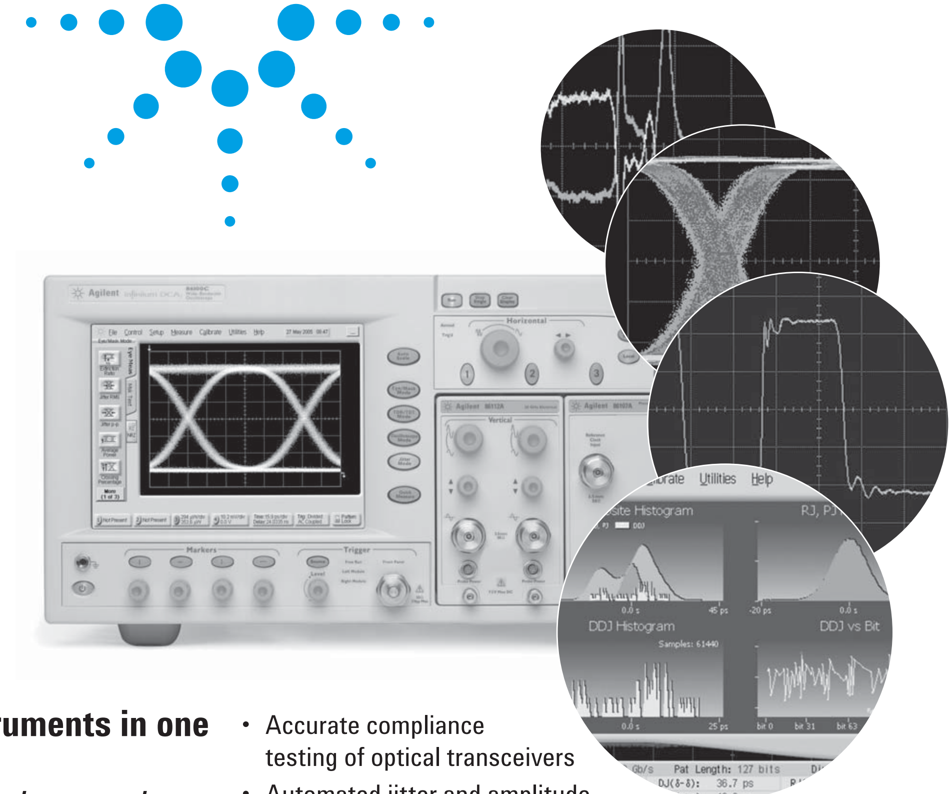
infiniium DCA-J

Agilent 86100C Wide-Bandwidth Oscilloscope Mainframe and Modules

Technical Specifications



Four instruments in one

A digital communications analyzer, a full featured wide-bandwidth oscilloscope, a time-domain reflectometer, and a jitter analyzer

- Accurate compliance testing of optical transceivers
- Automated jitter and amplitude interference decomposition
- Internally generated pattern trigger
- Modular platform for testing waveforms to 40 Gb/s and beyond
- Broadest coverage of data rates with optical reference receivers, electrical channels, and clock recovery
- Built-in S-parameters with TDR measurements
- Compatible with Agilent 86100A/B-series, 83480A-series,and 54750-series modules
- < 100 fs intrinsic jitter
- Open operating system – Windows® XP Pro

Agilent Technologies

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Overview of Infiniium DCA-J

Features

Four instruments in one

The 86100C Infiniium DCA-J can be viewed as four high-powered instruments in one:

- A general-purpose wide-bandwidth sampling oscilloscope. PatternLock triggering significantly enhances the usability as a general purpose scope.
- A digital communications analyzer
- A time domain reflectometer
- A precision jitter and amplitude interference analyzer

Just select the desired instrument mode and start making measurements.

Configurable to meet your needs

The 86100C supports a wide range of modules for testing both optical and electrical signals. Select modules to get the specific bandwidth, filtering, and sensitivity you need.

Digital communications analysis

Accurate eye-diagram analysis is essential for characterizing the quality of transmitters used from 100 Mb/s to 40 Gb/s. The 86100C is designed specifically for the complex task of analyzing digital communications waveforms. Compliance mask and parametric testing no longer require a complicated sequence of setups and configurations. If you can press a button, you can perform a complete compliance test. The important measurements you need are right at your fingertips, including:

- industry standard mask testing with built-in margin analysis
- extinction ratio measurements with accuracy and repeatability
- eye measurements: crossing %, eye height and width, '1' and '0' levels, jitter, rise or fall times and more

The key to accurate measurements of lightwave communications waveforms is the optical receiver. The 86100C has a broad range of precision receivers integrated within the instrument.

- Built-in photodiodes, with flat frequency responses, yield the highest waveform fidelity. This provides high accuracy for extinction ratio measurements.

- Standards-based transmitter compliance measurements require filtered responses. The 86100C offers a broad range of filter combinations. Filters can be automatically and repeatably switched in or out of the measurement channel remotely over GPIB or with a front panel button. The frequency response of the entire measurement path is calibrated, and will maintain its performance over long-term usage.

- The integrated optical receiver provides a calibrated optical channel. With the accurate optical receiver built into the module, optical signals are accurately measured and displayed in optical power units.

- Switches or couplers are not required for an average power measurement. Signal routing is simplified and signal strength is maintained.

Eye diagram mask testing

The 86100C provides efficient, high-throughput waveform compliance testing with a suite of standards based eye-diagram masks. The test process has been streamlined into a minimum number of keystrokes for testing at industry standard data rates.

Standard formats

Rate	(Mb/s)
1X Gigabit Ethernet	1250
2X Gigabit Ethernet	2500
10 Gigabit Ethernet	9953.28
10 Gigabit Ethernet	10312.5
10 Gigabit Ethernet FEC	11095.7
10 Gigabit Ethernet LX4	3125
Fibre Channel	1062.5
2X Fibre Channel	2125
4X Fibre Channel	4250
8x Fibre Channel	8500
10X Fibre Channel	10518.75
10X Fibre Channel FEC	11317
Infiniband	2500
STM0/OC1	51.84
STM1/OC3	155.52
STM4/OC12	622.08
STM16/OC48	2488.3
STM16/OC48 FEC	2666
STM64/OC192	9953.28
STM64/OC192 FEC	10664.2
STM64/OC192 FEC	10709
STM64/OC192 Super FEC	12500
STM256/OC768	39813
STS1 EYE	51.84
STS3 EYE	155.52

Other eye-diagram masks are easily created through scaling those listed above. In addition, mask editing allows for new masks either by editing existing masks, or creating new masks from scratch. A new mask can also be created or modified on an external PC using a text editor such as Notepad, then can be transferred to the instrument's hard drive using LAN or Flash drive.

Perform these mask conformance tests with convenient user-definable measurement conditions, such as mask margins for guardband testing, number of waveforms tested, and stop/limit actions. Mask margin can be determined automatically to a user definable hit/error ratio. Transmitter waveform dispersion penalty (TWDP) tests can be performed directly in the 86100C. Exporting the waveform for external post processing is not required. (Option 201 and MATLAB® required. Dispersion penalty script for specific test standards must be loaded into the 86100C.)

Eyeline Mode

Eyeline Mode is available in the 86100C and provides insight into the effects of specific bit transitions within a data pattern. The unique view assists diagnosis of device or system failures due to specific transitions or sets of transitions within a pattern. When combined with mask limit tests, Eyeline Mode can quickly isolate the specific bit that caused a mask violation.

Traditional triggering methods on an equivalent time sampling scope are quite effective at generating eye diagrams. However, these eye diagrams are made up of samples whose timing relationship to the data pattern is effectively random, so a given eye will be made up of samples from many different bits in the pattern taken with no specific timing order. The result is that amplitude versus time trajectories of specific bits in the pattern are not visible. Also, averaging of the eye diagram is not valid, as the randomly related samples will effectively average to the "middle" of the eye.

Eyeline Mode uses PatternLock triggering (Option 001 required) to build up an eye diagram from samples taken sequentially through the data pattern. This maintains a specific timing relationship between samples and allows Eyeline Mode to draw the eye based on specific bit trajectories. Effects of specific bit transitions can be investigated, and averaging can be used with the eye diagram.

MATLAB® is a registered trademark of The MathWorks, Inc.

PatternLock Triggering advances the capabilities of the sampling oscilloscope

The Enhanced Trigger option (Option 001) on the 86100C provides a fundamental capability never available before in an equivalent time sampling oscilloscope. This new triggering mechanism enables the DCA-J to generate a trigger at the repetition of the input data pattern – a pattern trigger. Historically, this required the pattern source to provide this type of trigger to the scope. With the press of a button, PatternLock automatically detects the pattern length, data rate and clock rate making the complex triggering process transparent to the user.

PatternLock enables the 86100C to behave more like a real-time oscilloscope in terms of user experience. Observation of specific bits within the data pattern is greatly simplified. Users that are familiar with real-time oscilloscopes, but perhaps less so with equivalent time sampling scopes will be able to ramp up quickly.

PatternLock adds another new dimension to pattern triggering by enabling the mainframe software to take samples at specific locations in the data pattern with outstanding timebase accuracy. This capability is a building block for many of the new capabilities available in the 86100C described later.

Jitter analysis (Option 200)

The “J” in DCA-J represents the ability to perform jitter analysis. The 86100C is a Digital Communications Analyzer with jitter analysis capability. The 86100C adds a fourth mode of operation – Jitter Mode. Extremely wide bandwidth, low intrinsic jitter, and advanced analysis algorithms yield the highest accuracy in jitter measurements.

As data rates increase in both electrical and optical applications, jitter is an ever increasing measurement challenge. Decomposition of jitter into its constituent components is becoming more critical. It provides critical insight for jitter budgeting and performance optimization in device and system designs. Many communications standards require jitter decomposition for compliance. Traditionally, techniques for separation of jitter have been complex and often difficult to configure, and availability of instruments for separation of jitter becomes limited as data rates increase.

The DCA-J provides simple, one button setup and execution of jitter analysis. Jitter Mode decomposes jitter into its constituent components and presents jitter data in various insightful displays. Jitter Mode operates at all data rates the 86100C supports, removing the traditional data rate limitations from complex jitter analysis. The 86100C provides several key attributes to jitter analysis:

- Very low intrinsic jitter (both random and deterministic) translates to a very low jitter noise floor which provides unmatched jitter measurement sensitivity.
- Wide bandwidth measurement channels deliver very low intrinsic data dependent jitter and allow analysis of jitter on all data rates to 40 Gb/s and beyond.
- PatternLock triggering technology provides sampling efficiency that makes jitter measurements very fast.
- Firmware revision 8.0 allows for accurate jitter measurements on signals with large RJ/PJ components (up to 0.7 UI).

Jitter analysis functionality is available through the Option 200 software package. Option 200 includes:

- Decomposition of jitter into Total Jitter (TJ), Random Jitter (RJ), Deterministic Jitter (DJ), Periodic Jitter (PJ), Data Dependent Jitter (DDJ), Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD), and Jitter induced by Intersymbol Interference (ISI).
- Various graphical and tabular displays of jitter data
- Export of jitter data to convenient delimited text format
- Save / recall of jitter database
- Jitter frequency spectrum
- Isolation and analysis of Sub-Rate Jitter (SRJ), that is, periodic jitter that is at an integer sub-rate of the bitrate.
- Bathtub curve display in both Q and logBER scale
- Adjustable total jitter probability

Equalization and advanced waveform analysis (Option 201)

As bit rates increase, channel effects cause significant eye closure. Many new devices and systems are employing equalization and pre/de-emphasis to compensate for channel effects. Option 201 Advanced Waveform Analysis will provide key tools to enable design, test, and modeling of devices and systems that must deal with difficult channel effects:

- Capture of long single valued waveforms. PatternLock triggering and the waveform append capability of Option 201 enable very accurate pulse train data sets up to 256 megasamples long, similar to a very deep memory real-time oscilloscope acquisition.
- Equalization. The DCA-J can take a long single valued waveform and route it through a linear equalizer algorithm (default or user defined) and display the resultant equalized waveform in real time. The user can simultaneously view the input (distorted) and output (equalized) waveforms.
- Interface to MATLAB® analysis capability. User can define a measurement with a MATLAB® script. Result can be reported on oscilloscope results display.
- Automatic dispersion penalty analysis (such as transmitter waveform dispersion penalty or TWDP). User-entered MATLAB® scripts used to automatically process waveforms and determine penalty values.

