EE5100矢量网络分析仪

使用说明书

REV.A

南京新联电讯仪器有限公司

EE5100矢量网络分析仪

一. 仪器概述

EE5100矢量网络分析仪是电子测量领域内的重要仪器,可以分析各种微波器件和组件。它具有频域和时域两类测试功能,可以很好地完成诸如滤波器、放大器、混频器以及系统中有源和无源微波组合等的各种参数的调试、测试。

EE5100矢量网络分析仪采用了先进的DDS数字频率合成技术,全范围具有极高的频率分辨率,采用了ALC电平控制技术,保证了激励源的准确性和稳定性,矢量接收机采用了双路同步检测技术、数字信号处理技术和大规模可编程逻辑设计技术,配合5.6英寸(340×240)TFT彩色液晶显示器,在屏幕上用多种颜色同时显示两个通道的幅相特性,显示传输和反射特性,具有极坐标、史密斯圆坐标和平面坐标等显示方式;标记(MARKER)自动显示测试结果,还可以选配GPIB、RS232或USB等接口进行程控测试。

本仪器可广泛用于低频到高频、超高频无源器件和双口网络特别是晶体、

陶瓷器件和各种滤波器的测试,科研教育意义极大。

二、开箱检查

(1) 从包装箱中取出仪器,查看装运期间是否发生损伤

小心打开包装箱,查看包装箱和包装材料。如果一切完好,建议保存好原包装材料,以便将来使用;如果包装材料损坏,说明仪器和包装箱在装运过程中受到外力的冲击,最好维持原状并通知货运公司,以便货运公司查看。然后按照说明书的操作规程进行操作检查,根据仪器损伤的情况向货运公司或承运人提出赔偿要求,同时及时通知本公司以便安排检修。

(2) 检查随机附件和资料

对随机装运的标准附件、资料及选配的额外付费选件进行检查,如果标准随机附件和资料及选件不完备,请与本公司联系。

(3) 检查仪器后面板上标注的交流电源电压是否符合当地的电压要求,不正确的供电电压会造成仪器的损坏,需仔细关注当地的电压额定值。

警告:

保护接地措施不当有可能造成人身伤害,应确保将交流电源线连接至有保护地线的交流插座上,切莫忽视这方面的安全措施。

(4) 检查后面板的电源保险丝

仪器建议使用的保险丝额定值是F1A、250V,此保险丝可应用于市电电压220V。 仪器在发运时放置一个备用保险丝。检查保险时应将工具的尖端插至小室中间 的空隙内,轻轻撬开并拔下。

注意:

在拆卸和更换已坏保险丝时,应确保交流电源线从仪器电源插座上拔离。

(5) 连接交流电源线至仪器并按下前面板电源开关,此时仪器电源将被接通, 安装在仪器内的硬件和软件将开始工作,表现为显示器的屏幕将出现信息和测 量画面,按下面板操作键就可进行测量工作。

警告:

- (6) 静电放电(ESD)有可能损伤或损坏仪器,所以仪器应工作在静电安全的环境中。相应的静电保护措施将有助于减少和避免在仪器测量或维修期间的ESD损伤:
- 每天第一次将同轴测量电缆连接至仪器时,应使电缆内导体芯线与外皮屏蔽 层瞬间接地。
- ◆ 在从仪器内部拆卸组件或拔除连接接头导线时,维修人员应借助一定的措施 良好接地。
- 确保仪器的适当接地,以防积存静电电荷。

用户如有使用问题或其它事项,可通过以下的方式与本公司联系;

- 服务电话: (025) 85281574 85283436
- 服务传真: (025) 85281574, 85283284
- 通信地址:中国南京市玄武区东方城108号F座
- 邮政编码: 210042
- 邮箱: XLDXYQGS@EMAIL.XLDZ.COM , XLDXYQGS@163.COM

