Agilent X-Series Signal Analyzer

This manual provides documentation for the following X-Series Analyzer:

EXA Signal Analyzer N9010A

N9010A EXA Specifications Guide

(Comprehensive Reference Data)

Agilent Technologies

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1 Agilent EXA Signal Analyzer

This chapter contains the specifications for the core signal analyzer. The specifications and characteristics for the measurement applications and options are covered in the chapters that follow.

Definitions and Requirements

This book contains signal analyzer specifications and supplemental information. The distinction among specifications, typical performance, and nominal values are described as follows.

Definitions

- Specifications describe the performance of parameters covered by the product warranty (temperature = 0 to 55°C [1]also referred to as "Full temperature range" or "Full range", unless otherwise noted).
- 95th percentile values indicate the breadth of the population (≈2σ) of performance tolerances expected to be met in 95% of the cases with a 95% confidence, for any ambient temperature in the range of 20 to 30°C. In addition to the statistical observations of a sample of instruments, these values include the effects of the uncertainties of external calibration references. These values are not warranted. These values are updated occasionally if a significant change in the statistically observed behavior of production instruments is observed.
- Typical describes additional product performance information that is not covered by the product warranty. It is performance beyond specification that 80% of the units exhibit with a 95% confidence level over the temperature range 20 to 30°C. Typical performance does not include measurement uncertainty.
- Nominal values indicate expected performance, or describe product performance that is useful in the application of the product, but is not covered by the product warranty.

Conditions Required to Meet Specifications

The following conditions must be met for the analyzer to meet its specifications.

- The analyzer is within its calibration cycle. See the General section of this chapter.
- Under auto couple control, except that Auto Sweep Time Rules = Accy.
- For signal frequencies < 10 MHz, DC coupling applied.
- Any analyzer that has been stored at a temperature range inside the allowed storage range but outside the allowed operating range must be stored at an ambient temperature within the allowed operating range for at least two hours before being turned on.
- The analyzer has been turned on at least 30 minutes with Auto Align set to Normal, or if Auto Align is set to Off or Partial, alignments must have been run recently enough to prevent an Alert message. If the Alert condition is changed from “Time and Temperature” to one of the disabled duration choices, the analyzer may fail to meet specifications without informing the user.

Certification

Agilent Technologies certifies that this product met its published specifications at the time of shipment from the factory. Agilent Technologies further certifies that its calibration measurements are traceable to the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology, to the extent allowed by the Institute’s calibration facility, and to the calibration facilities of other International Standards Organization members.

1. For earlier instruments (S/N prefix <MY/SG/US5052), the operating temperature was from 5 to 50°C.

Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Range			
Maximum Frequency			
Option 503	3.6 GHz		
Option 507	7.0 GHz		
Option 513	13.6 GHz		
Option 526	26.5 GHz		
Preamp Option P03	3.6 GHz		
Preamp Option P07	7.0 GHz		
Minimum Frequency			
Preamp	**AC Coupled**	**DC Coupled**	
Off	10 MHz	9 kHz	
On	10 MHz	100 kHz	
Band	**Harmonic Mixing Mode**	**LO Multiple (N[a])**	Band Overlaps[b]
0 (9 kHz to 3.6 GHz)	1–	1	*Options 503, 507, 513, 526*
1 (3.5 GHz to 7 GHz)	1–	1	*Option 507*
1 (3.5 GHz to 8.4 GHz)	1–	1	*Options 513, 526*
2 (8.3 GHz to 13.6 GHz)	1–	2	*Options 513, 526*
3 (13.5 to 17.1 GHz)	2–	2	*Option 526*
4 (17.0 to 26.5 GHz)	2–	4	*Option 526*

a. N is the LO multiplication factor. For negative mixing modes (as indicated by the "–" in the "Harmonic Mixing Mode" column), the desired 1st LO harmonic is higher than the tuned frequency by the 1st IF (5.1225 GHz for band 0, 322.5 MHz for all other bands).