Advanced amplitude analysis/RIN/Q-factor (Option 300)

In addition to jitter, signal quality can also be impacted by impairments in the amplitude domain. Similar to the many types of jitter that exist, noise, inter-symbol interference, and periodic fluctuation can cause eye closure in the amplitude domain. Option 300 can be added to an 86100C mainframe (Option 200 must also be installed) to provide in-depth analysis of the quality of both the zero and one levels of NRZ digital communications signals. Amplitude analysis is performed at a single button press as part of the jitter mode measurement process.

- Measurement results are analogous to those provided for jitter and include Total Interference (TI), Deterministic Interference (dual-Dirac model, DI), Random Noise (RN), Periodic Interference (PI), and Inter-symbol Interference (ISI)
- Tablular and graphical results for both one and zero levels
- Export of interference data to delimited text format
- Save/recall of interference database
- Interference frequency spectrum
- Bathtub curve display
- Q-factor (isolated from deterministic interference)
- Adjustable probability for total interference estimation

Relative Intensity Noise (RIN)

Relative Intensity Noise (RIN) describes the effects of laser intensity fluctuations on the recovered electrical signal. Like amplitude interference, excessive RIN can close the eye diagram vertically, and therefore affect the power budget or system performance. The DCA-J can measure RIN on square wave as well as industry-standard PRBS and other patterns. In order to avoid having the measurement influenced by inter-symbol interference, the instrument searches the pattern for sequences of consecutive bits (for example, five zeroes or five ones) and measures the random noise and the power levels in the center of this sequence. When a reference receiver filter is turned on RIN is normalized to a 1 Hz bandwidth. The user can also choose between RIN based on the one level or on the optical modulation amplitude (RIN OMA according to IEEE 802.3ae). RIN measurements require Options 001, 200, and 300.

Phase noise/jitter spectrum analysis

Analysis of jitter in the frequency domain can provide valuable insight into jitter properties and the root causes behind them. The phase locked-loop of the 83496B clock recovery module or 86108A precision waveform analyzer module can effectively be used as a jitter demodulator. Internally monitoring the loop error signal and transforming it into the frequency domain allows the jitter spectrum of a signal to be observed. Through self-calibration, effects of the loop response are removed from the observed signal, allowing accurate jitter spectral analysis over a 300 Hz to 20 MHz span.

This technique provides measurements not available with other test solutions:

- Jitter spectrum/phase noise for both clock or data signals
- Display in seconds or dBc/Hz
- High sensitivity: for input signals > 0.5 Vpp, < –100 dBc/Hz at 10 kHz offset for 5 Gb/s, –106 dBc/Hz for 2.5 Gb/s, –140 dBc/Hz at 20 MHz offset (integrated spectrum of the instrument jitter from 10 kHz to 20 MHz is less than 100 fs)
- High dynamic range: can lock onto and display signals with > 0.5% pp frequency deviation such as spread spectrum clocks and data
- Data rates from 50 Mb/s to 13.5 Gb/s
- Clock rates from 25 MHz to 6.75 GHz

Spectral results can be integrated to provide an estimate of combined jitter over a user-defined span. As both clocks and data signals can be observed, the ratio of data-to-clock jitter can be observed. The displayed jitter spectrum can also be altered through a user-defined transfer function, such as a specific PLL frequency response.

Phase noise analysis is achieved via an external spreadsheet application run on a personal computer communicating to the 83496B/86108A through the 86100C mainframe (typically using a USB-GPIB connection). An 83496A clock recovery module must be upgraded to a “B” version to function in the phase noise system.

PLL bandwidth/jitter transfer

The on-board phase detector of the 83496B and 86108A allows for a precision measurement of phase-locked loop (PLL) bandwidth, sometimes referred to as jitter transfer. The external software application discussed above for phase noise/jitter spectrum controls several jitter sources including the Agilent N4903 JBERT, N5182A MXG, or pattern generators/sources with delay line or phase modulation inputs (modulated with a 33250A function generator) to provide a modulated stimulus to the device under test (DUT). The application will monitor the internal phase detector of the 83496B or 86108A to measure the stimulus as well as the DUT response. By sweeping the frequency of the jitter stimulus, the ratio of the output jitter to the input jitter provides the PLL bandwidth. The measurement system is extremely flexible and can test input/outputs from 50 Mb/s to 13.5 Gb/s (data signals) and/or 25 MHz to 6.75 GHz (clock signals). Thus several classes of DUTs can be measured including clock extraction circuits, multiplier/dividers, and PLLs. Similar to a phase noise analysis, this capability is achieved via an external application run on a PC.

S-parameters and time domain reflectometery/ time domain transmission (TDR/TDT)

High-speed design starts with the physical structure. The transmission and reflection properties of electrical channels and components must be characterized to ensure sufficient signal integrity, so reflections and signal distortions must be kept at a minimum. Use TDR and TDT to optimize microstrip lines, backplanes, PC board traces, SMA edge launchers and coaxial cables.

Analyze return loss, attenuation, crosstalk, and other S-parameters (including magnitude and group delay) with one button push using the 86100C Option 202 Enhanced Impedance and S-parameter software, either in single-ended or mixed-mode signals.

Calibration techniques, unique to the 86100C, provide highest precision by removing cabling and fixturing effects from the measurement results. Translation of TDR data to complete single-ended, differential, and mixed mode S-parameters (including magnitude and group delay) are available through Option 202 and the N1930A Physical Layer Test System software. Higher two-event resolution and ultra high-speed impedance measurements are facilitated through TDR pulse enhancers from Picosecond Pulse Labs[1].

N1024 TDR calibration kit

The N1024A TDR calibration kit contains precision standard devices based on SOLT (Short-Open-Load-Through) technology to calibrate the measurement path.

1. Picosecond Pulse Labs 4020 Source Enchancement Module (www.picosecond.com)

Measurements

The following measurements are available from the tool bar, as well as the pull down menus. The available measurements depend on the DCA-J operating mode.

Oscilloscope mode

Time
Rise Time, Fall Time, Jitter RMS, Jitter p-p, Period, Frequency, + Pulse Width, - Pulse Width, Duty Cycle, Delta Time, [Tmax, Tmin, Tedge—remote commands only]

Amplitude
Overshoot, Average Power, V amptd, V p-p, V rms, V top, V base, V max, V min, V avg, OMA (Optical Modulation Amplitude)

Eye/mask mode

NRZ eye measurements
Extinction Ratio, Jitter RMS, Jitter p-p, Average Power, Crossing Percentage, Rise Time, Fall Time, One Level, Zero Level, Eye Height, Eye Width, Signal to Noise, Duty Cycle Distortion, Bit Rate, Eye Amplitude

RZ Eye Measurements
Extinction Ratio, Jitter RMS, Jitter p-p, Average Power, Rise Time, Fall Time, One Level, Zero Level, Eye Height, Eye Amplitude, Opening Factor, Eye Width, Pulse Width, Signal to Noise, Duty Cycle, Bit Rate, Contrast Ratio

Mask Test

Open Mask, Start Mask Test, Exit Mask Test, Filter, Mask Test Margins, Mask Test Scaling, Create NRZ Mask

Advanced measurement options

The 86100C has four software options that allow advanced analysis. Options 200, 201, and 300 require mainframe Option 001. Option 202 does not require Option 86100-001.

Option 200: Enhanced jitter analysis software
Option 201: Advanced waveform analysis
Option 202: Enhanced impedance and S-parameters
Option 300A: Amplitude analysis/RIN/Q-factor

Measurements (Option 200 jitter analysis)
Total Jitter (TJ), Random Jitter (RJ), Deterministic Jitter (DJ), Periodic Jitter (PJ), Data Dependent Jitter (DDJ), Duty Cycle Distortion (DCD), Intersymbol Interference (ISI), Sub-Rate Jitter (SRJ), Asynchronous periodic jitter frequencies, Subrate jitter components.

Data Displays (Option 200 jitter analysis)
TJ histogram, RJ/PJ histogram, DDJ histogram, Composite histogram, DDJ versus Bit position, Bathtub curve (log or Q scale)

Measurements (Option 201 advanced waveform analysis)
Deep memory pattern waveform, user-defined measurements through MATLAB® interface, Transmitter Waveform Dispersion Penalty (TWDP)

Data Displays (Option 201 advanced waveform analysis)
Equalized waveform

Measurements (Option 300 advanced amplitude analysis/RIN/Q-factor, requires Option 200)

Total Interference (TI), Deterministic Interference (Dual-Dirac model, DI), Random Noise (RN), Periodic Interference (PI), and Inter-symbol Interference (ISI), RIN (dBm or dB/Hz), Q-factor

Data Displays (Option 300 advanced amplitude analysis/RIN/Q-factor, requires Option 200) TI histogram, RN/PI histogram, ISI histogram

TDR/TDT Mode (requires TDR module)

Quick TDR, TDR/TDT Setup, Normalize, Response, Rise Time, Fall Time, Δ Time, Minimum Impedance, Maximum Impedance, Average Impedance, (Single-ended and Mixed-mode S-parameters with Option 202)

Additional capabilities

Standard functions

Standard functions are available through pull down menus and soft keys, and some functions are also accessible through the front panel knobs.

Markers

Two vertical and two horizontal (user selectable)

TDR markers

Horizontal – seconds or meter
Vertical – volts, ohms or Percent Reflection
Propagation – Dielectric Constant or Velocity

Limit tests

Acquisition limits
Limit Test "Run Until" Conditions – Off, # of Waveforms, # of Samples

Report Action on Completion – Save waveform to memory, Save screen image

Measurement limit test
Specify Number of Failures to Stop Limit Test
When to Fail Selected Measurement – Inside Limits, Outside Limits, Always Fail, Never Fail
Report Action on Failure - Save waveform to memory, Save screen image, Save summary

Mask limit test
Specify Number of Failed Mask Test Samples
Report Action on Failure – Save waveform to memory, Save screen image, Save summary

Configure measurements

Thresholds
10%, 50%, 90% or 20%, 50%, 80% or Custom

Eye Boundaries
Define boundaries for eye measurments
Define boundaries for alignment

Format Units for
Duty Cycle Distortion – Time or Percentage
Extinction/Contrast Ratio – Ratio, Decibel or Percentage
Eye Height – Amplitude or Decibel (dB)
Eye Width – Time or Ratio
Average Power – Watts or Decibels (dBm)

Top Base Definition
Automatic or Custom

Δ Time Definition
First Edge Number, Edge Direction, Threshold
Second Edge Number, Edge Direction, Threshold

Jitter Mode
Units (time or unit interval, watts, volts, or unit amplitude)
Signal type (data or clock)
Measure based on edges (all, rising only, falling only)
Graph layout (single, split, quad)

Quick measure configuration

4 User Selectable Measurements for Each Mode, Eye-mask, TDR etc.)

Default Settings (Eye/Mask Mode)
Extinction Ratio, Jitter RMS, Average Power, Crossing Percentage

Default Settings (Oscilloscope Mode)
Rise Time, Fall Time, Period, V amptd

Histograms

Configure
Histogram scale (1 to 8 divisions)
Histogram axis (vertical or horizontal)
Histogram window (adjustable Window via marker knobs)

Math measurements

4 User-definable functions Operator – magnify, invert, subtract, versus, min, max

Source – channel, function, memory, constant, response (TDR)

Calibrate

All calibrations

Module (amplitude)
Horizontal (time base)
Extinction ratio
Probe
Optical channel

Front panel calibration output level

User selectable –2V to 2V

Utilities

Set time and date

Remote interface

Set GPIB interface

Touch screen configuration/calibration

Calibration
Disable/enable touch screen

Upgrade software

Upgrade mainframe
Upgrade module

Built-in information system

The 86100C has a context-sensitive on-line manual providing immediate answers to your questions about using the instrument. Links on the measurement screen take you directly to the information you need including algorithms for all of the measurements. The on-line manual includes technical specifications of the mainframe and plug-in modules. It also provides useful information such as the mainframe serial number, module serial numbers, firmware revision and date, and hard disk free space. There is no need for a large paper manual consuming your shelf space.

