ATS9351

500 MS/s 12-Bit PCIe OEM Digitizer

- 1.6 GB/s PCI Express (8-lane) interface
- 2 channels sampled at 12-bit resolution
- 500 MS/s real-time sampling rate
- Variable frequency external clocking
- Up to 2 Gigasample dual-port memory
- Continuous streaming mode
- Low noise ±400 mV fixed input range
- Asynchronous DMA device driver
- AlazarDSO oscilloscope software
- Software Development Kit supports C/C++, C#, Python, MATLAB®, LabVIEW®
- Support for Windows & Linux

RoHS 2 COMPLIANT 2011/65/EU

CE

Product	Bus	Operating System	Channels	Sampling Rate	Bandwidth	Memory Per Channel	Resolution
ATS9351	PCIe x8	Windows Linux 32-bit/64-bit	2	500 MS/s to 1 KS/s	250 MHz	Up to 2 Gig in single channel mode	12 bits

Overview

ATS9351 is an 8-lane PCI Express (PCIe x8), dual-channel, high speed, 12 bit, 500 MS/s waveform digitizer card capable of streaming acquired data to PC memory at rates up to 1.6 GB/s or storing it in its deep on-board dual-port acquisition memory buffer of up to 2 Gigasamples.

The main difference between ATS9351 and ATS9350 is that ATS9351 has a fixed gain input amplifier that allows analog signals to be captured with a higher signal to noise ratio compared to ATS9350

Target customers for ATS9351 are those who have control over the output amplitude of their sensor and can match it to the full scale input range of ATS9351.

For customers who need variable input gain, we recommend using the ATS9350.

Optional variable frequency external clock allows operation from 500 MHz down to 2 MHz, making ATS9351 an ideal waveform digitizer for OCT applications.

ATS9351 is supplied with AlazarDSO software that lets the user get started immediately without having to go through a software development process.

Users who need to integrate the ATS9351 in their own program can purchase a software development kit, ATS-SDK, for C/C++, C#, Python, MATLAB, LabVIEW for both Windows and Linux operating systems.

All of this advanced functionality is packaged in a low power, half-length PCI Express card.

Applications

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)

Ultrasonic & Eddy Current NDT/NDE

Radar/RF Signal Recording & Analysis

Terabyte Storage Oscilloscope

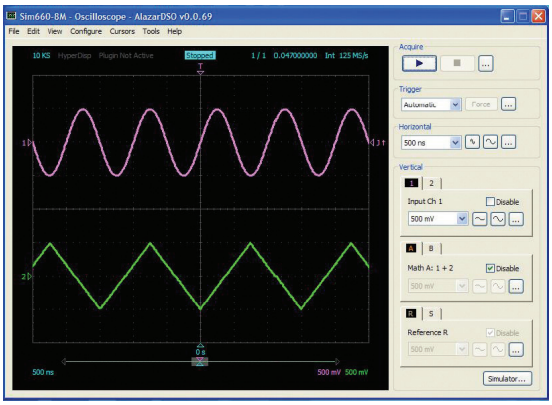
High Resolution Oscilloscope

Lidar

Spectroscopy

Digital Down Conversion (DDC)

Multi-Channel Transient Recording



PCI Express Bus Interface

ATS9351 interfaces to the host computer using an 8-lane PCI Express bus. Each lane operates at 2.5 Gbps. PCIe bus specification v1.0a and v1.1 are supported.

According to PCIe specification, an 8-lane board can be plugged into any 8-lane or 16-lane slot, but not into a 4-lane or 1-lane slot. As such, ATS9351 requires at least one free 8-lane or 16-lane slot on the motherboard.

The physical and logical PCIe x8 interface is provided by an on-board FPGA, which also integrates acquisition control functions, memory management functions and acquisition datapath. This very high degree of integration maximizes product reliability.

PCI Express is a relatively new bus and, as such, throughput performance may vary from motherboard to motherboard. AlazarTech's 1.6 GB/s benchmark was done on an ASUS P6T7 motherboard based on the x58 chipset for iCore processors.

Other motherboards, such as Intel S5000PSL, produced similar results, whereas older machines such as the Dell T7400 also support 1.6 GB/s.

Users must always be wary of throughput specifications from manufacturers of waveform digitizers. Some unscrupulous manufacturers tend to specify the raw, burst-mode throughput of the bus. AlazarTech, on the other hand, specifies the benchmarked sustained throughput. To achieve such high throughput, a great deal of proprietary memory management logic and kernel mode drivers have been designed.

Analog Input

An ATS9351 features two analog input channels. Each channel has up to 250 MHz of full power analog input bandwidth with fixed DC-coupling and ±400 mV input range.

The fixed gain analog front-end electronics allows ATS9351 to provide almost 6 dB improvement in signal to noise ratio compared to the ATS9350.

It should be noted that CH A and CH B connectors on ATS9351 are of female SMA type.

