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Book Descriptions:

8593e manual

In this application note, the characteristics of noise and its direct measurement are discussed in detail. Part Number Part Number 0859490106. Statistically generated curves of noise figure measurements uncertainly are also included. Covers topics from multipath fading tests to group delay and BERT tests. While there are several ways to perform these inchannel and outofchannel measurements, a spectrum analyzer and softwareimplemented power detection makes. It will help you analyze a measurement and decide what procedure to follow to. FFT simplifies AM analysis by providing a smart user interface. The three functions are Topics include resolution, amplitude measurements sensitivity, dynamic range, LO stability, and the use of spectrum analyzers. Part Number 0859090235. In this application note, the characteristics of noise and its direct measurement are discussed in detail. Part Number Part Number 0859490106. Statistically generated curves of noise figure measurements uncertainly are also included. Covers topics from multipath fading tests to group delay and BERT tests. While there are several ways to perform these inchannel and outofchannel measurements, a spectrum analyzer and softwareimplemented power detection makes. It will help you analyze a measurement and decide what procedure to follow to. FFT simplifies AM analysis by providing a smart user interface. The three functions are Topics include resolution, amplitude measurements sensitivity, dynamic range, LO stability, and the use of spectrum analyzers. Part Number 0859090235. Please do not offer the downloaded file for sell only use it for personal usage. Looking for other manual For this no need registration. May be help you to repair. You could suffer a fatal electrical shock. Instead, contact your nearest service center. Note! To open downloaded files you need acrobat reader or similar pdf reader program. In addition, Also some files are djvu so you need djvu viewer to open them.<http://www.allmattingsolutions.com.au/resources/Uploadvideo/emp-8300-manual.xml>

- **8593e manual, hp8593e manual, 8593e service manual, 8593e spectrum analyzer manual, 8593e manual, 8593e manual, agilent 8593e manual, hp 8593e manual.**

Manual Supplement

8593E Option E02/E04

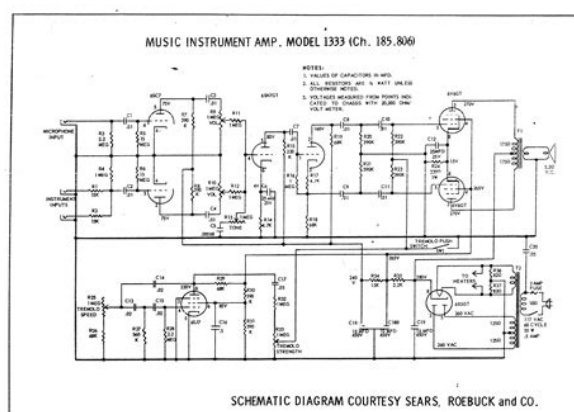


Manufacturing Part Number: 08593-90052
Print Date: May 2001
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Printed in USA

That was easy to troubleshoot and fix the CR2477 battery soldered on the memory board had died and needed replacement. Following that, I tried to perform a frequency and amplitude selfcalibration, which failed with no calibration signal found. Checking the CAL OUT output, the signal is there, its at roughly 300 MHz as it should be, and at the right power level harmonics too. Still, when connecting CAL OUT to the INPUT, I see absolutely nothing at or around 300 MHz. Also, the FM coil driver test for SPAN below or at 10MHz fails as well I get a horizontal line, instead of the ramp in the guide. The other tests I was able to run were all ok. According to the manuals, those are being generated on the A7 analog interface board. However, looking through the CLIP manual, at the schematic for the A7 board, in the area called Voltage References, I cant figure out where those reference outputs reside. Could someone please confirm whether they are the outputs of U32 and U29, respectively. If so, what is the reference ground for those. Is it the chassis ground or something else. Thanks, George I have several of their cousins and they all run the same way. If you get the beast back up and running, it still will have some significant accuracy issues. The only way to correct them is to send the unit back to HP. They put it on a factory only test set and shoot new data into the RAM. There is no documentation on the data they put in RAM and it is very specific to an individual instrument. Everything I have is sitting in storage so getting one out to start probing points is not very practical. The ground reference is inevitably chassis ground. Bob First thing I noticed was it wouldnt keep the time across power cycles and would always start with default settings. That was easy to troubleshoot and fix the CR2477 battery soldered on the memory board had died and needed replacement.

