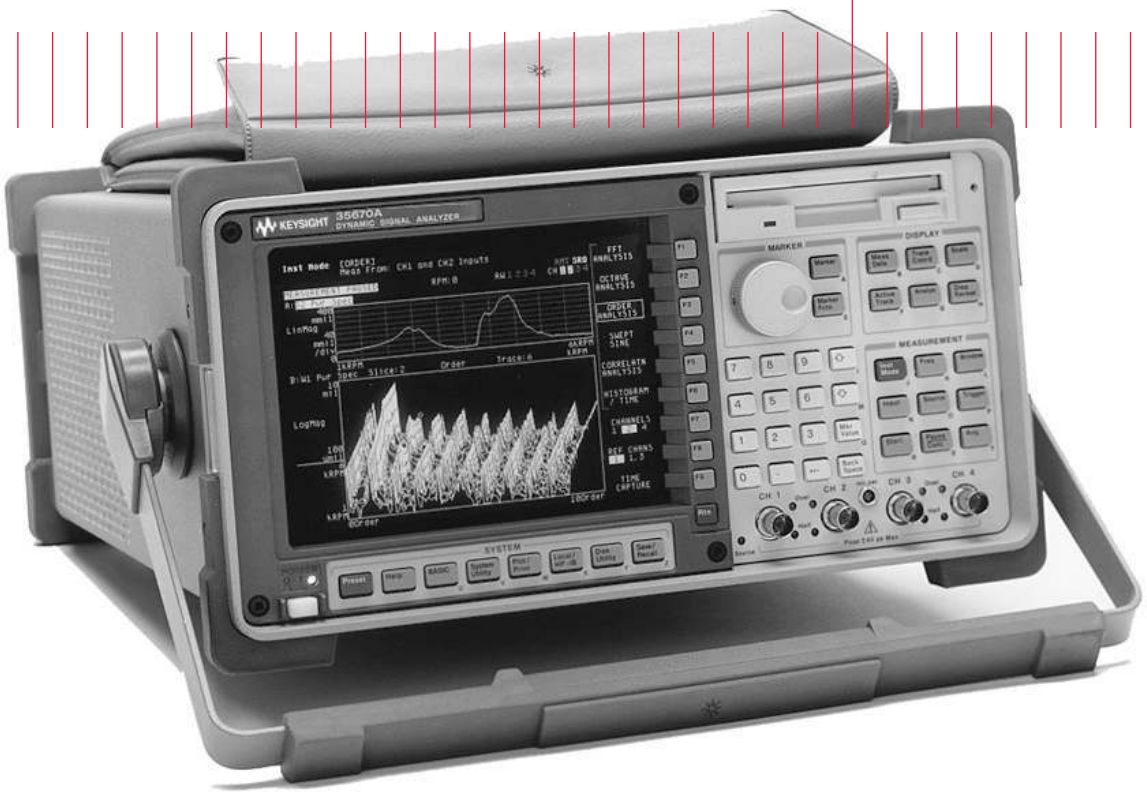
Keyight 35670A
Dynamic Signal Analyzer

Versatile two- or four-channel high-performance FFT-based spectrum/network analyzer
122 µHz to 102.4 kHz 16-bit ADC

Technical Overview



The Technologies, Inc. 35670A is a portable two- or four-channel dynamic signal analyzer with the ver satility to be several instruments at once. Rugged and portable, it's ideal for field work. Yet it has the perfor manceandfunc tionalityrequired for demanding R&D applica-tions. Optional features optimize the instrument for troubleshooting mechanical vibration and noise prob-lems, characterizing control systems, or general spectrum and network analysis.

Take the 35670A where it's needed!

Whether you're moving an instrument around the world or around the lab, portability is a real benefit. Small enough to fit under an airplane seat, the 35670A goes where it's needed. But there's more to portability than size. Like a nominal 12- to 28-volt DC power input and self-contained features that do not require external hardware, such as built-in piezoelec-tric integrated circuit power supply, analog trigger and tachometer inputs, and optional computed order tracking.

Versatile enough to be your only instrument for low frequency analysis

With the 35670A, you carry several instruments into the field in one pack-age. Frequency, time, and amplitude domain analysis are all available in the standard instrument. Build on that capability with options that either add new measurement capability or enhance all measurement modes.

AY6 Add two channels (four total)
1D0 Computed order tracking
1D1 Real-time octave measurements
UK4 Microphone adapter and power supply
1D2 Swept-sine measurements
1D3 Curve fit and synthesis
1D4 Arbitrary waveform source
1C2 Instrument BASIC 100 1D0 – 1D4 bundle
1G0 DataLink data transfer solution

Key Specifications

Frequency range:	102.4 kHz 1 channel 51.2 kHz 2 channel 25.6 kHz 4 channel
Dynamic range:	90 dB typical
Accuracy:	±0.15 dB
Channel match:	±0.04 dB and ±0.5 degrees
Real-time bandwidth:	25.6 kHz/1 channel
Resolution:	100, 200, 400 & 800 lines
Time capture:	> 6 Msamples
Source types:	Random, burst random, periodic chirp, burst chirp, pink noise, sine, swept-sine (Option 1D2), arbitrary (Option 1D4)

35670A Dynamic Signal Analyzer

Instrument BASIC (Option 1C2)

Develop a custom user-interface, integrate several instruments and peripherals into a system using the 35670A as the system controller, or simply automate measurements.

Versatile measurement modes

Standard and optional measurement modes include:
- FFT analysis
- Real-time octave analysis (Option 1D1)
- Order analysis (Option 1D0)
- Swept-sine (Option 1D2)
- Correlation analysis
- Histogram analysis
- Time capture

All measurement options may be retrofitted.

Powerful markers

Extract information from measurement data with trace and special markers:
- Individual trace
- Coupled trace
- Absolute or relative
- Peak search
- Harmonic
- Band
- Sideband power
- Waterfall
- Time parameter
- Frequency and damping