File sharing and storage

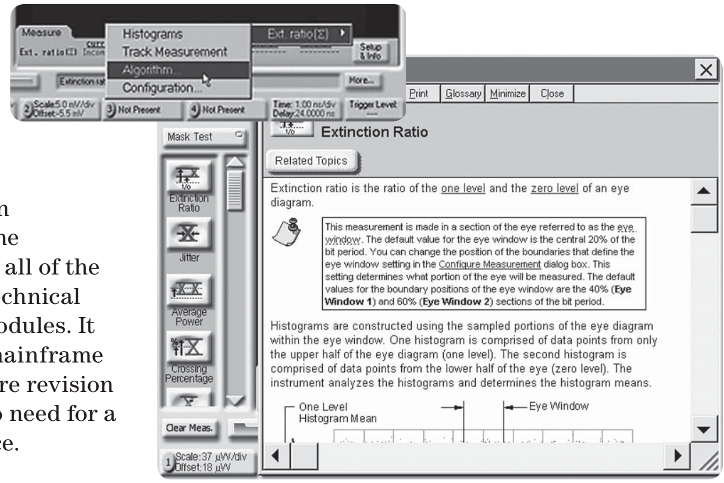
Use the internal 40 GB hard drive to store instrument setups, waveforms, or screen images. A 256 MB USB memory stick is included with the mainframe. Combined with the USB port on the front panel this provides for quick and easy file transfer. Images can be stored in formats easily imported into various programs for documentation and further analysis. LAN interface is also available for network file management and printing. An external USB DVD/CD-RW drive is available as an option to the mainframe. This enables easy installation of software applications as well as storage of large amounts of data.

File security

For users requiring security of their data, 86100C Option 090 offers a removable hard drive. This also enables removal of the mainframe from secure environments for calibration and repair.

Powerful display modes

Use gray scale and color graded trace displays to gain insight into device behavior. Waveform densities are mapped to color or easy-to-interpret gray shades. These are infinite persistence modes where shading differentiates the number of times data in any individual screen pixel has been acquired.



Direct triggering through clock recovery

Typically an external timing reference is used to synchronize the oscilloscope to the test signal. In cases where a trigger signal is not available, clock recovery modules are available to derive a timing reference directly from the waveform to be measured. The Agilent 83496A/B series of clock recovery modules are available for electrical, multimode optical, and single-mode optical input signals. 83496A/B modules have excellent jitter performance to ensure accurate measurements. Each clock recovery module is designed to synchronize to a variety of common transmission rates. The 83496A/B can derive triggering from optical and electrical signals at any rate from 50 Mb/s to 13.5 Gb/s.

The 86108A module incorporates the clock recovery capabilities of the 83496B into a module that also has sampling channels. Since the clock recovery system is integrated with the samplers, measurements are achieved with a single instrument connection.

Clock recovery loop bandwidth

The Agilent clock recovery modules have adjustable loop bandwidth settings. Loop bandwidth is very important in determining the accuracy of your waveform when measuring jitter, as well as testing for compliance. When using recovered clocks for triggering, the amount of jitter observed will depend on the loop bandwidth. As the loop bandwidth increases, more jitter is “tracked out” by the clock recovery resulting in less observed jitter.

- Narrow loop bandwidth provides a “jitter free” system clock to observe a wide jitter spectrum
- Wide loop bandwidth in some applications is specified by standards for compliance testing. Wide loop bandwidth settings mimic the performance of communications system receivers

The 83496A/B and 86108A have a continuously adjustable loop bandwidth from as low as 15 kHz to as high as 10 MHz, and can be configured as a golden PLL for standards compliance testing.

Waveform autoscaling

Autoscaling provides quick horizontal and vertical scaling of both pulse and eye-diagram (RZ and NRZ) waveforms.

Gated triggering

Trigger gating port allows easy external control of data acquisition for circulating loop or burst-data experiments. Use TTL-compatible signals to control when the instrument does and does not acquire data.

Easier calibrations

Calibrating your instrument has been simplified by placing all the performance level indicators and calibration procedures in a single high-level location. This provides greater confidence in the measurements made and saves time in maintaining equipment.

Stimulus response testing using the Agilent N490X BERTs

Error performance analysis represents an essential part of digital transmission test. The Agilent 86100C and N490X BERT have similar user interfaces and together create a powerful test solution. If stimulus only is needed, the 81141A and 81142A pattern generators work seamlessly with the 86100C.

Transitioning from the Agilent 83480A and 86100A/B to the 86100C

While the 86100C has powerful new functionality that its predecessors don't have, it has been designed to maintain compatibility with the Agilent 86100A, 86100B and Agilent 83480A digital communications analyzers and Agilent 54750A wide-bandwidth oscilloscope. All modules used in the Agilent 86100A/B, 83480A and 54750A can also be used in the 86100C. The remote programming command set for the 86100C has been designed so that code written for the 86100A or 86100B will work directly. Some code modifications are required when transitioning from the 83480A and 54750A, but the command set is designed to minimize the level of effort required.

IVI-COM capability

Interchangeable Virtual Instruments (IVI) is a group of new instrument device software specifications created by the IVI Foundation to simplify interchangeability, increase application performance, and reduce the cost of test program development and maintenance through design code reuse. The 86100C IVI-COM drivers are available for download from the Agilent website.

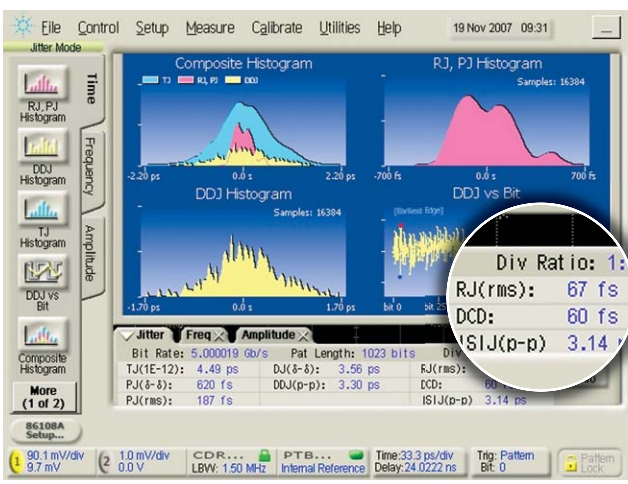
VXII.2 and VXII.3 instrument control

Firmware revision 8.0 provides LAN based instrument control

Lowest intrinsic jitter

The industry standard for lowest oscilloscope jitter was set with the development of the 86107A precision timebase reference module. Mainframe jitter is reduced to levels below 200 fs. Low oscilloscope jitter allows the true jitter performance of devices to be seen. Oscilloscope jitter can be driven to even lower levels when using the 86108A precision waveform analyzer. Precision timebase hardware has been integrated with the waveform sampling system to reduce residual jitter to less than 100 fs (< 60 fs typical!). The highest performance devices can be tested with pinpoint accuracy.

The 86107A is used in tandem with any of the optical or electrical sampling modules to reduce mainframe trigger jitter. The 86108A includes sampling channels, internal clock recovery, and precision timebase hardware in a single module. The 86108A can derive a clock from the test signal and internally feed the precision timebase section. Or an external timing reference can be provided to the precision timebase. Ultra-low jitter is achieved in either 86108A configuration.



Residual jitter of a 5 Gb/s PRBS signal showing the RJ component at 67 fs, indicating the extremely low jitter level of the oscilloscope system

Accurate views of your 40 Gb/s waveforms

When developing 40 Gb/s devices, even a small amount of inherent scope jitter can become significant since 40 Gb/s waveforms only have a bit period of 25 ps. Scope jitter of 1ps RMS can result in 6 to 9 ps of peak-to-peak jitter, causing eye closure even if your signal is jitter-free. The Agilent 86107A reduces the intrinsic jitter of 86100 family mainframes to the levels necessary to make quality waveform measurements on 40 Gb/s signals.

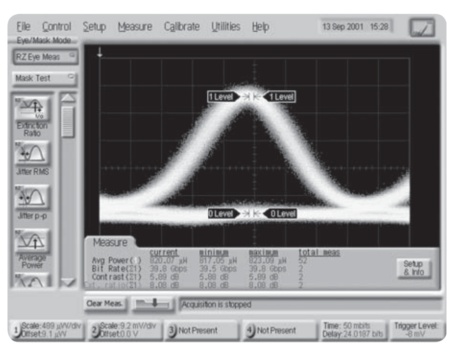
Meeting your growing need for more bandwidth

Today's communication signals have significant frequency content well beyond an oscilloscope's 3 dB bandwidth. A high-bandwidth scope does not alone guarantee an accurate representation of your waveform. Careful design of the scope's frequency response (both amplitude and phase) minimizes distortion such as overshoot and ringing.

The Agilent 86116A and 86116B/C are plug-in modules that include an integrated optical receiver designed to provide the optimum in bandwidth, sensitivity, and waveform fidelity. The 86116B/C extends the bandwidth of the 86100C Infiniium DCA-J to 80 GHz electrical (93 GHz typical), 65 GHz optical in the 1300 nm wavelength band (86116C) and 1550 nm band (86116B and C). The 86116A covers the 1300 nm and 1550 nm wavelength bands with 63 GHz of electrical bandwidth and 53 GHz of optical bandwidth. The 86117A and 86118A modules provide electrical bandwidth to 50 GHz and 70 GHz respectively. You can build the premier solution for 40 Gb/s waveform analysis around the 86100 mainframe that you already own.

Performing return-to-zero (RZ) waveform measurements

An extensive set of automatic RZ measurements are built-in for the complete characterization of return-to-zero (RZ) signals at the push of a button.



Specifications

Specifications describe warranted performance over the temperature range of +10 °C to +40 °C (unless otherwise noted). The specifications are applicable for the temperature after the instrument is turned on for one (1) hour, and while self-calibration is valid. Many performance parameters are enhanced through frequent, simple user calibrations. ***Characteristics*** *provide useful, non-warranted information about the functions and performance of the instrument. Characteristics are printed in italic typeface. Product specifications and descriptions in this document subject to change without notice.*

Factory Calibration Cycle -For optimum performance, the instrument should have a complete verification of specifications once every twelve (12) months.