Acquisition System

ATS9351 PCI Express digitizers use state-of-the-art 500 MSPS, 12-bit ADCs to digitize the input signals. The real-time sampling rate ranges from 500 MS/s down to 1 KS/s for internal clock and 2 MS/s for external clock.

The two channels are guaranteed to be simultaneous, as the two ADCs use a common clock.

An acquisition can consist of multiple records, with each record being captured as a result of one trigger event. A record can contain both pre-trigger and post-trigger data.

Infinite number of triggers can be captured by ATS9351 when it is operating using dual-port memory. In between the multiple triggers being captured, the acquisition system is re-armed by the hardware within 256 sampling clock cycles.

This mode of capture, sometimes referred to as Multiple Record, is very useful for capturing data in applications with a very rapid or unpredictable trigger rate. Examples of such applications include medical imaging, ultrasonic testing, OCT and NMR spectroscopy.

On-Board Acquisition Memory

ATS9351 supports on-board memory buffers of 128 Megasamples, 1 Gigasamples and 2 Gigasamples.

Acquisition memory can either be divided equally between the two input channels or devoted entirely to one of the channels.

There are two distinct advantages of having on-board memory:

First, a snapshot of the ADC data can be stored into this acquisition memory at full acquisition speed of 2 ch * 500 MS/s * 2 bytes per sample = 2 Gigabytes per second, which is higher than the maximum PCIe x8 bus throughput of 1.6 GB/s.

Second, and more importantly, on-board memory can also act as a very deep FIFO between the Analog to Digital converters and PCI Express bus, allowing very fast sustained data transfers across the bus, even if the operating system or another motherboard resource temporarily interrupts DMA transfers.

Maximum Sustained Transfer Rate

PCI Express support on different motherboards is not always the same, resulting in significantly different sustained data transfer rates. The reasons behind these differences are complex and varied and will not be discussed here.

ATS9351 users can quickly determine the maximum sustained transfer rate for their motherboard by inserting their card in a PCIe slot and running the Tools:Benchmark:Bus tool provided in AlazarDSO software.

ATS9351, which is equipped with dual-port on-board memory, will be able to achieve this maximum sustained transfer rate.

Recommended Motherboards

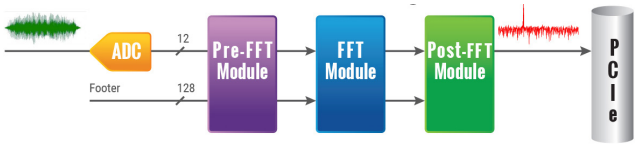
Many different types of motherboards have been benchmarked by AlazarTech. The best performance is provided by motherboards that use the Intel x58 chipset and iCore 7 processors. The motherboard that has consistently given the best throughput results (as high as 1.7 GB/s) has been the ASUS P6T7.

Older motherboards, such as Intel S5000PSLSATA that use the S5000 chipset have also provided very good (1.6 GB/s) sustained throughput.

Many customers have also used workstation class computers from Dell (Precision T3500, T550 & T7500) and HP (Z400, Z600 & Z800) with great success.

FPGA-Based FFT Processing

It is possible to do real time FFT signal processing using the on-board FPGA. Note that only one input can be processed.



Up to 2048 point FFT length is supported. A user programmable complex windowing function can be applied to the acquired data before FFT calculation.

The complex FFT output is converted to magnitude in single precision floating point format. A logarithmic output is also available.

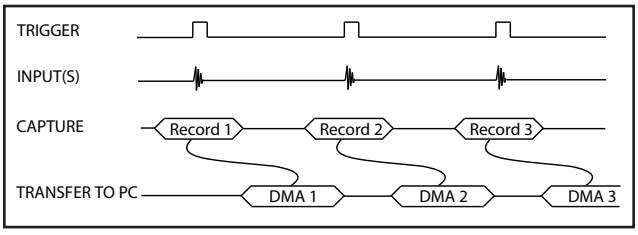
It is also possible to DMA both frequency and time domain data. This allows users to verify FPGA-based FFT operation during algorithm development.

ATS9351 can perform 100,000 2048 point FFTs per second.

FPGA-based FFT is ideal for customers in the Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) field.

Traditional AutoDMA

In order to acquire both pre-trigger and post-trigger data in a dual-ported memory environment, users can use Traditional AutoDMA.



Data is returned to the user in buffers, where each buffer can contain from 1 to 8191 records (triggers). This number is called RecordsPerBuffer.

Users can also specify that each record should come with its own header that contains a 40-bit trigger timestamp.

