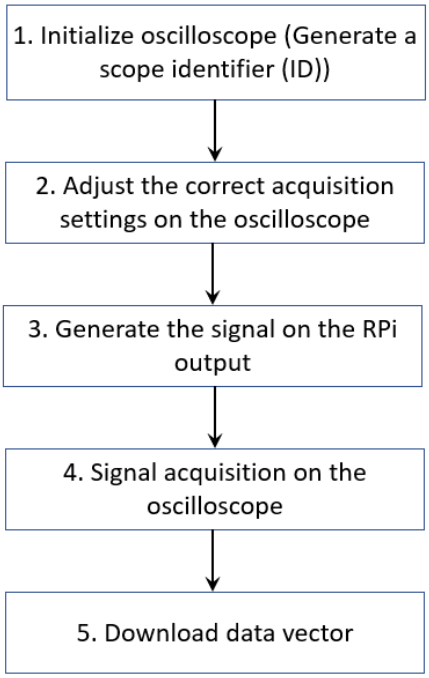
Troubleshooting of Timeout errors using RPi controlled oscilloscope acquisition

Info: In the course IC231 we use a predefined library to control and acquire signals called "ScopeRead". Commands in the following text require the loading of this library as:
`import ScopeRead as scope`

The general program flow: For generating a signal with the RPi and the subsequent acquisition using the oscilloscope the following sequence has to be ensured:



Step	Command examples
1.	`scope_id = scope.initialize()`

2.	`scope.voltagescale_ch1(ID, time/division)`
	`scope.timescale_set(ID, time/division)`
	`scope.voltagescaleset_ch1(ID, volts/division)`
	`scope.triggerset_ch1(ID, triggerlevel)`
	`scope_id.single()`

3.	`GPIO.output(GPIO pin, level)`
	`time.sleep(0.1)`
	`GPIO.output(GPIO,level)`

4.	→ Happens when a trigger level crossing is detected
5.	`data = scope.acquire_ch1(ID)`

If this logical sequence **is not strictly followed**, there will be **an acquisition error**. For example we cannot send a signal (3.) before we have prepared the oscilloscope for an acquisition (2.). In such a case it is a logical consequence that the acquisition will fail.

Important: When the command `scope.acquire_ch1(ID)` is executed, the raspberry tries to download a data vector which **has already been acquired** by the oscilloscope. If there is no data available, then, after a certain waiting time, a timeout error occurs, because there is no data to download.

Furthermore, the adjustment of the oscilloscope after step 2, and the acquisition of the signal at step 4 take some time. This settling time is longer than the plain execution of the python code. Consequently, if there are no pauses implemented after step 2 and after step 4, then there is a very high chance of timeout error because there is no signal available.

<u>In step 2 there are three main adjustments to make:</u>

1. Define the horizontal time axis (Time/division)
2. Define the vertical voltage amplitude axis (Voltas/division)
3. Define the trigger channel and trigger amplitude

➔ If these three adjustments are not make accordingly to suit the expected signal then most probably the signal acquisition will fail.

➔ Timescale and timerange settings are mutually exclusive, because **both adjust the horizontal axis**. Whatever code is executed latest is active.

Probable false settings leading to timeout error:

1. **Timerange much larger than signal (e.g. trigger pulse):** The oscilloscope acquires with **62500 samples** per channel. This means that the time resolution **Δt = timerange / 62500.** If **Δt > Pulsewidth of trigger**, then there is a high chance that the pulse is not detected because it is to fasts to be detected. Please note:
    a. The command `scope.timerange` is used to set the full acquisition window
    b. The command scope. `timescale` is used to set time/division (Oscilloscope has 10 divisions)

2. **Triggersetting wrong:** If the trigger is set with a **level larger than the actual signal** or it is set on **the wrong channel** then the oscilloscope will not detect a signal.
    a. Please note: Only one channel at a time can be used as trigger channel. The code:

    ```
    scope.triggerset_ch1(ID, triggerlevel)
    scope.triggerset_ch1(ID, triggerlevel)
    ```
    will select channel 2 as trigger because the second line overwrites the first line.

    b. The probe which connects the oscilloscope to the pin has an attenuator. It may have a false setting. (Check URL Source on moodle.)

3. **Not enough resting times for adjustments:** See under **Important** above
4. Multiple sequential acquisition with updated settings can be conducted within one script sequence. It is sufficient to initialize the **scope one time**. However, it is of utmost importance to strictly follow the setting sequence as shown above and ensure enough settling time. Otherwise, there surely will be a timeout error.