Keysight N4391A
Optical Modulation Analyzer Measure with Confidence

Your physical layer probe for vector modulated signals

Data Sheet

KEYSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES

Measure with Confidence

The N4391A provides you the highest confidence in your test results

This is achieved by providing system performance specification measured with the same parameter as you will specify the quality of your signal. This gives you the confidence that the Keysight Technologies, Inc. N4391A measurement results really show the signal and not the instruments performance. This can be verified by you with a very easy setup within minutes.

The N4391A offers most sophisticated signal processing algorithms with highest flexibility

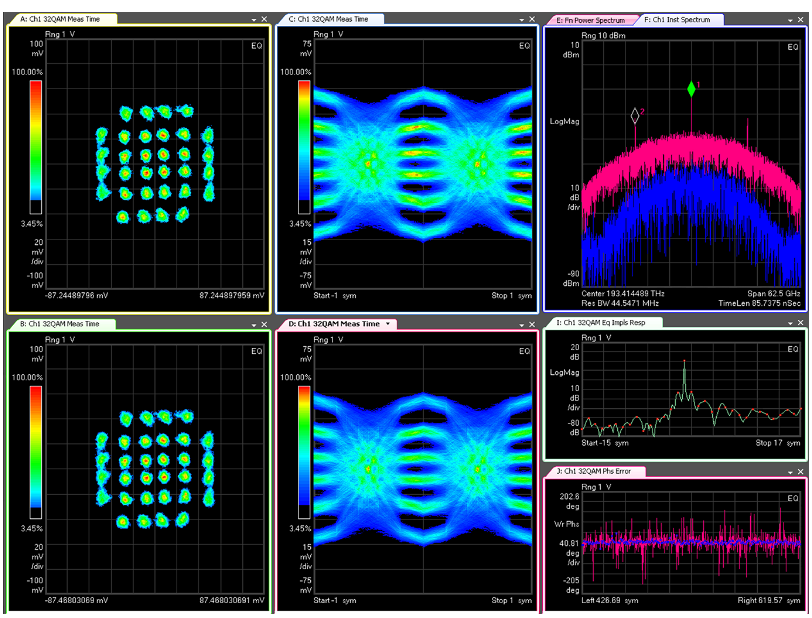
The algorithms provided with the instrument

- Detection of single and dual polarized user signals
- Transparent to most modulation formats
- In-Channel CD and PMD measurement and compensation
- Easy and flexible adoption of algorithm internal parameters to your needs
- In line MATLAB debugging capabilities

The N4391A offers a powerful toolset to debug the most challenging errors, with tools proven by thousands of RF engineers

The analysis software is based on the industry standard Keysight Vector Signal Analysis (VSA) software with extensions for the optical requirements like dual polarization data processing. This analysis software is the work horse in RF and mobile engineering labs and offers all tools needed to analyze complex modulated (or vector modulated) optical signals. It provides a number of parameters that qualifies the signal integrity of your measured signal. The most common one is the normalized geometric error of the Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) of up to 4096 symbols. In addition the functionality can be extended with math and macro functions according to your needs.

Optical constellation 32 QAM, X plane | Color coded 32 QAM I-eye | Power spectrum Amplitude spectrum



Optical constellation 32 QAM, Y plane | Color coded 32 QAM Q-eye | Equalizer response Phase error

Features and benefits

- Up to 33 GHz true analog bandwidth
- Up to 60 Gbaud symbol rate analysis capability
- Performance verification within minutes
- 4 times better noise floor than typical optical QPSK transmitters
- 4 channel polarization-diverse detection
- Real-time sampling for optimal phase tracking
- User selectable phase-tracking bandwidth.
- Specified instrument performance
- Support of modulation formats for 100G and upcoming terabit transmission
- Uses error vector concept well-accepted in the RF world
- No clock input or hardware clock recovery necessary
- Analyzes any PRBS or real data
- Real-time high resolution spectral analysis
- Laser line-width measurement
- Bit Error Analysis, even with polarization multiplexed signals
- CD and 1st-order PMD compensation and measurement.

Transmitter Signal Qualification Application

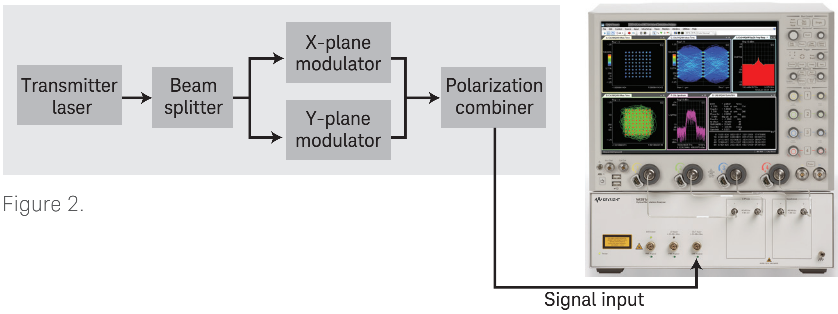


Figure 2.

Transmitter signal integrity characterization
- Transmitter performance verification
- Transmitter optimal alignment during manufacturing
- Transmitter vendor qualification
- Final pass fail test in manufacturing
- Evaluation of transmitter components for best signal fidelity

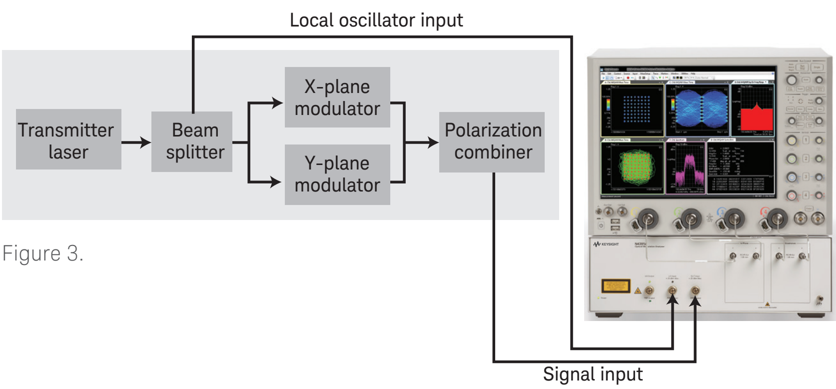


Figure 3.

Homodyne component characterization
- Component evaluation independent of carrier laser phase noise
- Modulator in system qualification
- Modulator-driver in-system amplifier performance verification
- Advanced debugging in R&D

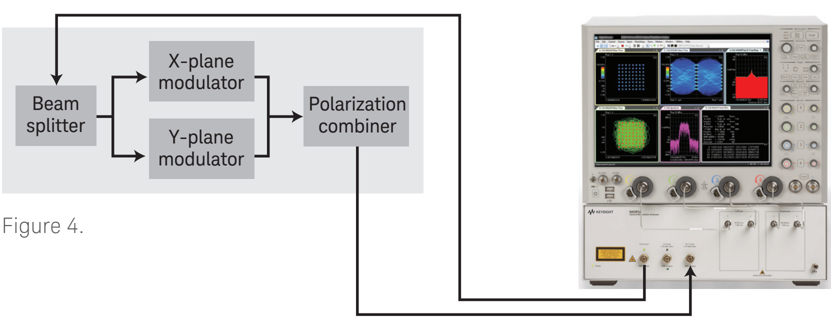


Figure 4.

Component evaluation
- Cost effective modulator evaluation
- Cost effective modulator driver evaluation
- Final specification test in application of IQ modulator
- Advanced research

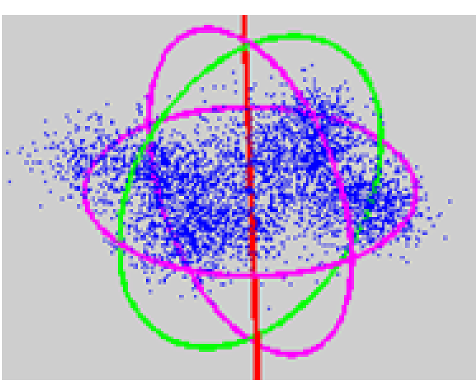


Figure 5.

Additional transmitter test applications
- Advanced research in highly efficient modulation formats
- Advanced debugging during development of a transmitter
- Carrier laser qualification
- BER verification at physical layer
- Signal analysis in Stokes-Space to verify polarization behavior of transmitter output. Figure 5 shows an example of an DP-QPSK signal distribution in the stokes space.

Link Test Application

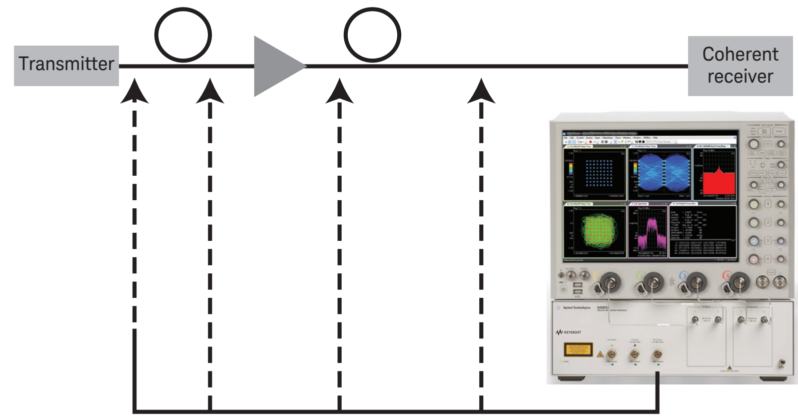


Figure 6.