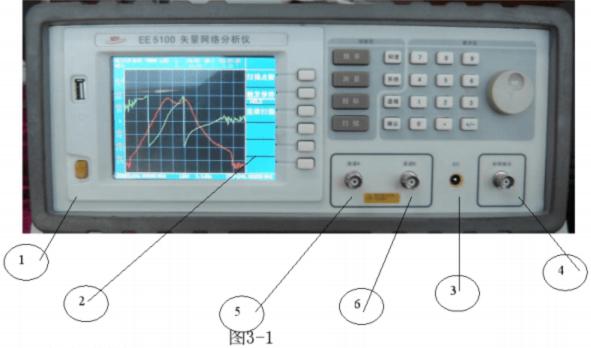
本公司将根据应用领域的发展和用户的要求,不断地改进和提升测量仪器的范围和能力,如有特殊要求,请与本公司或最近的指定代理商联系。

三. 熟悉仪器

本章将重点介绍以下主要内容:

- EE5100矢量网络分析仪的前面板特性介绍
- EE5100矢量网络分析仪的后面板特性介绍
- 功能菜单
- 3.1 前面板说明
 - 3.1.1前面板 (见图3-1)

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(1) 电源开关按钮 (Power)

仪器的电源开关,插好后面板电源线,连接到市电电源,按下电源开关, 液晶屏会点亮,表明仪器内部电源已接通。

(2) 液晶显示器

显示网络测试特性的波形和参数。

- (3) 选配的辅助DC输出插座(中正外负,选件)。
- (4) 激励源输出端口S (RF Output)

此端口既可以根据设置的频段输出连续的扫频信号,也可以输出某一固定 频率的点频信号,输出信号的最大幅度为+7dBm,端口的接头类型为BNC型,默 认输出阻抗为50g。

(5) 测试端口 A(Input)

测试输入端口用作测试的输入端,接头类型为BNC型。

(6) 测试端口B (Input)

测试输入端口用作测试的输入端,接头类型为BNC型。

注意:

本仪器属于精密测试设备,各信号输入、输出端口所能承受的最大功率和电压是有限的,操作者在进行测量工作时,必须确保各输入、输出端口的功率和电压在安全范围之内,否则可能损坏仪器,造成不必要的麻烦。RFOUTPUT端的最大反向承受功率为+20 dBm,最大承受直流电压为+15V,检测输入端的最大承受直流电压为+15V。

3.1.2前面板按键及功能菜单 (见图3-2)

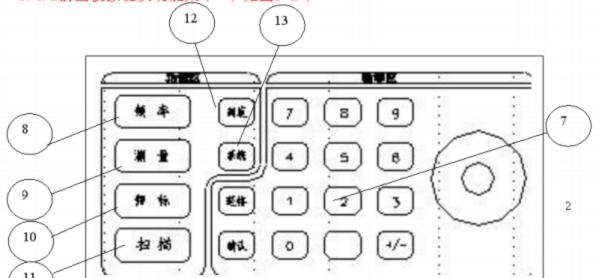


图3-2

(7) 数据操作区

数字输入键:

这些键用于输入相应的数值、数字。在数据输入状态下,按这些键即可顺序输入数字。

退格键:

在用数字键输入任何数值、数字时,如果上一步按键操作输入的数字有误, 按此键后即可将输入光标退回原位置并将上一步输入的数字删除。

确认键:

确认键的作用是对用数字键输入的数字进行最终确认。按下确认键表示数字输入完成。但有些数字输入不能靠确认键确认,需要按下液晶屏显示区域相应的单位键方为有效,如频率的输入。

旋钮:

用旋钮可以按照一定步距连续改变频标位置等需要改变的测量状态数值。 连续改变的大小取决于测量范围的大小。旋钮的转动速度不影响量值的改变速 率。

(8) 『頻率』键

起始频率軟键

起始频率键的功能是设置网络仪输出信号的起始频率。当设置的起始频率 小于网络仪最小起始频率值时,网络仪自动设置为最小起始频率值。

終止频率|软键

终止频率键的功能是设置网络仪输出信号的终止频率。当设置的终止频率 大于网络仪最大终止频率值时,网络仪自动设置为最大终止频率值。

中心频率软键

中心频率键的功能是设置网络仪输出信号在屏幕中心的频率值。当输入的中心频率值大于网络仪的最大频率值时,网络仪自动将中心频率设置为最大频率值。并同时设置扫频带宽为0;当输入的中心频率值小于网络仪的最小频率值时,网络仪自动将中心频率设置为最小频率值,并同时设置扫频带宽为0。