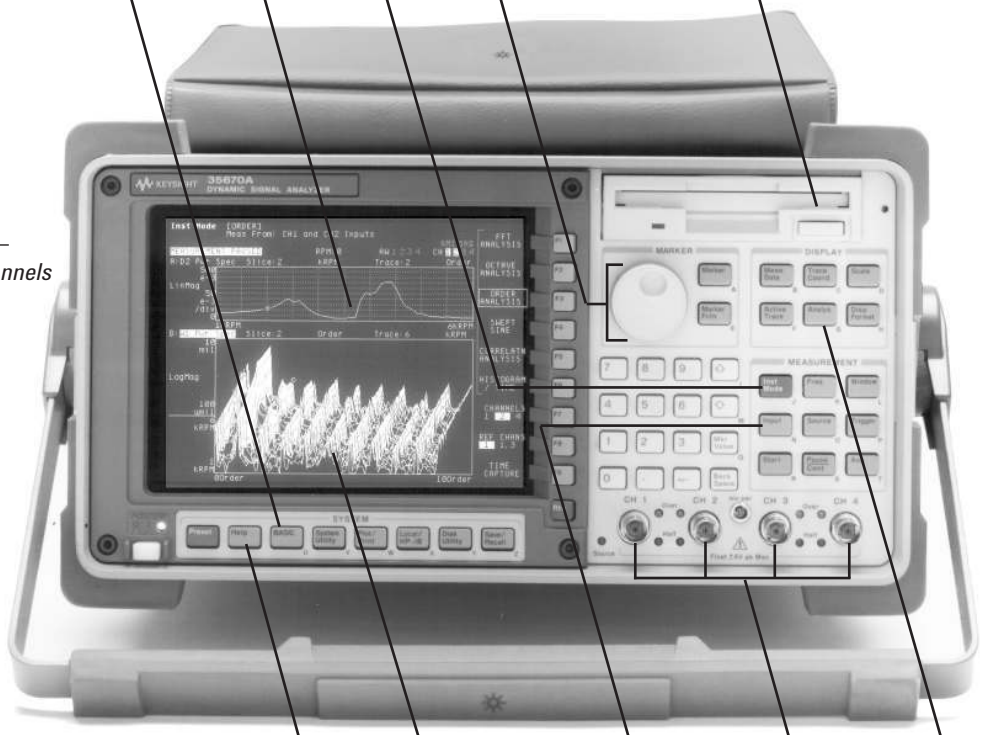
Built-In 3.5 inch flexible disk drive

Store instrument states, programs, time captured data, waterfall data, trace data, limits, math functions, data tables, and curve fit/synthesis tables.

Supported disk formats are HP-LIF and MS-DOS®. Internal RAM may also be formatted as storage disk.

RPM display

Read RPM in any measurement mode



Shown with Option AY6 – add two channels

Online help

Applications oriented help is just a few keystrokes away.

Large 6.3 inch (17 cm) display

Display area is not compromised by portability.

Precision measurements

- Analog A-weighted filters (switchable)
- Transducer sensitivity input
- Engineering units: g, m/s^2, m/s, m, in/s^2, in/s, in, mil, kg, dyn, lb, N, and pascals
- Built-in 4 mA constant current power supply

Input channels

- 16-bit ADC
- ±0.15 dB spectrum amplitude accuracy
- ±0.04 dB, ±0.5 degrees channel match (full scale)
- 90 dB dynamic range (typical)
- 130 dB dynamic range with swept-sine (Option 1D2)
- Up/down autorange
- Up only autorange

Math functions

Powerful math and data editing functions to quickly modify measurement results. (Curve fit and frequency response synthesis available with Option 1D3.)

Source types

– Random noise
– Burst random noise
– Periodic chirp
– Burst chirp
– Pink noise
– Fixed Sine
– Arbitrary waveform source (Option 1D4)
– Swept-sine source (Option 1D2)

Note: The source is located on the front panel of a standard two-channel 35670A.

GPIB connector

Integrate the 35670A with other instruments for system operation. System controller for GPIB (IEEE-488.1 and 488.2) compatible instrumentation via Instrument BASIC (Option 1C2).

Parallel port

Print to older HP-GL printers with PCL 5 capability, such as an HP LaserJet 4000 series.

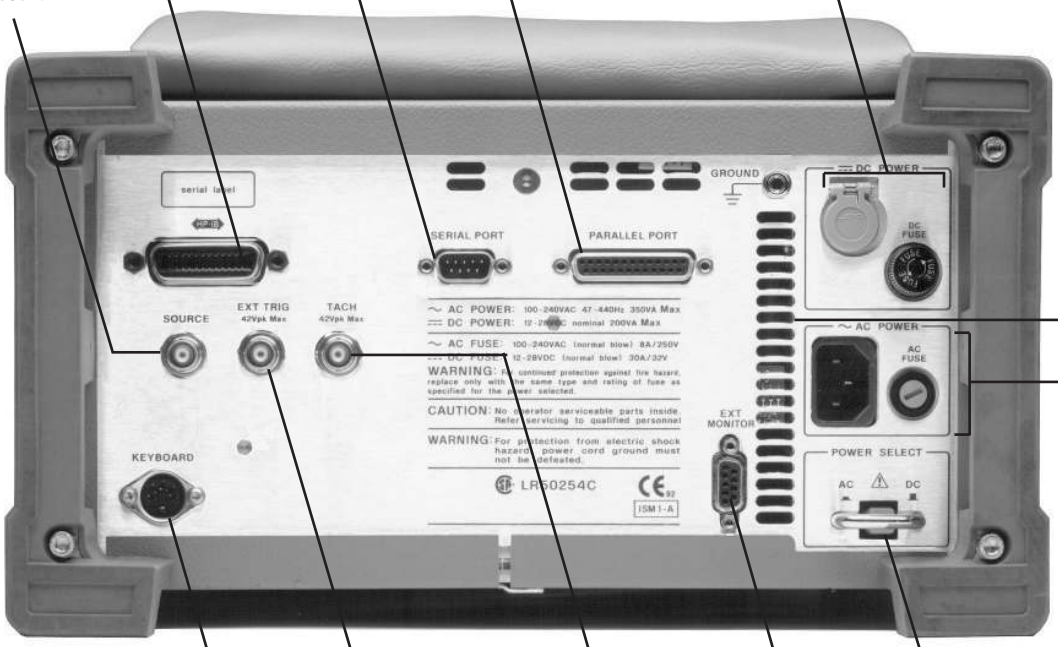
DC power

Accepts 12 to 28 volts dc (nominal). Use the 35250A power cable for DC power source connection, or the 35251A power cable with cigarette-lighter adapter.

Low noise fan

Fan may be turned off for acoustic applications. Running speed depends on ambient temperature.

Serial port



External trigger

(42 Volt peak max) No external signal conditioning hardware required. Triggers on selected level between ±10 Volts.

Tachometer

(42 Volt peak max) No external signal conditioning hardware required. Reads frequency (RPM) on selected levels between ±20 Volts.

Power select

Switch between AC and DC power sources without interrupting instrument operation.

AC power

Universal power supply will operate with any combination of voltage between 100 and 240 VAC and line frequency between 47 and 440 Hz. The maximum power requirement is 350 VA.

Keyboard

Use a standard PC keyboard to title data, edit Instrument BASIC programs, or to operate the instrument.

External monitor

Drive a VGA monitor for remote viewing by large groups.

Spectrum Analysis

Laboratory-quality measurements in the field

Obtain all of the performance of your bench-top analyzer in a portable instrument.

Ease-of-use

Portability, versatility, and performance are valued attributes, but to be really valuable an instrument must also be easy to use. The 35670A has a friendly front panel, plus online help that's always available to answer your questions. An interactive measurement state lets you configure the instrument setup from a single display.