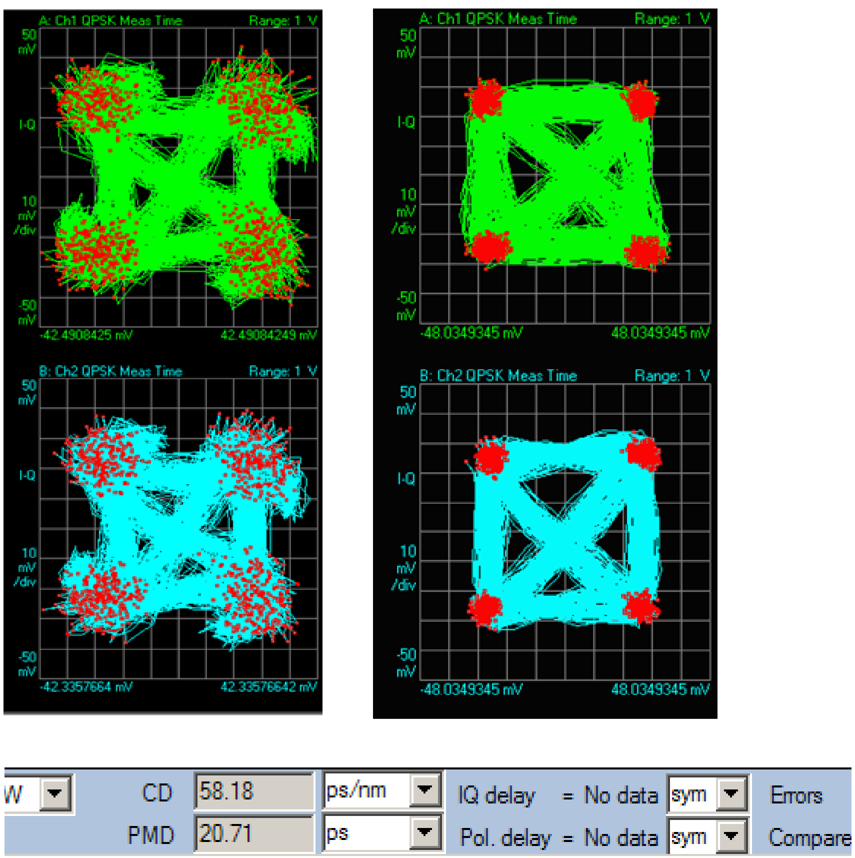


Figure 7. Left screen shot shows the signal before CD compensation, right screen show's the constellation after applying one of the available CD compensation algorithms.

CD, PMD measurement

Impairments along an optical link will distort the received signal and are visible in a distorted constellation. Algorithms to compensate this very effectively in real time are under active research. The highly sophisticated CD and PMD algorithms of the N4391A are able not only to compensate for this distortion, but can also measure in-channel CD and first-order in-channel PMD.

Link qualification

New tools allow optical links to be characterized by measuring the link impairments on the vector modulated signal. Research engineers and scientists, who are interested in characterization of the performance of an optical link, now get the tools at hand to characterize vector modulated signals along the link down to the receiver.

Tools for link test

- CD compensation
- In-channel CD measurement
- PMD compensation
- In-channel 1-st order PMD measurement
- Trigger mode (gating) for loop experiments
- Selection of 4 different CD compensation algorithms
- Selection of 4 different PMD algorithms
- Error vector magnitude measurements as figure of merit for signal quality
- Physical layer BER
- Support of user defined algorithms

By using these tools it is very easy to create diagrams showing the signal quality influenced by various link impairment such as CD, PMD, Loss or PDL. Even the effect of non-linear link impairments can be qualified with EVM.

Algorithm Development

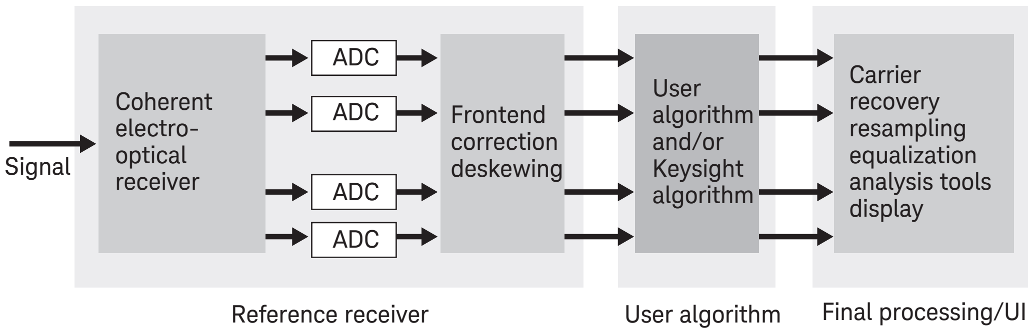


Figure 8. Principle of signal flow of the N4391A with reference receiver preprocessing, final processing, decoding and display.

User algorithm integration

Being able to work with a well defined and specified reference system will speed up the development process of a coherent receiver significantly and leads to additional confidence in the test results. The algorithm development can be started even if the first hardware for the receiver under development is unavailable.

In Figure 7 the signal flow of the optical modulation analyzer is outlined. The reference receiver comprises the whole block covering coherent signal detection, analog-to-digital conversion and correction for all physical impairments coming from the optical hybrid and signal detection. This reflects a close to ideal receiver with up to 32 GHz true analog bandwidth.

This signal is the input to the data post processing system which can incorporate Keysight's provided algorithms and/or user algorithms. The sequence of the algorithm can be selected without limitation and can be changed during the measurement.

In addition, this nearly ideal reference raw data can now be recorded, stored and replayed for later analysis with different parameter settings or with a different user algorithm adding flexibility for the user for post-processing one time recorded data.

The programming environment can be any widely used tools like native C, C++ or MATLAB®.

Templates for MATLAB and Visual C# programming environments are part of the instrument software to help get a running start with user algorithm.

Algorithm Development (Continued)

User selectable polarization and phase tracking loop gain

The well known very flexible algorithm for polarization and phase tracking, that already work for all QAM, and PSK formats has been enhanced. Now the user can modify the loop gain of the polarization and phase tracking.

This allows the N4391A to measure with the same tracking gain as the user's receiver providing results closest to those of the final transmission system.

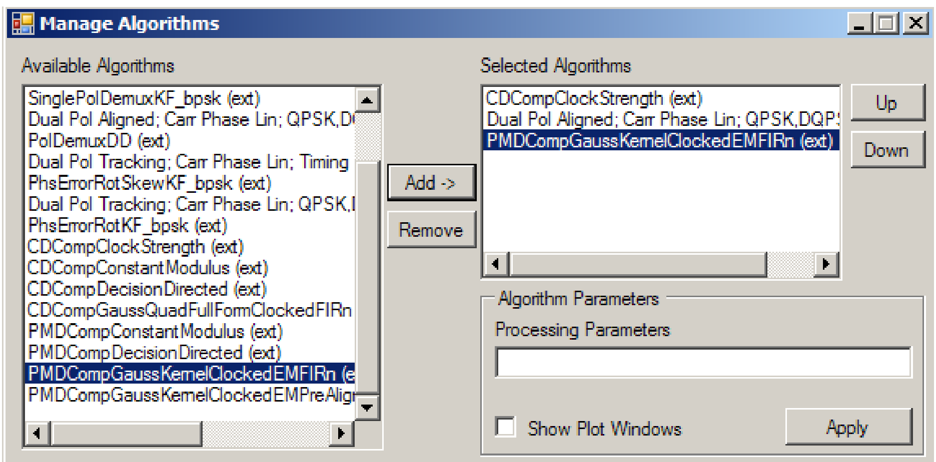
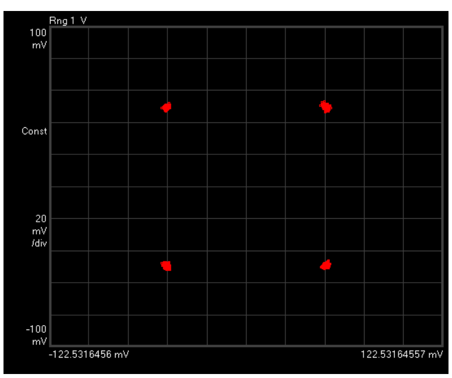
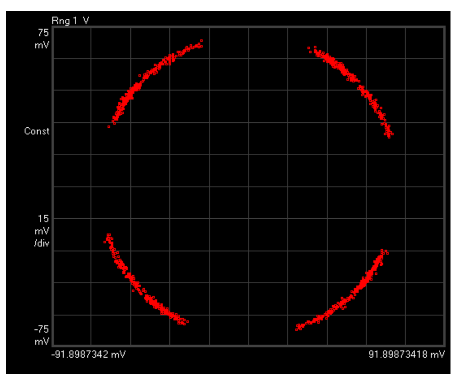


Figure 9. N4391A window to manage user and Keysight provided algorithm. In the right selection the sequence can be changed on the fly even during a running measurement.



Phase tracking high loop gain



Phase tracking low loop gain

Figure 10. N4391A analysis with two different phase tracking loop gain settings of same input signal.

Constellation and Eye Diagram Analysis

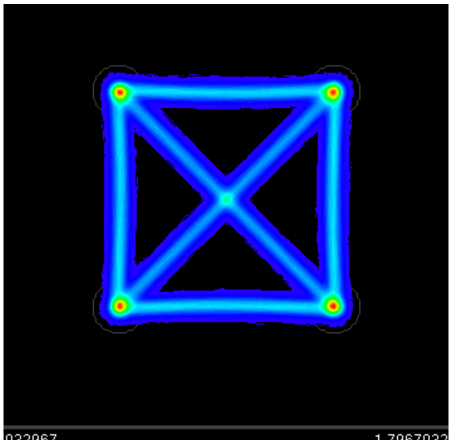


Figure 11.

Optical I-Q diagram

The I-Q diagram (also called a polar or vector diagram) displays demodulated data, traced as the in-phase signal (I) on the x-axis versus the quadrature-phase signal (Q) on the y-axis. Color-coded display make complex data statistics clear and concise.

This tool gives deeper insight into the transition behavior of the signal, showing overshoot and an indication of whether the signal is bandwidth limited when a transition is not close to a straight line.

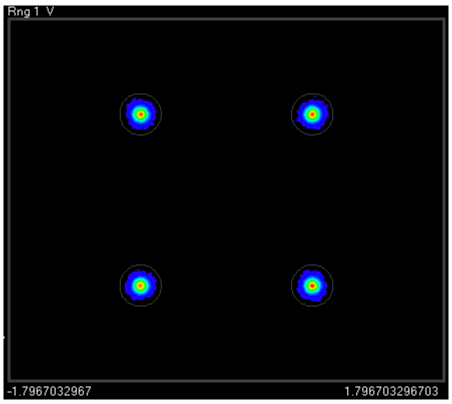


Figure 12.

