Multi VirAnalyzer

MDSO Model User Guide



InstruStart Electronic Technology

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1.Introduction

MDSO dual-channel digital oscilloscope, with "low-cost, high-performance" as the design goals. well-designed bandwidth of 20M, 48M sampling rate, 2 channels, alternating support X, Y and XY alternating pattern of two-channel virtual oscilloscope, spectrum analyzer and data recorder.

Powerful analysis function :

Support any multi-screen display, Easy to Variety of analysis;

Support the input waveform interpolation;

Support the input waveform, "add", "subtraction" and "multiplication" synthesis;

Support the input waveform plus *Rectangle, bartlett, triangular, cosine, hanning, bartlett_hanning, hamming, blackman, blackman_Harris, tukey, Nuttall, FlatTop, Bohman, Parzen, Lanczos, kaiser, gauss, dolph_chebyshev* 18 kind of window;

Support the input waveform filtering and design filter;

Support the input waveform, "Lissajous", "Amplitude", "phase", "log Amplitude", "self-power spectrum", "log self-power spectrum", "cross-power spectrum", "log cross-power spectrum", "auto-correlation" and "cross-correlation "analysis;

Support under logarithmic coordinate system, the input waveform, "Amplitude", "phase", "log Amplitude", "self-power spectrum", "log self-power spectrum", "cross-power spectrum", "log cross-power spectrum", "auto-correlation" and "cross-correlation "analysis.

Powerful data recorder function:

Support continuous data collection and storage, and can move, zoom, view global data, and compare multiple data collection;

High-speed USB2.0 for fast transfer, unlimited long the collected data, records into files for easy viewing and analysis of collected data;

24M of continuous recording up to meet the capture function of the general agreement, such as SPI, IIC, UART, etc.

2.Feature Description

Oscilloscope / spectrum analyzer:

```
Bandwidth 20M
Sample 48M
Channel 2
Input voltage range [-50V,+50V](With probe X10)
Memory depth 1M*2
AD Bit 8
Software trigger rising, falling, rising / falling, differential, rising / falling+differential
Analysis Waveform Synthesis: Add, subtract, multiply;
Filter processing: IIR filter support "Butterworth", "Chebyshev I",
```

"Chebyshev II", "Elliptic" type of filter design; FIR filter supports arbitrary range of frequency sampling method , and Rectangle, bartlett, triangular, cosine, hanning, bartlett_hanning, hamming, blackman, blackman_Harris, tukey, Nuttall, FlatTop, Bohman, Parzen, Lanczos, kaiser, gaussand dolph_chebyshev, window method design.

Waveform analysis: Lissajous, "Amplitude", "phase", "log Amplitude", "self-power spectrum", "log self-power spectrum", "cross-power spectrum", "log cross-power spectrum", "auto-correlation" and "cross-correlation ".

Capture frame Continuous function of captuer the frame

Note: The oscilloscope factory calibration, if you are not satisfied with the measurements, canmanual calibration, the specific reference oscilloscope instructions.

data recorder:

Sample 0.25M~24M Channel 2 Input voltage range [-50V,+50V](With probe X10) AD Bit 8 Data View The stand data can be continuous and

Data View The stored data can be continuous, and support global, zoom and move the viewing.

Note: The specific speed recorder with computer processing speed, and if use high sampling rate, the situation may break.

3.Software Installation

1.1 Installation package

installVersion.exe package. The package will install the software and drivers.

1.2 Hardware connection

The USB and computer connections, pop-up shown the interface, select "Install the software automatically";



If the installation is successful, the following pop-up interface.



Note: If driver installation fails, open the installation directory, for example: "C:\Program Files\InstruStart Electronic\Multi VirAnalyzer\Driver\MDSO", Double-click to run dpinst.exe manually install the driver.

4.Basic operation

5



Software support Mouse Drag, Mouse Measure, Area Select, Sample Points, Horizontal Zoom, Horizontal Move, Vertical Figure 4.1 mouse opetation Zoom, Vertical Move and Area Zoom operation, easy and convenient to view information and analysis.

4.1 Mouse Drag

Figure 4.1, The first icon "mouse drag", click on the icon to start a mouse drag function, as long as the drawing area, press the left mouse button and move the mouse, while drawing the curve can be moved.

