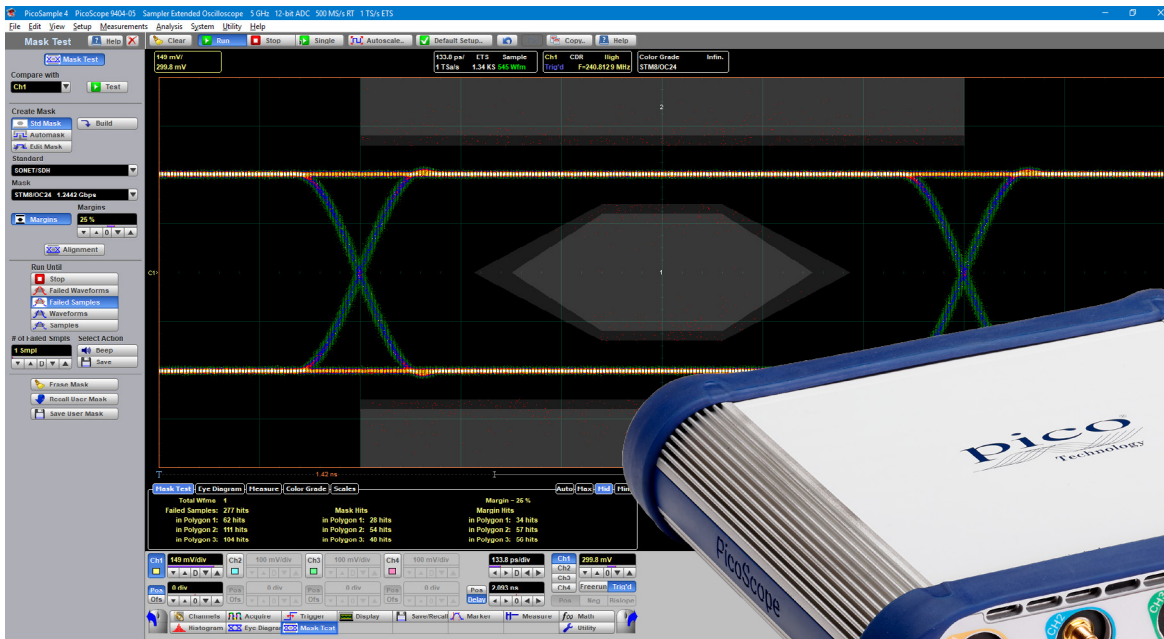




# PicoScope® 9400 Series

SXRT0 Sampler-extended real-time oscilloscopes



## Key features

- 5 GHz bandwidth, 70 ps transition time
- 1 TS/s (1 ps resolution) equivalent-time sampling
- Four 12-bit 500 MS/s ADCs
- Pulse, eye and mask testing to 70 ps and 3 Gb/s
- Logical, intuitive and configurable touch-compatible Windows user interface
- Comprehensive built-in measurements, zooms, data masks and histograms
- ±800 mV full-scale input range into 50 ohms
- ±10 mV/div to ±0.25 V/div ranges provided by digital gain
- Up to 250 kS trace length, shared between channels

## Product overview

The PicoScope 9404 SXRT0 has four high-bandwidth 50  $\Omega$  input channels with market-leading ADC, timing and display resolutions for accurately measuring and visualizing high-speed analog and data signals. It is ideal for capturing pulse and step transitions to 70 ps, impulse down to 140 ps, clocks and data eyes to 3 Gb/s. Most high-bandwidth applications involve repetitive signals or clock-related data streams that can be readily analyzed by equivalent-time sampling (ETS).

The SXRT0 is fast: ETS, persistence displays and statistics all build quickly.

The PicoScope 9404 has a built-in full-bandwidth trigger on every channel, with pretrigger ETS capture to well above the Nyquist sampling rate. The oscilloscope has 5 GHz bandwidth behind a 50 ohm SMA(f) input, and there are three acquisition modes—real time, ETS and roll—all capturing at 12-bit resolution into a shared memory of up to 250 kS.

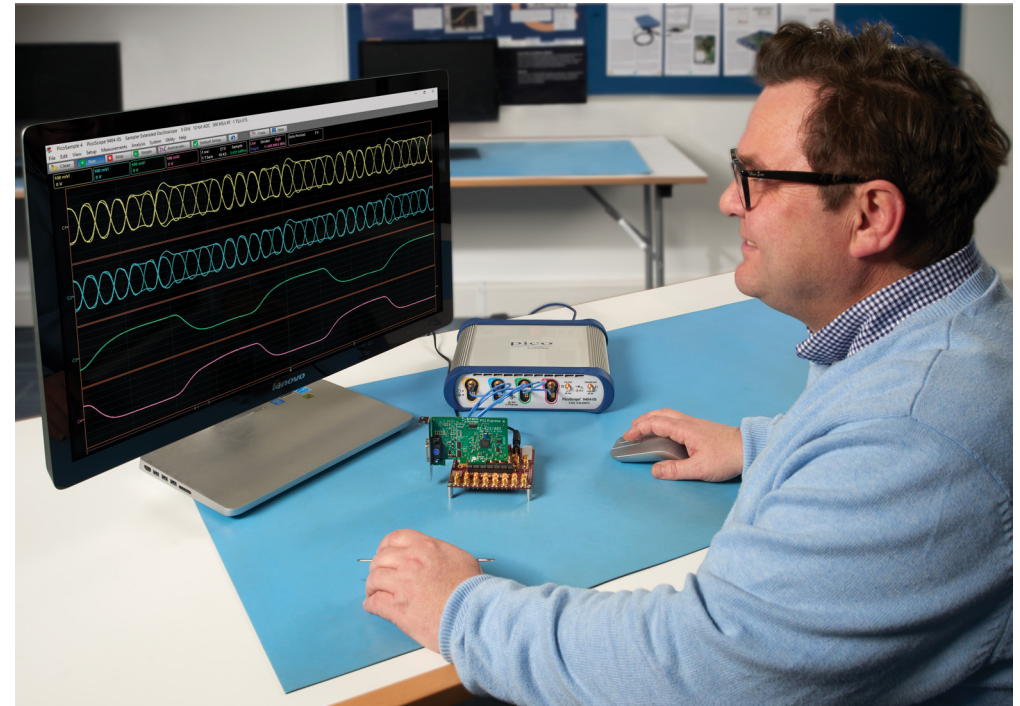
The PicoSample 4 software is derived from our existing PicoSample 3 and PicoScope 9000 products, which together embody over ten years of development, customer feedback and optimization.

The high-resolution display can be resized to fit any window, filling 4k and even larger or multiple monitors. Four independent zoom channels can show you different views of your data down to a resolution of 1 ps. Most of the controls and status panels can be shown or hidden according to your application, allowing you to make optimal use of the display area.

The oscilloscope has a 2.5 GHz direct trigger that can be driven from any input channel, and a built-in prescaler can extend the trigger bandwidth to 5 GHz. The price you pay for your PicoScope SXRT0 is the price you pay for everything – we don't charge you for software features or updates.

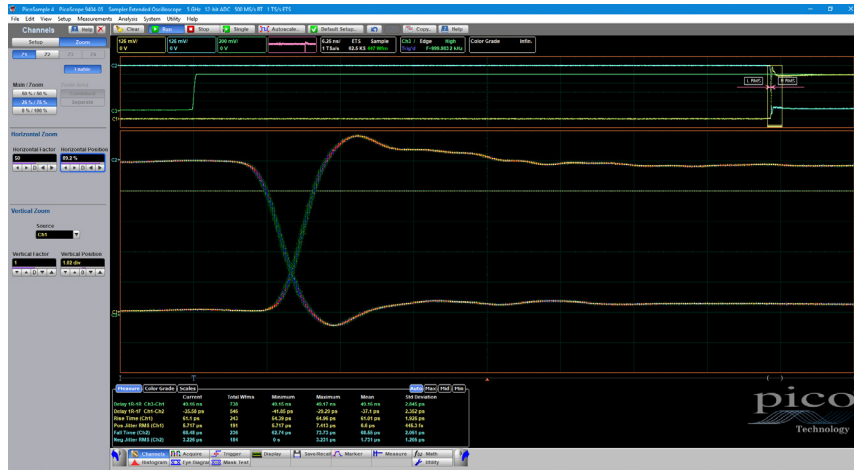
## Typical applications

- Telecom and radar test, service and manufacturing
- Optical fiber, transceiver and laser testing (optical to electrical conversion not included)
- RF, microwave and gigabit digital system measurements
- Signal, eye, pulse and impulse characterization
- Precision timing and phase analysis
- Digital system design and characterization
- Eye diagram, mask and limits test to 3 Gb/s
- Ethernet, HDMI 1, PCI, SATA and USB 2.0
- Semiconductor characterization
- Signal, data and pulse/impulse integrity and pre-compliance testing



## ETS (equivalent-time sampling)

PicoScope 9400 Series SXRTOs use equivalent-time sampling (ETS) to capture high-bandwidth repetitive or clock-derived signals without the expense or jitter of a very high-speed real-time oscilloscope. The 5 GHz bandwidth is matched by a guaranteed 70 ps rise time, better than some instruments with equal or even higher bandwidths. ETS mode enables timing resolution down to 1 ps.



## Trigger modes

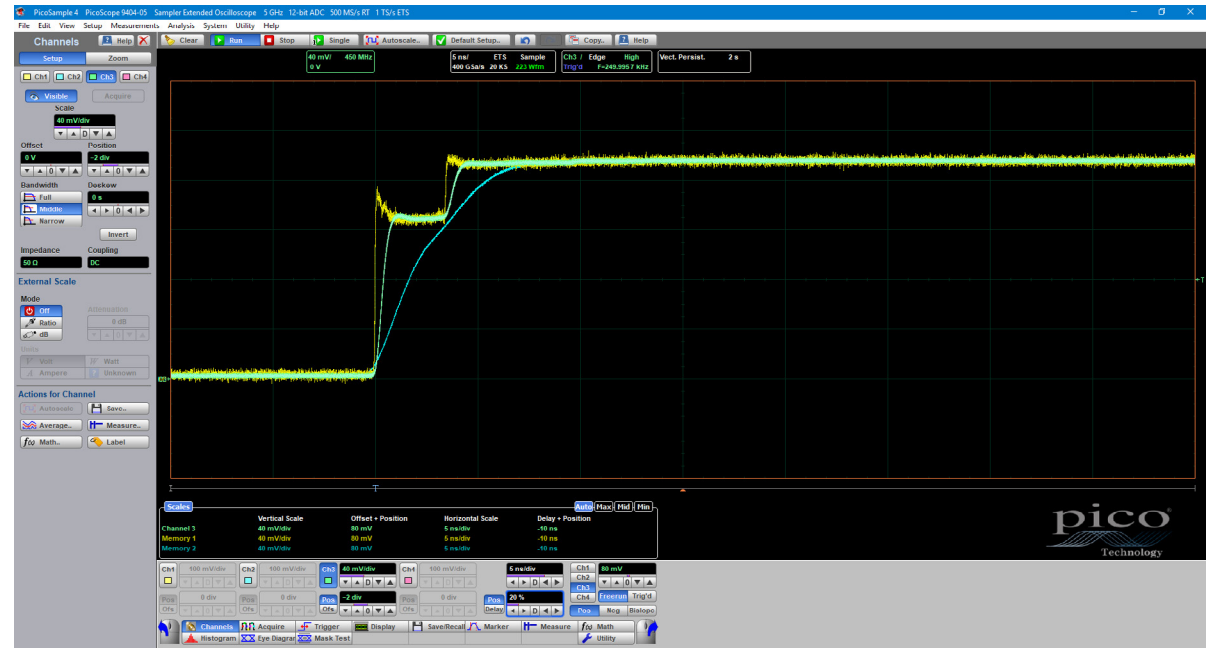
Simply feed your signal into one of the input channels

The oscilloscope has a 2.5 GHz direct trigger that can be driven from any input channel, and a built-in prescaler can extend the trigger bandwidth to 5 GHz.



