

Extending Active Device Characterization: ENA-X Midrange VNA

A comparison of noise figure measurements between the E5081A ENA-X and N524xB PNA-X



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Introduction

Amplifiers and converters are essential components of RF and microwave sub-systems such as satellite transponders or radar transmit/receive modules. Noise figure is one of the key parameters that is characterized on the receiver component of these sub-systems.

Noise figure can be measured using test instrumentation such as a noise figure analyzer, spectrum analyzer, or a network analyzer. Network analyzers are often used due to other crucial measurement capability, such as S-parameters, gain compression, and intermodulation distortion. The network analyzer cold-source noise figure measurement technique available enables both accurate and efficient measurements.

During the design stage of a device, simplicity of testing (not requiring many external components) and speed of testing allow a designer to change and improve the design efficiently. In the manufacturing process, fast and simple testing allows for significant cost-savings.

Keysight's high-performance PNA-X network analyzers have been a standard solution for measuring noise figure since 2008, when the noise figure software application was first introduced. Today the same noise figure measurement capability has been added to Keysight's mid-range performance network analyzer family, the ENA-X.

This application note compares the noise figure measurement capability of the E5081A ENA-X and N524xB PNA-X.

It should be noted that this comparison is mostly in the context of noise figure measurements. There are other differences between the ENA-X and PNA-X platforms, such as availability of internal combiners, multiport and multi-site measurements, specifications such as power, harmonics, etc. Those are not covered in this paper.

The noise figure methodology and measurement science of the mid-range ENA-X is the same as the high-performance PNA-X. The ENA-X offers users a lower cost solution for active device test.



E5081A ENA-X



N524xB PNA-X



Common Features Between the ENA-X and PNA-X

Scalar and vector noise figure measurements

Both ENA-X and PNA-X's noise figure measurement solution is based on the cold-source technique that Keysight VNAs have been using for nearly two decades.

Both instruments offer scalar noise figure and vector noise figure measurement capability for amplifiers (NF) and converters (NFx), using the noise figure software application. With both VNAs, users have the choice of using a noise source or power sensor for the receiver characterization.

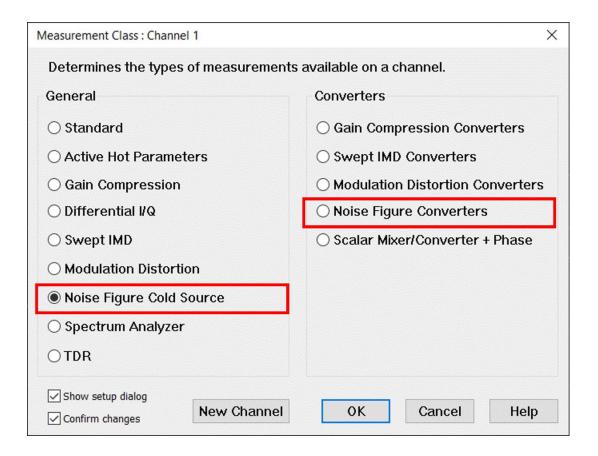


Figure 1. Both the ENA-X and PNA-X offer noise figure testing for amplifiers and frequency converters.

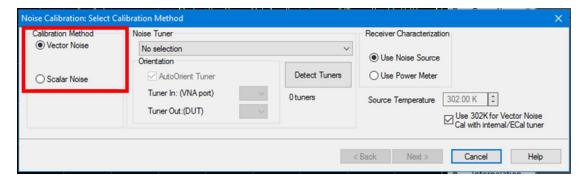


Figure 2. Both the ENA-X and PNA-X offer vector noise figure and scalar noise figure capability.

The software application, combined with built-in noise figure hardware, makes noise figure testing as simple as connecting the DUT to the test ports and using the software GUI for measurement guidance. The same connection can be used for S-parameter, gain compression and other active device measurements.

Both instruments offer scalar noise figure and vector noise figure capability.



Noise figure measurement comparison

The plots below show the same device measured with the ENA-X and PNA-X, using vector and scalar noise figure calibration.

