OpenHantek6022 User Manual

OpenHantek6022

Overview

Scope Inputs
The digital storage scope Hantek6022BE (as well as the similar Hantek 6022BL) allows to measure two voltage channels CH1 (yellow) and CH2 (blue).
The input impedance is 1 MΩ || 25 pF (a typical value for scope inputs).
The measurable input signal range is ±5 V.

Each input section contains an 8-bit ADC (analog to digital converter) that allows to sample the input voltage at a chosen sampling rate (10 kS/s … 30 MS/s) and to transfer the digital value to the PC via USB where it will be processed and displayed.

Voltage Limits
Input voltages outside the safe range of ± 35 V can lead to permanent damage!

Calibration Output
The calibration output (blue, right side) delivers a square wave 0 V / 2 V @ 1 kHz that can be used to adjust the frequency compensation of 10X probes.
The frequency can be varied between 32 Hz and 100 kHz to deliver a versatile test signal.

USB Connection
The Hantek6022 uses USB 2.0 high-speed transfer. It must be connected directly to the PC without an USB hub in between. Make sure that the device does not share its high-speed bus with other devices, this can be checked with the Linux commands `lsusb; lsusb -t`.

The device is powered over USB with a typical current consumption of less than 500 mA, so a good quality USB 2.0 cable is sufficient, no need to use the strange red/black Y-cable.

OpenHantek6022
The program OpenHantek6022 allows the usage of the scope under the Linux operating system. The development and test platform is *Debian stable*.

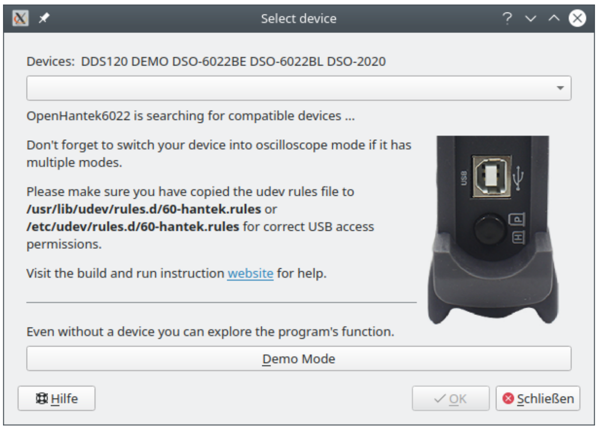
OpenHantek6022 requires a recent Linux system with libusb-1.0, libfftw3 and the Qt libraries. It compiles also under RPi, FreeBSD, MacOS and Windows, but these systems are untested.

Fork me on GitHub! https://github.com/OpenHantek/OpenHantek6022

This document describes upcoming program version 3.2.6, subject to change without notice.

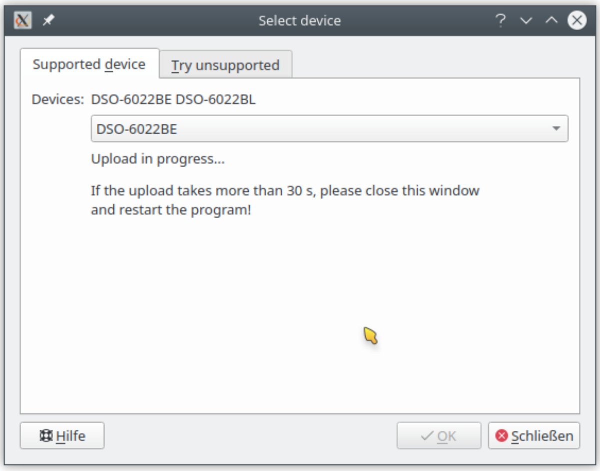
Starting OpenHantek6022

The executable program is named **`OpenHantek`**. It is installed (under Linux) in the directory `/usr/bin`, so it can be called directly from a terminal or via the menu entry **`OpenHantek`**.

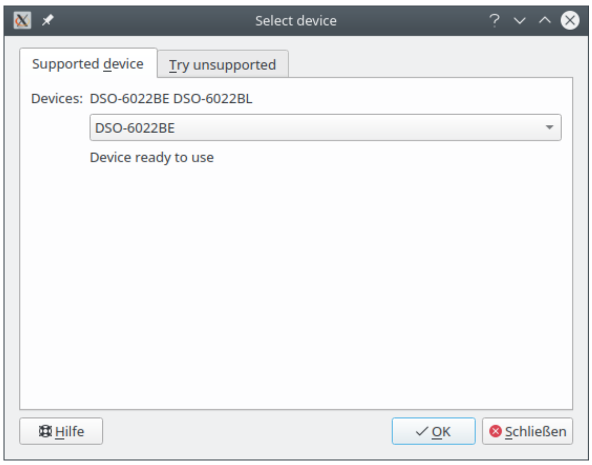


The hardware of Hantek DSO6022 contain a Cypress EzUSB processor that controls the data sampling and the USB transfer. The device does not contain a flash, the firmware must be loaded into the RAM at the 1st program start after powering the device. The uploaded firmware is lost after switching off the scope or disconnecting the USB, so the device can never be *bricked*.

After starting the program, it searches for a supported device by checking the USB VID/PID of all connected USB devices.
DSO-6022BE: VID 0x04B4 PID 0x6022
DSO-6022BL: VID 0x04B4 PID 0x602A
DSO-2020: VID 0x04B4 PID 0x2020
DDS120: VID 0x8102 PID 0x8102
If only one scope is found, the firmware will be uploaded automatically. In case of more devices the user can select from the list of devices.
After the upload the VID changes to 0x04B5.
The PID of the DSO-6022BE/BL doesn't change.
The DSO-2020 changes its PID to 0x6022 and the DDS120 changes its PID to 0x0120.
If the firmware is uploaded successfully, the LED left of the CH1 connector blinks red.



If the upload takes more than 30 s, please close the window and restart the program.
This can happen in rare cases when another high speed USB device blocks the same USB bus.
If this happens, use another USB port of the computer or disconnect the other device.



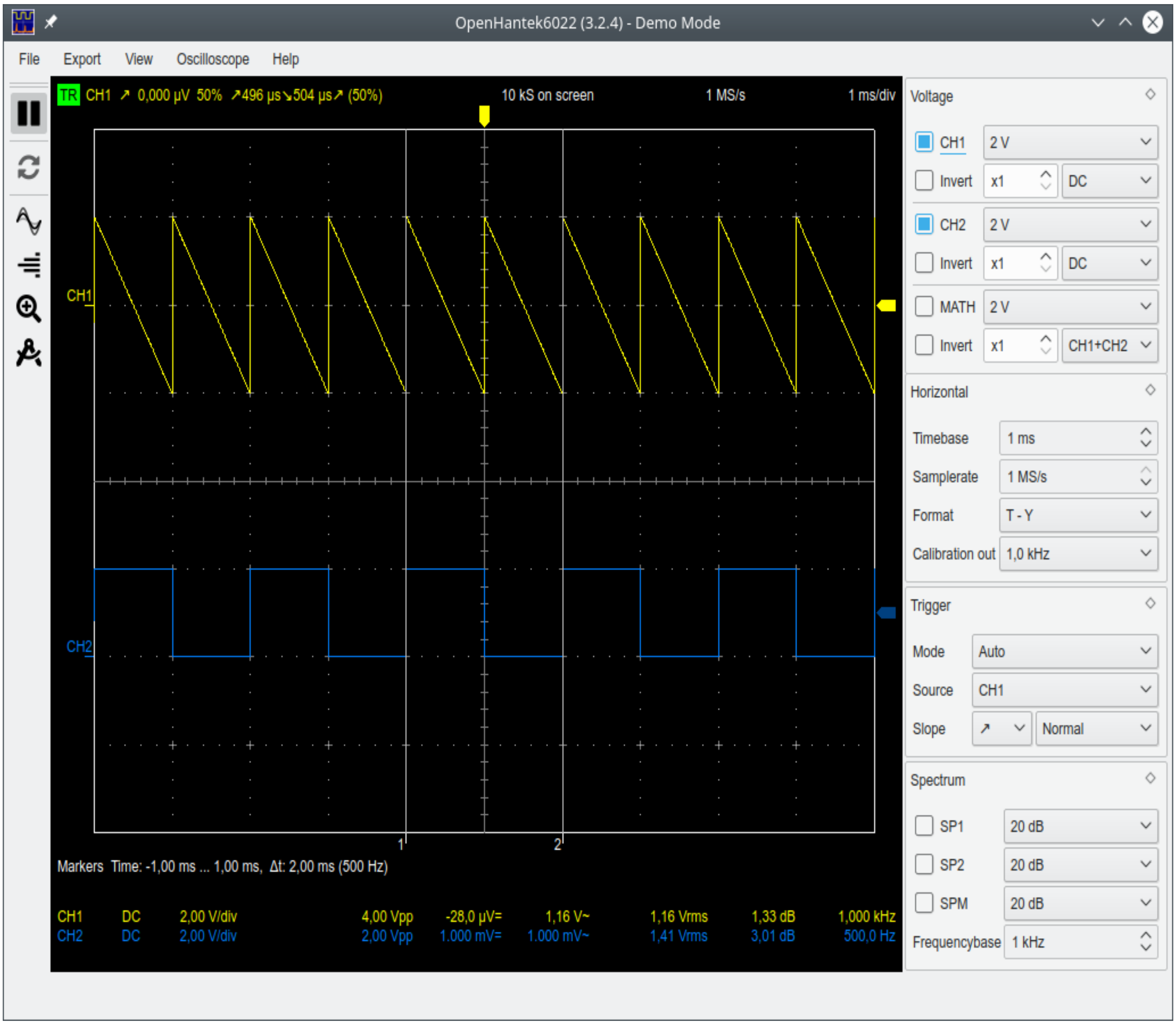
The oscilloscope shall be connected to an HS-USB bus alone so that it works undisturbed and also does not interfere with other devices.
Under Linux you can check this with:
`lsusb; lsusb -t`

