INSTRUCTION MANUAL

R4131 SERIES
SPECTRUM ANALYZER

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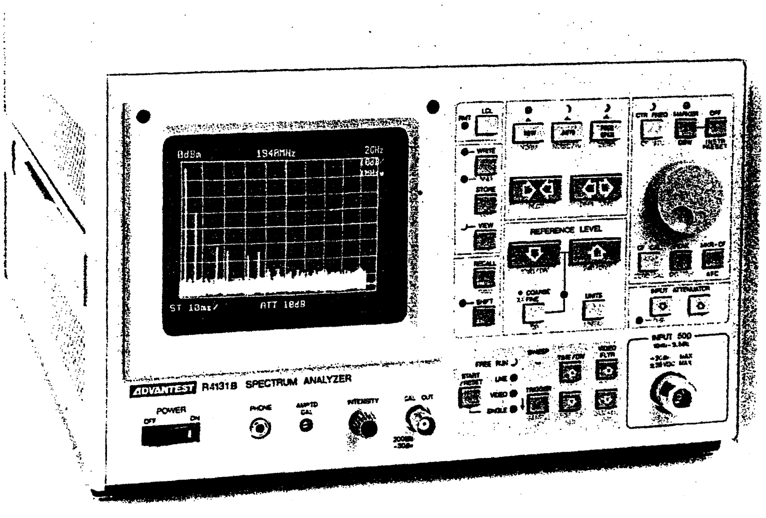
MANUAL NUMBER EH01 9009Ⓐ



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Feb. 17-1988
Printed in Japan

PREFACE

This Instruction Manual describes the following spectrum analyzers collectively:

Spectrum analyzers: R4131A, R4131AN
R4131B, R4131BN
R4131C, R4131CN
R4131D, R4131DN

The description of product outline views, screen displays, etc. in this manual refers to the R4131B unless otherwise clearly indicated.
All information contained in this manual that refers to the R4131 or the equipment is common to each of the R4131A/AN/B/BN/C/CN/D/DN.
In several parts of this manual, the term ATT. refers to "attenuator."

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6. GPIB CONNECTION AND PROGRAMMING

This equipment features the measurement bus GPIB (General Purpose Interface Bus), which conforms the IEEE Standards 488-1978, as standard equipment to enable full remote control by an external controller.

6.1 Outline of GPIB

The GPIB is an interface system which can connect a measuring instrument to a controller and its peripheral equipment, etc. with a simple cable (bus line). Compared with conventional interfacing methods, it has excellent expandability, is easy to use, and is compatible with products of other companies electrically, mechanically, and functionally. This allows versatile configuration from a simple system to a high-level automatic measuring system with one bus cable.

In the GPIB system, it is first necessary to preset an "address" of separate component equipment connected to its bus line. These equipment can perform one or two of three roles -- controller, talker (speaking party), and listener (listening party).

During the system operation, only one talker can send data to the bus line and a multiple listeners can receive the data. The controller specifies the address of a talker and listener to transfer data from the talker to listener, or the controller itself (a talker in this case) sets measuring conditions, etc., of the listener.

For data transfer between equipment, the GPIB system uses eight data lines of bit parallel and byte serial types and also transmits data in both directions asynchronously. Being an asynchronous system, high speed devices and low speed ones can be connected to each other.

The data (messages) exchanged between devices consists of measuring data, measuring conditions (programs), and various commands. The system uses the ASCII code.

In addition to the above eight data lines, the GPIB provides three handshaking lines to control sending and receiving asynchronous data, and five control lines to control the flow of data on bus lines.

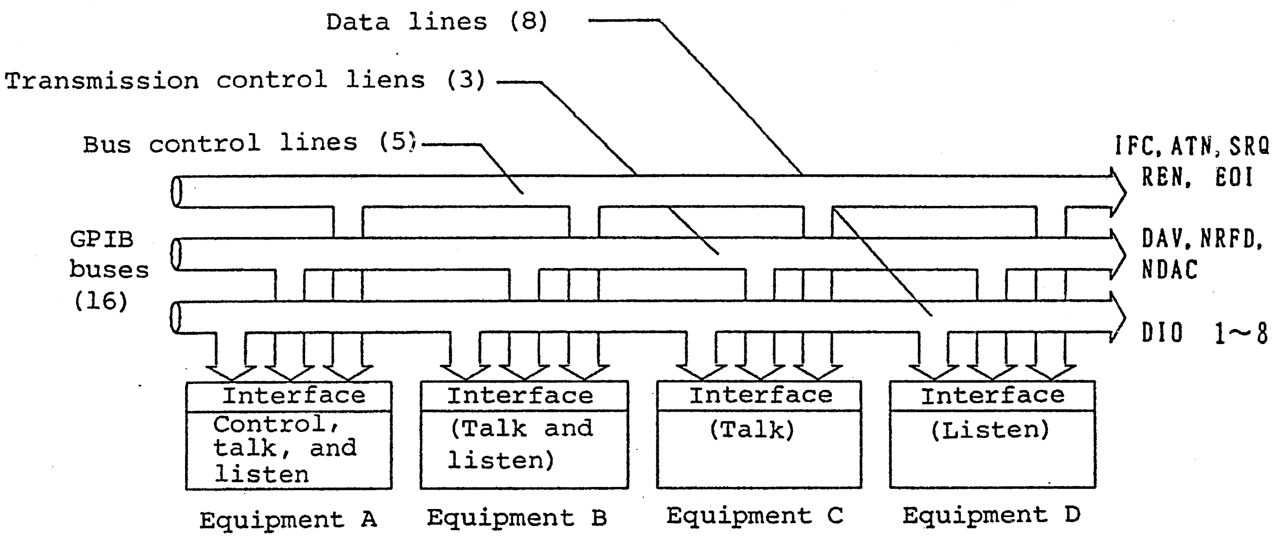


Figure 6-1 Outline of GPIB

- The following signals are used for handshaking lines:

DVA (Data Valid)	:	This is a signal to indicate that the data is valid.
NRFD (Not Ready For Data)	:	This is a signal to indicate that the data is ready for receiving.
NDAC (Not Data Accepted)	:	This is a signal to indicate that the data reception is completed.

- The following signals are used for control lines:

ATN (Attention)	:	This is a signal used to distinguish that the signal on the data line is either address or command, or some other data.
IFC (Interface Clear)	:	This is a signal to clear the interface.
EQI (End or Identify)	:	This is a signal used when the data transfer ends.
SRQ (Service Request)	:	This is a signal used to request a service from any equipment to the controller.
REN (Remote Enable)	:	This is a signal used when remote programmable equipment is controlled remotely.

6.2 Standards

6.2.1 GPIB Specifications

Conformed standards	:	IEEE Standards 488-1978
Code used	:	ASCII code, or binary code for packed format
Logical level	:	Logical 0 "High" status More than +2.4 V Logical 1 "Low" status Less than +0.4 V
Signal line termination:		16 bus lines are terminated as shown below:

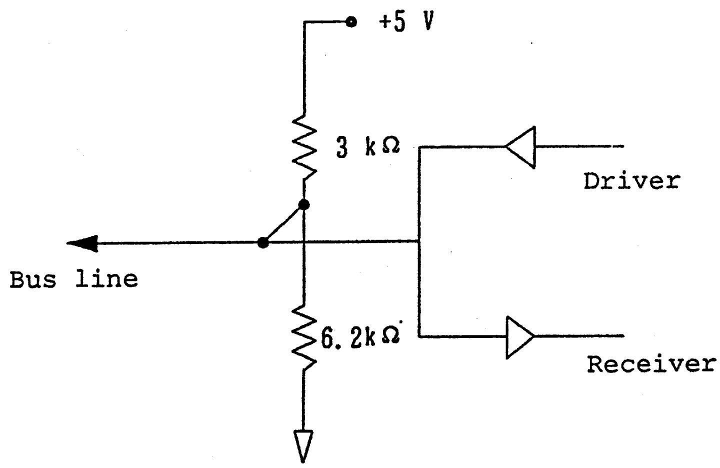
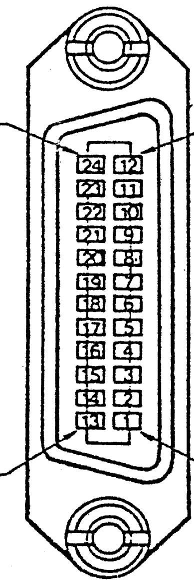


Figure 6-2 Signal Line Termination

Driver specification	:	Open collector type Output voltage under the "Low" status ... 48 mA at +0.4 V or less Output voltage under the "High" status ... -5.2 mA at +2.4 V or more
Receiver specification:		"Low" status at +0.6 V or less "High" status at +2.0 V or more
Length of bus cable	:	The length of each cable should be less than 4 m and the total length of all bus cables (the number of equipment connected to buses x 2) should not exceed 20 m.
Address specification	:	31 types of TALK address/LISTEN addresses can be set freely using the ADDRESS switch on the rear panel. After changing over to the ADDRESS switch, turn OFF the POWER SW once and then ON again.
Connector	:	24-pin GPIB connector

24-pin GPIB Connector

Signal name	Pin No.
GND LOGIC	24
GND (ATN)	23
GND (SRQ)	22
GND (IFC)	21
GND (NDAC)	20
GND (NRFD)	19
GND (DAV)	18
REN	17
DIO 8	16
DIO 7	15
DIO 6	14
DIO 5	13



Pin No.	Signal name
12	SHIELD
11	ATN
10	SRQ
9	IFC
8	NDAC
7	NRFD
6	DAV
5	EOI
4	DIO 4
3	DIO 3
2	DIO 2
1	DIO 1

Figure 6-3 GPIB Connector Pins Assignment Diagram

6.2.2 Interface Function

Table 6-1 Interface Function

Code	Function and explanation
SH1	Source handshaking function
AH1	Acceptor handshaking function
T6	Basic talker function, serial polling function, and talker releasing function by listener specification
L4	Basic listener function and listener releasing function by talker specification
SR1	Service requesting function
RL1	Remote function
PP0	No parallel function provided
DC1	Device clearing function provided
DT1	Device triggering function provided
C0	No controlling function provided. However, the controller function is enabled when the plotter is used.
E1	Open collector and bus driver used. However, E2 is used for EOI and DAV (three-state bus driver used).

6.3 GPIB Handling Method

6.3.1 For Connection to Component Devices

Since the GPIB system is composed of multiple devices, prepare the entire system while paying attention to the following points especially.

(1) Before connection, check the condition and operation of each device according to the operation manual for R4131, controller and other peripheral devices, etc.

(2) Do not make any bus cable connected to each measuring instrument and controller, etc., unnecessarily long. The length of each cable should be less than 4 m and the total length of all bus cables (the number of devices connected to buses x 2) should not exceed 20 m. ADVANTEST provides standard bus cables as shown in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Standard Bus Cables (To Be Purchased Separately)

Length	Name
0.5 m	408JE-1P5
1 m	408JE-101
2 m	408JE-102
4 m	408JE-104

(3) Bus cable connectors are of a piggy back type. Male and female connectors are provided for one connector, which can be used one over the other. Do not pile up three or more connectors when connecting cables. Also, be sure to screw connectors tightly with setscrews.

(4) Before turning ON the power of the devices connected to the bus lines, check their power supply conditions, grounding status, and setting conditions, too, when necessary. Be sure to set the power of each component unit to ON. If any of them is not set to ON, the overall operation cannot be guaranteed.

6.3.2 Setting of ADDRESS Switch

The rear panel of this equipment has a ADDRESS switch (Figure 6-4) used to set addresses on the GPIB. By setting bits 1 (the right end) to 5 to 0 or 1, addresses can be set from 0 to 30.

Set the ADDRESS switch before turning on the power.

The relationship between this ADDRESS switch and GPIB addresses is shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Setting of ADDRESS Switch

GPIB address	Bit 5 4 3 2 1	GPIB address	Bit 5 4 3 2 1	GPIB address	Bit 5 4 3 2 1
0	0 0 0 0 0				
1	0 0 0 0 1	11	0 1 0 1 1	21	1 0 1 0 1
2	0 0 0 1 0	12	0 1 1 0 0	22	1 0 1 1 0
3	0 0 0 1 1	13	0 1 1 0 1	23	1 0 1 1 1
4	0 0 1 0 0	14	0 1 1 1 0	24	1 1 0 0 0
5	0 0 1 0 1	15	0 1 1 1 1	25	1 1 0 0 1
6	0 0 1 1 0	16	1 0 0 0 0	26	1 1 0 1 0
7	0 0 1 1 1	17	1 0 0 0 1	27	1 1 0 1 1
8	0 1 0 0 0	18	1 0 0 1 0	28	1 1 1 0 0
9	0 1 0 0 1	19	1 0 0 1 1	29	1 1 1 0 1
10	0 1 0 1 0	20	1 0 1 0 0	30	1 1 1 1 0

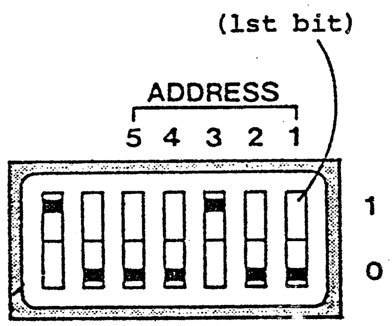


Figure 6-4 ADDRESS Switch

6.3.3 Programming

Programming for GPIB covers the sending of GPIB command codes and data to equipments to be connected, reading of data from devices, execution of bus commands, and I/O commands, e.g., serial polling, etc. The arithmetic operation and others shall conform to the program generating procedure in the controller.

The format of GPIB commands to any equipments and I/O statements of data have the configuration as follows:

I/O Part	Unit Address	;	I/O Command, Code, and Data

6.4 Setting of Each Function

This equipment may be put under remote control for all functions using the GPIB controller.

This section describes the setting of each function of this equipment referring to program examples using a desk-top computer, HP Corporation's HP200/300 series.

Program examples are all assumed to be set from their initial status.

Example 6-1: Setting the Center Frequency to 500 MHz and Frequency Span to 2 MHz

HP200, 300 Series

```
OUTPUT  7  0 1 ; "SP  2MZ  CF   500MZ "
   |    |   |     |    |    |     └── 500 MHz
   |    |   |     |    |    └──Center frequency is made active.
   |    |   |     |    └── 2 MHz
   |    |   |     └── Frequency span is made active.
   |    |   └──This equipment (GPIB address 01) is specified as LISTENER.
   |    └── Interface selector (GPIB)
   └── The controller is specified as TALKER.
```

When programmed and executed as above, this equipment is set to 500 MHz in center frequency and 2 MHz in frequency span.

CF, SP, and MZ, etc. in the program are all GPIB commands to control this equipment.

Since these commands correspond to keys of this equipment, the programming can be made in the order of pressing keys on the panel.

See Section 6.9 for a list of GPIB codes.

6.4.1 Setting of Center Frequency

There are two methods available for the setting of center frequency using the GPIB.

One is to make the center frequency increase (or decrease) step by step using the data knob setting command, and, while reading its value sequentially, it is repeated until the frequency is set to the target value. The other method is to set the value of frequency directly.

(1) When the Center Frequency Is Set Using the Command for Setting the TUNING Knob

Example 6-2: Setting the Center Frequency to 1 GHz

HP200/300 Series

```
 10  OUTPUT 701; "SP 1GZ"
 20  OUTPUT 701; "OPCF"
 30  ENTER  701;F
 40  IF F=1E9 THEN 70
 50  OUTPUT 701; "CD"
 60  GOTO 30
 70  IF F=1E9 THEN 100
 80  OUTPUT 701; "CU"
 90  GOTO 30
100  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the frequency span to 1 GHz.
20	Instructs this equipment to output the value of the center frequency. See the OP Command in 6.5.1.
30	Reads the value of the center frequency.
40	Branches to line No. 70 when the read data is smaller than or equal to 1×10^9 (Hz).
50	Sends the command to turn the data knob counterclockwise for 1 step of COARSE.
60	Returns to line No. 30.
70	Branches to line No. 100 when the read data is equal to 1×10^9 (Hz).
80	Sends the command to turn the data knob clockwise for 1 step of COARSE.
90	Returns to line No. 30.
100	End of program

Note: Note that the set resolution of the center frequency becomes coarse and the center frequency cannot be set to the desired value when the frequency span is wide.

(2) When the Value of Center Frequency is Set Directly

Example 6-3: Setting the Center Frequency to 1 GHz Directly

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701: "CF1GZ"
20  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the center frequency to 1 GHz.
20	End of program

6.4.2 Setting of Frequency Span

There are two methods available for the setting of the frequency span using the GPIB. One is to make the frequency span wider or narrower in 1-2-5 steps using the command (NR and WD) corresponding to the key on the front panel. The other method is to set the value of the frequency span directly.

(1) When Using the Command Corresponding to the Key on Front Panel

Example 6-4: Setting the Frequency Span to 20 MHz

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "OPSP"
20  ENTER  701;S
30  IF S<=20E6 THEN 60
40  OUTPUT 701; "NR"
50  GOTO 20
60  IF S=20E6 THEN 90
70  OUTPUT 701; "WD"
80  GOTO 20
90  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Instructs this equipment to output the set value of frequency span. Sends the command SP of the SPAN key to light the LED on the key.
20	Reads the data (the value of the frequency span).
30	Branches to line No. 60 when the read data is smaller than or equal to 20 x 10^6 (Hz).
40	Sends the command for [><] of this equipment to make the frequency span narrower by 1 step.
50	Returns to line No. 20.
60	Branches to line No. 90 when the read data is equal to 20 x 10^6 (Hz).
70	Sends the command for [<>] of this equipment to widen the frequency span by 1 step.
80	Returns to line No. 20.
90	End of program

(2) When the Value of Frequency Span Is Set Directly

Example 6-5: Setting the Frequency Span to 20 MHz Directly

HP200/300 Series

```
10 OUTPUT 701; "SP20MZ"
20 END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the frequency span to 20 MHz.
20	End of program

When the frequency span is set directly, do it using the codes given in the table below.

Frequency Span Set Value Codes

Code	SPAN	Code	SPAN	Code	SPAN
SP50KZ	50 kHz				
SP100KZ	100 kHz	SP10MZ	10 MHz	SP1GZ	1 GHz
SP200KZ	200 kHz	SP20MZ	20 MHz	SP2GZ	2 GHz
SP500KZ	500 kHz	SP50MZ	50 MHz	SP4GZ	4 GHz
SP1MZ	1 MHz	SP100MZ	100 MHz	ZS	ZEROSPAN
SP2MZ	2 MHz	SP200MZ	200 MHz		
SP5MZ	5 MHz	SP500MZ	500 MHz		

6.4.3 Setting of Reference Level

There are two methods available for setting the reference level using the GPIB.

One is to set the reference level up and down using the command (LU, LD, or FC) corresponding to the key on the front panel to set it to the desired value. The other method is to set the value of the reference level directly.

Note that the set range of the reference level narrows according to the set value of the input attenuator.

(1) When Using the Command Corresponding to the Key on Front Panel

Example 6-6: Setting the Reference Level to -30 dBm

HP200/300 Series

```
 10  OUTPUT 701; "OM"
 20  ENTER 701 USING "#,B";A1,A2,A3,A4,A5,A6,A7
 30  IF A4=1 THEN 50
 40  OUTPUT 701; "FC"
 50  OUTPUT 701; "OPRL"
 60  ENTER  701; L
 70  IF L<=-30 THEN 100
 80  OUTPUT 701; "LD"
 90  GOTO 60
100  IF L=-30 THEN 130
110  OUTPUT 701; "LU"
120  GOTO 60
130  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Instructs the equipment to output the mode string.
20	Reads the mode string.
30	Incorporates a numeric value which indicates the setting COARSE or FINE that the reference level setting switch sets to the numerical variable A4. (COARSE = 0, FINE = 1) Branches to line No. 50.
40	Sends the COARSE/FINE SELECTION key command.
50	Instructs this equipment to output the set value of the reference level.
60	Reads the data.
70	Branches to line No. 100 when the read data is less than or equal to -30 (dBm).
80	Sends the command of the REFERENCE LEVEL DOWN key to lower the reference level by 1 step.
90	Returns to line No. 60.
100	Branches to line No. 130 when the read data is equal to -30 (dBm).
110	Sends the command of the REFERENCE LEVEL UP key to raise the reference level by 1 step.
120	Returns to line No. 60.
130	End of program

Note: See the mode string in 6.5.3.

(2) When the Value of the Reference Level Is Set Directly

Example 6-7: Setting the Reference Level to -30 dBm Directly

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701: "RL-30DM"
20  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the reference level to -30 dBm.
20	End of program

6.4.4 Setting of Marker

There are two methods available for setting the marker.

One is to increase or decrease the marker frequency step by step using the command for the data knob setting, and while reading its value sequentially, this is repeated until the marker is set to the desired value. The other method is to set the value of the marker frequency directly.

(1) When Using the Command Corresponding to the Data Knob

Example 6-8: Setting the Marker Frequency to 1 GHz

HP200/300 Series

```
 10  OUTPUT 701; "M1"
 20  OUTPUT 701; "OPMF"
 30  ENTER 701;M
 40  IF M<=1E9 THEN 70
 50  OUTPUT 701; "FD"
 60  GOTO 30
 70  IF M=1E9 THEN 100
 80  OUTPUT 701; "FU"
 90  GOTO 30
100  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Displays the marker.
20	Instructs this equipment to output the value of the marker frequency.
30	Reads the value of the marker frequency.
40	Branches to line No. 70 when the read data is smaller than or equal to 1×10^9 (Hz).
50	Sends the command to turn the data knob counterclockwise for 1 step of FINE.
60	Returns to line No. 30.
70	Branches to line No. 100 when the read data is equal to 1×10^9 (Hz).
80	Sends the command to turn the data knob clockwise for 1 step of FINE.
90	Returns to line No. 30.
100	End of program

(2) When the Value of Marker Frequency Is Set Directly

Example 6-9: Setting the Marker Frequency to 1 GHz Directly

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "MK1GZ"
20  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the marker frequency to 1 GHz.
20	End of program

6.4.5 Setting of Resolution Band Width

There are two methods available for setting the resolution band width using the GPIB. One is to set it by making the resolution wide or narrow as in step 1.3, using the command (RB, NR, or WD) corresponding to the key on the front panel. The other method is to set the resolution band width directly.

(1) When Using the Command Corresponding to the Key

Example 6-10: Setting the Resolution Band Width to 10 kHz

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "OPRBRB"
20  ENTER 701; R
30  IF R<=1E4 THEN 60
40  OUTPUT 701; "NR"
50  GOTO 20
60  IF R=1E4 THEN 90
70  OUTPUT 701; "WD"
80  GOTO 20
90  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Instructs this equipment to output the value of the resolution band width. Sends the RBW key command.
20	Receives the data (the value of the resolution band width).
30	Branches to line No. 60 when the read data is smaller than or equal to 1×10^4 (Hz).
40	Sends the command of [⇔] to make the resolution band width narrower by 1 step.
50	Returns to line No. 20.
60	Branches to line No. 90 when the read data is equal to 1×10^4 (Hz).
70	Sends the command of [⇔] to widen the resolution band width by 1 step.
80	Returns to line No. 20.
90	End of program

(2) When the Resolution Band Width Is Set Directly

Example 6-11: Setting the Resolution Band Width to 10 kHz Directly

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "RB10KZ"
20  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the resolution band width to 10 kHz.
20	End of program

When the value of the resolution band width is set directly, do it using the codes shown in the table below.

Resolution Band Width Set Value Codes

Code	Resolution band width	Code	Resolution band width
RB1KZ	1 kHz	RB100KZ	100 kHz
RB3KZ	3 kHz	RB300KZ	300 kHz
RB10KZ	10 kHz	RB1MZ	1 MHz
RB30KZ	30 kHz		

In addition, this equipment can automatically set the resolution band width and sweep time to the optimum value, respectively, according to the frequency span as shown in the following example:

Example 6-12: Making the Resolution Band Width into the Automatic Setting Mode

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701: "BA"
20  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sends the AUTO key command to this equipment.
20	End of program

6.4.6 Setting of VIDEO FiLTeR Band Width

There are two methods available for setting the VIDEO FiLTeR band width using the GPIB. One is to set it by making the VIDEO FiLTeR band width narrower or wider step by step using the command (VU or VD) corresponding to the key on the front panel. The other method is to directly set the value of VIDEO FiLTeR band width.

(1) When Using the Command Corresponding to the Key

Example 6-13: Setting the VIDEO FiLTeR band width to 100 Hz

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "OPVF"
20  ENTER 701;V
30  IF V<=1E2 THEN 60
40  OUTPUT 701; "VD"
50  GOTO 20
60  IF V=1E2 THEN 90
70  OUTPUT 701; "VU"
80  GOTO 20
90  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Instructs this equipment to output the value of VIDEO FiLTeR band width.
20	Reads the data.
30	Branches to line No. 60 when the read data is smaller than or equal to 1×10^2 (Hz).
40	Sends the VIDEO FILTER DOWN key [⇩] command to lower the set value of VIDEO FiLTeR band width by 1 step.
50	Returns to line No. 20.
60	Branches to line No. 90 when the read data is equal to 1×10^2 (Hz).
70	Sends the VIDEO FILTER UP key [⇧] command to raise the set value of VIDEO FiLTeR band width by 1 step.
80	Returns to line No. 20.
90	End of program

(2) When the Value of VIDEO FiLTeR Band Width Is Set Directly

Example 6-14: Setting VIDEO FiLTeR band width to 100 Hz Directly

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "VF 100HZ"
20  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the VIDEO FiLTeR band width to 100 Hz.
20	End of program

When the value of VIDEO FiLTeR band width directly, do it using the codes shown in the table below.

VIDEO FiLTeR Band Width Set Value Codes

Code	Value of VIDEO FiLTeR Band Width
VF10Hz	10 Hz
VF100Hz	100 Hz
VF1KZ	1 kHz
VF10KZ	10 kHz
VF100KZ	100 kHz
VF300KZ	300 kHz
VF1MZ	1 MHz

6.4.7 Setting of Sweep Time (SWEEP TIME/DIV)

There are two methods available for setting the sweep time using the GPIB. One is to set the sweep by making it long (or short) in steps of 1-2-5 using the command (TU or TD) corresponding to the key on the front panel. The other method is to set the sweep time directly.

(1) When Using the Command Corresponding to the Key

Example 6-15: Setting the Sweep Time to 200 ms/DIV.

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "OPST"
20  ENTER 701;T
30  IF T<=0.2 THEN 60
40  OUTPUT 701; "TD"
50  GOTO 20
60  IF T=0.2 THEN 90
70  OUTPUT 701; "TU"
80  GOTO 20
90  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Instructs this equipment to output the value of the sweep time.
20	Reads the data (the value of the sweep time).
30	Branches to line No. 60 when the read data is smaller than or equal to 0.2.
40	Sends the TIME/DIV DOWN key ⇩ command to lower the sweep time by 1 step (to speed up the sweeping).
50	Returns to line No. 20.
60	Branches to line No. 90 when the read data is equal to 0.2.
70	Sends the TIME/DIV key ⇧ command to raise the value of the sweep time by 1 step (to slowdown the sweeping).
80	Returns to line No. 20.
90	End of program

(2) When the Sweep Time Is Set Directly

Example 6-16: Setting the Sweep Time to 200 ms/DIV Directly

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701: "ST200MS"
20  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the sweep time to 200 ms/DIV.
20	End of program

When the value of the sweep time is set directly, do it using the codes shown in the table below.

Sweep Time Set Value Codes

Code	Sweep time	Code	Sweep time
ST5MS	5 ms/	ST500MS	500 ms/
ST10MS	10 ms/	ST1S	1 s/
ST20MS	20 ms/	ST2S	2 s/
ST50MS	50 ms/	ST5S	5 s/
ST100MS	100 ms/	ST10S	10 s/
ST200MS	200 ms/	ST20S	20 s/
		ST50S	50 s/
		ST100S	100 s/

6.5 Output of Setting Conditions

To make the system output the set data of measurement parameters, call it directly using the "OP" command, or make it output the mode strings to detect it.

6.5.1 "OP" Command

When making the measurement parameter output directly, use the "OP" command (Output Interrogated Parameter).

Following the "OP" command, the OP parameter code of the set data to be output is sent to this equipment.

The OP parameters of this equipment are shown below.

OP Parameter Codes

Code	Parameter output
AT	ATTENUATOR
CF	CENTER FREQUENCY
MF	MARKER FREQUENCY
ML	MARKER LEVEL
RB	RESOLUTION BAND WIDTH
RL	REFERENCE LEVEL
SP	FREQ SPAN
ST	SWEEP TIME
VF	VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH
PL	DISPLAY LINE
OB	OCCUPIED BAND WIDTH (for R4131B/D + OPT 04 and R4131B/D + OPT 14 only)

Program examples to output the set data are given below.

Example 6-17: Setting the Value of the Center Frequency and Reference Level, and Making These Data Display by Reading It from This Equipment

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "CF470MZ"
20  OUTPUT 701; "RL-30DM"
30  OUTPUT 701; "OPCF"
40  ENTER 701; F
50  OUTPUT 701; "OPRL"
60  ENTER 701; L
70  DISP F,L
80  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the center frequency to 470 MHz.
20	Sets the reference level to -30 dBm.
30	Instructs this equipment to output the set data of center frequency.
40	Reads the data and fetches it to variable F.
50	Instructs this equipment to output the set data of the reference level.
60	Reads the data and fetches it to variable L.
70	Displays the value of variables F and L. The value is displayed as "470000000 -30" in this example.
80	End of program

After the execution of the above program, the "470000000 -30" is displayed on the screen.

6.5.2 Format of Output Data

The format of the output data by the "OP" command is as shown below:

```
HH ␣ DDDDDDDD.DDE+D  CRLF
|  |        |          |
|  |        |          └── Block delimiter (See Table 6-14.)
|  |        └── Data (Example:  00470000E + 3)
|  └────────── Code of data             Positive:  Space "␣"
└───────────── Header (Example:  CF)    Negative:  "-"
```

The data output from this equipment is all output in this format excluding the trace data and status byte. Since the total number of bytes of data is 17 bytes, make an array declaration with more than 17 bytes when the data is input as a character array variable from the GPIB controller, etc.

The header in the head of output data indicates the type of data and it varies according to the data to be output. See Item (1).

The header may be omitted when not required. The header is set to OFF by the "HD 0" command and to ON by the "HD 1" command.

Header set examples are given below:

(1) Header

The header in the head of output data indicates the type of data, and it varies according to the data to be output.

The table below shows the relation between the output data and header.

Relation Between Output Data and Header

Type of output data			Header
CENTER FREQUENCY			CF
SPAN			SP
REFERENCE LEVEL	dBm		DM
	dBμ		DU
	dBμ/m		VM
	LINEAR		LV
	dBmV		DQ
SWEEP TIME/DIV			ST
RESOLUTION BAND WIDTH			RB
VIDEO FILTER			VF
ATT			AT
MARKER	FREQUENCY		MF
	LEVEL	dBm	MM
		dBμ	MU
		dBμ/m	ME
		LINEAR	ML
		dBmV	MQ

The header may be omitted when not required.

The header is set to OFF by the "HD 0" command and to ON by the "HD 1" command. Header set examples are given below:

Example 6-18: Setting the Header to OFF and Fetching the Value of Center Frequency as a Character String. Next, Setting the Header to ON and Fetching the Value of Center Frequency as a Character String.

HP200/300 Series

```
10  DIM A$[17]
20  OUTPUT 701; "HDO OPCF"
30  ENTER  701; A$
40  PRINT A$
50  OUTPUT 701; "HD1"
60  ENTER  701; A$
70  PRINT A$
80  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Declares the length of character string A$ to be 17 characters.
20	Sets the header of output data of this equipment to OFF. Also, instructs this equipment to output the value of the center frequency.
30	Reads the data and fetches it to character string variable A$.
40	Displays the value of character string variable A$. When the center frequency is 400 MHz, for instance, the value is displayed as " 00400000.00E+3".
50	Sets the header of output data of this equipment to ON.
60	Reads the data and fetches it to character string variable A$.
70	Displays the value of character string variable A$. When the center frequency is 400 MHz, the value is displayed as "CF␣00400000.00E+3 ".
80	End of program

(2) Block Delimiter

The block delimiter indicates the end of signal.

This equipment provides four types of block delimiters as shown in the table below.

Block Delimiter Specified Codes

Code	Block delimiter
DL 1	Outputs the 1-byte code of "LF".
DL 2	Outputs the last byte of data and single-wire signal "EOI" at the same time.
DL 3	Outputs the 2-byte codes of "CR" and "LF".
DL 0	Outputs the 2-byte codes of "CR" and "LF". Also, outputs the single-wire signal "EOI" simultaneously with "LF".

When a command or data is sent from the GPIB controller, etc., to this equipment, it accepts the command or data, if the sent command or data is applicable to either one of the above-mentioned block delimiters. When the block delimiter is not applicable to either one of the above four types, the GPIB of this equipment will not operate normally.

When data is fetched from this equipment, the block delimiter of this equipment must be set to that of the data receiving side (GPIB controller, etc.). Select either one of the above four types.

The block delimiter can be changed to a different type of block delimiter by sending the appropriate command for the desired block delimiter from the GPIB controller.

The block delimiter of this equipment is set to DL 3 at power ON.

6.5.3 Mode String

The set value of center frequency and frequency span of this equipment can be output the "OP" command. The setting status of the other keys (e.g., INPUT ATTENUATOR key, etc.) can be checked by the mode string when output.

The mode string is composed of seven bytes of binary code. Each byte indicates the setting status of each function of this equipment.

When the mode string is to be output, use the "OM" (OUTPUT MODE STRING) command. When this command is sent, this equipment outputs the mode string when it is specified to TALKER.

When the mode string is output, the delimiter of the data adds the EOI of the single-wire signal to the last byte (the seventh byte). The CR and LF codes are not used.

The meanings of each byte of the mode string and the functions to be read are as follows:

1st byte:	Setting status of MIN INPUT ATTENUATOR
2nd byte:	Setting status of 10 dB/, 2 dB/, 5 dB/, LINEAR switches
3rd byte:	Setting status of the unit (UNITS switch) of the reference level
4th byte:	Setting of reference level FINE/COARSE SELECTION switch
5th byte:	Setting status of trigger mode
6th byte:	Definition of whether the setting of data knob is CENTER FREQ or MARKER
7th byte:	Definition of whether the AFC mode is ON or OFF

Mode String

Byte #	Bit usage 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0	Decimal value	Description	
1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	INPUT ATTENUATOR:	0 dB
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1		10 dB
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2		20 dB
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	3		30 dB
	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	4		40 dB
	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	5		50 dB
2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	Tube surface ordinates axis display:	10 dB/DIV
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1		2 dB/DIV
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2		5 dB/DIV(QP)
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	3		LINEAR
3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	Display unit of REFERENCE LEVEL:	dBm
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1		dBμ
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2		dBμ/m(A)
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	3		dBμ/m(B)
	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	4		dBμ/m(C)
	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	5		dBμ/m(D)
	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	6		mV, μV
	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1	7		dBmV
4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	REFERENCE LEVEL:	COARSE
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1		FINE
5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	TRIGGER MODE:	FREE RUN
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1		LINE
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2		VIDEO
	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	3		SINGLE
6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	DATA KNOB:	MARKER
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1		CF
7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	AFC:	OFF
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1		ON

Example 6-19: Detecting the Value of Attenuator by Making the Mode String Output

HP200/300 Series

```
10  DIM M(6)
20  OUTPUT 701; "OM"
30  ENTER 701 USING
    "#, B"; M(*)
40  DISP M(0)
50  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Secures 7 bytes for variable M.
20	Specifies the output of the mode string.
30	Fetches the mode string.
40	Displays the 1st byte (ATTENUATOR) of the mode string.
50	End of program

6.6 Input/Output of Trace Data

This equipment can output the trace data (waveform displayed on the screen). It also can input the same data from outside. This function makes it possible to analyze and arithmetically process the waveform data using the controller.

The trace data on the screen of this equipment is composed of 701 points of data on the frequency axis (horizontal axis). For input/output of the trace data, this 701-point data is input or output from the left (lower ones in frequency) sequentially. The trace data of each point is expressed with integers from 0 to 511 (Figure 6-5).

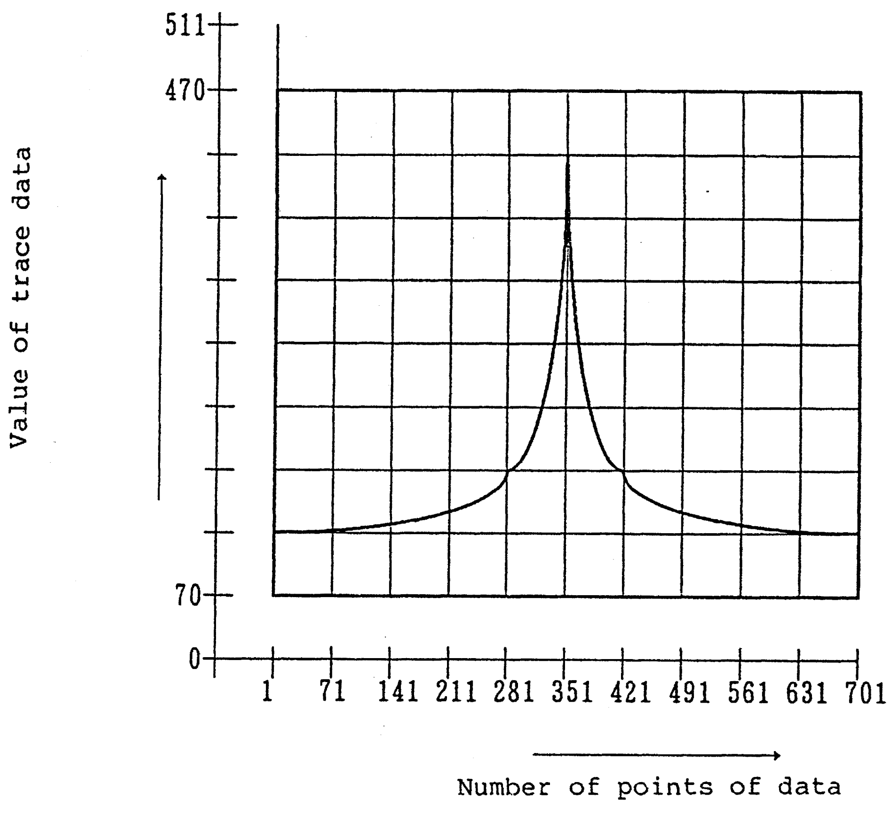


Figure 6-5. Correlation Between Screen Grids and Trace Data

The input/output of trace data can be made in two forms, ASCII code and binary code. Of the two, the ASCII code is convenient when data is input or output point by point. When the data is input or output for one screen (701 points) all together, the binary code is faster in finishing the processing. Use these two ways case by case.

6.6.1 Output of Trace Data

The "OP" command is used for the output of trace data. When the parameter code is sent in succession to the "OP" command, the desired trace data can be output. For the parameter codes of trace data, see the table below.

Trace Data Parameter Codes

Code	Data to be input or output	Type of data
TAA	Trace data of VIEW screen memory	ASCII code
TAW	Trace data of WRITE screen memory	
TBA	Trace data of VIEW screen memory	Binary code
TBW	Trace data of WRITE screen memory	

(1) Method to Output the Trace Data with ASCII Code

```
OUTPUT 701; "OPTAW"
```

When this program is executed, this equipment outputs the trace data of the WRITE screen memory with the ASCII code when it is specified to TALKER.

```
ENTER 701; A
```

When this program is executed, the trace data for one point is fetched to variable A. When the same ENTER statement is executed, the trace data of the second point, third point ... can be obtained sequentially.

The data format at this time is expressed in 4-digit numerics with no header as shown below:

```
DDDD    CRLF
 |        └── Block delimiter
 └──────── Trace data (for one point:  0511 for
           instance)
```

When the trace data is fetched as a character string variable, declare the array by setting the length of the character string variable used to more than 4 bytes.

A program example to output the trace data with ASCII code

Example 6-20: Output the trace data in memory with ASCII code, and store in array variable.

HP200/300 Series

```
10  DIM A(700)
20  OUTPUT 701; "OPTAW"
30  FOR I=0 TO 700
40  ENTER 701; A(I)
50  NEXT I
60  END
```

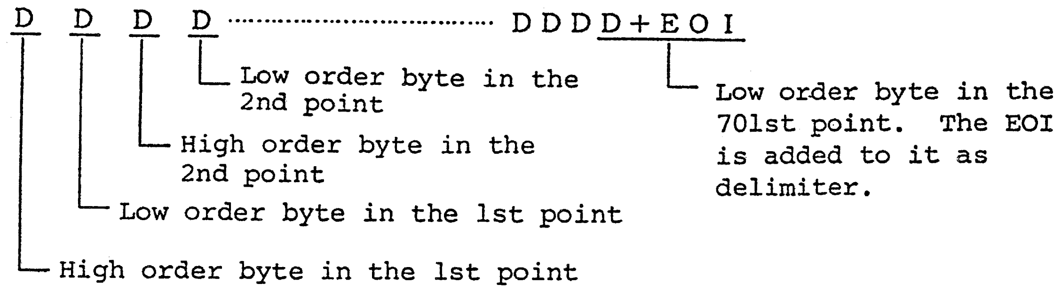
Line No.	Meaning
10	Declares array variable A(I) up to 701 points.
20	Instructs this equipment to output the trace data of the WRITE screen memory with the ASCII code.
30	Instructs this equipment to vary variable I from 0 to 700 one by one. (The loop is repeated 701 times.)
40	Reads the trace data for one point and stores it in array variable A(I).
50	Increments variable I by 1 only, and returns to line No. 40 when I < 700, but runs on to the next line when I ≧ 700.
60	End of program

(2) Method to Output Data with the Binary Code

```
OUTPUT 701; "OPTBW"
```

When this program is executed, this equipment outputs the trace data of the WRITE screen memory with the binary code when it is specified to TALKER. Since 701 points of trace data (for 1 screen) is output all together at this time, the controller side should be ready to input the 701 points of data at the one time. Also, since the EOI signal is specified to the delimiter when the data is output with the binary code, the controller side should continue the data input until the EOI signal can be detected.

The data output format with the binary code is shown below:



One point of data consists of 9 bits in the binary code. Consequently, one point of data is expressed in 2 bytes which are divided into high order byte and low order byte. When the data is output to the GPIB, the upper byte in the first is output first and then the low order byte in the first point, followed by the high order byte in the second point and so forth, and lastly the low order byte in the 701st point.

Example 6-21: The trace data in the memory is output with the binary code to be stored in an array variable.

HP200/300 Series

```
10  DIM A(700)
20  OUTPUT 701; "OPTBW"
30  FOR I=0 TO 700
40  ENTER 701 USING "#,W"; A(I)
50  NEXT I
60  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Declares numeric array variable A(I) for as many numbers as required.
20	Instructs this equipment to output the trace data in the WRITE screen memory with the binary code.
30	Instructs this equipment to vary variable I from 0 to 700 one by one. (The loop is repeated 701 times.)
40	Fetches 2-byte binary data, converts it into decimal data, and stores it in numeric array variable A(I). Then, increments variable
50	I by 1 only. When I is < 700, the program execution returns to the preceding line. When I ≥ 700, it proceeds to the next line.
60	End of program. (Usually, the trace data execution program is input after this.)

6.6.2 Input of Trace Data

The "IN" command is used to input the trace data in R4131. When the parameter code of trace code is sent to this equipment after the "IN" command, the desired trace data can be input. The parameter code of trace data used for this input is the same as the code used in its output.

(1) Method to Input the Trace Data with the ASCII Code

OUTPUT 701; "INTAA"

When programmed and executed like this, this equipment enters the input mode of the trace data. When the data is sent to this equipment with the ASCII code after this, that data is stored in the first point of the VIEW screen memory.

When the data is sent further, the trace data is set to the second point, third point ... in the memory, sequentially.

If any data other than the trace data is sent to the equipment under this status, this equipment automatically exits from the trace data input mode and returns to its routine status.

The data format is the same as that when the data is output with the ASCII code.

A program example to input the trace data with the ASCII code

Example 6-22: The trace data is assumed to be provided in numeric array variable A(I). The data in A(I) is then input to the VIEW screen memory of this equipment with the ASCII code.

HP200/300 Series

```
          .
          .
          .
          .
          .
          .
100  OUTPUT 701; "INTAA"
110  FOR I=0 TO 700
120  OUTPUT 701; INT(A(I))
130  NEXT I
140  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
100	Instructs this equipment to receive the trace data to the VIEW screen memory with the ASCII code.
110	Instructs this equipment to vary variable I from 0 to 700, one by one. (The loop is repeated 701 times.)
120	Converts the data in array A(I) into integers and sends it to this equipment.
130	Increments the value of variable I by 1 only. When I < 700, the program execution returns to line No. 120. When I ≧ 700, it proceeds to the next line.
140	End of program

When this equipment is set to the VIEW mode after the execution of this program, it is possible to see the tracing waveform by the input data.

(2) Method to Input the Trace Data with the Binary Code

OUTPUT 701; "INTBA"

When programmed and executed like this, this equipment enters the trace data input mode with the binary code. In the binary code, input the trace data for one screen (701 points) all together at a time. Since R4131 continues the data input until the EOI signal is detected, be sure to add the EOI to the last byte of the trace data.

The data format is the same as in the output of the trace data with the binary code. A program example for the input of trace data is as follows:

A program example to input the trace data with the binary code

Example 6-23: The trace data is assumed to be provided in the numeric array variable A(I). The data in A(I) is then input in the VIEW screen memory of this equipment with the binary code.

HP200/300 Series

```
        .
        .
        .
        .
        .
100  OUTPUT 701; "INTBA"
110  FOR I=0 TO 699
120  OUTPUT 701 USING "#,W"; A(I)
130  NEXT I
140  OUTPUT 701 USING "#,w"; A(I), END
150  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
100	Instructs this equipment to receive the trace data in its VIEW screen memory with the binary code, and to make a change so that the EOI is added to the last byte of the delimiter.
110	Instructs this equipment to vary variable I from 0 to 699, one by one. (The loop is repeated 701 times.)
120	Converts the data of numeric array A(I) into 2-byte binary code and sends it to this equipment.
130	Increments variable I by 1 only. When I < 699, the program execution returns to the preceding line. When I ≧ 699, it proceeds to the next line.
140	Adds the EOI signal when the last point data is set.
150	End of program

When this equipment is set to the VIEW mode after the execution of the above program, it is possible to see the trace data input through the input data.

6.7 Service Request

By using the service request function of GPIB, various statuses of this equipment can be detected from the outside.

Contents of the service request can be known from status bytes shown in Table 6-17.

Status Byte

Bit #	Decimal value	Function
7	128	End of sweep
6	64	Service request (SRQ)
5	32	
4	16	CF CAL
3	8	Signal track
2	4	Marker search
1	2	Center frequency set
0	1	ZERO CAL

(1) Status Byte

Each bit of the status byte is set to "1" when the following conditions are met.

Status byte

Bit 0: "1" is set when ZERO CAL is executed and the calibration is finished.
Bit 1: "1" is set when the center frequency is set using the "CF" command of GPIB.
Bit 2: "1" is set if the marker ends the searching when the searching function is executed by the marker.
Bit 3: This bit is changed from 0 to 1 when the waveform peak position is ended to be set to the center frequency during the execution of the signal tracking function of marker.
Bit 4: "1" is set when the CF CL is executed and the calibration is finished.
Bit 6: When "1" is set to either bit 0 to bit 5, or bit 7 and the service request (SRQ) is transmitted, this bit also goes to "1" at the same time.
Bit 7: "1" is set when the sweeping ends.

This service request is turned ON/OFF by GPIB commands "S0" and "S1".

When the status byte is read, this equipment clears the status byte.

(2) Output of Status Byte

The status byte can be read when the serial polling is executed as shown in the following example:

Example 6-24: ZERO CAL is judged to be ended by reading the status byte.

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "SHFL"
20  S=SPOLL(701)
30  IF BIT(S,O)<>1 THEN 20
40  OUTPUT 701;"CF200MZ SP100KZ"
50  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Executes the ZERO CAL.
20	Reads the status byte and incorporates it in variable S.
30	Waits until bit #0 becomes 1 after the end of the execution of ZERO CAL.
40	For the next setting after the end of ZERO CAL, the center frequency is set to 200 MHz and spans to 100 kHz in this stage.
50	End of program

6.8 Notes in Programming

(1) Noteworthy Points in Sending a Command

When a command is sent to this equipment, the command can be delimited with a space (␣) or comma (,) as shown below:

Example 6-25: A command is delimited with a space (␣) or comma (,) and sent to this equipment.

```
OUTPUT 701; "S0 OPCF, HD 1"
```

(2) Noteworthy Points in Spectrum Analysis When the Frequency Span Is Made Narrower

The center frequency setting accuracy is ±10 MHz or less when R4131A/AN/C/CN and the AFC of R4131B/BN/D/DN are set to OFF. Hence, when the center frequency is set directly by setting the frequency span to less than 10 MHz, no spectrum is displayed on the screen in some cases.

Consequently, when the spectrum is analyzed by making the frequency span narrow, try to program so that narrow the span narrows while always seizing the signal.

Example 6-26: The frequency span is made narrow up to 50 kHz for the 200 MHz reference signal.

HP200/300 Series

```
 10  OUTPUT 701; "CF 200MZ, SP20MZ, RL-30DM"
 20  WAIT 1
 30  OUTPUT 701; "SHM4"
 40  S=SPOLL(701)
 50  IF BIT(S,3)<>1 THEN 40
 60  OUTPUT 701; "NR"
 70  OUTPUT 701; "OPSP"
 80  ENTER 701; A
 90  IF A <> 50000 THEN 40
100  END
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the center frequency to 200 MHz, frequency span to 20 MHz, and reference level to -30 dBm.
20	Waits for 1 sec.
30	Sets the signal tracking function to ON.
40	Reads the status byte and incorporates it to variable S.
50	After the end of signal tracking, waits until bit #3 becomes 1.

Line No.	Meaning
60	Makes the frequency span narrower by 1 step.
70	Reads the frequency span and sets the mode.
80	Reads the data.
90	Returns to line 40 unless the frequency span is 50 kHz.
100	End of program

(3) Noteworthy Points for the Setting of Center Frequency When the Frequency Span Is Less Than 10 MHz

When the center frequency is changed in the setting of the frequency span to less than 10 MHz, the spectrum shifts after the setting, although varied according to the amount of change. This is caused by the time constant of the frequency stabilization circuit. Note that no correct data is indicated in the case of a program used to read the marker frequency level under this status.

Example 6-27: When the Frequency of the 200 MHz Reference Signal Is Read

HP200/300 Series

```
10  OUTPUT 701; "CF 3500MZ SP 10MZ"
20  WAIT 1
30  OUTPUT 701; "CF 200MZ"
40  WAIT 10
50  OUTPUT 701; "M4"
60  OUTPUT 701; "OPMF"
70  ENTER 701; F
80  DISP F
        .
        .
        .
        .
        .
        .
```

Line No.	Meaning
10	Sets the center frequency to 3500 MHz and frequency span to 10 MHz.
20	Sets the waiting time for 1 sec.
30	Sets the center frequency to 200 MHz.
40	Takes the waiting time here until the spectrum is stabilized (approx. 10 sec. maximum). The waiting time is set to 10 sec. in this example.
50	Executes the PEAK SEARCH.
60	Reads the marker frequency.
70	Incorporates the marker frequency to variable F.
80	Displays the marker frequency.

6.9 List of GPIB Codes

Table 6-4 List of GPIB Codes

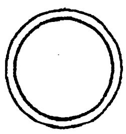
Setting	Code	Remarks
Input of measuring condition	Command code corresponding to each key (See Figure 6-6.)	
Output of measuring condition and trace data	OP	Specifies the output data by the OP parameter code. Specifies the output waveform data by the trace memory, ASCII/binary specified code.
OP parameter code		Output format of output data HH DDDDDDDD.DD E±D CRLF (Number of bytes: 17 except delimiters) CRLF — Block delimiter E±D — Data index part DDDDDDDD.DD — Data mantissa Data code (Positive: Space " " (Blank); Negative: "−") HH — Header
ATTENUATOR	AT	
CENTER FREQUENCY	CF	
MARKER FREQUENCY	MF	
MARKER LEVEL	ML	
RESOLUTION BAND WIDTH	RB	
REFERENCE LEVEL	RL	
FREQ SPAN	SP	
SWEEP TIME	ST	
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	VF	
DISPLAY LINE	PL	
OCCUPIED FREQUENCY BAND WIDTH (R4131B/D+OPT04 and R4131B/D+OPT14 only)	OB	
Trace memory, and ASCII/binary specified code		Output format of trace data ASCII DDDD CRLF (Number of bytes: 4 except delimiters) CRLF — Block delimiter DDDD — Trace data (for a point) Binary DDD-DDD (Number of bytes: 1402 except delimiters) — High/low order bytes in the 701st point — High order byte in the 2nd point — Low order byte in the 1st point — High order byte in the 1st point (1-point data in 2 bytes)
Trace data of memory A: ASCII output	TAA	
Trace data of memory A: Binary output	TBA	
WRITE memory trace data: ASCII output	TAW	
WRITE memory trace data: Binary output	TBW	

Setting	Code	Remarks
Input of trace data	IN	Memory, ASCII/binary specified code is the same as in its output.
Output of the status byte	OS	The EOI is added to the last byte of data as a delimiter. (CR LF is not used.)
Output of the mode string	OM	
Service request: Transmitted	S0	"S1" at the power ON
Service request: Not transmitted	S1	
Initialization	IP	
Header OFF	HD0	"HD1" at the power ON
Header ON	HD1	
Block delimiter: CR, LF+EOI	DL0	
Block delimiter: LF	DL1	
Block delimiter: EOI	DL2	
Block delimiter: CR, LF	DL3	"DL3" at the power ON

Header to be output

CENTER FREQUENCY	CF	FREQUENCY SPAN	SP	MARKER FREQUENCY	MF
REFERENCE LEVEL dBμ	DU	SWEEP TIME	ST	MARKER LEVEL dBm	MM
dBm	DM	RESOLUTION BAND WIDTH	RB	dBμ	MU
dBμ/m	VN	VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	VF	dBμ/m	ME
LINEAR	LV	ATTENUATOR	AT	LINEAR	ML
dBmV	DQ			dBmV	MQ

Table 6-5 GPIB Code Corresponding to Each Key

Key	Code	Key	Code
INSTR PRESET	IP (SHMO)	ATT 0dB	A0
CTR FREQ	CF	VIDEO FLTR	
DATA KNOB 		UP	VU
COARSE DOWN	CD		
UP	CU	DOWN	VD
FINE DOWN	FD	SWEEP TIME/DIV	
UP	FU	UP	TU
MARKER ON	M1	DOWN	TD
OFF	M0		
MKR CF	M3	TRIGGER	TR
PEAK	M4	START/RESET	SR
CF CAL	FL		
		LCL	LC
FREQ SPAN	SP		
ZERO SPAN	ZS (SHSP)	WRITE	WR
AUTO	BA	STORE	SE
RBW	RB	VIEW	VW
FREQ SPAN, RBW		MAX HOLD	MA (SHWR)
WIDE	WD	RECALL	RC
		SAVE	SV (SHRC)
NARROW	NR		
		CF ADJ	SHCF
UP	LU	OBW	SHM1 *
		AFC	SHM3 **
DOWN	LD	SIG TRK	SHM4
		ZERO CAL	SHFL
FINE/COARSE	FC		
		NOISE/Hz	SHBA
10dB/DIV	L1 (SHLD)	NORMALIZATION	SHRB
2dB/DIV	L2 (SHLU)	DSPL LINE	SHWD
QP	L3 (SHFC)		
LINEAR	LN (SHUN)	NORMAL DET	SHVD **
UNITS	UN	POS DET	SHTD
INPUT ATTENUATOR		SAMPLE DET	SHTR
UP	AU		
DOWN	AD		

Note: Codes marked with one asterisk (*) are available for R4131B/D + OPT 04 and R4131B/D + OPT 14 only.
Codes marked with two asterisks (**) are available for R4131B/BN/D/DN only.

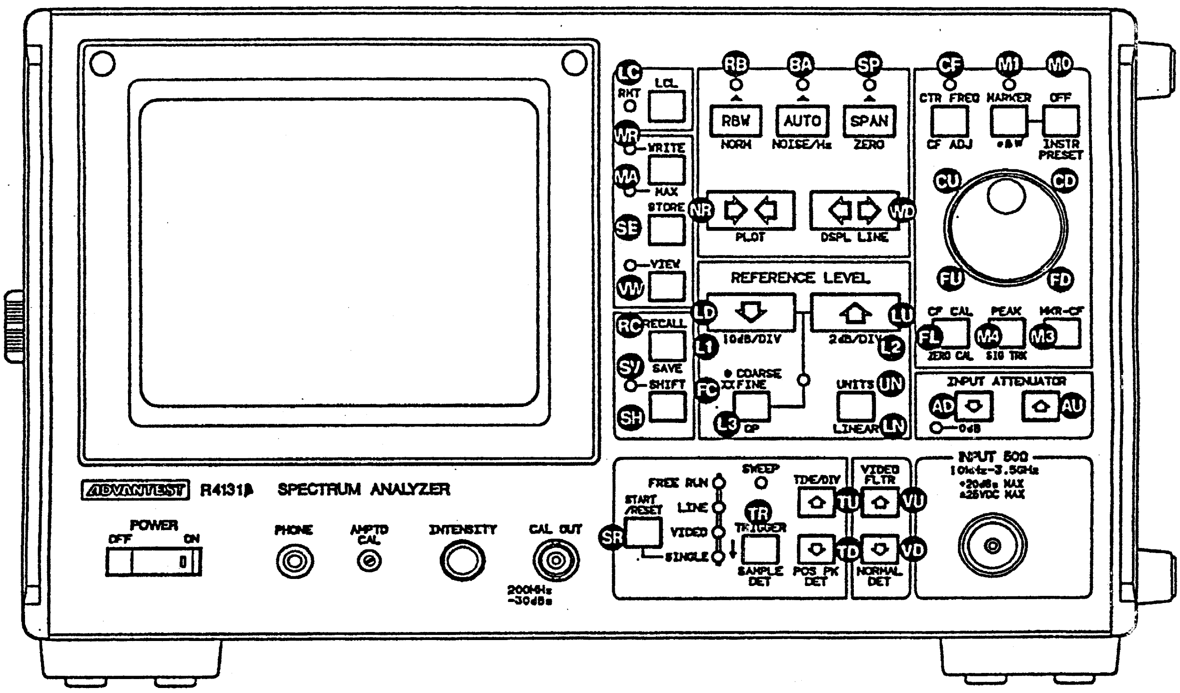


Figure 6 - 6 GPIB Code for each Key

Table 6 - 6 Direct Set GPIB Codes

Contents		Code
UNITS	dBm	DM
	dBμ	DU
	dBμ/m(A)	D1
	dBμ/m(B)	D2
	dBμ/m(C)	D3
	dBμ/m(D)	D4
	dBmV	DV
Trigger Mode	FREE RUN	FR
	LINE	LI
	VIDEO	VT
	SINGLE	SI
Attenuator	0 dB	A0
	10 dB	A1
	20 dB	A2
	30 dB	A3
	40 dB	A4
	50 dB	A5

Contents	Code+ □ □ (data)
Center frequency	CF □ □
Reference level	RL □ □
Frequency span	SP □ □
Resolution band width	RB □ □
Marker	MK □ □
Video filter band width	VF □ □
Sweep time	ST □ □
Display line	PL □ □

Table 6 - 7 Unit Display GPIB Codes

Unit	Code
GHz	GZ
MHz	MZ
kHz	KZ
Hz	HZ
V	V
mV	MV
μV	UV
sec	S
msec	MS
dBm	DM
dBμ	DU
dBμ/m (A)	D1
dBμ/m (B)	D2
dBμ/m (C)	D3
dBμ/m (D)	D4

Table 6 - 8 Numrerric Value Code in Setting Condition Input

	Code	Set value
Video band width	VF10HZ	10Hz
	VF100HZ	100Hz
	VF1KZ	1kz
	VF10KZ	10kz
	VF100KZ	100kz
	VF300KZ	300kz
	VF1MZ	1Mz
Sweep time	ST5MS	5 ms/
	ST10MS	10 ms/
	ST20MS	20 ms/
	ST50MS	50 ms/
	ST100MS	100 ms/
	ST200MS	200 ms/
	ST500MS	500 ms/
	ST1S	1 s/
	ST2S	2 s/
	ST5S	5 s/
	ST10S	10 s/
	ST20S	20 s/
	ST50S	50 s/
	ST100S	100 s/
Attenuator	A0	0 dB
	A1	10 dB
	A2	20 dB
	A3	30 dB
	A4	40 dB
	A5	50 dB
Frequency span	SP50KZ	50 kHz
	SP100KZ	100 kHz
	SP200KZ	200 kHz
	SP500KZ	500 kHz
	SP1MZ	1 MHz
	SP2MZ	2 MHz
	SP5MZ	5 MHz
	SP10MZ	10 MHz
	SP20MZ	20 MHz
	SP50MZ	50 MHz
	SP100MZ	100 MHz
	SP200MZ	200 MHz
	SP500MZ	500 MHz
	SP1GZ	1 GHz
	SP2GZ	2 GHz
	SP4GZ	4 GHz
	ZS	ZEROSPAN
Resolution band width	RB1KZ	1 kHz
	RB3KZ	3 kHz
	RB10KZ	10 kHz
	RB30KZ	30 kHz
	RB100KZ	100 kHz
	RB300KZ	300 kHz
	RB1MZ	1 MHz

Table 6 - 9 Mode String

Byte #	Bit 76543210	Decimal value	Contents
1			INPUT ATT
	00000000	0	0 dB
	00000001	1	10 dB
	00000010	2	20 dB
	00000011	3	30 dB
	00000100	4	40 dB
	00000101	5	50 dB
2			Tube surface ordinates axis display
	00000000	0	10 dB/DIV
	00000001	1	2 dB/DIV
	00000010	2	5 dB/DIV (QP)
	00000011	3	LINEAR
3			Ordinates axis unit,
	00000000	0	dBm
	00000001	1	dBμ
	00000010	2	dBμ/m (A)
	00000011	3	dB μ/m (B)
	00000100	4	dB μ/m (C)
	00000101	5	dB μ/m (D)
	00000110	6	mV, μV
	00000111	7	dBmV
4			REF LVL STEP SIZE:
	00000000	0	COARSE
	00000001	1	FINE
5			TRIGGER MODE
	00000000	0	FREE RUN
	00000001	1	LINE
	00000010	2	VIDEO
	00000011	3	SINGLE
6			Data knob
	00000000	0	Marker
	00000001	1	CF
7			AFC
	00000000	0	OFF
	00000001	1	ON

Table 6 - 10 Status Byte

Bit	Decimal value	Function (set to 1 when ended)
7	128	End of sweeping
6	64	Service request
5	32	
4	16	CF CAL
3	8	Signal track
2	4	Marker search
1	2	Center frequency setting
0	1	ZERO CAL

7. NOTES IN STORING AND SHIPPING THIS EQUIPMENT

7.1 Storage of This Equipment

The storage temperature range of this equipment is -20°C to +70°C. When this equipment is not used for a long period of time, cover it with vinyl or put in a cardboard box, and store it in a dry place away from direct sunlight.

7.2 Cleaning of This Equipment

Periodically take off the filter which protects the CRT display and clean the inside of the filter and CRT display unit with a soft cloth soaked in alcohol. Do not use any cleaner other than alcohol.

The filter can be taken off by removing two screws of the bezel.

CAUTION

> Never use any cleaner other than alcohol for the maintenance of this equipment.
> Organic solvent such as benzene, toluene or acetone may spoil the plastic parts of this equipment.

7.3 Shipment of This Equipment

When shipping this equipment, use the original packing materials. If they are not available, pack the equipment as follows:

(1) Wrap this equipment in appropriate shock absorbing material and put it in a corrugated cardboard box at least 5 mm thick.

(2) Wrap its accessories separately in the same shock absorbing material and put them in the same corrugated cardboard box together with this equipment.

(3) Fasten the corrugated cardboard box with packing strings.

8. TECHNICAL DATA OF FUNCTION AND ACCESSORIES

8.1 Technical Data of Function

(1) Frequency Specification

Frequency range : 10 kHz to 3.5 GHz

Frequency display : Displayed on the CRT screen
Maximum resolution: 1 kHz (to be changed according to the frequency span)

Frequency displaying accuracy:

R4131A/AN/C/CN	Less than ±10 MHz	After ZERO CAL
R4131B/BN/D/DN	±100 kHz + SPAN 3% or less	After ZERO CAL Within the range of 0 Hz to 2.5 GHz in center frequency and 5 ms to 0.5 S/DIV in sweep time.
	±10 MHz	After ZERO CAL Center frequency 2 GHz or more

Frequency span : 4 GHz to 100 kHz, ZERO 1-2-5 step

Frequency span accuracy: ±5%

Frequency stability : R4131A/AN/C/CN
Less than 100 kHz/5 min.
Frequency is fixed 30 min. after power ON.
R4131B/BN/D/DN
Less than 10 kHz/5 min
Frequency is fixed 30 min. after power ON.
(Within the range of 0 Hz to 2.5 GHz in center frequency and 5 ms to 0.5 S/DIV in sweep time)

Residual FM : Less than 2 kHz_{p-p}/100 ms

Noise sideband :

More than 80 dBc	Where the resolution band width is assumed to be 1 kHz, video filter band width to be 10 Hz, and 20 kHz to be detuned from signal.

Resolution:

Resolution band width

3 dB .... 1 kHz to 1 MHz with 1-3 step

6 dB .... 9 kHz to 120 kHz when QP mode is selected

Band width selectivity

: Less than 15:1 60 dB: 3 ratio of dB resolution band width

Resolution band width accuracy

: Less than ±20%
Less than the value of CISPR Standards in the QP mode

Marker display : Can be set freely

Resolution .... 1 kHz max. (To be changed according to the SPAN)

Measuring accuracy ... Center frequency display accuracy + frequency span accuracy

(2) Amplitude Specification

Tube surface display range

: LOG 80 dB   10 dB/DIV
20 dB   2 dB/DIV
40 dB   5 dB/DIV, In the QP mode only
LIN 10 DIV

Linearity : LOG ±0.15 dB/1 dB
±1 dB/10 dB
±1.5 dB/70 dB or more
Less than 5% of LIN scale

Reference level : LOG -69 dBm to +40 dBm: R4131A/B/C/D,
40.25 dBμ to 150 dBμ: R4131AN/BN/CN/DN
10 dB, 1 dB step   10 dB/DIV
1 dB, 0.25 dB step   2 dB/DIV, in the QP mode
LIN 72.77 μV to +22.36 V: R4131A/B/C/D
(102.9 μV to +31.62 V: R4131AN/BN/CN/DN)

Reference level accuracy

: Less than ±1 dB in the LOG mode
This value is taken after calibrating the level at a frequency of 200 MHz and input ATT of 10 dB within the range of 0 to 59 dBm (R4131A/B/C/D) and 110 dBμ to 51 dBμ (R4131AN/BN/CN/DN) in reference level.