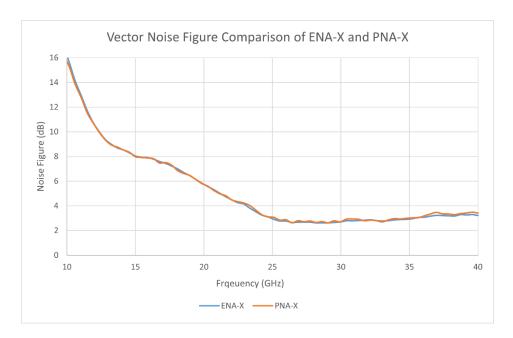


Figure 3. For vector noise figure measurements, the measurements are similar, though making vector measurement is more convenient with the PNA-X, as explained in later sections of this paper.

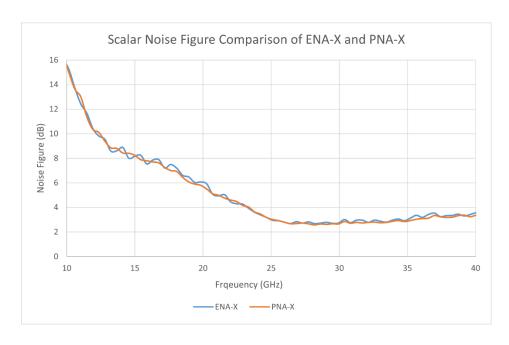


Figure 4. For scalar measurements, the better raw hardware performance of the PNA-X results in slightly less overall ripple.



Receiver noise figure comparison

The specifications for receiver noise figure for each analyzer are listed in their respective Data Sheets. An abridged version is supplied here for ease-of-comparison.

20 GHz Solution

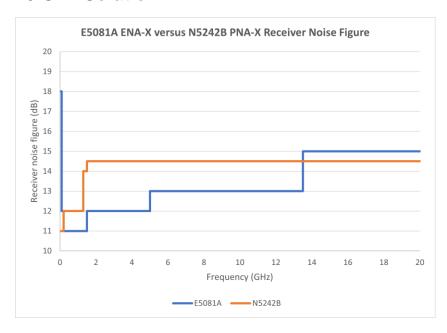


Figure 5. For frequencies less than 20 GHz, the noise figure of the ENA-X and PNA-X receivers are similar.

ENA-X Receiver Noise Figure (dB), Port 1 or Port 2

| Frequency | Specification | Typical |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| 50 MHz to 100 MHz | 18 | 14 |
| 100 MHz to 200 MHz | 12 | 9 |
| 200 MHz to 2 GHz | 11 | 10 |
| 2 GHz to 5 GHz | 12 | 10 |
| 5 GHz to 15 GHz | 13 | 11 |
| 15 GHz to 20 GHz | 15 | 13 |

PNA-X Receiver Noise Figure (dB), Port 2

| Frequency | Specification | Typical |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 10 MHz to 200 MHz | 11.0 | - |
| 200 MHz to 1.3 GHz | 12.0 | - |
| 1.3 GHz to 2.0 GHz | 14.0 | - |
| 2.0 GHz to 8.5 GHz | 14.5 | - |
| 8.5 GHz to 13.5 GHz | 14.5 | - |
| 13.5 GHz to 20 GHz | 14.5 | - |
| 20 GHz to 26.5 GHz | 17.0 ¹ | - |



44 GHz Solution

The noise figure of the ENA-X and PNA-X is similar at frequencies <35 GHz. For higher frequencies, the PNA-X has an advantage. Additionally for frequencies above 40 GHz, the ENA-X requires external filters, which are built-in for the PNA-X.

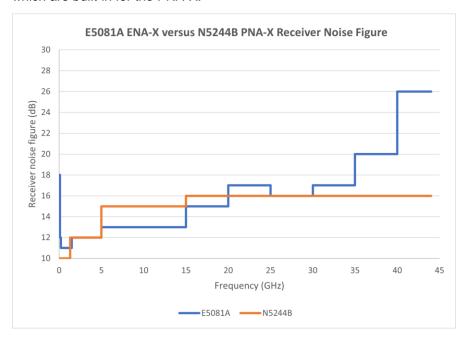


Figure 6. For frequencies less than 35 GHz, the VNAs have similar noise figure. For higher frequencies, the PNA-X has an advantage.