If the device is ready to use, the scope program starts automatically.

Follow the *Quick Start Guide* to get a feeling for the program or start your real measuring job.

Demo Mode

You can explore the look and feel of the program even without having the scope hardware available, just click the **Demo Mode** button on the *Select device* window
or start the program as: `OpenHantek --demoMode`



OpenHantek with default Linux theme „Breeze“

This demo mode provides a sawtooth and a square voltage. You can play with gain, timebase and trigger settings, check out the spectrum of the signals or export the data as *.csv, *.json, *.pdf or *.png file.

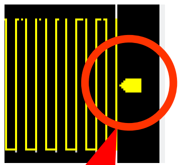
Quick Start Guide

Use one of the two supplied probes and connect it to CH1.

Switch the red slider on the probe into the **1X** position.

Connect the hook of the probe tip to the left calibration out connector.

Connect the alligator clamp of the probe to the right calibration out connector.

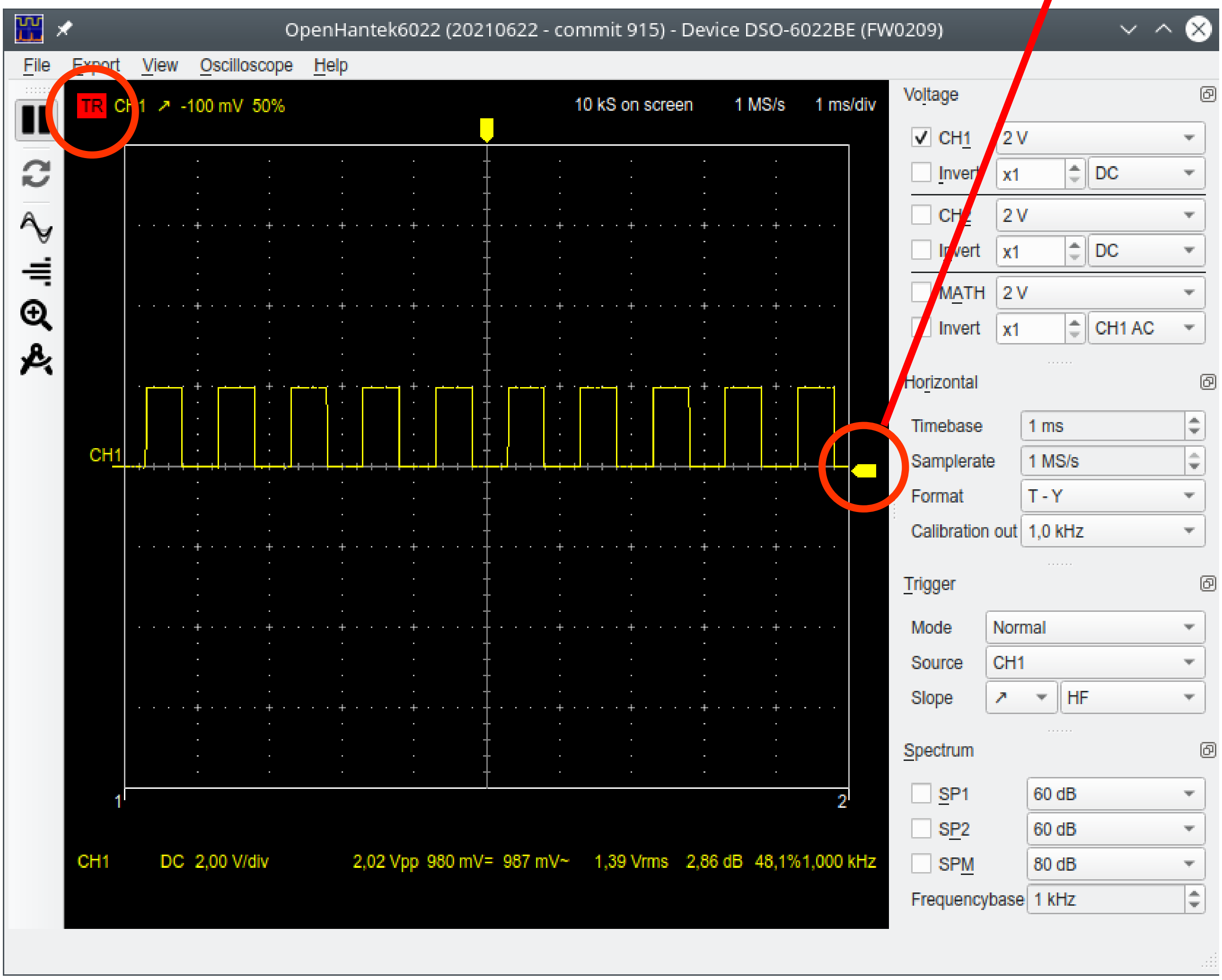


The scope will show a yellow square wave trace.

If the trace isn't stable drag the small yellow arrow on the right of the trace a little bit up, so that it is positioned in the middle of the trace.

The trace will snap into position and the top left red TR will turn into green TR.

Play a little with the settings to gain experience.
Detailed descriptions of all features can be found on the following pages.

