base on 1080I(50Hz, 60Hz) signal trigger
	1080P	Base on 1080P (24Hz, 25Hz, 30Hz, 50Hz, 60Hz) signal trigger
Line		Trigger lines
Trigger	Odd fields	Trigger on the rising edge of the first tooth pulse in odd fields
	Even fields	Trigger on the rising edge of the first tooth pulse in even fields
	All fields	Trigger on the rising edge of the first tooth pulse found
	All lines	Trigger on all horizontal sync pulses

Trigger Option	Setting		Description
Trigger	Line	625 line (PAL, SECAM)	Trigger on a specified line in odd or even fields
		263 odd line, 262 even	
		line (NTSC)	
		750 line (720P)	
		1125 line (1080I,1080P)	

Set CH1 as trigger channel, positive polarity, NTSC standard video, all fields trigger, and the steps are as follows:

- 1) Tap “Trigger” on the main menu to open the trigger menu, select the video trigger in the trigger type, and set the video trigger as follows, as shown in Figure 7-30:
 - Trigger source: CH1;
 - Polarity: positive;

- Standard: 525/NTSC;
- Trigger: Odd fields



Figure 7-30 Video Trigger

Prompts:

- In order to better observe the waveform details in the video signal, first set the memory depth to be larger.

- During the trigger debugging of the video signal, since the digital oscilloscope has multi-level gray scale display function, different brightness can reflect the frequency of different parts of the signal. Experienced users can quickly judge the quality of the signal during the debugging process and find abnormal conditions.

7.10 Serial Bus Trigger

Please refer to [Chapter 14 Serial Bus Trigger and Decode \(Optional\)](#)

Chapter 8 Analysis System

This chapter contains the detailed information of the analysis system of the oscilloscope. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the set functions and operation of the analysis system of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Automatic measurement
- Frequency meter measurement
- Cursor
- Multimeter

8.1 Automatic Measurement

Measurement setting

Slide down from top, open the main menu, tap “Measure” to enter the measurement menu. There are 26 measurement items on the measurement menu. Measurement menu, selected measurement item display and measurement item display are shown in Figure 8-1:

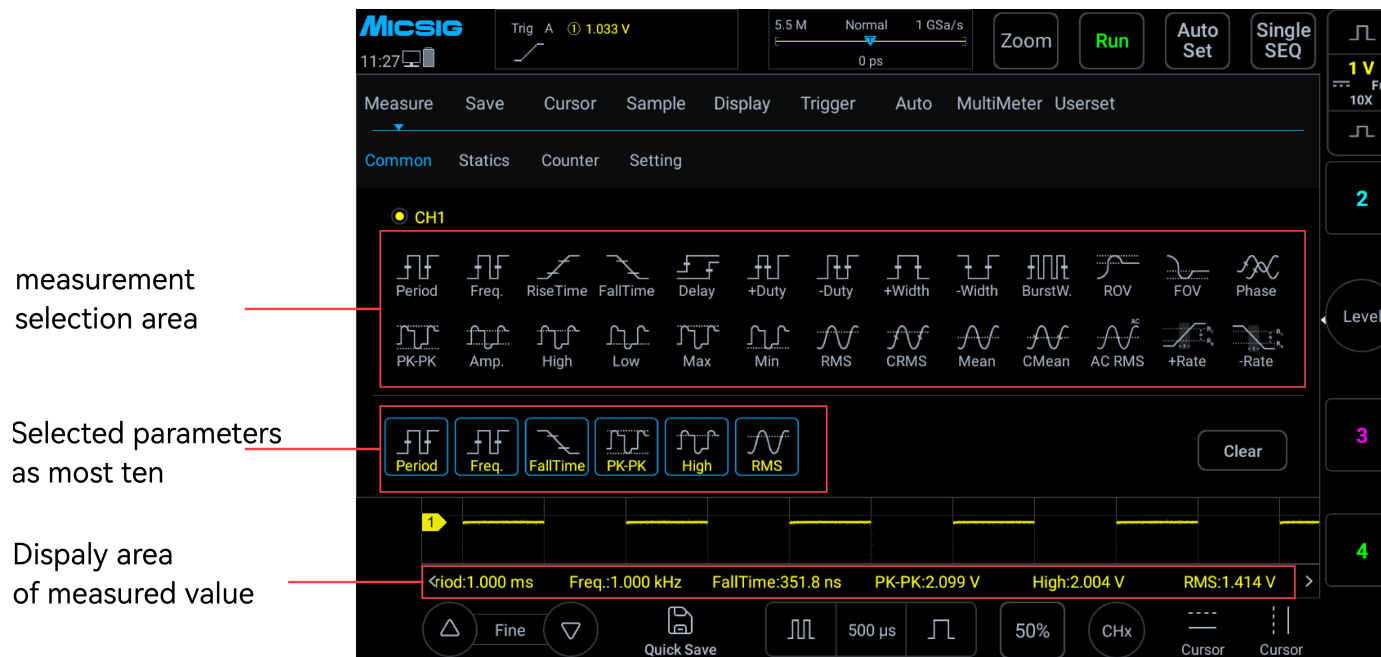
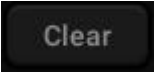


Figure 8-1 Automatic Measurement Menu

Automatic measurement

- 1) Select the channel: Select the channel to be measured above the measurement menu.
- 2) Select the measurement: Select the required measurement item from the measurement menu. The selected measurement items will be displayed in the measurement item display area below. You can swipe left or right in the measurement item display area to view all the content of the measurement items.
- 3) Press the key  above the key area to quickly close the measurement menu.
- 4) Cancel the measurement item: Tap the measurement item that needs to be cleared in the "Selected Parameters" display area below the measurement menu; or directly tap the key  to clear all the measurement items.

Note:

Measurements and math functions will be recalculated when moving/zooming and opening/closing channels.

Oscilloscope has an automatic measurement memory function. Shutdown and restart will not automatically clear added automatic measurement options.

All measurements

Slide from bottom, open the **pull-up menu**, see Figure 8-2, click  to open all measurement items, display the current channel measurement value. Switch the current channel to open all the measurement items of other channels, as shown in Figure 8-3; click again to turn off all measurements.



Figure 8-2 Pull-up Menu

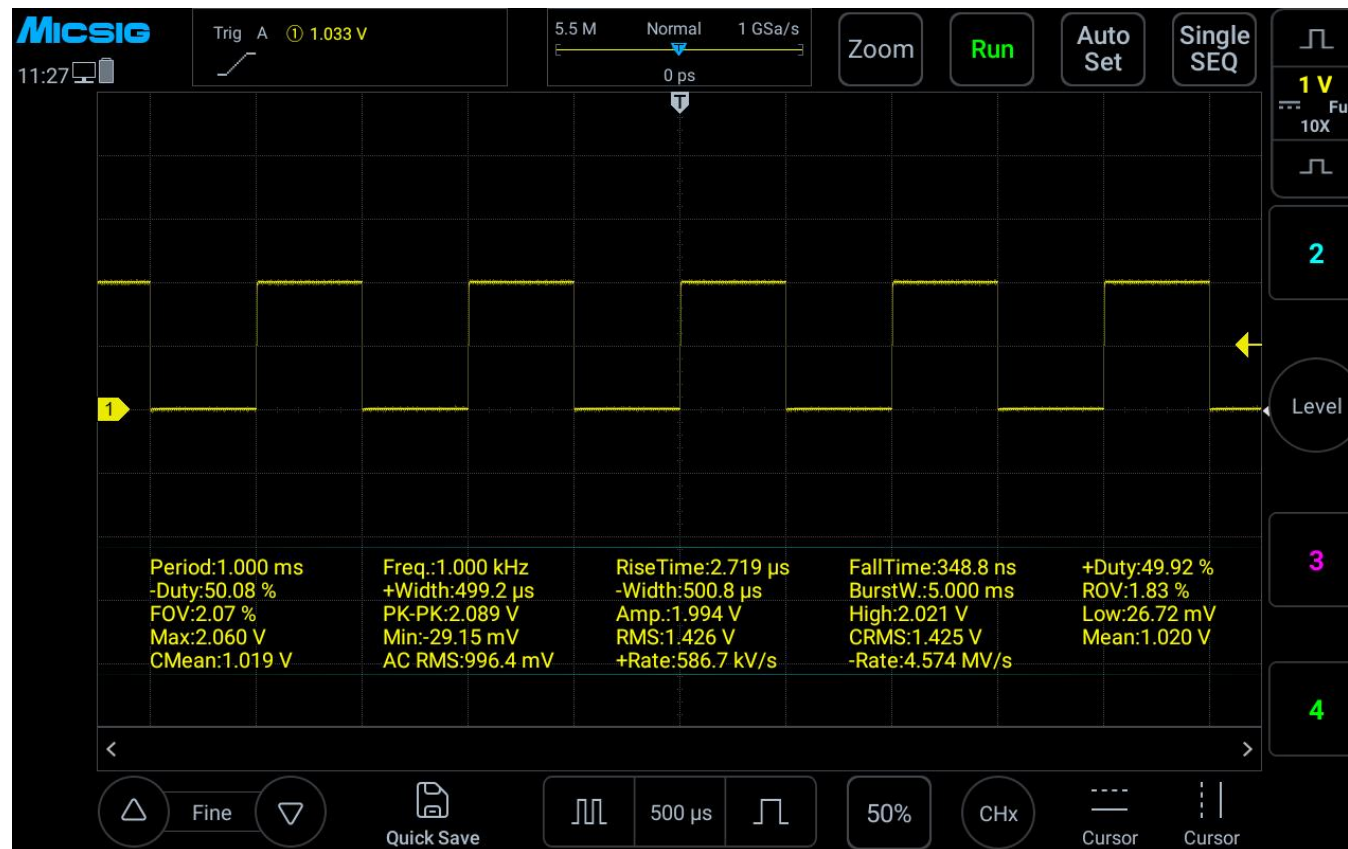


Figure 8-3 All Measurements

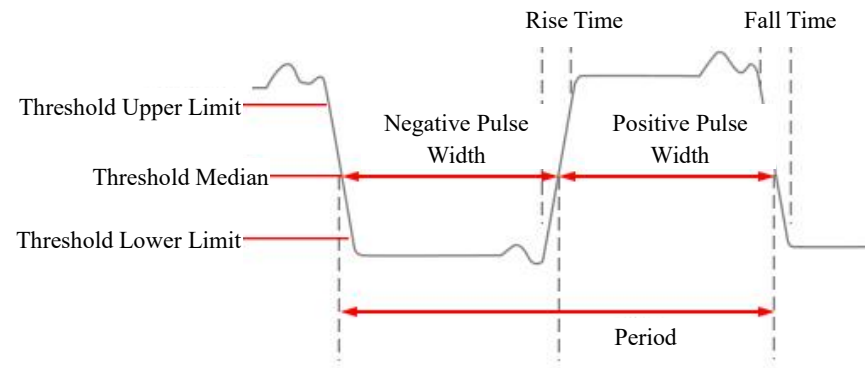


Figure 8-4 Time Parameter

Period

Time of the first complete signal cycle in the waveform

Frequency

Reciprocal to the Period time

Rise time

The time required for the rising edge of the first pulse of the waveform to rise from 10% to 90% of the amplitude, supporting custom thresholds

Fall time

The time required for the falling edge of the first pulse of the waveform to fall from 90% to 10% of the amplitude, supporting custom thresholds

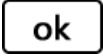
Delay

Can measure the time delay between rising or falling edges between channels, with sixteen valid measurement combinations.



Figure 8-5 Delay Measurement Schematics

- 1) Open the automatic measurement menu and tap  to pop up the phase selection menu.

- 2) The left channel is defaulted as the current channel, and other channels can be selected by the channel area that has been opened (except the reference channel); there are four edge selections: first rising edge, first falling edge, last rising edge, last falling edge.
- 3) The right channel is a contrast delay channel, which can be selected between each channel and math channel. There are four edge selections: first rising edge, first falling edge, last rising edge, and last falling edge.
- 4) Tap  button to confirm.

Positive duty cycle

Measured value of the first cycle in the waveform

Positive duty cycle = (waveform positive pulse width / period) * 100%

Negative duty cycle

Measured value of the first cycle in the waveform

Negative duty cycle = (waveform negative pulse width / period) * 100%

Positive pulse width

Measured value of the first positive pulse in the waveform, taking the time between two 50% amplitude points

Negative pulse width

Measured value of the first negative pulse in the waveform, taking the time between two 50% amplitude points

Burst width

Duration of a burst measured over the entire waveform

Overshoot

Positive overshoot

Positive overshoot = $[(\text{max} - \text{high}) / \text{amplitude}] * 100\%$

Negative overshoot

Negative overshoot = $[(\text{low} - \text{min}) / \text{amplitude}] * 100\%$

Phase

Timing measurement. The amount of time that one waveform leads or lags another waveform, expressed in degrees where 360° comprises one waveform cycle.

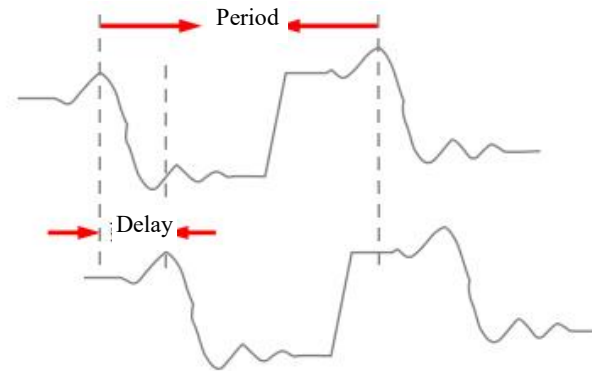


Figure 8-6 Phase Measurement Schematics

Peak-peak

In the entire waveform measurement, $\text{peak-peak} = \text{max} - \text{min}$

Amplitude

In the entire waveform measurement, $\text{amplitude} = \text{high (100\%)} - \text{low (0\%)}$

The figure below shows voltage measurement points.

The channel probe type setting is used to set the measurement unit for each input channel to Volts or Amperes.

Refer to “[6.4.4 Set Probe Type](#)”.

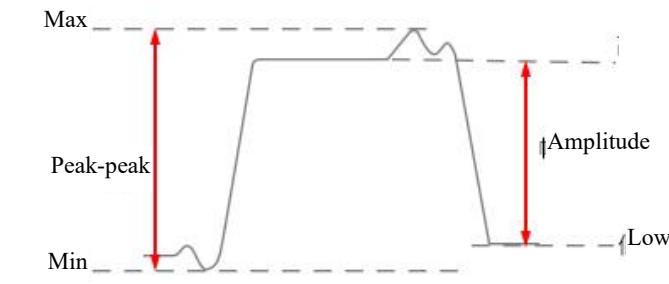


Figure 8-7 Voltage Measurement

High

Take 100% in the entire waveform, and calculated using either the min/max or histogram method.

Low

Take 0% in the entire waveform, and calculated using either the min/max or histogram method.

Max

Highest positive peak measured over the entire waveform

Min

Highest negative peak measured over the entire waveform

RMS

True root mean square value over the entire waveform

C RMS

True root mean square value of the first cycle in the waveform

Mean

Arithmetic mean over the entire waveform

C mean

Arithmetic mean over the first cycle in the waveform

AC Mean

The actual effective value of the AC component of the entire waveform

Positive slope

The ratio of the difference between the high and low values of the first rising edge of the waveform to the rise time

Negative slope

The ratio of the difference between the low and high values of the first falling edge of the waveform to the falling time

Note:

If the waveform required for measurement is not fully displayed on the screen, “Forward Clipping” or “Negative Clipping” is displayed at the position of the measured value.

When the math function is operated, if source channel waveform is fully displayed, and the math waveform appears to be off the screen, the measured value of math waveform will not be influenced.

If source channel is clipped, the measured value of math waveform is the source channel value during screen wave clipping.

Statistics

Swipe down from the top to open the main menu, tap "Measure", then select "Statistics" to enter the statistics menu. The oscilloscope supports statistics and displays the current value of multiple measurement results, including Mean, Max, Min, Deviation, and Count. The number of counts can be up to 10,000 times. Click the "Reset" button to clear the historical data of all measurement items and perform statistics again, as shown in Figure 8-8:

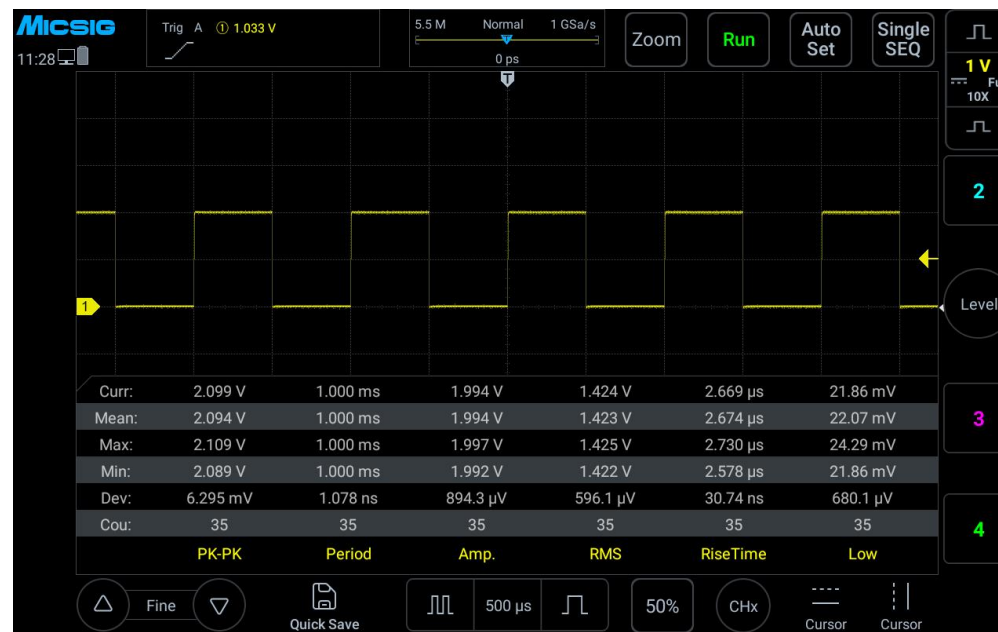
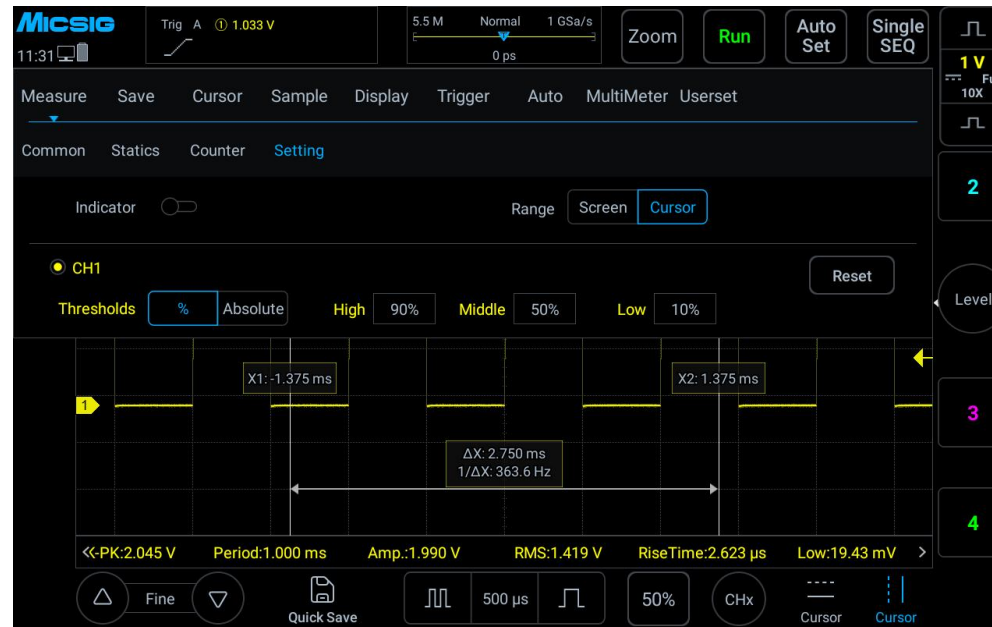


Figure 8-8 Statistics

Swipe left and right in the measurement statistics display area to view all the statistical content of the measurement items.

The automatic measurement item defaults to calculating the waveform of the entire screen, and can also be set to calculate only the waveform within the cursor. Open the top menu, select "Measurement", and click Settings to set the measurement range. Set to "Cursor" to allow the automatic measurement item to only calculate the waveform within the cursor. As shown in Figure 8-9, the maximum value on the screen is about 4.767V. After setting the measurement range to the cursor, the maximum value is 75.9mV.

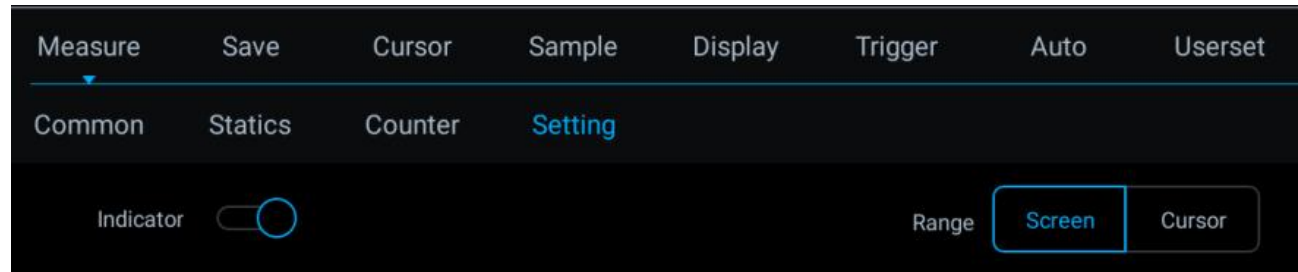
Note: After the measurement range is set to cursor, the cursor will automatically turn on. After closing the cursor, the measurement range is automatically selected as the screen.



8-9 Automatic measurement range selection as cursor

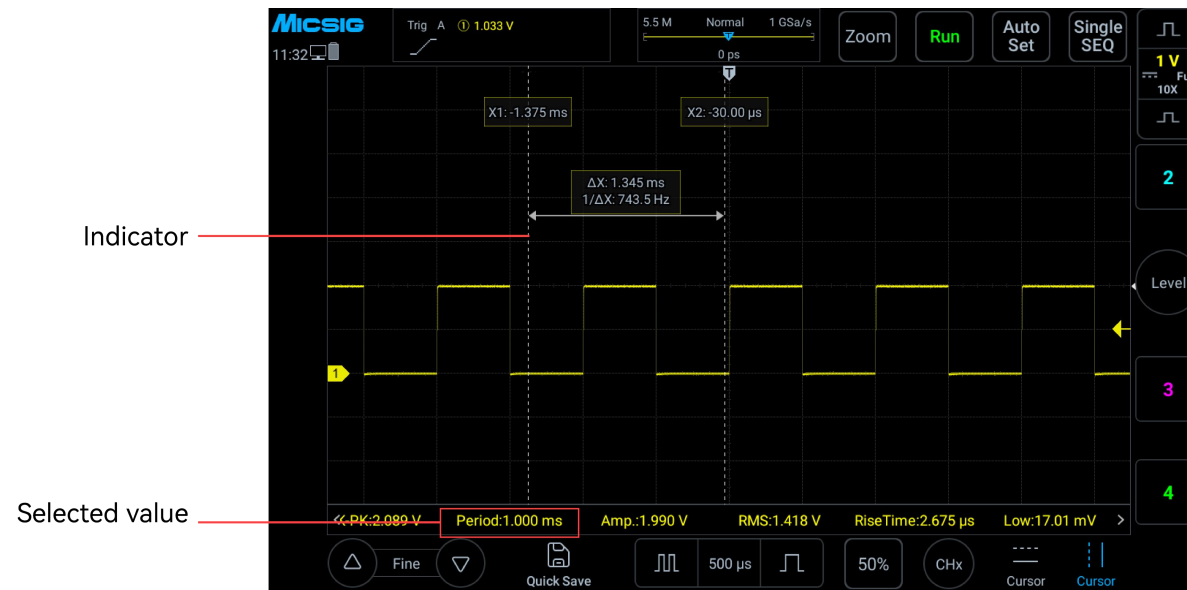
Indicator

Open the top menu, select "Measurement", and click the submenu "Settings" to open the measurement item indicator, as shown in Figure 8-10.



8-10 Indicator turns on

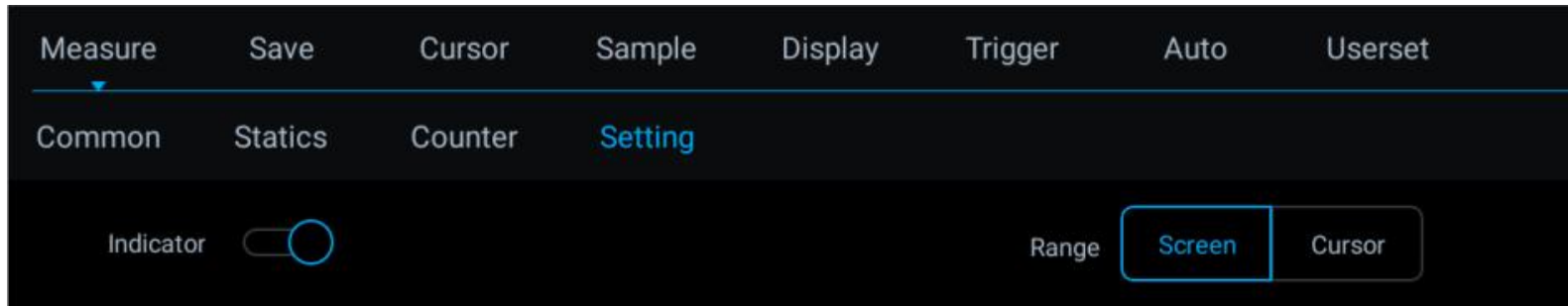
After opening the indicator, you can click on the displayed measurement items. The selected measurement items are highlighted with a blue frame, and their calculation objects are indicated with white lines in the waveform. As shown in Figure 8-11, "High" is selected in the lower measurement item display area, and a white line appears at the high value position of the waveform as an indicator.



8-11 indicator

Measurement threshold

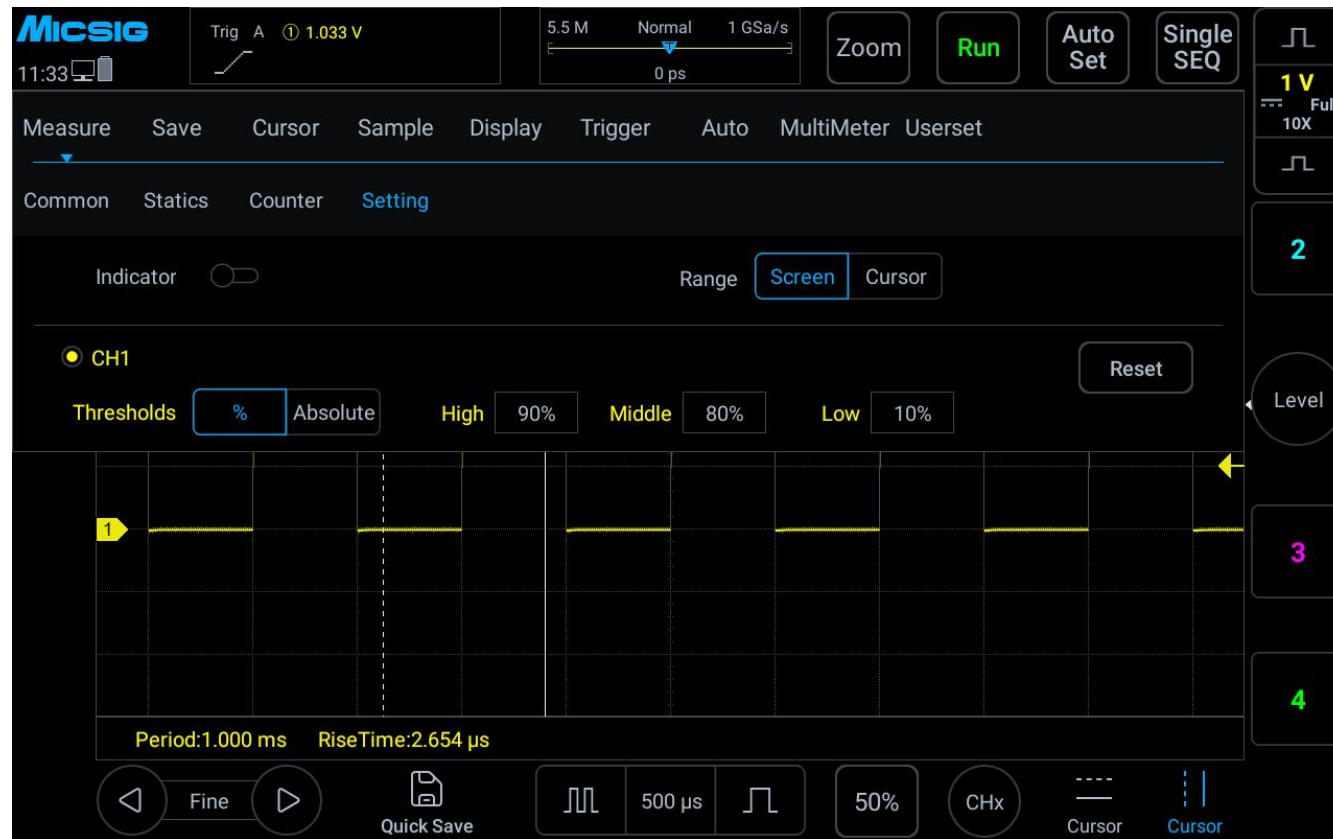
Each channel (CH1, CH2, CH3, CH4, Math) can have independent threshold settings, and the threshold type can be selected as "%" or "absolute value", as shown in Figure 8-12.



8-12 Threshold setting

The setting of the threshold will affect the results of the measurement items. The high and low value settings will affect the rise time and fall time measurement results. The setting of the median value will affect time parameters such as pulse width, frequency, delay, duty cycle, phase, etc. As shown in Figure 8-13, after the median is set to 80%, the positive pulse width of the signal is smaller than when the median is 50%.

When the set high value is lower than the current middle value, the middle value will automatically be equal to the high value; the high value and the middle value cannot be less than the low value. When the set value is lower than the low value, it will automatically be set to value higher than the low value 1 or 10mV (absolute value).



8-13 Pulse width when the median threshold value is set to 80%

8.2 Frequency Meter Measurement

Open the main menu, tap Measure and Counter to enter the hardware frequency meter setting menu, and select the channel to be measured, as shown in Figure 8-14. The measured value is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen, as shown in Figure 8-15.

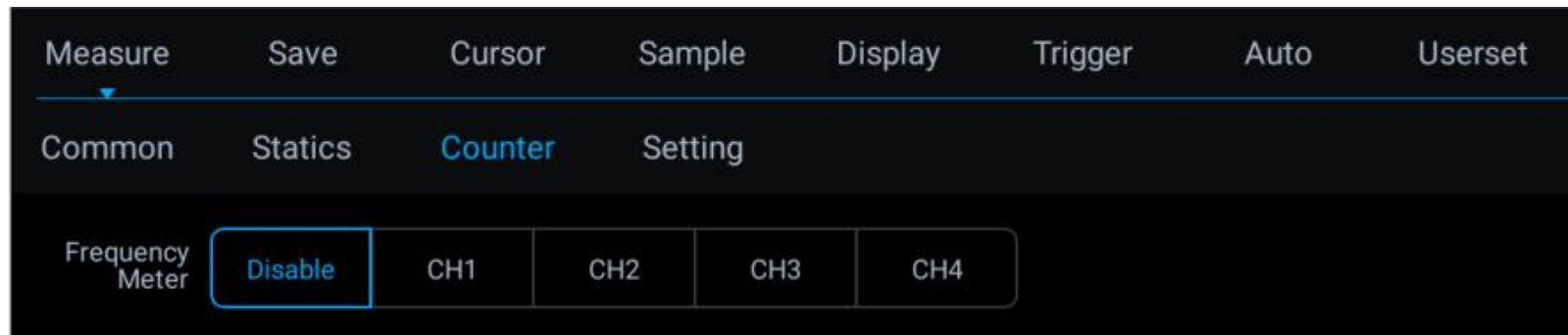


Figure 8-14 Frequency Meter Measurement Menu Open

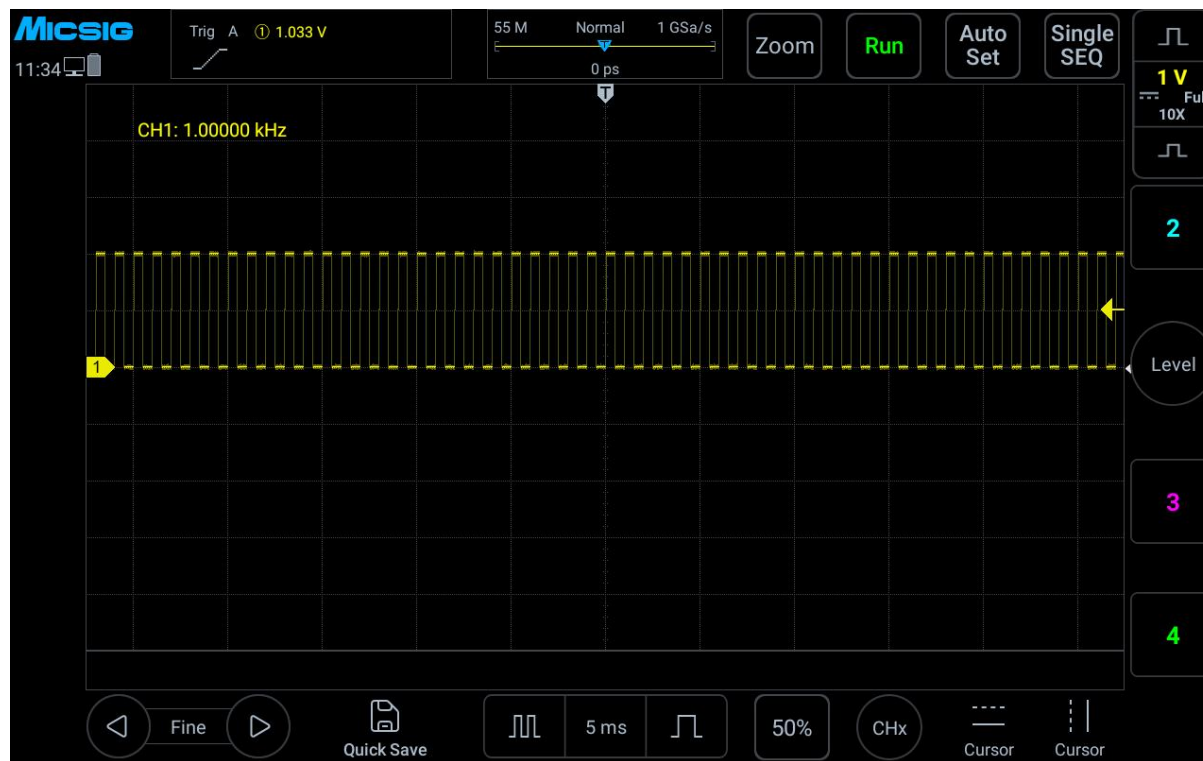


Figure 8-15 Frequency Meter Measurement

8.3 Cursor

Open cursor and place it on the measurement point to read the waveform measurement value. There are two types of cursors: horizontal cursor and vertical cursor. The horizontal cursor measures the vertical direction magnitude, and the vertical cursor measures the horizontal direction magnitude, as shown in Figure 8-16.

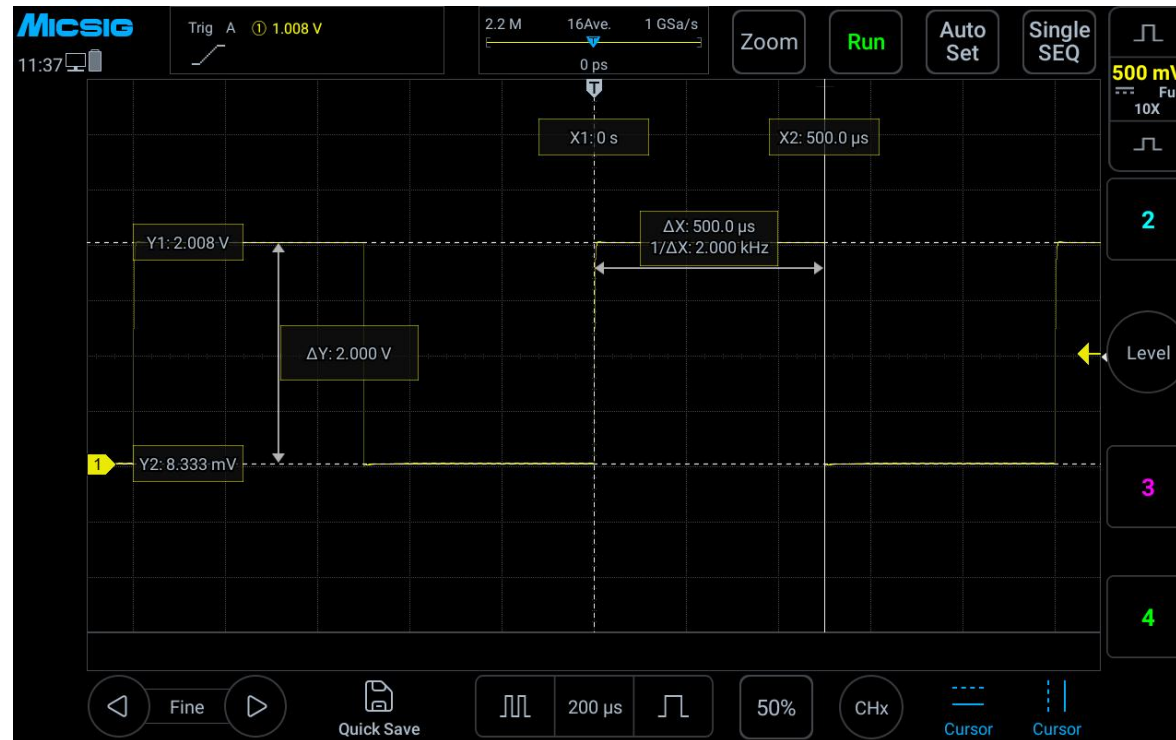


Figure 8-16 Cursor Measurement Description

Note:

Δ reading: indicates the difference between two cursor positions.

Voltage readings behind Y1, Y2: indicate the position of activated horizontal cursors relative to the zero potential.

Time readings behind X1, X2: indicate the position of activated vertical cursors relative to the trigger point.

$1/\Delta X$: frequency

Vertical cursor on: Tap cursor icon  to open vertical cursors and the icon is on and activated .

Vertical cursor off: Tap cursor icon  to turn off vertical cursors.

Tap the vertical cursor indicator line to switch the cursors.

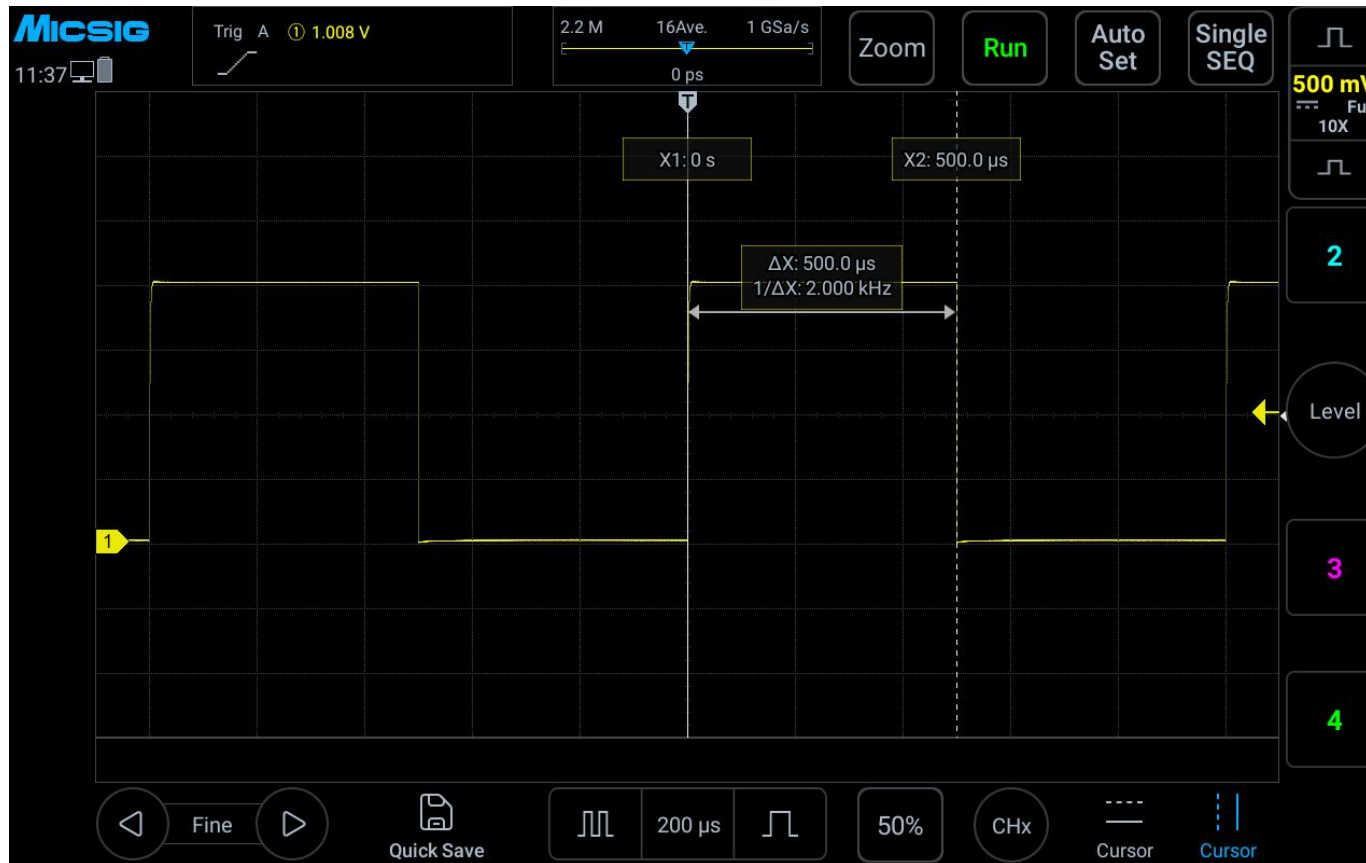


Figure 8-17 Open Cursor Selection Box and Close Cursor

Operation Instructions for Moving the Vertical Cursor:

- 1) Use one finger to press and hold the cursor indication line or the numerical display area of X1 and X2, and drag it on the screen to roughly adjust the cursor. Tap the fine-tuning button at the lower left corner of the screen to fine-tune the cursor that has just been adjusted.
- 2) 2) Cursor Linkage: When the cursor is turned on, use one finger to press and hold the numerical display area of ΔX and $1/\Delta X$ to enter the cursor linkage state.