b. In the band overlap regions, for example, 3.5 to 3.6 GHz, the analyzer may use either band for measurements, in this example Band 0 or Band 1. The analyzer gives preference to the band with the better overall specifications (which is the lower numbered band for all frequencies below 26 GHz), but will choose the other band if doing so is necessary to achieve a sweep having minimum band crossings. For example, with CF = 3.58 GHz, with a span of 40 MHz or less, the analyzer uses Band 0, because the stop frequency is 3.6 GHz or less, allowing a span without band crossings in the preferred band. If the span is between 40 and 160 MHz, the analyzer uses Band 1, because the start frequency is above 3.5 GHz, allowing the sweep to be done without a band crossing in Band 1, though the stop frequency is above 3.6 GHz, preventing a Band 0 sweep without band crossing. With a span greater than 160 MHz, a band crossing will be required: the analyzer sweeps up to 3.6 GHz in Band 0; then executes a band crossing and continues the sweep in Band 1.

Specifications are given separately for each band in the band overlap regions. One of these specifications is for the preferred band, and one for the alternate band. Continuing with the example from the previous paragraph (3.58 GHz), the preferred band is band 0 (indicated as frequencies under 3.6 GHz) and the alternate band is band 1 (3.5 to 8.4 GHz). The specifications for the preferred band are warranted. The specifications for the alternate band are not warranted in the band overlap region, but performance is nominally the same as those warranted specifications in the rest of the band. Again, in this example, consider a signal at 3.58 GHz. If the sweep has been configured so that the signal at 3.58 GHz is measured in Band 1, the analysis behavior is nominally as stated in the Band 1 specification line (3.5 to 8.4 GHz) but is not warranted. If warranted performance is necessary for this signal, the sweep should be reconfigured so that analysis occurs in Band 0. Another way to express this situation in this example Band 0/Band 1 crossing is this: The specifications given in the “Specifications” column which are described as “3.5 to 8.4 GHz” represent nominal performance from 3.5 to 3.6 GHz, and warranted performance from 3.6 to 8.4 GHz.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Standard Frequency Reference		
Accuracy	±[(time since last adjustment × aging rate) + temperature stability + calibration accuracy[a]]	
Temperature Stability		
20 to 30°C	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$	
Full temperature range	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$	
Aging Rate	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$/year[b]	
Achievable Initial Calibration Accuracy	$\pm 1.4 \times 10^{-6}$	
Settability	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-8}$	
Residual FM (Center Frequency = 1 GHz 10 Hz RBW, 10 Hz VBW)		≤10 Hz × N[c] p-p in 20 ms (nominal)

a. Calibration accuracy depends on how accurately the frequency standard was adjusted to 10 MHz. If the adjustment procedure is followed, the calibration accuracy is given by the specification “Achievable Initial Calibration Accuracy.”
b. For periods of one year or more.
c. N is the LO multiplication factor.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Precision Frequency Reference		
(Option PFR)		
Accuracy	±[(time since last adjustment × aging rate) + temperature stability + calibration accuracy[a]][b]	
Temperature Stability		
20 to 30°C	$\pm 1.5 \times 10^{-8}$	
Full temperature range	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-8}$	
Aging Rate		$\pm 5 \times 10^{-10}$/day (nominal)
Total Aging		
1 Year	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$	
2 Years	$\pm 1.5 \times 10^{-7}$	
Settability	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-9}$	
Warm-up and Retrace[c]		Nominal
300 s after turn on		$\pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$ of final frequency
900 s after turn on		$\pm 1 \times 10^{-8}$ of final frequency
Achievable Initial Calibration Accuracy[d]	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$	
Standby power to reference oscillator		Not supplied
Residual FM (Center Frequency = 1 GHz 10 Hz RBW, 10 Hz VBW)		≤ 0.25 Hz $\times N^{e}$ p-p in 20 ms (nominal)