Unit of reference level: dBm, dBμ, dBμ/m, or dBmV, selectable

Marker display

Resolution ...... 0.2 dB   10 dB/DIV
0.05 dB   2 dB/DIV

Dynamic range

Average noise level

......	-116 dBm +1.55F (GHz) dB or less: R4131A/B	Resolution band width 1 kHz, Video filter band width
	-114 dBm +1.55F (GHz) dB or less: R4131AN/BN	10 Hz, Input ATT 0 dB, More than 1 MHz in frequency
	-110 dBm: R4131C/D	
	-108 dBm: R4131CN/DN	

Secondary/tertiary distortion

...... More than 70 dB — Where the input level is assumed to be -30 dBm and frequency to be more than 1 MHz

Frequency response:

R4131A/C	100 kHz ≦ F ≦ 2 GHz ATT 10 dB or more ±1 dB or less		10 kHz ≦ F ≦ 3.5 GHz ATT 10 dB or more ±3.5 dB or less
R4131B/D	100 kHz ≦ F ≦ 2 GHz ATT 10 dB or more ±1 dB or less		10 kHz ≦ F ≦ 3.5 GHz ATT 10 dB or more ±2 dB or less
R4131AN/BN R4131CN/DN	100 kHz ≦ F ≦ 1.5 GHz ±1.5 dB or less	10 kHz ≦ F ≦ 2 GHz ±2.5 dB or less	2 kHz ≦ F ≦ 3.5 GHz ±4 dB or less

Residual response:

-100 dBm or less: R4131A/B	When terminated at input ATT 0 dB and input 50 Ω
-95 dBm or less: R4131C/D	
-98 dBm or less: R4131AN/BN	When terminated at input ATT 0 dB and input 75 Ω
-93 dBm or less: R4131CN/DN	

Note: At frequency > 100 kHz

Video filter band width:

1 MHz, 300 kHz, 100 kHz, 10 kHz, 1 kHz, 100 Hz, or 10 Hz

Resolution selecting accuracy

: Less than ±1 dB — at +20°C to +30°C

Gain compression : Less than 1 dB — at input of -10 dBm

(3) Sweep Specification

Sweep time	:	5 ms/div to 100 s/div	with 1-2-5 step
Sweep time accuracy	:	Less than ±15%	
Sweep trigger	:	FREE RUN, LINE, VIDEO, and SINGLE (Reset/Start)	

(4) Input Specification

RF input	:	Approx. 50 N-type input connector:	R4131A/B/C/D
		Approx. 75 N-type input connector:	R4131AN/BN R4131CN/DN
Maximum input level	:	+20 dBm, ±25 VDCmax	Input ATT 20 dB or more: R4131A/B/C/D
		127 dBμ, ±25 VDCmax	Input ATT 20 dB or more: R4131AN/BN/CN/DN
Input ATT	:	0 to 50 dB	with a step of 10 dB
Input ATT selecting accuracy	:	±1 dB or less	10 kHz ≦ F ≦ 2 GHz (10 dB in standard)
		±1.5 dB or less	2 GHz < F ≦ 3.5 GHz (10 dB in standard)
Input VSWR		R4131A/B/C/D	
		1.5 or less	100 kHz ≦ F ≦ 2 GHz
		2.0 or less	2 GHz < F ≦ 3.5 GHz At input ATT 10 dB or more
		R4131AN/BN/CN/DN	
		1.5 or less	100 kHz ≦ F ≦ 1.5 GHz
		2.0 or less	10 kHz < F ≦ 2 GHz
		2.5 or less	2 GHz < F ≦ 3.5 GHz At input ATT 10 dB or more

(5) Display Unit Specification

Display	:	Waveform, setting conditions, and grid
Trace	:	2-screen display of WRITE waveform and VIEW waveform
WRITE	:	Memory is rewritten each time sweep and WRITE waveform is displayed.
STORE	:	WRITE waveform is stored.
VIEW	:	Stored waveform data is displayed.
MAX. HOLD	:	Each time of repetition from the starting point of this function, the maximum signal level on the horizontal axis is measured and displayed.
Dictation	:	This equipment provides the POSI/NEGA (for R4131B/BN/D/DN only), POSI, and SAMPLE display and detection functions.

(6) Output Specification

Output signal for calibration
: 200 MHz ±30 kHz, -30 dBm ±0.5 dB: R4131A/B/C/D
200 MHz ±30 kHz, 80 dBμ ±0.5 dB : R4131AN/BN
R4131CN/DN

Monitor output : Possible to listen with an earphone (approx. 8 Ω)
Recorder output : Analog output only for WRITE waveform
X-axis Approx. -5 V to +5 V (approx. 10 kΩ)
Y-axis Approx. 0 V to +4 V (approx. 220 Ω)
IF output : The IF signal, 3.58 MHz, is output at approx. 50 Ω.
Video output : This output includes the output terminal to external CRT display and VIDEO plotter, etc., output impedance of approx. 75 Ω, 1 V_{p-p}, and composite signal.
Probing power terminal ± 15 V
: 4-pin connector
GPIB data output : Mode operation and I/O are enabled using the GPIB.
Plotter interface: Display screen can be recorded by connecting this equipment directly to the plotter without passing through the controller.
Output for TG:
1st LOCAL OUT -5 dBm or more Approx. 4 GHz to 7.5 GHz
2nd LOCAL OUT -5 dBm or more Approx. 3.75 GHz
SLOPE OUT; Sweep signal output for TG output level correction 2 V/GHz

(7) General Specifications

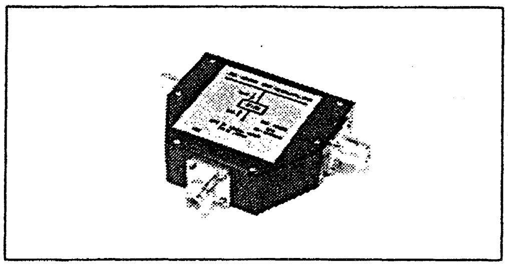
Using ambient conditions
: Less than 0°C to 50°C and 85% RH
Storage temperature range
: -20°C to +70°C
Power supply : 90 V to 132 V or 198 V to 250 V
48 to 66 Hz
Power consumption: Less than 120 VA
External dimensions
: Approx. 300 (W) x 177 (H) x 460 (D) (mm)
Weight : Approx. 10 kg : R4131A/AN/C/CN
Approx. 10.5 kg: R4131B/BN/D/DN

(8) Option (only R4131B/D)

OPTION 04 : Occupied frequency band width (OBW) measuring function
OPTION 14 : Occupied frequency band width (OBW) measuring function and 3 dB down width measuring function

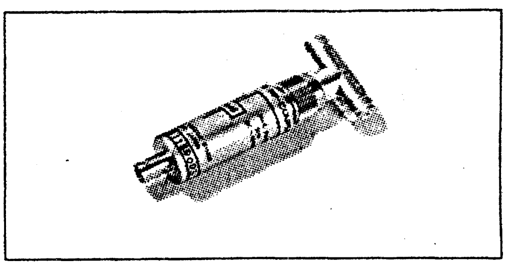
8.2 Accessories

- TR1625 RF Coupler



Frequency range	:	DC-500 MHz
Maximum input	:	50 W
Degree of coupling	:	40 dB ±1 dB
Impedance	:	50 Ω in both main and auxiliary lines
V.S.W.R	:	Less than 1.5
Insertion loss	:	Less than 1 dB
Connector	:	Main line ... N-type for both main and auxiliary lines

- TR1626 RF Coupler



Frequency range	:	DC-1500 MHz
Maximum input	:	50 W
Degree of coupling	:	40 dB ±1 dB
Impedance	:	50 Ω in both main and auxiliary lines
V.S.W.R	:	Less than 1.5
Insertion loss	:	Less than 1 dB
Connector	:	Main line ... N-type, and auxiliary line ... BNC type

● BNCP-FJ Conversion Adaptor

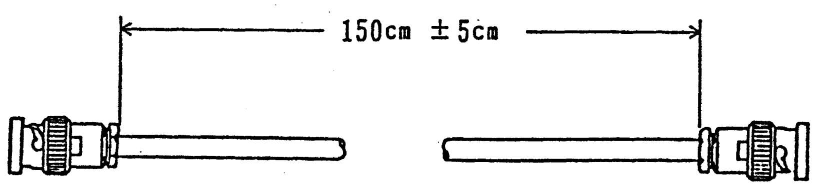
Dielectric strength	:	500 VAC/1 min.
Insulation resistance	:	More than 500 kΩ at 500 VDC
Contact resistance	:	Less than 5 MΩ
V.S.W.R	:	Less than 1.2 at 0.1 GHz

● Earphone for TR16191 Voice Monitor

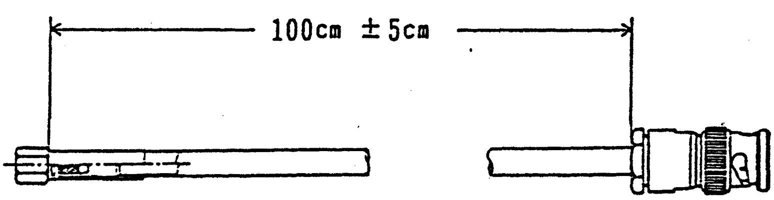
When the FREQ SPAN is set to 0 (zero) and this spectrum analyzer is tuned with the data knob, the demodulation wave can be observed on the screen, but also listening can be done through the earphone connected to the phone.

Connection cables

MO-15 Connection cable BNC-BNC (75Ω)   Part code : DCB-FF0442



MC-37 Connection cable BNC-SMA   Part code : DCB-FF1130X01

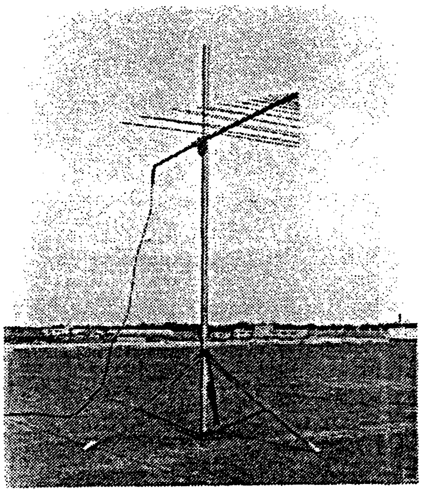


GPIB connection cable

Model name	Length
408JE-1P5	0.5 m
408JE-101	1 m
408JE-102	2 m
408JE-104	4 m

Antenna

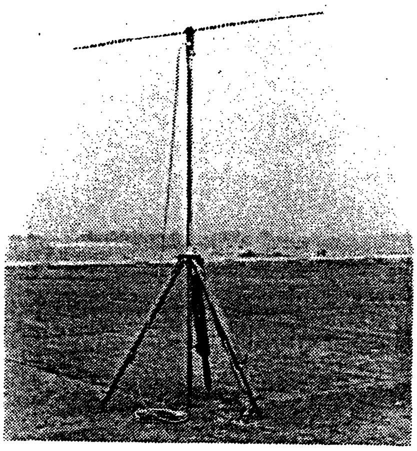
- TR1711 Log-periodic Antenna



This is a brad band reception antenna of 8 to 1000 MHz in frequency range. It can be used for monitoring radio waves and for analyzing disturbing waves which occurs in wide bands.

Frequency range	:	80 MHz to 1000 MHz
Gain	:	5 dB (λ/2 dipole antenna ratio)
Front-to-back ratio	:	More than 14 dB
V.S.W.R	:	Less than 2.5
I/O impedance	:	50 Ω
Weight	:	Antenna main body ... Approx. 5 kg
Components	:	Log-periodic antenna (Element 31 x 2, antenna main body, and balancer), angle adjuster (45° to 0° to 90°), tripod, measuring scale (with N-type connector, 10 m), elements container box, and antenna main body container bag

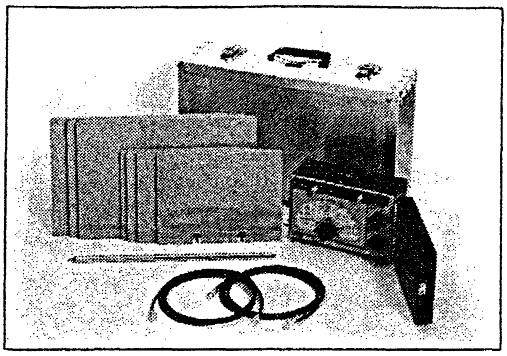
- TR1722 Half-wave Dipole Antenna



When measuring the field intensity and disturbing wave by using the spectrum analyzer, this antenna is used by changing the length of elements according to the measuring frequency.

Frequency range	:	25 MHz to 1000 MHz
Element 1	...	25 MHz to 80 MHz
Element 2	...	80 MHz to 250 MHz
Element 3	...	250 MHz to 600 MHz
Element 4	...	600 MHz to 1000 MHz
Transmission impedance	:	50 Ω
Polarization	:	Horizontal polarization/vertical polarization selected
Antenna ground height	:	Approx. 1 to 4 m
Tripod	:	Folding type
Attached coaxial cable	:	Attached with 50D, 2W, 10 m, and N-type connector

- TR1720 Loop Antenna



Frequency range	:	100 kHz to 30 MHz
Antenna tuner unit	:	1-band ... 100 kHz to 200 kHz
		2-band ... 150 kHz to 300 kHz
		3-band ... 300 kHz to 600 kHz
		4-band ... 600 kHz to 1400 kHz
		5-band ... 1.4 MHz to 3.5 MHz
		6-band ... 3.5 MHz to 10 MHz
		7-band ... 10 MHz to 30 MHz
Loop antenna section	:	7 types of loop antenna for 1-7 bands
Vertical antenna section	:	Set to 2 m and 1 m in total length
Impedance	:	75 Ω (TR1720N) or 50 Ω (TR1720)
Dimensions and weight:		
Tuner unit	:	Approx. 210 (W) x 140 (H) x 110 (D) (mm); and 2 kg
Loop antenna	:	Approx. 3 kg in one set
Big)		Approx. 360 (W) x 250 (H) x 6 (D) (mm)
Small)		Approx. 250 (W) x 190 (H) x 6 (D) (mm)
Vertical antenna	:	2 m (5 stages in total length) 1 m (expansion and contraction) and 0.2 kg
Container case	:	Approx. 495 (W) x 290 (H) x 155 (D) (mm) Aluminum made and approx. 1.9 kg in weight

- TR17201 10 kHz to 30 MHz Active Antenna

This is an antenna used for the measurement of field intensity from 10 kHz to 30 MHz. Since it integrates a low noise and broad band amplifier and the antenna factor is almost contact, the field intensity can be directly read easily.

Frequency range	:	10 kHz to 30 MHz
Antenna factor	:	Approx. 10 to 13 dB
Output impedance	:	Approx. 50 Ω
Input impedance	:	More than 1 MΩ (when measured at the antenna block)
Amplification gain	:	7 dB ±2 dB in nominal gain
Connector	:	BNC type
Power supply	:	12.6 V mercury cell (approx. 20 hours)
External dimensions	:	Approx. 131 (L) x 108 (W) x 77 (H) (mm)
Weight	:	Approx. 1 kg

- TR17203 25 MHz to 230 MHz Active Dipole Antenna

Since the antenna factor for the measurement of field intensity from 25 MHz to 230 MHz is close to 0 (zero), this antenna can directly read the field intensity in a wide range when used in combination with the spectrum analyzer.

Frequency range	:	25 MHz to 230 MHz
Antenna factor	:	Approx. 0 dB
Impedance	:	Approx. 50 Ω
Connecting terminal	:	N-type
Power supply	:	15 VDC (with 1 m long cable)
Weight	:	Approx. 580 g

- TR17204 200 MHz to 1000 MHz Log-periodic Antenna

The antenna can measure a broad band of 200 MHz to 1000 MHz without replacing any element. In addition to its compactness and lightweight, it can be used for transmission and reception. So, it is suitable for immunity measurement in high frequency.

Frequency range	:	200 MHz to 1000 MHz
Antenna factor	:	Approx. 14 dB to 25 dB at 200 MHz to 1000 MHz
Impedance	:	Approx. 50 Ω
Connecting terminal	:	N-type
Average V.S.W.R.	:	Less than 2.0
Average gain	:	Approx. 7 dB
Antenna dimensions	:	Approx. 750 (length) x 750 (maximum width) x 63.5 (thickness) (mm)
Weight	:	Approx. 2 kg

- TR17205 1 GHz to 10 GHz Log-spiral Antenna

This is an antenna of 1 GHz to 10 GHz which is used to measure EMI conformable to the MIL Standards.

Frequency range	:	1 GHz to 10 GHz
Average power gain	:	3.75 dB
Average V.S.W.R.	:	Less than 2.0
Axial ratio	:	Less than 1 dB
Average beam width	:	50°
Impedance	:	Approx. 50 Ω
Polarization	:	Circular polarization
External dimensions	:	Approx. 381 (length) x 127 (maximum diameter) (mm)
Weight	:	Approx. 3.6 kg

- TR17206 1 GHz to 18 GHz Double-ridged Guide Antenna

This is the most suitable antenna for the EMI measurement. It can measure a wide band of 1 GHz to 18 GHz.

Frequency range	:	1 GHz to 18 GHz
Average power gain	:	10.7 dB (Isotropic)
Average V.S.W.R.	:	Less than 1.5
Impedance	:	Approx. 50 Ω
Average beam width	:	E Plane 53° H Plane 48°
Connector	:	N-type
External dimensions	:	Approx. 280 (L) x 245 (W) x 159 (H) (mm)
Weight	:	Approx. 1.8 kg

Filter

MEP-293/MEP-294/MEP-295/MEP-29, TR14101

Model name		MEP-292	MEP-293	MEP-294	MEP-295	TR14101
Filter name		By-pass filter	By-pass filter	By-pass filter	By-pass filter	Rejection filter
Objective communication equipment frequency band		27 MHz	60 MHz	150 MHz	400 MHz	800 MHz to 900 MHz
Working frequency range		26 MHz to 30 MHz	50 MHz to 80 MHz	120 MHz to 190 MHz	335 MHz to 520 MHz	800 MHz to 900 MHz
Filter Char-acter-istics	Cut-off frequency	40 MHz	100 MHz	240 MHz	670 MHz	1200 MHz
	Attenuation character-istic	More than 35 dB at 28 MHz or less More than 40 dB at 27 MHz	More than 50 dB at 70 MHz More than 30 dB at 80 MHz	More than 50 dB at 170 MHz More than 30 dB at 190 MHz	More than 50 dB at 470 MHz More than 30 dB at 520 MHz	More than 35 dB at 800 MHz to 900 MHz More than 30 dB at 800 MHz or less
	Pass band	40 MHz to 300 MHz	100 MHz to 1000 MHz	240 MHz to 1000 MHz	670 MHz to 1500 MHz	1500 MHz to 3000 MHz
	Insertion loss (within the pass band)	Less than 1 dB	Less than 2 dB	Less than 2 dB	Less than 2 dB	Less than 2 dB
Through char-acter-istics	Pass band	DC to 300 MHz	-	-	-	DC to 1000 MHz
	Insertion loss (within the pass band)	Less than 1 dB	-	-	-	Less than 1 dB
Characteristic impedance		50 Ω (BNCJ-BNCJ)	50 Ω (NP-NJ)	50 Ω (NP-NJ)	50 Ω (NP-NJ)	50 Ω (NP-NJ)

Band Pass Filter

TR14201/14202/14203/14204

This filter is used to remove the large signal out of a measurement band in the measurement conforming to the CISPR Standards using the spectrum analyzer.

	TR14201	TR14202	TR14203	TR14204
Pass band	10 kHz to 150 kHz	150 kHz to 30 MHz	25 MHz to 300 MHz	300 MHz to 1000 MHz
Insertion loss within the pass band	Less than 1.5 dB	Less than 1.5 dB	Less than 1.5 dB	Less than 1.5 dB
Attenuation characteristic	More than 20 dB at less than 3 kHz but more than 300 kHz	More than 35 dB at less than 30 kHz but more than 60 MHz	More than 35 dB at less than 12 MHz but more than 600 MHz	More than 30 dB at less than 150 MHz but more than 1500 MHz
Characteristic impedance (connector)	Approx. 50 Ω (NJ-NP)	Approx. 50 Ω (NJ-NP)	Approx. 50 Ω (NP-NJ)	Approx. 50 Ω (NP-NJ)

External dimensions: Approx. 31 (H) x 50 (S) x 100 (L) (mm)
Weight : Approx. 350 g

9. FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

9.1 Outline

9.1.1 Basic Operations

Figure 9-1 shows the block diagram of this equipment.

(1) When the measuring signal is input to the input connector, the input signal, after passing through the 50 dB RF input attenuator, enters the first mixer where it is mixed with the first local signal sent from the 4 to 7.5 GHz YTO (YIG tuning transmitter), and then it is output as the first IF signal of 4 GHz.

The YTO, under the control of the YTO circuit, sweeps the range of 4 to 7.5 GHz using the RAMP signal and also varies the center frequency with the maximum resolution of 500 Hz.

(2) The output first IF signal of 4 GHz enters the second mixer where it is mixed with the second local signal of 3.77 GHz and then enters the third mixer as the second IF signal of 226 MHz. This signal is mixed with the third local signal of 200 MHz and then enters the fourth signal as the third IF signal of 26.4 MHz. This signal is further mixed with the fourth local signal of 30 MHz and converted into the fourth IF signal of 3.58 MHz.

Incidentally, the CAL OUT signal of 200 MHz is generated through the crystal oscillator of the third local signal.

(3) The fourth IF signal of 3.58 MHz passes through the LC filter second stage and crystal filter second stage, through which the resolution band width is selected in a range from 1 MHz to 1 kHz, and further, the output level is controlled by the resolution of 0.25 dB max. by the STEP AMP. of 50 dB.

(4) The 3.58 MHz IF signal of which resolution band width and output level are controlled enters the LOG AMP. of the dynamic range 80 dB, and after being subjected to logarithmic companding, the signal enters the detector where it is detected and converted into the DC output. The detection output signal enters video filter circuit where the video filter band width is selected to a range from 1 MHz to 10 Hz and then output as the Y. OUT signal.

(5) The Y. OUT signal and the X. OUT signal of the RAMP signal are both input to the A/D circuit. The Y. OUT (ordinates axis) is converted from analog to digital signal at 9 bits (512 points) and the X. OUT (quadrature axis) is converted the similarly at 10 bits (1024 points). After being stored in the memory, these signals are controlled by the CPU to display the waveform on CRT through the CRT control circuit.

This equipment has two memories, the WRITE memory which rewrites data at each sweeping and VIEW memory which stores the displayed waveform. It also has a non-volatile memory which stores data even after power OFF.

Furthermore, it performs the MAX. HOLD and normalization processing using the WRITE memory, VIEW memory, and the CPU's arithmetic operation function.

(6) The AFC (Automatic Frequency Control) block is mounted on R4131B/BN/D/DN only. It applies locking in a range from 4 to 6.5 GHz in the YTO frequency to improve the center frequency setting accuracy.

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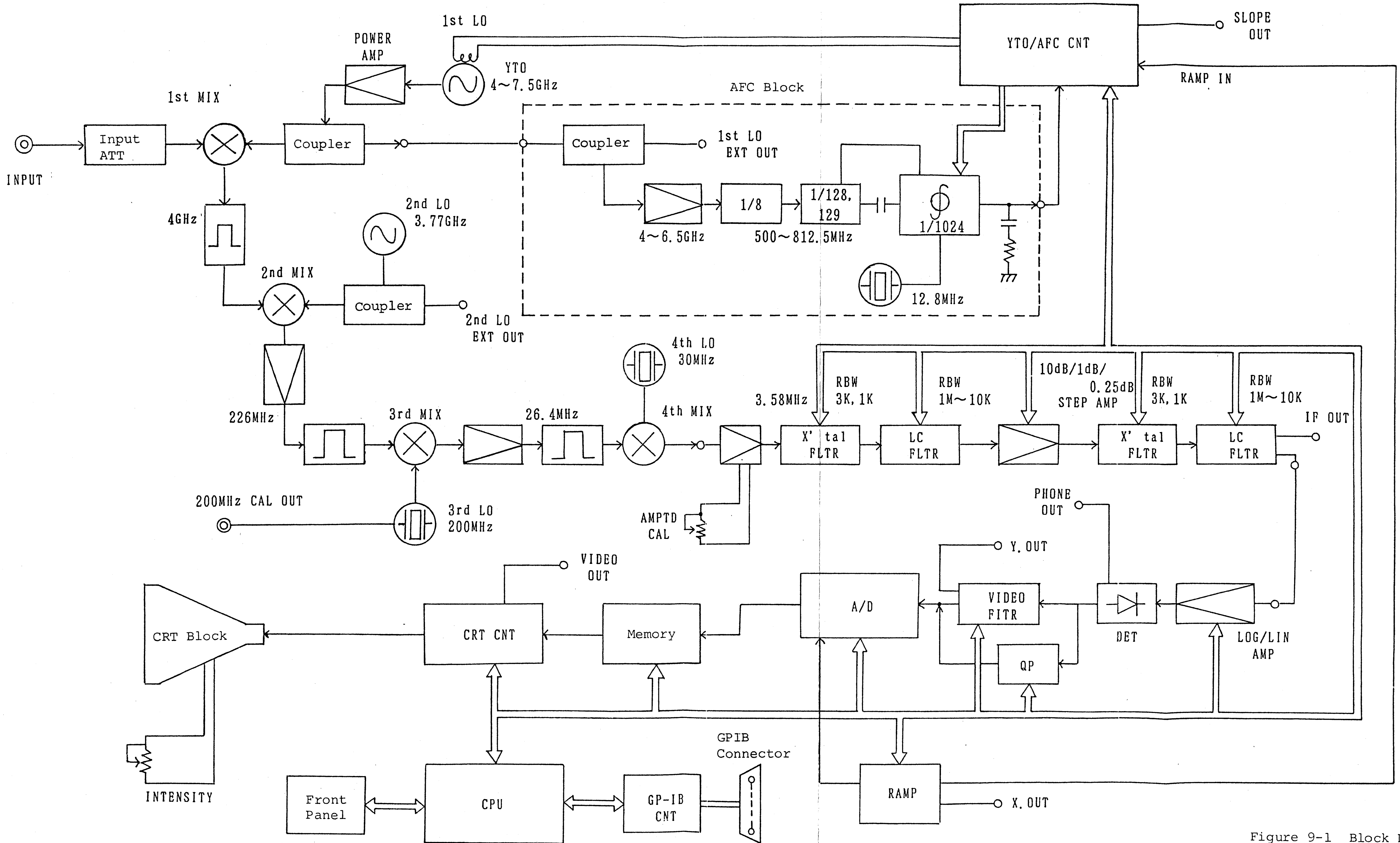
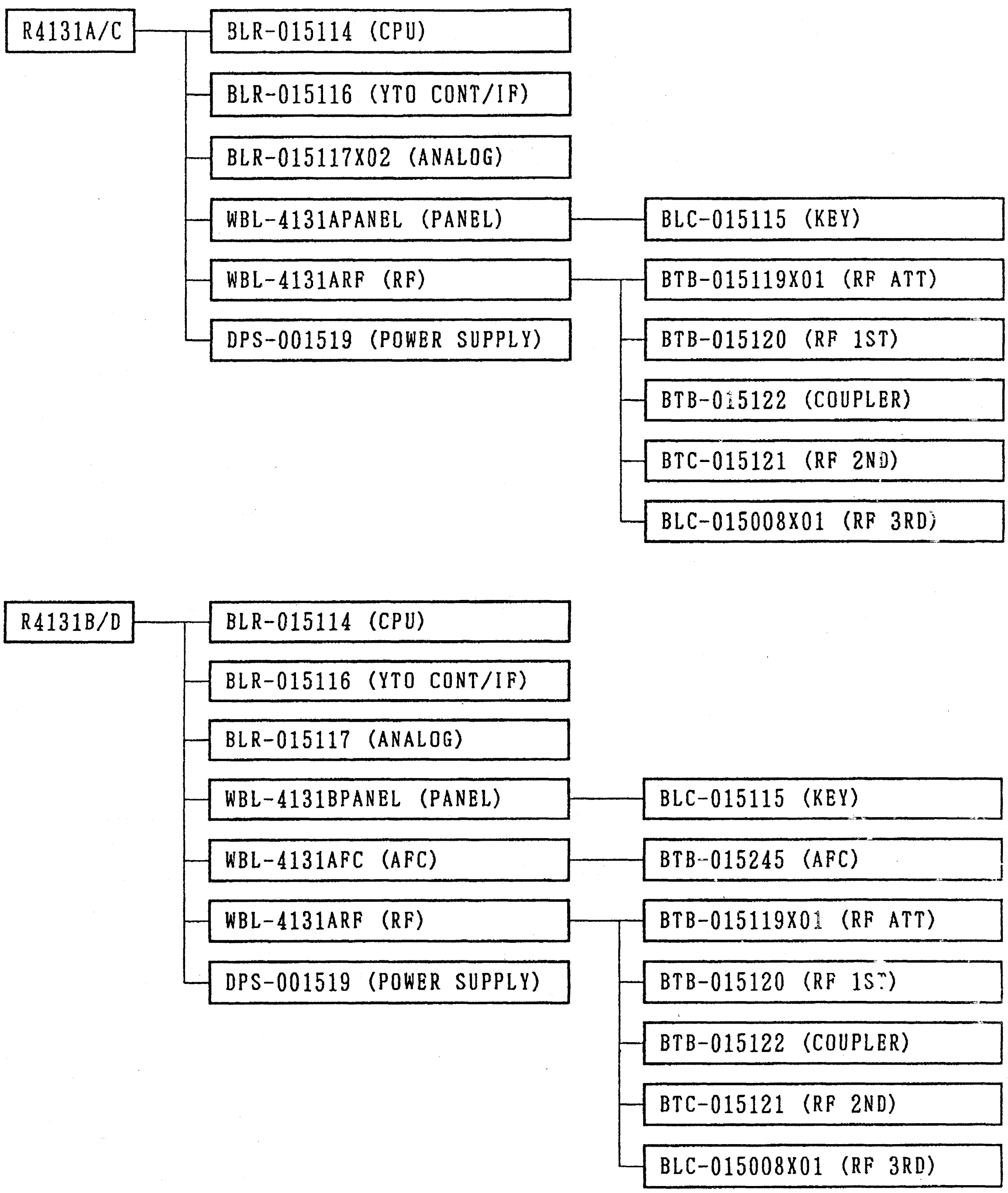
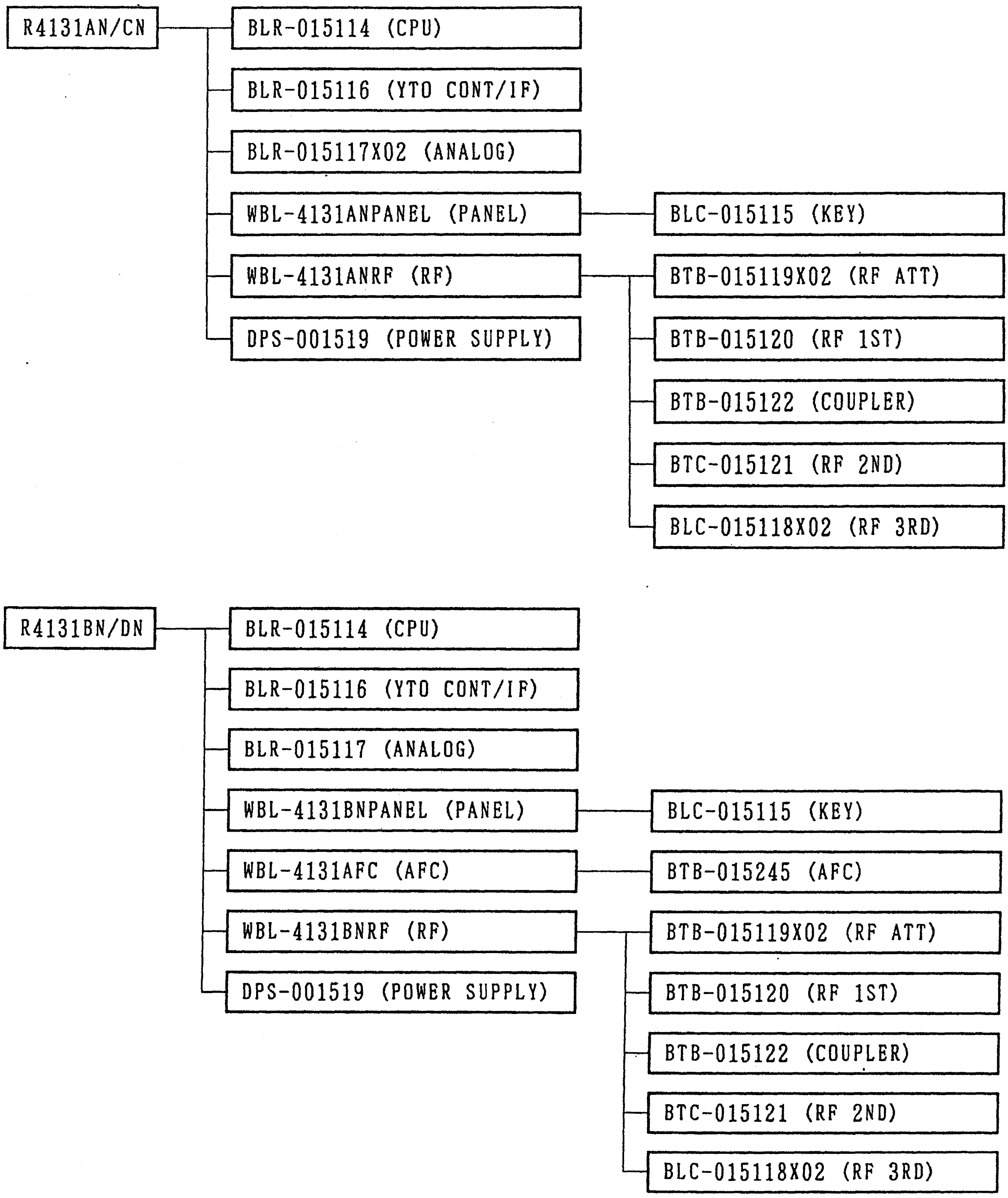


The AFC block encircled with the broken line is added to R4131B/BN/D/DN only.

Figure 9-1 Block Diagram of this Equipment

9.1.2 R4131 Series Configuration




R4131AN/CN
BLR-015114 (CPU)
BLR-015116 (YTO CONT/IF)
BLR-015117X02 (ANALOG)
WBL-4131ANPANEL (PANEL)
BLC-015115 (KEY)
WBL-4131ANRF (RF)
BTB-015119X02 (RF ATT)
BTB-015120 (RF 1ST)
BTB-015122 (COUPLER)
BTC-015121 (RF 2ND)
BLC-015118X02 (RF 3RD)
DPS-001519 (POWER SUPPLY)
R4131BN/DN
BLR-015114 (CPU)
BLR-015116 (YTO CONT/IF)
BLR-015117 (ANALOG)
WBL-4131BNPANEL (PANEL)
BLC-015115 (KEY)
WBL-4131AFC (AFC)
BTB-015245 (AFC)
WBL-4131BNRF (RF)
BTB-015119X02 (RF ATT)
BTB-015120 (RF 1ST)
BTB-015122 (COUPLER)
BTC-015121 (RF 2ND)
BLC-015118X02 (RF 3RD)
DPS-001519 (POWER SUPPLY)

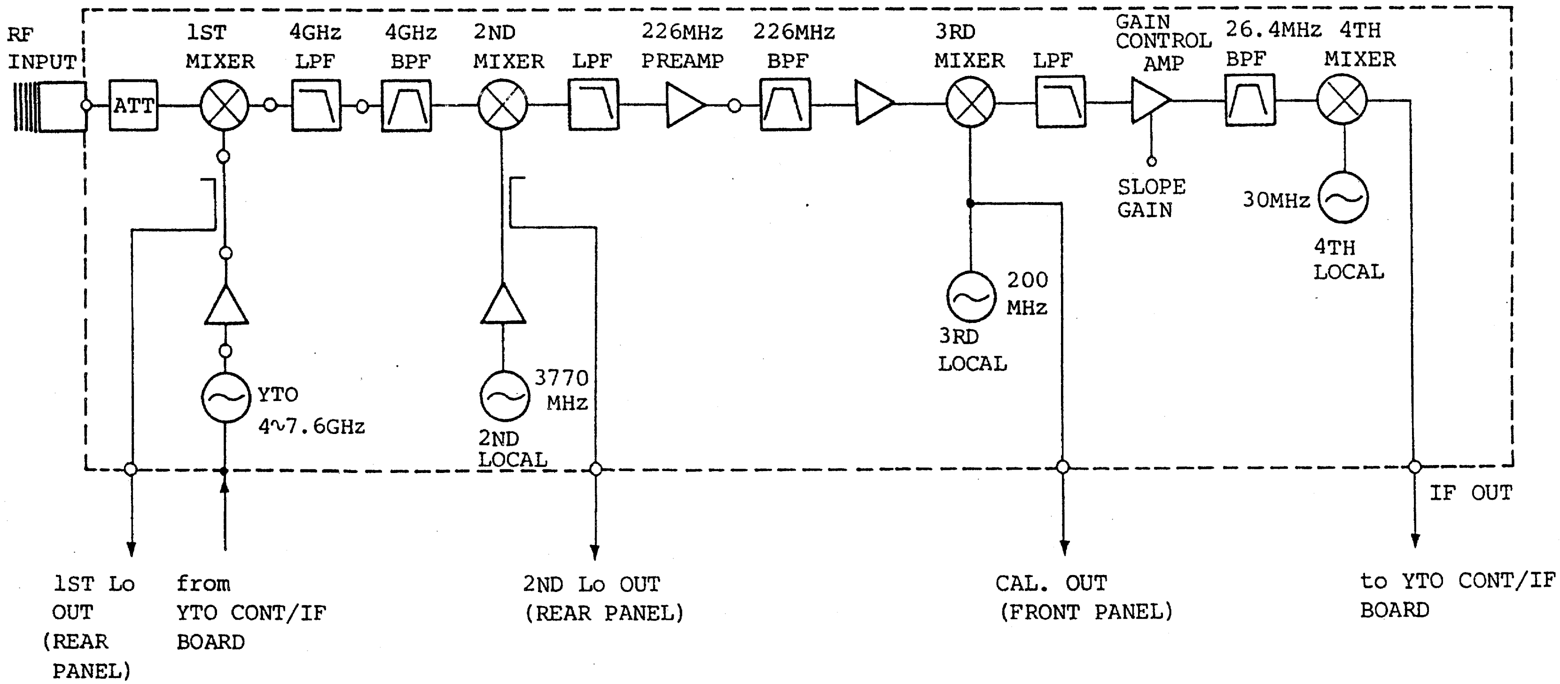


Figure 9-2 RF Block

9.2.1 First Mixer

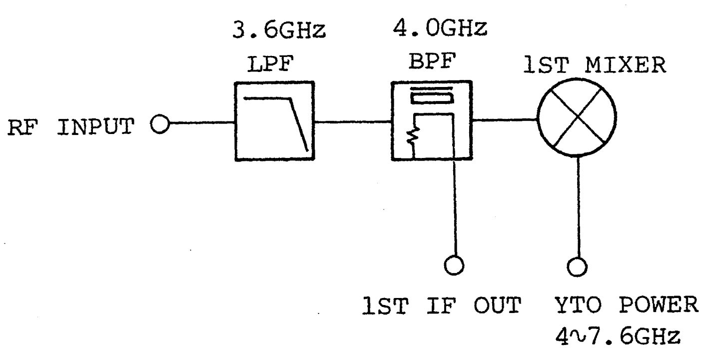


Figure 9-3 First Mixer Block Diagram

(1) 3.6 GHz Low-pass Filter

The 3.6 GHz low-pass filter limits the input frequency band.

(2) 4.0 GHz Band Pass Filter

The 4.0 GHz band pass filter passes only 4 GHz frequency signals of the first IF signals generated by the first mixer.

(3) First Mixer

The first mixer is single-balanced type. It has two ports: one mixes the RF input signals and IF output signals which are isolated by the LPF and BPF in the previous stage.

9.2.2 Second Mixer

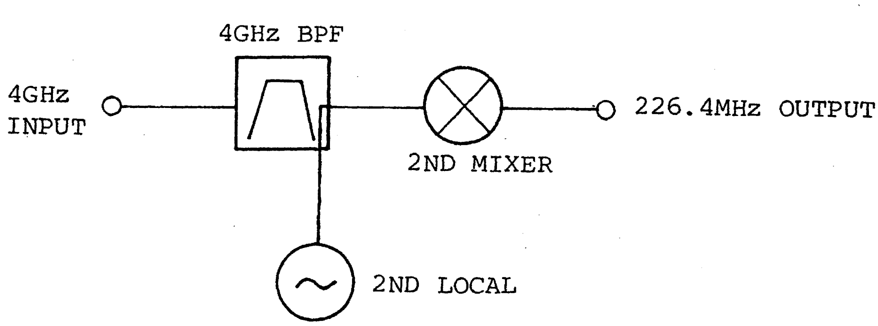


Figure 9-4 Second Mixer Block Diagram

(1) 4.0 GHz Band Pass Filter

The 4.0 GHz band pass filter consists of two dielectric resonators.

(2) Second Local Oscillator

The second local oscillator using a dielectric resonator oscillates the 3770 MHz frequency.

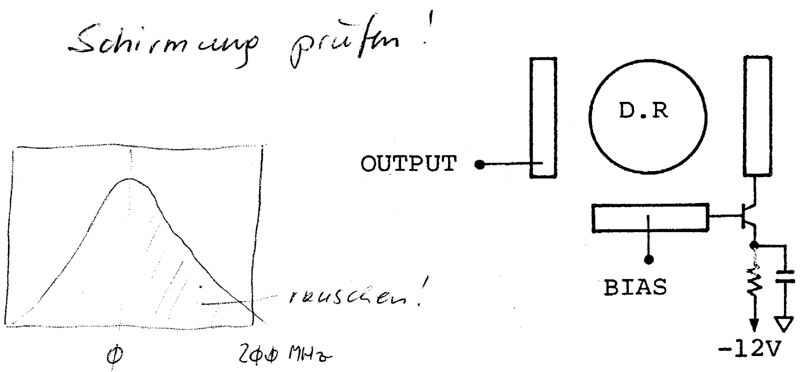


Figure 9-5 Second Local Oscillator

(3) Second Mixer

The second mixer converts the first IF signals (4 GHz) to the second IF signals (226.4 MHz).

9.2.3 Third and Fourth Mixers

The second IF signals (226.4 MHz) are converted to 26.4 MHz (third IF signals) by the third mixer and further converted to 3.58 MHz by the fourth mixer.

The third local oscillator signal is also used as a CAL.OUT signal.

The third IF signal uses a slope signal from the YTO-CONT/IF board to correct the frequency characteristics.

(1) 226.42 MHz Preamplifier

The 226.42 MHz preamplifier has a gain of 20 dB. L3, L4, and C9 are input matching filters. L5, L6, and C13 are output matching filters.

(2) Third Mixer

The third mixer is designed so that it does not input signals outside the band by using the 226.42 MHz BPF. The BPF band width is 4 MHz.

The BPF output is input to the isolation amplifier (Q1) and mixed with 200 MHz signals from the third local oscillator by the third mixer, then converted to 26.4 MHz. The third mixer is a double-balanced type.

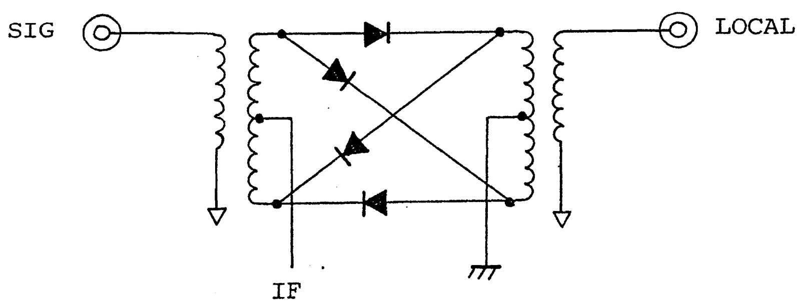


Figure 9-6 Double-balanced Mixer

(3) 200 MHz Crystal Oscillator

The base-ground Colpitts 200 MHz crystal oscillator oscillates a 200 MHz signal. It also oscillates a CAL.OUT signal (200 MHz, -30 dBm).

(4) Gain Control Amplifier

The gain control amplifier changes the resistance of the Q1 emitter and collector to convert the amplifier gain.

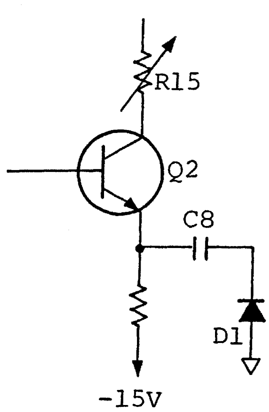


Figure 9-7 Gain Control Amplifier

As the current flowing through the pin diode D1 changes, the resistance changes. Using this characteristic, the gain control amplifier corrects the level. D1 uses a Slope Gain signal to correct the frequency characteristics.

L9 and R20 build a 50-ohm wide band matching circuit so that the gain control amplifier does not affect the 26.4 MHz BPF in later stages.

The 26.4 MHz band pass filter consists of four helical resonators. The circuit converts the signal frequency to 3.58 MHz by the fourth mixer in the next stage. The double-balanced fourth mixer mixes signals by using a 30 MHz signal generated by the fourth local oscillator.

(5) 30 MHz Crystal Oscillator

The Colpitts 30 MHz crystal oscillator oscillates a 30 MHz local signal. The circuit outputs the signal via a tank circuit (C30 and L13) so that it is not changed by the load.

9.3 YTO-CONT/IF Board

9.3.1 IF Filter

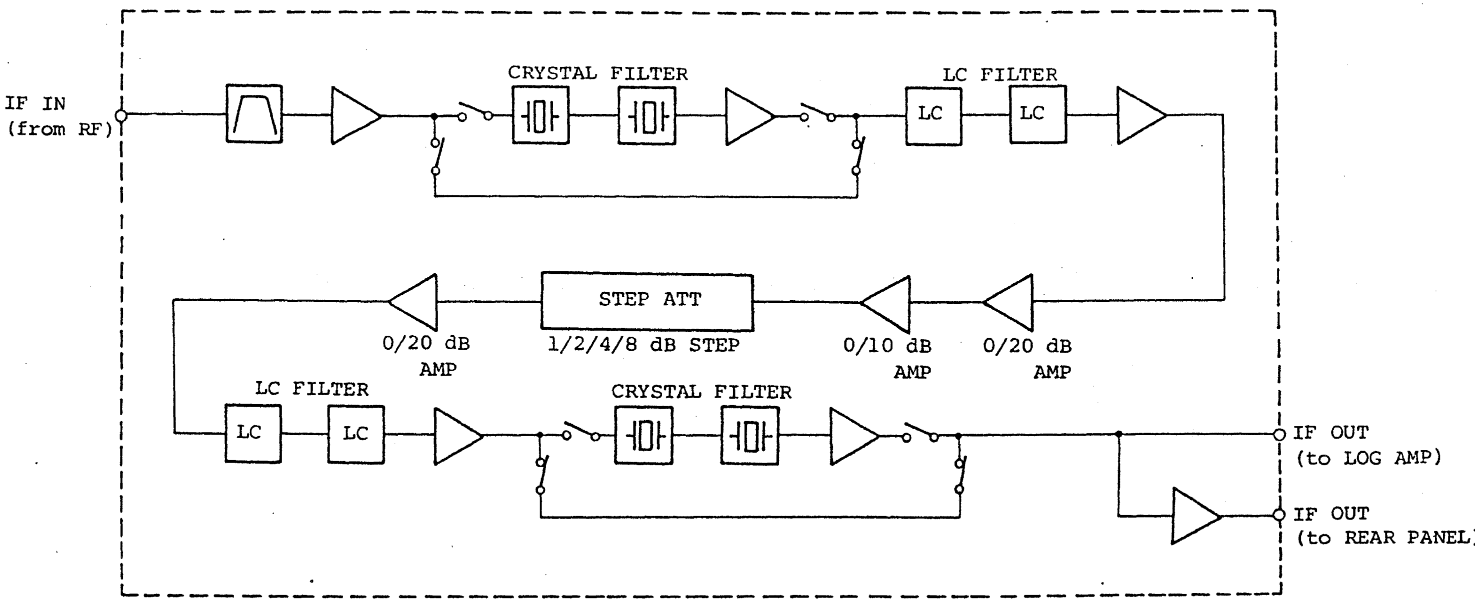


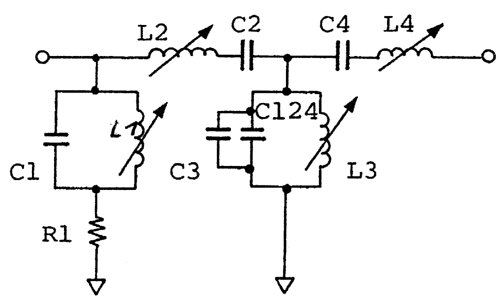
Figure 9-8 IF Filter

The IF filter consists of filters having the resolution bandwidth.

The bandwidth of the filter can be switched by the center frequency of 3.58 MHz according to the setting from the front panel. The filter with narrow bandwidths (1 kHz and 3 kHz) uses four crystal filters; the filter with other bandwidths (1 MHz to 10 kHz) uses four LC filters.

(1) Input 3.58 MHz Band Pass Filter

L2, L3, L4, C2, C3, C4, and C124 form a 3.58 MHz BPF. L1, C1, and R1 form a wide-band impedance matching circuit.



(2) Gain Adjust Amplifier

The gain adjust amplifier is non-inverse type. The circuit changes the total gain by adjusting the variable resistor (AMPTD_CAL) on the front panel.

AMPTD_CAL is used to change the resistance using the FET (Q1) to change the total gain.

R6 is a thermister. It compensates the gain changed by the temperature.

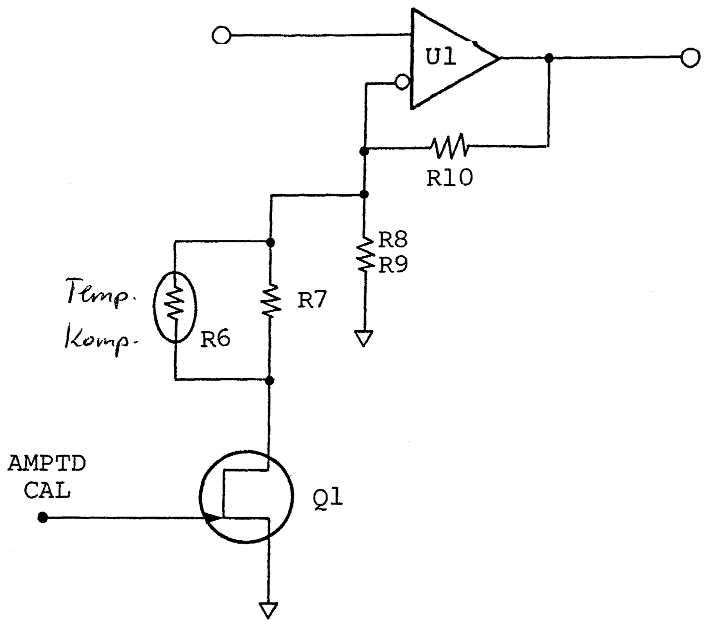


Figure 9-9 Gain Adjust Amplifier

When Q1 = OFF

$$G = 1 + \frac{R10}{R8 + R9} = 1 + \frac{470}{120} = 4.92$$

G (dB) = 20 LogG = 14 (dB)

When Q1 = ON (10 ohms)

$$G = 1 + \frac{R10}{RT} = 1 + \frac{470}{44.2} = 11.63$$

G (dB) = 20 LogG = 21 dB

Note: RT is the resistance of R6 to R9 and Q1.

(3) Crystal Filter

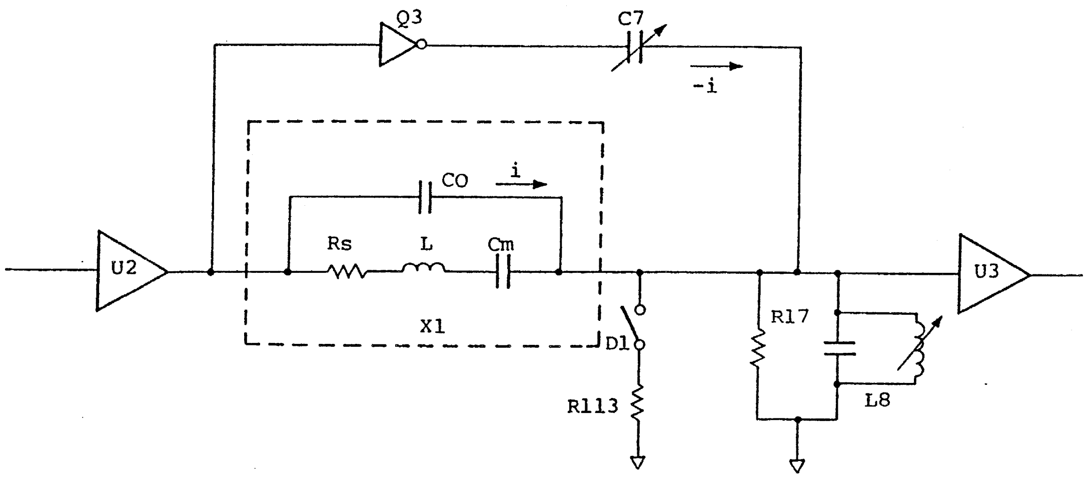


Figure 9-10 Crystal Filter

The bandwidth is selectable with the switch (D1): 1 kHz or 3 kHz. C7 adjusts the symmetry of the filter.

(4) LC Filter

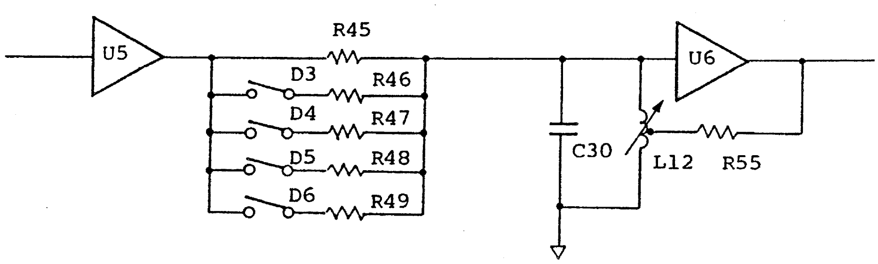


Figure 9-11 LC Filter

The bandwidth is changeable from 10 kHz to 1 MHz by switching the R45 to R49. The bandwidth is narrower as the resistance is larger.

(5) Step Amplifier

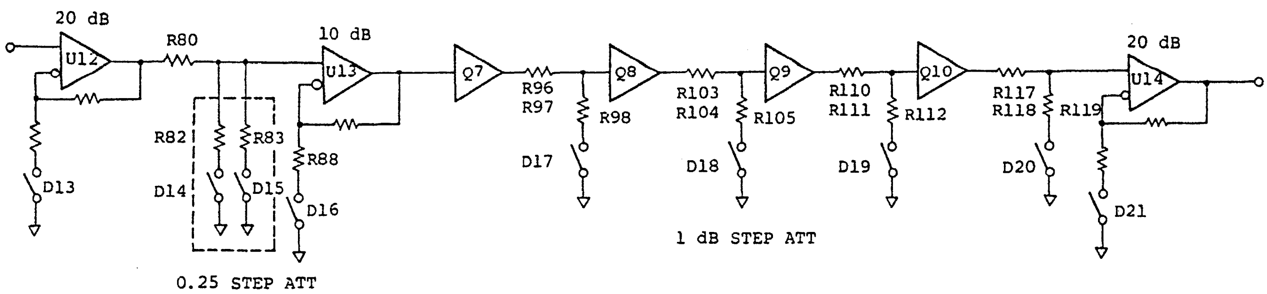


Figure 9-12 Step Amplifier

The step amplifier consists of three step amplifiers (U12 to U14), four 1 dB step attenuators (Q7 to Q10), and a 0.25 dB step attenuator.

U12 and U14 are 0/20 dB step amplifiers and U13 is a 0/10 dB step amplifier.

These step amplifiers and attenuators set the level by steps of 0.25 dB in the range from 0 dB to 59.75 dB.

9.3.2 YTO Controller and AFC

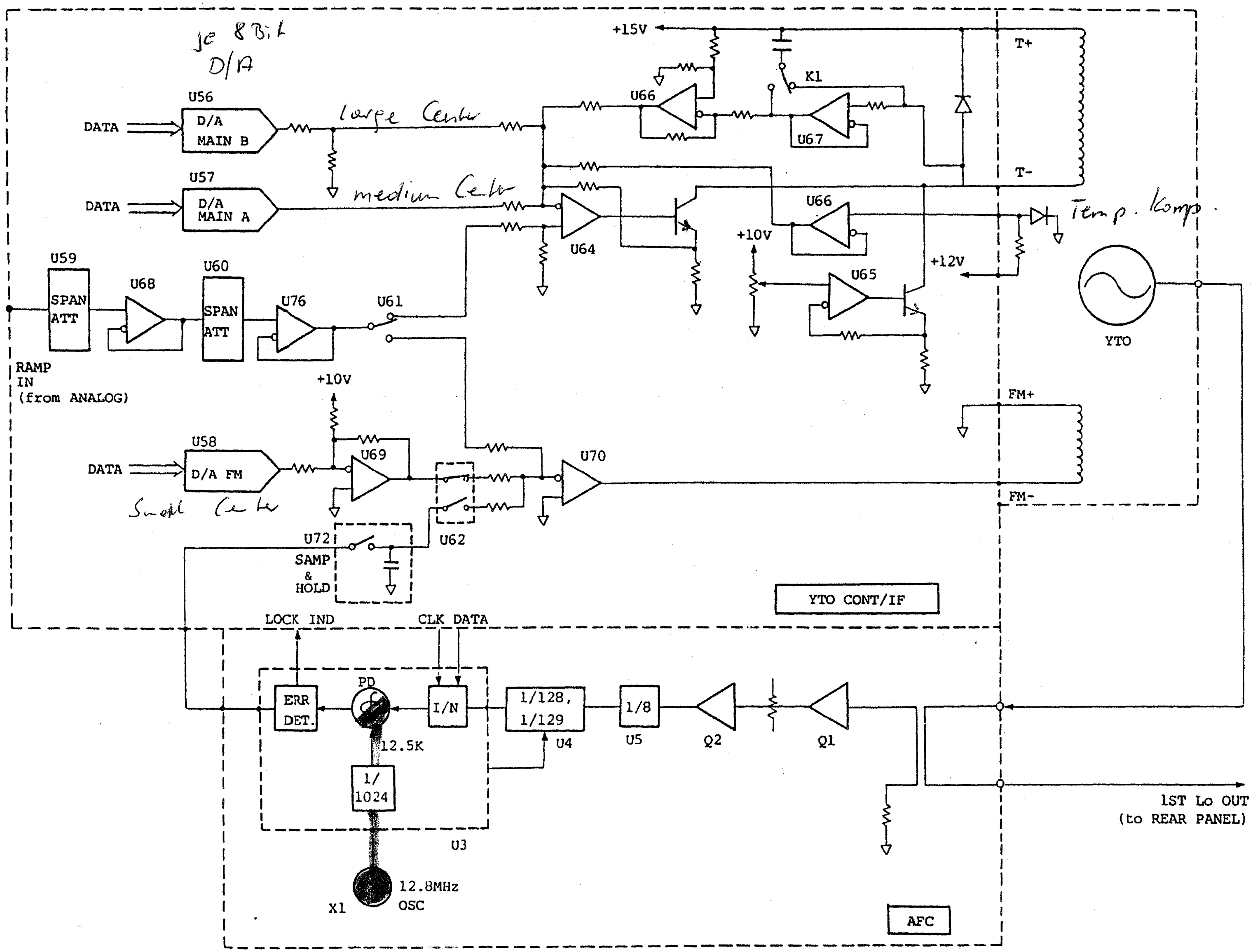


Figure 9-13 YTO Controller & AFC

(1) YTO Controller

The YTO controller consists of a controller and a driver.

The tune voltage changes depending on the set center frequency. The YTO controller sets three digital/analog frequency bands and generates a tune voltage by a combination of the three bands. The three D/A converters have different setting ranges.

Table 9-1 Tune Voltage Data

Tune D/A	Input data	Cent, freq, data	Freq, span
MAIN A (U57)	32 to DE_H	0 to 3.5 GHz	20 MHz to 4.0 GHz
MAIN B (U56)	00 to $F9_H$	△ 25.6 MHz	
FM (U58)	00 to $F9_H$	△ 128 kHz	100 kHz to 10 MHz

For the span voltage, the YTO controller converts the ramp voltage from the ramp generator of the analog board for setting a span by two step attenuators and adds it by the tune voltage in the U64. When the span voltage reaches 10 MHz, a relay (K1) is switched and a noise filter (large-capacity chemical capacitor) is inserted between the main coils. If a charged or discharged current flows through the capacitor, however, the current flowing through the main coil changes, causing a frequency drift. To solve this problem, a charger/discharger is added to charge or discharge at the main T- (See Figure 9-3) even if the noise filter is turned off.

The frequency may also drift because of temperature change. The YTO controller corrects the frequency by the following two methods:

① Feeds back the voltages at the both ends of the main coil.

When the current flowing through the main coil is increased or decreased to change the YTO oscillation frequency, the temperature inside the YTO controller changes and causes a frequency drift. Temperature change also causes the main coil resistance. The resistance change can be canceled by feeding back the voltages at both ends of the coil.

② Mounts a diode inside the YTO controller and feed back the on-voltage change of the diode to the U64. As the ambient temperature changes, the on-voltage of the diode changes.

Using the above two circuits, the YTO controller reduces frequency drifts without the PLL.

(2) AFC

The AFC mounted on R4131B operates at the frequency span of 200 MHz or smaller and applies AFC to the YTO. The AFC function is available in the band from 0 to 2.5 GHz.

The YTO output (4.0 to 6.5 GHz) is input to the AFC block and converted to the 500 MHz to 812.5 MHz range by the 1/8 divider.

Then, it is compared with the 12.8 MHz oscillation signal by the phase detector and fed back to the tune FM voltage. At this time, if a fault is found in the phase detector output, a pulse is output to the LOCK_IND signal line.

The AFC function is executed between sweeps. During AFC, the span is set to 0 and the SAMP/HOLD circuit is closed. It opens when a sweep starts.

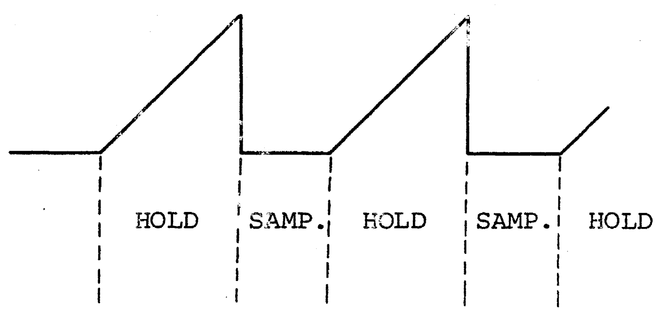


Figure 9-14 SAMP & HOLD

AFC operation sequence is shown below.

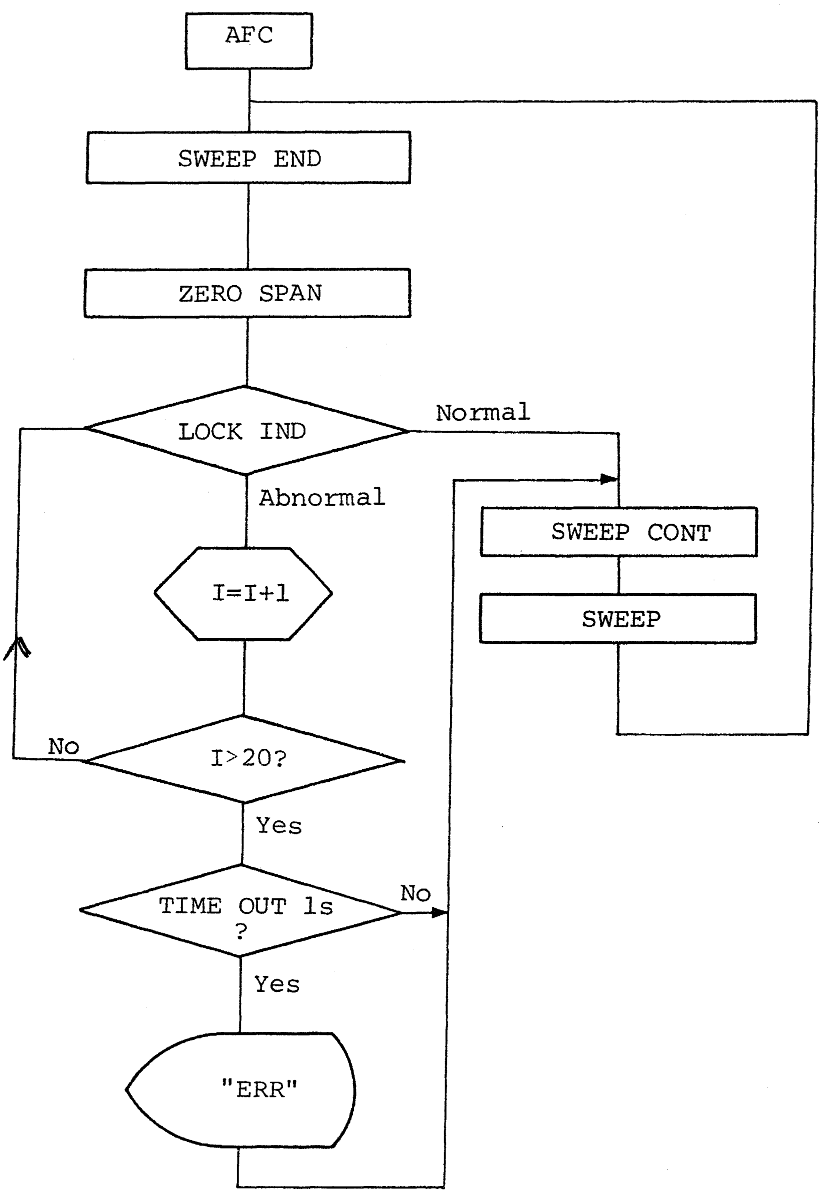


Figure 9-15 Flowchart for AFC

9.4 Analog Board

9.4.1 Log Amplifier

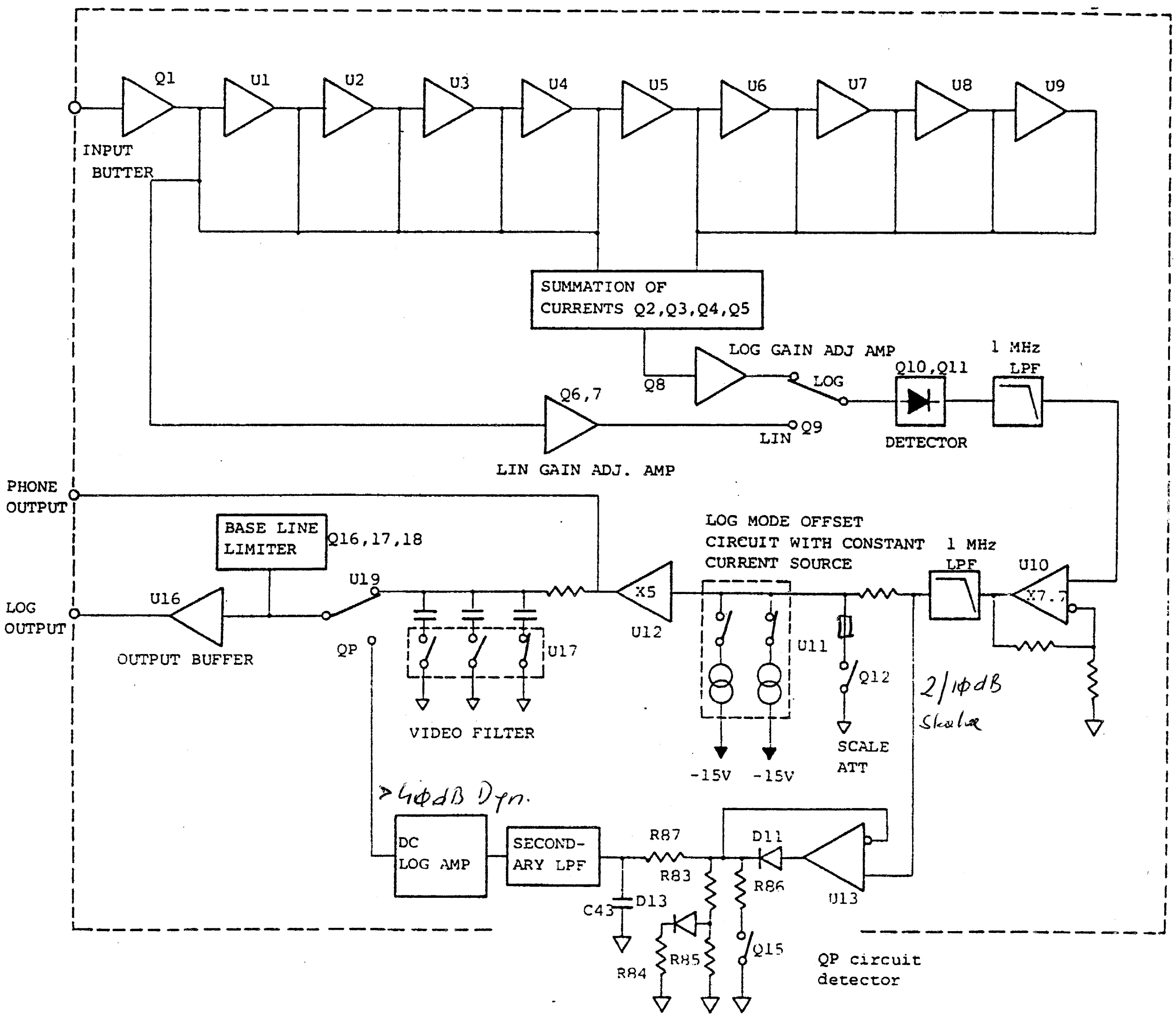
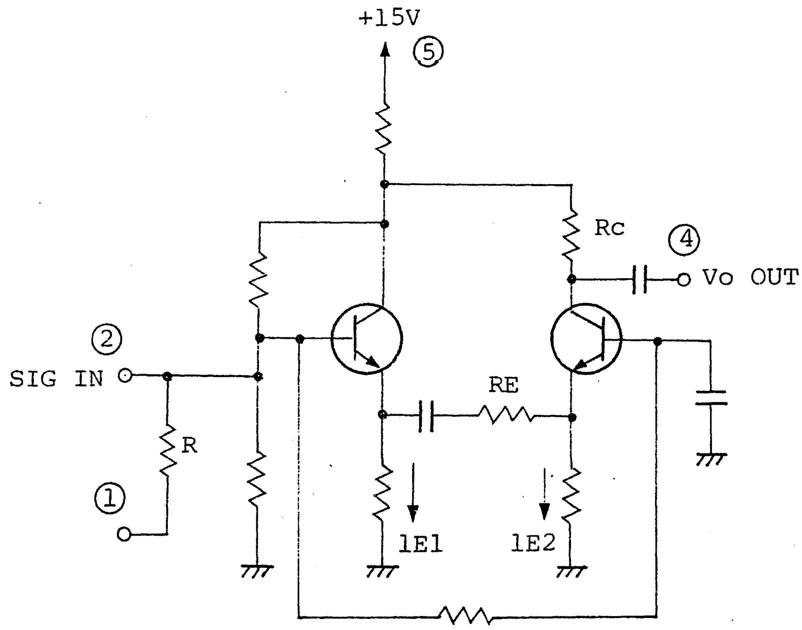


Figure 9-16 Log Amplifier Schematic Diagram

The log amplifier consists of nine saturation amplifiers: each has a gain of 10 dB.