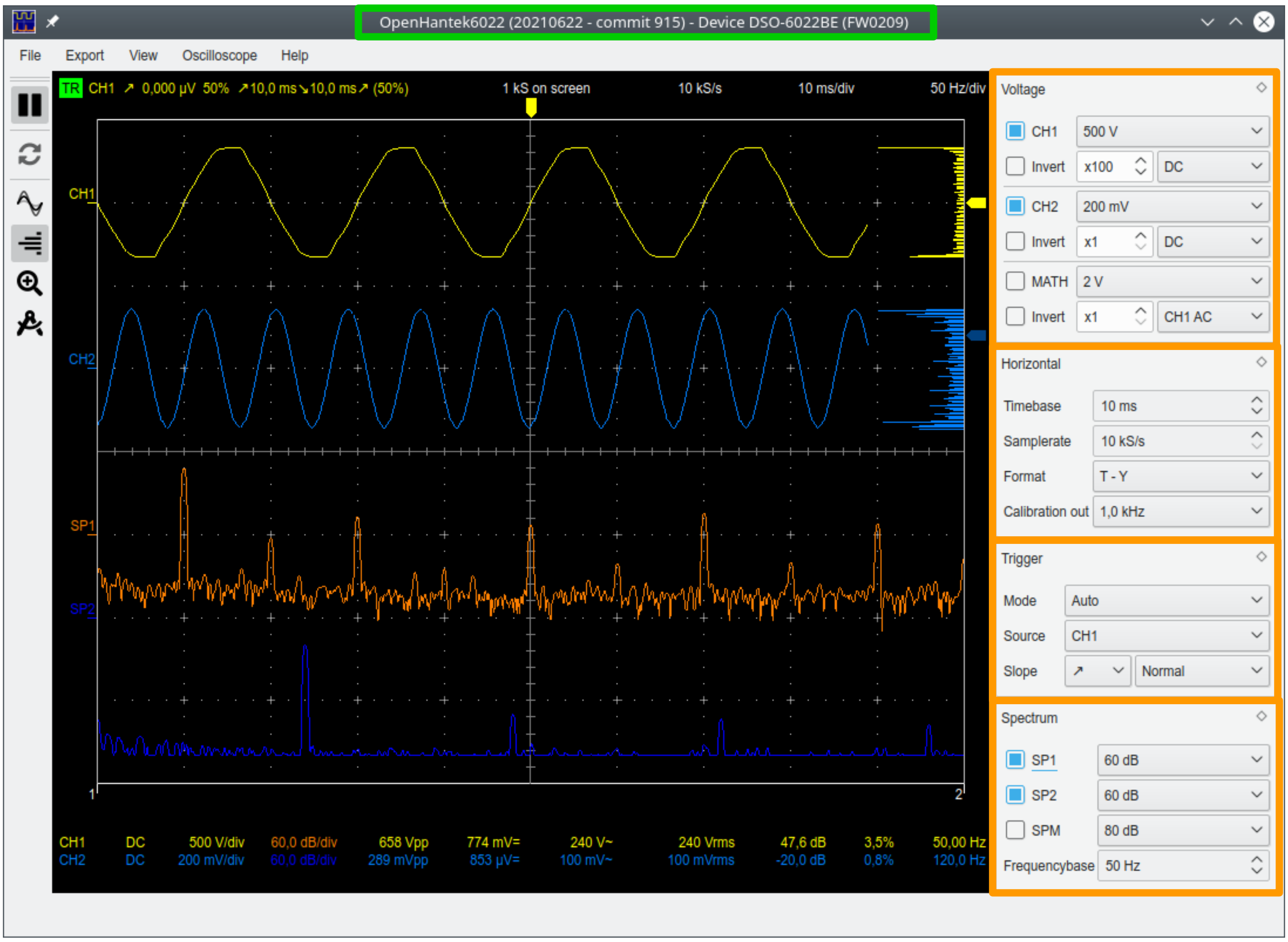


OpenHantek with Linux theme „Fusion“ that gives a more compact screen

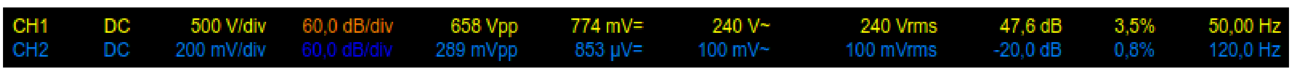
Measuring

The OpenHantek6022 program resembles the typical view of a real hardware oscilloscope, so anyone who has experience with scopes (including analog CRT devices) should be able to operate it.
Those who lack this experience should keep in mind that a scope is a complex measuring instrument, so a basic understanding of how it works is required to perform correct measurements.

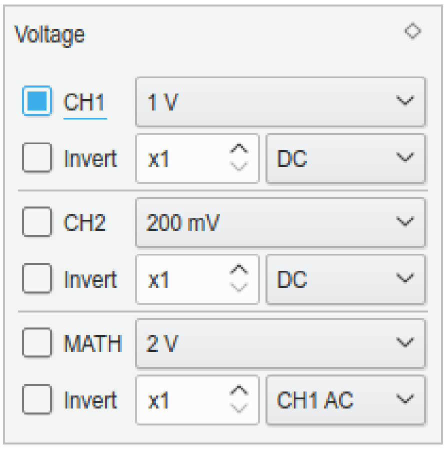
The program version, device type and firmware version are displayed in the top line of the window (marked green). This information is mandatory when reporting issues.



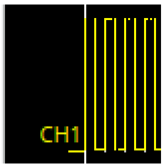
The scope functions can be controlled by the four docks (marked orange) on the right: Voltage, Horizontal, Trigger and Spectrum. These docks can be floated, rearranged or tabbed by grabbing their title lines, dragging and dropping. Drop on the screen to float it or move it over the docking area and drop it either on an empty blue space to rearrange it or drop it on another blue dock to tab both together. This way you can reduce the needed screen height when used on older computers or laptops.
The selected settings are automatically saved when you exit and restored the next time you start the program.
The bottom line shows settings and results of measurement and calculation.



Voltage



Both channels measure the voltage related to GND.
GND is directly connected also to the PC and to the main's GND so never ever connect GND of the scope to other voltages as it can destroy the scope and the PC!
This is not a limitation of this device but typical for most scopes, even for much more expensive ones.
Each channel can be selected or deselected by ticking **CH1** or **CH2**. Input signal polarity can be **Invert**ed.
AC/DC coupling can be selected if the scope's HW supports this feature (→ Help menu entry `AC Modification`).
The vertical position of the trace can be changed by dragging the name label left of the trace.



The default colors of the traces CH1 and CH2 correspond to the channel colors yellow and blue on the front of the scope hardware.
The maximum measurable input signal range is -5 V … +5 V, values outside this range are clipped (shown as minimum or maximum value).
Input voltages outside the safe range of ±35 V can lead to permanent damage!
Each channel has an amplifier with selectable gain that allows the amplification of the input signal by the factor 1X, 2X, 5X or 10X, the available input voltage range decreases accordingly from ±5 V to ±2.5 V, ±1 V and ±500 mV.
Input sensitivity per division can be selected from 20 mV/div up to 5 V/div (1/2/5 steps) by the control field, e.g. 2 V.
The display's height is 8 div, marked with horizontal dotted lines on the screen.
The two supplied Hantek probes allow a signal attenuation of 1/10, so the possible maximum input voltage range is increased ten times to ±50 V (e.g. 12 V input will be measured by the scope as 1.2 V). The probe attenuation box eases the usage of this x10 range by multiplying the displayed value by 10 (the measured example value of 1.2 V from above will be displayed correctly as 12 V). To support a variety of different probes, you can type in any attenuation factor 1..1000 or simply scroll up/down.
The **MATH** channel (purple color) allows simple calculations with measured signals:

- CH1+CH2, CH1-CH2, CH2-CH1, CH1*CH2, CH1 AC, CH2 AC

The subtract functions allow the measurement of voltages between two points in a circuit by measuring both with CH1 and CH2 and subtracting the values.
Math mode CH1*CH2 can be used to calculate the momentary power as product of voltage and current (when current is measured with a 1 Ω shunt in the GND line then 1 V in MATH display equates a power of 1 W). Or you can use a current probe and scale accordingly.
The AC modes calculate the AC component of a channel by averaging over the sampled signal and subtracting this value from the samples, leaving only AC.
The scope also calculates typical values of each active channel and displays them in the colored bottom lines, the values from left to right are:
Channel name, AC/DC coupling or math mode, voltage range, spectrum range, peak-to-peak voltage (Vpp), DC voltage component, AC voltage component, true RMS voltage (i.e. sqrt(DC^2 + AC^2)), RMS displayed as dB, power dissipation on a defined load (optional, load resistance can be set in Oscilloscope/Settings/Analysis), the THD of the signal (optional, can be enabled in Oscilloscope/Settings/Analysis) and finally the signal frequency.
A red channel marking (e.g. CH1) warns when the input signal exceeds the channel's physical input range and clipping has occurred.

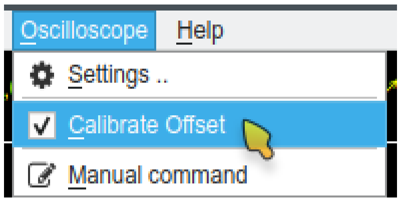
Offset and Gain Calibration

The scope has a quite big zero point error - also the gain is defined by resistors with 5% tolerance in the frontend.

To reduce this effect OpenHantek uses individual correction values:

1. Offset and calibration read from EEPROM.

2. Offset and gain calibration are read from a calibration file:
`DSO-6022BE_NNNNNNNNNNNN_calibration.ini`, stored at
`~/.config/OpenHantek/` (Linux, Unix, macOS), or
`%APPDATA%\OpenHantek\` (Windows).



