8860-50
8861-50
8860-51
8861-51

MEMORY HiCORDER

HIOKI

4

Analysis and Communication

Supplement

This supplement describes the procedures for analyzing data using numerical calculations, waveform calculations and FFT functions, and how to communicate with the instrument using a computer.

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Contents

Introduction

In this manual, “the instrument” means the Model 8860-50, the 8861-50, the 8860-51 or the 8861-51 Memory HiCorder.

* Unless otherwise noted in this manual, information provided for the 8860-50 also applies to the 8860-51, and information provided for the 8861-50 also applies to the 8861-51.
* The 8860-51 and 8861-51 do not have a PC CARD slot.

The following documents are provided with this instrument. Refer to them as appropriate for your application.

Document	Description
1 **Quick Start Manual**	**Read this first.** It describes preparations for use, basic operating procedures and usage methods.
2 **Input Module Guide**	**To connect input modules and measurement cables, and when making input channel settings;** this Guide describes the optional input modules, related cable connection procedures, and their settings and specifications.
3 **Instruction Manual**	**To obtain setting details;** this Manual describes details of the functions and operations of the instrument, and its specifications.
4 **Analysis and Communication Supplement** (This document)	**To analyze measurement data using the calculation functions, and to communicate with the instrument;** this supplement describes the procedures for analyzing data using numerical calculations, waveform calculations and FFT functions, and how to communicate with the instrument using a computer.

Before Use

Be sure to read the safety precautions in the *Quick Start Manual.*
Also read the precautions regarding input modules and connection cables in the chapter about connections in the *Input Module Guide*.

Symbols and Indicators in This Manual

The following symbols in this manual indicate the relative importance of cautions and warnings.

⚠CAUTION	Indicates that incorrect operation presents a possibility of injury to the user or damage to the instrument.
NOTE	Indicates advisory items related to performance or correct operation of the instrument.

Other Indicators

(p.)	Indicates the location of reference information.
*	Indicates that descriptive information is provided below.
A→B	Indicates an operation sequence.
[ ]	Screen labels such as menu items, page titles, setting items, dialog titles and buttons are indicated by square brackets [ ].
CURSOR (Bold characters)	Bold characters within the text indicate operating key labels.

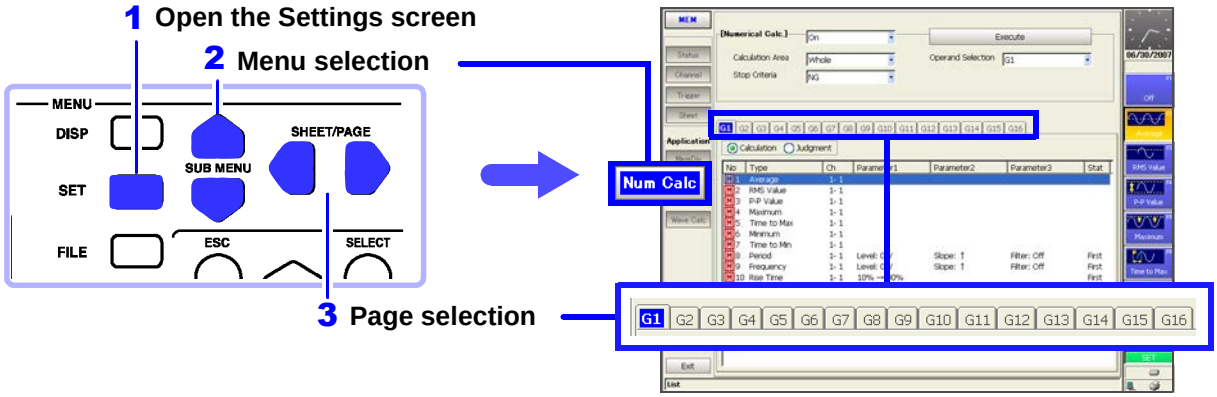
Accuracy

We define measurement tolerances in terms of f.s. (full scale) values, with the following meanings:
f.s. : maximum display value or scale length

In this instrument, the maximum displayable value is the range (V/div) times the number of divisions (20) on the vertical axis.
Example: For the 1 V/div range, f.s. = 20 V

Numerical Calculation Functions Chapter 1

Numerical calculations can only be used with the Memory function.
Results calculated from the acquired waveform are displayed as numerical values on the Waveform screen.
Judgments can also be made based on calculation results.
Numerical calculation settings are made on the Numerical Calculations Setting screen (Num Calc).



Numerical Calculations

- Average value
- RMS value
- Peak-to-Peak (p-p) value
- Maximum value
- Time to maximum value
- Minimum value
- Time to minimum value
- Period
- Frequency
- Rise time
- Fall time
- Standard Deviation
- Area value
- X-Y Area value
- Time to specified level
- Pulse width
- Duty (%)
- Pulse count
- Numerical results of four standard arithmetic operators

(Total 19 types)

- Specified calculation between A/B cursors

Numerical calculations are available in the range specified by A/B cursors

Details of calculation expressions: "1.6 Numerical Value Calculation Expressions" (p. 19)

Judgments based on Numerical Calculation (p. 11)

Results of numerical calculations can be compared with a specified range for GO/NG judgments.

Saving and Printing Numerical Calculation Results

- Automatic saving of numerical calculation results
- Manual saving of existing numerical calculation results

See "1.4 Saving Numerical Calculation Results" (p. 14) in this manual, "Chapter 11 Saving/Loading Data & Managing Files" in the *Instruction Manual*

- Automatic printing
- Manual printing

See "Chapter 12 Printing" in the *Instruction Manual*

Of the nineteen types of numerical calculation available, sixteen types can be applied at the same time.
Up to sixteen groups composed of multiple calculation types (operations) can be defined, with up to sixteen types of calculation per group. By setting up such groups of multiple calculations beforehand, they can be readily selected at calculation time.

See "1.6 Numerical Value Calculation Expressions" (p. 19)

When Scaling is enabled, numerical calculations are performed on scaled values.
Numerical calculation is also available when Memory Division is enabled.

1.1 Numerical Value Calculation Workflow

Before Setting

When specifying a waveform range for calculation: [A-B]

Before executing a calculation, specify the calculation range using the A/B cursors (Vertical or Trace cursors) on the Waveform screen. Set the calculation range on the Num Calc Settings screen to [A-B].

- Horizontal cursors cannot be used to specify the range.
- When one cursor is used, the calculation range is from the cursor to the end of the data.

See "8.7 Specifying a Waveform Range" in the *Instruction Manual*
"1.2 Settings for Numerical Value Calculation" (p. 6)

To change calculation settings and recalculate

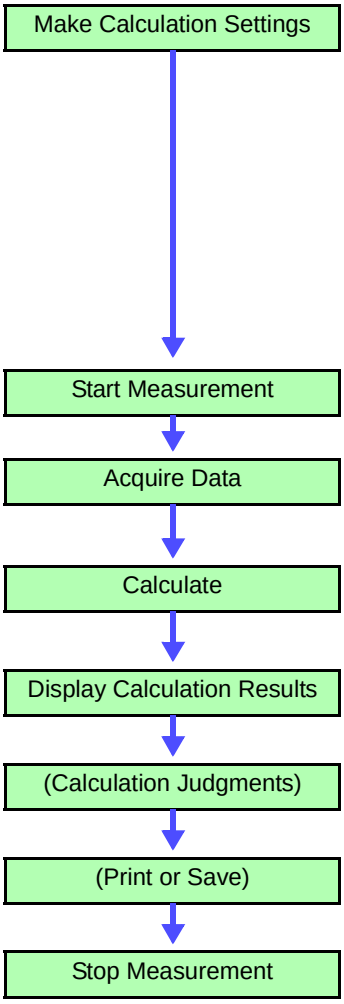
You can make changes to calculation settings and resume calculations from the Waveform screen.

See "To recalculate after changing calculation type settings" (p. 9)

The following two calculation methods are available:

- Calculate while measuring
  Requires making numerical calculation settings beforehand.
- Apply calculations to existing data
  Calculations can be applied to data after waveforms are acquired, or after data has been saved to storage media.

Calculating While Measuring



Make calculation settings on the Numerical Calculation Settings screen (p. 6).
When judging based on calculation results: (p. 11)
To automatically print or save calculation results: make printing and saving settings before measuring.

- Printing calculation results automatically
  ([Printer] page on the Print Settings screen: Calculation Results [On])

See "12.3 Making Auto Print Settings" in the *Instruction Manual*

- Saving calculation results automatically
  ([Auto Save] page on the Save Settings screen: Auto Save [On], Calculation Results [On])

See "1.4.1 Automatically Saving Numerical Calculation Results" (p. 14)

The instrument acquires data when the trigger criteria are met.
(If triggering is not enabled, the instrument acquires data when you press the **START** key.)

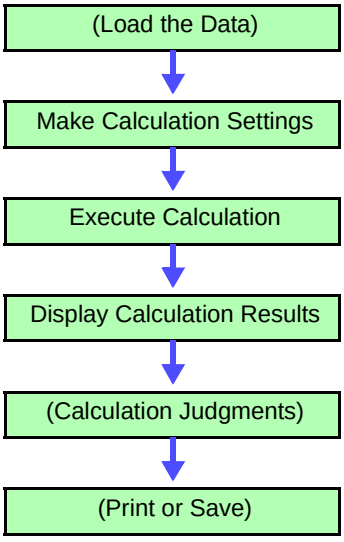
"Calculating" appears on the screen's status bar.
Calculations are performed sequentially from No. 1 to No. 16.
(To interrupt calculations, press the **STOP** key to abort)

Results are displayed on the Waveform screen (p. 9).

(only if judgments are enabled)

(if auto printing or auto saving are enabled)
Calculation results are automatically printed or saved.

Applying Calculations to Existing Data



(To load measurement data from storage media for calculation)
See "11.4 Loading Data" in the *Instruction Manual*

Make calculation settings on the Numerical Calculation Settings screen (p. 6).
When judging based on calculation results: (p. 11)

Press the [Execute] button to execute calculations.
(To interrupt calculations, press the **STOP** key)

Results are displayed on the Waveform screen (p. 9).

(only if judgments are enabled)

Print or save calculation results as occasion demands.

- Print: **PRINT** key
- Save: **SAVE** key

See "12.4 Making Manual Print (PRINT Key Output) Settings" in the *Instruction Manual*
"1.4.2 Optionally Selecting Numerical Calculation Results & Saving (SAVE Key)" (p. 15)

1.2 Settings for Numerical Value Calculation

Numerical Calculations

MEM

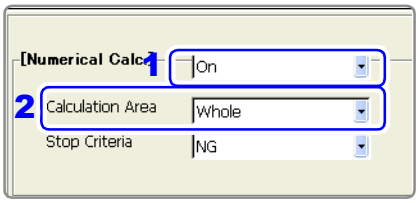
To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Num Calc with the **SUB MENU** keys →Num Calc Settings screen

Operating Key Procedure

1 Enable the Numerical Calculation function.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Numerical Calc.] item.

F2 Select [On].



2 Specify the numerical calculation range.

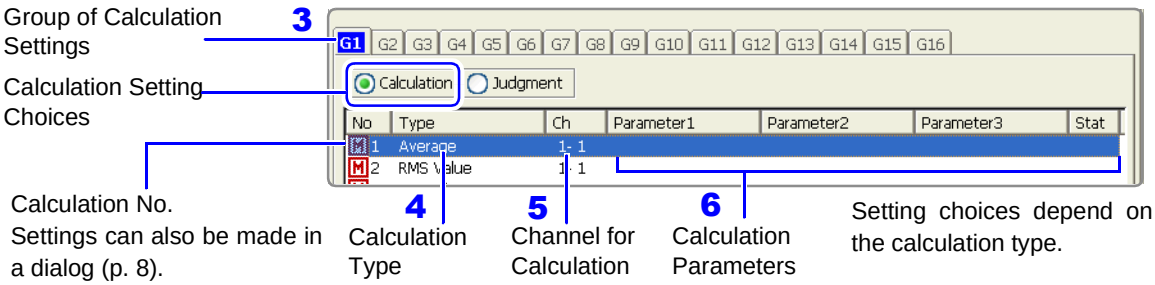
CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Calculation Area] item.

F1 to F8 Select either choice.

Whole	Applies calculations to the whole waveform. (default setting)
A-B	Applies calculations to the data between A/B cursors.

When selecting [A-B], specify the calculation range using the A/B cursors on the Waveform screen.
If no measurement data has been acquired by the instrument, first measure once so that the range can be specified for calculations to be applied to subsequent measurements.

3 Perform calculation settings.



SHEET/PAGE Select the group for which to set calculations. (G1 to G16)

CURSOR **F1** Move the cursor to your setting choice, and select [Calculation].

Also select [Judgment] if you require judgment of calculation results. (p. 11)

4 Select the Calculation type.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Type] column of the No. row of the calculation to set.

F1 to F8 (Switch Display: F8) Select the calculation type.

Off	No calculation. (default setting)
Average	Average value of waveform data
RMS Value	RMS value of waveform data
P-P Value	Peak-to-peak value of waveform data
Maximum	Maximum value of waveform data
Time to Max	Time from trigger to maximum value
Minimum	Minimum value of waveform data
Time to Min	Time from trigger to minimum value
Period	Period of signal waveform
Frequency	Frequency of signal waveform

Operating Key	Procedure	
F1 to F8 (Switch Display: F8)	**Rise Time**	Rise time of waveform data
	Fall Time	Fall time of waveform data
	Std Deviation	Standard deviation of waveform data
	Area	Area enclosed by zero position and signal waveform
	X-Y Area	Area of X-Y composite waveform
	Time to Level*	Time from trigger to specified level
	Pulse Width*	Pulse width of waveform data
	Duty*	Duty of waveform data
	Pulse Count*	Pulse count of waveform data
	4 Operations	Four arithmetic operations on numerical calculation results

5 **Select the channel for calculations.**

CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Ch] item.
F1 to F8	Select a channel for calculations. The waveform calculations (Zn) can be selected.

6 **Set parameters.**

(not required for some calculation types)

CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Parameter] item.
F1 to F8	Make appropriate parameter settings. About setting choices (p. 19)
	See "3.3.3 Entering Text and Numbers" in the *Instruction Manual*

7 **Select a calculation group.**

CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Operand Selection] item.
F1 to F8	Select a calculation group.

Execute the calculations.
(when judging calculations (p. 12))

Applying Calculations to Existing Data

CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Execute] button.
F1	Select [Execute].

When calculating automatically after measurement

START	Starts measurement.

To print or save calculation results while measuring

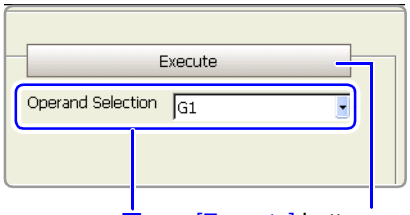
Before measuring, enable Auto Save (p. 14) or Auto Print. Enable [Calc Results] on the Save Settings or Print Settings screen.

See "11.3.4 Setting Auto Save", "12.3 Making Auto Print Settings" in the *Instruction Manual*

To print or save existing data

Press the PRINT or SAVE key (p. 15).
Manual Print Settings
Manual Save Settings

See "12.4 Making Manual Print (PRINT Key Output) Settings", "11.3.5 Setting Manual Save (SAVE Key Output)" in the *Instruction Manual*



7 [Execute] button

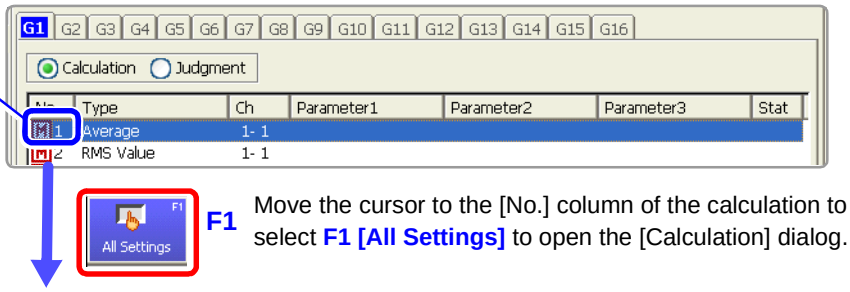
Execute calculation of the displayed group.

Changes made to calculation settings while measuring do not take effect until measurement has been stopped and re-started.

Making settings in the [Calculation] dialog

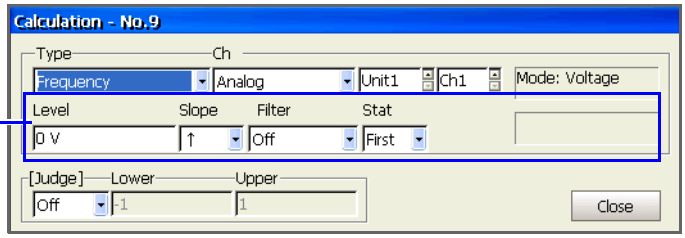
Calculation Marker
Markers are displayed next to the calculation No. of enabled calculations.

To copy settings between calculation Nos.:
Select F2 [Copy]. (p. 10)



F1 Move the cursor to the [No.] column of the calculation to set, and select **F1 [All Settings]** to open the [Calculation] dialog.

Parameter Settings
(Displayed as required for the selected calculation type)



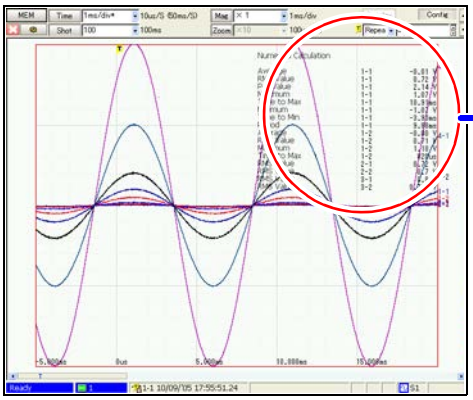
Move the cursor to each item, and make the setting.

See Parameter setting: "1.6 Numerical Value Calculation Expressions" (p. 19)

After making the appropriate settings, press the **ENTER** key or move the cursor to the **[Close]** button and press the **F1 [Close]** key to accept your settings.

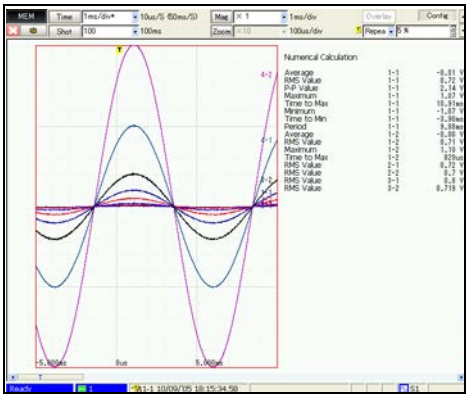
Numerical Calculation Results

Numerical calculation results are displayed on the Waveform screen.



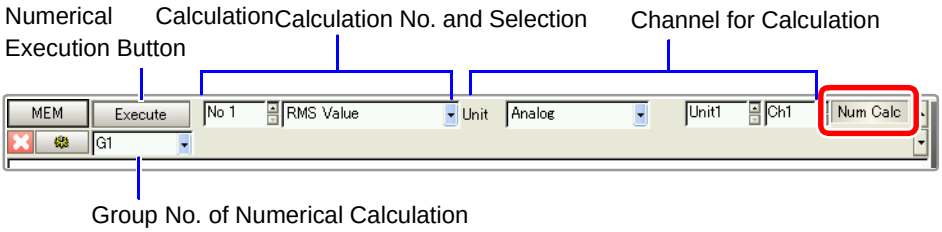
If the display is hard to view because of overlapping numerical values and waveforms

Press the **DISP** key.
Numerical values and waveforms are displayed separately.



To recalculate after changing calculation type settings

Select your choices for the calculation setting items on the Waveform screen, and execute calculation.
Press the **SUB MENU** keys to switch to the [Num Calc] settings.



Select a Group No. for calculation or change your choices, and select the **[Execute]** button.
All calculations specified for the selected Group No. are performed.

To save or print calculation results after measuring

When Selection Save (default setting) is enabled, press the **SAVE** key and select [Calc Results] for the Save Type.
When Selection Print (default setting) is enabled, press the **PRINT** key and select **F6 [Calc Results]**.

Copying Settings Between Calculation Nos. MEM

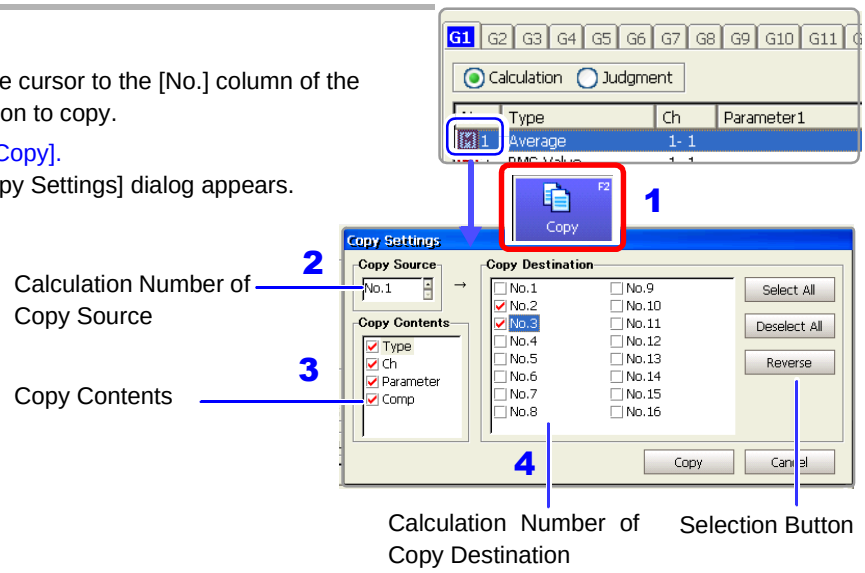
To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Num Calc with the **SUB MENU** keys →Num Calc Settings screen

Operating Key Procedure

1 Open the dialog.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [No.] column of the calculation to copy.

F2 Select [Copy].
The [Copy Settings] dialog appears.



2 Select the copy source.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Copy Source] item.

F1 to F8 Select the Calculation Number of the copy source.

3 Select the contents to copy.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Copy Contents] item.

F1 to F8 Select the contents to copy.

4 Select the copy destination.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Copy Destination] item.

F1 to F8 Select the Calculation Number of the copy destination.

5 Execute copy.

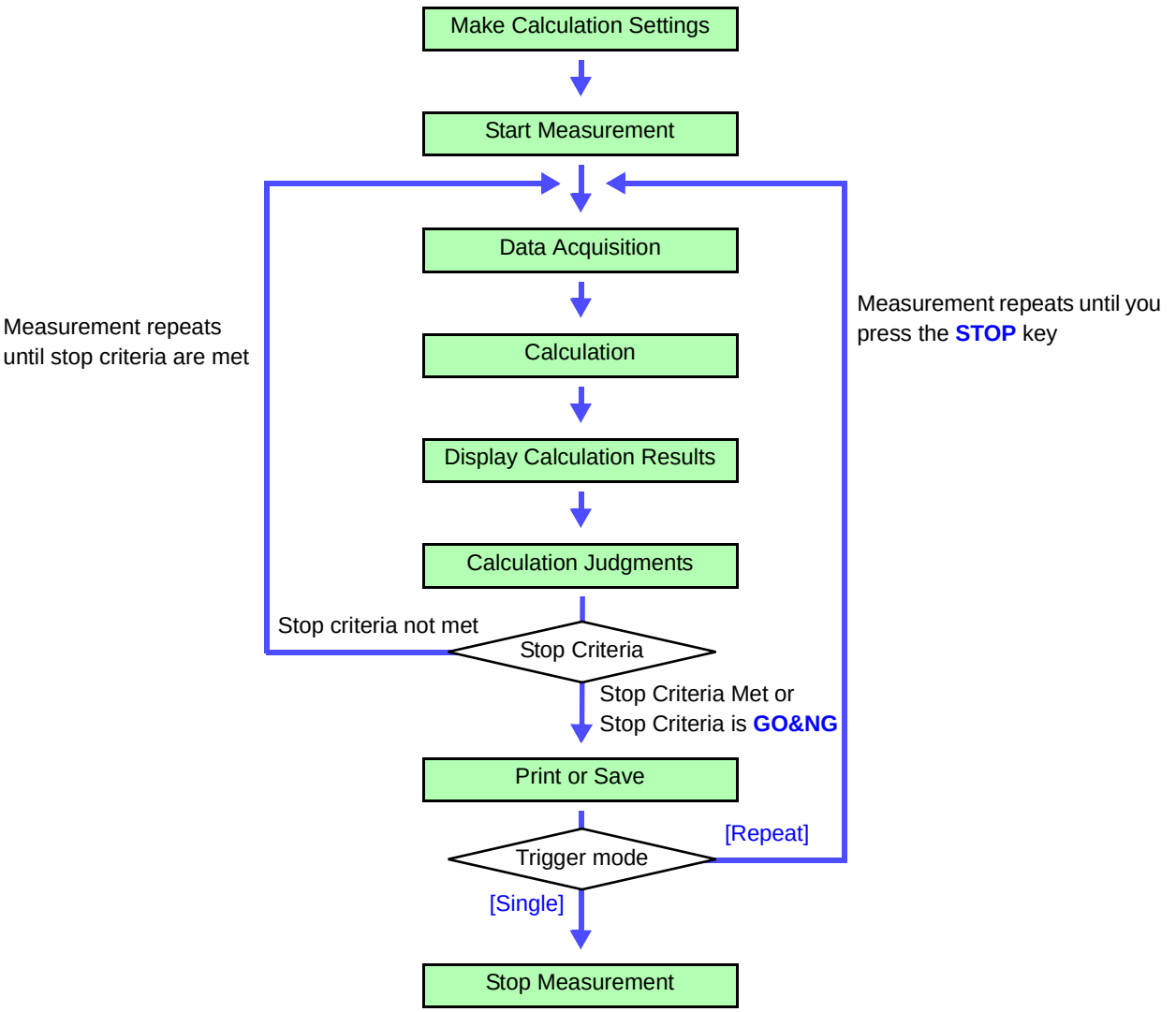
F7 Select [Copy].
The selected contents are copied.

Selections can be made using the buttons in the dialog.
Move the cursor to a button, and press the F1 key.

- Select All
  Selects all copy destinations.
- Deselect All
  Deselects all copy destinations.
- Reverse
  Reverses selected and deselected settings.
- Copy
  Executes the copy process.
- Cancel
  Cancels the copy process.

1.3 Judging Calculation Results

Set the judgment criteria (upper and lower threshold values) by which to judge numerical calculation results. Judgment criteria can be set for every numerical calculation.
Waveform acquisition processing depends on the trigger mode setting (Single or Repeat) and the criteria specified to stop measuring upon judgment (GO, NG or GO & NG).



NOTE

Judgment when memory division is enabled

When memory division is enabled, waveform data is retained in the measured block only when stop criteria are met.
When stop criteria are not met, measurement continues to repeat within the same block.

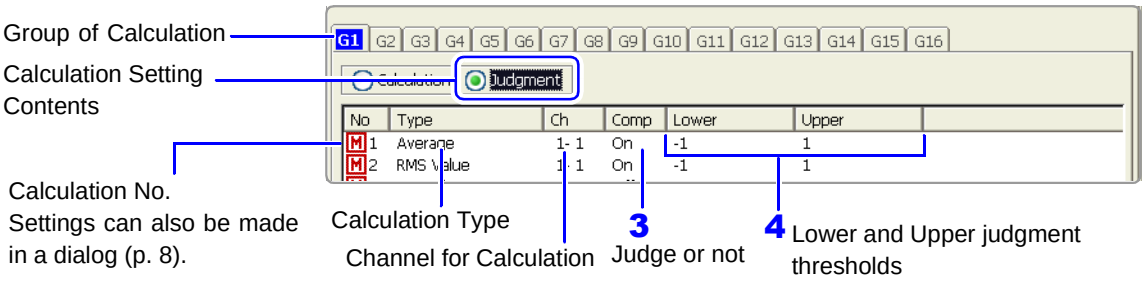
Judging Numerical Value Calculation Results MEM

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Num Calc with the **SUB MENU** keys →Num Calc Settings screen

Operating Key Procedure

1 **Make settings for calculation (p. 6).**

2 **Select the appropriate calculation judgment settings.**



SHEET/PAGE Select the group for which to set calculation judgment. (G1 to G16)

CURSOR **F2** Move the cursor to your setting choice, and select [Judgment].

3 **Enable the judgment function.**

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Comp] setting for Calculation No. to judge

F2 Select [On].

4 **Specify the judgment thresholds.**

CURSOR Set the [Lower] and [Upper].

F1 to F8 Select an entry method and enter the threshold values.
Input range: –9.9999E+29 to 9.9999E+29

The upper threshold of the period range cannot be set below the lower threshold, and vice-versa.

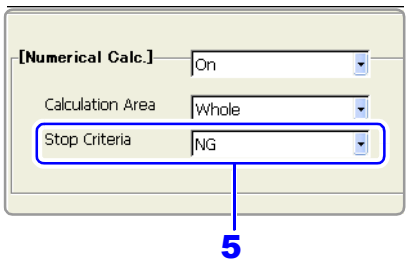
See "3.3.3 Entering Text and Numbers" in the *Instruction Manual*

5 **Select the Stop Criteria upon judgment.**

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Stop Criteria] item.

F1 to F8 Select either choice.

GO	Continue to the next process when within the threshold range (PASS judgment)
NG	Continue to the next process when outside of the threshold range (FAIL judgment)
GO & NG	Continue to the next process regardless of judgment result.

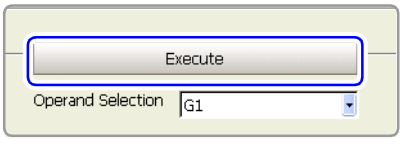


Execute calculation.

Judging Existing Data

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Execute] button.

F1 Select [Execute].



When judging automatically after measurement

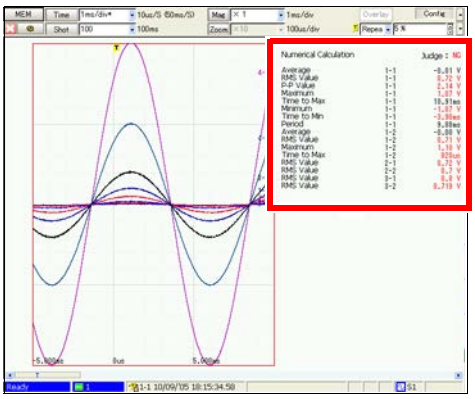
START Starts measurement.

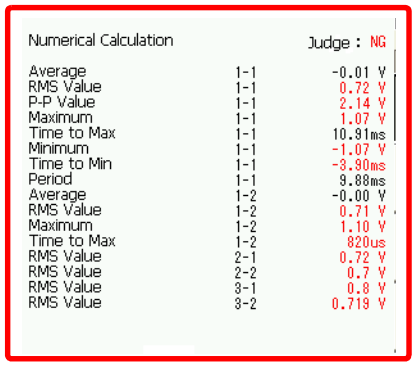
Processing depends on the Trigger Mode setting.
If calculating while acquiring waveforms, measurement is repeated until the Stop Criteria are met.

Description

About judgment results

Judgment results of numerical calculations are displayed on the Waveform screen.
Within the judgment threshold range: GO judgment
Out of the judgment threshold range: NG judgment (displayed in red)





When printing, judgment results for each parameter are also printed.

When performing external control

When the external I/O terminals are enabled, the signal is output from the next sampling period.

See "14.2.5 GO/ NG Evaluation Output (GO/EXT OUT1)/ (NG/EXT OUT2)" in the *Instruction Manual*

When the judgment result is GO

- The GO signal is output at the $\overline{\text{GO}}$/$\overline{\text{EXT OUT1}}$ external I/O terminal.

When the judgment result is NG

- The NG signal is output at the $\overline{\text{NG}}$/$\overline{\text{EXT OUT2}}$ external I/O terminal. The NG judgment is asserted when any channel is judged as NG.
- Channels judged as NG are indicated by an “×” in printouts.
- When the beeper is enabled, a beep sounds when a result is out of the threshold range.

1.4 Saving Numerical Calculation Results

1.4.1 Automatically Saving Numerical Calculation Results

Calculate and automatically save during data acquisition.
Before measurement begins, the calculation settings need to be set.

⚠CAUTION

When using auto save during measurement, do not remove the storage media specified as the save destination until the measurement operation is completely finished. Doing so may damage data on the storage media.

Automatically Saving Numerical Calculation Results MEM

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Save with the **SUB MENU** keys →Save Settings screen

Operating Key Procedure

1 Set auto save .

Set the save destination.

See "11.3.4 Setting Auto Save" in the *Instruction Manual*

2 Enable the saving of numerical calculation results.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Calc Results] item.

F2 Select [On]. (Default setting: Off)

3 Enter a save name (if you want to use a different name).

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Name] item.

F1 to F8 Enter the save name. (Default setting: MEAS)

See "3.3.3 Entering Text and Numbers" in the *Instruction Manual*

4 Select the file creation method.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Save Specified File] item.

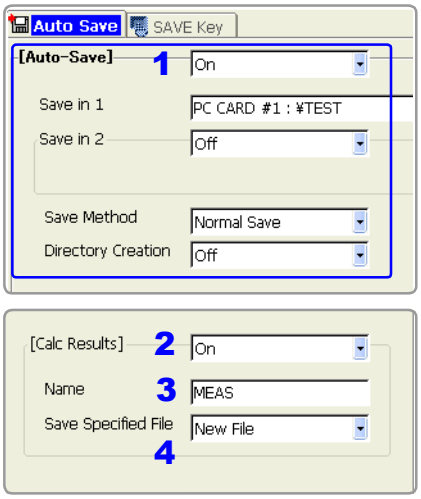
F1 to F8 Select either choice.

New File	Creates a new file for each measurement.
Existing File	Adds calculation results to one file.

Confirm the measurement configuration and numerical calculation result settings, then start measurement (START key).

After the data is acquired and the numerical calculation process completes, the numerical calculation results (text) are saved automatically to the specified storage media.

[Auto Save] Page



Save Name

Up to 40 characters (single byte and double byte) can be used for the save name. A sequential number starting from 0001 is added after save names (if [New File] is selected).

Note that a PC will not be able to handle the following characters if they are used.

- ASCII:
  + = [ ] \ / | : * ? " < > ; ,
- White space characters

Some saved characters may differ from those used on the instrument. (p. 16)

1.4.2 Optionally Selecting Numerical Calculation Results & Saving (SAVE Key)

Perform calculations on data saved to storage media and internal memory and save the calculation results by pressing the **SAVE** key.
Before calculation results can be saved, the calculation settings needs to be set and the calculations need to be performed.

Manually Saving Numerical Calculation Results MEM

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select [Save] with the **SUB MENU** keys →Save Settings screen

Operating Key Procedure

1 **Set manual save.**

See "11.3.5 Setting Manual Save (SAVE Key Output)" in the *Instruction Manual*

For [Selection Save], press the **SAVE** key after setting the calculation settings and performing the calculations.
(The [Save] dialog box appears.)
Set the save destination.

2 **Select the save type.**

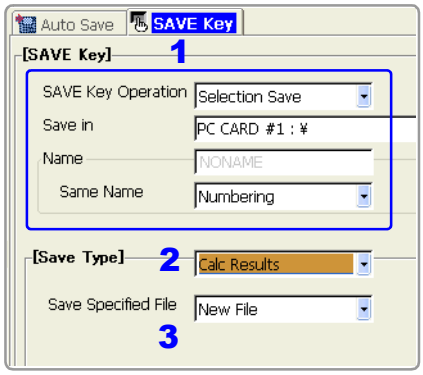
CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Save Type] item.
F4 Select [Calc Results].

3 **Select the file creation method.**

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Save Specified File] of the numerical calculation result settings field.
F1 to F8 Select either choice.

New File	Creates a new file each time measurement starts (start operation).
Existing File	Adds calculation results to one file.

[SAVE Key] Page



Some saved characters may differ from those used on the instrument (p. 16).

For [Quick Save]:

Press the SAVE key

The calculation results (text) are saved to the specified storage media upon pressing the key.

For [Selection Save]:

Select the [OK] button.

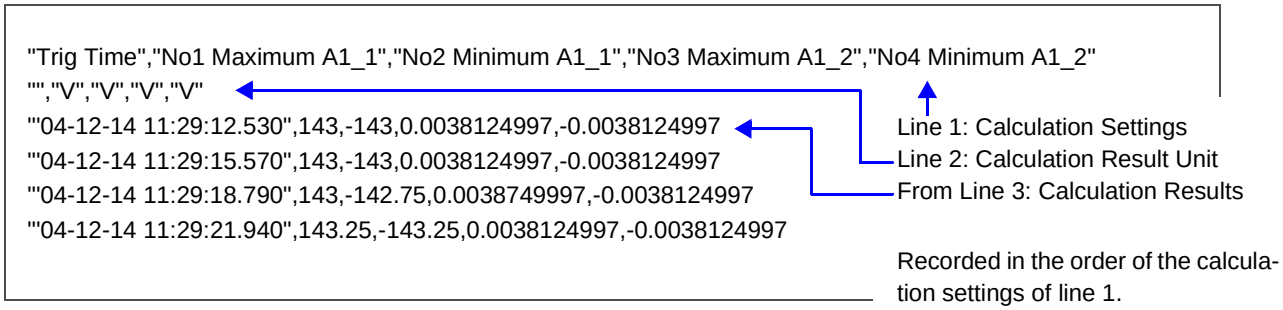
The calculation results (text) are saved to the specified storage media upon selecting the button.

1.4.3 Example of Saving Numerical Calculation Results

NOTE

If you save numerical calculation results or data in text format, characters or display items used on the instrument are converted as shown below.
(Characters used on the instrument → Saved characters)
^{2} → ^2, ^{3} → ^3 , ^{n} → ^n, μ→ ~u, Ω→ ~o, ε → ~e, ° → ~c ,
±→ ~+, με (display only) → uE, °C (display only)→ C

Calculation No. 1: Maximum value of analog channel 1-1
Calculation No. 2: Minimum value of analog channel 1-1
Calculation No. 3: Maximum value of analog channel 1-2
Calculation No. 4: Minimum value of analog channel 1-2



1.5 Reading Numerical Calculation Results on a PC

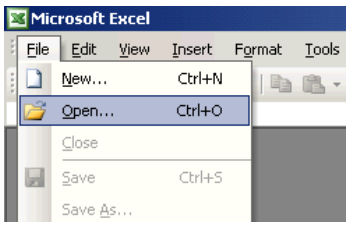
The following explains how to import data into Excel on Windows.

The capacity of Excel to import data from a text file is limited to 256 columns and 65,536 rows.

Text files containing data that exceeds these limits cannot be imported into Excel. To avoid exceeding these limits when saving text data, select [Displayed Ch] as the channels to save, or specify the saving range as that between A/B cursors.

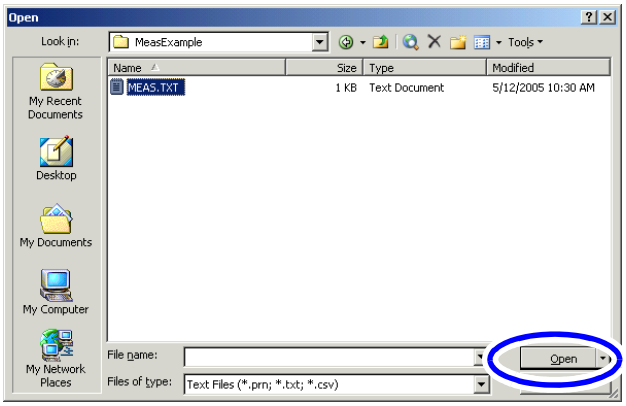
1 Start Excel and click [Open] from the [File] menu.

The [Open] dialog box appears.



2 Select the file to import.

Select the file and click [Open].

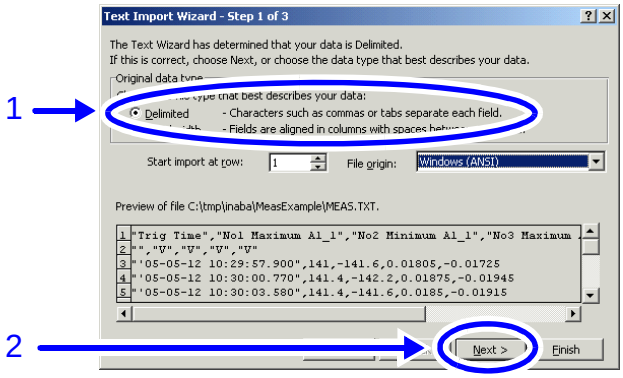


The Text Import Wizard appears.

3 Select the text processing method.

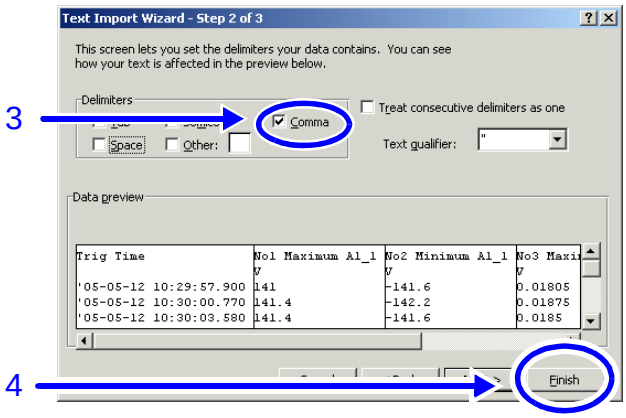
[Text Import Wizard Step 1 of 3]

1. Select [Characters such as commas or tabs separate each field].
2. Click [Next].

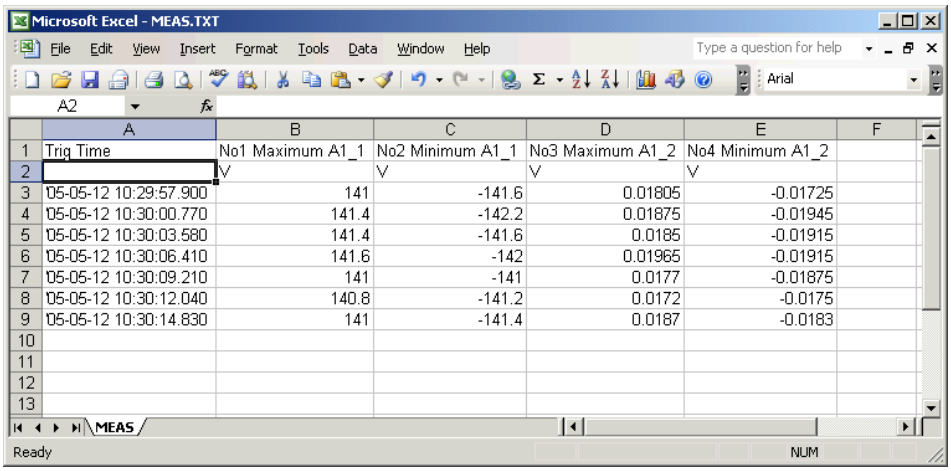


[Text Import Wizard Step 2 of 3]

3. Select [Comma] only for the delimiters.
4. Click [Finish].

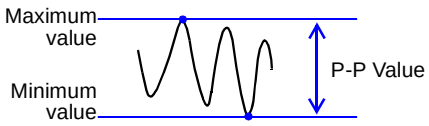
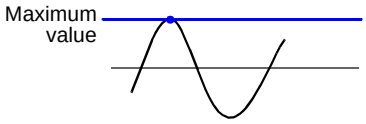
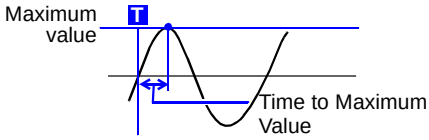
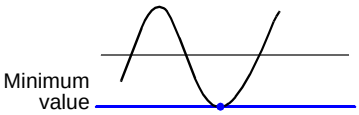
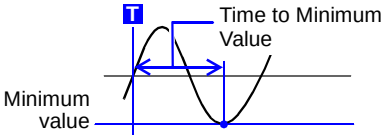
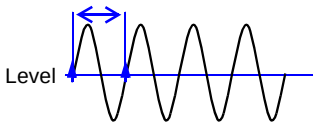


Numerical Calculation Results Data Imported into Excel

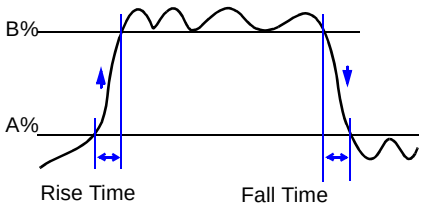
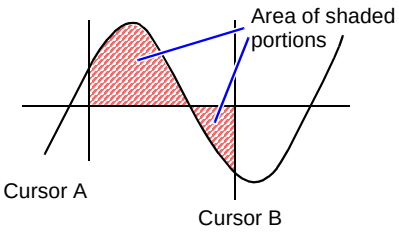
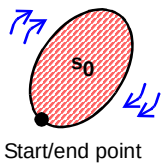
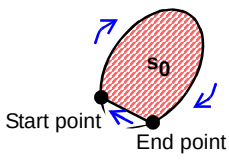
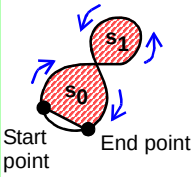
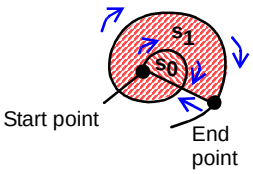


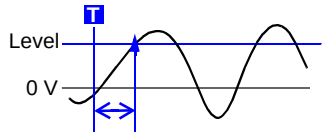
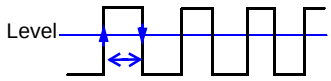
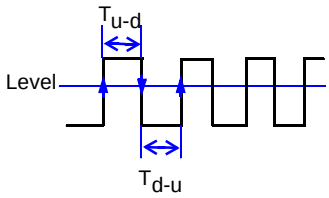
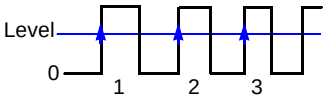
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Trig Time	No1 Maximum A1_1	No2 Minimum A1_1	No3 Maximum A1_2	No4 Minimum A1_2	
2		V	V	V	V	
3	'05-05-12 10:29:57.900	141	-141.6	0.01805	-0.01725	
4	'05-05-12 10:30:00.770	141.4	-142.2	0.01875	-0.01945	
5	'05-05-12 10:30:03.580	141.4	-141.6	0.0185	-0.01915	
6	'05-05-12 10:30:06.410	141.6	-142	0.01965	-0.01915	
7	'05-05-12 10:30:09.210	141	-141	0.0177	-0.01875	
8	'05-05-12 10:30:12.040	140.8	-141.2	0.0172	-0.0175	
9	'05-05-12 10:30:14.830	141	-141.4	0.0187	-0.0183	
10						
11						
12						
13						

1.6 Numerical Value Calculation Expressions

Numerical Calculation Type	Description
Average	Obtains the average value of waveform data. $Avg = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} di$ Avg: Average value n: Data count di: Data on channel number i
RMS (Root-Mean-Square) value	Obtains the RMS value of waveform data. If Scaling is enabled, calculations are applied to the waveform after scaling. $RMS = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} di^2}$ RMS: RMS value n: Data count di: Data on channel number i
Peak-to-Peak (P-P) value	Obtains the value of the difference (peak-to-peak value) between maximum and minimum values of waveform data. 
Maximum Value	Obtains the maximum value of waveform data. 
Time to Maximum Value (Time to Max)	Obtains the time (in seconds) from the last trigger point to the maximum value. If the maximum value occurs in two or more instances, the first instance is treated as the maximum value. 
Minimum Value	Obtains the minimum value of waveform data. 
Time to Minimum Value (Time to Min)	Obtains the time (in seconds) from the last trigger point to the minimum value. If the minimum value occurs in two or more instances, the first instance is treated as the minimum value. 
Period and Frequency	Displays the period (in seconds) and frequency (Hz) of the signal waveform. The calculation is based on the interval between two sequential points where the waveform crosses the same level (amplitude) in the same direction (slope).  Setting Choices: Level, Slope (↑ or ↓) Filter and Statistics (p. 21)

1.6 Numerical Value Calculation Expressions

Numerical Calculation Type	Description
Rise Time and Fall Time	The rise time of the acquired waveform from A% to B% (or fall time from B% to A%) is obtained by calculation using a histogram (frequency distribution) of the 0 and 100% levels of the acquired waveform. As waveform data is acquired, the rise time (or fall time) is obtained from the first rising (or falling) edge. When calculation of the range specified by the A/B cursors is selected, the obtained rise time (or fall time) is the first rising (or falling) edge between the cursors.  A: 5 to 30% B: 95 to 70% Setting Choices: Numerical percentage (%) of rise time (A% → B%) or fall time (B% → A%), Statistics (p. 21)
Standard Deviation (Std Deviation)	Obtains the standard deviation of the waveform data. $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(di - Avg)^2}$ σ: Standard Deviation Avg: Average n: Data count di: Data on channel number i
Area	Obtains the area value (V•s) enclosed by the zero position (point of zero potential) and the signal waveform. When calculation of the range specified by the A/B cursors is selected, the calculated area is constrained to the waveform between the cursors.  $S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lvert di \rvert \bullet h$ S: Area n: Data count di: Data on channel number i h=Δt: Sampling period
X-Y Area	Obtains the area (V^2) of an X-Y composite waveform. In the following figures, the areas within the lines are calculated. The calculation is available even if the X-Y composite waveform is not intended for display. To enable area calculation, specify the calculation range using the A/B cursors (Vertical or Trace) on the waveform of each channel for X-Y composition. (The area cannot be specified directly by A/B cursors on the X-Y waveform.) **See** About A/B cursors: "8.8 Cursor Values" in the *Instruction Manual* **When the trace consists of multiple loops**  $S = n \times s_0$ S: Area n: Number of loops **When the trace is an open curve**  $S = s_0$ S: Area (Area enclosed by the curve and line connecting start and end points) **When the trace is a figure-8**  $S = \lvert s_0 - s_1 \rvert$ S: Area **When the trace is a spiral**  $S = s_0 \times 2 + s_1$ S: Area (The number of overlapping regions increases with the number of loops) Setting Choices: Set the X- and Y-axis channels. When measuring with Timebase 1 and 2, be sure to select both X- and Y-axis channels from the same Timebase (either Timebase 1 or Timebase 2). The X-Y area value cannot be calculated if the channels are not on the same Timebase.

