

Table 3-18: Error Code Returned in Position aa

Error Code	Message	Notes
00	All OK	
50	Entered Cal Factor out of range	Enter value between 1.0% and 150.0%
51	Entered Offset out of range	Enter value between -99.999 dB and +99.999 dB
53	Entered average number out of range	Enter valid average number
54	Entered recall memory number out of range	Enter valid recall memory number between 0 and 20
55	Entered store memory number out of range	Enter valid store memory number between 1 and 20
60	Unable to set requested measurement mode or sensor measurement because sensor A is unattached or uncalibrated	This may be due to receipt of a MAP, PAP, BAP, DC1 or DY command
61	Same as Error 60 above, but for sensor B	
62	Unable to set up sensor A to perform a modulated measurement (MAP, PAP, or BAP), because the sensor is not a modulated sensor. OR: Unable to modify a BAP measurement because the sensor is not a modulated sensor	This may be set due to receipt of a MAP, BAP, DC1, DY, BSTE, BSPE or BTDP command
63	Same as Error 62, but for sensor B	
67	Unable to activate Peak Hold or Crest Factor features	This may be set due to receipt of a CR1 or PH1 command. Peak Hold and Crest Factor can be enabled only in MAP, PAP or BAP modes
68	Unable to initiate fast measurement collection mode	Verify using modulation sensor and measurement mode selections
70	Entered peak sensor A data error	Check entered data
71	Entered peak sensor B data error	Check entered data
72	Entered peak sensor A delay out of range	Check entered delay
73	Entered peak sensor B delay out of range	Check entered delay
74	Entered peak sensor A trigger out of range	Check entered trigger value
75	Entered peak sensor B trigger out of range	Check entered trigger value
76	Sensor EEPROM data entry has error	Check entry data
77	Sensor A does not exist	Check sensor A. This error code refers only to the EEPROM command
78	Sensor B does not exist	Check sensor B. This error code refers only to the EEPROM command
79	Measurement settling target for auto-average mode is out of range	Value must be 0.10% to 100.00%
81	Duty cycle out of range	Value must be between 0.001% and 99.999%
82	Frequency value out of range	Value must be between 0 Hz and 100 GHz
85	Resolution value out of range	Value must be between 0 and 3
90	GPIB data parameter error	Check, then enter with valid prefix
91	Invalid GPIB code	Check, then enter with correct code

Table 3-19: Other Codes in the Status Message

Position	Significance	Codes	
BB	Operating Mode	00 = Sensor A 08 = Cal A 01 = Sensor B 09 = Cal B 02 = A/B 10 = Ext Cal A 03 = B/A 11 = Ext Cal B 04 = A-B 20 = Peak A delay 05 = B-A 21 = Peak B delay 06 = Zeroing A 07 = Zeroing B	
CC & cc	Sensor A range & Sensor B range	Manual Range: 01 = 1 02 = 2 03 = 3 04 = 4 05 = 5	Auto Range: 11 = 1 12 = 2 13 = 3 14 = 4 15 = 5
DD & dd	Sensor A filter & Sensor B filter	Manual Filter: 00 = 0 01 = 1 02 = 2 03 = 3 04 = 4 05 = 5 06 = 6 07 = 7 08 = 8 09 = 9	Auto Filter: 10 = 0 11 = 1 12 = 2 13 = 3 14 = 4 15 = 5 16 = 6 17 = 7 18 = 8 19 = 9
E	Measurement Units	0 = Watts, 1 = dBm	
F	Active Entry Channel	A = A, B = B	
G	Calibrator Output Status	0 = Off, 1 = On	
H	REL Mode Status	0 = Off, 1 = On	
I	Trigger Mode	0 = Freerun, 1 = Hold	
J	Group Trigger Mode	0 = GTO, 1 = GT1, 2 = GT2	
K	Limits Checking Status	0 = Disabled, 1 = Enabled	
L	Limits Status	0 = In limits 1 = Over high limit 2 = Under low limit	
M	NA		
N	Offset Status	0 = Off, 1 = On	
O	Duty Cycle	0 = Off, 1 = On	
P	Measurement Units	0 = Watts, 1 = dBm, 2 = %, 3 = dB	

3.19.14 Setup

These commands allow recalling stored configuration setups and to query the setups.

3.19.14.1 Query a Stored Setup

This command queries a setup configuration, where *n* is the stored setup ID# (1 to 20). Its response is used in conjunction with its set form. This command is used in conjunction with SETUP *n* to **download** setup raw data from the 8650A.

Syntax:	SETUP? <i>n</i> EN	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;SETUP? 12 EN	! QUERIES SETUP FROM ADDRESS 12



NOTE: The data returned from the SETUP? Command can exceed 1030 bytes. Variables should be dimensioned to accommodate the large string size.

3.19.14.2 Store a Setup

This command loads a stored setup configuration by address number. The number (*n*) is 1 to 20, and <data> is raw setup data. This command is used in conjunction with SETUP? to **upload** setup raw data to the 8650A.

Syntax:	SETUP <i>n</i> <data>	
	<i>n</i> = 1 to 20 and <data> is raw setup data	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;SETUP 7 <DATA>	! STORES A SETUP TO ID# 7 OR ! LOADS (SETUP) DATA TO SETUP ID# 7

3.19.15 Store & Recall

The instrument’s current configuration can be saved in a register for later recall.

3.19.15.1 Saving a Configuration

The commands for saving the instrument state are based on the ST function code:

Syntax:	ST [r] EN	
	ST is the Save function code	
	[r] identifies the register in which the instrument’s configuration is to be saved (and from which it can later be retrieved). The value of [r] can be any number from 1 through 20	
	A terminating suffix (EN) is required	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;ST12EN	! SAVES THE CURRENT INSTRUMENT CONFIGURATION IN REGISTER 12



NOTE: Register 0 contains the previous state of the instrument; to recover from an accidental preset, recall the configuration from that register.

3.19.15.2 Retrieving a Configuration

The commands for recalling a configuration from a register are based on the RC function code:

Syntax:	RC [r] EN	
	RC is the Recall function code	
	[r] identifies the register in which the instrument’s prior configuration has been saved and from which it is now to be retrieved. The value of [r] can be any number from 0 through 20	
	A terminating suffix (EN) is required	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;RC3EN	! RECALL THE CONFIGURATION THAT WAS SAVED IN REGISTER 3
Example 2:	OUTPUT 713;RC0EN	! RECALL THE PRIOR CONFIGURATION (THIS COMMAND RECOVERS ! FROM CONFIGURATION ERRORS)

3.19.16 Units



NOTE: These commands must be preceded by CH [n] EN command.

Logarithmic or linear measurement units are specified by simple commands consisting of the function codes LG and LN.

Syntax:	LG or LN	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;LG	! SETS LOG UNITS (DB OR DBM)
Example 2:	OUTPUT 713;LN	! SETS LINEAR UNITS (WATTS OR %)

These commands affect all types of measurements, except for the fast measurement collection modes. These modes always return measurement readings in dBm.

3.19.17 **V_{PROP}F Feature**

The V_{PROP}F feature (Voltage Proportional to Frequency) provides a means of indicating to the 8650A the approximate frequency of the signal that it is measuring, so that the appropriate cal factor can be applied. The frequency is indicated by means of a variable voltage input. The 8650A reads the voltage as an expression of frequency, and applies the proper cal factor from the table stored in the sensor EEPROM (interpolating for frequencies that fall between the stored values).

In order for the 8650A to interpret the input voltage input correctly, it is necessary to specify the starting point (that is, the frequency at zero volts) and the slope (the rate at which voltage increases with frequency).

3.19.17.1 **Enabling & Disabling V_{PROP}F**

Commands related to the V_{PROP}F function are based on the function code V_{PROP}F. The command format, for purposes of activating or deactivating the V_{PROP}F feature, is as follows:

Syntax:	VPROPF [A or B] STATE [ON OFF]	
	[A or B] specifies Sensor A or Sensor B	
	STATE indicates that the V _{PROP} F feature is being enabled or disabled	
	[ON OFF] enable or disable the V _{PROP} F function	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;VPROPF A STATE ON	! ENABLES V _{PROP} F FOR SENSOR A
Example 2:	OUTPUT 713;VPROPF B STATE OFF!	! DISABLES V _{PROP} F FOR SENSOR B

3.19.17.2 **Configuring $V_{PROP}F$**

The command format, for purposes of configuring the $V_{PROP}F$ feature, is as follows:

Syntax:	VPROPF [A or B] MODE [f] [s]	
	[A or B] specifies Sensor A and Sensor B	
	MODE indicates that the $V_{PROP}F$ feature is being configured (that is, the start frequency and slope are being specified)	
	[f] indicates the start frequency (the frequency at zero volts), expressed in Hz. The start frequency must be less than the upper frequency limit of the sensor	
Example:	[s] indicates the slope of the $V_{PROP}F$ (the ratio of input voltage to input frequency), expressed in V/Hz. The value must be between 1E-12 and 1E-8	
	OUTPUT 713;VPROPF A MODE 2.00E9 1.00E-9	! CONFIGURES THE $V_{PROP}F$ FEATURE FOR SENSOR A ! AS FOLLOWS: ! 2.00 GHZ START FREQUENCY ! 1.00 VOLT PER GHZ SLOPE

3.19.18 Zeroing

The commands used for zeroing of a sensor are based on the function code ZE. The command format is:

Syntax:	[AE or BE] ZE	
	[AE or BE] prefix specifies Sensor A or Sensor B	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;AE ZE	! ZEROS SENSOR A
Example 2:	OUTPUT 713;BE ZE	! ZEROS SENSOR B

 **NOTE:** *If the sensor is attached to an RF source, the source must be turned off prior to zeroing. Zeroing before calibration is not necessary; zeroing of the sensor is part of the sensor calibration process.*

The following is an example of how to zero a sensor with the GPIB program. The service request feature determines when the zero has completed; this results in the quickest zeroing routine.

```
Zero:                                ! zero routine
ON INTR 7 GOSUB Srq_interrupt        ! setup serial poll interrupt jump location
ENABLE INTR 7;2                      ! enable SRQ interrupts
OUTPUT 713;*SRE010                  ! set service request mask to 2
    OUTPUT 713;CS                    ! clear status byte
    OUTPUT 713;ZE                    ! start zero
Flag=0                              ! reset control flag
WHILE Flag=0                         ! wait while zeroing
END WHILE
RETURN
Srq_interrupt:                      ! SRQ interrupts jump here
OUTPUT 713;*STB?
ENTER 713;State
IF BIT(State, 1) THEN
    PRINT GOOD ZERO
ELSE
    IF BIT(State, 3) THEN
        PRINT BAD ZERO
    ENDIF
ENDIF
ENDIF
OUTPUT 713;CS                        ! clear status byte
Flag=1                              ! set control flag true
RETURN
```

3.19.19 Histograms, CDF & CCDF



NOTE: These commands must be preceded by CH [n] EN command.

These commands set up displays in graphical format for analyzing power measurements over a period of time. The displays are divided into Histograms, Cumulative Distribution Functions (CDF) and Complementary CDF, which are automatic functions of Histograms and displayed by pressing *[Select Mode]* from the respective menus.

3.19.19.1 Setting Histogram Mode Intervals

This command set the histogram interval. A value of 0 indicates no limits.

Syntax:	HIST INTERVAL <i>n</i> (<i>n</i> = 0 to 356400 seconds)	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;HIST INTERVAL 60	! SETS THE HISTOGRAM INTERVAL TO 60 SECONDS

3.19.19.2 Histogram Range

This command sets the histogram range, where M is minimum and N is maximum. If the histogram format is dBm, the range value is dBm; if the histogram format is linear, the range value is linear.

Syntax:	HIST RANGE M	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;HIST -20 -10	! SETS THE HISTOGRAM RANGE FROM -20 TO -10 DBM

3.19.19.3 Enabling & Disabling Histograms HIST

This command sets up or exits the histogram mode. Histograms can only be activated from normal measurement mode. Selecting sensor A or B or measurement line 1, 2, 3 or 4 depends on what was last set. If sensor was last selected, then the histogram will show the sensor level data. If the measurement line was last selected, the histogram will show the measurement line data.

Syntax:	[AE or BE] HIST [ON OFF]	
Example:	OUTPUT 713; AE HIST ON	! FOR SENSOR A, TURN ON THE HISTOGRAM ! DISPLAY (OR CDF OR CCDF IF EITHER WAS ! LAST DISPLAYED)
Example 2:	OUTPUT 713;HIST OFF	! TURNS OFF THE HISTOGRAM FUNCTION, ALSO THE CDF ! AND CCDF

3.19.19.4 Histogram Query

This command queries the current Histogram.

Syntax:	HIST?	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;HIST?	! QUERIES THE CURRENT HISTOGRAM DATA
Example 2:	ENTER 713;HIST	! READS RESPONSE INTO VARIABLE HIST

Data response received from 8650A via GPIB is approx. 48K bytes in the format: -77.00, Value; -76.95, Value; ... 22.95, Value where Value is in scientific notation with 1.00 E00 = 100%. i.e., starts at -77 dBm incrementing by .05 dBm up to 22.95 dBm.

3.19.20 Strip Chart

The Strip Chart function allows viewing the varying power levels of a signal over a period of time.

3.19.20.1 Strip Pause/Resume

This command pauses and resumes the collection of strip chart data. There is no strip chart activation command.

Syntax:	STRIP [PAUSE or RESUME]	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;STRIP PAUSE	! PAUSES STRIP CHART DATA COLLECTION
Example 2:	OUTPUT 713;STRIP RESUME	! RESUMES STRIP CHART DATA COLLECTION

3.19.20.2 Strip Chart Query

This command queries the strip chart data.

Syntax:	STRIP?	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;STRIP?	! QUERIES THE STRIP CHART DATA
Example 2:	OUTPUT 713;STRIP	! READS RESPONSE INTO VARIABLE STRIP

Data response received from 8650A via GPIB is 200 readings in scientific notation using approximately 2.4K bytes.

3.19.21 Statistics

The Statistics feature enables computation of mean and standard deviation over a period of time.

3.19.21.1 Statistics Enable/Disable



NOTE: *These commands must be preceded by CH [n] EN command.*

This command enables or disables the statistic function. The active GPIB measurement line is used as the input and display. Statistic can display only if active the GPIB measurement line is not showing a secondary measurement.

Syntax:	STAT ON/OFF	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;STAT ON	! ENABLES THE STATISTIC FUNCTION

3.19.21.2 Statistics Query

This command queries statistics data of the current active GPIB measurement line. Error measurement is returned if statistic is not active.

Syntax:	STAT?	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;STAT?	! QUERIES THE DATA IN THE STATISTIC FUNCTION

3.19.22 SCPI

This command modifies the active GPIB command set to SCPI from native (8600). Query from is not available for this command.

Syntax:	SCPI	
Example:	OUTPUT 713;SCPI	! SETS THE ACTIVE GPIB COMMAND SET TO SCPI MODE

Performance Verification

4.1 Introduction

This chapter defines procedures for performance verification of the Series 8650A Universal Power Meters. Refer to Appendix B of this publication for power sensor selection and calibration.

4.2 Equipment Required

Table 4-1 lists the equipment required for performance verification of the Series 8650A Power Meters.

