

PicoScope® 4000A Series

Crystal-clear waveform analysis



2, 4 or 8 channels
20 MHz bandwidth
12-bit resolution
256 MS capture memory
80 MS/s sampling rate
1% DC accuracy
±10 mV to ±50 V input ranges
40 000 segment waveform buffer

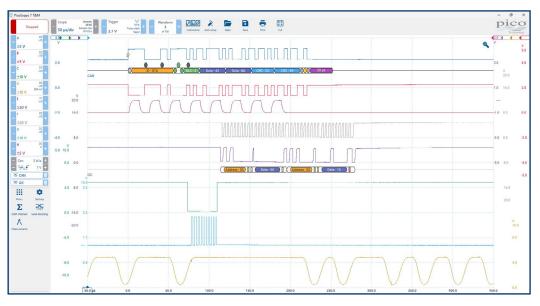
80 MS/s AWG update rate
14-bit resolution AWG
Low-cost and portable
SuperSpeed USB 3.0 interface
Up to 70 dB SFDR
Advanced digital triggering
Decode over 40 industry-standard serial protocols

PicoScope®, PicoLog® and PicoSDK® software included

Up to 8 channels of high resolution

With the PicoScope 4000A Series providing a choice of either 2, 4 or 8 high-resolution analog channels you can easily view audio, ultrasonic, vibration and power waveforms, analyze timing of complex systems and perform a wide range of precision measurement tasks on multiple inputs at the same time. The scopes have a small, compact footprint, yet the BNC connectors with a minimum 20 mm spacing still accept all common probes and accessories.

Despite their compact size, there is no compromise on performance. With a high vertical resolution of 12 bits, 20 MHz bandwidth, 256 MS buffer memory and a fast sampling rate of 80 MS/s, the PicoScope 4000A Series has the power and functionality to deliver accurate results. With up to 8 channels, these oscilloscopes can analyze multiple serial buses such as UART, I²C, SPI, CAN and LIN plus control and driver signals.



Why choose the PicoScope 4000A Series oscilloscopes?

The PicoScope 4000A Series provides 20 MHz bandwidth, low noise, 12-bit resolution, deep capture memory and an integrated function and arbitrary waveform generator in a compact USB 3 connected PC-based package, together with a proven user interface.

This series of oscilloscopes is especially suited to engineers, scientists and technicians working on a wide range of electrical, mechanical, audio, lidar, radar, ultrasonic, NDT and predictive maintenance systems who need to make precise measurements and analysis of repetitive or single-shot long-duration waveforms.

Unlike traditional oscilloscopes with 8-bit resolution and limited capture memory, or card-based digitizers that require an expensive mainframe, the PicoScope 4000A Series combines all the following benefits:

- Deep memory and high resolution
- PicoScope user interface with time-, frequency-domain, persistence and XY waveform views
- Automatic measurements of important waveform parameters on up to a million waveform cycles with each triggered acquisition using DeepMeasure™
- Decoding of over 40 industry-standard serial bus protocols.
- An application programming interface (PicoSDK) that provides direct control of the hardware
- · Five years warranty included as standard

Suitable for a broad range of applications, including:

- Power supply start sequencing
- 7-channel audio systems
- Multi-sensor systems
- Multi-phase drives and controls
- Predictive/preventive maintenance
- Complex embedded system development
- Power harmonics analysis
- Vibration analysis and diagnostics
- Long-duration waveform capture
- Lubricant analysis
- Acoustic emission analysis
- · Oil condition sensors
- Machine monitoring
- Motor condition monitoring and motor current signature analysis
- Model-based voltage and current systems

Power measurements

The PicoScope 4000A Series is ideal for making a range of power measurements on high voltages and currents and low-voltage control signals. For the best results, use a Pico differential voltage probe (TA041 or TA057) in combination with an AC/DC current clamp (TA167), AC flex current probe (TA325) or AC 3-phase flex current probe (TA326). To improve the efficiency and reliability of power designs, the scope can display and analyze standby power dissipation, inrush current and steady-state power consumption. PicoScope's built-in measurements and statistics of parameters such as true RMS, frequency, peak-to-peak voltage and THD allow accurate analysis of power quality. PicoScope also offers a dedicated suite of power measurements and associated power math channels which include:

- True power
- Apparent power
- Reactive power
- · Power factor
- DC power
- · Crest factor
- Area at AC
- +Area at AC
- –Area at AC
- Abs area at AC
- · Area at DC
- +Area at DC
- –Area at DC
- Abs area at DC

Nonlinear loads and modern powerconversion equipment produce complex waveforms with significant harmonic content. These harmonics reduce efficiency by causing increased heating in equipment and conductors, misfiring in variable speed drives and torque pulsations in motors. The 12-bit PicoScope 4000A Series has the precision to measure distortion typically up to the 100th harmonic. On the supply side, power quality issues such as sags and dips, swells and spikes, flicker, interruptions and longterm voltage and frequency variations can also be checked for regulatory compliance.



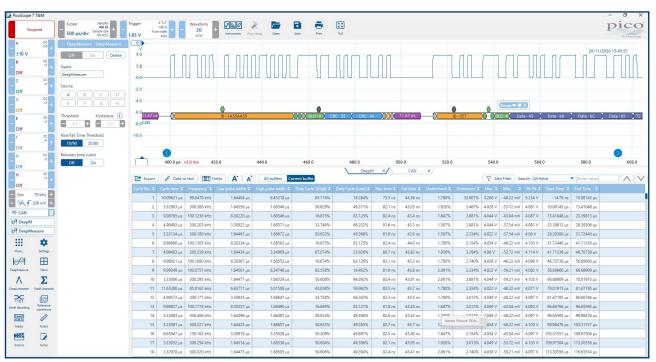
In a 3-phase distribution system, it is important to characterize and balance loads across phases. With up to 8 channels, the PicoScope 4000A Series can monitor waveforms of current and voltage on all four conductors of a 3-phase-plus-neutral system. This helps to identify mismatches that can cause breaker tripping, or transformer and conductor overheating.

DeepMeasure™

One waveform, millions of measurements.

Measurement of waveform pulses and cycles is key to verification of the performance of electrical and electronic devices. DeepMeasure delivers automatic measurements of important waveform parameters, such as pulse width, rise time and voltage. Up to a million cycles can be displayed with each triggered acquisition, or combined across multiple acquisitions. Results can be easily sorted, analyzed and correlated with the waveform display or exported as a .CSV file or spreadsheet for further analysis.

For example, use DeepMeasure to capture up to 40 000 pulses and quickly find those with the largest or smallest amplitude, or use your scope's deep memory to record a million cycles of one waveform and export the rise time of every single edge for statistical analysis.



Complex embedded systems

When debugging an embedded system with a scope, you can quickly run out of channels. You may need to look at an I²C or SPI bus at the same time as multiple power rails, DAC outputs and logic signals. With up to eight channels, the PicoScope 4000A Series can cope with all of this. Choose whether to decode up to eight serial buses, with analog waveforms and decoded data both visible, or a combination of serial buses and other analog or digital signals. PicoScope provides advanced triggering on all channels, so you can search for runt pulses, dropouts and noise as well as looking for data patterns using the 4-input Boolean logic trigger.



