

# RF POWER METER

# 6970

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# Appendix A

## POWER MEASUREMENT ERROR ANALYSIS

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### INTRODUCTION

The 6970 uses the customary technique of power measurement of a sensor element at the power source with a remote signal processing unit. By using a microcontroller and digital signal processing techniques, sensor correction, calibration and zeroing factors can be used to give the best enhancement of measurement accuracy.

RF power measurements are never free from uncertainties. These can be due to instrumentation error, mismatch uncertainty and sensor calibration uncertainty. Significant measurement errors are possible unless these uncertainties are reduced to a minimum.

### ERROR SOURCES

#### Instrumentation Error

The instrumentation error comes from component tolerances and calibration uncertainty of the power meter. The total instrumentation accuracy of 6970 is typically  $\pm 0.5\%$ .

#### Mismatch Error

Large uncertainties can arise from either sensor or source mismatches. The first effect of these mismatches is to cause a transmission loss, i.e. the sensor does not receive the maximum available power from the source. The second effect is multiple reflections occurring between the source and the sensor causing unpredictable transmission losses.

**Power reference uncertainty**

When the power reference is used to calibrate the power meter and the power sensor together, the accuracy of the reference oscillator becomes part of the overall measurement uncertainty.

**Calculating measurement uncertainty**

For a source and load having complex reflection coefficients of  $\Gamma_S$  and  $\Gamma_L$  respectively, the ratio of transmitted power to maximum available power is as follows:-

$$\frac{P_L}{P_O} = \frac{(1-|\Gamma_S|^2)(1-|\Gamma_L|^2)}{|1-\Gamma_S\Gamma_L|^2}$$

This has a maximum of: 
$$\frac{(1-|\Gamma_S|^2)(1-|\Gamma_L|^2)}{(1-|\Gamma_S||\Gamma_L|)^2}$$

and a minimum of: 
$$\frac{(1-|\Gamma_S|^2)(1-|\Gamma_L|^2)}{(1+|\Gamma_S||\Gamma_L|)^2}$$

Uncertainty is usually quoted as a percentage uncertainty.

From the previous formula:-

Positive uncertainty =  $100 \times \left( (1+|\Gamma_S||\Gamma_L|)^2 - 1 \right) \%$

Negative uncertainty =  $100 \times \left( (1-|\Gamma_S||\Gamma_L|)^2 - 1 \right) \%$

The positive and negative uncertainties are essentially the same for low reflection coefficients, but as the reflection coefficients increase the positive uncertainty increases more rapidly than the negative uncertainty. If the source and load matches are quoted as VSWRs then they may be converted to reflection coefficients by the following simple formula:-

$$|\Gamma| = \frac{S-1}{S+1} \text{ where } S \text{ is the VSWR}$$

If the reflection coefficients are small, typically less than 0.15, the positive and negative uncertainties can be taken to be equal and the uncertainty can be approximated by:-

Percentage uncertainty =  $200 \times |\Gamma_S||\Gamma_L|$

## Typical uncertainty calculations

- (1) Calculate the mismatch uncertainty for a source reflection coefficient of 0.33 and a sensor reflection coefficient of 0.05.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Positive uncertainty} &= 100 \times ((1 + 0.33 \times 0.05)^2 - 1) \\
 &= 100 \times ((1 + 0.0165)^2 - 1) \\
 &= 100 \times (1.0333 - 1) \\
 &= 3.33\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Negative uncertainty} &= 100 \times ((1 - 0.33 \times 0.05)^2 - 1) \\
 &= 100 \times ((1 - 0.0165)^2 - 1) \\
 &= 100 \times (0.9673 - 1) \\
 &= -3.27\%
 \end{aligned}$$

- (2) Calculate the uncertainties for the source VSWR of 1.3:1 and a sensor VSWR of 1.05:1.

The VSWRs must first be turned in to reflection coefficients.

$$|\Gamma_s| = \frac{1.3-1}{1.3+1} = \frac{0.3}{2.3} = 0.130$$

$$|\Gamma_L| = \frac{1.05-1}{1.05+1} = \frac{0.05}{2.05} = 0.024$$

As both the source and sensor reflection coefficients are low we can apply the approximation formula described previously.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Percentage uncertainty} &= 200 \times 0.13 \times 0.024 \\
 &= \pm 0.624\%
 \end{aligned}$$

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# PRECAUTIONS

## WARNINGS, CAUTIONS and NOTES

These terms have specific meanings in this manual:




**WARNINGS** contain information to prevent personal injury.

**CAUTIONS** contain information to prevent damage to the equipment.

**Notes** contain important general information.

## HAZARD SYMBOLS

The meaning of hazard symbols appearing on the equipment is as follows:

Symbol	Nature of hazard
	Toxic hazard
	Class II supply
	Static sensitive component

## GENERAL CONDITIONS OF USE

This product is designed and tested to comply with the requirements of IEC/EN61010-1 'Safety requirements for electronic measuring apparatus', for Class III hand-held equipment and is for use in a pollution degree 2 environment. The equipment is designed to operate from an installation Category I supply.

Equipment should be protected from the ingress of liquids and precipitation such as rain, snow, etc. When moving the instrument from a cold to a hot environment, it is important to allow the temperature of the instrument to stabilise before it is connected to the supply to avoid condensation forming. The instrument must only be operated within the environmental conditions specified in Chapter 1, 'Performance Data'.

This product is not approved for use in hazardous atmospheres or medical applications. If the equipment is to be used in a safety-related application, e.g. avionics or military applications, the suitability of the product must be assessed and approved for use by a competent person.



### **WARNING - TOXIC HAZARDS**

Some of the components used in this equipment may include resins and other materials which give off toxic fumes if incinerated. Take appropriate precautions, therefore, in the disposal of these items.



### **WARNING - NICKEL CADMIUM**

A Nickel-cadmium battery is used in this equipment. Do not crush or otherwise mutilate, as corrosive electrolyte can be released. Do not incinerate as they may explode or release toxic fumes.



### **WARNING - POWER ADAPTER**

The supplied power adapter has been designed and tested in accordance with BS EN 60950 (IEC 950) 'Safety of information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment', and meets the 'SELV' requirements of products with low voltage DC supply inputs.

The adapter conforms with IEC safety Class II incorporating double insulation in its construction, and does not require a protective ground connection.

No user serviceable parts are contained within the adapter and no attempt should be made to open the case.

Where a supply lead is fitted to adapters incorporating an integrally fused plug ensure that the fuse rating is commensurate with the current requirements of the adapter. See under 'Performance data' in Chapter 1 for power requirements.

### **CAUTION - LCD HANDLING**

When using this equipment take care not to depress the front of the display module, as this may damage the liquid crystal elements.

### **CAUTION - STATIC SENSITIVE COMPONENTS**

This equipment contains static sensitive components which may be damaged by handling - refer to the Maintenance part of the Service Manual for handling precautions.

### **CAUTION - PRECISION CONNECTOR**

The precision Type N connector fitted to this instrument (Option 001 only) may be damaged by mating with a non-precision type. Damage to the connector may also occur if the connector interface parameters are not within specification. The connector should be checked with the appropriate gauging tool.

### **CAUTION - SUITABILITY FOR USE**

This equipment has been designed and manufactured by IFR Ltd. to for making power measurements in the range 0.1 nW to 25 W over a wide range of frequencies using the IFR 6900 series of power sensors.. IFR Ltd. has no control over the use of this equipment and cannot be held responsible for events arising from its use other than for its intended purpose.

# PRECAUTIONS

## WARNINGS, CAUTIONS et NOTES

Les termes suivants ont, dans ce manuel, des significations particulières:



**WARNINGS** contient des informations pour éviter toute blessure au personnel.

**CAUTIONS** contient des informations pour éviter les dommages aux équipements.

Notes contient d'importantes informations d'ordre général.

## SYMBOLES SIGNALANT UN RISQUE

La signification des symboles liés à cet équipement est la suivante:

Symbole	Nature du risque
	Danger produits toxiques
	Class II supply

## CONDITIONS GENERALES D'UTILISATION

Ce produit a été conçu et testé pour être conforme aux exigences des normes CEI/EN61010-1 « Spécifications des conditions de sécurité pour instruments de mesure électronique », pour des équipements Classe III qui tiennent dans la main et pour une utilisation dans un environnement de pollution de niveau 2. Cet équipement est conçu pour fonctionner à partir d'une alimentation de catégorie I.

Cet équipement doit être protégé de l'introduction de liquides ainsi que des précipitations d'eau, de neige, etc... Lorsqu'on transporte cet instrument d'un environnement chaud vers un environnement froid, il est important de laisser l'instrument se stabiliser en température avant de le connecter à une alimentation afin d'éviter toute formation de condensation. L'instrument doit être utilisé uniquement dans les conditions d'environnement spécifiées dans le chapitre 1 « Performances » du manuel d'utilisation.

Ce produit n'est pas garanti pour fonctionner dans des atmosphères dangereuses ou pour un usage médical. Si l'équipement doit être utilisé pour des applications en relation avec la sécurité, par exemple des applications militaires ou aéronautiques, la compatibilité du produit doit être établie et approuvée par une personne compétente.



### **WARNING - DANGER PRODUITS TOXIQUES**

Certains composants utilisés dans cet appareil peuvent contenir des résines et d'autres matières qui dégagent des fumées toxiques lors de leur incinération. Les précautions d'usages doivent donc être prises lorsqu'on se débarrasse de ce type de composant.





