## How to Extract Data from the File of Siglent Oscilloscope

Revise Record:

| Date | Edition | Revise Reason | Revise content | Revise people |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2017 / 10 / 25$ |  | SDS1000X SDS2000X |  |  |
| $2018 / 03 / 01$ |  | Added SDS1xx2X-E, <br> SDS1xx4X-E |  |  |
| $2018 / 06 / 12$ |  | Added SDS5000X <br> SDS2000X-E |  |  |
| $2019 / 07 / 22$ |  | Added SDS2000X Plus |  |  |
| $2021 / 06 / 18$ | Added Measure Logger, <br> Sample Logger |  |  |  |
| Note: When the file is first to be pigeonholed, 'Revise Reason' and ' Revise Content' are write to <br> 'None'. |  |  |  |  |

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## Binary File of Waveform

## SDS1000X || SDS2000X

Update date: 2017-10-25

Table 1 Format of the Binary File

| Parameter | Address | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| wave_length | 0x00-0x03 | Reserved |
| mso_wave_length | 0x04-0x07 | Digital channels wave length |
| mso_ch_open_num | $0 \times 10-0 \times 13$ | Wave length in units of sample points. 32-bit integer |
| mso_ch_open_stats | $0 \times 14-0 \times 23$ | on/off status of d0-d15, 1 - ON, 0 - OFF32 -bit integer  <br> d0:0×14 d8:0×15 <br> d1:0×16 d9:0×17 <br> d2:0x18 d10: 19 <br> d3:0x1a d11: $1 b$ <br> d4: $0 \times 1 \mathrm{c}$ d12:0×1d <br> d5: $0 \times 1 \mathrm{e}$ d13:0x1f <br> d6: $0 \times 20$ d14:0×21 <br> d7: $0 \times 22$ d15:0×23 |
| ch1_volt_div_val | 0xbc-0xbf | V/div value of CH 1 , in units of mV . Such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$. <br> 32-bit float point, little endian. |
| ch2_volt_div_val | 0xc0-0xc3 | $\mathrm{V} /$ div value of CH 2 . |
| ch3_volt_div_val | 0xc4-0xc7 | $\mathrm{V} /$ div value of CH 3 . |
| ch4_volt_div_val | 0xc8-0xcb | $\mathrm{V} /$ div value of CH 4 . |
| ch1_vert_offset | 0xdc-0xdf | Offset value of CH 1 , with the unit of pixel. Refer to "Calculate the Vertical Offset" to get the actual offset voltage. <br> 32-bit signed integer, little endian. |
| ch2_vert_offset | 0xe0-0xe3 | Offset value of CH2. |
| ch3_vert_offset | 0xe4-0xe7 | Offset value of CH3. |
| ch4_vert_offset | 0xe8-0xeb | Offset value of CH4. |
| ch1_on | 0x100-0x103 | on/off status of CH1, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit signed integer, little endian. |
| ch2_on | 0x104-0x107 | on/off status of CH2. |
| ch3_on | 0x108-0x10b | on/off status of CH3. |
| ch4_on | $0 \times 10 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 10 \mathrm{f}$ | on/off status of CH 4 . |
| time_div | 0x248-0x24b | T/div index. Refer to Table 2 for the details. |


|  |  | 32-bit signed integer, little endian. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| time_delay | 0x250-0×253 | Time delay (Trigger delay) value, in units of <br> pixel. Refer to "Calculate the Time Delay" to <br> get the actual time delay. <br> 32-bit signed integer, little endian. |
| data | 0x1470-end | Data. Analog data first, and then digital data. <br> Only data of the enabled channel(s) are stored <br> to the file. <br> 8-bit unsigned integer for analog data. <br> 1-bit binary integer for digital data. |

Table 2 T/div Table

| Index | SDS1000X | SDS2000X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  | $1 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 1 | $2 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div |
| 2 | $5 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div | $5 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div |
| 3 | $10 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div | $10 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div |
| 4 | $20 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div | $20 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div |
| 5 | $50 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div | $50 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div |
| 6 | $100 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$ | $100 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 7 | $200 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$ | $200 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 8 | $500 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$ | $500 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 9 | 1 us/div | 1 us/div |
| 10 | $2 \mathrm{us} / \mathrm{div}$ | 2 us/div |
| 11 | $5 \mathrm{us} / \mathrm{div}$ | 5 us/div |
| 12 | 10 us/div | 10 us/div |
| 13 | 20 us/div | 20 us/div |
| 14 | 50 us/div | 50 us/div |
| 15 | 100 us/div | 100 us/div |
| 16 | 200 us/div | 200 us/div |
| 17 | 500 us/div | 500 us/div |
| 18 | $1 \mathrm{~ms} /$ div | $1 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 19 | $2 \mathrm{~ms} /$ div | $2 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 20 | $5 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ | $5 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 21 | $10 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ | $10 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 22 | $20 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ | $20 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 23 | $50 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ | $50 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 24 | $100 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ | $100 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 25 | $200 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ | $200 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 26 | $500 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ | $500 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 27 | $1 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ | $1 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 28 | $2 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ | $2 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 29 | $5 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ | $5 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 30 | $10 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ | $10 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 31 | $20 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ | $20 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 32 | $50 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ | $50 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{div}$ |