Table 4-1: Required Equipment List

Description	Representative Model	Key Characteristics
CW Thermistor Power Meter	HP 432A	V_{RF} and V_{COMP} available externally
Thermistor Mount	HP 478A-H75	≤ 1.07 VSWR @ 50 MHz (30 dB return loss) Accuracy $\pm 0.5\%$ @ 50 MHz
Digital Voltmeter (DVM)	HP 34401A	$\pm 0.05\%$ accuracy & 1 μV resolution
Directional Coupler, 10 dB	Mini Circuits ZFDC-10-1 10 dB	≤ 1.15 SWR @ 50 MHz
Step Attenuator, 0 to 90 dB in 10 dB increments	Weinschel Model AC 118A-90-33	≤ 1.15 SWR @ 50 MHz ± 0.1 dB attenuation
RF Source (Signal Generator) (High Power)	Wavetek Model 2405 Option XP	+22 dBm @ 50 MHz
Low Pass Filter	Integrated Microwave Model 904 881	> 30 dB attenuation @ 100 MHz
GPB Controller for IBM PC	AT-GPB/TNT	With driver software
Frequency Counter	B+K Precision 1856B	≥ 1.5 GHz, 50 ppm, ≥ 6 digit resolution

4.3 Calibrator Verification Procedure

If any of the instrument performance characteristics are not within specifications, refer the problem to Giga-tronics Customer Service.

4.3.1 Calibrator Output Power Reference Level

This test determines if the Calibrator Output Power Reference Level given in this section is valid for an ambient temperature range between +5° C and +35° C (+41° F to +95° F).

The Calibrator Output power reference is factory adjusted to 1 mW $\pm 0.7\%$. To achieve this accuracy, Giga-tronics uses a precision measurement system with accuracy to $\pm 0.5\%$ (traceable to the NIST - formerly the NBS), and allows for a transfer error of $\pm 0.2\%$ for a total of $\pm 0.7\%$. If an equivalent measurement system is used for verification, the power reference oscillator output can be verified to 1 mW $\pm 1.9\%$ ($\pm 1.2\%$ accuracy, $\pm 0.5\%$ verification system error, $\pm 0.2\%$ transfer error, for a maximum error of $\pm 1.9\%$). To ensure maximum accuracy in verifying the Calibrator Output power reference, the following procedure provides step-by-step instructions for using specified test instruments of known capability. If equivalent test instruments are substituted, refer to the Key Characteristics section in Table 4-1.

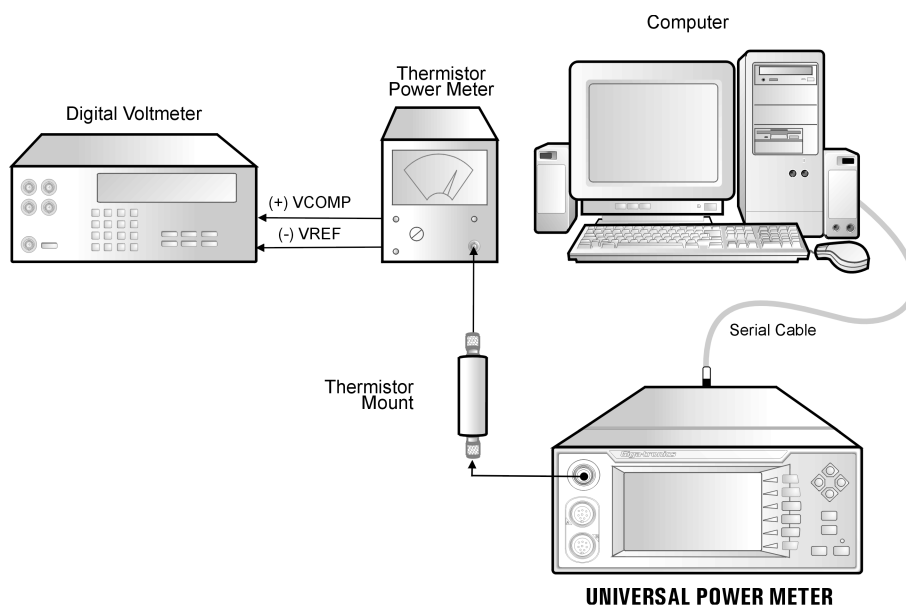


Figure 4-1: Calibrator Output Test Setup

4.3.1.1 Procedure

In the following steps, thermistor power measurements will be made using the 432A Power Meter. For detailed information on using the 432A, please refer to the operating section on the 432A manual.

1. Turn on the 8650A and the associated test equipment.
2. After 15 minutes, turn the 8650A's power OFF and ON. This establishes the 1mW reference for the instrument firmware.

3. Connect the Thermistor Mount to the 8650A Calibrator output “N” type connector as show in Figure 4-1. Allow a 15 minute thermal equilibrium period between the Thermistor and Calibrator connector to minimize temperature differences.
4. Set the 432A RANGE switch to COARSE ZERO, and adjust the front panel COARSE ZERO control to obtain a zero ($\pm 2\%$ F.S.) meter indication.



NOTE: Ensure that the DVM input leads are isolated from chassis ground when performing the next step.

5. Set the DVM to a range that results in a resolution of 1 μV and connect the positive and negative input, respectively, to the V_{COMP} and V_{RF} connectors on the rear panel of the 432A.
6. Fine zero the 432A on the most sensitive range, then set the 432A range switch to 1 mW.
7. Record the DVM indication as V_0 .
8. Turn ON the 8650A Calibrator RF power as follows:

Press [Meter Setup] [Calibrator] [Frequency], set to 50.0 MHz, press [ON] then [OK].
Record the reading shown on the DVM as V_1 .



NOTE: The V_1 reading must be taken within 15 seconds after pressing [OK]. Otherwise, turn the Calibrator OFF and repeat steps 7 and 8.

9. Disconnect the DVM negative lead from the V_{RF} connector on the 432A, and reconnect it to the 432A chassis ground. Record the new indication observed on the DVM as V_{COMP}
10. Repeat Step 7, except select OFF to turn the Calibrator off.
11. Calculate the Calibrator Output level (P_{CAL}) using the following formula:

$$P_{\text{CAL}}(\text{Watts}) = \frac{2V_{\text{COMP}} \left(\frac{V_1 - V_0}{2} \right) + \frac{V_0^2 - V_1^2}{4R \text{ (Calibration Factor)}}$$

where:

P_{CAL} = calibrator output power reference level
 V_{COMP} = previously recorded value in Step 8
 V_1 = previously recorded value in Step 7
 V_0 = previously recorded value in Step 6
 $R = 200\Omega$ (assuming HP478A-H75 mount)

Calibration factor = value for the thermistor mount at 50 MHz (traceable to the NIST)

12. Verify that the P_{CAL} is within the following limits:
 1 mW ± 0.019 mW (0.981 to 1.019 mW)

For record purposes, the measured value of P_{CAL} can be entered on the Performance Verification Test Data Sheet on page 4-9.

13. For Option 12, set the calibrator frequency to 1.000 GHz as in step 8 and repeat steps 9 through 12.

4.3.2 Calibrator Frequency Check

To measure the frequency of the calibrator:

1. Connect the frequency counter to the calibrator output connector.
2. Turn ON the calibrator according to the procedure given in Procedure Step 8 on the previous page.
3. Measure 49 to 51 MHz.
4. Set the calibrator frequency to 1.000 GHz (with Option 12 only).
5. Measure 999.5 MHz to 1.0005 GHz (with Option 12 only).
6. Turn the calibrator OFF.

4.4 Performance Verification Tests

Information in this section is useful for periodic evaluation of the 8650A and its power sensors. These tests can also be used for incoming inspection testing when the instrument is first received, if required.

If the 8650A has not previously been used, review the precautions in Section 1.2.1 of the publication before the instrument is turned on. Prior to starting the following procedures, the instrument should be allowed to warm up for at least 24 hours to assure maximum stability during testing.

The instrument plus power sensor linearity test is valid when the sensor has been calibrated using the front panel calibrator at a temperature between 0° C and +50° C (+32° F to +122° F), and if operating within $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\pm 9^{\circ}\text{F}$) of that calibration temperature.

It is recommended that the verification be done in the order described since some of the steps use the configuration from a previous step.

4.4.1 Equipment Required

See Table 4-1 for a list of the equipment required for performance testing of the 8650A power meters.

The Performance Verification Test Data Sheet located on page 4-9 through 4-10 can be copied for recording test results each time performance verification testing is performed on the specific instrument described by this publication.

4.4.2 Instrument Plus Power Sensor Linearity

4.4.2.1 Test Description

Connect the test setup as shown in Figure 4-2. The linearity will be tested over the range +20 dBm to -60 dBm. At low power levels, the linearity measurement will include the uncertainty due to the zero set specification. The procedure should be repeated for each sensor used with the 8650A.

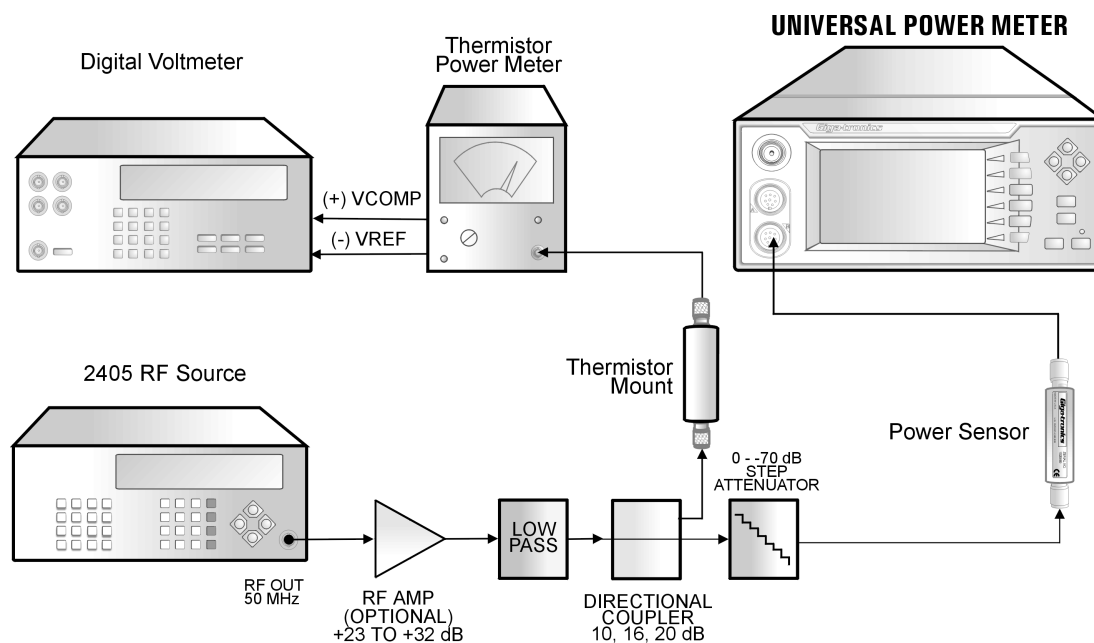


Figure 4-2: Power Linearity Test Setup

When measuring the linearity of a high power sensor, the power output of the source as well as the directional coupler coupling factor, must be increased. The power coefficient of the step attenuator will also have to be considered. The specification of power coefficient for the Weinschel attenuator cited in the Equipment List is: <0.005 dB/dB/W. The latter will affect the linearity of each 10 dB segment, and make it necessary to expand the overall linearity specification by this quantity.

In assembling the test setup shown in Figure 4-2, keep in mind that if testing is to be conducted with Low VSWR or High Power sensors, the optional RF Amplifier must have frequency and bandwidth parameters to match the sensor's characteristics (See the Sensor Selection Guide in Chapter 1, if unsure of characteristics), and the Directional Coupler must be increased as stated above for the particular series of sensors. All Standard (Series 8030XA) and True RMS (Series 8033XA) sensors are tested with a 10 dB Directional Coupler and without the optional RF amplifier.

Refer to the Linearity Data recording section of the Performance Verification Data Sheets on pages 4-9 through 4-10. The tolerance is already entered for the various steps, and includes an allowance for specified zero set errors at low power levels.



NOTE: To ensure accurate and repeatable measurements, the 432A power meter should be zeroed just before taking each reading that will be used to calculate P1 in the Power Meter column of the Performance Verification Test Data Sheet on pages 4-9 through 4-10.

4.4.2.2 Setup Parameters

The following setup parameters should be accomplished prior to performing the Power Linearity test:

1. The 8650A and sensor should be calibrated (See Section 2.4.3. Refer also to the complete instructions on how to calibrate the sensor in Appendix B of this publication).
2. The Averaging is set to AUTO by entering the key sequence (See Figure D-2 to D-3):
[Sensor Setup] select Sensor A or B [Avg] set the number of Periods [Averages] [Auto]

4.4.2.3 Test Procedure

Extreme care is required in the following procedure since the accuracy requirements are critical to ensure the most accurate test results.

Power readings are determined using the thermistor power meter in the same general way as given in the Power Reference Level test. That is, P1 and P2 north Power Meter reading column of the Performance Verification Test Data Sheet tables are calculated each time for the respective values of V_{COMP} , V_0 , and V_1 read on the DVM.

1. Set the step attenuator to 70 dB. Turn the source power output off, and then zero the 8650A. (The 8650A is zeroed by pressing **[CAL/ZERO]** and then following the softkey label instructions.)
2. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB after the 8650A has zeroed.
3. Set the power output of the RF source so that the thermistor power meter indicates 1.00 mW ± 0.025 mW.
4. Record the calculated power meter reading and the displayed 8650A reading in the correct columns of the Linearity Data recording sheet on page 4-9.
5. Set the power output of the RF source so that the thermistor power meter indicates 3.98 mW ± 0.10 mW.
6. Record the new calculated power meter reading and the new displayed 8650A reading as in Step 4 above.
7. Set the power output of the RF Source so that the thermistor power meter indicates 5.01 mW ± 0.13 mW.
8. Record the new calculated power meter reading and the new displayed 8650A reading as in Step 4 above.
9. Repeat using the power meter indications in the Performance Verification Data Sheet on page 4-10. Note that the Step Attenuator is used to generate the remaining 70 dB range of 10 dB steps for a total range of 80 dB. Repeat Step 1, above, between each 10 dB step shown on the Linearity Data Recording sheet.
10. Make the calculations indicated on the Linearity Data sheet, and enter the values in the appropriate blank spaces.

4.4.3 GPIB Port Check

The following steps confirm that the GPIB port is functional:

1. Set the 8650A to the desired address (the default is 13; see Section 2.3.2 for instructions on how to set the GPIB mode and address).
2. Connect the GPIB controller to the GPIB Port on the rear of the 8650A.
3. Send the command (if emulating an HP 438):
`*IDN? or ?ID`

(*IDN? is the IEEE 488.2 Common ID query. When addressed to talk after receiving the command, the 8650A will output a string that identifies itself as 8651A or 8652A.)
4. Display the response on the controller.

This completes the performance verification test for the 8650A Universal Power Meters and its sensors. If the instrument has performed as described in this chapter, it is correctly calibrated and within specifications.

SERIES 8650A UNIVERSAL POWER METERS

Performance Verification Test Data Sheet (Page 1 of 2)

Date:	
Operator:	
Test Number (If Required):	
Series 8650A S/N:	
Power Sensor S/N:	

Calibrator Output Power Reference

Minimum	Actual Reading	Maximum
0.981 mW		1.019 mW

Linearity Data - (+16 dBm to +20 dBm)

Step Attenuator Value	Power Set Point	Power Meter Reading (P)	8650A (DUT) Reading (R)	Reference Power Ratio	8650A (DUT) Reading Ratio	Linearity Error (%) ¹	
						Linearity Specification	Accumulated Linearity Error ²
0 dB	1.00 mW ±0.025 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	3.98 mW ±0.10 mW	P2 =	R2 =			±1%	Same as Lin. error above
0 dB	3.98 mW ±0.10 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	5.01 mW ±0.13 mW	P2 =	R2 =			+1% -1.6%	
0 dB	5.01 mW ±0.13 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	6.31 mW ±0.16 mW	P2 =	R2 =			+1% -2.7%	
0 dB	6.31 mW ±0.16 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	7.94 mW ±0.2 mW	P2 =	R2 =			+1% -3.8%	
0 dB	7.94 mW ±0.2 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	10 mW ±0.25 mW	P2 =	R2 =			+1% -4.9%	

(continued)

-60 dBm to +16 dBm Linearity Data are on the next page.

