



## **TBS1000C Series Oscilloscope Specification and Performance Verification**

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- Worldwide, visit [www.tek.com](http://www.tek.com) to find contacts in your area.

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# Important safety information

This manual contains information and warnings that must be followed by the user for safe operation and to keep the product in a safe condition.

To safely perform service on this product, see the *Service safety summary* that follows the *General safety summary*.

## General safety summary

Use the product only as specified. Review the following safety precautions to avoid injury and prevent damage to this product or any products connected to it. Carefully read all instructions. Retain these instructions for future reference.

This product shall be used in accordance with local and national codes.

For correct and safe operation of the product, it is essential that you follow generally accepted safety procedures in addition to the safety precautions specified in this manual.

The product is designed to be used by trained personnel only.

Only qualified personnel who are aware of the hazards involved should remove the cover for repair, maintenance, or adjustment.

Before use, always check the product with a known source to be sure it is operating correctly.

This product is not intended for detection of hazardous voltages.

Use personal protective equipment to prevent shock and arc blast injury where hazardous live conductors are exposed.

While using this product, you may need to access other parts of a larger system. Read the safety sections of the other component manuals for warnings and cautions related to operating the system.

When incorporating this equipment into a system, the safety of that system is the responsibility of the assembler of the system.

## To avoid fire or personal injury

<b>Use proper power cord</b>	Use only the power cord specified for this product and certified for the country of use.
<b>Ground the product</b>	This product is grounded through the grounding conductor of the power cord. To avoid electric shock, the grounding conductor must be connected to earth ground. Before making connections to the input or output terminals of the product, ensure that the product is properly grounded. Do not disable the power cord grounding connection.
<b>Ground-referenced oscilloscope use</b>	Do not float the reference lead of this probe when using with ground-referenced oscilloscopes. The reference lead must be connected to earth potential (0 V).
<b>Power disconnect</b>	The power cord disconnects the product from the power source. See instructions for the location. Do not position the equipment so that it is difficult to operate the power cord; it must remain accessible to the user at all times to allow for quick disconnection if needed.
<b>Connect and disconnect properly</b>	Do not connect or disconnect probes or test leads while they are connected to a voltage source.  Use only insulated voltage probes, test leads, and adapters supplied with the product, or indicated by Tektronix to be suitable for the product.
<b>Observe all terminal ratings</b>	To avoid fire or shock hazard, observe all rating and markings on the product. Consult the product manual for further ratings information before making connections to the product. Do not exceed the Measurement Category (CAT) rating and voltage or current rating of the lowest rated individual component of a product, probe, or accessory. Use caution when using 1:1 test leads because the probe tip voltage is directly transmitted to the product.  Do not apply a potential to any terminal, including the common terminal, that exceeds the maximum rating of that terminal.

<b>Do not operate without covers</b>	Do not float the common terminal above the rated voltage for that terminal. Do not operate this product with covers or panels removed, or with the case open. Hazardous voltage exposure is possible.
<b>Avoid exposed circuitry</b>	Do not touch exposed connections and components when power is present.
<b>Do not operate with suspected failures</b>	If you suspect that there is damage to this product, have it inspected by qualified service personnel.  Disable the product if it is damaged. Do not use the product if it is damaged or operates incorrectly. If in doubt about safety of the product, turn it off and disconnect the power cord. Clearly mark the product to prevent its further operation.  Before use, inspect voltage probes, test leads, and accessories for mechanical damage and replace when damaged. Do not use probes or test leads if they are damaged, if there is exposed metal, or if a wear indicator shows.  Examine the exterior of the product before you use it. Look for cracks or missing pieces.  Use only specified replacement parts.
<b>Do not operate in wet/damp conditions</b>	Be aware that condensation may occur if a unit is moved from a cold to a warm environment.
<b>Do not operate in an explosive atmosphere</b>	
<b>Keep product surfaces clean and dry</b>	Remove the input signals before you clean the product.
<b>Provide proper ventilation</b>	Refer to the installation instructions in the manual for details on installing the product so it has proper ventilation.  Slots and openings are provided for ventilation and should never be covered or otherwise obstructed. Do not push objects into any of the openings.
<b>Provide a safe working environment</b>	Always place the product in a location convenient for viewing the display and indicators.  Avoid improper or prolonged use of keyboards, pointers, and button pads. Improper or prolonged keyboard or pointer use may result in serious injury.  Be sure your work area meets applicable ergonomic standards. Consult with an ergonomics professional to avoid stress injuries.

## Probes and test leads

Before connecting probes or test leads, connect the power cord from the power connector to a properly grounded power outlet.

Keep fingers behind the protective barrier, protective finger guard, or tactile indicator on the probes.

Remove all probes, test leads and accessories that are not in use.

Use only correct Measurement Category (CAT), voltage, temperature, altitude, and amperage rated probes, test leads, and adapters for any measurement.

### Beware of high voltages

Understand the voltage ratings for the probe you are using and do not exceed those ratings. Two ratings are important to know and understand:

- The maximum measurement voltage from the probe tip to the probe reference lead
- The maximum floating voltage from the probe reference lead to earth ground

These two voltage ratings depend on the probe and your application. Refer to the Specifications section of the manual for more information.



**Warning:** To prevent electrical shock, do not exceed the maximum measurement or maximum floating voltage for the oscilloscope input BNC connector, probe tip, or probe reference lead.

<b>Connect and disconnect properly</b>	Connect the probe output to the measurement product before connecting the probe to the circuit under test. Connect the probe reference lead to the circuit under test before connecting the probe input. Disconnect the probe input and the probe reference lead from the circuit under test before disconnecting the probe from the measurement product.
<b>Connect and disconnect properly</b>	De-energize the circuit under test before connecting or disconnecting the current probe. Connect the probe reference lead to earth ground only. Do not connect a current probe to any wire that carries voltages or frequencies above the current probe voltage rating.
<b>Inspect the probe and accessories</b>	Before each use, inspect probe and accessories for damage (cuts, tears, or defects in the probe body, accessories, or cable jacket). Do not use if damaged.

## Service safety summary

The *Service safety summary* section contains additional information required to safely perform service on the product. Only qualified personnel should perform service procedures. Read this *Service safety summary* and the *General safety summary* before performing any service procedures.

<b>To avoid electric shock</b>	Do not touch exposed connections.
<b>Do not service alone</b>	Do not perform internal service or adjustments of this product unless another person capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation is present.
<b>Disconnect power</b>	To avoid electric shock, switch off the product power and disconnect the power cord from the mains power before removing any covers or panels, or opening the case for servicing.
<b>Use care when servicing with power on</b>	Dangerous voltages or currents may exist in this product. Disconnect power, remove battery (if applicable), and disconnect test leads before removing protective panels, soldering, or replacing components.
<b>Verify safety after repair</b>	Always recheck ground continuity and mains dielectric strength after performing a repair.

