

Agilent 87075C 75-Ohm Multiport Test Sets

Data Sheet



Agilent 87075C 3 MHz to 1.3 GHz

This document describes the performance and features of Agilent Technologies 87075C 75-Ohm multiport test sets, both as standalone units and when combined with Agilent 75-Ohm 8712ET, 8712ES, 8714ET, or 8714ES network analyzers. The following options are available:

- Option 006 (6 ports)
- Option 012 (12 ports)

For more information about these test sets, please read the following documents:

- Agilent 87075C brochure, literature number 5968-4766E
- Agilent 87075C Configuration Guide, literature number 5968-4768E



Introduction

All specifications and characteristics apply over a 25 °C \pm 5 °C range (unless otherwise stated) and 30 minutes after the instrument has been turned on.

Definitions

Specification: Warranted performance. Specifications include guardbands to account for the expected statistical distribution, measurement uncertainties, and changes in performance due to environmental conditions.

Characteristic: A performance parameter that the product is expected to meet before it leaves the factory, but is not verified in the field and is not covered by the product warranty. A characteristic includes the same guardbands as a specification.

Typical: Expected performance of an average unit. A typical does not include guardbands. It is not covered by the product warranty.

Nominal: A general, descriptive term that does not imply a level of performance. It is not covered by the product warranty.

Supplemental information: May include typical, nominal, or characteristic values.

Calibration: The process of measuring known standards from a calibration kit to characterize the systematic (repeatable) errors of a network analyzer.

Corrected (residual) performance: Indicates performance after error correction (calibration). It is determined by the quality of calibration standards and how well "known" they are, plus system repeatability, stability, and noise.

Uncorrected (raw) performance: Indicates instrument performance without error correction. The uncorrected (raw) performance affects the stability of a calibration.

System performance: Performance of a complete multiport test system, which includes an 87075C test set and a 75-Ohm 8712ET/ES or 8714ET/ES network analyzer.

Test Set Cal: The calibration of a multiport test system, requiring the connection of known calibration standards to all of the ports that will be used for measurements.

SelfCal: An automated system calibration that uses calibration standards internal to the test set and the most recent Test Set Cal data to calibrate the test system.

Environmental specifications: Environmental specifications bound the external conditions for which the specifications are valid. The environmental specifications also bound the external conditions the test set may be subject to without permanently affecting performance or causing physical damage.

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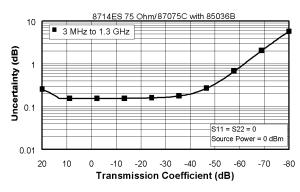
Two-port calibration (user) Agilent 85036B/E Type-N calibration kit

Specification¹ (dB)

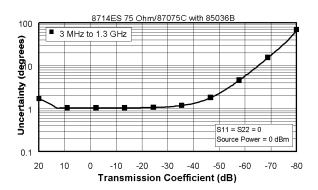
3 MHz to 1.3 GHz
47
37
47
±0.1
±0.1

Transmission uncertainty (typical)²

Magnitude

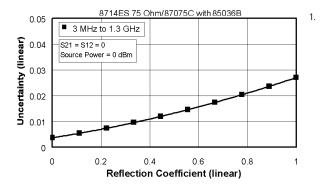


Phase



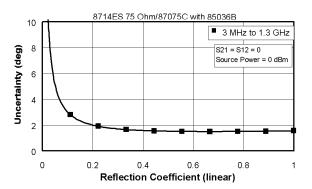
Reflection uncertainty (typical)²

Magnitude



These specifications apply under the following conditions: measurement uses the "Fine" (15 Hz) bandwidth, no averaging, and isolation cal "on". Test Set Cals use the "Fine" (15 Hz) bandwidth, 16 averages, and assume an isolation calibration has been performed; the test set must be used with a 75-0hm 8712ES or 8714ES network analyzer with firmware revision E.06.00 or later; the test set and the analyzer must have had their performance verified within the last year; both instruments must have warmed up for at least 30 minutes after turn-on; measurements are made at an environmental temperature of 25 °C \pm 5 °C and within \pm 1 °C of the last valid Test Set Cal.

Phase



These uncertainty curves only include the effects of the test port(s) within the measurement path. The effect of the uncorrected match of test ports outside the measurement path is ignored, and is dependent on the isolation between the ports of the DUT that are within the measurement path and ports of the DUT that are outside the measurement path.