NOTES:

- Linearity Error (%) = $[(R1/R2) / (P1/P2) - 1] \times 100$
- Accumulated error is the sum of the current dB segment linearity error plus the previous accumulated error.

SERIES 8650A UNIVERSAL POWER METERS

Performance Verification Test Data Sheet (Page 2 of 2)

Linearity Data - (-60 dBm to +16 dBm)

Step Attenuator Value	Power Set Point	Power Meter Reading (P)	8650A (DUT) Reading (R)	Reference Power Ratio	8650A (DUT) Reading Ratio	Linearity Error (%) ¹	
						Linearity Specification	Accumulated Linearity Error ²
0 dB						See Note 3	
						±1%	Same as Lin. error above
10 dB	1.00 mW ±0.025 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	10.00 mW ±0.25 mW	P2 =	R2 =			±1%	
20 dB	1.00 mW ±0.025 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	10.00 mW ±0.25 mW	P2 =	R2 =			±1%	
30 dB	1.00 mW ±0.025 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	10.00 mW ±0.25 mW	P2 =	R2 =			±1%	
40 dB	1.00 mW ±0.025 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	10.00 mW ±0.25 mW	P2 =	R2 =			±1%	
50 dB	1.00 mW ±0.025 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	10.00 mW ±0.25 mW	P2 =	R2 =			±1%	
60 dB	1.00 mW ±0.025 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	10.00 mW ±0.25 mW	P2 =	R2 =			±1.5%	
70 dB	1.00 mW ±0.025 mW	P1 =	R1 =	P1/P2 =	R1/R2 =		
	10.00 mW ±0.25 mW	P2 =	R2 =			±6%	

NOTES:

- Linearity Error (%) = $[(R1/R2) / (P1/P2) - 1] \times 100$
- Accumulated error is the sum of the current dB segment linearity error plus the previous accumulated error.
- Use the first CW Linearity error value entered in the +16 dBm to +20 dBm Linearity Data on page 4-9.

Typical Applications Programs

A.1 Introduction

This section provides examples of programs for controlling the Series 8650A remotely over the GPIB.

A.2 Continuous Data Reading

```

      OUTPUT 713;TR3           ! set freerun mode
Main:  ENTER 713;Reading       ! make reading
      PRINT Reading
      GO TO MAIN

```

A.3 Remote Calibration of a Sensor

```

      OUTPUT 713;PR           ! preset the instrument to a known state
      CH 1 EN                 ! selects line 1 for subsequent settings
      OUTPUT 713;LG           ! set Log units (dB or dBm)
      OUTPUT 713;AP           ! Measure sensor A
Main:                                     ! start of measurement loop
      OUTPUT 713;TR2         ! Trigger full measurement with settling
      ENTER 713;Reading       ! Read the data over the bus into variable N
      PRINT Reading
      GO TO Main
Calibrate                               ! calibration routine
      ON INTR 7 GOSUB Srq_interrupt ! setup serial poll interrupt jump location
      ENABLE INTR 7;2         ! enable SRQ interrupts
      OUTPUT 713;*SRE002      ! set service request mask to 2
      OUTPUT 713;CS           ! clear status byte
      OUTPUT 713;CLEN        ! start calibration
      Flag=0                  ! reset control flag
      WHILE Flag=0            ! wait while calibrating
      END WHILE
      RETURN
Srq_interrupt:                     ! SRQ interrupts jump here
      IF BIT(State, 1) THEN
        PRINT GOOD CAL
      ELSE
        IF BIT(State, #) THEN
          PRINT BAD CAL
        ENDIF
      ENDIF
      OUTPUT 713;CS           ! clear status byte
      Flag=1                  ! set control flag true
      RETURN

```

A.4 Speed Tests: Normal & Swift

```
CSUB      PROG 494 RE-STORE WSPEED
11        ! SPEED TESTS FOR THE GIGA-TRONICS 8652A
12        ! 7/15/02
20        Giga-tronics=713
30        DIM A(100) ,B(100)
31        OUTPUT Giga-tronics;PR LG OC1
32        OUTPUT Giga-tronics;AE FM0 EN
34        OUTPUT Giga-tronics;DU GIGA-TRONICS 8652A SPEED TESTS
35        WAIT 1
36        OUTPUT Giga-tronics;DU UN-PLUG B SENSOR
37        PRINT
40        PRINT GIGA-TRONICS 8652A SPEED TESTS
60        PRINT CONNECT A SENSOR ONLY. NO B SENSOR
61        PRINT PRESS RETURN WHEN READY
70        INPUT A$
71        OUTPUT Giga-tronics;DE
80        !
90        PRINT
100       PRINT NORMAL TR3 TRIGGER MODE SINGLE CHANNEL
110       GOSUB Timeloop1
111       !
112       PRINT
113       PRINT NORMAL TR2 TRIGGER MODE SINGLE CHANNEL
114       GOSUB Timeloop4
120       !
130       OUTPUT Giga-tronics;SWIFT FREERUN
140       WAIT 1
150       PRINT
160       PRINT SWIFT MODE SINGLE CHANNEL
170       GOSUB Timeloop2
180       OUTPUT Giga-tronics;SWIFT OFF
181       !
190       PRINT
200       PRINT END OF SINGLE CHANNEL MODE
210       PRINT CONNECT B SENSOR FOR NEXT SET OF TESTS
211       PRINT PRESS RETURN WHEN READY
212       OUTPUT Giga-tronics;DU CONNECT B SENSOR
220       INPUT A$
221       OUTPUT Giga-tronics;DE
223       !
230       PRINT
240       PRINT NORMAL TR3 TRIGGER MODE TWO CHANNELS
250       GOSUB Timeloop3
251       !
260       PRINT
270       PRINT SWIFT MODE DUAL CHANNEL
280       OUTPUT Giga-tronics;SWIFT FREERUN
290       WAIT 1
300       GOSUB Timeloop2
310       PRINT
320       OUTPUT Giga-tronics;SWIFT OFF
330       PRINT END OF TESTS
```

```
340      STOP
350      !
360      Timeloop1:! SINGLE CHANNEL MEASUREMENTS
370          T1=TIMEDATE
380          FOR I=1 TO 100
390              ENTER Giga-tronics;A(I)
400          !   PRINT A(I)
410          NEXT I
420          T2=TIMEDATE
430          PRINT 100/(T2-T1);PER SECOND
440          !   FOR I=1 TO 100
450          !   PRINT A(I)
460          !   NEXT I
[continued...]
470          !   PRINT
480          RETURN
490          !
500      Timeloop2:! TWO CHANNELS IN SWIFT MODE
510          T1=TIMEDATE
520          FOR I=1 TO 100
530              ENTER Giga-tronics;A(I),B(I)
540          NEXT I
550          T2=TIMEDATE
560          PRINT 100/(T2-T1);PER SECOND FOR BOTH CHANNELS
570          RETURN
580          !
590      Timeloop3:!
600          T1=TIMEDATE
610          FOR I=1 TO 100
620              OUTPUT Giga-tronics;AP
630              ENTER Giga-tronics;A(I)
640              OUTPUT Giga-tronics;BP
650              ENTER Giga-tronics;B(I)
660          NEXT I
670          T2=TIMEDATE
680          PRINT 100/(T2-T1);PER SECOND BOTH CHANNELS
690          OUTPUT Giga-tronics;AP
700          RETURN
701          !
702      Timeloop4:!
703          T1=TIMEDATE
704          FOR I=1 TO 100
705              OUTPUT Giga-tronics;TR2
706              ENTER Giga-tronics;A(I)
709          NEXT I
710          T2=TIMEDATE
711          PRINT 100/(T2-T1);PER SECOND SINGLE CHANNEL
712          OUTPUT Giga-tronics;TR3
713          RETURN
714          END
```

A.5 **Swift Demo 1: FREERUN**

```
10          ! RE-STORE SWIFT
20          !
30          ! DEMO PROGRAM FOR 8650A SWIFT MODE
40          !
50          ! 7/15/02
60          !
70          Giga-tronics=713
80          N=100
90          OPTION BASE 1
110         REAL Nums(100)
120         OUTPUT Giga-tronics;PR LG
130         OUTPUT Giga-tronics;SWIFT FREERUN
140         WAIT .5
145         WINDOW 1 ,N,-70,20
150         Mainloop
151         FOR I=1 TO N
170         ENTER Giga-tronics;Nums(I)
180         NEXT I
190         GCLEAR
200         PEN 2
210         GRID 10,10
220         PEN 1
230         MOVE 1 ,Nums(I)
240         FOR I=1 TO N
250             DRAW I ,Nums (I)
260         NEXT I
270         GOTO Mainloop
280         OUTPUT Giga-tronics;SWIFT OFF
300         END
```

A.6 Swift Demo 2: GET

```

10          ! RE-STORE SWIFT
20          ! DEMO PROGRAM FOR 8650A SWIFT MODE
40          !
50          ! 7/15/02
60          !
70          Giga-tronics=713
80          N=100
90          OPTION BASE 1
110         REAL Nums(100)
120         OUTPUT Giga-tronics;PR LG
130         OUTPUT Giga-tronics;SWIFT GET;N
140         WAIT .5
145         WINDOW 1,N-70,20
150         Mainloop
151         FOR I=1 TO N
160         TRIGGER Giga-tronics
161         NEXT I
170         ENTER Giga-tronics;Nums(*)
190         GCLEAR
200         PEN 2
210         GRID 10,10
220         PEN 1
230         MOVE 1,Nums(1)
240         FOR I=1 TO N
250         DRAW I,Nums(I)
260         NEXT I
270         GOTO Mainloop
280         OUTPUT Giga-tronics;SWIFT OFF
300         END

```

A.7 Fast Buffered Demo: POST GET

```
10      ! RE-STORE FAST BUFFERED
20      !
30      ! DEMO PROGRAM FOR 8650A FAST BUFFERED MODE
40      !
50      ! 7/15/02
60      !
70      Giga-tronics=713
80      N=100
90      OPTION BASE 1
110     REAL Nums(100)
120     OUTPUT Giga-tronics;PR LG
130     OUTPUT Giga-tronics;FBUF POST GET BUFFER;N
140     WAIT .5
145     WINDOW 1,N,-70,20
150     Mainloop
152     Wait .05
160     TRIGGER Giga-tronics
170     ENTER Giga-tronics;Nums(*)
190     GCLEAR
200     PEN 2
210     GRID 10,10
220     PEN 1
230     MOVE 1,Nums(1)
240     FOR I=1 TO N
250         DRAW I,Nums(I)
260     NEXT I
270     GOTO Mainloop
280     OUTPUT Giga-tronics;FBUF OFF
300     END
```

A.7.1 Fast Buffered Demo: POST TTL

```
10      ! RE-STORE FAST BUFFERED
20      !
30      ! DEMO PROGRAM FOR 8650A FAST BUFFERED MODE WITH TTL TRIGGER
40      !
50      ! 7/15/02
60      !
70      Giga-tronics=713
80      N=200
90      OPTION BASE 1
100     REAL Nums(200)
110     OUTPUT Giga-tronics;PR LG
120     OUTPUT Giga-tronics;FBUF POST TTL BUFFER;N
130     WAIT .5
140     WINDOW 1,N,-70,20
150     Mainloop
160     ENTER Giga-tronics;Nums(*)! waits here until TTL trigger happens
170     GCLEAR
180     PEN 2
190     GRID N/10,10
200     PEN 1
210     MOVE 1,Nums(1)
220     FOR I=1 TO N
230         DRAW I,Nums(I)
240     NEXT I
250     GOTO Mainloop
260     END
```


Power Sensors

B.1 Introduction

This appendix contains the selection, specifications and calibration data for the Giga-tronics power sensors used with the Series 8650A Universal Power Meters. This appendix is divided into the following sections:

- Power Sensor Selection
- Modulated Sensor Specifications
- Peak Power Sensor Selection
- Directional Bridges
- Remote Calibration of Sensors

All Giga-tronics power sensors contain balanced zero-biased Schottky diodes for power sensing.

CAUTION

Input power in excess of +23 dBm (200 mW, which is the 100% average for standard and pulse sensors) can degrade or destroy these diodes. Diodes degraded or destroyed in this manner will not be replaced under warranty. Destructive signal levels are higher for high power, true rms, and low VSWR sensors. When connecting power sensors to other devices, do not turn the body of the sensor in order to tighten the RF connection. This can damage the connector mating surfaces.

B.2 Power Sensor Selection

Standard sensors include the 80300A series for CW signals, the 80350A series for Peak or CW power, the 80400A, 80600A and 80700A series for modulated and CW signals, the 80500 series CW Return Loss Bridges, and the 80330A series True RMS sensors.

Giga-tronics True RMS sensors are recommended for applications such as measuring quadrature modulated signals, multi-tone receiver intermodulation distortion power, noise power, or the compression power of an amplifier. These sensors include a pad to attenuate the signal to the RMS region of the diode's response. This corresponds to the -70 dBm to -20 dBm linear operating region of Standard CW Sensors. The pad improves the input VSWR to ≤ 1.15 at 18 GHz.

High Power (1, 5, 25 and 50 Watt) and Low VSWR sensors are also available for use with the 8650A Power Meters. Table B-1 lists the Giga-tronics power sensors used with the 8650A. Refer to applicable notes on page B-6. See Figures B-1 or B-2 for modulation-induced measurement uncertainty.

