

The Autoprobe pinout is described in the documentation, from left to right when looking at the scope front panel: pin 1: +3V to +6V, depending on Rs pin 2: -3V to -6V, depending on Rs pin 3 : Offset adjustment (-1mA to +1mA, voltage limited to +/-6V) pin 4, 5, 6 : digital and analog probe recongition interfaces pin 7: Rs, the probe connects this pin to GND through a resistor Rs pin 8: -12V pin 9: +12V

What I gathered about the identification is that:

pin 5 (center pin and the outer ring) is an analog probe ID. The probe connect this to the ground through a resistor. pin 4,6 are probably an I2C bus. They're pulled up internally and the X-series fw has reference to I2C bus for probe identification. But I have no probe using it.

The pin 5 is at the center of a voltage divider inside the scope between 5V and the GND. The scope has a 28.7k and 178k resistors internally, giving an idle voltage of 4.3V. When the resistor in the probe is connected in // with the 178k, the voltage drops.

The probe I have have these resistors (measured between the 'outer' pin ring and the BNC ground).

- \* N2890A 11k
- \* 1152A 56.4k

Does anyone know (or can measure) values for other probes? Does anyone know more details?

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Regular Contributor



Posts: 241



Re: Agilent probe interface ( AutoProbe and Probe Id) « **Reply #1 on:** April 21, 2011, 06:28:34 pm »







Come on anybody? Anyone with even passive probes shipped by default with the 2000-X / 3000-X can at least measure the resistance of their probe (or the resulting voltage on pin 5 with the scope itself).

In the meantime, I digged in the firmware and I think 46.4k is the resistor value that indicate a 'Smart Probe' with I2C interface ... I don't have that value (or any combination to make it easily enough) so I'll have to wait to confirm this.

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# Rufus

Super Contributor



Posts: 2095



**Re: Agilent probe interface** ( AutoProbe and Probe Id)

« Reply #2 on: April 22, 2011, 03:01:44 am »









Not sure what you think anyone can do to help.

The ID pin to ground on tek and HP 10:1 passive probes I have is 11k. I think anything less is still considered to indicate a 10:1 passive probe.

Out of interest I stuck a 100k variable resistor between ground and the ID ring and the scope detected all kinds of 'unnamed' passive probes with 5:1 to 1000:1 attenuation and 50 ohm output or not. The only 'named' probes I saw were E2621, E2622, 1147, and N2790A.

Between 2.8 and 2.9 volts on the ring gave unsupported probe error messages, presumably because it expected and didn't find an I2C interface. I don't know what happens above 3.4v the 100k resistor didn't go that far.



# □ tnt

Regular Contributor



Posts: 241











Quote from: Rufus on April 22, 2011, 03:01:44 am

Not sure what you think anyone can do to help.

Well, exactly what you did :p

### Quote from: Rufus on April 22, 2011, 03:01:44 am

The ID pin to ground on tek and HP 10:1 passive probes I have is 11k. I think anything less is still considered to indicate a 10:1 passive probe.

Out of interest I stuck a 100k variable resistor between ground and the ID ring and the scope detected all kinds of 'unnamed' passive probes with 5:1 to 1000:1 attenuation and 50 ohm output or not. The only 'named' probes I saw were E2621, E2622, 1147, and N2790A.

This is the list I extracted last night:

### Code: [Select]

| R     | ID   | Name |  |  |
|-------|------|------|--|--|
|       |      |      |  |  |
| 1000M | 0×00 | ?    |  |  |
| 1k    | 0×01 | ?    |  |  |
| 3.16k | 0x02 | ?    |  |  |
| 9.09k | 0x03 | ?    |  |  |
| 14.7k | 0x04 | ?    |  |  |
| 19.6k | 0x05 | ?    |  |  |
| 21.5k | 0x06 | ?    |  |  |
| 28.7k | 0×07 | ?    |  |  |
| 31.6k | 0x08 | ?    |  |  |
| 61.9k | 0x09 | ?    |  |  |
|       |      |      |  |  |

| 34.8k | 0x0a | ? |
|-------|------|---|
| 38.3k | 0x0b | ? |
| 42.2k | 0x0c | ? |
| 0k    | 0x0d | ? |

As you said the unnamed ones are probably 'generic' values shared between several passive probes.