Table 3 V/div Table

| Index | SDS1000X | SDS2000X |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | $500 \mathrm{uV} /$ div | $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div |
| 1 | $1 \mathrm{mV} /$ div | $2 \mathrm{mV} /$ div |
| 2 | $2 \mathrm{mV} /$ div | $5 \mathrm{mV} /$ div |


| Index | SDS1000X | SDS2000X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ | $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 4 | $10 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ | $20 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 5 | $20 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ | $50 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 6 | $50 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ | $100 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 7 | $100 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ | $200 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 8 | $200 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ | $500 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 9 | $500 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$ | $1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 10 | $1 \mathrm{~V} /$ div | $2 \mathrm{~V} /$ div |
| 11 | $2 \mathrm{~V} /$ div | $5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 12 | $5 \mathrm{~V} /$ div | $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$ |
| 13 | $10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{div}$ |  |

## Calculate the Sample Rate

```
sample_rate = (wave_length) /(hori_div_num*time_div_val)
[example]
hori_div_num = 14 # total horizontal divisions, on SDS2000X is 14
wave_length = 700 pts # length of each frame. Could be got by calculating the length of the
data section in the file
time_div_val = 50 ns/div # use the T/div index got from the binary file to search Table 2
So:
sample_rate = 700/(14*50e-9) = 1e9(Sa/s)
```


## Calculate the Vertical Offset

```
vert_offset = (ch_vert_offset-220)*(ch_volt_div_val / pixel_per_div)
[example]
pixel_per_div = 50 # total display pixels in a vertical division, on SDS2000X is 50
ch_vert_offset = 270 # offset value, with the unit of pixel, got from the binary file
ch_volt_div_val = 50 mV/div # use the V/div index got from the binary file to search Table 3
```

So:
vert_offset $=(270-220) /(50 / 50)=50(\mathrm{mV})$

## Calculate the Time Delay

[example]
pixel_per_div = 50 \# total display pixels in a horizontal division, on SDS2000X is 50
time_offset $=299$ \# offset value, with the unit of pixel, got from the binary file time_div_val $=50 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div} \#$ use the $\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{div}$ index got from the binary file to search Table 2

So:
hori_offset_time $=(299-349)^{*}(50 / 50)=-50(n s)$

## Convert the Data to Voltage

```
voltage = (data-128) * ch_volt_div_val /1000/code_per_div + ch_vert_offset
[example]
code_per_div = 50 # total data code in a horizontal division, on SDS2000X is 25
data = 194 # got from the binary file
ch_volt_div_val = 5000 mV/div # V/div, in units of mV
ch_vert_offset = -7.7 V # vertical offset
```

So:
voltage $=(194-128) * 5000 / 1000 / 25+(-7.7)=5.5(\mathrm{~V})$

## SDS1xx2X-E Before 1.3.21 || SDS1xx4X-E 6.1.20~6.1.25

Update date: 2018-3-1

Table 4 Format of the Binary File

| Parameter | Address | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| time_div | 0xa84-0xa93 | Time div (time base) value, Such as 2.48 <br> ms/div. <br> Unit of value, such as s from 0xa90-0xa93, <br> refer to Table 6 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude from 0xa8c-0xa8f, <br> refer to Table 5 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from <br> 0xa84-0xa8b |
| time_delay |  |  |
|  |  | Time delay (Trigger delay) value, Such as 2.48 <br> ms. <br> Unit of value, such as s from 0xaa0-0xaa3, <br> refer to Table 6 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude from 0xa9c-0xa9f, <br> refer to Table 5 for the details. <br> $64-b i t ~ f l o a t ~ p o i n t, ~ d a t a ~ o f ~ v a l u e ~ f r o m ~$ |
| wave_length |  |  |
| 0xa94-0xa9b. |  |  |


|  |  | 64-bit float point, data of value from 0xa0-0xa7. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ch2_on | 0xc0-0xc3 | on/off status of CH2 32-bit integer |
| ch2_volt_div_val | 0x10c-0x11b | $\mathrm{V} /$ div value of CH 2 , such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$. <br> Unit of value, such as $V$ from $0 \times 118-0 \times 11 b$, refer to Table 6 for the details. <br> Units of value from $0 \times 114-0 \times 117$, refer to Table 5 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from $10 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 113$. |
| ch2_vert_offset | 0x11c-0x12b | Offset value of CH 2 , such as 2.48 mV . <br> Unit of value, such as V from $0 \times 128-0 \times 12 b$, refer to Table 6 for the details <br> Units of value's magnitude from $0 \times 124-0 \times 127$, refer to Table 5 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from $0 \times 11 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 123$ |
| ch3_on | $0 \times 13 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 13 \mathrm{f}$ | on/off status of CH3 32-bit integer |
| ch3_volt_div_val | 0x188-0x197 | V/div value of CH3, such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$. <br> Unit of value, such as $V$ from $0 \times 194-0 \times 197$, refer to Table 6 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude from 0x190-0x193 refer to Table 5 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from 0x188-0x18f. |
| ch3_vert_offset | 0x198-0x1a7 | Offset value of CH3, such as 2.48 mV . <br> Unit of value, such as $V$ from $0 \times 1 a 4-0 \times 1 a 7$, refer to Table 6 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude from $0 \times 1 a 0-0 \times 1 a 3$, refer to Table 5 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from 0x198-0x19f. |
| ch4_on | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{~b} 8-0 \times 1 \mathrm{bb}$ | on/off status of CH4 32-bit integer |
| ch4_volt_div_val | 0x204-0x213 | $\mathrm{V} /$ div value of CH 4 , such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$. <br> Unit of value, such as $V$ from $0 \times 210-0 \times 213$, refer to Table 6 for the details. <br> units of value's magnitude from $0 \times 20 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 20 \mathrm{f}$, Refer to Table 5 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point,data of value from $0 \times 204-0 \times 20 \mathrm{~b}$. |
| ch4_vert_offset | 0x214-0x223 | Offset value of CH4, such as 2.48 mV . <br> Unit of value, such as $V$ from $0 \times 220-0 \times 223$, refer to Table 6 for the details <br> Units of value's magnitude from $0 \times 21 c-0 \times 21 f$, |


