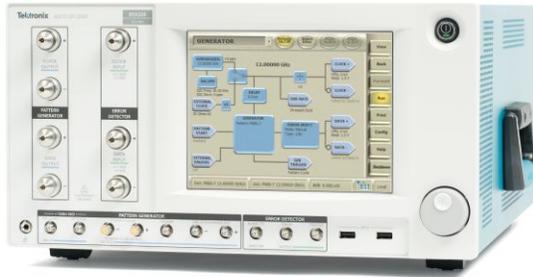


# Bit Error Rate Tester

## BSX Series BERTScope® Datasheet - Preliminary



Preliminary -- The BERTScope BSX-series Bit Error Rate Tester introduces a receiver test platform capable of supporting emerging Gen4 standards and beyond. With the addition of powerful data processing and internal Tx equalization, the BERTScope supports protocol-based handshaking and synchronization with your device under test (DUT), including interactive link training at data rates up to 32 Gb/s. The BSX-series shortens the time to debug physical layer and link training issues, and provides the quickest path to compliance for a broad range of standards.

### Key performance specifications

- Pattern Generation and Error Analysis up to 32 Gb/s
- Optional built-in 4-tap Tx equalization with support for interactive link training
- Protocol-oriented and bit-oriented multi-chain pattern sequencing with enhanced pattern/sequence editor
- User-defined detector pattern matching with stimulus-response feedback
- Patented Error Location Analysis™ goes beyond BER measurement to provide insight into the sources of errors through analysis of correlations and deterministic error patterns
- Optional Forward Error Correction analysis provides for simulation of post-FEC error rate based upon measured error location patterns
- Integrated Eye Diagram Analysis with BER Correlation including Mask Testing, Jitter Peak, BER Contour
- Optional Jitter Map Comprehensive Jitter Decomposition - with Long Pattern (i.e. PRBS-31) Jitter

### Key features

- Provides a single solution for Receiver stress testing, debug and compliance
- Test Gen3 and Gen4 standards including PCIe, SAS, and USB3.1 and proprietary standards
- DUT handshaking capability up to 32 Gb/s supporting RX test requirements for loopback initiation and adaptive link training for key standards such as PCIe and SAS
- Protocol-aware pattern generation and error detection supports flexible stimulus response programmability and debugging of handshaking issues.
- Forward error correction (FEC) emulation option supports measurement of BER both before and after error correction for commonly used Reed-Solomon FEC codes.
- Calibration and test automation software available for key standards

### Applications

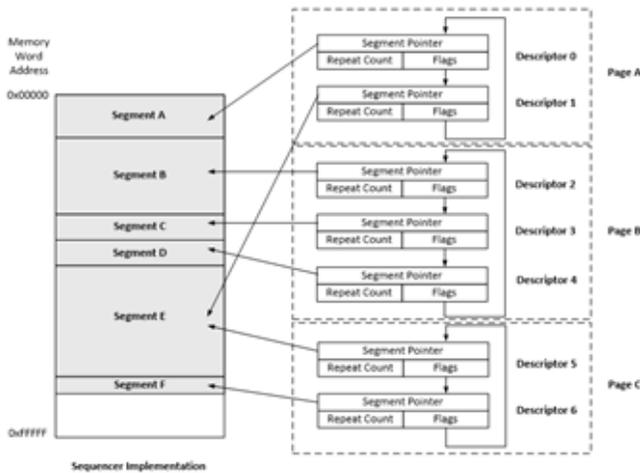
- Design verification including signal integrity, jitter, and timing analysis
- Design characterization for high-speed, sophisticated designs
- Design/Verification of high-speed I/O components and systems including DUT handshaking
- Signal integrity analysis – mask testing, jitter peak, BER contour, jitter map, and forward error correction emulation

### Intelligent memory sequencing

With both bit-oriented and protocol-oriented memory sequencing modes available, and the ability to advance the sequencer based on a user-defined detector pattern match, the BSX series allows the user to create their own protocol-based patterns and handshaking sequences.

## Pattern memory sequencer

The BSX-series memory sequencer implements flexible indirect access to pattern memory. The pattern memory can support two levels of loop nesting with up to 1 million iterations per loop. To further simplify programming and increase memory efficiency, individual pattern segments can be any size greater than 128 bits. Advancement of the memory sequence can be controlled by software control, external signal, or detector pattern match providing the user with multiple means for controlling handshaking with test devices.



## Memory sequencer modes

To provide the user with more flexibility and simplicity in creating and detecting patterns and sequences, two distinct sequencer modes are offered, with both supporting the looping and sequence advance features described above:

- Bit-oriented sequencer mode. In bit-oriented mode, bits are sent unaltered from pattern memory to the Generator output with no protocol processing applied. This is equivalent to traditional BERT memory pattern operation.
- Protocol-oriented sequencer mode. In protocol-oriented mode, pattern memory words are treated as protocol blocks or groups of symbols, instead of bits. Words are fetched from memory and processed according to the selected protocol or encoding. Depending upon the specific protocol requirements, protocol-oriented mode processing may include:
  - Packaging of symbols into protocol blocks
  - Symbol encoding
  - Data scrambling
  - DC balancing

This allows the user to input memory data in a “natural” format. Note that transition between sequencer states can be made without regard to data “stitching” problems since the sequencer maintains scrambling/DC balancing states.

## Detector pattern matching

The BSX-series supports optional user-defined Detector pattern matching which can be used to advance the Generator sequencer state. This capability allows flexible stimulus/response programmability to support debugging and proprietary protocols. As with the memory sequencer, the pattern matching supports two modes:

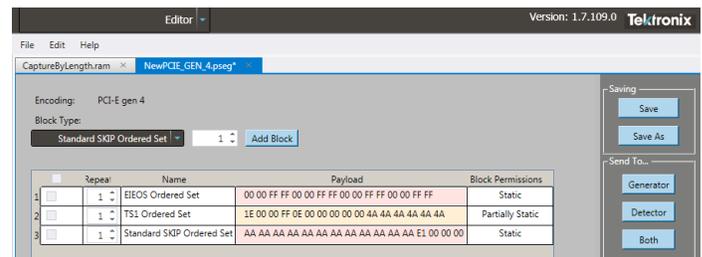
- Bit-oriented matching mode. Bit-oriented mode includes four general-purpose Detector pattern matchers capable of finding any arbitrary pattern up to 128 bits in length in the incoming data stream, with bit masking available. A match can cause the sequencer to advance to the next state.
- Protocol-oriented matching mode. Protocol-oriented mode includes sixteen Detector pattern match elements for protocol-based pattern matching. For PCIe Gen3/4 and USB 3.1 Gen2, the Detector can match the entire decoded block payload, with bit/byte masking. For 8b/10b encoding, the detector can match up to 16, 8-bit symbols after block/symbol decoding with masking.

## Protocol block/symbol filtering

Supported protocols have clock compensation (skip) and block/symbol filtering implmented, as is often required for independent clock operation. A protocol-filtering toggle in the Detector switches between raw bitstream and filtered bitstream for BER measurement.

## Pattern and sequence editor

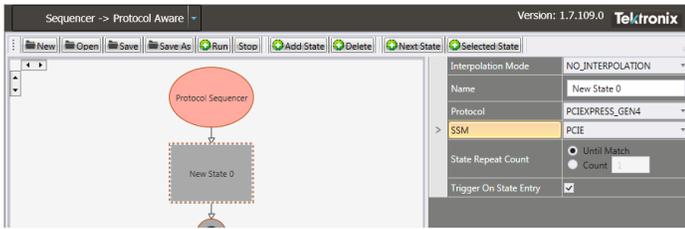
The BSX-series introduces a new pattern editor capable of supporting the bit-oriented and protocol-oriented pattern as well as pattern sequence creation.



Sequence editor

In protocol-oriented mode, when protocol messages (such as, data blocks, ordered sets), are specified symbolically, the pattern/sequence editor has two options for translating these messages to pattern data:

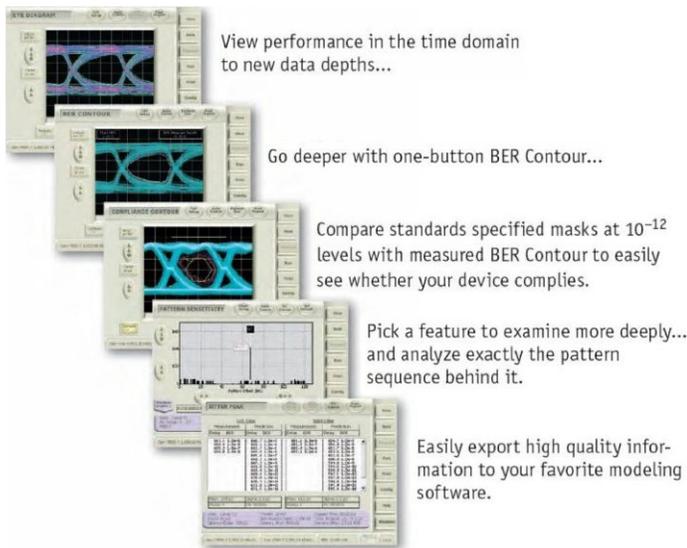
- The pattern/sequence editor performs any protocol-related transformation of the data (such as scrambling, DC balancing, sync/skip insertion), resulting in a fully-specified data stream stored to generator pattern memory and transmitted using the bit-oriented memory sequencer. This allows full bit-for-bit control over the generated pattern by software.
- The pattern/sequence editor translates the symbolic protocol messages to protocol-specific blocks of data (without any transformation) in the generator pattern memory, which is then processed by the protocol-specific memory sequencer. This simplifies the generation of complex protocol data streams.



Sequencer

## Linking domains

Eye diagrams have always provided an easy and intuitive view of digital performance. It has been harder to tie this directly with BER performance, as the instruments that provide views of each have been architected in fundamentally different ways. Eye diagrams have been composed of shallow amounts of data that have not easily uncovered rarer events. BERTs have counted every bit and so have provided measurements based on vastly deeper data sets, but have lacked the intuitive presentation of information to aid troubleshooting.



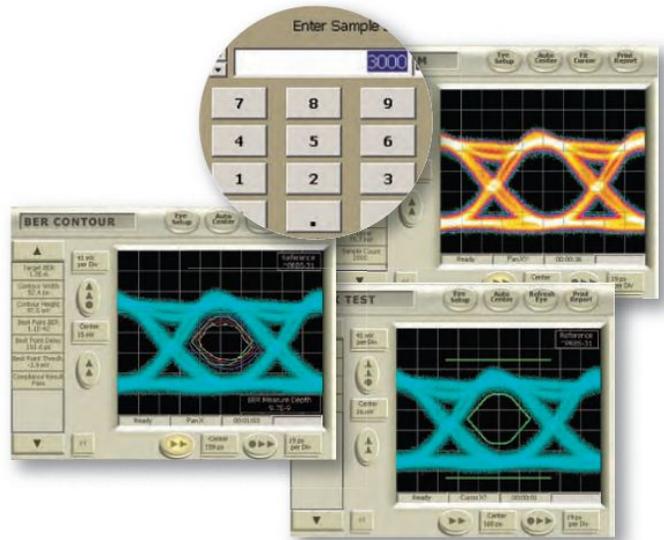
The BERTScope removes this gap allowing you to quickly and easily view an eye diagram based on at least two orders of magnitude more data than conventional eyes. Seeing a feature that looks out of the ordinary, you are able to place cursors on the item of interest and by simply moving the sampling point of the BERT, use the powerful error analysis capabilities to gain more insight into the feature of interest. For example, check for pattern sensitivity of the latest rising edges. Alternatively, use one-button measurement of BER Contour to see whether performance issues are bounded or likely to cause critical failures in the field. In each case, information is readily available to enhance modeling or aid troubleshooting, and is available for patterns up to  $2^{31} - 1$  PRBS.

## Data rich eye diagrams

As shown previously, there is an impressive difference in data depth between conventional eye diagrams and those taken with a BERTScope. So what does that mean? It means that you see more of what is really going on - more of the world of low-probability events that is present every time you run a long pattern through a dispersive system of any kind, have random noise or random jitter from a VCO - a world that is waiting to catch you out when your design is deployed. Adding to this the deeper knowledge that comes from the one-button measurements of BER Contour, Jitter Peak, and Q-factor, and you can be confident that you are seeing the complete picture.

## Deep mask testing

With the ability to vary sample depth, it is very easy to move between deep measurements which give a more accurate view of the real system performance, and shallow measurements that match those of a sampling oscilloscope. The measurements shown below are from the eye diagram of an optical transmitter. With the BERTScope sample depth set to only 3000 waveforms, the BERTScope generates the diagram shown in the middle in only 1 second. The measured mask margin of 20% exactly correlates to the same measurement made on a sampling oscilloscope. The lower diagram shows the eye produced by the same device, using Compliance Contour measured at a BER of  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ . Here the mask margin is reduced to 17%.



