



Figure 1: The Oscilloscope Watch

### Description:

The Oscilloscope Watch (OW) is a digital watch with three electronic instruments integrated: a Mixed Signal Oscilloscope, an Arbitrary Waveform Generator, and a Protocol Sniffer; all housed in a very small enclosure. Additional features include: Alarms, Calendar, Tasks, Games, Stopwatch, Countdown timer.

### Main Features:

- **Mixed Signal Oscilloscope:** Simultaneous sampling of 2 analog and 8 digital signals.
- **Arbitrary Waveform Generator** with advanced sweep options on all the wave parameters.
- **Protocol Sniffer:** SPI, I<sup>2</sup>C, UART
- **Advanced Triggering System:** Normal / Single / Auto / Free, with many trigger modes; adjustable trigger level, and ability to view signals prior to the trigger.
- **Meter Mode:** VDC, VPP and Frequency readout.
- **XY Mode:** For plotting Lissajous figures, V/I curves or checking the phase difference between two waveforms.
- **Spectrum Analyzer** with different windowing options and selectable vertical log and IQ visualization.
- **Channel Math:** add, multiply, invert, and average.
- **Horizontal and Vertical Cursors** with automatic waveform measurements, and waveform references.

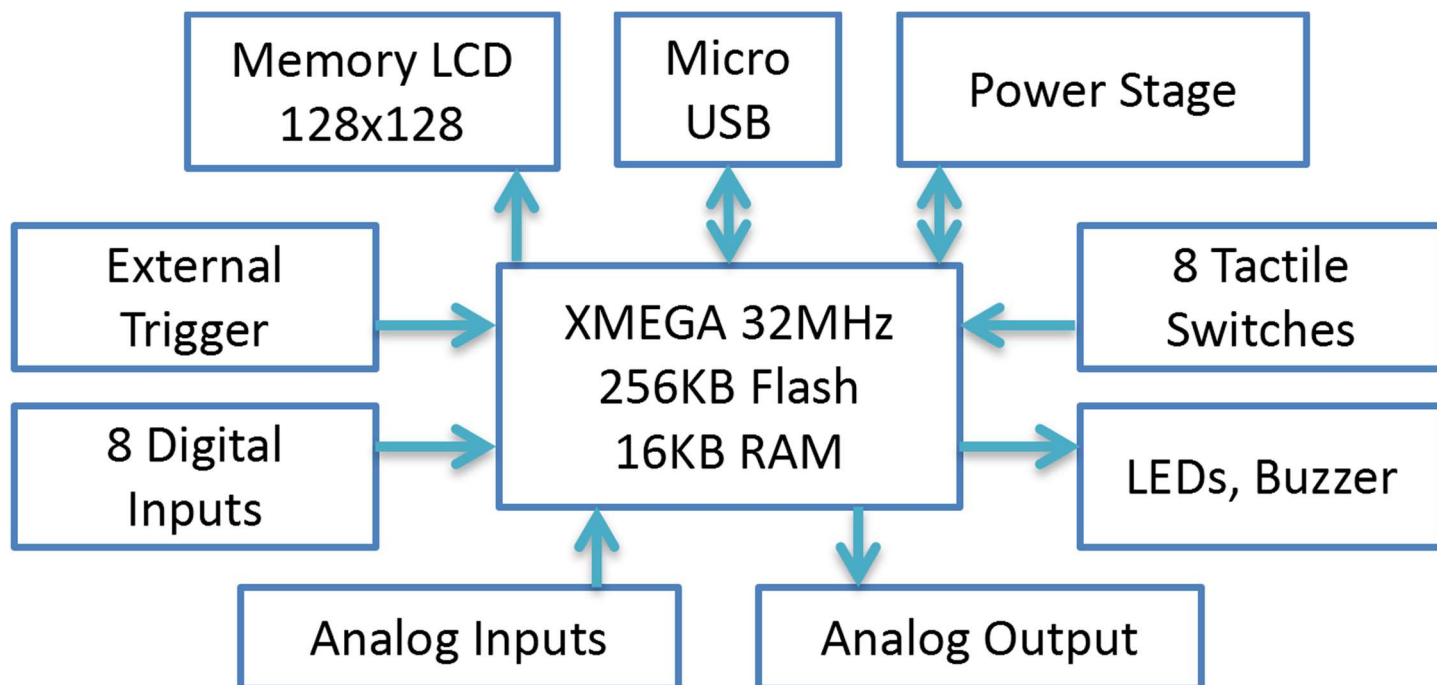


Figure 2: Oscilloscope Watch Block Diagram

## About this manual

This manual targets both novice and advanced users, providing a full resource for everyone. However, for a full understanding of the operation of the Oscilloscope Watch, the user should be familiar with the operation of a regular oscilloscope.

The features documented in this manual are for units with firmware version 2.77+.

## Conventions

OW: Oscilloscope Watch

CH1: Analog Channel 1

CH2: Analog Channel 2

CHD: Logic Inputs

Fast Sampling: 10ms/div or faster time base

Slow Sampling: 20ms/div or slower time base



Helpful tip



Warning



Technical Detail



## Manual Revision History

| Version | Date          | Notes                                  |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 3.0     | December 2013 | Updated protocol interface information |
| 3.1     | February 2014 | Minor error corrections                |
| 3.2     | May 2014      | Firmware update on Linux               |
| 3.3     | October 2014  | Updated interface protocol             |
| 3.4     | November 2014 | Counter mode                           |
| 3.5     | December 2014 | New Sniffer ASCII mode                 |
| 3.6     | August 2023   | Oscilloscope Watch features            |
| 3.7     | January 2026  | Documenting new features               |

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>1. General Overview</b>             | <b>7</b>  |
| 1.1 Oscilloscope Watch Pin Description | 7         |
| 1.2 Oscilloscope Watch Overview        | 8         |
| 1.2.1 USB Port / Device Charging       | 8         |
| 1.2.2 Quick Start Guide                | 8         |
| 1.3 Specifications                     | 9         |
| 1.4 Absolute Maximum Ratings           | 9         |
| <b>2. Home Menu</b>                    | <b>10</b> |
| 2.1 Watch Menu                         | 10        |
| 2.2 Oscilloscope Menu                  | 10        |
| 2.3 Games Menu                         | 10        |
| 2.4 Settings Menu                      | 10        |
| <b>3. Digital Watch</b>                | <b>11</b> |
| 3.1 Watch Faces                        | 11        |
| 3.2 Time and Date Adjusting            | 11        |
| 3.3 Stopwatch                          | 11        |
| 3.4 Countdown Timer                    | 12        |
| 3.5 Alarms                             | 12        |
| <b>4. Mixed Signal Oscilloscope</b>    | <b>13</b> |
| 4.1 Oscilloscope User Interface        | 13        |
| 4.2 Saving the settings                | 14        |
| 4.3 Horizontal Settings                | 14        |
| 4.3.1 Time Base                        | 14        |
| 4.3.2 Technical Details                | 14        |
| 4.3.3 Explore Wave                     | 14        |



|         |                             |    |
|---------|-----------------------------|----|
| 4.3.4   | Auto Setup.....             | 14 |
| 4.4     | Vertical Settings .....     | 15 |
| 4.4.1   | Disable Channel.....        | 15 |
| 4.4.2   | Channel Gain.....           | 15 |
| 4.4.3   | Channel Position .....      | 15 |
| 4.4.4   | Channel Invert.....         | 15 |
| 4.4.5   | Channel Math .....          | 15 |
| 4.5     | Trigger Settings.....       | 16 |
| 4.5.1   | Trigger Types .....         | 16 |
| 4.5.2   | Trigger Modes.....          | 17 |
| 4.5.3   | Trigger Hold.....           | 18 |
| 4.5.4   | Post Trigger .....          | 18 |
| 4.5.5   | Trigger Source.....         | 18 |
| 4.6     | Device Modes.....           | 19 |
| 4.6.1   | Oscilloscope Mode.....      | 19 |
| 4.6.1.1 | Roll Mode .....             | 19 |
| 4.6.1.2 | Elastic Traces.....         | 19 |
| 4.6.1.3 | XY Mode.....                | 20 |
| 4.6.2   | Meter Mode .....            | 20 |
| 4.6.2.1 | Frequency Measurements..... | 20 |
| 4.6.2.2 | Pulse Counter .....         | 20 |
| 4.6.3   | Spectrum Analyzer.....      | 21 |
| 4.6.3.1 | IQ FFT Mode .....           | 21 |
| 4.6.3.2 | Logarithm display .....     | 21 |
| 4.6.3.3 | FFT Windows.....            | 21 |
| 4.7     | Cursors .....               | 22 |
| 4.7.1   | Vertical Cursors.....       | 22 |
| 4.7.2   | Horizontal Cursors .....    | 22 |
| 4.7.3   | Automatic Cursors .....     | 22 |



|           |  |           |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 4.7.4     | Track Horizontal Cursors .....                   | 22        |
| 4.7.5     | Reference Waveform .....                         | 22        |
| 4.7.6     | Cursors in XY Mode .....                         | 22        |
| 4.8       | Display Settings .....                           | 23        |
| 4.8.1     | Persistent Display .....                         | 23        |
| 4.8.2     | Line / Pixel Display .....                       | 23        |
| 4.8.3     | Show scope settings .....                        | 23        |
| 4.8.4     | Grid Type .....                                  | 23        |
| 4.8.5     | Flip Display .....                               | 23        |
| 4.8.6     | Invert Display .....                             | 23        |
| <b>5.</b> | <b>Logic Analyzer and Protocol Sniffer .....</b> | <b>24</b> |
| 5.1       | Input Selection .....                            | 24        |
| 5.2       | Channel Position .....                           | 24        |
| 5.3       | Invert Channel .....                             | 24        |
| 5.4       | Thick Logic '0' .....                            | 24        |
| 5.5       | Parallel Decoding .....                          | 25        |
| 5.6       | Serial Decoding .....                            | 25        |
| 5.7       | Protocol Sniffer .....                           | 25        |
| 5.8       | Sniffers Modes .....                             | 25        |
| 5.9       | I2C Sniffer .....                                | 26        |
| 5.10      | UART Sniffer .....                               | 26        |
| 5.11      | SPI Sniffer .....                                | 26        |
| <b>6.</b> | <b>Arbitrary Waveform Generator .....</b>        | <b>27</b> |
| 6.1       | Predefined Waveforms .....                       | 28        |
| 6.2       | Parameter Sweep .....                            | 28        |
| 6.2.1     | Sweep Modes .....                                | 28        |
| 6.3       | Technical Details .....                          | 28        |
| <b>7.</b> | <b>PC Interface .....</b>                        | <b>29</b> |



|            |  |           |
|------------|--|-----------|
| 7.1        | Connecting the device .....                        | 29        |
| 7.1        | Controlling the device .....                       | 29        |
| 7.2        | Custom AWG Waveform .....                          | 30        |
| 7.3        | Saving Waveforms and Screenshots .....             | 30        |
| <b>8.</b>  | <b>Interface Protocol .....</b>                    | <b>30</b> |
| 8.1        | Interface settings .....                           | 30        |
| 8.2        | Control Data .....                                 | 30        |
| 8.2.1      | Bitfield variables .....                           | 32        |
| 8.3        | Vendor ID and Product ID .....                     | 33        |
| 8.4        | Command Set .....                                  | 33        |
| 8.4.1      | Auto Send .....                                    | 34        |
| 8.4.2      | METER measurement data .....                       | 34        |
| <b>9.</b>  | <b>XScope's Examples .....</b>                     | <b>35</b> |
| 9.1        | Resistor Voltage Divider .....                     | 35        |
| 9.2        | Measurement of an RC time constant.....            | 35        |
| 9.3        | Half Wave Rectifier with Smoothing Capacitor ..... | 35        |
| 9.4        | BJT Amplifier .....                                | 36        |
| 9.5        | Component V/I Curves.....                          | 36        |
| 9.6        | Frequency Plots .....                              | 36        |
| <b>10.</b> | <b>Firmware Updating.....</b>                      | <b>37</b> |
| 10.1.1     | Alternative programming methods.....               | 37        |
| <b>11.</b> | <b>Frequently Asked Questions .....</b>            | <b>38</b> |
| <b>12.</b> | <b>Troubleshooting.....</b>                        | <b>39</b> |



### 1. General Overview



#### 1.1 Oscilloscope Watch Pin Description

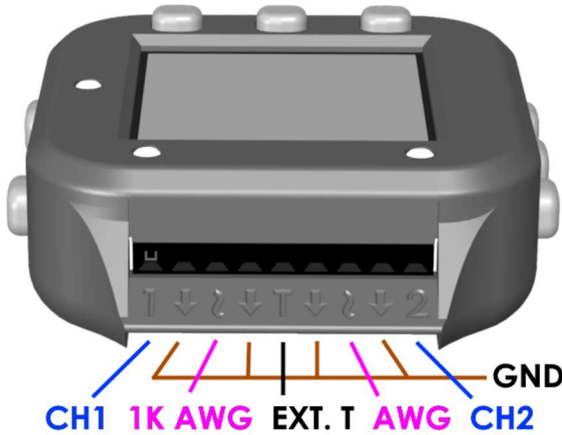


Figure 3: Top Signals

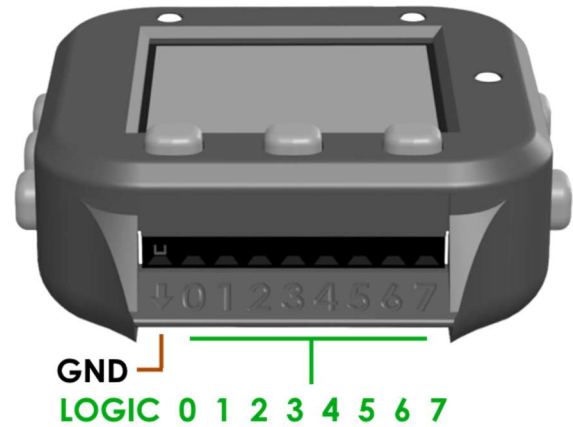


Figure 4: Bottom Signals

| Name           | Description                                   | Comment   |
|----------------|---|---|
| <b>GND</b>     | Ground  | To reduce voltage offset errors, use multiple GND connections with short lengths. |
| <b>Logic 0</b> | Digital Channel 0                             | I2C Sniffer signal: SDA   |
| <b>Logic 1</b> | Digital Channel 1                             | I2C Sniffer signal: SCL   |
| <b>Logic 2</b> | Digital Channel 2                             | UART Sniffer signal: RX   |
| <b>Logic 3</b> | Digital Channel 3                             | UART Sniffer signal: TX   |
| <b>Logic 4</b> | Digital Channel 4                             | SPI Sniffer signal: /SS   |
| <b>Logic 5</b> | Digital Channel 5                             | SPI Sniffer signal: MOSI  |
| <b>Logic 6</b> | Digital Channel 6                             | SPI Sniffer signal: MISO  |
| <b>Logic 7</b> | Digital Channel 7                             | SPI Sniffer signal: SCK   |
| <b>EXT. T</b>  | External Trigger                              | Digital input, max 5.5V   |
| <b>AWG</b>     | Arbitrary Waveform Generator                  | Output range: +/- 4V  |
| <b>1K AWG</b>  | Arbitrary Waveform Generator thru 1K resistor | Output range: +/- 4V  |
| <b>CH2</b>     | Analog Channel 2                              | Input range: -14V to +20V   |
| <b>CH1</b>     | Analog Channel 1                              | Input range: -14V to +20V   |