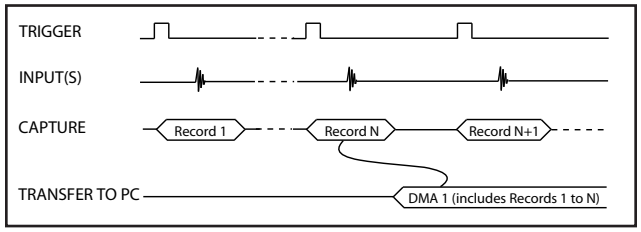
A BUFFER_OVERFLOW flag is asserted if more than 512 buffers have been acquired by the acquisition system, but not transferred to host PC memory by the AutoDMA engine.

In other words, a BUFFER_OVERFLOW can occur if more than 512 triggers occur in very rapid succession, even if all the on-board memory has not been used up.

No Pre-Trigger (NPT) AutoDMA

Many ultrasonic scanning and medical imaging applications do not need any pre-trigger data: only post-trigger data is sufficient.

NPT AutoDMA is designed specifically for these applications. By only storing post-trigger data, the memory bandwidth is optimized and the entire on-board memory acts like a very deep FIFO.



Note that a DMA is not started until RecordsPerBuffer number of records (triggers) have been acquired and written to the on-board memory.

NPT AutoDMA buffers do not include headers. However, users can specify that each record should come with its own footer that contains a 40-bit trigger timestamp. The footer is called NPT Footer.

More importantly, a BUFFER_OVERFLOW flag is asserted only if the entire on-board memory is used up. This provides a very substantial improvement over Traditional AutoDMA.

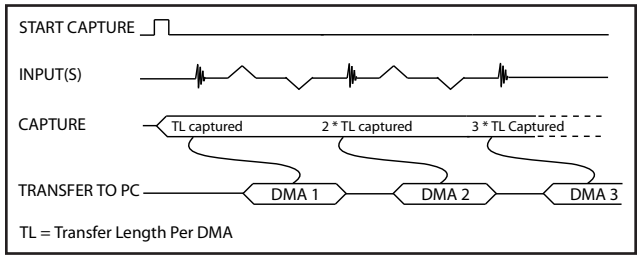
NPT AutoDMA can easily acquire data to PC host memory at the maximum sustained transfer rate of the motherboard without causing an overflow.

This is the recommended mode of operation for most ultrasonic scanning, OCT and medical imaging applications.

Continuous AutoDMA

Continuous AutoDMA is also known as the data streaming mode.

In this mode, data starts streaming across the PCI bus as soon as the ATS9351 is armed for acquisition. It is important to note that triggering is disabled in this mode.



Continuous AutoDMA buffers do not include headers, so it is not possible to get trigger time-stamps.

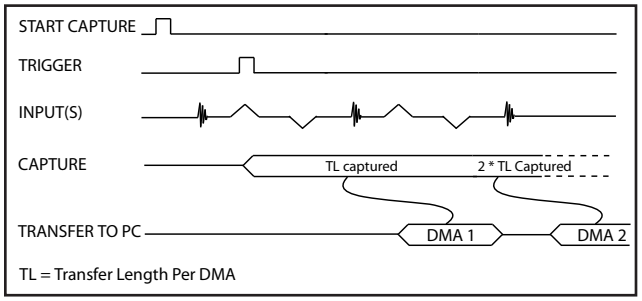
A BUFFER_OVERFLOW flag is asserted only if the entire on-board memory is used up.

The amount of data to be captured is controlled by counting the number of buffers acquired. Acquisition is stopped by an AbortCapture command.

Continuous AutoDMA can easily acquire data to PC host memory at the maximum sustained transfer rate of the motherboard without causing an overflow. This is the recommended mode for very long signal recording.

Triggered Streaming AutoDMA

Triggered Streaming AutoDMA is virtually the same as Continuous mode, except the data transfer across the bus is held off until a trigger event has been detected.



Triggered Streaming AutoDMA buffers do not include headers, so it is not possible to get trigger time-stamps.

A BUFFER_OVERFLOW flag is asserted only if the entire on-board memory is used up.

As in Continuous mode, the amount of data to be captured is controlled by counting the number of buffers acquired. Acquisition is stopped by an AbortCapture command.

Triggered Streaming AutoDMA can easily acquire data to PC host memory at the maximum sustained transfer rate of the motherboard without causing an overflow. This is the recommended mode for RF signal recording that has to be started at a specific time, e.g. based on a GPS pulse.

Data Packing Mode

By default, ATS9351 stores 12 bit data acquired by its on-board A/D converters as a 16 bit integer. Users can also choose to pack the data as 12 bit integers or even 8 bit integers. Being able to reduce the total amount of data being transferred can be very useful in data recording applications.

Note that it is the user application's responsibility to unpack the data. Also note that NPT Footers are not available in Data Packing Mode.

Disk Storage

When a waveform digitizer generates sustained data throughput at these very high rates, one of the major system-level challenges is to store that data in a disk drive.

If the total data storage requirement is in the 10 GByte range, it is possible to store acquired data in the computer's memory using a RAMDisk. Of course, the host computer must have enough memory installed, but that is becoming easier to do with modern computers.