Optical constellation diagram

In a constellation diagram, information is shown only at specified time intervals. The constellation diagram shows the I-Q positions that correspond to the symbol clock times. These points are commonly referred to as detection decision-points, and are interpreted as the digital symbols. Constellation diagrams help identify such things as amplitude imbalance, quadrature error, or phase noise.

The constellation diagram gives fast insight into the quality of the transmitted signal as it is possible to see distortions or offsets in the constellation points. In addition, the offset and the distortion are quantified by value for easy comparison to other measurements.

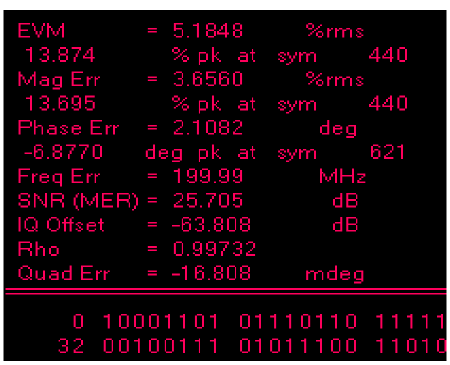


Figure 13.

Symbol table/error summary

This result is one of the most powerful of the digital demodulation tools. Here, demodulated bits can be seen along with error statistics for all of the demodulated symbols. Modulation accuracy can be quickly assessed by reviewing the rms EVM value. Other valuable parameters are also reported as seen in the image below.

- I-Q offset
- Quadrature error
- Gain imbalance

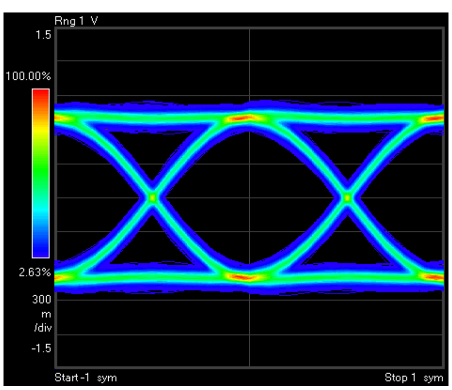


Figure 14.

Eye diagram of I or Q signal

An eye diagram is simply the display of the I (real) or Q (imaginary) signal versus time, as triggered by the symbol clock. The display can be configured so that the eye diagram of the real (I) and imaginary (Q) part of the signal are visible at the same time.

Eye diagrams are well-known analysis tools for optical ON/OFF keying modulation analysis. Here, this analysis capability is extended to include the imaginary part of the signal.

Signal Integrity and Bit Error Analysis Tools

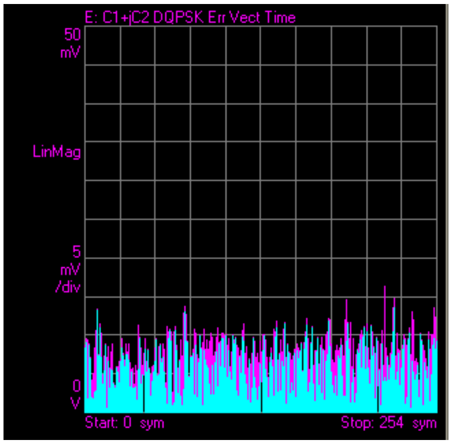
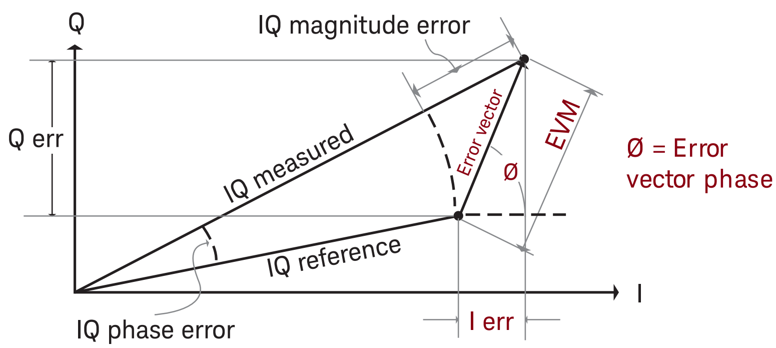


Figure 15.

Error vector magnitude

The error vector time trace shows computed error vector between corresponding symbol points in the I-Q measured and I-Q reference signals. The data can be displayed as error vector magnitude, error vector phase, only the I component or only the Q component.

This tool gives a quick visual indication of how the signal matches the ideal signal.



$$EVM[n] = \sqrt{I\ err[n]^2 + Q\ err[n]^2}$$

Where [n] = measurement at the symbol time
I err = I reference – I measurement
Q err = Q reference – Q measurement

Figure 16.

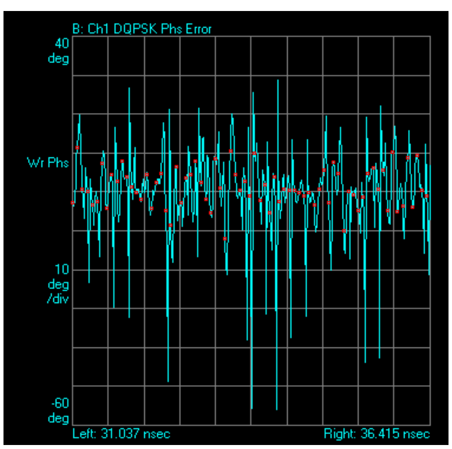


Figure 17.

Phase error analysis

The concept of error vector analysis is a very powerful tool, offering more than just EVM, it provides the magnitude and the phase error (Figure 15) for each symbol or sample. The phase error is displayed for each sample point and each constellation point in the same diagram, showing what happens during the transition.

This information gives an indication about the shape of phase error. It can be a repetitive or a random-like shape, which can give a valuable indication about the source of the phase error, like in jitter analysis.

Spectral Analysis and Transmitter Laser Characterization

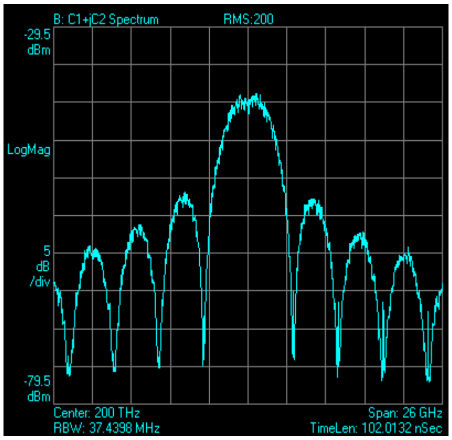


Figure 18.

Narrow-band, high-resolution spectrum

The narrow-band high resolution spectrum displays the Fourier-transformed spectrum of the time-domain signal. The center-frequency corresponds to the local oscillator frequency, as entered in the user interface.

This tool gives a quick overview of the spectrum of the analyzed signal and the resulting requirements on channel width in the transmission system. The spectrogram shows the evolution of the spectrum over time, offering the option to monitor drifts of the carrier laser (see Figure 17).

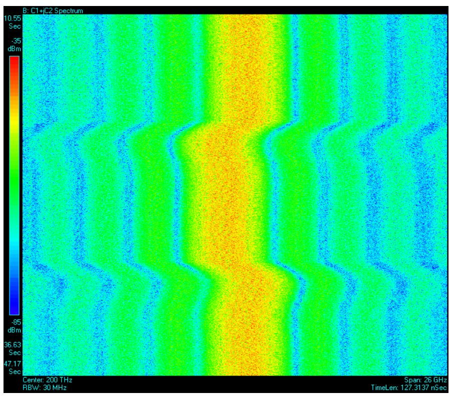


Figure 19.

Spectrogram

A spectrogram display provides another method of looking at trace data. In a spectrogram display, amplitude values are encoded into color. For the Spectrum Analyzer application, each horizontal line in the spectrogram represents a single acquisition record.

By observing the evolution of the spectrum over time, it is possible to detect sporadic events that normally would not be visible as they occur only during one or two screen updates.

In addition, it is possible to so detect long-term drifts of a transmitter laser or even detect periodic structures in the spectrogram of a laser spectrum.

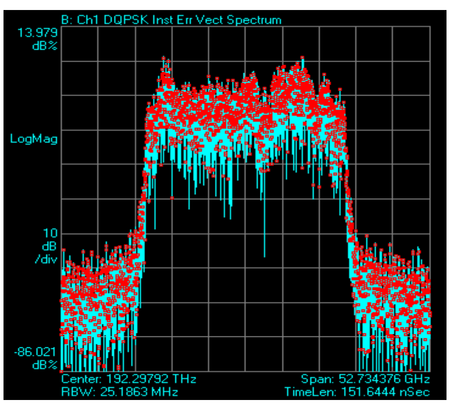


Figure 20.

Error vector spectrum

The EVM spectrum measurement is calculated by taking the FFT of the EVM versus time trace. Any periodic components in the error trace will show up as a single line in the error vector spectrum. Using this tool to analyze the detected signal offers the possibility to detect spurs that are overlaid by the normal spectrum.

Therefore spurs that are not visible in the normal signal spectrum can be detected. This helps to create best signal quality of a transmitter or to detect hard to find problems in a transmission system.

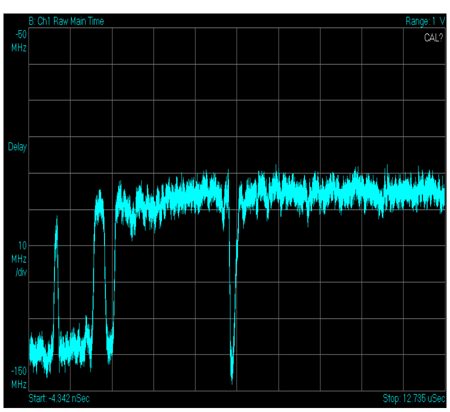


Figure 21.

Laser line-width measurement

In optical coherent transmission systems operating with advanced optical modulation formats, the performance of the transmitter signal and therefore the available system penalty depends strongly on the stability of the transmitter laser. The spectral analysis tools can also display the frequency deviation of an unmodulated transmitter laser over a measured time period. In Figure 20, the frequency deviation of a DFB laser is displayed on the Y-axis and the x-axis is scaled in measured time.

