N1913B and N1914B

EPM Series power meters, E-Series and 8480 Series power sensors

- Supports all average power sensors and their frequency range. The power range depends on the connected power sensor
- Expand average power measurement to Keysight USB power sensors (including USB peak power sensor, limited to average power measurement)
- Multi-channel power measurements up to four (two power sensors + two USB power sensors)
- Backward compatibility with existing N1913A and N1914A EPM power meters

KEYSIGHT

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Do More with N1913/14B New EPM Series Power Meters

- Get up to four channels[1] to speed and simplify RF average power measurements
- View test results more easily with the color LCD readout in an average power meter
- Go beyond GPIB with USB and LAN/LXI-C interfaces
- Automate frequency/power sweep measurements with the optional external trigger in/out feature
- Backward compatibility with existing N1913A and N1914A EPM power meters
- Enhance manufacturing test by connecting a large external monitor with the unique VGA output

As signals become more complex, it becomes more difficult to make fast, accurate power measurements. For years, you've depended on Keysight's EPM Series power meters. Today, the Keysight N1913B and N1914B new EPM Series power meters are versatile, user-friendly replacements for the discontinued N1913A and N1914A. Get consistent results and greater capability - with the new EPM Series power meters.

Using New EPM Series Power Meters with BenchVue Software

The new EPM power meters are supported by the 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. BenchVue software license (BV0007B) is now included with your instrument.

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

1 Additional two optional USB channels available (see ordering information).

Take a Closer

N1914B front panel

N1914B back panel

New N1913/14B EPM Series Power Meter:

Applications and compatible sensors for average power measurements

Table 1.

Signal characteristics >	CW	Modulated		Wireless standard			
	CW	Pulse/average	AM/FM profiled	Mobile phone	WLAN	WPAN	WMAN
Typical application examples >	Metrology lab	Radar/ Navigation	Mobile radio	GSM, EDGE, GPRS Cdma®2000, cdmaONE IDEN, 3G, HSPA, LTE	802.11a 802.11b 802.11g 802.11n	*Bluetooth*® RFID ZigBee	WiMaxTM Wibro
Thermocouple sensors: 8480A/B/H, N8480A/B/H, R/Q8486A, N8486AR/AQ [1]	•	•	•	• Average only	• Average only	• Average only	• Average only
Diode sensors: 8480D, V8486A, W8486A [1], E8486A	•	•	•	• Average only	• Average only	• Average only	• Average only
Diode sensors compensated for extended range: E4412A/3A	•		FM only				
Two-path diode-stack sensors: E9300 Series	•	•	•	• Average only	• Average only	• Average only	• Average only
USB sensors: U2000A, U8480A, U2040/50/60 X-Series (except U2049XA & U2042/44/60 X-Series in Average mode only)	•	•	•	• Average only	• Average only	• Average only	• Average only

Performance characteristics

Specifications describe the instrument's warranted performance and apply after a 30-minute warm-up. These specifications are valid over its operating/environmental range unless otherwise stated and after performing a zero and calibration procedure.

Supplemental characteristics (shown in italics) are intended to provide additional information, useful in applying the instrument by giving typical (expected), but not warranted performance parameters. These characteristics are shown in italics or labeled as "typical," "nominal" or "approximate."

1 The N1913B/4B power meters are compatible with all 8480 Series power sensors, including discontinued models.

Table 2. N1913/14B EPM Series power meters performance characteristics

Characteristic	
Compatible power sensors	Keysight 8480 Series
	Keysight E9300 E-Series
	Keysight E4410 E-Series
	Keysight N8480 Series
	Keysight E8486A, V8486A, W8486A
	Keysight U2000 Series
	Keysight U8480A Series
	Keysight U2040/50/60 X-Series (except U2049XA & U2042/44/60 X-Series in Average mode only)
Frequency range	DC to 120 GHz, sensor dependent
Power range	–70 to +44 dBm (100 pW to 25 W), sensor dependent
Single sensor dynamic range	90 dB maximum (Keysight E-Series power sensors)
	50 dB maximum (Keysight 8480 Series power sensors)
	55 dB maximum (Keysight N8480 Series power sensors)
	80 dB maximum (Keysight E/V/W8486A waveguide power sensors)
	80 dB maximum (Keysight U2000 Series USB power sensors)
	55 dB maximum (Keysight U8480A Series USB power sensors)
	96 dB maximum (Keysight U2040/50/60 X-Series, except U2049XA & U2042/44/60 X-Series in Average mode only)
Display units	Absolute: Watts or dBm
	Relative: Percent or dB
Display resolution	Selectable resolution of 1.0, 0.1, 0.01 and 0.001 dB in logarithmic mode, or 1, 2, 3 and 4 significant digits in linear mode
Default resolution	dB in logarithmic mode or three digits in linear mode
Accuracy	
Absolute accuracy	± 0.02 dB (Logarithmic) or ± 0.5% (Linear). Please add the corresponding power sensor linearity percentage to assess the overall system accuracy.
Relative accuracy	± 0.04 dB (Logarithmic) or ± 1.0% (Linear). Please add the corresponding power sensor linearity percentage from the mentioned tables above to assess the overall system accuracy.
Zero set (digital stability of zero)	0.0000175% (meter only)
	Power sensor dependent (refer Table 1), this specification applies when zeroing is performed with sensor input disconnected from the POWER REF.
Zero drift of sensors	This parameter is also called long term stability and is the change in the power meter indication over a long time (within one hour) at a constant temperature after a 24-hour warm-up of the power meter. Sensor dependent, refer to Table 3. For E9300 sensors, refer to Table 22 for complete data.
Measurement noise	
Sensor dependent, refer to Tables 1 and 2. For E9300 sensors, refer to Table 16 for complete data	
Effects of averaging on noise	Averaging over 1 to 1024 readings is available for reducing noise. Table 1 provides the measurement noise for a particular power sensor with the number of averages set to 16 for normal mode and 32 for x2 mode. Use the “Noise Multiplier” for the appropriate mode (normal or x2) and number of averages to determine the total measurement noise value.
	For example: For a Keysight 8481D power sensor in normal mode with the number of averages set to 4, the measurement noise is equal to: (< 45 pW x 2.75) = < 124 pW
1 mW power reference	
Power output	1.00 mW (0.0 dBm). Factory set to ± 0.4 % traceable to the National Physical Laboratories (NPL), UK
Accuracy (for two years)	± 0.4% (25 ± 10 °C)
	± 1.2% (0 to 55 °C)
Frequency	50 MHz nominal
SWR	1.05 (typical), 1.08 (0 to 55 °C)
Connector type	Type-N (f), 50 Ω
Measurement speed	
Using remote interface (over the GPIB, USB or LAN), three measurement speed modes are available as shown, along with the typical maximum measurement speed for each mode.	
With N1913B power meter	Normal: 20 readings/second
	x2: 40 readings/second
	Fast: 400 readings/second, for Keysight E- Series power sensors only
With N1914B power meter	The measurement speed is reduced, for example, with both channels in FAST mode, the typical maximum measurement speed is 200 readings/second.
Fast mode is for Keysight E-Series power sensors only.	
Maximum measurement speed is obtained using binary output in free run trigger mode.	