Numerical Calculation Type	Description
Time to Level	Finds the point where the signal crosses a specified level from the start of the calculation range, and obtains the time elapsed from the last trigger event. Setting Choices: Level, Slope (↑ or ↓) and Filter 
Pulse Width	Obtains pulse width as the time difference between one rising or falling intersection of the waveform through a specified level to the next intersection (with opposite slope).  Setting Choices: Level, Slope (↑ or ↓), Filter and Statistics (see Table below)
Duty (%)	Obtains the duty percentage based upon the ratio of the time from a rising intersection to the next falling intersection at a specified level, to the time from the same falling intersection to the next rising intersection at the same level.  Duty (%) = $\frac{Tu\text{-}d}{Tu\text{-}d + Td\text{-}u} \times 100\ (\%)$ $T_{u\text{-}d}$: Time (seconds) after rising intersection to falling intersection $T_{d\text{-}u}$: Time (seconds) after falling intersection to the next rising intersection Setting Choices: Level, Filter and Statistics (see Table below)
Pulse Count	Obtains the count of pulses from the number of rising or falling intersections with a specified level. One pulse is counted when the signal falls back below the specified level after rising through it (or vice versa)  Setting Choices: Level, Slope (↑ or ↓) and Filter
Four Arithmetic Operations (4 Operations)	Performs arithmetic operations (+, –, ×,÷) upon arbitrarily selected results of numerical calculations. Setting Choices: Numerical Calculation No., arithmetic operator

NOTE

- Depending on the signal waveform for parameters of period, frequency, rise time and fall time, calculated values may not be displayed.
- When Scaling is enabled, calculations are performed after waveform data has been scaled. Also, the units of parameter values should match the scaling units.

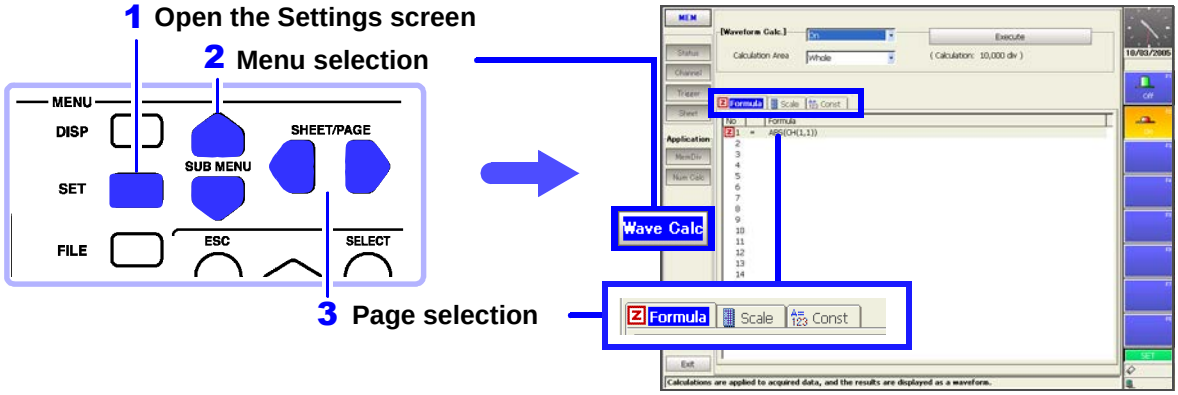
See About Scaling:
"5.4 Converting Input Values (Scaling Function)" in the *Instruction Manual*

Setting Choices: Pertaining to the operation for which [Stat] (statistics) is selected (Period and Frequency, Rise Time and Fall Time, Pulse Width or Duty)

[Stat] Selection	Setting Choices
First	Obtains the first calculation result within the calculation area.
Ave	Obtains the average value of multiple calculation results within the calculation area
Max	Obtains the largest value of multiple calculation results within the calculation area.
Min	Obtains the smallest value of ultiple calculation result within the calculation area.

Waveform Calculation Functions Chapter 2

Waveform calculations can only be used with the Memory function.
A pre-specified calculation equation is applied to acquired waveform data, and the calculation results are displayed as a waveform on the Waveform screen.
Waveform calculation settings are made on the Waveform Calculations Setting screen (Wave Calc).



Numerical Calculations

- Four Arithmetic Operators (+, -, *, /)
- Absolute Value (ABS)
- Exponent (EXP)
- Common Logarithm (LOG)
- Square Root (SQR)
- Moving Average (MOV)
- Slide along the time axis
- Differential Calculus: 1st derivative (DIF), 2nd derivative (DIF2)
- Integral Calculus: 1st integral (INT), 2nd integral (INT2)
- Trigonometric functions (SIN, COS TAN)
- Inverse Trigonometric functions (ASIN, ACOS ATAN)

(Total 11 types)

- Specified calculation between A/B cursors

Waveform calculations can be limited to data within the range specified by A/B cursors.

Calculation operator details:
"2.4 Waveform Processing Calculation Operators and Results" (p. 34)

Of the eleven types of waveform calculation available, sixteen types can be applied at the same time.

When Scaling is enabled, numerical calculations are performed on scaled values.

2.1 Waveform Calculation Workflow

Before Setting

When specifying a waveform range for calculation: [A-B]

Before executing a calculation, specify the calculation range using the A/B cursors (Vertical or Trace cursors) on the Waveform screen. Set the calculation range on the Wave Calc Settings screen to [A-B].

- Horizontal cursors cannot be used to specify the range.
- When one cursor is used, the calculation range is from the cursor to the end of the data.

See "8.7 Specifying a Waveform Range" in the *Instruction Manual*
"2.2 Settings for Waveform Calculation" (p. 26) in this manual

Changing calculation settings while measuring

Changes made to calculation settings while measuring are applied after measurement is finished.

To change calculation settings and recalculate

Make changes to calculation contents on the Waveform Calculation Settings screen, and execute the calculation.

See "2.2 Settings for Waveform Calculation" (p. 26)

To not display a calculation waveform, or to display only the desired waveform

The displayed sheet and calculation waveform to be displayed can be selected on the Sheet Settings screen.

See "2.3 Calculation Waveform Display" (p. 33)

The following two calculation methods are available (p. 25)

- **Calculate while measuring**
  Requires making waveform calculation settings beforehand.
- **Apply calculations to existing data**
  Calculations can be applied to data after waveforms are acquired, or after data has been saved to storage media.

NOTE

- Maximum recording length available for waveform calculations

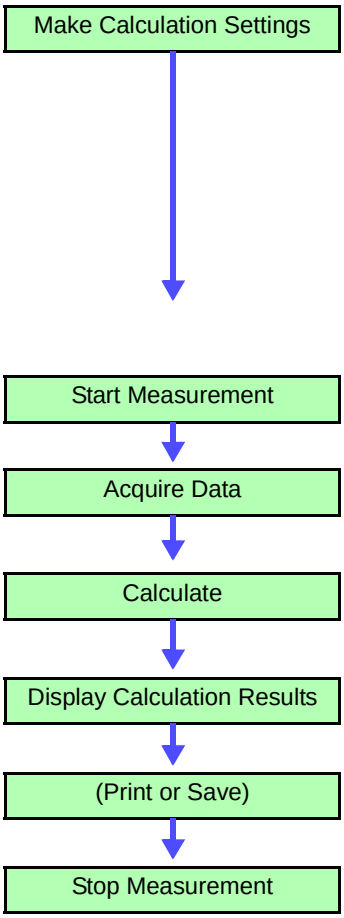
Installed Memory (Word)		Maximum recording length (Divisions)	*1 Half of Maximum Recording Length
8860-50	8861-50		
32M	64M	2,500	1,250
128M	256M	10,000	5,000
512M	1G	40,000	20,000
1G	2G	80,000	40,000

*1. When using a single timebase with [16CH] and logic channels selected (on the [Use Ch] page of the Status setting screen)
When using two timebases with [16CH] (Timebase 1) and [8CH] (Timebase 2) (on the [Use Ch] page of the Status setting screen)
When calculating measured waveforms with the REC&MEM function

If the recording length is set longer than the above maximum, waveform calculation is not performed. In this case, reset the recording length so that it is below the maximum, or after performing a partial or divided save, reload a portion of the data into the instrument and apply the calculation.

- Waveform calculation is not available when using Roll Mode and Memory Division.
- When Memory Division is disabled, up to 16 past waveforms can be used for reference. However, waveforms other than the currently referring block (that which includes data for calculation) are deleted when waveform calculation executes.
- Waveform averaging calculations can be performed after measurement is finished.
- If a waveform calculation is interrupted when loading data, the incomplete calculation result is displayed. To repeat the calculation, select the [Execute] button on the Waveform Calculation Settings screen.

Calculating While Measuring



Make calculation settings on the Waveform Calculation Settings screen (p. 26).

Make display settings for waveform calculation results on the Sheet Settings screen. (p. 33)

To automatically print or save calculation results: make printing and saving settings before measuring.

- Printing calculation results automatically
  ([Printer] page on the Print Settings screen: Auto Print [On])

See "12.3 Making Auto Print Settings" in the *Instruction Manual*

- Saving calculation results automatically
  ([Auto Save] page on the Save Settings screen: Auto Save [On])

See "11.3.7 Automatically Saving Waveforms" in the *Instruction Manual*

The instrument acquires data when the trigger criteria are met.

(If triggering is not enabled, the instrument acquires data when you press the **START** key.)

"Calculating" appears on the screen's status bar.

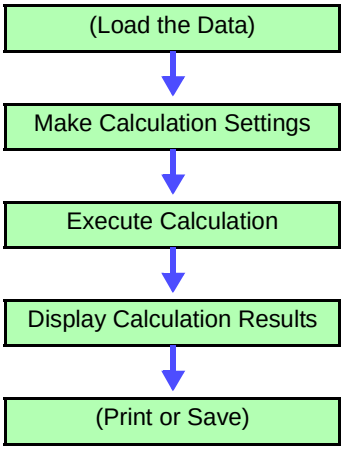
Calculations are performed sequentially from No. 1 to No. 16.
(To interrupt calculations, press the **STOP** key to abort)

Results are displayed on the Waveform screen (p. 27).

(if auto printing or auto saving are enabled)

Calculation results are automatically printed or saved.

Applying Calculations to Existing Data



(To load measurement data from storage media for calculation)

See "11.4 Loading Data" in the *Instruction Manual*

Make calculation settings on the Waveform Calculation Settings screen (p. 26).

Press the [Execute] button to execute calculations.

(To interrupt calculations, press the **STOP** key)

Results are displayed on the Waveform screen (p. 27).

Print or save calculation results as occasion demands.

- Print: **PRINT** key
- Save: **SAVE** key

2.2 Settings for Waveform Calculation

Waveform Calculations

MEM

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Wave Calc with the **SUB MENU** keys →Wave Calc Settings screen

Operating Key Procedure

1 Enable the Waveform Calculation function.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Waveform Calc.] item.

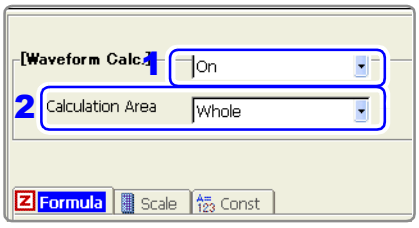
F2 Select [On].

2 Specify the waveform calculation range.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Calculation Area] item.

F1 to F8 Select either choice.

Whole	Applies calculations to the whole waveform. (default setting)
A-B	Applies calculations to the data between A/B cursors.

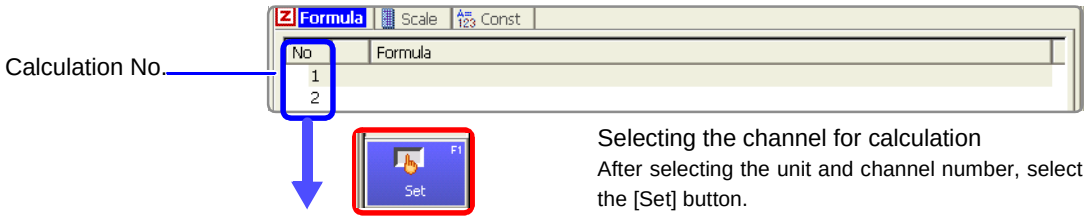


When selecting [A-B], specify the calculation range using the A/B cursors on the Waveform screen.
If no measurement data has been acquired by the instrument, first measure once so that the range can be specified for calculations to be applied to subsequent measurements.

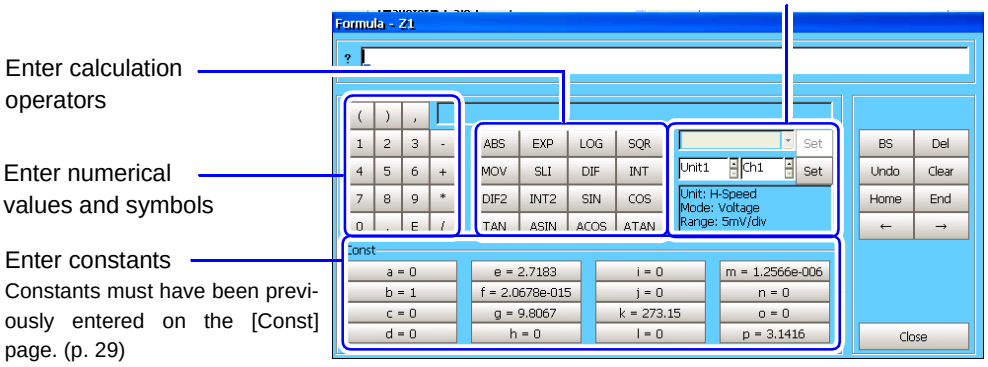
3 Perform calculation settings.

CURSOR Move the cursor to your setting choice on the [Formula] page.

F1 Select [Set].
A dialog is displayed for entering a calculation equation.



Selecting the channel for calculation
After selecting the unit and channel number, select the [Set] button.



Constants must have been previously entered on the [Const] page. (p. 29)

CURSOR Select a calculation equation.
F1 to F8 Example of calculation equation entry:(p. 32)

F7 When finished entry, select [OK].
The entered equation is displayed in the [Formula] field.

If "=" is displayed
The entered calculation equation is syntactically correct.

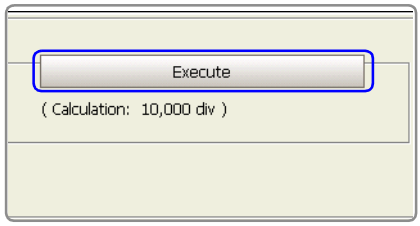
If "?" is displayed
The equation has a syntax error.
The cursor is placed at the location of the error to facilitate correction.

- Are parentheses correctly matched?
- Has a multiplication operator "*" been omitted?

The default setting for calculation results display is [Auto].
To change the display, make settings on the [Scale] page.

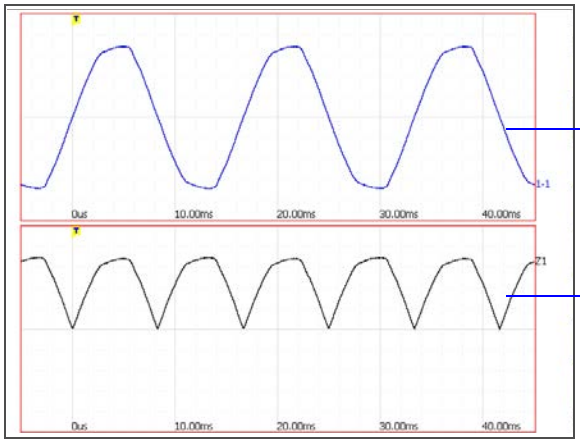
See "Calculation Waveform Display Settings" (p. 30)

Operating Key	Procedure
4	**(As occasion demands)** **Make display settings for waveform calculation results on the Sheet Settings screen (p. 33)** **Set auto saving and auto printing as needed (*Instruction Manual*)**
5	**Execute the calculations.**
Applying Calculations to Existing Data	
CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Execute] button.
F1	Select [Execute].
To calculate while measuring	
START	Starts measurement. Calculation waveforms are displayed after loading waveforms.



Waveform Calculation Results

Example: Waveform of the calculated absolute value of the waveform of CH1-1. Calculation equation = ABS(CH(1,1))



To copy settings from one calculation to another

The method is the same as for copying numerical value calculations.

See "Copying Settings Between Calculation Nos." (p. 10)

To distribute calculation results onto sheets, or to display in separate Graphs

Display/non-display of calculation waveforms and graph division can be set on the Sheet Settings screen.

See "2.3 Calculation Waveform Display" (p. 33)

Description

About calculation equations

Operators:

Operator	Name	Operator	Name
ABS	Absolute Value	DIF2	2nd Derivative
EXP	Exponent	INT2	2nd Integral
LOG	Common Logarithm	SIN	Sine
SQR	Square Root	COS	Cosine
MOV	Moving Average	TAN	Tangent
SLI	Movement parallel to the time axis	ASIN	Inverse Sine
DIF	1st Derivative	ACOS	Inverse Cosine
INT	1st Integral	ATAN	Inverse Tangent

See "2.4 Waveform Processing Calculation Operators and Results" (p. 34)

Entering Calculation Equations

- Each entered calculation equation may contain up to 80 characters.
- Each constant in a calculation equation may contain up to 30 digits.
- The multiplication operation (∗) must always be explicitly entered.
- Each calculation expression may contain up to eight instances of the four arithmetic operators.
  Multiplication and division or addition and subtraction of channels within parentheses [e.g., (CH(1,1)*CH(1,2)) or (CH(1,1)+CH(1,2))] each count as one operation.

ABS(CH(1,1))+CH(1,2)∗CH(2,1)−(CH(2,2)+CH(3,2))∗ABS(CH(4,1))/DIF(CH(1,1),1)
1 **2** **3** **4** **5**

- Division by zero, such as 1/0 (1 ÷ 0), results in overflow output.
- Channel data is specified in the form CH(u,n), where u = the Unit (input module) number, and n = the number of the channel within input module u.
  (Example: To specify the data on Channel 2 of Unit 1, enter “CH(1,2)”.)
- The result of calculation Z_i can be used in other calculation equations. However, the nth equation can only refer to the results of equations up to Z_{n-1}.
  (Example: Equation Z4 can include the results of equations Z1 through Z3.)

Using the MOV, SLI, DIF and DIF2 operators in an equation

The number # after a comma within parenthesis (_,#) for each operation is set to the calculation operator.

Operator	Setting Choice	Setting Examples
MOV (Moving Average) SLI (Parallel Movement)	Set the number of points to move. Setting Range MOV (Moving Average): 1 to 5000 SLI: -5000 to 5000	Calculate the 10-point moving average of CH1-1: MOV(CH(1,1),10)
DIF (Derivative) DIF2 (2nd Derivative)	Specify the sampling interval for differentiation. "1" is normally acceptable, but this should be set larger to capture fluctuation values of slowly changing waveforms. DIF and DIF2 Setting Range: 1 to 5000	Differentiate CH1-2 using a 20-point sampling interval: DIF(CH(1,2),20)

When calculation results overflow (OVER)

- The displayed A/B cursor values (and those printed when the printer recording type is set to [Numeric]) are incorrect.
- When [Scale] is set to [Auto], waveforms appear at the top or bottom edge of the screen. This makes calculation result overflow obvious.

Waveform calculations with Timebase 2 (measurements using sampling rate 2)

- Calculation equations Z1 to Z8 apply only to Timebase 1, and Z9 to Z16 apply only to Timebase 2.
- Channel data set to use Sampling Rate 1 can only be used in equations Z1 to Z8, and channel data set to use Sampling Rate 2 can only be used in equations Z9 to Z16.
- Inclusion of the results of one calculation (Zn) in another is also limited to only those calculations which apply to the same timebase.
  (Example: equation Z8 can include only the results of Z1 to Z7, and Z16 can include only the results of Z9 to Z15.)

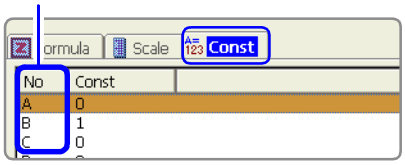
Defining Constants

MEM

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Wave Calc with the **SUB MENU** keys →Wave Calc Settings screen

Operating Key	Procedure
SHEET/PAGE	Select the [Const] page.
CURSOR	Move the cursor to the Constant No. to be defined.
F1 to F8	Select an entry method, and enter the constant. Setting range: -9.9999E+29 to +9.9999E+29 **See** "3.3.3 Entering Text and Numbers" in the *Instruction Manual*

Constant No.



Defined constants are shown in the constant display of the calculation equation setting dialog.

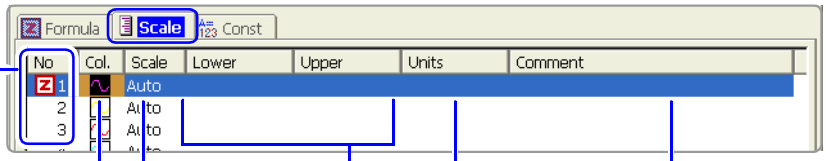
Calculation Waveform Display Settings

MEM

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Wave Calc with the **SUB MENU** keys →Wave Calc Settings screen

Operating Key Procedure

1 **SHEET/PAGE** Select the [Scale] page.



Calculation No.
Settings can also be made in a dialog. (p. 31)

To copy settings between Calculation Nos.:
Select F2 [Copy].

2 Waveform Color
3 Display Range Setting Method
4 Upper and Lower Limits
5 Displayed Measurement Units
6 Comments

2 Enable waveform display, and display color

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Color] column.

F1 to F8 Select whether to display the waveform, and its color (when On)

Off	The waveform is hidden.
On	The waveform is displayed. (default setting)

3 Select a method to set scaling

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Scale] column for the Calculation No. to be set.

F1 to F8 Set the display range for the calculation waveform.

Auto	Automatically sets the display range of the vertical axis. (After calculation, the upper and lower limits are obtained from the results, and set automatically.)
Manual	Upper and lower limits of the vertical axis display range are entered manually.

Depending on calculation results, automatic scaling settings may be unsatisfactory, in which case the limits must be entered manually.

4 Set the upper and lower limits of the display range (when [Manual] is selected)

CURSOR Select [Lower] and [Upper].

F1 to F8 Select an entry method and enter the limit values.
Entry range: -9.9999E+29 to +9.9999E+29

See "3.3.3 Entering Text and Numbers" in the *Instruction Manual*

5 Specify the physical units

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Units] column.

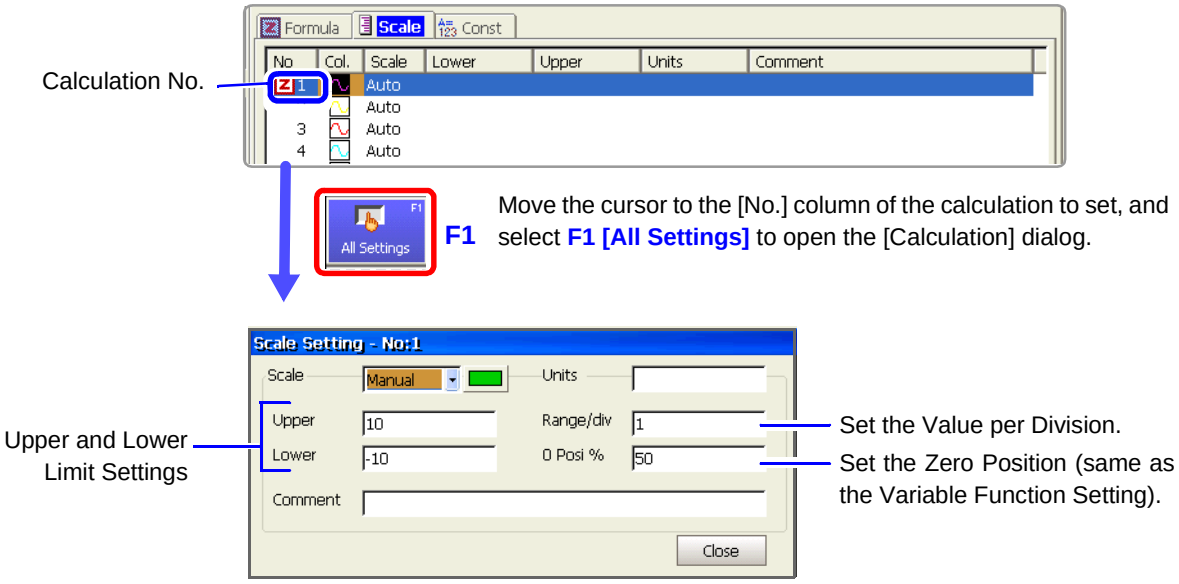
F1 to F8 Select an entry method and enter the physical units.

6 Enter a comment (as occasion demands)

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Comment] column.

F1 to F8 Enter your comment.

Making settings in the [Calculation] dialog



Move the cursor to the [No.] column of the calculation to set, and select **F1 [All Settings]** to open the [Calculation] dialog.

Waveform Calculation Example

Calculate the RMS waveform from the instantaneous waveform

The RMS values of the waveform input on Unit 1 Channel 1 are calculated and displayed. This example describes the calculation of waveform data measured for one cycle over two divisions.

	Operating Key	Procedure

1 Enable the Waveform Calculation function.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Waveform Calc.] item.

F2 Select [On].

2 Specify the waveform calculation range.

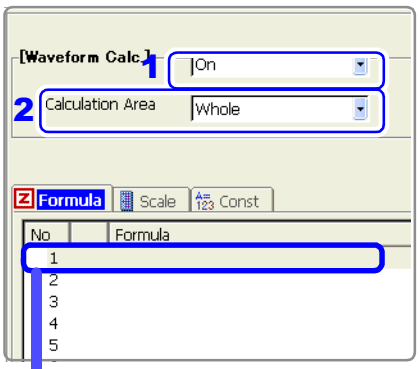
CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Calculation Area] item.

F1 Select [Whole].

3 Perform calculation settings.

CURSOR Move the cursor to No. 1 on the [Formula] page.

F1 Select [Set].
A dialog is displayed for entering a calculation equation.



After selecting the unit and channel number, select the [Set] button.

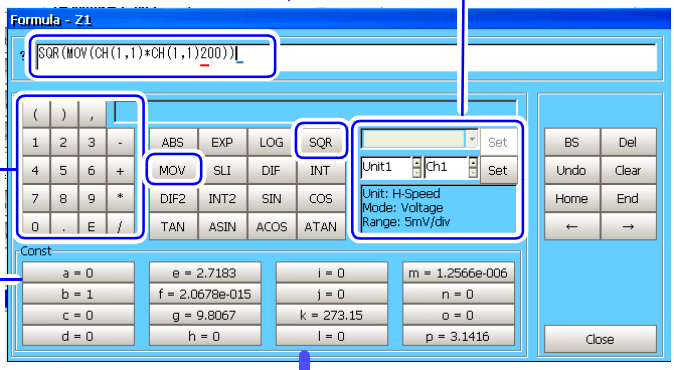
Entering the calculation equation

SQR(MOV(CH(1,1)*CH(1,1),200))

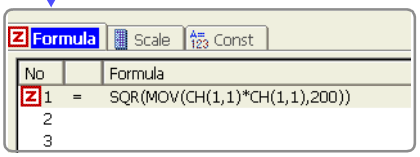
The number of samples per cycle (1 division = 100 samples) Here, one cycle is two divisions (200 samples)

Enter numerical values and symbols

It is convenient to set constants beforehand on the [Const] page. (p. 29)

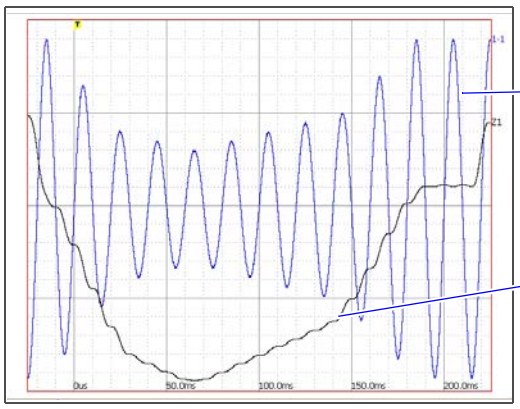


When finished entry, select **F7** [OK].
The entered equation is displayed in the [Formula] field.



4 Execute the calculations.

START Starts measurement.
The calculation waveform is displayed after acquiring the input waveform.



To view the waveform calculated from the acquired data, press the [Execute] button on the Waveform Calculation Settings screen.

2.3 Calculation Waveform Display

Assignment of calculation results and split-screen graph display arrangement can be set.
These settings are effective when Waveform Calculation is enabled.

Waveform Calculation Display Settings

MEM

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select [Sheet] with the **SUB MENU** keys →Sheet Settings screen

	Operating Key	Procedure
1	**SHEET/PAGE**	Select the [Wcal] page.

2 **Select whether to display calculation waveforms.**

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Unit-Ch] column for the Calculation No. to be displayed.

F1 to F8 Select the desired calculation equation for display.

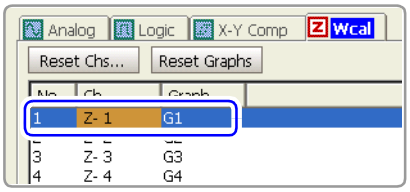
Off	The calculation waveform is not displayed.
Z1 to Z16	Displays the selected calculation waveform.

3 **Select a Graph for display.**
(when [Split-Screen] is set to [2 Graphs] or more, or the [Display Type] is set to [Wave+X-Y])

CURSOR Move the cursor to [Graph].
F1 to F8 Select the Graph number to be displayed.
Graph number samples (G1, G2, ...) are displayed at the left side of the screen.

4 **Verify the calculation waveform on the Waveform screen.**

DISP The Waveform screen appears.



Z1 to Z16
correspond to the calculation equations defined on the Waveform Calculation Setting (Wave Calc) screen.

2.4 Waveform Processing Calculation Operators and Results

b_i: ith member of calculation result data, d_i: ith member of source channel data

Waveform Calculation Type	Description
Four Arithmetic Operators (+, –, ∗, /)	Executes the corresponding arithmetic operation.
Absolute Value (ABS)	$b_i = \| d_i \|$ (i = 1, 2, ... n)
Exponent (EXP)	$b_i = exp(d_i)$ (i = 1, 2, ... n)
Common Logarithm (LOG)	When $d_i > 0$, $b_i = log_{10}\, d_i$ When $d_i = 0$, $b_i = -\infty$ (overflow value output) When $d_i < 0$, $b_i = log_{10} \| d_i \|$ (i = 1, 2, ... n) Note: Use the following equation to convert to natural logarithm calculations. $LnX = log_e X = log_{10} X / log_{10} e$ $1 / log_{10} e \approx 2.30$
Square Root (SQR)	When $d_i \geq 0$, $b_i = \sqrt{d_i}$ When $d_i < 0$, $b_i = -\sqrt{\|d_i\|}$ (i = 1, 2, ... n)
Moving Average (MOV)	When k is odd number: $bi = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{t=i-\frac{k}{2}}^{i+\frac{k}{2}} dt$ (i = 1, 2, ... n) When k is even number: $bi = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{t=i-\frac{k}{2}+1}^{i+\frac{k}{2}} dt$ (i = 1, 2, ... n) dt: t[th] member of source channel data k : number of points to move (1 to 5000) 1 div = 100 points. k is specified after a comma. (Ex.) To make Z1 the moving average of 100 points: MOV(Z1,100)
Slides waveform data along the time axis (SLI)	Moves along the time axis by the specified distance. $b_i = d_i - k$ (i = 1, 2, ... n) k : number of points to move (-5000 to 5000) k is specified after a comma. (Ex.) To slide Z1 by 100 points along the time axis: SLI(Z1,100) Note: When sliding a waveform, if there is no data at the beginning or end of the calculation result, the voltage value becomes zero. 1 div = 100 points.
Sine (SIN)	$b_i = sin(d_i)$ (i = 1, 2, ... n) Trigonometric functions employ radian (rad) units.
Cosine (COS)	$b_i = cos(d_i)$ (i = 1, 2, ... n) Trigonometric functions employ radian (rad) units.
Tangent (TAN)	$b_i = tan(d_i)$ (i = 1, 2, ... n) where $-10 \leq b_i \leq 10$ Trigonometric functions employ radian (rad) units.
Arcsine (ASIN)	When $d_i > 1$, $b_i = \pi / 2$ When $-1 \leq d_i \leq 1$, $b_i = asin(d_i)$ When $d_i < 1$, $b_i = -\pi / 2$ Trigonometric functions employ radian (rad) units.

b_i: ith member of calculation result data, d_i: ith member of source channel data

Waveform Calculation Type	Description
Arccosine (ACOS)	When $d_i > 1$, $b_i = 0$ When $-1 \leq d_i \leq 1$, $b_i = acos(d_i)$ When $d_i < -1$, $b_i = \pi$ (i = 1, 2, ... n) Trigonometric functions employ radian (rad) units.
Arctangent (ATAN)	$b_i = atan(d_i)$ (i = 1, 2, ... n) Trigonometric functions employ radian (rad) units.
First derivative (DIF) **Second derivative (DIF2)**	The first and second derivative calculations use a fifth-order Lagrange interpolation polynomial to obtain a point data value from five sequential points. d_1 to d_n are the derivatives calculated for sample times t_1 to t_n. Note: Scattering of calculation results increases as input voltage level decreases. If scattering is excessive, apply the moving average (MOV). Calculation formulas for the first derivative Point t_1 $b_1 = (-25d_1 + 48d_2 - 36d_3 + 16d_4 - 3d_5)/ 12h$ Point t_2 $b_2 = (-3d_1 - 10d_2 + 18d_3 - 6d_4 + d_5)/ 12h$ Point t_3 $b_3 = (d_1 - 8d_2 + 8d_4 - d_5)/ 12h$ ↓ Point t_i $b_i = (d_{i-2} - 8d_{i-1} + 8d_{i+1} - d_{i+2})/ 12h$ ↓ Point t_{n-2} $b_{n-2} = (d_{n-4} - 8d_{n-3} + 8d_{n-1} - d_n)/12h$ Point t_{n-1} $b_{n-1} = (-d_{n-4} + 6d_{n-3} - 18d_{n-2} + 10d_{n-1} + 3d_n)/12h$ Point t_n $b_n = (3d_{n-4} - 16d_{n-3} + 36d_{n-2} - 48d_{n-1} + 25d_n)/12h$ b_1 to b_n: calculation results $h = \Delta t$: Sampling Period Calculation formulas for the second derivative Point t_1 $b_1 = (35d_1 - 104d_2 + 114d_3 - 56d_4 + 11d_5)/12h^2$ Point t_2 $b_2 = (11d_1 - 20d_2 + 6d_3 + 4d_4 - d_5)/12h^2$ Point t_3 $b_3 = (-d_1 + 16d_2 - 30d_3 + 16d_4 - d_5)/12h^2$ ↓ Point t_i $b_i = (-d_{i-2} + 16d_{i-1} - 30d_i + 16d_{i+1} - d_{i+2})/12h^2$ ↓ Point t_{n-2} $b_{n-2} = (-d_{n-4} + 16d_{n-3} - 30d_{n-2} + 16d_{n-1} - d_n)/12h^2$ Point t_{n-1} $b_{n-1} = (-d_{n-4} + 4d_{n-3} + 6d_{n-2} - 20d_{n-1} + 11d_n)/12h^2$ Point t_n $b_n = (11d_{n-4} - 56d_{n-3} + 114d_{n-2} - 104d_{n-1} + 35d_n)/12h^2$

b_i: ith member of calculation result data, d_i: ith member of source channel data

Waveform Calculation Type	Description
First integral (INT) **Second integral (INT2)**	First and second integrals are calculated using the trapezoidal rule. d_1 to d_n are the integrals calculated for sample times t_1 to t_n. Calculation formulas for the first integral Point $t_1\ I_1 = 0$ Point $t_2\ I_2 = (d_1 + d_2)h/2$ Point $t_3\ I_3 = (d_1 + d_2)h/2 + (d_2 + d_3)h/2 = I_2 + (d_2 + d_3)h/2$ ↓ Point $t_n\ I_n = I_{n-1} + (d_{n-1} + d_n)h/2$ I_1 to I_n: calculation results $h = \Delta t$: Sampling Period Calculation formulas for the second integral Point $t_1\ II_1 = 0$ Point $t_2\ II_2 = (I_1 + I_2)h/2$ Point $t_3\ II_3 = (I_1 + I_2)h/2 + (I_2 + I_3)h/2 = II_2 + (I_2 + I_3)h/2$ ↓ Point $t_n\ II_n = II_{n-1} + (I_{n-1} + I_n)h/2$ II_1 to II_n: calculation results

Chapter 3 FFT Function

3.1 Overview and Features

FFT analysis can only be used with the FFT function.
The FFT (Fast-Fourier Transform) functions provide frequency analysis of input signal data.
Use these functions for frequency analysis of rotating objects, vibrations, sounds and etc.
For details, refer to "3.11 FFT Definitions" (p. 103).

Analysis can be performed on data as it is being measured, on pre-existing analog waveform data previously acquired with the Memory function, and on data output from waveform calculations.
However, FFT analysis cannot be applied to data acquired with the Model 8958 16-Ch Scanner Unit. Also, FFT analysis cannot be applied to pre-existing waveform data acquired from channels that used Timebase 2 for sampling.
When using an input module equipped with an anti-aliasing filter, the cut-off frequency can be automatically set by linking with the frequency range setting.
(Model 8938 FFT Analog Unit, 8947 Chargh Unit, 8957 High Resolution Unit, 8960 Strain Unit)

Major Features

- FFT analysis frequency range: 133 mHz to 8 MHz
- Frequency resolution: 1/400th, 1/800th, 1/2000th, 1/4000th or 1/8000th of the frequency range
- FFT Analysis Modes (16 types)
  - Storage Waveform
  - RMS Spectrum
  - Power Spectrum Density*
  - Auto-correlation Function
  - Transfer Function
  - Impulse Response
  - 1/1 Octave Analysis*
  - Phase Spectrum
  - Linear Spectrum
  - Power Spectrum
  - Cross-power Spectrum
  - Histogram
  - Cross-correlation Function
  - Coherence Function
  - 1/3 Octave Analysis*
  - Power Spectrum Density (LPC)*

* Not available when using external sampling.

For phase spectra, only the required phase information is highlighted and displayed.

See "3.4.7 Emphasizing Analysis Results (phase spectra only)" (p. 61)

Also, when performing FFT analysis with the instrument connected to a sound level or vibration meter, scaling by dB can be set from the Channel Settings screen if you want to read values directly in calibrated units of measurement.

See "Scaling" (p. 71)

NOTE

To suppress the effects of aliasing distortion

We recommend using input modules that are equipped with anti-aliasing filtering to suppress the effects of aliasing distortion when sampling.

See Aliasing Distortion and Anti-Aliasing Filters
"3.11 FFT Definitions" (p. 103)

Refer to the *Instruction Manual* for FFT function specifications.

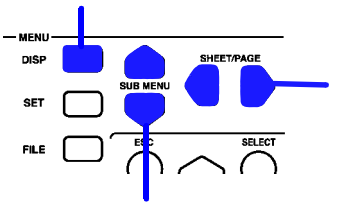
3.2 Screen Organization (FFT Function)

Measurement-related settings for FFT analysis are made on the Settings screens (Status, Channel, Trigger and Sheet); saving and printing settings are made on the Save Settings and Print Settings screens; and measurement data display settings are made on the Waveform screen. The Channel Settings, Trigger Settings, Save Settings and Print Settings screens are nearly the same as for the other operating functions.

3.2.1 Waveform Screen

To open the Waveform screen

1 **Press the DISP key**
(The Waveform screen appears)



Press the SHEET/PAGE keys
(To change sheets)
This is valid only when measurement data has been assigned to multiple sheets.

Press the SUB MENU keys
(To change choices of setting items)

Data acquired by the instrument can be displayed as any of the following types. The display type can be selected for each Sheet.

Display type:
- FFT
- Nyquist
- FFT+Nyquist
- Wave+FFT
- Wave+Nyquist

See "3.6 Setting the Screen Layout of the Waveform Screen" (p. 72)

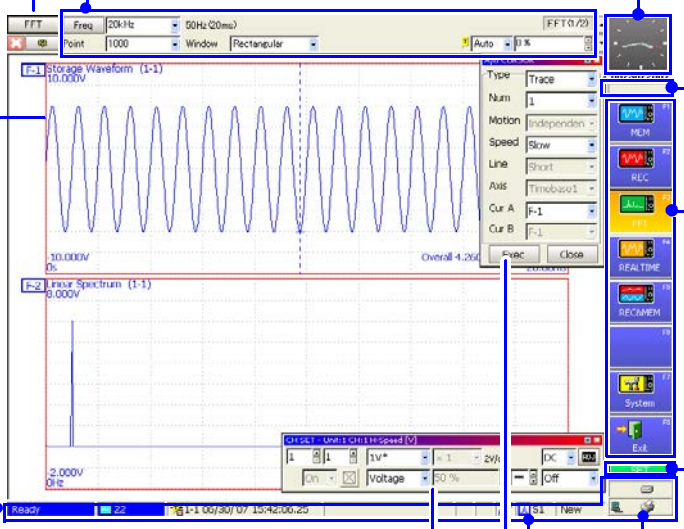
Function Menu
Select a function before measuring.

On-screen changes can be made by clicking the mouse.

Recorded Data
Shows data acquired with this instrument.

Setting Items and Choices (p. 39)
Calculation configuration and trigger criteria settings can be changed. These can be changed while measuring. Press the **SUB MENU** keys to select the items to change.

Clock
Shows the current time. You can change the display appearance.



"Key Lock" appears when the key-lock state is enabled.

Setting Choices
The cursor indicates the current setting choice.
Select with F keys (F1 to F8).
Press the **FUNCTION MODE** key to change the F key functions.