a. Calibration accuracy depends on how accurately the frequency standard was adjusted to 10 MHz. If the adjustment procedure is followed, the calibration accuracy is given by the specification “Achievable Initial Calibration Accuracy.”
b. The specification applies after the analyzer has been powered on for four hours.
c. Standby mode does not apply power to the oscillator. Therefore warm-up applies every time the power is turned on. The warm-up reference is one hour after turning the power on. Retracing also occurs every time warm-up occurs. The effect of retracing is included within the “Achievable Initial Calibration Accuracy” term of the Accuracy equation.
d. The achievable calibration accuracy at the beginning of the calibration cycle includes these effects:
1) Temperature difference between the calibration environment and the use environment
2) Orientation relative to the gravitation field changing between the calibration environment and the use environment
3) Retrace effects in both the calibration environment and the use environment due to turning the instrument power off.
4) Settability
e. N is the LO multiplication factor.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Readout Accuracy	±(marker freq × freq ref accy. + 0.25% × span + 5% × RBW[a] + 2 Hz + 0.5 × horizontal resolution[b])	Single detector only[c]
Example for EMC[d]		±0.0032% (nominal)

a. The warranted performance is only the sum of all errors under autocoupled conditions. Under non-autocoupled conditions, the frequency readout accuracy will nominally meet the specification equation, except for conditions in which the RBW term dominates, as explained in examples below. The nominal RBW contribution to frequency readout accuracy is 2% of RBW for RBWs from 1 Hz to 390 kHz, 4% of RBW from 430 kHz through 3 MHz (the widest autocoupled RBW), and 30% of RBW for the (manually selected) 4, 5, 6 and 8 MHz RBWs.
First example: a 120 MHz span, with autocoupled RBW. The autocoupled ratio of span to RBW is 106:1, so the RBW selected is 1.1 MHz. The 5% × RBW term contributes only 55 kHz to the total frequency readout accuracy, compared to 300 kHz for the 0.0.25% × span term, for a total of 355 kHz. In this example, if an instrument had an unusually high RBW centering error of 7% of RBW (77 kHz) and a span error of 0.20% of span (240 kHz), the total actual error (317 kHz) would still meet the computed specification (355 kHz).
Second example: a 20 MHz span, with a 4 MHz RBW. The specification equation does not apply because the Span: RBW ratio is not autocoupled. If the equation did apply, it would allow 50 kHz of error (0.25%) due to the span and 200 kHz error (5%) due to the RBW. For this non-autocoupled RBW, the RBW error is nominally 30%, or 1200 kHz.

b. Horizontal resolution is due to the marker reading out one of the sweep points. The points are spaced by span/(Npts –1), where Npts is the number of sweep points. For example, with the factory preset value of 1001 sweep points, the horizontal resolution is span/1000. However, there is an exception: When both the detector mode is “normal” and the span > 0.25 × (Npts –1) × RBW, peaks can occur only in even-numbered points, so the effective horizontal resolution becomes doubled, or span/500 for the factory preset case. When the RBW is autocoupled and there are 1001 sweep points, that exception occurs only for spans > 750 MHz.

c. Specifications apply to traces in most cases, but there are exceptions. Specifications always apply to the peak detector. Specifications apply when only one detector is in use and all active traces are set to Clear Write. Specifications also apply when only one detector is in use in all active traces and the "Restart" key has been pressed since any change from the use of multiple detectors to a single detector. In other cases, such as when multiple simultaneous detectors are in use, additional errors of 0.5, 1.0 or 1.5 sweep points will occur in some detectors, depending on the combination of detectors in use.

