

SIGLENT TECHNOLOGIES

The Best Value in Electronic Test & Measurement



SDS2000X HD 12-bit High Resolution Oscilloscope



SDS2000X HD

SDS2104X HD - 100 MHz

SDS2204X HD - 200 MHz

SDS2354X HD - 350 MHz

(Upgradable to 500 MHz max.)

Content



Vertical Resolution



Differences Between
8-bit and 12-bit



Brief Introduction



Comparison

PART ONE

01

Vertical **R**esolution

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What's resolution?

- Resolution refers to the ability of a device to build details
- Many mass-consumer products have resolution metrics
- Resolution has gradually improved as the next generation continues to roll out

iPhone

Original display
becomes retina
display



4X

Digital Camera

3 Megapixels become
15 Megapixels



5X

Television

Standard definition
TV becomes HDTV



6X

Oscilloscope resolution?

- The oscilloscope's ADC bits characterize the oscilloscope's signal resolution
- High resolution means the oscilloscope can display signal details in finer detail and make more precise measurements
- The Siglent SDS2000X HD high-resolution oscilloscope is a next-generation oscilloscope using a 12bit ADC, which is 16 times the signal resolution capability of a traditional 8bit oscilloscope

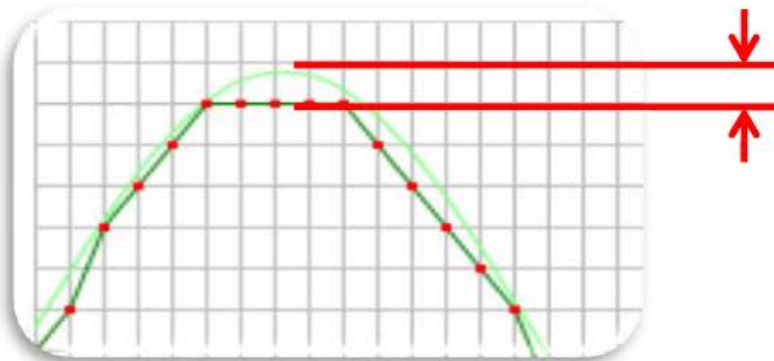


16X

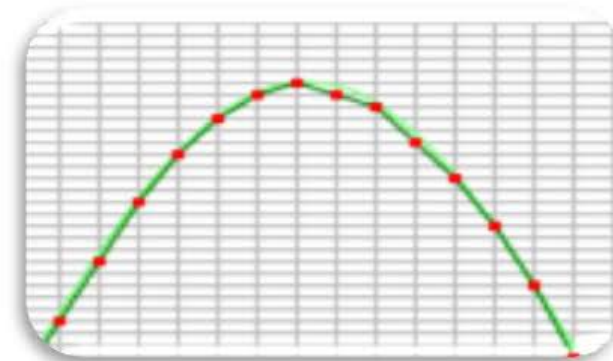
12-bit ADCs provides **16 times** the resolution of 8-bit ADCs

| ADC Resolution | Number of Steps | Dynamic Range |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 8 | 256 | 48 dB |
| 12 | 4096 | 72 dB |

- ADC Dynamic Range = $20 \log_{10} (2^N)$ dB (ideal)
- Available Quantization Levels = 2^N bits of Resolution
- DC Gain accuracy is +/- 0.5% (12-Bit) vs. +/- 1.5 – 2.0% (8-Bit)



Scope with low resolution



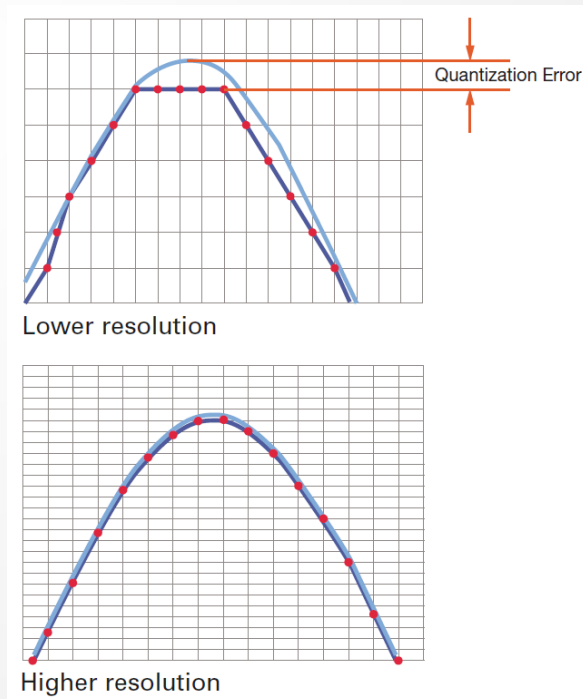
Scope with high resolution

Highest Resolution Provides **Small Voltage** Step Size

12-bit resolution allows detection of smaller signal variations

| Full Scale | Smallest Voltage Step | |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | 8-bit | 12-bit |
| 80 V | 312.5 mV | 19.5 mV |
| 40 V | 156.2 mV | 9.76 mV |
| 20 V | 78.1 mV | 4.88 mV |
| 8 V | 31.3 mV | 1.95 mV |
| 4 V | 15.6 mV | 976 μ V |
| 1.6 V | 6.3 mV | 390 μ V |
| 800 mV | 3.1 mV | 195 μ V |
| 400 mV | 1.56 mV | 97.6 μ V |
| 160 mV | 625 μ V | 39 μ V |
| 80 mV | 313 μ V | 19.5 μ V |
| 40 mV | 156 μ V | 9.76 μ V |
| 16 mV | 62.5 μ V | 3.9 μ V |
| 8 mV | 31.2 μ V | 1.95 μ V |

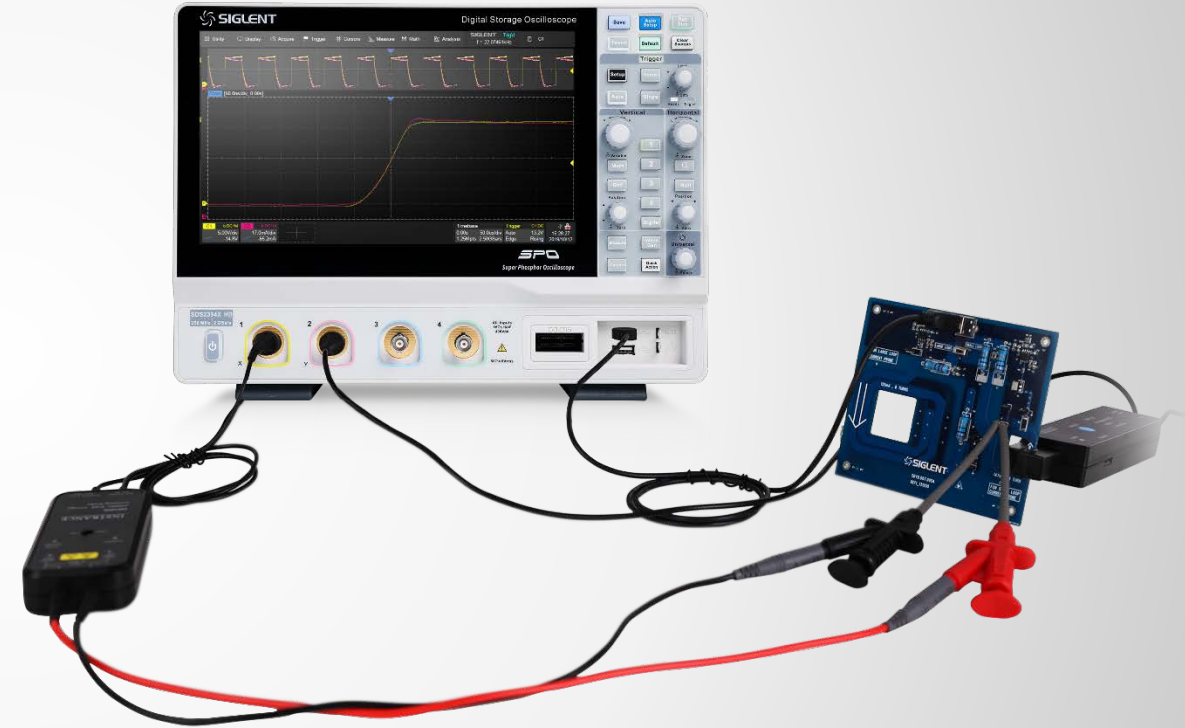
When measuring an 8 V signal, the smallest detectable voltage variation is 1.95 mV, compared with 31.3 mV on an 8-bit ADC.