ENA-X Receiver Noise Figure (dB), Port 1 or Port 2

| Description Specification | | Typical | |
|----------------------------------|----|---------|--|
| 50 MHz to 100 MHz | 18 | 14 | |
| 100 MHz to 5GHz | 12 | 10 | |
| 5 GHz to 15 GHz | 13 | 11 | |
| 15 GHz to 20 GHz | 15 | 13 | |
| 20 GHz to 35 GHz | 17 | 15 | |
| 35 GHz to 40 GHz | 20 | 17 | |
| 40 GHz to 44 GHz | 26 | 21 | |

PNA-X Receiver Noise Figure (dB), Port 2

| Description | Specification | Typical | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|--|
| 10 MHz to 50 MHz | - | 9 | |
| 50 MHz to 1.5 GHz | 10 | 7 | |
| 1.5 GHz to 5 GHz | 12 | 10 | |
| 5 GHz to 20 GHz | 15 | 11 | |
| 20 GHz to 45 GHz | 16 | 11 | |
| 45 GHz to 50 GHz | 21 | 14 | |



Advantages of an ENA-X Based Solution

ENA-X Advantage: Price

The PNA-X is Keysight's high performance network analyzer family. The ENA-X is Keysight's mid-range network analyzer family. For noise figure measurements, an ENA-X-based solution is approximately 70% of the cost of a PNA-X-based solution.

The tables below show sample ENA-X and PNA-X noise figure configurations.

20 GHz Solution

| ENA-X | Description | PNA-X | Description |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| E5081A | ENA-X, 10 MHz to 20 GHz | N5242B | PNA-X, 10 MHz to 26.6 GHz |
| E5081A-2K5 | 2-port | N5242B-217 | 2-port |
| E5081A-0K2 | Add noise receiver to port 2, 50 MHz to 20 GHz | N5242B-029 | Add noise receiver, 10 MHz to 26.5 GHz |
| S96029B | Noise Figure Software | S93029B | Noise Figure Software |

44 GHz Solution

| ENA-X | Description | PNA-X | Description |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| E5081A | ENA-X, 10 MHz to 44 GHz | N5244B | PNA-X, 10 MHz to 43.5 GHz |
| E5081A-2N5 | 2-port | N5244B-217 | 2-port |
| E5081A-0N2 | Add noise receiver to port 2, 50 MHz to 44 GHz | N5244B-029 | Add noise receiver, 10 MHz to 43.5 GHz |
| S96029B | Noise Figure Software | S93029B | Noise Figure Software |

An ENA-X based noise figure solution is approximately 70% of the cost of a PNA-X based solution.



ENA-X Advantage: Size and weight

For a 20 GHz network analyzer, at 17 kg, an ENA-X weighs significantly less than a 27 kg PNA-X. An ENA-X can be moved by one person. A PNA-X is nearly always a 2-person lift. The ENA-X also has a more compact form-factor.

20 GHz Solution

| ENA-X E5081A with Option 2K5 | PNA-X N5242B | Difference: ENA-X vs PNA-X |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 16.7 kg | 27 kg | 10.3 kg lighter |

| Weight | 16.7 kg | 27 kg | 10.3 kg lighter |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|---|
| Width (including handles) | 460 mm | 460 mm | Same |
| Height (with feet) | 266 mm | 279 mm | Similar |
| Depth (including handle) | 344 mm | 578 mm | ENA-X has much less depth. It is 23 cm less deep. |

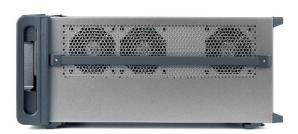
44 GHz Solution

ENA-X E5081A with Option 2N5 PNA-X N5244B Difference: ENA-X vs PNA-X

| Weight | 17.4 kg | 46.3 kg | ENA-X is 29 kg lighter! |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|---|
| Width (including handles) | 460 mm | 458.7 mm | Same |
| Height (with feet) | 266 mm | 279.1 mm | Similar |
| Depth (including handle) | 344 mm | 649.9 mm | ENA-X has much less depth. It is 30 cm less deep. |







The ENA-X is a 1-person lift; the PNA-X is a 2-person lift. And, the ENA-X is smaller.

ENA-X Advantage: Efficiency and flexibility of noise figure measurements

A 2-port ENA-X can be configured with either one noise receiver (port 1 *or* port 2) or two noise receivers (port 1 *and* port 2). The PNA-X can only be configured with one noise receiver, located on port 2. Having a noise receiver on both ports 1 and 2 allows for easier testing of bi-directional devices such as transceivers. With the ENA-X, if you are testing a device such as a transceiver, you can connect the Tx path from port 1 to port 2, and measure the Rx path's (generally port 2 to port 1) noise figure on port 1.