|  |  | refer to Table 5 for the details <br> $64-$ bit float point, data of value from <br> $0 \times 214-0 \times 21 b$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| reserved | $0 \times 8 a 04-0 \times 8 a 07$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 82 f 8-0 \times 82 f b$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 83 f 4-0 \times 83 f 7$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 83 f 8-0 \times 83 f b$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 83 f c-0 \times 83 f f$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8400-0 \times 8403$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8404-0 \times 8407$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8408-0 \times 840 b$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 840 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 840 f$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8414-0 \times 8413$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8418-0 \times 841 \mathrm{~b}$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 841 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 841 \mathrm{f}$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8420-0 \times 8423$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8424-0 \times 8427$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8428-0 \times 842 b$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 842 \mathrm{c-0} \mathrm{\times 842f}$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8430-0 \times 8433$ | reserved |
| reserved | $0 \times 8 a 60-e n d$ | Data from analog channel 1 to channel 4. Only <br> data of the enabled channel(s) are stored to <br> the file. <br> data |

Table 5 Magnitude Table

| Index | SDS1000X-E |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | YOCTO |
| 1 | ZEPTO |
| 2 | ATTO |
| 3 | FEMTO |
| 4 | PICO |
| 5 | NANO |
| 6 | MICRO |
| 7 | MILLI |
| 8 | IU |
| 9 | KILO |
| 10 | MEGA |
| 11 | GIGA |
| 12 | TERA |
| 13 | PETA |

Table 6 Units Table

| Index | SDS1000X-E | Index | SDS1000X-E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | V | 14 | S |
| 1 | A | 15 | SA |
| 2 | VV | 16 | PTS |
| 3 | AA | 17 | NULL |
| 4 | OU | 18 | DB |
| 5 | W | 19 | DBV |
| 6 | SQRT_V | 20 | DBA |
| 7 | SQRT_A | 21 | VPP |
| 8 | INTEGRAL_V | 22 | VDC |
| 9 | INTEGRAL_A | 23 | DBM |
| 10 | DT_V |  |  |
| 11 | DT_A |  |  |
| 12 | DT_DIV |  |  |
| 13 | Hz |  |  |

## Convert the Data to Voltage

voltage $=\left(\right.$ data-128) ${ }^{*}$ ch_volt_div_val /1000/code_per_div + ch_vert_offset
[example]

```
code_per_div = 50
\# total data code in a horizontal division, on SDS1000X-E is 25
data \(=194\)
\# got from the binary file
```

ch_volt_div_val $=5000 \mathrm{mV} /$ div \# V/div, in units of mV
ch_vert_offset = -7.7 V \# vertical offset
So:
voltage $=(194-128) * 5000 / 1000 / 25+(-7.7)=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$

## SDS1xx2X-E After 1.3.21 || SDS1xx4X-E After 6.1.26 ||

SDS2000X-E After 1.1.8 || SDS5000X 0.6.7~0.8.5R2

## SDS2000X+ 1.1.6~1.2.3

Update date: 2018-6-15

Table 7 Format of the Binary File

| Parameter | Address | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ch1_on | 0x00-0x03 | on/off status of CH1, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit signed integer. |
| ch2_on | 0x04-0x07 | on/off status of CH2, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit integer |
| ch3_on | 0x08-0x0b | on/off status of CH3, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit integer |
| ch4_on | 0x0c-0x0f | on/off status of CH4, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit integer |
| ch1_volt_div_val | 0x10-0x1f | $\mathrm{V} /$ div value of CH 1 , such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} /$ div. <br> Unit of value, such as $V$ from $0 \times 1 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 1 \mathrm{f}$, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from $0 \times 18-0 \times 1 \mathrm{~b}$, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from $0 \times 10-0 \times 17$. |
| ch2_volt_div_val | 0x20-0x2f | $\mathrm{V} /$ div value of CH 2 , such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} /$ div. <br> Unit of value, such as $V$ from $0 \times 2 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 2 \mathrm{f}$, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from $0 \times 28-0 \times 2 b$, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from $0 \times 20-0 \times 27$. |


| ch3_volt_div_val | 0x30-0x3f | V/div value of CH3, such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$. <br> Unit of value, such as V from 0x3c-0x3f, refer <br> to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from <br> $0 \times 38-0 \times 3 b, ~ r e f e r ~ t o ~ T a b l e ~$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| ch4_vor the details. |  |  |
| 64-bit float point, data of value from |  |  |
| $0 \times 30-0 x 37$. |  |  |