This gives an excellent insight into the time-resolved frequency stability of a laser and helps in detecting error causing mode-hops.

Generic APSK Decoder

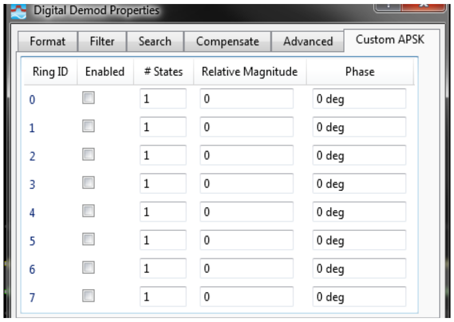


Figure 22.

Customer configurable APSK decoder

This new generic decoder allows the user to configure a custom decoding scheme in accordance with the applied IQ signal.

Up to 8 amplitude levels can be combined freely with up to 256 phase levels. This provides nearly unlimited freedom in research to define and evaluate the transmission behavior of a proprietary modulation format.

The setup is easy and straightforward. Some examples are shown below.

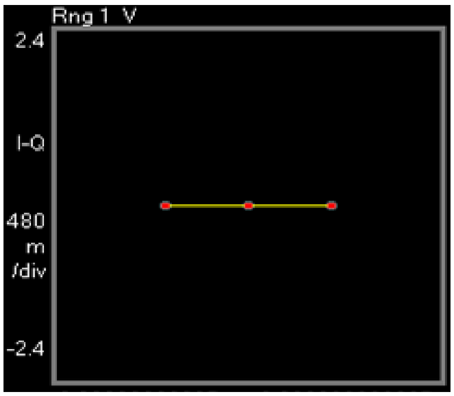


Figure 23.

Optical duobinary decoder

In 40G transmission systems, an optical duobinary format is often used. In order to test the physical layer signal at the transmitter output or along a link, the analysis software now supports this commonly used optical format. A predefined setting that has a preconfigured optical duo binary decoder is part of the instrument and the analysis software.

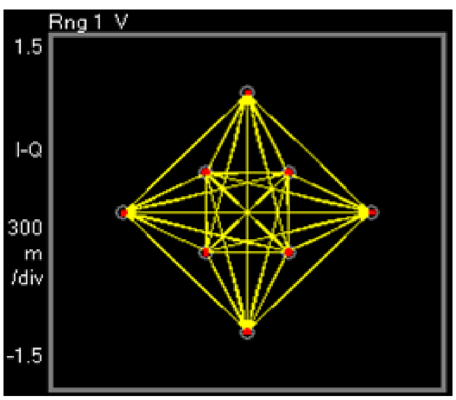


Figure 24.

Optical 8 QAM decoder

This example of a coding scheme can code 3 bits per symbol with a maximum distance between the constellation points, providing a good signal to noise ratio.

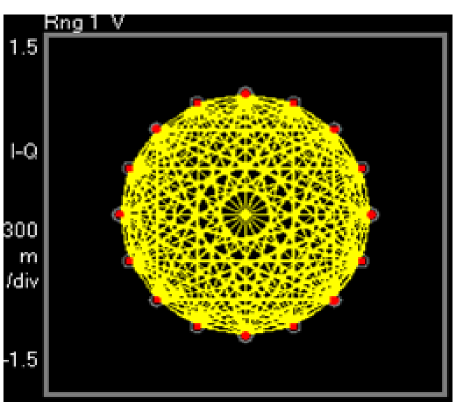


Figure 25.

Optical 16 PSK decoder

This is another example of a more complex pure phase modulated optical signal that is sometimes used in research.

With the custom-defined APSK decoder, the same analysis tools are available as in the predefined decoders.

Generic OFDM Decoder

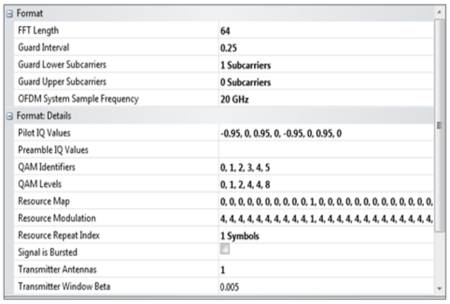


Figure 26.

Customer configurable generic OFDM decoder

OFDM is a very complex modulation scheme as it distributes the information not only over time with sequential vectors but also over frequency via a customizable number of subcarriers. Each subcarrier can have a different modulation format. In addition in most cases pilot tones need to be detected for synchronization. With this custom configurable OFDM decoder nearly every variation of a digital ODFM signal can be set up and then detected and analyzed in various ways. Some examples are shown below.

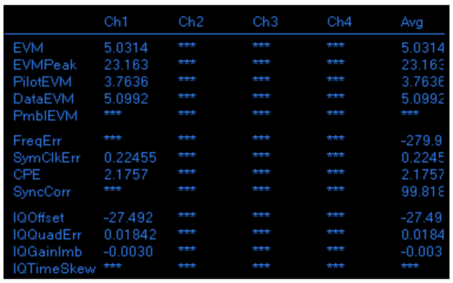


Figure 27.

OFDM error summary

Besides various graphical analysis tools like constellation diagram and EVM over symbols, a detailed error table of relevant error calculations is available. This feature offers the possibility to specify one or more OFDM signal quality parameters at the transmitter output or along the link, which might be useful for transmitter and link performance evaluation.

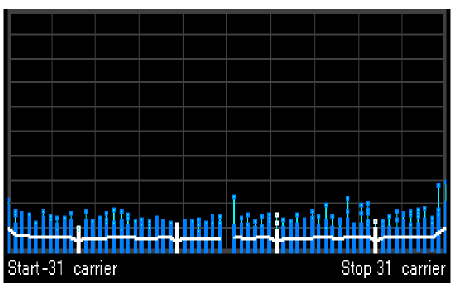


Figure 28.

EVM of a symbol

Like in a QPSK or M-QAM signal, an EVM (%rms) value can be calculated for each carrier and displayed along the horizontal axis. This gives an indication of modulation quality on all carriers. The individual bars describe the error vector of each symbol in that carrier, giving additional information about the distribution of the error symbols.

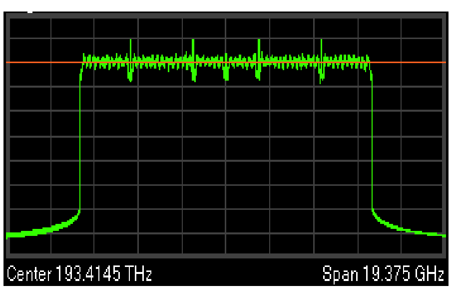


Figure 29.

OFDM high resolution spectrum

An ODFM signal is a set of carriers that are orthogonal and very closely spaced in frequency domain, which lets the spectrum appear rectangular in a perfect signal. In addition a ODFM signal often carries pilot and synchronization information at different power levels. With high resolution spectral display, a quantitative analysis of the OFDM signal can be done in parallel with the other analysis tools.

N4391A Block Diagram

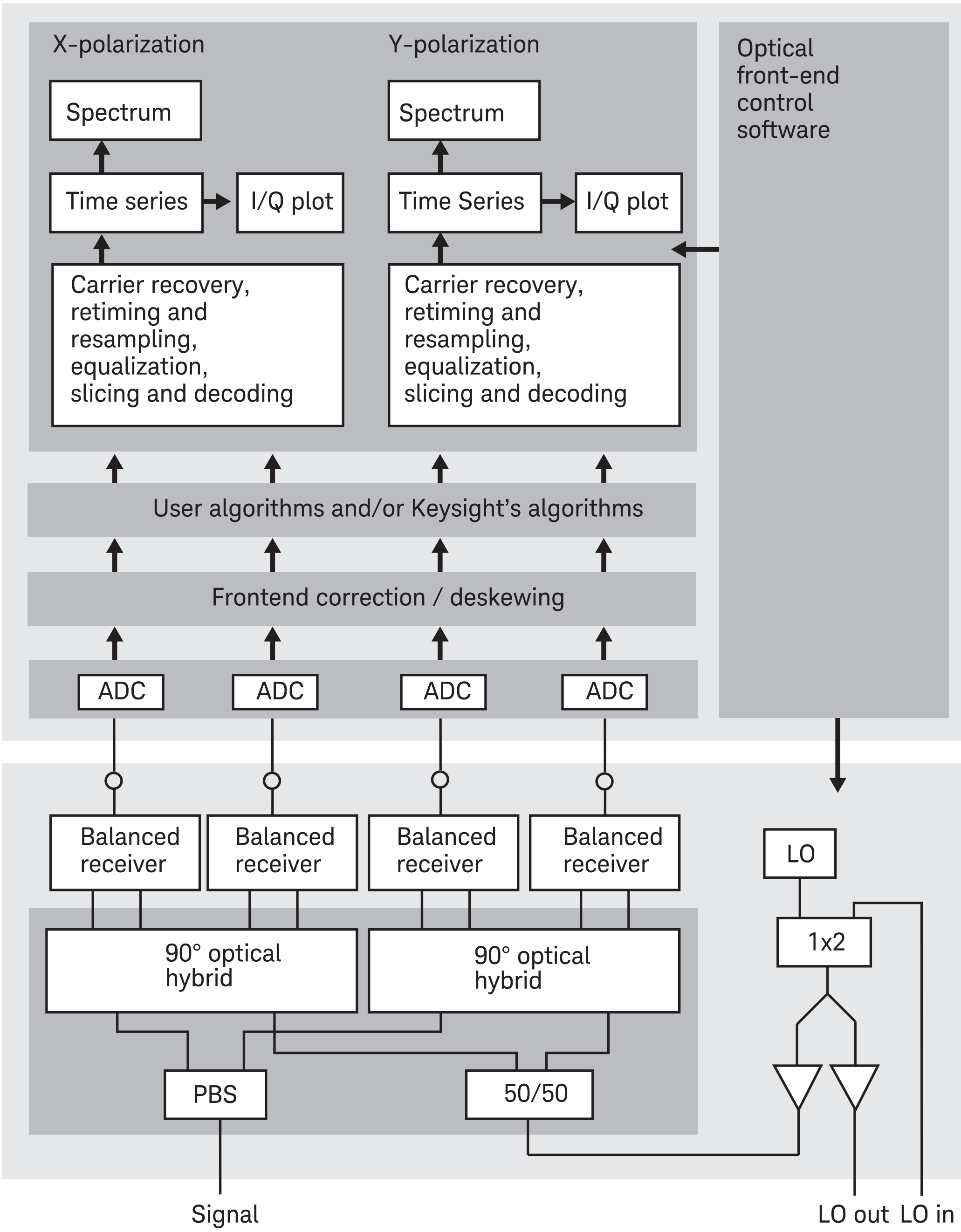


Figure 30. Block diagram of the optical modulation analyzer.