The depth advantage gained for eye diagrams is at least 10 times greater for mask testing. Unlike pseudo-mask testing offered by some BERTs, a BERTScope mask test samples every point on the perimeter of an industry-standard mask, including the regions above and below the eye. Not only that, but each point is tested to a depth unseen before. This means that even for a test lasting a few seconds using a mask from the library of standard masks or from a mask you have created yourself, you can be sure that your device has no lurking problems.

## Accurate jitter testing to industry standards

Testing with long or short patterns, the most accurate jitter measurement is likely to come from the methodology that uses little or no extrapolation to get its result. With the BERTScope, you can quickly measure to levels of  $1 \times 10^{-9}$  ( $1 \times 10^{-10}$  at high data rates), or wait for the instrument to measure  $1 \times 10^{-12}$  directly. Either way, the BERTScope's one-button measurements are compliant to the MJSQ jitter methodology, and because the underlying delay control is the best available on any BERT you can be sure that the measurements are accurate. Use the built-in calculations for Total Jitter (TJ), Random Jitter (RJ), and Deterministic Jitter (DJ), or easily export the data and use your own favorite jitter model.

The BSX-series low intrinsic RJ supports serving of 802.3ba's simultaneous VECP (Vertical Eye Closure Penalty) and J2/J9 calibration with valuable margin required to fully characterize 100G Ethernet silicon.

## Flexible clocking

The generator clock path features in the BERTScope provides the test flexibility needed for emerging real-world devices. Whether computer cards or disk drives, it is often necessary to be able to provide a sub-rate system clock, such as 100 MHz for PCI Express® (PCIe). To get the target card running may require a differential clock signal with a particular amplitude and offset; this is easily accomplished with the BERTScope architecture, with many flexible divide ratios available.

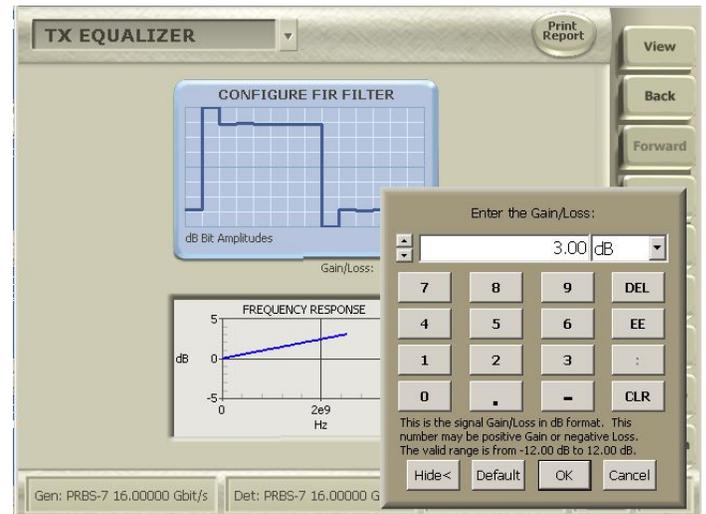
Spread Spectrum Clocking (SSC) is commonly used in electrical serial data systems to reduce EMI energy by dispersing the power spectrum. Adjustable modulation amplitude, frequency, and a choice of triangle or sine modulation wave shape allow testing receivers to any compliance standard which utilize SSC. An additional modulator and source allows users to stress the clock with high-amplitude, low-frequency Sinusoidal Jitter (SJ) at frequencies up to 4 MHz.

## Programmable reference clock multiplier

To further add clocking flexibility, the BSX series provides a general purpose reference clock multiplier that allows the user to specify an integer clock multiplication ratio for an input reference clock frequency range of 10 MHz to 200 MHz. The clock output frequency is bounded by the frequency range of the clock synthesizer, which is 1 GHz to 16 GHz in the case of BSX series. Predefined multiplication ratios are included for many common standards.

## Working with closed eyes

With the need to push ever-increasing data rates through electrical channels, the frequency-dependent losses often result in eye closure at the receiver end. Engineers use equalization to compensate for these losses and "open the eyes" in the real system. Tektronix offers powerful tools that allow designers to characterize and test compliance of receiver and transmitter components used in these systems.

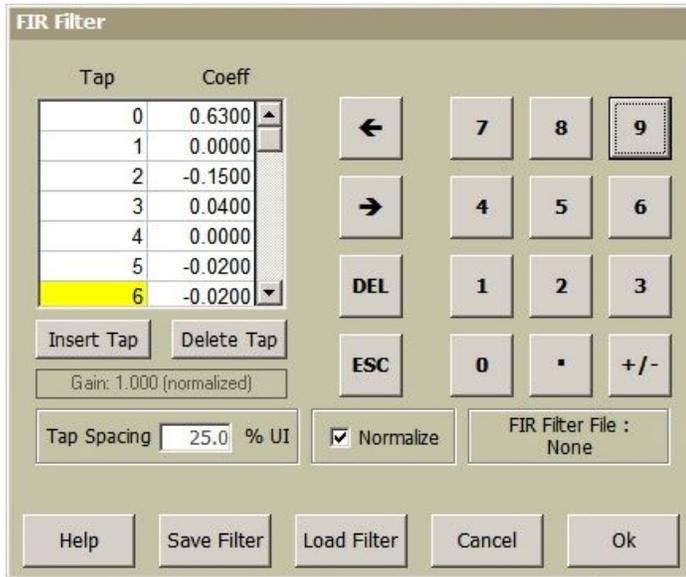


In keeping with the BERTScope philosophy, the graphical user interface presents the control functionality in a logical, easy-to-follow format. A time domain representation of the response shows the effects of tap weight settings. The frequency domain Bode plot shows how the filter will compensate for the channel losses.

For receiver testing, the BSX series included built-in 4-tap pre/deemphasis capable of operation to the maximum data rate of the instrument, or 32 Gb/s in the case of the BSX320 model. Furthermore, fast control of out equalization supports link training response time requirements of the most stringent standards.

## PatternVu

The PatternVu option includes a software-implemented FIR filter which can be inserted before the eye pattern display. In systems employing receiver equalization, this allows you to view the eye diagram and perform physical measurements on the eye as the receiver's detector would see it, after the effect of the equalizer. Equalizers with up to 32 taps can be implemented, and the user can select the tap resolution per UI.



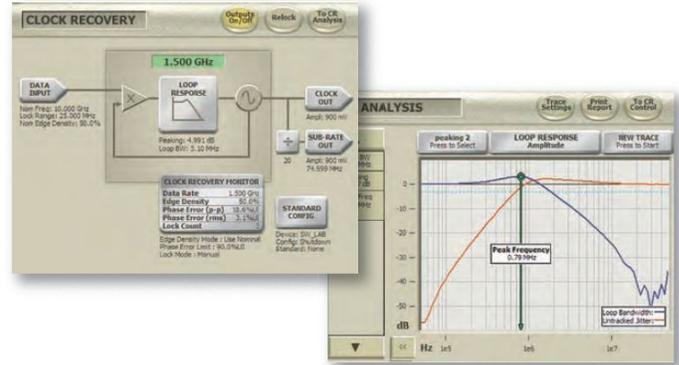
PatternVu

PatternVu also includes CleanEye, a pattern-locked averaging system which removes the nondeterministic jitter components from the eye. This allows you to clearly see pattern-dependent effects such as ISI (Inter-Symbol Interference) which are normally obscured by the presence of high amounts of random jitter.

Single Value Waveform export is a component in the PatternVu option. This allows you to capture a pattern-locked waveform showing single bits, similar to a single-shot capture in a real-time oscilloscope. Once captured, the waveform can be exported in a variety of formats for further analysis in an external program.

## Add clock recovery

The Tektronix CR125A, CR175A, and CR286A add levels of flexibility in compliant clock recovery. Most standards requiring jitter measurement specify the use of clock recovery, and exactly which loop bandwidth must be used. Using a different or unknown loop bandwidth will almost certainly give you the wrong jitter measurement. The clock recovery instrument enables easy and accurate measurements to be made to all of the common standards.



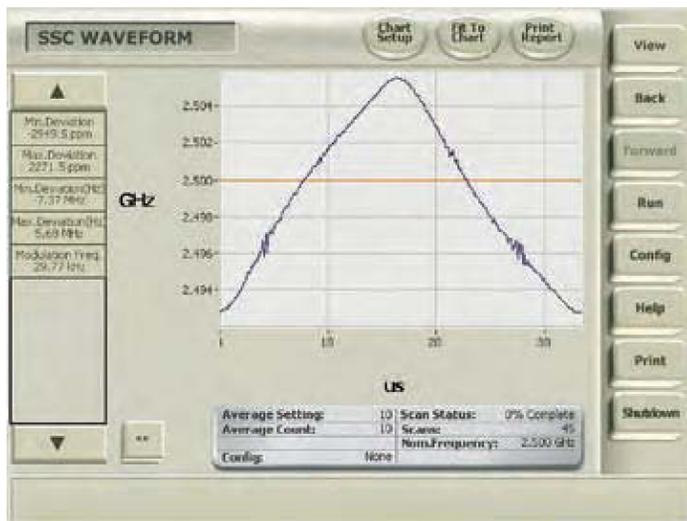
The intuitive user interface provides easy control of all operating parameters. A unique Loop Response view shows the loop characteristics – actually measured, not just the settings value.

The usefulness of the BERTScope CR is not just confined to BERTScope measurements. Use them stand-alone in the lab with your sampling oscilloscopes, or with existing BERT equipment. Compliant measurements are available to you by pairing either of these versatile instruments with your existing investments.

In addition, lock status and measured parameters such as pattern edge density and phase error are available on both the local built-in display and the BERTScope user interface for real-time views of input signal characteristics and CR performance.

## Display and measure SSC modulation

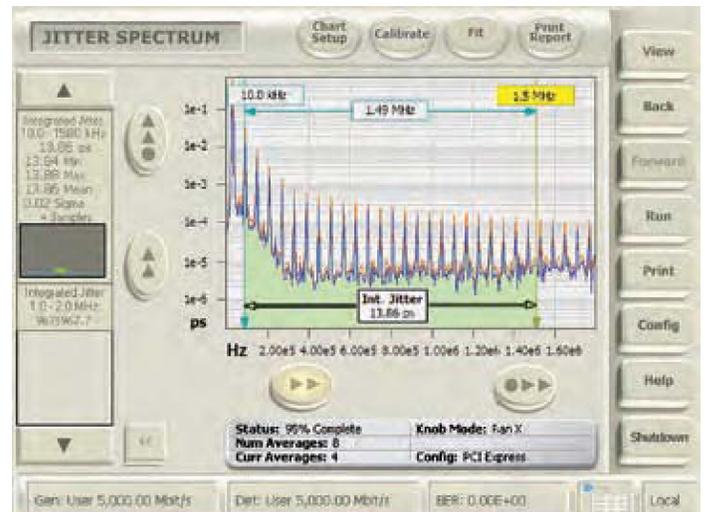
Spread Spectrum Clocking (SSC) is used by many of the latest serial buses including SATA, PCI Express, and SAS to reduce EMI issues in new board and system designs. The Tektronix CR Family provides spread spectrum clock recovery together with the display and measurement of the SSC modulation waveform. Automated measurements include minimum and maximum frequency deviation (in ppm or ps), modulation rate of change (df/dT), and modulation frequency. Also included are display of the nominal data frequency and easy-to-use vertical and horizontal cursors.



SSC waveform measurement

## Add jitter analysis

Combine a Tektronix CR125A, CR175A, or CR286A with Option 12GJ, 17GJ, and 28GJ respectively and your sampling oscilloscope or BERTScope for variable clock recovery from 1.2 to 11.2 Gb/s, Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD) measurement, and real-time jitter spectral analysis. Display jitter spectral components from 200 Hz to 90 MHz with cursor measurements of jitter and frequency. Measure band-limited integrated jitter with user-settable frequency-gated measurements (preset band limits and integrated jitter measurement for PCI Express 2.0 jitter spectrum in this example).

