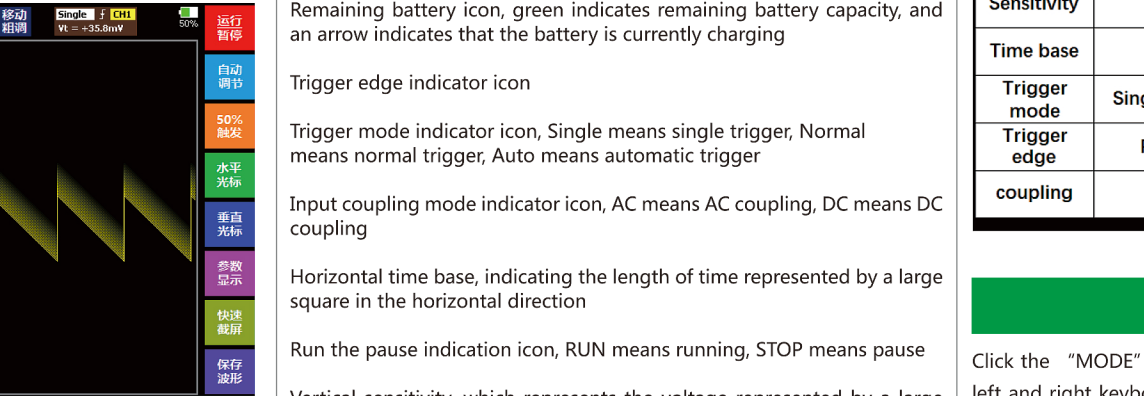


Introduction

The FNIRSI-5012H is a versatile, highly practical, cost-effective handheld oscilloscope for the maintenance industry and the R&D industry with FNIRSI's real-time sampling rate of up to 500MS/s and 100MHz analog bandwidth. With full trigger function (single, normal, automatic), it can be used freely for both periodic analog signals and non-periodic digital signals. Built-in high-voltage protection module can withstand up to 400V continuous voltage and 800V peak voltage. Don't worry about the oscilloscope burnout caused by the high-voltage not being probed to the 10X position. Large time base scan mode that monitors slow level changes. Equipped with high-efficiency one-button AUTO, the measured waveform can be displayed without complicated adjustment. Display high-definition LCD screen with 2.4-inch 320*240 resolution. Extremely convenient and fast waveform storage function, built-in 64M storage space, can store up to 2000 waveform pictures, the storage process is simple and fast, save the current waveform anytime and anywhere, just one touch, no cumbersome tips and choices, quietly it is very convenient to save the current waveform. Powerful waveform file manager, support for thumbnail browsing, viewing, detail viewing, page turning, deletion and more. Built-in 3000mah high-quality lithium battery, can be used continuously for 10 hours when fully charged. The body is equipped with high-quality silicone protective cover, non-toxic and lead-free environmental protection, anti-skid, anti-shock and shockproof, comprehensive protection of the fuselage, soft texture, feel very comfortable.

Reminder: the bandwidth of the 1X probe file is 5MHz, and the bandwidth of the 10X probe file is 100MHz. When the measurement is higher than the 5MHz frequency, the switch on the probe handle needs to be moved to the 10X position, and the oscilloscope should also be set to the 10X position. Otherwise the signal will be greatly attenuated, as is the case with all oscilloscopes. Because the probe line of the oscilloscope itself has a capacitance of up to 100~300pF, it is a large capacitance for the high frequency signal! The signal has been greatly attenuated by the probe reaching the input end of the oscilloscope. The equivalent bandwidth is 5MHz. Therefore, in order to match the probe line with hundreds of pF, the input of the probe line is first attenuated by 10 times (the switch is in 10X). A few hundred pF capacitors are just used for impedance matching. The bandwidth at this time is 100MHz.

Note that only probes with a bandwidth of 100MHz or more can be used.



Reminder

1X/10X mode indicator icon, this must be consistent with the 1X/10X switch setting on the probe handle. If the probe is 1X, then the oscilloscope should also be set to 1X, 1X measures 0~80V, and the maximum tolerance is 800V spike; 10X Measuring 0~800V voltage

Measured signal waveform

Baseline indicator icon, this icon indicates the position indicates that the current position is 0V

Direction keyboard mode icon

The voltage parameter of the measured waveform can be switched between peak and peak VPP, peak VP, maximum value MAX, minimum value MIN, average value AVG and effective value RMS according to F1.

