# Agilent E5100A/B Network Analyzer Service Manual 

## SERIAL NUMBERS

This manual applies directly to instruments with serial number prefix "JP1KC" and above, and whose firmware is version 1.0 and above.

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## Manual Printing History

The manual printing date and part number indicate its current edition. The printing date changes when a new edition is printed. (Minor corrections and updates that are incorporated at reprint do not cause the date to change.) The manual part number changes when extensive technical changes are incorporated.


March $1999 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Second Edition (part number: E5100-90120)
June $2000 \ldots \ldots$..........................................Third Edition (part number: E5100-90120)
October $2002 \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . Fourth Edition (part number: E5100-90130)

## Typeface Conventions

Bold

Italics

Computer
(HARDKEYS
SOFTKEYS

Boldface type is used when a term is defined. For example: icons are symbols.
Italic type is used for emphasis and for titles of manuals and other publications.
Italic type is also used for keyboard entries when a name or a variable must be typed in place of the words in italics. For example: copy filename means to type the word copy, to type a space, and then to type the name of a file such as file1.
Computer font is used for on-screen prompts and messages.
Labeled keys on the instrument front panel are enclosed in [〕.
Softkeys located to the right of the LCD display are enclosed in

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## General Information

## Introduction

This manual contains technical information concerning the adjustment and servicing of the E5100A/B Network Analyzer.

## Organization of Service Manual

Tabs are used to divide the major chapter of this manual. The names of the tabs following this chapter, and the contents, are described below.

- Adjustments provides instructions for adjustment and alignment of the instrument after repair or replacement of an assembly. The adjustments are the correction constants data updating by using the adjustments program.

The next seven, blue-tabbed chapters are the core troubleshooting chapters.

- Troubleshooting. The troubleshooting strategy is to systematically verify portions of the E5100A/B, and thus narrow down the cause of a problem to the defective assembly. This chapter is the first of a series of troubleshooting procedures. It checks the operation of the analyzer independent of system peripherals, and suggests how to remedy system problems. The Operator's Check is located in this chapter.
- Isolate Faulty Group is used after a problem has been shown to be in the analyzer. This initial instrument troubleshooting section can be used to isolate the fault to one of the five functional groups in the analyzer.


## $\square$ Power Supply

$\square$ Digital Control
$\square$ Source

- Receiver
$\square$ Accessories
Each of the first functional group chapters above verifies its constituent assemblies until the faulty assembly is identified. Accessories verifies external RF cables and calibration kit devices. Accessories is the last of the blue-tabbed troubleshooting chapters.
- Post-Repair Procedures contains the Table of Related Service Procedures. It is a table of adjustments and verification procedures to be performed after repair or replacement of each assembly.
- Service Key Menus documents the functions of the menus accessed from system MORE SERVICE MENU. These menus let the operator test, verify, control, and troubleshoot the E5100A/B. GPIB service mnemonics are included.
- Theory of Operation explains the overall operation of the instrument, the division into functional groups, and the operation of each functional group.
- Replacement Procedures provides procedures to disassemble portions of the instrument when certain assemblies are to be replaced.
- Replacement Parts provides part numbers and illustrations of the replaceable assemblies and miscellaneous chassis parts, together with ordering information.
- Appendices contains the manual changes information (required to make this manual compatible with earlier shipment configurations of the instrument), the service related error message, and the motherboard pin assignment list.


## Instruments Covered by Manual

Agilent Technologies uses a two-part, nine character serial number which is stamped on the serial number plate (see Figure 1-1) attached to the rear panel. The first four digits and the letter are the serial prefix and the last five digits are the suffix. The letter placed between the two sections identifies the country where the instrument was manufactured. The prefix is the same for all identical instruments; it changes only when a change is made to the test set. The suffix, however, is assigned sequentially and is unique to each instrument. The contents of this manual apply to instruments with the serial number prefixes listed under Serial Numbers on the title page.


Figure 1-1. Serial Number Plate
An instrument manufactured after the printing date of this manual may have a serial number prefix that is not listed on the title page. This unlisted serial number prefix indicates that the instrument is different from those described in this manual. The manual for a new instrument may be accompanied by a yellow MANUAL CHANGES supplement or have a different manual part number. The MANUAL CHANGES supplement contains "change information" that explains how to adapt the manual to newer instruments.
In additions to change information, the supplement may contain information for correcting errors (Errata) in the manual. To keep this manual as current and accurate as possible,

## 1-2 General Information

Agilent Technologies recommends that you periodically request the latest MANUAL CHANGES supplement. The supplement for this manual is identified by this manual's printing data and its supplement are available from Agilent Technologies. If the serial prefix or number of an instrument is lower than that on the title page of this manual, see Appendix C, Manual Changes.

For information concerning serial number prefixes not listed on the title page or in the MANUAL CHANGE supplement, contact the nearest Agilent Technologies office.

## For servicing the E5100A with Option 509

The E5100A with Option 509 may not have display and front key control functions. When the E5100A with Option 509 is turned ON, there may be no information on the LCD display except for $* * * * *$ Welcome $* * * * *$. For servicing the E5100A with Option 509, if it does not have the diaplay and key control functions, you must install new firmware with a firmware disk for Option 509 to obtain required display and key control functions. Refer to the Digital Control Troubleshooting chapter to choose and obtain the required firmware disk.
If the E5100A with Option 509 has the display and key control functions, you don't need to install the new firmware for servicing the analyzer.

## Table of Service Test Equipment

The first part of Table 1-1 lists all of the equipment required to verify, adjust, and troubleshoot the $\mathrm{E} 5100 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ and perform the operator's check. The table also notes the use and critical specifications of each item, and the recommended models.
Note Adjustments can be done only at Agilent Technologies service centers. For details, contact to Agilent Technologies Kobe Instrument Division.

In addition to test equipment listed in Table 1-1, the following tools are also required:

- Pozidriv screwdrivers, pt size \#2 (medium)
- Pozidriv screwdrivers, pt size \#1 (small)
- Open end wrench, 7/32 inch

■ Hex socket, 7/32 inch

- Flat edge screwdriver
- Hex key, 0.063 inch across flats

Table 1-1. Recommended Test Equipment

| Equipment | Critical Specifications | Recommended Model | Qty | Use ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal Computer | Windows NT ( $\geq 3.51$ ) or Windows 95 |  | 1 | A |
| Software | HP VEE ( $\geq 4.0$ ) |  | 1 | A |
| GPIB Interface Card | No substitute | 82350/82340/82341 | 1 | A |
| Spectrum <br> Analyzer | Frequency: 100 Hz to 1.5 GHz | 8566A/66B/68A/68B | 1 | P |
| Multimeter | No substitute | 3458A | 1 | P, A |
| Frequency Counter | Frequency: 10 Hz to 300 MHz Accuracy: < 0.25 ppm | $\begin{aligned} & 5334 \mathrm{~B} \text { Opt. } 010,030 / \\ & 5335 \mathrm{~A} \text { Opt. } 010,030 / \\ & 5334 \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{Opt} .030+5061 \mathrm{~B} / \\ & 5335 \mathrm{~A} \text { Opt. } 030+5061 \mathrm{~B} / \\ & 5385 \mathrm{~A}+5071 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 53181 \mathrm{~A} \text { Opt. } 010 \text { or Opt. } 012^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 1 | P, A |
| Power Meter | No substitute | $\begin{aligned} & 436 \mathrm{~A} \text { Opt. } 022^{3}, \\ & 437 \mathrm{~B}, \text { or } 438 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \mathrm{E} 4418 \mathrm{~A}^{4} \end{aligned}$ | 1 | P, A |
| Power Sensor | Frequency: 100 kHz to 300 MHz <br> Power: +5 dBm to -20 dBm | 8482A | 1 | P, A |
|  | Frequency: 10 MHz to 300 MHz Power: -20 to -60 dBm | 8481D | 1 | P, A |

[^0]Table 1-1. Recommended Test Equipment (continued)

| Equipment | Critical Specifications | Recommended Model | Qty | Use ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80 dB Step <br> Attenuator <br> Attenuator <br> /Switch Driver <br> Coaxial Loads | no substitute | $\begin{aligned} & 8496 \mathrm{~A}^{1} / \mathrm{G} \\ & \text { with Opt. } 001 \& \mathrm{H} 60^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 1 | P, A |
|  | No substitute | 11713A | 1 | P, A |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $50 \Omega$ Termination N type | 909C Opt. 012 | 2 | P |
|  | $50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type | 11593A | 4 | P, A |
|  | 50 Q Feedthrough, BNC(m)-BNC(f) | $\begin{aligned} & 11048 \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { or PN 04192-61002 } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{A}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Program | Adjustments Program (3.5 in) PN E5100-65003 <br> Impedance $50 \Omega, \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{~m})-\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{f})$  |  | 1 | A |
| Attenuator Pad |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ATT 10 dB , VSWR < 1.015 | PN E5100-65003 <br> 8491A Opt. 010 \& $\mathrm{H}_{60}{ }^{3}$ | 2 | P |
|  | ATT 10 dB | 8491A Opt. 010 | 1 | P |
|  | ATT 20 dB | 8491A Opt. 020 | 1 | P |
|  | ATT 30 dB | 8491A Opt. 030 | 1 | A |
| Cables | $50 \Omega \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{~m})-\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m}), 61 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 11500B | 1 | P |
|  | $50 \Omega \mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m}), 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ | PN 8120-1838 | 4 | P, A |
|  | 50 Q $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m}), 61 \mathrm{~cm}$ | PN 8120-1839 | 1 | P, A |
|  | $50 \Omega \mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m}), 122 \mathrm{~cm}$ | PN 8120-1840 | 2 | P |
|  | GPIB Cable | 10833A/B/C | 3 | A, T |
| Adapters | $50 \Omega, \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{~m})-\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{~m})$ | PN 1250-0778 | 1 | P |
|  | $50 \Omega$, N(m)-BNC(f) | PN 1250-1476 | 5 | P, A |
|  | $50 \Omega$, $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{f})$ - $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ | PN 1250-1477 | 1 | P, A |
|  | BNC(f)-Dual Banana Plug | PN 1251-2277 | 1 | $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{A}$ |
| Power Splitter | Freq. Range: $>300 \mathrm{MHz}$, Two-way | 11667A | 1 | P, A |

1 The 8496 A cannot be used for adjustment.
2 An $8496 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{G}$ step attenuator with required low VSWR(1.02) can be purchased by specifying option H60, then contact your nearest Agilent Technologies service center for the required calibration frequency and calibration uncertainty.
3 An 8491A Opt. 010 fixed attenuator with required low VSWR ( $<1.015$ ) can be purchased by specifying Opt. H60.

## 2

## Performance Tests for E5100A/B <br> Option 100/200/300/400/600

## 1. Frequency Accuracy Test

This test verifies the E5100A/B's internal synthesizer frequency accuracy at its highest frequency with an external frequency counter.

## Specification

Frequency Range
10 kHz to 300 MHz
50 kHz to 300 MHz (with Opt.510)
Frequency Accuracy $\qquad$ $\pm 20 \mathrm{ppm}$ at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (without Opt.1D5) $\pm 1 \mathrm{ppm}$ at 0 to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ( 20 min warm up, with Opt.1D5)

## Test Equipment

Frequency Counter ........................................................................ 5334B Opt.010,030

$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type
11593A (Opt. 002 or Opt.003)

## Procedure

1. Connect the $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ Cable( 61 cm ) from E5100A/B RF OUT -1 to the Frequency Counter INPUT C as shown in Figure 2-1.


Figure 2-1. Frequency Range and Accuracy Test Setup

| Note | If the E5100A/B has Option 1D5, confirm that a BNC(m)-BNC(m) adapter <br> is connected between the EXT REF INPUT (10/N MHz) connector and the <br> REF OVEN (OptION 1D5) connector on the rear panel. If Option 1D5 is NOT <br> installed, connect nothing to the EXT REF INPUT $(10 / \mathrm{N} \mathrm{MHz})$ connector. |
| :--- | :--- |

2. Set the gate time of the frequency counter to 100 ms
3. Set up the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings <br> Key Strokes

Preset
Preset)
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Span (0) $\times 1$
Center Frequency $=300 \mathrm{MHz} \quad$ (Center) ( $\overline{300}$ ) $\times \mathrm{M}$
4. Record the frequency counter reading on the Performance Test Record.

## 2. Harmonics Test

This test measures the E5100A signal source's second harmonics and third harmonics with a spectrum analyzer.

Note The E5100B does not require this test.

## Specification

Harmonics (for E5100A):

Opt. 002 without Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . \ldots-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ (at -10 dBm output level)
Opt. 003 without Opt. 010 ....................................... $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ (at -7 dBm output level)
Opt. 001 with Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . \ldots-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ (at +21 dBm output level)
Opt. 002 with Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$.



## Test Equipment

Spectrum Analyzer ................................................................. 8566A/66B/68A/68B


$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type ........................................... 11593A (Opt. 002 or Opt.003)

## Procedure

1. Set up the test configuration shown in Figure 2-2.


Figure 2-2. Harmonics Test Setup
Note Harmonics Test, Non-Harmonic Spurious Test, and Phase Noise Test use the same test setup.
2. Set up the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Source Power
$=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt.001 without Opt.010)
$=-10 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 002 without Opt.010)
$=-7 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 003 without Opt.010)
$=+21 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 001 with Opt.010)
$=+15 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 002 with Opt.010)
$=+18 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 003 with Opt.010)
$=+15 \mathrm{dBm}(O p t .600)$
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Video Bandwidth
Without Opt.010: Reference Level
With Opt.010: Reference Level

## Key Strokes

Preset)
Sweep POWER $(-4) \times 1$
Sweep POWER $-(-10) \times 1$
(Sweep) POWER $(-7) \times 1$
(Sweep) POWER (21) $\times 1$
(Sweep) POWER (15) $\times 1$
(Sweep POWER (18) $\times 1$
(Sweep) POWER (15) $\times 1$
(Span) (0) $\times 1$

30 Hz
20 dB
30 dB
4. Set the E5100A's center frequency and the spectrum analyzer's center frequency, span frequency, and resolution bandwidth according to the table below. Then record the spectrum analyzer readings (peak value) in the calculation sheet.

Table 2-1. Harmonics Test Setup

| E5100ACenter Frequency | Spectrum Analyzer |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Center | Span | RBW |
| $10 \mathrm{kHz}{ }^{1}$ | 10 kHz | 1 kHz | 100 Hz |
|  | 20 kHz | 1 kHz | 100 Hz |
|  | 30 kHz | 1 kHz | 100 Hz |
| 100 kHz | 100 kHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 200 kHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 300 kHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 1 MHz | 1 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 2 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 3 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 10 MHz | 10 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 20 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 30 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 200 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 300 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 200 MHz | 200 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 400 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 600 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 300 MHz | 300 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 600 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 900 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |

1 E5100A with Option 510 does not require the harmomics test at this frequency.
5. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate the test results, and transcribe the test results to the performance test record.

## 3. Non-Harmonic Spurious Test

This test measures the E5100A/B's signal source Non-Harmonic Spurious signals which appear near the carrier frequency.

## Specification

> Non-Harmonic Spurious:
> Opt. 001 without Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .<-45 \mathrm{dBc}$ (at -4 dBm Output Level, $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
> Opt. 002 without Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .<-45 \mathrm{dBc}$ (at -10 dBm Output Level, $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
> Opt. 003 without Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .<-45 \mathrm{dBc}$ (at -7 dBm Output Level, $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
> Opt. 001 with Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . \leq-45 \mathrm{dBc}($ at +6 dBm Output Level, $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ )

> Opt. 003 with Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .<-45 \mathrm{dBc}($ at +3 dBm Output Level, $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
> Opt. 600 $<-45 \mathrm{dBc}$ (at 0 dBm Output Level, $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ )

## Test Equipment

Spectrum Analyzer
8566A/66B/68A/68B
N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter Agilent P/N 1250-1476

$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type 11593A (Opt.002 or Opt.003)

## Procedure

1. Set up the test configuration shown in Figure 2-3.


Figure 2-3. Non-Harmonic Spurious Test Setup
Note Harmonics Test, Non-Harmonic Spurious Test, and Phase Noise Test use the same test setup.
2. Set up the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Source Power
$=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 001 without Opt.010)
$=-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 002 without Opt.010)
$=-7 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 003 without Opt.010)
$=+6 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 001 with Opt.010)
$=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 002 with Opt.010)
$=+3 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 003 with Opt.010)
$=0 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt.600)
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$

## Key Strokes

```
(Preset
(Sweep POWER (-4) < 1
(SWeep) POWER (-10) < 1
Sweep) POWER (-7) <1
(Sweep) POWER (6) }\times
Sweep) POWER (0) < 1
Sweep) POWER (3) }\times
Sweep) POWER (0) > 1
Span) (0) < 1
```

3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

| Video Bandwidth | 300 Hz |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reference Level | 0 dB |

4. Obtain the required readings of the spectrum analyzer as follows:
a. Set the E5100A/B's center frequency and the spectrum analyzer's center frequency, span frequency, and resolution bandwidth according to Table 2-2.
b. Move the spectrum analyzer's marker to the peak value (fundamental) using the peak search function.
c. Record the fundamental frequency and amplitude on the calculation sheet.
d. Calculate the spectrum analyzer's center frequency for the sprious measurememt according to the calculation sheet, if necessary.
e. Set the spectrum analyzer Center, Span, and RBW according to the table.
f. Move the spectrum analyzer's marker to the peak value (Spurious Max.) using the peak search function.
g. Record the spectrum analyzer reading on the calculation sheet.
h. Repeat steps a. through g. until all frequencies in the table are completed.

Table 2-2. Non-Harmonic Spurious Test Setup

| E5100A/B <br> Center Frequency | Spectrum Analyzer |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Center | Span | RBW | Marker |
| 239.95 MHz | 239.95 MHz | 1 kHz | 300 Hz | Fundamental $\left(\mathrm{f}_{1}\right)$ |
|  | $\left(\mathrm{f}_{1}\right)-10.417 \mathrm{kHz}$ | 1 kHz | 300 Hz | Sprious Max. |
|  | $\left(\mathrm{f}_{1}\right)+10.417 \mathrm{kHz}$ | 1 kHz | 300 Hz | Sprious Max. |
|  | $\left(\mathrm{f}_{1}\right)+100 \mathrm{kHz}$ | 1 kHz | 300 Hz | Sprious Max. |

5. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate the test results, and transcribe the test results to the performance test record.

## 4. Phase Noise Test

This test measures the E5100A/B signal source Phase Noise broadering the carrier spectrum.

## Specification

Phase Noise $<-90 \mathrm{dBc} / \mathrm{Hz}$ (at 10 kHz offset from 0 dBm fundamental)

## Test Equipment

Spectrum Analyzer
8566A/66B/68A/68B
N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter
Agilent P/N 1250-1476

$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type 11593A (Opt. 002 or Opt.003)

## Procedure

1. Set up the test configuration as shown in Figure 2-4.


Figure 2-4. Phase Noise Test Setup
Note
Harmonics Test, Non-Harmonic Spurious Test, and Phase Noise Test use the same test setup.
2. Set up the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Source Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$

## Key Strokes

Preset
Sweep POWER (0) $\times 1$
Span (0) $\times 1$
3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Frequency Span
25 kHz
4. Set the E5100A/B's center frequency, the spectrum analyzer's center frequency, and its resolution bandwidth according to the following table. Then record the spectrum analyzer reading at center frequency into calculation sheet, and record the spectrum analyzer reading at the $\pm 10 \mathrm{kHz}$ frequency points of the center frequency into calculation sheet.

Table 2-3. Phase Noise Test Setup

| E5100A/B <br> Center Frequency | Spectrum analyzer |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Center Frequency | RBW |
| 455 kHz | 455 kHz | 300 Hz |
| 150 MHz | 150 MHz | 300 Hz |
| 300 MHz | 300 MHz | 300 Hz |

Note When you measure noise level at the $\pm 10 \mathrm{kHz}$ frequency points of each center
frequency, you must set the spectrum analyzer to noise level measurement
mode. When the noise level function is activated and the marker is placed in
the noise, the rms noise level is read out normalized to a 1 Hz noise power
bandwidth.
5. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate the test results, and record the test results in the performance test record.

## 5. Source Level Accuracy/Flatness Test

This test measures the E5100A/B signal source actual output power Level at 50 MHz and its flatness relative to the level at 50 MHz .

## Specification

Level Accuracy ................................. 1 dB (at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 0 \mathrm{dBm}$ output level, 50 MHz )

Level Flatness (at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, relative to 0 dBm output level at 50 MHz ):
Opt.001/002 without Opt.010 $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .+2 \mathrm{~dB},-4 \mathrm{~dB}$ (at $10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
Opt. 003 without Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots+2.5 \mathrm{~dB},-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ (at $10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
Opt. 010 or Opt. $600 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots+2.5 \mathrm{~dB},-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ (at $50 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ freq. $\leq 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
$+3 \mathrm{~dB},-5 \mathrm{~dB}($ at $100 \mathrm{MHz}<$ freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz})$

## Test Equipment


Power Sensor ........................................................................................................ . . . . . 8482 A
Multimeter ................................................................................................................. . . . 3458 A
BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 122 cm ........................................................ . Agilent P/N 8120-1840
N(f)-BNC(m) Adapter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent P/N 1250-1477
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type .................................................. . 11593A (Opt.002 or Opt.003)
$50 \Omega$ Feedthrough
BNC(f)-Dual Banana Plug ............................................................... Agilent P/N 1251-2277

## Procedure

1. Connect the Power Sensor to the Power Meter, and calibrate the Power Meter for the Power Sensor
2. Set up the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Center Frequency $=50 \mathrm{MHz}$
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Source Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$

## Key Strokes

Preset
(Center) (50) $\times M$
(Span) (0) $\times 1$
Sweep POWER (0) $\times 1$
3. Connect the Power Sensor to the E5100A/B RF OUT 1 as shown in Figure 2-5.


Figure 2-5. Source Level Accuracy/Flatness Test
4. Record the Power Meter reading on the performance test record, and transcribe it into Calculation Sheet.
5. Set the E5100A/B center frequency as follows, and record the power meter reading into calculation sheet.

| E5100A/B <br> Center Frequency |
| :---: |
| 1 MHz |
| 10 MHz |
| 100 MHz |
| 150 MHz |
| 200 MHz |
| 250 MHz |
| 300 MHz |

6. Disconnect the power sensor, and connect the Digital Voltmeter INPUT to E5100A/B RF OUT 1, as shown in Figure 2-5. Use a $50 \Omega$ Feedthrough on the Digital Voltmeter input.
7. Set the Digital Voltmeter as follows:

Measurement Function: Display Reading Value: Measurement Method:

AC Volts mode
dBm reading value
Synchronous Sampling Conversion
8. Set the E5100A/B center frequency as follows, and record the power meter reading in the calculation sheet for each setting.

| E5100A/B <br> Center Frequency |
| :---: |
| 10 kHz |
| 50 kHz |
| 100 kHz |

9. Use the equation given on the Calculation sheet to calculate the test results (flatness), and transcribe the test results to the FLATNESS column in the performance test record.

## 6. Source Power Linearity Test

This test measures the E5100A/B signal source power level at several points to verify linearity.

## Specification

```
Power Lineality (at 23\pm5}\mp@subsup{5}{}{\circ}\textrm{C}\mathrm{ , relative to 0 dBm output level at 50 MHz)
without Opt. }01
\pm1 dB
with Opt.010 or 600
\ldots....... 土1.5 dB ([max power level - 70 dB] \leq [power level] < [max power level - 60 dB])
```



## Test Equipment

| Power Meter | 436A Opt.022/437B/438A |
| :---: | :---: |
| Power Sensor | 8481D |
| 80 dB Step Attenuator | 8496A/G with Opt. 001 \& H60 |
| Attenuator/Switch Driver | 11713A (if 8496G is used) |
| $50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type | 11593A (if without Opt.001) |
| N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-1476 |
| BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm | Agilent P/N 8120-1839 |

## Procedure

1. Connect the Power Sensor to the Power Meter, and calibrate the Power Meter for the Power Sensor.
2. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-6.


Figure 2-6. Source Power Linearity Test
3. Set the step attenuator to 30 dB .
4. Set up the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Number of Points $=201$
Center Frequency $=50 \mathrm{MHz}$
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Source Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$
5. Set up the power meter as follows:

Calibration Factor
Resolution
Range
Display
Mode

100

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
Sweep NUMBER of POINTs $201 \times 1$
(Center) (50) $\times \mathrm{M}$
(span) (0) $\times$
(Sweep) POWER (0) $\times 1$
0.001 dB

AUTO
LOG Display
Relative Mode
6. Record the power meter's reading value into calculation sheet.
7. Set the source power and step attenuator according to the following table, and record the power meter's reading value into the calculation sheet.

Table 2-4.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup
(Opt. 001 without Opt.010)

| E5100A/B <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +11 dBm | -50 dB | -39 dB |
| +5 dBm | -40 dB | -35 dB |
| -5 dBm | -30 dB | -35 dB |
| -9 dBm | -30 dB | -39 dB |

Table 2-5.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup
(Opt. 002 without Opt.010)

| E5100A/B <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +5 dBm | -40 dB | -35 dB |
| -5 dBm | -30 dB | -35 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -15 dBm | -20 dB | -35 dB |

Table 2-6.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup
(Opt. 003 without Opt.010)

| E5100A/B <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +7 dBm | -40 dB | -37 dB |
| +5 dBm | -40 dB | -35 dB |
| -5 dBm | -30 dB | -35 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -13 dBm | -20 dB | -33 dB |

Table 2-7.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup (Opt. 001 with Opt.010)

| E5100A/B <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +22 dBm | -60 dB | -38 dB |
| +10 dBm | -40 dB | -30 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -20 dBm | -10 dB | -30 dB |
| -30 dBm | -10 dB | -40 dB |
| -40 dBm | -10 dB | -50 dB |
| -48 dBm | -10 dB | -58 dB |

Table 2-8.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup (Opt. 002 with Opt.010)

| E5100A/B <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +16 dBm | -50 dB | -34 dB |
| +10 dBm | -40 dB | -30 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -20 dBm | -10 dB | -30 dB |
| -30 dBm | -10 dB | -40 dB |
| -40 dBm | -10 dB | -50 dB |
| -50 dBm | -10 dB | -60 dB |
| -54 dBm | 0 dB | -54 dB |

Table 2-9.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup
(Opt. 003 with Opt. 010 , or Opt.600)

| E5100A/B <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +18 dBm | -50 dB | -32 dB |
| +10 dBm | -40 dB | -30 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -20 dBm | -10 dB | -30 dB |
| -30 dBm | -10 dB | -40 dB |
| -40 dBm | -10 dB | -50 dB |
| -50 dBm | -10 dB | -60 dB |
| -52 dBm | 0 dB | -62 dB |

8. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate the test results, and transcribe the test results to the performance test record.

## 7. Receiver Noise Level Test

This test measures the E5100A/B's Receiver Noise Level (Noise Floor).

## Specification

(at magnitude measurement, $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, RF attenuator: $0 \mathrm{~dB}, 50 \Omega$ input)

| E5100A: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| IF BW 30 kHz | $-100 \mathrm{dBm}(1 \mathrm{MHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 10 kHz | $-105 \mathrm{dBm}(300 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 3 kHz | $-110 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 1 kHz | $-115 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
|  | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}(30 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $<100 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 300 Hz | $-120 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
|  | $-100 \mathrm{dBm}(10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $<100 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 100 Hz | $-125 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
|  | $-105 \mathrm{dBm}(10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $<100 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) |
| E5100B: |  |
| IF BW 30 kHz | $-100 \mathrm{dBm}(1 \mathrm{MHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 10 kHz | $-105 \mathrm{dBm}(300 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 3 kHz | $-110 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 1 kHz | $-115 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
|  | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}(30 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $<100 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) |

## Test Equipment

$50 \Omega$ Termination N type
909C Opt.012, 1 ea (Opt.102), 2 ea (Opt.302)
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type
11593A, 4 ea max.

## Procedure

1. Connect each $50 \Omega$ termination to each input as shown in Figure 2-7.


Figure 2-7. Receiver Noise Level Test
2. Set up the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
IF BW $=100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (for E5100A)
IF BW $=1 \mathrm{kHz}$ (for E5100B)
Input Attenuator $=0 \mathrm{~dB}$
$=-9 \mathrm{dBm}(O p t .001$ without Opt.010)
$=-15 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 002 without Opt.010)
$=-12 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 003 without Opt.010)
$=-48 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 001 with Opt.010)
$=-54 \mathrm{dBm}(O p t .002$ with Opt.010)
$=-51 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 003 with Opt.010)
$=-52 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt.600)
Meas. Config. : R, LIN MAG

Number of Points : 201
Marker Function : STATISTICS ON
Source Power

## Key Strokes

```
(Preset)
Span) (0) \(\times 1\)
Sweep IF BH \(100 \times 1\)
Sweep IF BW (i) \(\times k\)
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R 0 dB
A \(0 \mathrm{~dB}(\) Opt. \(200 / 300 / 400 / 600)\)
B 0 dB (Opt. \(300 / 400\) )
C 0 dB (Opt.400)
(Sweep POWER
\((-9) \times 1\)
\((-15) \times 1\)
\(-12) \times 1\)
\(-48 \times 1\)
\(-(-54) \times 1\)
\((-51) \times 1\)
\(-52 \times 1\)
Meas/Format MEAS MORE MORE R FORMAT
MORE LIN MAG
Sweep NUMBER of POINTs \(201 \times 1\)
(Marker) UTILITY MENU
STATISTICS on OFF (turn it ON)
A \(0 \mathrm{~dB}(\) Opt. \(200 / 300 / 400 / 600)\)
B 0 dB (Opt.300/400)
C \(0 \mathrm{~dB}(\) Opt.400)
```

$(-9) \times 1$
$(-15) \times 1$
$-12) \times 1$
$-48) \times 1$
$-(-54) \times 1$
$-(-51) \times 1$
$-52 \times 1$
Meas/Format MEAS MORE MORE R FORMAT
MORE LIN MAG
Sweep NUMBER of POINTs $(201) \times 1$
(Marker) UTILITY MENU
STATISTICS on OFF (turn it ON)
3. Set the E5100A/B's center frequency as follows, and record the average value of the trace into calculation sheet.

| E5100A/B <br> Center Frequency |
| :---: |
| $10 \mathrm{kHz}($ only E5100A) |
| 30 kHz (only E5100B) |
| 95 kHz |
| 455 kHz |
| 1.01 MHz |
| 10.7 MHz |
| 101 MHz |
| 110 MHz |
| 201 MHz |
| 299 MHz |

4. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate the test results (receiver noise), and transcribe the test results to the Receiver Noise column in the performance test record.
5. Set the $\mathrm{E} 5100 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ 's center frequency to 455 kHz .
6. Set the E5100A/B's IF BW as follows, and record the average value of the trace into calculation sheet.

| E5100A/B <br> IF BW |
| :---: |
| 300 Hz (only E5100A) |
| 1 kHz (only E5100A) |
| 3 kHz |
| 10 kHz |
| 30 kHz |

7. Set the E5100A/B's center frequency to 101 MHz .
8. Set the E5100A/B's IF BW as follows, and record the average value of the trace into calculation sheet.

| E5100A/B <br> IF BW |
| :---: |
| 300 Hz (only E5100A) |
| 1 kHz (only E5100A) |
| 3 kHz |
| 10 kHz |
| 30 kHz |

9. Repeat Steps 2 through 8 for Input $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}($ Opt. $300 / 400)$, and $\mathrm{C}($ Opt. 400$)$.

## 8. Trace Noise Test

This test checks the E5100A/B's trace noise on a CW signal in ratio mode. This test is done in CW in order to eliminate any effects of frequency response.

Note An E5100A/B with Option 100 does not require this test.

## Specification

(at 1 kHz IF BW, -5 dBm input level @ RF ATT $=25 \mathrm{~dB},-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ input level @ RF ATT $=0$ dB)
$\qquad$

## Test Equipment

Power Splitter
11667A
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type ...................................................................................... 11593A

$\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})$-BNC(f) Adapter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent P/N 1250-1476, 4ea max.

## Procedure

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-8.


Figure 2-8. Trace Noise Test Setup
2. Set up the E5100A/B as follows:

Key Strokes

Preset
Source Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Number of Points $=201$
Input-R, A Attenuator $=25 \mathrm{~dB}$

## Channel 1 Setup:

Measurement $=\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$
Format $=$ LOG MAG
Statistics ON

Channel 2 Setup:
Measurement $=\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$

Format $=$ PHASE
Statistics ON

Dual Channel ON
(Preset)

```
Sweep POWER (1) x 1
Span) (0) < 1
Sweep NUMBER of POINTS 201 }\times
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB PORT : A 25 dB
```

(Meas/Format MEAS A/R
(Meas/Format) FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Marker) UTILITY MENU STATISTICS on OFF
(turn it ON )
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MEAS
A/R
(Meas/Format) FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Marker) UTILITY MENU STATISTICS on OFF
(turn it ON)
(Display MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
3. Set the E5100A/B's center frequency and IF BW in accordance with the following table. The standard deviation trace value is displayed as a marker statistic (s.dev) in the upper right-hand corner of the LCD display of each channel's display. Record each standard deviation value of the magnitude and phase in the performance test record.

Table 2-10. Trace Noise Test Setup

| E5100A/B <br> Center Freq. | E5100A/B <br> IF BW |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | 100 Hz |
| 100 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 1 MHz | 1 kHz |
| 10 MHz | 1 kHz |
| 100 MHz | 1 kHz |
| 300 MHz | 1 kHz |

4. Disconnect the cable from Input-A and connect it to Input-B.
5. Change the E5100A/B setups as follows:

## Control Settings

Input- B Attenuator $=25 \mathrm{~dB}$

CH 1: B/R, LOG MAG

Key Strokes
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : B 25 dB
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MEAS

Channel 2 Setup:
Measurement $=B / R$
(Meas/Format ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MEAS $B / R$
6. Repeat step 3.
7. Disconnect the cable from Input-B and connect it to Input-C.
8. Change the E5100A/B setups as follows:

## Control Settings

Input- B Attenuator $=25 \mathrm{~dB}$

CH 1: C/R, LOG MAG

Channel 2 Setup:
Measurement $=\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{R} \quad$ Meas/Format ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MEAS C/R
9. Repeat step 3.
10. Disconnect the cable from Input-R and connect it to Input-B.
11. Change the E5100A/B setups as follows:

## Control Settings <br> CH 1: C/B, LOG MAG

Channel 2 Setup:
Measurement $=\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{B}$

Key Strokes
Meas/Format ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MEAS MORE C/B

Meas/Format ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MEAS MORE C/B
12. Repeat step 3.

## 9. Residual Response Test

This test measures the E5100A/B's Residual Response. This test measures how effectively the internal oscillator signal's interference is reduced by measuring the amplitude at some known frequencies with its input terminated.

## Specification

Residual Response ................................................................................ -80 dBm
(except for the following frequency points: $50 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}, 95.825 \mathrm{MHz}, 95.875 \mathrm{MHz}$, $159.791667 \mathrm{MHz}, 159.825 \mathrm{MHz}, 159.841667 \mathrm{MHz}, 159.875 \mathrm{MHz}, 239.75 \mathrm{MHz}, 239.875 \mathrm{MHz}$ )

## Test Equipment

$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type $\qquad$ 11593A, 3 ea max.
$50 \Omega$ Termination N type 909C Opt. 012 (for E5100A/B Opt.102/302)

## Procedure

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-9.


Figure 2-9. Residual Response Test Setup
2. Set up the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Meas. Config. $=R$

Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
IF BW $=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Source Power
$=-9 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 001 without Opt.010)

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
(Meas/Format) MEAS MORE MORE
R
(span) $\times 1$
(Sweep) IF BW (10) $\times 1$
(Sweep) POWER
(-9) $\times 1$
$=-15 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 002 without Opt.010)
$=-12 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 003 without Opt.010)
$=-48 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 001 with Opt.010)
$(-15) \times 1$
$(-12) \times 1$
$\times-48) \times 1$
$-(-54) \times 1$
$(-51) \times 1$
$-(-52) \times 1$

Sweep NUMBER of POINTS (2) $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R 0 dB
3. Set the E5100A/B's center frequency as follows, and record the maximum value of the trace into calculation sheet.

| E5100A/B |
| :---: |
| Center Frequency |$|$| 47.85 MHz |
| :---: |
| 47.875 MHz |
| 59.84375 MHz |
| 59.875 MHz |
| 68.410714 MHz |
| 68.446428 MHz |
| 79.833333 MHz |
| 79.875 MHz |
| 119.8125 MHz |
| 119.875 MHz |
| 159.775 MHz |
| 159.808333 MHz |
| 159.858333 MHz |
| 159.891666 MHz |
| 239.8 MHz |
| 239.825 MHz |

4. Remove the $50 \Omega$ termination of the $\mathrm{E} 5100 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ Input-R and connect it to the $\mathrm{E} 5100 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ Input-A.
5. Change the E5100A/B control settings as follows:

## Control Settings

Meas. Config. $=\mathrm{A}$

## Key Strokes

Meas/Format MEAS MORE MORE A
6. Repeat step 3.
7. Remove the $50 \Omega$ termination of the E5100A Input-A and connect it to the E5100A/B Input-B.
8. Change the E5100A control settings as follows:

## Control Settings

Meas. Config. = B
9. Repeat step 3.
10. Remove the $50 \Omega$ termination of the E5100A Input-B and connect it to the E5100A Input-C.
11. Change the E5100A control settings as follows:

## Control Settings

Meas. Config. $=\mathrm{C}$
12. Repeat step 3.

## Key Strokes

(Meas/Format MEAS MORE MORE B

## 10. Input Crosstalk Test

The signal leakage interference between the E5100A/B's two inputs, when one input is driven and the other is terminated, is measured by this test.

## Note

An E5100A/B with Option 100 does not require this test.

## Specification

Input Crosstalk:
E5100A ...................................................... $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}(10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ freq. $<100 \mathrm{kHz})$

$$
<-120 \mathrm{~dB}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq \text { freq. } \leq 300 \mathrm{MHz})
$$

E5100B ...................................................... $-85 \mathrm{~dB}(10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ freq. $<100 \mathrm{kHz})$
$<-105 \mathrm{~dB}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ freq. $\leq 250 \mathrm{MHz})$
$<-95 \mathrm{~dB}(250 \mathrm{MHz}<$ freq. $\leq 300 \mathrm{MHz})$

## Test Equipment

BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm Agilent P/N 8120-1839
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type 11593A, 4 ea max.
$50 \Omega$ Termination N type
$\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})$-BNC(f) Adapter ..................................Agilent P/N 1250-1476 (if with Opt.102/302)

## Procedure

E5100A
Table 2-11 is the summary of the E5100A's test setup.

Table 2-11. E5100A Input Crosstalk Test Setup Summary

| Measurement Configuration | Frequency |  | IF BW | NOP | Output Power | Input Attenuator |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Start | Stop |  |  |  | R | A | B | C |
| $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{R}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 10 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 100.2 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 200.2 \mathrm{kHz} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.4 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 199.8 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 300 \mathrm{MHz} \end{array}$ | 10 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 4 \\ 201 \end{gathered}$ | 0 dBm <br> 0 dBm <br> 5 dBm | 25 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB |
| R/A, B/A, C/A | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 10 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 100.2 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 200.2 \mathrm{kHz} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.4 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 199.8 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 300 \mathrm{MHz} \end{array}$ | 10 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 4 \\ 201 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & 0 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & 5 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ | 0 dB | 25 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB |
| R/B, A/B, C/B | $\begin{array}{\|r} 10 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 100.2 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 200.2 \mathrm{kHz} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.4 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 199.8 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 300 \mathrm{MHz} \end{array}$ | 10 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 4 \\ 201 \end{gathered}$ | 0 dBm <br> 0 dBm <br> 5 dBm | 0 dB | 0 dB | 25 dB | 0 dB |
| R/C, A/C, B/C | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 100.2 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 200.2 \mathrm{kHz} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 99.4 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 199.8 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 300 \mathrm{MHz} \end{array}$ | 10 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 4 \\ 201 \end{gathered}$ | 0 dBm <br> 0 dBm <br> 5 dBm | 0 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB | 25 dB |

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-10.