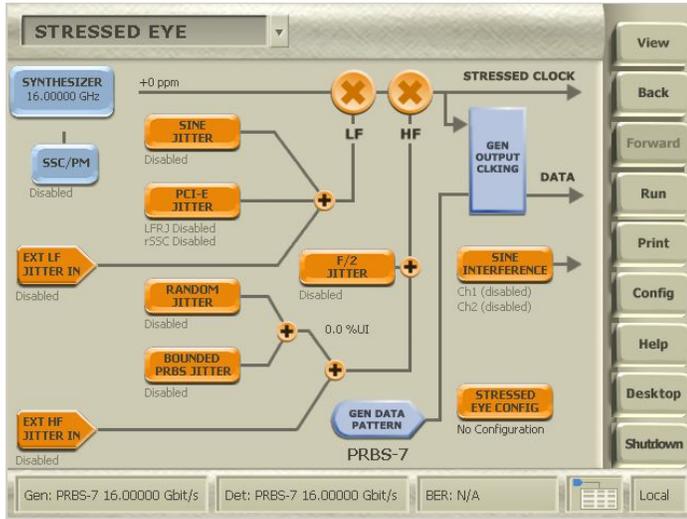


Jitter spectrum measurement

## Taking stress out of receiver testing

As networks have changed, so have the challenges of testing receivers. While tests such as BER and receiver sensitivity are still important, receiver jitter tolerance has evolved to be more real-world for jitter-limited systems such as 10 Gb/s data over back planes and new high-speed buses. Stressed Eye testing is becoming increasingly common as a compliance measurement in many standards. In addition, engineers are using it to explore the limits of their receiver performance to check margins in design and manufacturing.

Creating the stress recipe for receiver testing to a complicated standard such as PCIe 2.0 used to require "racking and stacking" several instruments, then spending hours calibrating the setup. With BERTScope, an easy-to-understand graphical view gives you control of all of the calibrated stress sources you need – inside the same instrument. Eliminating the need for external cabling, mixers, couplers, modulators, etc. simplifies stress calibration.

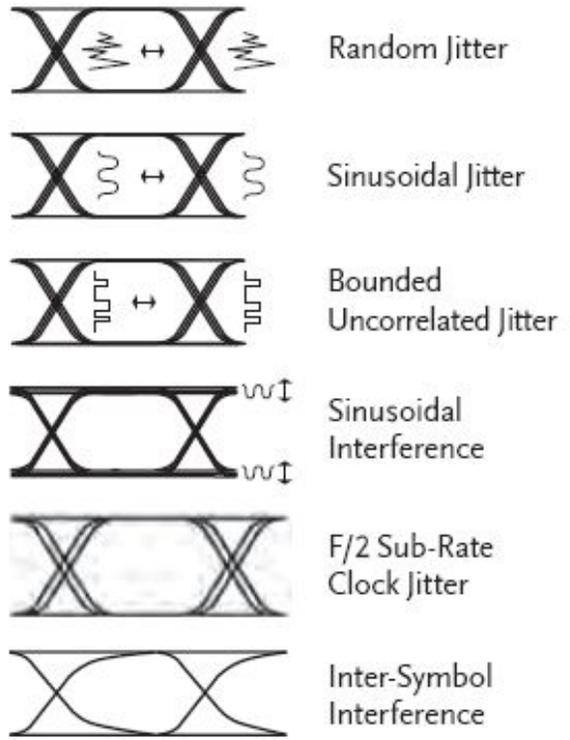


Stressed Eye view

### Flexible stress impairments

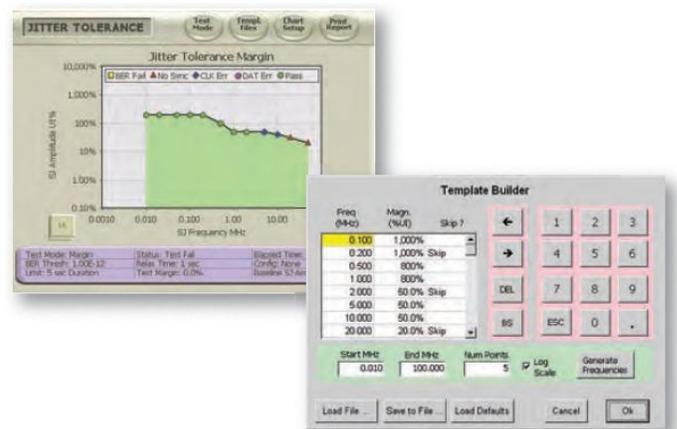
The BERTScope has high-quality, calibrated sources of stress built-in, including RJ, SJ, BUJ, and SI.

ISI is also a common ingredient in many standards. The BSA12500ISI differential ISI board provides a wide variety of path lengths, free from switching suck-outs and anomalies.



Flexible stress impairments

Many standards call for SJ to be stepped through a template with different SJ amplitudes at particular modulation frequencies. This is easy with the built-in Jitter Tolerance function which automatically steps through a template that you designed, or one of the many standard templates in the library.

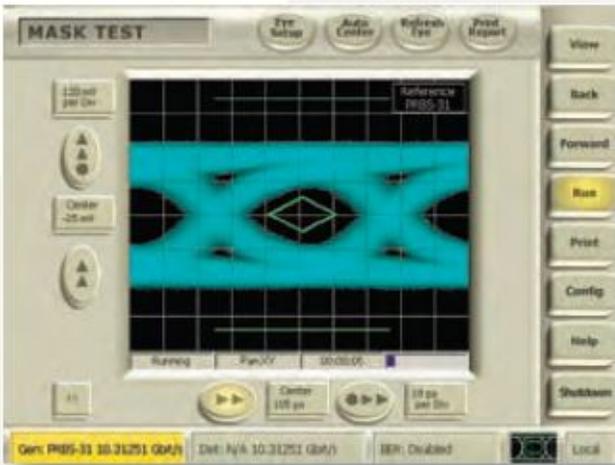


Built-in jitter tolerance function

## BERTScope pattern generators

The BERTScope pattern generators provide a full range of PRBS patterns, common standards-based patterns, and user-defined patterns.

Option STR provides full integrated, calibrated stress generation which is an easy-to-use alternative to a rack full of manually calibrated instruments needed to provide a stressed pattern. Uses include receiver testing of devices with internal BER measurement ability such as DisplayPort, or adding stress capability to legacy BERT instruments.

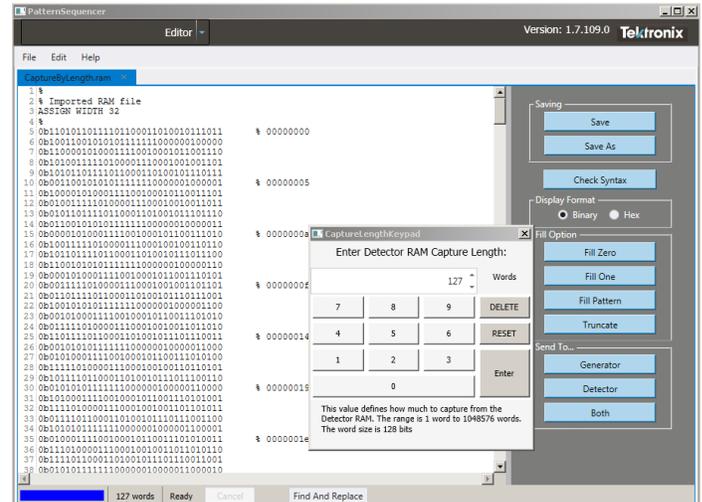


XFI compliant electrical stressed eye

Stressed eye option

## Pattern capture

There are several methods for dealing with unknown incoming data. In addition to Live Data Analysis discussed above, a useful standard feature on all BERTScope analyzers is pattern capture. This allows the user to specify the length of a repeating pattern and then allow the analyzer to grab the specified incoming data using the detector's 128 Mb RAM memory. This can then be used as the new detector reference pattern, or edited and saved for later use.



Pattern capture

## Pattern generator stressed eye

The pattern generator stressed eye function provides the following features:

- Flexible, integrated stressed eye impairment addition to the internal or an external clock
- Easy setup, with complexity hidden from the user with no loss of flexibility
- Verify compliance to multiple standards using the BERTScope and external ISI filters. Standards such as:
  - OIF CEI
  - 6 Gb SATA
  - PCI Express
  - XFI
  - USB 3.1
  - SONET
  - SAS
  - XAUI
  - 10 and 100 Gb Ethernet
  - DisplayPort
- Two sinusoidal interference sources are built into the BSX series BERTScope. These sources are summed internally, and are available as a single differential output on the front panel. When used with the optional external BSXCOMB kit, a variety of sinusoidal interference test configurations are supported, including the CM and DM interference requirements of PCIe Gen3 and Gen4.

## Amplitude and ISI impairments

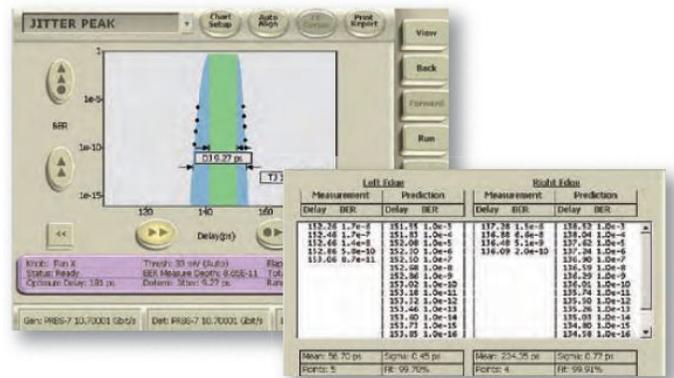
For ISI, add externally: for example, long coaxial cable length, or Bessel-Thompson 4th Order Filter with -3 dB point at 0.75 of bit rate, etc.

For applications requiring circuit board dispersion, the BSA1250ISI differential ISI accessory board can be used.

## Jitter measurements

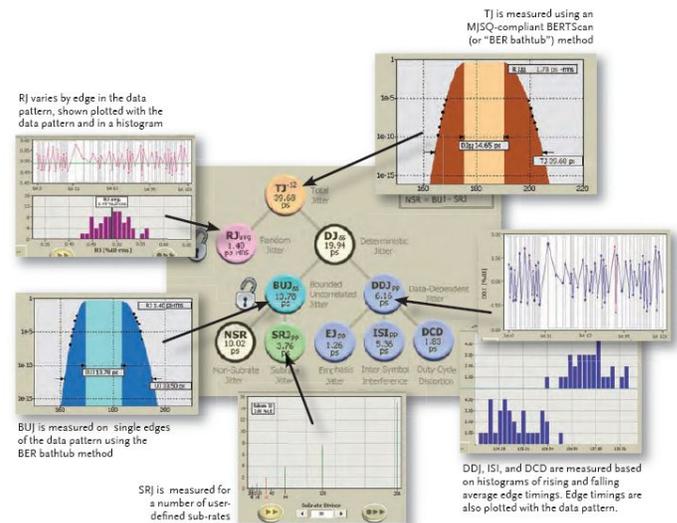
Multi-gigabit serial data channels have eye openings only a couple hundred picoseconds wide – or less. In systems where only a few picoseconds of jitter count, accurate measurement of jitter is essential for managing tight jitter budgets. The BERTScope has two sets of tools which perform these critical measurements.

The Physical Layer Test Suite option includes measurement of Total Jitter (TJ) along with breakdown into Random Jitter (RJ) and Deterministic Jitter (DJ), using the well-accepted Dual Dirac method. The deep, BERT-collected measurements use several orders of magnitude less extrapolation, or in some cases no extrapolation, than oscilloscopes use as a basis for the jitter measurements. This produces inherently more accurate results than measurements made on other instruments which rely on high levels of extrapolation.



MJSQ-compliant Dual Dirac jitter measurement.

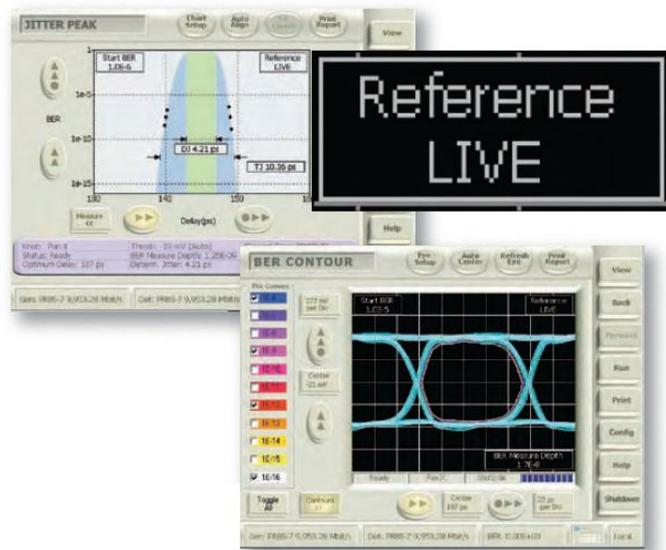
The optional Jitter Map is the latest suite of jitter measurements available for the BERTScope. It provides a comprehensive set of subcomponent analysis beyond RJ and DJ, including many measurements compliant with higher data rate standards. Jitter Map can also measure and decompose jitter on extremely long patterns, such as PRBS-31, as well as live data (requires Live Data Analysis option) providing that it can first run on a shorter synchronized data pattern.



