DATA SHEET

N8262A P-Series Modular Power Meter and Power Sensors

KEYSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES

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Specification Definitions

There are two types of product specifications:

Warranted specifications

Warranted specifications are specifications which are covered by the product warranty and apply over 0 to 55 ºC unless otherwise noted. Warranted specifications include measurement uncertainty calculated with 95% confidence.

Characteristic specifications

Characteristic specifications are specifications that are not warranted. They describe product performance is useful in the application of the product. These characteristic specifications are shown in italics.

Characteristic information is representative of the product. In many cases, it may also be supplemental to a warranted specification.

Characteristic specifications are not verified on all units. There are several types of characteristic specifications. These types can be placed in two groups:

One group of characteristic types describes ‘attributes’ common to all products of a given model or option. Examples of characteristics that describe ‘attributes’ are product weight, and 50 ohm input Type-N connector. In these examples’ product weight is an ‘approximate’ value and a 50 ohm input is ‘nominal’. These two terms are most widely used when describing a product’s ‘attributes’.

The second group describes ‘statistically’ the aggregate performance of the population of products.

These characteristics describe the expected behavior of the population of products. They do not guarantee the performance of any individual product. No measurement uncertainty value is accounted for in the specification. These specifications are referred to as ‘typical’.

Conditions

The power meter and sensor will meet its specifications when:

- Store for a minimum of two hours at a stable temperature within the operating temperature range, and turn on for at least 30 minutes
- The power meter and sensor are within their recommended calibration period, and
- Used in accordance with the information provided in the N8262A P-Series Modular Power Meter User’s Guide

Using the N8262A P-Series power meter with BenchVue software

The N8262A P-Series power meter is supported by Keysight BenchVue software's BV0007B Power Meter/Sensor Control and Analysis app. Keysight BenchVue software for the PC accelerates testing by providing intuitive, multiple instrument measurement visibility and data capture with no programming necessary. You can derive answers faster than ever by easily viewing, capturing and exporting measurement data and screen shots.

For more information, www.keysight.com/find/BenchVue

General features

Number of channels	Dual channel
Frequency range	N1921A P-Series wideband power sensor, 50 MHz to 18 GHz
	N1922A P-Series wideband power sensor, 50 MHz to 40 GHz
Measurements	Average, peak and peak-to-average ratio power measurements are provided with free-run or time gated definition. Time parameter measurements of pulse rise time, fall time, pulse width, time to positive occurrence and time to negative occurrence are also provided.
Sensor compatibility	P-Series modular power meter is compatible with all Keysight P-Series wideband power sensors, E-Series power sensors (except E9320 range) and 8480 Series power sensors [1].

1. Information contained in this document refers to operation with P-Series power sensors. For specifications when used with 8480 and E-Series power sensors (except E9320 range), refer to Lit Number 5965-6382E.

P-Series Modular Power Meter and Sensor

Key system specifications and characteristics [2]

Maximum sampling rate	100 Msamples/sec, continuous sampling
Video bandwidth	≥ 30 MHz
Single shot bandwidth	≥ 30 MHz
Rise time and fall time	≤ 13 ns (for frequencies ≥ 500 MHz) [1], see Figure 1
Minimum pulse width	50 ns [2]
Overshoot	≤ 5% [1]
Average power measurement accuracy	N1921A: ≤ ± 0.2 dB or ± 4.5% [3]
	N1922A: ≤ ± 0.3 dB or ± 6.7%
Dynamic range	–35 to +20 dBm (> 500 MHz)
	–30 to +20 dBm (50 to 500 MHz)
Maximum capture length	1 second
Maximum pulse repetition rate	10 MHz (based on 10 samples per period)