Ultra-high-definition display

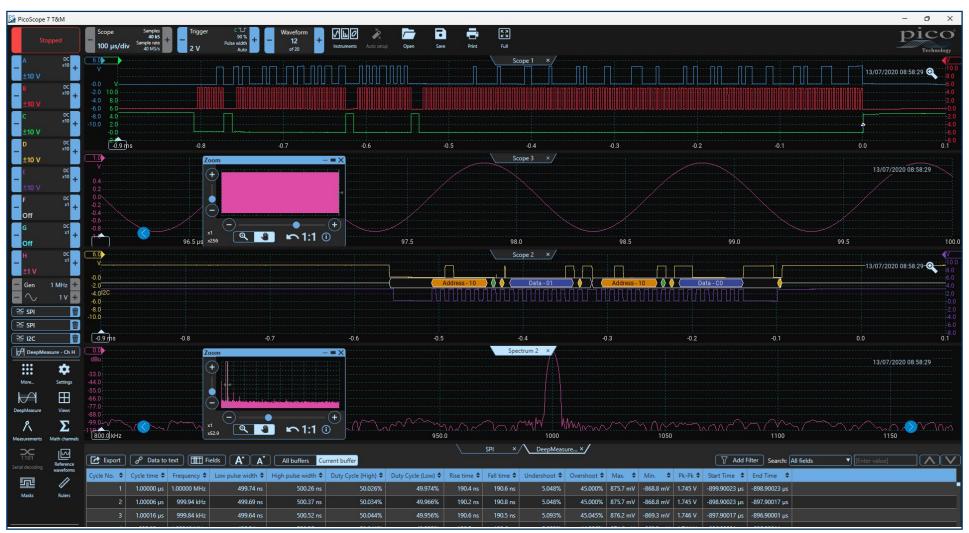
PicoScope PC-based instruments use the host computer's display, which is typically larger and of higher resolution than the dedicated displays installed in traditional benchtop oscilloscopes. This allows room for simultaneous display of time- and frequency-domain waveforms, decoded serial bus tables, measurement results with statistics and more.

PicoScope software scales automatically to take full advantage of the improved resolution of larger display sizes, including 4K ultra-high-definition models. At 3840 x 2160 resolution — over eight million pixels — PicoScope allows engineers to get more done in less time through split-screen views of multiple channels (or different views of

the same channel) from the device under test. As the example shows, the software can even show multiple oscilloscope and spectrum analyzer traces at once.

Large, high-resolution displays really come into their own when viewing high-resolution signals with the PicoScope 4000A Series. With a 4K monitor, PicoScope can display more than ten times the information of traditional scopes, solving the problem of how to match a big display and features with a small-footprint portable oscilloscope.

PicoScope also supports dual monitors: instrument control and waveforms displayed on the first, and large data sets from serial protocol decoders or DeepMeasure results on the second. The software can be controlled by mouse or touchscreen.

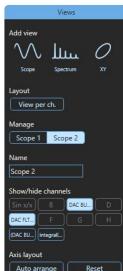


View per channel option

With view per channel, each channel has its own viewport using the the full resolution for each channel.

When multiple channels are active, select the **Views** menu and then **View per ch**.

Each channel plot will be displayed in its own view which can be re-arranged to suit your display preferences by dragging each Scope tab into your preferred position. You can tesselate each channel view into a grid, or display channels in rows or columns, or in combination.

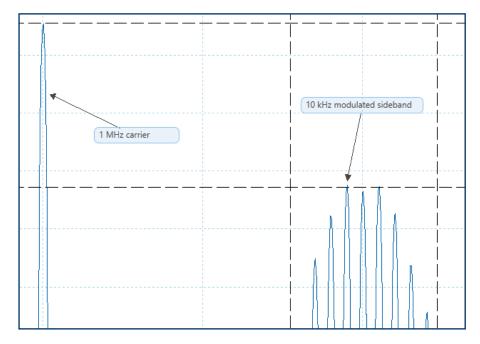




Waveform annotations

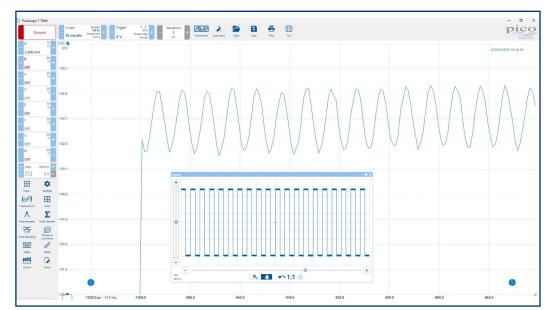
The waveform annotation tool helps design and test engineers to manage complex test scenarios involving multiple channels and events of interest that need to be displayed and communicated across project teams. Live presentation and documentation of key waveform events helps to improve understanding of circuit behaviour and expedite the development process.

This tool gives the ability to add freeform text boxes onto the waveform view and edit them, as well as drag fixed pinpoint arrows to specific events or anomalies in the data to draw attention to or help explain what is shown. Additionally, these annotations are visible on printouts, in image exports and are saved in .psdata files for sharing and distribution.



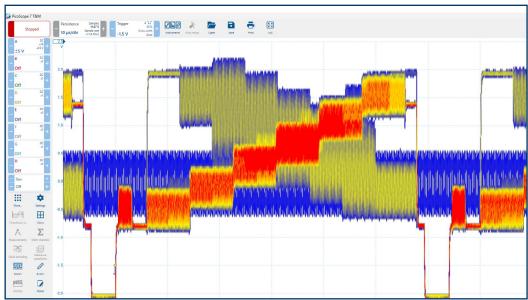
Zoom in and capture every last detail

The PicoScope zoom function lets you take a closer look at the fine detail on your signals. Using simple point-and-click tools you can quickly zoom in on both axes and reveal every last detail of the signal, whilst the undo zoom function lets you return to the previous view.



Color persistence modes

Advanced display modes allow you to see old and new data superimposed, with new data in a brighter color or shade. This makes it easy to see glitches and dropouts and to estimate their relative frequency. Choose between time persistence mode, where the newest waveforms are drawn with highest intensity and fade gradually over time, or frequency persistence mode as shown below, where those waveform elements which repeat most often are shown in a brighter color and infrequent or intermittent events in a cooler color.



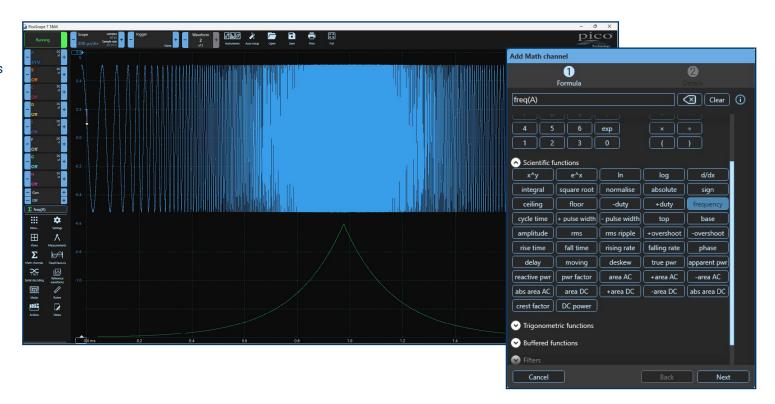
PicoScope performance and reliability

With over 30 years' experience in the test and measurement industry, we know what's important in an oscilloscope. The PicoScope 4000A Series delivers value for money by including a wide range of high-end features as standard. The PicoScope 7 software includes serial decoding and mask limit testing, and new functionality is regularly delivered through free upgrades to ensure that your device does not quickly become outdated. All Pico Technology devices are optimized with the help of feedback from our customers.

