## 5MHz FUNCTION GENERATOR

## MODEL GF-8056



User's Manual

## Elenco ${ }^{\text {T" }}$ Electronics, Inc.

## 1. Unpack the instrument:

After receiving the instrument, immediately unpack and inspect it for any damage which might have occured during transportation or shortage of accessories. If any signs of damage and/or shortage of accessories are found, notify the dealer immediately.

## 2. Environments:

Normal operating temperature of the instrument is $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(50^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right.$ to $\left.104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$. Operation of the instrument outside of this temperature range may cause damage to the circuits.
Do not use the instrument in a place where strong magnetic or electric fields exist. Such fields may disturb the measurement.

## 3. Check the Line Voltage:

The instrument can operate on any one of the line voltages shown in the table below by inserting the line voltage selector plug in the corresponding position on the rear panel.
Before connecting the power plug to an AC line outlet, be sure to check that voltage selector plug is set in the correct position corresponding to the line voltage.

CAUTION: The instrument may not properly operate or may be damaged if it is connected to an AC line with the wrong voltage. When line voltages are changed, replacement of the fuses is also required.

| Selector | Line Voltage | Fuse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 115 V | $100 \sim 125 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 600 mA |
| 230 V | $220 \sim 240 \mathrm{~V} 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ | 300 mA |

## Hints for operating the instrument:

Observe the following suggestions for successful instrument operation.

1. Never place heavy objects on the instrument.
2. Never place a hot soldering iron on or near the instrument.
3. Never insert wires, pins or other metal objects into the ventilation fan.
4. Never move or pull the instrument with power cord or probe cord.
Never move the instrument especially when the power cord or signal probe is connected to a circuit.
5. If the instrument is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

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WARNING: The following precautions must be observed to help prevent electric shock.

1. When the instrument is used for testing, there is always a certain amount of danger from electrical shock. The person using the instrument should be a qualified electronics technician or otherwise trained and qualified to work in such circumstance.
2. Do not operate the instrument with the cover removed unless you are a qualified service technician.
3. The ground wire of the 3-wire AC power plug places the chassis and housing of the instrument at earth ground. Use only a 3-wire outlet, and do not attempt to defeat the ground wire connection or float the instrument. Doing so may pose a great safety hazard.
4. Do not obstruct the ventilation holes in the rear panel, as this will increase the internal temperature.
5. Never apply an external voltage to the output BNC connector of the instrument.
6. Excessive voltage applied to the input BNC connector may damage the instrument.

## DESCRIPTION

The GF-8056 is a deluxe function generator combined with a 5 -digit, high-resolution 60 MHz counter. The GF-8056 is a rugged, easy-tooperate, excellent heat dissipating and high stability instrument.
The GF-8056 is a $4-\mathrm{in}-1$ instrument. It can be used as the following described four kinds of electronic instruments respectively:

## 1. As a Function Generator:

Eight waveforms selected by a rotary switch instead of push-button to prevent accidental touching or bad connections. Maximum output 20Vp-p (no load) and minimum output 0.1Vp-p (no load).

## 2. As a Pulse Generator:

The GF-8056 provides positive pulse and reverse negative pulse output with the Pull Reverse Switch, maximum output 20Vp-p (no load).
Frequency display by the LED, pulse width from 0.4 sec to 100 ns . Can meet most audio, video and other basic electronic application requirements.

## 3. As a Sweep Generator:

The GF-8056 provides linear sweep or log sweep. Use the selection switch to select the sweep mode. Maximum sweep width 1:100 and sweep speed 5 sec to 10 ms . Also, the GF-8056 provides VCF input and synchronous output function. Easy-to-operate.

## 4. As a Counter:

The GF-8056 is a 5 -digit, micro-controlled counter. The GF-8056 features auto-range, autogate time and high-resolution -0.001 Hz , input impedance $-1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, bandwidth $-0.2 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 60 \mathrm{MHz}$, voltage resistance - 150Vp-p. Other features the GF-8056 provides: adjustable trigger $\pm 2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ with LED indication. Display unit auto-indicate, HF / LF selector, 100 kHz filter.

## 5. As a DC Voltage:

The GF-8056 provides a DC output function. The output voltage can be adjusted from +10 V to -10 . It can be used as a low-power DC source.

## SPECIFICATIONS

## 1. General Specifications:

## A. Generator

Frequency: $0.05 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 5 \mathrm{MHz}$, display on 5 -digit LED display, maximum resolution 0.001 Hz in 8 ranges.

