

# PicoConnect™ 900 Series

Gigabit, RF, microwave and pulse passive test probes



## Low cost

### Gigabit probe heads

For Ethernet, USB 3, HDMI, SATA, PCI, LVDS  
Up to 9 GHz bandwidth (18 Gb/s serial data rate)  
Down to 40 ps transition time

### RF, microwave and pulse probe heads

Up to 5 GHz bandwidth  
Down to 70 ps transition time

### Low input capacitance

0.3 pF typical, 0.4 pF maximum

### Standard instrumentation interface

Fits all SMA, K and PC3.5 50  $\Omega$  input ports

### Convenient

Available individually or as sets of six  
Supplied with precision low-loss cable and solder-in kit  
12 models for different applications

## The shape of probes to come

The PicoConnect 900 Series low-invasive, high-frequency passive probes are designed for microwave and gigabit applications up to 9 GHz and 18 Gb/s. They deliver unprecedented performance and flexibility at a low price.

The probes employ a unique (patent pending) in-PCB construction to realize extremely low capacitance, coplanar microwave integrity, robust reliability and very low cost. The result is a family of miniature interchangeable passive probe heads that cover a range of division ratios, bandwidths and coupling types.

### Gigabit digital probes

- High-speed logic voltage applications
- Up to 9 GHz
- Up to 18 Gb/s
- Less than 40 ps transition time
- Suited to Ethernet, USB3, HDMI, SATA, PCI, LVD and other high-speed cabled, chip-to-chip and backplane interfaces

### RF and microwave probes

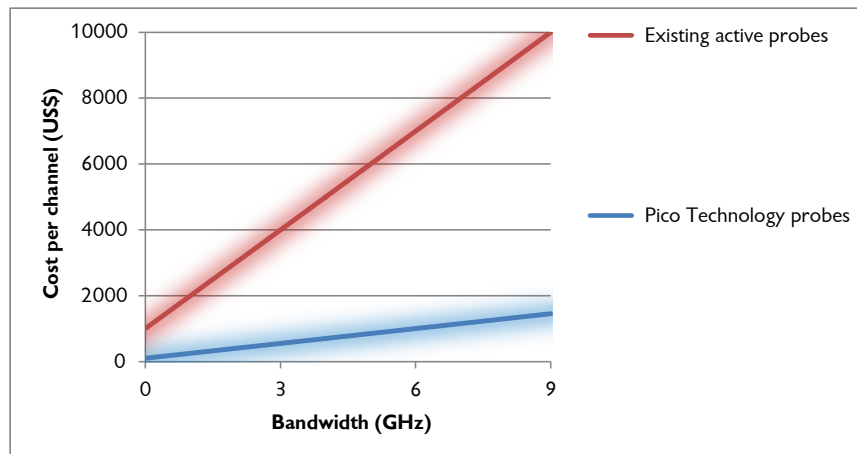
- High crest-factor pulse capability
- Up to 5 GHz
- Less than 70 ps transition time



### Price breakthrough

At 1 GHz and above and supplied by just a few manufacturers, the majority of available test probes have been of familiar oscilloscope probe shape but with an active buffer amplifier within the probe body. They are mechanically complex, quite bulky, often heavy and always costly. In a survey of all available active probe models between 3 GHz and 30 GHz, we found that list prices lay on or above the \$1000 + \$1000/GHz line. Of course you need to multiply this by the number of signal channels to be probed.

The 900 Series passive probes all lie close to the \$100 + \$150/GHz line, less when purchased as a kit. Compared to the competition, that is less than one sixth of the cost per channel!



### Features of the 900 Series probes

- Interchangeable SMA probe heads at division ratios of 5:1, 10:1 and 20:1, AC or DC coupled.
- Extremely low loading capacitance of < 0.3 pF typ., 0.4 pF upper test limit for all models.
- Accurate probing of high speed transmission lines for  $Z_0 = 0 \Omega$  to  $100 \Omega$ .
- Specified probe ratio compensated to correct for loading of the low-impedance probe input.
- Class-leading uncorrected pulse/eye response and pulse/eye disturbance.
- Slim, fingertip design for accurate and steady probing or solder-in at fine scale.
- High dynamic range, low noise, and implicit linearity and long-term flatness of a passive design.
- Tolerant of very high input slew rate, hardened to EM discharge and no saturation and recovery characteristic. Can address high-amplitude pulse and burst applications.
- Screened to minimize noise or response change due to finger proximity and EM interference.
- Supplied with robust, high-performance, highly flexible low-loss microwave coaxial cable.