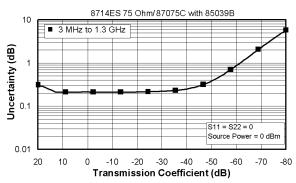
Two-port calibration (user) Agilent 85039B Type-F calibration kit

Specification 1,2 (dB)

Parameter	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz	
Directivity	35	
Source match	28	
Load Match	35	
Reflection tracking	±0.1	
Transmission tracking ±0.2		

Transmission uncertainty (typical)³

Magnitude



Phase 8714ES 75 Ohm/87075C with 85039B 100 ■ 3 MHz to 1.3 GHz Uncertainty (degrees) Source Power = 0 dBm 0.1 20 10 -30 -40 -10 -20 -50 -60 -70

Transmission Coefficient (dB)

Reflection uncertainty (typical)³

0.2

0.01

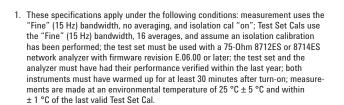
0

0

Magnitude

8714ES 75 Ohm/87075C with 85039E 0.05 ■ 3 MHz to 1.3 GHz Uncertainty (linear) 0.04 S21 = S12 = 0 0.03 0.02

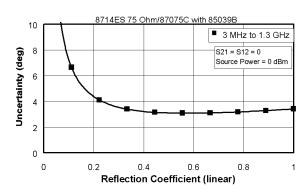
0.4



Reflection Coefficient (linear)

0.6

Phase



- 2. Measurements made using a DUT with center pins of the Type-F connectors meeting the 0.77 to 0.86 mm limits.
- 3. These uncertainty curves only include the effects of the test port(s) within the measurement path. The effect of the uncorrected match of test ports outside the measurement path is ignored, and is dependent on the isolation between the ports of the DUT that are within the measurement path and ports of the DUT that are outside the measurement path.

Transmission/reflection (T/R) calibration (user) Agilent 85036B/E Type-N calibration kit

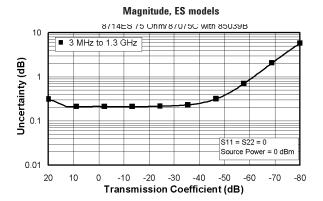
	Specification ¹ (dB)	Typical ² (dB)
Parameter	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz
Directivity	40	_
Source match	35	_
Load match (reflection calibration)	20	25
Load match (transmission calibration)	15	20
Reflection tracking	±0.1	_
Transmission tracking	±0.1	_

^{1.} These specifications are valid for reflection (one-port) and transmission (enhanced-response) Test Set Cals, and apply under the following conditions: measurement uses the "Fine" (15 Hz) bandwidth, no averaging, and isolation cal "on"; Test Set Cals use the "Fine" (15 Hz) bandwidth, 16 averages, and assume an isolation calibration has been performed; the test set must be used with a 75-0hm 8712ET, 8712ES, 8714ET, or 8714ES network analyzer with firmware revision E.06.00 or later; the test set and the analyzer must have had their performance verified within the last year; both instruments must have warmed up for at least 30 minutes after turn-on; measurements are made at an environmental temperature of 25 °C ± 5 °C and within ± 1 °C of the last valid Test Set Cal.

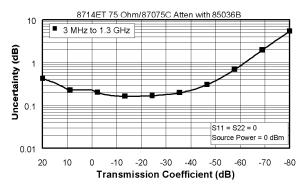
Corrected system performance is changed to typical when the current temperature has drifted beyond ± 1 °C of the last valid Test Set Cal. Typicals are valid only when the current temperature is within 25 °C ± 5 °C, and within ± 1 °C of the most recent SelfCal.

Transmission/reflection (T/R) calibration (user) Agilent 85036B/E Type-N calibration kit (continued)

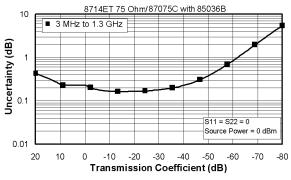
Transmission uncertainty, enhanced-response calibration (typical)¹



Magnitude, ET models with attenuator

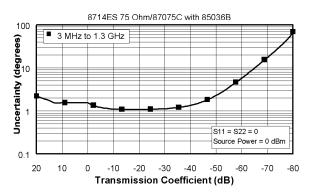


Magnitude, ET models without attenuator

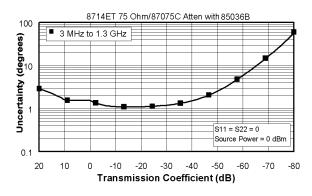


These uncertainty curves only include the effects of the test port(s) within the
measurement path. The effect of the uncorrected match of test ports outside the
measurement path is ignored, and is dependent on the isolation between the
ports of the DUT that are within the measurement path and ports of the DUT that
are outside the measurement path.