Horizontal cursor on/off and activation

Horizontal cursor on/off, switching, activation and movement operations, similar to those of vertical cursors, will not be described in detail here, and please refer to vertical cursors for details.

Cursor test example

When vertical cursors are activated, the two cursors move together to check for pulse width changes in the pulse sequence.

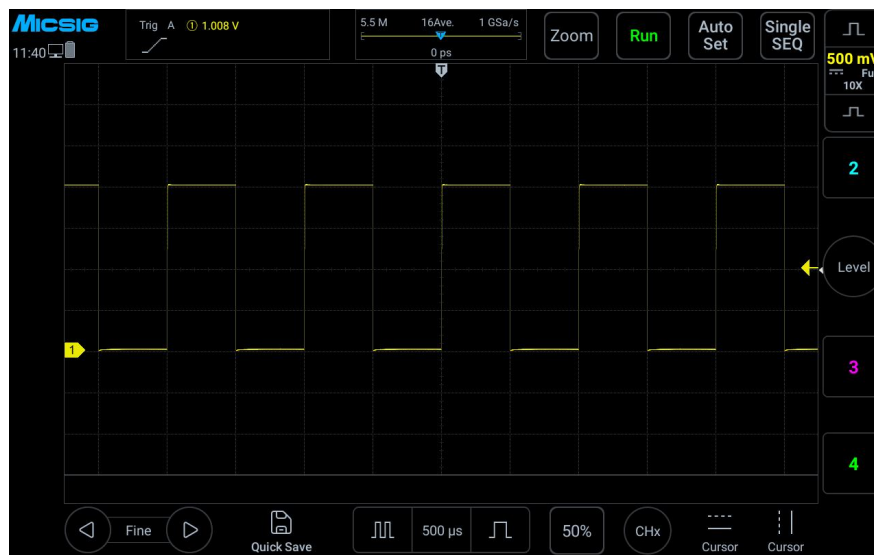


Figure 8-18 Cursor Measurement Pulse Width

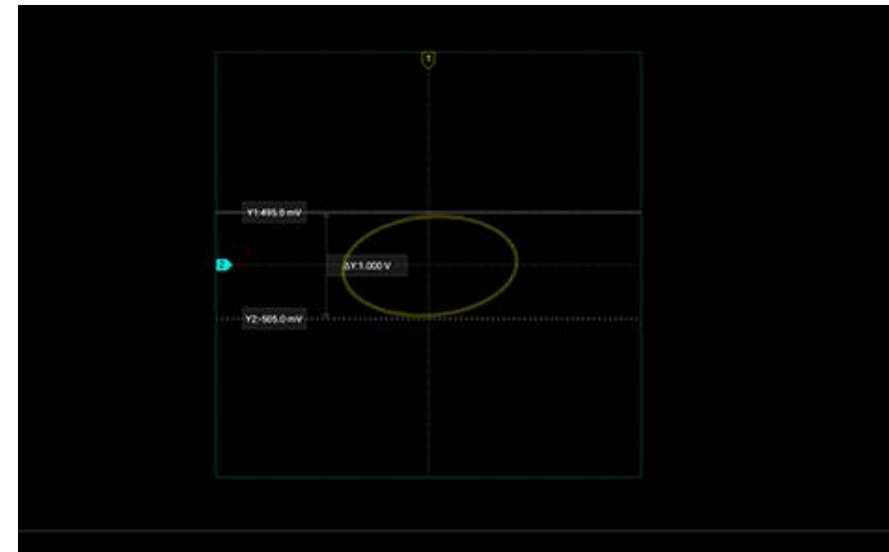


Figure 8-19 In XY Mode, Cursor Measurement

In the XY horizontal mode, X cursor displays CH1 value (V or A), and Y cursor displays CH2 value (V or A).

Chapter 9 Multimeter

Explanations regarding multimeter functions and standard accessories in the documentation apply exclusively to oscilloscopes equipped with the multimeter option. These sections do not apply to oscilloscopes without multimeter functionality.

- Opening the Multimeter
- Understanding the Multimeter Interface
- Connection Method of Test Leads
- Measurement Items
- Measurement Functions
- Replacing the Fuse

9.1 Opening the Multimeter

There are three ways to enable the multimeter function. Open the top menu of the oscilloscope and select "Multimeter", then you can use the functions of both the oscilloscope and the multimeter simultaneously. Long press the data display box of the multimeter. As shown in Figure 9-1, you can drag it to any position within the screen.



Figure 9-1 Data display box of the multimeter

Enter the desktop, select the multimeter application, or click the button  in the oscilloscope interface, and you can turn on the multimeter function and enter the multimeter interface.

9.2 Understanding the Multimeter Interface

This section provides a brief introduction and description of the user interface of the multimeter. After reading this section, you can familiarize yourself with the content of the display interface of the multimeter function in the shortest possible time. The specific settings and usage methods will be described in detail in the subsequent sections. The interface of the multimeter is shown in Figure 9-2.

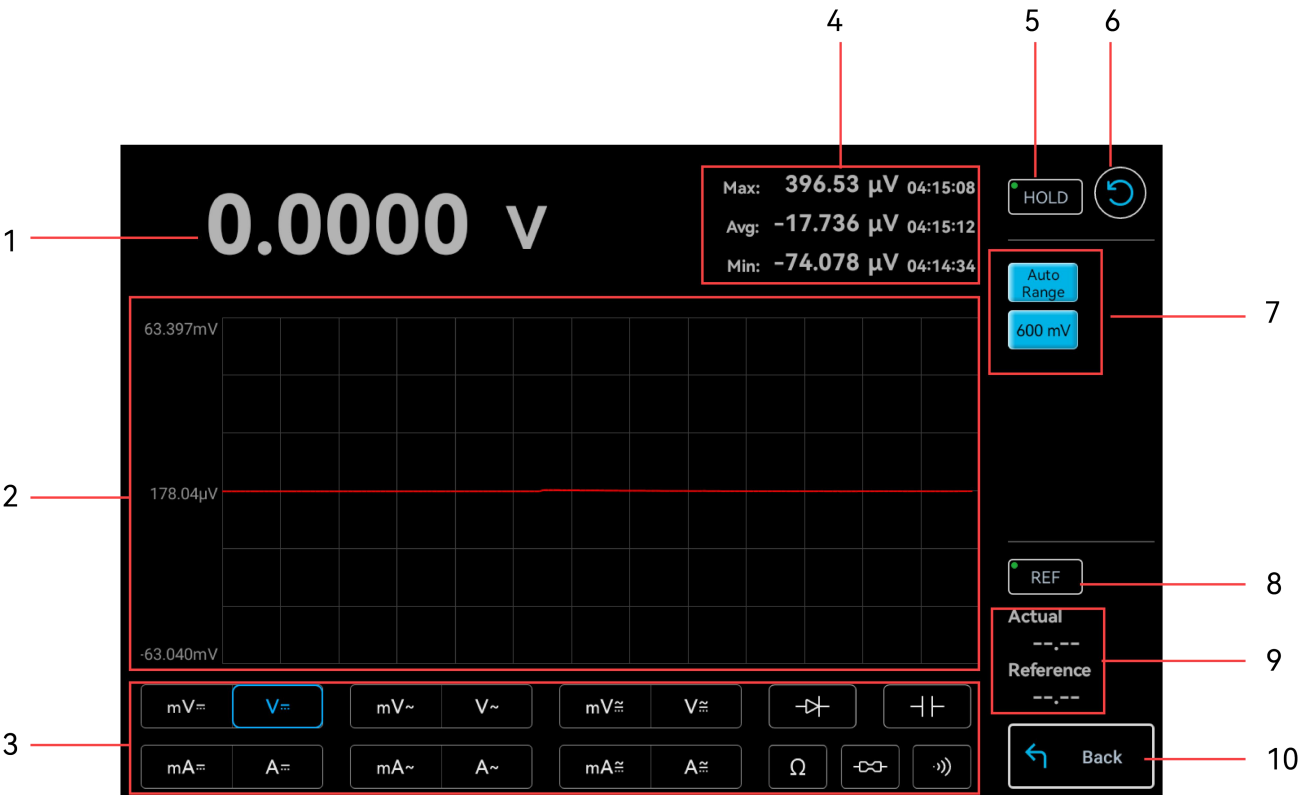


Figure 9-2 The interface of the multimeter

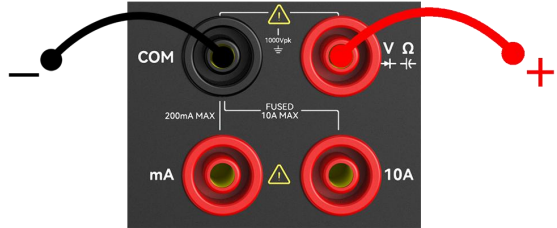
Number	Description
1	Measurement Result Display Area, numerical display.
2	Measurement Result Display Area, trend chart display.

Number	Description
3	Measurement Item Selection Area, including DC Voltage Measurement V, AC Voltage Measurement V, DC Voltage Measurement mV, AC Voltage Measurement mV, DC Current Measurement A, AC Current Measurement A, DC Current Measurement mA, AC Current Measurement mA, Resistance Measurement, Online Resistance Measurement, Capacitance Measurement, Diode Measurement, and Continuity Measurement
4	Statistical Measurement Area, including the maximum value, average value, and minimum value
5	Hold Button. When lit, the reading hold function is enabled, and the measurement result will no longer change at this time
6	Clear Button. Press it to clear the statistical measurement results
7	Gear Switching Area. Different gear options will appear according to the selected measurement item. The default is the automatic gear. Some measurement items do not have the gear switching option.

Number	Description
8	Reference Button. After selection, the current measurement result will be taken as the reference value
9	Reference Measurement Area, displaying the reference value and the current value. After entering the reference measurement mode, the Measurement Result Display Area shows the difference between the reference value and the current value
10	Back Button. If the oscilloscope is already turned on, it will return to the oscilloscope interface. If the oscilloscope is not turned on, it will return to the desktop

9.3 Connection Method of Test Leads

The multimeter provides a variety of measurement functions. After selecting the required measurement item, connect the black test lead (negative pole, ground) to the COM port, and select the corresponding socket for the red test lead (positive pole) according to the item being measured. Please connect the measured signal (test lead) to the multimeter according to the method shown in Table 9-1 below.

Measurement Item	Connection Method
V_⎓ DC Voltage Measurement (V), V_~ AC Voltage Measurement (V), V_⎓⎓ AC+DC Voltage Measurement (V), mV_⎓ DC Voltage Measurement (mV), mV_~ AC Voltage Measurement (mV), mV_⎓⎓ AC+DC Voltage Measurement (mV), Ω Resistance Measurement, ⎓⎓ Capacitance Measurement, ⎓⎓ Online Resistance Measurement, ⎓⎓ Diode Measurement, ⎓⎓ Continuity Measurement	
mA_⎓ DC Current Measurement (mA), mA_~ AC Current Measurement (mA), mA_⎓⎓ AC+DC Current Measurement (mA),	

A= DC Current Measurement (A), A~ AC Current Measurement (A), A≐ AC+DC Current Measurement (A)	
--	--

Table 9-1 Table of Connection Methods of Test Leads for Various Measurement Items

9.4 Measurement Items

9.4.1 DC Voltage Measurement (V)

Gears: Automatic gear, 6V, 60V, 600V, 1000V.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 1000V in any gear. Except for the 1000V gear, all gears have a 10% over-range redundancy. When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select to enable the DC voltage measurement (V) in the measurement item selection area

V=

, as shown in Figure 9-3.

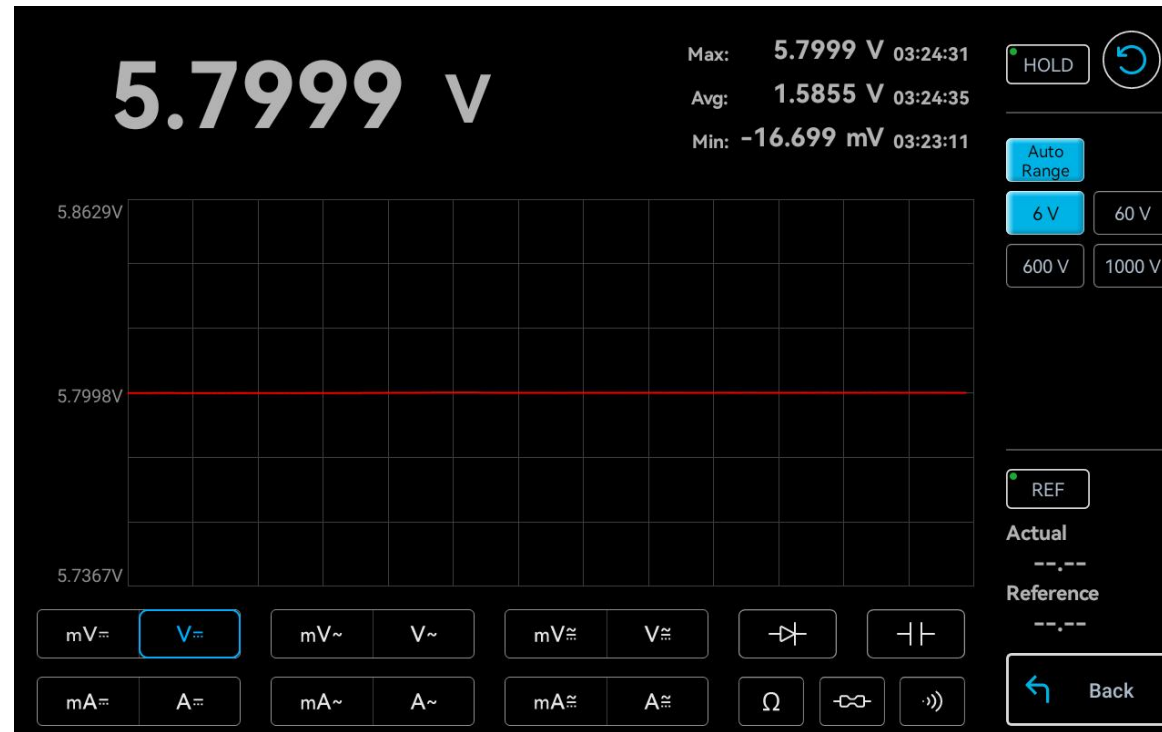


Figure 9-3 DC Voltage Measurement (V)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as shown in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the value.

9.4.2 AC Voltage Measurement (V)

Gears: Automatic gear, 6V, 60V, 600V, 1000V.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 1000V in any gear. Except for the 1000V gear, all gears have a 10% over-range redundancy. When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select to enable the AC voltage measurement (V) in the measurement item selection area **V~**, as shown in Figure 9-4.

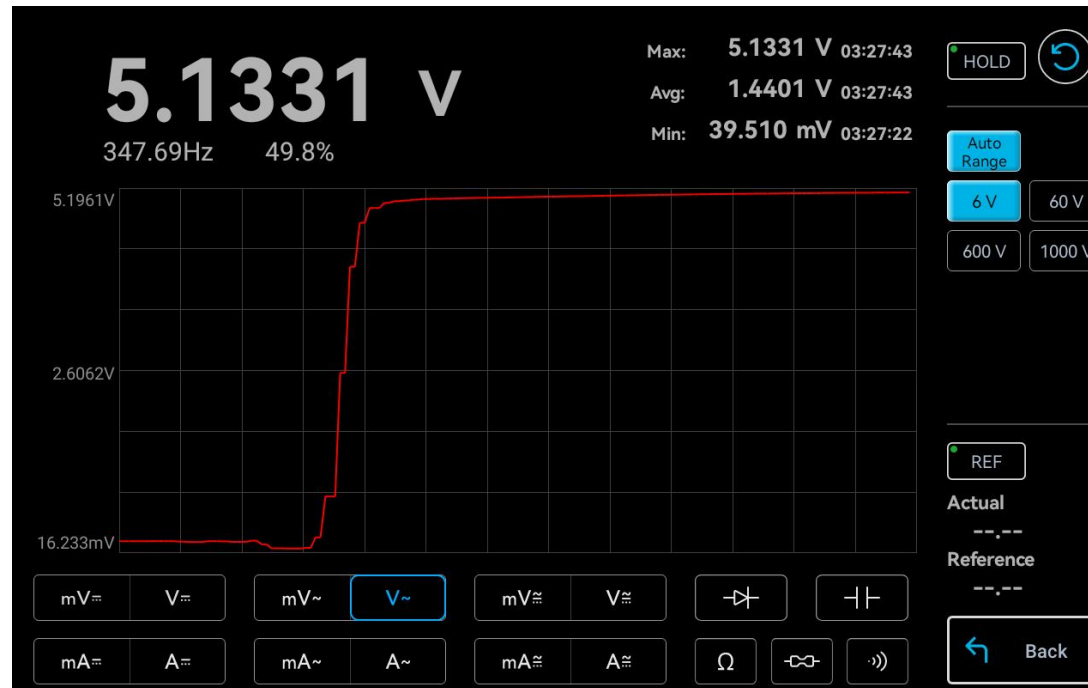


Figure 9-4 AC Voltage Measurement (V)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the

automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.3 AC+DC Voltage Measurement (V)

Gears: Automatic gear, 6V, 60V, 600V, 1000V.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 1000V in any gear. Except for the 1000V gear, all gears have a 10% over-range redundancy. When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select to enable the AC+DC voltage measurement (V) in the measurement item selection area , as shown in Figure 9-5.

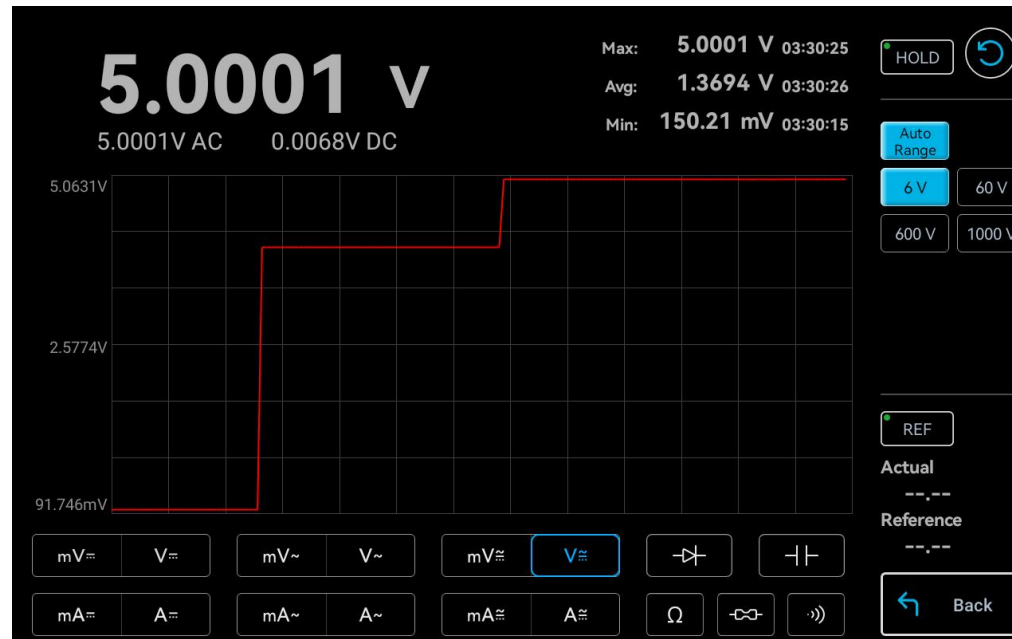


Figure 9-5 AC+DC Voltage Measurement (V)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.4 DC Voltage Measurement (mV)

Gears: Automatic gear, 60mV, 600mV.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 1000V in any gear. All gears have a 10% over-range redundancy. When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select to enable the DC voltage measurement (mV) in the measurement item selection area **mV $\overline{\text{=}}$** , as shown in Figure 9-6.

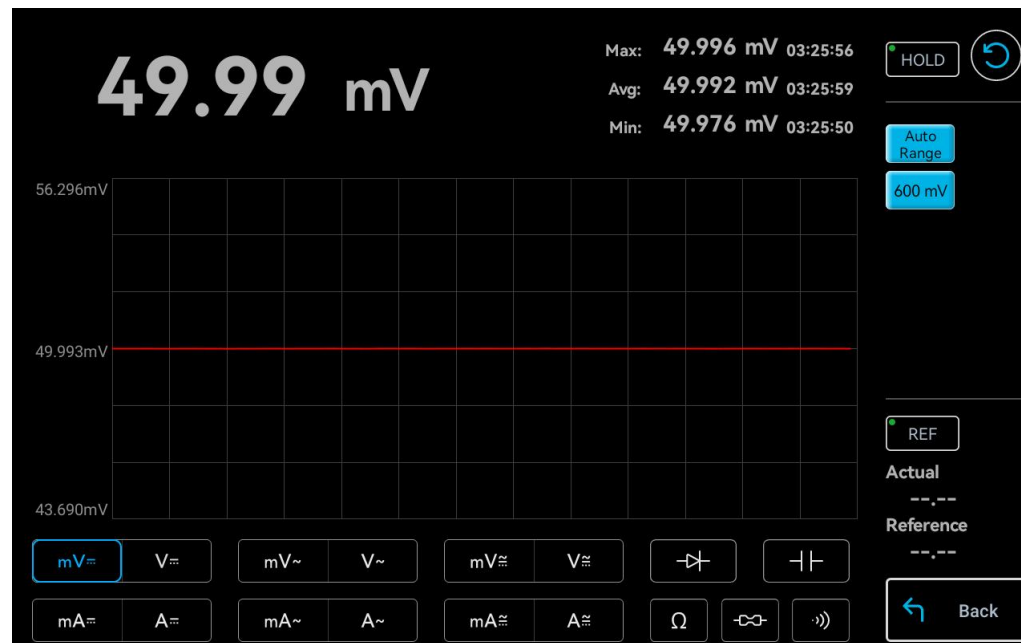


Figure 9-6 DC Voltage Measurement (mV)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear.

Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.5 AC Voltage Measurement (mV)

Gears: Automatic gear, 60mV, 600mV.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 1000V for any gear. All gears have a 10% over-range redundancy.

When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select and enable the AC voltage measurement (mV) in the measurement item selection area , as shown in Figure 9-7.

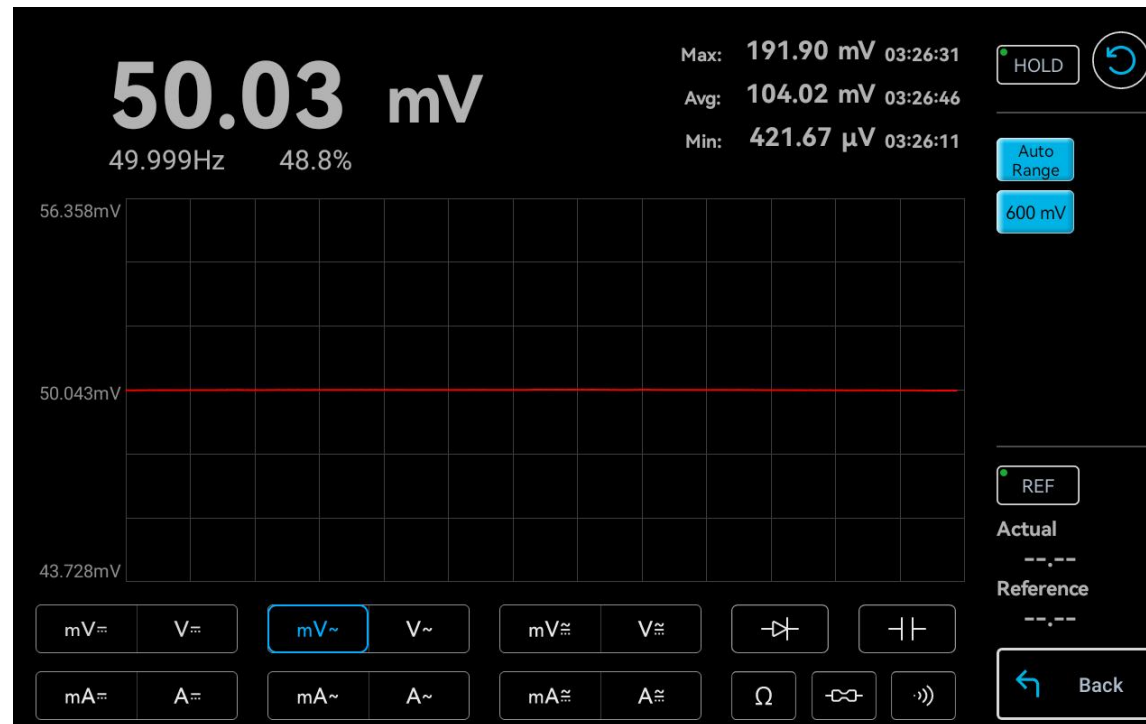


Figure 9-7 AC Voltage Measurement (mV)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.6 AC+DC Voltage Measurement (mV)

Gears: Automatic gear, 60mV, 600mV.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 1000V for any gear. All gears have a 10% over-range redundancy.

When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select and enable the AC+DC voltage measurement (mV) in the measurement item selection area **mV $\approx$** , as shown in Figure 9-8.

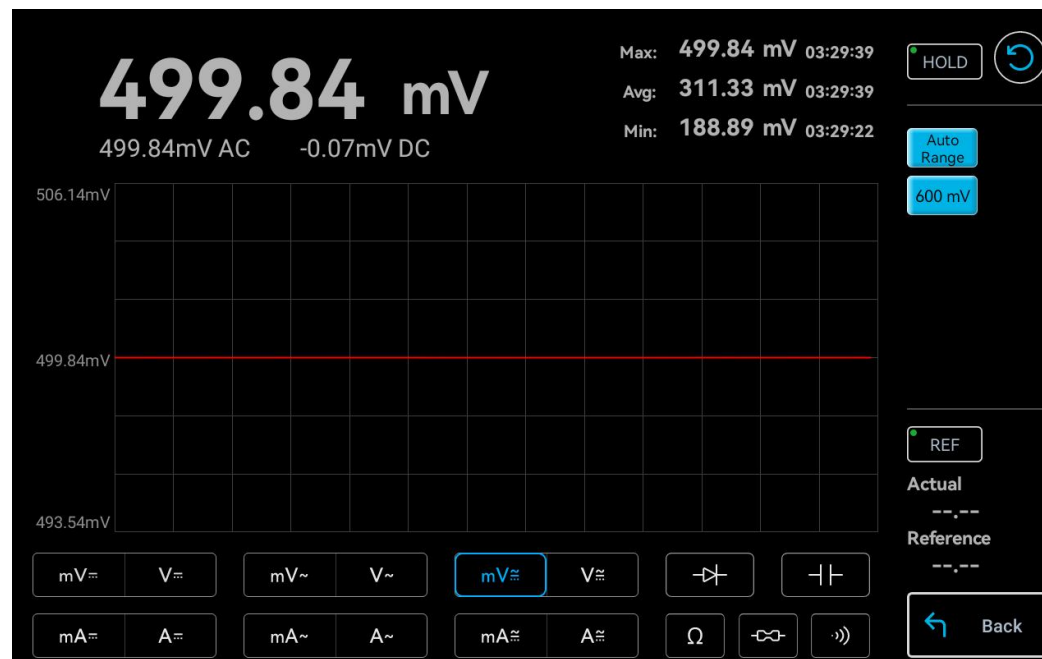


Figure 9-8 AC+DC Voltage Measurement (mV)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the

automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.7 DC Current Measurement (A)

Gears: Automatic gear, 6A, 10A.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 10A for any gear. Except for the 10A gear, all gears have a 10% over-range redundancy. When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select and enable the DC current measurement (A) in the measurement item selection area , as shown in Figure 9-9.

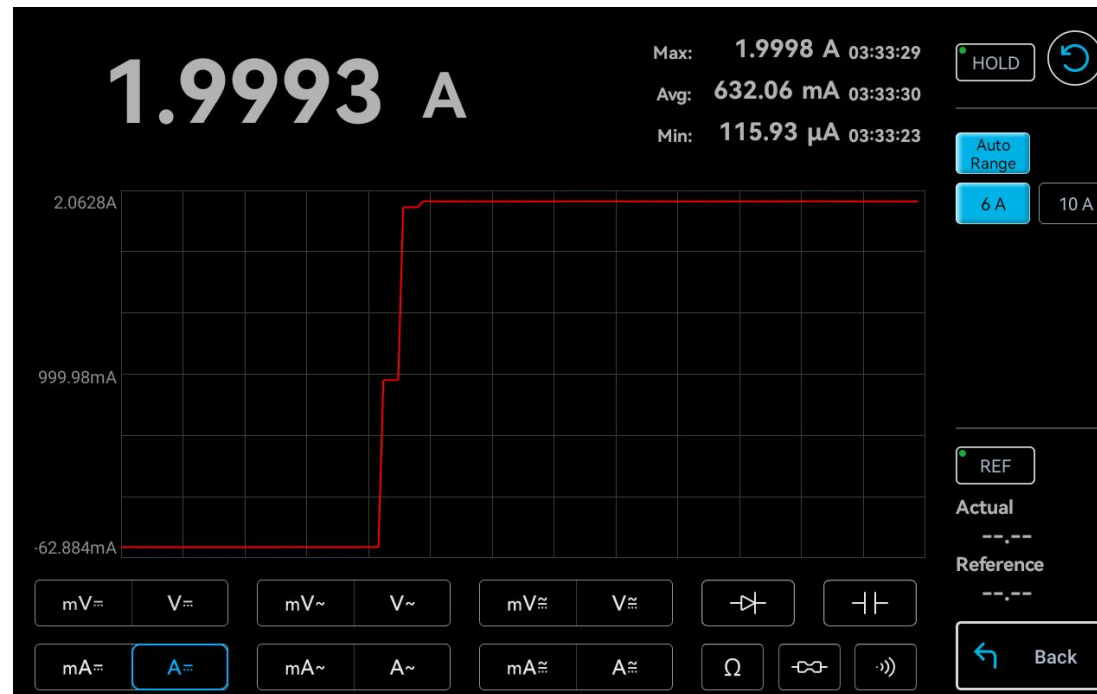


Figure 9-9 DC Current Measurement (A)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.8 AC Current Measurement (A)

Gears: Automatic gear, 6A, 10A.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 10A for any gear. Except for the 10A gear, all gears have a 10% over-range redundancy. When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select and enable the AC current measurement (A) in the measurement item selection area **A~**, as shown in Figure 9-10.

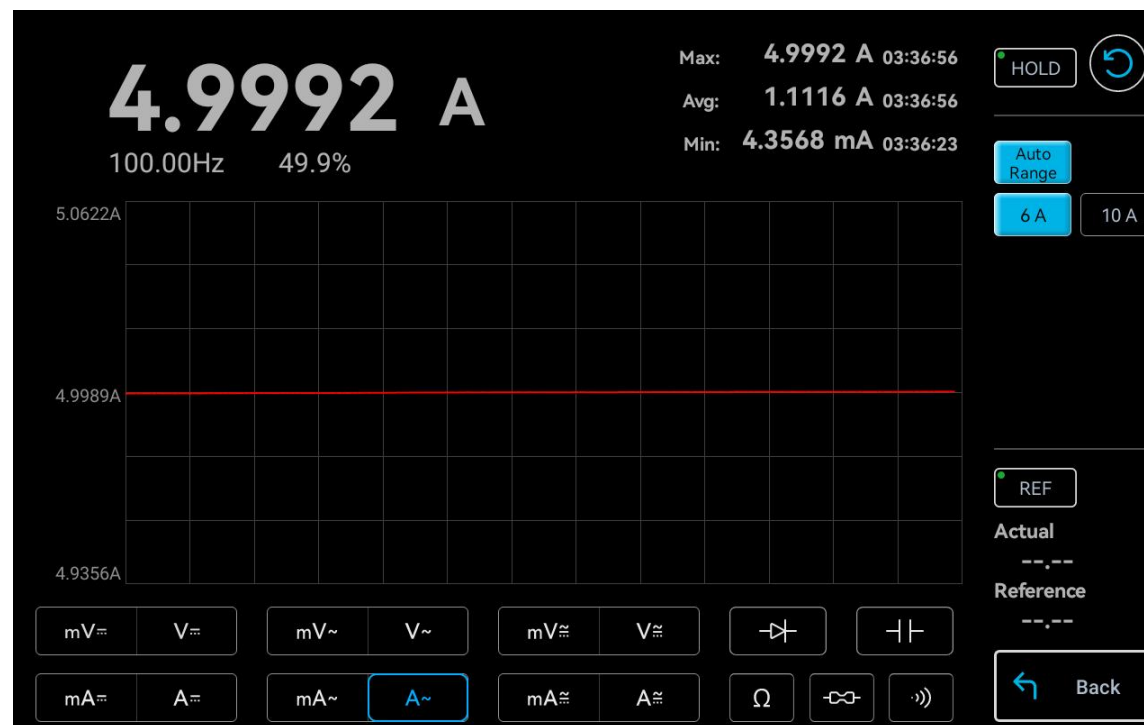


Figure 9-10 AC Current Measurement (A)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.9 AC+DC Current Measurement (A)

Gears: Automatic gear, 6A, 10A.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 10A for any gear. Except for the 10A gear, all gears have a 10% over-range redundancy. When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select and enable the AC+DC current measurement (A) in the measurement item selection area , as shown in Figure 9-11.

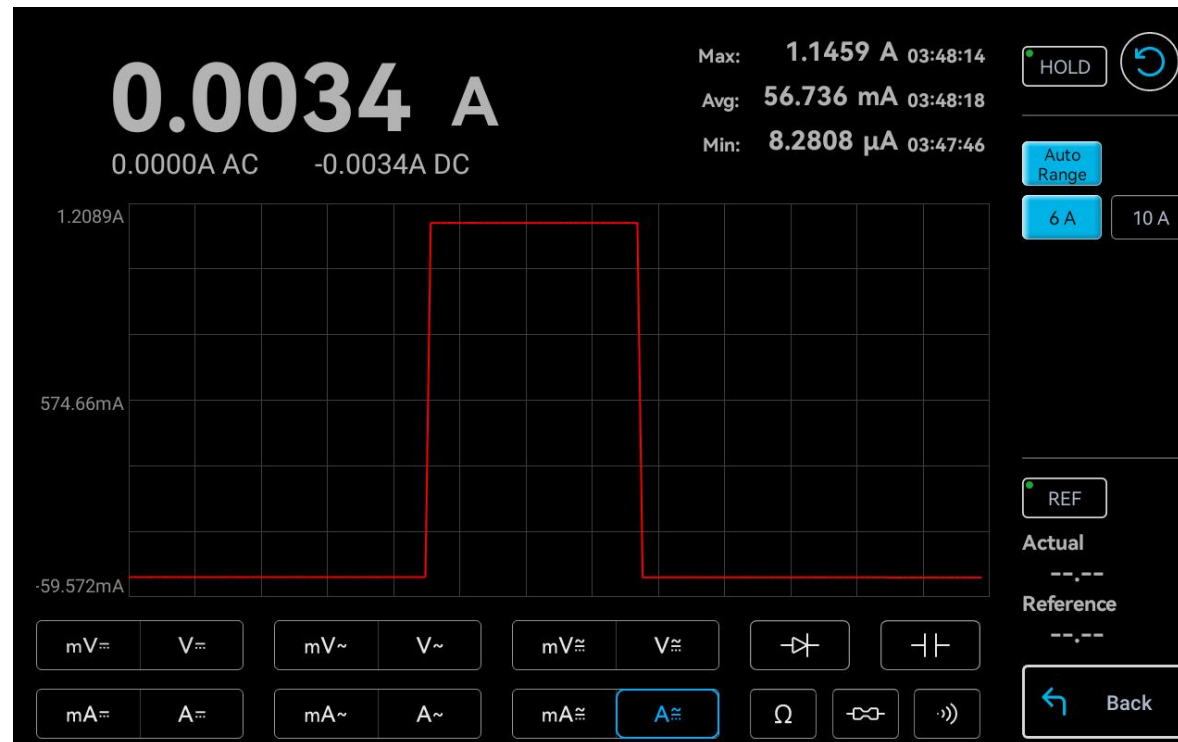


Figure 9-11 AC+DC Current Measurement (A)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.10 DC Current Measurement (mA)

Gears: Automatic gear, 60mA, 600mA.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 10A for any gear. All gears have a 10% over-range redundancy.

When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL". When the current exceeds 200mA, to protect the circuit, it will automatically switch to the voltage gear.

Test Steps: Select and enable the DC current measurement (mA) in the measurement item selection area **mA**, as shown in Figure 9-12.



Figure 9-12 DC Current Measurement (mA)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.11 AC Current Measurement (mA)

Gears: Automatic gear, 60mA, 600mA.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 10A for any gear. All gears have a 10% over-range redundancy. When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL". When the current exceeds 200mA, in order to protect the circuit, it will automatically switch to the voltage gear.

Test Steps: Select and enable the AC current measurement (mA) in the measurement item selection area , as shown in Figure 9-13.

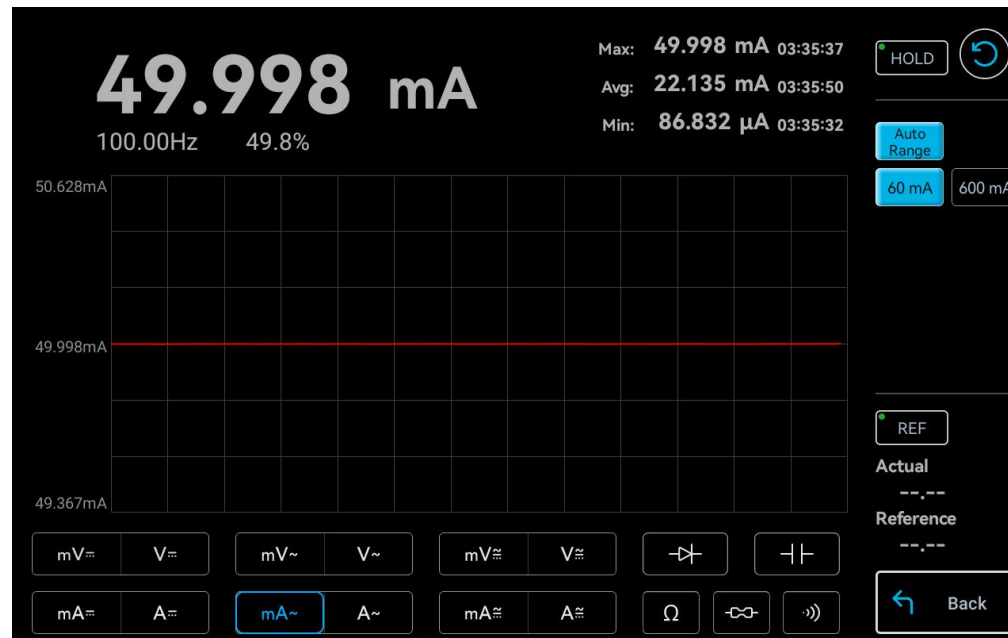


Figure 9-13 AC Current Measurement (mA)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.12 AC+DC Current Measurement (mA)

Gears: Automatic gear, 60mA, 600mA.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 10A for any gear. All gears have a 10% over-range redundancy. When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL". When the current exceeds 200mA, in order to protect the circuit, it will automatically switch to the voltage gear.

Test Steps: Select and enable the AC+DC current measurement (mA) in the measurement item selection area **mA $\approx$** , as shown in Figure 9-14.

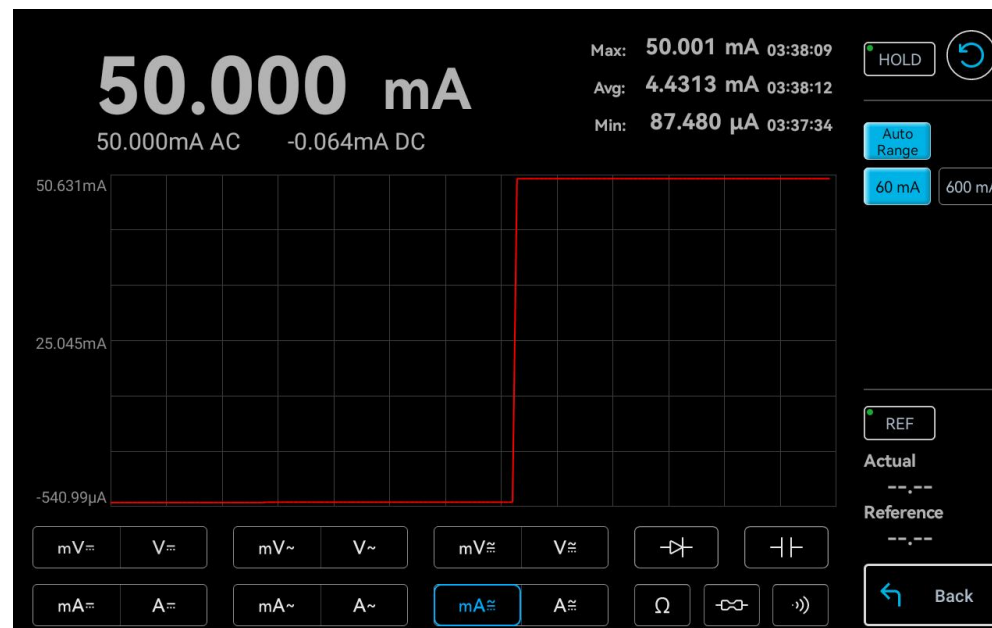


Figure 9-14 AC+DC Current Measurement (mA)

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the

automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.13 Resistance Measurement

Gears: Automatic gear, 60 Ω , 600 Ω , 6k Ω , 60k Ω , 600k Ω , 6M Ω , 60M Ω .

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 1000V for any gear. All gears have a 10% over-range redundancy.

When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select and enable the resistance measurement in the measurement item selection area , as shown in Figure 9-15.