F-Key Function Status
Shows the current F key status.

Internal and External Connection Status

Sheet No.

Status Bar
This bar indicates the current states of data acquisition, internal processing, settings and display information.

Input Channel Settings Dialog
Input channel settings can be changed.
(Appears when you press the **UNIT** or **CH** keys, or press or turn the **RANGE** knob)

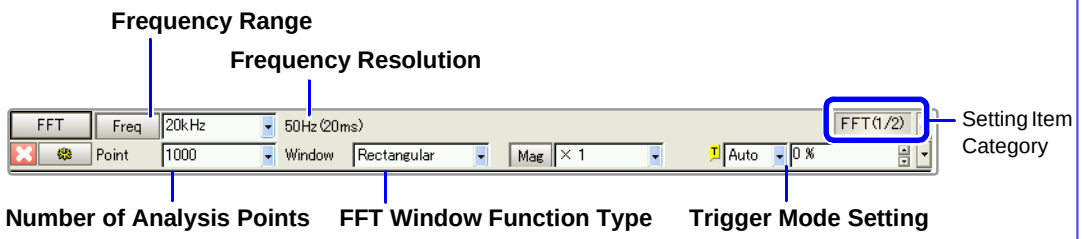
A/B Cursor Settings Dialog
Select the type of cursors.
(Appears when you press the **TYPE** key or knob **A**)

Press the ESC key to remove the dialog.

Setting Items and Choices

FFT Function Settings [FFT(1/2)]

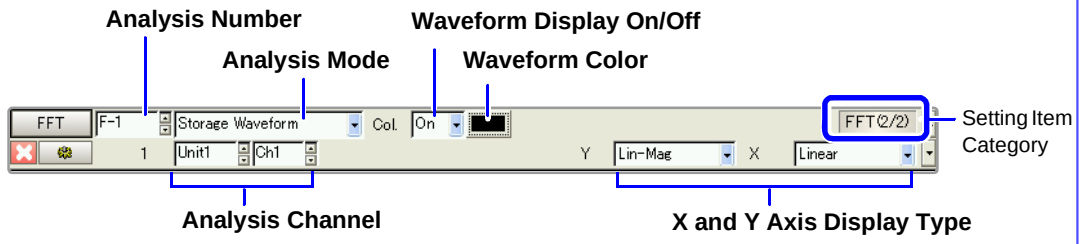
See "3.4.10 Setting and Changing Analysis Conditions on the Waveform Screen" (p. 67)



Switch with the SUB MENU keys

FFT Function Settings [FFT(2/2)]

See "3.4.10 Setting and Changing Analysis Conditions on the Waveform Screen" (p. 67)



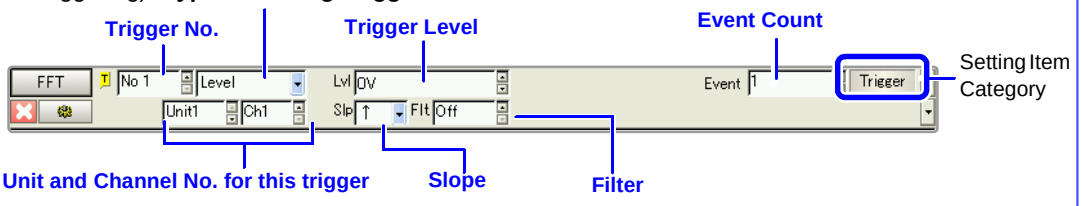
Switch with the SUB MENU keys

Analog Trigger Settings [Trigger]

See "6.7 Triggering by Analog Signals" in the *Instruction Manual*

(When using Level Triggering) **Type of Analog Trigger**

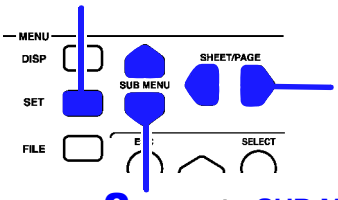
The display differs according to the type of analog triggering.



3.2.2 Settings Screen

To open the Settings screen

1 **Press the SET key.** (The Settings screen appears.)



3 **Press the SHEET/PAGE keys to select a page.**

2 **Press the SUB MENU keys to select from the Settings menu.**

Status Settings Screen

Make settings here for FFT analysis.

Input Data Selection (p. 52)

Select whether FFT analysis is to be applied to newly acquired data, or to a pre-existing waveform (Memory waveform).

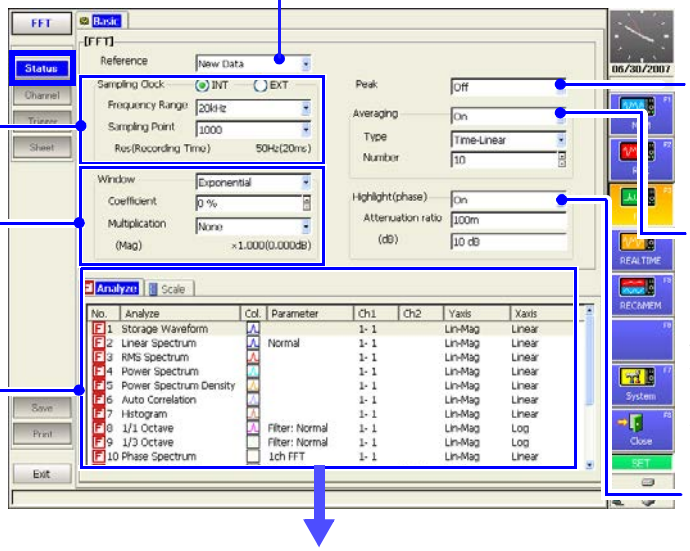
Frequency Range and Number of Calculation Points (p. 53)

More calculation points provide greater frequency resolution.

Window Function Settings (p. 56)

Selects a window function and correction for acquiring input signals.

FFT Analysis Settings (p. 62)



Peak Value Display Setting (p. 57)

Selects whether to display the peaks (maximal or maximum) of analysis results.

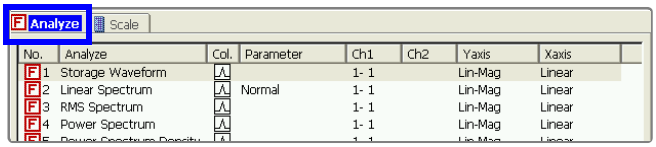
Averaging Settings (p. 58)

Noisy or unstable values can be averaged to clarify the waveform display.
When averaging is enabled, select the method and count for averaging.

Phase Spectra Highlighting

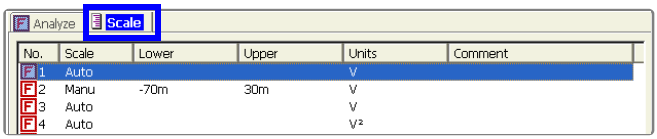
For the maximum value of a power spectrum or cross-power spectrum, data exceeding the specified ratio can be displayed with emphasis (highlighted).

[Analyze] Page



Selects the analysis mode, analysis channels, x and y axes and display parameters. (p. 62)

[Scale] Page



Sets the display scale of the vertical (y) axis. (p. 66)

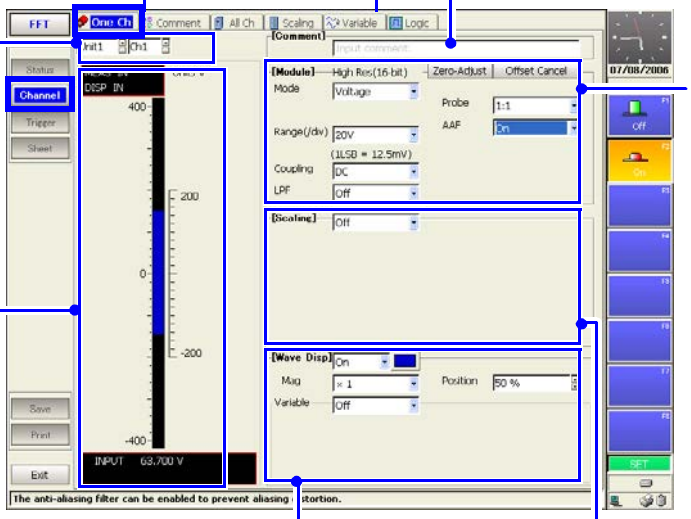
Channel Channel Settings Screen

Set analog channels.

Comment Setting
Make this setting to enter channel-specific comments. This setting is also available on the [Comment] page. Comments can be displayed on the Waveform screen.

All Channel Settings List
(The Logic page is not accessible)

Setting Unit (Module) and Channel Nos.



Input Module Settings
Set the input channels for the installed input modules.
See "Chapter 3 Input Channel Settings" in the *Input Module Guide*.
These settings are also available on the [All Ch] page.

Level Monitor
Indicates the value and range of input relative to the area displayed on the waveform screen for verification.

Input Waveform Settings
Set the waveform display color, zero position, vertical axis magnification and display area. These settings are also available on the [All Ch] page.

Scaling Settings (p. 71)
Make these settings to convert measurement units for display as physical values when using a clamp or external sensor. These settings are also available on the [Scaling] page.

Trigger Trigger Settings Screen

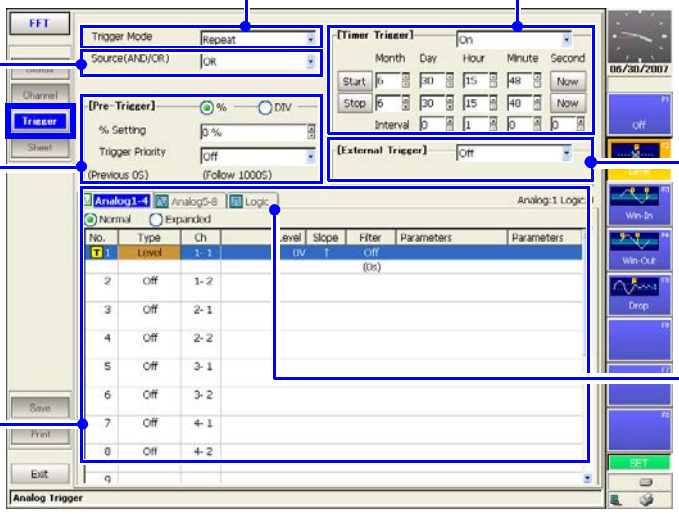
Set trigger criteria.

Trigger Mode Setting
Sets trigger activation criteria.

Combining Method (AND/OR) for Multiple Trigger Sources

Pre-Trigger Settings
Make these settings to record prior to triggering. When Trigger Priority is On, triggering is allowed during the Pre-Trig Wait.

Analog Trigger Settings



Timer Trigger Settings
Set recording start and end times, and set timing when desired to apply a trigger within a specified period.

External Trigger Settings
Set this to accept triggering from a signal input on the External Trigger terminal.

Logic Trigger Settings

Settings on the [Analog] and [Wcal] pages are the same as for the Memory function.

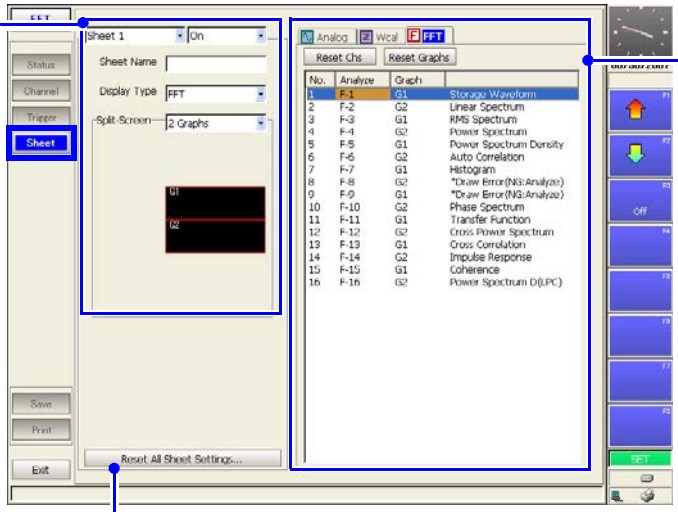
Sheet Sheet Settings Screen

Set the display method for the Waveform screen.

Screen Layout Setting (p. 72)

Set the data type and display arrangement for each sheet to be displayed.

- Sheet Name setting
- Display type
- Split screen

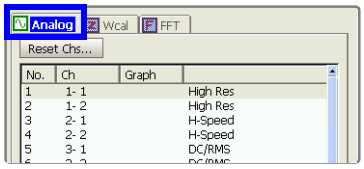


Assigning Channels to Sheets

Assigns the channel, calculation results and waveform display position for each display sheet.

Resets all sheet settings

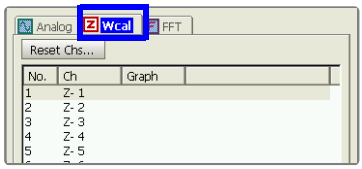
[Analog] Page



Assign analog channels.

See "7.2.6 Assigning Display Channels to Graphs (Analog Channels)" in the *Instruction Manual*

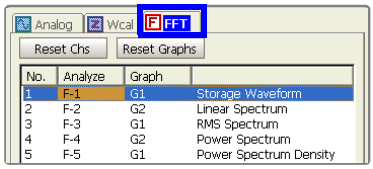
[Wcal] Page



Arrange waveform calculation results.

See "2.3 Calculation Waveform Display" (p. 33)

[FFT] Page



Assigns FFT analysis results and sets graph arrangement for split-screen display.

Setting procedures on the Save Settings screen are the same for all functions.
See "Chapter 11 Saving/Loading Data & Managing Files" in the *Instruction Manual* for details.

Save Save Settings Screen [Auto Save] Page

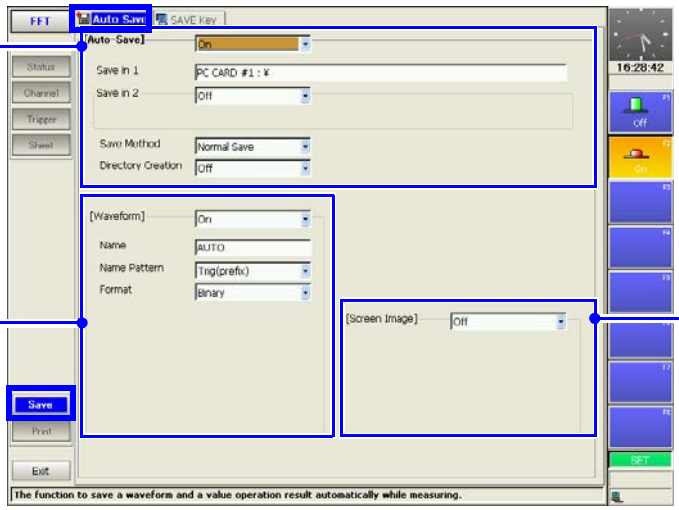
Make these settings to specify automatic saving.
The factory default setting for auto save is [Off].

Auto-Save Settings

Select the action to take when the save destination or storage media becomes full during automatic saving, such as whether to create new directories. (Default setting: [Off])

Settings for Saving Waveform Data

Select the saving format, area to save and related settings for automatic saving.



Settings for Saving Screen Images

Make these setting to automatically save Waveform screens.

Save Save Settings Screen [SAVE Key] Page

These settings determine the operation of the **SAVE** key.

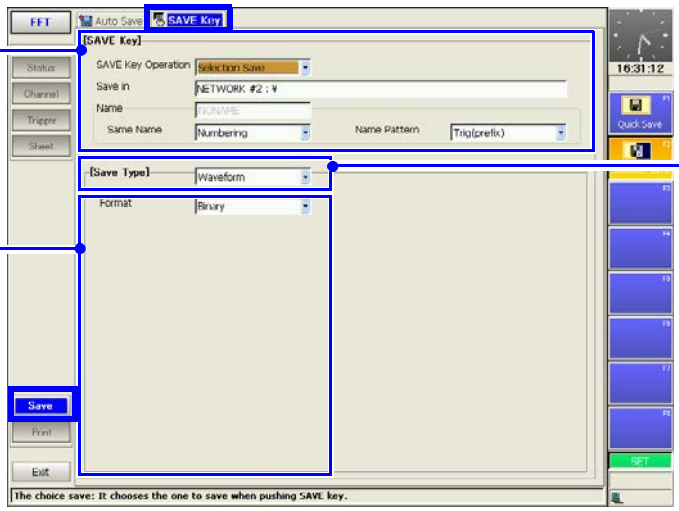
Manual Save Settings (Saving by SAVE key)

Set the save destination, file name and related settings for saving with the **SAVE** key.

Settings for Saving Waveform Data

Select the saving format, area to save and related settings for waveform saving.

Save settings are also available for saving settings data and display images.



Save Type Settings

Select what to save with the **SAVE** key.
Display contents depend on the selections.

Setting procedures on the Print Settings screen are the same for all functions.
See "Chapter 12 Printing" in the *Instruction Manual* for details.

Print Print Settings Screen [Printer] Page

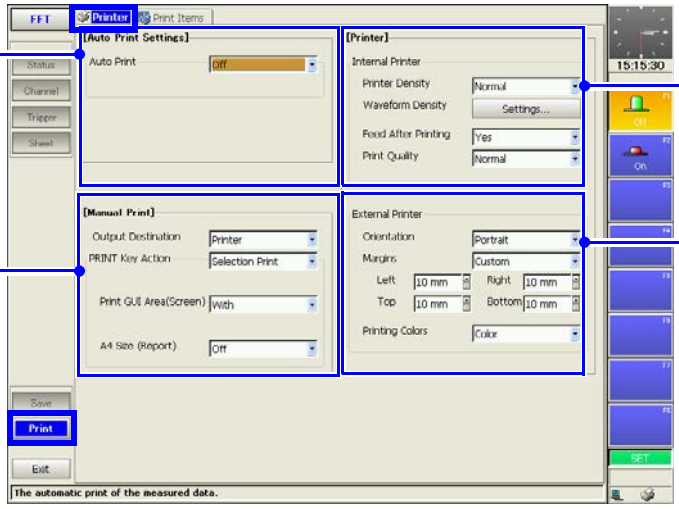
Select the printing method and printer for automatic or manual printing.
The factory default setting for auto print is [Off].

Auto Print Settings

Make these setting to print automatically.

Manual Print Settings

Set the printing method (Quick or Selection Print) and items you want to print when pressing the **PRINT** key.



Internal Printer Settings

Set the printer's print density and quality.

External Printer Settings

Set the paper orientation and margins.

Print Print Settings Screen [Print Items] Page

Select the items to be printed (printout contents).

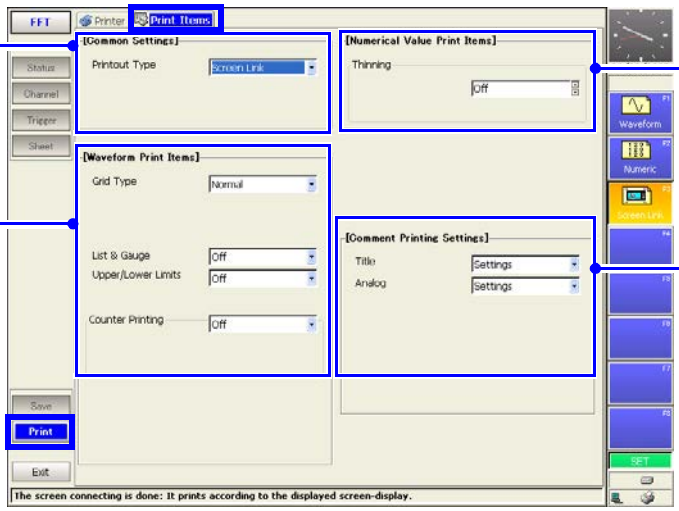
Print Item Common Settings

Select the printout type, print area and horizontal axis display value.

Waveform Printing Settings

Select the items to print when printing waveforms.

- Grid Type
- List & Gauge
- Print Upper and Lower Limits
- Print Counter

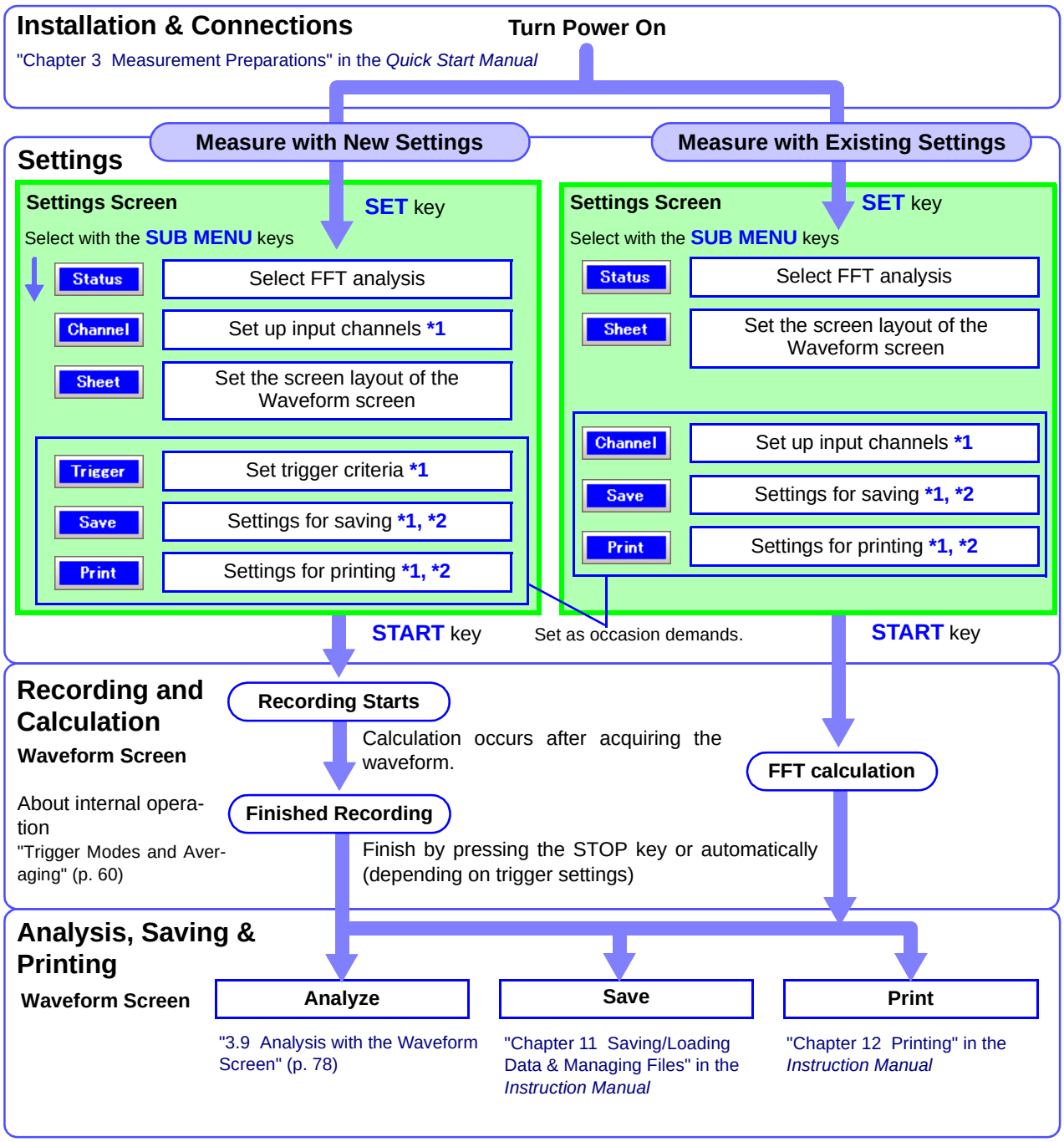


Numerical Printing Settings

Select the thinning method for numerical data.

Printing Settings for Comments, Title and Settings Data

3.3 Operation Workflow



*1. Settings are the same as for the Memory and Recorder functions. Refer to the *Instruction Manual* for details about each setting.

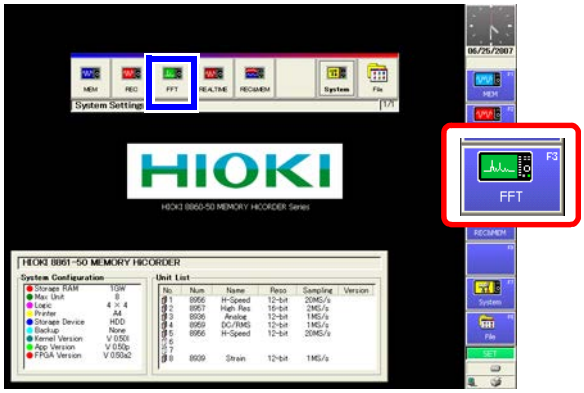
*2. When saving or printing manually, settings can be changed after calculation.

Settings Procedure for FFT Analysis

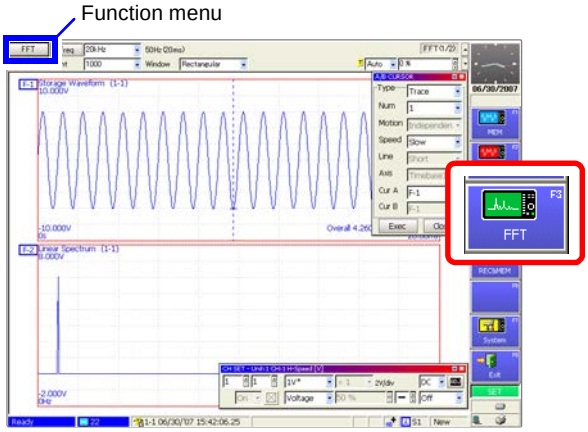
Function Selection

Opening screen:
Press the F3 [FFT] key.

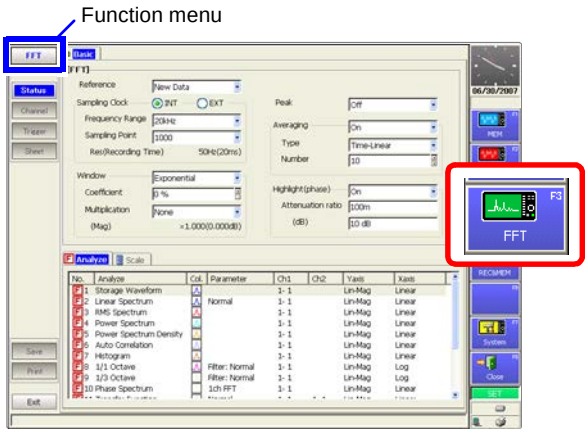
Select the FFT function (p. 51).



Waveform screen or Settings screen:
Using the CURSOR keys, move the cursor to the Function menu, and press the F3 [FFT] key.



Waveform screen



Settings screen

Measurement Configuration Settings

Press the SET key to open the Settings screen

Press the SUB MENU keys to select the Status menu

1 Select the input data
Select whether to analyze newly acquired data, or existing data.

2 Select the frequency range and number of points for FFT analysis

3 Select the desired window function
Set the window function to be applied to the input signal.

4 Select the peak value display
Select whether to display local or global maximum result values (maximal/ maximum).

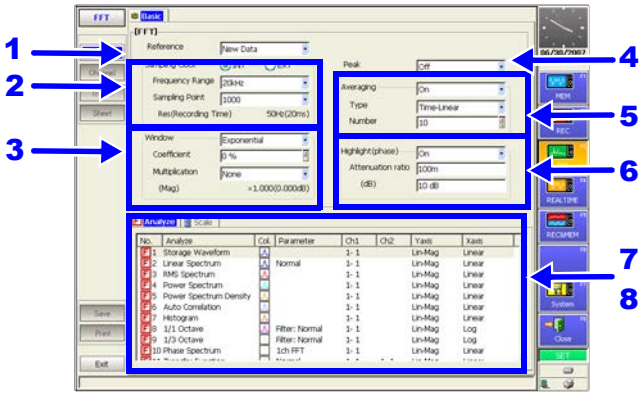
5 Set averaging
If averaging is desired, select the method and count for averaging.

6 Set highlighting (attenuation correction rate, for phase spectrum analysis only)
Select whether a spectrum is to be displayed with highlighting. If highlighting, sets the attenuation correction ratio to the maximum value of the power spectrum (or cross-power spectrum).

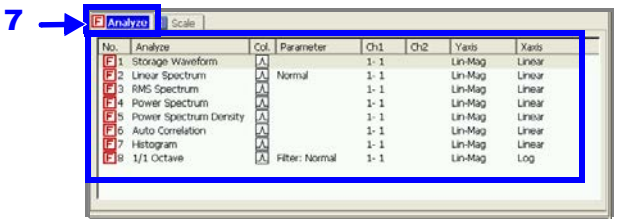
7 Select the analysis type
Select the analysis type, x axis, y axis, waveform color and channels to be analyzed (up to 16).

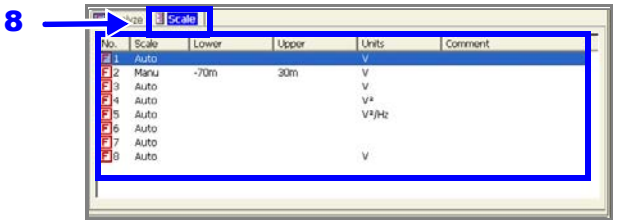
8 Set scaling
Set the display scale of the vertical (y) axis.

Make settings on the Status Settings screen.



See "3.4 Setting FFT Analysis Conditions" (p. 51)





Input Channel Settings

Press the SUB MENU keys to select the [Channel] menu
Press the SHEET/PAGE keys to select the [One Ch] page

9 Select the Unit (module) and Channel

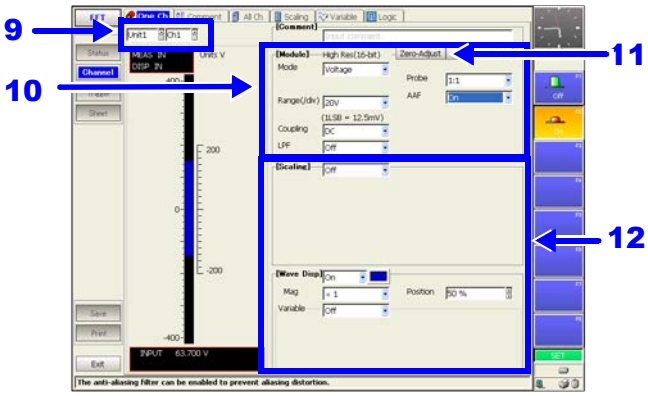
10 Select the measurement range (vertical axis)
Make input-module-related settings

11 Perform zero adjustment

(after warm-up)

12 (As occasion demands)
Set the scaling

Make settings on the Channel Settings screen.



See "3.5 Selecting Channels" (p. 69)

Trigger Settings

Press the SUB MENU keys to select the [Trigger] menu

13 Set the trigger mode

Default setting: [Auto]

14 Set the trigger criteria (AND/OR)

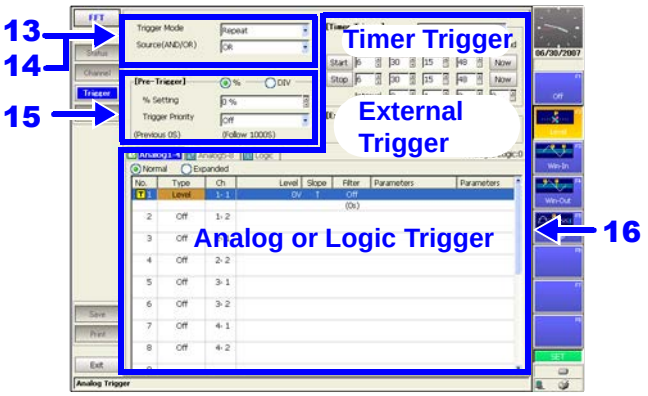
Default setting: [OR]

15 (As occasion demands) Set pre-trigger

16 Set each trigger source

Default setting: All [Off]

(If you want to record a specific waveform, such as an anomaly)
Set on the Trigger Settings screen.



Settings are the same as for the Memory function.

See "Chapter 6 Trigger Settings" in the *Instruction Manual*

Display Sheet Settings

Press the SUB MENU keys to select the Sheet menu

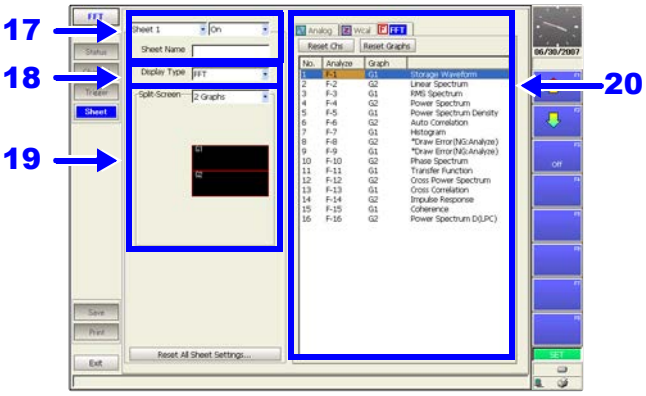
17 **Select the Sheet No. on which to display FFT analysis results**
(Enter a Sheet name as needed)

18 **Select the Display Type**

19 **Select the split-screen number for the graph**

20 **Select the Analysis No. (F1 to F16) to be displayed**
Select the Analysis No. to display on each Sheet.

(Configure the Waveform screen display layout)
Set on the Sheet Settings screen.



See "3.6 Setting the Screen Layout of the Waveform Screen" (p. 72)

Saving Settings

Press the SUB MENUs key to select the Save menu

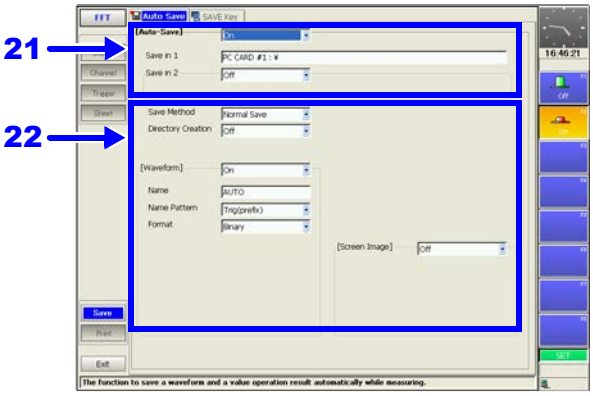
21 **Select automatic or manual saving Specify the saving destination**

Verify that storage media has been inserted.
When saving manually, settings can be changed after measurement.

Default setting:
Auto Save [Off],
Manual Save [Selection Save]

22 **Select what to save**

(If you want to save data)
Set on the Save Settings screen.



(Example: Auto Save)

See "Chapter 11 Saving/Loading Data & Managing Files" in the *Instruction Manual*

Printing Settings

Press the SUB MENU keys to select the Print menu
Press the SHEET/PAGE keys to select the [Printer] page

23 Select automatic or manual printing

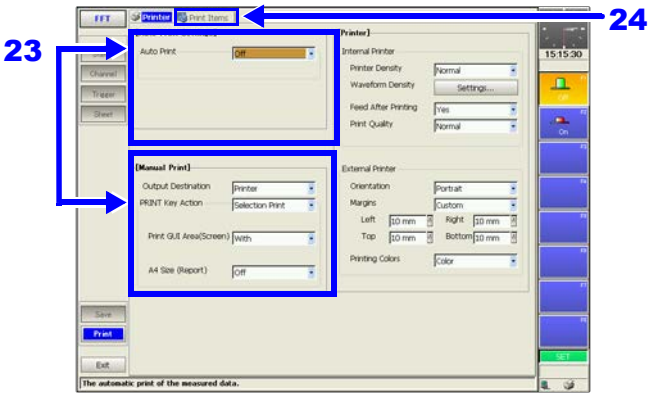
Verify that the paper is loaded correctly.
When printing manually, settings can be made after measurement.

Default setting:
Auto Print [Off]
Manual Print [Selection Print]

Press the SHEET/PAGE keys to select the [Print Items] page

24 Select what you want to print

(If you want to print data)
Set on the Print Settings screen.



See "Chapter 12 Printing" in the *Instruction Manual*

Start of Measurement

Press the START key. (the green LED lights)

Data acquisition
Save & Print (when Auto enabled)

End of Measurement

Press the STOP key.
Recording stops after acquiring the specified length (the green LED goes off).

Press twice to stop immediately.
If [Single] trigger is selected, recording stops automatically after acquiring the specified data length.

Data Analysis

Analysis on the waveform screen.

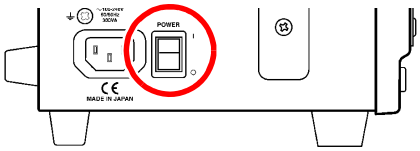
See "3.9 Analysis with the Waveform Screen" (p. 78)

Optionally Save and Print

Press the SAVE key to save. (Manual saving)
Press the PRINT key to print. (Manual printing)

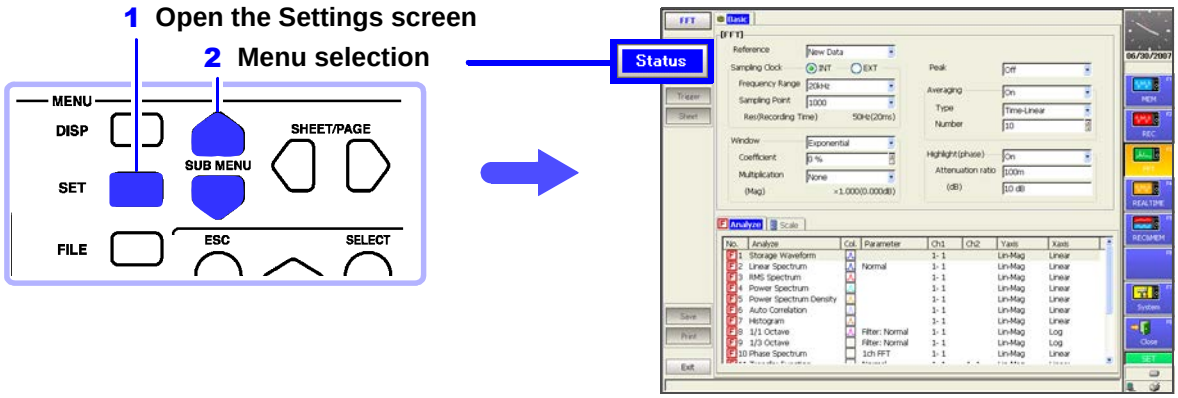
Power OFF

Remove the cables from the measurement object, and turn the power off.



3.4 Setting FFT Analysis Conditions

Basic measurement configuration settings are performed on the Status Settings screen. Measurement configuration can be performed from the Waveform screen (p. 67).



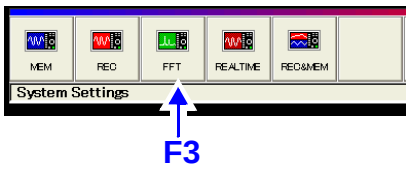
3.4.1 Selecting the FFT Function

The FFT function can be selected from the Opening, Waveform or Settings screen.

Function Selection: From the Opening Screen

	Operating Key	Procedure
1	CURSOR	Move to the desired function.
2	F1 to F8	Select the appropriate function.

Opening Screen



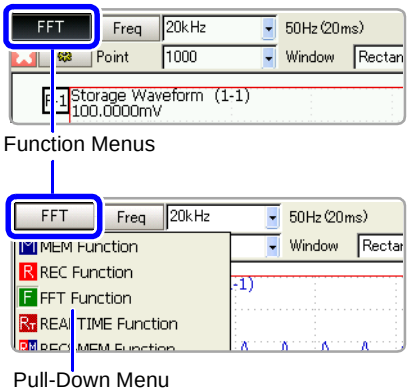
Function Selection: From the Waveform or Settings Screen

	Operating Key	Procedure
1	CURSOR	Move to the function menu (at the top left).
2	F3	Select the FFT function.

(Select from the pull-down menu)

SELECT	The pull-down menu appears.
CURSOR	Select the appropriate function.
ENTER	Accepts the setting.

Waveform Screen



3.4.2 Selecting the Data Source for Analysis

Select the data to be used for FFT analysis.
Analysis can be applied either to new data as it is measured, or to existing data (previously recorded to memory).

Selecting Input Data

FFT

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Status with the **SUB MENU** keys →Status Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 40), To set from the Waveform screen (p. 67)

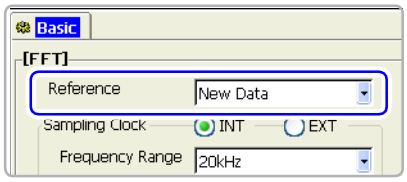
	Operating Key	Procedure

1 **Select the input data source.**

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Reference] item.

F1 to F8 Selects the data to be analyzed.

New Data	Acquire a new waveform for analysis.
From Mem	Analyze a waveform recorded in memory.



When the trigger mode is [Repeat] or [Auto], and the input data [Reference] is [From Mem]

Analysis is performed until the specified number of FFT analysis points have been processed, then the data is shifted by that amount and analysis repeats until all of the previously acquired data has been processed. (If the amount of data is less than the specified number of FFT analysis points, no analysis occurs.)

See "Trigger Modes and Averaging" (p. 60)

2 **When finished making settings, press the START key**

For the [New Data] case

Measurement starts to acquire data for the number of analysis points specified as the [Sampling Point], and FFT analysis is performed.

For the [From Mem] case

Analysis is performed on the number of specified points from data previously recorded in memory (Memory function data or memory waveform data in REC&MEM function).
The analysis starting point can also be specified.

See "3.9.3 Analyzing after Specifying an Analysis Starting Point" (p. 80)

The frequency range is selected automatically.

See "Relationship Between Frequency Range, Resolution and Number of Analysis Points" (p. 55)

When no trace is displayed after pressing the START key

Analysis is impossible if [From Mem] is selected as the input data source and no recorded data exists in the instrument's memory.
Either select [New Data] as the input data source, or load the data to be analyzed before pressing the START key again.

3.4.3 Setting the Frequency Range and Number of Analysis Points

About the frequency range and number of analysis points

The settings for the frequency range and number of analysis points determine the input signal acquisition time and frequency resolution.

The frequency range setting for the FFT function corresponds to the timebase (time/division) setting of the Memory function. Changing the frequency range also changes the data sampling period.

See "Relationship Between Frequency Range, Resolution and Number of Analysis Points" (p. 55)

The cut-off frequency of the anti-aliasing filter is the same as the frequency range setting.

The set number of analysis points specifies the amount of data to be analyzed with each measurement. Increasing the number of analysis points increases the frequency resolution, but also increases the time required for calculations.

See "Number of Analysis Points" (p. 105)

When using the external sampling to calculate:

Set the Sampling Clock to [EXT] (External sampling).

In this case, octave analysis, power spectrum density and LPC power spectrum density are not available.

The following two methods are available for setting the frequency range:

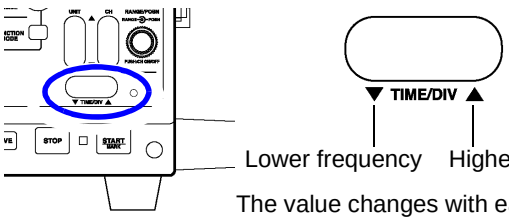
- Using the operating keys
- Using the **TIME/DIV** key (settable regardless of cursor position)

Frequency Range Setting: Using the TIME/DIV Key

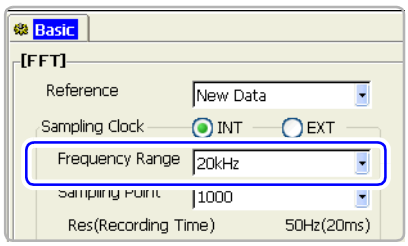
FFT

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Status with the **SUB MENU** keys →Status Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 40), To set from the Waveform screen (p. 67)



The value changes with each key press.



Frequency Range and No. of Analysis Points Settings: Using the Operating Keys

FFT

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Status with the **SUB MENU** keys →Status Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 40), To set from the Waveform screen (p. 67)

Operating Key | Procedure

1 Select the sampling clock.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Sampling Clock] item.

F1 Select [INT] (Internal). (default setting)

2 Select the frequency range.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Frequency Range] item.

F1 to F8 (Switch Display: F8) Select the frequency range.

8 (default setting), 4, 2 MHz
800, 400, 200, 80, 40, 20, 8, 4, 2 kHz
800, 400, 200, 80, 40, 20, 8, 4, 1.33 Hz
800, 667, 400, 333, 133 mHz

See "Relationship Between Frequency Range, Resolution and Number of Analysis Points" (p. 55)

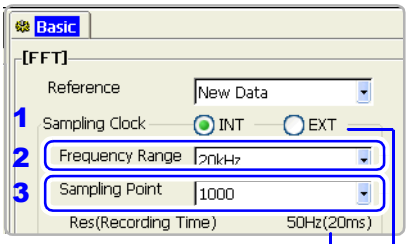
3 Set the number of FFT analysis points.

CURSOR Move the cursor to [Sampling Point]

F1 to F8 (Switch Display: F8) Select the number of points for analysis.

1000(default setting), 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000

See "Number of Analysis Points" (p. 105)



Frequency Resolution (during acquisition)
The resolution is affected by settings of frequency range and the number of analysis points. Not displayed for external sampling.

Normally, select [INT].

To control sampling by an external signal, select [EXT]
In this case, set only the number of analysis points.

When [From Mem] is selected as the input data source
The frequency range is set automatically when analysis is started.