## Bandwidth limit filters

A selectable analog bandwidth limiter (100 or 500 MHz) on each input channel can be used to reject high frequencies and associated noise. The narrow setting can be used as an anti-alias filter.



## Frequency counter

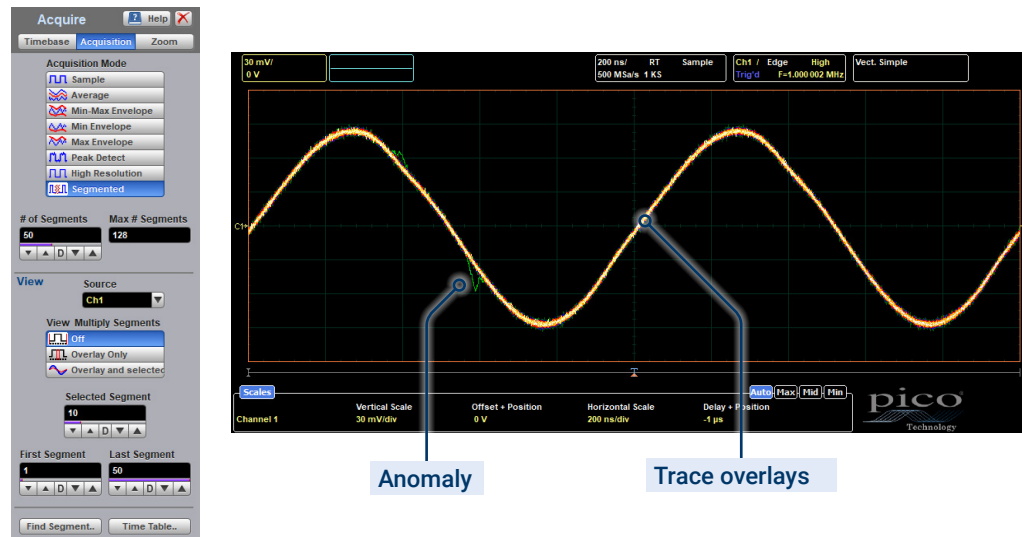
A dedicated frequency counter shows signal frequency (or period) at all times, regardless of measurement and timebase settings, with a resolution of 1 ppm.

Ch4 / Edge High  
Trig'd F=195.3125 MHz

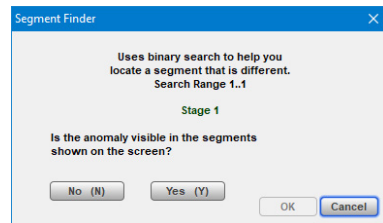


## Segmented acquisition mode

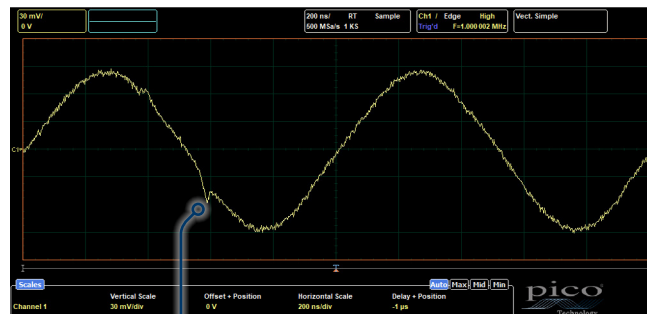
Segmented acquisition mode in the **Acquire** menu partitions the available trace memory length into multiple trace lengths (segments or buffers). Up to 1024 traces can then be captured and either layered or individually selected to display on screen. This is helpful to the capture and view of rarely occurring events.



Having captured an anomalous event the user can scroll through, or close gates around an ever smaller block of overlaid traces until the anomalous trace or traces are found. There is also a segment finder which uses a binary search method to address larger numbers of trace segments:



Segment finder



Selected segment with an anomaly

## Channel deskew

The deskew variable adjusts the horizontal position (time offset) of one active channel with respect to another on the instrument display. The deskew function has a  $\pm 50$  ns range. Coarse increment is 100 ps, fine increment is 10 ps. With manual or calculator data entry the increment is four significant digits or 1 ps.

Use the deskew to compensate the time offset between two or more channels. This might result from different cable or probe lengths or might allow an aligned comparison of an input and output waveshape.

Below, deskew is used to precisely align a differential pair. Addition of the traces (right half of the waveform display) allows sensitive alignment for minimum common mode.





## SXRTO explained

### The basic real-time oscilloscope

Real-time oscilloscopes (RTOs) are designed with a high enough sampling rate to capture a transient, non-repetitive signal with the instrument's specified analog bandwidth. This will reveal a minimum width impulse, but is far from satisfactory in revealing its shape, let alone measurements and characterization. Typical high-bandwidth RTOs exceed this sampling rate by perhaps a factor of two, achieving up to four samples per cycle, or three samples in a minimum-width impulse.

### Equivalent-time sampling

For signals close to or above the RTO's Nyquist limit, many RTOs can switch to a mode called equivalent-time sampling (ETS). In this mode the scope collects as many samples as it can for each of many trigger events, each trigger contributing more and more samples and detail in a reconstructed waveform. Critical to alignment of these samples is a separate and precise measurement of time between each trigger and the next occurring sample clock.

After a large number of trigger events the scope has enough samples to display the waveform with the desired time resolution. This is called the effective sampling resolution (the inverse of the effective sampling rate), which is many times higher than is possible in real-time (non-ETS) mode.

As this technique relies on a random relationship between trigger events and the sampling clock, it is more correctly called *random equivalent-time sampling* (or sometimes *random interleaved sampling*, RIS). It can only be used for repetitive signals – those that vary little from one trigger event to the next.

### The sampler-extended real-time oscilloscope (SXRT0)

The PicoScope 9404 SXRT0 has a maximum effective sampling rate in ETS of 1 TS/s. This corresponds to a timing resolution of 1 ps, 2 000 times higher than its actual maximum sampling rate.

The PicoScope 9404-05 SXRT0 has an analog bandwidth of 5 GHz. This means that it requires a sampling rate of at least 10 GS/s, but for an accurate reconstruction of wave shape, we need far higher than this. The 9404 gives us 200 sample points in a single cycle at 5 GHz and 140 points in a minimum-width impulse.

### So is the SXRT0 a sampling scope?

All this talk of sampling rates and sampling modes may suggest that the SXRT0 is a type of sampling scope, but this is not the case. The name sampling scope, by convention, refers to a different kind of instrument. A sampling scope uses a programmable delay generator to take samples at regular intervals after each trigger event. The technique is called *sequential equivalent-time sampling* and is the principle behind the PicoScope 9300 Series sampling scopes. These scopes can achieve very high effective sampling rates but have two main drawbacks: they cannot capture data before the trigger event, and they require a separate trigger signal – either from an external source or from a built-in clock-recovery module.

We've compiled a table to show the differences between the types of scopes mentioned on this page. The example products are all compact, 4-channel, USB PicoScopes.

|                                      | Real-time scope                | SXRTO                             | Sampling scope  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Model                                | <a href="#">PicoScope 6407</a> | <a href="#">PicoScope 9404-05</a> | <a href="#">PicoScope 9300 Series</a>   |
| Analog bandwidth                     | 1 GHz*                         | 5 GHz                             | 20 GHz  |
| Real-time sampling?                  | 1 GS/s                         | 500 MS/s                          | 1 MS/s  |
| Sequential equivalent-time sampling? | No                             | No                                | 15 TS/s   |
| Random equivalent-time sampling?     | 100 GS/s                       | 1 TS/s                            | 250 MS/s  |
| Trigger on input channel?            | Yes                            | Yes                               | Yes** but only to 100 MHz bandwidth – requires external trigger or internal clock recovery option |
| Pretrigger capture?                  | Yes                            | Yes                               | No  |
| Vertical resolution                  | 8 bits                         | 12 bits                           | 16 bits   |
| Cost (2019 prices)                   | \$10k                          | \$15k                             | \$22k   |

\* Higher-bandwidth real-time oscilloscopes are available from other manufacturers. For example, a 5 GHz analog bandwidth, 25 GS/s sampling model is available for about \$57,000.

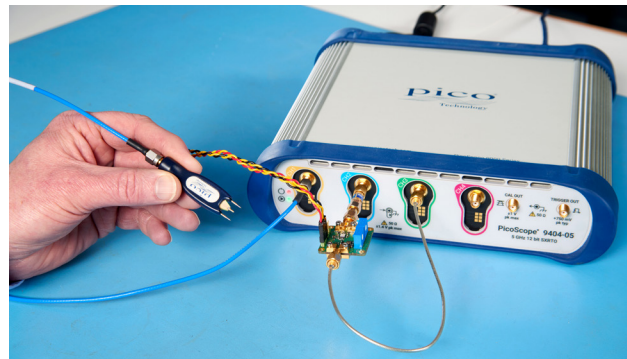
## PicoConnect® 900 Series high-frequency passive probes

The PicoConnect 900 Series is a range of minimally invasive, high-frequency passive probes, designed for microwave and gigabit applications up to 9 GHz and 18 Gb/s. They deliver unprecedented performance and flexibility at a low price and are an obvious choice to use alongside the PicoScope 9400 Series scopes.

### Features of the PicoConnect 900 Series probes

- Extremely low loading capacitance of < 0.3 pF typical, 0.4 pF upper test limit for all models
- Slim, fingertip design for accurate and steady probing or solder-in at fine scale
- Interchangeable SMA probe heads at division ratios of 5:1, 10:1 and 20:1, AC or DC coupled
- Accurate probing of high-speed transmission lines for  $Z_0 = 0 \Omega$  to 100  $\Omega$
- Class-leading uncorrected pulse/eye response and pulse/eye disturbance

The PicoConnect 910 kit (available separately) includes six 4 - 5 GHz probes at the three division ratios and AC (>160 kHz) and DC couplings. Two precision low loss cables, spare probe tips and a solder-in kit are included within a convenient storage case.



