

Specifications

This section begins with a general description of the traits of the TDS500B, TDS600B, and TDS700A oscilloscopes. Three sections follow, one for each of three classes of traits: *nominal traits*, *warranted characteristics*, and *typical characteristics*.

Product Description

The TDS500B, TDS600B, and TDS700A Digitizing Oscilloscopes are portable, four-channel instruments suitable for use in a variety of test and measurement applications and systems. Table 1-1 lists key features.

Table 1-1: Key Features of the TDS500B, 600B, and 700A Oscilloscopes

Feature	TDS600B	TDS500B & TDS700A
Digitizing rate, maximum	TDS684B: 5GS/s/one of 4 ch TDS680B: 5GS/s/one of 2 ch TDS644B: 2.5GS/s/one of 4 ch TDS620B: 2.5GS/s/one of 2 ch	TDS784A: 4GS/s TDS540B, 754A, 782A: 2GS/s TDS520B, 724A: 1GS/s Opt. 1G, TDS540B: 1GS/s
Analog bandwidth	TDS680B, 684B, 782A and 784A: 1GHz TDS520B, 540B, 620B, 644B, 724A and 754A: 500MHz	
No. of Channels	TDS644B & 684B: 4 TDS620B & 680B: 2+2 ¹	TDS540B, 754A & 784A: 4 TDS520B, 724A & 782A: 2+2 ¹
Record lengths, maximum	15,000 samples	50,000 samples (500,000 with option 1M)
Acquisition modes	Sample, envelope, peak detect and average	Sample, envelope, average, high-resolution, and peak-detect
Trigger modes	Include: edge, logic, and pulse. Video trigger, with option 05, modes include: NTSC, SECAM, PAL, HDTV, and Flex Format.	
Display	TDS520B, 540B, 620B, 680B: Monochrome TDS644B, 684B, 724A, 754A, 782A, 784A: Color	
Storage	1.44 Mbyte, 3.5 inch, DOS 3.3- or later floppy disk (optional on TDS520B, 540B, 620B & 680B). NVRAM storage for saving waveforms, hardcopies, and setups	
I/O	Full GPIB programmability. Hardcopy output using GPIB, RS-232, or Centronics ports	

¹ Two plus two channel operation allows up to two of the four channels to be displayed simultaneously. Channels not displayed can be used to couple triggering signals to the oscilloscope.

User Interface

Use a combination of front-panel buttons, knobs, and on-screen menus to control the many functions of the oscilloscope. The front-panel controls are grouped according to function: vertical, horizontal, trigger, and special. Set a function you adjust often, such as vertical positioning or the time base setting, directly by its own front-panel knob. Set a function you change less often, such as vertical coupling or horizontal mode, indirectly using a selected menu.

Menus Pressing one (sometimes two) front-panel button(s), such as vertical menu, displays a *main* menu of related functions, such as coupling and bandwidth, at the bottom of the screen. Pressing a main-menu button, such as coupling, displays a *side* menu of settings for that function, such as AC, DC, or GND (ground) coupling, at the right side of the screen. Pressing a side-menu button selects a settings such as DC.

Indicators On-screen readouts help you keep track of the settings for various functions, such as vertical and horizontal scale and trigger level. Some readouts use the cursors or the automatic parameter extraction feature (called measure) to display the results of measurements made or the status of the instrument.

General Purpose Knob Assign the general purpose knob to adjust a selected parameter function. More quickly change parameters by toggling the **SHIFT** button. Use the same method as for *selecting* a function, except the final side-menu selection assigns the general purpose knob to *adjust* some function, such as the position of measurement cursors on screen, or the setting for a channel fine gain.

GUI The user interface also makes use of a GUI, or Graphical User Interface, to make setting functions and interpreting the display more intuitive. Some menus and status are displayed using iconic representations of function settings, such as those shown here for full, 250 MHz and 20 MHz bandwidth. Such icons allow you to more readily determine status or the available settings.



Signal Acquisition System

The signal acquisition system provides four, full-featured vertical channels with calibrated vertical scale factors from 1 mV to 10 V per division. All channels can be acquired simultaneously.

Each of the full-featured channels can be displayed, vertically positioned, and offset, can have their bandwidth limited (250 MHz or 20 MHz) and their vertical couplings specified. Fine gain can also be adjusted.

Beside these channels, up to three math waveforms and four reference waveforms are available for display. (A math waveform results when you specify dual waveform operations, such as add, on any two channels. A reference waveform results when you save a waveform in a reference memory.)

Horizontal System

There are three horizontal display modes: main only, main intensified, and delayed only. You can select among various horizontal record length settings.

A feature called "Fit to Screen" allows you to view entire waveform records within the 10 division screen area. Waveforms are compressed to fit on the screen. See Table 1-2.

Both the delayed only display and the intensified zone on the main intensified display may be delayed by time with respect to the main trigger. Both can be set to display immediately after the delay (delayed runs after main mode). The delayed display can also be set to display at the first valid trigger after the delay (delayed-triggerable modes).

The delayed display (or the intensified zone) may also be delayed by a selected number of events. In this case, the event source is the delayed-trigger source. The delayed trigger can also be set to occur after a number of events plus an amount of time.

Table 1-2: Record Length and Divisions per Record vs. TDS Model

Models	Record Length	Divisions per Record	
		FTS ¹ Off ²	FTS ¹ On ³
All TDS500B, TDS600B & TDS700A models; all channels ⁴ Option 1 Mequipped or not	500	10divs	10divs
	1000	20divs	10divs
	2500	50divs	10divs
	5000	100divs	10divs
	15000	300divs	15divs
TDS500B & TDS700A, all channels	50000	1,000divs	10divs
TDS500B & TDS700A, all channels Option 1 Mequipped only	75000	1,500divs	15divs
TDS500B & TDS700A, all channels Option 1 Mequipped only	100000	2,000divs	10divs
TDS500B & TDS700A, all channels Option 1 Mequipped only	130000	2,600divs	13divs
TDS520B, TDS724A & TDS782A, one channel only TDS540B, TDS754A & TDS784A, two channel only Option 1 Mequipped only	250000	5,000divs	10divs
TDS540B, TDS754A & TDS784A, one channel only Option 1 Mequipped only	500000	10,000divs	10divs

¹ FittoScreen setting

² FittoScreenoff preserves 50 samples/division in a 1-2-5 sec/division sequence.

³ FittoScreen on lets the samples/division and the sec/division sequence vary.

⁴ All channels means all that may be displayed at one time: four channels for some models, two for others. See Table 1-1 and its footnote on page 1-1.

Trigger System

The triggering system supports a varied set of features for triggering the signal-acquisition system. Trigger signals recognized include:

- Edge (main- and delayed-trigger systems): This familiar type of triggering is fully configurable for source, slope, coupling, mode (auto or normal), and holdoff.