Table 3. Power sensor zero set, zero drift and measurement noise

Model	Zero set	Zero drift [1]	Measurement noise [2]
E9300A, E9301A, E9304A [3]	± 500 pW	*< ± 150 pW*	*< 700 pW*
E9300B, E9301B [3]	± 500 nW	*< ± 150 nW*	*< 700 nW*
E9300H, E9301H [3]	± 5 nW	*< ± 1.5 nW*	*< 7 nW*
E4412A, E4413A	± 50 pW	*< ± 15 pW*	*< 70 pW*
N8481A, N8482A, N8485A, N8487A, N8486AR, N8486AQ	± 25 nW	*< ± 3 nW*	*< 80 nW*
8483A	± 50 nW	*< ± 10 nW*	*< 110 nW*
N8481B, N8482B	± 50 μW	*< ± 10 μW*	*< 110 μW*
8481D, 8485D, 8487D	± 20 pW	*< ± 4 pW*	*< 45 pW*
N8481H, N8482H	± 5 μW	*< ± 1 μW*	*< 10 μW*
R8486D, Q8486D	± 30 pW	*< ± 6 pW*	*< 65 pW*
V8486A, W8486A	± 200 nW	*< ± 40 nW*	*< 450 nW*

The 8480 Series sensors in the table do not include discontinued models.

Table 4. Noise multiplier

Number of averages	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Noise multiplier											
• **Normal mode**	5.5	3.89	2.75	1.94	1	0.85	0.61	0.49	0.34	0.24	0.17
• **x2 mode**	6.5	4.6	3.25	2.3	1.63	1	0.72	0.57	0.41	0.29	0.2

Settling time [4]

Manual filter, 10-dB decreasing power step for normal and x2 modes (not across range switch points for E-Series and N8480 Series sensors).

Table 5. Settling time

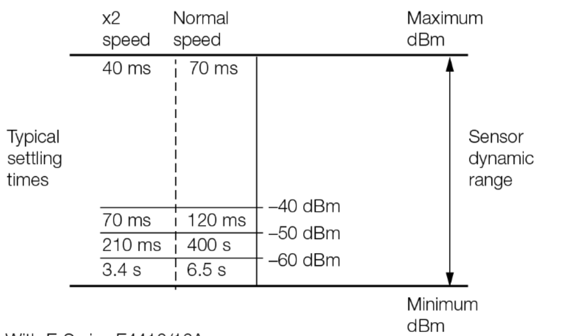
Number of averages	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024
Settling time with E-Series sensors(s)											
• **Normal mode**	0.08	0.13	0.24	0.45	1.1	1.9	3.5	6.7	14	27	57
• **x2 mode**	0.07	0.09	0.15	0.24	0.45	1.1	1.9	3.6	6.7	14	27
Settling time with N8480 sensors(s)											
• **Normal mode**	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.9	3.4	6.6	13	27	57
• **x2 mode**	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.35	0.55	1.1	1.9	3.5	6.9	14.5	33
Settling time with 8480 sensors(s)											
• **Normal mode**	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.9	3.4	6.6	13	27	57
• **x2 mode**	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.35	0.55	1.1	1.9	3.5	6.9	14.5	33

1 Within 1 hour after zero set, at a constant temperature, after a 24-hour warm-up of the power meter.
2 The number of averages at 16 for normal mode and 32 for x2 mode, at a constant temperature, measured over a one-minute interval and two standard deviations. For E-Series sensors, the measurement noise is measured within the low range. Refer to the relevant sensor manual for further information.
3 Specification applies to the low power path, 15 to 75% relative humidity.
4 Settling time: 0 to 99% settled readings over the GPIB.

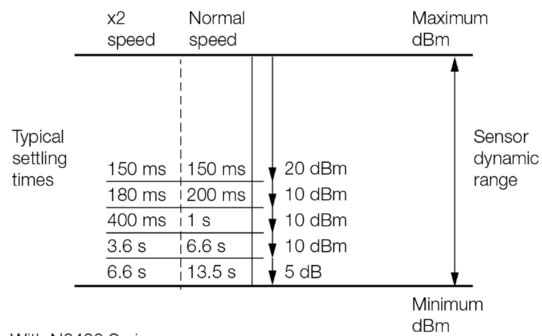
E-Series sensors In FAST mode (using free run trigger), within the range –50 dBm to +17 dBm, for a 10 dB decreasing power step, the settling time is:

- N1913B: 10 ms [1]
- N1914B: 20 ms [1]

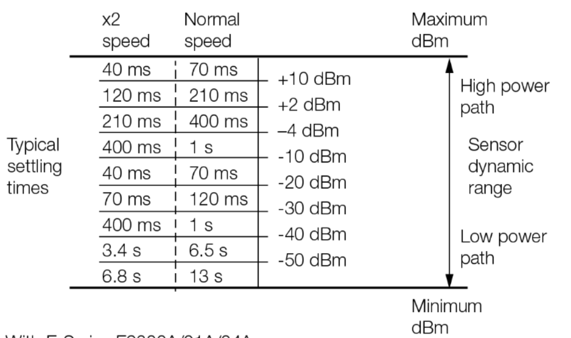
Auto filter, 10 dB decreasing power step for normal and X2 modes (not across the range switch points for E-Series and N8480 Series sensors).