Quantization levels:
16 times more for
12-bit scopes

12-bit **high resolution** Oscilloscope

- Guaranteed high accuracy:
 - High sampling rate 12-bit ADCs
 - lower noise floor
- The resolution accuracy is more than **16 times** higher than that of the 8-bit oscilloscope in the current oscilloscope market
- More "cleaner", "clearer" waveform display
 - Viewing more signal details
 - More accurate waveform measurements



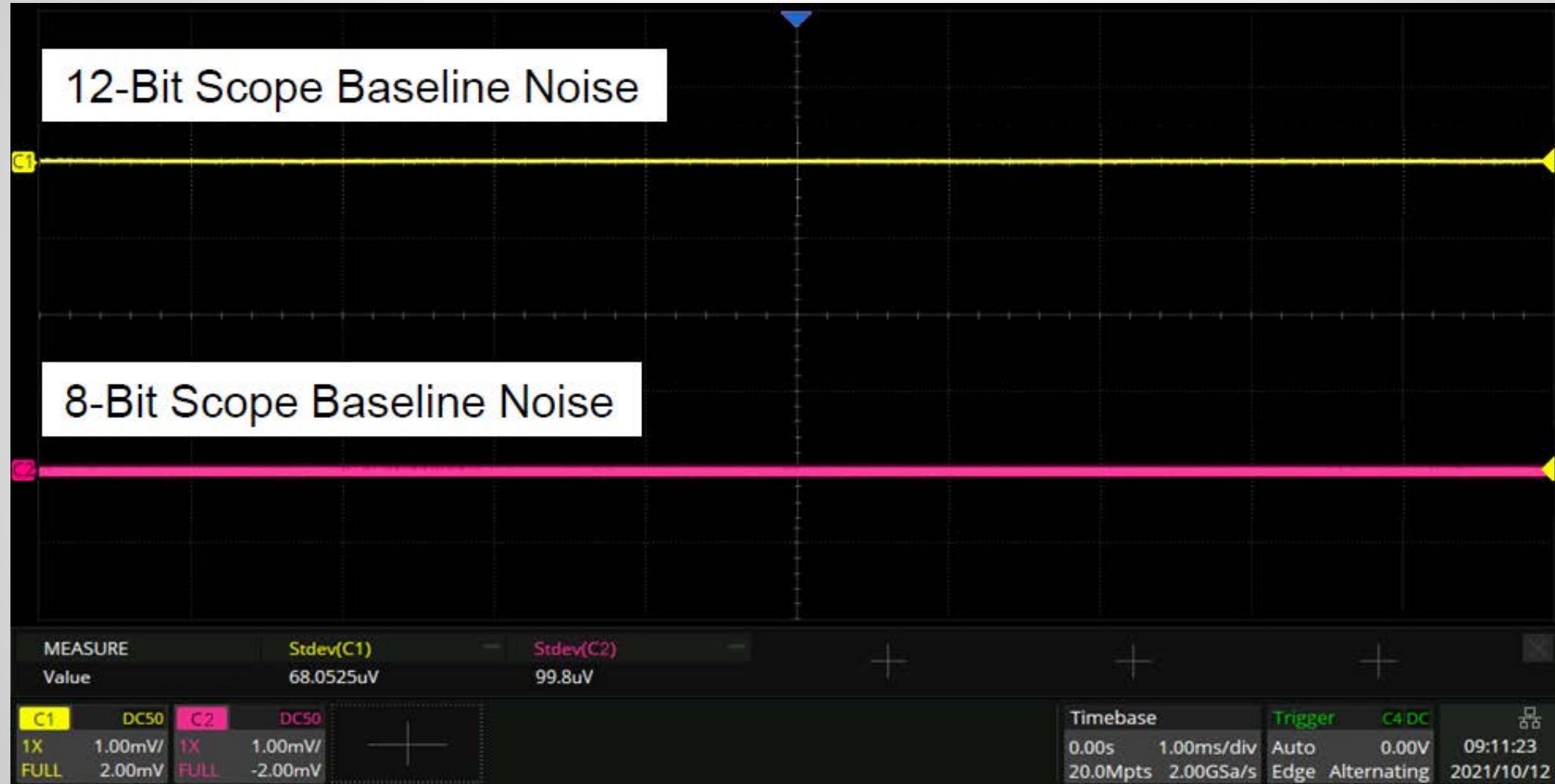
PART TWO

02

Differences Between 8-bit and 12-bit

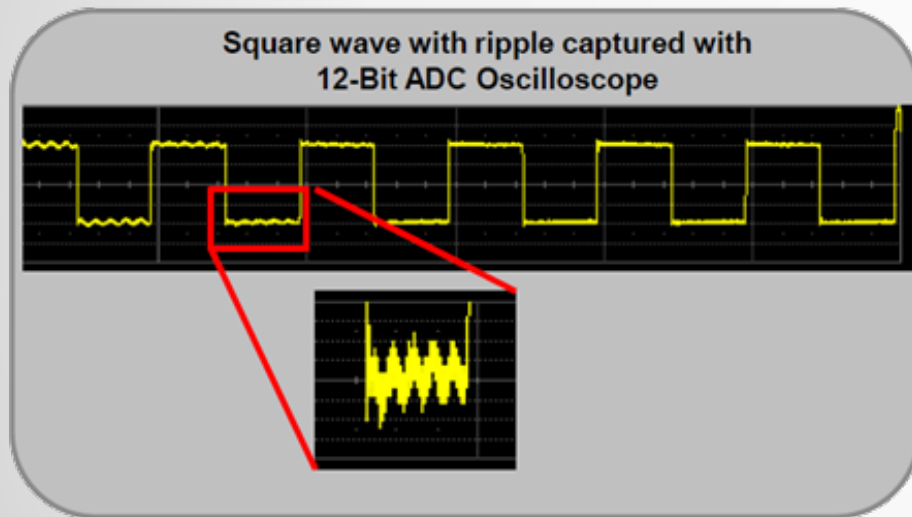
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Lower Baseline Noise

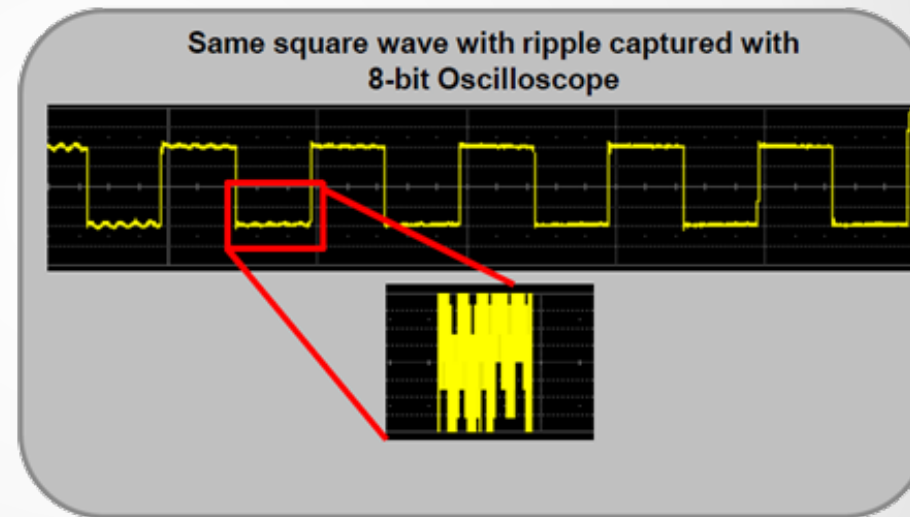


ADC Resolution – Comparison 12-bit vs. 8-bit

Waveform details become more visible, quantization noise is reduced, and measurement accuracy improves with additional vertical bits



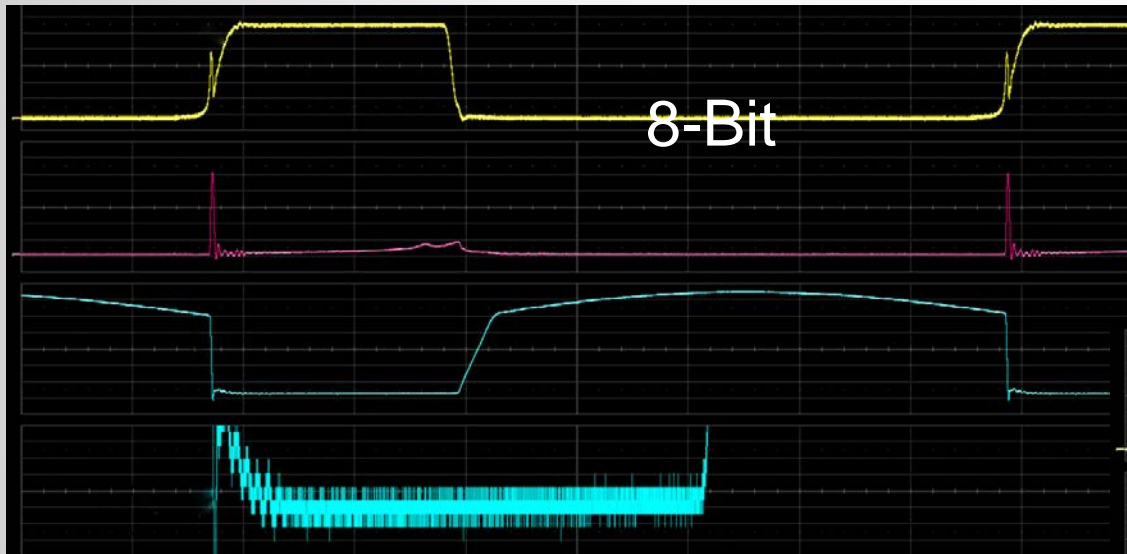
High resolution allows ripple signal to be seen above the noise



Ripple hidden in noise of the signal

Viewing **more** signal details

The figure below shows the MOSFET signals in a switching power supply test application
Users needs to see VDS saturation voltage drop



8-bit oscilloscope shows blurred saturation voltage trace, details are buried in quantization noise



The 12-bit oscilloscope clearly shows details of saturation voltage

PART THREE

03

Brief **Intro**duction

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SDS2000X HD High Resolution Oscilloscope

- 12-bit ADC resolution, enhanced resolution to 15 bit
- 100 MHz, 200 MHz, 350 MHz (upgradable to 500 MHz) models
- Front ends with 70 μ Vrms noise floor @ 500 MHz bandwidth and 0.5% DC gain accuracy
- Deep Record Length of 200 Mpts
- Large 10.1" TFT-LCD display
- Capacitive touch screen supports multi-touch gestures
- Automatic measurements on 50+ parameters
- Search & Navigate
- Segmented acquisition (Sequence) mode
- History-Waveform playback
- MSO function
- Bode Plot
- Built-in web server supports remote control
- FFT-2 Mpts
- Power analysis
- Serial bus triggering and decoder