Series 8650A Universal Power Meters

B.2.1 Power Sensor Selection Charts

Table B-1: Power Sensor Selection Guide

CW Power Sensors								
Model	Freq. Range/ Power Range	Max. Power	Power Linearity ⁴ (Freq > 8 GHz)	RF Conn	Length	Dia.	Wgt.	VSWR
200 mW Peak Power Sensors								
80301A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -70 to +20 dBm	+23 dBm (200 mW)	-70 to -20 dBm ±0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm ±0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50Ω	114.5 mm (4.5 in)	32 mm (1.25 in)	0.18 kg (0.4 lb)	1.12:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.22:2 - 12.4 GHz 1.29:12.4 - 18 GHz
80302A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -70 to +20 dBm	+23 dBm (200 mW)	-70 to -20 dBm ±0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm ±0.05 dB/10 dB	APC-7 50Ω				
80303A	10 MHz to 26.5 GHz -70 to +20 dBm	+23 dBm (200 mW)	-70 to +20 dBm ±0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm ±0.1 dB/10dB	Type K(m) ¹ 50Ω	114.5 mm (4.5 in)	32 mm (1.25 in)	0.18 kg (0.4 lb)	1.12:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.22:2 - 12.4 GHz 1.38:12.4 - 18 GHz 1.43:18 - 26.5 GHz 1.92:26.5 - 40 GHz
80304A	10 MHz to 40 GHz -70 to 0 dBm	+23 dBm (200 mW)	-70 to -20 dBm ±0.00 dB -20 to 0 dBm ±0.2 dB/10 dB					
Low VSWR CW Power Sensors								
80310A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -64 to +26 dBm	+29 dBm (800 mW)	-64 to -14 dBm ±0.00 dB -14 to + 26 dBm ±0.05 dB/10 dB	Type K(m) ¹ 50Ω	127mm (5.0 in)	32 mm (1.25 in)	0.23 kg (0.5lb)	1.13:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.15:2 - 12 GHz 1.23:12 - 18 GHz 1.29:18 - 26.5 GHz 1.50:26.5 - 40 GHz
80313A	10 MHz to 26.5 GHz -64 to +26 dBm	+29 dBm (800 mW)	-64 to -14 dBm ±0.00 dB -14 to + 26 dBm ±0.1 dB/10 dB					
80314A	10 MHz to 40 GHz -64 to +6 dBm	+29 dBm (800 mW)	-64 to -14 dBm ±0.00 dB -14 to + 6 dBm ±0.2 dB/10 dB					
1W CW Power Sensors								
80320A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -60 to +30 dBm	+30 dBm (1 W)	-60 to -10 dBm ±0.00 dB -10 to +30 dBm ±0.05 dB/10 dB	Type K(m) ¹ 50Ω	127 mm (5.0 in)	32 mm (1.25 in)	0.23 kg (0.5 lb)	1.11:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.12:2 - 12 GHz 1.18:12 - 18 GHz 1.22:18 - 26.5 GHz 1.36:26.5 - 40 GHz
80323A	10 MHz to 26.5 GHz -60 to +30 dBm	+30 dBm (1 W)	-60 to -10 dBm ±0.00 dB -10 to +30 dBm ±0.1 dB/10 dB					
80324A	10 MHz to 40 GHz -60 to +10 dBm	+30 dBm (1 W)	-60 to -10 dBm ±0.00 dB -10 to +10 dBm ±0.2 dB/10 dB					
5W CW Sensor ²								
80321A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -50 to +37 dBm	+37 dBm (5 W)	-50 to +0 dBm ±0.00 dB 0 to +37 dBm ±0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50Ω	150 mm (5.9 in)	32 mm (1.25 in)	0.23 kg (0.5 lb)	1.20:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.25:6 - 12.4 GHz 1.35:12.4 - 18 GHz
25W CW Sensor ³								
80322A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -40 to +44 dBm	+44 dBm (25 W)	-40 to +10 dBm ±0.00 dB +10 to +44 dBm ±0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50Ω	230 mm (9.0 in)	104 mm (4.1 in)	0.3 kg (0.6 lb)	1.20:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.30:6 - 12.4 GHz 1.40:12.4 - 18 GHz
50W CW Sensor ³								
80325A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -40 to +47 dBm	+47 dBm (50 W)	-40 to +10 dBm ±0.00 dB +10 to +47 dBm ±0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50Ω	230mm (9.0 in)	104 mm (4.1 in)	0.3 kg (0.6 lb)	1.25:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.35:6 - 12.4 GHz 1.45:12.4 - 18 GHz

Peak Power Sensors								
Model	Freq. Range/ Power Range	Max. Power	Power Linearity ⁴ (Freq > 8 GHz)	RF Conn	Length	Dia.	Wgt.	VSWR
200 mW Peak Power Sensors								
80350A	45 MHz to 18 GHz -20 to +20 dBm, Peak -30 to +20 dBm, CW	+23 dBm (200 mW) CW or Peak	-30 to -20 dBm ±0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm ±0.05 dB/ 10 dB	Type N(m) 50Ω	165 mm (6.5 in)	37 mm 1.25 in)	0.3 kg (0.7 lb)	1.12:0.045 - 2 GHz 1.22:2 - 12.4 GHz 1.37:12.4 - 18 GHz 1.50:18 - 26.5 GHz 1.92:26.5 - 40 GHz
80353A	45 MHz to 26.5 GHz -20 to +20 dBm, Peak -30 to +20 dBm, CW	+23 dBm (200 mW) CW or Peak	-30 to -20 dBm ±0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm ±0.1 dB/10 dB	Type K(m) ¹ 50Ω	165 mm (6.5 in)	37 mm 1.25 in)	0.3 kg (0.7 lb)	
80354A	45 MHz to 40 GHz -20 to +0.0 dBm, Peak -30 to +0.0 dBm, CW	+23 dBm (200 mW) CW or Peak	-30 to -20 dBm ±0.00 dB -20 to 0.0 dBm ±0.2 dB/10dB	Type K(m) ¹ 50Ω	165 mm (6.5 in)	37 mm 1.25 in)	0.3 kg (0.7 lb)	
5W Peak Power Sensor ^{5,7}								
80351A	45 MHz to 18 GHz 0.0 to +40 dBm, Peak -10 to +37 dBm, CW	CW: +37 dBm (5 W Avg.) Peak: +43 dBm	-10 to +0 dBm ±0.00 dB +0 to +40 dBm ±0.05 dB/ 10 dB	Type N(m) 50Ω	200 mm (7.9 in)	37 mm (1.25 in)	0.3 kg (0.7 lb)	1.15:0.045 - 4 GHz 1.25:4 - 12.4 GHz 1.35:12.4 - 18 GHz
25W Peak Power Sensor ^{6,7}								
80352A	45 MHz to 18 GHz +10 to +50 dBm, Peak 0.0 to +44 dBm, CW	CW: +44 dBm (25 W Avg.) Peak: +53 dBm	0.0 to +10 dBm ±0.00 dB +10 to +50 dBm ±0.05 dB/ 10 dB	Type N(m) 50Ω	280 mm (11.0 in)	104 mm (4.1 in)	0.3 kg (0.7 lb)	1.20:0.045 - 6 GHz 1.30:6 - 12.4 GHz 1.40:12.4 - 18 GHz
50W Peak Power Sensor ^{6,7}								
80355A	45 MHz to 18 GHz +10 to +50 dBm, Peak 0.0 to +47 dBm, CW	CW: +47 dBm (50 W Avg.) Peak: +53 dBm	0.0 to +10 dBm ±0.00 dB +10 to +50 dBm ±0.05 dB/ 10 dB	Type N(m) 50Ω	280 mm (11.0 in)	104 mm (4.1 in)	0.3 kg (0.7 lb)	1.25:0.045 - 6 GHz 1.35:6 - 12.4 GHz 1.45:12.4 - 18 GHz

See NOTES on page B-6

Bridge Selection Guide								
Model	Freq. Range/ Power Range	Max. Power	Power Linearity ⁴ (Frequency > 8 GHz)	Input	Test Port	Direct- tivity	Wgt.	VSWR
Precision CW Return Loss Bridges								
80501	10 MHz to 18 GHz -35 to +20 dBm	+27 dBm (0.5W)	-35 to +10 dBm ± 0.1 dB +10 to +20 dBm ± 0.1 dB ± 0.005 dB/dB	Type N(f) 50 Ω	Type N(f) 50 Ω	38 dB	0.340 kg	< 1.17:0.01 - 8 GHz < 1.27:8 - 18 GHz
80502	10 MHz to 18 GHz -35 to +20 dBm	+27 dBm (0.5 W)	-35 to +10 dBm ± 0.1 dB +10 to +20 dBm ± 0.1 dB ± 0.005 dB/dB	Type N(f) 50 Ω	APC-7(f) 50 Ω	40 dB	0.340 kg	< 1.13:0.01 - 8 GHz < 1.22:8 - 18 GHz
80503	10 MHz to 26.5 GHz -35 to +20 dBm	+27 dBm (0.5 W)	-35 to +10 dBm ± 0.1 dB +10 to +20 dBm ± 0.1 dB ± 0.005 dB/dB	SMA(f) 50 Ω	SMA(f) 50 Ω	35 dB	0.340 kg	< 1.22:0.01 - 18 GHz < 1.27:8 - 26.5 GHz
80504	10 MHz to 40 GHz -35 to +20 dBm	+27 dBm (0.5 W)	-35 to +10 dBm ± 0.1 dB +10 to +20 dBm ± 0.1 dB ± 0.005 dB/dB	Type K(f) 50 Ω	Type K(f) 50 Ω	30 dB	0.198 kg	< 1.35:0.01 - 26.5 GHz < 1.44:26.5 - 40 GHz

Series 8650A Universal Power Meters

Modulation Power Sensors ($f_m \leq 40$ KHz)								
Model	Freq. Range/ Power Range	Max. Power	Power Linearity ⁴ (Freq > 8 GHz)	RF Conn	Length	Dia.	Wgt.	VSWR
200 mW Modulation Power Sensors								
80401A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -67 to +20 dBm	+23 dBm (200 mW)	-67 to -20 dBm ± 0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm: ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50 Ω	114.5mm (4.5 in)	32 mm (1.25 in)	0.18 kg (0.4 lb)	1.12:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.22:2 - 12.4 GHz 1.29:12.4 - 18 GHz
80402A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -67 to +20 dBm	+23 dBm (200 mW)	-67 to -20 dBm ± 0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm: ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	APC-7 50 Ω				
Low VSWR Modulation Power Sensors								
80410A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -64 to +26 dBm	+29 dBm (800 mW)	-64 to -14 dBm ± 0.00 dB -14 to +26 dBm ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	Type K(m) ¹ 50 Ω	127 mm (5.0 in)	32 mm (1.25 in)	0.23 kg (0.5 lb)	1.13:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.16:2 - 12 GHz 1.23:12 - 18 GHz
1 W Modulation Power Sensors								
80420A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -57 to +30 dBm	+30 dBm (1 W)	-57 to -10 dBm ± 0.00 dB -10 to +30 dBm ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	Type K(m) ¹ 50 Ω	127 mm (5.0 in)	32 mm (1.25 in)	0.23 kg (0.5 lb)	1.11:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.12:2 - 12 GHz 1.18:12 - 18 GHz
5 W Modulation Power Sensors ²								
80421A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -47 to +37 dBm	+37 dBm (5 W)	-47 to +0 dBm ± 0.00 dB 0 to +37 dBm ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50 Ω	150 mm (5.9 in)	32 mm (1.25 in)	0.23 kg (0.5 lb)	1.20:0.011 - 6 GHz 1.25:6 - 12.4 GHz 1.35:12.4 - 18 GHz
25 W Modulation Power Sensors ³								
80422A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -37 to +44 dBm	+44 dBm (25 W)	-37 to +10 dBm ± 0.00 dB +10 to +44 dBm ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50 Ω	230 mm (9.0 in)	104 mm (4.1 in)	0.3 kg (0.6 lb)	1.20:0.01 - 6 GHz 1.30:6 - 12.4 GHz 1.40:12.4 - 18 GHz
50 W Modulation Power Sensors ³								
80425A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -34 to +47 dBm	+47 dBm (50 W)	-34 to +10 dBm ± 0.00 dB +10 to +47 dBm ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50 Ω	230 mm (9.0 in)	104 mm (4.1 in)	0.3 kg (0.6 lb)	1.25:0.01 - 6 GHz 1.35:6 - 12.4 GHz 1.45:12.4 - 18 GHz

See NOTES on page B-6

Modulation Power Sensors ($f_m \leq 1.5$ MHz)

Model	Freq. Range/ Power Range	Max. Power	Power Linearity ⁴ (Freq > 8 GHz)	RF Conn	Length	Dia.	Wgt.	VSWR
200 mW Modulation Power Sensor								
80601A ⁹	10 MHz to 18 GHz -67 to +20 dBm	+23 dBm (200 mW)	-67 to -20 dBm ± 0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50 Ω	137 mm (5.39 in)	41 mm (1.62 in)	0.23 kg (0.4 lb)	1.12:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.22:2 - 12.4 GHz 1:29 12.4 - 18 GHz
5 W Modulation Power Sensor^{5,7}								
80621A	10 MHz to 18 GHz -47 to +37 dBm	+37 dBm (5 W)	-47 to 0 dBm ± 0.00 dB 0 to +37 dBm ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50 Ω	175 mm (6.90 in)	41 mm (1.62 in)	0.23 kg (0.6 lb)	1.20:0.01 - 6 GHz 1.25:6 - 12.4 GHz 1:35 12.4 - 18 GHz

Modulation Power Sensors ($f_m \leq 10$ MHz)

Model	Freq. Range/ Power Range	Max. Power	Power Linearity ⁴ (Freq > 8 GHz)	RF Conn	Length	Dia.	Wgt.	VSWR
80701A ¹⁰	50 MHz to 18 GHz -64 TO +20 dBm, CW 250 MHz to 18 GHz -60 to +20 dBm, Mod.	+23 dBm (200 mW)	Frequency > 8 GHz: -60 to +20 dBm: ± 0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm: ± 0.05 dB/10 dB Frequency < 500 MHz: -60 to +20 dBm: ± 0.00 dB -20 to +20 dBm: ± 0.05 dB/10 dB	Type N(m) 50 Ω	120 mm (4.72 in)	27 mm (1.06 in)	0.10 kg (0.2 lb)	1.12:0.01 - 2 GHz 1.22:2.0 - 12.4 GHz 1.29:12.4 - 18 GHz

True RMS Sensors ($f_m > 1.5$ MHz) (-30 to +20 dBm)

Model	Freq. Range/ Power Range	Max. Power	Power Linearity ⁴ (Freq > 8 GHz)	RF Conn	Length	Dia.	Wgt.	VSWR
80330A 80333A 80334A	10 MHz to 18 GHz 10 MHz to 26.5 GHz 10 MHz to 40 GHz	+33 dBm (2 W)	-30 to +20 dBm ± 0.00 dB	Type K(m) ¹ 50 Ω	152.5 mm (6.0 in)	32 mm 1.25 in)	0.27 kg (0.6 lb)	1.12:0.01 - 12 GHz 1.15:12 - 18 GHz 1.18:18 - 26.5 GHz 1.29:26.5 - 40 GHz

See Notes on page B-6

Series 8650A Universal Power Meters

Table B-2: Power Sensor Cal Factor Uncertainties

Freq. (GHz)		Root Sum of Squares (RSS) Uncertainties (%) ⁸						
Lower	Upper	80301A 80302A 80350A 80401A 80402A 80601A 80701A ¹⁰	80303A 80304A 80353A 80354A	80310A 80313A 80314A 80410A	80320A 80323A 80324A 80420A	80321A ⁹ 80322A ⁹ 80325A ⁹ 80421A ⁹ 80422A ⁹ 80425A ⁹ 80621A ⁹	80330A 80333A 80334A	80351A ⁹ 80352A ⁹ 80355A ⁹
Min	1	1.04	1.64	1.58	1.58	4.54	1.58	4.92
1	2	1.20	1.73	1.73	1.73	4.67	1.73	5.04
2	4	1.33	1.93	1.91	1.91	4.89	1.90	7.09
3	6	1.41	2.03	2.02	2.01	5.01	2.01	7.17
6	8	1.52	2.08	2.07	2.06	5.12	2.06	7.25
8	12.4	1.92	2.55	2.54	2.53	5.56	2.53	7.56
12.4	18	2.11	2.83	2.80	2.79	5.89	2.78	12.37
18	26.5	—	3.63	3.68	3.62	—	3.59	—
26.5	40	—	6.05	5.54	5.39	—	5.30	—

Notes:

1. The K connector is electrically and mechanically compatible with the APC-3.5 and SMA connectors. Use a Type N(m) to SMA(f) adapter (P/N 29835) for calibration of power sensors with Type K(m) connectors.
2. Power coefficient equals <0.01 dB/Watt.
3. Power coefficient equals <0.015 dB/Watt.
4. For frequencies above 8 GHz, add power linearity to system linearity.
5. Power coefficient equals <0.01 dB/Watt (Average).
6. Power coefficient equals <0.015 dB/Watt (Average).
7. Peak operating range above CW maximum range is limited to <10% duty cycle.
8. Square root of sum of the individual uncertainties squared (RSS).
9. Cal Factor numbers allow for 3% repeatability when connecting attenuator to sensor, and 3% for attenuator measurement uncertainty and mismatch of sensor/pad combination.
10. Series 807XXA sensors require the installation of Option 12 for use.

B.2.2 Modulated Sensor Specifications

Table B-3 lists the specifications for Series 80401A, 80601A and 80701A modulation sensors. Series 80701A sensors require the installation of Option 12.