FFT-based spectrum analyzers, such as the 35670A, are ideal for measuring the spectra of low-frequency signals like speech or mechanical vibration. Transient components, usually missed with swept-frequency analyzers, are easily measured and displayed at speeds fast enough to follow trends. The 35670A has both the performance and features required to take full advantage of this technology.

16-bits for high performance

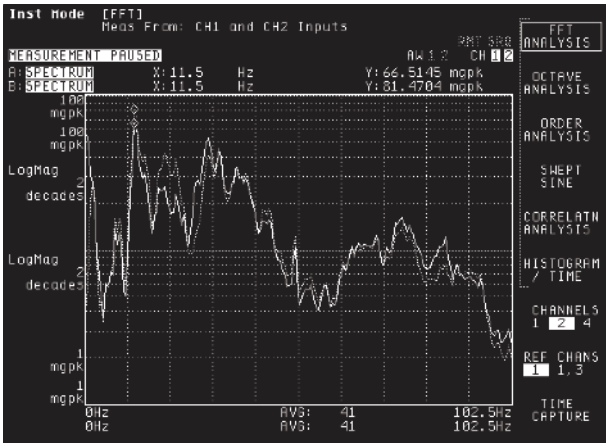
With a 16-bit ADC (90 dB typical dynamic range) and a real-time bandwidth of 25.6 kHz, you can be sure nothing will be missed. Resolve signals using 100 to 1600 lines resolution, or for really close-in analysis, use frequency zoom to resolve signals with up to 61 µHz resolution. Use time or RPM arming to develop waterfalls of sequential vibration spectra for trend analysis or for an overview of device vibration.

Power and linear spectrums

Match your spectrum measurement mode to the signal being tested. Use linear spectrum analysis to measure both the amplitude and phase of periodic signals such as the spectra of rotating machinery. Power spectrum analysis is provided for averaging nonrepetitive signals.

Averaging

Various averaging modes let you further refine spectrum analysis measurements. Time averaging extracts repetitive signals out of the noise while rms averaging reduces the noise to its mean value. Exponential averaging, available for both time and rms averaging, is useful for reducing the noise while following changing signals—tracking the resonance shifts in a fatiguing structure for example.



Two spectrums of road induced vibration measured at different speeds are compared using the front/back mode of the 35670A.

Time domain

Use your spectrum analyzer as a low-frequency oscilloscope or view signals in the time and frequency domains simultaneously.

(Note: anti-alias filters can be switched off.) Special markers for time-domain data facilitate extraction of key control system performance parameters: overshoot, rise time, setting time, and delay time.

Data table

Use a tabular format to keep track of key frequencies in the spectra of rotating machinery. The amplitude and frequency of the signal and a 16-character entry label field are listed for each selected point.

Automatic units conversion

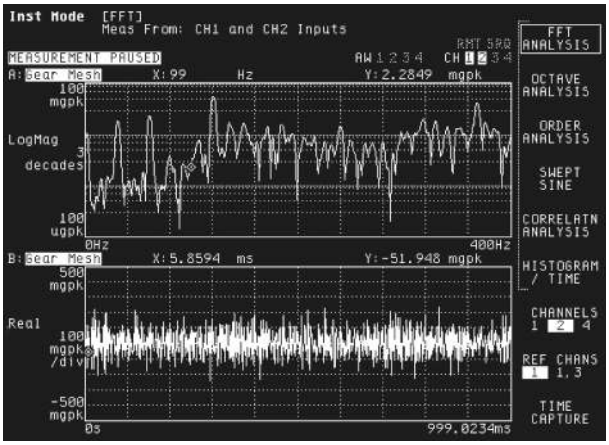
Display vibration data in the units of your choice. Select *g, m/sec², in/sec², m/s, in/s, m, mil, inch, Kg, lb, N, dyn,* or pascals as appropriate for your application. The instrument automatically converts frequency-domain data from specified input transducer units to the units you select for display. For example, accelerometer data is automatically converted and displayed as mils when mils are selected. Of course, *dB, dBV, dBm* and volts are available for electrical applications.

Markers

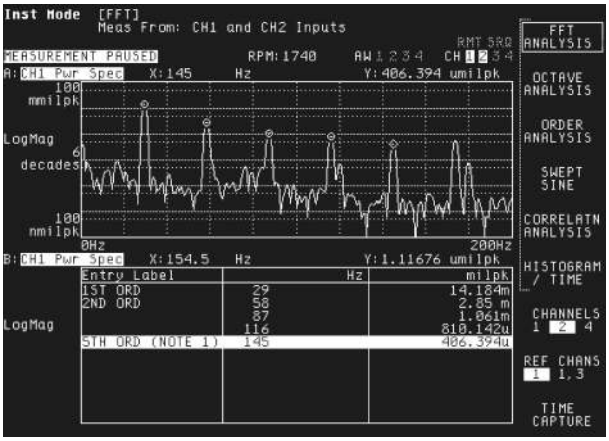
Markers streamline analysis by helping you select and display specific data. Marker functions include marker to peak, next right peak, and coupled markers for selecting points in multiple data displays. Markers readouts are absolute or relative to your selected reference.

Special markers

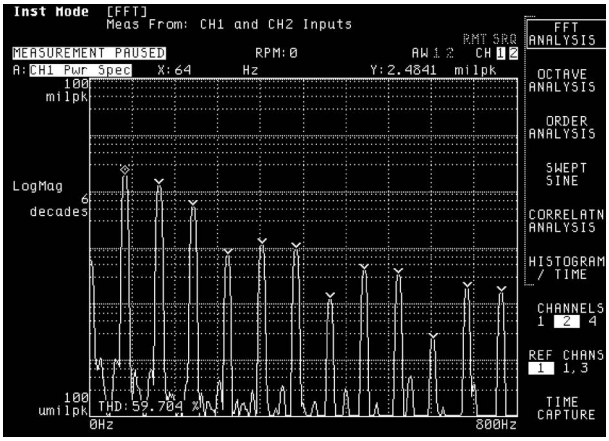
Three special marker functions facilitate analysis of your spectral data. Sideband markers aid analysis of modulation signals. Use this function to quickly locate sidebands in the complicated spectra of rotating machines. A band-power marker reads the total power in a selected band of frequencies and a total harmonic distortion marker lets you calculate total harmonic distortion without including the effects of noise.



Simultaneous display of frequency and time domain data facilitates analysis of gear mesh vibration.



Measurement results at key frequencies can be labeled and listed using data table.



Harmonic markers are used to calculate the THD of a signal without including the effects of noise.

Frequency Response Measurements

The 35670A has the flexibility to make measurements of both electrical networks and mechanical devices. FFT-based network analysis is fast enough to allow real-time adjustments of circuit parameters while the swept-sine option provides exacting measurements over more than six frequency decades, and a 130 dB dynamic range.