The Infiniium 90000 Z-Series Oscilloscope for N4391A

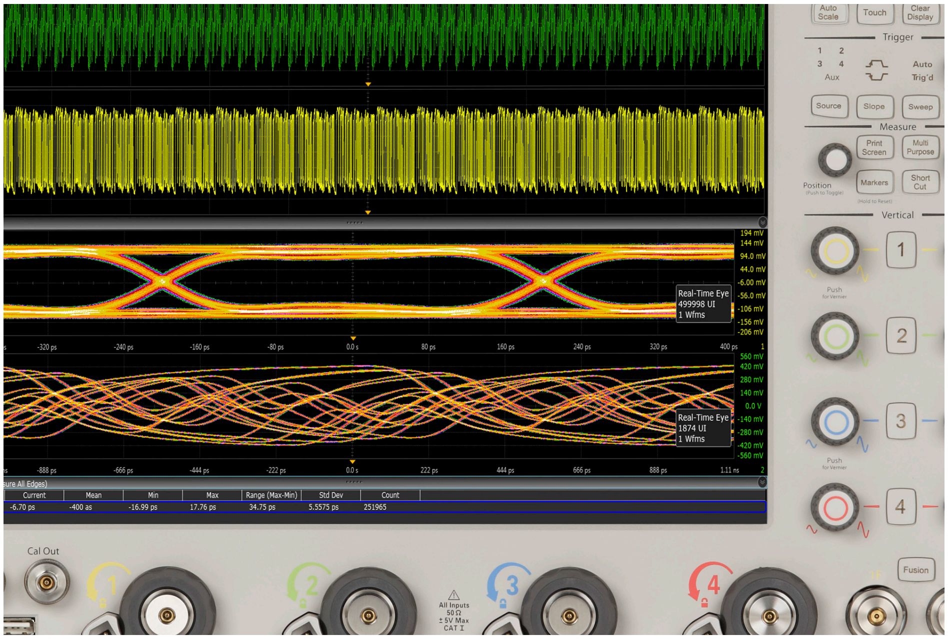


Figure 31. The Infiniium 90000 Z-Series oscilloscope.

At the extremes of electrical and optical measurements, the right oscilloscope will help you explore the “what” and understand the why.”

That’s the idea behind Z-Series oscilloscopes, our latest step forward in the application of Keysight’s microwave expertise to real- time oscilloscopes. With industry-leading bandwidths, the Z-Series lets you see your fastest signals as they really are. Equip your lab with Z-Series scopes—and achieve your real edge.

Specifications

- 33 GHz analog bandwidth
- 2 channel sample rate: 160 GSa/s
- 4 channel sample rate: 80 GSa/s
- 2 Gpts of memory
- > 20 GHz edge trigger bandwidth
- 30 GHz probing system

Features and benefits

- Up to 33 GHz true analog bandwidth on four channels
- Up to 120 Gbaud symbol rate analysis
- Four times better EVM noise floor than typical QPSK transmitter
- Compact four channels in turn-key solution
- 4 x 80-Gs real-time sampling for optimal phase tracking
- Well-defined interface to include your own MATLAB algorithms
- Customer-configurable APSK and OFDM decoders

The Infiniium 90000 Z-Series Oscilloscope for N4391A (Continued)

Using in next generation optical communications research

Z-Series oscilloscopes are also available in combination with the N4391A optical modulation analyzer as a fully specified turn-key instrument. This compact solution offers the highest bandwidth available on the market and is the most advanced test solution for advanced research on 400 G and terabit transmission.

Even for the lower 20 GHz bandwidth range, this compact and easy-to-use solution is a reference system for 100 G transmission required by R&D labs working at 100 G and beyond.

By providing four channels of 33 GHz bandwidth, the Z-Series saves you the expense of a second instrument to analyze dual polarization.

If you prefer to operate with your own optical receivers but want to benefit from the enormous analysis capability, you can get the N4391A's analysis software as a standalone package.

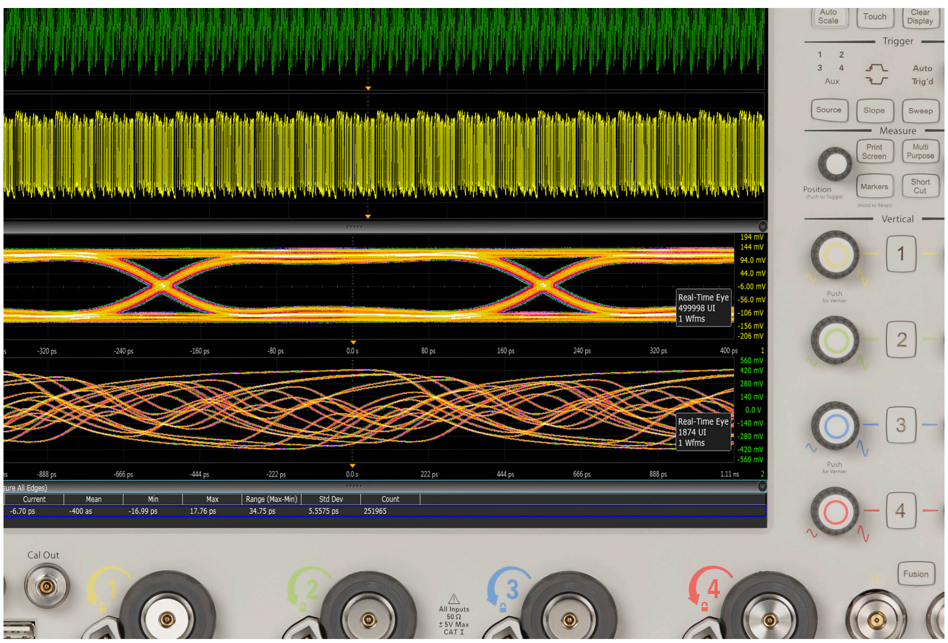


Figure 32. The N4391A offers a powerful toolset to debug the most challenging errors, with tools proven by thousands of RF engineers.

Configuring systems with high channel counts

Two oscilloscope ADC channels are required to measure the I and Q vector components of a single coherent optical channel. Capacity of systems can be further increased by modulating orthogonal polarizations and/or multiple core fibers.

For each additional effective carrier, another pair of oscilloscope channels is required. The Keysight 90000 Z-Series can be configured with four channels, each with 33 GHz of bandwidth.

For applications requiring wider bandwidths, over 60 GHz can be achieved in two channels. To increase the channel count or to create more than two channels with over 60 GHz of bandwidth, it is possible to gang together multiple oscilloscopes. Through tying together each oscilloscope on a common 10 MHz reference, the overall system can be synchronized with a channel-to channel timing uncertainty less than 200 fs.

The Infiniium 90000 Z-Series Oscilloscope for N4391A (Continued)

At the extremes of electrical and optical measurements

You need to make rise time measurements without being limited by scope bandwidth:

The Z-Series is Keysight's first oscilloscope to use RealEdge technology, which allows for an industry-leading 63 GHz of bandwidth on two channels. RealEdge technology uses custom chips to seamlessly increase the bandwidth of Z-Series oscilloscopes.

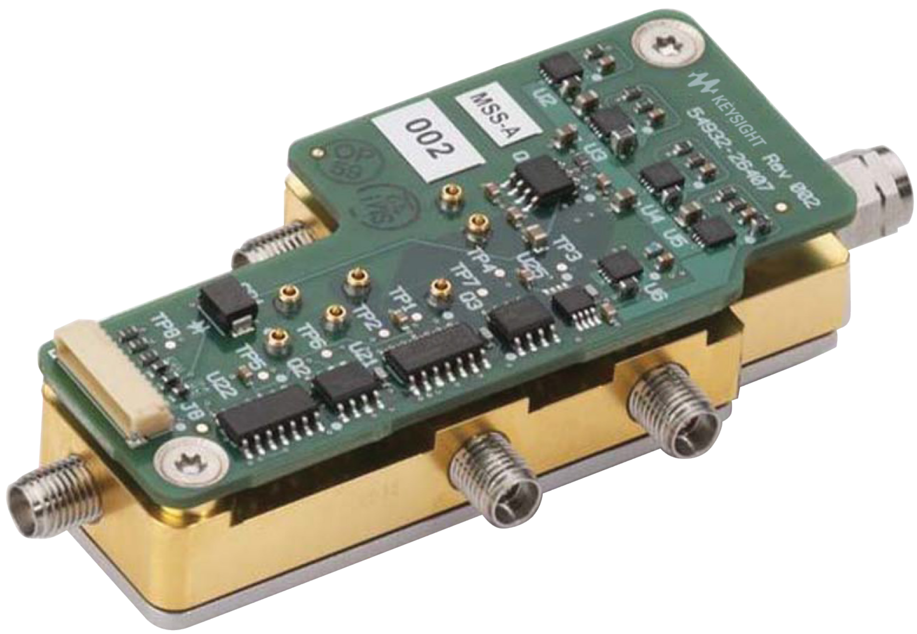


Figure 33. Infiniium's new RealEdge technology blocks enable 63 GHz real-time bandwidth.

You need to see your signal and not your measurement system:

Using Keysight's proprietary indium phosphide technology the N2806A PrecisonProbe Advanced creates a signal edge that is an incredible 5 ps (20/80), which the Z-Series is capable of measuring.

