

Sat, Oct 23, 2021 at 7:27 AM

Re: [HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment] E4407B restoration project: EEPROMs

4 messages

Techfreakz <alex@techfreakz.net> Reply-To: HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io To: "HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io" <HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io>

Hello zs,

Sorry for the slow reply, I don't check this group very often.

I put about a month in to learning how the look-up is performed, reverse engineering the EEPROM contents and re-generating the correct contents - quite a feat of engineering!

My most important discovery (late in the process) was that there is a serial (RS232) debug port on the CPU card (its the pin header you can see on the rear panel). During the YTF alignment process, there is lots of information written out this port. I made a little cable to convert from the 2mm(?) pitch header to a 9-way D-type.

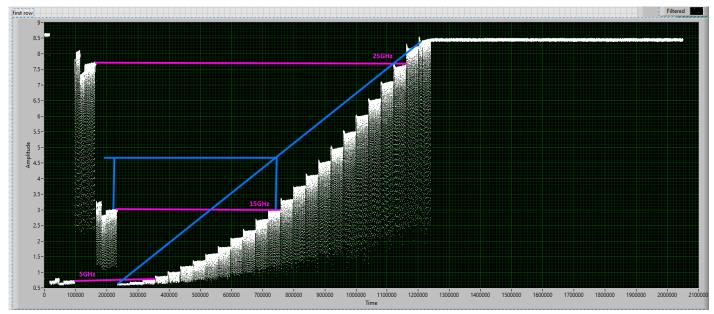
Attached are some captures of the debug output (for the NFA) during boot and (failed) alignment and a successful alignment.

So, what I found (for the NFA), was that the instrument uses a polynomial to perform the look-up of frequency -> YTF tuning voltage.

If I recall correctly, the alignment process does something along the following lines during "YTF Align":

- 1. It uses the current polynomial constants to set the YTF at the bottom, top and middle of the band, seeping the LO to detect the noise-peak in the receivers pass band.
- 2. It then steps through many frequency points, performing peaking of the noise (by tuning the YTF) at each frequency.
- 3. Upon successful completion of the calibration sweep, the polynomial is re-calculated and programmed to the EEPROM (when you click Save, I think).

Here's the YTF voltage monitored over time during the alignment process.



There is actually a significant loop-hole in the YTF alignment process. If the instrument has a fault and the YTF alignment process is run and saved, then the (very) incorrect YTF polynomial values are stored to memory. If the unrelated instrument fault is fixed, the instrument will still never be able to align itself back to a corrected state!

NOTE: Calibration data actually spans the two EEPROMs on instruments with a wide frequency range (e.g. those that go up to 26.5GHz, may the 6 & 13GHz models too). The YTF polynomial only actually has a few coefficients. The majority of the data on the EEPROM is the amplitude correction & mixer bias settings across the band. For the NFA, this data isn't important, as it corrects itself during it measurement process, but the the ESAs this may be more important for accurate measurements. If you just have incorrect YTF coefficients, then you will not need to touch the other EEPROM contents. If this is the case, I would strongly encourage you to back-up the contents of these EEPROMs before making any changes!!

BTW, each section in the EEPROM is checksum'd (I never did determine the CRC calculation used), but I seem to recall the instrument doesn't check this anyway!

The following data is stored in the first (of two) EEPROMs:

| Model, serial, description and revision | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3367 | 4534 | 3430 | 3436 | 3030 | 3031 | 0000 | 3233 | | | | | |
| 3131 | 3437 | 3030 | 3031 | 3600 | 3939 | 0000 | 0041 | | | | | |
| 4672 | 6571 | 7565 | 6E63 | 7920 | 4578 | 7465 | 6E73 | | | | | |
| 696F | 6E00 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 9D3D | | | | | |
| 0901 | 0500 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 9030 | | | | | |
| ALC reference level = 8 bits (written with address = 0xD, register = 0xC) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82CA | 003F | 0087 | 006F | 006F | 0093 | 0800 | 008F | | | | | |
| YTF DAC Polynomial (double polynominal in 64bits, X^0, X^1, X^2, X^3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4090 | 6B3B | A000 | 0000 | 3E87 | BF3E | A000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| 3C8E | CD38 | C000 | 0000 | BA1C | A744 | A000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| 4088 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Unknown. Likely Mixer bias level is in here | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26FB | E76C | 8B44 | 410D | EE80 | 0000 | 0000 | 3F19 | | | | | |
| 06E2 | 1C6A | 43EC | 3EE0 | D12A | F7C7 | C49D | C083 | | | | | |
| 2922 | D0E5 | 6042 | BCDA | C05A | 8E88 | 2CA3 | 3E20 | | | | | |
| 42C0 | 4307 | 107A | BC55 | 8119 | 4633 | 00EF | 3FE7 | | | | | |
| CED9 | 1687 | 2B02 | BAD0 | 18E6 | 0000 | 0276 | | | | | | |
| BF20 | 25E7 | F115 | 8171 | 3EFA | 6C92 | D051 | BC8B | | | | | |
| 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| BE60 | 5A63 | F94C | A62C | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| 3DC4 | 2D10 | D9C0 | A872 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| 4034 | 1B08 | AAC9 | 6CC6 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | 0000 | | | | | |
| 000F | 0055 | 0000 | 0000 | 0001 | | | | | | | | |
| 000F | 0055 | 0000 | 0000 | 0001 | | | | | | | | |
| 0D48 | 0000 | 0244 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0D48 | 0000 | 02A8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0D48 | 0000 | 02DA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0210 | 0000 | 56271 | | | | | | | | | | |

Of interest is the "YTF DAC Polynomial". This data is stored as a double precision floating point number (8 x 8 bytes = 64 bits).

If I recall correctly, the short answer to what I did was to connect the YTF to my Network Analyser to perform an S21 measurement. I connected an external power supply to the YTF control input and swept the control voltage whilst noting the centre frequency of the pass band. A polynomial was fitted to the curve and these coefficients were programmed in to the EEPROM as a more sensible starting point for the YTF Align. I think I only needed the first one or two terms as its very linear. I then re-ran the YTF alignment process several times. Each time, it would get closer to the final characteristic and finally the alignment completed successfully at every frequency.

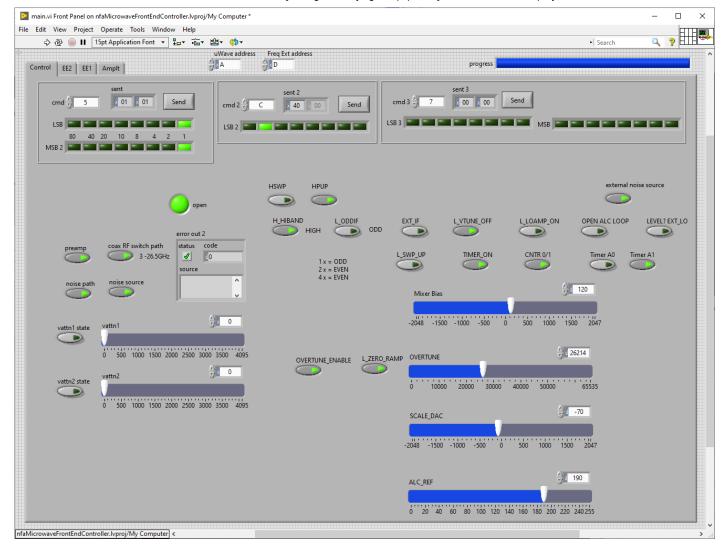
You can run the calibration (even if it fails), note the polynomial generated at the end. Read back the EEPROM and verify what was programmed matches what was computed and shown in the debug log. You can then adjust these coefficient values, as shown above, to bring the alignment back to a correct state.