Source

Select the optimum stimulus for each application—random noise, periodic chirp, pink noise, fixed sine, burst random, and burst chirp. For zoomed network analysis measurements, the source is band-translated to match the zoom span at frequencies up to 51.2 kHz. An optional arbitrary source lets you test your product using real-world signals. A ±10 Volt DC source offset facilitates tests of control systems.

Impact testing

Force and exponential windows allow impact testing for modal and structural analysis. Quality measurements are ensured using preview and accept/reject during averaging. A 4 mA constant current transducer power supply is built-in for true portability.

Limits

Test network measurements against preset limits. Up to 800 separate line segments are available for setting upper and lower limits. Limits are also used for testing spectrum measurements.

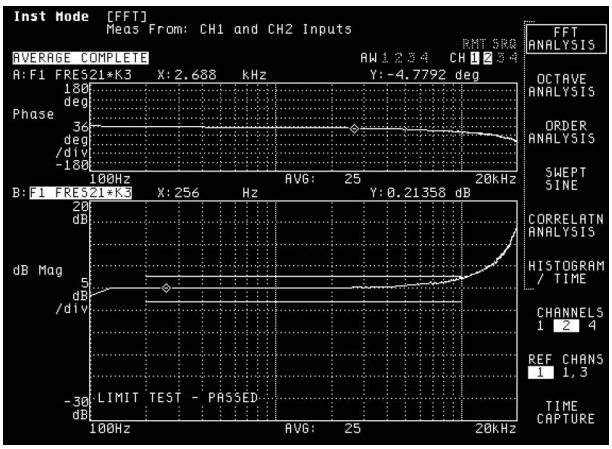
Four channels (Option AY6)

Test up to three devices simultaneously with a four-channel 35670A. Channel one is the common reference channel and two, three, and four are the response channels. Alternatively, select channels one and three as reference channels for two totally independent network measurements. See Option AY6 description for more information.

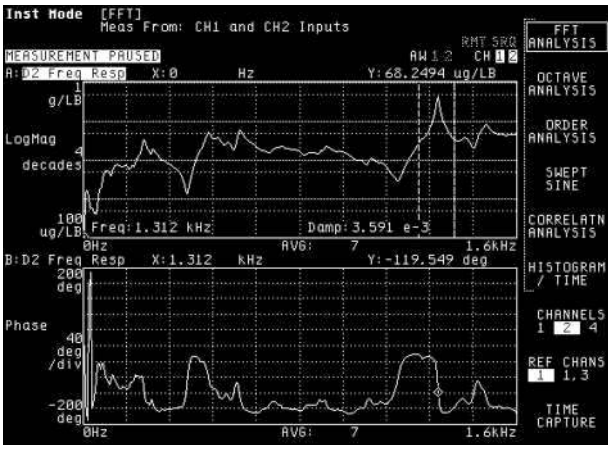
Markers

A frequency and damping marker provides the resonant frequency and the damping ratio of single-degree-of-freedom frequency response measurements.

Gain and phase margin markers extract key frequency-domain stability data from frequency response measurements of control systems.



Limits are used for go/no go testing in production. The response of an accelerometer is being checked in this example.

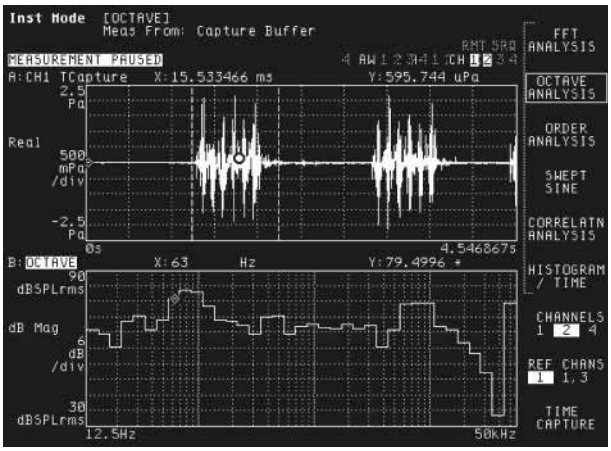


Characteristics of a selected resonance are automatically calculated from an impact measurement using the frequency and damping marker.

Time Capture

Capture transient events or time histories for complete analysis in any measurement mode (except swept-sine). Use either the entire time-capture record or a selected region of interest for repetitive analysis in the FFT, octave, order track, correlation or histogram instrument modes.

Standard 16 Mbytes of memory for deep time-capture capability.



An interval of time-capture data has been selected for analysis in the octave mode.

Using Measurement Results

Taking the measurement is only half the job. Raw measurement data must be stored, recalled, printed, plotted, integrated with other data for analysis, and reported. The 35670A helps you finish the job.

Documented results

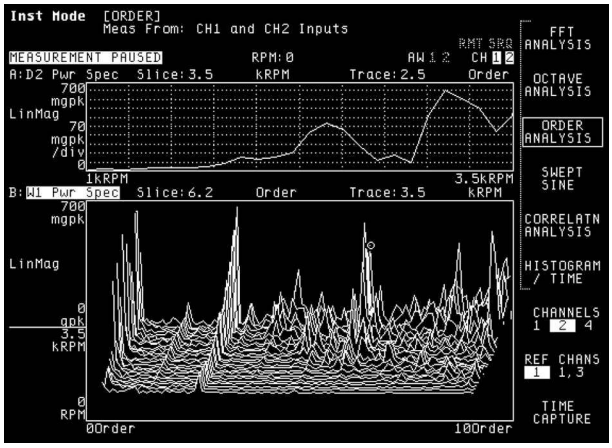
The 35670A supports GPIB, serial and parallel printers and plotters for direct hardcopy output. The printers and plotters that can be connected directly to the 35670A are limited to older HP-GL printers with PCL 5 capability (HP LaserJet 4000 series is one such printer).

The internal 3.5 inch flexible disk drive stores data (Standard Data Format – SDF or ASCII), instrument states, HP-GL plots and Instrument BASIC programs in HP-LIF or MS-DOS formats for future recall or use on a personal computer.

Entire display screens can be imported directly into your word processing program by plotting HP-GL files to your named DOS file. HP-GL files are interpreted and displayed directly by Microsoft's Word for Windows.

For general digital signal processing and filtering, data files may be stored as ASCII, and then imported to an Excel spreadsheet via the floppy drive, DataLink, or GPIB.

For specific applications, use application software that reads SDF files directly, such as STARModal and STARAcoustics from Spectral Dynamics and MEScope from Vibrant.



The slice marker feature is used to select and display an order or suborder from an order map.