Jitter map

Features include:

- DJ breakdown into Bounded Uncorrelated Jitter (BUJ), Data Dependent Jitter (DDJ), Inter-Symbol Interference (ISI), Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD), and Sub-Rate Jitter (SRJ) including F/2 (or F2) Jitter
- BER-based for direct (non-extrapolated) Total Jitter (TJ) measurement to  $10^{-12}$  BER and beyond
- Separation of correlated and non-correlated jitter components eliminates mistaking long pattern DDJ for RJ
- Can measure jitter with minimum eye opening
- Additional levels of breakdown not available from other instruments such as: Emphasis Jitter (EJ), Uncorrelated Jitter (UJ), Data Dependent Pulse Width Shrinkage (DDPWS), and Non-ISI
- Intuitive, easy-to-navigate jitter tree



Jitter peak and BER contour measurements made on live data.

## Flexible external jitter interfaces

Flexible external jitter interfaces include the following features:

- Front panel external high frequency jitter input connector – jitter from DC to 1.0 GHz up to 0.5 UI (max) can be added, of any type that keeps within amplitude and frequency boundaries
- Rear panel external SJ low frequency jitter input connector – jitter from DC to 100 MHz up to 1 ns (max) can be added
- Rear panel SJ output
- Sinusoidal interference output rear panel connector

The internal RJ, BUJ, and external high-frequency jitter input is limited to 0.5 UI, combined, further limited to 0.25 UI each when both are enabled. Rear-panel low-frequency jitter input can be used to impose additional jitter; the sum of external low-frequency jitter, internal low-frequency SJ to 10 MHz, PCIe LFRJ and PCIe LFSJ (with Option PCISTR) is limited to 1.1 ns. This limit does not apply to Phase Modulation (PM) from Option XSSC.

## Jitter impairments

Bounded uncorrelated jitter:

- Supports data rates from 1.5 to 12.5 Gb/s (BSX125), 24 Gb/s (BSX240), and 32 Gb/s (BSX320)
- Internal PRBS Generator
- Variable up to 0.5 UI
- 100 Mb/s to 2.0 Gb/s
- Band-limited by selected filters

BUJ rate	Filter
100 to 499	25 MHz
500 to 999	50 MHz
1,000 to 1,999	100 MHz
2,000	200 MHz

Random jitter:

- Supports data rates from 1.5 to 12.5 Gb/s (BSX125), 24 Gb/s (BSX240), and 32 Gb/s (BSX320)
- Variable up to 0.5 UI
- Band-limited 10 MHz to 1 GHz; 1.5 MHz to 100 MHz in PCIe2 mode
- Crest factor of 16 (Gaussian to at least 8 standard deviation or about  $1 \times 10^{-16}$  probability)

## Sinusoidal jitter

Data rate	Internal SJ frequency	Maximum internal SJ amplitude
Phase modulation	10 Hz to 4 MHz	16,667 UI @ 6 Gb/s
Low frequency SJ <sup>1 2</sup> (selectable modulators)	1 kHz to 100 MHz	Up to 1000 ps < 22 Gb/s 270 ps > 10 Gb/s
High frequency SJ	100 MHz to 1000 MHz	0.5 UI <sup>3</sup>

SJ adjustable from 0 to levels greater than or equal to range in table. See *Additional stress* for more SJ capability detail.

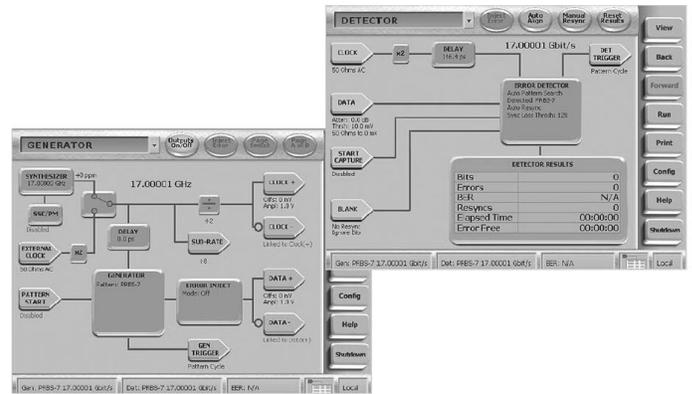
## Testing interface cards

Finally, a solution to the age-old problem of making physical layer measurements on high-speed line cards, motherboards, and live traffic – the BERTScope Live Data Analysis option. Through novel use of the dual-decision point architecture, the instrument is able to make parametric measurements such as Jitter, BER Contour, and Q-factor in addition to the eye and mask measurements that are usable as standard – all that is required is a clock signal. Add the Jitter Map option to see even more layers of jitter decomposition on live data. No more frustration because the pattern is not known, is unpredictable, or involves rate-matching word insertions. Troubleshooting is so much easier now that the one-button physical layer tests can be employed to provide unique insight.

## User interfaces

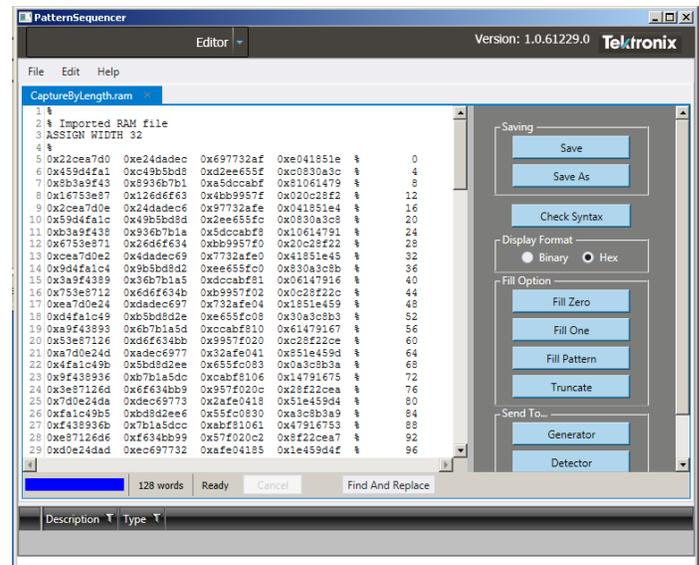
User interfaces take usability to new heights:

- Easy navigation
- Logical layout and operation
- Multiple ways of moving between screens
- Relevant information right where you need it
- Color coding to alert you to the presence of nonstandard conditions



UI setup screens

The pattern editor, pattern segment editor, and pattern sequencer are contained in a stand-alone view that requires a user supplied VGA-compatible monitor with minimum 1280 x 1024 resolution.



Pattern and sequence editor

1 Full SJ range is 270 ps; with RJ or BUJ the range is reduced to 220 ps.  
 2 3 Range is selectable between 1100 ps and 270 ps maximum; a lower range has lower intrinsic jitter.  
 3 Total of HFSJ, BUJ, HF jitter and RJ ≤ 0.5 UI total

## Physical layer test view

The following physical layer test options are available:

- BER contour testing
  - Executed with same acquisition circuitry as eye diagram measurements for maximum correlation
  - As-needed delay calibration for accurate points
  - Automatic scaling, one-button measurement
  - Extrapolates contours from measured data, increasing measurement depth with run time and repeatedly updating curve fits
  - Easy export of fitted data in CSV format
  - Contours available from  $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-16}$  in decade steps
- Basic jitter measurements
  - Testing to T11.2 MJSQ BERTScan methodology (also called 'Bathtub Jitter')
  - Deep measurements for quick and accurate extrapolation of Total Jitter at user-specified level, or direct measurement
  - Separation of Random and Deterministic components, as defined in MJSQ
  - As-needed delay calibration for accurate points
  - Export of points in CSV format
  - Easy one-button measurement
  - User-specified amplitude threshold level, or automatic selection
  - Selectable starting BER to increase accuracy when using long patterns, as defined in MJSQ
- Q-factor measurement
  - One-button measurement of a vertical cross section through the middle of the eye
  - Easy visualization of system noise effects
  - Export of data in CSV format
- Compliance contour
  - Validation of transmitter eye performance to standards such as XFP/XFI and OIF CEI
  - Overlay compliance masks onto measured BER contours and easily see whether devices pass the BER performance level specified

## Live data analysis option

The Live data analysis option is designed to measure parametric performance of traffic that is either unknown or non-repeating. This can include traffic with idle bits inserted, such as, in systems with clock rate matching. It is also suitable for probing line cards.

The option uses one of the two front-end decision circuits to decide whether each bit is a one or zero by placing it in the center of the eye. The other is then used to probe the periphery of the eye to judge parametric performance. This method is powerful for physical layer problems, but will not identify logical problems due to protocol issues, where a zero was sent when it was intended to be a one.

Live data measurements can be made using BER Contour, Jitter Peak, Jitter Map, and Q-factor. Eye diagram measurements can be made on live data without the use of this option, providing a synchronous clock is available.

The Live data analysis option requires the Physical layer test option and must be used with a full-rate clock.

## PatternVu equalization processing option

PatternVu <sup>4</sup> adds several powerful processing functions to the BERTScope:

- CleanEye is an eye diagram display mode, which averages waveform data to present an eye diagram with the non-data-dependent jitter removed. This allows the user to view and measure data-dependent jitter such as Inter-Symbol Interference, giving an intuitive idea of the compensatable jitter present, for example. It is effective on any repeating pattern up to 32,768 bits long.
- Single value waveform export is a utility which converts the CleanEye output to an export file in Comma Separated Vector (CSV) format. The output file, of up to 105 bit points, can then be imported into Microsoft Excel or software analysis and simulation tools such as StateEye or MATLAB®. This allows offline filtering of real captured data and the implementation of standards-based processing such as Transmitter Waveform Dispersion Penalty (TWDP) required by 802.3aq, the recent Long Reach MultiMode (LRM) 10 Gb Ethernet standard.
- The FIR filter equalization processor allows the emulation of the communication channel to view and measure the eye as the detector in the receiver would, by applying a software linear filter to the data before it is displayed. For example, the FIR Filter can be used to emulate the lossy effects of a backplane channel, or alternatively, emulate the receiver's equalization filter, facilitating the design and characterization of receiver-side equalization.
 

The filter characteristics are controlled by entering the individual weighting coefficients of a series of taps in the FIR filter. Up to 32 taps with tap spacing from 0.1 to 1.0 unit intervals (UI) can be programmed to allow fine resolution of the filter shape. The FIR Filter can be applied to repeating patterns up to 32,768 bits long.
- Single edge jitter measurement allows truly deep BER-based jitter measurements to be applied to individual data edges at data rates

<sup>4</sup> PatternVu operates at data rates of 900 Mb/s and higher.

above 3 Gb/s. The Single Edge Jitter Peak measurement function enables computation of jitter on a user-selectable single edge in the pattern, for repeating patterns up to 32,768 bits long. The resulting jitter measurement excludes data-dependent effects, showing only the uncorrelated jitter components such as Random Jitter (RJ), Bounded Uncorrelated Jitter (BUJ), and Periodic Jitter (PJ).

- Flexible measurements enable users to specify exactly the portion of the CleanEye waveform to use for accurate measurement of amplitude, rise and fall time, and de-emphasis ratio. Preprogrammed formulas for standards such as PCI Express and USB 3.1 are included.

## Error analysis

Error analysis is a powerful series of views that associate error occurrences so that underlying patterns can be easily seen. It is easy to focus in on a particular part of an eye diagram, move the sampling point of the BERTScope there, and then probe the pattern sensitivity occurring at that precise location. For example, it is straightforward to examine which patterns are responsible for late or early edges.

