

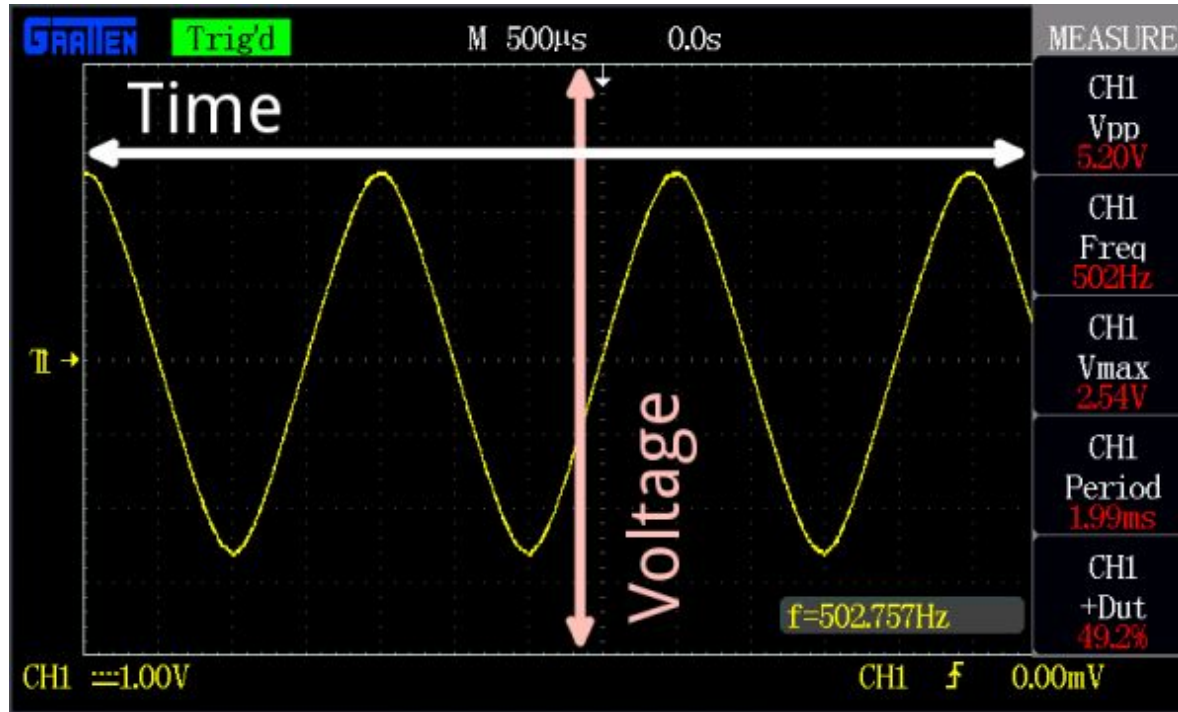
Test Equipment and Electricity Basics

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GEARS 2022

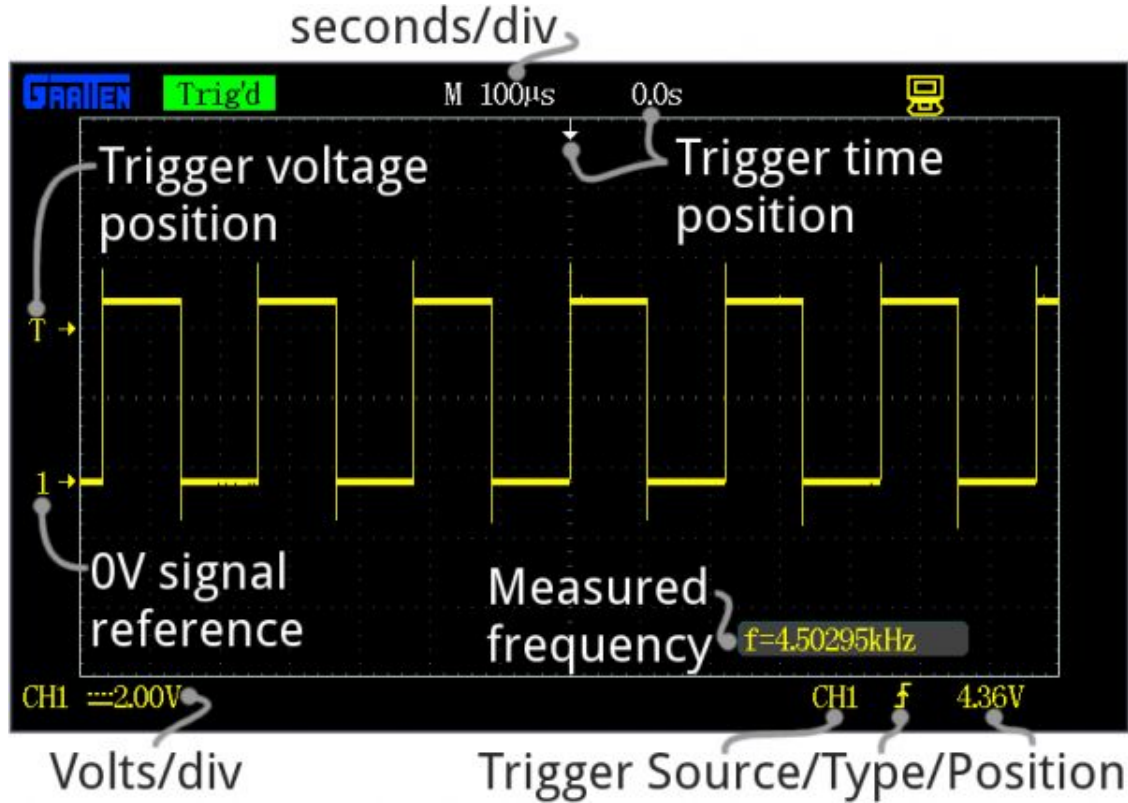