Computed Order Tracking (Option 1D0)

- Self-contained—no ratio synthesizer or tracking filter required
- Order maps
- Order tracking
- RPM or timetrigger
- Display RPM profile
- Track up to five orders/channel
- Up to 200 orders
- Composite power
- RPM measurements

Order tracking facilitates evaluation of spectra from rotating machines by displaying vibration data as a function of orders (or harmonics) rather than frequency. All measurement spectra is normalized to the shaft RPM.

Now you can have order tracking without compromising portability. Traditional analog order tracking techniques require external tracking filters and ratio synthesizers. With Keysight's computed order tracking algorithm, external hardware is gone.

Because order tracking is implemented in the software, data is more precise and your job is easier. Compared to traditional analog order tracking techniques, computed order tracking offers:

- Improved dynamic range at high orders
- More accurate tracking of rapidly changing shaft speeds
- Accurate RPM labeled spectra with exact RPM trigger arm
- Wide 64:1 ratio of start to stop RPMs

Order map

Use order maps for an overview of vibration data versus RPM or time. Display the amplitude profile of individual orders and suborders using the slice marker function. Alternatively, use trace markers to select individual traces for display.

Order tracking

Measure only the data you need. Order tracking lets you measure the amplitude profile of up to five orders plus composite power simultaneously on each channel. Up to four orders or three orders and composite power can be displayed simultaneously.

RPM profile

Use RPM profile to monitor the variation of RPM with time during order tracking measurements.

Composite power

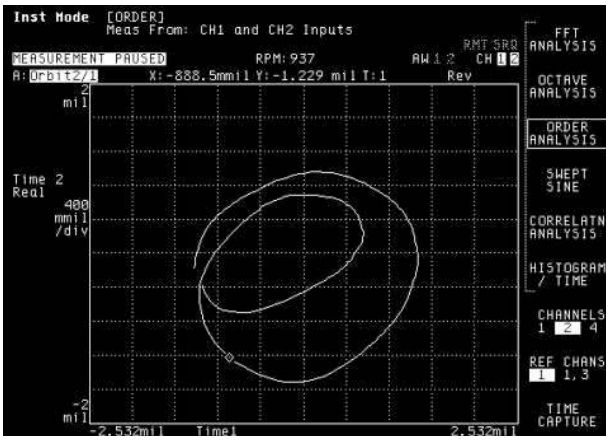
Composite power provides the total signal power in a selected channel as a function of RPM.

Run-up and run-down measurements

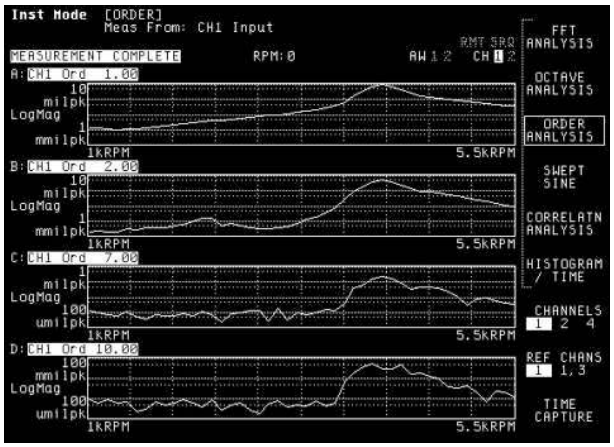
Run-up and run-down measurements of any order are made using external trigger as the phase reference. Display the results as bode or polar plots; both are available. Markers allow convenient notation of important shaft speeds.

Orbits

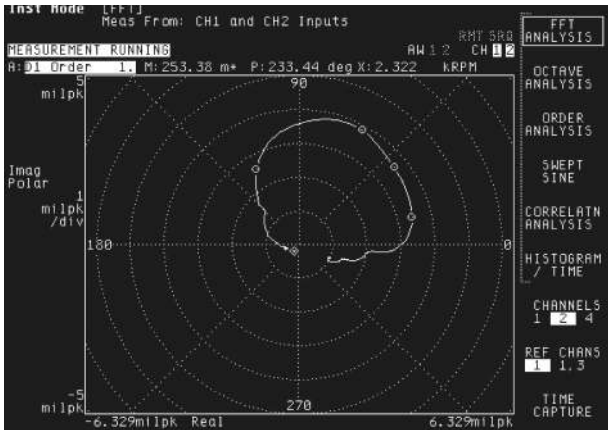
Obtain oscilloscope-quality orbit measurements with your 35670A. Unlike traditional FFT analyzers, the 35670A equipped with computed order tracking displays a selected number of loops (usually one) as the shaft RPM is varied.



Oscilloscope-quality orbit diagrams mean you carry only one instrument onto the shop floor.



Order tracking is used to simultaneously display up to four orders or a combination of orders, composite power and RPM profile.



Markers are used to annotate shaft speeds at selected points in a run-up measurement.

Real-Time Octave Measurements (Option 1D1) Microphone Adapter and Power Supply (Option UK4)

Real-time third octave to 40 kHz

ANSI S1.11-1986 filter shapes

A-weighted overall SPL

RPM or time-triggered waterfalls

Eliminate the expense and inconvenience of multiple instruments in the field. With optional real-time octave analysis, and the optional microphone adapter and power supply, you have a complete real-time octave analyzer added to your 35670A at a fraction of the cost of a second instrument. Now you can carry both your FFT and real-time octave analyzers to the job site in the same hand.

Real-time 1/3-octave to 40 kHz on one channel

With two input channels of 1/3-octave real-time measurements at frequencies up to 20 kHz, you get all of the information you'll ever need to understand the noise performance of your product. No misinterpreted measurements because transient components were missed. When the frequency range requirement is 10 kHz or less, use four channels to characterize spatial variations. For those exceptional circumstances, use 1/3-octave resolution at frequencies up to 40 kHz on a single channel. Resolutions of 1/1- and 1/12-octave are also available.

Overall sound pressure level and A-weighted sound pressure level can be displayed with the octave bands individually, together, or not at all.

A fan-off mode lets you use the instrument in the sound field being measured.

ANSI S1.11-1986

All octave filters comply with filter shape standards ANSI S1.11-1986 (Order 3, type 1-D), DIN 45651, and IEC 225-1966. An 80 dB dynamic range for the audio spectrum provides the performance required by acousticians. Switchable analog A-weighting filters in the input channels comply fully with both ANSI S1.4-1983 and IEC 651-1979 Type 0.