SDS2000X HD **Main** Specs

| Model | Bandwidth | Channel | Sampling Rate | Memory Depth | Screen |
|---|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| SDS2104X HD | 100 MHz | 4 | 2 GSa/s | 200 Mpts | 10.1 inch Touch Screen |
| SDS2204X HD | 200 MHz | 4 | 2 GSa/s | 200 Mpts | |
| SDS2354X HD | 350 MHz | 4 | 2 GSa/s | 200 Mpts | |
| SDS2354X HD can be upgraded to 500 MHz by license | | | | | |

10.1" **large screen** display with multi-touch



The touch screen greatly facilitates the following operations:

- Channel settings
- Trigger settings
- Math
- Parameter measurement



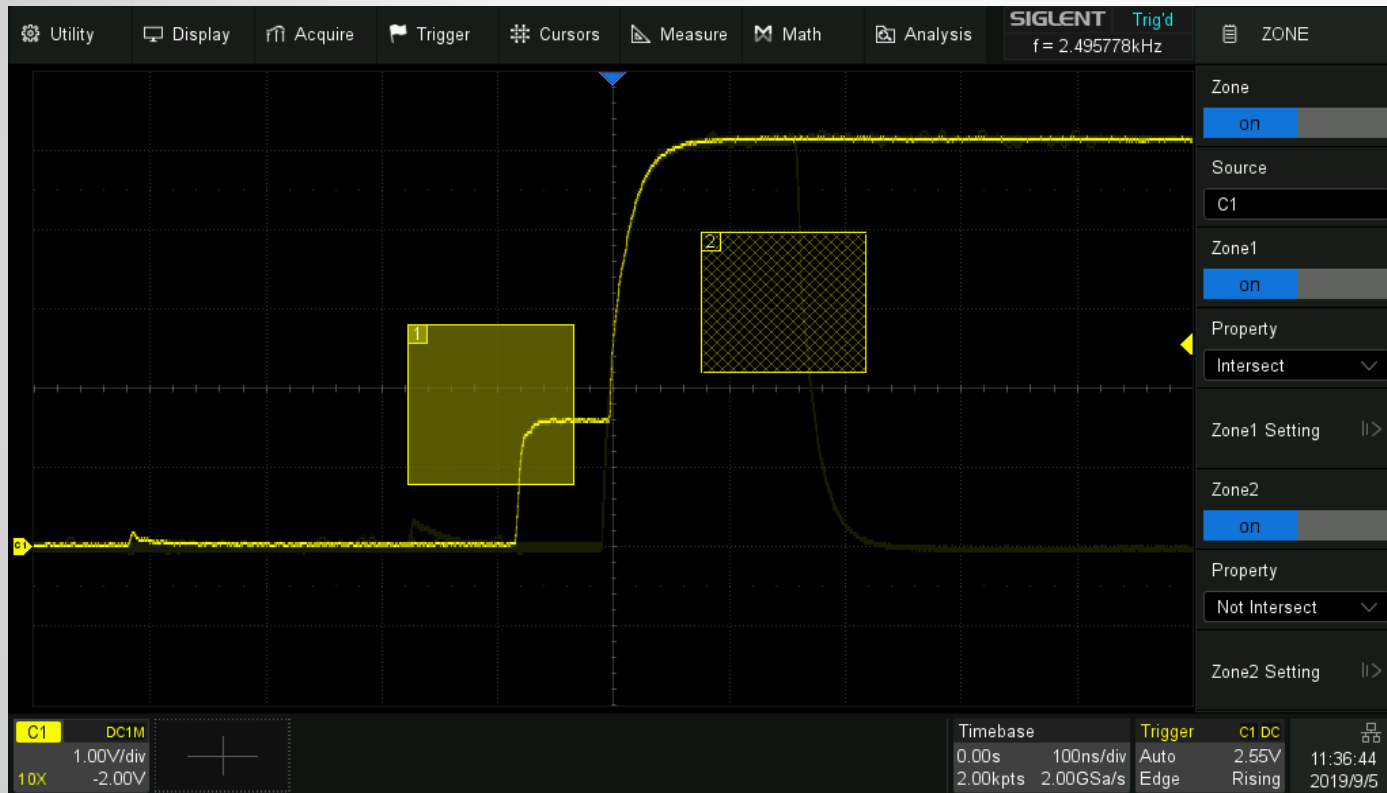
Advanced multi-touch display

- Stretch zoom operation
- Finger drag



Zone Trigger

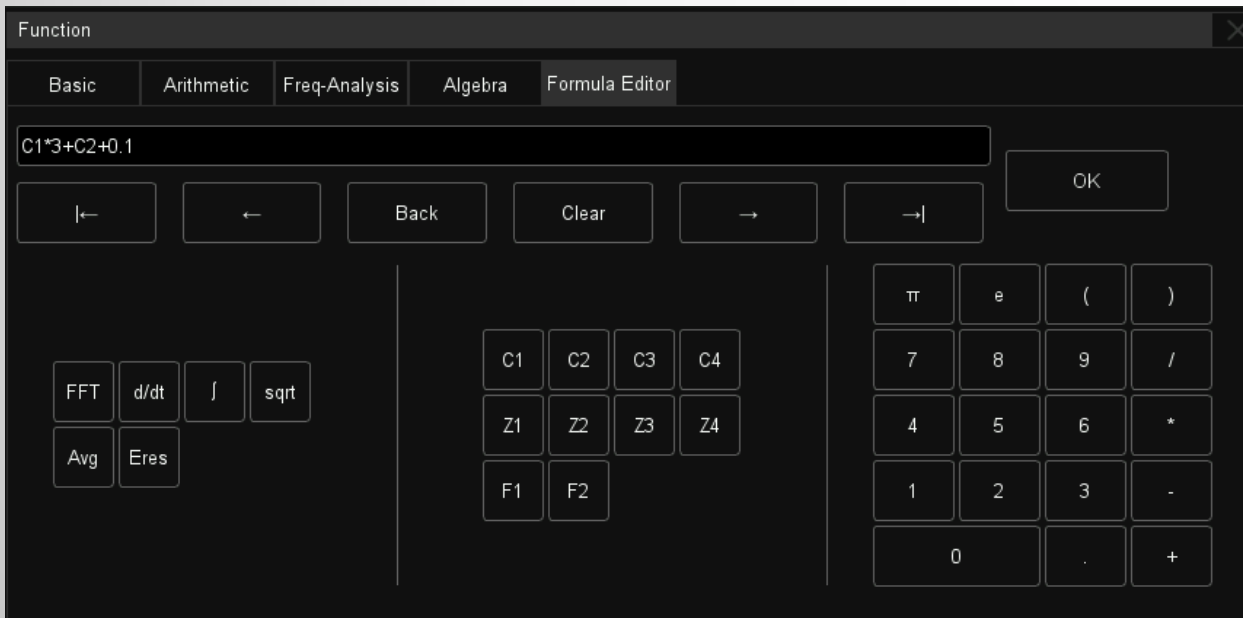
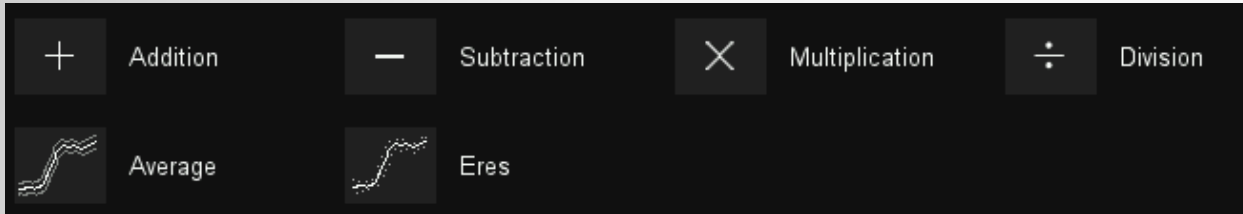
Quickly define trigger zones and isolate faults using the touch screen






- Traditional trigger types can take time to configure for complex trigger conditions
- With Zone Triggering, simply draw a zone and select Intersect or Not Intersect

Advanced Math Functions

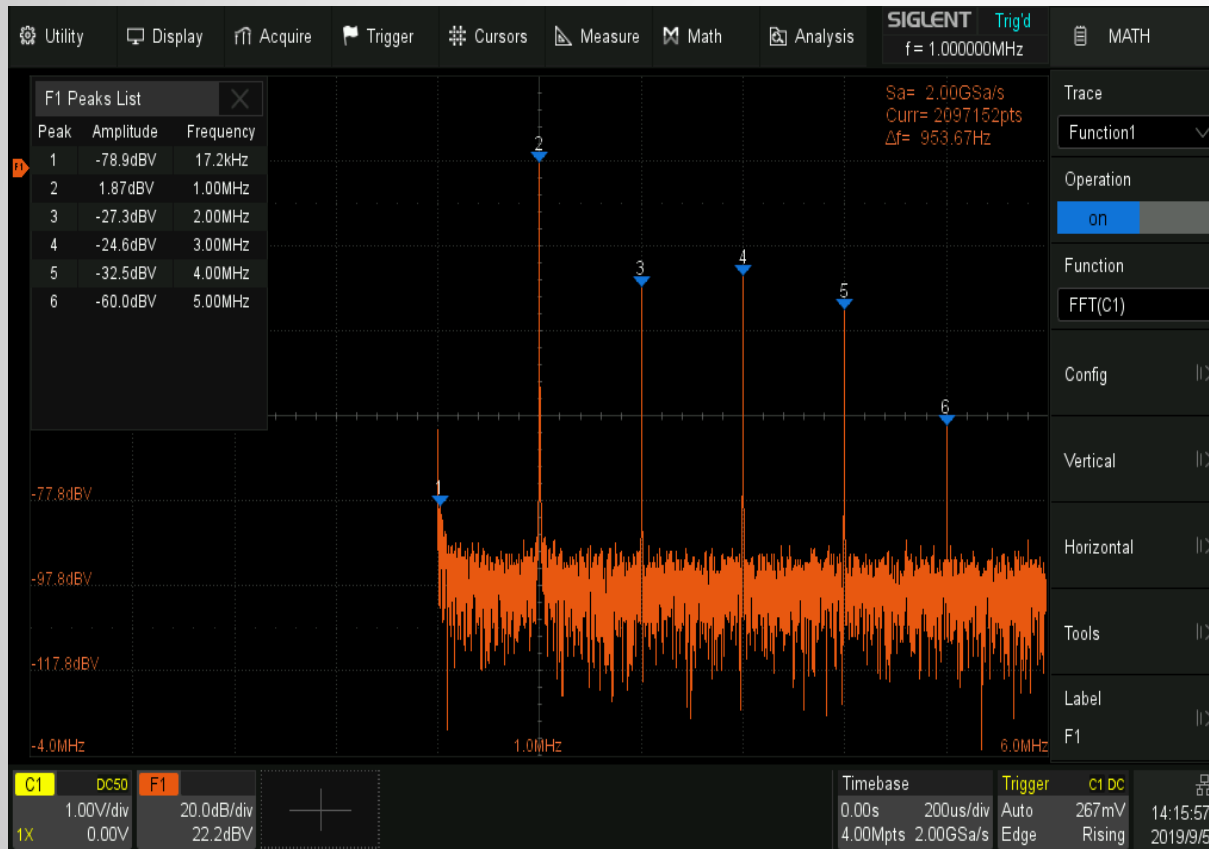
Calculate power, energy, and more using the powerful equation editor