Figure 2-10. R into A, B, C Input Crosstalk Test Setup
2. Set up IF BW of the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
IF BW: 10 Hz

## Key Strokes

Preset
(Sweep) IF BW (10) $\times 1$

| Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB | (System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 25 dB |
| Input-A, B, C Attenuator: 0 dB | A 0 dB B 0 dB |
|  | C 0 dB |
| Number of Channel $=3$ (if Opt.400) | (Meas/Format) NUM of CH 3 |
| Multi Channel ON | (Display) MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON) |
| Channel-1 Setup: | (Meas/Format ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) |
| Meas. Config.: A/R, LOG MAG | Meas/Format MEAS A/R FORMAT |
|  | LOG MAG |
| Statistics ON | (Marker) UTILITY MENU STATISTICS on OFF |
|  | (turn it ON) |
| Channel-2 Setup:(if not Opt.200) | (Meas/Format ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) |
| Meas. Config.: B/R, LOG MAG | Meas/Format MEAS B/R FORMAT |
|  | LOG MAG |
| Statistics ON | Marker UTILITY MENU STATISTICS on OFF |
|  | (turn it ON ) |
| Channel-3 Setup:(if Opt.400) | (Meas/Format ACTIVE CH (set to [CH3]) |
| Meas. Config.: C/R, LOG MAG | (Meas/Format MEAS C/R FORMAT |
|  | LOG MAG |
| Statistics ON | Marker UTILITY MENU STATISTICS on OFF |
|  | (turn it ON) |
| Dual Channel ON | (Display MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON) |

3. Set the E5100A's start frequency, stop frequency, number of points, and source power as follows:

## Control Settings

Start Frequency $=10 \mathrm{kHz}$
Stop Frequency $=99.4 \mathrm{kHz}$
Number of Points $=15$
Source Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$

## Key Strokes

```
Start) (10) }\times
Stop) (99.4 }\times
Sweep NUMBER of POINTs (15) }\times
Sweep POWER (0) x 1
```

4. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
(Trigger) SINGLE
5. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel- 1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (Marker) MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
6. Move the Channel-2 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key storokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.

ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) SEARCH: MAX
7. If Option 400 is installed, move the Channel-3 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key storokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.

ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) SEARCH: MAX
8. Repeat steps 4 and 7 three more times and record each maximum value on the calculation sheet. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate avarage value, and record the data in the performance test record.
9. Change the E5100A's start frequency, stop frequency, and number of points as follows:

## Control Settings

Start Frequency $=100.2 \mathrm{kHz}$
Stop Frequency $=199.8 \mathrm{kHz}$
Number of Points $=4$

## Key Strokes

```
Start (100.2) < k
(Stop) (199.8) < k
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTS (4) }\times
```

10. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
```
(Trigger) SINGLE
```

11. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel-1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (Marker) MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
12. Move the Channel-2 marker to the maximum value ( $B / R$ ) using the following key storokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.

ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) SEARCH: MAX
13. If Option 400 is installed, move the Channel-3 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key storokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.

ACTIVE CH (set to [CH3]) SEARCH: MAX
14. Repeat steps 10 and 13 three more times and record each maximum value on the calculation sheet. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate avarage value, and record the data in the performance test record.
15. Change the E5100A's start frequency, stop frequency, number of points, and source power as follows:

## Control Settings

Start Frequency $=200.2 \mathrm{kHz}$
Stop Frequency $=300 \mathrm{MHz}$
Number of Points $=201$
Source Power $=5 \mathrm{dBm}$

Key Strokes

```
(Start) (200.2) \(\times k\)
Stop \(300 \times M\)
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTs (201) \(\times 1\)
Sweep POWER (5) \(\times 1\)
```

16. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
```
Trigger) SINGLE
```

17. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel-1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (Marker) MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
18. Move the Channel-2 marker to the maximum value ( $B / R$ ) using the following key storokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.

ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) SEARCH: MAX
19. If Option 400 is installed, move the Channel-3 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key storokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.

ACTIVE CH (set to [CH3]) SEARCH: MAX
20. Repeat steps 16 and 19 three more times and record each maximum value on the calculation sheet. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate avarage value, and record the data in the performance test record.
21. Change the connection as shown in Figure 2-11.


Figure 2-11. A into R, B, C Input Crosstalk Test Setup
22. Repeat steps 2 through 20 for $R / A, B / A$, and $C / A$ in accordance with the test setup listed in Table 2-11.
23. Change the connection as shown in Figure 2-12.


Figure 2-12. B into R, A, C Input Crosstalk Test Setup
24. Repeat steps 2 through 20 for $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B}$, and $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{B}$ in accordance with the test setup listed in Table 2-11.
25. Change the connection as shown in Figure 2-13.


Figure 2-13. C into R, A, B Input Crosstalk Test Setup
26. Repeat steps 2 through 20 for $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C}$, and $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{C}$ in accordance with the test setup listed in Table 2-11.

## E5100B

Table 2-12 is the summary of the E5100B's test setup.
Table 2-12. E5100B Input Crosstalk Test Setup Summary

| Measurement Configuration | Frequency |  | IF BW | NOP | Output Power | Input Attenuator |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Start | Stop |  |  |  | R | A |
| A/R | 10 kHz | 99.4 kHz | 100 Hz | 15 | 0 dBm | 25 dB | 0 dB |
|  | 100.2 kHz | 199.8 kHz |  | 4 | 0 dBm |  |  |
|  | 200.2 kHz | 250 MHz |  | 201 | 5 dBm |  |  |
|  | 250 MHz | 300 MHz |  | 21 | 5 dBm |  |  |
| R/A | 10 kHz | 99.4 kHz | 100 Hz | 15 | 0 dBm | 0 dB | 25 dB |
|  | 100.2 kHz | 199.8 kHz |  | 4 | 0 dBm |  |  |
|  | 200.2 kHz | 250 MHz |  | 201 | 5 dBm |  |  |
|  | 250 MHz | 300 MHz |  | 21 | 5 dBm |  |  |

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-14.


Figure 2-14. R into A Input Crosstalk Test Setup
2. Set up IF BW of the E5100B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
IF BW: 100 Hz
Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
(Sweep IF BH (100) $\times 1$
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB
A 0 dB

Channel-1 Setup:
Meas. Config.: A/R, LOG MAG
Statistics ON
3. Set the E5100B's start frequency, stop frequency, number of points, and source power as follows:

Control Settings
Start Frequency $=10 \mathrm{kHz}$
Stop Frequency $=99.4 \mathrm{kHz}$
Number of Points $=15$
Source Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$

## Key Strokes

```
(Start) (10) < k
(Stop) 99.4) }\times\textrm{k
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTS (15) }\times
SWeep) POWER @ > > 1
```

4. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.

## (Trigger) SINGLE

5. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel- 1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (Marker) MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
6. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
7. Change the E5100B's start frequency, stop frequency, and number of points as follows:

Control Settings
Start Frequency $=100.2 \mathrm{kHz}$
Stop Frequency $=199.8$ kHz
Number of Points $=4$

## Key Strokes

```
\[
(\overline{\text { Start }})(\underline{100.2}) \times \mathrm{k}
\]
\[
\text { (Stop) } 199.8 \times \mathrm{k}
\]
\[
\text { Sweep] NUMBER of POINTs (4) } \times 1
\]
```

8. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
(Trigger) SINGLE
9. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel- 1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (Marker) MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
10. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
11. Change the E5100B's start frequency, stop frequency, number of points, and source power as follows:

## Control Settings

Start Frequency $=200.2 \mathrm{kHz}$
Stop Frequency $=250 \mathrm{MHz}$

Key Strokes
(Start) 200.2$) \times \mathrm{k}$
(Stop $250 \times \mathrm{M}$

Number of Points $=201$
Source Power $=5 \mathrm{dBm}$
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTs (201) $\times 1$
Sweep) POWER (5) $\times 1$
12. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
(Trigger) SINGLE
13. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel- 1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 Marker) MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
14. Change the E5100B's start frequency, stop frequency, and number of points as follows:

## Control Settings

Start Frequency $=250 \mathrm{MHz}$
Stop Frequency $=300 \mathrm{MHz}$
Number of Points $=21$

## Key Strokes

Start $250 \times M$
Stop $300 \times M$
Sweep NUMBER of POINTs $21 \times 1$
15. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
(Trigger) SINGLE
16. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel- 1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (Marker) MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
17. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
18. Change the connection as shown in Figure 2-15.


Figure 2-15. A into R Input Crosstalk Test Setup
19. Repeat steps 2 through 17 for $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{A}$ in accordance with the test setup listed in Table 2-12.

## 11. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test

This test checks the E5100A's absolute amplitude accuracy. A digital multimeter and a power meter are used to measure the actual output level at each setting.

| Note | An E5100B does not require this test. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Note |  |

## Specification

Absolute Amplitude Accuracy $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . \pm 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ (E5100A at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C},-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ input)

## Test Equipment


Power Sensor ......................................................................................................................... 8481D
Power Sensor .......................................................................................................... . . . . 8482A
Multimeter ................................................................................................................... 3458 A
Attenuator Pad 20 dB ............................................................................. . . 8491A Opt. 020
Power Splitter 11667A
N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent P/N 1250-0780, 5ea
N(f)-BNC(f) Adapter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent P/N 1250-1474
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type . ......................................................................................... . . 11593A
$50 \Omega$ Feedthrough ........................................................................................................ 11048 C
BNC(f)-Dual Banana Plug . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent P/N 1251-2277


## Procedure

1. Connect the E5100A, power splitter, and multimeter as shown in Figure 2-16.


Figure 2-16. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup
2. Set the digital voltmeter as follows:

Measurement Function:
Display Reading Value:
Measurement Method:
AC Bandwidth

AC Volts mode
dBm reading value
Synchronous Sampling Conversion $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$
3. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Meas. Config.: R (for Input-R test)
Meas. Config.: A (for Input-A test)
Meas. Config.: B (for Input-B test)
Meas. Config.: C (for Input-C test)
Format: LOG MAG
Span $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
IF BW $=30 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Number of points $=20$
Source Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-R test)

## Key Strokes



Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-A test)
Input-B Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-B test)
Input-C Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-C test)

## Statistics ON

System MORE ATTENUATOR A 0 dB
System MORE ATTENUATOR B 0 dB
System MORE ATTENUATOR C 0 dB
(Marker UTILITY MENU STATISTICS on OFF
(turn it ON)
4. Set the E5100A's center frequency and Multimeter's AC Bandwidth according to the following table. Then record the readings of the digital multimeter, and the E5100A's readings in the calculation sheet.

Table 2-13. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Freq. | Multimeter <br> AC Bandwidth |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 100 kHz | $>2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 1 MHz | $>2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |

5. Set the Digital Multimeter's AC Bandwidth to $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$.
6. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Source Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-R test)

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-A test)
Input-B Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-B test)
Input-C Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-C test)

## Key Strokes


7. Remove the 20 dB attenuator connected to the power splitter's input port and reconnect the $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})$ - $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{f})$ adapter and $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ - $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cable without the attenuator.
8. Set the E5100A's center frequency according to the following table. Then record the readings (mean) of the digital multimeter, and the E5100A's readings in the calculation sheet.

Table 2-14. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Freq. | Multimeter <br> AC Bandwidth |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 100 kHz | $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |

9. Connect the Power Sensor 8481D to the Power Meter, and calibrate the Power Meter for the Power Sensor.
10. Remove the digital multimeter from the power splitter, and connect the power sensor 8481D to the power splitter as shown in Figure 2-16.
11. Set the power meter setting as follows:

Calibration Factor: 100
Resolution: $\quad 0.001 \mathrm{~dB}$
Set Range: Auto
Display: LOG display Mode: Relative mode
12. Insert the 20 dB attenuator between the power splitter's input port and $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{f})$ adapter. (See Figure 2-16)
13. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Source Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-R test)
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-A test)
Input-B Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-B test)
Input-C Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-C test)

## Key Strokes


14. Set the E5100A's center frequency according to the following table. Then record the readings (mean) of the power meter, and the E5100A's readings in the calculation sheet.

Table 2-15. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Freq. |
| :---: |
| 10 MHz |
| 30 MHz |
| 50 MHz |
| 100 MHz |
| 300 MHz |

15. Replace the power sensor 8481D with the 8482A, and calibrate the power meter for the power sensor.
16. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Source Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-R test)

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-A test)
Input-B Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-B test)
Input-C Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-C test)
(Sweep) POWER (1) $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R 25 dB

## Key Strokes

System MORE ATTENUATOR A 25 dB
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR B 25 dB
System MORE ATTENUATOR C 25 dB
17. Remove the 20 dB attenuator connected to the power splitter's input port and reconnect the $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{f})$ adapter and $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cable without the attenuator.
18. Set the E5100A's center frequency according to the following table. Then record the readings of the power meter, and the E5100A's readings (mean) in the calculation sheet.

Table 2-16. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Freq. |
| :---: |
| 1 MHz |
| 10 MHz |
| 30 MHz |
| 50 MHz |
| 100 MHz |
| 300 MHz |

19. Remove the power sensor from the power splitter, and connect the digital multimeter to the power splitter as shown in Figure 2-16.
20. Remove the $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cable from the Input-R, and connect it to the Input-A.
21. Repeat steps 2 through 18 for Input-A.
22. Remove the power sensor from the power splitter, and connect the digital multimeter to the power splitter as shown in Figure 2-16.
23. Remove the $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cable from the Input-A, and connect it to the Input-B.
24. Repeat steps 2 through 18 for Input-B.
25. Remove the power sensor from the power splitter, and connect the digital multimeter to the power splitter as shown in Figure 2-16.
26. Remove the $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cable from the Input-B, and connect it to the Input-C.
27. Repeat steps 2 through 18 for Input-C.

## 12. Dynamic Accuracy Test

This test measures the E5100A/B's dynamic accuracy. The dynamic accuracy is a measure of how well the receiver measure the magnitude and phase components of a signal as that signal varies in amplitude over the specified dynamic range.

## Specification

(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ IF $\mathrm{BW},-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ reference input level relative to maximum input level, -20 dBm test input level relative to maximum input level, except for ramp frequency sweep)

| Test Channel Input <br> Level <br> RF Attenuator | Dynamic Accuracy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{~ d B}$ | $\mathbf{0} \mathbf{~ d B}$ | Excluding $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ to $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ |
| +5 to $-5 \mathrm{dBm}^{1}$ | -20 to $-30 \mathrm{dBm}^{2}$ | $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -5 to -15 dBm | -30 to -40 dBm | $\pm 0.09 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -15 to -45 dBm | -40 to $-\mathbf{7 0} \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\pm 0.05 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -45 to -55 dBm | -70 to -80 dBm | $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -55 to -65 dBm | -80 to -90 dBm | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -65 to $-\mathbf{7 5} \mathrm{dBm}$ | -90 to -100 dBm | $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| $-\mathbf{7 5}$ to -85 dBm | -100 to -110 dBm | $\pm 0.9 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -85 to -95 dBm | -110 to -120 dBm | $\pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$ |

10 to -5 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz
$2-25$ to -30 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz
with Option 100
(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ IF BW, -20 dB input-A level relative to maximum input level, except for ramp frequency sweep, right after measuring reference)

| Test Channel Input Level <br> RF Attenuator | Dynamic Accuracy <br> Frequency |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 dB | 0 dB | Excluding 10 kHz to 50 kHz |
| $\begin{aligned} & +5 \text { to }-5 \mathrm{dBm}^{1} \\ & -5 \text { to }-45 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -45 \text { to }-55 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -55 \text { to }-65 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -65 \text { to }-75 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \text { to }-30 \mathrm{dBm}^{2} \\ & -30 \text { to }-70 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -70 \text { to }-80 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -80 \text { to }-90 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -90 \text { to }-100 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.4 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \pm 0.1 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \pm 0.6 \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |

> 10 to -5 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz
> $2-25$ to -30 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz
(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz}$ IF $\mathrm{BW},-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ reference input level relative to maximum input level, -20 dBm test input level relative to maximum input level, except for ramp frequency sweep)

| Test Channel Input <br> Level <br> RF Attenuator | Dynamic Accuracy <br> Frequency |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{~ d B}$ | $\mathbf{0} \mathbf{~ d B}$ | Excluding $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ to $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ |
| +5 to $-5 \mathrm{dBm}^{1}$ | -20 to $-30 \mathrm{dBm}^{2}$ | $\pm 3^{\circ}$ |
| -5 to -15 dBm | -30 to -40 dBm | $\pm 0.6^{\circ}$ |
| -15 to -45 dBm | -40 to -70 dBm | $\pm 0.3^{\circ}$ |
| -45 to -55 dBm | -70 to -80 dBm | $\pm 0.3^{\circ}$ |
| -55 to -65 dBm | -80 to -90 dBm | $\pm 0.6^{\circ}$ |
| -65 to -75 dBm | -90 to -100 dBm | $\pm 1.8^{\circ}$ |
| -75 to -85 dBm | -100 to -110 dBm | $\pm 6^{\circ}$ |
| -85 to -95 dBm | -110 to -120 dBm | $\pm 18^{\circ}$ |

> 10 to -5 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz
> $2-25$ to -30 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz

## Test Equipment

| 80 dB Step Attenuator | 8496A/G Opt. 001 \& H60 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Attenuator/Switch Driver | 11713A (if 8496G is used) |
| Attenuator Pad 20 dB | 8491A with Opt. 020 \& H60, 2 ea |
| Attenuator Pad 20 dB | 8491A with Opt. 020 |
| Attenuator Pad 10 dB | 8491A with Opt. 010 \& H60, 2 ea |
| Attenuator Pad 10 dB | 8491A with Opt. 010 |
| BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm | Agilent P/N 8120-1839, 4ea max |
| N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-0780, 3ea max |
| N(m)-BNC(m) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-0082 |
| N(f)-BNC(f) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-1474 |
| $50 \Omega$ Termination BNC Type | 11593A |
| Power Splitter | 11667A(Opt.001/003/006) |

## Procedure

## For Option 200/300/400 with Option 002

## Low Level Test:

1. Record the step attenuator 50 MHz calibration value on the calculation sheet.
2. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-17.


Figure 2-17. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 1 for Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 002
3. Set the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Channel-1
Measurement: A/R
Format: LOG MAG

Channel-2
Measurement; A/R

Format: Phase
Dual Channel ON
Coupled Channel ON
Start $=3 \mathrm{MHz}$
Stop $=50.001 \mathrm{MHz}$
$\mathrm{NOP}=2$
IF BW $=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power $=5 \mathrm{dBm}$

## Key Strokes

Preset
Meas/Format MEAS $A / R$
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG

Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT: R
25 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB
A 25 dB
4. Set the step Attenuator setting to 0 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE: ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
6. Perform the following key strokes to set up markers:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: COUPLED MARKERS: DESCRETE
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: DESCRETE
7. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
8. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:

## Trigger) SINGLE

9. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
10. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
11. Repeat the steps 8 and 10 for each step attenuator setting of 20 dB to 80 dB .

## High Level Test:

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-18.


Figure 2-18. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 2 for Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 002
2. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
3. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal] ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
4. Set the step attenuator to 20 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
7. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
8. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-19.


C7502024
Figure 2-19. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 3 for Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 002
9. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
10. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
11. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
12. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
13. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
14. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
15. Repeat the low level test and high level test for $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{R}$, and $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{B}$ measurement.

For Opt.200/300/400 with Opt.001, Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 003 and Opt.010, and Opt. 600

## Low Level Test:

1. Record the step attenuator 50 MHz calibration value on the calculation sheet.
2. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-20.


Figure 2-20.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 1 for Opt.200/300/400 with Opt.001, Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 003 and Opt.010, and Opt. 600
3. Set the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Channel-1
Measurement: A/R
Format: LOG MAG

## Channel-2

Measurement; A/R

Format: Phase
Dual Channel ON

## Key Strokes

Preset
(Meas/Format) MEAS A/R
format more log mag
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2])
MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Display) MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)

Coupled Channel ON
Start $=3 \mathrm{MHz}$
Stop $=50.001 \mathrm{MHz}$
$\mathrm{NOP}=2$
IF BW $=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power $=11 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB

4. Set the step Attenuator setting to 0 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
active ch (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
6. Perform the following key strokes to set up markers:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: COUPLED
MARKERS: DESCRETE
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: DESCRETE
7. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
8. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
9. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
10. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
11. Repeat the steps 8 and 10 for each step attenuator setting of 20 dB to 80 dB .

## High Level Test:

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-21.


Figure 2-21.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 2 for Opt.200/300/400 with Opt.001, Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 003 and Opt.010, and Opt. 600
2. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
3. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal] ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
4. Set the step attenuator to 20 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
7. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
8. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-22.


Figure 2-22.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 3 for Opt.200/300/400 with Opt.001, Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 003 and Opt.010, and Opt. 600
9. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
10. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
11. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
12. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
13. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
14. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
15. Repeat the low level test and high level test for $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R}$, $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{R}$, and $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{B}$ measurement.

## For Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 003 without Opt. 010

## Low Level Test:

1. Record the step attenuator 50 MHz calibration value on the calculation sheet.
2. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-23.


Figure 2-23.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 1 for Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 003 without Opt. 010
3. Set the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Channel-1
Measurement: A/R
Format: LOG MAG

Channel-2
Measurement; A/R

Format: Phase
Dual Channel ON
Coupled Channel ON
Start $=3 \mathrm{MHz}$

## Key Strokes

Preset
Meas/Format MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2])
MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Display MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
(Sweep) COUPLED CH on OFF (turn it ON)
(start) (3) $\times M$

Stop $=50.001 \mathrm{MHz}$
$\mathrm{NOP}=2$
$\mathrm{IF} \mathrm{BW}=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB
Stop) $50.001 \times \mathrm{M}$
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTs (2) $\times 1$
IF BW 10$) \times 1$ RETURN
POWER $(-4) \times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R 0 dB
A 0 dB
4. Set the step Attenuator setting to 0 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
6. Perform the following key strokes to set up markers:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: COUPLED
MARKERS: DESCRETE
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: DESCRETE
7. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
8. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
9. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
10. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
11. Repeat the steps 8 and 10 for each step attenuator setting of 20 dB to 80 dB .

## High Level Test:

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-24.


Figure 2-24.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 2 for Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 003 without Opt. 010
2. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
3. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
active Ch (set to [CH2]) ReSponse thru done:
4. Set the step attenuator to 20 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
7. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
8. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-25.


Figure 2-25.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 3 for Opt.200/300/400 with Opt. 003 without Opt. 010
9. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
10. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal] ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
11. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
12. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
13. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
14. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
15. Repeat the low level test and high level test for $B / R, C / R$, and $C / B$ measurement.

## For Option 100

## Low Level Test:

1. Record the step attenuator 50 MHz calibration value on the calculation sheet.
2. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-26.


Figure 2-26. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 1 for Opt. 100
3. Set the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Channel-1
Measurement: $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$
Format: LOG MAG

## Channel-2

Measurement; A/R

Format: Phase
Dual Channel ON
Coupled Channel ON
Start $=3 \mathrm{MHz}$
Stop $=50.001 \mathrm{MHz}$

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
(Meas/Format) MEAS A
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2])
MEAS A
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Display) MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
Sweep COUPLED CH on OFF (turn it ON)
(Start) (3) $\times M$
Stop $50.001 \times \mathrm{M}$
$\mathrm{NOP}=2$
IF BW $=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTs (2) $\times 1$
IF BW (10) $\times 1$ RETURN
POWER (0) $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : A
25 dB
4. Set the step Attenuator setting to 0 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
6. Perform the following key strokes to set up markers:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: COUPLED
MARKERS: DESCRETE
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: DESCRETE
7. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
8. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:

## (Trigger) SINGLE

9. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
10. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
11. Repeat the steps 8 and 10 for each step attenuator setting of 20 dB to 80 dB .

## High Level Test:

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-27.


Figure 2-27. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 2 for Opt. 100
2. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
3. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal] ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
4. Set the step attenuator to 20 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
7. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
8. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 2-28.


C7502033
Figure 2-28. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 3 for Opt. 100
9. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
10. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
11. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
12. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
13. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
14. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
15. Repeat the low level test and high level test for $B / R, C / R$, and $C / B$ measurement.

## 13. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test

This test checks the magnitude ratio accuracy for each pair of inputs by measuring the peak-to-peak variation of the ratioed trace.

| Note | An E5100B does not require this test. An E5100A with Option 100 does not |
| :--- | :--- |
| require this test. |  |

## Specification

(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C},-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ input level for RF attenuator: 0 dB or -5 dBm input level for RF attenuator: 25 dB , the same RF attenuator setting for both inputs)
$50 \Omega$ input

- E5100A



$1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ input for Opt. 101 or 301
(using $50 \Omega$ feedthrough) ............................................................................... $\pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$


## Test Equipment

| Power Splitter | 667A |
| :---: | :---: |
| $50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type | 11593A (if without Opt.001) |
| Fixed Attenuator 20 dB | 8491A Opt. 020 |
| BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm | Agilent P/N 8120-1839, 3ea |
| N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-0780, 3еа |
| $50 \Omega$ Feedthrough | 11048C (Opt.101/301) |

## Procedure

## Input Impedance: $50 \Omega$

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-29.


Figure 2-29. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test Setup-1
2. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
IF BW $=30 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Active Channel: CH1

Measurement: A/R
Format: LOG MAG
Scale: $0.1 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{div}$

Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
Sweep POWER (1) $\times 1$
IF $\mathrm{BH}(30) \times 1$
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH
(set to [CH1])
MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Display SCALE MENU SCALE/DIV
(.1) $\times 1$
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB
A 25 dB
3. Store the measurement data using the following key stroke:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) Display) DEFINE TRACE DATA-MEM
4. Reverse R and A cable connections on the E5100A input ports.
5. Press data and memory key.
6. Visually average the two traces; imagine a trace directly between the two traces. (If both traces are not completely visible, change the scale as required.)
a. Press (Marker) rotate the RPG knob, and record the maximum "averaged" power deviation from 10 kHz to 100 kHz on the performance test record.
b. Rotate the RPG knob, and record the maximum "averaged" power deviation from 100 kHz to 100 MHz on the performance test record.
c. Rotate the RPG knob, and record the maximum "averaged" power deviation from 100 MHz to 300 MHz on the performance test record.
7. Press Display DEFINE TRACE TRACE: DATA.
8. Change the connection as shown in Figure 2-30.


Figure 2-30. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test Setup-2
9. Set the E5100A as follows:

Control Settings
Preset
Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB

## Key Strokes

Preset)
Sweep POWER $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT: R 0 dB
A 0 dB
10. Repeat the steps 3 through 6.
11. Repeat the steps 1 through 10 for $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R}$ (Opt.300/400).
12. Repeat the steps 1 through 10 for $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{R}$ (Opt.400).
13. Repeat the steps 1 through 10 for $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{C}($ Opt.400).

## Input Impedance: 1M $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ (Opt.101/301)

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-31.


Figure 2-31. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test Setup-3
2. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Stop $=5 \mathrm{MHz}$
Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
IF BW=30 Hz
Active Channel: CH1

Measurement: $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$
Format: LOG MAG
Scale: $0.1 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{div}$

Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
(Stop) (5) M
Sweep POWER (1) $\times 1$
IF $\mathrm{BH}(30) \times 1$
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH
(set to [CH1])
MEAS $A / R$
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Display SCALE MENU SCALE/DIV
(.1) $\times 1$
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB
A 25 dB
3. Store the measurement data using the following key stroke:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) Display DEFINE TRACE DATA-MEM
4. Reverse R and A cable connections on the E5100A input ports.
5. Press data and MEMORY key.
6. Visually average the two traces; imagine a trace directly between the two traces. (If both traces are not completely visible, change the scale as required.)

Press (Marker) rotate the RPG knob, and record the maximum "averaged" power deviation from 10 kHz to 5 MHz on the performance test record.
7. Press Display DEFINE TRACE TRACE: DATA.
8. Change the connection as shown in Figure 2-32.


Figure 2-32. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test Setup-4
9. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB

## Key Strokes

Preset
Sweep POWER $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT: R 0 dB
$A 0 \mathrm{~dB}$
10. Repeat the steps 3 through 6 .
11. Repeat test for $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{Opt} .300 / 400)$.
12. Repeat test for $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{C}$ (Opt.400).

## 14. Phase Frequency Response Test

This test checks the phase accuracy for each pair of inputs by measuring the peak-to-peak variation of the ratioed trace.

An E5100B does not require this test. An E5100A with Option 100 does not require this test.

## Specification

(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C},-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ input level for RF attenuator: 0 dB or -5 dBm input level for RF attenuator: 25 dB , the same RF attenuator setting for both inputs, $50 \Omega$ input)

- E5100A





## Test Equipment

Power Splitter
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11593A (if without Opt.001)
Fixed Attenuator 20 dB .............. 8491A Opt. 020

N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent P/N 1250-0780, 3ea

## Procedure

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 2-33.


Figure 2-33. Phase Frequency Response Test Setup-1
2. Set the E5100A as follows:

Control Settings
Preset
Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
IF BW = 30 Hz
Active Channel: CH1

Measurement: A/R
Format: PHASE
Scale: $0.1 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{div}$

MULTI Channel ON
Statistics: ON

Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB

## Key Strokes

```
(Preset)
(Sweep) POWER (1) }\times
IF BW (30) > 1
Mmeas/Format) ACTIVE CH
(set to [CH1])
MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Display SCALE MENU SCALE/DIV
(1) }\times
Display MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
Marker) UTILITY MENU
STATISTICS on OFF (turn it ON)
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB
A 25 dB
```

3. Press (Display MORE ELECTRICAL DELAY and turn the RPG knob or press(式) (IV) to vary the electrical delay until the standard deviation value as a marker statistic (s.dev) is minimum as possible.
4. Press PHASE OFFSET and enter the mean value as a marker statistic (mean).
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Perform the following key strokes to set the marker search range from 10 kHz to 100 kHz .
(Marker) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (10) $\times \mathrm{k} 2(100) \times \mathrm{k}$ RETURN $\triangle$ MODE MENU $\triangle$ REF MKR $\triangle R E F=1$ RETURN RETURN MARKER SEARCH SEARCH RANGE SEARCH RNG STORE
PART SRCH on OFF (turn it ON)
7. Move the marker to the maximum value and the minimum value using the following key strokes. Compare the two values, and record the larger one in the performance test record.
(Marker $\triangle$ MODE MENE $\triangle$ MODE OFF RETURN MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX MIN
8. Press Marker $\triangle M O D E$ MENU $\triangle R E F$ MKR $\triangle R E F=1$.
9. Perform the following key strokes to set the marker search range from 100 kHz to 100 MHz .
(Marker) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (100) $\times \mathrm{k} 2$ (100) $\times \mathrm{M}$ RETURN MKR SEARCH SEARCH RANGE SEARCH RNG STORE
10. Move the marker to the maximum value and the minimum value using the following key strokes. Compare the two values, and record the larger one in the performance test record.
(Marker) $\triangle$ MODE MENU $\triangle M O D E$ OFF RETURN MKR SEARCH MAX MIN
11. Press (Marker) $\triangle M O D E$ MENU $\triangle R E F$ MKR $\triangle R E F=1$.
12. Perform the following key strokes to set the marker search range from 100 MHz to 300 MHz .
13. (Marker) ACTIVE MARKER $1(\underline{100} \times M 2(300 \times M$ RETURN MKR SEARCH SEARCH RANGE SEARCH RNG STORE
14. Move the marker to the maximum value and the minimum value using the following key strokes. Compare the two values, and record the larger one in the performance test record.
(Marker) $\triangle M O D E$ MENU $\triangle M O D E$ OFF RETURN MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX MIN
15. Press (Marker) $\triangle M O D E$ MENU $\triangle R E F$ MKR $\triangle R E F=1$.
16. Change the connection as shown in Figure 2-34.


Figure 2-34. Phase Frequency Response Test Setup-2
17. Set the E5100A/B as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB

## Key Strokes

Preset
(Sweep) POWER -1 ) ( $\overline{4}$ ) $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT: R 0 dB
A 0 dB
18. Repeat the steps 3 through 14.
19. Change the E5100A/B control settings for B/R Phase:

Control Settings
Key Strokes

Active Channel: CH2
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH
(set to [CH2])
Measurement: B/R
MEAS B/R
Format: PHASE
FORMAT MORE PHASE
Trigger Mode: Continuous
Trigger CONTINUOUS
20. Repeat steps 3 through 18.
21. Change the E5100A/B control settings for A/B Phase:

## Control Settings

Active Channel: CH2
Measurement: A/B
Format: PHASE
Trigger Mode: Continuous

## Key Strokes

(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2])
MEAS A/B
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Trigger) CONTINUOUS
22. Repeat steps 3 through 18.
23. Repeat steps 1 through 22 for $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R}$ (Opt. $300 / 400$ ).
24. Repeat steps 1 through 22 for C/R (Opt.400).
25. Repeat steps 1 through 22 for B/C (Opt. 400 ).

3

## Performance Tests for E5100A <br> Option 118/218/318/618

## 1. Frequency Accuracy Test

This test verifies the E5100A's internal synthesizer frequency accuracy at its highest frequency with an external frequency counter.

## Specification

Frequency Range
10 kHz to 180 MHz
50 kHz to 180 MHz (with Opt.510)
Frequency Accuracy $\qquad$ $\pm 20 \mathrm{ppm}$ at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (without Opt.1D5) $\pm 1 \mathrm{ppm}$ at 0 to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (20 min warm up, with Opt.1D5)

## Test Equipment

Frequency Counter ....................................................................... . . . 5334B Opt.010,030

$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent 11593A (Opt.002 or Opt.003)

## Procedure

1. Connect the $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ Cable( 61 cm ) from E5100A RF OUT -1 to the Frequency Counter INPUT C as shown in Figure 3-1.


Figure 3-1. Frequency Range and Accuracy Test Setup

| Note | If the E5100A has Option 1D5, confirm that a BNC(m) -BNC(m) adapter is <br> connected between the EXT REF INPUT (10/N MHz) connector and the REF <br> OVEN (OptION 1D5) connector on the rear panel. If Option 1D5 is NOT <br> installed, connect nothing to the EXT REF INPUT (10/N MHz) connector. |
| :--- | :--- |

2. Set the gate time of the frequency counter to 100 ms
3. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Center Frequency $=180 \mathrm{MHz}$

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
Span (0) $\times 1$
(Center) (180) $\times \mathrm{M}$
4. Record the frequency counter reading on the Performance Test Record.

## 2. Harmonics Test

This test measures the E5100A signal source's second harmonics and third harmonics with a spectrum analyzer.

## Specification

## Harmonics (for E5100A):

Opt. 001 without Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . \ldots-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ (at -4 dBm output level)


Opt. 001 with Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . \ldots-20 \mathrm{dBc}($ at +21 dBm output level $)$
Opt. 002 with Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . \ldots-20 \mathrm{dBc}($ at +15 dBm output level $)$



## Test Equipment

Spectrum Analyzer
8566A/66B/68A/68B
N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter
Agilent P/N 1250-1476

$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type
Agilent 11593A (Opt. 002 or Opt.003)

## Procedure

1. Set up the test configuration shown in Figure 3-2.


Figure 3-2. Harmonics Test Setup
Note Harmonics Test, Non-Harmonic Spurious Test, and Phase Noise Test use the same test setup.
2. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Source Power
$=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 001 without Opt.010)
$=-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 002 without Opt.010)
$=-7 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 003 without Opt.010)
$=+21 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 001 with Opt.010)
$=+15 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 002 with Opt.010)
$=+18 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt. 003 with Opt.010)
$=+15 \mathrm{dBm}$ (Opt.618)
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Video Bandwidth
Without Opt.010: Reference Level
With Opt.010: Reference Level

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
(Sweep) POWER $(-4) \times 1$
(Sweep) POWER $-\overline{-10} \times 1$
(Sweep) POWER $(-7) \times 1$
(Sweep) POWER (21] $\times 1$
(Sweep) POWER (15) $\times 1$
(SWeep) POWER (18) $\times 1$
(SWeep) POWER (15) $\times 1$
(Span) (0) $\times 1$

30 Hz
20 dB
30 dB
4. Set the E5100A's center frequency and the spectrum analyzer's center frequency, span frequency, and resolution bandwidth according to the table below. Then record the spectrum analyzer readings (peak value) in the calculation sheet.

Table 3-1. Harmonics Test Setup

| $\begin{gathered} \text { E5100A } \\ \text { Center Frequency } \end{gathered}$ | Spectrum Analyzer |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Center | Span | RBW |
| $10 \mathrm{kHz}{ }^{1}$ | 10 kHz | 1 kHz | 100 Hz |
|  | 20 kHz | 1 kHz | 100 Hz |
|  | 30 kHz | 1 kHz | 100 Hz |
| 100 kHz | 100 kHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 200 kHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 300 kHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 1 MHz | 1 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 2 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 3 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 10 MHz | 10 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 20 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 30 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 100 MHz | 100 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 200 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 300 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 180 MHz | 180 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 360 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |
|  | 540 MHz | 10 kHz | 1 kHz |

1 E5100A with Option 510 does not require the harmomics test at this frequency.
5. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate the test results, and transcribe the test results to the performance test record.

## 3. Non-Harmonic Spurious Test

Non-Harmonic Spurious Test is only for E5100A/B Option 100/200/300/400/600. An E5100A with Option 118/218/318/618 does not require this test.

## 4. Phase Noise Test

This test measures the E5100A signal source Phase Noise broadering the carrier spectrum.

## Specification

Phase Noise $<-90 \mathrm{dBc} / \mathrm{Hz}$ (at 10 kHz offset from 0 dBm fundamental)

## Test Equipment

Spectrum Analyzer
8566A/66B/68A/68B
N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter Agilent P/N 1250-1476

$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type
11593A (Opt.002 or Opt.003)

## Procedure

1. Set up the test configuration as shown in Figure 3-3.


Figure 3-3. Phase Noise Test Setup

| Note | Harmonics Test, Non-Harmonic Spurious Test, and Phase Noise Test use the |
| :--- | :--- |
| same test setup. |  |

2. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Source Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Frequency Span
. Set the E5100A's center frequency, the spectrum analyzer's center frequency, and its resolution bandwidth according to the following table. Then record the spectrum analyzer reading at center frequency into calculation sheet, and record the spectrum analyzer reading at the $\pm 10 \mathrm{kHz}$ frequency points of the center frequency into calculation sheet.

Table 3-2. Phase Noise Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Frequency | Spectrum analyzer |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Center Frequency | RBW |
| 455 kHz | 455 kHz | 300 Hz |
| 150 MHz | 150 MHz | 300 Hz |
| 180 MHz | 180 MHz | 300 Hz |


| Note | When you measure noise level at the $\pm 10 \mathrm{kHz}$ frequency points of each center <br> frequency, you must set the spectrum analyzer to noise level measurement <br> mode. When the noise level function is activated and the marker is placed in <br> the noise, the rms noise level is read out normalized to a 1 Hz noise power <br> bandwidth. |
| :--- | :--- |

5. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate the test results, and record the test results in the performance test record.

## 5. Source Level Accuracy/Flatness Test

This test measures the E5100A signal source actual output power Level at 50 MHz and its flatness relative to the level at 50 MHz .

## Specification

Level Accuracy ................................ 1 dB (at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 0 \mathrm{dBm}$ output level, 50 MHz )
Level Flatness (at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, relative to 0 dBm output level at 50 MHz ):
Opt.001/002 without Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots+2 \mathrm{~dB},-4 \mathrm{~dB}$ (at $10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ freq. $\leq 180 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
Opt. 003 without Opt. $010 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots+2.5 \mathrm{~dB},-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ (at $10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ freq. $\leq 180 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
Opt. 010 or Opt. $618 \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .+2.5 \mathrm{~dB},-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ (at $50 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ freq. $\leq 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ )
$+3 \mathrm{~dB},-5 \mathrm{~dB}($ at $100 \mathrm{MHz}<$ freq. $\leq 180 \mathrm{MHz})$

## Test Equipment

Power Meter ............................................................................... . . . 436A Opt.022/437B/438A
Power Sensor ...................................................................................................... . . . . . . 8482 A
Multimeter ................................................................................................................. . . . 3458 A

N(f)-BNC(m) Adapter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent P/N 1250-1477

$50 \Omega$ Feedthrough 11048 C
BNC(f)-Dual Banana Plug . ............................................................ . Agilent P/N 1251-2277

## Procedure

1. Connect the Power Sensor to the Power Meter, and calibrate the Power Meter for the Power Sensor
2. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Center Frequency $=50 \mathrm{MHz}$
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Source Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$

## Key Strokes

Preset
Center) (50) $\times M$
(Span) (0) $\times 1$
Sweep POWER (0) $\times 1$
3. Connect the Power Sensor to the E5100A RF OUT 1 as shown in Figure 3-4.


