

# Measuring mmWave Spectrum using External Waveguide Mixers

Signal Analyzer MS2850A/MS2840A/MS2830A

External Mixer Connection Function MX284090A

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## 1. Introduction

The mmWave band has this name because it uses frequencies with wavelengths from 1 to 10 mm, which in concrete terms means a frequency of 30 GHz to 300 GHz.

Higher frequency signals have stronger linearity but the mmWave band also has high directivity.

In terms of physical characteristics, the mmWave band suffers from large free space attenuation losses and it is strongly affected by rain, fog, and obstacles, making it unable to travel very far.

On the other hand, compared to the lower frequency bands used until now, the millimeter waveband is still used relatively little, which makes it possible to secure a wide range of available frequencies.

Due to these characteristics, millimeter waves are being used not only in wireless communications, such as mobile phones, but in recent years their use has also been advancing in other fields, such as medical, automotive radar, etc., and further widespread adoption is expected.

This Application Note explains issues in mmWave band measurements, and a new measurement method proposed by Anritsu.

## 2. mmWave Measurement Methods

This section explains mmWave band spectrum measurement methods. It introduces several methods and explains the features of each.

### 2.1 Methods using Harmonic Mixers

The conventional method for measuring the mmWave band uses an external harmonic mixer. The harmonic mixer takes the LO signal from a dedicated spectrum analyzer and frequency converts it using an internally generated harmonic waveform. This frequency converted IF signal is returned to the spectrum analyzer to perform analysis.

By using harmonics for frequency conversion, analysis can be performed with an LO signal at a lower frequency compared to the millimeter wave band signal being measured, allowing for a relatively cost-effective system configuration compared to other measurement methods.

On the other hand, this method is limited in use because a preselector cannot be used upstream of the mixer and the mixer response cannot be filtered out (see section 3). In addition, since this method uses frequency conversion using the mixer harmonic response, it suffers from high conversion losses due to the conversion degree, requiring care over the resultant degraded sensitivity of the measuring instrument.

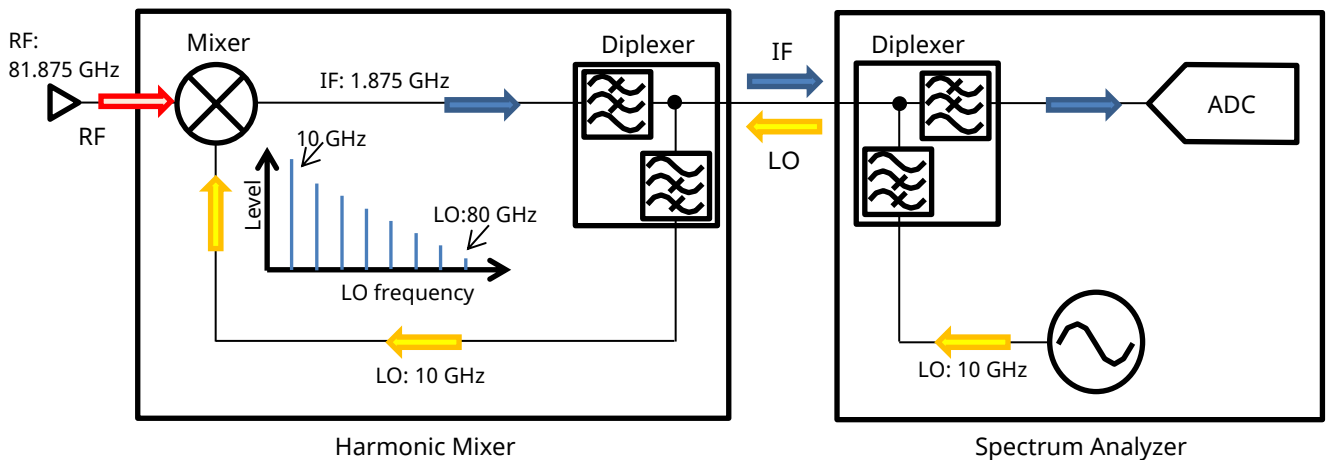


Fig. 1: Harmonic mixer outline

## 2.2 Methods using External Down Converter and External LO Signal Source

In methods using an external down converter, the down converter is upstream of the spectrum analyzer and a signal source is provided to supply the LO signal. The mixer used by the down converter is a fundamental wave mixer, rather than a harmonic mixer. Consequently, a multiplier is added to the LO signal path to increase the frequency of the LO signal.

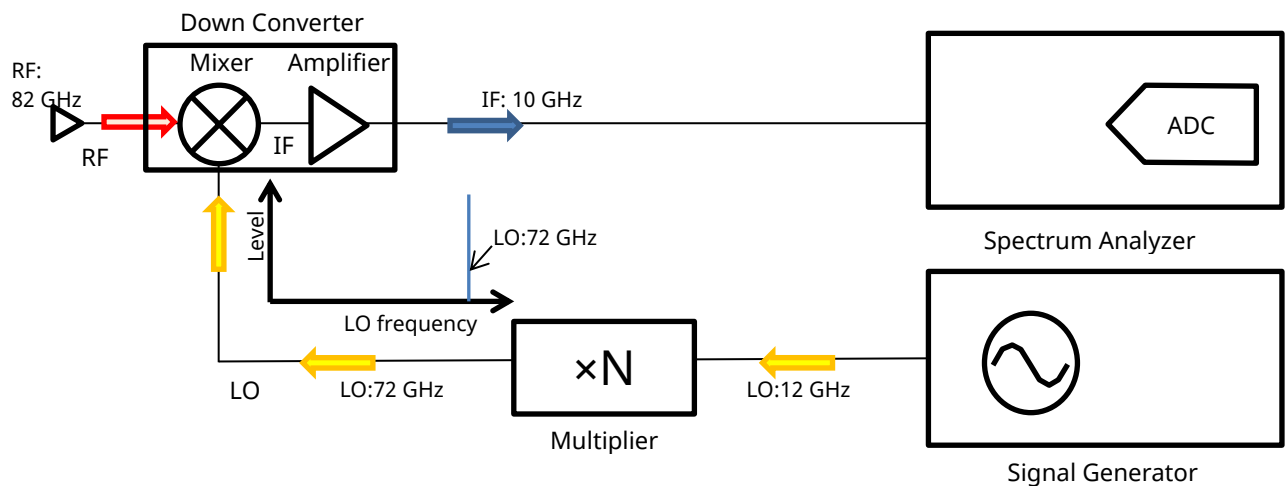


Fig. 2: Down converter outline

When using an external down converter, the IF output signal of the down converter can be selected as the frequency input to the downstream connected spectrum analyzer. As a result, the signal can be monitored with reduced unwanted response (spurious response) generated by the external down converter.

On the other hand, with measurement methods using an external down converter, selection of any IF signal requires correction of not only the frequency characteristics of the external down converter, but also of the frequency characteristics of the cable connection to the downstream spectrum analyzer. In addition to a mixer for the down converter, both a signal generator and a multiplier are required for the LO signal, creating issues with measurement costs and difficult operation. Moreover, since an unwanted image response is generated by the multiplier in the LO signal path, generation of spurious frequencies must be considered, requiring separate adjustment matching the measurement frequency.

## 2.3 Methods using Spectrum Analyzers

The spectrum analyzer features a built-in preselector for removing unwanted responses generated by the mixer. Spectrum analyzers for the mmWave band are appearing.

On the other hand, since the spectrum analyzer internal noise figure (NF) increases as frequency rises, it becomes difficult to obtain the required measurement sensitivity. Moreover, use of coaxial connectors instead of a waveguide results in problems handling connectors with high connection losses and degraded measurement sensitivity.

Moreover, since these configurations use a preselector, there are limits on the measurable bandwidth.