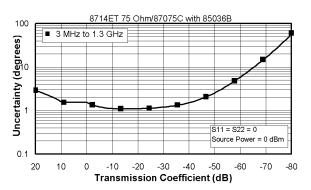
Phase, ES models



Phase, ET models with attenuator



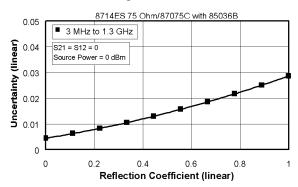
Phase, ET models without attenuator



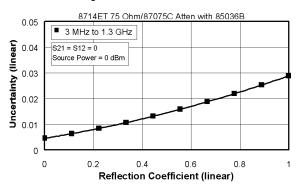
Transmission/reflection (T/R) calibration (user) Agilent 85036B/E Type-N calibration kit (continued)

Reflection uncertainty, one-port calibration (typical)¹

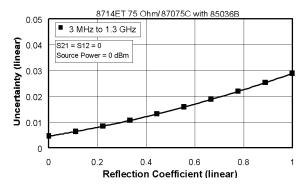
Magnitude, ES models



Magnitude, ET models with attenuator

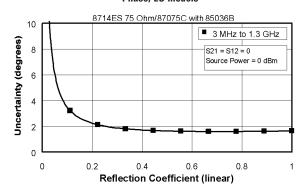


Magnitude, ET models without attenuator

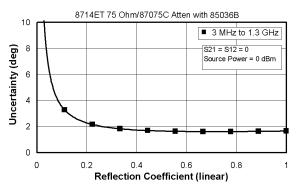


These uncertainty curves only include the effects of the test port(s) within the
measurement path. The effect of the uncorrected match of test ports outside the
measurement path is ignored, and is dependent on the isolation between the
ports of the DUT that are within the measurement path and ports of the DUT that
are outside the measurement path.

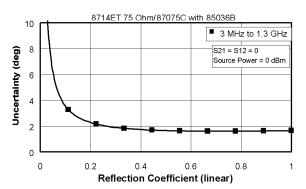
Phase, ES models



Phase, ET models with attenuator



Phase, ET models without attenuator



Uncorrected Type-N

	Specification ¹ (dB)	Typical (dB)
Parameter	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz
Source match, ratioed	10	15
Load match, test port unselected ²	20	25
Load match, test port selected ³	13	18
Transmission tracking ⁴	_	±3.0
Reflection tracking ⁴	_	±3.0
Crosstalk ⁵ , 8712ET/8714ET	_	72
Crosstalk ⁵ , 8712ES/8714ES	_	72

- 1. These specifications apply under the following conditions: measurement uses the "Fine" (15 Hz) bandwidth with narrowband detection and no averaging, and isolation cal "on"; Test Set Cals use the "Fine" (15 Hz) bandwidth, 16 averages, and assume an isolation calibration has been performed; the test set must be used with a 75-0hm 8712ET, 8712ES, 8714ET or 8714ES network analyzer with firmware revision E.06.00 or later; the test set and the analyzer must have had their performance verified within the last year; both instruments must have warmed up for at least 30 minutes after turn-on; measurements are made at an environmental temperature of 25 °C ± 5 °C and within ± 1 °C of the last valid Test Set Cal.
- 2. This is the match of any test port that is unselected (not in the measurement path). If the network analyzer is performing a reflection measurement with one-port calibration, then only one port on the test set is selected (the source port). If the network analyzer is performing a transmission measurement or a reflection measurement with two-port calibration, then only two ports on the test set are selected (the source and load ports).
- This is the match of the test set port that has been selected as the load port. The network analyzer must be making a transmission measurement or a reflection measurement with two-port calibration for a test port to be selected as the load port.
- 4. The uncorrected tracking terms are defined as the deviation over the defined frequency band, ignoring offset loss.
- 5. Crosstalk is computed by normalizing the result of an isolation measurement to a through measurement between the two ports such that the path losses are taken into account. Isolation is defined as the transmission signal measured between any two ports of the test system when those two ports are terminated with shorts.