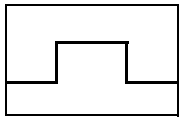
Relationship Between Frequency Range, Resolution and Number of Analysis Points

Range [Hz]	Sampling frequency [Hz]	Time-base [/div] (MEM)	Sampling period	Number of FFT Analysis Points									
				1,000		2,000		5,000		10,000		20,000	
				Resolution [Hz]	Acquisition interval	Resolution [Hz]	Acquisition interval	Resolution [Hz]	Acquisition interval	Resolution [Hz]	Acquisition interval	Resolution [Hz]	Acquisition interval
8 M *1	20 M	5 µs	50 ns	20 k	50 µs	10 k	100 µs	4 k	250 µs	2 k	500 µs	1 k	1 ms
4 M *1	10 M	10 µs	100 ns	10 k	100 µs	5 k	200 µs	2 k	500 µs	1 k	1 ms	500	2 ms
2 M *1	5 M	20 µs	200 ns	5 k	200 µs	2.5 k	400 µs	1 k	1 ms	500	2 ms	250	4 ms
800 k *1	2 M	50 µs	500 ns	2 k	500 µs	1 k	1 ms	400	2.5 ms	200	5 ms	100	10 ms
400 k *1	1 M	100 µs	1 µs	1 k	1 ms	500	2 ms	200	5 ms	100	10 ms	50	20 ms
200 k *1	500 k	200 µs	2 µs	500	2 ms	250	4 ms	100	10 ms	50	20 ms	25	40 ms
80 k *1	200 k	500 µs	5 µs	200	5 ms	100	10 ms	40	25 ms	20	50 ms	10	100 ms
40 k	100 k	1 ms	10 µs	100	10 ms	50	20 ms	20	50 ms	10	100 ms	5	200 ms
20 k	50 k	2 ms	20 µs	50	20 ms	25	50 ms	10	100 ms	5	200 ms	2.5	400 ms
8 k	20 k	5 ms	50 µs	20	50 ms	10	100 ms	4	250 ms	2	500 ms	1	1 s
4 k	10 k	10 ms	100 µs	10	100 ms	5	200 ms	2	500 ms	1	1 s	500 m	2 s
2 k	5 k	20 ms	200 µs	5	200 ms	2.5	400 ms	1	250 ms	500 m	2 s	250 m	4 s
800	2 k	50 ms	500 µs	2	500 ms	1	1 s	400 m	2.5 s	200 m	5 s	100 m	10 s
400	1 k	100 ms	1 ms	1	1 s	500 m	2 s	200 m	5 s	100 m	10 s	50 m	20 s
200	500	200 ms	2 ms	500 m	2 s	250 m	4 s	100 m	10 s	50 m	20 s	25 m	40 s
80	200	500 ms	5 ms	200 m	5 s	100 m	10 s	40 m	25 s	20 m	50 s	10 m	100 s
40	100	1 s	10 ms	100 m	10 s	50 m	20 s	20 m	50 s	10 m	100 s	5 m	200 s
20	50	2 s	20 ms	50 m	20 s	25 m	40 s	10 m	100 s	5 m	200 s	2.5 m	400 s
8 *2	20	5 s	50 ms	20 m	50 s	10 m	100 s	4 m	250 s	2 m	500 s	1 m	1 ks
4 *2	10	10 s	100 ms	10 m	100 s	5 m	200 s	2 m	500 s	1 m	1 ks	500 µ	2 ks
1.33 *2	3.33	30 s	300 ms	3.33 m	300 s	1.66 m	600 s	666 µ	1.5 ks	333 µ	3 ks	166 µ	6 ks
800 m *2	2	50 s	500 ms	2 m	500 s	1 m	1 ks	400 µ	2.5 ks	200 µ	5 ks	100 µ	10 ks
667 m *2	1.67	60 s	600 ms	1.66 m	600 s	833 µ	1.2 ks	333 µ	3 ks	166 µ	6 ks	83.3 µ	12 ks
400 m *2	1	100 s	1 s	1 m	1 ks	500 µ	2 ks	200 µ	5 ks	100 µ	10 ks	50 µ	20 ks
333 m *2	833 m	120 s	1.2 s	833 µ	1.2 ks	416 µ	2.4 ks	166 µ	6 ks	83.3 µ	12 ks	41.6 µ	24 ks
133 m *2	333 m	300 s	3 s	333 µ	3 ks	166 µ	6 ks	66.6 µ	15 ks	33.3 µ	30 ks	16.6 µ	60 ks

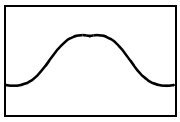
The cut-off frequency of the anti-aliasing filter is the same as the frequency range.
*1. The anti-aliasing filter is turned off.
*2. Cut-off frequency is 20 Hz.

3.4.4 Setting the Window Function

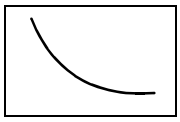
The window function defines the segment of the input signal to be analyzed. Use the window function to minimize leakage errors. There are three general types of window functions:



- Rectangular window



- Hann window
- Hamming window
- Blackman window
- Blackman-Harris window
- Flat top window



- Exponential window

The non-rectangular window functions generally produce lower-level analysis results. By applying attenuation correction, the attenuation introduced by the non-rectangular window functions can be corrected to bring analysis results back to similar levels.

Selecting the Window Function and Correction

FFT

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Status with the **SUB MENU** keys →Status Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 40), To set from the Waveform screen (p. 67)

Operating Key Procedure

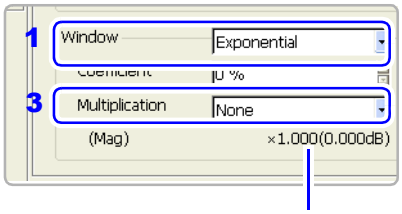
1 Select the window function.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Window] item.

F1 to F8 Select the appropriate window function type.

Rectangular (default setting), Hanning, Exponential, Hamming, Blackman, BlackmanHarris, Flat-Top

See "Window Function" (p. 110)



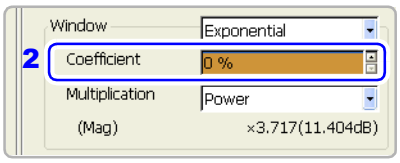
Correction value

2 If [Exponential] is the selected type

Set the attenuation coefficient (percentage).

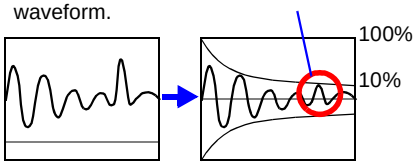
CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Coefficient] item.

F1 to F8 Set the attenuation coefficient as a percentage. Setting the attenuation coefficient to 0% results in the same processing as a setting of 0.1%.



For the exponential window function

Noise is suppressed in the attenuated waveform.



When the attenuation rate is 10%

3 Set attenuation correction.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Multiplication] item.

F1 to F8 Select the correction method.

None	Attenuated window function values are not corrected. (default setting)
Power	The window function multiplies the power levels of the time-domain waveform so that output levels are comparable to those of a rectangular window.
Average	The window function multiplies the average value of the time-domain waveform so that output levels are comparable to those of a rectangular window.

For the rectangular window function:
The correction value is always 1 (0 dB).

For the exponential window function:
The correction value depends on the attenuation coefficient.

Power correction $\sqrt{\frac{2\ln(x/100)}{(x/100)^2-1}}$

Average correction $\frac{\ln(x/100)}{(x/100)-1}$

x: Attenuation coefficient (%)

3.4.5 Setting Peak Values of Analysis Results

Either local or global maxima ([maximal]/ [maximum]) of the input signal and analysis results can be displayed on the Waveform screen. However, if Nyquist display is selected on the Sheet Settings screen, no peak values are displayed.

Selecting Displayed Values

FFT

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Status with the **SUB MENU** keys →Status Settings screen

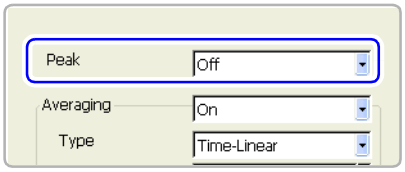
See Screen Layout (p. 40)

Operating Key	Procedure

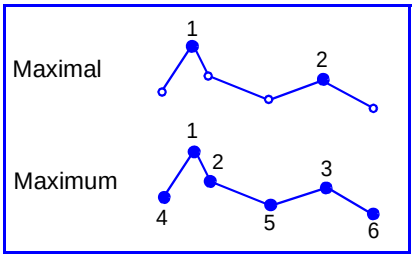
Selecting peak value display.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Peak] item.

F1 to F8 Select the type of numerical value to be displayed.



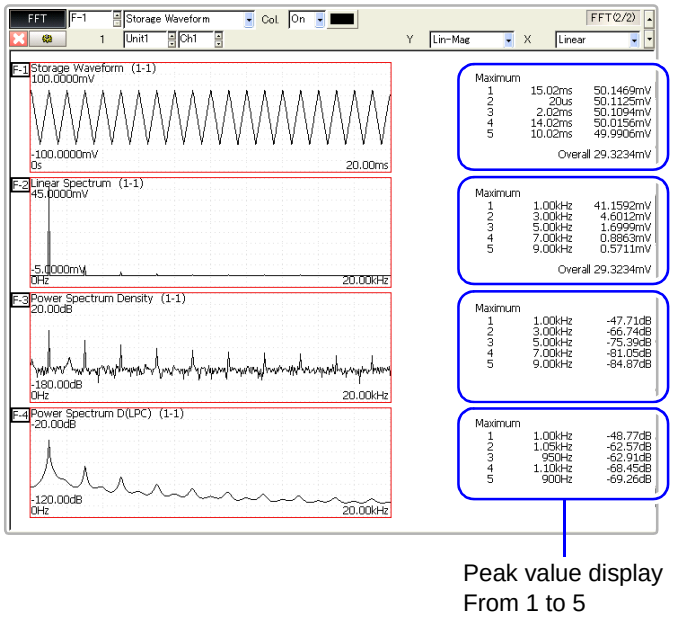
Off	Not displayed.(default setting)
Maximal	(local maxima) When the value of data at a point is greater than that of the adjacent points, that data is considered a local maxima. The ten largest local maxima are displayed.
Maximum	(global maxima) Among all data values, the ten points with the greatest values are displayed.



NOTE

- Peak values on the Waveform screen can be displayed and printed, but cannot be saved as peak values in text files.
- Depending on split-screen settings, there may be insufficient space to display all ten maxima. In this case, only the number of maxima that can be displayed are shown, from the largest.

Example: 4-Section Split-Screen



Peak value display
From 1 to 5

3.4.6 Averaging Waveforms

The averaging function calculates the average of the values obtained from multiple measurements of a periodic waveform. This can reduce noise and other non-periodic signal components. Averaging can be applied to a time-domain waveform or to a spectrum.

Averaging Settings

FFT

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Status with the **SUB MENU** keys →Status Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 40)

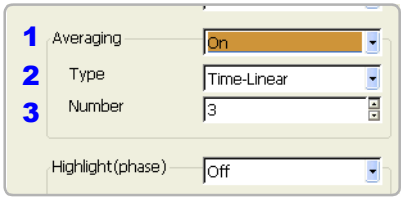
Operating Key Procedure

1 Enable averaging.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Averaging] item.

F1 to F8 Select whether to enable or disable averaging.

Off	Averaging is disabled (default setting)
On	Averaging is enabled.



2 Select the type of averaging.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Type] item.

F1 to F8 Select from the following types:

Time-Linear	Perform simple (linear) averaging of time-domain waveform values.
Time-Exponential	Perform exponential averaging of time-domain waveform values.
Freq-Linear	Perform simple (linear) linear averaging of (frequency-domain) spectrum values.
Freq-Exponential	Perform exponential averaging of (frequency-domain) spectrum values.
Freq-Peak Hold	Retain the maximum value of (frequency-domain) spectrum values.

About averaging calculation formulas
See "Averaging" (p. 109)

When averaging and auto saving or auto printing are enabled at the same time
Data is saved or printed after the specified count of values have been averaged. After calculating the average, changing the analysis channel does not cause recalculation.

See "Trigger Modes and Averaging" (p. 60)

3 Select the count for averaging.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Number] item.

F1 to F8 Select the number of measurements to be averaged.
Setting range: 2 to 10,000

NOTE

- After measuring with averaging enabled, display is not available when the channel is changed. Also, when the analysis mode is changed, the analysis modes that can be displayed are limited.
- When averaging is performed with the analysis mode disabled (Off), no trace is displayed when the analysis mode is changed after measurement.

Description

When averaging time-domain waveform values

Waveforms are acquired and averaged within the time domain. After averaging, FFT calculation is performed.
When the trigger mode is [Auto]: Data is acquired when the START key is pressed, even if trigger criteria are not met after a certain interval. So if averaging is applied to an asynchronous signal, the resulting data is meaningless.
Synchronous signals have better SNR (signal-to-noise ratio) and are more suitable for analysis.

When averaging spectrum values

Acquired data is first subject to FFT analysis. After analysis, averaging is performed within the frequency range, and the result is displayed. This differs from time-domain averaging in that averaging can be performed without trigger synchronization. However, if the characteristics of the input waveform allow triggering, using the trigger for synchronization is recommended.

Spectrum peak hold

After performing FFT calculations on the acquired waveform, peak values are retained (held) and displayed within the frequency range.

FFT Analysis Modes and Averaging

●: Settable, ×: Unsettable, O: Partially settable

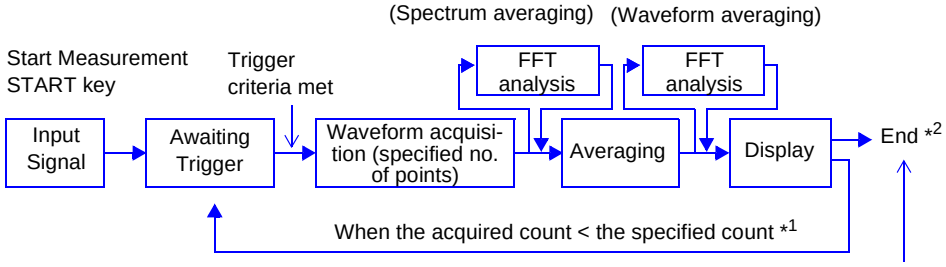
Analysis Mode	Averaging				
	Waveform Averaging		Spectrum Averaging		
	Simple	Exponential	Simple	Exponential	Peak Hold
OFF	×	×	×	×	×
Storage Waveform	●	●	×	×	×
Linear Spectrum	●	●	O *2	O *2	O *2
RMS Spectrum	●	●	O *2	O *2	O *2
Power Spectrum	●	●	●	●	●
Power Spectrum Density *1	●	●	●	●	●
Auto-correlation Function	●	●	●	●	●
Histogram	●	●	×	×	×
1/1 Octave Analysis *1	●	●	●	●	●
1/3 Octave Analysis *1	●	●	●	●	●
Transfer Function	●	●	O *2	O *2	O *2
Cross Power Spectrum	●	●	O *2	O *2	O *2
Cross-correlation Function	●	●	●	●	●
Impulse Response	●	●	●	●	●
Coherence Function	×	×	●	●	×
Phase Spectrum	●	●	×	×	×
Power Spectrum Density (LPC) *1	●	●	×	×	×

*1. Not available for external sampling
*2. Not available when the y axis is real (linear) or imaginary (linear), or for Nyquist plots

Trigger Modes and Averaging

When the trigger mode is [Single]

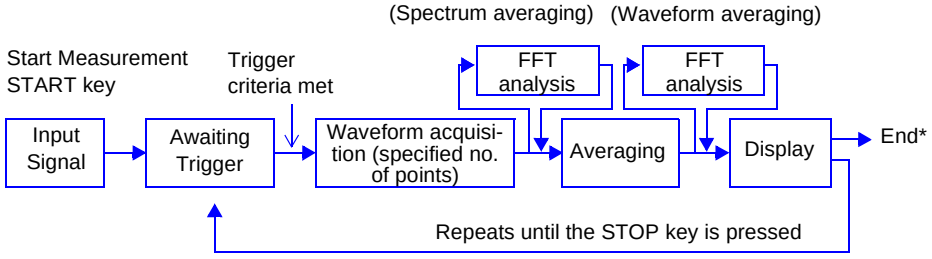
Measurements continue until the specified number of averaging points is acquired.



*1. Awaiting trigger continues until the specified count is reached.
*2. Measurement stops automatically when the specified count is reached. If measurement was interrupted by the STOP key, the averaging result up to that point is displayed.

When the trigger mode is [Repeat]

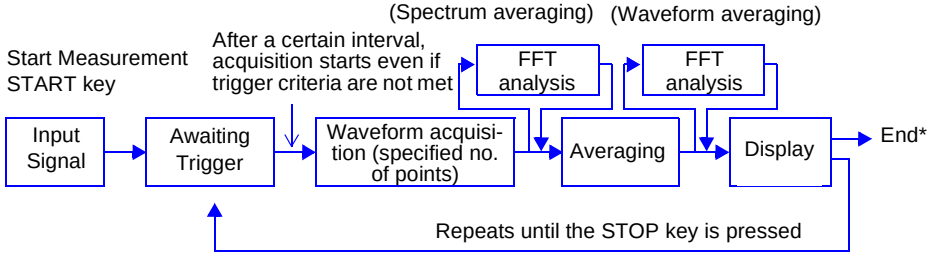
Measurement continues after the specified averaging count has been acquired.
When the specified averaging count is exceeded, averaging is repeated and measurement continues until the STOP key is pressed.



* When stopped before the specified count, the average up to that point is displayed.

When the trigger mode is [Auto]

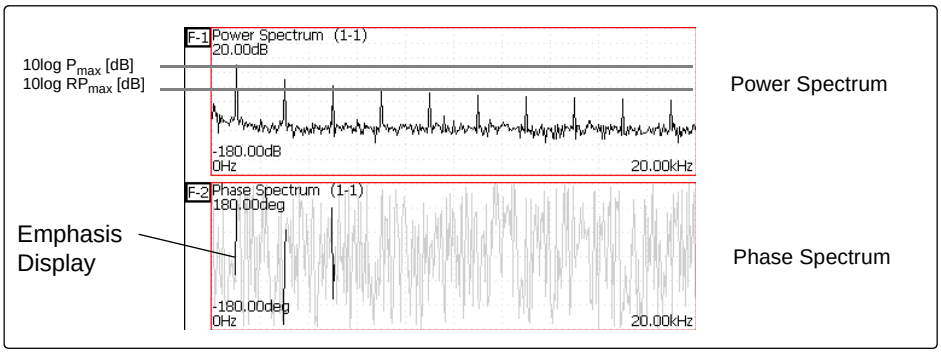
- For time-domain waveforms:
  Data is acquired when the START key is pressed, even if trigger criteria are not met after a certain interval. So if averaging is applied to an asynchronous signal, the resulting data is meaningless.
- For spectrum values:
  When the START key is pressed, measurement starts. Even if the trigger criteria are not met, the specified amount of data is acquired, and after FFT analysis, the results are averaged.
  When the specified averaging count is exceeded, averaging is repeated and measurement continues until the STOP key is pressed.



* When stopped before the specified count, the average up to that point is displayed.

3.4.7 Emphasizing Analysis Results (phase spectra only)

By specifying a setting factor (rate) to be applied to the input signal, the display of data exceeding the resulting threshold can be emphasized. This feature is useful for viewing waveforms that may otherwise be obscured by noise.
The reliability of phase spectrum values is poor when discrete Fourier transform values are extremely small. For example, in the case of a pure sine wave, almost all phase values at frequencies other than the input frequency result from calculation errors. By treating the maximum value of the power (or cross-power) spectrum of the input signal, P_{max}, as a reference value, data that exceeds that value multiplied by rate R can be displayed with emphasis.



Setting Phase Spectrum Highlighting

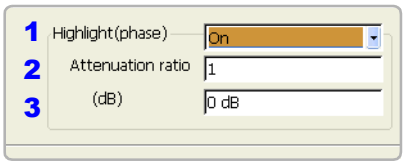
FFT

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select [Status] with the **SUB MENU** keys →Status Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 40)

	Operating Key	Procedure
1		**Enable the highlighting function.**
	CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Highlight (phase)] item.
	F1 to F8	Select whether to enable or disable the highlighting function.

Off	Emphasis display disabled.(default setting)
On	Emphasis display enabled.



2 **Set the attenuation rate or attenuation value.**

To set an attenuation rate

CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Attenuation ratio] item.
F1 to F8	Enter the attenuation rate.

To set an attenuation value [dB]

CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [(dB)] item.
F1 to F8	Enter the attenuation value.

Attenuation Rate and Value
Attenuation value: A [dB]
Attenuation rate: R

$-A = 10\log_{10}R$

$1 \times 10^{-6} \leq R \leq 1$

$0 \leq A \leq 60$

3.4.8 Analysis Mode Settings

Select the type of FFT analysis, channel(s), waveform display color and x and y axes.

Analysis Content Settings

FFT

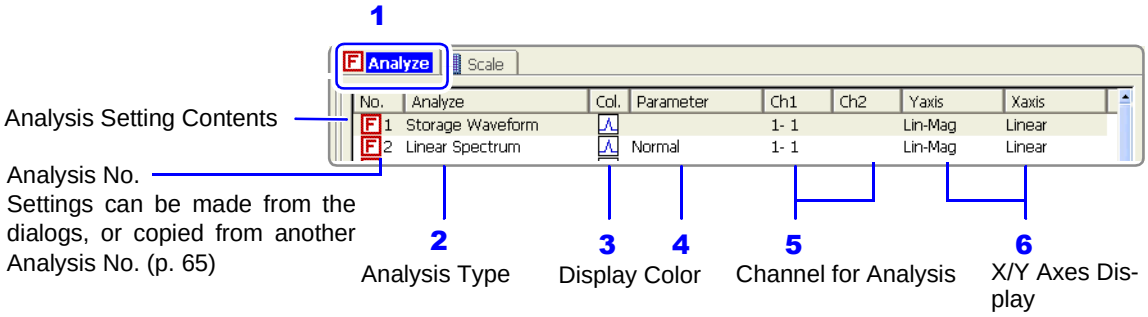
To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Status with the **SUB MENU** keys →Status Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 40), To set from the Waveform screen (p. 67)

Operating Key Procedure

1 Open the [Analyze] page.

SHEET/PAGE Select the [Analyze] page.



2 Select the FFT analysis mode.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Analyze] column of the Analysis No. to set.

F1 to F8 (Switch Display: F8) Select the analysis mode.

OFF	No analysis. (default setting)
Storage Waveform	Example (p. 85)
Linear Spectrum	Example (p. 86)
RMS Spectrum	Example (p. 87)
Power Spectrum	Example (p. 88)
Pow.Spectrum Density*	(Power spectrum density) Example (p. 89)
Auto Correlation	Example (p. 90)
Histogram	Example (p. 90)

1/1 Octave*	Example (p. 91)
1/3 Octave*	Example (p. 91)
Phase Spectrum	Example (p. 95)
Transfer Function	Example (p. 96)
Cross Power Spectrum	Example (p. 97)
Cross Correlation	Example (p. 98)
Impulse Response	Example (p. 99)
Coherence	Example (p. 100)
Pow.Spectrum Density (LPC)*	(Power spectrum density LPC) Example (p. 101)

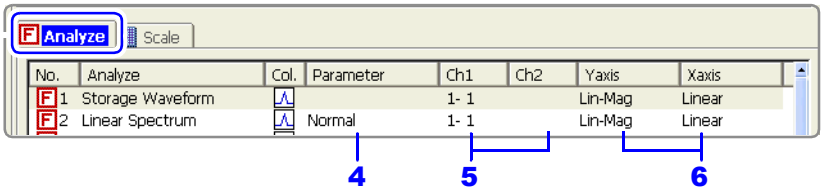
* Not available with external sampling enabled.

See "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

3 Select whether to display the waveform, and its color.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Col.] column.

F1 to F8 Select whether the waveform is to be displayed (On) or not, and its color if displayed.



Operating Key Procedure

4 When [Parameter] setting contents are displayed

Set the parameter.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Parameter] column of the Analysis No. to set.

F1 to F8 Select the desired type of analysis or display.

Analyze mode	Parameter	Setting Contents
Linear Spectrum, Transfer Function, Cross Power Spectrum	**Normal**	Analysis results are displayed as amplitude vs. frequency.
	Nyquist	Analysis results are displayed as imaginary vs. real components.
1/1 Octave, 1/3 Octave	**Filter: Normal**	Enables the octave filter. See "Octave Filter Setting" (p. 64)
	Filter: Sharp	
Phase Spectrum	**1ch FFT**	Calculates the phase of [Channel 1].
	2ch FFT	Calculates the phase difference between [Channel 1] and [Channel 2].
Pow.Spectrum Density (LPC)	**Order:2 to 64**	Larger numerical values make finer spectrum components visible.

5 Select the channel for analysis.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Ch1] item.

F1 to F8 Select which channel number to use.

Analysis channel setting

For any of the following analysis modes, set both channels 1 and 2.

Transfer Function, Impulse Response, Cross-correlation Function, Cross Power Spectrum, Coherence Function, Phase Spectrum (2ch FFT)

To analyze without the influence of aliasing distortion

The following input modules are recommended for channels to be subject to FFT analysis:

- Model 8938 FFT Analog Unit
- Model 8947 Chargh Unit
- Model 8957 High Resolution Unit
- Model 8960 Strain Unit

6 Set the x and y axes for display of analysis results.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [X axis] or [Y axis] item.

F1 to F8 Select the analysis result components to display on the x and y axes.
(Selectable display components depend on the analysis mode)
See "Analysis Modes and X/Y Axis Display" (p. 64)

Y-axis display

Lin-Mag	Analysis results are displayed as amplitude values.
Log-Mag	Analysis results are displayed as dB values.
Lin-Real	The real-number component of analysis results are displayed.
Lin-Imag	The imaginary component of analysis results are displayed.

X-axis display

Linear	Frequency is displayed linearly.
Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically. This is convenient when the data of interest is at the lower end of the frequency range, such as for sound and vibration.

To analyze using external sampling

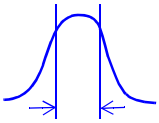
The x axis displays the number of data points.

For Nyquist display

When the [Nyquist Display] parameter settings is selected, x- and y-axis display settings are not available.

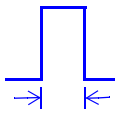
Octave Filter Setting

Filter characteristics comply with tolerance standards for IEC61260 filters.



Normal

Filter characteristics approximate those of an analog filter.



Sharp

Only those spectral component within the octave band are used for analysis. Spectral components outside of the octave band are totally ignored.

After determining the entire power spectrum, the instrument performs octave analysis on the spectral bands defined by the above filter characteristics. Analog filtering is not used for analysis.

See "Octave Filter Characteristics" (p. 114)

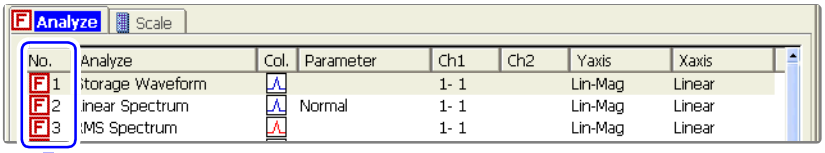
Analysis Modes and X/Y Axis Display

●: Settable, ×: Unsettable

Analysis Mode	X axis		Y axis				Nyquist display
	Linear	Log	Lin-Mag	Log-Mag	Lin-Real	Lin-Imag	
OFF	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Storage Waveform	●	×	●	×	×	×	×
Linear Spectrum	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
RMS Spectrum	●	●	●	●	●	●	×
Power Spectrum	●	●	●	●	×	×	×
Power Spectrum Density	●	●	●	●	×	×	×
Auto-correlation Function	●	×	●	×	×	×	×
Histogram	●	×	●	×	×	×	×
1/1 Octave	●	●	●	●	×	×	×
1/3 Octave	●	●	●	●	×	×	×
Transfer Function	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cross Power Spectrum	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cross-correlation Function	●	×	●	×	×	×	×
Impulse Response	●	×	●	×	×	×	×
Coherence Function	●	●	●	×	×	×	×
Phase Spectrum	●	●	●	×	×	×	×
Power Spectrum Density (LPC)	●	●	●	●	×	×	×

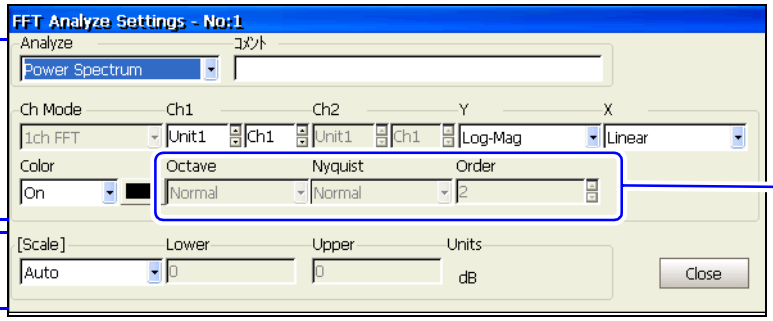
The x/y axes cannot be set when Nyquist Display is selected.

To Set from a Dialog



Move the cursor to the [No.] column of the Analysis to set, and press F1 [All Settings].

A dialog box appears. Items that cannot be set for the particular analysis mode are grayed out.
Move the cursor to each item, and select with the F1 to F8 keys.

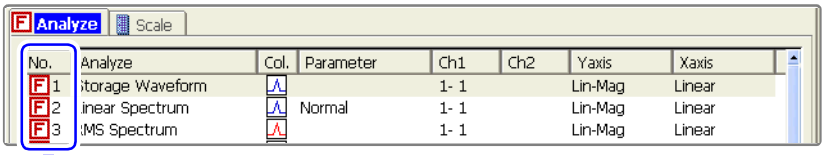


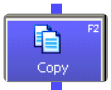
These are the same as the setting contents on the [Analyze] page.

These are the same as the setting contents on the [Scale] page.

Parameter Settings

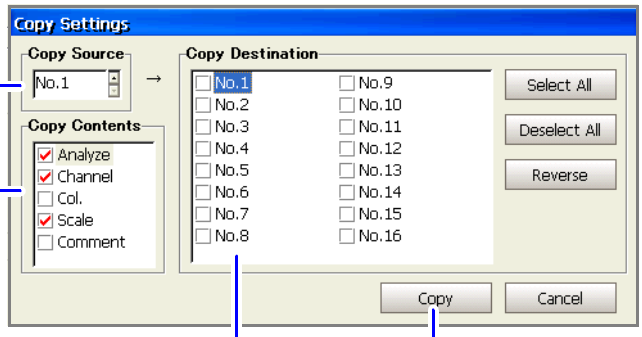
To copy settings between Calculation Nos.





Move the cursor to the [No.] column of the Analysis to copy, and press F2 [Copy].

A dialog box appears.
Make settings in the dialog with the F keys or dialog buttons.



1 Select the Analysis No. of the copy source.

2 Select the contents to copy.

3 Select the Analysis No. of the copy destination.

4 Make the desired settings, and click Copy (or F7 [Copy]).

3.4.9 Setting the Display Range of the Vertical Axis (Scaling)

The display range of the vertical (y) axis can be set to automatically suit analysis results, and can be freely expanded and compressed.

Vertical Axis (Scaling) Setting

FFT

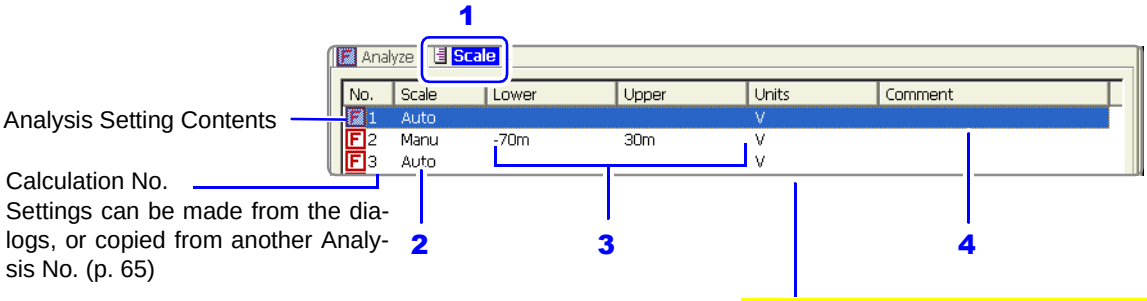
To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Status with the **SUB MENU** keys →Status Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 40)

Operating Key	Procedure

1 Open the [Scale] page.

SHEET/PAGE Select the [Scale] page.



2 Select automatic or manual scaling of the y-axis display.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Scale] column of the Analysis No. to set.

F1 to F8 Select the scaling display type.

Auto	Scaling of the vertical (y) axis is automatically set according to analysis results. (default setting)
Manu (manual)	Scaling of the vertical (y) axis can be set as desired, to suit the purpose of the measurement. This is useful for magnifying or reducing the displayed amplitude, and for shifting the displayed waveform up or down.

About displayed units (y axis)

The selected units for the scaled channel are displayed. When scaling is disabled [Off], the measurement range units are displayed.

To convert to other units, set the scaling units on the Channel Settings screen.

See "5.4 Converting Input Values (Scaling Function)" in the *Instruction Manual*

Input values can be converted to dB.

See "Scaling" (p. 71)

3 When [Manu] is selected

Set the upper and lower limits to display.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Lower] or [Upper] item.

F1 to F8 Set the upper and lower limits to display the analysis results.
Setting range: -9.9999E+29 to +9.9999E+29 (with exponent from E-29 to E+29)

4 To enter a comment for an analysis result

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Comment] item.

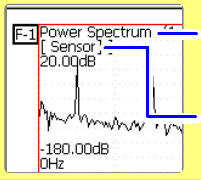
F1 Enter your comment.
The entry method is the same as for channel comments.

See "5.2.2 Adding Channel Comments";"Comment Entry Example" in the *Instruction Manual*

To display comments on the Waveform screen

Enable the [Comment] setting on the System Settings screen.

When comments are entered on both the Channel Settings screen and the [Analyze] page, both comments are displayed. When no channel comment has been entered, unit (module) and channel number are displayed.



Channel Comment (when not set)

[Scale] Page Comment

3.4.10 Setting and Changing Analysis Conditions on the Waveform Screen

The following settings can be made on the Waveform screen.
Press the **SUB MENU** keys to switch the displayed measurement items.
Changes to the displayed analysis results become effective when the settings are changed.

- **[FFT(1/2)]**
  Available settings are frequency range, number of analysis points, type of window function, trigger mode and pre-triggering
- **[FFT(2/2)]**
  Available settings are analysis number, analysis mode, waveform color, analysis channel and x/y axis display type
- **[Trigger]**
  Available settings are trigger number and analog trigger settings

To change the analysis number to be displayed on the current Sheet, press the F5 [Channel Set] key in the FN mode, and make settings in the dialog (p. 68).

Changes can be made to frequency range, number of analysis points, type of window function, trigger mode and pre-triggering

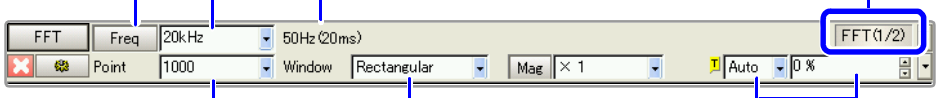
1 Press the SUB MENU key to display [FFT(1/2)].

2 Use the CURSOR keys to move the cursor to each setting item, and select your choice with the F keys.

Frequency Range (p. 53)
Select whether to sample from an internal (input module) or external (External Control terminal) source.

Select the frequency range (133 mHz to 8 MHz).

Frequency Resolution (during acquisition)



FFT Window Function Type (p. 56)

Number of Analysis Points (p. 53)
(1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000)

Trigger mode and Pre-trigger
Select the trigger mode and pre-triggering (same as for the Memory function).
Trigger Mode: Single, Repeat, Auto
Pre-trigger: -100 to 100% (1% or 1div step)
See "6.3 Setting the Trigger Mode" and "6.5 Pre-Trigger Settings" in the *Instruction Manual*

Changing analysis number, analysis mode, waveform color, analysis channel and x/y axis display type

1 **Press the SUB MENU key to display [FFT(2/2].**

Analysis Number (p. 62)

This is linked to the setting on the [Analyze] page of the Status Settings screen.

2 **Use the CURSOR keys to move the cursor to each setting item, and select your choice with the F keys.**

Analysis Mode

Waveform Display On/Off

Waveform Color

Analysis Channel

X and Y Axis Display Type

Changing Analog Trigger Settings

See "6.12 Making Trigger Settings on the Waveform Screen" in the *Instruction Manual*

1 **Press the SUB MENU key to display [Trigger].**

2 **Use the CURSOR keys to move the cursor to each setting item, and select your choice with the F keys.**

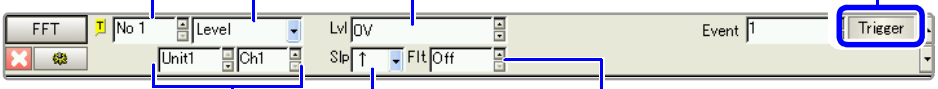
(When using Level Triggering)

Type of Analog Trigger

Trigger No.

Trigger Level

The display differs according to the type of analog triggering.



Unit and Channel No. for this trigger

Slope

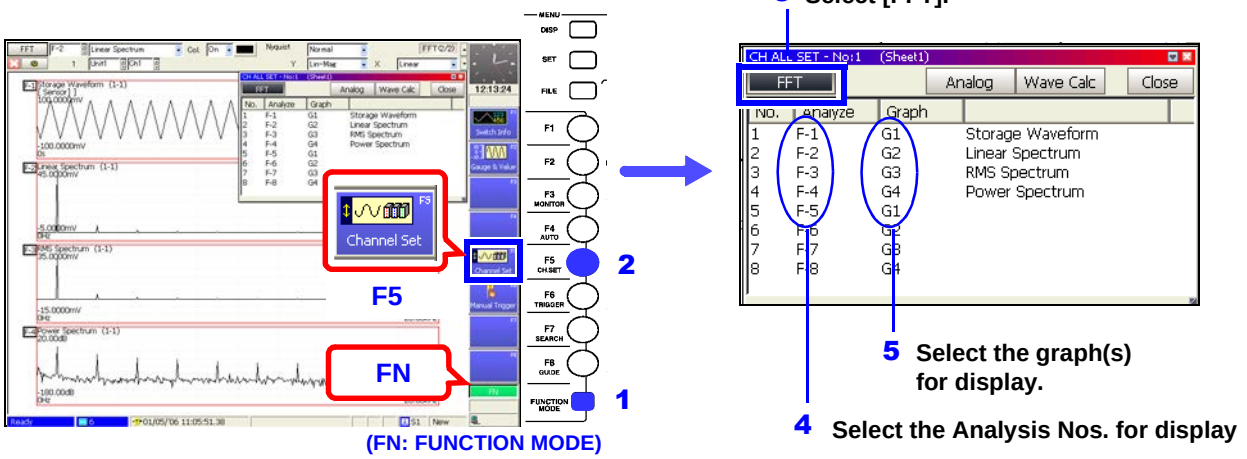
Filter

Changing the Analysis No. for Display

This setting is the same as that on the Display page of the Sheet Settings screen.

See "3.6 Setting the Screen Layout of the Waveform Screen" (p. 72)

3 **Select [FFT].**



5 **Select the graph(s) for display.**

4 **Select the Analysis Nos. for display**

(FN: FUNCTION MODE)

3.5 Selecting Channels

Channel selection is the same for all functions. The setting examples here describe operation with the Model 8957 High Resolution Unit.

Channel Settings

MEM REC FFT

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select Channel with the **SUB MENU** keys →Channel Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 41)

	Operating Key	Procedure
1	**SHEET/PAGE**	Select the [One Ch] page.

2 Select the module (Unit) and channel number to be set.

CURSOR	Move the cursor to each [Unit (no.)] and [Ch (no.)].
F1 to F8	Select the module (Unit) number (Unit 1, 2, …) and channel. (The type of the selected module is indicated beside the [Unit].)

3 Verify the module type and measurement mode to be set.

Verify that the [Mode] is set to [Voltage].

4 Set the measurement range.

CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Range (/div)] item.
F1 to F8	Set the vertical axis (voltage axis range).

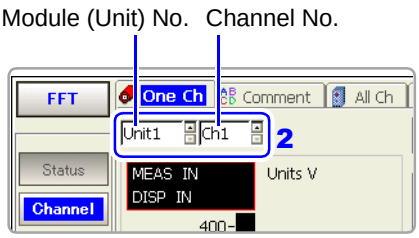
5 m, 10 m, 20 m, 50 m, 100 m, 200 m, 500 mV/div, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 V/div

The setting is the amplitude per division on the vertical axis.
This setting can also be made with the **RANGE/POSN** knobs.

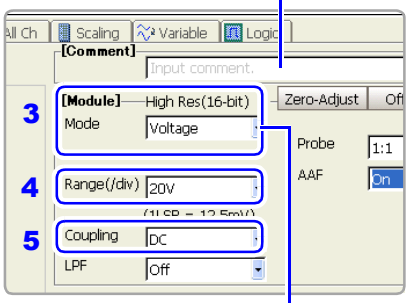
5 Select the input signal coupling method (as occasion demands).

CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Coupling] item.
F1 to F8	Select either choice.

DC	DC Coupling Select this to acquire both DC and AC components of an input signal.
AC	Select this to eliminate any DC component from an input signal. Use this to measure only the ripple component superimposed on pulsating current.
GND	The input signal is disconnected. Zero position can be confirmed.



Comments can be entered for each channel.



Measurement Mode
When using an input module that can provide multiple types of measurement, select the type of measurement to be performed.

See "3.11.2 Setting Input Coupling" in the *Input Module Guide*

Operating Key Procedure

6 Set low-pass filtering (as occasion demands).

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [LPF] item.

F1 to F8 Set the low-pass filter in the input module.

(For Model 8957) OFF, 5Hz, 50Hz, 500Hz, 5kHz, 50Hz	

7 Select the probe attenuation.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Probe] item.

F1 to F8 Select according to the connection cables being used.

1:1	Select when measuring using Model L9197, 9197, L9198 or L9217 Connection Cords.
10:1	Select when measuring using the Model 9665 10:1 Probe.
100:1	Select when measuring using the Model 9666 100:1 Probe.
1000:1	Select when measuring using the Model 9322 Differential Probe.

8 Set the anti-aliasing filter.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [AAF] item.

F1 to F8 Select either choice.

Off	The anti-aliasing filter is disabled. (default setting)
On	The anti-aliasing filter is enabled. (When the external sampling is used, the anti-aliasing filter (AAF) is not available.)

9 Perform zero adjustment (after warm-up).

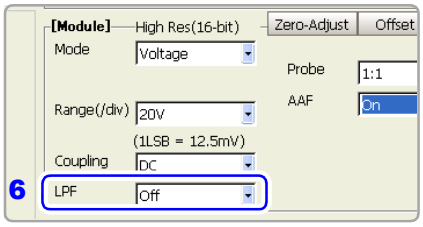
CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Zero-Adjust] button.

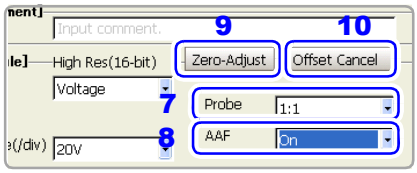
F1 Select [Execute].
When executed, all channels are zero adjusted. (Except in the Model 8958 16-Ch Scanner Unit)

10 Perform Offset Cancel (as occasion demands).

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Offset Cancel] button.

F1 Select [Execute].
When executed, only the selected channel is corrected.





About low-pass filtering

See "3.11.3 Low-Pass Filter (LPF) Settings" in the *Input Module Guide*

About probe attenuation

Matching the probe attenuation setting to that of the input channel's probe enables automatic conversion of voltage axis range measurements for direct reading of numerical values.

See "3.11.15 Probe Attenuation Selection" in the *Input Module Guide*

Anti-Aliasing Filter

Enable to prevent aliasing distortion.

See "Anti-Aliasing Filters" (p. 107)

About zero adjustment

Adjusts the zero position of an input module. Warm-up time depends on the type of input module.

See "3.11.17 Executing Zero Adjustment" in the *Input Module Guide*

About offset canceling

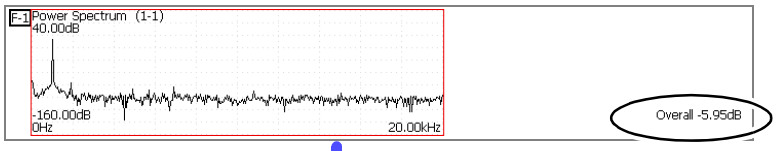
Executing Offset Cancel when using a sensor corrects for external signal bias.

See "3.11.18 Executing Offset Cancellation" in the *Input Module Guide*

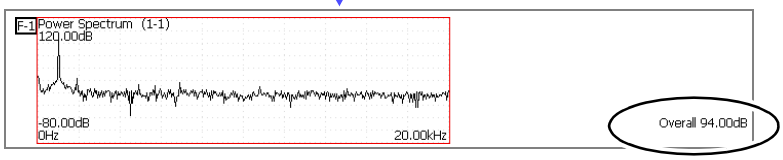
Scaling

The scaling setting allows values displayed on this instrument to match the actual values read directly on a sound level meter or vibration meter.

Without Scaling

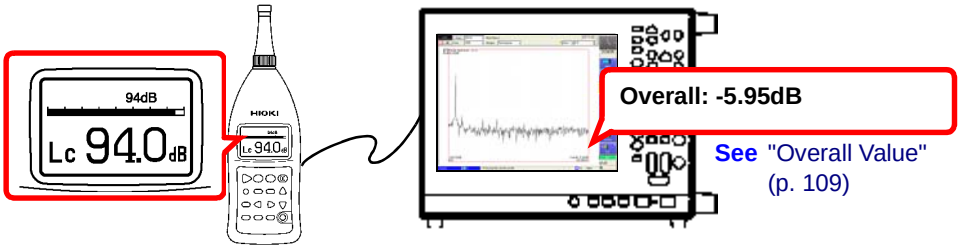


With Scaling



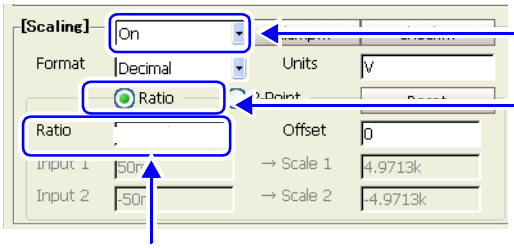
Setting example: To display measurement data on this instrument so that it corresponds to that on a sound level meter.

In a case where a sound level meter displays 94 dB and the overall value displayed on the Waveform screen of this instrument is -5.95 dB.