Table B-3: Modulated Sensor Specifications

Sensor Measurement Capabilities			
Signal Type	Sensor Model		
	80401A	80601A	80701A
CW Power Level	-67 to +20 dBm	-67 to +20 dBm	-64 to +20 dBm
Amplitude Modulation Rate, Power Range	$f_m \leq 40$ kHz, -60 to +20 dBm $f_m > 40$ kHz, -60 to -20 dBm	$f_m \leq 1.5$ MHz, -60 to +20 dBm $f_m > 1.5$ MHz, -60 to -20 dBm	$f_m \leq 10$ MHz, -60 to +20 dBm
Two-Tone Maximum Separation between Carriers	≤ 40 kHz, -60 to +20 dBm > 40 kHz, -60 to -20 dBm	≤ 1.5 MHz, -60 to +20 dBm > 1.5 MHz, -60 to -20 dBm	≤ 10 MHz, -60 to +20 dBm > 10 MHz, -60 to -20 dBm
Pulse Modulation	> 200 μ s Pulse Width	> 300 μ s Pulse Width	> 100 μ s Pulse Width
Burst with Modulation	$f_m \leq 40$ kHz, > 200 μ s Pulse width; -40 to +20 dBm $f_m > 40$ kHz, > 200 μ s Pulse width; -40 to -20 dBm	$f_m \leq 1.5$ MHz, > 300 μ s Pulse width; -40 to +20 dBm $f_m > 1.5$ MHz, > 300 μ s Pulse width; -40 to -20 dBm	$f_m \leq 10$ MHz, > 100 μ s Pulse width; -30 to +20 dBm $f_m > 10$ MHz, > 200 μ s Pulse width; -30 to -20 dBm

f_m = modulation rate

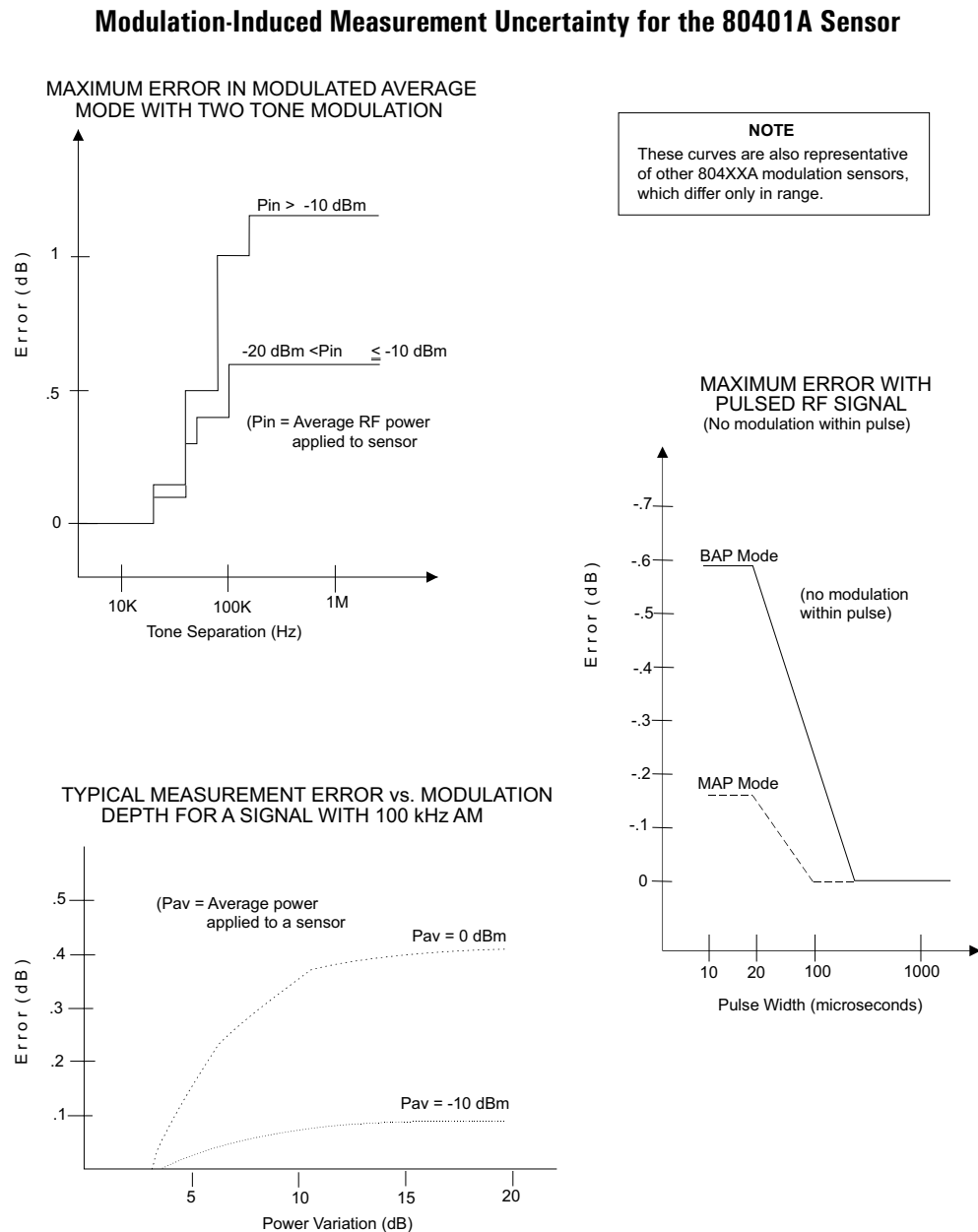


Figure B-1: 80401A Modulation-Related Uncertainty

B.2.2.1 80401A BAP Mode Limitations

The minimum input level is -40 dBm (average); the minimum pulse repetition frequency is 20 Hz. If the input signal does not meet these minima, NoSync will flash on the display to the right of the line configured for BAP mode sensor to indicate that the input is not suitable for BAP measurement. The 8650A will continue to read the input but the BAP measurement algorithms will not be able to synchronize to the modulation of the input; the input will be measured as if the 8650A were in MAP mode. In addition, some measurement inaccuracy will result if the instantaneous power within the pulse falls below -43 dBm; however, this condition will not cause NoSync to flash.

Modulation-Induced Measurement Uncertainty for the 80601A Sensor

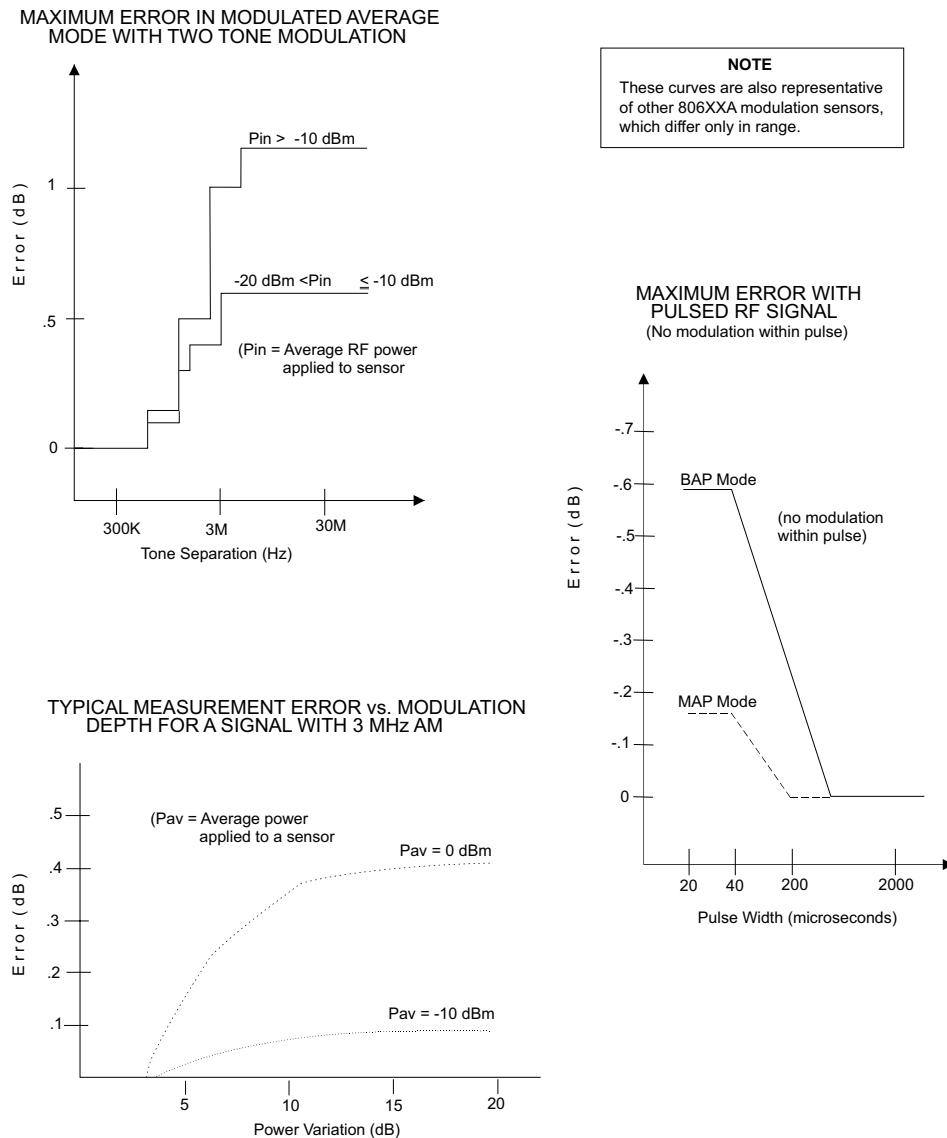


Figure B-2: 80601A Modulation-Related Uncertainty

B.2.2.1 80601A BAP Mode Limitations

The minimum input level is -35 dBm (average); the minimum pulse repetition frequency is 20 Hz. If the input signal does not meet these minima, NoSync will flash on the display to the right of the line configured for BAP mode sensor the front panel to indicate that the input is not suitable for BAP measurement. The 8650A will continue to read the input but the BAP measurement algorithms will not be able to synchronize to the modulation of the input; the input will be measured as if the 8650A were in MAP mode. In addition, some measurement inaccuracy will result if the instantaneous power within the pulse falls below -38 dBm; however, this condition will not cause NoSync to flash. See Section 2.3.2 for modulation bandwidth limitations below 200 MHz. When the modulation bandwidth is below 200 MHz, the 806XXA sensors' performance is equal to that of the 804XXA sensors.

Modulation-Induced Measurement Uncertainty for the 80701A Sensor

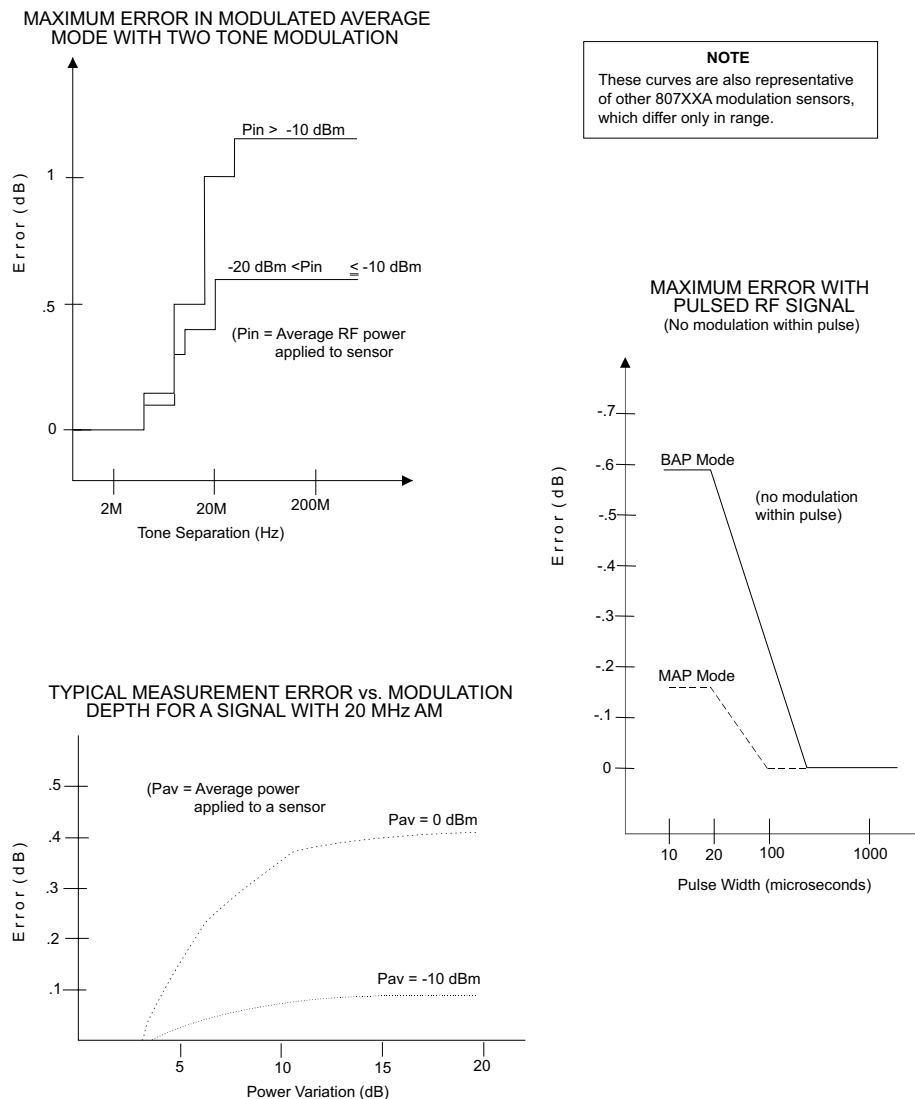


Figure B-3: 80701A Modulation-Related Uncertainty

B.2.2.1 80701A BAP Mode Limitations

The minimum input level is -35 dBm (average); the minimum pulse repetition frequency is 20 Hz. If the input signal does not meet these minima, **NoSync** will flash on the display to the right of the line configured for BAP mode sensor to indicate that the input is not suitable for BAP measurement. The 8650A will continue to read the input but the BAP measurement algorithms will not be able to synchronize to the modulation of the input; the input will be measured as if the 8650A were in MAP mode. In addition, some measurement inaccuracy will result if the instantaneous power within the pulse falls below -28 dBm; however, this condition will not cause **NoSync** to flash. See Section 2.3.2 for modulation bandwidth limitations below 200 MHz. When the modulation bandwidth is below 200 MHz, the 807XXA sensors' performance is equal to that of the 804XXA sensors.

B.2.3 Directional Bridges

The 80500 CW Directional Bridges are designed specifically for use with Giga-tronics power meters to measure the Return Loss/SWR of a test device. Each bridge includes an EEPROM which has been programmed with Identification Data for that bridge.