## The most flexible high-frequency probes

### Interchangeable division ratio

Because of the ever-present limitations upon slew rate, high-speed digital signals have moved to lower and lower amplitudes, with some operating at only 100 mV swing. Inevitably, to raise probing impedance when using a low-cost probe, we have to divide this voltage to an even lower amplitude. The PicoConnect 900 Series interchangeable probe heads optimize this process by providing three division ratios to bring you the right probe ratio for each application. The 5:1 ratio is a particularly attractive and slightly faster option when probing low-swing logic.

### AC or DC coupled probe head

Pico also brings the flexibility of AC or DC coupling, again through selection of interchangeable probe heads. Low-impedance probes load the probed signal, slightly reducing the amplitude, and if the signal has a DC bias they will source or sink current to or from the signal source, potentially changing the device operating bias. The AC-coupled probe avoids the DC bias problem. Low-frequency 3 dB cut-off is less than 160 kHz and droop of pulse top or base is < 0.1%/ns on all AC-coupled models.

### Load-compensated divide ratio for multiple typical line impedances

The PicoConnect 900 Series low-impedance probes are suited only to the probing of relatively low-impedance test nodes, typically in the range 0 Ω to 100 Ω. Many applications involve probing terminated transmission lines, generally 50 Ω, 45 Ω or 75 Ω single-ended. It is also common to use two probes on 100 Ω or 90 Ω differential lines (50 Ω or 45 Ω single-ended). On the assumption of a test node impedance in this range, the 900 Series probes are ratio-compensated and give a maximum ratio error as follows:

Transmission line impedance	Error with probes of ≤ 250 Ω	Error with probes of > 250 Ω
0 Ω node	+11% (+0.9 dB)	+6% (+0.5 dB)
45 Ω –20% line, 90 Ω differential (22.5 Ω node)	+3.5% (+0.3 dB)	+2.4% (+0.2 dB)
50 Ω +20% line, 100 Ω differential (25 Ω node)	–3.5% (–0.3 dB)	–2.4% (–0.2 dB)
75 Ω line (37.5 Ω node)	–6% (–0.54 dB)	–3% (< –0.26 dB)
100 Ω line (50 Ω node)	–11% (–1.0 dB)	–6% (–0.5 dB)

## High-energy pulse and burst applications

Passive probes, neglecting relatively small self-heating contributions, are inherently linear and suffer from permanent damage or ratio shift only under overload conditions. The PicoConnect 910 family of RF, microwave and pulse probe heads uses MELF resistor technology and can be used for high-amplitude narrow pulse or burst applications such as high-energy physics, radar or RF imaging. The 910 family can withstand amplitudes in excess of the probe voltage rating under the following conditions:

- Peak pulse or burst voltage within ±150 V peak
- Peak pulse or burst width less than 500 ns<sup>[Note 2]</sup>
- Pulse or burst power not greater than (probe voltage rating)<sup>2</sup>/probe input resistance