General

	Specification		Typical	
	System bandwidth			
	Fine 15 Hz	Fine 15 Hz	Med Wide 4000 Hz	Wide 6500 Hz
Network analyzer	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz
		System noise floor 1 (dBm)		
8712ET/8714ET	-96	-104	–79	-40
8712ES/8714ES	-87	-99	–75	-42
		System dyn	amic range ² (dE	3)
8712ET, no attenuator	65	82	82	44
8712ET, with attenuator	63	81	81	43
8712ES	61	79	75	42
8714ET, no attenuator	65	79	79	41
8714ET, with attenuator	60	78	78	40
8714ES	58	76	72	39

^{1.} Noise floor is defined as the rms value of the trace (in linear format) for a transmission measurement in CW mode, using the "Fine" bandwidth (15 Hz), the test ports terminated in loads, 0 dBm at the test set source port, and no averaging. This measurement ignores the effects of crosstalk. This is a system specification—the test set increases the network analyzer noise floor by adding loss to the network analyzer measurement.

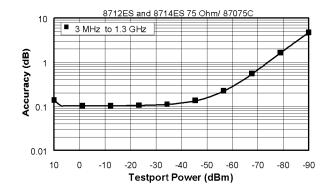
The system dynamic range is calculated as the difference between the receiver minimum input (noise floor plus calibrated crosstalk) and the system's maximum output power. System dynamic range applies to transmission measurements only, since reflection measurements are limited by directivity.

General (continued)

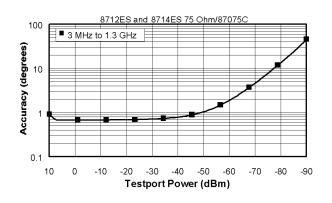
	Specification	Su	oplemental informa	tion
		Sy	stem bandwidth	
Network analyzer	Fine 15 Hz	Fine 15 Hz	Med Wide 4000 Hz	Wide 6500 Hz
	Receiver dynamic range ¹ (dB)			
8712ET/8714ET	114	119	94	56
8712ES/8714ES	105	114	90	57

Dynamic accuracy (typical)²

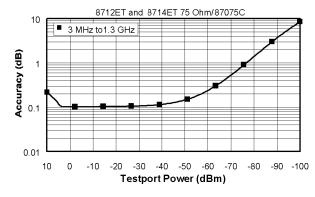
Magnitude, ES models



Phase, ES models



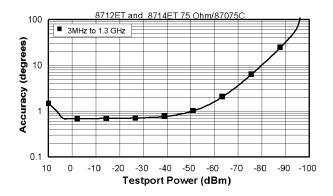
Magnitude, ET models



 The receiver dynamic range is calculated as the difference between the receiver minimum input (noise floor) and the receiver maximum input. Receiver dynamic range applies to transmission measurements only, since reflection measurements are limited by directivity.

2. The reference power for dynamic accuracy is $-20\ dBm$.

Phase, ET models



General (continued)

Network analyzer	Specification	Charac	teristic (dBm)
	Output power (system maximum)		
		<1 GHz	>1 GHz
8712ET, no attenuator	_	7	3.5
8712ET, with attenuator	_	6	2.5
8712ES		4	0.5
8714ET, no attenuator	_	2	0.5
8714ET, with attenuator		1	-0.5
8714ES	_	0	-2.5

Specification	Supplemental information	
Port switching time ¹ (sec)		
	0.7	
	0.7	
	0.7	
SelfCal time ² (sec)		
_	1 (typical)	
	3 (typical)	
_	8 (typical)	
	Por	

This is the time required to switch to any new port configuration, and requires that the Test Set Cal has been performed for 201 points, the new measurement configuration is 201 points, and no new SelfCal occurs during switching.

This is the time required to perform the SelfCal for any single port configuration, assuming that the Test Set Cal was performed for 201 points, the new measurement configuration is 201 points, and the measurement bandwidth is "Med Wide" (4000 Hz). SelfCal times for other settings can be found in Table 4-1 of the Agilent 87050E/87075C User's and Service Guide (87050-90026).