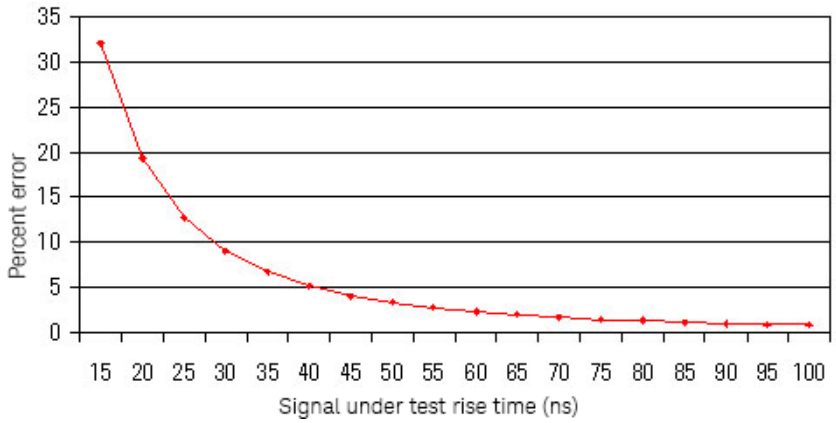


Figure 1. Measured rise time percentage error versus signal under test rise time.

Although the rise time specification is ≤ 13 ns, this does not mean that the P-Series meter and sensor combination can accurately measure a signal with a known rise time of 13 ns. The measured rise time is the root sum of the squares (RSS) of the signal under test rise time, and the system rise time (13 ns):

Measured rise time = √ ((signal under test rise time) [4] + (system rise time) [4]), and the % error is:

- % Error = ((measured rise time – signal under test rise time)/signal under test rise time) x 100

1. Specification applies only when the Off video bandwidth is selected.
2. The Minimum Pulse Width is the recommended minimum pulse width viewable on the power meter, where power measurements are meaningful and accurate, but not warranted.
3. Specification is valid over –15 to +20 dBm, and a frequency range 0.5 to 10 GHz, DUT Max. SWR < 1.27 for the N1921A, and a frequency range 0.5 to 40 GHz, DUT Max. SWR < 1.2 for the N1922A. Averaging set to 32, in Free Run mode.
4. See Appendix A on page 9 for measurement uncertainty calculations.

P-Series Modular Power Meter Specifications

Meter uncertainty	
Instrumentation linearity	± 0.8%
Timebase	
Timebase range	2 ns to 100 msec/div
Accuracy	± 10 ppm
Jitter	≤ 1 ns
Trigger	
Internal trigger	
• Range	–20 to +20 dBm
• Resolution	0.1 dB
• Level accuracy	± 0.5 dB
• Latency [1]	160 ns ± 10 ns
• Jitter	≤ 5 ns rms
External TTL trigger input	
High	> 2.4 V
Low	< 0.7 V
Latency [2]	90 ns ± 10 ns
Minimum trigger pulse width	15 ns
Minimum trigger repetition period	50 ns
Impedance	50 Ω
Jitter	≤ 5 ns rms
Maximum trigger	15 V emf from 50 Ω dc (current < 100 mA), or
• Voltage input	60 V emf from 50 Ω dc (pulse width < 1 s, current < 100 mA)
External TTL trigger output	Low to high transition on trigger event
High	> 2.4 V
Low	< 0.7 V
Latency [3]	30 ns ± 10 ns
Impedance	50 Ω
Jitter	≤ 5 ns rms
Trigger delay	
Delay range	± 1.0 s, maximum
Delay resolution	1% of delay setting, 10 ns maximum
Trigger hold-off	
Range	1 µs to 400 ms
Resolution	1% of selected value (to minimum of 10 ns)
Trigger level threshold hysteresis	
Range	± 3 dB
Resolution	0.05 dB

1. Internal trigger latency is defined as the delay between the applied RF crossing the trigger level and the meter switching into the triggered state.
2. External trigger latency is defined as the delay between the applied trigger crossing the trigger level and the meter switching into the triggered state.
3. External trigger output latency is defined as the delay between the meter entering the triggered state and the output signal switching.

P-Series Wideband Power Sensor Specifications

The P-Series wideband power sensors are designed for use with the P-Series power meters N1911/12A and the P-Series modular power meter N8262A only.