General specifications

Temperature	
Operating	10 °C to +40 °C (50 °F to +104 °F)
Non-operating	–40 °C to +65 °C (–40 °F to +158 °F)
Altitude	
Operating	Up to 4,600 meters (15,000 ft)
Power	115 V, 5.7 A, 230 V, 3.0 A 50/60 Hz
Weight	
Mainframe without modules	*15.5 kg (34 lb)*
Typical module	*1.2 kg (2.6 lb)*
Mainframe dimensions (excluding handle)	
Without front connectors and rear feet	*215 mm H x 425 mm W x 566 mm D (8.47 in x 16.75 in x 22.2 in)*
With front connectors and rear feet	*215 mm H x 425 mm W x 629 mm D (8.47 in x 16.75 in x 24.8 in)*

Mainframe specifications

HORIZONTAL SYSTEM (time base)		**PATTERN LOCK**
Scale factor (full scale is ten divisions)		
Minimum	2 ps/div (with 86107A: 500 fs/div)	
Maximum	1 s/div	250 ns/div
Delay[1]		
Minimum	24 ns	40.1 ns default, 24 ns min
Maximum	1000 screen diameters or 10 s, whichever is smaller	1000 screen diameters or 25.401 µs, whichever is smaller
Time interval accuracy[2]	1 ps + 1.0% of Δ time reading[3] or 8 ps, whichever is smaller	
Time interval accuracy – jitter mode operation[4]	1 ps	
Time interval resolution	≤ (screen diameter)/(record length) or 62.5 fs, whichever is larger	
Display units	Bits or time (TDR mode–meters)	
VERTICAL SYSTEM (channels)		
Number of channels	4 (simultaneous acquisition)	
Vertical resolution	14 bit A/D converter (up to 15 bits with averaging)	
Full resolution channel	Adjusts in a 1-2-5-10 sequence for coarse adjustment or fine adjustment resolution from the front panel knob	
Adjustments	Scale, offset, activate filter, sampler bandwidth, attenuation factor, transducer conversion factors	
Record length	16 to 16384 samples – increments of 1	

1 Time offset relative to the front panel trigger input on the instrument mainframe.
2 Dual marker measurement performed at a temperature within ±5 °C of horizontal calibration temperature.
3 The maximum delay setting is 100 ns and delta time does not span across (28 + Nx4)ns +/- 100ps delay setting, where N=0,1,2....18. If delta time measurement span exceeds above criteria, time interval accuracy is 8 ps +0.1% of Δ time reading
4 Characteristic performance. Test configuration: PRBS of length $2^7 - 1$ bits, Data and Clock 10 Gb/s.

Mainframe specifications *(continued)*

	Standard (direct trigger)	Option 001 (enhanced trigger)
Trigger Modes Internal trigger[1] External direct trigger[2] Limited bandwidth[3] Full bandwidth	 Free run DC to 100 MHz DC to 3.2 GHz	
External Divided Trigger	N/A	3 GHz to 13 GHz (3 GHz to 15 GHz)
PatternLock	N/A	50 MHz to 13 GHz (50 MHz to 15 GHz)
Jitter Characteristic Maximum	 *< 1.0 ps RMS + 5*10E-5 of delay setting[4]* 1.5 ps RMS + 5*10E-5 of delay setting[4]	 *1.2 ps RMS for time delays less than 100 ns[6]* 1.7 ps RMS for time delays less than 100 ns[6]
Trigger sensitivity	200 m Vpp (sinusoidal input or 200 ps minimum pulse width)	200 m Vpp sinusoidal input: 50 MHz to 8 GHz 400 m Vpp sinusoidal input: 8 GHz to 13 GHz *600 m Vpp sinusoidal input: 13 GHz to 15 GHz*
Trigger configuration Trigger level adjustment	 –1 V to + 1 V	 AC coupled
Edge select	Positive or negative	N/A
Hysteresis[5]	Normal or High sensitivity	N/A
Trigger gating Gating input levels (TTL compatible)	 *Disable: 0 to 0.6 V* *Enable: 3.5 to 5 V* *Pulse width > 500 ns, period > 1 µs*	
Gating delay	*Disable: 27 µs + trigger period +* *Max time displayed* *Enable: 100 ns*	
Trigger impedance Nominal impedance Reflection Connector type	 *50 Ω* *10% for 100 ps rise time* 3.5 mm (male)	
Maximum trigger signal	2 V peak-to-peak	

1 The freerun trigger mode internally generates an asynchronous trigger that allows viewing the sampled signal amplitude without an external trigger signal but provides no timing information. Freerun is useful in troubleshooting external trigger problems.
2 The sampled input signal timing is recreated by using an externally supplied trigger signal that is synchronous with the sampled signal input.
3 The DC to 100 MHz mode is used to minimize the effect of high frequency signals or noise on a low frequency trigger signal.
4 Measured at 2.5 GHz with the triggering level adjusted for optimum trigger.
5 High Sensitivity Hysteresis Mode improves the high frequency trigger sensitivity but is not recommended when using noisy, low frequency signals that may result in false triggers without normal hysteresis enabled.
6 Slew rate ≥ 2V/ns

Precision time base 86107A[1]

	86107A Option 010	86107A Option 020	86107A Option 040
Trigger bandwidth	2.0 to 15.0 GHz	2.4 to 25.0 GHz	2.4 to 48.0 GHz
Typical jitter (RMS)	2.0 to 4.0 GHz trigger: < 280 fs 4.0 to 15.0 GHz trigger: < 200 fs	2.4 to 4.0 GHz < 280 fs 4.0 to 25.0 GHz < 200 fs	2.4 to 4.0 GHz < 280 fs 4.0 to 48.0 GHz < 200 fs
Time base linearity error	< 200 fs		
Input signal type	Synchronous clock[2]		
Input signal level	0.5 to 1.0 Vpp 0.2 to 1.5 Vpp (Typical functional performance)		
DC offset range	±200 mV[3]		
Required trigger signal-to-noise ratio	≥ 200 : 1		
Trigger gating **Gating input levels (TTL compatible)**	Disable: 0 to 0.6 V Enable: 3.5 to 5 V Pulse width > 500 ns, period > 1 μs		
Trigger impedance (nominal)	50 Ω		
Connector type	3.5 mm (male)		3.5 mm (male) 2.4 mm (male)

1 Requires 86100 software revision 4.1 or above.

2 Filtering provided for Option 010 bands 2.4 to 4.0 GHz and 9.0 to 12.6 GHz, for Option 020 9.0 to 12.6 GHz and 18 to 25.0 GHz, for Option 40 9.0 to 12.6 GHz, 18.0 to 25.0 GHz, and 39.0 to 48.0 GHz. Within the filtered bands, a synchronous clock signal should be provided (clock, sinusoid, BERT trigger, etc.). Outside these bands, filtering is required to minimize harmonics and sub harmonics and provide a sinusoid to the 86107 input.

3 For the 86107A with Option 020, the Agilent 11742A (DC Block) is recommended if the DC offset magnitude is greater than 200 mV.

Precision time base 86108A

The 86108A can be triggered through clock recovery of the observed signal, through an external reference clock into the precision timebase section, or with the precision timebase operating on the clock signal recovered from the observed signal. The following specifications indicate the 86100 system timebase specifications achieved when using the 86108A plug-in module. (The 86100 mainframe and the 86108A module can also be triggered with a signal into the mainframe. In this configuration, the basic mainframe specifications are achieved)

	86108A
Typical jitter (clock recovery and precision timebase configuration)	< 60 fs
Maximum jitter (clock recovery and precision timebase configuration)	< 100 fs
Typical jitter (clock recovery without precision timebase active)	< 1 ps
Effective trigger-to-sample delay (clock recovery and precision timebase configuration, typical)	< 200 ps
Typical jitter (trigger signal applied to precision timebase input)	< 60 fs
Maximum jitter (trigger signal supplied to precision timebase input)	< 100 fs
Precision timebase trigger bandwidth	2 to 13.5 GHz
Precision timebase external reference amplitude	1.0 to 1.6 Vpp
Precision timebase input signal type[1]	Sinusoid
Precision timebase maximum input level	±2V (16 dBm)
Precision timebase maximum DC offset level	±200 mV
Precision timebase input impedance	50 Ω
Precision timebase connector type	3.5 mm male
Timebase resolution (with precision timebase active)	0.5 ps/div
Timebase resolution (precision timebase disabled)	2 ps/div

1 The precision timebase performs optimally with a sinusoidal input. Non-sinusoidal signals will operate with some degradation in timebase linearity.

Computer system and storage

CPU **Mass storage**	1 GHz microprocessor 40 GByte internal hard drive Optional external USB CD-RW drive
Operating system	Microsoft Windows® XP Pro
DISPLAY[1]	
Display area	170.9 mm x 128.2 mm (8.4 inch diagonal color active matrix LCD module incorporating amorphous silicon TFTs)
Active display area	171mm x 128 mm (21,888 square mm) 6.73 in x 5.04 in (33.92 square inches)
Waveform viewing area	103 mm x 159 mm (4.06 in x 6.25 in)
Entire display resolution	640 pixels horizontally x 480 pixels vertically
Graticule display resolution	451 pixels horizontally x 256 pixels vertically
Waveform colors	Select from 100 hues, 0 to 100% saturation and 0 to 100% luminosity
Persistence modes	Gray scale, color grade, variable, infinite
Waveform overlap	When two waveforms overlap, a third color distinguishes the overlap area
Connect-the-dots	On/Off selectable
Persistence	Minimum, variable (100 ms to 40 s), infinite
Graticule	On/Off
Grid intensity	0 to 100%
Backlight saver	2 to 8 hrs, enable option
Dialog boxes	Opaque or transparent
FRONT PANEL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS	
Cal output	BNC (female) and test clip, banana plug
Trigger input	APC 3.5 mm, 50 Ω, 2 Vpp base max
USB[2]	
REAR PANEL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS	
Gated trigger input	TTL compatible
Video output	VGA, full color, 15 pin D-sub (female) 10
GPIB	Fully programmable, complies with IEEE 488.2
RS-232	Serial printer, 9 pin D-sub (male)
Centronics	Parallel printer port, 25 pin D-sub (female)
LAN	
USB[2] **(2)**	

1 Supports external display. Supports multiple display configurations via Windows® XP Pro display utility.
2 USB Keyboard and mouse included with mainframe. Keyboard has integrated, 2-port USB hub.

Module overview

Optical/electrical modules

750-1650 nm

The 86105C has the widest coverage of data rates with optical modulation bandwidth of 9 GHz and electrical bandwidth of 20 GHz. The outstanding sensitivity (to –21 dBm) makes the 86105C ideal for a wide range of design and manufacturing applications. Available filters cover all common data rates from 155 Mb/s through 11.3 Gb/s.

1000–1600 nm

< 20 GHz optical and electrical channels:
The 86105B module is optimized for testing long wavelength signals with up to 15 GHz of optical modulation bandwidth. Each module also has an electrical channel with 20 GHz of bandwidth.

The 86105B provides high pulse fidelity, sensitivity, and flexible data rates. It is the recommended module for 10 Gb/s compliance applications.

20 to 40 GHz optical and electrical channels:
The 86106B has 28 GHz of optical modulation bandwidth with multiple 10 Gb/s compliance filters, and has an electrical channel with 40 GHz of bandwidth.

40 GHz and greater optical and electrical channels:
The 86116C is the widest bandwidth optical module with more than 65 GHz optical modulation bandwidth (1550 nm band only) and more than 80 GHz electrical bandwidth.

Dual electrical modules

86112A has two low-noise electrical channels with > 20 GHz of bandwidth.

86117A has two electrical channels with up to 50 GHz of bandwidth ideal for testing signals up to 20 Gb/s.

86118A has two electrical channels, each housed in a compact remote sampling head, attached to the module with separate light weight cables. With over 70 GHz of bandwidth, this module is intended for very high bit rate applications where signal fidelity is crucial.

The 86108A has two electrical channels with over 33 GHz of bandwidth. Clock recovery (similar to the 83496B) and a precision timebase (similar to the 86107A) are integrated into the module to provide the highest precision electrical waveform measurements. Residual jitter can be < 60 fs and trigger to sample delay is effectively < 200 ps.

Clock recovery modules

Unlike realtime oscilloscopes, equivalent time sampling oscilloscopes like the 86100 require a timing reference or trigger that is separate from the signal being observed. This is often achieved with a clock signal that is synchronous to the signal under test. Another approach is to derive a clock from the test signal with a clock recovery module.

The 83496A and B provide the highest performance/ flexibility as they are capable of operation at any data rate from 50 Mb/s to 13.5 Gb/s, on single-ended and differential electrical signals, single-mode (1250 to 1620 nm) and multimode (780 to 1330 nm) optical signals, with extremely low residual jitter. PLL loop bandwidth is adjustable to provide optimal jitter filtering according to industry test standards.

The 83496B has higher gain than the 83496A, allowing it to track most spread-spectrum signals. The 86108A module has internal clock recovery similar to the 83496B.