## Terms in the manual

These terms may appear in this manual:



**Warning:** Warning statements identify conditions or practices that could result in injury or loss of life.



**CAUTION:** Caution statements identify conditions or practices that could result in damage to this product or other property.

## Terms on the product

These terms may appear on the product:

- DANGER indicates an injury hazard immediately accessible as you read the marking.
- WARNING indicates an injury hazard not immediately accessible as you read the marking.
- CAUTION indicates a hazard to property including the product.

## Symbols on the product



When this symbol is marked on the product, be sure to consult the manual to find out the nature of the potential hazards and any actions which have to be taken to avoid them. (This symbol may also be used to refer the user to ratings in the manual.)

The following symbols may appear on the product:





# Specifications

## Model overview

	TBS1052C	TBS1072C	TBS1102C	TBS1202C
<b>Bandwidth</b>	50 MHz	70 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz
<b>Channels</b>	2	2	2	2
<b>Sample Rate</b>	1 GS/s	1 GS/s	1 GS/s	1 GS/s
<b>Record Length</b>	20K points	20K points	20K points	20K points

## Vertical system - analog channels

<b>Vertical resolution</b>	8 bits
<b>Input sensitivity range</b>	1 mV/Div to 10V/Div in 1-2-5 sequence with probe attenuation set to 1X
<b>Maximum input voltage</b>	300 V RMS, Installation Category II; derate above 4 MHz at 20 dB per decade to 200 MHz
<b>Vertical offset range</b>	1 mV/div to 50 mV/div: +/- 1V 100 mV/div to 500 mV/div: +/- 10 V 1 V/div to 5 V/div: +/- 100 V
<b>Bandwidth limit</b>	20 MHz (Typ)
<b>Input coupling</b>	DC or AC
<b>Input resistance, DC coupled</b>	1 M $\Omega$ , $\pm$ 2 %
<b>Input capacitance, DC coupled</b>	14 pF $\pm$ 2 pF
<b>Vertical zoom</b>	Vertically expand or compress a live or a stopped waveform

## Acquisition modes

<b>Sample</b>	Acquire sampled values
<b>Peak Detect</b>	Captures glitches as narrow as 3.5 ns at all sweep speeds.
<b>Average</b>	From 2 to 256 waveforms included in average.
<b>Hi-Res</b>	Averages multiple sample of one acquisition interval into one waveform point.
<b>Roll</b>	Scrolls waveforms right to left across the screen at sweep speeds slower than or equal to 40 ms/div

## Horizontal systems - analog channel

<b>Deskew range</b>	+/- 100 ns with 1ns resolution
<b>Horizontal zoom</b>	Horizontally expand or compress a live or a stopped waveform
<b>Timebase accuracy</b>	25 ppm
<b>Seconds\Division range</b>	2 ns/div to 100 sec/div in a 1-2-4 sequence.

## Signal acquisition system characteristics

<b>No of input channels</b>	Two
<b>Input coupling</b>	DC or AC AC coupling connects a capacitor in series with the input circuitry. The DC input impedance becomes very high, since capacitance is in series with all paths to ground.
<b>Input impedance, DC coupled</b>	1 M $\Omega$ , $\pm 2$ %
<b>Input capacitance, DC coupled</b>	14pF $\pm$ 2pF
<b>Maximum input voltage</b>	A300 V RMS, CAT II; derate above 4 MHz at 20 dB per decade to 200 MHz
<b>Number of digitized bits</b>	8 bits
<b>Sensitivity range</b>	1 mV/div to 10V/div in 1-2-5 sequence with probe attenuation set to 1X.
<b>Probe scale factors</b>	1X, 10X, 20X, 50X, 100X, 500X, 1000X voltage attenuation. 5, 1, 500 m, 200 m, 100 m, 20 m, 10 m, 1 m V/A current scale factor. This adjusts the display scale factor of the instrument to accommodate various probe types. Accuracy of the probe used must be added to the accuracy specifications of instrument.  No automatic probe interface is provided, so you must verify that the settings match the probe characteristics. The probe check function allows setting of the proper attenuation for voltage probes.
<b>Acquisition modes</b>	Sample, Peak detect, Average
<b>Retained front panel settings</b>	Front panel settings are retained when the instrument power is turned off and on with the power switch. The settings are retained when the line power is turned off and on. The instrument periodically saves front panel settings after settings are changed. There is a delay of three seconds after the last change and before the storage of the settings in memory.
<b>Math modes</b>	Channel 1 – Channel 2 Channel 2 – Channel 1 Channel 1 + Channel 2 Channel 1 * Channel 2 FFT

<b>Voltage measurement functions</b>	Mean, Cycle Mean, Cursor Mean, Max, Min, RMS, Cycle RMS, Cursor RMS, Peak-to-Peak, Amplitude, Positive Overshoot, Negative Overshoot, High, Low.								
<b>DC balance</b>	0.2 div at 1 mV/div and up with the input 1 MW-DC coupled and 50 W terminated.								
<b>✓ DC gain accuracy, Sample or Average acquisition</b>	This is the difference between the measured DC gain and the nominal DC gain, divided by the nominal DC gain and expressed as a percent. +/-3.0% step gain, derated at 0.1%/°C above 30°C.								
<b>DC voltage measurement accuracy, average acquisition mode</b>	This is the accuracy of DC voltage DC voltage measurements acquired using average of > 16 waveforms. Average of > 16 waveforms: $\pm((\text{DC gain accuracy}) \times  \text{reading} - (\text{offset} - \text{position})  + \text{offset accuracy} + 0.1 \text{ div} + 1 \text{ mV})$								
<b>Analog bandwidth</b>	Defined in Section 4.6 of IEEE std 1057. The difference between the upper and lower frequencies, at which the amplitude response, as seen in the data record, is 0.707 (-3 dB) of the response seen in the data record at the specified reference frequency. Specifies only the -3 dB point. It does not include the in-band response.								
<b>✓ Analog bandwidth, DC coupled, Sample or Average</b>	200 MHz models: DC to >200 MHz for 1 mV/div through 10 V/div. 100 MHz models: DC to >100 MHz for 1 mV/div through 10 V/div. 70 MHz models: DC to >70 MHz for 1 mV/div through 10 V/div. 50 MHz models: DC to >50 MHz for 1 mV/div through 10 V/div.								
<b>Analog bandwidth selections</b>	20 MHz bandwidth limit ON/OFF								
<b>Upper-Frequency limit, 20 MHz bandwidth limited, typical</b>	This is the upper frequency for Analog Bandwidth when the instrument has 20 MHz bandwidth limiting turned on. 20 MHz, $\pm 25\%$ Bandwidth of all trigger paths are similarly limited, except the Aux-In, which is not affected by BW Limit function. Each channel is separately limited, allowing different bandwidths on different channels of the same instrument.								
<b>Lower- Frequency limit, AC coupled</b>	This is the lower frequency for Analog Bandwidth when the instrument is AC-coupled. $\leq 10 \text{ Hz}$ .								
<b>Rise time, typical</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Model</th> <th>Expected full bandwidth rise time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TBS1202C</td> <td>2.5 ns</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TBS1102C</td> <td>4 ns</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TBS1072C</td> <td>5.5 ns</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table continued...</p>	Model	Expected full bandwidth rise time	TBS1202C	2.5 ns	TBS1102C	4 ns	TBS1072C	5.5 ns
Model	Expected full bandwidth rise time								
TBS1202C	2.5 ns								
TBS1102C	4 ns								
TBS1072C	5.5 ns								