Waveform output: Sine, square, triangle, positive, ramp, negative ramp, positive pulse and negative pulse, DC, 8 waveforms.
Stability: 0.1\%~15 minutes after switch "ON" $0.2 \% \sim 24$ hrs. after switch "ON"
DC offset: $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ (no load), $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ ( $50 \Omega$ load), continuously adjustable, controlled by an offset switch.

## B. Counter

Display: 5 digits 0.36 " red LED
Max. resolution: 0.001 Hz
Display unit: Hz/kHz automatically controlled by CPU

## C. Common Specification

Operating temperature: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 10\%~80\% R.H.
Storage temperature: $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 0\%~90\% R.H.
Power source: AC 115V ( $\pm 10 \%$ ) $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, FUSE: 600 mA AC 230 V ( $\pm 10 \%$ ) $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, FUSE: 300 mA
Power consumption: 25W
Ventilation: DC 12V / 100mA fan
Dimensions: $275 \times 90 \times 300 \mathrm{~mm}$
Weight: 2.5 kgs . net.
Accessory: Power cord, operation manual

## 2. Triangle Wave:

Frequency: $0.05 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 5 \mathrm{MHz}$
Symmetry: $50 \%$ (rise wave) to $50 \%$ (fall wave), $<1 \%, 1 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 100 \mathrm{kHz}$
Linearity: < $1 \%$, ( $1 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ )

## 3. Sine Wave:

Frequency: $0.05 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 5 \mathrm{MHz}$
Distortion: < 1\%, 1Hz~100kHz
Harmonic ratio: < 30dB, 100kHz~5MHz
Frequency response: $<0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$, up to 100 kHz $<1.5 \mathrm{~dB}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ to 5 MHz

## 4. Square Wave:

Frequency: $0.05 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 5 \mathrm{MHz}$
Symmetry: 50\% (positive half) to 50\% (negative half). $<1 \%, 1 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 100 \mathrm{kHz}$
Rise time: < 90ns (20Vp-p, no load)

## 5. Ramp Wave:

Frequency: $0.05 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 4.5 \mathrm{MHz}, 8$ range selected by rotary switch
Symmetry: $90 \%$ (rise wave) to $10 \%$ (fall wave), continuously adjustable
Linearity: < 1\%, ( $0.1 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 100 \mathrm{kHz}$ )

## 6. Positive Pulse:

Frequency: $0.05 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 4.5 \mathrm{MHz}$
Width: $0.4 \mathrm{sec} \sim 100 \mathrm{~ns}$, continuously adjustable
Symmetry: 1:1 to 10:1 continuously adjustable $1 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 100 \mathrm{kHz}$
Reverse: Pull the Rev. switch, the output will become a negative pulse
7. DC:

Output voltage: +10 V to -10 V continuously adjustable by OFFSET switch

## 8. Main Output:

Output impedance: $50 \Omega,<2 \%$
Max. output: 20Vp-p (no load), $\pm 1 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p}$ $10 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p}(50 \Omega$ load) $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
Min. output: $0.1 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p}$ (no load), or $0.05 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p}$ ( $50 \Omega$ load)
Attenuator: One -26dB (1/20) attenuator, < 2\% accuracy

## 9. Synchonous Output:

Output impedance: $50 \Omega,<2 \%$ accuracy
Output level: TTL level, > 3Vp-p fixed amplitude
Fan out: >20
Rise time: <60nS

## 10. V.C.F. Input:

Input impedance: 0~10V
Input frequency: DC~1kHz variable 1:1 to 1:100

## 11. Sweep Synchronous Output:

Output impedance: $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, < $2 \%$
Output waveform: Linear or log sweep ramp wave
Output amplitude: 10Vp-p (no load) or $5 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p}$ ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ load)
Output frequency: $0.2 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ continuously adjustable

## 12. Sweep Generator:

Sweep form: Linear or log switchable
Sweep speed: $5 \mathrm{sec} \sim 10 \mathrm{~ms}$, continuously adjustable
Sweep width: 1:1~1:100

## 13. Counter:

Display: 5 digits, 0.36 " red LED display
Max. Resolution: 0.001 Hz
Display unit: $\mathrm{Hz} / \mathrm{kHz}$ autorange
Time base: 20 MHz
Temperature coefficient: < $20 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Accuracy: <0.02\% $\pm 1$ digit
Power supply: +5V, 160mA

## Internal Counter:

Range: Autorange with 4 resolution, $0.001 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.01 \mathrm{~Hz} / 0.001 \mathrm{kHz} /$ 0.01 kHz , auto-controlled by CPU

Display: $0.500 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 5000.0 \mathrm{kHz}$ auto-select by CPU
Gate time: Variable, $0.25 \mathrm{sec} \sim 5 \mathrm{sec}$, auto-setting
Min. display digits: 4 digits