4.2 Mouse Measure

Figure 4.1, the second icon "mouse tracking", click on the icon to start tracking the mouse, as long as you want to track the curve, press the left mouse button, the system will correspond to the points of horizontal and vertical coordinates, displayed on the lower left corner.

Figure 4.1,the third icon "mouse X-axis measurement", click on the icon to start the mouse X-axis measurement. Click in the waveform interface points to measure the level of the middle, the system will be measured, the curve corresponding to the mouse click position and display the corresponding left and right level of difference (Figure 4.2).



Figure 4.2 mouse X-axis measurement

Figure 4.1, The fourth icon "mouse Y-axis measurement", click on the icon to start the mouseY-axis measurements. Click in the waveform to measure the interface of the two peaks of

the vertical center, the system will be measured, corresponding to the mouse click position the top and bottom curve, and shows the corresponding vertical difference (Figure 4.3).



Figure 4.3 mouse X-axis measurement

Figure 4.1,The fifth icon "mouse measurement", click on the icon to start the mouse measurement. Click in the waveform to be measured interface position curve, and then move the mouse. System will measure the two-point difference between thehorizontal and vertical (Figure 4.4).



Figure 4.4 mouse measurement

4.3 Samples Points

Figure 4.1, the seventh icon "sampling points", click on the icon to start sampling point display. Activate the feature, when the amplification is large enough, you can increase the sampling point display.

4.4 Horizontal Zoom

When moving the mouse into the drawing area, scroll the mouse wheel, the horizontal axis, they are just like a real instrument, to 1us, 2us, 5us, 10us, 20us, 50us, 100us, 200us, 500us, 1ms, 2ms, 5ms, 10ms, 20ms, 50ms, 100ms, 200ms, 500ms, 1s, 2s, 5s, 10s to change the step value, while the curve will be scaling.

4.5 Horizontal Move

When the mouse is a small hand (drag state), press the left mouse button, then move the mouse, the curve will move with it.

4.6 Horizontal Fine Tuning

Sometimes the need is not like 4.4 and 4.5, as according to the coordinates to move the curve, this time with shortcut keys " \leftarrow " and " \rightarrow " to move left and right curves.

4.7 Vertical Zoom

When the mouse moves to the left or right Y-axis. Will display a translucent upper and lower arrows, while the mouse into a small hand shape. At this point, scroll wheel, left and right Y-axis corresponds to the curve (left Y-axis corresponding to the CH1, the right Y-axis corresponds to CH2), the vertical scale.

4.8 Vertical Move

When the mouse moves to the left or right Y-axis. Will display a translucent upper and lower arrows, while the mouse into a small hand shape. At this point, left mouse button, move the mouse, the curve will move up and down with the mouse. You can use the shortcut key " \downarrow " and " \uparrow " to achieve the left Y-axis move up and down the curve, and the use of Shift + " \downarrow " and Shift + " \uparrow " to achieve the right Y-axis move up and down the curve.

4.9Aera Zoom

Figure 3.1, the sixth icon "area select" start area, select the function, press the left mouse button and drag, you can choose what you want to enlarge the area, then choose the area will change color. After selection, right-click menu or toolbar area enlarge, they can choose the part magnified.

5.Oscilloscope / Spectrum analyzer

USB connected to the computer, the software will automatically detect and establish a connection with hardware. The right side of the digital storage oscilloscopes workspace "property set" of the top will be a MDSO2.0 (N) of the drop-down option, N will be different with different computers, the same used to distinguish between multiple devices. Select this option to pop-up interface in Figure 5.1.

5.1 Basic control

5.1.1 Channel Control

"left channel" and "right channel" is used to start and shut down the corresponding oscilloscope channel.

5.1.2 Auto and Pause

"Auto" to turn on automatic detection of the oscilloscope; "pause" the data collected can be suspended.

5.1.3 Capture frame

" Capture " button, click it to start capturing the frame; Drop-down box to select consecutive frames capture frame, which can be from 1 to100.

After capture, you can "data record" tab inside, find the time to date txt text file named, for example, 10-5 +14-13-2 +1. txt that this is at 14:00 on October 5 13 minutes, 2 seconds grab the first frame of data. Just double-click or right-click "Import Analysis" will be able to load the data analysis.