-  No differential probe?
No problem. Simply use the subtract operator so simulate a differential circuit
-  Multiple kinds of operators, including derivative and integral
-  Formula editor for advanced modifications of signals

Hardware Accelerated FFT

High frequency resolution with fast refresh rate



- Up to 2 M FFT points provides high frequency resolution with fast refresh rate.
- A variety of window functions adapt to different spectrum measurement needs.
- Three modes (Normal, Average and Max hold) can satisfy different requirements for observing the power spectrum.
- Auto peak detection and markers are supported.

Powerful **debugging** tools



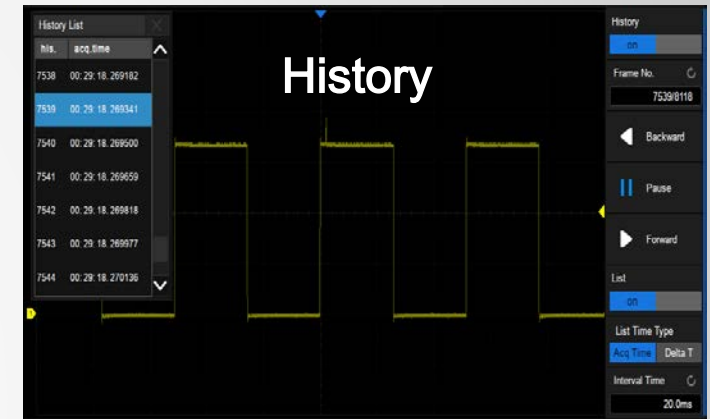
Segmented memory

- Save memory
- Up to 80,000 segments
- Interval between segments as small as 2 μ s



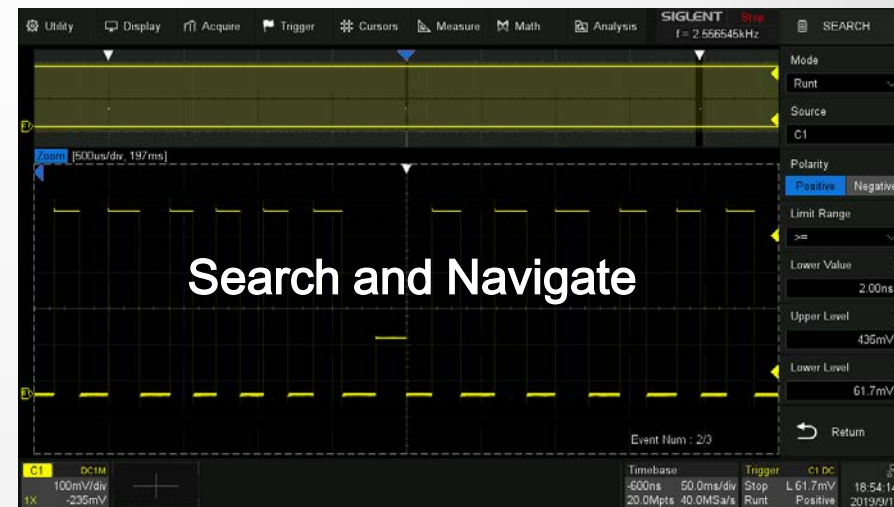
Background running History

- Serial Decode, Zoom, and cursors measurements can be used.
- Records up to 80,000 triggered waveforms.



Search and Navigate

- Easily find events within a record and history based on user specified trigger conditions.
- Useful in zoom view



Power Analysis and Bode Plot

Powerful tools for power engineers

Power Analysis (Opt.)

- Provides a full suite of power measurements and analysis
- Improving the efficiency of measurement in switching power supplies and power device designs



Power Analysis Function

Bode Plot (Std.)

- Control the built-in waveform generator or any stand-alone SIGLENT SDG device
- Scan the amplitude and phase response over frequency
- Possible to replace expensive network analyzers in less demanding applications.



Power Supply Control Loop Response with Bode Plot

Wide **range** of Serial Decoders

Help to debug in various industries

Independent trigger and decoding.
 Increased flexibility.. Trigger and/or
 decode from any input source: 2/4 analog
 + 16 digital channels

Export decoding event list as a CSV file
 type for offline analysis

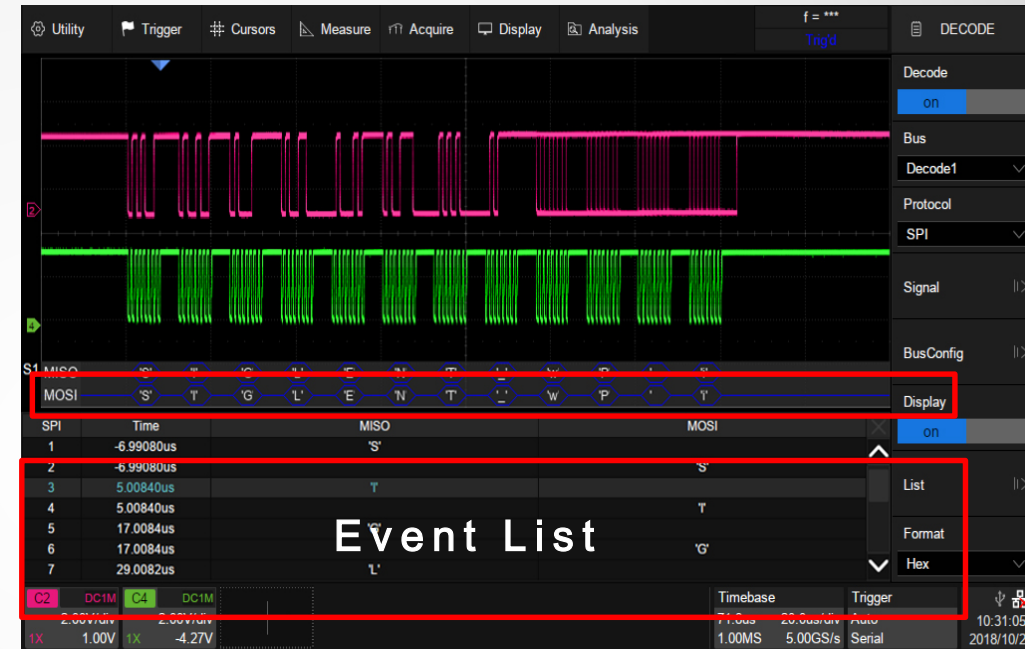
Return Format

Binary

Decimal

Hex

ASCII



Standard included Decoding:

I2C, SPI

UART

CAN, LIN

Optional Decoding:

CAN FD

FlexRay

I2S

MIL-STD 1553B

SENT

Manchester

Embedded serial trigger and analyze

Computer serial trigger and analyze

Automotive serial trigger and analyze

Automotive serial trigger and analyze

Automotive serial trigger and analyze

Audio serial trigger and analyze





serial trigger and analyze

Automotive serial trigger and analyze

Serial trigger and analyze

MSO Function

Mixed signal oscilloscope, solution for both digital and analog problems

-  View digital and analog channels on one timebase
-  Full trigger and decoding on all analog and digital channels
-  16 channels; maximum waveform capture rate up to 500 MSa/s; record length up to 50 Mpts
-  User defined label names, channel groups, and more



Application field for a 12-bit resolution Oscilloscope?