## **WARNING - NICKEL CADMIUM**

Une batterie au cadmium nickel est utilisée dans cet équipement.  
Ne pas l'écraser ou la broyer, l'électrolyte contenu est corrosif. Ne pas l'incinérer cela risque de provoquer l'explosion et le dégagement de fumées toxiques.



## **WARNING - ADAPTATEUR SECTEUR**

L'adaptateur secteur fourni avec l'appareil a été conçu et testé en conformité avec la norme BSEN 60950 (CE 950) "Sécurité de équipements de technologie de l'information et équipements électriques industriels" et suit les recommandations "SELV" des produits comportant des entrées continues à faible voltage. L'adaptateur possédant d'origine une double isolation conformément à la norme CEI "Sécurité Classe II", ne requière pas de retour à la masse.

L'adaptateur ne contient pas de composants réparables et il faut absolument éviter d'ouvrir la prise.

Lorsque le câble d'alimentation connecté à l'adaptateur contient un fusible, il faut vérifier qu'il soit bien dimensionné.

Voir chapitre 1 "Performance data" pour la consommation.

# VORSICHTSMASSNAHMEN

## WARNINGS, CAUTIONS und NOTES

Diese Hinweise haben eine bestimmte Bedeutung in diesem Handbuch:



**WARNINGS** dienen zur Vermeidung von Verletzungsrisiken.

**CAUTIONS** dienen dem Schutz der Geräte.

Notes enthalten wichtige Informationen.

## GEFAHRENSYMBOL

Die Gefahrensymbole auf den Geräten sind wie folgt:

Symbol	Gefahrenart
	Warnung vor giftigen Substanzen
	Class II supply

## ALLGEMEINE HINWEISE ZUR VERWENDUNG

Dieses Produkt wurde entsprechend den Anforderungen von IEC/EN61010-1 "Sicherheitsanforderungen für elektronische Meßgeräte ", Klasse III, für Betrieb in der Hand zur Verwendung in einer Grad 2 verunreinigten Umgebung, entwickelt und getestet. Dieses Gerät ist für Netzversorgung Klasse I zugelassen.

Das Meßgerät sollte vor dem Eindringen von Flüssigkeiten sowie vor Regen, Schnee etc. geschützt werden. Bei Standortänderung von kalter in wärmere Umgebung sollte das Meßgerät wegen der Kondensation erst nach Anpassung an die wärmere Umgebung mit dem Netz verbunden werden. Das Meßgerät darf nur in Umgebungsbedingungen wie in Kapitel 1 "Leistungsdaten (Performance data)" der Bedienungsanleitung beschrieben, betrieben werden.

Dieses Produkt ist nicht für den Einsatz in gefährlicher Umgebung (z.B. Ex-Bereich) und für medizinische Anwendungen geprüft. Sollte das Gerät für den Einsatz in sicherheitsrelevanten Anwendungen wie z.B. im Flugverkehr oder bei militärischen Anwendungen vorgesehen sein, so ist dieser von einer für diesen Bereich zuständigen Person zu beurteilen und genehmigen.



### **WARNING - WARNUNG VOR GIFTIGEN SUBSTANZEN**

In einigen Bauelementen dieses Geräts können Epoxyharze oder andere Materialien enthalten sein, die im Brandfall giftige Gase erzeugen. Bei der Entsorgung müssen deshalb entsprechende Vorsichtsmaßnahmen getroffen werden.



## **WARNING - NICKEL CADMIUM**

Eine Nickel-Cadmium-Batterie ist in diesem Gerät eingebaut.

Das Gerät nicht beschädigen oder verbrennen, da ätzende Elektrolyte freigesetzt wird. Die Batterie kann dabei explodieren oder giftige Gase freisetzen.



## **WARNING - NETZADAPTER**

Der mitgelieferte Netzadapter ist entsprechend der Norm BS EN 60950 (IEC 950) für die Sicherheit datentechnischer Anlagen, inklusive elektrischer Büromaschinen, ausgelegt und getestet worden. Er entspricht den "SELV" Richtlinien für Geräte mit niedrigen Gleichspannungsversorgungen.

Der Adapter entspricht mit doppelter Isolation der IEC Sicherheitsklasse II und benötigt keinen Masse-Schutzleiter.

Der Adapter enthält keine reparier- oder austauschbaren Teile und darf nicht geöffnet werden.

Falls ein Netzkabel und ein Stecker mit eingebauter Sicherung verwendet werden, beachten Sie bitte, daß die Sicherung den elektrischen Werten des Adapters entspricht. Weiter Information zur Leistungsaufnahme finden Sie unter "Leistungsdaten" in Kapitel 1.

# PRECAUZIONI

## WARNINGS, CAUTIONS e NOTES

Questi termini vengono utilizzati in questo manuale con significati specifici:



**WARNINGS** riportano informazioni atte ad evitare possibili pericoli alla persona.

**CAUTIONS** riportano informazioni per evitare possibili pericoli all'apparecchiatura.

Notes riportano importanti informazioni di carattere generale.

## SIMBOLI DI PERICOLO

Significato dei simboli di pericolo utilizzati nell'apparato:

Simbolo	Tipo di pericolo
	Pericolo sostanze tossiche
	Class II supply

## CONDIZIONI GENERALI D'USO

Questo prodotto è stato progettato e collaudato per rispondere ai requisiti della direttiva IEC/EN61010-1 'Safety requirements for electronic measuring apparatus' per apparati di classe III palmari e per l'uso in un ambiente inquinato di grado 2. L'apparato è stato progettato per essere alimentato da un alimentatore di categoria I.

Lo strumento deve essere protetto dal possibile ingresso di liquidi quali, ad es., acqua, pioggia, neve, ecc. Qualora lo strumento venga portato da un ambiente freddo ad uno caldo, è importante lasciare che la temperatura all'interno dello strumento si stabilizzi prima di alimentarlo per evitare formazione di condense. Lo strumento deve essere utilizzato esclusivamente nelle condizioni ambientali descritte nel capitolo 1 'Performance Data' del manuale operativo.

Questo prodotto non è stato approvato per essere usato in ambienti pericolosi o applicazioni medicali. Se lo strumento deve essere usato per applicazioni particolari collegate alla sicurezza (per esempio applicazioni militari o avioniche), occorre che una persona o un istituto competente ne certifichi l'uso.



### **WARNING - PERICOLO SOSTANZE TOSSICHE**

Alcuni dei componenti usati in questo strumento possono contenere resine o altri materiali che, se bruciati, possono emettere fumi tossici. Prendere quindi le opportune precauzioni nell'uso di tali parti.



## **WARNING - NICHEL CADMIO**

Quest 'apparato incorpora una batteria al nichel cadmio.

Non tentare di rompere o comunque di manomettere la batteria in quanto essa contiene un elettroliti corrosivo. Non incenerire in quanto la batteria può esplodere o emettere dei fumi tossici.



## **WARNING - CARICA-BATTERIE**

Il carica-batterie fornito è stato progettato e collaudato secondo le raccomandazioni IEC 950 (BS EN 60950) "Safety of information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment" e rispetta I requisiti "SELV" per prodotti alimentati in corrente continua e a bassa tensione.

Il carica-batterie è conforme con le apparecchiature di classe II di sicurezza IEC con doppio isolamento e non richiede collegamento di terra di protezione.

Il carica-batterie non contiene parti sostituibili e qualsiasi tentativo di apertura è da evitare.

Qualora il carica-batterie contenga un fusibile, verificare che sia del giusto amperaggio (vedi capitolo 1, "Performance data").

# PRECAUCIONES

## WARNINGS, CAUTIONS y NOTES

Estos términos tienen significados específicos en este manual:



**WARNINGS** contienen información referente a prevención de daños personales.

**CAUTIONS** contienen información referente a prevención de daños en equipos.

Notes contienen información general importante.

## SÍMBOLOS DE PELIGRO

Los significados de los símbolos de peligro que aparecen en los equipos son los siguientes:

Símbolo	Naturaleza del peligro
	Aviso de toxicidad
	Class II supply

## CONDICIONES GENERALES DE USO

Este producto ha sido diseñado y probado para cumplir los requerimientos de la normativa IEC/EN61010-1 "Especificaciones de los requisitos de seguridad para instrumentos electrónicos de medida", para equipos clase III de mano y para uso en un ambiente con un grado de contaminación 2. El equipo ha sido diseñado para funcionar sobre una instalación de alimentación de categorías I.

Debe protegerse el equipo de la entrada de líquidos y precipitaciones como nieve, lluvia, etc. Cuando se traslada el equipo de entorno frío a un entorno caliente, es importante aguardar la estabilización el equipo para evitar la condensación. Sólo debe utilizarse el aparato en las condiciones ambientales especificadas en el capítulo 1 "Especificaciones" o "Performance Data" del Manual de Instrucciones/Manual de Operación/Funcionamiento.

Este producto no ha sido aprobado para su utilización en entornos peligrosos o en aplicaciones médicas. Si se va a utilizar el equipo en una aplicación con implicaciones en cuanto a seguridad, como por ejemplo aplicaciones de aviónica o militares, es preciso que un experto competente en materia de seguridad apruebe su uso.



### **WARNING - AVISO DE TOXICIDAD**

Alguno de los componentes utilizados en este equipo pudieran incluir resinas u otro tipo de materiales que al arder produjeran sustancias tóxicas, Por tanto, tome las debidas precauciones en la manipulación de esas piezas.



## **WARNING - NIQUEL CADMIO**

En este equipo se utiliza una batería de **NiquelCadmio**.