扫频宽度软键

扫频宽度键的功能是设置网络仪的扫频带宽,设置范围从50 KHz 到300MHz。并可以任意设置,没有任何限制。需要说明的是当中心频率设置为最大值或最小值时,扫频带宽自动设置为0Hz。当扫频带宽的设置值超出网络仪频率范围的下限时,仪器将自动将中心频率到最小频率的范围向高端扩大一倍作为当前的扫频带宽,而不是所输入的扫频带宽值。反之,当扫频带宽的设置值超出网络仪频率范围的上限时,仪器将自动将中心频率到最大频率的范围向低端扩大一倍作为当前的扫频带宽,而不是所输入的扫频带宽值。

点频软键

点频软键用来设置单一输出频率,不进行频率扫描。

輸出幅度軟鏈

该软键用来设置源输出信号电平的大小,单位为dBm,范围从-73dBm到+7dBm。缺省输出为0dBm。数字键可用来对输出信号电平进行设定,设定时最后需按下确认键方可生效。当所设定的输出信号电平大于仪器的最大输出电平时仪器会自动将输出信号电平设置为最大输出电平,而当所设定的输出信号电平小于仪器的最小输出电平时仪器会自动将输出电平设置为最小输出电平。

(9) 『測量』键

按下该键后在屏幕的菜单区将出现一级选择菜单,根据其中的功能选项可以设置不同的测试方式。它有五个功能选项,介绍如下:

反射传输 (A/B) 功能选项

选中该功能选项设置当前逻辑通道为传输测量通道和反射测量通道交互进行(需要反射电桥进行测量)。

反射测量 (A/R) 功能选项

选中该功能选项设置当前逻辑通道为反射测量通道。此时屏幕顶部显示当前的测量通道为"REFL(A/R)"。(需要反射电桥进行测量)进入下一级子菜单。

反射系数菜单

选中该功能选项设置当前测量参数为反射系数。

回 损 菜单

选中该功能选项设置当前测量参数为回波损耗。

驻 波 菜单

选中该功能选项设置当前测量参数为驻波比。

返 回 菜单

返回上一层菜单。

传输测量 (B/R) 功能选项

选中该功能选项设置当前逻辑通道为传输测量通道,此时屏幕顶部显示当前的测量通道为"TRAN(B/R)"。 进入下一级子菜单:

传输系数菜单

选中该功能选项设置当前测量参数为传输系数。

增 益菜单

选中该功能选项设置当前测量参数为增益。

衰减菜单

选中该功能选项设置当前测量参数为衰减。

群延时菜单

选中该功能选项设置当前测量参数为群延时。

返 回菜单

返回上一层菜单。

(方向图)菜单和(阻抗测试)菜单均为选件菜单在此不做介绍。

(10) 『頻标』键

按下该键后在屏幕的菜单区将出现一级选择菜单,选中其中不同的功能选k118.com项,可以激活、关闭不同的频标,它有如下功能选项,介绍如下:预览与源文档—致下载高清无水印频标1功能选项

该功能选项是一个开关项,每次选中后在"开"和"关"之间切换。当频标功能的开关状态为"开"时,频标1将会出现在测试曲线上面,通过快速旋轮可以调整频标的频率,也可以在频标激活的情况下直接键入频率值,设置其到用户需要读数的频率,则可以读出相应频点的读数。而当频标功能的开关状态为"关"时,为关闭频标1。

颇标2的功能选项同频标1。

频标3的功能选项同频标1。

频标4的功能选项同频标1。

需要说明的是:在频标的使用过程中,只有在旋轮未按下的情况下转动旋钮,否则会出现不可预知的错误;当频标的频率设置变化很大时,建议采用直接键入频率值的方法来实现。

另外: 在某一时刻, 只能操作4个频标中的一个。

最大值和最小值软键:



CLIENT CASE

Generating Incremental Revenue & Greater Profitability



Generating Incremental Revenue & Greater Profitability

Background

As current economic conditions continue to re-enforce the need for improved marketing effectiveness, marketing decision makers are actively seeking better targeting approaches for identifying "incremental" revenue opportunities from their customer marketing programs.

The case below describes how a national retailer is using marketing analytics for incremental revenue and greater profitability.