If total data storage requirement is greater than what can be stored in the host computer's memory, it is essential to build a RAID 0 array using high speed disk drives and one or more hardware RAID controllers. One example of such a RAID-based data storage system is AlazarStream family of products.

Real Time Signal Processing

One of the unique features of AlazarTech's waveform digitizer product line is that acquired data is available for real-time signal processing by the host CPU.

What makes this very powerful is the fact that most modern CPUs have multiple cores, which can be used to do real-time signal processing using parallel processing principles.

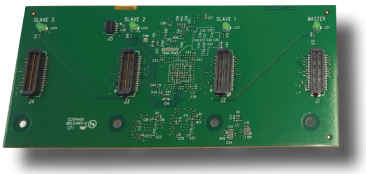
If your algorithm can be written to take advantage of parallel processing, this may be a very cost-effective solution for signal processing applications.

AlazarTech has been able to demonstrate that a 2.4 GHz, quad-core CPU can do real-time averaging of acquired data at 1.5 GB/s while using up only 25% of CPU cycles. A faster CPU or a CPU with more cores can do signal processing even faster.

Master/Slave Systems

Users can create a multi-board Master/Slave system by synchronizing up to four ATS9351 boards using an appropriate SyncBoard-9351.

SyncBoard-9351 is a mezzanine board that connects to the Master/Slave connector along the top edge of the ATS9351 and sits parallel to the motherboard. For additional robustness, users can secure the SyncBoard-9351 to a bracket mounted on each of the ATS9351 boards.



SyncBoard-9351 is available in different widths: 2x, 4x, 2x-W, 3x-W or 4x-W.

SyncBoards with the -W suffix provide 2-slot spacing between ATS9351 cards to support some of the newer motherboards that space out the on-board x8 or x16 slots by two slots. The -W SyncBoards are also a better solution from thermal point of view, as there is better air flow with 2-slot spacing.

The 2x and 2x-W models allow a 2-board Master/Slave system; the 3x-W model allows a 2 or 3-slot Master/Slave system; and the 4x and 4x-W models allow 2, 3 or 4 board Master/Slave systems.

The Master board's clock and trigger signals are copied by the SyncBoard-9351 and supplied to all the Slave boards. This guarantees complete synchronization between the Master board and all Slave boards.

It should be noted that SyncBoard-9351 does not use a PLL-based clock buffer, allowing the use of variable frequency clocks in Master/Slave configuration.

A Master/Slave system samples all inputs simultaneously and also triggers simultaneously on the same clock edge.

Asynchronous DMA Driver

The various AutoDMA schemes discussed above provide hardware support for optimal data transfer. However, a corresponding high performance software mechanism is also required to make sure sustained data transfer can be achieved.

This proprietary software mechanism is called Async DMA (short for Asynchronous DMA).

A number of data buffers are posted by the application software. Once a data buffer is filled, i.e. a DMA has been completed, ATS9351 hardware generates an interrupt, causing an event message to be sent to the application so it can start consuming data. Once the data has been consumed, the application can post the data buffer back on the queue. This can go on indefinitely.

One of the great advantages of Async DMA is that almost 95% of CPU cycles are available for data processing, as all DMA arming is done on an event-driven basis.

To the best of our knowledge, no other supplier of waveform digitizers provides asynchronous software drivers. Their synchronous drivers force the CPU to manage data acquisition, thereby slowing down the overall data acquisition process.

Triggering

ATS9351 is equipped with sophisticated digital triggering options, such as programmable trigger thresholds and slope on any of the input channels or the External Trigger input.

It is also possible to trigger the ATS9351 using a TTL trigger signal with relatively high input impedance of 6.66 kΩ. This is very useful in imaging applications that use a trigger signal that cannot drive a 50 Ω load.

While most oscilloscopes offer only one trigger engine, ATS9351 offers two trigger engines (called Engines X and Y).

The user can specify the number of records to capture in an acquisition, the length of each record and the amount of pre-trigger data.

A programmable trigger delay can also be set by the user. This is very useful for capturing the signal of interest in a pulse-echo application, such as ultrasound, radar, lidar etc.

External Trigger Input

The external trigger input on the ATS9351 is labeled TRIG IN on the face plate.

By default, the input impedance of this input is 50 Ω and the full scale input range is +/- 3 Volts. The trigger signal is treated as an analog signal in this situation and a high speed comparator receives the signal.

It is also possible to setup the ATS9351 to trigger off a TTL signal. Input impedance is approximately 6.66 kΩ in this mode.

Timebase

ATS9351 timebase can be controlled either by on-board low-jitter VCO or by optional External Clock.

On-board low-jitter VCO uses an on-board 10 MHz TCXO as a reference clock.

Optional External Clock

While the ATS9351 features low jitter VCO and a 10 MHz TCXO as the source of the timebase system, there may be occasions when digitizing has to be synchronized to an external clock source.