Test set input/output performance

Parameter	Specification	Supplemental
Frequency range	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz	_
	RF inp	ut power
Maximum input power at 0.1 dB compression 1	_	16 dBm (nominal)
Input damage power		20 dBm (characteristic)

	Specification (dB)	Typical (dB)
Parameter	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz	3 MHz to 1.3 GHz
Source match, test port ²	12	16
Load match, test port unselected ³	20	25
Load match, test port selected ⁴	15	20
Interconnect match, reflection port ⁵	12	18
Interconnect match, transmission port ⁵	12	18
Insertion loss, reflection port to port-n ⁶	7.5	6.5
Insertion loss, transmission port to port-n ⁶	11.5	10.5
Tracking, reflection port to port-n ⁶	_	1.5
Tracking, transmission port to port-n ⁶	_	1.5
Crosstalk, uncalibrated, adjacent ports ⁷	57	72
Crosstalk, uncalibrated, non-adjacent ports ⁷	57	72

- 1. Compression is defined for the test set, independent of the network analyzer.
- This is the match of the test set port that has been selected as the source port.The test set interconnect reflection port must be terminated with a load standard from an 85036B/E calibration kit.
- 3. This is the match of any test port that is unselected (not in the measurement path). Only the source port of the test set is selected when you make a reflection measurement with one-port calibration. Only the source and load ports of the test set are selected when you make a transmission measurement, or a reflection measurement with two-port calibration.
- 4. This is the match of the test set port that has been selected as the load port. A transmission or two-port measurement is required for a test port to be selected as the load port. The test set interconnect transmission port must be terminated with a load standard from an 85036B/E calibration kit.
- 5. This is the match of the test set interconnect ports (transmission and reflection ports) with the test set in transmission, or two-port mode. The selected test set test ports must be terminated with load standards from 85036B/E calibration kits.
- The reflection and transmission ports of the test set are connected to the corresponding ports of the network analyzer. Port-n is any one of the test ports used to connect to the device-under-test.
- 7. This is crosstalk of the test set measured between the test set's interconnect ports, with shorts on the selected test ports. Crosstalk is computed by normalizing the result of an isolation measurement to a through measurement between the two ports such that the path losses are taken into account. Isolation is defined as the transmission signal measured between any two ports of the test system when these two ports are terminated with shorts.

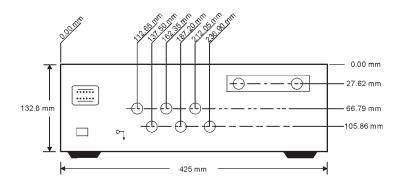
Test set general information

Description	Specification	Supplemental information
	Front panel ports	
87075E, Option 006	6	Type-N, female 75 Ohms (nominal)
87075E, Option 012	12	Type-N, female 75 Ohms (nominal)
	Real panel	
Parallel in connector	_	25-pin D-subminiature female (DB-25)
Parallel out connector	_	25-pin D-subminiature female (DB-25)
	Line power ¹	
Frequency	50/60 Hz	_
Input voltage, operating	100/120/220/240 Vac	<u> </u>
Input power	-	<45 W (typical)
	General environment	
ESD	_	Minimize using static-safe work procedures and an antistatic bench mat (part number 9300-0797)
Dust	_	Minimize for optimum reliability
General	Indoor use only	<u> </u>
Operating Temperature	0 °C to + 55 °C	_
Altitude	0 to 4.6 km (15,000 ft)	_
Storage Temperature	−40 °C to +70 °C	<u> </u>
	Cabinet dimensions	
Height x width x depth	_	132.8 x 425 x 497 mm (nominal) 5.2 x 16.7 x 19.6 in (nominal) Cabinet dimensions exclude front and rear protrusions
	Weight	
Net	_	8 kg (18 lb) (nominal)
Shipping	<u> </u>	11 kg (24 lb) (nominal)

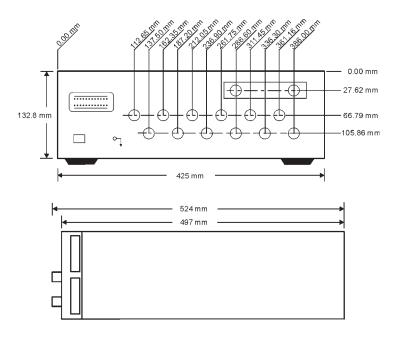
^{1.} A third-wire ground is required.