- 1, Measuring High-precision sensors and actuation
- 2, Medical equipment (many signals in the medical field, such as EKG, ECG signal or EEG, EMG signal, etc., are very close to noise, so a high-precision oscilloscope is required.
- 3, Laser pulses (weak overshoots, dips, etc. in fast pulses)
- 4, RF signal/modulated signal (UWB/OFDM/IQ, etc. For IQ signal, the vector magnitude error "EVM" is an important measurement parameter)
- 5, Power measurement (noise overlay analysis)
- 6, Others... (when it is necessary to observe small signals appearing in large signals, such as phase-locked loops)



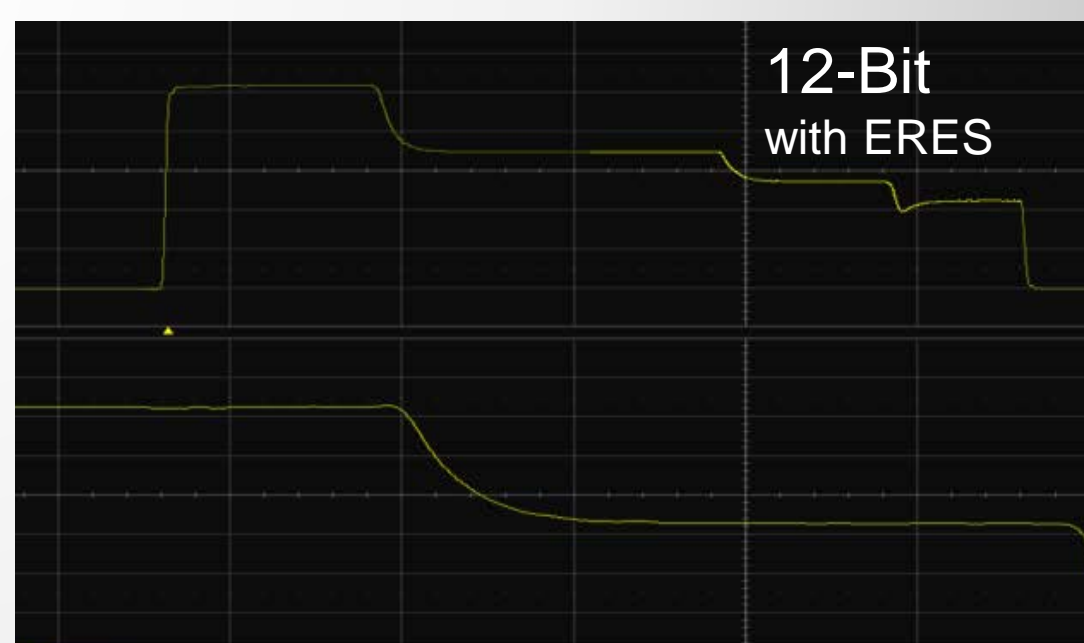
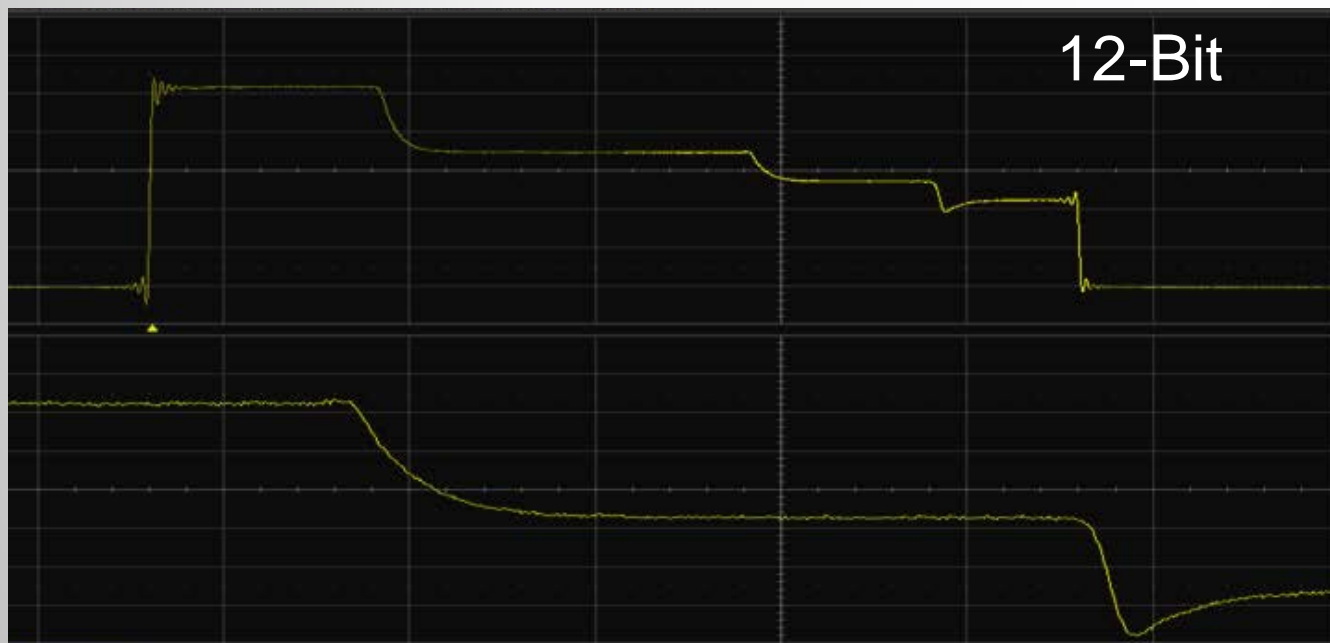
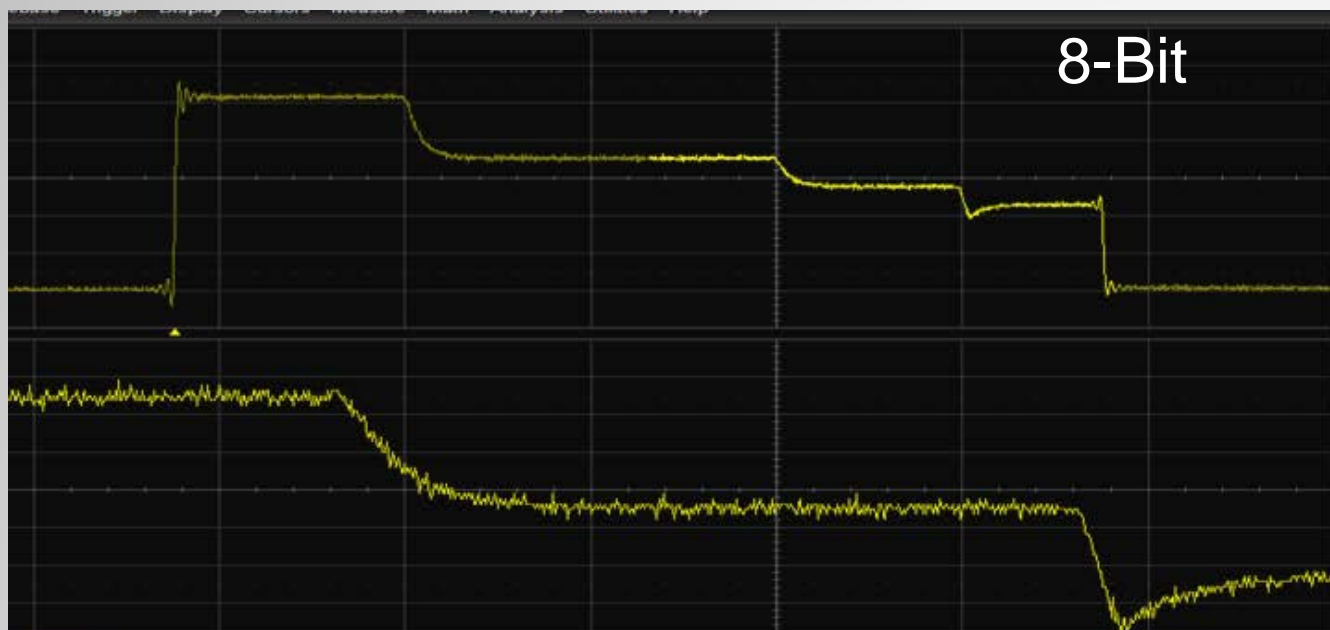
High Precision **Sensor and Actuator** Measurement

- Sensors and Actuators are usually very accurate
- 8-bit oscilloscopes can only provide a maximum resolution of the order of 256
- If measurements beyond 256-order resolution are required, then a higher precision oscilloscope will be required

Example:





- Measurement of rotational speed (Revolutions PER minute, RPM)
- Height difference measurement
- discharge flow-through measurements





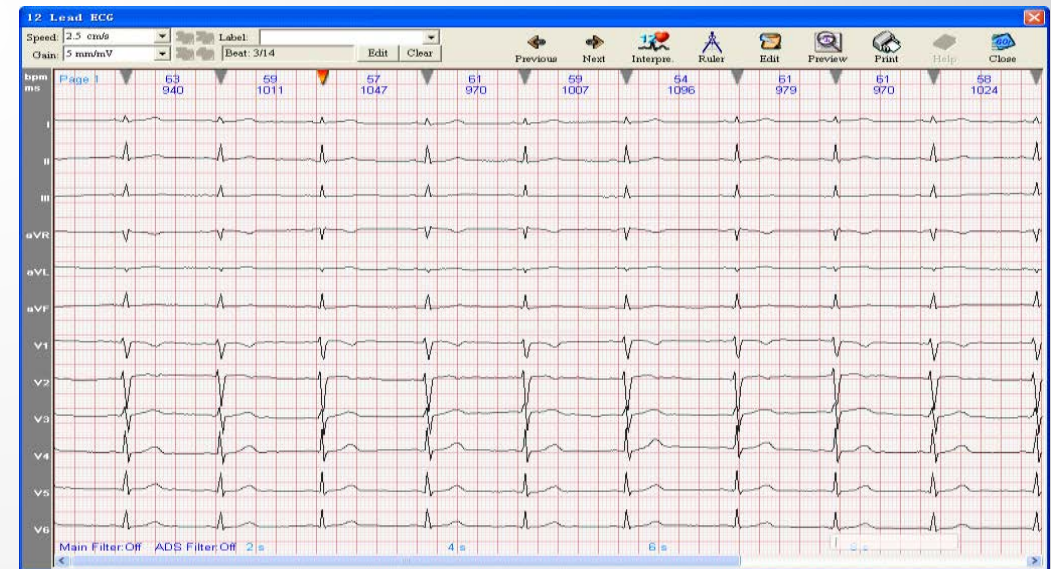
High Precision **Sensor** and Actuator Measurement

Results:

-  High-precision sensors and Actuator require higher-resolution oscilloscopes
-  Using an 8-bit oscilloscope to measure high-resolution sensors and actuators can be very noisy.
-  For better results, a noise filter (ERES - Enhanced Resolution Function) can be used.
-  The ERES function sometimes filters out fast oscillations (or high frequency glitches) superimposed on the waveform.