Table 1: Pin description



The 1K AWG signal is useful to generate component V/I curves. See the Example section for more information

## 1.2 Oscilloscope Watch Overview

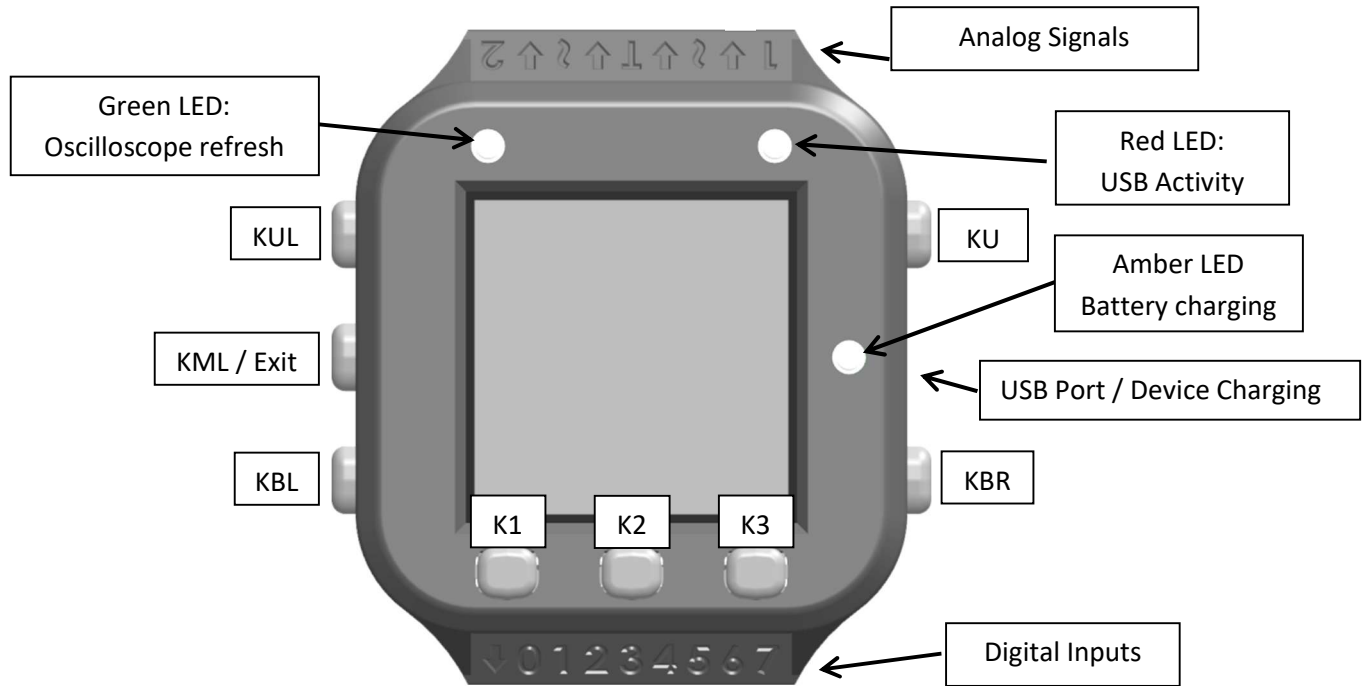


Figure 5: Oscilloscope Watch Overview

### 1.2.1 USB Port / Device Charging

The USB port is to communicate with a host such as a Windows PC, and it also used to charge the device. The device currently only enables its USB interface during the Oscilloscope mode. The battery can be fully charged in about 9 hours.

### 1.2.2 Quick Start Guide

- Take the device out of the packaging. There is a protective film on the display which can be removed.
- Exit the Watch mode, browse the menus and enter Oscilloscope mode.
- Connect the AWG pin to CH1 using one of the provided jumper wires.
- Press and hold the K1 key (auto setup). The screen should look like figure 16.
- Pressing K2 or K3 will change the sampling rate.

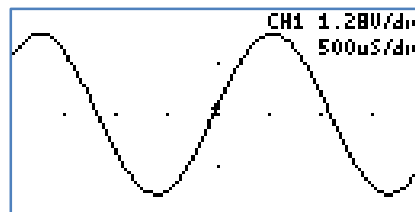


Figure 6: Quick start



Always exit Oscilloscope mode when not using it as it draws much more current.

## 1.3 Specifications

|                 | Variant              | Standard Size  | Slim Size                             |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
|                 | General              | Device size  | 43.20 x 48.50 x 15.85 mm <sup>3</sup> |
| Weight          |                      | 46 grams   | 35 grams                              |
| Battery         |                      | Li-Ion 3.7V 450mAh   | Li-Ion 3.7V 120mAh                    |
| Operation time  |                      | 7.5 Hrs. Scope Mode, 12 Months Watch                             | 2 Hrs. Scope Mode, 3 Months Watch     |
| Microcontroller |                      | ATXMEGA256A3U 256KB+8KB Flash, 16KB SRAM, 4KB EEPROM             |                                       |
| Display Type    |                      | Memory LCD, 128x128 pixels, max. refresh rate 60Hz               |                                       |
| Display Size    |                      | 1.28"  |                                       |
| Interfaces      |                      | 8 Tactile Switches, USB (Micro USB connector), PDI for debugging |                                       |
| Active current  |                      | 60mA average   |                                       |
| Sleep current   |                      | 3uA  |                                       |
| Logic Analyzer  |                      | Logic Inputs   | 8 Digital Inputs                      |
|                 | Logic Input levels   | 3.3V, 5V tolerant  |                                       |
|                 | Input Pull           | 820kΩ Pull Down  |                                       |
|                 | Max. Sampling rate   | 2Msps  |                                       |
|                 | Buffer Size          | 4096   |                                       |
|                 | Frequency Counter    | 16MHz, 1Hz resolution, +/- 100ppm accuracy                       |                                       |
| Oscilloscope    | Sniffer Protocols    | UART, I2C, SPI   |                                       |
|                 | Analog Inputs        | 2 Analog Inputs  |                                       |
|                 | Max. Sampling rate   | 2Msps per channel  |                                       |
|                 | Analog Bandwidth     | 200kHz   |                                       |
|                 | Resolution           | 8 bits   |                                       |
|                 | Input Impedance      | 1MΩ  |                                       |
|                 | Buffer size          | 4096 on each channel   |                                       |
|                 | Input Voltage Range  | -14V to +20V   |                                       |
| AWG             | Vertical Sensitivity | 80mV/div to 5.12V/div  |                                       |
|                 | Analog Outputs       | 1 Analog Output  |                                       |
|                 | Max. Conversion rate | 1Msps  |                                       |
|                 | Resolution           | 8bits  |                                       |
|                 | Buffer Size          | 256  |                                       |
|                 | Output current       | > +/- 7mA  |                                       |
|                 | Output Voltage       | +/- 4V   |                                       |
| Low Pass Filter | 53kHz                |  |                                       |

Table 2: Oscilloscope Watch Specifications

## 1.4 Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter                  | Minimum | Maximum | Unit |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|------|
| Analog Inputs <sup>1</sup> | -180    | 180     | V    |
| Digital Inputs             | -0.5    | 5.5     | V    |
| External Trigger           | -3.5    | 6.8     | V    |
| Operating Temperature      | -40     | 70      | °C   |
| Storage Temperature        | -40     | 80      | °C   |

Table 3: Absolute Maximum Ratings

1. The maximum voltage on the analog inputs has only been tested to these limits. The device may tolerate higher voltages, but it is not recommended for safety.



## 2. Home Menu



The user can access the main settings and main operation modes of the device from the Home menu. Regardless of the active mode or operation being performed, the Home menu can be reached by pressing the exit button repeatedly.

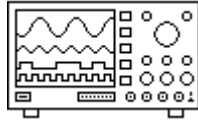
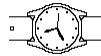


Figure 7: Home Menus: Watch, Oscilloscope, Games, Settings

### 2.1 Watch Menu

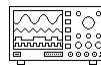


This menu has three items:

- **Time:** Enters the Watch mode. More information is on Chapter 3.
- **Calendar:** Enters the Calendar Mode. The user can navigate dates by pressing the buttons:
 

|                     |                     |                  |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| KUL: Increase Year  | KBL: Decrease Year  |                  |
| KUR: Increase Month | KBR: Decrease Month |                  |
| K1: Decrease Day    | K2: Today           | K3: Increase Day |
- **Astro:** Shows astronomy information such as the current Moon phase.

### 2.2 Oscilloscope Menu



This menu has three items:

- **Profile:** A profile is a set of all the Oscilloscope settings. Up to 8 custom profiles can be saved in EEPROM. The K1 button restores the factory settings. If the oscilloscope is in an unknown or undesired state, this function is useful to set the device to a known state.
- **Image:** This setting shows the screenshot taken in Oscilloscope mode. To take a new screenshot during Oscilloscope mode, press the KUL and KUR buttons simultaneously. Only one screenshot can be saved.
- **Start:** Enters the Oscilloscope mode, more information is on Chapter 4.

### 2.3 Games Menu



This menu launches different games.

### 2.4 Settings Menu



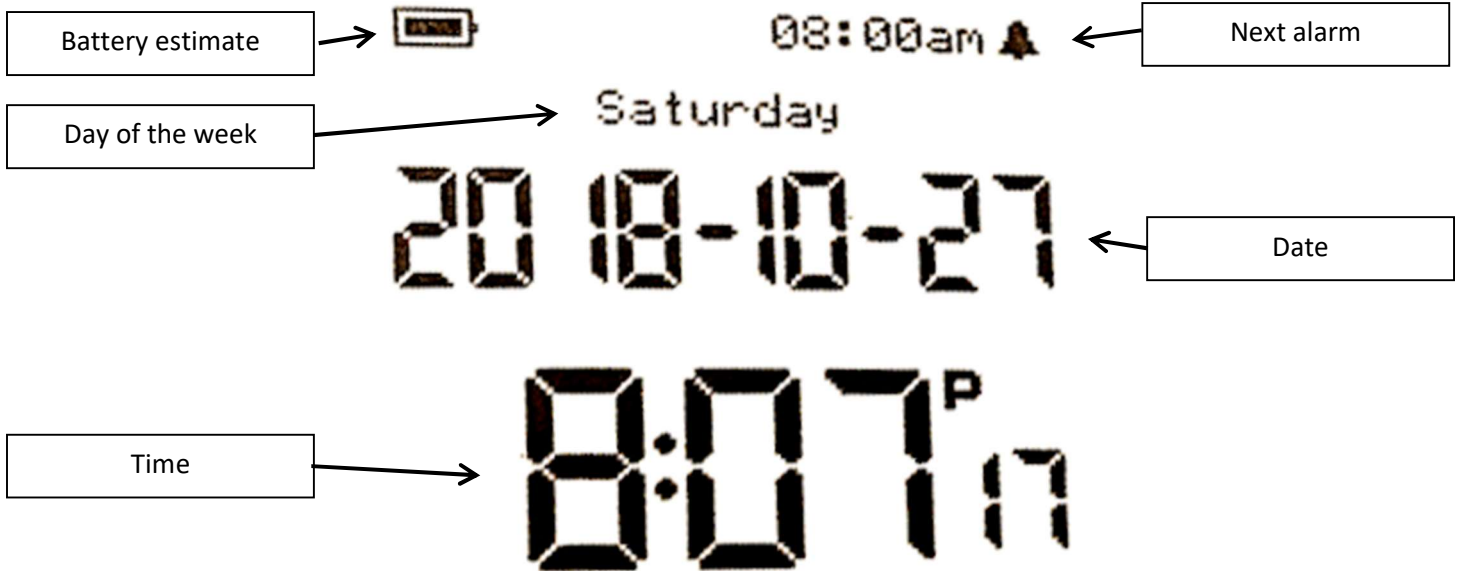
The Settings menu has 3 items:

- **Config:** Settings for the watch and the device in general.
- **Diagnose:** This page shows diagnostic information such as voltages and port values. The offset calibration function is available from this page:
  - **Offset calibration:** The unit is calibrated before being shipped, but calibration is required again if the firmware is updated without saving the EEPROM. During calibration, two graphs are shown that represent the calibration offsets from each analog channel.
- **About:** Shows information about the device and the firmware version.

## 3. Digital Watch



The Watch mode shows all the typical information of a digital watch:



The date and time formats can be changed in the Configuration in the Home menu.

The screen backlight can be activated with the KUL button.

### 3.1 Watch Faces

The watch also has 4 different faces that can be changed with the button on the right:

- KUR: Set the Digital Watch face, or toggle style.
- KBR: Set the Analog Watch face, or toggle style.

### 3.2 Time and Date Adjusting

To change the date and time, long press the KBL button, a blinking cursor will initially appear under the seconds. From here, use these buttons to adjust the date and time:

- KUR: Increase the selected item
- KBR: Decrease the selected item
- KBL: Moves the cursor to the next item
- KML: Exit

### 3.3 Stopwatch

Press K1 to enter the Stopwatch. Once in Stopwatch, use these buttons to control the operation:

- KUR: Start and stop
- KBR: Laps and reset

### 3.4 Countdown Timer

Press K2 to enter the Countdown timer. Once in Countdown mode, use these buttons to control the operation:

- K1: Add 1 hour
- K2: Add 1 minute
- K3: Add 1 second
- KUR: Start and stop
- KBR: Laps and reset

Beeps will sound when the countdown expires.

### 3.5 Alarms

There are 4 alarms in the watch. Each alarm can be configured to be active on any day of the week. There are 10 melodies that can be used for each alarm. To configure the alarms, press K3 to enter the Alarm Editor. Once in the Alarm Editor mode, use these buttons to configure the alarms:

- KUR: Increase selected item.
- KBR: Decrease selected item.
- K1: Go to previous item.
- K3: Go to next item.
- K2: Edit next alarm.



## 4. Mixed Signal Oscilloscope



The XScope is a mixed signal oscilloscope; it has 2 analog channels and 8 digital channels. This chapter will focus on the analog signals. More information about the digital channels is presented in chapter 5.

### 4.1 Oscilloscope User Interface

The KBR button is the MENU button, used to navigate thru all the menus. The K1 - K3 buttons action depend on the current menu. The green arrows represent the flow when pressing the MENU button. When the MENU button is pressed on the last menu, the device settings are saved and the menu goes back to the default. Figure 17 shows the main menus in blue and some secondary menus in yellow. Further ramifications are shown on the respective chapters.