See "Overall Value" (p. 109)

Sound Level Meter

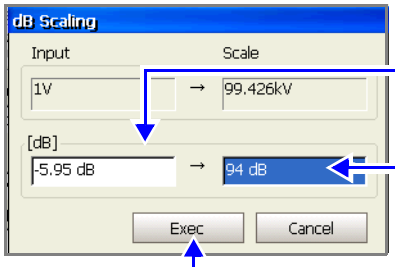


1 **Select [On].**

2 **Select [Ratio].**

3 **Move the cursor to [Ratio], and press the F7 [dB] key.**

The dB Scaling dialog appears.



4 **Enter the (overall) value "-5.95" displayed on the instrument.**

5 **Enter the value "94" (from the sound level meter) that you want to read directly.**

6 **Activate scaling.**

Scaling is performed automatically, and the corresponding values appear in the conversion ratio fields.

3.6 Setting the Screen Layout of the Waveform Screen

Measurement data can be split and displayed on up to 16 sheets on the Waveform screen.

Assigning the Results of FFT Analysis to a Sheet

FFT

To open the screen: Press the **SET** key → Select [Sheet] with the **SUB MENU** keys →Sheet Settings screen

See Screen Layout (p. 42)

Operating Key Procedure

1 Sheet Assignment.

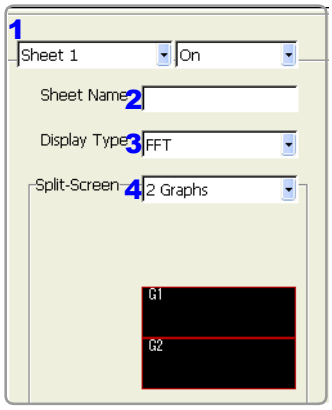
CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Sheet 1] item.

F1 to F8 Select the number of the Sheet to set.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [On] or [Off] item.

F1 to F8 Select whether to display the selected sheet on the Waveform screen.

Off	The selected sheet is not displayed.
On	The selected sheet is displayed.



2 Enter a Sheet Name (if you want to change it).

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Sheet Name] item.

F1 to F8 Enter a name. (up to 8 characters)
(When you enter a sheet name other than the default, it is displayed to the right of the waveform.)

3 Select the Display Type.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Display Type] item.

F1 to F8 Select the type of data to be displayed.
The display type depends on the input data selected for analysis.

FFT	Displays a plot of FFT analysis results.
Nyquist	(When the analysis mode is Linear Spectrum, Transfer Function or Cross-Power Spectrum) The real-number part is displayed on the x axis, and the imaginary part on the y axis.
FFT+Nyquist	Analysis results and the Nyquist plot are displayed at the same time.
Wave+FFT *	A memory waveform and FFT analysis results are displayed.
Wave+Nyquist *	The Memory waveform and Nyquist plot are displayed at the same time.

* Input data source [Reference]: selectable only when [From Mem] is selected.

To use an existing memory waveform for analysis

Select [From Mem] as the input data source [Reference].

See "3.4.2 Selecting the Data Source for Analysis" (p. 52)

To specify the analysis starting point

Specify the starting point on the memory waveform.

See "3.9.3 Analyzing after Specifying an Analysis Starting Point" (p. 80)

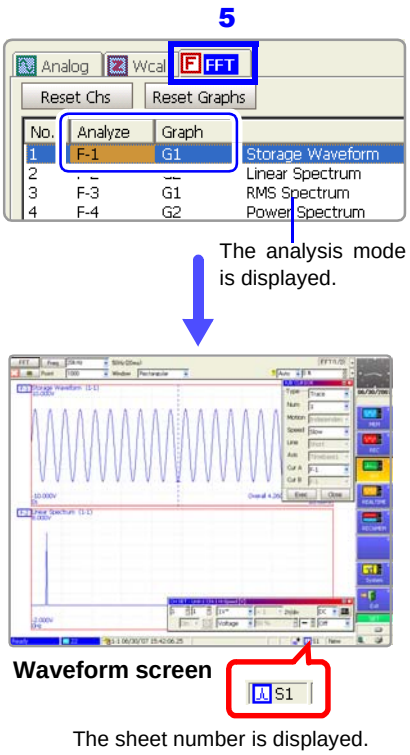
4 Select split-screen display (as occasion demands).

The number of possible screen partitions depends on the selected display type.

See "Display Types and Split-Screen Settings" (p. 74)

Operating Key	Procedure
5	**Select the data to display on the Sheet.**
SHEET/PAGE	Select the [FFT] page.
CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Analyze] column.
F1 to F8	Select the desired calculation number for display. (This becomes the Analysis No. setting on the Status Settings screen.)
	(When using split-screen display)
CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Graph] column.
F1 to F8	Select the Graph number to be displayed.

Press the DISP key to display the Waveform screen.
The displayed sheet changes each time you press the SHEET/PAGE keys.



When “Drawing failed”

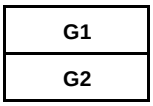
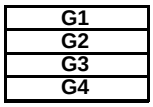
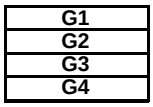
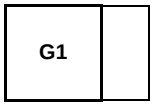
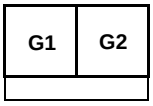
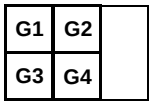
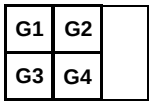
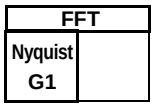
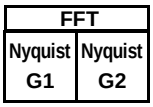
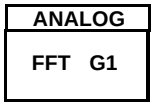
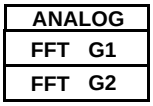
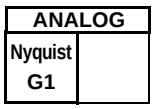
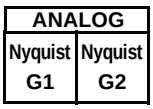
- **NG: Nyquist Display**
  There is a mismatch between the display type setting on the Sheet Settings screen and a parameter setting on the Status Settings screen.
  The normal display and Nyquist display cannot be combined. To display both, set the display type to [FFT+Nyquist].

- **NG: X-Axis Setting**
  Increase the number of split screen sections, or change the x-axis display.
  Linear x-axis and logarithmic displays cannot be combined in the same graph.

- **NG: Analysis Mode Error**
  Octave analysis (1/1 or 1/3) cannot be overlaid with another analysis. Increase the number of split screen sections, or set display on another sheet.

Display Types and Split-Screen Settings

Fourteen display arrangements are available.

	1 Graph	2 Graphs	4 Graphs	4 (Print 8)
FFT				
Nyquist				
FFT+Nyquist			_____	_____
Wave+FFT *			_____	_____
Wave+Nyquist*			_____	_____

* Selectable only when the [Reference] setting on the Status Settings screen is [From Mem].

3.7 Saving Analysis Results

The saving procedure is the same as for the Memory and Recorder functions.

See "Chapter 11 Saving/Loading Data & Managing Files" in the *Instruction Manual*

The size of saved files depends on the file format.

See "Appendix 2.2 Waveform File Sizes" in the *Instruction Manual*

When FFT Analysis Results are Saved as Text

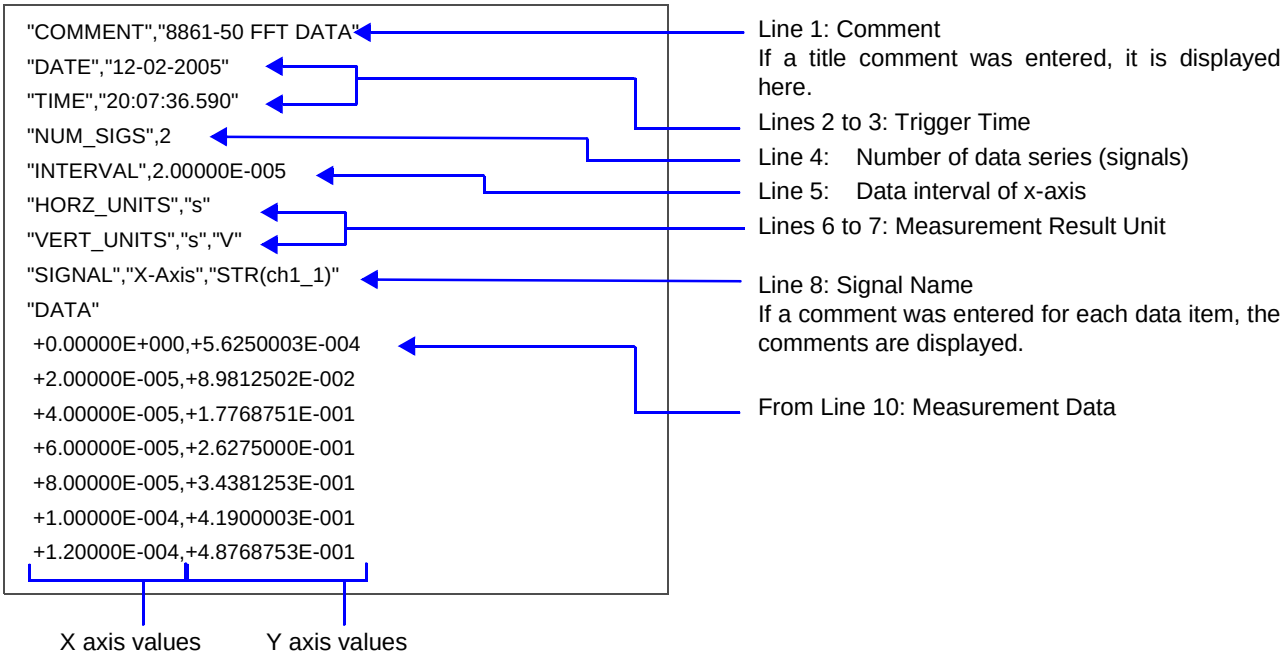
A file is created for each analysis mode. One of the following text strings is appended to the file name.

Example: When the Name Pattern setting is [Trig (prefix)] and the save name is "TEST"

150000_051201_TEST_LIN.TXT
(15:00:00, Dec. 1, 2005, "TEST" Linear Spectrum text data)

Analysis Mode	Save Name	Analysis Mode	Save Name
Storage Waveform	STR	Cross Power Spectrum	CSP
Linear Spectrum	LIN	Cross-correlation Function	CCR
RMS Spectrum	RMS	Impulse Response	IMP
Power Spectrum	PSP	Coherence Function	COH
Power Spectrum Density	PSD	Phase Spectrum (1ch / 2ch)	PHASE
Auto-correlation Function	ACR	Power Spectrum (LPC)	LPC
Histogram	HIS	1/1 Octave	1_1_OCT
Transfer Function	TRF	1/3 Octave	1_3_OCT

Text Saving Example

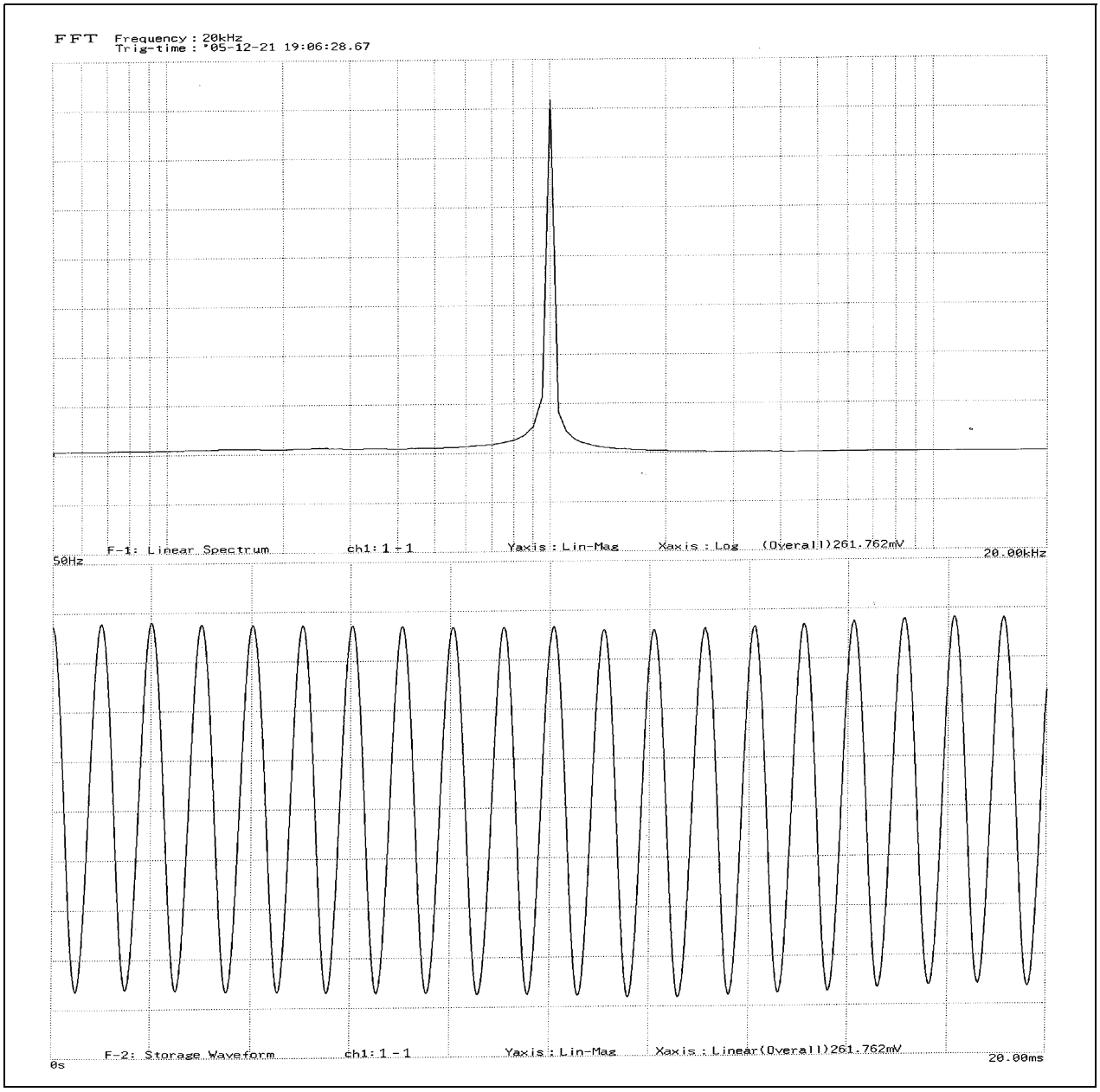


3.8 Printing Analysis Results

The printing procedure is the same as for the Memory and Recorder functions.

See "Chapter 12 Printing" in the *Instruction Manual*

Example of Waveform Printout



Example of Numerical Value Printout

FFT *05-12-21 19:06:28.67

F-1 Linear Spectrum w1:1-1 Yaxis:Lin-Mag Xaxis:Log (Overall)261.762mV

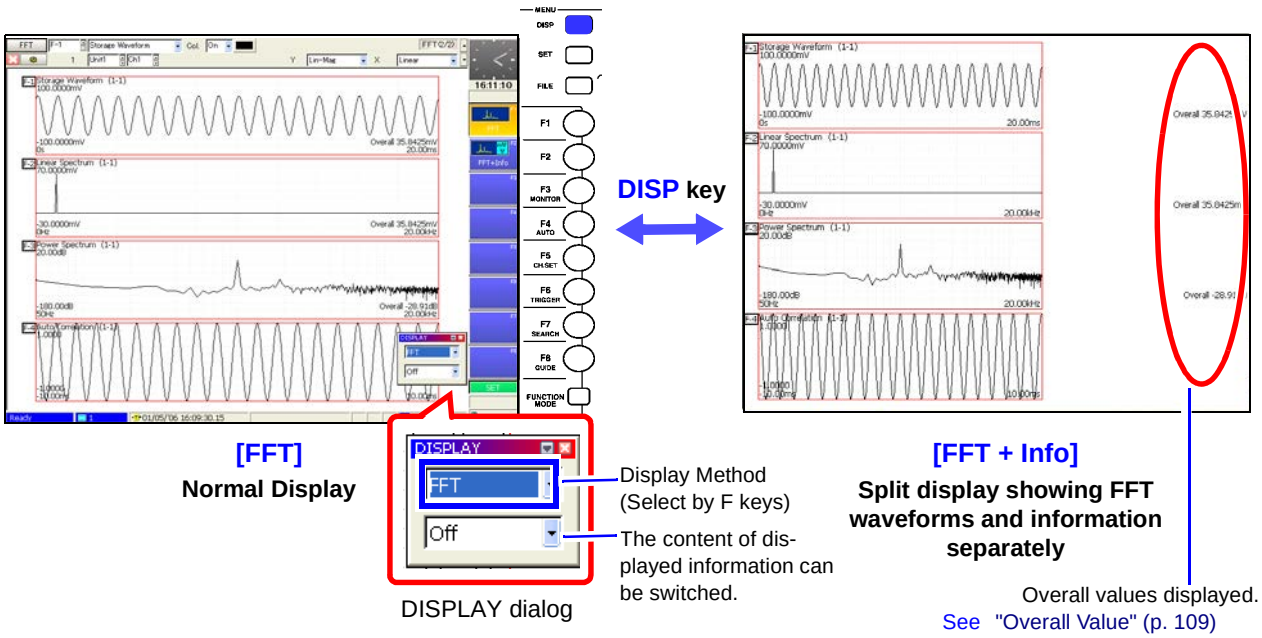
0Hz	0.553mV	50Hz	4.317mV	100Hz	4.851mV	150Hz	5.760mV	200Hz	5.247mV	250Hz	6.366mV	300Hz	5.270mV	350Hz	5.736mV
400Hz	5.585mV	450Hz	6.029mV	500Hz	6.080mV	550Hz	6.698mV	600Hz	7.217mV	650Hz	8.203mV	700Hz	9.355mV	750Hz	11.066mV
800Hz	13.587mV	850Hz	18.098mV	900Hz	27.135mV	950Hz	57.346mV	1.00kHz	358.934mV	1.05kHz	42.153mV	1.10kHz	22.056mV	1.15kHz	14.742mV
1.20kHz	11.054mV	1.25kHz	8.785mV	1.30kHz	7.251mV	1.35kHz	6.153mV	1.40kHz	5.435mV	1.45kHz	4.764mV	1.50kHz	4.282mV	1.55kHz	3.821mV
1.60kHz	3.476mV	1.65kHz	3.116mV	1.70kHz	2.870mV	1.75kHz	2.749mV	1.80kHz	2.442mV	1.85kHz	2.365mV	1.90kHz	2.168mV	1.95kHz	2.055mV
2.00kHz	1.948mV	2.05kHz	1.836mV	2.10kHz	1.761mV	2.15kHz	1.665mV	2.20kHz	1.632mV	2.25kHz	1.545mV	2.30kHz	1.471mV	2.35kHz	1.404mV
2.40kHz	1.325mV	2.45kHz	1.292mV	2.50kHz	1.261mV	2.55kHz	1.205mV	2.60kHz	1.131mV	2.65kHz	1.074mV	2.70kHz	1.206mV	2.75kHz	1.083mV
2.80kHz	1.041mV	2.85kHz	1.043mV	2.90kHz	0.967mV	2.95kHz	0.940mV	3.00kHz	0.933mV	3.05kHz	0.904mV	3.10kHz	0.884mV	3.15kHz	0.885mV
3.20kHz	0.836mV	3.25kHz	0.825mV	3.30kHz	0.791mV	3.35kHz	0.734mV	3.40kHz	0.740mV	3.45kHz	0.760mV	3.50kHz	0.707mV	3.55kHz	0.702mV
3.60kHz	0.678mV	3.65kHz	0.685mV	3.70kHz	0.680mV	3.75kHz	0.647mV	3.80kHz	0.617mV	3.85kHz	0.621mV	3.90kHz	0.586mV	3.95kHz	0.620mV
4.00kHz	0.635mV	4.05kHz	0.567mV	4.10kHz	0.557mV	4.15kHz	0.571mV	4.20kHz	0.586mV	4.25kHz	0.552mV	4.30kHz	0.518mV	4.35kHz	0.538mV
4.40kHz	0.546mV	4.45kHz	0.538mV	4.50kHz	0.543mV	4.55kHz	0.521mV	4.60kHz	0.486mV	4.65kHz	0.505mV	4.70kHz	0.489mV	4.75kHz	0.461mV
4.80kHz	0.460mV	4.85kHz	0.472mV	4.90kHz	0.479mV	4.95kHz	0.447mV	5.00kHz	0.448mV	5.05kHz	0.443mV	5.10kHz	0.439mV	5.15kHz	0.466mV
5.20kHz	0.411mV	5.25kHz	0.425mV	5.30kHz	0.437mV	5.35kHz	0.405mV	5.40kHz	0.421mV	5.45kHz	0.403mV	5.50kHz	0.384mV	5.55kHz	0.413mV
5.60kHz	0.426mV	5.65kHz	0.382mV	5.70kHz	0.370mV	5.75kHz	0.400mV	5.80kHz	0.384mV	5.85kHz	0.358mV	5.90kHz	0.374mV	5.95kHz	0.379mV
6.00kHz	0.382mV	6.05kHz	0.353mV	6.10kHz	0.349mV	6.15kHz	0.352mV	6.20kHz	0.346mV	6.25kHz	0.329mV	6.30kHz	0.356mV	6.35kHz	0.343mV
6.40kHz	0.283mV	6.45kHz	0.362mV	6.50kHz	0.359mV	6.55kHz	0.285mV	6.60kHz	0.359mV	6.65kHz	0.344mV	6.70kHz	0.267mV	6.75kHz	0.332mV
6.80kHz	0.334mV	6.85kHz	0.311mV	6.90kHz	0.371mV	6.95kHz	0.277mV	7.00kHz	0.313mV	7.05kHz	0.362mV	7.10kHz	0.260mV	7.15kHz	0.319mV
7.20kHz	0.298mV	7.25kHz	0.278mV	7.30kHz	0.352mV	7.35kHz	0.282mV	7.40kHz	0.265mV	7.45kHz	0.319mV	7.50kHz	0.287mV	7.55kHz	0.288mV
7.60kHz	0.308mV	7.65kHz	0.281mV	7.70kHz	0.275mV	7.75kHz	0.257mV	7.80kHz	0.339mV	7.85kHz	0.293mV	7.90kHz	0.219mV	7.95kHz	0.274mV
8.00kHz	0.276mV	8.05kHz	0.245mV	8.10kHz	0.244mV	8.15kHz	0.240mV	8.20kHz	0.301mV	8.25kHz	0.281mV	8.30kHz	0.226mV	8.35kHz	0.269mV
8.40kHz	0.254mV	8.45kHz	0.245mV	8.50kHz	0.253mV	8.55kHz	0.313mV	8.60kHz	0.266mV	8.65kHz	0.282mV	8.70kHz	0.235mV	8.75kHz	0.286mV
8.80kHz	0.277mV	8.85kHz	0.213mV	8.90kHz	0.264mV	8.95kHz	0.265mV	9.00kHz	0.250mV	9.05kHz	0.228mV	9.10kHz	0.216mV	9.15kHz	0.294mV
9.20kHz	0.289mV	9.25kHz	0.224mV	9.30kHz	0.226mV	9.35kHz	0.199mV	9.40kHz	0.281mV	9.45kHz	0.276mV	9.50kHz	0.188mV	9.55kHz	0.269mV
9.60kHz	0.136mV	9.65kHz	0.167mV	9.70kHz	0.248mV	9.75kHz	0.213mV	9.80kHz	0.235mV	9.85kHz	0.206mV	9.90kHz	0.133mV	9.95kHz	0.161mV
10.00kHz	0.210mV	10.05kHz	0.224mV	10.10kHz	0.214mV	10.15kHz	0.160mV	10.20kHz	0.115mV	10.25kHz	0.183mV	10.30kHz	0.224mV	10.35kHz	0.189mV
10.40kHz	0.211mV	10.45kHz	0.179mV	10.50kHz	0.173mV	10.55kHz	0.213mV	10.60kHz	0.192mV	10.65kHz	0.178mV	10.70kHz	0.188mV	10.75kHz	0.184mV
10.80kHz	0.175mV	10.85kHz	0.171mV	10.90kHz	0.189mV	10.95kHz	0.157mV	11.00kHz	0.143mV	11.05kHz	0.186mV	11.10kHz	0.173mV	11.15kHz	0.176mV
11.20kHz	0.179mV	11.25kHz	0.168mV	11.30kHz	0.196mV	11.35kHz	0.226mV	11.40kHz	0.182mV	11.45kHz	0.131mV	11.50kHz	0.196mV	11.55kHz	0.235mV
11.60kHz	0.188mV	11.65kHz	0.219mV	11.70kHz	0.186mV	11.75kHz	0.133mV	11.80kHz	0.204mV	11.85kHz	0.198mV	11.90kHz	0.203mV	11.95kHz	0.178mV
12.00kHz	0.159mV	12.05kHz	0.182mV	12.10kHz	0.154mV	12.15kHz	0.183mV	12.20kHz	0.227mV	12.25kHz	0.222mV	12.30kHz	0.135mV	12.35kHz	0.159mV
12.40kHz	0.196mV	12.45kHz	0.181mV	12.50kHz	0.195mV	12.55kHz	0.210mV	12.60kHz	0.134mV	12.65kHz	0.165mV	12.70kHz	0.186mV	12.75kHz	0.158mV
12.80kHz	0.196mV	12.85kHz	0.190mV	12.90kHz	0.126mV	12.95kHz	0.158mV	13.00kHz	0.196mV	13.05kHz	0.182mV	13.10kHz	0.134mV	13.15kHz	0.164mV
13.20kHz	0.148mV	13.25kHz	0.140mV	13.30kHz	0.197mV	13.35kHz	0.181mV	13.40kHz	0.166mV	13.45kHz	0.147mV	13.50kHz	0.166mV	13.55kHz	0.182mV
13.60kHz	0.209mV	13.65kHz	0.169mV	13.70kHz	0.148mV	13.75kHz	0.152mV	13.80kHz	0.165mV	13.85kHz	0.180mV	13.90kHz	0.176mV	13.95kHz	0.127mV
14.00kHz	0.131mV	14.05kHz	0.179mV	14.10kHz	0.155mV	14.15kHz	0.174mV	14.20kHz	0.143mV	14.25kHz	0.154mV	14.30kHz	0.145mV	14.35kHz	0.149mV
14.40kHz	0.201mV	14.45kHz	0.150mV	14.50kHz	0.110mV	14.55kHz	0.165mV	14.60kHz	0.170mV	14.65kHz	0.155mV	14.70kHz	0.142mV	14.75kHz	0.145mV
14.80kHz	0.169mV	14.85kHz	0.164mV	14.90kHz	0.149mV	14.95kHz	0.130mV	15.00kHz	0.164mV	15.05kHz	0.176mV	15.10kHz	0.161mV	15.15kHz	0.139mV
15.20kHz	0.137mV	15.25kHz	0.186mV	15.30kHz	0.165mV	15.35kHz	0.114mV	15.40kHz	0.132mV	15.45kHz	0.193mV	15.50kHz	0.139mV	15.55kHz	0.152mV
15.60kHz	0.171mV	15.65kHz	0.120mV	15.70kHz	0.159mV	15.75kHz	0.183mV	15.80kHz	0.112mV	15.85kHz	0.141mV	15.90kHz	0.170mV	15.95kHz	0.174mV
16.00kHz	0.178mV	16.05kHz	0.092mV	16.10kHz	0.188mV	16.15kHz	0.200mV	16.20kHz	0.097mV	16.25kHz	0.175mV	16.30kHz	0.177mV	16.35kHz	0.097mV
16.40kHz	0.159mV	16.45kHz	0.137mV	16.50kHz	0.141mV	16.55kHz	0.163mV	16.60kHz	0.104mV	16.65kHz	0.167mV	16.70kHz	0.175mV	16.75kHz	0.091mV
16.80kHz	0.146mV	16.85kHz	0.180mV	16.90kHz	0.170mV	16.95kHz	0.135mV	17.00kHz	0.168mV	17.05kHz	0.156mV	17.10kHz	0.138mV	17.15kHz	0.162mV
17.20kHz	0.138mV	17.25kHz	0.165mV	17.30kHz	0.183mV	17.35kHz	0.142mV	17.40kHz	0.129mV	17.45kHz	0.174mV	17.50kHz	0.160mV	17.55kHz	0.120mV
17.60kHz	0.152mV	17.65kHz	0.157mV	17.70kHz	0.128mV	17.75kHz	0.142mV	17.80kHz	0.124mV	17.85kHz	0.159mV	17.90kHz	0.159mV	17.95kHz	0.094mV
18.00kHz	0.149mV	18.05kHz	0.156mV	18.10kHz	0.120mV	18.15kHz	0.148mV	18.20kHz	0.102mV	18.25kHz	0.163mV	18.30kHz	0.199mV	18.35kHz	0.091mV
18.40kHz	0.134mV	18.45kHz	0.189mV	18.50kHz	0.138mV	18.55kHz	0.124mV	18.60kHz	0.145mV	18.65kHz	0.115mV	18.70kHz	0.104mV	18.75kHz	0.172mV
18.80kHz	0.165mV	18.85kHz	0.103mV	18.90kHz	0.150mV	18.95kHz	0.130mV	19.00kHz	0.133mV	19.05kHz	0.155mV	19.10kHz	0.122mV	19.15kHz	0.146mV
19.20kHz	0.129mV	19.25kHz	0.133mV	19.30kHz	0.127mV	19.35kHz	0.087mV	19.40kHz	0.163mV	19.45kHz	0.140mV	19.50kHz	0.117mV	19.55kHz	0.164mV
19.60kHz	0.077mV	19.65kHz	0.138mV	19.70kHz	0.183mV	19.75kHz	0.120mV	19.80kHz	0.125mV	19.85kHz	0.091mV	19.90kHz	0.131mV	19.95kHz	0.122mV
20.00kHz	0.127mV														

3.9 Analysis with the Waveform Screen

3.9.1 Selecting the Display Method

The display of FFT analysis data can be switched between waveform and numerical views.

Press the **DISP** key repeatedly to change the display method.
Pressing the **DISP** key opens the Display dialog in which to select a display method. Selections in this dialog are available using the F keys.
Press the **ESC** key or an F key to close the dialog.

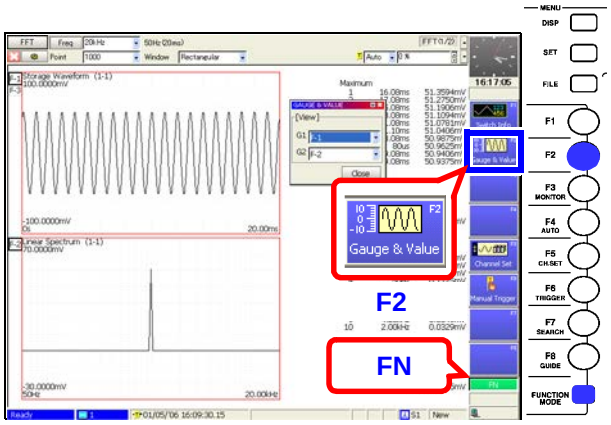


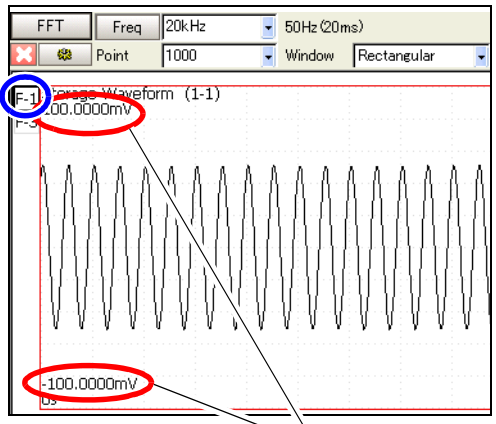
NOTE When the display type on the Sheet Settings screen is [Nyquist], [FFT+Nyquist] or [Wave+Nyquist], the display cannot be switched.

3.9.2 Selecting Gauges and Values

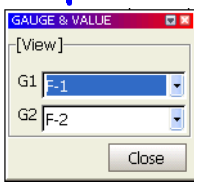
Display of upper and lower limits and peak values [maximal/ maximum] can be selected by analysis number. However, selection is not possible when Nyquist display is enabled.

Press the **FUNCTION MODE** key to enable the FN mode, then press **F2** [Gauge & Value].
The Gauge dialog appears.
Select an analysis number as occasion demands to display gauge and measurement values.
Press the **ESC** key or the **F8** [Close] key to close the dialog.





When the analysis number that was set on the Status screen is selected, upper and lower limits and the local maxima values are displayed.



GAUGE&VALUE dialog

Using the CURSOR keys, move the cursor into the dialog and select the channels for which to display a gauge.

3.9.3 Analyzing after Specifying an Analysis Starting Point

A starting point for FFT analysis can be specified on an existing memory waveform before analyzing.

The procedure depends on the Trigger Mode setting.

See "Trigger Modes and Averaging" (p. 60)

- When the Trigger Mode is [Single]
  Analysis is performed once on the specified number of analysis points beginning with the specified starting point, and analysis results are displayed.
  This is convenient for analyzing only a specific range. However, if averaging is enabled, analysis repeats for the specified averaging count.
- When the Trigger Mode is [Auto] or [Repeat]
  Analysis is performed repeatedly on the specified number of analysis points beginning with the specified starting point and ending with end of waveform data, and final analysis results are displayed (because analysis is only performed on the specified number of analysis points, final analysis results may be determined and become available before the end of the waveform data).

The starting point can be specified by one of the following methods:

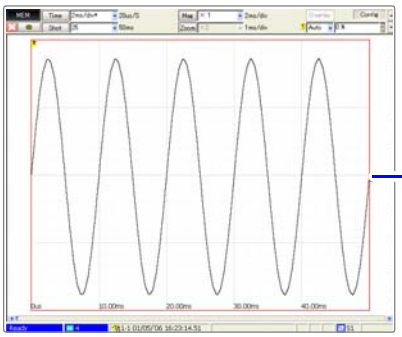
(1) Verifying the analysis starting point while viewing analysis data (p. 81)

The memory waveform and analysis results are displayed at the same time on the Waveform screen (Sheet Settings screen: Display type [Wave+FFT] or [Wave+Nyquist]) and the analysis starting point is specified on the memory waveform.

(2) Performing FFT analysis after specifying a starting point on an existing memory waveform using the A/B cursors (p. 83)

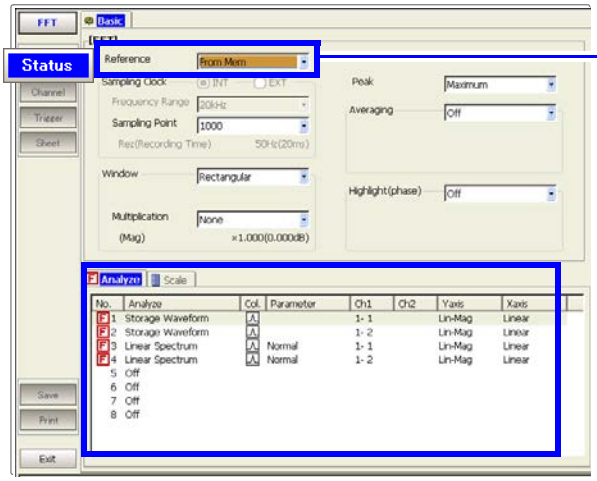
The analysis starting point is specified using the A/B cursors with the Memory function. If the cursors are not displayed, analysis begins at the start of the data.
The starting position cannot be verified while the FFT function is enabled.

Procedure 1. Verifying the analysis starting point while viewing analysis data



1 **Display the waveform to be analyzed.**

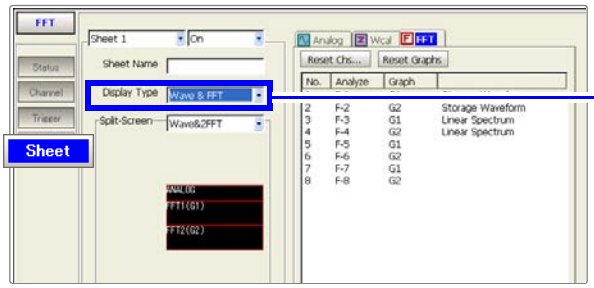
2 **Select the FFT function (F3 [FFT]) to display the Status Settings screen.**



3 **Set the analysis input data source to [From Mem].**

Set analysis conditions such as the analysis mode and number of analysis points (these can also be set on the Waveform screen).

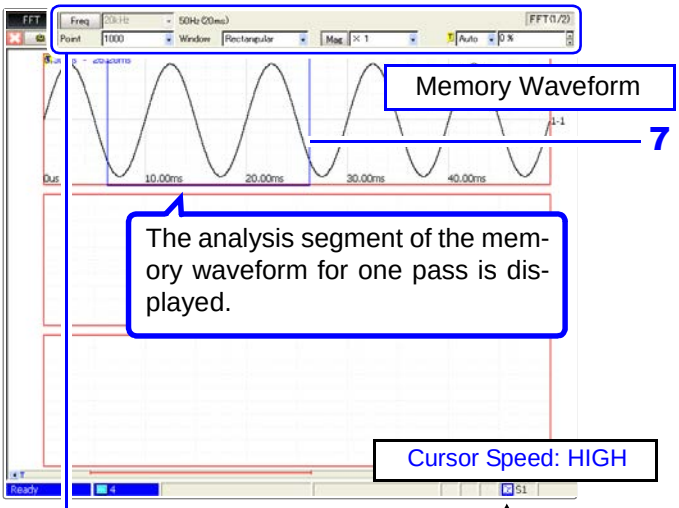
4 **Press the SUB MENU keys to display the Sheet Settings screen.**



5 **Set the display type to [Wave+FFT] or [Wave+Nyquist].**

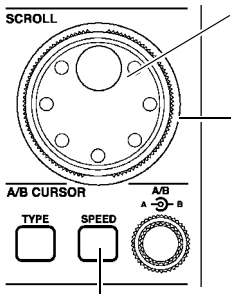
To use split-screen display, set graph assignments on the [FFT] page.

6 **Press the DISP key to display the Waveform screen.**



Analysis segment for one pass (the number of analysis points)

Specify the location of the analysis input data using the jog and shuttle controls.

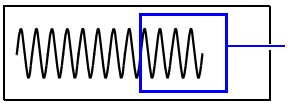


Jog
Moves the analysis starting point.

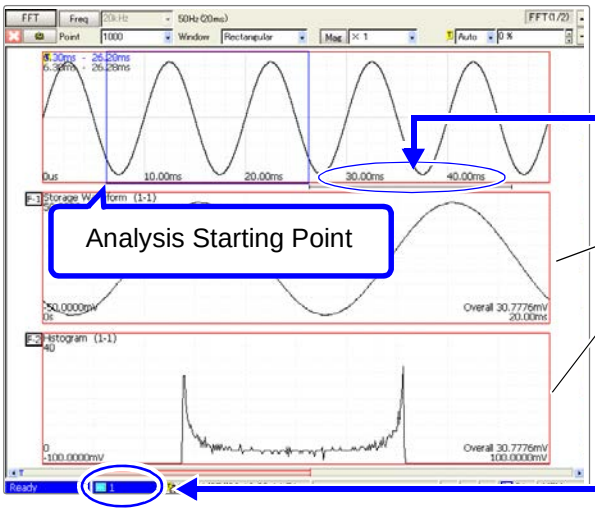
Shuttle
Scrolls the Memory waveform.

Press the **SPEED** key to adjust the movement and scrolling speed.

8 Select analysis conditions as occasion demands.

To change the number of analysis points	The setting can be changed at the top of the Waveform screen. The range is determined by the number of analysis points. If the analysis range (number of points) is larger than the memory waveform as shown below, analysis is not performed.  Analysis Segment Display
To analyze only a certain portion	At the top of the Waveform screen, set the trigger mode to [Single], so that only the currently displayed analysis segment will be analyzed. When the trigger mode is other than [Single], analysis continues for the specified number of analysis points, or to the end of data. To interrupt analysis in progress, press the **STOP** key.
To change analysis conditions	Press the **SUB MENU** keys to select [FFT (1/2)] or [FFT (2/2)], and change the settings.

9 Press the START key to begin analyzing.



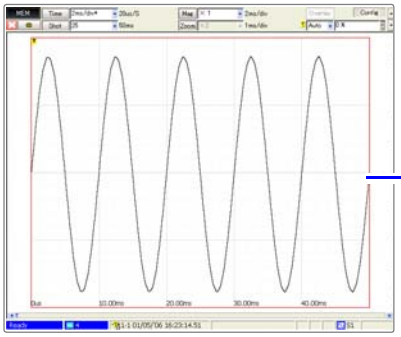
Shows the last analysis segment.

Analysis results are displayed on the lower graphs.

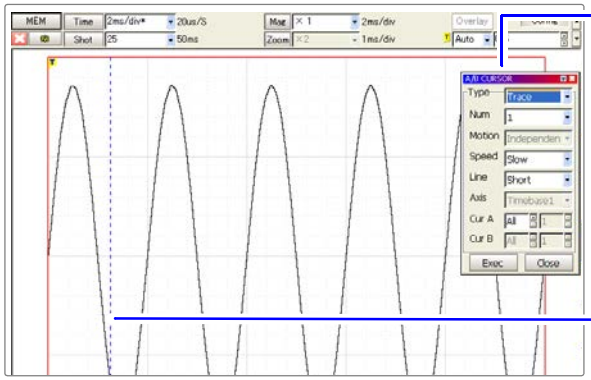
When the trigger mode is [Auto] or [Repeat], the number of analysis points up to the end of the waveform data is analyzed, and the last data is displayed.

Shows the number of times analysis was performed.

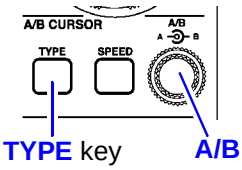
Procedure 2. Performing FFT analysis after specifying a starting point on an existing memory waveform using the A/B cursors



1 **Display the waveform with the Memory function.**



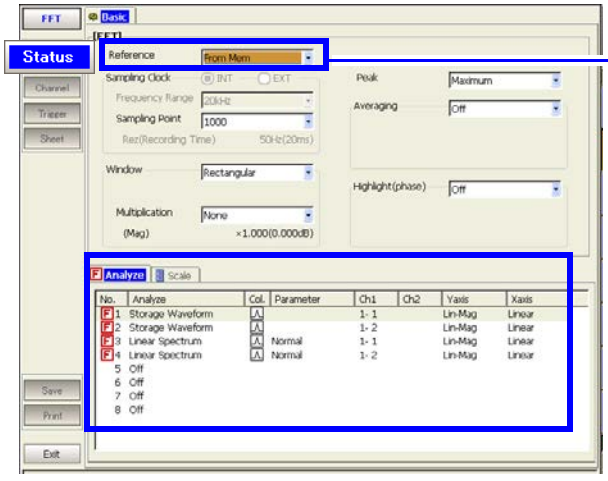
2 **Press the TYPE key and select [Vertical] or [Trace].**



3 **Specify the analysis starting point with the A/B knobs.**

When both A/B cursors are enabled, the analysis starting point is determined by the earliest (leftmost) cursor. The length of the waveform segment for FFT analysis cannot be specified using the cursors.

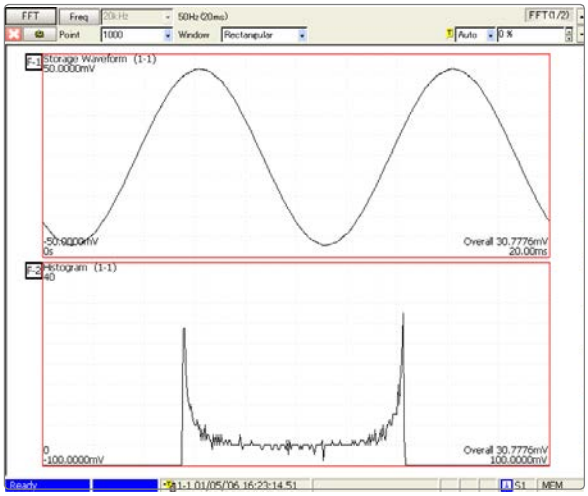
4 **Select the FFT function (F3 [FFT]) to display the Status Settings screen.**



5 **Set the analysis input data source to [From Mem].**

Set analysis conditions such as the analysis mode and number of analysis points (these can also be set on the Waveform screen).

6 **Press the DISP key to display the Waveform screen.**



7 **Make other settings as occasion demands, then press the START key to begin analyzing.**

3.10 FFT Analysis Modes

3.10.1 Analysis Modes and Display Examples

For the functions of each analysis mode, see "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102).

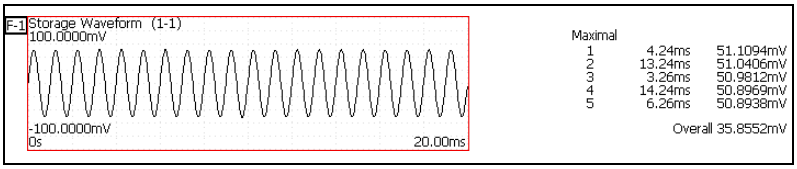
Storage STR

Displays the time axis waveform of the input signal.

When the window function setting is other than rectangular, the window function is applied to the waveform and displayed.

Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Time-domain display Displays the value of the time-domain waveform corresponding to the set frequency range. **See** "Relationship Between Frequency Range, Resolution and Number of Analysis Points" (p. 55)
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Displays the input module waveform.

Waveform Example



Window: Rectangular
X axis: Linear
Y axis: Lin-Mag

Linear Spectrum LIN

The linear spectrum plots the input signal frequency. It can be displayed as a Nyquist plot.

Main uses:

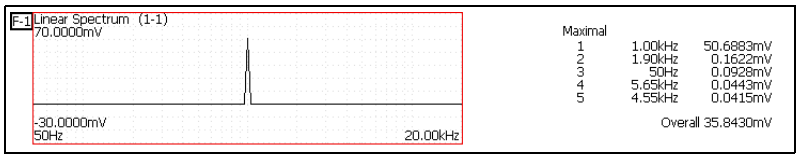
- To inspect the peak frequency contents of a waveform
- To inspect signal amplitudes at each frequency

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

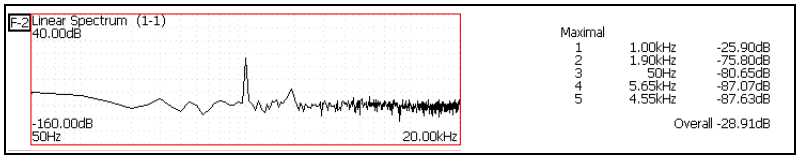
Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Frequency is displayed with equal spacing Display Range: DC to the top of the frequency range
	Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically Display Range: 1/400th to 1/8000th (depending on the number of analysis points) to the top of the frequency range
	Nyquist display	The real-number component of analysis values are displayed linearly.
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Analysis values are displayed linearly.
	Log-Mag	Analysis values are displayed as dB values. (0 dB reference value: 1eu)*
	Lin-Real	The real-number component of analysis values are displayed.
	Lin-Imag	The imaginary component of analysis values are displayed.
	Nyquist display	The imaginary component of analysis values are displayed.