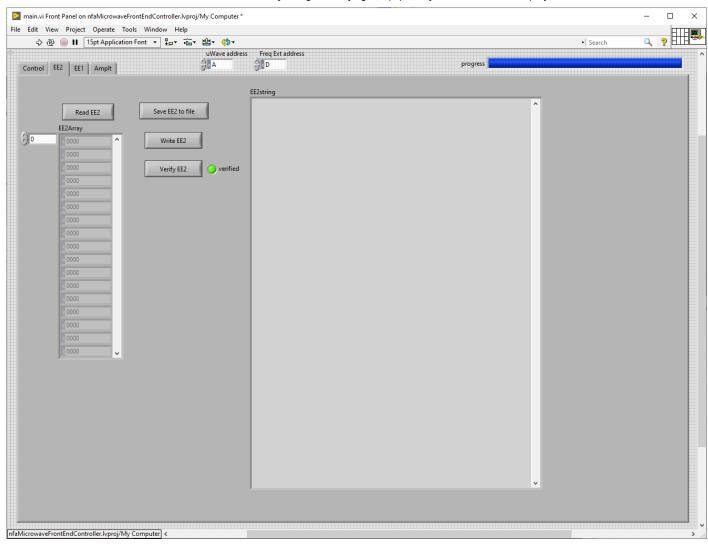
As an aside, I reverse engineered the pseudo-SPI bus that the CPU card uses to talk to all the other cards across the backplane. I then wrote a LabVIEW application with buttons and sliders to control some elements of the operation of the instrument. To do this, I pulled out the CPU card, and made connections to the pseudo-SPI bus on one of the plug-in cards.

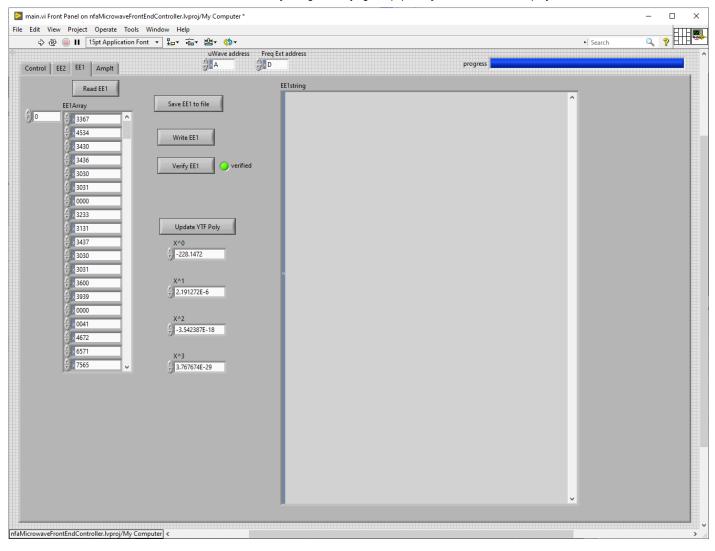
| FTDI | ADBUS | Mask | Direction | Value | A7A4 pins |
|--------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| | | | | | |
| Black | - | | | | 90 |
| Grey | 4 | 0x10 | 1 | | 89 |
| Orange | 0 | 0x01 | 1 | | 88 |
| White | 6 | 0x40 | 1 | | 87 |
| Yellow | 1 | 0x02 | 1 | | 86 |
| Purple | 5 | 0x20 | 1 | | 85 |
| Green | 2 | 0x04 | 0 | | 84 |
| Brown | 3 | 0x08 | 0 | | 34 |
| Blue | 7 | 0x80 | 0 | | 81 |

I think the cable I used was one of these: https://ftdichip.com/products/c232hm-ddhsl-0-2/