To calibrate the offset, just do the following:
1. Short circuit both inputs, e.g. with a 50Ω termination plug or by shorting the probe inputs.
2. Enable menu setting **Oscilloscope/Calibrate Offset**.

3. Slowly select all voltage settings for CH1 and CH2 (set a slow sample rate of e.g. 10 ms/div).
4. Disable menu setting **Oscilloscope/Calibrate Offset**.

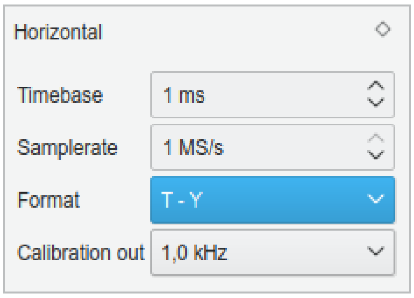
For safety reasons, calibration will not be carried out if the input signals are too noisy or have a too big offset. If successful, the calibration values are stored in the EEPROM when the oscilloscope is switched off. The next time the oscilloscope is started, the calibration is read and used until the next change.
If you also want to adjust the gain, simply edit the calibration file and change the gain values from 1.0 to the desired value (a value > 1 increases the amplitude, a value < 1 decreases it).
Step 1 above uses the factory offset calibration values in EEPROM. Out of the box only offset values are contained in EEPROM.

Python Tool `calibrate_6022.py`

To create also gain calibration in EEPROM, either edit the ini file by hand or use the program `calibrate_6022.py` from package Hantek6022API, installed in /usr/bin.
(https://github.com/Ho-Ro/Hantek6022API)

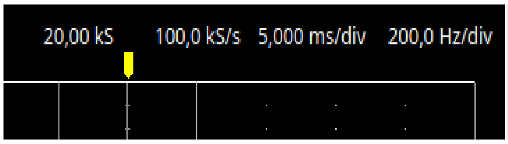
This program allows to update these values in case the offset or gain has changed over time:
1. Measure offset at low and high speed for the four gain steps x10, x5, x2, x1.
2. Measure gain for the four gain steps x10, x5, x2, x1.
3. Write offset values into ini file or EEPROM.

Horizontal

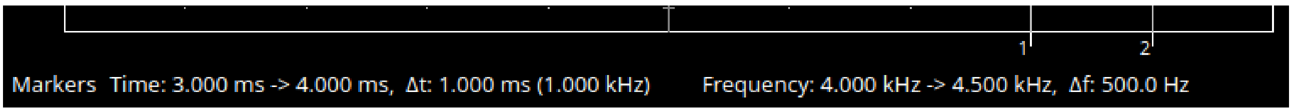


The displayed time range of the trace can be selected by **Timebase** between 10 ns/div and 100 ms/div in 1/2/5 steps. The display's width is 10 div, marked with vertical dotted lines on the screen.
The optimal **Samplerate** will be selected automatically but the user can also change this manually within the realistic range. The maximum sample rate is 15 MS/s when sampling two channels.
If only CH1 is used, the maximum sample rate doubles to 30 MS/s.
The effective sample size used for display, calculations and export is always 20 kS. For (effective) sample rates lower or equal 10 MS/s a 2 to 200 times oversampling is used, i.e. to get 20 kS @ 1 MS/s the scope samples 200 kS @ 10 MS/s and averages over 10 samples each to decrease the noise floor by 10..20 dB. This increase the effective resolution of the 8-bit ADC to almost 10..12 bit at low speed operation.
(Each 4X oversampling adds one bit, 4X → 9 bit, 16X→10 bit, 64X→11 bit, 256x → 12 bit…).
→ https://www.silabs.com/documents/public/application-notes/an118.pdf

An overview of all settings is also visible top right of the trace window.

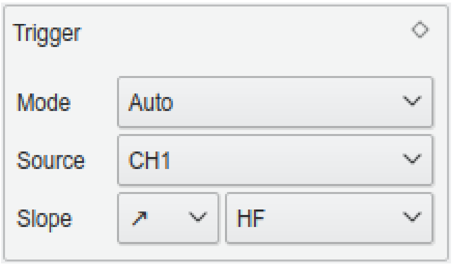


Format selects T-Y (i.e. normal scope display, voltage (Y) over time (X)) or X-Y (CH1 = X, CH2 = Y), the horizontal position on the screen can be changed by dragging the trigger marker on the top, the vertical position on the screen can be changed by dragging channel CH2 left of the traces window.
Calibration out selects the frequency of the calibration output (a 2 Vpp square wave) on the right of the scope, set to 1 kHz at each program start. The frequency can be selected between 50 Hz .. 100 kHz in 1/2/5 steps. This can be used as a simple signal generator. The output signal is created by software, so at high frequencies a phase jitter may occur (±250ns).
Two **Markers** (vertical lines, marked with 1 and 2) allow to measure time as well as frequency of the traces by dragging the lines. New markers can be positioned also by click and drag inside the trace window. <Double click> creates two markers with a distance of 10% of the screen width, allowing a 10x zoom. <Control> decreases the distance to 1% → 100x zoom, <Shift> centers the markers around the trigger position. Both modifiers can be combined. <Right double click> moves the markers out of the way to the left and right screen margins. <Scroll wheel> moves both markers left/right, <Ctrl scroll wheel> changes their distance.



- The digital Phosphor function (sine waves icon) simulates a slow fade out of traces to detect short events (shortcut <P>).
- The Histogram (gaussian bell icon) shows the probability density function of the signal voltage at the right to identify hidden structures of the signal. (<H>).
- The Zoom function (magnifying glass icon) displays a new window below the main window with zoomed time range equating the markers distance (<Z>).
- The Measure function (drafting compass icon) opens an extra section and allows measurement of time or frequency span and levels (<M>).

Trigger



Triggering allows to display a stationary trace by fixing a rising or falling **<u>Slope</u>** of the signal of the selected **<u>Source</u>** channel to a defined position on the screen. The triggering is done in software by searching for the trigger condition in the sampled values and skipping the necessary amount of leading samples to position the trace accordingly.

Trigger **<u>Mode</u>** can be:

- Roll - display a free running trace (useful for slow timebases - due to the omission of the software triggering the display is refreshed permanently in *real-time*)
- Auto - display a running trace even if no trigger point is detected
- Normal - display no trace without active trigger, hold the last triggered trace
- Single - display a new triggered trace every time the space bar is pressed

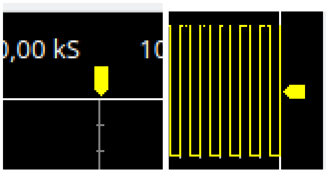
The play/pause icon ▶❚❚ (top left) starts and stops the display during Auto and Normal mode.
The keyboard shortcuts <Spacebar> or <Pause> or the key <S> also work as <u>S</u>tart / <u>S</u>top.
If the <Spacebar> does not work under Windows, you should use the other alternatives.
The refresh icon (key <R>) clears the screen and starts a new trace in roll mode.

Trigger **<u>Source</u>** can be CH1 or CH2

Trigger Slope:

- ↗ Triggers on rising slope
- ↘ Triggers on falling slope
- ⤨ Triggers alternatively on rising and falling slope

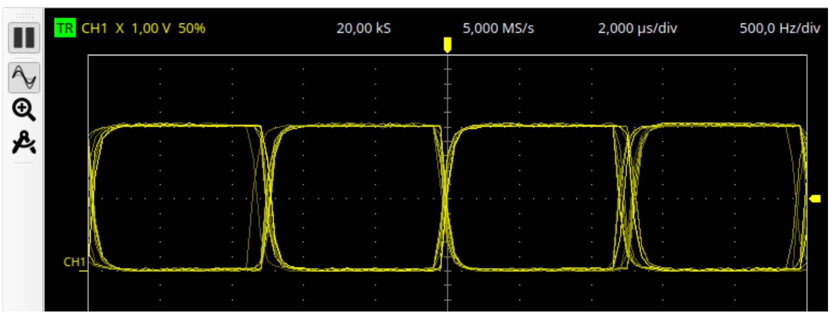
Trigger setting can be **HF** (trigger even on fast spikes or glitches), **Normal** or **LF** (trigger on „stable“ slope only, ignore fast spikes).