Figure 3-4. Source Level Accuracy/Flatness Test
4. Record the Power Meter reading on the performance test record, and transcribe it into Calculation Sheet.
5. Set the E5100A center frequency as follows, and record the power meter reading into calculation sheet.

| E5100A |
| :---: |
| Center Frequency |
| 1 MHz |
| 10 MHz |
| 100 MHz |
| 150 MHz |
| 180 MHz |

6. Disconnect the power sensor, and connect the Digital Voltmeter INPUT to E5100A RF OUT 1, as shown in Figure 3-4. Use a $50 \Omega$ Feedthrough on the Digital Voltmeter input.
7. Set the Digital Voltmeter as follows:

Measurement Function:
Display Reading Value: Measurement Method:

AC Volts mode dBm reading value
Synchronous Sampling Conversion
8. Set the E5100A center frequency as follows, and record the power meter reading in the calculation sheet for each setting.

| E5100A |
| :---: |
| Center Frequency |
| 10 kHz |
| 50 kHz |
| 100 kHz |

9. Use the equation given on the Calculation sheet to calculate the test results (flatness), and transcribe the test results to the FLATNESS column in the performance test record.

## 6. Source Power Linearity Test

This test measures the E5100A signal source power level at several points to verify linearity.

## Specification

| Power Lineality | (at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, relative to 0 dBm output level at 50 MHz ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| without Opt. 010 | $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| with Opt. 010 or 618 |  |
| $\ldots . . \pm 1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ ([ | evel - 70 dB$] \leq[$ power level] $<$ [max power level $-60 \mathrm{~dB}]$ ) |
|  | ax power level $-60 \mathrm{~dB}] \leq[$ power level] $\leq$ [max power level] |

## Test Equipment

| Power Meter | 436A Opt.022/437B/438A |
| :---: | :---: |
| Power Sensor | 8481D |
| 80 dB Step Attenuator | 8496A/G with Opt.001 \& H60 |
| Attenuator/Switch Driver | 11713A (if 8496G is used) |
| $50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type | 11593A (if without Opt.001) |
| N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-1476 |
| BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm | Agilent P/N 8120-1839 |

## Procedure

1. Connect the Power Sensor to the Power Meter, and calibrate the Power Meter for the Power Sensor.
2. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 3-5.


Figure 3-5. Source Power Linearity Test
3. Set the step attenuator to 30 dB .
4. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Number of Points $=201$
Center Frequency $=50 \mathrm{MHz}$
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Source Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$
5. Set up the power meter as follows:

Calibration Factor
Resolution
Range
Display
Mode

100

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
Sweep NUMBER of POINTs $201 \times 1$
(Center) (50) $\times M$
Span (0) $\times$
(Sweep) POWER (0) $\times 1$
0.001 dB

AUTO
LOG Display
Relative Mode
6. Record the power meter's reading value into calculation sheet.
7. Set the source power and step attenuator according to the following table, and record the power meter's reading value into the calculation sheet.

Table 3-3.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup
(Opt. 001 without Opt.010)

| E5100A <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +11 dBm | -50 dB | -39 dB |
| +5 dBm | -40 dB | -35 dB |
| -5 dBm | -30 dB | -35 dB |
| -9 dBm | -30 dB | -39 dB |

Table 3-4.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup
(Opt. 002 without Opt.010)

| E5100A <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +5 dBm | -40 dB | -35 dB |
| -5 dBm | -30 dB | -35 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -15 dBm | -20 dB | -35 dB |

Table 3-5.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup
(Opt. 003 without Opt.010)

| E5100A <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +7 dBm | -40 dB | -37 dB |
| +5 dBm | -40 dB | -35 dB |
| -5 dBm | -30 dB | -35 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -13 dBm | -20 dB | -33 dB |

Table 3-6.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup (Opt. 001 with Opt.010)

| E5100A <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +22 dBm | -60 dB | -38 dB |
| +10 dBm | -40 dB | -30 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -20 dBm | -10 dB | -30 dB |
| -30 dBm | -10 dB | -40 dB |
| -40 dBm | -10 dB | -50 dB |
| -48 dBm | -10 dB | -58 dB |

Table 3-7.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup (Opt. 002 with Opt.010)

| E5100A <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +16 dBm | -50 dB | -34 dB |
| +10 dBm | -40 dB | -30 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -20 dBm | -10 dB | -30 dB |
| -30 dBm | -10 dB | -40 dB |
| -40 dBm | -10 dB | -50 dB |
| -50 dBm | -10 dB | -60 dB |
| -54 dBm | 0 dB | -54 dB |

Table 3-8.
Source Power Linearity Test Setup
(Opt. 003 with Opt.010, or Opt.618)

| E5100A <br> Source Power | Step Attenuator <br> Setting | Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +18 dBm | -50 dB | -32 dB |
| +10 dBm | -40 dB | -30 dB |
| -10 dBm | -20 dB | -30 dB |
| -20 dBm | -10 dB | -30 dB |
| -30 dBm | -10 dB | -40 dB |
| -40 dBm | -10 dB | -50 dB |
| -50 dBm | -10 dB | -60 dB |
| -52 dBm | 0 dB | -62 dB |

8. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate the test results, and transcribe the test results to the performance test record.

## 7. Receiver Noise Level Test

This test measures the E5100A's Receiver Noise Level (Noise Floor).

## Specification

(at magnitude measurement, $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, RF attenuator: $0 \mathrm{~dB}, 50 \Omega$ input)

| E5100A: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| IF BW 30 kHz | $-100 \mathrm{dBm}(1 \mathrm{MHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 180 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 10 kHz | $-105 \mathrm{dBm}(300 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 180 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 3 kHz | $-110 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 180 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 1 kHz | $-115 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 180 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
|  | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}(30 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $<100 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 300 Hz | $-120 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 180 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
|  | $-100 \mathrm{dBm}(10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $<100 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) |
| IF BW 100 Hz | $-125 \mathrm{dBm}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $\leq 180 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) |
|  | $-105 \mathrm{dBm}(10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq$ Freq. $<100 \mathrm{kHz})$ |

## Test Equipment

$50 \Omega$ Termination N type $\qquad$ 909C Opt.012, 1 ea (Opt.102), 2 ea (Opt.302)
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type 11593A, 4 ea max.

## Procedure

1. Connect each $50 \Omega$ termination to each input as shown in Figure 3-6.


Figure 3-6. Receiver Noise Level Test
2. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$

## Key Strokes

Preset
Span) (0) $\times 1$

IF BW $=100 \mathrm{~Hz}($ for E5100A $)$
Input Attenuator $=0 \mathrm{~dB}$

```
(Sweep) IF BW (100) > 1
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R O dB
A 0 dB (Opt.218/318/618)
B O dB (Opt.318)
Sweep) POWER
(-9) \times }
--15) }\times
--12}\times
--48}\times
--54] }\times
-51)}\times
--52]}\times
(Meas/Format) MEAS MORE MORE R FORMAT
MORE LIN MAG
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTs (201) }\times
MMarker) UTILITY MENU
STATISTICS on OFF (turn it ON)
```

3. Set the E5100A's center frequency as follows, and record the average value of the trace into calculation sheet.

| E5100A <br> Center Frequency |
| :---: |
| 10 kHz |
| 95 kHz |
| 455 kHz |
| 1.01 MHz |
| 10.7 MHz |
| 101 MHz |
| 110 MHz |
| 179 MHz |

4. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate the test results (receiver noise), and transcribe the test results to the Receiver Noise column in the performance test record.
5. Set the E5100A's center frequency to 455 kHz .
6. Set the E5100A's IF BW as follows, and record the average value of the trace into calculation sheet.

| E5100A <br> IF BW |
| :---: |
| 300 Hz |
| 1 kHz |
| 3 kHz |
| 10 kHz |
| 30 kHz |

7. Set the E5100A's center frequency to 101 MHz .
8. Set the E5100A's IF BW as follows, and record the average value of the trace into calculation sheet.

| E5100A <br> IF BW |
| :---: |
| 300 Hz |
| 1 kHz |
| 3 kHz |
| 10 kHz |
| 30 kHz |

9. Repeat Steps 2 through 8 for Input A, B(Opt.318).

## 8. Trace Noise Test

This test checks the E5100A's trace noise on a CW signal in ratio mode. This test is done in CW in order to eliminate any effects of frequency response.

## Note

An E5100A with Option 118 does not require this test.


## Specification

(at 1 kHz IF BW, -5 dBm input level @ RF ATT $=25 \mathrm{~dB},-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ input level @ RF ATT $=0$ dB)


#### Abstract

Magnitude ................................................................................................ 0.01 dB rms Phase ............................................................................................................... $05^{\circ} \mathrm{rms}$


## Test Equipment

Power Splitter
11667A
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type 11593A

N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter Agilent P/N 1250-1476, 4ea max.

## Procedure

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 3-7.


Figure 3-7. Trace Noise Test Setup
2. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

## Key Strokes

Preset
Source Power = 1 dBm
Span Frequency $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Number of Points $=201$
Input-R, A Attenuator $=25 \mathrm{~dB}$

```
Preset
Sweep POWER (1) }\times
Span) (0) }\times
Sweep NUMBER of POINTs (201) x 1
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB PORT : A 25 dB
```

Channel 1 Setup:
Measurement $=\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$
Format = LOG MAG
Statistics ON
(Meas/Format MEAS A/R
(Meas/Format) FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Marker UTILITY MENU STATISTICS On OFF (turn it ON)
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MEAS

## A/R

(Meas/Format FORMAT MORE PHASE
Marker UTILITY MENU STATISTICS on OFF
(turn it ON)
(Display MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
3. Set the E5100A's center frequency and IF BW in accordance with the following table. The standard deviation trace value is displayed as a marker statistic (s.dev) in the upper right-hand corner of the LCD display of each channel's display. Record each standard deviation value of the magnitude and phase in the performance test record.

Table 3-9. Trace Noise Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Freq. | E5100A <br> IF BW |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | 100 Hz |
| 100 kHz | 1 kHz |
| 1 MHz | 1 kHz |
| 10 MHz | 1 kHz |
| 100 MHz | 1 kHz |
| 180 MHz | 1 kHz |

4. Disconnect the cable from Input-A and connect it to Input-B.
5. Change the E5100A setups as follows:

## Control Settings

Input- B Attenuator $=25 \mathrm{~dB}$
CH 1: B/R, LOG MAG

## Key Strokes

(System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : B 25 dB
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MEAS
$B / R$
6. Repeat step 3.

## 9. Residual Response Test

This test measures the E5100A's Residual Response. This test measures how effectively the internal oscillator signal's interference is reduced by measuring the amplitude at some known frequencies with its input terminated.

## Specification

Residual Response ........................................................................................ 80 dBm
(except for the following frequency points: $50 \mathrm{kHz}, 100 \mathrm{kHz}, 95.825 \mathrm{MHz}, 95.875 \mathrm{MHz}$, $159.791667 \mathrm{MHz}, 159.825 \mathrm{MHz}, 159.841667 \mathrm{MHz}, 159.875 \mathrm{MHz}$ )

## Test Equipment

$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type ............................................................................................ 3 ea max. $50 \Omega$ Termination N type ...................................... 909C Opt. 012 (for E5100A Opt.102/302)

## Procedure

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 3-8.


Figure 3-8. Residual Response Test Setup
2. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Meas. Config. $=R$

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
(Meas/Format) MEAS MORE MORE
R
Span (0) $\times 1$
(Sweep) IF BW ( $\overline{10}$ ) $\times 1$
(Sweep) POWER
$-9) \times 1$
$=-15 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 002 without Opt.010)
$=-12 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 003 without Opt.010)
$=-48 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 001 with Opt.010)
$=-54 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 002 with Opt.010)
$=-51 \mathrm{dBm}($ Opt. 003 with Opt.010)
$=-52 \mathrm{dBm}(O p t .618)$
Number of Points $=2$
Input-R Attenuator $=0 \mathrm{~dB}$

```
(-15)\times1
(-12)}\times
-48}\times
--54}\times
-51] }\times
-52})\times
Sweep NUMBER of POINTs (2) }\times
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R O dB
```

3. Set the E5100A's center frequency as follows, and record the maximum value of the trace into calculation sheet.

| E5100A <br> Center Frequency |
| :---: |
| 47.85 MHz |
| 47.875 MHz |
| 59.84375 MHz |
| 59.875 MHz |
| 68.410714 MHz |
| 68.446428 MHz |
| 79.833333 MHz |
| 79.875 MHz |
| 119.8125 MHz |
| 119.875 MHz |
| 159.775 MHz |
| 159.808333 MHz |
| 159.858333 MHz |
| 159.891666 MHz |

4. Remove the $50 \Omega$ termination of the E5100A Input-R and connect it to the E5100A Input-A.
5. Change the E5100A control settings as follows:

## Control Settings

Meas. Config. $=\mathrm{A}$
6. Repeat step 3.
7. Remove the $50 \Omega$ termination of the E 5100 A Input-A and connect it to the E5100A Input-B.
8. Change the E5100A control settings as follows:

## Control Settings

Meas. Config. $=\mathrm{B}$

Key Strokes
(Meas/Format MEAS MORE MORE A

## Key Strokes

(Meas/Format MEAS MORE MORE B
9. Repeat step 3.

## 10. Input Crosstalk Test

The signal leakage interference between the E5100A's two inputs, when one input is driven and the other is terminated, is measured by this test.

Note An E5100A with Option 118 does not require this test.

Specification

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Input Crosstalk: } \\
& \text { E5100A ....................................................... }<-110 \mathrm{~dB}(10 \mathrm{kHz} \leq \text { freq. }<100 \mathrm{kHz}) \\
& <-120 \mathrm{~dB}(100 \mathrm{kHz} \leq \text { freq. } \leq 180 \mathrm{MHz})
\end{aligned}
$$

## Test Equipment


$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type ........................................................ 11593A, 4 ea max.
$50 \Omega$ Termination N type .........................909C Opt. 012 (if with Opt.102/302), 2 ea max.
$\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})$-BNC(f) Adapter ................................. Agilent P/N 1250-1476 (if with Opt.102/302)

## Procedure

## E5100A

Table 3-10 is the summary of the E5100A's test setup.
Table 3-10. E5100A Input Crosstalk Test Setup Summary

| Measurement Configuration | Frequency |  | IF BW | NOP | Output Power | Input Attenuator |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Start | Stop |  |  |  | R | A | B |
| $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 100.2 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 200.2 \mathrm{kHz} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 99.4 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 199.8 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 180 \mathrm{MHz} \end{array}$ | 10 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 4 \\ 201 \end{gathered}$ | 0 dBm <br> 0 dBm <br> 5 dBm | 25 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB |
| R/A, B/A | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 10 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 100.2 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 200.2 \mathrm{kHz} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 99.4 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 199.8 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 180 \mathrm{MHz} \end{array}$ | 10 Hz | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 4 \\ 201 \end{gathered}$ | 0 dBm <br> 0 dBm <br> 5 dBm | 0 dB | 25 dB | 0 dB |
| R/B, A/B | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 10 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 100.2 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 200.2 \mathrm{kHz} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99.4 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 199.8 \mathrm{kHz} \\ 180 \mathrm{MHz} \end{array}$ | 10 Hz | $\begin{array}{\|c} 15 \\ 4 \\ 201 \end{array}$ | 0 dBm 0 dBm 5 dBm | 0 dB | 0 dB | 25 dB |

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 3-9.


Figure 3-9. R into A, B Input Crosstalk Test Setup
2. Set up IF BW of the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
IF BW: 10 Hz
Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A, B Attenuator: 0 dB
Multi Channel ON

Channel-1 Setup:
Meas. Config.: A/R, LOG MAG

Statistics ON

Channel-2 Setup:(if not Opt.218)
Meas. Config.: B/R, LOG MAG

Statistics ON

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
(Sweep) IF BW (10) $\times 1$
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB
A 0 dB B 0 dB
(Display) MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
(Meas/Format ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1])
(Meas/Format MEAS A/R FORMAT
LOG MAG
(Marker) UTILITY MENU STATISTICS on OFF (turn it ON)
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2])
(Meas/Format) MEAS B/R FORMAT
LOG MAG
(Marker) UTILITY MENU STATISTICS on OFF (turn it ON)
3. Set the E5100A's start frequency, stop frequency, number of points, and source power as follows:

## Control Settings

Start Frequency $=10 \mathrm{kHz}$

## Key Strokes

(Start) (10) $\times \mathrm{k}$

Stop Frequency $=99.4 \mathrm{kHz}$
Number of Points $=15$
Source Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$
(Stop) (99.4) $\times \mathrm{k}$
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTS (15) $\times 1$
Sweep POWER (0) $\times 1$
4. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.

## (Trigger) SINGLE

5. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel- 1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (Marker) MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
6. Move the Channel-2 marker to the maximum value ( $B / R$ ) using the following key storokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.

ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) SEARCH: MAX
7. Repeat steps 4 and 7 three more times and record each maximum value on the calculation sheet. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate avarage value, and record the data in the performance test record.
8. Change the E5100A's start frequency, stop frequency, and number of points as follows:

Control Settings
Start Frequency $=100.2 \mathrm{kHz}$
Stop Frequency $=199.8 \mathrm{kHz}$
Number of Points $=4$

## Key Strokes

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Start } 1 \overline{100.2} \times \mathrm{k} \\
& \text { Stop) } 199.8 \times \mathrm{k} \\
& \text { Sweep NUMBER of POINTS (4) } \times 1
\end{aligned}
$$

9. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
(Trigger) SINGLE
10. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel- 1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (Marker MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
11. Move the Channel-2 marker to the maximum value ( $B / R$ ) using the following key storokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) SEARCH: MAX
12. Repeat steps 10 and 13 three more times and record each maximum value on the calculation sheet. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate avarage value, and record the data in the performance test record.
13. Change the E5100A's start frequency, stop frequency, number of points, and source power as follows:

## Control Settings

Start Frequency $=200.2 \mathrm{kHz}$
Stop Frequency $=180 \mathrm{MHz}$
Number of Points $=201$

## Key Strokes

```
Start) (200.2) < k
Stop) 180) > M
Sweep NUMBER of POINTS 201 > 1
```

Source Power $=5 \mathrm{dBm}$

$$
\text { (Sweep) POWER (5) } \times 1
$$

14. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
(Trigger) SINGLE
15. Confirm that the single sweep is completed, and then move the Channel-1 marker to the maximum value ( $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$ ) using the following key strokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (Marker) MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX
16. Move the Channel-2 marker to the maximum value ( $B / R$ ) using the following key storokes. Record the maximum value on the calculation sheet.

ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) SEARCH: MAX
17. Repeat steps 16 and 19 three more times and record each maximum value on the calculation sheet. Use the equation given on the calculation sheet to calculate avarage value, and record the data in the performance test record.
18. Change the connection as shown in Figure 3-10.


Figure 3-10. A into R, B Input Crosstalk Test Setup
19. Repeat steps 2 through 20 for $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{A}$ and $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{A}$ in accordance with the test setup listed in Table 3-10.
20. Change the connection as shown in Figure 3-11.


Figure 3-11. B into R, A Input Crosstalk Test Setup
21. Repeat steps 2 through 20 for $R / B$ and $A / B$ in accordance with the test setup listed in Table 3-10.

## 11. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test

This test checks the E5100A's absolute amplitude accuracy. A digital multimeter and a power meter are used to measure the actual output level at each setting.

Note An E5100A with Option 510 does not require this test.

## Specification

Absolute Amplitude Accuracy $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \pm 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ (E5100A at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C},-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ input)

## Test Equipment

Power Meter .............................................................................. . . 436A Opt.022/437B/438A
Power Sensor ............................................................................................................... 8481D
Power Sensor .......................................................................................................... . . . . . . . 8482 A


Power Splitter ............................................................................................................. . . 11667 A
N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent P/N 1250-0780, 5ea
N(f)-BNC(f) Adapter . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Agilent P/N 1250-1474
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type ................................................................................... . . . . 11593A
$50 \Omega$ Feedthrough ....................................................................................................... . . . 11048C
BNC(f)-Dual Banana Plug . ............................................................. . . Agilent P/N 1251-2277


## Procedure

1. Connect the E5100A, power splitter, and multimeter as shown in Figure 3-12.


Figure 3-12. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup
2. Set the digital voltmeter as follows:

Measurement Function:
Display Reading Value:
Measurement Method:
AC Bandwidth

AC Volts mode dBm reading value
Synchronous Sampling Conversion $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$
3. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Meas. Config.: R (for Input-R test)
Meas. Config.: A (for Input-A test)
Meas. Config.: B (for Input-B test)
Format: LOG MAG
Span $=0 \mathrm{~Hz}$
IF BW $=30 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Number of points $=20$
Source Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-R test)
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-A test)

## Key Strokes




FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
span) (0) $\times 1$
(Sweep) IF BW (30) $\times 1$
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTs (20) $\times 1$
(Sweep) POWER $(-4) \times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R 0 dB
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR A 0 dB

Input-B Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-B test)
Statistics ON

System MORE ATTENUATOR B 0 dB
Marker UTILITY MENU STATISTICS On OFF (turn it ON)
4. Set the E5100A's center frequency and Multimeter's AC Bandwidth according to the following table. Then record the readings of the digital multimeter, and the E5100A's readings in the calculation sheet.

Table 3-11. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Freq. | Multimeter <br> AC Bandwidth |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 100 kHz | $>2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 1 MHz | $>2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |

5. Set the Digital Multimeter's AC Bandwidth to $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$.
6. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Source Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-R test)
(Sweep) POWER (1) $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT: R
25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-A test) System MORE ATTENUATOR A 25 dB Input-B Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-B test) System MORE ATTENUATOR B 25 dB
7. Remove the 20 dB attenuator connected to the power splitter's input port and reconnect the $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{f})$ adapter and $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cable without the attenuator.
8. Set the E5100A's center frequency according to the following table. Then record the readings (mean) of the digital multimeter, and the E5100A's readings in the calculation sheet.

Table 3-12. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Freq. | Multimeter <br> AC Bandwidth |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| 100 kHz | $\leq 2 \mathrm{MHz}$ |

9. Connect the Power Sensor 8481D to the Power Meter, and calibrate the Power Meter for the Power Sensor.
10. Remove the digital multimeter from the power splitter, and connect the power sensor 8481D to the power splitter as shown in Figure 3-12.
11. Set the power meter setting as follows:

Calibration Factor:
100

| Resolution: | 0.001 dB |
| :--- | :--- |
| Set Range: | Auto |
| Display: | LOG display |
| Mode: | Relative mode |

12. Insert the 20 dB attenuator between the power splitter's input port and $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})$ - $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{f})$ adapter. (See Figure 2-16)
13. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Source Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-R test)
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-A test)
Input-B Attenuator: 0 dB (for Input-B test)

## Key Strokes

(Sweep) POWER $(-4) \times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R 0 dB
System MORE ATTENUATOR A 0 dB
System MORE ATTENUATOR B O dB
14. Set the E5100A's center frequency according to the following table. Then record the readings (mean) of the power meter, and the E5100A's readings in the calculation sheet.

Table 3-13. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Freq. |
| :---: |
| 10 MHz |
| 30 MHz |
| 50 MHz |
| 100 MHz |
| 180 MHz |

15. Replace the power sensor 8481 D with the 8482 A , and calibrate the power meter for the power sensor.
16. Set up the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Source Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-R test)

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-A test) Input-B Attenuator: 25 dB (for Input-B test)

## Key Strokes

Sweep POWER (1) $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB
System MORE ATTENUATOR A 25 dB
System MORE ATTENUATOR B 25 dB
17. Remove the 20 dB attenuator connected to the power splitter's input port and reconnect the $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})$-BNC(f) adapter and $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ - $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cable without the attenuator.
18. Set the E5100A's center frequency according to the following table. Then record the readings of the power meter, and the E5100A's readings (mean) in the calculation sheet.

Table 3-14. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test Setup

| E5100A <br> Center Freq. |
| :---: |
| 1 MHz |
| 10 MHz |
| 30 MHz |
| 50 MHz |
| 100 MHz |
| 180 MHz |

19. Remove the power sensor from the power splitter, and connect the digital multimeter to the power splitter as shown in Figure 3-12.
20. Remove the $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ - $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cable from the Input-R, and connect it to the Input-A.
21. Repeat steps 2 through 18 for Input-A.
22. Remove the power sensor from the power splitter, and connect the digital multimeter to the power splitter as shown in Figure 3-12.
23. Remove the $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cable from the Input-A, and connect it to the Input-B.
24. Repeat steps 2 through 18 for Input-B.

## 12. Dynamic Accuracy Test

This test measures the E5100A's dynamic accuracy. The dynamic accuracy is a measure of how well the receiver measure the magnitude and phase components of a signal as that signal varies in amplitude over the specified dynamic range.

## Specification

(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{BW},-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ reference input level relative to maximum input level, -20 dBm test input level relative to maximum input level, except for ramp frequency sweep)

| Test Channel Input <br> Level <br> RF Attenuator | Dynamic Accuracy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{~ d B}$ | $\mathbf{0} \mathbf{~ d B}$ | Excluding $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ to $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ |
| +5 to $-5 \mathrm{dBm}^{1}$ | -20 to $-30 \mathbf{~ d B m}{ }^{2}$ | $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -5 to -15 dBm | -30 to -40 dBm | $\pm 0.09 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -15 to -45 dBm | -40 to $-\mathbf{7 0} \mathbf{~ d B m}$ | $\pm 0.05 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -45 to -55 dBm | -70 to -80 dBm | $\pm 0.06 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -55 to -65 dBm | -80 to -90 dBm | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -65 to -75 dBm | -90 to -100 dBm | $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -75 to -85 dBm | -100 to -110 dBm | $\pm 0.9 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -85 to -95 dBm | -110 to -120 dBm | $\pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$ |

10 to -5 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz
$2-25$ to -30 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz
with Option 118
(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{BW}-,20 \mathrm{~dB}$ input-A level relative to maximum input level, except for ramp frequency sweep, right after measuring reference)

| Test Channel Input <br> Level <br> RF Attenuator | Dynamic Accuracy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{~ d B}$ | $\mathbf{0} \mathbf{~ d B}$ | Excluding $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ to $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ k H z}$ |
| +5 to $-5 \mathrm{dBm}^{1}$ | -20 to $-30 \mathrm{dBm}^{2}$ | $\pm 0.4 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -5 to -45 dBm | -30 to $-\mathbf{7 0} \mathbf{~ d B m}$ | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -45 to -55 dBm | -70 to -80 dBm | $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -55 to -65 dBm | -80 to -90 dBm | $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| -65 to $-\mathbf{7 5 ~ d B m}$ | -90 to -100 dBm | $\pm 0.6 \mathrm{~dB}$ |

> 10 to -5 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz
> $2-25$ to -30 dBm at 10 kHz to 200 kHz
(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 10 \mathrm{~Hz} \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{BW},-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ reference input level relative to maximum input level, -20 dBm test input level relative to maximum input level, except for ramp frequency sweep)

| Test Channel Input Level <br> RF Attenuator | Dynamic Accuracy <br> Frequency |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 dB | 0 dB | Excluding 10 kHz to 50 kHz |
| $\begin{aligned} & +5 \text { to }-5 \mathrm{dBm}^{1} \\ & -5 \text { to }-15 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -15 \text { to }-45 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -45 \text { to }-55 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -55 \text { to }-65 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -65 \text { to }-75 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -75 \text { to }-85 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -85 \text { to }-95 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -20 \text { to }-30 \mathrm{dBm}^{2} \\ & -30 \text { to }-40 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -40 \text { to }-70 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -70 \text { to }-80 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -80 \text { to }-90 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -90 \text { to }-100 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -100 \text { to }-110 \mathrm{dBm} \\ & -110 \text { to }-120 \mathrm{dBm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \pm 3^{\circ} \\ \pm 0.6^{\circ} \\ \pm 0.3^{\circ} \\ \pm 0.3^{\circ} \\ \pm 0.6^{\circ} \\ \pm 1.8^{\circ} \\ \pm 6^{\circ} \\ \pm 18^{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \text { to }-5 \mathrm{dBm} \text { at } 10 \mathrm{kHz} \text { to } 200 \mathrm{kHz} \\
& 2-25 \text { to }-30 \mathrm{dBm} \text { at } 10 \mathrm{kHz} \text { to } 200 \mathrm{kHz}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Test Equipment

| 80 dB Step Attenuator | 8496A/G Opt. 001 \& H60 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Attenuator/Switch Driver | 11713A (if 8496G is used) |
| Attenuator Pad 20 dB | 8491A with Opt. 020 \& H60, 2 ea |
| Attenuator Pad 20 dB | 8491A with Opt. 220 |
| Attenuator Pad 10 dB | 8491A with Opt. 010 \& H60, 2 ea |
| Attenuator Pad 10 dB | 8491A with Opt. 010 |
| $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ Cable, 61 cm | Agilent P/N 8120-1839, 4ea max |
| $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})$-BNC(f) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-0780, 3ea max |
| $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})$ - $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m}$ ) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-0082 |
| N(f)-BNC(f) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-1474 |
| $50 \Omega$ Termination BNC Type | 11593A |
| Power Splitter | 11667A(Opt.001/003/006) |

## Procedure

## For Option 218/318 with Option 002

## Low Level Test:

1. Record the step attenuator 50 MHz calibration value on the calculation sheet.
2. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-13.


Figure 3-13. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 1 for Opt.218/318 with Opt. 002
3. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Channel-1
Measurement: $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$
Format: LOG MAG

## Channel-2

Measurement; A/R

Format: Phase
Dual Channel ON
Coupled Channel ON
Start $=3 \mathrm{MHz}$
Stop $=50.001 \mathrm{MHz}$
$\mathrm{NOP}=2$
IF BW $=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power $=5 \mathrm{dBm}$

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
(Meas/Format) MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2])
MEAS $A / R$
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Display) MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
(Sweep) COUPLED CH on OFF (turn it ON)
(Start) (3) $\times \mathrm{M}$
Stop (50.001) $\times M$
(Sweep NUMBER of POINTs (2) $\times 1$
IF BW (10) $\times 1$ RETURN
POWER (5) $\times 1$

Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT: R
25 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB
A 25 dB
4. Set the step Attenuator setting to 0 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
6. Perform the following key strokes to set up markers:

```
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: COUPLED
MARKERS: DESCRETE
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: DESCRETE
```

7. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
8. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:

## (Trigger) SINGLE

9. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
10. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
11. Repeat the steps 8 and 10 for each step attenuator setting of 20 dB to 80 dB .

## High Level Test:

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-14.


C7502023
Figure 3-14. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 2 for Opt.218/318 with Opt. 002
2. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
3. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
4. Set the step attenuator to 20 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
7. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
8. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-15.


Figure 3-15. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 3 for Opt.218/318 with Opt. 002
9. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
10. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
11. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
12. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
13. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
14. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
15. Repeat the low level test and high level test for $B / R$ measurement.

For Opt. $218 / 318$ with Opt.001, Opt.218/318 with Opt. 003 and Opt.010, and Opt. 618

## Low Level Test:

1. Record the step attenuator 50 MHz calibration value on the calculation sheet.
2. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-16.


Figure 3-16.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 1 for Opt.218/318 with Opt.001, Opt.218/318 with Opt. 003 and Opt.010, and Opt. 618
3. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Channel-1
Measurement: $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$
Format: LOG MAG

## Channel-2

Measurement; A/R

Format: Phase
Dual Channel ON

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
(Meas/Format) MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MEAS $A / R$
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Display) MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)

Coupled Channel ON
Start $=3 \mathrm{MHz}$
Stop $=50.001 \mathrm{MHz}$
NOP $=2$
IF BW $=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power $=11 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB

4. Set the step Attenuator setting to 0 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal] ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
6. Perform the following key strokes to set up markers:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: COUPLED
MARKERS: DESCRETE
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: DESCRETE
7. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
8. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
9. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
10. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
11. Repeat the steps 8 and 10 for each step attenuator setting of 20 dB to 80 dB .

## High Level Test:

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-17.


Figure 3-17.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 2 for Opt.218/318 with Opt.001, Opt.218/318 with Opt. 003 and Opt.010, and Opt. 618
2. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
3. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
4. Set the step attenuator to 20 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
7. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
8. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-18.


Figure 3-18.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 3 for Opt.218/318 with Opt.001, Opt.218/318 with Opt. 003 and Opt. 010 , and Opt. 618
9. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
10. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
11. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
12. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
13. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
14. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
15. Repeat the low level test and high level test for $B / R$ measurement.

## For Opt. $218 / 318$ with Opt. 003 without Opt. 010

## Low Level Test:

1. Record the step attenuator 50 MHz calibration value on the calculation sheet.
2. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-19.


Figure 3-19.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 1 for Opt. $218 / 318$ with Opt. 003 without Opt. 010
3. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Channel-1
Measurement: A/R
Format: LOG MAG

## Channel-2

Measurement; A/R

Format: Phase
Dual Channel ON
Coupled Channel ON
Start $=3 \mathrm{MHz}$

## Key Strokes

Preset

Meas/Format MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2])
MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE PHASE
Display MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
Sweep COUPLED CH On OFF (turn it ON)
Start (3) $\times M$

Stop $=50.001 \mathrm{MHz}$
$\mathrm{NOP}=2$
IF BW $=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB
Stop) $50.001 \times \mathrm{M}$
Sweep) NUMBER of POINTs (2) $\times 1$
IF BH 10$) \times 1$ RETURN
POWER $(-4) \times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R 0 dB
A 0 dB
4. Set the step Attenuator setting to 0 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
6. Perform the following key strokes to set up markers:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: COUPLED
MARKERS: DESCRETE
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: DESCRETE
7. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
8. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
9. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
10. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
11. Repeat the steps 8 and 10 for each step attenuator setting of 20 dB to 80 dB .

## High Level Test:

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-20.


Figure 3-20.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 2 for Opt.218/318 with Opt. 003 without Opt. 010
2. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
3. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
4. Set the step attenuator to 20 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
7. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
8. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-21.


Figure 3-21.
Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 3 for Opt. $218 / 318$ with Opt. 003 without Opt. 010
9. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
10. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal] ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU dONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
11. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
12. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
13. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
14. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
15. Repeat the low level test and high level test for $B / R$ measurement.

## For Option 118

## Low Level Test:

1. Record the step attenuator 50 MHz calibration value on the calculation sheet.
2. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-22.


Figure 3-22. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 1 for Opt. 118
3. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Channel-1
Measurement: A/R
Format: LOG MAG

Channel-2
Measurement; A/R

Format: Phase
Dual Channel ON
Coupled Channel ON
Start $=3 \mathrm{MHz}$
Stop $=50.001 \mathrm{MHz}$

## Key Strokes

Preset
(Meas/Format) MEAS A
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2])
MEAS A
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Display) MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
(Sweep) COUPLED CH on OFF (turn it ON)
(start) (3) $\times \mathrm{M}$
Stop $50.001 \times \mathrm{M}$
$\mathrm{NOP}=2$
IF BW $=10 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Power $=0 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB

```
(Sweep) NUMBER of POINTS (2) }\times
IF BW (10) > 1 RETURN
POWER (0) x 1
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : A
25 dB
```

4. Set the step Attenuator setting to 0 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
6. Perform the following key strokes to set up markers:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: COUPLED
MARKERS: DESCRETE
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) MKR MODE MENU MARKERS: DESCRETE
7. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
8. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:

Trigger) SINGLE
9. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
10. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
11. Repeat the steps 8 and 10 for each step attenuator setting of 20 dB to 80 dB .

## High Level Test:

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-23.


Figure 3-23. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 2 for Opt. 118
2. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
3. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
4. Set the step attenuator to 20 dB .
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
7. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
8. Connect the test equipment as shown in Figure 3-24.


C7S02033
Figure 3-24. Dynamic Accuracy Test Setup 3 for Opt. 118
9. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB .
10. Perform the following key strokes to do a pass loss calibration:
(Cal) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2]) RESPONSE THRU DONE:
11. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB .
12. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement:
(Trigger) SINGLE
13. Rotate RPG knob, and record the magnitude measurement reading value at 50.001 MHz and the phase measurement reading value at 3 MHz on the calculation sheet.
14. Transcribe the test results to the performance test record.
15. Repeat the low level test and high level test for $B / R$ measurement.

## 13. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test

This test checks the magnitude ratio accuracy for each pair of inputs by measuring the peak-to-peak variation of the ratioed trace.

## Specification

(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C},-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ input level for RF attenuator: 0 dB or -5 dBm input level for RF attenuator: 25 dB , the same RF attenuator setting for both inputs)
$50 \Omega$ input

- E5100A



$1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ input for Opt. 101 or 301



## Test Equipment

| Power Splitter | 1667A |
| :---: | :---: |
| $50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type | 11593A (if without Opt.001) |
| Fixed Attenuator 20 dB | 8491A Opt.020 |
| BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm | Agilent P/N 8120-1839, 3ea |
| N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter | Agilent P/N 1250-0780, 3еа |
| $50 \Omega$ Feedthrough | 11048C (Opt.101/301) |

## Procedure

## Input Impedance: 50

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 3-25.


Figure 3-25. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test Setup-1
2. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
IF BW $=30 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Active Channel: CH1

Measurement: $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$
Format: LOG MAG
Scale: $0.1 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{div}$

Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
Sweep POWER (1) $\times 1$
IF ВИ (30) $\times 1$
(Meas/Format ACTIVE CH
(set to [CH1])
MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
Display SCALE MENU SCALE/DIV
(.1) $\times 1$
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB
A 25 dB
3. Store the measurement data using the following key stroke:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) Display DEFINE TRACE DATA-MEM
4. Reverse R and A cable connections on the E5100A input ports.
5. Press DATA and MEMORY key.
6. Visually average the two traces; imagine a trace directly between the two traces. (If both traces are not completely visible, change the scale as required.)
a. Press (Marker) rotate the RPG knob, and record the maximum "averaged" power deviation from 10 kHz to 100 kHz on the performance test record.
b. Rotate the RPG knob, and record the maximum "averaged" power deviation from 100 kHz to 100 MHz on the performance test record.
c. Rotate the RPG knob, and record the maximum "averaged" power deviation from 100 MHz to 180 MHz on the performance test record.
7. Press Display DEFINE TRACE TRACE: DATA.
8. Change the connection as shown in Figure 3-26.


Figure 3-26. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test Setup-2
9. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB

Key Strokes
(Preset)
Sweep POWER $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R 0 dB
$A 0 \mathrm{~dB}$
10. Repeat the steps 3 through 6 .
11. Repeat the steps 1 through 10 for $B / R$ (Opt.318).

## Input Impedance: $\mathbf{1 M} \boldsymbol{\Omega}$ (Opt.101/301)

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 3-27.


Figure 3-27. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test Setup-3
2. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Stop $=5 \mathrm{MHz}$
Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
IF BW $=30 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Active Channel: CH1

Measurement: $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{R}$
Format: LOG MAG
Scale: $0.1 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{div}$

Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB

## Key Strokes

Preset
(Stop) (5) M
Sweep POWER (1) $\times 1$
IF BH (30) $\times 1$
(Meas/Format ACTIVE CH
(set to [CH1])
MEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE LOG MAG
(Display SCALE MENU SCALE/DIV
(1) $\times 1$
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB
A 25 dB
3. Store the measurement data using the following key stroke:
(Marker) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH1]) Display DEFINE TRACE DATA-MEM
4. Reverse R and A cable connections on the E5100A input ports.
5. Press DATA and MEMORY key.
6. Visually average the two traces; imagine a trace directly between the two traces. (If both traces are not completely visible, change the scale as required.)

Press (Marker) rotate the RPG knob, and record the maximum "averaged" power deviation from 10 kHz to 5 MHz on the performance test record.
7. Press (Display) DEFINE TRACE TRACE: DATA.
8. Change the connection as shown in Figure 3-28.


Figure 3-28. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test Setup-4
9. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB

## Key Strokes

(Preset)
Sweep POWER $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT: R 0 dB
$\mathrm{A} O \mathrm{~dB}$
10. Repeat the steps 3 through 6 .
11. Repeat test for B/R (Opt.318).

## 14. Phase Frequency Response Test

This test checks the phase accuracy for each pair of inputs by measuring the peak-to-peak variation of the ratioed trace.

An E5100B does not require this test. An E5100A with Option 118 does not require this test.

## Specification

(at $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C},-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ input level for RF attenuator: 0 dB or -5 dBm input level for RF attenuator: 25 dB , the same RF attenuator setting for both inputs, $50 \Omega$ input)

- E5100A





## Test Equipment

Power Splitter
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11593A (if without Opt.001)
Fixed Attenuator 20 dB

N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter
Agilent P/N 1250-0780, 3ea

## Procedure

1. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 3-29.