No las aplaste o rompa ya que podría liberar electrólito corrosivo.

No las quememe ya que podría dar lugar a que la batería explote o libere humos tóxicos.



## **WARNING - ADAPTADOR DE ALIMENTACIÓN A RED AC**

El adaptador de alimentación suministrado ha sido diseñado y probado según la normativa BS EN 60950 (IEC 950) “Seguridad en aparatos de tecnologías de la información, incluyendo equipamiento eléctrico de oficinas “ y cumple los requerimientos “SELV” de productos con baja tensión de entrada DC.

El adaptador cumple la normativa de seguridad IEC clase II, está construido con doble aislamiento y no precisa conexión a toma de tierra de seguridad.

En el interior del adaptador no existen partes reemplazables por el usuario y no debe hacerse ningún intento de abrir la carcasa.

Si el adaptador tiene instalada una clavija de red con fusible incorporado, asegúrese de que el valor del fusible está en consonancia con el consumo de corriente del adaptador. Vea el capítulo 1 “Especificaciones” para obtener detalles del consumo de equipo.

# Chapter 1

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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### CONVENTIONS

The following conventions apply throughout this manual:

- CAPS            Capitals refer to titles marked on the panel.
- [CAPS]        Capitals in square brackets indicate key titles.

### PURPOSE AND FEATURES OF EQUIPMENT

The 6970 RF Power Meter is a microcontroller controlled RF power meter which combines the high accuracy and fast, intuitive operation of a quality bench power meter with battery powered portability.

The unit can be used to measure RF and microwave power from -70 dBm (0.1 nW) to +44 dBm (25 W) over a wide range of frequencies using the IFR 6910, 6920 and 6930 series of power sensors.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

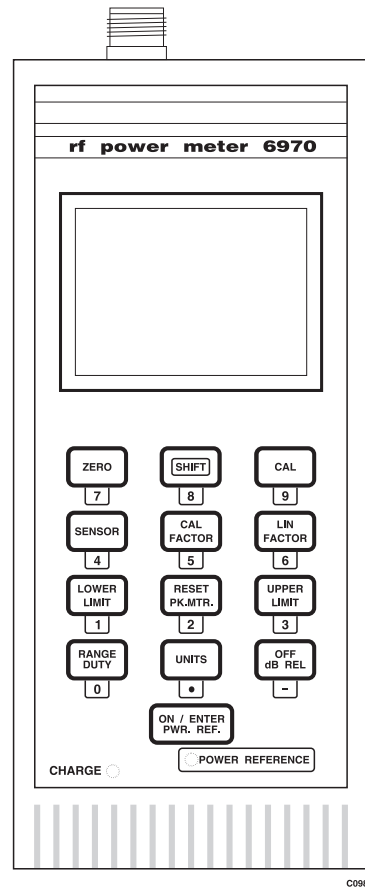


Fig. 1-1 6970 RF Power Meter

## ACCURACY

High accuracy is achieved by applying calibration and linearity factor correction. All power sensors are supplied with individual calibration data. IFR 6900 series sensors all have an excellent return loss specification to minimise mismatch errors in power measurement.

The integral calibrator provides a precision 0 dBm (1 mW) power reference at 50 MHz to give the same precision calibration standard as bench instruments.

## OPERATIONAL FACILITIES

The instrument front panel consists of a 13 key keypad and a liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising a 4 digit readout with annunciators. Power levels are displayed on the digital readout with a peaking meter 'bar graph' underneath for convenient monitoring of power fluctuations with time. The keyboard is used both to enable measurement functions and enter data

When switched off, the instrument is permanently in a low power standby mode. Pressing the [ON/ENTER] key will power-up the unit, which will remain active until either the [OFF] key is pressed, or the microcontroller detects that there has been no keypress for a continuous period of 6 minutes. The unit will then switch to low power standby mode to prolong battery life. The auto power off feature can be disabled if required and will be disabled if the instrument is powered from the AC adapter.

The instrument settings are automatically stored in non-volatile memory when the unit powers down, and these settings will be restored when the instrument is switched on again.

The optional AC adapter should be used to re-charge the internal batteries, but can also be used for powering the unit for bench applications. An optional vehicle DC supply lead enables the unit to be charged or operated from a standard vehicle cigar lighter socket. New batteries will provide a minimum of 8 hours continuous use before recharging is required, reducing with extensive use, high temperature and high humidity.

Limit checking with both upper and lower power limits may be performed, with convenient audio and visual alarms to alert the user of a measurement that is out of limits.

Sensor calibration and linearity factors can be entered with the dual function keypad. The 6970 and power sensor can also be calibrated using the integral 0 dBm 50 MHz power reference with traceability to National Standards.

The 6970 is fully auto-ranging, but also has a manual range control facility provided for fixed range measurements or modulated signals. The display indicates either AUTO or MAN as appropriate, with indication of under and over-range conditions.

## PERFORMANCE DATA

Frequency range	30 kHz to 46 GHz (dependent on sensor).
Power range	-70 dBm (0.1 nW) to + 44 dBm (25 W) (dependent on sensor)
Power sensors supported	6910 series (-30 to +20 dBm) 6920 (-70 to -20 dBm), 6923/24 (-65 to -20 dBm) 6930 series (-15 to +35 dBm) 6930 Series option 002 (-5 to +44 dBm)
Number of inputs	1
Instrumentation accuracy (including carry over)	±1% range 0, 1, 2 ±5% range 3
Power accuracy	±0.2 dB assuming that calibration using a traceable 0 dBm power reference has taken place.  ±2 dB typical when an uncalibrated sensor is used (all sensors).  Specification applies when measuring a signal in the centre of the power sensor dynamic range, from a source with return loss better than 14 dB.
Display	
Type	LCD
Resolution	4 digits for positive readings 3 digits for negative readings
Units	dB, dBm, nW, µW, mW, W, mV, V, dBV

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Annunciators	Analogue bargraph Battery low indicator. Indication of auto-ranging or manual range. Upper and lower limits.
Correction	
Linearity Factor	Ability to enter in range 0.01 to 15 with 0.01 resolution. Defaults to standard setting.
Calibration Factor	Ability to enter in range 0.01% to 200%. Resolution: 0.01 to 99.99%. 0.1, 100% and above.
Auto-Calibration	Ability to calibrate against a 0 dBm 50 MHz reference. This may be internal or a suitable external source.
Auto-Zero	Removes DC offset from amplifier gain stages and sensor.
Set accuracy	<400 nW (6910 series) <100 pW (6920), <200 pW (6923/24) <12 $\mu$ W (6930 series)
Drift	When measured over one hour at constant temperature. $\pm$ 10 nW (6910 series) $\pm$ 100 pW (6920 series) $\pm$ 300 nW (6930 series)
Noise	As averaged over 5 seconds. $\pm$ 100 nW (6910 series) $\pm$ 100 pW (6920 series) $\pm$ 3 $\mu$ W (6930 series)
Facilities	
Averaging	Selected automatically
dB relative	Ability to select the current measurement value, or a user defined value as an offset for relative power measurements.
Duty cycle	Enables entry of duty cycle of pulsed signal in the range 0.01% to 100%. The 6970 calculates the peak value of the pulsed signal from the average power measured by the sensor.
Audio limit	Produces audible tones when the measured power is above or below programmed limits.

Batteries	3, rechargeable Nickel-Cadmium AA size.
Operating time	>7 hours from full charge when new.
Time to recharge	<14 hours
Power consumption	250 mW
Battery charger requirements	9 V to 21 V DC, 120 mA via a 2.1 mm power connector.
Power reference	
Frequency	50 MHz $\pm$ 0.05 MHz
Level	0 dBm (1 mW)
Uncertainty	$\pm$ 0.7% traceable to National Standards.
Accuracy	$\pm$ 1.2% worst case for one year.
Output connector	N (female) 50 $\Omega$ . Adapters are supplied with 75 $\Omega$ , 3.5 mm and 2.92 mm power sensors.
General	
Safety	This instrument is designed to comply with the requirements of IEC/EN61010-1 for Class III hand-held equipment and is for use in a pollution degree 2 environment. The equipment is designed to operate from installation supply categories I
Electromagnetic compatibility	Conforms with the protection requirements of the EEC Council Directive 89/336/EEC. Complies with the limits specified in the following standards: EN55011 Class B   CISPR 11 EN50082-1         IEC 801-2,3,4
Operating temperature range	0°C to +55°C
Storage temperature range	-40°C to +55°C
Storage humidity range	Up to 85% RH at +40°C
Storage altitude range	Up to 4600 m (15000ft)
Dimensions and weight	
Height	50 mm (1.9 in)
Width	88 mm (3.5 in)
Depth	190 mm (7.5 in)
Weight	486 g (1.1 lb) 550 g (1.2 lb) with Option 001

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES

#### Supplied with

43138-663	1.5 m power sensor cable
23421-641	DC Power connector, 2.1 mm
46882-182	Operating Manual
46882-183	Operating Summary Card

#### Recommended accessory

54441-016	AC Adapter - UK Style
54441-017	AC Adapter - European Style
54441-018	AC Adapter - USA Style

#### Optional accessories

54112-159	Carrying pouch
54311-171	DC supply lead
46882-207	Maintenance Manual
54417-002	Waveguide 22 to PC 2.92 mm transformer
54431/030	N Type 10 dB attenuator, DC –4.2 GHz
54431/031	N Type 10 dB attenuator, DC –18 GHz
	6900 Series Power Sensors

### SUPPORTED POWER SENSORS

The 6970 supports the full range of IFR power sensors. 17 sensors are available, covering the frequency range from 30 kHz to 46 GHz (dependent upon sensor used). The power range depends on sensor type, and covers from -70 dBm (0.1 nW) to +44 dBm (25W).