Figure 9-17 shows the saturation amplifier.



$$\text{Gain} = 20\ \text{Log}\frac{R_C}{R_E}$$

$$\text{Vsat p-p} = R_C \times (I_{E1} + I_{E2})$$

Figure 9-17 One Stage of 10 dB Amplifier

A signal from the IF block is input to the input buffer (Q1) then to the saturation amplifier. $V_{O\ OUT}$ is converted to the current V_O/R and input to the current amplifier.

To amplify the current, base-ground amplifiers Q3 and Q4 are used with Q2 and Q3, just as for the bias constant current source.

The current amplified by the base-ground amplifier is converted to the voltage by the R19.

When a 3 Vp-p signal is input to the input buffer (Q1), the 10 dB saturation amplifier output is all 3 Vp-p.

The current amplifier output is found as shown below.

V_I = (3/0.62R + 9 x 3/R) x R19

Assume that 3/R x R13 = V.

V_I = 10.56 V

When the input level decreases by 10 dB, the following voltage is output:

$V_I(-10) = (3/3.16 \times 1/0.62R + 9 \times 3/R) \times R13 = 9.49$ V

Similarly,

$$V_I(-20) = (\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{0.62} + \frac{1}{3.16} + 8)\ V = 8.47\ V$$

$$V_I(-30) = (\frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{0.62} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{3.16} + 7)\ V = 7.43\ V$$

$$\vdots$$

$$V_I(-80) = (\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{3.16} + 2)\ V = 2.43\ V$$

As shown above, if the input level changes by 10 dB, the output level changes by approximately 1 dB.

The current amplified by the log gain adjust amplifier (Q8) is sent to the base-ground amplifiers (Q10 and Q11) and shaped to half waves for detection. The output is input to the x7.7 amplifier via the LPF, then to the scale attenuator or QP circuit via the 1 MHz LPF.

The scale attenuator sets the vertical axis mode (10 dB/div., 2 dB/div.) by switching the Q12 on/off.

The U11 is a constant current source used to set the offset in logarithms. It is switched according to the horizontal axis mode selected.

The QP circuit detects an envelope by a detector consisting of the U13 and D13 and a discharger consisting of the R84 to R87, D13, and C43.

The D13 and C84 change for each time constant when repetitive frequency goes high or low.

The Q15 is turned off when the bandwidth is 120 kHz and on when it is 9 kHz.

Signals detected by the QP circuit is input to the LPF then to the DC log amplifier consisting of the U15 and U17.

The LOG or LIN/QP modes is set by the switch consisting of the U19 and output via the U16 and output buffer.

9.4.2 Ramp Generator

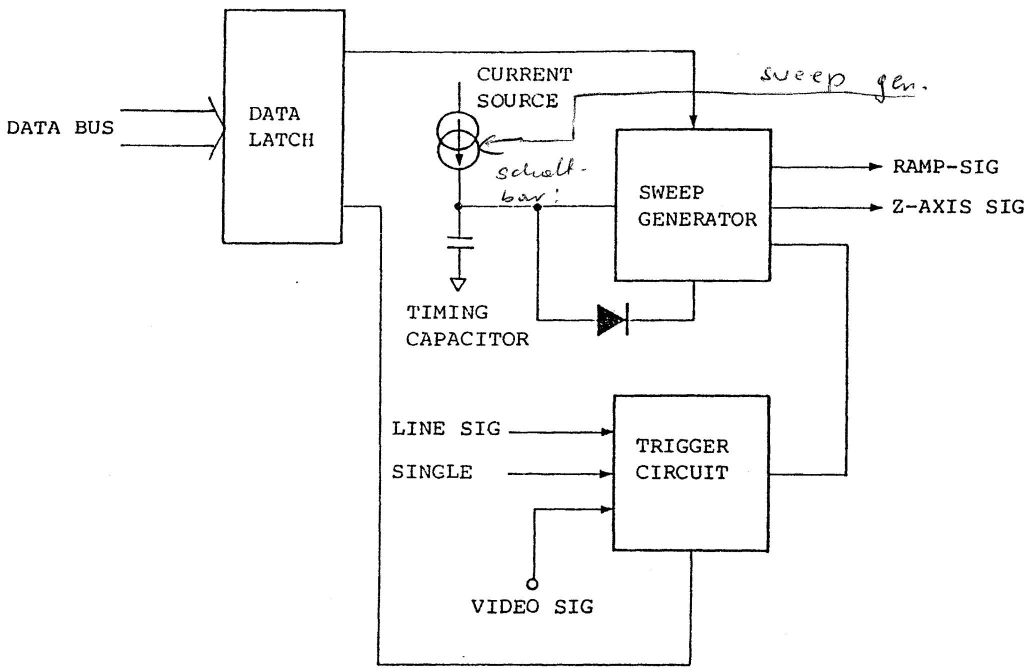


Figure 9-18 Block Diagram

The ramp generator generates a ramp voltage from approximately -5 V to +5 V which is used to sweep the YTO (first local oscillator). The ramp voltage is also used as X-axis data by the A/D converter.

The ramp generator also generates a Z-axis signal which is used to reset the X-axis A/D converter.

The constant current generated from the current source of the ramp generator is applied to the timing capacitor and generates the ramp voltage.

(1) Current Source

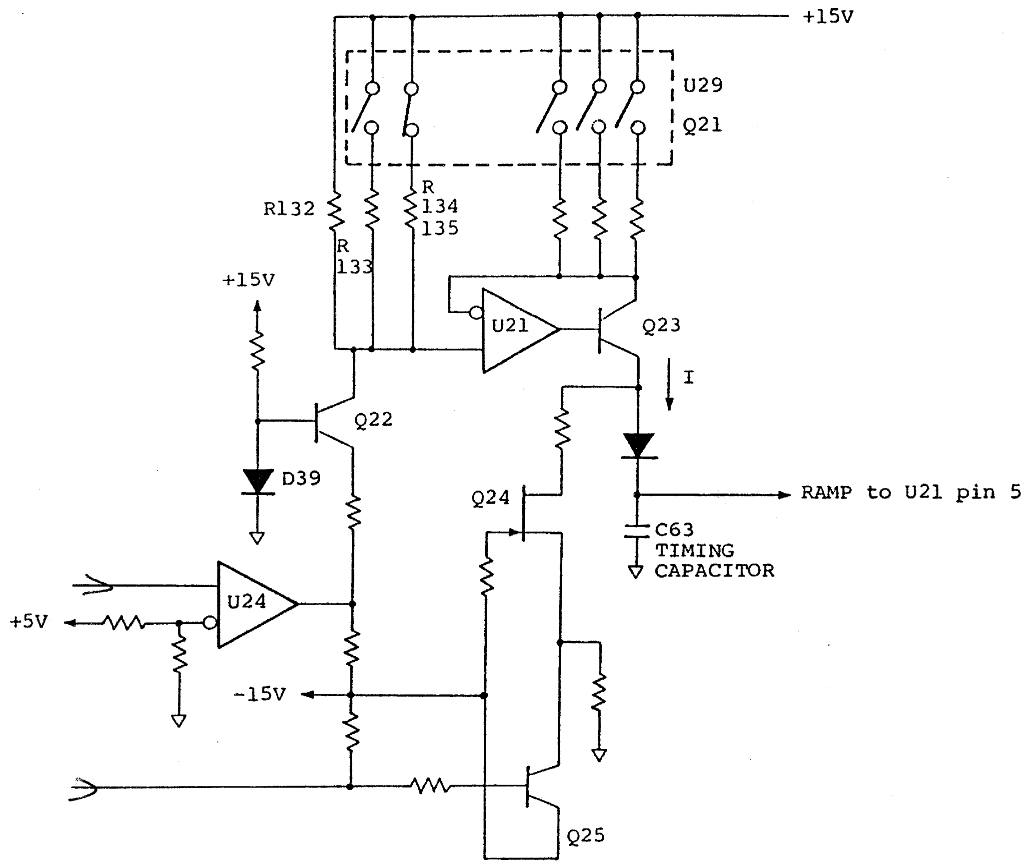


Figure 9-19 Current Source Circuit

The Q22 is a current source that is used to determine the voltage of the U21, pin 5. The voltage is used to correct the temperature of V_{BE} of the Q22.

The voltage of the U21, pin 5 is determined by a combination of the R132 to R135. After the voltage is determined, the emitter current of the Q23 flows until the voltage of the U21, pin 5 is the same as that of the U21, pin 6. The Q23 emitter current is controlled by a combination of the switches (U29 and Q21).

The Q23 collector current is the same as the emitter current because the Q23 current amplifier ratio (hfe) is large.

The constant current determined by the switches (U19 and Q21) flows through the timing capacitor (C63), and then generates a ramp voltage. $V = \frac{1}{C} It$.

The Q24 and Q25 form a sweep stop controller. When a +5 signal is applied to the base of the Q25, the Q24 and Q25 are switched on and all currents flowing through the C63 flow through the Q24 and Q25. At this time, the ramp voltage is in hold state.

(2) Ramp Generator

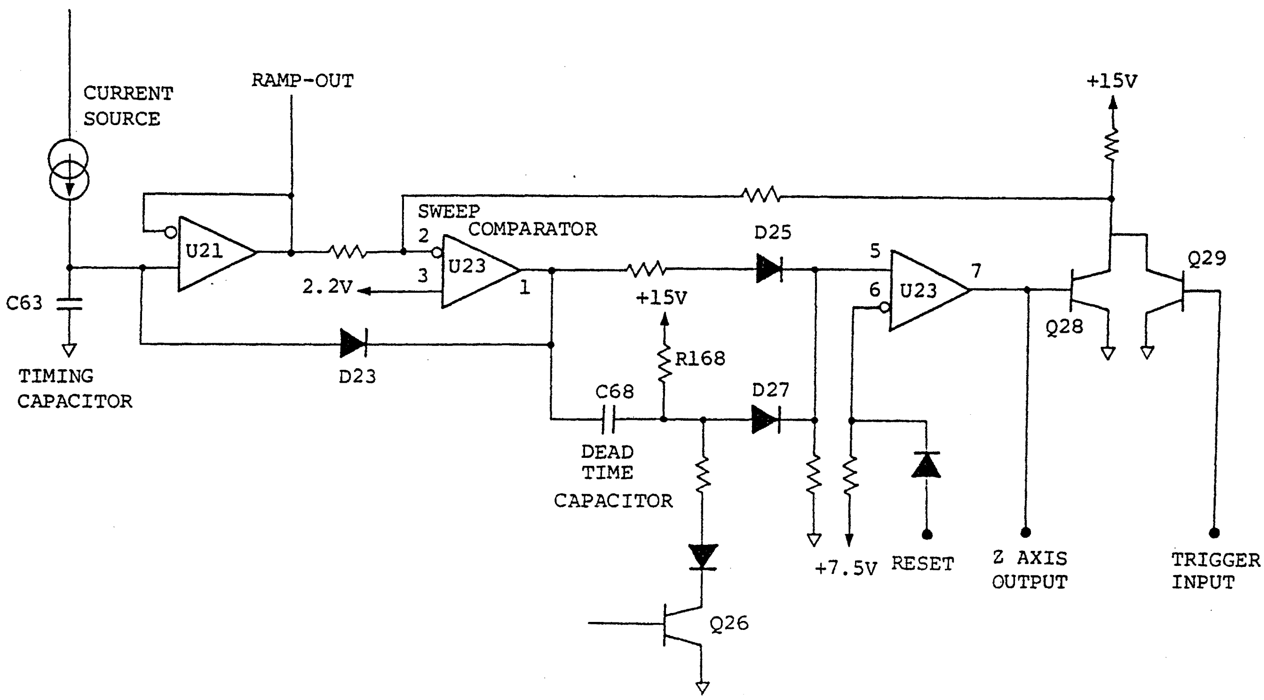


Figure 9-20 Ramp Generator

The ramp voltage from the C63 is input to the sweep comparator U23, pin 2. When the ramp voltage is low, the U23, pin 7 is +15 V and the Q28 is switched on.

When the ramp voltage increases, the voltage of the U23, pin 2 reaches 2.2 V. In other words, when the ramp voltage is 6 V, the U23, pin 1 is inverted and the D25 is switched off. Along with this change, the anode voltage of the D27 also changes via the dead time capacitor. Then, the voltage of the U23, pin 7 becomes -15 V and the Q28 is switched off.

At the same time, the U23, pin 1 is -15 V, the D23 is switched on, and the voltage charged by the C63 is discharged.

When the ramp voltage reaches -6 V, the U23, D23, and U21 form a close loop to keep -6 V. The dead time capacitor (C68) is charged by the R168 because the D27 anode voltage increases. When the voltage of the U23, pin 5 exceeds 7.5 V, the U23, pin 7 becomes +15 V and the Q18 is switched on.

This changes the voltage of the U23, pin 2 and the voltage of the U23, pin 1 to +15 V. The D23 is switched off then the timing capacitor starts charging.

Thus, the ramp generator generates a ramp voltage.

The dead time of the ramp voltage is determined by the R168 and C68. The Q26 is switched on when the trigger mode is set to line, video, or single. Then the D27 anode voltage is set to 7.5 V or less. When the ramp voltage reaches 6 V, the U23, pin 1 is inverted and the Q28 is switched off. When it reaches -6 V, the U23, pin 1 is kept constant.

If the Q29 is switched on by a trigger signal, the voltage of the U23, pin 1 becomes +15 V and the D23 is switched off. Then, the timing capacitor C63 starts charging and a ramp voltage is generated.

9.4.3 A/D Converter

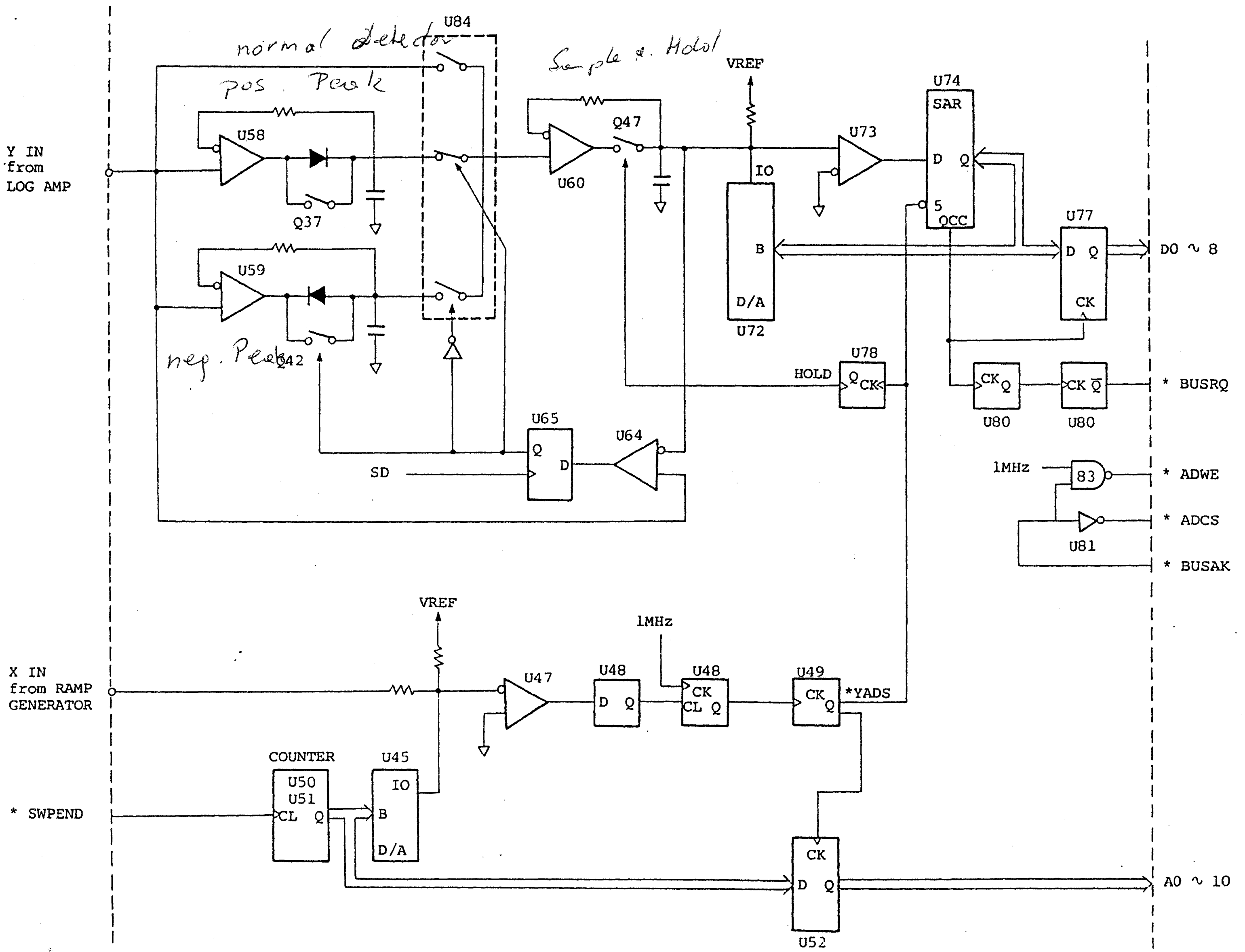


Figure 9-21 A/D Converter

(1) X-axis A/D Converter

The X-axis A/D converter compares the voltage generated by the ramp generator and outputs data from the counter with the D/A converted value. The comparator U47 is inverted when the difference between the current generated by VREF and the current generated by the sweep voltage match the current generated by D/A converter input data. At this time the converter latches the counter and at the same time starts Y-axis A/D by *YADS.

(2) Y-axis A/D Converter

The Y-axis A/D converter converts data analog to digital via the peak detector by the successive approximation for display data.

The peak detector mode is selectable using the input waveform: POSI or NEGA.

When a *YADS signal is input to the U74 from the X-axis A/D converter, the Y-axis A/D converter starts Y-axis A/D conversion and outputs QCC from the SAR (U74) successive comparator. Then, converted Y-axis data is latched by the U77.

The converter issues *BUSRQ to the CPU board. When receiving a *BUSAK signal from the board, it selects the fresh memory on the CPU board by *ADCS and transfers it from the A/D board to the CPU board by a direct memory access (DMA).

When a *ADCS signal is input to the OE terminal of the X-axis and Y-axis latch circuits (U52 and U77), the A/D converter is set to the output mode.

9.4.4 Analyzer Test

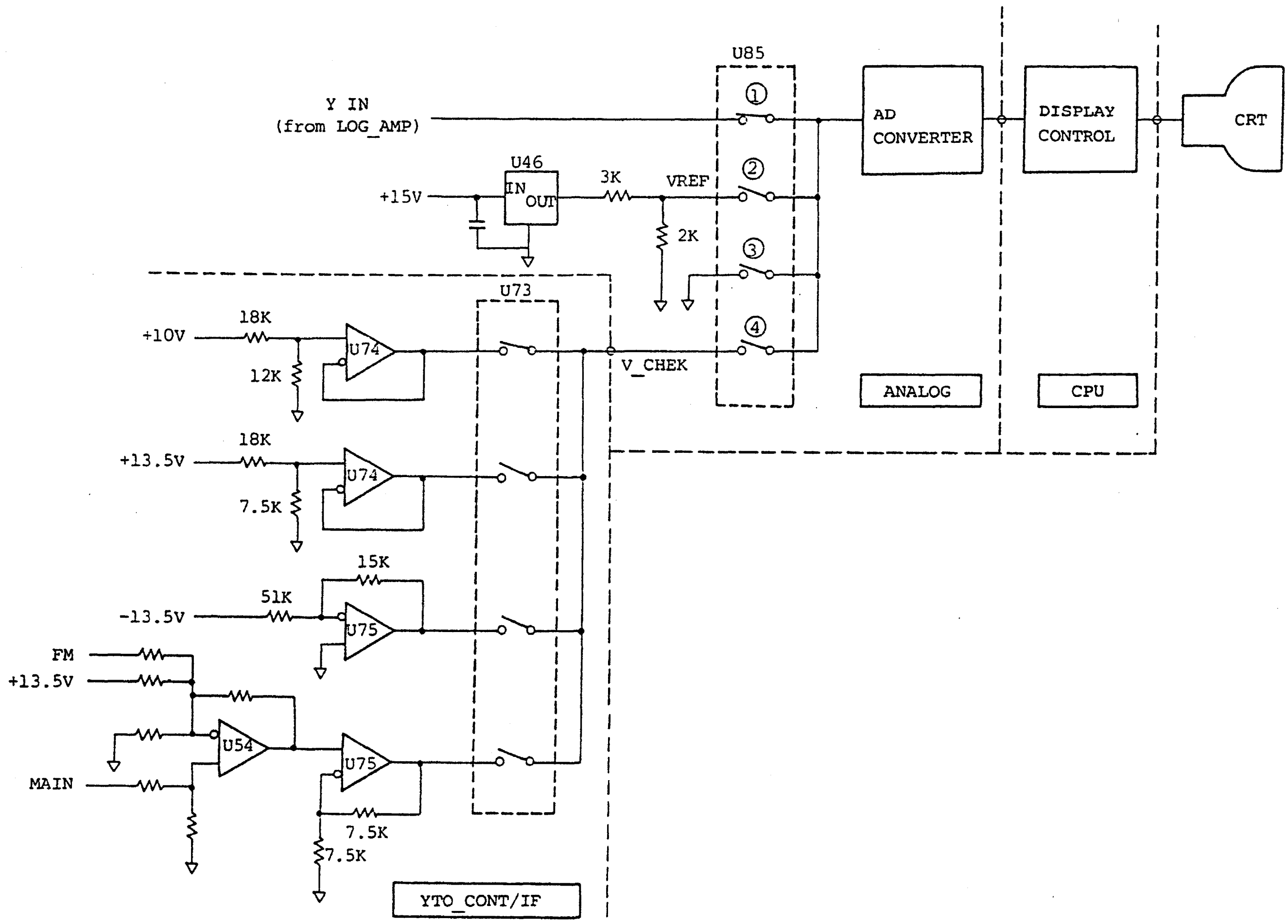


Figure 9-22 Analyzer Test

The R4131 Series has an adjustment function on the screen display. It generates a stable reference voltage and divides it into the 4 V reference voltage. The output is sent to the A/D converter and displayed on the top of the scale. The A/D gain can be adjusted by the 4 V power without DVM. The operator simply aligns the displayed line on the top of the scale. Similarly, adjust the A/D offset by setting the U85 switch to ③ (Figure 9-22) so that the displayed line is on the bottom of the scale.

When the U85 switch is set to ④, the three power sources and slope gain of the YTO CONT/IF board can be tested.

These operations can be set by keys. To start the analyzer test mode, press as follows:

The screen shown below appears.

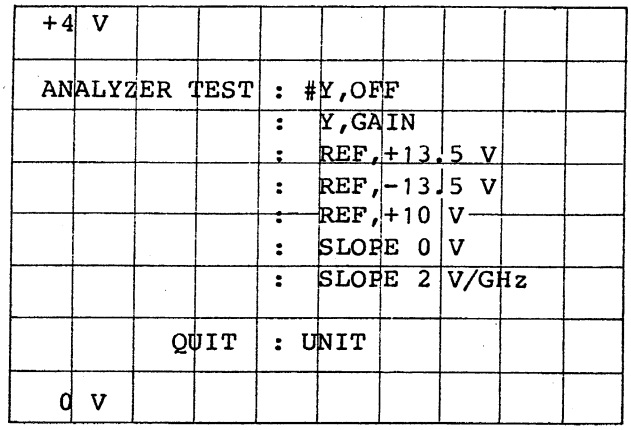


Figure 9-23 Analyzer Test Display

Move the mark "#" to the item to be tested with the ⇩ and ⇧ keys.

Software A Φ6 23.11.92

Gerätetyp: Start/Reset Taste drücken u. einschalten!

OBU: EProm Option!

10. CALIBRATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

This section describes the procedures for making basic checks on the R4131 and for calibrating them after performance testing.

10.1 Preparation

Table 10-1 lists the equipment and tools required for calibration and adjustment. Use equipment and tools equivalent or superior in performance to these.

Table 10-1 Equipment and Tools Required for Calibration and Adjustment

Equipment	Performance	Recommended equipment
Digital voltmeter	Range : ±1000 V Accuracy : ±0.1% Input impedance: 10 MΩ	TR6846 (Voltage adjustment)
Synthesized signal generator	Frequency range : Frequency accuracy:	TR4511 Adjustment for YTO CONT/IF
10 dB step attenuator	Frequency range: DC to 500 MHz Variable : 0 to 80 dB or more Accuracy : ±0.5 dB or less	Adjustment for LOG AMP
1 dB step attenuator	Frequency range: DC to 500 MHz Variable : 0 to 10 or more Accuracy : ±0.2 dB or less	Adjustment for LOG AMP
Spectrum analyzer	Frequency range : 10 MHz to 4 GHz Frequency accuracy: ±100 kHz	R4136 Adjustment for RF
Spectrum analyzer	Frequency range : 10 Hz to 120 MHz Tracking generator output: 10 Hz to 120 MHz T.G. output flatness : ±1 dB Impedance : 50 Ω and 1 MΩ	TR4171 or R4136 + TR4154 Adjustment for IF FILTER

Table 10-2 Maintenance Tools Required for Calibration and Adjustment

Product name	Stock number	Remarks
Cable (SMA-SMA)	MM-14	
Cable (BNC-UM)	MC-36	2 pcs.
Cable (BNC-BNC)	MI-02	
UM to UM linear adapter	JCF-AC001JX07-1	UM-QA-JJ

(1) Notes on Adjustment

Before adjustment, performs the following operations:

① Before setting the Power switch to OFF, press [SHIFT] and [LCL].

This operation sets correct data set by the CPU to zeros when ZERO CAL is executed.

Corrected data is not erased even if the power is switched off. To reset correction, press these keys again.

② Adjust the R4131B/BN/D/DN having the AFC function as follows:

- Set the Power switch to ON while the [START/RESET] key is pressed down.
- The message "strike any key" appears on the screen.
- Press the [TRIGGER] key and the following screen appears:

```
 <TYPE>:#R4131A   (50)
         R4131B   (50)(AFC)
         R4131AN  (75)
         R4131BN  (75)(AFC)

<OPTION>: OBW off
```

- Move the mark "#" to the R4131A or R4131AN with the [TIME/DIV ⇧] [⇩] keys.

R4131B   R4131A
R4131BN   R4131AN

- Press the [TRIGGER] key.
- Adjust the values.
- Return setting to the original type.

R4131A → R4131B
R4131AN → R4131BN

Unbedingt eingeben: SHIFT - START/RESET - UNITS sonst keine stabile Meßwerte!

10.2 A/D Adjustment (Analog Board) (BLR-015117)

① Measure the voltage between the TP19 and TP1 (GND) by the DMM and remember the measured value (V_{TP19}).

② Adjust the variable resistors so that the voltages of the TP20, TP21, and TP22 are as shown in Table 10-3. (This adjustment is available for the R4131B/BN/D/DN only.)

Table 10-3 TP20, TP21, TP22 Voltage Adjustment Values

Relativer Meßwert zu TP 19!

TP	Voltage	VR
TP20	$V_{TP19} \pm 10$ mV	R241
TP21		R258
TP22		R277

③ Press SHIFT, START/RESET, and UNITS.

④ The following data appears on the screen display:

Mit MM auf Pkt 19 (22) mitmessen!

```
+4 V

ANALYZER TEST : #Y,OFF
              : Y,GAIN
              : REF,+13.5 V
              : REF,-13.5 V
              : REF,+10 V
              : SLOPE 0 V
              : SLOPE 2 V/GHz

         QUIT : UNIT

0 V
```

R240 OK, R232 } auf Platine YTO Contr. gemessen TP 19 auf Platine Analog!

⑤ Move the mark "#" to Y.OFF with the ⇩ and ⇧ keys.

⑥ Adjust the R308 so that the displayed line aligns with the bottom line on the scale.

⑦ Similarly, move the mark "#" to Y.GAIN with the ⇩ and ⇧ keys.

Slope D1: Scope an TP23 und auf Symmetrie mit R296 just.
Slope D2: Scope an TP24 und auf Symmetrie mit R302 just.
Achtung: Rechteck jittert!

(8) Adjust the R310 so that the displayed line aligns with the top line on the scale.

(9) Press the [UNITS] key to initialize the R4131.

(10) Set the local feed-through to the center of the screen at the span 20 MHz.

(11) If the local feed-through is not at the center when the span is returned to 4 GHz, adjust the R233 so that it comes to the center. (X-axis and position adjustment)

(12) Set the local feed-through at the center of the screen and change the span to 1 MHz and RBW to 30 kHz.

(13) Set the display detection mode to POSI with the [SHIFT] and [⇩ POS PK DET] keys.

(14) Adjust the R296 so that the waveforms are smoothed.

(15) Set the display detection mode from POSI to NEGA with the [SHIFT] and [⇩ NORMAL DET] keys.

(16) Adjust the R302 so that waveforms are smoothed.

10.3 LOG Amplifier Adjustment (Analog Board) (BLR-015117)

(1) Disconnect the UM cable from the J4 and press [SHIFT] and [LINEAR] to set the X-axis to the linear mode.

(2) Adjust the R57 and R72 so that voltage of the TP13 and ~~TP14~~ TP25 is within ±1 mV.

TP1 GND!

	Voltage	VR
TP.13	±1 mV	R57
TP.25		R72

(3) Connect the log amplifier as shown in Figure 10-1.

(4) Set the signal generator as follows:

Frequency: 3.5789 MHz
Amplitude: -1 dBm

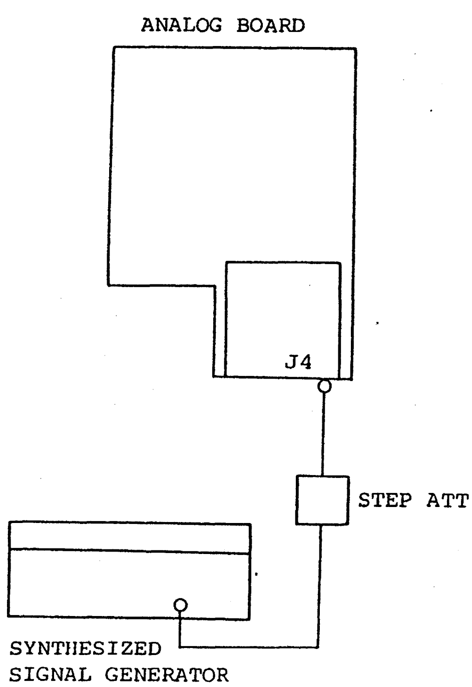


Figure 10-1 Log Amplifier Adjustment

(5) Set the R4131 as follows:

Frequency span: 1 GHz
10 dB/DIV

(6) Set the step attenuator to 0 dB.

(7) Adjust the R40 so that the waveform aligns with the top line on the scale.

(8) Set the step attenuator to 70 dB.

(9) Adjust the R69 so that the waveform aligns with the second line from the bottom on the scale.

(10) Repeat steps (6) to (9).

(11) Set the R4131 to 2 dB/div.

(12) Set the step attenuator to 0 dB.

(13) Adjust the R65 so that the waveform aligns with the top line on the scale.

(14) Set the R4131 to LINEAR.

(15) Adjust the R38 so that the waveform aligns with the top line on the scale.

(16) Set the R4131 to QP.

(17) Adjust the R109 so that the waveform aligns with the top line on the scale.

(18) Set the step attenuator to 20 dB.

(19) Adjust the R102 so that the waveform aligns with the middle line on the scale.

(20) Set the step attenuator to 35 dB.

(21) Adjust the R96 so that the waveform aligns with the second line from the bottom on the scale.

(22) Repeat steps (17) to (21).

10.4 IF Filter Adjustment (YTO-CONT/IF Board)

10.4.1 3.58 MHz BPF Adjustment

(1) Set the TR4171 as follows:

INPUT IMPEDANCE	:	1 MΩ
MAG mode		
CENTER FREQ.	:	3.5795 MHz
FREQ. SPAN	:	5 MHz
REF. LEVEL	:	-30 dBm
TG LEVEL	:	-10 dBm
1 dB/DIV.		

(2) Connect the units as shown in Figure 10-2.

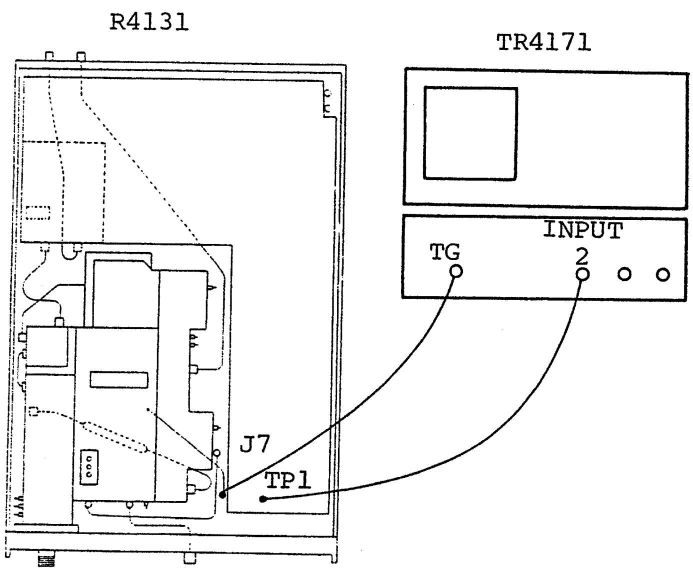
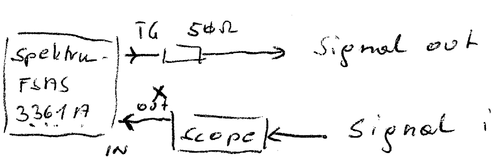


Figure 10-2 3.58 MHz BPF Adjustment

(3) Turn the core of the L1 to L4 to adjust the waveform so that its peak is at 3.5789 MHz.

Messungen mit Scope - TK:
(hochohmige Messungen!)



Scope als Zwischenverstärker verwenden! Achtung auf Verstärkung!

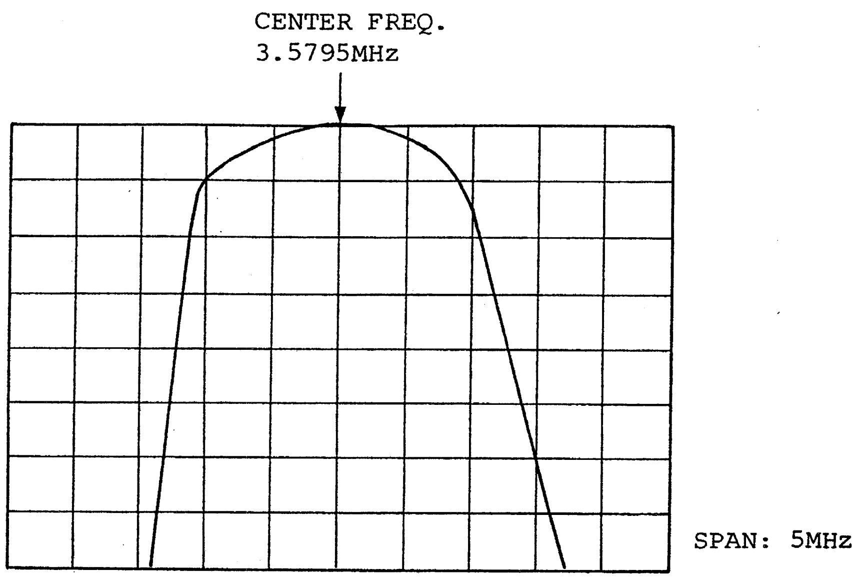


Figure 10-3 Waveform of 3.58 MHz BPF

10.4.2 Crystal Filter Adjustment

(1) Connect the units as shown in Figure 10-4.

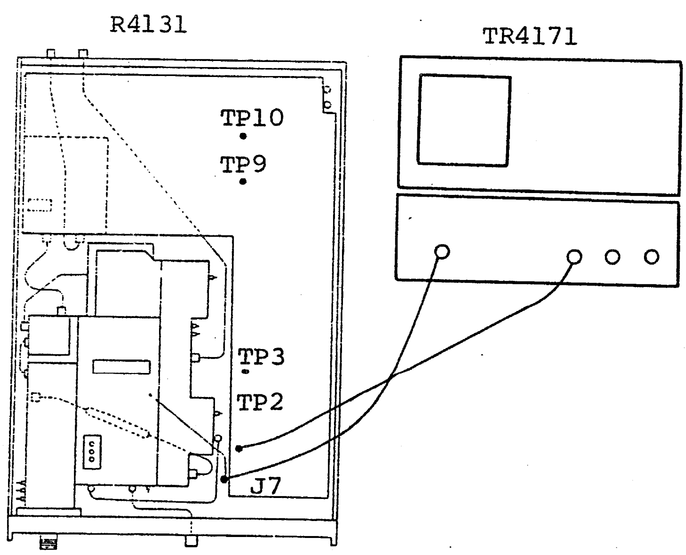


Figure 10-4 Crystal Filter Adjustment

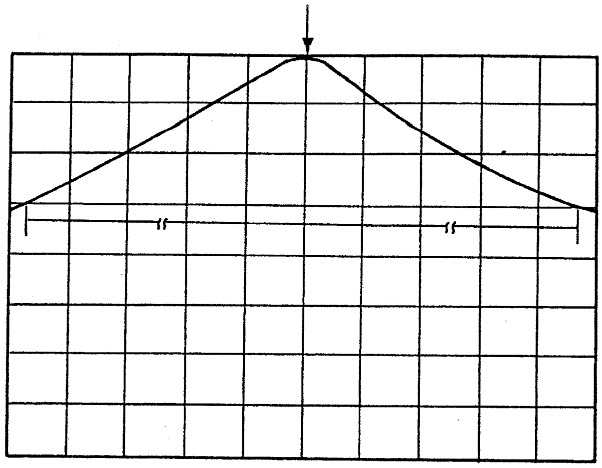


Figure 10-5 Waveform of Crystal Filter

② Set the TR4171 as follows:

CENTER FREQ.: 3.5795 MHz
FREQ. SPAN : 50 kHz
10 dB/DIV.

③ Set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: 3 kHz

④ Connect the TP1 with the INPUT2 of the TR4171 and adjust the C9 so that the waveform is symmetrical. Then adjust the L8 so that the peak of the waveform is at its lowest level.

⑤ Connect the TP2 with the INPUT2 of the TR4171 and adjust the C18 so that the waveform is symmetrical. Then adjust the L10 so that the peak of the waveform is at its lowest level.

⑥ Press [RBW], SHIFT [ ], INPUT ATTENUATOR [⇩] and set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: QP
BW : 9 kHz

⑦ Connect the TP9 with the INPUT2 of the TR4171 and adjust the C99 so that the waveform is symmetrical. Adjust the L27 so that the peak of the waveform is at its lowest level.

⑧ Connect the TP10 with the INPUT2 of the TR4171 and adjust the C108 so that the waveform is symmetrical. Adjust the L28 so that the peak of the waveform is at its lowest level.

(9) Adjust the L29 so that the waveform is at its maximum size.

10.4.3 LC Filter Adjustment

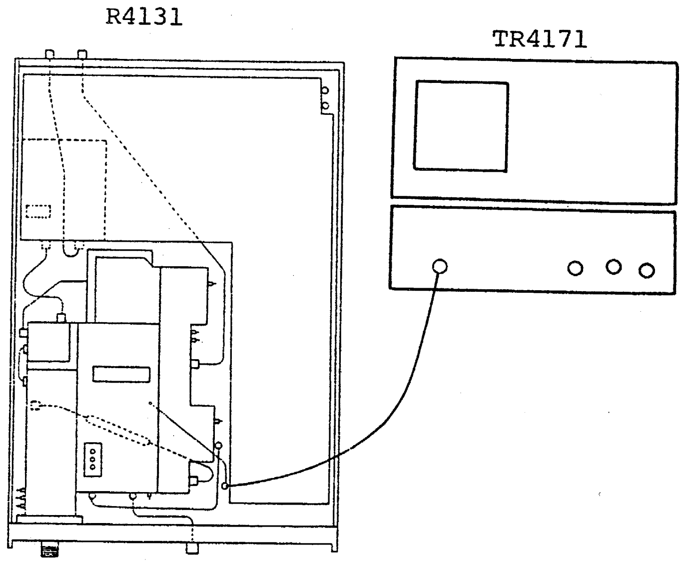


Figure 10-6 LC Filter Adjustment

(1) Set the TR4171 as follows:

CENTER FREQ.: 3.5789 MHz
FREQ. SPAN : 100 kHz
2 dB/DIV.

(2) Set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: 10 kHz

(3) Connect the TP4 with the INPUT2 of the TR4171 and adjust REF.LEVEL so that the waveform appears on the screen.

(4) Adjust the L12 so that the waveform aligns with the center frequency.

(5) Connect a probe to the TP5 and adjust REF.LEVEL so that the waveform appears on the screen.

(6) Adjust the L13 so that the waveform aligns with the center frequency.

(7) Connect a probe to the TP7 and adjust REF.LEVEL of the TR4171 so that the waveform appears on the screen.

⑧ Adjust the L23 so that the waveform aligns with the center frequency.

⑨ Connect a probe to the TP8 and adjust REF.LEVEL of the TR4171 so that the waveform appears on the screen.

⑩ Adjust the L24 so that the waveform aligns with the center frequency.

10.4.4 Resolution Bandwidth Level Adjustment

① Connect the TP5 with the INPUT2 of the TR4171.

② Set the TR4171 as follows:

CENTER FREQ.: 3.5795 MHz
FREQ. SPAN : 100 kHz
2 dB/DIV.

③ Set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: 300 kHz

④ Adjust REF.LEVEL so that the waveform positions at the center on the scale of the TR4171 and store the waveform.

⑤ Set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: 10 kHz

⑥ Adjust the R67 so that RBW is set to the same level as at 300 kHz.

⑦ Set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: 3 kHz

⑧ Adjust the R35 so that RBW is set to the same level as at 300 kHz.

⑨ Connect the J8 with the INPUT2 of the TR4171.

⑩ Set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: 300 kHz

⑪ Adjust REF.LEVEL so that the waveform positions at the center on the scale of the TR4171 and store the waveform.

⑫ Set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: 10 kHz

⑬ Adjust the R141 so that RBW is set to the same level as at 300 kHz.

⑭ Set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: 3 kHz

⑮ Adjust the R184 so that RBW is set to the same level at 300 kHz.

10.4.5 Step Amplifier Adjustment

① Connect the units as shown in Figure 10-7.

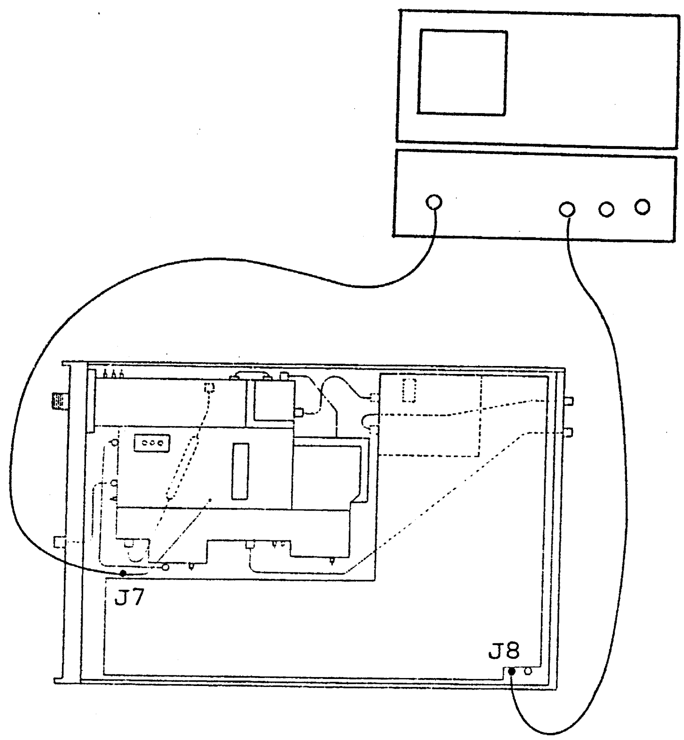


Figure 10-7 Step AMP Adjustment

② Set the R4131 as follows:

RBW: 300 kHz

③ Set the TR4171 as follows:

CENTER FREQ.: 3.5789 MHz
FREQ. SPAN : 200 kHz
REF. LEVEL : -10 dBm
TG LEVEL : -30 dBm
1 dB/DIV.

(4) Set and adjust R4131 REF.LEVEL and external ATT as shown in Table 10-4 using the R4131 REF.LEVEL as reference.

Table 10-4 Step Amplifier Adjustment

REF.LEVEL	0 dBm	-10 dBm	-20 dBm	-30 dBm	-40 dBm	-50 dBm
External ATT value	0 dB	10 dB	20 dB	30 dB	40 dB	50 dB
VR to be adjusted	Reference	R89	R75	Check	R123	Check

10.5 YTO-CONT Adjustment (YTO-CONT/IF Board) (BLR-015116)

(1) Press [SHIFT], [LCL], and set the Power switch to OFF. Then set the Power switch to ON and press [SHIFT], [START PRESET], and [UNITS]. *Korrekturdaten ausschalten!*

(2) The following data appears on the screen display:

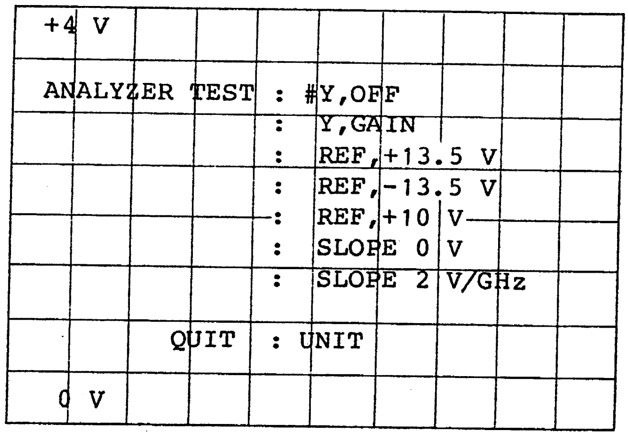


Figure 10-8 Analyzer Test Display

(3) Move the mark "#" to REF.+10 V with the [⇩] and [⇧] keys.

(4) Adjust the R232 so that the displayed line aligns the top line on the scale.

(5) Move the mark "#" to REF.-13.5 V with the [⇩] and [⇧] keys.

(6) Adjust the R240 so that the displayed line aligns the top line on the scale.

(7) Move the mark "#" to REF.+13 V with the [⇩] and [⇧] keys.

(8) Check whether the displayed line is almost overlapped on the top line on the scale.

(9) Set the offset of the R4131 as follows:

CENTER FREQ. : 0 MHz
FREQ. SPAN : 20 MHz

(10) Set the local feed-through to the center of the screen by the encoder.

(11) Adjust the R355 so that the local feed-through does not shift horizontally even if the frequency span is set to 10 MHz.

(12) Main Span

Connect the units as shown in Figure 10-9.

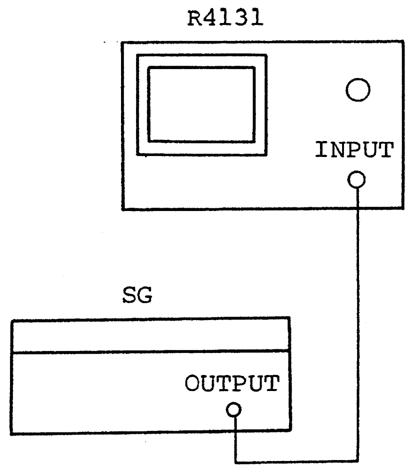


Figure 10-9 Adjustment for Main Span

(13) Set the SG as follows:

FREQUENCY: 800 MHz
AMPLITUDE: +10 dBm

(14) Set the R4131 as follows:

CENTER FREQ.: 2 GHz
FREQ. SPAN : 4 GHz

(15) Adjust the R308 so that the spectrum aligns the scale.

(16) Set the SG of FM span as follows:

FREQUENCY: 80 MHz
AMPLITUDE: +0 dBm

(17) Set the R4131 as follows:

FREQ. SPAN: 10 MHz

(18) Adjust the R319 so that the spectrum aligns the first vertical line from both ends of the scale.

R355 offset: 10MHz Span: Local feedthrough to Center 0Hz, set Span 20 MHz adjust R355 to 0 Hz. Check!

Switch off AFC!

(19) Set the SG of OM tune A as follows:

FREQUENCY: 800 MHz
AMPLITUDE: +0 dBm

(20) R4131 as follows:

CENTER FREQ.: 0 MHz
FREQ. SPAN : 20 MHz
CF CAL

(21) Adjust the R287 so that the local feed-through is 0 MHz ±2 MHz.

(22) Set the R4131 as follows:

CENTER FREQ.: 3200 MHz
FREQ. SPAN : 20 MHz
CF CAL

(23) Adjust the R270 so that the spectrum is 3200 MHz ±2 MHz.

(24) Repeat steps (20) to (23) .

(25) Tune B

Set the Power switch of the R4131 to OFF.

(26) Set the Power switch to ON while the [OFF] key is pressed down.

(27) The following data appears on the screen display:

A : 96
B : 32
FM: 32

01,Dec,87

(28) Set the R4131 as follows:

CENTER FREQ.: 0 MHz
FREQ. SPAN : 20 MHz

(29) Turn the encoder so that B: 05 is set.

(30) Press [STORE] and [WRITE].

(31) Turn the encoder so that B: CD is set.

(32) Adjust the R269 so that the current waveform aligns the stored waveform.

(33) Tune FM

Set the R4131 as follows:

CENTER FREQ.: 0 MHz
FREQ. SPAN : 200 kHz
SWEEP TIME : 5 ms/

(34) Turn the encoder so that FM: F8 is set.

(35) Press [STORE] and [WRITE].

(36) Turn the encoder so that FM: 32 is set.

(37) Adjust the R317 so that the spectrum aligns the stored waveform.

(38) Slope

Press [SHIFT], [START/PRESET], and [UNITS] and data shown in Figure 2-8 appears.

(39) Move the mark "#" to SLOPE_0 V with the [⇧] and [⇩] keys.

(40) Adjust the R261 so that the displayed line aligns with the bottom line on the scale.

(41) Similarly, move the mark "#" to SLOPE_2 V/GHz with the [⇧] and [⇩] keys.

(42) Adjust the R257 so that the displayed line aligns with the top line on the scale.

Slope-Gain R253: Frequenzgang in Toleranzkurve bringen! Falls Tol. bei 3,5 GHz zu groß 1. Mischerdiode prüfen!

10.6 RF Block Adjustment

10.6.1 Third Local Oscillator Adjustment

(1) Connect the R4136 INPUT to the CAL.OUT connector.

(2) Set the R4136 as follows:

```
CENTER FREQ.:  200 MHz
FREQ. SPAN  :  20 kHz
REF. LEVEL  :  -25 dBm
RBW         :  1 kHz
10 dB/DIV.
```

(3) Adjust the C20 so that spectrum positions at the center of the oscillating start frequency and stop frequency.

(4) Set the R4136 as follows:

1 dB/DIV.

(5) Adjust the R27 so that the CAL.OUT level is -30 dBm ±0.5 dB.

10.6.2 Second Local Oscillator Adjustment

(1) Connect 2ND LOCAL OUT on the rear panel of the R4131 to R4136 INPUT.

(2) Set the R4136 as follows:

```
CENTER FREQ.:  3770 MHz
FREQ. SPAN  :  2 MHz
```

(3) Turn the adjusting bar on the upper cover of the second local block so that the frequency is 3770 MHz.

10.6.3 Fourth Local Oscillator Adjustment

(1) Remove a shorting pin from the J3 and connect a probe to the J3, pin 2.

(2) Set the R4136 as follows:

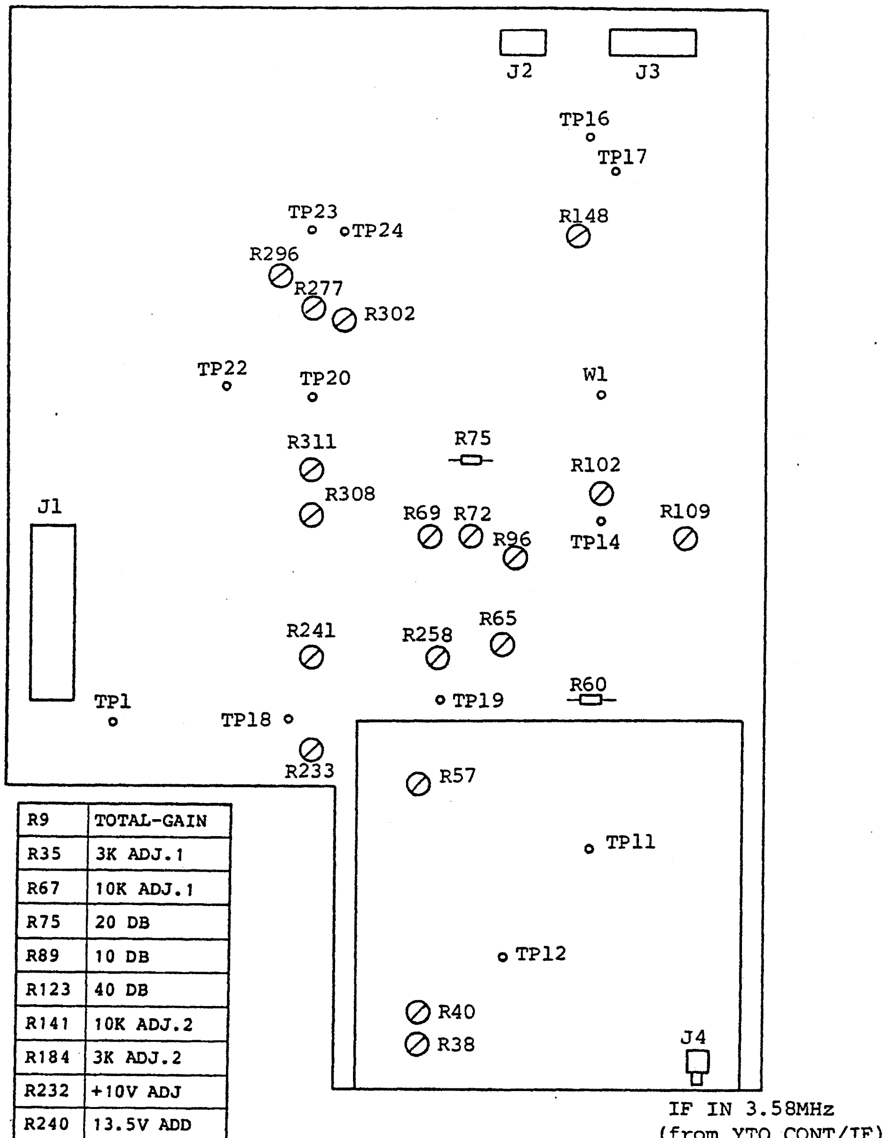
```
CENTER FREQ.:  30 MHz
FREQ. SPAN  :  500 kHz
REF. LEVEL  :  0 dBm
2 dB/DIV.
```

(3) Adjust the L13 so that the peak of the waveform is set.

Total Gain R15 : Center Gain on Front. Adjust R15

Filter L16 - L19 : J2 einspeisen u. a. CB 1 (3,58 MHz out) abgleichen!

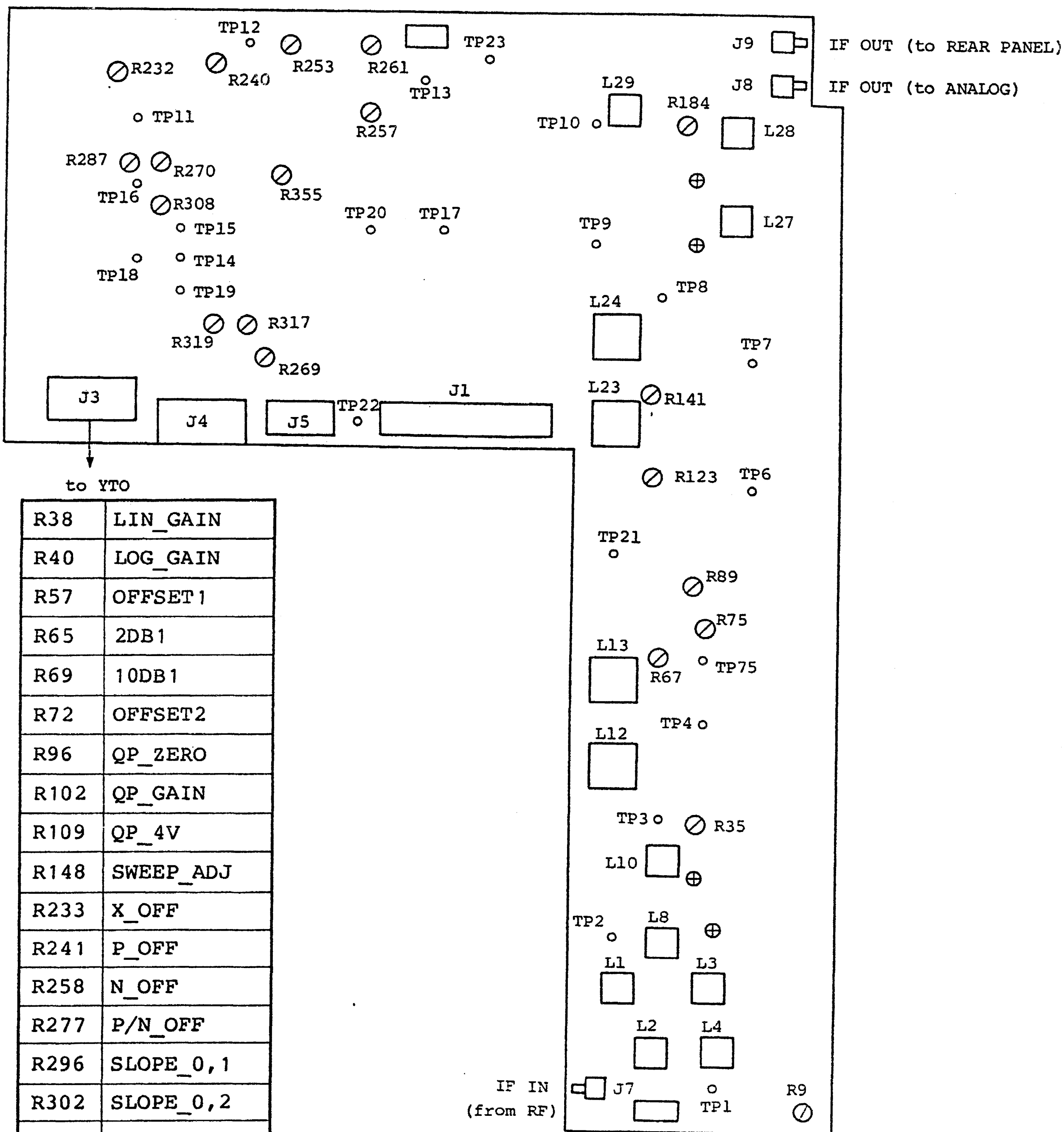
10.7 Location Diagram of YTO CONT/IF Board



R9	TOTAL-GAIN
R35	3K ADJ.1
R67	10K ADJ.1
R75	20 DB
R89	10 DB
R123	40 DB
R141	10K ADJ.2
R184	3K ADJ.2
R232	+10V ADJ
R240	13.5V ADD
R253	SLOP.G
R257	2V/G_ADJ
R261	0V_ADJ
R269	TUNE_B
R270	TUNE_A
R287	0M ADJ
R308	M_SPAN
R317	TUNE_FM
R319	FM_SPAN
R355	OFF_SET

Figure 10-10 Location Diagram of YTO CONT/IF Board

10.8 Location Diagram of Analog Board



R38	LIN_GAIN
R40	LOG_GAIN
R57	OFFSET1
R65	2DB1
R69	10DB1
R72	OFFSET2
R96	QP_ZERO
R102	QP_GAIN
R109	QP_4V
R148	SWEEP_ADJ
R233	X_OFF
R241	P_OFF
R258	N_OFF
R277	P/N_OFF
R296	SLOPE_0,1
R302	SLOPE_0,2
R308	Y_OFF
R311	Y_GAIN

Figure 10-11 Location Diagram of Analog Board

11. PERFORMANCE TESTING

This section describes performance test procedures for the R4131.

11.1 Preparation

The equipment for the performance testing are listed in Tables 11-1.

Table 11-1 Equipment Required for Performance Testing

Equipment	Specifications	Recommended model
(1) Synthesized signal source		TR4511
(2) Function generator	Frequency accuracy: 0.5% or less	
(3) 10 dB step ATT 1 dB step ATT	Accuracy: ±0.5 dB or less, 0 to 70 dB or more Accuracy: ±0.1 dB or less, 0 to 12 dB or more	
(4) Power meter	Frequency range: 10 MHz to 8 GHz	
(5) Power sensor		
(6) Sweep oscillator	Frequency range: 10 MHz to 8 GHz	TR4515
(7) Sweep adapter		TR13211
(8) Impedance converter		ZT301

11.2 General Precautions

(1) Always operate the instrument at the specified voltage. Refer to Section 1.3 for the power line voltage.

(2) The operating temperature range should be 0°C to 50°C, and the relative humidity less than 85%.

(3) Warm up the instrument for about 30 minutes before starting the performance test.

11.3 Frequency Span Accuracy

Specification : The frequency span between two arbitrary points on the display screen must be ±5% or less.
Equipment used: Synthesized signal source, function generator

(1) Description

Test the accuracy of frequency span by using the synthesized signal source and function generator.
Use the 800 MHz radio frequency of the synthesized signal for the frequency span of 4 GHz to 1 GHz.
For the frequency span of 500 MHz to 500 kHz, use the reference synthesized signal subtracted by the span width frequency.
For the frequency span of 200 kHz to 50 kHz, use the pulse modulation synthesized signal of the function generator.

(2) Procedure

① Set the R4131 as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 4 GHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: AUTO (1 MHzw)
REFERENCE LEVEL	: COARSE, 10 dB/DIV, -10 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 0 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 1 MHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN

② Test frequency spans from 4 GHz to 1 GHz
Referring to Figure 11-1, connect the output of TR4511 synthesized signal source to the INPUT connector of the spectrum analyzer.

③ Set the output of TR4511 synthesized signal sourse to -5 dBm, 800 MHz, modulation off.

④ Turning the TUNING dial on the spectrum analyzer, adjust the local feedthrough (zero carrier wave) to position it on the leftmost graticule on the display screen. Check that the 4th signal (3.2 GHz) from the local feedthrough (without counting the feedthrough itself) is positioned on or within ±0.4 division of the eighth graticule from the left most graticule (without counting the leftmost graticule itself). (See Figure 11-1.)