- **Logic (main-triggersystem):** This type of triggering can be based on pattern (asynchronous) or state (synchronous). In either case, logic triggering is configurable for sources, for boolean operators to apply to those sources, for logic pattern or state on which to trigger, for mode (auto or normal), and for holdoff. Time qualification may be selected in pattern mode. Another class of logic trigger, setup/hold, triggers when data in one trigger source changes state within the setup and hold times that you specify relative to a lock in another trigger source.
- **Pulse (main-triggersystem):** Pulse triggering is configurable for triggering on runt or glitch pulses, or on pulse widths or periods inside or outside limits that you specify. It can also trigger on a pulse edge that has a slew rate faster or slower than the rate you specify. The timeout trigger will act when events do *not* occur in a defined time period. The pulse trigger is also configurable for source, polarity, mode, and holdoff.
- **Video (with option 05: Video Trigger):** Video triggering is compatible with standard NTSC, PAL, SECAM, and HDTV formats. An additional feature called Flex Format™ (flexible format) allows the user to define the video format on which to trigger.

You can choose where the trigger point is located within the acquired waveform record by selecting the amount of pretrigger data displayed. Presets of 10%, 50%, and 90% of pretrigger data can be selected in the horizontal menu, or the general purpose knob can be assigned to set pretrigger data to any value within the 0% to 100% limits.

Acquisition Control

You can specify a mode and manner to acquire and process signals that matches your measurement requirements.

- Select the mode for interpolation (linear or $\sin(x)/x$). This can increase the apparent sample rate on the waveform when the maximum real-time rate is exceeded.
- Use sample, envelope, average and peak detect modes to acquire signals. With the TDS500B/700A, also use high-resolution mode.
- Set the acquisition to stop after a single acquisition (or sequence of acquisitions if acquiring in average or envelope modes) or after a limit condition has been met.
- Select channel sources for compliance with limit tests. You can direct the TDS to signal you or generate hard copy output either to a printer or to a floppy-disk file based on the results. Also, you can create templates for use in limit tests.

On-Board User Assistance

Help and auto set can assist you in setting up the Digitizing Oscilloscope to make your measurements.

Help Help displays operational information about any front-panel control. When help mode is in effect, manipulating any front-panel control causes the Digitizing Oscilloscope to display information about that control. When help is first invoked, an introduction to help is displayed on screen.

Autoset Autoset automatically sets up the Digitizing Oscilloscope for a viewable display based on the input signal.

Measurement Assistance

Once you have set up to make your measurements, the cursor and measure features can help you quickly make those measurements.

Cursor Three types of cursors are provided for making parametric measurements on the displayed waveforms. Horizontal bar cursors (HBar) measure vertical parameters (typically volts). Vertical bar cursors (VBar) measure horizontal parameters (typically time or frequency). Paired cursors measure both amplitude and time simultaneously. These are delta measurements; that is, measurements based on the difference between two cursors.

Both HBar and VBar cursors can also be used to make absolute measurements. For the HBars, either cursor can be selected to read out its voltage with respect to any channel's ground reference level. For the VBars, the cursors measure time with respect to the trigger point (event) of the acquisition. The cursors can also control the portion of the waveform on which automatic measurements are made.

For time measurements, units can be either seconds or hertz (for 1/time).

With the video trigger option installed (Option 05), you can measure the video line number using the vertical cursors. You can measure IRE amplitude (NTSC) using the horizontal cursors with or without the video trigger option installed.

Measure Measure can automatically extract parameters from the signal input to the Digitizing Oscilloscope. Any four out of the 25 parameters available can be displayed to the screen. The waveform parameters are measured continuously with the results updated on-screen as the Digitizing Oscilloscope continues to acquire waveforms.

Digital Signal Processing (DSP)

An important component of the multiprocessor architecture of this Digitizing Oscilloscope is Tektronix's proprietary digital signal processor, the DSP. This dedicated processor supports advanced analysis of your waveforms when doing such compute-intensive tasks as interpolation, waveform math, and signal averaging. It also teams with a custom display system to deliver specialized display modes (See *Display*, later in this description.)

Storage

Acquired waveforms may be saved in any of four nonvolatile REF (reference) memories or on a 3.5-inch, DOS 3.3-or-later compatible disk. Any or all of the saved waveforms may be displayed for comparison with the waveforms being currently acquired.

The source and destination of waveformstobesaved may be chosen. You can save any of the four channels to any REF memory or move stored reference from one REF memory to another. Reference waveforms may also be written into a REF memory location via the GPIB interface.

I/O

The oscilloscope is fully controllable and capable of sending and receiving waveforms over the GPIB interface (IEEE Std 488.1-1987/IEEE Std 488.2-1987 standard). This feature makes the instrument ideal for making automated measurements in a production or research and development environment that calls for repetitive data taking. Self-compensation and self-diagnostic features built into the Digitizing Oscilloscope to aid in fault detection and servicing are also accessible using commands sent from a GPIB controller.

The oscilloscope can also output copies of its display using the hardcopy feature. This feature allows you to output waveforms and other on-screen information to a variety of graphic printers and plotters from the TDS front panel, providing hardcopies without requiring you to put the TDS into a system-controller environment. You can make hardcopies in a variety of popular output formats, such as PCX, TIFF, BMP, RLE, EPS, Interleaf, and EPS mono or color. You can also save hardcopies in a disk file in any of the formats above. The hardcopies obtained are based on what is displayed on-screen at the time hardcopy is invoked. The hardcopies can be stamped with date and time and spooled to a queue for printing at a later time. You can output screen information via GPIB, RS-232C, or Centronics interfaces.

Display

The TDS500B, TDS600B and TDS700A Digitizing Oscilloscopes offer flexible display options. You can customize the following attributes of your display:

- Color (TDS644B, TDS684B, and TDS700A): Waveforms, readouts, graticule, and variable persistence with color coding
- Intensity: waveforms, readouts, and graticule
- Style of waveform display(s): vectors or dots, intensified or non-intensified samples, infinite persistence, and variable persistence
- Interpolation method: Sin(x)/xor Linear
- Display format: xy or ytw with various graticule selections including NTSC and PAL to be used with video trigger (option 05)

Zoom

This oscilloscope also provides an easy way to focus in on those waveform features you want to examine up close. By invoking zoom, you can magnify the waveform using the vertical and horizontal controls to expand (or contract) and position it for viewing.

Nominal Traits

This section contains a collection of tables that list the various *nominal traits* that describe the TDS500B, TDS600B, and TDS700A oscilloscopes. Electrical and mechanical traits are included.

Nominal traits are described using simple statements of facts such as “Four, all identical” for the trait “Input Channels, Number of,” rather than in terms of limits that are performance requirements.

Table 1-3: Nominal Traits—Signal Acquisition System

Name	Description	
Bandwidth Selections	20MHz, 250MHz, and FULL	
Samplers, Number of	TDS540B, 644B, 684B, 754A, and 784A: Four, simultaneous TDS520B, 620B, 680B, 724A, and 782A: Two, simultaneous	
Digitized Bits, Number of	8bits ¹	
Input Channels, Number of	Four	
Input Coupling	DC, AC, or GND	
Input Impedance Selections	1M Ω or 50 Ω	
Ranges, Offset	Volts/Div Setting	Offset Range
	1mV/div–100mV/div	$\pm 1V$
	101mV/div–1V/div	$\pm 10V$
	1.01V/div–10V/div	$\pm 100V$
Range, Position	± 5 divisions	
Range, 1M Ω Sensitivity	1mV/div to 10V/div ²	
Range, 50 Ω Sensitivity	1mV/div to 1V/div ¹	

¹ Displayed vertically with 25 digitization levels (DLs) per division and 10.24 divisions dynamic range with zoom off. ADL is the smallest voltage level change of the oscilloscope input that can be resolved by the 8-bit A-D Converter. Expressed as a voltage, a DL is equal to 1/25 of a division times the volts/division setting.