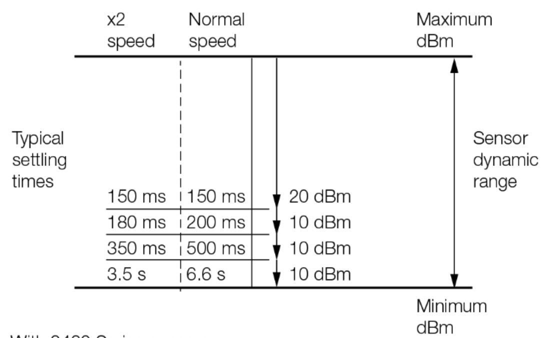
With E-Series E4412/13A sensors



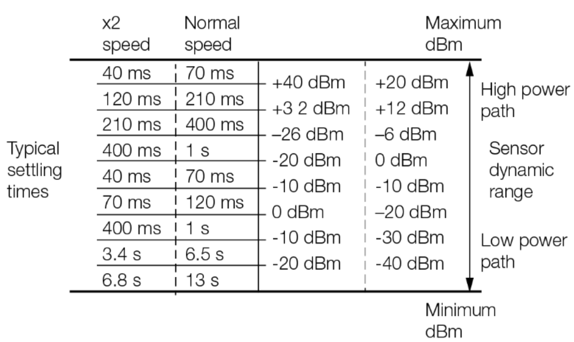
With N8480 Series sensors



With E-Series E9300A/01A/04A sensors



With 8480 Series sensors



With E-Series E9300B/01B/00H/01H sensor

1 When a power step crosses through the sensor's auto-range switch point, add 25 ms. Refer to the relevant sensor manual for switch point information.

Table 6.

Power meter functions			
Accessed by key entry	Either hard keys, or soft key menu, and programmable		
Zero	Zeros the meter. (Power reference calibrator is switched off during zeroing.)		
Cal	Calibrates the meter using internal (power reference calibrator) or external source. Reference cal factor settable from 1% to 150%, in 0.1% increments.		
Frequency	Entered frequency range is used to interpolate the calibration factors table. Frequency range from 1 kHz to 999.9 GHz. Also settable in 1 kHz steps.		
Cal factor	Sets the calibration factor for the meter. Range: 1% to 150%, in 0.1% increments.		
Relative	Displays all successive measurements relative to the last displayed value		
Offset	Allows power measurements to be offset by –100 dB to +100 dB, settable in 0.001 dB increments, to compensate for external loss or gain		
Save/recall	Store up to 10 instrument states via the save/recall menu		
dBm/W	Selectable units of either Watts or dBm in absolute power; or percent or dB for relative measurements		
Filter (averaging)	Selectable from 1 to 1024. Auto-averaging provides automatic noise compensation.		
Duty cycle	Duty cycle values between 0.001% to 99.999%, in 0.001% increments, can be entered to display a peak power representation of measured power. The following equation is used to calculate the displayed peak power value: peak power = measured power/duty cycle.		
Sensor cal tables	Selects cal factor versus frequency tables corresponding to specified sensors		
Limits	High and low limits can be set in the range –150.000 to +230.000 dBm, in 0.001 dBm increments		
Preset default values	dBm mode, rel off, power reference off, duty cycle off, offset off, frequency 50 MHz, AUTO average, free run, AUTO range (for E-Series sensors and N8480 Series)		
Display	Color display with selectable single and split screen formats are available. A quasi-analog display is available for peaking measurements. The dual channel power meter can simultaneously display any two configurations of A, B, A/B, B/A, A-B, B-A and relative. With the optional USB ports, additional dual channel (C & D), adds up to total 4-channels measurement display.		
Power meter general specifications			
Dimensions	The following dimensions exclude front and rear protrusions: 212.6 mm W x 88.5 mm H x 348.3 mm D (8.5 in x 3.5 in x 13.7 in)		
Weight	Model	Net	Shipping
	N1913B	3.6 kg (8.0 lb)	8.2 kg (18.1 lb)
	N1914B	3.7 kg (8.2 lb)	8.2 kg (18.3 lb)
USB Host	USB ports which connect to USB power sensors		
VGA Out	Standard 15-pin VGA connector, allows connection of external VGA monitor		

Table 7. New N1913/14B EPM Series power meters performance characteristics

Rear panel connectors	
Recorder outputs	Analog 0 to 1 volt, 1 kΩ output impedance, BNC connector. N1914B recorder outputs are dedicated to channel A and channel B.
GPIB, USB 2.0 and 10/100BaseT LAN	Interfaces to allow communication with an external controller
Trigger Input [1]	Input has TTL compatible logic levels and uses a BNC connector: High: > 2.4 V Low: < 0.7 V
Trigger Output [1]	Output provides TTL compatible logic levels and uses a BNC connector: High: > 2.4 V Low: < 0.7 V
Ground	Binding post, accepts 4 mm plug or bare wire connection
USB Host	USB ports which connect to USB power sensors
VGA Out	Standard 15-pin VGA connector, allows connection of external VGA monitor
Line power	
Input voltage range	90 to 264 VAC, automatic selection
Input frequency range	47 to 63 Hz and 400 Hz at 110 Vac
Power requirement	75 VA (50 Watts)
Environmental characteristics	
Electromagnetic compatibility	Complies with the essential requirements of EMC Directive (2004/108/EC) as follows: IEC61326- 1:2005 / EN61326- 1:2006 CISPR11:2003 / EN55011:2007 (Group 1, Class A)
	The product also meets the following EMC standards: Canada: ICES/NMB- 001:2004 Australia/New Zealand: AS/NZS CISPR 11:2004
Product safety	This product conforms to the requirements of the following safety standards: IEC/EN 61010- 1
	CAN/CSA- C22.2 No.61010- 1- 04
	ANSI/UL61010- 1:2004
Low voltage directive	This product conforms to the requirements of European Council Directive “2006/95/EC”
Operating environment	
Temperature	0 to 55 °C
Maximum humidity	95% at 40 °C (non-condensing)
Maximum altitude	4,600 meters (15,000 feet)
Storage conditions	
Non-operating storage temperature	-40 to +70 °C
Non-operating maximum humidity	90% at 65 °C (non-condensing)
Non-operating maximum altitude	4,600 meters (15,000 feet)
Remote programming	
Interface	GPIB, USB and LAN interfaces operates to IEEE 488.2 standard
Command language	SCPI standard interface commands
GPIB compatibility	SH1, AH1, T6, TE0, L4, LE0, SR1, RL1, PP1, DC1, DT1, C0

Note: Characteristics describe product performance that is useful in the application of the product but is not covered by the product warranty.