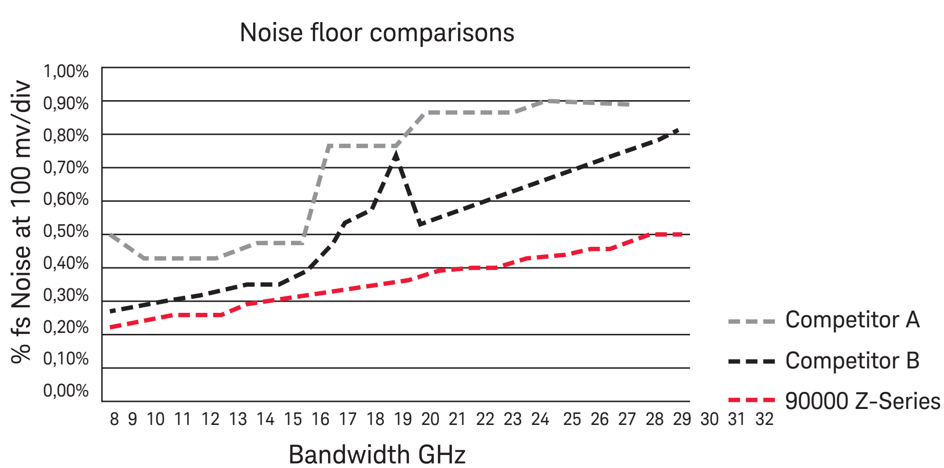


Figure 34. The 90000 Z-Series features the industry's lowest noise floor (noise as a percentage of full scale display).

The Infiniium 90000 Z-Series Oscilloscope for N4391A (Continued)

You need to see your signal and not oscilloscope noise:

The Z-Series leverages technology from the award-winning Infiniium 90000 X-Series oscilloscope, which provides leading signal integrity specifications. The Z-Series takes advantage of leading-edge indium phosphide chip technology and custom thin film packaging technology, which ultimately leads to the lowest-noise real-time oscilloscope in the world. With industry-leading bandwidths, Z-Series scopes let you see your fastest signals as they really are.

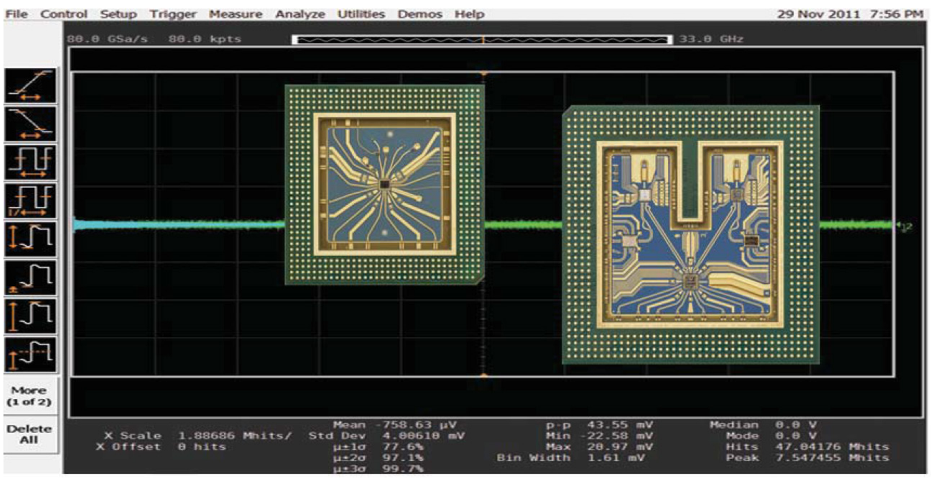


Figure 35. Infiniium's custom multichip modules feature indium phosphide chips and Keysight proprietary packaging technology, enabling high bandwidth and low noise.

Definitions

Generally, all specifications are valid at the stated operating and measurement conditions and settings, with uninterrupted line voltage.

Specifications (guaranteed)

Describes warranted product performance that is valid under the specified conditions. Specifications include guard bands to account for the expected statistical performance distribution, measurement uncertainties changes in performance due to environmental changes and aging of components.

Typical values (characteristics)

Characteristics describe the product performance that is usually met but not guaranteed. Typical values are based on data from a representative set of instruments.

General characteristics

Give additional information for using the instrument. These are general descriptive terms that do not imply a level of performance.

Digital demodulation measurement conditions

- Data acquisition: DSA 91304A series and DSOX 90000 Q series
- Office environment
- Signal power +7.5 dBm
- Scope range 20 mV/div
- I-Q bandwidth 12.5 GHz
- (D)QPSK demodulation
- Single polarization aligned; carrier, phase linearization algorithm
- 500 symbols per analysis record

General Characteristics

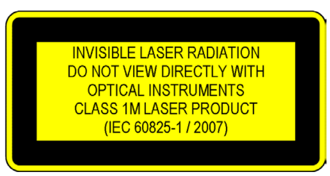
Dimensions (Wide x Tall x Deep)		
Q series based N4391A system		51 cm (20.0") x 47 cm (18.5") x 52 cm (20.5")
DSOZxx4A oscilloscope		51 cm (20.0") x 34 cm (13.3") x 49 cm (19.4")
Optical receiver		48 cm (18.9") x 13 cm (5.2") x 49 cm (19.4")
Packaged dimensions		
DSOZxx4A		69 cm x 48 cm x 81 cm
Optical receiver		65 cm x 49 cm x 79 cm
Weight		
Product net weight	DSOZxx4A-N4391A-System	48 kg (106 lbs)
Power requirements		
100 to 240 V~, 50 to 60 Hz		
Optical receiver		Max. 300 VA
Storage temperature range		
–40° C to +70° C		
Operating temperature range		
+5° C to +35° C		
Humidity		
15% to 80% relative humidity, non-condensing		
Altitude (operating)		
0 ... 2000 m		
Recommended re-calibration period		
1 year		
Shipping contents		
1x Optical coherent receiver N4391A 1 to		
3x FC/APC connector interface (quantity depends on options ordered) 81000NI		
1x Language labels sheet 81645-44309		
1x Torque wrench, 8lb- in, 5/16 inch 8710-1765		
1x Wrench, open- end, 8 mm, steel hard chrome finish 8710-2466		
1x Calibration certificate 9230-0333		
1x Wrist strap with cord 6- lg blue 9300-1405		
1x China RoHS addendum for photonic test and measurement products (9320-6654)		
1x UK6 report E5525-10285		
1x Getting started guide for the N4391A N4391-90A01		
1x Power cord (country dependent)		

General Characteristics (Continued)

Contents for data acquisition	
1x Scope including all standard accessories	
1x Optical mouse, USB/PS2 1150-7799	
1x 104 key standard keyboard with USB connector 1150-7896	
1x Stylus-pen, cushion grip 1150-7997 1x cable, calibration 54916-61626	
1x Cable-assembly USB Plug A TO B 4-COND 500 mm 8121-1695	
1x Connector saver collars kit of 10 54916-60003	
1x Connector assembly 3.5 mm female to female kit of 5 54916-68717	
1x Quick start guide (English) 54932-92000	
1x Software/firmware addendum 5190-1894	
1x China RoHS addendum for oscilloscope 9320-6678	
8x Screw, pan head	
1x Torx-T15, M3.5X0.6 8 mm long 0515-1402 3x 90 degree flat head	
1x Torx-T10, M3X0.5 10 mm long 0515-2033	
1x Plate scope interface N4391-04106	
1x Adapter plate for scope type B N4391-04108	
1x Bracket rear for scope type B N4391-04109 2x bracket rear N4391-25073	
1x RF cable kit for single scope setup type B (content see below) N4391-61663	
Coherent receiver optical input	
DUT input	+ 20 dBm max
	9 µm single-mode angled
	81000 connector interfaces
LO input	+ 20 dBm
	9 µm PMF angled
	81000 connector interfaces
LO output	+ 20 dBm max
	9 µm PMF angled
	81000 connector interfaces
Laser safety information	

All laser sources listed above are classified as Class 1M according to IEC 60825-1/2007.

All laser sources comply with 21 CFR 1040.10 except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50, dated 2007-06-24.



Specifications

Table 1. Typical specifications, if not specified otherwise

Optical modulation analyzer		
Description		
Maximum detectable baud rate		Up to 62 Gbaud
Sample rate		4 x 80 Gs/s
Number of polarization alignment algorithms		6
Digital demodulation uncertainty		
Error vector magnitude noise floor		1.8 %rms
Amplitude error		1.1 %rms
Phase error		0.9°
Quadrature error		0.05°
Gain imbalance between I and Q		< 0.007 dB
Image suppression		> 35 dB
S/N		> 60 dB
Sensitivity		–20 dBm
Supported modulation formats [1]		
BPSK, 8BPSK, VSB -8, -16,	FSK 2-, 4-, 8, 16 level	EDGE
Offset QPSK, QPSK, Pi/4 QPSK	DQPSK, D8PSK	DVB QAM 16, 32, 64, 128, 256
QAM 16-, 32-, 64-, 128-, 256-, 512-, 1028-	MSK type 1, type 2 CPM (FM)	APSK 16/32 (12/4 QAM)
StarQAM -16, -32	Generic APSK decoder	

1. For Light version only BPSK, DP-BPSK, DPSK, DP-DPSK, QPSK, DP-QPSK are supported.

Specifications (Continued)

Table 2. Typical specifications, if not specified otherwise

Coherent reference receiver		
Description		
Optical DUT input		
Optical input wavelength range		1528 nm to 1630 nm
Maximum input power		+14 dBm
Maximum input power, damage level		+20 dBm
Receiver polarization extinction ratio		> 40 dB
Average input power monitor accuracy		± 0.5 dB
Optical local oscillator output		
Optical CW output power		> +14 dBm
Wavelength range		1528 nm to 1630 nm
External local oscillator input		
Optical input wavelength range		1528 nm to 1630 nm
External local oscillator input power range		0 dBm to +14 dBm
Maximum input peak power (damage level)		+20 dBm
Small signal gain, external laser input to local oscillator output (–20 dBm LO input power)		28 dB @ 1550 nm
Saturation output power @ –3 dB compression		15 dBm
Other		
Electrical bandwidth	Standard version	43 GHz, 37 GHz guaranteed
	Light version (software upgradable)	22 GHz
Optical phase angle of I-Q mixer after correction (1529 nm to 1630 nm)		90° ± 0.5°
Relative skew after correction (1529 nm to 1630 nm)		± 1 ps