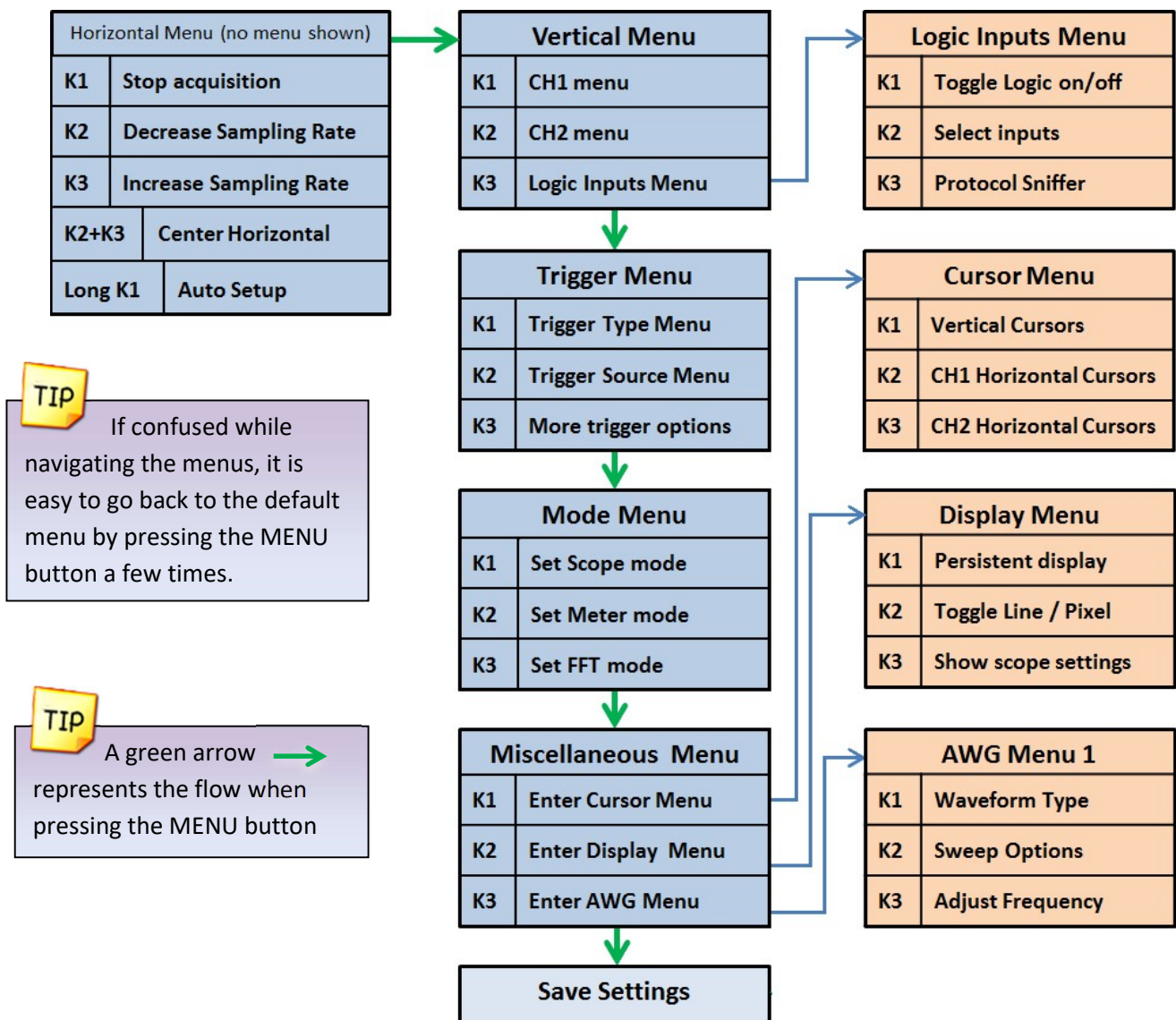


Figure 8: Main Menus



## 4.2 Saving the settings

All settings are stored to non-volatile memory only when exiting from the last menu. This method is used to reduce the number of write cycles to the microcontroller's EEPROM. The settings are not saved if the VCC voltage is under 3.15V.

## 4.3 Horizontal Settings

The horizontal settings are controlled on the default menu. The menu is shown on figure 18.

### 4.3.1 Time Base

The time base can be varied from 8µs/div to 50s/div. Table 4 shows all the possible time bases. One time division consists of 16 pixels. Example: 8µs / division = 8µs / 16 pixels → 500ns / pixel.

| Time Base<br>( s / div ) | Fast | *8µ | 16µ | 32µ | 64µ | 128µ | 256µ | 500µ | 1m | 2m | 5m | 10m |
|--------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|----|----|----|-----|
|                          | Slow |     | 20m | 50m | 0.1 | 0.2  | 0.5  | 1    | 2  | 5  | 10 | 20  |

Table 4: Time divisions \*At 8µs/div, CH2 is not displayed.

### 4.3.2 Technical Details

There are two distinct sampling methods: Fast Sampling and Slow Sampling.

- **Fast Sampling** (10ms/div or faster): All samples are acquired to fill the buffer, and then they are displayed on the screen.
  - o Pre-trigger sampling (ability to show samples before the trigger) is available only with fast sampling.
  - o Only 128 samples are visible at a time, varying the horizontal position allows exploring the full buffer.
- **Slow Sampling** (20ms/div or slower): Single samples are acquired and simultaneously displayed on the display.
  - o The ROLL mode (waveform scrolls to the left during acquisition) is only available with the slow sampling.
  - o All 256 samples are visible on the display (each vertical line will have at least two samples)

### 4.3.3 Explore Wave

The horizontal position can be varied on the Fast Sampling time bases. There are 256 samples for each channel, but only 128 are displayed on the screen. When the acquisition is stopped, the full sample buffer can be explored with the K2 and K3 buttons. Pressing K2 and K3 simultaneously on the default menu will center the horizontal position.

When setting the XY mode, the graph can be moved vertically (Section 2.4.1.3).

### 4.3.4 Auto Setup

The Auto Setup feature will try to find the optimum gain and time base for the signals being applied on CH1 and CH2.

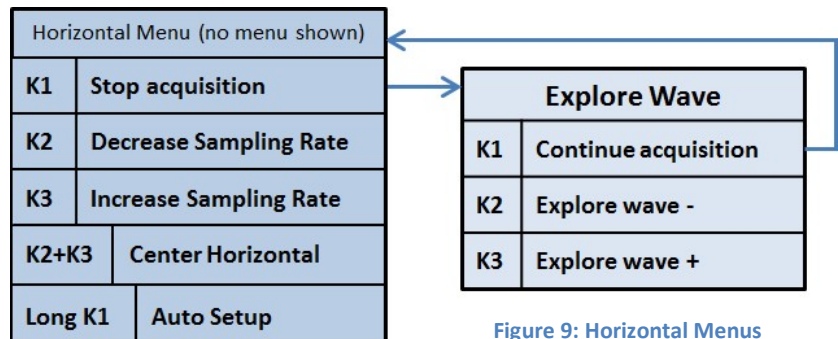


Figure 9: Horizontal Menus

## 4.4 Vertical Settings

The analog channel controls are discussed in this section. Figure 19 shows the Vertical menu flow.

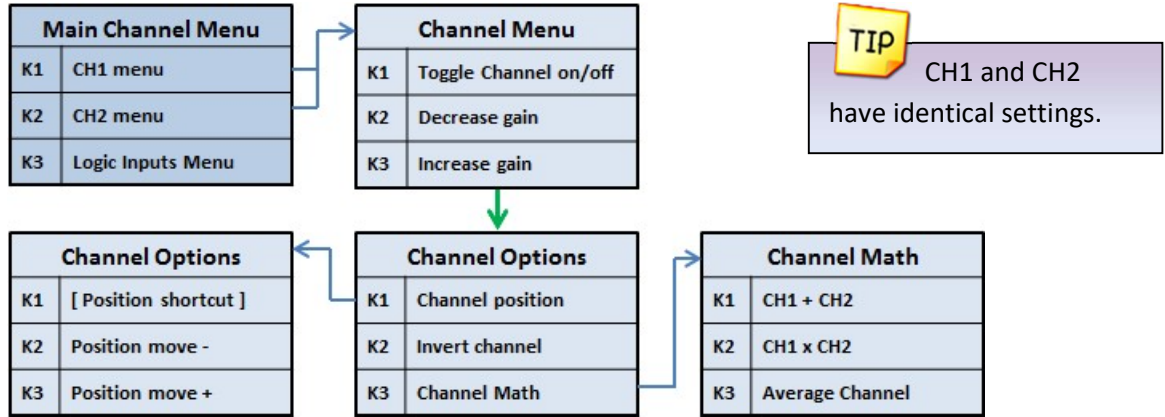


Figure 10: Vertical menus

### 4.4.1 Disable Channel

Any channel can be disabled; this is useful to reduce clutter on the display.

### 4.4.2 Channel Gain

Table 5 shows the possible gain settings for the analog channels. One gain division consists of 16 pixels. The current gain settings for the analog channels are shown in the top right part of the display (If the SHOW setting of the display is enabled).

| Gain Settings<br>(Volts / Division) |
|-------------------------------------|
| 5.12                                |
| 2.56                                |
| 1.28                                |
| 0.64                                |
| 0.32                                |
| 0.16                                |
| 80m                                 |

Table 5: Gain Settings

### 4.4.3 Channel Position

The position of the waveform can be moved up or down in the Channel Position menu.

### 4.4.4 Channel Invert

The channel can be inverted. The displayed waveform and channel calculations will be affected.

### 4.4.5 Channel Math

- Subtract: The channel trace will be replaced with the difference.
- Multiply: The channel trace will be replaced with the product.
- Average: The channel samples will be averaged to reduce aliasing. (See Figure 20).

Channel Math Examples:

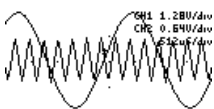


Figure 13: Two signals



Figure 12: CH1+CH2

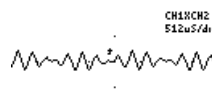


Figure 14: CH1xCH2

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 8 $\mu$ s/div:    | 1 sample (no average)     |
| 16 $\mu$ s/div:   | 1 sample (no average)     |
| 32 $\mu$ s/div to |                           |
| 10 ms/div:        | 2 samples are averaged    |
| 20 ms/div:        | 1 sample (no average)     |
| 50 ms/div:        | 2 samples are averaged    |
| 100 ms/div:       | 4 samples are averaged    |
| 200 ms/div:       | 8 samples are averaged    |
| 500 ms/div:       | 20 samples are averaged   |
| 1 s/div:          | 40 samples are averaged   |
| 2 s/div:          | 80 samples are averaged   |
| 5 s/div:          | 200 samples are averaged  |
| 10 s/div:         | 400 samples are averaged  |
| 20 s/div:         | 800 samples are averaged  |
| 50 s/div:         | 2000 samples are averaged |

Figure 11: Number of samples averaged when enabling the channel AVERAGE option. The device's sampling rate is normally faster than needed to be able to average samples



To display CH1+CH2, first invert CH2 and then select the SUBTRACT



### 4.5 Trigger Settings

The XScope has an advance triggering system, it has most of the trigger controls of a professional oscilloscope. Figure 24 shows the trigger menus.

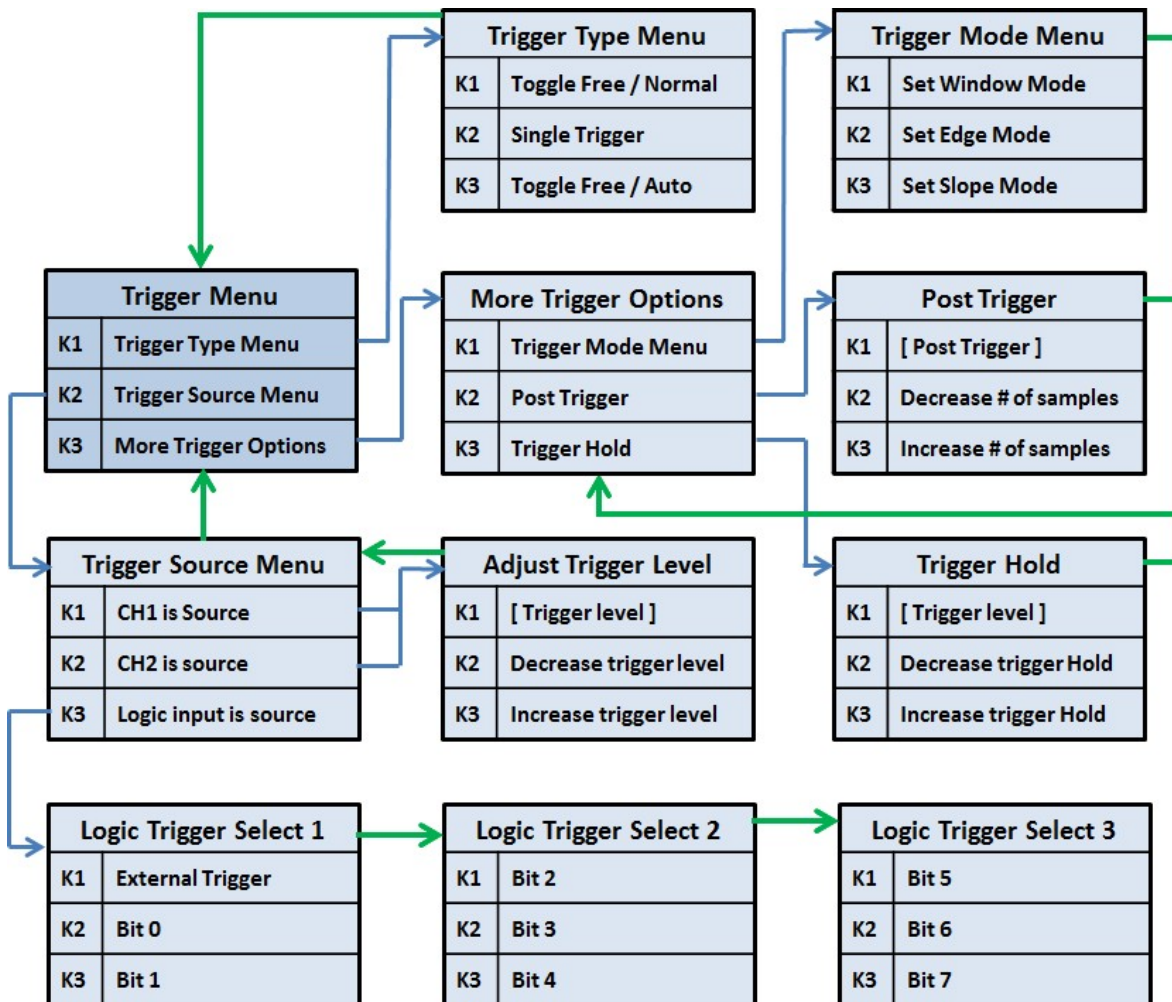


Figure 15: Trigger menus

#### 4.5.1 Trigger Types

There are four different trigger types, which determine when to display the trace on the screen:

- **Normal:** Trace only when the trigger event occurs.
- **Single:** Only one trace is displayed when the trigger event occurs.
- **Auto:** Trace when the trigger event occurs, or after a timeout.
- **Free:** Trace continuously ignoring the trigger.

## 4.5.2 Trigger Modes

Three triggering modes are available: Edge, Window, and Slope. The Edge and Slope have selectable direction. When selecting an analog trigger source, the trigger direction is changed in the “Adjust Trigger Level” menu, by moving up or down the trigger level. When selecting a digital trigger source, the trigger direction is toggled on every button press.