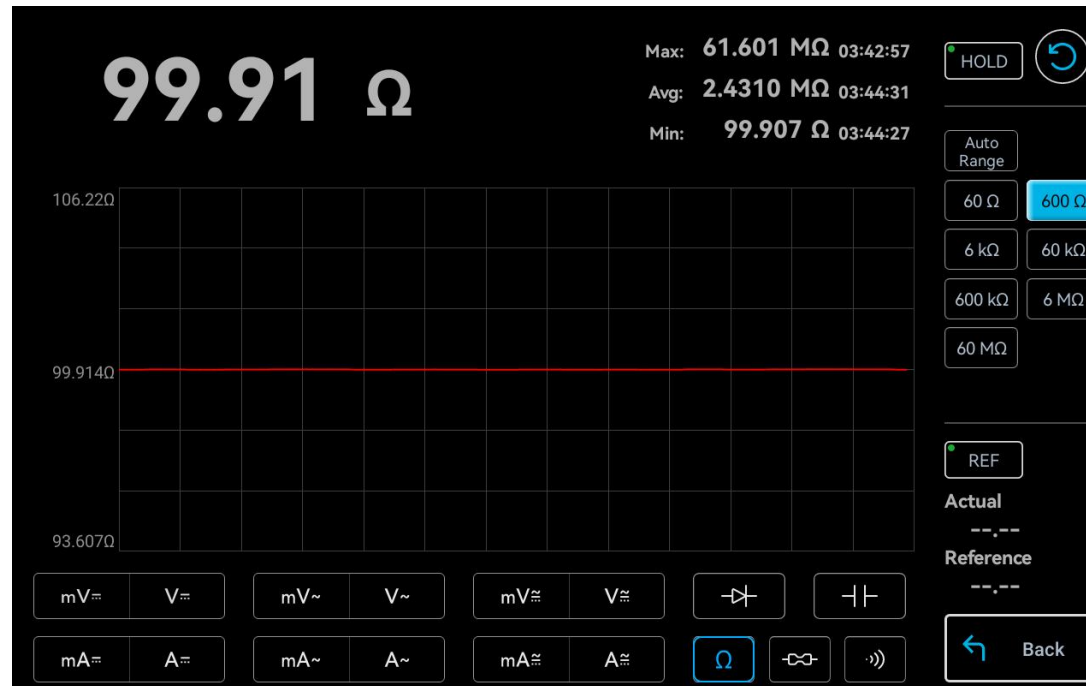


Figure 9-15 Resistance Measurement

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.14 Online Resistance Measurement

Gears: Automatic gear, 60 Ω , 600 Ω , 6k Ω , 60k Ω , 600k Ω , 6M Ω , 60M Ω .

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 1000V for any gear. All gears have a 10% over-range redundancy.

When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select and enable the resistance measurement in the measurement item selection area , as shown in Figure 9-16.

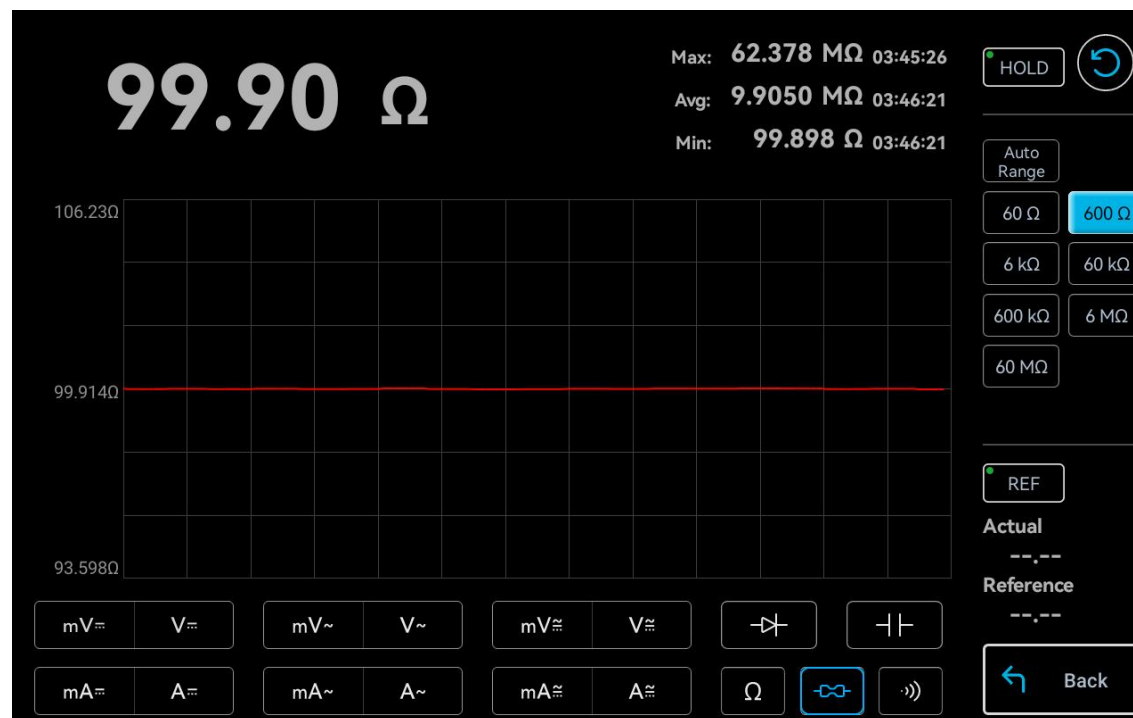


Figure 9-16 Resistance Measurement

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.15 Capacitance Measurement

Gears: Automatic gear, 10nF, 100nF, 10 μ F, 100 μ F, 1mF.

Input Protection: There is an input protection of 1000V for any gear. All gears have a 10% over-range redundancy.

When the reading exceeds the range, the interface will display "OL".

Test Steps: Select and enable the capacitance measurement in the measurement item selection area , as shown in Figure 9-17.

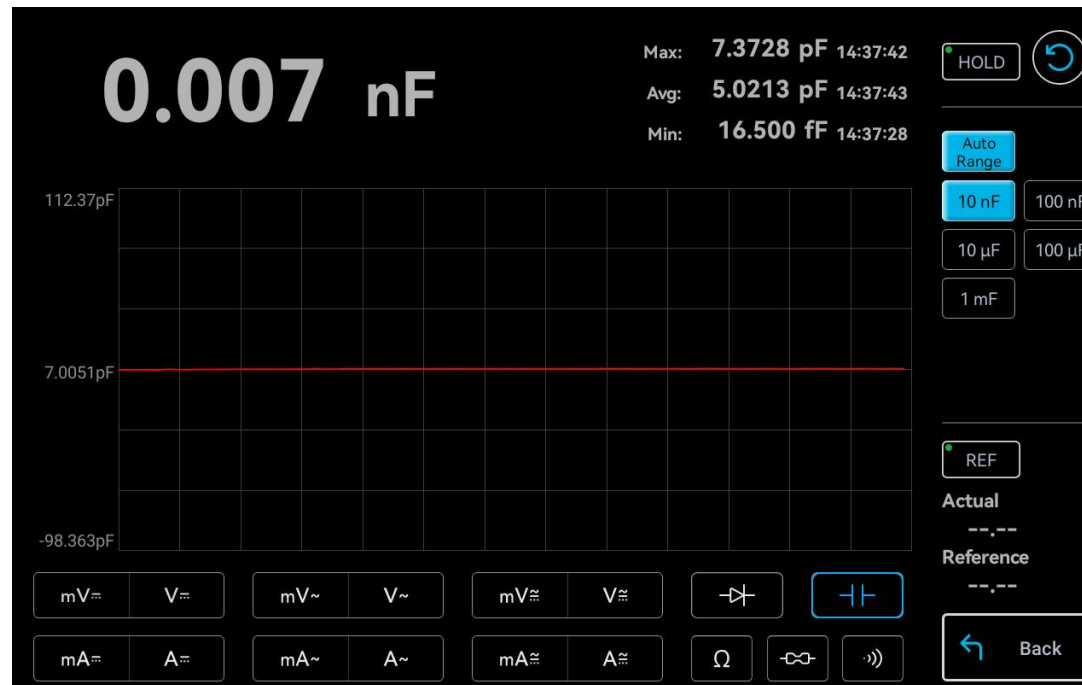


Figure 9-17 Capacitance Measurement

Then select an appropriate gear. By default, it is set to the automatic gear. Compared with the manual gear, the automatic gear is more convenient, but the measurement speed is relatively slower than that of the manual gear. Then, connect the test leads as described in the [connection method of the test leads in 9.3](#) and read the measurement value.

9.4.16 Diode Measurement

Test Current: 1mA

Input Protection: 1000V Open Circuit Voltage: < 8V Conduction Voltage Threshold: 3V

Test Steps: Select and enable the diode measurement in the measurement item selection area , as shown in Figure 9-18.

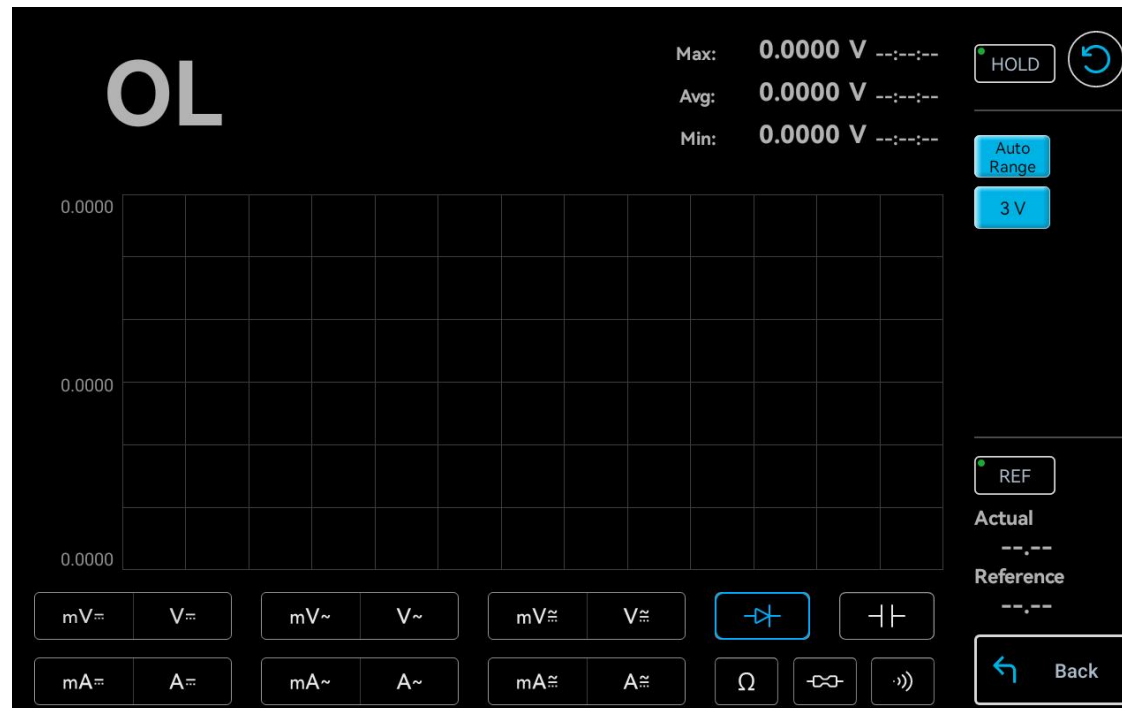


Figure 9-18 Diode Measurement

Then, connect the test leads as shown in the test lead [connection method in 9.3](#), and then read the measurement

value. For diode measurement, a current of 1mA is used to measure the forward voltage drop of the diode. When the measured voltage drop value is higher than the conduction voltage threshold, the interface will display "OL".

9.4.17 Continuity Measurement

Test Current: 1mA

Input Protection: 1000V

Open Circuit Voltage: < 8V

Buzzer Threshold (Short-circuit Resistance): 0 – 50 Ω

Test Steps: Select and enable the continuity measurement in the measurement item selection area, as shown in Figure 9-19.



Figure 9-19 Continuity Measurement

Then, connect the test leads as shown in the test lead [connection method in 9.3](#). The continuity measurement will use a current of 1mA to measure the resistance of the tested circuit and determine whether the circuit is complete. When the measured resistance value in the short-circuit test circuit is lower than 50Ω, it will be determined that the circuit is continuous. At this time, the buzzer will emit a continuous beeping sound, and the current resistance value will be displayed on the interface. When the measured resistance value is greater than 200Ω, the interface will display "OL"

9.5 Measurement Functions

Hold Function

Click the button in the upper right corner of the interface. This button will light up, and at this time, the multimeter interface will retain the last measured value. Press the button again to restore it.

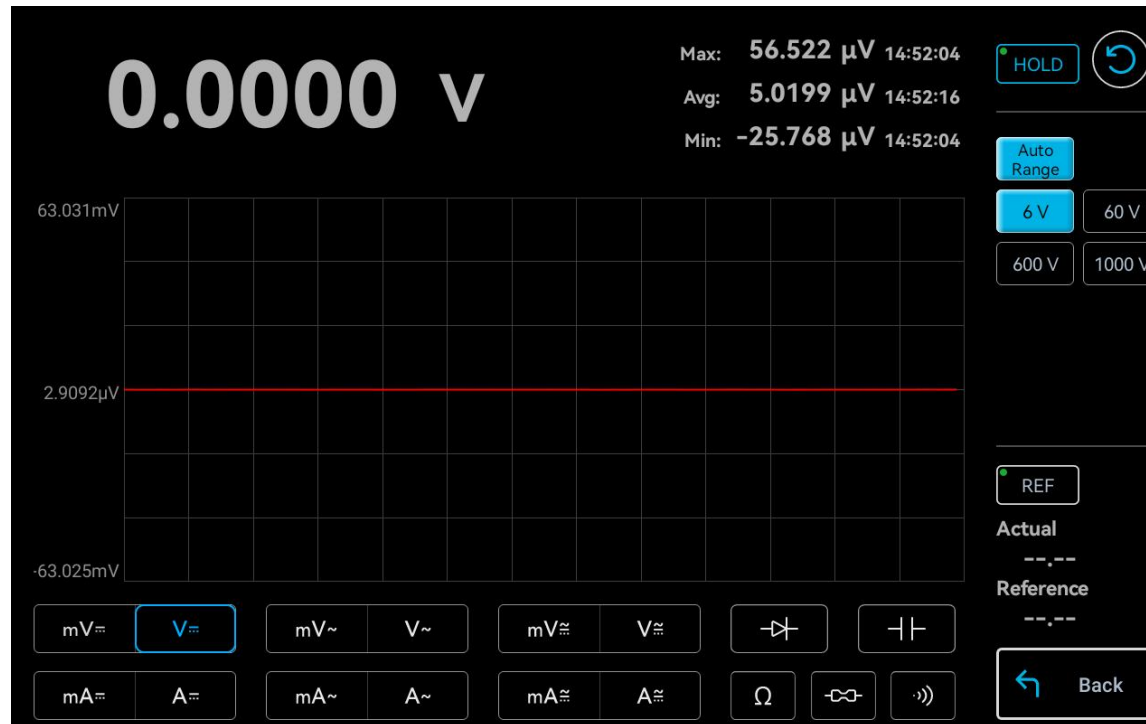


Figure 9-20 Hold Function

Statistics Function

The multimeter supports the statistics of the maximum value, average value and minimum value of the measurement results, which will be displayed on the right side of the multimeter interface, as shown in Figure 9-35. During the measurement, the first reading is displayed as the maximum value or the minimum value; when there are multiple consecutive readings, the minimum value always shows the smallest value among all the current readings, and the maximum value always shows the largest value among the current readings. The statistically calculated maximum value, minimum value and average value are all stored in the volatile memory and will be automatically cleared when the power is off.



Click the clear button  or switch the measurement item, and all the current readings will be cleared, and the statistics will start anew.



Figure 9-21 Statistic Function

Time Base Adjustment

In the multimeter interface, tap the waveform display area to enter the time base settings. The meter provides three time base options—500ms, 1s, and 5s — to adjust the measurement refresh period. Users can choose the appropriate time base according to the rate of change of the measured signal.

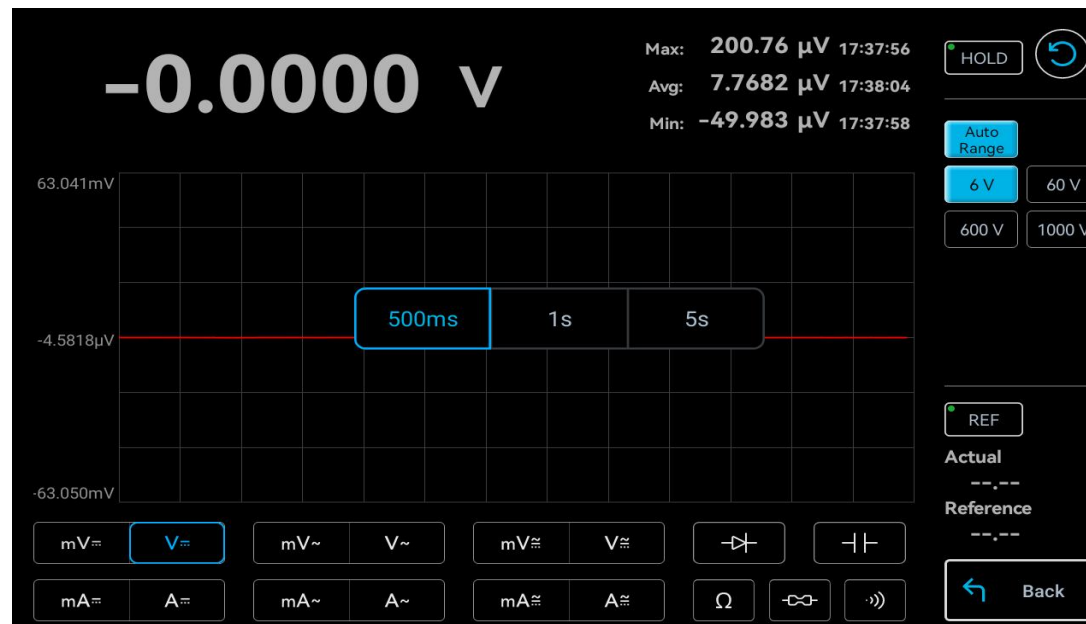


Figure 9-22 Time Base Adjustment

Reference Function

After clicking the button REF, the current measurement result will be displayed as the reference value in the reference measurement area. The reference measurement area shows both the reference value and the current value. After entering the reference measurement mode, the measurement result display area shows the difference between the reference value and the current value.

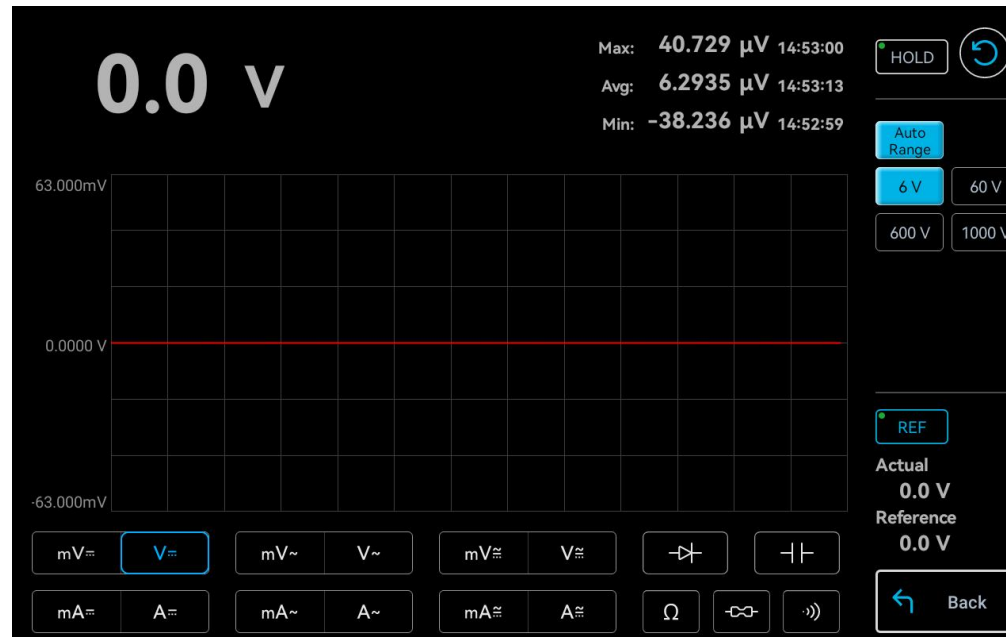


Figure 9-23 Reference Function

9.6 Replacing the Fuse

When the oscilloscope leaves the factory, a power fuse has been installed on its back. The model of this fuse is PEC-BFLP-1195/10A 58V. If the fuse is damaged, the current measurement item of the multimeter cannot be used normally. If you need to replace the fuse, please replace it according to the following method:

- Turn off the power of the oscilloscope.

- Use a flathead screwdriver to vertically pry up the fuse protection cover on the back of the oscilloscope, as shown in Figure 9-24

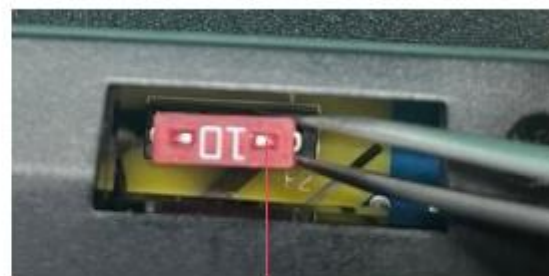


Figure 8-24 Opening the Fuse Protection Cover

- Take out the fuse from the fuse protection cover, as shown in Figure 8-25
- Replace the fuse with the specified model and specification (the fuse model is PEC-BFLP-1195/10A 58V).
- Reinstall the fuse protection cover into the card slot.



Fuse



Use appropriate tool remove the fuse

Figure 8-25 Removing the Fuse

Chapter 10 Storage

This chapter contains the detailed information of the screen capture function and memory depth of the oscilloscope. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the storage system of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Screen capture function
- Video recording
- Waveform storage
- Save settings

10.1 Screen Capture Function

The screen capture function can locally store the display information on the current display screen in picture format.

Screen capture: Tap the icon  to take a screenshot within the Oscilloscope app interface. Or double-click the power button to take a screenshot of any interface. Refer to “[14.6 Picture View](#)” for details on viewing pictures.

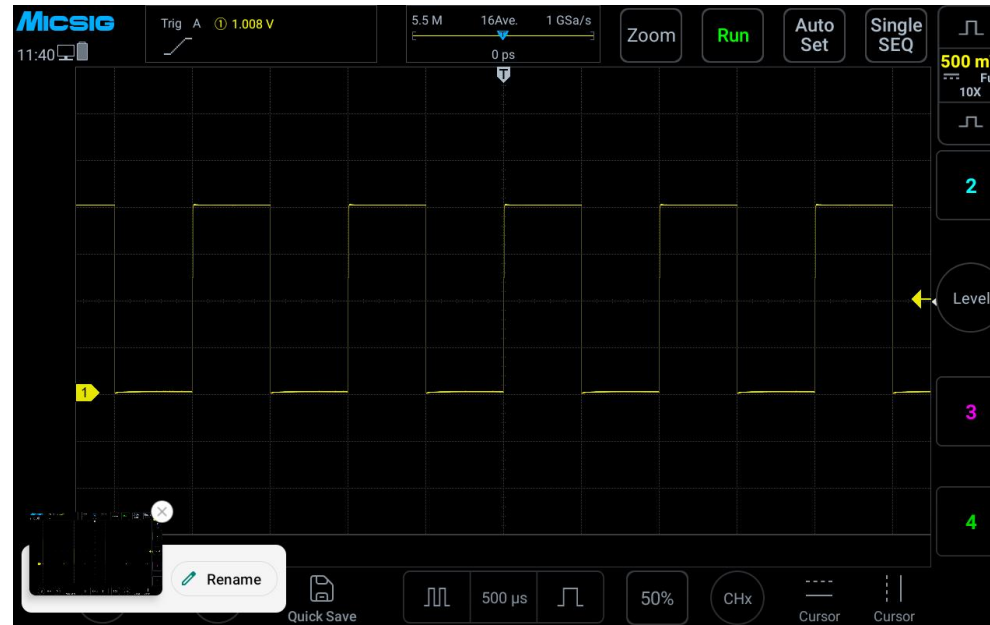


Figure 10-1 Screen Capture

Timestamp and Inverse Color

The oscilloscope has the function of inverting colors and adding timestamps to screenshots. Open the main menu, tap Save and enter Picture menu, turn off/on Timestamp and Inverse Color button as desired.

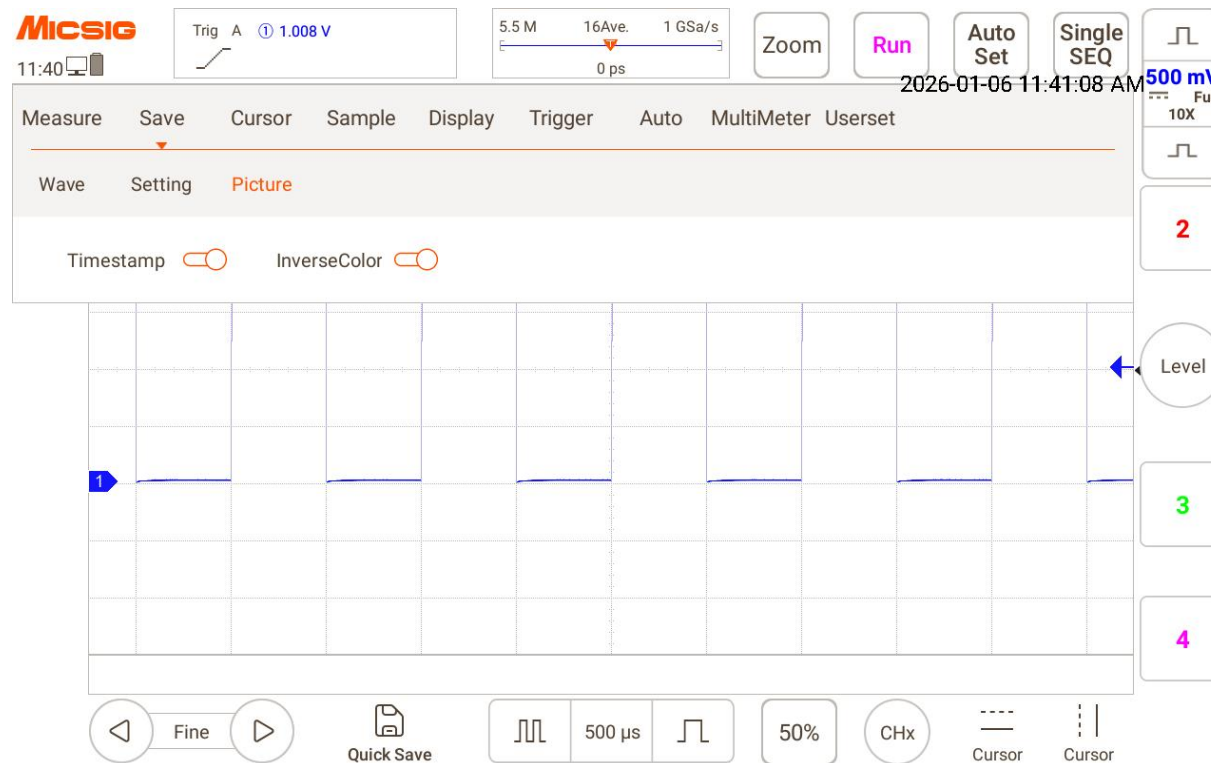


Figure 10-2 Timestamp & inverse color

10.2 Video Recording

The video recording function is similar to the screen capture function, and the display information of the current display screen can be stored locally in video format.

Video recording method is sliding down from top in non-oscilloscope application, open pull-down menu, tap the screen to start recording, and count down to three seconds to complete the video recording, as shown in Figure 10-3. You can cancel recording by pressing the triangular, circular or square button at the bottom of the screen before the countdown ends.

During video recording, you can end recording by tapping the video recording time at the top left of the screen. Or you can leave the oscilloscope application interface to open the pull-down menu, and click “Stop Recording” to end the video recording.

Please refer to “[13.7 Gallery](#)” for details of viewing videos.

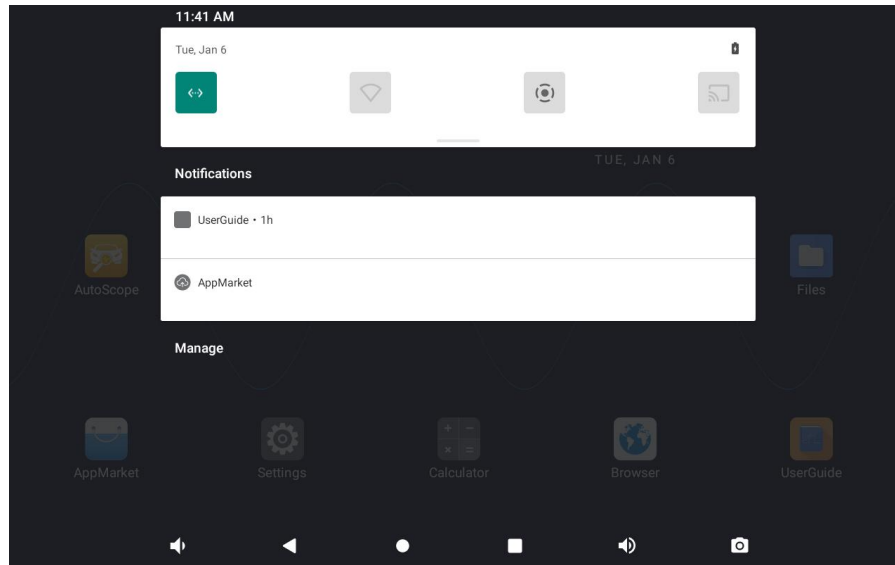


Figure 10-3 Video Recording Method

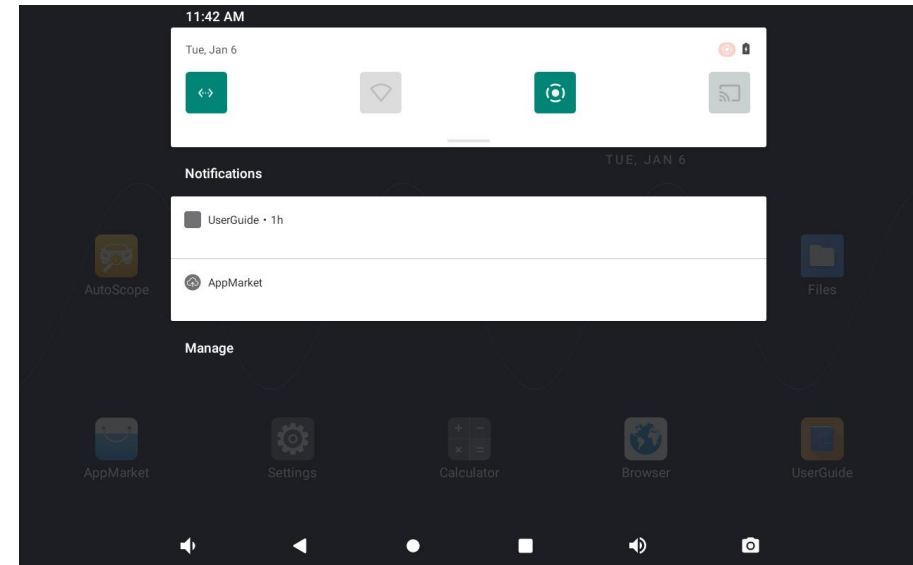


Figure 10-4 Video Recording

10.3 Waveform Storage

The oscilloscope can save the analog channel or math channel waveform locally or in USB device. The file type can be WAV, CSV or BIN.

The oscilloscope provides four reference channels, which can be called to load WAV format files into the reference channel and open the reference channel to display the reference waveform.

Save reference file

Slide down from top, open main menu and tap "Save" to open the menu. Save the reference waveform interface of the specified channel as follows:

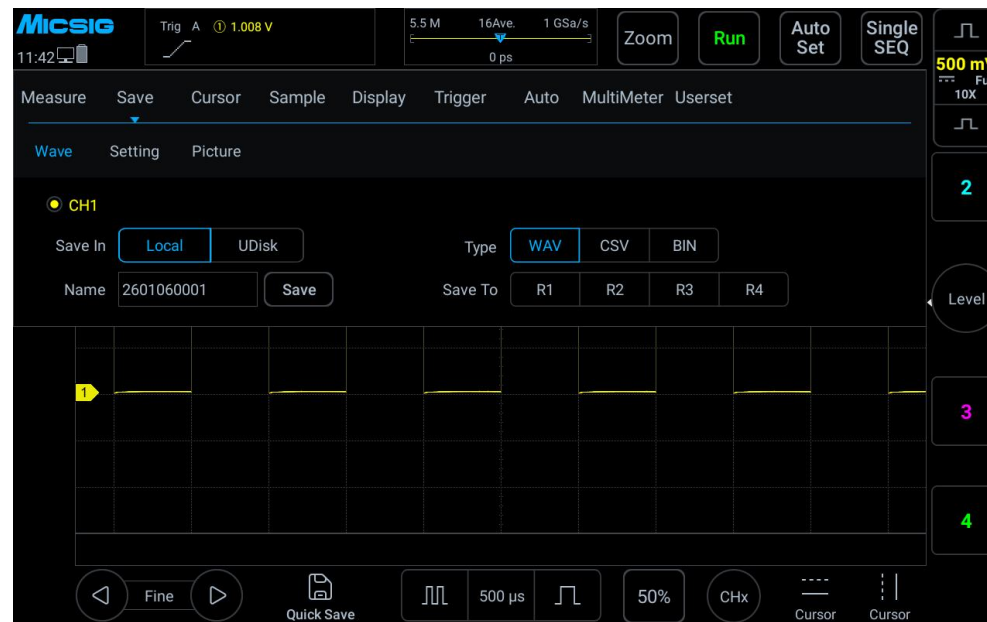
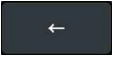


Figure 10-5 Save CH1 Reference Waveform Interface

Location: Stored locally and in USB device.

File types: WAV, CSV, and BIN.

File name: The initial file name is displayed as year + month + day + storage serial number. Press the file name box to pop up the virtual keyboard, tap  to delete the file name, and use the virtual keyboard to rename the file.

Save: Tap to save the reference file and pop up the save success prompt. The most recently saved file will be displayed at the top of the called menu.

Save to: Tap the R* (R1, R2, R3, R4) button to save the current channel waveform directly to the corresponding reference channel, and the save success prompt will pop up.

Method 1: Click the “Save” button

In the Save Reference Waveform menu, select the channel waveform to be saved, select the file save location, file type and file name, and click the “save” button to save the reference waveform file.

Save the reference waveform by steps as follows:

- 1) The current channel is set to the channel to be saved, which can be analog channel, math channel or reference.
- 2) In the main menu, tap "Save" to enter the save menu.

- 3) In the Save menu, tap "Save" to open the Save Reference Waveform menu and make the following settings:
 - Storage location: Local.
 - Selecting the file type: WAV.
 - Entering the file name: CH1.
- 4) Tap “Save” to save the reference file. The save success prompt box is popped up.

If the reference waveform file is to be saved in USB device, the oscilloscope must be connected to an external USB device. After connection, the reference waveform save location is preferentially set to the USB device.

There is no limit to the number of saved reference waveform files.

Method 2: Click R* button

In the Save Reference Waveform menu, tap R* (R1, R2, R3, R4) button to save the current channel waveform directly to the corresponding reference channel, and the save success prompt will pop up. The file name is displayed as Ref* in the reference channel (* is the corresponding reference channel name). Reference waveform files saved by this method will be overwritten after loading other reference waveforms and cannot be restored.

Method 3: Click “Quick Save” button

Tap  at bottom of the screen to save all channel waveforms as reference waveforms and capture the current screen. The file names are the default initial file names.

Management of reference files

In the file manager, open waveforms in the classification file to manage reference files by operations such as copy, cut, delete, rename, compress, etc., as shown in Figure 10-4. Select reference files and click trash button to delete them; click More at bottom of the screen, tap Rename to open soft keyboard and change the reference file name. Tap Compress to pop up the soft keyboard and enter the compressed file name to compress the file; when inserting the USB device, files on the oscilloscope can be moved to the USB device.

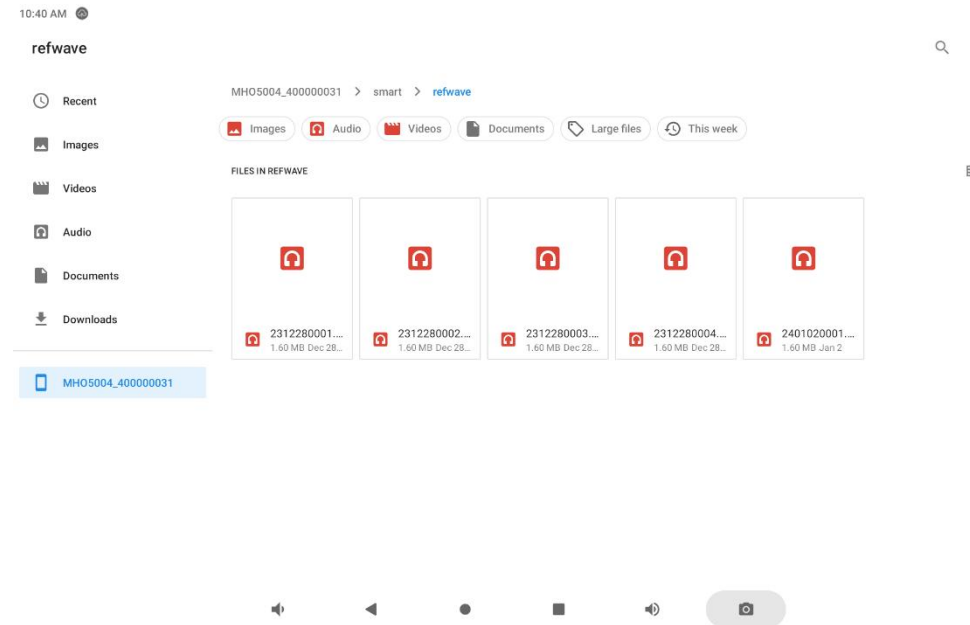


Figure 10-6 Delete Reference Files

CSV files

CSV file structure

CSV format contains the basic information of the saved data: save time, file name, data length, sampling interval, trigger time, source, vertical scale, vertical offset, vertical accuracy, horizontal time base, horizontal accuracy, probe multiples.

CSV file data and length can be saved up to 360 K. When the oscilloscope record length or displayed data length is less than 360K, the data length of the CSV file changes accordingly.

Max and Min in CSV files

If running Min or Max measurements, Min and Max values displayed on the measurement results screen may not appear in CSV files.

Explanation: If the sampling rate of the oscilloscope is 1GSa/s, sampling is performed every 1ns. If the horizontal scaling is set to 10us/div, 110us of data will be displayed (assuming there are 11 divisions on the screen). To find the total number of samples, the oscilloscope will take: $110\text{us} \times 1\text{GSa/s} = 110\text{K}$ samples. The oscilloscope will need to use a 1280 pixel column to display 110K samples. The oscilloscope decimates 110K samples into 1280 pixel columns, and this decimation will track the minimum and maximum values of all points represented by any given column. These minimum and maximum values will be displayed in this screen column.

Use a similar process to reduce collected data to produce records that can be used for various analyses, such as measurements and CSV data. This analysis record (or measurement record) is much larger than 1280 and may actually contain up to 60000 points. However, once the collected points exceed 60,000, some kind of extraction

method needs to be used. The decimation factors used to generate CSV records are configured to provide the best estimate of all samples represented by each point in the record. Therefore, the minimum and maximum values will not appear in the CSV file.

For the storage function and application of the AHO1 series oscilloscopes, please refer to the [<Introduction to Multiple File Storage Methods of Micsig Oscilloscopes>](#)

10.4 Oscilloscope setting save

The oscilloscope supports saving up to 10 current settings and restoring them with one key.

Open the main menu, tap Save and enter Setting menu, as shown in Figure 10-7.

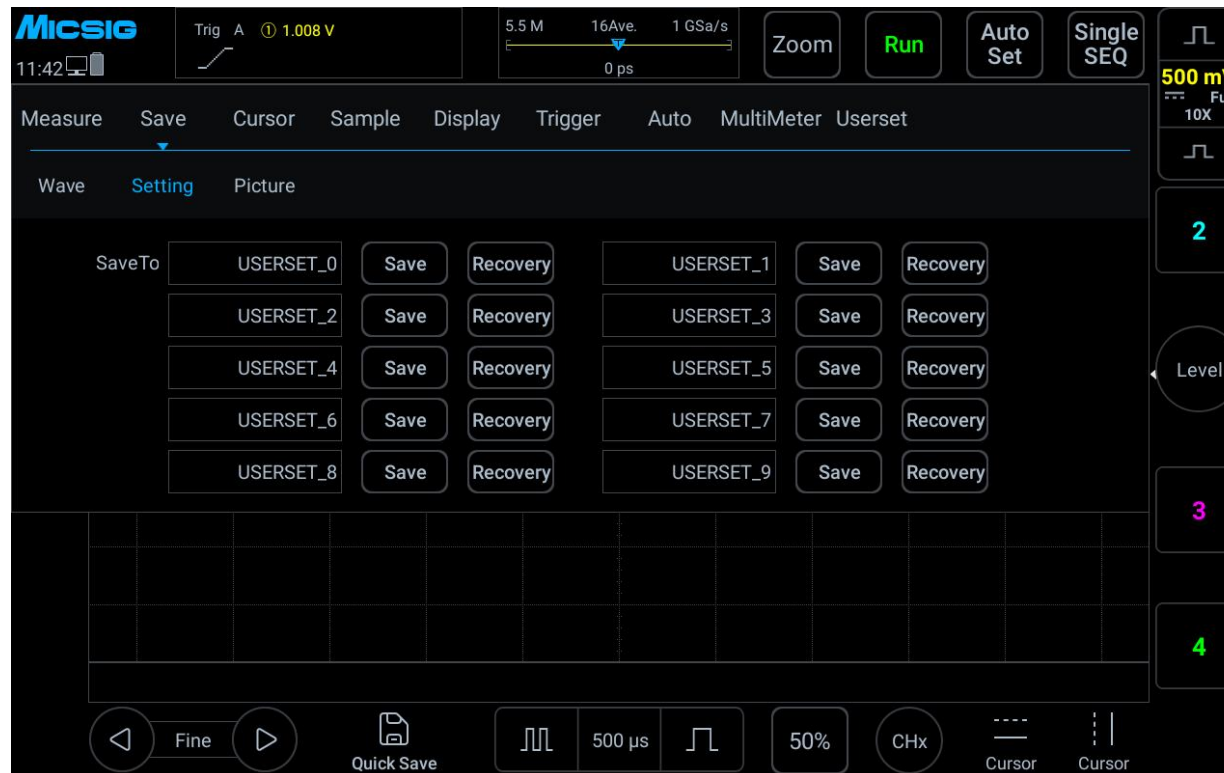


Figure 10-7 oscilloscope setting save

Tap the black box area to rename save settings, tap the Save button to store, the Recovery button to restore the settings.