ATS9351 External Clock option provides an SMA input for an external clock signal, which can be a sine wave or LVTTL signal.

Input impedance for the External Clock input is fixed at 50 Ω. External clock input is always ac-coupled.

There are three types of External Clock supported by ATS9351. These are described below.

Fast External Clock

A new sample is taken by the on-board ADCs for each rising edge of this External Clock signal.

In order to satisfy the clocking requirements of the ADC chips being used, Fast External Clock frequency must always be higher than 2 MHz and lower than 500 MHz.

This is the ideal clocking scheme for OCT applications.

Slow External Clock

This type of clock should be used when the clock frequency is either too slow or is a burst-type clock. Both these types of clock do not satisfy the minimum clock requirements listed above for Fast External Clock.

In this mode, the ATS9351 ADCs are run at a preset internal clock frequency. The user-supplied Slow External Clock signal is then monitored for low-to-high transitions. Each time there is such a transition, a new sample is stored into the on-board memory.

It should be noted that there can be a 0 to +8 ns sampling jitter when Slow External Clock is being used, as the internal ADC clock is not synchronized to the user-supplied clock.

10 MHz Reference Clock

It is possible to generate the sampling clock based on an external 10 MHz reference input. This is useful for RF systems that use a common 10 MHz reference clock.

ATS9351 uses an on-board low-jitter VCO to generate the 500 MHz high frequency clock used by the ADC. This 500 MHz sampling clock can then be decimated by a factor of 1, 2, 5, 10 or any other integer value that is divisible by 5.

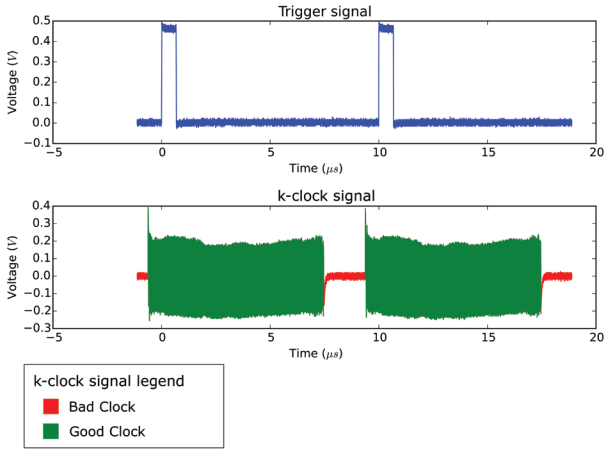
Dummy Clock Switchover

ATS9351 has a built-in Dummy Clock generator and a clock switchover mechanism that can be used to avoid operating the A/D chips outside of their specifications when being clocked by a swept source laser.

OCT Ignore Bad Clock

The ADCs used on the ATS9351 require the external clock frequency to be above 2 MHz and lower than 500 MHz. In OCT applications, these limits cannot always be respected due to the nature of the optical source.

AlazarTech's *OCT Ignore Bad Clock* technology, allows safe operation with these out-of-specification clocks without requiring the use of a dummy clock in the source.



Firmware version 21.01+, driver version 5.10.6+ and SDK 7.1.3+ are required to take advantage of OCT Ignore Bad Clock. For existing customers, these firmware and driver versions are available for download from AlazarTech's website free of charge.

See www.alazartech.com/Technology/OCT-Ignore-Bad-Clock for more information on this technology.

AUX Connector

ATS9351 provides an AUX (Auxiliary) BNC connector that is configured as a Trigger Output connector by default.

When configured as a Trigger Output, AUX BNC connector outputs a 5 Volt TTL signal synchronous to the ATS9351 Trigger signal, allowing users to synchronize their test systems to the ATS9351 Trigger.

When combined with the Trigger Delay feature of the ATS9351, this option is ideal for ultrasonic and other pulse-echo imaging applications.

AUX connector can also be used as a Trigger Enable Input, or "Frame Trigger" input, which can be used to acquire complete frames, or B-scans, in imaging applications. In fact, this is the most popular use of the AUX connector in OCT applications.

Calibration

Every ATS9351 digitizer is factory calibrated to NIST- or CNRC-traceable standards. To recalibrate an ATS9351, the digitizer must either be shipped back to the factory or a qualified metrology lab.

On-Board Monitoring

Adding to the reliability offered by ATS9351 are the on-board diagnostic circuits that constantly monitor over 20 different voltages, currents and temperatures. LED alarms are activated if any of the values surpasses the limits.

AlazarDSO Software

ATS9351 is supplied with the powerful AlazarDSO software that allows the user to setup the acquisition hardware and capture, display and archive the signals.

The Stream-To-Memory command in AlazarDSO allows users to stream a large dataset to motherboard memory.

AlazarDSO software also includes powerful tools for benchmarking the computer bus and disk drive.

Software Development Kits

AlazarTech provides an easy to use software development kit for customers who want to integrate the ATS9351 into their own software.