Oscilloscopes are the second most used tool and are available at many price points and form factors



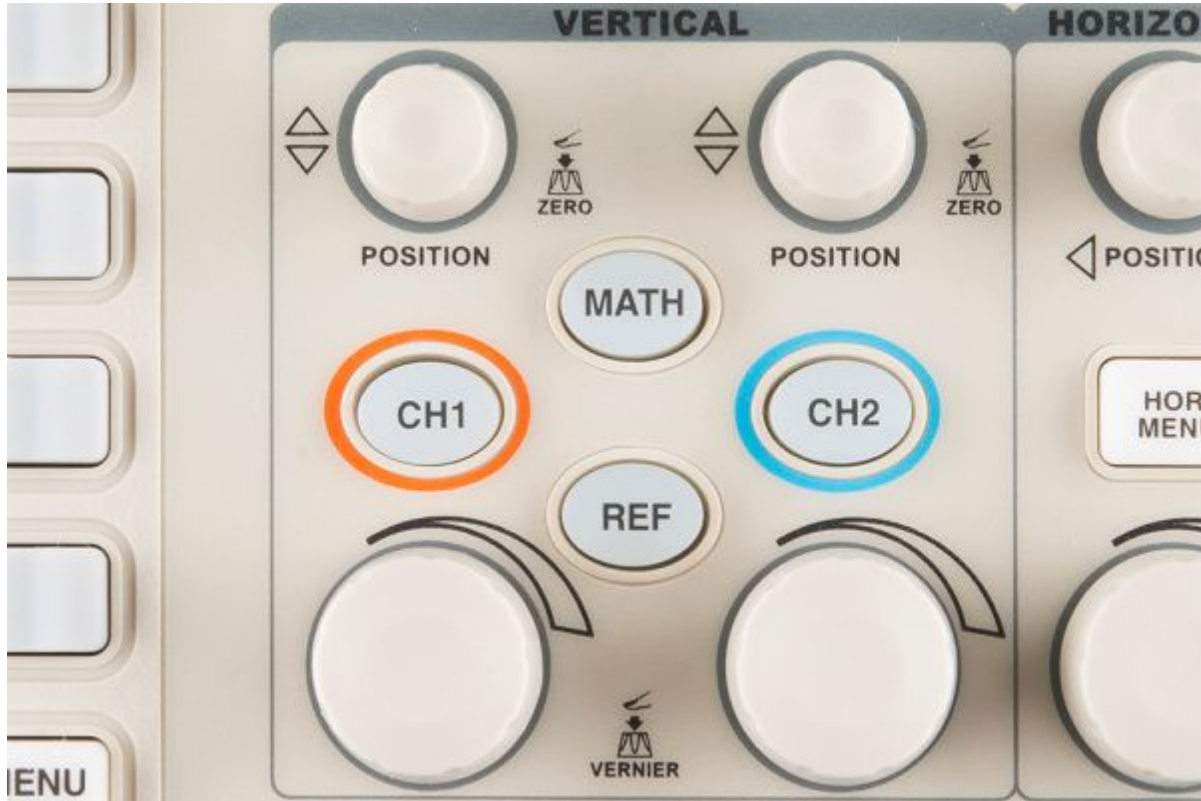
Oscopes graph voltage over time with generally large bandwidths