The time parameter of the measured waveform, press F2 to switch between frequency F, period T, positive pulse width T+, negative pulse width T-, positive duty cycle Du+ and negative duty cycle Du-

Trigger voltage indicator icon

Waveform horizontal position

Remaining battery icon, green indicates remaining battery capacity, and an arrow indicates that the battery is currently charging

Trigger edge indicator icon

Trigger mode indicator icon, Single means single trigger, Normal means normal trigger, Auto means automatic trigger

Input coupling mode indicator icon, AC means AC coupling, DC means DC coupling

Horizontal time base, indicating the length of time represented by a large square in the horizontal direction

Run the pause indication icon, RUN means running, STOP means pause

Vertical sensitivity, which represents the voltage represented by a large grid in the vertical direction

Parameter

Model	FNIRSI-5012H	Highest test voltage	1X:80V 10X:800V
Channels	1	Cursor	Position XY Trigger Y
LCD size	2.4 Inch	Scan mode	Support
LCD Resolution	320 * 240	One-button AUTO	Support
Display technology	TFT	Waveform storage	Up to 2000 wave
Bandwidth	100MHz	Waveform manager	Support
Sampling Rate	500MS/s	Voltage accuracy	± 2%
Rise time	< 3ns	Frequency Precision	±0.01% High precision
Storage depth	128KB	Parameter	12 kinds in total
Input resistance	1MΩ	Battery	3000mah Lithium
Sensitivity	50mV - 100V	Standby	8 Hours
Time base	50s ~ 6ns	Afterglow	1 - 8 Adjustable
Trigger mode	Single/Normal/Auto	Charging	5V/1A/2A/3A/4A
Trigger edge	Rising / Falling	Dimensions	114mm * 74mm * 33mm
coupling	AC/DC	Accessories	100MHz probe, USB, Instruction manual

Direction keyboard

Click the "MODE" button to switch the function of the current up, down, left and right keyboards, that is, the zoom mode and the move mode. The function icons are also displayed in the lower left corner of the screen.

Set the input coupling mode: directly press the [AC/DC] button on the keyboard to switch between AC and DC coupling modes.

Set the probe input magnification: First, you need to toggle the 1X 10X switch on the probe handle to the corresponding position, and then press the [1X/10X] button on the oscilloscope to switch to the corresponding input magnification. For example, if the probe is moved to the 10X position, then

Show/hide more measurement parameters: press the [MENU] button to enter the menu page, select "Voltage Parameter" or "Time Parameter" to set, the position indicated by the black dot in front indicates the current parameter that is already being displayed, and up to 12 can be displayed. Measurement parameter

Pause display: Press the [RUN/STOP] button on the keyboard to pause/run the waveform display.

Show/Hide Background Grid: Press the [MENU] button to enter the menu page, select "Display Grid" to set, and the position indicated by the front black dot indicates the current setting. Then exit the menu page and you will see the background grid displayed/hidden.

The setting is automatically 50% triggered each time: press the [MENU] button to enter the menu page, select "Auto 50%" to set, and the position indicated by the front black dot indicates the current setting. After setting, in the automatic trigger mode, the waveform of each measurement is the trigger voltage is half of the peak-to-peak value of the waveform.

Set the afterglow level (afterimage): press the [MENU] button to enter the menu page, select "Multi-buffer" to set, and the position indicated by the front black dot indicates the current setting. The afterglow series is also referred to as multi-buffering. The less the number of stages, the more the afterglow effect is, the faster the waveform refreshes; the larger the number of stages, the stronger the afterglow effect, the slower the reflection, usually it is necessary to observe that a certain part of the signal is abnormal at a certain time. In this case, it is necessary to increase the afterglow level as much as possible (multi-buffering)

Adjust the trigger voltage: directly press the 2 up and down direction keys in the lower left corner of the oscilloscope to adjust the trigger voltage. The red trigger voltage indicator arrow will move up and down with the corresponding direction. Note that this adjustment needs to turn off "Auto 50%" first, and the time base ranges from 100ms to 25ns.

Set the trigger edge: directly press the [EDGE] on the keyboard to switch the rising and falling edges of the trigger.

Set the automatic trigger: directly press the [TRIG] button on the keyboard, so that the brown area on the upper right of the screen displays "Auto",

View the saved waveform: press the [MENU] button to enter the menu page, select "View Waveform" to enter the waveform file manager, and the viewed waveform will be displayed as a thumbnail. It is very convenient for searching, select the waveform to be viewed. Then click [OK] to view the waveform in full screen, and then [OK] can also display vertical sensitivity, time base and background grid lines.

Delete the saved waveform: Under the Wave File Manager interface, move the selection box to the waveform position you want to delete, press the [AUTO] button to delete the currently selected waveform, or press the [STOP] button to delete all waveforms. Both the interface and the full-screen viewing interface can be deleted.

Waveform manager page: In the waveform file manager interface, press [F1] to page forward, press [F2] to page backward. Horizontal

Baseline Offset Calibration: When the probe has been removed, when the left yellow indicator arrow and the yellow horizontal baseline are not in the same position, calibration is required. Press the [MENU] button to enter the menu page and select "Baseline Calibration". For calibration, you need to pull out the probe and USB first, and make sure that they are all pulled out before calibration.

