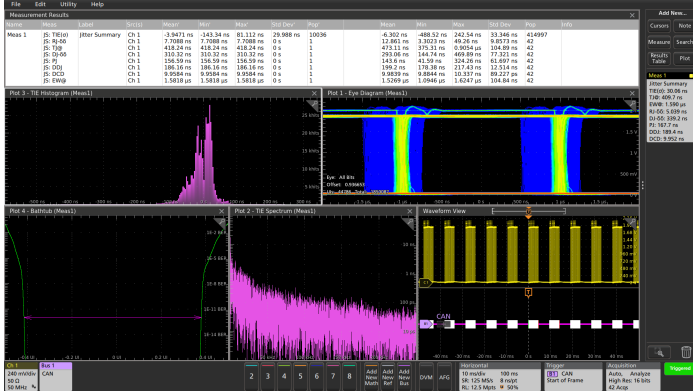


# Advanced Jitter Analysis

## 5 and 6 Series MSO Application Datasheet



Based on the industry-standard Tektronix DPOJET eye-diagram, jitter, noise, and timing analysis package, the Advanced Jitter and Eye Diagram Analysis option provides the highest sensitivity and accuracy available in real-time instruments. Unlike competitive jitter analysis applications, this application integrates the comprehensive jitter and eye-diagram analysis into the oscilloscope's automatic measurement system user interface. The automatic measurements, measurement plots, and advanced jitter decomposition algorithms simplify discovering signal integrity concerns and jitter and their related sources in today's high-speed serial, digital, and communication system designs.

## Key standard measurement features

- Basic timing parametric measurements such as period, frequency, rise/fall times, pulse width, and duty cycle
- Time Interval Error (TIE)
- Phase Noise
- Many graphical tools such as Histograms, Time Trends, and Spectrums
- Programmable software clock recovery including software PLL<sup>1</sup>
- Selectable high-limit and low-limit measurement bounds

## Key optional Jitter Analysis features

- Jitter and Timing Analysis for analog and digital clock and data signals
- Real-time Eye-diagram (RT-Eye®) Analysis <sup>2</sup>

- Automatic bit rate and pattern length detection eases measurement configuration
- Selectable high-pass and low-pass measurement filters
- Multiple plot types to view and analyze jitter: Time Trend, Eye Diagram, Histogram, Spectrum, Bathtub Curve, and SSC Profile
- Accurate jitter analysis using the spectral and Q-scale methods for detailed decomposition of jitter components, including the extraction of industry-standard dual-Dirac model parameters
- Jitter separation algorithms accurately measure the effects of bounded uncorrelated jitter (BUJ) which enables precise TJ measurements
- Eye diagram mask testing

## Applications

- Quantify signal amplitude and timing parameters and margins
- Debug complex embedded systems
- Characterize performance of high-speed serial and parallel bus designs
- Characterize clock and data jitter/noise and signal integrity
- Characterize PLL dynamic performance
- Characterize modulation of spread spectrum clock circuits
- Characterize jitter generation, transfer, and tolerance