Sensor model	Frequency range	Dynamic range	Damage level	Connector type
N1921A	50 MHz to 18 GHz	–35 dBm to +20 dBm (≥ 500 MHz)	+23 dBm (average power)	Type N (m)
		–30 dBm to +20 dBm (50 to 500 MHz)	+30 dBm (< 1 µs duration) (peak power)	
N1922A	50 MHz to 40 GHz	–35 dBm to +20 dBm (≥ 500 MHz)	+23 dBm (average power)	2.4 mm (m)
		–30 dBm to +20 dBm (50 to 500 MHz)	+30 dBm (< 1 µs duration) (peak power)	

Maximum SWR

Frequency band	N1921A	N1922A
50 MHz to 10 GHz	1.2	1.2
10 to 18 GHz	1.26	1.26
18 to 26.5 GHz	1.3	1.3
26.5 to 40 GHz	1.5	1.5

Sensor Calibration Uncertainty [1]

Frequency band	N1921A	N1922A
50 to 500 MHz	4.5%	4.3%
500 MHz to 1 GHz	4.0%	4.2%
1 to 10 GHz	4.0%	4.4%
10 to 18 GHz	5.0%	4.7%
18 to 26.5 GHz		5.9%
26.5 to 40 GHz		6.0%

Physical characteristics		
Dimensions (Length x Width x Height) in mm with +/- 1 mm	N1921A	135 mm x 40 mm x 27 mm
	N1922A	127 mm x 40 mm x 27 mm
Weights with cable	Option 105	0.4 kg
	Option 106	0.6 kg
	Option 107	1.4 kg
Fixed sensor cable lengths	Option 105	1.5 m (5-feet)
	Option 106	3.0 m (10-feet)
	Option 107	10 m (31-feet)
Recommendation calibration interval	1 year	

1. Beyond 70% Humidity, an additional 0.6% should be added to these values.

Mechanical Characteristic

Mechanical characteristics such as center conductor protrusion and pin depth are not performance specifications. They are; however, important supplemental characteristics related to electrical performance. At no time should the pin depth of the connector be protruding.

1 mW Power Reference

Note. The 1 mW power reference is provided for calibration of E-Series (except E9320 range) and 8480 Series power sensors. The P-Series sensors are automatically calibrated and do not need this reference for calibration.

Power output	1.00 mW (0.0 dBm). Factory set to ± 0.4% traceable to the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) UK
Accuracy (over 2 years)	± 1.2% (0 to 55 ºC)
	± 0.4% (25 ± 10 ºC)
Frequency	50 MHz nominal
SWR	1.08 (0 to 55 ºC)
	1.05 typical
Connector type	Type N (f), 50 Ω
Front panel inputs/outputs	
Recorder output(s)	Analog 0 to 1 volt, 1 kΩ output impedance. There are two recorder outputs with SMB connector
Trigger input	Input has TTL compatible logic levels and uses a SMB connector
Rear panel inputs/outputs	
100BaseT LAN	Interface allows communication with an external controller
Ground	Binding post, accepts 4 mm plug or bare-wire connection
Line power	
• Input voltage range	100 to 120 V ± 10%
	220 to 240 V ± 10%
• Input frequency range	50 to 60 Hz ± 10% (all voltages)
	400 to 440 Hz (100 to 120 V only)
• Power requirement	Not exceeding 75 VA (50 Watts)
Remote programming	
Interface	10/100BaseT LAN interface
Command language	SCPI standard interface commands
Measurement speed	
Measurement speed via remote interface	≥ 1500 readings per second
Regulatory information	
Electromagnetic compatibility	Comply with the requirements of the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC
Product safety	Conforms to the following product specifications:
	• IEC/EN 61010-1
	• EN 55011:1991
	• IEC 61326-1:1997+A1:1998/EN 61326-1:1997+A1:1998
	• CISPR 11:1990/EN 55011:1991
	• Canada: CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1:2004
	• USA: UL:61010-1:2004