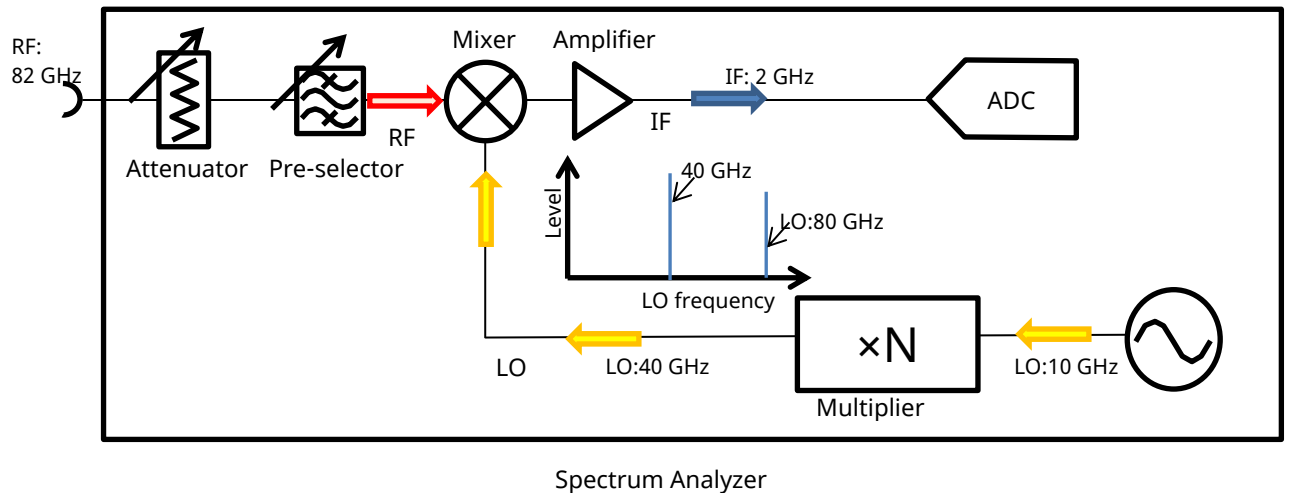


Fig. 3: Spectrum analyzer outline

## 2.4 Method using High-Performance External Waveguide Mixer

The external waveguide mixer connection method uses the same spectrum analyzer LO signal source as when using a harmonic mixer. The external waveguide mixer uses a fundamental wave mixer, so it has an internal LO signal multiplier.

The IF signal depends on the spectrum analyzer because the connection is the same as a harmonic mixer. As a result, spurious components generated by the external waveguide mixer are reduced by the Signal Analyzer MS2840A/MS2850A and high IF of 1.8755 GHz.

Also, the high 5-to-10 GHz LO signal output from the Signal analyzers MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A keeps the harmonic multiplication factor low, helping prevent degraded conversion loss.

Using an external waveguide mixer combines the advantages of down converter performance with harmonic mixer ease of use.

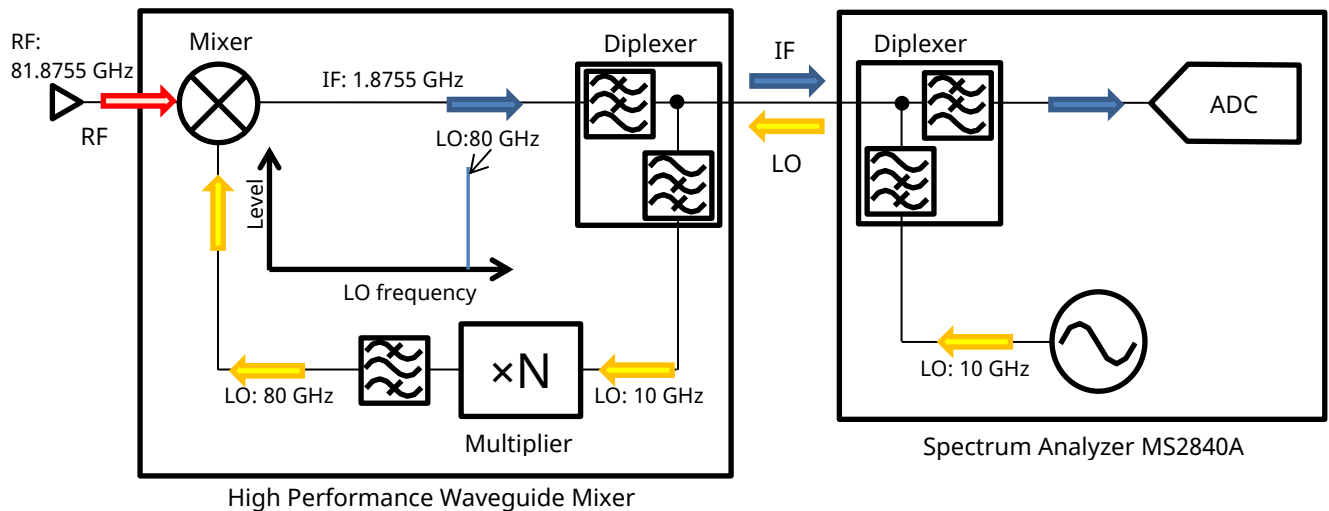


Fig. 4: High Performance Waveguide Mixer outline

For MS2830A, the IF is 1.875 GHz.

Using the signal analyzers MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A with installed External Mixer Connection Function MX284090A, expands the measurement frequency range of the spectrum to the mmWave band by connecting an external waveguide mixer to the 1st LO port.

### 3. Required Measurement System Performance

#### 3.1 Dynamic Range Performance

Capturing wideband mmWave band signals requires better dynamic range performance than other applications.

For example, if we consider a  $-10$  dBm signal with a bandwidth of 2 GHz, the normalized signal spectrum density is  $-103$  dBm/Hz ( $-10$  dBm  $- 10 \cdot \log(2 \text{ GHz}) = -103$  dBm/Hz).

Accurate measurement of this type of signal requires a high sensitivity measuring instrument with a sufficiently lower level than  $-103$  dBm.



Fig. 5: CW Signal and wideband signal spectrum density

#### 3.2 Spurious Performance

mmWave band measurements using a harmonic mixer and external down converter require care concerning the spurious performance. In this measurement method, various spurious, such as image response, is generated because no preselector is used. If the user sees spurious in the wanted frequency range, the user must evaluate whether it is caused by the measurement system or by the device under test (DUT).

Moreover, to capture wideband signals, if spurious is generated close to the input signal, there may be concerns about overlap between the wanted signal and spurious, as shown in Fig. 6.



Fig. 6: CW Signal and wideband signal spurious performance

## 4. Principle of Spurious Generation Without using Preselector

### 4.1 Spurious Generation Principle

Most spurious generated by measurement without using a preselector is caused by the mixer response. This section explains the mixer response and the principle by which spurious is generated when using a spectrum analyzer.

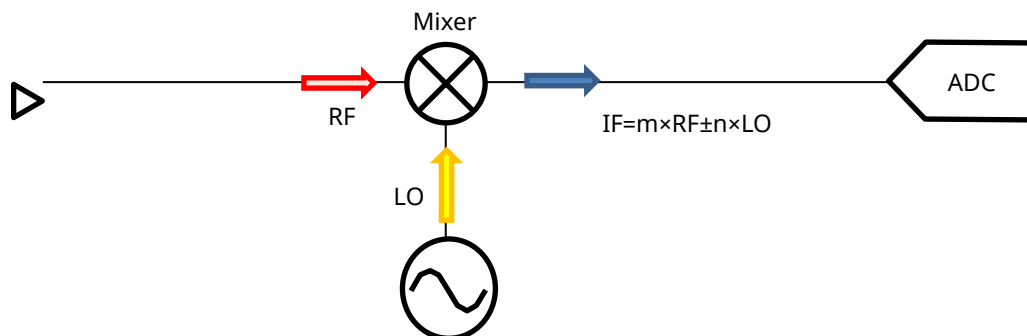


Fig. 7: Mixer response and principle of spurious response

When not using a preselector, the largest spurious is the image response generated by the mixer.

As an example, a 59 GHz LO signal is generated at an RF signal of 60 GHz and an IF signal of 1 GHz. Conversely an IF signal of 1 GHz is generated even when the LO signal is 61 GHz. The spectrum analyzer operates in a way that displays the response when the LO is 59 GHz as a 60 GHz spectrum, and the response when the LO is 61 GHz as a 62 GHz spectrum on the screen. As a result, both the 60 GHz and 62 GHz signals are displayed when only a 60 GHz signal is input. The 62 GHz signal displayed on the screen at this time is called an image response.