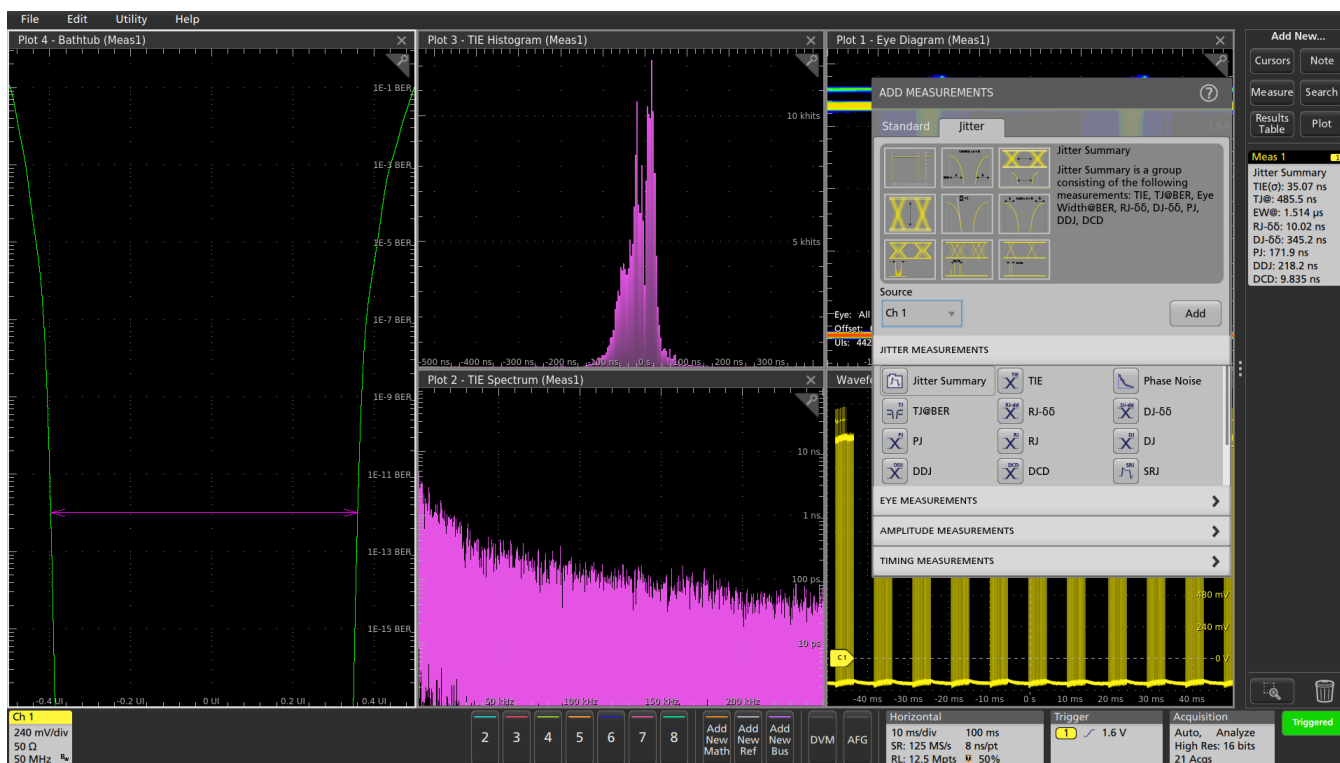
### Jitter and eye-diagram measurements

The Advanced Jitter and Eye-diagram Analysis tools extend the capability of Tektronix real-time oscilloscopes, performing complex measurements and analysis of clock, serial, and parallel data signals captured in continuous or single-shot acquisition modes. The jitter and eye-diagram analysis measurements can be made on any of the analog FlexChannel® inputs, any active math waveforms, or any active reference waveforms.

Advanced Jitter and Eye-diagram Analysis is integrated into the oscilloscope's automatic measurement system, allowing essentially unlimited combinations of standard and jitter measurements to be enabled and displayed. Within the Add New Measure configuration menu, the standard amplitude and timing measurements are on the Standard tab and the jitter measurements are on the Jitter tab.

<sup>1</sup> Patented USPTO #6,812,688

<sup>2</sup> Patented USPTO #6,836,738



Jitter measurements configuration menu.