The main screen generally tells you most of the things you need



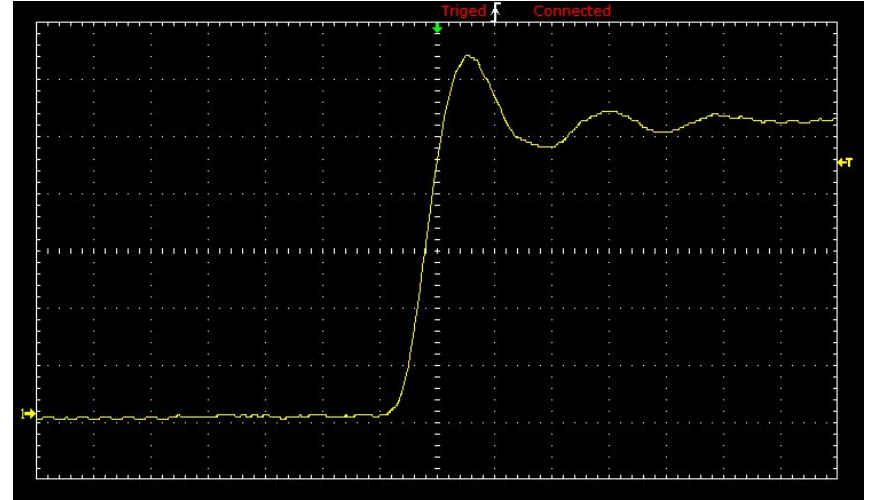
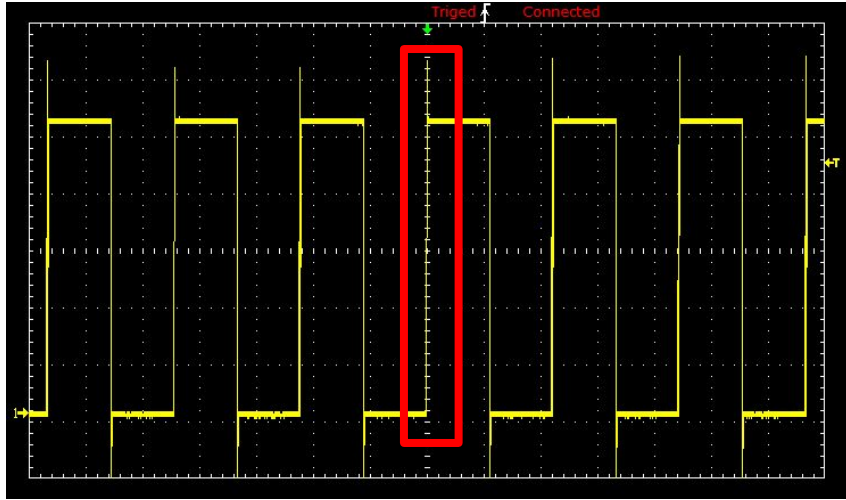
The vertical system controls the volts/div and offset of each channel