Table B-4: Directional Bridge Selection Guide

Precision CW Return Loss Bridges								
Model	Freq. Range/ Power Range	Max. Power	Power Linearity ⁴ (Frequency > 8 GHz)	Input	Test Port	Directivity	Wgt.	VSWR
80501	10 MHz to 18 GHz -35 to +20 dBm	+27 dBm (0.5W)	-35 to +10 dBm ± 0.1 dB +10 to +20 dBm ± 0.1 dB ± 0.005 dB/dB	Type N(f) 50 Ω	Type N(f) 50 Ω	38 dB	0.340 kg	< 1.17:0.01 - 8 GHz < 1.27:8 - 18 GHz
80502	10 MHz to 18 GHz -35 to +20 dBm	+27 dBm (0.5 W)	-35 to +10 dBm ± 0.1 dB +10 to +20 dBm ± 0.1 dB ± 0.005 dB/dB	Type N(f) 50 Ω	APC-7(f) 50 Ω	40 dB	0.340 kg	< 1.13:0.01 - 8 GHz < 1.22:8 - 18 GHz
80503	10 MHz to 26.5 GHz -35 to +20 dBm	+27 dBm (0.5 W)	-35 to +10 dBm ± 0.1 dB +10 to +20 dBm ± 0.1 dB ± 0.005 dB/dB	SMA(f) 50 Ω	SMA(f) 50 Ω	35 dB	0.340 kg	< 1.22:0.01 - 18 GHz < 1.27:8 - 26.5 GHz
80504	10 MHz to 40 GHz -35 to +20 dBm	+27 dBm (0.5 W)	-35 to +10 dBm ± 0.1 dB +10 to +20 dBm ± 0.1 dB ± 0.005 dB/dB	Type K(f) 50 Ω	Type K(f) 50 Ω	30 dB	0.198 kg	< 1.35:0.01 - 26.5 GHz < 1.44:26.5 - 40 GHz

The Selection Guide in Table B-4 shows primary specifications. Additional specifications are:

Bridge Frequency Response

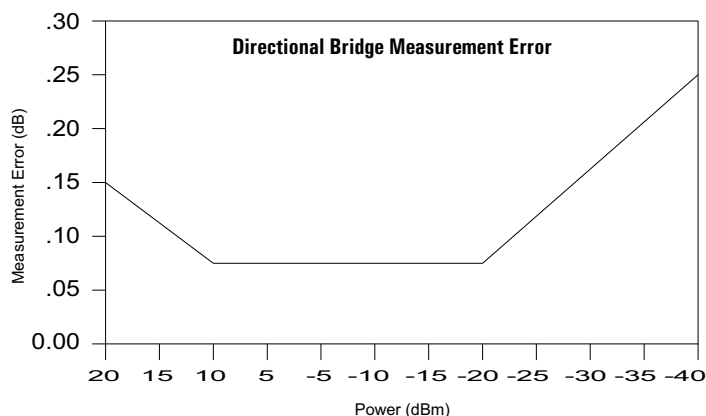
Return loss measurements using the 8541/8542 power meter can be frequency compensated using the standard Open/Short supplied with the bridge.

Insertion Loss

6.5 dB, nominal, from input port to test port

Directional Bridge Linearity Plus Zero Set & Noise vs. Input Power

+27 dBm (0.5 W)



Series 8650A Universal Power Meters

Weight

80501	340 g (12 oz.)
80502	340 g (12 oz.)
80503	198 (7 oz.)
80504	198 (7 oz.)

Directional Bridge Accessories

An Open/Short is included for establishing the 0 dB return loss reference during path calibration.

Dimensions

80501	76 x 50 x 28 mm (3 x 2 x 1- $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
80502	76 x 50 x 28 mm (3 x 2 x 1- $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
80503	19 x 38 x 29 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ x 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2- $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
80504	19 x 38 x 29 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ x 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2- $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)



Options

C.1 Introduction

The options described in this appendix are available for the Series 8650A:

Option	Description	Part Number	Field Installable
01	Rack Mount Kit	21334	Yes
03	Rear Panel Sensor Input & Calibrator Output Connectors (8651A)	29864	No
04	Rear Panel Sensors Input & Calibrator Output Connectors (8652A)	29889	No
05	Soft Carry Case	21312	N/A
07	Side-mounted Carrying Handle	21339	No
08	Transit Case (Includes Soft Carry Case)	21344	NA
09	Dual Power Meter Rack Mount Kit	21684	Yes
10	Assembled Dual Power Meter Rack Mount	21647	No
12	1 GHz, 50 MHz Switchable Calibrator	29893	No
13	Rear Panel Sensor Input Connector (8651A)	29902	No
14	Rear Panel Sensor Input Connectors (8652A)	29903	No

C.2 Options

C.2.1 Option 01: Rack Mount Kit

Option 01 is a rack mounting kit for the 8650A.

C.2.2 Option 03: Rear Panel Sensor In & Calibrator Out Connectors (8651A)

When Option 03 is installed, the Sensor In and Calibrator Out connectors (which are normally located on the front panel of the 8651A) are relocated to the rear panel.

C.2.3 **Option 04: Rear Panel Sensor In & Calibrator Out Connectors (8652A)**

When Option 04 is installed, the Sensor In and Calibrator Out connectors (which are normally located on the front panel of the 8652A) are relocated to the rear panel.

C.2.4 **Option 05: Soft Carrying Case**

Option 05 is a padded, soft carrying case for the 8650A.

C.2.5 **Option 07: Side-mounted Carry Handle**

Option 07 is a side-mounted carrying handle for the 8650A.

C.2.6 **Option 08: Transit Case**

Option 08 is a transit case for the 8650A; this option also includes the soft case described under Option 05.

C.2.7 **Option 09: Dual Power Meter Rack Mount Kit**

Option 09 is a field-installable dual power meter rack mounting kit (with assembly instructions) for the 8650A. The dual rack mount makes it possible to install two 8650As side-by-side in an instrument rack.

C.2.8 **Option 10: Assembled Dual Power Meter Rack Mount Kit**

Option 10 is a field-installable dual power meter rack mounting kit for the 8650A. The dual rack mount makes it possible to install two 8650As side-by-side in an instrument rack.

C.2.9 **Option 12: 1 GHz, 50 MHz Switchable Calibrator**

Option 12 provides a factory-configured switchable 1 GHz or 50 MHz calibrator.



NOTE: The 1 GHz calibrator is required for operation with the 80701A series power sensors.

C.2.10 **Option 13: Rear Panel Sensor In Connectors (8651A)**

Option 13 relocates the Sensor In connector, normally located on the front panel of the 8651A, to the rear panel. The Calibrator Out connector remains on the front panel.

C.2.11 **Option 14: Rear Panel Sensor In Connectors (8652A)**

Option 14 relocates the two Sensor In connectors, normally located on the front panel of the 8652A, to the rear panel. The Calibrator Out connector remains on the front panel.

Menu Structure

D.1 Introduction

This appendix pictorially describes the menu structure of the Series 8650A Universal Power Meters. Figure D-1 is a general layout of the menu tree; the diagrams in this appendix describe each menu in greater detail.

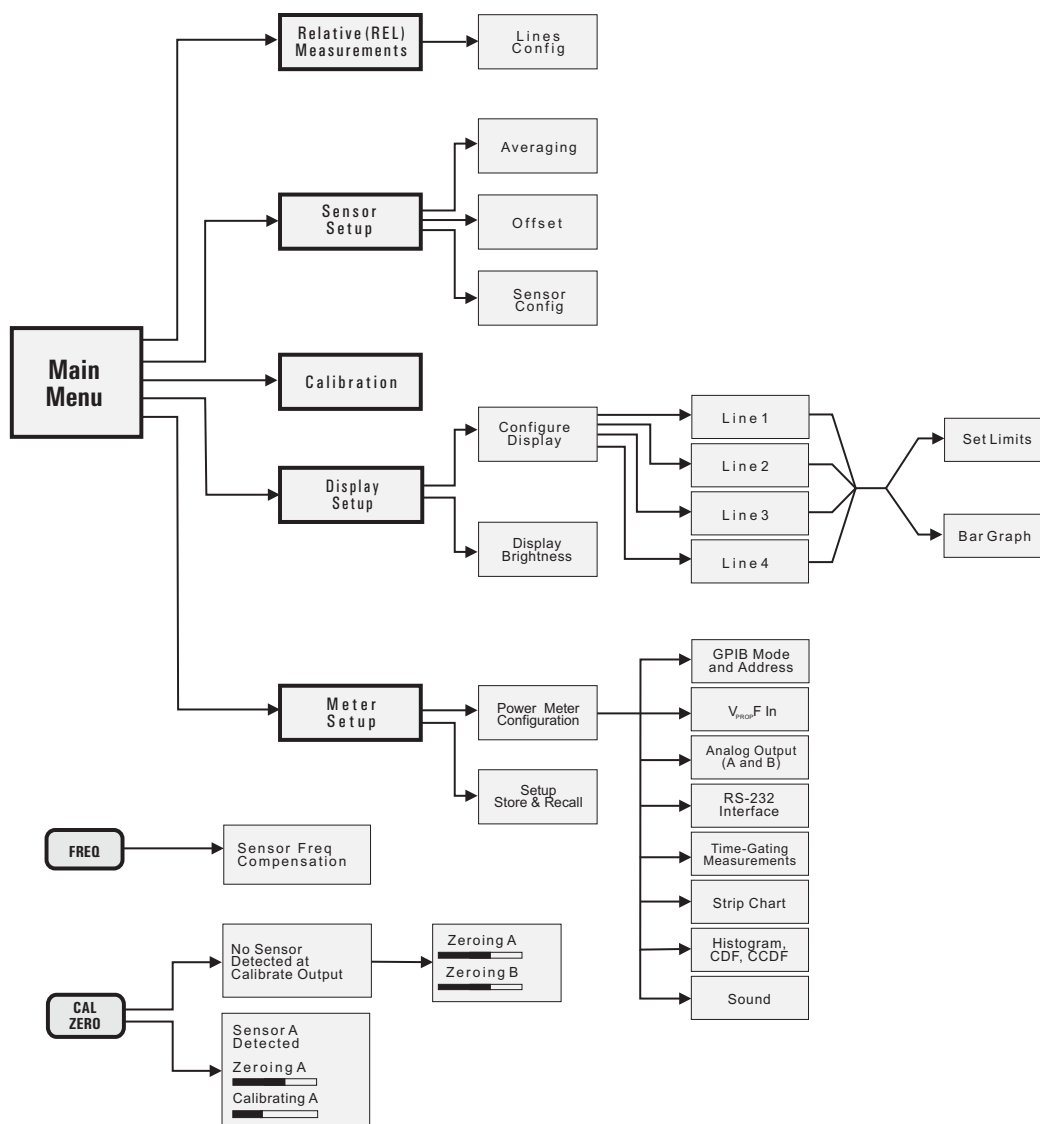


Figure D-1: Series 8650A Menu Tree

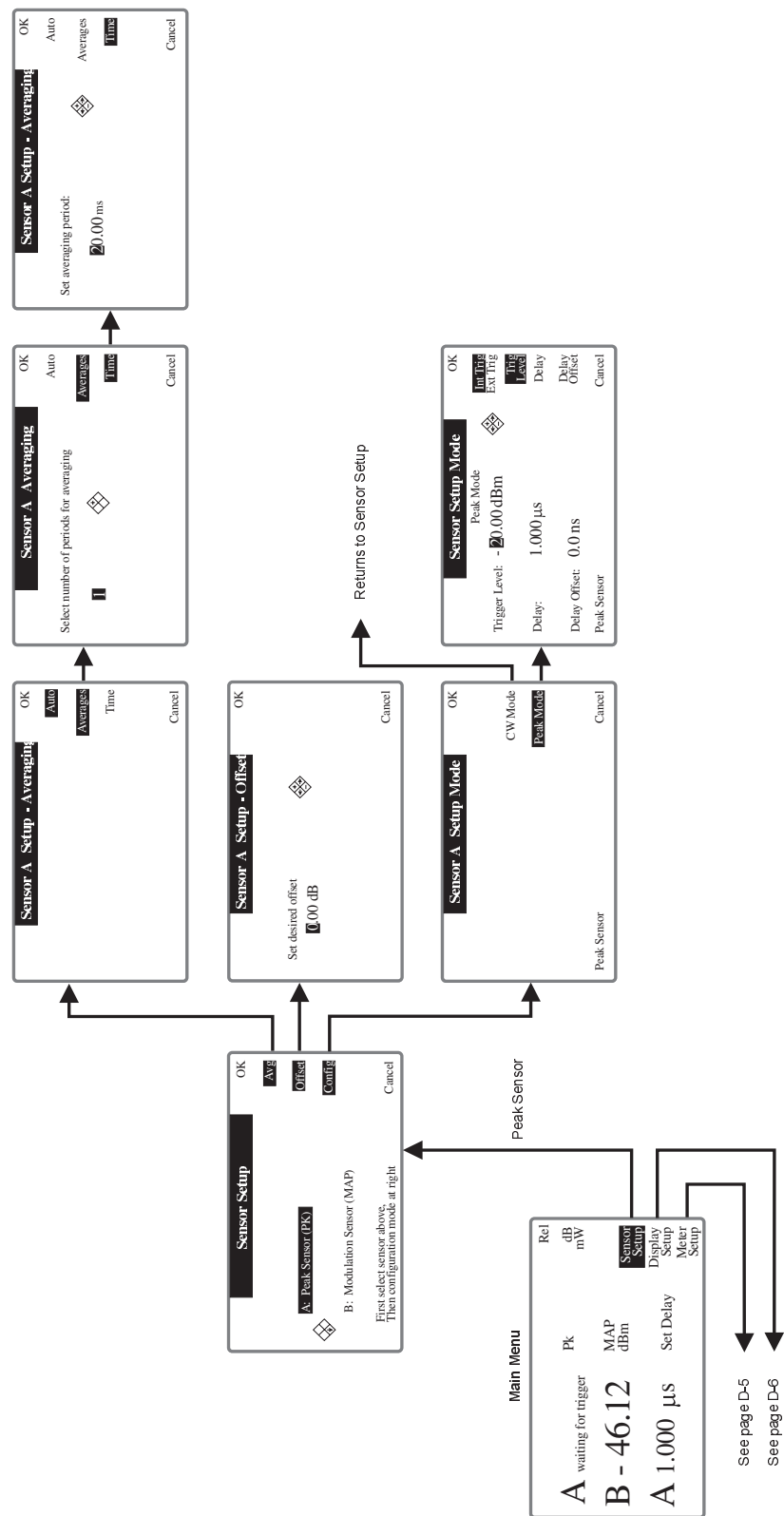


Figure D-2: Peak Sensor Setup A Menu Structure

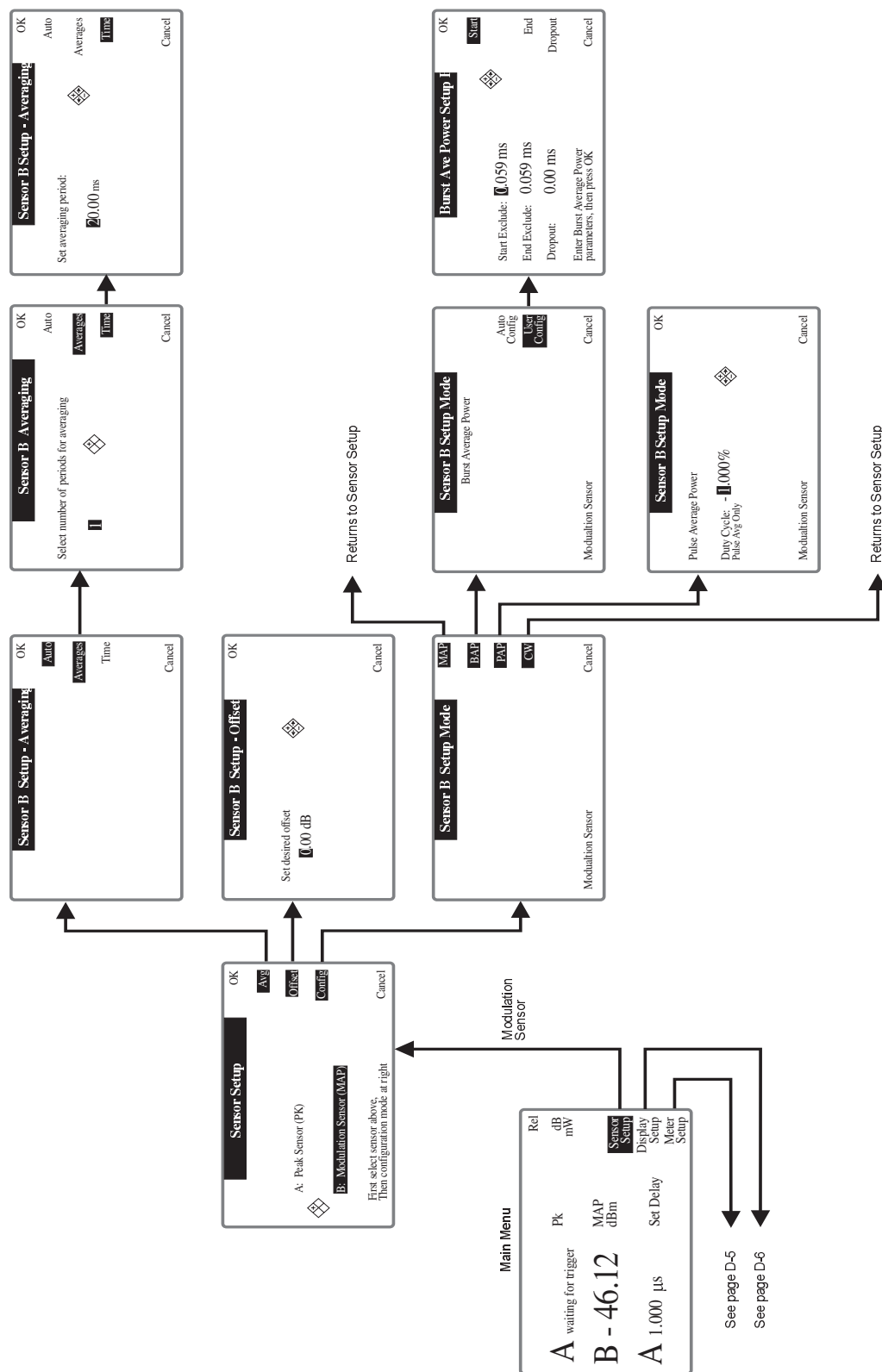


Figure D-3: Modulation Sensor B Setup Menu Structure

11" x 17" (Landscape) pages follow continuing Appendix D of the Series 8650A Manual

