



Figure 3

The observed peak-to-peak value of random jitter grows

without limit the more measurements you make. Therefore, the upper curve is both wider and higher than the lower one. These histograms are for a combination of random and deterministic jitter. The random component is what makes the tails (sides) of the distribution not vertical. The double peak joined by a curve indicates that the jitter includes a sinusoidal component (courtesy Wavecrest).