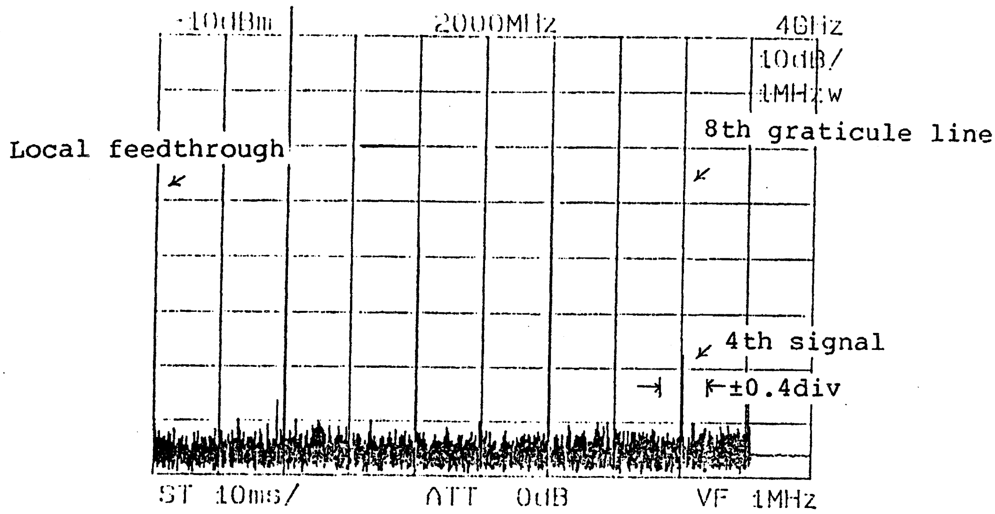


Figure 11-1 Frequency Span 4 GHz Test

(5) With the spectrum analyzer SPAN switch set to 2 GHz, turn the TUNING dial to position the local feedthrough on the leftmost graticule on the display screen. Check that the second signal (1.6 GHz) from the local feedthrough is positioned within ±0.4 division of the eighth graticule from the left.

(6) Next, with the spectrum analyzer SPAN switch set to 1 GHz, turn the TUNING dial to position the local feedthrough on the leftmost graticule on the display screen. Check that the first signal (800 MHz) from the local feedthrough is positioned within ±0.4 division of the eighth graticule from the left.

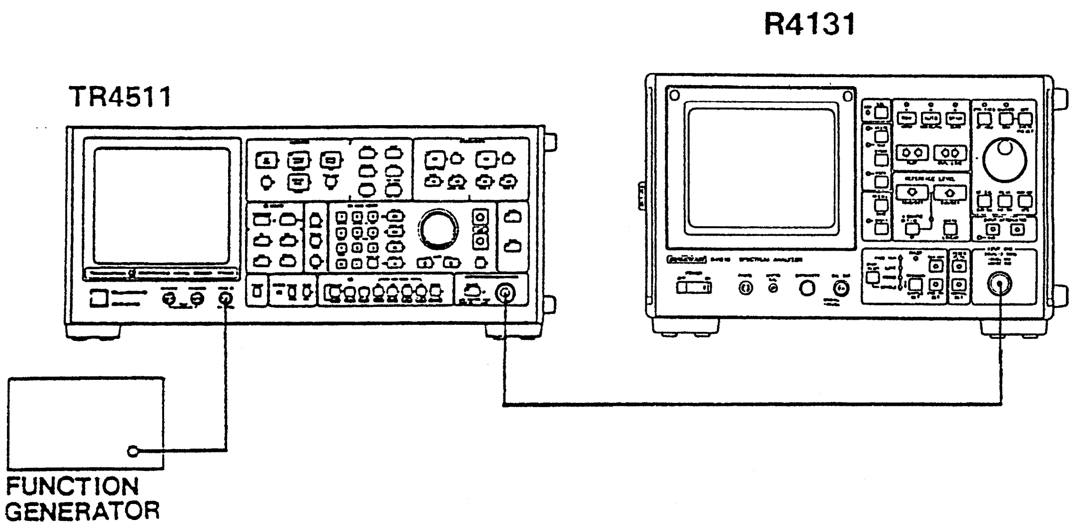


Figure 11-2 Frequency Span Test Setup

⑦ Test frequency spans 500 MHz to 500 kHz.
Set the spectrum analyzer INPUT ATTENUATOR switch to 10 dB and the SPAN switch to 500 MHz.

⑧ Set the output of TR4511 synthesized signal source to -10 dBm, 1 GHz modulation off.

⑨ Turning the TUNING dial, adjust the 1 GHz input signal to the leftmost graticule on the display screen.

⑩ Set the output frequency of the TR4511 synthesized signal source to 1.4 GHz. Check that the signal is positioned on the eighth graticule from the leftmost graticule on the display screen (or within ±0.4 division of the eighth graticule). (See Figure 11-3.)

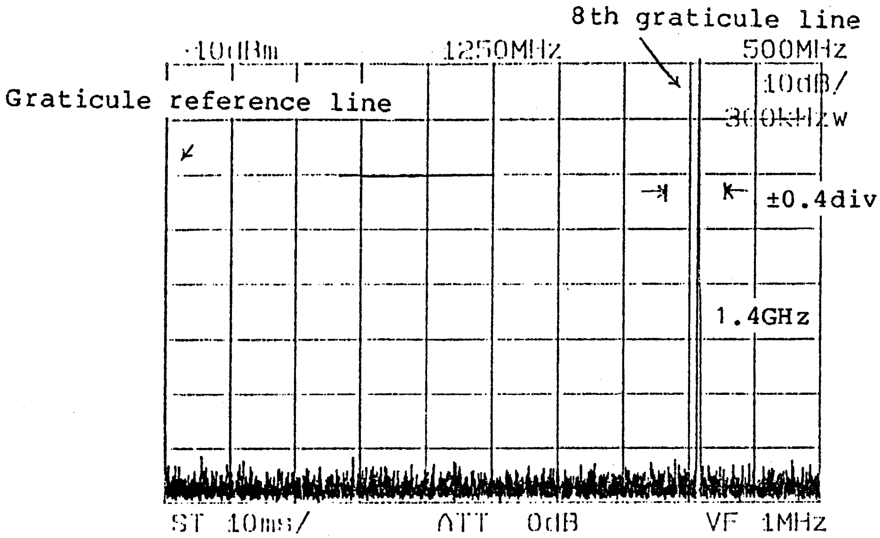


Figure 11-3 Frequency Span 500 MHz Test

(11) Perform similar tests by reducing the frequency span to 200 MHz, 100 MHz, and finally to 500 kHz. For each frequency span, adjust the 1 GHz signal to be on the leftmost graticule on the display screen; then, apply a signal having a frequency equal to 1 GHz + 0.8 x span, checking that the input signal is positioned on the eighth graticule from the leftmost graticule on the screen (or within ±0.4 division of the eighth graticule).

Table 11-2 Frequency Span 500 MHz to 500 kHz Test

Frequency span	Signal adjusted to be on the leftmost graticule on the display screen	Second input signal	Tolerance
500 MHz	1 GHz	1.4 GHz	Check that the second input signal is positioned on the eighth graticule from the leftmost graticule on the display screen (or within ±0.4 division of the eighth graticule.)
200 MHz	1 GHz	1.16 GHz	
100M	1 GHz	1.08 GHz	
50M	1 GHz	1.04 GHz	
20M	1 GHz	1.016 GHz	
10M	1 GHz	1.008 GHz	
5M	1 GHz	1.004 GHz	
2M	1 GHz	1.0016 GHz	
1M	1 GHz	1.0008 GHz	
500k	1 GHz	1.0004 GHz	

(12) Next, perform frequency span 200 kHz to 50 kHz tests using the same setup as shown in Figure 11-2.

(13) Set the output of the TR4511 synthesized signal source as follows:
Frequency: 1 GHz
Modulation: External pulse modulation
Output level: -10 dBm
Set the function generator as follows:
Waveform: Square wave
Output amplitude: 0 to +5 V

⑭ Set the output frequency of the function generator to 20 kHz. Turn the TUNING dial to bring the reference spectrum to the leftmost graticule on the display screen. Check that the eighth signal from the reference spectrum is positioned on the eighth graticule from the leftmost graticule on the display screen (or within ±0.4 division of the eighth graticule). (See Figure 11-4.)

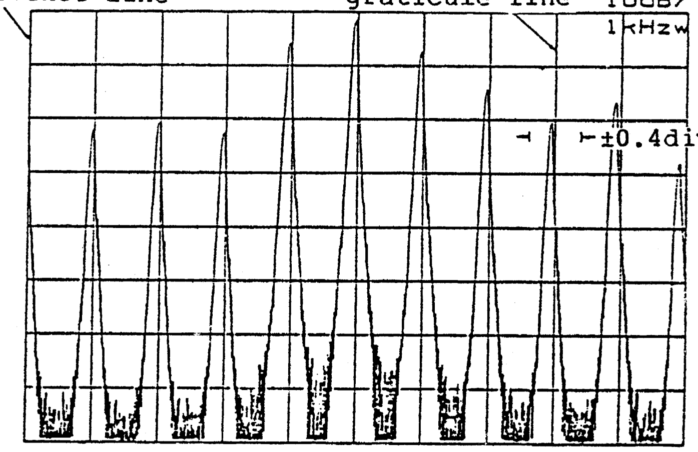


Figure 11-4 Frequency Span 200 kHz Test

⑮ Similarly, test frequency span 100 kHz and 50 kHz by referring to Table 11-3.

Table 11-3 Tests for Frequency Spans of 200 kHz or Less

Span	Function generator output frequency	Eighth span position
200 kHz	20 kHz	Within ±0.4 division of the eighth graticule from the leftmost graticule on the display screen
100 kHz	10 kHz	
50 kHz	5 kHz	

11.4 Center Frequency Readout Accuracy

Specification : R4131A/AN/C/CN ...
Less than ±10 MHz
After ZERO CAL
R4131B/BN/D/DN ...
Less than ±100 kHz + SPAN 3% or less
after ZERO CAL
Within the range of 0 Hz to 2.5 GHz in center frequency and 5 ms to 0.5 S/DIV in sweep time.
Less than ±10 MHz
After ZERO CAL
Center frequency 2.5 GHz or more.

Equipment used: TR4511

(1) Description

Display the signal applied from the TR4511 synthesized signal source to the R4131 in the center of the display screen and test this center frequency as displayed.

NOTE: Perform zero calibration before performing the center frequency readout accuracy test. (See Section 4-3)

(2) Procedure

① With the spectrum analyzer INPUT connector open, press the ZERO CAL switch to perform zero calibration.

② Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	:	4 GHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	:	AUTO (1 MHzw)
REFERENCE LEVEL	:	COARSE, 10 dB/DIV, 0 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	:	10 dB
TRACE	:	WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	:	1 MHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	:	FREE RUN

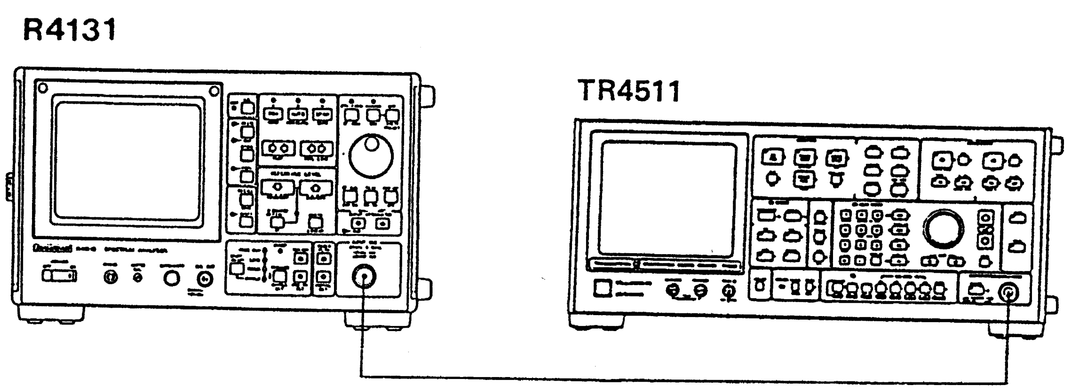


Figure 11-5 Center frequency readout accuracy test setup

(3) Set the frequecny to test the TR4511 synthesized signal source. An example of 1 GHz.

(4) Set the dial of spectrum analyzer to 1000 MHz, gradually decrease the frequency span from 4G, 2G, 1G and so on, and set the frequency span so that the waveforms can be displayed within the screen.

(5) Make sure that the shift from the center frequency is within the range of specifications (see Figure 11-6).

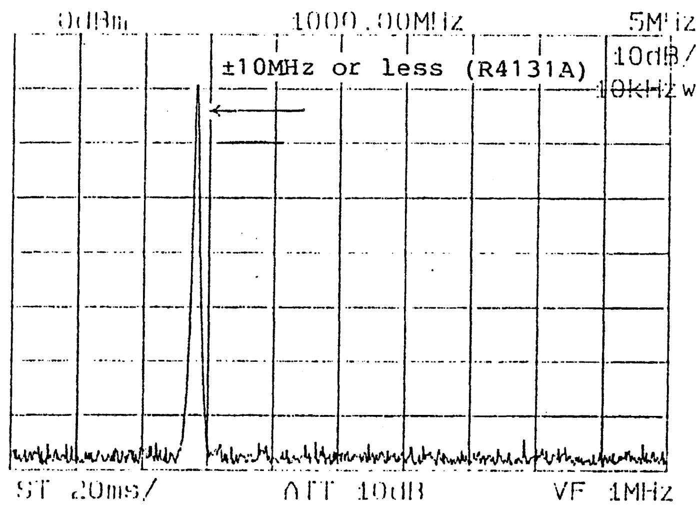


Figure 11-6 Center Frequency Readout Accuracy Test

11.5 Residual FM

Specification: Less than 2 kHz_{p-p}/100 ms

(1) Description:

The calibration signal with a stabilized frequency from this spectrum analyzer is used to perform the residual FM test. The test is performed by FM demodulation by using the R4131 as a fixed tuned receiver with its frequency span set to zero span.
Demodulation is accomplished by using the slope of the spectrum analyzer IF bandpass filter.

NOTE: When performing the residual FM test, install the spectrum analyzer in a place free from vibration, because accuracy of measurement is extremely susceptible to vibrations.

(2) Procedure

① Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 100 MHz
CENTER FREQ	: 200 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: AUTO (300 kHzw)
REFERENCE LEVEL	: COARSE, 2 dB/DIV, -40 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 10 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 1 MHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN

② Connect the spectrum analyzer CAL OUT connector and the INPUT connector with the supplied cable as shown in Figure 11-7.

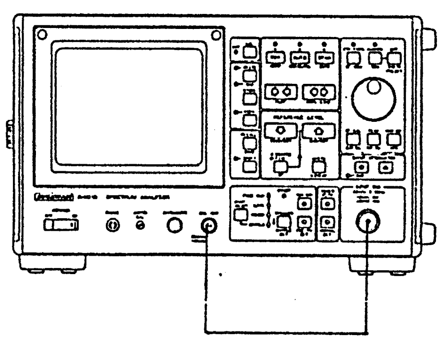


Figure 11-7 Residual FM Test Setup

(3) Reduce the spectrum analyzer frequency span to 100 kHz. If the 200 MHz signal moves from the center of the display screen, center it again by turning the TUNING dial. The resolution bandwidth is set to 10 kHz.

(4) Set the spectrum analyzer to the ZERO SPAN mode, and turn the TUNING dial to bring the signal level closer to the center line on the display screen.

(5) With the sweep time/division set to 0.1 second, press the STORE switch twice to keep the waveform still.
Check that the peak-to-peak level change in any division (that is, 0.1 second) on the horizontal axis is 1.2 divisions or less as shown in Figure 11-8.

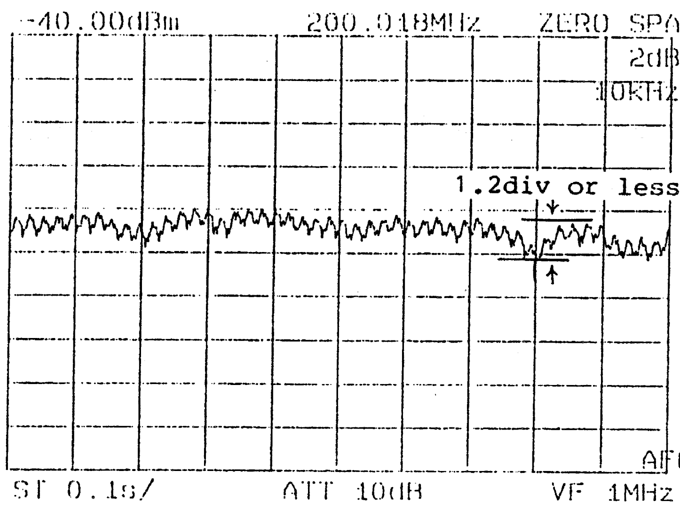


Figure 11-8 Residual FM Test

The value of 1.2 divisions has been acquired for the following reason: The 10 kHz bandwidth filter of the spectrum analyzer is used to allow the residual FM to be displayed on the display screen. The residual FM can be visually observed when the spectrum analyzer is set to a resolution bandwidth of 10 kHz. (See Figure 11-9.) As can be seen from this figure, a 2 kHz change in the frequency axis moves the level about 1.2 divisions.

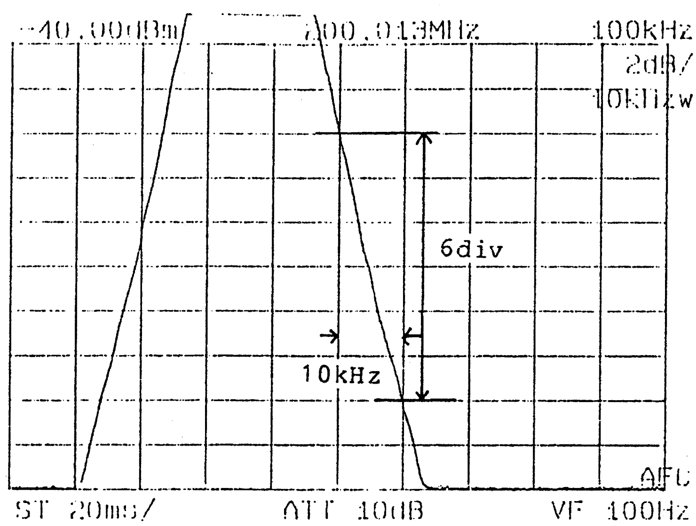


Figure 11-9 Residual FM to AM Conversion Display

Therefore, if the peak-to-peak level change as shown in Figure 11-8 is less than 1.2 divisions, it follows that the residual FM is less than 2 kHz.

11.6 Noise Sidebands

Specification: -80 dBc or less with a resolution bandwidth of 1 kHz and 10 Hz video filter at the position which is 20 kHz from the carrier
Equipment used: Synthesized signal source

(1) Description

The noise sidebands test is performed using stable,high-purity 1 GHz, -10 dBm signals.

(2) Procedure

① Connect the spectrum analyzer and the synthesized signal source to each other as shown in Figure 11-10.

② Set the output of the synthesized signal source to 1 GHz (carrier wave) and -10 dBm.

③ Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	:	1 GHz
CENTER FREQ	:	1 GHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	:	AUTO (300 kHzw)
REFERENCE LEVEL	:	COARSE, 10 dB/DIV, -10 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	:	10 dB
TRACE	:	WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	:	1 MHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	:	FREE RUN

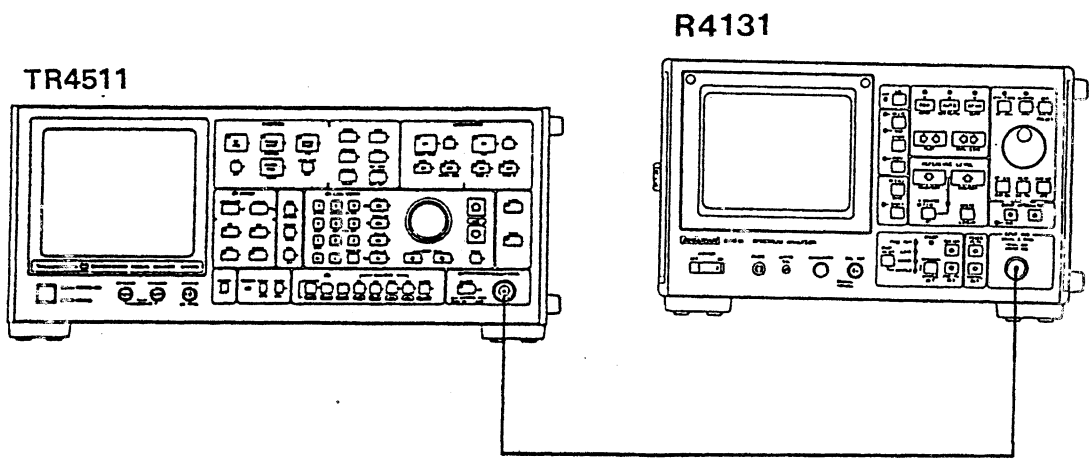


Figure 11-10 Noise Sidebands Test Setup

④ Reduce the span to 100 kHz. If the waveform peak moves from the center of the display screen, center it again by turning the TUNING dial.

⑤ If the peak moves from the center of the display screen, center it again by turning the TUNING dial.

⑥ Set the reference level to -30 dBm and the video filter to 10 Hz.

⑦ Measure the noise sidebands at the position which is 2 divisions (20 kHz) from the center of the display screen. Check that the noise sidebands is lower than the reference level by 60 dB or more as shown in Figure 11-11.

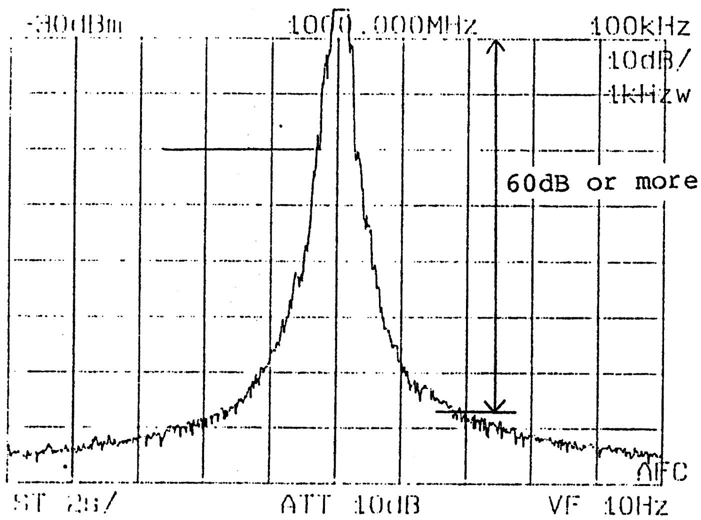


Figure 11-11 Noise Sidebands Measurement

11.7 Resolution Bandwidth Accuracy

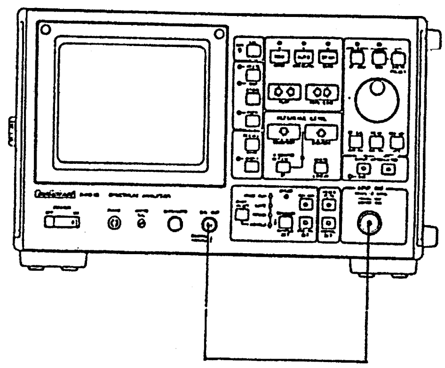
Specification: Resolution bandwidth between -3 dB points from the signal peak must be calibrated to ±20% or less.
Equipment used: Synthesized signal source

(1) Description

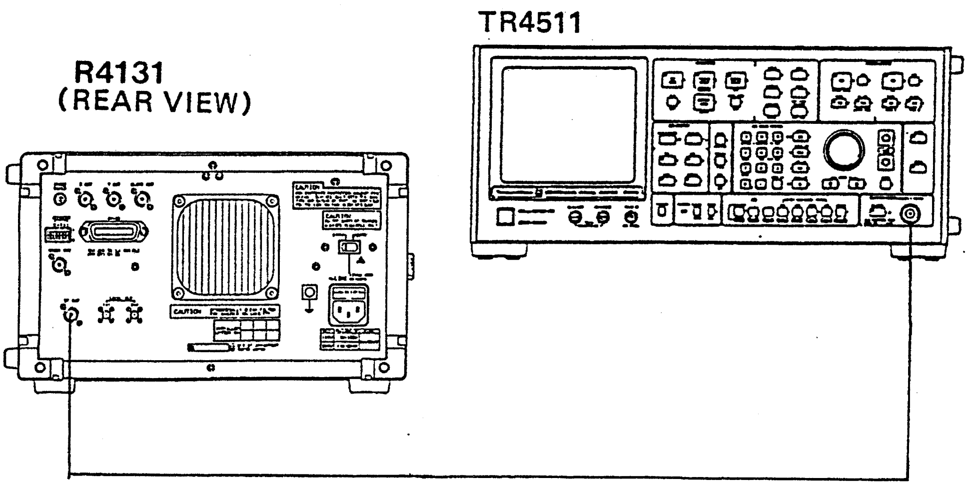
The resolution bandwidth is tested by setting the spectrum analyzer vertical axis to the 2 dB/division mode and measuring the width between two points -3 dB from the signal peak.
Resolution bandwidths narrower than 3 kHz are tested by applying 3.58 MHz signals to the spectrum analyzer IF FILTER IN connector.

(2) Procedure

① Connect the calibration signal of the spectrum analyzer to the INPUT connector as shown in Figure 11-12 (a).



(a)



(b)

Figure 11-12 Resolution Bandwidth Accuracy Test Setup

② Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 1 GHz
CENTER FREQ	: 200 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: AUTO
REFERENCE LEVEL	: COARSE, 2 dB/DIV, -23 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 10 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 1 MHz

SWEEP TRIGGER : FREE RUN
SWEEP TIME/DIV: 10 ms

(3) Set the span to 2 MHz. If the signal peak moves from the center of the display screen, center it again by turning the TUNING dial.

(4) Set the resolution bandwidth to 1 MHz.

(5) Turning the spectrum analyzer AMPTD CAL control, adjust the signal peak to be 1.5 divisions (3 dB) above the horizontal axis in the center of the display screen. (See Figure 11-13.)
Then, measure the width of the two points on the horizontal axis traversed by the signal. This width is taken as the 3 dB bandwidth.

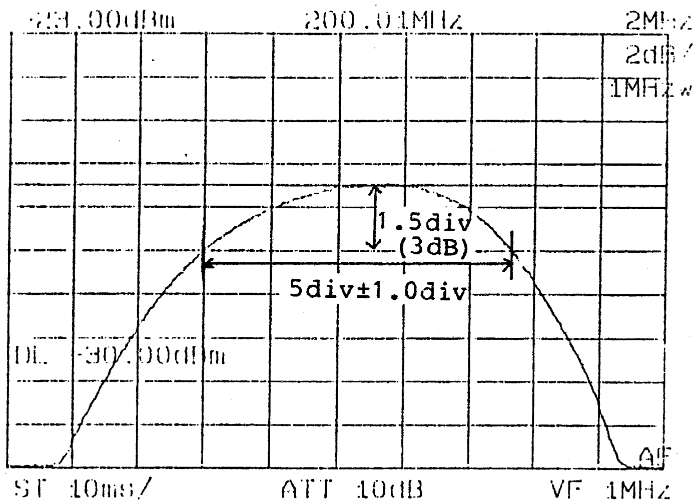


Figure 11-13 Resolution Bandwidth Accuracy Test

(6) Move the signal to left and right by turning the TUNING dial to determine the order of the graduation in which the measured bandwidth falls. Check that this width is between 4 and 6 divisions (5 ±1 divisions).

(7) Change the spectrum analyzer frequency span and resolution bandwidth to the values specified in Table 11-4, and repeat steps (5) and (6) above.

Table 11-4 Resolution Bandwidth Test 1 MHz to 10 kHz

Resolution bandwidth	Frequency span	3 dB down width	
		min.	max.
1 MHz	2 MHz	4 div	6 div
300 kHz	500 kHz	4.8 div	7.2 div
100 kHz	200 kHz	4 div	6 div
30 kHz	100 kHz	2.4 div	3.6 div
10 kHz	50 kHz	1.6 div	2.4 div

(8) In testing resolution bandwidths 3 kHz to 1 kHz, remove the top cover of the spectrum analyzer and apply 3.58 MHz, -20 dBm signals to the IF FILTER IN connector from the synthesized signal source. (See Figure 11-12 (b).)

(9) Set the spectrum analyzer resolution bandwidth to 3 kHz and adjust the output frequency of the synthesized signal source for the maximum waveform peak by varying the output frequency at the 10 Hz place.

(10) Adjust the output level of the synthesized signal synthesized source to bring the spectrum analyzer display level to 1.5 divisions above the horizontal axis in the center of the display screen.

(11) Reduce the output frequency of the synthesized signal source until the waveform peak displayed on the display screen coincides with the horizontal axis in the center of the display screen. Record this output frequency as f1.

(12) Next, increase the output frequency of the synthesized signal source until the waveform peak rises once above the horizontal axis in the center of the display screen, and then correspondingly falls. Record this output frequency as f2.

(13) Determine the 3 dB bandwidth by calculating f2 minus f1. Check that this value falls between 2.4 and 3.6 kHz (3 ±0.6 kHz or less).

(14) Test resolution bandwidths. 1 kHz according to Table 11-5. Keep records of the resultant 3 dB resolution bandwidth values for use in the resolution bandwidth selectivity test described in Section 11.8.

Table 11-5 Resolution Bandwidth Accuracy Test 3 kHz to 1 kHz

Resolution bandwidth	TR4511 output frequency variation place	f2 - f1	
		min.	max.
3 kHz	10 Hz	2.4 kHz	3.6 kHz
1 kHz	10 Hz	0.8 kHz	1.2 kHz

11.8 Resolution Bandwidth Selectivity

Specification: 60 dB/3 dB resolution bandwidth ratio: 15 : 1
Equipment used: Synthesized signal source

(1) Description

The 60 dB bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer is determined first, and is then compared with the 3 dB bandwidth obtained in Section 11.7 to determine resolution bandwidth selectivity. As in Section 11.7, the resolution bandwidth selectivity is tested in two parts: 1 MHz to 10 kHz, and 3 kHz or less resolution bandwidths.

(2) Procedure:

① Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 4 GHz
CENTER FREQ	: 200 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: 1 MHzw
REFERENCE LEVEL	: COARSE, 10 dB/DIV, -10 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 10 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 10 kHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN
SWEEP TIME/DIV	: 10 ms

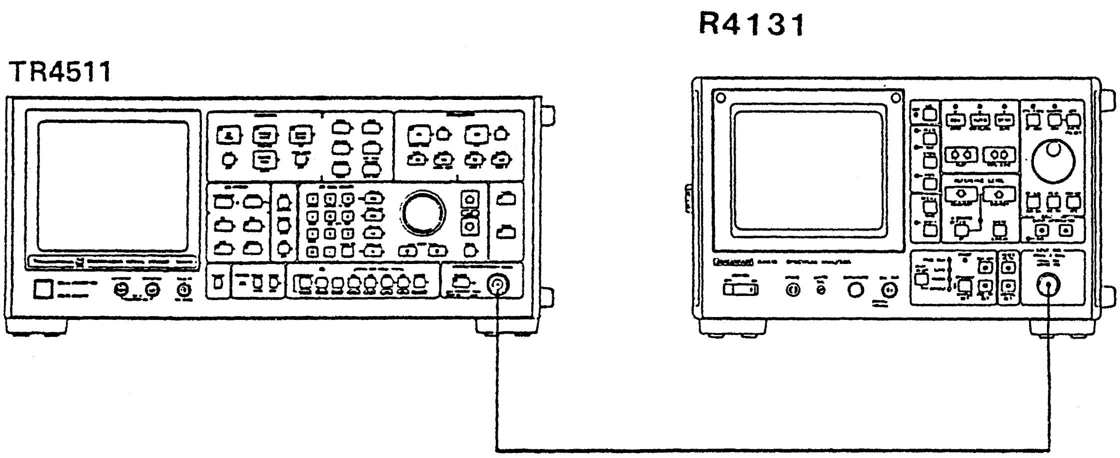


Figure 11-14 Resolution Bandwidth Selectivity Test Setup

② Set the synthesized signal source to 200 MHz (CW), -10 dBm. Connect the spectrum analyzer and the synthesized signal source to each other as shown in Figure 11-14.

③ Press the SPAN switch to activate the frequency span. Reduce the **span** while turning the TUNING dial to adjust the signal to be in the center of the display screen. Select the minimum span that allows the two points 60 dB lower than the signal peak to be observed on the screen.

④ Turn the AMPTD CAL control to bring the signal peak to the top graticule on the display screen.

⑤ Turn the TUNING dial to position the 60 dB point for the best reading.

⑥ Measure and record the 60 dB bandwidth. Check that the ratio of the 60 dB bandwidth to the 3 dB bandwidth measured in Section 11.7 is 15 or less.

⑦ Repeat steps ③ to ⑥ for resolution bandwidths of 300 kHz to 10 kHz as well.

⑧ Connect the output of the synthesized signal source to the spectrum analyzer IF FILTER IN connector as shown in Figure 11-12 (b).

⑨ Set the output frequency of the synthesized signal source to 3.58 MHz (CW), -20 dBm.

⑩ Adjust the output frequency of the synthesized signal source for a maximum reading on the R4131 display screen, and set the signal to be on the reference graticule.

⑪ Increase the output frequency of the synthesized signal source until the signal level is reduced 60 dB (6 graticules).
Now measure and record this frequency as f1.

⑫ Reduce the output frequency of the synthesized signal source until the signal level is up 60 dB (6 graticules). Again, measure and record this frequency as f2.

⑬ Determine the 60 dB bandwidth by calculating f1 minus f2.
Check that the following relation holds: 60 dB bandwidth/3 dB bandwidth $\leqq 15$.

⑭ Repeat steps 10 to 13 for resolution bandwidth of 1 kHz.

11.9 Resolution Bandwidth Switching Accuracy

Specification: ±1 dB (referenced to 300 kHz bandwidth)

(1) Description

The amplitude readout error associated with switching of the resolution bandwidth is measured using a CAL signal.

(2) Procedure

① Set the TR4131 as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 1 GHz
CENTER FREQ	: 200 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: 1 MHz
REFERENCE LEVEL	: COARSE, 2 dB/DIV, -28 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 10 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER	: 10 kHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN
SWEEP TIME/DIV	: 10 ms

② Connect the CAL input to the INPUT connector. (See Figure 11-15.)

③ Set the span to 2 MHz, while turning the TUNING dial to center the waveform on the display screen.

④ Pressing the RBW switch, set the resolution bandwidth to 300 kHz.

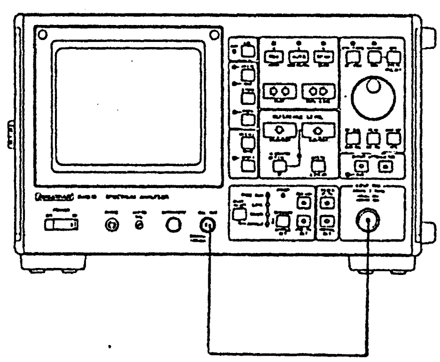


Figure 11-15 Resolution Bandwidth Switching Accuracy Test Setup

⑤ Turn the AMPTD CAL control to adjust the signal peak to be 1 division lower than the reference graticule on the display screen.

(6) Set the resolution bandwidth to 1 MHz. Check that the maximum amplitude point is ±1 dB (±0.5 division) or less when compared to the 300 kHz resolution bandwidth.

(7) Similarly, set the span and the resolution bandwidth to 100 kHz. Check that the maximum amplitude point is ±1 dB or less when compared to the 300 kHz resolution bandwidth.

(8) Also test resolution bandwidths 30 kHz to 1 kHz at the settings specified in Table 11-6.

Table 11-6 Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty

Resolution bandwidth	Frequency span/division	Amplitude readout change
1 MHz	2 MkHz	±1 dB
300 kHz	2 MkHz	0 dB (REF.)
100 kHz	1 MkHz	±1 dB
30 kHz	200 kHz	±1 dB
10 kHz	100 kHz	±1 dB
3 kHz	50 kHz	±1 dB
1 kHz	50 kHz	±1 dB

11.10 LOG Linearity and LIN Linearity

Specification: LOG linearity: ±1 dB/10 dB, ±0.15 dB/1 dB, ±1.5 dB/70 dB
LIN linearity: ±5% of full scale
Equipment used: Synthesized signal source
10 dB step ATT
1 dB step ATT

(1) Description

Linearity test is performed by utilizing the marker on the display screen when the aid of the external signal and the attenuators.

(2) Procedure
LOG linearity

① Set the R4131 as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 1 GHz
CENTER FREQ	: 200 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: AUTO
REFERENCE LEVEL	: -10 dB
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 10 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 1 MHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN

② Set the output frequency of the synthesized signal source to 200 MHz (CW), -10 dBm, and connect the synthesized signal source to the spectrum analyzer INPUT connector using attenuators as shown in Figure 11-16.

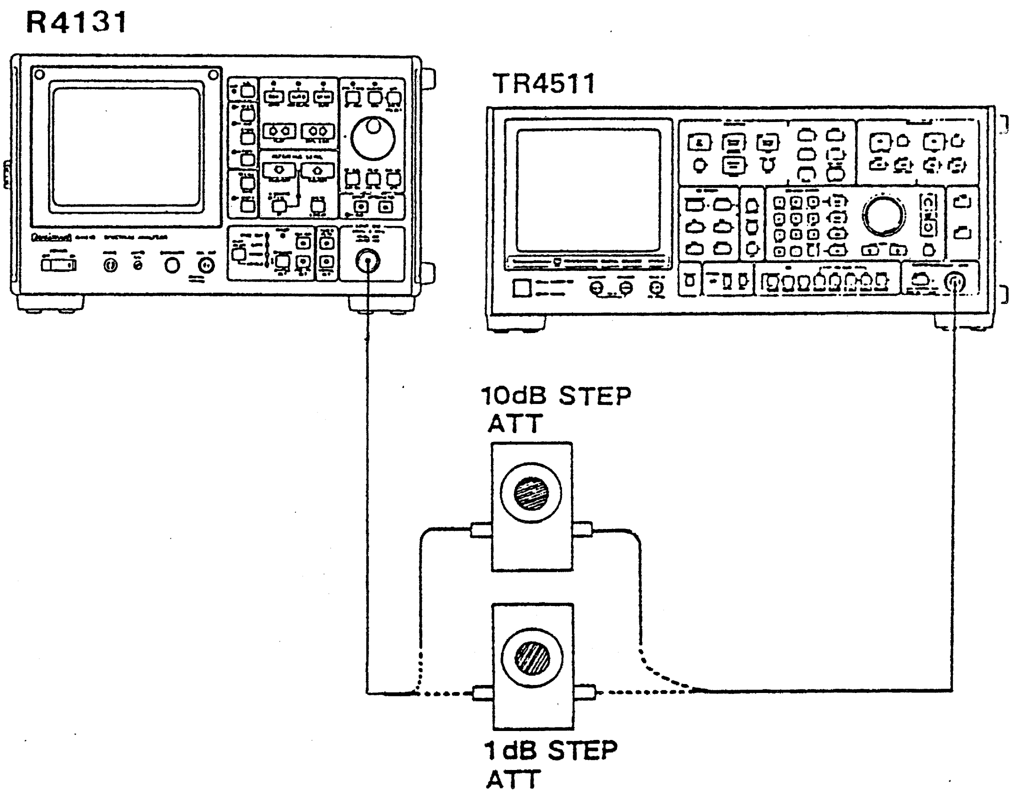


Figure 11-16 LOG/LIN Linearity Test Setup

③ Set the 10 dB step ATT to 0 dB.

④ Set the span to 2 MHz while turning the TUNING dial to position the signal peak in the center of the display screen. Then, make the following settings:
Resolution bandwidth : 30 kHz
Sweep time/division : 20 ms
Video filter band width: 10 kHz

⑤ Press the MARKER switch and turn the TUNING dial to position the marker at the signal peak.

⑥ Adjust the AMPTD CAL control to set the marker level reading to -10.0 dBm.

⑦ Vary the 10 dB step ATT 10 dB at a time, checking that the marker level values conform to the values of Table 11-7.
With an attenuator setting of 70 dB, set the video filter to 100 Hz and the sweep time/division to 0.1 s in order to prevent noise being superimposed on the signal.

NOTE: If the marker moves off the signal peak during measurement, position it at the signal peak again by turning the TUNING dial.

Table 11-7 LOG Linearity

ATT setting	Marker level readout	Video filter	Sweep time/div
0	-10 dBm (REF)	10 kHz	20 ms
10	-20 ±1 dBm	10 kHz	20 ms
20	-30 ±1 dBm	10 kHz	20 ms
30	-40 ±1 dBm	10 kHz	20 ms
40	-50 ±1 dBm	10 kHz	20 ms
50	-60 ±1 dBm	10 kHz	20 ms
60	-70 ±1 dBm	10 kHz	20 ms
70	-80 ±1.5 dBm	100 Hz	0.1 s

(8) Connect the 1 dB step ATT to the spectrum analyzer and set the video filter to 10 kHz and the sweep time/division to 20 ms.

(9) Set the ATT to 0 dB.

(10) Set the R4131 reference level to 2 dB/division and the resolution bandwidth to 300 kHz. Turn the AMPTD CAL control to adjust the marker level to be -10.0 dBm.

(11) Set the ATT to 2 dB. Check that the resultant marker level reading is -12 dBm ±0.3 dB, or less.
Next, set the ATT to 10 dB. Check that the resultant marker level reading is -20 dBm ±1 dB, or less.

LIN linearity

(12) Set the ATT to 0 dB, and set the output level of the synthesized signal source to -10 dBm (70.71 mV).

(13) Set the R4131 to the LIN mode, and position the marker at the signal peak. Turn the AMPTD CAL control until the marker level is set to 70.71 mV (on the reference graticule).

(14) Set the ATT to 6 dB. Check that the marker level reading is 35.4 mV ±3.5 mV, or less.

11.11 Reference Level Accuracy

Specification: The reference level as varied with MIN INPUT ATT 10 dB (fixed) must be accurate to within 1 dB.

Equipment used: Synthesized signal source
10 dB step ATT
1 dB step ATT

(1) Description

The reference level accuracy can be determined by testing the IF GAIN accuracy in the LOG display mode.

(2) Procedure

① Set the R4131 as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 1 GHz
CENTER FREQ	: 200 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: AUTO
REFERENCE LEVEL	: FINE, 2 dB/DIV, 0 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 10 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 1 MHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN

② Set the output frequency of the synthesized signal source to 200 MHz (CW), -10 dBm, and connect the source to the spectrum analyzer INPUT connector using attenuators as shown in Figure 11-17.

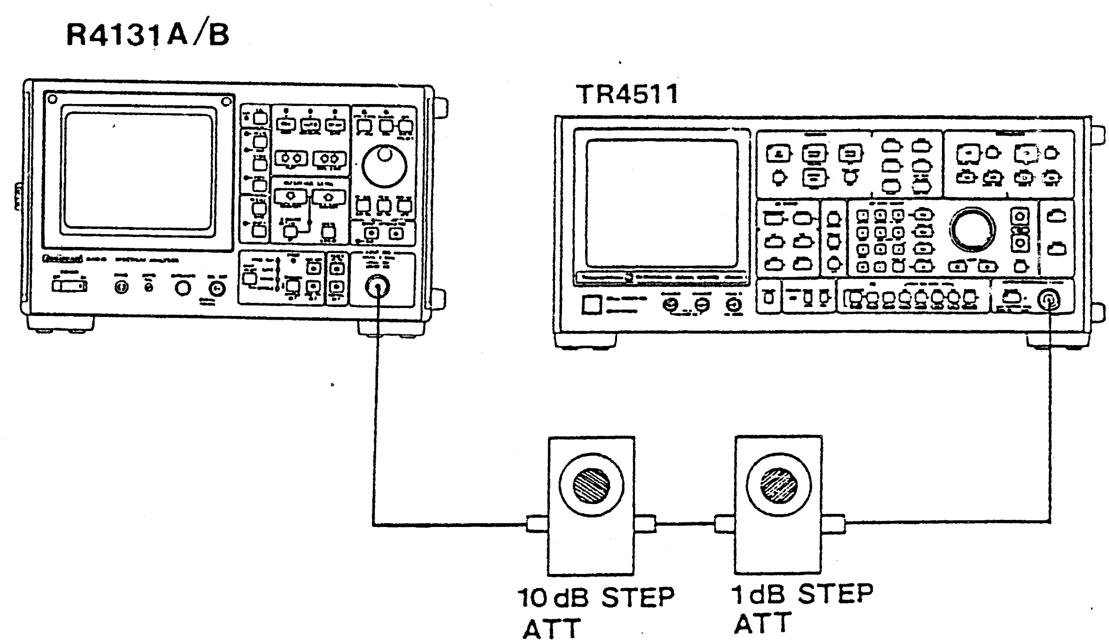


Figure 11-17 Reference Level Accuracy Test Setup

(3) Set both the 10 dB and 1 dB step ATTs to 0 dB.

(4) Set the span to 2 MHz while turning the TUNING dial to position the signal peak in the center of the display screen.

(5) Then, make the following settings:
Resolution bandwidth: 300 kHz
Video filter : 1 kHz
Sweep time/division : 50 ms

(6) Press the MARKER switch and turn the TUNING dial to position the marker at the signal peak.

(7) Adjust the AMPTD CAL control to set the marker level reading to -10.0 dBm.

(8) With the 1 dB step ATT at 1 dB, set the reference level to -1.00 dBm. Check that the marker level reading is -11.00 ±1 dB or less.

(9) Proceed with further testing with the settings specified in Table 11-8.

Table 11-8 Reference Level Accuracy

Reference level setting	ATT setting	Marker readout level
0 dBm	0 dB	-10.00 dBm (REF.)
-1 dBm	1 dB	-11.00 ±1 dBm
-2 dBm	2 dB	-12.00 ±1 dBm
-3 dBm	3 dB	-13.00 ±1 dBm
-4 dBm	4 dB	-14.00 ±1 dBm
-5 dBm	5 dB	-15.00 ±1 dBm
-6 dBm	6 dB	-16.00 ±1 dBm
-7 dBm	7 dB	-17.00 ±1 dBm
-8 dBm	8 dB	-18.00 ±1 dBm
-9 dBm	9 dB	-19.00 ±1 dBm
-10 dBm	10 dB	-20.00 ±1 dBm
-20 dBm	20 dB	-30.00 ±1 dBm
-30 dBm	30 dB	-40.00 ±1 dBm
-40 dBm	40 dB	-50.00 ±1 dBm
-50 dBm	50 dB	-60.00 ±1 dBm

11.12 Residual Responses

Specification:

R4131A/B ...
-100 dBm or less (at an input attenuator setting of 0 dB)
R4131AN/BN...
-98 dBm or less (at an input attenuator setting of 0 dB)
R4131C/D ...
-95 dBm or less (at an input attenuator setting of 0 dB)
R4131CN/DN ...
-93 dBm or less (at an input attenuator setting of 0 dB)

(1) Description

Residual responses refers to the signal displayed on the display screen in the absence of input. Testing is performed at 100 MHz intervals in the range 100 kHz to 3.5 GHz.

(2) Procedure

① After terminating the spectrum analyzer INPUT connector with a 50 Ω terminator (R4131A/B/C/D) and a 75 Ω terminator (R4131AN/BN/CN/DN), set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 100 MHz
CENTER FREQ	: 50 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: 30 kHz
REFERENCE LEVEL	: COARSE, 10 dB/DIV, -50 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 0 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 1 kHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN
SWEEP TIME/DIV	: 1 s

② Set the TRIGGER MODE switch to SINGLE and press the START switch to test residual responses in the range of 0 to 100 MHz.
Check that the residual responses is -100 dBm or less (R4131A/B), -98 dBm or less (R4131AN/BN), -95 dBm or less (R4131C/D), -93 dBm or less (R4131CN/DN).

③ Turn the TUNING dial to set the center frequency to 150 MHz. Press the START switch to test residual responses in the range of 100 to 200 MHz. Check that the residual responses is -100 dBm or less (R4131A/B) and -98 dBm or less (R4131AN/BN), -95 dBm or less (R4131C/D), -93 dBm or less (R4131CN/DN).

④ Similarly, test residual responses up to 3.5 GHz at 100 MHz intervals.

11.13 Gain Compression

Specification: *MIX input end must be 1 dBm or less for a -10 dBm input.
[*: (Input signal level) - (MIN INPUT ATT)]

Equipment used: Synthesized signal source
Power meter
Power sensor
10 dB step ATT

(1) Description

The gain compression is tested by checking to see if the reading level rises 10 dB when the MIX input end level is increased from -20 dBm to -10 dBm.

(2) Procedure

① Set the R4131 as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 100 MHz
CENTER FREQ	: 200 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: AUTO
REFERENCE LEVEL	: COARSE, 10 dB/DIV, -10 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 10 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 1 MHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN

② Set the output frequency of the synthesized signal source to 200 MHz (CW) and connect it to the power meter, adjusting the synthesized signal source for 0 dBm output.

③ Set the 10 dB step ATT to 10 dB and connect it to the spectrum analyzer as shown in Figure 11-18.

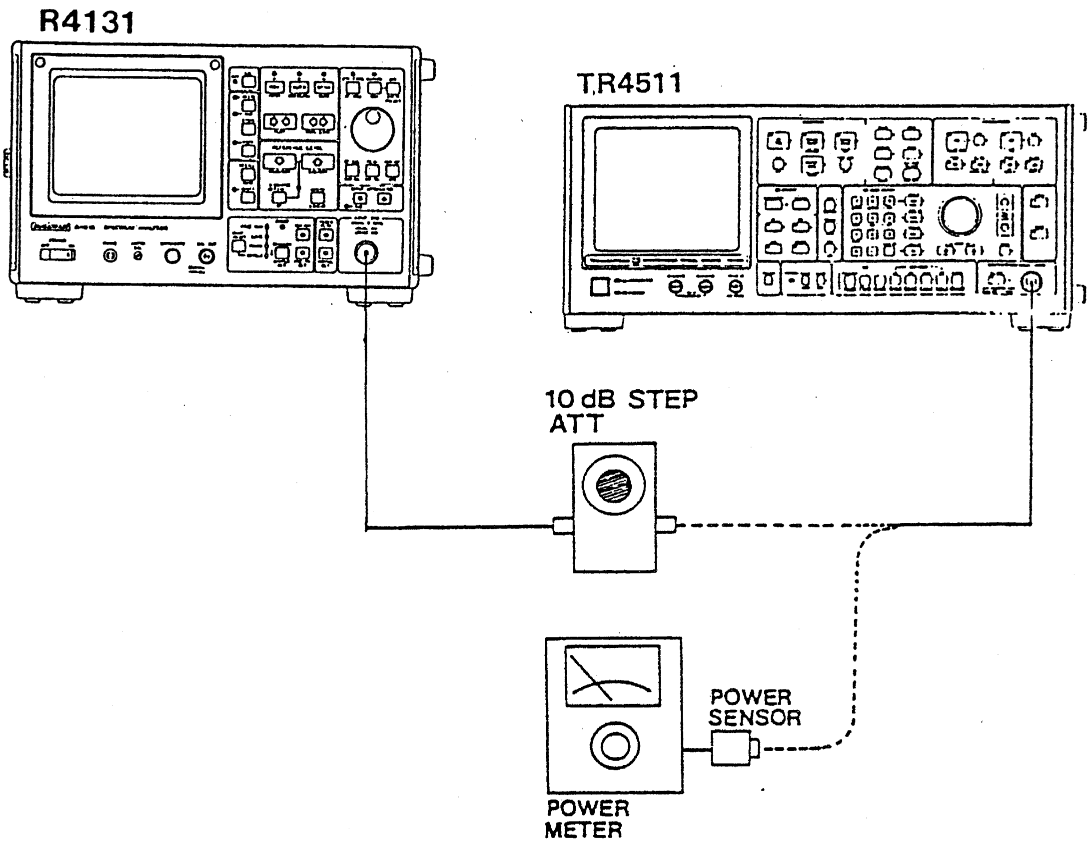


Figure 11-18 Gain Compression Test Setup

④ Set the span to 1 MHz while turning the TUNING dial to position the 200 MHz signal in the center of the display screen.
Pressing the RBW switch, set the resolution bandwidth to 300 kHz, and set the reference level to 2 dB/DIV.

⑤ Turn the AMPTD CAL control to bring the signal peak to the reference graticule (top graticule) on the display screen.

⑥ Set both the reference level and the 10 dB step ATT to 0 dB. Check that the signal peak falls within 0.5 division (1 dB) of the top graticule (reference graticule) on the display screen.

1

11.14 Frequency Response

Specification: Frequency response (MIN INPUT ATT: 10 dB)

R4131A/C	100 kHz ≦ F ≦ 2 GHz ±1 dB or less		10 kHz ≦ F ≦ 3.5 GHz ±3.5 dB or less
R4131B/D	100 kHz ≦ F ≦ 2 GHz ±1 dB or less		10 kHz ≦ F ≦ 3.5 GHz ±2 dB or less
R4131AN/BN, R4131CN/DN	100 kHz ≦ F ≦ 1.5 GHz ±1.5 dB or less	10 kHz ≦ F ≦ 2 GHz ±2.5 dB or less	2 GHz ≦ F ≦ 3.5 GHz ±4 dB or less

Equipment used: Sweep oscillator
Power meter
Power sensor
Sweep adapter

(1) Description

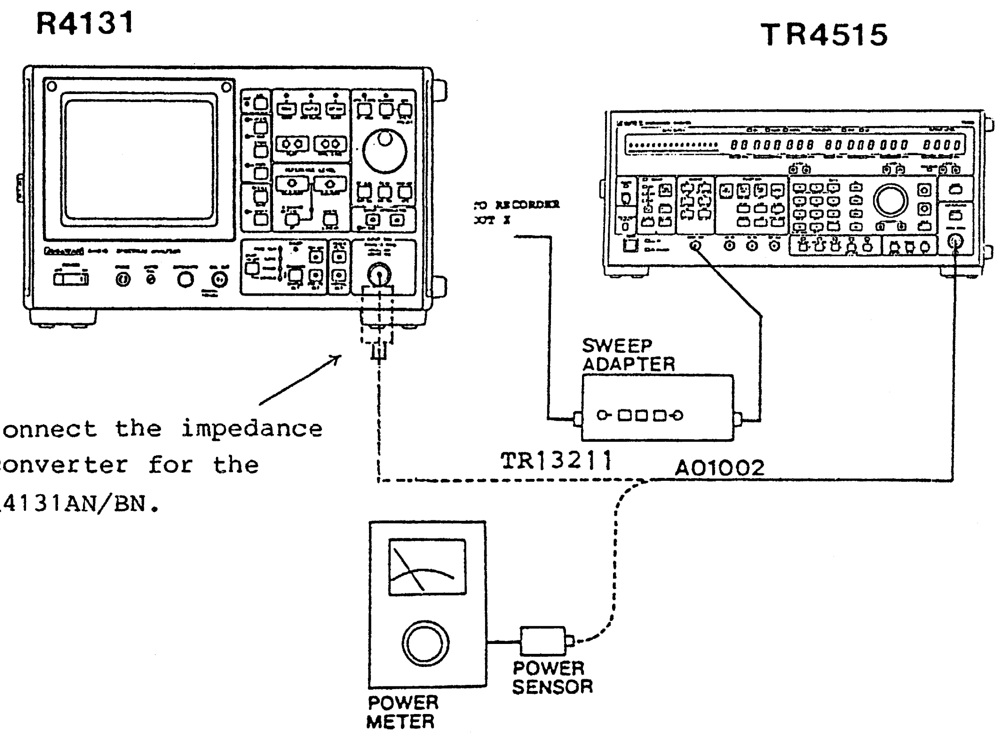
Testing is performed by setting the R4131 to the full span mode and a sweep oscillator to the external sweep mode and observing changes of the amplitude reading on the display screen. Since sweep oscillator frequency responses are included in the measurement results, measure the sweep oscillator response with a power meter prior to testing for later correction of the measurements.

(2) Procedure

① Set the R4131 as follows:

```
FREQUENCY SPAN           : 4 GHz
CENTER FREQ              : 2000 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH     : AUTO
REFERENCE LEVEL          : COARSE, 10 dB/DIV, 0 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR         : 10 dB
TRACE                    : WRITE, POSI PEAK
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH: 1 MHz
SWEEP TRIGGER            : FREE RUN
SWEEP TIME/DIV           : 10 ms
```

② Set the sweep oscillator output to 200 MHz (CW), −10 dBm and connect it to the power meter using the A01002 cable. Adjust the output level of the sweep oscillator to −10 dBm. (See Figure 11-19.)



Connect the impedance converter for the R4131AN/BN.

Figure 11-19 Frequency Response Test Setup

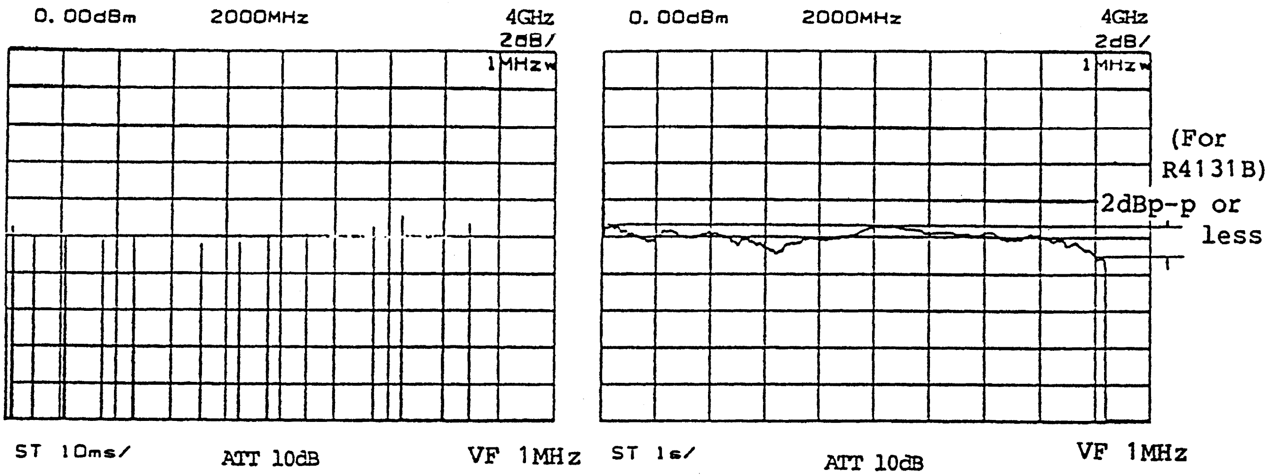
③ Connect the sweep OSC output to the spectrum analyzer INPUT connector. Connect the impedance converter for the R4131AN/BN/CN/DN. (See Figure 11-19) With its amplitude set to 2 dB/division, set the refrence level to display a 200 MHz signal on the center axis of the display screen.

④ Set the sweep oscillator to the external sweep mode, and set the start and stop frequencies to 10 MHz and 4 GHz, respectively.

⑤ Press the sweep adapter START switch, and adjust the START dial to display the signal at the leftmost position on the display screen. Next, press the STOP switch and adjust the STOP dial to display the signal at the rightmost position on the display screen.

⑥ When the SWEEP switch is pressed after the STOP dial has been adjusted, the waveform, shown in Figure 8.20 (a) appears. When a uniform spectrum waveform is not displayed, finely adjust the START and STOP dials.

⑦ Set the sweep time/division to 1 s, and the frequency characteristics will be displayed on the display screen. (See Figure 11-20 (b).) Make sure that the ripple current is within the range of the specifications.



(a) (b)

Figure 11-20 Frequency Response (100 kHz - 3.6 GHz)

11.15 Average Noise Level

Specification:

R4131A/B	...	−116 dBm + 1.55F (GHz) dB or less
R4131AN/BN	...	−114 dBm + 1.55F (GHz) dB or less
R4131C/D	...	−110 dBm or less
R4131CN/DN	...	−108 dBm or less

(Resolution bend width 1 kHz, Video filter 10 Hz, Input ATT 0 dB, More than 1 MHz in frequency.)

(1) Description

The average noise level is the maximum value of the average noise levels in the 1 kHz resolution bandwidth with an input ATT setting of 0 dB.

Note: Be sure to perform amplitude calibration (see Section 4.7) before performing this test.

(2) Procedure

① Set the R4131 as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 4 GHz
CENTER FREQ	: 2000 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: 1 MHz
INPUT ATTENUATOT	: 0 dB
REFERENCE LEVEL	: −50 dBm
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 1 kHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN
SWEEP TIME/DIV	: 1 s
MARKER	: ON

② Turning the TUNING dial, position the marker at the maximum noise level point. (See Figure 11-21)

③ Press the MKR→CF switch. (Set the center frequency to the marker frequency.) Set the frequency span to zero span and set the resolution bandwidth to 1 kHz.

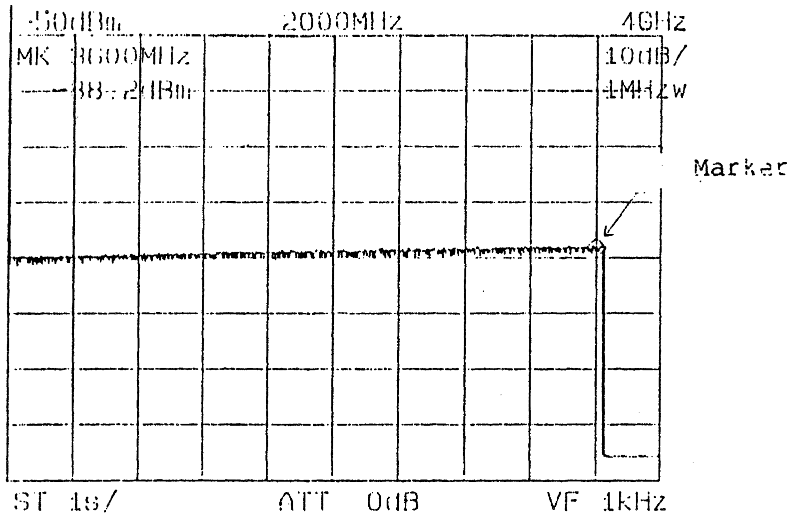


Figure 11-21 Maximum Noise

④ Set the video filter to 10 Hz. (See Figure 11-22) Check that the marker level reading is -116 dBm + 1.55F (GHz) or less (R4131A/B), -114 dBm + 1.55F (GHz) or less (R4131AN/BN), -110 dBm or less (R4131C/D), and -108 dBm or less (R4131CN/DN).

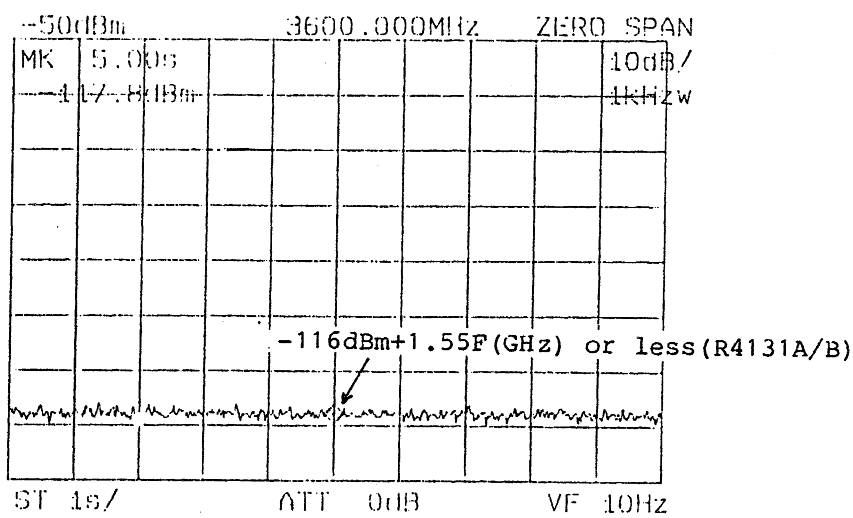


Figure 11-22 Average Noise Level Test

11.16 Sweep Time Accuracy

Specification : ±15%
Equipment used: Synthesized signal source
Function generator

(1) Description

Sweep time accuracy is tested by demodulating signals in the R4131 zero span mode after they are amplitude modulated by the function generator and measuring the periods of the demodulated waves.

(2) Procedure

① Set the R4131 as follows:

FREQUENCY SPAN	: 100 MHz
CENTER FREQ	: 50 MHz
RESOLUTION BANDWIDTH	: 1 MHz
REFERENCE LEVEL	: 2 dB/DIV, -10 dBm
INPUT ATTENUATOR	: 10 dB
TRACE	: WRITE
VIDEO FILTER BAND WIDTH	: 10 kHz
SWEEP TRIGGER	: FREE RUN
SWEEP TIME/DIV	: 10 ms

② Set the output frequency of the synthesized signal source to 50 MHz, -10 dBm, EXT AM mode.

③ Set the function generator to generate sine waves at 200 Hz ±0.5%.

④ Connect the instruments as shown in Figure 11-23. Turn the R4131 TUNING dial to position the signal in the center of the display screen. Further, set the frequency span to zero span and adjust the TUNING dial to obtain the maximum signal level.

⑤ Adjust the function generator output level to obtain demodulated waves in the order of 3 DIV_{p-p}.

⑥ Adjust the reference level to position the signal at an easily viewed position on the display screen.

⑦ Set the TRIGGER MODE switch to VIDEO.

⑧ Set the sweep time/division to 5 ms and store the resultant waveform. Check that five periods of the demodulated waves have a duration of 25 ±3.75 ms, or less. (See Figure 11-24)

⑨ Similarly, test other sweep time/division with the settings specified in Table 8-11.

Table 11-9 Sweep Time Accuracy

Sweep time/div	Function generator frequency	Duration of five periods
5 ms	200 Hz ±0.5%	25 ms ±3.75 ms
10 ms	100 Hz ±0.5%	50 ms ±7.5 ms
20 ms	50 Hz	100 ms ±15 ms
50 ms	20 Hz	250 ms ±37.5 ms
0.1 s	10 Hz	0.5 s ±75 ms
0.2 s	5 Hz	1 s ±150 ms
0.5 s	2 Hz	2.5 s ±375 ms
1 s	1 Hz	5 s ±0.75 s
2 s	0.5 Hz	10 s ±1.5 s
5 s	0.2 Hz	25 s ±3.75 s
10 s	0.1 Hz	50 s ±7.5 s

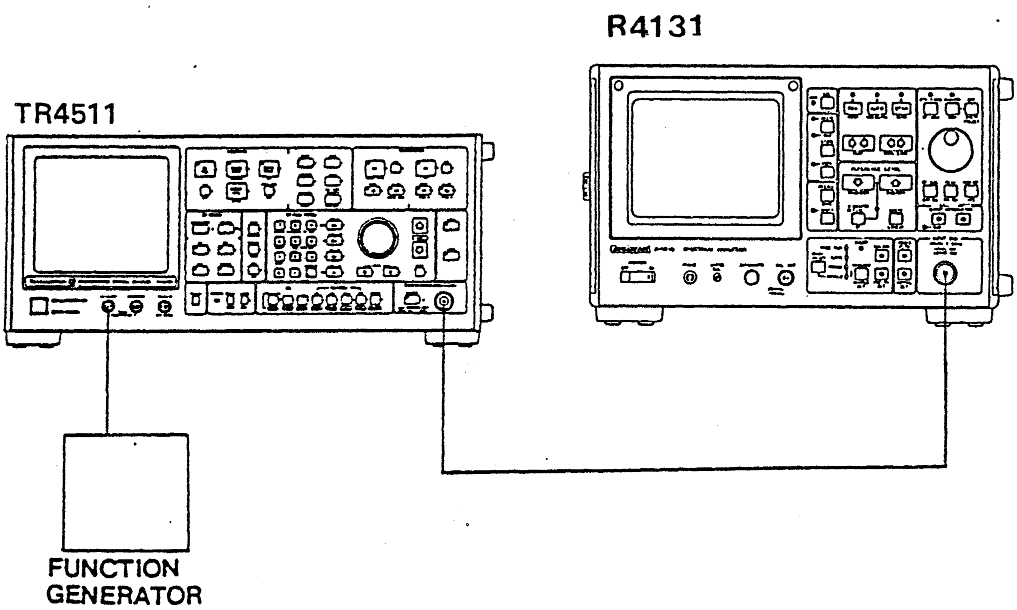


Figure 11-23 Sweep Time Accuracy Test Setup

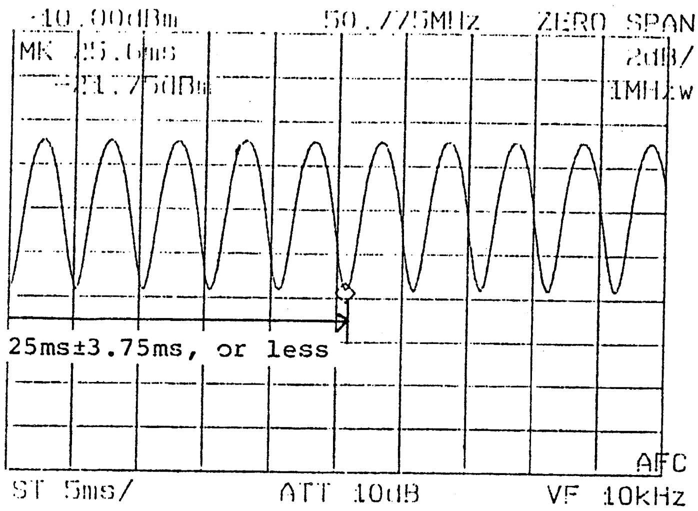


Figure 11-24 Sweep Time Accuracy Test

11.17 Calibrated Output Accuracy

Specification : 200 MHz ±30 kHz, -30 dBm ±0.5 dB:R4131A/B/C/D
200 MHz ±30 kHz, 80 dBμ ±0.5 dB :R4131AN/BN/CN/DN

Equipment used: Synthesized signal source
Power meter

(1) Description

Test the accuracy of CAL signal frequency by using the synthesized signal source. Test the accuracy of signal level by connecting the power meter directly to the CAL signal line.