Time domain reflectometry (TDR)

The Infiniium DCA-J may also be used as a high accuracy TDR, using the 54754A differential TDR module.

86100 family plug-in module matrix

The 86100 has a large family of plug-in modules designed for a broad range of data rates for optical and electrical waveforms. The 86100 can hold up to 2 modules for a total of 4 measurement channels.

Mobile	Option	No. of optical channels	No. of electrical channels	Probe power[1]	Wavelength range (nm)	Unfiltered optical bandwidth (GHz)	Electrical bandwidth (GHz)	Fiber input (µm)	Mask test sensitivity (dBm)	Filtered data rates: 155 Mb/s	622 Mb/s	1063 Mb/s	1244/1250 Mb/s	2125 Mb/s	2488/2500 Mb/s	2.666 Gb/s	3.125 Gb/s	4.25 Gb/s	5.00 Gb/s	6.25 Gb/s	8.50 Gb/s	9.953 Gb/s	10.3125 Gb/s	10.51875 Gb/s	10.664 Gb/s	10.709 Gb/s	11.096 Gb/s	11.317 Gb/s	17.00 Gb/s	25.80 Gb/s	27.70 Gb/s	39.813 Gb/s	43.018 Gb/s
86105B	111	1	1		1000-1600	15	20	9	–12													●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
	112	1	1		1000-1600	15	20	9	–12	●	●				●	●						●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
	113	1	1		1000-1600	15	20	9	–12			●	●	●	●							●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
86105C	100[2]	1	1		750-1650	8.5	20	62.5	–20	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●												
	200	1	1		750-1650	8.5	20	62.5	–16													●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
	300[2]	1	1		750-1650	8.5	20	62.5	–16	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
86106B		1	1	●	1000-1600	28	40	9	–7													●											
	410	1	1	●	1000-1600	28	40	9	–7													●	●	●	●	●							
86116A		1	1	●	1000-1600	53	63	9	N/A																								
86116B		1	1		1480-1620	65	80	9	N/A																								
86116C[1,3]		1	1		1300-1620	65	80	9	–3																				●	●	●	●	●
54754A		0	2	●	N/A		18																										
86112A		0	2	●	N/A		20																										
86117A		0	2		N/A		50																										
86118A		0	2		N/A		70																										
86108A[3,4]		0	2	●	N/A		33																										

1 Module has receptacle to supply power for external probe.

2 Pick any 4 rates (155 Mb/s to 8.5 Gb/s).

3 This module is not compatible with the 86100A and 86100B Digital Communication Analyzer (DCA) mainframes. If you would like to upgrade older DCA's contact Agilent Technologies and ask for current trade-in deals.

4 The 86108A uses two module slots.

Module specifications: single-mode & multimode optical/electrical

Multiple and single-mode optical/electrical modules	86105B	86105C
OPTICAL CHANNEL SPECIFICATIONS		
Optical channel unfiltered bandwidth	15 GHz	8.5 GHz (9 GHz)
Wavelength range	1000 to 1600 nm	750 to 1650 nm
Calibrated wavelengths	1310 nm/1550 nm	850 nm/1310 nm/1550 nm (±20 nm)
Optical sensitivity[1]	*–12 dBm*	*850 nm* *≤ 2.666 Gb/s, –20 dBm* *> 2.666 Gb/s to ≤ 4.25 Gb/s, –19 dBm* *> 4.25 Gb/s to 11.3 Gb/s, –16 dBm* *1310 nm/1550 nm* *≤ 2.666 Gb/s, –21 dBm* *> 2.666 Gb/s to ≤ 4.25 Gb/s, –20 dBm* *> 4.25 Gb/s to 11.3 Gb/s, –17 dBm*
Transition time *(10% to 90% calculated from TR = 0.48/BW optical)*	*32 ps*	*56 ps*
RMS noise		
Characteristic	*5 µW, (10 GHz)* *12 µW, (15 GHz)*	*850 nm* *≤ 2.666 Gb/s, 1.3 µW* *> 2.666 Gb/s to ≤ 4.25 Gb/s, 1.5 µW* *> 4.25 Gb/s to 11.3 Gb/s, 2.5 µW* *1310 nm/1550 nm* *≤ 2.666 Gb/s, 0.8 µW* *> 2.666 Gb/s to ≤ 4.25 Gb/s, 1.0 µW* *> 4.25 Gb/s to 11.3 Gb/s, 1.4 µW*
Maximum	8 µW, (10 GHz) 15 µW (15 GHz)	850 nm ≤ 2.666 Gb/s, 2.0 µW > 4.25 Gb/s to 11.3 Gb/s, 4.0 µW 1310 nm/1550 nm ≤ 2.666 Gb/s, 1.3 µW > 2.666 Gb/s to ≤ 4.25 Gb/s, 1.5 µW > 4.25 Gb/s to 11.3 Gb/s, 2.5 µW
Scale factor (per division)		
Minimum	20 µW	2 µW
Maximum	500 µW	100 µW
CW[2] **accuracy** (single marker, referenced to average power monitor)	±25 µW ±2% (10 GHz) ±25 µW ±4% (15 GHz)	±25 µW ±3% ±25 µW ±10%
CW offset range (referenced two divisions from screen bottom)	+1 µW to –3 µW	+0.2 mW to –0.6 µW
Average power monitor *(specified operating range)*	–30 dBm to +3 dBm	–30 dBm to 0 dBm
Average power monitor accuracy		
Single-mode	±5% ±100 nW ±connector uncertainty (20 to 30 °C)	±5% ±200 nW ±connector uncertainty
Multimode (characteristic)	N/A	±10% ±200 nW ±connector uncertainty
User calibrated accuracy		
Single-mode	±2% ±100 nW ±power meter uncertainty, < 5 °C change	±3% ±200 nW ±power meter uncertainty, < 5 °C change
Multimode (characteristic)	N/A	±10% ±200 nW ±power meter uncertainty, < 5 °C change
Maximum input power		
Maximum non-destruct average	2 mW (+3 dBm)	0.5 mW (–3 dBm)
Maximum non-destruct peak	10 mW (+10 dBm)	5 mW (+7 dBm)
Fiber input	9/125 µm user-selectable connector	62.5/125 µm
Input return loss (HMS-10 connector fully filled fiber)	33 dB	850 nm > 13 dB, 1310 nm/1550 nm > 24 dB

1 Smallest average optical power required for mask test. Values represent typical sensitivity of NRZ eye diagrams. Assumes mask test with complicance filter switched in.
2 CW refers to an unmodulated optical signal.

Module specifications: single-mode & multimode optical/electrical *(continued)*

Multiple and single-mode optical/electrical modules	86105B	86105C
ELECTRICAL CHANNEL SPECIFICATIONS		
Electrical channel bandwidth	12.4 and 20 GHz	
Transition time (10% to 90% calculated from TR = 0.35/BW)	28.2 ps (12.4 GHz) 17.5 ps (20 GHz)	
RMS noise		
Characteristic	*0.25 mV (12.4 GHz)* *0.5 mV (20 GHz)*	
Maximum	0.5 mv (12.4 GHz) 1 mV (20 GHz)	
Scale factor (per division)		
Minimum	1 mV/division	
Maximum	100 mV/division	
DC accuracy (single marker)	±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±1.5% of (reading-channel offset), 12.4 GHz ±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±3% of (reading-channel offset), 20 GHz	
DC offset range (referenced to center of screen)	±500 mV	
Input dynamic range (relative to channel offset)	±400 mV	
Maximum input signal	±2 V (+16 dBm)	
Nominal impedance	50 Ω	
Reflections (for 30 ps rise time)	5%	
Electrical input	3.5 mm (male)	

Module specifications: single-mode optical/electrical

High bandwidth single-mode optical/electrical modules	86106B	86116A[1]	86116B[1]	86116C[1]
OPTICAL CHANNEL SPECIFICATIONS				
Optical channel unfiltered bandwidth	*28 GHz*	*53 GHz*	*65 GHz (Best pulse fidelity)*	*65 GHz (Opt. 040)* *45 GHz (Opt. 025)*
Wavelength range	1000 to 1600 nm		1480 to 1650 nm	1480 to 1650 nm[4]
Calibrated wavelengths	1310 nm/1550 nm		1550 nm	
Optical sensitivity	*–7 dBm*			
1310 nm 86116C-025 *86116C-040*				*–9 dBm (17 Gb/s)* *–8 dBm (25.8 Gb/s)* *–7 dBm (27.7 Gb/s)* *–3 dBm (39.8/43.0 Gb/s)*
1550 nm 86116C-025 *86116C-040*				*–10 dBm (17 Gb/s)* *–9 dBm (25.8 Gb/s)* *–8 dBm (27.7 Gb/s)* *–5 dBm (39.8/43.0 Gb/s)*
Transition time (10% to 90% calculated from Tr = 0.48/BW optical)	*18 ps*	9.0 ps (FWHM)[2]	7.4 ps (FWHM)[2]	7.4 ps (FWHM)[2]
RMS noise				
Characteristic	*13 µW (Filtered)* *23 µW (Unfiltered)*	*60 µW (50 GHz)* *190 µW (53 GHz)*	*50 µW (55 GHz)* *140 µW (65 GHz)*	
1310 nm 86116C-025 *86116C-040*				*13 µW (17 Gb/s)* *17 µW (25.8 Gb/s)* *20 µW (27.7 Gb/s)* *60 µW (40 GHz)* *54 µW (39.8/43.0 Gb/s)* *75 µW (55 GHz)* *105 µW (60 GHz)* *187 µW (65 GHz)*
1550 nm 86116C-025 *86116C-040*				*10 µW (17 Gb/s)* *12 µW (25.8 Gb/s)* *14 µW (27.7 Gb/s)* *40 µW (40 GHz)* *36 µW (39.8/43.0 Gb/s)* *50 µW (55 GHz)* *70 µW (60 GHz)* *125 µW (65 GHz)*
Maximum	15 µW (Filtered) 30 µW (Unfiltered)	90 µW (50 GHz) 260 µW (53 GHz)	85 µW (55 GHz) 250 µW (65 GHz)	
1310 nm 86116C-025 86116C-040				18 µW (17 Gb/s) 20 µW (25.8 Gb/s) 30 µW (27.7 Gb/s) 120 µW (40 GHz) 102 µW (39.8/43.0 Gb/s) 127 µW (55 GHz) 225 µW (60 GHz) 300 µW (65 GHz)
1550 nm 86116C-025 86116C-040				15 µW (17 Gb/s) 18 µW (25.8 Gb/s) 21 µW (27.7 Gb/s) 80 µW (40 GHz) 68 µW (39.8/43.0 Gb/s) 85 µW (55 GHz) 150 µW (60 GHz) 200 µW (65 GHz)

1 86116A and 86116B require the 86100 software revision A.3.0 or above. 86116C requires an 86100C mainframe and software revision 7.0 or above.
2 FWHM (Full Width Half Max) as measured from optical pulse with 700 fs FWHM, 5 MHz repetition rate and 10 mW peak power.
3 Smallest average optical power required for mask test. Values represent typical sensitivity of NRZ eye diagrams. Assumes mask test with compliance filter switched in.
4 Contact Agilent for broader wavelength specifications.
5 CW refers to an unmodulated optical signal.