Physical characteristics	
Dimensions in mm with +/- 1 mm	The following dimensions exclude front and rear panel protrusions: 44.2 mm H x 212.6 mm W x 420.3 mm D (1.75 in x 8.5 in x 19.63 in)
Net weight	≤ 3.5 kg (7.7 lb) approximate
Shipping weight	≤ 7.7 kg (17.0 lb) approximate
Environmental conditions	
General	Comply with the requirements of the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC.
Operating	
Temperature	0 to 55 °C
Maximum humidity	95% at 40 °C (non-condensing)
Minimum humidity	15% at 40 °C (non-condensing)
Maximum altitude	3,000 meters (9,840 feet)
Storage	
Non-operating storage temperature	–40 to +70 °C
Non-operating maximum humidity	90% at 65 °C (non-condensing)
Non-operating maximum altitude	15,420 meters (50,000 feet)
Recommendation calibration interval	1 year

System Specifications and Characteristics

The video bandwidth in the power meter can be set to High, Medium, Low or Off. The video bandwidths stated in the table below are not the 3 dB bandwidths, as the video bandwidths are corrected for optimal flatness (except the Off filter). Refer to Figure 2 for information on the flatness response. The Off video bandwidth setting provides the warranted rise time and fall time specification and is the recommended setting for minimizing overshoot on pulse signals.

Dynamic response - rise time, fall time, and overshoot versus video bandwidth settings					
Parameter	**Video bandwidth setting**				
	Low: 5 MHz	**Medium: 15 MHz**	**High: 30 MHz**	**Off**	
				< 500 MHz	> 500 MHz
Rise time/fall time [1]	*< 56 ns*	*< 25 ns*	*≤ 13 ns*	*< 36 ns*	≤ 13 ns
Overshoot [2]				< 5 %	< 5 %

For Option 107 (10 m cable), add 5 ns to the rise time and fall time specifications.

1. Specified as 10% to 90% for rise time and 90% to 10% for fall time on a 0 dBm pulse.
2. Specified as the overshoot r For Option 107 (10 m cable), add 5 ns to the rise time and fall time specifications relative to the settled pulse top power.

Recorder Output and Video Output

The recorder output is used to output the corresponding voltage for the measurement that user sets on the Upper/Lower window of the power meter.

The video output is the direct signal output detected by the sensor diode, with no correction applied. The video output provides a DC voltage proportional to the measured input power through a BNC connector on the rear panel. The DC voltage can be displayed on an oscilloscope for time measurement. This option replaces the recorder output on the rear panel. The video output impedance is 50 ohm.

Characteristic Peak Flatness

The peak flatness is the flatness of a peak-to-average ratio measurement for various tone-separations for an equal magnitude two-tone RF input. Figure 2 refers to the relative error in peak-to-average ratio measurements as the tone separation is varied. The measurements were performed at –10 dBm with power sensors with 1.5 m cable lengths.

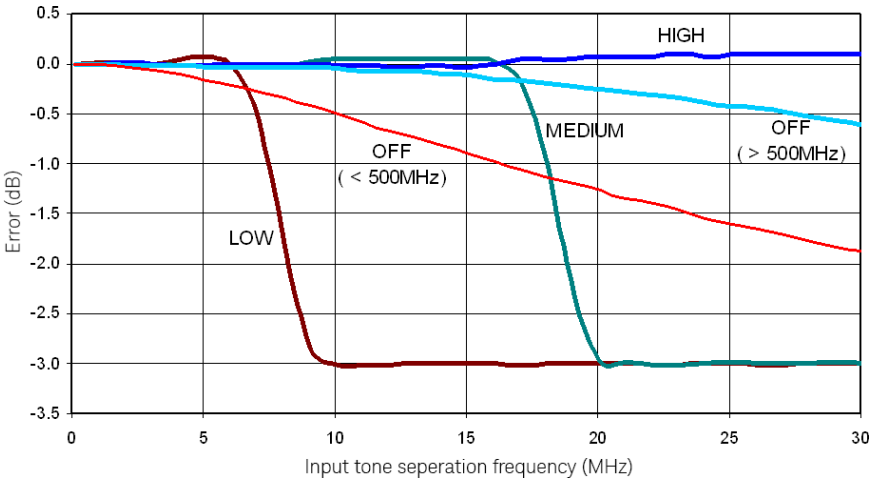


Figure 2. N192XA Error in peak-to-average measurements for a two-tone input (High, Medium, Low or Off filters)