Chapter 11 MATH and Reference

This chapter contains the detailed information of the MATH operation and reference channel of the oscilloscope. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the setting functions and operations of the MATH and reference channels of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Dual waveform calculation
- FFT measurement
- Advanced Mathematics
- Reference waveform call

11.1 Dual Waveform Calculation

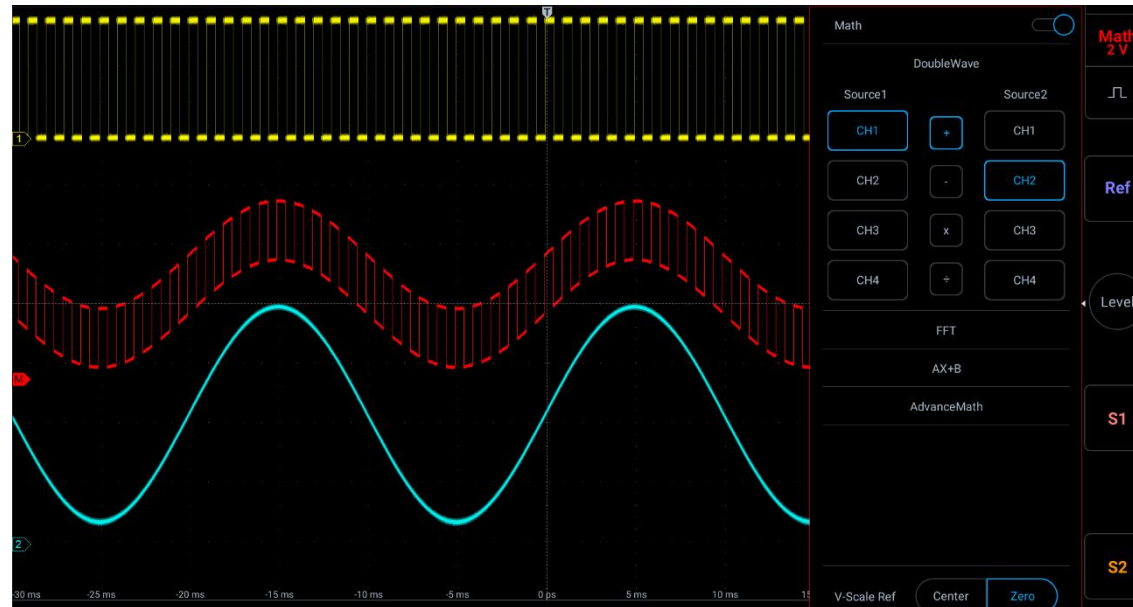


Figure 11-1 MATH Channel Waveform

Display math waveform

Swipe up or down at the channel selection area to enter the second channel selection area. Tap the soft key  to open the math channel. After the math waveform is opened, the current channel selector is automatically opened.

Left swipe math channel icon  to open the math channel menu. While opening math for the first time, the math

operation is defaulted as the dual channel calculation.

Math operation prompt

If the analog channel or math function is clipped (not fully displayed on the screen), the resulting math function will also be clipped.

Once the math waveform is displayed, tap the channel icon to close the source channel for a better view of the math waveform.

The vertical sensitivity and offset of each channel participating in the math function can be adjusted to facilitate viewing and measuring of the math waveform.

The math function waveform can be measured using “Cursor” and “Measure”.

Adjust the math waveform

- 1) Press the math channel vertical sensitivity icon, directly tap the math waveform or math channel indication icon , and set the math channel as the current channel.
- 2) For details of movement, vertical sensitivity adjustment, time base adjustment and vertical expansion

reference of the math channel, please refer to “[Chapter 4 Horizontal System](#)” and “[Chapter 5 Vertical System](#)”.

- 3) The vertical sensitivity, unit and time base corresponding to the math waveform are displayed in the channel area of the math channel. For details, see “[2.7 Understand the Oscilloscope Display Interface](#)”.

Math waveform units

Use “Probe Type” on the channel menu to adjust the channel unit (refer to “[5.4.4 Set Probe Type](#)”) and set the unit of each input channel to Volt or Ampere. The units of math function waveform include:

Math Function	Unit
$+/-$	V, A,
$\times$	VV, AA, W
$\div$	V/V, V/A, A/A, A/V

Table 11-1 List of Mathematical Units

Note: If the units of two operation source channels are different and the unit combination cannot be identified, the unit of math function will be displayed as “?” (undefined).

Math operators

Math operators perform arithmetic operations on the analog input channels.

Addition or subtraction

If addition or subtraction is selected, the values of function sources 1 and 2 will be added or subtracted point by point and the results will be displayed.

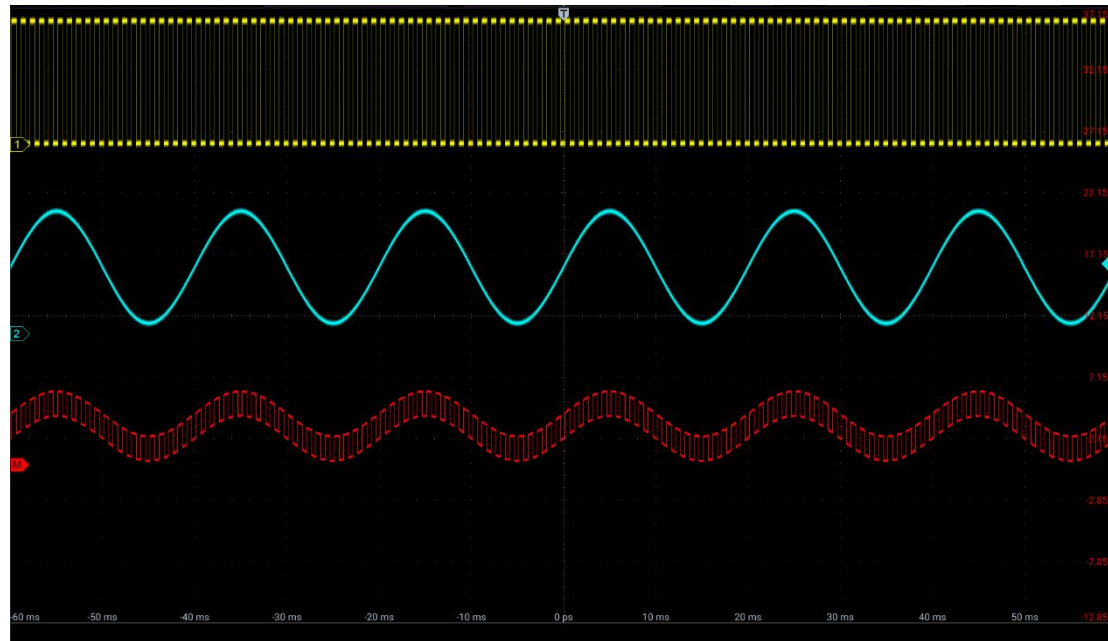


Figure 11-2 Mathematical Operation of CH1 adding CH2

Multiplication or division

When multiplication or division is selected, the values of function sources 1 and 2 values will be multiplied or divided point by point and the results will be displayed.

Multiplication is useful when viewing the power relationship, if one of the channels is proportional to the current.

11.2 FFT Measurement

FFT is used to calculate the Fast Fourier Transform using the analog input channel. FFT record specifies the digitization time of the source and converts it to the frequency domain. After selecting the FFT function, FFT spectrum is plotted as amplitude in V-Hz or dB-Hz on the oscilloscope display screen. The reading of the horizontal axis changes from time to frequency (Hz), while the unit of the vertical axis changes from volt to V or dB.

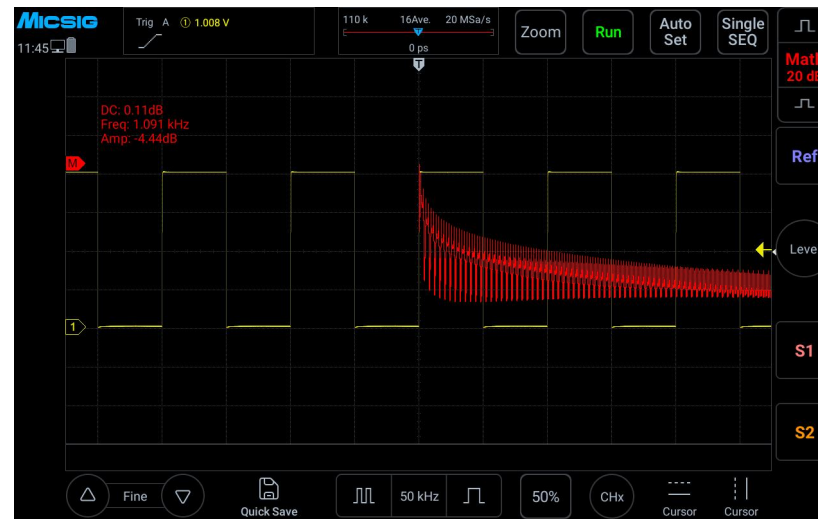


Figure 11-3 FFT Window

Open FFT

- 1) Swipe up or down at the channel selection area to enter the second channel selection area. Tap the soft key  to open the math channel, left swipe to open math channel menu.
- 2) Tap  spectrum type “Line/Decibel” to open the FFT window (see Figure 11-3 FFT Window).
- 3) Tap the Operation Source box to select the channel for which FFT transform is required.
- 4) Tap the window box to select the window function applied to the FFT input signal.

Selection of window function

In the FFT transform, four different FFT windows can be selected.

Each window is alternatively used between frequency resolution and amplitude accuracy, and the appropriate window may be selected according to the characteristics of the following windows.

- **Rectangular window**

This is the best window type for resolution frequencies that are very close to the same value, but this type is the least effective at accurately measuring the amplitude of these frequencies. It is the best type of measuring the spectrum of non-repetitive signals and measuring the frequency component close to DC.

Use the “Rectangular” window to measure transients or bursts of signal levels before or after almost the same event. Moreover, this window can be used to measure equal-amplitude sine waves with very close frequencies and wideband random noises with relatively slow spectral variations.

- **Hamming window**

This is the best window type for resolution frequencies that are very close to the same value, and the

amplitude accuracy is slightly better than the “Rectangular” window. The Hamming type has a slightly higher frequency resolution than the Hanning type.

Use Hamming to measure sinusoidal, periodic, and narrowband random noises. This window is used for measuring transients or bursts of signal levels before or after events with significant differences.

- **Hanning window**

This is the best window type for measuring amplitude accuracy but less effective for resolving frequencies.

Use Hanning to measure sinusoidal, periodic, and narrowband random noises. This window is used for measuring transients or bursts of signal levels before or after events with significant differences.

- **Blackman-Harris window**

This is the best window type for measuring frequency amplitude, but worst for measuring the resolution frequency.

Use the Blackman-Harris measurement to find the main single-signal frequency waveform for higher

harmonics.

Since the oscilloscope performs FFT transform on the finite-length time record, the FFT algorithm assumes that YT waveform is continuously repeated. Thus, when the period is integral, the amplitudes of YT waveform at the beginning and at the end are the same, and waveform will not interrupt. However, if the period of YT waveform is not integral, the waveform amplitudes at the beginning and at the end are different, resulting in high-frequency transient interruption at the junction. In the frequency domain, this effect is called leakage. Therefore, to avoid leakage, the original waveform is multiplied by a window function, forcing the values at the beginning and at the end to be zero.

Note: Signals with DC components or deviations will cause errors or deviations in the FFT waveform components. To reduce DC components, AC coupling can be selected.

Persistence

The oscilloscope supports FFT persistence settings, the default is "None", you can select " ∞ " to never erase the previously collected results; select "Normal" to specify the afterglow time, the optional time is 200ms, 500ms, 1s, 2s, 5s, 10s.

Spectrum type

Select Line, the vertical axis reads V or A; select dB, the vertical axis reads dB. When the spectrum is linear, the waveform is shown in Figure 11-4.

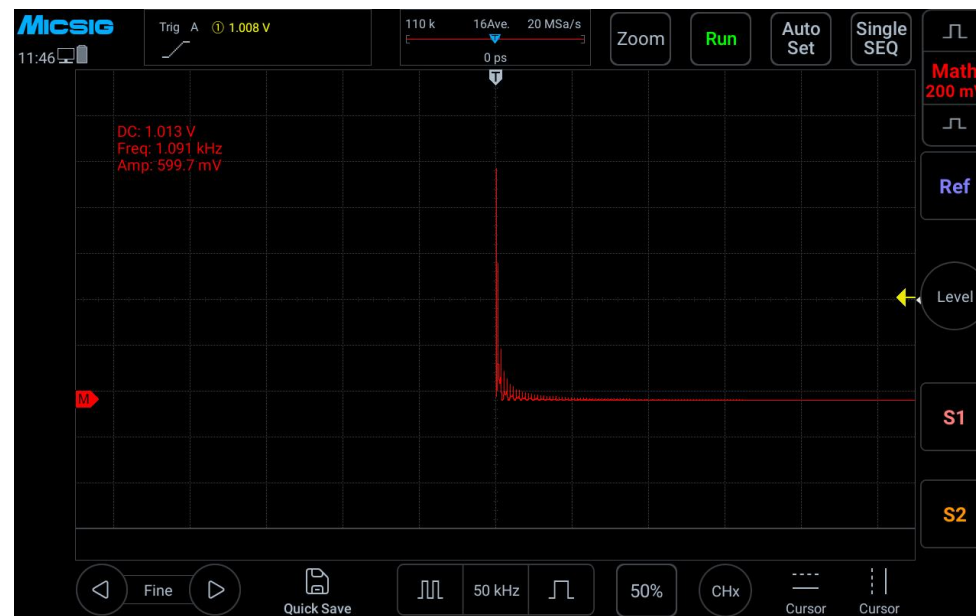


Figure 11-4 Spectrum Amplitude as V-Hz

Adjust FFT waveforms

Waveform position

- Select math channel as the current channel. After touching math waveform on the screen with one finger, adjust the waveform display position by dragging upward and downward, leftward and rightward, or tap the fine adjustment button in the lower left corner of the screen for fine adjustment.
- Select the math channel as the current channel, click the 50% button at the bottom of the screen, and click the "Time Base" button again to move the leftmost side (0Hz) of the waveform to the horizontal center of the screen.

Horizontal time base scale

Select math channel as the current channel, tap the time base adjustment button, and adjust the horizontal time base scale. The horizontal time base is stepped in 1-2-5, and the waveform changes either.

For FFT measurement, the reading of the horizontal axis changes from time to frequency (Hz), and it no longer shares the same time base with other analog channels. Therefore, before adjusting the horizontal frequency scale, the math channel must be set as the current channel.

Vertical sensitivity

Tap  or  on the right side of the screen to set the vertical sensitivity (V/div or dB/div) for the channel so that waveform is displayed on the screen at an appropriate size. The vertical sensitivity factor is stepped in 1-2-5 (use 1:1 probe).

Note: FFT waveform does not support automatic parameter measurement.

11.3 Advanced Math

AHO1 series oscilloscopes support user-defined editing formulas for waveform calculation. Support the input of functions, operators, channels, constants, variables, etc. The expression supports up to 36 characters.

Click the corresponding button to input and edit the waveform (please click in order, the ones that are grayed out cannot be clicked).

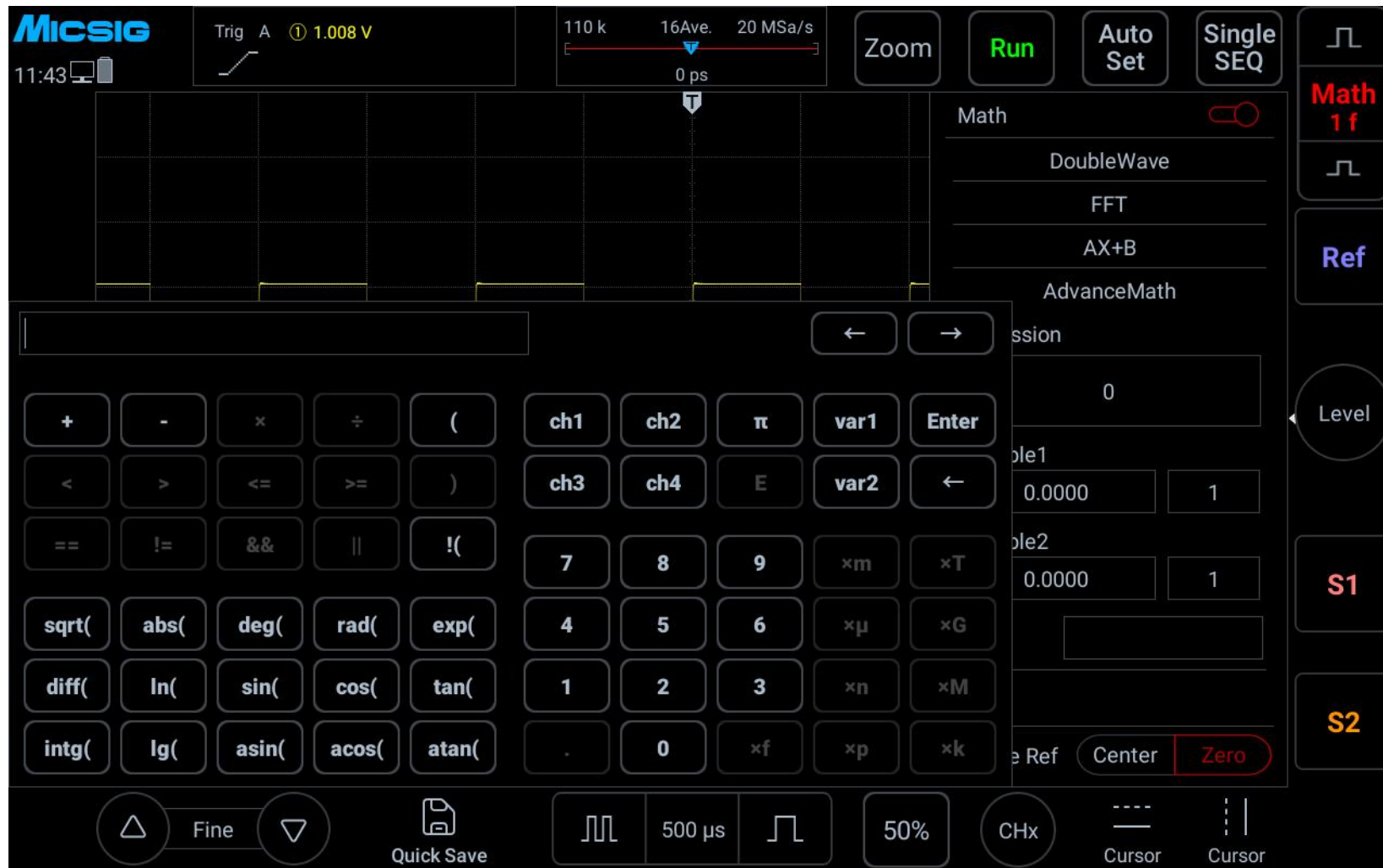


Figure 11-5 Advanced Math

Type	Description	Item	Remark
Function		Sqrt()、Abs()、Deg()、Rad()、Exp()、 Diff()、ln()、Sine()、Cos()、Tan()、 Intg()、Log()、arcsin()、arccos()、 arctan()	Functions can be nested
Channel	Source	Ch1、Ch2、Ch3、Ch4	
Variable	Source	variable1、variable2	When a variable is written in the expression, the input box of the variable appears in the math menu, indicating that it can be input; for example, input 4.1235 -3 for variable 1, which means 4.1235×10^{-3} Variable value range -9.9999~9.9999, variable power range -9~9
Operator		+, -, *, /, ==, !=, >, <, ≥,	

		$\leq$, $\&\&$, $\parallel$, $!$ (	
symbol	brackets	(,)	
Value	Source	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, .. π , E	
	Source	$10^{\times}$	
	Numerical unit	f, p, n, u, m, K, M, G, T	

Table 11-2 List of Advanced Math

11.4 Reference Waveform Call

Reference waveform call and close

Swipe up or down at the channel selection area to enter the second channel selection area. Left swipe  button to open the reference menu, see Figure 11-5.



Figure 11-6 Reference Channel Menu

When there are already waveforms loaded into the reference channel, click “Open/Close” button to open or close the reference channel; the reference waveform is displayed in blue-violet, and the four stored waveforms can be displayed simultaneously, wherein the current reference waveform is brighter than non-current reference waveforms.

When there are no waveforms loaded into the reference channel, turn on the “Call” switch to call waveforms.

Take R1 as an example, with operation steps as follows:

- 1) Open REF reference menu.
- 2) Tap the “Call” file box under R1 to open the reference file column.
- 3) Click the name of the reference waveform file to be called. The file is loaded into R1 channel. Then, R1 channel is turned on as the current channel waveform, and the reference waveform channel icon  is highlighted. The displayed state changes from “Close” to “Open”. As in Figure 11-7, the brighter reference waveform is shown as the current reference channel.

If there are already files loaded into the reference channel, tap  open the reference channels of all loaded

reference files; tap Ref to turn off all currently opened reference waveforms. You can also open a single reference channel through the Open and Close buttons.



Figure 11-7 Current reference channel

Close the reference waveform:

- 1) In the reference menu, tap “Open/Close” button in R1 to close the reference waveform.
- 2) Repeat step 1 to close other reference channels.
- 3) Right swipe  to turn off all reference waveforms.

Reference waveform movement and time base adjustment

The horizontal or vertical movement and zoom of reference waveforms are independent of analog channels, and the adjustments among different reference waveform channels are also independent of each other.

To adjust the reference waveform of a channel, first set the channel as the current channel, and then adjust the reference waveform by move or zoom (in accordance with the analog channel method).

The scale and time base of the current channel reference waveform are displayed on the reference button. After switching the current reference channel, the scale and time base on the reference button change with the change of current reference channel.

Chapter 12 Display Settings

This chapter contains the detailed information of the display settings and function buttons of the oscilloscope. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the display setting functions and operations of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Waveform setting
- Graticule setting
- Color temperature setting
- Menu transparency setting
- Persistence setting
- Horizontal expansion center
- Time base mode selection

In the main menu, tap Display button to enter display settings menu, as shown in Figure 12-1.

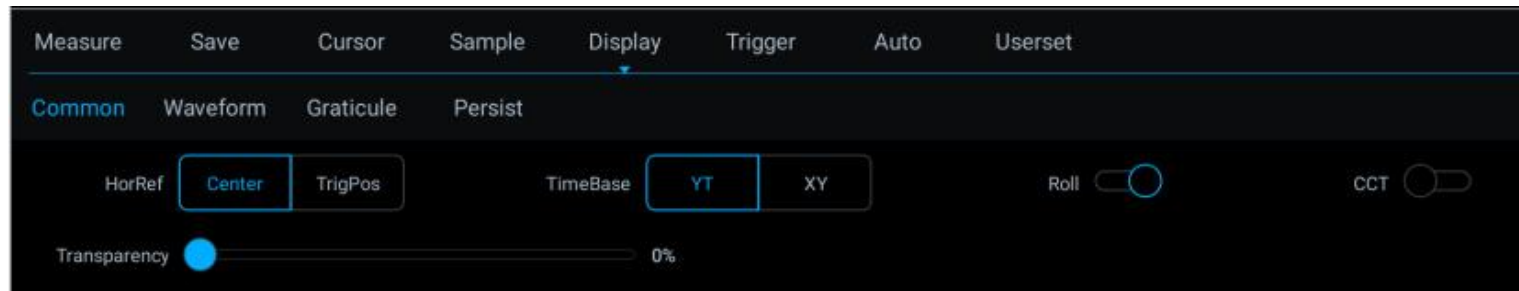


Figure 12-1 Display Settings and Function Buttons

12.1 Waveform Settings

Open the display menu, tap Waveform button to open the waveform display menu. This menu is used to set the display mode and brightness of waveform. The waveform display mode is divided into two types: dots and vectors. The waveform brightness percentage is adjustable, and the waveform display setting is shown in Figure 12-2.

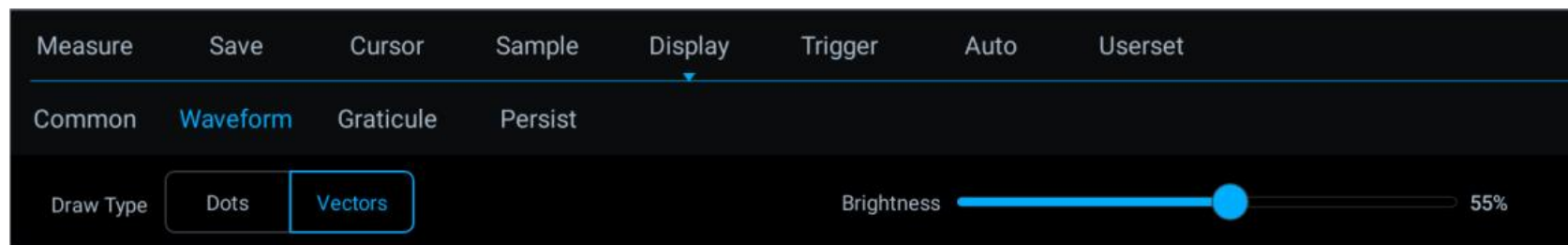


Figure 12-2 Waveform Display Menu

12.2 Graticule Setting

Open the display menu and tap Graticule button to open the graticule setting menu (Figure 12-3). Graticule display mode includes: “Full”, “Grid”, “Crosshair” and “Frame”, and the brightness percentage is adjustable.

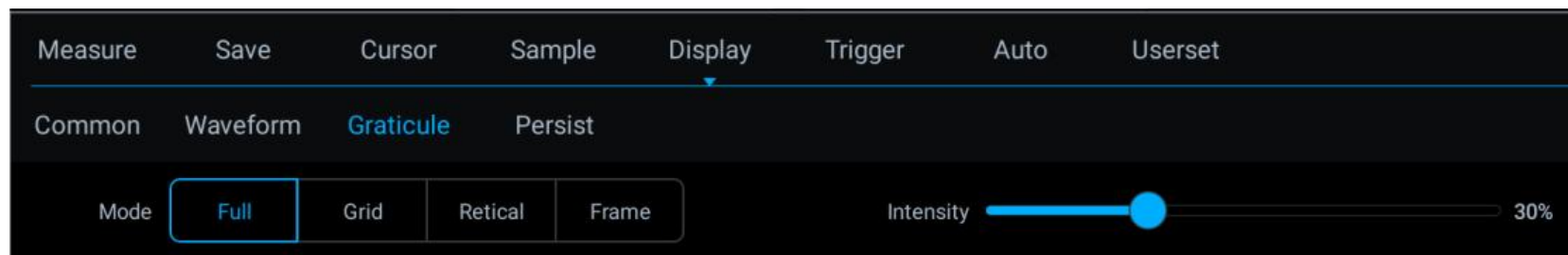


Figure 12-3 Graticule Menu Display

12.3 Persistence Setting

Open the display menu and tap Persist key to open the persistence settings menu.

1) Persistence setting

In the persistence setting menu, select:

- **None:** None - no persistence.
- **Auto:** Auto — automatic persistence.
- **Normal:** Normal - set the persistence time — After selecting the variable persistence, tap the box on the right of “Adjust” to pop up the persistence time selection box (Figure 12-4) and set the persistence time. It can be set between 10ms and 10s.
- **∞:** Infinite persistence - never erase the results of previous acquisitions

Infinite persistence can be used to measure noise and jitter, display the worst-case extremes of varying waveforms, find time violations, capture events that occur infrequently.

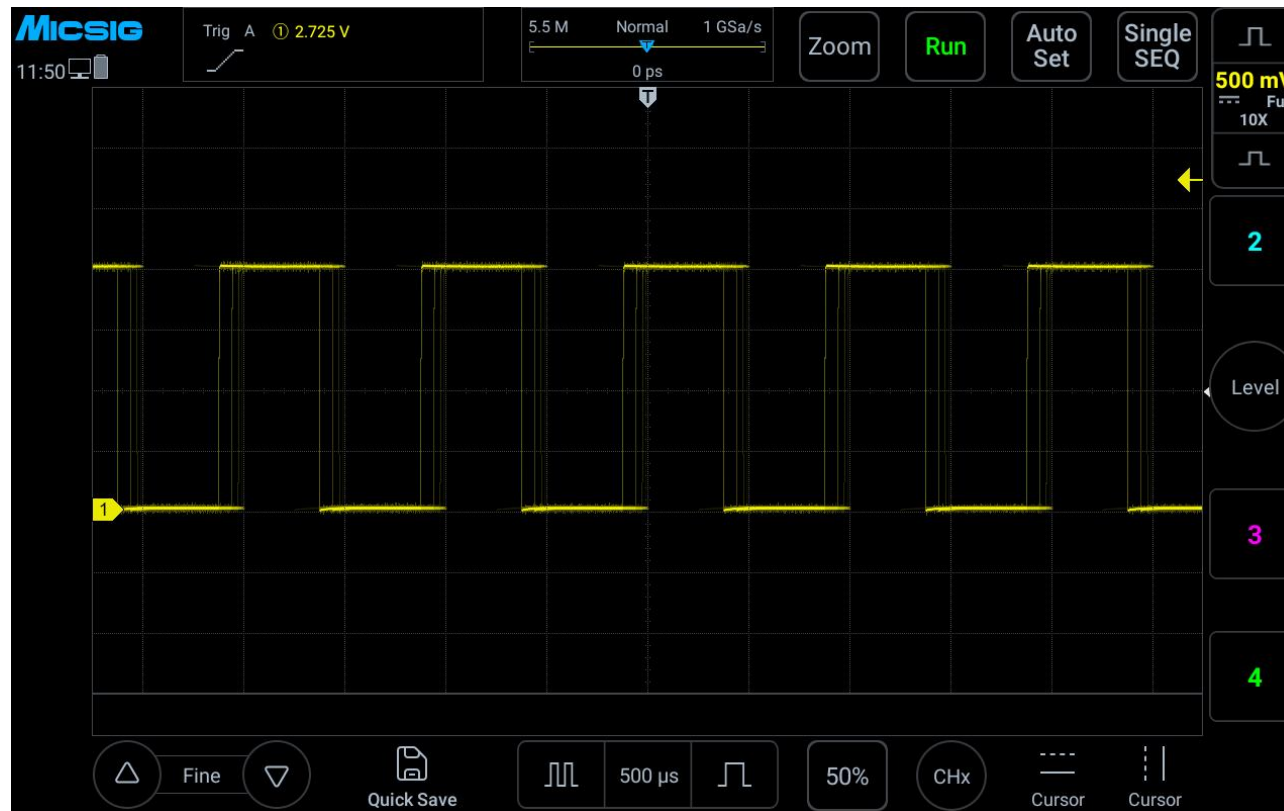
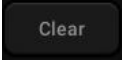


Figure 12-4 Persist time adjust

2) Erase persistence

To erase the previously acquired results from the display, tap  key or adjust the horizontal time base and vertical sensitivity. The oscilloscope will erase the persistence display and start the cumulative acquisition

again.

12.4 Horizontal Expansion Center

Horizontal expansion is divided into two types: screen center and trigger position:

1) Screen center

Select "Center" to adjust the time base waveform to expand or contract toward both sides with the screen center as the base point, and the delay time does not change.

2) Trigger position

Select "TrigPos" to adjust the time base waveform to expand or contract toward both sides with the trigger position as the base point. The delay time varies with the horizontal time base.

12.5 Color Temperature Setting

Turn on the color temperature mode, and the waveform display is shown in Figure 12-5;

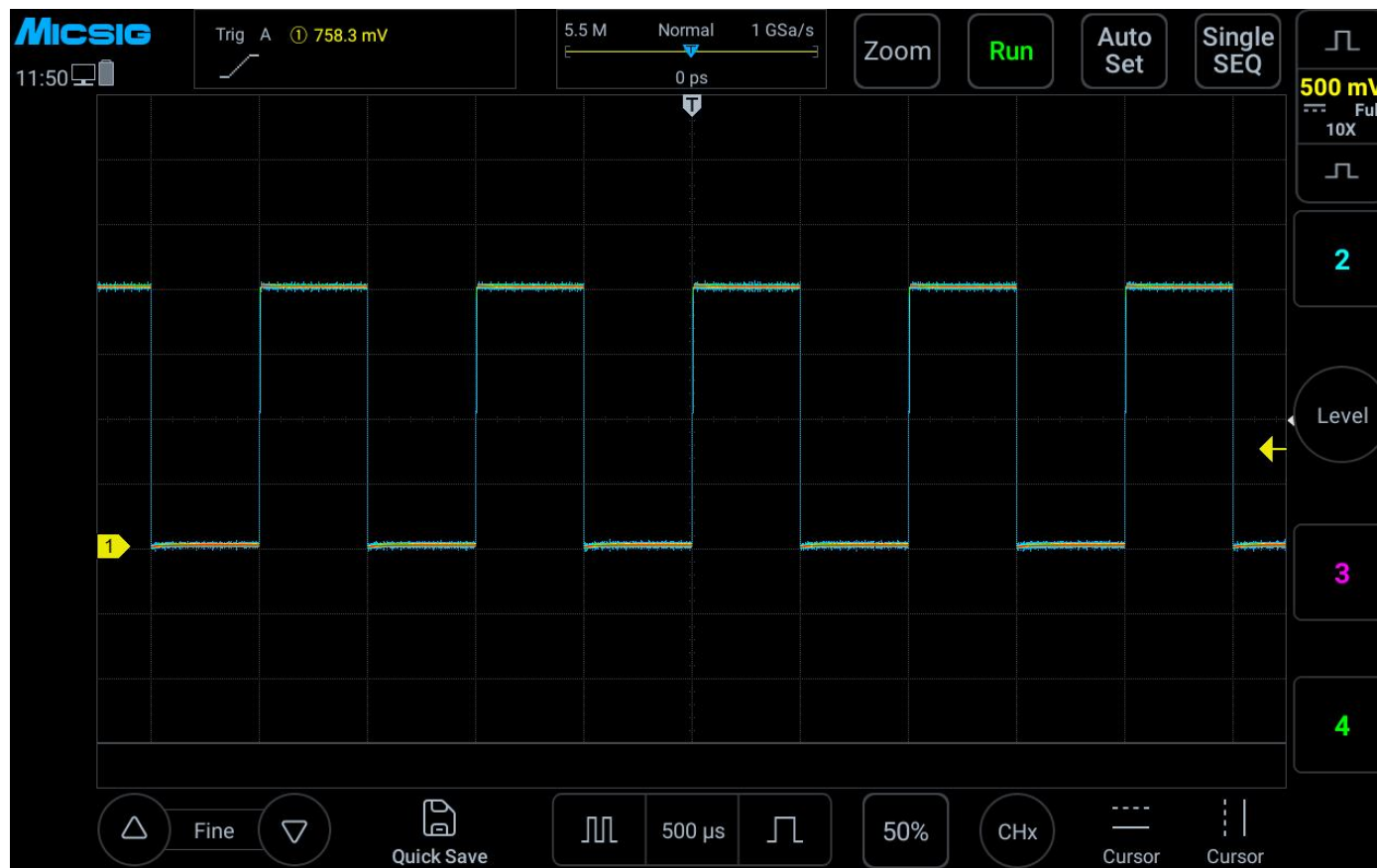


Figure 12-5 Color Temperature Open Mode

12.6 Time Base Mode Selection

For details, please refer to “[4.4 ROLL, XY](#)” in Chapter 4.

12.7 Scale Display

The AHO1 oscilloscope supports turning on and off the vertical and horizontal scales. The vertical scale is displayed in voltage/current units, and the horizontal scale is displayed in time units, and in frequency units when in the FFT mode. In the main menu, tap the key “display” to enter the display settings menu, and click the scale button to turn on the scale display, as shown in Figure 12-6. Figure 12-7 shows the scale display interface.



Figure 12-6 Scale Display Settings

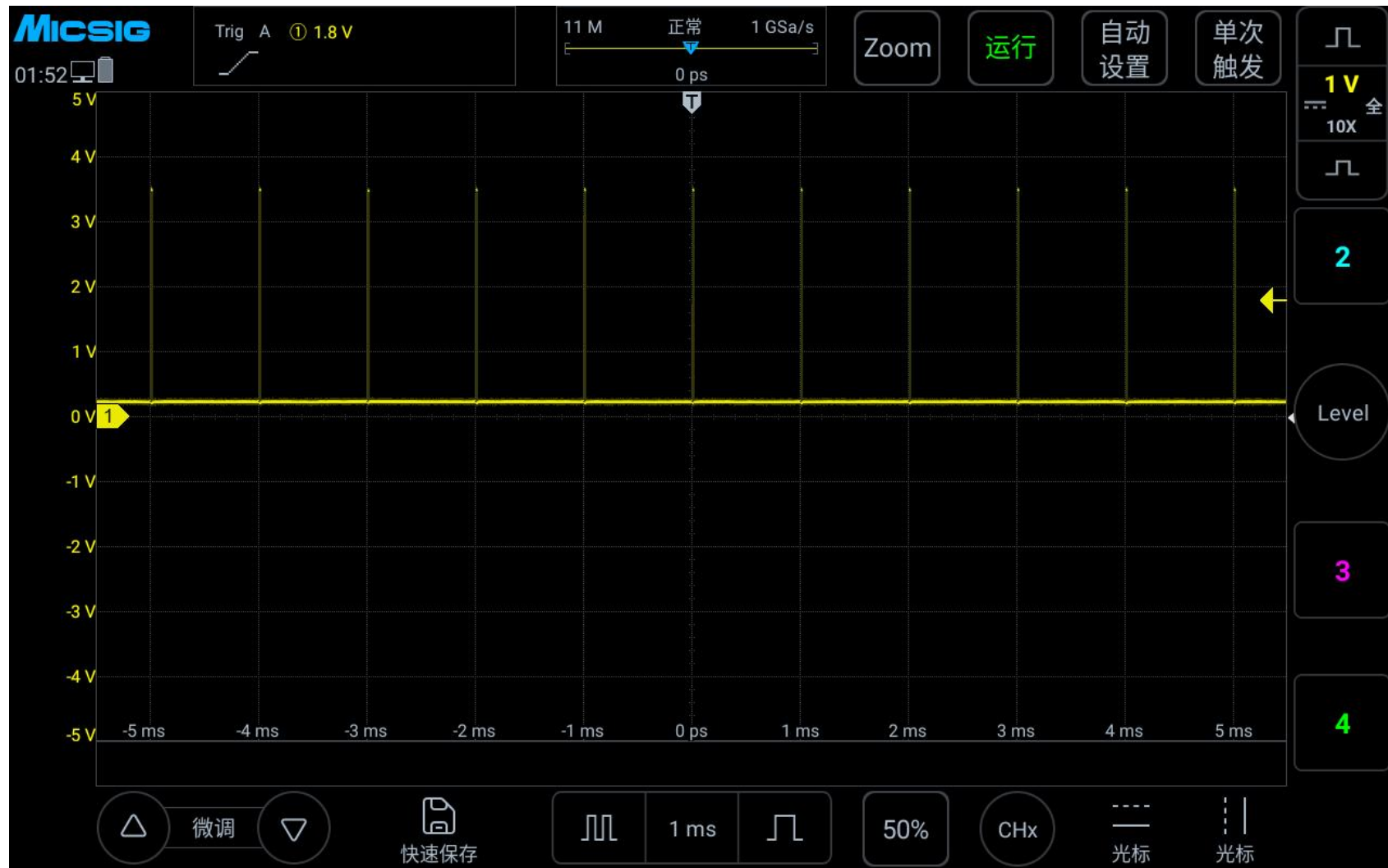


Figure 12-7 display interface

Chapter 13 Sampling System

This chapter contains the detailed information of the sampling system of the oscilloscope. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the setting and operation of the sampling system of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Sampling overview
- Run, stop and single sequence acquisition (running control)
- Select sampling mode
- Record length and sampling rate
- Segmented storage

13.1 Sampling Overview

To understand the sampling and sampling modes of the oscilloscope, you need to understand the sampling principle, aliasing, oscilloscope bandwidth and sampling rate, oscilloscope rise time, required oscilloscope bandwidth, and the influence of memory depth on the sampling rate.

Sampling principle

According to the Nyquist sampling principle, for a bandwidth-limited signal with the maximum frequency f_{MAX} , the equidistant sampling frequency f_s must be twice as large as the maximum frequency f_{MAX} , so that a unique signal can be reconstructed without aliasing.

$$f_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{f_s}{2} = \text{Nyquist frequency } (f_N) = \text{alias frequency}$$

Aliasing

Aliasing occurs when the signal is under sampled ($f_s < 2f_{\text{MAX}}$). Aliasing is signal distortion caused by incorrectly reconstructing low frequencies from a small number of sampling points.

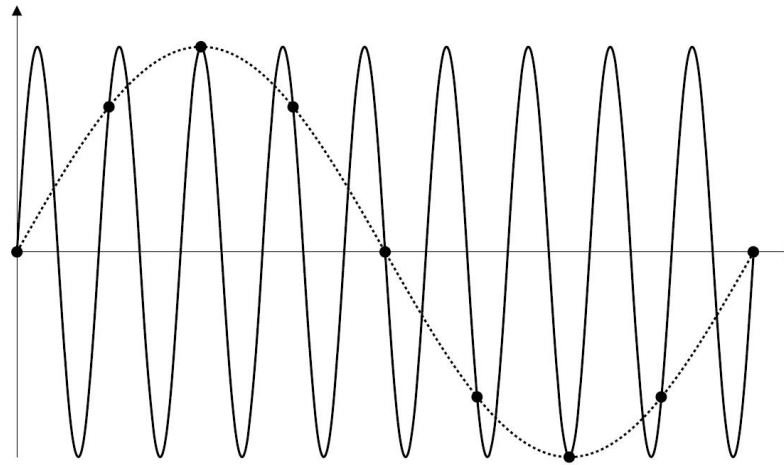


Figure 13-1 Aliasing

Oscilloscope bandwidth and sampling rate

The oscilloscope bandwidth usually refers to the lowest frequency at which the input signal sine wave is attenuated by 3dB (-30% amplitude error).

For oscilloscope bandwidth, according to the sampling principle, the required sampling rate is $f_s = 2f_{BW}$. However, this principle assumes that there is no frequency component exceeding f_{MAX} (f_{BW} in this case) and requires a system with ideal brick-wall frequency response.

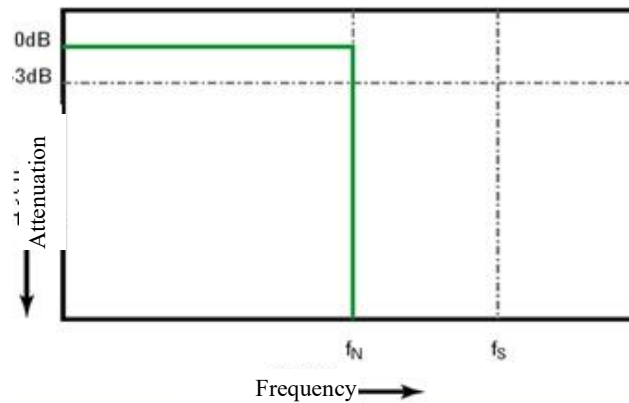


Figure 13-2 Theoretical Brick-Wall Frequency Response

However, digital signals have frequency components that exceed the fundamental frequency (the square wave consists of sine waves at fundamental frequency and an infinite number of odd harmonics), and for bandwidths of 500MHz and below, the oscilloscope typically has Gaussian frequency response.

