## Familiarization: The Digital Storage Oscilloscope (DSO) and Arbitrary/Function Generator (AFG)\*

## Before we begin

The chapter 2 of the main manual discusses the features of TDS200 series DSO. But for this lab session, we will be using TDS1002B series DSO (Figure 1<sup>1</sup>). Please note the following differences between the two.

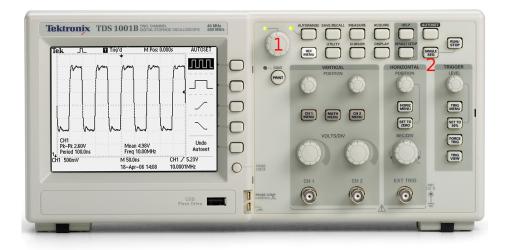


Figure 1: TDS1001/2B DSO

<sup>\*</sup>Refer to the Chapter 2 of the manual.

 $<sup>^1\</sup>mathrm{Image}$  credits: http://ferria.ru/published/publicdata/ABCTOOL/attachments/SC/products\_pictures/TDS1001\_0oq\_enl.jpg

- The cursors discussed in section 2.5 of the manual are moved using the knob ① in Figure 1
- There is an extra button in TDS1002B (②) for *Single* sequence triggering (discussed in section 2.3 of the manual)

## Lab work

- 1. Carry out the steps mentioned in section 2.1.1 of the lab manual to test the basic functionality of the probe and DSO.
- 2. Follow the steps in section 2.3 and understand the concept of triggering.
  - Try out auto and normal triggering and state the difference between the two.
- 3. Make the connections as given in Figure 2.3 and follow the instructions in the sections 2.4-2.7.
- 4. Take the pictures of the DSO screen with the input and output waveforms of the circuit for sine, square and ramp inputs<sup>2</sup>.
- 5. Vary the frequency (1kHz, 2kHz, 5kHz and 10kHz) of the input sine wave and note the following.
  - Amplitude of the output waveform.
  - Phase shift<sup>3</sup> in the output waveform (compared to the input) $^4$ .

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Use 5V, 1kHz waveforms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Measure the phase shift in time domain. You may use either zero-crossing points or the peaks of the input and output.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Prepare a table with three columns: Frequency, O/P amplitude, phase shift.