

UDB130xS Series
Dual-channel DDS Signal Generator

User Manual



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Instrument introduction

UDB130xS series are signal generators based on direct digital synthesis (DDS) technology, are designed by adopting FPGA, presenting high stability and low distortion. A/B two channel outputs, with two channel synchronic TTL outputs, external frequency measurement and counter. Output signals are capable of regulating amplitude and DC bias. UDB130xS series have a sweep function and can freely set sweep range and scanning time. UDB130xS series are applicable to laboratories and are used by engineers, technicians and enthusiasts.

Basic technology data

◆ Signal output function

Output waveforms	Sine, Square, Triangle, Saw tooth (+ and - slope)
Output amplitude	$\geq 9V_{p-p}$ (signal output, no load)
Output impedance	$50\Omega \pm 10\%$
DC offset	$\pm 2.5V$ (no load)
Display	LCD 16x2
Senoidal frequency range	0.01Hz~2MHz (UDB1302S) 0.01Hz~5MHz (UDB1305S) 0.01Hz~8MHz (UDB1308S)
Frequency resolution	0.01Hz (10mHz)
Frequency Stability	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$
Frequency accuracy	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$
Sine wave distortion	$\leq 0.8\%$ (reference frequency is 1kHz)
Trinagle wave linearity	$\geq 98\%$ (0.01Hz~10kHz)
Rise and fall time of square wave	$\leq 100ns$
Square wave duty range	0.1%~99.9%

◆ TTL output function

Frequency range	0.01Hz~2MHz (UDB1302S) 0.01Hz~5MHz (UDB1305S) 0.01Hz~8MHz (UDB1308S)
Amplitude	$> 3V_{p-p}$
Fan out coefficient	> 20 TTL Load

◆ COUNTER function

Counter range	0~4294967295
Frequency measurement range	1Hz~60MHz
Input voltage range	$0.5V_{p-p} \sim 20V_{p-p}$

◆ SWEEP function

Frequency range	$f_{M1} \sim f_{M2}$ (frequency can be freely set)
Input voltage range	$0.5V_{p-p} \sim 20V_{p-p}$

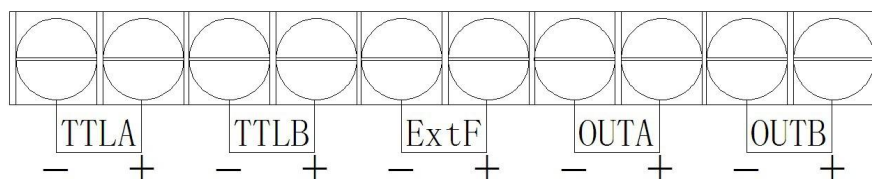
◆ Other functions

Save and load parameter	M0~M9 (M0:default load)
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Function description



1. DC 5V Power input
2. Power switch
3. A channel offset adjustment
4. B channel offset adjustment
5. B channel amplitude regulation
6. A channel amplitude regulation
7. Signal output/input terminals
8. Encoder adjusting
9. User keys
10. Communication interface
11. A/B channel indicator light
12. A/B channel switch key
13. LCD display



Operating instructions:

1. Select key can select between regulating frequency and regulating function, "*" on the left of screen can indicate whether in regulating frequency or regulating function in current.

***F=0010.00000kHz**
FUNC:WAVE=SIN

2. During regulating frequency ,press the ◀ and ▶ key can move regulation positions leftwards and rightwards, and press the "OK" key can switch the frequency units(Hz , kHz and MHz).At the moment, rotary coding switch can regulating frequency.

***F=0010.00000kHz**
FUNC:WAVE=SIN

step frequency:0.01kHz

***F=0010.00000kHz**
FUNC:WAVE=SIN

step frequency:100kHz etc.

***F=0010000.00 Hz**
FUNC:WAVE=SIN

the frequency unit is "Hz"

***F=0.01000000MHz**
FUNC:WAVE=SIN

the frequency unit is "MHz"

3. During regulating function, press the ◀ and ▶ key can select projects needing being regulated, mainly including "WAVE" , "DUTY" , "COUNTER" , "EXT.FREQ", "SAVE", "LOAD", "SWEEP", "TRACE" and "PHASE".

