



R&S®RTx-K133: JITTER DECOMPOSITION

For R&S®RT02000 and R&S®RTP oscilloscopes



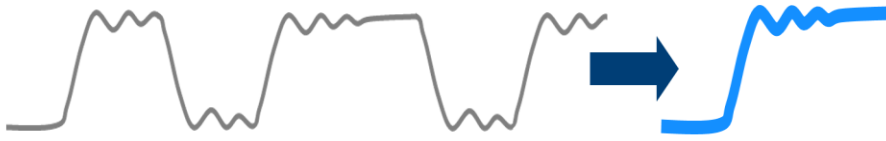
Oscilloscope software

Gain valuable insight into the individual jitter components of your transmitter interface to characterize the jitter budget or to identify the root causes of failures. The R&S®RTx-K133 option provides the decomposition of the commonly known jitter components such as random jitter (RJ) and deterministic jitter (DJ) components such as data dependent jitter (DDJ) and periodic jitter (PJ).

Key specifications	Base unit: R&S®RT02000	Base unit: R&S®RTP
Analysis bandwidth	600 MHz to 6 GHz	4 GHz to 16 GHz
Jitter components	Total jitter at bit error rate (TJ@BER) Deterministic jitter (DJ) Data dependent jitter (DDJ) Duty cycle distortion (DCD) Intersymbol interference (ISI) Periodic jitter (PJ) Random jitter (RJ)	
Result displays	Table, histogram, track, spectrum	
Additional displays	BER bathtub curve for TJ or for DJ and RJ, step response, synthetic eye diagram for DJ or DDJ only	
Reference clock	Clock data recovery: PLL first/second order, or feed forward Constant clock Explicit clock signal	
Your benefit	Features	
Accurate results	The Rohde & Schwarz jitter decomposition algorithm starts with the calculation of the step responses that fully characterize the deterministic behavior of the transmission system. The user benefits from accurate measurement results even for relatively short signal sequences.	
Get valuable insight into your design	The R&S®RTx-K133 option provides new functions to gain valuable insight into the signal characteristic and root causes of failures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reconstruct synthetic eye diagrams for DJ or DDJ ▶ Calculate and display BER bathtub curves for selected jitter components ▶ Calculate and display the system characteristic step response ▶ The individual jitter components can be displayed as a table, histogram, track and spectrum 	
Automatic setup	Start your decomposition calculation with the "quick start analysis" function. This automatically configures the setup and displays a default set of measurements and plots. For individual configuration, a "help" dialog is available that illustrates the setup parameters and setup progress.	



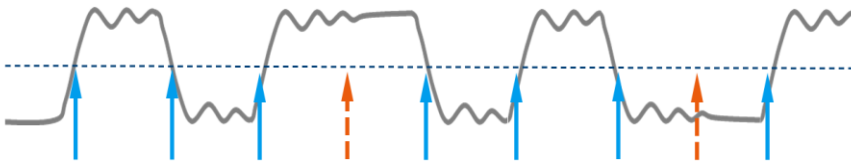
Rohde & Schwarz signal model based approach



Calculated step response describes deterministic behavior of the system

Parametric signal model includes all signal information for highly accurate and reliable jitter decomposition

Legacy TIE based approach



Array of TIE measurements

Reduces signal information to a set of TIE measurements at the voltage threshold

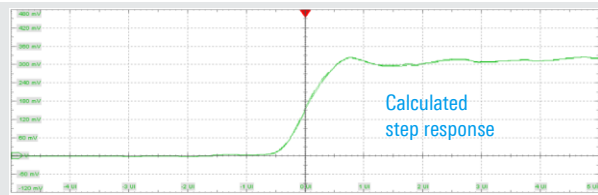
Requires artificially inserted TIE values

Model configuration information

Oscilloscope	Order No.
R&S®RTO2000, 600 MHz to 6 GHz, 4 channels	1329.7002.64
R&S®RTP, 4 GHz to 16 GHz, 4 channels	1320.5007.16
Software option	Order No.
R&S®RTO-K133 advanced jitter analysis	1801.4832.02
R&S®RTP-K133 advanced jitter analysis	1800.6860.02

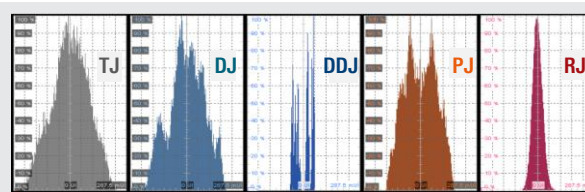


More result data for faster debugging

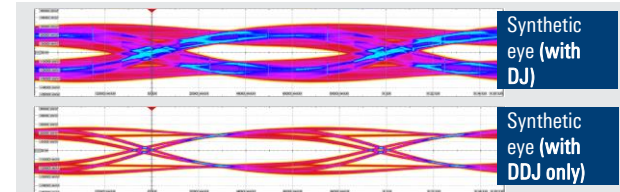


Calculated step response

Understand deterministic channel characteristic



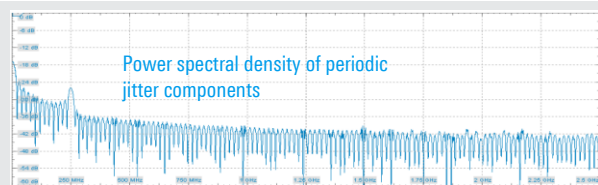
View individual jitter components



Synthetic eye (with DJ)

Synthetic eye (with DDJ only)

Select which jitter component to include



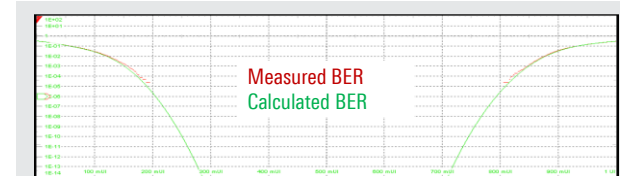
Power spectral density of periodic jitter components

Detect root causes in the spectrum

Frequency	Value	Direction
1 89.999 MHz	70.857 mUI	Horizontal
2 180.01 MHz	37.75 mUI	Horizontal
3 2.9773 MHz	18.763 mUI	Horizontal
4 1.8713 MHz	18.544 mUI	Horizontal
5 2.3468 MHz	12.683 mUI	Horizontal
6 90 MHz	264.85 mV	Vertical
7 124.61 MHz	4.4961 mV	Vertical
8 127.83 MHz	2.0532 mV	Vertical
9 83.436 MHz	1.9033 mV	Vertical
10 97.921 MHz	1.8791 mV	Vertical

Horizontal versus vertical sources of PJ components

Detect root causes of PJ in a table report



Measured BER
Calculated BER

Calculate TJ for selected components