(2) Procedure

<u>Frequency Test</u>

① Press the R4131 ZERO CAL switch.

② Set the synthesized signal source to 200 MHz, -30 dBm.

③ Connect the synthesized signal sourse to the spectrum analyzer INPUT connector. Set the span to 100 kHz while turning the TUNING dial to position the 200 MHz signal in the center of the display screen.

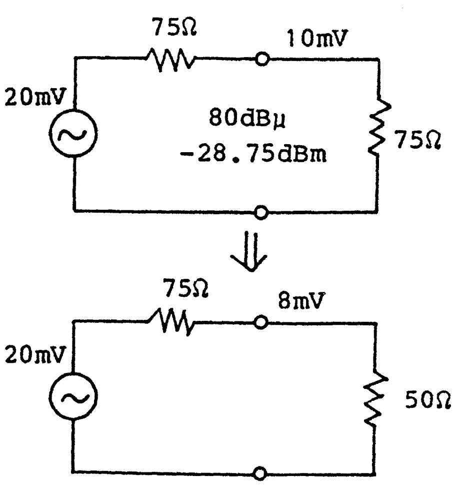
④ Next, connect the CAL signal to INPUT connector. (See Figure 11-25) Check that the center frequency is 200 MHz ±30 kHz, or less.

<u>Amplitude Test</u>

① Directly connect the power meter to the CAL OUT signal line.

② Make sure that the CAL OUT output signal level is -30 dBm ±0.5 dB (R4131A/B/C/D) or -28.92 dBm ±0.5 dB (R4131AN/BN/CN/DN).

The reason why the R4131AN/BN/CN/DN has the -28.93 dBm signals when the 80 dBμ CAL OUT signal is measured on the 50Ω power meter:



80 dBμ, -28.75 dBm is:

$10 \log P = -28.75$ dBm

$$\frac{V^2}{R} = 1.334 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mW)}$$

As R = 75Ω:

V = 10.00 (mV)

Therefore, if the 50Ω power meter is connected:

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{(8\text{mV})^2}{50} = 1.28 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (mW)}$$

$10 \log P = \underline{28.93\text{dBm}}$

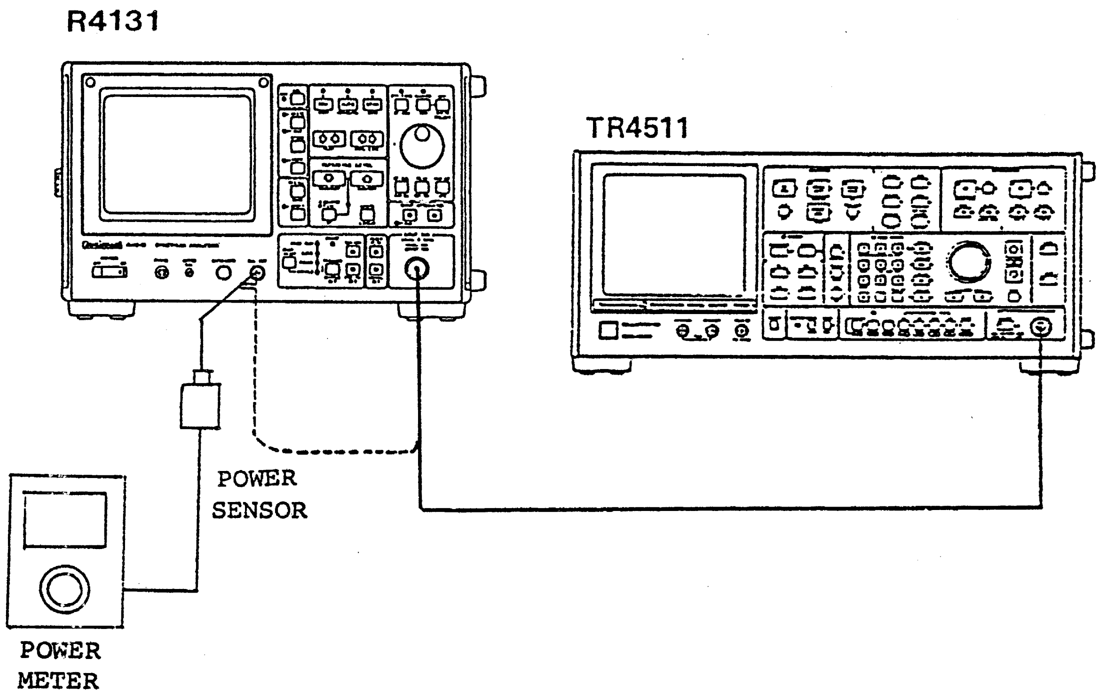


Figure 11-25 Calibrated Output Accuracy Test Setup

12.1 Preparation

The equipment and tools necessary for troubleshooting are listed in Table 12-1. The equipment must have equivalent or better performance ratings than those in the table.

Table 12-1 Equipment and Tools Required For

Equipment	Performance	Recommended equipment
Digital voltmeter	Range : ±1000 V Accuracy : ±0.1% Input impedance: 10 MΩ	TR6846
High frequency power meter	Frequency : 100 kHz to 8 GHz Sensitivity: -30 dBm to +20 dBm Accuracy : ±0.5 dB	
DC power supply	Output voltage: ±10 V Accuracy : ±0.03%	TR6142
Oscilloscope	Frequency range: DC to 100 MHz Input impedance: 1 MΩ	
Signal generator	Frequency range : 100 kHz to 1800 MHz Output level : ±10 dBm or more Output impedance : 50 Ω Frequency accuracy: 2 E-8/day Variable frequency: 1 Hz step	TR4512
FET probe	Frequency range: DC to 500 MHz Input impedance: 1 MΩ or more, 2 pF or less	
Spectrum analyzer	Frequency range : 10 MHz to 8 GHz Frequency accuracy: ±100 kHz	R4136
Spectrum analyzer	Input frequency range : 100 kHz to 1.8 GHz Tracking generator output: 400 kHz to 1.8 GHz T.G. output flatness : ±1 dB Impedance : 50 Ω	TR4171 or R4136 + TR4154
High frequency power meter	Frequency : 100 kHz to 1500 MHz Sensitivity: -30 dBm to +20 dBm Accuracy : ±0.5 dB	

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Digital voltmeter	Range : ±1000 V Accuracy : ±0.1% Input impedance: 10 MΩ	TR6846
High frequency power meter	Frequency : 100 kHz to 8 GHz Sensitivity: -30 dBm to +20 dBm Accuracy : ±0.5 dB	
DC power supply	Output voltage: ±10 V Accuracy : ±0.03%	TR6142
Oscilloscope	Frequency range: DC to 100 MHz Input impedance: 1 MΩ	
Signal generator	Frequency range : 100 kHz to 1800 MHz Output level : ±10 dBm or more Output impedance : 50 Ω Frequency accuracy: 2 E-8/day Variable frequency: 1 Hz step	TR4512
FET probe	Frequency range: DC to 500 MHz Input impedance: 1 MΩ or more, 2 pF or less	
Spectrum analyzer	Frequency range : 10 MHz to 8 GHz Frequency accuracy: ±100 kHz	R4136
Spectrum analyzer	Input frequency range : 100 kHz to 1.8 GHz Tracking generator output: 400 kHz to 1.8 GHz T.G. output flatness : ±1 dB Impedance : 50 Ω	TR4171 or R4136 + TR4154
High frequency power meter	Frequency : 100 kHz to 1500 MHz Sensitivity: -30 dBm to +20 dBm Accuracy : ±0.5 dB	

Table 12-2 Maintenance Tools Required for Troubleshooting

Product name	Stock number	Remarks
Cable (UM-UM)	MM-17	
Cable (SMA-SMA)	MM-14	
Cable (BNC-BNC)	MI-02	
Cable (BNC-UM)	MC-36	2 pcs.
UM to UM Linear Adapter	JCF-AC001JX07	
SMA to SMA Adapter	JCF-AA001JX28	

12.2 Location Diagram (Top & Bottom)

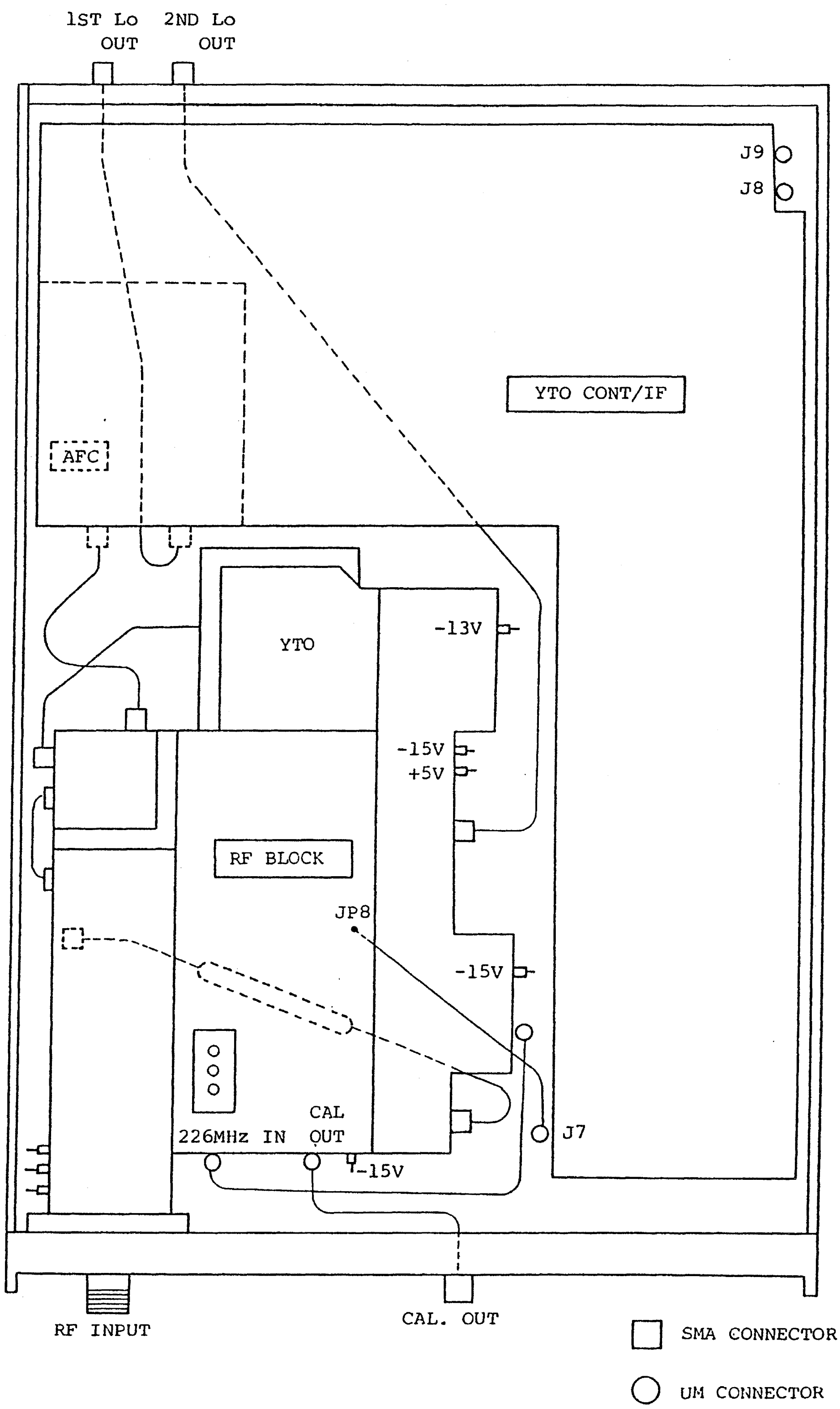

Figure 12-1 Location Diagram (Bottom View)

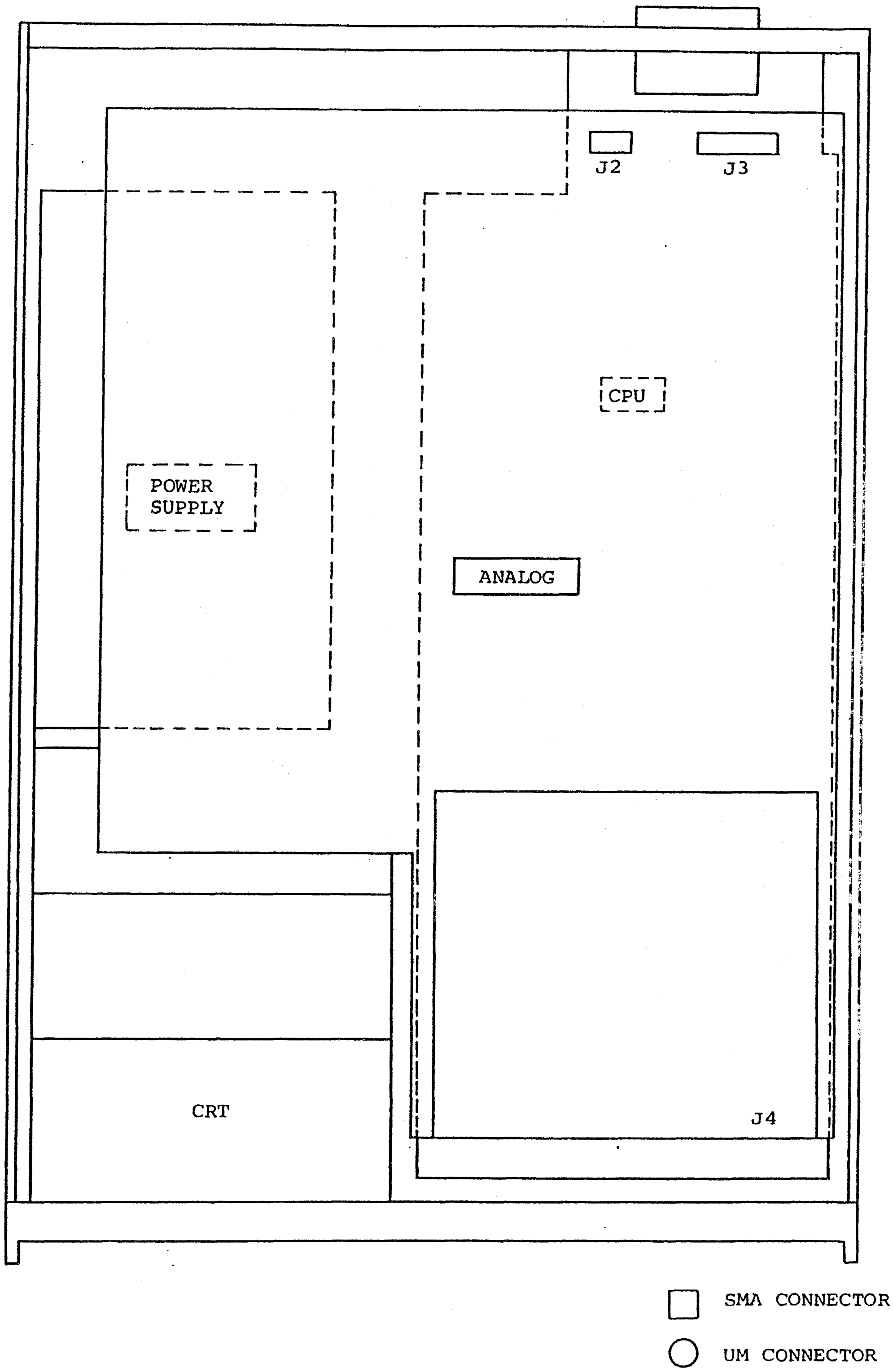

Figure 12-2 Location Diagram (Top View)

12.3 Location Diagram for RF

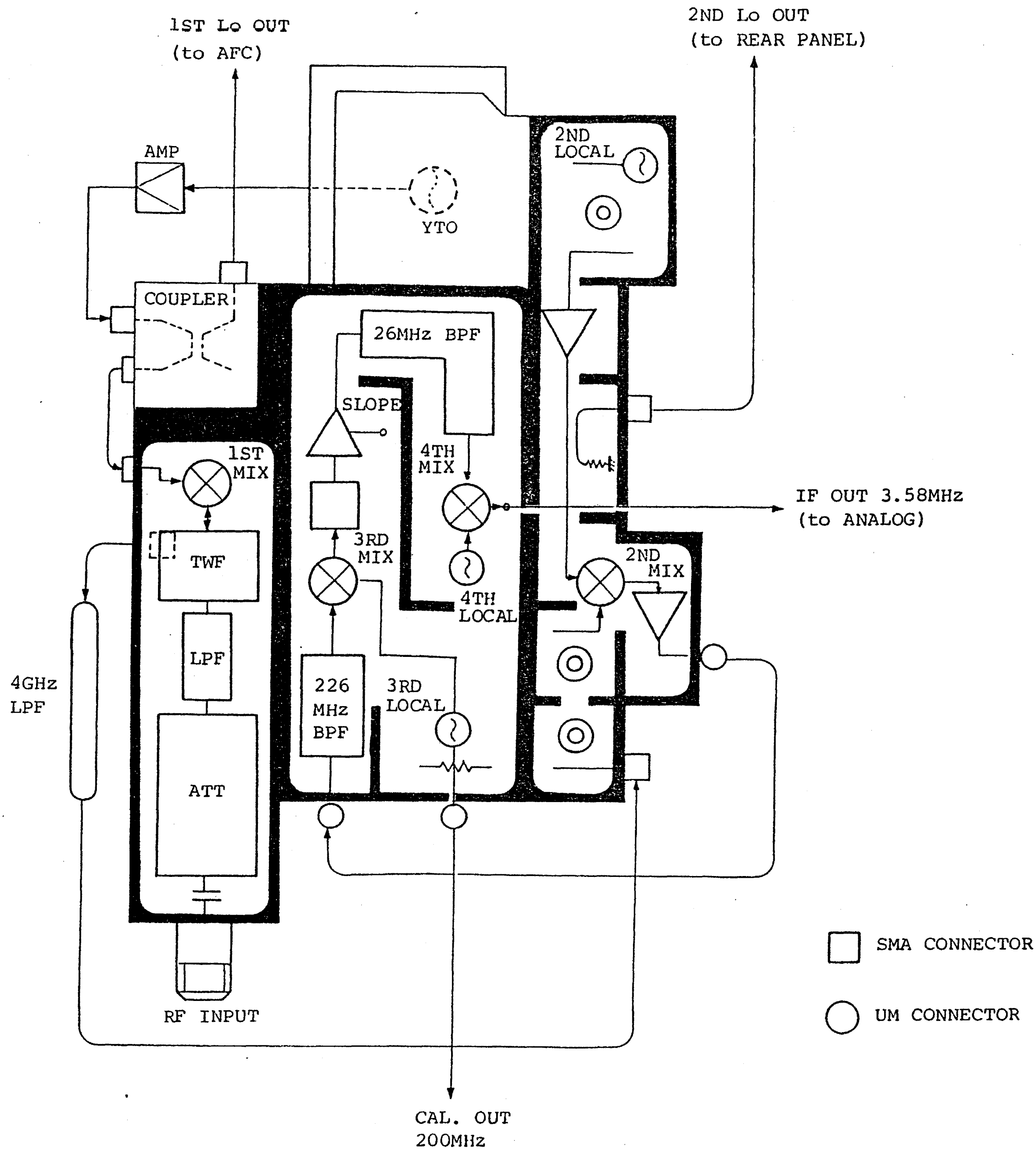

Figure 12-3 Location Diagram for RF

12.4 Block Diagram

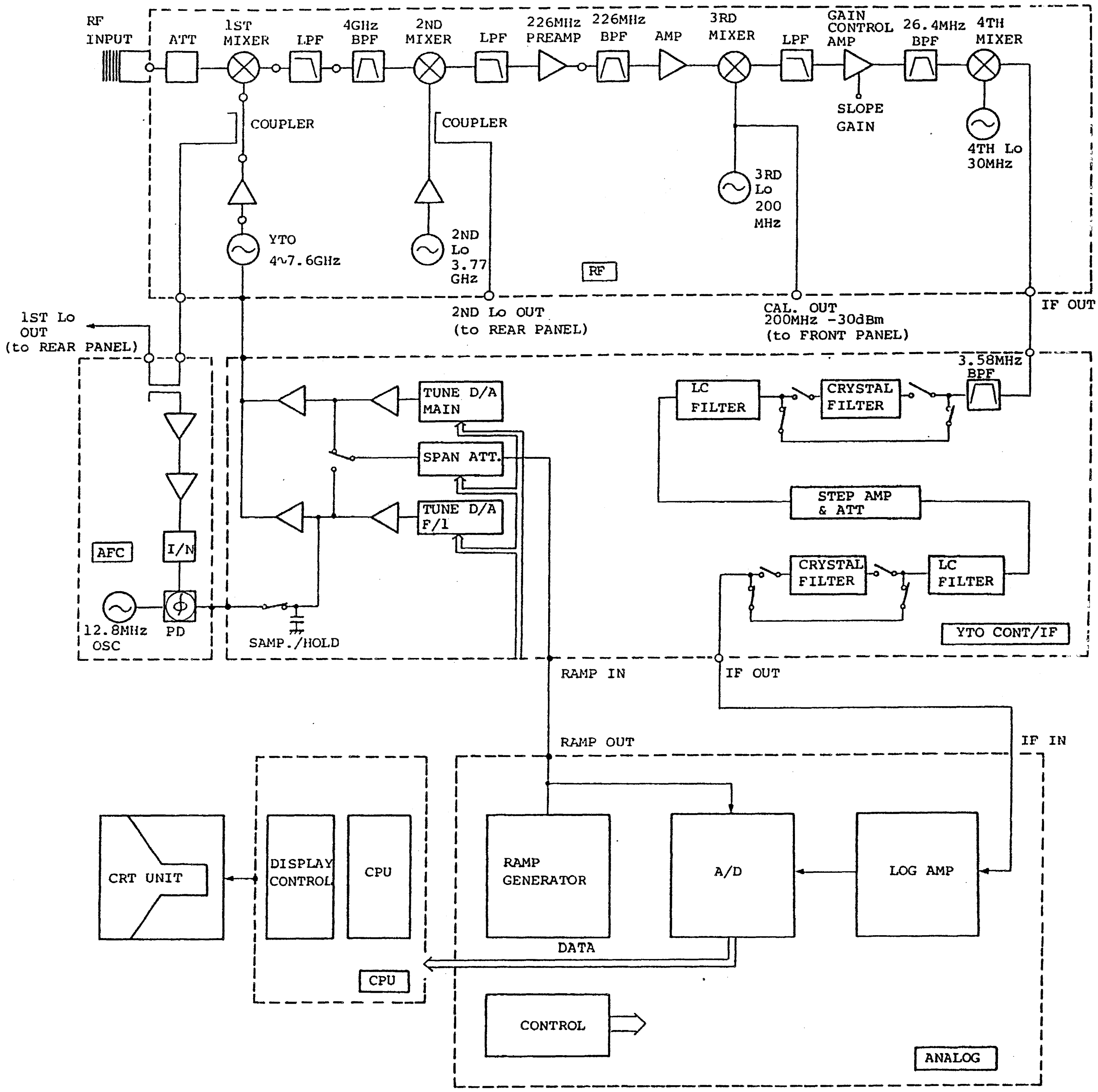

Figure 12-4 Block Diagram

12.5 Self Test

The R4131 performs SELF TEST for the RAM and ROM on the CPU board when power is turned on.

In the case there is a failure RAM or ROM, the following error message is displayed on the CRT.

Message	Mean
RAM error	Failure RAM U26 or U32 (SMM-8464C-5) on the CPU board (BLR-015114)
ROM error	Failure ROM U21 (SMM-27C25-1) on the CPU board (BLR-015114)

APPENDIX

A.1 Explanation of Terminologies

IF Bandwidth

In this spectrum analyzer, a band pass filter (BPF) is used to analyze each frequency component included in input signals. The 3 dB bandwidth of this BPF is called the IF band (see Figure A-1 (a)). The BPF characteristic should be set to the appropriate size according to the sweep width and sweep speed. In this equipment, it is set to the maximum value according to the sweep width. Since this bandwidth can generally improve the resolution (a degree of separation) more and more when it is set narrower, the resolution of the spectrum analyzer is expressed in the narrowest IF bandwidth in some cases (see Figure A-1 (b)).

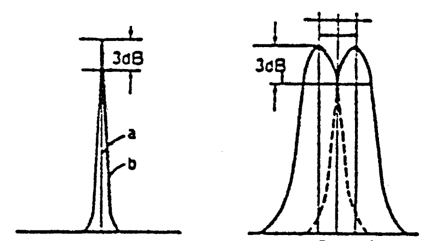

Figure A-1 IF Bandwidth

Gain Compression

In case the input signal becomes larger than a certain value, no correct value is displayed on the CRT screen and a somewhat compressed phenomenon occurs even when the input signal is increased. This is called the gain compression. It expresses the linearity of the input signal range. In general, a level range is used until 1 dB is compressed.

Input Sensitivity

This means the highest capacity of a spectrum analyzer to detect minor signals. The sensitivity is related to the noise generated from the spectrum analyzer itself and it depends on the IF bandwidth used. Generally, the input sensitivity expresses the average noise level in the minimum IF bandwidth of that spectrum analyzer.

Maximum Input Level

This is the maximum allowable level of the input circuit of a spectrum analyzer. The allowable level can be changed by the input attenuator.

Residual FM

This is a method to express a short term frequency stability of the local oscillator groups integrated in a spectrum analyzer. The frequency straying per unit time is expressed in p-p. This also indicates the critical value when the residual FM of a measured signal is measured.

Residual Responses

This defines to what level value the spurious signal generated in a spectrum analyzer is suppressed when calculated in terms of the input level. This signal is caused when a particular signal, e.g., the local oscillator output, etc., inside the spectrum analyzer is leaked. Care should be taken in this respect when a very small input signal is analyzed.

Quasi Peak Value Measurements

Disturbing noise received in radio communication often appears in an impulsive state. As an objective evaluation of this disturbance, the disturbing noise component is evaluated with a value proportional to its peak value. Such prerequisite factors as the measuring bandwidth and detection time constant for this measurement are used as the quasi peak values. This is represented by the JRTC Standards in Japan and by the CISPR Standards internationally.

Frequency Response

Frequency response is usually used as a term to indicate the amplitude characteristic with frequency (frequency characteristic). In spectrum analyzer, this term means the frequency characteristic (flatness) of an input attenuator, mixer, etc. at each input frequency. It is represented by ± dB.

Frequency Span

This means the display range of the ordinates axis (frequency axis) on the Braun tube. The frequency span is set arbitrarily from a broad band to narrow band with the frequency scale which is calibrated accurately.

Zero Span

A spectrum analyzer does not sweep the frequency in this mode. Instead, it sweeps an arbitrary frequency taking the ordinates axis as the time axis.

Spurious

The spurious means unnecessary signals. They are classified into the following categories according to the properties of each signal:

Harmonic spurious: This is defined to indicate the harmonic level to be generated by the spectrum analyzer itself (to be generated in the mixer circuit in general) when no-distortion signal is applied to it. At the same time, it means the capacity of the harmonic wave distortion measurement.

Neighborhood spurious: A small spurious generated in the neighborhood of the spectrum analyzer when a pure single spectrum signal is applied to it.

Non-harmonic spurious: Apart from the above two, the spectrum analyzer generates a certain proper frequency as a spurious. This is also called the residual response.

Noise Bandwidth

This is used widely as performance to express the oscillation purity of an oscillator, etc. In the spectrum analyzer itself, the noise is generated in the vicinity of the spectrum on the Braun tube from local oscillator and phase lock loop, thus lowering the analyzing capacity of the analyzer. To compensate, the analyzer defines its own sideband range enabling it to analyze the incoming signal noise sidebands within this range. The spectrum analyzer expresses the noise sideband characteristic as follows:

Example:

-70 dB apart from the carrier by 20 kHz where the IF bandwidth is assumed to be 1 kHz. It is also expressed with the energy which exists within the 1 Hz bandwidth in general (Figure A-2 (b)).

Since this value is -70 dB at the 1 kHz bandwidth when expressed with a 1 Hz bandwidth, the signal within the 1 Hz bandwidth becomes a value which is lower than it by approx. 10 log 1 Hz/1 kHz (dB), approx. 30 dB. It is then expressed as -100 dB/Hz apart from the carrier by 20 kHz when the IF bandwidth is 1 kHz.

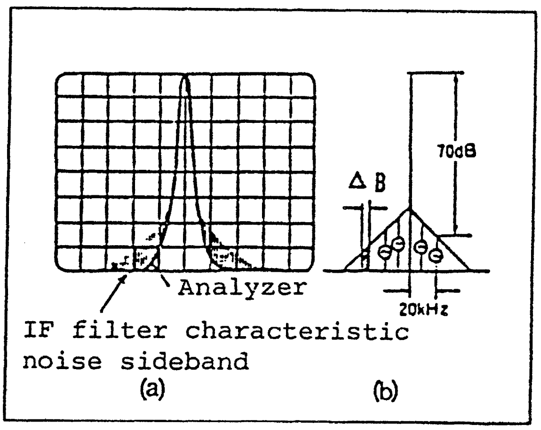

Figure A-2 Noise Sideband

Bandwidth Selectivity

The characteristic of a band-pass filter is not the so-called rectangular characteristic, but it is generally given an attenuation characteristic like a gauss distribution. When two large and small signals are mixed close by, the small signal is concealed behind the large signal (Figure A-3). It is therefore necessary to define the bandwidth in a certain attenuation area (60 dB). For this purpose, the ratio of 3 dB width vs. 60 dB width is expressed as the bandwidth selectivity.

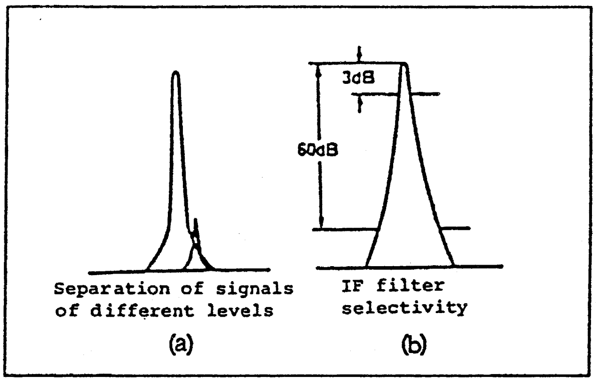

Figure A-3 Bandwidth Selectivity

Bandwidth Accuracy

This is the performance to express the bandwidth accuracy of the IF filter. It is expressed as a deviation of the nominal value at a 3 dB lowering point. Although this performance little affects the level measurement of ordinary continuous signals, it should be taken into consideration for the level measurement of a noise signal.

Bandwidth Switching Accuracy

For dissolving a signal into spectrums, not one but several IF filters are used to obtain the optimum resolution for the scan width. Even when measuring the same signal, an error occurs when the IF filter is switched for a portion having different loss. This is defined as the bandwidth switching accuracy.

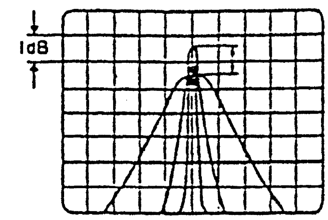

Figure A-4 Bandwidth Switching Accuracy

Reference Level Display Accuracy

In the spectrum analyzer, the absolute level of an input signal is obtained by reading how much the dB is lowered from the upper-most scale on the tube surface as a standard. The level set on this upper-most stage is called the reference level. The reference level is changed by the IF GAIN key and input attenuator and it is expressed in dBm or dBμ. The absolute accuracy of this display becomes the reference level frequency.

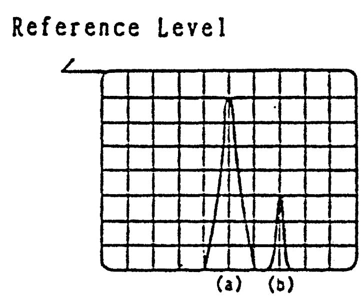

Figure A-5 Reference Level

VSWR: Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

This is a constant which expresses the impedance matching status. It is expressed as the ratio of the maximum value vs. minimum value of the standing wave caused by the composition of the progressive wave and reflected wave, where the spectrum analyzer is loaded to the ideal and nominal impedance source. This is expressed in a different form by the reflection coefficient and reflection loss.

When signal E_0 sent from the transmission side is completely transmitted to the reception side (the spectrum analyzer input section) without miss-matching in the impedance in Figure A-6, signal E_1 received in the reception side is equivalent in value to E_0. When not all the signal is transmitted owing to the miss-matching on the reception side and returned by reflection to the reception side, the reflected ratio (the reflection coefficient) can be expressed as follows where the size of the reflected wave is taken as E_R:

Reflection coefficient m = Reflected wave E_R / progressive wave E_0

The ratio of reflected wave E_R vs progressive wave E_0 becomes the reflected attenuation.

Reflected attenuation = 20 log E_R / E_0 (dB) VSWR
= $(E_0 + E_R) / (E_0 - E_R)$

Its relation with the reflection coefficient becomes a range of 1 to   in VSWR where the VSWR is assumed to be VSWR = $(1+|m|) / (1-|m|)$. The closer to 1, the better the matching condition.

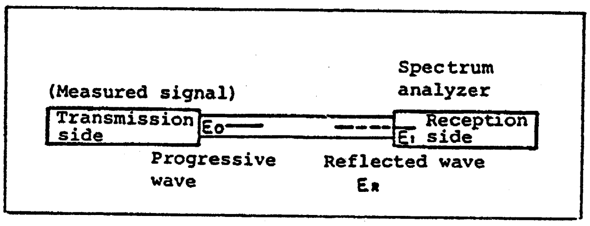

Figure A-6 V.S.W.R.

Spurious Response

When the signal level becomes larger, the harmonic wave is distorted in the input mixer circuit. A range usable with no distortion varies according to the fundamental wave input level. In the example in Figure A-7, it becomes -70 dB for the -30 dBm. When the input signal level is larger, the signal applied to the mixer is made smaller by the input attenuator so that it becomes an optimum input level.

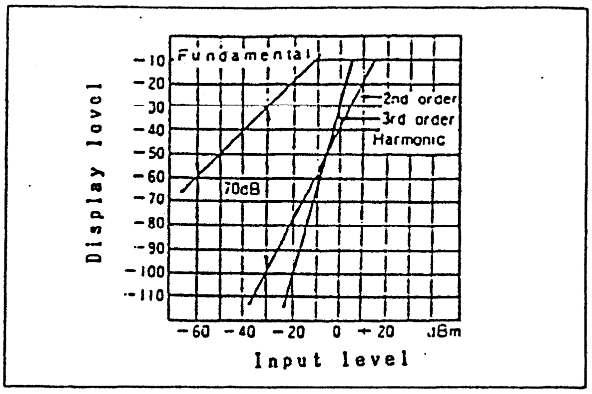

Figure A-7 Spurious Response

YIG-turned Oscillator

This was reported by Griffiths for the first time in 1946. The garnet-series ferrite which represents the (Yttrium Iron Garnet) monocrystal shows a quite sharp electronic spin resonant phenomenon and its resonant frequency has a linear proportional relationship throughout a broad frequency band for the applied DC magnetic field. It is known from this that the broad band electronic tuning is enabled by varying the exciting current of electromagnet which forms the AC magnetic field. This is applied to the spectrum analyzer and to the local sweep generator of the automatic microwave frequency counter of ADVANTEST.

A.2 Level Conversion Table

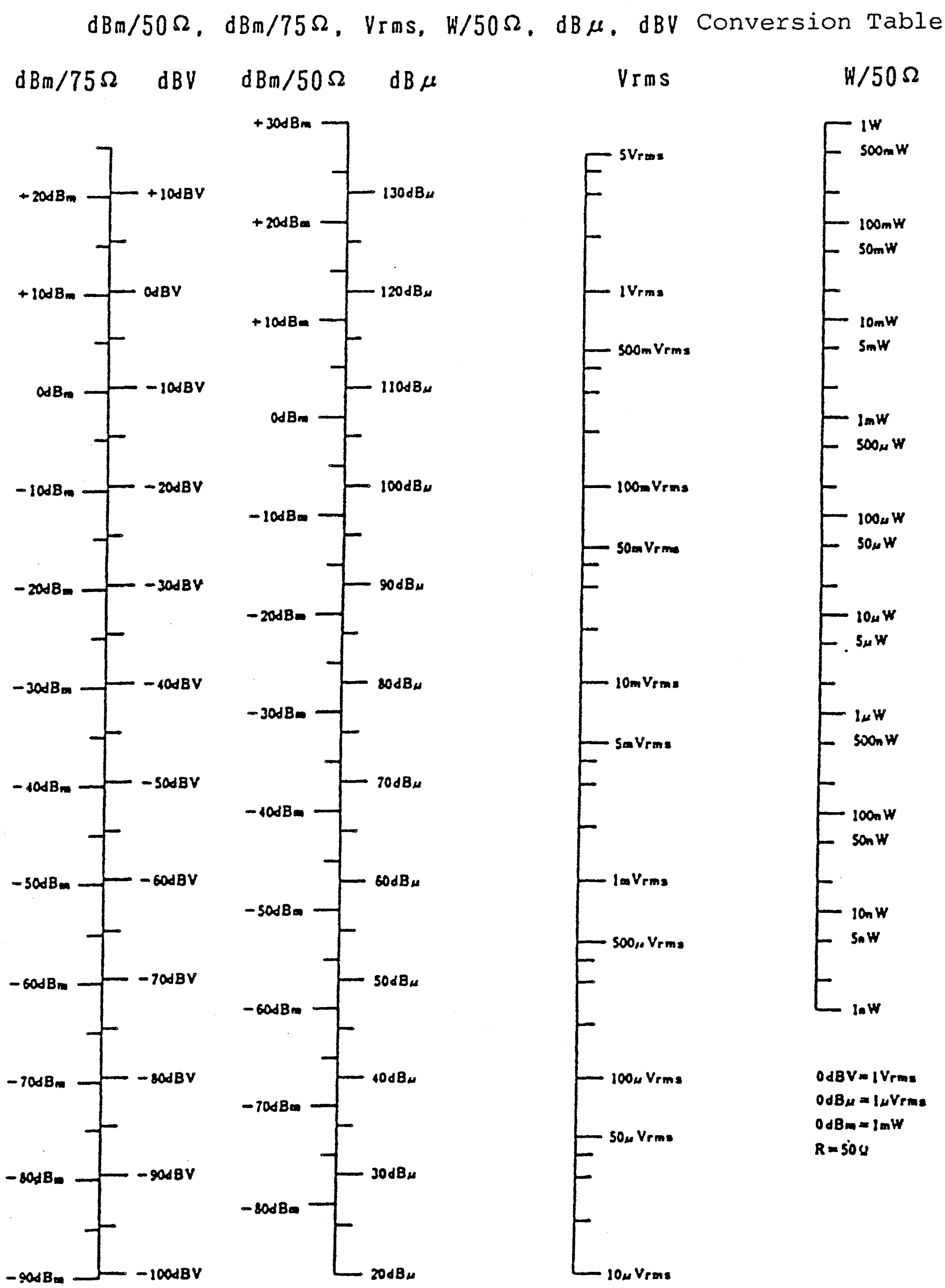

Figure A-8 Level Conversion Table

A.3 Parts Location and Circuit Diagrams

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Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
C1 -8	CSM-AGR1U50V	R21	RCB-AG1R5K
C9 -12	CCK-AR100U16V	R22	RCB-AG2R7K
C13 -14	CSM-AGR1U50V	R23	RCB-AG10K
C15	CSM-AY1000P50V	R24	RCB-AG27K
C16	CSM-AG1U50V	R25 -26	RAY-AL3R9K8
C17 -19	CSM-AGR1U50V	R27	RCB-AG4R7K
C20	CCK-AR10U16V	R28 -29	RAY-AL3R9K8
C21	CSM-AGR1U50V	R30 -33	RAY-AL47K4
C22	CCK-AR10U16V	R34	RCB-AG82K
C23 -24	CSM-AGR1U50V	R35 -38	RAY-AL3R9K8
C25	CCK-AR10U16V	R39	RCB-AG10K
C26 -30	CSM-AGR1U50V	R40	RCB-AG220
C31	CCK-AR10U16V	R41	RCB-AG680
C32 -40	CSM-AGR1U50V	R42	RCB-AG1R5K
C41	CSM-AY1000P50V	R43 -44	RCB-AG3R3K
C42	CSM-AC470P50V	R45	RCB-AG220
C43 -44	CCK-AR470U10V	R46	RCB-AG68
C45	CCK-AR10U16V	R47	RCB-AG100
C46	CCK-AR470U10V	R48	RCB-AG470
C47	CSM-ACR01U50V	S1	KSA-000691
C48	CCK-AR10U16V	TP1 -4	JTE-AH001JX01
D1 -6	SDS-1SS270	U1	SIM-74HC374
D9 -10	SDS-1SS270	U2	SIM-74HC4538
J1	JCR-AF040PX01	U3	SIM-74HC02
J2	JCP-BH005PX01	U4 -5	SIM-74HC245
J3	JCP-AA012PX05	U6	SIM-74HC125
J4	JCP-BG012PX03	U7	SIM-74HC20
J5	JCR-AF050PX01	U8	SIA-393
J6	JCS-BG024JX05	U10	SIA-TL7700
J7	JCP-BH002PX01	U11	SIM-74HC374
J8	JCI-AH014JX01	U12	SIM-74HC4538
L1 -2	LCL-T00084A	U13	SIM-74HC04
L3	LCL-T00084A	U14	SIM-74HC08
Q1	STP-2SA1015	U15	SIM-74HC245
Q2	STN-2SC2026	U16	SIM-74HC244
Q3	STN-2SC1815	U17	SIM-74HC10
Q4 -5	STN-2SC2026	U18	SIM-74HC32
R1	RCB-AG820	U19	SIM-74HC00
R2	RCB-AG220	U20	SIM-74HC74
R5	RCB-AG560	U21	SMM-27C256B
R6	RCB-AG680	U22	SIM-74HC14
R7	RCB-AG470	U23	SIM-653438
R8	RCB-AG68	U24	SIM-6845C
R9	RCB-AG470	U25	SIM-8254C
R10 -11	RCB-AG680	U26	SMM-8464C
R12	RCB-AG22K	U27	SIM-Z80C
R13 -15	RAY-AL3R9K8	U28	SIM-74HC244
R16	RCB-AG10K	U29	SIM-61VH136
R17	RCB-AG33K	U30	SMM-8422A
R18	RCB-AG4R7K	U31	SIM-8254C
R19	RCB-AG3R3K	U32	SMM-8464C
R20	RCB-AG22K	U33	SIM-9914

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
U34	SIT-75160		
U35	SIT-75161		
U36 -37	SMM-2018B		
U38	SIM-74HC04		
U39	SIM-74HC74		
U40	SMM-27128A		
U41	SIM-8254C		
U42	SMM-2864		
U43	SIM-74HC393		
U44	SIM-74HC04		
X1	DXC-000109		

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Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
C1	CMC-AP820PR3K	C112	CMC-AP820PR3K
C2	CMC-AP560PR3K	C113-115	CCP-BBR1U50V
C3	CMC-AP1000PR1K	C118-119	CCP-BBR1U50V
C4	CMC-AP560PR3K	C120-123	CCK-CD47U25V
C5	CCP-BAR01U50V	C124-126	CCP-BBR1U50V
C6	CCP-BBR1U50V	C127	CCP-BA100P50V
C7	CCP-BAR01U50V	C128	CCP-BA2200P50V
C8	CCP-BA8P50V	C129	CCP-BBR1U50V
C9	CTM-BM6P	C130	CCK-CD100U35V
C11	CCP-BBR1U50V	C131-149	CCP-BBR1U50V
C12	CCK-CD10U25V	C151-154	CCK-CD47U25V
C13	CCP-BBR1U50V	C155	CCP-BBR1U50V
C14	CCP-BAR01U50V	C157-159	CCP-BBR1U50V
C16	CCP-BBR1U50V	C160	CCK-CD10U25V
C17	CCP-BA8P50V	C161-163	CCP-BBR1U50V
C18	CTM-BM6P	C164-165	CCK-CD10U25V
C19	CCP-BAR01U50V	C166-169	CCP-BBR1U50V
C20 -21	CCP-BBR1U50V	C171	CCP-BA1000P50V
C22 -25	CCP-BAR01U50V	C172	CCP-BBR1U50V
C26 -29	CCP-BBR1U50V	C173	CCK-CD10U25V
C30	CMC-AP1000PR1K	C174	CCP-BBR1U50V
C32	CCP-BBR1U50V	C175	CCP-BA1000P50V
C33 -37	CCP-BAR01U50V	C176-179	CCP-BBR1U50V
C38	CMC-AP1000PR1K	C180	CCP-BA1000P50V
C40 -42	CCP-BBR1U50V	C181	CCK-CD33U10V
C43	CCK-CD10U25V	C182	CCK-CD100U10V
C44	CCP-BBR1U50V	C183-184	CCP-BBR1U50V
C45	CCP-BAR01U50V	C185	CCP-BA1000P50V
C48	CCP-BBR1U50V	C186	CCP-BBR1U50V
C49	CCK-CD10U25V	C187-189	CCK-CD470U10V
C50 -55	CCP-BBR1U50V	C190-194	CCP-BBR1U50V
C56 -59	CCP-BAR01U50V	C196	CCP-BA1000P50V
C60 -65	CCP-BBR1U50V	C197-201	CCP-BBR1U50V
C66	CCP-BAR01U50V	C202-203	CCK-CD47U25V
C67 -68	CCP-BBR1U50V	C204-205	CCK-CD10U25V
C69 -73	CCP-BAR01U50V	C206-209	CCP-BBR1U50V
C74 -82	CCP-BBR1U50V	C210	CFM-AH1U100V
C83	CMC-AP1000PR1K	C211	CCK-CD47U10V
C85 -90	CCP-BAR01U50V	C212	CCP-BAR01U50V
C91	CMC-AP1000PR1K	C213	CCP-BAR01U50V
C93 -94	CCP-BBR1U50V	C214-216	CCP-BBR1U50V
C95	CCK-CD10U25V	C217-219	CCP-BAR01U50V
C96	CCP-BBR1U50V	D1 -10	SDS-1SS279
C97	CCP-BAR01U50V	D12 -35	SDS-1SS279
C98	CCP-BA8P50V	D38 -43	SDS-1SS270
C99	CTM-BM6P	D46	SDZ-M130
C101-105	CCP-BBR1U50V	D47	SDZ-2-1
C106	CCP-BAR01U50V	D48 -52	SDS-1SS270
C107	CCP-BA8P50V	D53	SDS-LD1
C108	CTM-BM6P	J1	JCR-AF050PX02
C110	CCP-BBR1U50V	J2	JCP-BH002PX01
C111	CCP-BAR01U50V	J3	JCP-AA012PX07

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
J4	JCP-BH010PX01	R4	RCP-AH22K
J5	JCR-AF010PX01	R5	RCP-AH470K
J6	JCP-BH003PX01	R6	DSP-000015
J7 -9	JCF-AC001JX01	R7	RCP-AH100
K1	KRL-000874	R8	RCP-AH68
L1	LCL-C00554	R10	RCP-AH470
L2	LCL-C00490	R11	RMF-AC470QFJ
L3	LCL-C00673	R12	RCP-AH100
L4	LCL-C00490	R13	RCP-AH15
L5	LCL-C00124	R14	RCP-AH33
L6	LCL-C00012	R15	RCP-AH22K
L7	LCL-C00010	R16	RCP-AH4R7K
L8	LCL-C00672	R17	RMF-AC100QFJ
L9	LCL-C00010	R18	RCP-AH560
L10	LCL-C00672	R19	RMF-AC1KFJ
L11	LCL-C00012	R20	RCP-AH3R9K
L12 -13	LCL-C00549	R21	RCP-AH2R2K
L14 -15	LCL-C00012	R22	RCP-AH18K
L16	LCL-B01024	R23	RCP-AH15
L18	LCL-B01024	R24	RCP-AH33
L20 -22	LCL-C00012	R26	RCP-AH4R7K
L23 -24	LCL-C00549	R27	RCP-AH22K
L25 -26	LCL-C00010	R28	RMF-AC150QFJ
L27 -28	LCL-C00672	R29	RCP-AH560
L29	LCL-C00554	R30	RMF-AC1KFJ
L30 -32	LCL-C00012	R31	RCP-AH3R9K
L33	LCL-B01024	R32	RCP-AH2R2K
L35	LCL-B01024	R33	RCP-AH18K
L39 -44	LCL-T00084A	R34	RCP-AH470
Q1	SFN-SST4859	R36	RCP-AH330
Q2	STN-2SC1815	R37	RMF-AC1KFJ
Q3	STN-2SC2712	R38	RCP-AH100
Q4	STN-2SC1815	R39	RCP-AH10K
Q5 -10	STN-2SC2712	R40	RCP-AH100
Q11	STN-2SC1815	R41 -42	RCP-AH2R2K
Q12	STN-2SC2712	R43 -44	RMF-AC2R2KFJ
Q13	STN-2SC1815	R45	RCP-AH6R8K
Q14	STN-2SC2712	R46	RCP-AH3R3K
Q17 -27	STN-FN1A4P	R47	RCP-AH750
Q30	STP-2SA1162	R48	RCP-AH220
Q31 -32	STP-2SA1015	R49	RCP-AH56
Q33	STN-2SC1815	R50 -52	RCP-AH120
Q34 -35	SFN-SST4393	R53	RCP-AH390
Q36 -37	STN-2SC1983	R54	DSP-000017
Q38	STN-FA1A4P	R55	RCP-AH470
Q39	STP-2SA1162	R56	RCP-AH100
Q40	STN-2SC2712	R57 -58	RCP-AH2R2K
Q41	STN-2SC1815	R59 -60	RMF-AC2R2KFJ
Q42 -44	STP-2SA1015	R61	RCP-AH6R8K
R1	RCP-AH39	R62	RCP-AH3R3K
R2	RCP-AH56	R63	RCP-AH750
R3	RCP-AH10K	R64	RCP-AH220

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
R65	RCP-AH56	R134	RCP-AH6R8K
R66	RCP-AH560	R135	RCP-AH3R3K
R68	RCP-AH100	R136	RCP-AH1R2K
R69	RCP-AH150	R137	RCP-AH680
R73	RCP-AH33	R138	RCP-AH220
R74	RCP-AH2R2K	R139	RCP-AH56
R76	RCP-AH1K	R140	RCP-AH560
R77	RCP-AH470	R142	RCP-AH100
R78 -79	RMF-AC1KFJ	R143-144	RCP-AH2R2K
R80	RMF-AC30QFJ	R145-147	RMF-AC2R2KFJ
R82	RMF-AC1KFJ	R148	RCP-AH6R8K
R83	RMF-AC499QFJ	R149	RCP-AH3R3K
R84 -85	RCP-AH2R2K	R150	RCP-AH1R2K
R86	RCP-AH33	R151	RCP-AH680
R87	RCP-AH2R2K	R152	RCP-AH220
R88	RCP-AH68	R153	RCP-AH56
R90	RCP-AH1K	R154	RMF-AC620QFJ
R91	RCP-AH470	R155	DSP-000015
R92	RMF-AC1KFJ	R156-157	RCP-AH100
R93 -94	RCP-AH10K	R158	RCP-AH15
R95	RCP-AH2R7K	R159	RCP-AH33
R96	RMF-AC390QFJ	R160	RCP-AH4R7K
R97	RCP-AH4R7K	R161	RMF-AC150QFJ
R98	RMF-AC220QFJ	R162	RCP-AH22K
R99	RCP-AH2R2K	R163	RCP-AH560
R100-101	RCP-AH10K	R164	RMF-AC1KFJ
R102	RCP-AH2R7K	R165	RCP-AH3R3K
R103	RMF-AC180QFJ	R166	RCP-AH2R2K
R104	RCP-AH1R5K	R167	RCP-AH18K
R105	RMF-AC270QFJ	R168	RCP-AH2R2K
R106	RCP-AH2R2K	R169	RCP-AH220K
R107-108	RCP-AH10K	R170	RCP-AH15
R109	RCP-AH2R7K	R171	RCP-AH33
R110	RMF-AC82QFJ	R173	RCP-AH4R7K
R111	RCP-AH910	R174	RMF-AC150QFJ
R112	RMF-AC301QFJ	R175	RCP-AH22K
R113	RCP-AH2R2K	R176	RCP-AH560
R114-115	RCP-AH10K	R177	RMF-AC1KFJ
R116	RCP-AH2R7K	R178	RCP-AH3R3K
R117	RMF-AC51QFJ	R179	RCP-AH2R2K
R118	RCP-AH270	R180	RCP-AH18K
R119	RMF-AC390QFJ	R181	RCP-AH2R2K
R120	RCP-AH2R2K	R182	RCP-AH220K
R121	RCP-AH33	R183	RCP-AH680
R122	RCP-AH2R2K	R185	RCP-AH470
R124	RCP-AH1K	R186	RMF-AC680QFJ
R125	RCP-AH470	R187	RCP-AH220
R126	RCP-AH820	R188	RCP-AH390
R127	RCP-AH10K	R189	RCP-AH470
R128	RCP-AH100	R190	RMF-AC470QFJ
R129-130	RCP-AH2R2K	R191-192	RCP-AH10K
R131-133	RMF-AC2R2KFJ	R193	RCP-AH56

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
R196-203	RCP-AH47K	R286	RMF-AC8R2KFJ
R204-205	RCP-AH10K	R288	RMF-AC6R2KFJ
R206-211	RCP-AH47K	R290	RCP-AH10K
R212	RCP-AH150	R291	RCP-AH220
R213	RCP-AH62K	R292	RCP-AH1K
R214-219	RCP-AH220	R293	RCP-AH100
R220	RCP-AH1R5K	R294	RCP-AH270
R221	RCP-AH47K	R295-298	RCP-AH100
R222	RCP-AH51	R299	RCP-AH4R7K
R223-224	RCP-AH39	R300	RCP-AH1K
R227-229	RCP-AH10K	R301	RMF-BJ30KFJ
R230	RCP-AH3R3K	R302	RMF-BJ15KFJ
R231	RMF-AC4R7KFJ	R303-304	RMF-BJ7R5KFJ
R233	RMF-AC8R2KFJ	R305	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R234	RMF-AC510QFJ	R306	RMF-BJ1KFJ
R235-237	RCP-AH10K	R307	RMF-BJ110QFJ
R238	RCP-AH3R3K	R309	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R239	RMF-BJ8R2KFJ	R310	RMF-BJ220QFJ
R241	RMF-BJ6R8KFJ	R311	RMF-BJ2R7KFJ
R242-243	RMF-BJ10KFJ	R312	RMF-BJ7R5KFJ
R244	RCP-AH10K	R313	RMF-BJ15KFJ
R245	RCP-AH3R3K	R314	RMF-BJ7R5KFJ
R246-247	RMF-BJ33KFJ	R315	RMF-BJ11KFJ
R248-249	RCP-AH47K	R316	RMF-BJ56QFJ
R250	RCP-AH18K	R318	RMF-BJ4R7KFJ
R251	RCP-AH5R1K	R320	RMF-BJ3KFJ
R252	RCP-AH10K	R321	RCP-AH100K
R254	RCP-AH3R3K	R322	RMF-BJ5R1KFJ
R255	RCP-AH15K	R323	RCP-AH1R5K
R256	RCP-AH10K	R324-332	RCP-AH220
R258	RMF-BJ5R1KFJ	R333-335	RMF-AS330QFK
R259	RMF-BJ10KFJ	R336	RMF-BJ20KFJ
R260	RMF-BJ68KFJ	R337	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R262	RCP-AH820K	R338-340	RCP-AH680
R263	RCP-AH1M	R341	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R264	RMF-BJ5R6KFJ	R342	RMF-BJ12KFJ
R265	RMF-BJ100QFJ	R343	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R266	RCP-AH10K	R344	RMF-BJ12KFJ
R267	RCP-AH12K	R345	RCP-AH12K
R268	RCP-AH1K	R346	RCP-AH3R3K
R271	RMF-BJ11KFJ	R347	RMF-BJ18KFJ
R272	RMF-BJ56QFJ	R348	RMF-BJ12KFJ
R273	RMF-BJ10KFJ	R349	RMF-BJ18KFJ
R274	RMF-AC10KFJ	R350	RMF-BJ7R5KFJ
R275	RMF-AC7R5KFJ	R351	RMF-BJ51KFJ
R276	RMF-BJ330KFJ	R352	RMF-BJ15KFJ
R277	RMF-BJ1KFJ	R353	RMF-BJ7R5KFJ
R278	RMF-BJ30KFJ	R354	RMF-BJ7R5KFJ
R279	RMF-BJ1KFJ	R356	RCP-AH3R3K
R280-283	RMF-BJ5R1KFJ	U1 -2	SHB-001655
R284	RCP-AH220	U3 -4	SHB-001658
R285	RCP-AH1K	U5	SHB-001656

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Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
U6 -7	SHB-001657		
U8	SHB-001544		
U9 -10	SHB-001543		
U11	SHB-001544		
U12 -14	SHB-001655		
U15	SHB-001656		
U16 -17	SHB-001657		
U18	SHB-001655		
U19 -20	SHB-001658		
U21	SHB-001655		
U22	SHB-001656		
U23	SHB-001543		
U24	SHB-001544		
U25	SHB-001543		
U26	SHB-001544		
U29 -32	SIM-74HC138		
U33	SIM-74HC273		
U34	SIM-74HC174		
U35	SIM-74HC273		
U36 -37	SIM-74HC174		
U38 -40	SIM-74HC74		
U41	SIM-74HC4538		
U42	SIM-74HC04		
U43 -45	SIT-74LS06		
U46	SIA-4558		
U47	SIA-324		
U48	SIM-74HC273		
U51	SIA-OP77P		
U52	SIA-TL082		
U53 -54	SIA-4558		
U55	SIA-393		
U56 -58	SIA-DA7524-4		
U59 -62	SIA-DG201		
U63 -65	SIA-OP77P		
U66	SIA-TL072		
U67	SIA-811		
U68	SIA-811		
U69	SIA-TL072		
U70	SIA-812		
U71	SIA-4558		
U72	SIA-398		
U73	SIA-DG201		
U74	SIA-4558		
U75	SIA-4558		
U76	SIA-811		
X1 -4	DXD-001059		

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Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
C1 -4	CCP-BAR01U50V	C104-105	CCK-CD10U25V
C5 -7	CCP-BBR1U50V	C106-107	CCP-BBR1U50V
C8 -11	CCP-BAR01U50V	C108	CCP-BA33P50V
C12	CMC-AP330PR5K	C109	CFM-AS1000P50V
C13 -15	CCP-BAR01U50V	C110-111	CCK-CD10U25V
C16	CMC-AP470PR3K	C112-115	CCP-BBR1U50V
C17 -24	CCP-BAR01U50V	C116	CCP-BA33P50V
C27 -28	CCP-BBR1U50V	C117	CFM-AS2200P50V
C29	CCP-BA15P50V	C118-119	CCK-CD10U25V
C30	CCP-BBR1U50V	C120-121	CCP-BBR1U50V
C31 -32	CCP-BAR01U50V	C122-123	CCP-BA1000P50V
C33 -37	CCP-BBR1U50V	C124-125	CCP-BBR1U50V
C38	CTA-AC10U16V	C126-127	CCP-BA1000P50V
C39	CTA-AC1U35V	C128-129	CCP-BBR1U50V
C40	CFM-ASR01U50V	C130	CCP-BA100P50V
C41	CMC-AP100PR5K	C131	CCK-CD10U25V
C42	CCP-BA330P50V	C132	CCP-BA47P50V
C43	CFM-AHR47U100V	C133	CCK-CD22U25V
C44 -45	CCP-BBR1U50V	C134-136	CCP-BBR1U50V
C46 -47	CTA-AC10U16V	C141-148	CCK-CD47U25V
C48 -49	CCP-BAR01U50V	C149-150	CCK-CD47U10V
C50 -55	CCP-BBR1U50V	C151-192	CCP-BBR1U50V
C56	CCP-BAR01U50V	D1 -2	SDS-1SS270
C57	CCP-BA15P50V	D3 -4	SDS-1SS286
C61	CCK-CD22U16V	D5 -9	SDS-1SS270
C62	CCP-BBR1U50V	D10	SDS-1SS286
C63	CFM-AH1U100V	D11	SDS-LD1
C64 -66	CCP-BBR1U50V	D12 -17	SDS-1SS270
C67	CCP-BAR01U50V	D20	SDZ-M030
C68	CFM-ASR022U50V	D21 -23	SDS-LD1
C69	CCP-BBR1U50V	D24 -34	SDS-1SS270
C70	CCP-BA1000P50V	D35	SDZ-M051
C71 -72	CCP-BBR1U50V	D36 -39	SDS-1SS270
C73	CCK-CD2R2U50V	D41 -45	SDS-1SS270
C74 -75	CCK-CD220U25V	D47	SDS-LD1
C76	CCP-BBR1U50V	D48 -50	SDS-1SS270
C77	CCK-CD10U25V	D52	SDS-LD1
C78	CCP-BBR1U50V	D53 -56	SDS-1SS270
C79	CCK-CD10U16V	D59 -60	SDZ-M051
C80 -81	CCP-BBR1U50V	D61 -62	SDS-1SS286
C82	CCP-BA1000P50V	J1	JCR-AF050PX02
C83	CCP-BA220P50V	J2	JCP-BH002PX02
C84	CCP-BA1000P50V	J3	JCP-BH010PX02
C85 -86	CCP-BBR1U50V	J4	JCF-AC001JX01
C91 -95	CCP-BBR1U50V	L2 -4	LCL-T00084A
C96	CCP-BA47P50V	L5 -6	LCL-C00014
C97	CCK-CD22U25V	Q1	STN-2SC2757
C98	CCP-BBR1U50V	Q2 -5	STN-2SC2712
C99	CCP-BA330P50V	Q6	STN-2SC2757
C100-101	CCP-BBR1U50V	Q7 -8	STP-2SA1462
C102	CCP-BA33P50V	Q9	STN-FA1A4P
C103	CFM-AS1000P50V	Q10 -11	STN-2SC2757

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
Q12	SFN-SST4859	R47	RCP-AH470
Q13 -14	STN-2SC2712	R48	RCP-AH1R2K
Q15	SFN-SST4393	R49	RCP-AH22K
Q16	STP-2SA1162	R50 -51	RCP-AH1R2K
Q17	STN-2SC2712	R52	RCP-AH6R8K
Q19	STN-2SC2712	R53	RCP-AH3R3K
Q20	STP-2SA1162	R54	RCP-AH1R5K
Q21	SFN-SST4393	R55	RCP-AH10K
Q22	STN-2SC2712	R56	RCP-AH180K
Q23	STP-2SA1162	R58	RMF-BJ1R5KFJ
Q24	SFN-SST4393	R59 -60	RMF-BJ10KFJ
Q25 -31	STN-2SC2712	R61	RMF-BJ3R3KFJ
Q32	STP-2SA1162	R62	RCP-AH100K
Q35	STN-2SC2712	R63	RMF-BJ39KFJ
Q36	STP-2SA1162	R64	RMF-BJ33KFJ
Q39	STP-2SA1162	R66	RMF-BJ100KFJ
Q40	STN-2SC2712	R67	RMF-AC200KFJ
Q41	STP-2SA1162	R68	RMF-BJ1R2KFJ
Q44 -45	STN-2SC2712	R70	RMF-BJ3R9KFJ
Q46	STP-2SA1162	R71	RCP-AH1K
Q49	STN-2SC2712	R73	RMF-AC2R49KFJ
R1	RCP-AH82	R74	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R2	RCP-AH10K	R75	RMF-BJ1R5KFJ
R3	RCP-AH15K	R76 -81	RCP-AH10K
R4	RCP-AH150	R82	RCP-AH1K
R5	RCP-AH1R5K	R83	RCP-AH1M
R6	RCP-AH82	R84	RCP-AH220K
R7	RMF-AC6R2KFJ	R85	RCP-AH820K
R8 -16	RCP-AH18	R86	RCP-AH680K
R17	RCP-AH10K	R87	RCP-AH2R2K
R18	RCP-AH820	R88	RCP-AH680
R19	RCP-AH150	R89	RCP-AH100K
R20 -21	RCP-AH15K	R90	RCP-AH15K
R22	RCP-AH2R2K	R91 -92	RCP-AH27K
R23 -24	RCP-AH51	R93	RCP-AH15K
R25	RCP-AH2R2K	R94	RCP-AH100K
R26 -27	RCP-AH15K	R95	RCP-AH330
R28	RCP-AH12K	R97	RCP-AH100K
R29	RCP-AH10K	R98	RCP-AH330
R30	RCP-AH82	R99 -100	RMF-AC2KFJ
R31 -32	RCP-AH1K	R101	RMF-BJ6R8KFJ
R33	RCP-AH47K	R103	REE-AR510-1
R34	RCP-AH12K	R104	RCP-AH3R9K
R35	RCP-AH390	R105	RCP-AH15K
R36	RCP-AH1K	R106	RMF-BJ15KFJ
R37	RCP-AH150	R107	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R39	RCP-AH82	R108	RMF-BJ20KFJ
R41	RCP-AH390	R110	RMF-BJ68KFJ
R42	RCP-AH47K	R111	RCP-AH15K
R43	RCP-AH18	R112	RCP-AH1M
R44	RCP-AH10K	R113	RCP-AH1K
R45 -46	RCP-AH5R6K	R114	RCP-AH100