4. WAVE represents waveform regulation, press OK key can change the current waveform , SIN represents sine wave, TRI represents triangular wave, and SQR represents square wave.

F=0010.00000kHz
***FUNC:WAVE=SIN**

main output waveform is sine.

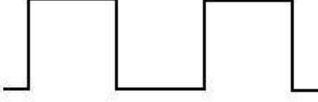
F=0010.00000kHz
***FUNC:WAVE=SQR**


main output waveform is square.

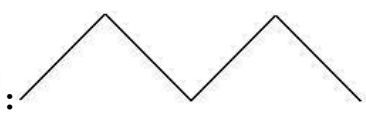
F=0010.00000kHz
***FUNC:WAVE=TRI**

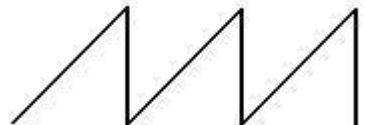
main output waveform is triangle.

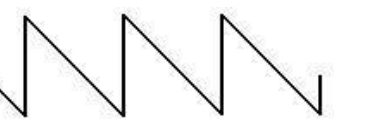
5. DUTY represents duty ratio regulation, now regulate the encoder can regulate duty ratio, SQR can be regulated between 0.1% and 99.9%; TRI have three situations, namely, standard triangular wave in 50.0%, rise sawtooth wave in above 50.0%, and fall sawtooth wave in below 50.0%; and SIN is invalid.

F = 0010.00000KHz
***FUNC:DUTY=50.0%** :  (WAVE=SQR)

F = 0010.00000KHz
***FUNC:DUTY=80.0%** :  (WAVE=SQR)

F = 0010.00000KHz
***FUNC:DUTY=50.0%** :  (WAVE=TRI)

F = 0010.00000KHz
***FUNC:DUTY=51.0%** :  (WAVE=TRI)

F = 0010.00000KHz
***FUNC:DUTY=49.0%** :  (WAVE=TRI)

6. COUNTER represents counter function, which starts to count after ExtInput input pulse, the screen displays count value, press the OK key to clear 0 and re-count.

CNTR=1246

***FUNC:COUNTER**

7.EXT.FREQ represents external frequency measurement function, which can measure frequency of the ExtInput input signal.

ExtF=9.998kHz

***FUNC:EXT.FREQ**

8. SAVE represents storage function, which can store current frequency value, current waveform and duty ratio data in internal memory so as to be called out in next time, there is 10 storage positions of 0-9, which can be regulated through encoder, press the OK to save after selecting the storage position, now OK appearing in the lower-right corner of the screen indicate successful storage, if you save current data in the position 0, the value is called in in default when next-time startup. M1 and M2 have special meanings, M1 is start frequency, M2 is stop frequency, and if sweep function is needed to be used, values of M1 and M2 are needed to be set, and $f_{M2} > f_{M1}$ is ensured.

F=0012.32000kHz

***FUNC:SAVE=0** (set posion)

F=0012.32000kHz
***FUNC:SAVE=0 OK** (save to "0 position" is OK)

9. LOAD represents parameters called in storage, specific operations are similar to SAVE, so the same will not be repeated here.

10. TIME is the function of set sweep time, with set range of 1s~99s.

F=0010.00000kHz
***FUNC:TIME=10s**

10. SWEEP represents sweep function, default setting is STOP, press the OK key to start to scan, and at this moment output signal frequency continuously changes from f_{M1} to f_{M2} , wherein frequencies of M1 and M2 need to be set by using SAVE function, and scanning time needs to be set by using TIME function.

F=0010.00000kHz
***FUNC:SWEEP=STOP**
F=0010.00000kHz
***FUNC:SWEEP=RUN**

12. TRACE represents tracking regulating function, which is used by needing to ensure that current state is the A channel regulating state and the channel indication lamp A is on, press the OK key to switch *FUNC:TRACE=ON, and now the frequency is regulated, and output frequencies of A and B channels simultaneously change.

13. Switching key for A and B channels, when output signals of the A and B channels need to be regulated, the switching key is used, for example, the parameter of the output signal of the B channel needs to be regulated, press the CH(A/B) key, the indication lamp B is on, and now the parameter is regulated, and the output parameter of the B channel changes but the output parameter of the A channel is unchangeable.

14. TTL output the synchronized TTL wave of the same frequency.