With the PNA-X, the noise receiver is on port 2, so one has to connect the Tx from port 2 to port 1, and Rx from port 1 to port 2. The downside of this hardware setup is applications such as IMD are designed to use port 1 and port 1 source 2 as the source of f1 and f2, and can't use port 2's source. Additionally, the PNA-X's port 1 has much better filtering (it's been designed as the primary source); for example, the source harmonics of port 1 are 30 dB better than port 2. For non-linear measurements on an active device, it is beneficial for the source port to be Port 1. One can add an external switch to handle this or reverse the DUT, but this is inconvenient.

ENA-X Advantage: Availability of fast measurements

Another feature of the ENA-X is the ability to have faster noise figure measurements if more jitter in the measurement is acceptable. The PNA-X family is designed and optimized for accuracy, so it prioritizes accuracy over speed. The ENA-X allows the user to run noise figure measurements (with low values of noise averaging) that are very fast. These measurements will have more jitter though. But it is a choice that users in manufacturing environments may find warranted.

This tradeoff can be seen in the plot below. With the PNA-X (the two blue lines), if 20 noise averages are applied, the measurement has less than 0.025 dB rms noise (jitter) and it takes about 10 seconds. With the ENA-X (two orange lines), 20 noise averages results in 0.06 dB rms noise, but the sweep time is in the milliseconds. So, the ENA-X measurement is noisier but significantly faster.

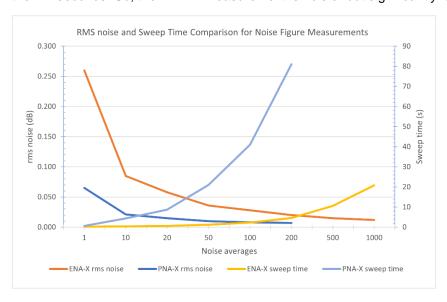


Figure 8. With the ENA-X, users can make faster noise figure measurements, if higher levels of jitter are acceptable.



Advantages of a PNA-X Based Solution

The primary advantage of a PNA-X based solution is it is more convenient, especially in a lab environment where vector noise figure may be preferrable to scalar, and also users may often change the stimulus settings. In manufacturing environments where scalar noise figure is generally the preferred choice because it is faster, and the settings are known, these factors do not come into play.

PNA-X advantage, for all frequencies:

- Built-in switch for an ECal tuner, which is used in vector noise figure (not a factor for in scalar noise figure)
- Easy 28-V bias for older 346 noise sources (not a factor for newer USB noise sources)
- · Calibration validity over different gain settings

PNA-X advantage for 44 GHz solutions:

- Built-in tuner module
- Built-in filtering. ENA-X requires external filters > 40 GHz.

Each item is examined in more detail below.

PNA-X Advantage: Built-in switch for an ECal tuner for vector noise figure

Vector noise figure measurements can use an ECal as a tuner. This ECal module is referred to as ECal-as-tuner here to contrast it with an ECal module that can be used for the S-parameter calibration.

A noise figure measurement on the PNA-X has two underlying measurements: A noise power measurement and a S-parameter measurement.

The ECal-as-tuner is set to different impedance states during the noise power portion of the measurement, to present different source impedances to the DUT. The ECal-as-tuner is set to the thru state during the S-parameter portion of the measurement

The 26.5 GHz N5242B PNA-X has a built-in mechanical switch for switching this ECal module into the path during a vector noise figure measurement. This switch is set to the thru path for non-noise figure measurements such as gain compression, harmonics or IMD. The 44 GHz N5244B has both the switch and the tuner module built-in.

The ENA-X has neither the built-in "convenience" switch, nor the tuner module. The user has two choices regarding the tuner and switch, when performing vector noise figure measurements.

Connect the ECal module to port 1 and always leave it in the path, and accept the measurement
consequences of it. The consequences are (1) a slight degradation in the S-parameter measurement
accuracy due to the 7 dB loss of the ECal, and a slight increase in drift due to the worse raw
directivity, again due to the loss of the ECal, (2) Some extra considerations/challenges due to ECal's
compression level of around 0 dBm, combined with a loss of about 7 dB, which means the DUT
cannot be driven with higher than -7 dBm.