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
R115	RCP-AH2R2K	R188	RCP-AH4R7K
R116	RCP-AH47K	R189	RCP-AH15K
R117	RCP-AH10K	R190	RCP-AH1K
R118	RCP-AH220	R191	RCP-AH180K
R119	RCP-AH1M	R192	RCP-AH1K
R120-121	RCP-AH10K	R193-196	RMF-BJ22KFJ
R122	RCP-AH1K	R197-199	RCP-AH4R7K
R123	RCP-AH150	R200	RCP-AH470
R124-127	RCP-AH680	R201-202	RCP-AH10K
R128	RCP-AH1K	R203	RCP-AH4R7K
R131	RCP-AH47K	R205	RCP-AH47K
R132	RCP-AH10K	R206	RCP-AH39K
R133	RCP-AH3R9K	R207-218	RCP-AH47K
R134-135	RCP-AH3R3K	R232	RMF-BJ4R7KFJ
R136-137	RCP-AH10K	R234	RCP-AH1R8K
R138	RCP-AH100K	R235	RCP-AH4R7K
R139-140	RCP-AH1M	R236	RCP-AH22
R141	RCP-AH200K	R237-238	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R142-143	RCP-AH1M	R239	RCP-AH10K
R144	RCP-AH200K	R240	RCP-AH1K
R145	RCB-AK10M	R242	RCP-AH2R2K
R146-147	RCP-AH27K	R243	RCP-AH100
R149-150	RCP-AH10K	R244	RCP-AH6R8K
R151	RCP-AH270K	R245	RCP-AH150
R152	RCP-AH47K	R246	RCP-AH6R8K
R153-156	RCP-AH10K	R247	RCP-AH150
R157	RCP-AH330	R248-249	RCP-AH33
R158	RCP-AH1K	R250	RCP-AH1K
R159	RCP-AH220	R251-252	RCP-AH180
R160	RCP-AH15K	R253	RCP-AH82K
R161	RCP-AH10K	R254-255	RCP-AH2R2K
R162	RMF-BJ10KFJ	R256	RCP-AH4R7K
R163	RMF-BJ12KFJ	R257	RCP-AH1K
R164	RMF-BJ5R6KFJ	R259	RCP-AH2R2K
R165	RMF-BJ2R2KFJ	R260	RCP-AH100
R166	RCP-AH1M	R261	RCP-AH6R8K
R167	RCP-AH180K	R262	RCP-AH150
R168	RCP-AH220K	R263	RCP-AH6R8K
R169	RCP-AH270K	R264	RCP-AH150
R170-171	RCP-AH15K	R265-266	RCP-AH33
R172	RCP-AH100K	R267-268	RCP-AH180
R173	RCP-AH3R9K	R269	RCP-AH100K
R174-175	RCP-AH100K	R270	RCP-AH3R3K
R176	RCP-AH47K	R271	RCP-AH2R2K
R177	RCP-AH100K	R272	RCP-AH4R7K
R178	RMF-BJ10KFJ	R273	RCP-AH1K
R179	RCP-AH47K	R274	RCP-AH100
R180	RCP-AH10K	R276	RCP-AH100
R181	RCP-AH180	R278	RCP-AH2R2K
R182-184	RCP-AH47K	R279	RCP-AH100
R185	RCP-AH100	R280	RCP-AH6R8K
R186-187	RCP-AH47K	R281	RCP-AH150

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Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
R282	RCP-AH6R8K
R283	RCP-AH150
R284-285	RCP-AH33
R286	RCP-AH1K
R287-288	RCP-AH180
R289	RCP-AH100K
R290	RCP-AH3R3K
R291	RCP-AH8R2K
R292	RCP-AH4R7K
R293-294	RCP-AH10K
R295	RCP-AH3R3K
R297	RCP-AH4R7K
R298-300	RCP-AH10K
R301	RCP-AH3R3K
R303	RCP-AH4R7K
R304	RCP-AH15K
R305-306	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R307	RCP-AH22
R309	RMF-AC16KFJ
R311	RMF-BJ1R2KFJ
R312-313	RCP-AH1K
U1 -9	SHB-001464
U11	SIA-TL072
U13 -16	SIA-TL072
U17	SIA-HA1127
U18	SIA-4558
U19	SIA-4066
U21 -22	SIA-TL082
U23	SIA-4558
U24	SIA-393
U25	SIM-74HC4538
U26	SIM-74HC03
U27	SIM-74HC00
U28	SIM-74HC74
U29	SIA-4066
U31 -33	SIM-74HC138
U34 -37	SIM-74HC174
U38	SIT-DN8650
U39 -40	SIT-74LS06
U41 -42	SIM-74HC74
U45	SIA-6012
U46	SIA-REF01D
U47	SIA-311N
U48	SIM-74HC107
U49	SIM-74HC175
U50 -51	SIM-74HC393
U52	SIM-74HC574
U53	SIM-74HC74
U54	SIM-74HC125
U55	SIM-74HC02
U56	SIM-74HC32
U57	SIM-74HC04
U58 -60	SIA-2525D
U61 -62	SIA-393
U63 -64	SIA-311N
U65 -66	SIM-74HC74
U67	SIM-74HC4538
U68	SIM-74HC139
U69	SIM-74HC157
U70	SIM-74HC00
U71	SIM-74HC08
U72	SIA-6012
U73	SIA-311N
U74	SIM-74C905
U75	SIM-74HC08
U76	SIM-74HC30
U77	SIM-74HC574
U78	SIM-74HC107
U79	SIM-74HC175
U80	SIM-74HC74
U81	SIM-74HC04
U82	SIM-74HC02
U83	SIM-74HC00
U84	SIA-DG201

R4131 SERIES

BLR-015117X02 (1/4)

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
C1 -4	CCP-BAR01U50V
C5 -7	CCP-BBR1U50V
C8 -11	CCP-BAR01U50V
C12	CMC-AP330PR5K
C13 -15	CCP-BAR01U50V
C16	CMC-AP470PR3K
C17 -24	CCP-BAR01U50V
C25 -26	CMC-AP22PR5K
C27 -28	CCP-BBR1U50V
C29	CCP-BA15P50V
C30	CCP-BBR1U50V
C31 -32	CCP-BAR01U50V
C33 -37	CCP-BBR1U50V
C38	CFM-ASR022U50V
C39	CFM-AS2200P50V
C40	CMC-AP820PR3K
C41	CMC-AP220PR5K
C42	CCP-BA330P50V
C43	CFM-AHR47U100V
C44 -45	CCP-BBR1U50V
C46 -47	CTA-AC10U16V
C48 -49	CCP-BAR01U50V
C50 -55	CCP-BBR1U50V
C56	CCP-BAR01U50V
C57	CCP-BA15P50V
C61	CCK-CD22U16V
C62	CCP-BBR1U50V
C63	CFM-AH1U100V
C64 -66	CCP-BBR1U50V
C67	CCP-BAR01U50V
C68	CFM-ASR022U50V
C69	CCP-BBR1U50V
C70	CCP-BA1000P50V
C71 -72	CCP-BBR1U50V
C73	CCK-CD2R2U50V
C74 -75	CCK-CD220U25V
C76	CCP-BBR1U50V
C77	CCK-CD10U25V
C78	CCP-BBR1U50V
C79	CCK-CD10U16V
C80 -81	CCP-BBR1U50V
C82	CCP-BA1000P50V
C83	CCP-BA220P50V
C84	CCP-BA1000P50V
C85 -86	CCP-BBR1U50V
C91 -95	CCP-BBR1U50V
C96	CCP-BA47P50V
C97	CCK-CD22U25V
C98	CCP-BBR1U50V
C99	CCP-BA330P50V
C100-101	CCP-BBR1U50V
C102	CCP-BA33P50V

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
C103	CFM-AS1000P50V
C104-105	CCK-CD10U25V
C112-113	CCP-BBR1U50V
C130	CCP-BA100P50V
C131	CCK-CD10U25V
C132	CCP-BA47P50V
C133	CCK-CD22U25V
C134-136	CCP-BBR1U50V
C141-148	CCK-CD47U25V
C149-150	CCK-CD47U10V
C151-193	CCP-BBR1U50V
C194	CFM-AS2200P50V
D1 -2	SDS-1SS270
D3 -4	SDS-1SS286
D5 -9	SDS-1SS270
D10	SDS-1SS286
D11	SDS-LD1
D12 -13	SDS-1SS270
D15 -17	SDS-1SS270
D20	SDZ-M030
D21 -23	SDS-LD1
D24 -34	SDS-1SS270
D35	SDZ-M051
D36 -39	SDS-1SS270
D41 -45	SDS-1SS270
D47	SDS-LD1
D60	SDZ-M051
D61 -62	SDS-1SS286
J1	JCR-AF050PX02
J2	JCP-BH002PX02
J3	JCP-BH010PX02
J4	JCF-AC001JX01
L2 -4	LCL-T00084A
L5 -6	LCL-C00014
Q1	STN-2SC2757
Q2 -5	STN-2SC2712
Q6	STN-2SC2757
Q7 -8	STP-2SA1462
Q9	STN-FA1A4P
Q10 -11	STN-2SC2757
Q12	SFN-SST4859
Q13 -14	STN-2SC2712
Q15	SFN-SST4393
Q16	STP-2SA1162
Q17	STN-2SC2712
Q19	STN-2SC2712
Q20	STP-2SA1162
Q21	SFN-SST4393
Q22	STN-2SC2712
Q23	STP-2SA1162
Q24	SFN-SST4393
Q25 -31	STN-2SC2712

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
Q32	STP-2SA1162	R66	RMF-BJ100KFJ
Q33	SFN-SST4859	R67	RMF-AC200KFJ
Q35	STN-2SC2712	R68	RMF-BJ1R2KFJ
Q36	STP-2SA1162	R70	RMF-BJ3R9KFJ
Q38	SFT-SST406S	R71	RCP-AH1K
Q39	STP-2SA1162	R73	RMF-AC2R49KFJ
R1	RCP-AH82	R74	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R2	RCP-AH10K	R75	RMF-BJ680KFJ
R3	RCP-AH15K	R76 -81	RCP-AH10K
R4	RCP-AH150	R82	RCP-AH1K
R5	RCP-AH1R5K	R83	RCP-AH1M
R6	RCP-AH82	R84	RCP-AH220K
R7	RMF-AC6R2KFJ	R85	RCP-AH820K
R8 -16	RCP-AH18	R86	RCP-AH680K
R17	RCP-AH10K	R87	RCP-AH2R2K
R18	RCP-AH820	R88	RCP-AH680
R19	RCP-AH150	R89	RCP-AH100K
R20 -21	RCP-AH15K	R90	RCP-AH15K
R22	RCP-AH2R2K	R91 -92	RCP-AH27K
R23 -24	RCP-AH51	R93	RCP-AH15K
R25	RCP-AH2R2K	R94	RCP-AH100K
R26 -27	RCP-AH15K	R95	RCP-AH330
R28	RCP-AH12K	R97	RCP-AH100K
R29	RCP-AH10K	R98	RCP-AH330
R30	RCP-AH82	R99 -100	RMF-AC2KFJ
R31 -32	RCP-AH1K	R101	RMF-BJ6R8KFJ
R33	RCP-AH47K	R103	REE-AR510-1
R34	RCP-AH12K	R104	RCP-AH3R9K
R35	RCP-AH390	R105	RCP-AH15K
R36	RCP-AH1K	R106	RMF-BJ15KFJ
R37	RCP-AH150	R107	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R39	RCP-AH82	R108	RMF-BJ20KFJ
R41	RCP-AH390	R110	RMF-BJ68KFJ
R42	RCP-AH47K	R111	RCP-AH15K
R43	RCP-AH18	R112	RCP-AH1M
R44	RCP-AH10K	R113	RCP-AH1K
R45 -46	RCP-AH5R6K	R114	RCP-AH100
R47	RCP-AH470	R115	RCP-AH2R2K
R48	RCP-AH1R2K	R116	RCP-AH47K
R49	RCP-AH22K	R117	RCP-AH10K
R50 -51	RCP-AH1R2K	R118	RCP-AH220
R52	RCP-AH6R8K	R119	RCP-AH1M
R53	RCP-AH3R3K	R120-121	RCP-AH10K
R54	RCP-AH1R5K	R122	RCP-AH1K
R55	RCP-AH10K	R123	RCP-AH150
R56	RCP-AH180K		
R58	RMF-BJ1R5KFJ		
R59 -60	RMF-BJ10KFJ		
R61	RMF-BJ3R3KFJ		
R62	RCP-AH100K		
R63	RMF-BJ39KFJ		
R64	RMF-BJ33KFJ		

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
R124-127	RCP-AH680	R197-199	RCP-AH4R7K
R128	RCP-AH1K	R200	RCP-AH470
R129	RCP-AH100K	R201-202	RCP-AH10K
R130	RMF-BJ680QFJ	R203	RCP-AH4R7K
R131	RCP-AH47K	R205	RCP-AH47K
R132	RCP-AH10K	R206	RCP-AH39K
R133	RCP-AH3R9K	R207-211	RCP-AH47K
R134-135	RCP-AH3R3K	R213-218	RCP-AH47K
R136-137	RCP-AH10K	R232	RMF-BJ4R7KFJ
R138	RCP-AH100K	R234	RCP-AH1R8K
R139-140	RCP-AH1M	R235	RCP-AH4R7K
R141	RCP-AH200K	R236	RCP-AH22
R142-143	RCP-AH1M	R237-238	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R144	RCP-AH200K	R239	RCP-AH10K
R145	RCB-AK10M	R240	RCP-AH1K
R146-147	RCP-AH27K	R242	RCP-AH2R2K
R149-150	RCP-AH10K	R243	RCP-AH100
R151	RCP-AH270K	R244	RCP-AH6R8K
R152	RCP-AH47K	R245	RCP-AH150
R153-156	RCP-AH10K	R246	RCP-AH6R8K
R157	RCP-AH330	R247	RCP-AH150
R158	RCP-AH1K	R248-249	RCP-AH33
R159	RCP-AH220	R250	RCP-AH1K
R160	RCP-AH15K	R251-252	RCP-AH180
R161	RCP-AH10K	R253	RCP-AH82K
R162	RMF-BJ10KFJ	R254	RCP-AH2R2K
R163	RMF-BJ12KFJ	R255	RCP-AH1K
R164	RMF-BJ5R6KFJ	R256	RCP-AH4R7K
R165	RMF-BJ2R2KFJ	R304	RCP-AH15K
R166	RCP-AH1M	R305-306	RMF-BJ10KFJ
R167	RCP-AH180K	R307	RCP-AH22
R168	RCP-AH220K	R309	RMF-AC16KFJ
R169	RCP-AH270K	R311	RMF-BJ1R2KFJ
R170-171	RCP-AH15K	R312-313	RCP-AH1K
R172	RCP-AH100K	R314	RMF-BJ3KFJ
R173	RCP-AH3R9K	R315	RMF-BJ2KFJ
R174-175	RCP-AH100K	R318	RCP-AH22
R176	RCP-AH47K	U1 -9	SHB-001464
R177	RCP-AH100K	U10	SIA-318C
R178	RMF-BJ10KFJ	U11	SIA-TL072
R179	RCP-AH47K	U12	SIA-318C
R180	RCP-AH10K	U13 -16	SIA-TL072
R181	RCP-AH180	U17	SIA-HA1127
R182-184	RCP-AH47K	U18	SIA-4558
R185	RCP-AH100	U19	SIA-4066
R186-187	RCP-AH47K	U20	SIA-4558
R188	RCP-AH4R7K	U21 -22	SIA-TL082
R189	RCP-AH15K	U23	SIA-4558
R190	RCP-AH1K	U24	SIA-393
R191	RCP-AH180K	U25	SIM-74HC4538
R192	RCP-AH1K	U26	SIM-74HC03
R193-196	RMF-BJ22KFJ	U27	SIM-74HC00

BLR-015117X02 (4/4)

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
U28	SIM-74HC74		
U29	SIA-4066		
U31 -33	SIM-74HC138		
U34	SIM-74HC174		
U35	SIM-74HC273		
U36 -37	SIM-74HC174		
U38	SIT-DN8650		
U39 -40	SIT-74LS06		
U41 -42	SIM-74HC74		
U45	SIA-6012		
U46	SIA-REF01D		
U47	SIA-311N		
U48	SIM-74HC107		
U49	SIM-74HC175		
U50 -51	SIM-74HC393		
U52	SIM-74HC574		
U53	SIM-74HC74		
U54	SIM-74HC125		
U56	SIM-74HC32		
U57	SIM-74HC04		
U58	SIA-2525D		
U61	SIA-393		
U66	SIM-74HC74		
U67	SIM-74HC4538		
U71	SIM-74HC08		
U72	SIA-6012		
U73	SIA-311N		
U74	SIM-74C905		
U75	SIM-74HC08		
U76	SIM-74HC30		
U77	SIM-74HC574		
U78	SIM-74HC107		
U79	SIM-74HC175		
U80	SIM-74HC74		
U81	SIM-74HC04		
U82	SIM-74HC02		
U83	SIM-74HC00		
U85	SIA-DG201		
U88	SIM-74HC32		
U89	SIA-398		

BLC-015115

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
D1	NLD-000111		
D2 -11	NLD-000010		
D12	NLD-000111		
D13 -17	NLD-000010		
D18 -75	SDS-1SS270		
J1	DCB-RR0726X02-1		
R1 -17	RCB-AG820		
S1 -29	KSP-000609		

BLC-015118X01

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
C1 -2	CCP-BA1000P50V	L14	LCL-C00010
C3	CCP-BA1P50V	L15	LCL-A00066
C4	CCP-BAR01U50V	L20	LCL-A00066
C5	CCP-BA7P50V	M1 -2	DEE-000736
C6	CCP-BA100P50V	Q1	STN-2SC2759
C7 -9	CCP-BAR01U50V	Q2 -3	STN-2SC2757
C10	CCK-CD22U16V	Q4	STN-2SC2759
C11	CCP-BA10P50V	Q5	STN-2SC2757
C12 -14	CCP-BAR01U50V	Q6	STP-2SA1226
C15	CCK-CD10U25V	R1	RCP-AJ56
C16 -17	CCP-BA15P50V	R2	RCP-AJ10K
C18	CCP-BA27P50V	R3	RCP-AJ5R6K
C19	CCP-BA5P50V	R4	RCP-AJ33
C20	CTM-BM6P	R5	RCP-AJ220
C21	CCP-BA7P50V	R6	RCP-AJ33
C22	CCP-BAR01U50V	R7	RCP-AJ470
C23	CCK-CD10U25V	R8 -9	RCP-AJ56
C24 -25	CCP-BAR01U50V	R10	RCP-AJ10K
C26	CCP-BA100P50V	R11	RCP-AJ5R6K
C27	CCP-BA47P50V	R12	RCP-AJ33
C28	CCP-BAR01U50V	R13	RCP-AJ470
C29	CCK-CD10U25V	R14	REE-AS47
C30	CCP-BA100P50V	R16	RCP-AJ220
C31	CCP-BA33P50V	R17	RCP-AJ10K
C32	CCP-BA5P50V	R18	RCP-AJ33
C33	CCP-BA2P50V	R19	RCP-AJ5R6K
C34	CCP-BA33P50V	R20	RCP-AJ220
C35	CCP-BA3P50V	R21	RCP-AJ15
C36	CTM-BM10P	R22 -23	RCP-AJ680
C37	CCP-BA33P50V	R24	RCP-AJ56
C38	CCP-BA7P50V	R25	RCP-AJ180
C39	CCP-BA2P50V	R26	RCP-AJ10
C40	CCP-BA33P50V	R28	RCP-AJ100
C41	CCP-BA7P50V	R29	RCP-AJ2R2K
C42	CCP-BA5P50V	R30	RCP-AJ1R2K
CB1	DCB-FQ0973X05A-1	R31	RCP-AJ560
D1	SDS-1SV34	R32	RCP-AJ2R2K
D2	SDZ-M110	R33 -34	RCP-AJ10K
FB1	DEE-001484	R35	RCP-AJ1R2K
FL1	DNF-001089	X1	DXD-001084
J1 -3	JCP-AA003PX05	X2	DXD-001083
L1	LCL-E00940		
L2	LCL-E00388		
L3	LCL-E00936		
L4 -5	LCL-E00942		
L6 -7	LCL-E00960		
L8	LCL-C00102		
L9	LCL-E00388		
L10	LCL-C00010		
L11	LCL-E00936		
L12	LCL-E00940		
L13	LCL-C00329		

BTB-015119X01

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
C1	CCP-ADR47U50V		
K1 -3	KRL-000350		
R1	RCP-AM91		
R2	RCP-AM68		
R3	RCP-AM91		
R4	RCP-AM62		
R5	RCP-AL120		
R6	RCP-AL130		
R7 -8	RCP-AM62		
R9	RCP-AL120		
R10	RCP-AL130		
R11	RCP-AM62		

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
D1	SDS-DMJ4317-1		
R1 -3	RCP-AJ100		

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
R1 -2	RCP-AJ100		

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
C1 -2	CCP-AC100P50V		
C3 -4	CCP-ACR01U50V		
C5	CCP-ADR47U50V		
C6 -8	CCP-ACR01U50V		
C9	CCP-AC15P50V		
C10	CCP-AC1000P50V		
C11 -12	CCP-ACR01U50V		
C13	CCP-AC2P50V		
D1	SDS-ND587T		
L1	LCL-E00932		
L3	LCL-A00671		
L4	LCL-E00934		
L5	LCL-E00939		
L6	LCL-E00388		
Q1	SFN-2SK571		
Q2	STN-2SC2585		
Q3	STN-2SC3356		
R1 -2	RCP-AJ100		
R3	RCP-AJ82		
R4	RCP-AJ1K		
R5	RCP-AJ100K		
R6	RCP-AJ2R7K		
R7	RCB-AG10K		
R8	RCP-AJ100		
R9	RCP-AJ62		
R10	RCP-AJ100		
R11	RCP-AJ680		
R12 -13	RCP-AJ2R2K		
R14	RCB-AQ330		
R15	RCP-AJ10K		
R16	RCP-AJ3R3K		
R17	RCP-AJ8R2		
R18	RCP-AJ220		
R19	RCP-AJ180		
U1	SHB-001697		
Y1 -2	DXD-000792		
Y3	DXD-001050		

WFU-4131AE

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
B1	DMF-001496		
CB1	DCB-FF1223X03-1		
CB2	DCB-FF1223X12-1		
CB3	DCB-FF2023X32-1		
CB4	DCB-FF2023X26-1		
CB6	DCB-FF2680X15-1		
CB7	DCB-QQ2805X01-1		
CB8	DCB-RR2791X04-1		
CB9	DCB-QF2802X01-1		
CB10	DCB-QF2803X01-1		
CB11	DCB-QF2804X01-1		
CB12	DCB-QF2801X01-1		
CB13	DCB-QQ2799X01-1		
CB14	DCB-QS2800X01-1		
J1	JCI-AF003JX05-3		
J2 -5	JCF-AB001JX03		
J6	JCS-AV004JX01		
J8	JCD-AV003PX01		
NF1	DEE-001427		
P1	JTE-AG001EX01		
R1	RVR-BA10K		
R2	RVR-BL200K		
V1	AAA-ME5813A		

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
FL1 -7	DNF-001052		
J1 -2	JCF-AA001JX01		
J3	YEE-000868-1		

WBL-4131ARF

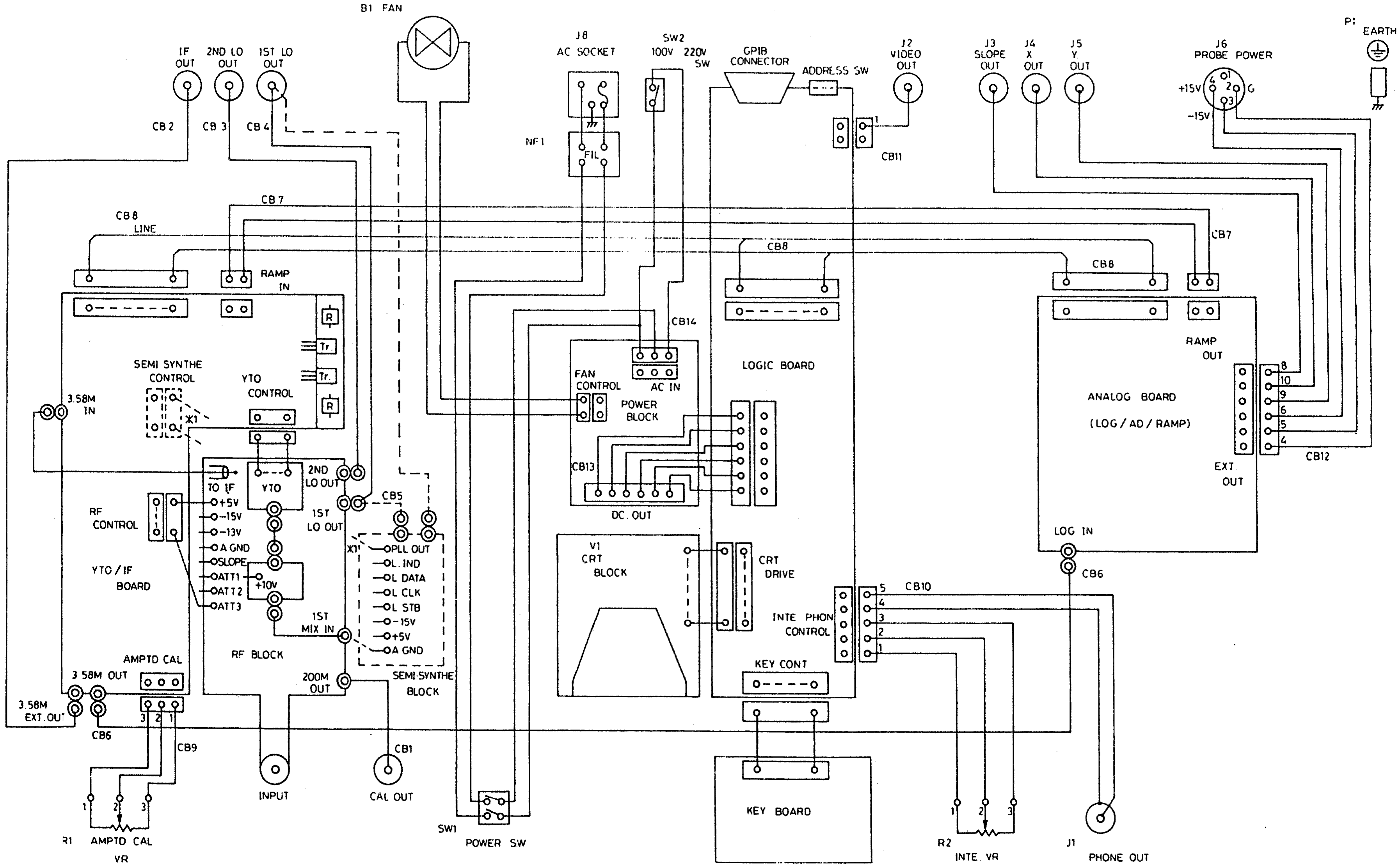
Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
FL1 -10	DNF-001052		
J1	JCF-AF001JX09-1		
J2	JCF-AA001JX39-1		
J3	JCF-AA001JX01		
J4	JCF-AA001JX06-1		
J5 -6	JCF-AA001JX01		
J7 -9	JCF-AC001JX02		
J11	JCR-AE010JX02		
J12	JCS-BZ010JX01		

WBL-4131BNRF

Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.	Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
CB1	DCB-FF0934X07-1		
CB2	DCB-FF0934X09-1		
CB3	DCB-FF2680X08-1		
FL1 -10	DNF-0Q1052		
J2	JCF-AA001JX39-1		
J3	JCF-AA001JX01		
J4	JCF-AA001JX06-1		
J5 -6	JCF-AA001JX01		
J7 -9	JCF-AC001JX02		
J11	JCR-AE010JX02		
J12	JCS-BZ010JX01		
B1	DMF-001496		
CB1	DCB-FF2416X01-1		
CB2	DCB-FF1223X12-1		
CB3	DCB-FF2023X32-1		
CB4	DCB-FF2023X26-1		
CB5	DCB-FF0934X16-1		
CB6	DCB-FF2680X15-1		
J1	JCI-AF003JX05-3		
J2	JCF-AB001JX03		
J3	JCF-AB001JX03		
J6 -5	JCS-AV004JX01		
J8	JCD-AV003PX01		
NF1	DEE-001427		
P1	JTE-AG001EX01		
R1	RVR-BA10K		
R2	RVR-BL200K		
V1	AAA-ME5813A		

BTB-015245

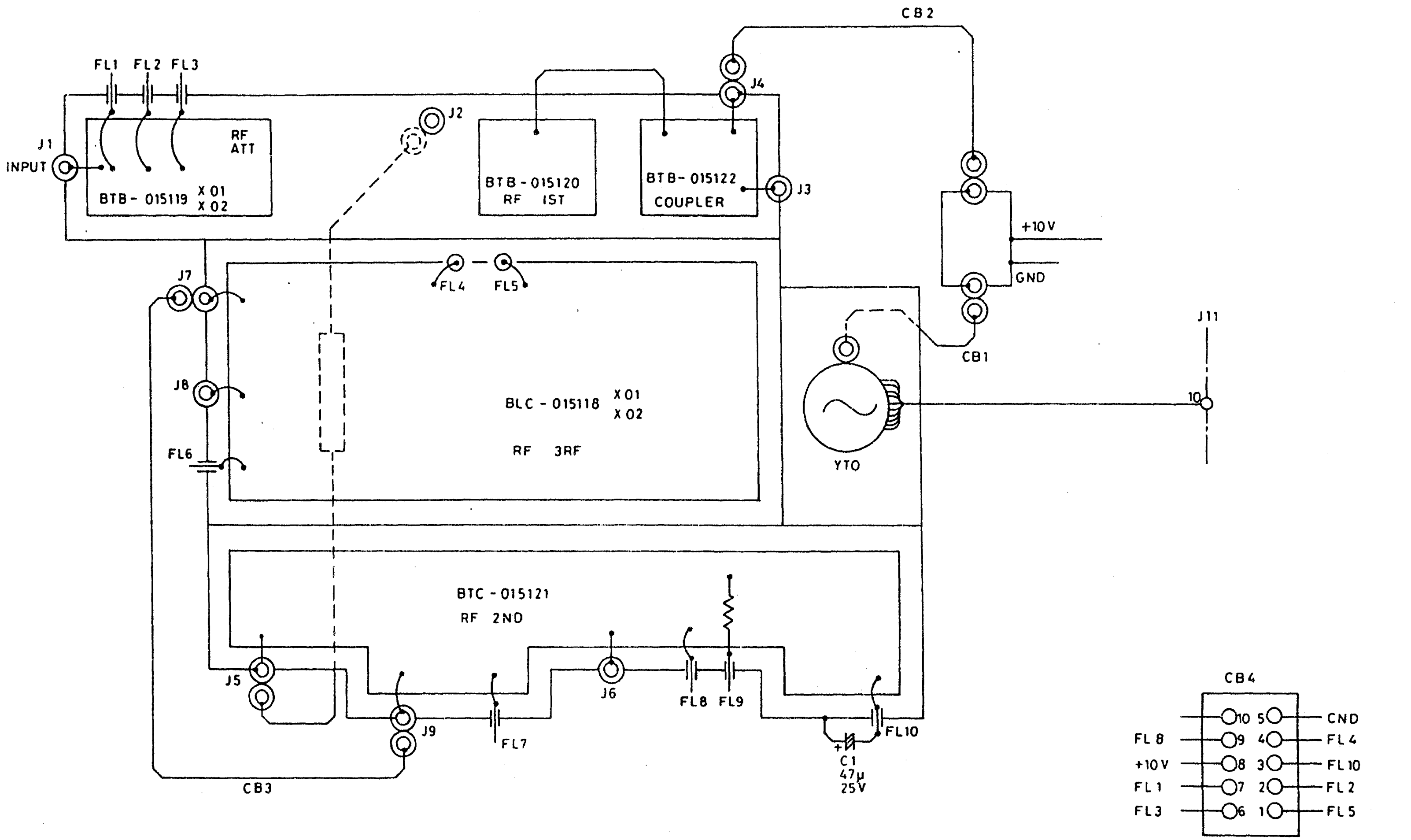
Parts No.	ADVANTEST Stock No.
C1	CCP-AC100P50V
C2 -3	CCP-ACR01U50V
C4	CCP-AC100P50V
C5 -6	CCP-ACR01U50V
C7	CCP-AC100P50V
C8 -9	CCP-ACR01U50V
C10	CCP-AC1000P50V
C11	CCP-ACR01U50V
C12	CCP-AC1000P50V
C13 -14	CCP-ACR01U50V
C15	CCP-AC4700P50V
C16	CCP-ADR1U50V
L1 -2	LCL-A00670
Q1 -2	SFN-2SK878
R1 -2	RCP-AJ100
R3 -4	RCP-AJ39
R5 -6	RCP-AJ560
R7 -8	RCP-AJ39
R9	RCP-AJ1K
R10	RCP-AJ120
R11	RCP-AJ82
R12	RCP-AJ2R7K
R13	RCP-AJ100K
R14	RCB-AG10K
R15 -16	RCP-AJ39
R17 -18	RCP-AJ560
R19 -20	RCP-AJ39
R21	RCP-AJ1K
R22	RCP-AJ68
R23	RCP-AJ51
R24	RCP-AJ100K
R25	RCP-AJ10K
U1 -2	SHB-001697
U3	SIM-2833
U4	SIC-566
U5	SIC-50106CF-1
B1	DMF-001496
CB1	DCB-FF1223X03-1
CB2	DCB-FF1223X12-1
CB3	DCB-FF2023X32-1
CB4	DCB-FF2023X26-1
CB5	DCB-FF0934X16-1
CB6	DCB-FF2680X15-1
CB7	DCB-QQ2805X01-1
CB8	DCB-RR2791X04-1
CB9	DCB-QF2802X01-1
CB10	DCB-QF2803X01-1
CB11	DCB-QF2804X01-1
CB12	DCB-QF2801X01-1
CB13	DCB-QQ2799X01-1
CB14	DCB-QS2800X01-1
J1	JCI-AF003JX05-3
J2 -5	JCF-AB001JX03
J6	JCS-AV004JX01
J8	JCD-AV003PX01
NF1	DEE-001427
P1	JTE-AG001EX01
R1	RVR-BA10K
R2	RVR-BL200K
V1	AAA-ME5813A



R4131 SERIES

SCHEMATIC SECTION

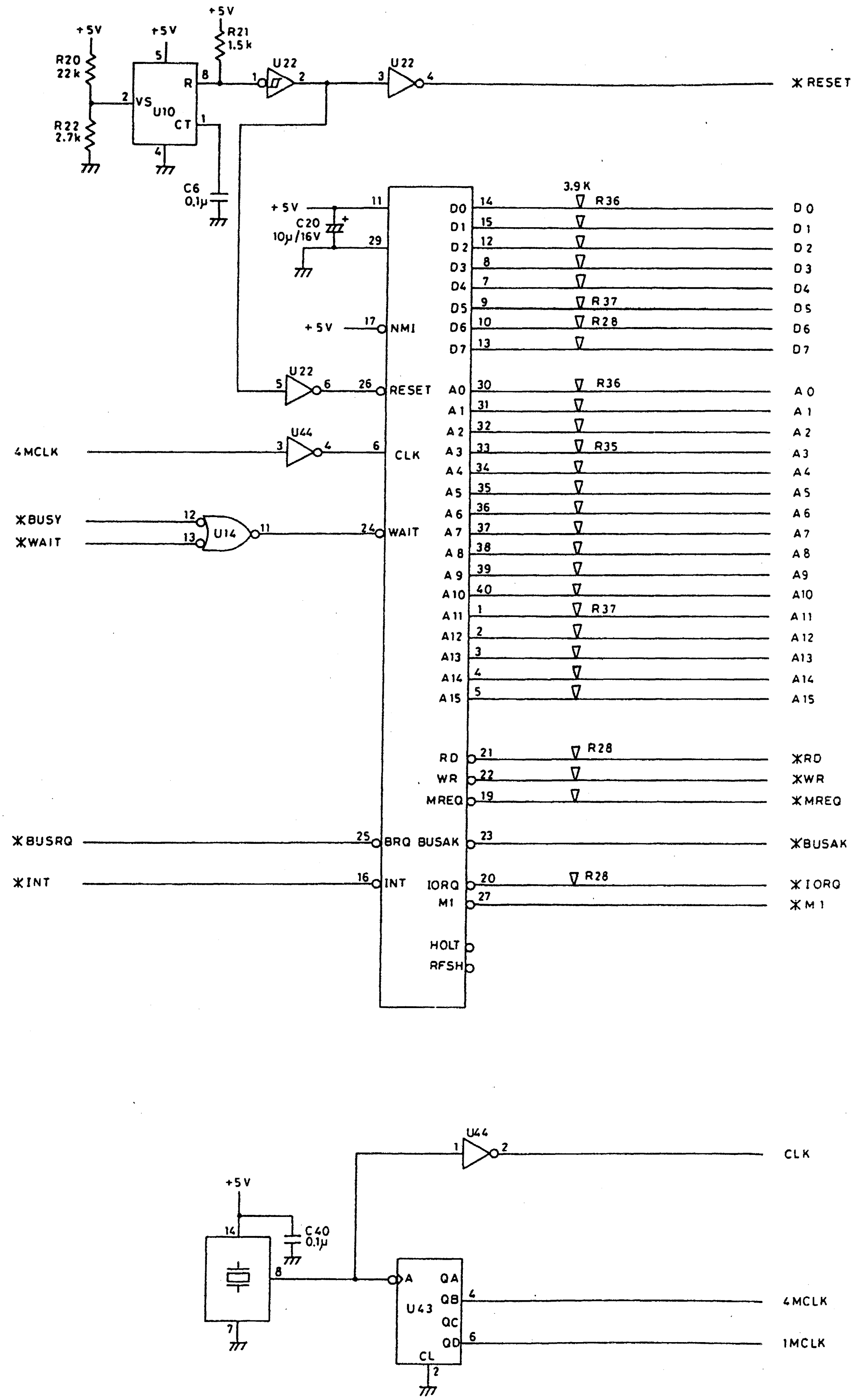
WFU−4131AE/ANE/BE/BNE



R4131 SERIES

RF BLOCK

WBL-4131ARF/BNRF



R4131 SERIES
LOGIC
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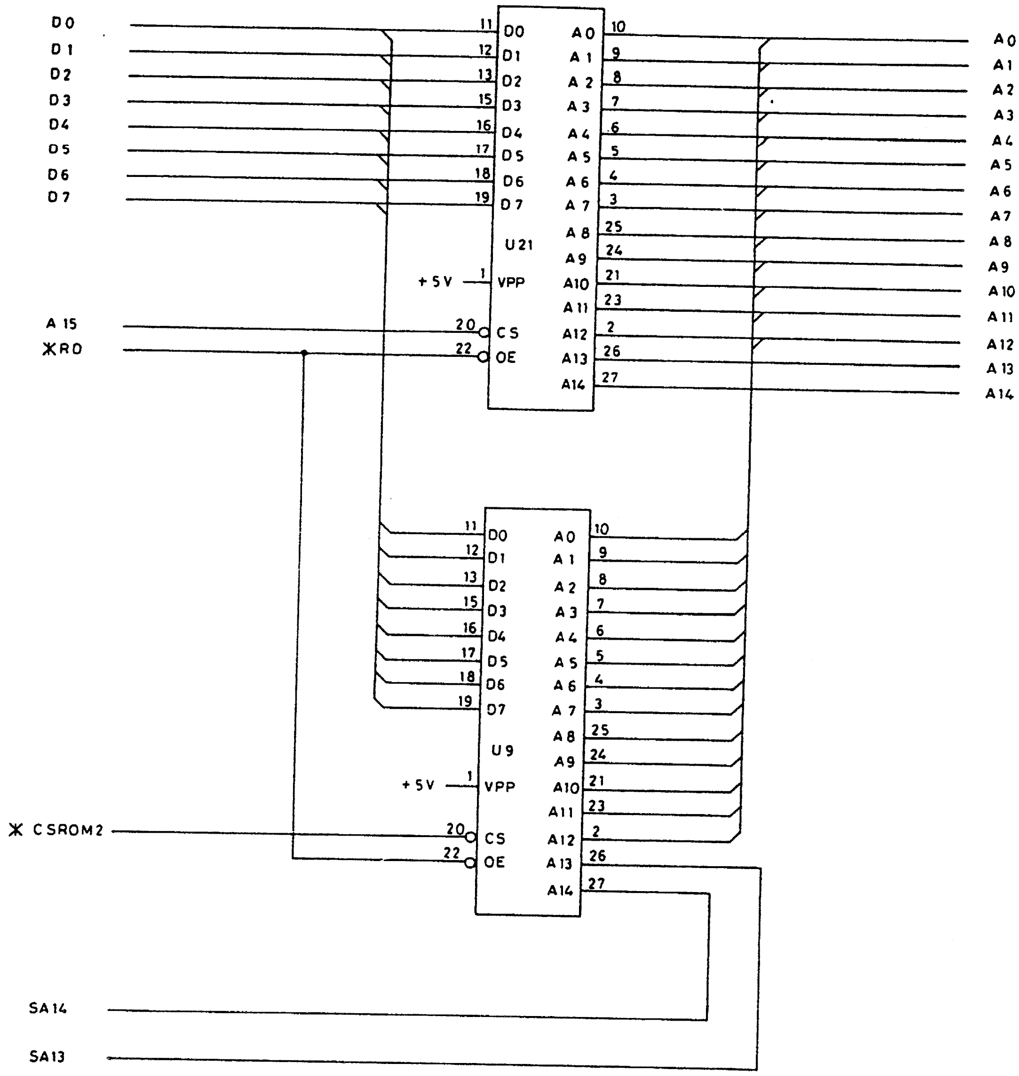
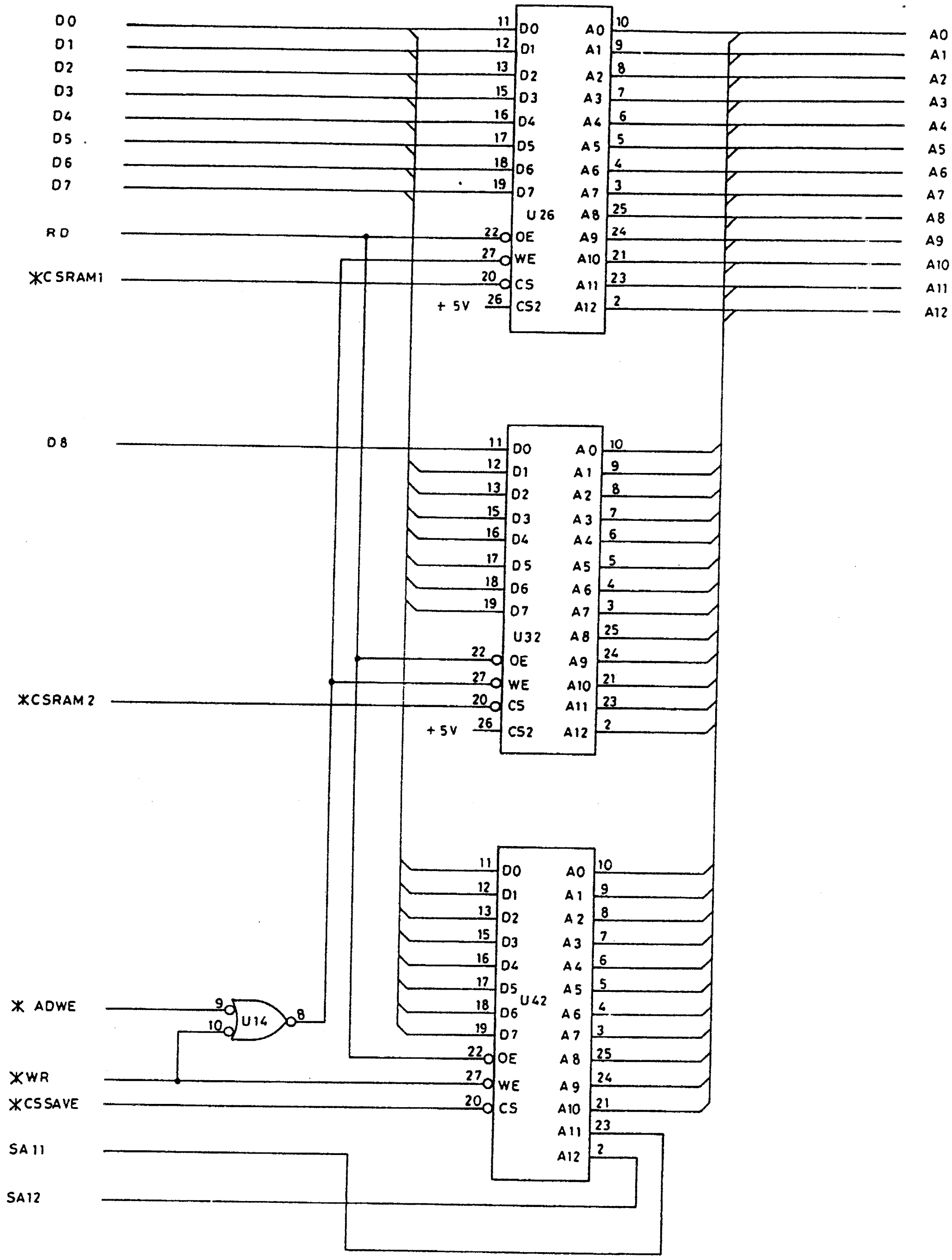
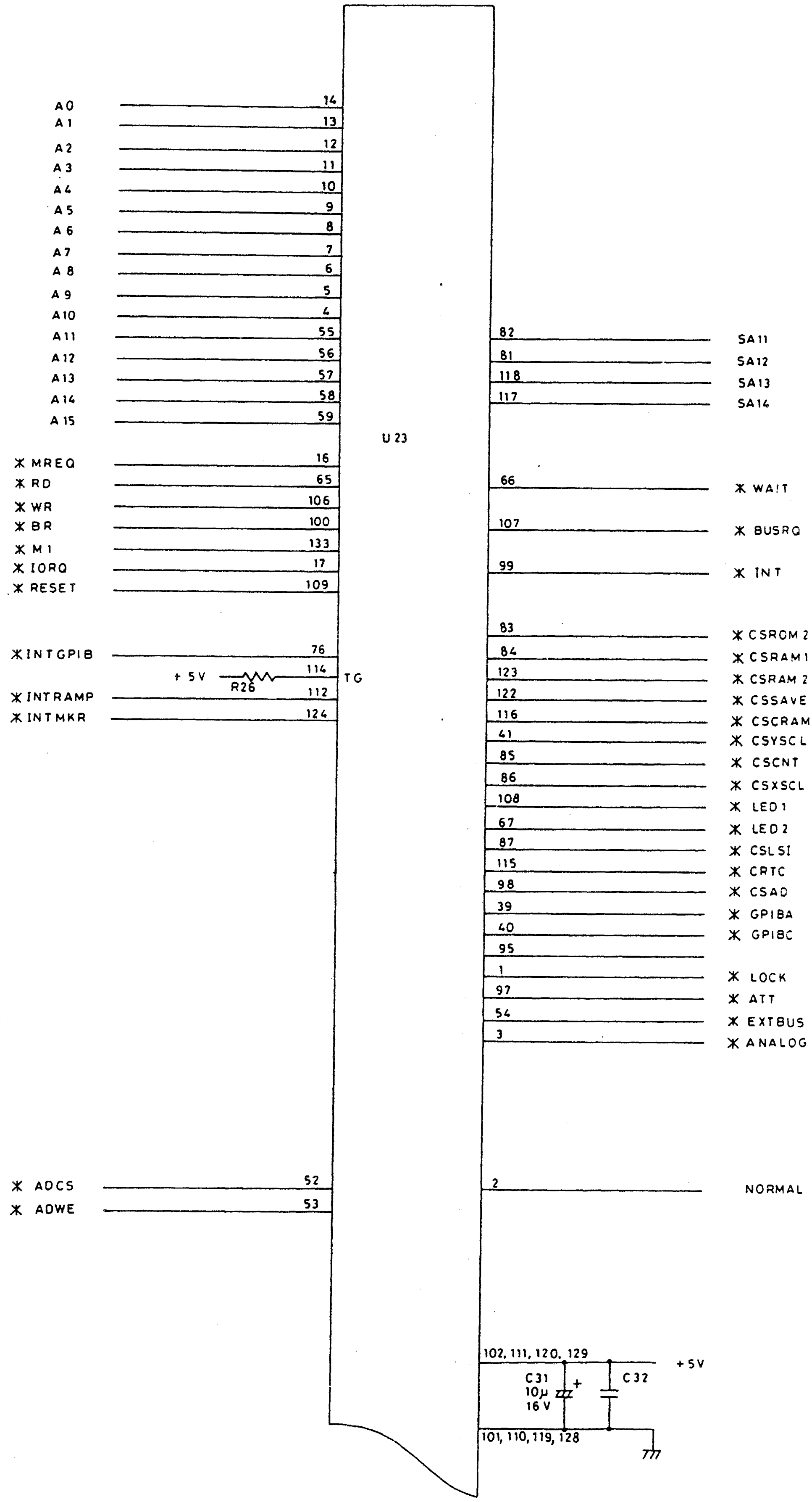
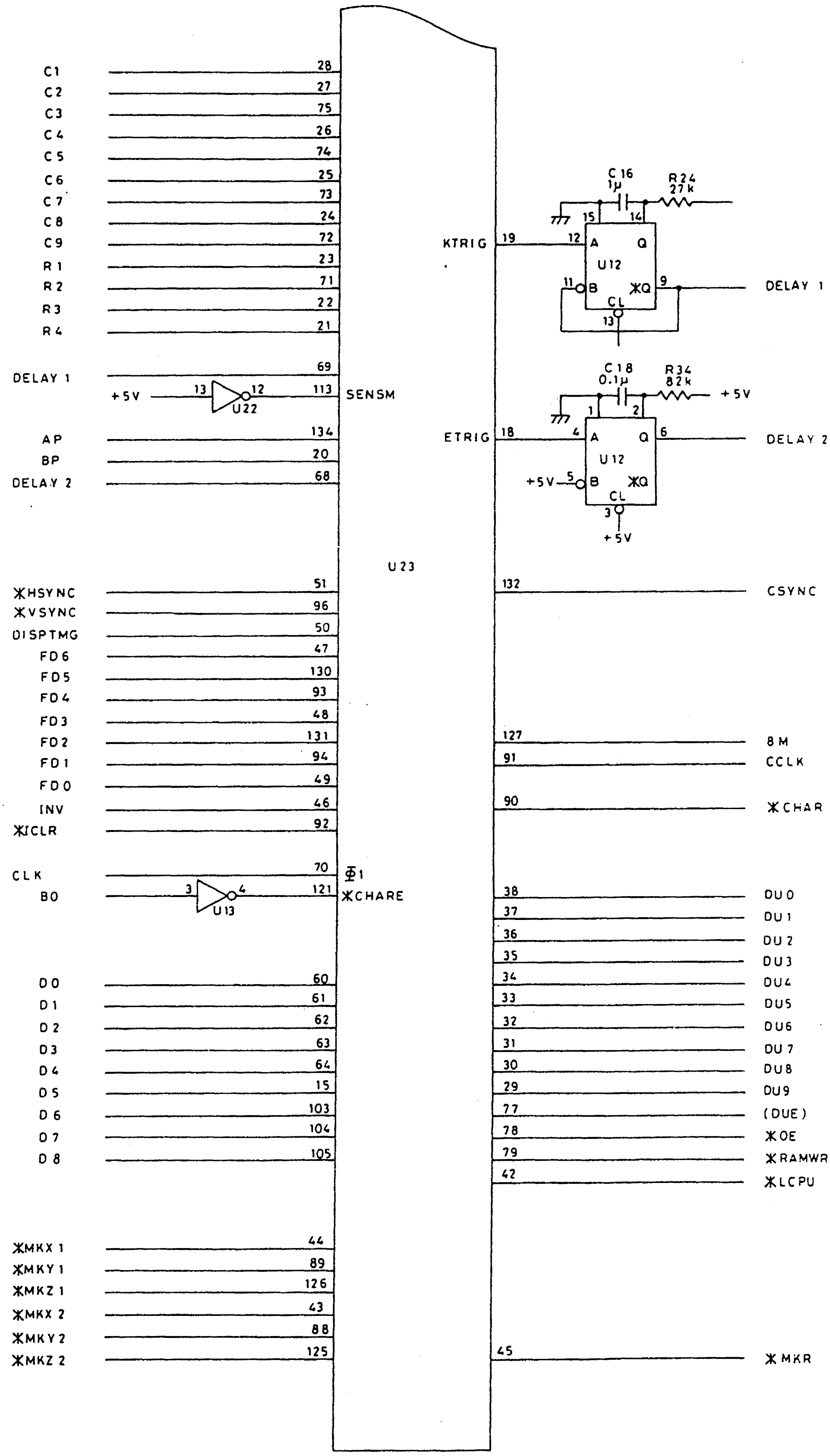
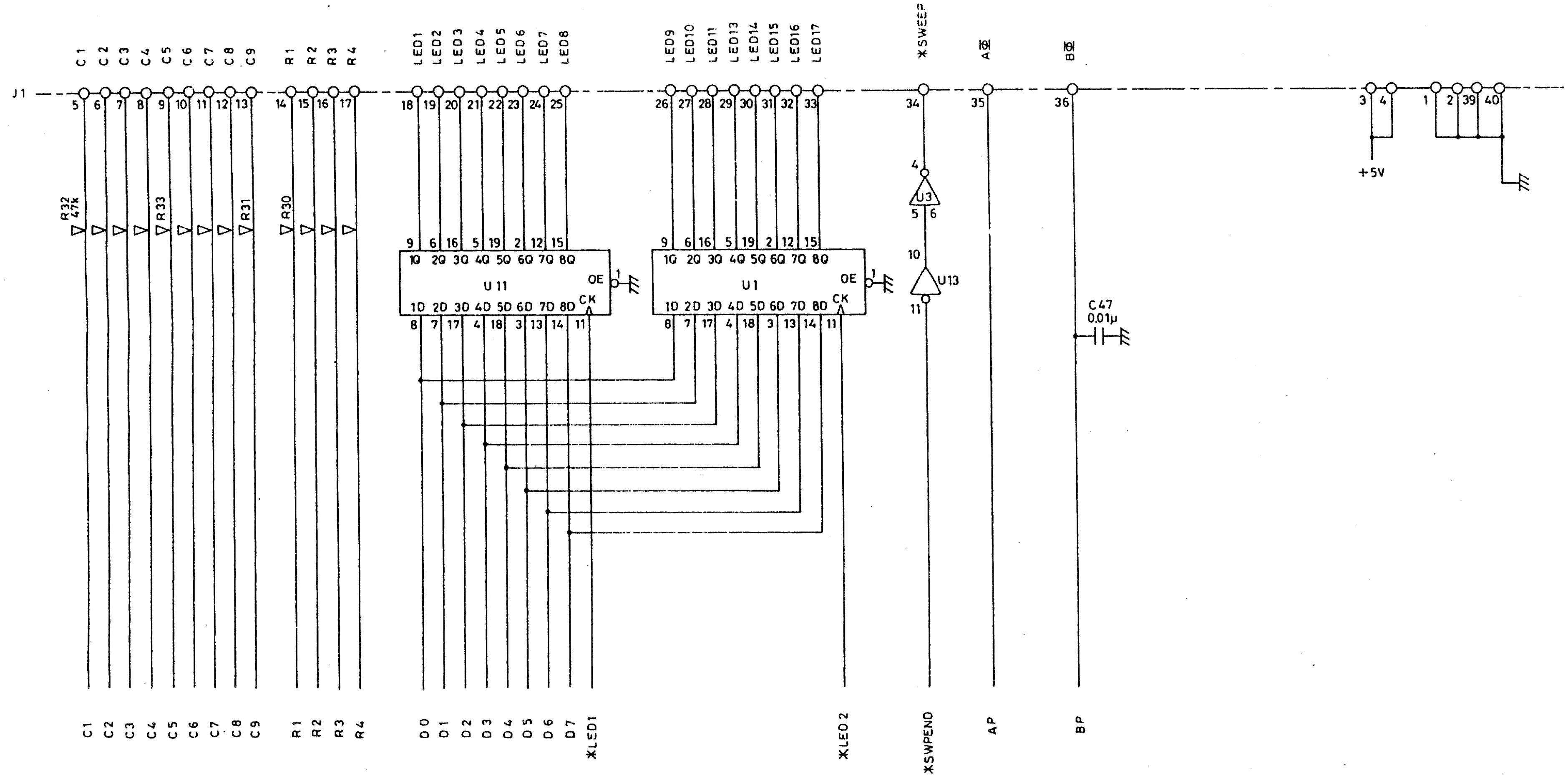

D0
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
A15
✱RD
✱ CSROM2
SA14
SA13
U21
U9
+5V
VPP
CS
OE
A0
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
A7
A8
A9
A10
A11
A12
A13
A14


D0
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
RD
✱CSRAM1
+5V
U26
OE
WE
CS
CS2
A0
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
A7
A8
A9
A10
A11
A12
D8
U32
✱CSRAM2
+5V
U42
✱ADWE
U14
✱WR
✱CSSAVE
SA11
SA12


U 23
A0 14
A1 13
A2 12
A3 11
A4 10
A5 9
A6 8
A7 7
A8 6
A9 5
A10 4
A11 55
A12 56
A13 57
A14 58
A15 59
* MREQ 16
* RD 65
* WR 106
* BR 100
* M1 133
* IORQ 17
* RESET 109
*INTGPIB 76
+5V R26 114 TG
*INTRAMP 112
*INTMKR 124
* ADCS 52
* ADWE 53
82 SA11
81 SA12
118 SA13
117 SA14
66 * WAIT
107 * BUSRQ
99 * INT
83 * CSROM 2
84 * CSRAM 1
123 * CSRAM 2
122 * CSSAVE
116 * CSCRAM
41 * CSYSCL
85 * CSCNT
86 * CSXSCL
108 * LED 1
67 * LED 2
87 * CSLSI
115 * CRTC
98 * CSAD
39 * GPIBA
40 * GPIBC
95
1 * LOCK
97 * ATT
54 * EXTBUS
3 * ANALOG
2 NORMAL
102, 111, 120, 129
+5V
C31
10μ
16 V
C32
101, 110, 119, 128


C1
C2
C3
C4
C5
C6
C7
C8
C9
R1
R2
R3
R4
DELAY 1
+5V
U22
SENSM
AP
BP
DELAY 2
U23
✻HSYNC
✻VSYNC
DISPTMG
FD6
FD5
FD4
FD3
FD2
FD1
FD0
INV
✻ICLR
CLK
B0
U13
Φ1
✻CHARE
D0
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
D8
✻MKX 1
✻MKY 1
✻MKZ 1
✻MKX 2
✻MKY 2
✻MKZ 2
C16 1μ
R24 27k
KTRIG
U12
DELAY 1
C18 0.1μ
R34 82k
+5V
ETRIG
U12
DELAY 2
+5V
CSYNC
8M
CCLK
✻CHAR
DU0
DU1
DU2
DU3
DU4
DU5
DU6
DU7
DU8
DU9
(DUE)
✻OE
✻RAMWR
✻LCPU
✻MKR



R4131 SERIES

LOGIC

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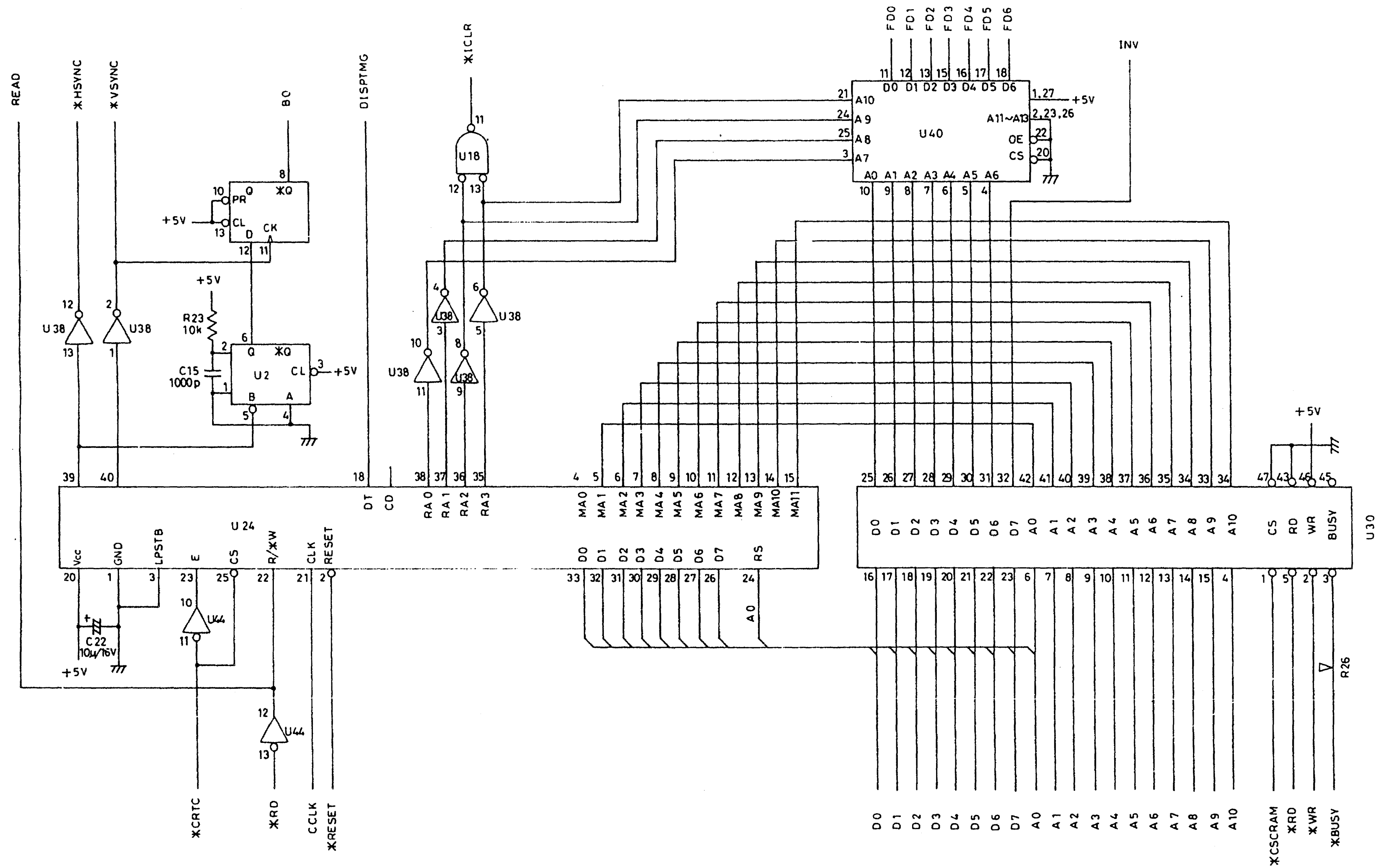
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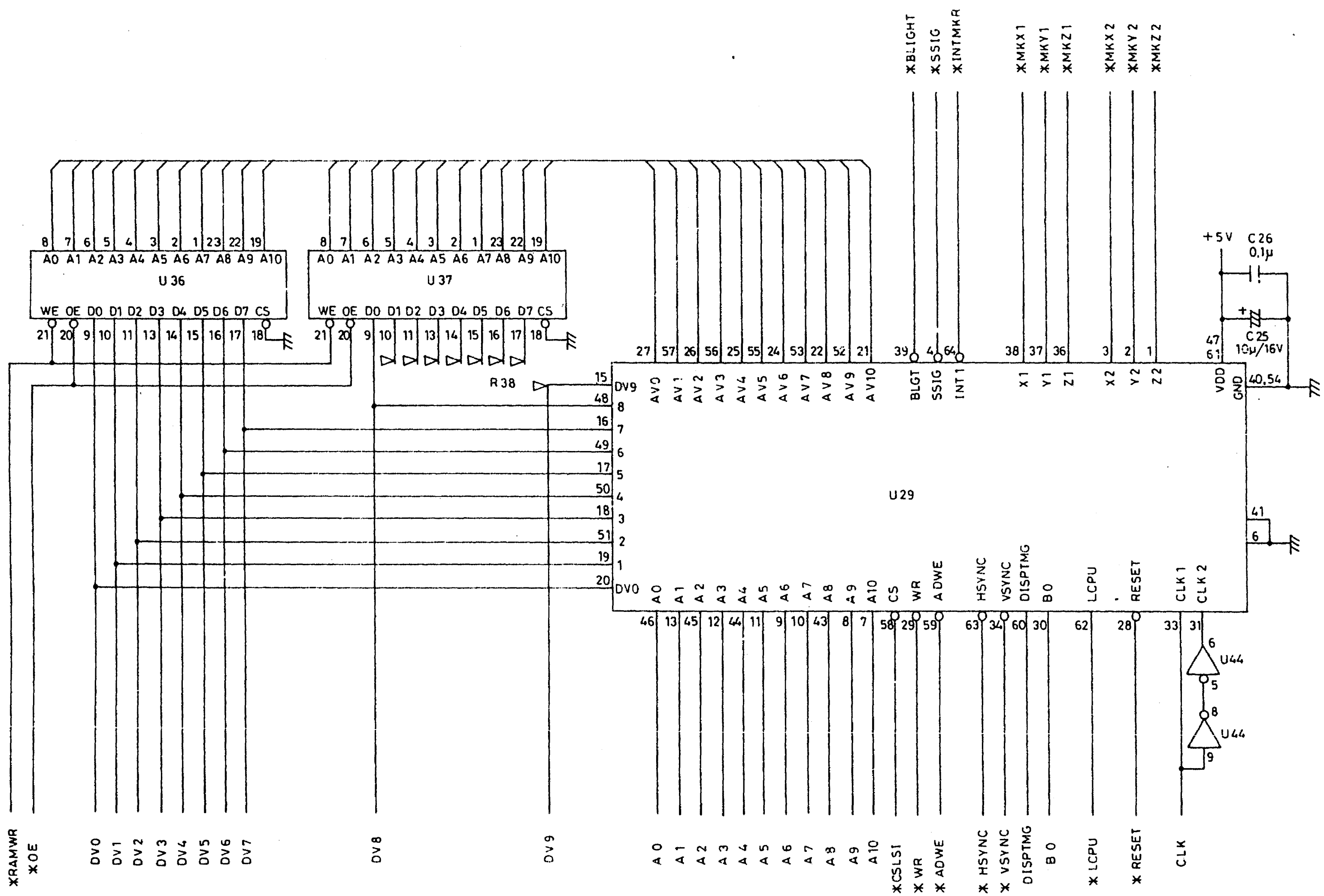
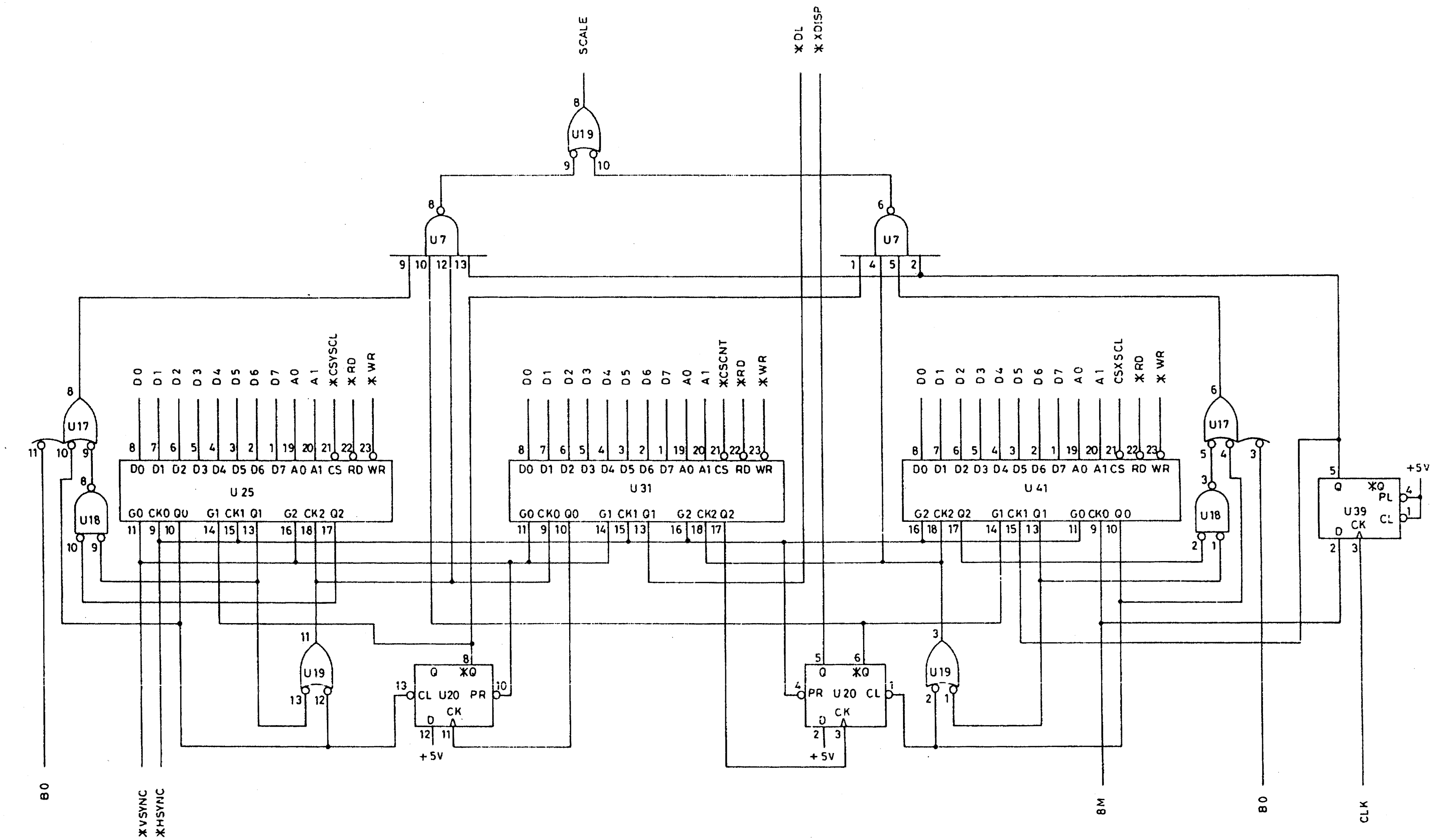
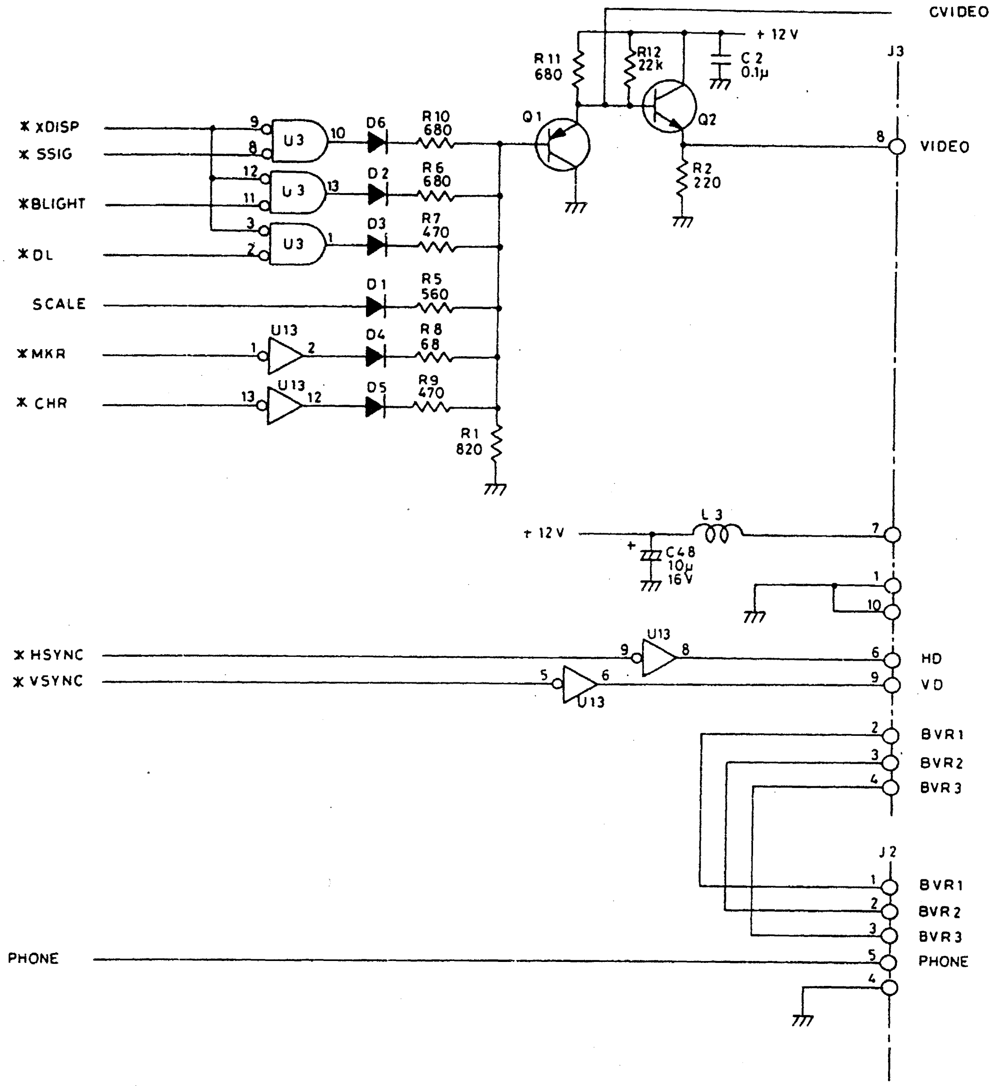
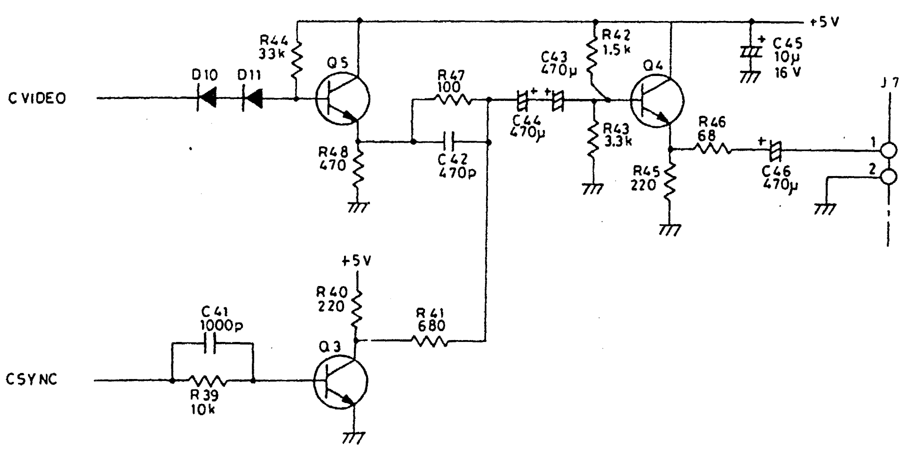
*HSYNC
*VSYNC
BO
DISPTMG
*ICLR
FD0 FD1 FD2 FD3 FD4 FD5 FD6
INV
U40
A10 A9 A8 A7
D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6
A0 A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6
A11~A13
OE
CS
+5V
U18
U38
U2
R23 10k
C15 1000p
PR
CL
CK
Q
*Q
U24
Vcc
GND
LPSTB
E
CS
R/*W
CLK
RESET
DT
CD
RA0 RA1 RA2 RA3
MA0 MA1 MA2 MA3 MA4 MA5 MA6 MA7 MA8 MA9 MA10 MA11
RS
C22 10μ/16V
U44
U30
RD
WR
BUSY
R26
*CRTC
*RD
CCLK
*RESET
*CSCRAM
*WR
*BUSY