² The sensitivity ranges from 1mV/div to 10V/div (for 1M Ω) or to 1V/div (for 50 Ω) in a 1–2–5 sequence of coarse settings with Fit-to-Screen off. Between coarse settings, the sensitivity can be finely adjusted with a resolution equal to 1% of the more sensitive coarse setting. For example, between 50mV/div and 100 mV/div, the volts/division can be set with 0.5mV resolution.

Table 1-4: Nominal Traits—Time Base System

Name	Description
Range, Sample-Rate ^{1,3}	<p>TDS684B: 5 Samples/sec to 5 GSamples/sec on four channels simultaneously</p> <p>TDS680B: 5 Samples/sec to 5 GSamples/sec on two channels simultaneously</p> <p>TDS644B: 5 Samples/sec to 2.5 GSamples/sec on four channels simultaneously</p> <p>TDS620B: 5 Samples/sec to 2.5 GSamples/sec on two channels simultaneously</p> <p>TDS520 Band 724A: 5 Samples/sec to 1 GSamples/sec when acquiring 1 channel, to 500 MSamples/sec when acquiring 2 channels</p> <p>TDS540 Band 782A: 5 Samples/sec to 2 GSamples/sec when acquiring 1 channel, to 1 GSamples/sec when acquiring 2 channels, or, for TDS540B only, to 500 MSamples/sec when acquiring 3 or 4 channels</p> <p>TDS540B with option 1G: 5 Samples/sec to 1 GSamples/sec when acquiring 1 channel, to 1 GSamples/sec when acquiring 2 channels, or to 500 MSamples/sec when acquiring 3 or 4 channels</p> <p>TDS754A: 5 Samples/sec to 2 GSamples/sec when acquiring 1 or 2 channels, to 1 GSamples/sec when acquiring 3 or 4 channels</p> <p>TDS784A: 5 Samples/sec to 4 GSamples/sec when acquiring 1 channel, to 2 GSamples/sec when acquiring 2 channels, or to 1 GSamples/sec when acquiring 3 or 4 channels</p>
Range, Interpolated Waveform Rate ^{2,3}	<p>TDS600B: 10 GSamples/sec to 250 GSamples/sec</p> <p>TDS520B, 540B, 724A, and 754A: 1 GSamples/sec to 100 GSamples/sec</p> <p>TDS782A and 784A: 2 GSamples/sec to 250 GSamples/sec</p>
Range, Seconds/Division	<p>TDS600B: 0.2 ns/div to 10 s/div</p> <p>TDS500B, 724A, and 754A: 0.5 ns/div to 10 s/div</p> <p>TDS782A and 784A: 0.2 ns/div to 10 s/div</p>
Record Length Selection	<p>500 samples, 1000 samples, 2500 samples, 5000 samples, 15000 samples</p> <p>The TDS520B, 724A and 782A also offer: 50000 samples and, with option 1M, 75000, 100000, 130000 (1 or 2 channels), or 250000 (1 channel) samples</p> <p>The TDS540B, 754A, and 784A also offer: 50000 samples and, with option 1M, 75000, 100000, 130000, 250000 (1 or 2 channels), or 500000 (1 channel) samples</p>

¹ The range of real-time rates, expressed in samples/second, at which a digitizer samples signals at its inputs and stores the samples in memory to produce a record of time-sequential samples.

² The range of waveform rates for interpolated (or equivalent-time on the TDS700A) waveform records.

³ The Waveform Rate (WR) is the equivalent sample rate of a waveform record. For a waveform record acquired by real-time sampling of a single acquisition, the waveform rate is the same as the real-time sample rate; for a waveform created by interpolation of real-time samples from a single acquisition or, on applicable products, the equivalent-time sampling of multiple acquisitions, the waveform rate created is faster than the real-time sample rate. For all these cases, the waveform rate is $1/(\text{Waveform Interval})$ for the waveform record, where the waveform interval (WI) is the time between the samples in the waveform record.

Table 1-5: Nominal Traits—Triggering System

Name	Description	
Range, Delayed Trigger Time Delay	16ns to 250s	
Range, Events Delay	TDS600B; 2 to 10,000,000 TDS500B/700A: 1 to 10,000,000	
Range (Time) for Pulse-Glitch, Pulse-Width, Time-Qualified Run, Timeout, or Slew Rate Trigger, Delta Time	1ns to 1s	
Ranges, Setup and Hold for Time Setup/Hold Violation Trigger	Feature	Min to Max
	Setup Time	-100ns to 100ns
	Hold Time	-1ns to 100ns
	Setup + Hold Time	2ns
	For Setup Time, positive numbers mean a data transition before the clock edge and negative means a transition after the clock edge. For Hold Time, positive numbers mean a data transition after the clock edge and negative means a transition before the clock edge. Setup + Hold Time is the algebraic sum of the Setup Time and the Hold Time programmed by the user.	
Ranges, Trigger Level or Threshold	Source	Range
	Any Channel	±12 divisions from center of screen
	Auxiliary	±8V
	Line	±400V
Video Trigger Modes of Operation (Option 05 Video Trigger)	Supports the following video standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NTSC (525/60) – 2 field mono or 4 field ■ PAL (625/50) – 2 field mono or SECAM, 8 field ■ HDTV – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (787.5/60) (1050/60) (1125/60) (1250/60) ■ FlexFormat™ (user definable standards) User can specify: field rate, number of lines, sync pulse width and polarity, line rate, and vertical interval timing.	

Table 1-6: Nominal Traits—Display System

Name	Description
Video Display	7 inch diagonal, with a display area of 5.04 inches horizontally by 3.78 inches vertically TDS520B, 540B, 620B, and 680B: Monochrome display TDS644B, 684B, 724A, 754A, 782A, and 784A: Color display
Video Display Resolution	640 pixels horizontally by 480 pixels vertically
Waveform Display Graticule	Single Graticule: 401 × 501 pixels, 8 × 10 divisions, where divisions are 1 cm by 1 cm
Waveform Display Levels/Colors	TDS520B, 540B, 620B, and 680B: Sixteen levels in infinite-persistence or variable persistence display TDS644B, 684B, 724A, 754A, 782A, and 784A: Sixteen colors in infinite-persistence or variable persistence display

Table 1-7: Nominal Traits—GPIB Interface, Output Ports, and Power Fuse

Name	Description
Interface, GPIB	GPIB interface complies with IEEE Std 488-1987
Interface, RS-232	RS-232 interface complies with EIA/TIA 574 (talk only) Optional on the TDS520B and 540B
Interface, Centronics	Centronics interface complies with Centronics interface standard C332-44 Feb 1977, REV A
Interface, Video	VGA video output with level that comply with EIA RS343 A standard. DB-15 connector
Logic Polarity for Main- and Delayed-Trigger Outputs	Negative TRUE. High to low transition indicates the trigger occurred.
Fuse Rating	Either of two fuses ¹ may be used: a 0.25 " × 1.25 " (UL 198.6, 3AG): 6A FAST, 250V or a 5mm × 20mm (IEC 127): 5A(T), 250 V.