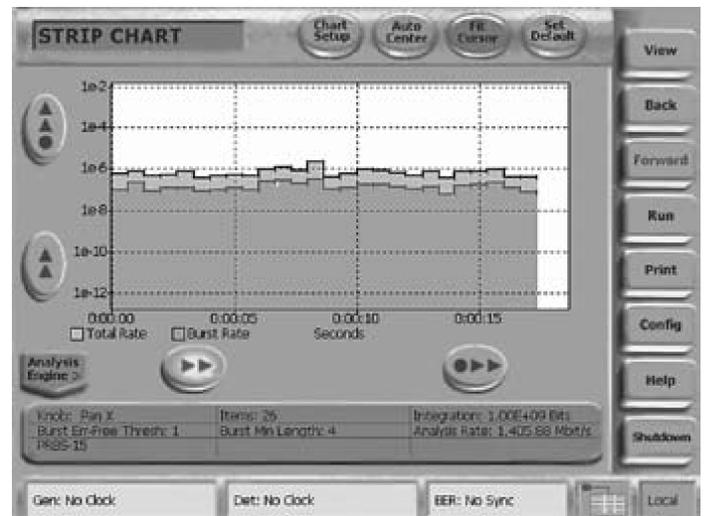
Many views come standard with the BERTScope Family:

- Error statistics: A tabular display of bit and burst error counts and rates



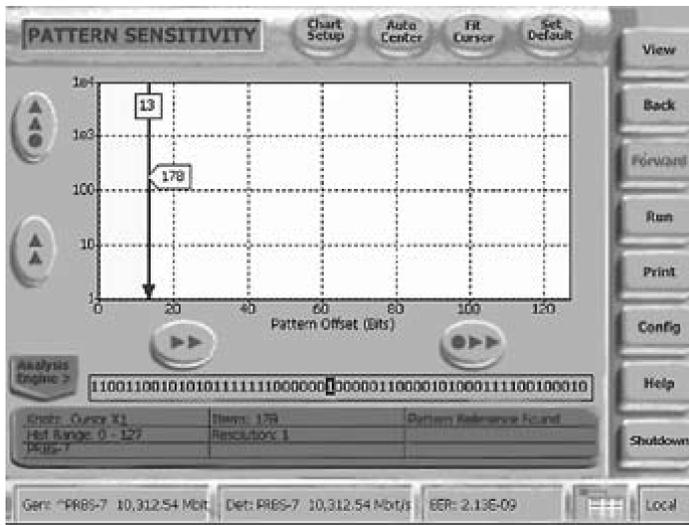
Error Statistics view showing link performance in terms of bit and burst occurrences.

- Strip chart: A strip chart graph of bit and burst error rates



Strip Chart view showing bit and burst error performance over time. This can be useful while troubleshooting temperature cycling.

- Burst length: A histogram of the number of occurrences of errors of different lengths
- Error free interval: A histogram of the number of occurrences of different error-free intervals
- Correlation: A histogram showing how error locations correlate to user-set block sizes or external marker signal inputs
- Pattern sensitivity: A histogram of the number of errors at each position of the bit sequence used as the test pattern
- Block errors: A histogram showing the number of occurrences of data intervals (of a user-set block size) with varying numbers of errors in them



The Pattern Sensitivity view is a powerful way of examining whether error events are pattern related. It shows which pattern sequences are the most problematic, and operates on PRBS and user-defined patterns.

### Forward error correction emulation option

Because of the patented error location ability of the BERTScope, it knows exactly where each error occurs during a test. By emulating the memory blocks typical of block error correcting codes such as Reed-Solomon architectures, bit error rate data from uncorrected data channels can be passed through hypothetical error correctors to find out what a proposed FEC approach would yield. Users can set up error correction strengths, interleave depths, and erasure capabilities to match popular hardware correction architectures.

### 2-D error mapping

This analysis creates a two-dimensional image of error locations from errors found during the test. Error mapping based on packet size or multiplexer width can show if errors are more prone to particular locations in the packet or particular bits in the parallel bus connected to the multiplexer. This visual tool allows for human eye correlation, which can often illuminate error correlations that are otherwise very difficult to find – even with all the other error analysis techniques.

#### Error location capture

Characteristic	Description
Live analysis	Continuous
Error logging capacity	Maximum 2 GB file size
Error events/second	10,000
Maximum burst length	32 kb

### Jitter tolerance template

Many standards call for SJ to be stepped through a template with different SJ amplitudes at particular modulation frequencies. This is easy with the built-in Jitter Tolerance function which automatically steps through a template that you designed, or one of the many standard templates in the library.

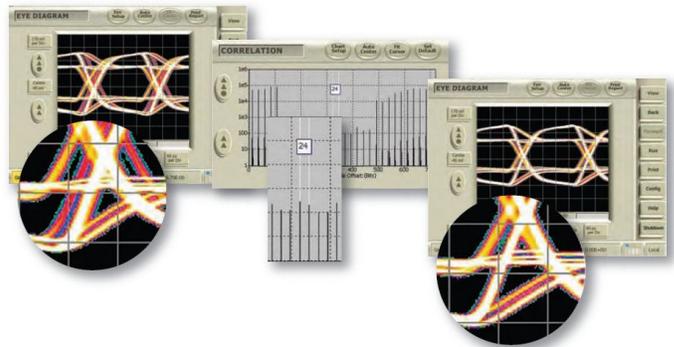
Some of the areas of adjustment include:

- BER confidence level
- Test duration per point
- BER threshold
- Test device relaxation time
- Imposition of percentage margin onto template
- Test precision Control over A/B Pattern switch behavior

Also included is the ability to test beyond the template to device failure at each chosen point, and the ability to export data either as screen images or CSV files.

### Debugging with Error Location analysis

Using the Power of Error Analysis – In the following example eye diagram views were linked with BER to identify and solve a design issue in a memory chip controller. The eye diagram (top left) shows a feature in the crossing region that is unexpected and appearing less frequently than the main eye. Moving the BER decision point to explore the infrequent events is revealing. Error Analysis shows that the features are related in some way to the number 24. Further investigation traced the anomaly to clock breakthrough within the IC; the system clock was at 1/24th of the output data rate. Redesigning the chip with greater clock path isolation gave the clean waveform of the top right eye diagram.



Power of error analysis example

## Jitter map option

The Jitter map <sup>5</sup> option provides automated jitter decomposition with long pattern jitter triangulation. It extends BER-based jitter decomposition beyond Dual Dirac measurement of Total Jitter (TJ), Random Jitter (RJ), and Deterministic Jitter (DJ) to a comprehensive set of subcomponents. It can also measure and decompose jitter on extremely long patterns, such as PRBS-31, providing that it can first run on a shorter synchronized data pattern.

The option includes the following features:

- DJ breakdown into Bounded Uncorrelated Jitter (BUJ), Data Dependent Jitter (DDJ), Inter-Symbol Interference (ISI), Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD), and Sub-Rate Jitter (SRJ) <sup>6</sup> including F/2 (or F2) jitter
- BER based for direct (non-extrapolated) Total Jitter (TJ) measurement to  $10^{-12}$  BER and beyond
- Separation of correlated and uncorrelated jitter components eliminates mistaking long pattern DDJ for RJ
- Visualization of RJ RMS measured on individual edges of the data pattern
- J2 and J9 jitter measurements for 100 GbE applications
- Additional levels of breakdown not available from other instruments such as: Emphasis Jitter (EJ), Uncorrelated Jitter (UJ), Data Dependent Pulse Width Shrinkage (DDPWS), and non-ISI
- Intuitive, easy-to-navigate jitter tree

## Stressed live data option

The BERTScope Stressed Live Data software option enables engineers to add various types of stress to real data traffic in order to stress devices with bit sequences representative of the environment they will encounter once deployed. Using live traffic with added stress tests the boundaries of device performance and lends added confidence to designs before they are shipped.

- Full range of calibrated stress available on the BERTScope, including Sinusoidal Jitter (SJ), Random Jitter (RJ), Bounded Uncorrelated Jitter (BUJ), Sinusoidal Interference (SI), F/2 Jitter, and Spread Spectrum Clocking (SSC)
- Data rate support up to the maximum of the BERTScope
- Full-rate clock required up to 11.2 Gb/s, half-rate clock required above 11.2 Gb/s

## Symbol filtering option

Symbol filtering enables asynchronous BER testing, including Jitter Tolerance testing, on incoming data streams that have a nondeterministic number of clock compensation symbols inserted into the bit stream, when placed in loopback for receiver testing.

- Supports asynchronous receiver testing for USB 3.1, SATA, SAS, and PCI Express
- User-specified symbols are automatically filtered from the incoming data to maintain synchronization.
- The Error Detector maintains a count of filtered bits for accurate BER measurement.

## Pattern generator specifications

All specifications are guaranteed unless noted otherwise. All specifications apply to all models unless noted otherwise.

### Data outputs

#### Data rate range

<b>BSX125</b>	0.5 to 12.5 Gb/s
<b>BSX240</b>	1 to 24 Gb/s
<b>BSX320</b>	1 to 32 Gb/s

**Format** NRZ

**Polarity** Normal or inverted

**Variable cross over** 25 to 75%

<sup>5</sup> Jitter map operates at data rates of 900 Mb/s and higher.

<sup>6</sup> SRJ and F/2 jitter operate up to 11.2 Gb/s (all configurations)

**Data outputs**

**Patterns**

<b>Hardware patterns</b>	Industry-standard Pseudo-random (PRBS) of the following types: $2^n - 1$ where $n = 7, 11, 15, 20, 23, 31$
<b>RAM patterns</b>	128 bits to 512 Mbits total with support for 128 pattern sequencer states
<b>Library</b>	Wide variety including SONET/SDH, Fibre Channel based such as k28.5, CJTPAT; $2^n$ patterns where $n = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9$ ; Mark Density patterns for $2^n$ where $n = 7, 9, 23$ ; and many more

**Pattern sequencer**

Implements indirect access to pattern memory

**Modes**

Bit mode – no protocol processing applied  
 Protocol-aware mode – protocol processing applied for supported protocols

**Sequencer states**

Up to 128 pattern sequencer states

**Loop levels**

Two levels (up to 1 M iterations per loop)

**Pattern segment size**

Minimum 128 bits, single bit granularity up to maximum memory size.

**Protocol mode**

Minimum 128 bits, single bit granularity up to maximum memory size.

For PCIe Gen3/Gen4, one word  $\geq$  one 128b/130b block payload

For USB 3.1 SSP, one word  $\geq$  one 128b/132b block payload

For 8b/10b, one word  $\geq$  16 8-bit symbols

**Protocol processing**

Protocol-aware mode processing includes:  
 Packaging of symbols into protocol blocks  
 Symbol encoding (8b/10b)  
 Data scrambling (all protocols)  
 DC balancing (PCIe Gen3/4, USB 3.1 SSP)

**Error insertion**

<b>Length</b>	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 bit bursts
<b>Frequency</b>	Single or repetitive

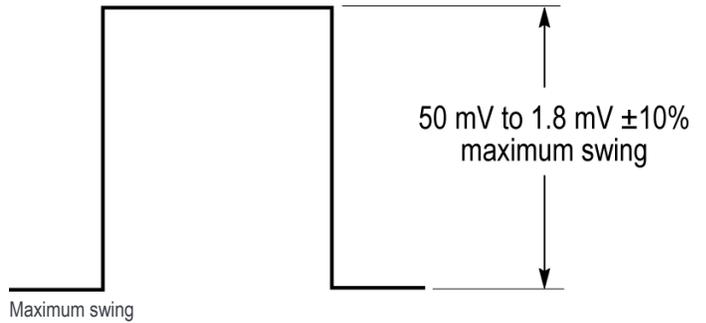
**Data output amplitudes and offsets**

<b>Configuration</b>	Differential outputs, each side of pair individually settable for termination, amplitude, offset
<b>Interface</b>	DC coupled, 50 $\Omega$ reverse terminated, 3.5 mm connector. Calibration into 75 $\Omega$ selectable, other impedances by keypad entry. User-replaceable Planar Crown® adapter allows change to other connector types.
<b>Preset logic families</b>	LVPECL, LVDS, CML, ECL, SCFL

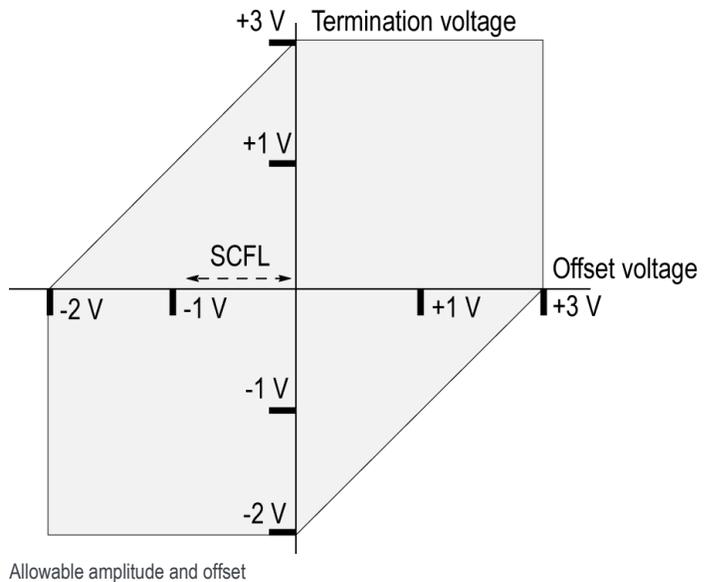
**Data output amplitudes and offsets**

**Terminations** Variable, -2 to +3 V Presets: +1.5, +1.3, +1, 0, -2 V, AC coupled

**Allowable amplitudes terminations and offsets** Refer to the following figures



Amplitude swings between 0.050 and 1.8 V allowed; should fit inside shaded area of the following graph. For example, SCFL uses a 0 V termination, and operates between approximately 0 and -0.9 V; as shown with dotted arrow, it falls within the operating range.