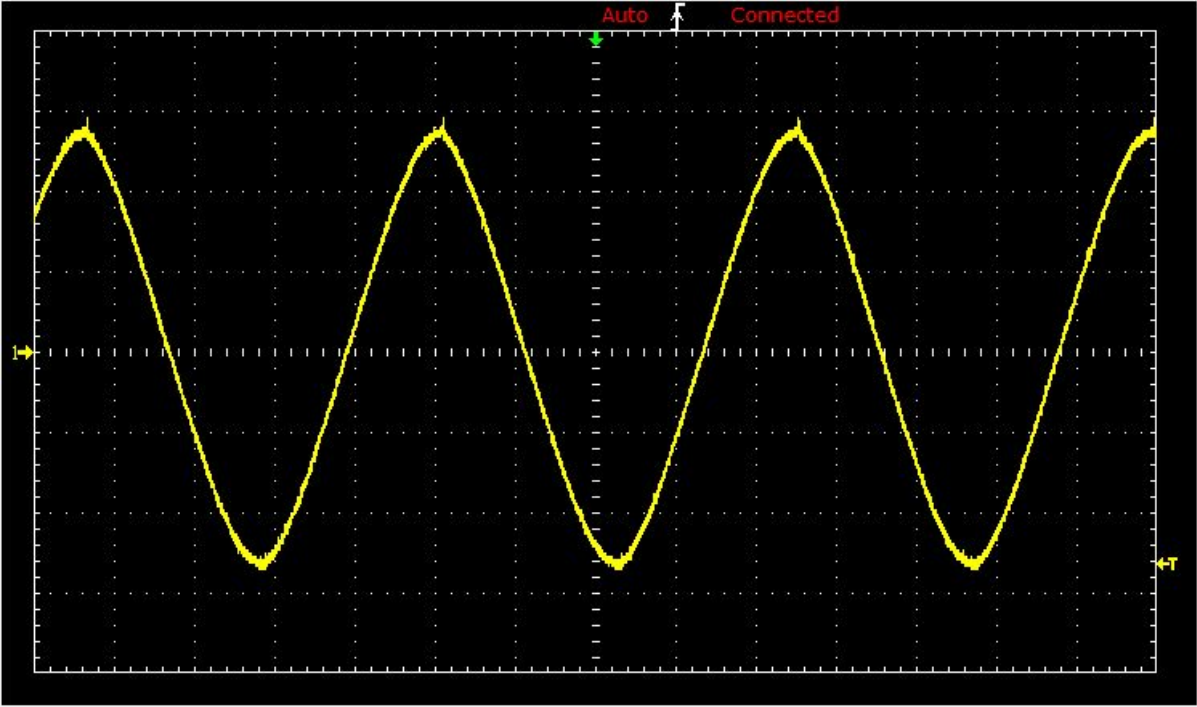
The horizontal system controls time scale of trigger offset



Choosing the right time base lets you see what you're interested in



Just free-running in time can produce nauseating displays

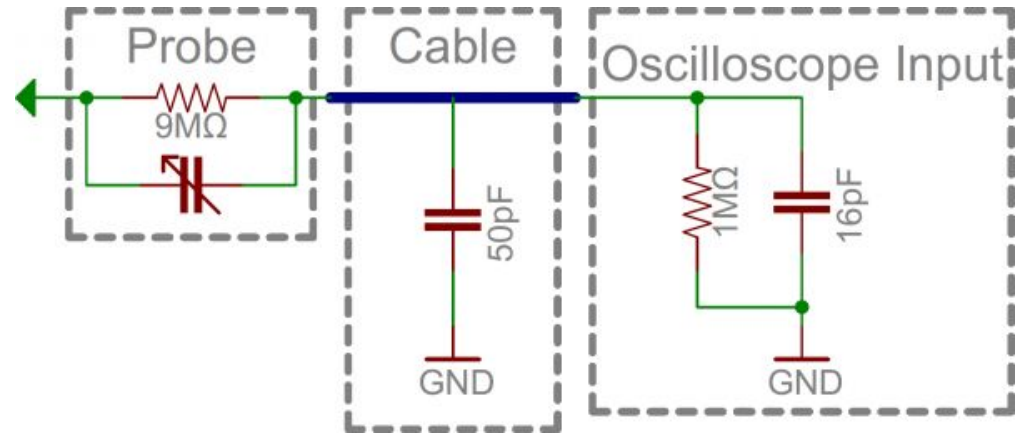


The trigger system is designed to “freeze” a waveform



- Trigger level
- Type (edge, pulse, slope)
- 50%
- Force
- Trigger Hold Off

Probes should be “invisible”, but at high frequencies this means some RF magic



Full size scopes have test points for probe compensation



Scopes can be easily smoked (along with you) when probing non-isolated circuits



There are a number of specs to consider when buying a scope

- Bandwidth
- Analog vs. Digital
- Channel Count
- Sampling Rate
- Rise Time
- Maximum Input Voltage
- Resolution
- Vertical Sensitivity
- Time Base
- Input Impedance

Function generators can create known signals to feed into systems and can be found from a few hundred dollars