Measurement for **medical** applications

- Medical measuring instruments must be able to detect very low amplitude measurement signals, such as ECG signals or EEG signals
- Since 8-bit oscilloscopes do not have enough dynamic range, it is difficult to accurately measure such signals

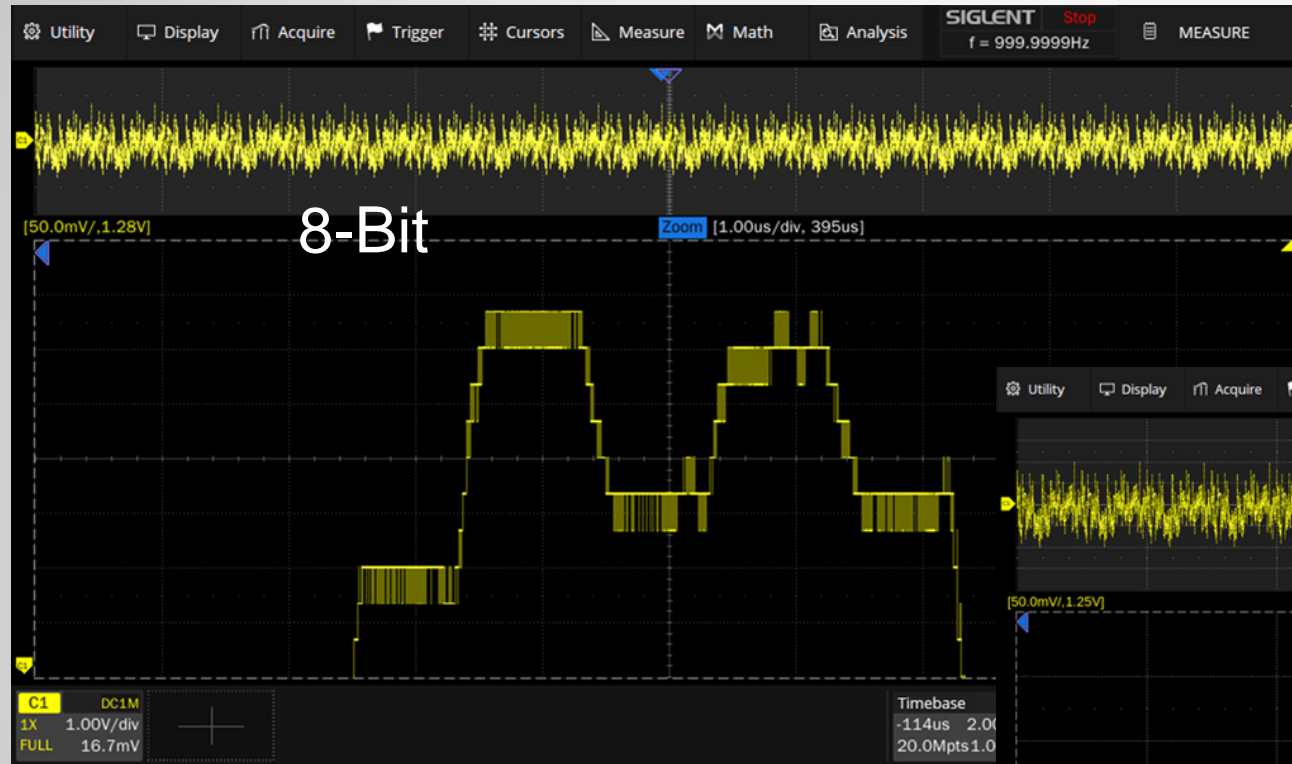


Measurement for **medical** applications

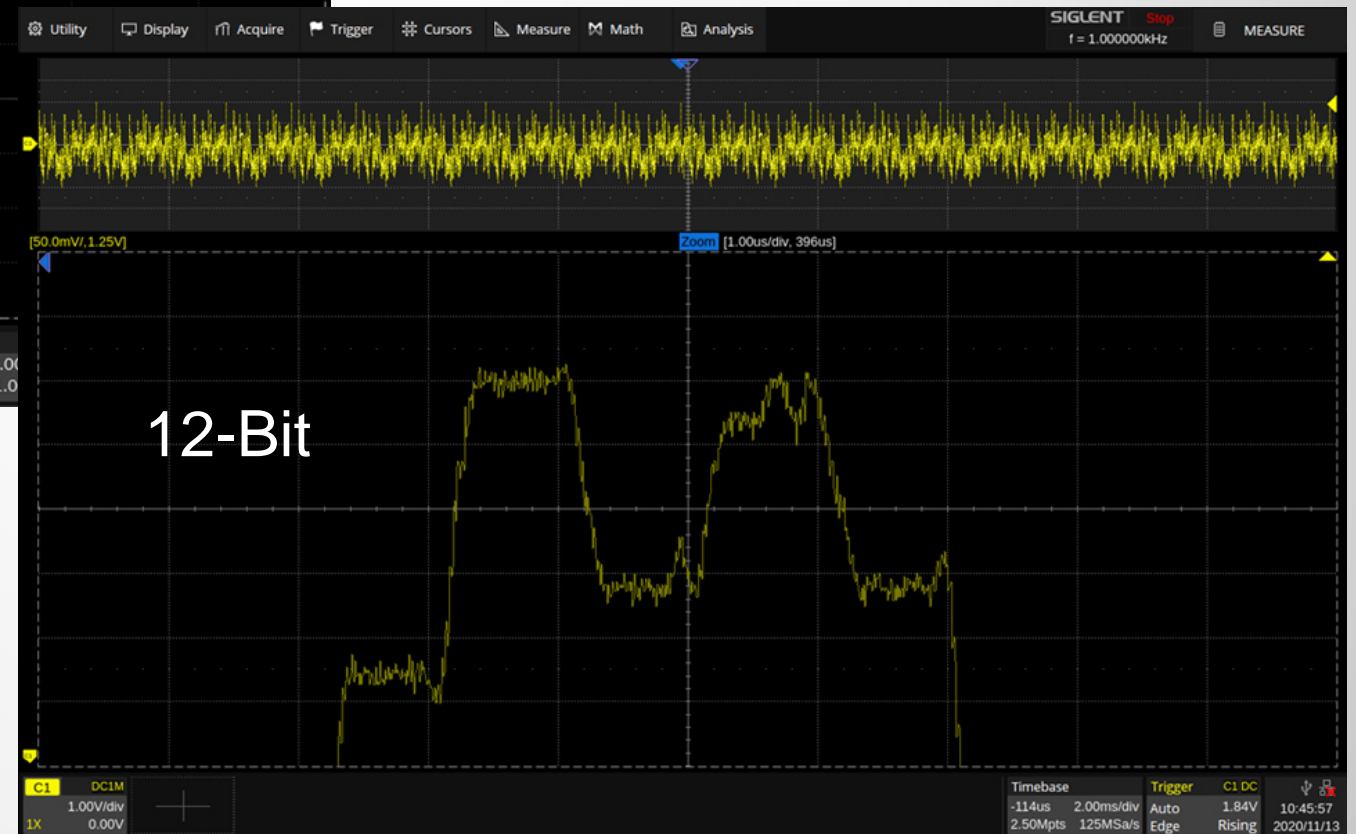


When testing ECG analog signals, the test difference between 8-bit oscilloscope and 12-bit oscilloscope

Measurement for **medical** applications



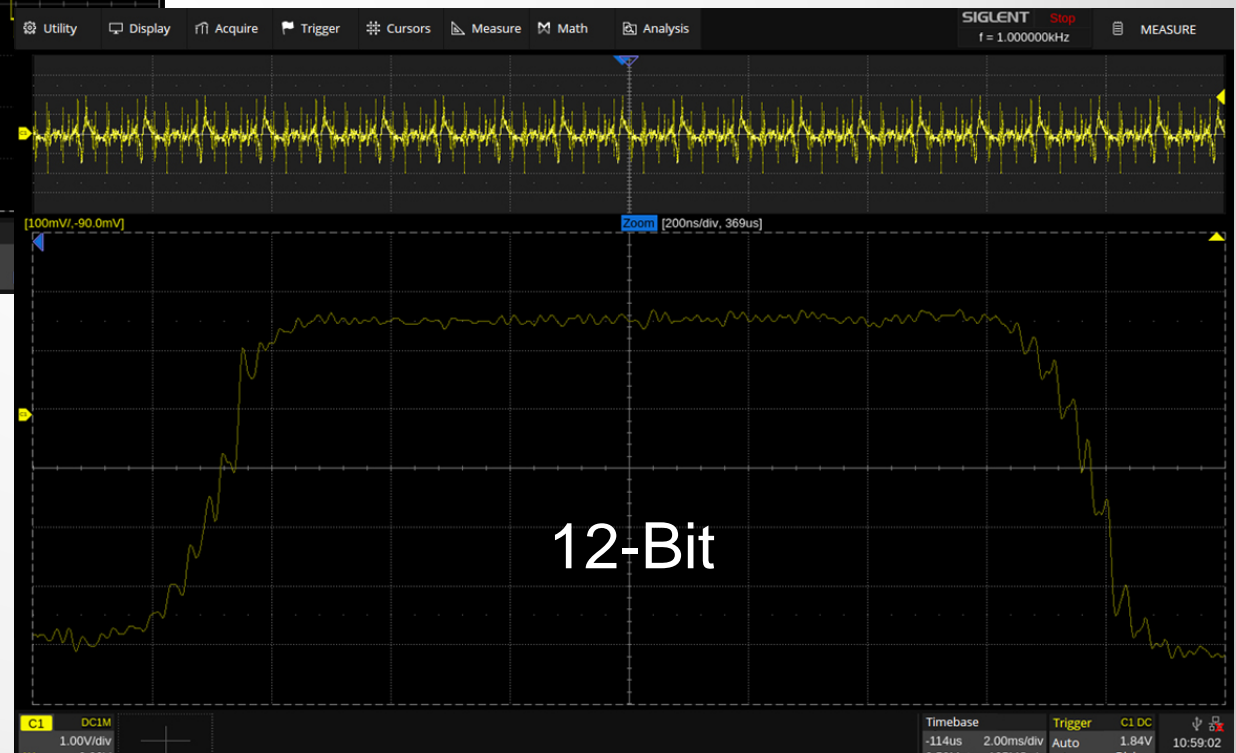
When testing EEG brainwave signals, the test difference between 8bit oscilloscope and 12-bit oscilloscope