| digital_on | 0x90-0x93 | on/off status of digital, 1 - ON, 0 - OFF 32-bit integer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d0_d15_on | 0x94-0xd3 | on/off status of d0-d15, 1-ON, 0-OFF <br> 32-bit integer <br> d0:0x94-0x97 d8:0xb4-0xb7 <br> d1:0x98-0x9b d9:0xb8-0xbb <br> d2:0x9c-0x9f d10:0xbc-0xbf <br> d3:0xa0-0xa3 d11:0xc0-0xc3 <br> d4: 0xa4-0xa7 d12:0xc4-0xc7 <br> d5: 0xa8-0xab d13:0xc8-0xcb <br> d6: 0xac-0xaf d14:0xcc-0xcf <br> d7: 0xb0-0xb3 d15:0xd0-0xd3 |
| time_div | 0xd4-0xe3 | Time div (time base) value, Such as 2.48 ms/div. <br> Unit of value, such as s from 0xe0-0xe3, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from 0xdc-0xdf, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from $0 x d 4-0 x d b$. |
| time_delay | 0xe4-0xf3 | Time delay (Trigger delay) value, Such as 2.48 ms . <br> Unit of value, such as s from 0xf0-0xf3, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from 0xec-0xef, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from 0xe4-0xeb |
| wave_length | 0xf4-0xf7 | Wave length of the data points for analog channel. <br> 32-bit integer |
| Sample_rate | 0xf8-0x107 | Sample Rate value for analog channel, Such as 500 M Sa /s. <br> Unit of value, such as Sa from 0x104-0x107, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MEGA) from $0 \times 100-0 \times 103$, Refer to Table 8 for the details. 64-bit float point, data of value from 0xf8-0xff. |


| digital_wave_length | 0x108-0x10b | Wave length of the data points for digital. 32-bit integer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| digital_sample_rate | 0x10c-0x11b | Sample Rate value for digital, Such as 500M Sa/s. <br> Unit of value, such as Sa from $0 \times 118-0 \times 11 b$, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MEGA) from $0 \times 114-0 \times 117$, Refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from $0 \times 10 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 113$. |
| reserved | $0 \times 11{ }^{\sim}$ | reserved |
| ... | ... | ... |
| reserved | ~0x7ff | reserved |
| Wave_data | 0x800-end | Data from CH1 to D15. Only data of the enabled channel(s) are stored to the file. I.E. <br> if there are data of all channels(Ch1 to D15), and wave_length from 0xf4-0xf7 is 700(0x2bc). <br> Data of CH 1 is from $0 \times 800$ to $0 \times a b b$. <br> Data of CH 2 is from $0 x a b c$ to $0 x d 77$. <br> CH 3 and CH 4 are the same. <br> Next block is the data of DO. The data length (digital_wave_length) from $0 \times 108-0 \times 10 \mathrm{~b}$ is 1400. <br> Data of D0 is from $0 \times 12 \mathrm{f0}$ to $0 \times 1867$. <br> D1~D15 are the same. |

Table 8 Magnitude Table

| Index | Magnitude | Index | Magnitude |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | YOCTO | 7 | MILLI |
| 1 | ZEPTO | 8 | IU |
| 2 | ATTO | 9 | KILO |
| 3 | FEMTO | 10 | MEGA |
| 4 | PICO | 11 | GIGA |
| 5 | NANO | 12 | TERA |
| 6 | MICRO | 13 | PETA |

Table 9 Units Table

| Index | Unit | Index | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Index | Unit | Index | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | V | 12 | DT_DIV |
| 1 | A | 13 | Hz |
| 2 | VV | 14 | S |
| 3 | AA | 15 | SA |
| 4 | OU | 16 | PTS |
| 5 | W | 17 | NULL |
| 6 | SQRT_V | 18 | DB |
| 7 | SQRT_A | 19 | DBV |
| 8 | INTEGRAL_V | 20 | DBA |
| 9 | INTEGRAL_A | 21 | VPP |
| 10 | DT_V | 22 | VDC |
| 11 | DT_A | 23 | DBM |

## Convert the Data to Voltage

```
voltage = (data-128) * ch_volt_div_val /1000/code_per_div + ch_vert_offset
[example]
code_per_div = 25 # total data code in a horizontal division, on SDS1000X is 25
data = 194 # got from the binary file
ch_volt_div_val = 5000 mV/div # V/div, in units of mV
ch_vert_offset = -7.7 V # vertical offset
So:
voltage =(194-128)*5000/1000/25+(-7.7)=5.5 V
```


## Calculate the Time Value of the Data

```
time value \((S)=-(\) time_div *grid / 2 )+index*(1/Sample_rate)
```

[example]
grid = $14 \quad$ \# The grid numbers in horizontal direction
time_div $=2$ us \# s/div, in units of us
Sample_rate $=1 \mathrm{GSa} / \mathrm{s} \quad \# \mathrm{Sa} / \mathrm{s}$, in units of GSa/s

So:
The time value of the first point: -(2e-6*14/2)+0* $(1 / 1 e 9)=-14 e-6 \mathrm{~s}$.
The time value of the second point: -(2e-6*14/2)+1*(1/1e9) =-14.001e-6 s .

## SDS5000X After 0.8.6 || SDS2000X+ After1.2.6

Update date: 2019-7-22

Table 7 Format of the Binary File

| Parameter | Address | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| version | 0x00-0x03 | Version number of the file. 0 or 1, use V2.0 to extract data. 2, use V3.0 to extract data. |
| ch1_on | 0x04-0x07 | on/off status of CH1, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit signed integer. |
| ch2_on | 0x08-0x0b | on/off status of CH2, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit integer |
| ch3_on | 0x0c-0xOf | on/off status of CH3, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit integer |
| ch4_on | $0 \times 10-0 \times 13$ | on/off status of CH4, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit integer |
| ch1_volt_div_val | 0x14-0x3b | V/div value of CH 1 , such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} /$ div. <br> Unit of value, such as $V$ from $0 \times 20-0 \times 3 b$, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from $0 \times 1 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 1 \mathrm{f}$, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from $0 \times 14-0 \times 1 b$. |
| ch2_volt_div_val | 0x3c-0x63 | V/div value of CH 2 , such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} /$ div. <br> Unit of value, such as $V$ from $0 \times 48-0 \times 63$, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from $0 \times 44-0 \times 47$, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from $0 \times 3 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 43$. |