The JITTER MEASUREMENTS panel in the ADD MEASUREMENTS configuration menu on the Jitter tab contains:

Jitter measurement	Description
Jitter Summary	Jitter Summary consists of a group of measurements: TIE, TJ@BER, Eye Width@BER, RJ- $\delta\delta$ , DJ- $\delta\delta$ , PJ, DDJ, and DCD.
TIE	Time Interval Error is the time difference between an edge in the source waveform and the corresponding edge in a recovered reference clock.
Phase Noise	Phase Noise is the RMS magnitude of all integrated jitter falling within a user-specified offset range of the fundamental clock frequency.
TJ@BER	Total Jitter at a specified Bit Error Rate is the predicted peak-to-peak amplitude of the jitter that will only be exceeded with a probability equal to the bit error rate.
RJ- $\delta\delta$	Dual-Dirac Random Jitter is random jitter based on a simplifying assumption that the histogram of all deterministic jitter can be modeled as a pair of equal-magnitude Dirac functions.
DJ- $\delta\delta$	Dual-Dirac Deterministic Jitter is deterministic jitter based on a simplifying assumption that the histogram of all deterministic jitter can be modeled as a pair of equal-magnitude Dirac functions.

Table continued...

Jitter measurement	Description
PJ	Periodic Jitter is the peak-to-peak amplitude of the uncorrelated sinusoidal components of the deterministic jitter.
RJ	Random Jitter is the RMS magnitude of all random timing errors following a Gaussian distribution.
DJ	Deterministic Jitter is the peak-to-peak amplitude of all timing errors that exhibit deterministic behavior.
DDJ	Data Dependent Jitter is the peak-to-peak amplitude of the component of the deterministic jitter correlated with the data pattern in the waveform.
ISI	Intersymbol Interference is the difference between the maximum and minimum Data-Dependent Jitter (DDJ) per edge, measured across all rising edges or all falling edges, whichever range is greater.
DCD	Duty Cycle Distortion is the peak-to-peak amplitude of the component of the deterministic jitter correlated with the signal polarity.
SRJ	Sub-Rate Jitter is the composite jitter due to periodic components at 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 of the data rate.
J2	J2 is the total jitter at a bit error rate of $2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ .
J9	J9 is the total jitter at a bit error rate of $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$ .

Table continued...

Jitter measurement	Description
NPJ	Non-Periodic Jitter is the portion of the Bounded Uncorrelated Jitter (BUJ) that is random. BUJ excludes DDJ, DCD, and RJ.
F/2	F/2 is the peak-to-peak amplitude of the periodic jitter occurring at 1/2 of the data rate.
F/4	F/4 is the peak-to-peak amplitude of the periodic jitter occurring at 1/4 of the data rate.
F/8	F/8 is the peak-to-peak amplitude of the periodic jitter occurring at 1/8 of the data rate.

The EYE MEASUREMENTS panel in the ADD MEASUREMENTS configuration menu on the Jitter tab contains:

Eye measurement	Description
Eye Height	Eye Height is the minimum vertical eye opening at the center of the recovered unit interval.
Eye Width	Eye Width is the minimum horizontal eye opening at the user-specified reference level.
Eye High	Eye High is the amplitude of a high ("1") bit measured at a user-specified location within the recovered unit interval.
Eye Height@BER	Eye Height@BER is the predicted vertical eye opening that will be violated with a probability equal to the bit error rate.
Eye Width@BER	Eye Width@BER is the predicted horizontal eye opening that will be violated with a probability equal to the bit error rate.
Eye Low	Eye Low is the amplitude of a low ("0") bit measured at a user-specified location within the recovered unit interval.
Q-Factor	Q-Factor is the ratio of the vertical eye opening to the RMS vertical noise measured at a user-specified location within the recovered unit interval.
Eye Mask Autofit	Automatically adjusts the position of the Eye Mask to minimize the number of mask hits.

The AMPLITUDE MEASUREMENTS panel in the ADD MEASUREMENTS configuration menu on the Jitter tab contains:

Amplitude measurement	Description
Bit High	Bit High is the amplitude of a "1" bit. The amplitude is measured over a user-specified portion at the center of the recovered unit interval.
Bit Low	Bit Low is the amplitude of a "0" bit. The amplitude is measured over a user-specified portion at the center of the recovered unit interval.
Bit Amplitude	Bit Amplitude is the difference between the amplitudes of the "1" bit and the "0" bit surrounding a transition. The amplitude is measured over a user-specified portion at the center of the recovered unit interval.