5.1.4 Trigger conditions

The conditions used to detect specific signal acquisition.

5.1.5 Fixed sample

For some specific requirements, you can use a fixed

sampling rate feature, select the sampling rate, click on the "fixed sampling rate" check box, it

Properties Set	4 🗠
MDS03.0(0)	+
Auto Pause	Capture 1 💌
Property	Value
- Channel Cont	rol
СН1	
СН2	
E Trigger Cond	ition
Trigger	Soft Trigger
Trigger Mode	Auto
Trigger So	CH1
Trigger Co	Rising edge
Trigger Level	0
Trigger De	0
🖃 Probe	
Probe Mult	X1
🛨 Manual Ctrl	
🛨 Interpolatio	n
+ Smooth	
🗄 calibrator	
Device Prope	rty
E Window Top D	isplay
Vmax	
Vmin V	
Vpp	
Vrms	
Duty Cycle	
Y Y	
Thase	
Sample	
Properti Wave Pr	Filter Data Re

Figure 5.1 property set

starts a fixed sampling rate.

5.1.6 Probe

When you change the oscilloscope probe above $\times 1$, $\times 10$, the interface needs to select the appropriate probe multiples, so that we can correct the reality of the waveform peak.

5.1.7 Interpolation

To support automatic and manual interpolation, interpolation, after selection will be based on a given frequency interpolation, the frequency of the waveform when the acquisition is greater than the frequency interpolation, the system will start the interpolation function.

5.1.8 Calibration

As the computer USB power supply voltage is different, so the factory calibration of the offset may have to recalibrate it. The measured waveform of the bias and the biasinput signal source, enter "offset calibration (mV)" there can be.

Factory when there may be slight amplification bias can be adjusted by the amplitude calibration.

5.2 Waveform analysis 5.2.1 Views Management

Figure 5.2, click the "View" button, a view of the build menu will pop up. Select the appropriate menu item, you can create a new view, for the analysis of the waveform display.

The "Waveform View" is mainly used for the input waveform, the waveform synthesis, and their filtered waveform

display; "Lissajous View" is mainly used for display two channels of frequency ratio generated Lissajous graphics; "correlation / spectrum view "mainly used for analysis, and filtering directly after the input waveform of the Amplitude, phase, logarithmic Amplitude, self-power spectrum, self-power spectrum of the number, self-related and cross-correlation.

"Waveform View", "Lissajous View" and "correlation/ spectrum view" view analysis of property, select the appropriate view, the corresponding "wave processing" properties window will display the corresponding view of the analysis of properties.

5.2.2 Wave view

Select any of the "wave view", the "waveform process" attribute which will display the contents of Figure 5.3.

5.2.2.1 Time-domain analysis

"Data Source" to select the displayed waveform view, can be "Wave", "wave add", "Wave Sub(CH1-CH2)", "Wave Sub(CH2-CH1)" and "Wave Mult".

5.2.2.2 Filtering

"Filter Control" is used to enable / disable the filtering function.

"Filter selection" is used to select the filter to using filtering fo CH1, CH2 and Mix wave, which is designed by QFilter software.

5.2.3 correlation/ spectrum view

Select any of the "correlation/ spectrum view", the "waveform process" attribute will display the contents of Figure 5.4.

5.2.3.1 Hor-Axis Log coordinate system



Figure 5.2 views mange



" Hor-Axis Log coordinate system" is used to control the X-axis is logarithmic coordinate system to display.

5.2.3.2 Time-domain analysis

"Data Source" to select the displayed waveform view, can be "Wave", "wave add", "Wave Sub(CH1-CH2)", "Wave Sub(CH2-CH1)" and "Wave Mult".

5.2.3.3 correlation/ spectrum analysis

"Analysis Type" is used to select the features to analyze, can be "Amplitude", "phase", "log Amplitude", "self-power spectrum", "log self-power spectrum", "cross-power spectrum", "log cross-power spectrum", "auto-correlation" and "cross-correlation ".

"window type" is used to select the signal window, can be "rectangular window", "triangular window", "Hanning window", "Hamming window", "Blackman window" and so on.

"Accuracy" is used to set the analysis accuracy.

5.2.3.4 Filtering

"Filter Control" is used to enable / disable the filtering function.

"Filter selection" is used to select the filter to using filtering fo CH1, CH2 and Mix wave, which is designed by QFilter software.