Measurement for **medical** applications






When testing EMG signal, the test difference between 8-bit oscilloscope and 12-bit oscilloscope

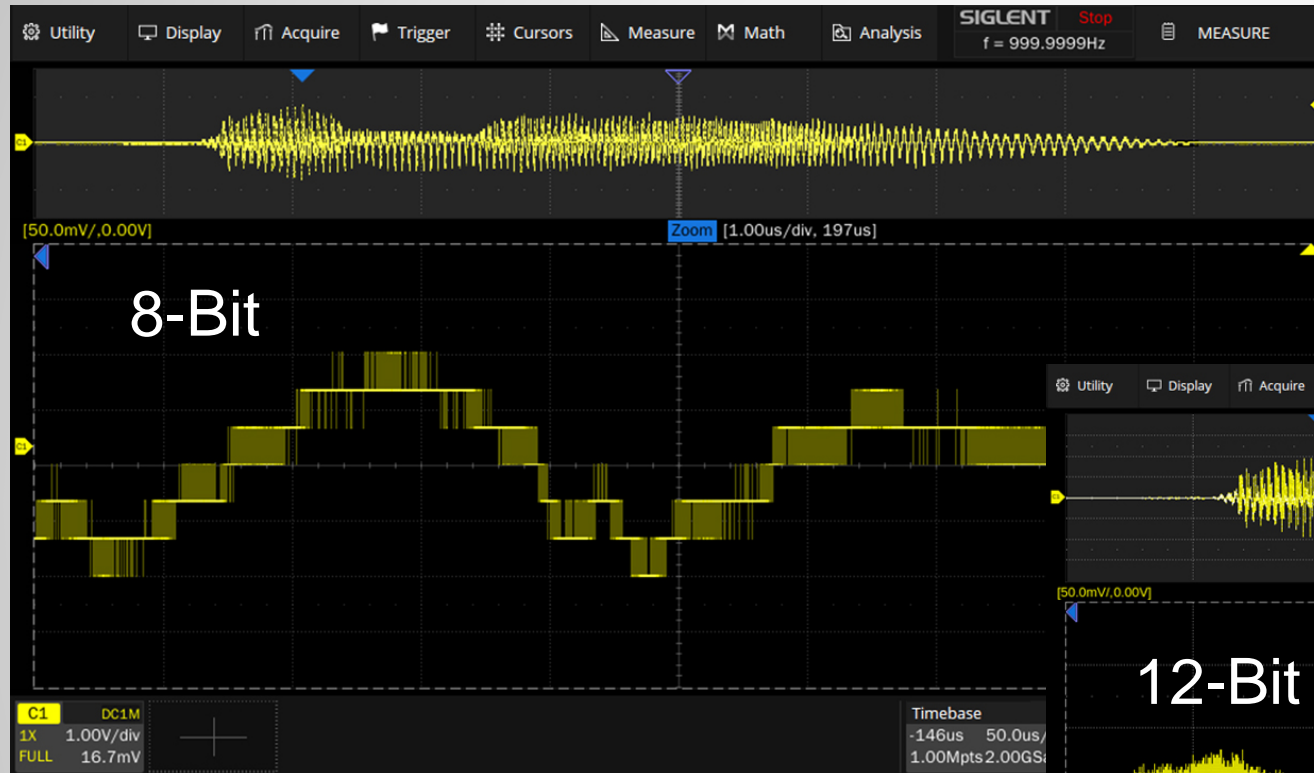


Measurement for **medical** applications

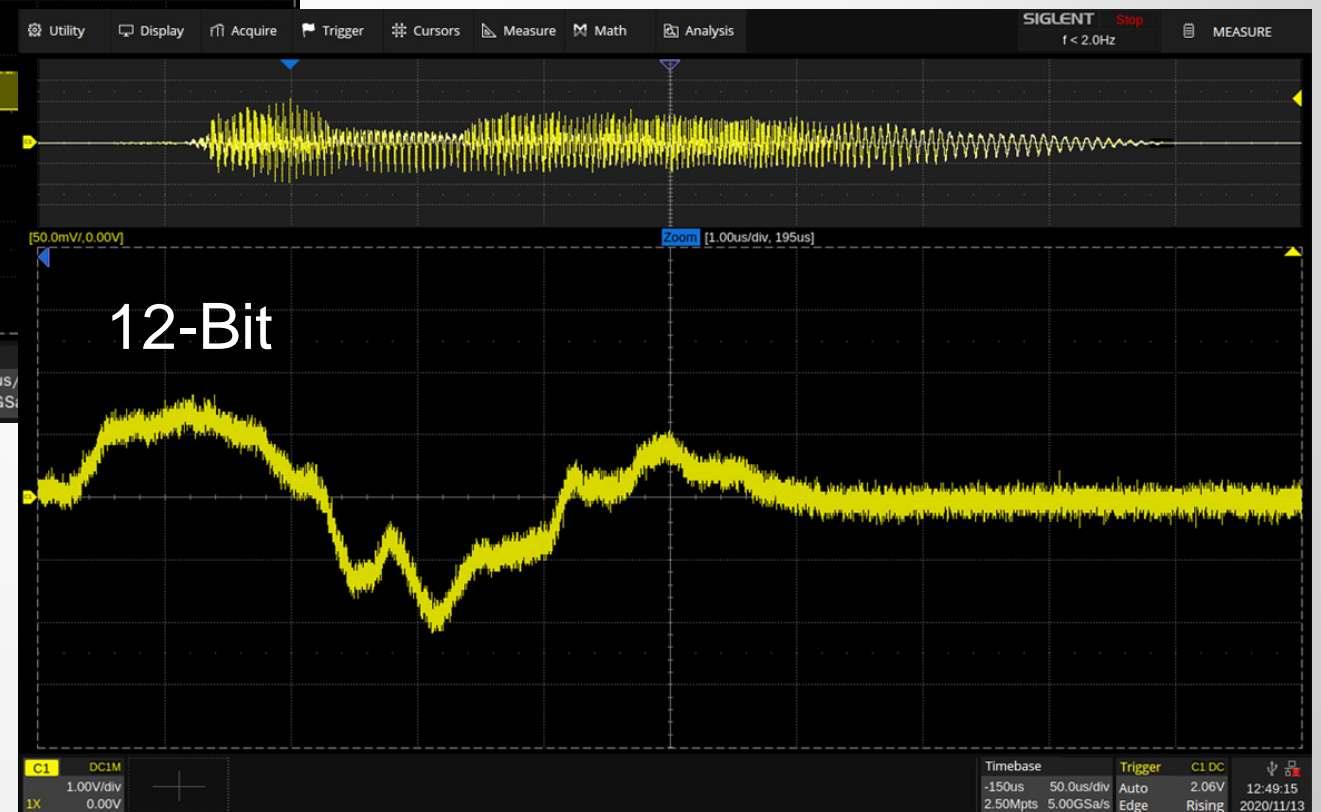
Results:

-  Signals in medical fields such as electrocardiograms are very close to the noise floor of an 8-bit oscilloscope.
-  Such weak signals can only be detected using the noise filter (ERES) function, but the signal quality is still poor.
-  Important signal integrity issues such as overshoot or undershoot can only be measured by an oscilloscope using a 12-bit ADC

Audio **Signal** Measurement



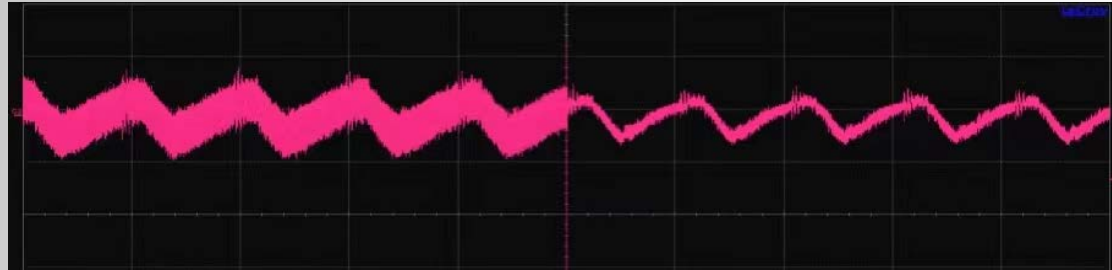
Test the audio signal, check the end oscillation, the test difference between 8-bit oscilloscope and 12-bit oscilloscope



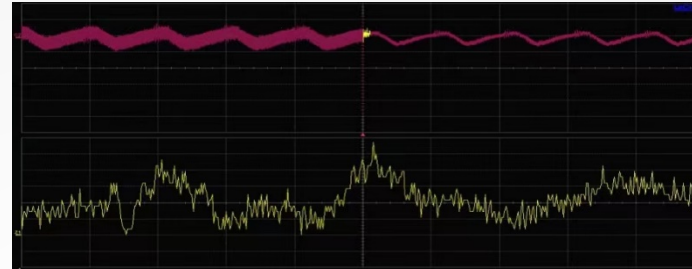
Power measurement

- Power measurement mainly includes the measurement of two parameters
 - Measurement of current
 - Voltage measurement
- The swing range of the measured value is usually very large and it must be accurate enough to observe small voltage or current changes
- It requires a for a long time to collect data, because it must ensure that at least one power cycle signal is collected, so the test instrument needs to have a deep acquisition memory depth