Math channels

With PicoScope 7 you can perform a variety of mathematical calculations on your input signals and reference waveforms.

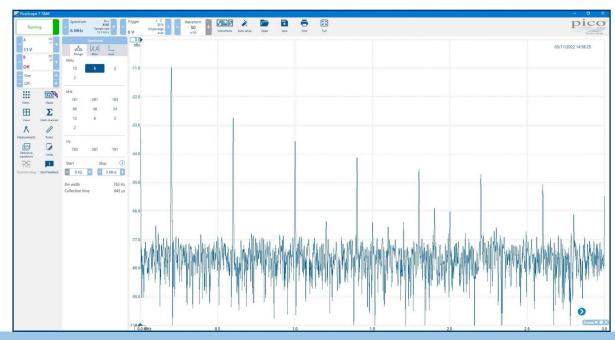
Use the built-in list for simple functions such as addition and inversion, or open the equation editor and create complex functions involving trigonometry, exponentials, logarithms, statistics, integrals and derivatives, filters, averaging and peak-detection.



Spectrum analyzer

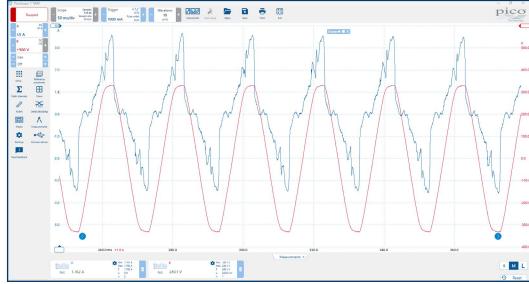
With the click of a button, you can display a spectrum plot of selected channels up to the full bandwidth of the oscilloscope. A comprehensive range of settings gives you control over the number of spectrum bands, window types and display modes.

Automatic frequency-domain measurements can be added to the display, including THD, THD+N, SINAD, SNR, SFDR and IMD. You can even use the AWG and spectrum mode together to perform swept scalar network analysis, and you can apply mask testing to the spectrum display to speed up fault-finding.



Automatic measurements

PicoScope 7 provides dozens of automated measurements both for the oscilloscope and spectrum analyzer, not just standard ones like frequency but more complex measurements such as overshoot, edge count, phase, power factor, THD and SINAD. Statistics can be displayed to show the Mean, Maximum, Minimum, Standard Deviation and a count of the number of waveforms. Measurements are highly configurable, allowing you to measure across the whole waveform, between rulers or a single cycle.



Scope mode measurements

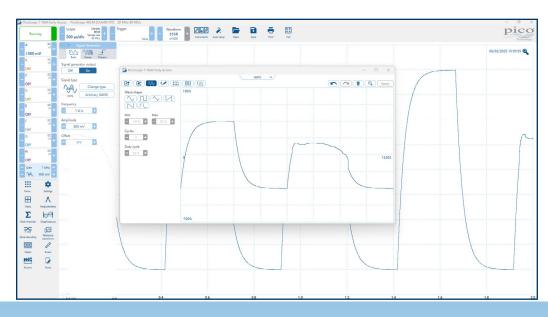
Arbitrary waveform and function generators

In addition, all models in the PicoScope 4000A Series have a built-in low-distortion, 80 MS/s, 14-bit arbitrary waveform generator (AWG), which can be used to emulate missing sensor signals during product development, or to stress-test a design over the full intended operating range. Waveforms can be imported from data files or created and modified using the built-in graphical AWG editor.

A function generator is also included, with sine, square and triangle waves up to 1 MHz, along with DC level, white noise and many more standard waveforms. As well as level, offset and frequency controls, advanced options allow you to sweep over a range of frequencies. Combined with the spectrum peak hold option, this creates a powerful tool for testing amplifier and filter responses.



Spectrum mode measurements



Serial decoding

The PicoScope 4000A Series includes serial decoding capability across all channels as standard. PicoScope software can decode 1-Wire, ARINC 429, CAN, CAN FD, CAN J1939, CAN XL, DALI, DCC, Differential Manchester, DMX512, Ethernet 10BASE-T, Ethernet 10BASE-T1S, Extended UART, FlexRay, I2C, I2S, LIN, Manchester, MIL-STD-1553, MODBUS ASCII, MODBUS RTU, NMEA-0183, Parallel Bus, PMBus, PS/2, PSI5 (Sensor), Quadrature, RS232/UART, SBS Data, SENT Fast, SENT Slow, SENT SPC, SMBus, SPI-MISO/MOSI, SPI-SDIO, USB (1.0/1.1) and Wind Sensor protocol data as standard (subject to scope bandwidth and number of channels available). More protocols are in development to be available in the future with free-of-charge software upgrades.

Graph format shows the decoded data (in hex, binary, decimal or ASCII) in a data-bus timing format beneath the waveform on a common time axis, with error frames marked in red. These frames can be zoomed to investigate noise or signal integrity issues.

Table format shows a list of the decoded frames, including the data and all flags and identifiers. You can set up filtering conditions to display only the frames you are interested in or search for frames with specified properties. The statistics option reveals more detail about the physical layer such as frame times and voltage levels. Click on a frame in the table to zoom the oscilloscope display and show the waveform for that frame.

PicoScope can also import a "Link File" spreadsheet to decode the data into user-defined text strings. This helps to speed analysis by cross referencing hexadecimal field values into human readable form. So, for example, instead of displaying "Address: 7E" in the Table View, the corresponding text "Set Motor Speed" will be shown instead, or whatever is appropriate. The Link File template with all field headings can be created directly from the serial table toolbar and edited manually as a spreadsheet to apply the cross-reference values.

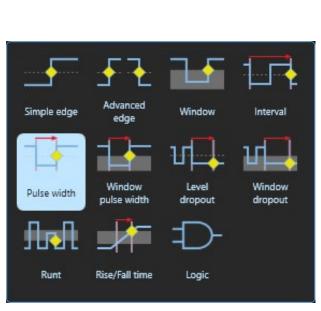


Digital triggering

Most digital oscilloscopes still use an analog trigger architecture based on comparators. This can cause time and amplitude errors that cannot always be calibrated out. The use of comparators often limits the trigger sensitivity at high bandwidths and can also create a long trigger rearm delay.

In 1991 Pico set an innovation milestone by pioneering the use of full digital triggering using the actual digitized data. This reduces trigger errors and allows our oscilloscopes to trigger on the smallest signals, even at the full bandwidth. All real-time triggering is digital, resulting in high threshold resolution with programmable hysteresis and optimal waveform stability.

