

TFA

150L/150H Series

Handheld Antenna & Feeder Tester

Supports multiple measurement formats/base station test analysis expert

Dynamic range: 2MHZ-4.4GHZ/6GHZ



The 150 series is TFN's third generation integrated handheld antenna and feeder tester. It is a value-for-money product that is field-optimized, reliable, durable and easy to operate. In the antenna feeder system, the operating status of the base station's RF/optical transmission and antenna system can be quickly evaluated, improving the efficiency of base station installation and maintenance. The 150 series is a trusted, reliable and preferred antenna and feeder tester for wireless communication operators and wireless signal coverage installation and maintenance engineering contractors, scientific research, teaching, and production.

MAIN FUNCTION

Frequency domain testing

Standing wave ratio

Return loss

SMITH chart

Phase

Cable loss

Fault location test

DTF standing wave ratio

DTF return loss

Power test

Optical power test

Optical fiber fault location

Built-in

Electronic calibration kit

Terminal power meter

WIFI module

WIFI module

GPS antenna module

USB type fiber optic magnifying glass

Pass-through power meter

FEATURES

8'

Battery life
More than 8 hours

E-CAL

Built-in E-CAL electronic calibration module

Fast automatic calibration with one connection
One calibration applies to the entire frequency band

4.4GHz

Terminal
power meter



External GPS

Optical power meter

Built-in optical power meter
Visual fault locator (Red light source), WIFI



USB type fiber optic magnifying glass



Anti-RF interference
capability



Backlight
Backlit keys



Rong
Durable and reliable

Small and light

Handheld Antenna
Feeder Tester



Shock proof
Dust and splash proof

Convenient

Comes with soft backpack
Convenient and easy to carry

TEST FUNCTION

TEST FUNCTION



• POWER TEST

Built-in terminal power meter (Figure 1)
The USB-powered external high-power through-type power meter (optional) helps you complete base station power testing. No additional power supply is required. (Figure 2)

• Built-in optical module (optional)

The built-in optical module can test optical fiber links. Optical power meter (Figure 3) and Visual fault locator (Figure 4) are used to test optical communications.



Figure 1
Terminal power meter

Figure 2
Pass-through
high power test

Figure 3
Optical power test

Figure 4
Visible light fault location

- **External GPS module option**

The external GPS module option helps you confirm the precise measurement location and the correct location for measurement (longitude, latitude, altitude), and each test curve can be marked with location information. (Picture 5)

- **Dual channel display**

The dual-channel display allows the user to view two tests on one screen. Through the independent upper and lower dual-channel display, the user can independently set the mark and pass limit on each channel. This greatly saves time since no two measurements are required. (Figure 6) The top channel measures VSWR, and the bottom channel measures DTF-VSWR to find the fault point.

- **Distance to Fault (DTF)**

Distance to faults (DTF) in terms of standing wave ratio and return loss can accurately identify and locate damaged cables, components and connectors. Up to 2065 data points provide you with better frequency resolution when measuring, or can be used to extend the DTF measurement distance range without reducing distance resolution. (Figure 7)

- **USB type fiber optic magnifying glass**

Before connecting the fiber optic connector, the fiber optic connector ferrule must be inspected and cleaned. Inspection of optical fiber end faces is the key to reducing maintenance costs, improving troubleshooting efficiency, and ensuring transmission quality. (Figure 8)



Figure 5
GPS geographical information



Figure 6
Dual-channel test



Figure 7
Data collection points are as high as 2065



Figure 8
USB type fiber optic magnifying glass

Automatic PASS/FAIL analysis

After setting pass limits you can perform automatic pass/fail analysis using red and green markers. (Figure 9) Users can edit 20 pass limits including upper and lower limits on the test screen.

Return loss/standing wave ratio

Poor return loss/standing wave ratio indicators can damage the transmitter, reduce the base station coverage area, increase the call drop rate and call blocking, and reduce the data service rate. (Figure 10)

Cable Loss Bit (DTF)

Cable loss measurement is very important. Excessive loss will reduce the coverage area of the base station, mask return loss problems, and produce false measurement results that appear to be good. (Figure 11)



Figure 9
Automatic PASS/
FAIL analysis



Figure 10
Return loss test



Figure 11
Cable loss test

Efficient data management

Data analysis

SITE WORKBENCH is a PC-based post-processing software that will help technicians improve efficiency in data analysis and test automation work. SITE WORKBENCH helps improve productivity for workers who process many days of feeder test results every day. The presets of frequency markers and qualified lines allow frequency markers and qualified lines to be quickly applied to similar traces.

In the process of making field measurement data into reports, RENAMING GRID makes renaming files, trace main, and subtitles faster and less error-prone than manual input. For antenna and feeder analysis, quick naming can be achieved through customized common file names, and a file name including measurement location, sector, measurement type, terminal and frequency can be saved in less than five seconds. The report generator can create report charts with company logo, GPS information, calibration status and instrument serial number. (Figure 12)

Remote access

Built-in WIFI remote access tools allow staff to view and operate instruments remotely via the Internet.