A Windows and Linux compatible software development kit, called ATS-SDK, includes headers, libraries and source code sample programs written in C/C++, C#, Python, MATLAB, and LabVIEW. These programs can fully control the ATS9351 and acquire data in user buffers.

ATS-GPU

ATS-GPU is a software library developed by AlazarTech to allow users to do real-time data transfer from ATS9351 to a GPU card at rates up to 1.6 GB/s.

Modern GPUs include very powerful processing units and a very high speed graphical memory bus. This combination makes them perfectly suited for signal processing applications.

ATS-GPU-BASE is supplied with an example user application in source code. The application includes GPU kernels that use ATS-GPU to receive data, do very simple signal processing (data inversion), and copy the processed (inverted) data back to a user buffer. All this is done at the highest possible data transfer rate.

Programmers can replace the data inversion code with application-specific signal processing kernels to develop custom applications.

ATS-GPU-OCT is the optional OCT Signal Processing library for ATS-GPU. It contains floating point FFT routines that have also been optimized to provide the maximum number of FFTs per second. Kernel code running on the GPU can do zero-padding, apply a windowing function, do a floating point FFT, calculate the amplitude and convert the result to a log scale. It is also possible to output phase information.

FFTs can be done on triggered data or on continuous gapless stream of data. It is also possible to do spectral averaging. Our benchmarks showed that it was possible to do 400,000 FFTs per second when capturing data in single-channel mode and using a NVIDIA GeForce GTX Titan X GPU.

ATS-GPU supports Windows and Linux for CUDA-based development.

Linux Support

AlazarTech offers ATS9351 binary drivers for most of the popular Linux distributions, such as CentOS, Ubuntu,...

Users can download the binary driver for their specific distribution by choosing from the available drivers here:

ftp://release@ftp.alazartech.com/outgoing/linux

Also provided is a GUI application called AlazarFrontPanel that allows simple data acquisition and display.

ATS-SDK includes source code example programs for Linux, which demonstrate how to acquire data programmatically using a C compiler.

If customers want to use ATS9351 in any Linux distribution other than the one listed above, they can have the AlazarTech engineering team generate an appropriate driver for a nominal fee, if applicable.

Based on a minimum annual business commitment, the Linux driver source code license (order number ATS9351-LINUX) may be granted to qualified OEM customers for a fee. For release of driver source code, a Non-Disclosure Agreement must be executed between the customer's organization and AlazarTech.

All such source code disclosures are made on an as-is basis with limited support from the factory.

Export Control Classification

According to the Export Controls Division of Government of Canada, ATS9351 is currently not controlled for export from Canada. Its export control classification is N8, which is equivalent to ECCN EAR99. ATS9351 can be shipped freely outside of Canada, with the exception of countries listed on the *Area Control List* and *Sanctions List*. Furthermore, if the end-use of ATS9351, in part or in its entirety, is related to the development or deployment of weapons of mass destruction, AlazarTech is obliged to apply for an export permit.

RoHS Compliance

ATS9351 is fully RoHS compliant, as defined by Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

All manufacturing is done using RoHS-compliant components and lead-free soldering.

EC Conformity

ATS9351 conforms to the following standards:

Electromagnetic Emissions:
CISPR 22:2006/EN 55022:2006 (Class A): Information Technology Equipment (ITE). Radio disturbance characteristics. Limits and method of measurement.

Electromagnetic Immunity:
CISPR 24:1997/EN 55024:1998 (+A1 +A2): Information Technology Equipment Immunity characteristics — Limits and methods of measurement.

Safety:
IEC 60950-1:2005: Information technology equipment — Safety — Part 1: General requirements.

IEC 60950-1:2006: Information technology equipment — Safety — Part 1: General requirements.

ATS9351 also follows the provisions of the following directives: 2006/95/EC (Low Voltage Equipment); 2004/108/EC (Electromagnetic Compatibility).

FCC & ICES-003 Compliance

ATS9351 has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15, subpart B of the FCC Rules, and the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Standard ICES-003:2004.

ATS9351
500 MS/s 12-Bit PCIe OEM Digitizer

System Requirements

Personal computer with at least one free x8 or x16 PCI Express (v1.0a, v1.1 or v2.0) slot, 2 GB RAM, 100 MB of free hard disk space, SVGA display adaptor and monitor with at least a 1024 x 768 resolution.

