## Benchtop Optical Power Meter Q8221

400 to 1750 nm

Benchtop optical power meter
of high measurement accuracy



### **Brief description**

Optical Power Meter Q8221 (Advantest) provides two plug-in slots and can be fitted with five different optical sensors or nine different sources. The optical sensors cover the wavelength range from 400 nm to 1750 nm and the power range from –93 dBm to +27 dBm. A continuous wavelength sensitivity compensation allows the sensors not only to be used at specific wavelengths, but throughout the specified range. Compensation is made automatically following selection of the wavelength by the user.

LEDs and LDs are the sources for all three optical windows. The high measurement accuracy and the extremely low polarization dependence make the Q8221 an ideal tool for demanding measurement tasks. A special adapter allows a return loss of at least 45 dB to be obtained even with PC polished FC connectors.

Thanks to its high speed of 20 measurements per second, Q8221 is suitable for a large variety of applications. Whether it is used as a two-channel power meter or as a combined power meter/source, its high measurement

accuracy and source stability always ensure reliable measurement results.

### Main features

- Two independent channels
- High measurement accuracy of 2.5% (with Q82208)
- Versatile measurement capabilities through various sensors and plug-in light sources

## Specifications in brief (basic unit)

Basic unit Display Resolution Measurement rate Measurement functions

Averaging

Offset and zero adjustment Remote control Power supply Dimensions (W x H x D); weight power measurement in W and dBm, dBr (relative), etc 2 to 256 values, moving average value automatic upon keystroke IEC 625 (IEEE 488) 100 to 240 V, 48 to 66 Hz, 50 VA

212 mm x 88 mm x 360 mm; 4 kg

# Optical sensors

Optical Sensor Wavelength Level Sensor material	<b>Q82214</b> 400 to 1100 nm -80 to +17 dBm Si, 8 mm dia.	<b>Q82215</b> 800 to 1750 nm -60 to +10 dBm Ge, 8 mm dia.	Q82216 800 to 1750 nm -77 to +10 dBm Ge, 5 mm dia., cooled	Q82227 800 to 1750 nm -80 to +27 dBm InGaAs, cooled	Q82208 800 to 1700 nm -94 to +10 dBm InGaAs, cooled	<b>Q82232/Q82233</b> <sup>1)</sup> 900 to 1650 nm -94 to +10 dBm InGaAs, cooled
Measurement accuracy (with pulsed light) Polarization	±3% (±4%) 780 nm, 0 dBm —	±3% (±4%) 1300 nm, 0 dBm typ. 0.03 dB (pp)	±2.5% (±3.5%) 1300 nm, 0 dBm typ. 0.03 dB (pp)	±2.5% (±3.5%) 1550 nm, 0 dBm typ. 0.05 dB (pp)	±2.5% (±3.5%) 1300 nm, 0 dBm typ. 0.015 dB (pp)	±2.5% (±3.5%) 1550 nm, 0 dBm 0.003 dB (pp)/ 0.005 dB (pp)
Adapter for connection of sensors (additionally required	d) Q82202	Q82202	Q82202	Q82203	_	Q82203

#### Extras

Adapter Q82202 for connection of sensors, 19" Rack Adapter A02463

#### Adapters for connectors

	Q82202	Q82202	Q82202	Q82203	_	Q82203
FC	A08012	A08012	A08012	Standard	Standard	A08161
SC	A08090	A08090	A08090	_	_	A08161
ST	A08096	A08096	A08096	_	_	A08162
D4	A08013	A08013	A08013	_	_	A08163
SMA <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	A08028	A08028	A08028	_	_	_
DIN	A08029	A08029	A08029	_	_	_
FC >45 dB ORL	_	_	_	A08328	A08328	

# Plug-in light sources

Light Source Type Wavelength Half-value width Level Drift 1 h/8 h Modulation	Q81201 LED 850 ±25 nm 55 nm -15 ±1 dBm 0.02 dB/0.2 dB	O81202 LED 1310 ±40 nm 160 nm -20 ±1 dBm 0.02 dB/0.2 dB 270 Hz, 2 kHz, 4 kHz	Q81203 LED 1550 ±30 nm 210 nm -43 ±1 dBm <sup>1</sup> ) 0.04 dB/0.2 dB c, ±0.1% each; duty cycl	Q81204 LED 1310 ±10 nm 20 ±5 nm -35 ±1 dBm 0.02 dB/0.2 dB e 2 (±10%; 270 Hz: ±5	Q81205 LED 1550 ±10 nm 20 ±5 nm -53 ±1 dBm <sup>2)</sup> 0.04 dB/0.2 dB %)
Type of connector	FC	FC	FC	FC	FC
Light Source Type Wavelength Half-value width Level Drift 1 h/8 h Modulation Type of connector	Q81206 LED 1300 ±30 nm 100 nm -14 ±1 dBm <sup>1)</sup> 0.02 dB/0.2 dB	Q81207 LED 1550 ±30 nm 140 nm -27 ±1 dBm <sup>1)</sup> 0.02 dB/0.2 dB 270 Hz, 2 kHz, 4 kHz FC	O81211 FP-LD 1310 ±10 nm 5 nm 0 ±1 dBm <sup>1)</sup> 0.05 dB/1 dB c, ±0.1% each; duty cycl	O81212 FP-LD 1550 ±20 nm 10 nm 0 ±1 dBm <sup>1)</sup> 0.05 dB/1 dB e 2 (±10%; 270 Hz: ±5 FC	%)

<sup>1)</sup> ORL ≥45dB

 $<sup>^{2)}</sup>$  At SM 10/125  $\mu m_{\rm i}$  otherwise GI 50/125  $\mu m_{\rm i}$