5.2.4 Alternating X and X-Y (Lissajous)

Select any of the "Lissajous view", the "wave process" attribute which will display the contents of Figure 5.5.

5.2.4.1 Lissajous

"Data length", used to set the length of the data to draw Lissajous.

Check box "Lissajous wave" is used to set whether to draw Lissajous graphics;

Check box "wave" is used to set whether to draw X alternating wave.

5.3 File operations

The saved file can be find in the "data record" tab, as shown in Figure 5.6.

5.3.1 Capture frame file

capture frames in the file access, can be found here. Double-click the file as long as you can reload, view waveforms and analysis.

5.3.2 Waveform storage

Oscilloscope to capture waveforms, with the area selection tool, select the save area, then right click mouse, "to save the selected area", you can save for the waveform.



Figure 5.4 correlation/ spectrum view



Figure 5.5 Lissajous view



Figure 5.6 data record

Mave				_	c
		Save Select Area			
	শ্ৰু	Drag			
		Measure	×		
		Area Selection			
	×	Sample Points			
		Zoom	⊬		
		Move	►		

Figure 5.8 area save

5.3.3 Filter Files

Start "digital storage oscilloscope," after the right side of the workspace, select the bottom of the "filter" filter will open the corresponding document management properties. Click on any files, it will pop up a properties box below, shows the properties of the corresponding filter.

Filter 🗘 X						
<						
Pr	operty	Value				
	Filter	^				
	Filter Name	iir_lp_btw				
	Response Type	low				
	Design Method	Butterworth				
	Sample	1000				
	Fpass	200				
	Fstop	400 💌				

Figure 5.7 filter files

6.Recorder

Description: The recorder supports two acquisition mode "memory collection" and "hard collection."

Memory mode: First allocate specified amount of memory, such as the 100M, and then pass the bottom of the memory drive to complete the acquisition 100M, will collect the data stored as files.

Hard mode: the bottom-driven continuous data collection, the software will receive data from one side to disk, while display.

Comparison of two ways: memory mode requires more memory, but because there is no save so of waiting, so to better ensure data integrity and higher sampling rate;hard mode without memory constraints, you can record unlimited data, However, because there are hard to wait, so when the sampling rate, may break.

After the success of USB devices, data recoder, equipment selection drop-downcombo box will appear MDSO3.0 (N) option, choose a good future, the interface in Figure 6.1.

6.1 Basic control

6.1.1 Start Record

Click the button "Start Record", started the recorder.

6.1.2 Channel Control

Choose which the channel you want to record.

6.1.3 Sample mode

Properties Set		4	Ľ
MDS03.0(0)			•
Start Record			
Property	Value		
🖃 Channel Cont	rol		-
CH1			
📃 СН2			
🖃 Memory Sampl	e Mode		
Memory S			
Sample Length	50M		
🖃 Sample Range	Set(mV)		
CH1 Input	-5000		-
CH1 Input	5000		
CH2 Input	-5000		
CH2 Input	5000		
🖻 Sample			
Sample(Hz)	250000		
🖃 Probe			
Probe Mult	X1		_
+ calibrator			
🛨 Device Prope	rty		-
calibrator	I		
Properties Set Dat	ta Record		

Figure 6.1 properties

If you use the memory mode, select "Memory Mode" and set the length of the data to be collected.

6.1.4 Sample

Select the speed of data collection.

6.1.5 Sample Range

In the "sample range," which, filled to the maximum and minimum data collection.

6.2 Record File

Click the lower right corner "data record", the interface appears in Figure 6.2. Can display the recorded file. Double click the corresponding file, you can load, view the collected data.

6.3 Wave Contrast

When multiple files are open, click the toolbar icon "wave contrast" (Figure 6.3). Started the waveform comparison function.

6.4 Auto Layer

When multiple files are open, click the toolbar icon "auto layer" (Figure 6.4). When you compare multiple data, the layer will automatically switch layer according to the mouse position, and display the corresponding coordinates.





Figure 6.4 Auto Layer

7.Voltmeter

Select "Digital storage oscilloscope / spectrum analyzer" interface, then the menu bar"Meter"

-> "voltmeter". Start the interface shown in Figure 7.1.