Module specifications: single-mode optical/electrical *(continued)*

High bandwidth single-mode optical/electrical modules	86106B	86116A[1]	86116B[1]	86116C[1]
OPTICAL CHANNEL SPECIFICATIONS *continued*				
Scale factor				
Minimum	20 µW/division	200 µW/division		
Maximum	500 µW/division	2.5 µW/division	5 µW/division	5 µW/division
CW[2] accuracy (single marker, reference to average power monitor)	±50 µW ±4% of (reading-channel offset)	±150 µW ±4% of (reading-channel offset)		
CW offset range (referenced two divisions from screen button)	+1 to –3 mW	+5 to –15 mW	+8 to –12mW	+8 to –12mW
Average power monitor (specified operating range)	–27 to +3 dBm	–23 to +9 dBm		
Factory calibrated accuracy	±5% ±100 nW ±connector uncertainty, 20 to 30 °C			
User calibrated accuracy	±2% ±100 nW ±power meter uncertainty, < 5 °C change			
Maximum input power				
Maximum non-destruct average	2 mW (+3 dBm)	10 mW (+10 dBm)		
Maximum non-destruct peak	10 mW (+10 dBm)	50 mW (+17 dBm)		
Fiber input	9/125 µm, user-selectable connector			
Input return loss (HMS-10 connector fully filled fiber)	30 dB		20 dB	20 dB

ELECTRICAL CHANNEL SPECIFICATIONS				
Electrical channel bandwidth	18 and 40 GHz	43 and 63 GHz	80, 55 and 30 GHz	80 *(93)*, 55 and 30 GHz
Transition time *(10% to 90% calculated from Tr = 0.35/BW)*	*19.5 ps (18 GHz)* *9 ps (40 GHz)*	*8.1 ps (43 GHz)* *5.6 ps (63 GHz)*	*6.4 ps (55 GHz)* *4.4 ps (80 GHz)*	*6.4 ps (55 GHz)* *4.4 ps (80 GHz)*
RMS noise				
Characteristic	*0.25 mV (18 GHz)* *0.5 mV (40 GHz)*	*0.6 mV (43 GHz)* *1.7 mV (63 GHz)*	*0.6 mV (55 GHz)* *1.1 mV (80 GHz)*	*0.5 mV (30 GHz)* *0.6 mV (55 GHz)* *1.1 mV (80 GHz)*
Maximum	0.5 mV (18 GHz) 1.0 mV (40 GHz)	0.9 mV (43 GHz) 2.5 mV (63 GHz)	1.2 mV (55 GHz) 2.2 mV (80 GHz)	0.8 mV (30 GHz) 1.1 mV (55 GHz) 2.2 mV (80 GHz)
Scale factor				
Minimum	1 mV/division	2 mV/division		
Maximum	100 mV/division			
DC accuracy (single marker)	±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±1.5% of (reading-channel offset), 18 GHz ±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±3% of (reading-channel offset), 40 GHz	±0.8% of full scale ±2 mV ±1.5% of (reading-channel offset), 43 GHz ±2.5% of full scale ±2 mV ±2% of (reading-channel offset), 63 GHz	±0.4% of full scale ±3 mV ±2% of (reading-channel offset), ±2% of offset (all bandwidths)	±0.4% of full scale ±3 mV ±2% of (reading-channel offset), ±2% of offset (all bandwidths)
DC offset range (referenced to center of screen)	±500 mV			
Input dynamic range (relative to channel offset)	±400 mV			
Maximum input signal	± 2 V (+16 dBm)			
Nominal impedance	50 Ω			
Reflections (for 20 ps rise time)	5%		10% (DC to 70 GHz) 20% (70 to 100 GHz)	
Electrical input	2.4 mm (male)	1.85 mm (male)		

1 86116A and 86116B require the 86100 software revision A.3.0 or above. 86116C requires an 86100C mainframe and software revision 7.0 or above.
2 CW refers to an unmodulated optical signal.

Module specifications: dual electrical

Dual electrical channel modules	86112A	54754A
Electrical channel bandwidth	12.4 and 20 GHz	12.4 and 18 GHz
Transition time *(10% to 90% calculated from TR = 0.35/BW)*	*28.2 ps (12.4 GHz)* *17.5 ps (20 GHz)*	*28.2 ps (12.4 GHz)* *19.4 ps (18 GHz)*
RMS noise		
Characteristic	*0.25 mV (12.4 GHz)* *0.5 mV (20 GHz)*	*0.25 mV (12.4 GHz)* *0.5 mV (18 GHz)*
Maximum	0.5 mv (12.4 GHz) 1 mV (20 GHz)	0.5 mv (12.4 GHz) 1 mV (18 GHz)
Scale factor (per division)		
Minimum	1 mV/division	
Maximum	100 mV/division	
DC accuracy (single marker)	±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±1.5% of (reading-channel offset), (12.4 GHz) ±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±3% of (reading-channel offset) (20 GHz)	±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±0.6% of (reading-channel offset), (12.4 GHz) ±0.4% of full scale or marker reading (whichever is greater) ±2 mV ±1.2% of (reading-channel offset) (18 GHz)
DC offset range (referenced from center of screen)	±500 mV	
Input dynamic range (relative to channel offset)	±400 mV	
Maximum input signal	±2 V (+16 dBm)	
Nominal impedance	50 Ω	
Reflections (for 30 ps rise time)	5%	
Electrical input	3.5 mm (male)	

Dual electrical channel modules	86117A	86118A
Electrical channel bandwidth	30 and 50 GHz	50 and 70 GHz
Transition time *(10% to 90% calculated from TR = 0.35/BW)*	*11.7 ps (30 GHz)* *7 ps (50 GHz)*	
RMS noise		
Characteristic	*0.4 mV (30 GHz)* *0.6 mV (50 GHz)*	*0.7 mV (50 GHz)* *1.3 mV (70 GHz)*
Maximum	0.7 mv (30 GHz) 1.0 mV (50 GHz)	1.8 mv (50 GHz) 2.5 mV (70 GHz)
Scale factor (per division)		
Minimum	1 mV/division	
Maximum	100 mV/division	
DC accuracy (single marker)	±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±1.2% of (reading-channel offset), (30 GHz) ±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±2% of (reading-channel offset), (50 GHz)	±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±2% of (reading-channel offset), (50 GHz) ±0.4% of full scale ±2 mV ±4% of (reading-channel offset), (70 GHz)
DC offset range (referenced from center of screen)	±500 mV	
Input dynamic range (relative to channel offset)	±400 mV	
Maximum input signal	±2 V (+16 dBm)	
Nominal impedance	50 Ω	
Reflections (for 30 ps rise time)	5%	20%
Electrical input	2.4 mm (male)	1.85 mm (male)

Module specifications: dual electrical *(continued)*

	86108A
Bandwidth[1]	*20 GHz* and < 33 GHz, *(35 GHz)*
Transition time *(10% to 90% calculated from Tr = 0.35/BW)*	*10 ps*
RMS noise	
Characteristic	*300 µV (20 GHz) 400 µV (33 GHz)*
Maximum	500 µV (20 GHz) 1000 µV (33 GHz)
Scale factor (per division)	
Minimum	2 mV/division
Maximum	100 mV/division
DC accuracy (single marker)	±0.4% of full scale, ±2 mV ±1.5% of (reading-channel offset) (20 GHz) ±0.4% of full scale, ±2 mV ±3% of (reading-channel offset) (33 GHz)
CW offset range (referenced from center of screen)	±500 mV
Input dynamic range (relative to channel offset)	±400 mV
Maximum input signal	±2 V (+16 dBm)
Nominal impedance	*50 Ω*
Reflections (for 30 ps rise time)	*5%*
Electrical input	3.5 mm (male)
CH1 to CH2 skew	*< 20 ps*

Clock Recovery

Data rates input range	Continuous tuning 0.05 to 13.5 Gb/s
Clock frequency input range	Continuous tuning 0.025 to 6.75 GHz
Minimum input level to aquire lock	175 m Vpp
Minimum input level to aquire lock and achieve jitter specifications	*125 m Vpp*
Recovered clock random jitter (used as internal trigger)[2]	**Internal recovered clock trigger** < 500 fs 7.2 Gb/s to 11.4 Gb/s *(300 fs @ 10 Gb/s)* < 700 fs 4.2 Gb/s to 7.2 Gb/s, 11.4 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s *(400 fs @ 4.25 Gb/s, 500 fs @ 2.5 Gb/s)* < 3 mUI 50 Mb/s to 4.2 Gb/s *(700 fs @ 1.25 Gb/s)*
Recovered clock random jitter (front panel output)	**Front panel recovered clock** < 700 fs 7.2 Gb/s to 11.4 Gb/s *(300 fs @ 10 Gb/s)* < 900 fs 4.2 Gb/s to 7.2 Gb/s, 11.4 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s *(400 fs @ 4.25 Gb/s, 500 fs @ 2.5 Gb/s)* < 4 mUI 50 Mb/s to 4.2 Gb/s *(700 fs @ 1.25 Gb/s)*
Clock recovery adjustable loop bandwidth range (user selectable)	0.015 to 10 MHz
Clock recovery loop peaking range	Up to 4 settings (dependent on loop BW)
Loop bandwidth accuracy	±30%
Tracking range *(includes spread spectrum tracking)*	*±2500 ppm ±0.25%*
Aquisition range	*±5000 ppm*
Maximum consecutive identical digits to lock	*150*
Auto relocking	If signal lock is lost, system can automatically attempt to regain phase-lock. User selectable to enable/disable
Residual spread spectrum	72 to 75 dB @ 33 GHz
Front panel recovered clock amplitude	0.22 to 1.0 Vpp *(0.3 to 1.0 Vpp)*
Front panel recovered clock divide ratio (user selectable)	1, 2, 4, 8, 16 2, 4, 8, 16
Rear panel recovered clock divide ratio (user selectable)	1, 2, 4, 8, 16 2, 4, 8, 16
Recovered clock front panel connector type	SMA
Internal frequency counter accuracy	±20 ppm

1 Derived from time domain analysis.
2 This is not taking advantage of the 86108A precision timebase. With precision timebase enabled, system jitter approaches 60 fs for best performance.

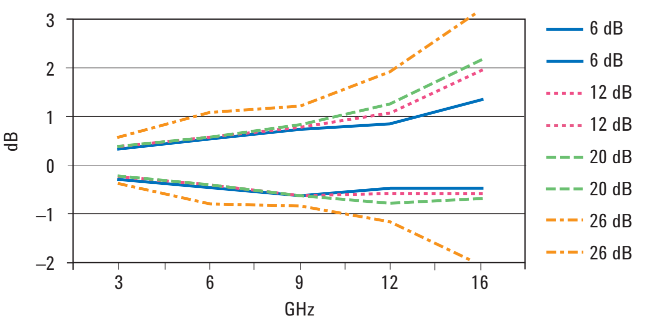
TDR system

TDR system (Mainframe with 54754A module)	Oscilloscope/TDR performance	Normalized characteristics
Rise time	40 ps nominal < 25 ps normalized	Adjustable from larger of 10 ps or 0.08 x time/div Maximum: 5 x time/div
TDR step flatness	≤ ±1% after 1 ns from edge ≤ ±5%, –3% < 1 ns from edge	≤ 0.1%
Low level **High level**	0.00 V ±2 mV ±200 mV +2 mV	

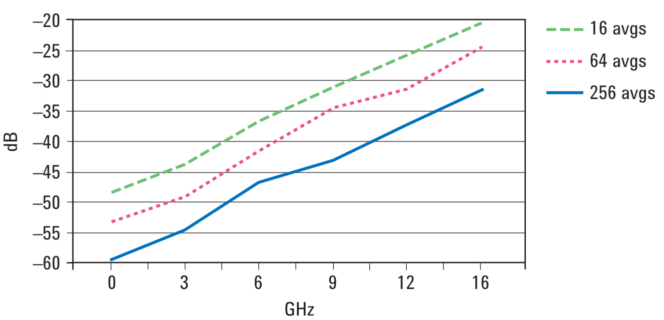
86100C Option 202 enhanced impedance and S-parameter software characteristics