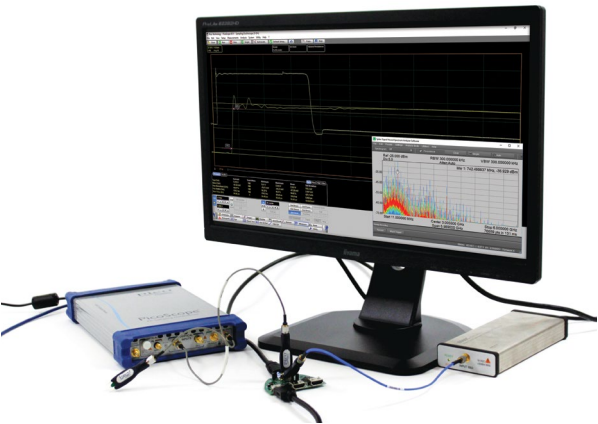
### Notes

- [1] The 900 Series probes do not offer a user-protective barrier against touching of the test node. This application is only for suitably qualified personnel with full awareness of high-energy pulse and RF handling and precautions. Pico Technology recommends only solder-in usage of the probe in these applications.
- [2] To ensure that touch current lies within acceptable limits of EN61010: 2010, pulse or burst width must not exceed 500 ns and pulse mark:space must be below 2%.
- [3] Standard SMA 50 Ω attenuators can be used to further reduce probe output signal amplitude if required.

### Probes for use with a wide range of instrumentation

The PicoConnect 900 Series passive probes are suitable for use with any measurement instrument with 50 Ω input impedance, including:

- Oscilloscopes
- Sampling oscilloscopes
- Receivers
- Spectrum and modulation analyzers
- Power meters
- Millivoltmeters
- Network analyzers



Standard connectorized SMA, PC3.5 and K accessories such as attenuators, signal dividers, multiplexers, filters and cables of varying length and performance can also be placed in series with the probe output to further condition or route the signal.



## Probing was a compromise ... until now

There is a rapidly proliferating need to probe, measure and view very high speed and broadband signals. Gigahertz signal frequencies were once the domain of radio and microwave engineering and were typically localized and narrowband within any given system. Today, a multiplicity of broadband signals are routinely found within digital and computing systems, personal communication, media and gaming devices, and position, sensing and control systems. Engineers now demand that these measurements, once the domain of relatively few highly skilled microwave engineers using high-cost instrumentation, be simpler and much cheaper to perform.

## The problem with invasive measurements

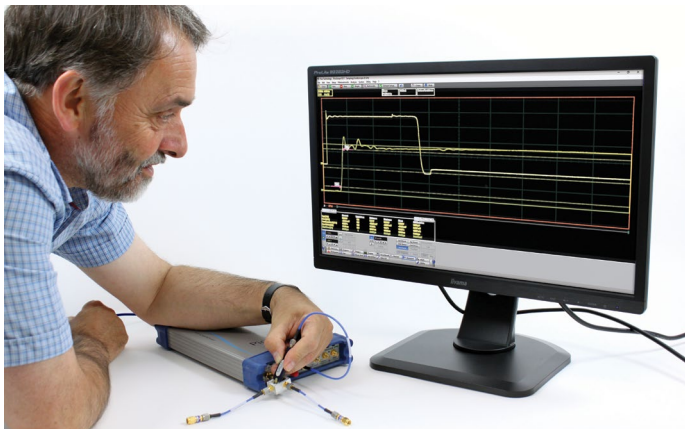
High-frequency and broadband signals typically propagate in transmission lines, whose transmitted efficiency and signal integrity rely on consistent characteristic impedance along their length. In turn, characteristic impedance is determined by conductor and insulator materials and their geometries relative to each other and adjacent grounds. These too must remain consistent if signal losses and reflections are to be minimized.

The challenge is to make contact with and measure these high-frequency or broadband signals without significant disturbance of the signal or, by inference, the transmission lines that carry them. This would be a non-invasive or, more realistically, a low-invasive measurement.

Until now, microwave probing solutions have tended to be bulky, too invasive, too expensive, with poor measurement repeatability and in some cases mechanically or electrically fragile. As a result, transmission lines under test have often been physically interrupted and either rerouted to, or power-divided to, a terminating measurement instrument. While this method produces very accurate measurements, it can also be inconvenient or impractical in cases such as these:

- Signal interruption, delay or attenuation may disturb the system function while under test.
- The interruption and subsequent repair of fine pitch or buried PCB tracking.
- Multiple system signal paths may need to be interrupted and fitted with matching pick-off networks and propagation delays, even if only one needs to be measured.

The 900 Series passive probes are a cost-effective and long overdue solution in all of these cases.