Model	Expected full bandwidth rise time
TBS1052C	8.4 ns

Rise time is generally calculated from the following formula: Rise time in ns = 420 / Bandwidth in MHz

#### √ Vertical position accuracy, offset accuracy

This is the accuracy of the nominal voltage level represented by the code at the vendor of the A-D converter's dynamic range.

$$\pm (0.01 \times |\text{offset} - \text{position}| + \text{DC Balance})$$

#### Vertical position ranges

± 5 divisions

#### Common Mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR), typical

With the same signal applied to each channel, CMRR is the ratio of the acquired signal amplitude to the amplitude of the MATH difference waveform, either (Channel 1 - Channel 2), (Channel 2 - Channel 1)

Model	Common Mode Rejection Ratio
TBS1202C	100:1 at 60 Hz, reducing to 10:1 with 50 MHz sine wave, with equal Volts/Div and Coupling settings on each channel.
TBS1102C	
TBS1072C	
TBS1052C	

#### Crosstalk (Channel Isolation)

Section 4.11.1 of IEEE std. 1057. It is the ratio of the level of a signal input into one channel to that of the same signal present in another channel due to stray coupling.

Model	Common Mode Rejection Ratio
TBS1202C (200 MHz models)	>100:1 with 200 MHz sine wave and with equal V/div settings on each channel.
TBS1102C (100 MHz models)	>100:1 with 100 MHz sine wave and with equal V/div settings on each channel.
TBS1072C (70 MHz models)	>100:1 with 70 MHz sine wave and with equal V/div settings on each channel.
TBS1052C (50 MHz models)	>100:1 with 50 MHz sine wave and with equal V/div settings on each channel.

## Waveform measurements

#### Automated measurements

32, of which up to six can be displayed on-screen at any one time. Measurements include: Period, Frequency, Rise Time, Fall Time, Positive Duty Cycle, Negative Duty Cycle, Positive Pulse Width, Negative Pulse Width, Burst Width, Phase, Positive Overshoot, Negative Overshoot, Peak to Peak, Amplitude, High, Low, Max, Min, Mean, Cycle Mean, RMS, Cycle RMS, Positive Pulse Count, Negative Pulse Count, Rising Edge Count, Falling Edge Count, Area, Cycle Area, Delay FR, Delay FF, Delay FR, and Delay RR.

#### Cursors

Time, Amplitude, Screen

**Gating** Isolate the specific occurrence within an acquisition to take measurements on, using either the screen, between waveform cursors or full record length.

## Time Base System

**Sample-Rate range** This is the range of real-time rates, expressed in samples/second, at which a digitizer samples signals at its inputs and stores the samples in memory to produce a record of time-sequential samples. (IEEE 1057, 2.2.1)

1 GS/s all channels (TBS1202C, TBS1102C, TBS1072C, TBS1052C)

**Waveform interpolation** Only (sin x)/x interpolation is provided.

**Record length** This is the total number of samples contained in a single acquired waveform record (Memory Length in IEEE 1057.2.2.1).

20k, 2k and 1k samples per record.

**Seconds/Division range**

Model	Range
TBS1202C, TBS1102C	2 ns/div to 100 sec/div in a 1-2-4 sequence
TBS1072C, TBS1052C	

**√ Long-Term sample rate and horizontal position time accuracy** This is the maximum, total, long-term error in sample-rate or horizontal position time accuracy, expressed in parts per million.

$\pm 25 \times 10^{-6}$  over any  $\geq 1$  ms interval.

**Zoom** The zoom function enables a user to select a part of the display to be magnified. Both the original waveform and the zoomed waveform are displayed. The user chooses the waveform with the Multipurpose knob.

**Delta time measurement accuracy** This is the accuracy of delta time measurements made on any single waveform. The specification is related to the long-term sampling rate.

The following limits are given for signals having an amplitude  $\geq 5$  divisions, a slew rate at the measurement points of  $\geq 2.0$  divisions/ns, and acquired  $\geq 10$  mV/div.

Condition	Time measurement accuracy
Single shot, sample mode, full bandwidth selected	$\pm(1 \text{ Sample Interval} + 25 \times 10^{-6} \times  \text{reading}  + 0.6 \text{ ns})$
> 16 averages, full bandwidth selected	$\pm(1 \text{ Sample Interval} + 25 \times 10^{-6} \times  \text{reading}  + 0.4 \text{ ns})$

The Sample Interval is the time between the samples in the waveform record.

**Time measurement functions** Frequency, Period, Rise, Fall, Pwidth, Nwidth, Pduty, Nduty, DelayRR, DelayRF, DelayFR, DelayFF, Burst width, Phase.

## Waveform Math

Arithmetic	Add, Subtract, and Multiply waveforms
FFT	Spectral magnitude. Set FFT Vertical Scale to Linear RMS or dBV RMS, and FFT Window to Rectangular, Hamming, Hanning, or Blackman-Harris.

## Triggering system

### Trigger types

Edge	Positive or negative slope on any channel. Coupling includes DC, HF reject, LF reject, and noise reject.
Pulse width	Trigger on width of positive or negative pulses that are $>$ , $<$ , $=$ , or $\neq$ a specified period of time.
Runt	Trigger on a pulse that crosses one threshold but fails to cross a second threshold before crossing the first again.

### Trigger types

<b>Edge</b>	Positive or negative slope on any channel. Coupling includes DC, HF reject, LF reject, and noise reject.
<b>Pulse Width</b>	Trigger on width of positive or negative pulses that are $>$ , $<$ , $=$ , or $\neq$ a specified period of time.
<b>Runt</b>	Trigger on a pulse that crosses one threshold but fails to cross a second threshold before crossing the first again.