Additionally, the image response is not the only main spurious. As shown by the following formula, the mixer response is an unknown number of signals depending on the mixing degree. Based on the following formula, all IF signal responses are displayed as spurious on the spectrum analyzer screen due to the previously explained image response example.

$$IF = mRF \pm nLO$$



This spurious is called mixer multiple responses. (The image response is one of the mixer multiple responses but is given a separate name because it is the same as the wanted signal.)

Generally, it is known that the conversion loss is smaller as the mixing degree becomes smaller, and the smaller the conversion order, the bigger the unwanted signal level.

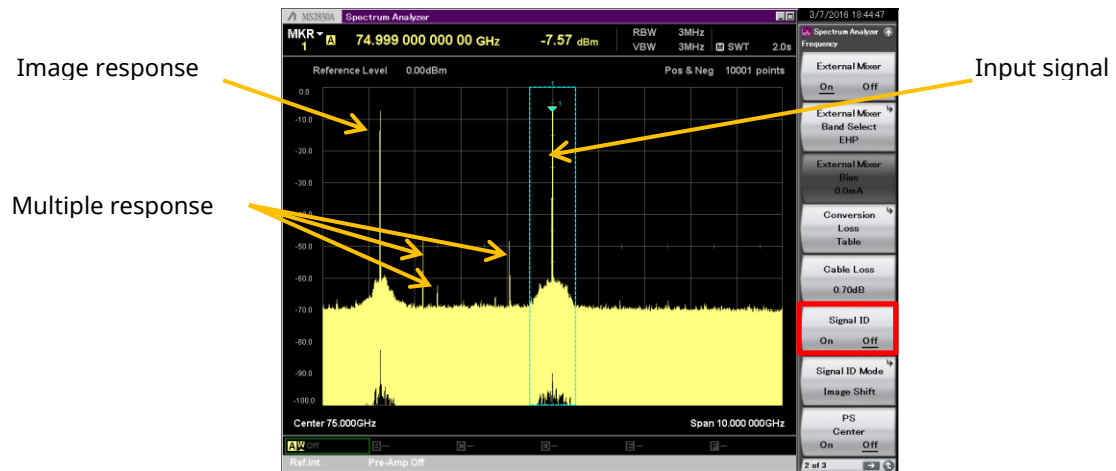


Fig. 8: Image response and multiple response spectrum example

## 4.2 Signal Recognition Functions

As explained, measurement without a preselector generates unwanted signals. Consequently, the MS2830A/40A/50A has Signal ID and PS functions for recognizing signals. Using these functions makes it possible to filter out signals displayed on-screen caused by the measurement system and redundant signals caused by the DUT.

### 4.2.1 Signal ID Function

The Signal ID function has two subsidiary functions: Image Shift, and Image Suppression.

Both can be used to perform measurement by changing the mixing conditions. When the mixing conditions are changed, the frequency conditions change so the frequency of signals displayed on-screen caused by the measurement system changes, but the frequency of the input signal does not change. This property makes it possible to accurately discriminate the input signal to the measuring instrument.

While the Image Shift and the Image Suppression modes both support measurement with changed measurement conditions, unlike the Image Shift mode, which displays the results for alternate measurements at changed mixing conditions, the Image Suppression mode displays only the lower of the two results at both sides for one measurement.

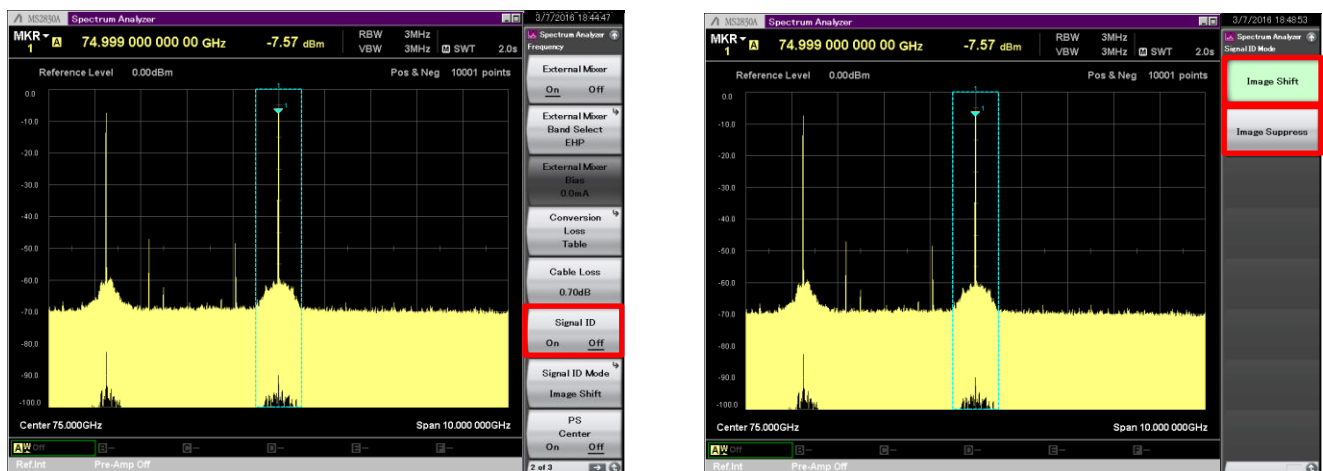
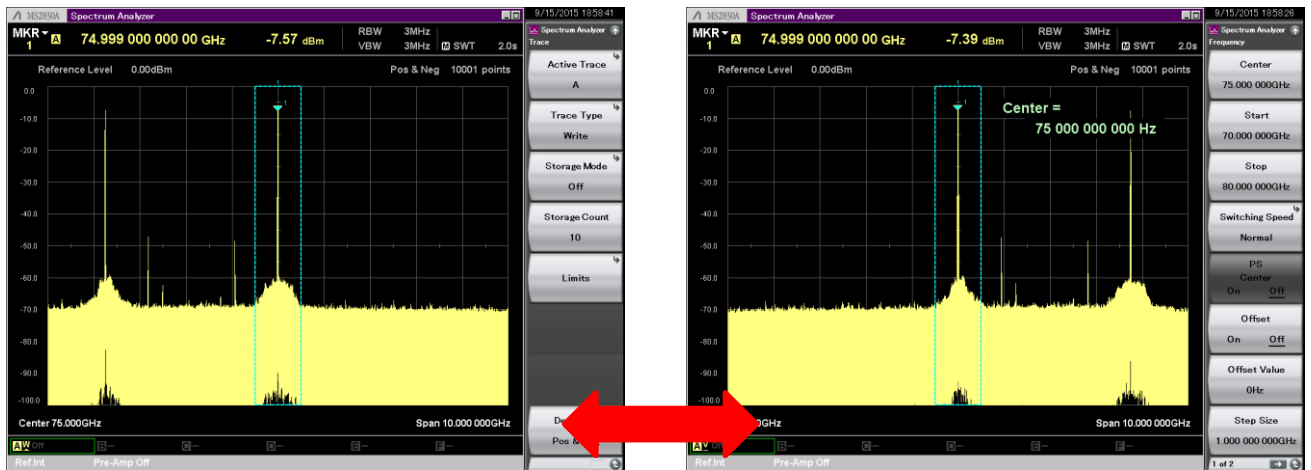
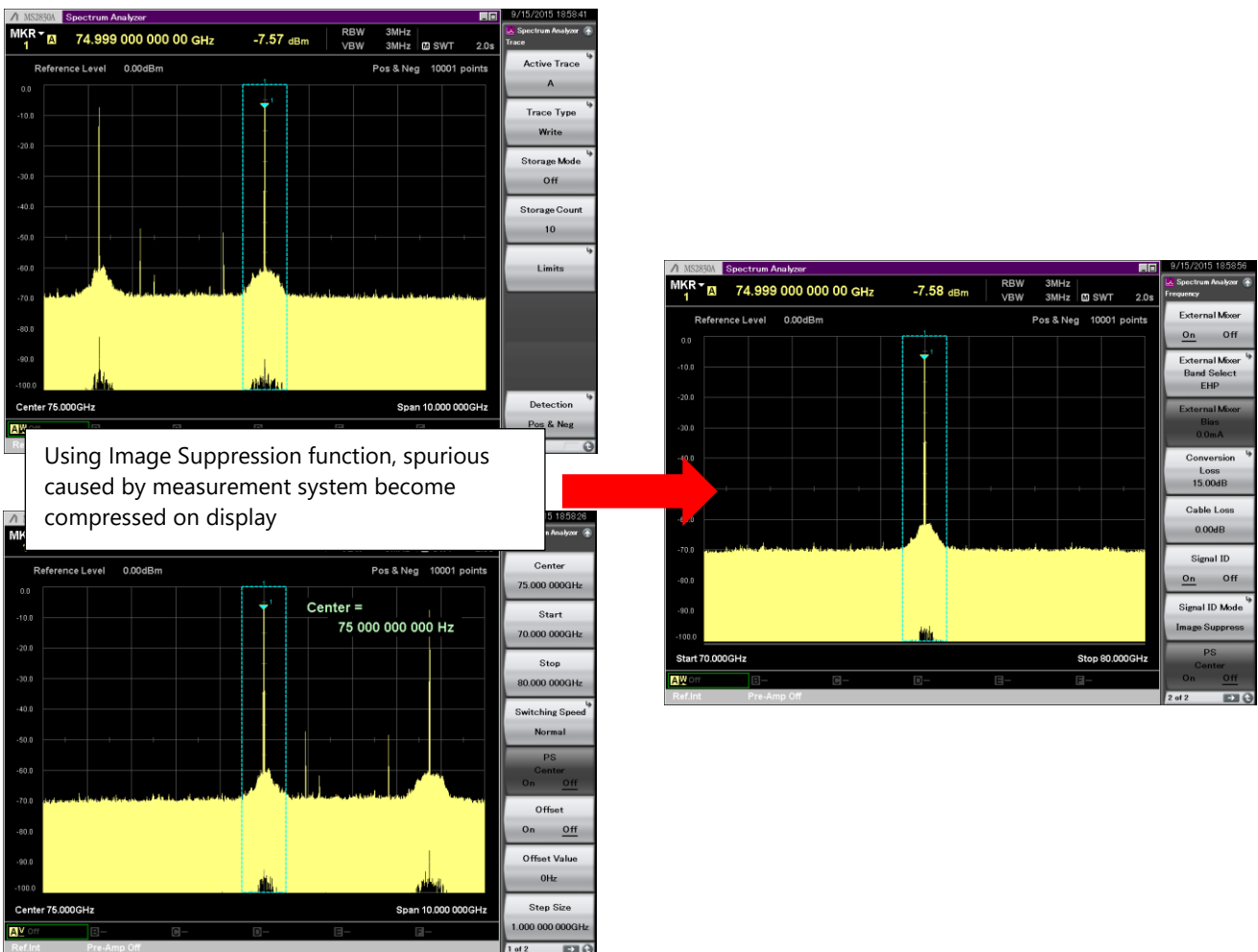