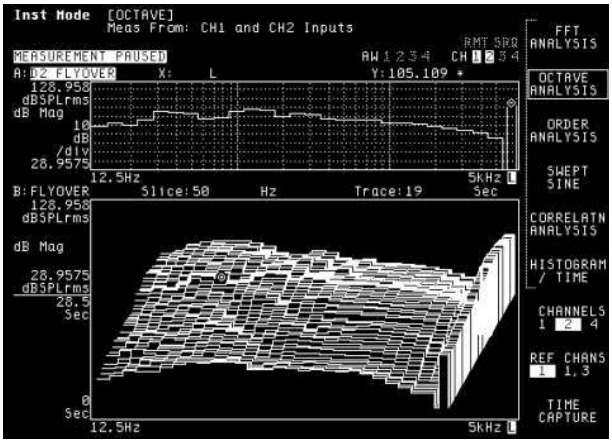
Advanced analysis

Use waterfall displays of octave data for an overview of device noise versus time or RPM. Display individual frequency bands as a function of RPM or time using the slice marker function. Alternatively, use trace markers to select individual traces for display.

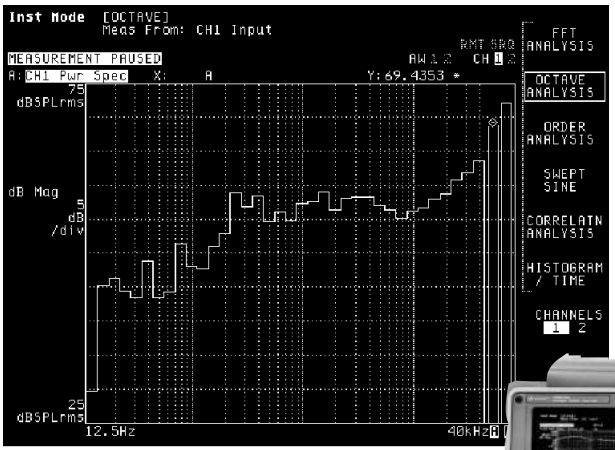
A pink noise source is available for testing electro-acoustic devices.

Sound level meter measurements

Peak hold, impulse, fast, slow, and L_{eq} are all provided with optional real-time octave measurements. All measurements conform to IEC 651-1979 Type 0 – Impulse.



This waterfall display of a flyover test can be analyzed trace-by-trace or by selecting time slices along the z-axis.



Real-time 1/3-octave measurements at frequencies up to 40 kHz.

35670A with Option UK4 microphone adapter and power supply.

Swept-Sine Measurements (Option 1D2)

130 dB dynamic range

Logarithmic or linear sweeps

“Auto” frequency resolution

While FFT-based network analysis is fast and accurate, swept-sine measurements are a better choice when the device under test has a wide dynamic range or covers several decades of frequency range. Use swept-sine measurements to extend the network measurement capabilities of the 35670A.

Network analysis over a 130 dB range

With traditional swept-sine, the 35670A is optimally configured to measure each individual point in the frequency response. The result is a 130 dB dynamic range. With FFT-based network analysis, all frequency points are stimulated simultaneously and the instrument configures itself to measure the highest amplitude response—thereby limiting the dynamic range.

Characterize nonlinear networks

Use the auto-level feature to hold the input or output amplitude constant during a sweep. This provides the device response for a specific signal amplitude. With FFT-based network analysis using random noise, the random amplitudes of the stimulus tend to “average out” the non-linearities and therefore does not capture the dependency of the response on the stimulus amplitude.

Logarithmic sweep

Test devices over more than six decades of frequency range using logarithmic sweep. In this mode, the frequency is automatically adjusted to provide the same resolution over each decade of frequency range. With FFT-network analysis, resolution is constant—not a problem when measuring over narrow frequency ranges.

Flexible

Make the measurement your way. Independently select logarithmic or linear sweep, sweep up or down, automatic or manual sweep, and autoresolution.

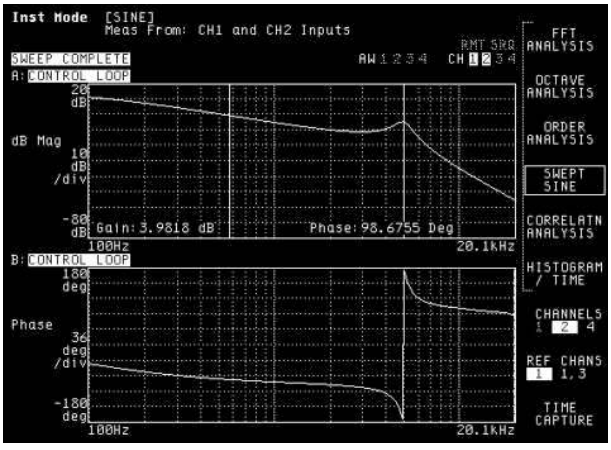
Automatic frequency resolution

Use autoresolution to obtain the fastest sweep possible without sacrificing accuracy. With autoresolution, the 35670A automatically adjusts the frequency step according to the device response. High rates of amplitude and phase change are matched with small frequency steps. Low rate-of-change regions are quickly measured with larger frequency steps.

Test multiple devices simultaneously

Increase throughput in production. Swept-sine measurements up to 25.6 kHz can be made on three devices simultaneously using swept-sine on a four-channel 35670A. Channel one is the common reference channel for these measurements.

Alternatively, channels one and three can be designated as independent reference channels for two totally independent swept-sine measurements.



The stability of a control loop is quickly characterized using the gain and phase margin marker function.

Instrument BASIC (Option 1C2)

Realize the advantages of using your instrument with a computer without sacrificing portability. Instrument BASIC provides the power of a computer inside your 35670A.

- Create custom interfaces for simplified operation.
- Use the 35670A as a system controller to integrate it with other instruments and peripherals.
- Enhance functionality by creating custom measurements.
- Increase productivity with automated operation.

Instrument BASIC is a compatible subset of the BASIC used in HP 9000 series 200, 300, 400 and 700 computers.

Easy programming

The Instrument BASIC program editor supports:

- Line-by-line syntax checking
- Pre-run program verification
- Single step and debug
- Automatic line numbering

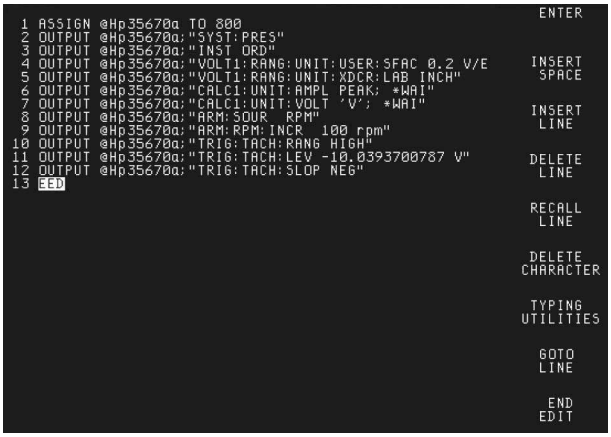
An optional PC-style 101-key keyboard facilitates program development and editing. Simple programs can be entered or edited using the front-panel keys.