Physical dimensions

Physical dimensions of the Agilent 87075C Option 006 multiport test set¹



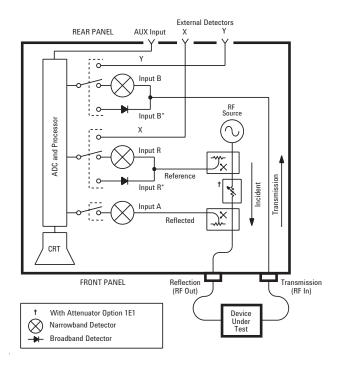
Physical dimensions of the Agilent 87075C Option 012 multiport test set 1



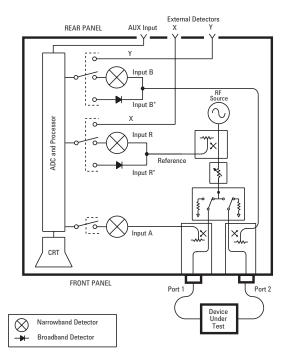
^{1.} These dimensions exclude rear protrusions.

Block diagrams

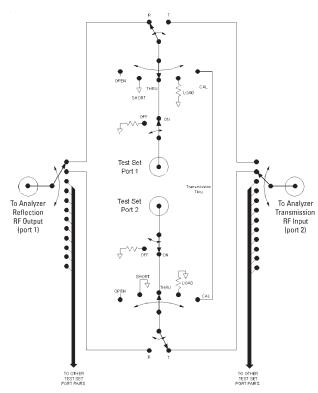
Block diagram for the Agilent 8712ET and 8714ET



Block diagram for the Agilent 8712ES and 8714ES



Block diagram for the Agilent 87075C (only one test set port pair is shown)



System features

Test set control

Control of the switches inside the test set and calibration of the test system can be accomplished from the front panel of the network analyzer—an external computer is not required. However, the analyzers are fully programmable for use in automated test environments.

Measurement

Number of display measurements

Two measurement displays are available, with independent control of display parameters including format type, scale per division, reference level, reference position, and averaging. The displays can share network analyzer sweep parameters, or, by using alternate sweep, each measurement can have independent sweep parameters including frequency settings, IF bandwidth, power level, and number of trace points. The instrument can display a single measurement, or dual measurements on a split (two graticules) or overlaid (one graticule) screen.

Measurement choices

Narrowband

ET models: reflection (A/R), transmission (B/R), A. B. R

ES models: S_{11} (A/R), S_{22} (B/R), S_{21} (B/R), S_{12} (A/R), A, B, R

Broadband

 $X, Y, Y/X, X/Y, Y/R^*$, power (B^*, R^*) , conversion loss (B^*/R^*)

Note: X and Y denote external broadband-detector inputs; * denotes internal broadband detectors.

Formats

Log or linear magnitude, SWR, phase, group delay, real and imaginary, Smith chart, polar, and impedance magnitude.

Trace functions

Current data, memory data, memory with current data, division of data by memory.

Display annotations

Start/stop, center/span, or CW frequency, scale per division, reference level, marker data, softkey labels, warning and caution messages, screen titles, time and date, and pass/fail indication.

Limits

Measurement data can be compared to any combination of line or point limits for pass/fail testing. User-defined limits can also be applied to an amplitude- or frequency-reference marker. A limit-

test TTL output is available on the rear panel for external control or indication. Limits are only available with rectilinear formats.

Data markers

Each measurement channel has eight markers. Markers are coupled between channels. Any one of eight markers can be the reference marker for delta-marker operation. Annotation for up to four markers can be displayed at one time.

Marker functions

Markers can be used in absolute or delta modes. Other marker functions include marker to center frequency, marker to reference level, marker to electrical delay, searches, tracking, and statistics. Marker searches include marker to maximum, marker to minimum, marker to target value, bandwidth, notch, multi-peak and multi-notch. The marker-tracking function enables continuous update of marker search values on each sweep. Marker statistics enable measurement of the mean, peak-to-peak, and standard deviation of the data between two markers. For rapid tuning and testing of cable-TV broadband amplifiers, slope and flatness functions are also available.