Power Requirements

+12 V	1.2 A, typical
+3.3 V	1.1 A, typical

Physical

Size	Single slot, half length PCI Express card (4.377 inches x 6.5 inches excluding the connectors protruding from the front panel)
Weight	250 g

I/O Connectors

CH A, CH B, ECLK	SMA female connector
TRIG IN, AUX I/O	BNC female connectors

Environmental

Operating temperature	0 to 55 degrees Celsius
Storage temperature	-20 to 70 degrees Celsius
Relative humidity	5 to 95%, non-condensing

Acquisition System

Resolution	12 bits
Bandwidth (-3 dB)	
DC-coupled, 50 Ω	DC - 250 MHz,
Number of channels	2, simultaneously sampled
Maximum sample rate	500 MS/s single shot
Minimum sample rate	1 KS/s single shot for internal clocking
Full scale input range	±400 mV
DC accuracy	±2% of full scale in all ranges
Input coupling	DC
Input impedance	50 Ω ±1%
Input protection	
CH A, CH B	±1 V (DC + peak AC without external attenuation)
TRIG IN	±4 V (DC + peak AC without external attenuation)
AUX I/O	-0.7 V to +5.5 V

Timebase System

Timebase options	Internal Clock or External Clock (Optional)
Internal sample rates	500 MS/s, 250 MS/s, 100 MS/s, 50 MS/s, 20 MS/s, 10 MS/s, 5 MS/s, 2 MS/s, 1 MS/s, 500 KS/s, 200 KS/s, 100 KS/s, 50 KS/s, 20 KS/s, 10 KS/s, 5 KS/s, 2 KS/s, 1 KS/s
Internal clock accuracy	±2 ppm

Dynamic Parameters

Typical values measured on CH A of a randomly selected ATS9351. Input signal was provided by a Marconi 2018A signal generator, followed by multi-pole band-pass filters (TTE Q36T family). Inputs were not averaged.

	5 MHz	20 MHz	50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz
SNR	61.9 dB	61.41 dB	61.65 dB	61.02 dB	58.75 dB
SINAD	61.17 dB	60.67 dB	59.62 dB	59.95 dB	55.51 dB
SFDR	75.12 dB	71.27 dB	84.20 dB	81.47 dB	80.61 dB
THD	-69.28 dB	-68.70 dB	-63.91 dB	-66.57 dB	-58.3 dB
ENOB	9.87	9.79	9.61	9.67	8.93

Optional ECLK (External Clock) Input

Signal level	400 mVp-p to 3 Vp-p Sine wave or square wave
Input impedance	50 Ω
Input coupling	AC
Maximum frequency	500 MHz for Fast External Clock 60 MHz for Slow External Clock
Minimum frequency	2 MHz for Fast External Clock DC for Slow External Clock
Sampling edge	Rising

Dummy Clock Switchover

Switchover mode	Only when Fast External Clock is selected
Switchover start	Upon end of each record or based on External Trigger input
Switchover time	Programmable with 5 ns resolution

Optional 10 MHz Reference Input

Signal level	400 mVp-p to 3 Vp-p Sine wave or square wave
Input impedance	50 Ω
Input coupling	AC coupled
Input frequency	10 MHz ± 0.25 MHz
Sampling clock freq.	500 MHz

Triggering System

Mode	Edge triggering with hysteresis
Comparator type	Digital comparators for internal (CH A, CH B) triggering and software selectable analog comparators or TTL gate for TRIG IN (External) triggering
Number of trigger engines	2
Trigger engine combination	OR only
Trigger engine source	CH A, CH B, EXT, Software or None, independently software selectable for each of the two Trigger Engines
Hysteresis	±5% of full scale input, typical

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500 MS/s 12-Bit PCIe OEM Digitizer

Trigger sensitivity	±10% of full scale input range, except for TTL triggering for EXT. This implies that the trigger system may not trigger reliably if the input has an amplitude less than ±10% of full scale input range selected
Trigger level accuracy	±5%, typical, of full scale input range of the selected trigger source
Bandwidth	250 MHz
Trigger delay	Software selectable from 0 to 9,999,999 sampling clock cycles
Trigger timeout	Software selectable with a 10 µs resolution. Maximum settable value is 3,600 seconds. Can also be disabled to wait indefinitely for a trigger event

TRIG IN (External Trigger) Input

Input type	Analog or TTL, software selectable
Analog input impedance	50 Ω
Analog coupling	DC only
Analog bandwidth (-3 dB)	DC - 250 MHz
Analog input range	±5 V
Analog DC accuracy	±10% of full scale input
Analog input protection	±4 V (DC + peak AC without external attenuation)
TTL input impedance	6.66 kΩ ±10%
TTL coupling	DC only
TTL max. frequency	100 MHz
TTL min. pulse amplitude	2 Volts
TTL input protection	-0.7 V to + 5.5 V

TRIG OUT Output

Connector used	AUX I/O
Output signal	5 Volt TTL
Synchronization	Synchronized to a clock derived from the ADC sampling clock. Divide-by-4 clock (dual channel mode) or divide-by-8 clock (single channel mode)

Materials Supplied

ATS9351 PCI Express Card

ATS9351 Installation Disk (on USB Flash Drive)