¹ Each fuse type requires its own fuse cap.

Table 1-8: Nominal Traits—Data Handling and Reliability

Name	Description
Time, Data-Retention, Nonvolatile Memory ¹ ²	Battery life ≥ 5 years
Floppy disk, (optional on the TDS520B and 540B)	3.5 inch, 720K or 1.44M byte, DOS 3.3-or-later compatible

¹ The times that reference waveforms, stored setups, and calibration constants are retained.

² Data is maintained by small lithium-thionyl-chloride batteries internal to the memory ICs. The amount of lithium is so small in these ICs that they can typically be safely disposed of with ordinary garbage in a sanitary landfill.

Table 1-9: Nominal Traits—Mechanical

Name	Description
Cooling Method	Forced-air circulation with no air filter. Clearance is required.
Construction Material	Chassis parts constructed of aluminum alloy; front panel constructed of plastic laminate; circuit boards constructed of glass laminate. Cabinet is aluminum and clad in Tektronix Blue vinyl material.
Finish Type	Tektronix Blue vinyl-clad aluminum cabinet
Weight	<p>Standard Digitizing Oscilloscope</p> <p>14.1 kg (31 lbs), with front cover. 24.0 kg (53 lbs), when packaged for domestic shipment</p> <p>Rackmount Digitizing Oscilloscopes</p> <p>14.1 kg (31 lbs) plus weight of rackmount parts, for the rackmounted Digitizing Oscilloscopes (Option 1 R).</p> <p>Rackmount conversion kit</p> <p>2.3 kg (5 lbs), part only; 3.6 kg (8 lbs), parts plus package for domestic shipping</p>
Overall Dimensions	<p>Standard Digitizing Oscilloscope</p> <p>Height: 193 mm (7.6 in), with the feet installed Width: 445 mm (17.5 in), with the handle Depth: 434 mm (17.1 in), with the front cover installed</p> <p>Rackmount Digitizing Oscilloscope</p> <p>Height: 178 mm (7.0 in) Width: 483 mm (19.0 in) Depth: 558.8 mm (22.0 in)</p>

Nominal Traits

Warranted Characteristics

This section lists the various *warranted characteristics* that describe the TDS500B, TDS600B and TDS700A oscilloscopes. Electrical and environmental characteristics are included.

Warranted characteristics are described in terms of quantifiable performance limits which are warranted.

NOTE. In these tables, those warranted characteristics that are checked in the procedure Performance Verification appear in **boldface type** under the column **Name**.

As stated above, this section lists only *warranted characteristics*. A list of *typical characteristics* starts on page 1-23.

Performance Conditions

The performance limits in this specification are valid with these conditions:

- The oscilloscope must have been calibrated/adjusted at an ambient temperature between +20 ° C and +30 ° C.
- The oscilloscope must be in an environment with temperature, altitude, humidity, and vibration within the operating limits described in these specifications.
- The oscilloscope must have had a warm-up period of at least 20 minutes.
- The oscilloscope must have had its signal-path-compensation routine last executed after at least a 20 minute warm-up period at an ambient temperature within $\pm 5^{\circ}$ C of the current ambient temperature.

Table 1-10: Warranted Characteristics—Signal Acquisition System

Name	Description		
Accuracy, DC Gain	TDS600B: $\pm 1.5\%$ for all sensitivities from 2mV/div to 10V/div $\pm 2.0\%$ at 1mV/div sensitivity TDS500B, 700A: $\pm 1\%$ for all sensitivities from 1mV/div to 10V/div with offset from 0V to $\pm 100V$		
Accuracy, DC Voltage Measurement, Averaged (using Averagemode)	Measurement Type	DC Accuracy	
	Average of ≥ 16 waveforms Delta volts between any two averages of ≥ 16 waveforms acquired under the same setup and ambient conditions	TDS600B: $\pm((1.5\% \times \text{reading} - \text{NetOffset}^1) + \text{OffsetAccuracy}) + (0.06 \text{div} \times V/\text{div})$ TDS500B, 700A: $\pm((1.0\% \times \text{reading} - \text{NetOffset}^1) + \text{OffsetAccuracy}) + (0.06 \text{div} \times V/\text{div})$ TDS600B: $\pm((1.5\% \times \text{reading}) + (0.1 \text{div} \times V/\text{div}) + 0.3 \text{mV})$ TDS500B, 700A: $\pm((1.0\% \times \text{reading}) + (0.1 \text{div} \times V/\text{div}) + 0.3 \text{mV})$	
Accuracy, Offset	Volts/Div Setting	TDS600B Offset Accuracy	TDS500B/700A Offset Accuracy
	1mV/div–100mV/div	$\pm((0.2\% \times \text{NetOffset}^1) + 1.5 \text{mV} + (0.6 \text{div} \times V/\text{div}))$	$\pm((0.2\% \times \text{NetOffset}^1) + 1.5 \text{mV} + (0.1 \text{div} \times V/\text{div}))$
	101mV/div–1V/div	$\pm((0.25\% \times \text{NetOffset}^1) + 15 \text{mV} + (0.6 \text{div} \times V/\text{div}))$	$\pm((0.25\% \times \text{NetOffset}^1) + 15 \text{mV} + (0.1 \text{div} \times V/\text{div}))$
	1.01V/div–10V/div	$\pm((0.25\% \times \text{NetOffset}^1) + 150 \text{mV} + (0.6 \text{div} \times V/\text{div}))$	$\pm((0.25\% \times \text{NetOffset}^1) + 150 \text{mV} + (0.1 \text{div} \times V/\text{div}))$
Analog Bandwidth, DC-50 Ω Coupled and Bandwidth selection is FULL, TDS600 B	Volts/Div	TDS620B & 644B Bandwidth ²	TDS680B & 684B Bandwidth ²
	10mV/div–1V/div	DC–500MHz	DC–1GHz
	5mV/div–9.95mV/div	DC–450MHz	DC–750MHz
	2mV/div–4.98mV/div	DC–300MHz	DC–600MHz
	1mV/div–1.99mV/div	DC–250MHz	DC–500MHz
Analog Bandwidth, DC-50 Ω Coupled and Bandwidth selection is FULL, TDS500B/700A	Volts/Div	TDS520B, 540B, 724A & 754A Bandwidth ²	TDS782A & 784A Bandwidth ²
	10mV/div–1V/div	DC–500MHz	DC–1GHz
	5mV/div–9.95mV/div	DC–500MHz	DC–750MHz
	2mV/div–4.98mV/div	DC–500MHz	DC–600MHz
	1mV/div–1.99mV/div	DC–450MHz	DC–500MHz
Crosstalk (Channel Isolation)	$\geq 100:1$ at 100MHz and $\geq 30:1$ at the rated bandwidth for the channel's Volt/Div setting, for any two channels having equal Volts/Div settings		

Table 1-10: Warranted Characteristics—Signal Acquisition System (Cont.)