d. In most cases, the frequency readout accuracy of the analyzer can be exceptionally good. As an example, Agilent has characterized the accuracy of a span commonly used for Electro-Magnetic Compatibility (EMC) testing using a source frequency locked to the analyzer. Ideally, this sweep would include EMC bands C and D and thus sweep from 30 to 1000 MHz. Ideally, the analysis bandwidth would be 120 kHz at –6 dB, and the spacing of the points would be half of this (60 kHz). With a start frequency of 30 MHz and a stop frequency of 1000.2 MHz and a total of 16168 points, the spacing of points is ideal. The detector used was the Peak detector. The accuracy of frequency readout of all the points tested in this span was with ±0.0032% of the span. A perfect analyzer with this many points would have an accuracy of ±0.0031% of span. Thus, even with this large number of display points, the errors in excess of the bucket quantization limitation were negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Counter[a]		See note[b]
Count Accuracy	±(marker freq × freq ref accy. + 0.100 Hz)	
Delta Count Accuracy	±(delta freq. × freq ref accy. + 0.141 Hz)	
Resolution	0.001 Hz	

a. Instrument conditions: RBW = 1 kHz, gate time = auto (100 ms), S/N ≥ 50 dB, frequency = 1 GHz
b. If the signal being measured is locked to the same frequency reference as the analyzer, the specified count accuracy is ±0.100 Hz under the test conditions of footnote a. This error is a noisiness of the result. It will increase with noisy sources, wider RBWs, lower S/N ratios, and source frequencies > 1 GHz.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Span		
Range		
Option 503	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 3.6 GHz	
Option 507	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 7 GHz	
Option 513	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 13.6 GHz	
Option 526	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 26.5 GHz	
Resolution	2 Hz	
Span Accuracy		
Swept	±(0.25% × span + horizontal resolution[a])	
FFT	±(0.1% × span + horizontal resolution[a])	

a. Horizontal resolution is due to the marker reading out one of the sweep points. The points are spaced by span/(Npts – 1), where Npts is the number of sweep points. For example, with the factory preset value of 1001 sweep points, the horizontal resolution is span/1000. However, there is an exception: When both the detector mode is “normal” and the span > 0.25 × (Npts – 1) × RBW, peaks can occur only in even-numbered points, so the effective horizontal resolution becomes doubled, or span/500 for the factory preset case. When the RBW is auto coupled and there are 1001 sweep points, that exception occurs only for spans > 750 MHz.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Sweep Time and Trigger		
Sweep Time Range		
Span = 0 Hz	1 μs to 6000 s	
Span ≥ 10 Hz	1 ms to 4000 s	
Sweep Time Accuracy		
Span ≥ 10 Hz, swept		±0.01% (nominal)
Span ≥ 10 Hz, FFT		±40% (nominal)
Span = 0 Hz		±0.01% (nominal)
Sweep Trigger	Free Run, Line, Video, External 1, External 2, RF Burst, Periodic Timer	
Delayed Trigger[a]		
Range		
Span ≥ 10 Hz, swept	0 to 500 ms	
Span = 0 Hz or FFT	–150 ms to +500 ms	
Resolution	0.1 μs	

a. Delayed trigger is available with line, video, RF burst and external triggers.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Triggers		Additional information on some of the triggers and gate sources
Video		Independent of Display Scaling and Reference Level
Minimum settable level	–170 dBm	Useful range limited by noise
Maximum usable level		Highest allowed mixer level[a] + 2 dB (nominal)
Detector and Sweep Type relationships		
Sweep Type = Swept		
Detector = Normal, Peak, Sample or Negative Peak		Triggers on the signal before detection, which is similar to the displayed signal
Detector = Average		Triggers on the signal before detection, but with a single-pole filter added to give similar smoothing to that of the average detector
Sweep Type = FFT		Triggers on the signal envelope in a bandwidth wider than the FFT width
RF Burst		
Level Range		–50[b] to –10 dBm plus attenuation (nominal)
Level Accuracy		±2 dB + Absolute Amplitude Accuracy (nominal)
Bandwidth (–10 dB)		16 MHz (nominal)
Frequency Limitations		If the start or center frequency is too close to zero, LO feedthrough can degrade or prevent triggering. How close is too close depends on the bandwidth listed above.
External Triggers		See “Trigger Inputs” on page 63