Fig. 9: Signal ID function setting screen



Using Image Shift function, mixing conditions change at each sweep and spurious due to measurement system changes displayed position

Fig. 10: Example of monitored spectrum using Signal ID Image Shift function



Using Image Suppression function, spurious caused by measurement system become compressed on display

Fig. 11: Example of monitored spectrum using Signal ID Image Suppression function

## 4.2.2 PS Function

Using the MS2830A/40A/50A with an external waveguide mixer supports the unique PS function for measuring signals without spurious. The PS function requires pre-input of a signal with a known frequency to suppress spurious caused by the measurement system. Not only can it be used to evaluate signals that are hard to measure using the Signal ID function, but it can also capture accurate spectrum data.

We recommend using the previously described Signal ID function to capture the frequency of the pre-input signal.

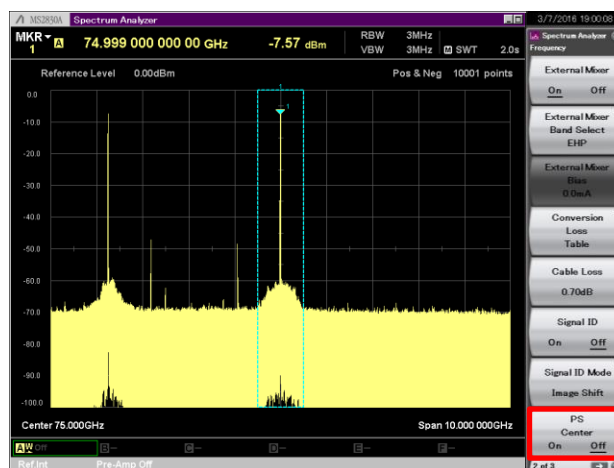


Fig. 12: PS Function setting screen

The PS function makes maximum use of the features of the external waveguide mixer.

Rather than using a harmonic mixer to achieve the required dynamic range performance, the external waveguide mixer performs frequency conversion using a reference wave mixer after first multiplying the LO signal using the LO Multiplier Chain. Use of a reference wave mixer not only achieves a high dynamic range but also suppresses responses generated by the mixer. As a result, generated spurious can be limited to the upper or lower side of the input signal, depending on the polarity of the mixer response. The spurious at any frequency is suppressed in principle by changing the polarity of the mixer response.

For example, when the polarity is negative (LO signal frequency higher than input frequency), an image response appears at a lower frequency than the input. Conversely, when the polarity is positive (LO signal frequency lower than input frequency), an image response appears at a higher frequency than the input. Consequently, an image response at the left side of the measurement screen center is positive polarity, and at the right side is negative polarity, and cannot be measured.

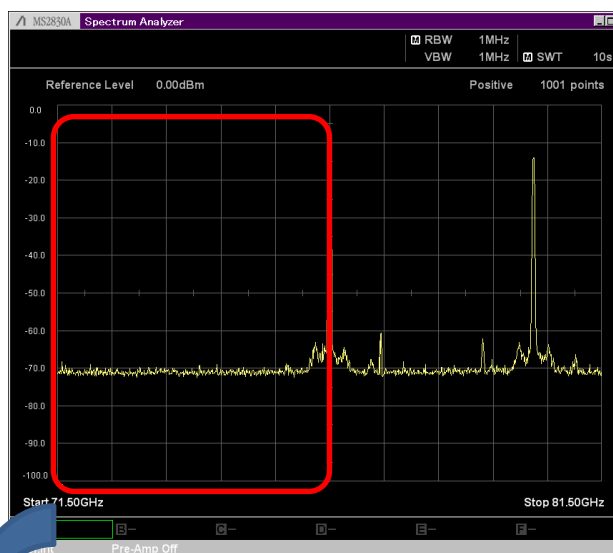
The PS function can only be used with a fundamental mixer; with a harmonic mixer, there is a possibility that other responses occur within the measurement range, so the PS function cannot be used.