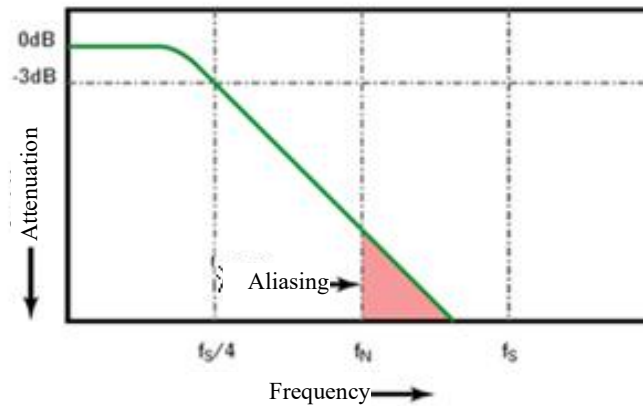


Figure 13-3 Sampling Rate and Oscilloscope Bandwidth

The oscilloscope bandwidth is limited to 1/4 sampling frequency and reduces the frequency response above the Nyquist frequency.

Therefore, in fact, the oscilloscope sampling rate should be 4 times or more of its bandwidth: $f_s \geq 4f_{BW}$. This can reduce aliasing and cause greater attenuation in the aliased frequency components.

Oscilloscope rise time

The oscilloscope rise time is closely related to its bandwidth. The rise time of an oscilloscope with Gaussian type

frequency response is approximately $0.35/f_{BW}$ (based on the standard from 10% to 90%).

The oscilloscope rise time is not the fastest edge speed that an oscilloscope can accurately measure. It is the fastest edge speed that the oscilloscope can produce.

Desired oscilloscope bandwidth

The oscilloscope bandwidth required to accurately measure signal is primarily determined by the rise time of the signal rather than the frequency of the signal.

The following steps can be used to calculate the required oscilloscope bandwidth:

- 1) Determine the fastest edge speed.

Rise time information is typically obtained from the published device specifications used in the design.

- 2) Calculate the maximum “actual” frequency component.

According to Dr. Howard W. Johnson’s book “*High-Speed Digital Design—A Handbook of Black Magic*”, all fast edges have wirelessly continuous frequency components. However, there is a turning point (or “inflection point”) in the fast edge spectrum at which frequency components above f_{knee} are negligible in determining the

signal shape.

$$f_{knee} = 0.5 / \text{signal rise time (based on 10\% - 90\% threshold)}$$

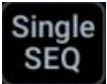
$$f_{knee} = 0.4 / \text{signal rise time (based on 20\% - 80\% threshold)}$$

- 3) The multiplication factor for the desired accuracy is used to determine the required oscilloscope bandwidth.

Desired Accuracy	Desired Oscilloscope Bandwidth
20%	$f_{BW} = 1.0 \times f_{knee}$
10%	$f_{BW} = 1.3 \times f_{knee}$
3%	$f_{BW} = 1.9 \times f_{knee}$

Figure 13-4 Bandwidth Corresponding to Oscilloscope Measurement Accuracy

13.2 Run/Stop Key and Single SEQ Key

Use softkeys in the button area to start and stop the oscilloscope acquisition system: Run  / Stop  button and Single Sequence Acquisition  button.

- When the oscilloscope is running,, it indicates that the oscilloscope is running, that is, it meets the trigger condition and data acquisition is being performed. The green “” or “” is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen.

To stop data collection, tap the Run/Stop button. After stopping, the screen displays the last acquired waveform.

- When the Run/Stop button  is displayed in red, it indicates that data acquisition has stopped. The red “” is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen. To resume data acquisition, press the Run/Stop button again.

- To capture and display single acquisition (whether the oscilloscope is running or stopped), tap the single sequence key  for a single acquisition.

13.3 Select Sampling Mode

Open the main menu, tap the sampling mode option under “Sampling”, and choose among the four sampling modes: normal, average, peak and envelope in the pop-up box.

The sampling modes of all channels are same. That is, if the sampling mode of any channel is changed, the sampling mode of all channels is changed at the same time.

Normal sampling mode

Oscilloscope samples signal through equivalent time intervals to build waveform. When the time base of 20 ns or faster is chosen, the oscilloscope automatically performs an interpolation algorithm that inserts difference point between sampling points.

This mode produces the best display effects for most waveforms.

Average Sampling Mode

The average sampling mode can be used to average multiple acquisition results to reduce the random or irrelevant noise in the displayed signal.

Averaging multiple sampling results requires a stable trigger. The number of averages can be set in the selection box after the average sampling mode. It can be set to eight levels: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, and 256.

The higher the number of averages, the slower the displayed waveform will respond to waveform changes. A trade-off must be made between the speed at which the waveform responds to changes and the degree of noise reduction in the displayed signal.

Using the Average Sampling Mode

- 1) Open the channel menu and select the average sampling mode in the sampling mode options.
- 2) Tap the numeric box on the right side of the average sampling mode box, and the number of averages will pop up. Tap the number to set the number of averages that can most effectively eliminate the noise in the displayed waveform.



Figure 13-5 The waveform after selecting the average sampling mode, with the average number being 16.

Peak Sampling Mode

In the peak sampling mode, the minimum and maximum values within the sampling interval are retained, and these values are used as two related waveform points to reconstruct the waveform. The peak sampling mode can capture

rapidly changing signals that occur between the waveform sampling intervals, helping to effectively observe occasional narrow pulses or glitches. However, its drawback is that the displayed noise is relatively large.

We attempted to capture a narrow pulse sequence with a pulse width of 16ns and a frequency of 100Hz using the normal sampling mode and the peak sampling mode respectively at a sampling rate of 200kSa/s. It can be seen that it is difficult for the normal sampling mode to capture the narrow pulses, while the peak sampling mode can ensure that each pulse is captured.



Figure 13-6 Normal Sampling Mode



Figure 13-7 Peak Sampling Mode

Envelope Sampling Mode

The envelope sampling mode allows you to see the superimposition effect of the waveforms sampled several times. It captures the maximum and minimum values of a signal among the specified N sampling data, and you can set the number of waveform superpositions. The number of superpositions can be set to 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256 or ∞ . The envelope sampling mode is suitable for observing the overall change trend of the signal, especially when the signal has periodic fluctuations or modulation. For example, when it is necessary to observe the envelope change of an amplitude modulation (AM) signal, the envelope sampling mode can clearly display the amplitude modulation situation of the signal.

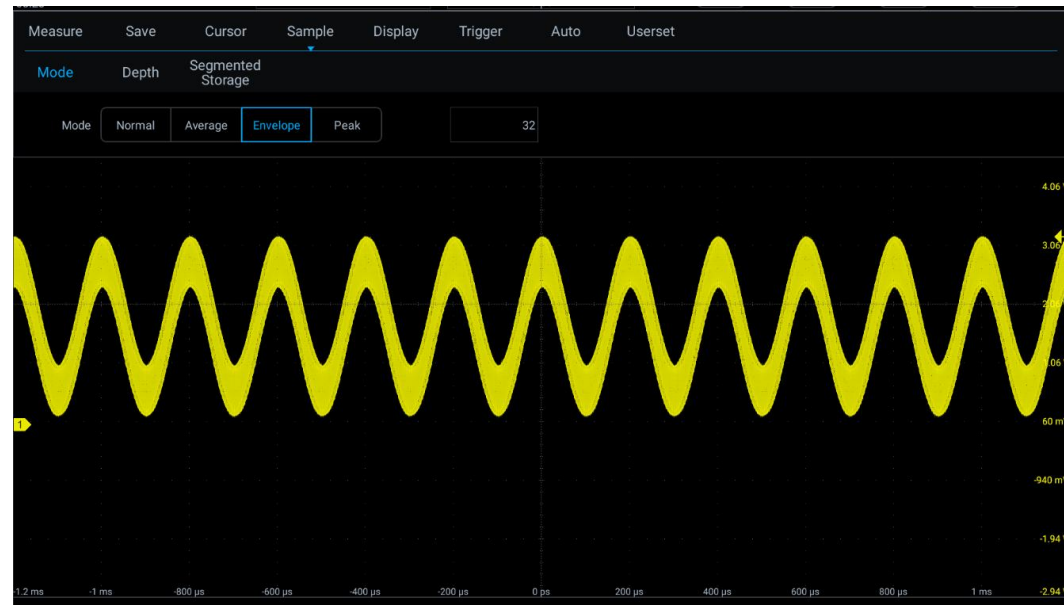


Figure 13-8 The amplitude modulation signal under the envelope sampling mode (32)

The peak sampling mode focuses more on capturing the details in the signal, while the envelope sampling mode pays more attention to the overall change of the signal. In practical applications, engineers can select the appropriate sampling mode according to their needs for signal analysis.

13.4 Record Length and Sampling Rate

In the main menu, tap "Sample" to enter the record length setting menu, which can be set by tapping the

corresponding record length.

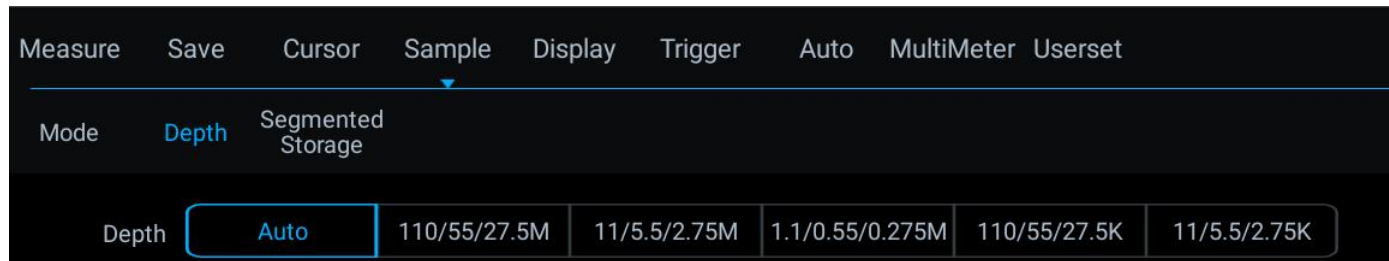


Figure 13-9 Record Length

In normal refresh mode, if it is a single channel, the record length can be set to 11k, 110k, 1.1M, 11M, 110M, Auto; if it is 2 channels are opened, the recording length can be set to 5.5k, 55k, 550K, 0.55M, 5.5M, 55M, Auto; If it is 3/4 channels are opened, the recording length can be set to 2.75k, 27.5k, 0.275K, 2.75M, 27.5M, Auto.

Record length and sampling rate

The record length is data volume collected per waveform capture. For example, if the record length is 0.7M , it means that 700K sample points are captured by one trigger.

The oscilloscope record length and sampling rate have the following relationship:

Sampling rate = record length / acquisition time

Generally, the oscilloscope acquisition time is exactly the display time on the current entire screen (current horizontal time base $\times$ 11).

For example, the oscilloscope has a storage depth of 110M, a sampling rate of 1Gsa/s , and a horizontal time base of 10ms/div, then the acquisition time is 10m/s, that is, 10ms/div $\times$ 11div.

However, when the fast time base (below 50 ns) or the record length is set to a fixed value, the oscilloscope acquisition time does not necessarily represent the display time on the current entire screen.

For example: if the oscilloscope has a memory depth of 1.1K, a sampling rate of 1GSa/s, and a horizontal time base of 50ns, the acquisition time is 1.1us, which is twice the current entire screen display time.

Or, set the storage depth to 11K (fixed value), the sampling rate to 1GSa/s, and the horizontal time base to 500ns. The acquisition time is 11 us, which is twice the current entire screen display time.

For a single channel in channel alignment, the maximum sampling rate of the AHO1 series oscilloscope is 1GSa/s.

If any two channels are opened, the sampling rate of these two channels will be halved. For example, when

Channel 1 and Channel 3 are in the open state, the sampling rates of both Channel 1 and Channel 3 are 500MSa/s.

If any three channels are opened or all four channels are fully opened, the sampling rate of each channel will become one-fourth of the maximum sampling rate. For example, when Channel 1, Channel 2 and Channel 3 are in the open state, the sampling rates of Channel 1, Channel 2 and Channel 3 are all 250MSa/s.

13.5 Segmented storage

The oscilloscope supports the segmented storage function. Segmented storage divides the large memory into several small segments, and each triggered waveform uses one of these segments. Different storage depths will result in different numbers of segments. Each segment of the triggered and stored waveform has a time label. The stored waveforms can be played and viewed frame by frame, or can be viewed as a whole through fitting. This function is mainly used for the collection, viewing and analysis of signals with a relatively long interval and a high frequency.

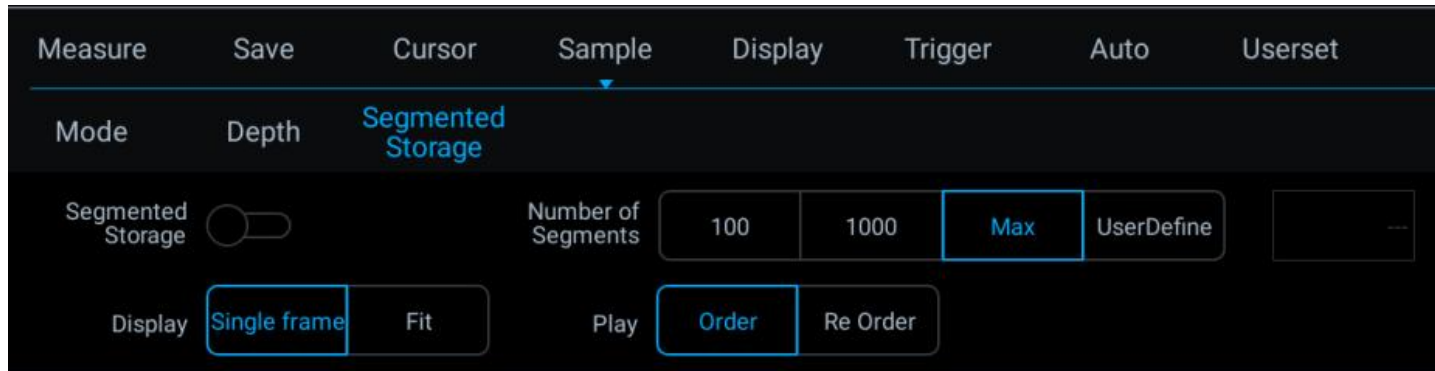


Figure 13-10 Segmented storage settings

13.5.1 Segment setting

Open the main menu, tap "Sample", and select the "Segmented Storage" option in the secondary menu to set segmented storage.

The number of segments can be set at different record lengths. The number of segments is based on the record length of the oscilloscope. When the record length is set to "Auto", the number of segments can be freely set between 1 and the maximum number of segments, where the maximum number of segments is 10,000.

When the record length is manually selected, the maximum number of segments allowed to be set is different for different record lengths. When switching the record length, if the number of segments set is greater than the

maximum number of segments allowed under this record length, the number of segments will be automatically changed to the maximum number of segments allowed.

The "Maximum" option in segment number selection represents 10000 when the record length is set to automatic. When the record length is manually selected, the number of segments represented will change with the selected record length. For example: For the AHO1 model oscilloscope, when the record length is set to automatic, the number of segments can be set from 1 to 10,000. When the record length is manually changed to 110/55/27.5k, the maximum allowable number of segments is 3,327, and users can also modify the required number of segments between 1 and 3,327. Note: The segmented storage function will be automatically turned off in the scroll mode. To use the segmented storage function when the time base is greater than 100ms, please manually turn off the scroll mode.

13.5.2 Waveforms acquisition

There are two collection methods, regular acquisition and single acquisition.

Conventional acquisition includes automatic and normal. The waveform collected each time is displayed on the

screen in time, occupying one segment. After all segments are used up, cyclic storage is implemented.

Single acquisition will not be displayed during the acquisition process and will be displayed after stopping the acquisition; one acquisition will fill all segments and stop acquisition after the acquisition is completed (all segments are filled); during the acquisition process, you can press the "Stop" button, stop collecting.

Note: When storing in segments, it is recommended to set the trigger mode to normal in order to store more valid signals.



Figure 13-11 Segmented storage waveform acquisition

13.5.3 Display and View

It is divided into single frame display and fitting display.

Single frame display displays the waveforms of each segment individually on the screen in sequence. During regular acquisition, each frame of waveform will be displayed in the normal display manner. During single acquisition, only the last frame of waveform collected will be displayed. In the stopped state, you can view the stored segments frame by frame, the previous frame/next frame, locate a certain frame, play in sequence, play in reverse order, and change the playback rate.

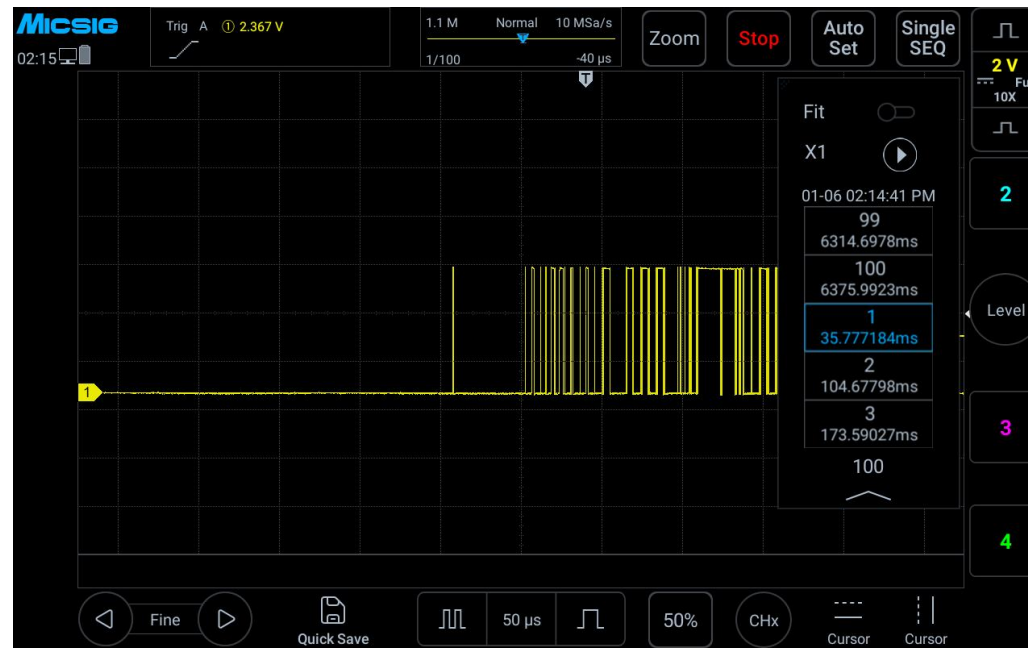


Figure 13-12 Segmented storage single frame viewing

Fitting display is to superimpose the waveforms of selected segments within a certain range and display them on the screen. You can set the starting and ending frames for fitting display. Usually, the waveform of the last frame can be fitted and displayed on the screen to see if there is any abnormality. If any abnormality is found, the abnormality can be located by changing the start frame and the end frame.



Figure 13-13 Segmented storage fitting view

In both single frame display and fitting display, you can change the gear and position of the waveform, use zoom, etc.

The navigation bar and the menu are mutually exclusive. When the menu is opened, the navigation bar disappears.

If necessary, it is opened in the bottom shortcut menu.

To save waveforms in segmented storage, please refer to Chapter 8 "[9.3 Waveform Storage](#)".

For segmented storage measurement, please refer to Chapter 7 "[7.1 Automatic Measurement](#)".

Segmented storage review does not currently support bus decoding.

13.5.4 Example of segmented storage

The input signal is connected to channel 1, with a duration of 1ms and an interval of 1ms.

Set the vertical scale of the oscilloscope to 2V, the horizontal scale to 200us, N edge trigger, trigger level to 2.4V, trigger mode to normal, and then set segmented storage:

- 1) Open the main menu, sampling, segmented storage;
- 2) Set the number of segments to 1000;
- 3) Set the display mode to fitting;
- 4) Set the number of fitting segments to 1-1000;
- 5) Enable segmented storage;

6) Select single trigger.



Figure 13-14 Single trigger segmented storage

During the sampling process, there is no waveform display on the screen. After the sampling is completed, all waveforms in the 1-1000 segment are fitted and displayed on the screen.

After observing, turn off the fit display:

1) Click the play button to start playing frame by frame;

- 2) Slide the indicator bar in reverse direction to play in reverse order;
- 3) Long press the play button to change the play rate;
- 4) Short press the play button to stop playing.



Figure 13-15 View after segment collection is completed

Chapter 14 Serial Bus Trigger and Decode

This chapter contains the detailed information of serial bus decoding. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the setting and operation of AHO1 bus trigger and decode.

This chapter mainly include the below contents:

- UART (RS232/RS422/RS485) bus trigger and decode
- LIN bus trigger and decode
- CAN (FD) bus trigger and decode
- SPI bus trigger and decode
- I2C bus trigger and decode
- ARINC429 bus trigger and decode
- 1553B bus trigger and decode

Swipe up or down at the channel selection area to enter the second channel selection area, tap  or  to enable decoding, open bus configuration menu, select bus type, there are 8 bus types: UART (RS232/RS422/RS485), LIN, CAN, CAN FD, SPI, I2C, ARINC429, 1553B, where channels S1 and S2 can be used for decoding simultaneously. Open the trigger setting menu, choose an appropriate trigger type, the corresponding bus trigger type and trigger mode can be set when the bus trigger is selected, and the serial bus is displayed in graphic form.

In the serial bus decode mode, if it is screen rolling in other modes, the time base is automatically adjusted to 1ms when switching to serial decode (the maximum time base supported by the serial decode mode is 50ms); in Zoom mode, the enlarged signal can be decoded and displayed. The normal display window supports a maximum time base of 50ms. When decoding is enabled, clicking “AUTO” will set the trigger type to be the same as the decode channel bus type. The bus type selection menu is shown in Figure 14-1:

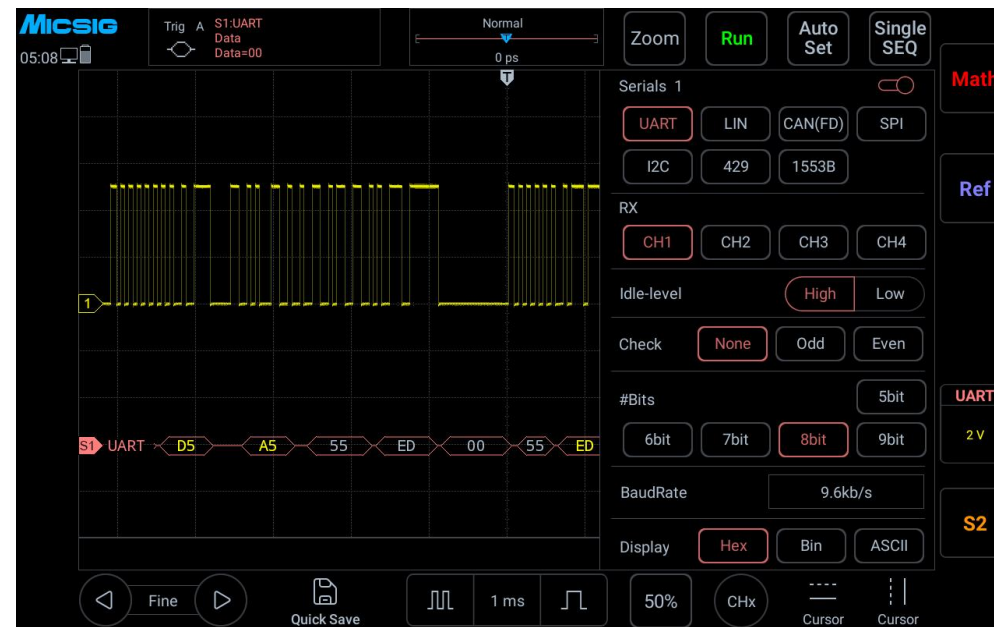
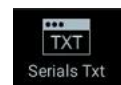


Figure 14-1 Bus Type Selection Menu

Open the pull-up menu and tap



key to open or close the text mode, as shown in Figure 14-2.



Figure 14-2 Bus Decode Text Mode

Description:

Two decode channels S1&S2 in the text interface must be configured identically to be opened, and each channel is displayed in chronological order with different colors;

S1/S2/S1&S2 are the channel configuration bus information, and X knob is rotated or the label is switched to

change the bus channel;

Clicking  save during the text acquisition process can save all currently acquired data. If the data volume is too large, “Wait” will be displayed, and the save success prompt will be displayed.

Oscilloscope can be used as a USB storage device to view saved files on a computer, as shown in Figure 14-3:

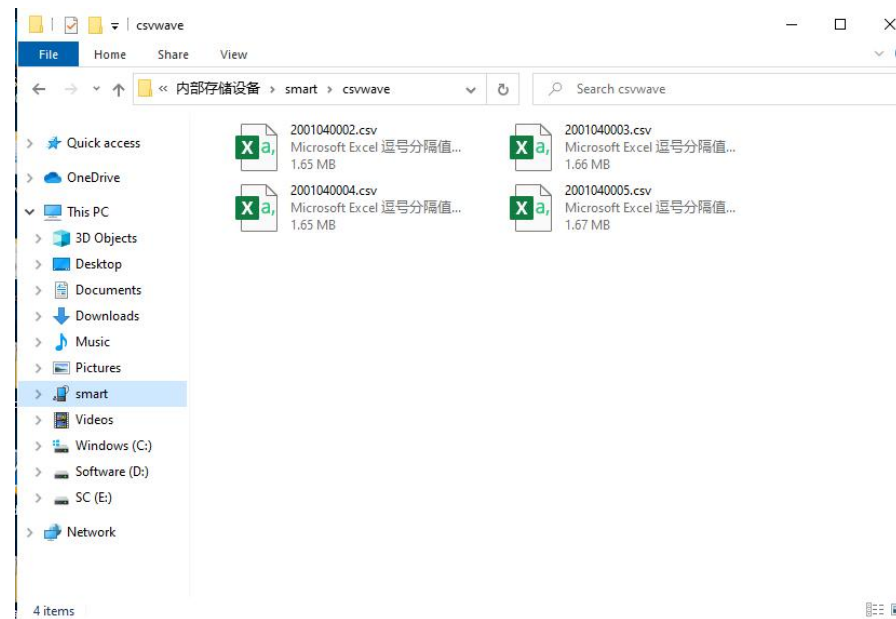


Figure 14-3 Bus Text Storage Files

Note: In decoding text mode, only decoding related operations are enabled, and the other buttons are not selectable

by default.

14.1 UART (RS232/RS422/RS485) Bus Trigger and Decode

For correctly decoding UART(RS232/RS422/RS485) bus data and making trigger stable, the bus configuration, trigger mode setting and trigger level need to be adjusted.

● Bus configuration

Left swipe  or  to open the bus configuration menu, as shown in Figure 14-4. The RX channel must be chosen and the following parameters must be set according to measured signals:

Idle Level — Choose Idle Low or Idle High to match the idle state of measured equipment. For RS232, Idle Low may be chosen.

Note: RS232 industry standard uses “negative logic”, namely high level is logic “0” and low level is logic “1”.

Parity Bit — Choose odd, even or none depending on measured equipment.

Word Length — Set the number of bits in UART word to match measured equipment (5-9 bits available).

Baud Rate — Choose the baud rate that matches signal in measured equipment.

The baud rate can be set within the range from 1.2Kb/S to 8.000Mb/S.

Bus Display — Choose hexadecimal, binary or ASCII code display.



Figure 14-4 UART Bus Configuration Menu

When word is displayed in ASCII, 7-bit ASCII format is used. Valid ASCII characters are between 0x00 and 0x7F. To display in ASCII, at least 7 bits in the “Bus Configuration” must be chosen. If ASCII is chosen and the data exceeds 0x7F, the data will be displayed in hexadecimal.

Click the baud rate setting box to open the baud rate selection column. If Custom is chosen, click to pop up the virtual soft keyboard, select the bit to be modified, enter value, and click “Enter” on the virtual soft keyboard to complete setting. The baud rate can be set from 1.2Kb/S to 8.000Mb/S. The virtual soft keyboard is shown in Figure 14-5:

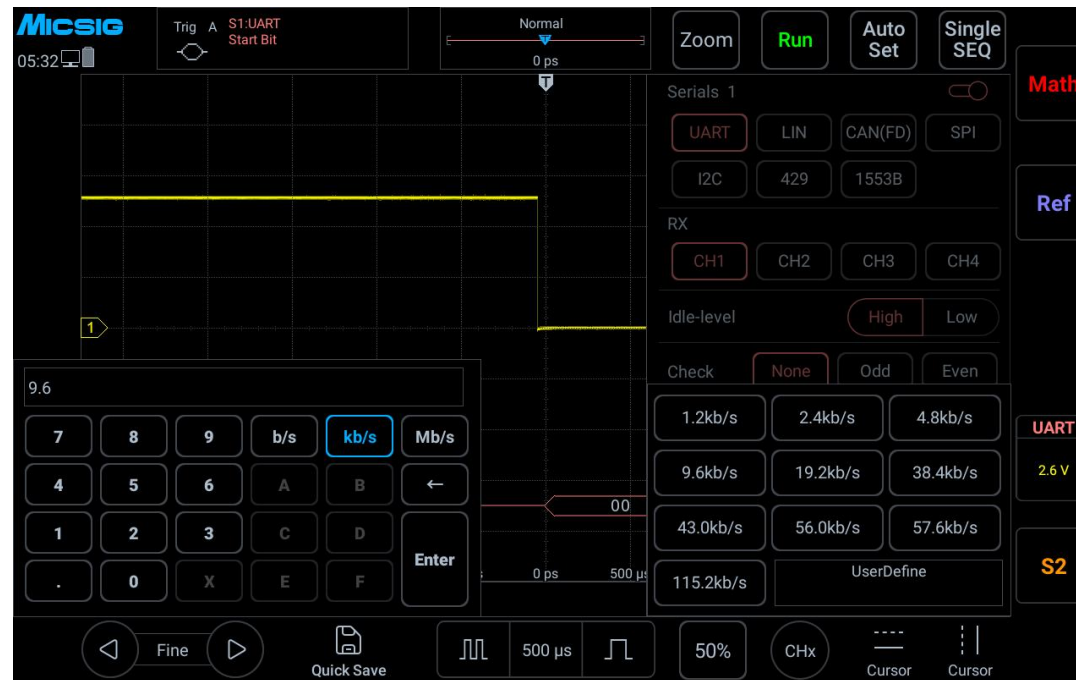


Figure 14-5 Baud Rate Default Setting

Note: When there is parity bit, the data word length indicates the total length of data bit plus parity bit. When there is no parity bit, the data word length is considered to be the length of data bit. For example, if the data word length is 8bit, when there is no parity bit, it means that the total length of data bits is 8bit; when there is parity bit, it means that the total length of data bits is 7bit, and there is parity bit of 1 bit.

● Trigger mode

Open the trigger configuration menu and select the appropriate trigger type; when choosing UART bus trigger, the trigger type, trigger relationship and trigger data need to be set, as shown in Figure 14-6:

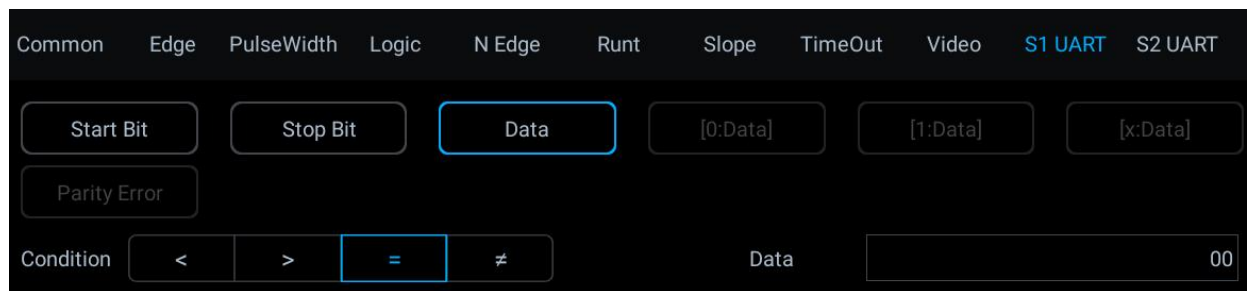


Figure 14-6 Trigger Setting Menu

After selecting the trigger data, use the pop-up virtual keyboard to modify it, enter the value, and click “Enter” on the virtual soft keyboard to complete the setting.

UART trigger configuration menu description:

- a) Start bit — trigger at the start bit of the measured signal;
- b) Stop bit — trigger at the stop bit of the measured signal, no matter the measured signal uses 1, 1.5, or 2

stop bits or not, the trigger will occur at the first stop bit.

- c) [data] — Trigger at the specified data bit, when measured signal data bits are effective as 5 to 8bits, select [data], and select the trigger relationship as “=“ “>“ “<“ “≠”, then select “Trigger Data”, press data on the touch screen, and use the pop-up virtual keyboard to modify;
- d) [0:data] — the measured signal data bits is 9bits (the 9th bit is parity bit). Only when the 9th bit is 0, then trigger. The trigger relationship, trigger data configuration are the same as those of [data] trigger;
- e) [1:data] — the measured signal data bits is 9bits (the 9th bit is parity bit). Only when the 9th bit is 1, then trigger. The trigger relationship, trigger data configuration are the same as those of [data] trigger;
- f) [x:data] — the measured signal data bits is 9bits (the 9th bit is parity bit). No matter what the value of the 9th bit is, trigger at the designated data bit. The trigger relationship, trigger data configuration are the same as those of [data] trigger;
- g) Parity error — valid when there is parity check at parity bit, trigger while parity error.

● UART serial decode

The measured signal word length is 8bit; parity bit, none; baud rate, 19.2kb/s, hexadecimal; trigger mode as data bit:55; follow the steps as below:

- (1) Tap S1 to open the decode channel, and click S1 again to open the bus configuration menu;
- (2) Select the bus type as “UART”, click “Ch1”, “Idle High”, “Parity None”, “8bit”, “19.20kb/s”, display “hexadecimal”, then close menu;
- (3) Open the trigger mode settings menu, select "Data", set the condition to "=", manually enter the data content as 98, and press the "enter" key to confirm.
- (4) Adjusting the threshold level according to the amplitude level of signal may make the signal to be stably triggered. The UART trigger graphic interface is shown in Figure 14-8:



Method 1: Click configuration information to open the decode channel threshold level adjustment box, and drag the adjustment box upward and downward to adjust the threshold level.

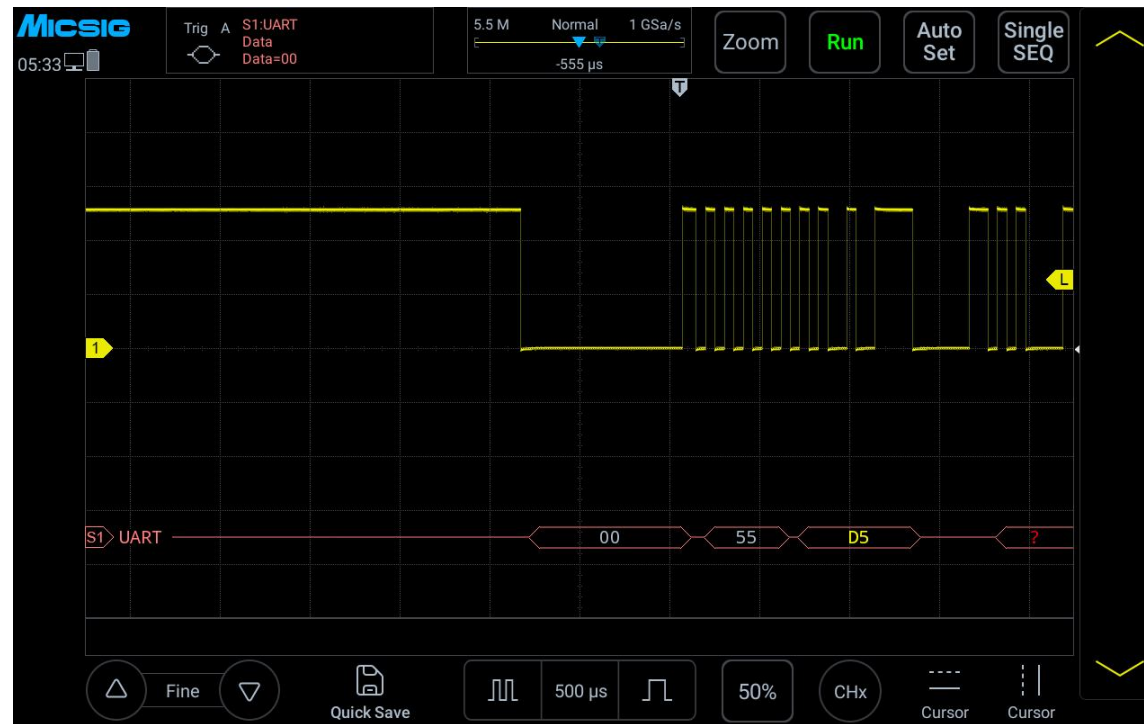


Figure 14-7 UART Decode Level Adjustment

Method 2: Rotate the trigger level knob in the trigger control area , and you can adjust the current threshold level.

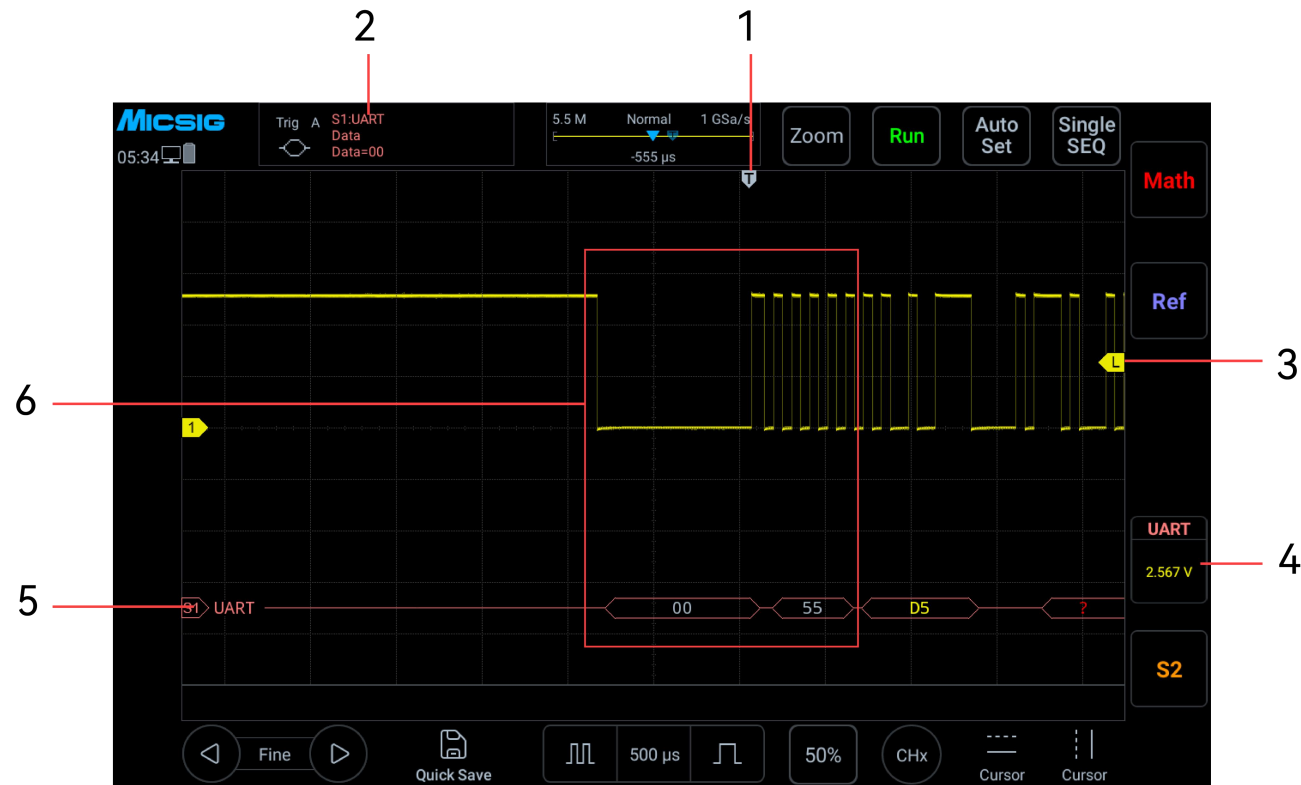


Figure 14-8 UART Graphic Interface

UART graphic interface description:

- (1) Trigger position
- (2) Trigger type

- (3) Threshold level
- (4) Configuration information
- (5) Decode the data packet, detailed as follows
- (6) Decode data and the corresponding waveform area

UART decode data packet description:

- (1) Decode data packet displays real-time data about the bus activities;
- (2) Decode data displays as hexadecimal system in white;
- (3) When the word length is 5-8 bits, the decode data displays as two bits of hexadecimal; when the word length is 9 bits, the decode data displays as 3 bits of hexadecimal, and the 9th bit displays at the left side;
- (4) When there is error in decode data, if the error is at stop bit, the data displays in yellow, if it is parity error, data displays in red;
- (5) When “?” appears, the time base needs to be adjusted to view decode results.