Figure 9. With the ENA-X, the ECal-as-tuner module can be directly connected to the test port. For vector calibration using ENA-X, the ECal thru is used for all measurements except the vector noise pulling, so all other measurements can still be performed as long as the source power does not exceed the maximum ECal power handling.

Add an external switch (similar to the built-in switch that the PNA-X has), so the noise figure
measurements are in the ECal-as-tuner path and other measurement classes use the thru path. This
provides the same accuracy and setup as the PNA-X.

Electromechanical switches are recommended over solid state switches as electromechanical switches have less loss. A solid state switch that has low loss in the frequency range of test can also be used. A terminated switch is not required for this application. Either terminated or unterminated switches can be used.

The loss between the ECal and the DUT (the reference plane) should be kept to a minimum, to ensure an accurate vector noise calibration. High loss in this section (source match seen by the DUT) results in collapse of the impedance states towards 50 ohm, which is undesirable.

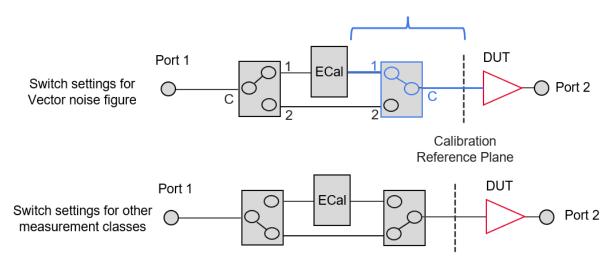


Figure 10. With the ENA-X, external switches to switch the ECal-as-tuner module can mimic the role of the internal switch in the PNA-X.

The PNA-X has a built-in tuner switch (26.5 GHz) or built-in switch and tuner (50 GHz). These components need to be supplied externally with an ENA-X. The tuner is only a factor for vector noise figure. It is not applicable to scalar noise figure. Scalar noise figure is the main method used in manufacturing as it requires less sweeps and is faster.



PNA-X Advantage: Easy 28V bias for older 346 noise sources

The 28V bias BNC on the PNA-X is easier to use than the 346CH08 adapter and software on ENA-X. If using USB noise sources, there is no difference between an ENA-X and PNA-X.

While both instruments can use the 346 non-USB noise sources, the PNA-X has a built-in 28V DC voltage source with a BNC connector, making it easy to bias the older 346 noise source. With the ENA-X, the user needs to use the 346CH08 USB to BNC adapter, and run special software on the VNA to control the biasing. Once the hardware is connected and the software is running, the rest works just like the PNA-X.

This 28V biasing inconvenience is not a factor if the new USB Smart noise sources are used, as those are USB powered and work the same way with the ENA-X and PNA-X.



346C and 346CH08

USB noise source

Conclusion

ENA-X — A lower-cost alternative for active device noise figure characterization

Traditionally the high-performance PNA-X was the main solution for active device measurements such as noise figure. Now the mid-range ENA-X also offers noise figure capability, at a much lower cost compared to the PNA-X, offering active device test users another choice.

| Feature | ENA-X E5081A | PNA-X N5242B, N5244B | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amplifier and converter noise figure applications | √ | √ | Same |
| Scalar noise figure | \checkmark | $\overline{\hspace{1cm}}$ | Same |
| Vector noise figure | Needs ECal + Switch | 20 GHz: Needs ECal 44 GHz: no extra hardware needed | PNA-X is a more convenient solution with the built-in hardware |
| Price | \$ | \$\$ | ENA-X is 70% of the price of a PNA-X |
| Weight | 1-person lift | 2-person lift | ENA-X is 10 to 30 kg lighter |
| # of noise receivers | 2 | 1 | Easier to test bidirectional devices with ENA-X, or test two DUTs |
| Accuracy < 35 GHz | \checkmark | $\overline{\hspace{1cm}}$ | Similar |
| Accuracy and ease-of-use > 35 GHz | Needs external filters and has higher receiver noise figure | √ | PNA-X is a better solution |

Resources

- High-Accuracy Noise Figure Measurements with Network Analyzers
- Optimizing On-Wafer Noise Figure Measurements to 67 GHz
- PNA-X noise figure FAQ
- E5081A ENA-X Data Sheet



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