Name	Description
Delay Between Channels, Full Bandwidth	TDS600B: ≤ 100 ps for any two channels with equal Volts/Div and Coupling settings and both channels' deskew values set to 0 TDS500B/700A: ≤ 50 ps for any two channels with equal Volts/Div and Coupling settings
Input Impedance, DC-1 M Ω Coupled	1M Ω $\pm 0.5\%$ in parallel with 10 pF ± 3 pF
Input Impedance, DC-50 Ω Coupled	50 Ω $\pm 1\%$ with VSWR $< 1.3:1$ from DC-500 MHz, $\leq 1.5:1$ from 500 MHz-1 GHz
Input Voltage, Maximum, DC-1 M Ω , AC-1 M Ω , or GND Coupled	± 300 V (DC+peak AC), 400 V peak; derate at 20 dB/decade above 1 MHz, CAT II
Input Voltage, Maximum, DC-50 Ω or AC-50 Ω Coupled	5V _{RMS} , with peaks $\leq \pm 30$ V
Lower Frequency Limit, AC Coupled	≤ 10 Hz when AC-1 M Ω Coupled; ≤ 200 kHz when AC-50 Ω Coupled ³

¹ Net Offset = Offset - (Position \times Volts/Div). Net Offset is the nominal voltage level at the oscilloscope input that corresponds to the center of the A-D converter's dynamic range. Offset Accuracy is the accuracy of this voltage level.

² The limits given are for the ambient temperature range of 0 $^{\circ}$ C to +30 $^{\circ}$ C. Reduce the upper bandwidth frequencies by 5 MHz for the TDS600B or by 2.5 MHz for the TDS500B/700A for each $^{\circ}$ C above +30 $^{\circ}$ C.

³ The AC Coupled Lower Frequency Limits are reduced by a factor of 10 when 10X passive probes are used.

Table 1-11: Warranted Characteristics—Time Base System

Name	Description
Accuracy, Long Term Sample Rate and Delay Time	TDS600B: ± 100 ppm over any ≥ 1 ms interval TDS500B/700A: ± 25 ppm over any ≥ 1 ms interval

Table 1-12: Warranted Characteristics—Triggering System

Name	Description	
Sensitivity, Edge-Type Trigger, Coupling Setto "DC" ¹	Trigger Source	Sensitivity
	Any Channel	TDS620B&644B: 0.35 division from DC to 50MHz, increasing to 1 division at 500MHz TDS680B&684B: 0.35 division from DC to 50MHz, increasing to 1 division at 1GHz TDS500B, 724A, & 754A: 0.35 division from DC to 50MHz, increasing to 1 division at 500MHz TDS782A&784A: 0.35 division from DC to 50MHz, increasing to 1 division at 1GHz
	Auxiliary	TDS600B: 250mV from DC to 50MHz, increasing to 500mV at 100MHz TDS500B, 724A, & 754A: 400mV from DC to 50MHz, increasing to 750mV at 100MHz TDS782A&784A: 250mV from DC to 50MHz, increasing to 500mV at 100MHz
Accuracy (Time) for Pulse-Glitch or Pulse-Width Triggering	Time Range	Accuracy
	1ns to 1 μ s 1.02 μ s to 1s	$\pm(20\%$ of setting + 0.5ns) $\pm(100\text{ns} + 0.01\%$ of setting)
Input Signal Sync Amplitude for Stable Triggering, NTSC and PAL modes (Option 05 Video Trigger)	Field selection "Odd", "Even", or "All": 0.6 division to 4 divisions Field selection "Numeric": 1 division to 4 divisions (NTSC mode)	
Jitter (Option 05 Video Trigger)	60ns p-p on NTSC or PAL signal	

¹ The minimum sensitivity for obtaining a stable trigger. A stable trigger results in a uniform, regular display triggered on the selected slope. The trigger point must not switch between opposite slopes on the waveform, and the display must not "roll" across the screen on successive acquisitions. The TRIG'D LED stays constantly lighted when the SEC/DIV setting is 2ms or faster but may flash when the SEC/DIV setting is 10ms or slower.

Table 1-13: Warranted Characteristics—Output Ports, Probe Compensator, and Power Requirements

Name	Description	
Logic Levels, Main- and Delayed-Trigger Outputs	Characteristic	Limits
	Vout(HI) Vout(LO)	$\geq 2.5 V_{op}$ in circuit; $\geq 1.0V$ into a 50 Ω load to ground $\leq 0.7V$ into a load of $\leq 4\text{mA}$; $\leq 0.25V$ into a 50 Ω load to ground

Table 1-13: Warranted Characteristics—Output Ports, Probe Compensator, and Power Requirements (Cont.)

Name	Description						
Output Voltage and Frequency, Probe Compensator	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Characteristic</th> <th>Limits</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Output Voltage</td> <td>0.5V (base-top) $\pm 1\%$ into $\geq 50 \Omega$ load</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>1kHz $\pm 5\%$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Characteristic	Limits	Output Voltage	0.5V (base-top) $\pm 1\%$ into $\geq 50 \Omega$ load	Frequency	1kHz $\pm 5\%$
	Characteristic	Limits					
	Output Voltage	0.5V (base-top) $\pm 1\%$ into $\geq 50 \Omega$ load					
Frequency	1kHz $\pm 5\%$						
Output Voltage, Signal Out (CH3 ¹)	For TDS600B: 20 mV/division $\pm 20\%$ into a 1 M Ω load; 10 mV/division $\pm 20\%$ into a 50 Ω load For TDS500B/700A: 22 mV/division $\pm 20\%$ into a 1 M Ω load; 11 mV/division $\pm 20\%$ into a 50 Ω load						
Source Voltage	90 to 250 VAC _{RMS} , continuous range CAT II						
Source Frequency	45 Hz to 440 Hz						
Power Consumption	≤ 300 W (450 VA)						

¹ CH3 signal out is present at the rear panel if CH3 (AUX1 on the TDS620B or 680B) is selected as the trigger source for the main and/or delayed trigger systems. It is not available when a channel other than CH3 (AUX1 on the TDS620B or 680B) is the source for the Video Trigger when Option 05 is installed.

Table 1-14: Warranted Characteristics—Environmental

Name	Description
Atmospherics	Temperature (no diskette in floppy drive): TDS600B: Operating: +4 °C to +45 °C TDS500B/700A: Operating: +4 °C to +50 °C Nonoperating: -22 °C to +60 °C Relative humidity (no diskette in floppy drive): Operating: 20% to 80%, at or below +32 °C, upper limit derates to 30% relative humidity at +45 °C Nonoperating: 5% to 90%, at or below +41 °C, upper limit derates to 30% relative humidity at 60 °C Altitude: To 4570 m (15,000 ft.), operating To 12190 m (40,000 ft.), nonoperating
Dynamics	Random vibration (floppy diskette not installed): 0.31 grms, from 5 to 500 Hz, 10 minutes each axis, operating 3.07 grms, from 5 to 500 Hz, 10 minutes each axis, nonoperating

Table 1-14: Warranted Characteristics—Environmental (Cont.)