Noise and drift						
Sensor model	**Zeroing**	**Zero set**		**Zero drift [1]**	**Noise per sample**	**Measurement noise (Free run) [2]**
		< 500 MHz	> 500 MHz			
N1921A/N1922A	No RF on input	± 200 nW	± 200 nW	*100 nW*	*2 µW*	*50 nW*
	RF present	± 550 nW	± 200 nW			

1. Within 1 hour after a zero, at a constant temperature, after 24-hour warm-up of the power meter. This component can be disregarded with Auto-zero mode set to ON.
2. Measured over a one-minute interval, at a constant temperature, two standard deviations, with averaging set to 1.

Measurement average setting	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Free run noise multiplier	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.45	0.4	0.3	0.25	0.2

Video BW setting		Low 5 MHz	Medium 15 MHz	High 30 MHz	Off
Noise per sample multiplier	< 500 MHz	*0.5*	*1*	*2*	*1*
	≥ 500 MHz	*0.45*	*0.75*	*1.1*	*1*

Effect of video bandwidth setting

The noise per sample is reduced by applying the meter video bandwidth filter setting (High, Medium or Low). If averaging is implemented, this will significantly impact the effect of changing the video bandwidth.

Effect of time-gating on measurement noise

The measurement noise on a time-gated measurement will depend on the time gate length. 100 averages are carried out every 1 us of gate length. The Noise-per-Sample contribution in this mode can approximately be reduced by √(gate length/10 ns) to a limit of 50 nW.

Ordering Information

Model	Description
N8262A	P-Series modular power meter (LXI-C compliant)

Options

Sensors	Description
N192xA-105	P-Series sensors fixed 1.5 m (5 ft) cable length
N192xA-106	P-Series sensors fixed 3 m (10 ft) cable length
N192xA-107	P-Series sensors fixed 10 m (31 ft) cable length
Cables	**Description**
N1917A	P-series meter cable adaptor, 1.5 m (5 ft)
N1917B	P-Series meter cable adaptor, 3 m (10 ft)
N1917C	P-Series meter cable adaptor, 10 m (31 ft)
N1917D	P-Series meter cable adaptor, 1.8 m (6 ft)
N191xA-200	11730x cable adaptor
Other accessories	**Description**
34131A	Transit case for half-rack 2U-high instruments (e.g. 34401A)
N8262A-908	Rack mount kit (one instrument)
N8262A-909	Rack mount kit (two instruments)
Software	**Description**
BV0007B	BenchVue Power Meter/Sensor Control and Analysis app license

Calibration	Description
N8262A-1A7	ISO17025 calibration data including Z540 compliance
N8262A-A6J	ANSI Z540 compliant calibration test data
R-50C-011-3	Calibration Assurance Plan - Return to Keysight - 3 years
R-50C-011-5	Calibration Assurance Plan - Return to Keysight - 5 years
R-50C-021-3	ANSI Z540-1-1994 Calibration up front - 3 years plan
R-50C-021-5	ANSI Z540-1-1994 Calibration up front - 5 years plan

Standard-shipped accessories

- Power cord

Appendix A

Uncertainty calculations for a power measurement (settled, average power)

(Specification values from this document are in ***bold italic***, values calculated on this page are underlined.)

Process

1. Power level ..... W
2. Frequency .....
3. Calculate meter uncertainty:
   Calculate noise contribution
   — If in Free Run mode, Noise = ***Measurement noise x free run multiplier***
   — If in Trigger mode, Noise = ***Noise-per-sample x noise per sample multiplier***
   — Convert noise contribution to a relative term 1 = Noise/Power ..... %
   — ***Instrumentation linearity*** ..... %
   — ***Drift*** ..... %
   — RSS of above three terms => Meter uncertainty = ... %
4. ***Zero uncertainty***
   (Mode and frequency dependent) = Zero set/Power = ... %
5. Sensor calibration uncertainty
   (Sensor, frequency, power and temperature dependent) = ... %
6. System contribution, coverage factor of 2 ≥ sys_{rss} = ... %
   (RSS three terms from steps 3, 4 and 5)
7. Standard uncertainty of mismatch .....
   Max SWR (frequency dependent) =.....
   Convert to reflection coefficient, | ρ_{Sensor} | = (SWR–1)/(SWR+1) = ...
   Max DUT SWR (frequency dependent) = ...
   Convert to reflection coefficient, | ρ_{DUT} | = (SWR–1)/(SWR+1) = ...
8. Combined measurement uncertainty @ k = 1