## Software

### Application-configurable PicoSample 4 oscilloscope software

The PicoSample 4 workspace takes full advantage of your available single or multiple display size and resolution, allowing you to resize the window to fit any display resolution supported by Windows.

You decide how much space to give to the trace display and the measurements display, and whether to open or hide the control menus. The user interface is fully touch- or mouse-operable, with grabbing and dragging of traces, cursors, regions and parameters. In touchscreen mode, an enlarged parameter control is displayed to assist adjustments on smaller touchscreen displays.

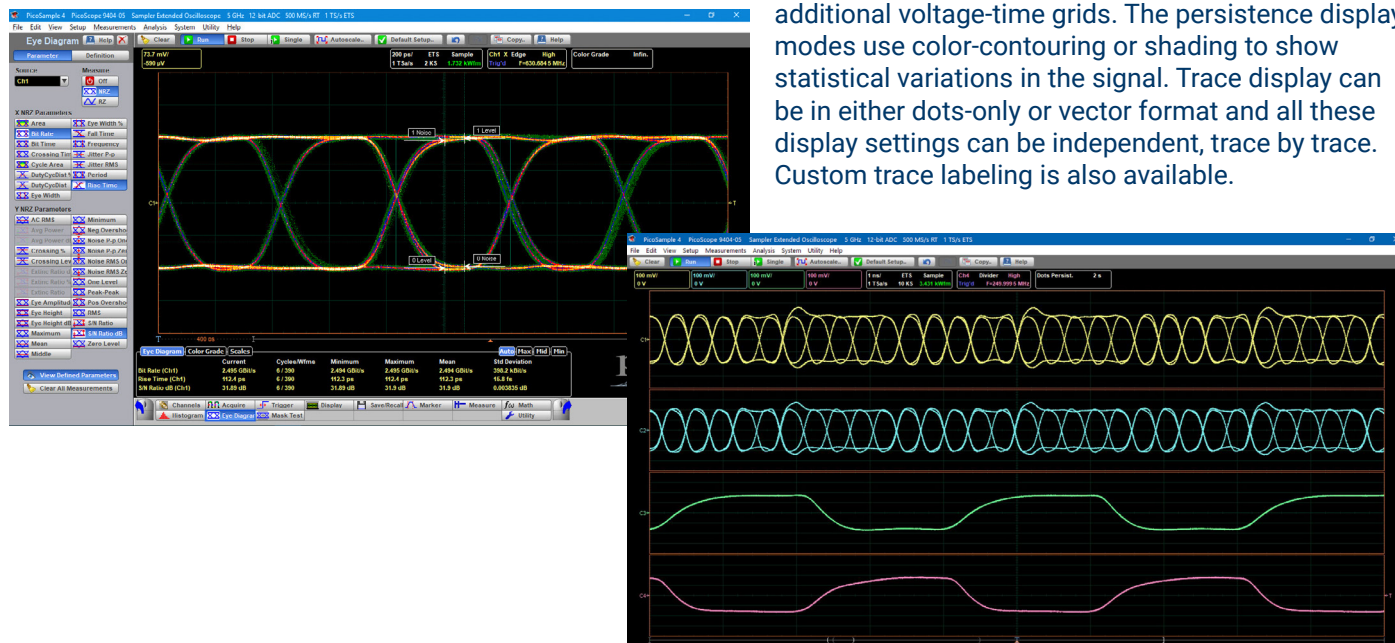
To zoom, either draw a zoom window or use the numerical zoom and offset controls. You can display up to four different zoomed views of the displayed waveforms.

“Hidden trace” icons show a live view of any channels that are not currently displayed on the main display.

The interaction of timebase, sampling rate and capture size is normally handled automatically, but there is also an option to override this and specify the order of priority of these three parameters.

### A choice of screen formats

When working with multiple traces, you can display them all on one grid or separate them into two or four grids. You can also plot signals in XY mode with or without additional voltage-time grids. The persistence display modes use color-contouring or shading to show statistical variations in the signal. Trace display can be in either dots-only or vector format and all these display settings can be independent, trace by trace. Custom trace labeling is also available.



## PicoSample 4 software

The PicoSample 4 software interface provides access to commands that control all of the instrument features and functions.

**Display area**  
Within this area you can view live, reference and math waveforms. You can drag waveforms to reposition them and drag or draw zoom windows. You can also drag markers, bounds and thresholds to configure measurements on the screen. On-screen controls can be hidden to increase trace area.

**System controls**  
You can select whether the oscilloscope is running or stopped. Other buttons allow oscilloscope reset to default status, **Autoscale** or erase waveforms from the display.

**Status area**  
This area displays acquisition status, mode and number of acquisitions. Also displayed are trigger status, date, time and quick reference to record length and horizontal parameters.

**Histogram window**  
This window determines which part of the database is used to analyze and display the histogram (in red). You can set the size and position of this window within the horizontal and vertical scaling limits of the oscilloscope.

**Main menu**  
Provides access to commands that control all instrument features and functions.

**Left side menu**  
Left-click, or touch a button using a touch screen, on the **Toolbar** to add the specified menu to the left side menu area.

**Measurement area**  
Allows you to view measurement results within the following scrolling tabs:

- Scales
- Color grade
- Marker
- Measure
- Histogram
- Eye diagram
- Mask test

The area required to show as much or as little data as you require can be set.

**Right side menu**  
Right-click, or long-touch on a touch screen, a button on the **Toolbar** to add the specified menu to the right side menu area.

**Trigger level**  
This **T** icon can be dragged to change the trigger level for the selected trigger source.

**Waveform**

**Vertical histogram**  
Both horizontal and vertical (illustrated) histograms with periodically updated measurements allow statistical distributions to be analyzed and displayed over a user-defined region of the signal.

**Permanent controls**  
The most common functions that affect the waveform can be found here.

**Histogram side menu**  
Histogram side menu selected here by a left mouse click, or tap on a touch screen, to show as a left side menu.

**Channels side menu**  
Channels side menu selected here by a right mouse click, or long-press on a touch screen, to show as the right side menu.

**Toolbar**  
12 buttons are used to set up oscilloscope operating modes: **Channels**, **Acquire**, **Trigger** and **Display**. Set up and execute waveform measurements: **Marker**, **Measure**, **Histogram** and **Eye Diagram**. Control file management tasks (**Save/Recall**) and perform waveform analysis (**Math** and **Mask Test**). Set up and execute instrument calibration and use the demonstration mode (**Utility**).

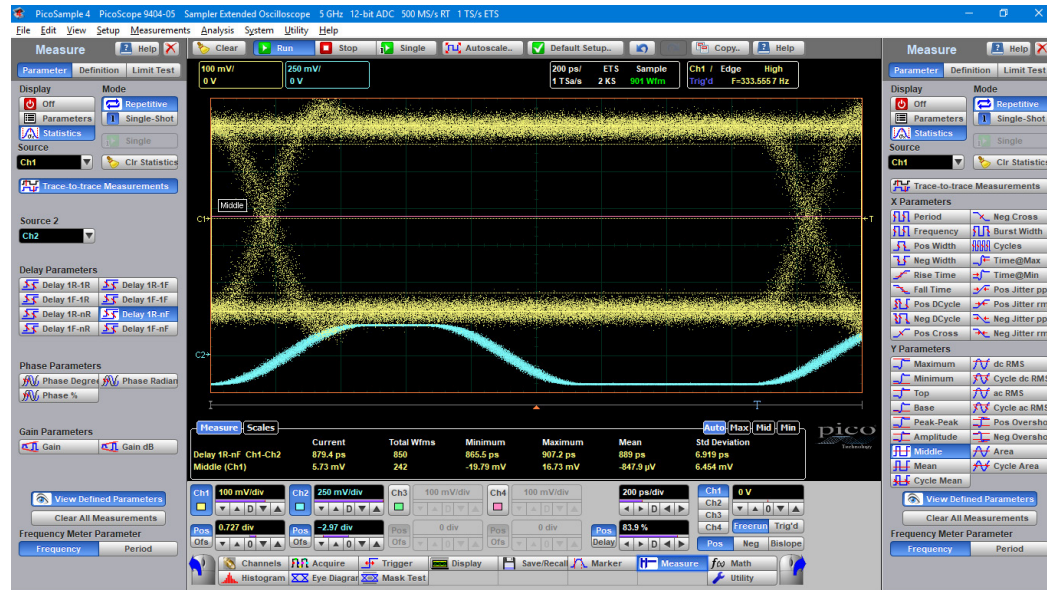
**Trigger position**  
This **T** icon can be moved by adjusting the Trigger position control.



# Measurements

## Standard waveforms and eye parameters

The PicoScope 9400 Series oscilloscopes quickly measure well over 40 standard waveforms and over 70 eye parameters, either for the whole waveform or gated between markers. The markers can also make on-screen ruler measurements, so you don't need to count graticules or estimate the waveform's position. Up to ten simultaneous measurements are possible. The measurements conform to IEEE standard definitions, but you can edit them for non-standard thresholds and reference levels using the advanced menu, or by dragging the on-screen thresholds and levels. You can apply limit tests to up to four measured parameters.



## Waveform measurements with statistics

Waveform parameters can be measured in both X and Y axes including X period, frequency, negative or positive cross and jitter. In the Y axis measurements such as max, min, DC RMS and cycle mean are available. Measurements can be within a single trace or trace-to-trace such as phase, delay and gain.

Selection of a measurement parameter displays its values, thresholds and bounds on the main display.