Thanks, George OK, I needd to know where this dumpster is, I will travel I have several of their cousins and they all run the same way. If you get the beast back up and running, it still will have some significant accuracy issues. The only way to correct them is to send the unit back to HP. They put it on a factory only test set and shoot new data into the RAM. There is no documentation on the data they put in RAM and it is very specific to an individual instrument. Everything I have is sitting in storage so getting one out to start probing points is not very practical. The ground reference is inevitably chassis ground. Bob Thank you for the details, Bob. At this stage, I am not too fussed about high accuracy Id be happy if I can make it work at all. I can confirm the ground reference is chassis ground. I think the failed reference tests might be a red herring and the issue is somewhere

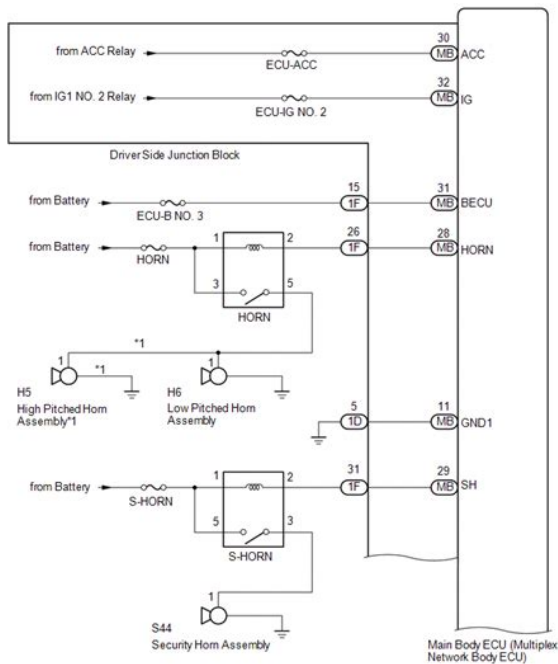
else. I tested with a wireless AP and I see no signal in either 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz frequency bands. Also, the CAL OUT signal which is being generated and sits at 300 MHz is not seen either, when connected to the main input. Ill be looking at the block diagrams next and see if I understand the signal path. Regards, George Just a few correction constants for timebase, attenuator steps and a bunch of them all over the instruments range. Ive got a 8593A and backed up my constants in case the battery decided to die unexpectedly. Not helping him much, BUT given the simplicity of the cal data I believe it would be feasible to put it back in reasonably good state by comparison with a known good instrument. If the calmemory just stores corrections then it should be just a matter of sweeping the whole frequency range at a known level in sync with the Sweep of the Analyzer and then put data into the RAM until it shows a flat line on the screen. Make sure youve locked the analyzer to the 02.9GHz band before running that test.



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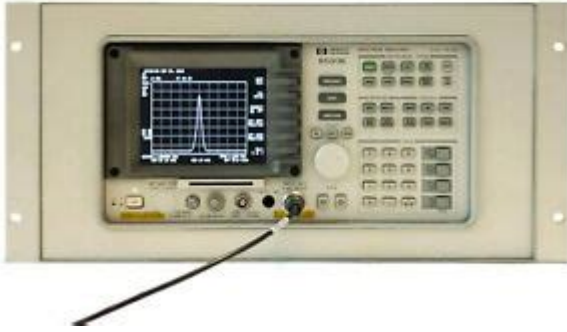
Some ideas for you Since it lost its cal data and config, you can try DEFAULT CONFIG under the CAL menu, and then DEFAULT CAL DATA also under CAL menu. For the latter, set freq to 2001Hz before pressing CAL. You could also try setting the passcode 37Hz and doing a CAL FREQ pg 209 and 509. Does trying sample as opposed to peak detector setting help. Can you see the LO peak at 0Hz. When you connect the CAL OUT to the INPUT, can you see the signal at the output of the internal attenuator Ill give it a try next time I get to troubleshoot this beast weighs a ton as well. In any case, I dont think these are an issue or the issue at this point in time. Quote from MarkL on July 25, 2016, 080139 pm Some ideas for you Since it lost its cal data and config, you can try DEFAULT CONFIG under the CAL menu, and then DEFAULT CAL DATA also under CAL menu. For the latter, set freq to 2001Hz before pressing CAL. You could also try setting the passcode 37Hz and doing a CAL FREQ pg 209 and 509. Does trying sample as opposed to peak detector setting help. These things were mentioned in the manuals as well and I think Ive tried most if not all of them maybe not exactly as you describe them. Ill give them another shot, but only after I troubleshoot the last point below. Quote from MarkL on July 25, 2016, 080139 pm Can you see the LO peak at 0Hz Yes. Quote from MarkL on July 25, 2016, 080139 pm When you connect the CAL OUT to the INPUT, can you see the signal at the output of the internal attenuator. Ah, you see, thats the thing there is no CAL OUT signal displayed when I connect it to INPUT. And I know the CAL OUT does output the right signal I was able to confirm it using another SA and a counter and the signal is there at 300MHz. However, on this SA, there is nothing being shown at or around 300MHz. Also, not having a signal generator going that high in frequency, I used a dual band wireless access point to see if I get a signal at either 2.4GHz or 5GHz.