7.1 DC and AC switch

Click voltmeter "DC" position, you can switch using DC or AC voltmeter.

Note: Open the voltmeter, need to start the oscilloscope, then could display the voltmeter.



Figure7.1 voltmeter

8.Frequency counter

Select "Digital storage oscilloscope / spectrum analyzer interface", and then the menu bar "Meter" -> "frequency counter". Start the interface shown in Figure 8.1.

Note: Open the Frequency counter, need to start the oscilloscope, then could display the Frequency.

Frequency Counter	μ×
CH1	
CH2	

Figure 8.1 frequency counter

9.Filter Design(QFilter)



Figure 6.2 data record

In the system tray menu, select "Filter Design (QFilter)", will start the filter designsoftware, started the interface shown in Figure 9.1.



Figure 9.1 QFilter interface

9.1 FIR filter design - window method

Click the toolbar "FIR" button in the pop-up menu, select "Window method", will pop up a dialog box in the dialog box, fill in the desired design of the filter types and their parameters. When choosing and click "design" will appear corresponding to the filter "amplitude(dB)", "amplitude", "phase", "log Amplitude", "step response", "zero-pole" and "group delay" seven images. Figure 9.2 for the FIR hanning window length of 74 design results map.



Figure 9.2 FIR hanning window length 74

9.2 FIR filter design - frequency sampling method

Click the toolbar "FIR" button, in the pop-up menu select "frequency sampling", will pop up a dialog box, shown in Figure 9.3.

Respectively, according to need to fill the order, the normalized frequency and the corresponding point of the range, plus choosing the type of window, and then click Design. Design was completed and results will appear curve. Design is complete, click OK, there will be corresponding to the filter "amplitude(dB)", "amplitude", "phase", "log Amplitude", "step response", "zero-pole" and "group delay" seven images. Figure 9.4 is the design of FIR frequency sampling results of Fig.



Figure 9.3 frequency sample design interface



Figure 9.4 FIR frequency sample

9.3 IIR filter design

Click on the toolbar "IIR" button will pop up a dialog box in the dialog box, fill in the desired design of the filter types and their parameters. And FIR as fill parameters each time, and move the mouse, the software will be completed to determine the parameters are correct, if there is an error, the bottom of the dialog box will display, where the parameter is incorrect; when all parameters are right after the "order of the budget" will be given in the design of indicators to meet the kind of order of the filter.

Of course, you can also to choose the filter type, can be "Butterworth", "Chebyshev I", "Chebyshev II" and "ellipse" and its order number. When choosing and click "design"will appear corresponding to the filter "amplitude(dB)", "amplitude", "phase", "log Amplitude", "step response", "zero-pole" and "group delay" seven images. Figure 9.5 is 7 order IIR elliptical design result.

9.4 data and bmp save

When designing a good filter, you can save the data and images. Click on the toolbar or menu item "Save" dialog box will pop up to save, in the "Save as type" drop-down combo box, select the corresponding txt, fdd would be able to filter H (z) coefficients stored, select the bmp they can save the images (Figure 9.6).

For txt format, in the dialog box below, "the output coefficient formatting", you can specify to save H (z) or pole-zero; can specify the output of H (z) pole-zero coefficients and in what kind of format, you can also choose whether the parameters and then multiplied by a factor of the output. For example: Select% 0.0f, and multiplied by the factor given is 4096, then the output will be multiplied by the coefficient will be designed after the integer part of 4096, there is no fractional part.

For fdd format, the filter can be designed for each parameter are preserved for future to open or for a given waveform filtering.

For the bmp format, you can "bmp save" and select "Save all images" check box, so one will be able to save seven images.



Figure 9.5 IIR 7 order elliptical

Select					? 🗙
保存在 (L):	🗀 Filter		🖌 🕜 🌶	≓	
1000 我最近的文档	🗐 fir_lp_kaiser	0. txt			
() 桌面					
後 的文档					
我的电脑					
网上邻居	文件名 (M):	iir_lp_ty_0		▶ 保祖	芋(S)
	保存类型(工):	txt Files (*.txt)		▼ 4	以消
Format output coe	fficient			Bmp	
• Hz Form	Format:%	0 . 6	f 💌	Save All Bmp	
C Zero-pole for	m Mult Coef	1			

Figure 9.6 save dialog