Trace-to-trace Measurements

X Parameters

- Period
- Frequency
- Pos Width
- Neg Width
- Rise Time
- Fall Time
- Pos DCycle
- Neg DCycle
- Pos Cross
- Neg Cross
- Burst Width
- Cycles
- Time@Max
- Time@Min
- Pos Jitter pp
- Pos Jitter rm
- Neg Jitter pp
- Neg Jitter rm

Y Parameters

- Maximum
- Minimum
- Top
- Base
- Peak-Peak
- Amplitude
- Middle
- Mean
- Cycle Mean
- dc RMS
- Cycle dc RMS
- ac RMS
- Cycle ac RMS
- Pos Oversho
- Neg Oversho
- Area
- Cycle Area

Delay Parameters

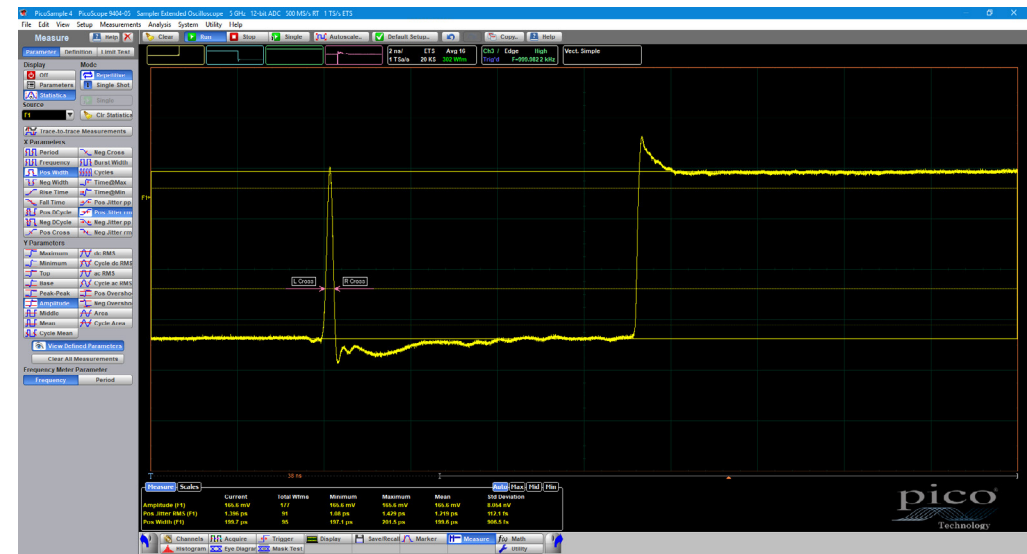
- Delay 1R-1R
- Delay 1F-1R
- Delay 1R-1F
- Delay 1F-1F
- Delay 1R-nR
- Delay 1R-nF
- Delay 1F-nR
- Delay 1F-nF

Phase Parameters

- Phase Degree
- Phase Radian
- Phase %

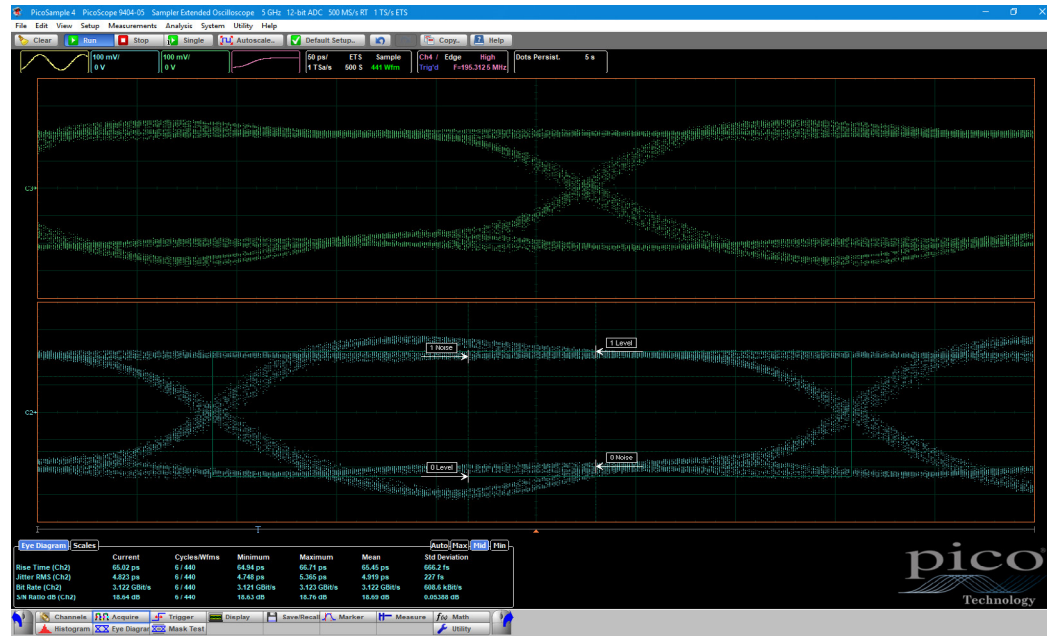
Gain Parameters

- Gain
- Gain dB



## Eye diagram measurements

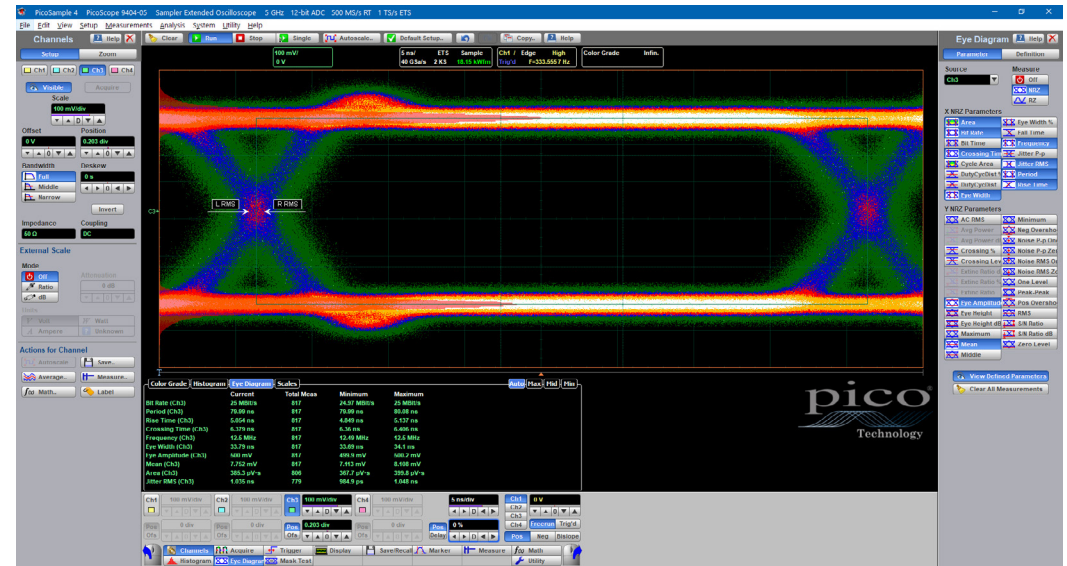
The PicoScope 9400 Series scopes quickly measure more than 70 fundamental parameters used to characterize non-return-to-zero (NRZ) signals and return-to-zero (RZ) signals.



Measurement thresholds and bounds are displayed for the last selected measurement parameter.

Eye diagram analysis can display data including: bit rate, period, crossing time, frequency, eye width, eye amplitude, mean, area and jitter RMS. Also shown on the graph are left and right RMS jitter markers. These measurements are selectable from within the Eye Diagram side menu and are listed on screen below the graph.

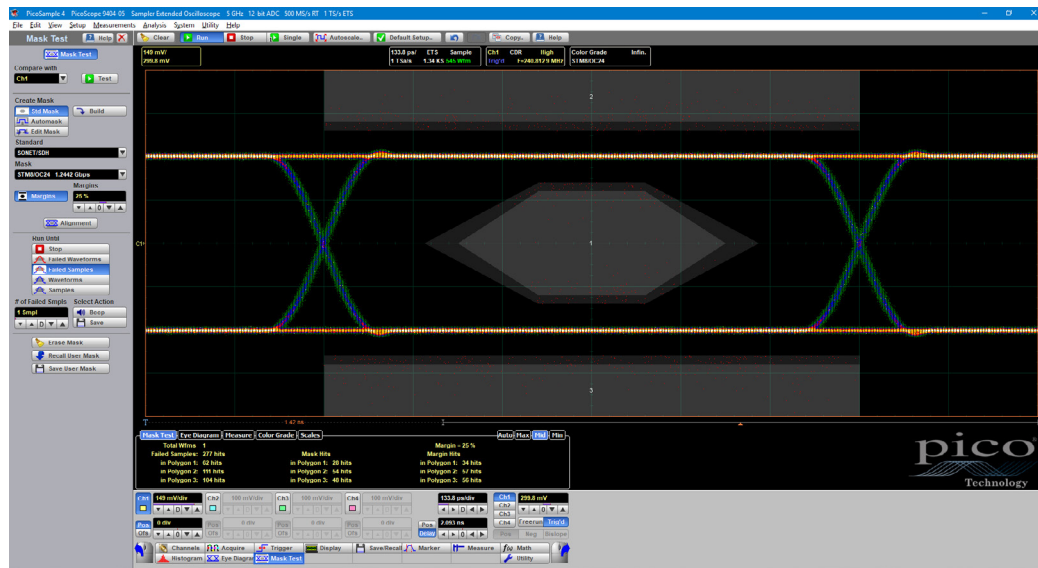
The measurement points and levels used to generate each parameter can optionally be drawn on the trace.



Eye-diagram analysis can be made even more powerful with the addition of mask testing, as described below.



## Mask testing



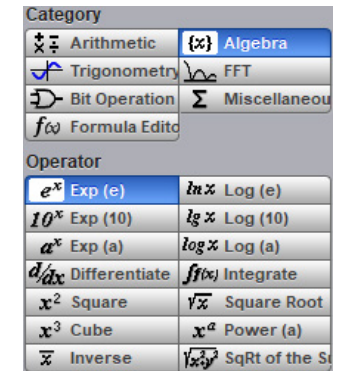
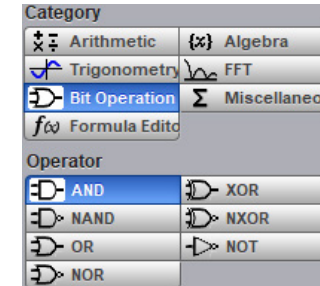
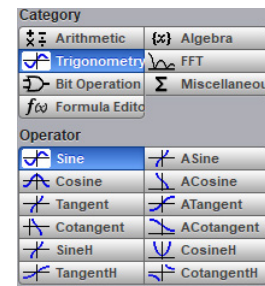
PicoSample 4 has a built-in library of over 130 masks for testing data eyes. It can count or capture mask hits or route them to an alarm or acquisition control. You can stress-test against a mask using a specified margin, and locally compile or edit masks.

There's a choice of gray-scale and color-graded display modes, and a histogramming feature, all of which aid in analyzing noise and jitter in eye diagrams. There is also a statistical display showing a failure count for both the original mask and the margin.

The extensive menu of built-in test waveforms is invaluable for checking your mask test setup before using it on live signals.

| Mask test features:   | Masks:   |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard predefined mask</li> <li>Automask</li> <li>Mask saved on disk</li> <li>Create new mask</li> <li>Edit any mask.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SONET/SDH (8 masks)</li> <li>Ethernet (7 masks)</li> <li>Fibre channel (23 masks)</li> <li>PCI Express (29 mask)</li> <li>InfiniBand (12 masks)</li> <li>XAUI (4 masks)</li> <li>RapidIO (9 masks)</li> <li>Serial ATA (24 masks)</li> <li>ITU G.703 (14 masks)</li> <li>ANSI T1.102 (7 masks)</li> </ul> |

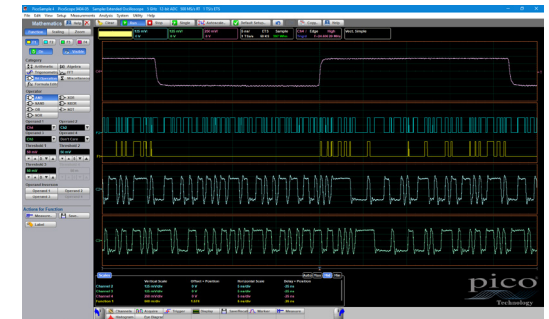
## Powerful mathematical analysis



The PicoScope 9400 Series scopes support up to four simultaneous mathematical combinations or functional transformations of acquired waveforms.