**Trigger source selection** Analog channels, Aux In (External), AC Line.

**Horizontal trigger position** The trigger position is set by the Horizontal Position knob.

**Aux In input impedance**  $1\text{ M}\Omega \pm 2\%$ ,  $13\text{ pF} \pm 2\text{ pF}$

**Aux In maximum input voltage**  $300\text{ V}_{\text{RMS}}$ , Installation Category II; derate at 20 dB/decade above 100 kHz to 13 V peak AC at 3 MHz and above

Based on sinusoidal or DC input signal. The maximum viewable signal while DC coupled is  $\pm 50\text{ V}$  offset  $\pm 5\text{ V/div}$  at 4 divisions, or 70 V. AC coupling allows measuring signals on a DC level up to 300 V. For non sinusoidal waveforms, peak value must be less than 450 V. Excursions above 300 V should be less than 100 ms duration and the duty factor is limited to  $< 44\%$ . RMS signal level must be limited to 300 V. If these values are exceeded, damage to the instrument may result.

**Line trigger characteristics** Line Trigger mode provides a source to synchronize the trigger with the AC line input.

Input Amplitude requirements:  $85\text{ V}_{\text{AC}} - 265\text{ V}_{\text{AC}}$ .

Input Frequency requirements: 45 Hz - 440 Hz.

## Edge trigger

Trigger modes	Auto, Normal, Single sequence
Trigger coupling (analog channels)	AC, DC, Noise Reject, High Freq Reject, Low Freq Reject The Aux In path does not have a DC blocking capacitor ahead of the trigger input circuit. The roll off associated with AC coupling happens after the input circuit. When attempting to trigger on an AC signal that has a DC offset, use care to avoid overloading the input of the Aux In circuit. For signals that have a large DC offset, using Channel 1 or Channel 2 with AC coupling is preferred.
Trigger slope	Rising edge, Falling edge

## √ Sensitivity, Edge-Type trigger, DC coupled

Measurement Style A: The minimum signal levels for achieving stable frequency indication on the Trigger Frequency Counter within 1% of correct indication.

Measurement Style B: Section 4 10.2 in IEEE Std. #1057. The minimum signal levels required for stable edge triggering of an acquisition when the trigger Source is DC coupled.

Trigger source		Sensitivity (Measurement style A), typical	Sensitivity (Measurement style B)
Channel inputs	All products	0.4 division from DC to 50 MHz 0.6 divisions >50 MHz to 100 MHz 0.8 divisions >100 MHz to 200 MHz	0.8 div from DC to 10 MHz > 2 mV/div) 2.5 div from DC to 10 MHz (2 mV/Div)
	TBS1072C	3 div between 10 MHz and 70 MHz	1.5 div between 10 MHz and 70 MHz
	TBS1102C	3 div between 10 MHz and 100 MHz	1.5 div between 10 MHz and 100 MHz
	TBS1052C	3 div between 10 MHz and 50 MHz	1.5 div between 10 MHz and 50 MHz
	TBS1202C	3 div between 10 MHz and 200 MHz	1.5 div from 10 MHz and 100 MHz 2.0 div above 100 MHz to 200 MHz
Aux In		300 mV from DC to 100 MHz	200 mV from DC to 100 MHz
		500 mV from 100 MHz to 200 MHz	350 mV from 100 MHz to 200 MHz
		TBS1202C	TBS1202C

Trigger frequency feadout typically stabilizes at 50% more signal than generates a stable visual display.

**Sensitivity, Edge-Type trigger, not-DC coupled, typical**

Trigger coupling	Typical sensitivity
AC coupled	Same as DC coupled limits for frequencies 50 Hz and above
Noise rej	Effective in Sample or Average Mode, > 10 mV/div to 5 V/div. Reduces DC coupled trigger sensitivity by 2X.
HF rej	Same as DC coupled limits from DC to 7 kHz.
LF rej	Same as DC coupled limits for frequencies above 300 kHz.

**Lowest frequency for successful operation of "Set Level to 50%" function, typical.**

This is the typical lowest frequency for which the "Set Level to 50%" function will successfully determine the 50% point of the trigger signal.

50 Hz.

**Trigger level ranges, typical**

Input Channels: +/-4.90 divisions from center screen

Aux In: +/-6.25 V, 1X probe attenuation, +/- 12.50 V, 10X probe attenuation

**Trigger signal frequency readout**

Provides a frequency readout of the trigger source

**Trigger frequency counter accuracy**

$\pm 25 \times 10^{-6}$  including all reference errors and +/-1 count errors

**Trigger frequency counter frequency range**

12 Hz minimum to rated bandwidth

**Trigger frequency counter resolution**

3 digits

**Trigger frequency counter signal source**

Edge selected trigger source only

**Trigger level accuracy, DC coupled, typical**

This is the amount of deviation allowed between the level on the waveform at which triggering occurs and the level selected for DC-coupled triggering signals. A sine wave with 20 ns rise time corresponds to about 18 MHz.

$\pm 0.2$  div for signals within  $\pm 4$  divisions from the center screen, having rise and fall times of  $\geq 20$  ns.

Aux In:  $\pm(6\%$  of setting + 40 mV) for signals less than  $\pm 800$  mV

**Pulse-Width trigger**

Pulse-Type trigger, minimum pulse, rearm time, minimum transition time	Minimum pulse width: 2ns Minimum re-arm time: 2ns
Time range for pulse width	2 ns to 8 s
Time accuracy for pulse width triggering	$\pm 2$ ns
Pulse-Width trigger modes	< (Less than), > (Greater than), = (Equal), $\neq$ (Not equal)
Pulse width trigger edge	Falling edge for positive polarity pulse. Rising edge for negative polarity pulse.
Table continued...	



Pulse width range	$33 \text{ ns} \leq \text{width} \leq 10 \text{ seconds}$
Pulse width resolution	16.5 ns or 1 part per thousand, whichever is larger
Equal guardband	$t > 330 \text{ ns}: \pm 5\% < \text{guardband} < \pm(5.1\% + 16.5 \text{ ns})$ $t \leq 330 \text{ ns}: \text{guardband} = \pm 16.5 \text{ ns}.$
	<p>All pulses, even from the most stable sources, have some amount of jitter. To avoid disqualifying pulses that are intended to qualify but are not absolutely correct values, Tektronix provides an arbitrary guardband. Any measured pulse width within the guardband will qualify. If you are looking for pulse width differences that are smaller than the guardband width, offsetting the center should allow discriminating differences down to the guardband accuracy.</p>
Not equal guardband	$330 \text{ ns} < t: \pm 5\% \leq \text{guardband} < \pm(5.1\% + 16.5 \text{ ns})$ $165 \text{ ns} < t < 330 \text{ ns}: \text{guardband} = -16.5 \text{ ns}/+33 \text{ ns}$ $t \leq 165 \text{ ns}: \text{guardband} = \pm 16.5 \text{ ns}$
	<p>All pulses, even from the most stable sources, have some amount of jitter. To avoid disqualifying pulses that are intended to qualify but are not absolutely correct values, Tektronix provides an arbitrary guardband. Any measured pulse width outside the guardband will qualify. If you are looking for pulse width differences that are smaller than the guardband width, offsetting the center should allow discriminating differences down to the guardband accuracy. Not equal has slightly better ability to deal with small pulse widths than equal. The accuracy is not better.</p>
Pulse-Width trigger point	<b>Equal:</b> The oscilloscope triggers when the trailing edge of the pulse crosses the trigger level.
	<b>Not Equal:</b> If the pulse is narrower than the specified width, the trigger point is the trailing edge. Otherwise, the oscilloscope triggers when a pulse continues longer than the time specified as the Pulse Width.
	<b>Less than:</b> The trigger point is the trailing edge.
	<b>Greater than (also called the time out trigger):</b> The oscilloscope triggers when a pulse continues longer than the time specified as the Pulse Width.