Return loss

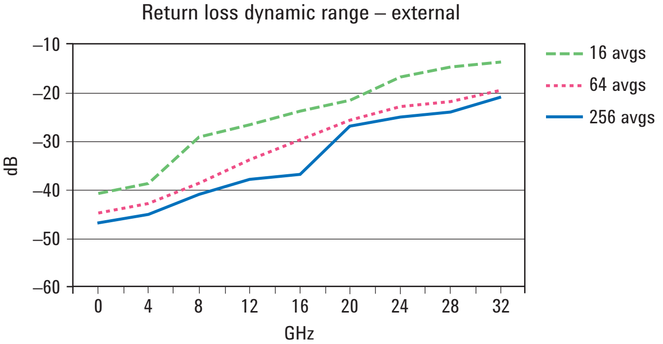
Return loss uncertainty – magnitude



Return loss dynamic range – internal

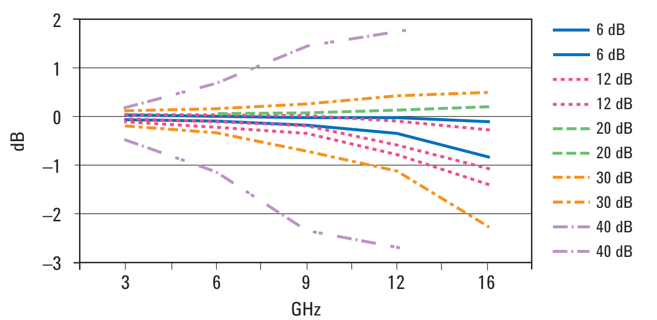


Return loss dynamic range – external

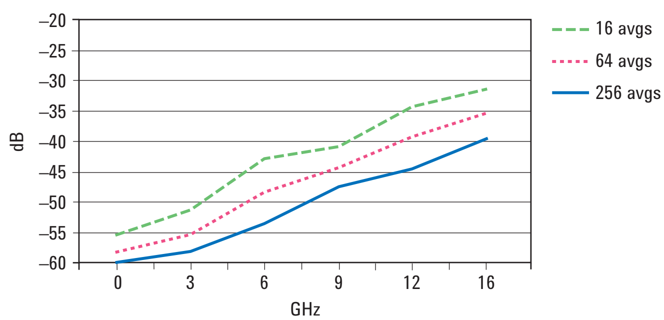


Attenuation

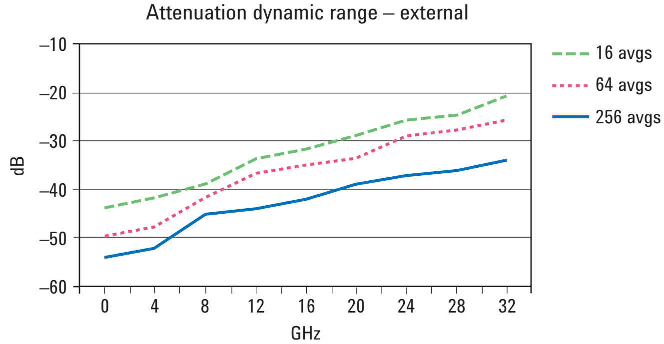
Attenuation uncertainty – magnitude



Attenuation dynamic range – internal

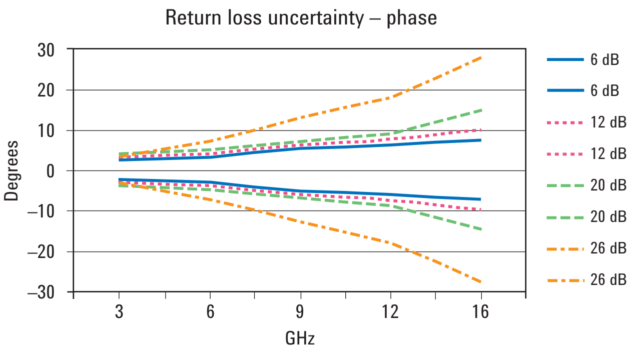


Attenuation dynamic range – external



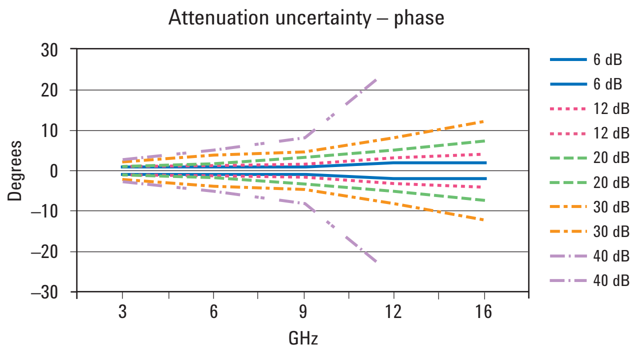
86100C Option 202 characteristics

Return loss



*See end notes for additional phase uncertainties

Attenuation



*See end notes for additional phase uncertainties

Performance characteristics for 86100C Option 202

Test conditions

- Mainframe and module have been turned on for at least one hour and have been calibrated
- TDR calibration has been performed using N1024A
- Internal measurements use 54754A as stimulus and either 54754A or 86112A as receiver
- External measurements use 54754A and Picosecond Pulse Labs Accelerator as stimulus and 86118A as receiver
- All characteristics apply to single-ended and differential
- Derived from measurements of wide range of devices compared to vector network analyzer measurements
- Averages of 256 except as noted in dynamic range

Phase uncertainty

- Longer equipment warm-up times and careful calibration provide the best phase performance – perform module and TDR calibrations again if temperatures change
- Phase uncertainty is the sum of the uncertainty from the desired graph plus the two additional components which are estimated below
- Sampling points - S-parameters are determined from the sampling points record length[1] over the time interval, which is time per division multiplied by ten divisions. The reference plane is determined to nearest sampling point with uncertainty given by this equation:

$$\text{Uncertainty in degrees (sampling points)} = \frac{\text{time per division (sec)} * 10 \text{ divisions} * f\text{ (Hz)} * 360}{4096 * 2}$$

$$\text{Simplified version} = \text{time per division (sec)} * f\text{(Hz)} / 2.28$$

- Time base drift with temperature - the amount of drift can be observed by placing the calibration short at the reference plane and reading the amount of time difference in picoseconds. The phase uncertainty is given by this equation:

$$\text{Uncertainty in degrees (temp drift)} = \text{time diff (sec)} \bullet \text{frequency (Hz)} * 360$$

1 Record length is user-defined from 16 to 16384 (firmware 8.0 or above). However, the minimum record length used for S-parameters is 4096, independent of user settings.

Specifications

	83496A/B-100	83496A/B-101
Channel type	Differential or single-ended electrical	Single-mode or multimode optical, differential or single-ended electrical (no internal electrical splitters)
Data rates (divide by 2 for clock signals)	Standard: 50 Mb/s to 7.1 Gb/s continuous tuning Option 200: 50 Mb/s to 13.5 Gb/s continuous tuning) Option 201: 7.1 to 13.5 Gb/s continuous tuning	
Minimum inut level in aquire lock (voltage or OMA[1])	150 m Vpp	**single-mode (OMA[1]):** –11 dBm @ 50 Mb/s to 11.4 Gb/s *–8 dBm @ > 11.4 Gb/s* *–12 dBm @ 7.1 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s (w/Opt 200)* *–14 dBm @ 1 Gb/s to 7.1 Gb/s* *–15 dBm @ 50 Mb/s to 1 Gb/s* **multimode 1310 nm (OMA[1]):** –10 dBm @ 50 Mb/s to 11.4 Gb/s *–7 dBm @ > 11.4 Gb/s* *–11 dBm @ 7.1 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s (w/Opt 200)* *–13 dBm @ 1 Gb/s to 7.1 Gb/s* *–14 dBm @ 50 Mb/s to 1 Gb/s* **multimode 850 nm (OMA[1]):** –8 dBm @ 50 Mb/s to 11.4 Gb/s *–7 dBm @ > 11.4 Gb/s* *–9 dBm @ 7.1 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s (w/Opt 200)* *–11 dBm @ 1 Gb/s to 7.1 Gb/s* *–12 dBm @ 50 Mb/s to 1 Gb/s* **electrical:** 150 m Vpp
Output random jitter (RMS)[2]	**Internal recovered clock trigger** < 500 fs 7.2 Gb/s to 11.4 Gb/s *(300 fs @ 10 Gb/s)* < 700 fs 4.2 Gb/s to 7.2 Gb/s, 11.4 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s *(400 fs @ 4.25 Gb/s, 500 fs @ 2.5 Gb/s)* < 3 mUI 50 Mb/s to 4.2 Gb/s *(700 fs @ 1.25 Gb/s)* **Front panel recovered clock** < 700 fs 7.2 Gb/s to 11.4 Gb/s *(300 fs @ 10 Gb/s)* < 900 fs 4.2 Gb/s to 7.2 Gb/s, 11.4 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s *(400 fs @ 4.25 Gb/s, 500 fs @ 2.5 Gb/s)* < 4 mUI 50 Mb/s to 4.2 Gb/s *(700 fs @ 1.25 Gb/s)*	
Clock recovery adjustable loop bandwidth range (user selectable)	Standard: *270 kHz or 1.5 MHz[3]* ; Option 300: 15 kHz to 10 MHz[4] continuous tuning (fixed value or a constant rate/N ratio)	
Loop bandwidth accuracy	Standard: ±30% Option 300: ±25% for transition density = 0.5 and data rate 155 Mb/s to 11.4 Gb/s *(±30% for 0.25 ≤ transition density ≤ 1.0 and all data rates)*	
Tracking range	*±2500 ppm 83496B, ±1000 ppm 83496A*	
Aquisition range	*±5000 ppm*	
Internal splitter ratio	*50/50*	*20/80 single-mode* *30/70 multimode* *Electrical signals have input only* *(no internal power dividers)*
Input return loss	*22 dB (DC to 12 GHz) electrical* *16 dB (12 to 20 GHz) electrical*	20 dB single-mode, 16 dB multimode *22 dB min (DC to 12 GHz) electrical* *16 dB min (12 to 20 GHz) electrical*
Input insertion loss	*7.2 dB max (DC to 12 GHz) electrical* *7.8 dB max (12 to 20 GHz) electrical*	2.5 dB max single-mode optical, 3 dB max multimode optical (no electrical data output signal path)

See footnotes on page 28.

Specifications *(continued)*

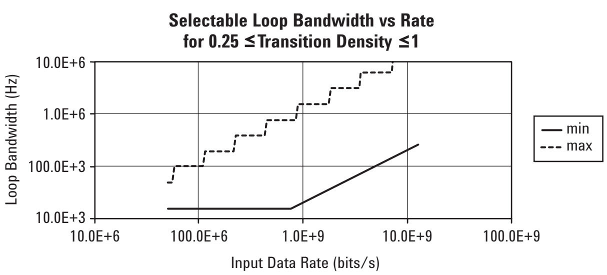
	83496A/B-100	83496A/B-101
Electrical through-path digital amplitude attenuation[5]	7.5 dB	(no electrical data output signal path)
Wavelength range		750 to 1330 nm multimode 1250 to 1650 nm single-mode
		electrical: 150 m Vpp
Front panel recovered clock output amplitude	1 Vpp max, 220 mVpp min, 300 mVpp	
Consecutive identical digits (CID)	*150 max*	
Front panel recovered clock output divide ratio (user selectable)[6]	N=1 to 16 @ data rates 50 Mb/s to 7.1 Gb/s N=2 to 16 @ data rates 7.1 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s	
Data input/output connectors	3.5 mm male	FC/PC[7] 9/125 µm single-mode optical FC/PC[7] 62.5/125 µm multimode optical 3.5 mm male electrical (input only)
Front panel recovered clock output connector	SMA	

1 To convert from OMA to average power with an extinction ratio of 8.2 dB use:
PavgdBm = OMA_{dBm} –1.68 dB.

2 Verified with PRBS7 pattern, electrical inputs > 150 mVp-p and optical inputs > 3 dB above specification for minimum input level to acquire lock. Output jitter verification results of the 83496A/B can be affected by jitter on the input test signal. The 83496A/B will track jitter frequencies inside the loop bandwidth, and the jitter will appear on the recovered clock output. Vertical noise (such as laser RIN) on the input signal will be converted to jitter by the limit amplifier stage on the input of the clock recovery. These effects can be reduced by lowering the Loop bandwidth setting.