The reduced rearm delay provided by digital triggering, together with segmented memory, allows the capture of events that happen in rapid sequence. At the fastest timebase, rapid triggering can capture a new waveform every 3 μ s until the buffer is full.





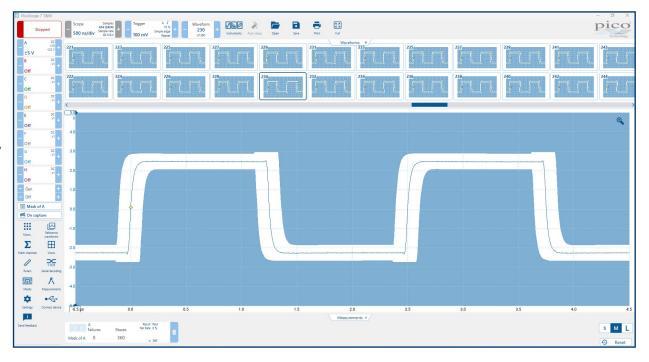
Advanced triggers

As well as the standard range of triggers found on most oscilloscopes, the PicoScope 4000A Series has a comprehensive set of advanced triggers built in to help you capture the data you need. These include pulse width, windowed and dropout triggers to help you find and capture your signal quickly.

Mask limit testing

Mask limit testing allows you to compare live signals against known good signals, and is designed for production and debugging environments. Simply capture a known good signal and use it to autogenerate a mask and then measure the system under test.

PicoScope will check for mask violations and perform pass/fail testing, capture intermittent glitches and can show a failure count and other statistics in the Measurements window. Masks can be saved in a library for future use, and exported or imported to share with other PicoScope users.



Actions

PicoScope can be programmed to execute actions when certain events occur. The events that can trigger an alarm include mask limit fails, trigger events and buffers full. The actions that PicoScope can execute include

The actions that PicoScope can execute include:

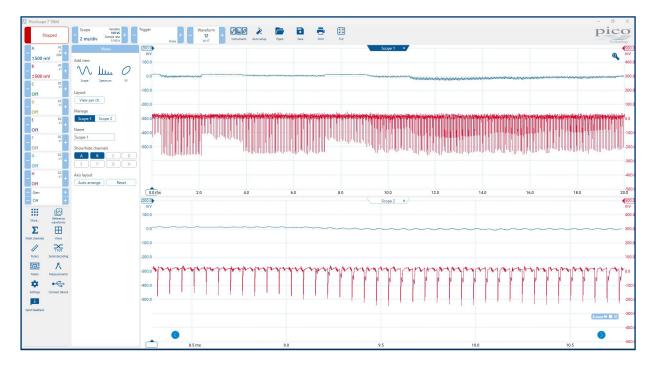
- Stop the capture
- Save waveform to disk in your choice of format including .csv, .png and .matlab
- Play a sound
- Trigger signal generator or AWG
- · Run an external application or script
- · Export serial-decoded data to a file on disk

Actions, coupled with mask limit testing, help create a powerful and time-saving waveform monitoring tool. Capture a known good signal, auto-generate a mask around it and then use the actions to automatically save any waveform (complete with a time/date stamp) that does not meet specification.



Digital low-pass filtering

Each input channel has its own digital low-pass filter with independently adjustable cut-off frequency from 1 Hz to the full bandwidth of the scope. This enables noise reduction on selected channels while viewing high-bandwidth signals on the others.



Custom probe settings

The custom probes menu allows you to correct for gain, attenuation, offsets and nonlinearities of probes and transducers, or convert to different measurement units. Definitions for standard Pico-supplied probes are built in, and you can also create your own using linear scaling or even an interpolated data table, and save them for later use.







High signal integrity

Careful front-end design and shielding reduce noise, crosstalk and harmonic distortion, meaning we are proud to publish the specifications for our scopes in detail. Decades of oscilloscope design experience can be seen in improved pulse response and bandwidth flatness, and low distortion. The scope features 12 input ranges from ±10 mV to ±50 V full scale and a huge spurious free dynamic range of up to 70 dB. The result is simple: when you probe a circuit, you can trust in the waveform you see on the screen.



High-end features as standard

Buying a PicoScope is not like making a purchase from other oscilloscope companies, where optional extras considerably increase the price. With our scopes, high-end features such as resolution enhancement, mask limit testing, serial decoding, advanced triggering, automatic measurements, math channels, XY mode, segmented memory and a signal generator are all included in the price.

To protect your investment, both the PC software and firmware inside the scope can be updated. Pico Technology has a long history of providing new features for free through software downloads. We deliver on our promises of future enhancements year after year, unlike many other companies in the field. Users of our products reward us by becoming lifelong customers and frequently recommending us to their colleagues.