## Display specifications

Display type	7 inch TFT Liquid Crystal Display (LCD).
Display Resolution	This is the number of individually addressable pixels 800 horizontal by 480 vertical displayed pixels
Format	YT and XY

<b>Waveform styles</b>	Vectors, variable persistence, and Infinite persistence.
<b>Luminance, typical</b>	300 cd/m <sup>2</sup> , typical.
<b>Contrast ratio and control, typical</b>	Available black room contrast ratio, full black to full white. 400 minimum, 500 typical.

## Interfaces and output ports specifications

<b>USB Interface</b>	1 High Speed USB2.0 Host and 1 High Speed USB2.0 Device connector are standard in all models.
<b>Kensington style lock</b>	Rear-Panel security slot connects to standard Kensington-style lock
<b>Probe compensator, output voltage and frequency, typical</b>	The Probe compensator output voltage is in peak-to-peak volts and frequency is in Hertz. 0-5V amplitude +/- 10%, 1 kHz +/- 10%

## Data handling characteristics

<b>Retention of front panel settings</b>	Front panel settings are stored periodically in memory. The settings are not lost when the instrument is turned off or if there is a power failure.
<b>Stored waveforms and multiple front panel settings</b>	Two Channel 1, Channel 2, or Math waveforms can be stored in nonvolatile waveform memory A or B. One, both, or neither of A or B waveform memories can be displayed. Ten user setups of the current instrument settings can be saved and restored from nonvolatile memory. Additional storage is available when an appropriate mass storage device is connected via USB.

## Power distribution system

<b>Power consumption</b>	30 W (typ)
<b>Source voltage</b>	Full range: 100 to 240 VACRMS $\pm$ 10%, Installation Category II (covers range of 90 to 264 V <sub>AC</sub> )
<b>Power source</b>	100 to 240 VAC RMS $\pm$ 10%
<b>Power source frequency</b>	45 Hz to 65 Hz (100 to 240 V). 360 Hz to 440 Hz (100 to 132 V).
<b>Fuse rating</b>	3.15 Amps, T rating, 250 V; IEC and UL approved.

## Mechanical characteristics

<b>Weight</b>		<b>kg</b>	<b>Lb</b>
	Instrument only	1.979	4.36
	Instrument with accessories	3.112	6.86

<b>Cooling clearance</b>	50 mm (2 in) required on left side, right side and rear of instrument.
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**RM2000B rackmount**

	mm	In
Height	177.8	7.0
Width	482.6	19.0
Depth	108.0	4.25

**Shipping dimensions**

	mm	In
Height	266.7	10.5
Width	476.2	18.75
Depth	228.6	9.0

**Dimensions**

	mm	In
Height- Handle folded down	154.95	6.1
Height-Handle up	213.36	8.4
Width	325.12	12.8
Depth	106.68	4.2

**Cooling method**

Convection cooled

**Environmental performance****Temperature****Operating:** 0° C to +50° C (32 °F to 122 °F)**Non-operating:** -30° C to +70° C (-40 °F to 158 °F), with 5° C/minute maximum gradient**Humidity****Operating:** 5% to 90% relative humidity (% RH) at up to +30° C

5% to 60% RH above +30 °C up to +50 °C, non-condensing.

**Non-operating:** 5% to 90% RH (Relative Humidity) at up to +30 °C,

5% to 60% RH above +30° C up to +60° C, non-condensing

**Altitude****Operating:** Up to 3,000 meters (9,842 feet)**Non-operating:** Up to 12,000 meters (39,370 feet).**Regulatory****Electromagnetic** EC Council Directive 2014/30/EU**Compatibility** UL61010-1, UL61010-2-030, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010.1, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-2:030**Safety** Compiles with the Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU for Product Safety

## Performance verification

This chapter contains performance verification procedures for the specifications marked with the check mark. The following equipment, or a suitable equivalent, is required to complete these procedures.

### Required equipment

Table 1: Performance verification

Description	Minimum requirements	Examples
DC voltage source	17.5 mV to 7 V, $\pm 0.5\%$ accuracy	Wavetek 9100 Universal Calibration System with Oscilloscope Calibration Module (Option 250)  Fluke 5500A Multi-product Calibrator with Oscilloscope Calibration Option (Option 5500A-SC)
Leveled sine wave Generator	50 kHz and 200 MHz, $\pm 3\%$ amplitude accuracy	
Time mark generator	10 ms period, $\pm 10$ ppm accuracy	
50 $\Omega$ BNC cable	BNC male to BNC male, $\approx 1$ m (36 in) long	Tektronix part number 012-0482-XX
50 $\Omega$ BNC cable	BNC male to BNC male, $\approx 25$ cm (10 in) long	Tektronix part number 012-0208-XX
50 $\Omega$ feed through termination	BNC male and female connectors	Tektronix part number 011-0049-XX
Dual banana to BNC adapter	Banana plugs to BNC female	Tektronix part number 103-0090-XX
BNC T adapter	BNC male to dual BNC female connectors	Tektronix part number 103-0030-XX
Splitter, power	Frequency range: DC to 4 GHz. Tracking: $>2.0\%$	Tektronix part number 015-0565-XX
Adapter (four required)	Male N-to-female BNC	Tektronix part number 103-045-XX
Adapter	Female N-to-male BNC	Tektronix part number 103-0058-XX
Leads, 3 black	Stacking banana plug patch cord, $\approx 45$ cm (18 in) long	Pomona #B-18-0
Leads, 2 red	Stacking banana plug patch cord, $\approx 45$ cm (18 in) long	Pomona #B-18-2

### Test record

Table 2: Test record

Instrument Serial Number:	Certificate Number:
Temperature:	RH %:
Date of Calibration:	Technician:

Instrument performance test	Minimum	Incoming	Outgoing	Maximum
Channel 1 DC Gain Accuracy	5 mV/div	33.6 mV		36.4 mV
	200 mV/div	1.358 V		1.442 V
	2 V/div	13.58 V		14.42 V
Channel 2 DC Gain Accuracy	5 mV/div	33.6 mV		36.4 mV
	200 mV/div	1.358 V		1.442 V
	2 V/div	13.58 V		14.42 V
Channel 1 Bandwidth		2.12 V		— <sup>1</sup>
Channel 2 Bandwidth		2.12 V		— <sup>1</sup>
Sample Rate and Delay Time Accuracy		-2 divs		+2 divs
Channel 1 Edge Trigger Sensitivity		Stable trigger		— <sup>2</sup>
Channel 2 Edge Trigger Sensitivity		Stable trigger		— <sup>2</sup>
Aux In Edge Trigger Sensitivity		Stable trigger		— <sup>2</sup>
Channel 1 Vertical Position Accuracy, Minimum margin		0		—
Channel 2 Vertical Position Accuracy, Minimum margin		0		—

## Performance verification procedures

Before beginning these procedures, two conditions must be met:

- The oscilloscope must have been operating continuously for twenty minutes within the operating temperature range specified in the Environmental Performance table.
- You must perform the Self Calibration operation described below. If the ambient temperature changes by more than 5 °C, you must perform the Self Calibration operation again.

The time required to complete the entire procedure is approximately one hour.



**Warning:** Some procedures use hazardous voltages. To prevent electrical shock, always set voltage source outputs to 0 V before making or changing any interconnections.

### Self test

This internal procedure is automatically performed every time the oscilloscope is powered on. No test equipment or hookups are required. Verify that no error messages are displayed before continuing with this procedure.

<sup>1</sup> The bandwidth test does not have a high limit.

<sup>2</sup> The limits vary by model. Check the procedure for the correct limits.

## Signal calibration

The self calibration routine lets you quickly optimize the oscilloscope signal path for maximum measurement accuracy. You can run the routine at any time, but you should always run the routine if the ambient temperature changes by 5 °C or more.

1. Disconnect all probes and cables from the channel input connectors (channels 1 and 2).
2. Push the Utility button and select the Do Self Cal option to start the routine. The routine takes approximately one minute to complete.
3. Verify that self calibration passed.

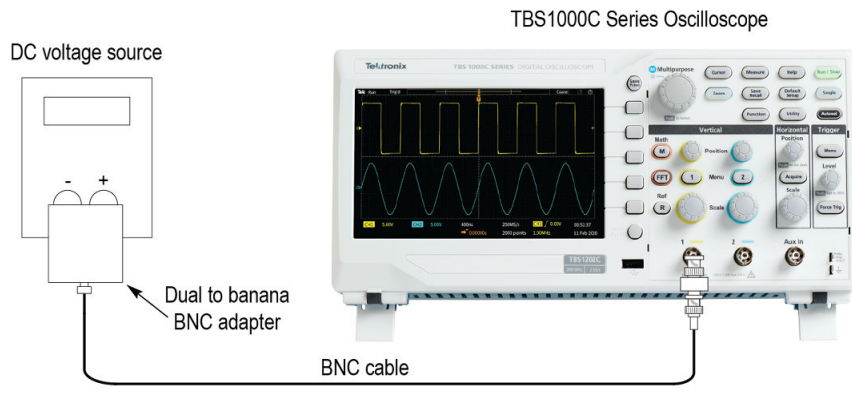
## Check DC gain accuracy

This test checks the DC gain accuracy of all input channels.

1. Set the DC voltage source output level to 0 V.
2. Set up the oscilloscope using the following table:

Push menu button	Select menu option	Select setting
Default Setup	-	-
Channel 1	Probe	1X
Acquire	Average	16
Measure	Source	Channel under test
	Measurements	Mean

3. Connect the oscilloscope channel under test to the DC voltage source as shown in the following figure:



4. For each vertical scale (volts/division) setting in the following table, perform the following steps:
  - a. Set the DC voltage source output level to the positive voltage listed and then record the mean measurement as  $V_{pos}$ .
  - b. Reverse the polarity of the DC voltage source and record the mean measurement as  $V_{neg}$ .
  - c. Calculate  $V_{diff} = V_{pos} - V_{neg}$  and compare  $V_{diff}$  to the accuracy limits in the following table:

Vertical Scale (volts/div) setting	DC voltage source output levels	Accuracy limits for $V_{diff}$
5 mV/div	+17.5 mV, -17.5 mV	33.6 mV to 36.4 mV
200 mV/div	+700 mV, -700 mV	1.358 V to 1.442 V
2 V/div	+7.00 V, -7.00 V	13.58 V to 14.42 V

5. Set DC voltage source output level to 0 V.

6. Disconnect the test setup.
7. Repeat steps 1 on page 22 through 6 on page 23 for all input channels.

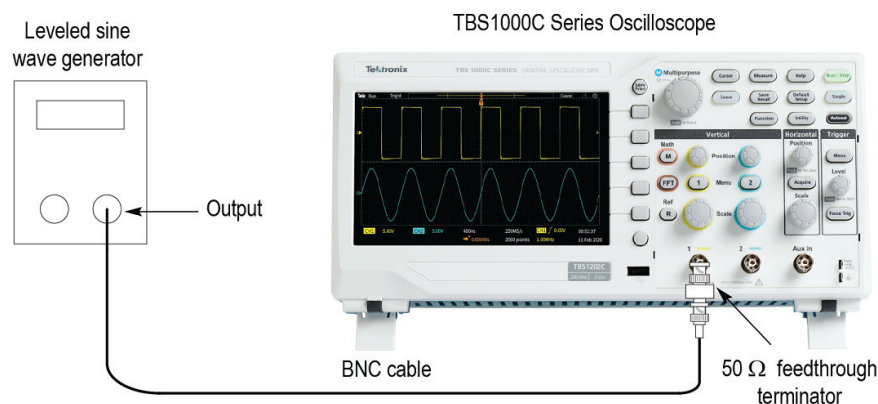
## Check bandwidth

This test checks the bandwidth of all input channels.

1. Set up the oscilloscope using the following table:

Push menu button	Select menu option	Select setting
Default Setup	-	-
Channel 1	Probe	1X
Acquire	Average	16
Trig Menu	Coupling	Noise Reject
Measure	Source	Channel under test
	Measurements	Peak-Peak

2. Connect the oscilloscope channel under test to the leveled sine wave generator as shown in the following figure:



3. Set the oscilloscope **Vertical Scale** (volts/division) to **500 mV/div**.
4. Set the oscilloscope **Horizontal Scale** (seconds/division) to **10 μs/div**.
5. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to **50 kHz**.
6. Set the leveled sine wave generator output level so the peak-to-peak measurement is between **2.98 V** and **3.02 V**.
7. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to:
  - **200 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1202C
  - **100 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1102C
  - **70 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1072C
  - **50 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1052C
8. Set the oscilloscope Horizontal Scale (seconds/division) to **10 ns/div**.
9. Check that the peak-to-peak measurement is  $\geq 2.12$  V.
10. Disconnect the test setup.
11. Repeat steps 1 on page 23 through 10 on page 23 for all input channels.