| ch3_volt_div_val | 0x64-0x8b | V/div value of CH3, such as $2.48 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}$. <br> Unit of value, such as V from 0x70-0x8b, refer <br> to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from <br> 0x6c-0x6f, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> $64-b i t ~ f l o a t ~ p o i n t, ~ d a t a ~ o f ~ v a l u e ~ f r o m ~$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0x64-0x6b. |  |  |


| digital_on | $0 \times 154-0 \times 157$ | on/off status of digital, 1 - ON, 0 - OFF 32-bit integer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| d0_d15_on | 0x158-0x197 | on/off status of d0-d15, 1-ON, 0-OFF 32-bit integer d0:0x158-0x15b d8: $0 \times 178-0 \times 17 b$ d1: $0 \times 15 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 15 \mathrm{f} \quad \mathrm{d} 9: 0 \times 17 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 17 \mathrm{f}$ <br> d2: $0 \times 160-0 \times 163$ d10: $0 \times 180-0 \times 183$ <br> d3: $0 \times 164-0 \times 167$ d11: $0 \times 184-0 \times 187$ <br> d4: $0 \times 168-0 \times 16 b \quad d 12: 0 \times 188-0 \times 18 b$ <br> d5: $0 \times 16 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 16 \mathrm{f} \quad \mathrm{d} 13: 0 \times 18 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 18 \mathrm{f}$ <br> d6: $0 \times 170-0 \times 173$ d14: $0 \times 190-0 \times 193$ <br> d7: 0x174-0x177 d15: 0x194-0x197 |
| time_div | 0x198-0x1bf | Time div (time base) value, Such as 2.48 $\mathrm{ms} / \mathrm{div}$. <br> Unit of value, such as s from $0 \times 1 a 3-0 \times 1 b f$, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from $0 \times 1 a 0-0 \times 1 a 3$, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from 0x198-0x19f. |
| time_delay | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{c} 0-0 \times 1 \mathrm{e} 7$ | Time delay (Trigger delay) value, Such as 2.48 ms. <br> Unit of value, such as s from $0 \times 1 \mathrm{cc}-0 \times 1 \mathrm{e} 7$, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MICRO) from $0 \times 1 \mathrm{c} 8-0 \times 1 \mathrm{cb}$, refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from $0 \times 1 \mathrm{c} 0-0 \times 1 \mathrm{c} 7$ |
| wave_length | $0 \times 1 \mathrm{e} 8-0 \times 1 \mathrm{eb}$ | Wave length of the data points for analog channel. <br> 32-bit integer |
| Sample_rate | 0x1ec-0x213 | Sample Rate value for analog channel, Such as 500 M Sa /s. <br> Unit of value, such as Sa from $0 \times 1 f 8-0 \times 213$, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MEGA) from $0 x 1 f 4-0 x 1 f 7$, Refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from 0x1ec-0x1f3. |


| digital_wave_length | 0x214-0x217 | Wave length of the data points for digital. 32-bit integer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| digital_sample_rate | 0x208-0x23f | Sample Rate value for digital, Such as 500M $\mathrm{Sa} / \mathrm{s}$. <br> Unit of value, such as Sa from $0 \times 214-0 \times 23 f$, refer to Table 9 for the details. <br> Units of value's magnitude (MEGA) from $0 \times 210-0 \times 213$, Refer to Table 8 for the details. <br> 64-bit float point, data of value from 0x208-0x20f. |
| ch1_probe | $0 \times 240-0 \times 247$ | Probe value of CH1,64-bit float point |
| ch2_probe | 0x248-0x24f | Probe value of CH2,64-bit float point |
| ch3_probe | 0x250-0x257 | Probe value of CH3,64-bit float point |
| ch4_probe | 0x258-0x25f | Probe value of $\mathrm{CH} 4,64$-bit float point |
| Date width | 0x260 | Data width of the waveform data, $0-8$-bit, 1 -16-bit, 8-bit unsigned integer |
| reserved | 0x261~ | reserved |
|  |  | ... |
| reserved | ~0x7ff | reserved |
| Wave_data | 0x800-end | Data from CH1 to D15. Only data of the enabled channel(s) are stored to the file. <br> I.E. <br> If there are data of all channels(Ch1 to D15), wave_length from $0 \times 1 \mathrm{e} 8-0 \times 1 \mathrm{eb}$ is |


|  |  | 700 ( $0 \times 2 \mathrm{bc}$ ).,and data width from $0 \times 260$ is 0 (8-bit). <br> Data of CH1 is from $0 \times 800$ to $0 \times a b b$. <br> Data of CH 2 is from 0xabc to 0xd77. <br> CH3 and CH4 are the same. <br> Next block is the data of DO. The data length (digital_wave_length) from $0 \times 214-0 \times 217$ is 1400. <br> Data of DO is from 0x12f0 to 0x1867. <br> D1~D15 are the same. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Table 8 Magnitude Table

| Index | Magnitude | Index | Magnitude |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | YOCTO | 9 | KILO |
| 1 | ZEPTO | 10 | MEGA |
| 2 | ATTO | 11 | GIGA |
| 3 | FEMTO | 12 | TERA |
| 4 | PICO | 13 | PETA |
| 5 | NANO | 14 | EXA |
| 6 | MICRO | 15 | ZETTA |
| 7 | MILLI | 16 | YOTTA |
| 8 | IU |  |  |

Table 9 Units Table
First 32-bit is basic unit type:

| Index | Unit | Index | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | Is composed of V,A and S. | 8 | DT_DIV |
| 1 | DBV | 9 | PTS |
| 2 | DBA | 10 | NULL_SENSE |
| 3 | DB | 11 | DEGREE |
| 4 | VPP | 12 | PERCENT |
| 5 | VDC |  |  |
| 6 | DBM |  |  |
| 7 | SA |  |  |

The next 64-bit describes the power of V , in which the first half represents the numerator and the next half represents the denominator.