To cater for the different frequency ranges, connector types include N type, 3.5 mm and 2.92 mm.

Table 1-1 summarizes the characteristics of the power sensors currently available for use with the 6970.

**TABLE 1-1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 6910, 6920 AND 6930 SERIES POWER SENSORS WHEN USED WITH 6970**

Sensor	Frequency range	Power range	Connector
6910	10 MHz to 20 GHz	-30 to +20 dBm	N type (m)
6911	10 MHz to 20 GHz	-30 to +20 dBm	APC 7
6912	30 kHz to 4.2 GHz	-30 to +20 dBm	N type (m)
6913	10 MHz to 26.5 GHz	-30 to +20 dBm	3.5 mm (m)
6914	10 MHz to 40 GHz	-30 to +20 dBm	PC 2.92 mm (m)
6914S	10 MHz to 46 GHz	-30 to +20 dBm	PC 2.92 mm (m)
6919	30 kHz to 3 GHz	-30 to +20 dBm	N type 75 ohm
6920	10 MHz to 20 GHz	-70 to -20 dBm	N type (m)
6923	10 MHz to 26.5 GHz	-65 to -20 dBm	3.5 mm (m)
6924	10 MHz to 40 GHz	-65 to -20 dBm	PC 2.92 mm (m)
6924S	10 MHz to 46 GHz	-65 to -20 dBm	PC 2.92 mm (m)
6930	10 MHz to 18 GHz	-15 to +35 dBm	N type (m)
6930-002	10 MHz to 18 GHz	-5 to +44 dBm	N type (m)
6932	30 kHz to 4.2 GHz	-15 to +35 dBm	N type (m)
6932-002	30 kHz to 4.2 GHz	-5 to +44 dBm	N type (m)
6934	10 MHz to 40 GHz	-15 to +30 dBm	PC 2.92 mm (m)
6934S	10 MHz to 46 GHz	-15 to +30 dBm	PC 2.92 mm (m)

The maximum safe input power for the power sensors is as follows:-

6910 series:	+25 dBm (300 mW) continuous, +42 dBm (15 W) for 2 $\mu$ s.
6920 series:	+26 dBm (400 mW) continuous, +30 dBm (1 W) for 2 $\mu$ s.
6930, 6932	+37 dBm (5W) continuous, +50 dBm (100 W) for 2 $\mu$ s.
6930-002, 6932-002	45 dBm (30 W) continuous, 60 dBm (1 kW) for 2 $\mu$ s.
6934	+33 dBm (2W) continuous, +45 dBm (32 W) for 2 $\mu$ s.

Full details on the characteristics, operation and maintenance of the sensors are contained in the instruction manual which accompanies each sensor.



## EC Declaration of Conformity

**Certificate Ref. No.**

**EEA00045**

The undersigned, representing:

<b>Manufacturer:</b>	<b>IFR Ltd.</b>
<b>Address:</b>	<b>Longacres House, Norton Green Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, U. K. SG1 2BA</b>

Herewith declares that the product:

<b>Equipment Description:</b>	<b>RF Power Meter</b>
<b>Model No.</b>	<b>6970</b>
<b>Options:</b>	<b>-</b>

is in conformity with the following EC directive(s)  
(including all applicable amendments)

<b>Reference No.</b>	<b>Title:</b>
73/23/EEC	Low Voltage Directive
89/336/EEC	EMC Directive

and that the standards and/or technical specifications referenced below have been applied:

<b>Safety:</b>	<b>EMC:</b>	
IEC/EN61010-1	EN55011:1991 Class B	
	EN50082-1:1992	
	EN60555-2:1987	

IFR Stevenage \_\_\_\_\_ (Place)

30th June 1998 \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

*Alan Smithies* \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature)

Alan Smithies - Product Liability Manager



# Chapter 2 INSTALLATION

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## POWER REQUIREMENTS

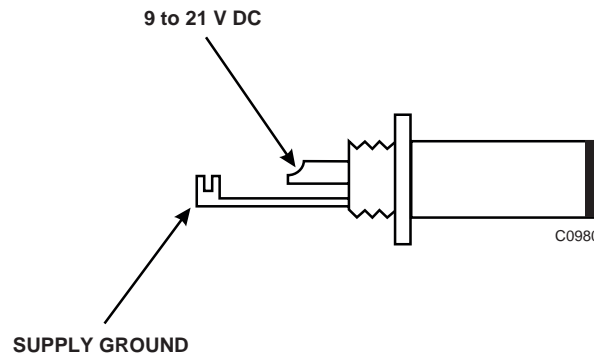
The 6970 is fitted with rechargeable batteries which are sufficient for up to 8 hours continuous use between charges when new. A 2.1 mm input connector is provided (centre pin positive, outer sleeve negative) for a DC supply input of 9 V to 21 V.

AC Adapters are offered as a recommended accessory, which can be used to both charge the internal batteries and power the unit for bench applications. Different versions are available to suit different types of power socket.

If there is a requirement to power or recharge the 6970 from a DC bench supply using the supplied DC power connector, the connector should be wired as shown in Fig. 2-1.

## CAUTION

Ensure that the connections are made correctly, as incorrect wiring may damage the unit.



*Fig. 2-1 DC input connections*

An optional DC supply lead enables the unit to be charged from a standard vehicle cigar lighter socket. A recharge time of 14 hours is recommended for a full charge, but the charge rate is low enough such that the batteries will not be damaged if left on charge for extended periods of time. An LED (CHARGE) indicates battery charging.

### Note...

If the optional DC supply lead needs to be replaced, it must be fitted with a 500 mA quick-blow fuse.

The battery symbol is displayed on the LCD when the batteries require charging. If the unit has previously been fully charged, the remaining battery charge should be sufficient for a further 15 minutes of operation. (This figure will be less if the batteries were not previously charged to full capacity.)

## INSTALLATION

For maximum battery life the following is recommended:

- (a) The unit should not be left on continuous charge for more than 72 hours without discharge.
- (b) Maintain batteries in the unit in a charged condition.
- (c) Recharge batteries at regular intervals (approximately every 8 weeks) if the unit is stored without use.

### Note...

Any alternative AC Adapter should conform to the SELV requirements detailed in IEC950, EN60950, UL1950 (sec. 2.3)

If the 6970 internal batteries have become almost completely discharged and a battery charger is connected, the instrument's beeper will sound during the initial charging period (approximately one minute). During this time the instrument will be held in the reset state; the keypad will be inoperative and the display will be blank. When the battery voltage has increased sufficiently, the beeper will stop. The instrument can then be turned on and operated while charging proceeds.

### Note...

Before using the instrument for the first time it is recommended that it is placed on charge for a minimum of 14 hours.

Note that since the shelf life of the batteries when installed in the unit is approximately 1 month, they can become discharged through a long period of non-use (this situation can therefore occur with a new unit).

## INITIAL INSPECTION

With the internal batteries charged or with an external DC supply connected, carry out the following tests. Ensure that the instrument is switched off at the start of each test.

- (1) **Keypad test.** Press and hold down the [SHIFT] key, press the [ON/ENTER] key, and then release the [ON/ENTER] key.

Press each keypad key in turn; the key number should be displayed on the LCD. Press the [ON/ENTER] key to end the test.

- (2) **Display test.** Press and hold down the [CAL FACTOR] key, press the [ON/ENTER] key, then release the [ON/ENTER] key.

All segments of the display should be illuminated and flash at 1 second intervals. Press the [ON/ENTER] key to end the test.

- (3) **Software Issue.** Press and hold down the [RESET PK.MTR.] key, press the [ON/ENTER] key, then release the [ON/ENTER] key.

The software issue number will be displayed on the LCD. Press the [ON/ENTER] key to end the test.

For more detailed acceptance testing refer to Chapter 6.

## Chapter 3 OPERATION

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## LOCAL OPERATION

### PANEL LAYOUT

(Refer to Fig. 3-1.)

- ① Keypad. Dual function keys- see description below.
- ② Liquid crystal display. See Fig. 3-2.
- ③ Power reference connector.
- ④ SENSOR INPUT connector. Accepts multipin connector from supplied sensor input cable.
- ⑤ DC input connector. 2.1 mm connector for 9 to 21 V DC supply for charging internal batteries.
- ⑥ Battery charging indicator.
- ⑦ Power reference "ON" indicator.

### KEYPAD

The keypad consists of 13 keys, all except one with dual functions. The primary key functions are indicated by labels *on* each key, the secondary functions (the numeric keypad) by labels *under* the keys.

After selection of a primary function the numeric keys are normally enabled to allow numerical entry of data for that function.

The primary functions of all 13 keys are summarised below. The secondary functions are shown in brackets.

Functions labelled in blue are accessed by the [SHIFT] key.

**ON/ENTER** Used to activate the instrument out of standby mode; also to confirm the entering of a value from the numeric keys. When the unit is measuring power, pressing this key will restart the automatic averaging. Used in conjunction with the [SHIFT] key, it switches the integral power reference on and off.

**SHIFT (8)** This key allows access to the ZERO and CAL operations, and thus prevents accidental initiation of these functions. In combination with other keys it also enables the integral power reference to be switched on and off for calibration and verification purposes; initiates duty cycle correction and the dB relative function; toggles the auto power off feature on and off.