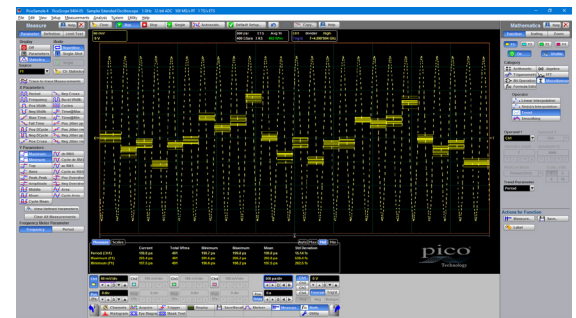
You can select any of the mathematical functions to operate on either one or two sources. All functions can operate on live waveforms, waveform memories or even other functions. There is also a comprehensive equation editor for creating custom functions of any combination of source waveforms.

- Choose from 60 math functions, or create your own.
- Add, subtract, multiply, divide, invert, absolute, exponent, logarithm, differentiate, integrate, inverse, FFT, interpolation, smoothing, trending and boolean bit operation.



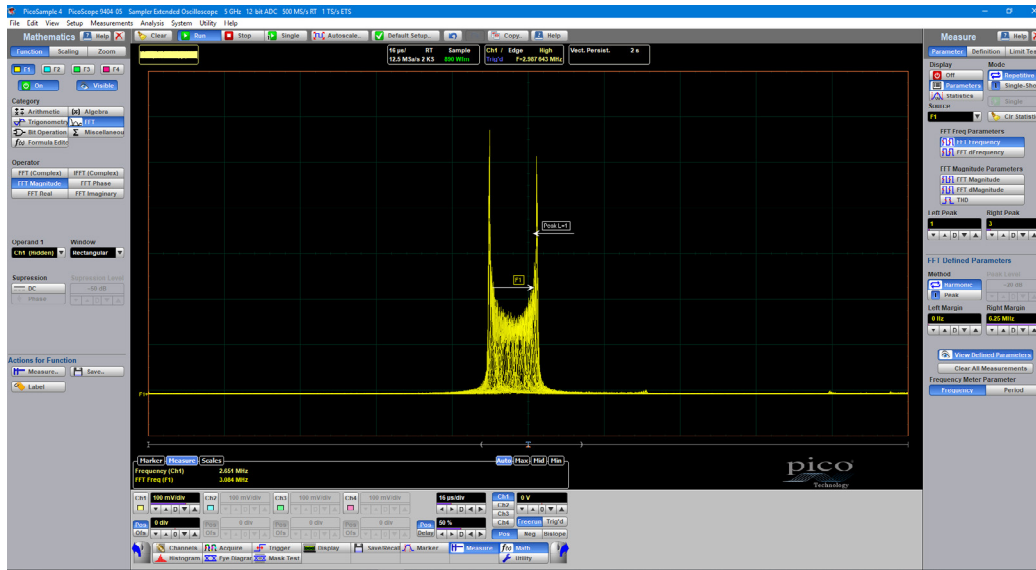
## Trending

Trending allows you to plot a measured time parameter, such as pulse width, period or transition time as an additional trace.





## FFT analysis



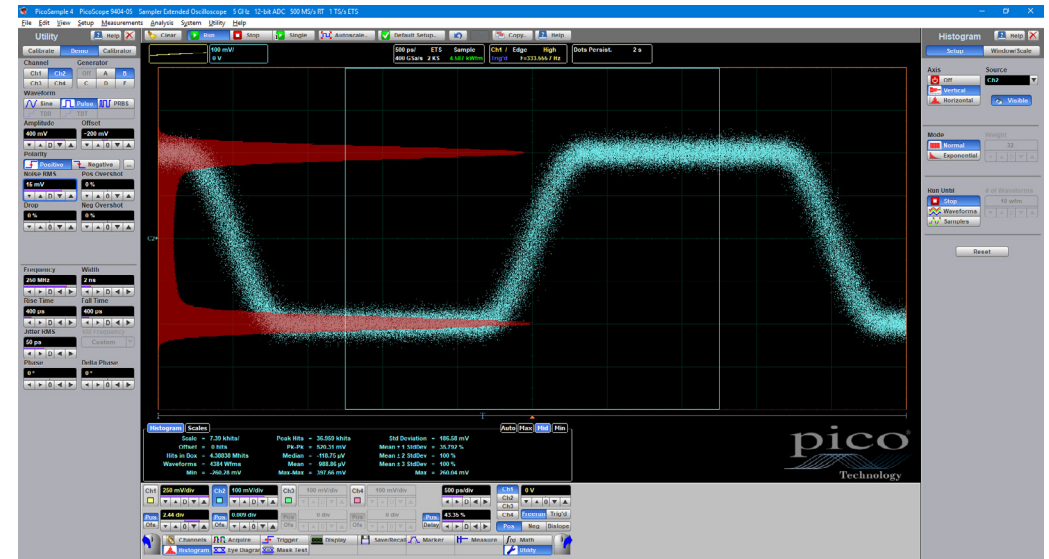
All PicoScope 9400 Series oscilloscopes can calculate real, imaginary and complex Fast Fourier and Inverse Fast Fourier Transforms of input signals using a range of windowing functions. The results can be further processed using the math functions. FFTs are useful for finding crosstalk and distortion problems, adjusting filter circuits, testing system impulse responses and identifying and locating noise and interference sources.

## Software development kit

The PicoSample 4 software can operate as a standalone oscilloscope program or under ActiveX remote control. The ActiveX control conforms to the Windows COM interface standard so that you can embed it in your own software. Unlike more complex driver-based programming methods, ActiveX commands are text strings that are easy to create in any programming environment. Programming examples are provided in Visual Basic (VB.NET), MATLAB, LabVIEW and Delphi, but you can use any programming language or standard that supports the COM interface, including JavaScript and C. National Instruments LabVIEW drivers are also available. All the functions of the PicoScope 9400 and the PicoSample software are accessible remotely.

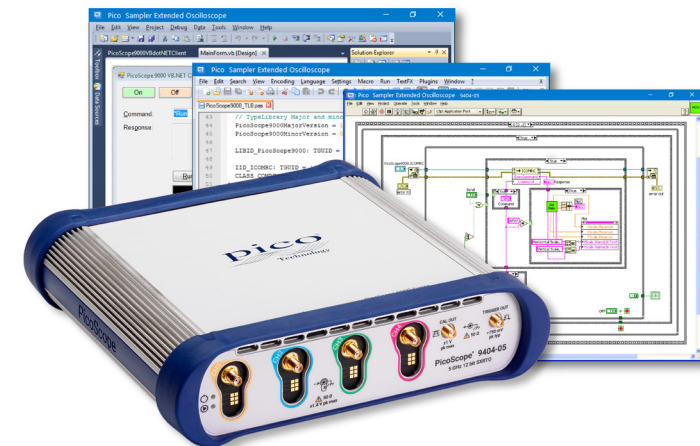
We supply a comprehensive programmer's guide that details every function of the ActiveX control. The SDK can control the oscilloscope over the USB or the LAN port.

## Histogram analysis

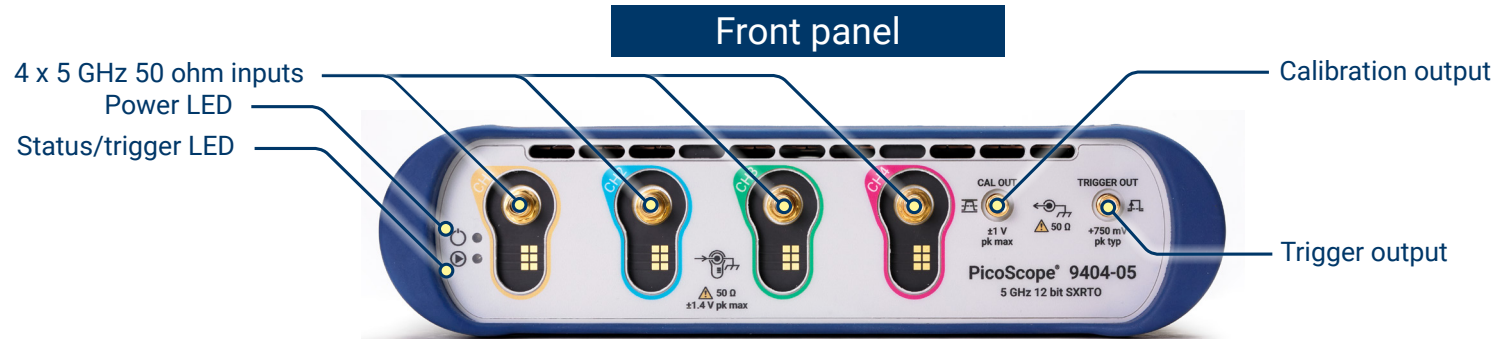


Behind the powerful measurement and display capabilities of the 9400 Series lies a fast, efficient data histogram capability. A powerful visualization and analysis tool in its own right, the histogram is a probability graph that shows the distribution of acquired data from a source within a user-definable window.

Histograms can be constructed on waveforms on either the vertical or horizontal axes. The most common use for a vertical histogram is measuring and characterizing noise and pulse parameters. A horizontal histogram is typically used to measure and characterize jitter.



## PicoScope 9400 Series inputs, outputs and indicators



**Power LED:** Green under normal operation

**Status/trigger LED:** Indicates connection progress and trigger

**Channel inputs:** The PicoScope 9404 has four input channels: Ch 1 to Ch 4. You can enable any number of channels without affecting the sampling rate; only the capture memory (250 kS) is shared between the enabled channels.

**Built-in CAL test signal:** The calibrator output (**CAL OUT**) provides a DC, 1 kHz or variable frequency square wave output. This can be used to verify the scope's inputs.

**TRIGGER OUT:** Can be used to synchronize an external device to the PicoScope 9404's rising edge, falling edge and end of holdoff triggers.



**RST** (reset button)

**USB:** The USB 2.0 port is used to connect the oscilloscope to the PC. If no USB host is found, the oscilloscope tries to connect through the LAN port.

**LAN:** LAN settings must be supplied initially by connecting to the USB port. Once configured, the oscilloscope uses the LAN port if no USB host is detected.