Storage

Internal memory

1.5 Mbytes (ET models) or 1 Mbyte (ES models) of nonvolatile storage is available to store instrument states, measurement data, screen images, and IBASIC programs. Instrument states can include all control settings, limit lines, memory data, calibration coefficients, and custom display titles. If no other data files are saved in nonvolatile memory, between approximately 20 and 150 instrument states can be saved (depending on the model type and on instrument parameters). Approximately 14 Mbytes of volatile memory are also available for temporary storage of instrument states, measurement data, screen images, and IBASIC programs.

Disk drive

Trace data, instrument states (including calibration data), and IBASIC programs can be saved on floppy disks using the built-in 3.5-inch disk drive. All files are stored in MS-DOS®-compatible format. Instrument data can be saved in binary or ASCII format (including Touchstone/.s2p format), and screen graphics can be saved as PCX (bit-mapped), HP-GL (vector), or PCL5 (printer) files.

NFS: See description under *Control via LAN*.

System features (continued)

Data hard copy

Hard copy prints can be made using PCL and PCL5 printers (such as HP DeskJet or LaserJet series printers), or Epson-compatible graphics printers. Single color and multicolor formats are supported. Hard copy plots can be automatically produced with HP-GL-compatible plotters such as the Agilent 7475A, or with printers that support HP-GL. The analyzer provides Centronics (parallel), RS-232C, GPIB, and LAN interfaces.

Automation

Controlling via GPIB

Interface: The GPIB interface operates to IEEE 488.2 and SCPI standard-interface commands.

Control: The analyzer can either be the system controller, or pass bus control to another active controller.

Data transfer formats:

- ASCII
- 32- or 64-bit IEEE 754 floating-point format
- Mass-memory-transfer commands allow file transfer between external controller and analyzer.

Control via LAN

The built-in LAN interface and firmware support data transfer and control via direct connection to a 10 Base-T (Ethertwist) network. A variety of standard protocols are supported, including TCP/IP, sockets, ftp, http, telnet, bootp, and NFS. The LAN interface is standard.

SCPI: The analyzer can be controlled by sending Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments (SCPI) within a telnet session or via a socket connection and TCP/IP (the default socket port is 5025). The analyzer's socket applications programming interface (API) is compatible with Berkeley sockets, Winsock, and other standard socket APIs. Socket programming can be done in a variety of environments including C programs, Agilent VEE, SICL/LAN, or a Java™ applet. A standard web browser and the analyzer's built-in web page can be used to remotely enter SCPI commands via a Java applet.

FTP: Instrument state and data files can be transferred via ftp (file-transfer protocol). An internal, dynamic-data disk provides direct access to instru-

ment states, screen dumps, trace data, and operating parameters.

HTTP: The instrument's built-in web page can be accessed with any standard web browser using http (hypertext transfer protocol) and the network analyzer's IP address. The built-in web page can be used to control the network analyzer, view screen images, download documentation, and link to other sites for firmware upgrades and VXIplug&play drivers. Some word processor and spreadsheet programs, such as Microsoft® Word 97 and Excel 97, provide methods to directly import graphics and data via a LAN connection using http and the network analyzer's IP address.

SICL/LAN: The analyzer's support for SICL (standard instrument control library) over the LAN provides control of the network analyzer using a variety of computing platforms, I/O interfaces, and operating systems. With SICL/LAN, the analyzer is controlled remotely over the LAN with the same methods used for a local analyzer connected directly to the computer via a GPIB interface. SICL/LAN protocol also allows the use of Agiltent's free VXI*plug&play* driver to communicate with the multiport test system over a LAN. SICL/LAN can be used with Windows® 95/98/NT, or HP-UX.

NFS: The analyzer's built-in NFS (network file system) client provides access to remote files and directories using the LAN. With NFS, remote files and directories (stored remotely on a computer) behave like local files and directories (stored locally within the analyzer). Test data taken by the network analyzer can be saved directly to a remote PC or UNIX® directory, eliminating the need for a remotely initiated ftp session. For Windows-based applications, third-party NFS-server software must be installed on the PC. NFS is fully supported in most versions of UNIX.

Bootp: Bootstrap protocol (bootp) allows a network analyzer to automatically configure itself at power-on with the necessary information to operate on the network. After a bootp request is sent by the analyzer, the host server downloads an IP and gateway address, and a subnet mask. In addition, the analyzer can request an IBASIC file, which automatically executes after the transfer is complete. For Windows-based applications, third-party bootp-server software must be installed on the PC. Bootp is fully supported in most versions of UNIX.