Name	Description
Emissions (TDS500B/700A) ^{1, 2}	Meets or exceeds the requirements of the following standards: FCC Code of Federal Regulations, 47 CFR, Part 15, Subpart B, Class A European Community Requirements EN55011 Class A Radiated Emissions EN55011 Class A Conducted Emissions EN50081-1 EN60555-2 Power Line Harmonic Emissions
Emissions (TDS600B) ^{1, 2}	Meets or exceeds the requirements of the following standards: FCC Code of Federal Regulations, 47 CFR, Part 15, Subpart B, Class A EN50081-1 European Community Requirements EN55022 Radiated Emissions Class B EN55022 Class B Conducted Emissions EN60555-2 Power Line Harmonic Emissions
Susceptibility ^{1, 2}	Meets or exceeds the EMC requirements of the following standards: EN50082-1 European Community Requirements IEC801-2 Electrostatic Discharge Performance Criteria B IEC801-3 Radiated Susceptibility 3V/meter from 27MHz to 500MHz unmodulated IEC801-4 Fast Transients Performance Criteria B IEC801-5 AC Surge Performance Criteria B

Table 1-14: Warranted Characteristics—Environmental (Cont.)

Name	Description
Third Party Certification	Conform to and is certified where appropriate to: UL3111-1 ³ CSA22.2 no.1010.1 ³

¹ VGA output cable needs to be terminated, if connected at all, for the instrument to meet these standards. The test will pass with LCOM part # CTL3VGAMM-5.

² The GPIB cable connected to the instrument for certain of the emission tests must be "low EMI" having a high-quality outer shield connected through a low impedance to both connector housings. Acceptable cables are Tektronix part numbers 012-0991-00, -01, -02, and -03. In order to maintain the EMI performance conforming to the above regulations, the following cables, or their equivalent, should be used: a shielded Centronics cable, 3 meters in length, part number 012-1214-00, and a shielded RS-232 cable, 2.7 meters in length, CA part number 0294-9.

³ IEC1010, UL3111, CSA1010 Safety Certification Compliance:
 Temperature (operating) 5 to +40C
 Altitude (maximum operating): 200 meters
 Equipment Type: Test and Measurement
 Safety Class: Class I (as defined in IEC1010-1, Annex H) – grounded product
 Overvoltage Category: Overvoltage Category II (as defined in IEC1010-1, Annex J)
 Pollution Degree: Pollution Degree 2 (as defined in IEC1010-1)
 Note – Rated for indoor use only

Table 1-15: Certifications and Compliances

EC Declaration of Conformity	<p>Meets intent of Directive 89/336/EEC for Electromagnetic Compatibility and Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC for Product Safety. Compliance was demonstrated to the following specifications as listed in the Official Journal of the European Communities:</p> <p>EMC Directive 89/336/EEC:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>EN55011</td> <td>Class A Radiated and Conducted Emissions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EN55011</td> <td>Class B Radiated and Conducted Emissions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EN50081-1 Emissions:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>EN55022</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class B Radiated and Conducted Emissions</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>EN60555-2</td> <td>AC Power Line Harmonic Emissions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EN50082-1 Immunity:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEC801-2</td> <td>Electrostatic Discharge Immunity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEC801-3</td> <td>RFElectromagnetic Field Immunity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEC801-4</td> <td>Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Immunity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IEC801-5</td> <td>Power Line Surge Immunity</td> </tr> </table> <p>Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>EN61010-1</td> <td>Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EN61010-2-031:1994</td> <td>Particular requirements for hand-held probe assemblies for electrical measurement and test</td> </tr> </table>	EN55011	Class A Radiated and Conducted Emissions	EN55011	Class B Radiated and Conducted Emissions	EN50081-1 Emissions:		EN55022		Class B Radiated and Conducted Emissions		EN60555-2	AC Power Line Harmonic Emissions	EN50082-1 Immunity:		IEC801-2	Electrostatic Discharge Immunity	IEC801-3	RFElectromagnetic Field Immunity	IEC801-4	Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Immunity	IEC801-5	Power Line Surge Immunity	EN61010-1	Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use	EN61010-2-031:1994	Particular requirements for hand-held probe assemblies for electrical measurement and test
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Warranted Characteristics

Typical Characteristics

This subsection contains a table that lists the various *typical characteristics* which describe the TDS500B, TDS600B and TDS700A oscilloscopes.

Typical characteristics are described in terms of typical or average performance. Typical characteristics are not warranted.

Table 1-16: Typical Characteristics—Signal Acquisition System

Name	Description		
Analog Bandwidth, DC-50 Ω Coupled with P6243 or P6245 Probe and Bandwidths selection is F ULL TDS520B, 540B, 724A & 754A	Volts/Div as Read Out on Screen	520B, 540B, 724A & 754A Bandwidth ¹	
	10V/div–100V/div	Not Applicable	
	100mV/div–10V/div	DC–500MHz	
	50mV/div–99.5mV/div	DC–500MHz	
	20mV/div–49.8mV/div	DC–500MHz	
	10mV/div–19.9mV/div	DC–450MHz (P6243) DC–500MHz (P6245)	
Analog Bandwidth, DC-50 Ω Coupled with P6245 Probe and Bandwidths selection is F ULL TDS782A & 784A	Volts/Div as Read Out on Screen	TDS782A & 784A	
	10V/div–100V/div	(Not Applicable)	
	100mV/div–10V/div	DC–1GHz	
	50mV/div–99.5mV/div	DC–750MHz	
	20mV/div–49.8mV/div	DC–600MHz	
	10mV/div–19.9mV/div	DC–500MHz	
Analog Bandwidth, DC-1M Ω Coupled with P6139A Probe and Bandwidth selection is F ULL TDS520B, 540B, 724A, 754A, 782A & 784A	Volts/Div as Read Out on Screen	520B, 540B, 724A, 754A, 782A & 784A Bandwidth ¹	
	10V/div–100V/div	500MHz	
	100mV/div–10V/div	500MHz	
	50mV/div–99.5mV/div	500MHz	
	20mV/div–49.8mV/div	500MHz	
	10mV/div–19.9mV/div	500MHz	
Analog Bandwidth, DC-50 Ω Coupled with P6243 Probe (TDS620B & 644B) or P6245 Probe (TDS680B & 684B) and Bandwidths selection is F ULL TDS600B	Volts/Div as Read Out on Screen	620B & 644B Bandwidth ¹	680B & 684B Bandwidth ¹
	10V/div–100V/div	(Not Applicable)	(Not Applicable)
	100mV/div–10V/div	DC–500MHz	DC–1GHz
	50mV/div–99.5mV/div	DC–450MHz	DC–750MHz
	20mV/div–49.8mV/div	DC–300MHz	DC–600MHz
	10mV/div–19.9mV/div	DC–250MHz	DC–500MHz

Table 1-16: Typical Characteristics—Signal Acquisition System (Cont.)