* eu: engineering units that are currently set are the standard (e.g., when the unit settings is volts, 0 dB = 1 V)

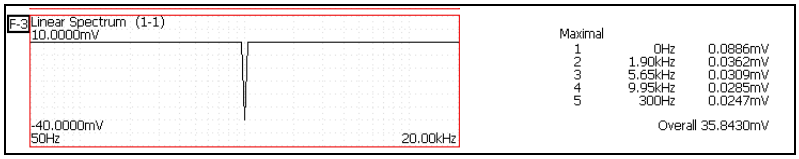
Waveform Example



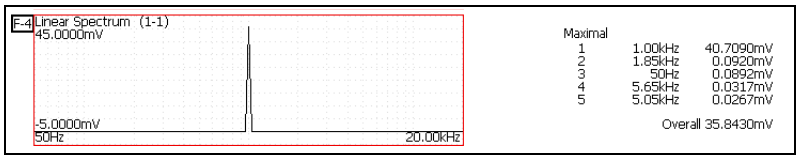
Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag



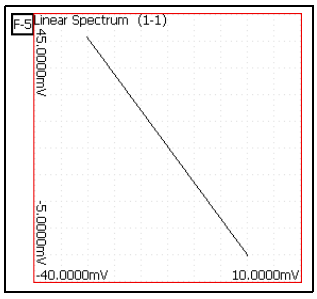
Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Real



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Imag



Nyquist display

RMS Spectrum RMS

Amplitudes (RMS values) are calculated along the frequency axis from the input signal waveform. RMS and power spectra displays use the same analysis results displayed logarithmically (amplitude in dB).

Main uses:

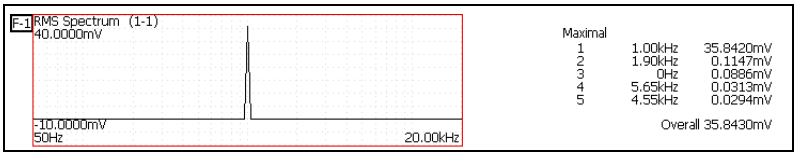
- To inspect the peak frequency contents of a waveform
- To inspect the RMS value at each frequency

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

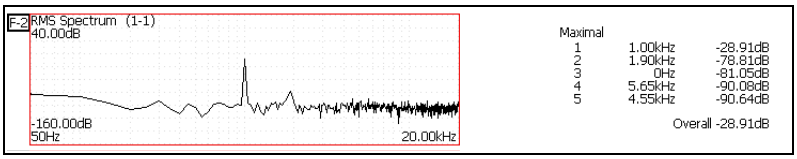
Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Frequency is displayed with equal spacing Display Range: DC to the top of the frequency range
	Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically Display Range: 1/400th to 1/8000th (depending on the number of analysis points) to the top of the frequency range
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Analysis values are displayed linearly.
	Log-Mag	Analysis values are displayed as dB values. (0 dB reference value: 1eu)*
	Lin-Real	The real-number component of analysis values are displayed.
	Lin-Imag	The imaginary component of analysis values are displayed.

* eu: engineering units that are currently set are the standard (e.g., when the unit settings is volts, 0 dB = 1 V)

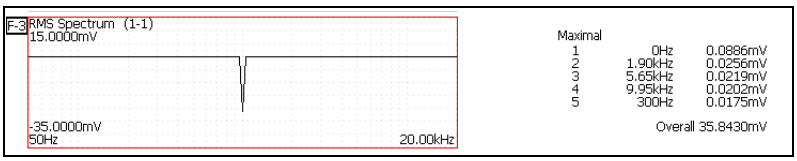
Waveform Example



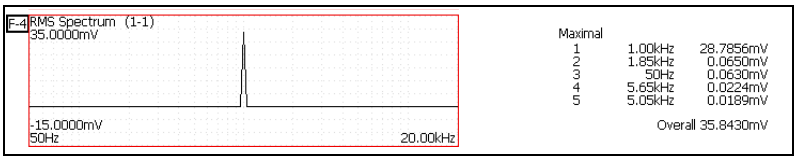
Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Real



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Imag

Power Spectrum PSP

Displays input signal power as the amplitude component.

Main uses:

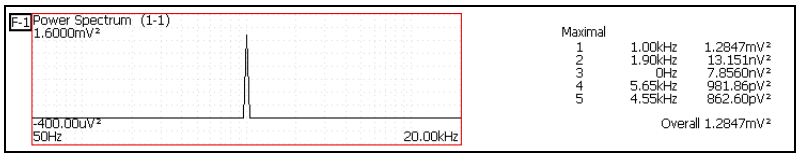
- To inspect the peak frequency contents of a waveform
- To inspect the power level at each frequency

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

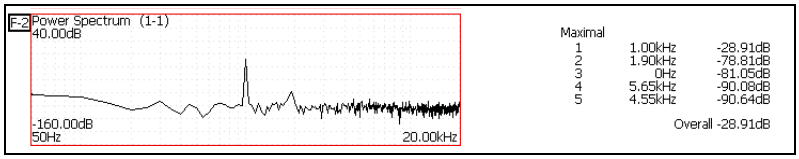
Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Frequency is displayed with equal spacing Display Range: DC to the top of the frequency range
	Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically Display Range: 1/400th to 1/8000th (depending on the number of analysis points) to the top of the frequency range
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Analysis data is displayed linearly as squared values. Indicates the power component.
	Log-Mag (logarithm)	Analysis values are displayed as dB values. (0 dB reference value: 1eu^2)*

* eu: engineering units that are currently set are the standard (e.g., when the unit settings is volts, 0 dB = 1 V^2)

Waveform Example



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag

Power Spectrum Density PSD

Indicates the power spectrum density of the input signal with only the amplitude component included. This is the power spectrum divided by the frequency resolution.

Not available with external sampling enabled.

Main uses:

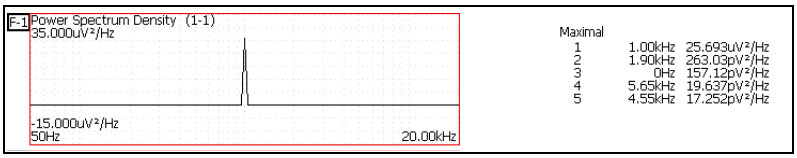
To acquire a power spectrum with 1-Hz resolution for highly irregular waveforms such as white noise

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

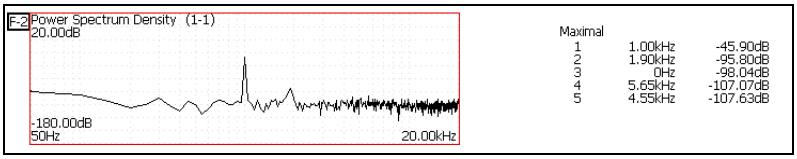
Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Frequency is displayed with equal spacing Display Range: DC to the top of the frequency range
	Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically Display Range: 1/400th to 1/8000th (depending on the number of analysis points) to the top of the frequency range
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Analysis values are displayed linearly.
	Log-Mag (logarithm)	Analysis values are displayed as dB values. (0 dB reference value: 1eu^2/Hz)*

* eu: engineering units that are currently set are the standard (e.g., when the unit settings is volts, 0 dB = 1 V^2/Hz)

Waveform Example



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag

Auto Correlation Function ACR

Shows the correlation of two points on the input signal at time differential *t*.

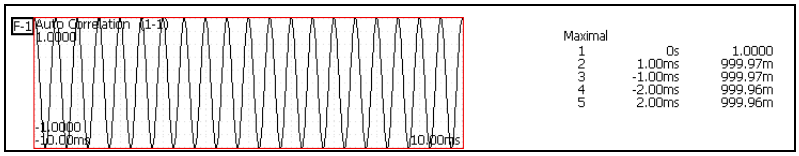
Main uses:

- To detect periodicy in irregular signals (improving and detecting SNR)
- To inspect periodic components in a noisy waveform.

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Time display The center (t = 0) is the reference. To the right is lag time (+t), and to the left is lead time (-t)
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	+1 to -1 (dimensionless units) The closest correlation at time differential t is +1, and the least correlation is 0. -1 indicates completely reversed polarity. Because of the characteristics of the function, t = 0 becomes +1.

Waveform Example



X axis: Linear
Y axis: Lin-Mag

This instrument provides a circular auto-correlation function.
Analysis results are normalized to the maximum value.

Histogram HIS

Acquires the amplitude distribution of the input signal.

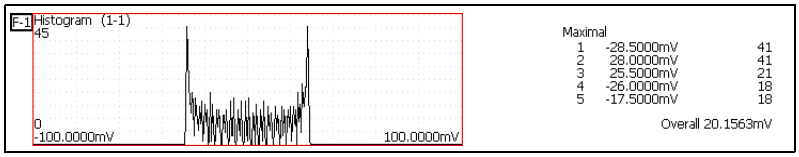
Main uses:

- To inspect deviations in the amplitude range of a waveform
- With analysis point distribution, to ascertain whether a waveform is artificial or natural (natural forms exhibiting regular distribution)

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Displays input level of the input signal.
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Displays analysis data distribution.

Waveform Example



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag

1/1 and 1/3 Octave Analysis OCT

The sound pressure level of the spectrum of a signal such as noise is displayed through a fixed-width one- or one-third octave band-pass filter.

Not available with external sampling enabled.

Main uses:

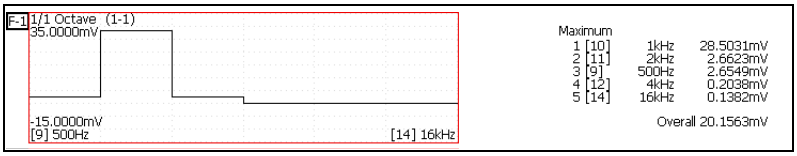
To analyze frequency components of noise

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102), "Octave Filter Characteristics" (p. 114)

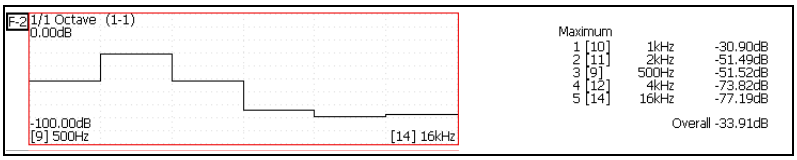
Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Log**	Displays the center frequency of each band.
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Octave analysis values are displayed linearly.
	Log-Mag (logarithm)	Octave analysis values are displayed as dB values. (0 dB reference value: 1eu)*

* eu: engineering units that are currently set are the standard (e.g., when the unit settings is volts, 0 dB = 1 V)

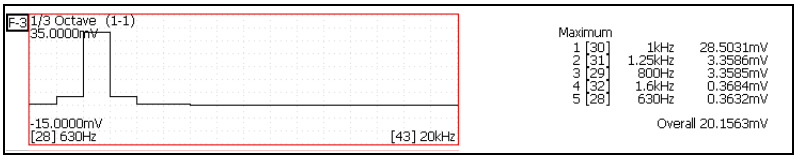
Waveform Example



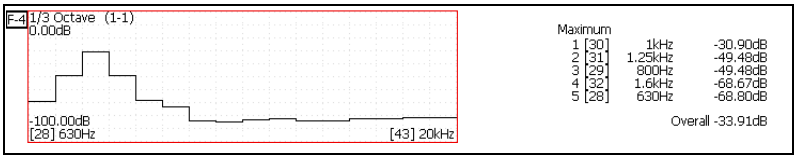
1/1 Octave
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag
Filter: Normal



1/1 Octave
X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag
Filter: Normal



1/3 Octave
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag
Filter: Normal



1/3 Octave
X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag
Filter: Normal

Octave Analysis

Octave analysis consists of frequency analysis of the signal passed through a constant-width band-pass filter. The power spectrum displays the power level in each subband after dividing the spectrum into fixed-width segments (subbands), while octave analysis scales the spectrum logarithmically and displays each octave (subband) as a bar graph.

The center frequency of the octave bands and filter characteristics are determined according to IEC61260 standards. With this instrument, 1/1- and 1/3-octave analyses are calculated using power spectrum Analysis results.

1/1 Octave Analysis: 6 subbands
1/3 Octave Analysis: 16 subbands

Measurable Ranges with Octave Analysis

(●: 1/1 OCT, ○: 1/3 OCT)

Timebase			5μ	10μ	20μ	50μ	100μ	200μ	500μ	1m	2m	5m	10m	20m	50m	100m	200m	500m	1	2	5	10	30	50	60	100	120	300
Period [s]			50n	100n	200n	500n	1μ	2μ	5μ	10μ	20μ	50μ	100μ	200μ	500μ	1m	2m	5m	10m	20m	50m	100m	300m	500m	600m	1	1.2	3
Sampling frequency [Hz]			20M	10M	5M	2M	1M	500k	200k	100k	50k	20k	10k	5k	2k	1k	500	200	100	50	20	10	3.33	2	1.66	1	833m	333m
Frequency range [Hz]			8M	4M	2M	800k	400k	200k	80k	40k	20k	8k	4k	2k	800	400	200	80	40	20	8	4	1.33	800m	667m	400m	333m	133m
1/1 OCT	1/3 OCT	Center frequency [Hz]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
-8	-24	4m																										●
	-23	5m																										○
	-22	6.3m																										○
-7	-21	8m																									●	● ○
	-20	10m																									○	○
	-19	12.5m																								○	○	○
-6	-18	16m																							●	● ○	● ○	● ○
	-17	20m																							○	○	○	○
	-16	25m																						○	○	○	○	○
-5	-15	31.5m																					●	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○
	-14	40m																					○	○	○	○	○	○
	-13	50m																					○	○	○	○	○	○
-4	-12	63m																					● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○
	-11	80m																					○	○	○	○	○	○
	-10	100m																					○	○	○	○	○	○
-3	-9	125m																				● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○
	-8	160m																				○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	-7	200m																				○	○	○	○	○	○	
-2	-6	250m																			● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	
	-5	315m																			○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
	-4	400m																			○	○	○	○	○	○		
-1	-3	500m																		●	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	●		
	-2	630m																		○	○	○	○	○	○			
	-1	800m																		○	○	○	○	○				
0	0	1																	●	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	●				
	1	1.25																	○	○	○	○	○					
	2	1.6																	○	○	○	○						
1	3	2																●	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○						
	4	2.5																○	○	○	○	○						
	5	3.15																○	○	○	○	○						
2	6	4																● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○						
	7	5																○	○	○	○							
	8	6.3															○	○	○	○	○							
3	9	8															● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○							
	10	10															○	○	○	○								
	11	12.5														○	○	○	○	○								
4	12	16														● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○								
	13	20														○	○	○	○	○								
	14	25													○	○	○	○	○									
5	15	31.5													● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○									
	16	40													○	○	○	○	○									
	17	50													○	○	○	○										
6	18	63												● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○										
	19	80												○	○	○	○	○										

(●: 1/1 OCT, ○: 1/3 OCT)

Timebase			5μ	10μ	20μ	50μ	100μ	200μ	500μ	1m	2m	5m	10m	20m	50m	100m	200m	500m	1	2	5	10	30	50	60	100	120	300
Period [s]			50n	100n	200n	500n	1μ	2μ	5μ	10μ	20μ	50μ	100μ	200μ	500μ	1m	2m	5m	10m	20m	50m	100m	300m	500m	600m	1	1.2	3
Sampling frequency [Hz]			20M	10M	5M	2M	1M	500k	200k	100k	50k	20k	10k	5k	2k	1k	500	200	100	50	20	10	3.33	2	1.66	1	833m	333m
Frequency range [Hz]			8M	4M	2M	800k	400k	200k	80k	40k	20k	8k	4k	2k	800	400	200	80	40	20	8	4	1.33	800m	667m	400m	333m	133m
1/1 OCT	1/3 OCT	Center frequency [Hz]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7	20	100												○	○	○	○											
	21	125											● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○											
	22	160											○	○	○	○	○											
8	23	200											○	○	○	○	○											
	24	250										● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	●											
	25	315										○	○	○	○	○												
9	26	400										○	○	○	○	○												
	27	500									●	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	●												
	28	630									○	○	○	○	○													
10	29	800									○	○	○	○	○													
	30	1k								●	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	●													
	31	1.25k								○	○	○	○	○														
11	32	1.6k								○	○	○	○	○														
	33	2k							●	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○														
	34	2.5k							○	○	○	○	○															
12	35	3.15k							○	○	○	○	○															
	36	4k							● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○															
	37	5k							○	○	○	○																
13	38	6.3k						○	○	○	○	○																
	39	8k						● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○																
	40	10k						○	○	○	○																	
14	41	12.5k					○	○	○	○	○																	
	42	16k					● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○																	
	43	20k					○	○	○	○	○																	
15	44	25k				○	○	○	○	○																		
	45	31.5k				● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○																		
	46	40k				○	○	○	○	○																		
16	47	50k				○	○	○	○																			
	48	63k			● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○																			
	49	80k			○	○	○	○	○																			
17	50	100k			○	○	○	○																				
	51	125k		● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○																				
	52	160k		○	○	○	○	○																				
18	53	200k		○	○	○	○	○																				
	54	250k	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	●																				
	55	315k	○	○	○	○	○																					
19	56	400k	○	○	○	○	○																					
	57	500k	● ○	● ○	● ○	● ○	●																					
	58	630k	○	○	○	○																						
20	59	800k	○	○	○	○																						
	60	1M	● ○	● ○	● ○	●																						
	61	1.25M	○	○	○																							
21	62	1.6M	○	○	○																							
	63	2M	● ○	● ○	● ○																							
	64	2.5M	○	○																								

(●: 1/1 OCT, ○: 1/3 OCT)

Timebase			5μ	10μ	20μ	50μ	100μ	200μ	500μ	1m	2m	5m	10m	20m	50m	100m	200m	500m	1	2	5	10	30	50	60	100	120	300
Period [s]			50n	100n	200n	500n	1μ	2μ	5μ	10μ	20μ	50μ	100μ	200μ	500μ	1m	2m	5m	10m	20m	50m	100m	300m	500m	600m	1	1.2	3
Sampling frequency [Hz]			20M	10M	5M	2M	1M	500k	200k	100k	50k	20k	10k	5k	2k	1k	500	200	100	50	20	10	3.33	2	1.66	1	833m	333m
Frequency range [Hz]			8M	4M	2M	800k	400k	200k	80k	40k	20k	8k	4k	2k	800	400	200	80	40	20	8	4	1.33	800m	667m	400m	333m	133m
1/1 OCT	1/3 OCT	Center frequency [Hz]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
22	65	3.15M	○	○																								
	66	4M	● ○	● ○																								
	67	5M	○																									
23	68	6.3M	○																									
	69	8M	● ○																									
	70	10M																										
24	71	12.5M																										

Phase Spectrum PHA

Shows the phase characteristics of the input signal.

Main uses:

- To inspect the phase spectrum of channel 1. Displays the phase of a cosine waveform as a reference (0º).
- To inspect the phase difference between channels 1 and 2.

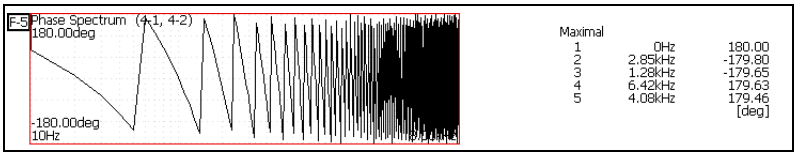
See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

1 Ch FFT: Displays the phase of the signal on channel 1. Displays the phase of a cosine waveform as a reference (0º). Unless the waveform is synchronous, phase values are unstable.

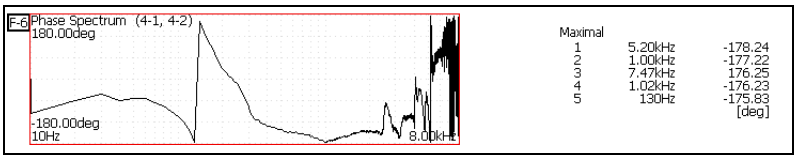
2 Ch FFT: Displays the phase difference between channels 1 and 2. Positive values indicate that the phase of channel 2 is leading.

Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Frequency is displayed with equal spacing Display Range: DC to the top of the frequency range
	Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically Display Range: 1/400th to 1/8000th (depending on the number of analysis points) to the top of the frequency range
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Analysis values are displayed linearly.

Waveform Example



1chFFT
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag



2chFFT
X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag

Emphasizing only a Specific Portion (Highlighted Display)

A specific portion of a phase spectrum can be emphasized and displayed.

See "3.4.7 Emphasizing Analysis Results (phase spectra only)" (p. 61)

Transfer Function TRF

From the input and output signals, the transfer function (frequency characteristic) of a measurement system can be obtained. It can also be displayed as a Nyquist plot.

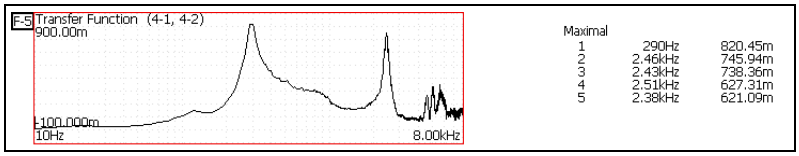
Main uses:

- To inspect a filter's frequency characteristic
- To inspect the stability of a feedback control system (using the Nyquist plot)
- To inspect the resonance characteristic of an object using an impulse hammer and pick-up sensor

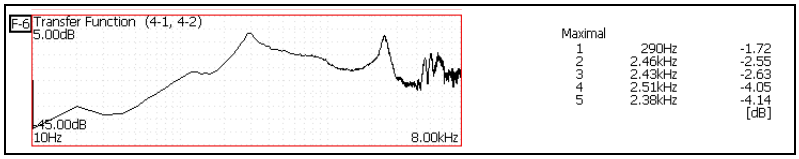
See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102), "Linear Time-Invariant Systems" (p. 104)

Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Frequency is displayed with equal spacing Display Range: DC to the top of the frequency range
	Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically Display Range: 1/400th to 1/8000th (depending on the number of analysis points) to the top of the frequency range
	Nyquist display	Displays the real-number component of the input-output ratio.
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Displays the input-output ratio linearly (dimensionless units).
	Log-Mag (logarithm)	Displays the input-output ratio as dB values.
	Lin-Real	Displays the real-number component of the input-output ratio (dimensionless units).
	Lin-Imag	Displays the imaginary component of the input-output ratio (dimensionless units).
	Nyquist display	Displays the imaginary component of the input-output ratio.

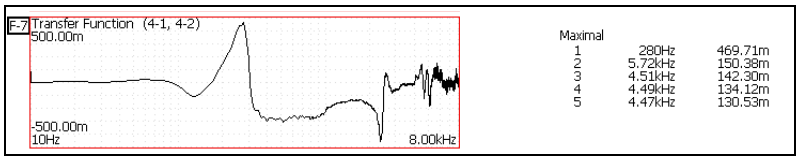
Waveform Example



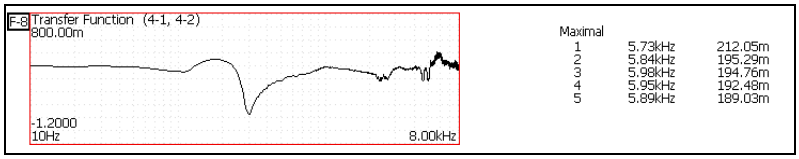
Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag



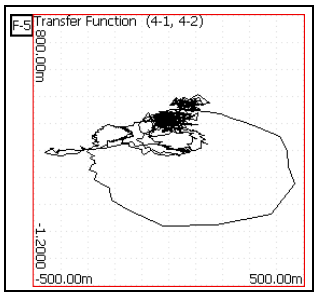
Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Real



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Imag



Nyquist display

Cross Power Spectrum CSP

The product of the spectra of two input signals can be obtained. The common frequency components of two signals can be obtained.
Using the voltage and current waveforms as input signals, active power, reactive power and apparent power can be obtained at each frequency.

Main uses:

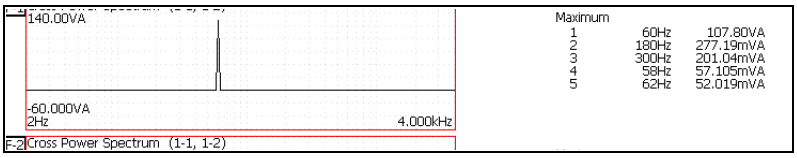
To inspect common frequency components of two signals

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

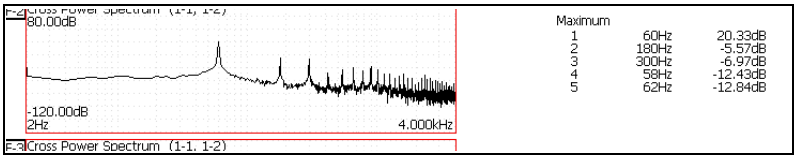
Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Frequency is displayed with equal spacing Display Range: DC to the top of the frequency range
	Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically Display Range: 1/400th to 1/8000th (depending on the number of analysis points) to the top of the frequency range
	Nyquist display	Displays the real-number component of the input-output ratio linearly.
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	Displays the squared value of amplitude contents of analysis data linearly.
	Log-Mag (logarithm)	Displays the amplitude contents of analysis data as dB values. (0 dB reference value: 1eu^2)*
	Lin-Real	Displays the squared values of the real component of analysis data linearly.
	Lin-Imag	Displays the squared values of the imaginary component of analysis data linearly.
	Nyquist display	Displays the imaginary component of analysis data linearly.

* eu: engineering units that are currently set are the standard (e.g., when the unit settings is volts, 0 dB = 1 V^2)

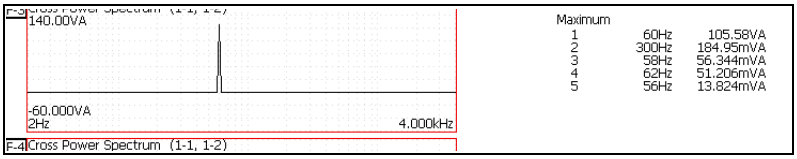
Waveform Example



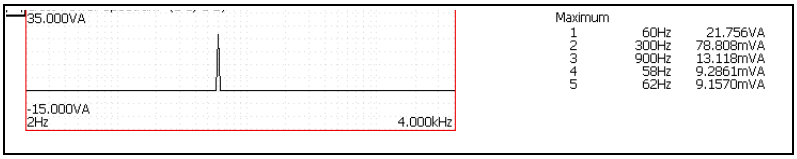
Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag



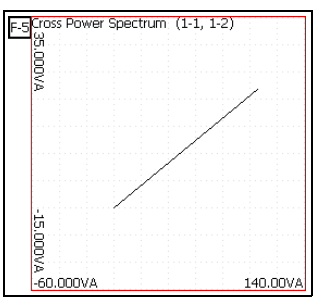
Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Real



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Imag



Nyquist display

Cross-Correlation Function CCR

Using two input signals, shows the correlation of two points on the input signal at time differential *t*. Output is displayed as a function of differential time *t*.

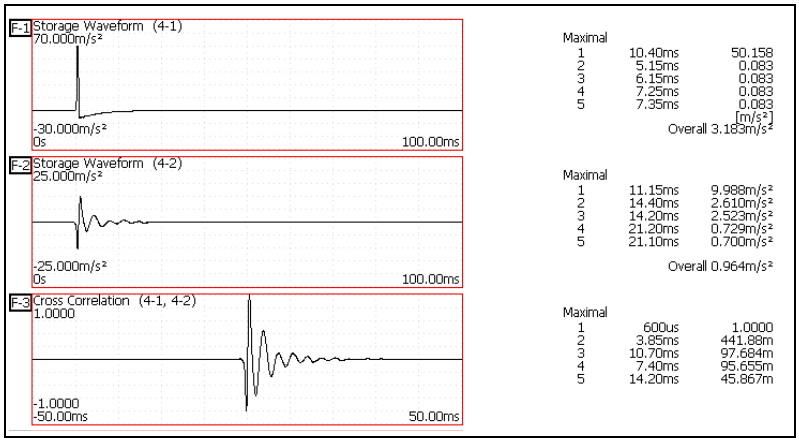
Main uses:

- To determine the phase shift of two signals per unit of time
- To determine the speed and distance of time lag between two signals

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Time display The center (t = 0) is the reference. To the right is lag time (+t), and to the left is lead time (-t)
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	+1 to -1 is displayed in dimensionless units. At time differential t, this value is +1 when the correlation of input and output signals is the closest, and 0 when correlation is the least. -1 indicates completely reversed polarity.

Waveform Example



X axis: Linear
Y axis: Lin-Mag

CH1 (Input 1)

CH2 (Input 2)

CCR (Output)

This instrument provides a circular cross-correlation function.
Analysis results are normalized to the maximum value.

Impulse Response IMP

The transfer characteristic of a system is obtained as a time-domain waveform.
Utilizing both output and input signals of the measurement system, a unit impulse is applied to the system and the corresponding response waveform is obtained.

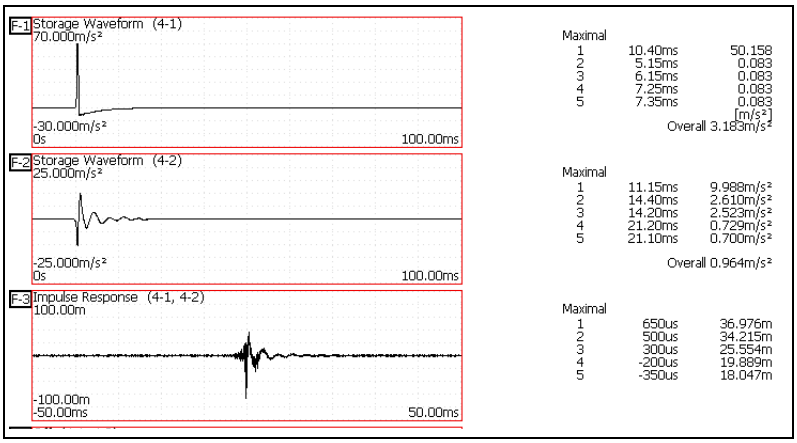
Main uses:

To inspect circuit time constants

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102), "Linear Time-Invariant Systems" (p. 104)

Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	**Linear**	Time display The center (t = 0) is the reference. To the right is lag time (+t), and to the left is lead time (-t)
Y axis	**Lin-Mag**	This value is the transfer function provided by inverse Fourier transformation.

Waveform Example



Normal display
X axis: Linear
Y axis: Lin-Mag

CH1

CH2

IMP

Coherence Function COH

This function gives a measure of the correlation (coherence) between input and output signals. Values obtained are between 0 and 1.
With a single measurement, the coherence function gives a value of one for all frequencies. Spectrum (frequency-domain) averaging should always be performed before measurement (analysis is not available with time-domain averaging).

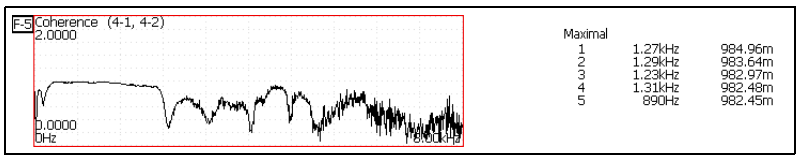
Main uses:

- To evaluate transfer functions
- In a system with multiple inputs, to inspect the effect of each input on the output

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	Linear	Frequency is displayed with equal spacing Display Range: DC to the top of the frequency range
	Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically Display Range: 1/400th to 1/8000th (depending on the number of analysis points) to the top of the frequency range
Y axis	Lin-Mag	Displays the causal relationship and degree of relationship between two input signals, as a value between 0 and 1 (dimensionless units).

Waveform Example



Normal display
X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag

The coherence function has two general definition formulas. For the definition formulas, see "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

Power Spectrum Density (Linear Predictive Coding) LPC

When the spectrum shape is complex and hard to comprehend with either linear or power spectra, a rough spectrum structure can be obtained.

Not available with external sampling enabled.

Main uses:

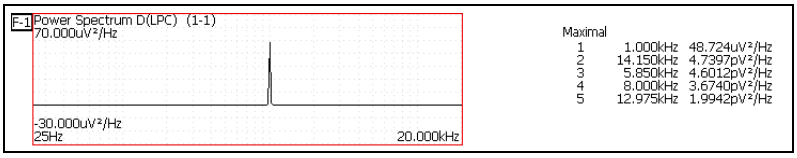
To obtain a spectral envelope using statistical methods

See About the Functions "3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions" (p. 102)

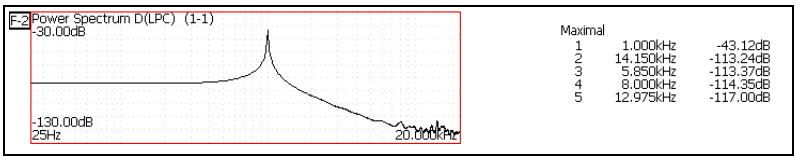
Axis	Display Type	Description
X axis	Linear	Frequency is displayed with equal spacing Display Range: DC to the top of the frequency range
	Log	Frequency is displayed logarithmically Display Range: 1/400th to 1/8000th (depending on the number of analysis points) to the top of the frequency range
Y axis	Lin-Mag	Analysis values are displayed linearly.
	Log-Mag (logarithm)	Analysis values are displayed as dB values. (0 dB reference value: 1eu^2/Hz)*

* eu: engineering units that are currently set are the standard (e.g., when the unit settings is volts, 0 dB = 1 V^2/Hz)

Waveform Example



X axis: Log
Y axis: Lin-Mag



X axis: Log
Y axis: Log-Mag

NOTE

- Always specify the order (from 2 to 64). Higher orders can expose finer spectral details.
- Amplitude values provided by LPC are not always the same as the power spectrum density.
- If an error occurs during analysis, no waveform is displayed.
- Noise-like phenomena can strongly affect the spectrum shape.

3.10.2 Analysis Mode Functions

Analysis Mode	Internal analysis formula (linear, real, imag [imaginary], log [logarithm])
No Analysis	No analysis.
Storage Waveform	A waveform obtained by applying the window function to a time-domain waveform.
Linear Spectrum (LIN)	$X(k)=\sum_{n=0}^{N-1}x(n)W^{kn}\quad F(k)=CX(k)\quad C=\begin{cases}1/N(DC)\\2/N(AC)\end{cases}$ $linear=\lvert F(k)\rvert\quad real=\mathrm{Re}\{F(k)\}\quad imag=\mathrm{Im}\{F(k)\}\quad \log=20\log\lvert F(k)\rvert$
RMS Spectrum (RMS)	$F'(k)=C'F(k)\quad C'=\begin{cases}1\quad(DC)\\1/\sqrt{2}(AC)\end{cases}$ $linear=\lvert F'(k)\rvert\quad real=\mathrm{Re}\{F'(k)\}\quad imag=\mathrm{Im}\{F'(k)\}\quad \log=20\log\lvert F'(k)\rvert$
Power Spectrum (PSP)	$P(k)=a\lvert F(k)\rvert^2\quad a=\begin{cases}1\quad(DC)\\1/2(AC)\end{cases}$ $linear=P(k)\quad \log=10\log\lvert P(k)\rvert$
Power Spectrum Density (PSD)	$P'(k)=P(k)/\delta f\quad \delta f$: Frequency resolution $linear=P'(k)\quad \log=10\log\lvert P'(k)\rvert$
Auto-correlation Function (ACR)	$R_{xx}(n)=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}\lvert X(k)\rvert^2W^{-kn}$ (recursive convolution)
Histogram (HIS)	Counts amplitude data.
Transfer Function (TRF)	$H(k)=Y(k)/X(k)$ $linear=\lvert H(k)\rvert\quad real=\mathrm{Re}\{H(k)\}\quad imag=\mathrm{Im}\{H(k)\}\quad \log=20\log\lvert H(k)\rvert$
Cross Power Spectrum (CSP)	$S_{yx}(k)=X^*(k)Y(k)$: Cross Spectrum $X_{power}(k)=AS_{yx}(k)\quad A=\begin{cases}1/N^2\\2/N^2\end{cases}$ $linear=\lvert X_{power}(k)\rvert\quad real=\mathrm{Re}\{X_{power}(k)\}$ $mag=\mathrm{Im}\{X_{power}(k)\}\quad \log=10\log\lvert X_{power}(k)\rvert$
Cross-correlation Function (CCR)	$R_{yx}(n)=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}S_{yx}(k)W^{-kn}$ (recursive convolution)
Impulse Response (IMP)	$h(n)=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}\frac{Y(k)}{X(k)}W^{-kn}$
Coherence Function (COH)	$coh(k)=\sqrt{\frac{S_{yx}(k)S_{yx}^*(k)}{S_{xx}(k)S_{yy}(k)}}$
Phase Spectrum (1ch / 2ch) (PHA)	$\theta(k)=180/\pi\times\tan^{-1}(\mathrm{Im}(F'(k))/\mathrm{Re}(F'(k))$ $\theta(k)=180/\pi\times\tan^{-1}(\mathrm{Im}(S_{yx}(k))/\mathrm{Re}(S_{yx}(k))$
Power Spectrum (LPC)	(Abbr.) Spectrum approximation from Linear Predictive Coding. See "Linear Predictive Coding (LPC)" (p. 115)

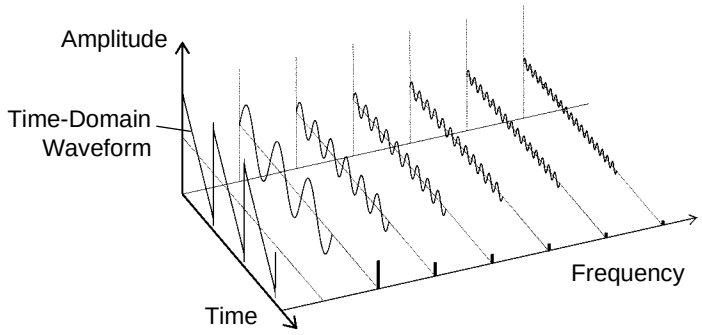
3.11 FFT Definitions

What is FFT?

FFT is the abbreviation for Fast Fourier Transform, an efficient method to calculate the DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform) from a time-domain waveform. Also, the reverse process of transforming frequency data obtained by the FFT back into its original time-domain waveform is called the IFFT (Inverse FFT). The FFT functions perform various types of analysis using FFT and IFFT.

Time and Frequency Domain Considerations

All signals are input to the instrument as a function of the time domain. This function can be considered as a combination of sine waves at various frequencies, such as in the following diagram. The characteristics of a signal that may be difficult to analyze when viewed only as a waveform in the time domain can be easier to understand by transforming it into a spectrum (the frequency domain).



Discrete Fourier Transforms and Inverse FFT

For a discrete signal $x(n)$, the DFT is $X(k)$ and the number of Analysis points is N, which relate as follows:

$$X(k) = DFT\{x(n)\} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W_N^{kn} \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$x(n) = IDFT\{X(k)\} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} X(k) W_N^{-kn} \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$W_N = \exp\left(-j\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) \quad \text{(3)}$$

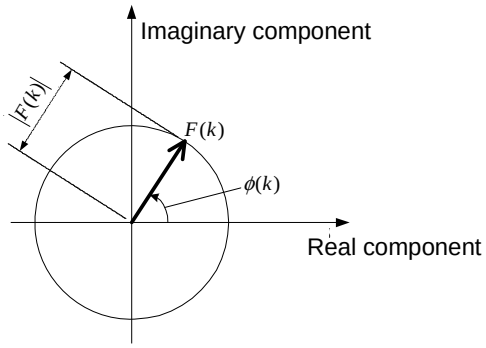
$X(k)$ is typically a complex number, so expression (1) can be transformed again and written as follows:

$$F(k) = |F(k)| \exp\{j\phi(k)\} = |F(k)| \angle \phi(k) \quad \text{(4)}$$

$$\phi(k) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\mathrm{Im}\{X(k)\}}{\mathrm{Re}\{X(k)\}} \quad \text{(5)}$$

$|F(k)|$: Amplitude spectrum, $\phi(k)$: Phase spectrum

Representing the above relationship on a complex flat surface produces the following figure.



Linear Time-Invariant Systems

Consider a linear time-invariant (LTI) system $y(n)$ that is a response to discrete time-domain signal $x(n)$.

In such an LTI system, the following expression applies to any integer A_i when the response to $x_i(n)$ is $y_i(n) = L[x_i(n)]$.

$$L[A_1x_1(n) + A_2x_2(n)] = A_1y_1(n) + A_2y_2(n) \quad \text{(6)}$$

If the system function of an LTI system is $h(n)$, the input/output relationship can be obtained by the next expression.

$$y(n) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h(n)x(n-m) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h(n-m)x(m) \quad \text{(7)}$$

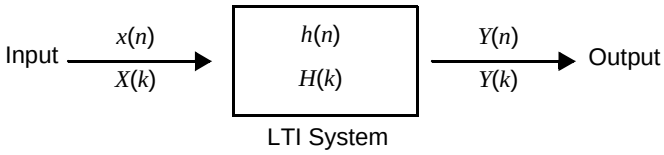
Therefore, when a unit impulse $\delta(n)$ (which is 1 when $n = 0$, and 0 when $n \neq 0$) is applied to $x(n)$, the input/output relationship is:

$$y(n) = h(n) \quad \text{(8)}$$

This means that when the input signal is given as a unit impulse, the output is the LTI system characteristic itself.
The response waveform of a system to a unit impulse is called the **impulse response**.
On the other hand, when the discrete Fourier transforms of $x(n)$, $y(n)$ and $h(n)$ are $X(k)$, $Y(k)$ and $H(k)$, respectively, expression (7) gives the following:

$$Y(k) = X(k)H(k) \quad \text{(9)}$$

$H(k)$ is also called the transfer function, calculated from $X(k)$ and $Y(k)$. Also, the inverse discrete Fourier transform function of $H(k)$ is the unit impulse response $h(n)$ of the LTI system. The impulse response and transfer function of this instrument are calculated using the relationships of expression (9).



Number of Analysis Points

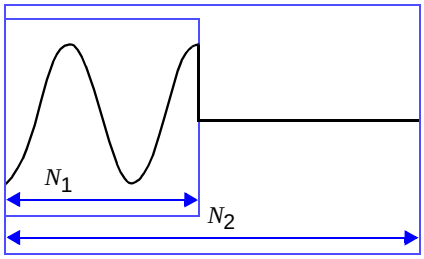
The FFT functions of this instrument can perform frequency analysis of time-domain waveforms consisting of 1000, 2000, 5000, 10,000 or 20,000 points. However, when the following conditions are satisfied, previously analyzed data can be reanalyzed with a different number of analysis points.

A. When measurements are made with the averaging function disabled (Off)
B. When measurements are made with the averaging function enabled for time-domain averaging (simple or exponential).

When the number of analysis points at measurement time is N_1 and the number of analysis points is changed to N_2 after measurement, the instrument performs as follows.

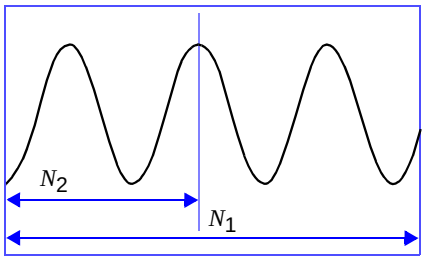
(1) When $N_1 < N_2$

- Because not enough data has been collected, zero is inserted for time after the end of the measured waveform.
- The window function applies only to the N_1 segment.
- Frequency resolution is increased. For example, if N_1 = 1000 and N_2 = 2000, frequency resolution is doubled.
- The average energy of the time-domain waveform is reduced, so the amplitude of the linear spectrum is also reduced.



(2) When $N_1 > N_2$

- The specified (N_2) segment is extracted from the head of the (N_1) data.
- The window function applies only to the N_2 segment.
- Frequency resolution is decreased. For example, if N_1 = 2000 and N_2 = 1000, frequency resolution is halved.
- The average energy of the time-domain waveform is unchanged, so the amplitude of the linear spectrum is not significantly affected.



Aliasing

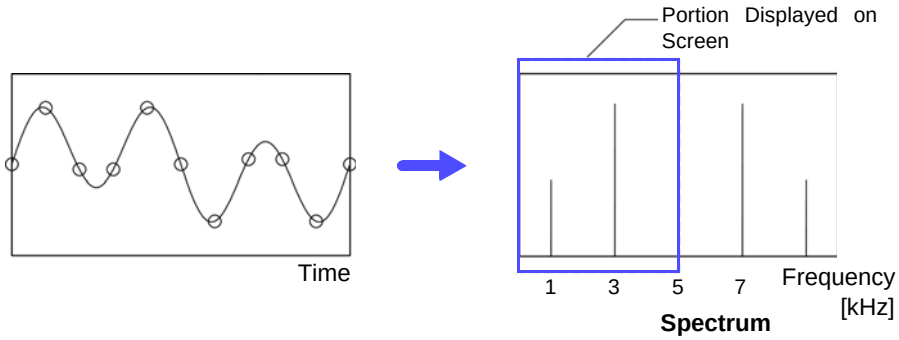
When the frequency of a signal to be measured is higher than the sampling rate, the observed frequency is lower than that of the actual signal, with certain frequency limitations. This phenomena occurs when sampling occurs at a lower frequency than that defined by the Nyquist-Shannon sampling theorem, and is called **aliasing**.
If the highest frequency component of the input signal is f_{max} and the sampling frequency is f_S, the following expression must be satisfied:

$$f_s = 2 f_{max} \quad \text{(10)}$$

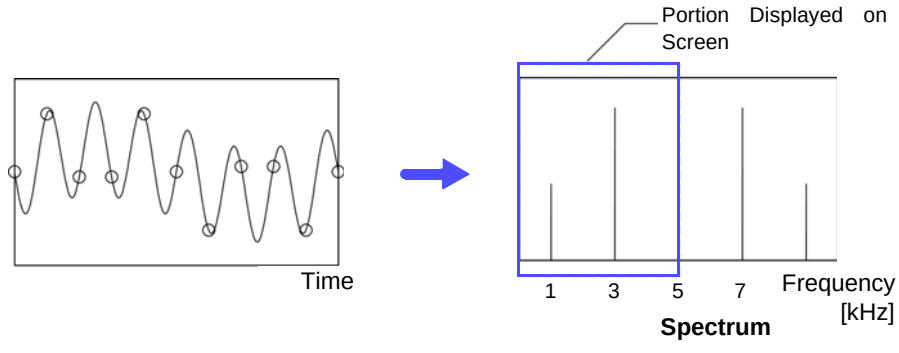
Therefore, if the input includes a frequency component higher than $f_S/2$, it is observed as a lower frequency (alias) that does not really exist.