Over 200 Instrument BASIC commands

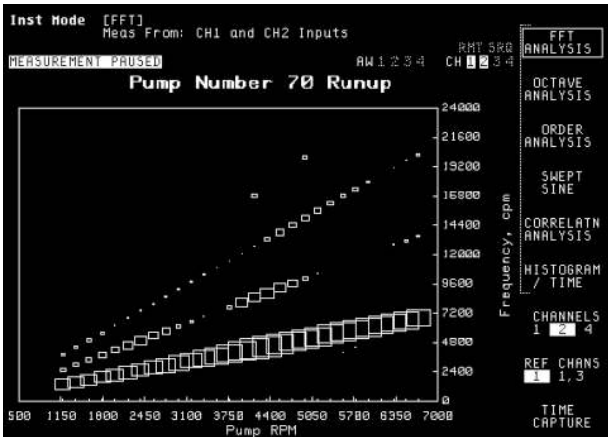
- Program entry and editing
- Program debugging
- Memory allocation
- Relation operators
- General math
- Graphics control
- Graphics plotting
- Graphics axes and labeling
- Program control
- Binary functions
- Trigonometric operations
- String operations
- Logical operators
- GPIB control
- Mass storage
- Event initiated branching
- Clock and calendar
- General device I/O
- Array operations

Keystroke recording

Most program development begins with keystroke recording. Each keystroke is automatically saved as a program instruction as you set up your measurement using the front panel. The recorded sequence can be used as the core of a sophisticated program or run as an automatic sequence.



Keystroke recording quickly creates the core of your Instrument BASIC program.



Instrument BASIC can be used to display measurement results in a new format or to create a new operator interface.

Add Two Channels (Option AY6)

51.2 kHz frequency range on one and two channels

25.6 kHz frequency range on four channels

One or two reference channels

Enhance your productivity by adding two additional input channels to your portable analyzer. Having four channels often means the difference between solving a problem in the field and having to schedule time in a test bay.

Monitor four signals simultaneously or use channel one as the reference channel for up to three simultaneous cross-channel measurements. Two totally independent cross-channel measurements are made by selecting channels one and three as independent reference channels. All channels are sampled simultaneously.

Use triaxial measurements to simultaneously characterize the motion of mechanical devices in three axes.

For control systems, simultaneously measure several points in a single loop.

Curve Fit and Synthesis (Option 1D3)

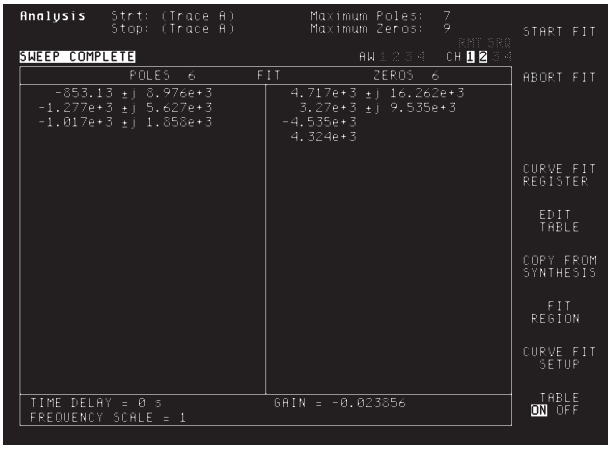
20 poles/20 zeros curve fitter

Frequency response synthesis

Pole/zero, pole/residue and polynomial format

Use curve fit and synthesis in the 35670A to take the guesswork out of your design process. The 20-pole and 20-zero multiple-degree-of-freedom curve fitter calculates a mathematical model of your system or circuit from measured frequency response data. The model can be expressed in pole/zero, pole/residue, or polynomial format.

Transfer the circuit model to the synthesis function to experiment with design modifications. Add and delete poles and zeros, change gain factors, time delays, or frequency scaling, then synthesize the frequency response from the modified model. Design modifications are tested without ever touching a soldering iron.



Curve fit provides an exact mathematical model of your circuit or device.

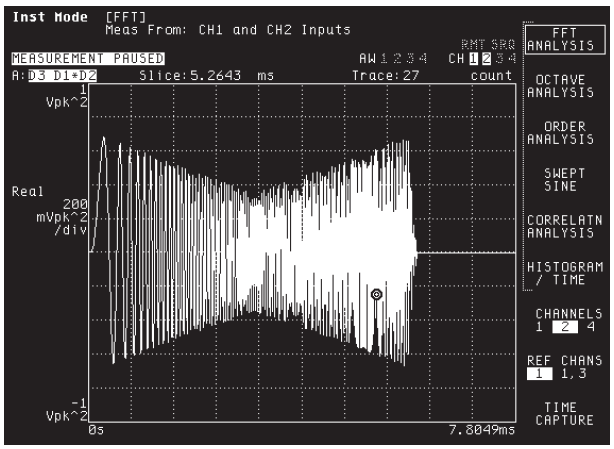
Arbitrary Waveform Source (Option 1D4)

Store up to eight arbitrary waveforms

Test your products using real-world signals. Measure a signal in either the time or frequency domain, then output it via the arbitrary waveform source. Use math functions and data edit to obtain precisely the output waveform you need. An arbitrary waveform may be output once or repeatedly.

Standard source types can be optimized for specific applications. For example, random noise can be shaped to improve the effective dynamic range of your measurement. Alternatively, you can use data edit and math functions to create an arbitrary waveform.

Use time capture as a digital tape recorder, then playback captured signals through the arbitrary waveform source.



Math functions are used to optimize a burst chirp signal for a frequency response measurement.

Standard 16 Mbytes RAM

Number of spectra stored per channel	Standard 16 Mbyte
FFT–1 channel [1]	1400
FFT–2 channels [2]	600
FFT–4 channels [3]	300
1/3-octave spectra [4]	48000
Time capture [1]	>6 MSamples

1 *Conditions: Preset with instrument mode switched to 1 channel.*

2 *Conditions: Preset*

3 *Conditions: Preset with instrument mode switched to 4 channels.*

4 *Conditions: Preset with instrument mode switched to octave.*

Standard 2 Mbyte Nonvolatile RAM

Use the 2 Mbyte nonvolatile RAM as an alternative to the 3.5 inch flexible disk drive. The memory functions as a high-speed disk for storage of the following information.

- Instrument setup states
- Trace data
- User math definitions
- Limit data
- Time capture buffers
- Instrument BASIC programs
- Waterfall display data
- Curve fit/synthesis tables
- Data tables

Information stored in nonvolatile RAM is retained when the power is off.

DataLink data transfer solution (no charge Option 1G0)

DataLink data transfer solution, a no charge option for new 35670A's, provides all hardware and software required to transfer data from the non-volatile RAM, standard RAM, or floppy drive to your PC. Hardware provided includes the 82357B GPIB to USB converter. Software provided includes Instrument Basic installed on the 35670A, plus DataLink software and I/O Libraries that are to be installed on your computer.