#### Quote from: Rufus on April 22, 2011, 03:01:44 am

Between 2.8 and 2.9 volts on the ring gave unsupported probe error messages, presumably because it expected and didn't find an I2C interface. I don't know what happens above 3.4v the 100k resistor didn't go that far.

Interestingly it seems 1153, 1152A and E2697A are in the values and you didn't "see" them.

Even tough (at least for 1152A), there is definitely no I2C interface (I have such a probe).

Also, I tried putting a 46.4k resistor my self (I tried my best to get the value right using a bunch of resistors ... 10 of them :p) and got unsupported probe. But when I probed the pin 4 and 6 while plugging the resistor, I failed to see anything indicating the scope was trying to communicate in I2C ...





Super Contributor



Posts: 2095





unsupported probe







#### Quote from: tnt on April 22, 2011, 04:10:15 am

Interestingly it seems 1153, 1152A and E2697A are in the values and you didn't "see" them.

Even tough (at least for 1152A), there is definitely no I2C interface (I have such a probe).

This is what I scribbled measuring voltage on the ring, so I don't know what the thresholds are and I could have made mistakes:

#### Code: [Select] 1.8 100:1 2.0 100:1 50R 2.1 100:1 50R 2.2 5:1 50R 2.3 5:1 50R 2.4 20:1 50R 2.5 50:1 50R 200:1 50R 2.6 2.7 1000:1 2.8 unsupported probe

2.9



Maybe I missed some in-between ones because you have to remove and re-apply the resistance for the scope to examine the probe again.

56k // 270k is 46k4, maybe it is recognising a 1152A and just saying it isn't supported without naming it.

That powerprobereadme.pdf you linked seems to have gone or the link is bad.

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# □ tnt

Regular Contributor



Posts: 241















- \* Great thanks for the measurements. I'll try to correlate those to the other values in the probe info structure
- \* Argh ... yes the document is gone ... and I didn't save a copy! Well, what's mostly missing is the values for Rs (to select a voltage between 3 and 6V ...) I think it was between open and 40k but I'm not really sure anymore (4)

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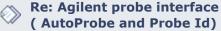
Regular Contributor

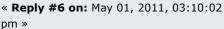


Posts: 241















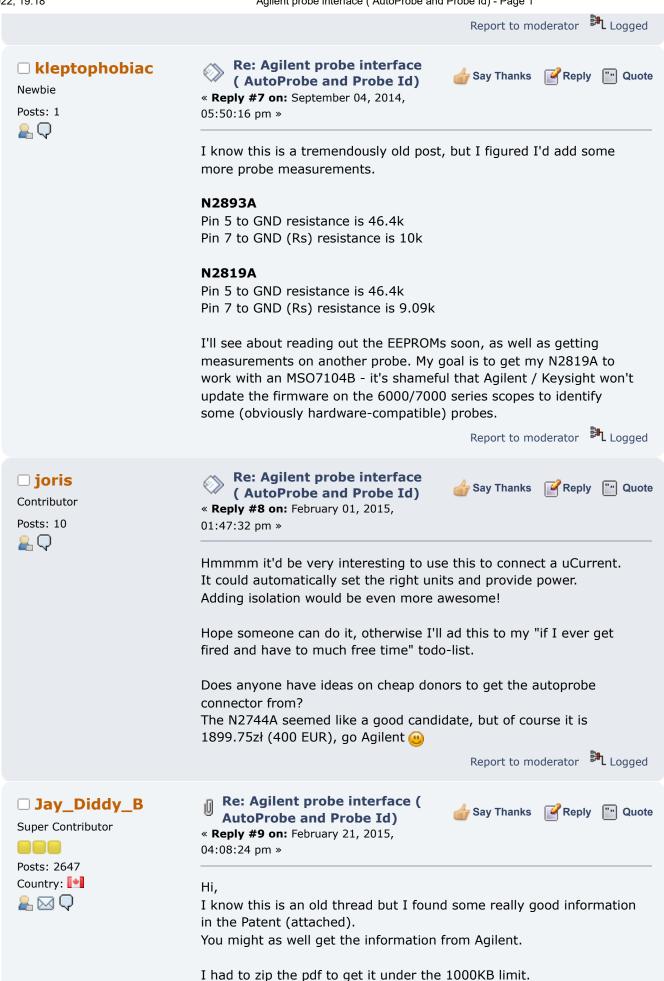
Well some more work on this, I found out several things.