One of up to eight PicoScope 9400 units can be addressed from PicoSample 4 software.

**12 V DC input:** Use only the earthed mains adaptor supplied with the oscilloscope

## PicoScope 9404 specifications

| Vertical   |  |
|--|--|
| Number of input channels                         | Four channels. All channels are identical and digitized simultaneously.  |
| *Analog bandwidth (–3 dB) <sup>[1]</sup>         | Full: DC to 5 GHz<br>Middle: DC to 450 MHz<br>Narrow: DC to 100 MHz  |
| *Passband flatness                               | Full: $\pm 1$ dB to 3 GHz  |
| Calculated rise time (Tr), typical               | Calculated from the bandwidth.<br>10% to 90%: calculated from $T_r = 0.35/BW$<br>20% to 80%: calculated from $T_r = 0.25/BW$<br>Full: 10% to 90%: $\leq 70$ ps, 20% to 80%: $\leq 50$ ps<br>Middle: 10% to 90%: $\leq 780$ ps, 20% to 80%: $\leq 560$ ps<br>Narrow: 10% to 90%: $\leq 3.5$ ns, 20% to 80%: $\leq 2.5$ ns |
| Step response, typical                           | Overshoot and ringing, full bandwidth: 6% to 10 ns, 3% to 400 ns, 1% thereafter.   |
| *RMS noise                                       | Full: 1.8 mV, maximum, 1.6 mV, typical<br>Middle: 0.8 mV, maximum, 0.65 mV, typical<br>Narrow: 0.6 mV, maximum, 0.45 mV, typical   |
| Scale factors (sensitivity)                      | 10 mV/div to 250 mV/div<br>Full scale is 8 vertical divisions<br>Adjustable in a 10-12.5-15-20-25-30-40-50-60-80-100-125-150-200-250 mV/div sequence.<br>Also adjustable in 1% fine increments or better.<br>With manual or calculator data entry the increment is 0.1 mV/div.   |
| *DC gain accuracy                                | $\pm 2\%$ of full scale. $\pm 1.5\%$ of full scale, typical  |
| Position range                                   | $\pm 4$ divisions from center screen   |
| DC offset range                                  | Adjustable from –1 V to +1 V in 10 mV increments (coarse).<br>Also adjustable in fine increments of 2 mV.<br>With manual or calculator data entry the increment is 0.01 mV for offset between –99.9 and 99.9 mV, and 0.1 mV for offset between –999.9 and 999.9 mV.<br>Referenced to the center of display graticule.    |
| * Offset accuracy                                | $\pm 2$ mV $\pm 2\%$ of offset setting. $\pm 1$ mV $\pm 1\%$ of offset setting, typical  |
| Operating input voltage                          | $\pm 800$ mV   |
| Vertical Zoom and Position                       | For all input channels, waveform memories, or functions<br>Vertical factor: 0.01 to 100<br>Vertical position: $\pm 800$ divisions maximum of zoomed waveform   |
| Channel-to-channel crosstalk (channel isolation) | $\geq 50$ dB (316:1) for input frequency DC to 1 GHz<br>$\geq 40$ dB (100:1) for input frequency > 1 GHz to 3 GHz<br>$\geq 36$ dB (63:1) for input frequency > 3 GHz to $\leq 5$ GHz   |
| Delay between channels                           | $\leq 10$ ps, typical<br>Between any two channels, full bandwidth, equivalent time   |
| ADC resolution                                   | 12 bits  |
| Hardware vertical resolution                     | 0.4 mV/LSB without averaging   |



|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Overvoltage protection            | ±1.4 V (DC + peak AC)   |
| * Input impedance                 | (50 ±1.5) Ω. (50 ±1) Ω, typical   |
| Input match                       | Reflections for 70 ps rise time: 10% or less, -20 dB typical  |
| Input coupling                    | DC  |
| Input connectors                  | SMA female  |
| Internal probe power              | 9.6 W maximum   |
| Probe power per probe             | 3.3 V: 100 mA max.<br>12 V: 150 mA max.   |
| Attenuation                       | Attenuation factors may be entered to scale the oscilloscope for external attenuators connected to the channel inputs.  |
| Range                             | 0.0001:1 to 1 000 000:1   |
| Units                             | Ratio or dB   |
| Scale                             | Volt, Watt, Ampere, or unknown  |
| <b>Horizontal</b>                 |   |
| Timebase                          | Internal timebase common to all input channels.   |
| Timebase range                    | Full horizontal scale is 10 divisions<br>Real time sampling: 10 ns/div to 1000 s/div<br>Random equivalent time sampling: 50 ps/div to 5 μs/div<br>Roll: 100 ms/div to 1000 s/div<br>Segmented: Total number of segments: 2 to 1024. Dead time between segments: 3 μs. |
| Horizontal zoom and position      | For all input channels, waveform memories, or functions<br>Horizontal factor: From 1 to 2000<br>Horizontal position: From 0% to 100% non-zoomed waveform  |
| Timebase clock accuracy           | Frequency: 500 MHz<br>Initial set tolerance: ±10 ppm @ 25 °C ±3 °C<br>* Overall frequency stability: ±50 ppm over operating temperature range   |
| Aging                             | ±7 ppm over 10 years @ 25 °C  |
| Timebase resolution               | 1 ps at random equivalent time sampling   |
| * Delta time measurement accuracy | ±(50 ppm * reading + 0.1% * screen width + 5 ps)  |
| Pre-trigger delay                 | Record length ÷ current sampling rate (when delay = 0)  |
| Post-trigger delay                | 0 to 4.28 s. Coarse increment is one horizontal scale division, fine increment is 0.1 horizontal scale division, manual or calculator increment is 0.01 horizontal scale division.  |
| Channel-to-channel deskew range   | ±50 ns range. Coarse increment is 100 ps, fine increment is 10 ps. With manual or calculator data entry the increment is four significant digits or 1 ps.   |

| Acquisition                     |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Sampling modes                  | Real time: Captures all of the sample points used to reconstruct a waveform during a single trigger event<br>Random equivalent time: Acquires sample points over several trigger events, requiring the input waveform to be repetitive<br>Roll: Acquisition data will be displayed in a rolling fashion starting from the right side of the display and continuing to the left side of the display (while the acquisition is running)   |
| Maximum sampling rate           | Real time: 500 MS/s per channel simultaneously<br>Random equivalent time: Up to 1 TS/s or 1 ps trigger placement resolution   |
| Record length                   | Real time sampling: From 50 S/ch to 250 kS/ch for one channel, to 125 kS/ch for two channels, to 50 kS/ch for three and four channels<br>Random equivalent time sampling: From 500 S/ch to 250 kS/ch for one channel, to 125 kS/ch for two channels, to 50 kS/ch for three and four channels  |
| Duration at highest sample rate | 0.5 ms for one channel, 0.25 ms for two channels, 0.125 ms for three and four channels  |
| Acquisition modes               | Sample (normal): Acquires first sample in decimation interval and displays results without further processing<br>Average: Average value of samples in decimation interval. Number of waveforms for average: 2 to 4096.<br>Envelope: Envelope of acquired waveforms. Minimum, Maximum or both Minimum and Maximum values acquired over one or more acquisitions. Number of acquisitions is from 2 to 4096 in $\times 2$ sequence and continuously.<br>Peak detect: Largest and smallest sample in decimation interval. Minimum pulse width: $1/(\text{sampling rate})$ or 2 ns @ 50 $\mu\text{s}/\text{div}$ or faster for single channel.<br>High resolution: Averages all samples taken during an acquisition interval to create a record point. This average results in a higher-resolution, lower-bandwidth waveform. Resolution can be expanded to 12.5 bits or more, up to 16 bits.<br>Segmented: see below. |
| Segmented                       | Number of segments: 1 to 1024.<br>Rearm time: 3 $\mu\text{s}$ or user defined hold-off time, whichever is larger (minimum time between trigger events).<br>User can view selected segment, overlaid segments or selected plus overlay.<br>Search segments: step through, gated block and binary search.   |
| Trigger                         |   |
| Trigger sources                 | Internal from any channel   |
| Trigger mode                    | Freerun: Triggers automatically but not synchronized to the input in absence of trigger event.<br>Normal (triggered): Requires trigger event for oscilloscope to trigger.<br>Single: SW button that triggers only once on a trigger event. Not suitable for random equivalent time sampling.  |
| Trigger coupling                | DC  |
| Trigger style                   | Edge: Triggers on a rising and falling edge of any source from DC to 2.5 GHz.<br>Divider: The trigger source is divided down four times ( $/4$ ) before being applied to the trigger system. It has a trigger frequency range up to 5 GHz.  |
| Trigger holdoff mode            | Time or random  |
| Trigger holdoff range           | Holdoff by time: Adjustable from 500 ns to 15 s in a 1-2-5-10 sequence or in 4 ns fine increments.<br>Random: This mode varies the trigger holdoff from one acquisition to another by randomizing the time value between triggers. The randomized time values can be between the values specified in the Min Holdoff and Max Holdoff.   |
| Bandwidth and sensitivity       | Low sensitivity: 100 mV p-p DC to 100 MHz increasing linearly from 100 mV p-p at 100 MHz to 200 mV p-p at 5 GHz. Pulse Width: 100 ps @ 200 mV p-p typical.<br>* High sensitivity: 30 mV p-p DC to 100 MHz increasing linearly from 30 mV p-p at 100 MHz to 70 mV p-p at 5 GHz. Pulse Width: 100 ps @ 70 mV p-p.   |
| Trigger level range             | -1 V to +1 V in 10 mV increments (coarse). Also adjustable in fine increments of 1 mV.  |