Figure 3-29. Phase Frequency Response Test Setup-1
2. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Power $=1 \mathrm{dBm}$
IF BW = 30 Hz
Active Channel: CH1

Measurement: A/R
Format: PHASE
Scale: $0.1 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{div}$

MULTI Channel ON
Statistics: ON

Input-R Attenuator: 25 dB

Input-A Attenuator: 25 dB

## Key Strokes

```
(Preset)
(Sweep) POWER (1) }\times
IF BW (30) > 1
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH
(set to [CH1])
NEAS A/R
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Display) SCALE MENU SCALE/DIV
[.] }\times
Display MULTI CH on OFF (turn it ON)
(Marker) UTILITY MENU
STATISTICS on OFF (turn it ON)
(System) MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R
25 dB
A 25 dB
```

3. Press (Display) MORE ELECTRICAL DELAY and turn the RPG knob or press(式) (D) to vary the electrical delay until the standard deviation value as a marker statistic (s.dev) is minimum as possible.
4. Press PHASE OFFSET and enter the mean value as a marker statistic (mean).
5. Perform the following key strokes for a single sweep measurement.
(Trigger) SINGLE
6. Perform the following key strokes to set the marker search range from 10 kHz to 100 kHz . (Marker) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (10) $\times \mathrm{k} 2(100) \times \mathrm{k}$ RETURN $\triangle$ MODE MENU $\triangle$ IEF MKR $\triangle R E F=1$ RETURN RETURN MARKER SEARCH SEARCH RANGE SEARCH RNG STORE
PART SRCH on OFF (turn it ON)
7. Move the marker to the maximum value and the minimum value using the following key strokes. Compare the two values, and record the larger one in the performance test record.
(Marker) $\triangle M O D E$ MENE $\triangle M O D E$ OFF RETURN MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX MIN
8. Press (Marker) $\triangle M O D E$ MENU $\triangle R E F$ MKR $\triangle R E F=1$.
9. Perform the following key strokes to set the marker search range from 100 kHz to 100 MHz.
(Marker) ACTIVE MARKER 1 (100) $\times \mathrm{k} 2$ (100) $\times$ M RETURN MKR SEARCH SEARCH RANGE SEARCH RNG STORE
10. Move the marker to the maximum value and the minimum value using the following key strokes. Compare the two values, and record the larger one in the performance test record.
(Marker) $\triangle M O D E$ MENU $\triangle M O D E$ OFF RETURN MKR SEARCH MAX MIN
11. Press Marker $\triangle M O D E$ MENU $\triangle R E F$ MKR $\triangle R E F=1$.
12. Perform the following key strokes to set the marker search range from 100 MHz to 180 MHz.
13. (Marker) ACTIVE MARKER $1(\underline{\overline{100}} \times M 2(\overline{180}) \times M$ RETURN MKR SEARCH SEARCH RANGE SEARCH RNG STORE
14. Move the marker to the maximum value and the minimum value using the following key strokes. Compare the two values, and record the larger one in the performance test record.
(Marker $\triangle M O D E$ MENU $\triangle M O D E$ OFF RETURN MKR SEARCH SEARCH: MAX MIN
15. Press (Marker $\triangle M O D E$ MENU $\triangle R E F$ MKR $\triangle R E F=1$.
16. Change the connection as shown in Figure 3-30.


Figure 3-30. Phase Frequency Response Test Setup-2
17. Set the E5100A as follows:

## Control Settings

Preset
Power $=-4 \mathrm{dBm}$
Input-R Attenuator: 0 dB
Input-A Attenuator: 0 dB

## Key Strokes

Preset
Sweep POWER (-1) (4) $\times 1$
System MORE ATTENUATOR PORT : R 0 dB
A 0 dB
18. Repeat the steps 3 through 14.
19. Change the E5100A control settings for B/R Phase:

Active Channel: CH2

Measurement: B/R
Format: PHASE
Trigger Mode: Continuous
(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH
(set to [CH2])
MEAS B/R
FORMAT MORE PHASE
Trigger) CONTINUOUS
20. Repeat steps 3 through 18.
21. Change the E5100A control settings for A/B Phase:

Control Settings
Active Channel: CH2
Measurement: A/B
Format: PHASE
Trigger Mode: Continuous

## Key Strokes

(Meas/Format) ACTIVE CH (set to [CH2])
MEAS A/B
FORMAT MORE PHASE
(Trigger) CONTINUOUS
22. Repeat steps 3 through 18.
23. Repeat steps 1 through 22 for $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{R}$ (Opt.318).

## Adjustments

## Introduction

This section describes the adjustments required for the E5100A/B Network Analyzer to operate within its specifications. These adjustments should be performed along with periodic maintenance to keep the E5100A/B in optimum operating condition. The recommended calibration period is 12 months. If proper performance cannot be achieved after the adjustments, see the Troubleshooting chapter.

| Note | Adjustments can be done only at Agilent Technologies service centers. For |
| :--- | :--- |
| details, contact to Agilent Technologies Kobe Instrument Division. |  |
|  | - To ensure proper results and correct instrument operation, a 30 minute |
| warm-up and stabilization period before performing any of the following |  |
|  | Adjustments are recommended. |

## Safety Considerations

This manual contains NOTEs, CAUTIONs, and WARNINGs which must be followed to ensure the safety of the operator and to keep the instrument in a safe and serviceable condition. The adjustments must be performed by qualified service personnel.

Warning Any interruption of the protective ground conductor (inside or outside the instrument) or disconnection of the protective ground terminal can make the instrument dangerous. Intentional interruption of the protective ground system for any reason is prohibited.

The removal or opening of covers, or removal of parts other than those which are accessible by hand will expose circuits containing dangerous voltage levels.
Remember that the capacitors in the E5100A/B can remain charged for several minutes even though the E5100A/B is off and unplugged.

## Required Controller

Performing adjustments requires the following controller:

## Windows PC (Personal Computer)

OS
Microsoft ${ }^{\circledR}$ Windows $\mathrm{NT}^{\circledR}(\geq 3.51)$ or Windows $95{ }^{\circledR}$
Software HP VEE ( $\geq 4.0$ )
GPIB Card 82350,82340 , or 82341

## Software Requirements

The adjustments require the E5100A/B Adjustment Program. Contact to Agilent Technologies Kobe Instrument Division to obtain the latest adjustment program.

## Required Test Equipment

Required equipment for performing the adjustments is listed in Table 4-1. Use only calibrated test equipment when adjusting the E5100A/B.

Table 4-1. Required Test Equipment for Adjustment

| Equipment | Model | Qty |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Multimeter | 3458 A | 1 |
| Frequency Counter | 5334 B Opt. 010/030 or 5386 A | 1 |
| Power Meter | 53181 A Opt.010 or 012 | 1 |
| Power Sensor | 437 B or 438A or E4418A | 1 |
| 80 dB Step Attenuator | 8482 A | 1 |
| Attenuator/Switch Driver | 8496 G with Opt.001 and H60 |  |
| $50 \Omega$ Termination, BNC Type | 11713 A | 1 |
| Attenuator Pad 10 dB | 11593 A | 1 |
| Attenuator Pad 30 dB | 8491 A Opt.010 | 4 |
| Power Splitter | 8491 A Opt.030 | 1 |
| N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter | 11667 A | 1 |
| N(f)-BNC(m) Adapter | Agilent P/N $1250-1476$ | 1 |
| BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm | Agilent P/N $1250-1477$ | 4 |
| GPIB Cable | Agilent P/N 8120-1839 | 1 |

1 An 8496G step attenuator with required low VSWR (1.02) can be purchased by specifying option H60, then contact your nearest Agilent Technologies service center for the required calibratin frequency and calibration uncertainty.

## Order of Adjustments

When performing more than one adjustment, perform the operations in order of the page numbers.

Note To perform any adjustment, it is not necessary to remove the outer cover.

## Performing Adjustments

The adjustments are empirically derived data that is stored in memory and then recalled to refine the E5100A/B's measurement and to define its operation. The adjustments are as follows:

- VCXO Frequency Calibration
- Source Correction
- IF Attenuator Correction
- Receiver Calibration


## Setting Up the System

Performing adjustments requires the system described in this section.
The Hardware Setup is shown in Figure 4-1.


Figure 4-1. Adjustment Hardware Setup

## Installing Adjustment Program into Your PC

1. Make a copy of the E5100A/B adjustment program named E5100ADJ.EXE in a directory of your harddisk drive.
2. Double-click the filename on the Windows' Explorer to start extracting the self-extracting archive.
3. You will be prompted to enter directory name for installing the program files.

Click Unzip to use default directory (C: $\backslash$ E5100a_b).
4. Confirm the message that you successfully extract the files and click OK and Close.

## Running the Adjustment Program

1. Start the HP VEE.
2. Load the adjustment program file into the HP VEE as follows:
a. Pull down the File menu from the HP VEE window and select Open.
b. Select the file C: \E5100A_B\E5100ADJ.VEE and click Open.
3. You may be asked to add drivers for the equipment during the program loading. Click OK and enter the address for each equipment. Enter 0 as the address for the equipment which are not used for the adjustment. (Refer to Table 4-2)

Table 4-2. Device Name and GPIB Address Example

| Device Name | Equipment | GPIB Address |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| E 5100A | E5100 A/B | 717 |
| rs 232 | (not used) | 0 |
| FC | Frequency Counter | 703 |
| 11713A | Attenuator/Switch Driver | 728 |
| 11713A_2 | Attenuator/Switch Driver | 728 |
| PMeter | Power Meter | 713 |
| 438A | Power Meter | 713 |
| 3458A | Multimeter | 722 |
| 5386A | Frequency Counter | 703 |
| 3488A | (not used) | 0 |
| 3488A_2 | (not used) | 0 |
| Dummy | (not used) | 0 |

4. Select START button on the HP VEE screen.
5. Follow the instructions shown on the display.

## 1. VCXO Frequency Calibration

The purpose of this procedure is to generate the correction constants which the pretune fractional-N oscillator uses to insure proper phase lock. The correction constants are stored into flash memory.

## Required Equipment

Frequency Counter
5334B Opt.010,030 or 5386A 53181 A Opt. 010 or 012
BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm

## Procedure

1. Run the Adjustments Program
2. Choose the VCXO Frequency Calibration.
3. Following the Adjustments Program instructions, complete this procedure.


Figure 4-2. VCXO Frequency Calibration Setup

## 2. Source Correction

The purpose of this procedure is to calibrate the power level linearity. The calibration data in the form of correction constants are then stored in flash memory.

## Required Equipment

Power Meter
Power Sensor
$50 \Omega$ Termination BNC type
Attenuator Pad 10 dB
Attenuator Pad 30 dB
BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm
N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter
N(f)-BNC(m) Adapter

437B or 438A or E4418A
8482A
11593A (if without Opt. 001)
8491A Opt. 010 (if without Opt.010)
8491A Opt. 030 (if with Opt.010)
Agilent P/N 8120-1839
Agilent P/N 1250-1476
Agilent P/N 1250-1477

## Procedure

1. Run the Adjustments Program.
2. Choose the Source Correction.
3. Following the Adjustments Program instruction, connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-3, Figure 4-4, and Figure 4-5.


Figure 4-3. Power Sensor Calibration Setup


Figure 4-4. Source Correction Setup 1


Figure 4-5. Source Correction Setup 2

## 3. IF Attenuator Correction

Note An E5100A/B with Option 100 does not require updating these correction constants.

The purpose of this procedure is to calibrate the Input-R receiver's absolute measurement accuracy. The calibration data in the form of correction constants is then stored in flash memory.

## Required Equipment

80 dB Step Attenuator
Attenuator/Switch Driver
Power Splitter
$\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ Cable, 61 cm
$\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{m})$ - $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{f})$ Adapter

8496G with Opt. 001 \& H60
11713A
11667 A
Agilent P/N 8120-1839, 4 ea
Agilent P/N 1250-1476, 5 or 6 ea

## Procedure

1. Run the Adjustments program.
2. Choose the IF Attenuator Correction.
3. Following the Adjustments Program instructions, connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-6.


Figure 4-6. IF Attenuator Correction Setup
Note
The $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cables must have the same length.

4. Following the instructions, complete the procedure.

## 4. Receiver Calibration

The purpose of this procedure is to calibrate the Input-A receiver absolute measurement accuracy. The calibration data in the form of correction constants is then stored in flash memory.

## Required Equipment

Multimeter
Power Meter
Power Sensor
80 dB Step Attenuator
Attenuator/Switch Driver
Power Splitter
$50 \Omega$ Feedthrough
BNC(f)-Dual Banana Plug
N(m)-BNC(f) Adapter
$\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{f})$ - $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{f})$ Adapter
BNC(m)-BNC(m) Cable, 61 cm

3458A
437B or 438A or E4418A
8482A
8496G with Opt. 001 \& H60
11713A
11667A
11048C
Agilent P/N 1251-2277
Agilent P/N 1250-1476, 5 or 6 ea
Agilent P/N 1250-1474
Agilent P/N 8120-1839, 4 ea

## Procedure

1. Run the Adjustments Program.
2. Choose the Receiver Calibration.
3. Following the Adjustments Program instructions, connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-7, Figure 4-8, and Figure 4-9. The setup will depend on the E5100A/B's options.


Figure 4-7. Receiver Calibration Setup 1

| Note | The two $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cables from the power splitter to the E5100A/B |
| :--- | :--- |
| Input-A and the multimeter must have the same length. |  |



Figure 4-8. Receiver Calibration Setup 2
Note The two $\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})-\mathrm{BNC}(\mathrm{m})$ cables from the power splitter to the E5100A/B Input-A and the power sensor must have the same length.


Figure 4-9. Receiver Calibration Setup 3

## Troubleshooting

## Introduction

This chapter describes overall troubleshooting summary and provides the procedure to determine whether the analyzer is faulty, or not. The procedure is performed first in the troubleshooting of this manual.

## Troubleshooting Summary

The troubleshooting strategy of this manual is based on a verification (rather than symptomatic) approach. This chapter's first step is to verify the operation of the analyzer alone, independent of accessories or system peripherals. Accessories are devices like test sets, power probes, power splitters, cables, and calibration kits. Peripherals are devices like computers, printers, and keyboards, for instance, and which typically use an GPIB connection and a line connection. This chapter also suggests remedies for system problems external to the analyzer.
This chapter identifies one or some faulty groups in the analyzer's five functional groups. Then refers the technician to the appropriate chapter. The five functional groups are power supply, digital control, source, receiver, and accessories. Descriptions of these groups are provided in the Theory of Operation chapter.

Isolate Faulty Group Troubleshooting, the next chapter, assumes that the fault is within one of two functional groups: source, receiver. Isolate Faully Group Troubleshooling identifies the faulty group and refers the technician to the appropriate chapter. These first chapters, Troubleshooting and Isolate Faulty Group Troubleshooting, stress simple, straight forward procedures.
Figure 5-1 diagrams the troubleshooting organization.
Each of the five chapters following Isolate Faulty Group Troubleshooting verifies, one at a time, the assemblies within a group until the faulty assembly is identified. These five chapters employ more lengthy, complicated procedures.

Post-Repair Procedures, is the last chapter of the troubleshooting portion of the manual. Post-Repair Procedures is organized by assembly and notes what adjustment to perform and how to verify proper instrument operation following the replacement of an assembly.


Figure 5-1. Troubleshooting Organization

## Start Here

A system failure can be caused by a problem in the analyzer and its accessories or out of the analyzer (in a peripheral or programming). To verify the operation of the analyzer alone, perform the following procedure.

1. Disconnect everything from the analyzer: All test set interconnect, GPIB cable, probe power, and RF cables.
2. Perform the Inspect the Power On Sequence in this chapter.
3. Perform the Inspect the Performance Test Result in this chapter.
4. Perform the Inspect the Rear Panel Feature in this chapter.

If the analyzer has passed all of the checks in steps 2 through 4 but it still making incorrect measurements or unexpected operations, suspect the accessories. Accessories such as RF or interconnect cables, calibration and verification kit devices, test set can all induce system problems.

Configure the system as it is normally used and reconfirm the problem. Continue with the Accessories Troubleshooting chapter.

## Inspect the Power On Sequence

## Check the Fan

Turn the analyzer power on. Inspect the fan on the rear panel.

- The fan should be rotating and audible.

If case of unexpected results, check AC line power to the analyzer. Check the fuse (rating listed on the rear panel). If the problem persists, continue with the Power Supply Troubleshooting chapter.

## Check the Front Displays

Turn on the analyzer and watch for the following events in this order:

1. Beep is sounding.
2. The analyzer displays Internal Test In Progress for several seconds.

3 . The analyzer displays the graticule.
If case of unexpected results, continue with Digital Control Troubleshooting chapter.

## Check Error Message

Turn the analyzer power on. Inspect the LCD. No error message should be displayed.
If one of the error message or a status annotation listed below appears on the LCD, continue with the Digital Control Troubleshooting chapter.

- Self-test failed
- ! (Status annotation)

These error messages indicate that one of power-on self tests fails. If an other error message appears, refer to the Error Messages in Messages.

If the response of front panel, GPIB commands, or built-in FDD is unexpected, continue with the Digital Control Troubleshooting chapter.

## Inspect the Performance Test Result

When you want to test the individual analyzer specifications, perform the performance test in accordance with the Performance Test. If one or some of the performance tests fail, continue with the Isolate Faulty Group Troubleshooting chapter.

## Inspect the Rear Panel Feature

If the analyzer is operating unexpectedly after these checks are verified, continue with Digital Control Troubleshooting chapter.

## Check the GPIB Interface

If the unexpected operations appear when controlling the analyzer with an external controller, perform the following checks to verify the problem is not with the controller.

- Compatibility, must be HP 9000 series 200/300, see the manuals of the controller and the BASIC system.
- GPIB interface hardware must be installed in the controller, see the manuals of the controller and the BASIC system.
- I/O and GPIB binaries loaded, see the manuals of the BASIC system.
- Select code, see the manuals of the BASIC system.
- GPIB cables, see the manuals of the BASIC system.
- Programming syntax, see the manuals of the BASIC system.


## Check the Parallel Interface

Connect an external printer to the analyzer's parallel interface and make a hardcopy of the display.

## Check the mini DIN Keyboard Connector

See the Connecting a Keyboard at the Chapter 3, Installation and Setup Guide of E5100A/B User's Guide.

## Isolate Faulty Group Troubleshooting

## Introduction

Use these procedures after you have read the Troubleshooting chapter. This chapter provides the Performance Test Failure Troubleshooting.
This procedure is to determine which group is faulty in the two functional groups: source, and receiver. Descriptions of these groups are provided in the Theory of Operation chapter.
Use the Performance Test Failure Troubleshooting when any of the performance tests fail. This procedure isolates the most probable faulty group.

## Performance Tests Failure Troubleshooting

Perform the following procedure sequentially when any of performance tests fail.

## Perform Adjustments

Table 6-1 gives the recommended adjustments when a performance test fails.
If a performance test fails, you should perform the corresponding adjustments function as shown in Table 6-1. If the tests still fail, see Table 6-2. In a few cases, other adjustments may bring the tests into specification. The following table lists some typical cases.

Table 6-1. Recommended Adjustments

| Performance Test | VCXO Freq. Calibration <br> and Source Correction | IF Attenuator Correction <br> and Receiver Calibration |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency Accuracy | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Harmonics | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Non-Harmonic Spurious | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Phase Noise | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Source Level Accuracy/Flatness. | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Source Power Linearity | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Receiver Noise Level | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Trace Noise | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Residual Response |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Input Crosstalk |  |  |
| Absolute Amplitude Accuracy |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Dynamic Accuracy |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Phase Frequency Response |  | $\checkmark$ |

## Troubleshoot Suspicious Functional Group

Table 6-2 lists the functional groups to suspect first when a performance test fails. If a performance test fails, you should check the function groups as shown in the table. The following table lists some typical cases. In a few cases, other groups may actually be faulty.

Table 6-2. Functional Group to Suspect When a Performance Test Fails

| Test | Source | Receiver |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency Accuracy | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Harmonics | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Non-Harmonic Spurious | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Phase Noise | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Source Level Accuracy/Flatness. | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Source Power Linearity | $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Receiver Noise Level | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Trace Noise | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Residual Response |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Input Crosstalk | $\sqrt{ }$ | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Absolute Amplitude Accuracy |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Dynamic Accuracy |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |
| Phase Frequency Response |  | $\sqrt{ }$ |

## Power Supply Troubleshooting

## Introduction

Use this procedure only if you have read Troubleshooting, and you believe the problem is in the power supply. The procedure is designed to let you identify the bad assembly within the power supply functional group in the shortest possible time.
The power supply functional group consists of:

- Power Supply 130 W (Agilent P/N E5100-65002)
- Power Supply 30W (Agilent P/N 0950-2919)

Those assemblies, however, are related to the power supply functional group because power is supplied to each assembly.

If an assembly is replaced, see the Post Repair Procedures chapter in this manual. It tells what additional tests or adjustments need to be done after replacing any assembly.

## Start Here

## Check the Power On Sequence

Turn the analyzer power on. If the LCD display is turned on for a couple of seconds and then turned off, continue with the next Troubleshoot the Fan.

## Troubleshoot the Fan

Perform the following procedure to troubleshoot the fan.

## Troubleshoot the Fan

a. Turn the analyzer power off.
b. Disassemble the rear panel.
c. Remove the fan power cable from the Motherboard A20J20.
d. Connect a DC power supply, a $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistance, and a oscilloscope to the fan power cable using appropriate wires.


Figure 7-1. Fan Troubleshooting Setup
e. Turn the DC power supply on. Adjust the output voltage to +24 V .

## 7-2 Power Supply Troubleshooting

f. Check the fan is rotating. Check the FAN LOCK signal is as shown in Figure 7-1.

- If the fan is not rotating or the FAN LOCK signal is unexpected, replace the fan. - If these are good, the fan is verified.
- Reconnect the fan power cable to the Motherboard A20J20.


## Troubleshoot the Power Supplies

Use this procedure when the fan is not rotating and the LCD display is never turned on in the power on sequence.

## Measure the Output Voltages of Power Supplies

a. Turn the analyzer power off.
b. Remove the outer cover of the E5100A/B.
c. Turn the analyzer power on.
d. Measure the output voltages at the A20J16, A20J17, and A20J18 pins using a voltmeter with a small probe.


Figure 7-2. Power Supply Output Pins on A20 Mother Board

Table 7-1. Power Supply Output Voltages on A20 Mother Board

| Power Supply | Connector Pin ${ }^{1}$ | Output Voltage | Range |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| PS 130W | A20J16 Pin $4,5,6$ | +5 V | +4.5 V to +5.5 V |
|  | A20J16 Pin 8 | $+5 \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ | +4.5 V to +5.5 V |
|  | A20J16 Pin 1,2,3,7 | GND |  |
|  | A20J17 Pin 3,4 | +24 V | +21.6 V to +26.4 V |
|  | A20J17 Pin 5 | -15 V | -13.5 V to -16.5 V |
|  | A20J17 Pin 7 | +15 V | +13.5 V to +16.5 V |
|  | A20J17 Pin 1,2,6 | GND |  |
| PS 30W | A20J18 Pin 3,4 | +5 V | +4.5 V to +5.5 V |
|  | A20J18 Pin 5 | -12 V | -10.8 V to -13.2 V |
|  | A20J18 Pin 1,2,6 | +12 V | +10.8 V to +13.2 V |

[^1]e. Check (and replace) an assembly in accordance with Table 7-2.

Table 7-2. Output Voltage Test Result and Replacement Assembly

| PS 130W Output | PS 30W Output | Check (Replace): |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| PASS | FAIL | PS 30W |
| FAIL | PASS | A41 Board or PS 130W |
| FAIL | FAIL | Cables from AC line to power supplies |

## Digital Control Troubleshooting

## Introduction

Use this procedure only if you have followed the procedures in the Troubleshooting chapter, and believe the problem to be in the digital control group. This procedure is designed to let you identify the bad assembly within the digital control group in the shortest possible time. Whenever an assembly is replaced in this procedure, refer to the Post-Repair Procedures chapter in this manual.
The following assemblies make up the digital control group:

- A1 CPU
- A2 Peripheral
- A3 DSP
- A40 Front Keyboard
- A41 Rear Board
- A42 Rear Board
- A43/44/45/46 I/O Port
- LCD Display Assembly
- FDD


## A1 CPU Replacement

When you replace a faulty A1 CPU with a new one, remove the flash memories from the faulty A1 and mount the flash memories on the replacement A1. (See the Board Configuration chapter)
In the flash memories, the correction constants data is stored after performing the adjustment procedures described in the chapter 3. The data may be valid for the new A1 CPU.

## Firmware Installation

No firmware is installed in new A1 CPU assembly. When you replace a faulty A1 CPU with a new one, install a new firmware into the A1 CPU.

Before you start replacing a faulty A1 CPU with a new one, you must know the E5100A/B's hardware configuration because required firmware depends on it.

## Note

You must choose a correct firmware disk for the E5100A/B. To install an incorrect firmware may cause a serious damage to the instrument.

## 1. Choosing and Ordering a Required Firmware Disk

Table 8 -1 is a summary of the E5100A/B's hardware configuration and required firmware disk.
Table 8-1.
E5100A/B Hardware Configuration and Required Firmware Disk

| Hardware Configuration |  |  |  | Required Firmware Disk |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Currently Installed <br> Firmware Revision | Opt.509 <br> Installed? | Max. Number of <br> Sweep Points | LCD Display <br> Type | Agilent Part <br> Number | Description |
| $\leq 2 . \mathrm{xx}$ | Yes | (any) | Monochrome | E5100-180xx ${ }^{1}$ | F/W \#509 Rev.2.xx |
| $\leq 2 . \mathrm{xx}$ | No | 801 or 401 | Monochrome | E5100-181 $\mathrm{xx}^{1}$ | F/W 1BW Rev.2.xx |
| $\leq 2 . \mathrm{xx}$ | No | 401 | Color | E5100-182 $\mathrm{xx}^{1}$ | F/W 1CL Rev.2.xx |
| $\leq 2 . \mathrm{xx}$ | No | 1601 | Monochrome | E5100-183xx ${ }^{1}$ | F/W 2BW Rev.2.xx |
| $\leq 2 . \mathrm{xx}$ | No | 1601 | Color | E5100-184xx ${ }^{1}$ | F/W 2CL Rev.2.xx |
| $3 . \mathrm{xx}$ | (any) | (any) | Color | E5100-185xx ${ }^{1}$ | F/W Rev.3.xx |

1 " $x x$ " should be the latest number to obtain the latest firmware.
Use the following procedures to make sure each hardware configuration.

## Checking if Option 509 is installed

- Turn the analyzer power on. If there is no information on the LCD display except for ***** Welcome $* * * * *$ message, it must have Option 509.
- Check the front and rear panel. If the analyzer has OPTION 509 label, it must have Option 509.


## Checking the Currently Installed Firmware Revision

- Diplay the firmware information as follows:
$\square$ Press System MORE SERVICE MENU FIRMWARE REVISION. The revision number of currently installed firmware of the analyzer appears on the display.
$\square$ Or, turn the analyzer power off and on. Display message at the end of power on sequence includes the firmware revision information.

Those are the most credible ways to know the firmware revision of the analyzer.

- The firmware revision can also be checked on the revision label attached on the rear panel as shown in Figure 8-1.


## 8-2 Digital Control Troubleshooting

## Firmware Rev 01.00

## Figure 8-1. Firmware Revision Label

## Checking Maximum Number of Sweep Points

1. Turn the E5100A/B ON.
2. Press $(\overline{S w e e p})$ Number of POINTs $1601 \times 1$.

- If the number of points is set to 1601 , the maximum number of points of the E5100A/B is 1601.
- If the number of points is set to 801, the maximum number of points of the E5100A/B is 801.
- If the number of points is set to 401, the maximum number of points of the E5100A/B is 401.

Note - If it is difficult to read the maximum number of points on the LCD display
 due to overlayed traces, try to change the display format using (Meas/Format) Format and followed softkeys to change the trace position.

- The E5100A must have 1601 or 801 maximum number of sweep points. The E5100B must have 401 maximum number of sweep points.
If it is impossible to know that an E5100A has 1601 or 801 maximum number of sweep points due to some trouble, check the Agilent part number of the installed A3 DSP. If A3 part number for an E5100A is E5100-66593, the E5100A must have 1601 maximum number of sweep points as long as the original board (Agilent P/N E5100-66513) has not been replaced with a new board (Agilent P/N E5100-66593) before; if A3 part number for an E5100A is E5100-66513, the E5100A must have 801 maximum number of sweep points.


## Checking the LCD Display Type

- Usually, the LCD display type (color or monochrome) can be checked by turning the analyzer power on.
- If it is impossible to know the LCD display type due to some LCD display trouble, check the Agilent part number of installed A2 Peripheral. If the A2 part number is E5100-66502, the LCD type must be monochrome; if the A2 part number is E5000-66502, the LCD type must be color.


## 2. Installing the Firmware

1. Turn the E5100A/B power off.
2. While pressing both (Preset) and (0) keys at the same time, turn the E5100A/B power on.
3. Wait until the bootloader menu (FIRMWARE UPDATE and other softkeys) appears on the display.
4. Press FIRMWARE UPDATE .
5. Insert the correct firmware disk into the floppy disk drive of the E5100A/B.
6. Press OK.
7. Press EXECUTE UPDATE
8. Press OK to start the firmware update.
9. Wait until the E5100A/B automatically executes preset operation.
10. Verify that no error message is displayed and that the revision displayed is that of the revision label.

- In case of unexpected results, inspect the firmware diskette for any damage. Clean the built-in FDD and retry the procedure.


## Start Here

## 1. Check the Power On Sequence

See the Inspect the Power On Sequence in the chapter 4 for checking the Power On Sequence.

## Check the A1 LEDs (DS1, DS2, and DS3)

There are twelve LEDs $(4 \times 3)$ on the A1 CPU. These LEDs should be in the pattern shown in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3 at the end of the power on sequence. Perform the following procedure to check the A1 twelve LEDs.
a. Turn the analyzer off.
b. Remove the outer cover of the analyzer.
c. Turn the analyzer power on.
d. Look at the A1 LEDs DS1, DS2, and DS3. Some of the LEDs light during the power on sequence. At the end of the power on sequence, the LEDs should stay in the pattern shown in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3.

- If the DS $1+5 \mathrm{~V}$ LED is OFF, check the +5 V power supply from PS 130 W assembly. (See the Power Supply Troubleshooting chapter.)
- If the DS1 +5 V LED is good but the other DS1, DS2, and DS3 LEDs stay in the other pattern, the A1 CPU is probably faulty. Replace the A1 CPU. (DS2 and DS3 LED status shows the results of Boot ROM Checksum Test and DRAM Address Test.)


Figure 8-2. A1 CPU LED Location

Table 8-2. A1 LEDs (DS1) Status

| A1 LEDs | From Upper Left |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{+ 5 V}$ | FAIL | BDAC | - |
| DS1 | ON | OFF | OFF | - |

Table 8-3. A1 LEDs (DS2 and DS3) Status

| A1 LEDs | From Upper Left |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| DS2 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF |
| DS3 | OFF | OFF | OFF | OFF |

## 2. Check Error Messages

Turn the analyzer power on. Check no error message appears on the LCD.

- If no error message is displayed, continue with the Check the A1 ICs in this Start Here.
- If one of error messages listed below is displayed, follow the instruction described below. For the other message, see the Error Messages in Messages.


## Error Messages

(-330) Self-test failed, No.xx
(157) BACKUP DATA LOST, xxxxxx
! (Status Annotation)

## Instruction

This indicates the power on selftest failed. Continue with the next Check Power On Selftest.

This indicates that the correction constants stored in the flash memories on the A1 CPU are invalid or the flash memories are faulty. Rewrite all correction constants into the flash memories. For the detailed procedure, See the Adjustments chapter in this manual. If the rewriting is not successfully performed, replace the flash memories and then rewrite the all correction constants into the new flash memories.

This indicates that the correction constants stored in the flash memories on the A1 CPU are invalid or the flash memories are faulty.

## Check the Internal Tests

The analyzer performs the power on selftest every time when the analyzer is turned on. In the power on selftest, internal diagnostic tests 13 through 23,26, 27, 30 through 83,85 through 87 , 89, 96 , and 98 are executed sequentially. The failed test indicates the most probable faulty assembly. For more information about the internal tests, see the Service Menu Keys chapter in this manual.

If the power on selftest fails and " (-330) Self-test failed, No.xx" message is displayed, execute each single internal test in order of the test numbers to identify the failed test. Then refer to the Table 8-4 for further troubleshooting information.
a. Press (Preset) (System) MORE SERVICE MENU INTERNAL TESTS (13) $\times 1$ to access the internal test 13 (A27 ID).
b. Press EXECUTE TEST to execute the internal test 13.
c. Wait until the test result, "PASS" or " ( -330 ) Self-test failed, No. 13 " is displayed.
d. If (-330) Self-test failed, No.xx is displayed, note down the self test number.
e. Enter the next internal test number using ten keys, and press $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST.
f. Repeat steps d and e until you complete the last internal test (No. 98).

Table 8-4.
Troubleshooting Information for Internal Diagnostic Test Failure

| Test No. | Failed Test | Troubleshooting Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | A27 ID | Check the A27 Synthesizer is correctly installed. |
| 14 | A24 ID | Check the A24 Source is correctly installed. |
| 15 | A25 ID | Check the A25 RF Amplifier (Opt.010) is correctly installed. |
| 16 | A26 ID | Check the A26R/A/B/C Receivers are correctly installed. |
| 17 | A28/29/50 Source Port ID | Check the A28 Source Switch (Opt.003), A29 50/1M $\Omega$ Switch (Opt.101/301), A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5) are correctly installed. (See Board Configuration) |
| 21 | A24 DCBUS +11.6 V | Voltage test fails at +11.6 V internal dc bus node of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 22 | A24 DCBUS +5 VA | Voltage test fails at +5 V internal dc bus node of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 23 | A24 DCBUS -9V | Voltage test fails at -9 V internal dc bus node of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 24 | A24 DCBuS VNR VOLT1 | Voltage test fails at internal dc bus node (VNR VOLT1) of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 25 | A24 DCBUS VNR VOLT2 | Voltage test fails at internal dc bus node (VNR VOLT2) of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 26 | A24 DCBUS VNR VOLT3 | Voltage test fails at internal dc bus node (VNR VOLT3) of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. See the Source Group Troubleshooling chapter. |
| 27 | A24 DCBUS CONST VOLT | Voltage test fails at internal dc bus node (CONST VOLT) of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 28 | A24 DCBUS DAC VOLT1 | Voltage test fails at internal dc bus node (DAC VOLT1) of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. See the Source Group Troubleshooling chapter. |

Table 8-4.
Troubleshooting Information for Internal Diagnostic Test Failure (continued)

| Test No. | Failed Test | Troubleshooting Information |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 29 | A24 DCBUS DAC VOLT2 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Voltage test fails at internal dc bus node (DAC } \\ \text { VOLT2) of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a } \\ \text { probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. } \\ \text { See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. } \\ \text { Voltage test fails at internal dc bus node (DAC } \\ \text { VOLT3) of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a } \\ \text { probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source. } \\ \text { See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. } \\ \text { Voltage test fails at internal dc bus node (1ST } \\ \text { LOCAL) of the A24 Source. The A24 Source is a } \\ \text { probable faulty board. Replace the A24 Source } \\ \text { See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. } \\ \text { Voltage test fails at +15V internal dc bus node } \\ \text { of the A25 RF Amplifier (Opt.010). The A25 RF } \\ \text { Amplifier is a probable faulty board. Replace } \\ \text { the A25 RF Amplifier. See the Source Group } \\ \text { Troubleshooting chapter. } \\ \text { Voltage test fails at +12V internal dc bus node } \\ \text { (+12VA) of the A26A Receiver. The A26A } \\ \text { Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the } \\ \text { A26A Receiver. See the Receiver Group } \\ \text { Troubleshooting chapter. }\end{array}$ |
| 32 | A24 DCBUS DAC VOLT3 | A25 DCBUS +15 V |
| 42 | A26A DCBUS +12 VA | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Voltage test fails at + 12V internal dc bus node } \\ \text { (+12VB) of the A26A Receiver. The A26A }\end{array}$ |
| Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the |  |  |
| A26A Receiver. See the Receiver Group |  |  |$\}$

Table 8-4.
Troubleshooting Information for Internal Diagnostic Test Failure (continued)

| Test No. | Failed Test | Troubleshooting Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 46 | A26A DCBUS - 12VA | Voltage test fails at -12 V internal dc bus node ( -12 VA ) of the A26A Receiver. The A26A Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26A Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 47 | A26A DCBUS - 12VB | Voltage test fails at -12 V internal dc bus node ( -12 VB ) of the A26A Receiver. The A26A Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26A Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 48 | A26A DCBUS ADC REF VOLT | Voltage test fails at internal de bus node (ADC REF VOLT) of the A26A Receiver. The A26A Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26A Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 51 | A26R DCBUS + 12VA | Voltage test fails at +12 V internal dc bus node ( +12 VA ) of the A26R Receiver. The A26R Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26R Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 52 | A26R DCBUS + 12VB | Voltage test fails at +12 V internal dc bus node $(+12 \mathrm{VB})$ of the A26R Receiver. The A26R Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26R Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 53 | A26R DCBUS + 5VA | Voltage test fails at +5 V internal dc bus node ( +5 VA ) of the A26R Receiver. The A26R Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26R Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 54 | A26R DCBUS +5 VB | Voltage test fails at +5 V internal dc bus node $(+5 \mathrm{VB})$ of the A26R Receiver. The A26R Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26R Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 55 | A26R DCBUS -5V | Voltage test fails at -5 V internal dc bus node of the A26R Receiver. The A26R Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26R Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 56 | A26R DCBUS - 12VA | Voltage test fails at -12 V internal dc bus node ( -12 VA ) of the A26R Receiver. The A26R Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26R Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |

Table 8-4.
Troubleshooting Information for Internal Diagnostic Test Failure (continued)

| Test No. | Failed Test | Troubleshooting Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 57 | A26R DCBUS -12VB | Voltage test fails at the -12 V internal dc bus node ( -12 VB ) of the A26R Receiver. The A26R Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26R Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 58 | A26R DCBUS ADC REF VOLT | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (ADC REF VOLT) of the A26R Receiver. The A26R Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26R Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooling chapter. |
| 61 | A26B DCBUS +12 VA | Voltage test fails at the +12 V internal dc bus node ( +12 VA ) of the A26B Receiver. The A26B Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26B Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 62 | A26B DCBUS +12 VB | Voltage test fails at the +12 V internal dc bus node ( +12 VB ) of the A26B Receiver. The A26B Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26B Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 63 | A26B DCBUS +5 VA | Voltage test fails at the +5 V internal dc bus node ( +5 VA ) of the A26B Receiver. The A26B Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26B Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 64 | A26B DCBUS +5 VB | Voltage test fails at the +5 V internal dc bus node ( +5 VB ) of the A26B Receiver. The A26B Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26B Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 65 | A26B DCBUS -5V | Voltage test fails at the -5 V internal dc bus node of the A26B Receiver. The A26B Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26B Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 66 | A26B DCBUS -12VA | Voltage test fails at the -12 V internal dc bus node ( -12 VA ) of the A26B Receiver. The A26B Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26B Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 67 | A26B DCBUS - 12VB | Voltage test fails at the -12 V internal dc bus node ( -12 VB ) of the A26B Receiver. The A26B Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26B Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |

Table 8-4.
Troubleshooting Information for Internal Diagnostic Test Failure (continued)

| Test No. | Failed Test | Troubleshooting Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 68 | A26B DCBUS ADC REF VOLT | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (ADC REF VOLT) of the A26B Receiver. The A26B Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26B Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooling chapter. |
| 71 | A26C DCBUS +12 VA | Voltage test fails at the +12 V internal dc bus node ( +12 VA ) of the A26C Receiver. The A26C Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26C Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 72 | A26C DCBUS +12 VB | Voltage test fails at the +12 V internal dc bus node ( +12 VB ) of the A26C Receiver. The A26C Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26C Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 73 | A26C DCBUS +5 VA | Voltage test fails at the +5 V internal dc bus node ( +5 VA ) of the A26C Receiver. The A26C Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26C Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 74 | A26C DCBUS +5 VB | Voltage test fails at the +5 V internal dc bus node ( +5 VB ) of the A26C Receiver. The A26C Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26C Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 75 | A26C DCBUS -5V | Voltage test fails at the -5 V internal dc bus node of the A26C Receiver. The A26C Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26C Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 76 | A26C DCBUS - 12VA | Voltage test fails at the -12 V internal dc bus node ( -12 VA ) of the A26C Receiver. The A26C Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26C Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 77 | A26C DCBUS - 12 VB | Voltage test fails at the -12 V internal dc bus node ( -12 VB ) of the A26C Receiver. The A26C Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26C Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 78 | A26C DCBUS ADC REF VOLT | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (ADC REF VOLT) of the A26C Receiver. The A26C Receiver is a probable faulty board. Replace the A26C Receiver. See the Receiver Group Troubleshooting chapter. |

Table 8-4.
Troubleshooting Information for Internal Diagnostic Test Failure (continued)

| Test No. | Failed Test | Troubleshooting Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81 | A27 DCBUS + 13V | Voltage test fails at the +13 V internal dc bus node of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 82 | A27 DCBUS +5 V | Voltage test fails at the +5 V internal dc bus node of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 83 | A27 DCBUS - 12V | Voltage test fails at the -12 V internal de bus node of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 84 | A27 DCBUS 40MHZ VCXO ADJ1 | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (40MHZ VCXO ADJ1) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 85 | A27 DCBUS 40MHZ VCXO ADJ2 | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (40MHZ VCXO ADJ2) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 86 | A27 FBUS 100KHZ | Frequency test fails at the internal frequency bus node (100KHZ) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 87 | A27 FBUS VCO 10KHZ | Frequency test fails at the internal frequency bus node (VCO 10KHZ) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 88 | A27 DCBUS VCO 10KHZ INTG | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (VCO 10KHZ INTG) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 89 | A27 DCBUS VCO 10KHZ CNTL | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (VCO 10KHZ CNTL) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |

Table 8-4.
Troubleshooting Information for Internal Diagnostic Test Failure
(continued)

| Test No. | Failed Test | Troubleshooting Information |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 | A27 FBUS VCO 100MHZ | Frequency test fails at the internal frequency bus node (VCO 100MHZ) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 91 | A27 DCBUS VCO 100MHZ INTG | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (VCO 100MHZ INTG) of the A27 Synthesizer has some problem. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 92 | A27 DCBUS VCO 100MHZ CNTL | Voltage test fails at the internal de bus node (VCO 100MHZ CNTL) of the A27 Synthesizer has some problem. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 93 | A27 FBUS VCO 200MHZ | Frequency test fails at the internal frequency bus node (VCO 200MHZ) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 94 | A27 DCBUS VCO 200MHZ INTG | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (VCO 200MHZ INTG) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 95 | A27 DCBUS VCO 200MHZ CNTL | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (VCO 200MHZ CNTL) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 96 | A27 FBUS VCO 300MHZ | Frequency test fails at the internal frequency bus node (VCO 300MHZ) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 97 | A27 DCBUS VCO 300MHZ INTG | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (VCO 300MHZ INTG) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |
| 98 | A27 DCBUS VCO 300MHZ CNTL | Voltage test fails at the internal dc bus node (VCO 300MHZ CNTL) of the A27 Synthesizer. The A27 Synthesizer is a probable faulty board. Replace the A27 Synthesizer. See the Source Group Troubleshooting chapter. |

List of Internal Tests (No. 10 - No. 98)


```
83 A27 DCBUS -12V [POWER_ON_TEST]
84 A27 DCBUS 40MHZ VCXO ADJ1
85 A27 DCBUS 40MHZ VCXO ADJ2 [POWER_ON_TEST]
86 A27 FBUS 100KHZ [POWER_ON_TEST]
87 A27 FBUS VCO 10KHZ [POWER_ON_TEST]
8 8 ~ A 2 7 ~ D C B U S ~ V C O ~ 1 0 K H Z ~ I N T G ~
89 A27 DCBUS VCO 10KHZ CNTL [POWER_ON_TEST]
90 A27 FBUS VCO 100MHZ
91 A27 DCBUS VCO 100MHZ INTG
92 A27 DCBUS VCO 100MHZ CNTL
93 A27 FBUS VCO 200MHZ
9 4 ~ A 2 7 ~ D C B U S ~ V C O ~ 2 0 0 M H Z ~ I N T G ~
95 A27 DCBUS VCO 200MHZ CNTL
96 A27 FBUS VCO 300MHZ [POWER_ON_TEST]
97 A27 DCBUS VCO 300MHZ INTG
98 A27 DCBUS VCO 300MHZ CNTL [POWER_ON_TEST]
```


## 3. Check the A1 ICs

The following A1 ICs are tested using the A1 On Board Test Mode:

- DRAM
- Instruction Flash Memory
- Peripheral IC -1
- SRAM
- Storage Flash Memory
- Peripheral IC -2

- To test using the A1 On Board Test Mode erases all correction constants and firmware data in the A1 flash memories. You need to install new firmware and to perform all adjustments after the A1 On Board Test.
- Before you change the A1SW1 switch settings on the A1 CPU in accordance with each test procedure, you must record the switch settings so that you can restore the settings after completing the A1 On Board Test. If you forget the original settings, see the Board Configuration chapter.