Certification and Compliances

RoHS 2 (Directive 2011/65/EU) Compliance

CE Marking — EC Conformity

FCC Part 15 Class A / ICES-003 Class A Compliance

All specifications are subject to change without notice

ORDERING INFORMATION

ATS9351-128M	ATS9351-002
ATS9351-1G	ATS9351-003
ATS9351-2G	ATS9351-004
ATS9351: External Clock Upgrade	ATS9351-005
SyncBoard-9351 2x	ATS9351-006
SyncBoard-9351 4x	ATS9351-007
ATS9351-128M to 1G Upgrade	ATS9351-010
ATS9351-128M to 2G Upgrade	ATS9351-011
ATS9351-1G to 2G Upgrade	ATS9351-012
SyncBoard-9351 2x-W	ATS9351-020
SyncBoard-9351 3x-W	ATS9351-021
SyncBoard-9351 4x-W	ATS9351-022
ATS9351-128M: One Year Extended Warranty	ATS9351-061
ATS9351-1G: One Year Extended Warranty	ATS9351-062
ATS9351-2G: One Year Extended Warranty	ATS9351-063
Software Development Kit (Supports C/C++, Python, MATLAB, and LabVIEW)	ATS-SDK
ATS-GPU-BASE: GPU Streaming Library	ATSGPU-001
ATS-GPU-OCT: Signal Processing Library (requires ATSGPU-001)	ATSGPU-101

Manufactured By:

Alazar Technologies, Inc.

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DATASHEET REVISION HISTORY

Changes from version 1.9B (Oct 2017) to version 1.9C	Section, Page
Added section on FPGA-based FFT	FPGA-based FFT Processing, pg. 3
Added note about NPT Footers	No Pre-Trigger (NPT) AutoDMA, pg. 3
Added section on Data Packing Mode	Data Packing Mode, pg. 4
Removed section on k-clock Deglitching Firmware	Optional k-Clock Deglitching Firmware, pg. 5
Removed note about k-clock Deglitching Firmware	Dummy Clock Switchover, pg. 6
Added section on OCT Ignore Bad Clock	OCT Ignore Bad Clock, pg. 6
Replaced *Frame Trigger Input* section with *AUX Connector* section	AUX Connector, pg. 6
Added CNRC as calibration standard	Calibration, pg. 6
Added -BASE and -OCT to ATS-GPU description for clarity	ATS-GPU, pg. 6
Corrected size of card	Physical, pg. 8
Removed product ATS9351-014 (k-clock Deglitching Firmware)	Ordering Information, pg. 9
Updated email address	Manufactured By, pg. 9

Changes from version 1.9A (Sept 2017) to version 1.9B	Section, Page
Updated description for product ATSGPU-001 & ATSGPU-101	Ordering Information System, pg. 9

Changes from version 1.9 (July 2017) to version 1.9A	Section, Page
Added 2-slot-spacing SyncBoards (-W models)	Master/Slave Systems, pg. 4
Specified conditions for obtaining a Linux driver source code license	Linux Support, pg. 6
Added Export Control Classification information	Export Control Classification, pg. 6
Removed product ATS9351-LINUX	Ordering Information System, pg. 9
Added products ATS9351-061, ATS9351-062, ATS9351-063	Ordering Information System, pg. 9
Replaced product ATSGPU-1YR with ATSGPU-001	Ordering Information System, pg. 9
Updated description for product ATSGPU-101	Ordering Information System, pg. 9

Changes from version 1.7a (Jan. 2013) to version 1.9	Section, Page
Added Python to list of SDK supported languages, and Support for Windows & Linux	Features, pg. 1
Added Python & LabVIEW to list of supported languages for ATS-SDK, removed ATS-VI	Overview, pg. 1
Updated TTL Input Impedance for External Trigger	Triggering, pg. 4
Updated TTL Input Impedance for External Trigger	External Trigger Input, pg. 5
Modified AlazarDSO description	AlazarDSO Software, pg. 6
Updated ATS-SDK description: added Python, removed ATS-VI	Software Development Kits, pg. 6
Added ATS-GPU description	ATS-GPU, pg. 6
Replaced section *ATS-Linux* with *Linux Support*; now includes download link & updated description	Linux Support, pg. 6
Added section on RoHS compliance	RoHS Compliance, pg. 6
Added section on EC Conformity	EC Conformity, pg. 7
Added section on FCC & ICES-003 Compliance	FCC & ICES-003 Compliance, pg. 7
Updated Input Range and Input Impedance for External Trigger	TRIG IN (External Trigger) Input, pg. 9
Updated list of Certification and Compliances	Certification and Compliances, pg. 9
Corrected part numbers for *SyncBoard-9351 2x, SyncBoard-9351 4x,* and *ATS9351-LINUX*	Ordering Information, pg. 9
Removed product ATS-VI, ATS-SDK now supports LabVIEW	Ordering Information, pg. 9
Added products ATS9351-020, ATS9351-021, ATS9351-022, ATSGPU-1YR, ATSGPU-101	Ordering Information, pg. 9