Client Objective

Our client, a well-known national retailer, had been observing a declining trend in the profitability of their direct marketing programs. These programs, targeted at existing customers, were designed to stimulate incremental demand for their products through the use of discount offers. While their customer targeting leveraged transaction history and an in-depth knowledge of identified "top customers," communication cost and thin product margins made it difficult to achieve ROI thresholds on these programs.

Our client was looking for a way to identify which customers would produce a positive ROI in response to this type of campaign. Being able to identify the profitable subset of customers within the campaign would allow the Retailer to improve program performance, and at the same time, redirect funds accordingly for optimal marketing effectiveness.

Our Solution

iKnowtion determined that the best way for our client to identify pockets of profitable customers was to predict <u>incremental</u> activity, rather than total activity, and employed a Lift Modeling approach to do so.

Our client was already savvy in terms of utilizing customer data, using predictive models, and identifying "top customers." However, "top" customers in terms of revenue contribution are not the same customers who will produce <u>additional</u> revenue in response to a marketing stimulus. The lift modeling approach goes beyond the traditional method of measuring incremental results for different groups (test versus control) in that it pinpoints the individual customers who have the greatest potential (not just the groups). The ability to pinpoint individuals provides our client with the flexibility to take immediate action, thus improving targeting for better program performance.

Our process included the development of a "true lift" framework in order to identify customers with the greatest incremental potential, rather than overall sales potential. During this process we evaluated program treated and control groups to estimate base sales and the impact of the offer on sales, and created two distinct models accordingly.

The first model, which utilized both the treated and the control groups, predicted expected sales. Next, customers in the treated group were evaluated in order to determine the degree to which the offer would influence expected sales. This was achieved by creating a variable which represented the marketing action (offer).



Generating Incremental Revenue & Greater Profitability

Through the modeling process, a weight was assigned to that offer variable, representing the importance of that offer in determining sales relative to other known customer characteristics. Finally, we created two regression equations: one including the offer variable and one excluding the offer variable. The difference between these two equations represents predicted incremental sales, providing a measure of lift at the individual customer level.

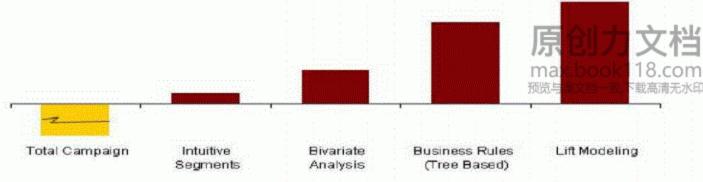
Alternative Analytic Methods

During the course of this assignment, our client had specified that the analytic solution must be relatively easy to operationalize. In an environment with multiple campaigns executed simultaneously, the client was not interested in an overly complex algorithm that might be hard to code in the system or maintain over time.

Because of this requirement, iKnowtion presented several analytic alternatives, ranging from easy to implement/lower impact to harder to implement/biggest impact. Analytic alternatives ranged from business rules involving only two and then three variables, to a tree-based set of logic, and then finally the lift model algorithm.

For each of the alternative methods, campaign results were simulated by "back scoring" customers. That is, customers were scored based on their status at the start of the campaign, and the results were tracked during the campaign period. This allowed us to recalculate program results based on the different targeting scenarios. Estimated incremental impact and program ROI was presented for each solution, so that our client could assess the trade-offs. This validation process clearly demonstrated how an unprofitable campaign approach could be progressively improved by applying targeting methods at varying levels of sophistication. The lift modeling solution produced the best results.

Campaign Profitability (\$) by Analytic Method



Alternative Analytic Methods



Generating Incremental Revenue & Greater Profitability

The Bottom Line

The lift modeling solution transformed a previously unprofitable campaign to a campaign with strong, double-digit ROI. In addition, iKnowtion had uncovered a number of insights about this retailer's top customers which led to several marketing opportunities including: a refined segmentation approach, an understanding of key activity that drives profitability, and a lifecycle-based approach to customer development which has helped to build, grow and retain our client's best customers.

For More Information

Lift modeling is one of many marketing analytics techniques that can be used to improve marketing performance. If you have any questions about this technique or other marketing analytics solutions, or you would like to discuss a marketing challenge you are currently facing, please contact Sandy Karcher at (781) 494-9989 or skarcher@iknowtion.com.