**Data output de-emphasis (Option TXEQ)**

**Data equalization type** 4-Tap FIR  
Configured as 1 Pre-Cursor, 2 Post-Cursors

**Data equalization tap range** Note: Sum of all cursors cannot exceed the Output Amplitude specification.

- Pre-Cursor 1** ±12 dB
- Post-Cursor 1** ±20 dB
- Post-Cursor 2** ±12 dB

**Data equalization tap sign** ±1; independent tap sign for all taps

**Data equalization tap resolution** 0.1 dB

**Data equalization tap accuracy** ±1 dB

## Clock outputs

<b>Frequency range</b>	Rise times are measured 20% to 80% unless otherwise stated. Specifications are following a 20-minute warm-up period. Specifications subject to change.
BSX125	0.5 to 12.5 GHz
BSX240	1 to 24 GHz
BSX320	1 to 32 GHz
<b>Phase noise</b>	< -90 dBc/Hz at 10 kHz offset (typical)
<b>Clock output divide ratios</b>	Opt. STR only (See the Clock path details below.)

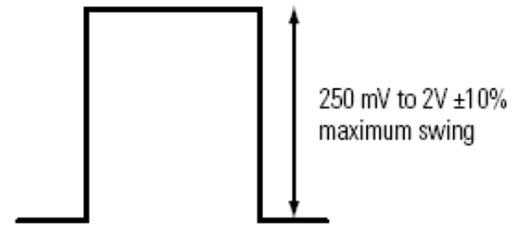
## Clock output amplitudes and offsets

<b>Configuration</b>	Differential outputs, each side of pair individually settable for termination, amplitude, offset
<b>Interface</b>	DC coupled, 50 $\Omega$ reverse terminated, 3.5 mm connector. Calibration into 75 $\Omega$ selectable, other impedances by keypad entry. User-replaceable Planar Crown® adapter allows change to other connector types.
<b>Preset logic families</b>	LVPECL, LVDS, CML, ECL, SCFL

### Clock output amplitudes and offsets

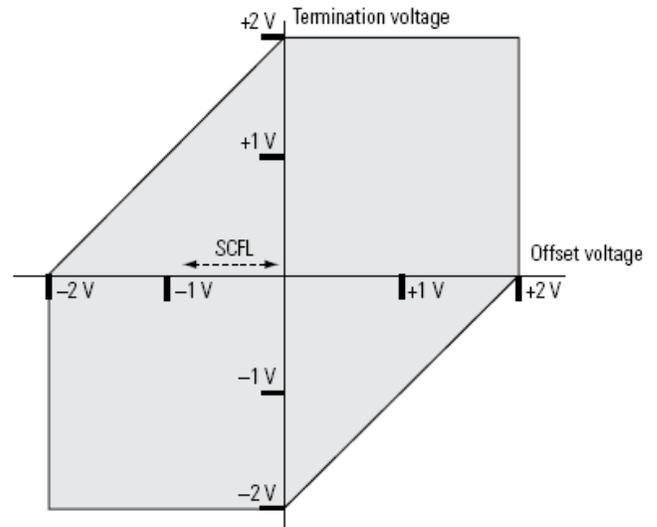
**Terminations** Variable, -2 to +3 V Presets: +1.5, +1.3, +1, 0, -2 V, AC coupled

**Allowable amplitudes, terminations, and offsets** Refer to the following figures



Maximum swing

Amplitude swings between 0.25 and 2.0 V allowed; should fit inside shaded area of the following graph. For example, SCFL uses a 0 V termination, and operates between approximately 0 and -0.9 V; as shown with dotted arrow, it falls within the operating range.



Allowable amplitude and offset

### Data clock waveform performance

**Rise time** 25 ps max, 23 ps typical (10-90%), 1 V amplitude, at 8.0 Gb/s

**Jitter**

**BSX125, BSX240** <500 fs RMS Random Jitter (@10.3125 Gb/s), typical

**BSX320** ≤8 ps<sub>p-p</sub> TJ (@28.05 Gb/s), typical

≤300 fs RMS Random Jitter (@28.05 Gb/s), typical

## Clock/data delay

<b>Range</b>	Greater than 1 bit period in all cases
Up to 1.1 GHz	30 ns
Above 1.1 GHz	3 ns
<b>Resolution</b>	100 fs
<b>Self calibration</b>	At time of measurement, when temperature or bit rate are changed, instrument will recommend a self calibration. Operation takes less than 10 seconds.

## Pattern generator front panel connections

### External clock inputs

Allows use of an external clock source to clock the BERTScope. Models equipped with stress are able to add impairments to incoming clock, including when external signal has Spread Spectrum Clocking (SSC) in excess of 5000 ppm imposed on it.

<b>Frequency range</b>	
BSX125	0.5 to 12.5 GHz
BSX240	1 to 24 GHz
BSX320	1 to 32 GHz
<b>Nominal power</b>	900 mV <sub>p-p</sub> (+3 dBm)
<b>Maximum power</b>	2.0 V <sub>p-p</sub> (+10 dBm)
<b>Return loss</b>	Better than -6 dB
<b>Interface</b>	50 Ω SMA female, DC coupled into selectable termination voltage

### HF Jitter (Option STR only)

One of two jitter insertion inputs. Can be used to insert SJ, RJ, BUJ if desired.

<b>Frequency range</b>	DC to 1.0 GHz
<b>Jitter amplitude range</b>	Up to 0.5 UI maximum
<b>Input voltage range</b>	0-2 V <sub>p-p</sub> (+10 dBm) for normal operation 6.3 V <sub>p-p</sub> (+20 dBm) max nondestructive input
<b>Data rate range</b>	
BSX125	1.5 to 12.5 Gb/s
BSX240	1.5 to 24 Gb/s
BSX320	1.5 to 32 Gb/s
<b>Interface</b>	SMA female, 50 Ω, DC coupled into 0 V

## Sub-rate clock outputs

BERTScope standard models have clock divided by 4. BERTScope Option STR models have additional capabilities.

Frequency range	Model	Standard range	Range with Option STR
	BSX125	0.025 to 2.125 GHz	8.5 GHz
		0.025 to 2.8 GHz	11.2 GHz
	BSX240	0.125 to 2.8 GHz	11.2 GHz
	BSX320	0.250 to 3.575 GHz	16 GHz

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<b>Amplitude range</b>	0.6 V <sub>p-p</sub> , nominal, centered around 0 V
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<b>Transition time</b>	<500 ps
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<b>Interface</b>	SMA female, 50 Ω, DC coupled into 0 V
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## Trigger output

Provides a pulse trigger to external test equipment. It has two modes:

- Divided Clock Mode: Pulses at 1/256th of the clock rate
- Pattern Mode: Pulse at a programmable position in the pattern (PRBS), or fixed location (RAM patterns)

Stress modulation added on models so equipped, when enabled.

<b>Minimum pulse width</b>	128 Clock Periods (Mode 1) 512 Clock Periods (Mode 2)
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<b>Transition time</b>	<500 ps
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<b>Jitter (p-p, data to trigger)</b>	<10 ps, typical
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<b>Output levels</b>	CML; >300 mV <sub>p-p</sub> , center around -250 mV
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<b>Interface</b>	50 Ω SMA female
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## Sine interference output

Differential output provides mixed sinusoidal signals for use in creating level interference. Two interference channels are provided and each is selectable for in-phase or out-of-phase output. Signals may be combined externally to provide common mode (CM) and differential mode interference using the optional BSXCOMB kit.

<b>Frequency range</b>	10 MHz (or less) to 6000 MHz
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<b>Amplitude</b>	
Channel 1 <sup>7</sup>	2000 mV
Channel 2	2000 mv

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<b>Mode selection</b>	
Channel 1	Common mode (CM) or Differential mode (DM)
Channel 2	Common mode (CM) or Differential mode (DM)

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<b>Interface</b>	50 Ω differential, SMA female
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<sup>7</sup> When used with external combiner BSXCOMB, added interference is total amplitude divided by five.

## Pattern generator rear panel connections

### Pattern start input

For users wanting to synchronize patterns of multiple data streams from multiple instruments simultaneously.

Logic levels	LVTTL (<0.5 V Low, >2.5 V High)
Threshold	+1.2 V, typical
Maximum nondestructive input range	-0.5 V to +5.0 V
Minimum pulse width	128 serial clock periods
Maximum repetition rate	512 serial clock periods
Interface	SMA female, >1 k $\Omega$ impedance into 0 V

### Page Sel (Sequencer advance)

Allows external control of pattern sequencer state advance. Software control over rising and falling edge trigger.

Logic levels	LVTTL (<0.5 V Low, >2.5 V High)
Threshold	+1.2 V, typical
Maximum nondestructive input range	-0.5 V to +5.0 V
Minimum pulse width	One pattern length
Interface	SMA female, >1 k $\Omega$ impedance into 0 V

### Sinusoidal interference output (Option STR only)

SI output from internal generator. Can be used to apply SI after external ISI channel.

Frequency range	0.1 to 2.5 GHz
Output levels	0 to 3 V <sub>p-p</sub>
Interface	SMA Female, 50 $\Omega$ , AC coupled

### Low frequency jitter input (Option STR only)

Allows use of external low-frequency jitter source to modulate the stressed Pattern Generator output.

<b>Frequency range</b>	DC to 100 MHz
<b>Jitter amplitude range</b>	Up to 1.1 ns; can be combined with other internal low-frequency modulation
<b>Input voltage range</b>	0-2 V <sub>p-p</sub> (+10 dBm) for normal operation 6.3 V <sub>p-p</sub> (+20 dBm) maximum nondestructive input
<b>Data rate range</b>	
<b>BSX125</b>	Up to 12.5 Gb/s
<b>BSX240</b>	Up to 24 Gb/s
<b>BSX320</b>	Up to 32 Gb/s
<b>Interface</b>	SMA female 50 Ω, DC coupled into 0 V

### Low frequency sinusoidal jitter output (Option STR only)

To allow phasing of two BERTScopes together, in-phase or anti-phase

<b>Frequency range</b>	As set for internal SJ from user interface
<b>Amplitude</b>	2 V <sub>p-p</sub> , centered at 0 V
<b>Interface</b>	50 Ω SMA female, AC coupled

### Reference input

To lock the BERTScope to an external frequency reference from of another piece of equipment.

<b>Frequency</b>	10 MHz, 100 MHz, 106.25 MHz, 133.33 MHz, 156.25 MHz, 166.67 MHz, or 200 MHz
<b>Amplitude</b>	0.325 to 1.25 V <sub>p-p</sub> (-6 to +6 dBm)
<b>Interface</b>	50 Ω SMA female, AC coupled

### Reference clock multiplier

Takes in an input reference with a frequency of between 10 and 200 MHz, and multiplies up by a user defined integer value to any frequency within the frequency range of the clock output. Preset multiplier settings for common standards are supported.

<b>Input frequency range</b>	10 MHz to 200 MHz
<b>Maximum integer multiplier</b>	1600 at reference clock input frequency of 10 MHz 80 at reference clock input frequency of 200 MHz
<b>Input amplitude</b>	0.325 to 1.25 V <sub>p-p</sub> (-6 to +6 dBm)
<b>Interface</b>	50 Ω SMA female, AC coupled
<b>Loop bandwidth</b>	0.1 to 0.5 MHz 1.0 to 10 MHz (PCIe)

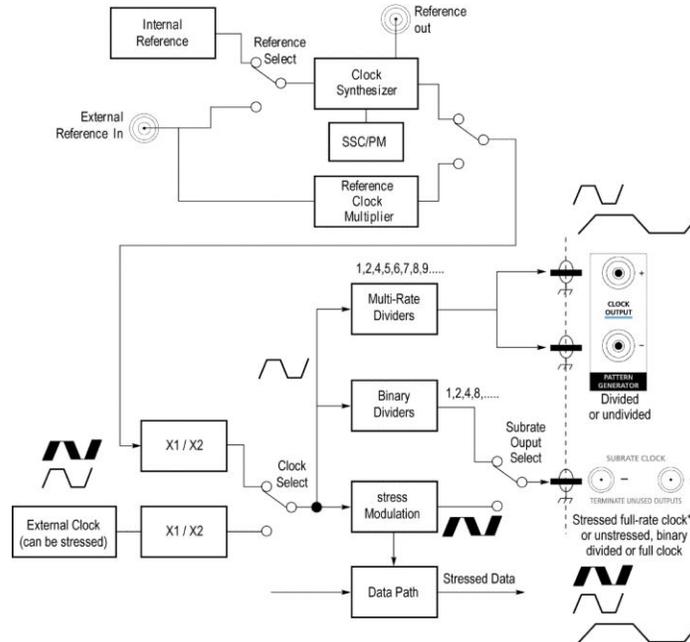
## Reference output

Provides a frequency reference for other instruments to lock to

Configuration	Differential
Frequency	10 MHz, 100 MHz, 106.25 MHz, 133.33 MHz, 156.25 MHz, 166.67 MHz, or 200 MHz
Amplitude	1 V <sub>p-p</sub> (+4 dBm) nominal, each output, (2 V <sub>p-p</sub> differential)
Interface	50 Ω SMA female, AC coupled

## Clock path details

BSX series clock path details



Functional block diagram of the clock path for models with stress capability.