**ZERO (7)** Actions the measurement zero function, only after the [SHIFT] key has been pressed.

**CAL (9)** Actions the sensor calibration function, only after the [SHIFT] key has been pressed.

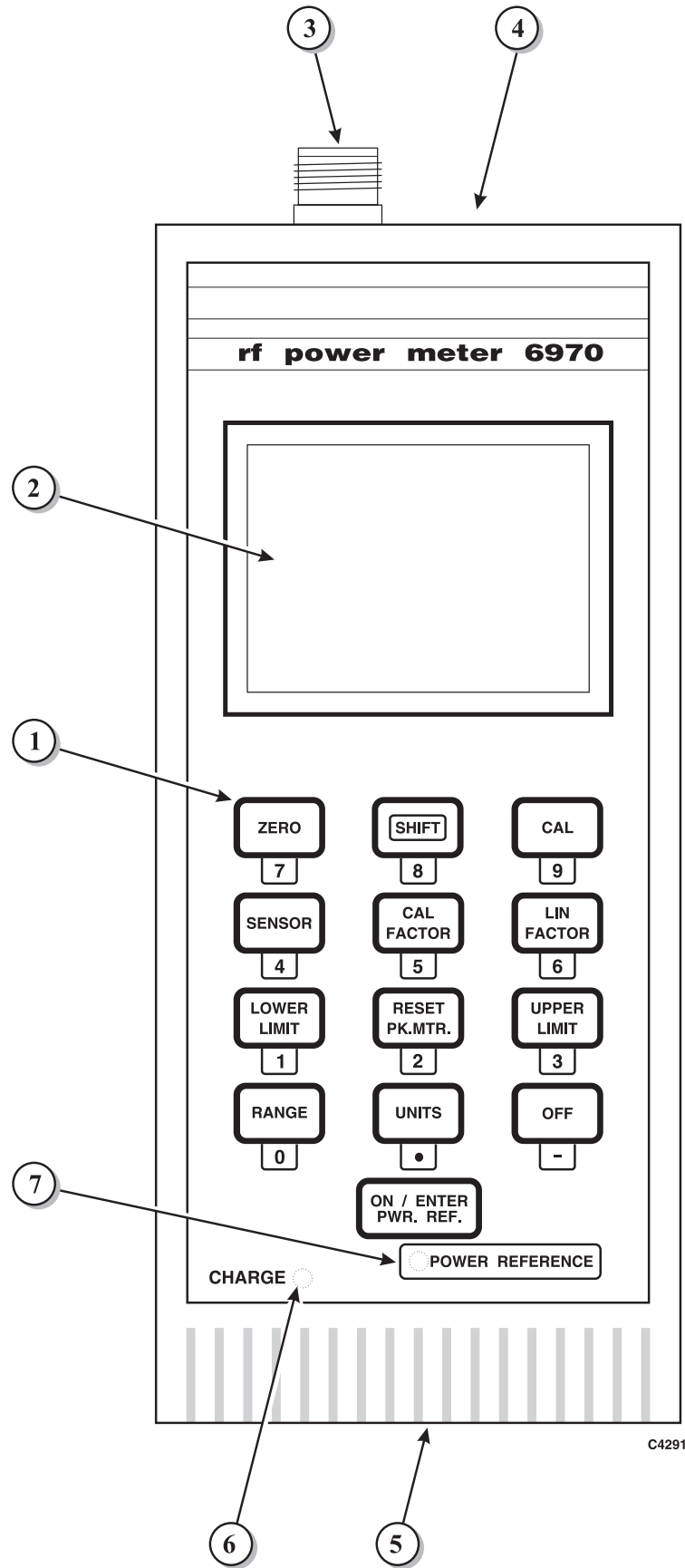


Fig. 3-1 6790 Power meter

## LOCAL OPERATION

**SENSOR (4)** Allows the display and selection of the RF sensor type connected. The first press of the key will clear the display and display the current sensor type. Subsequent presses will step through the sequence of sensor type numbers.

**LIN FACTOR (5)** For setting and examining sensor linearity factor.

**CAL FACTOR (6)** For setting and examining sensor calibration factor.

**LOWER LIMIT (1)** Enables and disables lower limit checking, and setting of the lower limit value.

**RESET PK.MTR. (2)** Sets the peaking indicator to half full scale value corresponding to the current sensor input power.

**UPPER LIMIT (3)** Enables and disables upper limit checking, and setting of the upper limit value.

**RANGE (0)** Allows examination and alteration of the amplifier gain ranges. Four manual gain ranges can be selected, together with auto ranging for normal operation. Used in conjunction with the [SHIFT] key to allow the setting and examination of the RF duty cycle.

**UNITS (.)** Allows selection of the output measurement format (dBV, dBm, watts, volts, ). Used in conjunction with the [SHIFT] key to allow the auto power off feature to be toggled on and off.

**OFF (-)** Used to set the instrument into micropower standby mode. Used in conjunction with the [SHIFT] key to allow an offset, or the current display value to be entered for relative measurements (dB rel mode).

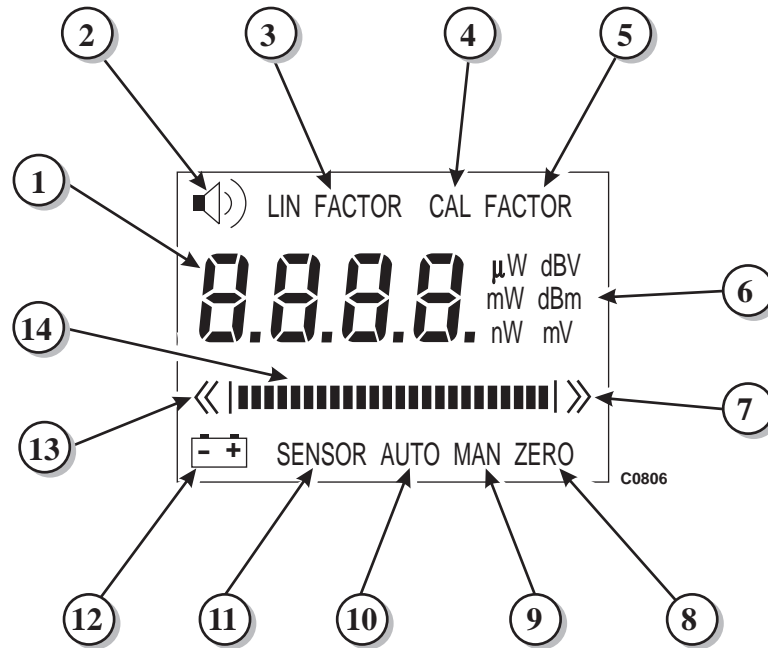


Fig. 3-2 Liquid crystal display

## DISPLAY

The LCD comprises the following:

- ① **NUMERICAL VALUE** A three digit display of power reading (four if positive) in log format (dBm, dBV) and 4 digits in linear format (watts, volts), or the keypad entry value and the input amplifier range (r0, r1, r2, r3) when manually selecting ranges.
- ② **BEEPER** Displayed when lower or upper limit checking is enabled, to show that the beeper will sound when the limit is exceeded.
- ③ **LIN FACTOR** Displayed when [LIN FACTOR] key is pressed to access sensor linearity factor examination/entry.
- ④ **CAL** Displayed when instrument/sensor calibration function is in progress.
- ⑤ **FACTOR** Used in conjunction with CAL annunciator when [CAL FACTOR] key is pressed to access sensor calibration factor examination/entry.
- ⑥ **μW, mW, nW, dBV, dBm, mV** Indicates the measurement units selected. The **dB** annunciator is used when the dB relative function is active
- ⑦ **>>** Indicates that upper limit checking has been enabled.
- ⑧ **ZERO** Indicates that instrument zero function has been actioned.
- ⑨ **MAN** Indicates that manual selection of input amplifier range has been selected.

## LOCAL OPERATION

- ⑩ **AUTO** Indicates that autoranging of input amplifier has been selected.
- ⑪ **SENSOR** Indicates that sensor selection and calibration has been actioned.
- ⑫ **BATTERY** Indicates that the internal batteries require recharging. If the unit has previously been fully charged, the remaining battery charge should be sufficient for a further 15 minutes of operation. (This figure will be less if the batteries were not previously charged to full capacity.)
- ⑬ **<<** Indicates that lower limit checking has been enabled.
- ⑭ **Peaking Meter Bar** Presents the measurement value in analogue form, having a dynamic range of  $\pm 5$  dB about the half scale value. Also indicates progress of the CAL and ZERO operations.

## NOTE ON KEYPAD OPERATION AND LCD DISPLAYS

Some of the primary functions have numeric values associated with them. When such a function is selected, its current value is displayed on the LCD and the numeric keys are enabled to allow the value to be changed. Numeric entry is terminated by pressing the [ON/ENTER] key.

The digits appear on the LCD as they are typed in. If a wrong value is entered, the entry should be completed using the [ON/ENTER] key and the function re-selected.

If it is simply required to view the current value a function without change, press the appropriate function key. The current value is displayed until the [ON/ENTER] key is pressed.

The following functions do not require numeric input:

[ZERO] [CAL] [SENSOR] [RESET PK MTR] [RANGE] [UNITS]

Selection of one of these functions initiates the appropriate operation.

## PREPARATION FOR USE

- (1) Press [ON/ENTER] to activate the instrument .