Table continued...

Amplitude measurement	Description
DC Common Mode	DC Common Mode is the arithmetic mean of the common mode voltage of two sources.
AC Common Mode (Pk-Pk)	AC Common Mode (Pk-Pk) is the peak-to-peak difference between the two sources' common mode voltages.
Differential Crossover	Differential Crossover is the voltage level of a differential signal pair at the crossover point(s).
T/nT Ratio	T/nT Ratio is the ratio of non-transition bit voltage (second and subsequent bit voltage after a transition) to its nearest preceding transition bit voltage (first bit voltage after the transition). Bit voltages are measured at the interpolated midpoint of the recovered unit interval.

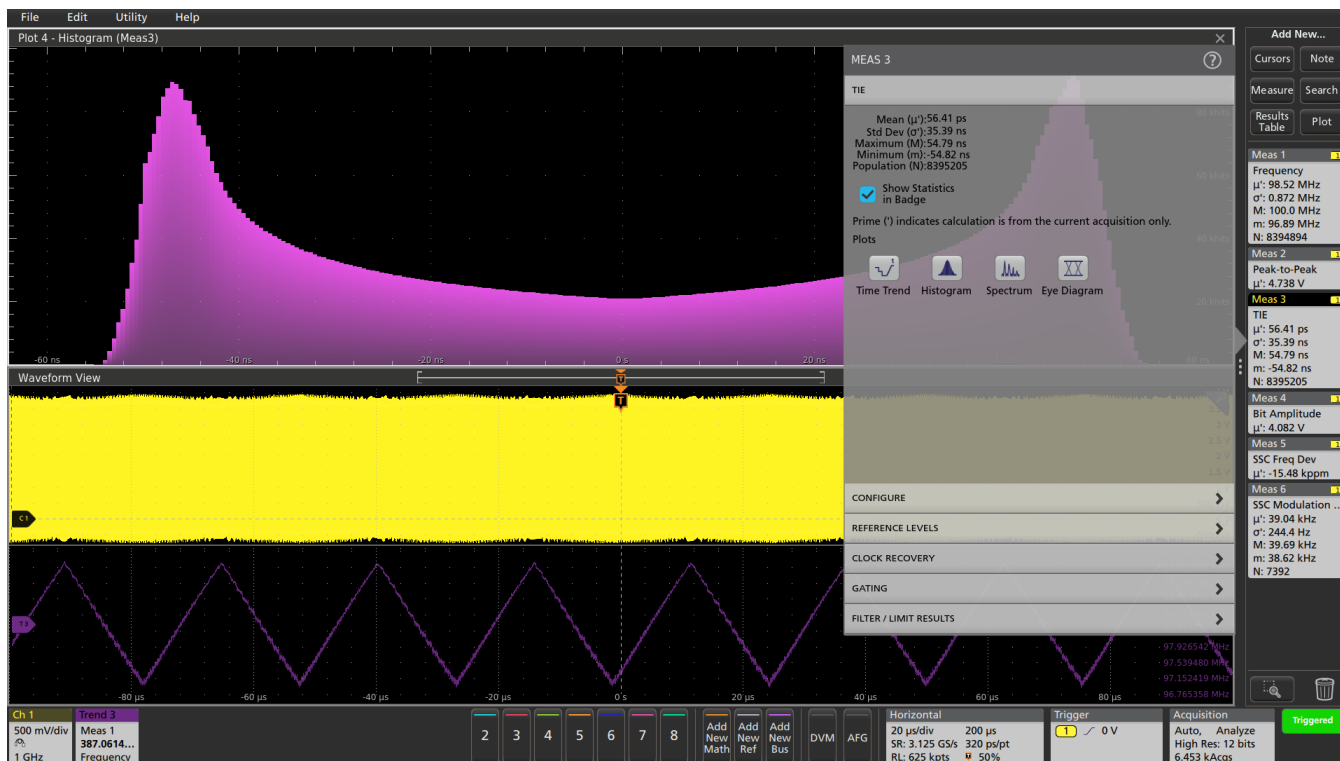
The TIMING MEASUREMENTS panel in the ADD MEASUREMENTS configuration menu on the Jitter tab contains:

Timing measurement	Description
SSC Freq Dev	SSC Frequency Deviation is the Spread Spectrum Clock frequency deviation. This measurement enables a time trend plot of the spread spectrum clock modulation profile.
SSC Modulation Rate	SSC Modulation rate is the modulating frequency of a Spread Spectrum Clock.
SSC Slew Rate	SSC Slew Rate is the rate of change of the clock frequency due to spread spectrum modulation.
Pattern Length	Pattern Length measures the number of symbols in the smallest repeating sequence.

## Multi-measurement configuration

As a measurement is enabled, the mean value of the measurement appears in a badge at the right side of the display. Double-tapping the badge opens the configuration menu for that measurement, enabling the user to display a summary of the measurement statistics in the badge, display the measurement values in one or more relevant plot formats, and configure the automatic measurement parameters (including signal type, reference levels, clock recovery method, gating, filtering, and limits). These measurement parameters can be applied globally to all measurements, or just to individual measurements.

As an example, jitter measurements on a spread spectrum clock are based on a reference phased locked loop (PLL) for clock recovery. Typically, the PLL is defined to filter out high-frequencies and track the effects of intentional low-frequency jitter. The result is a more open eye diagram. However, in cases where it is desired to see the effects of clock jitter on the device under test, constant clock recovery can be used. These measurements can be made at the same time using the flexible measurement configuration features.



Configuration menu for one of many selected measurements on a spread spectrum clock signal.

## Data visualization

Numerical jitter and eye-diagram analysis measurement results are critical to verifying that the design meets or exceeds its specifications. However, deep understanding and successful system debug requires insight beyond a simple parametric measurement result. What are the statistical variations in the measurement? How does the parameter vary over time? How do these variations correlate with other activity within the design?

For example, analysis of a spread spectrum clock signal may show the average clock frequency and maximum frequency deviation. The frequency variation should be a controlled, low-frequency jitter. Is the frequency actually varying as designed? The Advanced Jitter Analysis application can plot the frequency and Time Interval Error (TIE) measurement time trends along with the clock waveform, and plot the histograms and spectrums of the measurements, providing insight into the circuit behavior in multiple domains.



Analysis of a spread spectrum clock signal, showing the 39 kHz triangular modulation on the 98 MHz clock.

By default, the spectral plot shows the entire jitter content of the signal. To examine the low-frequency jitter components, the spectrum can be zoomed and measured with cursors. While zoomed, the overview window always provides context of the zoomed area in relation to the entire plot.

Advanced Jitter and Eye-diagram Analysis provides customizable displays, showing measurement values and statistics in measurement badges or results tables, as well as eye diagrams, trend plots, histograms, bathtub plots, and spectral plots.

Trend analysis quickly shows engineers how timing parameters change over time, like frequency drift, PLL startup transients, or a circuit's response to power supply changes.

Spectrum analysis quickly shows the precise frequency and amplitude of jitter and modulation sources for easy, rapid identification.

