

SERVICE INFORMATION FROM HEWLETT-PACKARD

1st Quarter 1993

# **The Optical Spectrum Analyzer**

Richard Ogg/Hewlett-Packard



## Introduction

The optical spectrum analyzer (or OSA) is a very common piece of test equipment on the lightwave bench. These instruments were first introduced about 10 years ago. HP's basic OSA product is the HP 71450A, which operates in the 600 to 1700 nm range. Standard hardware options include Option 001, which adds a programmable current source and Option 009 for 9  $\mu$ m input fiber.

## Modulation

# The Optical Spectrum Analyzer vs. the Lightwave Signal Analyzer

What is the difference between an optical spectrum analyzer and a lightwave signal analyzer that measures modulation on optical signals? First, let's talk about how the OSA works.

## The Optical Spectrum Analyzer

A very simple diagram (see Figure 1) illustrates the basic concept through the familiar prism. Light passes through a prism where it is split, being distributed according to its wavelength. Next, a variable-width slit is used to select only the wavelength desired, which is focused on a photodetector. This allows the OSA to measure optical power levels versus wavelength.

In reality, prisms are too inefficient. To reduce the space required by a prism, a grating is used. The effect of the grating is the same as the prism, except the spreading happens much faster and the light is now reflected in the other direction. The variable slit and photodetector are still used.

# The Lightwave Signal Analyzer

The lightwave signal analyzers introduced several years ago are based on a broad-band photodetector used to demodulate an optical signal. The output of the photodetector is coupled to a preamplifier. This amplified signal is then routed to a microwave spectrum analyzer. The result is the ability to measure baseband modulation information on the optical signal, but without any information about the wavelength of the optical signal.

## OSA Wavelength Measurements

Again, the OSA is used to show power levels as a function of wavelength. (This is just like microwave spectrum analyzers, which show power versus frequency.) Recall that frequency and wavelength are inverse relations. The OSA sweeps increasing wavelength, which is de-

(See "Optical Spectrum Analyzer," page 4)

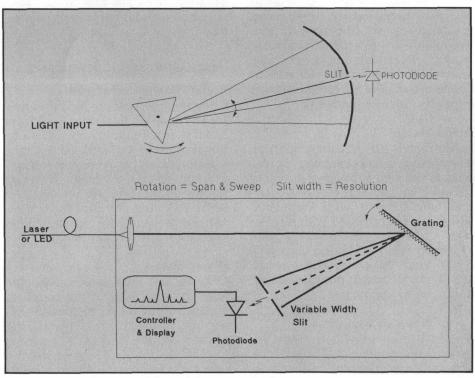


Figure 1. Basic Concept of Optical Spectrum Analyzer

# Microwave Measurements 1992-1993 Microwave Test Accessories Catalog

## Introduction

Hewlett-Packard offers a complete line of microwave measurement equipment for testing and characterizing components and systems from dc to 110 GHz. A test setup can be assembled from HP instruments and measurement accessories described in this catalog.

From a functional standpoint, HP divides microwave measurements into the following categories:

- Impedance Measurements
- Attenuation Measurements
- Power Measurements
- Noise Figure Measurements
- Spectrum Analysis
- Calibration and Metrology Measurements

# Impedance and Attenuation Measurements – Types of Analyzers

#### **Scalar Network Analyzers**

This measurement technique uses the amplitude-only information available from detectors and directional bridges. Analysis is performed using frequency-swept displays in the bandwidth of interest and results are quickly displayed on a graphics screen or transferred to a plotter. Scalar measurements are most common in production environments.

#### **Power Meters**

Power meters use only the amplitude information available from power sensors through splitters or couplers at individual frequencies. Power sensors work over a wide frequency range and are provided with a reference signal from the power meter. Measurements are more accurate and slower than scalar analyzers, and are usually performed in production and standard environments.

#### Vector Network Analyzers

These analyzers provide the most accurate measurements available over a wide range of discrete frequencies. Computational power is provided through convenient computer interface and measurements can be easily reconfigured. Calibration standards traceable through NIST provide the lowest measurement uncertainties and years of reliable service.

#### **Vector Voltmeters**

This solution provides the most economical measurement technique up to 2 GHz for individual frequencies, and is used with splitters, test sets, and couplers.

#### **Equipment Selection**

HP equipment capability ranges from inexpensive test systems assembled from directional couplers to powerful analyzers that furnish dynamic displays of error-corrected vector measurements. Equipment selection and measuring technique depend on the accuracy, speed, and cost requirements of the application. Some applications require complete characterization of microwave components. Vector measurements are usually made in development labs to aid component design and characterization. The bulk of microwave testing is performed in production test, installation, and maintenance, which is accomplished with scalar systems. These systems are easy-to-use, lowcost, and easy for operators to understand.