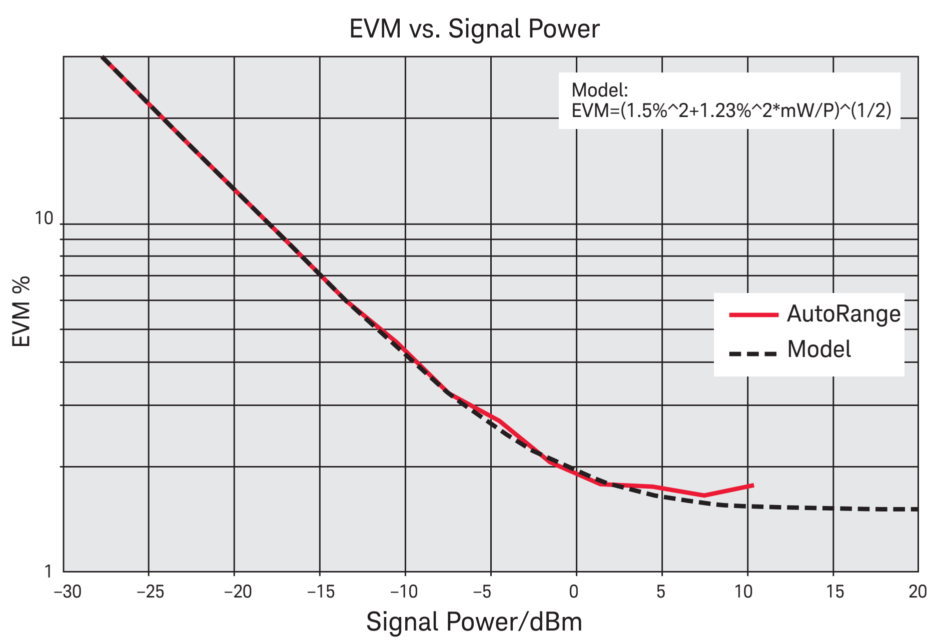


Figure 36. EVM %rms dependent on average optical input power.

This diagram shows the %rms Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) normalized to the highest error vector within an analysis record of 500 symbols as a function of signal input power. The EVM %rms level at higher power levels results from the instrument noise level. The increase at lower signal power levels is a result of decreasing signal to noise ratio. The fitted model reveals the EVM %rms noise floor in the offset term.

Specifications (Continued)

Table 3. Typical specifications, if not specified otherwise

Data acquisition (For Keysight 90000 series Oscilloscopes)			
Description			
Sample rate			Up to 80 GSa/s on each channel
Data acquisition bandwidth			20/25/33 GHz upgradable
Jitter between channels			typ 700 fs
Noise			0.6 mV rms @ 10 mV range, 32 GHz bw
ADC resolution			8 bit/16 bit (interpolated)
Sample memory per channel			Up to 2 Gs/channel
Local oscillator (Guaranteed specification if not mentioned otherwise)			
Description		**Option -500, 501**	**Option –510**
Wavelength range	Option 500	1527.6 to 1565.5 nm (196.25 to 191.50 THz)	1528 nm to 1630 nm
	Option 501	1570.0 to 1608.8 nm (190.95 to 186.35 THz)	
Minimum wavelength step		25 GHz	1 pm
Tuning time/sweep speed		< 30 s	50 nm/s
Absolute wavelength accuracy		± 22 pm	± 20 pm, ± 5 pm typical
Stability (short term)		100 kHz	100 kHz
Sidemode suppression ratio		50 dB typical	≥ 50 dB
RIN		–145 dB/Hz (10 MHz to 40 GHz) typical	–145 dB/Hz (0.1 to 6 GHz) typical
High resolution spectrometer			
Description			
Maximum frequency span			40/50/62.5 GHz
LO wavelength range			1528 nm to 1630 nm
Image suppression			> 35 dB
Number of FFT points			409601
Minimum RBW (record length 10^6 points)			4 kHz
Signal to noise ratio			60 dB@ 7.5 dBm signal input power
Frequency accuracy		Absolute	± 5 pm

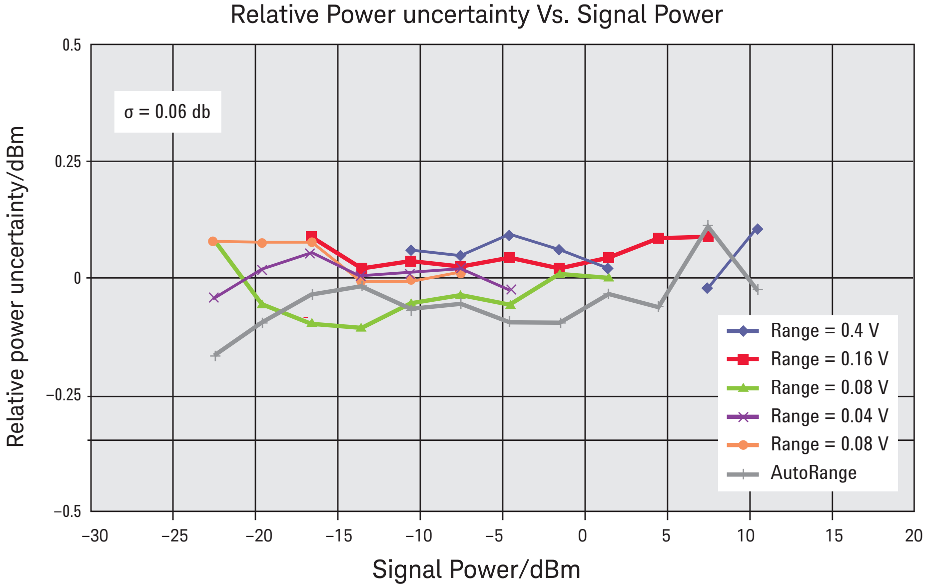


Figure 37. Relative power uncertainty of N4391A with internal local oscillator @ 1550 nm.

General Characteristics

Table 4. Analysis tools

	N4391A	N4392A
Graphic traces		
Constellation diagram	Yes	Yes
I-Q diagram	Yes	Yes
Eye diagram for I and Q	Yes	Yes
Real part	Yes	Yes
Imag part	Yes	Yes
Wrapped phase	Yes	Yes
Unwrapped phase	Yes	Yes
Group delay	Yes	Yes
Real Vs Imag	Yes	Yes
Linear mag	Yes	Yes
Log mag	Yes	Yes
Measurements		
EVM	Yes	Yes
EVM percentile	Yes	Yes
EVM percentile counts	Yes	Yes
Sybmol rate (self detected)	Yes	Yes
XY imbalance	Yes	Yes
Frequency error	Yes	Yes
XY skew	Yes	Yes
IQ skew for Y and Y	Yes	Yes
Polarization detection	Yes	Yes
CD estimation	Yes	Yes
PMD estimation	Yes	Yes
Q-factor (derived from EVM)	Yes	Yes
Polarization related measurements		
EVM	Yes	Yes
EVM percentile	Yes	Yes
EVM percentile counts	Yes	Yes
IQ gain imbalance	Yes	Yes
IQ offset	Yes	Yes
Qaudrature error	Yes	Yes
Q-Factor	Yes	Yes
BER measurements		
Max number of independent PRBS	4	4
BER actual	Yes	Yes
BER cumulated	Yes	Yes
BER drived from EVM	Yes	Yes
Number of counts for BER	Yes	Yes
Counts total	Yes	Yes
IQ delay (bits)	Yes	Yes
Auto detection of applied corrections	Yes	Yes

General Characteristics (Continued)

Table 4. Analysis tools (Continued)

	N4391A	N4392A
Selectable traces per polarization		
Bit error results	Yes	Yes
Channel frequency response	Yes	Yes
Equalizer impulse response	Yes	Yes
Error vector spectrum	Yes	Yes
Error vector time percentile	Yes	Yes
Error vector time	Yes	Yes
IQ mag error	Yes	Yes
IQ mag spectrum	Yes	Yes
IQ meas time interpolated	Yes	Yes
IQ meas time locked	Yes	Yes
IQ meas time percentile	Yes	Yes
IQ meas time	Yes	Yes
IQ phase error	Yes	Yes
IQ phase spectrum	Yes	Yes
IQ phase time	Yes	Yes
Optic properties	Yes	Yes
Raw main time	Yes	Yes
Spectrum	Yes	Yes
Symb/error locked	Yes	Yes
Symb/error	Yes	Yes
Time	Yes	Yes
Cross channel traces and scalars		
Bit error results	Yes	Yes
Bit error statistics	Yes	Yes
Charrier phase	Yes	Yes
Optical signal summary	Yes	Yes
Tributary BER	Yes	Yes
Misellanous		
User defined math between traces	Yes	Yes
Marker	Yes	Yes
Stop on error with BER	Yes	Yes
On board performance verification	No	Yes
Adaptive equalizer	Yes	Yes
ICR test application	Special	Yes
Smart setup	Yes	Yes
Store/load settings	Yes	Yes
Store load themes	Yes	Yes
Spectrogramm	Yes	Yes
Color coded display	Yes	Yes
Variable persistance	Yes	Yes
Recording and replay	Yes	Yes
Marcos	Yes	Yes

Mechanical Outlines for 90000-Z Series Data Acquisition (Dimensions in mm)