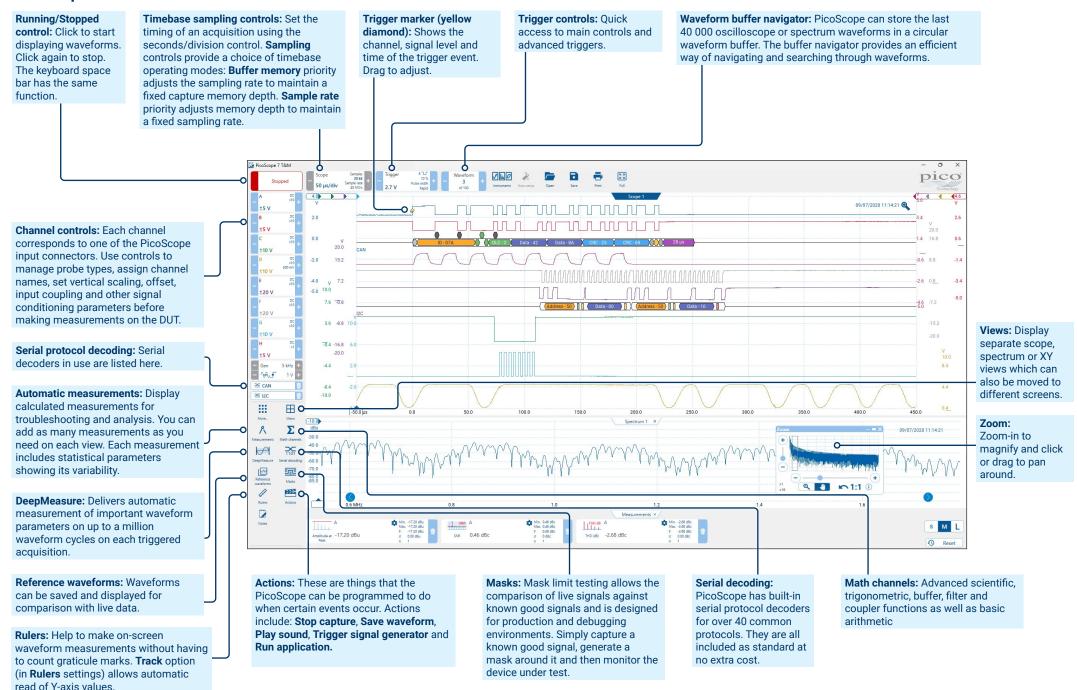


USB connectivity

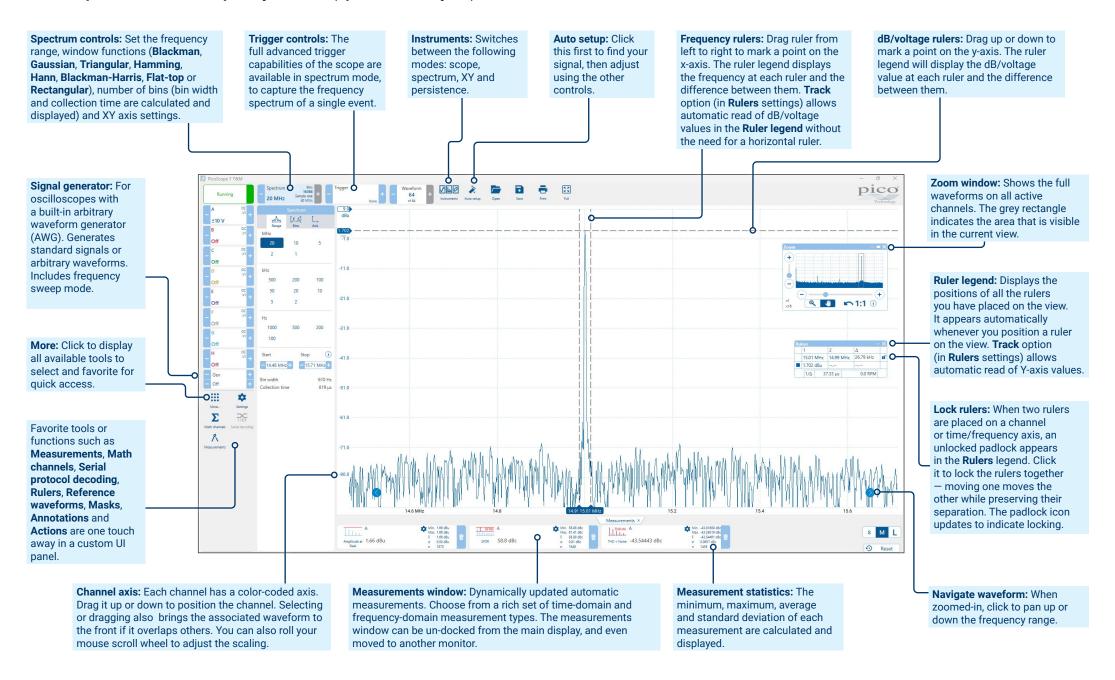
The SuperSpeed USB 3.0 connection not only allows high-speed data acquisition and transfer, but also makes printing, copying, saving and emailing your data from the field quick and easy. USB powering removes the need to carry around a bulky external power supply, making the kit even more portable for the engineer on the move.

The Software Development Kit (SDK) allows unlimited data collection and fast streaming.

PicoScope 7 software - time domain view



PicoScope 7 software - frequency domain (spectrum analyzer) view

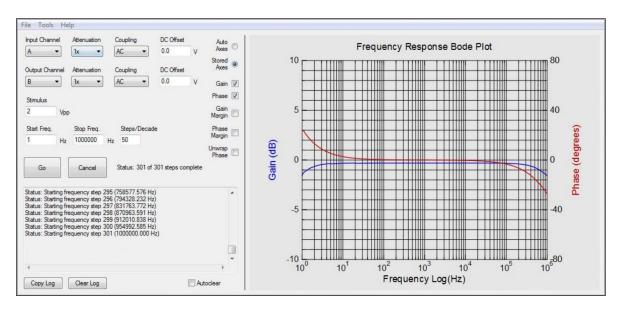


PicoSDK - write your own apps

Our free software development kit, PicoSDK, allows you to write your own software and includes drivers for Windows, macOS and Linux. Example code supplied on our <u>GitHub organization page</u> shows how to interface to third-party software packages such as National Instruments LabVIEW and MathWorks MATLAB, as well as programming languages including C/C++, C# and Python.

Among other features, the drivers support data streaming, a mode that captures continuous gap-free data directly to your PC or host computer at rates of up to 80 MS/s, so you are not limited by the size of your scope's capture memory. Sampling rates in streaming mode are subject to PC specifications and application loading.

There is also an active community of PicoScope users who share both code and whole applications on our <u>Test and Measurement Forum</u> and the <u>PicoApps</u> section of the website. The Frequency Response Analyzer shown here is a popular application on the forum.



```
ScopeSettingsPropTree.clear();
   wstring appVersionStringW = wstring_convert<codecvt_utf8<wchar_t>>().from_bytes(appVersionString);
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"appVersion", appVersionStringW );
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.inputChannel.name", L"A" );
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.inputChannel.attenuation", ATTEN_1X );
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.inputChannel.coupling",PS_AC );
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.inputChannel.dcOffset", L"0.0" );
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.inputChannel.startingRange", -1 ); // Base on stimulus
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.outputChannel.name", L"B" );
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.outputChannel.attenuation", ATTEN_1X );
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.outputChannel.coupling", PS_AC );
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.outputChannel.dcOffset", L"0.0" );
   ScopeSettingsPropTree.put( L"picoScope.outputChannel.startingRange", pScope->GetMinRange(PS_AC) );
   midSigGenVpp = floor((pScope->GetMinFuncGenVpp() + pScope->GetMaxFuncGenVpp()) / 2.0);
   stimulusVppSS << fixed << setprecision(1) << midSigGenVpp;
   maxStimulusVppSS << fixed << setprecision(1) << pScope->GetMaxFuncGenVpp();
   startFreqSS << fixed << setprecision(1) << (max(1.0, pScope->GetMinFuncGenFreq())); // Make frequency at least 1.0 since 0.0 (DC) makes no sense for FRA
    stopFreqSS << fixed << setprecision(1) << (pScope->GetMaxFuncGenFreq());
```

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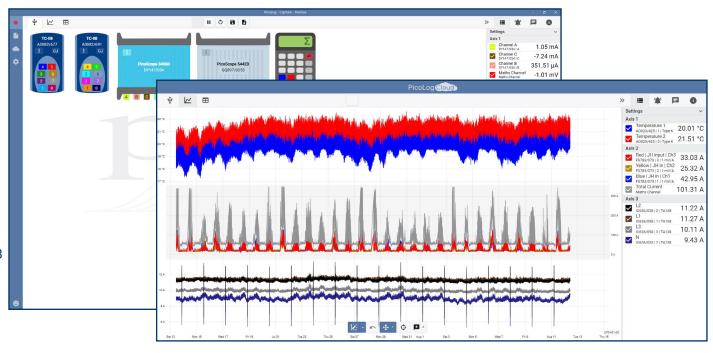
PicoLog 6 software

The PicoScope 4000A Series oscilloscopes are also supported by the PicoLog 6 data logging software, allowing you to view and record signals on multiple units in one capture.

PicoLog 6 allows sample rates of up to 1 kS/s per channel. This is ideal for long-term observation of general parameters such as voltage or current levels on several channels at the same time. However, PicoScope 7 software is more suitable for waveshape or harmonic analysis.