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However, there was absolutely nothing shown on the display, apart from the noise floor. I am now planning to follow the signal path starting from INPUT and testing at different points where there are cables and connectors. Ah, you see, that's the thing there is no CAL OUT signal displayed when I connect it to INPUT. And I know the CAL OUT does output the right signal I was able to confirm it using another SA and a counter and the signal is there at 300MHz. However, on this SA, there is nothing being shown at or around 300MHz.. Understood, but I'm asking if you could see the attenuated 300MHz signal on the output of the internal attenuator. I've had a couple of 859x attenuators with bad contacts. It's the first step in the signal path and can be tested with the equipment you have since the signal is still 300MHz. A little disassembly will be needed to get to the connector. Does your unit have the tracking gen option. What is the other SA. Does it have an LO or tracking gen output. So if it is way off, that could be your issue. Otherwise, if all you see is noise, you probably have a blown attenuator, first mixer or even an input switch. You need to trace the signal through the input plumbing. That is the easiest thing to test. Check your 300MHz and fix that first. Then use that to plumb the input up to the mixers. Usually you can isolate the problem to a module pretty quickly by just looking at the block diagram. I think you'll find something is way off somewhere. It's the longer one, and the output side is facing the front of the unit. If you get a signal here, it would rule out the attenuator and RF switch as cncjerry mentions. MarkL was right you need to lock the analyzer to the 0.9GHz band before running these tests. Funny that the manual does not mention this. 2. I ran some tests following the block diagram for the RF section, starting from the input and it appears that the A3A2 RF switch is not working.

<http://directalgerie.com/images/canon-eos-m-pdf-manual.pdf>



I did some quick checks on supply voltages and all looks ok, so I am presuming the switch is dead. Two follow up questions based on point 2 above a. Would anyone happen to have such an RF switch as spare and willing to sell b. Does anyone know where I could find the instructions to take the whole RF section out of the main unit chassis. The Service Guide has a section for that, but it mentions it applies to 8590L and 8591E spectrum analyzers only. Thanks, George Make sure the RF switch is getting all the right switching signals and power, but youve already checked that before declaring it dead. As a test to see if the rest of the unit functions, you can go around the switch and connect the attenuator output to the LPF input. You should have a working band 0 to 2.9GHz at that point if nothing else is wrong. You can lock the analyzer to band 0 to speed up the sweep. Youll find this useful to verify the RF switch signals described in the previous post. This is a scan from my paper version. I did more rigorous measurements today and found that 1. The A7 Analog Interface board is producing the expected voltages across the J2 connector when no cable is connected to it for both low band and high band settings. 2. The A3A2 RF switch is definitely dead and so looks to be the A3A6 dual band mixer. Also, as instructed, I bypassed the RF switch and checked for the CAL signal to see if detected of course, with a cable between CAL and INPUT, but no signal was shown on the screen at or around 300 MHz. So, something else is broken, in addition to the RF switch. Oh well, need to go on a hunt for an RF switch and a dual band mixer now. I wonder what else is broken. Which brings me to my other question someone has any idea on the procedure to take the RF section out of the chassis. Finally, with regards to the manuals from artekmanuals, I have already bought them and, indeed, they are very good scans. Now, if only I could read them properly.