## A1 DRAM Test

The A1 DRAM test performs R/W test and address test. Perform the following procedure to verify the A1 DRAM using the A1 On Board Test Mode.
a. Turn the analyzer power off.
b. Remove the outer cover of the analyzer.
c. Set the A1 switch (A1SW1) as shown in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5. A1 DRAM Test Switch Settings

| A1 Switch | From Upper Left |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
|  | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF |

d. Turn the analyzer power on.
e. Check the A1 LED DS2 and DS3 in accordance with Table 8-6.

Table 8-6. A1 DRAM Test Status

| Test Status $^{1}$ | A1 LED DS2 |  |  |  | A1 LED DS3 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| R/W Test Fail | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Adrs Test Fail | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

$10:$ OFF, 1: ON. When the test completes, LED(s) marked " 1 " flash at intervals of about 1 second.
f. Restore the A1SW1 to the original settings.
g. If this test fails, replace the A1 CPU.

## A1 Instruction Flash Memory Test

The A1 Instruction Flash Memory test performs device check, erase test, and R/W test. Perform the following procedure to verify the A1 Instruction Flash Memories using the A1 On Board Test Mode.
a. Turn the analyzer power off.
b. Remove the outer cover of the analyzer.
c. Set the A1 switch (A1SW1) as shown in Table 8-7.

Table 8-7. A1 Instruction Flash Memory Test Switch Settings

| A1 Switch | From Upper Left |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |
| A1SW1 | ON | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF |  |

d. Turn the analyzer power on.
e. Check the A1 LED DS2 and DS3 in accordance with Table 8-8.

| Note | It takes about 5 minutes to complete the A1 Instruction Flash Memory Test. |
| :--- | :--- |

Table 8-8. A1 Instruction Flash Memory Test Status

| Test Status $^{\mathbf{1}}$ | A1 LED DS2 |  |  |  | A1 LED DS3 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Device | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Erase Fail | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| R/W Fail | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

1 0: OFF, 1: ON. When the test completes, LED(s) marked " 1 " flash at intervals of about 1 second.
f. Restore the A1SW1 to the original settings.
g. If this test fails, replace the A1 CPU.

## A1 Peripheral IC - 1 Test

The A1 Peripheral IC -1 Test performs 9914 test, 87312 test, and RTC test. Perform the following procedure to verify the A1 Peripheral IC -1 using the A1 On Board Test Mode.
a. Turn the analyzer power off.
b. Remove the outer cover of the analyzer.
c. Set the A1 switch (A1SW1) as shown in Table 8-9.

Table 8-9. A1 Peripheral IC - 1 Test Switch Settings

| A1 Switch | From Upper Left |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |
| A1SW1 | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF |  |

d. Turn the analyzer power on.
e. Check the A1 LED DS2 and DS3 in accordance with Table 8-10.

Table 8-10. A1 Peripheral IC - 1 Test Status

| Test Status $^{\mathbf{1}}$ | A1 LED DS2 |  |  |  | A1 LED DS3 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9914 Fail | 1 | - | - | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 87312 Fail | - | 1 | - | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| RTC Fail | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

$10:$ OFF, 1: ON, -: Indeterminate. When the test completes, LED(s) marked " 1 " flash at intervals of about 1 second.
f. Restore the A1SW1 to the original settings.
g. If this test fails, replace the A1 CPU.

## A1 SRAM Test

The A1 SRAM Test performs R/W test. Perform the following procedure to verify the A1 SRAM using the A1 On Board Test Mode.
a. Turn the analyzer power off.
b. Remove the outer cover of the analyzer.
c. Set the A1 switch (A1SW1) as shown in Table 8-11.

Table 8-11. A1 SRAM Test Switch Settings

| A1 Switch | From Upper Left |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| A1SW1 | ON | ON | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF |

d. Turn the analyzer power on.
e. Check the A1 LED DS2 and DS3 in accordance with Table 8-12.

Table 8-12. A1 SRAM Test Status

| Test Status $^{1}$ | A1 LED DS2 |  |  |  | A1 LED DS3 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| Testing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fail | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

1 0: OFF, 1: ON. When the test completes, LED(s) marked " 1 " flash at intervals of about 1 second.
f. Restore the A1SW1 to the original settings.
g. If this test fails, replace the A1 CPU.

## A1 Storage Flash Memory Test

The A1 Storage Flash Memory Test performs device check, erase test, and R/W test. Perform the following procedure to verify the A1 Strage Flash Memory using the A1 On Board Test Mode.
a. Turn the analyzer power off.
b. Remove the outer cover of the analyzer.
c. Set the A1 switch (A1SW1) as shown in Table 8-13.

Table 8-13. A1 Storage Flash Memory Test Switch Settings

| A1 Switch | From Upper Left |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |
| A1SW1 | OFF | ON | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF |  |

d. Turn the analyzer power on.
e. Check the A1 LED DS2 and DS3 in accordance with Table 8-14.

Table 8-14. A1 Storage Flash Memory Test Status

| Test Status $^{\mathbf{1}}$ | A1 LED DS2 |  |  |  | A1 LED DS3 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Illegal Device | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Erase Fail | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| R/W Fail | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

$10:$ OFF, 1: ON. When the test completes, LED(s) marked " 1 " flash at intervals of about 1 second.
f. Restore the A1SW1 to the original settings.
g. If this test fails, replace the A1 CPU.

## A1 Peripheral IC-2 Test

The A1 Peripheral IC - 2 Test performs DIN test. Perform the following procedure to verify the A1 Peripheral IC -2 (DIN) using the A1 On Board Test Mode.
a. Turn the analyzer power off.
b. Remove the outer cover of the analyzer.
c. Set the A1 switch (A1SW1) as shown in Table 8-15.

Table 8-15. A1 Peripheral IC-2 Test Switch Settings

| A1 Switch | From Upper Left |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| A1SW1 | ON | OFF | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON | OFF |

d. Turn the analyzer power on.
e. Check the A1 LED DS2 and DS3 in accordance with Table 8-16.

Table 8-16. A1 Peripheral IC -2 Test Status

| Test Status $^{\mathbf{1}}$ | A1 LED DS2 |  |  |  | A1 LED DS3 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |
| Testing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Pass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| DIN Fail | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

$10:$ OFF, 1: ON. When the test completes, LED(s) marked " 1 " flash at intervals of about 1 second.
f. Restore the A1SW1 to the original settings.
g. If this test fails, replace the A1 CPU.

## 4. Check the A43/44/45/46 I/O Port

This test checks the I/O Port function. This test requires the I/O Port Test Kit (Agilent Part Number E5100-65001).

Test Procedure:
a. Turn the E5100A/B OFF.
b. Remove the outer cover of the E5100A/B.
c. Remove the 40 pin flat cable (Agilent Part Number 04396-61662) from the 24 bit I/O board (Agilent Part Number E5100-66543, -66544, -66545, or -66546) in the E5100A/B.
d. Connect the 40 pin flat cable which is removed from the 24 bit I/O board to the I/O test board (J1 A20).
e. Connect the I/O test board (J2 A43/44/45/46) and the 24 bit I/O board with 40 pin flat cable included in the test kit.
f. Connect the 24 bit I/O port and I/O test board (J3 A43, J4 A44, J5 A45, or J6 A46) with D-SUB 15 pin cable or 36 pin cable.
g. Turn the E5100A/B ON.
h. Press (System), MORE, SERVICE MENU, 24 BIT I/0 TEST
i. Confirm that PASS is appeared on the LCD display.

Table 8-17. I/O Test Connection

| E5100A/B <br> Connection | Used Cable | I/O Test Board <br> Connection |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| A20 Mother Board | 40 pin Flat Cable | J1 A20 |
| I/O Board (inside) | 40 pin Flat Cable | J1 A43/44/45/46 |
| I/O Board |  |  |
| Agilent P/N E5100-66543 | D-SUB 15 pin Cable | J3 A43 |
| Agilent P/N E5100-66544 | D-SUB 15 pin Cable | J4 A44 |
| Agilent P/N E5100-66545 | 36 pin Cable | J5 A45 |
| Agilent P/N E5100-66546 | D-SUB 15 pin Cable | J6 A46 |

j. If the test fails, replace the A43/44/45/46 Board.

## Source Group Troubleshooting

## Introduction

Use these procedures only if you have read the Isolate Faulty Group Troubleshooting chapter and you believe the problem is in the source group.

This procedure is designed to let you identify the bad assembly within the source group in the shortest possible time. Whenever an assembly is replaced in this procedure, refer to Post Repair Procedures in the Post-Repair Procedures chapter.

The source group consists of the following assemblies:

- A27 Synthesizer
- A24 Source
- A25 RF Amplifier (Opt.010/600)
- A28 Source Switch (Opt.003)

■ A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5)

| Note | Make sure all of the assemblies listed above are firmly seated before performing <br> the procedures in this chapter. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Allow the analyzer to warm up for at least 30 minutes before you perform any |  |
| procedure in this chapter. |  |

## Source Group Troubleshooting Summary

This overview summarizes the sequence of checks included in this chapter. Experienced technicians may save time by following this summary instead of reading the entire procedure. Headings in this summary match the headings in the procedure.

## Start Here

1. Run internal self-test 13. If the test fails, check the A27 Synthesizer is correctly installed.
2. Run internal self-test 14. If the test fails, check the A24 Source is correctly installed.
3. If Opt.010/600 is installed, run internal self-test 15. If the test fails, check the A25 RF Amplifier (Opt.010/600) is correctly installed.
4. Run internal self-test 17. If the test fails, check the A28 Source Switch (Opt.003), A29 50/1M $\Omega$ Switch (Opt.101/301), A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5) are correctly installed. (See Board Configuration)
5. Run internal self-tests 21 through 31. If one or more of those tests fail, replace the A24 Source.
6. If Opt.010/600 is installed, run internal self-test 32 . If the test fails, replace the A25 RF Amplifier (Opt.010/600).
7. Run internal self-tests 81 through 98. If one or more of those tests fail, replace the A27 Synthesizer.

## Check A27 Synthesizer Outputs

1. Check the INT REF signal. If it is bad, replace A27.
2. Check the EXT REF operation. If it is bad, replace A27.

## Check A50 High Stability Oscillator (Option 1D5)

Check the REF OVEN signal. If it is bad, replace A50.

## Start Here

The following procedure verifies the operation of each assembly in the source group by using the E5100A/B's self-test functions (internal tests). For detailed information about the self-test functions, see the Service Key Menus.

Perform the following steps to troubleshoot the source group:

1. Press (Preset) (System) MORE SERVICE MENU INTERNAL TESTS (13) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run self-test 13: A27 ID.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is incorrectly installed. Check the board installation and cables.
2. Press $[\underline{14}] \times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 14: A24 ID.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is incorrectly installed. See the Board Configuration chapter.
3. If Opt.010/600 is installed, press 15 ) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 15: A25 ID.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A25 RF Amplifier is incorrectly installed. See the Board Configuration chapter.
4. Press (17) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 17: A28/29/50 Source Port ID.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A28 Source Switch (Opt.003), A29 50/1M $\Omega$ Switch (Opt.101/301), A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5) are correctly installed. See the Board Configuration chapter.
5. Press [21] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 21: A24 DCBUS +11.6 V .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
6. Press [22] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 22: A24 DCBUS +5 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
7. Press [23] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 23: A24 DCBUS -9 V .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
8. Press [24] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 24: A24 DCBUS VNR VOLT1.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
9. Press [25] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 25: A24 DCBUS VNR VOLT2.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
10. Press [26] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 26: A24 DCBUS VNR VOLT3.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
11. Press [27] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 27: A24 DCBUS CONST VOLT.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
12. Press 28 ) 1 EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 28: A24 DCBUS DAC VOLT1.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
13. Press 29 EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 29: A24 DCBUS DAC VOLT2.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
14. Press (30) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 30: A24 DCBUS DAC VOLT3.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
15. Press 31 . $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 31: A24 DCBUS 1ST LOCAL. If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A24 Source is a faulty board. Replace the A24.
16. If Opt. $010 / 600$ is installed, press [32] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 32: A25 DCBUS +15 V .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A25 RF Amplifier is a faulty board. Replace the A25.
17. Press (81] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 81 : A27 DCBUS +13 V .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
18. Press 82 ) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 82 : A27 DCBUS +5 V .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
19. Press 83) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 83: A27 DCBUS -12 V .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
20. Press $84 \times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 84 : A27 DCBUS 40MHZ VCXO ADJ1.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
21. Press (85) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 85: A27 DCBUS 40MHZ VCXO ADJ2.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
22. Press (86) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 86: A27 FBUS 100KHZ.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
23. Press (87) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 87: A27 FBUS VCO 10KHZ.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
24. Press (88) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 88: A27 FBUS VCO 10KHZ INTG.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
25. Press [89] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 89: A27 FBUS VCO 10KHZ CNTL.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
26. Press (90) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 90: A27 FBUS VCO 100MHZ.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
27. Press (91) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 91: A27 FBUS VCO 100MHZ INTG.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
28. Press [92] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 92: A27 FBUS VCO 100MHZ CNTL.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
29. Press 93 ) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 93: A27 FBUS VCO 200MHZ.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
30. Press $[94] \times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 94: A27 FBUS VCO 200MHZ INTG.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
31. Press $[\overline{95}] \times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 95: A27 FBUS VCO 200MHZ CNTL.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
32. Press (96) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 96: A27 FBUS VCO 300MHZ.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
33. Press $[\overline{97}) \times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 97: A27 FBUS VCO 300MHZ INTG.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.
34. Press 98 ) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 98: A27 FBUS VCO 300MHZ CNTL.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A27 Synthesizer is a faulty board. Replace the A27.

If all the tests listed above pass and you still believe that the problem is in the source group, verify the outputs of each assembly in the source group. The procedures to do this are provided in the following sections.

## Check A27 Synthesizer Output

One of the output signals from the A27 Synthesizer is INT REF signal on the rear panel. The input signal to A27 is the external reference signal from the EXT REF connector. If the output signal and the E5100A/B operation using the EXT REF input signal are good, A27 is probably good.

Perform the following procedures sequentially to verify all the signals listed above and to verify the E5100A/B operation when the EXT REF signal is used.

## 1. Check the INT REF Signal

a. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 9-1.


Figure 9-1. INT REF Test Setup
b. Initialize the spectrum analyzer. Then set the controls as follows:

| Controls | Settings |
| :--- | :--- |
| Center Frequency | 10 MHz |
| Span | 15 MHz |
| Reference Level | 10 dBm |

c. On the spectrum analyzer, press (PEAK SEARCH) to move the marker to the peak of the INT REF signal.
d. Check that the frequency is approximately 10 MHz and the level is $+2 \mathrm{dBm} \pm 4 \mathrm{~dB}$. The INT REF signal should be as shown in Figure 9-2.

- If the INT REF signal is good, continue with 3. Check the FRAC N OSC Signal.
- If the INT REF signal is bad, inspect the cable and connections between the INT REF connector and A27J10. If the cable and connections are good, replace A27.


Figure 9-2. Typical INT REF Signal

## 2. Check the EXT REF Operation

When an external reference signal ( $10 \mathrm{MHz}, 0 \mathrm{dBm}$ ) is applied to the EXT REF input connector on the rear panel, the message "External Reference" appears for about 3 seconds on the display. When the external reference signal is removed, nothing happens.
Perform the following steps to verify the operation of the EXT REF input:
a. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 9-3. Then check that the "External Reference" message appears on the display. If Option 1D5 is installed in the E5100A/B, connect the cable between the EXT REF Input connector and REF OVEN (Opt.1D5) connector.

- If the "External Reference" message appears correctly, the EXT REF circuit probably working. At this point, the A27 synthesizer is verified.
- If the "External Reference" message does not appear, inspect the cable "I" and connections between the EXT REF input connector and A27J2. If the cable and connections are good, the most probable faulty assembly is A27. Replace A27.


Figure 9-3. EXT REF Test Setup

## Check the A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5)

Perform the following procedure to verify the A50 High Stability Oscillator:
Observe the REF OVEN signal on the rear panel using a spectrum analyzer. Check that the frequency is 10 MHz and the level is approximately 0 dBm .

■ If the signal is good, the A50 High Stability Oscillator is verified.

- If the signal is bad, inspect the cable and connections between A50 and REF OVEN. If the cable and connections are good, replace the A50 High Stability Oscillator.


## Receiver Group Troubleshooting

## Introduction

Use these procedures only if you have read the Isolate Faully Group Troubleshooting chapter, and you believe the problem is in the receiver group.

These procedures are designed to let you identify the bad assembly within the receiver group in the shortest possible time. Whenever an assembly is replaced in this procedure, refer to the Post Repair Procedures chapter in this manual.
The procedures isolate the faulty assembly by using the E5100A/B self-test functions (internal tests).

The receiver group consists of the following assemblies:

- A26R Receiver (Opt.200/300/400)
- A26A Receiver (Opt.100/200/300/400)
- A26B Receiver (Opt.300/400)
- A26C Receiver (Opt.400)
- A29 50/1M $\Omega$ Switch (Opt.101/301)

Note Make sure all of the assemblies listed above are firmly seated before performing the procedures in this chapter.

Allow the analyzer to warm up for at least 30 minutes before you perform any procedure in this chapter.

## Receiver Group Troubleshooting Summary

This overview summarizes the sequence of checks included in this chapter. Experienced technicians may save time by following the summary instead of reading the entire procedure. Headings in this summary match the headings in the procedure.

## Start Here

1. Run internal self-test 16 . If the test fails, check if the $\mathrm{A} 26 \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{A} / \mathrm{B} / \mathrm{C}$ Receivers are correctly installed.
2. Run internal self-test 17. If the test fails, check the A28 Source Switch (Opt.003), A29 50/1M $\Omega$ Switch (Opt.101/301), A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5) are correctly installed. (See Board Configuration)
3. Run internal self-tests 41 through 48. If one (or more) of those tests fails, replace A26A.
4. Run internal self-tests 51 through 58. If one (or more) of those tests fails, replace A26R.
5. Run internal self-tests 61 through 68 . If one (or more) of those tests fails, replace A26B.
6. Run internal self-tests 71 through 78 . If one (or more) of those tests fails, replace A26C.

## Start Here

The following procedures verify the operation of each assembly in the receiver group by using the E5100A/B self-test functions (internal tests). For detailed information about the self-test functions, see the Service Key Menus.

Perform the following procedures sequentially to troubleshoot the receiver.

1. Press (Preset) System) MORE SERVICE MENU INTERNAL TEST (16) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 16: A26 ID.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that some of the A26R, A26A, A26B, and A26C are incorrectly installed.
2. Press (17) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 17: A28/29/50 Source Port ID.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A28 Source Switch (Opt.003), A29 50/1M $\Omega$ Switch (Opt.101/301), A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5) are correctly installed. See the Board Configuration chapter.
3. Press (41) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 41: A26A DCBUS +12 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26A Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26A.
4. Press [42] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 42: A26A DCBUS +12 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26A Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26A.
5. Press (43) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 43: A26A DCBUS +5 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26A Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26A.
6. Press (44) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 44: A26A DCBUS +5 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26A Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26A.
7. Press (45) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 45: A26A DCBUS $-5 V$.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26A Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26A.
8. Press (46] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 46: A26A DCBUS -12 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26A Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26A.
9. Press [47] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 47: A26A DCBUS -12 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26A Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26A.
10. Press (48] $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 48: A26A DCBUS ADC REF VOLT.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26A Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26A.
11. Press (51) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 51: A26R DCBUS +12 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26R Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26R.
12. Press (52) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 52: A26R DCBUS +12 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26R Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26R.
13. Press (53) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 53: A26R DCBUS +5 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26R Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26R.
14. Press (54) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 54: A26R DCBUS +5 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26R Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26R.
15. Press (55) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 55: A26R DCBUS -5 V .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26R Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26R.
16. Press (56) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 56: A26R DCBUS - 12VA.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26R Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26R.
17. Press (57) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 57: A26R DCBUS -12 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26R Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26R.
18. Press (58) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 58: A26R DCBUS ADC REF VOLT.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26R Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26R.
19. Press (61) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 61 : A26B DCBUS +12 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26B Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26B.
20. Press (62) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 62 : A26B DCBUS +12 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26B Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26B.
21. Press 63 ) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 63 : A26B DCBUS +5 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26B Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26B.
22. Press (64) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 64 : A26B DCBUS +5 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26B Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26B.
23. Press (65) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 65 : A26B DCBUS $-5 V$.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26B Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26B.
24. Press (66) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 66: A26B DCBUS -12 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26B Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26B.
25. Press (67) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 67: A26B DCBUS -12 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26B Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26B.
26. Press 68) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 68: A26B DCBUS ADC REF VOLT.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26B Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26B.
27. Press $71 \times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 71: A26C DCBUS +12 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26C Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26C.
28. Press (72) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 72 : A26C DCBUS +12 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26C Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26C.
29. Press (73) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 73: A26C DCBUS +5 VA.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26C Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26C.
30. Press (74) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 74: A26C DCBUS +5 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26C Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26C.
31. Press (75) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 75 : A26C DCBUS -5 V .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26C Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26C.
32. Press (76) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 76: A26C DCBUS -12 VA .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26C Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26C.
33. Press (77) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 77: A26C DCBUS -12 VB .

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26C Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26C.
34. Press 78 ) $\times 1$ EXECUTE TEST to run internal test 78: A26C DCBUS ADC REF VOLT.

If the test fails, there is a possibility that the A26C Receiver is a faulty board. Replace the A26C.

## Accessories Troubleshooting

## Introduction

Use these procedures only if you have followed the troubleshooting procedures and believe the problem is one of the accessories. Reconfigure the system as it is normally used and reconfirm the measurement problem. The measurement problem must be caused by a failure outside of the analyzer (that is, by one of the accessories).
Suspect the following typical problems:

- Operation Errors (for example, improper calibration techniques)
- Faulty Accessories (for example, damaged adapters and RF cables, a faulty power splitter, or T/R test set)

This chapter consists of the following procedures. Perform these procedures sequentially.
Verify Operations
Inspect Connectors
Inspect Accessories

## Verify Operations

The measurement problem can be caused by improper operation. Confirm that all operations, connections and control settings, etc., are properly made during the measurement. An example of the typical operation errors are shown in the following paragraph.

## Using $75 \boldsymbol{\Omega}$ Connectors with $50 \boldsymbol{\Omega}$ Connectors

Do not use $50 \Omega$ connectors with $75 \Omega$ connectors; their center conductors are different diameters. Using a $50 \Omega$ male connector with a $75 \Omega$ female connector will destroy the female connector.

## Inspect the Connectors

Check the physical condition of the analyzer front-panel connectors, and the test set connectors.
Inspect the front panel connectors on the analyzer. Check for bent or broken center pins and loose connector bulkheads.

## Inspect the Accessories

Measurement problems can be caused by faulty accessories or faulty devices between the accessories and the analyzer. For example, the RF cables, the probe power connector, and the interconnect cable can cause problems.

Some recommended accessories used with the analyzer are listed below.

- Active Probes (for example, the 41800A Active Probe).
- Power Splitter (for example, the 11850C/D Three-way Power Splitter).

Inspect the cables for any damage. Verify the probe power connector. Then inspect and verify the accessories that are used in the measurement.

## Verify the Probe Power

Perform the following procedure to verify the front-panel probe power connector:

1. Turn the analyzer power off.
2. Remove the power cable of the accessory from the probe power connector.
3. Turn the analyzer power on.
4. Measure the power voltages ( +15 V and -12.6 V ) at the probe power connector using a voltmeter with a small probe. See Figure 11-1 for the voltages and pins on the probe power connector.

- If the voltages are within the limits, the analyzer's probe power is verified. Suspect a faulty accessory. Verify the accessory used in the measurement problem in accordance with its manual.
- If the voltages are out of the limits, see the Power Supply Troubleshooting chapter in this manual to troubleshoot the power lines ( $+15 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{AUX})$ and -12.6 V ) of the probe power.


Figure 11-1. Probe Power Connector Voltages

## Service Key Menus

## Introduction

The service key menus are used to test, verify, and troubleshoot the analyzer. They are also used to install and update the firmware in the analyzer.

The service key menus consist of several menus that are accessed through the service menu and the Bootloader menu.

- The service menu is displayed by pressing (System) MORE SERVICE MENU.
- The Bootloader menu is displayed by turning the analyzer power on while pressing (Preset) and (0).
The service key menus allow you to perform the following functions:
- Select and execute a built-in diagnostic test. The analyzer has 69 built-in diagnostic tests. For detailed information, see the Tests Мепи in this chapter.
- Display the firmware revision. See the Service Menu in this chapter.
- Install and update the firmware in the analyzer. For detailed information, see the Boolloader Мепи in this chapter.


## Service Menu

The service menu is used to select and execute internal tests, to test the 24 bit I/O, and to display the firmware revision information. To display the service menu, press (System) MORE SERVICE MENU. Each softkey in the service menu is described below.

## INTERNAL TESTS

Selects the first internal test 10: ALL INTERNAL TESTS and allows you to enter the test number. For more information about the internal tests, see the Internal Tests later in this chapter.

## EXECUTE TEST

Runs the selected test.

## 24BIT I/O TEST

Executes 24 bit I/O test. For more information about the 24 bit I/O test, see the 24 Bit I/O Test later in this chapter.

## FIRMWARE REVISION

Displays the current firmware revision information. The number and implementation date appear in the active entry area of the display as shown below. Another way to display the firmware information is to cycle the analyzer power (off then on).

```
E5100A REVN.NN: MON DD YEAR
```

```
where N.NN: Revision Number
    MON DD YEAR Implementation Date (Month Day Year)
```


## Internal Tests

The tests menu is used to select and execute one of the 69 built-in diagnostic tests. More information about the diagnostic tests is provided in the Diagnostic Tests later in this section. To display the tests menu, press (System) MORE SERVICE MENU INTERNAL TESTS.

When entering the tests menu, internal test 10: ALL INTERNAL TESTS is selected as the default test. The test number is displayed in the active entry area of the display.

The diagnostic tests are numbered from 10 to 98 . To select a test, enter the desired test number using the numeric keypad.

■ After executing a test by pressing EXECUTE TEST, an annotation (!) is displayed to indicate any tests executed and the analyzer settings changed to the test settings. To return the analyzer to normal operation, cycle the analyzer power (off then on).
To press (Preset) does not return the analyzer to the normal operation.

- While any test is being executed, do not change the analyzer setting using the front-panel keys, the GPIB, or the I-BASIC program . If the setting is changed during test execution, the test result and the analyzer operation are undefined.


## Internal Tests

The analyzer has 69 built-in internal self-tests. These tests are completely internal and self-evaluating. They do not require external connections or user interaction.
The analyzer performs the power on self-test every time the power on sequence occurs (when the analyzer is turned on). These tests are used to test, verify, and troubleshoot the analyzer.

The power on self-test consists of internal tests 13 through $23,26,27,30$ through 57,61 through 67,71 through 77,81 thorugh 83,85 through $87,89,96$, and 98 . They are executed in the listed order. If any of the tests fail, that test displays a " $(-330$ ) Self-test failed, No. $x x$ " message at the end of the power on sequence.

## BOOTLOADER MENU

To display the bootloader menu, turning the analyzer on with pressing (Preset) and (0). The Bootloader menu is used to install the firmware into the analyzer using a firmware diskette and the built-in FDD.

FIRMWARE UPDATE - OK
Allows you to install and update the firmware in the analyzer. After pressing
FIRMWARE UPDATE softkey, OK softky appear on the display. Before pressing the OK softkey, insert the firmware diskette into the FDD on the front panel. Then press this softkey to install the firmware from the diskette to the analyzer. The detailed procedure is provided in the Firmware Installation in the Post Repair Procedures chapter.

## FIRWARE UPDATE - FIRMWARE VERSION

Displays the revision information of the firmware stored in the firmware diskette as shown below. Before pressing this softkey, insert a firmware diskette into the FDD on the front panel.


## REBOOT

Reboots the analyzer. (If the new firmware is installed, the analyzer automatically boots up.) After pressing the softkey, the analyzer performs the normal power on sequence.

## Theory of Operation

Theory of Operation begins with a general description of the operation of an analyzer system. This is followed by a more detailed operating theory for the analyzer itself, divided into functional groups.

Each functional group consists of a number of assemblies that combine to perform one of the basic instrument functions. These groups are power supplies, digital control, source, and receiver. The operation of each group is described briefly, to the assembly level only. Detailed component-level circuit theory is not provided here.
Simplified block diagrams illustrate the operation of each functional group.

## System Theory

A network analyzer system consists of a source, signal separation devices (a power splitter, T/R test kit, etc.), receivers for measurement, and display of test device characteristics. Figure 13-1 is a simplified block diagram of the network analyzer system.


Figure 13-1. Simplified System Block Diagram
The built-in synthesized source generates a CW (continuous wave) or swept RF signal in the range of 10 kHz to 300 MHz ( 180 MHz for Opt.118/218/318). The RF output power is leveled to a maximum level of +11 dBm .

The signal separation device in a network analyzer system is the built-in power splitter (Opt.002), the 11667A power splitter, or the 87512A/B transmission/reflection test kit.

The source RF signal goes through the signal separation device to the device under test. The signal transmitted through the device (or reflected from its input) is applied to the A and/or B and/or C inputs of the receiver and compared with the incident signal at input $R$.

The receiver consists of four assemblies for R , A, B, and C inputs (Opt.400). Each receiver assembly converts the RF input frequency to an intermediate frequency for signal processing, and converts to the digital signal using the ADC (Analog-Digital Converter). Then the digitalized raw data is transferred to the digital circuit section.
The raw data are then processed. The processed and formatted data is finally routed to the LCD for display, and to GPIB remote operation.

## Analyzer Functional Groups

The operation of the analyzer is most logically described in four functional groups. Each group consists of several major assemblies, and performs a distinct function in the instrument. Some assemblies are related to more than one group, and in fact all the groups are to some extent interrelated and affect each other's performance.

Power Supply: The power supply functional group consists of the 130 W power supply and the 30 W power supply. It supplies power to the other assemblies in the instrument.

Digital Control: The digital control group consists of the A1 CPU, A2 Peripheral (including Graphics System Processor for display), A3 DSP (Digital Signal Processor), A40 Front Keyboard, A41 Rear Board, A42 Rear Board, A43/44/45/46 I/O Port, LCD Display Assembly, and FDD (Flexible Disk Drive). These assemblies combine to provide digital control for the analyzer.
Source: The source group consists of the A27 Synthesizer, A24 Source, A25 RF Amplifier (Opt.010/600), A28 Source Switch (Opt.003), and A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5). The source supplies a phase-locked RF signal to the device under test.

Receiver: The receiver group consists of the A26R/A/B/C receiver assemblies. The receiver measures and processes input signals for display.

The following pages describe the operation of the functional groups.

## Power Supply Theory

The power supply functional group consists of the PS 130W Power Supply and the PS 30W Power Supply. These two assemblies provide regulated DC voltages to power all assemblies in the E5100A/B. Figure 13-2 is a simplified block diagram of the power supply group.


Figure 13-2. Power Supply Simplified Block Diagram

## PS 130W Power Supply

The PS 130W Power Supply steps down and rectifies the line voltage. It provides fully regulated +5 V digital supply and $+15 \mathrm{~V},-15 \mathrm{~V},+24 \mathrm{~V}$ analog supplies.

Regulated $+5 \mathrm{VD},+\mathbf{1 5 V A},-15 \mathrm{VA},+24 \mathrm{VA}$ Supplies
The $+5 \mathrm{VD},+15 \mathrm{VA},-15 \mathrm{VA},+25 \mathrm{VA}$ supplies are regulated by the control loop in the PS 130 W Power Supply. They go directly to the motherboard, and from there to all assemblies requiring a digital supply $(+5 \mathrm{~V})$ and/or analog supplies $(+15 \mathrm{~V},-15 \mathrm{~V}$, and $+24 \mathrm{~V})$.

## Shutdown Circuit

The shut down circuit for the PS 130W Power Supply is triggered by overcurrent, overvoltage, or cooling fan stop. When the cooling fan stops due to some failure, A41 Rear Board detects it through Fan Sense signal from the fan and turn off the Shut Down voltage ( +5 V ) which goes to the PS 130W Power Supply.
Shutdown function including the Fan Sense circuit protects the instrument by causing the regulated voltage supplies to be shut down. The output voltages from the PS 30W Power Supply are not shut down when the PS 130W Power Supply is shut down.

## PS 30W Power Supply

The PS 30w Power Supply also steps down and rectifies the line voltage. It provides fully regulated $+5 \mathrm{~V},+12 \mathrm{~V},-12 \mathrm{~V}$ analog supplies.

## Regulated + 5VA, + 12VA, - 12VA Supplies

The $+5 \mathrm{VA},+12 \mathrm{VA},-12 \mathrm{VA}$ supplies are regulated by the control loop in the PS 30 W Power Supply. They go directly to the motherboard, and from there to all assemblies requiring analog supplies $(+5 \mathrm{VA},-12 \mathrm{VA}$, and $-12 \mathrm{VA})$.

## Shutdown Circuit

The shut down circuit is triggered by overcurrent and overvoltage of the PS 30W Power Supply output. It protects the instrument by causing the regulated voltage supplies to be shut down.

The output voltages from the PS 130 W Power Supply are also shut down when the PS 30W Power Supply is shut down because the A41 Rear Board does not receive required power supply from the PS 30 W and does not supply the Shut Down voltage $(+5 \mathrm{~V})$ to the PS 130 W Power Supply.

## DC Fan Power

The fan power ( +24 V ) is derived from the A41 Rear Board. If the fan is stopped, the shut down circuit is activated.

## Display Power

The A41 Rear Board supplies +12 V to the backlight module of the LCD display.

## Probe Power

The A41 Rear Board supplies +15 V and -12.6 V to provide a power source at the front panel for an external RF probe.

## Line Power Module

The line power module includes the line power switch and the main fuse. The main fuse, which protects the input side of the two power supplies against drawing too much line current, is also accessible at the rear panel.

## Digital Control Theory

The digital control functional group consists of the following assemblies:

- A1 CPU
- A2 Peripheral
- A3 DSP
- A40 Front Keyboard
- A41 Rear Board
- A42 Rear Board
- A43/44/45/46 I/O Port
- LCD Display
- FDD

These assemblies combine to provide digital control for the analyzer. They provide math processing functions, as well as communications between the analyzer and an external controller and/or pheriperals. Figure $13-3$ is a simplified block diagram of the digital control functional group.


Figure 13-3. Digital Section Block Diagram

## A1 CPU

The A1 CPU consists of the CPU (central processing unit) core, memory storages, and I/O control. The CPU core is the master controller for the analyzer, including the other dedicated microprocessors. The memory includes boot ROMs, instruction flash memories, DRAMs, strage flash memories, SRAMs, and SIMM(single inline memory module). I/O control includes the functions of GPIB, real time clock, keybord interface, FDD interface, and printer interface.
The A1 CPU has a backup memory RAM with a large capacitor.

## A2 Peripheral

The A2 Peripheral assembly consists of the peripheral I/O controls (front panel interface, audio interface, $24 \mathrm{bit} \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ ) and the GSP (graphics system processor) which provides an interface between the A1 CPU and the LCD Display.

## A40 Front Keyboard

The A40 Front Keyboard assembly detects and decodes user inputs from the front panel and the RPG, and transmits them to the A2 Peripheral I/O control Assembly.

## LCD Display

There are two types of LCD display for the E5100A/B, a monochrome LCD and a color LCD (TFT).

## FDD

The E5100A/B has a built-in FDD (Flexible Disk Drive) on the front panel. It has a $3-1 / 2$ inch slot, and uses a 2 high density 3-1/2 inch flexible disk. FDD stores/retrieves a data to/from a file on a disk.