Gmail - Re: [HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment] E4407B restoration project: EEPROMs







| v c | § | | | Font 🔻 🖫 | | ∰ ≺ \$ \$ ▼ uWave addr | | Ext addres | 5 | | | | • Search | <u> </u> |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|--|--------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| ol | EE2 | EE1 An | nplt | | ŝ | A | ∆ D | | | | progre | ess | | |
| Rea | ad Ampl | itude Corr | ection | Save | EE1+ EE2 to 1 | file | Update | EE Arrays fr | om comp Array | 1 | | | | |
| a) | 100 | leCorrectio | onArray | | | | | | | correction | | | | |
| | ()37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | > | 8.5- | | | | |
| | <u>^)</u> 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | > | 7.5 7 6.5 | | | | |
| | ∧ Ţ) 37 | 13.2G < | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | > | 6- 5.5- 5- | | | | |
| | <u>^</u>]37 | 4.13 ≮ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | > | 4.5- | | | | |
| | A) 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | > | (9) 4- ···································· | | | | |
| | <u>∧</u> ₹) <mark>37</mark> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | > | 2- 1.5- 1- | | | | |
| | <u>^</u>]37 | 25.75G < | 26G | 26.25G | 26.5G | 26.75G | 27G | 0 | > | 0.5- | | | | |
| | <u>^)</u> 37 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0 | > v | -0.5- | | | | |
| E | E1+EE2 | | | | | | | | | 2Ġ 4Ġ 6Ġ | 8G 10G | 12G 14G 16G 18 Frequency (Hz) | G 20G 22G | 24G 26G 28 |
| | | | | | | | | | ^ | | Band 1 | Band 2 | Band 3 | A Band 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | length | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | dO | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Amazing what you can do when you put your mind to it 😉

Best regards,

А

From: HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io <HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io> on behalf of zs437442 via groups.io <zs437442=gmail.com@groups.io> Sent: 01 June 2021 22:43 To: HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io <HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io> Subject: Re: [HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment] E4407B restoration project: EEPROMs

Hi Alex,

Were you able to regenerate the YTF alignment/correction data? I am in the need to do the same for my ESA where the YTF needs to to re-adjusted. Did you find out the format of the values stored for that on the freq. extension board, and the best way to regenerate the correct values?

Thanks,

--ZS

Groups.io Links:

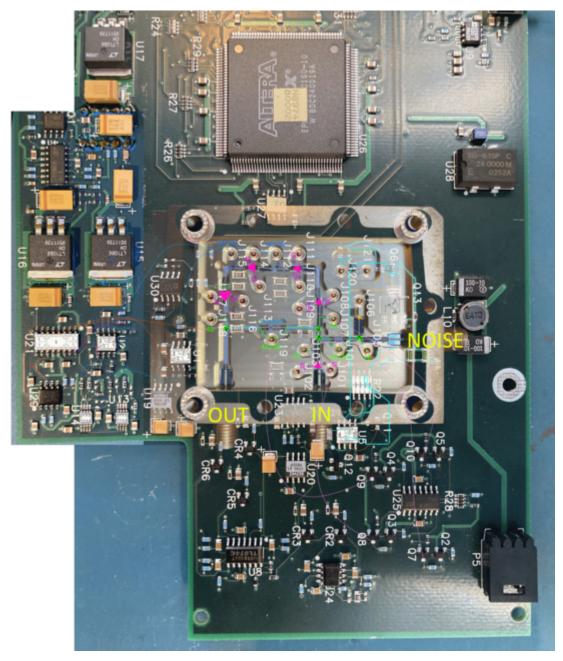
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2 attachments boot and ytf align log.txt 131K completely Successful calibration.txt 5K

Techfreakz <alex@techfreakz.net> Reply-To: HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io To: HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io Sat, Oct 23, 2021 at 8:04 AM

P.S. If anyone needs to work on the NFA "uWave Front End" module, here's the "chip & wire" and DC PCB reverse engineered!



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Techfreakz <alex@techfreakz.net>

Reply-To: HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io To: HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io Sat, Oct 23, 2021 at 8:06 AM

P.S. If anyone needs to work on the NFA "uWave Front End" module, here's the "chip & wire" and DC PCB reverse engineered!

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uWave module overlay.png 5815K

Techfreakz <alex@techfreakz.net> Reply-To: HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io To: HP-Agilent-Keysight-equipment@groups.io Sat, Oct 23, 2021 at 8:14 AM

P.P.S. Here's a photo of the serial debug cable.



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