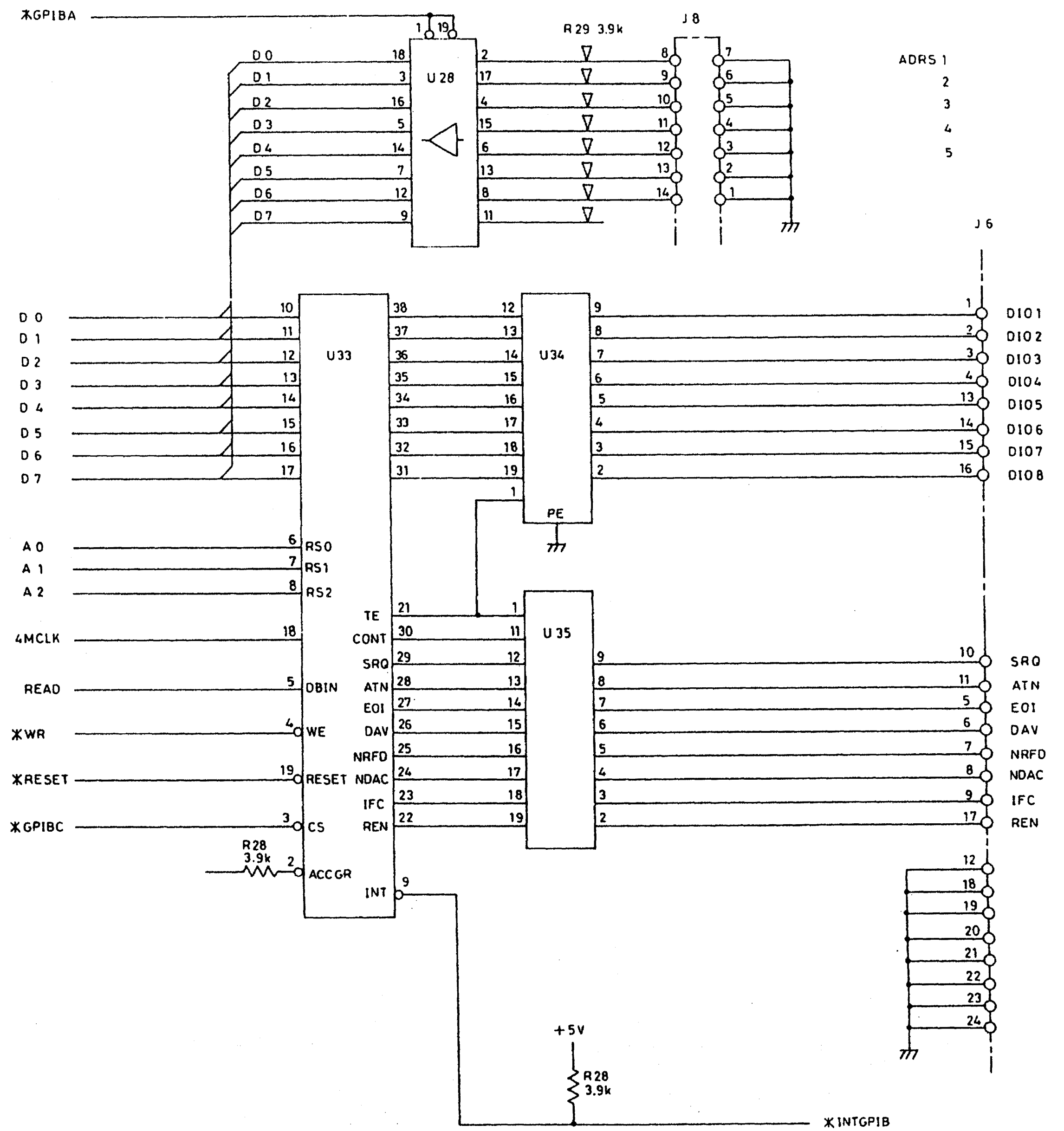
R4131 SERIES
LOGIC
BLR–015114 8/14


SCALE
*DL
*XDISP
U19
U7
U17
U18
U25
U31
U41
U20
U39
D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 A0 A1 *CSYSCL *RD *WR
D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 A0 A1 *CSCNT *RD *WR
D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 A0 A1 CSXSCL *RD *WR
+5V
B0
*VSYNC
*HSYNC
8M
CLK





R4131 SERIES
LOGIC
BLR-015114 10/14



R4131 SERIES

LOGIC

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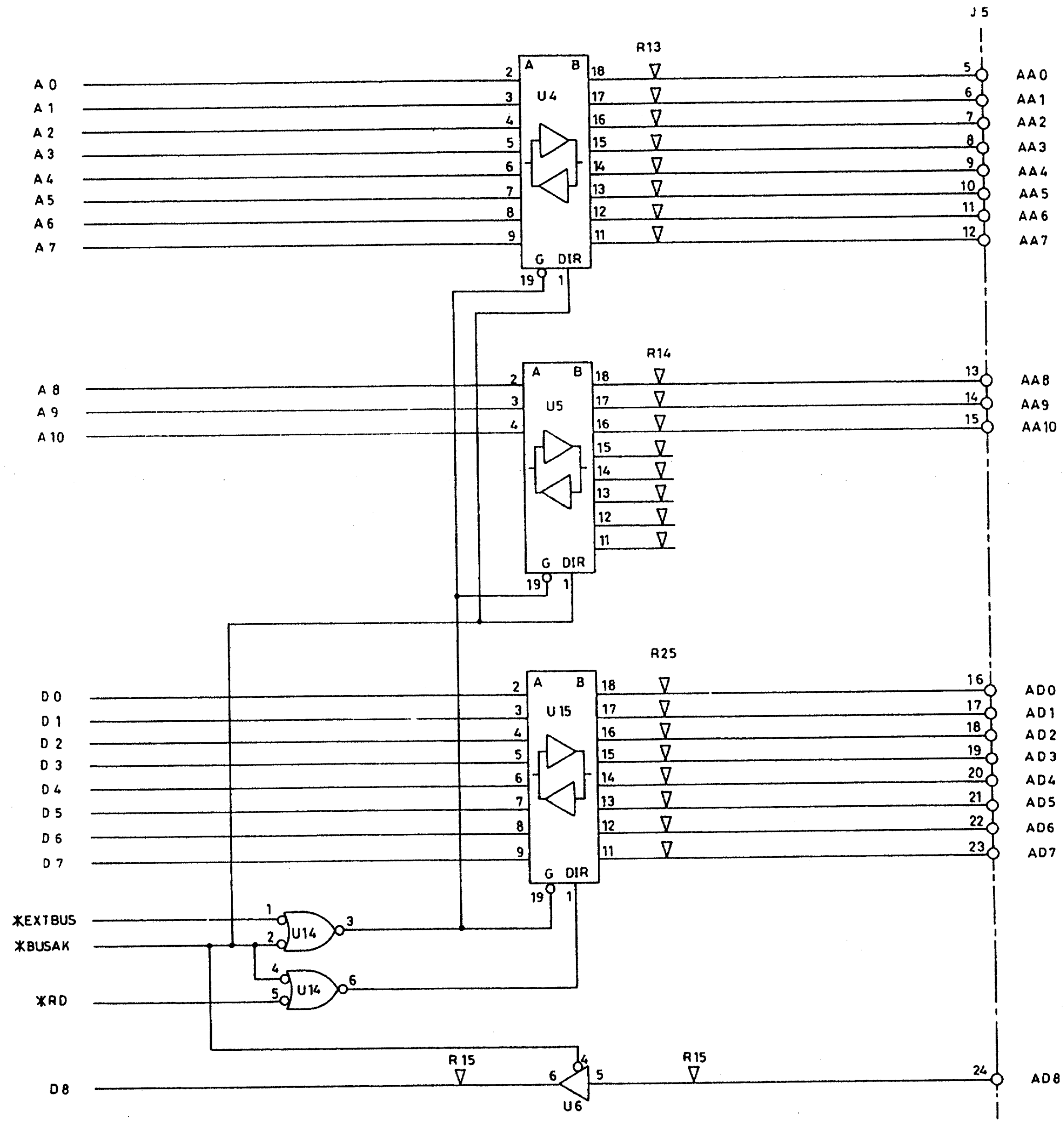
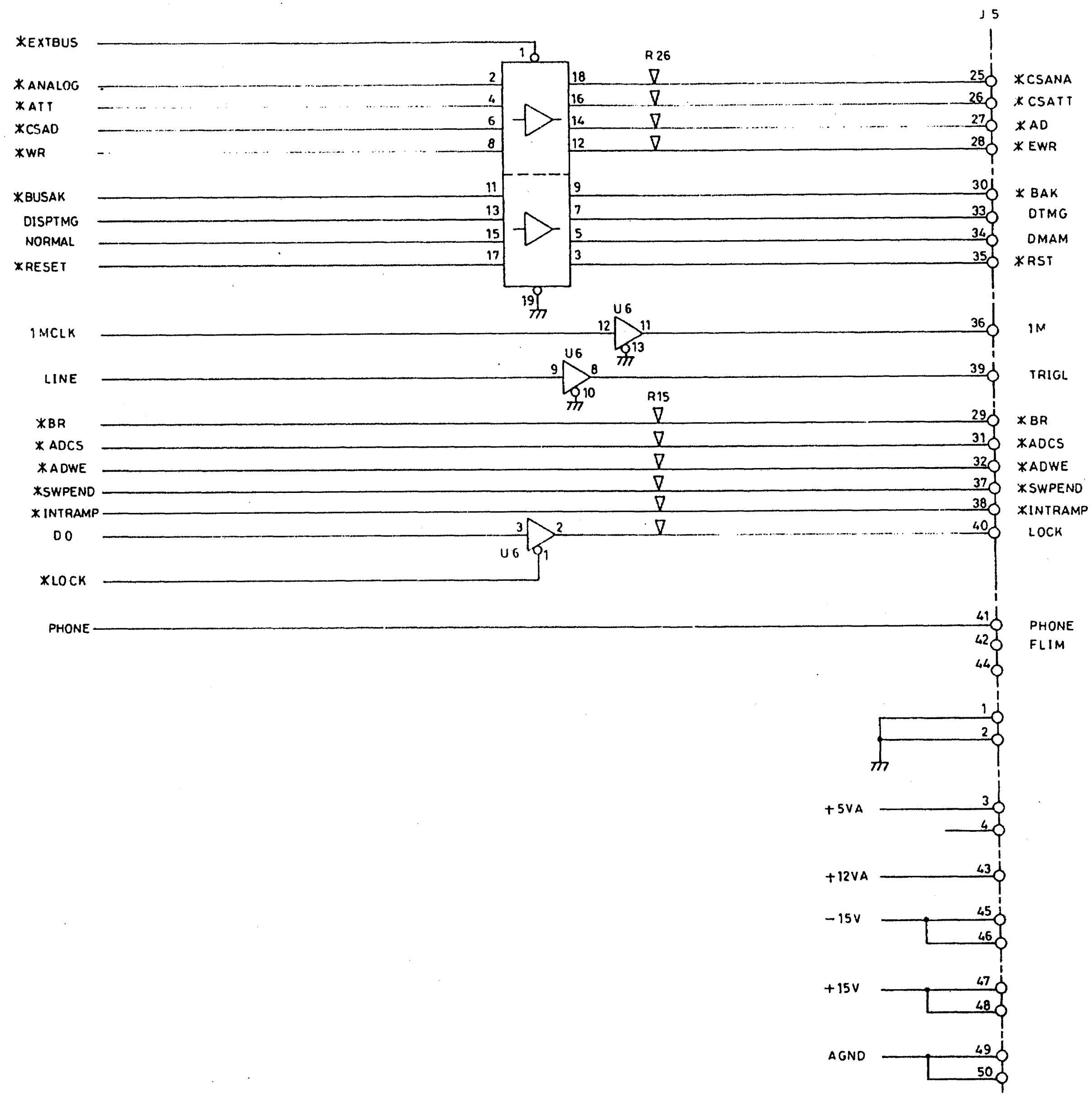
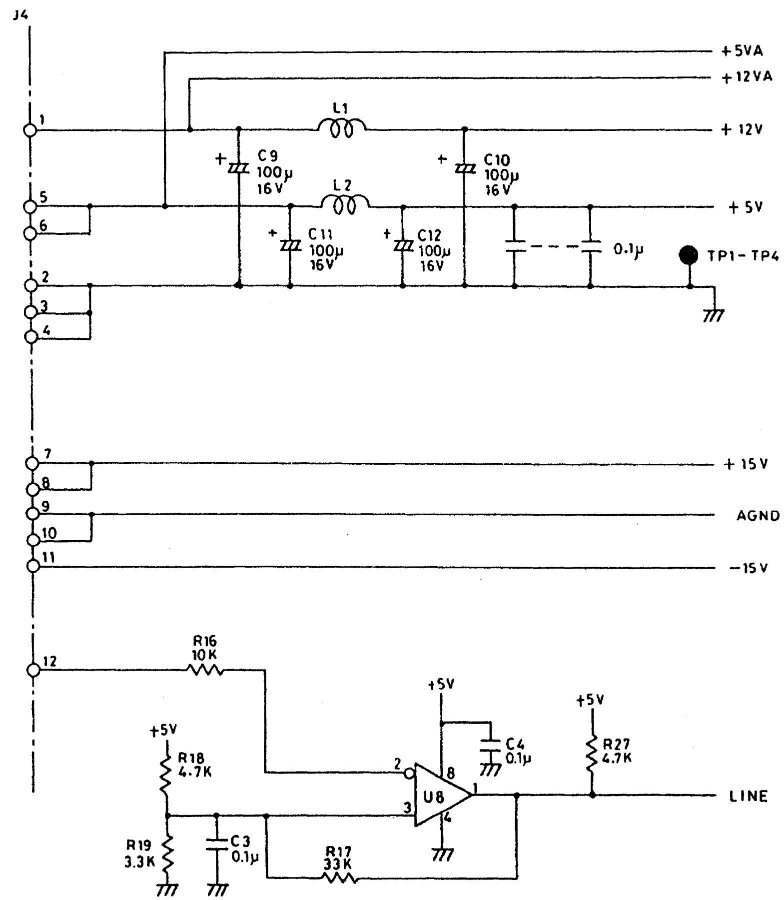
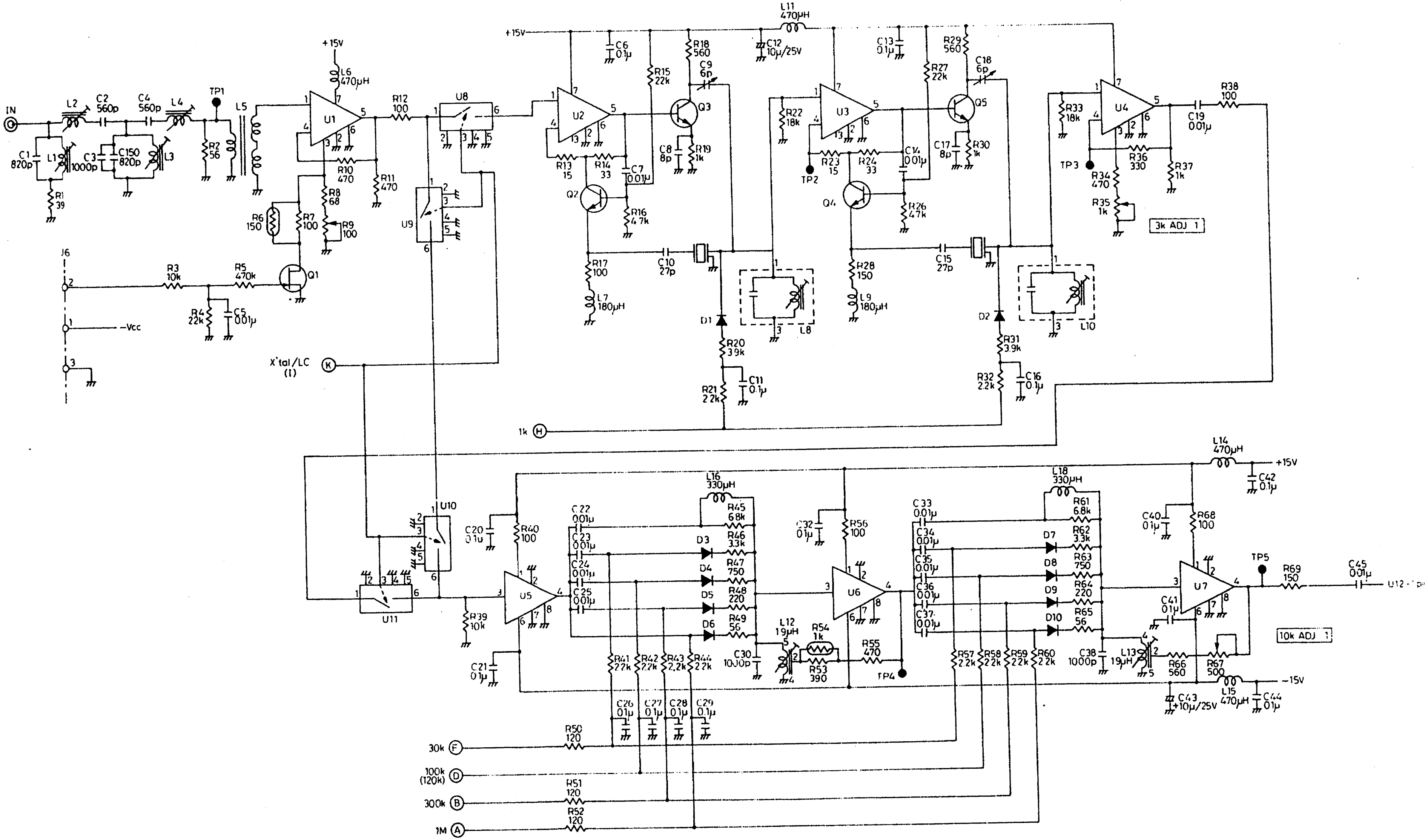


R4131 SERIES
LOGIC
BLR−015114 12/14



R4131 SERIES
LOGIC
BLR−015114 13/14

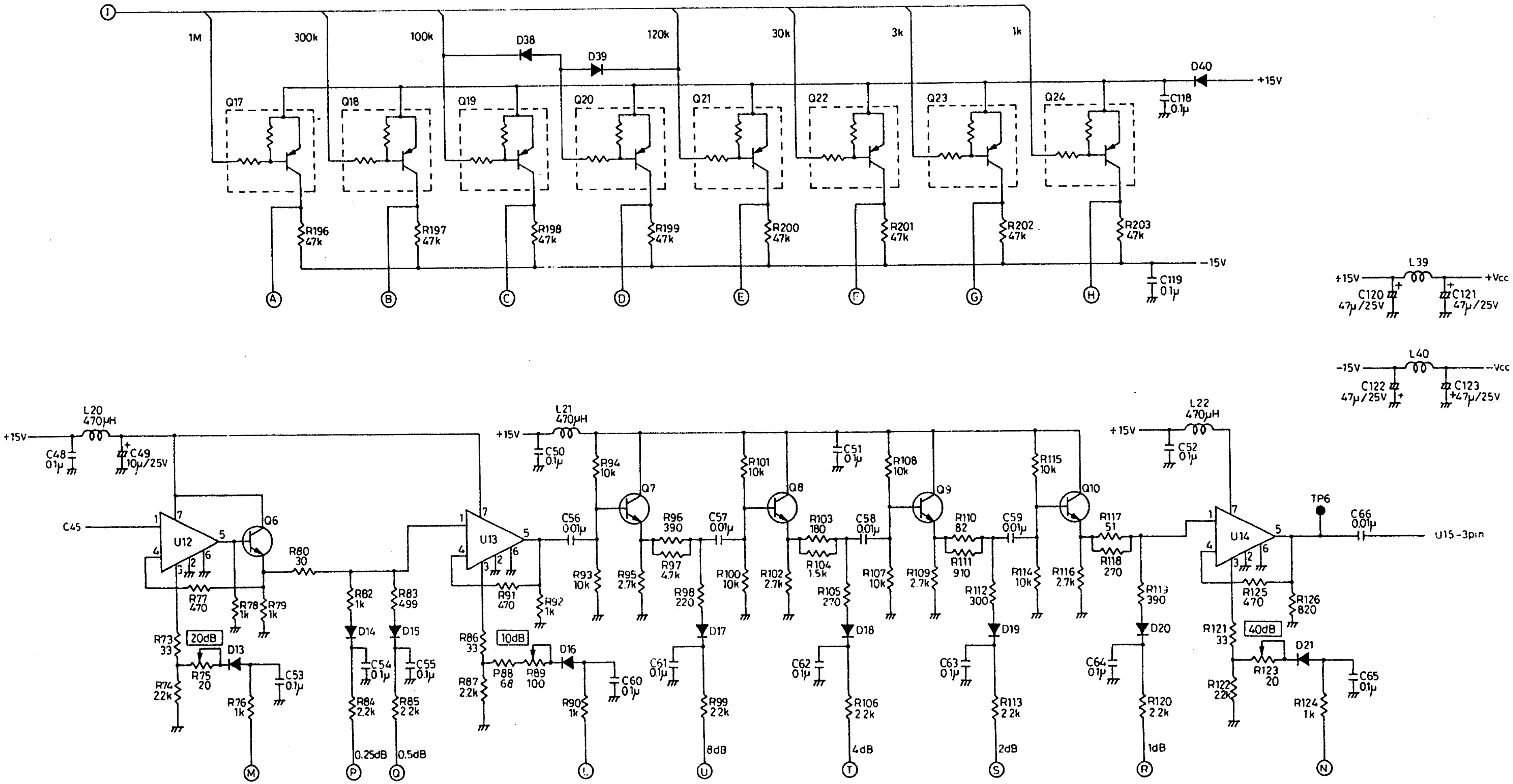

J4
+5VA
+12VA
+12V
+5V
L1
L2
C9 100µ 16V
C10 100µ 16V
C11 100µ 16V
C12 100µ 16V
0.1µ
TP1-TP4
+15V
AGND
−15V
R16 10K
+5V
R18 4.7K
R19 3.3K
C3 0.1µ
R17 33K
U8
C4 0.1µ
R27 4.7K
LINE



R4131 SERIES

YTO CNT/IF

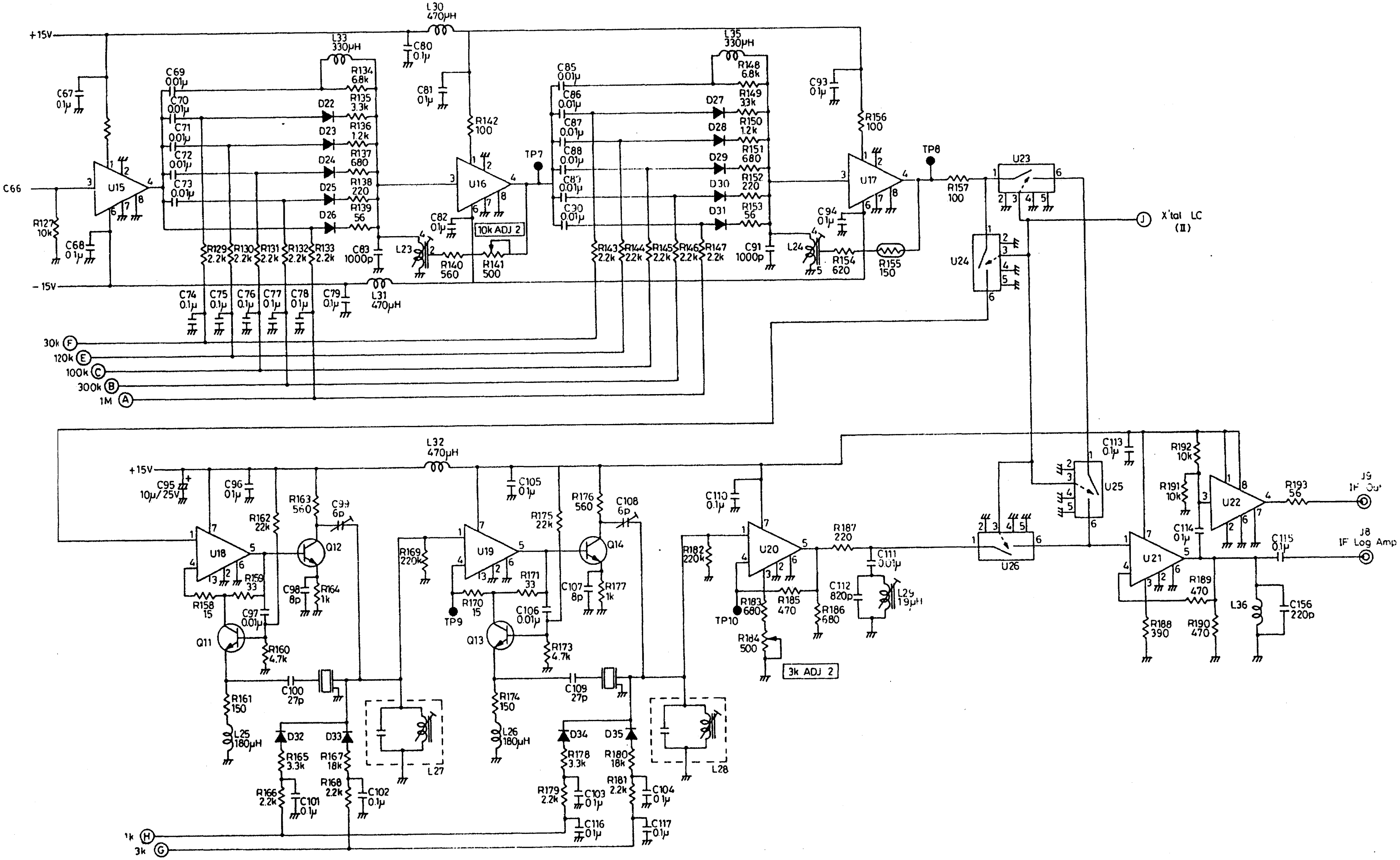
BLR-015116 1/6



R4131 SERIES

YTO CNT/IF

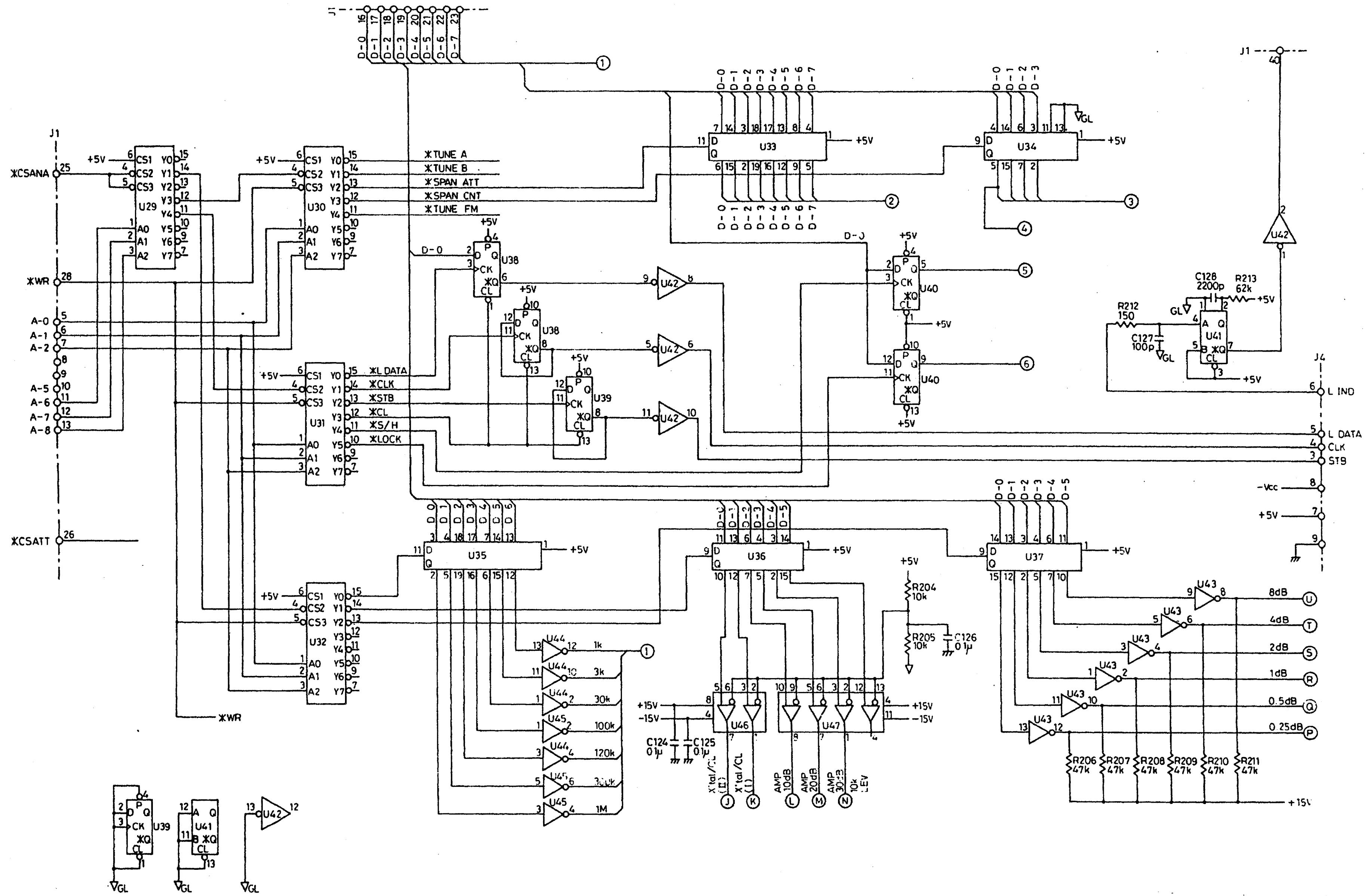
BLR−015116 2/6



R4131 SERIES

YTO CNT/IF

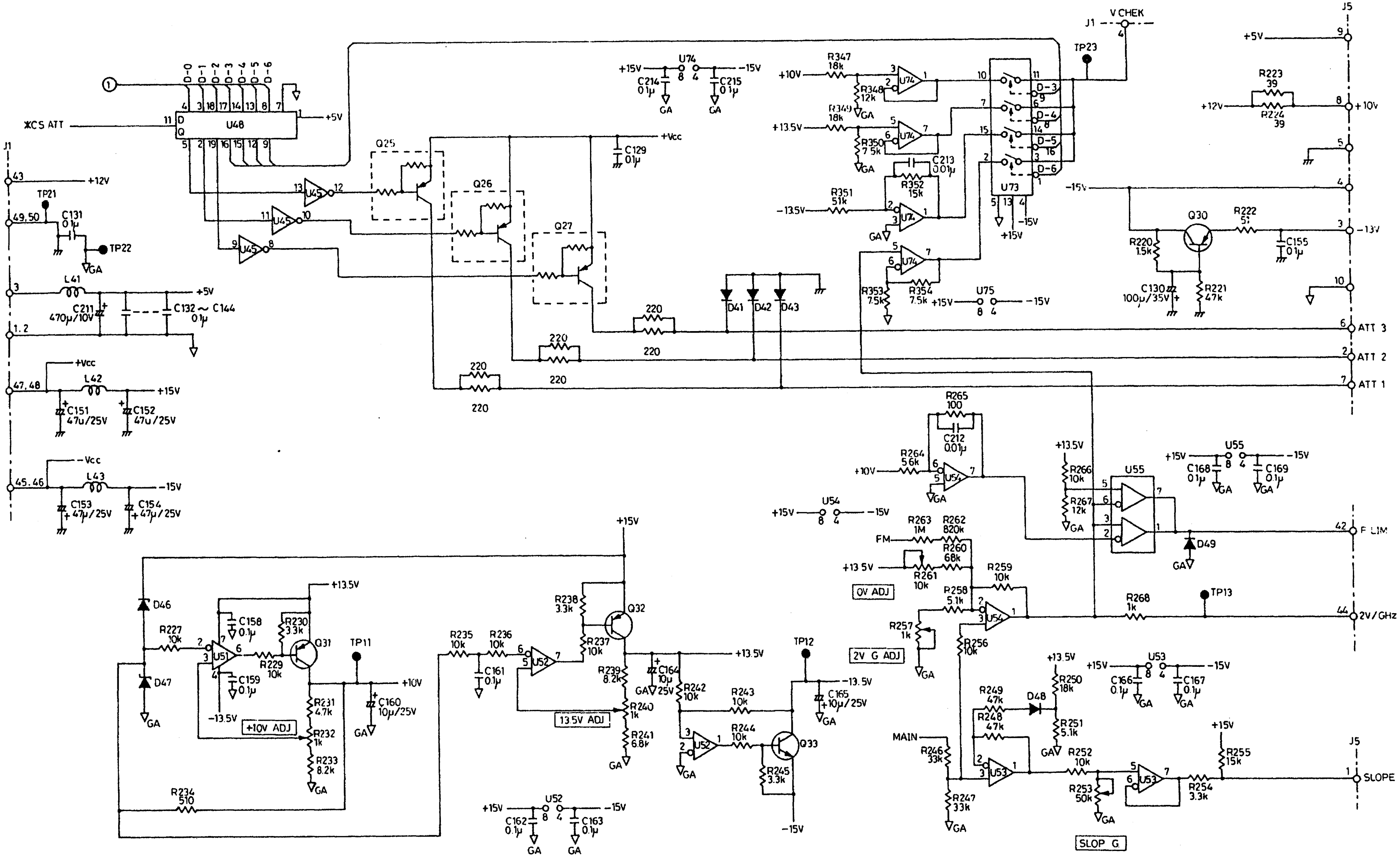
BLR–015116 3/6



R4131A/C

YTO CNT/IF

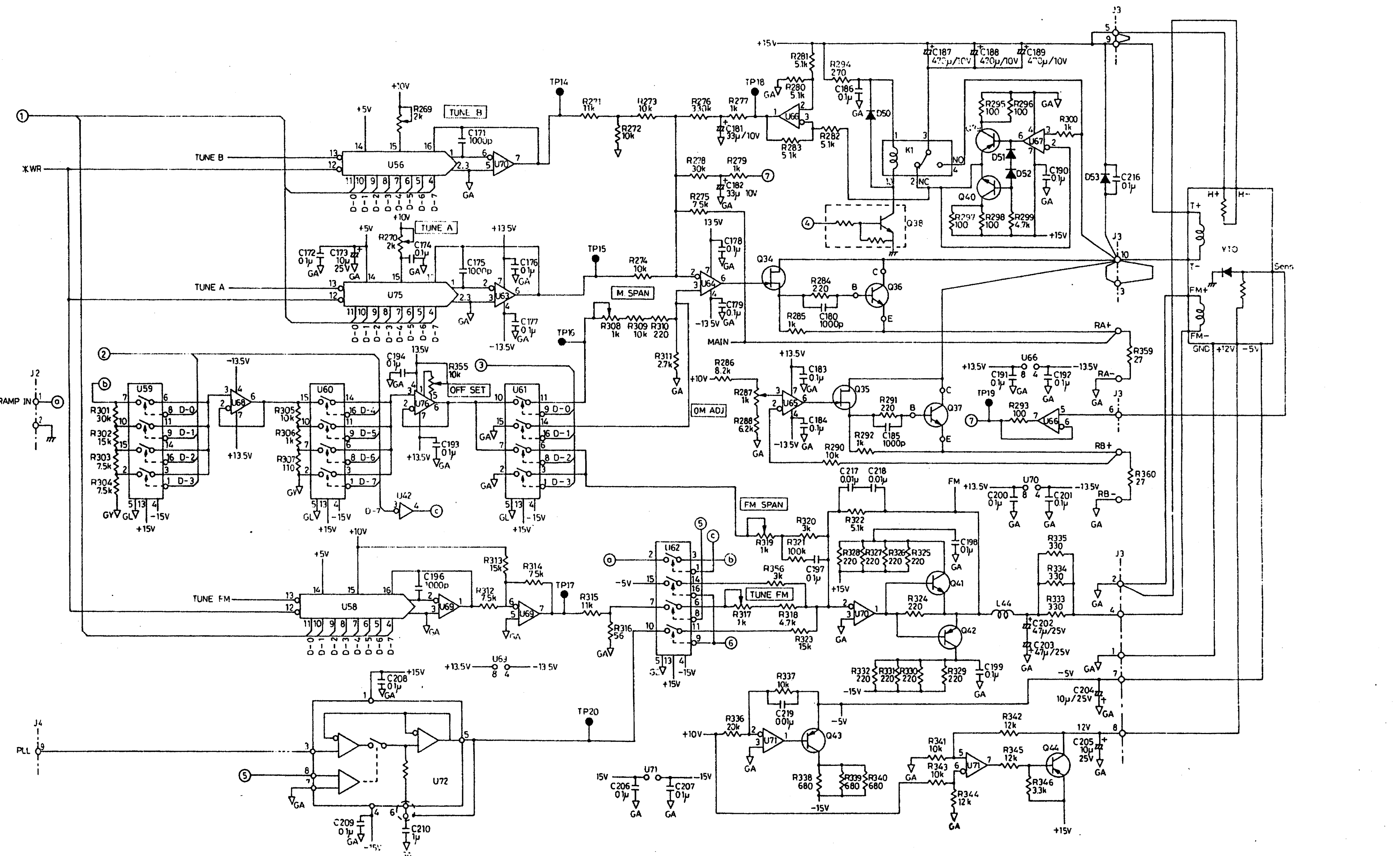
BLP−015116 4/6



R4131 SERIES

YTO CNT/IF

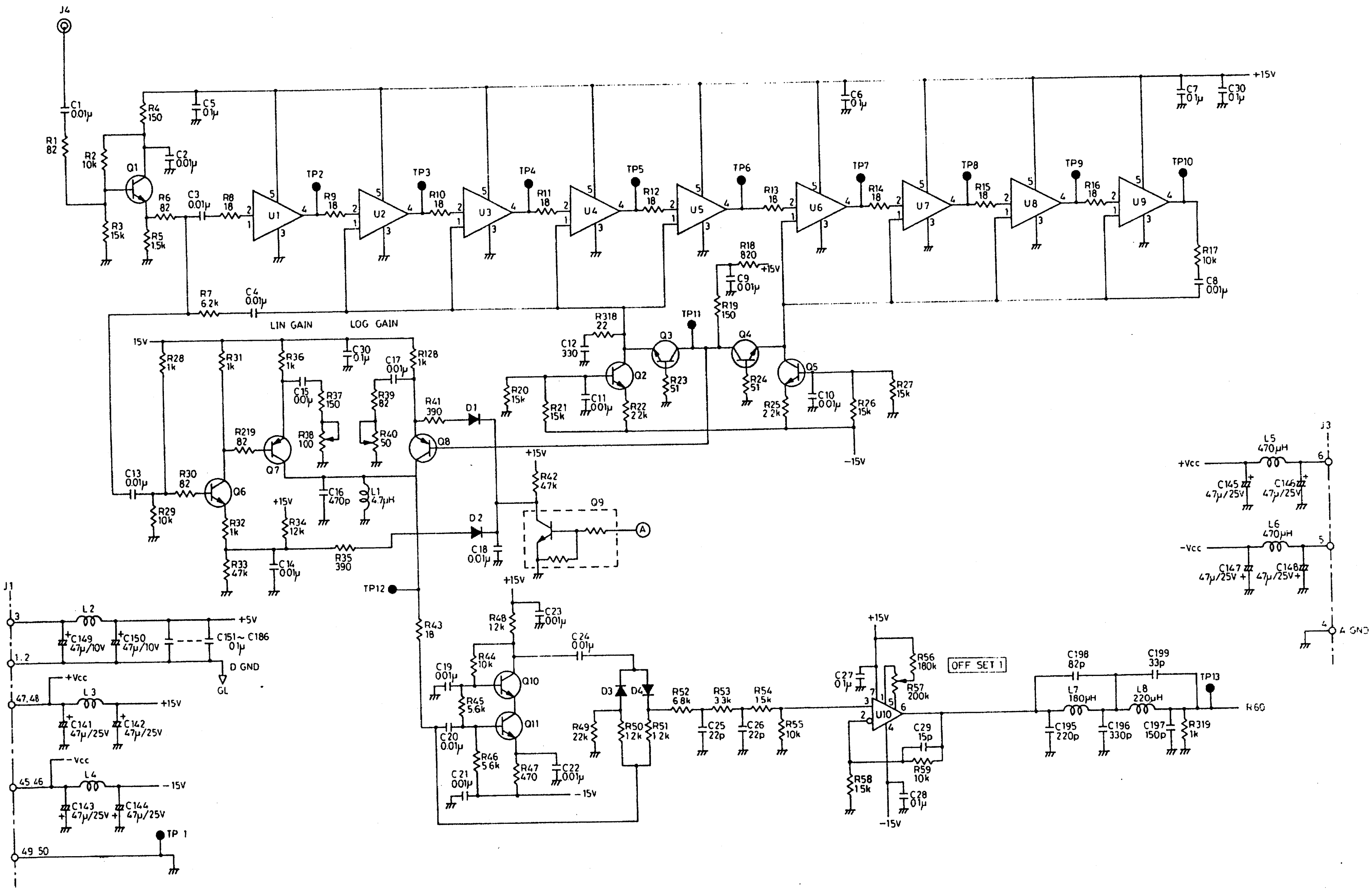
BLR-015116 5/6



R4131 SERIES

YTO CNT/IF

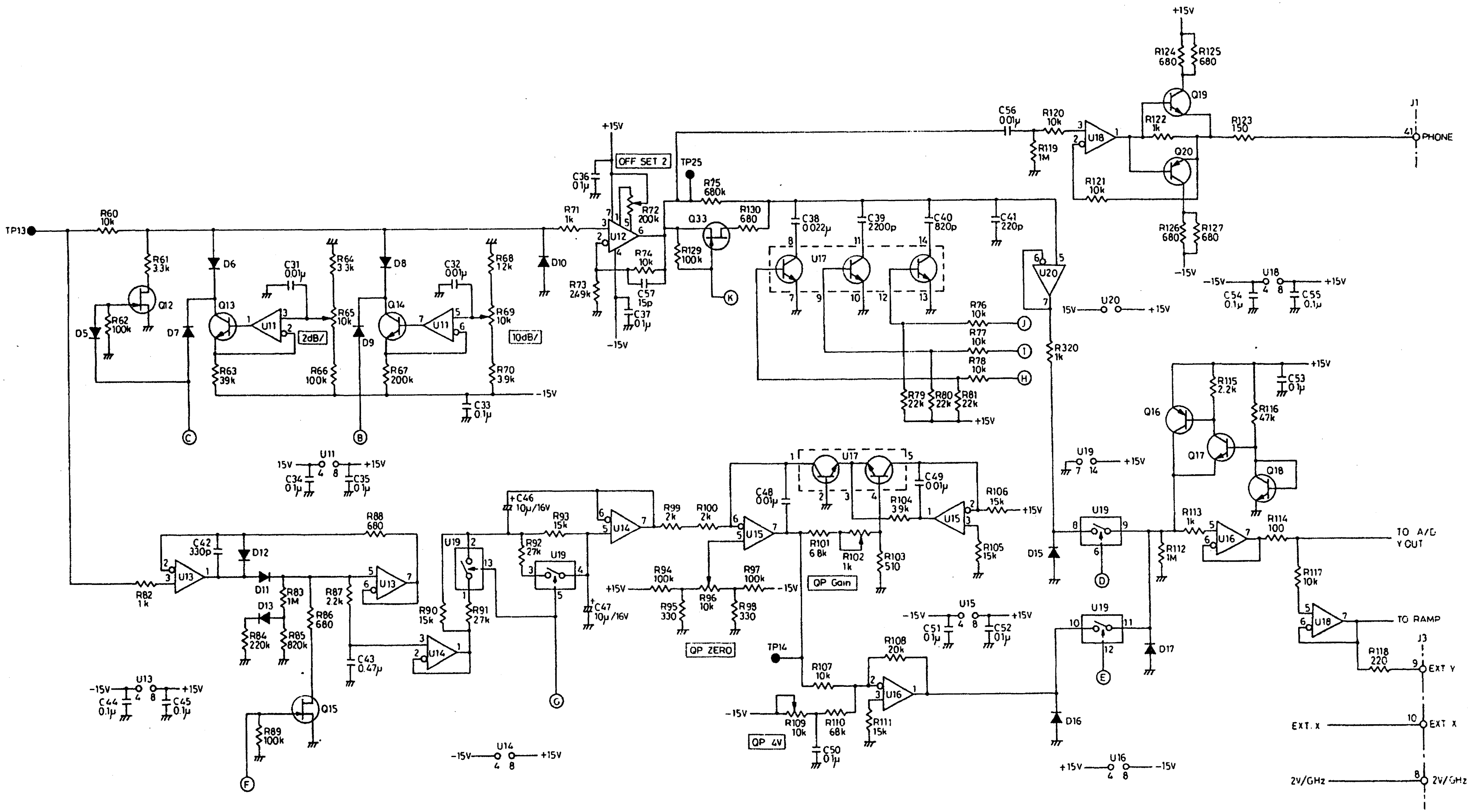
BLR-015116 6/6



R4131 SERIES

ANALOG(Log)

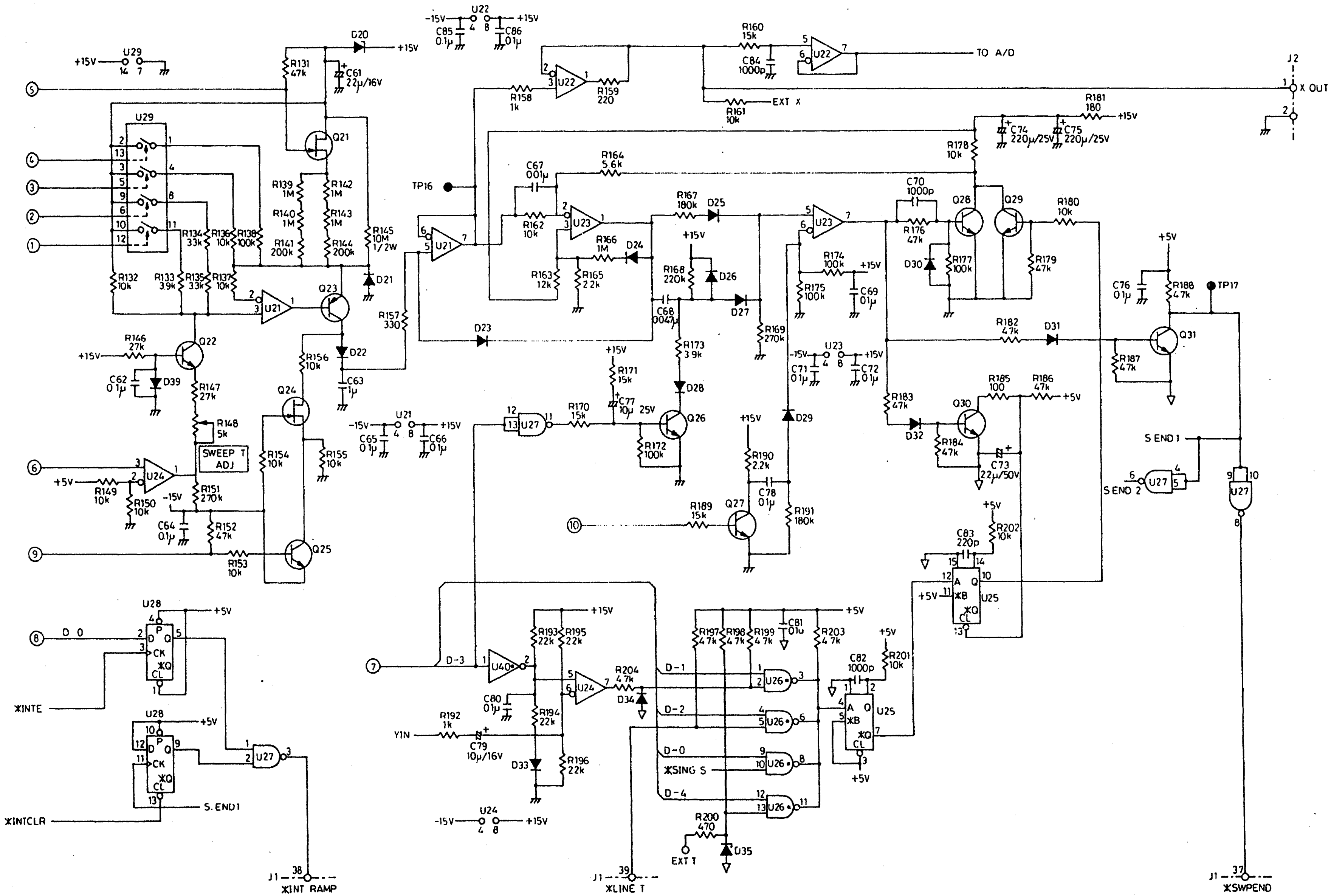
BLR-015117 1/8



R4131 SERIES

ANALOG(Log)

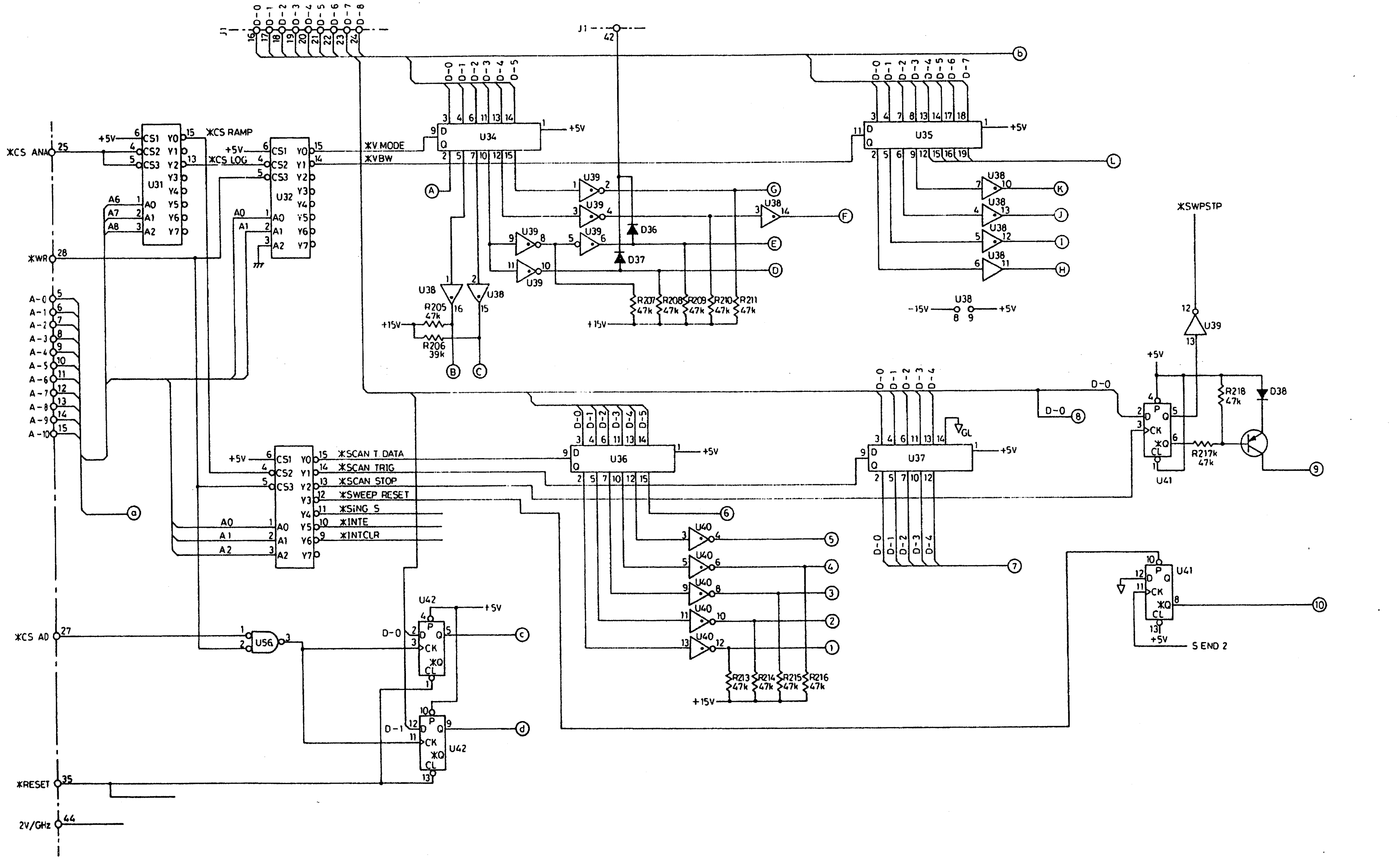
BLR-015117 2/8



R4131 SERIES

ANALOG(RamP)

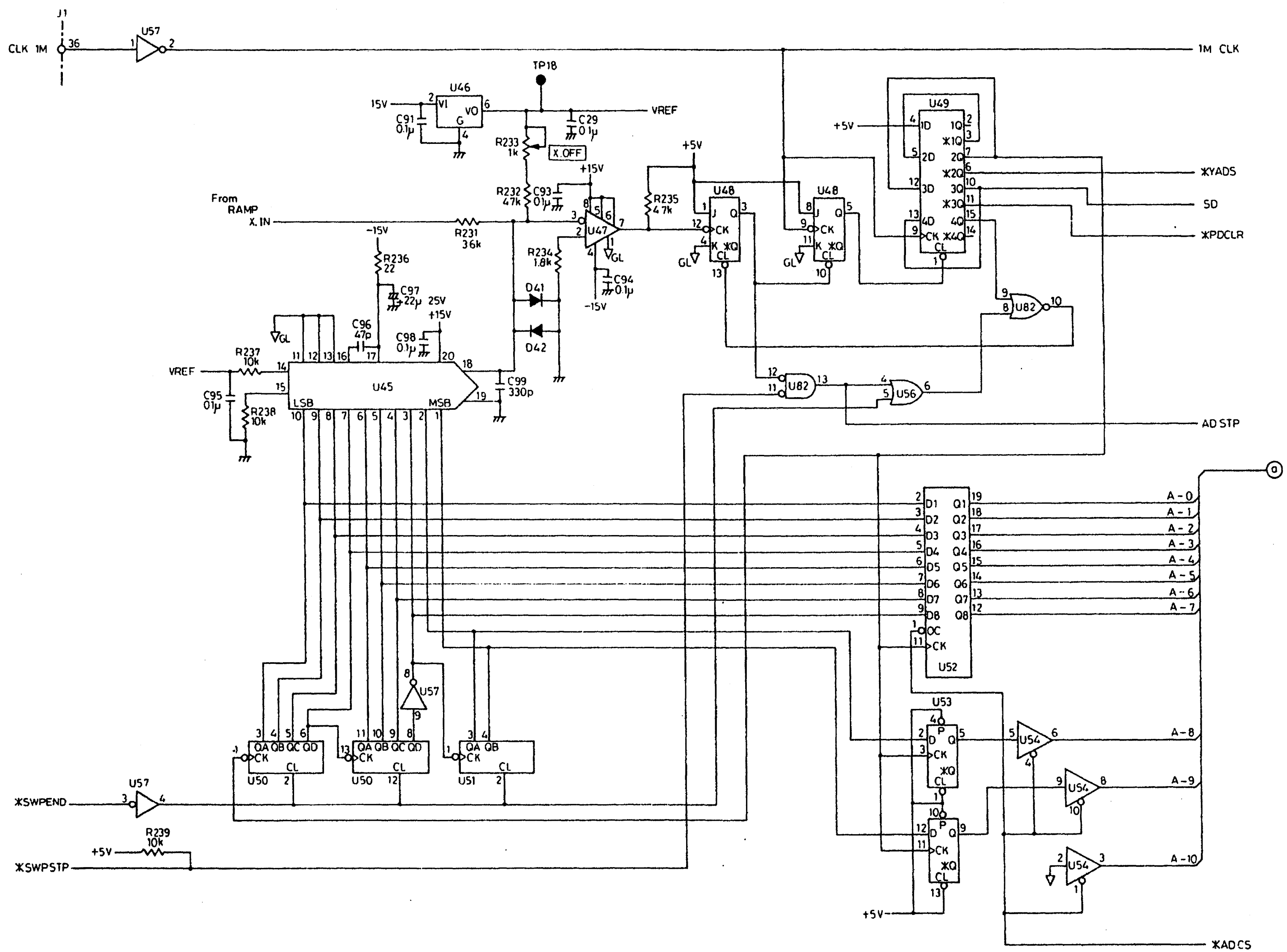
BLR—015117 3/8



R4131 SERIES

ANALOG

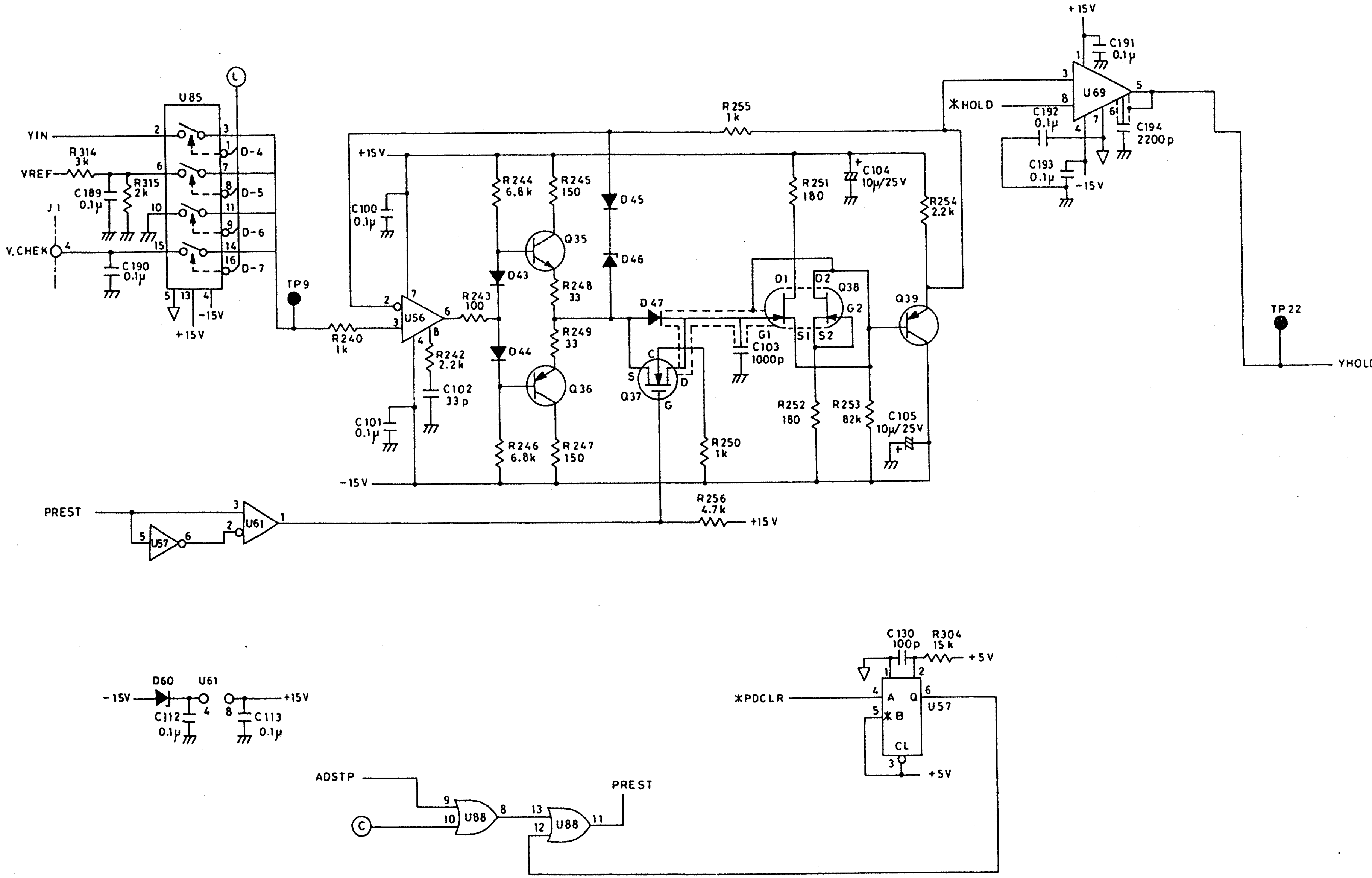
BLR−015117 4/8



R4131 SERIES

ANALOG(A/D)