- Edge Trigger:** The trigger occurs when the signal crosses the trigger level in a certain direction. The trigger level is represented on the display as a rising (↑), falling (↓) or dual arrow (↕).
  - Rising edge:** The trigger occurs when the signal crosses the level from below to above.
  - Falling Edge:** The trigger occurs when the signal crosses the level from above to below.
  - Dual Edge:** The trigger occurs when the signal crosses the trigger level in any direction. To select the Dual Edge mode, deselect Window, Edge, and Slope in the “Trigger Mode Menu”, the trigger mark will change to a dual arrow: ↕

**TIP**  
**Edge Trigger:**  
 The signal crosses a level.

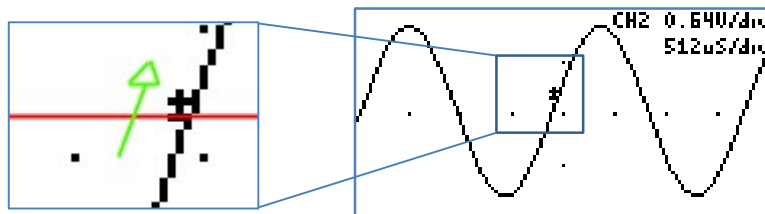


Figure 16: Edge Trigger

- Window Trigger:** The trigger occurs when the signal leaves a voltage range. This mode is useful for detecting overvoltages or undervoltages. Two arrow trigger marks represent the window levels.

**TIP**  
**Window Trigger:**  
 The signal is outside a range.

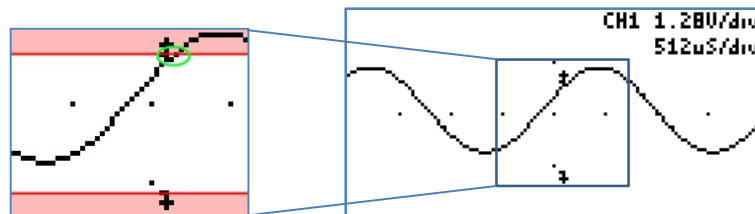


Figure 17: Window Trigger

- Slope Trigger:** The trigger occurs when the difference between two consecutive samples is greater or lower than a predefined value. This is useful for detecting spikes or for detecting high frequency signals. The trigger mark is represented on the screen as two small lines, with a separation proportional to the trigger value.

**TIP**  
**Slope Trigger:**  
 The difference of two points in the signal is above a value.

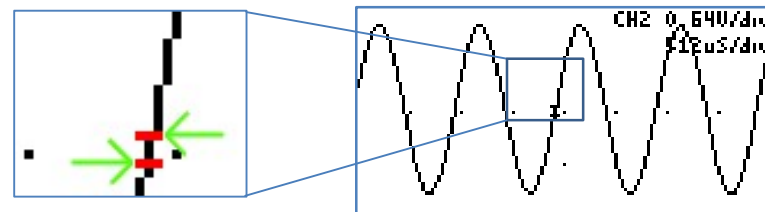


Figure 18: Slope trigger



### 4.5.3 Trigger Hold

The trigger hold specifies a time to wait before detecting the next trigger. It is useful when the signal can have multiple trigger events occurring close to each other, but you only want to trigger on the first one.

### 4.5.4 Post Trigger

The oscilloscope is continuously acquiring samples in a circular buffer. Once the trigger event occurs, the oscilloscope will acquire more samples, specified by the Post Trigger value. The ability to show samples before or after the trigger is one of the most powerful features of a digital sampling oscilloscope. The post trigger is only available on the fast sampling rates.

Depending on the post trigger settings, different parts of a signal can be displayed. Consider the signal on figure 28:



Figure 19: Sample signal

Even though the buffer sample is relatively small, any section of the shown figure can be analyzed by varying the post trigger value. Examples:

- Post trigger = 0 (don't acquire more signals after the trigger).  
Only the signals that occurred before the trigger event are shown.



Figure 20: Post trigger value equal zero

- Post trigger = 50% of the sample buffer (default setting).  
Half of the buffer contains samples before the trigger, and half contains the samples after the trigger.

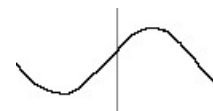


Figure 21: Post trigger = 50% of sample buffer

- Post trigger = 100% of the sample buffer  
Only signals immediately after the trigger event are shown.



Figure 22: Post trigger = 100% of buffer

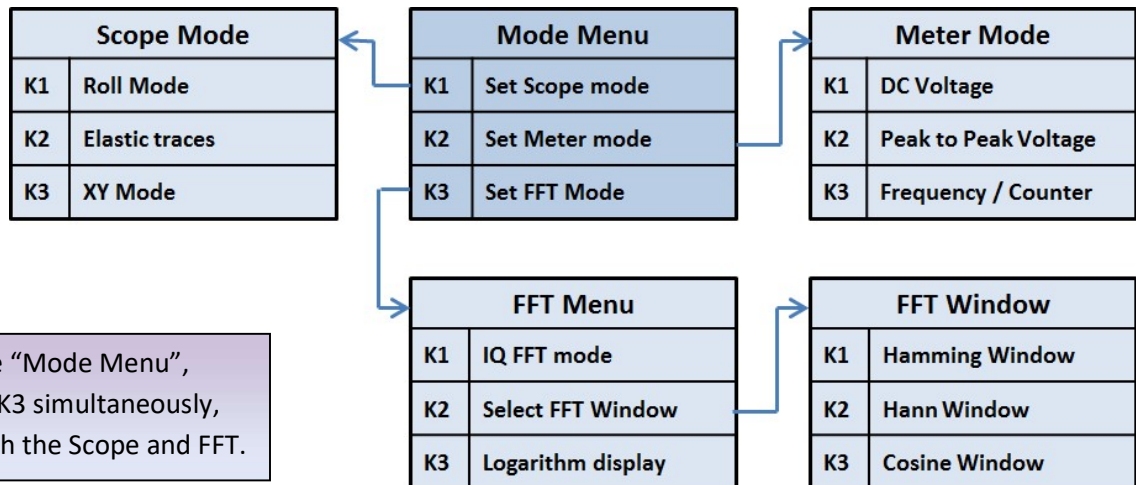
The actual post trigger value can vary between 0 and 32768 samples, so you can explore the signal after a very long time after the trigger event has occurred, but with a high post trigger value, the refresh rate of the scope will be reduced.

### 4.5.5 Trigger Source

Any analog or digital channel can be the trigger source. If selecting a digital channel as trigger source, the slope and window modes are not applicable; the device will use edge triggering. The external trigger input is an additional digital trigger source which tolerates voltages up to 5.5V.

## 4.6 Device Modes

There are multiple device modes that can be selected; the menus shown on figure 32 allow selecting the Scope Mode, the Meter Mode or the Spectrum Analyzer Mode (FFT). Another device mode is the Protocol Sniffer, which is discussed in section 3.8.



**TIP** In the “Mode Menu”, press K1 and K3 simultaneously, to display both the Scope and FFT.

Figure 23: Device mode menus

### 4.6.1 Oscilloscope Mode

This is the default mode of the XScope. The 2 analog and 8 digital channels are sampled simultaneously. Any of these 10 channels can be shown on the display. Figure 33 shows the oscilloscope mode and the various sections of the display are detailed.

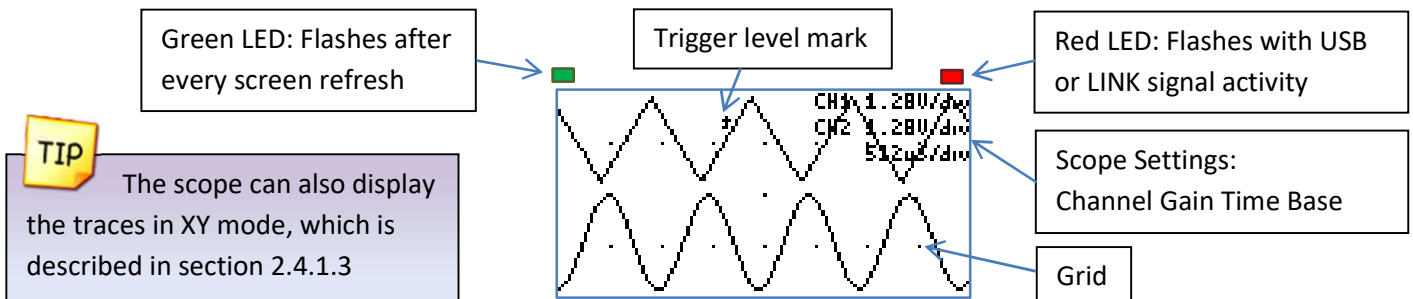


Figure 24: Oscilloscope Mode

#### 4.6.1.1 Roll Mode

The data on the display is scrolled to the left as new data comes in. This is only available on the Slow Sampling rates. The Roll mode and Elastic mode cannot be selected simultaneously. The Roll mode disables the triggering.

#### 4.6.1.2 Elastic Traces

This is also called “Display average” on other digital oscilloscopes. It works by averaging the trace data with the new data. The result is a more stable waveform displayed on the screen. However, using this setting only makes sense when the scope is properly triggered on a periodic signal. The Elastic trace computes this equation for every point in the trace:

$$NewTrace = \frac{OldTrace + NewData}{2}$$



### 4.6.1.3 XY Mode

The XY mode changes the display from volts vs. time, to volts vs. volts. You can use XY mode to compare frequency and phase relationships between two signals. The XY mode can also be used with transducers to display strain versus displacement, flow versus pressure, volts versus current, or voltage versus frequency. Lissajous figures can be plotted using the XY Mode. Component V/I curves can also be plotted, see section 8.5.



When using the XY modes with a Slow Sampling rate, activating the ROLL mode will display a continuous “beam”.



You can use the “Explore Wave” menu to move the graph vertically.

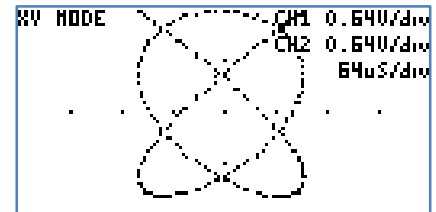


Figure 25: XY Mode

### 4.6.2 Meter Mode

The XScope can function as a dual digital voltmeter. The font used is bigger in meter mode to facilitate reading. The available measurements in meter mode are: Average Voltage (DC), Peak to Peak Voltage, Frequency, and Pulse counting. A small trace of the analog signals is displayed below the voltage measurements.

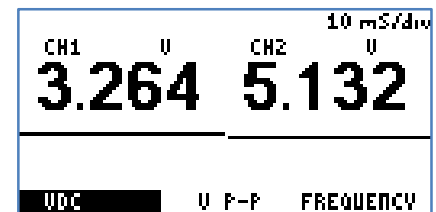


Figure 26: Meter Mode

#### 4.6.2.1 Frequency Measurements

The device can measure frequencies on any channel (analog or digital). The measurements on the analog channels are always shown, and the trigger source (see section 2.3) selects which digital channel to measure.

Frequency measurements on the analog channels are done using the FFT of the acquired data, so measured frequencies have discrete steps. The frequency range is determined by the highest frequency of the analog channels. If there is a high frequency on one channel and a low frequency on the other, the channel with the lowest frequency will have low resolution. Frequency measurements with the FFT are best suited for analog signals. Frequency measurements on the digital inputs are done counting the pulses on the pin over one second. The resolution of the measurement is 1Hz. Frequency measurements with the Frequency Counter are best suited for digital signals.

|   | FFT (Analog channels)   | Frequency Counter (Digital channels)                        |
|---|---|---|
| Maximum voltage range                           | -14V to 20V   | Logic level range (or Ext. Trig -2.2V to 5.5V)              |
| Maximum Frequency                               | 500kHz  | 16MHz (or 12MHz on the Ext. Trig)                           |
| Resolution                                      | Variable, depending on frequency range. From 6.25Hz to 7.812kHz | 1Hz   |
| Signal is noisy, or is mixed with other signals | Finds the fundamental frequency                                 | Not suitable  |
| Signal has a high offset                        | Still works   | Stops working when the offset is above the logic threshold. |

Table 6: FFT vs. Frequency Counter

#### 4.6.2.2 Pulse Counter

The device can count the number of pulses on a digital input. The counter will roll over after reaching 99,942,399. The counting can be stopped by stopping the acquisition (K1 button on the main menu). Pressing any button will reset the counter. A stopwatch displays the time since the Pulse Counter started, and can reach 255 hours, 59 minutes, 59 seconds.



## 4.6.3 Spectrum Analyzer

The spectrum analyzer is done by calculating the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) of the selected analog channels (or the channel math functions if enabled). When the FFT is enabled, the spectrum is plotted as frequency vs. magnitude. The horizontal axis represents the frequency (Hertz), and the vertical axis represents the magnitude. Figure 36 shows the XScope in Spectrum Analyzer Mode. The Nyquist frequency is shown on the top right corner of the display.

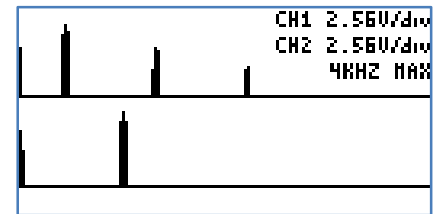


Figure 27: Spectrum Analyzer Mode

**TIP**

If only interested in one channel, turn off the other channel to maximize the vertical display.

### 4.6.3.1 IQ FFT Mode

When the IQ FFT is disabled, the XScope calculates two independent 256 point FFTs of the analog channels, the Real and Imaginary components of the FFT have the same data. The output of the FFT is symmetrical, but only half of the result is shown on the display. When the IQ FFT is enabled, only one FFT is calculated, the Real component is filled with the CH1 data, and the Imaginary component is filled with the CH2 data. The result is a 256 point FFT, you can use the horizontal controls described in section 2.1.3 to explore all the data (since only 128 points can be shown on the display). The IQ FFT is useful to monitor RF Spectrums with the proper hardware mixer.

### 4.6.3.2 Logarithm display

The log is useful when analyzing low level components on the signal. When analyzing audio, it is also very useful as it maps more directly to how humans perceive sound. The actual function performed is:  $y = 16 * \log_2(x)$ .

Example:



Figure 28: Triangle Wave



Figure 30: FFT without Log



Figure 29: FFT with Log

### 4.6.3.3 FFT Windows

To reduce the spectral leakage, an FFT window function can be applied. Four FFT window types are available:

- **Rectangular:** No window applied
- **Hamming:**  $0.53836 - 0.46164 * \cos\left(\frac{2*\pi*n}{FF N-1}\right)$
- **Hann:**  $0.5 * \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{2*\pi*n}{FF N-1}\right)\right)$
- **Blackman:**  $0.42 - 0.5 * \cos\left(\frac{2*\pi*n}{FF N-1}\right) + 0.08 * \cos\left(\frac{4*\pi*n}{FF N-1}\right)$

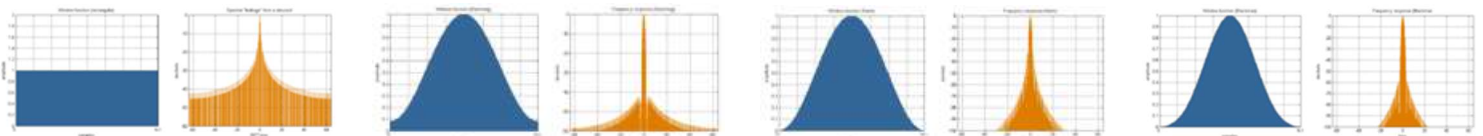


Figure 31: Window and sine frequency response, from left to right: Rectangular, Hamming, Hann and Blackman

## 4.7 Cursors

You can measure waveform data using cursors. Cursors are horizontal and vertical markers that indicate X-axis values (usually time) and Y-axis values (usually voltage) on a selected waveform source. The position of the cursors can be moved on the respective menu. Figure 41 shows the cursor menus.