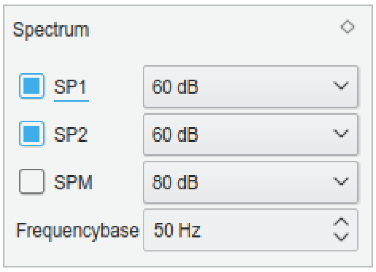
The trigger level (voltage) can be selected by dragging the small colored (e.g. yellow) arrow to the right of the recording window. The trigger position on the screen can be selected by dragging the colored (e.g. yellow) arrow at the top of the window.

Trigger status (TR = triggered, TR = not triggered), source, slope, voltage level and horizontal position are displayed in the upper left corner of the trace window followed by the pulse width of the triggered pulse and the following pulse in opposite direction and the duty cycle.

Trigger Slope ⤨:
Triggers on alternating slopes.
Can be used together with *digital phosphor* to show a kind of *eye diagram*, either triggered on the signal itself or by a stable trigger signal on the other scope channel.

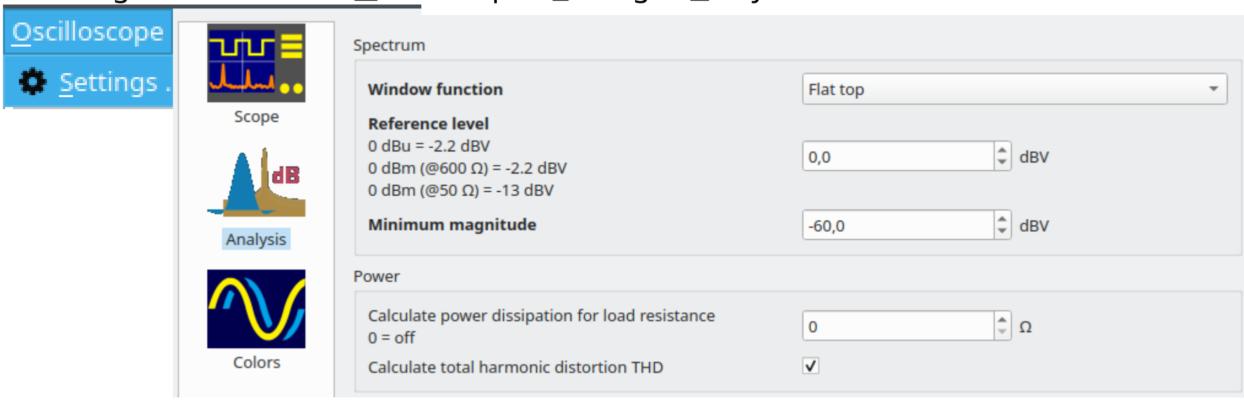


Spectrum



The program calculates the voltage spectrum of the three channels using the discrete FFT and displays the results if enabled.
The displayed values are shown as dBV (0 dBV equals 1 V rms) or based on another reference level, see below.
The **Frequencybase** setting selects the resolution of the spectrum in Hz/div.

The applied **Window function** as well as the reference level for the spectrum calculation can be changed in the menu: Oscilloscope / Settings / Analysis

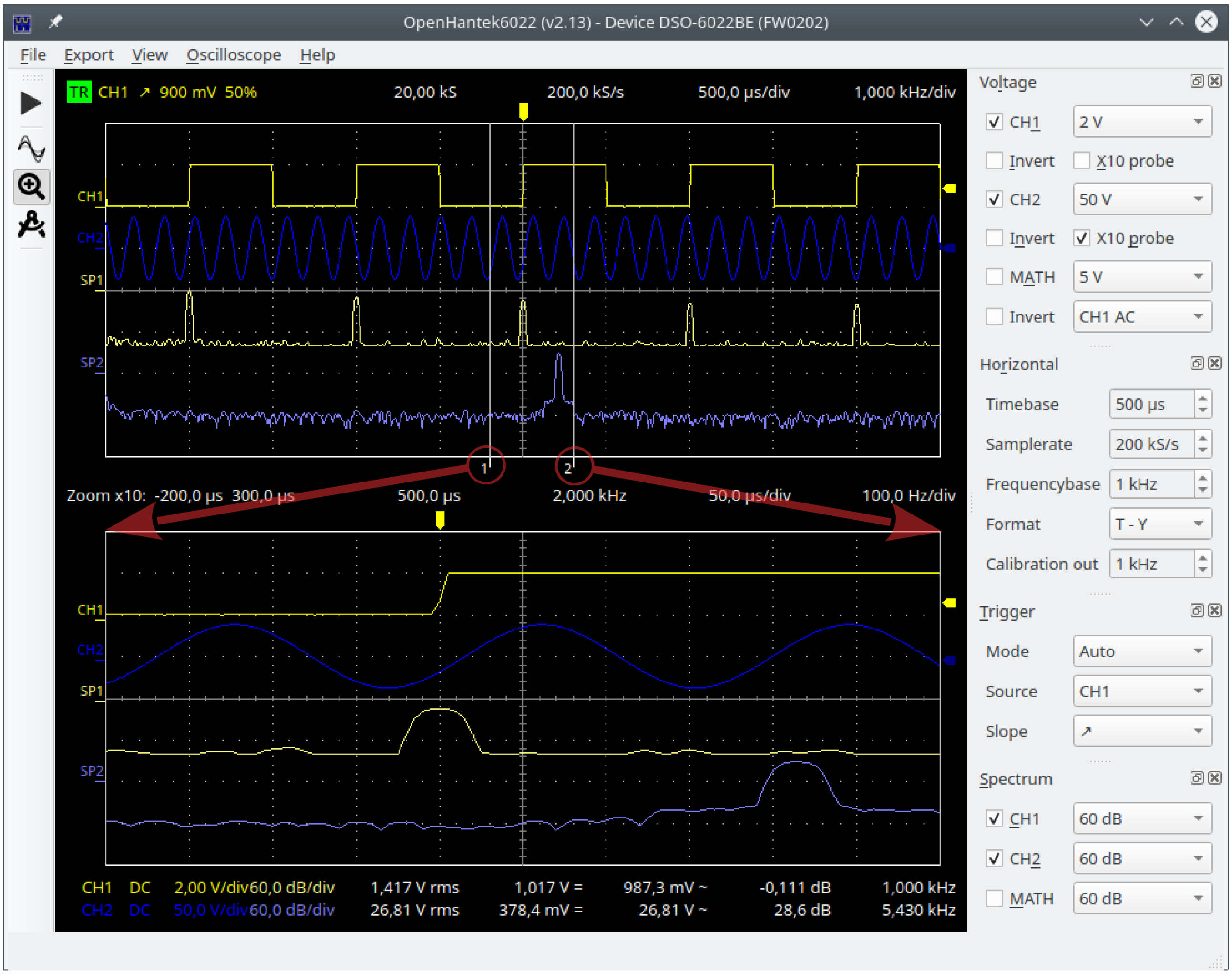


Typical window functions are Hann (raised cosine), Gauss or Flat top. The Hann window has the best frequency selectivity (narrowest bandwidth) while the Flat top window allows accurate amplitude measurements. Gauss window characteristic is in between.
The Flat top window is typically employed on data where frequency peaks are distinct and well separated from each other (e.g. for harmonic distortion measurements).
If the frequency peaks are not guaranteed to be well separated, the Hann window is preferred because it is less likely to cause individual peaks to be lost in the spectrum.
Other different window functions are available for the curious user.
The frequency range of the spectrum can be selected in the Horizontal section, minimum frequency is always zero, the maximum frequency is limited to the Nyquist frequency, this is half the sampling rate.
A lower sampling rate yields a narrower frequency lobe and increases the selectivity while a higher sampling rate allows to display a wider frequency range at the cost of less selectivity.
Important: Sampling a signal with spectral components above the Nyquist frequency leads to aliasing, i.e. the higher spectral components are mirrored into the low frequency range. This is not a limitation of this device, but should be considered when looking at the spectrum.
The default **Reference level** of 0 dBV converts a 1 V rms sinusoidal signal into a displayed 0 dB amplitude frequency peak.
Professional audio measurements typically use dBu (aka. dBm @ 600 Ω load):
0 dBu = 0 dBm = 0.775 V rms which corresponds to a reference level of -2.2 dBV.
Conversely, for RF with a 50 Ω load, 0 dBm equates approximately 0.224 volts:
0 dBm = 0.224 V corresponds to a reference level of -13 dBV.
The **Minimum magnitude** setting hides the noise floor and calms the display;
all spectral components below this level are not displayed.
The **Power** setting allows to define a (dummy) load resistance of 1..1000 Ω for which the power dissipation of the measured voltages is determined (R = 0 disables the calculation).
Also the **THD** of the signal can be shown optionally (only useful for harmonic signals).
Calculation: `THD = sqrt( power of all harmonics / power of fundamental )`

Zoom Function

The zoom function (magnifying glass icon, shortcut key <Z>) opens a second window below the main window with an enlarged time range corresponding to the distance between the markers (1 & 2).