If the batteries require charging the battery symbol on the LCD will be displayed or the display will remain blank if the batteries are completely discharged. Connect the AC adapter via the 2.1 mm connector at the bottom end of the instrument. An LED indicates charging in progress, and the 6970 will audibly "beep" whilst the batteries acquire sufficient charge to power-up the unit. For fully discharged cells, the beeper may sound for several minutes. Once the beep has stopped, the instrument can be used while the batteries are being charged.



- (2) Select a sensor appropriate for the power and frequency range to be used, and connect it via the sensor cable to the SENSOR INPUT connector at the top of the instrument.
- (3) Select the correct sensor type by pressing [SENSOR]. The currently selected sensor type number will then be displayed on the LCD. Further presses of [SENSOR] will step through the sequence of possible sensors, as detailed in Chapter 1. For variants of sensor type, use the basic type number. Press [ON/ENTER] to confirm the selection.

The default sensor is the IFR 6910.

- (4) Enter the sensor's LINEARITY FACTOR. This is shown on the sensor's label or, more precisely (to two decimal places), on the Calibration Data Chart which accompanies the sensor. The allowed range of LINEARITY FACTOR is 0.01 to 15.00.

The LINEARITY FACTOR is a correction figure to allow for the non-linearity of the sensor's response to high power levels.

Select [LIN FACTOR]. The LIN and FACTOR flags will be displayed and the currently selected LINEARITY FACTOR will be displayed. Enter the required LINEARITY FACTOR using the numeric keys.

Press [ON/ENTER] to set the LINEARITY FACTOR to the new value and return the instrument to normal operation.

- (5) Enter the sensor's CAL FACTOR. The CAL FACTOR is a correction figure which takes into account the variation in efficiency of RF to DC conversion in the sensor over its specified frequency range.

If the frequency of the signal to be measured is known, the accuracy of the reading can be improved by entering the CAL FACTOR corresponding to the frequency. A graph of CAL FACTOR against frequency is given on the side of each sensor, and the calibration data chart gives CAL FACTOR at appropriate frequency intervals to two decimal places.

Select [CAL FACTOR]. The CAL and FACTOR flags will be displayed and the currently selected CAL FACTOR. Enter the required CAL FACTOR using the numeric keys.

Press [ON/ENTER] to set the CAL FACTOR to the new value and return the instrument to normal operation.

The default CAL FACTOR value is 100%.

## LOCAL OPERATION

The 6970 is now ready to make uncorrected power measurements. Connect the sensor (via attenuator or matching unit as required) to the source to be measured. A power reading (in dBm) will be obtained. Note that a sensor zero and calibration will be required for accurate power measurements, as described in SUMMARY OF MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE page-3-12.

### CAUTION

IFR 6910, 6920 and 6930 series power sensors are fitted with precision microwave connectors in type N, MPC 3.5 mm, APC7 and PC 2.92 mm. To avoid damage to these connectors, they should not be mated with non-precision connector types.

## KEY FUNCTIONS

The remaining keys allow for a variety of refinements to be made to the basic reading. Each of the keys not already discussed in 'Preparation for Use' is described below.

### Zero

This will offset any residual voltage in the power meter/sensor combination before connection to the equipment under test.

Ensure that no RF power is applied to the sensor, then press [SHIFT] [ZERO]. The display will be cleared and the ZERO annunciator will be displayed together with the power sensor type number. The peaking meter bar will progress across the display from left to right during the zeroing sequence. On completion the instrument will be restored to normal operation.

NOTE: If the ZERO operation is performed with RF present or a power sensor is not connected to the unit, the warning message **FAIL** will be displayed on the LCD. Press any key to remove the message.

### Cal

For best possible measurement accuracy, the sensor should be calibrated against the integral power reference, immediately following a sensor zero. The power reference provides a very stable power source, with excellent source match (for effects of source match see Appendix A: Power Measurement Error Analysis) traceable to international standards.

Enter the 50 MHz calibration factor, supplied with the sensor. Connect the sensor to the integral 50 MHz, 0 dBm power reference, if fitted, then press [SHIFT] [CAL] to calibrate the sensor: the peaking indicator shows time to completion. An external power reference may be used to perform the sensor calibration if the power reference option is not fitted.

When using 6920 series sensors the supplied 30 dB attenuator must be used between the calibrator output and power sensor during calibration.

When using 6930 Series option 002 sensors the supplied 10 dB attenuator must be removed before connection to the calibrator output and then reconnected to the sensor before any subsequent measurements.

## Units

The currently selected measurement units will be shown on the LCD. To change the units, press [UNITS]. If the current units are Watts, the instrument will select the appropriate scaling from W, mW,  $\mu$ W or nW; similarly with V or mV when Volts are selected. Available units are dB, dBm, W, V and dBV.

## Range

The input amplifier ranges can be manually selected or set to auto ranging. The MAN or AUTO flag on the LCD will show the current selection.

Press [RANGE] to display the current selection and to step through the sequence r0, r1, r2, r3, AUTO. Press [ON/ENTER] to select the displayed range. When set to AUTO, the instrument automatically selects the range most suitable for the input signal level.

If the measured power is higher than maximum for the range selected, the display will change to **or** (over-range). Similarly for under-ranging **ur** will be displayed. The range selection should be amended to suit.

The amplifier gain configuration is such that Range 0 (r0) has the least gain and Range 3 (r3) the greatest.

Note that the automatic restart averaging function is disabled in manual range selection mode.

## Lower limit

When making repetitive power measurements, such as in production testing, the limit facility can be used to give a quick audible warning of a minimum power level not being attained:

- (i) Press [LOWER LIMIT]; the << annunciator is displayed to indicate that limit checking is enabled.
- (ii) Enter the lower limit value using the numeric entry keys.
- (iii) Press [ON/ENTER] to confirm the entry. The beeper will sound and the << annunciator will flash when the input power falls below the chosen limit.
- (iv) To disable lower limit checking, press [LOWER LIMIT] again.

## Upper limit

The UPPER LIMIT facility provides a similar quick audible warning of when a maximum power level is exceeded.

- (i) Press [UPPER LIMIT]; the >> annunciator is displayed to indicate that limit checking is enabled.
- (ii) Enter the upper limit value using the numeric entry keys.

## LOCAL OPERATION

- (iii) Press [ON/ENTER] to confirm the entry. The beeper will sound and the >> annunciator will flash when the input power exceeds the chosen limit. The beeper rate for the upper limit is higher than for the lower limit.
- (iv) To disable upper limit checking, press [UPPER LIMIT] again.

## Peak indication

The peaking indicator bar graph provides an analogue representation of power level. The range of the indicator is  $\pm 5$  dB about half full scale, and the responsiveness of the indication depends upon the chosen amplifier range.

When the 6970 is used to set up the output power level of a device under test, press [RESET PK. MTR.] to set the peaking indicator to half full scale. The range of the indicator is now  $\pm 5$  dB about the input power level.

## Duty cycle correction

Duty cycle correction may be applied to display peak pulse power when the incident RF is a pulsed signal. Duty cycle is defined as the percentage ratio of RF on time to RF off. Duty cycle correction may be applied as follows:

- (i) Press [SHIFT][RANGE] to display the current duty cycle (default 100%)
- (ii) Enter the required value for the RF input duty cycle using the numeric keys.
- (iii) Press [ON/ENTER] to confirm the entry. The display will now indicate the calculated RF level.
- (iv) Set the duty cycle back to 100 when making normal (non-pulsed) measurements.

Note that with duty cycles other than 100%, the auto-restart averaging function is disabled. Use the [ON/ENTER] key to restart averaging.

## dB relative function

This function allows an offset to be added to the LCD readout value. A typical example application would be for the correction of an attenuator pad placed in front of the power sensor.

To enter the offset press [SHIFT][OFF], then enter the offset value in dB. Press [ON/ENTER] to confirm the entry.

An attenuator placed in front of the power sensor is defined as having a negative offset value, whilst an amplifier requires a positive offset value to be entered.

To use the current measurement value as a 0 dB reference (to measure a drift in power level, for example) press [SHIFT][OFF][ON/ENTER].

When an offset has been applied, the dB annunciator is displayed on the LCD. Press [UNITS] to disable the dB relative function.

## OTHER FUNCTIONS

### Averaging

Averaging is used to reduce the effect of noise on measurements. A number of reading samples are taken and the average value calculated and displayed. The number of samples taken for each measurement varies with input range sensitivity, the maximum being taken on the most sensitive range. 6970 employs an automatic restart averaging function which resets the averaging whenever an RF input level change is detected. If measurements are being made with modulated signals, manual range selection should be used to over-ride the automatic restart function. The time taken to produce the averaged measurement value, therefore, varies with selected range, as shown in Table 3-1.

To restart measurement averaging at any time, press [ON/ENTER].

**TABLE 3-1 MEASUREMENT RESPONSE TIMES**

RANGE	RESPONSE TIME
0	0.5 s
1	2.0 s
2	5.0 s
3	18.0 s

### Power-down stores

When the unit is switched OFF (i.e. in micropower standby mode), the current instrument settings are stored in non-volatile memory, as shown in Table 3-2.

**TABLE 3-2 SETTINGS HELD IN NON-VOLATILE MEMORY**

FUNCTION	RANGE/STATES
LINEARITY FACTOR	0.01 to 15.00
CAL FACTOR	0.01 to 200%
LOWER / UPPER LIMIT	0.000 to 999.9 mW, 0.000 to 999.9 mV -100 to 100 dBm, -100 to 100 dBV
RANGE	0, 1, 2, 3, AUTO
UNITS	Log or linear (dBm, dBV, W, mV, dB)
Peaking indicator centre level	-
Sensor type number	6910, 6920, 6930
Sensor CAL data	-
Sensor ZERO data	-

When the instrument is switched ON, from standby mode, a checksum test is made of the memory contents, and if successful, the stored parameters are re-established. If the test fails the stored values are reset to the default values, as shown in Table 3-3.