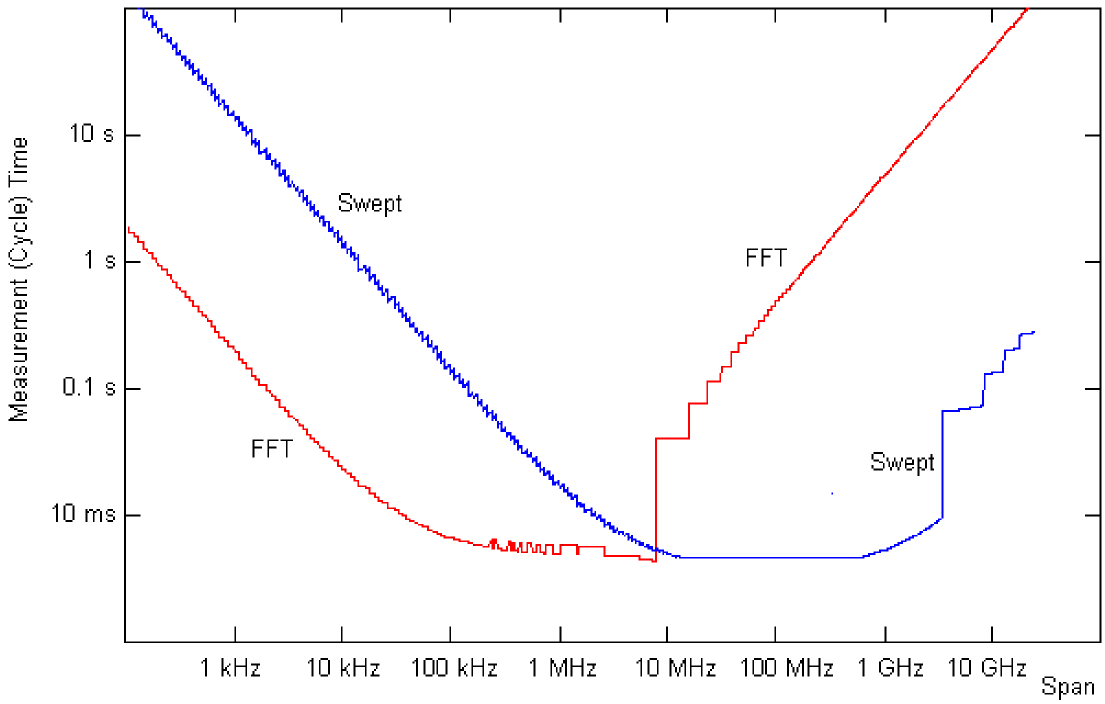
a. The highest allowed mixer level depends on the IF Gain. It is nominally –10 dBm for Preamp Off and IF Gain = Low.

b. Noise will limit trigger level range at high frequencies, such as above 15 GHz.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Gated Sweep		
Gate Methods	Gated LO Gated Video Gated FFT	
Span Range	Any span	
Gate Delay Range	0 to 100.0 s	
Gate Delay Settability	4 digits, ≥100 ns	
Gate Delay Jitter		33.3 ns p-p (nominal)
Gate Length Range (Except Method = FFT)	100 ns to 5.0 s	Gate length for the FFT method is fixed at 1.83/RBW, with nominally 2% tolerance.
Gated Frequency and Amplitude Errors		Nominally no additional error for gated measurements when the Gate Delay is greater than the MIN FAST setting
Gate Sources	External 1 External 2 Line RF Burst Periodic	Pos or neg edge triggered

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Number of Frequency Sweep Points (buckets)		
Factory preset	1001	
Range	1 to 40,001	Zero and non-zero spans