### External Waveguide Mixers Supporting PS Function

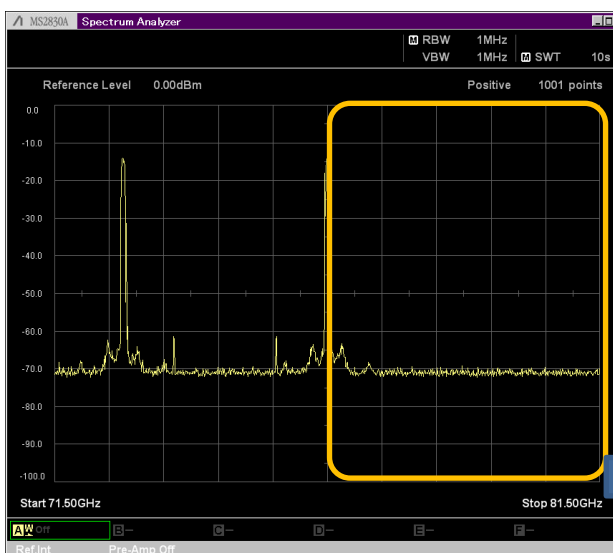
Maker	Model	Name
Eravant	STC-N12-15-S1-IDP	V-Band Full Waveguide Band Down-Converter
VDI	WR12SAX-Z-M	Spectrum Analyzer Extender (SAX)
Anritsu	MA2806A *	High-Performance Waveguide Mixer
Anritsu	MS2808A *	High-Performance Waveguide Mixer

\*Discontinued products

LO Polarity: positive



LO polarity: negative



PS Function On

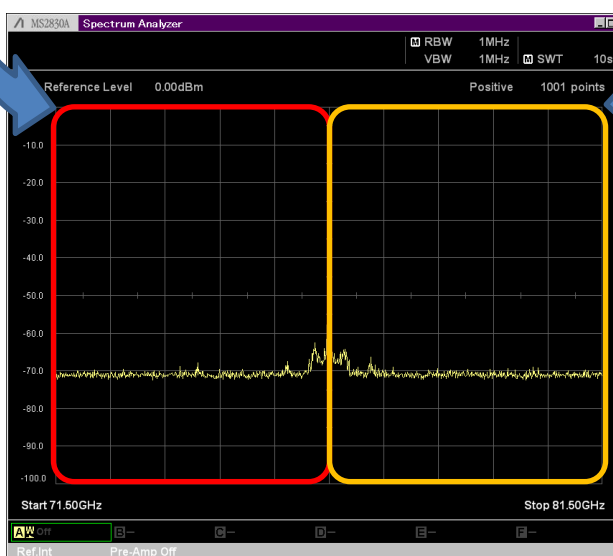


Fig. 13: PS Function outline

### 4.2.3 Difference between Signal ID and PS Functions

The Signal ID and PS functions are similar in that they both separate spurious caused by the measurement system from the wanted signal but there are several differences between these functions. Having a good understanding of the effects of these functions ensures that the best method is used.

	Signal ID (Image Suppression) Function	PS Function
Advantage	Spurious caused by the measurement system can be distinguished by changing the mixing conditions for measurement.	Signals that fluctuate over time (e.g. chirp) can be measured since spurious can be suppressed in principle.
Disadvantage	When measuring signals that fluctuate over time, sometimes the peak level drops or disappears because Minimum Hold processing is used. With CW signals, although spurious can be isolated, there is a possibility that signals may overlap when changing mixing conditions when there is wideband signal.	Spurious that cannot be suppressed in principle is displayed. *Sometimes high order spurious of about -50 dBc is displayed.

## 5. Measurement Examples

This section explains how to measure the mmWave band using the Signal Analyzer MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A and external waveguide mixers.

### 5.1 Setup

The external waveguide mixer is connected to the LO output port of the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A.

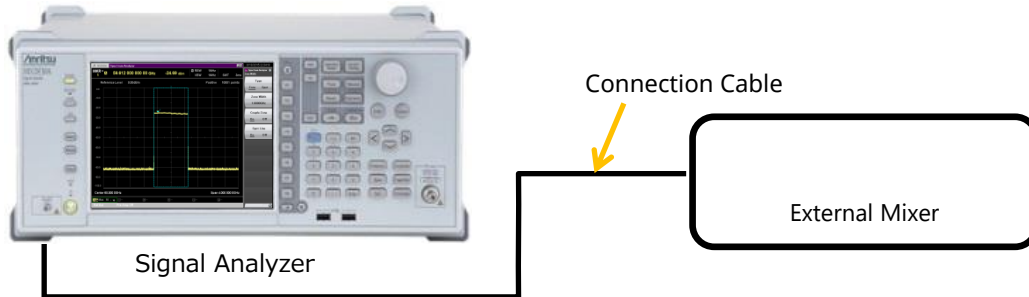
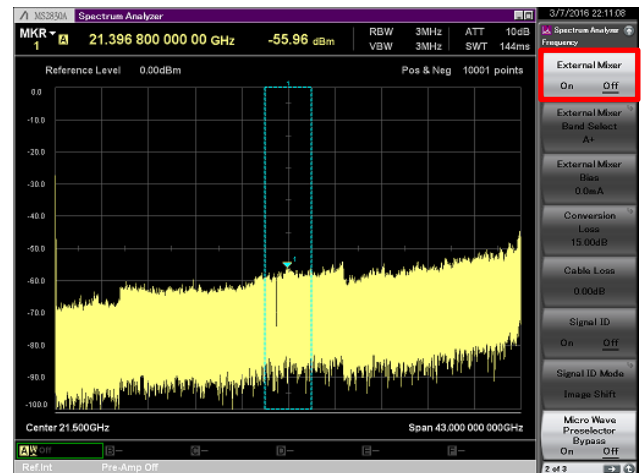
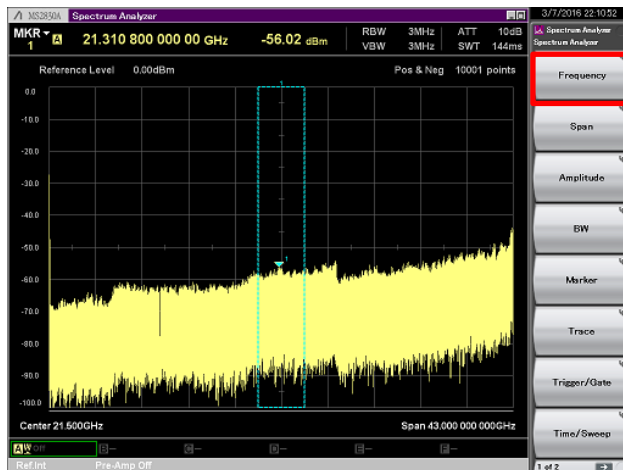


Fig. 14: External waveguide mixer connection

## 5.2 External Mixer Function Setting Method

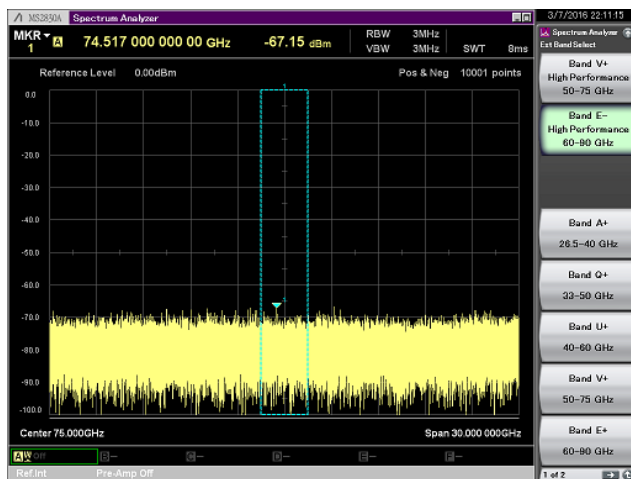
The MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A external mixer function is used by enabling it using the External Mixer: On/Off key at the second page of the Frequency key.

After enabling the external mixer function, the setup method differs when using the high-performance waveguide mixer MA2806A/08A versus compared to using a third-party external waveguide mixer. Note that the External Mixer Connection Function MX284090A is required when using a third-party external waveguide mixer.



- When using High-Performance Waveguide Mixer MA2806A/08A

After enabling the external mixer function, disable the 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Mixer: (On/Off) function. Then, select the best bands matching the mixer to be used to supply LO signals from the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A matching each band to monitor the spectrum.



- When using Third-party Waveguide Mixer

After enabling the external mixer function, enable the 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Mixer: (On/Off) function. Then, select the best bands matching the mixer to be used to supply LO signals from the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A matching each band to monitor the spectrum.

- Recommended Third-Party External Waveguide Mixer

Maker	Model	Name
Eravant	STC-N12-15-S1-IDP	V-Band Full Waveguide Band Down-Converter
VDI	WR12SAX-Z-M	Spectrum Analyzer Extender (SAX)



### 5.3 Signal Analysis Functions

By using the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A, the spectrum analyzer Measure function and signal analyzer functions can be used even when using an external waveguide mixer.