1 For automated power or frequency sweep functions.

Ordering Information

Table 8. Power meters

Model	Description
N1913B	Single-channel average power meter
N1914B	Dual-channel average power meter
Standard shipped accessories	
	• Power cord • Power sensor cable, 1.5m (5ft) (One per N1913B, two per N1914B) • USB cable Type A to Mini-B, 6 ft

Table 9. Options

Option	Description
Power meter configurations	
N1913/4B-004	Delete power sensor cable(s)
N1913/4B-005	Include power sensor cable, 11730A length 5-ft (1.5m)
N1913/4B-C01	Front calibrator, front sensor
N1913/4B-C02	Front calibrator, parallel front, and rear sensor
N1913/4B-C03	Rear calibrator, parallel front, and rear sensor
N1913/4B-300	100 – 240VAC 50/60Hz input frequency
N1913/4B-301	120VAC 400Hz (inclusive of 50/60Hz input) frequency
Power sensor cables	
11730A	Power sensor cable: 1.5 m/5 ft
11730B	Power sensor cable: 3.0 m/10 ft
11730C	Power sensor cable: 6.1 m/20 ft
11730D	Power sensor cable: 15.2 m/50 ft
11730E	Power sensor cable: 30.5 m/100 ft
11730F	Power sensor cable: 61 m/200 ft
Other accessories	
34131A	Transit case
34141A	Soft carrying case
N191xB-908	Rackmount kit for one instrument
N191xB-909	Rackmount kit for two instruments
Software	
BV0007B	BenchVue Power Meter/Sensor Control and Analysis app license
Calibration	
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 - 3 years
R-50C-021-5	ANSI Z540-1-1994 Calibration - 5 years

E-Series Power Sensor Specifications

The E-Series of power sensors have their calibration factors stored in EEPROM and operate over a wide dynamic range. They are designed for use with the EPM Series of power meters, and two classes of sensors are available:

- CW power sensors (E4412A and E4413A)
- Average power sensors (E9300 sensors)

E-Series E4412/13A CW Power Sensor Specifications

Widest dynamic range: 100 pW to 100 mW (–70 to +20 dBm)

Table 10. E4410 Series max SWR specification

Model	Frequency range	Maximum SWR	Maximum power	Connector type
E4412A	10 MHz to 18 GHz	10 to < 30 MHz: 1.22 [1]	200 mW (+23 dBm)	Type-N (m)
		30 MHz to < 2 GHz: 1.15		
		2 to < 6 GHz: 1.17 [2]		
		6 to < 11 GHz: 1.2		
		11 to 18 GHz: 1.27 [3]		
E4413A	50 MHz to 26.5 GHz	50 to < 100 MHz: 1.21	200 mW (+23 dBm)	APC-3.5mm (m)
		100 MHz to < 8 GHz: 1.19		
		8 to < 18 GHz: 1.21 [4]		
		18 to 26.5 GHz: 1.26 [5]		

1 Applies to sensors with serial prefix US 3848 or greater.
2 Max SWR is 1.2 for high power from +17 to +20 dBm.
3 Max SWR is 1.34 for high power from +17 to +20 dBm.
4 Max SWR is 1.28 for high power from +17 to +20 dBm.
5 Max SWR is 1.49 for high power from +17 to +20 dBm.

Calibration factor (CF) and reflection coefficient (Rho)

Calibration factor and reflection coefficient data are provided at 1 GHz increments on a data sheet included with the power sensor. This data is unique to each sensor. If you have more than one sensor, match the serial number on the data sheet with the serial number on the power sensor you are using. The CF corrects for the frequency response of the sensor. The EPM power meter automatically reads the CF data stored in the sensor and uses it to make the corrections.

Reflection coefficient (Rho) relates to the SWR according to the following formula:

SWR = 1 + Rho/1 – Rho

Maximum uncertainties of the CF data are listed in Table 11, for the E4412A power sensor, and Table 12 for the E4413A power sensor. The uncertainty analysis for the calibration of the sensors was done in accordance with the ISO/TAG4 Guide. The uncertainty data reported on the calibration certificate is the expanded uncertainty with a 95% confidence level and a coverage factor of 2.

Table 11. E4412A calibration factor uncertainty at calibrated powers

Frequency	Uncertainty [1] (%)
50 MHz	Reference
10 to < 30 MHz	1.8
30 MHz to < 2 GHz	1.8
2 to < 16 GHz	2.4
16 to 18 GHz	2.6

Table 12. E4413A calibration factor uncertainty at calibrated powers

Frequency	Uncertainty [1] (%)
50 MHz	Reference
100 MHz to < 2 GHz	1.8
2 to < 10 GHz	2.4
10 to < 12 GHz	2.6
12 to < 20 GHz	2.8
20 to 26.5 GHz	3.0

1 For power levels greater than 0 dBm, add 0.5%/dB to the calibration factor uncertainty specification.

Power linearity

Table 13. E4410 Series power linearity specification

Power	Temperature (25 ± 5 °C)	Temperature (0 to 55 °C)
100 pW to 10 mW (–70 to +10 dBm)	±3%	±7%
10 mW to 100 mW (+10 to +20 dBm)	±4.5%	±10%

The chart in Figure 1 shows the typical uncertainty in making a relative power measurement, using the same power meter channel and the same power sensor to obtain the reference and the measured values. Example A illustrates a relative gain (amplifier measurement). Example B illustrates a relative loss (insertion loss measurement). This chart assumes negligible change in frequency and mismatch occur when transitioning from the power level used as the reference to the power level being measured.

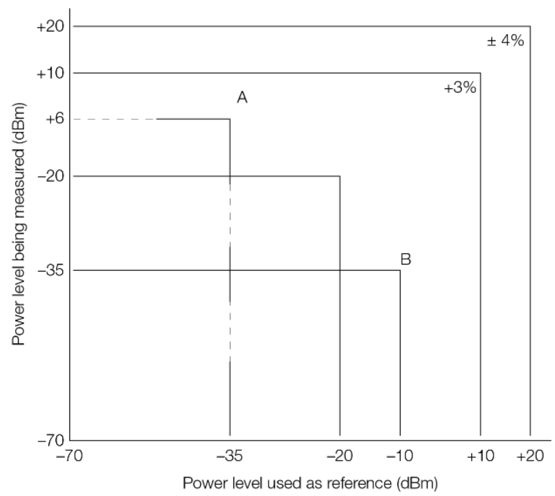


Figure 1. Relative mode power measurement linearity with EPM Series power meter/E-Series CW power sensor at 25 °C ± 5 °C (typical).

Example A

- P = 10(P)/10 x 1 mW
- P = 10 6/10 x 1 mW
- P = 3.98 mW
- 3% x 3.98 mW = 119.4 µW

Example B

- P = 10 (P)/10 x1 mW
- P = 10 –35/10 x 1 mW
- P = 316 nW
- 3% x 316 nW = 9.48 nW

where

- P = power in Watts

and

- (P) = power in dBm

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.