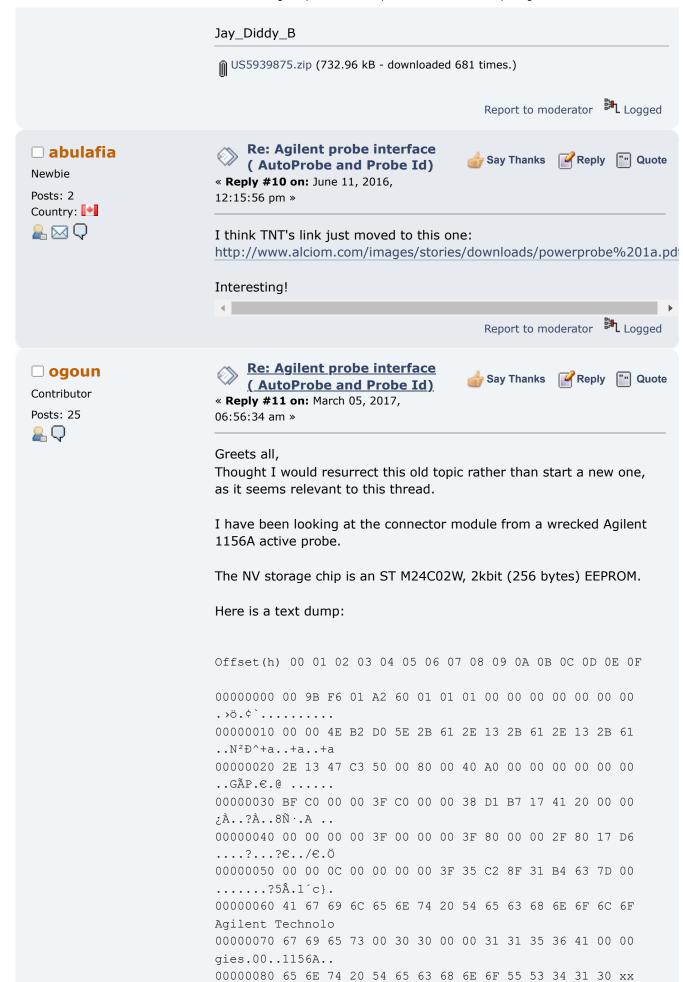
The Agilent 3000-X autoprobe interface is a cost optimized version that doesn't have all the feature of autoprobe. What's missing mostly is the variable supply dual rail. Instead of providing 3 to 6V, it's providing a fixed +/- 5V which is not good for some probes among which the 1152A I have which wants +4V (it doesn't use the -4V rail).

Also it's indeed an I2C interface (pin 4 = SDA and pin 6 = SCL) to which a 24C02 is wired at base address 0xA2. The scope just reads the full 256 bytes when the probe is plugged.

I will next attempt to mod my 1152A probe by :

- \* Adding a 5V -> 4V LDO
- \* Replace the 56.4k ID resistor with a 46.4k one (indicating smart probe)
- \* Replace the 40k Rs resistor with a 10k one (indicating 5V supply)
- \* Add a 24C02 I2C eeprom filled with the dump of a 1158A probe





ent TechnoUS410x xxxx........ 000000A0 00 00 00 00 00 50 72 6F 62 65 20 53 79 73 74 .....Probe Syst 000000F0 00 00 00 53 6D 61 72 74 20 50 72 6F 62 65 00 00 ...Smart Probe..