## Source Theory

The source group generates a stable and accurate RF output signal, which is a CW or swept signal between 10 kHz to 300 MHz ( 180 MHz for Opt.118/218/318), with a power level from -9 dBm to +11 dBm (Opt.001). Also the source group generates the local (LO) signals for the receivers (A26R/A/B/C).

The source functional group consists of the individual assemblies described below.

## A27 Synthesizer

The A27 synthesizer provides a 40 MHz reference frequency, a 40 MHz - IF/12 reference frequency, a FRAC N OSC signal, and an INT REF signal.
The 40 MHz reference signal is supplied to the A24 Source and used to generate RF reference signal ( 480 MHz ). The 40 MHz - IF/12 reference frequency is supplied to the A24 Source and used to generate LO reference frequency ( $480 \mathrm{MHz}-\mathrm{IF}$ ). The FRAC N OSC signal is supplied to the A24 Source and used to generate the RF output signal and local oscillator signal.

The A27 Synthesizer consists of the following circuits:

- REF OSC (Reference Oscillator)
- FRAC N OSC (Fractional N Oscillator)
- LO PLL Synthesizer (Local PLL Synthesizer)


## REF OSC

The REF OSC generates a stable reference frequency of 40 MHz .
The 40 MHz reference signal is supplied to the FRAC N OSC and LO PLL Synthesizer in the A27 and to the RF Reference in the A24 Source. The 40 MHz reference signal is divided by 4 on the way to the FRAC N OSC. This 10 MHz reference frequency is routed to the INT REF Output connector on the rear panel.

When a 10 MHz external reference signal is applied to the EXT REF Input connector on the rear panel, the REF OSC output signals are phase locked to the external reference signal.

The REF OSC is a phase locked oscillator and contains a 40 MHz VCXO and a phase detector. When the 10 MHz external reference signal is applied to the EXT REF Input connector on the rear panel, it is compared with the VCXO frequency ( $\mathbf{F}_{\text {vexo }}$ ) divided by 4. Phase locking imposes the condition of $10 \mathrm{MHz}=\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{v c x o}} / 4$. Therefore, the output frequency $\left(\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{v e x o}}\right)$ is locked to 40 MHz .

A detector circuit detects the external reference input signal and sends the status to the A1 CPU. Then the A1 CPU displays a message (External Reference) on the LCD display.

## FRAC N OSC

The FRAC N OSC (Fractional N Oscillator) generates a swept signal of 480 MHz to 780 MHz with a high frequency resolution. The signal is supplied to the RF Reference and Local Reference in the A24 Source. The Local Reference signal is used to generate the swept local oscillator signal.

The FRAC N OSC is a phase locked oscillator. The output signal is phase locked to the 40 MHz reference signal of the REF OSC.

## LO PLL Synthesizer

The LO PLL Synthesizer provides the 40 MHz - IF/12 reference frequency to the A24 Source. This output signal is multiplied by $12(\times 3 \times 2 \times 2)$ on the A24 Source to generate a local reference signal ( $480 \mathrm{MHz}-\mathrm{IF}$ ). The local reference signal is mixed with the Fractional-N PLL output signal for making a local signal.

## A24 Source

The source assembly consists of multipliers, an RF Mixer, and a LO Mixer.

## Multipliers ( $\times \mathbf{3}, \times 2, \times 2$ )

The multipliers for RF reference signal receives the 40 MHz reference signal and generate a 480 MHz RF reference signal. This signal is supplied to RF Mixer and is used to generate the RF OUTPUT signal ( 10 kHz to 300 MHz ). The multipliers for LO reference signal receives the 40 MHz - IF/12 reference signal and generates a 480 MHz - IF signal. This signal is supplied to LO Mixer and is used to generate the local oscillator signal.

RF Mixer. The RF Mixer mixes the RF reference signal ( 480 MHz ) with the high resolution wide band signal from A27 Fractional-N PLL, and outputs RF OUTPUT signal ( 10 kHz to 300 MHz ).

LO Mixer. The LO Mixer mixes the LO reference signal ( 480 MHz - IF) with the high resolution wide band signal from A27 Fractional-N PLL, and outputs the LOCAL signal (RF + IF: 22.5 kHz to 300.0125 MHz ).

## A25 RF Amplifier (Opt.010/600)

The A25 RF amplifier assembly amplifies the output signal from the A24 Source board ( $\times 11$ $d B$ ). Before the amplifier, the input signal is attenuated by the level attenuator ( 0 dB to 48 dB ) for a proper output.

## Source Group Operation

Figure $13-4$ shows the Source Group simplified block diagram. RF reference frequency ( $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{R}}$ : 480 MHz ) is mixed with the 1 mHz resolution frequency ( $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{R}}+\mathrm{RF}: 480.01 \mathrm{MHz}$ to 780 MHz ) to output the RF OUTPUT frequency (RF: 10 kHz to 300 MHz ). Also the LO reference frequency ( $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{R}}-1$ st IF: 479.9875 MHz ) is mixed by the 1 mHz resolution frequency ( $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{R}}+\mathrm{RF}: 480.01$ MHz to 780 MHz ) to output the LO frequency ( $\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{IF}$ ). The LO frequency is applied to the receivers.


Figure 13-4. Source Group Simplified Block Diagram

## Receiver Theory

The receiver functional group consists of the following assemblies.

- A26R Input-R Receiver (Opt.200/300/400)
- A26A Input-A Receiver (Opt. 100/200/300/400)
- A26B Input-B Receiver (Opt. 300/400)
- A26C Input-C Receiver (Opt.400)


## A26R/A/B/C Receiver

The A26R, A26A, A26B, and A26C assemblies are identical assemblies. They down-convert the RF input signal to a 12.5 kHz IF, with amplitude and phase corresponding to the RF input. The IF signal is converted to the digital signal using the Analog-to-Digtal Converter. After that, the digtal signal goes to the A3 DSP Assembly through the analog data bus.

## Input Attenuator

Each assembly has the input attenuator ( $0 \mathrm{~dB} / 25 \mathrm{~dB}$ ) which can be set using (System) MORE ATTENUATOR .


Figure 13-5. Source Section Block Diagram


Figure 13-6. Receiver Section Block Diagram
chapter> Replaceable Parts

## Introduction

This chapter contains information for ordering replaceable parts. Analyzer replaceable parts include major assemblies and all chassis hardware. In general, parts of major assemblies are not included.

## Replaceable Parts List

Replaceable parts tables list the following information for each part.
1 Agilent Technologies part number.
2 Part number check digit (CD).
3 Part quantity as shown in the corresponding figure. There may or may not be more of the same part located elsewhere in the instrument.
4 Part description, using abbreviations.
5 A typical manufacturer of the part in a five-digit code (refer to the Manufacture Code List).
6 The manufacturer's part number.

Table 13-1. Manufacturers Code List

| Mfr \# | Name | Location | Zipcode |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 00779 | AMP INC | HARRISBURG PA US | 17111 |
| 06383 | PANDUIT CORP | TINLEY PARK IL US | 60477 |
| 12881 | METEX CORP | EDISON NJ US | 08817 |
| 12697 | CLAROSTAT MFG CO INC | DOVER NH US | 03820 |
| 16428 | COOPER INDUSTRIES INC | HOUSTON TX US | 77210 |
| 28480 | AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES CO CORPORATE HQ | PALO ALTO CA US | 94304 |
| 28520 | HEYCO MOLDED PRODUCTS | KENTWORTH NJ US | 07033 |
| 73734 | FEDERAL SCREW PRODUCTS CO | CHICAGO IL US | 60618 |
| 75915 | LITTELFUSE INC | DES PLAINES IL US | 60016 |
| 76381 | 3M CO | ST PAUL MN US | 55144 |
| 78189 | ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS INC SHAKEPROOF | ELGIN IL US | 60126 |

## Ordering Information

To order a part listed in the replaceable parts table, quote the Agilent Technologies part number (with a check digit), indicate the quantity required, and address the order to the nearest Agilent Technologies office. The check digit will ensure accurate and timely processing of the order.

To order a part that not listed in the replaceable parts table, include the instrument model number, the description and function of the part, and the quantity of parts required. Address to order to the nearest Agilent Technologies office.

## Direct Mail Order System

Within the USA, Agilent Technologies can supply parts through a direct mail order system. Advantages of using this system are:

1. Direct ordering and shipment from the Agilent Technologies Parts Center in Mountain View, California.
2. No maximum or minimum on any mail order (there is a minimum order amount for parts ordered through a local Agilent Technologies office when the orders require billing and invoicing).
3. Prepaid transportation (there is a small handling charge for each order).
4. No invoices.

To provide these advantages, a check or money order must accompany each order.
Mail order forms and specific ordering information are available through your local Agilent Technologies office, addresses and phone numbers are located at the back of this manual.

Table 13-2. List of Reference Designators

| A | : assembly | MP | : mechanical part |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | : motor | P | : plug |
| BT | : battery | Q | : transistor |
| C | : capacitor | R | : resistor |
| CP | : coupler | RT | : thermistor |
| CR | : diode | S | : switch |
| DL | : delay line | T | : transformer |
| DS | : device signaling (lamp) | TB | : terminal board |
| E | : misc electronic part | TP | : test point |
| F | : fuse | U | : integrated circuit |
| FL | : filter | V | : vacuum, tube, neon bulb, photocell, etc. |
| J | : jack | VR | : voltage regulator |
| K | : relay | W | : cable |
| L | : inductor | X | : socket |
| M | : meter | Y | : crystal |

Table 13-3. List of Abbreviations

| A | : amperes | N/C | : normally closed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A.F.C. | : automatic frequency control | NE | : neon |
| AMPL | : amplifier | NI PL | : nickel plate |
| B.F.O | : beat frequency oscillator | N/O | : normally open |
| BE CU | : beryllium copper | NPO | : negative positive zero (zero temperature coefficient) |
| BH | : binder head | NPN | : negative-positive-negative |
| BP | : bandpass | NRFR | : not recommended for field replacement |
| BRS | : brass | NSR | : not separately replaceable |
| BWO | : backward wave oscillator | OBD | : order by description |
| CCW | : counter-clockwise | OH | : oval head |
| CER | : ceramic | OX | : oxide |
| CMO | : cabinet mount only | P | : peak |
| COEF | : coefficient | PC | : printed circuit |
| COM | : common | p | : pico |
| COMP | : composition | PH BRZ | : phosphor bronze |
| COMPL | : complete | PHL | : Philips |
| CONN | : connector | PIV | : peak inverse voltage |
| CP | : cadmium plate | PNP | : positive-negative-positive |
| CRT | : cathode-ray tube | P/O | : part of |
| CW | : clockwise | POLY | : polystyrene |
| DE PC | : deposited carbon | PORC | : porcelain |
| DR | : drive | POS | : position(s) |
| ELECT | : electrolytic | POT | : potentiometer |
| ENCAP | : encapsulated | PP | : peak to peak |
| EXT | : external | PT | : point |
| F | : farads | PWV | : peak working voltage |
| f | : femto | RECT | : rectifier |
| FH | : flat head | RF | : radio frequency |
| FIL H | : fillister head | RH | : round head or right hand |
| FXD | : fixed | RMO | : rack mount only |
| G | : giga | RMS | : root-mean square |
| GE | : germanium | RWV | : reverse working voltage |
| GL | : glass | S-B | : slow-blow |
| GRD | : ground(ed) | SCR | : screw |
| H | : henries | SE | : selenium |
| HEX | : hexagonal | SECT | : section(s) |
| HG | : mercury | SEMICON | : semiconductor |
| HR | : hour(s) | SI | : silicon |
| Hz | : hertz | SIL | : silver |
| IF | : intermediate freq. | SL | : slide |
| IMPG | : impregnated | SPG | : spring |
| INCD | : incandescent | SPL | : special |
| INCL | : include(s) | SST | : stainless steel |
| INS | : insulation(ed) | SR | : split ring |
| INT | : internal | STL | : steel |
| k | : kilo | TA | : tantalum |
| LH | : left hand | TD | : time delay |
| LIN | : linear taper | TGL | : toggle |
| LK WASH | : lock washer | THD | : thread |
| LOG | : logarithmic taper | TI | : titanium |
| LPF | : low pass filter | TOL | : tolerance |
| m | : milli | TRIM | : trimmer |
| M | : meg | TWT | : traveling wave tube |
| MET FLM | : metal film | $\mu$ | : micro |
| MET OX | : metallic oxide | VAR | : variable |
| MFR | : manufacturer | VDCW | : dc working volts |
| MIN AT | : miniature | W/ | : with |
| MOM | : momentary | W | : watts |
| MTG | : mounting | WIV | : working inverse voltage |
| MY | : "mylar" | WW | : wirewound |
| n | : nano | W/O | : without |

## Assemblies in Main Board Slots



Figure 13-7. Assemblies in Main Board Slots

Table 13-4. Assemblies in Main Board Slots

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | E5100-66511 | 0 | 1 | CPU WITHOUT SIMM CARD | 28480 | E5100-66511 |
|  | $1818-5623$ | 9 | 1 | SIMM CARD | 28480 | $1818-5623$ |
| A2 | E5100-66502 | 9 | 1 | PERIPHERAL (FOR <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> E5ONOCHROME LCD) | 28480 | E5100-66502 |
| A3 | E5100-66593 | 8 | 1 | DSP1 |  |  |
| A24 | E5100-66524 | 5 | 1 | SOURCE | 28480 | E5000-66502 |
| A25 | E5100-66525 | 6 | 1 | RF AMPLIFIER (Opt.010/600) | 28480 | E5100-66593 |
| A26R | E5100-66526 | 7 | 1 | RECEIVER (Port R) | 28480 | E5100-66524 |
| A26A | E5100-66526 | 7 | 1 | RECEIVER (Port A) | 28480 | E5100-66526 |
| A26B | E5100-66526 | 7 | 1 | RECEIVER (Port B) | 28480 | E5100-66526 |
| A26C | E5100-66526 | 7 | 1 | RECEIVER (Port C) | 28480 | E5100-66526 |
| A27 | E5100-66537 | 0 | 1 | SYNTHESIZER | 28480 | E5100-66526 |
| PS | See Table 13-5 |  | 1 | POWER SUPPLY 130W | 28480 |  |
| 130W |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 The old A3 DSP board (Agilent P/N E5100-66513) was replaced with this new board. This new board can be used for any E5100A/B.


Figure 13-8. PS 130W Power Supply Assembly

Table 13-5. PS 130W Power Supply Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-65002 | 2 | 1 | PS 130W POWER SUPPLY | 28480 | E5100-65002 |
| 2 | E5100-61632 | 6 | 1 | WIRE ASSY LWQ130 | 28480 | E5100-61632 |
| 3 | $0515-2079$ | 0 | 4 | SCR M4X8 | 28480 | $0515-2079$ |
| 4 | $1400-1391$ | 5 | 1 | CLAMP CABLE | 28480 | $1400-1391$ |



Figure 13-9. A24 Board Shield Case
Table 13-6. A24 Board Shield Case

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-00632 | 8 | 1 | SHIELD CASE ON COMPONENT <br> SIDE | 28480 | E5100-00632 |
|  | E5100-00633 | 9 | 1 | SHIELD CASE ON CIRCUIT SIDE <br> 2 | E5100-00652 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | SHIELD CASE ON COMPONENT <br> SIDE | 28480 | E5100-00633 |  |  |
|  | E5100-00653 | 3 | 1 | SHIELD CASE ON CIRCUIT SIDE | 28480 | E5100-00652 |

Note The A24 board assembly (Agilent P/N E5100-66524) is furnished with the shield
 cases shown in Table 13-6. Order these parts when you replace shield cases only.


Figure 13-10. A25 Board Shield Case
Table 13-7. A25 Board Shield Case

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-00637 | 3 | 1 | SHIELD CASE ON COMPONENT <br> SIDE | 28480 | E5100-00637 |
|  | E5100-00657 | 7 | 1 | SHIELD CASE ON CIRCUIT SIDE | 28480 | E5100-00657 |


| Note | The A25 board assembly (Agilent P/N E5100-66525) is furnished with the shield |
| :--- | :--- |
| cases shown in Table 13-7. Order these parts when you replace shield cases |  |
| only. |  |



Figure 13-11. RF Cables (A27 to Rear Assembly)

Table 13-8. RF Cables (A27 to Rear Assembly)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61607 | 5 | 1 | RF CABLE I $^{1}$ | 28480 | E5100-61607 |
| 2 | E5100-61608 | 6 | 1 | RF CABLE O $^{2}$ | 28480 | E5100-61608 |

1 A27J2(I) to EXT REF INPUT (rear assembly). See Figure 13-46
2 A27J1(O) to INT REF OUTPUT (rear assembly). See Figure 13-46


Figure 13-12. RF Cables (A24 to RF OUT 1/RF OUT 2/A25/A28)
Table 13-9. RF Cables (A24 to RF OUT 1/RF OUT 2/A25/A28)

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | Qty. | Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61605 | 3 | 1 | RF CABLE 1 <br> (Opt. 002 without 010) ${ }^{1}$ | 28480 | E5100-61605 |
| 2 | E5100-61606 | 4 | 1 | RF CABLE 2 <br> $(\text { Opt. } 002 \text { without } 010)^{2}$ | 28480 | E5100-61606 |
| 3 | E5100-61610 | 0 | 1 | RF CABLE 1 <br> (Opt. 001 without 010$)^{3}$ | 28480 | E5100-61610 |
|  | E5100-61618 | 8 | 1 | RF CABLE S <br> (Opt. 003 without 010$)^{4}$ | 28480 | E5100-61618 |
|  | E5100-61621 | 3 | 1 | RF CABLE S <br> (Opt. 010 or 600$)^{5}$ | 28480 | E5100-61621 |

[^2]

Figure 13-13. RF Cables (A27 to A24)
Table 13-10. RF Cables (A27 to A24)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61615 | 5 | 1 | RF CBL ASSY D ${ }^{1}$ | 28480 | E5100-61615 |
| 2 | E5100-61616 | 6 | 1 | RF CBL ASSY E $^{2}$ | 28480 | E5100-61616 |
| 3 | E5100-61617 | 7 | 1 | RF CBL ASSY F $^{3}$ | 28480 | E5100-61617 |

1 A27J3(D) to A24J16(D).
2 A27J4(E) to A24J7(E).
$3 \mathrm{~A} 27 \mathrm{~J} 5(\mathrm{~F})$ to $\mathrm{A} 24 \mathrm{~J} 8(\mathrm{~F})$.


Figure 13-14. RF Cables (A25 to RF OUT 1/RF OUT 2/A24/A28)
Table 13-11. RF Cables (A25 to RF OUT 1/RF OUT 2/A24/A28)

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{D} \end{array}$ | Qty. | Description | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61610 | 0 | 1 | RF CABLE 1 (Opt. 001 with 010) ${ }^{1}$ | 28480 | E5100-61610 |
|  | E5100-61618 | 8 | 1 | RF CABLE S (Opt. 003 with 010) ${ }^{2}$ | 28480 | E5100-61618 |
| 2 | E5100-61619 | 9 | 1 | RF CABLE 1 (Opt. 002 with 010) ${ }^{3}$ | 28480 | E5100-61619 |
| 3 | E5100-61620 | 2 | 1 | RF CABLE 2 (Opt. 002 with 010) ${ }^{4}$ | 28480 | E5100-61620 |
| 4 | E5100-61605 | 3 | 1 | RF CABLE 1 (Opt.600) ${ }^{5}$ | 28480 | E5100-61605 |
| 5 | E5100-61606 | 4 | 1 | RF CABLE 2 (Opt. 600$)^{6}$ | 28480 | E5100-61606 |
| 6 | E5100-61621 | 3 | 1 | RF CABLE S (Opt. 010 or 600) ${ }^{7}$ | 28480 | E5100-61621 |

[^3]

Figure 13-15. RF Cables (A26R/A/B/C to Port R/A/B/C or A29)
Table 13-12. RF Cables (A26R/A/B/C to Port R/A/B/C or A29)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1400-1334$ | 6 | 1 | CLAMP CABLE | 28480 | $1400-1334$ |
| 2 | See Table 13-21 <br> to Table 13-24 |  | 1 | RF CABLE R/A/B/C ${ }^{1}$ | 28480 |  |
|  | E5100-61628 | 0 | 1 | RF CABLE A (Opt.101 or 301) ${ }^{2}$ | 28480 | E5100-61628 |
|  | E5100-61629 | 1 | 1 | RF CABLE B (Opt.301) ${ }^{3}$ | 28480 | E5100-61629 |

1 A26J2 to Port R/A/B/C.
2 A26AJ2 to A29J1.
3 A26BJ2 to A29J4.


Figure 13-16. RF Cables (A24 to A26)
Table 13-13. RF Cables (A24 to A26)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61611 | 1 | $1^{1}$ | RF CABLE ASSY LO ${ }^{2}$ | 28480 | E5100-61611 |

1 For each receiver.
2 A24J6(R) to A26R, A24J12(A) to A26A, A24J5(B) to A26B, and A24J13(C) to A26C.

## Bottom Assemblies



Figure 13-17. A20 Mother Board

Table 13-14. A20 Mother Board

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-66520 | 1 | 1 | MOTHERBOARD ${ }^{1}$ | 28480 | E5100-66520 |
| 2 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 15 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |
| 3 | $0403-0424$ | 8 | 5 | CUSHION 20.6X7.6 | 28480 | $0403-0424$ |

1 When you replace the A20 Motherbouard, replace the cushions (Agilent P/N 0403-0424) at the same time.


C7S13055
Figure 13-18. Power Supply Cable Clamps

Table 13-15. Power Supply Cable Clamps

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1400-1334$ | 6 | 3 | CLAMP CABLE | 28480 | $1400-1334$ |

## Front Assemblies



Figure 13-19. Front Sub Panel and RF OUT Connector Assemblies

Table 13-16. Front Sub Panel and RF OUT Connector Assemblies

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-00202 | 8 | 1 | PANEL SUB | 28480 | E5100-00202 |
|  | E5100-00212 | 0 | 1 | PANEL SUB (Opt.102/302/510) | 28480 | E5100-00212 |
| 2 | $1250-0252$ | 6 | $2^{1}$ | CONN-RF BNC | 28480 | $1250-0252$ |
| 3 | $2190-0102$ | 8 | $2^{1}$ | WSHR-LK INTL T | 28480 | $2190-0102$ |
|  | $2950-0035$ | 8 | $2^{1}$ | NUT-HEX-DBL-CHAM | 28480 | $2950-0035$ |

1 One for Option 001.
Table 13-17. RF Cable for RF OUT 1

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{D} \end{aligned}$ | Qty. | For Option: |  | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Installed | Not Installed |  |  |
| 4 | E5100-61610 ${ }^{1}$ | 0 | 1 | 001 |  | 28480 | E5100-61610 |
|  | E5100-61605 ${ }^{2}$ | 3 | 1 | 002 | 010 | 28480 | E5100-61605 |
|  | E5100-61619 ${ }^{3}$ | 9 | 1 | 002, 010 |  | 28480 | E5100-61619 |
|  | E5100-61624 ${ }^{4}$ | 6 | 1 | 003 |  | 28480 | E5100-61624 |
|  | E5100-61605 ${ }^{5}$ | 3 | 1 | 600 |  | 28480 | E5100-61605 |

```
1 \text { RF OUT } 1 \text { to A24J3(S) or A25J2(S) (Opt.010). See Figure 13-12 or Figure 13-14.}
2 RF OUT }1\mathrm{ to A24J1(1). See Figure 13-12.
3 RF OUT }1\mathrm{ to A25J3(1). See Figure 13-14.
4 RF OUT }1\mathrm{ to A28J2(1). See Figure 13-38.
5 RF OUT 1 to A25J8(1). See Figure 13-14.
```

Table 13-18. RF Cable for RF OUT 2

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | Qty. | For Option: |  | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Installed | Not Installed |  |  |
| 4 | E5100-61606 ${ }^{1}$ | 4 | 1 | 002 | 010 | 28480 | E5100-61606 |
|  | E5100-61620 ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | 1 | 002, 010 |  | 28480 | E5100-61620 |
|  | E5100-61625 ${ }^{3}$ | 7 | 1 | 003 |  | 28480 | E5100-61625 |
|  | E5100-61606 ${ }^{4}$ | 4 | 1 | 600 |  | 28480 | E5100-61606 |

[^4]

Figure 13-20. RF OUT Cable Clamps (Opt. 010 or 600)
Table 13-19. RF OUT Cable Clamps (Opt. 010 or 600 )

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1400-1334$ | 6 | 2 | CLAMP CABLE $^{1}$ | 28480 | $1400-1334$ |

1 If Option 010 or 600 is installed, use those cable clamps.


Figure 13-21. Input Port and Probe Power Connector Assemblies
Table 13-20. Input Port Connectors

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1250-0252$ | 6 | 1 | CONNECTOR-RF (BNC) ${ }^{1}$ | 28480 | $1250-0252$ |
|  | $2190-0102$ | 8 | 1 | WSHR-LK INTLT (BNC) $^{1}$ | 28480 | $2190-0102$ |
|  | $2950-0035$ | 8 | 1 | NUT-HEX-DBL-CHAM (BNC) $^{1}$ | 28480 | $2950-0035$ |
|  | $1250-2312$ | 3 | 1 | ADPT-RF N-SMA (TYPE N) $^{2}$ | 28480 | $1250-2312$ |
|  | $2190-0104$ | 0 | 1 | WSHR-LK INTL T (TYPE N) $^{2}$ | 28480 | $2190-0104$ |
|  | $2950-0132$ | 6 | 1 | NUT-HEX-DUB-CHAM (TYPE N) $^{2}$ | 28480 | $2950-0132$ |

[^5]Table 13-21. RF Cable for Port R

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | C | Qty. | For Option: |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Installed | Not Installed |  |  |
| 2 | E5100-61601 ${ }^{1}$ | 9 | 1 |  | 100 | 28480 | E5100-61601 |

1 Port R to A26RJ2.
Table 13-22. RF Cable for Port A

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{D} \end{aligned}\right.$ | Qty. | For Option: |  | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Installed | Not Installed |  |  |
| 2 | E5100-61602 ${ }^{1}$ | 0 | 1 | 100 | 101, 102 | 28480 | E5100-61602 |
|  |  |  |  | 200 | 101, 102 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 300 | 301, 302 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 400 | 301, 302 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 600 |  |  |  |
|  | E5100-61626 ${ }^{2}$ | 8 | 1 | 100, 101 | 102 | 28480 | E5100-61626 |
|  |  |  |  | 200, 101 | 102 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 300, 301 | 302 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 400, 301 | 302 |  |  |
|  | E5100-61654 ${ }^{1}$ | 2 | 1 | 100,102200,102300,302400,302 | 101 | 28480 | E5100-61654 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 101 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 301 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 301 |  |  |
|  | E5100-61650 ${ }^{2}$ | 8 | 1 | 100, 101, 102 |  | 28480 | E5100-61650 |
|  |  |  |  | 200, 101, 102 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 300, 301, 302 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 400, 301, 302 |  |  |  |
|  | E5100-61652 ${ }^{3}$ | 0 | 1 | 300, 510 |  | 28480 | E5100-61652 |

1 Port A to A26AJ2.
2 Port A to A29J2.
3 Port A to A26AJ2. Semi-rigid cable.

Table 13-23. RF Cable for Port B

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{D} \end{array}\right\|$ | Qty. | For Option: |  | Mfr Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Installed | Not Installed |  |  |
| 2 | E5100-61603 ${ }^{1}$ | 1 | 1 | 300 | 301, 302 | 28480 | E5100-61603 |
|  |  |  |  | 400 | 301, 302 |  |  |
|  | E5100-61627 ${ }^{2}$ | 9 | 1 | 300, 301 | 302 | 28480 | E5100-61627 |
|  |  |  |  | 400, 301 | 302 |  |  |
|  | E5100-61655 ${ }^{1}$ | 3 | 1 | 300, 302 | 301 | 28480 | E5100-61655 |
|  |  |  |  | 400, 302 | 301 |  |  |
|  | E5100-61651 ${ }^{2}$ | 9 | 1 | 300, 301, 302 |  | 28480 | E5100-61651 |
|  |  |  |  | 400, 301, 302 |  |  |  |
|  | E5100-61653 ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 300, 510 |  | 28480 | E5100-61653 |

1 Port B to A26BJ2.
2 Port B to A29J3.
3 Port B to A26BJ2. Semi-rigid cable.
Table 13-24. RF Cable for Port C

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{C} \\ & \mathbf{D} \end{aligned}$ | Qty. | For Option: |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr } \\ \text { Code } \end{gathered}$ | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Installed | Not Installed |  |  |
| 2 | E5100-61604 ${ }^{1}$ | 2 | 1 | 400 |  | 28480 | E5100-61604 |

1 Port C to A26CJ2.
Table 13-25. Probe Power Connector and Cable

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | $1252-4294$ | 8 | 1 | PROBE POWER CONNECTOR | 28480 | $1252-4294$ |
| 4 | E5100-61641 | 7 | 1 | PROBE POWER CABLE (Opt.102) | 28480 | E5100-61610 |
|  | E5100-61636 | 0 | 2 | PROBE POWER CABLE (Opt.302) | 28480 | E5100-61636 |



Figure 13-22. Front Plugs

Table 13-26. Front Plugs

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $6960-0041$ | 1 | $1^{1}$ | PLUG HOLE BNC | 2 | 28480 |
| 2 | $6960-0028$ | 4 | $1^{1}$ | PLUG HOLE TYPE N | $6960-0041$ |  |
| 3 | $6960-0081$ | 9 | $1^{1}$ | PLUG HOLE PROBE POWER ${ }^{4}$ | 28480 | $6960-0028$ |

1 For each hole.
2 For Port R, B, C, or RF OUT 2 (Opt.001).
3 For Port B (Opt.102).
4 If not Opt. 302.


Figure 13-23. Front Keyboard Assembly

Table 13-27. Front Keyboard Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-40001 | 9 | 1 | BEZEL FRONT | 28480 | E5100-40001 |
| 2 | E5100-25001 | 7 | 1 | RUBBER KEY | 28480 | E5100-25001 |
| 3 | E5100-66540 | 5 | 1 | FRONT KEY BOARD | 28480 | E5100-66540 |
| 4 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 2 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |



Figure 13-24. Monochrome LCD Assembly 1/4

Table 13-28. Monochrome LCD Assembly 1/4

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1990-1912$ | 5 | 1 | LCD MONO 6.3" | 28480 | $1990-1912$ |
| 2 | $0460-1029$ | 1 | 100 | TAPE-IDL .25IN | 28480 | $0460-1029$ |
|  |  |  | cm | WIRE ASSY LCD | 28480 | E5100-61634 |



Figure 13-25. Monochrome LCD Assembly 2/4 (Including Power Supply PS 30W)
Table 13-29.
Monochrome LCD Assembly 2/4 (Including Power Supply PS 30W)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0950-2919$ | 9 | 1 | PS 30W POWER SUPPLY | 28480 | $0950-2919$ |
| 2 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 4 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |
| 3 | E5100-04001 | 3 | 1 | COVER MONOCHROME LCD | 28480 | E5100-04001 |
| 4 | $0950-2942$ | 8 | 1 | DC/AC INV | 28480 | $0950-2942$ |



Figure 13-26. Monochrome LCD Assembly 3/4

Table 13-30. Monochrome LCD Assembly 3/4

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61635 | 9 | 1 | WIRE ASSY INVTR | 28480 | E5100-61635 |
| 2 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 4 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |



Figure 13-27. Monochrome LCD Assembly 4/4

Table 13-31. Monochrome LCD Assembly 4/4

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61633 | 7 | 1 | WIRE ASSY LW30 | 28480 | E5100-61633 |
| 2 | $1400-1334$ | 6 | 1 | CLAMP CABLE | 28480 | $1400-1334$ |



Figure 13-28. Color LCD Assembly $1 / 6$ (Including Power Supply PS 30W)
Table 13-32. Color LCD Assembly 1/6 (Including Power Supply PS 30W)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0950-2919$ | 9 | 1 | PWR-SPLY LW30-01 | 28480 | $0950-2919$ |
| 2 | E5000-04001 | 2 | 1 | COVER LCD | 28480 | E5000-04001 |
| 3 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 2 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |



Figure 13-29. Color LCD Assembly 2/6

Table 13-33. Color LCD Assembly 2/6

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5000-61660 | 9 | 1 | FLEX FLAT CBL | 28480 | E5000-61660 |
| 2 | $1400-0611$ | 0 | 1 | CLAMP-CABLE | 28480 | $1400-0611$ |



Figure 13-30. Color LCD Assembly 3/6

Table 13-34. Color LCD Assembly 3/6

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5000-61001 | 2 | 1 | LCD MODULE ASSY | 28480 | E5000-61001 |
| 2 | E5000-61630 | 3 | 1 | CABLE ASSEMBLY | 28480 | E5000-61630 |



Figure 13-31. Color LCD Assembly 4/6

Table 13-35. Color LCD Assembly 4/6

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> Qty |  | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0515-0905$ | 7 | 6 | SCR-MACH M2.5 | 28480 | $0515-0905$ |
|  | $2190-0583$ | 9 | 6 | M2.5 SPRING WASH | 28480 | $2190-0583$ |
| 2 | $1400-1334$ | 6 | 1 | CLAMP CABLE | 28480 | $1400-1334$ |



Figure 13-32. Color LCD Assembly 5/6

Table 13-36. Color LCD Assembly 5/6

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | C | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0460-1029 | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | TAPE-IDL . 25 IN | 28480 | 0460-1029 |



Figure 13-33. Color LCD Assembly 6/6

Table 13-37. Color LCD Assembly 6/6

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61633 | 7 | 1 | WIRE ASSY LW30 | 28480 | E5100-61633 |
| 2 | $1400-1334$ | 6 | 1 | CLAMP CABLE | 28480 | $1400-1334$ |



Figure 13-34. Monochrome/Color LCD Assembly
Table 13-38. Monochrome/Color LCD Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-25002 | 8 | 1 | FILTER (MONOCHROME LCD) | 28480 | E5100-25002 |
|  | E5000-25002 | 7 | 1 | FILTER (COLOR LCD) | 28480 | E5000-25002 |
| 2 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 2 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |
| 3 | $08751-61631$ | 1 | 1 | FLAT CABLE ASSY | 28480 | $08751-61631$ |



Figure 13-35. Flexible Disk Drive Assembly 1/2

Table 13-39. Flexible Disk Drive Assembly 1/2

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D |  | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0950-2918$ | 8 | 1 | FDD 3.5" | 28480 | $0950-2918$ |
| 2 | E5100-61661 | 1 | 1 | CA-FLT-RBN 26PIN | 28480 | E5100-61661 |
| 3 | E5100-01203 | 1 | 1 | BRACKET FDD | 28480 | E5100-01203 |
| 4 | $0515-0999$ | 9 | 3 | M2.5X0.45 L=6 FL | 28480 | $0515-0999$ |



Figure 13-36. Flexible Disk Drive Assembly 2/2
Table 13-40. Flexible Disk Drive Assembly 2/2

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 2 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |



Figure 13-37. Line Switch Assembly

Table 13-41. Line Switch Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-01202 | 0 | 1 | ANGLE SW | 28480 | E5100-01202 |
| 2 | E5100-61631 | 5 | 1 | WIRE ASSY PRM | 28480 | E5100-61631 |
| 3 | $0515-0999$ | 9 | 2 | M2.5X0.45 L=6 FL | 28480 | $0515-0999$ |
| 4 | $0515-1719$ | 3 | 2 | SCR M4X10 | 28480 | $0515-1719$ |



Figure 13-38. A28 Source Switch Board (Opt.003)
Table 13-42. A28 Source Switch Board (Opt.003)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-66528 | 9 | 1 | A28 SOURCE SW BOARD | 28480 | E5100-66528 |
| 2 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 4 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $05150-1550$ |
| 3 | E5100-61639 | 3 | 1 | WIRE ASSY 1M/SW | 28480 | E5100-61639 |
| 4 | $1400-1334$ | 6 | 1 | CLAMP CABLE | 28480 | $1400-1334$ |
| 5 | E5100-61618 | 8 | 1 | RF CBL ASSY S $^{1}$ | 28480 | E5100-61618 |

1 A28J1 to A24J3(S) or A25J2(S). If Option 010 is not installed, the cable should be drawn into A24 slot.


Figure 13-39. A29 50@/1M $\Omega$ Switch (Opt.101/301)
Table 13-43. A29 50N/1M 2 Switch (Opt.101/301)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-66529 | 0 | 1 | HIGH IMP INPUT | 28480 | E5100-66529 |
| 2 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 4 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |
| 3 | E5100-61639 | 3 | 1 | WIRE ASSY 1M/SW | 28480 | E5100-61639 |
| 4 | E5100-61628 | 0 | 1 | RF CBL ASSY 1 | 28480 | E5100-61628 |
| 5 | E5100-61629 | 1 | 1 | RF CBL ASSY ${ }^{2}$ | 28480 | E5100-61629 |

1 A29J1 to A26AJ2. See Figure 13-15.
2 A29J4 to A26BJ2. See Figure 13-15.


Figure 13-40. A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5)

Table 13-44. A50 High Stability Oscillator (Opt.1D5)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> Qty | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-66550 | 7 | 1 | 10MHZ OVEN BD | 28480 | E5100-66550 |
| 2 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 4 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |
| 3 | E5100-61638 | 2 | 1 | WIRE ASSY OVEN $^{1}$ | 28480 | E5100-61638 |

1 A50J2 to A20J21.


Figure 13-41. Front Panel Assembly

Table 13-45. Front Panel Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $04191-08000$ | 0 | 1 | SPRING | 28480 | $04191-08000$ |
| 2 | E5100-00201 | 7 | 1 | PANEL FRONT (E5100A) | 28480 | E5100-00201 |
|  | E5100-00211 | 9 | 1 | PANEL FRONT (E5100B) | 28480 | E5100-00211 |
| 3 | $01650-47401$ | 7 | 1 | KNOB-RPG | 28480 | $01650-47401$ |
| 4 | $5041-0564$ | 4 | 1 | KEY-Q-CORP WHT | 28480 | $5041-0564$ |



Figure 13-42. 50@/1M $\Omega$ Label (Opt.101/301)

Table 13-46. 50 $/ 1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ Label (Opt.101/301)

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-87101 | 8 | 1 <br> or 2 | LABEL (Opt.101/301) | 28480 | E5100-87101 |

## Rear Assemblies



Figure 13-43. EXT REF/INT REF Connectors
Table 13-47. EXT REF/INT REF Connectors

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-00203 | 9 | 1 | PANEL REAR | 28480 | E5100-00203 |
| 2 | $1250-0252$ | 6 | 2 | Connector-RF BNC | 28480 | $1250-0252$ |
| 3 | $2190-0102$ | 8 | 2 | WSHR-LK INTL T | 28480 | $2190-0102$ |
|  | $2950-0035$ | 8 | 2 | NUT-HEX-DBL-CHAM | 28480 | $2950-0035$ |
| 4 | $6960-0041$ | 1 | 1 | PLUG HOLE | 28480 | $6960-0041$ |



Figure 13-44. REF OVEN Connector
Table 13-48. REF OVEN Connector

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1250-0252$ | 6 | 1 | Connector-RF BNC | 28480 | $1250-0252$ |
| 2 | $2190-0102$ | 8 | 1 | WSHR-LK INTL T | 28480 | $2190-0102$ |
|  | $2950-0035$ | 8 | 1 | NUT-HEX-DBL-CHAM | 28480 | $2950-0035$ |



Figure 13-45. EXT PROG RUN/CONT Connector
Table 13-49. EXT PROG RUN/CONT Connector

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1250-0083$ | 1 | 1 | Connector-RF BNC | 28480 | $1250-0083$ |
| 2 | $0360-1190$ | 5 | 1 | TERM-SOLDER LUG | 28480 | $0360-1190$ |
|  | $2190-0016$ | 3 | 1 | WSHR-LK INTL T | 28480 | $2190-0016$ |
|  | $2950-0001$ | 8 | 1 | NUT-HEX-DBL-CHAM | 28480 | $2950-0001$ |

## Rear Assemblies



Figure 13-46. Rear RF Cables
Table 13-50. Rear RF Cables

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D |  | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61608 | 6 | 1 | RF CABLE O $^{1}$ | 28480 | E5100-61608 |
| 2 | E5100-61607 | 5 | 1 | RF CBL ASSY I $^{2}$ | 28480 | E5100-61607 |
| 3 | E5100-61609 | 7 | 1 | RF CBL ASSY V $^{3}$ | 28480 | E5100-61609 |
| 4 | E5100-61637 | 1 | 1 | WIRE ASSY R/C $^{4}$ | 28480 | E5100-61637 |