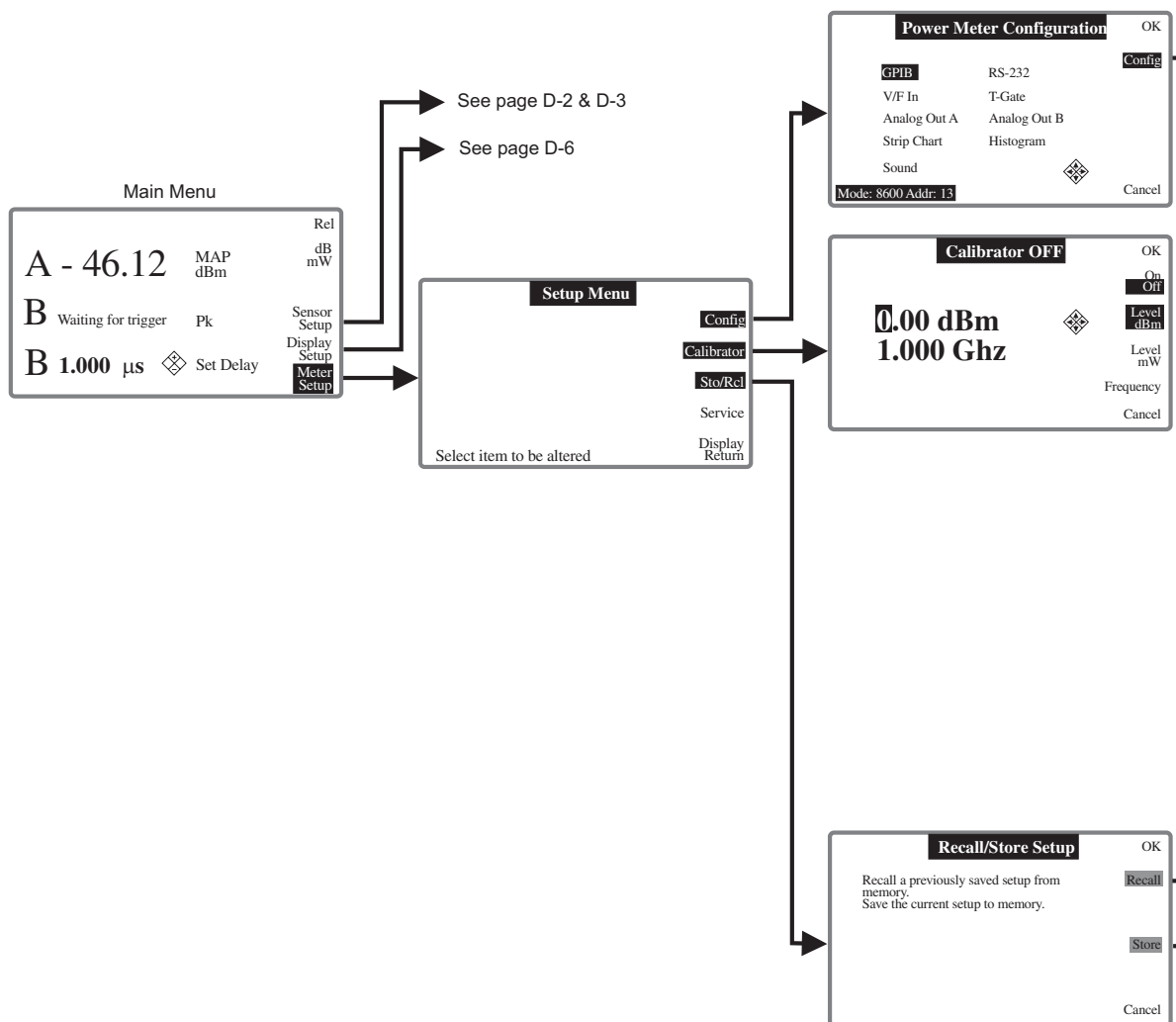


Figure D-4: Meter Setup Menu Structure

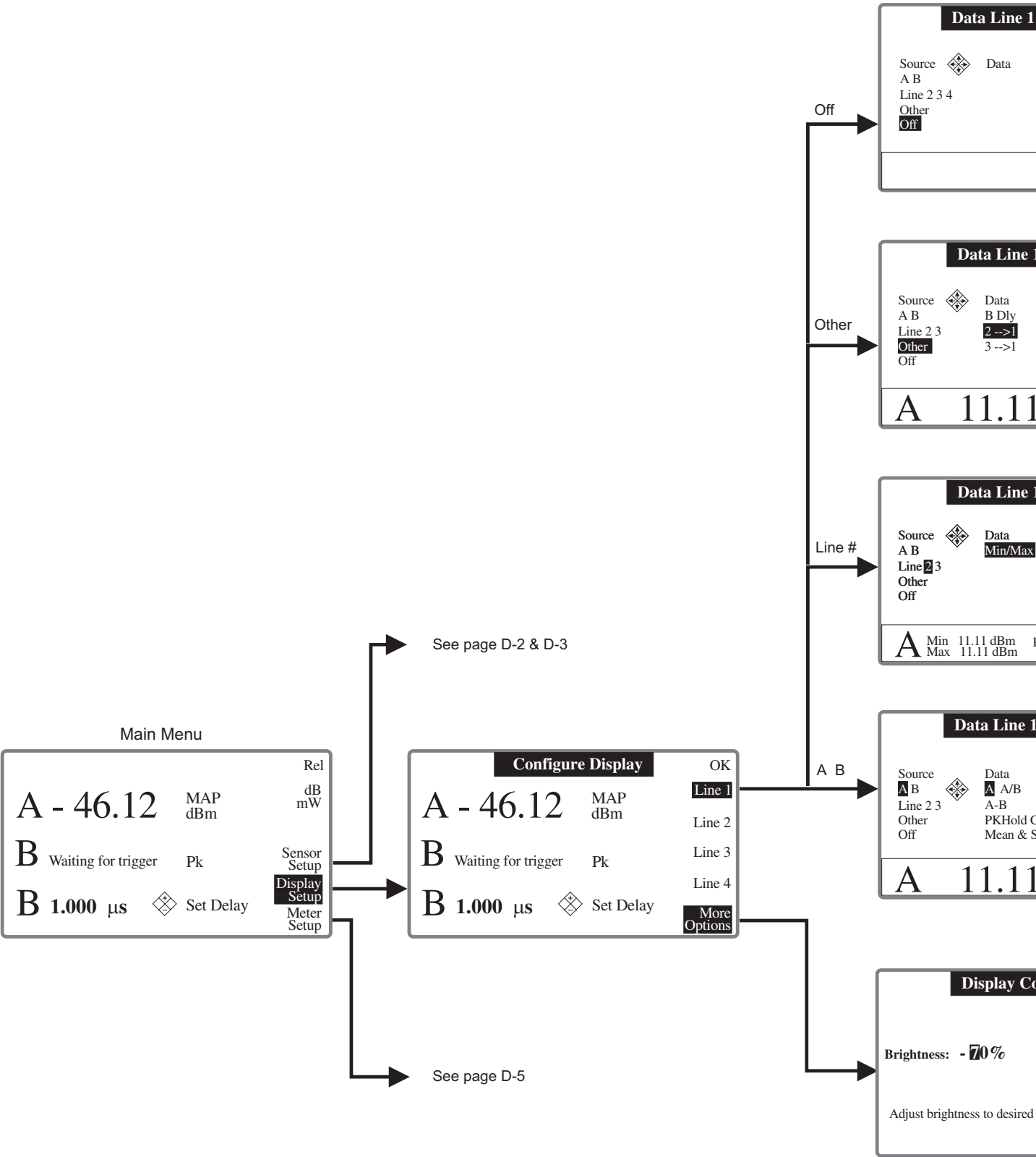


Figure D-5
Display Configuration

Series 8650A Universal Power Meters (Rev. F)

Numerics

80401A BAP Mode Limitations B-8
80601A BAP Mode Limitations B-9
80701A BAP Mode Limitations B-10
80701A Sensor Operation 2-23
8540C Emulation Command Code Set 3-69
8650A Configuration 2-4
8650A Series Features 1-1

A

About this Publication xi
Activating Limits 3-98
Activating or Deactivating a Duty Cycle 3-88
Advanced Features
 Burst Dropout 2-40, 3-115
 Burst End Exclude 2-39, 3-114
 Burst Start Exclude 2-39, 3-114
 Measured Offset Entry 2-21, 3-118
 Min/Max Configuration & Monitoring 2-17
 Min/Max Power Value 3-115
 Offset Commands 3-116
 Peak Hold 2-35, 3-119
 Peak Power Sensor Commands 3-121
 Preset 2-14, 3-123
 Relative Measurements 2-19, 3-124
 Resolution 2-18, 3-124
 Sensor Selection 3-125
 Setup 2-14, 3-132
 Status 3-126
 Store & Recall 2-14, 3-133
 Units 2-4, 3-134
 V_{PROP}F Feature 3-134
 Zeroing 2-25, 3-136
Analog Output 3-53
 Enabling & Disabling the Output 3-77
 Setting Options for the Output 3-77
Arming the Triggering Cycle 3-31
Averaging 3-42, 3-103
 Auto Averaging 2-20, 3-78
 Activating the Auto Filter Mode 3-78
 Freezing the Present Averaging Number 3-79
 Setting the Measurement Settling Target 3-78
 Manual Averaging 2-20, 3-80

B

BAP Mode 2-29, 3-112
Bar Graph 2-16
Brightness 2-19
Burst Dropout 2-40
Burst Dropout Tolerance 2-40, 3-115
Burst Edge 2-12
Burst End Exclude 2-39, 3-114
Burst Signal Measurements 2-38
Burst Start Exclude 2-39, 3-114

C

Cal Factor Correction 3-35
Cal Factor Error Control 3-36
Cal Factors 3-81
Calculate Subsystem Commands 3-7
Calibration 2-16
 Calibration & Zeroing HPS w/ Removable Attenuators 2-25
 Calibration Routine 3-82
 Calibrator Test 3-83
 Low Level Performance Check 2-26
 Sensor Calibration & Zeroing 3-5, 3-18
 Source 3-83
Calibration Routine 3-82
Calibrator 2-5
Calibrator Controls 3-60
Calibrator Frequency Check 4-4
Calibrator Source 3-83
Calibrator Test 3-83
CCDF 2-13
CDF 2-13
Channel Configuration 3-32
Channel Designation 3-84
Cleaning 1-2
Clear Device 3-2
Clear Interface 3-2
Command Format Illustrations 3-65
Command Interface
 GPIO Command Syntax 3-13
Command Syntax
 Function Codes 3-64
 Prefixes 3-64
 Separators 3-65
 Suffixes 3-65
 Variables 3-64
Commands in Brackets 3-13
Communication Configurations 3-45
Configuration 2-4, 2-6
Configuration (Front Panel Applications) 2-4
Conventions (Publication) xiii
Cooling 1-2

Series 8650A Universal Power Meters

Crest Factor 2-18, 2-36
 Enabling the Crest Factor Feature 3-85
 Reading the Crest Factor Value 3-85
CW Mode 2-31, 3-111

D

Data 2-18
Data Output Formats 3-4
Data Output Formats for Fast Modes 3-105
DELAY d 3-91
Description (Time Gating) 3-89
Directional Bridges B-11
Disabled Features 3-103
Display 2-16
Display Control
 Display Testing 3-87
 Displaying Messages 3-87
Display Screen 2-2
Display Setup
 Bar Graph 2-16
 Line Configuration 2-17
 More Options 2-19
 Relative Measurements 2-19
Display Testing 3-87
Displaying Messages 3-87
DURATION g 3-91
Duty Cycle Commands
 Activating or Deactivating a Duty Cycle 3-88
 Reading Duty Cycle Status 3-88
 Specifying a Duty Cycle 3-88

E

EEPROM
 Cal Factors 3-92
 Frequency 3-93
Enabling & Disabling Histograms HIST 3-137
Enabling & Disabling the Output 3-77
Enabling & Disabling V_{PROP} 3-134
Enabling the Crest Factor Feature 3-85
 Crest Factor 2-18
Enabling the Min/Max Feature 2-17, 3-115
Enabling the Peak Hold Feature 3-119
Enabling/Disabling an Offset 3-117
Environmental Standards 1-2
Equipment Required 4-5
Error Codes 3-91
Error Control 3-43
Error Messages 3-61
Event Status Register 3-48, 3-127
Example Programs 3-109
External Gating Mode 2-10, 3-89
External Trigger Mode 2-11, 3-89

F

Fast Buffered Mode 3-106
Fast Mode Setup 3-104
Fast Modulated Mode 3-110
Free Run (TR3) 3-101
Freezing the Present Averaging Number 3-79
Frequency 3-93
Front Panel 2-1
Front Panel Operation
 Display Screen 2-2
 Introduction 2-1
 Sensor Inputs 2-3
Function Codes 3-64

G

Gate A or B 3-90
General (Measurement Collection Modes - Fast)
 Averaging 3-103
 Disabled Features 3-103
 Fast Mode Setup 3-104
 Measurement Changes 3-103
 Sensor Measurements Supported 3-103
 Warning Regarding Interruption & Reconfiguration 3-104
General Information
 8650A Series Features 1-1
 Cleaning 1-2
 Cooling 1-2
 Environmental Standards 1-2
 Items Furnished 1-2
 Items Required 1-2
 Power Requirements 1-2
 Receiving Inspection 1-3
 Reshipment Preparation 1-3
GPIO 1-6, 2-6
GPIO Command Syntax
 Commands in Brackets 3-13
 Italics in Syntax Descriptions 3-13
 Link Command Strings 3-13
 Measurement Data Output Format 3-13
 Programmer Selective Parameters 3-13
 Query Format 3-13
GPIO Port Check 4-8
Group Execute Trigger
 Group Trigger Immediate (GT1) 3-102