The spectrum analyzer Measure function supports SEM, OBW, etc., measurements. In addition, chirp signals, etc., can be analyzed using the signal analyzer functions.

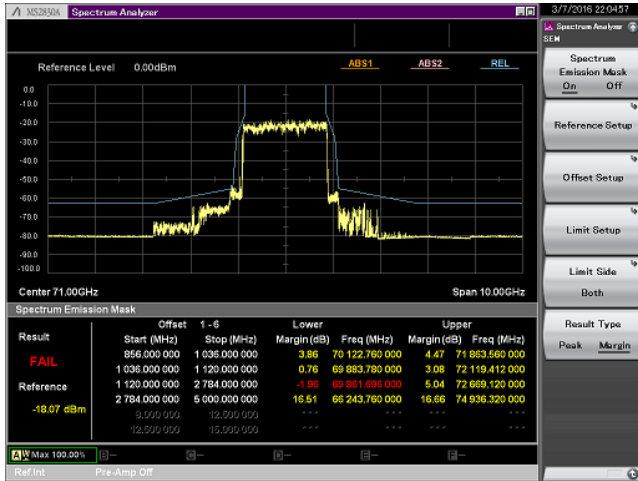


Fig. 15: SEM Measurement function (Measure Function)



Fig. 16: OBW Measurement function (Measure Function)

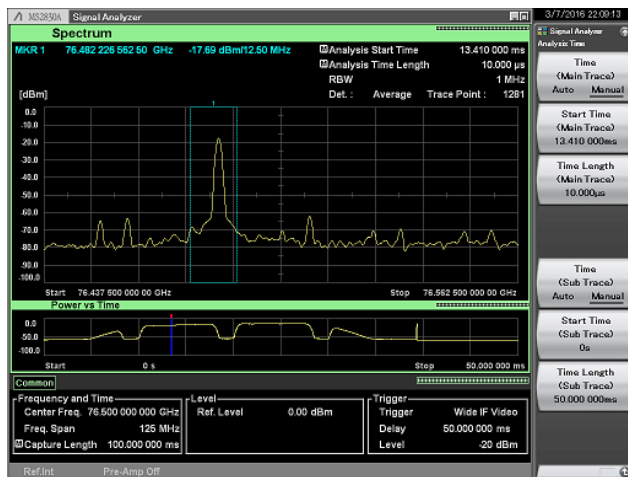


Fig. 17: SA Function (Spectrum)

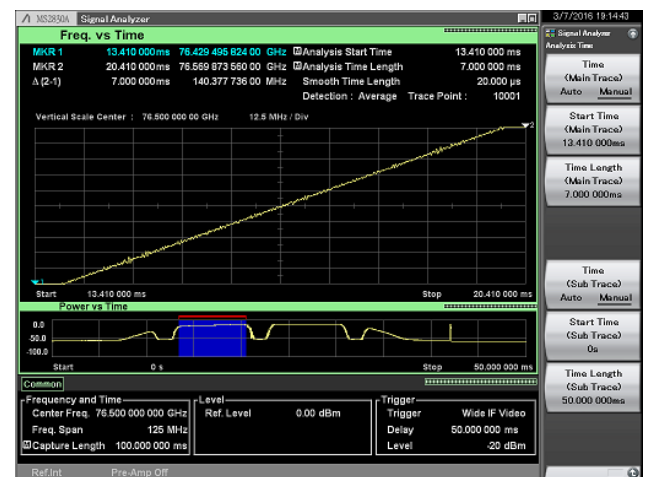


Fig. 18: SA Function (Frequency vs Time)

## 5.4 Phase Noise Measurement Function

Phase noise can be measured when the phase noise measurement option (Opt-010) is installed in the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A. This function can also be used when using an external waveguide mixer and simplifies phase noise measurements in the mmWave band.

At a CF of 1 GHz, the MS2840A phase noise function supports performance of  $-123$  dBc/Hz at 10 kHz offset, and  $-123$  dBc/Hz at 100 kHz offset. However, at phase noise measurement using an external waveguide Mixer, the performance is degraded by  $20 \cdot \log(\text{multiplier})$  [dB], depending on the multiplier circuit configuration in each model.

For example, when connecting either the Eravant external waveguide mixer STC-N12-15-S1-IDP using a x8 internal multiplier or a VDI external waveguide mixer WR12SAX-Z-M using a x12 internal multiplier to the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A, the phase noise is degraded by about 18 dB and 22 dB, respectively.

Figure 19 shows an example of phase noise measurement results at input of a 75 GHz signal.

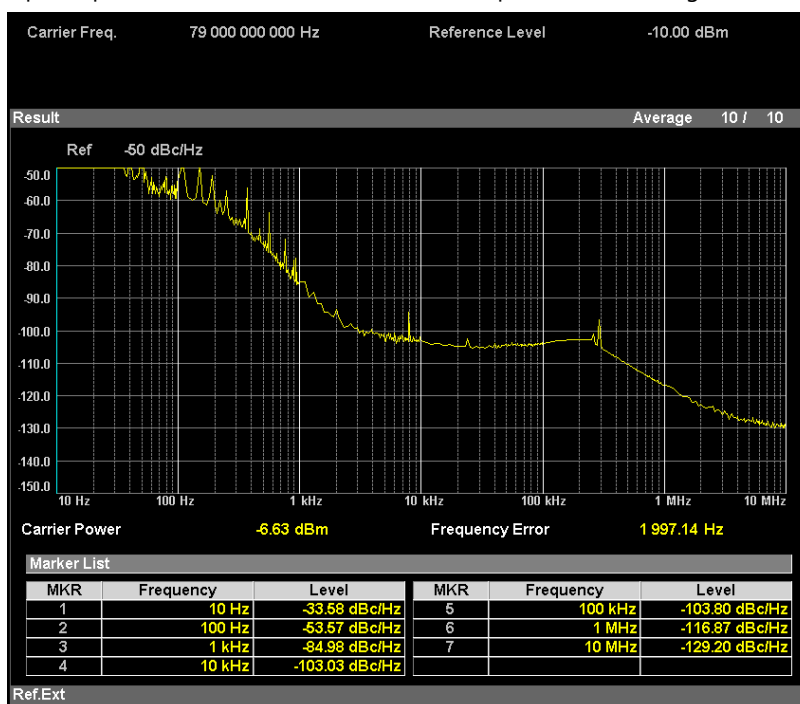


Fig. 19: Phase Noise measurement result example (Input frequency: 75 GHz)

## 6. mmWave Band Uncertainties and Improvements

### 6.1 Impedance Mismatching

As well as measuring the mmWave band, it is also important to perform accurate measurements to help understand uncertainties due to impedance mismatching.

The RL performance of the MA2806A/08A RF port is <15 dB, which reduces measurement uncertainty due to impedance mismatching.

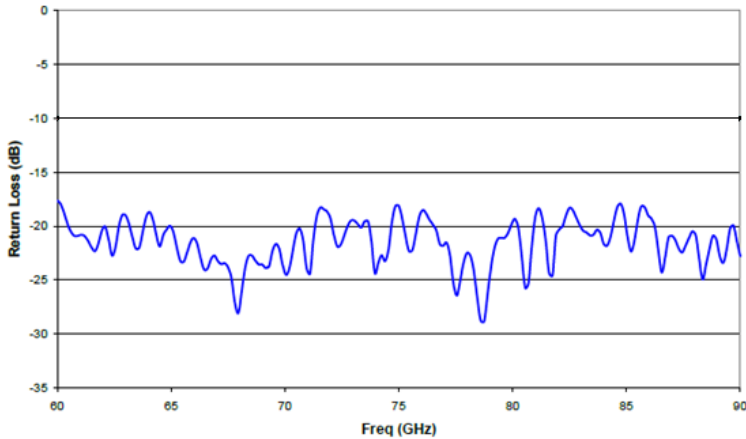


Fig. 20: MA2808A RF port RL characteristics

### 6.2 Power Measurement

Power is generally measured using a power meter when the power meter measures the total power in the entire receivable frequency range. Consequently, the power of the signal cannot be measured accurately if there is another signal affecting the wanted signal.