\*\* Stress may be added to an external clock on appropriate models. Stress operating range is from 1.5 to 11.2 Gb/s. External clock must have a duty cycle of 50% ±2%.

The BSX series BERTScope models use an internal Double Data Rate (DDR) architecture to operate at data rates ≥11.2 Gb/s. When operating at 11.2 Gb/s or higher data rate, the clock output will be 1/2 the data rate. The external clock can be specified to be either full or half data rate. When full rate is selected, the pattern generator will operate in DDR mode when the input clock frequency is 11.2 GHz or higher.

These ratios apply to operation from internal clock only. The external clock will be output at 1/2 rate when half rate is selected, or when full rate is selected and clock rate is ≥11.2 GHz.

The minimum data rate specified for the main clock output is 500 Mb/s for model BSX125 or 1 Gb/s for models BSX240 and BSX320. The output will be uncalibrated when operated at divided rates lower than the minimum specified data rate.

**Clock path details**

Multi-rate and subrate divider ratios for main clock output

Data rate (Gb/s)	Ratios for main clock output	Ratios for sub-rate clock output <sup>8</sup>
500-750 Mb/s	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 32, 36	1, 2, 4
0.75-3 Gb/s	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 32, 32, 35, 36, 36, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50, 54, 56, 60, 64, 70, 72, 80, 81, 84, 90, 98, 108, 112, 126, 128, 144, 162	1, 2, 4, 8
3-6 Gb/s	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 32, 32, 35, 36, 36, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50, 54, 56, 60, 64, 70, 72, 80, 81, 84, 90, 98, 100, 108, 112, 120, 126, 128, 140, 144, 160, 162, 168, 180, 192, 196, 216, 224, 252, 256, 288, 324	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32
6-11.2 Gb/s	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 32, 32, 35, 36, 36, 40, 42, 45, 48, 50, 54, 56, 60, 64, 70, 72, 80, 81, 84, 90, 98, 108, 112, 126, 128, 140, 144, 144, 160, 162, 162, 168, 180, 192, 196, 200, 216, 224, 240, 252, 256, 280, 288, 320, 324, 360, 384, 392, 432, 448, 504, 512, 576, 648	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64
11.2-12 Gb/s	2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 48, 60, 64, 64, 70, 72, 72, 80, 84, 90, 96, 100, 108, 112, 120, 128, 140, 144, 160, 162, 168, 180, 196, 200, 216, 224, 240, 252, 256, 280, 288, 320, 324, 336, 360, 384, 392, 432, 448, 504, 512, 576, 648	2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64
12-32 Gb/s	2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 48, 60, 64, 64, 70, 72, 72, 80, 84, 90, 96, 100, 108, 112, 120, 128, 140, 144, 160, 162, 168, 180, 196, 216, 224, 252, 256, 280, 288, 288, 320, 324, 324, 336, 360, 384, 392, 400, 432, 448, 480, 504, 512, 560, 576, 640, 648, 720, 768, 784, 864, 896, 1008, 1024, 1152, 1296	2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128

<sup>8</sup> Sub-rate clock connector can also output a full-rate stressed clock up to 11.2 Gb/s, or half-rate stressed clock at rates ≥11.2 Gb/s.

## Stress capabilities

### Sinusoidal Jitter (SJ)

<b>Operating bit rate</b>	SJ amplitude is dependent on bit rate and modulation frequency.
BSX125	1.5 Gb/s to 12.5 Gb/s
BSX240	1.5 Gb/s to 24.0 Gb/s
BSX320	1.5 Gb/s to 32.0 Gb/s

**Minimum modulation frequency** 1 kHz

**Maximum modulation frequency** 100 MHz

**Modulation frequency resolution** 100 Hz

**Maximum modulation amplitude**

<b>1100 ps range</b>	1000 ps $\leq$ 22 Gb/s with SJ frequency $\leq$ 10 MHz
	450 ps $\leq$ 22 Gb/s with SJ frequency $>$ 10 MHz, $\leq$ 40 MHz
	200 ps $\leq$ 22 Gb/s with SJ frequency $>$ 40 MHz, $\leq$ 80 MHz
<b>270 ps range</b>	270 ps $\geq$ 10 and $\leq$ 32 Gb/s with SJ frequency $\leq$ 40 MHz
	260 ps $\geq$ 10 and $\leq$ 32 Gb/s with SJ frequency $>$ 40 MHz, $\leq$ 80 MHz
	250 ps $\geq$ 10 and $<$ 32 Gb/s and SJ frequency $>$ 80 MHz, $\leq$ 100 MHz

### Bounded Uncorrelated Jitter (BUJ)

<b>Operating bit rate</b>	
BSX125	1.5 Gb/s to 12.5 Gb/s
BSX240	1.5 Gb/s to 24.0 Gb/s
BSX320	1.5 Gb/s to 32.0 Gb/s

**Minimum modulation frequency** 100 MHz

**Maximum modulation frequency** 2000 MHz

**Modulation frequency resolution** 100 kHz

**Maximum modulation amplitude** 0.5 UI  
Total of EXT HF Jitter, BUJ, HFSI, and RJ must be less than 0.5 UI

**Modulation pattern** PN7

<b>Pattern filter</b>	<b>Bit rate (Mb/s)</b>	<b>Filter bandwidth (MHz)</b>
	100 to 499	25
	500 to 999	50
	1000 to 1999	100
	2000	200

**Random Jitter (RJ)****Operating bit rate**

<b>BSX125</b>	1.5 Gb/s to 12.5 Gb/s
<b>BSX240</b>	1.5 Gb/s to 24.0 Gb/s
<b>BSX320</b>	1.5 Gb/s to 32.0 Gb/s

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<b>Minimum modulation spectrum</b>	10 MHz Standard mode 1.5 MHz PCIe2 mode
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<b>Maximum modulation spectrum</b>	1000 MHz Standard mode 100 MHz PCIe2 mode
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<b>Maximum modulation spectrum</b>	0.5 UI Total of EXT HF Jitter, BUJ, and RJ must be less than 0.5 UI.
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<b>Crest factor</b>	16
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**High Frequency SJ (HFSJ)****Operating bit rate**

<b>BSX125</b>	1.5 Gb/s to 12.5 Gb/s
<b>BSX240</b>	1.5 Gb/s to 24.0 Gb/s
<b>BSX320</b>	1.5 Gb/s to 32.0 Gb/s

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<b>Minimum modulation frequency</b>	100 MHz
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<b>Maximum modulation frequency</b>	1000 MHz
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<b>Maximum modulation amplitude</b>	0.5 UI Total of EXT HF Jitter, BUJ, HFSJ, and RJ must be less than 0.5 dB.
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**Spread spectrum clock and phase modulation**

Modulates the synthesizer clock output – modulation affects main and sub-rate clock outputs (regardless of the state of sub-rate output select), Data Output, and Trigger Output.

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<b>Modes</b>	SSC, Phase Modulation (sinusoidal)
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<b>Data rate range</b>	Full range of BERTScope
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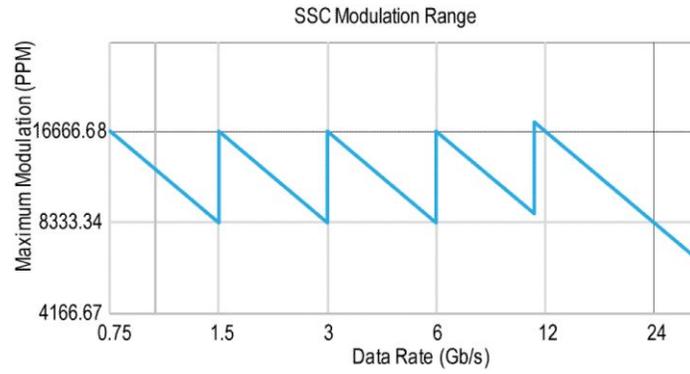
<b>SSC wave shape</b>	Triangle or Sine
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<b>Triangle or Sine</b>	20 kHz to 40 kHz
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### Spread spectrum clock and phase modulation

**SSC modulation range** 16,666 ppm at 6 Gb/s and 12 Gb/s  
 12,500 ppm at 8 Gb/s and 16 Gb/s  
 See Maximum SSC Modulation graph for range vs. data rate



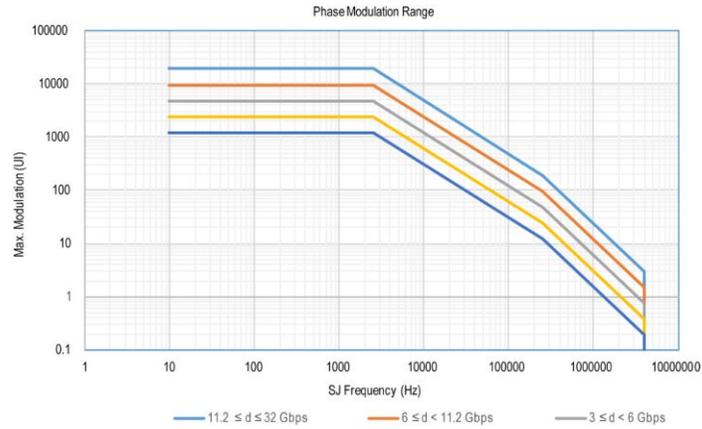
Maximum SSC modulation

<b>SSC modulation resolution</b>	1 ppm
<b>SSC modulation type</b>	Down Spread, Center Spread, Up Spread
<b>Down Spread, Center Spread, Up Spread</b>	10 Hz to 4 MHz
<b>PM frequency resolution</b>	1 Hz

### Spread spectrum clock and phase modulation

PM modulation range -- for modulation frequency 10 Hz to 2.5 kHz

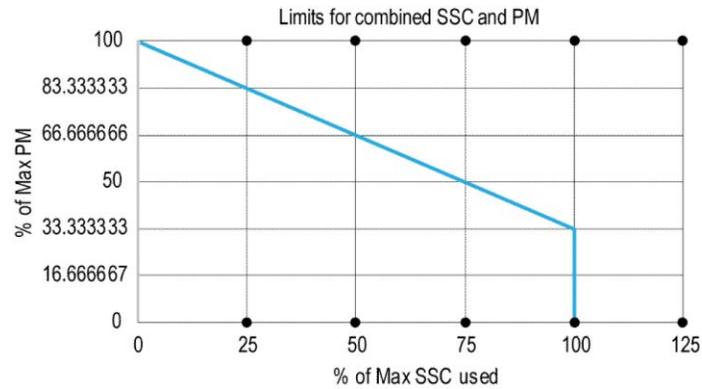
Data rate (d)	Maximum modulation
$11.2 \leq d \leq 32$ Gbps	19200 UI
$6 \leq d < 11.2$ Gbps	9600 UI
$3 \leq d < 6$ Gbps	4800 UI
$1.5 \leq d < 3$ Gbps	2400 UI
$0.75 \leq d < 1.5$ Gbps	1200 UI
Reduced for modulation frequencies >2.5 kHz	See Phase Modulation Range graph.



Phase Modulation Range

### Combined SSC and PM Limits

See the following graph, referenced to the maximum SSC and PM limits identified in previous table.



Combined SSC and PM limits

## F-2 jitter generation option (Option F2, also requires Option STR)

F/2 or sub-rate jitter is found in high data rate systems which multiplex up 2 or more lower data rate streams. The jitter results for lack of symmetry in the multiplexing clock, giving all of the even bits different pulse width than the odd bits. Unlike conventional DCD, F/2 jitter is independent of the logic state of the bit. F/2 jitter is part of the stress recipe used in testing compliance to some of the standards such as 802.3ap (10 Gb backplane Ethernet).