## The principle behind the PicoConnect 900 Series passive probes

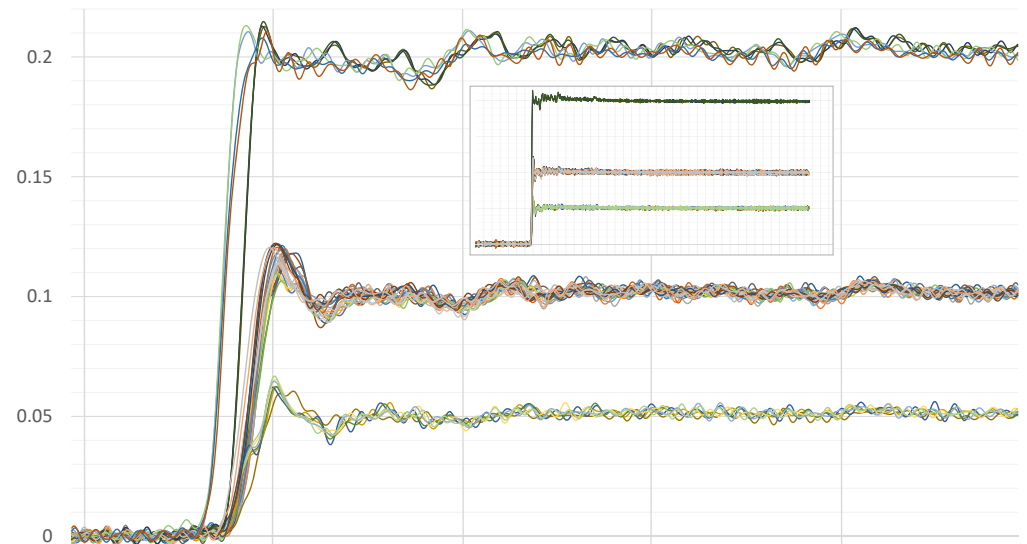
Low-invasive contact probing of a microwave transmission line is challenging because any addition of conductor material (let alone circuitry) will add capacitance and disturb the line geometry and line impedance at the point of contact. However, if the additional loading of the probe is firstly minimized and then made consistent at all frequencies of interest, the overall impact of probing will be a small reduction of signal amplitude at the probe tip. Critically, this is not a change of wave or pulse shape or its relative spectral content and phases. A subsequent adjustment of probe or instrument gain, or scaling of a measurement result, can then compensate for the small amplitude reduction at the point of measurement. The result is excellent pulse fidelity and consistency as shown in the graphs below.

The 900 Series low-impedance, single-ended passive probes are suited to applications up to 9 GHz and transition times down to around 40 ps. Probe tip impedance lies between 1 k $\Omega$  and 200  $\Omega$  and all have a very low parallel input capacitance of typically 0.3 pF (0.4 pF max.)

## Designed for reliability

Low-cost, highly repeatable, very robust and high-integrity coplanar microwave design and screening are all simultaneously achieved through within-substrate assembly of components and edge-of-substrate assembly of test pins and connectors (patent applied for).

**Note:** PicoConnect 900 Series probes are not designed to be used as launcher probes. These probes are intended as low-invasive measurement devices for browsing of already terminated transmission lines. This purpose is distinct from launcher probes, which are intended to terminate an unterminated transmission line in a measurement or signal injection.



PicoConnect passive probe family pulse shapes – first 2 ns (inset 17 ns)  
(Corrected TDT using PicoScope 9311 20 GHz TDT/TDR sampling oscilloscope relative to reference through-path)