The following diagrams show the results of spectrum analysis of composite waveforms having components of 1 kHz and 3 kHz, and of 1 kHz and 7 kHz.
If sampling frequency f_S is 10 kHz, the spectral component of an input frequency above 5 kHz (in this case, 7 kHz) is observed as an alias at 5 kHz or below.
In this example the difference between the 3 and 7 kHz components is indiscernible.

Composite waveform of 1 kHz and 3 kHz components sampled at 10 kHz



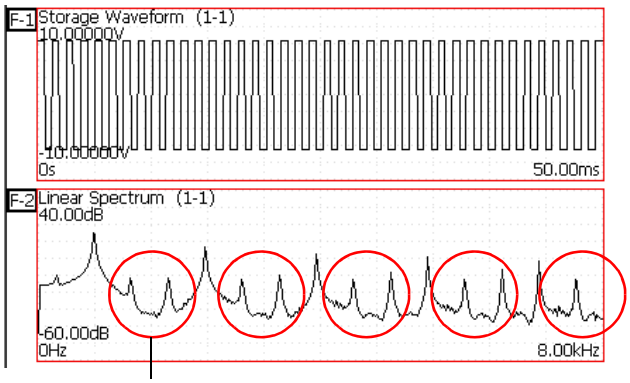
Composite waveform of 1 kHz and 7 kHz components sampled at 10 kHz



Anti-Aliasing Filters

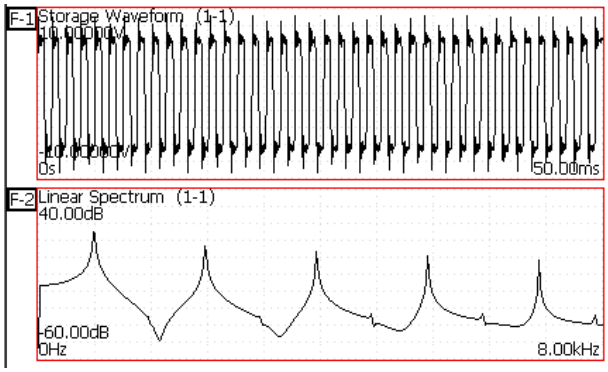
When the maximum frequency component of the input signal is higher than one-half of the sampling frequency, aliasing distortion occurs. To eliminate aliasing distortion, a low-pass filter can be used that cuts frequencies higher than one-half of the sampling frequency. Such a low-pass filter is called an anti-aliasing filter.
The following figures show the effect of application of an anti-aliasing filter on a square wave input waveform.

Without an anti-aliasing filter



Non-existent frequency components are observed.

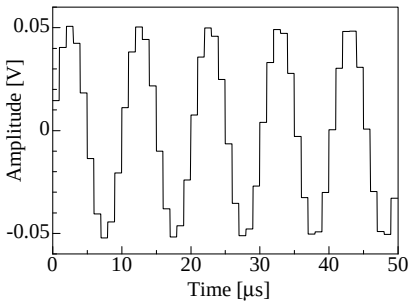
With an anti-aliasing filter



Imaging

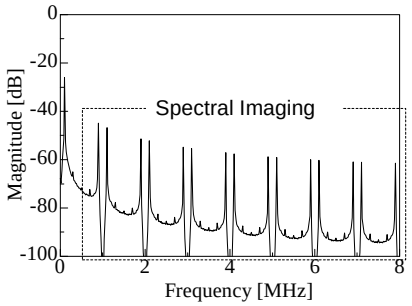
When the instrument is set to a measurement frequency range that requires a higher sampling rate than the maximum capability of the input module, intermediate data points are interpolated between successive data samples. In this case, the time-domain waveform exhibits a stair-step shape. When FFT analysis is performed in this situation, non-existent high frequency spectral components appear. This phenomena is called zero-order hold characteristic **imaging**.

The following figures show the time-domain waveform and spectrum of a sine wave applied to the Model 8959 DC/RMS Unit.



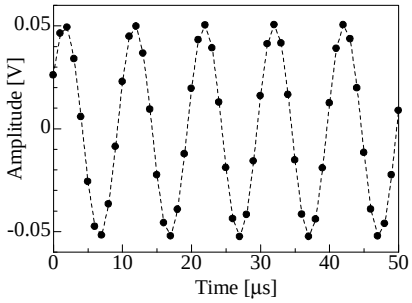
Time-domain waveform in the 8 MHz frequency range (sampling frequency = 20 MHz)

The highest sampling frequency of the Model 8959 is 1 MHz, so the same input data value is used for each block of 20 samples, resulting in a stair-step waveform.



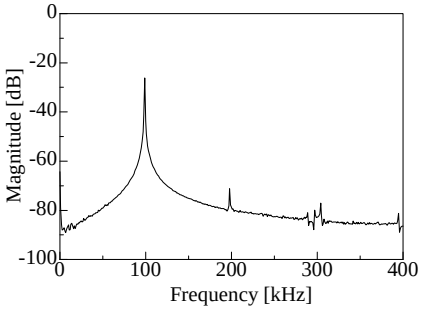
Spectrum

When FFT processing is performed on a stair-step waveform, the resulting spectrum shows non-existent components.
In this case, the spectral components above 1 MHz / 2 = 500 kHz are theoretically meaningless.



Time-domain waveform in the 400 kHz frequency range (sampling frequency = 1 MHz)

Here, the frequency range matches the sampling frequency of the Model 8959, so no interpolation is performed on the time-domain data.



Spectrum

To avoid imaging phenomena when analyzing waveforms with the FFT function, verify the maximum sampling frequency of the input module before measuring.

Averaging

With the FFT function, averaging is performed according to the following analytical expressions. Averaging in the time domain produces meaningless data if performed with inconsistent trigger criteria.

1. Simple Averaging (Time and Frequency Domains)
Sequences of acquired data are summed and divided by the number of acquisitions.

$$A_n = \frac{(n-1)A_{n-1} + Z_n}{n} \quad (11)$$

n: count of measurements to average
A_n: averaging results of n counts
Z_n: measurement data of n counts

2. Exponential Averaging (Time and Frequency Domains)
Before averaging, newer data is given exponentially greater significance than older data.

$$A_n = \frac{(N-1)A_{n-1} + Z_n}{N} \quad (12)$$

N: Specified number of counts to average
n: count of measurements to average
A_n: averaging results of n counts
Z_n: measurement data of n counts

Overall Value

The overall value is the sum of the power spectrum at each frequency. This value is equal to the positive sum of the squares of the (RMS) input signals, except when frequency averaging is performed. The FFT function of this instrument calculates and displays the RMS values for stored waveforms and the overall value from the sum of the power spectrum for the frequency domain.

$$(Over\ all) = \sum_{i=0} P_i \quad (13)$$

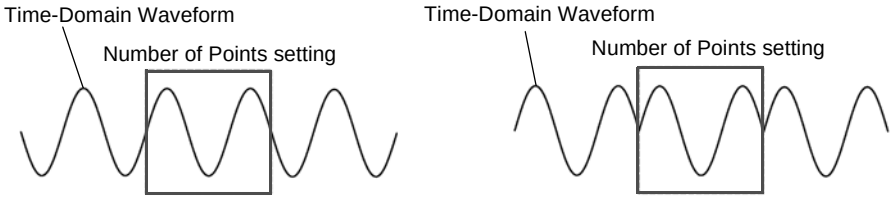
P_i: power spectrum of value i

Window Function

The Fourier transform of a continuous system is defined by the integral Calculus in expression (14) for the time range from minus infinity to plus infinity.

$$X(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)\varepsilon^{-2\pi ft}dt \quad \text{(14)}$$

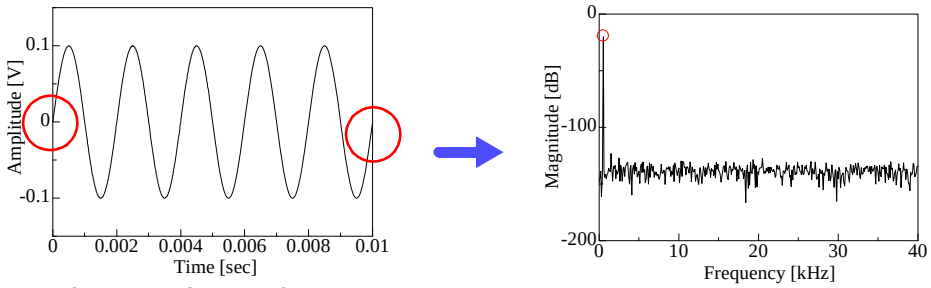
However, because expression (14) cannot be calculated with actual measurements, the Analysis is performed on a segment between finite limits. Processing the waveform segment within these limits is called window processing. For FFT analysis, the waveform segment within these limits is assumed to repeat periodically (as shown below).



Original Time-Domain Waveform **Waveform to be assumed with FFT**

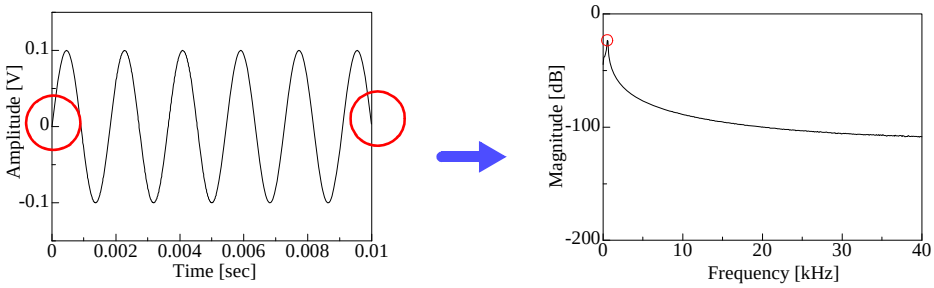
When the number of points for FFT analysis is an integer multiple of the input signal frequency, a single-line spectrum is obtained. However, if it is not an integer multiple of the frequency (when the waveform assumed with FFT includes discontinuous points), the spectrum is scattered, and a line spectrum cannot be obtained. This phenomena is called leakage error (as shown below).

Time-domain waveform when the number of analysis points is an integer multiple of the input frequency



Time-Domain Waveform **Spectrum**

Time-domain waveform when the number of analysis points is not an integer multiple of the input frequency

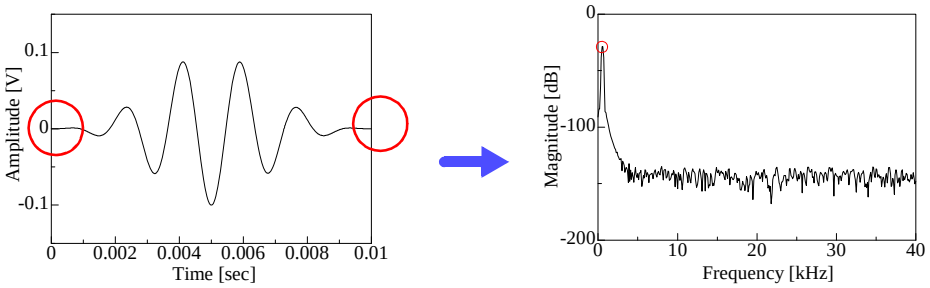


Time-Domain Waveform **Spectrum**

The window function was created to suppress such leakage errors. The window function smoothly connects each end of the time-domain waveform where it is cut off.

The following figure presents an example of spectral analysis by applying a window function to a time-domain waveform.
Using the window function, discontinuous points on the time-domain waveform are eliminated, so the wave shape approaches a line spectrum.

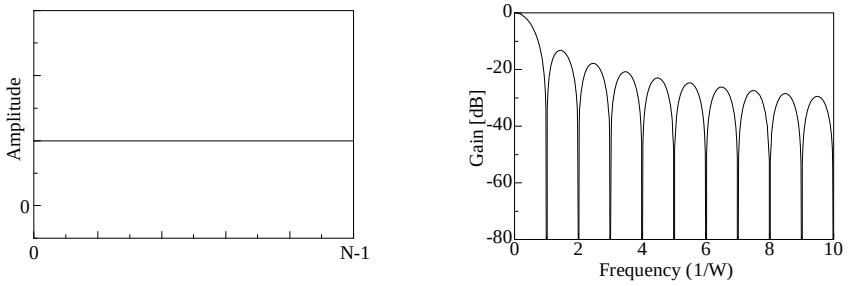
When a Blackman-Harris window function is applied to a time-domain waveform (p. 110) in which the number of analysis points is not an integer multiple of the input frequency



Time-Domain Waveform **Spectrum**

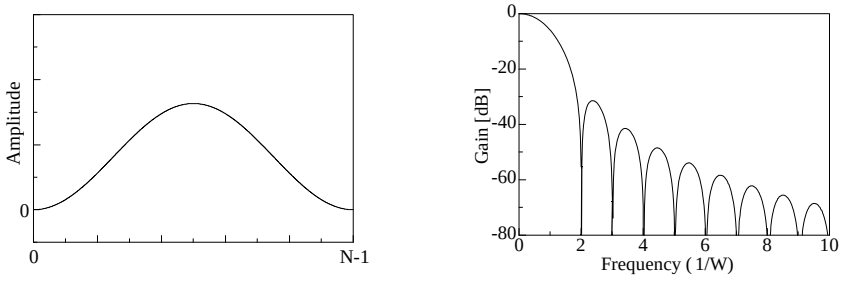
The following figure shows the time-domain waveform of the window function and its spectrum.
Each spectrum shows a large peak at a low frequency, and many smaller peaks at higher frequencies. The largest peak is called the **main lobe**, and the smaller peaks are the **side lobes**.
The most accurate results of the FFT function are obtained when the width of the main lobe and the amplitude of the side lobes are minimized, although both conditions cannot be satisfied at the same time.
Therefore, a window function having a wide main lobe is used when amplitude values are important, while a window function having a small main lobe is used to observe fine spectral details, and a window function having small side lobe amplitudes is used to exclude the effects of the surrounding spectrum.
However, because the main lobe width is proportional to the width (1/W) of the window, increasing the number of analysis points increases the frequency resolution.

Rectangular window



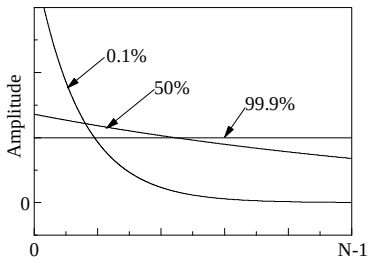
Time-Domain Waveform **Spectrum**

Hann window

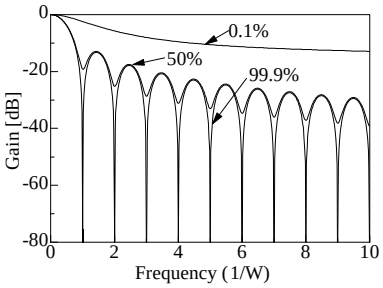


Time-Domain Waveform **Spectrum**

Exponential window

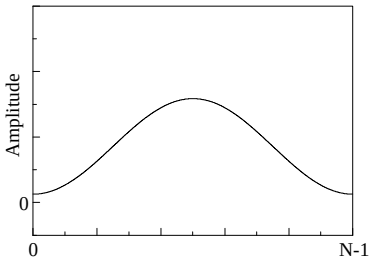


Time-Domain Waveform

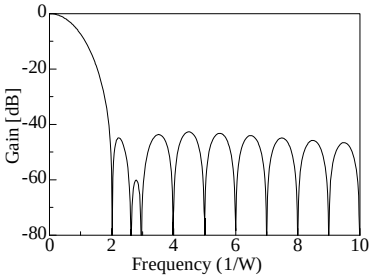


Spectrum

Hamming window

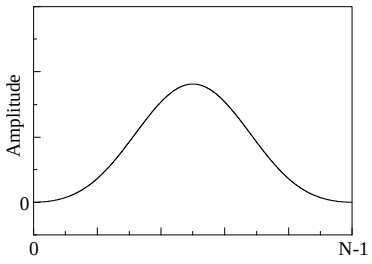


Time-Domain Waveform

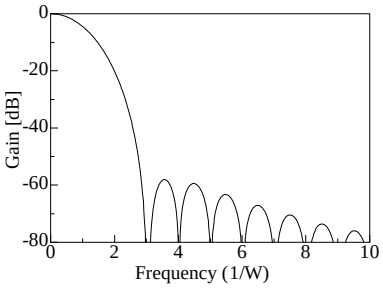


Spectrum

Blackman window

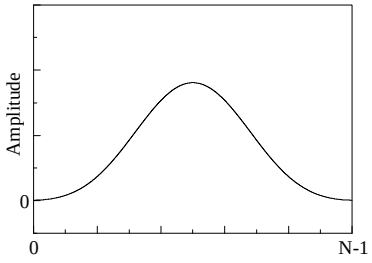


Time-Domain Waveform

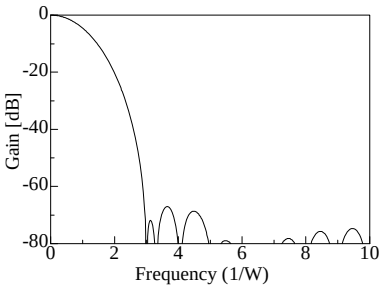


Spectrum

Blackman-Harris window

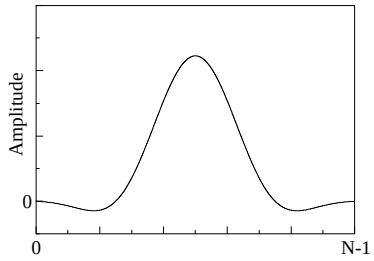


Time-Domain Waveform

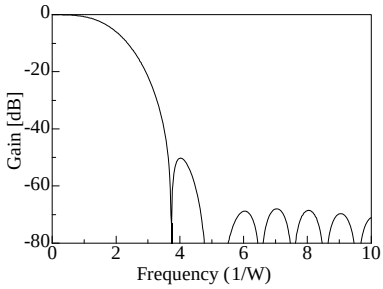


Spectrum

Flat top window

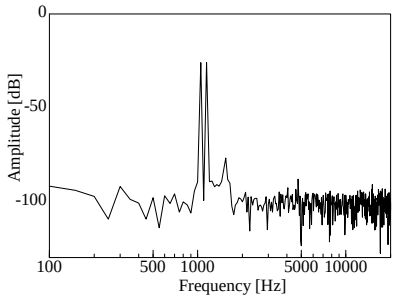


Time-Domain Waveform

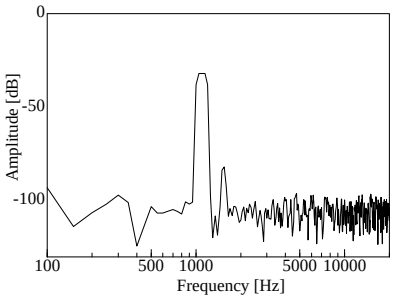


Spectrum

The following example shows input sine waves of 1050 and 1150 Hz analyzed with different window functions. Because the frequencies in this example are close to one another, a rectangular window with a narrow main lobe is able to separate and display both frequencies, but a Hann window with a wide main lobe displays the two as a single spectral component.



Analysis Using a Rectangular Window

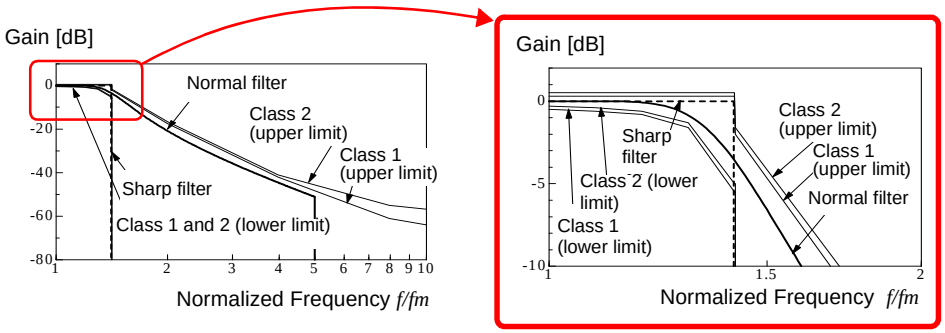


Analysis Using a Hann Window

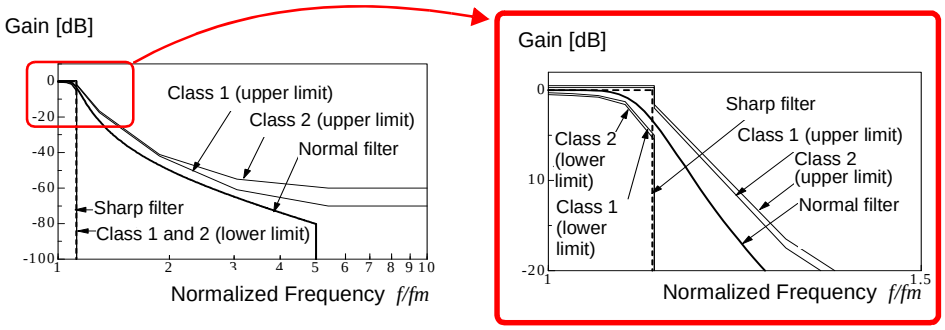
Octave Filter Characteristics

Octave filter characteristics are determined according to IEC61260 standards. The figures below show these standards and the filter characteristics of this instrument.

1/1 Octave Filter Characteristic

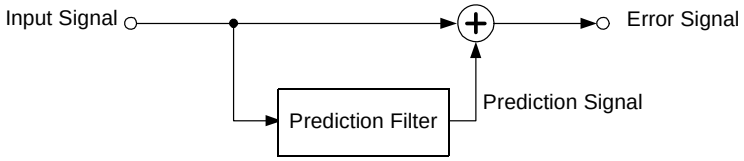


1/3 Octave Filter Characteristic



Linear Predictive Coding (LPC)

In the following figure, linear predictive coding is implemented by passing a sample of the input signal through the prediction filter while altering the filter so as to minimize errors in the original signal.



Given a time-discrete signal $\{x_t\}$ (t is an integer) where the input signal is sampled at interval ΔT, LPC analysis presumes the following relationship between current sample value x_t and the value of previous sample p.

$$x_t + \alpha_1 x_{t-1} + \alpha_2 x_{t-2} + \cdots + \alpha_p x_{t-p} = \varepsilon_t \quad \text{(15)}$$

However, $\{\varepsilon_t\}$ is an uncorrelated random variable with average value 0 and the dispersion σ^2.
Expression (15) shows how current sample value x_t can be "linearly predicted" from previous sample values. If the predicted value of x_t is actually $\hat{x}_t$, expression (15) can be transformed as follows.

$$x_t = \hat{x}_t + \varepsilon_t = -\sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_i x_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t \quad \text{(16)}$$

Here, α_i is called the **linear predictor coefficient**.
For LPC analysis, this coefficient is calculated using the Levinson-Durbin algorithm, and a spectrum is obtained. In this instrument, the order of the coefficient can be set from 2 to 64. Larger orders reveal fine spectral components, while small orders reveal the overall spectrum shape.

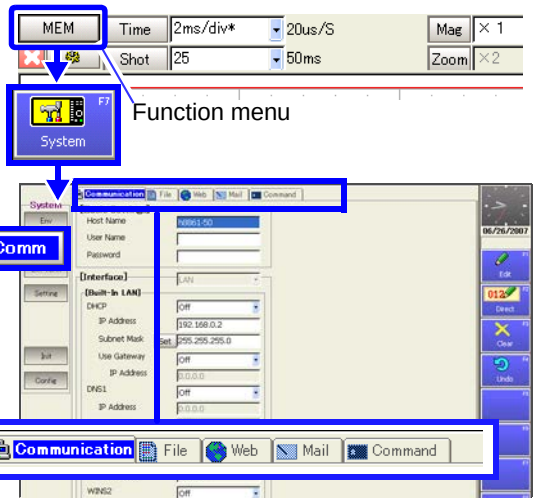
Communications Settings

Chapter 4

This instrument is equipped with an Ethernet 100BASE-TX interface for LAN communications. You can control the instrument from PCs and other devices by connecting it to a network with 10BASE-T or 100BASE-TX cable (maximum length 100 m).

Use the Communications Settings screen to make communications settings.

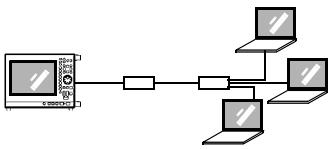
1 Move the cursor to the function menu of a waveform or settings screen, and then press the F7 [System] key. (Or hold down the SET key.)



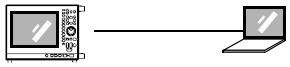
LAN connections and settings

Connections (p. 118)

Connecting the instrument and a PC over a network



Connecting the instrument and a PC with a 1:1 connection



LAN settings on the instrument (p. 120)

LAN Check

"13.3.4 Self-Test (Self Diagnostics)" in the *Instruction Manual*

Accessing shared folders on PCs

You can connect to shared folders on Windows PCs, read files in the folders, and save files in the folders.
Make shared folder settings in the File screen.
"11.1.4 Using a Network Shared Folder" in the *Instruction Manual*

Accessing the instrument by FTP (p. 127)

[File] page

The instrument is equipped with an FTP (File Transfer Protocol, compliant with RFC959) server. You can use a PC FTP client to transfer files to instrument media and perform other file operations.

Performing remote operations with an Internet browser (p. 132)

[Web] page

You can control the instrument from a PC Internet browser.

E-Mail notifications (p. 138)

[Mail] page

The instrument can automatically send e-mail to notify of an event occurrence while measuring.

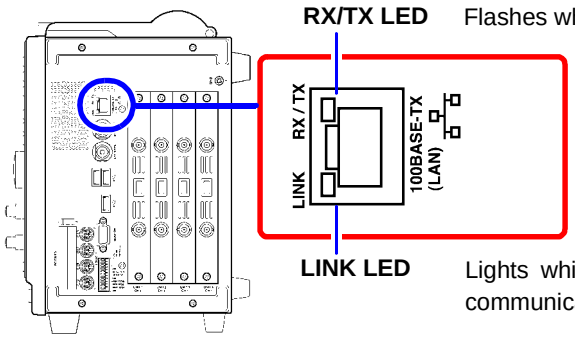
Controlling the instrument by command communications (p. 142)

[Command] page

You can control the instrument by creating programs and connecting to the command communications port by TCP. The instrument can also be controlled using a GP-IB interface card.
For more information about commands, refer to the communications operation manual on the supplied application disk.

4.1 Connection Configurations

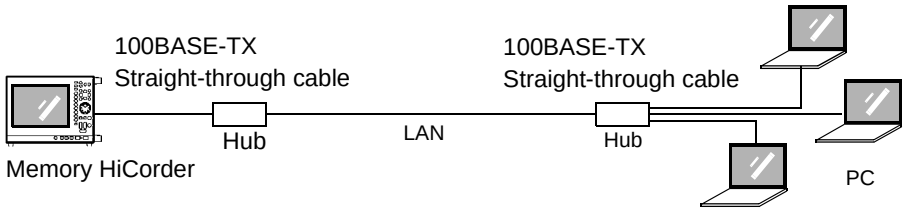
Connect the LAN cable to the 100BASE-TX connector on the right panel of the instrument.



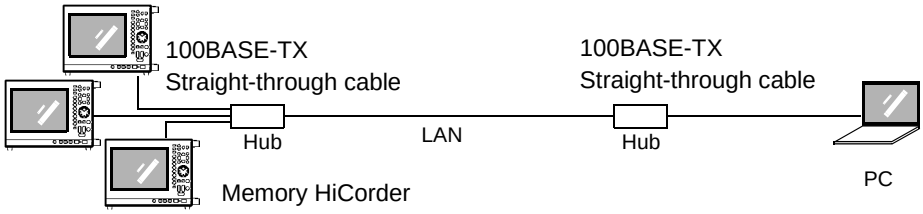
Connecting the Instrument to a Network

(Connecting the Instrument to a Hub)

You can monitor and control the instrument from a PC by connecting the instrument to a hub with LAN cable (100BASE-TX cable).

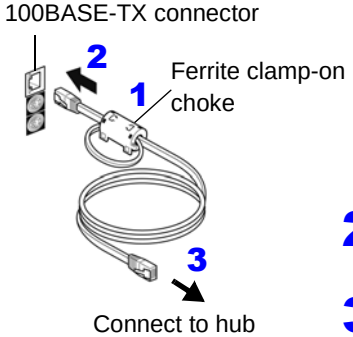


Connecting several instruments to one PC



Connection cable: Use one of the following.

- 100BASE-TX straight-through cable (maximum length 100 m, commercially available)
  (10BASE-T cable may also be used for 10BASE communications)
- 9642 LAN Cable (option)



1 Loop the 9642 LAN Cable through the ferrite clamp-on choke (supplied).
Referring to the illustration, wind the cable once through the choke at a distance of two to four cm from the instrument end, and snap the choke closed around the cable.

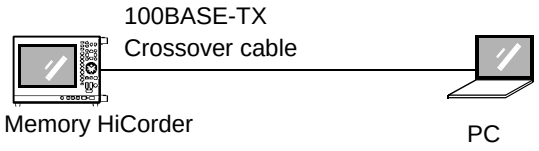
2 Connect the cable to the 100BASE-TX connectors on the instrument.

3 Connect the cable to the 100BASE-TX connectors on the hub.

Making 1:1 Connections Between the Instrument and a PC

(Connecting the Instrument to a PC)

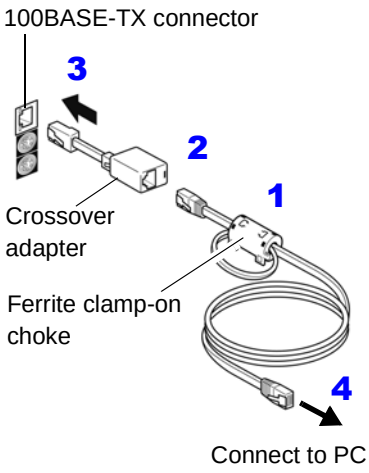
You can monitor and control the instrument from a PC by connecting the instrument to the PC with LAN cable (100BASE-TX cable)



Connection cable: Use one of the following.

- 100BASE-TX crossover cable (maximum length 100 m)
- 100BASE-TX straight-through cable with crossover adapter (maximum length 100 m)
- 9642 LAN Cable (option, supplied with crossover adapter)

Connecting with the 9642 LAN Cable and crossover adapter (supplied)



1 Loop the 9642 LAN Cable through the ferrite clamp-on choke (supplied). Referring to the illustration, wind the cable once through the choke at a distance of two to four cm from the instrument end, and snap the choke closed around the cable.

2 Connect the 9642 LAN Cable to the supplied crossover adapter.

3 Connect the crossover adapter to the 100BASE-TX connector on the instrument.

4 Connect the 9642 LAN Cable to the 100BASE-TX connector on the PC.

4.2 Controlling the Instrument over the LAN Interface

4.2.1 Settings and Connection Procedure

NOTE Always make LAN settings before connecting to the network. If you change settings while connected to the network, IP addresses may overlap or invalid address data may flow over the network.

1 **Make settings on the instrument.**

Make LAN settings in the Communications (Comm) Settings screen.
Move the cursor to the [Apply] button and select **F1** [Apply].
(The settings are not reflected to the currently active LAN if the button's function is not executed.)

2 **Connect the instrument to the network.**

Connect the LAN cable. (p. 118)

3 **Connect the PC.**

See "4.3 Using FTP to Access Instrument Files (FTP Server)" (p. 127),
"4.4 Performing Remote Operations on the Instrument from an Internet Browser (Web Server)" (p. 132)

4.2.2 Making Settings on the Instrument

Things to Check Before Making Settings

When Connecting to an Existing Network

The following items must be assigned in advance by your network administrator. Be sure that there is no conflict with other devices.

- Whether to use DHCP: ..... Yes/No
- The host name and address of the instrument
  Host name (up to 15 characters) : _____
  IP address: ..... ___.___.___.___
  Subnet mask: ..... ___.___.___.___
  (When DHCP is used, the IP address and subnet mask are not required)
- DNS settings
  Whether to use DNS: ..... Yes/No
  IP address (when used) : ..... ___.___.___.___ (up to 2 addresses)
- WINS settings
  Whether to use WINS: ..... Yes/No
  IP address (when used): ..... ___.___.___.___ (up to 2 addresses)
- Gateway
  Whether to use a gateway: ..... Yes/No
  IP address (when used) : ..... ___.___.___.___
  (When DHCP is used, the gateway address is obtained from the DHCP server, so it does not need to be specified here)
- The TCP/IP port number to use: . ___X (default 880x)
  (Specify the most significant 3 digits of the 4-digit number. The least significant digit (0 to 9) is reserved for use by the instrument.
  Specify when the default 8800 to 8809 cannot be used.)

When Configuring a New Network with a PC and This Instrument

(Using as Local Network Without External Connections)
If there is not administrator for your network, or if you have been entrusted with settings, the following addresses are recommended.

(Settings example)
IP address
PC: 192.168.0.1
First recorder: 192.168.0.2
Second recorder: 192.168.0.3
Third recorder: 192.168.0.4 and so on, in sequence.
↓ ↓

Host name	Any name (However, must be unique)
Subnet mask	255.255.255.0
Gateway	Off
DNS	Off
DHCP	Off
WINS	Off
Port number	880X

Setting Items

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)	DHCP is a protocol that allows devices to automatically obtain and set their own IP addresses. If you enable DHCP and there is a DHCP server operating in the same network, the instrument's IP address, subnet mask, and gateway can be obtained and set automatically. If there is no DHCP server operating, a default IP address is assigned.
Host Name	This is a name that identifies the instrument on the network. Assign a host name that is different from the names of all other devices. This instrument does not support dynamic DNS, the name that you set is not registered with a DNS server. PCs on the same network can refer to the instrument by its host name by using the NetBIOS over TCP/IP protocol.
IP Address	This is an address that identifies an individual device on a network. Assign an address that is different from the addresses of all other devices. If DHCP is enabled, the address is assigned automatically by the DHCP server.
Subnet Mask	This is a setting used to divide an IP address shown to the network into a network address and a host address. Use the same subnet mask for all devices in the same network. If DHCP is enabled, the subnet mask is assigned automatically by the DHCP server.
DNS (Domain Name System)	DNS allows network devices to be specified by their names instead of by their IP addresses. (An IP address is simply a string of numbers, which it is hard to remember. Device addresses are easier to understand if they can be specified with names instead of IP addresses.)
WINS (Windows Internet Naming Service)	DNS allows network devices to be specified by their names instead of by their IP addresses. If there is a WINS server in the network, a name can be obtained by querying that server.
Gateway IP address	**For network connections:** When your PC (or the communicating device) is on another network than this instrument, set this to [On] and specify the gateway device. When the PC is on the same network, this is usually set to the same address as the default gateway in the PC communications settings. **For 1:1 connections between the instrument and a PC:** This setting is not required when the instrument and the PC are connected to the same hub. Set it to [Off]. If DHCP is enabled, the gateway address is obtained from the DHCP server.
Command Port (Port number)	The instrument uses the TCP/IP protocol for communications. TCP/IP allows communicating devices to establish multiple connections, which are distinguished by port numbers. By default the instrument uses port numbers 8800 to 8809. • 8800 to 8801 reserved • 8802 (instrument is server): For communications command control • 8803 to 8809 reserved Normally these ports do not need to be changed. You can change them if certain ports cannot be used for security reasons, or if certain ports are not available on the communicating PC. Set only the most significant three digits. The least significant digit (0 to 9) is used by the instrument, or reserved for use by the instrument.
Header (On/Off)	Use for control of communications commands. The Header item specifies whether to prefix headers to command response messages. For more information about commands, refer to the Communications operation manual on the supplied CD.
Delimiter	The Delimiter item specifies LF, CR, or CR/LF as the newline delimiter in command response messages. The instrument understands all three settings: LF, CR, and CR/LF.

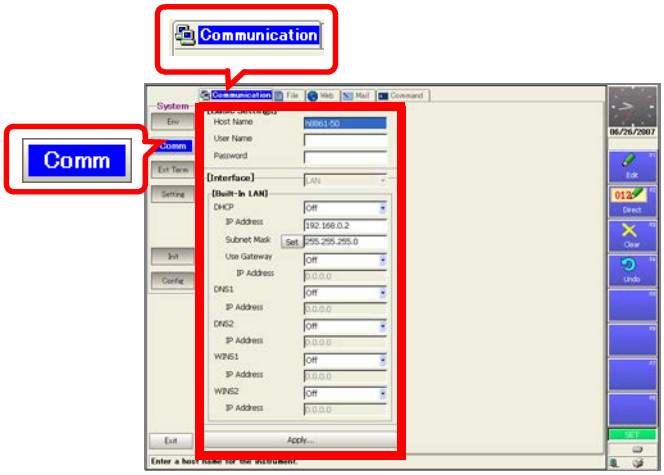
Authorization User Name and Password

These are used when you login to the instrument by FTP, or use a PC browser (with the authorization setting set to on).
When authorization is enabled, login is not possible unless a correct user name and password are entered. This setting is recommended if you wish to restrict the users who can access the instrument.
The "Password" item is displayed as "**********".
Valid characters: Alphabetic characters and symbols (however, ":" (colon) cannot be used)

If you want to allow anyone to access, or you wish to login as "anonymous" with a FTP client, leave the user name and password fields blank.

Making Communications Settings on the Instrument

Make communications settings in the [Basic Settings] and [Interface] section of the [Communication] page of the Communications (Comm) Settings screen.



Interface Communication Settings: Network Connections

MEM REC REC&MEM FFT REALTIME

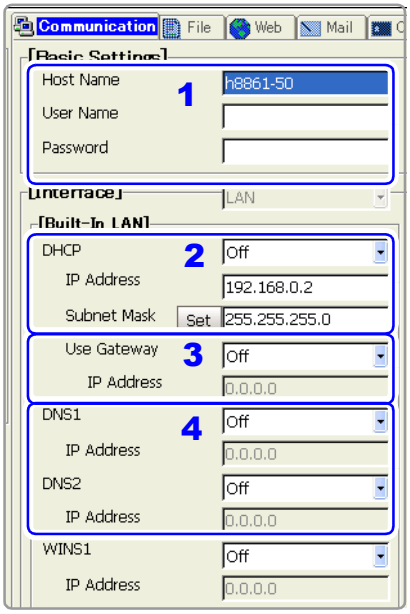
To open the screen: Press the **DISP** key→ Press the **F7** [System] key→ Select Comm with the **SUB MENU** keys → Comm Settings screen→Select the [Communication] page with the **SHEET/PAGE** key

Operating Key Procedure

1 Set the host name, authorization user name, and password.

CURSOR F1 to F8 Move the cursor to the various [Basic Settings] fields.
Enter the host name, authorization user name, and authorization password.

See About Host Names "Authorization User Name and Password" (p. 123)



2 To obtain the IP address automatically

Enable DHCP.

CURSOR F2 Move the cursor to the [DHCP] item.
Select [On].

To set the IP address to any address

Set the IP address and subnet mask.

CURSOR F1 Move the cursor to the [DHCP] item.
Select [Off]. (default setting)

CURSOR F1 to F8 Move the cursor to the [IP Address] or [Subnet Mask] item.
Enter the IP address and subnet mask of the instrument.
If you want to set the subnet mask automatically: Press the [Set] button.

About subnet masks
Although the subnet mask can be set automatically, you should still check to be sure that it is set correctly. It should match the subnet mask of the network to which you are connecting.

3 To use a gateway

Enable the gateway and set the IP address.

CURSOR F2 Move the cursor to the [Use Gateway] item.
Select [On].

CURSOR F1 to F8 Move the cursor to the [IP Address] item.
Enter the IP address.

Using gateways
If you will be using a PC on a different network from the instrument, set [Use Gateway] to [On], and specify the address of the device that serves as the gateway for that network.

4 To use DNS

Enable DNS and set the IP address.

CURSOR F2 Move the cursor to the [DNS1] item.
Select [On].
If you wish to use 2 DNS servers, also set [DNS2].

(When [On] is selected for DNS1 and DNS2)

CURSOR F1 to F8 Move the cursor to the [IP Address] item.
Enter the IP address.

Explanations of terms
"Setting Items" (p. 122)

- To make FTP connections (p. 127)
- To connect with an Internet browser (p. 132)
- To perform command communications(p. 142)

Operating Key Procedure

5 To use WINS

Enable WINS and set the IP address.

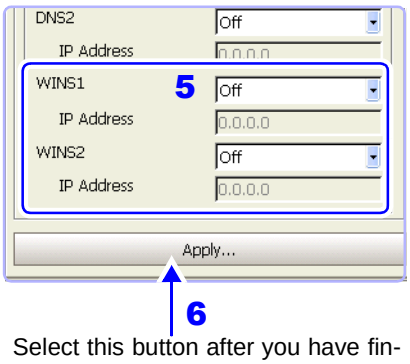
CURSOR Move the cursor to the [WINS1] item.
F2 Select [On].
If you wish to use 2 WNS servers, also set [WINS2].

(When [On] is selected for WINS1 and WINS2)

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [IP Address] item.
F1 to F8 Enter the IP address.

6 To apply communications settings

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Apply] button.
F1 Select [Apply].
A dialog appears.
F2 Select [Execute].



Select this button after you have finished making settings.

After applying the settings, connect the LAN cable.

NOTE

About Host Names

Valid characters:
Alphabetic characters (uppercase and lowercase), numbers, symbols (only hyphen (-) and underscore (_))
Characters other than those listed above cannot be used.
Host names cannot begin with a number or symbol, and cannot end with a symbol.

Contact your network administrator for more information about IP addresses and the other settings required by your network.

Interface Communication Settings: 1:1 Connections

MEM REC REC&MEM FFT REALTIME

To open the screen: Press the **DISP** key→ Press the **F7** [System] key→ Select Comm with the **SUB MENU** keys → Comm Settings screen→Select the [Communication] page with the **SHEET/PAGE** key

Operating Key Procedure

1 Set the host name, authorization user name, and password.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the various [Basic Settings] fields.

F1 to F8 Enter the host name, authorization user name, and authorization password.

See "Authorization User Name and Password" (p. 123)

2 Disable DHCP, and set the IP address and subnet mask.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [DHCP] item.

F1 Select [Off]. (default setting)

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [IP Address] and [Subnet Mask] fields.

F1 to F8 Enter the IP address and subnet mask of the instrument.
If you want to set the subnet mask automatically: Press the [Set] button.

3 Disable the gateway.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Use Gateway] item.

Select [Off]. (default setting)

F1

4 Disable DNS.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [DNS1] or [DNS2] item.

Select [Off]. (default setting)

F1

5 Disable WINS.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [WINS] item.

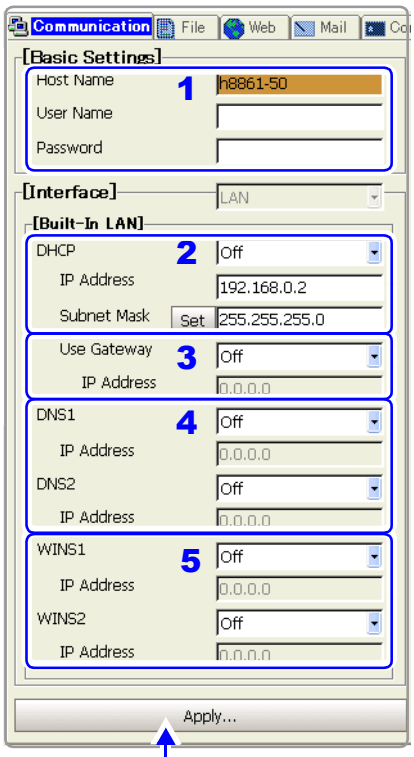
F1 Select [Off]. (default setting)

6 Apply the settings.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Apply] button.

F1 Select [Apply].
A dialog appears.

F2 Select [Execute].



Select this button after you have finished making settings.

Using gateways
When connecting the instrument and a PC with a 1:1 connection, set [Use Gateway] to[Off] if both are connected to the same hub.

Explanations of terms
"Setting Items" (p. 122)

4.3 Using FTP to Access Instrument Files (FTP Server)

This instrument is equipped with an FTP (File-Transfer-Protocol, RFC959 compliant) server.
By using a PC FTP client, you can transfer files from the instrument's media to the PC and perform other file operations.
You can use IE (Internet Explorer) or other popular FTP clients.

For more information about LAN connections and settings:

See "4.2 Controlling the Instrument over the LAN Interface" (p. 120)

NOTE Be careful when moving files by FTP, as some FTP client/browser programs may delete all selected files or folders from the source if you cancel a transfer before completion. Rather than moving files in one step, we recommend copying (downloading) and then manually deleting from the source.