You can also use PicoLog 6 to view data from your oscilloscope alongside a data logger or other device. For example, you could measure voltage and current with your PicoScope and plot both against temperature using a TC-08 thermocouple data logger.

PicoLog 6 is available for Windows, macOS, Linux and Raspberry Pi OS.



Pack contents

- PicoScope 4000A Series 2-, 4- or 8-channel oscilloscope
- · Oscilloscope probes
- USB 3.0 cable 1.8 m
- · Quick Start Guide





PicoScope 4000A Series specifications

Picoscope 4000A Series specific	PicoScope 4224A	PicoScope 4424A	PicoScope 4824A	
Vertical				
Input channels	2	4	8	
Connector type	BNC			
Bandwidth (-3 dB)	20 MHz (50 mV to 50 V ranges) 10 MHz (10 mV and 20 mV ranges)			
Rise time (calculated)	17.5 ns (50 mV to 50 V ranges) 35.0 ns (10 mV and 20 mV ranges)			
Vertical resolution	12 bits			
Software-enhanced vertical resolution	Up to 16 bits			
Input type	Single-ended			
Input ranges	±10 mV to ±50 V full scale, in 12 ranges			
Input sensitivity	2 mV/div to 10 V/div (10 vertical divisio	ns)		
Input coupling	AC / DC			
Maximum input voltage	±50 V DC / 42.4 V pk max AC			
Input characteristics	1 MΩ 19 pF			
DC accuracy	\pm (1% of full scale + 300 μ V)			
Analog offset range (vertical position adjustment)	±250 mV (10 mV to 500 mV ranges) ±2.5 V (1 V to 5 V ranges) ±25 V (10 V to 50 V ranges)			
Analog offset control accuracy	±1% of offset setting additional to basic	DC accuracy		
Overvoltage protection	±100 V (DC + AC peak)	<u> </u>		
Horizontal timebase				
Maximum sampling rate (real-time)	80 MS/s (up to four channels in use) 40 MS/s (five or more channels in use)			
Maximum sampling rate (USB 3.0 streaming)	20 MS/s using PicoScope software, sha 80 MS/s max. for a single channel using	ared between channels g PicoSDK. 160 MS/s total across all chann	els. (PC-dependent)	
Timebase ranges (real-time)	20 ns/div to 5000 s/div			
Buffer memory (shared between active channels)	256 MS			
Buffer memory (streaming mode)	·	vailable PC memory when using PicoSDK		
Waveform buffer	40 000 segments (rapid block mode) 40 000 waveforms (PicoScope 7 circula	ar buffer)		
Timebase accuracy	±20 ppm (+5 ppm/year)			
Sampling jitter	25 ps RMS typical			

	PicoScope 4224A	PicoScope 4424A	PicoScope 4824A
Dynamic performance (typical)		•	
Crosstalk (full bandwidth)	-76 dB		
Harmonic distortion	< -60 dB, 10 mV range < -70 dB, 20 mV and higher ranges		
SFDR	> 60 dB, 20 mV and 10 mV ranges > 70 dB, 50 mV and higher ranges		
Noise	45 μV RMS on 10 mV range		
Pulse response	< 1% overshoot		
Bandwidth flatness	DC to full bandwidth (+0.2 dB, -3 dB)		
Triggering			
Source	All channels		
Trigger modes	None, auto, repeat, single, rapid (segmente		
Advanced trigger types		vindow or either), level dropout (including sitive or negative), transition time (rise/fa four channels (PicoScope 7)	pulse width (positive or negative or either pulse), g high/low or either), window dropout (including II), logic
Trigger sensitivity	Digital triggering provides 1 LSB accuracy		
Pre-trigger capture	Up to 100% of capture size	·	
Post-trigger delay	Zero to 4 billion samples (settable in 1 sar	nple steps)	
Trigger rearm time	< 3 µs on fastest timebase	· · ·	
Maximum trigger rate	Up to 10 000 waveforms in a 30 ms burst		
Advanced digital trigger levels	All trigger levels, window levels and hyster	esis values settable with 1 LSB resolution	n across input range
Advanced digital trigger time intervals	All time intervals settable with 1 sample re	esolution from 1 sample (minimum 12.5 r	ns) up to 4 billion sample intervals
Function generator			
Standard output signals	Sine, square, triangle, DC voltage, ramp up	, ramp down, sinc, Gaussian, half-sine	
Pseudorandom output signals	White noise, selectable amplitude and offs Pseudorandom binary sequence (PRBS), s 1 Mb/s		ut voltage range, selectable bit rate up to
Standard signal frequency	0.03 Hz to 1 MHz		
Output frequency accuracy	±20 ppm ± output frequency resolution		
Output frequency resolution	< 0.02 Hz		
Sweep modes	Up, down, dual with selectable start/stop to	requencies and increments	
Triggering	Free-run, or from 1 to 1 billion counted wa	veform cycles or frequency sweeps. Trigg	gered from scope trigger or manually from software.
Output voltage range	±2 V		
Output voltage adjustment	Signal amplitude and offset are adjustable	e in approximately 300 μV steps, within ar	n overall ±2 V range.
DC accuracy	±1% of full scale		