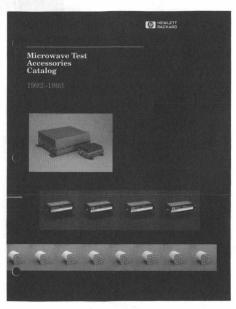
## **Discussion of Uncertainties**

#### Scalar Network Analyzers

Common uncertainties include detector and analyzer linearities, which are usually small; directivity of directional couplers and bridges; and mismatch errors between the various components of the system. The magnitude of the error is obtained by simple tracking and directivity measurements using the recommended calibration and verification kits.

#### **Power Meters**

Uncertainties arise in this technique from the directivity of the couplers, linearity of the power meter and sensor, and mismatch errors between the sensors and the devices to be tested. Computer controlled systems aid the user with the determination of the errors present.



#### **Vector Network Analyzers**

Because these analyzers obtain both phase and amplitude information, uncertainties are very small and can be determined from physical measurements of the standards used or by the use of recommended verification kits. This system is the most common type found in metrology applications.

#### **Vector Voltmeters**

Uncertainties can occur from the meter linearities and mismatches between various components of the measurement system. These can also be estimated by knowing the values of the individual components.

#### **Reflectometer Calculator**

The HP Reflectometer Calculator (Literature No. 5952-0948) is invaluable for estimating the uncertainties in most systems. For example, measuring a 20 dB fixed attenuator that has a SWR of 1.5 with a power sensor that has a SWR of 1.4 could yield an uncertainty of about  $\pm$  0.3 dB. Similarly, measuring a termination with a return loss of 20 dB on a system with 40 dB of directivity could yield an uncertainty of about 0.9 dB. Both calculations are very quick on the Reflectometer Calculator.

Copies of the 1992-1993 Microwave Test Accessories Catalog can be obtained through your local HP sales/ service office. Order publication number 5091-4269E.

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# Hewlett-Packard Announces Service Parts Bulletin Board Service and Automated Telefax

#### Blythe Mason/Hewlett-Packard

HP Customers can now obtain current lists of HP service parts, highvolume supplies and accessories, and documentation for HP personal computers, peripherals, and Test and Measurement products in two ways. One way is through HP FIRST and the other is through HP Service PartsID's Bulletin Board Service (BBS). Both methods are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and both provide accurate, detailed part descriptions, pricing information, and recommended stocking levels.

#### **HP FIRST**

HP FIRST (HP's automated fax retrieval service) is available by calling 1-800-333-1917. A Voice Response Unit (VRU) directs customers to an index of all available parts lists. To request a particular list, customers enter the appropriate document reference number and the telephone number of the destination fax machine — then hang up. Within minutes, the information is transmitted to the fax machine selected.

# HP Service PartsID Bulletin Board Service (BBS)

Customers with access to a personal computer and modem can request electronic files of any of the lists found on HP FIRST by calling our new HP Service PartsID BBS at 1-800-635-PART (7278). Once you are connected to HP's computer, the dialog will help you configure your personal computer to the right settings. Before you dial you may want to set your PC to the following basic settings:

Emulation - VT100 Connection Options: – Parity O's/7 – ENQ/ACK – XON/XOFF Input Control

This new service will allow customers to view parts lists on-line, download any or all of the parts lists in an ASCII format for use with resident applications, and interact with an HP service parts database that can help customers quickly locate specific parts.

Another feature of the BBS is its electronic mail capability, which allows

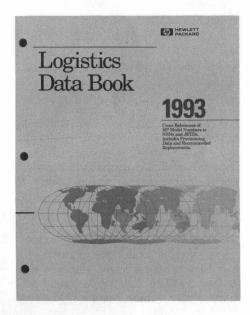


customers to send inquiries to a dedicated system operator. Customers receive answers to their questions in 48 hours or less.

### **Update Schedule**

At the beginning of every month, all HP service parts lists are updated to reflect price changes, part number additions or deletions, and recently introduced products. Customers should plan to call early each month to receive the latest HP service parts information.

For more information on either HP FIRST or HP Service PartsID's BBS, contact Randy Wagner at (916) 785-3257.



# 1993 Logistics Data Book

#### John Cloutier/Hewlett-Packard

If your work requires U.S. Government National Stock Numbers (NSNs) for HP products and their components, HP's annual Logistic Data Book and its companion microfiche are must-have resources.

The data book cross references HP product numbers to National Stock Numbers (NSNs) and Joint Electronic Type Designators (JETDs), lists con-

tract numbers for provisioned products, and rcommends replacements for discontinued products. The companion microfiche lists NSNs for product components and can be requested with postage-paid cards included in the data books.

To obtain a free copy of the 1993 Logistics Data Book, contact your nearest HP office, or:

John Cloutier Hewlett-Packard Company Federal Support Services MS 51U-TH P.O. Box 58059 Santa Clara, CA 95052-8059

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("Optical Spectrum Analyzer," continued from page 1) creasing frequency. (Yes, one could say that "it sweeps backwards," but we do not use that term.) The range of the OSA is 600 nm to 1700 nm. As a comparison, the visible wavelength range is approximately 300 nm to 650 nm (but varies somewhat from individual to individual). It is interesting to note that in lightwave, longer wavelength corresponds to higher performance. So sweeping from short wavelength to long wavelength is analogous with pushing to higher and higher microwave frequencies.