35670A Ordering Information

35670A Dynamic Signal Analyzer standard configuration

- 1.4 Mbyte, 3.5-in. flexible disk drive
- 12+ Mbytes user RAM
- 2 Mbytes nonvolatile RAM
- Impact cover
- Standard data format utilities
- AC power cord
- Operating manual set including:
  Operator's guide
  Quick start guide
  Installation and verification guide
  GPIB programming with the 35670A
  GPIB commands: Quick reference
  GPIB programmer's guide
- Standard one-year warranty

Options for the 35670A

Opt.	Description
AY6	Add two channels (four total)
1D0	Computed order tracking
1D1	Real-time octave measurements
UK4	Microphone adapter and power supply
1D2	Swept-sine measurements
1D3	Curve fit and synthesis
1D4	Arbitrary waveform source 1C2 Instrument BASIC 1G0 DataLink data transfer solution 1F0 PC-style keyboard
AX4	Rack mount without handles
100	Software bundle 1D0-1D4 UK5 Carrying case (for shipping) 0B1 Additional manual set
0BU	Additional Instrument BASIC manual set
0B3	Add service manual
UK6	Commercial calibration with test data
W30	Two year extended service contract
W50	Four year extended service contract
1BP	Military calibration (meets MIL 45662A)
W30	Two year extended service contract

To upgrade your 35670A

To add an option to your 35670A, order 35670U followed by the option number. Options AY6 and AN2 must be installed by Technologies. Option UE2 is available to upgrade instrument firmware to latest version, as appropriate.

Option IGI provides a software upgrade for the DataLink transfer solution (includes DataLink SW, Instrument Basic, and I/O Libraries). Hardware required for DataLink, such as the 82357B GPIB to USB converter, is sold separately. A firmware upgrade (Option UE2) may also be required.

Accessories

DC power cables

The 35250A is a three meter cable terminated with lugs for connecting to most DC power sources. The 35251A is a three meter cable terminated with an adapter that plugs into a cigarette lighter.

Summary of Features on Standard Instrument

Instrument modes

FFT analysis
Correlation analysis
Histogram/time
Time capture

Measurement

Frequency domain
Frequency response
Linear spectrum
Cross spectrum
Power spectrum
Coherence
Power spectral density

Time domain (oscilloscope mode)
Time waveform
Cross-correlation
Autocorrelation
Orbit diagram

Amplitude domain
Histogram, PDF, CDF

Trace coordinates

Linear magnitude
Log magnitude
dB magnitude
Group delay
Phase
Unwrapped phase
Real part
Imaginary part
Nyquist diagram
Polar plot

Trace units

Y-axis Amplitude: combinations of units, unit value, calculated value, and unit format describe y-axis amplitude
Units: volts, g, meters/sec^2, inches/sec^2, meters/sec, inches/sec, meters, mils, inches, pascals, Kg, N, dyn, lb, user-defined EUs
Unit value: rms, peak, peak-to-peak
Calculated value: V, V^2, V^2/Hz, V/$\sqrt{Hz}$, V^{2}s/Hz, (ESD)
Unit format: linear, dB's with user selectable dB reference, dBm with user selectable impedance.
Y-axis phase: degrees, radians
X-axis: Hz, cpm, order, seconds, user-defined

Display formats

Single
Quad
Dual upper/lower traces
Small upper and large lower
Front/back overlay traces
Measurement state
Bode diagram
Waterfall display with skew, -45 to 45 degrees
Trace grids On/Off
Display blanking
Screen saver

Display scaling

Autoscale
Manual scale
Input range tracking
Selectable reference
Linear or log X-axis
Y-axis log

X & Y scale markers with expand and scroll

Marker functions

Individual trace markers
Coupled multi-trace markers
Absolute or relative marker
Peak search
Harmonic markers
Band marker
Sideband power markers
Waterfall markers
Time parameter markers
Frequency response markers

Signal averaging (FFT mode)

Average types
(1 to 9,999,999 averages)
RMS
RMS exponential
Time
Time exponential
Peak hold

Averaging controls

Overload reject
Fast averaging On/Off
Update rate select
Select overlap process percentage
Preview time record

Measurement control

Start measurement
Pause/continue measurement

Triggering

Continuous (freerun)
External (analog or TTL level)
Internal trigger from any channel
Source synchronized trigger
GPIB trigger
Armed triggers
Automatic/manual
RPM step
Time step
Pre- and post-trigger measurement Delay

Tachometer input:

±4 V or ±20 V range
40 mV or 200 mV resolution
Up to 2048 pulses/rev
Tach hold-off control

Source outputs

Random
Periodic chirp
Pink noise
Burst random
Burst chirp
Fixed sine

Note: Some source types are not available for use in optional modes. See option description for details.

Input channels
Manual range
Anti-alias filters On/Off
AC or DC coupling
Up-only auto range
Up/down auto range
LED half range and overload indicators
Floating or grounded
A-weight filters On/Off
Transducer power supplies
(4 ma constant current)

Frequency
20 spans from 195 mHz to 102.4 kHz
(1 channel mode)
20 spans from 98 mHz to 51.2 kHz
(2 channel mode)
Digital zoom with 244 mHz resolution throughout the 102.4 kHz frequency range.

Resolution
100, 200, 400, 800 and 1600 lines

Windows
Hanning	Uniform
Flat top	Force/exponential

Math
+,-,*, /	Conjugate
Magnitude	Real and imaginary
Square root	FFT, FFT^{-1}
LN	EXP
*jω or /jω	PSD
Differentiation	A, B, and C weighting
Integration	Constants K1 thru K5
	Functions F1 thru F5

Analysis
Limit test with pass/fail
Data table with tabular readout
Data editing

Time capture functions
Capture transient events for repeated analysis in FFT, octave, order, histogram, or correlation modes (except swept-sine). Time-captured data may be saved to internal or external disk, or transferred over GPIB. Zoom on captured data for detailed narrowband analysis.

Data storage functions
Built-in 3.5 in., 1.44 Mbyte flexible disk also supports 720 KByte disks, and 2 Mbyte of NVRAM disk. Both MS-DOS and HP-LIF formats are available. Data can be formatted as either ASCII or binary (SDF). The 35670A provides storage and recall from the internal disk, internal RAM disk, internal NVRAM disk, or external GPIB disk for any of the following information:

Instrument setup states
Trace data
User-math
Limit data
Time capture buffers
Instrument BASIC programs
Waterfall display data
Curve fit/synthesis tables
Data tables

GPIB capabilities
Conforms to IEEE 488.1/ 488.2
Conforms to SCPI 1992
Controller with Instrument Basic option

Calibration & memory
Single or automatic calibration
Built-in diagnostics & service tests
Nonvolatile clock with time/date
Time/date stamp on plots and saved Data files

Online help
Access to topics via keyboard or index

Fan
On/Off

По вопросам продаж и поддержки обращайтесь:

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