New markers can be positioned by click and drag inside the (un-zoomed) trace window.
A <double click> (left) creates two markers close to each other with a distance of 10% of the screen width, thus defining a zoom rate of 10, <ctrl double click> defines zoom = 100.
The shift modifier centres the markers around the trigger point.
The <scroll wheel> moves both markers left / right, <shift scroll wheel> moves the markers left / right with smaller steps (one step moves the zoomed content 10% of the screen width), <ctrl scroll wheel> changes their distance (up to zoom 500x).

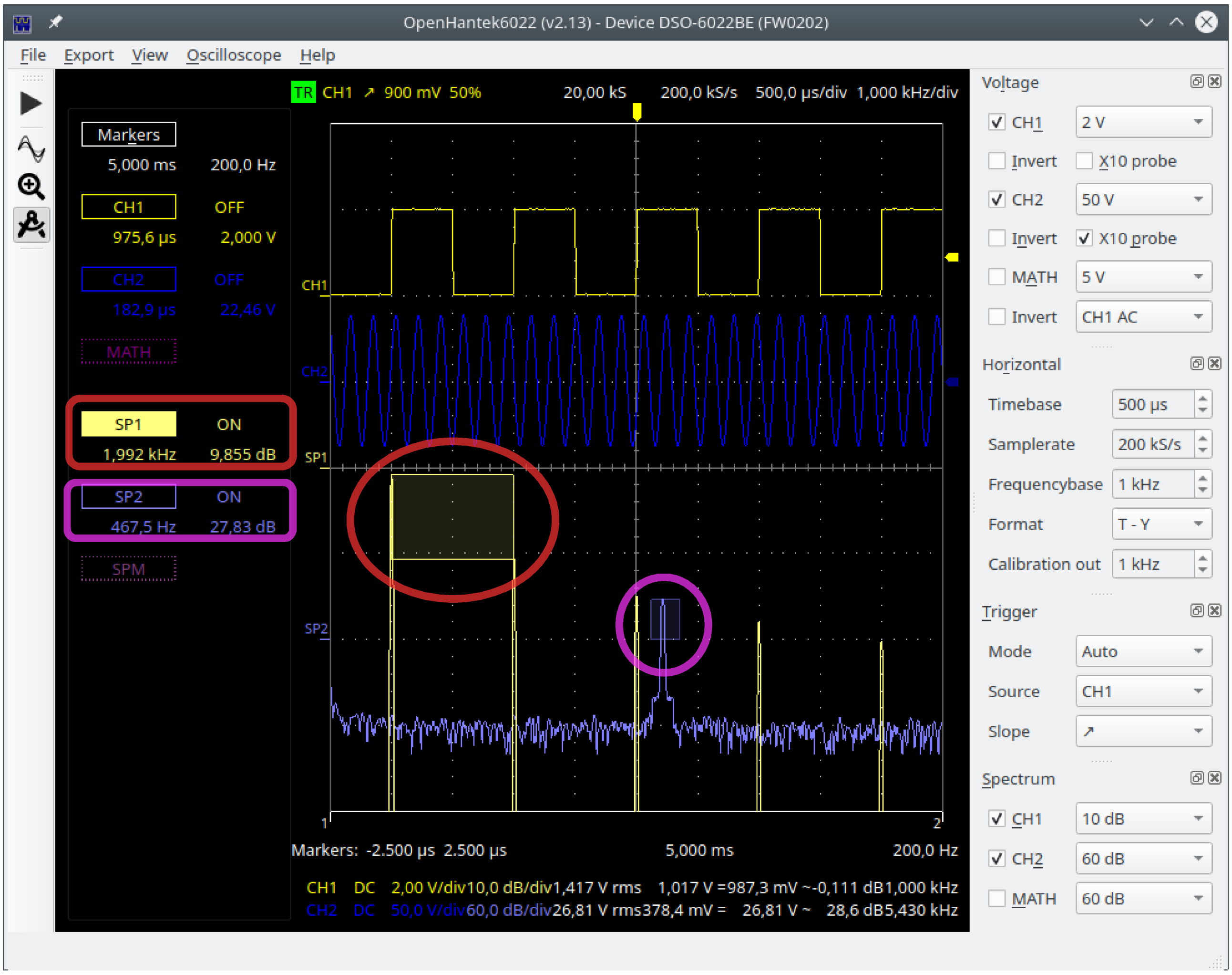


Cursor Measurements

The measurement function (drafting compass icon, shortcut <M>) allows to measure voltage or spectral amplitude as well as time or frequency intervals of one or more displayed tracks.

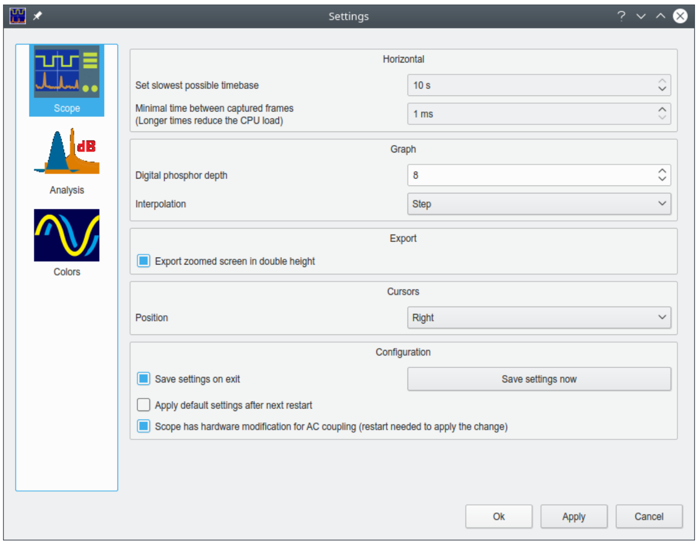
Select the trace (e.g. SP1), set it to ON (clicking on the ON/OFF text toggles its state) and draw a (yellow) rectangle (red circle) to measure e.g. frequency and magnitude difference.

You can also draw another (blue) rectangle (purple circle) to measure a different trace.



Settings

The program behaviour can be chosen in Oscilloscope / Settings / Scope menu:



Horizontal

If you want to measure very slow signals the slowest possible timebase can be increased up to 10 s/div (this shows 100 s on the screen).
Be patient, in AUTO or NORMAL mode the scope will not refresh the trace on screen unless a full block is captured, in ROLL mode the screen is updated permanently.
Longer hold-off time between captured frames allows to lower the CPU load, while faster sampling improves the triggering on rare events.

Graph

Interpolation mode can be either Off, Linear, Step or Sinc :
- Off displays only the real sampled points, difficult to detect with fast time base.
- Linear connects these points by straight lines, showing an continuous time curve.
- Step connects the points by steps, making it easier to see the real samples values.
- Sinc interpolates with a bandlimited rounded curve if too few values are on screen, else linear. It uses the simple heuristic: 'displayed values' < 'screen width in pixels'.

Digital phosphor depth defines the numbers of fading previous traces on the screen.

Export zoomed screen in double height is applied to exported hardcopy images as shown on the next page.

Measurement cursors position can be either left or right of the scope's screen.