E-Series E9300 Average Power Sensor Specifications

The E-Series E9300 wide dynamic range, average power sensors are designed for use with the EPM family of power meters. These specifications are valid ONLY after proper calibration of the power meter and apply for CW signals unless otherwise stated.

Specifications apply over the temperature range 0 to 55 °C unless otherwise stated, and specifications quoted over the temperature range 25 °C ± 10 °C, conform to the standard environmental test conditions as defined in TIA/EIA/IS-97-A and TIA/EIA/IS-98-A.

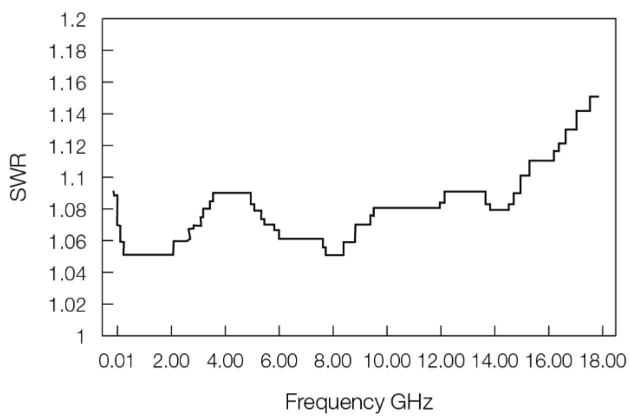
The E-Series E9300 power sensors have two independent measurement paths (high and low power paths) as shown in Table 14.

Table 14. E9300 Series sensor two-path specification

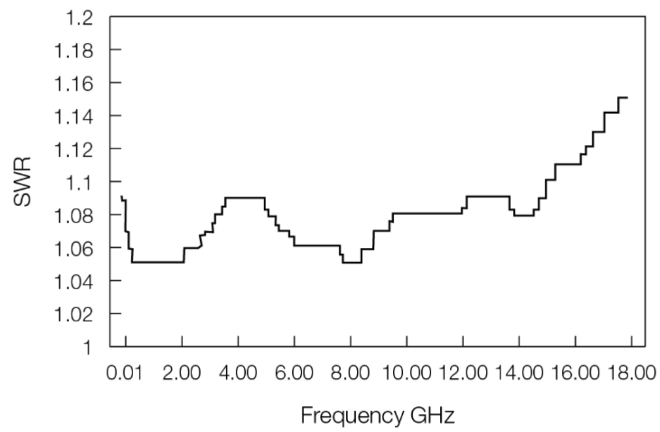
	"A" suffix sensors	"B" suffix sensors	"H" suffix sensors
High power path	–10 to +20 dBm	+20 to +44 dBm	0 to +30 dBm
Low power path	–60 to –10 dBm	–30 to +20 dBm	–50 to 0 dBm

Table 15. E9300 Series sensors specification

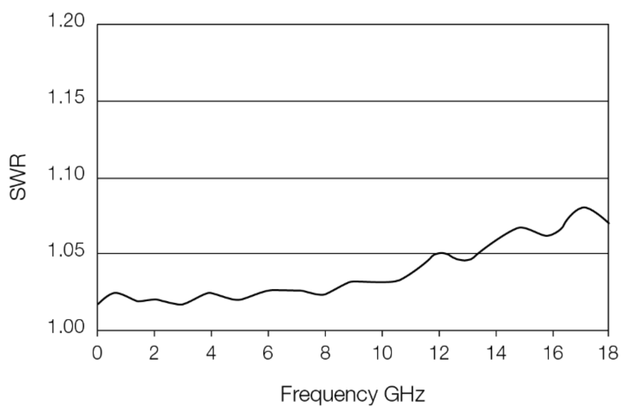
Model	Frequency range	Maximum SWR (25 °C ± 10 °C)	Maximum SWR (0 to 55 °C)	Maximum power	Connector type
–60 to +20 dBm wide dynamic range sensors					
E9300A	10 MHz to 18 GHz	10 to < 30 MHz: 1.15	10 to < 30 MHz: 1.21	+25 dBm (320 mW) average +33 dBm peak (2 W) (< 10 μsec)	Type-N (m)
		30 MHz to < 2 GHz: 1.13	30 MHz to < 2 GHz: 1.15		
		2 to < 14 GHz: 1.19	2 to < 14 GHz: 1.20		
		14 to < 16 GHz: 1.22	14 to < 16 GHz: 1.23		
		16 to 18 GHz: 1.26	16 to 18 GHz: 1.27		
E9301A	10 MHz to 6 GHz	10 to < 30 MHz: 1.15	10 to < 30 MHz: 1.21	+25 dBm (320 mW) average +33 dBm peak (2 W) (< 10 μsec)	Type-N (m)
		30 MHz to < 2 GHz: 1.13	30 MHz to < 2 GHz: 1.15		
		2 to 6 GHz: 1.19	2 to 6 GHz: 1.20		
E9304A	9 kHz to 6 GHz	9 kHz to < 2 GHz: 1.13	9 kHz to < 2 GHz: 1.15	+25 dBm (320 mW) average +33 dBm peak (2 W) (< 10 μsec)	Type-N (m)
		2 to 6 GHz: 1.19	2 to 6 GHz: 1.20		
–30 to +44 dBm wide dynamic range sensors					
E9300B	10 MHz to 18 GHz	10 MHz to < 8 GHz: 1.12	10 MHz to < 8 GHz: 1.14	0 to 35 °C: 30 W avg 35 to 55 °C: 25 W avg < 6 GHz: 500 W pk > 6 GHz: 125 W pk 500 W.μS per pulse	Type-N (m)
		8 to < 12.4 GHz: 1.17	8 to < 12.4 GHz: 1.18		
		12.4 to 18 GHz: 1.24	12.4 to 18 GHz: 1.25		
E9301B	10 MHz to 6 GHz	10 MHz to 6 GHz: 1.12	10 MHz to 6 GHz: 1.14	0 to 35 °C: 30 W avg 35 to 55 °C: 25 W avg < 6 GHz: 500 W pk > 6 GHz: 125 W pk 500 W.μS per pulse	Type-N (m)
–50 to +30 dBm wide dynamic range sensors					
E9300H	10 MHz to 18 GHz	10 MHz to < 8 GHz: 1.15	10 MHz to < 8 GHz: 1.17	3.16 W avg 100 W pk 100 W.μS per pulse	Type-N (m)
		8 to < 12.4 GHz: 1.25	8 to < 12.4 GHz: 1.26		
		12.4 to 18GHz: 1.28	12.4 to 18GHz: 1.29		
E9301H	10 MHz to 6 GHz	10 MHz to < 6 GHz: 1.15	10 MHz to < 6 GHz: 1.17	3.16 W avg 100 W pk 100 W.μS per pulse	Type-N (m)