To help improve the power measurement accuracy, many users use a spectrum analyzer to pre-check for the presence of spectrum components other than the wanted signal.

### 6.3 Connection Errors

Usually, a waveguide is used as the interface for mmWave band signal measurements. Due to the waveguide construction, there is usually a gap at the connection face, which may degrade the frequency characteristics. Assuring measurements with high reproducibility requires specific connection methods for the waveguide interface.

## 6.4 Correction Functions

The MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A external mixer function has the following correction functions.

- Conversion Loss
- Cable Loss
- Level Offset
- User Correction

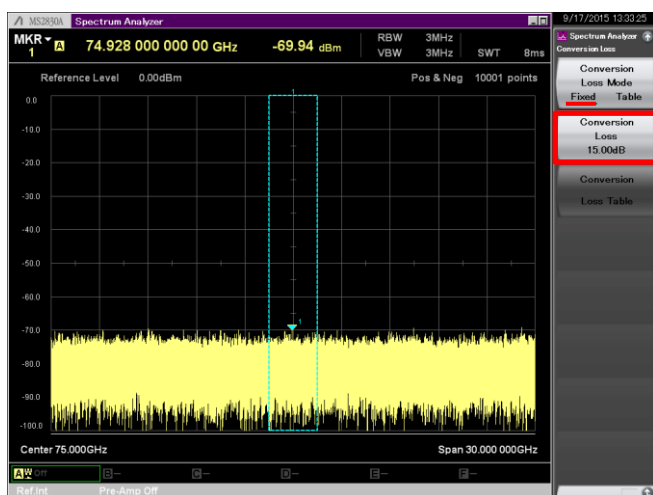
By using each of these correction functions, users can generally improve the accuracy of measurements in the mmWave band.

- Conversion Loss

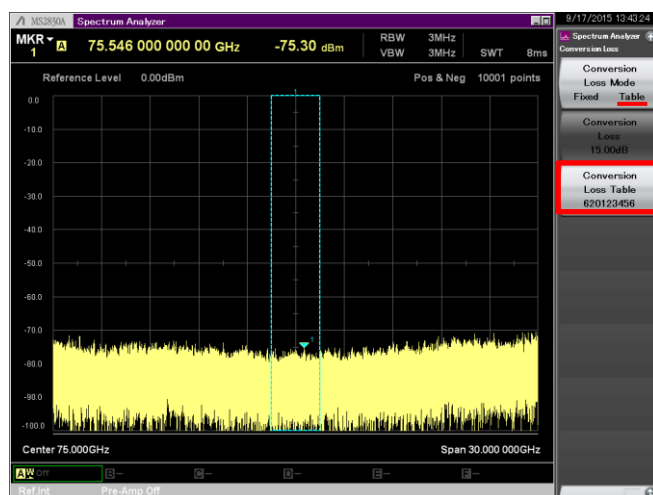
The conversion loss is a unique value depending on which mixer is used. As a result, this function is used to correct the on-screen displayed spectrum level by inputting the conversion loss value.

The Conversion Loss correction function has two modes: Fixed and Table. The Table mode can be used when an external waveguide mixer.

The mixer frequency characteristics are corrected simply by loading the conversion loss data for the external waveguide mixer being used. These data are read automatically from a USB memory stick shipped with each external waveguide mixer.



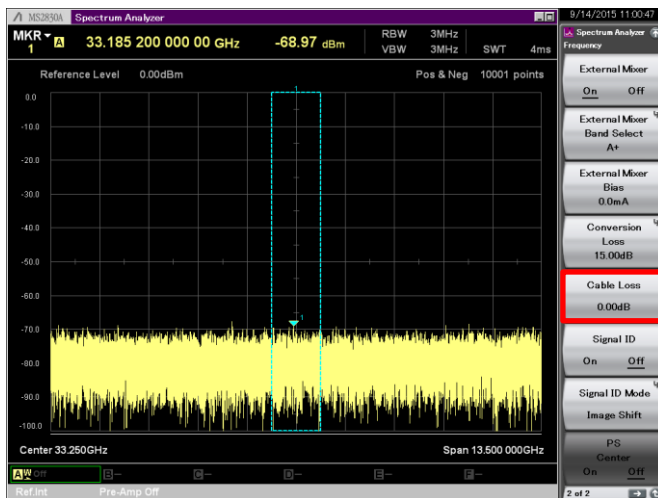
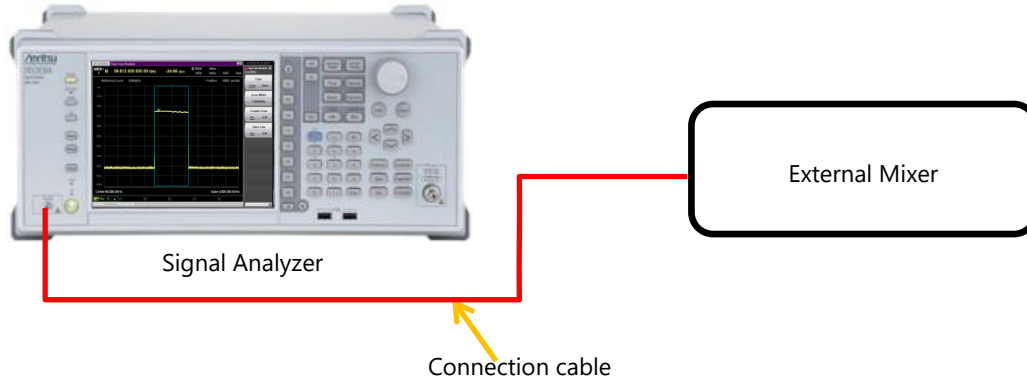
When Fixed mode is selected, any set conversion loss is applied to all frequencies.



When Table Mode is selected the conversion loss for each frequency is applied by referencing the Correction Table.

## • Cable Loss

When the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A is used in combination with an external waveguide mixer, the conversion loss parameters can be adjusted using the above-described Conversion Loss function, but the connection cable between the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A and external waveguide mixer may differ according to the usage circumstances. As a result, when using a connection cable with a known loss, this function can be used to reflect that known loss in the measurement results.



## • Level Offset

Level Offset is a standard function of the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A for setting the on-screen display offset value. It is used for more accurate level display.

In addition, the previously described Cable Loss setting can also be combined with this function.

## • User Correction

User Correction is a standard function of the MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A. It is used to correct the frequency characteristics of external modules (attenuators, etc.) that cannot be covered by other functions. It is set at page 2 of the System Configuration menu. Up to 4096 data points can be input as User Correction data.

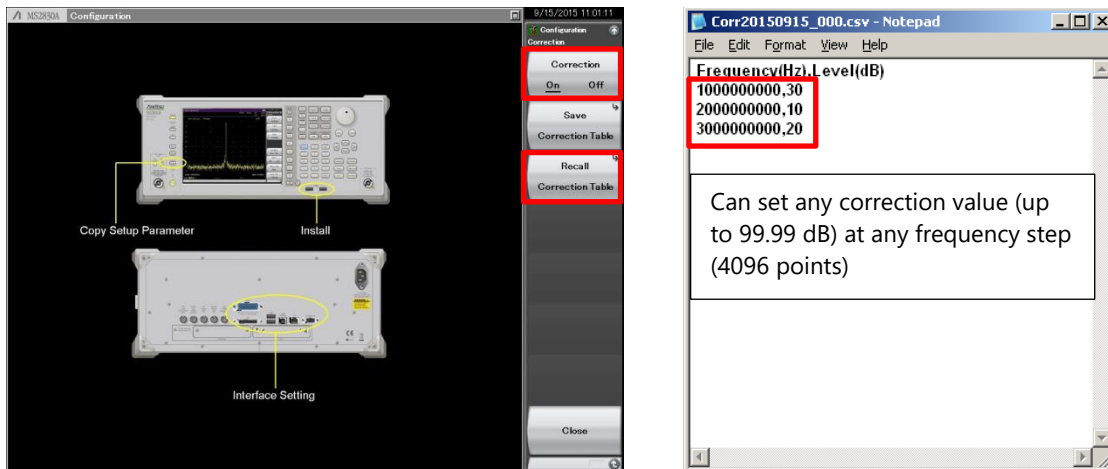


Fig. 21: User Correction function setting screen and settings file

Figure 22 shows an example of using the User Correction function.