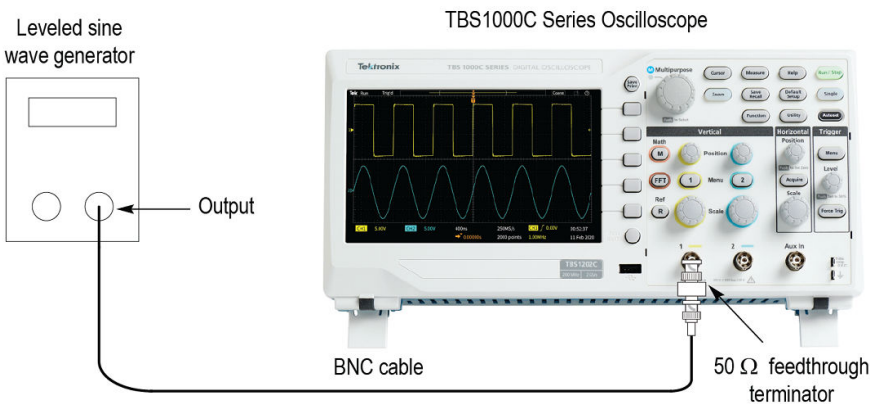
## Check sample rate accuracy and delay time accuracy

This test checks the sample rate and delay time accuracy (time base).

1. Set up the oscilloscope using the following table:

Push menu button	Select menu option	Select setting
Default setup	-	-
Channel 1	Probe	1X

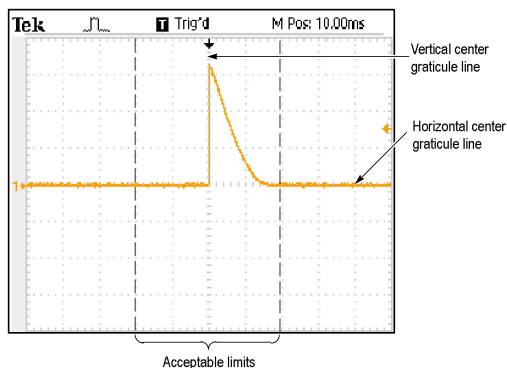
2. Connect the oscilloscope to the time mark generator as shown in the following figure:



3. Set the time mark generator period to **10 ms**.
4. Set the oscilloscope **Vertical Scale** (volts/division) to **500 mV/div**.
5. Set the oscilloscope **Main Horizontal Scale** (seconds/division) to **1 ms/div**.
6. Push the **Trigger Level** knob to activate the **Set To 50%** feature.
7. Use the **Vertical Position** control to center the test signal on screen.
8. Use the **Horizontal Position** control to set the position to **10.00 ms**.
9. Set the oscilloscope **Horizontal Scale** (seconds/division) to **200 ns/div**.
10. Check that the rising edge of the marker crosses the center horizontal graticule line within  $\pm 2$  divisions of the vertical center graticule line, as shown in the following figure:



**Note:** One division of displacement from graticule center corresponds to a 25 ppm time base error.





- Disconnect the test setup.

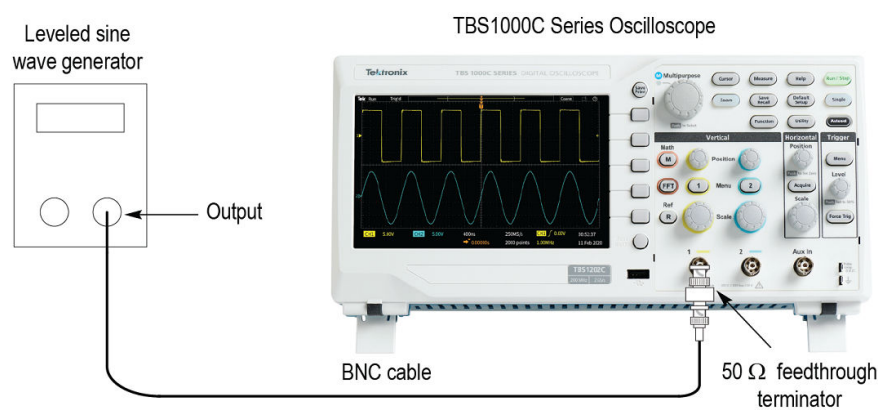
## Check edge trigger sensitivity

This test checks the edge trigger sensitivity for all input channels.

- Set up the oscilloscope using the following table:

Push menu button	Select menu option	Select setting
Default setup	-	-
Channel 1	Probe	1X
Trig Menu	Mode	Normal
Acquire	Sample	-
Measure	Source	Channel under test
	Measurements	Peak-Peak

- Connect the oscilloscope channel under test to the leveled sine wave generator as shown in the following figure:



- Set the oscilloscope **Vertical Scale** (volts/division) to **500 mV/div**.
- Set the oscilloscope **Horizontal Scale** (seconds/division) to **20 ns/div**.
- Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to **10 MHz**.
- Set the leveled sine wave generator output level to approximately **500 mV<sub>p-p</sub>** so that the measured amplitude is approximately 500 mV. (The measured amplitude can fluctuate around 500 mV.)
- Push the **Trigger Level** knob to activate the **Set To 50%**. Rotate the **Trigger Level** knob to adjust the trigger level as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.
- Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to:
  - 200 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1202C
  - 100 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1102C
  - 70 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1072C
  - 50 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1052C
- Set the oscilloscope **Horizontal Scale** (seconds/division) to **4 ns/div**.
- Set the leveled sine wave generator output level to approximately **750 mV<sub>p-p</sub>** so that the measured amplitude is approximately 750 mV. (The measured amplitude can fluctuate around 750 mV.)

11. Push the **Trigger Level** knob to activate the **Set To 50%** feature. Rotate the **Trigger Level** knob to adjust the trigger level as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.
12. For the TBS1202C model, set the frequency to 150 MHz, and increase the amplitude to 1 Vp-p. Verify stable triggering.
13. Set the oscilloscope **Horizontal Scale** (seconds/division) to **2 ns/div**.
14. Change the oscilloscope setup using the following table:

Push menu button	Select menu option	Select setting
Trig menu	Slope	Falling

15. Push the **Trigger Level** knob to activate the **Set To 50%** feature. Rotate the **Trigger Level** knob to adjust the trigger level as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.
16. Disconnect the test setup.
17. Repeat steps 1 on page 25 through 16 on page 26 for all input channels.