Amplitude flatness			PicoScope 4224A	PicoScope 4424A	PicoScope 4824A
Output resistance Connector type	Amplitude flatness		< 0.5 dB to 1 MHz, typical		
Connector type Overvoitage protection Afbitrary waveform generative Update rate Both Samples Suffer size 16 k samples 14 bitrs (output step size approximately 300 µV) 15 bitrs (size interprotection) 16 k samples 17 bitrs (output step size approximately 300 µV) 18 mandwidth 18 list (output step size approximately 300 µV) 18 mandwidth 19 spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency accuracy and resolution, voltage range and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency accuracy and resolution, voltage range and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency accuracy and resolution, voltage range and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency accuracy and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyser 19 condens triggering, frequency and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum and triggering, frequency and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum and triggering, frequency and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum and triggering, frequency and accuracy and output characteristics as for funct	SFDR		87 dB typical		
Abiltary waveform generator Update rate	Output resistance		600 Ω		
Arbitary waveform generator Update rate 80 MS/s 80 MS/s 16 k samples	Connector type		Rear-panel BNC		
Update rate 80 MS/s Buffer size 16 k samples Vertical resolution 14 bits (output step size approximately 300 µV) Bandwidth 150 ns Sweep modes, triggering, frequency accuracy and resolution, voltage range and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyzer Frequency range	Overvoltage protection		±10 V		
Buffer size	Arbitrary waveform gener	ator			
Vertical resolution	Update rate		80 MS/s		
Bandwidth 1 MHz Rise time (10% to 90%) 150 ns Sweep modes, triggering, frequency accuracy and resolution, voltage range and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyzer Frequency range DC to 20 MHz Display modes Magnitude, average, peak hold Y axis Logarithmic (abV, dBu, dBm, arbitrary dB) or linear (volts) X axis Linear or logarithmic Windowing functions Rectangular, Gaussian, triangular, Blackman, Blackman-Harris, Hamming, Hann, flat-top Number of FFT points Selectable from 128 to 1 million in powers of 2 Math channels -x, x+y, x-y, x*y, x/y, x*y, x*y, x*y, x*y, x*y, x*y, x*y, x*	Buffer size		16 k samples		
Rise time (10% to 90%) Sweep modes, triggering, frequency accuracy and resolution, voltage range and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyzer Frequency range DC to 20 MHz Display modes Magnitude, average, peak hold Y axis Logarithmic (dbV, dbu, dBm, arbitrary dB) or linear (volts) X axis Linear or logarithmic Windowing functions Rectangular, Gaussian, triangular, Blackman, Blackman-Harris, Hamming, Hann, flat-top Number of FFT points Selectable from 128 to 1 million in powers of 2 Math channels -x, x+y, x-y, x+y, x-y, x, x, y, x, y, sqrt, exp, In, log, abs, norm, sign, ceiling, floor, top, base, amplitude, derivative, integral, rise time, fall time, RMS, RMS ripple, phase, delay, deskew, true power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area AC, positive area at AC, negative area at AC, acguitve area at AC, acguitve area at DC, absolute area, and analyse ar	Vertical resolution		14 bits (output step size approximately 30	00 μV)	
Sweep modes, triggering, frequency accuracy and resolution, voltage range and accuracy and output characteristics as for function generator. Spectrum analyzer Frequency range Display modes Magnitude, average, peak hold Y axis Logarithmic (dbV, dBu, dBn, arbitrary dB) or linear (volts) X axis Linear or logarithmic Windowing functions Rectangular, Gaussian, triangular, Blackman, Blackman-Harris, Hamming, Hann, flat-top Number of FFT points Selectable from 128 to 1 million in powers of 2 Math channels x, x+y, x-y, x*y, x, y, x-y, x-y, x-y, x-y, x-y, x-y, x	Bandwidth		1 MHz		
Frequency range	Rise time (10% to 90%)		150 ns		
Frequency range DC to 20 MHz	Sweep modes, triggering,	frequency accu	racy and resolution, voltage range and accu	racy and output characteristics as for function	on generator.
Display modes	Spectrum analyzer				
Y axis Linear or logarithmic (dbV, dBu, dBm, arbitrary dB) or linear (volts) X axis Linear or logarithmic Windowing functions Rectangular, Gaussian, triangular, Blackman, Blackman-Harris, Hamming, Hann, flat-top Number of FFT points Selectable from 128 to 1 million in powers of 2 Math channels -x, x+y, x-y, x*y, x-y, x-y, x-y, x-y, x-y, x-y, x-y, x-	Frequency range		DC to 20 MHz		
Linear or logarithmic Rectangular, Gaussian, triangular, Blackman-Harris, Hamming, Hann, flat-top Selectable from 128 to 1 million in powers of 2	Display modes		Magnitude, average, peak hold		
Windowing functions Rectangular, Gaussian, triangular, Blackman, Blackman-Harris, Hamming, Hann, flat-top	Y axis		Logarithmic (dbV, dBu, dBm, arbitrary dB)	or linear (volts)	
Number of FFT points Selectable from 128 to 1 million in powers of 2 Math channels -x, x+y, x-y, x*y, x/y, x/y, sqrt, exp, In, log, abs, norm, sign, ceiling, floor, top, base, amplitude, derivative, integral, rise time, fall time, RMS, RMS ripple, phase, delay, deskew, true power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area AC, positive area at AC, negative area at AC, area at DC, positive area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Trigonometric functions Sin, cos, tan, arcsin, arccos, arctan, sinh, cosh, tanh Filtered functions Graphing functions Buffered functions Frequency, duty cycle (positive and negative) Min, max, average, peak Operands At 0 B, D or H (input channels), T (time), reference waveforms, pi, constants Automatic measurements Automatic measurements Scope mode Multi-channel Power True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, negative area at AC, area at DC, absolute area at AC, negative area at AC, area at DC, absolute area at AC, negative area at AC, area at DC, absolute area at AC, negative area at AC, area at DC, absolute area at AC, negative area at AC, area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode September Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, average amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, THD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD	X axis		Linear or logarithmic		
Math channels	Windowing functions		Rectangular, Gaussian, triangular, Blackm	an, Blackman-Harris, Hamming, Hann, flat-top)
-x, x+y, x-y, x*y, x/y, x*y, sqrt, exp, In, log, abs, norm, sign, ceiling, floor, top, base, amplitude, derivative, integral, rise time, fall time, RMS, RMS ripple, phase, delay, deskew, true power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area AC, positive area at AC, negative area at AC, absolute area at DC, negative area at DC, negative area at DC at AC, negative area at DC sin, cos, tan, arcsin, arccos, arctan, sinh, cosh, tanh Filtered functions Graphing functions Frequency, duty cycle (positive and negative) Buffered functions Operands A to B, D or H (input channels), T (time), reference waveforms, pi, constants Automatic measurements Amplitude Amplitude Minimum, maximum, base, top, negative overshoot, positive overshoot, peak to peak, amplitude, mean, RMS, RMS ripple Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, positive duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Power True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at DC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, average amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, THD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD	Number of FFT points		Selectable from 128 to 1 million in powers	s of 2	
RMS ripple, phase, delay, deskew, true power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area AC, positive area at AC, negative area at AC, absolute area at DC, negative area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC sin, cos, tan, arcsos, arctan, sinh, cosh, tanh	Math channels				
Filtered functions Graphing functions Frequency, duty cycle (positive and negative) Buffered functions Min, max, average, peak Operands A to B, D or H (input channels), T (time), reference waveforms, pi, constants Automatic measurements Amplitude Time Time Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, positive duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Power True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at DC, absolute area at DC. Spectrum mode Lowpass, highpass, bandstop, bandpass Frequency, duty cycle (positive and negative) Min, max, average, peak A to B, D or H (input channels), T (time), reference waveforms, pi, constants Automatic Frequency, cycle time, negative overshoot, positive overshoot, peak to peak, amplitude, mean, RMS, RMS ripple Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Phase, delay True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at DC, absolute area at DC. Spectrum mode	General scientific functions		RMS ripple, phase, delay, deskew, true pov	ver, apparent power, reactive power, power fac	ctor, DC power, crest factor, area AC, positive area
Graphing functions Buffered functions Min, max, average, peak Operands A to B, D or H (input channels), T (time), reference waveforms, pi, constants Automatic measurements Amplitude Minimum, maximum, base, top, negative overshoot, positive overshoot, peak to peak, amplitude, mean, RMS, RMS ripple Time Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, positive duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Phase, delay True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at AC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, average amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, THD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD	Trigonometric functions		sin, cos, tan, arcsin, arccos, arctan, sinh, c	osh, tanh	
Buffered functions Operands A to B, D or H (input channels), T (time), reference waveforms, pi, constants Automatic measurements Amplitude Amplitude Minimum, maximum, base, top, negative overshoot, positive overshoot, peak to peak, amplitude, mean, RMS, RMS ripple Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, positive duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Power True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at AC, area at DC, positive area at DC, negative area at DC Spectrum mode Minimum, maximum, base, top, negative overshoot, positive overshoot, peak to peak, amplitude, mean, RMS, RMS ripple Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Time Time Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, positive duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Double of the power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at DC, abs	Filtered functions		Lowpass, highpass, bandstop, bandpass		
Automatic measurements Amplitude Minimum, maximum, base, top, negative overshoot, positive overshoot, peak to peak, amplitude, mean, RMS, RMS ripple Time Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, positive duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Phase, delay True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at AC, area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, average amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, THD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD	Graphing functions		Frequency, duty cycle (positive and negati	ve)	
Automatic measurements Amplitude Minimum, maximum, base, top, negative overshoot, positive overshoot, peak to peak, amplitude, mean, RMS, RMS ripple Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, positive duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Phase, delay True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at AC, absolute area at AC, area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, average amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, THD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD	Buffered functions		Min, max, average, peak		
Scope mode Amplitude Minimum, maximum, base, top, negative overshoot, positive overshoot, peak to peak, amplitude, mean, RMS, RMS ripple	Operands		A to B, D or H (input channels), T (time), re	ference waveforms, pi, constants	
Scope mode Time Frequency, cycle time, negative duty cycle, positive duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Phase, delay True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at AC, area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, average amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, THD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD	Automatic measurements	5			
Scope mode time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Phase, delay True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at AC, area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode time, fall time, rising rate, falling rate Multi-channel Phase, delay True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, absolute area at DC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, average amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, THD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD		Amplitude	Minimum, maximum, base, top, negative of	overshoot, positive overshoot, peak to peak, ar	mplitude, mean, RMS, RMS ripple
Phase, delay True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, negative area at AC, absolute area at AC, area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode True power, apparent power, reactive power, power factor, DC power, crest factor, area at AC, positive area at AC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, average amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, THD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD	Saana mada	Time		, positive duty cycle, edge count (rising, falling	g, either) high pulse width, low pulse width, rise
absolute area at AC, area at DC, positive area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Spectrum mode absolute area at AC, area at DC, negative area at DC, absolute area at DC Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, average amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, THD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD	Scope mode	Multi-channel	Phase, delay		
		Power			
Statistics Minimum, maximum, average, standard deviation	Spectrum mode		Frequency at peak, amplitude at peak, ave	rage amplitude at peak, total power, THD %, T	HD dB, THD+N, SFDR, SINAD, SNR, IMD
	Statistics		Minimum, maximum, average, standard d	eviation	