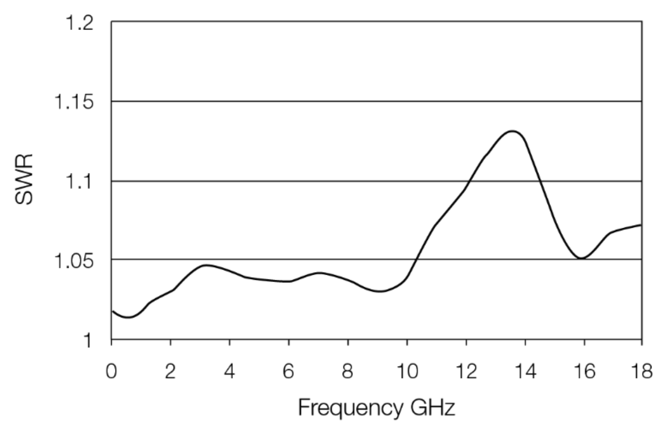
Typical SWR, 10 MHz to 18 GHz (25 °C ± 10 °C) for E9300A and E9301A sensor.



Typical SWR, 9 kHz to 6 GHz (25 °C ± 10 °C) for E9304A sensors.



Typical SWR, 10 MHz to 18 GHz (25 °C ± 10 °C) for E9300B and E9301B sensors.



Typical SWR, 10 MHz to 18 GHz (25 °C ± 10 °C) for E9300H and E9301H sensors.

Power linearity [1]

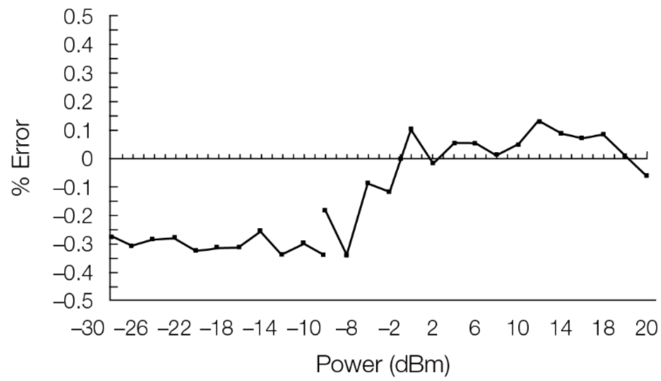
Table 16. E9300 Series power linearity (after zero and cal at ambient environmental conditions) sensor

Sensor	Power	Linearity (25 ± 10 °C)	Linearity (0 to 55 °C)
E9300A, E9301A, E9304A	–60 to –10 dBm	±3.0%	±3.5%
	–10 to 0 dBm	±2.5%	±3.0%
	0 to +20 dBm	±2.0%	±2.5%
E9300B, E9301B	–30 to +20 dBm	±3.5%	±4.0%
	+20 to +30 dBm	±3.0%	±3.5%
	+30 to +44 dBm	±2.5%	±3.0%
E9300H, E9301H	–50 to 0 dBm	±4.0%	±5.0%
	0 to +10 dBm	±3.5%	±4.0%
	+10 to +30 dBm	±3.0%	±3.5%

Typical E9300A/01A/04A power linearity at 25 °C, after zero and calibration, with associated measurement uncertainty.

Table 17.

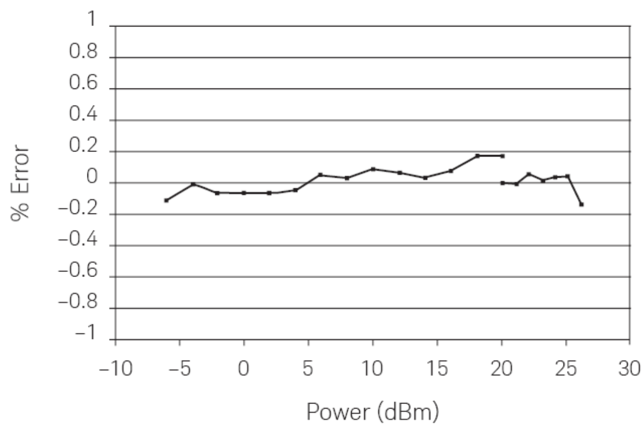
Power range	Measurement uncertainty
–30 to –20 dBm	±0.9%
–20 to –10 dBm	±0.8%
–10 to 0 dBm	±0.65%
0 to +10 dBm	±0.55%
+10 to +20 dBm	±0.45%



Typical E9300B/01B power linearity at 25 °C, after zero and calibration, with associated measurement uncertainty.

Table 18.

Power range	Measurement uncertainty
–6 to 0 dBm	±0.65%
0 to +10 dBm	±0.55%
+10 to +20 dBm	±0.45%
+20 to +26 dBm	±0.31%

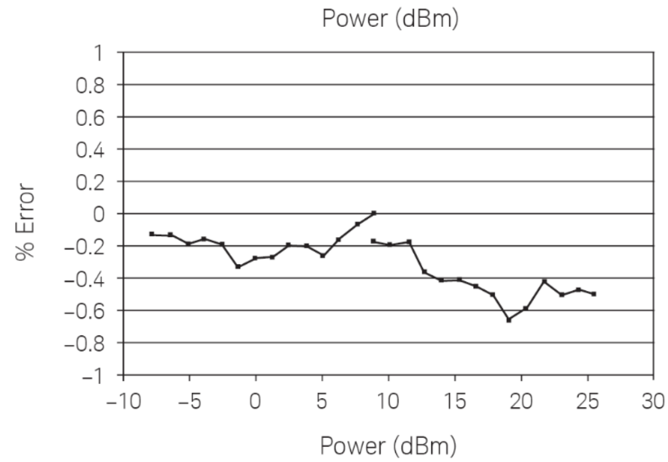


1 After zero and calibration at ambient environmental conditions.

Typical E9300H/01H power linearity at 25 °C, after zero and calibration, with associated measurement uncertainty.

Table 19.

Power range	Measurement uncertainty
–26 to –20 dBm	±0.9%
–20 to –10 dBm	±0.8%
–10 to 0 dBm	±0.65%
0 to +10 dBm	±0.55%
+10 to +20 dBm	±0.45%
+20 to +26 dBm	±0.31%



Effects of change in temperature on linearity

Note: If the temperature changes after calibration and you choose not to re-calibrate the sensor, the following additional power linearity error should be added to the linearity specs.