Adjust the screen brightness: press the [MENU] button to enter the menu page, select the "Screen Brightness" to set Set the slow scan mode: When you need to observe the signal level that changes very slowly, you need to use the slow sweep mode, switch to the zoom mode of the waveform with [MODE], and then increase the time base to 500ms~50S to enter the slow mode. Sweep mode

5: Why is the duty cycle = 0?
A: First of all, you need to ensure that the trigger mode is Auto, and the time base range is between 200ms and 6ns. If it is within the required range, you need to adjust the vertical sensitivity and time base (sampling rate). At least one clear and complete cycle is displayed on the screen. After the waveform, and the waveform is to be triggered (the red arrow indicates the position between the top and bottom of the waveform, fixed, not shaking), the data of the frequency value is correct.

10: Why do you measure a battery or other DC voltage, no waveform?
Answer: The battery voltage signal is a stable DC signal. There is no curve waveform. In DC coupling mode, then adjust the vertical sensitivity. A waveform with an upward or downward offset line will appear. If it is AC coupling, no matter how No waveform adjustment

11: Why is charging not full?
A: It may be that the USB charging of the notebook is used. The USB output power of the notebook is too small to be full. It can be replaced by a mobile phone charger of 5V/1A or higher.

12: Why is it that the waveform of the 220V power frequency 50Hz AC is very stuck?
A: The oscilloscope should display a low frequency signal of 50 Hz. The

6: Why is the AC coupling the same as the DC coupling waveform?

4: It may be that after the final test is completed, the tester forgets to shut down and puts it into the inventory until it is exhausted. After receiving the goods, there is no power. Please charge it with USB for 5 minutes and then turn it on. Do not use computer USB to charge, computer USB If the power is too small, it will be full, and you should charge it with your mobile phone charging head.

7: Why does the waveform jump up and down when the signal is tested, can't see the waveform and only see multiple lines and jumps?
A: Set the trigger mode to "Auto" and press the [AUTO] button once. If it is not solved, the clip on the probe may not be grounded, or the probe clip end is open. Please check the probe with a multimeter.

8: Why does the test waveform sway from side to side and cannot be fixed?
A: You need to adjust the trigger voltage, that is, the red arrow on the right. Press the up and down keys in the trigger mode to adjust the trigger voltage. You need to adjust the red indicator arrow between the top and bottom of the waveform. The waveform is triggered and fixed. Or enter the MENU page and turn on "Auto 50%"

3: Why is the voltage value data 0?
A: Please adjust the vertical sensitivity and time base (sampling rate). At least one clear and complete periodic waveform is displayed on the screen, and the top and bottom of the waveform should be completely displayed on the screen without cutting. The voltage value data is correct

4: Why is the frequency value data 0?
A: Press [TRIG] to enter the "Single" single trigger mode or "Normal" normal trigger mode, then adjust the trigger voltage.

15: Why is there a different offset between the baseline (0V) and the left arrow (0V indication) on the screen without signal input?
A: Please pull out the probe, pull out the USB cable, press [MENU] to enter the menu page, select "baseline calibration" to correct

16: Why is the signal voltage above 5MHz measured to a large attenuation, and the bandwidth is only 5MHz?
A: When measuring more than 5MHz, you need to move the probe to 10X position, and the oscilloscope should also be set to 10X input mode, because the probe line of the oscilloscope itself has a capacitance of up to 100~300pF, which is a high frequency signal. A lot of capacitance! The signal has been greatly attenuated by the probe reaching the input end of the oscilloscope. The equivalent bandwidth is 5MHz. Therefore, in order to match the probe line with hundreds of pF, the input of the probe line is first attenuated by 10 times (the switch is in 10X). A few hundred pF capacitors are just used for impedance matching. The bandwidth at this time is 100MHz. Note that only the matching 100MHz probe can be used.

1: Why can't I open the machine after receiving it?
A: The oscilloscope should display a low frequency signal of 50 Hz. The

2: Why is the AC coupling the same as the DC coupling waveform?

6: Why is the AC coupling the same as the DC coupling waveform?

14: Why is the measured 220V waveform of the mains not a very standard sine wave with distortion?
Answer: 220V is a symmetric AC signal. The positive peak voltage (MAX) is +310V and the negative peak voltage (MIN) is -310V. Therefore, the VPP peak-to-peak value at the bottom is 620V. Press [F1] to switch the voltage parameter to the effective value. RMS, this is the 220V voltage that is often said, the mains voltage RMS fluctuates between 180 and 260V, so the peak-to-peak VPP is in the range of 507~733V.

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Answer: The battery voltage signal is a stable DC signal. There is no curve waveform. In DC coupling mode, then adjust the vertical sensitivity. A waveform with an upward or downward offset line will appear. If it is AC coupling, no matter how No waveform adjustment

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