Name	Description		
<p>Accuracy, Delta Time Measurement</p> <p>Conditions for accuracy listed at right are: Single Shot or Sample mode (or Hi Res mode on the TDS500B/700A), with Full Bandwidth selected.</p> <p>Conditions for accuracy listed at right are: ≥ 100 Averages, with Full Bandwidth selected, and for TDS 500B/700A, repetitive mode.</p>	<p>The limits are given in the following table for signals having amplitude greater than 5 divisions, reference level = 50%, filter set to (sinX/X), acquired at 5mV/div or greater. For the TDS700A, pulse duration < 10 div. Channel skew not included.</p> <p>For the Single Shot condition, $1.4 \leq T_r/S_i \leq 4$, where S_i is the sample interval and T_r is the displayed rise time.</p> <p>TDS600B: For the averaged condition, $1.4 \leq T_r/W_i \leq 40$, where W_i is the Waveform Interval, as described elsewhere in these specifications.</p> <p>TDS600B: Extra error in the measurement will occur for two-channel measurements due to channel-to-channel skew. This is described elsewhere in these specifications.</p> <p>Time Measurement Accuracy</p> <p>TDS600B: $\pm((0.20 \times \text{sample interval}) + (100\text{ppm} \times \text{Reading}) + (0.05 \times W_i))$</p> <p>TDS600B example: at 5GS/s, 5ns/div, measuring a 40ns wide pulse, accuracy = $\pm(40\text{ps} + 4\text{ps} + 5\text{ps}) = \pm 49\text{ps}$.</p> <p>TDS500B/700A: $\pm(0.15 \times \text{sample interval} + (25\text{ppm} \times \text{Reading}) + t/\text{div}/1000)$</p> <p>TDS500B/700A example: at 4GS/s, accuracy = 37.5ps</p> <p>TDS600B: $\pm(10\text{ps} + (100\text{ppm} \times \text{Reading}) + (0.25 \times W_i))$</p> <p>TDS500B/700A: $20\text{ps} + (25\text{ppm} \times \text{Reading}) + t/\text{div}/1000$</p>		
<p>Calculated Rise Time, TDS600B ²</p>	<p>Volts/Div Setting</p> <p>10mV/div–1V/div</p> <p>5mV/div–9.95mV/div</p> <p>2mV/div–4.98mV/div</p> <p>1mV/div–1.99mV/div</p>	<p>620B & 644B Rise Time</p> <p>900ps</p> <p>1ns</p> <p>1.5ns</p> <p>1.8ns</p>	<p>680B & 684B Rise Time</p> <p>450ps</p> <p>600ps</p> <p>750ps</p> <p>900ps</p>
<p>Calculated Rise Time, TDS500B/700A ²</p>	<p>Volts/Div Setting</p> <p>10mV/div–1V/div</p> <p>5mV/div–9.95mV/div</p> <p>2mV/div–4.98mV/div</p> <p>1mV/div–1.99mV/div</p>	<p>520B, 540B, 724A, 754A Rise Time</p> <p>800ps</p> <p>800ps</p> <p>800ps</p> <p>890ps</p>	<p>782A & 784A Rise Time</p> <p>400ps</p> <p>530ps</p> <p>600ps</p> <p>800ps</p>
<p>Effective Bits—TDS600B</p> <p>The chart on the right gives the typical effective bits for a 9-division p-p sine-wave input, 50mV/div, 10ns/div (5GS/s), with a record length of 1000 points</p>	<p>Input Frequency</p> <p>98MHz</p> <p>245MHz</p> <p>490MHz</p> <p>990MHz</p>	<p>Effective Bits</p> <p>6.3bits</p> <p>6.0bits</p> <p>5.5bits</p> <p>5.2bits (TDS680B & 684B only)</p>	

Table 1-16: Typical Characteristics—Signal Acquisition System (Cont.)

Name	Description				
Effective Bits—TDS520B&724A The chart on the right gives the typical effective bits for a sine wave adjusted to 9.2 divisions at 1 MHz, 50 mV/div @ 25°C.	Input Frequency	Sample Rate			
		1GS/s		10MS/s&HiRes	
		1MHz–9.2divs	6.8bits	9.7bits	
	500MHz	6.8bits	N/A		
Effective Bits—TDS540B&754A The chart on the right gives the typical effective bits for a sine wave adjusted to 9.2 divisions at 1 MHz, 50 mV/div @ 25°C.	Input Frequency	Sample Rate			
		2GS/s		10MS/s&HiRes	
		1MHz–9.2divs	6.8bits	9.7bits	
	500MHz	6.8bits	N/A		
Effective Bits—TDS782A&TDS784A The chart on the right gives the typical effective bits for a sine wave adjusted to 9.2 divisions at 1 MHz, 50 mV/div @ 25°C.	Input Frequency	Sample Rate			
		2GS/s(782A) 4GS/s(784A)		10MS/s&HiRes	
		1MHz–9.2divs	6.6bits	9.7bits	
	1GHz–6.5divs	5.5bits	N/A		
Frequency Limit, Upper, 250MHz Bandwidth Limited	250MHz				
Frequency Limit, Upper, 20MHz Bandwidth Limited	20MHz				
Step Response Settling Errors	Volts/Div Setting	± Step Amplitude	Settling Error (%) ³ at		
			20ns	100ns	20ms
	1mV/div–100mV/div	≤2V	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
	101mV/div–1V/div	≤20V	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%
	1.01V/div–10V/div	≤200V	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%

¹ The limits given are for the ambient temperature range of 0 °C to +30 °C. Reduce the upper bandwidth frequencies by 5MHz for the TDS600B or by 2.5MHz for the TDS500B/700A for each °C above +30 °C.

² The numbers given are valid 0 °C to +30 °C and will increase as the temperature increases due to the degradation in bandwidth. Rise time is calculated from the bandwidth. It is defined by the following formula:

$$TDS\ 600B\ Rise\ Time\ (ns) = \frac{450}{BW\ (MHz)} \quad TDS\ 500B/700A\ Rise\ Time\ (ns) = \frac{400}{BW\ (MHz)}$$

Note that if you measure rise time, you must take into account the rise time of the test equipment (signal source, etc.) that you use to provide the test signal. That is, the measured rise time (RT_m) is determined by the instrument rise time (RT_i) and the rise time of the test signal source (RT_{gen}) according to the following formula:

$$RT_m^2 = RT_i^2 + RT_{gen}^2$$

³ The values given are the maximum absolute difference between the value at the end of a specified time interval after the midlevel crossing of the step and the value one second after the midlevel crossing of the step, expressed as a percentage of the step amplitude.

