

Making Precise

RF and µW Measurements

in the Field

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Part 1: Making Precise RF & µW Measurements in the Field

- Introduce Cable and Antenna Testing and its importance for optimizin and troubleshooting transmission systems and antennas
- Present different types of user calibrations for precision in the field
- Explain and demonstrate measuring cable insertion loss using 1-port and 2-port techniques
- Discuss antenna parameters and field measurements
- 5. Introduce and demonstrate Distance to Fault (DTF) measurement and concepts
- 6. End of Part 1





INTRODUCING AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES

The premier measurement company

Dates back to: 1939

When Bill Hewlett and Dave Packard founded a technology company that shaped Silicon Valley and the technology industry

Separated: from Hewlett-Packard in 1999

Facilities: over 30 countries

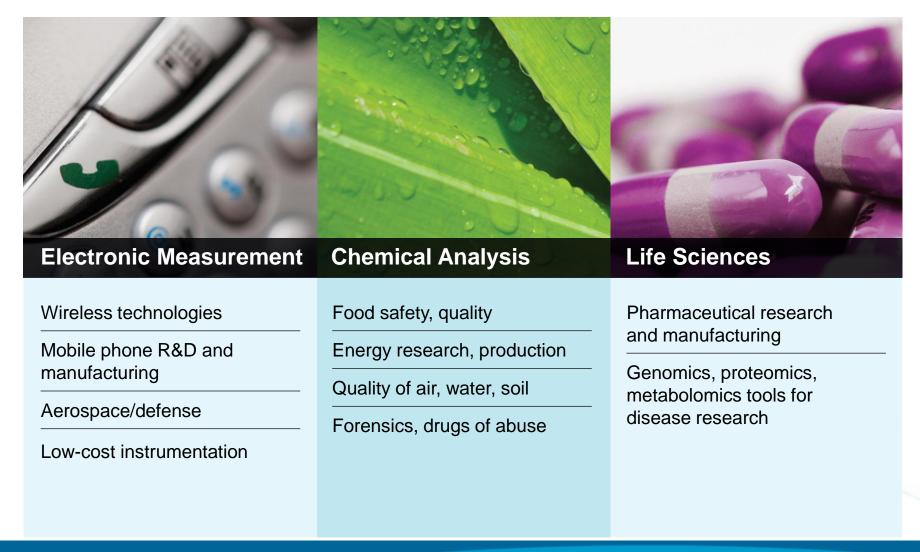
Customers:

over 110 countries



Agilent Technologies

A Singular Focus on Measurement



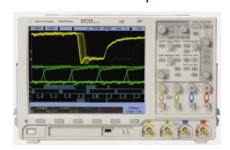
Electronic Test Solutions - over Vast Frequency Range

Basic Measurements Voltage, Current, Impedance, Frequency, Power, etc.





Time Domain Oscilloscope



Digitizers

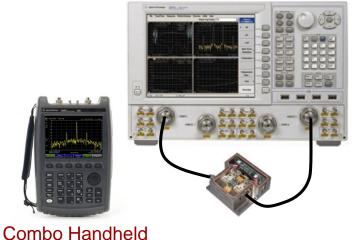






Stimulus and Response

Network Analyzer



Complex System Characterization

Mobile Phone One-Box Tester



1	10	10 ²	10 ³	10 ⁴	10 ⁵	10 ⁶	10 ⁷	10 ⁸	10 ⁹	10 ¹⁰	10 ¹¹	10 ¹²
Freque	ency in Hz		Audio		LF	AM Radio		TV/FM	1	Microwave	mmWave	THz

Leveraging our Measurement Leadership

FieldFox analyzers integrate Agilent's Measurement Science into a ruggedized, handheld multifunctional platform.





Outline

- Why is Cable and Antenna Testing Important?
- Cable Loss Testing
- Antenna Testing
- Distance to Fault (DTF)
- FieldFox Calibration









Image courtesy of John Arthur, Wireless EDGE



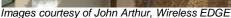
Why is Cable and Antenna Testing Important?