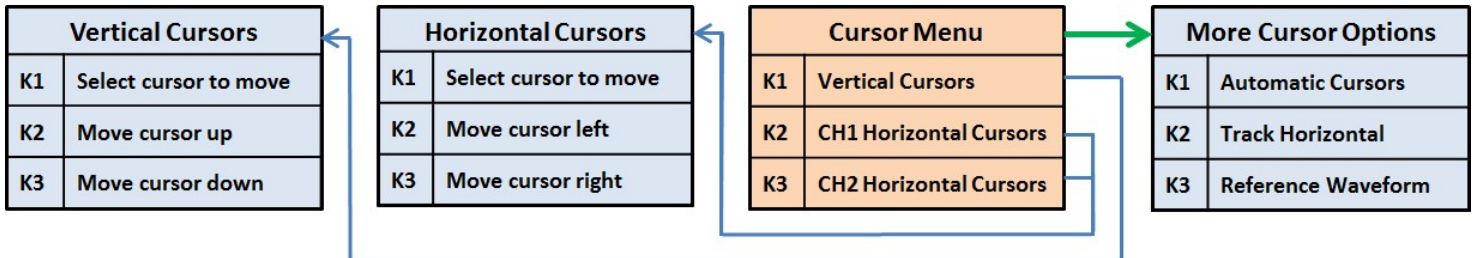


Figure 32: Cursor menus

### 4.7.1 Vertical Cursors

Time interval measurements are made with a pair of time markers. The oscilloscope automatically calculates the time difference between the two markers and displays the difference as a delta time. Additionally, the oscilloscope calculates the inverse of the delta time, which is the frequency of the selected period.

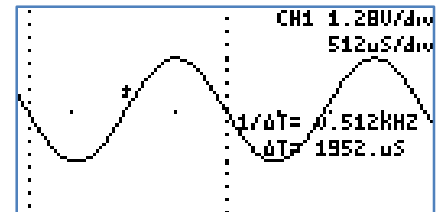


Figure 33: Vertical Cursors

### 4.7.2 Horizontal Cursors

Voltage measurements are made with a pair of voltage markers to determine 1 or 2 specific voltage points on a waveform. The oscilloscope automatically calculates the voltage difference between the two markers and displays the difference as a delta voltage value.

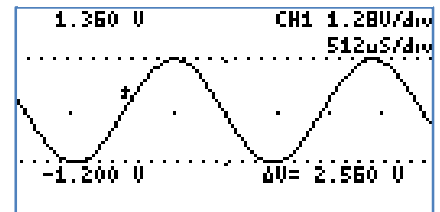


Figure 34: Horizontal Cursors

### 4.7.3 Automatic Cursors

When the automatic cursors are enabled, the device will try to automatically make measurements on the waveform.

- **Vertical Cursors:** The device will try find a full or half cycle of the selected waveform. If both CH1 and CH2 are enabled, the channel with the most amplitude will be used.
- **Horizontal Cursor:** The selected horizontal cursor will be set with the maximum and minimum points of the waveform.

### 4.7.4 Track Horizontal Cursors

When Track is enabled, the location of the horizontal cursor will track the signal located on the vertical cursor.

### 4.7.5 Reference Waveform

A snapshot is taken of the analog waveforms to be used as reference waveforms (the captured waveforms stay on the screen). The reference waveforms are stored in non-volatile memory.

### 4.7.6 Cursors in XY Mode

When the XY mode is active, the vertical cursors are disabled, and the pair of horizontal cursors represent the X and Y position.

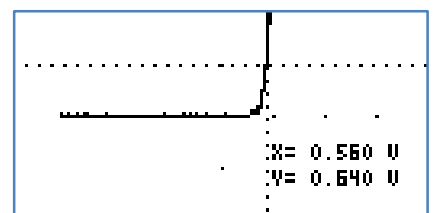


Figure 35: Cursors in XY Mode



## 4.8 Display Settings

These menus control various characteristics of the display. Figure 45 shows the display menus.

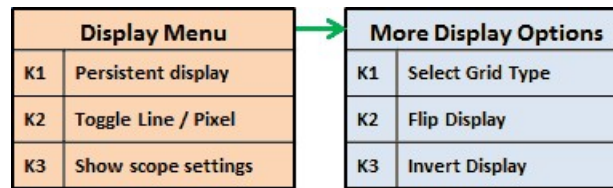


Figure 36: Display menus

### 4.8.1 Persistent Display

When the persistent display is enabled, the waveform traces are not erased. The persistent display is useful as a simple data logger or to catch glitches in the waveform. The persistent mode can also be used to make frequency plots in combination with the AWG frequency sweep.

### 4.8.2 Line / Pixel Display

This menu item selects the drawing method.

- **Line:** A line is drawn from one sample to the next.
- **Pixel:** A single pixel represents a sample. The pixel display is useful at slow sampling rates or when used in combination with the persistent mode. Figure 46 shows the pixel display.

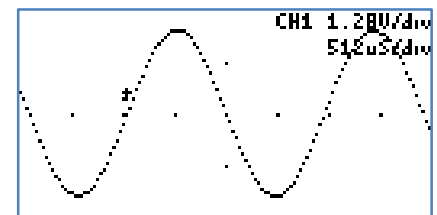


Figure 37: Pixel Display

### 4.8.3 Show scope settings

Toggles the display of the scope settings (Channel gain and time base).

### 4.8.4 Grid Type

There are 4 different grid types:

- **No grid.**
- **Dots for each division:** Vertical dots represent the scale divisions. Horizontal dots represent the time base setting and the ground level of each channel.
- **Vertical grid line follow trigger:** Vertical dots represent the position of the trigger, the location of the vertical dots follow the trigger position. Horizontal dots represent the time base setting and the ground level of each channel.
- **Dot graticule:** The screen is filled with dots that represent the vertical and horizontal divisions.

### 4.8.5 Flip Display

The display orientation is flipped. This is useful when mounting the XScope on a panel, and the display's orientations is backwards.

### 4.8.6 Invert Display

When enabled, the display's pixels are inverted (the display will have a white background).



## 5. Logic Analyzer and Protocol Sniffer



The XScope has an 8 bit logic analyzer and can do sniffing on standard protocols: I2C, UART and SPI. The logic inputs are 3.3V level, only the Portable devices are 5V tolerant. If you need to connect 5V signals to the logic analyzer, you could add a 3K resistor in series with the signal, or use a 5V to 3.3V level converter chip. Figure 47 shows the logic menus.

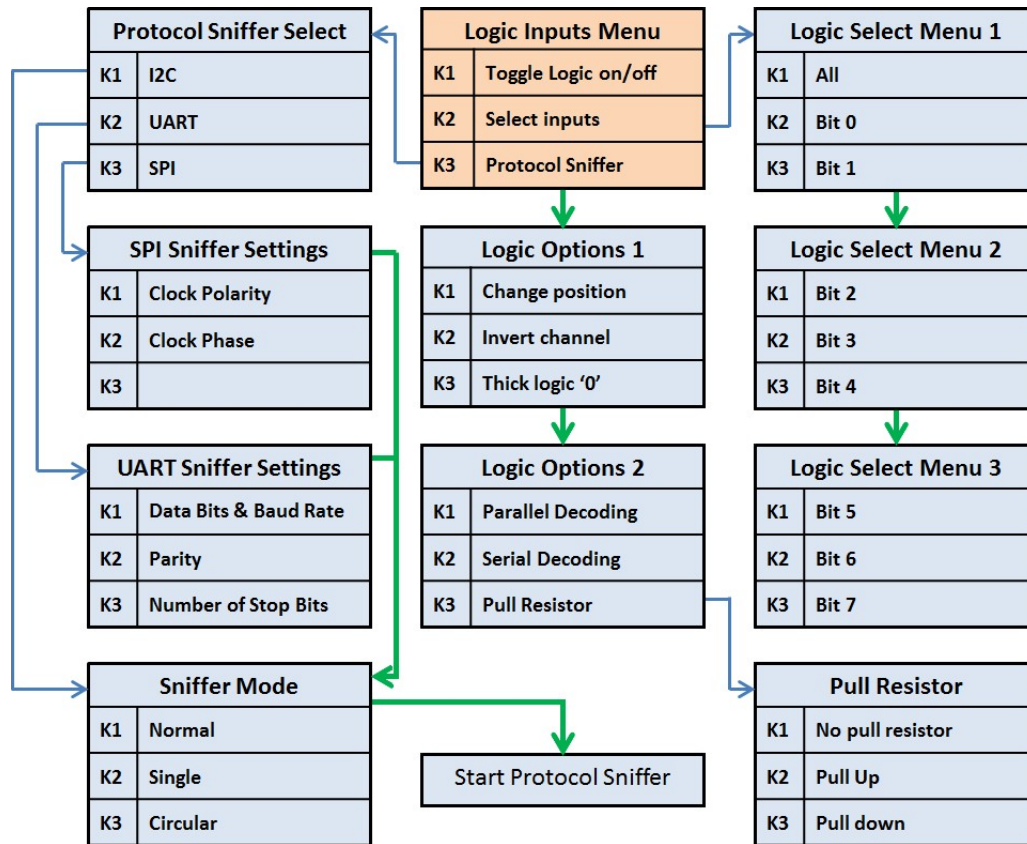


Figure 38: Logic Analyzer Menus

### 5.1 Input Selection

A subset of the 8 digital signals can be selected. Any digital signal can be enabled or disabled.

### 5.2 Channel Position

The selected digital channels can be moved up or down. Only applicable if less than 8 digital signals are selected.

### 5.3 Invert Channel

All digital channels are inverted. This setting also affects the protocol sniffer!

### 5.4 Thick Logic '0'

A thick line is drawn when the signal is at logic '0'. This is useful to quickly differentiate a '0' from a '1'.

## 5.5 Parallel Decoding

Shows the hexadecimal value of the 8 bit digital input lines. The hexadecimal number is shown below the last digital trace. If all the 8 digital traces are enabled, then there is no space to show the parallel decoding. Figure 48 shows an example of the parallel decoding with 4 logic lines enabled.

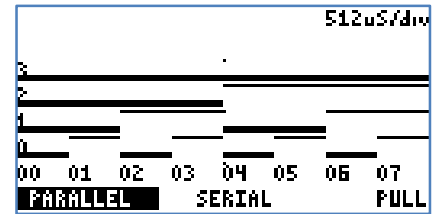


Figure 39: Parallel Decoding

## 5.6 Serial Decoding

Shows the hexadecimal value of the stream of bits on each channel. The decoding starts at the first vertical cursor and ends at the second vertical cursor, 8 bits are decoded. If the cursors are disabled, then the decoding is done from the start of the screen, to the end. The data can be decoded MSB first or LSB first, depending on the position of the first vertical cursor.

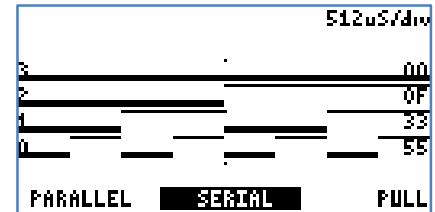


Figure 40: Serial Decoding

## 5.7 Protocol Sniffer

When the XScope is in Sniffer mode and before any data is received, a brief text appears on the screen to indicate where to hook up the signals. As soon as data is received, the data is displayed in "pages". There are 16 pages of data. To browse thru the pages, use the buttons K2 and K3. To stop and start the sniffer, press the K1 button. Figure 50 shows the device in sniffer mode.

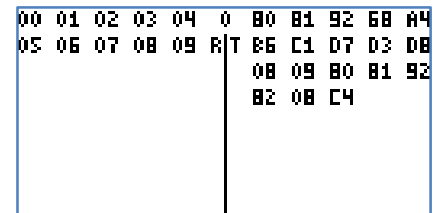


Figure 41: Sniffer

In the UART and SPI sniffers, the data can be displayed in HEX or ASCII, press K2 and K3 simultaneously to toggle between them.

When the ASCII mode is enabled:

- Only codes 0x0A, 0x0D and 0x20 thru 0x7A will show valid characters.
- More information fits the screen but the size of the buffer is the same: The data on each page will double and the number of pages is halved.

Figure 51 shows the 3x6 font.

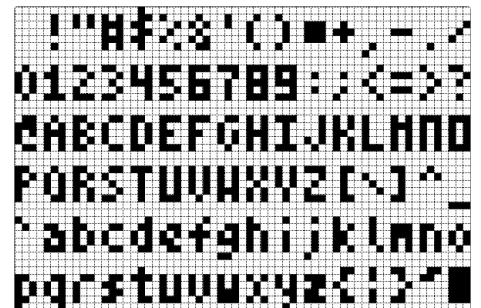


Figure 42: Small 3x6 font (characters 0x20 thru 0x7A)

## 5.8 Sniffers Modes

- **Normal** mode: Continuous operation, when the buffer is filled, all pages are erased, the index goes back to page 1
- **Single** mode: The sniffer will stop when the buffer is filled.
- **Circular** mode: New data will be placed at the end of the last page, older data will be shifted towards the first page. At the beginning, the device will show 0x00 on all pages, and the last page will be set. The circular mode is useful if you are only interested in the most recent data received.



## 5.9 I2C Sniffer

### Connect SDA to Bit 0, SCL to Bit 1

The XScope implements the I2C sniffing in a bit-bang fashion. The maximum tested clock frequency is 400kHz (Standard I2C Fast Speed). As the data is decoded, the data in HEX will appear on the screen, accompanied by a symbol:

When the Master initiates a read, < is an ACK and ( is a NACK

When the Master initiates a write, > is an ACK and ) is a NACK

Subsequent data in the frame will be accompanied by + for ACK or a - for NACK.

There are 16 pages of data, each page shows 64 bytes => the total memory for the I2C sniffer is 1024 bytes.

Example communicating to a Si570 Programmable oscillator:

```
55> 07+ (Master initiates Write to slave 55, byte address 7)
55< 05+ 42+ B6+ 04+ 79+ 9A- (Master initiates Read to slave 55, then reads 6 bytes)
```

## 5.10 UART Sniffer

### Connect RX to Bit 2, TX to Bit 3

The XScope can decode both the TX and RX lines of the UART at the standard baud rates, and with selectable data bits:

5,6,7,8 Data bits / 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200 bps

When the sniffer begins, the screen is split in two, the left side is used for the RX line, and the right side is used for the TX line. Each side can show 40 bytes per page. With 16 pages, a total of 640 bytes can be stored for each decoded line.