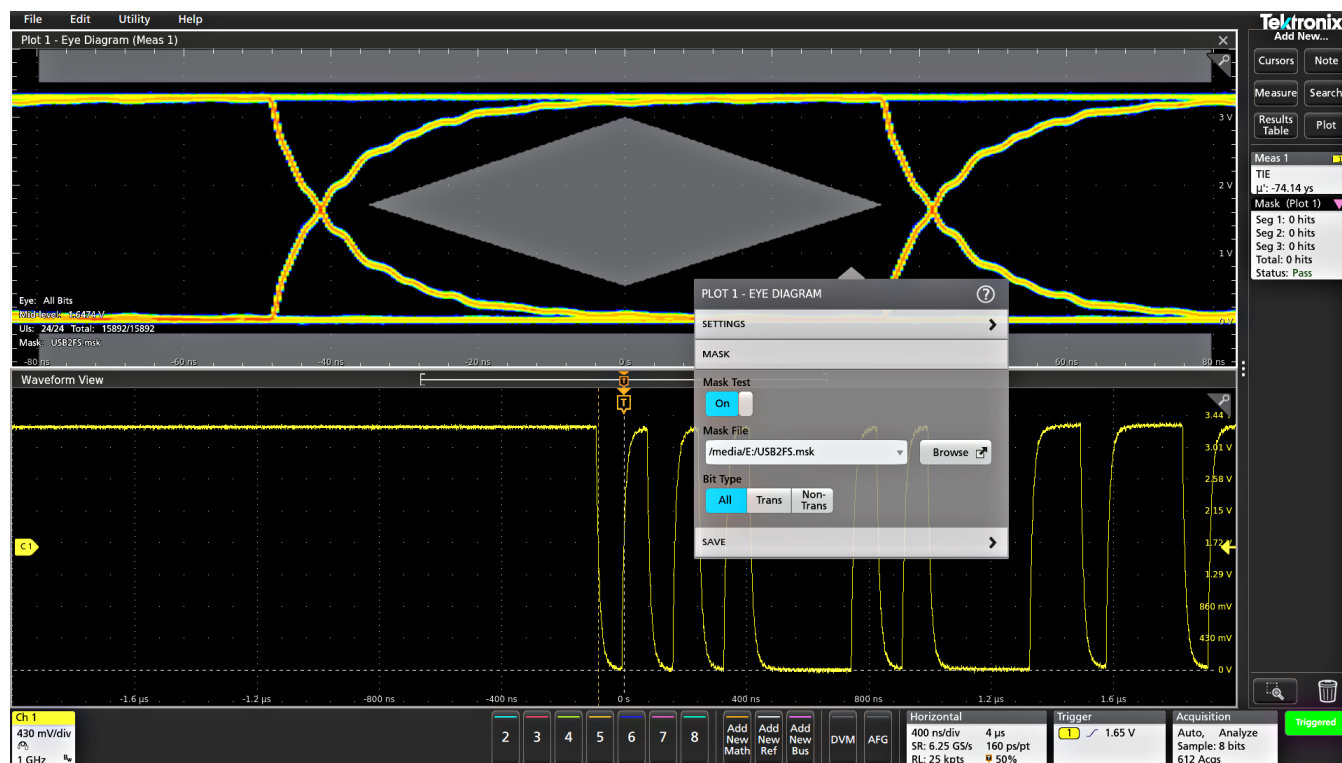
Finding sources like adjacent oscillators and clocks, power supply noise, or signal crosstalk is no longer a tedious chore. The plots are all interactive,

allowing the user to zoom in on interesting details and make cursor measurements on the plot. And waveforms and plots can be annotated and saved, enabling collaboration with the design team and suppliers.

## Eye diagram mask testing

Eye diagrams are powerful representations of serial signals. Coupled with the automated pass/fail eye diagram mask testing capability of the jitter analysis application, this graphical measurement technique allows you to use a single test to verify signal amplitudes and noise, timing jitter, rise-times, and fall-times.

As with so many features of the 5/6 Series MSOs, the number of segments in the mask test is essentially unlimited. When you add segments to the mask, the mask results badge at the right side of the display expands to indicate the mask violations (hits) for each segment.