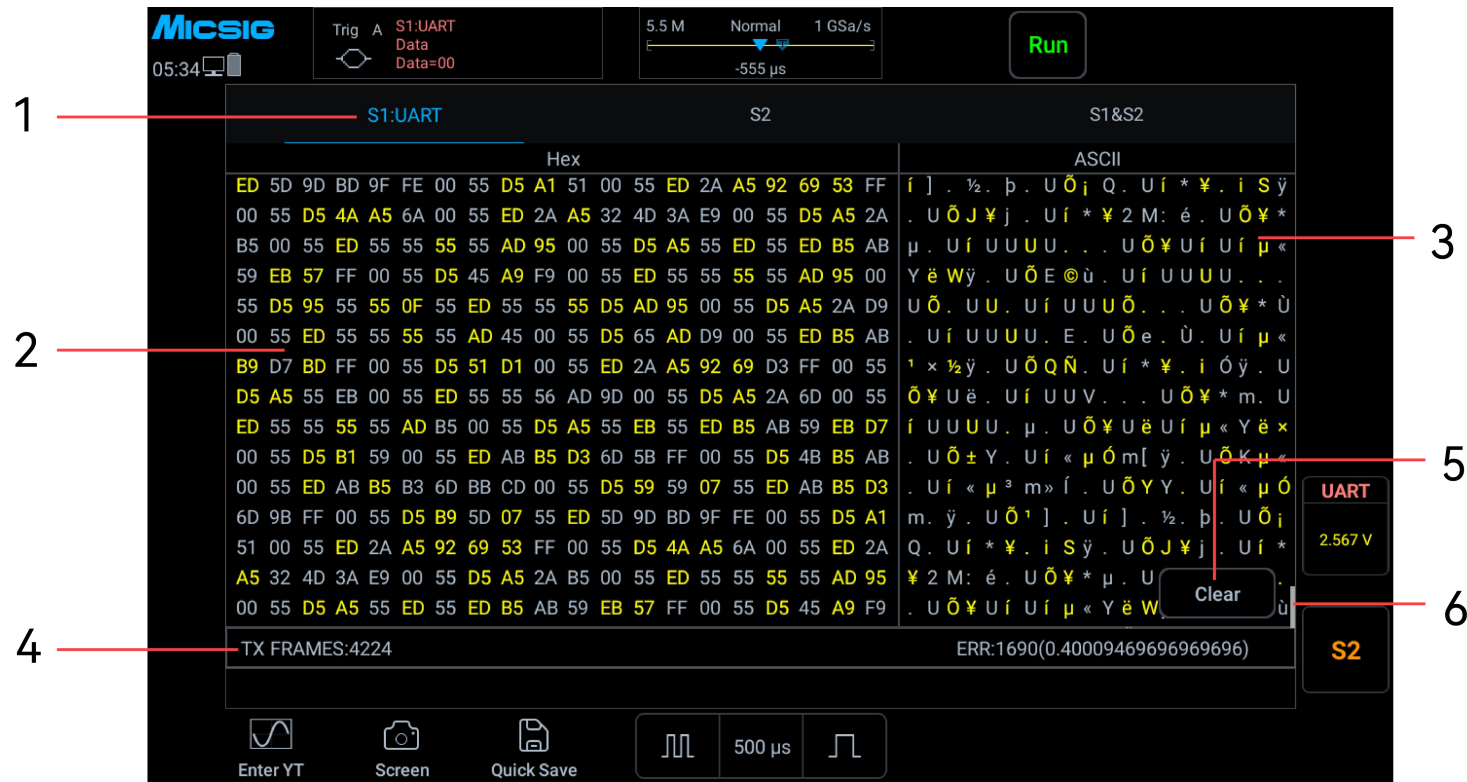


Figure 14-9 UART Text Interface

UART text interface description, see Figure14-9:

- (1) S1/S2/S1&S2 is channel configuration bus information.
- (2) Area for decode data.

- (3) ASCII code corresponding to the text data (when the data format is 9 bits and there is no parity bit, ASCII code corresponds to lower 8 bits of data on the left side).
- (4) Counter: Calculates the total number of frames and the percentage of ERR (parity error and stop bit error) frames.
- (5) Clear: Clear the counter data.
- (6) Roller bar.

In the decode data area, the stop bit error data is displayed in yellow, and the decode error data is displayed in red;

14.2 LIN Bus Trigger and Decode

For correctly decoding LIN bus data and making trigger stable, the bus configuration, trigger mode set and trigger level need to be adjusted.

- **Bus configuration**

Left swipe  or  to open the bus configuration menu, and the following need to be set according to measured signal:

Source — Select the signal source of decode.

Idle Level - high and low. Select whether to display high active or low active after the signal start bit of measured equipment.

Baud Rate — Select the baud rate that matches the signal being measured, and it can be customized.

The setting method is the same as that of UART, and will not be repeated here. As shown in Figure 14-10:

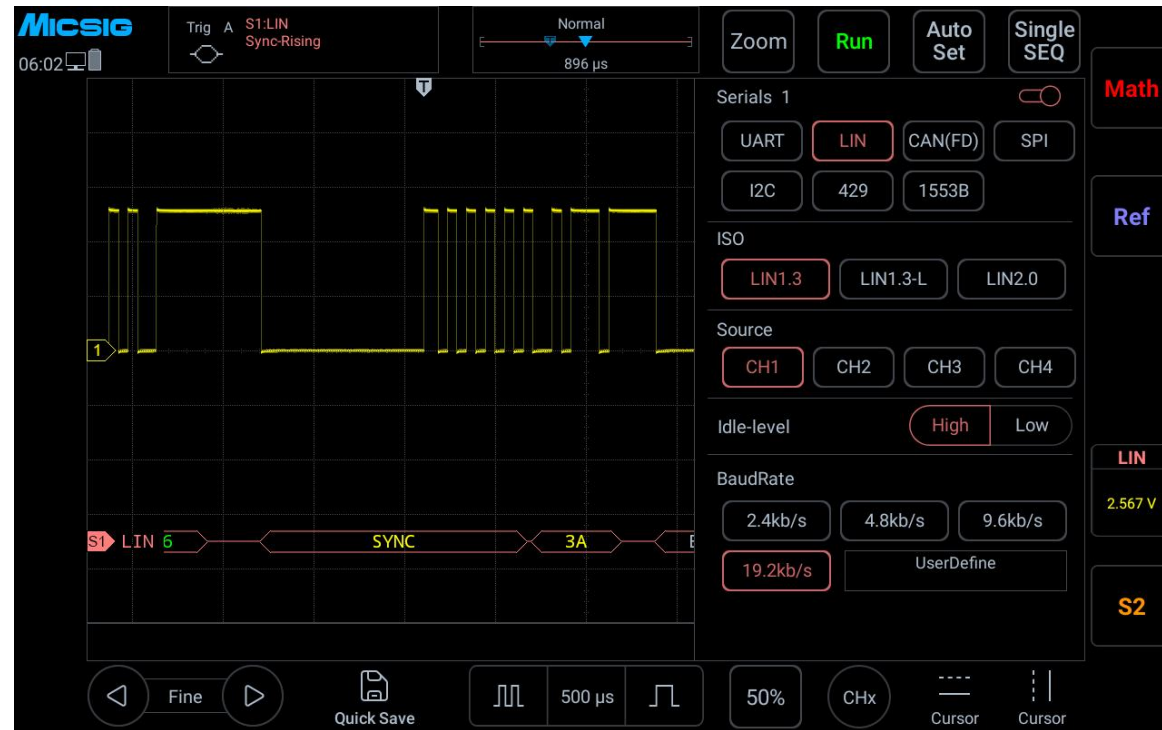


Figure 14-10 LIN Bus Configuration Menu

● Trigger mode

Open the trigger configuration menu and select the appropriate trigger type. When the LIN bus trigger is selected, the trigger mode includes: synchronous rising edge, frame ID, frame ID and data. See Figure 14-11:

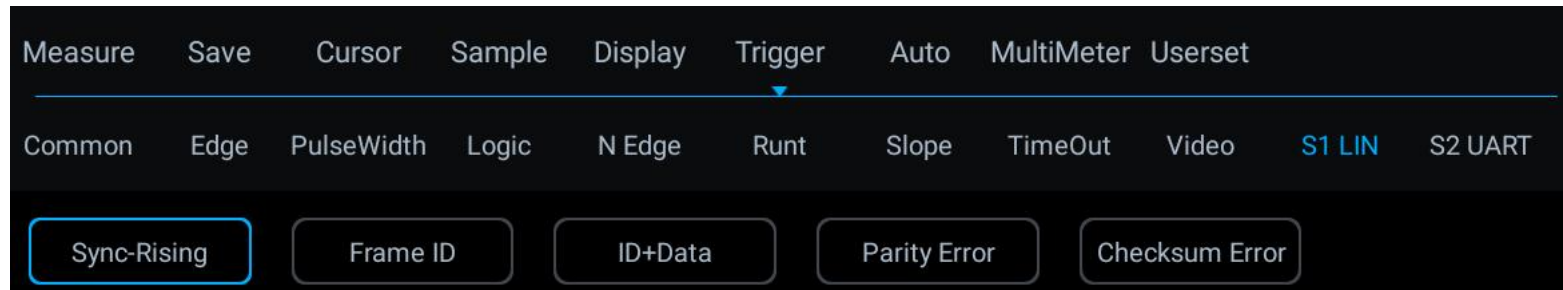


Figure 14-11 LIN Trigger Mode Configuration Menu

- a) Synchronous rising edge – When the “Sync Interval” of LIN bus ends, the rising edge triggers.
- b) Frame ID — Triggered when a frame with an ID equal to the set value is detected. Select “Frame ID”, click data on the touch screen, and use the pop-up virtual keyboard to modify it.
- c) Frame ID and data—triggered when a frame with ID and data equal to the set value is detected. After selecting “Frame ID and Data”, click ID or data, and set them.
- d) Parity error - Triggered when a parity error occurs, and the triggering position is after the parity check.
- e) Checksum error - Triggered when a checksum error occurs, and the triggering position is after the checksum.

● LIN Serial Decoding

Connect the signal under test to Channel Ch1. The idle level is high, and the baud rate is 9.6 kb/s. The trigger mode is the synchronous rising edge. Please follow these steps:

- (1). Gently tap S1 to open the decoding channel, and click again to open the bus configuration menu.
- (2). Select the bus type as "LIN", and then sequentially select "LIN1.3", "Ch1", "idle high", and "9.6 kb/s", and then close the menu.
- (3). Open the trigger mode configuration menu and select "synchronous rising edge".

(4). Click the configuration information  to open the threshold level adjustment box of the decoding channel. Drag the adjustment box up and down to adjust the threshold level. Adjust the threshold level according to the amplitude level of the signal to stably trigger the signal. The LIN trigger graphical interface is shown in Figure 14 - 12.

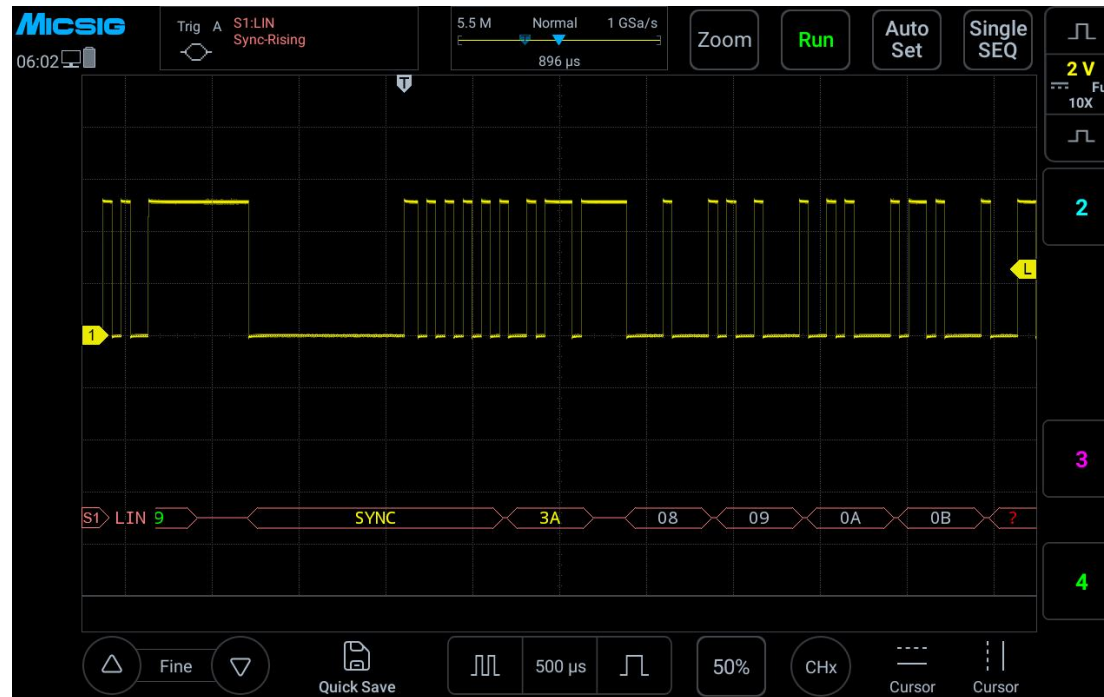


Figure 14-12 LIN Graphic Interface

LIN decode data packet description:

- (1) Decode data packet displays real-time data about the bus activities.
- (2) Decode data displays as hexadecimal system.
- (3) “Frame ID” displays in yellow, “Data” displays in white, and “Parity sum” displays in green. If the parity

sum has error, it is displayed in red “E”.

- (4) When “?” appears, the time base needs to be adjusted to view decode results.



Figure 14-13 LIN Text Interface

LIN text interface description, as shown in Figure 14-13:

- (1) “Ch”: bus channel.
- (2) “Time”: Time intervals between the last frames to current frames.
- (3) “ID”: Frame ID value.
- (4) “Data”: Frame data.
- (5) “Parity sum”: Frame parity sum, the sum of parity error displays in red.
- (6) “Trigger”: “Yes” means the frame reaches trigger condition.
- (7) “Clear”: Clear counter data.

14.3 CAN (FD) Bus Trigger and Decode

AHO1 series support CAN bus, CAN FD bus trigger and decode. For correctly decoding bus data and making trigger stable, the bus configuration, trigger mode set and trigger level need to be adjusted.

- **Bus configuration**

Left swipe  or  to open the bus configuration menu, the signal source needs to be set, and the signal type and baud rate are set according to measured signal; the setting method is the same as that of UART and will not be repeated here. See Figure 14-14:

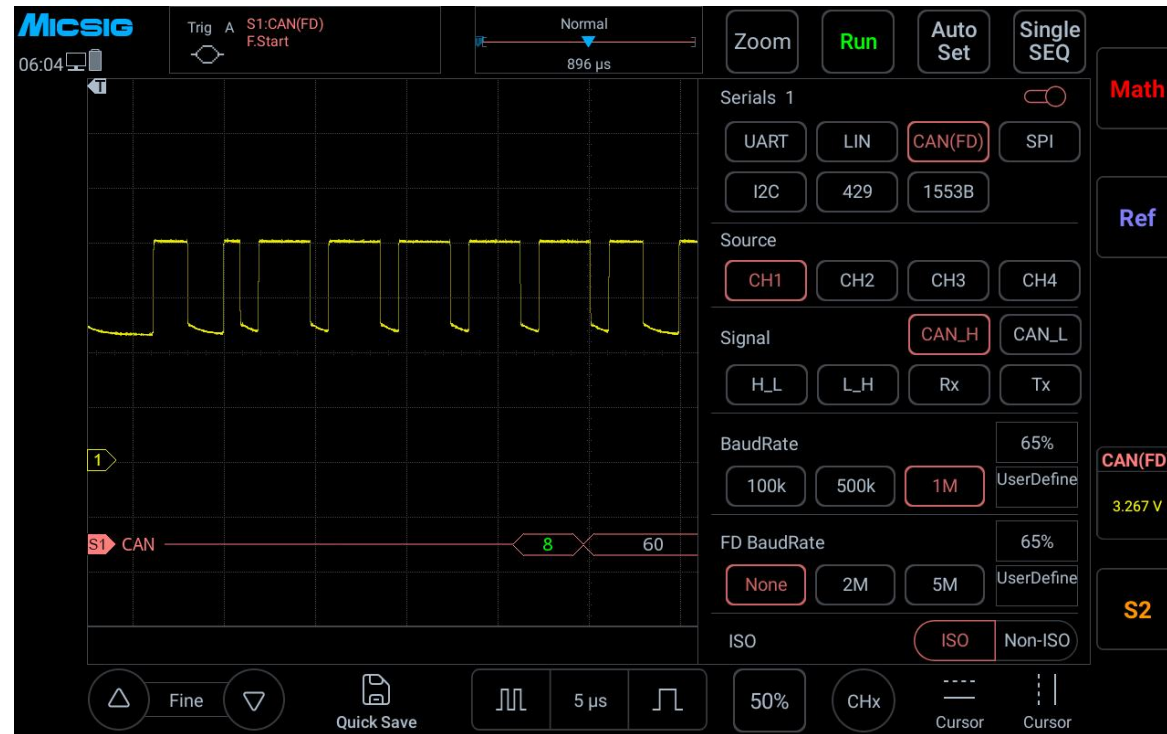


Figure 14-14 CAN / CAN FD Bus Configuration Menu

● Trigger mode

Open the trigger configuration menu and select the appropriate trigger type; when S1 CAN bus trigger is selected, as shown in Figure 14-15:

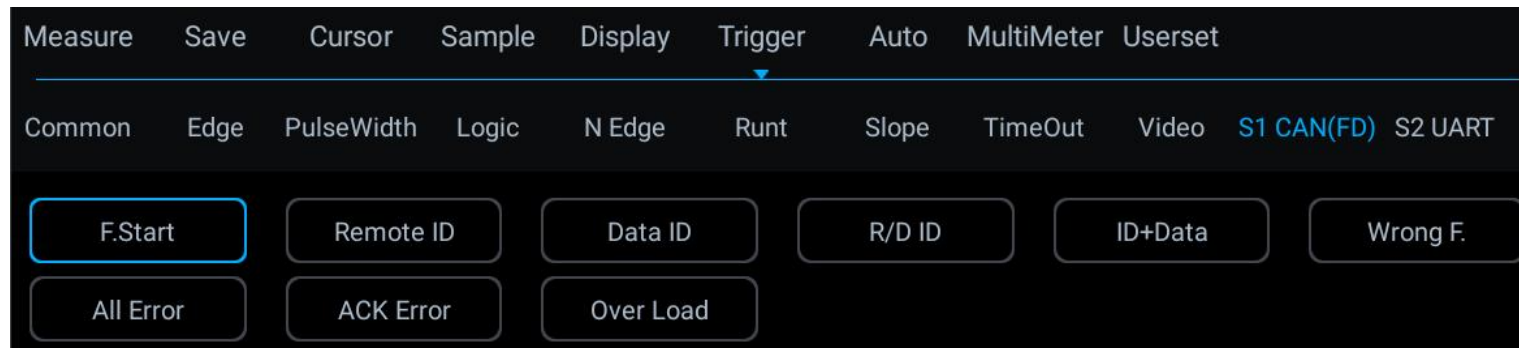


Figure 14-15 CAN FD Trigger Mode Configuration Menu

Trigger mode selection menu description:

- a) Frame start — trigger at the start of the frame;
- b) Remote frame ID — setting the ID matches the remote frame trigger. After selecting the “Remote Frame ID”, and then set the ID value at the bottom of the trigger data area

Operation description: Press the numbers on the touch screen and use the virtual keyboard to set;

- c) Data framed ID — trigger on data frame that matches set ID. Data frame ID configuration mode is the same as the remote data frame ID configuration;

- d) Remote frame/data frame ID — trigger on remote frame or data frame that matches set ID. Remote frame/data frame ID configuration is the same as the remote data frame ID configuration;
- e) Data frame ID and data ID — trigger on data frame that matches set ID and data. The configuration method is the same as the remote frame ID configuration;
- f) Error frame — trigger on CAN error frame;
- g) All errors — trigger when there is any error in format or activity;
- h) Ack error — trigger on recessive (high) Ack position;
- i) Overload frame — trigger on CAN overload frame.

- **CAN serial decode**

Ch1 is connected to measured signal. The idle level is high and the baud rate is 1Mb/s; the Trigger mode is the frame start. Please follow these steps:

- (1) Tap S1 to open the decode channel, and click S1 again to open the bus configuration menu;

- (2) Select the bus type as “CAN”, and then click “Ch1”, “Idle High” and “1Mb/s”, FD BaudRate set to None.
After setting, click the blank area to close the menu;
- (3) Open the trigger mode configuration menu and click “Frame Start”;
- (4) Adjust the threshold level according to the signal amplitude; the CAN trigger graphic interface is shown in Figure 14-16:

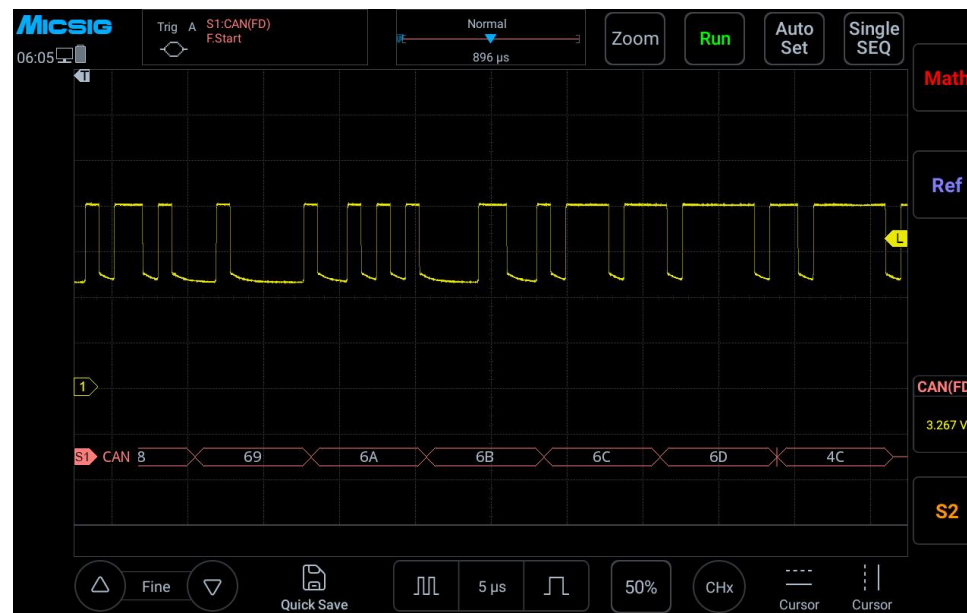


Figure 14-16 CAN bus decode interface

Understand the sampling position: The sampling point is the point in time at which the oscilloscope samples the bit level. The sampling point is represented by the percentage of "time from bit start to sampling point" and "bit time". Click the percentage on the right side of the sampling point to make relevant settings. The adjustable range of the sampling position is 0% to 99.9%.

CAN decode data packet description:

- (1) Decode data packet displays real-time data about the bus activities.
- (2) Decode data displays as hexadecimal system.
- (3) “Frame ID” displays in yellow, “Data” displays in white, and “DLC” and “CRC” codes display in green.
If there is frame error, it is displayed in red “E”.
- (4) When “?” appears, the time base needs to be adjusted to view decode results, and “!” indicates that the bus waveform corresponding to the decode data packet is incomplete and the data cannot be displayed correctly.



Figure 14-17 CAN bus decode in Text mode

CAN text interface description, as shown in Figure 14-17:

- (1) “Ch”: bus channel.
- (2) “Time”: Time intervals between the last frames to current frames.

- (3) “ID”: CAN frame ID value displayed in hexadecimal, maximum 29 bits.
- (4) “Type”: Frame type, “SFF” standard data frame, “SRF” standard remote frame, “EFF” extended data frame, “ERF” extended remote frame.
- (5) “DLC”: Number of data bytes sent by this frame. This value can be ignored for remote frames.
- (6) “Data”: Frame data.
- (7) “CRC”: Frame CRC check code.
- (8) “Error”: Response error, bit stuffing error, format error, CRC error.
- (9) “Trigger”: “Yes” means the frame reaches trigger condition.
- (10) “Statistics”: counts the number of occurrences of frame type, data length, status, etc., and the percentage.

14.4 SPI Bus Trigger and Decode

For correctly decoding SPI bus data and making trigger stable, the bus configuration, trigger mode set and trigger level need to be adjusted.

● Bus configuration

Left swipe **S1** or **S2** to open the bus configuration menu, the following need to be set:

Clock source, data source, chip select signal, and data word length, as shown in Figure 14-18:

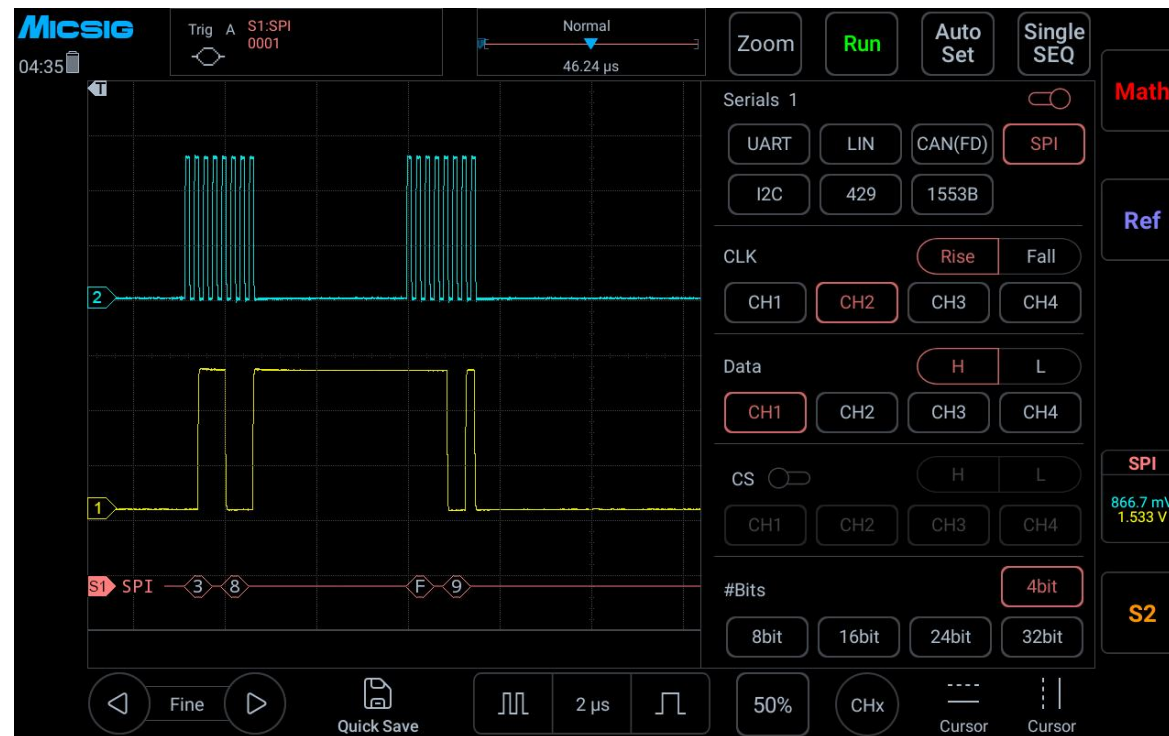


Figure 14-18 SPI Bus Configuration Menu

- **Trigger mode**

Open the trigger configuration menu and select the appropriate trigger type; when selecting the SPI bus trigger, as shown in Figure 14-19:

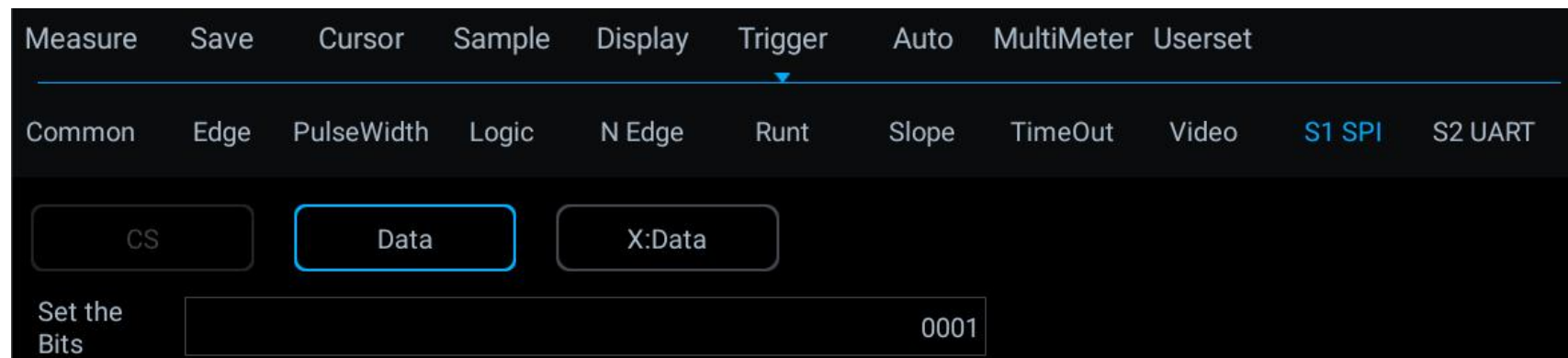


Figure 14-19 SPI Trigger Mode Configuration Menu

The operation method is the same as CAN frame ID to be matched in the configuration, and will not be repeated here.

Note: According to the data byte length set by bus decode, the value of the relevant bit within the byte length is set. Trigger when the corresponding bit on data bus matches the set value

● SPI serial bus

The measured signal channel Ch1 is connected to CLK, Ch2 channel is connected to DATA, the bus idle state is high, the clock rising edge is sampled; the data word length is 4 bits; the CS chip select is off; the trigger mode matches the “Data” at 0001, please follow the steps below:

- (1) Tap S1 to open the decode channel, and click S1 again to open the bus configuration menu;
- (2) Select the bus type as “SPI”, click clock as “Ch1” rising edge, the data is “Ch2” high level, and the data word length is “4bit”;
- (3) Open the trigger setting menu, click data on the touch screen, and use the virtual soft keyboard to set the data to be matched as “0001”;
- (4) Adjust the threshold levels of two channels according to signal amplitude; the SPI trigger graphic interface is shown in Figure 14-20:

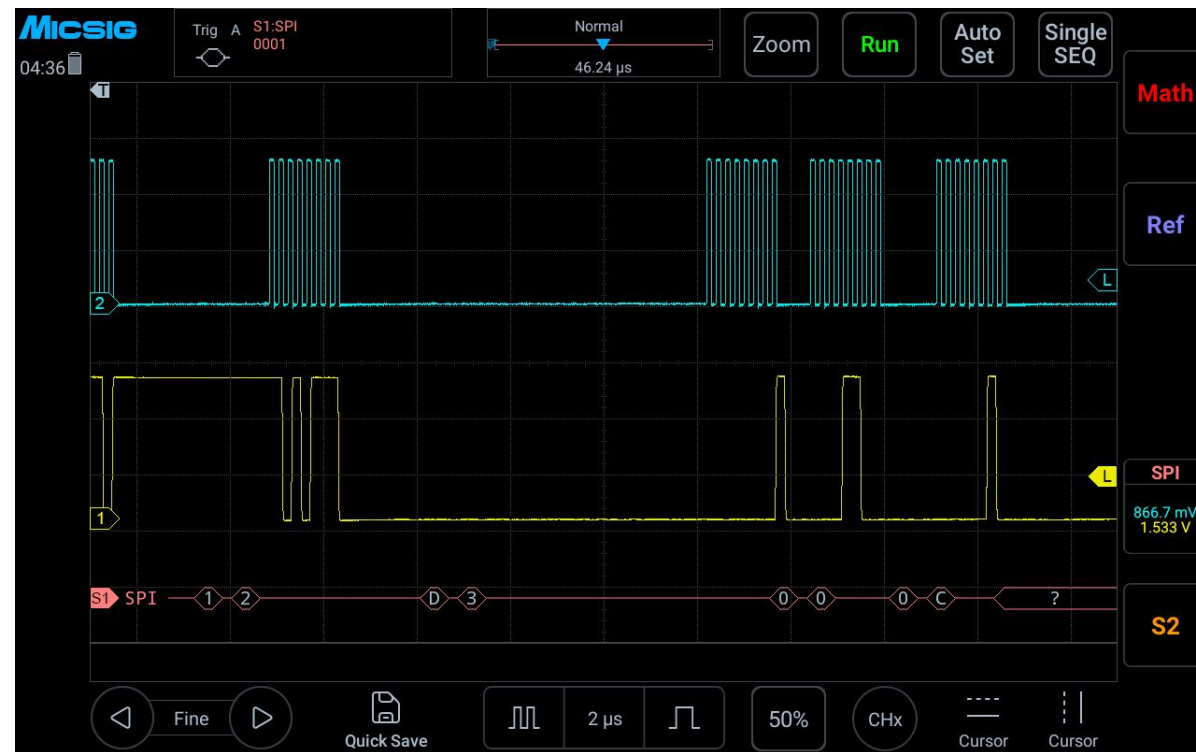


Figure 14-20 SPI bus decode interface

SPI decode data packet description:

- (1) Decode data packet displays real-time data about the bus activities.
- (2) Decode data displays as hexadecimal system.

- (3) Data displays in white.
- (4) When “?” appears, the time base needs to be adjusted to view decode results.



Figure 14-21 SPI Text Interface

SPI text interface description, as shown in Figure 14-21:

- (1) “Ch”: bus channel.
- (2) “Time”: Time intervals between the last frames to current frames.
- (3) “Data”: According to the data word length setting, the decode data is displayed. For example, if the data word length is 8bit, only one byte displays in the data column; if the data word length is 16bit, 2 bytes display in the data column; if the data word length is 24bit, 3 bytes display; and if the data word length is 32bit, 4 bytes display.
- (4) “Trigger”: “Yes” means the frame reaches trigger condition.

Note: “One frame” is measured by the set “data word length” and can meet 1 data bit code stream.

14.5 I²C Bus Trigger and Decode

For correctly decoding I2C bus data and making trigger stable, the bus configuration, trigger mode set and trigger level need to be adjusted.

- **Bus configuration**

Left swipe **S1** or **S2** to open the bus configuration menu, Bus configuration includes the serial clock (SCL) and the serial data (SDA) corresponding to the channel settings. See Figure 14-22:

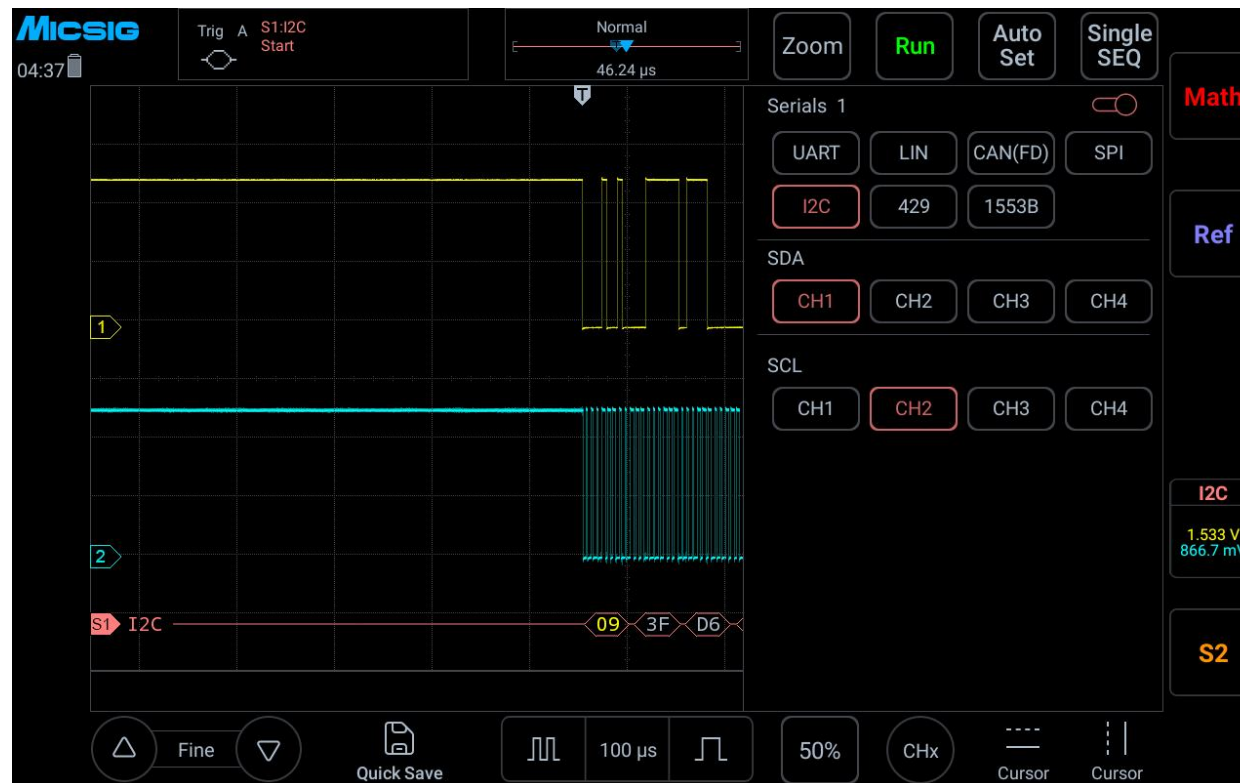


Figure 14-22 I²C Bus Configuration Menu

Notes: When SCL or SDA channel is set, the system will automatically set other channels.

● Trigger mode

Open the trigger configuration menu and select the appropriate trigger type. When the I²C bus trigger is selected, click the trigger type and relationship on the screen, as shown in Figure 14-23:

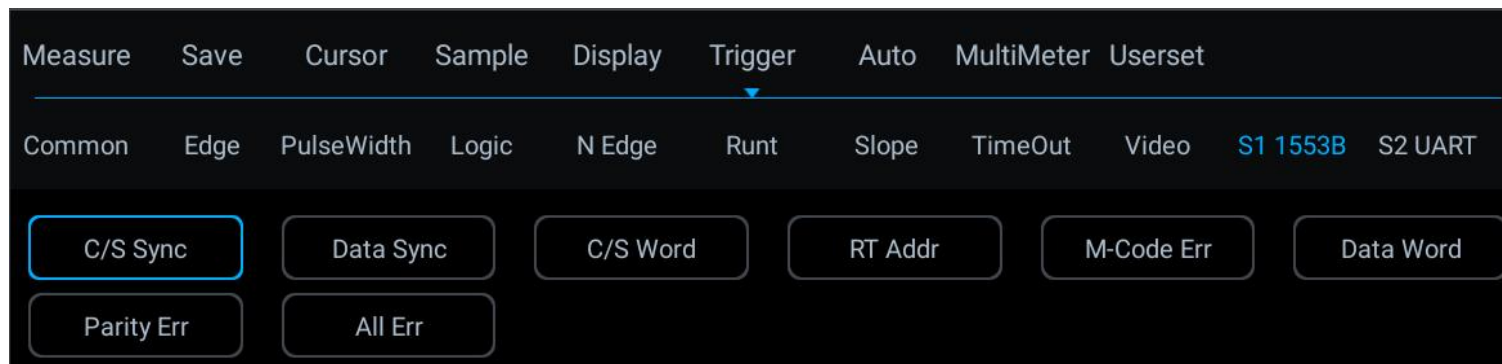


Figure 14-23 I²C Trigger Mode Configuration Menu

Trigger mode menu description:

- a) Start condition — trigger when SCL is high and SDA has a falling edge (includes restart).
- b) Stop condition — trigger when SCL is high and SDA has a rising edge.
- c) Ack Loss — Trigger when the bus Ack bit is high.

- d) Restart — triggered when a new start condition occurs before the stop condition.
- e) Address no ack — trigger when the ack bit in the set address field is invalid (ignoring W/R bit), select “Address” in the trigger data, and use the pop-up virtual soft keyboard to modify it.
- f) Frame Type 1 - Start + Address 7 + Read/Write + Acknowledge + Data; if all bits in the frame type match, trigger on read/write frames in 7-bit addressing mode on the 17th clock edge.

Frame type 1 operation method: Select values after the address/data, click values after the address/data on the touch screen, and modify them on the pop-up virtual soft keyboard.

- g) Frame type 2 — Start + Address 7 + Read/Write + Acknowledge + Data 1 + Acknowledge + Data 2; trigger on read/write frames in 7-bit addressing mode on the 26th clock edge if all bits in the frame type match. The operation method of configuring frame type 2 is the same as frame type 1, and will not be repeated here.
- h) EEPROM data read - When the read operation which contains 1010xxx control byte of the EEPROM appears on the bus and the Ack bit is correct, then the read data can be captured. If the captured data and

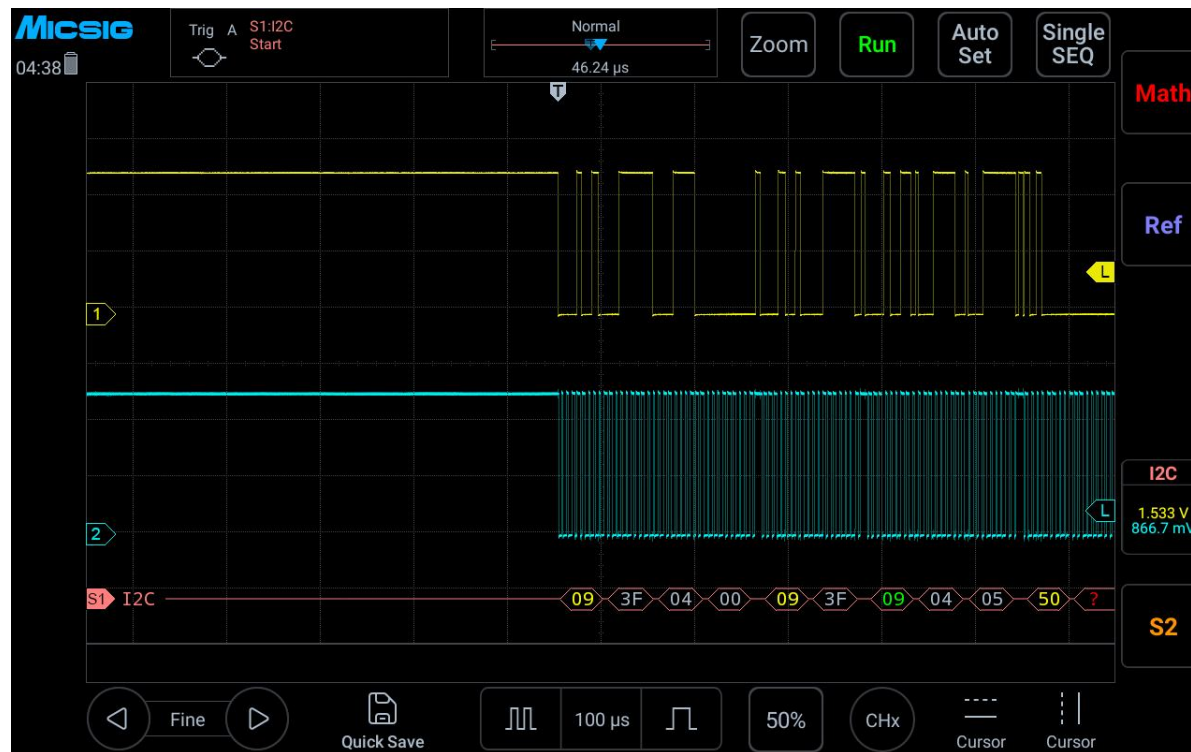
the set data match the set relationship condition, trigger on the clock edge of Ack bit after the data byte.

After selecting “EEPROM Data Read”, click the relationship by “=” “>” “<” “≠”, and the setting method is the same as the address field.

- i) 10-bit write frame - Trigger on 10-bit write frame on the 26th clock edge if all bits in the pattern match.