## External Counter:

Max. input voltage: < 150Vrms
Input impedance: $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega,<2 \%$
Input frequency: $0.2 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 60 \mathrm{MHz}$
Coupling: HF - 100 kHz and greater LF - 100kHz and lower
Min. display digits: 4 digits
Gate time: $\quad 0.25 \mathrm{sec} \sim 10 \mathrm{sec}$, auto-setting depends on the input frequency
Sensitivity: > 30mVrms ( 1 MHz )


1. Power Switch: Pushing the switch "ON" will light the LED digits (14) to indicate power "ON".
2. Frequency: Turn the switch to set the desired frequency generated. This knob is for micro-adjust.
3. Synchronous Output: TTL level square wave signal. Output frequency as MAIN output.
4. Sweep Output: Sweep signal output BNC. It will operate individually whether the instrument set to sweep mode operation or not, output impedance of $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, output amplitude $10 \mathrm{Vp}-\mathrm{p}$, output signal: Linear or Log.
5. Main Output: Waveform selected by Function switch. Max. output impedance $50 \Omega$. Max. amplitude 20Vp-p (no load).
6. Amplitude: Turn switch to adjust the amplitude of the output signal. Pull out the switch to attenuate the output 20 times (or -26 dB ).
7. DC Offset: The switch is set to OFF position in normal operation. When used for BIAS circuit, pull "ON" the switch and turn to adjust DC offset voltage.
8. Sweep Rate: Rotate switch to adjust the sweep rate from 5 sec to 10 mS at the Sweep Output (4). Pull switch to synchronous output signals from (4) and (5).
9. Sweep Width: The switch is operational only when switch (8) is set to "ON". Rotate the switch to adjust the sweep width. In the normal position (switch in), the unit is set to "Linear Sweep". Pull the switch out for the "ON" position, set the unit to "Log Sweep".
10. Function Wave Selector: Rotate switch to select between four output waveforms: sine, triangle, square, and DC.
11. Frequency Range: Selects output frequency range by rotating switch. The frequency displayed on (14) will be the product of the selected digits by (2) and (11). The frequency will be 10 times difference on each step. Four ranges: $\mathrm{x} 1, \mathrm{x} 10, \mathrm{x} 100$, x1000.
12. Hz : The lit LED indicates the display units are " Hz ".
13. $\mathbf{k H z}$ : The lit LED indicates the display units are " kHz ".
14. LED Digits: 5 digits indicates the frequency generated or the EXT input. The units will be indicated by (12) or (13) selected by CPU automatically.
15. EXT. Counter: The red LED indicates Ext. counter condition.
LED lit - trigger level too high.
LED dark - trigger level too low.
LED flashing - triggering state.
16. Display: Selects the source of the frequency displayed by (14)

INT Hz/kHz-Display the frequency of the signal generated by the GF-8056.

EXT HF - Display the external input high frequency signal. This position filters out the DC signal and low frequency harmonic signal. Inputs only the expected high frequency signal.
EXT LF - 100kHz Filter - Display the external input low frequency signal. Set to this position filters out the signal higher than 100 kHz making the low frequency signal more stable.
17. RAMP / PULSE: Rotate switch to generate a RAMP wave from a Triangle wave and a PULSE wave from a Square wave. Pull switch out to Invert position, output will be negative Ramp and negative Pulse.
18. EXT Input: External signal input BNC. The input frequency is 0.2 Hz to 60 MHz , max. input voltage 150 Vrms [when (17) is at "PULL" position].
19. V.C.F. Input: External input DC signal to control the frequency generated.
External input AC sweep signal to make it external sweep.
External input AC sine wave to make it external FM modulation.
Input signal 0~10V, < 1kHz.
Input impedance - $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING: Before applying power to your GF-8056, make sure that the input voltage setting is correct for your power source.

CAUTION: All the knobs are set to "PUSH" position on operation if not special marked to be set at "PULL".