System features (continued)

Programming with IBASIC

As a standard feature, all Agilent 8712ET/ES and 8714ET/ES network analyzers come with the Instrument BASIC programming language (IBASIC). IBASIC facilitates automated measurements and control of other test equipment, improving productivity. For simpler applications, you can use IBASIC as a keystroke recorder to easily automate manual measurements. Or, you can use an optional, standard PC keyboard to write custom test applications that include:

- Special softkey labels
- Tailored user prompts
- Graphical setup diagrams
- Barcode-reading capability
- Control of other test instruments via the GPIB, serial, or parallel interfaces

Measurement calibration

Measurement calibration is a process that improves measurement accuracy by using error-correction arrays to remove systematic measurement errors.

The Test Set Cal and SelfCal features on your multiport test system increase the accuracy of your measurements and significantly increase the test efficiency of your work stations by eliminating frequent and lengthy calibration procedures.

Test Set Cal

A Test Set Cal is a calibration that should be performed on a regular but relatively infrequent basis (at least once a month is recommended). A Test Set Cal requires connection of mechanical calibration standards to all of the ports you will be using for your measurements.

Test Set Cal for the 8712ET and 8714ET analyzers

The data collected by the analyzer during a Test Set Cal always includes both transmission (enhanced response) calibration data and reflection (one-port) calibration data. When making measurements after calibration, the analyzer automatically recalls and uses the correct set of calibration data for the type of measurement chosen.

Test Set Cal for the 8712ES and 8714ES analyzers

The S-parameter network analyzers perform either two-port calibration or enhanced response/one-port calibration. Choosing a two-port calibration for the Test Set Cal removes the most systematic errors, giving you the greatest measurement accuracy. Choosing the enhanced response/one-port calibration allows faster measurement speeds, but is not as accurate as full two-port calibration.

SelfCal

A SelfCal is an internal system calibration that automatically executes in just a few seconds on a regular, frequent basis (once per hour is recommended). A SelfCal does not require that you remove your DUT or that you make any connections of external calibration standards. The SelfCal uses the results of the most recent Test Set Cal, along with current measurements of internal, electronically switched, open, short, load, and through standards. SelfCal removes the drift of the network analyzer and multiport test set due to environmental variations.

System features (continued)

Other calibrations

Besides using a Test Set Cal, individual instrument states and their corresponding calibrations can be saved and recalled for use with specific measurement paths. For example, to improve measurement throughput, one signal path could be tested using a response calibration, while all other paths are tested with a Test Set Cal using two-port calibration. Note: the SelfCal feature is only supported with Test Set Cals.

A variety of calibration types are available and described below:

ES models only

• Two-port calibration

Compensates for frequency response, source and load match, and directivity errors while making S-parameter measurements of transmission (S_{21} , S_{12}) and reflection (S_{11} , S_{22}). Compensates for transmission crosstalk when the **Isolation on OFF** softkey is toggled to ON. Requires short, open, load, and through standards.

ET and ES models: transmission measurements

Normalization

Provides simultaneous magnitude and phase correction of transmission frequency-response errors. Requires a through connection. Used for both narrowband and broadband detection. Does not support calibration interpolation.

Response

Simultaneous magnitude and phase correction of frequency response errors for transmission measurements. Requires a through standard.

Response and isolation

Compensates for frequency response and crosstalk errors. Requires a load termination on both test ports and a through standard.

Enhanced response

Compensates for frequency response and source match errors. Requires short, open, load, and through standards.

ET and ES models: reflection measurements

One-port calibration

Compensates for frequency response, directivity, and source-match errors. Requires short, open, and load standards.

Calibration kits

Data for several standard calibration kits are stored in the instrument for use by the calibration routines. They include:

- Type-N 75-Ohm (Agilent 85036B/E)
- Type-F (Agilent 85039B)

In addition, you can also describe the standards for a user-defined calibration kit (for example, open-circuit capacitance coefficients, offset-short length, or through-standard loss).

For more information about calibration kits available from Agilent, consult the 87075C Configuration Guide, literature number 5968-4768E.

Key network analyzer options 75 Ohms (Option 1EC)

Provides 75-Ohm system impedance.

Step attenuator (Option 1E1)

Adds a built-in 60 dB step attenuator to transmission/reflection (ET) models to extend the output power range to -60 dBm. The attenuator is standard in S-parameter (ES) models.



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