#### Note...

If the unit has previously been fully charged, it can be left in standby mode for approximately three months before recharging is required.

**TABLE 3-3 DEFAULT VALUES**

FUNCTION	SETTING
LINEARITY FACTOR	8.000
CAL FACTOR	100.0%
LOWER LIMIT	0.000 mW
UPPER LIMIT	999.9 mW
RANGE	AUTO
UNITS	dBm
SENSOR	6910

**Auto power off**

When the unit is powered from its internal batteries the auto power off feature can be enabled, whereby the unit will switch off automatically if there have been no keypresses over a period of 6 minutes. If the [SHIFT] key is held pressed, successive presses of the [UNITS] key toggles auto power off between enabled (**PO 6** displayed) and disabled (**PO -** displayed). Pressing [ON/ENTER] confirms the selection.

**SUMMARY OF MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE**

**Preparation**

- (1) Select a sensor suitable for the measurement. Connect the sensor to 6970 using the supplied sensor cable.
- (2) Turn on the unit by pressing [ON/ENTER].
- (3) Select the correct sensor type: step [SENSOR] [ENTER].
- (4) Enter the sensor LINEARITY FACTOR (0.01 to 15): [LIN FACTOR] <value> [ON/ENTER].
- (5) Enter the 50 MHz sensor CALIBRATION FACTOR (0.01 to 200): [CAL FACTOR] <value> [ON/ENTER].
- (6) Connect the sensor (via the precision attenuator, if necessary) to the internal 50 MHz, 0 dBm power reference, if fitted. Alternatively, an external power reference may be used to perform the calibration.
- (7) Ensure that no RF power is applied to the sensor, then press [SHIFT] [ZERO] to zero the sensor.
- (8) To calibrate the sensor press [SHIFT] [CAL].
- (9) Enter the sensor CALIBRATION FACTOR corresponding to the frequency of the input signal to be measured (0.01 to 200): [CAL FACTOR] <value> [ON/ENTER].
- (10) 6910 series and 6930 series power sensors are now ready for making corrected power measurements. When using 6920 series sensors, continue the preparation to include steps (11) and (12).
- (11) Repeat the zero function [SHIFT][ZERO] again with no RF applied to the sensor.

- (12) Connect the sensor to the signal source to be measured and where feasible, with no RF power applied to the sensor, repeat the zero function: [SHIFT][ZERO].

## Making measurements

- (1) Select the appropriate measurement units by stepping the [UNITS] key.
- (2) If required, select the appropriate range for the measurement by stepping the [RANGE] key to choose between MANual ranges r0, r1, r2, r3 or AUTO ranging. An **or** displayed on the LCD corresponds to an over range condition; whereas **ur** corresponds to an under range condition.
- (3) If required, set a lower limit by pressing [LOWER LIMIT] <value> [ON/ENTER]. The LCD displays the << and 'beeper' annunciators.
- (4) If required, set an upper limit by pressing [UPPER LIMIT] <value> [ON/ENTER]. The LCD displays the >> and 'beeper' annunciators.
- (5) Reset the peaking meter bar graph by pressing [RESET PK. MTR.]. A  $\pm 5$  dB measurement range about half full scale is obtained.

## SELF-TEST MODES

When switched ON from standby mode, the instrument performs a check on the internal non-volatile memory, as described previously.

A number of test functions are also enabled by switching ON the unit whilst simultaneously pressing another key.

- (1) **Display Test.** With the instrument in standby mode (press [OFF]), press and hold [CAL FACTOR] and press [ON/ENTER]. All segments of the LCD will be displayed at a 1 second flash rate. To end the test press [ON/ENTER].
- (2) **Keypad Test.** With the instrument in standby mode (press [OFF]), press and hold [SHIFT] and press [ON/ENTER]. Test the keys by pressing each key in turn. As a key is pressed its number should be displayed and the beeper sounded. To end the test, press [ON/ENTER] to resume normal operation.
- (3) **Software Issue.** With the instrument in standby mode (press [OFF]), press and hold [RESET PK. MTR] and press [ON/ENTER]. The current software issue is displayed on the LCD. Press [ON/ENTER] to resume normal operation.

## MICROCONTROLLER RESET OPERATION

Should the unit fail to power-up correctly during normal operation or whilst being re-charged, the microcontroller may be reset by pressing the button located between the two front feet on the underside of the unit. Once reset, the microcontroller will power-up with default measurement data as detailed in Table 3-3.

## SENSOR OVERLOAD WARNING

Should the RF incident on the power sensor be at a level in excess of the stated maximum input level for the power sensor, the warning message **-OL-** will appear on the LCD together with a continuous tone from the beeper. The RF source should be removed promptly to avoid damaging the sensor.

## LOW LEVEL POWER MEASUREMENTS

The 6920 Power Sensor used with a 6970 Power Meter is an extremely sensitive measuring system capable of reading power levels as low as -70 dBm (-65 dBm for 6923/24 power sensors). It is therefore necessary to follow a few simple precautions to ensure an accurate reading at these low levels.

- (a) Allow the sensor to stabilize to ambient temperature before attempting to start the calibration and measurement.
- (b) Ensure the sensor is not subjected to changes of temperature during the calibration and measurement. For example, handle the sensor as little as possible and do not carry out the measurement in a stream of hot air from an instrument.
- (c) When measuring power levels at the bottom end of the sensor's dynamic range, set the 6970 to manual ranging, range 3. Manual range selection is used because it over-rides the automatic restart averaging function, giving a more stable power reading display. However, the response time will be longer than in auto-ranging mode. Refer to Table 5-1 for the approximate upper range limits for each sensor type (these are likely to vary by  $\pm 2$  dB to allow for the spread in sensor sensitivities).
- (d) When zeroing the sensor ensure that it is not receiving radiated power at its input connector.
- (e) Ensure that the internal power reference is switched off to prevent RF radiation being picked up by the power sensor.
- (f) The procedure entails the following functions to be performed immediately prior to the measurement and in the given order:

[SHIFT][ZERO] with no RF power applied to the sensor

[SHIFT][CAL] with the sensor connected to a power reference

again [SHIFT][ZERO] with no RF power applied to the sensor

and where feasible a final zero with the sensor connected to the signal source to be measured, again ensuring no RF power is being applied to the sensor.



# Chapter 4

## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

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### CONSTRUCTION

The 6970 Power Meter is enclosed in a plastic case moulded in two halves. The electronic circuits are located on two multi-layer PCBs using surface mounted components.

The upper case half has the LCD PCB secured inside with the LCD visible through an aperture. The keypad assembly uses metal dome spring keys in a layered construction which is adhesively fixed to the case upper surface. Three NiCd rechargeable batteries are held in clips on the PCB.

The lower case half has the Main PCB secured inside. The SENSOR INPUT multi-pin connector, fitted to the aluminium/polycarbonate front panel, is located in a groove at the top end of the case assembly. The DC input connector is similarly located at the bottom end of the case, with a voltage regulator heat sink plate attached to it.

The Power Reference PCB is secured inside the upper half of the case, and is fixed to the LCD PCB. The power reference output N-type connector is located on the front panel of the case, next to the previously mentioned SENSOR INPUT connector.

### SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The heart of the 6970 Power Meter is an 8-bit microcontroller which provides control and timing for the unit and processes measurement data acquired through an analogue/digital converter (ADC), it also drives the liquid crystal display (LCD) and interfaces which the keypad. Program code is contained in internal ROM.

The 6970 uses a signal chopper to provide a pulsed DC voltage which is proportional to the incident RF power and thus allows AC coupled differential amplification. The tuned input amplifier is distributed between the selected sensor and the 6970 input amplifier, as shown in Fig. 4-1.