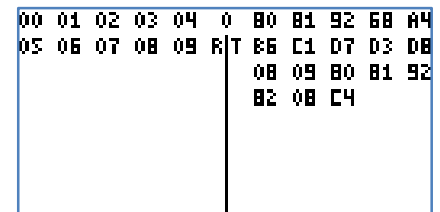


Figure 43: UART Sniffer screen

## 5.11 SPI Sniffer

### Connect the Slave Select to Bit 4, MOSI to Bit 5, MISO to Bit 6, SCK to Bit 7

The XScope can decode both the MOSI and MISO lines of an SPI bus. The SPI's MOSI pin decoding is done in hardware, so it can decode data at high speed (up to 8MHz), but the SPI's MISO pin decoding is implemented in software using bit-banging, the maximum clock is 439kHz. Decoding starts when a falling edge on the SS pin is detected.

| Configuration | Leading edge    | Trailing edge   |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| CPOL CPHA     | Rising, sample  | Falling, setup  |
| CPOL CPHA     | Rising, setup   | Falling, sample |
| CPOL CPHA     | Falling, sample | Rising, setup   |
| CPOL CPHA     | Falling, setup  | Rising, sample  |

Table 7: SPI Configuration

The screen is split in two, the left side is used for the MOSI line, and the right side is used for the MISO line. Each side can show 40 bytes per page. With 16 pages, a total of 640 bytes can be stored for each decoded line. Table 7 shows the SPI configuration.



## 6. Arbitrary Waveform Generator



The XScope has an embedded arbitrary waveform generator. The waveform generator output is independent from the data acquisition and is always running in the background. You can adjust all the parameters of the waveform: frequency, amplitude, offset and duty cycle. You can sweep the frequency, amplitude and duty cycle. Figure 53 shows the AWG Menu.

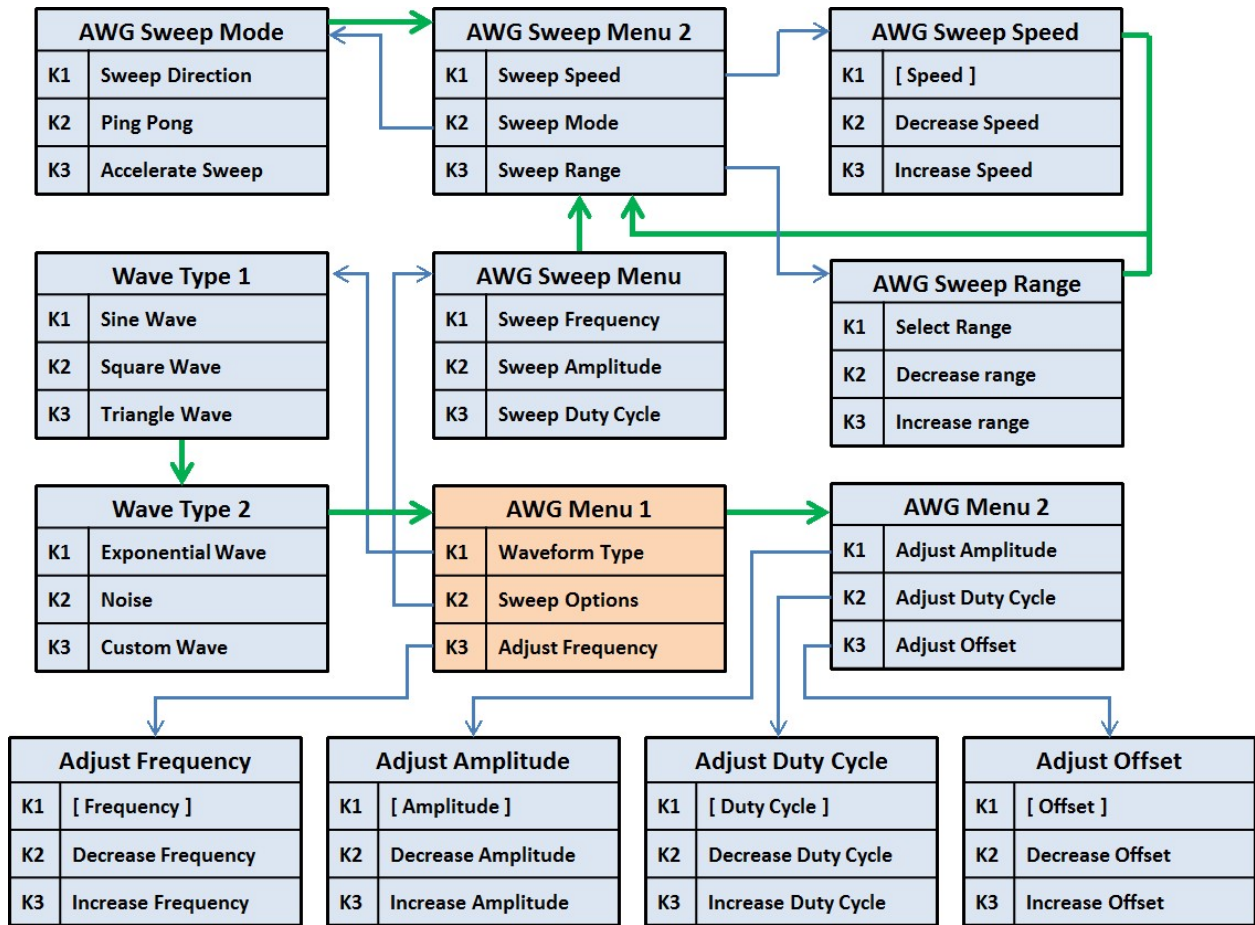


Figure 44: AWG Menus



When adjusting the parameters, the K1 button serves as a shortcut key, which sets predefined values.



When enabling the Sweep, the waveform will be updated only on a screen refresh. For a smooth sweep, set the scope with a high speed sampling, or stop the oscilloscope.

## 6.1 Predefined Waveforms

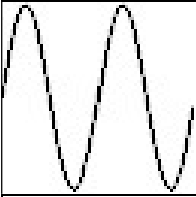
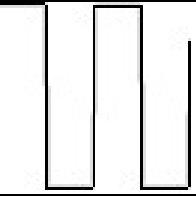
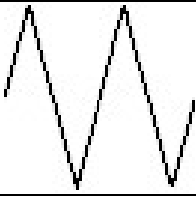
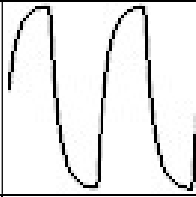
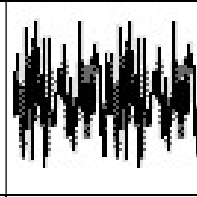

|   |   |   |  |   |   |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sine Wave   | Square Wave   | Triangle Wave   | Exponential  | Periodic Noise  | Custom Wave *   |

Table 8: AWG Preprogrammed Waveforms

The XScope can output the following waveforms: Sine, Square, Triangle and Exponential. There is a “Periodic Noise” option that fills the AWG buffer with random data, it is periodic because the same data is output over and over, but each time the Noise wave is selected, new random data will be generated. There is also a custom waveform which is initially set with an ECG wave, but can be changed with the PC interface (see section 5.2).

## 6.2 Parameter Sweep

The XScope has a SWEEP feature, which increases one or more parameter values automatically **on each screen refresh of the oscilloscope**. When the sweep is enabled, three dots will appear at the bottom of the screen, representing the start, end, and current sweep value. When doing a Frequency sweep, the frequency range is determined by the current time base. Since the frequency sweep is synchronized with the oscilloscope, displaying perfect frequency plots is easy. To make a frequency plot, set the mode to FFT, and set the display to persistent. See section 8.6 for an example.

### 6.2.1 Sweep Modes

In the Sweep Mode menu, the sweep direction can be changed. Automatic change of the direction is done by enabling the Ping Pong mode. The sweep acceleration increases or decreases the sweep speed, the sweep speed is reset when reaching the start or end of the sweep.

## 6.3 Technical Details

The waveform is stored in a 256 byte long buffer, this buffer is fed to the XMEGA's DAC thru the DMA. Once the waveform is set, the waveform will be generated without any CPU intervention. The maximum conversion rate of the DAC is 1Msps, this limits the maximum output frequency of the AWG as a system. For example, if the AWG is generating a sinewave with 256 points, the maximum frequency is 3906.25Hz. If generating a sinewave with only 32 points, the maximum frequency is 31.25KHz. The AWG amplifier has a low pass filter of 44.1KHz. The predefined AWG Frequency range is: 1Hz thru 125 kHz

The resolution of the waveform generator varies depending on the frequency range: the lower the frequency, the higher the resolution. Note that the possible frequencies are discrete:

$$Frequency = Cycles * \frac{125000}{Period}$$

**Cycles:** Integer number, with these possible values: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32

**Period:** Integer number, with values between 32 and 65535

## 7. PC Interface



The Oscilloscope Watch can interface with a PC (Linux, Mac, or Windows). Make sure to have the latest firmware on the device to properly communicate with the latest software. The device needs to be updated with the latest firmware. The Oscilloscope Watch only enables its USB interface when in Oscilloscope mode.

### 7.1 Connecting the device

The XScope can communicate to a PC thru the USB port. When the application starts, it will try to connect automatically.

### 7.1 Controlling the device

All of the functions described previously in this manual can be controlled with the PC interface. The main operating modes of the device can be selected by switching to the corresponding tab of the interface. Figure 54 shows a snapshot of the device in the Oscilloscope mode.

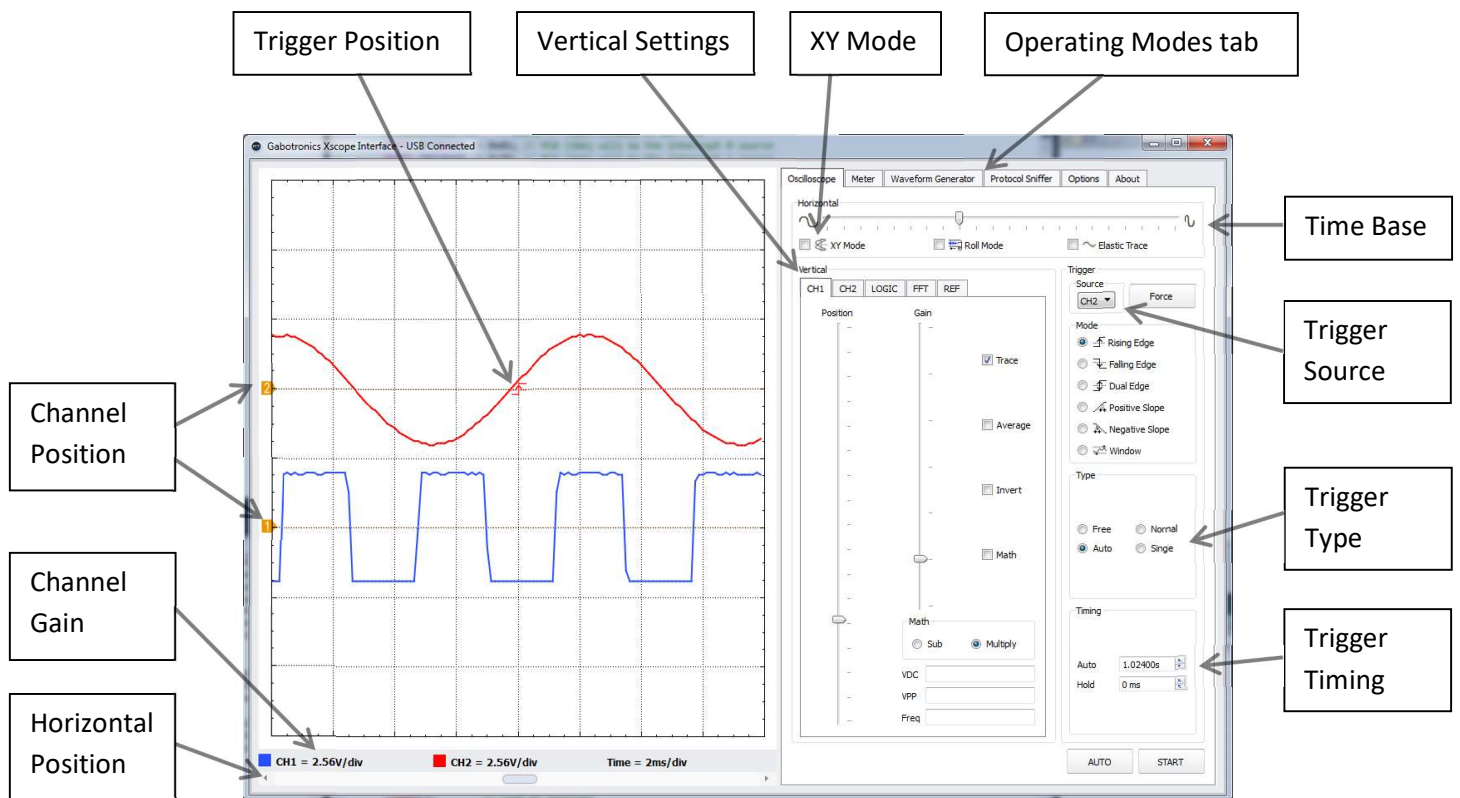


Figure 45: PC Interface



## 7.2 Custom AWG Waveform

You can define your own waveforms for the AWG. On the Waveform Generator tab, click “Open CSV” and select your CSV file, then click “Save as Custom”, the waveform will be permanently saved in the device’s EEPROM memory. When creating a CSV file, the range of the data must be [-127, 127], and there should be only 256 numbers.

## 7.3 Saving Waveforms and Screenshots

On the Options tab there are buttons to save and load waveforms, as well as saving screenshots of the graph area in PNG format. When saving a waveform or screenshot, the program will ask for a destination folder only once, and then use this folder for subsequent files. When opening a waveform, the “Clear” button must be pressed to continue normal operation.



Figure 46: File operations

The Record button allows saving waveforms continuously. The Play button is used to playback a recording.

## 8. Interface Protocol



The XScope can communicate to external devices thru the USB. Each interface can access the Xscope’s main settings. Follow the protocols to make your own applications, or to make devices that attach to the XScope.

### 8.1 Interface settings

If using the USB interface, you can use WinUSB or LibUSB libraries. The USB device’s endpoints have a size of 64 bytes. The device uses BULK IN transfers on endpoint 1 for transferring data (770 bytes in SCOPE mode: CH1, CH2, CHD, FRAME and INDEX; 1289 bytes in SNIFFER mode), BULK OUT transfers on endpoint 1 to write to the AWG RAM buffer (256 bytes), and CONTROL READ transfers on endpoint 0 for changing and reading settings. The FRAME and INDEX are variables used to check the flow of the data. They are also needed if you want to implement the ROLL mode.

The **FRAME** will increase whenever a full buffer has been acquired. For the fast sampling rates, this will occur all the time. Ideally, when you read data, the FRAME will increment by 1 every time. If you see that the FRAME has incremented by more than 1, then you are not reading data fast enough and missing frames of data. In the slow sampling rates, since you can read faster than the acquisition, the FRAME will help you determine if you are reading from the same frame.

The **INDEX** is not used in the fast sampling rates. For the slow sampling rates, it indicates the current position in the buffer. For example, if you set the Xprotolab at 1S/div, you will see on the display that the samples start filling the screen from left to right. The index represents this position. So for the slow sampling rates, the FRAME and INDEX can help you determine if you need to erase the screen, and you are able to show more data on the screen (similar to the Xprotolab screen).