## **OSA Resolution**

But if the OSA is conceptually much like a conventional spectrum analyzer, why is it not used to see modulation? It could be, depending on the relative bandwidths involved. The OSA has "resolutions" (like resolution bandwidths) from 0.08 nm to 10 nm. A common wavelength for optical work is 1300 nm, which is about 230 THz. At this wavelength, a resolution of 0.1 nm is about 18 GHz. So, modulation can be easily seen if its bandwidth is considerably wider than 18 GHz. Optical modulators that have a bandwidth this wide are not yet commonly found. Most RF modulation of a laser is only a few GHz in bandwidth, so all the modulation information falls within the resolution of the OSA. It is like trying to look at 1 kHz sidebands in a 1 MHz resolution bandwidth. Therefore, the OSA does not replace the LSA; you need both.

#### **OSA Measurements**

So what measurements are made with an OSA? Certainly it can be used to see at what wavelength(s) an optical device is emitting. It also shows what the relative power levels or power widths are. This is valuable for white light sources or infrared LEDs. The OSA can show the bandwidth if the device is broadband, or show what wavelengths are present.

Two very common lasers are the Fabry-Perot (FP - see Figure 2), and the Distributed Feedback (DFB - see Figure 3). The FP laser has multiple modes and looks something like a pulsed-RF signal. The DFB laser suppresses all but one of these modes. The OSA can measure the width of

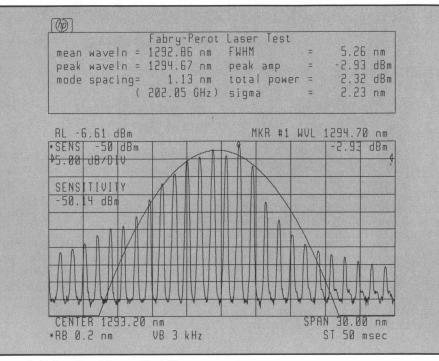


Figure 2. Fabry-Perot Laser Test Measurements

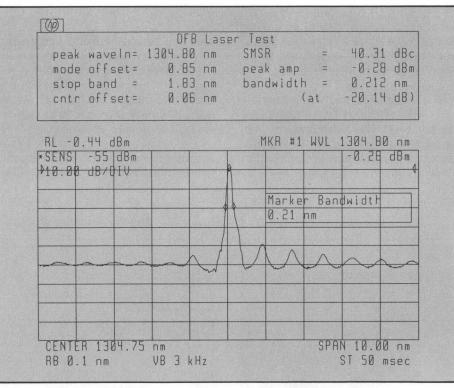


Figure 3. DFB Laser Test Measurements

the spectrum the FP is covering, or how well unwanted modes have been suppressed in a DFB, mode spacing, and so forth. Advanced measurement routines make these and other measurements on these lasers at a single touch of a button.

The Cable TV (CATV) market is moving toward the use of optical fiber instead of coax for numerous reasons. Optical fiber requires the ability to amplify optical signals. Researchers have now developed Erbium-doped amplifiers that amplify light; optical in, optical out, without going to electrical signals. The OSA is useful for looking at this gain and noise, as well as bandwidth. My next article will cover these subjects in more detail.□

4 BENCH BRIEFS

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# HP LaserJet Printer Service Tip Don't Touch Those Mirrors

If you experience a 51 SERVICE error on your HP LaserJet printer, do not attempt to clean the beam detect mirror to resolve the problem.

Please note that all mirror surfaces now used in HP LaserJet printers are "first-surface" mirrors, meaning the mirror coating (silver or other reflective metal) is applied to the front surface (rather than the back surface) of the glass. Cleaning these mirrors could very well result in the removal or scratching of the metallic material, thus destroying (or at least compromising) the mirrors' ability to properly reflect the laser beam. If the beam detect mirror is damaged, the entire printer will have to be replaced since the beam detect mirror is not a field-replaceable part.



# Do You Need a Precision Microwave Cable?

Hewlett-Packard has a precision microwave coaxial cable assembly with 3.5 mm (male) connectors for testing sources and analyzers to 26.5 GHz. This 1-meter cable is flexible and ruggedized, and is appropriate for use in bench and system testing where repeatability and low-loss aboye 18 GHz is required.

The cable assembly is manufactured by Huber Suhner AG, a leading manufacturer of coaxial cable assemblies worldwide. The reasons for choosing this cable include long life in the service environment, especially at the connector-cable interface, where these types of cables traditionally show their weaknesses.

To obtain the price and order this cable assembly, contact your local HP sales/service office and order HP Part No. 8120-4921.

# 1993 Bench Briefs' Instrument Service Note Index

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Safety

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