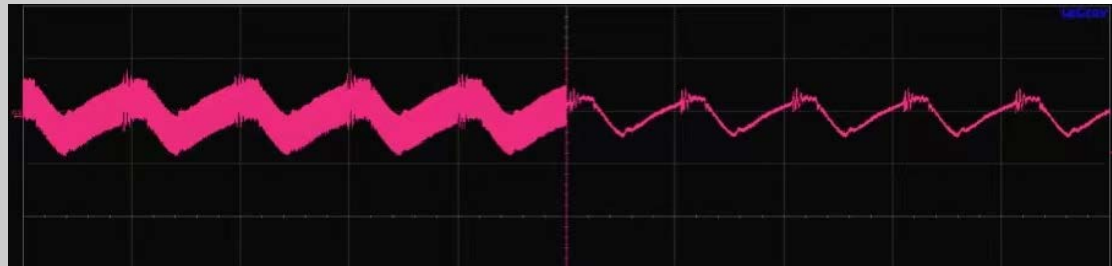
Power measurement



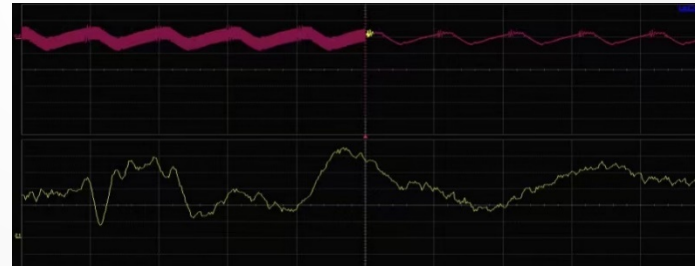
8-bit Oscilloscope



Switching power supplies are widely used due to their high efficiency, low cost, and small size.



12-bit Oscilloscope



The figure shows the output of the switching power supply when the load produces a small step change

The 8-bit oscilloscope can measure the step change of the voltage output but only the 12-bit oscilloscope can clearly display the details of the fluctuation superimposed on the voltage.

Power measurement

Results:

- Use a 12-bit high-precision oscilloscope to capture some important undershoot or overshoot
Power calculations (voltage x current) will benefit even more from high-precision oscilloscope measurements.
- $8\text{-bit voltage} \times 8\text{-bit current} = 256 \text{ Points} \times 256 \text{ Points} = 65,536 \text{ Points}$
- $12\text{-bit voltage} \times 12\text{-bit current} = 4096 \text{ Points} \times 4096 \text{ Points} = 16,777,216 \text{ Points}$
- Small-amplitude ripple can only be captured with a high-precision oscilloscope
- Only using the ERES function to enhance the resolution will also filter out some high-frequency oscillations or overshoots.

PART FOUR

04

Comparison

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SDS2000X HD



SDS2000X Plus

| Model | Siglent SDS2000X HD | | Siglent SDS2000X Plus | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Bandwidth | 100/200/350 MHz | ✓ | 100/200/350 MHz | ✓ |
| Vertical Resolution | 12-bit | ✓ | 8-bit | ✗ |
| Average | Hardware based | ✓ | Only supported in Math | ✗ |
| Analog Channel | 4 | ✗ | 2/4 | ✓ |
| Sampling rate | 2 Gsa/s | ✓ | 2 Gsa/s | ✓ |
| Memory Depth | 200 Mpts | ✓ | 200 Mpts | ✓ |
| Waveform Capture Rate | 100,000 wfm/s normal mode | ✗ | 120,000 wfm/s normal mode | ✓ |
| ERES | ERES 3-bit , hardware based | ✓ | ERES 3-bit, only supported in Math | ✗ |
| Vertical Scale | 1 Mohm: 500 uV/div ~ 10 V/div 50 ohm: 500 uV/div ~ 1 V/div | ✓ | 1 Mohm: 500 uV/div ~ 10 V/div 50 ohm: 500uV/div ~ 1 V/div | ✓ |
| DC Gain Accuracy | 0.5mV/div ~ 4.95mV/div: ±1.5%; 5mV/div ~ 10V/div: ±0.5% | ✓ | ≤ 3.0% | ✗ |
| Time base Accuracy | ±2ppm initial; ±0.5ppm 1st year aging; ±3ppm 20-year aging | ✓ | ±1ppm initial; ±1ppm 1st year aging; ±3.5ppm 10-year aging | ✗ |
| Nose floor | 70 uVrms @ 500 MHz | ✓ | 80 uVrms @ 500 MHz | ✗ |
| SFDR | ≥ 45 dBc | ✓ | ≥40 dBc | ✗ |
| CH to CH Isolation (@50Ω) | > 60 dBc, < 500MHz > 70 dBc, < 350MHz | ✓ | DC ~ 100 MHz: >40 dB 100 MHz ~ BW: ≥34 dB | ✗ |
| Trigger types | Edge, Slope, Pulse, Window, Runt, Interval, Dropout, Pattern, Video, Qualified, Nth edge, Delay, Setup/Hold time, Serial | ✓ | Edge, Slope, Pulse, Window, Runt, Interval, Dropout, Pattern, Video and Serial | ✗ |
| Serial trigger and decode | Standard: I2C, SPI, UART, CAN, LIN Optional: CAN FD, FlexRay, I2S, MIL-STD- 1553B, SENT, Manchester(decode only) | ✓ | Standard: I2C, SPI, UART, CAN, LIN Optional: CAN FD, FlexRay, I2S, MIL-STD- 1553B, SENT, Manchester(decode only) | ✓ |
| Sequence | Up to 80,000 segments | ✗ | Up to 90,000 segments | ✓ |
| History | Up to 80,000 frames | ✗ | Up to 90,000 frames | ✓ |
| Display | 10.1" touch screen, 1024*600 | ✓ | 10.1" touch screen, 1024*600 | ✓ |

| Model | Siglent SDS2000X HD  | R&S RTB2000  | Keysight MSO/DSOX2000A  | Tektronix MSO/DPO2000B  |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Bandwidth | 100/200/350 MHz | 70/100/200/300 MHz | 70/100/200 MHz | 70/100/200 MHz |
| Vertical Resolution | 12-bit | 10-bit | 8-bit | 8-bit |
| HiRes/ERES | ERES 3-bit, hardware based | HiRes 6-bit | - | - |
| Analog channel | 4 | 2/4 | 2/4 | 2/4 |
| Sampling rate | 2 Gsa/s | 2.5 Gsa/s | 2 Gsa/s | 1 GSa/s |
| Memory Depth | 200 Mpts | 20 Mpts | 1 Mpts | 1 Mpts |
| Waveform Capture Rate | 100,000 wfm/s (normal mode), 400,000 wfm/s (sequence mode) | 50,000 wfm/s (normal mode) | 200,000 wfm/s | 5,000 wfm/s |
| Vertical Scale | 1 Mohm: 500 uV/div ~ 10 V/div 50 ohm: 500 uV/div ~ 1 V/div | 1 mV/div to 5 V/div | 1 MΩ: 1 mV/div ~ 5V/div | 2 mV/div ~ 5 V/div |
| DC Gain Accuracy | 0.5mV/div ~ 4.95mV/div: ±1.5%; 5mV/div ~ 10V/div: ±0.5% | ≤ 5 mV/div: ±2 % of full scale; > 5 mV/div: ±1.5 % of full scale | ± 3% full scale (≥ 10 mV/div); ± 4% full scale (< 10 mV/div) 2 | 10 mV/div ~ 5V/div: ±3% 2 mV/div ~ 5mV/div: ±4% |
| Timebase Scale | 1 ns/div ~ 1000 s/div; 0.5 ns/div ~ 1000 s/div (500 MHz) | 1 ns/div and 500 s/div | 5 ns/div to 50 s/div 2 ns/div to 50 s/div | 2 ns ~ 100s (200 MHz) 4 ns ~ 100s (70/100 MHz) |
| Time base Accuracy | ±2ppm initial; ±0.5ppm 1st year aging; ±3ppm 20-year aging | ±2.5 ppm | 25 ppm ± 5ppm per year(aging) | ±25 ppm, at any ≥1 ms interval |
| Trigger Zone | Support | No | No | No |
| FFT points | 2 Mpts | 128 kpts | 64 kpts | - |
| AWG/FG | 25 MHz | 25 MHz | 20 MHz | No |
| Bode plot | Support | Option | No | No |
| Logic analyzer | 16 digital channels, 500 MSa/s | 16 digital channels, 1.25 GSa/s | 8 digital channels | 16 digital channels (MSO), 1GS/s |
| Counter | 7 digits | 6 digits | 5 digits | No |
| Digital multimeter | Support | Support | No | No |
| Screen | 10.1" touch screen, 1024*600 | 10.1" touch screen, 1280*800 | 8.5" WVGA color TFT LCD, 800*480 | 7" WQVGA color screen, 480*234 |

Thank You

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Headquarters

SIGLENT TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.
Add: Blog No.4 & No.5, Antongda Industrial Zone, 3rd
Liuxian Road, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, 518101, China
Tel: +86 755 3688 7876
Fax: +86 755 3359 1582
sales@siglent.com
int.siglent.com

NA

SIGLENT Technologies NA, Inc.
Add: 6557 Cochran Rd Solon, Ohio
44139
Tel: 440-398-5800
Toll Free: 877-515-5551
Fax: 440-399-1211
info@siglent.com
www.siglentna.com

Europe

SIGLENT TECHNOLOGIES GERMANY GmbH
Add: Staetzlinger Str. 70 86165 Augsburg, Germany
Tel: +49(0)-821-666 0 111 0
Fax: +49(0)-821-666 0 111 22
info-eu@siglent.com
www.siglenteu.com