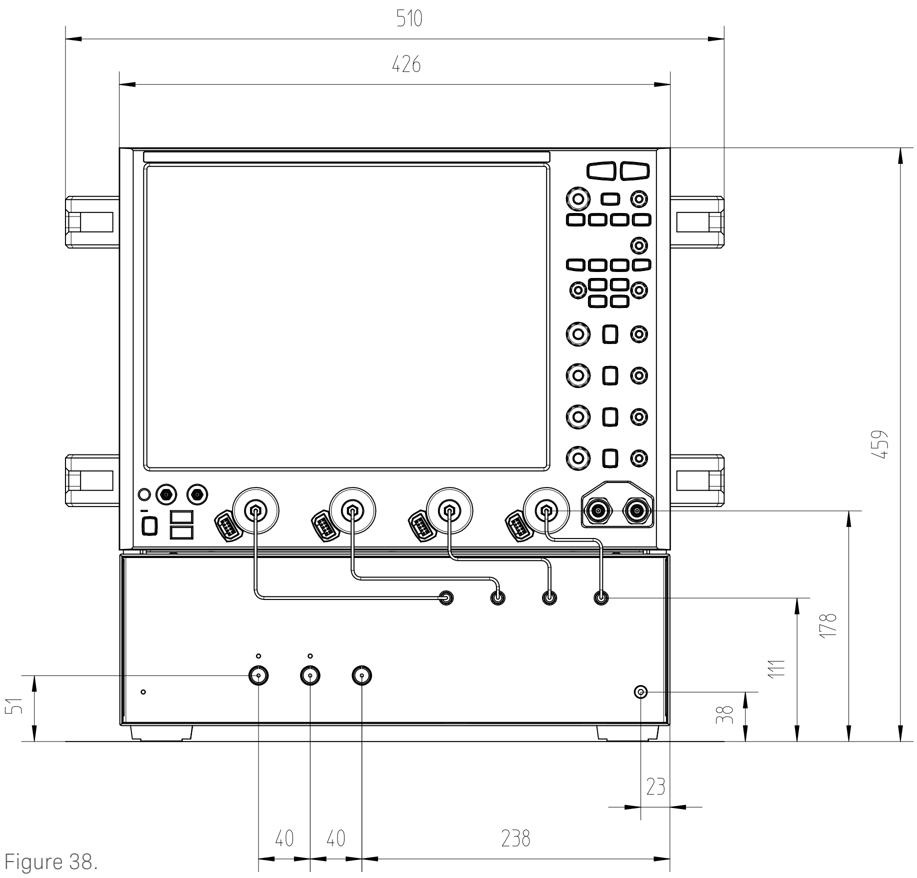


Figure 38.

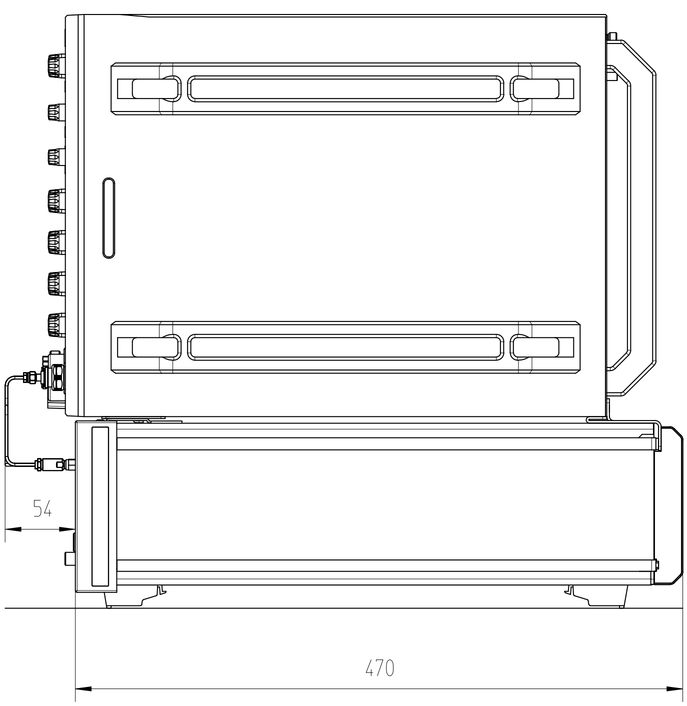
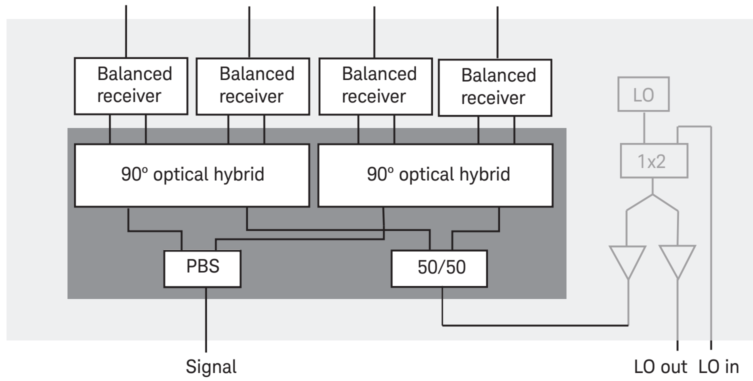
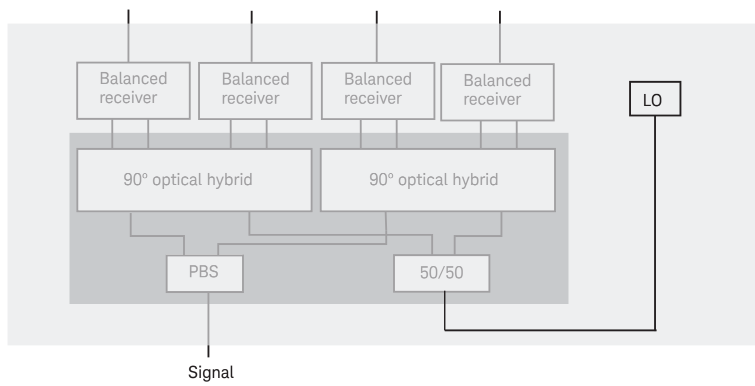
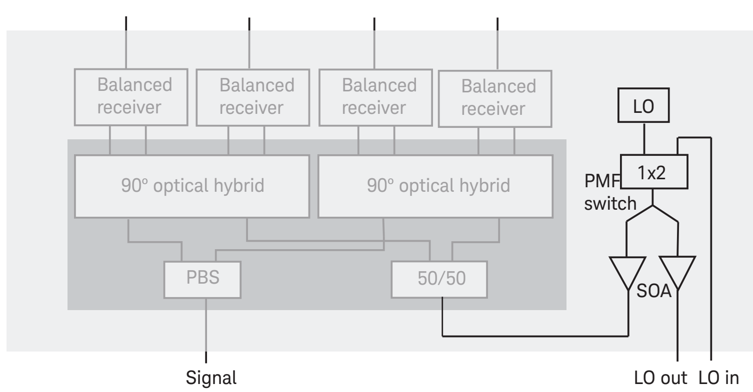


Figure 39.

Hardware Options Description

Table 4 provides a description and a block diagram of the available hardware configurations. In addition a selection of tree types of local oscillators are offered.

Product number	Hardware configuration description
Figure 40. N4391A-110	**Optical modulation analyzer with 4 channel receiver and analysis software.** This option is the core hardware with analysis software and has always to be ordered. 
Figure 41. N4391A-210	**Internal Local Oscillator.** For the internal local oscillator a selection of 3 types of laser is provided. C or L band iTLA with slow tuning speed or fast 50 nm/s tuning C & L band laser. Select the laser type with option block 5xx. 
Figure 42. N4391A-220	**Internal Local Oscillator and External Local Oscillator Input and Local Oscillator.** For the internal local oscillator a selection of 3 types of laser is provided. C or L band iTLA with slow tuning or 50 nm/s tuning C & L band laser. Select the laser type with option block 5xx. In addition a semiconductor amplified output of the local oscillator signal is provided at the instrument's output and an external local oscillator signal can be feed into the receiver for homodyne test setups. 

Ordering Information

Table 5. Configuration and ordering information

Optical modulation analyzer	
Model number	**Receiver options**
N4391A -110	Optical modulation analyzer with 4 channel receiver and analysis software
Local oscillator options	
N4391A -210	Internal local oscillator
N4391A -220	Internal local oscillator and external local oscillator input and local oscillator output
Local oscillator, tunable laser options	
N4391A-500	C band iTLA internal local oscillator
N4391A-501	L band iTLA internal local oscillator
N4391A-510	Fast tunable C & L band local oscillator
Software analysis licenses	
N4391A-420	User configurable OFDM decoder
Data acquisition	
N4391A-Z20	Infiniium Oscilloscope 20 GHz 80 GSa/s 4Ch, 50Ms/Ch Memory (1x DSOZ204A)
N4391A-Z25	Infiniium Oscilloscope 25 GHz 80 GSa/s 4Ch, 50Ms/Ch Memory (1x DSOZ254A)
N4391A-Z33	Infiniium Oscilloscope 33 GHz 80 GSa/s 4Ch, 50Ms/Ch Memory (1x DSOZ334A)
Oscilloscope integration	
N4391A-M33	Integration of one customer owned 90000 Q series oscilloscope with new N4391A optical receiver with up to 4x33 GHz
Hardware upgrade options	
N4391AU-M33	Upgrade of customer owned N4391A testset with customer owned Infiniium oscilloscope 20, 25, or 33 GHz 80 GSa/s 4 Ch (1x DSOX9xx04Q)
Stand alone software licenses	
N4391AU-450	Optical modulation analyzer analysis software license (stand alone)
N4391AU-451	Optical modulation analyzer hardware connection license for -450
Trainings	
PS-S20	1 day startup training (highly recommended)

N4391A Related Literature

Table 6. Keysight publications

Publication title	Publication number
N4391A Optical Modulation Analyzer Measure with Confidence – Data Sheet	5990-3509EN
Metrology of Advanced Optical Modulation Formats - White Paper	5990-3748EN
KKalman Filter Based Estimation and Demodulation of Complex Signals – White paper	5990-6409EN
Webinar: “Coherent Detection of Polarization Multiplexed Amplitude and Phase Modulated Optical Signals”	
Webinar: “Rating optical signal quality using constellation diagrams”	
Webinar: “Test and measurement challenges as we approach the terabit era”	
89600 Vector Signal Analysis Software - Technical Overview	5989-1679EN
Vector Signal Analysis Basics - Application Note	5989-1121EN
Digital Modulation in Communications Systems — An Introduction – Application Note	5965-7160E
Infiniium Z-Series Oscilloscopes - Data Sheet	5991-3868EN

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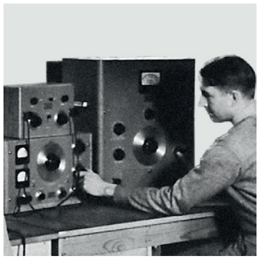
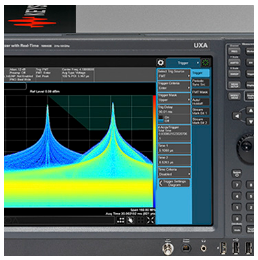


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