Typical Characteristics

Table 1-17: Typical Characteristics—Triggering System

Name	Description		
Accuracy, Trigger Level Threshold, DC Coupled (for signal having rise and fall times ≥ 20 ns)	Trigger Source	Accuracy	
	Any Channel	$\pm((2\% \times \text{Setting} - \text{Net Offset}) + (0.3 \text{ div} \times \text{Volts/div Setting}) + \text{Offset Accuracy})$	
	Auxiliary	Not calibrated or specified	
Input, Auxiliary Trigger	The input resistance is $\geq 1.5 \text{ k} \Omega$; the maximum safe input voltage is $\pm 20 \text{ V}$ (DC + peak AC).		
Trigger Position Error, Edge Triggering	Acquisition Mode	Trigger-Position Error ^{1,2}	
	Sample, Average	$\pm(1 \text{ Waveform Interval} + 1 \text{ ns})$	
	Envelope	$\pm(2 \text{ Waveform Intervals} + 1 \text{ ns})$	
Holdoff, Variable, Main Trigger	For all Time/Division ranges, the minimum holdoff is 250 ns and the maximum holdoff is 12 seconds. The minimum resolution is 8 ns for settings $\leq 1.2 \mu\text{s}$.		
Lowest Frequency for Successful Operation of "Set Level to 50%" Function	30 Hz		
Sensitivity, Edge Trigger, Not DC Coupled ³	Trigger Source	Typical Signal Level for Stable Triggering	
	AC	Same as the DC-coupled limits for frequencies above 60 Hz. Attenuate signals below 60 Hz.	
	Noise Reject	Three times the DC-coupled limits.	
	High Frequency Reject	One and one-half times the DC-coupled limits from DC to 30 kHz. Attenuate signals above 30 kHz.	
	Low Frequency Reject	One and one-half times the DC-coupled limits for frequencies above 80 kHz. Attenuate signals below 80 kHz.	
Sensitivities, Logic Trigger and Events Delay, DC Coupled ⁴	1.0 division, from DC to 500 MHz, at vertical settings $> 10 \text{ mV/div}$ and $\leq 1 \text{ V/div}$ at the BNC input		
Sensitivities, Pulse-Type Run Trigger ⁵	1.0 division, from DC to 500 MHz, at vertical settings $> 10 \text{ mV/div}$ and $\leq 1 \text{ V/div}$ at the BNC input		
Sensitivities, Pulse-Type Trigger Width and Glitch ⁶	1.0 division, at vertical settings $> 10 \text{ mV/div}$ and $\leq 1 \text{ V/div}$ at the BNC input		
Width, Minimum Pulse and Re-arm, for Logic Triggering or Events Delay	For vertical settings $> 10 \text{ mV/div}$ and $\leq 1 \text{ V/div}$ at the BNC input		
	Triggering Type	Minimum Pulse Width	Minimum Re-Arm Width
	Logic	Not Applicable	1 ns
	Events Delay	1 ns (for either + or - pulse widths)	Not Applicable
		Minimum Time Between Channels ⁷	2 ns

Table 1-17: Typical Characteristics—Triggering System (Cont.)

Name	Description																					
Width, Minimum Pulse and Rearm, for Pulse Triggering	For vertical settings > 10mV/div. and 31V/div at the BNC input																					
The minimum pulse widths and rearm widths and transition times ⁸ required for Pulse-Type triggering.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pulse Class</th> <th>Minimum Pulse Width</th> <th>Minimum Re-Arm Width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Glitch</td> <td>1ns</td> <td>2ns + 5% of Glitch Width Setting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Runt</td> <td>2ns</td> <td>2ns</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time-Qualified Runt</td> <td>2ns</td> <td>TDS600B: 7ns + 5% of Width Setting TDS700A: 8.5ns + 5% of Width Setting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Width</td> <td>1ns</td> <td>2ns + 5% of Width Upper Limit Setting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeout</td> <td>1ns</td> <td>2ns + 5% of Width Upper Limit Setting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slew Rate</td> <td>600ps⁸</td> <td>TDS600B: 7ns + 5% of Delta Time Setting TDS700A: 8.5ns + 5% of Delta Time Setting</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pulse Class	Minimum Pulse Width	Minimum Re-Arm Width	Glitch	1ns	2ns + 5% of Glitch Width Setting	Runt	2ns	2ns	Time-Qualified Runt	2ns	TDS600B: 7ns + 5% of Width Setting TDS700A: 8.5ns + 5% of Width Setting	Width	1ns	2ns + 5% of Width Upper Limit Setting	Timeout	1ns	2ns + 5% of Width Upper Limit Setting	Slew Rate	600ps ⁸	TDS600B: 7ns + 5% of Delta Time Setting TDS700A: 8.5ns + 5% of Delta Time Setting
	Pulse Class	Minimum Pulse Width	Minimum Re-Arm Width																			
	Glitch	1ns	2ns + 5% of Glitch Width Setting																			
	Runt	2ns	2ns																			
	Time-Qualified Runt	2ns	TDS600B: 7ns + 5% of Width Setting TDS700A: 8.5ns + 5% of Width Setting																			
	Width	1ns	2ns + 5% of Width Upper Limit Setting																			
	Timeout	1ns	2ns + 5% of Width Upper Limit Setting																			
	Slew Rate	600ps ⁸	TDS600B: 7ns + 5% of Delta Time Setting TDS700A: 8.5ns + 5% of Delta Time Setting																			
Input Signal Sync Amplitude for Stable Triggering, HDTV and FLEXFM modes (Option 05 Video Trigger)	All field selections: 0.6 division to 4 divisions																					
Jitter for HDTV mode (Option 05 Video Trigger)	17ns _{p-p}																					
Sync Width Flex Format and HDTV modes (Option 05 Video Trigger)	min. 400ns																					
Sync Duty Cycle, Flex Format and HDTV modes (Option 05 Video Trigger)	min. 50 to 1																					
Hum Rejection (Option 05 Video Trigger)	NTSC and PAL: -20dB without any trigger speed deterioration. Triggering will continue down to 0dB with some performance deterioration.																					

- ¹ The trigger position errors are typically less than the values given here. These values are for triggering signals having a slew rate at the trigger point of ≥ 0.5 division/ns.
- ² The waveform interval (WI) is the time between the samples in the waveform record. Also, see the footnote for the characteristics *Sample Rate Range or Interpolated Waveform Rates* in Table 1-4, on page 1-10.
- ³ The minimum sensitivity for obtaining a stable trigger. A stable trigger results in a uniform, regular display triggered on the selected slope. The trigger point must not switch between opposite slopes on the waveform, and the display must not "roll" across the screen on successive acquisitions. The TRIG'D LED stays constantly lighted when the SEC/DIV setting is 2ms or faster but may flash when the SEC/DIV setting is 10ms or slower.
- ⁴ The minimum signal levels required for stable logic or pulse triggering of an acquisition, or for stable counting of a DC-coupled, event-delay signal. Also, see the footnote for *Sensitivity, Edge-Type Trigger, DC Coupled* in this table. (Stable counting of events is counting that misses no events and produces no extra, phantom events.)
- ⁵ The minimum signal levels required for stable runt pulse triggering of an acquisition. Also, see the footnote for *Sensitivity, Edge-Type Trigger, DC Coupled* in this table. (Stable counting of events is counting that misses no events.)

- ⁶ The minimum signal levels required for stable pulse width or glitch triggering of an acquisition. Also, see the footnote for *Sensitivity, Edge-Type Trigger, DC Coupled* in this table. (Stable counting of events is counting that misses no events.)
- ⁷ For Logic, time between channels refers to the length of time a logic state derived from more than one channel must exist to be recognized. For Events, the time is the minimum time between a main and delayed event that will be recognized if more than one channel is used.
- ⁸ For Slew Rate Triggering, this is the minimum transition time, defined to be the time the user's signal spends between the two trigger threshold settings.