$$Uc = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Max(\rho_{DUT}) \bullet Max(\rho_{Sensor})}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{sys_{rss}}{2}\right)^2}$$ .....

   Expanded uncertainty, k = 2, = UC • 2 = ...

1 The noise to power ratio is capped for powers > 100 µW, in these cases use: Noise/100 µW.

Worked Example

Uncertainty calculations for a power measurement (settled, average power)

(Specification values from this document are in ***bold italic***, values calculated on this page are underlined.)

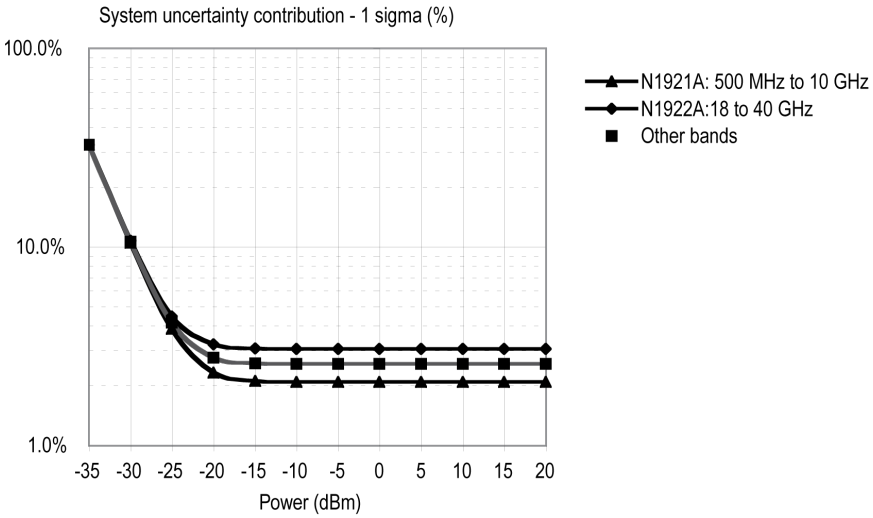
Process

1.	Power level	1mW
2.	Frequency	1 GHz
3.	Calculate meter uncertainty:	
	Calculate noise contribution	
	— If in Free Run mode, Noise = ***Measurement noise x free run multiplier***	
	— If in Trigger mode, Noise = ***Noise-per-sample x noise per sample multiplier***	
	— Convert noise contribution to a relative term 1 = Noise/Power	0.03%
	— ***Instrumentation linearity***	0.8%
	— ***Drift***	–
	— RSS of above three terms => Meter uncertainty =	0.8%
4.	***Zero uncertainty***	
	(Mode and frequency dependent) = Zero set/Power =	0.03%
5.	Sensor calibration uncertainty	
	(Sensor, frequency, power and temperature dependent) =	4.0%
6.	System contribution, coverage factor of 2 ≥ sys_{rss} =	4.08%
	(RSS three terms from steps 3, 4 and 5)	
7.	Standard uncertainty of mismatch	
	Max SWR (frequency dependent) =	1.25
	Convert to reflection coefficient, $\lvert \rho_{Sensor} \rvert$ = (SWR–1)/(SWR+1) =	0.111
	Max DUT SWR (frequency dependent) =	1.26
	Convert to reflection coefficient, $\lvert \rho_{DUT} \rvert$ = (SWR–1)/(SWR+1) =	2.23
8.	Combined measurement uncertainty @ k = 1	
	$Uc = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Max(\rho_{DUT}) \bullet Max(\rho_{Sensor})}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{sys_{rss}}{2}\right)^2}$	0.115
	Expanded uncertainty, k = 2, = UC • 2 =	± 4.46%