	PicoScope 4224A	PicoScope 4424A	PicoScope 4824A	
DeepMeasure™	· · ·		<u> </u>	
Parameters	Cycle number, cycle time, frequency, low pulse width, high pulse width, duty cycle (high), duty cycle (low), rise time, fall time, undershoot, overshoot, max. voltage, min. voltage, voltage peak to peak, start time, end time			
Serial decoding				
Protocols	1-Wire, ARINC 429, CAN, CAN FD, CAN J1939, CAN XL, DALI, DCC, Differential Manchester, DMX512, Ethernet 10BASE-T, Ethernet 10BASE-T1S, Extended UART, FlexRay, I2C, I2S, LIN, Manchester, MIL-STD-1553, MODBUS ASCII, MODBUS RTU, NMEA-0183, Parallel Bus, PMBus, PS/2, PSI5 (Sensor), Quadrature, RS232/UART, SBS Data, SENT Fast, SENT Slow, SENT SPC, SMBus, SPI-MISO/MOSI, SPI-SDIO, USB (1.0/1.1), Wind Sensor protocol data (subject to scope bandwidth and number of channels available)			
Mask limit testing				
Statistics	Pass/fail, failure count, total count			
Mask creation	Auto-generated from waveform or imported from	file		
Display				
Interpolation	Linear or sin(x)/x			
Persistence modes	Time, frequency, fast			
Output				
File formats	csv, mat, pdf, png, psdata, pssettings, txt			
Functions	Save, copy to clipboard, print			
General				
PC connectivity	USB 3.0 SuperSpeed USB 2.0 Hi-Speed compatible			
PC connector type	USB 3.0 type B			
PC requirements	Processor, memory and disk space: as required by Ports: USB 3.0 (recommended) or 2.0 (compatible			
Power requirements	Powered from USB			
Ground terminal	M4 screw terminal, rear panel			
Dimensions	190 x 170 x 40 mm (including connectors)			
Weight	0.55 kg			
Temperature range	Operating: 0 to 45 °C (20 to 30 °C for stated accurstorage: -20 to +60 °C	acy)		
Humidity range	Operating: 5 to 80 %RH non-condensing Storage: 5 to 95 %RH non-condensing			
Altitude range	Up to 2000 m			
Pollution degree	EN 61010 pollution degree 2: "only nonconductive pollution occurs except that occasionally a temporary conductivity caused by condensation is expected"			
Safety compliance	Designed to EN 61010-1; LVD compliant			
EMC compliance	Tested to meet EN 61326-1 and FCC Part 15 Subp	art B		
Environmental compliance	RoHS and WEEE			
Warranty	5 years			

	PicoScope 4224A	PicoScope 4424A	PicoScope 4824A	
Software				
Windows software (64-bit)*	PicoScope 7, PicoLog 6, PicoSDK (Users writing their own apps can find example programs for all platforms on the <u>Pico Technology</u> organization page on GitHub).			
macOS software (64-bit)*	PicoScope 7, PicoLog 6 and PicoSDK			
Linux software (64-bit)*	PicoScope 7 software and drivers, PicoLog 6 (See <u>Linux Software and Drivers</u> to install drive			
Raspberry Pi 4B and 5 (32-bit Raspberry Pi OS)*	PicoLog 6 (including drivers) See <u>Linux Software and Drivers</u> to install drive	rs only		
* See the picotech.com/downloads page for more information.				
Languages supported, PicoScope 7		ional), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Netherlands Dut anese, Korean, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, F		
Languages supported, PicoLog 6	Simplified Chinese, Dutch, English (UK), Englis	n (US), French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korea	n, Russian, Spanish	

PicoScope 4000A Series inputs and outputs



Ordering information

Order code	Description
PQ288	PicoScope 4224A 2-channel 20 MHz oscilloscope kit with 2 TA375 probes
PQ289	PicoScope 4424A 4-channel 20 MHz oscilloscope kit with 4 TA375 probes
PQ290	PicoScope 4824A 8-channel 20 MHz oscilloscope kit with 4 TA375 probes
Optional ac	ccessories
TA375	100 MHz 1:1/10:1 passive switchable probe
TA041	25 MHz 10:1/100:1 active differential probe, ±700 V CAT III
TA057	25 MHz 20:1/200:1 active differential probe, ±1400 V CAT III
TA044	70 MHz 100:1/1000:1 differential probe, ±7000 V
TA531	USB to DC jack power cable for differential probes: TA041, TA057 and TA044
TA167	2000 A AC/DC current clamp
TA325	30/300/3000 A AC 3-phase flex current probe
TA326	30/300/3000 A AC flex current probe
PP877	Three-axis accelerometer and oscilloscope interface
PP969	Carry case

Calibration service

Order code	Description
CC028	Calibration certificate for the PicoScope 4000A Series oscilloscopes

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