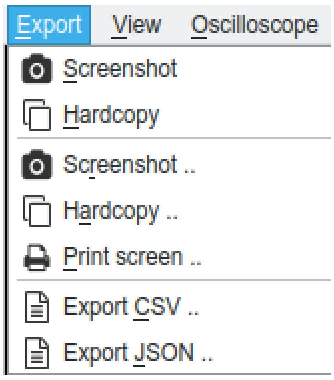
The program Configuration can be chosen in Oscilloscope / Settings / Scope menu:

The scope settings are automatically saved between sessions - for each unit individually based on the serial number. Automatic saving on exit can be deactivated, e.g. to always start with a predefined setup.

It is also possible to discard all user settings and restart the next time with default settings.

If you have modified the HW of the scope to support AC coupling (see detailed info in the Help menu), tick the box here to use this function after the next restart.

Data Export



The Export CSV function allows to store the measured samples and the resulting spectral values as a *.csv file (comma separated values).

All 20000 voltage samples as well as all 10001 calculated spectral components of all active channels are stored.

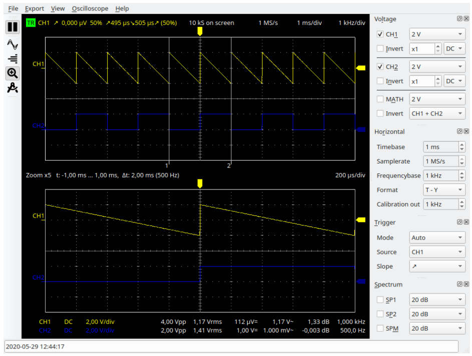
The values are stored as SI basic units: seconds, volts, hertz and dB.

```
"t / s";"CH1 / V";"f / Hz";"SP1 / dB"
0;0,0312242;0;-80
1e-06;0,0267636;50;-69,7756
2e-06;0,0312242;100;-70,2287
3e-06;0,0356848;150;-80
4e-06;0,0178424;200;-65,2348
5e-06;0,022303;250;-63,2646
```

The field separator, usually a comma, is automatically changed to a semicolon for countries where the comma is used as the decimal separator, e.g. Germany.

Export JSON stores the samples in JSON format with the same SI basic units as above.

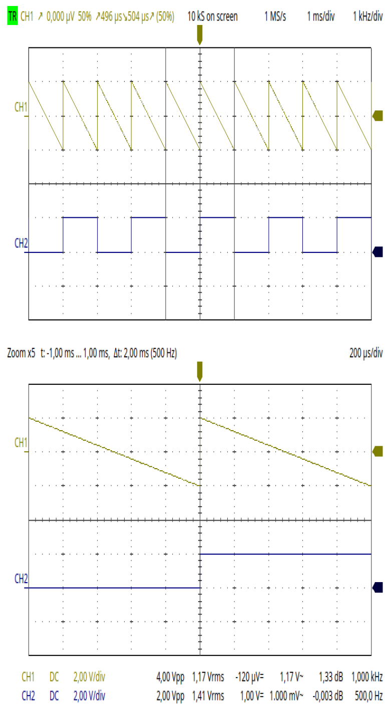
Screenshot



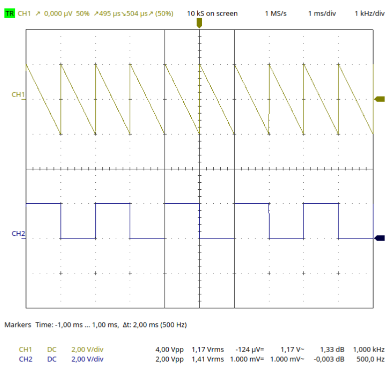
The Screenshot .. function captures the program window as a *.png picture (*.jpg is also possible) or a *.pdf file.

Screenshot stores as <DATE>_<TIME>.png without asking.

Hardcopy



The Hardcopy .. function creates an image/pdf of the scope screen in printer colors that are optimized for print on paper; Hardcopy stores as <DATE>_<TIME>.png without asking.



A zoomed screen is scaled to double height, configuration: Oscilloscope/Settings/Scope

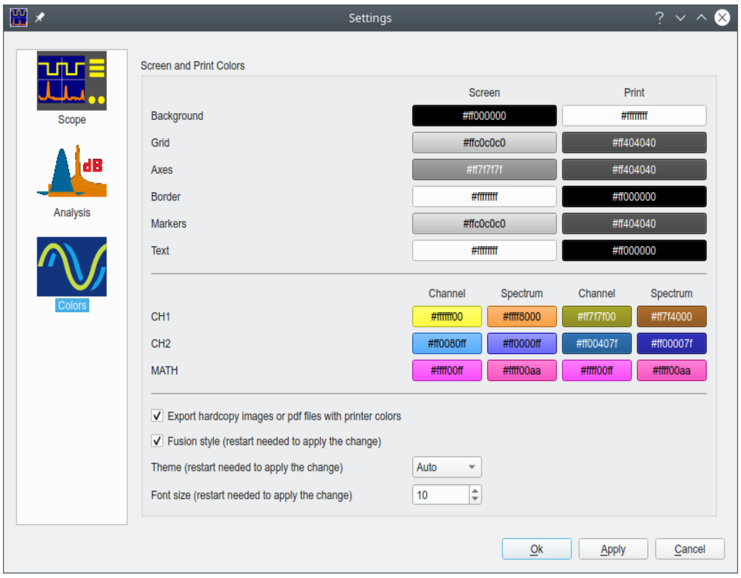
The Print .. function sends the hardcopy screen content to the printer in pdf format.

Appearance

OpenHantek6022 provides translations for Chinese, French, German, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The Chinese, French, German, Polish, Russian and Spanish translations are complete, the other languages are almost complete. The translations were provided and checked by native speakers. Volunteers for other languages are welcome!

OpenHantek6022 automatically adapts to the used light or dark system or user theme.

The colors of the traces on the screen as well as the exported png / pdf documents can be adjusted individually in the menu Oscilloscope / Settings / Colors.



You can also select Fusion style instead of the system theme style, active after next restart. Especially on Linux systems Fusion gives a more compact window that fits perfectly on smaller screens, e.g. HD1280x720 of older Laptops.

It is possible to select an *Auto* (=System), *Light* or *Dark* Theme, active after next restart.

Font size can be set from 6 to 24 point after next restart (default = 10). This setting allows to scale the text and widgets to adapt for different screen sizes and dpi values.

Command Line Options

OpenHantek6022 offers these command line options:

```
Usage: ./OpenHantek [options]

Options:
 -h, --help                   Displays this help.
 -v, --version                Displays version information.
 -d, --demoMode               Demo mode without scope HW
 -e, --useGLES                Use OpenGL ES instead of OpenGL
 --useGLSL120                 Force OpenGL SL version 1.20
 --useGLSL150                 Force OpenGL SL version 1.50
 -i, --international          Show the international interface, do not
                              translate
 -f, --font <Font>            Define the system font
 -s, --size <Size>            Set the font size (default=10, 0: automatic from dpi)
 -c, --condensed <Condensed>  Set the font condensed value (default = 87)
 --resetSettings              Reset persistent settings, start with default
 --verbose <Level>            Verbose tracing of program startup, ui and processing
```

The –use... options allow to force a different OpenGL version than the automatically detected (e.g. in case of display artifacts).

The font setting options allow to adapt the appearance for very small and very big screens, the widgets will be scaled accordingly. The font size is also available from the settings menu.

The verbose setting allows to trace the program startup/shutdow, the user interaction and the processing with increasing details, output goes to stderr: 0: quiet; 1,2: startup and shutdown; 3,4: +user interaction; 5,6: +data processing (lot of output!).

Tips and Tricks for the Experienced User

Under Linux the program tries to get a higher real-time priority to yield a slightly better USB allocation, especially at high sampling rates (30 MS/s for one channel, 15MS/s for two channels). To make this possible, the user must be a member of a real-time group. This could be e.g. the group *audio*, if you are performing professional audio processing with JACK.