## Specifications – RF, microwave and pulse probes

Model	911	912	913	914	915	916
Nominal division ratio	20:1		10:1		5:1	
Bandwidth (–3 dB)	> 4 GHz		> 4 GHz		> 5 GHz	
Max. usable data rate (fundamental)	8 Gb/s		8 Gb/s		10 Gb/s	
Max. usable data rate (3rd harmonic)	2.6 Gb/s		2.6 Gb/s		3.3 Gb/s	
Max. usable data rate (5th harmonic)	1.6 Gb/s		1.6 Gb/s		2 Gb/s	
Transition time	< 87.5 ps		< 87.5 ps		< 70 ps	
Probe tip impedance (nominal)	960 $\Omega$		440 $\Omega$		230 $\Omega$	
Probe tip capacitance (typical)	0.3 pF		0.3 pF		0.3 pF	
Probe tip capacitance (maximum)	0.4 pF		0.4 pF		0.4 pF	
Accuracy for line $Z_0 = 40 \Omega$ to $60 \Omega$ <sup>[1]</sup>	< $\pm 0.13$ dB ( $\pm 1.6\%$ )		< $\pm 0.18$ dB ( $\pm 2.1\%$ )		< $\pm 0.30$ dB ( $\pm 3.4\%$ )	
Accuracy for line $Z_0 = 0 \Omega$ to $100 \Omega$ <sup>[2]</sup>	< $\pm 0.25$ dB ( $\pm 2.9\%$ )		< $\pm 0.50$ dB ( $\pm 6.0\%$ )		< $\pm 0.93$ dB ( $\pm 10.2\%$ )	
Nominal error for line $Z_0 = 75 \Omega$ <sup>[3]</sup>	< $-0.17$ dB ( $-1.9\%$ )		< $-0.26$ dB ( $-2.9\%$ )		< $-0.54$ dB ( $-6.0\%$ )	
Continuous voltage <sup>[4]</sup>	14 V AC RMS	14 V RMS	10 V AC RMS	10 V RMS	8 V AC RMS	8 V RMS
DC blocking voltage (max.)	50 V DC	–	50 V DC	–	50 V DC	–
Peak voltage <sup>[5,6]</sup>	< 150 V					
Pulse width at peak voltage	< 500 ns					
Mark:space at peak voltage	< 1:120 (0.8%)		< 1:230 (0.4%)		< 1:360 (0.3%)	
Coupling <sup>[4]</sup>	AC	DC	AC	DC	AC	DC
Low-frequency cut-off (–3 dB)	40 kHz	–	80 kHz	–	150 kHz	–
Pulse /eye droop	> 50 ns / %	–	> 20 ns / %	–	> 10 ns / %	–
Flatness ( $\pm 0.5$ dB)	120 kHz to 2 GHz	DC to 2 GHz	240 kHz to 2 GHz	DC to 2 GHz	450 kHz to 2 GHz	DC to 2 GHz
Output impedance <sup>[6]</sup> (for test node impedance 50 $\Omega$ )	717 $\Omega$		245 $\Omega$		203 $\Omega$	
Additive voltage noise @ 23 °C	3.4 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$		2.0 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$		1.7 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	