When the created Correction Table data is applied, the results are displayed with the added set Offset value for each frequency as shown in Fig. 22. The set Offset is applied by linear interpolation between the set frequencies and the Offset value is reflected at the upper and lower frequencies in the domains below the set lower frequency and above the set higher frequency.

In addition to correcting the frequency characteristics of external devices connected to the measuring instrument, this function can also be used when the user wants to make more accurate correction of frequency characteristics.

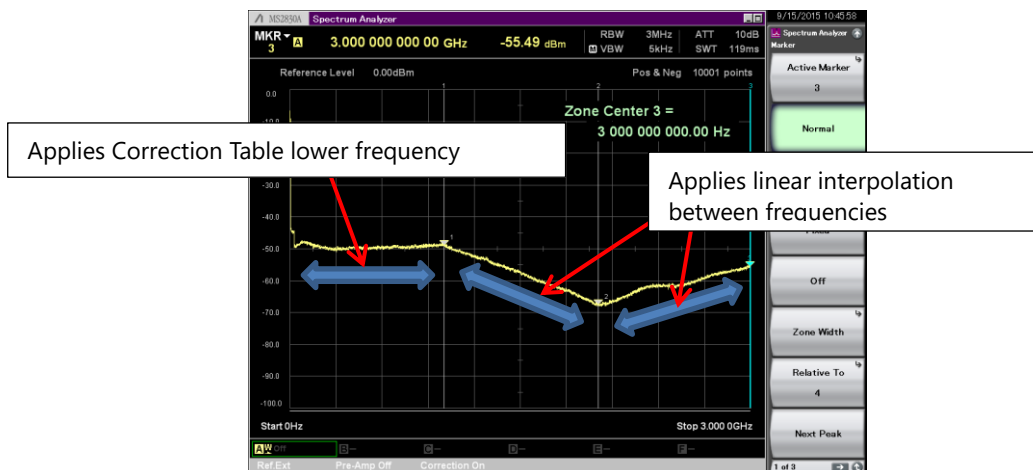


Fig. 22: User Correction function setting screen and settings file

## 7. Conclusions

This Application Note explains the performance required by mmWave band measuring instruments and the measurement methods. It also introduces the best measurement methods and measuring instrument for the measurement items required by key players in the mmWave band market.

Last, it explains some precautions about mmWave band measurements.

Anritsu's Signal Analyzer MS2830A/MS2840A/MS2850A and the recommended external waveguide mixers are ideal measurement solutions supporting improved quality of mmWave band device expected to see future widespread adoption.

## • United States

### **Anritsu Americas Sales Company**

490 Jarvis Drive, Morgan Hill, CA 95037-2809, U.S.A.  
Phone: +1-800-Anritsu (1-800-267-4878)

## • Canada

### **Anritsu Electronics Ltd.**

#### **Americas Sales and Support**

490 Jarvis Drive, Morgan Hill, CA 95037-2809, U.S.A.  
Phone: +1-800-Anritsu (1-800-267-4878)

## • Brazil

### **Anritsu Eletrônica Ltda.**

Praça Amadeu Amaral, 27 - 1 Andar  
01327-010 - Bela Vista - Sao Paulo - SP, Brazil  
Phone: +55-11-3283-2511  
Fax: +55-11-3288-6940

## • Mexico

### **Anritsu Company, S.A. de C.V.**

Blvd Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra #169 Piso 1, Col. Granada  
Mexico, Ciudad de Mexico, 11520, MEXICO  
Phone: +52-55-4169-7104

## • United Kingdom

### **Anritsu EMEA Limited**

900 Capability Green, Luton, Bedfordshire, LU1 3LU, U.K.  
Phone: +44-1582-433200  
Fax: +44-1582-731303

## • France

### **Anritsu SA**

12 avenue du Québec, Immeuble Goyave,  
91140 VILLEBON SUR YVETTE, France  
Phone: +33-1-60-92-15-50

## • Germany

### **Anritsu GmbH**

Nemetschek Haus, Konrad-Zuse-Platz 1,  
81829 München, Germany  
Phone: +49-89-442308-0  
Fax: +49-89-442308-55

## • Italy

### **Anritsu S.R.L.**

Spaces Eur Arte, Viale dell'Arte 25, 00144 Roma, Italy  
Phone: +39-6-509-9711

## • Sweden

### **Anritsu AB**

Kistagången 20 B, 2 tr, 164 40 Kista, Sweden  
Phone: +46-8-534-707-00

## • Finland

### **Anritsu AB**

Technopolis Aviapolis, Teknobulevardi 3-5 (D208.5.),  
FI-01530 Vantaa, Finland  
Phone: +358-20-741-8100

## • Denmark

### **Anritsu A/S**

c/o Regus Winghouse, Ørestads Boulevard 73, 4th floor,  
2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark  
Phone: +45-7211-2200

## • Spain

### **Anritsu EMEA GmbH**

#### **Representation Office in Spain**

Calle Manzanares 4, Primera planta, 28005 Madrid, Spain  
Phone: +34-91-572-6761

## • Austria

### **Anritsu EMEA GmbH**

Am Belvedere 10, A-1100 Vienna, Austria  
Phone: +43-(0)1-717-28-710

## • United Arab Emirates

### **Anritsu A/S**

Office No. 164, Building 17, Dubai Internet City  
P. O. Box - 501901, Dubai, United Arab Emirates  
Phone: +971-4-3758479

## • India

### **ANRITSU INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

6th Floor, Indiqube ETA, No.38/4, Adjacent to EMC2,  
Doddanekundi, Outer Ring Road, Bengaluru - 560048, India  
Phone: +91-80-6728-1300  
Fax: +91-80-6728-1301

## • Singapore

### **ANRITSU PTE LTD**

1 Jalan Kilang Timor, #07-04/06 Pacific Tech Centre  
Singapore 159303  
Phone: +65-6282-2400  
Fax: +65-6282-2533

## • Vietnam

### **ANRITSU COMPANY LIMITED**

16th Floor, Peakview Tower, 36 Hoang Cau Street, O Cho Dua Ward,  
Dong Da District, Hanoi, Vietnam  
Phone: +84-24-3201-2730

## • P.R. China (Shanghai)

### **Anritsu (China) Co., Ltd.**

Room 2301-2303, Tower A, New Caohejing International Business  
Center No. 391 Gui Ping Road, Shanghai, 200233, P.R. China  
Phone: +86-21-6237-0898  
Fax: +86-21-6237-0899

## • P.R. China (Hong Kong)

### **ANRITSU COMPANY LIMITED**

Unit 1302, 13<sup>th</sup> Floor, New East Ocean Center,  
No.9 Science Museum Road, TsimShaTsui East,  
Kowloon, Hong Kong  
Phone: +852-2301-4980  
Fax: +852-2301-3545

## • Japan

### **Anritsu Corporation**

8-5, Tamura-cho, Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa, 243-0016 Japan  
Phone: +81-46-296-6509  
Fax: +81-46-225-8352

## • Korea

### **Anritsu Corporation Limited**

8F, A TOWER, 20, Gwacheondaero 7-gil, Gwacheon-si,  
Gyeonggi-do, 13840, Republic of Korea  
Phone: +82-2-6259-7300  
Fax: +82-2-6259-7301

## • Australia

### **Anritsu Pty Ltd**

Unit 20, 21-35 Ricketts Road, Mount Waverley, Victoria 3149, Australia  
Phone: +61-3-9558-8177  
Fax: +61-3-9558-8255

## • Taiwan

### **ANRITSU COMPANY, INC.**

7F, No. 316, Sec. 1, NeiHu Rd., Taipei 114, Taiwan  
Phone: +886-2-8751-1816  
Fax: +886-2-8751-1817