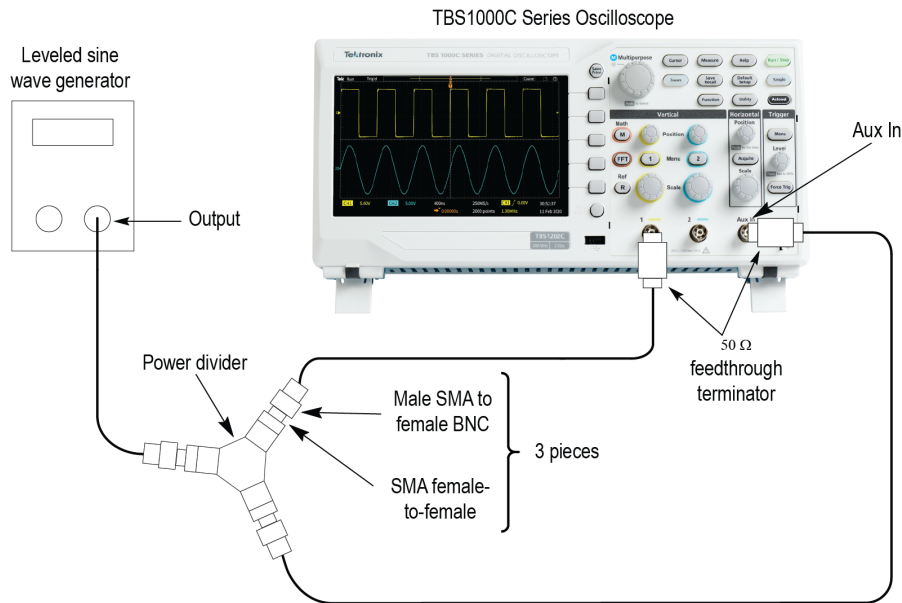
## Check Aux In edge trigger sensitivity

This test checks the edge trigger sensitivity for the Aux In.

1. Set up the oscilloscope using the following table:

Push menu button	Select menu option	Select setting
Default setup	-	-
Channel 1	Probe	1X
Trig Menu	Source	Aux In
	Mode	Normal
Acquire	Sample	-
Measure	Source	CH1
	Measurements	Peak-Peak

2. Connect the oscilloscope to the leveled sine wave generator as shown in the following figure, using channel 1 and **AUX IN**.



3. Set the oscilloscope **Vertical Scale** (volts/division) to **100 mV/div**.
4. Set the oscilloscope **Horizontal Scale** (seconds/division) to **20 ns/div**.
5. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to **10 MHz**.
6. Set the sine wave generator output level to approximately **300 mV<sub>p-p</sub>** into the power splitter. This is about **200 mV<sub>p-p</sub>** on channel 1 of the oscilloscope.

The **AUX IN** input will also be receiving approximately **200 mV<sub>p-p</sub>**. Small deviations from the nominal 200 mV<sub>p-p</sub> oscilloscope display are acceptable.

7. Set the leveled sine wave generator frequency to:
  - **200 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1202C
  - **100 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1102C
  - **70 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1072C
  - **50 MHz** if you are checking a TBS1052C
8. Set the oscilloscope **Horizontal Scale** (seconds/division) to **4 ns/div**.
9. Push the Trigger Level knob to activate the Set To 50% feature. Rotate the Trigger Level knob to adjust the trigger level as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.
10. Set the oscilloscope **Horizontal Scale** (seconds/division) to **2 ns/div**.
11. Push the Trigger Level knob to activate the Set To 50% feature. Rotate the Trigger Level knob to adjust the trigger level as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.
12. Change the oscilloscope setup using the following table:

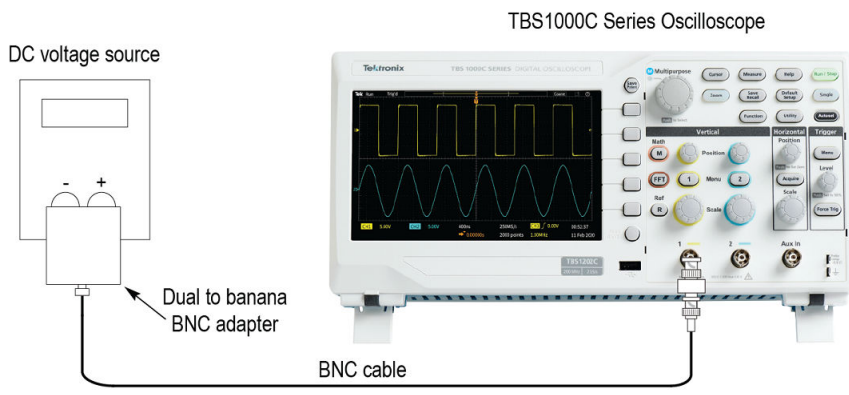
Push menu button	Select menu option	Select setting
Trig menu	Slope	Falling

13. Push the **Trigger Level** knob to activate the **Set To 50%** feature. Rotate the **Trigger Level** knob to adjust the trigger level as necessary and then check that triggering is stable.
14. Disconnect the test setup.

## Check Vertical Offset Accuracy

This test checks the offset range for each channel.

1. Connect the oscilloscope to a DC voltage source to run this test. If using the Fluke calibrator as the DC voltage source, connect the calibrator head to the oscilloscope channel to test.



2. Set the oscilloscope to the factory default settings. Push **Default Setup** button on the front-panel.
3. Push the **Channel** button (CH1 or CH2) for the channel that you want to check.
4. Push the **Probe Setup** button, and then use the Multipurpose knob to set to **1X**.
5. Push the **Position** button, use the **Multipurpose** knob to select **Set To 0 divs** if it is not set to 0 already.
6. Push **-more- Page 1/2** button for more selection. Set the **Bandwidth** to **20MHz**.
7. Push the **Acquire** button to set the acquire mode to **Average** and select for an average of **16** waveforms.
8. Push the **Trigger Menu** button to set the trigger **Source** to **AC Line**.
9. Use the **Horizontal Scale** knob to set the oscilloscope to **1ms/div**.
10. Push **Measure** button on the front-panel to configure the mean measurement. Push the button next to the channel you want to check and highlight it as the measurement source.
11. Use the **Multipurpose** knob to select for **Mean** measurement.
12. Push the **Multipurpose** knob to add the **Mean** measurement.
13. Set the **DC Source output** value, oscilloscope **Vertical Scale**, and **Offset** value as given in the table below.

**Table 3: Vertical Offset Accuracy**

Vertical Scale (mV/div)	Offset (mV)	DC Source (mV)	Min (mV)	Max (mV)
2	500	500	494.6	505.4
2	-500	-500	-505.4	-494.6
10	500	500	493	507
10	-500	-500	-507	-493
100	800	800	772	828
100	-800	-800	-828	-772
1000	20000	20000	19600	20400
1000	-20000	-20000	-20400	-19600

14. Ensure that the measurement value falls between the Min and Max test limits as mentioned in the above table .
15. Repeat the measurement for the other input channel.