Trigger mode is start condition, SCL connect to Ch2, SDA connect to Ch1, follow these steps as below:

- (1) Tap S1 to open the decode channel, and click S1 again to open the bus configuration menu;
- (2) Select the bus type as “I2C”, open the bus setting menu, and select the clock SCL as Ch2 channel;
- (3) Open the trigger mode configuration menu and click “Start Condition” on the touch screen.
- (4) Set the threshold level of two channels according to signal amplitude; I2C trigger graphic interface is shown in Figure 14-24:

Figure 14-24 I²C Graphic Interface

I²C decode data packet description:

- (1) Decode data packet displays real-time data about the bus activities.
- (2) Decode data displays as hexadecimal system.

- (3) Address content display: Read address displays in green, write address displays in yellow, and data displays in white. “W” denotes write operation, “R” denotes read operation, “D” denotes decode data, and “~A” denotes no Ack bit.
- (4) When “?” appears, the time base needs to be adjusted to view decode results.

Figure 14-25 I²C Text Interface

I²C text interface description, as shown in Figure 14-25:

- (1) “Ch”: bus channel.
- (2) “Time”: intervals between the last read/write operations to current read/write operations
- (3) “Address”: in address bar, “R” means the read operation, and “W” means write operation
- (4) “Data”: data sent by one read and write operation is in the data bar.
- (5) “Ack”: in Ack bar, “X” means Ack bit lost.
- (6) “Trigger”: “Yes” means reach trigger condition.
- (7) “Restart”: “Yes” means reach restart condition.

14.6 ARINC429 Bus Trigger and Decode

For correctly decoding ARINC429 bus data and making trigger stable, the bus configuration, trigger mode set and trigger level need to be adjusted.

- **Bus configuration**

Left swipe  or  to open the bus configuration menu, the following needs to be set:

Data Source — Select channel for ARINC 429 signal.

Word format — Select ARINC 429 decode mode.

Bus Display — Set the format for ARINC 429 decode data.

Baud Rate — Set the speed of ARINC 429 signal.

As shown in Figure 14-26:

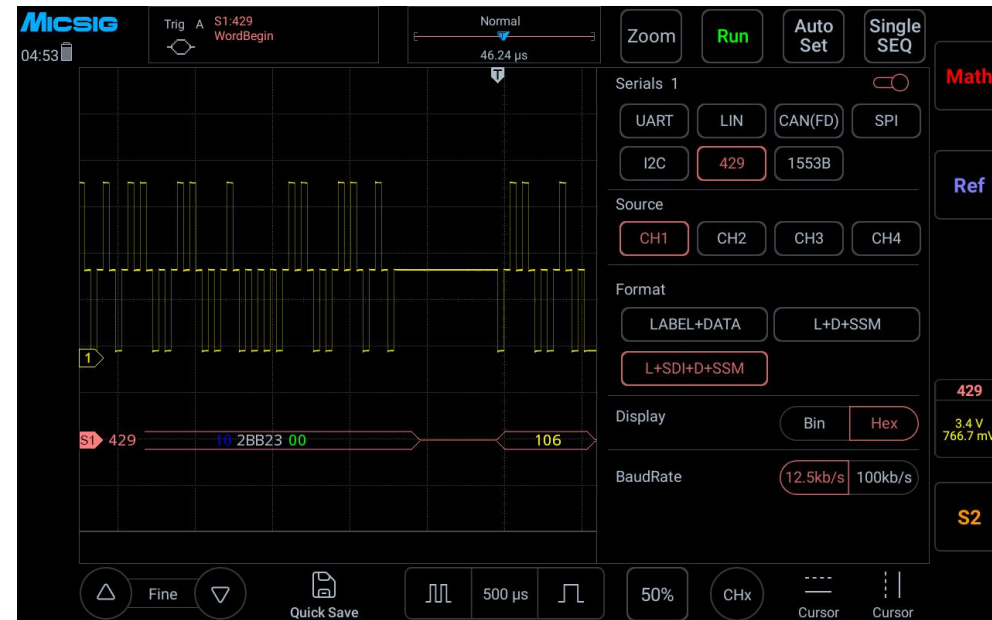


Figure 14-26 ARINC429 Bus Configuration Menu

- **Trigger mode**

Open the trigger configuration menu and select the appropriate trigger type; when the ARINC429 bus trigger is selected, click the trigger type and relationship on the screen, as shown in Figure 14-27:

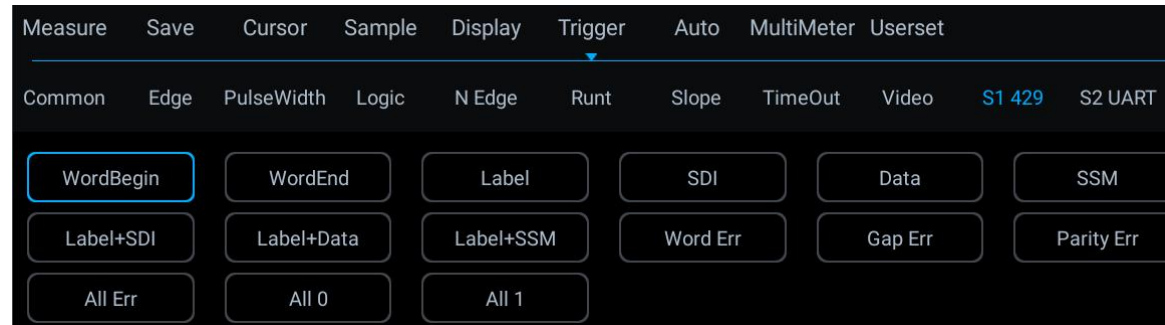


Figure 14-27 ARINC429 Trigger Mode Configuration Menu

If LABEL, SDI (source identifier), DATA or SSM (symbol/status mark) trigger are used, after selecting trigger mode, use the pop-up virtual keyboard to modify it, enter the value, and click “Enter” on the virtual soft keyboard to complete the setting.

Trigger configuration menu description:

- a) Word start: Trigger at the word start.
- b) Word stop: Trigger at the word stop.
- c) LABEL: Label, triggered when the specified tag value occurs.
- d) SDI: Source identifier, triggered on the specified source terminal.

- e) DATA: Trigger on the specified data.
- f) SSM: Symbol/status mark, triggered on the specified symbol status matrix.
- g) LABEL+SDI: Trigger on the specified label and the specified source terminal.
- h) LABEL+DATA: Trigger on the specified label and the specified data.
- i) LABEL+SSM: Trigger on the specified label and the specified symbol status matrix.
- j) Word Error - Triggered when a word error occurs.
- k) Word gap error: Triggered when a gap error occurs.
- l) Verification error: Triggered when a verification error occurs.
- m) All errors: Triggered when any of the above errors occur.
- n) All 0 bits: Triggered when any bit with the value of zero occurs.
- o) All 1 bit -: Triggered when any bit with the value of 1 appears.

● **ARINC 429 serial decode**

The measured signal source is CH1, the decode format is LABEL+DATA, the display is in hexadecimal, the baud rate is 12.5kb/s, and the trigger mode is LABEL, operate as follows:

- (1) Tap S1 to open the decode channel, and click S1 again to open the bus configuration menu;

Select bus type “429”, source as “CH1”, decode format as “LABEL+DATA”, display in “hexadecimal”, baud rate as 12.5kb/s.

- (2) Open the trigger setting menu, select the trigger type as bus trigger, S1-ARINC429, the trigger mode is LABEL, and enter LABEL as “106” on virtual keyboard.

Adjust **High trigger threshold level** and **Low trigger threshold level** according to signal amplitude; and ARINC429 trigger graphic interface is shown in Figure 14-28:

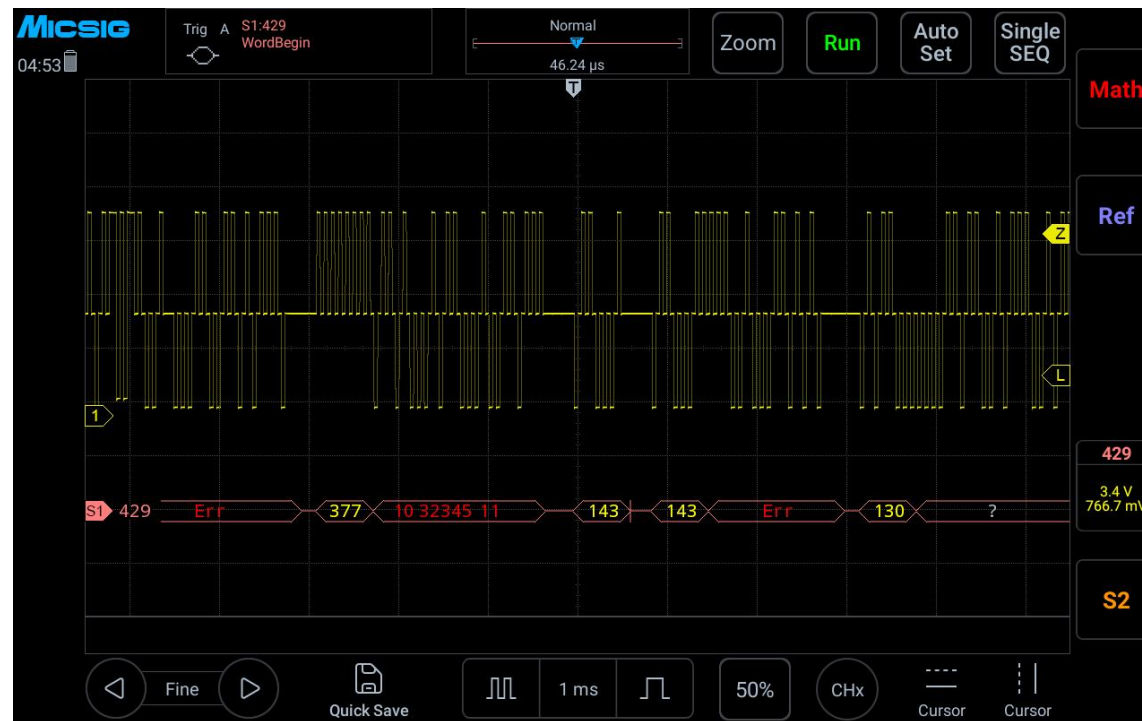


Figure 14-28 ARINC429 Graphic Interface

ARINC429 decode data packet description:

- (1) Data packet, a total of 32bits, the data format is 8~1 (label bit, high bit first) +9~10(SD) +11~29 (data bit, low bit first) +30~31 (symbol status bit) +32 (parity bit)
- (2) Label (8bits) - Displayed in octal: yellow

- (3) SDI (2bits) - Displayed in binary: blue
- (4) Data (19bits) - Displayed in selected numeration system: white, or red if there is parity error
- (5) SSM (2bits) - Displayed in binary: green



Figure 14-29 ARINC429 Text Interface

ARINC429 text interface description, as shown in Figure 14-29:

- (1) “Ch”: bus channel.
- (2) “Time”: intervals between the last read/write operations to current read/write operations
- (3) “LABEL”: label, information identifier, displayed in octal.
- (4) “SDI”: source/target identifier, displayed in binary (displays XX if not identified separately).
- (5) “Data”: content of the transmitted information, displayed in the selected numeration system.
- (6) “SSM”: symbol/status matrix, displayed in binary (displays XX if not identified separately).
- (7) “Error”: displays the frame error type (parity error Par, frame error Frm).
- (8) “Trigger”: “Yes” means reach trigger condition.

14.7 1553B Bus Trigger and Decode

For correctly decoding 1553B bus data and making trigger stable, the bus configuration, trigger mode set and trigger level need to be adjusted.

- Bus configuration

Left swipe **S1** or **S2** to open the bus configuration menu, the data source and display hexadecimal need to be set, as shown in Figure 14-30:

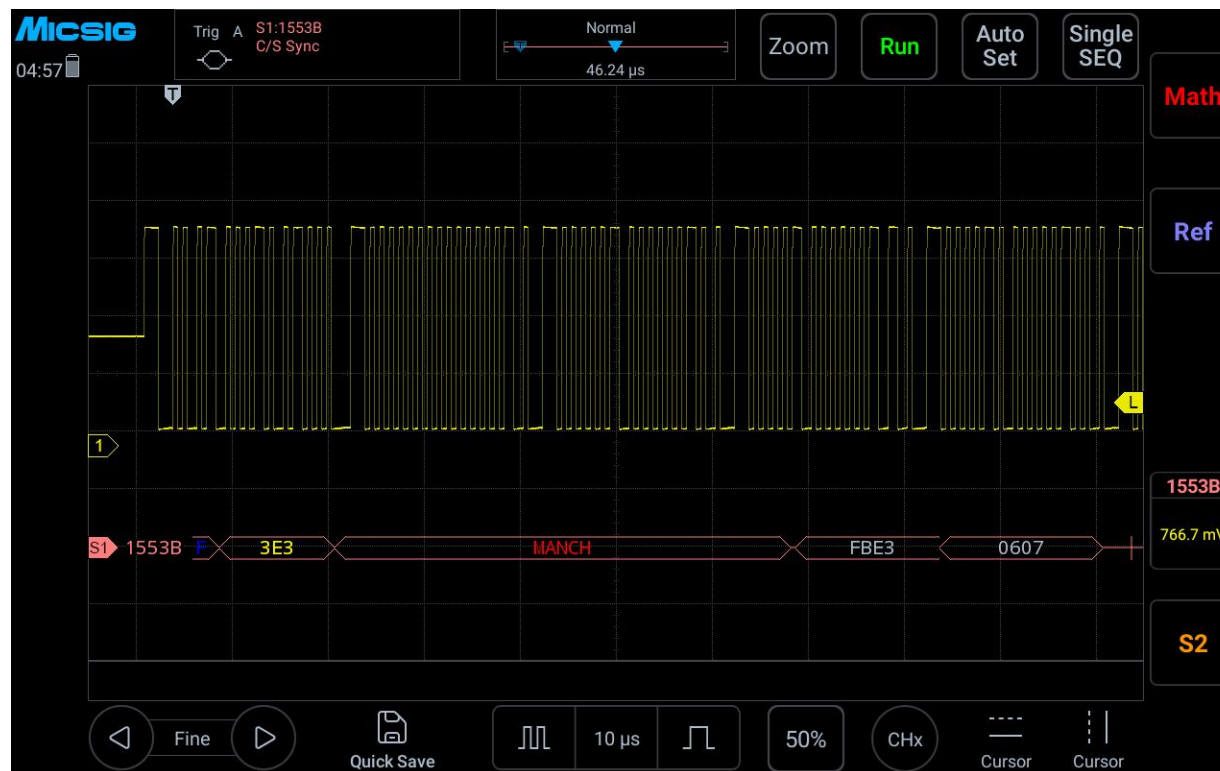


Figure 14-30 1553B Bus Configuration Menu

- **Trigger mode**

Open the trigger configuration menu and select the appropriate trigger type. When the trigger type is 1553B bus trigger, click the trigger type on the screen, as shown in Figure 14-31:

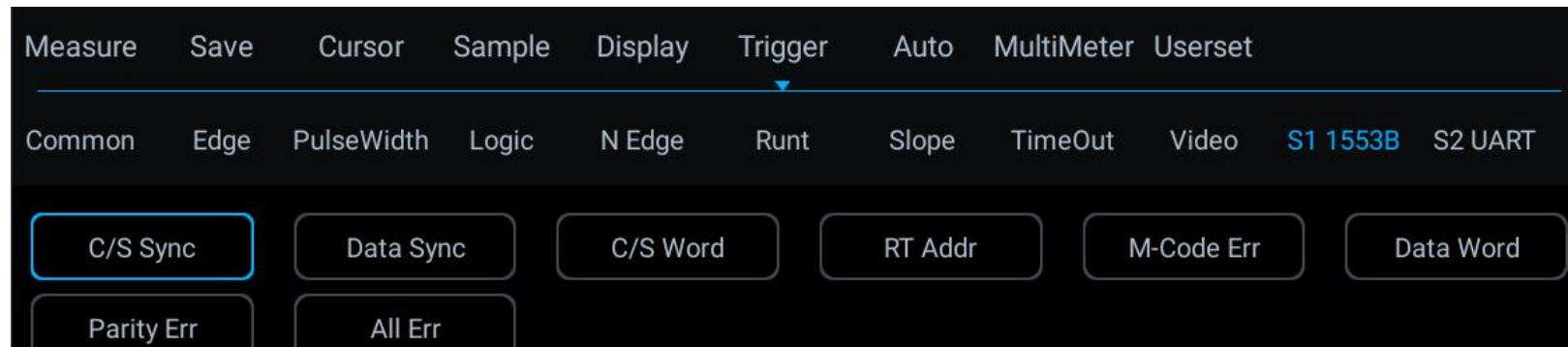


Figure 14-31 1553B Trigger Mode Configuration Menu

Trigger configuration menu description:

- a) Command/status word sync header: Triggered at the beginning of the command/status word (at the end of valid C/S sync pulse).

- b) Data word sync header: Triggered at the beginning of data word (at the end of valid data sync pulse).
- c) Command/status word: Triggered when the specified command/status word is detected.
- d) Remote terminal address: Triggered when RTA of command/status word matches the specified value.
- e) If you select this option, RTA softkey will be available, allowing you to select the hexadecimal remote terminal address value to be triggered on it. If you select 0xXX (irrelevant), oscilloscope will trigger on any RTA.
- f) Manchester coding error: Triggered when a Manchester coding error is detected.
- g) Data word: Triggered when the specified data word is detected.
- h) Odd parity error: Triggered when the odd parity bit is incorrect for data in the word.
- i) All errors: Triggered when an error is detected.

● 1553B serial decode

The measured signal source is CH1, the bus display is hexadecimal, the baud rate is 12.5kb/s, and the trigger

mode is the command/status word sync header, and operate as follows:

- (1) Tap S1 to open the decode channel, and click S1 again to open the bus configuration menu;
- (2) Select the bus type as “1553B”, source as “CH1”, and display in “hexadecimal”.
- (3) Open the trigger setting menu, select the trigger type as bus trigger, 1553B, and trigger mode as “command/status word sync header”.

Channel **threshold level** is adjusted according to signal amplitude. 1553B trigger graphic interface is shown in Figure 14-32:

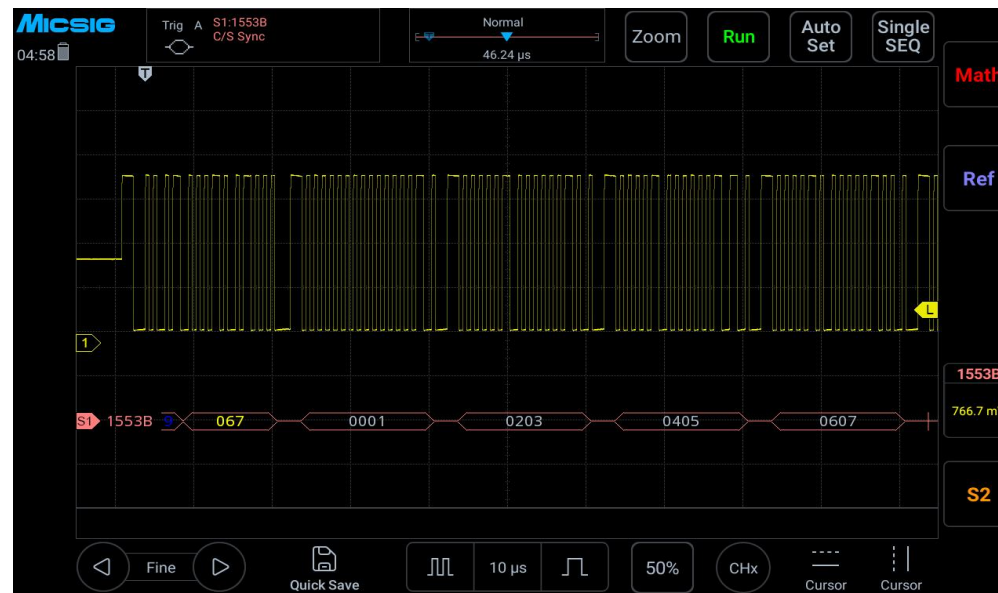


Figure 14-32 1553B Graphic Interface

1553B decode data packet description:

- (1) Remote terminal address (5-bit data): blue
- (2) The value of remaining 11 bits of the command/status word: yellow
- (3) Decoded data: white
- (4) If the command/status or data word has a parity error, its decoded text is displayed in red instead of green

or white.

- (5) The sync error is displayed together with the word “SYNC”.



Figure 14-33 1553B Text Interface

1553B text interface description, as shown in Figure 14-33:

- (1) “Ch”: bus channel.
- (2) “Time”: intervals between the last read/write operations to current read/write operations.

- (3) “Type”: frame type (data frame DATA, command/status frame C/S, others N/A).
- (4) “RAdr”: remote terminal address, displayed in the selected numeration system (N/A for no content display).
- (5) “Data”: content of the transmitted information, displayed in the selected numeration system.
- (6) “Trigger”: “Yes” means reach trigger condition.
- (7) “Error”: displays the frame error type (parity error Par, Manchester coding error M-ch).

Chapter 15 Homepage Functions

This chapter contains the functions of the oscilloscope homepage and describes the functions of all icons on the homepage and settings. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the homepage functions of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Oscilloscope
- Settings
- Calculator
- Gallery
- Clock
- Power Off
- Multimeter (Optional)
- App Store
- File manager
- Browser
- Calender
- Electronic Tools Calendar
- ES File Explorer

The following figure shows the contents of the oscilloscope home page. Slide left or right to display the remaining applications. See Figure 15-1.

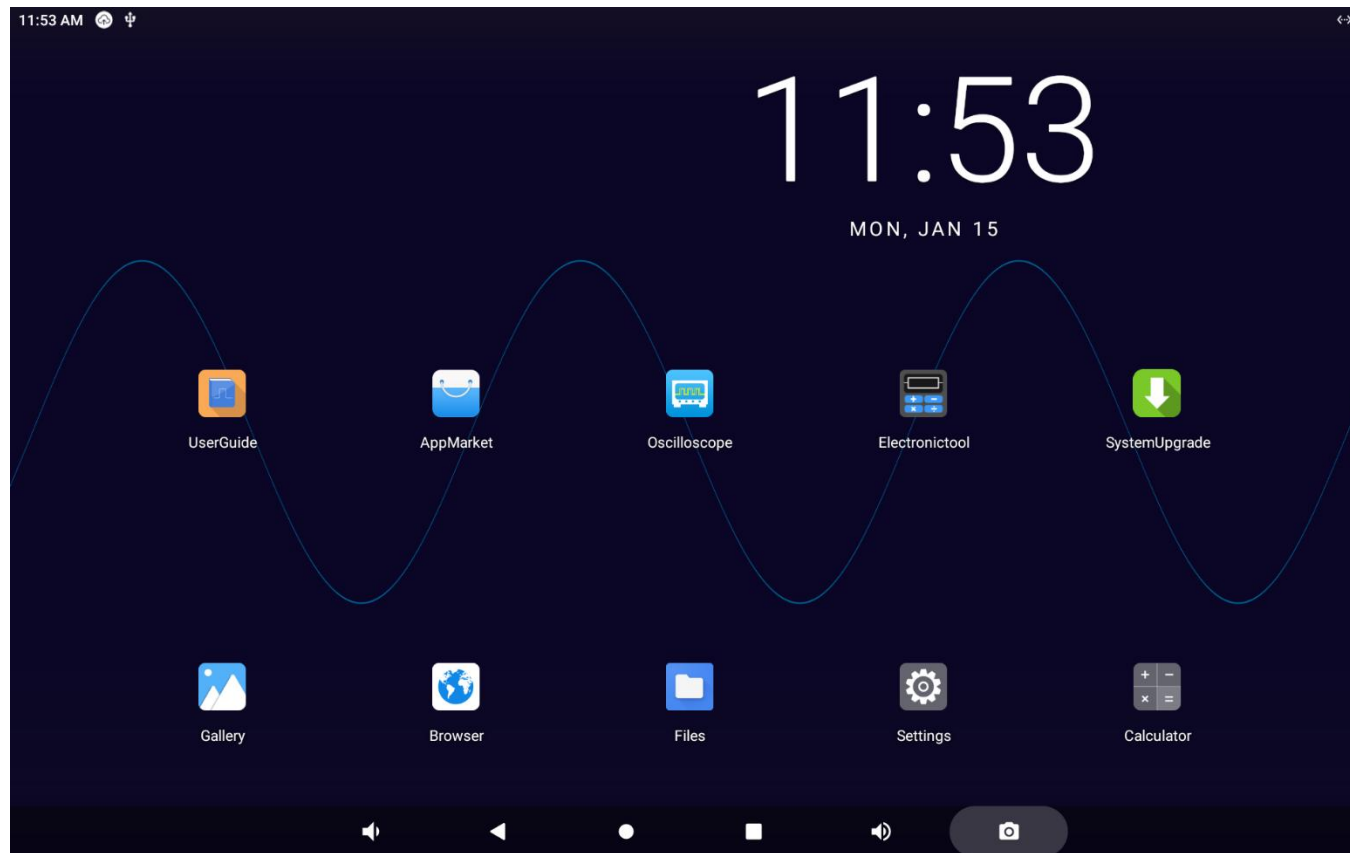


Figure 15-1 Homepage Interface

15.1 Oscilloscope (see Chapters 2 - 14)

15.2 App Store

Gently tap the App Store icon on the home page to enter the App Store interface, as shown in Figure 15 - 2. The contents of the App Store include Network, Local, USB Drive, and About.

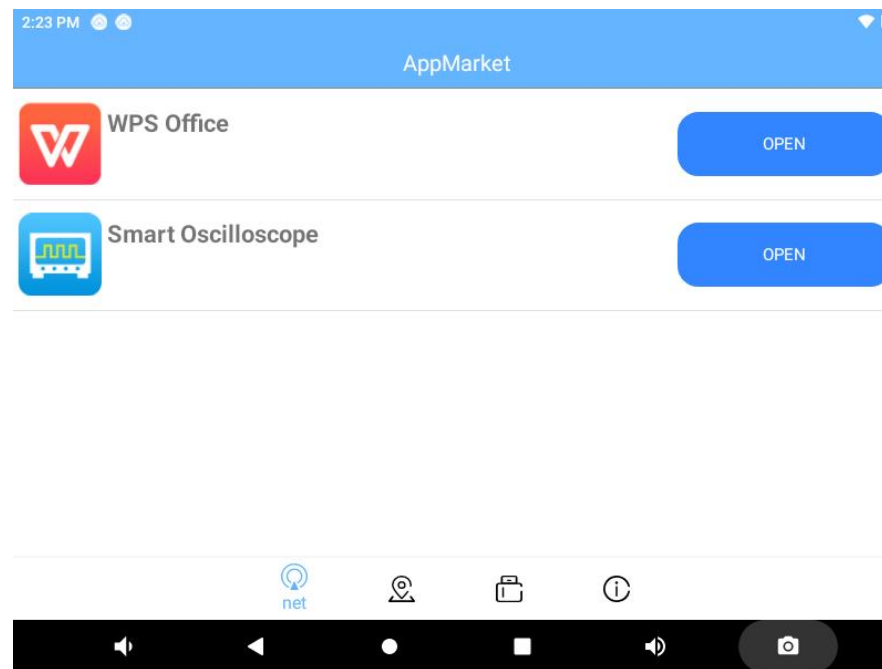


Figure 15-2 App Store

Network

Tap “Network” to open the application list.

Tap app icon to view details such as version number of the current app and app description, and tap the green open option below to open or install the current app.

Tap the green option on the right of the app list to open and install the app.

Local

Apps that have been downloaded and installed are displayed locally. When there is no downloaded application installation package file locally, the interface will display “There are no available apk files in the local directory”.

U-disk

The U disk interface will display applications that can be opened in the USB disk.

If the USB disk is not plugged, the interface displays “U-disk not inserted”.

After USB disk has been plugged, if there are no apk files in the USB device for installation, the interface displays

“There is no available apk file in the U disk directory”.

About

In “About” interface, the equipment model, bandwidth, serial number, version information, shipment date and information about installed options can be viewed. Open the virtual keyboard and enter the license to install the corresponding options.

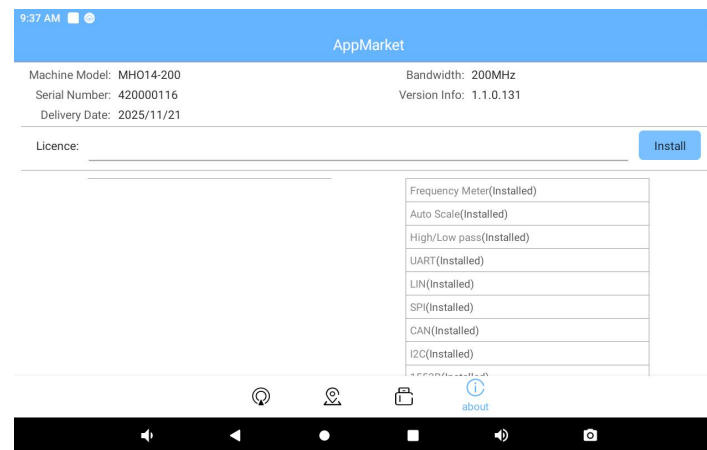


Figure 15-3 About Interface

The options that can be installed include: UART, LIN, SPI, CAN, I2C, 1553B, 429 and other serial decode (refer to [Chapter 14 Serial Bus Trigger and Decode](#)).

15.3 Settings

Tap settings on Homepage to enter the System Settings interface. Settings on the settings interface include Network & internet, display, sound, storage, system and About Oscilloscope, as shown in Figure 15-4.



Figure 15-4 System Setting Interface

WLAN connection (Need to connect Wi-Fi module)

Tap WIFI icon to enter the WLAN settings interface, as shown in Figure 15-5.



Figure 15-5 WLAN Connection Setting

Tap on/off bar to turn the WLAN function on. Oscilloscope can automatically scan the surrounding wireless networks and display their names by list.

Tap the wireless network to be connected and the password input box will pop up. After entering password using the virtual keyboard, tap Enter to connect oscilloscope to the wireless network.

After the network is linked, click the settings gear on the right side of the network to view the network's MAC address, IP address, gateway, DNS and other detailed information.

Hotspot and tethering (requires Wi-Fi module connection)

Tap Network & Internet -> Hotspot & Network Sharing to enter the WLAN hotspot setting interface.

Tap "WLAN Hotspot" to turn on the hotspot. You can use the virtual keyboard to enter the network name and password for setting, as shown in Figure 15-6. Other devices can share the oscilloscope files by connecting to the oscilloscope's hotspot (the default IP of the WLAN hotspot is: 192.168.45.1).

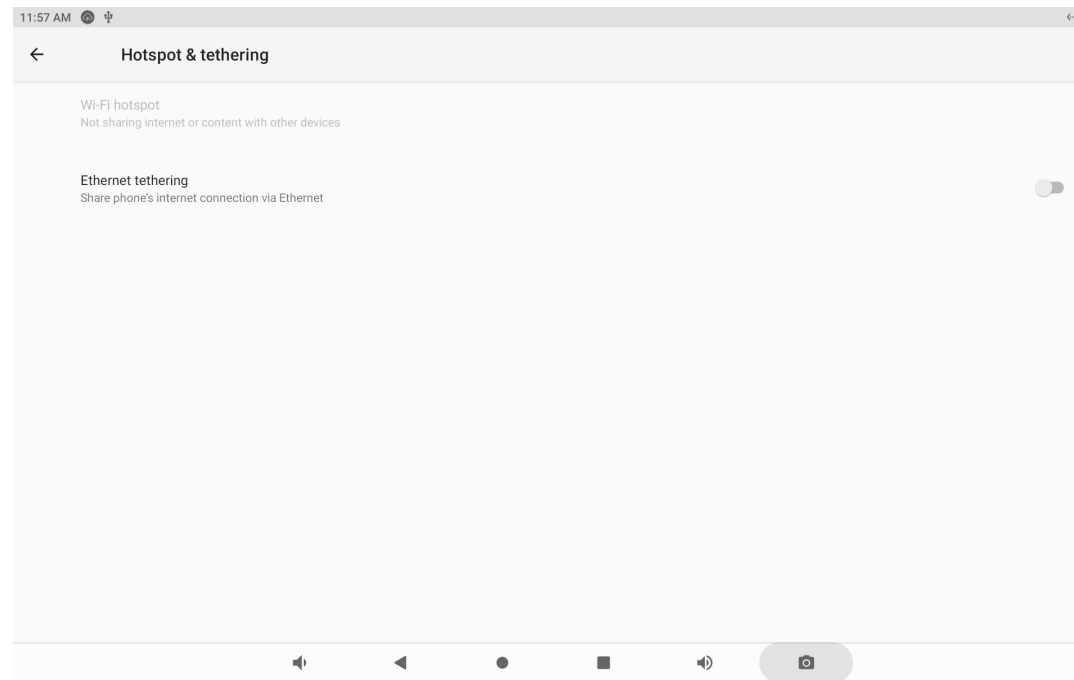


Figure 15-7 Portable WLAN Hotspot Setting

Display

Tap the display icon to set the brightness, wallpaper, automatic standby, automatic hiding of the navigation bar, and screen rotation of the oscilloscope.

Brightness: You can drag the progress bar to set the brightness of the screen display.

Wallpaper: Set the screen wallpaper.

Automatic Standby: Set the automatic standby time, with a maximum of 60 minutes.

Automatic Hiding of Navigation Bar: After turning it on, the navigation bar at the bottom will be automatically hidden when not on the oscilloscope interface.

Screen Rotation: After turning it on, the display screen will rotate 180 degrees.

Sound

Tap the “sound” icon and drag the progress bar in the sound section to change the media volume, alarm volume and notification volume. After clicking the default notification ring tone, drag up and down to select the ring tone, then click OK.

Storage

Tap storage to enter the storage space view interface, then view the total storage capacity, size of available space, as well as memory size of applications (application data and media content), pictures, videos, audio (music, ringtones, podcasts, etc.), download content, cache data, and others.

If USB device is plugged, it will display the total storage capacity and available memory size, and can also uninstall and format SD card.

Screenshot

Tap the screenshot to enter the screenshot save location settings and turn on the "Save screenshot to U disk" setting. When the U disk connection is recognized, the screenshot will be stored in the U disk first (the path is Picture-Screenshot). If there is no U disk If the disk is connected, it is saved in local storage.

System

Language and input method

Tap System →language & input icons to set your system language and input method.

Language: add a language and drag it to the first position of language list to make it as system language.

Spell Checker: When this function is turned on, it will automatically check for correctness as you type.

On-screen keyboard includes Android keyboard and Gboard, tap +manage on-screen keyboards to turn off one of them.

Advanced setting include Spell checker, Autofill service, Personal dictionary, Pointer speed.

Date and time

Tap System →Date & time icons to set your system date and time

Use network-provided time: When turned on, the time provided by the network will be used as the system time.

Date and time cannot be set manually after turning this on.

Set date: Set the system date manually.

Set time: Set the system time manually.

Select time zone: Set the time zone manually.

Use 24-hour system: If on, the system time will be 24-hours, and off for 12 hours.

Reset Option

Click "Clear All Data" to restore the factory settings.

About Oscilloscope

In the “About” interface, view legal information, Android version, IP address, build number and other information.

Accept online updates: turn off/on System update, app update, boot interface update, userguide update ...

15.4 File Manager

File manager app can enable quick access to and management of various files stored on the equipment.

Tap the Files app icon on the homepage screen to enter the file manager interface.

Recent: shows files that have been opened recently

Classification: views files by types, including images, videos, Audio, Documents, Downloads, STO etc.

Local: views the content stored in the oscilloscope by the traditional folder list mode. When USB device is plugged, the content in the USB device can also be accessed through external storage.

To operate files, simply press and hold a single file to select it. The selected file will show blue ✓. Then, click the

remaining files to select them. If all files must be selected, tap the $\vdots$ icon at the right top of the screen and click Select all, which also includes copy, cut, compress, rename and more operations. Tap the trash icon to delete files.

15.5 Calculator

Tap calculator icon on the homepage to open the calculator app.

Calculator can perform simple addition, subtraction, multiplication and division calculations as well as scientific calculations.

15.6 Browser

Tap the browser icon on homepage interface to enter the browser interface, and then it can access to the internet if the network condition is good, as shown in Figure 15-8.

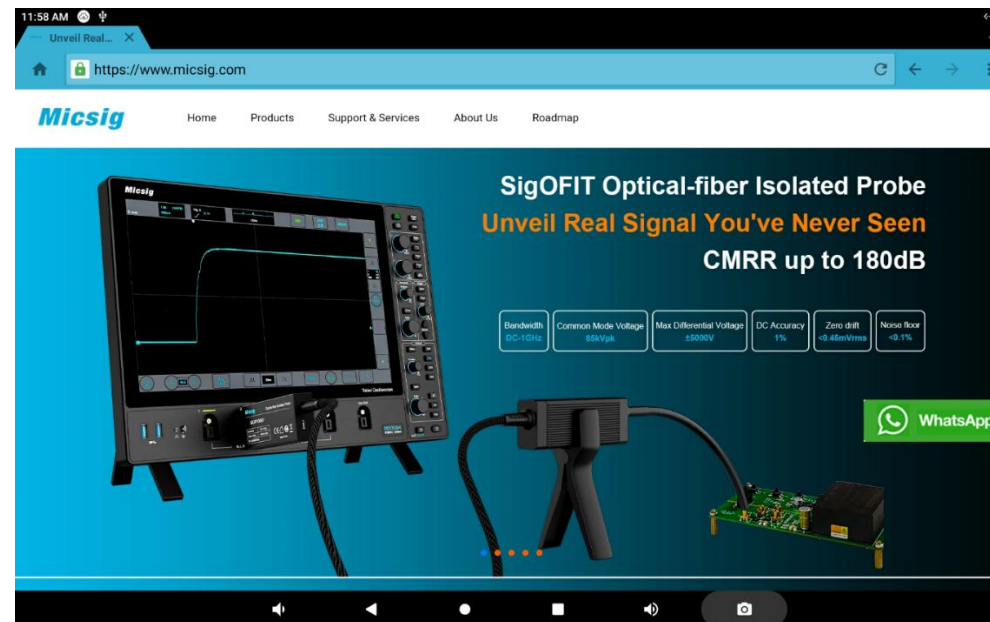


Figure 15-8 Browser Interface

15.7 Gallery

Tap gallery application on the homepage interface to enter the picture viewing interface, as shown in Figure 15-9.

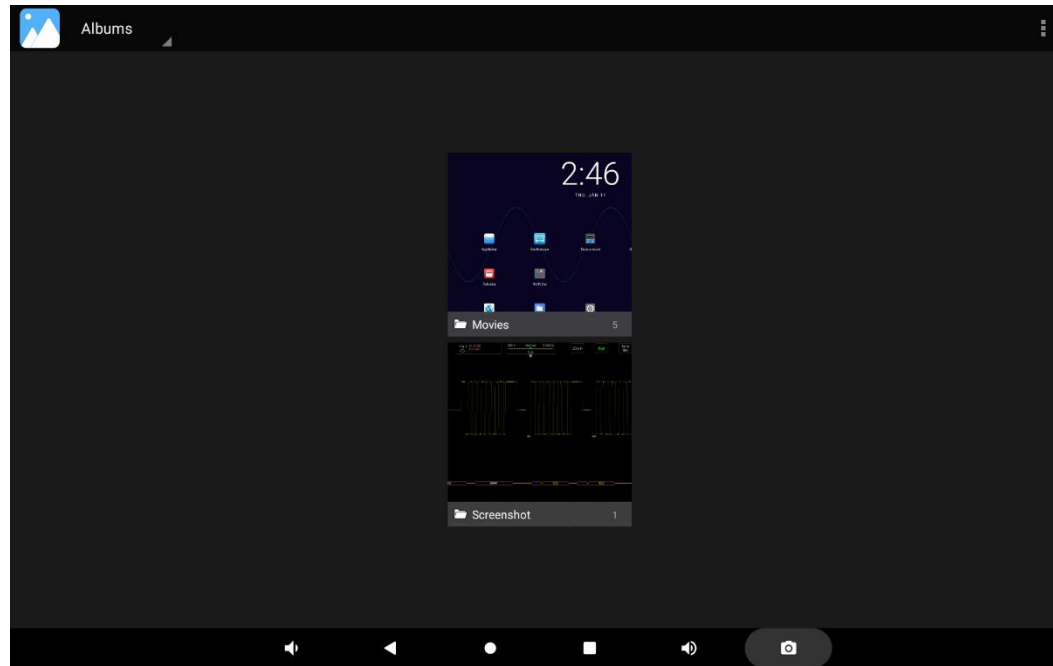


Figure 15-9 Picture Viewing Interface

Gallery provides locally stored photos/videos with the functions of picture/video viewing and photo editing.

In the picture view interface, pictures and videos can be classified into different categories according to the method in the upper left corner, and tap them to view pictures or videos.

When viewing pictures, click to display them in full screen. When viewing videos, swipe left and right to select the video you want to play. Click the triangle play button, and the video will play automatically. Tap the screen to

pause play. Drag the pictures left and right when displaying in full screen to view previous and next pictures. Tap the back button to exit the full screen display, as shown in Figure 15-10.

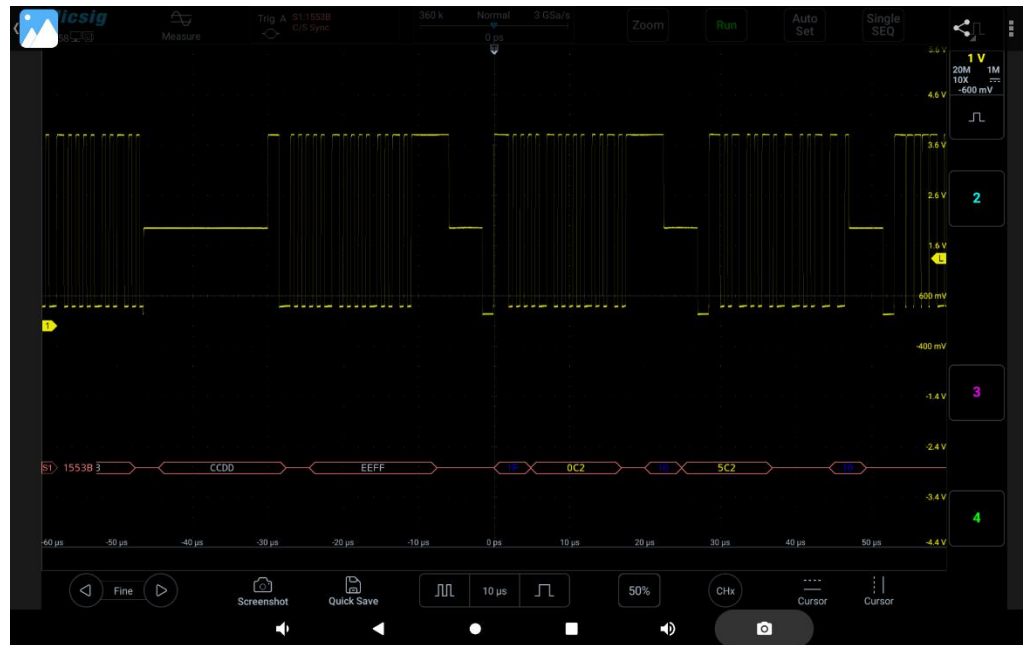


Figure 15-10 Full-Screen Picture Viewing Interface

When viewing pictures and videos, tap the option at the top right of the screen and click to select items. The pictures and videos can be selected. Click the recycle bin icon in the upper right corner of the screen to delete pictures or videos.