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Trigger frequency counter     | Direct trigger: 1 $\mu$ Hz to 2.5 GHz<br>Resolution: $\geq 100$ Hz $\leq 1$ ppm, $< 100$ Hz $\leq 5$ ppm $\pm 0.25$ $\mu$ Hz<br>Read rate: 1.5 s or 31 cycles (whichever is greater)<br>Range extends to 5 GHz with prescaled trigger  |
| Edge trigger slope            | <b>Positive:</b> Triggers on rising edge<br><b>Negative:</b> Triggers on falling edge<br><b>Dual slope:</b> Triggers on both edges of the signal   |
| * Internal RMS trigger jitter | Combined trigger and interpolator jitter<br>Edge and divided trigger: 2 ps + 0.1 ppm of delay, maximum   |
| <b>Display</b>                |  |
| Persistence                   | <b>Off:</b> No persistence   |
|                               | <b>Variable persistence:</b> Time that each data point is retained on the display. Persistence time can be varied from 100 ms to 20 s.   |
|                               | <b>Infinite persistence:</b> In this mode, a waveform sample point is displayed forever.   |
|                               | <b>Variable Gray Scaling:</b> Five levels of a single color that is varied in saturation and luminosity. Refresh time can be varied from 1 s to 200 s.   |
|                               | <b>Infinite Gray Scaling:</b> In this mode, a waveform sample point is displayed forever in five levels of a single color.   |
|                               | <b>Variable Color Grading:</b> With Color Grading selected, historical timing information is represented by a temperature or spectral color scheme providing "z-axis" information about rapidly changing waveforms. Refresh time can be varied from 1 to 200 s.  |
| Style                         | <b>Infinite Color Grading:</b> In this mode, a waveform sample point is displayed forever by a temperature or spectral color scheme.   |
|                               | <b>Dots:</b> Displays waveforms without persistence, each new waveform record replaces the previously acquired record for a channel.<br><b>Vector:</b> This function draws a straight line through the data points on the display. Not suited to multi-value signals such as an eye diagram.   |
| Graticule                     | <b>Full</b> Grid, <b>Axes</b> with tick marks, <b>Frame</b> with tick marks, <b>Off</b> (no graticule).  |
| Format                        | <b>Auto:</b> Automatically places, adds or deletes graticules as you select more or fewer waveforms to display.<br><b>Single XT:</b> All waveforms are superimposed and are eight divisions high.<br><b>Dual YT:</b> With two graticules, all waveforms can be four divisions high, displayed separately or superimposed.<br><b>Quad YT:</b> With four graticules, all waveforms can be two divisions high, displayed separately or superimposed.<br>When you select dual or quad screen display, every waveform channel, memory and function can be placed on a specified graticule.<br><b>XY:</b> Displays voltages of two waveforms against each other. The amplitude of the first waveform is plotted on the horizontal X axis and the amplitude of the second waveform is plotted on the vertical Y axis.<br><b>XY + YT:</b> Displays both XY and YT pictures. The YT format appears on the upper part of the screen, and the XY format on the lower part of the screen. The YT format display area is one screen and any displayed waveforms are superimposed.<br><b>XY + 2YT:</b> Displays both YT and XY pictures. The YT format appears on the upper part of the screen, and the XY format on the lower part of the screen. The YT format display area is divided into two equal screens.<br><b>Tandem:</b> Displays graticules to the left and to the right. |
| View Color                    | You may choose a default color selection, or select your own color set. Different colors are used for displaying selected items: background, channels, functions, waveform memories, FFTs, TDR/TDTs, and histograms.   |
| Trace annotation              | The instrument gives you the ability to add an identifying label, bearing your own text, to a waveform display. For each waveform, you can create multiple labels and turn them all on or all off. Also, you can position them on the waveform by dragging or by specifying an exact horizontal position.  |
| <b>Save/Recall</b>            |  |
| Management                    | Store and recall setups, waveforms and user mask files to any drive on your PC. Storage capacity is limited only by disk space.  |



|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| File extensions               | Waveform files:<br>.wfm for binary format<br>.txt for verbose format (text)<br>.txty for Y values formats (text)<br>Database files: .wdb<br>Setup files: .set<br>User mask files: .pcm   |
| Operating system              | Microsoft Windows 7, 8 and 10, 32-bit and 64-bit.  |
| Waveform save/recall          | Up to four waveforms may be stored into the waveform memories (M1 to M4), and then recalled for display.   |
| Save to/recall from disk      | You can save or recall your acquired waveforms to or from any drive on the PC. To save a waveform, use the standard Windows Save as dialog box. From this dialog box you can create subdirectories and waveform files, or overwrite existing waveform files. You can load, into one of the Waveform Memories, a file with a waveform you have previously saved and then recall it for display.                             |
| Save/recall setups            | The instrument can store complete setups in the memory and then recall them.   |
| Screen image                  | You can copy a screen image into the clipboard with the following formats: Full Screen, Full Window, Client Part, Invert Client Part, Oscilloscope Screen and Oscilloscope Screen.   |
| Autoscale                     | Pressing the Autoscale key automatically adjusts the vertical channels, the horizontal scale factors, and the trigger level for a display appropriate to the signals applied to the inputs.<br>The Autoscale feature requires a repetitive signal with a frequency greater than 100 Hz, duty cycle greater than 0.2%, amplitudes greater than 100 mV p-p. Autoscale is operative only for relatively stable input signals. |
| <b>Marker</b>                 |  |
| Marker type                   | <b>X-Marker:</b> vertical bars (measure time)<br><b>Y-Marker:</b> horizontal bars (measure volts)<br><b>XY-Marker:</b> waveform markers  |
| Marker measurements           | Absolute, Delta, Volt, Time, Frequency and Slope   |
| Marker motion                 | <b>Independent:</b> both markers can be adjusted independently.<br><b>Paired:</b> both markers can be adjusted together.   |
| Ratiometric measurements      | Provide ratiometric measurements between measured and reference values. These measurements give results in such ratiometric units as %, dB, and degrees.   |
| <b>Measure</b>                |  |
| Automated measurements        | Up to ten simultaneous measurements are supported at the same time.  |
| Automatic parametric          | 48 automatic measurements available.   |
| Amplitude measurements        | Maximum, Minimum, Top, Base, Peak-Peak, Amplitude, Middle, Mean, Cycle Mean, DC RMS, Cycle DC RMS, AC RMS, Cycle AC RMS, Positive Overshoot, Negative Overshoot, Area, Cycle Area.   |
| Timing measurements           | Period, Frequency, Positive Width, Negative Width, Rise Time, Fall Time, Positive Duty Cycle, Negative Duty Cycle, Positive Crossing, Negative Crossing, Burst Width, Cycles, Time at Maximum, Time at Minimum, Positive Jitter p-p, Positive Jitter RMS, Negative Jitter p-p, Negative Jitter RMS.  |
| Inter-signal measurements     | Delay (8 options), Phase Deg, Phase Rad, Phase %, Gain, Gain dB.   |
| FFT measurements              | FFT Magnitude, FFT Delta Magnitude, THD, FFT Frequency, FFT Delta Frequency.   |
| Measurement statistics        | Displays current, minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation on any displayed waveform measurements.  |
| Method of top-base definition | Histogram, Min/Max, or User-Defined (in absolute voltage).   |
| Thresholds                    | Upper, middle and lower horizontal bars settable in percentage, voltage or divisions. Standard thresholds are 10–50–90% or 20–50–80%.  |

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Margins</b>                       | Any region of the waveform may be isolated for measurement using left and right margins (vertical bars).   |
| <b>Measurement mode</b>              | <b>Repetitive or Single-shot</b>   |
| <b>Mathematics</b>                   |  |
| <b>Waveform math</b>                 | Up to four math waveforms can be defined and displayed using math functions F1 to F4   |
| <b>Categories and math operators</b> | <p>Arithmetic: Add, Subtract, Multiply, Divide, Ceil, Floor, Fix, Round, Absolute, Invert, Common, Rescale</p> <p>Algebra: Exponentiation (e), Exponentiation (10), Exponentiation (a), Logarithm (e), Logarithm (10), Logarithm (a), Differentiate, Integrate, Square, Square Root, Cube, Power (a), Inverse, Square Root of the Sum</p> <p>Trigonometry: Sine, Cosine, Tangent, Cotangent, ArcSine, Arc Cosine, ArcTangent, Arc Cotangent, Hyperbolic Sine, Hyperbolic Cosine, Hyperbolic Tangent, Hyperbolic Cotangent</p> <p>FFT: Complex FFT, FFT Magnitude, FFT Phase, FFT Real part, FFT Imaginary part, Complex Inverse FFT, FFT Group Delay</p> <p>Bit operator: AND, NAND, OR, NOR, XOR, XNOR, NOT</p> <p>Miscellaneous: Autocorrelation, Correlation, Convolution, Track, Trend, Linear Interpolation, Sin(x)/x Interpolation, Smoothing</p> <p>Formula editor: You can build math waveforms using the Formula Editor control window.</p> |
| <b>Operands</b>                      | Any channel, waveform memory, math function, spectrum, or constant can be selected as a source for one of two operands.  |
| <b>FFT</b>                           | <p>FFT frequency span: <math>\text{Frequency Span} = \text{Sample Rate} / 2 = \text{Record Length} / (2 \times \text{Timebase Range})</math></p> <p>FFT frequency resolution: <math>\text{Frequency Resolution} = \text{Sample Rate} / \text{Record Length}</math></p> <p>FFT windows: The built-in filters (Rectangular, Hamming, Hann, Flattop, Blackman–Harris and Kaiser–Bessel) allow optimization of frequency resolution, transients, and amplitude accuracy.</p> <p>FFT measurements: Marker measurements can be made on frequency, delta frequency, magnitude, and delta magnitude. Marker measurements can be made on frequency, delta frequency, magnitude, and delta magnitude.</p> <p>Automated FFT Measurements include: FFT Magnitude, FFT Delta Magnitude, THD, FFT Frequency, and FFT Delta Frequency.</p>  |
| <b>Histogram</b>                     |  |
| <b>Histogram axis</b>                | Vertical, Horizontal or Off<br>Both vertical and horizontal histograms, with periodically updated measurements, allow statistical distributions to be analyzed over any region of the signal.  |
| <b>Histogram measurement set</b>     | Scale, Offset, Hits in Box, Waveforms, Peak Hits, Pk-Pk, Median, Mean, Standard Deviation, Mean $\pm 1$ Std Dev, Mean $\pm 2$ Std Dev, Mean $\pm 3$ Std Dev, Min, Max-Max, Max   |
| <b>Histogram window</b>              | The histogram window determines which part of the database is used to plot the histogram. You can set the size of the histogram window to be any size that you want within the horizontal and vertical scaling limits of the scope.  |
| <b>Eye diagram</b>                   |  |
| <b>Eye diagram</b>                   | The PicoScope 9400 can automatically characterize an NRZ and RZ eye pattern. Measurements are based upon statistical analysis of the waveform.   |
| <b>NRZ measurement set</b>           | <p>X: Area, Bit Rate, Bit Time, Crossing Time, Cycle Area, Duty Cycle Distortion (%), Eye Width (%), Fall Time, Frequency, Jitter (p-p, RMS), Period, Rise Time</p> <p>Y: AC RMS, Crossing %, Crossing Level, Eye Amplitude, Eye Height, Eye Height dB, Max, Mean, Mid, Min, Negative Overshoot, Noise p-p (One, Zero), Noise RMS (One, Zero), One Level, Peak-Peak, Positive Overshoot, RMS, Signal-to-Noise Ratio, Signal-to-Noise Ratio dB, Zero Level</p>  |
| <b>RZ measurement set</b>            | <p>X: Area, Bit Rate, Bit Time, Cycle Area, Eye Width (%), Fall Time, Jitter P-p (Fall, Rise), Jitter RMS (Fall, Rise), Negative Crossing, Positive Crossing, Positive Duty Cycle, Pulse Symmetry, Pulse Width, Rise Time</p> <p>Y: AC RMS, Contrast Ratio (dB, %, ratio), Eye Amplitude, Eye High, Eye High dB, Eye Opening Factor, Max, Mean, Mid, Min, Noise P-p (One, Zero), Noise RMS (One, Zero), One Level, Peak-Peak, RMS, Signal-to-Noise, Zero Level</p>   |

