Cellular Antenna Quick Start Guide HP 8712ET/ES and HP 8714ET/ES

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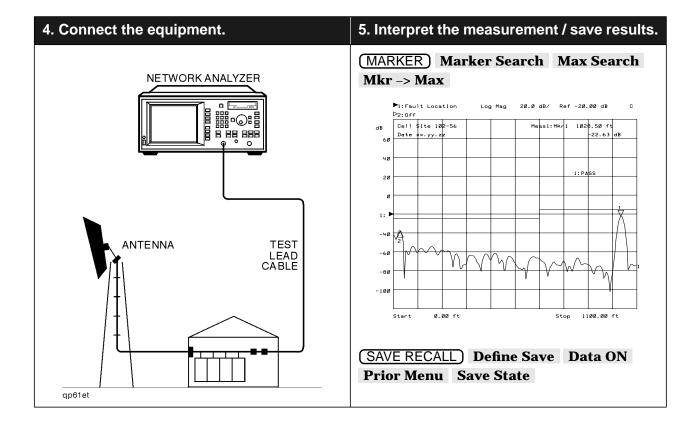
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This quick start guide provides basic instructions on how to verify the performance of cellular antenna systems. Refer to the *Option 100 Fault Location and Structural Return Loss Measurement User's Guide Supplement* for more detailed information. Also, please refer to your analyzer's *User's Guide* for safety, warranty, and assistance information.

NOTE	This quick start guide assumes the use of an HP 8712ET or HP 8714ET. If you are using an HP 8712ES or
	HP 8714ES, some key presses and displays will be slightly different.

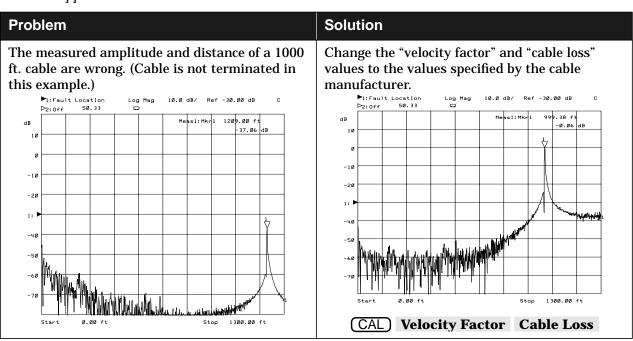
To Make a Fault Location Measurement

1. Choose the measurement parameters or recall an instrument state.		
PRESET (BEGIN) Cable Fault Location Start Distance XX (ENTER) Stop Distance XX (ENTER)		
2. Reduce the interference.	3. Calibrate the analyzer.	
BEGIN Cable Fault Location Band Pass Center Frequency 900 MHz	NETWORK ANALYZER	
FREQ Fault Loc Frequency Band Pass Max Span (300) MHz	TEST LEAD CABLE	
(AVG) System Bandwidth Narrow 250 Hz	OPEN SHORT LOAD	

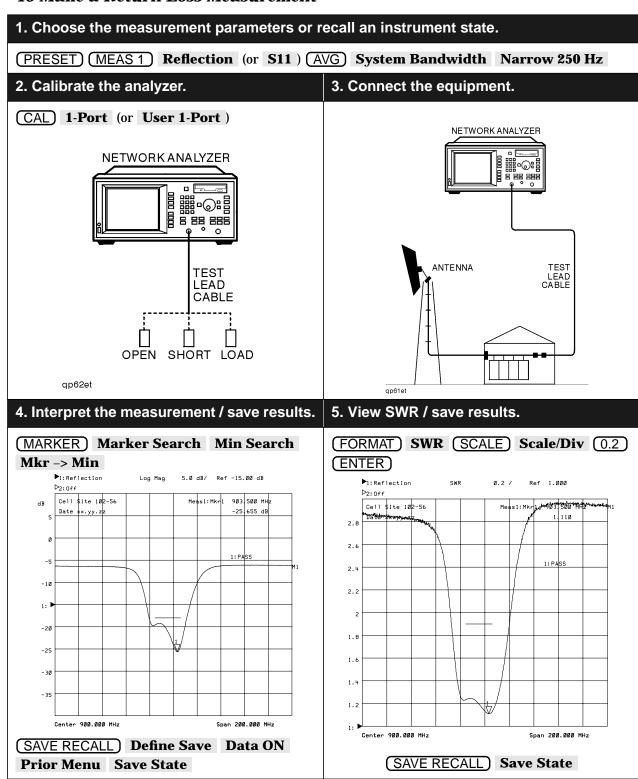


If Measurement Results Were Poor

The following results indicate a specific problem you may encounter. Refer to your *Option 100 User's Guide Supplement* for more information.



To Make a Return Loss Measurement



To Make an Insertion Loss Measurement

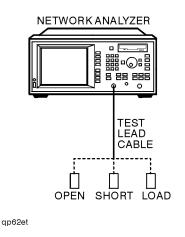
1. Choose the measurement parameters or recall an instrument state.

(PRESET) (MEAS 1) Reflection (or S11) (AVG) System Bandwidth Narrow 250 Hz

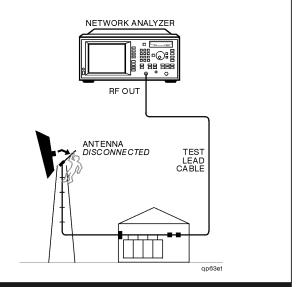
2. Calibrate the analyzer.

equipment.

(CAL) 1-Port (or User 1-Port)

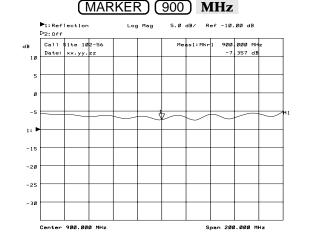


3. Connect the



4. Interpret the measurement / save results.

5. Calculate insertion loss and end of cable.



SAVE RECALL Define Save Data ON

Prior Menu Save State



= marker value ÷ 2

 $= 7.36 \text{ dB} \div 2 = 3.68 \text{ dB}$

End of Cable Calculation

 $=\lambda \div 2$ where:

 λ (wavelength) = $c \times V_f \div \Delta f$

 $\Delta f = 10 \text{ MHz}$ between bumps

 V_f (velocity factor) ≈ 1.0

 $c \approx 10^9$ ft/sec

 $\lambda = 10^9 \text{ ft/sec} \div 10^7 \text{ cycles/sec} = 100 \text{ ft}$