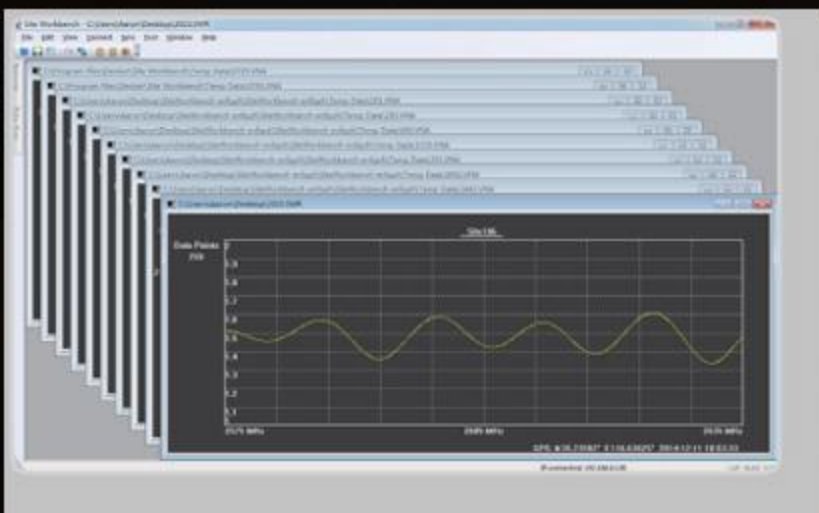
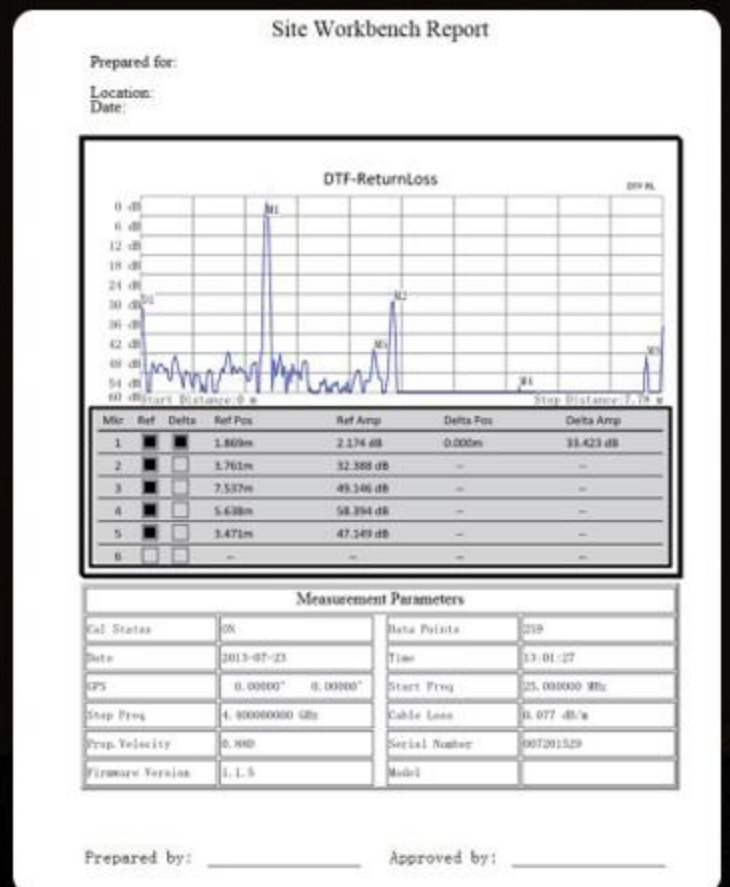


Figure 12
Data analysis and reporting chart



TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

Frequency Range	2MHz ~ 4400MHz
Frequency resolution	0.5kHz
Frequency accuracy	±2 ppm
Output level	≥0dBm
Scan speed	1mS/point (return loss) 1.2mS/point (fault location)
Number of data points	130,259,517,1033,2065
Interference suppression	+10dBm (within ±10KHz) +25dBm (bias>1.0MHz)
Directionality	≤42dB (after mechanical calibration) ≤38dB (after electronic calibration)

Return loss

Range 0.00-60.00dB

Resolution 0.01dB

Standing wave ratio

Range 1-65

Resolution 0.01

Cable loss

Range 0.00-30.00dB

Resolution 0.01dB

Fault location

Fault location 0.00-60dB

Standing wave ratio range 1-65

Distance range $0 \rightarrow (\text{Points}-1) / (\text{Bandwidth} \times 2) \times V_p$ (speed factor of the cable) $\times C$ (speed of light)

Resolution(M) $= V_p$ (speed factor of the cable) $\times C$ (speed of light) / (bandwidth $\times 2$)

Number of data points 130,259,517,1033,2065

Terminal power meter

Frequency range 20MHz ~ 4400MHz

Amplitude Maximum, minimum, offset, offset switch, automatic amplitude

Amplitude Average, Max Hold, Run/Pause, Average Mode, Continuous/Single

Amplitude limit Amplitude limit switch, upper/lower limit

Display range -100 dBm ~ +100 dBm

Measuring range -33 dBm ~ +20 dBm

Offset range Max ± 100 dB, User configurable

Standing wave ratio	1.4:1 Typical value
Maximum input power	+27 dBm, ±50 VDC (Greater than this value will damage the instrument)
Connector	Type N(m), 50 Ω
Accuracy	± 0.5 dB (23 °C ±3 °C)
Frequency response and line speed	± 0.8 dB (±0.5 dB Typical value)
Temperature effect	± 0.02 dB/1 °C (Typical value)

Fiber optic microscope

Gain	400x
Test resolution	0.75μm
Output format	PAL/NTSC
Weight	155g
Working/storage temperature	20°C ~ +50°C / -30°C ~ +60°C

Optical power meter

Accuracy	±0.17dB(±3%)
Detector type	InGaAs Φ300μm

Weight & Size

Size	245mm × 190mm × 75mm
Weight	2KG