Regards, George FWIW, heres the voltage readings on a 8595E. I would make sure the output drivers on A7 are working by loading the above outputs with a 5k or 10k resistor and checking the output voltages again. Can you see the 300MHz signal before it goes into the A3A6 mixer with your other SA. Quote from giosif on August 01, 2016, 110847 pm Which brings me to my other question someone has any idea on the procedure to take the RF section out of the chassis. You have to take the front panel off, and be sure to remove the SMA connector going to the front panel Nconnector before you start pulling on it. Its not too bad getting it out. The harder trick is stuffing it all back in. Take pictures as you go so you remember how everything is routed. And once you get it out, its possible to partially put the front panel back on so you can power it up and work on the Front End assembly hanging out. Kindof unwieldy, but it can be done. I need to take some more measurements to build a complete table like yours, just to be clear on what values I get. I would make sure the output drivers on A7 are working by loading the above outputs with a 5k or 10k resistor and checking the output voltages again. Good idea with the resistors, as I was wondering the same but didnt know how to check. I dont think J22 is bad, actually I forgot to mention this in my previous post but, with W13 out, I am getting the expected 15V for Low Band and 0V for High Band outputs. Quote from MarkL on August 02, 2016, 011205 am Can you see the 300MHz signal before it goes into the A3A6 mixer with your other SA. You mean after I bypassed the RF switch. And is that to check that A3A3 LPF is ok. You have to take the front panel off, and be sure to remove the SMA connector going to the front panel Nconnector before you start pulling on it. Its not too bad getting

it out. The harder trick is stuffing it all back in. Take pictures as you go so you remember how everything is routed.

<https://www.geosuiteonline.de/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/16274ea37b9e6f--brother-kh-260-instruction-manual.pdf>

And once you get it out, its possible to partially put the front panel back on so you can power it up and work on the Front End assembly hanging out. Kindof unwieldy, but it can be done. And I remembered seeing some details on disassembling this section; I just could not find it when I looked for it. I need to improve my search skills. Ok, so this is serious disassembly that cant be done and undone in one night, if I am to also check things. It will then need to wait until I move to a new place planned to happen soon, if all goes well, where Im supposed to have my own geek area finally. You mean after I bypassed the RF switch. And is that to check that A3A3 LPF is ok. Sorry that was a little out of context. Yes, with the relay bypassed, just to make sure you had signal going into the A3A6 mixer. I was curious what made you conclude the mixer was dead too. Another thing to try is bypassing the switch to the high side and see if you can see your WiFi AP at 5GHz in the higher band. This uses the other half of the A3A6 mixer. You could also try bypassing the A3A8 YTF and go from the attenuator output to the A3A6 mixer high side input. These are expensive assemblies and Id hate to see you make a significant investment in the wrong place. Its difficult to make conclusions without an SA that can see the LO, mixed signals, etc. Any chance of borrowing one. Youd only need it for a few hours. If you can find one for cheap, one hack is to use a satellite down converter to go from Cband 3.4 4.2GHz to Lband 950 1750MHz. You should be able to verify the LO and the 3.9214GHz IF with your other SA. Maybe you can upload a photo for the Agilent 8593E The frequency ranges of 8590 ESeries and LSeries spectrumAll 8590 ESeries spectrum analyzers, 8591C cable TV analyzersThe memory card reader allows the Analyzer to use downloadableThis featureFurther information about the 8590 ESeries and LSeriesFurther information about the 8591C cable TV Analyzer and 8594Q.

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We've added this manual to the Agilent website in an effort to help you support your product.. HP 8590 ESeries and LSeries Spectrum Analyzer User's Guide. The 8594E is no longer available, the replacement products are N9010A EXA signal The Keysight 8594E is an easytouse RF spectrum analyzer that offers a wide range of manuals, drivers, application notes, firmware, software. Number Support, Services, and Assistance General Purpose Information Agilent Technologies aims to maximize the value you receive, Agilent 8590L and 8592L while minimizing your risk and problems. We strive to ensure that you get the test and measurement capabilities you paid Product Overview 59627275E for and obtain the support you need. For the best experience on our site, be sure to turn on Javascript in your browser. A spectrum analyzer measures the power of spectrums of known and unknown signals. Spectrum analyzers collect information such as the magnitude of an input signal compared to its frequency. As a frequency analyzer, spectrum analyzers' main use is to document and analyze electrical input signals as well as spectral compositions of other signals. Calibrations None NIST Traceable NIST Traceable With Full Data ISO IEC 17025 Accredited Qty Request Quote Request a Quick Quote Notify me if price changes Add to Wish List Add to Compare Details Additional Features Downloadable measurement personalities combine with optional plugin performance to provide tailored solutions for your application.Choose from lowcost, basic performance analyzers or from higherperformance models with synthesizer accuracy. Whatever your choice, youll find HP 8590 Series spectrum analyzers easy to use and reliable. Their expandable feature sets allow them to be easily configured to meet your growing measurement needs. You can also add a variety of printers, plotters, and other accessories. A memory card reader enables you to load application measurement personalities.

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