For small changes in temperature: The typical maximum additional power linearity error due to small temperature change after calibration is ±0.15%/°C (valid after zeroing the sensor).

Table 20. Typical maximum additional power linearity error due to temperature change (valid after zeroing the sensor)

Sensor	Power	Additional power linearity error (25 °C ± 10 °C)	Additional power linearity error (0 to 55 °C)
E9300A, E9301A, E9304A	–60 to –10 dBm	± 1.5%	± 2.0%
	–10 to 0 dBm	± 1.5%	± 2.5%
	0 to +20 dBm	± 1.5%	± 2.0%
E9300B, E9301B	–30 to +20 dBm	± 1.5%	± 2.0%
	+20 to +30 dBm	± 1.5%	± 2.5%
	+30 to +44 dBm	± 1.5%	± 2.0%
E9300H, E9301H	–50 to 0 dBm	± 1.5%	± 2.0%
	0 to +10 dBm	± 1.5%	± 2.5%
	+10 to +30 dBm	± 1.5%	± 2.0%

Figure 2 shows the typical uncertainty in making a relative power measurement, using the same power meter channel and same power sensor to obtain the reference and the measured values, and assumes that negligible change in frequency and mismatch error occur when transitioning from the power level used as the reference to the power level being measured.

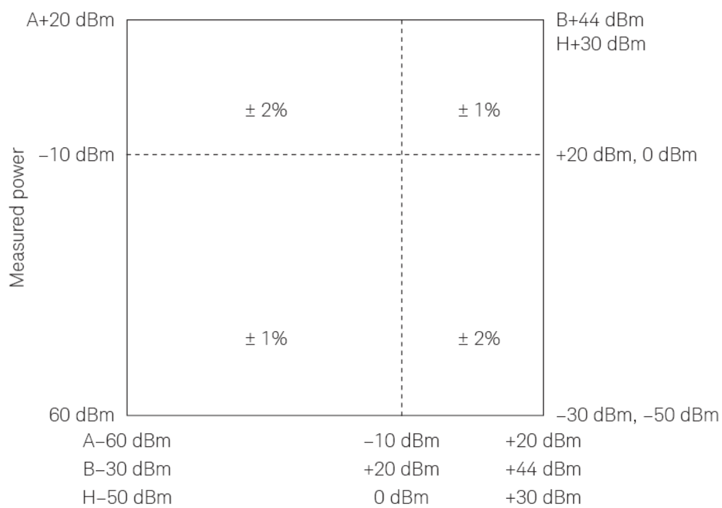


Figure 2. Relative mode power measurement linearity with an EPM Series power meter, at 25 °C ± 10 °C (typical).

Switch point data

The E9300 power sensors have two paths as shown in Table 14. The power meter automatically selects the proper power level path. To avoid unnecessary switching when the power level is near the switch point, switching point hysteresis has been added.

E9300 “A” suffix sensors example:

- Hysteresis causes the low power path to remain selected until approximately –9.5 dBm as the power level is increased, above this power the high-power path will be selected. The high-power path will remain selected until approximately –10.5 dBm is reached as the signal level decreases, below this power the low power path will be selected.

Switching point linearity:

- Typical = ±0.5% (= ±0.02 dB)

Switching point hysteresis:

- 0.5 dB typical

Table 21. E9300 Series sensor switch point specification

E9300 sensor suffix	Conditions[1]	Zero set	Zero drift[2]	Measurement noise[3]
A	Lower power path (15 to 75% RH)	500 pW	*150 pW*	*700 pW*
	Lower power path (75 to 95% RH)	500 pW	*4,000 pW*	*700 pW*
	High power path (15 to 75% RH)	500 nW	*150 nW*	*500 nW*
	High power path (75 to 95% RH)	500 nW	*3000 nW*	*500 nW*
B	Lower power path (15 to 75% RH)	500 nW	*150 nW*	*700 nW*
	Lower power path (75 to 95% RH)	500 nW	*4 µW*	*700 nW*
	High power path (15 to 75% RH)	500 µW	*150 µW*	*500 µW*
	High power path (75 to 95% RH)	500 µW	*3000 mW*	*500 µW*
H	Lower power path (15 to 75% RH)	5 nW	*1.5 nW*	*7 nW*
	Lower power path (75 to 95% RH)	5 nW	*40 µW*	*7 nW*
	High power path (15 to 75% RH)	5 µW	*1.5 µW*	*5 µW*
	High power path (75 to 95% RH)	5 µW	*30 mW*	*5 µW*

Calibration factor (CF) and reflection coefficient (Rho)

Calibration factor and reflection coefficient data are provided at frequency intervals on a data sheet included with the power sensor. This data is unique to each sensor. If you have more than one sensor, match the serial number on the certificate of calibration (CoC) with the serial number on the power sensor you are using. The CF corrects for the frequency response of the sensor. The EPM Series power meter automatically reads the CF data stored in the sensor and uses it to make the corrections.

Reflection coefficient (Rho) relates to the SWR according to the following formula:

SWR = (1 + Rho) / (1 – Rho)

Maximum uncertainties of the CF data are listed in Tables 22 and 23. As the E-Series E9300 power sensors have two independent measurement paths (high and low power paths), there are two calibration factor uncertainty tables. The uncertainty analysis for the calibration of the sensors was done in accordance with the ISO Guide. The uncertainty data reported on the calibration certificate is the expanded uncertainty with a 95% confidence level and a coverage factor of 2.

1 RH is the abbreviation for relative humidity.
2 Within 1 hour after zero set, at a constant temperature, after a 24-hour warm-up of the power meter with power sensor connected.
3 The number of averages at 16 for normal mode and 32 for x2 mode, at a constant temperature, measured over a one minute interval and two standard deviations.