After the USB device is connected to oscilloscope, if there are pictures or videos in the USB device, they will be automatically displayed on the picture viewing interface.

15.8 Calendar

Tap the calendar app icon on the homepage to enter the calendar interface.

Tap TODAY at the top right of the screen to navigate directly to today's date.

Tap the date at the top left of the screen to adjust the calendar display style by day, week and month.

15.9 Electronic Tools

Electronic tools can provide a convenient set of electronic calculation tools.

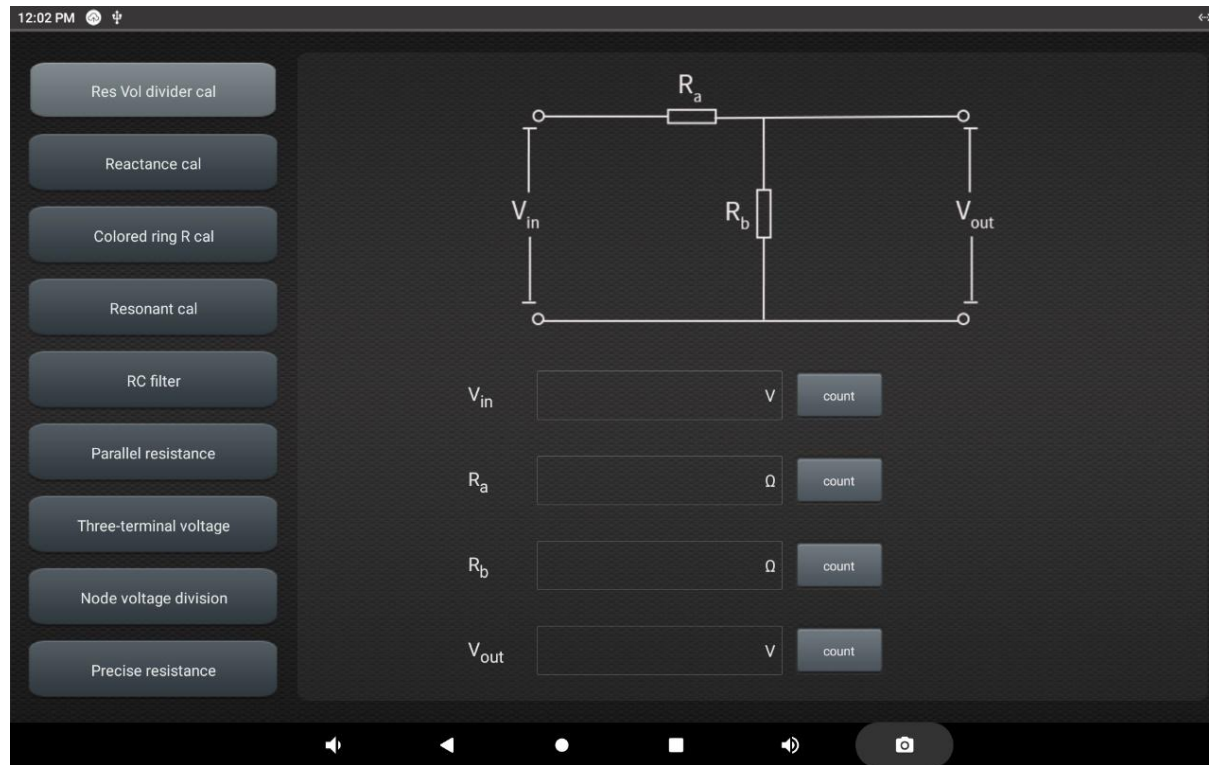


Figure 15-11 Electronic Calculation Tool Function

15.10 Clock

Tap time icon on the homepage or tap clock app icon to enter the clock settings screen, as shown in Figure 15-12.

Alarm clock

Add an alarm: Click “+” button below to add an alarm clock and create settings.

Alarm time: Drag pink dot in the dial to set the hour, and drag again to set the minute.

Repeat: Monday to Sunday available and click calendar icon on the right to enter the calendar for custom selection.

Alarm ringtone: Select alarm ringtone, support local ringtone, system ringtone, none.

Label: The alarm will be displayed on the screen when it rings.

Delete alarm: Click the alarm to be deleted in the list and select “delete” at the bottom of the alarm edit page.

Switch status: Click the switch behind the alarm to turn it on and off.

World clock

Add region: Click the bottom globe button and select city in the list of cities.

Timer

Add timer: Enter the hour, minute and second, click the triangle button to start countdown.

Delete timer: Click “DELETE” to delete the timer.

Pause: Click the double rectangle button to pause timer.

Stopwatch

Start: Click “Triangle” to start timing.

Pause: Click “Double Rectangle” below to pause the stopwatch.

Mark: Click the LAP to mark it.

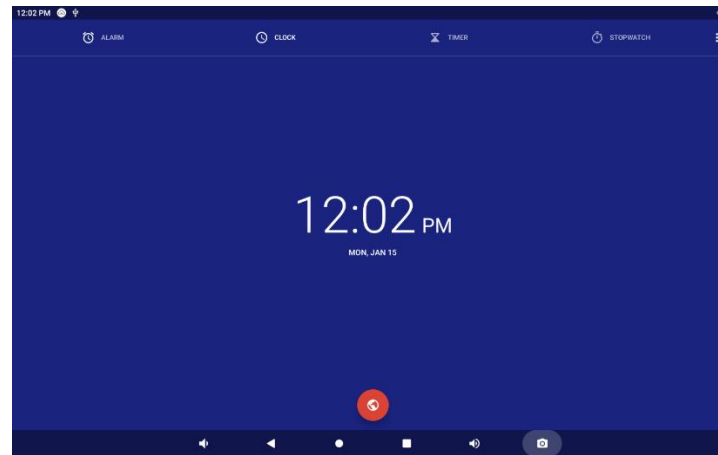


Figure 15-12 Time Setting

15.11 Power Off

Long press power button  to enter the power off interface, as shown in Figure 15-13. Power off contains 4 options: Shutdown, Reboot, Standby, Lock Screen.

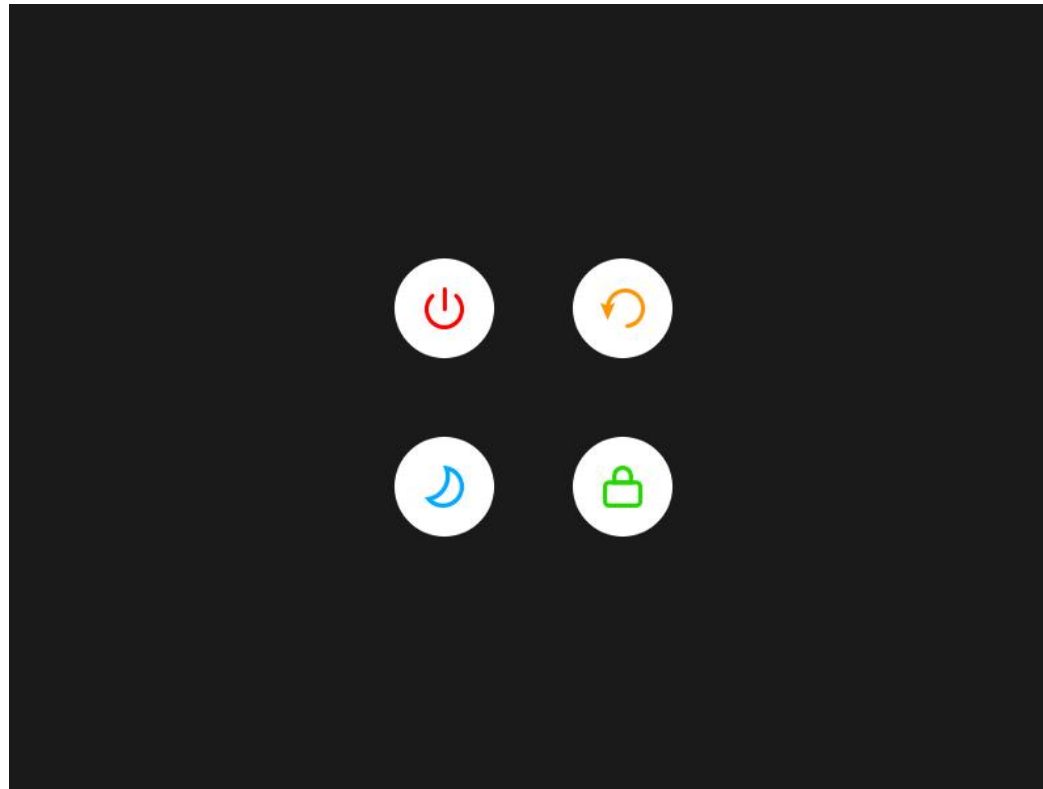


Figure 15-13 Power Off Interface

Shutdown: Click the  button to turn off the oscilloscope.

Reboot: Click the  button to restart the oscilloscope.

Standby: Click the  button to standby the oscilloscope, press power button  to wake.

Lock Screen: Click the  button to lock the oscilloscope screen, repeat the step to unlock.

15.12 ES File Explorer

Use the ES file browser to realize wireless transfer of oscilloscope files to computers and smartphones.

Connect the oscilloscope to the Wi-Fi and be in the same network gateway as the computer/smartphone, click "Network" on the right side of the ES file Explorer UI, then click "View on PC", and "TURN ON" to obtain the ftp address and port. As shown in the following figure, the FTP address is 192.168.2.129, the port number is 3721, and the access mode is anonymous.

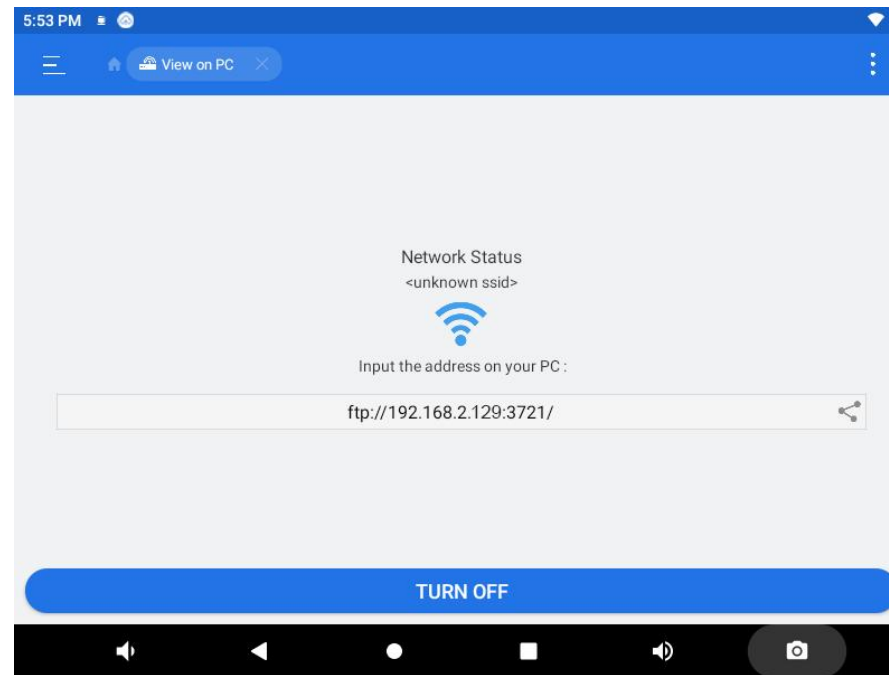


Figure 15-14 ES File Explorer

On PC: Get an ftp client software, here FileZilla is used as an example. Put the computer and the oscilloscope in the same network gateway, create a new site, use the FTP file transfer protocol, enter the Host address and port

number generated by the oscilloscope ES file explorer, and set the logon type to anonymous.

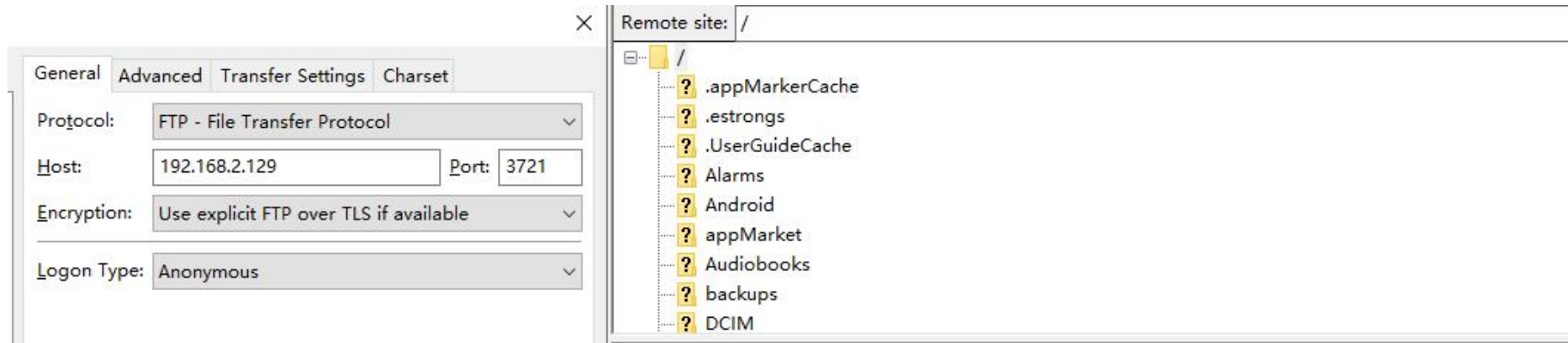


Figure 15-15 FileZilla

On smartphone: Get an ftp client application, take the ES file explorer app as an example. Place the smartphone and the oscilloscope on the same network gateway, open ftp and enter the URL address and Port number generated by the oscilloscope ES file explorer, and connect (no need input account & password).

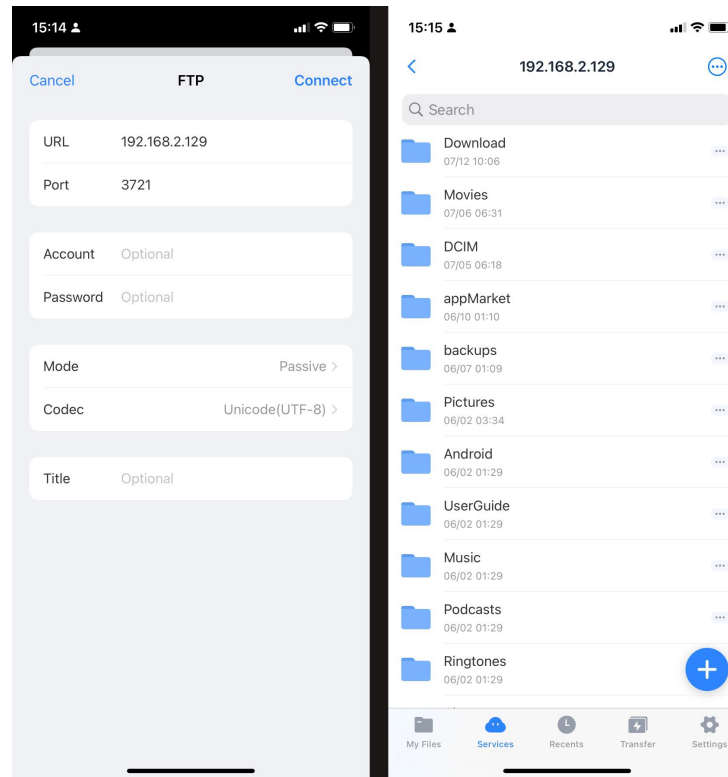


Figure 15-16 Smartphone ftp

15.13 Multimeter

For the functions related to the multimeter, please refer to [Chapter 9 Multimeter](#).

Chapter 16 Remote Control

This chapter contains the application of host computer, mobile remote control and SCPI commands in order to understand remote control functions of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Host computer
- Mobile remote control
- SCPI

16.1 Host Computer

To control the instrument using the host computer software, you need to install the NI driver first, then the RemoteDisplay software is downloaded and installed.

16.1.1 Installation of Host Computer Software

Note: The host computer software only supports Win7 or higher edition operating system. The computer needs to install NI-VISA driver first.

The host computer and needed NI-VISA driver can be downloaded from Micsig official website:

<http://www.micsig.com>

Download the host computer software on official website of Micsig, open RemoteDisplaySetup.exe file, and complete the software installation.



Figure 16-1 RemoteDisplay Software

16.1.2 Connection of Host Computer

USB connection: Connect USB Device to the computer and oscilloscope through USB data cable. After the computer recognizes the USB device, open the host computer, set the connection mode to USB , and display the device information in the device information display box in the lower right corner. This indicates that the oscilloscope has been found. Click to connect to the selected oscilloscope.

WIFI connection: Under the oscilloscope settings → WLAN menu, choose and connect the same WIFI with the computer to ensure that **the computer and the oscilloscope are in the same network**. Open the host computer, set the connection mode to Net , and display the device information in the device information display box in the lower right corner. This indicates that the oscilloscope has been found. Click to connect to the selected

oscilloscope.

Enter IP connection: In case of network connection (WIFI or LAN), directly type oscilloscope IP to be connected in the oscilloscope device information display box in the lower right corner, and then click the oscilloscope connection status button, the host computer will be connected to the oscilloscope corresponding to the entered IP address.

16.1.3 Main Interface Introduction



Figure 16-2 Host Computer Interface

1.  Host computer on/off button	Click to exit the host computer software
2.  Oscilloscope connection status button	The button has two states: Green: Connect to selected oscilloscope when clicked Red: Disconnect from oscilloscope when clicked
3.  Quick camera button	Click to take photo quickly. Pictures are stored in the local directory C:\Users\Public\Pictures
4.  Video record button	Click to open or close video record function. Videos are stored in local directory C:\Users\Public\Videos
5.  Host computer storage button	Set photo taking and video recording storage locations
6.  Select oscilloscope connection mode	USB and WIFI connections are available Note: WIFI connection must ensure that oscilloscope and

	computer are in the same network
7. Host computer display area	Synchronous display with oscilloscope
8. Oscilloscope information display	Display oscilloscope model, connection mode, SN, IP and other information, select the oscilloscope to be connected
9. Host computer waveform control area	Waveform control area button has the same function with that button on the oscilloscope

16.1.4 Operation Interface Introduction

The host computer and the oscilloscope are synchronously displayed, and the waveform operation mode and the menu opening and closing mode are the same as those on the oscilloscope; the left mouse button and the single finger operation mode are the same, and both of them can perform the operations of slide, click, drag, etc.

16.1.5 Storage and View of Pictures and Videos

Storage setting of pictures and videos:

Open the host computer storage setting , set the storage location of pictures and videos, as shown in the figure below:

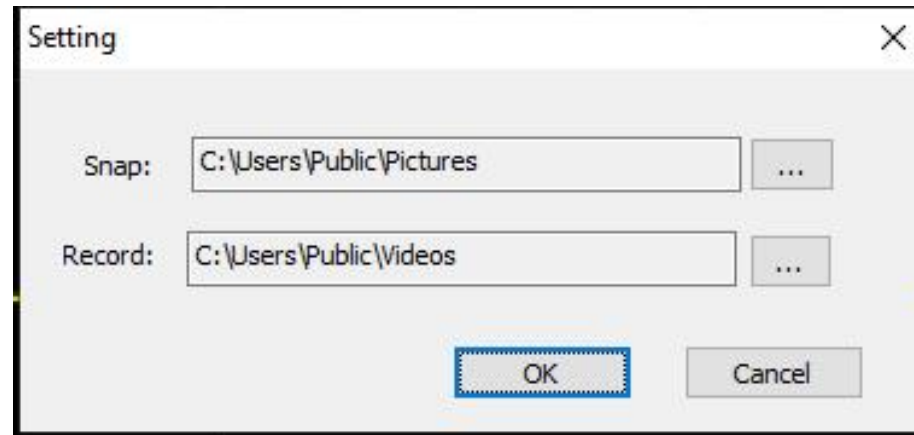


Figure 16-3 Host Computer Storage Setting

Pictures are stored in the local directory `C:\Users\Public\Pictures` by default. We can also store them under the directory defined by ourselves according to our own needs. For example, we store pictures in a “mini photo” directory under E-drive disk. We can set the video storage location in the same way, then click OK.

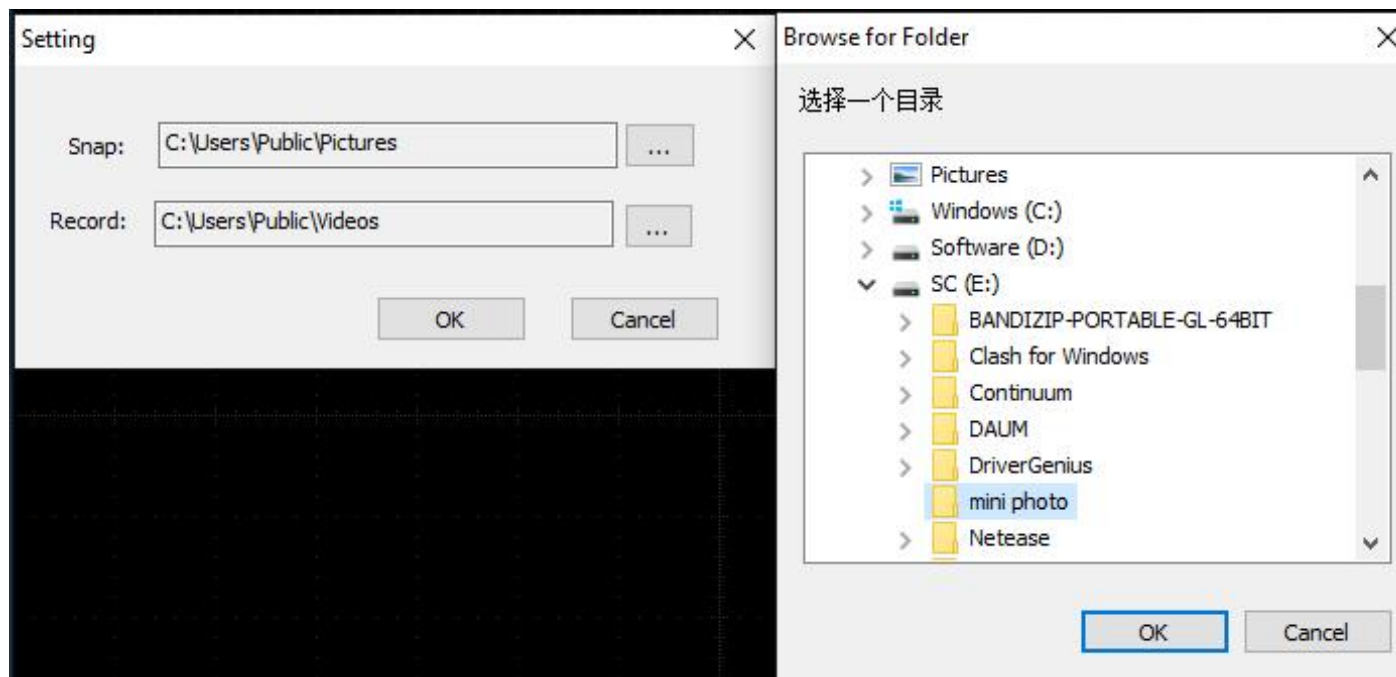


Figure 16-4 Change Storage Directory

View pictures and videos:

Open picture (video) storage directory to view pictures (videos) stored on the host computer.

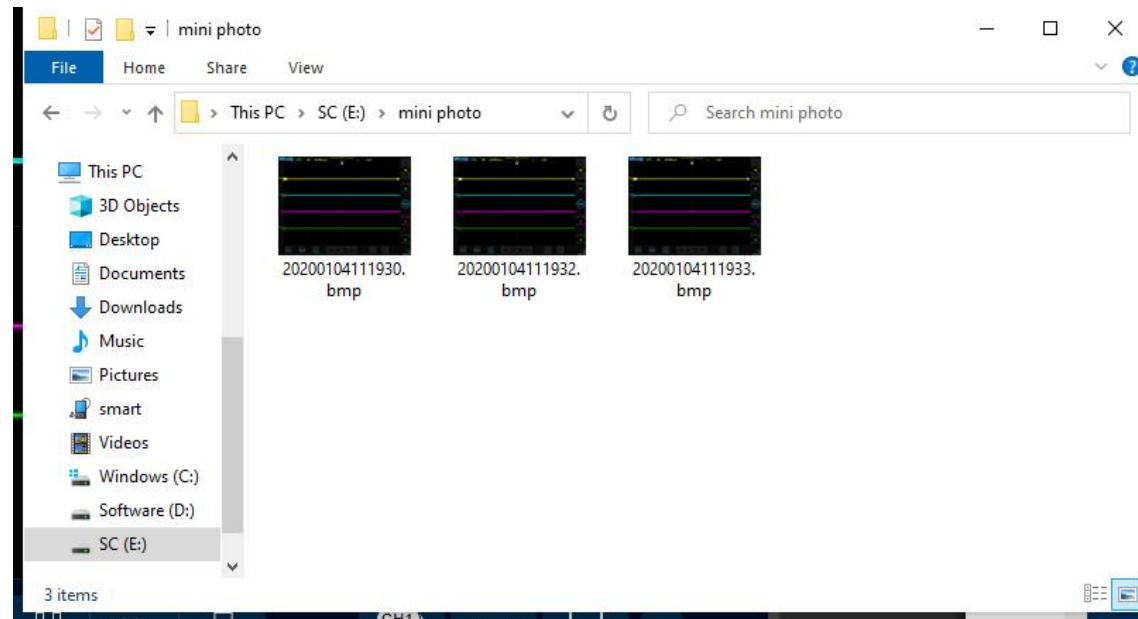


Figure 16-5 View Pictures

16.2 Mobile Remote Control

Micsig AHO1 series oscilloscopes support remote control on mobile phone (android & iOS). You need to download Android app from the official website of Micsig (address: <http://www.micsig.com>) and install it. For iOS, go to apple store search Tablet Oscilloscope or Micsig to get it.

After App is successfully connected, mobile device can be used to control the oscilloscope and display the

oscilloscope interface in a real time manner.



Figure 16-6 APP interface



Figure 16-7 Successful Connection of APP

Android APP can be connected by two methods:

1. Use oscilloscope portable hotspot: Mobile phone can be connected to the hotspot of oscilloscope. Enter the oscilloscope IP 192.168.195.149 in the IP box at the lower right corner of the screen to connect successfully for control;
2. Connect mobile phone and oscilloscope to the network segment under the same router: view the IP address of the oscilloscope, and enters such IP address in the lower right corner of the mobile phone to connect successfully.

The first connection method is recommended.

16.3 SCPI

AHO1 series support users to use SCPI (Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments) commands a computer via USB, LAN or Wi-Fi to program and control the digital oscilloscope.

For more information, refer to the programming guide for this product.

Chapter 17 Update and Upgrade Functions

This chapter describes the methods of software update and increasing the optional function. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully understand the upgrade functions of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Software update
- Add optional functions

17.1 Software Update

Micsig often releases software updates for its products. To update your oscilloscope software, you can connect the oscilloscope to WIFI for networking, and open the SystemUpgrade application to check and install update.

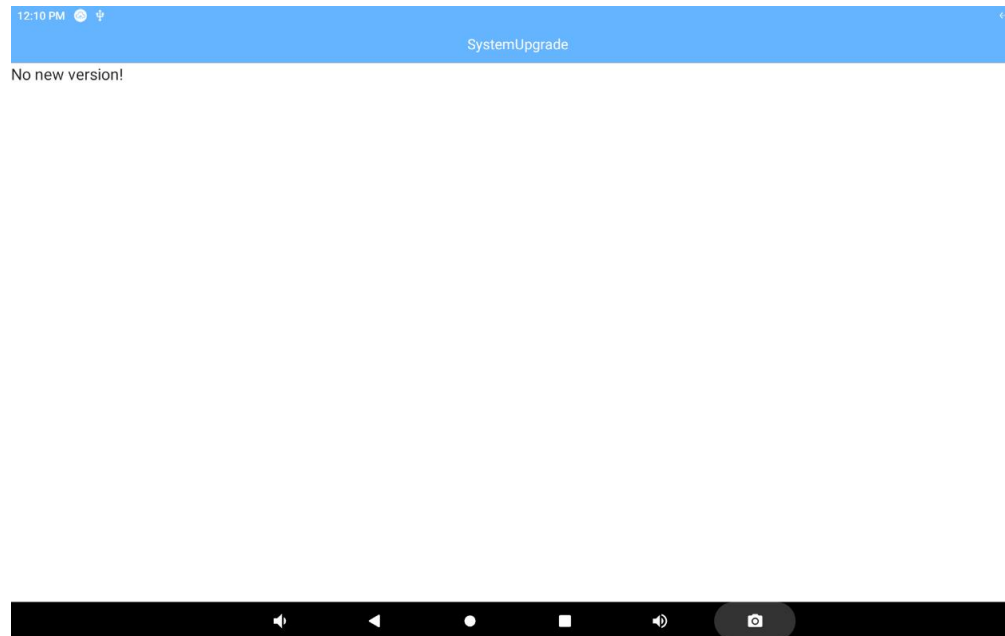


Figure 17-1 SystemUpgrade application

 **Note:** Please pay attention to keep the oscilloscope power more than 50% when installing updates or connect the oscilloscope to the adapter, so as to prevent the oscilloscope from becoming abnormal due to insufficient power for update.

To view the currently installed software and firmware, tap the “App Store” software in the “Home” page to display the oscilloscope software and firmware information on the “About” screen. Please refer to [15.2 App Store](#).

16.2 Add Optional Functions

Tap the “App Store” software in the “Home” page to display the installed and uninstalled decoded options on the “About” screen. Please refer to [15.2 App Store](#).

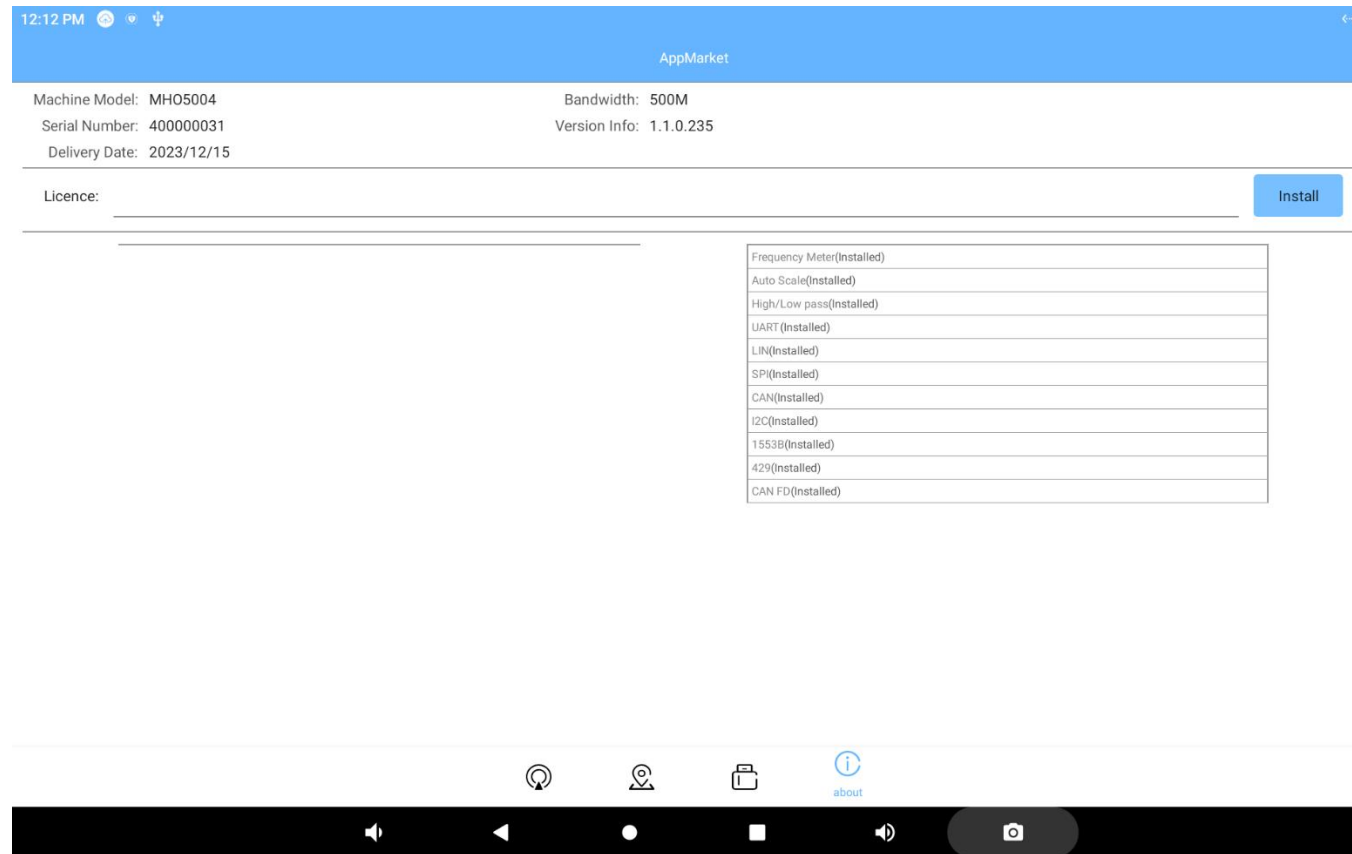


Figure 17-2 Installed function (right)\

Chapter 18 Reference

This chapter contains the measurement category suitable for the oscilloscope and the environmental level of pollution degree supported. You are recommended to read this chapter carefully to understand the conditions of use of the AHO1 series oscilloscope.

- Measurement Category
- Pollution Degree

18.1 Measurement Category

Oscilloscope measurement category

AHO1 oscilloscopes are primarily used for measurements in Measurement Category I.

Measurement category definitions

Measurement category I is for measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to MAINS. Examples are measurements on circuits not derived from MAINS, and specially protected (internal) MAINS derived circuits. In the latter case, transient stresses are variable; for that reason, the transient withstand capability of the equipment is made known to the user.

Measurement category II is for measurements performed on circuits directly connected to the low voltage installation. Examples are measurements on household appliances, portable tools and similar equipment.

Measurement category III is for measurements performed in the building installation. Examples are measurements on distribution boards, circuit-breakers, wiring (including cables, bus-bars, junction boxes, switches, socket-outlets) in the fixed installation, and equipment for industrial use and some other equipment, for example, stationary

motors with permanent connection to the fixed installation.

Measurement category IV is for measurements performed at the power source of the low-voltage installation. Examples are electricity meters and measurements on primary overcurrent protection devices and ripple control units.

Transient withstand capability

 Maximum input voltage of the analog input

Category I 300Vrms, 400Vpk.

18.2 Pollution Degree

Pollution Degree	AHO1 Series oscilloscopes can operate in environments with pollution degree 2 (or pollution degree 1).
Pollution Degree Categories	Pollution degree 1: No pollution or only dry, non-conductive pollution occurs. The pollution has no influence. For example: a clean room or air-conditioned office

	environment. Pollution degree 2: Normally only dry, non-conductive pollution occurs. Occasionally temporary conductivity caused by condensation may occur. For example: general indoor environment. Pollution degree 3: Conductive pollution, or dry, non-conductive pollution occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation. For example: sheltered outdoor environment. Pollution degree 4: Pollution that generates persistent conductivity through conductive dust, rain, or snow. For example: outdoor locations.
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Chapter 19 Troubleshooting

1. If the oscilloscope does not start up at power on, please follow steps below:

- Check the power cord to verify whether it has been connected properly and whether the power supply is normal;
- Check the power on/off buttons to ensure it has been pushed, and if you are using battery, check whether the battery is in good condition;
- Check the Power-off lock on the side of oscilloscope;
- Contact Micsig if the problem persists, and we will provide service to you.

2. If acquired waveforms do not display on the screen when the signal source is connected, please follow the steps below:

- Check whether the probe is connected correctly in the BNC socket;
- Check whether the probe is connected correctly in the signal source;

- Check whether the trigger type is correctly selected;
- Check whether trigger conditions are set correctly
- Check whether signal source is working properly;
- Check whether the channel is turned on;
- Check whether the vertical scale factor is set correctly;
- Check whether the instrument is in single-sequence waiting state for trigger
- Tap  to resample signal.

3. If the measured voltage amplitude is 10 times greater or smaller than the actual value:

- Check whether the set attenuation factor of the channel is consistent with the attenuation factor of the actually used probe.

4. There is a waveform display, but cannot be stable:

- Check the trigger source on the trigger type menu to ensure that it is consistent with the actually used

signal channel;

- Check the trigger type: edge trigger is adopted for general signal, and video trigger mode for video signal. Only the correct trigger mode is used, the waveform can be displayed stably;
- Check signal source noise. Set the trigger coupling mode to be high-frequency rejection or low-frequency rejection to filter out high frequency or low frequency noise interference

5. A waveform is displayed but inconsistent with the input waveform:

- Check whether the coupling mode setting in the channel menu is correct.

6. If there is no display after pressing , button:

- Check whether the trigger mode is “Normal”, and whether the trigger level is beyond the scope of the waveform. Center the trigger level and set the trigger mode as “Auto”.
- Check whether the picture is displayed in full screen, and if so, exit the display.

7. If the display becomes slower after setting average times of sampling:

- If the average times are above 32, it is normal for the general speed to become slow.
- You can reduce the average times.

8. Staircase waveform is displayed:

- This phenomenon is normal because the horizontal time base is too low, and the horizontal time base may be increased to raise the horizontal resolution, and then improve the display;
- The display type may be “line”. The connection between sampling points may lead to the display of staircase waveform. This problem can be solved by setting the display type as “point” display mode.

9. There is persistence of vision in waveform display:

- This phenomenon is normal because the persistence time may be set too long, and the waveform persistence shows persistence of vision;
- The reason may be that sampling mode is set to envelope of sampling, and the sampling mode can be modified to normal waveform for normal display

10. During measurement, the measured value is displayed as -----:

- This phenomenon is normal. When the channel waveform displays beyond the waveform display area, the measured value is displayed as -----. If the channel vertical sensitivity or vertical position is adjusted, the measured value can be displayed correctly;
- This phenomenon is normal. When there is no full-cycle waveform in the waveform display area, the measured value may be displayed as -----. If the time base is adjusted, the measured value will be displayed correctly.
- This phenomenon is normal, and the measured value of the FFT waveform is displayed as -----.

11. CSV files cannot be selected when loading reference:

- CSV files are not the supported format that can be loaded into reference channels.

12. Tap the button during the use of oscilloscope, there is no beep sound:

- Check whether the sound volume setting is correct.

13. Oscilloscope backlight has low brightness:

- Check whether the backlight settings are correct.

14. A waveform being moved changes abruptly:

- Check whether the picture is displayed in full screen.

15. Turn off the channel at Auto state:

- This phenomenon is normal. At Auto state, the channel with an amplitude less than 10mV will be turned off.

16. Function buttons are pressed without response:

- Check whether the picture is displayed in full screen.

Chapter 20 Services and Support

Service Commitments : Micsig guarantees that the products are manufactured and tested according to national standards or enterprise standards, no unqualified products will leave our factory and the first-class customer services are provided for all sold products. The warranty period for our products is three years since date of shipment, and three months for the sold spare parts and the product repair and maintenance. For the details of warranty service, please read the “Scope of Limited Warranty and Services” chapter. Micsig provides lifetime repair and maintenance services for products. In accordance with the relevant provisions of after-sale service of industrial products and the enterprise’s own capacities, Micsig commit as follows:

Repair Commitments : Micsig commits to use the original factory parts for products returned by the user for repair (under warranty or not) and the commissioning and testing standards are identical with new products. Micsig the obligation to inform the customer, but without any other obligations for non-product defects or products with decreased performance not for objective reasons.

Service Time Commitments : Micsig will give a reply of the time and cost for repair within 2 working days after receiving the product returned by the user for repair. After the reply is confirmed, the repair period for a general

fault is 5 working days and shall not exceed 10 working days for any special fault.

Contact us

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Annex

Annex A: Maintenance and Care of Oscilloscope

General maintenance

Do not put or leave the instrument in a place where the LCD display will be exposed to direct sunlight for long period.

 **Caution:** To avoid damage to the oscilloscope or probes, do not expose them to sprays, liquids, or solvents.

Clean oscilloscope

Examine the oscilloscope and probes as often as operating conditions require. To clean the exterior surface, perform the following steps:

- Use a soft cloth to remove floating dust on the outside of the oscilloscope and probes. Take care to avoid scratching the touch screen while cleaning.
- Use a soft cloth dampened with water to clean the oscilloscope while doing this please keep the power off.

Wipe with a mild detergent and water. Do not use any corrosive chemical cleaning agent, in order to avoid damaging the oscilloscope or probe.

- Clean the ventilation hole with a soft brush to keep it unimpeded. Do not use any corrosive chemical cleaning agent, so as to avoid damage to the oscilloscope motherboard.
- If the fan needs to be cleaned, please consult the after-sales service personnel, so as to avoid damage to the oscilloscope.

 Warning

Make sure the instrument is dry before recharging, to avoid electrical short circuit or personal injury caused by moisture.

Storing the Oscilloscope

Before storing the oscilloscope for a long time, it is necessary to charge the lithium battery.

Battery Charging

When delivered, the lithium battery may not be fully charged. To fully charge the battery, it must be charged for 6

hours (it is recommended to turn off the oscilloscope during charging to save charging time). When the device is powered by the battery, a battery power indicator will be displayed in the lower right corner of the screen to show the power usage status.

Note: To avoid the battery overheating during charging, the ambient temperature should not exceed the allowable value specified in the technical specifications.

Annex B: Accessories

Standard accessories

- 1) 4 or 2 pieces of 10X standard probes (including grounding caps, grounding alligator clips, and calibration rubber plugs)
- 2) One pair of red and black multimeter test leads (Optional)
- 3) Power adapter (12V DC, 4A)
- 4) Power cord
- 5) Quick guide

Optional accessories

- 1) Oscilloscope suitcase/handbag
- 2) High voltage probe
- 3) Current probe

This manual is subject to change without notice.

The contents of this manual are considered correct. If the user finds any error or omission, please contact Micsig.

The company will assume no responsibility for accident or hazard caused by the improper operation of the user.

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