The next 64-bit describes the power of $A$, in which the first half represents the numerator and the next half represents the denominator.

The next 64-bit describes the power of $S$, in which the first half represents the numerator and the next half represents the denominator.

For example, $\{0,1,1,0,1,0,1\}$ represents the unit $V$. The first number 0 means the unit is composed of $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{A}$ and S . The second number 1 and the third number 1 mean the power of V is $1 / 1$. The fourth number 0 and the fifth number 1 mean the power of $A$ is $0 / 1$. The sixth number 0 and
the seventh number 1 mean the power of S is $0 / 1$. So the unit is V .

## Convert the Data to Voltage

```
voltage = (data-128) * ch_volt_div_val /1000/code_per_div + ch_vert_offset
[example]
code_per_div = 25 # total data code in a horizontal division, on SDS1000X is 25
data = 194 # got from the binary file
ch_volt_div_val = 5000 mV/div # V/div, in units of mV
ch_vert_offset = -7.7 V # vertical offset
So:
voltage =(194-128)*5000/1000/25+(-7.7)=5.5 V
```


## Calculate the Time Value of the Data

```
time value(S) = -( time_div *grid /2)+index*(1/ Sample_rate)
```

[example]
grid $=14 \quad$ \# The grid numbers in horizontal direction
time_div $=2$ us \# s/div, in units of us
Sample_rate $=1 \mathrm{GSa} / \mathrm{s} \quad \# \mathrm{Sa} / \mathrm{s}$, in units of GSa/s

So:
The time value of the first point: -(2e-6*14/2)+0* $(1 / 1 e 9)=-14 e-6 s$.
The time value of the second point: -(2e-6*14/2)+1*(1/1e9) =-14.001e-6 $s$.

## *.mlg File of Measure Logger

Table 10 Format of the Measure Logger File

| Parameter | Address | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| file_type | 0x00-0x07 | Type of the file, the value is always "MSLG". <br> Array of 8 char. |
| file_version | $0 \times 08-0 \times 0 \mathrm{~b}$ | Version number of the file. <br> $32-b i t ~ u n s i g n e d ~ i n t e g e r . ~$ <br> $0: ~ V 1.0 ~$ |
| model_number | 0x0c-0x2b | Model number of the product. <br> Array of 32 char. |


| serial_number | $0 \times 2 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 4 \mathrm{~b}$ | Serial number of the product. Array of 32 char. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| software_version | 0x4c-0x6b | Version of the software. Array of 32 char. |  |
| start_time | $0 \times 6 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 87$ | Start time of logging. <br> Array of 7 32-bit unsigned integer. |  |
|  |  | Index | Element |
|  |  | 0 | Year |
|  |  | 1 | Mouth |
|  |  | 2 | Day |
|  |  | 3 | Hour |
|  |  | 4 | Minute |
|  |  | 5 | Second |
|  |  | 6 | Millisecond |
| stop_time | 0x88-0xa3 | Stop tim <br> Array of | ed integer. |
|  |  | Index | Element |
|  |  | 0 | Year |
|  |  | 1 | Mouth |
|  |  | 2 | Day |
|  |  | 3 | Hour |
|  |  | 4 | Minute |
|  |  | 5 | Second |
|  |  | 6 | Millisecond |
| log_interval_ms | 0xa4-0xa7 | Logging interval in milliseconds. 32-bit unsigned integer. |  |
| points_number | 0xa8-0xab | Points per trace. <br> 32-bit unsigned integer. |  |
| traces_number | 0xac-0xaf | Number of enabled traces. 32-bit unsigned integer. |  |
| traces_switch | 0xb0-0xcf | Trace switch status. <br> Array of 8 32-bit unsigned integer. $\begin{aligned} & \text { 0: OFF } \\ & \text { 1: ON } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| source | 0xd0-0xef | Source of log. <br> Array of 8 32-bit unsigned integer. <br> 0 : Measure <br> 1: Meter |  |
| measure_source_A | 0xf0-0x10f | The first source of measurement. <br> Array of 8 32-bit unsigned integer. <br> Only for the measure logger on scope to recall, refer to the parameter "measure_source_A_string" for details. |  |