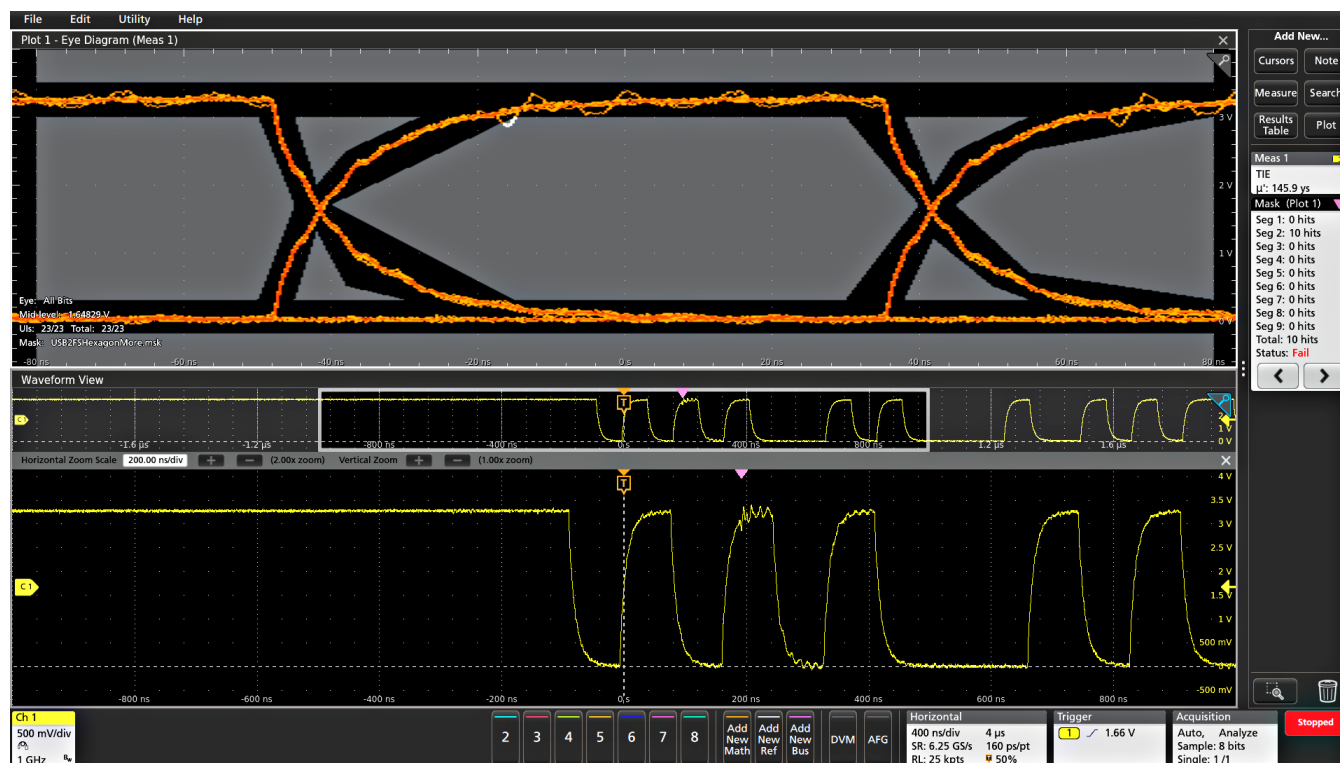


A simple eye diagram mask test setup

Eye diagram masks are composed of graphical areas on the display which are defined by simple text or XML files. For example, the following three-line text file, with each line containing four X-Y time and voltage coordinates, defines the mask shown above:

- :MASK:USER:SEG1:POINTS -80E-9,3.5,80E-9, 3.5,80E-9,4,-80E-9,4;
- :MASK:USER:SEG2:POINTS -35E-9,1.7,0.0,0.5,35E-9,1.7,0.0,3.0;
- :MASK:USER:SEG3:POINTS -80E-9,-0.7,80E-9,-0.7,80E-9,-0.2,-80E-9,-0.2;

Whether the mask test is run continuously, such as over the weekend, or for a specified number of acquisitions, all mask hits are accumulated. The hits are shown as white pixels in the gray mask areas, and are displayed in the results badge. At the end of the test, the total number of hits is compared to the user-selectable threshold and the test is clearly marked as Pass or Fail.