## Specifications – gigabit digital probes

Model	921	922	923	924	925	926
Nominal division ratio	20:1		10:1		5:1	
Bandwidth (–3 dB)	> 6 GHz		> 7 GHz		> 9 GHz	
Max. usable data rate (fundamental)	12 Gb/s		14 Gb/s		18 Gb/s	
Max. usable data rate (3rd harmonic)	4 Gb/s		4.6 Gb/s		6 Gb/s	
Max. usable data rate (5th harmonic)	2.4 Gb/s		2.8 Gb/s		3.6 Gb/s	
Transition time	< 58.3 ps		< 50 ps		< 38.8 ps	
Probe tip impedance (nominal)	515 $\Omega$		250 $\Omega$		220 $\Omega$	
Probe tip capacitance (typical)	0.3 pF		0.3 pF		0.3 pF	
Probe tip capacitance (maximum)	0.4 pF		0.4 pF		0.4 pF	
Accuracy for line $Z_0 = 36 \Omega$ to $60 \Omega$ <sup>[1]</sup>	< $\pm 0.20$ dB ( $\pm 2.4\%$ )		< $\pm 0.27$ dB ( $\pm 3.1\%$ )		< $\pm 0.25$ dB ( $\pm 2.9\%$ )	
Accuracy for line $Z_0 = 0 \Omega$ to $100 \Omega$ <sup>[2]</sup>	< $\pm 0.48$ dB ( $\pm 5.6\%$ )		< $\pm 0.86$ dB ( $\pm 10.4\%$ )		< $\pm 0.90$ dB ( $\pm 10.9\%$ )	
Nominal error for line $Z_0 = 75 \Omega$ <sup>[3]</sup>	< $-0.19$ dB ( $-2.2\%$ )		< $-0.40$ dB ( $-4.5\%$ )		< $-0.48$ dB ( $-5.3\%$ )	
Continuous voltage <sup>[4]</sup>	7 V AC RMS	7 V RMS	5 V AC RMS	5 V RMS	5 V AC RMS	5 V RMS
DC blocking voltage (max.)	50 V DC	–	50 V DC	–	50 V DC	–
Peak voltage <sup>[6]</sup>			< 25 V			
Mark:space at peak voltage	< 1:20 (5%)		< 1:30 (3.3%)		< 1:30 (3.3%)	
Coupling <sup>[4]</sup>	AC	DC	AC	DC	AC	DC
Low-frequency cut-off (–3 dB)	70 kHz	–	140 kHz	–	160 kHz	–
Pulse /eye droop	> 20 ns / %	–	> 10 ns / %	–	> 10 ns / %	–
Flatness ( $\pm 0.5$ dB)	210 kHz to 2 GHz	DC to 2 GHz	420 kHz to 2 GHz	DC to 2 GHz	480 kHz to 2 GHz	DC to 2 GHz
Output impedance <sup>[6]</sup> (for test node impedance 50 $\Omega$ )	54 $\Omega$ matched		48 $\Omega$ matched		187 $\Omega$ unmatched	
Additive voltage noise @ 23 °C	0.9 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$		0.9 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$		1.6 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	

## Specifications – all models

Environment	
Operating temperature range	0 to 50°C
Storage temperature range	–20 to 70°C
Temperature range for stated specifications	15 to 40°C
Operating humidity range	5% to 80% RH non-condensing
Storage humidity range	5% to 95% RH non-condensing
Altitude range	up to 2000 m
Pollution degree	2
Safety approvals	EN61010-031:2002+A1 2008 safety requirements for hand-held probe assemblies for electrical measurement and test
EMC approvals	Not applicable
Environmental approvals	2012/19/EU - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment 2011/65/EU - Restriction of use of certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment
General	
Output connector (probe head)	SMA(f)
Supplied cable	60 cm SMA(m-m) precision unsleeved high-flex 085 microwave coaxial cable (unsleeved and 30 cm options also available)
Supplied accessories	Pack of replacement probe tips; two coils of solder-in gold-plated wire; SMA-to-BNC adaptor (with RF, microwave and pulse models only)
Dimensions (probe head)	68 × 19 × 11 mm
Nominal probe tip pitch	5 mm
Weight	5 g

All specifications are subject to change without notice.

Note 1: Line impedance range representative of most common 50  $\Omega$  (100  $\Omega$  differential) and 45  $\Omega$  (90  $\Omega$  differential) lines  $\pm$  20% mismatch.

Note 2: Line impedance range covers all typical transmission line or test node impedances in the range 0  $\Omega$  to 100  $\Omega$  (200  $\Omega$  differential).

Note 3: CAUTION: When using AC coupled probes, to avoid damage to the connected instrument ensure that it can withstand transient voltage equal to the DC bias of the test node divided by the nominal probe ratio.

Note 4: Typically it will be possible to scale results at the connected instrument to correct for this small nominal error.

Note 5: WARNING: For peak voltage above 46.7 V, to ensure that touch current lies within acceptable limits of EN61010: 2010, pulse or burst width must not exceed 500 ns and pulse mark:space must remain below 2%.

Note 6: CAUTION: To avoid damage to the probe, RMS voltage over the pulse period must remain within specified probe rating.

Note 7: Probes having unmatched output impedance will not absorb pulse aberrations that reflect off mismatch at the connected instrument input. Pulse fidelity and flatness are therefore more dependent on good instrument match.



### PicoConnect 900 Series single probe

- PicoConnect 900 Series probe head
- Precision 60 cm 085 low-loss cable
- SMA-to-BNC adaptor (with RF and Microwave models only)
- Quick Start Guide
- Set of replacement gold-plated probe and ground tips
- Two coils of solder-in gold-plated wire
- Storage and carry case



Two  
probes  
effectively  
free!