1 Make settings on the instrument.

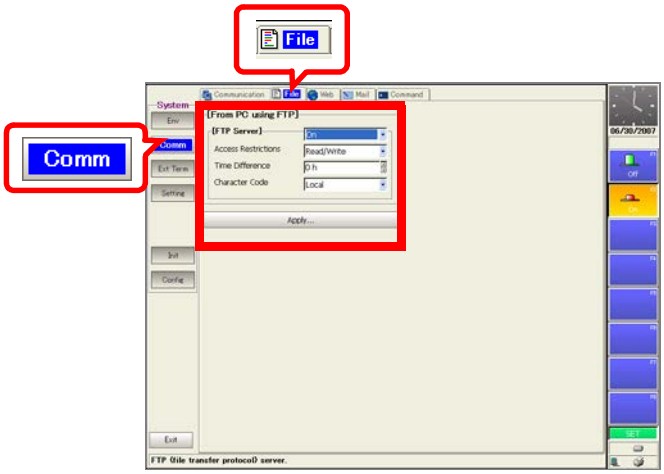
- Make LAN settings in the Communications (Comm) Settings screen. (p. 121)
  (Set the host name, authorization user name, and authorization password in the [Basic Settings] section of the [Communication] page of the Comm Settings screen.)
- Make FTP settings in the [FTP Server] section of the [File] page of the Comm Settings screen. (p. 127)

2 Operate on the PC.

Connect to the instrument from the PC, and carry out file operations. (p. 129)

4.3.1 Making Settings on the Instrument

Make FTP settings in the [FTP Server] section of the [File] page of the Comm Settings screen.



NOTE LAN settings are required to use FTP.

See "Interface Communication Settings: Network Connections" (p. 124)
"Interface Communication Settings: 1:1 Connections" (p. 126)

FTP Settings

MEM REC REC&MEM FFT REALTIME

To open the screen: Press the **DISP** key→ Press the **F7** [System] key→ Select Comm with the **SUB MENU** keys → Comm Settings screen→ Select the [File] page with the **SHEET/PAGE** keys

Operating Key Procedure

1 Set the FTP server to On.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [FTP Server] item.
F1 Select [On].

2 Set the access restrictions.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Access Restrictions] item.
F1 to F8 Select either choice.

Read/ Write	Writing to the media of the instrument (uploading), and file deletion and renaming are permitted.
Read only	File reading only is permitted. This prevents files from being deleted or changed from outside the instrument.

3 Set the file time difference.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Time Difference] item.
F1 to F8 Normally leave this set to [0 h].

4 Specify the character encoding.

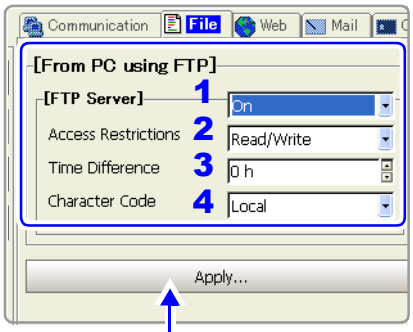
(The encoding used to exchange file name information with the PC)

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Character Code] item.
F1 to F8 Set this according to the requirements of the FTP software on your PC.

Local	Use ASCII if the instrument display language is set to English.
UTF-8	Use UTF-8.

5 Apply the settings.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Apply] button.
F1 Select [Apply].
A dialog appears.
F2 Select [Execute].



Select this button after you have finished making settings.

About the file time difference setting
When some versions of IE * are used, the file time on the PC side may not match the file time on the recorder side. In this case, set the file time difference.
(Example) -9h

* Internet Explorer

Check the documentation of your FTP software for the character encoding to use.

File names containing characters not belonging to the display languages of the instrument may not be handled correctly.

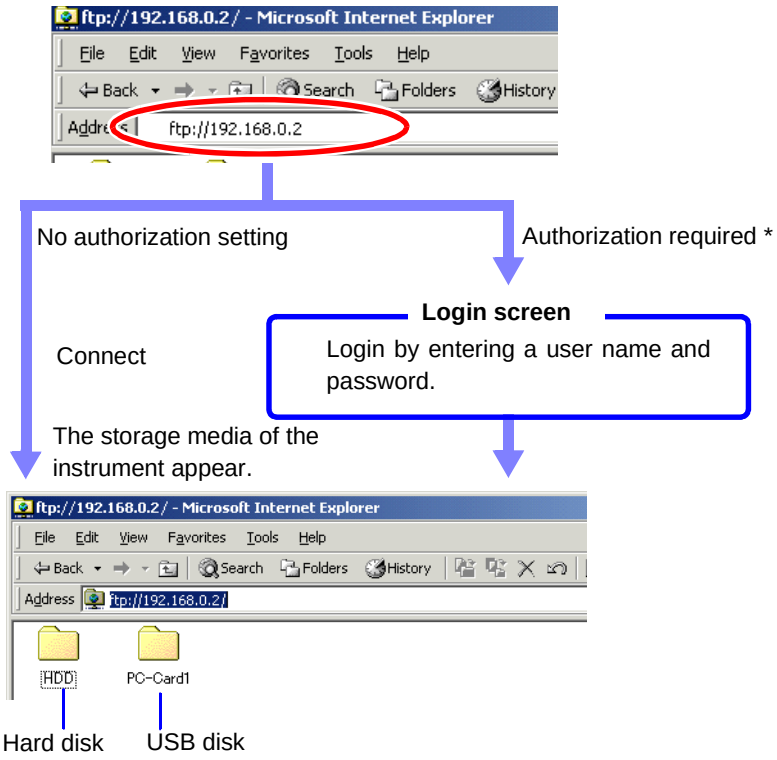
4.3.2 Operate on the PC

Connecting

The following example shows how to use the IE (Internet Explorer) browser on Windows XP.

Launch IE on the PC and enter "ftp://" plus the IP address of the instrument in the address bar.

If the IP address of the instrument is "192.168.0.2":



Click to display the file stored on the media.

*: An authorization user name and password have been set in the [Communication] page of the instrument's Communications (Comm) Settings screen.

You can also enter the user name and password, delimited by ':' and '@', in front of the normal IP address.

[ftp:// Username:Password@ instrument IP address]

Example: When the user name is "hioki" and the password is "1234":
Enter [ftp://hioki:1234@192.168.0.2].

If the connection fails

Check the communications settings of the instrument.

See "4.2 Controlling the Instrument over the LAN Interface" (p. 120)

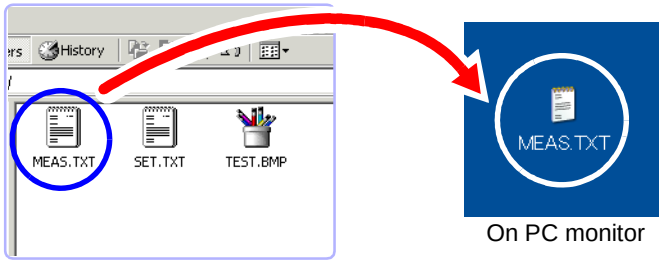
Operations

Downloading Files

Select the file to download from the folder list and drag and drop* it on the download destination (the desktop or a folder outside the IE window).

*: Click the file and hold the button down. Move the mouse pointer to the target destination, and then release the button

Drag & Drop



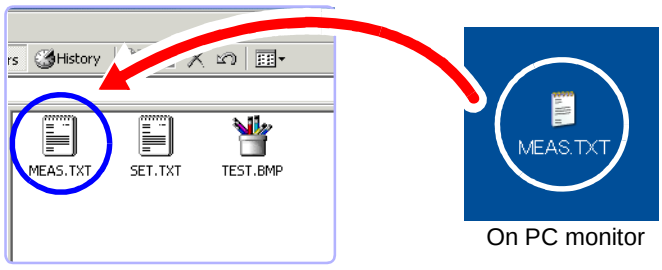
On PC monitor

Minutes and seconds may not be reflected on the file stamp (date) of the file.

Uploading Files

Select a file on the PC desktop or in folder, and drag and drop it on a folder in the FTP folder list. This updates the FTP folder.

Drag & Drop

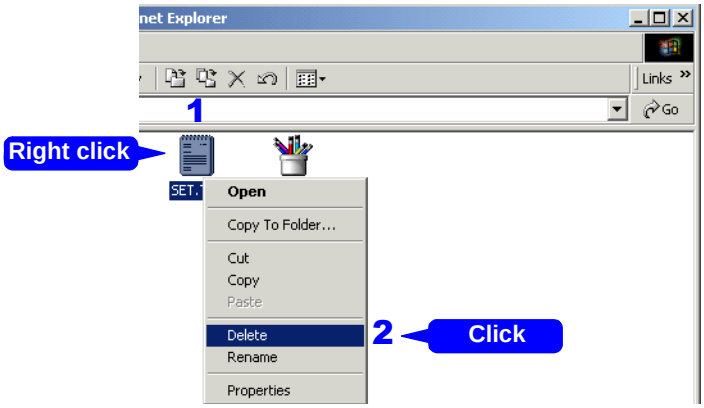


On PC monitor

The file's time stamp becomes the time when you uploaded the file.

Deleting and Renaming Files

Right click a file in the FTP folder list, and select [Delete] or [Rename] from the pull-down menu.



Files cannot be moved.

Relationship Between Storage Media and Directories

Each of the various types of storage media appears as a directory on the FTP server.

/PC-Card1 ..... PC Card
/PC-Card2 ..... PC Card
/HDD ..... Hard disk
/USB-Disk ..... USB memory

NOTE

- In general, only one FTP user (1 connection) is allowed to log on to the FTP server at one time. For this reason, avoid the use of high-speed download tools which open multiple connections.
- Because FTP does not define a specific format for exchanging information about files, file information may not display correctly on some FTP clients. The server supports only generally used FTP commands. You may not be able to use FTP clients which rely on other commands.

4.4 Performing Remote Operations on the Instrument from an Internet Browser (Web Server)

You can perform remote operations on the instrument from a PC by using an Internet browser.
Microsoft Internet Explorer Version 5 or later is recommended as the browser. The Web server uses JavaScript, so enable Active Script in the Security tab of the Internet Options dialog of IE.

For more information about LAN connections and settings:
See "4.2 Controlling the Instrument over the LAN Interface" (p. 120)

1 Make settings on the instrument.

Make the following web server authorization setting in the [Web] page of the Communications (Comm) Settings screen. (p. 133)

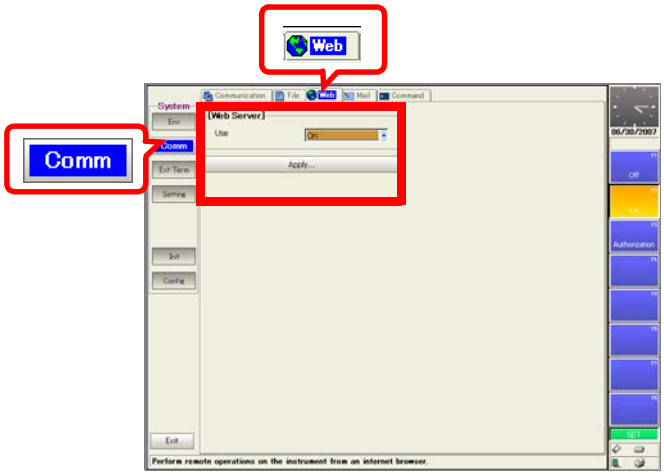
If you want to restrict access to the instrument:
Set the Web server [Use] to **F3** [Authorization].
(You can restrict access by setting an authorization user name and password in the [Basic Settings] section of the [Communication] page of the Comm Settings screen.)

2 Operate on the PC.

Connect to the instrument from the PC, and carry out remote operations.
(p. 134)

4.4.1 Making Settings on the Instrument

Make Web settings in the [Web Server] section of the [Web] page of the Comm Settings screen.



Web Server Settings

MEM REC REC&MEM FFT REALTIME

To open the screen: Press the **DISP** key→ Press the **F7** [System] key→ Select Comm with the **SUB MENU** keys → Comm Settings screen→Select the [Web] page with the **SHEET/PAGE** keys

Operating Key Procedure

1 Make authorization settings.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Use] item.

F1 to F8 Select either choice.

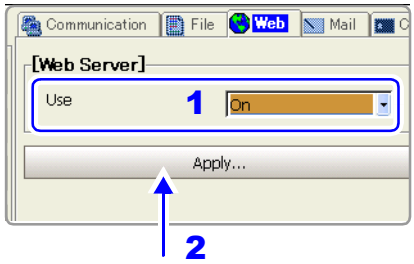
Off	Do not use the Web server. (default setting)
On	Use the Web server without authorization.
Authorization	Use the Web server with authorization.

2 Apply the setting.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Apply] button.

F1 Select [Apply].
A dialog appears.

F2 Select [Execute].



Select this button after you have finished making settings.

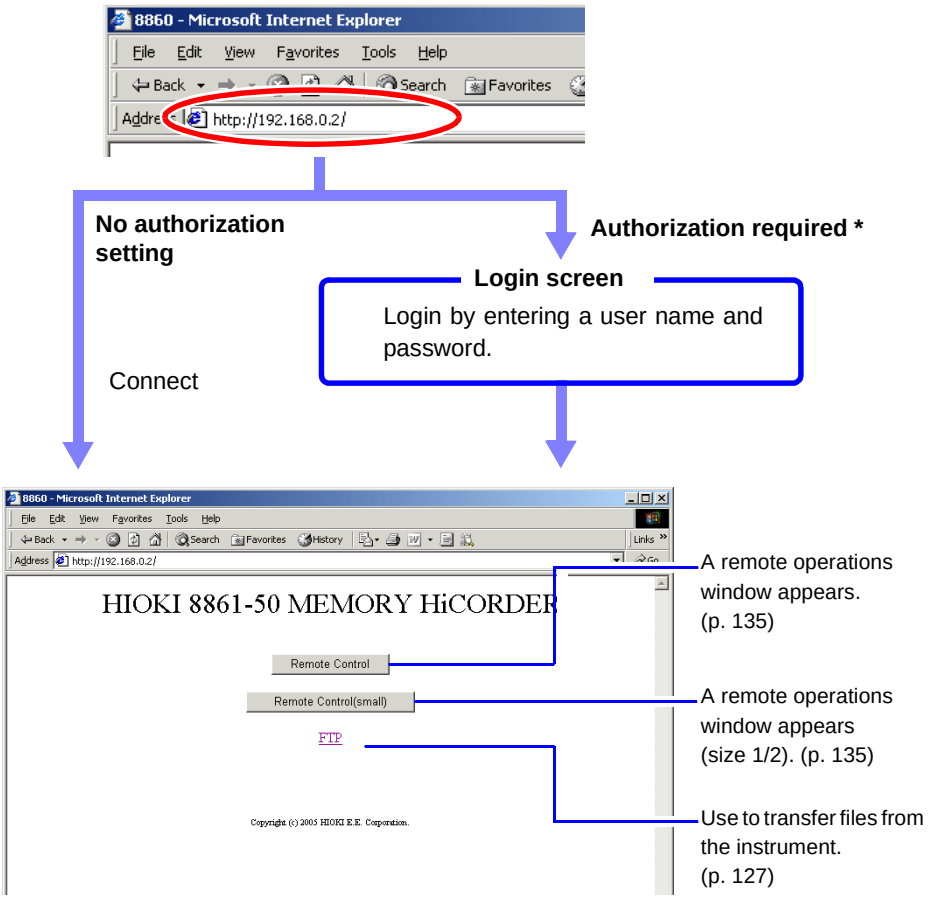
When [Authorization] is selected:
(You can restrict access by setting an authorization user name and password in the [Basic Settings] section of the [Communication] page)
Use alphabetic characters, numbers, and symbols in user names and passwords. (However, ":" cannot be used.)

4.4.2 Operate on the PC

Connecting

The following example shows how to use the IE (Internet Explorer) browser on Windows XP.
Launch IE on the PC and enter "http://" plus the IP address of the instrument in the address bar.

If the IP address of the instrument is "192.168.0.2":



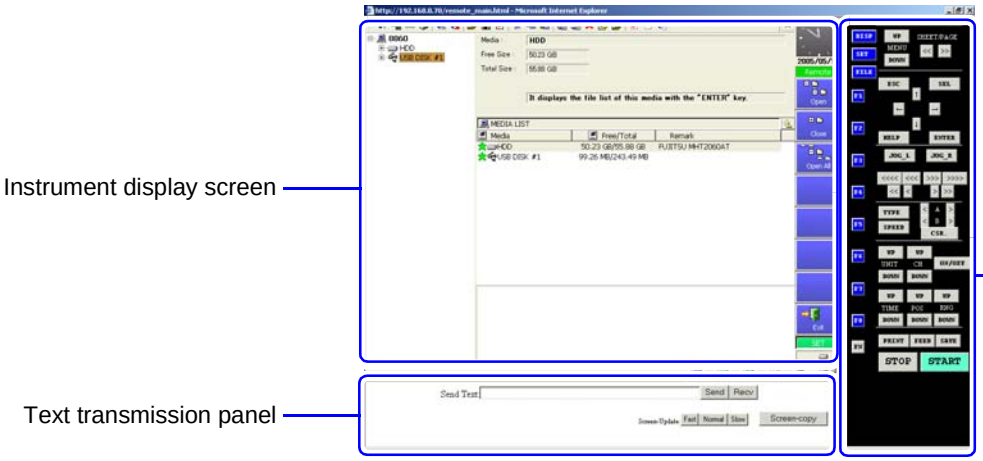
* An authorization user name and password have been set in the [Communication] page of the instrument's Communications (Comm) Settings screen.

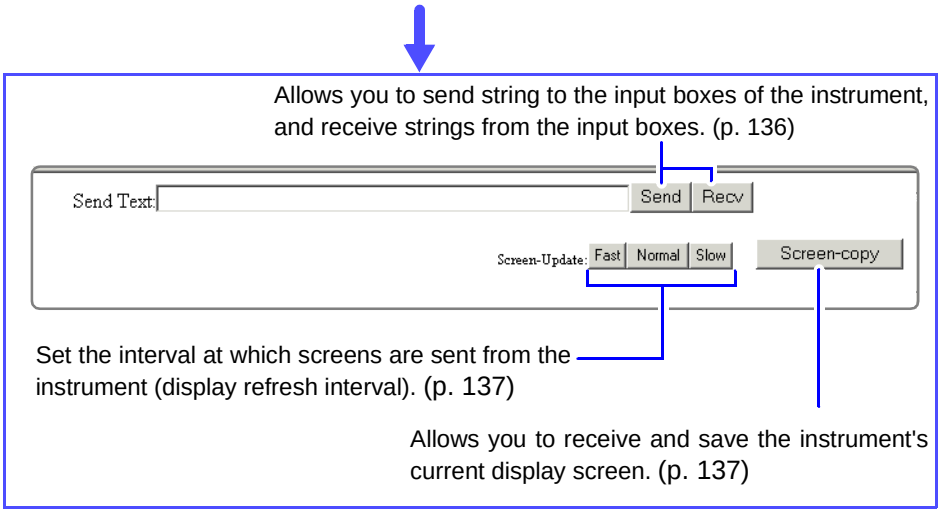
As shown below, you can also enter the user name and password as part of the address.
[http:// Username:Password@ instrument IP address]
(The user name and password delimited by ':' and '@', are entered in front of the normal IP address.)

Operations

About the remote operation window

The remote operation window is divided into 3 sections: the instrument display screen, the operation panel, and the text transmission panel.

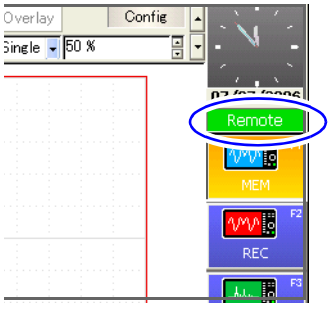




The screen is sent from the instrument periodically, so that it is always up to date. You can specify the display refresh interval.

See "Changing the Display Interval" (p. 137)

The instrument enters remote mode when you operate in the remote operation window.
(Remote display)



All of the operation keys on the instrument are disabled, with the exception of the **SET** key.

When you want to operate on the instrument

Press the **SET** key to exit remote mode.

Basic Operations

To use the operation panel:

Click one of the buttons on the operation panel. The buttons can be used in the same way as the operation keys on the instrument. However, it is not possible to press two buttons at the same time.

If you are performing a key check in the initialization settings screen of the System menu and want to exit the key check screen, right click on the screen and select [Exit] from the pull-down menu. This exits from the key check screen.

To operate with the mouse on the display screen:

Click the display screen. Mouse operations on the display screen work in the same way as mouse operations on the instrument. However, dragging is not possible.

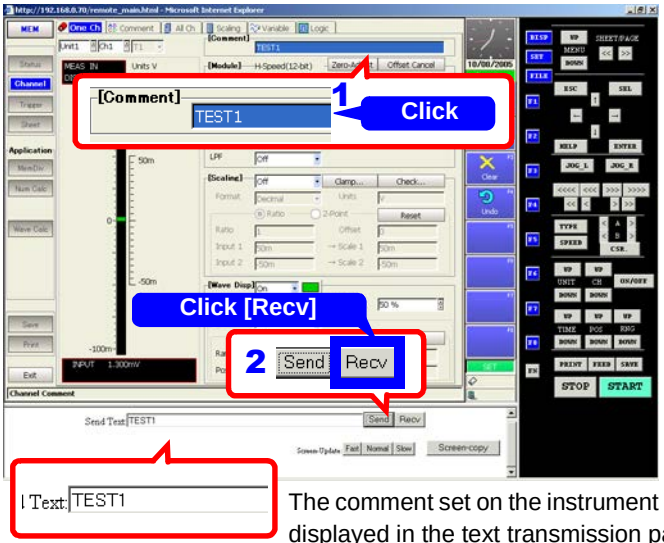
To operate with the keyboard on the display screen:

Press a key. Keyboard input for the display screen works in the same way as keyboard input for the instrument. However, the Alt key and function keys may be assigned to browser operations.
(Keyboard input is possible with IE Version 5 and later. Depending on the browser used, some entered characters may display differently from those on the pressed keys. This also occurs when the instrument's display language setting is different from the language of the keyboard.)

Sending and Receiving Text

You can send text to the input boxes of the instrument, and receive text from the input boxes.

Example: Changing the comment set for a channel on the instrument from "TEST1" to "TEST2"



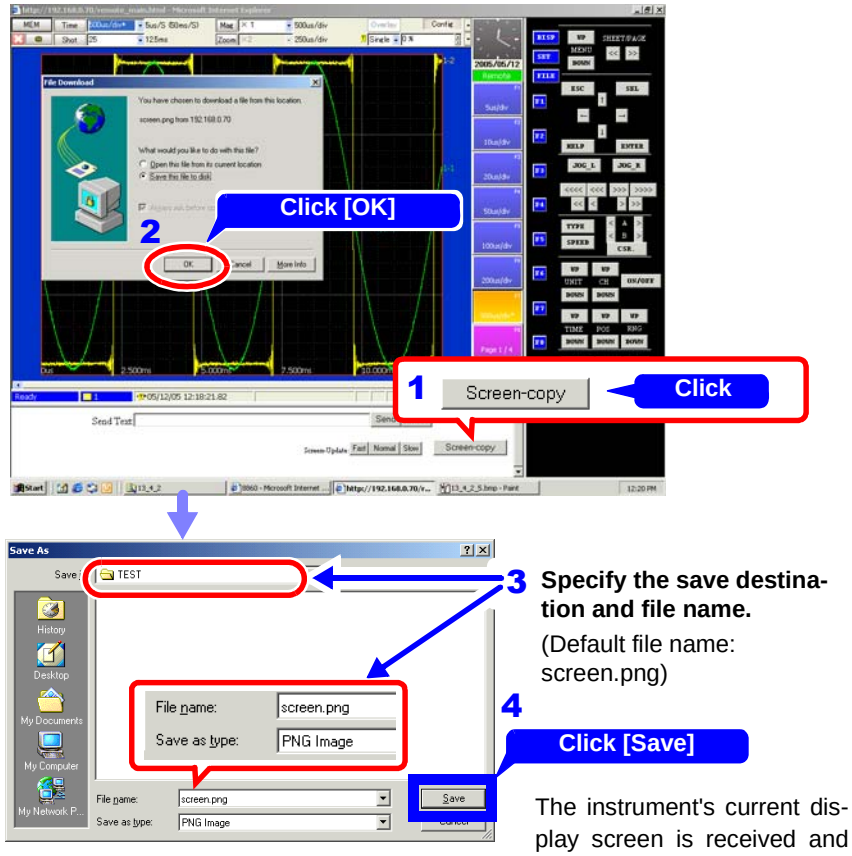
The comment set on the instrument is received and displayed in the text transmission panel.

Change the comment.

The changed title is sent to the instrument.

Saving Screens

Screens received from the instrument can be saved. The data is saved in PNG format.



Changing the Display Interval

Click [Fast], [Normal], or [Slow] in the text transmission panel to change the screen transmission interval.
The [Slow] setting is recommended for use with slow networks.
The [Fast] setting puts a greater burden on the instrument, so operations may become slower. (The operations are performed correctly, but calculations take longer.)

Quitting Remote Operation

Click the ☒ (Close) button in the upper right corner of the browser.
The browser closes.

4.5 E-Mail Notifications

When a particular event occurs while measuring, the instrument can send e-mail notifications over a network SMTP mail server to remote computers or portable telephones that support e-mail.

Events that can be notified by e-mail are:

- Starting trigger occurrence
- Measurement stop
- When the result of a numerical calculation is NG
- Upon recovery from a power outage (when measurement restarts upon recovery from an outage, but only if the Start Backup function is enabled)
- Error occurrence (when an error [other than a communication error] occurs while measuring)

Up to three recipient addresses can be registered (e-mail can be sent to three addresses at once).

NOTE The instrument cannot receive e-mail.

LAN Settings and Connection Procedure :

See "4.2 Controlling the Instrument over the LAN Interface" (p. 120)

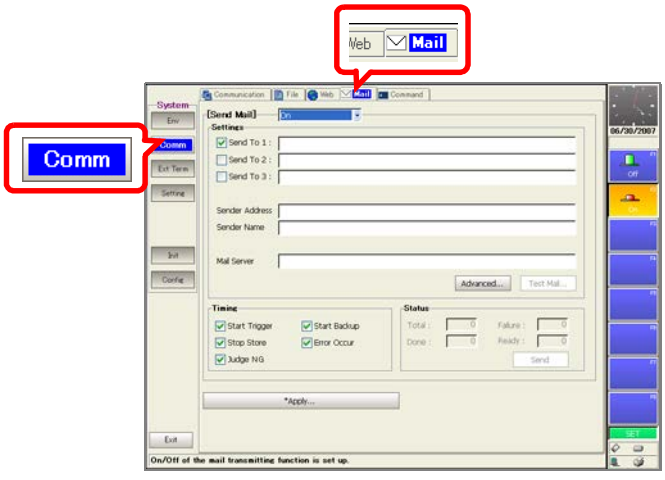
1 Make settings on the instrument.

- Make LAN settings in the Communications (Comm) Settings screen. (p. 121)
  (Set the host name, authorization user name, and authorization password in the [Basic Settings] section of the [Communication] page of the Comm Settings screen.)
- Make Mail settings of the [Mail] page of the Comm Settings screen. (p. 138)

2 To receive e-mail on a computer or portable telephone

Use any common e-mail client software to receive e-mail sent from the instrument.

Make Mail settings of the [Mail] page of the Mail Settings screen.

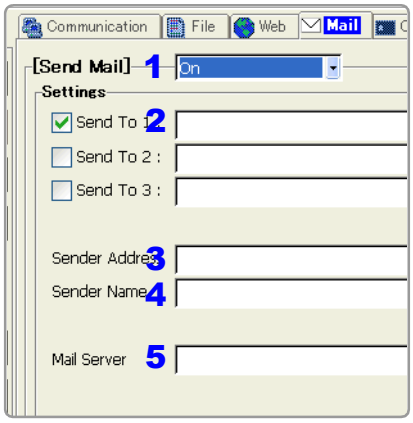


Mail Sending Settings

MEM REC REC&MEM FFT REALTIME

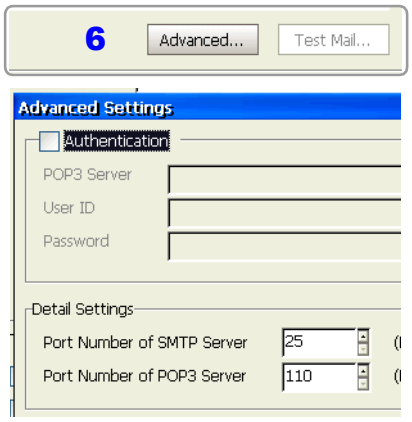
To open the screen: Press the **DISP** key→ Press the **F7** [System] key→ Select Comm with the **SUB MENU** keys → Comm Settings screen→ Select the [File] page with the **SHEET/PAGE** keys

	Operating Key	Procedure
1		**Select ON as the Send Mail setting.**
	CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Send Mail] item.
	F1	Select [On].
2		**Specify the recipient(s).**
	CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Send To] item.
	F1 to F8	Enter the addresses of the recipients (up to three can be entered).
3		**Specify the sender address.**
	CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Sender Address] item.
	F1 to F8	Enter the e-mail address of the instrument.
4		**Enter the name of the sender.**
	CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Sender Name] item.
	F1 to F8	Enter the name that will be used to identify the instrument as the sender when the e-mail is received.
5		**Specify the mail server.**
	CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Mail Server] item.
	F1 to F8	Enter the name of the outgoing mail server.
6		**(If authentication is required when sending mail) Configure mail authentification:**
	CURSOR	Move the cursor to the [Advanced] button.
	F1	Select [Advanced]. A dialog appears.
	CURSOR	Set [Authentication] to [On].
	F1 to F8	• [POP3 Server] Enter the name of the incoming mail server. • [User ID] Enter the user ID registered with the incoming mail server. • [Password] Enter the user password registered with the incoming mail server. • [Port Number of SMTP Server], [Port Number of POP3 Server] If necessary, enter the port numbers specified by the network administrator or internet service provider (the default setting is normally correct).



The instrument cannot receive e-mail.
The address of the instrument must be specified in order for the SMTP mail server to send e-mail notifications.

About Mail Servers
Enter the mail server name specified by your network administrator or internet service provider.



About E-Mail Authentication
E-mail is sent by accessing an SMTP server, but the SMTP server itself does not perform authentication. To avoid abuse, internet service providers may offer the "POP before SMTP" security feature that only allows mail to be sent through the SMTP server after the sender has been authenticated by the incoming mail (POP) server. If your ISP requires it, enable mail authentication (POP).

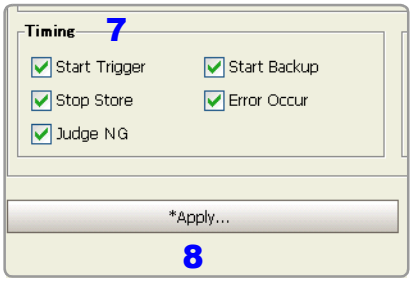
Operating Key Procedure

7 Set notification criteria.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Timing] item.

F1 to F8 Select whether and when the instrument should send e-mail notifications.
Multiple sending criteria can be selected.

Start Trigger	Sends an e-mail notification when recording is started by a trigger event.
Stop Store	Sends an e-mail notification when measurement is finished.
Judge NG	Sends an e-mail notification when a numerical calculation result becomes NG.
Start Back-up	Sends an e-mail notification when measurement restarts after recovering from a power outage (only when the Start Backup function is enabled).
Error Occur	Sends an e-mail notification when an error occurs while measuring (excepting communication-related errors).



8 Apply your settings.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Apply] button.

F1 Select [Apply].
A dialog appears.

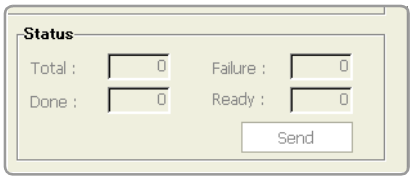
F2 Select F2 [Execute].
A test e-mail is sent.

9 Confirm e-mail sending.

Selecting the [Apply] button sends a test e-mail. If the test e-mail is not received at a specified recipient's address, check the validity of your LAN settings and Mail Sending settings.

To check e-mail sending and receiving status

Use the [Status] items to check e-mail sending and receiving status.



- [Total] Shows the number of events that generated e-mail notifications.
- [Done] Shows the number of e-mails sent.
- [Failure] Shows the number of attempts to send e-mail that failed. E-mails that could not be sent are deleted.
- [Ready] Shows the number of e-mails that have not been sent. Unsent e-mails can be sent by selecting the Send button.

Certain sending criteria (such as trigger events when the continuous trigger mode is selected) can cause a flood of e-mail notifications. When more than 500 e-mails are queued for sending, no additional e-mails can be sent, so a sending fault occurs and the e-mail failure count is incremented.

4.6 Using an Interface Card

The instrument can be controlled using an interface card (GP-IB card). To prepare for communications, insert the interface card and configure the interface settings on the Communications Settings screen.

See "4.7 Controlling the Instrument with Command Communications" (p. 142)

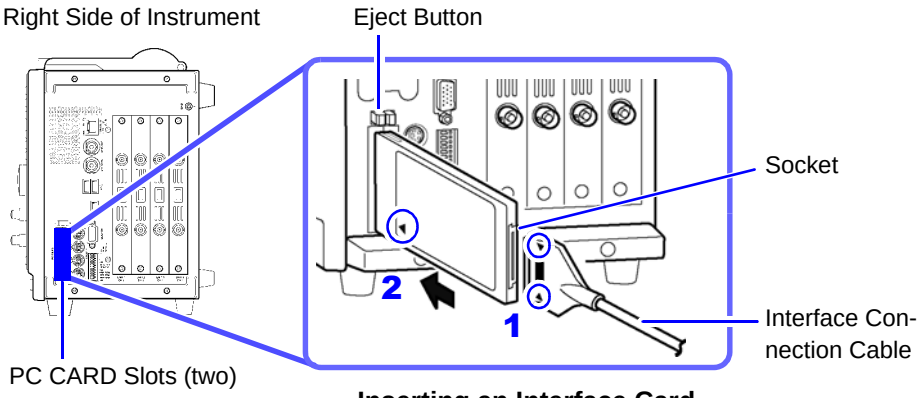
Refer to the Instruction Manual for the interface card for details.

⚠CAUTION

Observe the following precautions to avoid damage or disruption to the connections of the interface card and the instrument's card slot.

- Do not insert or remove the interface card by holding the connection cable, and avoid pulling the cable forcefully.
- Do not attempt to force the card into the slot when it is upside down or not facing in the proper insertion direction.
- Do not move the instrument while the cable is connected to the interface card.

Interface Card Insertion & Removal



The interface card is keyed to prevent improper insertion, so forcing it in the wrong way may damage the PC CARD slot or the card.

Inserting an Interface Card

1. Align the ▲ marks on the plug of the interface connection cable with the socket on the interface card as shown in the drawing, and insert the plug.
2. With the ▲ mark on the interface card facing toward the front and pointing in the insertion direction (arrow), insert it into the PC CARD slot as far as it will go.

Removing an Interface Card

Press the Eject button. When the button pops out, press it again to eject the Interface Card.

After the interface card is automatically recognized, the settings can be made.

GP-IB

Mode	Addressable / Disable
Address	0 to 30

Configure the communications settings on the [Command] page before establishing communications.

See "4.7.1 Making Settings on the Instrument" (p. 142)

4.7 Controlling the Instrument with Command Communications

You can control the instrument remotely over the communications interface.

For more information about LAN connections and settings:

See "4.2 Controlling the Instrument over the LAN Interface" (p. 120)

Interface card connections

See "4.6 Using an Interface Card" (p. 141)

1 Make settings on the instrument.

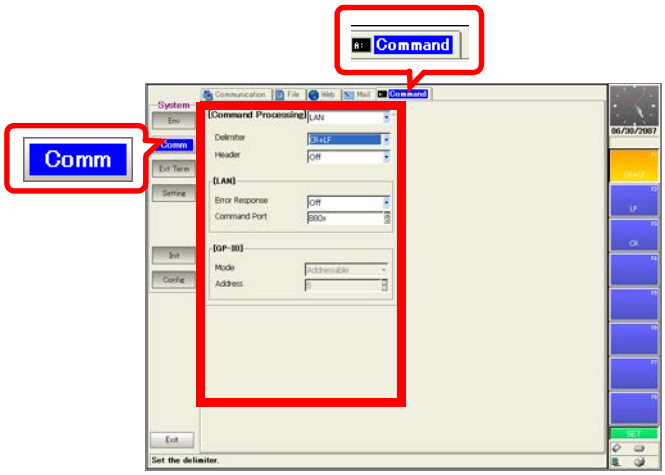
Set communications commands on the [Command] page of the Communications (Comm) Settings screen.

2 Operate on the PC.

Connect the PC to the instrument (p. 145), launch a communications program, and issue commands to control the instrument. For details, refer to the Communications operation manual on the supplied CD.

4.7.1 Making Settings on the Instrument

Set the items in the [Command Processing] section of the [Command] page of the Comm Settings screen.



Command Settings

MEM REC REC&MEM FFT REALTIME

To open the screen: Press the **DISP** key→ Press the **F7** [System] key→ Select Comm with the **SUB MENU** keys → Comm Settings screen→ Select the [Command] page with the **SHEET/PAGE** keys

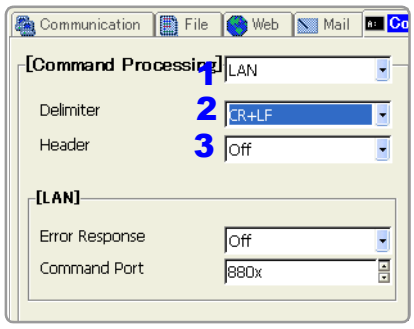
Operating Key | Procedure

1 Select the remote control interface for the instrument.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Command Processing] item.

F1 to F8 Select either choice.

Off	The instrument is not remotely controlled.
LAN	Remotely control the instrument via LAN.
GPIB	Remotely control the instrument via GP-IB.



2 Set the delimiter.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Delimiter] item.

F1 to F8 Select the character code to send as a data delimiter (newline code).

CR	Send character code 0x0d.
LF	Send character code 0x0a.
CR+LF	Send character codes 0x0d and 0x0a.

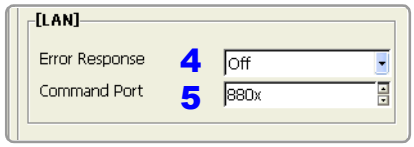
About headers
The response to a :FUNCTION? query command from the PC differs according to the header setting.
On ..... :FUNCTION MEM
Off ..... :MEM

3 Make header settings.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Header] item.

F1 to F8 Select either choice.

Off	Do not add a header to response data.
On	Add a header to response data.



When controlling via LAN (Command Processing: [LAN])

4 Make the [Error Response] setting.

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Error Response] item.

F1 to F8 Select either choice.

Off	Do not append error response.
On	Append error response.

About error responses
The following error codes are returned when an error occurs during command control of the instrument.
?E : Execution error
?C : Command error
?Q : Query error
The instrument's output buffer is 2048 bytes. It may not be possible to return an error response if the buffer limit is exceeded.

5 Set the communications command port.

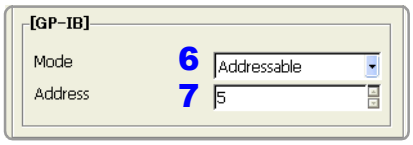
CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Command Port] item.

F1 to F8 Enter the port number.

About port numbers
Specify only the most significant 3 digits of the 4-digit port number.
If you specify "880x", port number 8802 is used.
"Command Port" (p. 122)

Operating Key Procedure

When controlling via GP-IB (Command Processing: [GPIB])



6 Select the mode

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Mode] item.

F1 to F8 Select either choice.

Addressable	Enable PC controllability
Disabled	Disable PC controllability

7 Assign an address

CURSOR Move the cursor to the [Address] item.

F1 to F8 Select from 0 to 30.

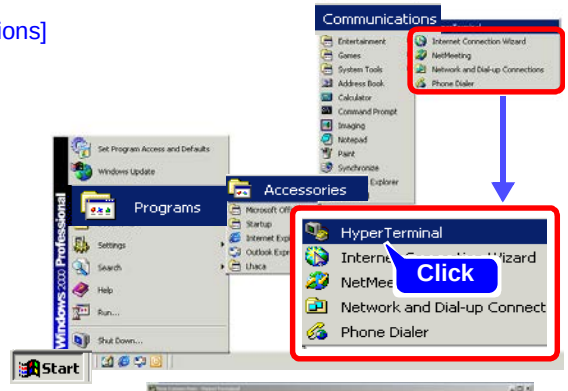
About the Address
GP-IB requires that each device connected to the GP-IB have a unique address.

4.7.2 Operate on the PC

The following example shows how to make a connection using the telnet software (HyperTerminal) supplied with Windows XP.

1 **Launch HyperTeminal.**

Click [Start], [Programs] - [Accessories] - [Communications] - [HyperTerminal], and then click [HyperTerminal].

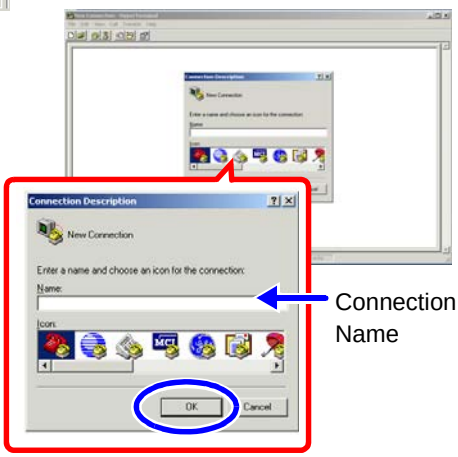


The HyperTerminal screen appears.

2 **Specify a connection name.**

Enter a name in the [Name] field and click the [OK] button.

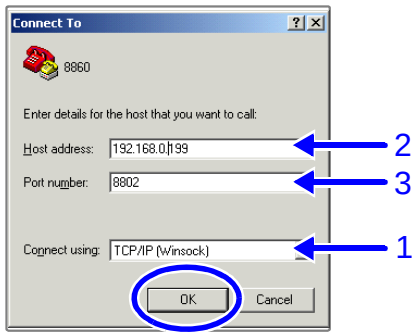
(You can enter any name.)



A [Connect To] dialog appears.

3 **Make the connection settings.**

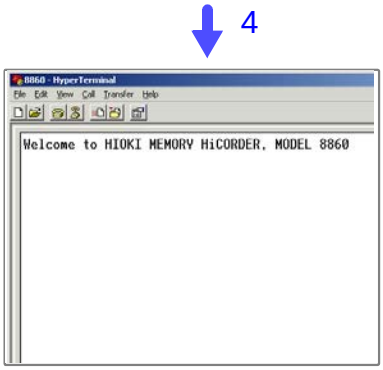
1. In [Connect using] select [TCP/IP (Winsock)].
2. In [Host address], enter the IP address of the instrument.
3. In [Port number], enter the port number specified in the [Command] page.



About port numbers

On the instrument, only the most significant 3 digits of the 4-digit instrument port number are specified (p. 143).
If you specified "880x" on the instrument, enter "8802" here. "Command Port" (p. 122)

4. Click the [OK] button.



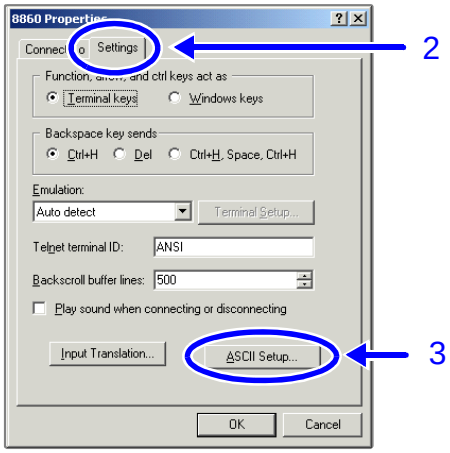
The connection is made.

HyperTerminal screen

4 Make detailed connection settings.

1. Select [Properties] in the [File] menu.
   The Properties dialog for the specified connection name appears.
2. Click the [Settings] tab.
3. Click the [ASCII Setup...] button.

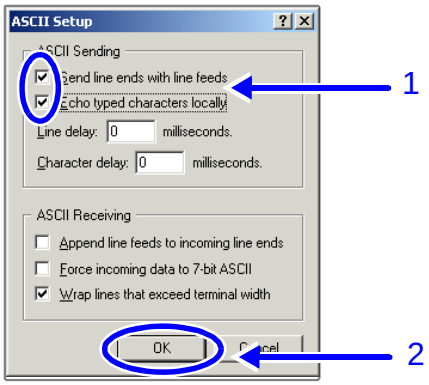
The [ASCII Setup] dialog appears.



5 Make detailed settings

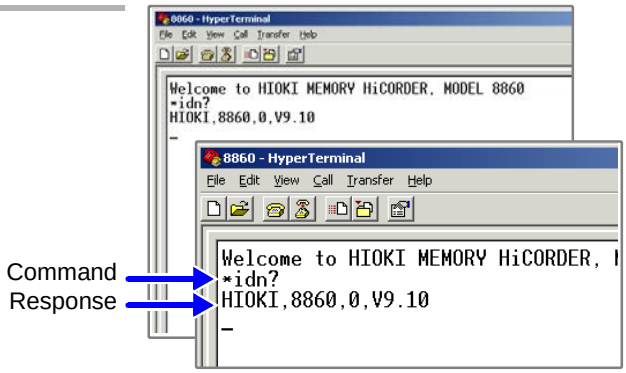
1. Check the [Send line ends with line feeds] and [Echo typed characters locally] check boxes.
2. Click the [OK] button to return to the Properties dialog.

3. Click the [OK] button to return to the HyperTerminal window.



6 Try sending a command.

Enter "*IDN?" and press the Enter key.
A response is returned from the instrument.



Index

Numerics

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

W

X

Y

Z

Index

- Please visit our website at www.hioki.com for the following:
  - ■ Regional contact information
  - ■ The latest revisions of instruction manuals and manuals in other languages.
  - ■ Declarations of Conformity for instruments that comply with CE mark requirements.
- All reasonable care has been taken in the production of this manual, but if you find any points which are unclear or in error, please contact your supplier or the International Sales and Marketing Department at Hioki headquarters.
- In the interests of product development, the contents of this manual are subject to revision without prior notice.
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