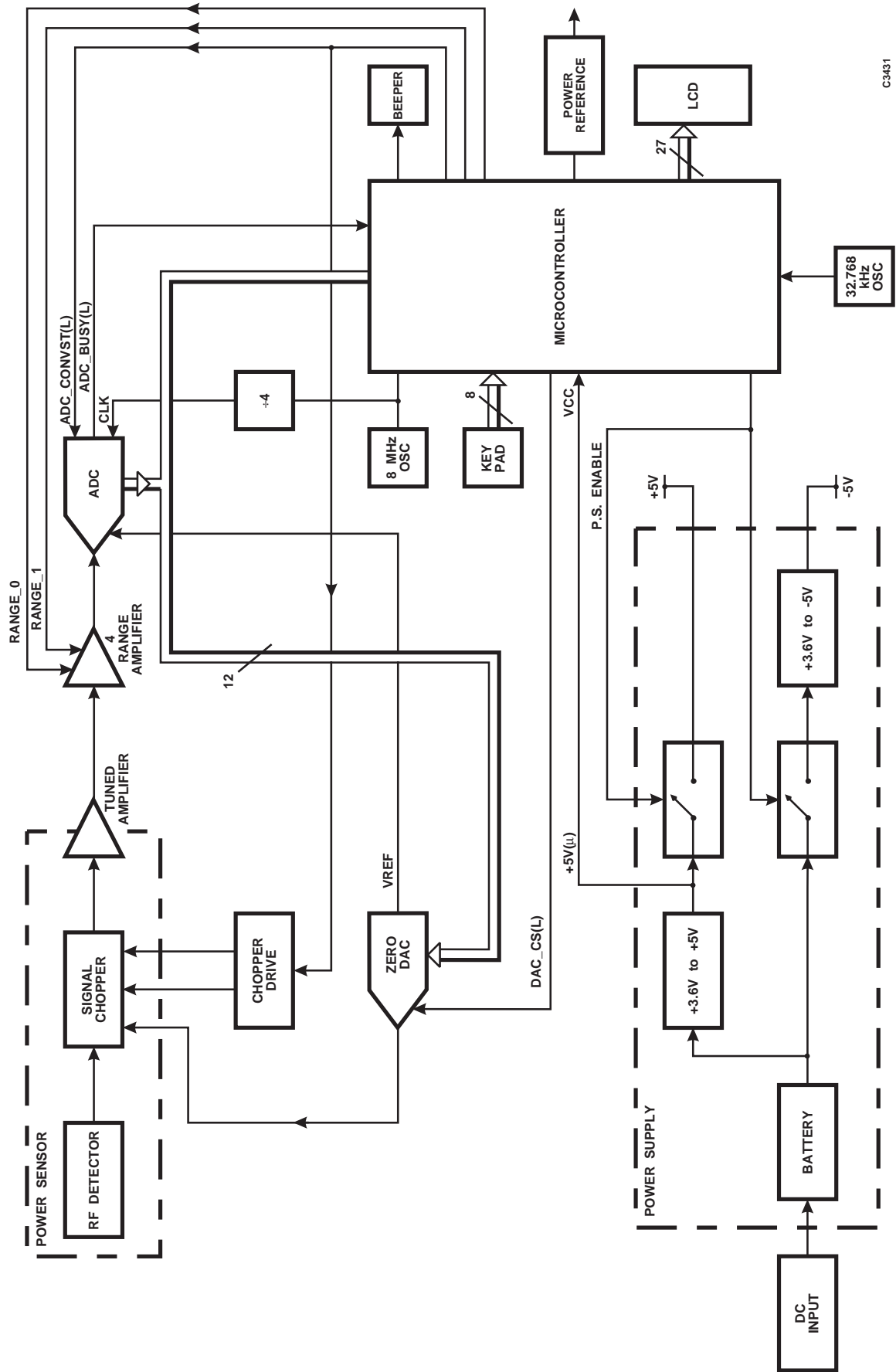
## TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The second stage amplifier scales the signal as appropriate over four ranges before feeding the ADC, which converts the analogue signal to a digital form suitable for the microcontroller to process and apply corrections.

A digital/analogue converter (DAC) is used as part of the sensor zero operation to minimize and account for system offsets when no RF signal is applied.

The internal power source comprises three rechargeable NiCd cells; two DC-DC converters are used to boost the NiCd power source to regulated +5 V and -5 V power rails required by the analogue and digital circuitry.

The power reference provides a 0 dBm (1mW) 50 MHz signal from a level controlled oscillator based on a dual gate FET. Thermal compensation techniques are used in the design of the oscillator such that the long term drift of output power due to temperature variations is minimised.



C3431

Fig. 4-1 6970 block diagram

# Chapter 5

## ACCEPTANCE TESTING

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## ACCEPTANCE TESTING OF POWER METER

### SPECIFICATION

Instrumentation accuracy:     ±1% range 0, 1, 2  
   ±5% range 3

### TEST EQUIPMENT

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Signal generator	Power range -60 to +13 dBm	IFR* 2030 series
Power sensor	IFR* 6900 series	IFR* 6910

\*IFR Ltd was previously known as Marconi Instruments Ltd

With the internal batteries fully charged or with the external AC adapter connected, the following acceptance tests should be performed:

- (1)     **Keypad test.** Press and hold down the [SHIFT] key, press the [ON/ENTER] key, and then release the [ON/ENTER] key.  
  
           Press each keypad key in turn; the key number should be displayed on the LCD. Press the [ON/ENTER] key to end the test.
- (2)     **Display test.** Press and hold down the [CAL FACTOR] key, press the [ON/ENTER] key, then release the [ON/ENTER] key.  
  
           All segments of the display should be illuminated and flash at 1 second intervals. Press the [ON/ENTER] key to end the test.
- (3)     **Software Issue.** Press and hold down the [RESET PK.MTR.] key, press the [ON/ENTER] key, then release the [ON/ENTER] key.  
  
           The software issue number will be displayed on the LCD. Press the [ON/ENTER] key to end the test.
- (4)     **Sensor Zero** Connect a 6910, 6920 or 6930 Series sensor to the unit with the supplied sensor cable, then enter the correct sensor type by pressing the [SENSOR] key until the sensor type is shown on the LCD. Ensure that no RF

## ACCEPTANCE TESTING

power is incident on the sensor, then press [SHIFT][ZERO] to initiate a sensor zero: the peaking indicator shows time to completion. The warning message **FAIL** will be displayed on the LCD if the sensor fails to zero correctly.

- (5) **Sensor Calibration** Connect a 6910, 6920 or 6930 series sensor to the internal 50 MHz power reference (if fitted) or an external 50 MHz 0 dBm standard. A 30 dB attenuation pad should be connected between 6920 series sensors and the power reference. Press [SHIFT][CAL] to initiate a sensor calibration: the peaking indicator shows time to completion. Check that the display reads 0 dBm following the calibration, or -30 dBm for 6920 series sensors.

- (6) **Instrumentation Accuracy** Connect a 6910, 6920 or 6930 series power sensor to the signal generator, then perform the following operations:

- (i) Ensure that the RF is turned off, then perform a sensor zero.
- (ii) Press [RANGE] repeatedly until **r3** and **MAN** are displayed on the LCD, then press [ON/ENTER] to select this range: the **MAN** annunciator should remain visible on the LCD, indicating that auto-ranging has been disabled.

Set the signal generator to 50 MHz and to the appropriate power level for **r3** (as shown in Table 5-1). Increase the source power level in 0.1 dB steps until **or** is displayed on the LCD. Reduce the power level by 0.2 dB.

Press [ON/ENTER] to restart averaging and wait 20 seconds.

Press [SHIFT][OFF] to invoke dB Rel, then press [ON/ENTER]. Check that 0.000 dB is displayed.

Press [RANGE] repeatedly until **r2** is shown on the LCD, then press [ON/ENTER] to select.

Press [ON/ENTER] to restart averaging and wait 10 seconds.

The displayed reading should be in the range -0.22 to +0.21 dB ( $\pm 5\%$ ).

- (iii) With the unit still set to **r2**, increase the source power from the appropriate power for **r2** (as shown in Table 5-1) in 0.1 dB steps until **or** is displayed on the LCD. Reduce the power level by 0.2 dB.

Press [ON/ENTER] to restart averaging and wait 10 seconds.

Press [SHIFT][OFF] to reset dB Rel, then press [ON/ENTER]. Check that 0.000 dB is displayed.

Press [RANGE] repeatedly until **r1 MAN** is shown on the LCD, then press [ON/ENTER] to select.

Press [ON/ENTER] to restart averaging and wait 10 seconds.

The displayed reading should be in the range -0.04 to +0.04 dB ( $\pm 1\%$ ).

- (iv) With the unit still set to **r1**, increase the source power from the appropriate power for **r1** (as shown in Table 5-1) in 0.1 dB steps until **or** is displayed on the LCD. Reduce the power level by 0.2 dB.

**Note...**

If the **or** indication does not appear on range 1 even when the maximum output level of the signal generator has been reached then this level (+13 dBm) should be used for the measurement.

Press [ON/ENTER] to restart averaging and wait 5 seconds.

Press [SHIFT][OFF] to reset dB Rel, then press [ON/ENTER]. Check that 0.000 dB is displayed.

Press [RANGE] repeatedly until **r0** is shown on the LCD, then press [ON/ENTER] to select.

Press [ON/ENTER] to restart averaging and wait 5 seconds.

The displayed reading should be in the range -0.04 to +0.04 dB ( $\pm 1\%$ ).

**TABLE 5-1 SIGNAL GENERATOR POWER LEVELS FOR INSTRUMENTATION ACCURACY TEST**

SENSOR TYPE	r3 (Range 3)	r2 (Range 2)	r1 (Range 1)
6920	-49 dBm	-38 dBm	-28 dBm
6923/4	-46 dBm	-35 dBm	-25 dBm
6910 series	-8 dBm	+3 dBm	+13 dBm
6930 series	+6 dBm	+18 dBm	+27 dBm

## ACCEPTANCE TESTING

### ACCEPTANCE TESTING OF POWER REFERENCE SPECIFICATION

Accuracy:  $\pm 1.2\%$  worst case for 1 year.

#### TEST EQUIPMENT

Description	Minimum specification	Example
Milliwatt power meter	Meter error $\pm 0.015$ dB at 50 MHz, $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ 50 $\Omega$ N-Type probe connector Input VSWR $< 1.01:1$ Calibrated to National Standards	W & G EPM-1

#### Note...

For maximum accuracy it is important to allow sufficient warm-up time for the equipment used in this test. For the EPM-1 one hour should be allowed.

- (i) Calibrate the milliwatt power meter then connect the probe to the 6970 POWER REFERENCE output.
- (ii) Press [SHIFT][ON/ENTER] on the UUT to enable the power reference.
- (iii) Verify that the readout on the milliwatt power meter is within  $\pm 1.2\%$  ( $\pm 0.05$  dB).

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