[^6]

Figure 13-47. Fan Assembly
Table 13-51. Fan Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $04396-61001$ | 0 | 1 | FAN ASSY | 28480 | $04396-61001$ |
| 2 | $0515-1598$ | 6 | 4 | SCR SKT-HEAD | 28480 | $0515-1598$ |
|  | $2190-0586$ | 2 | 4 | WSHR-LK HLCL | 28480 | $2190-0586$ |
|  | $3050-0893$ | 9 | 4 | WSHR-FL | 28480 | $3050-0893$ |

## Rear Assemblies



Figure 13-48. GPIB/Printer Port and AC Inlet

Table 13-52. GPIB/Printer Port and AC Inlet

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-66547 | 2 | 1 | REAR BOARD 1 | 28480 | E5100-66547 |
| 2 | $0380-0644$ | 4 | 2 | STDF-HEX-M/FEX | 28480 | $0380-0644$ |
|  | $2190-0577$ | 1 | 2 | WSHR-LK HLCL | 28480 | $2190-0577$ |
| 3 | $1251-5436$ | 0 | 1 | SCRLK F | 28480 | $1251-5436$ |
| 4 | $2110-1134$ | 0 | 1 | FUSE DRAWER | 28480 | $2110-1134$ |
|  | $2110-0030$ | 3 | 1 | FUSE 5A 250V | 28480 | $2110-0030$ |
|  | $1252-6951$ | 8 | 1 | AC INLET | 28480 | $1252-6951$ |



Figure 13-49. Ac Inlet Assembly
Table 13-53. Ac Inlet Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61640 | 6 | 1 | WIRE ASSY GND | 28480 | E5100-61640 |

## Rear Assemblies



Figure 13-50. External Display/KeyBoard I/F
Table 13-54. External Display/KeyBoard I/F

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-66542 | 7 | 1 | REAR-2 PANEL B'D | 28480 | E5100-66542 |
| 2 | $2190-0054$ | 9 | 1 | WSHR-LK INTL T | 28480 | $2190-0054$ |
|  | $2950-0054$ | 1 | 1 | NUT-HEX-DBL-CHAM | 28480 | $2950-0054$ |
| 3 | $1251-5436$ | 0 | 1 | SCRLK F | 28480 | $1251-5436$ |



Figure 13-51. I/O Blank Pannel

Table 13-55. I/O Blank Pannel

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> Qty | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-00250 | 6 | 1 | PANEL I/F | 28480 | E5100-00250 |
| 2 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 2 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |



Figure 13-52. Digital I/O Assembly
Table 13-56. Digital I/O Assembly

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-00251 | 7 | 1 | PANEL I/F (STD) | 28480 | E5100-00251 |
|  | E5100-00252 | 8 | 1 | PANEL I/F (Opt.005) | 28480 | E5100-00252 |
|  | E5100-00251 | 7 | 1 | PANEL I/F (Opt.006) | 28480 | E5100-00251 |
|  | E5100-00251 | 7 | 1 | PANEL I/F (Opt.007) | 28480 | E5100-00251 |
| 2 | E5100-66543 | 8 | 1 | 24 BIT DIGITAL I/O (STD) | 28480 | E5100-66543 |
|  | E5100-66545 | 0 | 1 | 8 BIT DIGITAL I/O MODE A (Opt.005) | 28480 | E5100-66545 |
|  | E5100-66544 | 9 | 1 | 24 BIT DIGITAL I/O MODE B (Opt.006) | 28480 | E5100-66544 |
|  | E5100-66546 | 1 | 1 | PHOTO ISOLATE DIGITAL I/O (Opt.007) | 28480 | E5100-66546 |
| 3 | 0515-1550 | 0 | 4 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | 0515-1550 |
| 4 | 1251-5436 | 0 | 1 | SCRLK F | 28480 | 1251-5436 |
| 5 | 7120-0386 | 8 | 1 | NAME PLATE (Opt.006) | 28480 | 7120-0386 |
|  | 5182-0431 | 2 | 1 | LABEL (Opt.007) | 28480 | 5182-0431 |



Figure 13-53. Rear Board Flat Cable 1/2
Table 13-57. Rear Board Flat Cable 1/2

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-61660 | 0 | 1 | FLAT CBL ASSY | 28480 | E5100-61660 |
| 2 | $1400-1334$ | 6 | 1 | CLAMP CABLE | 28480 | $1400-1334$ |



Figure 13-54. Rear Board Flat Cable 2/2

Table 13-58. Rear Board Flat Cable 2/2

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D |  | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-64902 | 9 | 1 | REAR ASSY | 28480 | E5100-64902 |
| 2 | $1400-0611$ | 0 | 1 | CLAMP-CABLE | 28480 | $1400-0611$ |
| 3 | $04396-61662$ | 9 | 1 | CA-ASSY FLAT 40 | 28480 | $04396-61662$ |



Figure 13-55. Rear Assembly
Table 13-59. Rear Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0515-2079$ | 0 | 2 | SCR M4X8 | 28480 | $0515-2079$ |
| 2 | $1400-1334$ | 6 | 1 | CLAMP CABLE | 28480 | $1400-1334$ |

## Chassis Assemblies



Figure 13-56. Front Frame Assembly
Table 13-60. Front Frame Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $5021-8405$ | 6 | 1 | FRONT FRAME | 28480 | $5021-8405$ |
| 2 | $8160-0641$ | 3 | 1 | GASKET BRAID | 28480 | $8160-0641$ |



Figure 13-57. Chassis Parts
Table 13-61. Chassis Parts

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-60001 | 1 | 1 | CHASSIS ASSY | 28480 | E5100-60001 |
| 2 | $0515-2079$ | 0 | 3 | SCR M4X8 | 28480 | $0515-2079$ |



Figure 13-58. Front Screws
Table 13-62. Front Screws

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $0515-0889$ | 6 | 8 | SCR-MACH M3.5X6 | 28480 | $0515-0889$ |



C7S13054
Figure 13-59. Front Trim

Table 13-63. Front Trim

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $5041-8802$ | 9 | 1 | TRIM STRIP | 28480 | $5041-8802$ |
| 2 | $5001-0540$ | 2 | 2 | TRIM SIDE | 28480 | $5001-0540$ |



Figure 13-60. Shield Plate

Table 13-64. Shield Plate

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D |  | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-00611 | 3 | 1 | PLATE | 28480 | E5100-00611 |
| 2 | $0515-0914$ | 8 | 10 | SCR-MACH M3X0.5 | 28480 | $0515-0914$ |
| 3 | $0515-1550$ | 0 | 6 | SCR M3-L 8 P-H | 28480 | $0515-1550$ |



Figure 13-61. Rear Foot
Table 13-65. Rear Foot

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-40002 | 0 | 4 | STAND OFF | 28480 | E5100-40002 |
| 2 | $0515-0892$ | 1 | 6 | SCREW M3.5 | 28480 | $0515-0892$ |



Figure 13-62. Strap Handle

Table 13-66. Strap Handle

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $5062-3703$ | 3 | 1 | STRAP HANDLE | 28480 | $5062-3703$ |
| 2 | $5041-8819$ | 8 | 1 | STRAP HANDLE FRT | 28480 | $5041-8819$ |
| 3 | $5041-8820$ | 1 | 1 | STRAP HANDL REAR | 28480 | $5041-8820$ |
| 4 | $0515-1132$ | 4 | 2 | SCR-MACH M5X0.8 | 28480 | $0515-1132$ |



Figure 13-63. Outer Cover Assembly
Table 13-67. Outer Cover Assembly

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> D | Qty | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | E5100-60002 | 2 | 1 | COVER METAL | 28480 | E5100-60002 |
| 2 | $5041-8801$ | 8 | 4 | FOOT FL | 28480 | $5041-8801$ |
| 3 | $1460-1345$ | 5 | 2 | WIREFORM | 28480 | $1460-1345$ |
| 4 | $0363-0125$ | 0 | 1 | SHIELD GASKET | 28480 | $0363-0125$ |

## Other Parts

Table 13-68. Fuse

| Ref. <br> Desig. | Agilent Part <br> Number | C <br> Qty. | Description | Mfr <br> Code | Mfr Part <br> Number |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| A1F1 | $2110-0935$ | 7 | 1 | Fuse 5 A | 75915 | R251005T1 |
| A2F1 | $2110-0935$ | 7 | 1 | Fuse 5 A | 75915 | R251005T1 |
| A3F1 | $2110-0935$ | 7 | 1 | Fuse 5 A |  |  |
| Line | $2110-0030$ | 0 | 1 | Fuse 5 A 250V VF | 75915 | R251005T1 |
| Fuse | $2110-1134$ |  | 1 | Fuse Drawer |  |  |

Table 13-69. Miscellaneous Accessories

| Ref. Desig. | Agilent Part Number | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | Qty. | Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mfr } \\ \text { Code } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Mfr Part Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { E5100-65001 } \\ 5959-8096 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | SERVICE TOOLS |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | I/O Port Test Kit | 28480 | E5100-65001 |
|  |  |  |  | Plastic Cover | 28480 | 5959-8096 |
|  |  |  |  | DOCUMENTATION |  |  |
|  | E5100-90015 |  |  | E5100A/B IBASIC Manual | 28480 | E5100-90015 |
|  |  |  |  | Supplement |  |  |
|  | E5100-90040 |  |  | E5100A/B Function Reference | 28480 | E5100-90040 |
|  | E5100-90031 |  |  | E5100A/B User's Guide | 28480 | E5100-90031 |
|  | E5100-90067 |  |  | E5100A/B Programming Manual | 28480 | E5100-90067 |
|  | E5100-90110 |  |  | E5100A/B Service Manual | 28480 | E5100-90110 |

## Replacement Procedures

## Introduction

This chapter contains the procedures and lists the tools required to remove the major assemblies from the E5100A/B. To install an assembly, after you complete the adjustments or make repairs, reverse the order of steps you performed for the removal of that assembly.

The letters in circles indicate the reference designators in the figures just after the procedure unless otherwise described.

## Outer Cover Removal

## Tools Required

- Pozidriv screwdriver, pt size \#2 (medium)


## Procedure

1. Disconnect the power cable from the E5100A/B.
2. Remove the four rear feet.
3. Remove the two outer cover screws from the rear panel.
4. Remove the four bottom feet
5. Remove the side strap.
6. Place the E5100A/B on its side.
7. Slide off the outer cover toward the rear.

If you have a plastic cover ( $\mathrm{p} / \mathrm{n} 5959-8096$ ), the following procedure can be used instead of steps 6 and 7:

1. Put a plastic cover (p/n 5959-8096) on the front panel of the E5100A/B and place the E5100A/B on flat table with its front panel down.
2. Slide up the outer cover and remove it carefully.
3. Place the E5100A/B on flat table with its bottom side down.

## A1/A2/A3 Board Removal

## Tools Required

- Open end wrench, $1 / 4$ inch
- Open end wrench, 15/64 inch ( 6 mm )
- Pozidriv screwdriver, pt size \#1 (small)


## Procedure

1. Remove the outer cover as described in "Outer Cover Removal".
2. Remove the ten screws which fasten the shielding plate over the A1/A2/A3/A24/A25/A26(R through C)/A27 boards.
3. Remove the shielding plate.
4. Lift the extractors at the top corners of the A1/A2/A3 board, lift the A1/A2/A3 board out.

| Note | When you replace the A1 CPU board, you need to make required configuration |
| :--- | :--- |
| for the new board. See Board Configuration chapter. |  |

## A24/A25/A26(R through C)/A27 Board Removal

## Tools Required

- Pozidriv screwdriver, pt size \#1 (small)
- Open end wrench, $15 / 64$ inch ( 6 mm )


## Procedure

1. Remove the outer cover as described in "Outer Cover Removal".
2. Remove the shielding plate covering the boards.
3. Disconnect RF cables.
4. Lift the extractors at the top corners of the board, and lift it out.

| Note | When you replace the A24 Source or A25 RF Amplifier, you need to make |
| :--- | :--- |
| required configuration for the new board. See Board Configuration chapter. |  |

## Front Panel Removal

## Tools Required

- Pozidriv screwdriver, pt size \#2 (medium)
- Flat edge screwdriver.


## Procedure

1. Remove the outer cover as described in "Outer Cover Removal".
2. Remove the three screws, which fasten the front panel to the frame, from both sides of the front frame.
3. Gradually press the front panel assembly from the inside towards the front, and remove the front panel.
4. Disconnect the flatcable from the A20 board.

## A40 Keyboard Removal

## Tools Required

- Pozidriv screwdrivers, pt size \#1 (small)
- Hex key, 0.063 inch across flats


## Procedure

1. Remove the front panel as described in "Front Panel Removal".
2. Loosen the two hex set screws in the front panel rotary knob, and pull the knob off.
3. Remove the four screws which fastens the keyboard cover.
4. Remove the keyboard cover
5. Remove the A40 keyboard from the front panel.

## LCD Display Assembly Removal

## Tools Required

- Pozidriv screwdrivers, pt size \#1 (small) and \#2 (medium)


## Procedure

1. Remove the front panel as described in "Front Panel Removal".
2. Remove the two screws which hold the LCD display assembly.
3. Disconnect the cable connected to the A20 board.

## Flexible Disk Drive Assembly Removal

## Tools Required

- Pozidriv screwdriver, pt size \#1 (small)
- Hex socket, $7 / 32$ inch ( 5.5 mm )


## Procedure

1. Remove the outer cover as described in "Outer Cover Removal".
2. Remove the four nuts from the FDD (Flexible Disk Drive) holder.
3. Disconnect the flatcable and the wire assembly from the FDD.

## Rear Panel Assembly Removal

## Tools Required

- Pozidriv screwdrivers, pt size \#1 (small) and \#2 (medium)
- Open end wrench, $1 / 4$ inch


## Procedure

1. Remove the top outer as described in "Outer Cover Removal".
2. Disconnect RF cables from the rear panel.
3. Disconnect the flatcable connected with the rear panel.
4. Remove the three screws from the rear panel assembly.
5. Gradually pull the rear panel assembly out from the rear frame.

## Board Configuration

## Introduction

This chapter contains the board configuration information for the following boards:

- A1 CPU
- A24 Source
- A25 RF Amplifier (Opt.010/600)

■ PS 130W Power Supply
The bit switch settings and cable connections must be confirmed before these boards are installed.

## A1 Board Configuration

## Bit Switch Settings

The location and settings of bit switch A1SW1 is shown in Figure 15-1 and Table 15-1.


Figure 15-1. A1 Switch Location
Table 15-1. A1 Switch Settings

| E5100A/B | Switch A1SW1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |  |
| Without <br> Opt.509 | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON |  |
| With <br> Opt.509 | OFF | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON | ON |  |

## Flash Memories and SIMM

The SIMM (Single Inline Memory Module) is not installed on the A1 board when the replacement board comes from stock. Although flash memories (U5 through U8) are installed on the new replacement board, there is no data in each memory. The four flash memories are for saving correction constants (system calibration data) obtained by adjustments.

1. When you replace the A1 board, you must remove the SIMM and the flash memories (U5, U6, U7, and U8) from the old board and install them on the new board.

Note - Before you remove the four flash memories from the old board, be sure to mark the location name (U5, U6, U7, U8) on each flash memory. If you lose the original location for each flash memory, you need to perform all adjustments to obtain new system calibration data.

- Other flash memories do not need to move to the new board.


Figure 15-2. A1 Flash Memory and SIMM Location
Table 15-2. A1 Flash Memory and Stored Data

| Flash Memory <br> Location | Stored Data | Data Validity of <br> New Board in Stock |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| U5 through U8 | Correction Constants ${ }^{1}$ | Invalid |
| U9 through U16 | Invare | Firmware |
| U3 and U4 | Bootloader | Invalid |

[^7]2. After completing the new board installation, you must reinstall the firmware with a correct firmware disk. Refer to the Digital Control Troubleshooting chapter for installing the firmware into the E5100A/B.

## A24 Board Configuration

## Jumper Setting

The jumper settings of A24J2, A24J9, A24J10, A24J11, and A24J14 are shown in Table 15-3 and Table 15-4. The setting of the A24 jumpers depends on the option which is installed in the unit.


Figure 15-3. A24 Jumper Location and Settings

Table 15-3. A24 Jumper Settings 1

| E5100A/B | Jumper |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | J10 | J11 | J9 |
| Opt.100 | Upper | Upper | Upper |
| Opt.200 | Upper | Lower | Upper |
| Opt.300 | Upper | Lower | Lower |
| Opt.400 | Lower | Lower | Lower |
| Opt.600 | Upper | Lower | Upper |

Table 15-4. A24 Jumper Settings 2

| E5100A/B | Jumper |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | J14 | J2 |
| Opt.001 | Right | Lower |
| Opt.002 without Opt.010 | Left | Upper |
| Opt.002 with Opt.010 | Right | Lower |
| Opt.003 | Right | Lower |
| Opt.010 | Right | Lower |
| Opt.600 | Right | Lower |

## Cable Connection

The cable connection to the A24 board depends on the option which is installed in the unit.


Figure 15-4. A24 Connector Location

Table 15-5. A24 Cable Connection 1

| E5100A/B | A24 Connector |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Not used | Not used | To: RF OUT 1 <br> (front assembly) |
| Opt.002 <br> without Opt.010 | To: RF OUT 1 <br> (front assembly) | To: RF OUT 2 <br> (front assembly) | Not used |
| Opt.003 <br> without Opt.010 | Not used | Not used | To: A28 |
| Opt.010 <br> or Opt.600 | Not used | Not used | To: A25 |

1 The RF cable for those connection has a ferrite core on one end. The connector which is closed to the ferrite core should be connected to the connector on the A24 Board.

Table 15-6. A24 Cable Connection 2

| E5100A/B | A24 Connector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | J16 | $\mathbf{J 7}$ | $\mathbf{J 8}$ | $\mathbf{J 1 3}$ | J12 | J6 | J5 |  |
|  | To: | To: | To: | Not | To: | Not | Not |  |
|  | A27J3 | A27J4 | A27J5 | used | A26A | used | used |  |
| Opt.200 | To: | To: | To: | Not | To: | To: | Not |  |
|  | A27J3 | A27J4 | A27J5 | used | A26A | A26R | used |  |
| Opt.300 | To: | To: | T0: | Not | To: | To: | To: |  |
|  | A27J3 | A27J4 | A2755 | used | A26A | A26R | A26B |  |
| Opt.400 | To: | T0: | To: | To: | To: | To: | To: |  |
|  | A27J3 | A27J4 | A27J5 | A26C | A26A | A26R | A26B |  |

## A25 Board Configuration (Opt.010/600)

## Jumper Settings

The locations and settings of jumpers A25J5, A25J9, and switch A25SW1 are shown in Table 15-7. The settings depends the option which is installed in the unit.


Figure 15-5. A25 Jumper and Switch Locations and Settings
Table 15-7. A25 Jumper and Switch Settings

| E5100A/B | Jumper/Switch |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Left | Left | 0 | J5 |
| Opt.002 <br> with Opt.010 | Right | Left | 0 | 0 |
| Opt.003 <br> with Opt.010 | Left | Left | 0 | SW1 No.2 |
| Opt.600 | Right | Right | 1 | 1 |

## Cable Connection

The cable connection to the A25 board depends on the option which is installed in the unit.


Figure 15-6. A25 Cable Connection
Table 15-8. A25 Cable Connection

| E5100A/B | A25 Connector |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | J2 | J3 | J6 | J8 | J7 | J1 |
| Opt. 001 <br> with Opt. 010 | To: <br> RF OUT $1^{1}$ | Not used | Not used | Not used | Not used | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { To: } \\ \text { A2 } 24^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Opt. 002 <br> with Opt. 010 | Not used | $\begin{gathered} \text { To: } \\ \text { RF OUT } 1^{1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { To: } \\ \text { RF OUT } 2^{1} \end{gathered}$ | Not used | Not used | $\begin{gathered} \text { To: } \\ \text { A24 } \end{gathered}$ |
| Opt. 003 <br> with Opt. 010 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { T0: } \\ \text { A2 } 26^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Not used | Not used | Not used | Not used | $\begin{gathered} \text { To: } \\ \text { A24 }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Opt. 600 | Not used | Not used | Not used | To: <br> RF OUT $1^{1}$ | To: <br> RF OUT $2^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { To: } \\ \text { A24 }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ |

[^8]
## PS 130W Power Supply

Make sure the shunt connector is removed from the CN2 terminal on the PS 130 W when you install the PS 130 W into the E5100A/B.


Figure 15-7. Shunt Connector of Power Supply PS 130w
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Note } & \text { The shunt connector is removed from the CN2 ternimal when the PS 130w } \\ \text { Power Supply is shipped from the factory. }\end{array}$

## Post Repair Procedures

## Introduction

The Table 16-1 lists the procedures which must be performed after the replacement of an assembly. When you replace an assembly, confirm the Board Configuration and perform the Adjustments, and Performance Tests following Table 16-1.

Table 16-1. Post Repair Procedures

| Replaced <br> Assembly | Board <br> Config. | Required <br> Adjustments | Required <br> Verification |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A1 CPU | None | If flash ROMs are replaced, <br> VCXO Frequency Calibration <br> Source Correction <br> IF Attenuator Correction <br> Receiver Calibration | Internal Tests |
| A2 Peripheral | None | None | Internal Tests <br> 24 bit I/O Test |
| A3 DSP | None | None | Internal Tests |
| A24 Source | None | Source Correction | Frequency Range and Accuracy <br> Harmonics <br> Non-Harmonic Sprious <br> Phase Noise <br> Source Level Accuracy/Flatness <br> Source Power Linearity <br> Receiver Noise Level <br> Trace Noise <br> Residual Response |
|  |  |  | Input Crosstalk <br> Absolute Amplitude Accuracy <br> Dynamic Accuracy |
| Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response |  |  |  |
| Phase Frequency Response |  |  |  |$|$| Frequency Range and Accuracy |
| :--- |
|  |

Table 16-1. Post Repair Procedures (continued)

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Replaced } \\ \text { Assembly }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Board } \\ \text { Config. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Required } \\ \text { Adjustments }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Required } \\ \text { Verification }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A27 Synthesizer | None | $\begin{array}{l}\text { VCXO Frequency Calibration } \\ \text { Source Correction }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Frequency Range and Accuracy } \\ \text { Harmonics }\end{array}$ |
| Non-Harmonic Sprious |  |  |  |
| Phase Noise |  |  |  |
| Source Level Accuracy/Flatness |  |  |  |
| Source Power Linearity |  |  |  |
| Receiver Noise Level |  |  |  |$]$| Trace Noise |
| :--- |
| Residual Response |

Table 16-1. Post Repair Procedures (continued)

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Replaced } \\ \text { Assembly }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Board } \\ \text { Config. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Required } \\ \text { Adjustments }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Required } \\ \text { Verification }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Power Supply } \\ 130 \mathrm{~W}\end{array}$ | None | None | Frequency Range and Accuracy |
| Source Level Accuracy/Flatness |  |  |  |
| Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response |  |  |  |$]$| Frequency Range and Accuracy |
| :--- |
| Power Supply |
| 31 W | None | Sone | Source Level Accuracy/Flatness <br> Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A50 <br> High Stability OSC | None | None |

## Calculation Sheet

## Introduction

This chapter contains calculation sheets for each performance test that requires additional calculations to determine the final test result.

Use the calculation sheet in this chapter as an aid for recording raw measurement data and calculating the performance test results.

Calculation sheet entries are provided only for performance tests in which calculations are required to obtain the test results.

## 2. Harmonics Test

| E5100A/B Center Frequency | Spectrum Analyzer Frequency | Spectrum Analyzer Reading | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & \quad[\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a}] \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 \mathrm{kHz}{ }^{1}$ | 10 kHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 20 kHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBC}$ |
|  | 30 kHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\bigcirc \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 100 kHz | 100 kHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 200 kHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 300 kHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 1 MHz | 1 MHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 2 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 3 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 10 MHz | 10 MHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 20 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | - dBC |
|  | 30 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBC |
| 100 MHz | 100 MHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 200 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 300 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 180 MHz | 180 MHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 360 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 540 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\bigcirc \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 200 MHz | 200 MHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 400 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBc |
|  | 600 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\bigcirc \mathrm{dBC}$ |
| 300 MHz | 300 MHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 600 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBc |
|  | 900 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBc |

1 E5100A with option 510 does not require the harmomics test at this frequency.

## 3. Non-Harmonic Spurious Test

| $\begin{gathered} \text { E5100A/B } \\ \text { Center Frequency } \end{gathered}$ | Spectrum Analyzer Frequency | Spectrum Analyzer Reading | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & \quad[\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a}] \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 239.95 MHz | $\mathbf{f}_{1}=$ | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | $\mathrm{f}_{1}-10.417 \mathbf{k H z}=$ | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBc |
|  | $\mathrm{f}_{1}+10.417 \mathrm{kHz}=$ | $\mathrm{b}=\ldots$ | dBc |
|  | $\mathrm{f}_{1}+100 \mathrm{kHz}=$ | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |

4. Phase Noise Test

| E5100A/B <br> Center Frequency | Spectrum Analyzer Frequency | Spectrum Analyzer Reading | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & \quad[\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{a}] \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz | 455 kHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 445 kHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBC |
|  | 465 kHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBc |
| 150 MHz | 150 MHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 149.99 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBc |
|  | 150.01 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\bigcirc \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 180 MHz | 180 MHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 179.99 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBc |
|  | 180.01 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 300 MHz | 300 MHz | $\mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
|  | 299.99 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 300.01 MHz | $\mathbf{b}=\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBc |

## 5. Source Level Accuracy/Flatness Test

## Frequency Power Meter Reading [ $\mathbf{r e f}^{1}$ ]

50 MHz $\qquad$ dBm

1 : is the power meter reading of the source level accuracy test.
$\left.\begin{array}{rl}\text { Frequency }\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\text { Power Meter Reading } \\ \text { [a] }\end{array} \begin{array}{c}\text { Test Result } \\ \text { [a-ref] }\end{array}\right] d \mathrm{~dB}$

1 If an Opt. 010 or 600 is installed, test at this frequency is not required.

## 6. Source Power Linearity Test

## Step Attenuator Calibration Value at 50 MHz

| Attenuation | Calibration Value ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 dB | $\mathbf{a 1}=\square \mathrm{dB}$ |
| 20 dB | $\mathbf{a 2}=\square \mathrm{dB}$ |
| 30 dB | $\mathbf{a 3}=\square \mathrm{dB}$ |
| 40 dB | $\mathbf{a 4}=\square \mathrm{dB}$ |
| 50 dB | $\mathbf{a 5}=\square \mathrm{dB}$ |
| 60 dB | $\mathbf{a 6}=\square \mathrm{dB}$ |

1: Incremental attenuation referenced to 0 dB setting.

## Reference (0 dBm)

| E5100A/B <br> Source Power | Power Meter <br> Reading [b] | Reference <br> [ref] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 dBm | $\mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 3}$ |  |

## Source Power Linearity

Note Calculate ref in the calculation sheet for the reference ( 0 dBm ) first. Then calculate test results using the equation and the value of ref.

With option 001 and without option 010

E5100A/B
Source Power

Power Meter Reading

Test Result
[b]
$+11 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} \mathbf{5}-\mathbf{r e f}-\mathbf{1 1}=\ldots \mathrm{dB}$
$+5 \mathrm{dBm} \longrightarrow \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 4}-\mathbf{r e f}-\mathbf{5}=\ldots \mathrm{dB}$
$-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 3-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{5}=$ $\qquad$ dB
$-9 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \longrightarrow \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 3-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{9}=\ldots \mathrm{dB}$

## With Option 002 and without Option 010

E5100A/B
Source Power

## Power Meter Reading

[b]
$+5 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 4}-\mathbf{r e f}-\mathbf{5}=\square \mathrm{dB}$
$-5 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 3-\mathbf{r e f}+5=\square \mathrm{dB}$
$-10 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} \mathbf{2}-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{1 0}=\square \mathrm{dB}$
$-15 \mathrm{dBm}$ $\qquad$ $\mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 2-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{1 5}=$ $\qquad$ dB

## With Option 003 and without Option 010

Power Meter Reading
[b]
$+7 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 4}-\mathbf{r e f}-\mathbf{7}=\ldots \mathrm{dB}$
$+5 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 4}-\mathbf{r e f}-5=\square \mathrm{dB}$
$-5 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 3-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{5}=\square \mathrm{dB}$
$-10 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \mathrm{b+a2-ref}+\mathbf{1 0}=\quad \mathrm{dB}$
$-13 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b + \mathbf { a 2 } - \mathbf { r e f } + \mathbf { 1 3 } = \ldots \mathrm { dB }}$

## With both Option 001 and Option 010

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { E5100A/B } \\
& \text { Source Power } \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\text { Power Meter } \\
\text { Reading }
\end{array} \\
& \text { [b] }
\end{aligned}
$$

## With both Option 002 and Option 010

| E5100A/B | Power Meter <br> Reading |
| :---: | :---: | Test Result

[b]
$+16 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 5-\mathbf{r e f}-\mathbf{1 6}=\ldots \mathrm{dB}$
$+10 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 4}-\mathbf{r e f}-\mathbf{1 0}=\square \mathrm{dB}$
$-10 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 2-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{1 0}=\square \mathrm{dB}$
$-20 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} \mathbf{1}-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{2 0}=\ldots \mathrm{dB}$
$-30 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 1}-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{3 0}=\ldots \mathrm{dB}$
$-40 \mathrm{dBm} \quad[\mathrm{dBm} \mathrm{b}+\mathbf{a} 1-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{4 0}=\square \mathrm{dB}$
$-50 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 1-\mathbf{r e f}+50=\square \mathrm{dB}$
$-54 \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathrm{dBm} \quad \mathbf{b}-\mathbf{r e f}+\mathbf{5 4}=\quad \mathrm{dB}$

With both Option 003 and Option 010, or with Option 600


## 7. Receiver Noise Level Test

## E5100A

## At IF BW 100 Hz

| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean [a] | Test Result [ $20 \times \log (a)]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | R | _ Unit | - dBm |
|  | A | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | — Unit | _ dBm |
| 95 kHz | R | — Unit | - dBm |
|  | A | — Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | Unit | _ dBm |
| 455 kHz | R | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | - Unit | _ dBm |
| 1.01 MHz | R | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | - Unit | dBm |
| 10.7 MHz | R | — Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
|  | B | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | - Unit | _ dBm |
| 101 MHz | R | - Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
|  | A | - Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
|  | B | Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
|  | C | _ Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 110 MHz | R | _ Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
|  | A | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | _ Unit | - dBm |
|  | C | Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |


| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean [a] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[20 \times \log (a)]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 179 MHz | R | Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | _ Unit | _ dBm |
| 201 MHz | R | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | U Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | - Unit | _ dBm |
| 299 MHz | R | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | - Unit | - dBm |
|  | C | Unit | dBm |

## At IF BW 300 Hz

| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean [a] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[20 \times \log (a)]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz | R | Unit | _dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | Unit | _ dBm |
| 101 MHz | R | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | _ Unit | _ dBm |

## At IF BW $1 \mathbf{k H z}$

| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean [a] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[20 \times \log (a)]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz | R | Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | - Unit | _ dBm |
| 101 MHz | R | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | B | _ Unit | - dBm |
|  | C | _ Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## At IF BW 3 kHz

| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean [a] | Test Result $[20 \times \log (\mathrm{a})]$ $[20 \times \log (a)]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz | R | _ Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
|  | B | - Unit | dBm |
|  | C | - Unit | dBm |
| 101 MHz | R | - Unit | dBm |
|  | A | - Unit | dBm |
|  | B | - Unit | dBm |
|  | C | Unit | dBm |

At IF BW 10 kHz

| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean [a] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[20 \times \log (a)]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz | R | Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | - Unit | dBm |
|  | B | - Unit | dBm |
|  | C | - Unit | dBm |
| 101 MHz | R | Unit | dBm |
|  | A | - Unit | dBm |
|  | B | Unit | dBm |
|  | C | — Unit | $\bigcirc \mathrm{dBm}$ |

At IF BW 30 kHz

| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean [a] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[20 \times \log (a)]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz | R | Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
|  | B | Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | Unit | dBm |
| 101 MHz | R | - Unit | - dBm |
|  | A | - Unit | - dBm |
|  | B | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | C | - Unit | - dBm |

## E5100B

At IF BW $1 \mathbf{k H z}$

| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean [a] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[20 \times \log (\mathbf{a})]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 kHz | R | Unit | - dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | _ dBm |
| 95 kHz | R | - Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | Unit | dBm |
| 455 kHz | R | Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | - Unit | - dBm |
| 1.01 MHz | R | Unit | - dBm |
|  | A | Unit | dBm |
| 10.7 MHz | R | Unit | dBm |
|  | A | Unit | dBm |
| 101 MHz | R | Unit | dBm |
|  | A | Unit | dBm |
| 110 MHz | R | Unit | dBm |
|  | A | Unit | dBm |
| 201 MHz | R | Unit | dBm |
|  | A | Unit | dBm |
| 299 MHz | R | _ Unit | dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## At IF BW 3 kHz

| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean [a] | Test Result [ $20 \times \log (a)$ ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz | R | Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
|  | A | - Unit | _ dBm |
| 101 MHz | R | Unit | dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## At IF BW 10 kHz

| Frequency | Input | Trace Mean <br> [a] | Test Result <br> [ $20 \times \log (a)]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz | R | Unit | _ dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 101 MHz | R | _ Unit | dBm |
|  | A | _ Unit | [ dBm |

## At IF BW 30 kHz

| Frequency Input | Trace Mean |
| :---: | :---: |
| $[a]$ | Test Result <br> $[20 \times \log (a)]$ |


| 455 kHz | R | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | Unit |
| 101 MHz | R | Unit |
|  | A | Unit |

## 10. Input Crosstalk Test

## E5100A



Test Result $[(a+b+c+d) / 4]$
R into $\mathrm{C} \quad 10 \mathrm{kHz}$ to $100 \mathrm{kHz} \quad \mathbf{a}=\quad \mathrm{dB}$
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
c = $\qquad$ dB
d $=$ $\qquad$ dB
100 kHz to $200 \mathrm{kHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
d $=$ $\qquad$ dB

200 kHz to $180 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$
$\mathbf{d}=$ $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $300 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB

10 kHz to $100 \mathrm{kHz} \quad \mathbf{a}=$ $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
c = $\qquad$ dB
$\mathbf{d}=$ $\qquad$ dB

100 kHz to $200 \mathrm{kHz} \mathbf{a}=$ $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ dB
c = $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $180 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b $=$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $300 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b = $\qquad$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$

## Measurement <br> Frequency <br> Trace Max <br> Test Result <br> $[(a+b+c+d) / 4]$


$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Test Result $[(a+b+c+d) / 4]$
B into
10 kHz to $100 \mathrm{kHz} \quad \mathbf{a}=$ $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
$\mathbf{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
$\mathrm{d}=$ $\qquad$ dB
100 kHz to $200 \mathrm{kHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b = $\qquad$ dB
c = $\qquad$ dB
$d=$ $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $180 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$
$\mathbf{d}=$ $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $300 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
c = $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
B into A 10 kHz to 100 kHz $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ dB
c = $\qquad$
$\mathbf{d}=$ $\qquad$ dB
100 kHz to $200 \mathrm{kHz} \mathbf{a}=$ $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $180 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b $=$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $300 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b $=$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ dB
d $=$ $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB

## Measurement

Frequency
Trace Max
Test Result $[(a+b+c+d) / 4]$

Measurement
Frequency
Trace Max
Test Result $[(a+b+c+d) / 4]$
C into A $\quad 10 \mathrm{kHz}$ to $100 \mathrm{kHz} \quad \mathbf{a}=\square \mathrm{dB}$
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
c = $\qquad$ dB
d $=$ $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
100 kHz to $200 \mathrm{kHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $180 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $300 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ $\qquad$ dB
c = $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
C into B
10 kHz to 100 kHz $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$
d = $\qquad$ dB
100 kHz to $200 \mathrm{kHz} \mathbf{a}=$ $\qquad$ dB
b $=$ dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $180 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b = dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB
200 kHz to $300 \mathrm{MHz} \mathbf{a}=$ dB
b = dB
$\mathrm{c}=$ dB
d = $\qquad$ dB $\qquad$ dB

## 11. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test

## R input (Attenuator: 0 dB)



## R input (Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | E5100A/B <br> Reading [a] | Multimeter/Power Meter Reading [b] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | - dBm | di |
| 100 kHz | dBm | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 1 MHz | dBm | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 10 MHz | dBm | dBm | dB |
| 30 MHz | dBm | dBm | dB |
| 50 MHz | dBm | dBm | dB |
| 100 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 180 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 300 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |

## A input (Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E5100A/B } \\ & \text { Reading [a] } \end{aligned}$ | Multimeter/Power Meter Reading [b] | Test Result $[\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\xrightarrow{\square} \mathrm{dBm}$ | [a-b] dB |
| 100 kHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 1 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 10 MHz | _ dBm | $\bigcirc \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 30 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBm | dB |
| 50 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBm | dB |
| 100 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBm |  |
| 180 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBm |  |
| 300 MHz | _ dBm | dBm |  |

## A input (Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | E5100A/B Reading [a] | Multimeter/Power Meter Reading [b] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | dBm | $\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | d |
| 100 kHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 1 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBm | dB |
| 10 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBm | dB |
| 30 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBm | dB |
| 50 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 100 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBm | dB |
| 180 MHz | - dBm | dBm |  |
| 300 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBm |  |

## $B$ input (Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | E5100A/B <br> Reading [a] | Multimeter/Power Meter Reading [b] | Test Result $[a-b]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | d dBm | $\xrightarrow{\square} \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 100 kHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 1 MHz | _ dBm | _ dBm |  |
| 10 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 30 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 50 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 100 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBm |  |
| 180 MHz | $\ldots$ _ dBm | dBm |  |
| 300 MHz |  | dBm |  |

## B input (Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | E5100A/B <br> Reading [a] | Multimeter/Power Meter Reading [b] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | - dBm | dBm |  |
| 100 kHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 1 MHz | dBm | dBm | dB |
| 10 MHz | dBm | dBm | dB |
| 30 MHz | dBm | dBm | dB |
| 50 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 100 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 180 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 300 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |

## C input (Attenuator: 0 dB )

| Frequency | E5100A/B <br> Reading [a] | Multimeter/Power Meter Reading [b] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | dBm | $\underline{\square} \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 100 kHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 1 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBm | dB |
| 10 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 30 MHz | _ dBm | $\bigcirc \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 50 MHz | dBm | dBm | dB |
| 100 MHz | $\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | dBm |  |
| 180 MHz | dBm | dBm |  |
| 300 MHz | - dBm | dBm |  |

## C input (Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | E5100A/B <br> Reading [a] | Multimeter/Power Meter Reading [b] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Test Result } \\ & {[\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | d dBm | $\square \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 100 kHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 1 MHz | dBm | _ dBm | dB |
| 10 MHz | _ dBm | _ dBm | dB |
| 30 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | dB |
| 50 MHz | dBm | dBm | dB |
| 100 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBm}$ | _ dBm | dB |
| 180 MHz | _ dBm | dBm | dB |
| 300 MHz | dBm | dBm | dB |

## 12. Dynamic Accuracy Test

## Step Attenuator Calibration Value at 50 MHz

```
Attenuation Calibration Value }\mp@subsup{}{}{1
    10 dB a1 = _ dB
    20 dB a2 = _ dB
    30 dB a3 = _ dB
    40 dB a4= dB
    50 dB a5 = _ dB
    60 dB a6 = _ dB
    70 dB a7 = _ dB
    80 dB a88= _ dB
1 : Incremental attenuation referenced to 0 dB setting.
```


## A/R Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio

| Step Attenuator | E5100A/B | Test Result | A Input Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting | Reading [b] |  |  |
| 10 dB | $\mathrm{dB} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 1$ | dB | $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | $\mathrm{dB} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 2$ | $=\square$. | $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 30 dB | dB b+a3 | $=\square \mathrm{dB}$ | $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 40 dB | dB b+a4 | dB | $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 50 dB | dB b+a5 | dB | $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 60 dB | dB b+a6 | dB | $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 70 dB | dB b+a7 | dB | $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 80 dB | $\mathrm{dB} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 8}$ | _ dB | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | - dB b+a2 | _ dB | $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 10 dB | _dB b+a1 | _ dB | $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## Phase

| Step Attenuator | Test Result | A Input Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting |  |  |
| 10 dB | _ deg | $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | _ deg | $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 30 dB | _ deg | $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 40 dB | deg | $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 50 dB | deg | $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 60 dB | deg | $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 70 dB | - deg | $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 80 dB | deg | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | _ deg | $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 10 dB | _ deg | $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## B/R Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio



Phase

| Step Attenuator | Test Result | B Input Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting |  |  |
| 10 dB | _ deg | $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | _ deg | $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 30 dB | deg | $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 40 dB | _ deg | $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 50 dB | _ deg | $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 60 dB | _ deg | $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 70 dB | deg | $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 80 dB | deg | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | _ deg | +5 dBm |
| 10 dB | _ deg | $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## C/R Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio

| Step Attenuator | E5100A/B | Test Result | C Input Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting | Reading [b] |  |  |
| 10 dB | dB b+a1 | dB | $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | dB $\mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 2$ | _ dB | $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 30 dB | $\mathrm{dB} \mathbf{b + a} 3$ | _ dB | $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 40 dB | $\mathrm{dB} \mathbf{b + a 4}$ | _ dB | $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 50 dB | dB b+a5 | dB | $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 60 dB | dB b+ab | _ dB | $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 70 dB | dB b+a7 | dB | $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 80 dB | dB $\mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 8}$ | dB | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | dB b+a2 | _ dB | $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 10 dB | $\mathrm{dB} \mathbf{b + a 1}$ | $\ldots \mathrm{dB}$ | $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

Phase

| Step Attenuator | Test Result | C Input Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting |  |  |
| 10 dB | _ deg | $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | _ deg | $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 30 dB | _ deg | $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 40 dB | _ deg | $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 50 dB | deg | $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 60 dB | _ deg | $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 70 dB | _ deg | $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 80 dB | _ deg | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | deg | $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 10 dB | _ deg | $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## C/B Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio

| Step Attenuator | E5100A/B | Test Result | C Input Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting | Reading [b] |  |  |
| 10 dB | dB b+a1 | dB | $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | dB $\mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a} 2$ | _ dB | $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 30 dB | dB b+a3 | dB | $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 40 dB | dB b+a4 | dB | $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 50 dB | dB b+a5 | dB | $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 60 dB | dB b+a6 | dB | $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 70 dB | dB b+a7 | dB | $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 80 dB | $\mathrm{dB} \mathbf{b}+\mathbf{a 8}$ | dB | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | dB b +a2 | $\ldots \mathrm{dB}$ | $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 10 dB | $\ldots \mathrm{dB} \mathbf{b + a 1}$ | [ dB | $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

Phase

| Step Attenuator | Test Result | C Input Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting |  |  |
| 10 dB | deg | $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | _ deg | $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 30 dB | _ deg | $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 40 dB | _ deg | $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 50 dB | _ deg | $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 60 dB | deg | $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 70 dB | _ deg | $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 80 dB | deg | $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 20 dB | _ deg | $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 10 dB | _ deg | $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## Performance Test Record for E5100A/B Option 100/200/300/400/600

Agilent Technologies E5100A/B Network Analyzer
Date:
Temperature:
Humidity:
Serial No.:
Tested by:

## 1. Frequency Range and Accuracy Test

## Without Option 1D5

Frequency \begin{tabular}{c}
Minimum <br>
Limit

$\quad$ Test Result $\quad$

Maximum <br>
Limit
\end{tabular}

$300 \mathrm{MHz} \quad 299.994 \mathrm{MHz} \longrightarrow 300.006 \mathrm{MHz}$

With Option 1D5

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | | Maximum |
| :---: |
| Limit |

## 2. Harmonics Test

## Option 001/002/003 without Option 010

| Frequency | Harmonics <br> Frequency | Test Result | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 \mathrm{kHz}^{1}$ | 20 kHz | - dBC | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 30 kHz | dBc | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 100 kHz | 200 kHz | $\bigcirc \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 300 kHz | dBc | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 1 MHz | 2 MHz | $\bigcirc \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 3 MHz | - dBC | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 10 MHz | 20 MHz | - dBc | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 30 MHz | - dBC | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 100 MHz | 200 MHz | - dBc | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 300 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 200 MHz | 400 MHz | - dBc | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 600 MHz | - dBc | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 300 MHz | 600 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 900 MHz | _ dBc | $<-35 \mathrm{dBc}$ |

Option 010 or Option 600

| Frequency | Harmonics <br> Frequency | Test Result | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | 20 kHz | _ dBc | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 30 kHz | $\square \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 100 kHz | 200 kHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 300 kHz | dBc | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 1 MHz | 2 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 3 MHz | dBc | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 10 MHz | 20 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 30 MHz | - dBc | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 100 MHz | 200 MHz | dBc | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 300 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 200 MHz | 400 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 600 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 300 MHz | 600 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 900 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}$ | $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |

## 3. Non-Harmonic Spurious Test

| Non-Harmonic <br> Frequency | Spectrum Analyzer <br> Center Frequency | Test Result Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 239.95 MHz | Fundamental -10.417 kHz |  |
|  | Fundamental +10.417 kHz | $<-45 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | Fundamental +100 kHz | $<-45 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | $<-45 \mathrm{dBc}$ |  |

## 4. Phase Noise Test



## 5. Source Level Accuracy/Flatness Test

Level Accuracy (at $50 \mathrm{MHz}, 0 \mathrm{dBm}$ )
Minimum Limit Test Result Maximum Limit
$-1 \mathrm{dBm}$ $\qquad$ 1 dBm

## Level Flatness (relative to 0 dBm at 50 MHz )

Option 001/002 without Option 010

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result | Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 50 kHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 100 kHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 1 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 10 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 100 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 150 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 200 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 250 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 300 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |

Option 003 without Option 010

| Frequency | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | -4.5 dB |  | 2.5 dB |
| 50 kHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 150 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 200 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 250 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 300 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |

Option 010 or Option 600

| Frequency | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 kHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 150 MHz | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 3 dB |
| 200 MHz | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 3 dB |
| 250 MHz | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 3 dB |
| 300 MHz | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $\longrightarrow$ | 3 dB |

## 6. Source Power Linearity Test

## Option 001 without Option 010

| E5100A/B | Minimum | Test Result | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Setting | Limit |  | Limit |
| +11 dBm | -1.0 dB |  |  |
| +5 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| -5 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| -9 dBm | -1.0 dB |  | 1.0 dB |

## Option 002 without Option 010

| E5100A/B | Minimum | Test Result | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Setting | Limit |  | Limit <br> +5 dBm |
| -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |  |
| -5 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| -10 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |

Option 001 with Option 010

| E5100A/B | Minimum | Test Result | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Setting | Limit |  | Limit |
| $+22 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $+10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-20 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-40 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.5 dB |
| $-48 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.5 dB |

## Option 002 with Option 010

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { E5100A/B } \\
\text { Power Setting }\end{array}
$$ \& Minimum <br>

Limit\end{array}\right) ~\)| Test Result |
| :---: |
| Maximum |
| Limit |

## Option 003 without Option 010

E5100A/B Minimum Test Result Maximum
Power Setting Limit Limit
$+7 \mathrm{dBm} \quad-1.0 \mathrm{~dB} \longrightarrow \quad 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$
$+5 \mathrm{dBm} \quad-1.0 \mathrm{~dB} \longrightarrow 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$
$-5 \mathrm{dBm} \quad-1.0 \mathrm{~dB} \quad 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$
$-10 \mathrm{dBm} \quad-1.0 \mathrm{~dB} \longrightarrow \quad 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$
$-13 \mathrm{dBm} \quad-1.0 \mathrm{~dB} \quad 1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$

## Option 003 with Option 010, Option 600

| E5100A/B | Minimum | Test Result | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Setting | Limit |  | Limit |
| $+18 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $+10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-20 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-40 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-50 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.5 dB |
| $-52 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.5 dB |

## 7. Receiver Noise Level Test

## E5100A

## At IF BW 100 Hz



At IF BW 300 Hz

| Frequency | R | A | B | C | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz |  |  |  |  | $<-120 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 101 MHz |  |  |  |  | $<-120 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## At IF BW 1 kHz

| Frequency | R | A | B | C | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz |  |  |  |  | $<-115 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 101 MHz |  |  |  |  | $<-115 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

At IF BW $3 \mathbf{k H z}$

| Frequency | R | A | B | C | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz |  |  |  |  | $<-110 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 101 MHz |  |  |  |  | $<-110 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## At IF BW 10 kHz

| Frequency | R | A | B | C | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz |  |  |  |  | $<-105 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 101 MHz |  |  |  |  | $<-105 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## At IF BW 30 kHz

| Frequency | $\mathbf{R}$ | A | B | C | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz |  |  |  |  | $<-100 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 101 MHz |  |  |  |  | $<-100 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## E5100B

At IF BW 1 kHz

| Frequency | R | A | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 kHz |  |  | $<-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 95 kHz |  |  | $<-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 455 kHz |  |  | $<-115 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 1.01 MHz |  |  | $<-115 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 10.7 MHz |  |  | $<-115 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 101 MHz |  |  | $<-115 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 110 MHz |  |  | $<-115 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 201 MHz |  |  | $<-115 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 299 MHz |  |  | <-115 dBm |

At IF BW $3 \mathbf{k H z}$

| Frequency |
| :---: |
| 455 kHz |
| 101 MHz |
|  |

At IF BW 10 kHz

| Frequency | $\mathbf{R} \quad \mathbf{A}$ | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz | $<-105 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |
| 101 MHz | $<-105 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |

At IF BW 30 kHz

| Frequency | $\mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{A} \quad$Test Limit <br>  <br> 455 kHz <br>  <br> 101 MHz$<-100 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $<$ | $<-100 \mathrm{dBm}$ |  |

## 8. Trace Noise Test

## Measurement Frequency

Test Reslt

| 10 kHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 100 kHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 1 MHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 10 MHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 300 MHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |

B/R

| 10 kHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 100 kHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 1 MHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 10 MHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| 300 MHz | Magnitude | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Phase | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |


| Measurement | Frequency |  | Test Reslt | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C/R | 10 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 1 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05{ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | 10 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 300 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| C/B | 10 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 1 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 10 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 300 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |

## 9. Residual Response Test

## Input-R

| Frequency | Test Result Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: |
| 47.85 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 47.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.84375 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.410714 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.446428 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.833333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.8125 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.775 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.808333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.858333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.891666 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 239.8 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 239.825 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## Input-A

| Frequency | Test Result Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: |
| 47.85 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 47.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.84375 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.410714 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.446428 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.833333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.8125 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.775 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.808333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.858333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.891666 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 239.8 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 239.825 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## Input-B

| Frequency Test Result | Test Limit |
| ---: | :--- |
| 47.85 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 47.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.84375 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.410714 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.446428 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.833333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.8125 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.775 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.808333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.858333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.891666 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 239.8 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| $239.825 \mathrm{MHz}-\longrightarrow$ | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## Input-C

| Frequency | Test Result Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: |
| 47.85 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 47.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.84375 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.410714 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.446428 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.833333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.8125 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.775 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.808333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.858333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.891666 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 239.8 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 239.825 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## 10. Input Crosstalk Test

## E5100A

| Measurement | Frequency | Test Result Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R into A Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| R into B Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| R into C Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| A into R Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| A into B Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| A into C Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |


| Measurement | Frequency | Test Result Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B into R Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| B into A Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| B into C Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| C into R Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| C into A Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| C into B Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 300 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |

## E5100B

| Measurement | Frequency | Test Result | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R into A Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz |  | $<-85 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz |  | $<-105 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 250 MHz |  | $<-105 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 250 MHz to 300 MHz |  | $<-105 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| A into R Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz |  | $<-85 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz |  | $<-105 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 250 MHz |  | $<-105 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 250 MHz to 300 MHz |  | $<-105 \mathrm{~dB}$ |

## 11. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test

## Input $R$ (Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 300 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

Input $R$ (Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 300 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

## Input A (Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 300 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

## Input A (Attenuator: 25 dB)

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 300 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ | - | 1.0 dB |

## Input B (Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Mimimum <br> Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 300 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $\longrightarrow$ | 1.0 dB |

Input B (Attenuator: 25 dB)

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 300 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

## Input C (Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 300 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

Input C (Attenuator: 25 dB )
Frequency
Mimit

Limum Test Result | Maximum |
| :---: |
| Limit |

## 12. Dynamic Accuracy Test

## A/R Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio

| A Input <br> Level | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +5 dBm | -0.4 dB | 0.4 dB |
| -5 dBm | $-0.09 \mathrm{~dB}-$ | 0.09 dB |
| -25 dBm | -0.05 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -35 dBm | $-0.05 \mathrm{~dB}-$ | 0.05 dB |
| -45 dBm | -0.05 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -55 dBm | -0.06 dB | 0.06 dB |
| -65 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -75 dBm | -0.3 dB | 0.3 dB |
| -85 dBm | -0.9 dB | 0.9 dB |
| -95 dBm | $-3 . \mathrm{dB}$ | 3 dB |

## Phase

| A Input Level | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-3^{\circ}$ |  | $3^{\circ}$ |
| $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-6^{\circ}$ |  | $6^{\circ}$ |
| $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-18^{\circ}$ |  | $18^{\circ}$ |

## B/R Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio

| B Input <br> Level | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +5 dBm | -0.4 dB | 0.4 dB |
| -5 dBm | -0.09 dB | 0.09 dB |
| -25 dBm | -0.05 dB |  |
| -35 dBm | $-0.05 \mathrm{~dB}-0.05 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  |
| -45 dBm | -0.05 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -55 dBm | -0.06 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -65 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.06 dB |
| -75 dBm | -0.3 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -85 dBm | -0.9 dB | 0.3 dB |
| -95 dBm | $-3 . \mathrm{dB}$ | 0.9 dB |
|  | 3 dB |  |

Phase
B Input

Level \begin{tabular}{c}
Minimum <br>
Limit

 Test Result 

Maximum <br>
Limit
\end{tabular}

## C/R Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio

| C Input Level | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.4 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.4 dB |
| $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.09 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.09 dB |
| $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.05 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.05 dB |
| $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.05 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.05 dB |
| $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.05 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.05 dB |
| $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.06 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.06 dB |
| $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.1 dB |
| $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.3 dB |
| $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.9 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.9 dB |
| $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ | -3. dB |  | 3 dB |

Phase

| C Input Level | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-3^{\circ}$ |  | $3^{\circ}$ |
| $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.8^{\circ}$ |  | $1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-6^{\circ}$ |  | $6^{\circ}$ |
| $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-18^{\circ}$ |  | $18^{\circ}$ |

## C/B Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio

| C Input <br> Level | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +5 dBm | -0.4 dB | 0.4 dB |
| -5 dBm | -0.09 dB | 0.09 dB |
| -25 dBm | -0.05 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -35 dBm | $-0.05 \mathrm{~dB}-$ | 0.05 dB |
| -45 dBm | -0.05 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -55 dBm | -0.06 dB | 0.06 dB |
| -65 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -75 dBm | -0.3 dB | 0.3 dB |
| -85 dBm | -0.9 dB | 0.9 dB |
| -95 dBm | $-3 . \mathrm{dB}$ | 3 dB |

## Phase

| C Input Level | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-3^{\circ}$ |  | $3^{\circ}$ |
| $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-6^{\circ}$ |  | $6^{\circ}$ |
| $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-18^{\circ}$ |  | $18^{\circ}$ |

## A Measurement (Option 100)

## Magnitude Ratio

| A Input Level | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $-20 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.4 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.4 dB |
| $-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.1 dB |
| $-50 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.1 dB |
| $-60 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.1 dB |
| $-70 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.1 dB |
| $-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.1 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.1 dB |
| $-90 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.2 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.2 dB |
| $-100 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 0.6 dB |

Phase

| C Input Level | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $-20 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-3^{\circ}$ |  | $3^{\circ}$ |
| $-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-50 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-60 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-70 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-90 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-100 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |

## 13. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test

## E5100A (Input Impedance: $50 \Omega$ )

## A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit

| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | -1 dB |
| ---: | ---: |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | -0.5 dB |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | -1 dB |
|  | 1 dB |
| 0.5 dB |  |
| 1 dB |  |

A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB )
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit
10 kHz to 100 kHz
$-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ $\qquad$ 1 dB

100 kHz to 100 MHz $-0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ $\qquad$ 0.5 dB

100 MHz to $300 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ $\qquad$ 1 dB

## B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit

| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | -1 dB |
| :---: | ---: |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | -0.5 dB |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | -1 dB |

B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit
$-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ $\qquad$ 1 dB

100 kHz to 100 MHz $-0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ $\qquad$ 0.5 dB

100 MHz to 300 MHz
$-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ $\qquad$ 1 dB

## C/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | | Test ResultMaximum <br> Limit |
| :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz |
| -0.5 dB |
| 10 dB |
| 100 dHz to 300 MHz |

C/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit

| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | -1 dB | 1 dB |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | -0.5 dB | 0.5 dB |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | -1 dB | 1 dB |

B/C Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test ResultMaximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | -1 dB | 1 dB |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | -0.5 dB | 0.5 dB |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | -1 dB | 1 dB |

## B/C Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test ResultMaximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | -1 dB | 1 dB |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | -0.5 dB | 0.5 dB |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | -1 dB | 1 dB |

E5100A (Input Impedance: $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ )
A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum <br> Limit |  |  |
| 10 kHz to 5 MHz | -3 dB | 3 dB |

A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)

Frequency \begin{tabular}{c}
Minimum <br>
Limit

 Test Result 

Maximum <br>
Limit
\end{tabular}

10 kHz to $5 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-3 \mathrm{~dB}$

B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Test Result | Maximum <br> Limit |
| 10 kHz to 5 MHz | -3 dB |

B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit

Limit
10 kHz to $5 \mathrm{MHz}-3 \mathrm{~dB}$

B/C Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit

Limit
10 kHz to $5 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-3 \mathrm{~dB}$

B/C Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit

Limit
10 kHz to $5 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-3 \mathrm{~dB}$

## 14. Phase Frequency Response Test

## E5100A (Input Impedance: $50 \Omega$ )

## A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | $-2.5^{\circ}$ | $2.5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |

## A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> 10 kHz to 100 kHz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum <br> Limit |  |  |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | $-2.5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $2.5^{\circ}$ |
| $5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |  |

## B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit

10 kHz to $100 \mathrm{kHz} \quad-5^{\circ} \longrightarrow 5^{\circ}$
100 kHz to $100 \mathrm{MHz}-2.5^{\circ} \longrightarrow 2.5^{\circ}$
100 MHz to $300 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-5^{\circ} \longrightarrow 5^{\circ}$

B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB )
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum
Limit Limit

10 kHz to 100 kHz
$-5^{\circ}$ $\qquad$ $5^{0}$

100 kHz to $100 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-2.5^{\circ} \longrightarrow 2.5^{\circ}$
100 MHz to 300 MHz
$-5^{\circ}$ $\qquad$ $5^{\circ}$

## C/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | $-2.5^{\circ}$ | $2.5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |

## C/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | $-2.5^{\circ}$ | $2.5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |

## B/C Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | $-2.5^{\circ}$ | $2.5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |

## B/C Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | $-2.5^{\circ}$ | $2.5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz to 300 MHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |

## Performance Test Record for E5100A Option 118/218/318/618

Agilent Technologies E5100A Network Analyzer
Date:
Temperature:
Humidity:
Serial No.:
Tested by:

## 1. Frequency Range and Accuracy Test

## Without Option 1D5

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Limit |  |  |  |

With Option 1D5

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | | Maximum |
| :---: |
| Limit |

## 2. Harmonics Test

## Option 001/002/003 without Option 010

Frequency $\underset{\text { Frequency }}{\text { Harmonics }}$ Test Result Test Limit


1 E5100A with option 510 does not require the harmomics test at this frequency.

## Option 010 or Option 618

| Frequency | Harmonics Frequency | Test Result Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | 20 kHz | $\mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 30 kHz | $\mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 100 kHz | 200 kHz | dBc $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 300 kHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 1 MHz | 2 MHz | dBc $<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 3 MHz | $-\mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 10 MHz | 20 MHz | $-\mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 30 MHz | $-\mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 100 MHz | 200 MHz | $-\mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 300 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
| 180 MHz | 180 MHz | - $\mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |
|  | 360 MHz | $\ldots \mathrm{dBc}<-20 \mathrm{dBc}$ |

## 4. Phase Noise Test



## 5. Source Level Accuracy/Flatness Test

Level Accuracy (at $50 \mathrm{MHz}, 0 \mathrm{dBm}$ )
Minimum Limit Test Result Maximum Limit
$-1 \mathrm{dBm}$
1 dBm

## Level Flatness (relative to 0 dBm at 50 MHz )

Option 001/002 without Option 010

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result | Maximum <br> Limit <br> im |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 10 kHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 50 kHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 100 kHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 1 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 10 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 100 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 150 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |
| 180 MHz | -4 dB | - | 2 dB |

Option 003 without Option 010

| Frequency | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 50 kHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 150 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 180 MHz | -4.5 dB |  | 2.5 dB |

Option 010 or Option 618

| Frequency | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 kHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-4.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 2.5 dB |
| 150 MHz | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 3 dB |
| 180 MHz | $-5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 3 dB |

## 6. Source Power Linearity Test

## Option 001 without Option 010

| E5100A | Minimum | Test Result | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Setting | Limit |  | Limit |
| +11 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| +5 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| -5 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| -9 dBm | -1.0 dB | 1.0 dB |  |

## Option 002 without Option 010

| E5100A | Minimum | Test Result | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Setting | Limit |  | Limit |
| +5 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| -5 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| -10 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |

Option 001 with Option 010

| E5100A | Minimum |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Setting | Timit | Test Result |
| +Maximum <br> Limit |  |  |
| +22 dBm | -1.0 dB | - |
| +10 dBm | -1.0 dB | - |
| -1.0 dB |  |  |
| -10 dBm | -1.0 dB | - |
| -20 dBm | -1.0 dB | - |
| -30 dBm | -1.0 dB | 1.0 dB |
| -40 dBm | -1.5 dB | 1.0 dB |
| -48 dBm | -1.5 dB | 1.5 dB |
|  |  | 1.5 dB |

## Option 002 with Option 010

| E5100A | Minimum | Test Result | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Settin |  |  |  |
| $+16 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $+10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-20 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-40 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-50 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.5 dB |
| $-54 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.5 dB |

## Option 003 without Option 010

| E5100A | Minimum | Test Result | Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power Setting | Limit |  | 1.0 dB |
| +7 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| +5 dBm | -1.0 dB | - | 1.0 dB |
| -5 dBm | -1.0 dB | $\square$ | 1.0 dB |
| -10 dBm | -1.0 dB | $\square$ | 1.0 dB |

## Option 003 with Option 010, Option 618

| E5100A Power Setting | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $+18 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $+10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-10 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-20 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| -40 dBm | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| $-50 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.5 dB |
| $-52 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.5 dB |

## 7. Receiver Noise Level Test

## E5100A

## At IF BW 100 Hz



At IF BW 300 Hz

| Frequency |
| :---: |
| 455 kHz |
| 101 MHz |
|  |

At IF BW $1 \mathbf{k H z}$


## At IF BW 3 kHz

| Frequency |
| :---: |
| 455 kHz |
| 101 MHz |

## At IF BW 10 kHz

| Frequency |
| :---: |
| 455 kHz |
| 101 MHz |

## At IF BW 30 kHz

| Frequency | $\mathbf{R}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 455 kHz |  |

## 8. Trace Noise Test

| Measurement | Frequency |  | Test Reslt | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A/R | 10 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 1 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 10 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 180 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| B/R | 10 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 1 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 10 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 180 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05{ }^{\circ}$ |


| Measurement | Frequency |  | Test Reslt | Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C/R | 10 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 1 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 10 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 300 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
| C/B | 10 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 kHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 1 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 10 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 100 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05^{\circ}$ |
|  | 300 MHz | Magnitude |  | $<0.01 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  |  | Phase |  | $<0.05{ }^{\circ}$ |

## 9. Residual Response Test

## Input-R

| Frequency Test Result | Test Limit |
| ---: | :--- |
| 47.85 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 47.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.84375 MHz | $\ll-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.410714 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.446428 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.833333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.8125 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.775 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.808333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| $159.858333 \mathrm{MHz} \longrightarrow$ | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| $159.891666 \mathrm{MHz} \longrightarrow$ | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## Input-A

| Frequency Test Result | Test Limit |
| ---: | :--- |
| 47.85 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 47.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.84375 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.875 MHz | $<->-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.410714 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.446428 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.833333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.8125 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.775 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.808333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| $159.858333 \mathrm{MHz} \longrightarrow$ | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| $159.891666 \mathrm{MHz} \longrightarrow$ | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## Input-B

| Frequency Test Result | Test Limit |
| ---: | :--- |
| 47.85 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 47.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.84375 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 59.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.410714 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 68.446428 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.833333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 79.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.8125 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 119.875 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.775 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| 159.808333 MHz | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| $159.858333 \mathrm{MHz}-$ | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |
| $159.891666 \mathrm{MHz} \longrightarrow$ | $<-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ |

## 10. Input Crosstalk Test

## E5100A

| Measurement | Frequency | Test Result Test Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R into A Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 180 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| R into B Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 180 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| A into R Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 180 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| A into B Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 180 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| B into R Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 180 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| B into A Crosstalk | 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $<-110 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 100 kHz to 200 kHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | 200 kHz to 180 MHz | $<-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ |

## 11. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy Test

## Input $R$ (Attenuator: 0 dB )

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 180 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

Input $R$ (Attenuator: 25 dB)

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | $\underset{\text { Limit }}{\text { Maximum }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 180 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

## Input A (Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 180 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ | - | 1.0 dB |

Input A (Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 180 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

## Input B (Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 180 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

Input B (Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | Mimimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 kHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 1 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 10 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 30 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 50 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 100 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |
| 180 MHz | $-1.0 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  | 1.0 dB |

## 12. Dynamic Accuracy Test

## A/R Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio

| A Input <br> Level | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +5 dBm | -0.4 dB | 0.4 dB |
| -5 dBm | -0.09 dB | 0.09 dB |
| -25 dBm | -0.05 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -35 dBm | -0.05 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -45 dBm | -0.05 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -55 dBm | -0.06 dB | 0.06 dB |
| -65 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -75 dBm | -0.3 dB | 0.3 dB |
| -85 dBm | -0.9 dB | 0.9 dB |
| -95 dBm | $-3 . \mathrm{dB}$ | 3 dB |

## Phase

| A Input Level | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $+5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-3^{\circ}$ |  | $3^{\circ}$ |
| $-5 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-25 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-35 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-45 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-55 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-65 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-75 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-85 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-6^{\circ}$ |  | $6^{\circ}$ |
| $-95 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-18^{\circ}$ |  | $18^{\circ}$ |

## B/R Measurement

## Magnitude Ratio

| B Input <br> Level | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +5 dBm | -0.4 dB | 0.4 dB |
| -5 dBm | -0.09 dB | 0.09 dB |
| -25 dBm | -0.05 dB |  |
| -35 dBm | $-0.05 \mathrm{~dB}-0.05 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  |
| -45 dBm | -0.05 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -55 dBm | -0.06 dB | 0.05 dB |
| -65 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.06 dB |
| -75 dBm | -0.3 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -85 dBm | -0.9 dB | 0.3 dB |
| -95 dBm | $-3 . \mathrm{dB}$ | 0.9 dB |
|  | 3 dB |  |

Phase
B Input

Level \begin{tabular}{c}
Minimum <br>
Limit

 Test Result 

Maximum <br>
Limit
\end{tabular}

## A Measurement (Option 118)

## Magnitude Ratio

| A Input <br> Level | Minimum <br> Limit | Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -20 dBm | -0.4 dB | 0.4 dB |
| -30 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -50 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -60 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -70 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -80 dBm | -0.1 dB | 0.1 dB |
| -90 dBm | -0.2 dB | 0.2 dB |
| -100 dBm | -0.6 dB | 0.6 dB |

## Phase

| C Input Level | Minimum Limit | Test Result | Maximum Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $-20 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-3^{\circ}$ |  | $3^{\circ}$ |
| $-30 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-50 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-60 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-70 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-80 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.3^{\circ}$ |  | $0.3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-90 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-0.6^{\circ}$ |  | $0.6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| $-100 \mathrm{dBm}$ | $-1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |  | $1.8{ }^{\circ}$ |

## 13. Magnitude Ratio Frequency Response Test

E5100A (Input Impedance: $50 \Omega$ )
A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: $\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{d B}$ )
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit

10 kHz to $100 \mathrm{kHz} \quad-1 \mathrm{~dB} \quad 1 \mathrm{~dB}$
100 kHz to $100 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-0.5 \mathrm{~dB} \longrightarrow 0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$
100 MHz to $180 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-1 \mathrm{~dB} \longrightarrow 1 \mathrm{~dB}$

A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB )
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit

Limit
10 kHz to 100 kHz
$-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ $\qquad$ 1 dB

100 kHz to 100 MHz $-0.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ $\qquad$ 0.5 dB

100 MHz to $180 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-1 \mathrm{~dB}$ $\qquad$ 1 dB

## B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit

| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | -1 dB |
| :---: | ---: |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | -0.5 dB |
| 100 MHz to 180 MHz | -1 dB |

B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit

| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | -1 dB | 1 dB |
| :---: | ---: | :--- |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | -0.5 dB | 0.5 dB |
| 100 MHz to 180 MHz | -1 dB | 1 dB |

E5100A (Input Impedance: $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ )
A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum <br> Limit |  |  |
| 10 kHz to 5 MHz | -3 dB | 3 dB |

A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 5 MHz | -3 dB | Limit |

B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 MHzimum |  |  |
| Limit |  |  |

B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 5 MHz | -3 dB | Limit |

## 14. Phase Frequency Response Test

## E5100A (Input Impedance: $50 \Omega$ )

## A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | $-2.5^{\circ}$ | $2.5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz to 180 MHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |

## A/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)

| Frequency | Minimum <br> Limit | Test Result <br> Maximum <br> Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | $-2.5^{\circ}$ | $2.5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz to 180 MHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |

## B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 25 dB )

Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit

| 10 kHz to 100 kHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 100 kHz to 100 MHz | $-2.5^{\circ}$ | $2.5^{\circ}$ |
| 100 MHz to 180 MHz | $-5^{\circ}$ | $5^{\circ}$ |

B/R Measurement (Input Attenuator: 0 dB)
Frequency Minimum Test Result Maximum Limit Limit
10 kHz to 100 kHz
$-5^{\circ}$ $\qquad$ $5^{\circ}$

100 kHz to $100 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-2.5^{\circ} \longrightarrow 2.5^{\circ}$
100 MHz to $180 \mathrm{MHz} \quad-5^{\circ} \longrightarrow 5^{\circ}$

## Manual Changes

## Introduction

This appendix contains the information required to adapt this manual to earlier versions or configurations of the analyzer than the current printing date of this manual. The information in this manual applies directly to the E5100A/B Network Analyzer serial number prefix listed on the title page of this manual.

## Manual Changes

To adapt this manual to your E5100A/B, see Table D-1 and Table D-2, and make all the manual changes listed opposite your instrument's serial number and firmware version.
Instruments manufactured after the printing of this manual may be different from those documented in this manual. Later instrument versions will be documented in a manual changes supplement that will accompany the manual shipped with that instrument. If your instrument's serial number is not listed on the title page of this manual or in Table D-1, it may be documented in a yellow MANUAL CHANGES supplement.

In additions to change information, the supplement may contain information for correcting errors (Errata) in the manual. To keep this manual as current and accurate as possible, Agilent Technologies recommends that you periodically request the latest MANUAL CHANGES supplement.

For information concerning serial number prefixes not listed on the title page or in the MANUAL CHANGE supplement, contact the nearest Agilent Technologies office.

Turn on the line switch or execute the *IDN? command by GPIB to confirm the firmware version. See the GPIB Command Reference manual for information on the *IDN? command.

Table D-1. Manual Changes by Serial Number

| Serial Prefix or Number | Make Manual Changes |
| :---: | :---: |
| JP1KC |  |

Table D-2. Manual Changes by Firmware Version

| Version | Make Manual Changes |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

## Serial Number

Agilent Technologies uses a two-part, nine-character serial number that is stamped on the serial number plate (see Figure D-1) attached to the rear panel. The first four digits and the letter are the serial prefix and the last five digits are the suffix.


Figure D-1. Serial Number Plate

## Error Messages

This section lists the error messages that are displayed on the analyzer display or transmitted by the instrument over GPIB. Each error message is accompanied by an explanation, and suggestions are provided to help in solving the problem. Where applicable, references are given to related sections of the Operation and Maintenance manuals.
When displayed, error messages are usually preceded with the word "CAUTION: ". That part of the error message has been omitted here for the sake or brevity. Some messages are for information only, and do not indicate an error condition. Two listings are provided: the first is in alphabetical order, and the second in numerical order.
In addition to error messages, instrument status is indicate by status notations on the display. Examples are "!" and "\#". Sometimes these appear in conjunction with error messages. A complete listing of status and notations and their meanings is provided in "Front and Rear Panel".

## Error Messages in Alphabetical Order

## 152 ADDITIONAL STANDARDS NEEDED

Error correction for the selected calibration class cannot be computed until all the necessary standards have been measured.

## 153 CALIBRATION REQUIRED

No valid calibration coefficients were found when user attempted to turn calibration on.

## 5 CAN'T CHANGE-ANOTHER CONTROLLER ON BUS

The analyzer cannot assume the mode of system controller until the active controller is removed from the bus or relinquishes the bus.

## 55 CAN'T COPY A DIRECTORY

A directory name is selected as a source file. Select a file to be copied before pressing COPY FILE.

## -281 CANNOT CREATE PROGRAM

Indicates that an attempt to create a program was unsuccessful. A reason for the failure might include not enough memory.

## -253 CORRUPT MEDIA

A legal program command could not be executed because of corrupt media; for example, a bad disk or wrong format.

## DATA TYPE ERROR

Improper data type used (for example, string data was expected, but numeric data was received).

## -255 DIRECTORY FULL

A legal program command could not be executed because the media directory was full.

## -257 FILE NAME ERROR

A legal program command could not be executed because the file name on the device media was in error; for example, an attempt was made to copy to a duplicate file name.

## -256 FILE NAME NOT FOUND

A legal program command could not be executed because the file name on the device media was not found; for example, an attempt was made to read or copy a nonexistent file.

## -282 ILLEGAL PROGRAM NAME

The name used to reference a program was invalid; for example, redefining an existing programm deleting a nonexistent program, or in gerenral, referencing a nonexsitent program.

## -282 ILLEGAL VARIABLE NAME

An attempt was made to reference a nonexistent variable in a program.

## 154 LIST TABLE EMPTY OR INSUFFICIENT TABLE

The frequency list is empty. To implement the list frequency mode, make the list table.

## 126 LOCAL MAX NOT FOUND

The maximum peak whose sharpness is defined by the peak define function cannot be found.

## 127 LOCAL MIN NOT FOUND

The minimum peak whose sharpness is defined by the peak define function cannot be found.

## -250 MASS STORAGE ERROR

A mass storage error occurred. This error message is used when the device cannot detect the more specific errors described for errors - 251 trough -259 .

## -254 MEDIA FULL

A legal program command could not be executed because the media was full.

## -258 MEDIA PROTECTED

A legal program command could not be executed because the media was protected; for example, the disk was write-protected.
-251 MISSING MASS STORAGE
A legal program command could not be executed because of missing mass storage; for example, attempt to access an external disk drive by using Instrument BASIC.

## Messages-2

## MISSING MEDIA

A legal program command could not be executed because of a missing media; for example, no disk.

## - 109 MISSING PARAMETER

A command with an improper number of parameters received.

## 129 NO MARKER DELTA - RANGE NOT SET

The SEARCH RNG STORE softkey requires that delta marker mode be turned on, with at least two markers displayed.

## 128 NO MARKER DELTA - SPAN NOT SET

The MARKER $\rightarrow$ SPAN softkey requires that delta marker mode be turned on, with at least two markers displayed.

## 156 NO VALID MEMORY TRACE

If a memory array is to be displayed or otherwise used, a data must first be stored to memory by GPIB.

## 56 NOT A DIRECTORY

A file name is selected when CHANGE DIRECTORY is pressed. Select a directory name before pressing CHANGE DIRECTORY.

## -321 OUT OF MEMORY

An internal operation needed more memory than was available.

## 145 OVERLOAD ON INPUT

The power level at one of the receiver inputs exceeds a certain level greater than the maximum input level.

## - 108 PARAMETER NOT ALLOWED

Too many parameters for the command received.

## 1 PRINTER NOT POWERED ON OR DISCONNECTED

The printer does not respond to control. Verify power to the printer and connection between the analyzer and the printer.

## -284 PROGRAM CURRENTLY RUNNING

Certain operations dealing with programs may be illegal while the program is running; for example, deleting a running program might not be possible.
-280 PROGRAM ERROR
Indicates that a downloaded program-ralated execution error occured. This error message should be used when the device cannot detect the more specific errors described for errors -281 through -289 . A downloaded program is used to add algorithmic capability to a device. The syntax used in the program and the mechanism for downloading a program is device-specific.

## -286 PROGRAM RUNTIME ERROR

Runtime error has occured,

## -285 PROGRAM SYNTAX ERROR

Indicats that a syntax error appears in a downloaded program. The syntax used when parsing the downloaded program is device-specific.

## -430 QUERY DEADLOCKED

Input buffer and output buffer are full; cannot continue.

## -400 QUERT ERROR

Query is improper.

## -410 QUERY INTERRUPTED

Query is followed by DAB or GET before the response was completed.

## -420 QUERY UNTERMINATED

Addressed to talk, incomplete program message received.
115 RECALL: CRC ERROR
A serious error, for example corrupted data, is detected on recalling a file, and this forced the analyzer to be PRESET.

## 116 RECALL: INVALID OPTION ERROR

The recalled file was saved by the other analyzer which is equipped with the diffrerence option.

## 103 SAVE: CRC ERROR

A serious error, for example physically damaged disk surface, is detected on saving a file. Change the disk.

## -102 SYNTAX ERROR

Unrecognized command or data type was received.

## 155 TOO MANY SEGMENTS OR POINTS

In list table editor, the total of number of points exceeds 801 so that the new segment can not be made.

## Messages-4

## - 113 UNDEFINED HEADER

Undefined header or an unrecognized command was received (operation not allowed).

## 139 WRONG I/O PORT DIRECTION

The direction of $I / O$ port $C$ or $D$ is opposite.

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[^0]:    1 P: Performance Tests, A: Adjustments, T: Troubleshooting
    2 The 53181A can not used for Performance Test.
    3 The 436A Opt. 022 can not be used for adjustment.
    4 The E4418A can not used for Performance test

[^1]:    1 Pin numbers are assigned from upper left on the A20 Motherboard.
    2 Remote on/off switching voltage from A41 board. (for auto shut down)

[^2]:    1 A24J1(1) to RF OUT 1 (front assembly). See Table 13-17.
    2 A24J15(2) to RF OUT 2 (front assembly). See Table 13-18.
    3 A24J3(S) to RF OUT 1 (front assembly). See Table 13-17
    4 A24J3(S) to A28J1. See Figure 13-38.
    5 A24J3(S) to A25J1(P). See Figure 13-14.

[^3]:    1 A25J2(S) to RF OUT 1 (front assembly). See Table 13-17.
    2 A25J2(S) to A28J1. See Figure 13-38.
    3 A25J3(1) to RF OUT 1 (front assembly). See Table 13-17.
    4 A25J4(2) to RF OUT 2 (front assembly). See Table 13-18.
    5 A25J8(1) to RF OUT 1 (front assembly). See Table 13-17.
    6 A25J7(2) to RF OUT 2 (front assembly). See Table 13-18.
    7 A25J1(P) to A24J3(S). See Figure 13-12.

[^4]:    1 RF OUT 2 to A24J15(2). See Figure 13-12.
    2 RF OUT 2 to A25J4(2). See Figure 13-14.
    3 RF OUT 2 to A28J3(2). See Figure 13-38.
    4 RF OUT 2 to A25J7(2). See Figure 13-14.

[^5]:    1 For Port R, A, B, and C.
    2 For Port A and B (Opt. 102 or 302).

[^6]:    1 INT REF OUTPUT to A27J1(O). See Figure 13-11.
    2 EXT REF INPUT to A27J2(I). See Figure 13-11.
    3 REF OVEN to A50J1(V). See Figure 13-40.
    4 EXT PROG RUN/CONT to A20J27.

[^7]:    1 Data obtained and stored by adjustments.
    2 Some of the memories may be mounted without sockets.

[^8]:    1 On front assembly
    2 With cable "S"