| measure_source_B | $0 \times 110-0 \times 12 \mathrm{f}$ | The second source of measurement. <br> Array of 832 -bit unsigned integer. <br> Only for the measure logger on scope to recall, <br> refer to the parameter <br> "measure_source_B_string" for details. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| measure_type | $0 \times 130-0 \times 14 \mathrm{f}$ | Type of measurement. <br> Array of 8 32-bit unsigned integer. <br> Only for the measure logger on scope to recall, refer to the parameter "measure_type_string" for details. |  |  |  |
| unit_type | 0x150-0x16f | Unit. <br> Array of 8 32-bit unsigned integer. <br> Only for the measure logger on scope to recall, refer to the parameter "unit_string" for details. |  |  |  |
| precision | 0x170-0x18f | Precision of data. <br> Array of 8 32-bit signed integer. <br> Only for the measure logger on scope to recall. |  |  |  |
| precision_type | 0x190-0x1af | Type of precision. <br> Array of 8 32-bit unsigned integer. <br> Only for the measure logger on scope to recall. |  |  |  |
| source_string | 0x1b0-0x1ef | Source of log. <br> Array of 8 arrays of 8 char. |  |  |  |
| measure_source_A_string | 0x1f0-0x22f | The first source of measurement. Array of 8 arrays of 8 char. |  |  |  |
| measure_source_B_string | 0x230-0x26f | The second source of measurement. Array of 8 arrays of 8 char. |  |  |  |
| measure_type_string | 0x270-0x2ef | Type of measurement. <br> Array of 8 arrays of 16 char. |  |  |  |
| unit_string | 0x2f0-0x32f | Unit. <br> Array of 8 arrays of 8 char. |  |  |  |
| Reserved. | 0x330-0x7cf | Reserved. |  |  |  |
| Data | 0x7d0-End | Log data. Array of 32-bit float. Example: <br> Status of traces: |  |  |  |
|  |  | Trace1 | Trace2 | Trace3 | Trace4 |
|  |  | OFF | ON | OFF | ON |
|  |  | Data: |  |  |  |
|  |  | Index |  | Data |  |
|  |  | 0 ( Offset = 0x7d0) |  | Trace2_data[0] |  |
|  |  | 1 |  | Trace4_data[0] |  |
|  |  | 2 |  | Trace2_data[1] |  |
|  |  | 3 |  | Trace4_data[1] |  |


|  |  | 4 | Trace2_data[2] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 5 | Trace4_data[2] |  |
|  | $\cdots \cdots$ | $\cdots \cdots$ |  |

## *.slg File of Sample logger

Table 11 Format of the Sample Logger File.

| Parameter | Address | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| product_info | $0 \times 00-0 \times 7 \mathrm{f}$ | Product information. See the Table 12 Format <br> of Product Information. (Base offset = 0x00) <br> for details. |
| record_info | $0 \times 80-0 \times 17 \mathrm{f}$ | Record information. See the Table 13 Format <br> of Record Information. (Base offset = 0x80) |
| Reserved | $0 \times 180-0 \times 27 \mathrm{f}$ | Reserved. |
| ch_1_info | $0 \times 280-0 \times 37 \mathrm{f}$ | Channel 1 information. See the Table 14 <br> Format of Channel Information |
| ch_2_info | $0 \times 380-0 \times 47 \mathrm{f}$ | Channel 2 information. |
| ch_3_info | $0 \times 480-0 \times 57 \mathrm{f}$ | Channel 3 information. |
| ch_4_info | $0 \times 580-0 \times 67 \mathrm{f}$ | Channel 4 information. |
| Reserved | $0 \times 1001000-$-End | Due to memory limitation, data is written by <br> sector, see the Table 15 Format of Sector <br> Information. |
| Data |  |  |

Table 12 Format of Product Information. (Base offset $=0 \times 00$ )

| Parameter | Offset | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| file_type | $0 \times 00-0 \times 07$ | Type of file. <br> Array of 8 char. <br> The value is always "SPLG". |
| file_version | $0 \times 08-0 x 0 \mathrm{~b}$ | Version number of the file. <br> $0:$ V1.0 |
| model_number | $0 x 0 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 2 \mathrm{~b}$ | Model number of the product. <br> Array of 32 char. |
| serial_number | $0 \times 2 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 4 \mathrm{~b}$ | Serial number of the product. <br> Array of 32 char. |
| software_version | $0 \times 4 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 6 \mathrm{~b}$ | Version of the software. <br> Array of 32 char.. |
| Reserved | $0 \times 6 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 7 \mathrm{f}$ | Reserved. |

Table 13 Format of Record Information. (Base offset $=0 \times 80$ )

| Parameter | Offset | Description |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| enable_ch_num | 0x00-0x03 | Number of enabled channels. 32-bit unsigned integer. |  |  |
| sector_num | 0x04-0x07 | Number of sectors per channel. 32-bit unsigned integer. |  |  |
| tdiv_value | 0x08-0x0f | Timebase when log start. (s/div) 64-bit double precision floating point. |  |  |
| sample_rate | $0 \times 10-0 \times 17$ | Sample rate. (Sa/s) <br> 64-bit double precision floating point. |  |  |
| record_time | 0x18-0x1f | Recorded time in second. <br> 64-bit double precision floating point. |  |  |
| points_number | 0x20-0x27 | Number of data points per channel. 64-bit unsigned integer. |  |  |
| start_sector_offset | $0 \times 28-0 \times 2 \mathrm{f}$ | File offset of the first sector. 64-bit unsigned integer. |  |  |
| end_sector_offset | 0x30-0x37 | File offset of the last sector. 64-bit unsigned integer. |  |  |
| start_data_offset | 0x38-0x3f | The start offset of the data area. 64-bit unsigned integer. |  |  |
| end_data_offset | $0 \times 40-0 \times 47$ | The end offset of the data area. 64-bit unsigned integer. |  |  |
| data_bit_index | $0 \times 48-0 \times 4 b$ | Bits number of data. <br> 32-bit unsigned integer. |  |  |
| start_time | $0 \times 4 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 67$ | Start time of logging. <br> Array of 7 32-bit unsigned integer. |  |  |
|  |  | Index |  |  |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | M | th |
|  |  | 2 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 |  |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | ute |
|  |  | 5 |  | ond |
|  |  | 6 |  | isecond |
| Reserved | 0x68-0xff | Reserved. |  |  |