There appears to have been some overwrite happening at address 0x80, but I assure you, the read is good (verified on 2 different device readers).

Maybe someone can analyse the less obvious parts of the data, to determine what is stored here, and what parts are read only, versus parts that are updated by the DSO...

From my own inspection..

The string at 0xF3 "Smart Probe" appears to be necessary for the probe to be recognised as valid.

The string at 0x8A is the probe serial number.

The string at 0x79 is the model number...

There is probably a CRC somewhere, but since the serial number has been munged, this will not likely work

Hope this is of use.

0

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Reply " Quote

# Neganur

Supporter



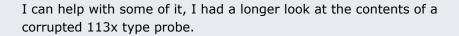
Posts: 1136 Country:



**Re: Agilent probe interface** ( AutoProbe and Probe Id)

« Reply #12 on: March 05, 2017,

01:25:35 pm »



Will post more once back in the lab on Monday.

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Contributor

Posts: 25



**Re: Agilent probe interface** ( AutoProbe and Probe Id) « Reply #13 on: March 05, 2017, 10:22:03 pm »







Hi Neganur,

Cool, it would be good to work out how the DSOX and MSOX cros treat the probe interface.. I am looking into making an adaptor for my hi res surface contact current probe, and it would be nice to have the CRO recognise that it was a current probe, and display current on the screen.

I also would like to connect my Tek ADA400A differential probe amp up to it as well, again taking advantage of the autoprobe interface to supply power and to configure the cro.

Also, maybe this thread should be in test equipment... Mods?

c ya, 0

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# ☐ larry42

Regular Contributor



Posts: 173 Country: 300



Re: Agilent probe interface ( AutoProbe and Probe Id)

« Reply #14 on: February 26, 2018, 07:10:59 am »







Does anyone know the approx. current required on the +12V and -12V lines for the Agilent diff. probes?

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If you have an animated GIF in your avatar or signature then I reserve the right to think you're a dolt.

# Wolfgang

Super Contributor



Posts: 1672 Country:

Its great if it finally works!





**Re: Agilent probe interface** ( AutoProbe and Probe Id)

« Reply #15 on: November 07, 2018, 04:54:51 pm »



╆ Say Thanks



Reply



The maximum current cannot be more than 200mA, for the 12V and the downregulated voltage in total.

Report to moderator Logged

# Wolfgang

Super Contributor



Posts: 1672 Country:

Its great if it finally works!





Re: Agilent probe interface ( AutoProbe and Probe Id) « Reply #16 on: November 20, 2018,



Hi,

I just completed a homebrew interface for AutoProbe I probes.

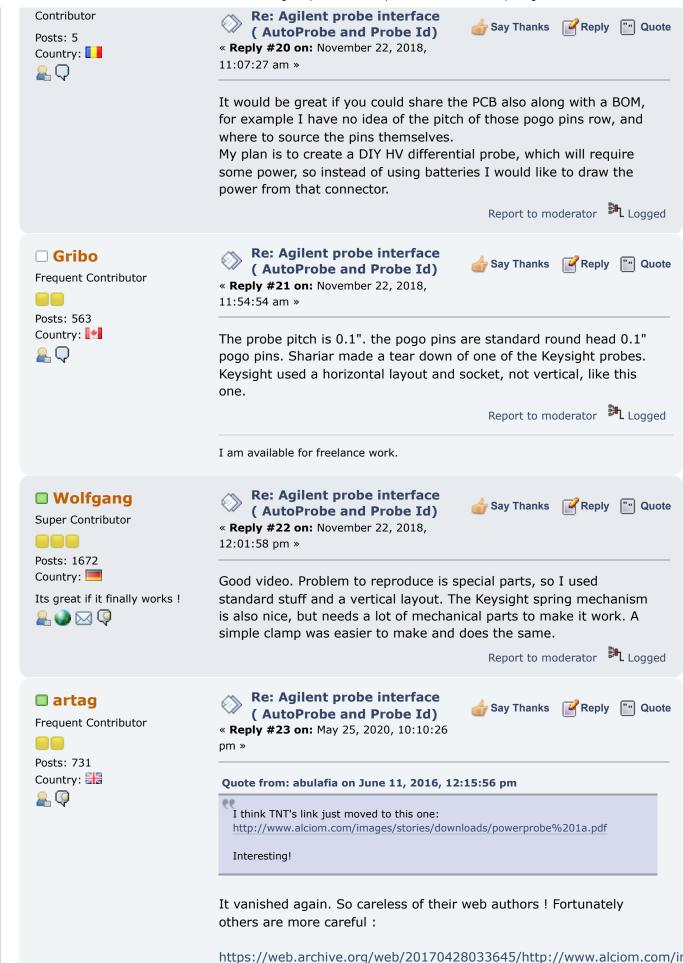
Details can be seen here:

https://electronicprojectsforfun.wordpress.com/using-the-keysightautoprobe-interface-in-your-own-projects/

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Posts: 4618





I simply love the little red handle on the BNC!!







Contributor

Posts: 46 Country:



# Re: Agilent probe interface ( AutoProbe and Probe Id)

« Reply #27 on: March 13, 2021,

08:05:34 pm »



I've done quite a bit of work reverse engineering the firmware on my MSO6034A scope, so I might be able to fill in some blanks.

It definitely does check the model number against a list in the firmware (see attached image).

For older probes, it seems to have an ID number instead of the model string.

I went through the code that does the probe calibration and it seems to get the default offset & gain values from floats at 0x53 and 0x57 in the EEPROM for the newer named probes. Older probes may have them at 0x40 & 0x44 instead. I haven't tested changing them, but I think you're better setup to try it out @



probe\_models.png (181.87 kB, 828x1316 - viewed 128 times.)

« Last Edit: March 13, 2021, 08:08:40 pm by Miek »

Report to moderator

Reply

╆ Say Thanks



"" Quote

# Wolfgang

Super Contributor



Posts: 1672 Country:

Its great if it finally works!







Re: Agilent probe interface ( AutoProbe and Probe Id)

« Reply #28 on: March 13, 2021, 08:10:56 pm »

... seems you need to install the pyvisa library.

Then it should work.

Should you miss other libraries, have a glance at the beginning of my code where the libs are included.

I use PIP. It resolves dependencies automatically.

Much success!

Regards

Wolfgang DL1DWG

« Last Edit: March 13, 2021, 08:31:06 pm by Wolfgang » Report to moderator



# Wolfgang

Super Contributor



Posts: 1672 Country:

Its great if it finally works!









# Re: Agilent probe interface ( AutoProbe and Probe Id)

« Reply #29 on: March 13, 2021,

08:30:04 pm »







#### Quote from: Miek on March 13, 2021, 08:05:34 pm

I've done quite a bit of work reverse engineering the firmware on my MSO6034A scope, so I might be able to fill in some blanks.

It definitely does check the model number against a list in the firmware (see attached image).

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### Hi Miek,

agrees with my observation that a "database" (you just proved its dumb hardcompiled code) of probe types is kept in the scope.

I also agree that there ARE probes that write back calibration information. An example is my (very complex) N7026 high-sensivity current probe. When you insert this one, I sniffed that not just probe ID and serial number are retrieved, but also a lot of other information at several locations. An I2C scan also reveals several EEPROM locations, not just 0x51. When you calibrate, quite some info is written back to the probe EEPROM.

Older (and simpler) probes like the N2795A or N2796A dont read anything else than serial number and probe type. This was verified by sniffing the bus during a calibration operation.

The expected outcome of my modest probe attempts is to supply a calibratable and detectable interface to probes that Keysight does not supply. At the moment, I have three types:

1) wide voltage range 1:10 FET probes with minimal capacitance (10-200Mz). This works now with AutoProbe, I'll write a webpage in a few

weeks about this

- 2) 1.-1.5GHz AC Fet probes. Works, but for the moment without Autoprobe. Could also be run under N2795A.
- 3) current transformer probes to measure small AC currents in the frequency range from 2MHz to 200MHz (I needed those for my PhD work).

Candidate for current probe missing.