## (A) Function Generator and Inspection



1. Turn on the power switch and make sure the LED's of the 5-digit display light.
2. Connect MAIN OUTPUT BNC of the GF-8056 to CH 1 input BNC of your Oscilloscope, and the SYNC OUTPUT BNC to CH 2 . Set the trigger source of your oscilloscope to CH 2 .
3. Turn the FREQUENCY knob from x0.05~x5.0 The GF-8056 display and oscilloscope will be changed slightly on each step.
4. Turn the RANGE knob from $x 1 \sim x 1000$. You will find the 5 -digit LED display value will change 10 times on each step and the oscilloscope too. When the switch (7) is set at Hz or kHz , the display value will be changed to x 1 or x 1000 .
5. Turn the FUNCTION knob to select the waveform output to CH 1 of your Oscilloscope. CH 2 will be TTL square wave only.
6. Turn the AMPLITUDE knob to adjust the amplitude of the signal output to CH 1 . When you "PULL" out the switch, the amplitude will be reduced 20 times $(-20 \mathrm{~dB})$, but the display of CH 2 (sync output signal) will be unchanged.
7. Turn the OFFSET knob. You will find that CH 1 and CH 2 will not change. This switch will operate only in the "PULL" position. PULL out the offset switch and turn it to set DC offset voltage (from +10 V to -10 V ) of the main output signal. Note that the SYNC output signal will be not affected.

Note: When the offset voltage is higher than the wave (+ or -), the display waveform will be cut OFF.


1. Turn on the power switch and make sure the LED's of the 5-digit display light.
2. Connect the main OUTPUT BNC to the CH 1 input BNC of your oscilloscope.
3. Connect the SWEEP OUTPUT BNC to the CH2 input BNC of your oscilloscope and set the trigger source of the oscilloscope at CH 2 .
4. Turn the SWEEP RATE knob. CH2 of the oscilloscope will display a linear sawtooth wave and the frequency will be variable from 5 sec to 10 mS by turning the switch. CH 1 will display the wave according to the FUNCTION switch position. PULL out the switch to set "SWEEP ON". The display of CH 2 will be unchanged and the display frequency will be varied by turning the knobs. Note that the display of CH 1 will be a sweep wave, and the speed will depend on the sweep rate.

NOTE: After "PULL SWEEP ON", the trigger source of the oscilloscope must be changed from CH 2 to CH 1 .
5. Turn the SWEEP WIDTH knob to adjust the sweep width display on CH 1 .
NOTE: Be sure that the SWEEP RATE SWITCH was at the "PULL" position. When pulling out the sweep width switch, the sweep mode will change from linear to log sweep. The waveform display of CH 1 will become log form.
6. The AMPLITUDE and FUNCTION knobs will operate as a generator.
7. The frequency shown on the 5-digit LED display is the generator's before "PULL SWEEP ON". This frequency will be the start frequency. After "PULL SWEEP ON", the sweep condition, including frequency, waveform, sweep mode, etc., will be observed from the CRT of the oscilloscope. The 5-digit LED display will continuously vary.
8. V.C.F. INPUT - Set the sweep rate switch at the "PUSH" position to set the GF-8056 at normal generator mode. Connect the sweep output BNC to V.C.F. INPUT BNC and check the waveform displayed on CH 1 of the scope. The waveform displayed should be the sweep wave. When inputting a sine wave from another generator to the V.C.F. INPUT to observe the FM display, be sure the frequency of the basic wave (GF-8056) is higher than the external input signal.

## (C) Pulse Wave Generator



1. Turn on the power switch and make sure the LED's of the 5 -digit display light.
2. Connect the MAIN OUTPUT BNC to CH 1 .
3. Connect the SYNC OUTPUT BNC to CH 2 and set the trigger source of the oscilloscope on CH 2 .
4. Set the FUNCTION knob to the square wave position ( $\square_{\perp}$ ) and turn the knob (6) until the display becomes the pulse waveform you want.
5. Set the FREQUENCY and RANGE to the desired frequency.
6. Set the pulse width by adjusting the knob (6).
7. Pull the knob (6) to display the negative pulse position.
8. Turn the AMPLITUDE knob to adjust the amplitude of the signal output from the main output BNC (2). The signal will be -26 dB when you "PULL" out the switch. But the signal output from the "SYNC" output BNC (3) will not be affected by this switch. The output signal of the "SYNC" output will keep at a TTL level.
9. Set the DC offset voltage by pulling out the "OFFSET" switch. Turn switch to adjust the DC offset voltage from +10 V to -10 V .

## (D) Frequency Counter



1. Turn on the power switch and make sure the LED's of the 5 -digit display light.
2. DISPLAY: The coupling provides 4 steps.
(a). INT/Hz: To use the internal counter from 0.05 Hz to 5 kHz .
(b). INT/kHz: To use the internal counter from 0.5 kHz to 5 MHz .
(c). EXT HF: To use the external counter for high frequency $(100 \mathrm{kHz}$ to 60 MHz ).
(d). EXT LF: To use the external counter for low frequency $(0.2 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 100 kHz ).
3. Connect the EXT INPUT BNC to the external signal source, the EXT LED lights.
4. Display unit: The display unit of the GF-8056 will be on Hz or kHz automatically controlled by CPU.

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