| Mask test                  |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Mask test                  | Acquired signals are tested for fit outside areas defined by up to eight polygons. Any samples that fall within the polygon boundaries result in test failures. Masks can be loaded from disk, or created automatically or manually.  |
| Standard mask              | Standard predefined optical or standard electrical masks can be created.<br>SONET/SDH: OC1/STMO (51.84 Mb/s) to FEC 2666 (2.6666 Gb/s)<br>Fibre Channel: FC133 Electrical (132.8 Mb/s) to FC2125E Abs Gamma Tx.mask (2.125 Gb/s)<br>Ethernet: 100BASE-BX10 (125 Mb/s) to 3.125 Gb/s 10GBase-CX4 Absolute TP2 (3.125 Gb/s)<br>InfiniBand: 2.5G InfiniBand Cable mask (2.5 Gb/s) to 2.5G InfiniBand Receiver mask (2.5 Gb/s)<br>InfiniBand (2.5 Gb/s)<br>XAUI: 3.125 Gb/s XAUI Far End (3.125 Gb/s) to XAUI-E Near (3.125 Gb/s)<br>ITU G.703: DS1, 100 $\Omega$ twisted pair (1.544 Mb/s) to 155 Mb 1 Inv, 75 $\Omega$ coax (155.520 Mb/s)<br>ANSI T1/102: DS1, 100 $\Omega$ twisted pair (1.544 Mb/s) to STS3, 75 $\Omega$ coax, (155.520 Mb/s)<br>RapidIO: RapidIO Serial Level 1, 1.25G Rx (1.25 Gb/s) to RapidIO Serial Level 1, 3.125G Tx SR (3.125 Gb/s)<br>PCI Express: R1.0a 2.5G Add-in Card Transmitter Non-Transition bit mask (2.5 Gb/s) to R1.1 2.5G Transmitter Transition bit mask (2.5 Gb/s)<br>Serial ATA: Ext Length, 1.5G 250 Cycle, Rx Mask (1.5 Gb/s) to Gen1m, 3.0G 5 Cycle, Tx Mask (3 Gb/s) |
| Mask margin                | Available for industry-standard mask testing  |
| Automask creation          | Masks are created automatically for single-valued voltage signals. Automask specifies both delta X and delta Y tolerances. The failure actions are identical to those of limit testing.   |
| Data collected during test | Total number of waveforms examined, number of failed samples, number of hits within each polygon boundary   |
| Calibrator output          |   |
| Calibrator output mode     | DC, 1 kHz or variable frequency (15.266 Hz to 500 kHz) square wave  |
| Output DC level            | Adjustable from -1 V to +1 V into 50 $\Omega$ . Coarse increment: 50 mV, fine increment: 1 mV.  |
| * Output DC level accuracy | $\pm 1$ mV $\pm 0.5\%$ of output DC level   |
| Output impedance           | 50 $\Omega$ nominal   |
| Rise/fall time             | 150 ns, typical   |
| Output connectors          | SMA female  |
| Trigger output             |   |
| Timing                     | Positive transition equivalent to acquisition trigger point. Negative transition after user holdoff.  |
| Low level                  | (-0.2 $\pm 0.1$ ) V. Measured into 50 $\Omega$  |
| Amplitude                  | (900 $\pm 200$ ) mV. Measured into 50 $\Omega$  |
| Rise time                  | 10% to 90%: $\leq 0.45$ ns<br>20% to 80%: $\leq 0.3$ ns   |
| RMS jitter                 | 2 ps or less  |
| Output delay               | 4 $\pm 1$ ns  |
| Output coupling            | DC coupled  |
| Output connectors          | SMA female  |



| General  |  |
|--|--|
| Power supply voltage   | +12 V $\pm$ 5%   |
| Power supply current   | 2.6 A maximum and 3.3 A inclusive of active accessory loadings   |
| Protection   | Automatic shutdown on excess or reverse voltage  |
| AC-DC adaptor  | Universal adaptor supplied   |
| PC connection  | USB 2.0 (high speed). Also compatible with USB 3.0.<br>LAN   |
| Software   | PicoSample 4: Windows 7, 8 and 10 (32-bit and 64-bit versions).  |
| PC requirements  | Processor, memory and disk space: as required by the operating system  |
| Temperature range  | Operating: +5 °C to +40 °C for normal operation, +15 °C to +25 °C for quoted accuracy<br>Storage: -20 °C to +50 °C |
| Humidity range   | Operating: Up to 85 %RH (non-condensing) at +25 °C<br>Storage: Up to 95 %RH (non-condensing)                       |
| Environment  | Up to 2000 m altitude and EN61010 pollution degree 2   |
| Dimensions   | Height: 60 mm<br>Width: 245 mm<br>Depth: 232 mm  |
| Net weight   | 1.4 kg (PicoScope 9404)  |
| Compliance   | CFR-47 FCC (EMC), EN61326-1:2013 (EMC) and EN61010-1:2010 (LVD)  |
| Warranty   | 5 years  |
| * Specifications marked with (*) are checked in the Performance Verification chapter of the User's Guide.                            |  |
| <sup>[1]</sup> These specifications are valid after a 30-minute warm-up period and $\pm$ 2 °C from firmware calibration temperature. |  |

## Kit contents and accessories

Your PicoScope 9400 Series oscilloscope kit contains the following items:






- PicoScope 9400 Series sampler-extended real-time oscilloscope (SXRTO)
- PicoSample 4 software (supplied on a USB stick and also available as a free download from [www.picotech.com](http://www.picotech.com))
- Quick start guide
- 12 V power supply, universal input
- 3 x localized IEC mains leads
- USB cable, 1.8 m
- SMA / PC3.5 / 2.92 wrench
- Storage / carry case
- LAN cable, 1 m



## Optional accessories

| Order code                                   | Description   | USD* | EUR* | GBP* |  |
|--|---|------|------|------|--|
| <b>Adaptors</b>                              |   |      |      |      |  |
| TA313  | 3 GHz SMA(f)-BNC(m) interseries adaptor                                   | 19   | 16   | 13   |  |
| TA314  | 18 GHz SMA(f) to N(m) interseries adaptor                                 | 119  | 99   | 81   |  |
| TA170  | 18 GHz 50 Ω SMA(m-f) connector saver adaptor                              | 20   | 18   | 14   |  |
| TA172  | 18 GHz, 50 Ω N(f) to SMA(m) interseries adaptor                           | 129  | 119  | 92   |  |
| <b>Bessel-Thomson reference filters</b>      |   |      |      |      |  |
| TA124  | Bessel-Thomson reference filter 2.488 Gb/s / 2.5 Gb/s                     | 129  | 119  | 92   |  |
| TA123  | Bessel-Thomson reference filter 1.25 Gb/s                                 | 129  | 119  | 92   |  |
| TA121  | Bessel-Thomson reference filter 155 Mb/s                                  | 129  | 119  | 92   |  |
| TA120  | Bessel-Thomson reference filter 51.8 Mb/s                                 | 129  | 119  | 92   |  |
| TA122  | Bessel-Thomson reference filter 622 Mb/s                                  | 129  | 119  | 92   |  |
| <b>PicoConnect 900 Series passive probes</b> |   |      |      |      |  |
| TA274  | PicoConnect 911 20:1 960 Ω AC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe | 699  | 579  | 459  |  |
| TA275  | PicoConnect 912 20:1 960 Ω DC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe | 699  | 579  | 459  |  |
| TA278  | PicoConnect 913 10:1 440 Ω AC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe | 699  | 579  | 459  |  |
| TA279  | PicoConnect 914 10:1 440 Ω DC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe | 699  | 579  | 459  |  |
| TA282  | PicoConnect 915 5:1 230 Ω AC-coupled 5 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe  | 849  | 709  | 559  |  |

## Optional accessories

| Order code                                     | Description   | USD*  | EUR*  | GBP*  |   |
|--|---|-------|-------|-------|---|
| <b>PicoConnect 900 Series Kits</b>             |   |       |       |       |  |
| PQ067  | PicoConnect 910 Kit: all six microwave and pulse probe heads with two cables    | 3 095 | 2 595 | 2 045 |   |
| PQ066  | PicoConnect 920 Kit: all six gigabit probe heads with two cables                | 5 105 | 4 285 | 3 375 |   |
| TA315  | PicoConnect probe tips and solder in kit  | 39    | 33    | 26    |   |
| <b>Tetris high-impedance 10:1 active probe</b> |   |       |       |       |  |
| TA223  | 2.5 GHz 0.9 pF probe, 50 Ω SMA(m) output, with accessory kit and BNC adaptor    | 2005  | 1785  | 1405  |   |
| <b>Attenuators</b>                             |   |       |       |       |  |
| TA181  | Attenuator 3 dB 10 GHz 50 ohm SMA (m-f)   | 75    | 67    | 53    |   |
| TA261  | Attenuator 6 dB 10 GHz 50 ohm SMA (m-f)   | 75    | 67    | 53    |   |
| TA262  | Attenuator 10 dB 10 GHz 50 ohm SMA (m-f)  | 75    | 67    | 53    |   |
| TA173  | Attenuator 20 dB 10 GHz 50 ohm SMA (m-f)  | 75    | 67    | 53    |   |
| <b>Coaxial cable assemblies</b>                |   |       |       |       |  |
| TA263  | Precision high-flex unsleeved coaxial cable 60 cm SMA(m-m) 1.9 dB loss @ 13 GHz | 75    | 67    | 53    |   |
| TA264  | Precision high-flex unsleeved coaxial cable 30 cm SMA(m-m) 1.1 dB loss @ 13 GHz | 65    | 58    | 46    |   |
| TA265  | Precision sleeved coaxial cable 30 cm SMA(m-m) 1.3 dB loss @ 13 GHz             | 65    | 58    | 46    |   |
| TA312  | Precision sleeved coaxial cable 60 cm SMA(m-m) 2.2 dB loss @ 13 GHz             | 70    | 59    | 47    |   |
| <b>Tools</b>                                   |   |       |       |       |  |
| TA356  | Dual-break torque wrench SMA/PC3.5/K, 1 N·m (8.85 in·lb)                        | 199   | 169   | 139   |   |



## PicoScope 9400 Series ordering information

| Description   | Bandwidth (GHz) | Channels | Order code | USD*   | EUR*   | GBP*   |
|---|-----------------|----------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
| PicoScope 9404-05 sampler-extended real-time oscilloscope | 5               | 4        | PQ181      | 14 995 | 11 995 | 10 995 |

\* Prices correct at time of publication. Sales taxes not included. Please contact Pico Technology for the latest prices before ordering.



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