1 The noise to power ratio is capped for powers > 100 µW, in these cases use: Noise/100 µW.

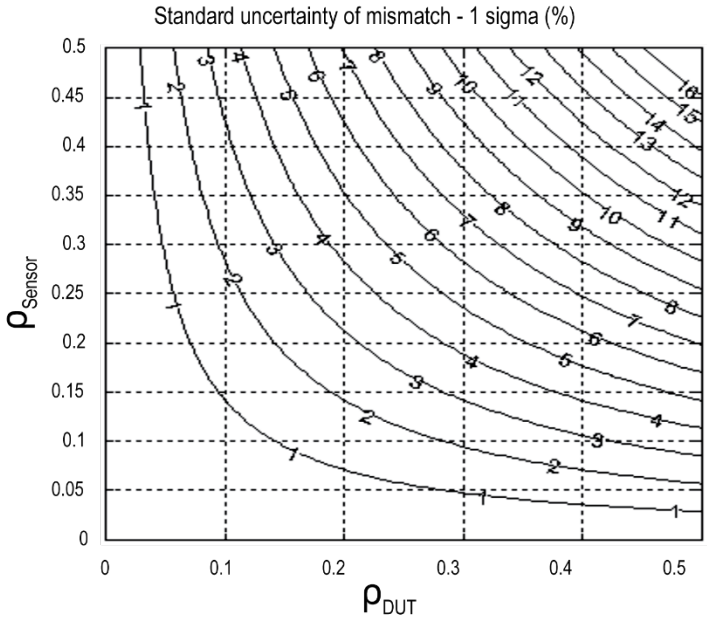
Graphical Example

A. System contribution to measurement uncertainty versus power level (equates to step 6 result/2)



Note: This graph is valid for conditions of free-run operation, with a signal within the video bandwidth setting on the system. Humidity < 70%.

B. Standard uncertainty of mismatch



SWR	ρ
1.0	0.00
1.05	0.02
1.10	0.05
1.15	0.07
1.20	0.09
1.25	0.11
1.30	0.13
1.35	0.15
1.40	0.17
1.45	0.18
1.5	0.20
1.6	0.23
1.7	0.26

SWR	ρ
1.8	0.29
1.90	0.31
2.00	0.33
2.10	0.35
2.20	0.38
2.30	0.39
2.40	0.41
2.50	0.43
2.60	0.44
2.70	0.46
2.80	0.47
2.90	0.49
3.00	0.50

Note. The above graph shows the standard uncertainty of mismatch = ρ_{DUT}. ρ_{Sensor} / $\sqrt{2}$, rather than the mismatch uncertainty limits. This term assumes that both the source and load have uniform magnitude and uniform phase probability distributions.

C. Combine A and B

$$U_c = \sqrt{(\text{Value from graph A})^2 + (\text{Value from graph B})^2}$$

Expanded uncertainty, k = 2, = U_C • 2 = ... ± %

Related Literature List

Publication title	Publication number
N8262A P-Series Modular Power Meter and Power Sensors - Configuration Guide	5989-6608EN
N8262A P-Series Modular Power Meter and Power Sensors - Technical Overview	5989-6606EN
N8262A P-Series Modular Power Meter - Demo Guide	5989-6636EN
Fundamentals of RF and Microwave Power Measurements (Part 1) - Application Note	5988-9213EN
Fundamentals of RF and Microwave Power Measurements (Part 2) - Application Note	5988-9214EN
Fundamentals of RF and Microwave Power Measurements (Part 3) - Application Note	5988-9215EN
Fundamentals of RF and Microwave Power Measurements (Part 4) - Application Note	5988-9216EN
4 Steps for Making Better Power Measurements - Application Note	5965-8167E

Related Web Resources

- For more information on the P-Series modular power meter and sensors, visit: www.keysight.com/find/N8262A
- For the latest literature updates, visit: www.keysight.com

Learn more at: www.keysight.com

For more information on Keysight Technologies' products, applications or services, please contact your local Keysight office. The complete list is available at: www.keysight.com/find/contactus

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