### 8.2 Control Data

All XScope’s settings are stored in 44 bytes, table 10 shows these variables, table 11 describes the bitfield variables.

| Index | Name         | Data Type      | Description                             | Notes   |
|-------|--------------|----------------|---|---|
| 0     | Srate        | Unsigned 8bit  | Sampling Rate                           | Range: [0, 21] 8 us/div to 50 s/div                                     |
| 1     | CH1ctrl      | Bit Field 8bit | Channel 1 controls                      |   |
| 2     | CH2ctrl      | Bit Field 8bit | Channel 2 controls                      |   |
| 3     | CHDctrl      | Bit Field 8bit | Logic Analyzer Options 1                |   |
| 4     | CHDmask      | Bit Field 8bit | Logic enabled bits                      | Selects which logic channels are displayed                              |
| 5     | Trigger      | Bit Field 8bit | Trigger control                         |   |
| 6     | Mcursors     | Bit Field 8bit | Cursor Options                          |   |
| 7     | Display      | Bit Field 8bit | Display Options                         |   |
| 8     | MFFT         | Bit Field 8bit | FFT Options                             |   |
| 9     | Sweep        | Bit Field 8bit | AWG Sweep Options                       |   |
| 10    | Sniffer      | Bit Field 8bit | Sniffer Controls                        |   |
| 11    | MStatus      | Bit Field 8bit | Scope Status                            |   |
| 12    | CH1gain      | Unsigned 8bit  | Channel 1 gain                          | Range: [0,6] 5.12V/div to 80mV/div                                      |
| 13    | CH2gain      | Unsigned 8bit  | Channel 2 gain                          | Range: [0,6] 5.12V/div to 80mV/div                                      |
| 14    | HPos         | Unsigned 8bit  | Wave Position                           | Range: [0,127] pixels   |
| 15    | VcursorA     | Unsigned 8bit  | Vertical Cursor A                       | Range: [0,127] pixels   |
| 16    | VcursorB     | Unsigned 8bit  | Vertical Cursor B                       | Range: [0,127] pixels   |
| 17    | Hcursor1A    | Unsigned 8bit  | CH1 Horizontal Cursor A                 | Range: [0,127] pixels   |
| 18    | Hcursor1B    | Unsigned 8bit  | CH1 Horizontal Cursor B                 | Range: [0,127] pixels   |
| 19    | Hcursor2A    | Unsigned 8bit  | CH2 Horizontal Cursor A                 | Range: [0,127] pixels   |
| 20    | Hcursor2B    | Unsigned 8bit  | CH2 Horizontal Cursor B                 | Range: [0,127] pixels   |
| 21    | Thold        | Unsigned 8bit  | Trigger Hold                            | Range: [0,255] 0 to 255 milliseconds                                    |
| 22    | Tpost L      | Unsigned 16bit | Post Trigger, default is 128            | Range: [0, 32767] Indicates how many samples to wait after the trigger. |
| 23    | Tpost H      |                |   |   |
| 24    | Tsource      | Unsigned 8bit  | Trigger Source                          | 0: CH1; 1: CH2; 2-9: CHD; 10: External Trigger                          |
| 25    | Tlevel       | Unsigned 8bit  | Trigger Level                           | Range: [3,252]  |
| 26    | Window1      | Unsigned 8bit  | Windows Trigger Level 1                 | Range: [0,255]  |
| 27    | Window2      | Unsigned 8bit  | Windows Trigger Level 2                 | Range: [0,255]  |
| 28    | Ttimeout     | Unsigned 8bit  | Trigger Timeout                         | Range: [3,255] 0.16384s to 10.48576s                                    |
| 29    | CH1pos       | Signed 8bit    | Channel 1 Position                      | Range: [-128,0] pixels  |
| 30    | CH2pos       | Signed 8bit    | Channel 2 Position                      | Range: [-128,0] pixels  |
| 31    | CHDpos       | Unsigned 8bit  | Logic Analyzer position                 | Range: [0,7]  |
| 32    | CHDdecode    | Unsigned 8bit  | Selected Protocol                       | 0: SPI; 1: I2C; 2: RS232  |
| 33    | Sweep1       | Unsigned 8bit  | Sweep Start                             | Range: [0,255]  |
| 34    | Sweep2       | Unsigned 8bit  | Sweep End                               | Range: [0,255]  |
| 35    | SWSpeed      | Unsigned 8bit  | Sweep Speed                             | Range: [0,127]  |
| 36    | AWGamp       | Signed 8bit    | AWG Amplitude                           | Range: [-128,0] 4V to 0V  |
| 37    | AWGtype      | Unsigned 8bit  | AWG Wave Type                           | 0: Noise; 1: Sine; 2: Square; 3: Triangle; 4: Custom                    |
| 38    | AWGduty      | Unsigned 8bit  | AWG Duty Cycle                          | Range: [1,255] 0.391% to 99.61%   |
| 39    | AWGoffset    | Signed 8bit    | AWG Offset                              | Range: [-128,127] +2V to -1.985V  |
| 40    | desiredF LLB | Unsigned 32bit | AWG Desired Frequency multiplied by 100 | Range: [100, 12500000] 1Hz to 125kHz                                    |
| 41    | desiredF LHB |                |   |   |
| 42    | desiredF HLB |                |   |   |
| 43    | desiredF HHB |                |   |   |

Table 9: Xscope's settings



## 8.2.1 Bitfield variables

| Name  | Bits                             | Notes   |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| CH1ctrl<br>and<br>CH2ctrl<br><br>Index 1<br>Index 2 | Bit 0: Channel on                |   |
|   | Bit 1: x10 probe                 | For future hardware   |
|   | Bit 2: Bandwidth limit           | For future hardware   |
|   | Bit 3: AC/DC select              | For future hardware   |
|   | Bit 4: Invert channel            |   |
|   | Bit 5: Average samples           |   |
|   | Bit 6: Math Active               | Enables math (addition or multiplication)                               |
| CHDctrl<br><br>Index 3                              | Bit 7: Math operation            | Subtract (1) or Multiply (0)  |
|   | Bit 0: Channel on                |   |
|   | Bit 1: Pull                      | Pull resistor enabled   |
|   | Bit 2: Pull Up                   | Pull up (1) or pull down (0)  |
|   | Bit 3: Low                       | Thick line when logic '0'   |
|   | Bit 4: Invert channel            |   |
|   | Bit 5: Serial Decode             |   |
|   | Bit 6: Parallel Decode           |   |
| Trigger<br><br>Index 5                              | Bit 7: ASCII Sniffer display     |   |
|   | Bit 0: Normal Trigger            |   |
|   | Bit 1: Single Trigger            | The Normal Trigger bit must also be enabled for Single Trigger          |
|   | Bit 2: Auto Trigger              |   |
|   | Bit 3: Trigger Direction         |   |
|   | Bit 4: Round Sniffer             |   |
|   | Bit 5: Slope Trigger             |   |
| Mcursor<br><br>Index 6                              | Bit 6: Window Trigger            |   |
|   | Bit 7: Edge Trigger              | Dual Edge Trigger is enabled by clearing bits 5,6,7.                    |
|   | Bit 0: Roll Scope                |   |
|   | Bit 1: Automatic Cursors         |   |
|   | Bit 2: Track Cursors             |   |
|   | Bit 3: CH1 Horizontal Cursors on | CH1 and CH2 Horizontal cursors are mutually exclusive                   |
|   | Bit 4: CH2 Horizontal Cursors on | CH1 and CH2 Horizontal cursors are mutually exclusive                   |
|   | Bit 5: Vertical Cursor on        |   |
| Display<br><br>Index 7                              | Bit 6: Reference waveform on     |   |
|   | Bit 7: Single Sniffer Capture    |   |
|   | Bit 0: Grid 0                    | 00: No Grid, 01: Dots per division<br>10: Follow trigger, 11: Graticule |
|   | Bit 1: Grid 1                    |   |
|   | Bit 2: Elastic Display           |   |
|   | Bit 3: Invert Display            |   |
|   | Bit 4: Flip Display              |   |
|   | Bit 5: Persistent Display        |   |
| Bit 6: Line / Pixel Display                         | Line (1), Pixels (0)             |   |
| Bit 7: Show Settings                                |                                  |   |



| Name                | Bits                                | Notes   |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| MFFT<br>Index 8     | Bit 0: Hamming Window               | Only one window must be selected, or none for No Window.  |                         |
|                     | Bit 1: Hann Window                  |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 2: Blackman Window              |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 3: Vertical Log                 |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 4: IQ FFT                       |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 5: Scope Mode                   | Multiple modes can be selected simultaneously. If no bits are set, the Meter mode is displayed.                             |                         |
|                     | Bit 6: XY Mode                      |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 7: FFT Mode                     |   |                         |
| Sweep<br>Index 9    | Bit 0: Acceleration Direction       |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 1: Accelerate Sweep             |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 2: Sweep Direction              |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 3: Ping Pong Mode               |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 4: Sweep Frequency              |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 5: Sweep Amplitude              |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 6: Sweep Offset                 |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 7: Sweep Duty Cycle             |   |                         |
| Sniffer<br>Index 10 | Bit 0: Baud 0                       | UART Sniffer Baud Rates:<br>000: 1200 , 001: 2400, 010: 4800, 011: 9600,<br>100: 19200, 101: 38400, 110: 57600, 111: 115200 |                         |
|                     | Bit 1: Baud 1                       |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 2: Baud 2                       |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 3: Uart 0                       | UART Data bits:<br>00: 5 Bits , 01: 6 Bits , 10: 7 Bits , 11: 8 Bits  |                         |
|                     | Bit 4: Uart 1                       |   |                         |
|                     | Bit 5: Parity Mode / SS Invert      | Enables UART parity check   | SPI Invert Slave Select |
|                     | Bit 6: Parity / CPOH Clock Polarity | UART Parity Odd (1), Parity Even (0)  | SPI Clock Polarity      |
|                     | Bit 7: Stop Bit / CPOH Clock Phase  | 1 Stop bit (0), 2 Stop bits (1)   | SPI Clock Phase         |
| MStatus<br>Index 11 | Bit 0: Update                       | Exits triggering if the bit is set  |                         |
|                     | Bit 1: Update AWG                   | The AWG parameters must be updated if the bit is set  |                         |
|                     | Bit 2: Update MSO                   | The MSO parameters must be updated if the bit is set  |                         |
|                     | Bit 3: Go Sniffer                   | Enters the Sniffer mode if the bit is set   |                         |
|                     | Bit 4: Stop                         | Oscilloscope Stopped  |                         |
|                     | Bit 5: Triggered                    | Oscilloscope Triggered  |                         |
|                     | Bit 6: Meter VDC                    | If both bits are cleared, the Meter mode measures Frequency.<br>If both bits are set, the Meter mode counts Pulses.         |                         |
|                     | Bit 7: Meter VPP                    |   |                         |

Table 10: Bitfield variable description

### 8.3 Vendor ID and Product ID

If you are using LibUSB to interface with the device, you need: VID=16D0 PID=06F9

If you are using WinUSB, you will need the GUID defined on the driver's .inf file:

GUID= 88BAE032-5A81-49f0-BC3D-A4FF138216D6

### 8.4 Command Set

When using the USB interface, the commands are sent as CONTROL READ requests, where the packet's request byte is the command, and the packet's Index and Value are additional parameters sent to the XScope. If the PC is requesting data, it will be returned in the endpoint 0 IN buffer. Table 12 shows the XScope Interface Protocol Commands.



| Command | Description   | Device Response / Notes  |
|---------|---|--|
| a       | Request firmware version  | The device returns 4 characters with the version.  |
| b       | Writes a byte to the XScope's Settings, at the specified index.<br>If the Index is below 14, the updatemso bit is automatically set.<br>If the Index is above 34, the updateawg is automatically set. | When using the USB interface, the setup packet's Index contains the index, and the setup packet's Value contains the data. When using the using the Serial interface, two additional bytes must be sent containing the index and data. |
| c       | Sets the desired AWG Frequency (32bits).  | When using the USB interface, the Index contains the lower 16bits, the Value contains the high 16bits. When using the Serial interface, 4 additional bytes must be sent in little endian format.                                       |
| d       | Save XScope's Settings in EEPROM  |  |
| e       | Save AWG wave stored in RAM to EEPROM   |  |
| f       | Stop Scope  |  |
| g       | Start Scope   |  |
| h       | Force Trigger   |  |
| i       | Auto Setup  |  |
| j       | Sets the desired Post Trigger value (16bits)  | USB interface: the Value contains the 16bits. When using the Serial interface, 2 additional bytes must be sent in little endian format.  |
| k       | Restore factory settings  |  |
| m       | Request METER measurement data  | The device sends 4 bytes in little endian format. See the description in section 6.4.2 below.  |
| p       | Disable Auto send (Serial interface only)   |  |
| q       | Enable Auto send (Serial interface only)  | See the description in section 6.4.1 below.  |
| u       | Request settings  | All the settings (44 bytes) are sent to the PC.  |
| w       | Request EE waveform (Serial interface only)   | EE Wave data (256 bytes)   |
| x       | Send waveform data (Serial interface only)  | 'G' character, signals the PC that the device is ready, Then the PC sends the data (256 bytes), Then the device sends a 'T' character, which signals the PC that the data was received.  |
| C       | Request BMP (Serial interface only)   | 128x64 Monochrome BMP using the XModem protocol  |

Table 11: XScope Command Set

## 8.4.1 Auto Send

When the Auto send is active, the device will continuously send the channels data to the serial port. The "Channels Sent" byte

is an ASCII number that represents which channels were sent, Channel 1 will add 1 to the number, Channel 2 will add 2, and the logic port will add 4. For example, if all channels are sent, the "Channels Sent" will be the character '7'.

|               |      |      |     |      |      |      |               |
|---------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|---------------|
| Fast Sampling | 0x0D | 0x0A | 'F' | Data | 0x0A | 0x0D | Channels sent |
| Slow Sampling | 0x0D | 0x0A | 'S' | Data | 0x0A | 0x0D | Channels sent |

Table 12: Auto Send Packet Format

## 8.4.2 METER measurement data

The METER mode must be enabled in order to receive valid data; the data sent will depend on which METER mode is selected. In the VDC mode, the Channel data is in 16bit signed format, the value represents the millivolts divided by 1.25. In the Frequency Counter mode, the data is in 32bit unsigned format, which represents the counter value.

|        | VDC          | FREQUENCY         |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|
| Byte 0 | Channel 1 LB | Freq. Cnt. byte 3 |
| Byte 1 | Channel 1 HB | Freq. Cnt. byte 2 |
| Byte 2 | Channel 2 LB | Freq. Cnt. byte 1 |
| Byte 3 | Channel 2 HB | Freq. Cnt. byte 0 |

Table 13: METER data



## 9. XScope's Examples



### 9.1 Resistor Voltage Divider

- 1) Build the circuit shown on figure 59.
- 2) Set the device to Meter mode
- 3) You should see similar voltages as shown on figure 60.