Something I would also like to have is a differential probe with wide input range. That should not be too difficult, but I lack a similar Keysight model to start from.

For type 3 I am currently searching for a close enough Keysight

probe that can be used to make the hack possible.

As said, Keysight does not want to disclose the interface (I guess to avoid competition for their probes), so some creativity will be needed.

Everybody having similar issues and/or other Keysight probes of interest (I just have N2795A and N7026A). is invited to join efforts by suppling EEPROM images.

Regards Wolfgang DL1DWG

« Last Edit: March 13, 2021, 11:22:01 pm by Wolfgang » Report to moderator

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"" Quote

# Wolfgang

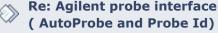
Super Contributor



Posts: 1672 Country:

Its great if it finally works!





« Reply #30 on: March 24, 2021,

11:46:59 pm »

Hi,

I just added the N2818A 200MHz 1:10 differential probe to my list. Still looking for a decent robust diffamp that can be made with uncritical components.

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🍲 Say Thanks

👍 Say Thanks 🛮 📝 Reply



#### □ KE5FX

Super Contributor



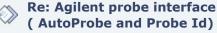


Posts: 1556 Country:









« Reply #31 on: March 25, 2021,

01:40:59 am »

Quote from: Wolfgang on March 24, 2021, 11:46:59 pm

Ήi,

I just added the N2818A 200MHz 1:10 differential probe to my list. Still looking for a decent robust diffamp that can be made with uncritical components.

Depending on what you mean by 'wide input range,' the LMH5401based probe that nctnico sells might be of interest. It works very well with the 6000 series.

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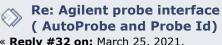


The following users thanked this post: Wolfgang

## Cerebus

Super Contributor





« Reply #32 on: March 25, 2021,

03:45:01 am »

Quote from: Wolfgang on March 13, 2021, 08:30:04 pm



Country:



As said, Keysight does not want to disclose the interface (I guess to avoid competition for their probes), so some creativity will be needed. Everybody having similar issues and/or other Keysight probes of interest (I just have N2795A and N7026A). is invited to join efforts by suppling EEPROM images.

Interesting choice of verb, 'disclose' as it's exactly what a patent does. Like this one: US Patent US5939875A - Universal probe interface - Assignee: Agilent, expired

The patent unfortunately doesn't go into the EEPROM format, but the 'example' table in it of resistor encoded probes is in fact 'actual' rather than 'exemplary' as far as I've been able to determine by comparing it with a few real examples. It's not the "golden goose" of all the possible EEPROM encodings, but it's better than a kick in the teeth.

« Last Edit: March 25, 2021, 03:48:47 am by Cerebus » Report to moderator

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Say Thanks



Anybody got a syringe I can use to squeeze the magic smoke back into this?

# Wolfgang

Super Contributor



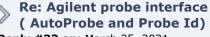
Posts: 1672 Country:

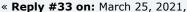
Its great if it finally works!











11:20:31 am »

Quote from: Cerebus on March 25, 2021, 03:45:01 am

Quote from: Wolfgang on March 13, 2021, 08:30:04 pm

As said, Keysight does not want to disclose the interface (I guess to avoid competition for their probes), so some creativity will be needed. Everybody having similar issues and/or other Keysight probes of interest (I just have N2795A and N7026A). is invited to join efforts by suppling EEPROM images.

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Hi,

by "disclose" I meant that they do not allow you to define your own probe. Now we now why: They hardcoded the probe IDs into their software, and if they find a smart probe (RId = 46.6K) and its not in their code they reject it. Somebody on EEVBLOG found the code by reverse-engineering a scope and extracted the probe types they support. There is another expired patent explaining the EEPROM content.

Working with the resistor Id is fine (I tried all values published and verified a table of working values and probe types), but leaves you without advanced support. For what I need a few FET probes with modest frequency ranges, but extra low capacitances are OK by now, and the calibration feature of EEPROM enabled probes is practical so I use it.

Another probe of interest would be a very small current transformer probe (like Tek), but I am still looking for a Keysight equivalent.

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