#### Easy navigation to eye diagram mask violations

When mask hits occur in the eye diagram plot, the corresponding points in the time-domain waveform are marked with a purple triangle search mark. When acquisitions are stopped, you can use the navigation arrows in the results badge to search in the current acquisition for the locations that caused the mask violations. If mask hits are excessive on long duration acquisition, an Eye Mask Autofit function can be enabled to automatically adjust the position of the Eye Mask while retaining the size and shape of the mask relative to the waveform. This can dramatically speed up analysis of timing and amplitude errors that undermine serial signal performance.

For further analysis and documentation, after a mask test has completed, you can also export the plot display, the eye diagram data, and the mask hits results to your computer.



## Ordering information

### New instrument option

Opt. 5-DJA

Advanced Jitter Analysis application preinstalled on a new 5 Series B MSO instrument.

Opt. 6-DJA

Advanced Jitter Analysis application preinstalled on a new 6 Series B MSO instrument.

### Upgrade to existing instrument

5 Series B MSO Node-Locked license	5 Series B MSO Floating license	6 Series B MSO Node-Locked license	6 Series B MSO Floating license	Description
SUP5-DJA	SUP5-DJA-FL	SUP6-DJA	SUP6-DJA-FL	Advanced Jitter Analysis application license to upgrade an existing instrument



**Note:** Option software is part of the instrument firmware. Always download and install the latest version of the firmware. User documentation for options is part of the oscilloscope documentation.



Tektronix is ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 9001:2015 certified by DEKRA.

ASEAN / Australasia (65) 6356 3900  
 Belgium 00800 2255 4835\*  
 Central East Europe and the Baltics +41 52 675 3777  
 Finland +41 52 675 3777  
 Hong Kong 400 820 5835  
 Japan 81 (120) 441 046  
 Middle East, Asia, and North Africa +41 52 675 3777  
 People's Republic of China 400 820 5835  
 Republic of Korea +82 2 565 1455  
 Spain 00800 2255 4835\*  
 Taiwan 886 (2) 2656 6688

Austria 00800 2255 4835\*  
 Brazil +55 (11) 3759 7627  
 Central Europe & Greece +41 52 675 3777  
 France 00800 2255 4835\*  
 India 000 800 650 1835  
 Luxembourg +41 52 675 3777  
 The Netherlands 00800 2255 4835\*  
 Poland +41 52 675 3777  
 Russia & CIS +7 (495) 6647564  
 Sweden 00800 2255 4835\*  
 United Kingdom & Ireland 00800 2255 4835\*

Balkans, Israel, South Africa and other ISE Countries +41 52 675 3777  
 Canada 1 800 833 9200  
 Denmark +45 80 88 1401  
 Germany 00800 2255 4835\*  
 Italy 00800 2255 4835\*  
 Mexico, Central/South America & Caribbean 52 (55) 56 04 50 90  
 Norway 800 16098  
 Portugal 80 08 12370  
 South Africa +41 52 675 3777  
 Switzerland 00800 2255 4835\*  
 USA 1 800 833 9200

\* European toll-free number. If not accessible, call: +41 52 675 3777

**For Further Information.** Tektronix maintains a comprehensive, constantly expanding collection of application notes, technical briefs and other resources to help engineers working on the cutting edge of technology. Please visit [www.tek.com](http://www.tek.com).

Copyright © Tektronix, Inc. All rights reserved. Tektronix products are covered by U.S. and foreign patents, issued and pending. Information in this publication supersedes that in all previously published material. Specification and price change privileges reserved. TEKTRONIX and TEK are registered trademarks of Tektronix, Inc. All other trade names referenced are the service marks, trademarks, or registered trademarks of their respective companies.

17 Apr 2025 61W-61102-5  
[tek.com](http://tek.com)

**Tektronix**®