## A LeCroy Application Brief

## XXL Memory - 100 MSamples

## Scope Option Offers Longest Acquisition Memory Yet

LeCroy, who pioneered long acquisition memories in digital oscilloscopes, has again set the record for the longest commercially available acquisition memory with the -XXL memory option for the SDA, DDA, and WaveMaster series oscilloscopes. The new memory option increases the acquisition memory to 100 MegaSamples (MS) on each of two channels or 50 MS on each of four channels.

In addition to increasing the
length of the acquisition memory the maximum number of segments available in sequence mode has been increased to 25,000.

Figure 1 shows how the -XXL option allows the user to capture 5 ms worth of data at the maximum sample rate of $20 \mathrm{GS} / \mathrm{s}$. The 5 ms capture window is over three time longer than the nearest competitive offering.

The great advantage of this long
acquisition is felt in applications such a serial data communications where an entire $2^{23}$ pseudo random binary sequence (PRBS) pattern can be acquired in a single acquisition. This means that pattern dependencies, such as in-ter-symbol interference (ISI) can be observed for the entire sequence. Likewise, jitter studies can assess timing uncertainties down to 200 Hz at the highest resolution of $50 \mathrm{ps} /$ point.

The WaveMaster series scopes


Figure 1 Timebase setup for a WaveMaster Series scope with option XXL showing the full 100 MS memory being used to acquire 5 ms of data at the maximum sampling rate of $20 \mathrm{GS} / \mathrm{s}$

## M LeCroy Application Brief

## utilize fast CMOS

memories which update at 3.3 GS/s. In a standard scope three memories are coupled to each digitizer realizing a $10 \mathrm{GS} / \mathrm{s}$ sample rate per channel. When the -XXL memory option is installed the memory is doubled and six memories are coupled to each ADC. This allows the scope to utilize 100 MS of memory. The table to the right summarizes the sample rate and memory available for each horizontal (time/division) scale.
Note that the maximum memories are available at 500 $\mu \mathrm{s} /$ division. Below that range the maximum sampling rate is used and memory is apportioned as needed. For sweep speeds longer than $500 \mu \mathrm{~s} /$ division the sampling rate is decimated and memory is again apportioned as needed. In order to be able to write to each of the six multiplexed memories within the channel the decimation ratio must be a prime number that is not a factor of six. Since two and three are both factors of six the decimation jumps in steps of five. So the next sampling rate below $10 \mathrm{GS} / \mathrm{s}$ is $2 \mathrm{GS} / \mathrm{s}$ and the sampling rate below $20 \mathrm{GS} / \mathrm{s}$ is 4 GS/s. In order to include more sweep rates which utilize all the available memory some ranges have there display width truncated.

If your application calls for measuring low frequency phenomena with the highest available time resolution then the 100 MS -XXL memory option is for you.

|  | 50 M (4 Channel) |  |  | 100M (2 Ch Combine) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T/Div | S/R (MS/s) | Memory Length (S) | Display <br> Length (\%) | S/R (MS/s) | Memory Length (S) | Display <br> Length <br> (\%) |
| 20 ps | 10,000.00 | 2 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 4 | 100 |
| 50 ps | 10,000.00 | 5 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 10 | 100 |
| 100 ps | 10,000.00 | 10 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 20 | 100 |
| 200 ps | 10,000.00 | 20 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 40 | 100 |
| 500 ps | 10,000.00 | 50 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 ns | 10,000.00 | 100 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 200 | 100 |
| 2 ns | 10,000.00 | 200 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 400 | 100 |
| 5 ns | 10,000.00 | 500 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 1,000 | 100 |
| 10 ns | 10,000.00 | 1,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 2,000 | 100 |
| 20 ns | 10,000.00 | 2,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 4,000 | 100 |
| 50 ns | 10,000.00 | 5,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 10,000 | 100 |
| 100 ns | 10,000.00 | 10,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 20,000 | 100 |
| 200 ns | 10,000.00 | 20,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 40,000 | 100 |
| 500 ns | 10,000.00 | 50,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 100,000 | 100 |
| 1 us | 10,000.00 | 100,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 200,000 | 100 |
| 2 us | 10,000.00 | 200,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 400,000 | 100 |
| 5 us | 10,000.00 | 500,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 1,000,000 | 100 |
| 10 us | 10,000.00 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 2,000,000 | 100 |
| 20 us | 10,000.00 | 2,000,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 4,000,000 | 100 |
| 50 us | 10,000.00 | 5,000,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 10,000,000 | 100 |
| 100 us | 10,000.00 | 10,000,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 20,000,000 | 100 |
| 200 us | 10,000.00 | 20,000,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 40,000,000 | 100 |
| 500 us | 10,000.00 | 50,000,000 | 100 | 20,000.00 | 100,000,000 | 100 |
| 1 ms | 2,000.00 | 20,000,000 | 100 | 4,000.00 | 40,000,000 | 100 |
| 2 ms | 2,000.00 | 40,000,000 | 100 | 4,000.00 | 80,000,000 | 100 |
| 5 ms | 400.00 | 20,000,000 | 100 | 800.00 | 40,000,000 | 100 |
| 10 ms | 400.00 | 40,000,000 | 100 | 800.00 | 80,000,000 | 100 |
| 20 ms | 80.00 | 16,000,000 | 100 | 160.00 | 32,000,000 | 100 |
| 50 ms | 80.00 | 40,000,000 | 100 | 160.00 | 80,000,000 | 100 |
| 100 ms | 16.00 | 16,000,000 | 100 | 32.00 | 32,000,000 | 100 |
| 200 ms | 16.00 | 32,000,000 | 100 | 32.00 | 64,000,000 | 100 |
| 500 ms | 3.20 | 16,000,000 | 100 | 6.40 | 32,000,000 | 100 |
| 1 s | 3.20 | 32,000,000 | 100 | 6.40 | 64,000,000 | 100 |
| 2 s | 3.20 | 50,000,000 | 78 | 6.40 | 100,000,000 | 78 |
| 5 s | 0.64 | 32,000,000 | 100 | 1.28 | 64,000,000 | 100 |
| 10 s | 0.64 | 50,000,000 | 78 | 1.28 | 100,000,000 | 78 |

Figure 2 Table of available sampling rates and memory lengths for the -XXL memory option