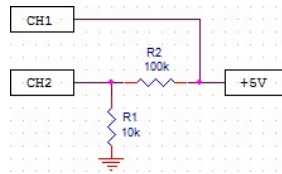


Figure 47: Resistor divider

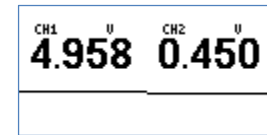


Figure 48: Meter mode

Theory of operation: The circuit is a voltage divider, where  $V_{in}$  is 5V, and  $V_{out}$  is the voltage at CH2:  $V_{out} = \frac{V_{in} \cdot R1}{R1 + R2}$

### 9.2 Measurement of an RC time constant

- 1) Build the circuit shown on figure 62.
- 2) Set the time base to  $500\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$ .
- 3) Set the AWG to Square wave, 500Hz, 4V.
- 4) Set the gain on both channels to  $2.56\text{V}/\text{div}$ .
- 5) The display should look similar to figure 61.
- 6) Now set the time base to  $16\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$ .
- 7) Turn off CH1, set the CH2 gain to  $1.28\text{V}/\text{div}$ .
- 8) Adjust the horizontal and CH2 positions so that the rising wave takes most of the screen.
- 9) Turn on the vertical and CH2 horizontal cursors.
- 10) Enable the cursors TRACK option.
- 11) Set the first vertical cursor at the corner of the wave, and the second cursor where the voltage equals 0V.
- 12) The display should look like figure 64. The measured time  $T_{1/2} = 69\mu\text{s}$ , is the "half-life" time, so  $RC = 99.95\mu\text{s}$

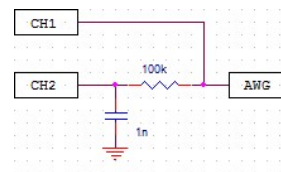


Figure 50: RC Circuit

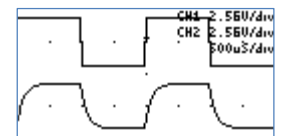


Figure 49: RC Measurements

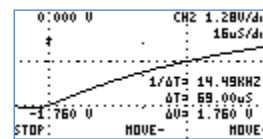


Figure 52: Half-life measurement

$$V_c = V_0 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)$$

$$RC = \frac{T_{1/2}}{\ln(2)}$$

Figure 51: RC Equations

Theory of operation: Circuit theory shows that if the RC circuit is fed with a step input, the output will approach a DC value exponentially; figure 63 shows the equation from which we can obtain RC when the half-life value is known.

### 9.3 Half Wave Rectifier with Smoothing Capacitor

- 1) Build the circuit shown on figure 66.
- 2) Set the time base to  $2\text{mS}/\text{div}$ .
- 3) Set the AWG to Sine wave, 125Hz, 4V.
- 4) Set the gain on both channels to  $1.28\text{V}/\text{div}$ .
- 5) The display should look like figure 65.
- 6) If the capacitor is removed, the display should look like figure 67.

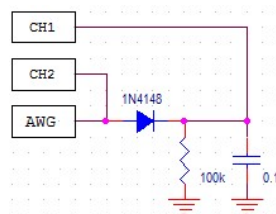


Figure 54: Half wave rectifier circuit

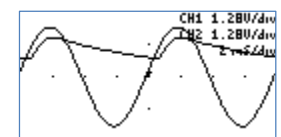


Figure 53: Half wave rectifier

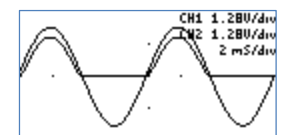
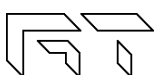


Figure 55: Removing the capacitor

Theory of operation: The diode will allow current to flow only during the positive half of the sine wave. The output voltage is a little bit lower because of the voltage drop of the diode. When the AWG voltage is negative, the diode acts like an open circuit and the capacitor discharges thru the resistor at an exponential rate.



## 9.4 BJT Amplifier

- 1) Build the circuit shown on figure 69.
- 2) Set the time base to 2ms/div
- 3) Move the position on both channels all the way down (GND reference grid is at the bottom of the screen).
- 4) Set CH1 to 0.32V/div, Set CH2 to 1.28V/div.
- 5) Set the AWG to Sine wave, 125Hz, 0.250V amplitude.
- 6) Increase the AWG offset until the CH2 wave is centered on the display. The display should look like figure 68.

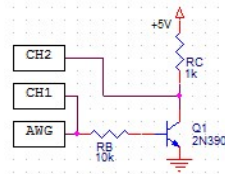


Figure 57: Amplifier circuit

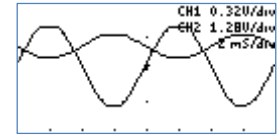


Figure 56: BJT Measurements

Theory of operation: The transistor needs to be biased in its forward active region; this is what the offset in the AWG is for. The output voltage will vary according to the BJT transfer curve: changes in the input make large changes in the output.

## 9.5 Component V/I Curves

- 1) Build the circuit shown in figure 72, or flip the CURVE switch on the Portables.
- 2) On the Portables, flip the input switches to the DC position.
- 3) Set the time base to 500 $\mu$ s/div.
- 4) Set the AWG to Sine wave, 125Hz, 4V.
- 5) Set the gain on both channels to: 0.64V/div, or 1.28V/div on the Portables.
- 6) Enter the CH2 options and select SUBTRACT.
- 7) Set the device oscilloscope in XY mode.

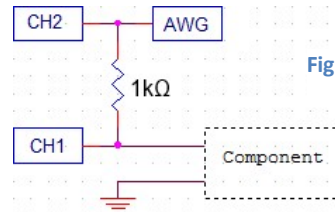


Figure 60: Component tester

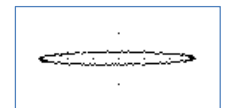


Figure 58: 100nF Capacitor curve

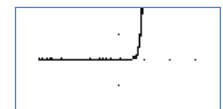


Figure 59: 1N4148 curve

Theory of operation: The goal is to plot the component's voltage, versus the component's current. Using the integrated waveform generator and a 1k $\Omega$  resistor, we can inject current into the component. The voltage is measured directly using CH1. The current thru the component is the same as the current thru the resistor, the voltage on the resistor is proportional to the current. The voltage on the resistor is equal to CH2-CH1. 1V on the scope will represent 1mA on the component. Figure 70 and figure 77 show examples of V/I curves on components.

## 9.6 Frequency Plots

The AWG sweep function can be used to plot the frequency response of a circuit. This method is not directly a BODE plot since the horizontal axis is linear, not logarithmic.

- 1) Connect the AWG to the input and CH1 to the output.
- 2) Set the device to FFT mode.
- 3) Change to the desired time base. The maximum frequency is shown on the top right of the display.
- 4) Set the AWG to Sine Wave.
- 5) Enable the Frequency Sweep.
- 6) Set the AWG Sweep range to 1:255
- 7) Set the display to persistent.

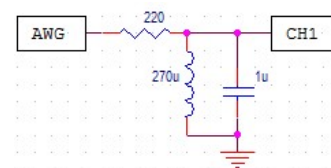


Figure 61: RLC Circuit

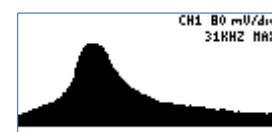
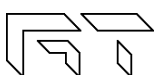


Figure 62: Frequency plot

Figure 73 shows an RLC circuit, and figure 74 shows the frequency response. This example shows the vertical scale with the LOG disabled.

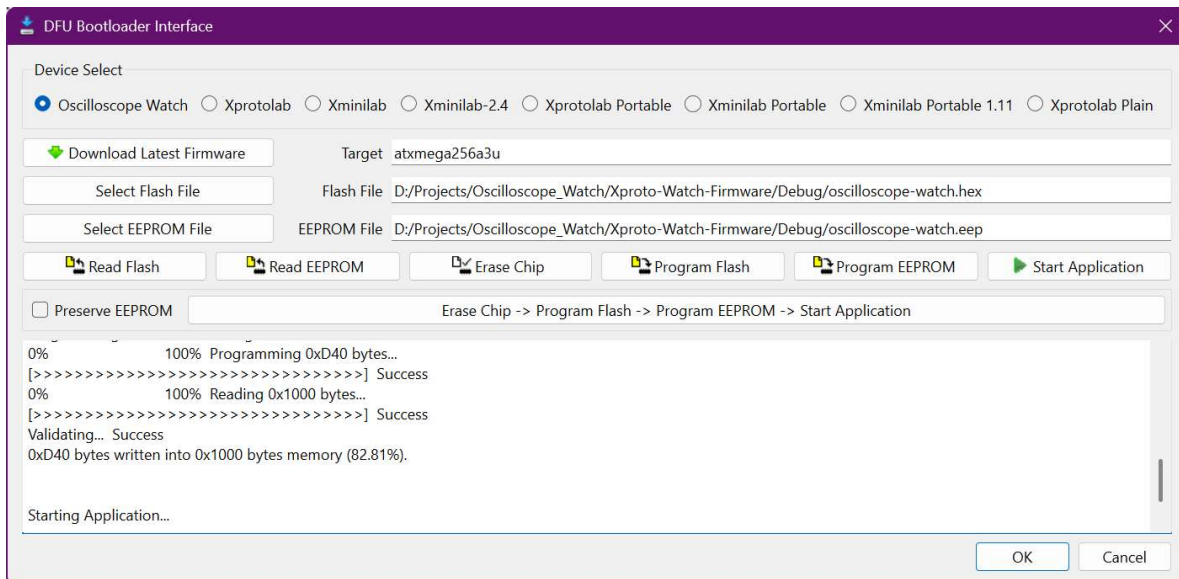


## 10. Firmware Updating



The firmware can be upgraded thru the USB port. Download the [XScope Qt6 software](#) and follow these instructions:

- Connect the watch to the PC using a USB cable.
- Press the KUL, KUR and KML buttons simultaneously to enter Bootloader mode. You will see a message on the device's screen that says "OSCILLOSCOPE WATCH BOOTLOADER".
- The device's red LED will be lit when communicating to the PC.
- If you wish exit bootloader mode, press the KBL and KBR buttons simultaneously.
- Start the [XScope Qt6 software](#) and go to Tools -> Upgrade Firmware.
- Check the "Preserve EEPROM" if you wish to keep the device's settings (although a major firmware upgrade may change the EEPROM layout requiring to write its data again).
- Select "Oscilloscope Watch", press "Download Latest Firmware" and click the giant button "Erase -> Program Flash -> Program EEPROM -> Start Application".



### 10.1.1 Alternative programming methods

The firmware can also be programmed using these alternative software:

- Atmel's FLIP software: <https://www.microchip.com/en-us/development-tool/flip>
- AVRdude: <https://github.com/avrdudes/avrdude>
- Microchip Studio using the PDI interface. A PDI programmer is required, as well as physical access to the PDI pins, requiring disassembling the device.

HEX and EEP files for the device, found on the Oscilloscope Watch page (Look for the HEX icon).

<https://www.gabotronics.com/categories/products/oscilloscope-watch.html>

## 11. Frequently Asked Questions

### 1) What tools do I need to develop my own programs on the XScope?

If you don't need debugging capabilities, only a regular cable is needed to program the device. If you want to be able to debug your code, you need an external debugger, such as the [AVR JTAGICE mkII](#) or the [AVR ONE!](#).

Software Tools:

- Integrated Development Environment: [AVR Studio 4](#) or [Atmel Studio 6](#)
- If using AVR Studio 4, the C compiler is a separate package, found in the WinAVR package.

### 2) Can the waveform generator and the oscilloscope run simultaneously?

Yes, the waveform generator runs on the background. (The AWG uses the DMA, so it doesn't need any CPU intervention).

### 3) How do I power the non-portable XScopes?

The XScope can be powered thru the micro USB port. Alternatively, the XScope can be powered by connecting a 5V power supply on the 5V pin. Do not connect a 5V power supply and the USB at the same time.

### 4) Can I connect the XScope to the computer to control the oscilloscope and get the data?

Yes, you can use the [XScope PC Interface](#). A [UART to USB cable](#) will be required for old hardware revisions 1.4 and 1.5.

### 5) Can I connect the XScope to the computer using the USB for firmware updates?

Yes. Only the old hardware revisions (1.4 and 1.5) need a PDI programmer for firmware updates.

### 6) How much power can the non-portable XScopes supply?

The XScope can also power external devices. This is the maximum current on each voltage:

**+5V:** Will be the same as the power source minus 60mA.

**-5V:** Approximately 50mA, but this subtracts from the available current on the +5V line.

**+3.3V:** Approximately 200mA, but this subtracts from the available current on the +5V line.

### 7) What is the maximum frequency that I can measure with the XScope?

The analog bandwidth is set at 200kHz. However, you can still measure frequencies up to almost Nyquist/2, i.e. 1MHz. The FFT analysis will be particularly useful when measuring high frequencies. For digital signals, you can measure up to 16MHz.

### 8) Can I measure voltages above 20V?

The portable XScopes can use a 3.5mm to BNC adapter, and then you could use a standard 10:1 probe. On the non-portable devices, you can add a 9Mohm resistor in series to the input. Since the input impedance of the device is 1Mohm, the voltage will be divided by 10 (This is the equivalent of using a 10:1 probe).

### 9) Are the logic inputs 5V tolerant?

Only on the Portable devices. On the non-portable variants, the logic inputs are not 5V tolerant. An easy solution would be to place a 3K resistor in series with the 5V signal, this will work for signals with a frequency lower than 200kHz. Another solution would be to use a voltage translator chip, such as the 74LVC245.



## 10) The source code says "evaluation version", can I get the full version?

The full source code can be found on GitHub: <https://github.com/ganzziani/XScopes-Firmware>

## 11) I tried updating the firmware using the USB bootloader. It didn't work and now the device does not start.

The bootloader should still be functional. Try resetting the computer and try the procedure again, step by step.

## 12) How does the XScope compare to other digital oscilloscopes?

You can check this comparison table: <http://www.gabotronics.com/resources/hobbyists-oscilloscopes.htm>

## 12. Troubleshooting

### 1) The unit does not power up!

If using the USB connector to power, try applying 5V directly instead with another power supply.

### 2) Something went wrong during the USB updating, now my portable device doesn't even get recognized by the PC.

The device might be running invalid code. Open the case and short pins 5 and 6 of the PDI port to reset the device.

### 3) The unit powers up but the MSO is not working.

Try restoring the default settings: Press K4 during power up, then select "Restore"

### 4) The screen turns off after a certain amount of time.

This is the screen saver in action. The screen saver time can be changed in factory options (See Section 1.6).

### 5) I built my own Xprotolab, a particular button doesn't work.

There might be shorted pins on the microcontroller. Check for debris or solder bridges. Using a solder wick on the pins will help.

### 6) When powering up, the splash screen stays for a very long time (more than 4 seconds).

The crystal is defective or the traces on the crystal are shorted.

### 7) It still isn't working!

If you have a multimeter and want to try to fix yourself, check the following voltages. If any of the voltages are wrong, there might be a defective part.

- Voltage at +5V should be between +4.75 and +5.25V
- Voltage at -5V should be between -4.75 and -5.25V
- Voltage at +3.3V should be between +3.2 and +3.4V
- Voltage at pin 8 of U3 should be between +2.00 and +2.09V

**TIP**

If the unit is powered with more than 5.5V, the negative voltage generator would be the first component to get damaged.

**TIP**

If the screen is blank, some signs that the microcontroller is working are:

- Activity on the green LED.
- When connecting to a PC, you can hear the "Device connected" sound on Windows.

**If all fails and if the device is under warranty, you can send it back for repairs.**





[www.gabotronics.com](http://www.gabotronics.com)