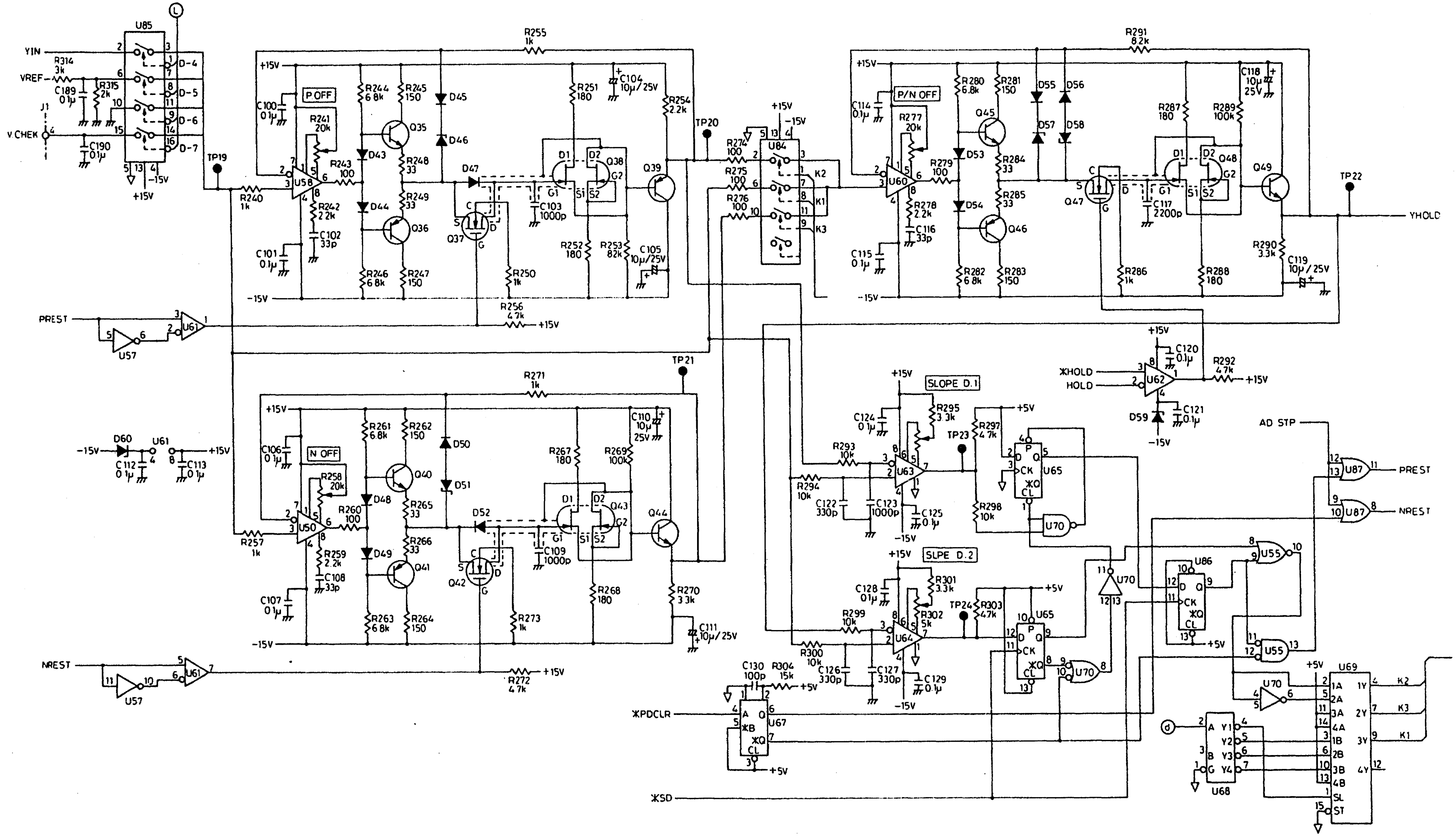
BLR-015117 5/8



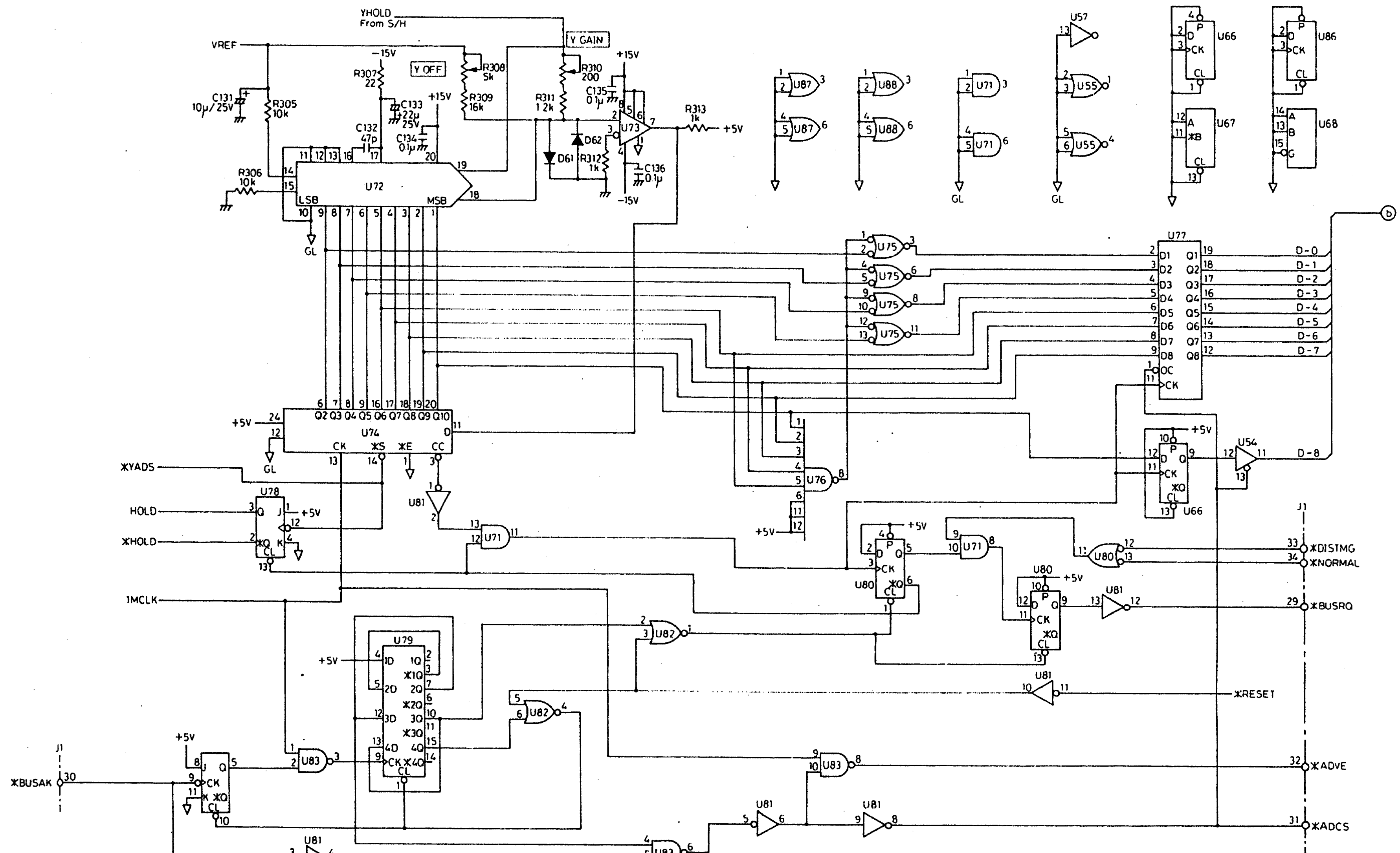
R4131A/AN/C/CN

ANALOG (A/D)

BLR-015117 6/8



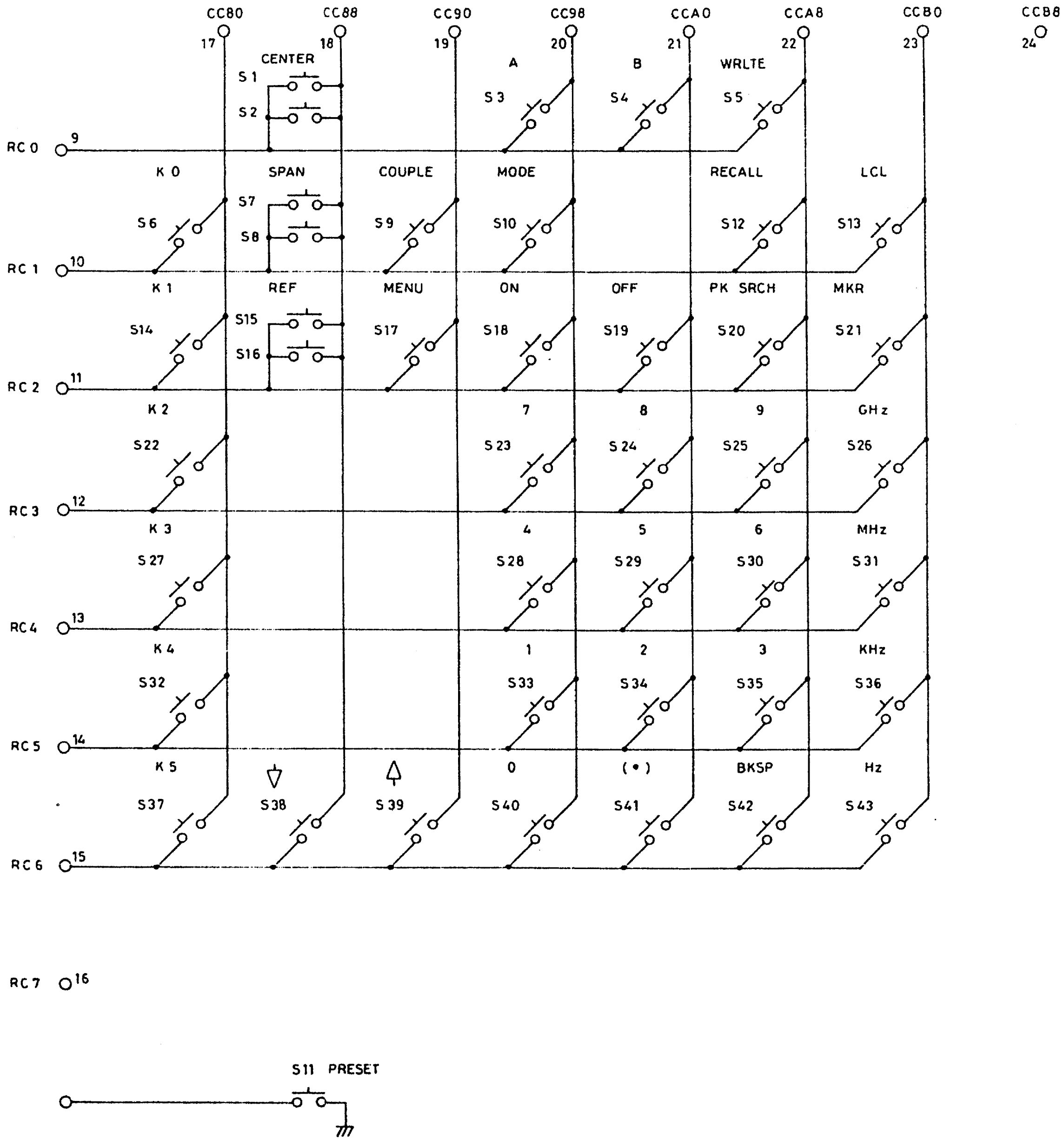
R4131B/BN/D/DN
ANALOG(A/D)
BLR-015117 7/8



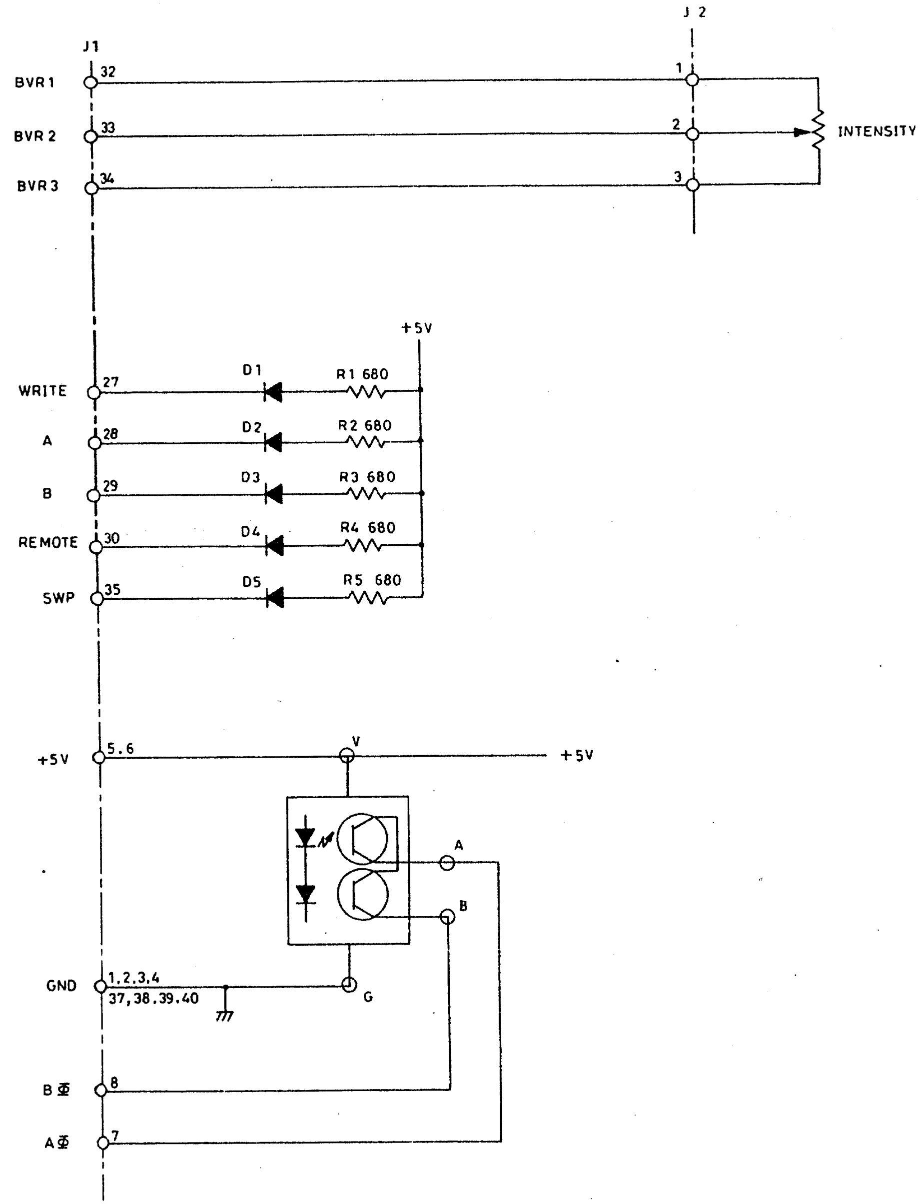
R4131 SERIES

ANALOG(A/D)

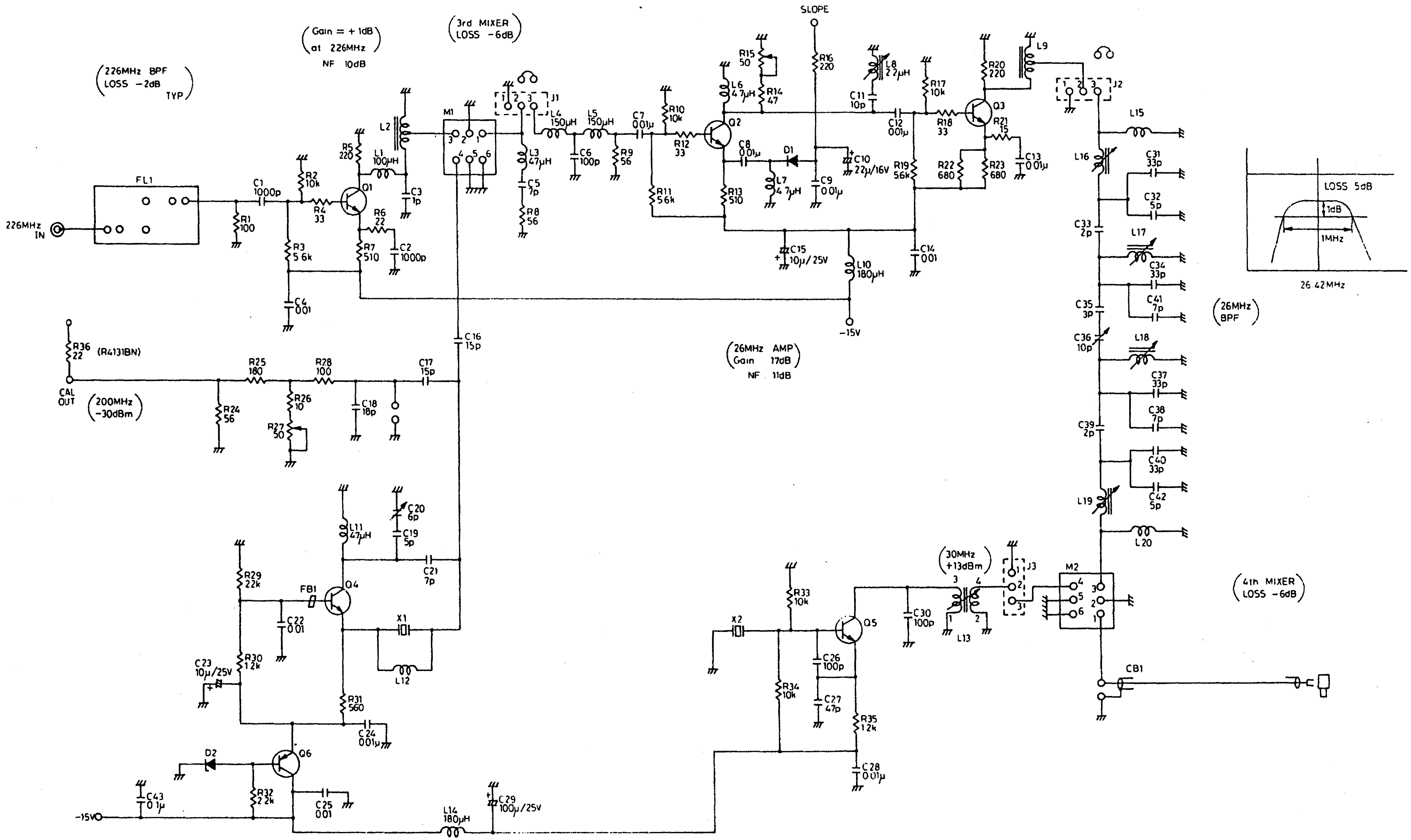
BLR-015117 8/8



R4131 SERIES
KEY
BLC−015115 1/2



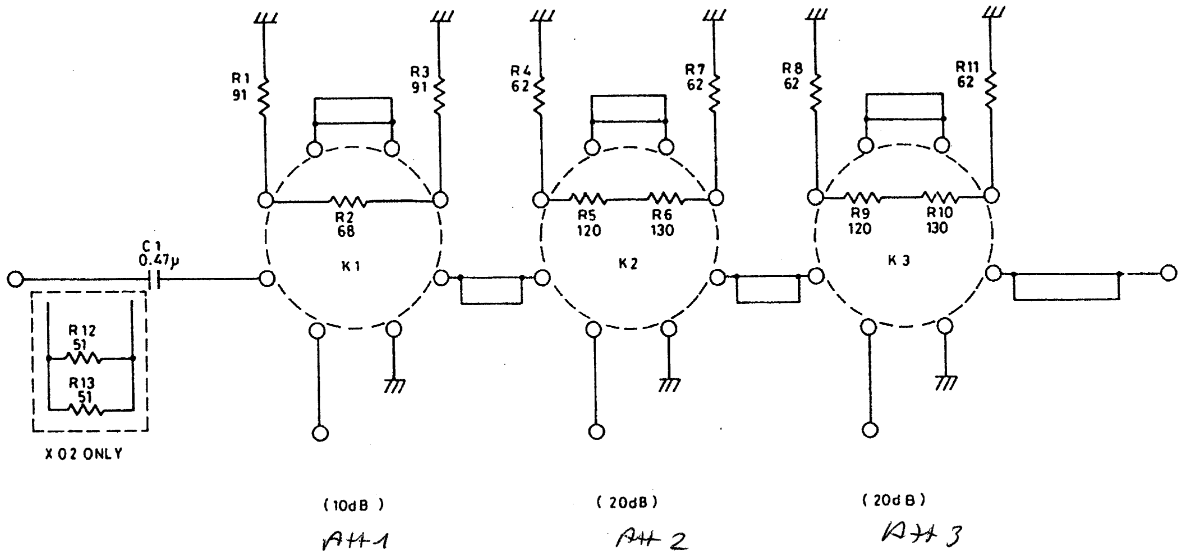
R4131 SERIES
KEY
BLC−015115 2/2



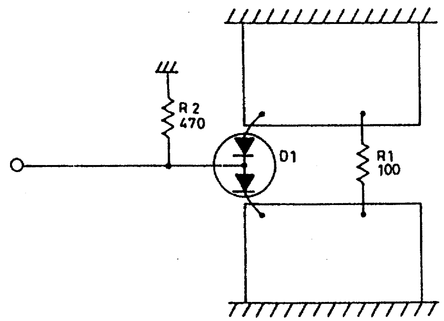
R4131 SERIES

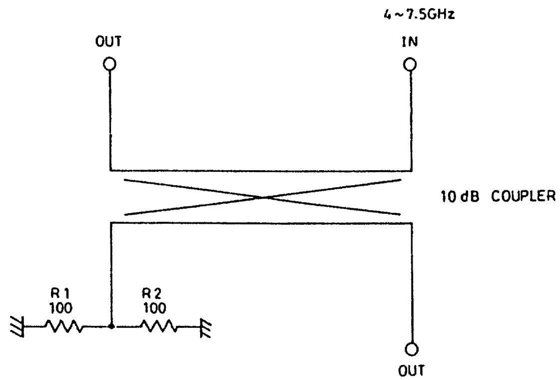
RF 3rd

BLC-015118

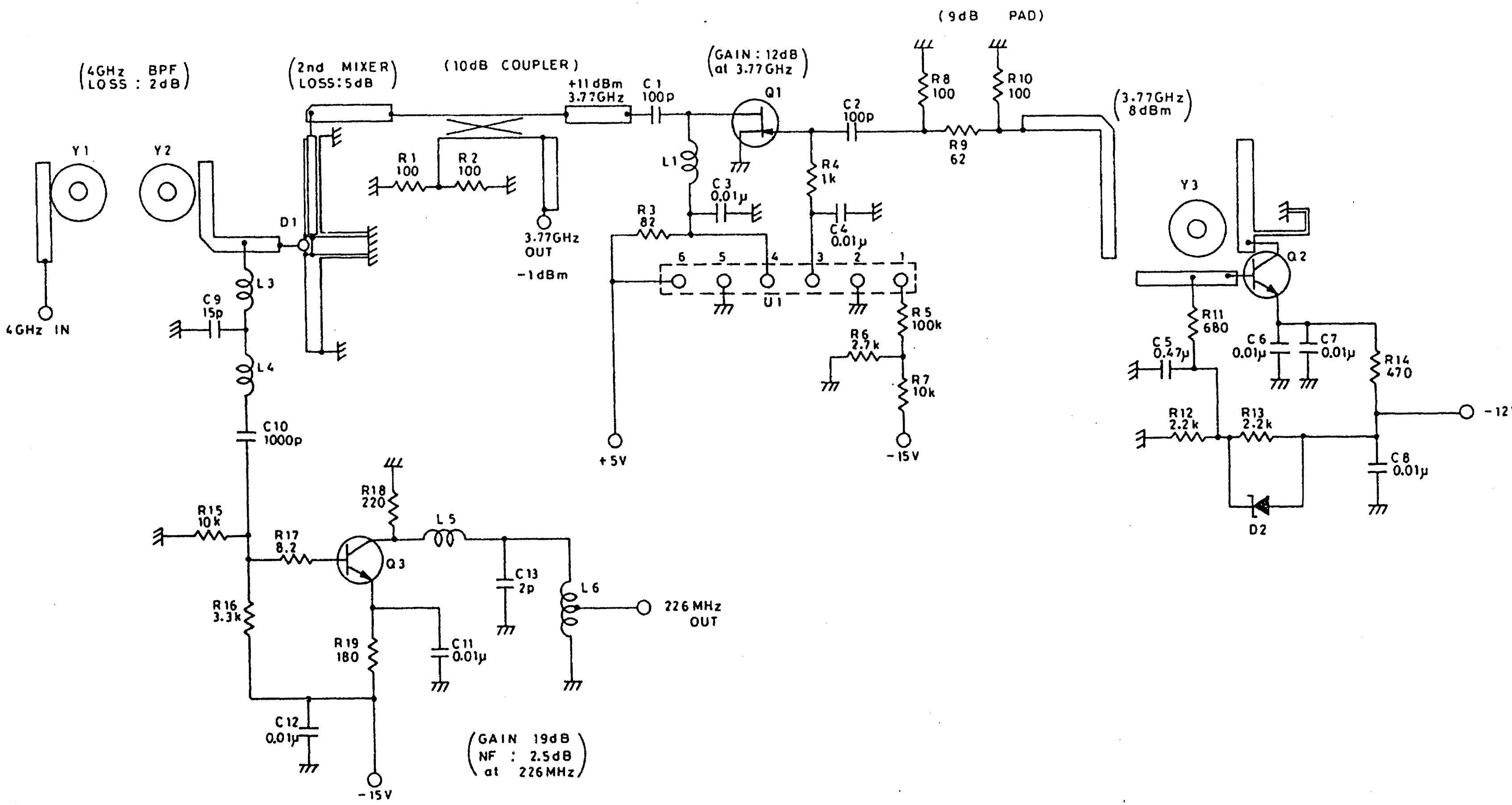


R4131 SERIES
RF ATT
BTB−015119x01/x02

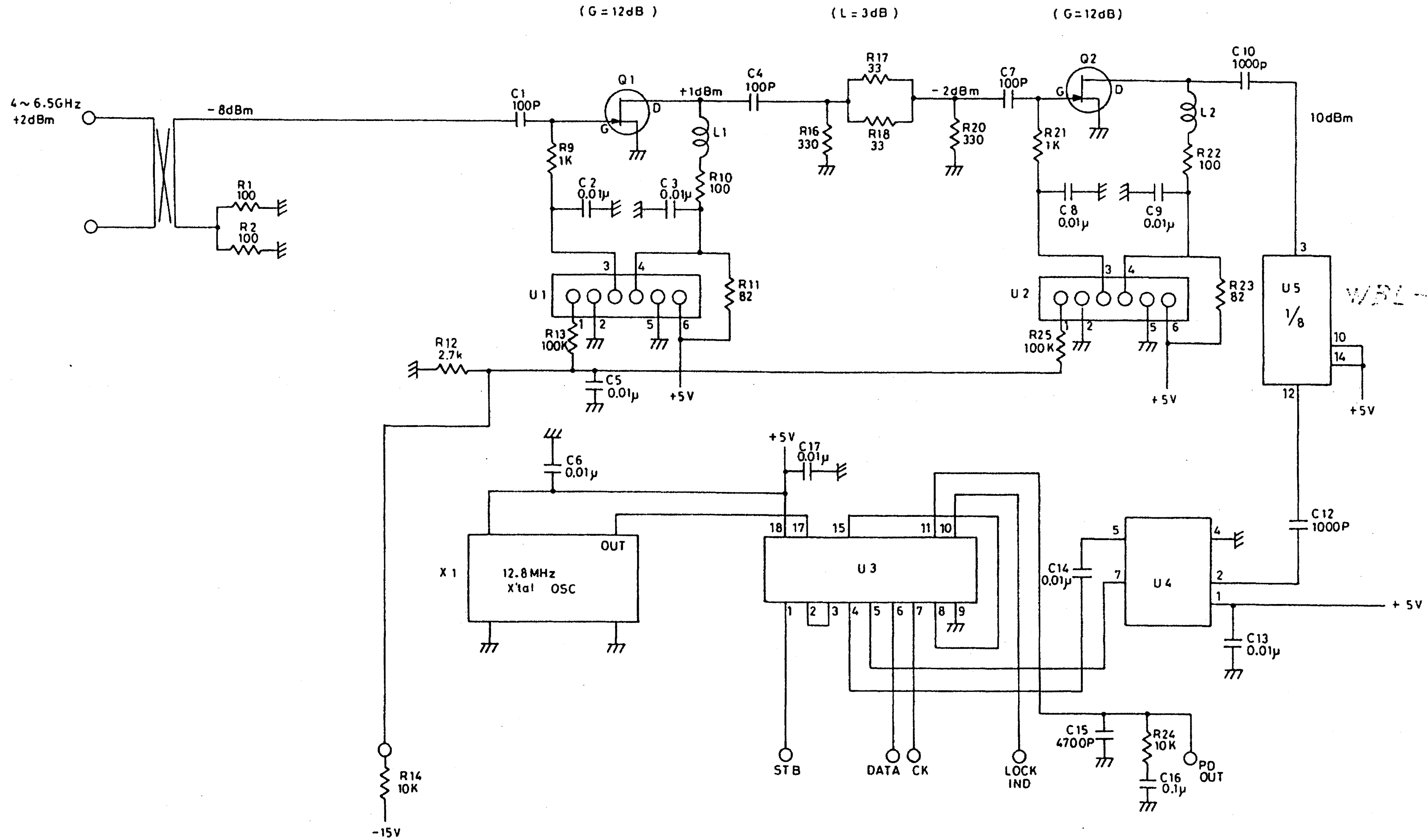

R 2
470
D1
R1
100



4~7.5GHz
OUT
IN
10dB COUPLER
R1
100
R2
100
OUT



R4131A/C
RF 2nd
BTC−015121



R4131B/BN/D/DN

AFC

BTB-015245

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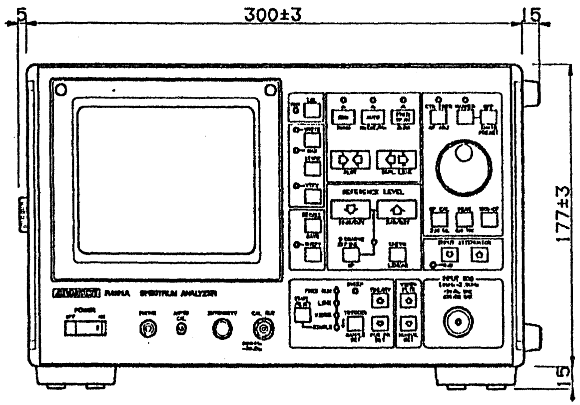
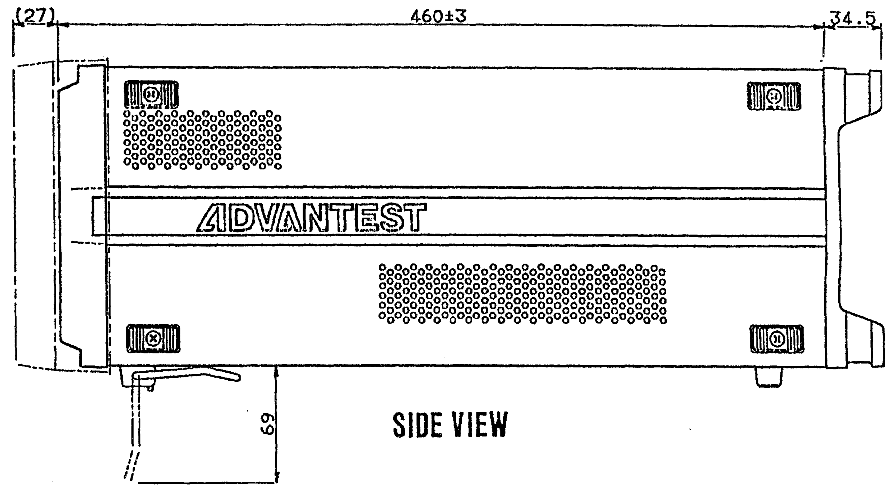
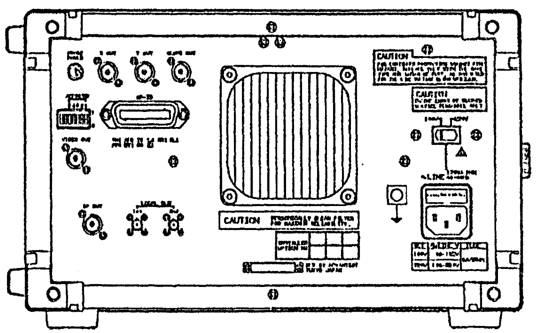


FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



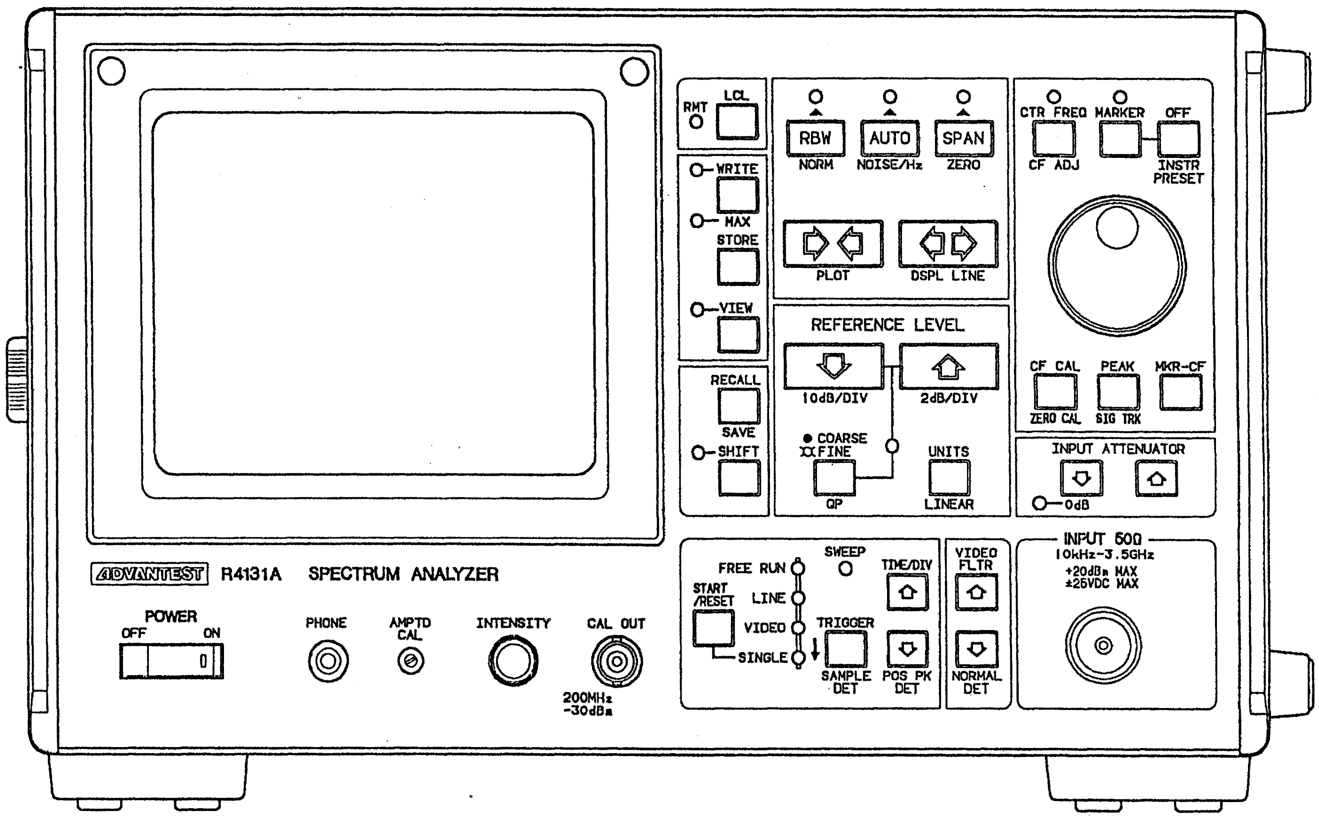
REAR VIEW

Unit : mm

R4131

EXTERNAL VIEW

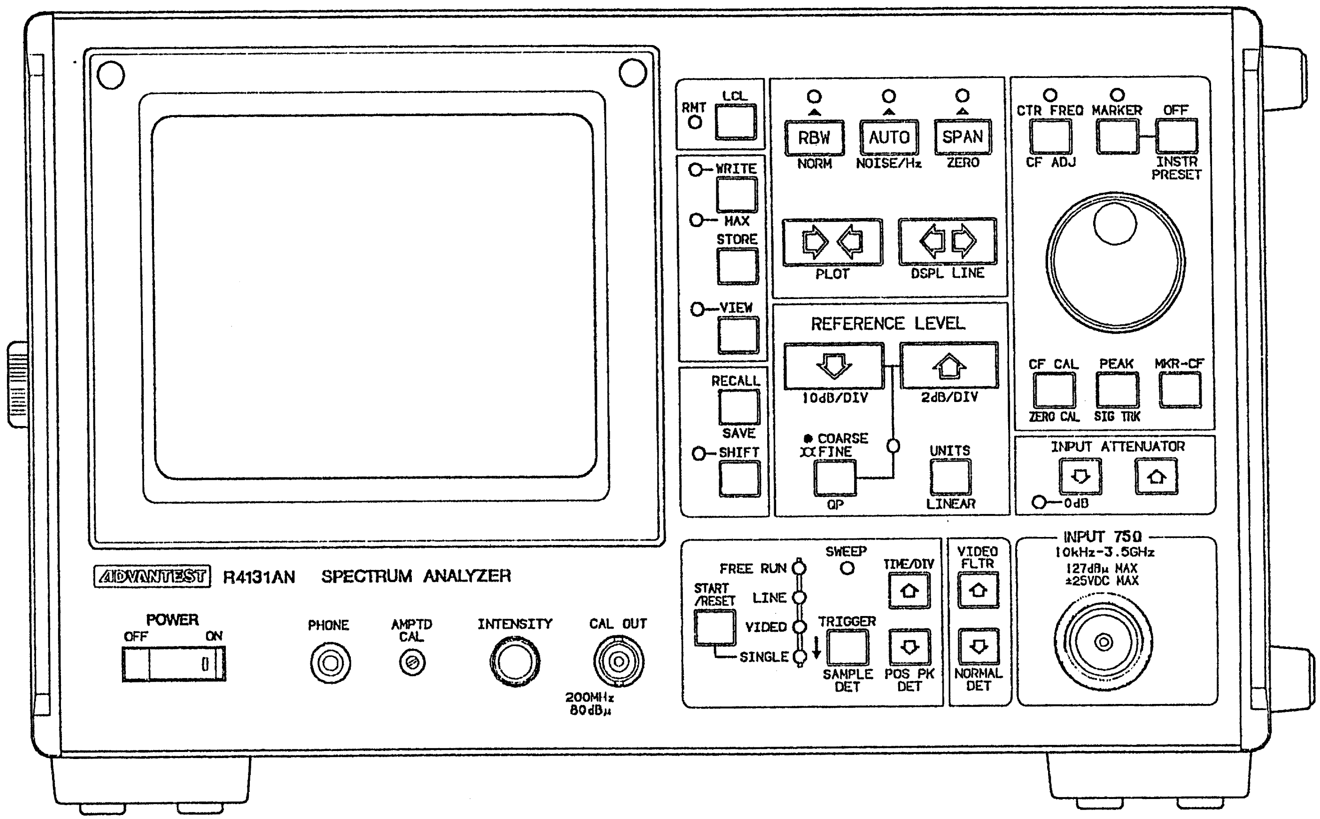
R4131EXT1-711-A



R4131EXT2-711-A

R4131A

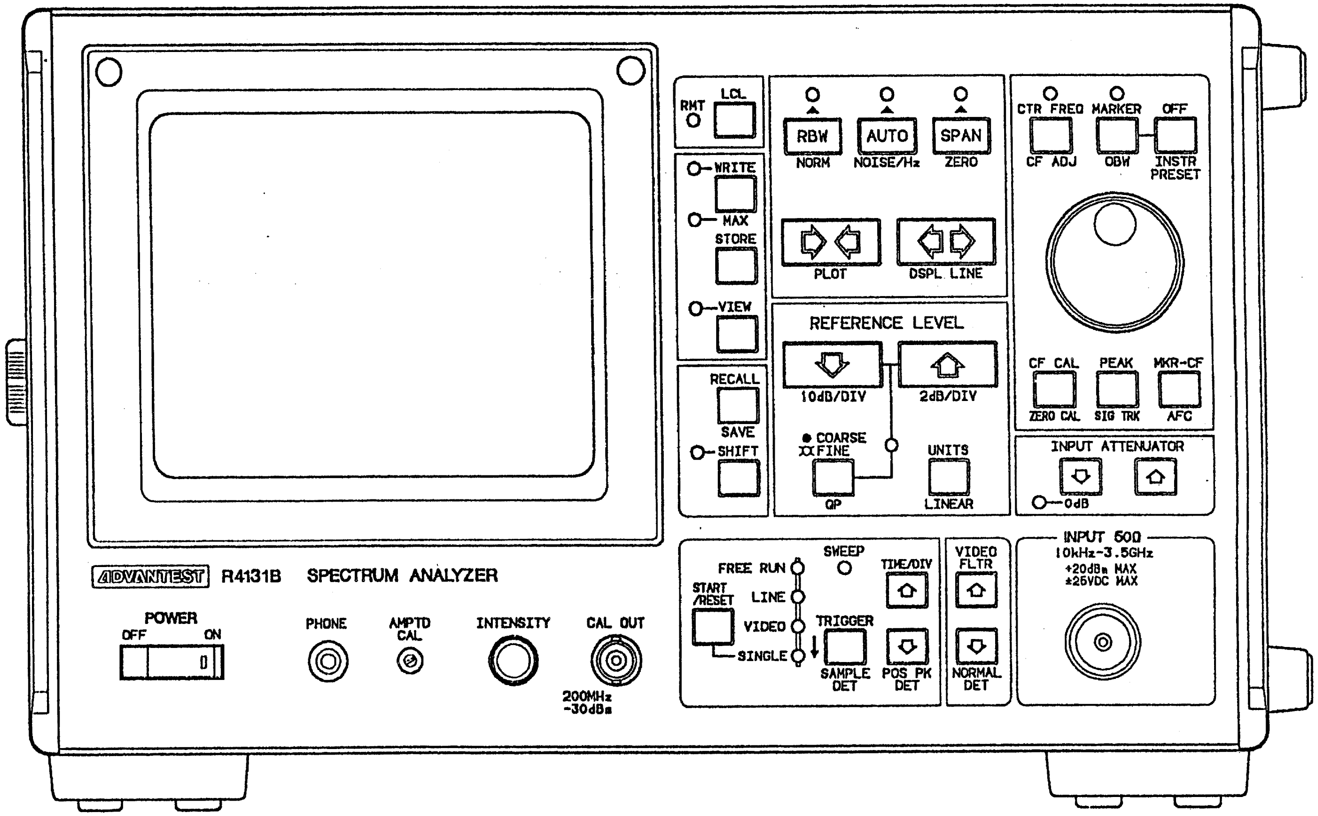
FRONT VIEW



R4131EXT3-711-A

R4131AN

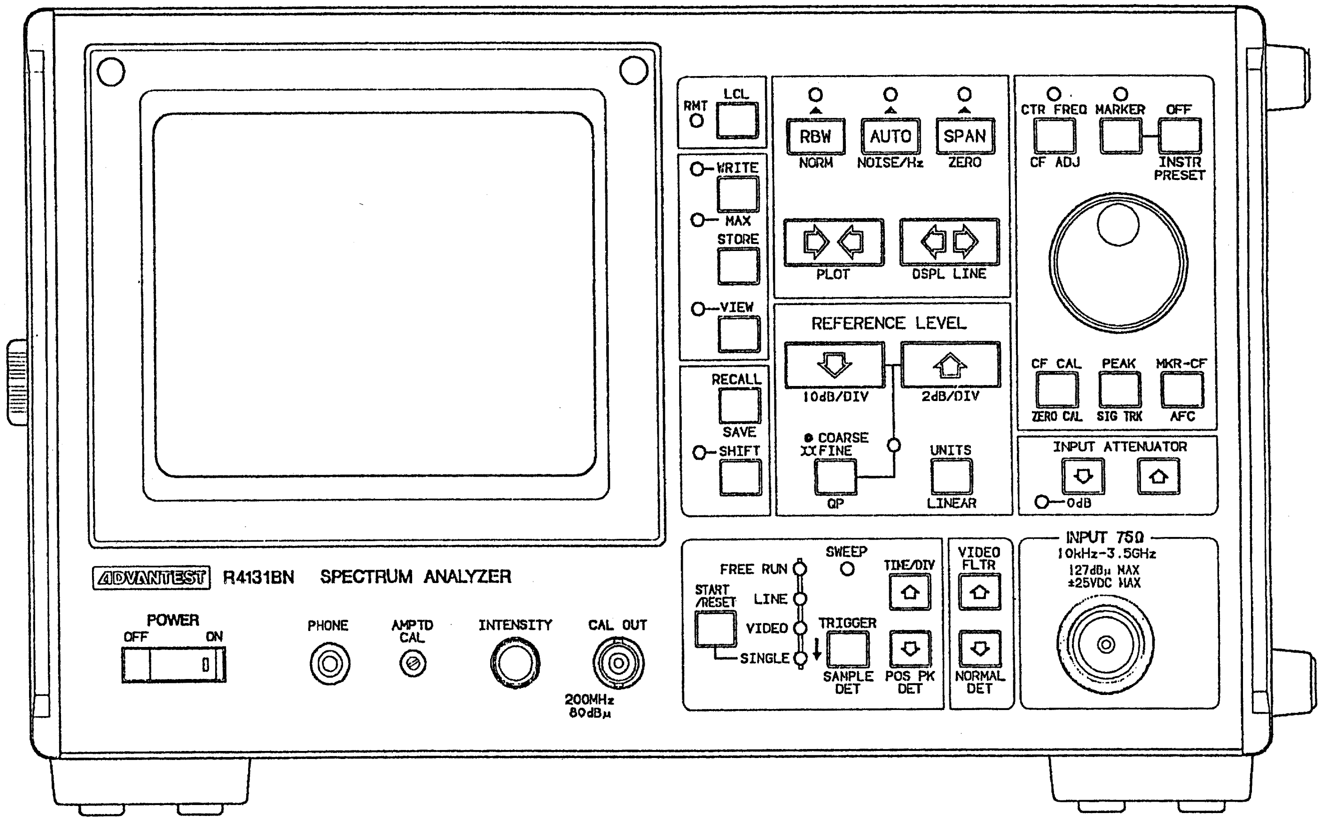
FRONT VIEW



R4131B

FRONT VIEW

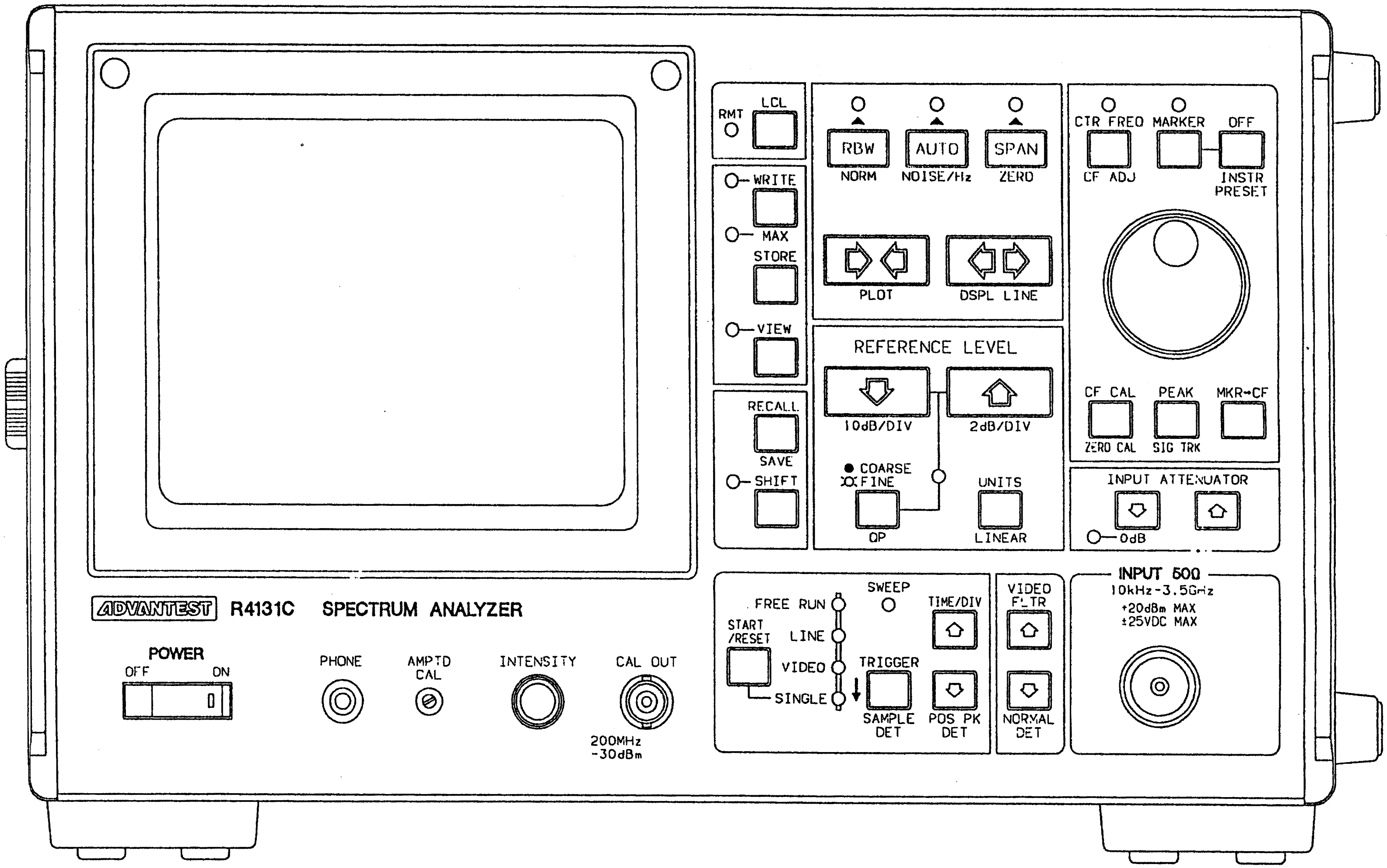
R4131EXT4-711-A



R4131EXT5-711-A

R4131BN

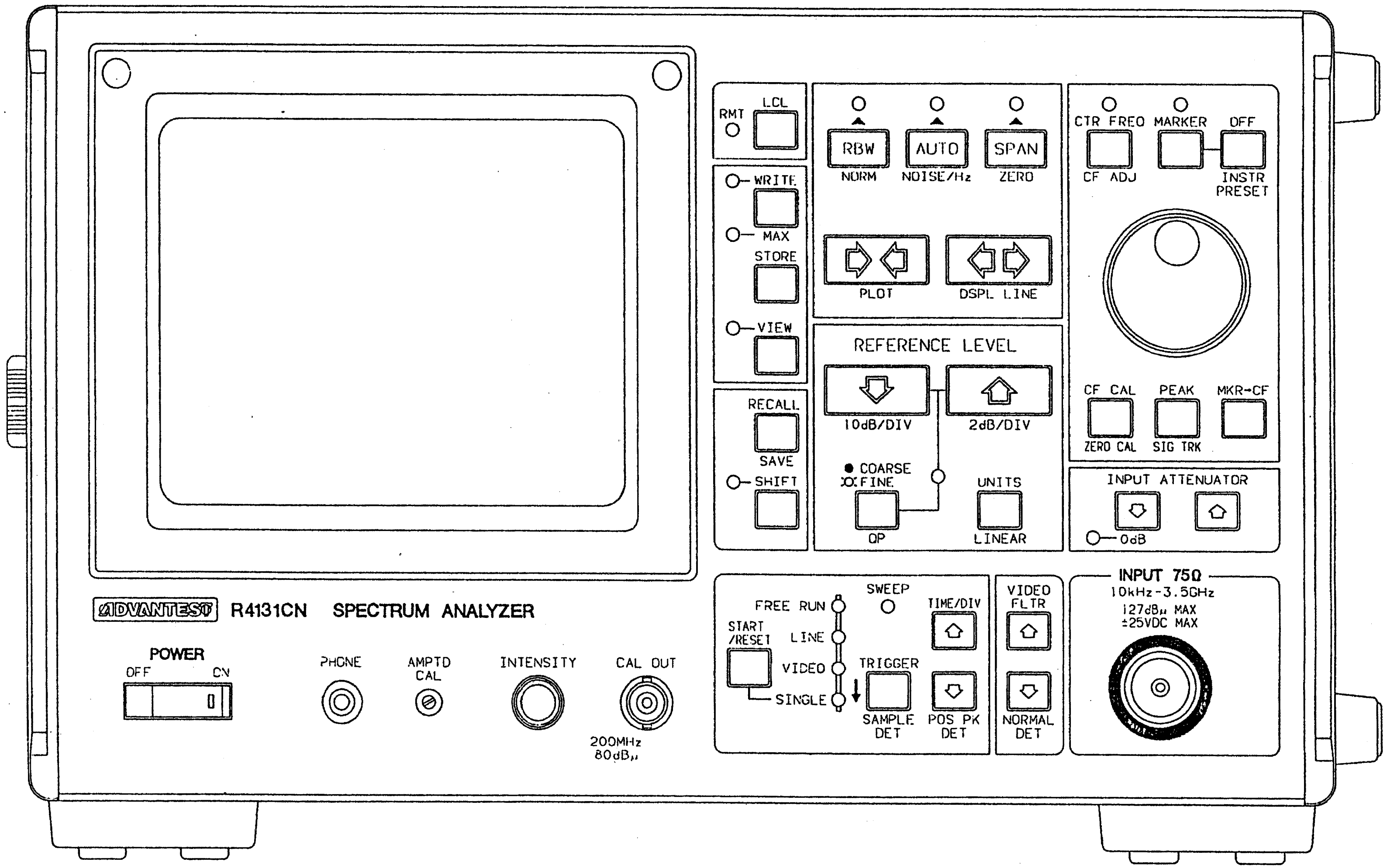
FRONT VIEW



R4131EXT6-909-A

R4131C

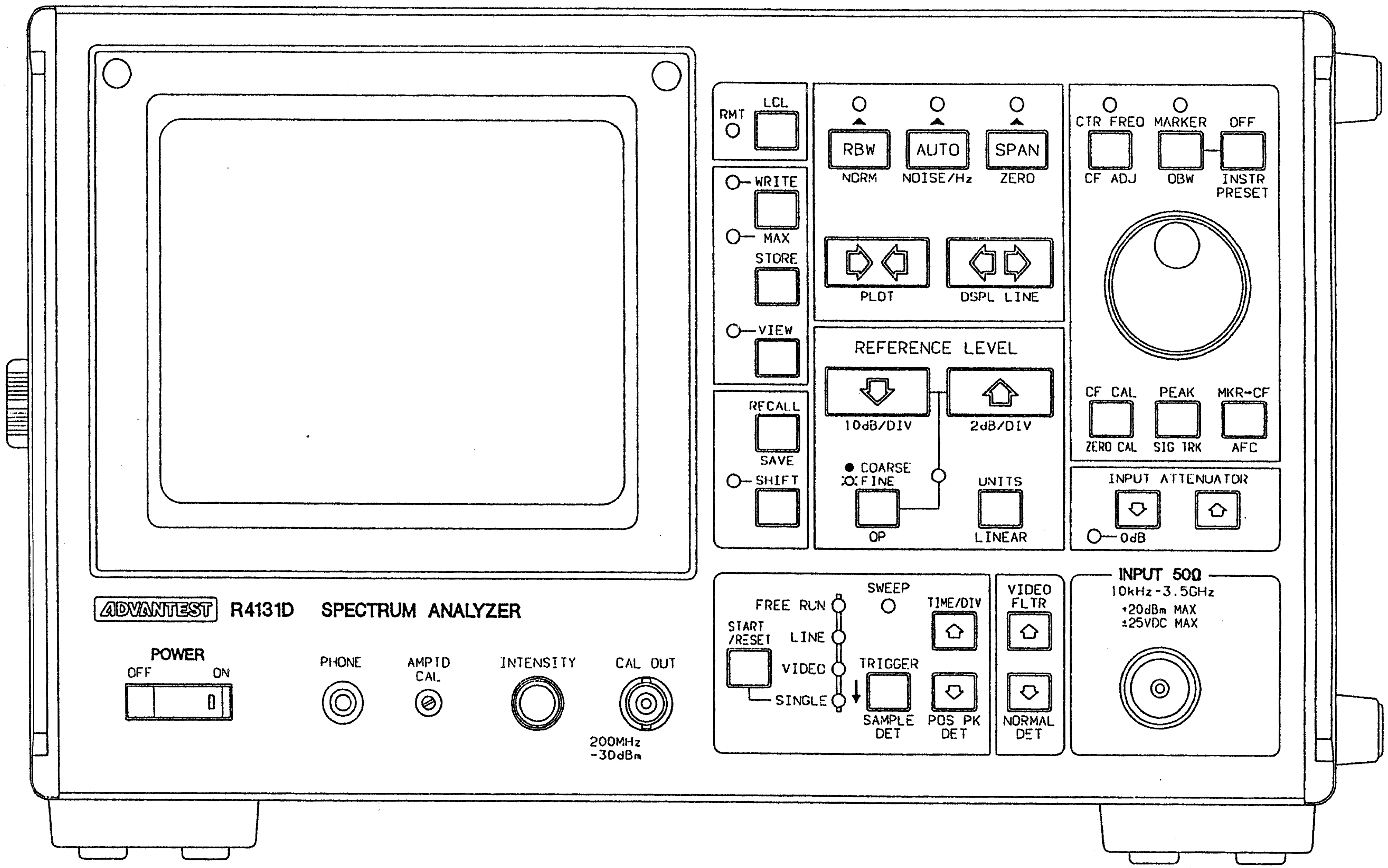
FRONT VIEW



R4131EXT7-909-A

R4131CN

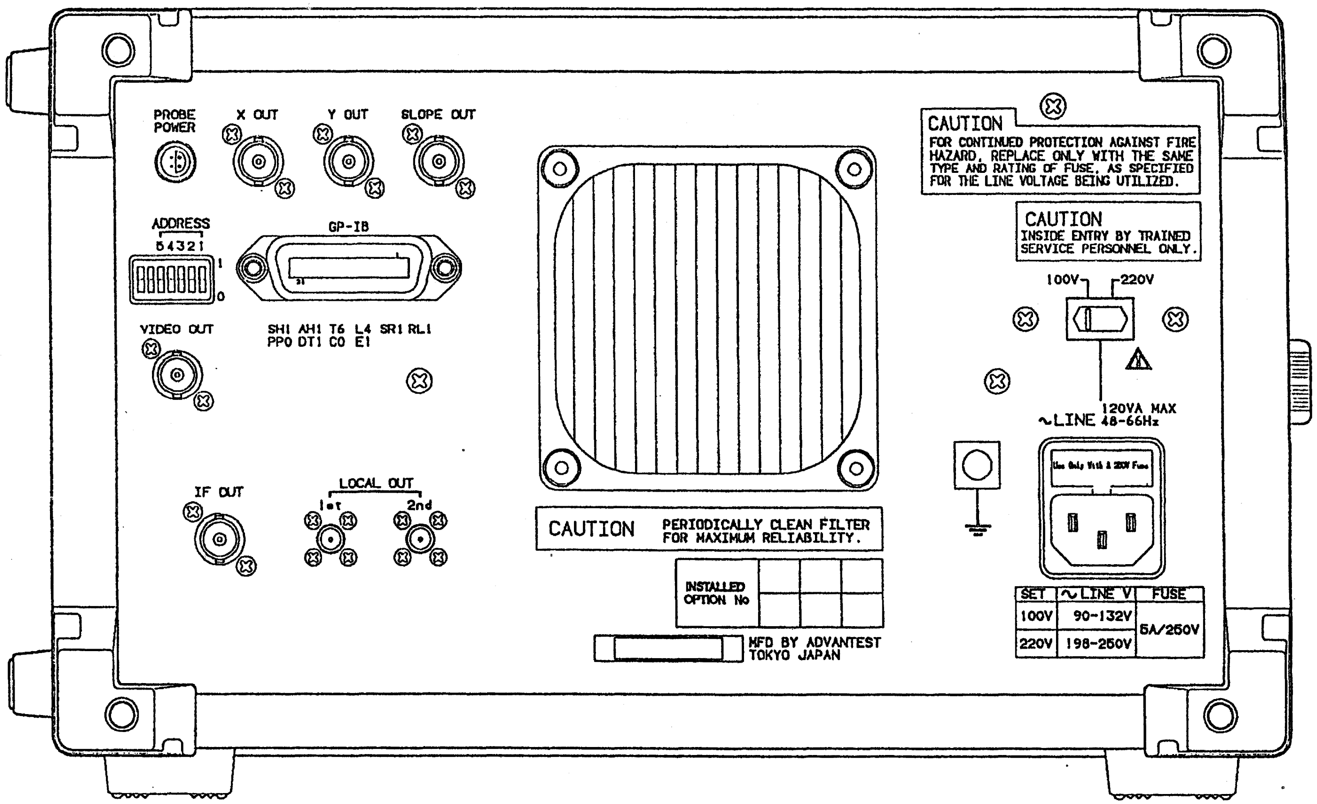
FRONT VIEW



R4131EXT8-909-A

R4131D

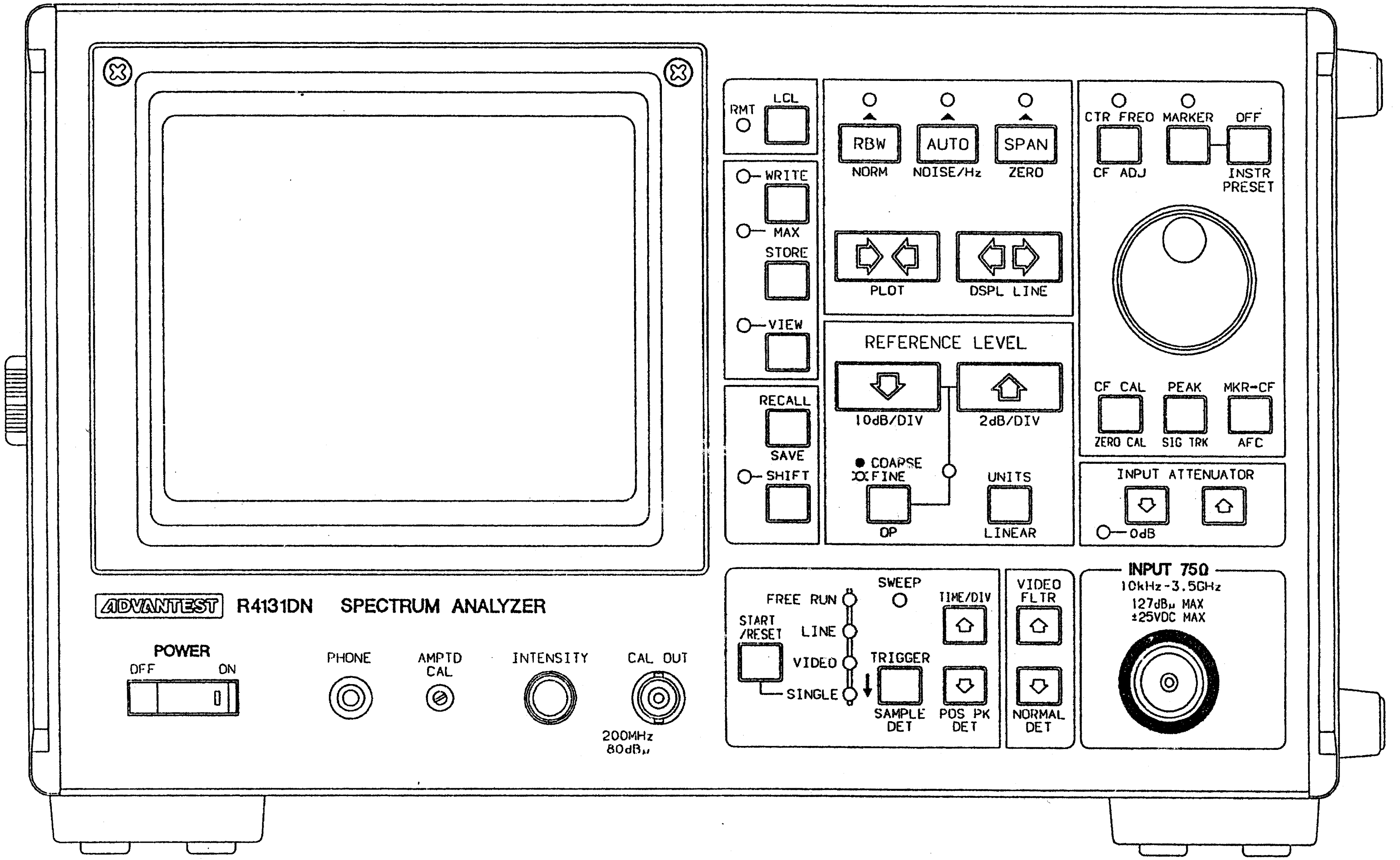
FRONT VIEW



R4131

REAR VIEW

R4131EXT10-909-A



R4131EXT9-909-A

R4131DN

FRONT VIEW

SERVICE

During the warranty period, ADVANTEST will, at its option, either repair or replace products which prove to be defective.
When trouble occurs, buyer should contact his local supplier or ADVANTEST giving full details of the problem and the model name and serial number.
For the products returned to ADVANTEST for warranty service, buyer shall prepay shipping and transportation charges to ADVANTEST and ADVANTEST shall pay shipping and transportation charges to return the product to buyer. However, buyer shall pay all charges, duties, and taxes incurred in his country for products returned from ADVANTEST.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE IN SHIPMENT TO ORIGINAL BUYER

The product should be throughly inspected immediately upon original delivery to buyer. All material in the container should be checked against the enclosed packing list or the instruction manual alternatively. ADVANTEST will not be responsible for shortage unless notified immediately.
If the product is damaged in any way, a claim should be filed by the buyer with carrier immediately. (To obtain a quotation to repair shipment damage, contact ADVANTEST or the local supplier.) Final claim and negotiations with the carrier must be completed by buyer.

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