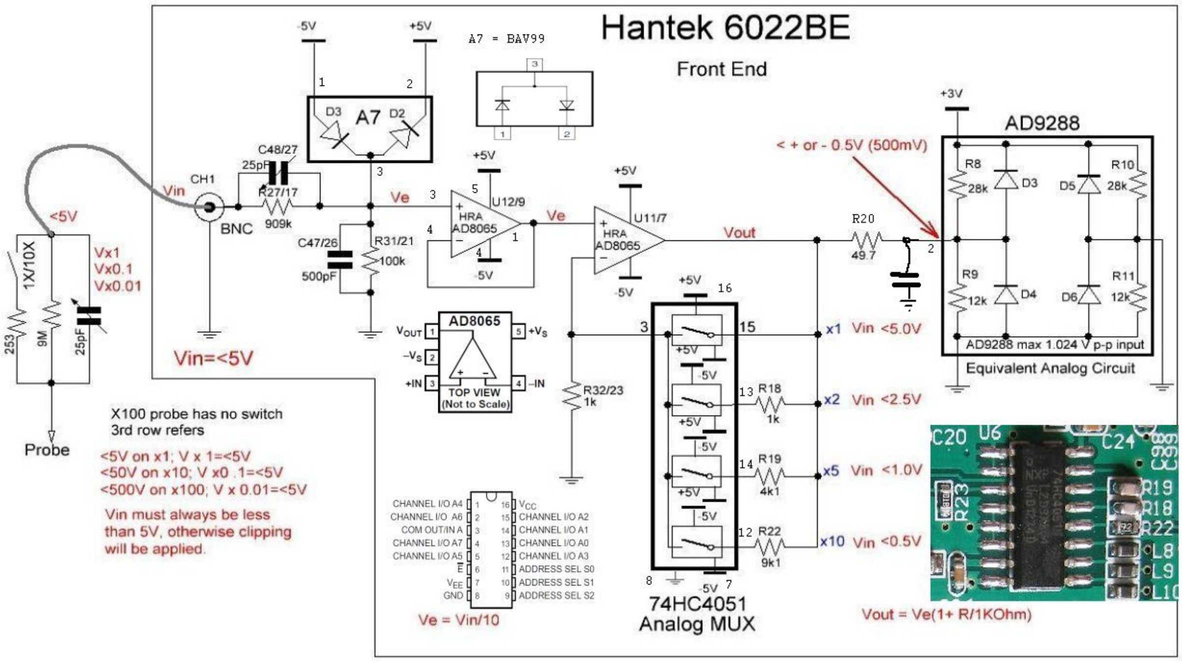
```
1. set limits in /etc/security/limits.d:
   @audio - rtprio 90
2. add user to the group, e.g. audio:
   usermod -a -G audio <your_user_name>
```

But you can also set the limits for your user only:

```
1. set limits in /etc/security/limits.d:
   <your_user_name> - rtprio 90
```

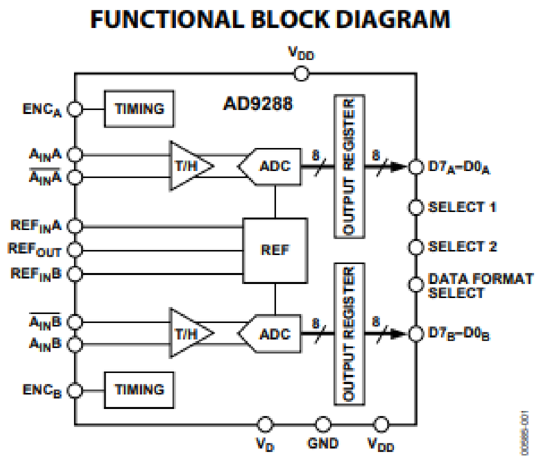
These settings work best when you're using a realtime-kernel, e.g. the debian package *linux-image-rt-amd64*. But also the recent standard kernels allow to set higher priority and better scheduling if enabled for your user.

Hantek6022 Analog Front End (One Channel)



The input signal V_{in} is divided 1:10 by a frequency compensated resistors R27/17 and R31/21. Clamping diode A7 limits V_e to ±5 V (equates Vin = ±50 V). U11/7 together with the analog multiplexer amplifies V_e by 1X, 2X, 5X or 10X (Vout).

V_{out} is fed into the ADC AD9288 that measures the difference between A_{in} and $/A_{in}$ and converts the difference input voltage range -512 mV .. +512 mV into digital values 0x00 .. 0xFF (0 V equates 0x80).



Unfortunately Hantek decided to operate the ADC far out of spec with a common mode voltage V_c = 0 V, which is contrary to the data sheet requirement for the common mode voltage:

$V_c = 0.3 \times V_d - 0.2\ V\ ..\ 0.3 \times V_d + 0.2\ V$,
with $V_d = 3\ V \rightarrow V_c = 2.7\ V\ ..\ 3.1\ V$

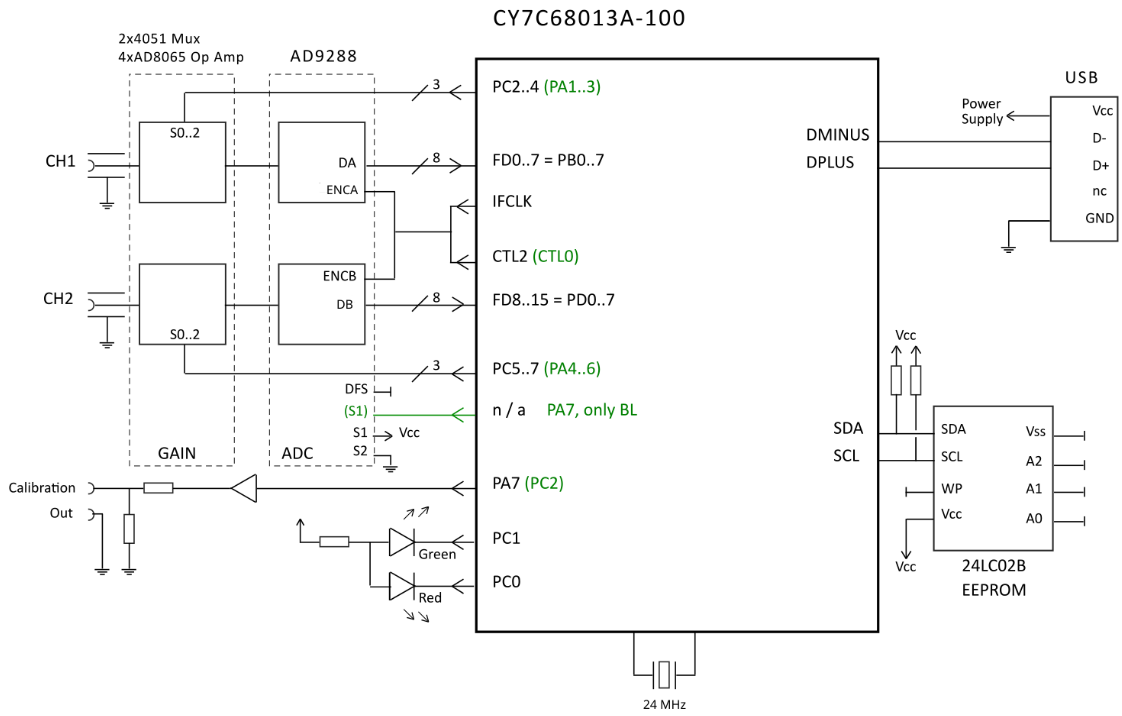
Probably due to this misdesign the first 1000..1500 samples of a measured block are unstable, OpenHantek6022 bypasses this behavior by sampling more values and dropping the first ~2000.

Input AC Coupling

Another bad design decision by Hantek was that the oscilloscope does not support AC coupling of input signals – but you can modify the hardware yourself.
A short *AC modification* howto is available via the Help menu or from github:

https://github.com/OpenHantek/OpenHantek6022/blob/main/docs/HANTEK6022_AC_Modification.pdf

Hantek6022 Digital Back End



The Hantek6022 (BE & BL) backend is built around the EzUSB processor CY7C68013A that handles USB communication, ADC timing, front-end channel gain setting and also generates the calibration output signal. Hantek 6022BE and 6022BL (in scope mode) differ slightly in the use of the processor pins (different BL pins in green), but otherwise work identically.

Firmware Storage

EzUSB does not store the user firmware permanently in flash memory, it must be uploaded to RAM each time the unit is turned on. The program OpenHantek6022 checks if the correct firmware version is loaded. In case it detects no FW or a wrong FW version (e.g. because of using the scope with sigrok or the original Hantek software before) the correct firmware will be uploaded automatically. If no device is detected, disconnect / reconnect the USB plug.