Table 14 Format of Channel Information
(Base offset: CH1 $=0 \times 280, \mathrm{CH} 2=0 \times 380, \mathrm{CH} 3=0 \times 480, \mathrm{CH} 4=0 \times 580$ )

| Parameter | Offset | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ch_act | $0 \times 00-0 \times 03$ | Switch status of channel. <br> 32-bit unsigned integer. |


|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 0: OFF } \\ & \text { 1: ON } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| probe_index | 0x04-0x07 | Probe value index of channel. 32-bit unsigned integer. |
| probe_custom_val | 0x08-0x0f | Custom configured probe of channel. 64-bit double precision floating point |
| vdiv_val | $0 \times 10-0 \times 17$ | $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{div}$ value of channel. <br> 64-bit double precision floating point. |
| vpos_val | $0 \times 18-0 \times 1 \mathrm{f}$ | Offset value of channel. <br> 64-bit double precision floating point. |
| value_per_adc_code | $0 \times 20-0 \times 27$ | Vertical value per ADC code. <br> 64-bit double precision floating point. |
| zero_adc_code | $0 \times 28-0 \times 2 \mathrm{~b}$ | Reference code of value zero. 32-bit unsigned integer. |
| unit_index | $0 \times 2 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 2 \mathrm{f}$ | Type of channel unit. <br> 32-bit unsigned integer. <br> 0: V <br> 1: A |
| unit_string | 0x30-0x37 | Unit of channel. Array of 8 char. |
| Reserved | 0x38-0xff | Reserved. |

Table 15 Format of Sector Information

| Parameter | Offset | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sector_index | $0 \times 00-0 \times 07$ | Sector index. <br> 64 -bit unsigned integer. |
| data_index_start | $0 \times 08-0 \times 0$ f | Data index of the first data in current sector. <br> 64 -bit unsigned integer. |
| data_index_end | $0 \times 10-0 \times 17$ | Data index of the last data in current sector. <br> 64 -bit unsigned integer. |
| data_num | $0 \times 18-0 \times 1 \mathrm{f}$ | Number of data in current sector. <br> 64 -bit unsigned integer. |
| ch | 0x20-0x23 | Channel. <br> 32 -bit unsigned integer. |
| Reserved | $0 \times 24-0 \times 3 \mathrm{~b}$ | Reserved. |
| Data | $0 \times 3 \mathrm{c}-0 \times 9 f f$ | Waveform data. <br> 8-bit or 16-bit unsinged integer. <br> 2500 points per sector. |

Example:
ch_act[0] = OFF \#Channel 1 is off.
ch_act[1] = ON \#Channel 2 is on.
ch_act[2] = OFF \#Channel 3 is off.
ch_act[3] = ON \#Channel 4 is on.
data_bit_index = 8 \#8bit per point. So the size of sector is 2560 bytes.
start_sector_offset $=0 \times 1001000$
points_number $=3000$ \#2500 points are in the first sector, and the other 500 points are in the second sector. The left space in the second sector will be filled with zero.

So the file structure is shown in Figure 1.

| Product information |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Record information |  |
| Reserved |  |
| Channel 1 information |  |
| Channel 2 information |  |
| Channel 3 information |  |
| Channel 4 information |  |
| Reserved |  |
| Channel 2 Sector \#1 |  |
| Channel 4 Sector\#1 |  |
| Channel 2 Sector \#2 |  |
| Channel 4 Sector \#2 |  |
| ...... |  |


| Channel 2 Sector \#1 <br> Sector information | $0 \times 1001000+0 \times 0000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Channel 2 Wave data \#1 | $0 \times 1001000+0 \times 003 \mathrm{C}$ |
| Channel 2 Wave data \#2 | $0 \times 1001000+0 \times 003 \mathrm{D}$ |
| Channel 2 Wave data \#3 | $0 \times 1001000+0 \times 003 \mathrm{E}$ |
| $\ldots .$. | $0 \times 1001000+0 \times 003 F$ |
| Channel 2 Wave data \#2500 | $0 \times 1001000+0 \times 09 \mathrm{FF}$ |


| Channel 2 Sector \#2 <br> Sector information | $0 \times 1002400+0 \times 0000$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Channel 2 Wave data \#2501 | $0 \times 1002400+0 \times 003 C$ |
| $\ldots \ldots$ | $0 \times 1002400+0 \times 003 \mathrm{D}$ |
| Channel 2 Wave data \#3000 | $0 \times 1002400+0 \times 0230$ |
| Zero | $0 \times 1002400+0 \times 0231$ |
| $\ldots .$. | $0 \times 1002400+0 \times 0232$ |

Figure 1 Example for Sample Logger File Structure

## Convert the Data to Voltage

$$
\text { voltage }=(\text { data }- \text { zero_adc_code }) \cdot \text { value_per_adc_code }- \text { vpos_val }
$$

Example:
unit_string = "V"
data $=145$
zero_adc_code = 128
value_per_adc_code $=0.04 \mathrm{~V}$
vpos_val =-1.0 V

So:

$$
\text { voltage }=(145-128) \times 0.04-(-1.0)=1.68 \mathrm{~V}
$$

## Calculate the Time Value of Data

> time_value = data_index/sample_rate

Where:
data_index $=$ sector_index $\cdot 2500+$ data_index_in_sector

Example:
sector_index = 10
data_index_in_sector $=8$
sample_rate $=25000 \mathrm{Sa} / \mathrm{s}$
So:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { data_index }=10 \times 2500+8=25008 \\
\text { time_value }=25008 \div 25000=1.00032 \mathrm{~s}
\end{gathered}
$$