3 At rates below 1 Gb/s, loop bandwidth is fixed at 30 KHz when Option 300 is not installed.

4 Without Option 200 loop bandwidth is adjustable from 15 KHz to 6 MHz. Available loop bandwidth settings also depend on the data rate of the input signal. For transition density from 0.25 to 1, the Loop Bandwidth vs Rate chart shows available loop bandwidth settings. Higher loop bandwidths can be achieved when average data transition density is maintained at or above 50%.



5 $20*\log(Vamp_{out}/Vamp_{in})$ measured with PRBS23 at 13.5 Gb/s.

6 Minimum frequency of divided front panel clock output is 25 MHz.

7 Other types of optical connectors are also available.

Ordering Information

86100C	Infiniium DCA-J mainframe
86100C-001	Enhanced trigger
86100CS-001	Enhanced trigger upgrade kit
86100C-701	Standard trigger (default)
86100C-090	Removable hard drive
86100C-092	Internal hard drive (default)
86100C-200	Jitter analysis software
86100CU-200	Enhanced Jitter analysis software upgrade
86100C-201	Advanced waveform analysis software
86100CU-201	Advanced waveform analysis software upgrade
86100C-202	Enhanced impedance and S-parameter software
86100CU-202	Enhanced impedance and S-parameter software upgrade
86100C-300	Amplitude analysis/RIN/Q-factor
86100CU-300	Amplitude analysis/RIN/Q-factor upgrade
86100C-AFP	Module slot filler panel
86100C-AX4	Rack mount flange kit
86100C-AXE	Rack mount flange kit with handles
86100C-UK6	Commercial cal certificate with test data
N4688A	External CD-RW Drive

NOTE: Options 200 and 201 require Option 001 (enhanced trigger).
Option 300 requires Options 200 and 001.

Optical/electrical modules

86105B	15 GHz optical channel; single-mode, unamplified (1000 to 1600 nm) 20 GHz electrical channel
86105B-111	9.953, 10.3125, 10.51875, 10.664, 10.709, 11.096, 11.317 Gb/s
86105B-112	155, 622 Mb/s 2.488, 2.5, 2.666, 9.953, 10.3125, 10.51875, 10.664, 10.709, 11.096, 11.317 Gb/s
86105B-113	1.063, 1.250, 2.125, 2.488, 2.5, 9.953, 10.3125, 10.51875, 10.664, 10.709, 11.096, 11.317 Gb/s

86105C	9 GHz optical channel; single-mode and multimode, amplified (750 to 1650 nm) 20 GHz electrical channel
86105C-100	155 Mb/s through 8.5 Gb/s (choose 4 data rates)
86105C-110	155 Mb/s
86105C-120	622 Mb/s
86105C-130	1.063 Gb/s
86105C-140	1.244/1.250 Gb/s
86105C-150	2.125 Gb/s
86105C-160	2.488, 2.500 Gb/s
86105C-170	2.666 Gb/s
86105C-180	3.125 Gb/s
86105C-190	4.250 Gb/s
86105C-193	5.0 Gb/s
86105C-195	6.250 Gb/s
86105C-197	8.500 Gb/s
86105C-200	9.953, 10.3125, 10.519, 10.664, 10.709, 11.096, 11.317 Gb/s
86105C-300	Combination of rates available in 86105C-100 and 86105C-200

86106B	28 GHz optical channel; single-mode, unamplified (1000 to 1600 nm) 9.953 Gb/s 40 GHz electrical channel
86106B-410	9.953, 10.3125, 10.664, 10.709 Gb/s

86116C[1]	40 to 65 GHz optical / 80 GHz electrical sampling module, 1300 to 1620 nm.

Select exactly one reference receiver option:

86116C-025:	40 GHz opt./80 GHz elec. channels, 17.0/25.8/27.7 Gb/s reference receiver
86116C-040:	65 GHz opt./80 GHz elec. channels, 39.8/42.0 Gb/s reference receiver

This module is not compatible with the 86100A and 86100B DCA mainframes. If you want to upgrade older DCAs, contact Agilent Technologies to discuss current trade-in deals.

All optical modules have FC/PC connectors installed on each optical port. Other connector adapters available as options are: Diamond HMS-10, DIN, ST and SC.

Dual electrical channel modules

86112A	Dual 20 GHz electrical channels
86117A	Dual 50 GHz electrical channels
86118A	Dual 70 GHz electrical remote sampling channels
86118A-H01	Differential De-Skew

TDR/TDT modules

Included with each of these TDR modules is a TDR demo board, programmers guide, two 50 Ω SMA terminations and one SMA short.

54754A	Differential TDR module with dual 18 GHz TDR/electrical channels
N1020A	6 GHz TDR probe kit
N1024A	TDR Calibration kit

Precision timebase module

86107A	Precision timebase reference module
86107A-010	2.5 and 10 GHz clock input capability
86107A-020	10 and 20 GHz clock input capability
86107A-040	10, 20 and 40 GHz clock input capability

Clock recovery modules

The following modules provide a recovered clock from the data signal for triggering at indicated data rates:

83496A	50 Mb/s to 7.1 Gb/s Clock recovery module
83496A-100	Single-ended and differential electrical with integrated signal taps
83496A-101	Single-mode (1250 to 1620 nm) and multimode (780 to 1330 nm) optical. Integrated signal taps. Single-ended or differential electrical inputs (no signal taps)
83496A-200	Increase operating range to 50 Mb/s to 13.5 Gb/s
83496AU-200	Upgrade data rate 0.05 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s
83496A-300	Add tunable loop bandwidth “golden PLL” capability
83496AU-300	Upgrade adjustable loop bandwidth
83496B	50 Mb/s to 7.1 Gb/s Clock recovery module. This module is not compatible with the 86100A and 86100B DCA mainframes. If you want to upgrade older DCAs, contact Agilent Technologies and ask for current trade-in deals.
83496B-100	Single-ended and differential electrical with integrated signal taps
83496B-101	Single-mode (1250 to 1620 nm) and multimode (780 to 1330 nm) optical. Integrated signal taps. Single-ended or differential electrical inputs (no signal taps)
83496B-200	Increase operating range to 50 Mb/s to 13.5 Gb/s
83496BU-200	Upgrade data rate 0.05 Gb/s to 13.5 Gb/s
83496B-201	Shift operating range to 7.1 to 13.5 Gb/s
83496BU-201	Upgrade shift operating range to 7.1 to 13.5 Gb/s
83496B-300	Add tunable loop bandwidth “golden PLL” capability
83496BU-300	Upgrade adjustable loop bandwidth

Precision waveform analyzer module

Dual electrical channel module with integrated clock recovery and precision timebase.

86108A-100	Dual 33 GHz electrical channels, integrated clock recovery (50 Mb/s to 13.5 Gb/s) with integrated precision timebase
86108A-001	Two 3.5 mm phase trimmers for skew adjustment
86108A-002	Two precision 3.5 mm 18 inch cables
86108A-003	Two 3.5 mm 3 dB attenuators
86108A-006	Two 3.5 mm 6 dB attenuators
86108A-010	Two 3.5 mm 10 dB attenuators
86108A-020	Two 3.5 mm 20 dB attenuators

Warranty options (for all products)

R1280A	Customer return repair service
R1282A	Customer return calibration service

Accessories

86101-60005	Filler panel
0960-2427	USB keyboard (included with 86100C)
1150-7799	USB mouse (included with 86100C)

Optical connector adapters

Note: Optical modules come standard with one FC/PC connector adapter

81000 AI	Diamond HMS-10 connector
81000 FI	FC/PC connector adapter
81000 SI	DIN connector adapter
81000 VI	ST connector adapter
81000 KI	SC Connector adapter

RF/Microwave accessories

11667B	Power splitter, DC to 26.5 GHz, APC 3.5 mm
11667C	Power splitter, DC to 50 GHz, 2.4 mm
11742A	45 MHz to 26.5 GHz DC blocking capacitor
11742A-K01	50 GHz DC blocking capacitor
8490D-020	2.4 mm 20 dB attenuator
11900B	2.4 mm (f-f) adapter
11901B	2.4 mm (f) to 3.5 mm (f) adapter
11901C	2.4 mm (m) to 3.5 mm (f) adapter
11901D	2.4 mm (f) to 3.5 mm (m) adapter
5061-5311	3.5 mm (f-f) adapter
1250-1158	SMA (f-f) adapter
1810-0118	3.5 mm termination

Passive probe

54006A	6 GHz passive probe

Infiniimax I active probes (1.5 to 7 GHz)

Note: The N1022A probe adapter is required to use these probes with the 86100 DCA

Infiniimax I probe amplifiers

Note: Order 1 or more Infiniimax I probe head or connectivity kit for each amplifier

1130A	1.5 GHz probe amp
1131A	3.5 GHz probe amp
1132A	5 GHz Iprobe amp
1134A	7 GHz probe amp

Infiniimax I probe heads

E2675A	InfiniiMax differential browser probe head and accessories. Includes 20 replaceable tips and ergonomic handle. Order E2658A for replacement accessories.
E2676A	InfiniiMax single-ended browser probe head and accessories. Includes 2 ground collar assemblies, 10 replaceable tips, a ground lead socket and ergonomic browser handle. Order E2663A for replacement accessories.
E2677A	InfiniiMax differential solder-in probe head and accessories. Includes 20 full bandwidth and 10 medium bandwidth damping resistors. Order E2670A for replacement accessories.
E2678A	InfiniiMax single-ended/differential socketed probe head and accessories. Includes 48 full bandwidth damping resistors, 6 damped wire accessories, 4 square pin sockets and socket heatshrink. Order E2671A for replacement accessories.
E2679A	InfiniiMax single-ended solder-in probe head and accessories. Includes 16 full bandwidth and 8 medium bandwidth damping resistors and 24 zero ohm ground resistors. Order E2672A for replacement accessories.

Infiniimax I connectivity kits (popular collections of the above probe heads)

E2669A	InfiniiMax connectivity kit for differential measurements
E2668A	InfiniiMax connectivity kit for single-ended measurements

Infiniimax II active probes (10 to 13 GHz)

Note: The N1022A probe adapter is required to use these probes with the 86100 DCA

Infiniimax II probe amplifiers

Note: Order 1 or more Infiniimax II probe heads for each amplifier. Infiniimax I probe heads and connectivity kits can also be used but will have limited bandwidth.

1168A	10 GHz probe amp
1169A	13 GHz probe amp

Infiniimax II probe heads

N5380A	InfiniiMax II 12 GHz differential SMA adapter
N5381A	InfiniiMax II 12 GHz solder-in probe head
N5382A	InfiniiMax II 12 GHz differential browser

Probe adapters

N1022A Adapts 113x/115x,/116x active probes to 86100 Infiniium DCA

Connectivity solutions

HDMI

N1080A H01	High performance coax based HDMI fixture with plug (TPA-P)
N1080A H02	High performance coax based HDMI fixture with receptacle (TPA-R)
N1080A H03	HDMI low frequency board

SATA

Note: These are available from COMAX Technology, see www.comaxtech.com

iSATA plug to SMA – COMAX P/N H303000104

iSATA receptacle to SMA – COMAX P/N H303000204

ATCA

Note: These are available from F9 Systems, see www.f9-systems.com

Advanced TCA Tx/Rx Signal Blade™

Advanced TCA Tx/Rx Bench Blade™

Call Agilent for connectivity and probing solutions not listed above.

Firmware and software

Firmware and software upgrades are available through the Web or your local sales office. www.agilent.com/find/dcaj

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Our repair and calibration services will get your equipment back to you, performing like new, when promised. You will get full value out of your Agilent equipment throughout its lifetime. Your equipment will be serviced by Agilent-trained technicians using the latest factory calibration procedures, automated repair diagnostics and genuine parts. You will always have the utmost confidence in your measurements.

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For more information on repair and calibration services, go to

www.agilent.com/find/removealldoubt

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