- Verify transmission performance (line sweeping)
- Measure installed antenna performance and isolation
- Determine the location of damaged components

Types of cable damage

- Failed seal at a cable splice (liquid ingress)
- Failed solder joint at connector interface
- Cut, crushed and/or weather-induced cracks
- Minimum bend radius exceeded



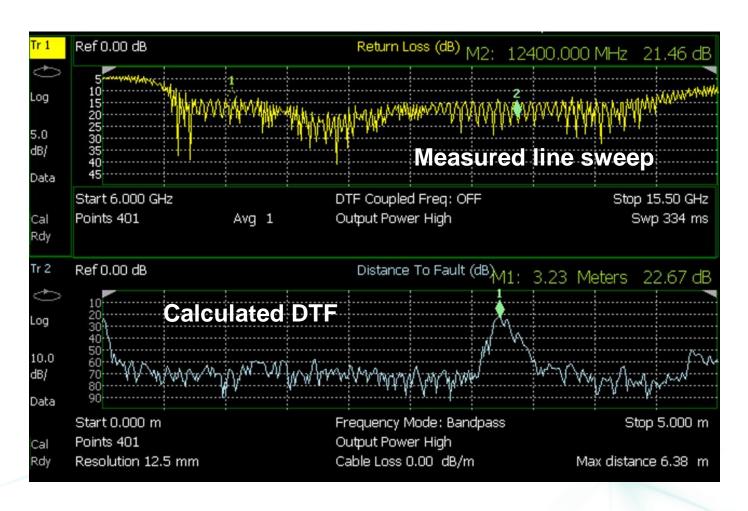






Line Sweeping and Distance-to-Fault (DTF)





Cable Loss Measurement Techniques

2-port loss measurement



1-port loss measurement



Power sensor-based loss measurement **USB** cable **Power** sensor USB cable is extendable

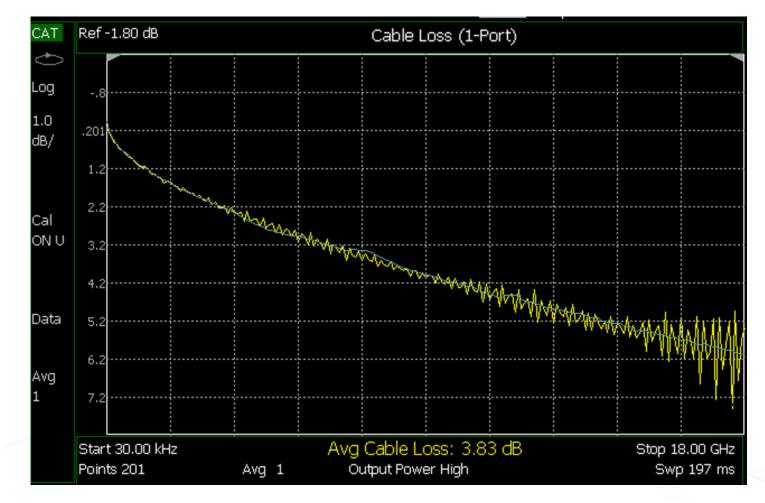
Note:

Cable Loss Measurement Examples





2-port and 1-port cable loss



Demo –1 Port Loss Measurements



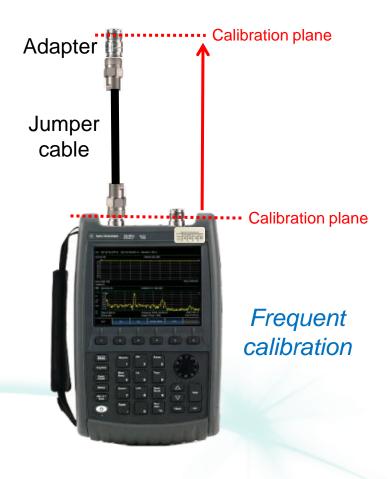
FieldFox Calibration Requirements

Factory calibration



Certificate of calibration

User calibration



Calibrating for 1-Port Measurements

CalReady (built-in)



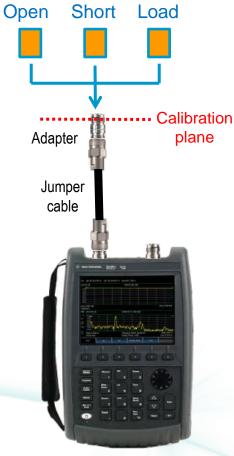


Factory calibrated

QuickCal



Mechanical

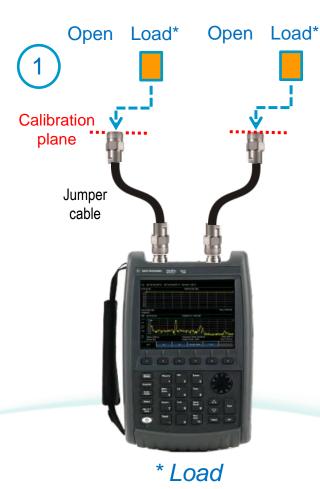


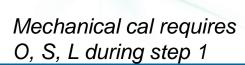
Requires mechanical cal kit

Calibrating for 2-Port Measurements

CalReady (built-in)