H

Halting Operation 3-55
High Power Level Measurements 2-28
High Speed Measurements
 Measurement Level Notes 3-39
 Measurement Speeds 3-39
 Operating Mode Control 3-37
 Triggering Notes 3-39
Histogram Query 3-138
Histogram Range 3-137

Histograms

- Mode Intervals 3-137
- Query 3-138
- Range 3-137

Histograms, CDF & CCDF 3-137

HOLDOFF h 3-91

HP436 Emulation Command Code Set 3-72

HP437 Emulation Command Code Set 3-73

HP438 Emulation Command Code Set 3-75

I

Identification Commands 3-59

Identification Strings 3-94

IEEE 488.2 Interface Command Codes

- 8540C Emulation Command Code 3-69
- 8650A Command Code Set 3-66
- Command Syntax 3-64
- HP436 Emulation Command Code Set 3-72
- HP437 Emulation Command Code Set 3-73
- HP438 Emulation Command Code Set 3-75

IEEE 488.2 Required Commands 3-6

Improving Accuracy 2-43

Installation

- 8650A Configuration 2-4
- Interface (Rear Panel) 1-6
 - Analog Outputs 1-6
 - Line Voltage Selection & Fuse 1-6
- Meter Setup 2-5
- Power 1-5
- Power Sensor Precautions 1-5
- Safety 1-4

Instrument Identification 3-94

Instrument Plus Power Sensor Linearity

- Setup Parameters 4-7
- Test Description 4-6
- Test Procedure 4-8

Instrument Triggering 3-28

Interface (Rear Panel) 1-6

- Remote Interface 1-6

Introduction 2-1, 3-1, 4-1, A-1, B-1, C-1, D-1

Italics in Syntax Descriptions 3-13

Items Furnished 1-2

Items Required 1-2

L

Language Configuration 3-56

Learn Modes 3-95

- Learn Mode #1 3-96
 - Requesting the String 3-96
 - Sending the String 3-96
- Learn Mode #2 3-97
 - Requesting the String 3-97
 - Sending the String 3-97

Limit Line Configuration & Monitoring 3-51

Limits 2-18

- Activating Limits 3-98
- Measuring with Limits 3-99
- Setting Limits 3-98
- Line Configuration
- Configuration 2-18
- Data 2-18
- Mean & Standard Deviation 2-18
- More Options 2-19
- Source 2-17

Linking Command Strings 3-13

Local & Remote Control 3-2

M

Manual Averaging 2-20, 3-80

MAP Mode 2-28, 3-111

Mean & Standard Deviation 2-18

Measured Offset Entry 2-21, 3-118

Measurement Changes 3-103

Measurement Collection Modes

- Averaging 3-42
- CW Mode 2-31
- Peak Mode 2-31

Measurement Collection Modes (Fast)

- Data Output Formats for Fast 3-105
- Fast Buffered Mode 3-106
- Fast Modulated Mode 3-110
- General 3-103
- Swift Mode 3-108

Measurement Collection Modes (Standard) 3-100

- Group Execute Trigger 3-102
- Triggering 3-6

Measurement Data Output Format 3-13

Measurement Guide

- 80701A Sensor Operation 2-23
- Burst Dropout 2-40
- Burst End Exclude, Burst End Exclude 2-39
- Burst Signal Measurement 2-38
- Crest Factor 2-36
- High Power Level Measurements 2-28
- Improving Accuracy 2-43
- Measurement Collection Modes 2-31
- Measuring an Attenuator (Single Channel Method) 2-42
- Measuring Source Output Power 2-27
- Mode Restrictions 2-33
- Modulated Measurement Modes 2-28
- Multi-Tone Tests 2-33
- Optimizing Measurement Speed 2-41
- Peak Hold 2-35
- Peak Power Measurements 2-42
- Peaking Meter 2-27
- Performance Verification 2-44
- Sensor Calibration & Zeroing 2-24
- Sources of Error 2-45
- Using the Power Sweep Calibrator 2-23
- When to use CW, MAP & BAP 2-33

Measurement Level Notes 3-39

Measurement Mode Commands

- BAP Mode 3-112
- CW Mode 3-111
- MAP Mode 3-111
- Measurement Mode Query 3-113
- PAP Mode 3-112
- Peak Mode 3-112

Series 8650A Universal Power Meters

- Measurement Mode Query 3-113
- Measurement Speeds 3-39
- Measurement Triggering 3-6
 - Free Run (TR3) 3-101
 - Trigger Hold 3-100
 - Trigger Immediate (TR1) 3-100
 - Trigger Immediate with Full Averaging 3-100
- Measuring an Attenuator (Single Channel) 2-42
- Measuring Source Output Power 2-27
- Measuring with Limits 3-99
- Memory Functions 3-6
- Menu Structure D-1
- Meter Setup 2-5
 - Burst Mode 2-12
 - External Gate Mode 2-10
 - External Trigger Mode 2-11
 - GPIB 2-6
 - Store & Recall 2-14, 3-133
- Min/Max Configuration & Monitoring 2-17, 3-50
- Min/Max Power Value 2-17
 - Enabling the Min/Max Feature 3-115
 - Reading the Min/Max Values 3-116
- Mode Restrictions 2-33
- Modulated Measurement Modes
 - BAP Mode 2-29
 - MAP Mode 2-28
 - PAP Mode 2-29
- Modulated Sensor Specifications B-7
- More Options
 - Brightness 2-19
- Multi-Tone Tests 2-33

N

Notes on Speed in the Fast Buffered Mode 3-107

O

- OFF or GATE or TRIGGER 3-90
- Offset Commands 3-116
- Offset Value 2-21
- Offsets 3-44
- Operating Mode Control 3-37
- Optimizing Measurement Speed 2-41
- Options
 - Calibrator C-2
 - Opt. 01 - Rack Mount Kit C-1
 - Opt. 03 - Rear Panel Sensor In & C.O. Cntrs (8651A) C-1
 - Opt. 04 - Rear Panel Sensor In & C.O. Cntrs (8652A) C-2
 - Opt. 05 - Soft Carrying Case C-2
 - Opt. 07 - Side-mounted Carry Handle C-2
 - Opt. 08 - Transit Case C-2
 - Opt. 09 - Dual Power Meter Rack Mount Kit C-2
 - Opt. 10 - Assembled Dual Power Meter Rack Mount Kit C-2
 - Opt. 12 - 1 GHz, 50 MHz Switchable Calibrator C-2
 - Opt. 13 - Rear Panel Sensor In Connectors, Model 8651A C-2
 - Opt. 14 - Rear Panel Sensor In Connectors, Model 8652A C-2
 - Rack Mount C-2
- Output Power Reference Level 4-2

P

- PAP Mode 2-29, 3-112
- Parallel Polling 3-3
- Peak Hold 2-35
 - Enabling the Peak Hold Feature 3-119
 - Reading the Peak Hold Value 3-119
- Peak Mode 2-31, 3-112
- Peak Power Measurements 2-42
- Peak Power Sensor Commands 3-121
- Peak Power Sensor Triggering 2-42, 3-40
- Peaking Meter 2-27
- Performance Verification 2-44
 - Calibrator Procedure 4-2
 - Equipment Required 4-1
 - Frequency Check 4-4
 - GPIB Port Check 4-8
 - Instrument Plus Power Sensor Linearity 4-6
 - Output Power Reference Level 4-2
 - Performance Verification Tests 4-5
- Polling
 - Parallel Polling 3-3
 - Serial Polling 3-3
- Power 1-5
- Power Requirements 1-2
- Power Sensor
 - Cal Factor Uncertainties B-6
- Power Sensor Precautions 1-5
- Power Sensor Selection B-1
- Power Sensors
 - 80401A BAP Mode Limitations B-8
 - 80601A BAP Mode Limitations B-9
 - 80701A BAP Mode Limitations B-10
 - Cal Factor Uncertainties B-6
 - Directional Bridges B-11
 - Introduction B-1
 - Modulated Sensor Specifications B-7
 - Peak Power Sensor Triggering 3-40
 - Selection Charts B-2
- Power-On Default Conditions 3-4
- Prefixes 3-64
- Preset 2-14, 3-123
- Preset Configuration 3-57
- Programmer Selective Parameters 3-13

Q

- Query a Stored Setup 3-132
- Query Format 3-13

R

- Reading Duty Cycle Status 3-88
- Reading Power Measurements 3-26
- Reading the Crest Factor Value 3-85
- Reading the Min/Max Values 3-116
- Reading the Peak Hold Value 3-119
- Receiving Inspection 1-3
- Record of Publication Changes xv

Relative Measurements 2-19, 3-124
 Relative or Referenced Measurements 3-43
 Remote Interface 1-6
 Remote Operation
 Advanced Features 3-114
 Analog Output 3-77
 Averaging 3-78
 Cal Factors 3-81
 Calibration 3-82
 Crest Factor 2-36, 3-85
 Data Output Formats 3-4
 EEPROM 3-92
 Instrument Identification 3-94
 Learn Modes 3-95
 Limits 3-98
 Measurement Collection Modes (Standard) 3-100
 Measurement Mode Commands 3-111
 Polling 3-3
 Power-On Default Conditions 3-4
 SCPI Command Interface 3-5
 Sending Commands to the 8650A 3-1
 Time Gating Measurement 3-89
 Reshipment Preparation 1-3
 Resolution 2-18, 3-124
 Restrictions 2-33
 Retrieving a Configuration 3-133
 RS-232 1-6

S

Safety Precautions 1-4
 Saving & Recalling Configurations 2-14, 3-55
 Saving a Configuration 2-14, 3-133
 Saving and Recalling Configurations 2-14
 SCPI (Native) 3-140
 SCPI Command Interface
 Analog Output 3-77
 Arming the Triggering Cycle 3-31
 Averaging 3-42
 Cal Factor Correction 3-35
 Calculate Subsystem Commands 3-7
 Calibrator Controls 3-60
 Channel Configuration 3-5, 3-32
 Communication Configurations 3-45
 Error Messages 3-61
 GPIB Command Syntax 3-13
 Halting Operation 3-55
 High Speed Measurements 3-37
 Identification Commands 3-59
 IEEE 488.2 Required Commands 3-6
 Instrument Triggering 3-28
 Language Configuration 3-56
 Limit Line Configuration & Monitoring 3-51
 Measurement Triggering 3-6, 3-100
 Memory Functions 3-6
 Min/Max Configuration & Monitoring 3-50
 Offsets 3-44
 Peak Power Sensor Triggering 3-40
 Preset Configuration 3-57, 3-123
 Reading Power Measurements 3-26
 Referenced Measurements 3-43
 Relative Measurements 3-43
 Self-Test 3-61
 Sense Subsystem Commands 3-9
 Sensor & Channel Configuration 3-5, 3-32

Sensor Calibration & Zeroing 3-5, 3-18
 Sensor Configuration Commands 3-20
 Sensor EEPROM Commands 3-60
 Sensor Gate Commands 3-23
 SRQ & Status Monitoring 3-46
 Trigger Subsystem Commands 3-11
 Self-Test 3-61
 Sending Commands to the 8650A 3-1
 Clear Device 3-2
 Clear Interface 3-2
 Local & Remote Control 3-2
 Sense Subsystem Commands 3-9
 Sensor 3-19, 3-23
 Sensor & Channel Configuration 3-5
 Sensor Calibration 2-24, 3-18, 3-20
 Sensor Calibration & Zeroing 2-24, 3-5, 3-18
 Sensor Configuration 2-21
 Sensor Configuration Commands 3-20
 Sensor EEPROM Commands 3-60
 Sensor Gate Commands 3-23
 Sensor Inputs 2-3
 Sensor Measurements Supported 3-103
 Sensor Selection 3-125
 Sensor Selection & Calibration 3-2
 Sensor Setup
 80701A Sensor Operation 2-23
 Averaging 2-20
 Averaging Period 2-20
 Time 2-20
 Configuration 2-21
 Peak Sensors 2-21
 External Trigger 2-21
 Internal Trigger 2-21
 Meter Setup 2-5
 Modulation Sensors 2-22
 Offset Value 2-21
 Sensor Calibration & Zeroing 2-24
 Separators 3-65
 Serial Polling 3-3
 Series 80350A Sensors SENS 3-121
 Service 2-15
 Setting an Offset Value 2-21, 3-117
 Setting Histogram Mode Intervals 3-137
 Setting Limits 2-18, 3-98
 Setting Options for the Output 2-7, 3-77
 Setup
 Query a Stored Setup 3-132
 Store a Setup 2-14, 3-132
 Sources of Error 2-45
 Special Configurations xvii
 Specifications
 Accuracy 1-8
 Fast Buffered Mode Controls 1-12
 General Specifications 1-13
 Inputs/Outputs 1-12
 Measurement Rates 1-11
 Options 1-13
 Power Meter 1-7
 Power Sensors 1-13
 Remote Operation 1-12
 Specifying a Duty Cycle 2-22, 3-88
 SRQ & Status Monitoring 3-46
 Event Status Register 3-48, 3-127
 Statistics 2-18
 Query 3-140
 Statistics Enable/Disable 3-140

Series 8650A Universal Power Meters

Status

- Event Status Register 3-48, 3-127
- Status Byte Message 3-126
- Status Message 3-127
- Status Message Output Format 3-128

Status Byte Register 3-49

Status Message 3-127

Status Message Output Format 3-128

Store & Recall 2-14, 3-55

- Retrieving a Configuration 3-133

- Saving a Configuration 3-133

Store a Setup 2-14, 3-132

Strip Chart

- Pause/Resume 3-139

- Query 3-139

Suffixes 3-65

Swift Mode 3-108

T

Time Gating Measurement

- Description 3-89

- External Gating Mode 2-10, 3-89

- External Trigger Mode 2-11, 3-89

- Time Gating Mode 3-90

Time Gating Mode

- DELAY d 3-91

- DURATION g 3-91

- Gate A or B 3-90

- HOLDOFF h 3-91

- OFF or GATE or TRIGGER 3-90

Trigger Hold (TR0) 3-100

Trigger Immediate (TR1) 3-100

Trigger Immediate with Full Averaging (TR2) 3-100

Trigger Subsystem Commands 3-11

Triggering

- Arming the Triggering Cycle 3-31

- Instrument Triggering 3-28

- Peak Power Sensor Triggering 3-40

Triggering Gate Mode

- Burst Edge Mode 2-12

- External Gating Mode 2-10, 3-89

- External Trigger Mode 2-11, 3-89

Triggering Notes 3-39

Typical Applications Programs

- Continuous Data Reading A-1

- Fast Buffered Demo - POST GET A-6

- Fast Buffered Demo - POST TTL A-7

- Remote Calibration of a Sensor A-1

- Speed Tests - Normal & Swift A-2

- Swift Demo 1 - FREERUN A-4

- Swift Demo 2 - GET A-5

U

Units 2-4, 2-18, 3-134

Using the Power Sweep Calibrator 2-23

V

Variables 3-64

V_{PROP}F Feature 3-134

- Configuring V_{PROP}F 3-135

W

Warning Regarding Interruption & Reconfiguration 3-104

When to use CW, MAP & BAP 2-33

Z

Zeroing 2-25, 3-136

- Sensor Calibration & Zeroing 2-24, 3-5, 3-18