

Table 1-1. Specifications

## INPUT CHARACTERISTICS

### Range:

Channel A 10 Hz to 100 MHz  
Channel B 10 Hz to 2.5 MHz

### Sensitivity:

Channel A:  
25 mV rms to 100 MHz  
75 mV peak-to-peak minimum pulse with 5 ns  
Channel B:  
25 mV rms to 2.5 MHz  
75 mV peak-to-peak minimum pulse width of 50 ns

### Coupling: AC

Impedance: 1 MΩ NOMINAL shunted by less than 30 pF

Attenuator: X1 or X20 NOMINAL (A Channel only)

### Trigger Level:

Continuously variable  $\pm 350$  mV times attenuator setting around average value of signal.

Slope: Independent selection of + or - slope

Channel Input: Selectable SEPARATE or COMMON A

### Damage Level:

X1: DC to 100 kHz 350V (DC + peak AC)  
100 kHz to 5 MHz  $2.5 \times 10^6 \times \text{Hz Product}$   
Above 5 MHz 5V rms  
X20: DC to 1 MHz 350V (DC + Peak AC)  
1 MHz to 50 MHz  $2.5 \times 10^6 \times \text{Hz Product}$   
Above 50 MHz 5V rms

## FREQUENCY (A)

### Range:

10 Hz to 10 MHz direct count  
10 Hz to 100 MHz prescaled by 10

LSD Displayed: Direct count 0.1 Hz, 1 Hz, 10 Hz switch selectable. Prescaled 10 Hz, 100 Hz, 1 kHz switch selectable.

Resolution:  $\pm$  LSD

Accuracy:  $\pm$  LSD  $\pm$  (time base error)  $\times$  FREQ

## PERIOD (A)

Range: 10 Hz to 2.5 MHz

### LSD Displayed:

$\frac{100 \text{ ns}}{N}$  for N=1 to 1000 in decade steps of N

### Resolution:

$\pm$  LSD  $\pm 1.4 \times \frac{\text{Trigger Error}}{N}$

### Accuracy

$\pm$  LSD  $\pm 1.4 \times \frac{\text{Trigger Error}}{N}$   
 $\pm$  (time base error)  $\times$  PER

## TIME INTERVAL (A TO B)

Range: 250 ns to 1 s

LSD Displayed: 100 ns

Resolution:  $\pm$  LSD  $\pm$  START Trigger Error  $\pm$  STOP Trigger Error

Accuracy:  $\pm$  LSD  $\pm$  START Trigger Error  $\pm$  STOP Trigger Error  $\pm$  (time base error)  $\times$  TI

Time Interval measurements require an arming signal for both the START and STOP Channels.

(See Paragraph 3-11.)

## RATIO

### Range:

10 Hz to 10 MHz Channel A  
10 Hz to 2.5 MHz Channel B

### LSD Displayed:

1 part in  $\frac{A}{B} \times N$  in decade steps of N for N=1 to 1000

### Resolution:

$\pm$  LSD  $\pm$  (B Trigger Error  $\times$  FREQUENCY A)/N

### Accuracy:

$\pm$  1 count of A  $\pm$  B Trigger Error  $\times$  FREQUENCY A

## TOTALIZE (A)

Range: 10 Hz to 10 MHz

Resolution:  $\pm$  1 count of input

## GENERAL

Check: Counts internal 10 MHz Oscillator

Display: 7-digit amber LED display with gate and overflow indication.

Maximum Sample Rate: 5 readings per second.

Operating Temperature: 0° to 50°C

### Power Requirement:

100/120/230/240V rms  $\pm 5\%$ ,  $\pm 10\%$ , 48-66 Hz; 10 VA maximum.

Weight: 2.0 kg (4.4 lbs.)

Dimension: 230 mm wide  $\times$  90 mm high  $\times$  276 mm long  
(9 $\frac{1}{8}$   $\times$  3 $\frac{3}{8}$   $\times$  10 $\frac{7}{8}$  in.)

## TIME BASE

Frequency: 10 MHz

Aging Rate:  $< 3$  parts in  $10^7$  per month

Temperature:  $< \pm 1$  part in  $10^6$ , 0° to 50°C

Line Voltage:  $< \pm 1$  part in  $10^7$  for  $\pm 10\%$  variation.

## OPTIONS

### Option 001: High Stability Time Base (TCXO)

Frequency: 10 MHz

Aging Rate:  $< 1$  part in  $10^7$  per month

Temperature:  $< \pm 1$  part in  $10^8$ , 0° to 40°C

Line Voltage:  $< \pm 1$  part in  $10^8$  for  $\pm 10\%$  variation

### Option 002: Battery

Type: Rechargeable lead-acid (sealed)

Capacity: TYPICALLY 8 hour of continuous operation at 25°C.

Recharging Time: TYPICALLY 16 hours to 98% of full charge, instrument nonoperating. Charging circuitry included with option. Batteries not charged during instrument operation.

Battery Voltage Sensor: Automatically shuts instrument off when low battery condition exists.

Line Failure Protection: Instrument automatically switches to batteries in case of line failure.

Weight: Option 002 adds 1.5 kg (3.3 lbs.) to weight of instrument.

## DEFINITIONS

Resolution: Smallest discernible change of measurement result due to a minimum change in the input.

Accuracy: Deviation from the actual value as fixed by universally accepted standard of frequency and time.

### Trigger Error:

$$\sqrt{(80 \mu\text{V})^2 + e_n^2}$$

Input Slew Rate at Trigger Point ( $\mu\text{V/s}$ ) (rms)

Where  $e_n$  is the rms noise of the input for a 100 MHz bandwidth on Channel A and a 10 MHz bandwidth on Channel B

LSD: Least Significant Digit.