QuickCal





Thru

Adapter

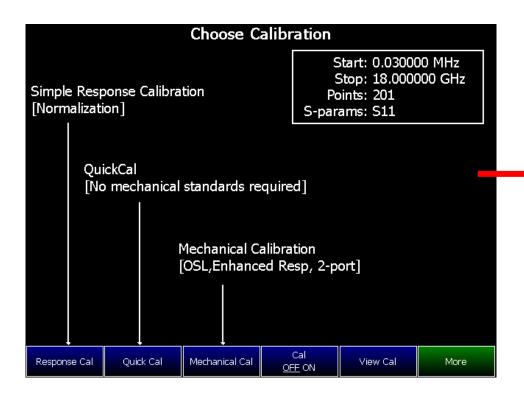




Factory calibrated

optional

FieldFox Guided Calibration – Cal Wizard



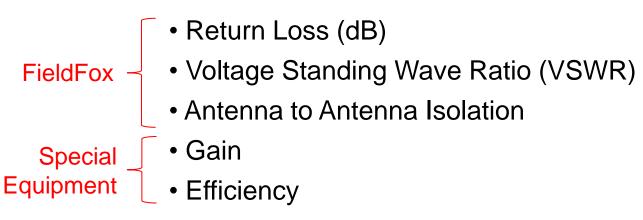
- FieldFox recommends calibration type
- Simple setup process
- Cal Wizard for step-by-step connections



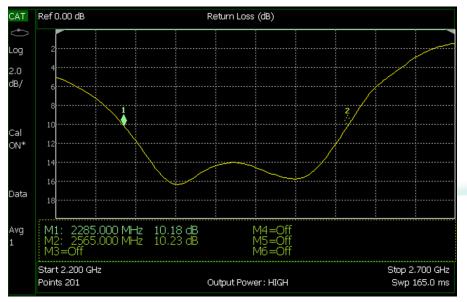
Demo: Calibrations in the Field



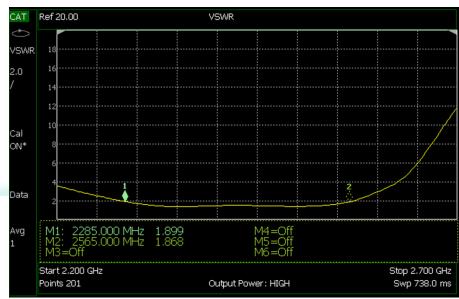
Antenna Properties



Return Loss (dB)



VSWR



Antenna-to-Antenna Isolation

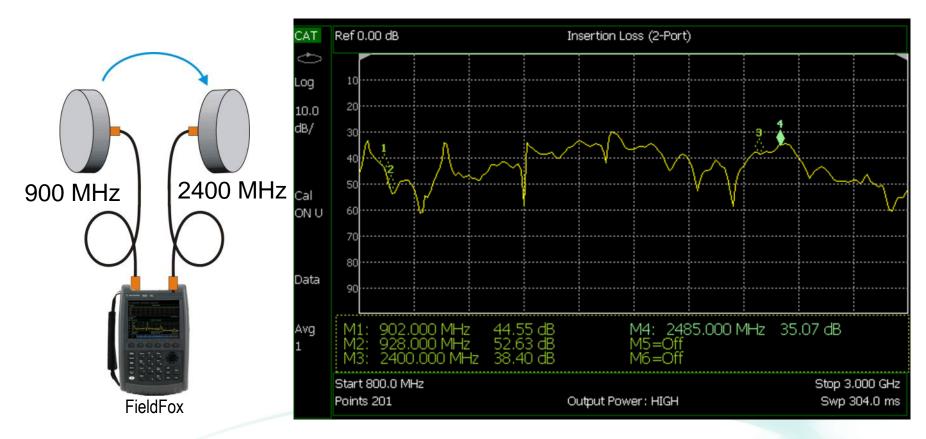


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Antenna-to-Antenna Isolation Measurement

Insertion loss (2-port)



Antenna-to-antenna isolation is above 44 dB across the 900 MHz band but is only 35 dB in the 2.4 GHz band. In this case, the system spec calls for 40 dB of isolation.

End of part 1