<b>Supported data rates</b>	8.0 and 10.3125 Gb/s
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<b>Modulation range</b>	0-5.0% UI
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## Extended stress generation

Adds additional stress generators required for compliance testing receivers to PCIe 2.0 specifications, internal to the BERTScope.

<b>Clock frequency range</b>	Up to 11.2 Gb/s
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<b>LFRJ modulation range</b>	0 to 1.1 ns <sup>9</sup>
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<b>LFRJ frequency range</b>	Band-limited to 10 kHz - 1.5 MHz, with roll off to PCIe 2.0 specifications
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<b>LFSJ modulation range</b>	0 to 368 ps <sup>9</sup> at 5 Gb/s
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<b>LFSJ frequency range</b>	1 to 100 kHz
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<b>Selectable bandwidth</b>	Extended Stress adds selectable bandwidth-limiting to the normal, broadband RJ generator.
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<b>RJ frequency normal mode</b>	Band-limited to 10 MHz to 1 GHz
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<b>RJ frequency PCIE mode</b>	Band-limited to 1.5 to 100 MHz with roll off to PCIe 2.0 specifications
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<sup>9</sup> Can be combined with other low-frequency modulation.

## Error detector specifications

### Clock input

Configuration	Single ended
Frequency range	
BSX125	0.5 to 12.5 Gb/s
BSX240	1 to 24 Gb/s
BSX320	1 to 32 Gb/s <sup>10</sup>

### Data and clock interfaces

Connector	3.5 mm
Impedance	50 Ω
Threshold voltage	-2 to +3.5 V
Threshold presets	LVPECL, LVDS, LVTTTL, CML, ECL, SCFL
Terminations	Variable, -2 V to +3 V Presets: +1.5, +1.3, +1, 0, -2 V, AC coupled
Maximum nondestructable input	-3 V <sub>Peak</sub> , +4 V <sub>Peak</sub> , applied to any connector

### Detector clock data delay

Range	Greater than 1 bit period in all cases
Up to 1.1 GHz	30 ns
Above 1.1 GHz	3 ns
Resolution	100 fs
Self calibration	Supported – At time of measurement, when temperature or bit rate are changed, instrument will recommend a self calibration. Operation takes less than 10 seconds.

### Data inputs

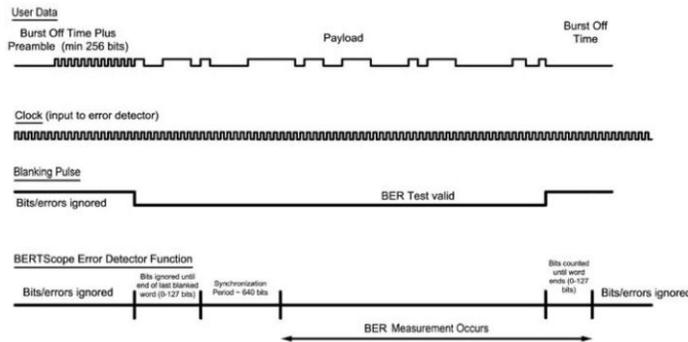
Data rate range	
BSX125	0.5 to 12.5 Gb/s
BSX240	1 to 24 Gb/s
BSX320	1 to 32 Gb/s
Configuration	Differential
Format	NRZ
Polarity	Normal or inverted

<sup>10</sup> 13 From 26 to 32 Gb/s the input detector operates at half rate (using even or odd bits)

Data inputs

Threshold alignment	Can auto-align to differential crossing point
<b>Sensitivity</b>	
Single-ended	100 mV <sub>p-p</sub> , typical
Differential	50 mV <sub>p-p</sub> , typical
Maximum input signal swing	2 V <sub>p-p</sub>
Intrinsic transition time	16 ps typical, 10/90%, single ended (equivalent to >20 GHz detector bandwidth). Measured at input, ECL levels
Hardware patterns	Industry-standard Pseudo-random (PRBS) of the following types: 2 <sup>n</sup> – 1 where n = 7, 11, 15, 20, 23, 31
<b>RAM patterns</b>	
User defined	128 bits to 512 Mb, 1-bit increments
Library	Wide variety including SONET/SDH, Fibre Channel based such as k28.5, CJTPAT; 2 <sup>n</sup> patterns where n = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9; Mark Density patterns for 2 <sup>n</sup> where n = 7, 9, 23; and many more
RAM pattern capture	Capture incoming data up to 512 Mb in length. Edit captured data, send to Pattern Generator, Error Detector, or both
<b>RAM pattern capture modes</b>	
Capture by length	1 to 4,194,304 words. 1-word default. Words 128 bit in length
Capture by triggers	Captures when “Detector Start” on rear panel goes high, to maximum allowable length or until input goes low
Capture by length from trigger	Capture by length initiated from “Detector Start” input, to pre-specified length
Detector pattern match	Optional user defined detector pattern matching used to advance pattern generator sequencer state and creating event-based triggers. Allows the user to create their own link state traversals via stimulus-response feedback (protocol handshaking)
Modes	Bit mode – no protocol processing applied Protocol-aware mode – protocol processing applied for supported protocols
Bit mode	Four, general-purpose pattern matchers available. Will find any arbitrary pattern up to 128 bits in length in incoming data stream, with bit masking available
Protocol-aware mode	Sixteen pattern match elements are available in Detector for protocol-based pattern matching PCIe Gen3/4, USB 3.1 SSP: can match entire decoded block payload, with bit/byte masking 8b/10b: can match up to 16 8-bit symbols after block/symbol decoding, with masking

**Synchronization - Auto resync** User-specified number of 128 bit words containing 1 or more errors per word initiates a re-sync attempt



BERTScope Burst Analysis Timing – BERTScope word size is 128 bits. An example timing diagram is shown here for a PRBS payload. Counting of bits will not start until a 128-bit word boundary occurs, meaning that after the blanking pulse transitions, up to 127 bits may pass before synchronization begins. For a PRBS, synchronization typically takes 5 words, or 640 bits. Similarly, bit measurement will continue for up to 127 bits after the blanking signal transitions again. RAM-based patterns take longer to synchronize.

## Data inputs

<b>Manual synchronization</b>	User initiates re-sync
<b>Pattern matching synchronization</b>	
<b>Grab 'n' go</b>	Error Detector captures specified pattern length and compares next instances to find match (Fast method, but susceptible to ignoring logical errors).
<b>Shift-to-sync</b>	Error Detector compares incoming pattern with reference RAM pattern, looks for match, if none found shifts pattern by one bit and compares again (slower, but most accurate method).
<b>Error detector basic measurements</b>	BER, Bits Received, Re-syncs, Measured Pattern Generator and Error Detector Clock Frequencies

## Error detector front panel connections

### Blank input

Useful for recirculating loop fiber experiments or during channel training sequences. Causes errors to be ignored when active. Bit count, error count, and BER not counted. No re-sync occurs when counting is re-enabled.

<b>Logic family</b>	LVTTL (<0.5 V Low, >2.5 V High)
<b>Threshold</b>	+1.2 V
<b>Minimum pulse width</b>	128 clock periods
<b>Maximum repetition rate</b>	512 serial clock periods
<b>Interface</b>	BNC female, >1 kΩ impedance into 0 V

### Error output

Provides a pulse when an error is detected. Useful for triggering an alarm while doing long-term monitoring.

<b>Minimum pulse width</b>	128 clock periods
<b>Transition time</b>	<500 ps
<b>Output levels</b>	1000 mV nominal (0 V to 1 V low-high)
<b>Interface</b>	SMA female

### Trigger output

Provides a pulse trigger to external test equipment. It has two modes:

Divided Clock Mode: Pulses at 1/256<sup>th</sup> of the clock rate

Pattern Mode: Pulse at a programmable position in the pattern (PRBS), or fixed location (RAM patterns).

<b>Minimum pulse width</b>	128 clock periods (Mode 1) 512 clock periods (Mode 2)
<b>Transition time</b>	<500 ps

### Trigger output

Transition time >300 mV amplitude, 650 mV offset

Interface 50  $\Omega$  SMA female

## Error detector rear panel connections

### Detector start input

Used to trigger the acquisition of incoming data into the Error Detector reference pattern memory. High level starts capture.

Amplitude LVTTTL (<0.5 V Low, >2.5 V High)

Threshold +1.2 V

Minimum pulse width 128 serial clock periods

Maximum repetition rate 512 serial clock periods

Interface SMA female, >1 k $\Omega$  impedance into 0 V

### Error correlation marker input

Allows an external signal to provide a time-tagged marker to be placed in the error data set.

Logic family LVTTTL (<0.5 V Low, >2.5 V High)

Threshold +1.2 V

Minimum pulse width 128 clock periods

Maximum repetition rate 512 serial clock periods

Maximum frequency <4000 markers/s recommended

Interface BNC female, >1 k $\Omega$  impedance into 0 V

## General specifications

All specifications are guaranteed unless noted otherwise. All specifications apply to all models unless noted otherwise.

### PC-related specifications

Display	TFT touch screen 640×480 VGA
Touch sensor	Analog resistive
Processor	Pentium® P4 1.5 GHz or greater
Hard disk drive	40 GB or greater
DRAM	1 GB or greater
Operating system	Microsoft Windows 7 Professional
Remote control interface	IEEE-488 (GPIB) or TCP/IP
Supported interfaces	VGA display USB 2.0 (6 total, 2 front, 4 rear) 100BASE-T Ethernet LAN IEEE-488 (GPIB) Serial RS-232

### Physical characteristics

Height	220 mm (8.75 in.)
Width	394 mm (15.5 in.)
Depth	520 mm (20.375 in.)
Weight	
Instrument only	25 kg (55 lb.)
Shipping	34.5 kg (76 lb.)
Power	460 W
Voltage	100 to 240 VAC (±10%), 50 to 60 Hz

### Environment characteristics

Warm-up time	20 minutes
Operating temperature range	10 °C to 35 °C (50 °F to 95 °F)
Operating humidity	Noncondensing at 35 °C (95 °F), 15 to 65%
Certifications	LVD Low Voltage Directive, US Listed UL61010-1, Canada Certified CAN/CSA 61010-1

## Ordering information

### BERTScope BSX series models

All Models Include: user manual, power cord, mouse, three (3) short low-loss cables

<b>BSX125</b>	BERTScope BSX-series 12.5 Gb/s Bit Error Rate Analyzer
<b>BSX240</b>	BERTScope BSX-series 24 Gb/s Bit Error Rate Analyzer
<b>BSX320</b>	BERTScope BSX-series 32 Gb/s Bit Error Rate Analyzer
<b>BSX125CV</b>	Conversion of BSA-C series BERTScope instruments to a 12.5 Gb/s, BSX125
<b>BSX240CV</b>	Conversion of BSA C-series BERTScope instruments to a 24 Gb/s, BSX240
<b>BSX320CV</b>	Conversion of BSA C-series BERTScope instruments to a 32 Gb/s, BSX320

### Clock recovery instruments

<b>CR125A</b>	12.5 Gb/s Clock Recovery Instrument
<b>CR175A</b>	17.5 Gb/s Clock Recovery Instrument
<b>CR286A</b>	28.6 Gb/s Clock Recovery Instrument

### BSX options

<b>Opt. FEC</b>	Forward error correction emulation
<b>Opt. UPM</b>	User-defined detector pattern match
<b>Opt. F2</b>	F/2 jitter generation
<b>Opt. J-MAP</b>	Add jitter decomposition software
<b>Opt. LDA</b>	Add live data analysis software
<b>Opt. STR</b>	Stressed signal generation
<b>Opt. SLD</b>	Add stressed live data option software
<b>Opt. TXEQ</b>	Add 4-tap Tx equalization
<b>Opt. C3</b>	Calibration Service 3 Years
<b>Opt. R3</b>	Repair Service 3 Years (including warranty)
<b>Opt. R3DW</b>	Repair Service Coverage 3 Years (includes product warranty period). 3-year period starts at time of customer instrument purchase

## Recommended accessories

<b>BSXSICOMB</b>	Sinusoidal interference combiner kit
<b>BSXPCI3EQ</b>	Eye opener kit for PCIe Gen3
<b>BSXPCI4EQ</b>	Eye opener kit for PCIe Gen4
<b>LE160/LE320</b>	16 Gbps / 32 Gbps, 2-channel linear equalizers
<b>CR125ACBL</b>	High-performance Delay Matched Cable Set (required for BERTScope and CRU in SSC applications)
<b>100PSRTFILTER</b>	100 ps Rise Time Filter
<b>BSA12500ISI</b>	Differential ISI Board
<b>PMCABLE1M</b>	Precision Phase Matched Cable Pair, 1 m
<b>BSARACK</b>	BSA/BSX-Rackmount Kit



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