Table 22. Calibration factor uncertainties (low power path)

Frequency	Uncertainty [1] (%) (25 °C ± 10 °C)	Uncertainty [1] (%) (0 to 55 °C)
10 to < 30 MHz	± 1.8%	± 2.2%
30 to < 500 MHz (E9304A: 9 kHz to 500 MHz)	± 1.6%	± 2.0%
500 MHz to < 1.2 GHz	± 1.8%	± 2.5%
1.2 to < 6 GHz	± 1.7%	± 2.0%
6 to < 14 GHz	± 1.8%	± 2.0%
14 to < 18 GHz	± 2.0 %	± 2.2%

Table 23. Calibration factor uncertainties (high power path)

Frequency	Uncertainty [1] (%) (25 °C ± 10 °C)	Uncertainty [1] (%) (0 to 55 °C)
10 to < 30 MHz	± 2.1%	± 4.0%
30 to < 500 MHz (E9304A: 9 kHz to 500 MHz)	± 1.8%	± 3.0%
500 MHz to < 1.2 GHz	± 2.3%	± 4.0%
1.2 to < 6 GHz	± 1.8%	± 2.1%
6 to < 14 GHz	± 1.9%	± 2.3%
14 to < 18 GHz	± 2.2 %	± 3.3%

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 The characterized calibration factor should not deviate between periodic calibrations by more than the specified maximum uncertainty in table 22 or 23. Compliance is confirmed by the deviation being less than or equal to square root (2) times the specified maximum uncertainty.

848xD Series Diode and 8483A Thermocouple Power Sensor Specifications

Calibration factor uncertainties

These thermocouple and diode power sensors provide extraordinary accuracy, stability, and SWR over a wide range of frequencies (100 kHz to 110 GHz) and power levels (–70 to +20 dBm).

The 8480 Series sensors in the table do not include discontinued models.

Table 24. Typical root sum of squares (rss) uncertainty on the calibration factor data printed on the power sensor

Frequency (GHz)	8483A	8481D	8485D	8487D	R8486D	Q8486D
0.0001	1.3	–	–	–	–	–
0.0003	1.2	–	–	–	–	–
0.001	1.1	–	–	–	–	–
0.003	1.2	–	–	–	–	–
0.01	1.2	–	–	–	–	–
0.03	1.2	–	–	–	–	–
0.05	1.2	–	–	–	–	–
0.1	1.2	–	–	–	–	–
0.3	1.2	–	–	–	–	–
1	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.3	–	–
2	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.3	–	–
4	–	0.8	1.7	1.4	–	–
6	–	0.9	1.7	1.4	–	–
8	–	1.0	1.7	1.4	–	–
10	–	1.1	1.9	1.5	–	–
12	–	1.2	1.9	1.5	–	–
14	–	1.1	2.0	1.6	–	–
16	–	1.5	2.1	1.7	–	–
18	–	1.7	2.2	1.7	–	–
22	–	–	2.7	1.9	–	–
26.5	–	–	2.8	2.2	3.0	–
28	–	–	2.9 [1]	2.3	3.2	–
30	–	–	3.2 [1]	2.4	3.0	–
33	–	–	3.3 [1]	2.6	3.0	4.2
34.5	–	–	–	2.6	3.0	4.2
37	–	–	–	2.7	3.0	4.2
40	–	–	–	3.0	–	4.2
42	–	–	–	3.2	–	4.9
44	–	–	–	2.5	–	5.1
46	–	–	–	3.8	–	5.5
48	–	–	–	3.8	–	5.8
50	–	–	–	5.0	–	6.2

1 These uncertainties only apply to Option 033.

Maximum SWR and power linearity

Table 25. 8480 Series maximum SWR and power linearity

Model [1]	Frequency range	Maximum SWR	Power linearity [2]	Maximum power	Connector type	Weight
100 mW sensors, 1 µW to 100 mW (–30 to +20 dBm)						
8483A (75-Ohm)	100 kHz to 2 GHz	100 to 600 kHz: 1.80 600 kHz to 2 GHz: 1.18	-30 to +20 dBm: (± 3%)	300 mW avg 10 W pk	Type-N (m) 75-Ohm	Net: 0.2 kg (0.38 lb) Shipping: 0.5 kg (1.0 lb)
High sensitivity sensors, 100 pW to 10 µW (–70 to –20 dBm)						
8481D [3]	10 MHz to 18 GHz	10 to 30 MHz: 1.40 30 MHz to 4 GHz: 1.15 4 to 10 GHz: 1.20 10 to 15 GHz: 1.30 15 to 18 GHz: 1.35	–70 to –20 dBm: (±1%)	100 mW avg 100 mW pk	Type-N (m)	Net: 0.16 kg (0.37 lb) Shipping: 0.9 kg (2.0 lb)
8485D [3]	50 MHz to 26.5 GHz	0.05 to 0.1 GHz: 1.19 0.1 to 4 GHz: 1.15 4 to 12 GHz: 1.19 12 to 18 GHz: 1.25 18 to 26.5 GHz: 1.29	–70 to –20 dBm: (±2%)	100 mW avg 100 mW pk	APC-3.5 mm (m)	Net: 0.2 kg (.38 lb) Shipping: 0.5 kg (1.0 lb)
Option 8485D-033	50 MHz to 33 GHz	26.5 to 33 GHz: 1.35	–70 to –20 dBm: (±2%)	100 mW avg 100 mW pk	APC-3.5 mm (m)	Net: 0.2 kg (0.38 lb) Shipping: 0.5 kg (1.0 lb)
8487D [3]	50 MHz to 50 GHz	0.05 to 0.1 GHz: 1.19 0.1 to 2 GHz: 1.15 2 to 12.4 GHz: 1.20 12.4 to 18 GHz: 1.29 18 to 34 GHz: 1.37 34 to 40 GHz: 1.61 40 to 50 GHz: 1.89	–70 to –20 dBm: (±2%)	100 mW avg 100 mW pk 10 W.µs per pulse	2.4 mm (m)	Net: 0.2 kg (0.38 lb) Shipping: 0.5 kg (1.0 lb)
R8486D [3]	26.5 to 40 GHz	26.5 to 40 GHz: 1.40	–70 to –25 dBm: (± 3%) –25 to –20 dBm: (± 5%)	100 mW avg, or pk 40 V dc max	Waveguide flange UG-599/U	Net: 0.26 kg (0.53 lb) Shipping: 0.66 kg (1.3 lb)
Q8486D [3]	33 to 50 GHz	33 to 50 GHz: 1.40	–70 to –25 dBm: (± 3%) –25 to –20 dBm: (± 5%)	100 mW avg, or pk 40 Vdc max	Waveguide flange UG-383/U	Net: 0.26 kg (0.53 lb) Shipping: 0.66 kg (1.3 lb)

1 The 8480 Series sensors in the table do not include discontinued models.
2 Negligible deviation except for those power ranges noted.
3 Includes 11708A 30 dB attenuator for calibrating against 0 dBm, 50 MHz power reference. The 11708A is factory set to 30 dB ± 0.05 dB at 50 MHz, traceable to NIST. SWR < 1.05 at 50 MHz.

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.

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