### PicoConnect 900 Series six-probe kit

- Six PicoConnect 900 Series probe heads
- Two precision 60 cm 085 low-loss cables
- Two SMA-to-BNC adaptors (with RF and Microwave models only)
- Quick Start Guide
- Set of replacement gold-plated probe and ground tips
- Two coils of solder-in gold-plated wire
- Storage and carry case

The best compromise of impedance, division ratio and coupling is available for your test.

The impact upon a measurement of each probe loading can be determined through comparison.

Use the PicoConnect 900 Series probes with any oscilloscope that supports standard 50  $\Omega$  probes, including these Pico products:



PicoScope 9200 Series  
12 GHz sampling oscilloscopes



PicoScope 9300 Series  
20 GHz sampling oscilloscopes



PicoScope 6000 Series  
real-time oscilloscopes



## Ordering information

Order code	Description	USD*	EUR*	GBP*
TA274	PicoConnect 911 20:1 AC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse passive probe	699	579	449
TA275	PicoConnect 912 20:1 DC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse passive probe	699	579	449
TA278	PicoConnect 913 10:1 AC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse passive probe	699	579	449
TA279	PicoConnect 914 10:1 DC-coupled 4 GHz RF, microwave and pulse passive probe	699	579	449
TA282	PicoConnect 915 5:1 AC-coupled 5 GHz RF, microwave and pulse passive probe	849	709	549
TA283	PicoConnect 916 5:1 DC-coupled 5 GHz RF, microwave and pulse passive probe	849	709	549
TA272	PicoConnect 921 20:1 AC-coupled 6 GHz gigabit passive probe	989	829	639
TA273	PicoConnect 922 20:1 DC-coupled 6 GHz gigabit passive probe	989	829	639
TA276	PicoConnect 923 10:1 AC-coupled 7 GHz gigabit passive probe	1165	969	749
TA277	PicoConnect 924 10:1 DC-coupled 7 GHz gigabit passive probe	1165	969	749
TA280	PicoConnect 925 5:1 AC-coupled 9 GHz gigabit passive probe	1395	1165	899
TA281	PicoConnect 926 5:1 DC-coupled 9 GHz gigabit passive probe	1395	1165	899
PQ067	PicoConnect 910 Kit: all six 4 to 5 GHz RF, microwave and pulse probe head models with cables	3095	2595	1995
PQ066	PicoConnect 920 Kit: all six 6 to 9 GHz gigabit probe head models with cables	5105	4285	3295
TA264	30 cm unsleeved 13 GHz, 50 $\Omega$ , 0.7 dB, SMA(m-m) flexible 085 microwave cable	61	51	39
TA265	30 cm sleeved 13 GHz, 50 $\Omega$ , 1.0 dB, SMA(m-m) flexible 085 microwave cable	55	46	35
TA263	60 cm unsleeved 13 GHz, 50 $\Omega$ , 0.9 dB, SMA(m-m) flexible 085 microwave cable	70	59	45
TA312	60 cm sleeved 13 GHz, 50 $\Omega$ , 1.3 dB, SMA(m-m) flexible 085 microwave cable	61	51	39
TA313	Inter-series adaptor SMA(f) to BNC(m), 50 $\Omega$ , 3 GHz	19	16	12
TA314	Inter-series adaptor SMA(f) to N(m), 50 $\Omega$ , 18 GHz	119	99	79
TA315	Kit of replacement gold-plated probe tips and solder-in wire	39	33	25

Distribution via:

**PSE- Priggen Special Electronic**  
**Environmental Measuring Instruments**

Sellen 102a \* 48565 Steinfurt/GERMANY

Tel.: +49-2551/5770 \* Fax: +49-2551/82422

E-mail: [priggen@priggen.com](mailto:priggen@priggen.com)

Internet: [www.priggen.com](http://www.priggen.com)

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Patent applied for: UK Patent Application Number 1608829.6 "Microwave and Gigabit Signal Probe".

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