Nominal Measurement Time vs. Span with Option PC2 [Plot]



Description		Specifications	Supplemental Information
Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)			
Range (–3.01 dB bandwidth)		1 Hz to 8 MHz Bandwidths above 3 MHz are 4, 5, 6, and 8 MHz. Bandwidths 1 Hz to 3 MHz are spaced at 10% spacing using the E24 series (24 per decade): 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0, 2.2, 2.4, 2.7, 3.0, 3.3, 3.6, 3.9, 4.3, 4.7, 5.1, 5.6, 6.2, 6.8, 7.5, 8.2, 9.1 in each decade.	
Power bandwidth accuracy[a]			
RBW Range	**CF Range**		
1 Hz to 750 kHz	All	±1.0% (0.044 dB)	
820 kHz to 1.2 MHz	<3.6 GHz	±2.0% (0.088 dB)	
1.3 to 2.0 MHz	<3.6 GHz		±0.07 dB (nominal)
2.2 to 3 MHz	<3.6 GHz		±0.15 dB (nominal)
4 to 8 MHz	<3.6 GHz		±0.25 dB (nominal)
Accuracy (–3.01 dB bandwidth)[b]			
1 Hz to 1.3 MHz RBW			±2% (nominal)
1.5 MHz to 3 MHz RBW			
CF ≤ 3.6 GHz			±7% (nominal)
CF > 3.6 GHz			±8% (nominal)
4 MHz to 8 MHz RBW			
CF ≤ 3.6 GHz			±15% (nominal)
CF > 3.6 GHz			±20% (nominal)
Selectivity (–60 dB/–3 dB)			4.1:1 (nominal)

a. The noise marker, band power marker, channel power and ACP all compute their results using the power bandwidth of the RBW used for the measurement. Power bandwidth accuracy is the power uncertainty in the results of these measurements due only to bandwidth-related errors. (The analyzer knows this power bandwidth for each RBW with greater accuracy than the RBW width itself, and can therefore achieve lower errors.) The warranted specifications shown apply to the Gaussian RBW filters used in swept and zero span analysis. There are four different kinds of filters used in the spectrum analyzer: Swept Gaussian, Swept Flattop, FFT Gaussian and FFT Flattop. While the warranted performance only applies to the swept Gaussian filters, because only they are kept under statistical process control, the other filters nominally have the same performance.

b. Resolution Bandwidth Accuracy can be observed at slower sweep times than auto-coupled conditions. Normal sweep rates cause the shape of the RBW filter displayed on the analyzer screen to widen by nominally 6%. This widening declines to 0.6% nominal when the Swp Time Rules key is set to Accuracy instead of Normal. The true bandwidth, which determines the response to impulsive signals and noise-like signals, is not affected by the sweep rate.

Description	Specification	Supplemental information
Analysis Bandwidth[a]		
Standard	10 MHz	
With *Option B25*	25 MHz	
With *Option B40*	40 MHz	

a. Analysis bandwidth is the instantaneous bandwidth available about a center frequency over which the input signal can be digitized for further analysis or processing in the time, frequency, or modulation domain.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Preselector Bandwidth			
Center Frequency		**Mean BW at –4 dB**[a] (nominal)	**Standard Deviation** (nominal)
5 GHz		58 MHz	9%
10 GHz		57 MHz	8%
15 GHz		59 MHz	9%
20 GHz		64 MHz	9%
25 GHz		74 MHz	9%
–3 dB Bandwidth		–7.5% relative to –4 dB bandwidth, nominal	

a. The preselector can have a passband ripple up to 3 dB. To avoid ambiguous results, the –4 dB bandwidth is characterized.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Video Bandwidth (VBW)		
Range	Same as Resolution Bandwidth range plus wide-open VBW (labeled 50 MHz)	
Accuracy		±6% (nominal) in swept mode and zero span[a]

a. For FFT processing, the selected VBW is used to determine a number of averages for FFT results. That number is chosen to give roughly equivalent display smoothing to VBW filtering in a swept measurement. For example, if VBW = 0.1 × RBW, four FFTs are averaged to generate one result.

Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Measurement Range		
Preamp Off	Displayed Average Noise Level to +30 dBm	
Preamp On	Displayed Average Noise Level to +23 dBm	*Options P03, P07*
Input Attenuation Range		
Standard	0 to 60 dB, in 10 dB steps	
With *Option FSA*	0 to 60 dB, in 2 dB steps	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Maximum Safe Input Level		Applies with or without preamp *(Options P03, P07)*
Average Total Power	+30 dBm (1 W)	
Peak Pulse Power (≤10 µs pulse width, ≤1% duty cycle, input attenuation ≥ 30 dB)	+50 dBm (100 W)	
DC voltage		
DC Coupled	±0.2 Vdc	
AC Coupled	±100 Vdc	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Display Range		
Log Scale	Ten divisions displayed; 0.1 to 1.0 dB/division in 0.1 dB steps, and 1 to 20 dB/division in 1 dB steps	
Linear Scale	Ten divisions	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Marker Readout		
Resolution		
Log (decibel) units		
Trace Averaging Off, on-screen	0.01 dB	
Trace Averaging On or remote	0.001 dB	
Linear units resolution		≤1% of signal level (nominal)

Frequency Response

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Response (Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz) Mechanical attenuator only[b] Swept operation[c] Attenuation 10 dB)			Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 17. Modes above 18 GHz[a]
	20 to 30°C	**Full range**	**95th Percentile (≈2σ)**
9 kHz to 10 MHz	±0.8 dB	±1.0 dB	±0.40 dB
10 MHz[d] to 3.6 GHz	±0.6 dB	±0.65 dB	±0.21 dB
3.5 to 7 GHz[ef]	±2.0 dB	±3.0 dB	±0.69 dB
7 to 13.6 GHz[ef]	±2.5 dB	±3.2 dB	
13.5 to 22.0 GHz[ef]	±3.0 dB	±3.7 dB	
22.0 to 26.5 GHz[ef]	±3.2 dB	±4.2 dB	

a. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use of Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. The effect of these modes with this connector are included within these specifications.
b. See the Electronic Attenuator (*Option EA3*) chapter for Frequency Response using the electronic attenuator.
c. For Sweep Type = FFT, add the RF flatness errors of this table to the IF Frequency Response errors. An additional error source, the error in switching between swept and FFT sweep types, is nominally ±0.01 dB and is included within the “Absolute Amplitude Error” specifications.
d. Specifications apply with DC coupling at all frequencies. With AC coupling, specifications apply at frequencies of 50 MHz and higher. Statistical observations at 10 MHz show that most instruments meet the specifications, but a few percent of instruments can be expected to have errors exceeding 0.5 dB at 10 MHz at the temperature extreme. The effect at 20 to 50 MHz is negligible, but not warranted.
e. Specifications for frequencies > 3.5 GHz apply for sweep rates ≤100 MHz/ms.
f. Preselector centering applied.

Description		Specifications	Supplemental Information		
IF Frequency Response[a] (Demodulation and FFT response relative to the center frequency)			Modes above 18 GHz[b]		
Freq (GHz)	**Analysis Width**[c] (MHz)	**Max Error**[d] (Exception[e])	**Midwidth Error** (95th Percentile)	**Slope** (dB/MHz) (95th Percentile)	**RMS**[f] (nominal)
<3.6	≤10	±0.40 dB	±0.12 dB	±0.10	0.04 dB
≥3.6, ≤ 26.5	≤10 Preselected				0.25 dB
≥3.6, ≤ 26.5	≤10 *Option MPB*	±0.45 dB	±0.12 dB	±0.10	0.04 dB

a. The IF frequency response includes effects due to RF circuits such as input filters, that are a function of RF frequency, in addition to the IF passband effects.

b. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use of Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to ±1.2°. The effect of these modes is not included within the warranted "Specifications" column. The effect of these modes on the "Supplemental Information" column is negligible, except to note that the modes make the ratio of worst-case error to 95th percentile and RMS errors unusually high.

c. This column applies to the instantaneous analysis bandwidth in use. In the Spectrum analyzer Mode, this would be the FFT width.

d. The maximum error at an offset (f) from the center of the FFT width is given by the expression ± [Midwidth Error + (f × Slope)], but never exceeds ±Max Error. Here the Midwidth Error is the error at the center frequency for a given FFT span. Usually, the span is no larger than the FFT width in which case the center of the FFT width is the center frequency of the analyzer. When using the Spectrum Analyzer mode with an analyzer span is wider than the FFT width, the span is made up of multiple concatenated FFT results, and thus has multiple centers of FFT widths; in this case the f in the equation is the offset from the nearest center. Performance is nominally three times better at most center frequencies.

e. The specification does not apply for frequencies greater than 3.6 MHz from the center in FFT widths of 7.2 to 8 MHz.

f. The “rms” nominal performance is the standard deviation of the response relative to the center frequency, integrated across the span. This performance measure was observed at a center frequency in each harmonic mixing band, which is representative of all center frequencies; it is not the worst case frequency.

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
IF Phase Linearity				Deviation from mean phase linearity Modes above 18 GHz[a]	
Center Freq (GHz)	**Span** (MHz)	**Preselector**		**Nominal**	**RMS** (nominal)[b]
≥0.02, <3.6	≤10	n/a		±0.5°	0.2°
≥3.6, ≤26.5	≤10	Off[c]		±0.5°	0.2°
≥3.6, ≤26.5	≤10	On		±1.5°	0.4°

a. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to ±1.2°. Because of these modes, the ratio of worst-case to the shown "nominal "parameters is unusually high.
b. The listed performance is the standard deviation of the phase deviation relative to the mean phase deviation from a linear phase condition, where the rms is computed across the span shown and over the range of center frequencies shown.
c. *Option MPB* is installed and enabled.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy		
At 50 MHz[a]		
20 to 30°C	±0.40 dB	±0.15 dB (95th percentile)
Full temperature range	±0.43 dB	
At all frequencies[a]		
20 to 30°C	±(0.40 dB + frequency response)	
Full temperature range	±(0.43 dB + frequency response)	
95th Percentile Absolute Amplitude Accuracy[b]		±0.27 dB
(Wide range of signal levels, RBWs, RLs, etc., 0.01 to 3.6 GHz, Atten = 10 dB)		
Amplitude Reference Accuracy		±0.05 dB (nominal)
Preamp On[c] *(Options P03, P07)*		±(0.39 dB + frequency response) (nominal)

a. Absolute amplitude accuracy is the total of all amplitude measurement errors, and applies over the following subset of settings and conditions: 1 Hz ≤ RBW ≤ 1 MHz; Input signal –10 to –50 dBm; Input attenuation 10 dB; span < 5 MHz (nominal additional error for span ≥ 5 MHz is 0.02 dB); all settings auto-coupled except Swp Time Rules = Accuracy; combinations of low signal level and wide RBW use VBW ≤ 30 kHz to reduce noise. When using FFT sweeps, the signal must be at the center frequency.

This absolute amplitude accuracy specification includes the sum of the following individual specifications under the conditions listed above: Scale Fidelity, Reference Level Accuracy, Display Scale Switching Uncertainty, Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty, 50 MHz Amplitude Reference Accuracy, and the accuracy with which the instrument aligns its internal gains to the 50 MHz Amplitude Reference.

b. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy for a wide range of signal and measurement settings, covers the 95th percentile proportion with 95% confidence. Here are the details of what is covered and how the computation is made:
The wide range of conditions of RBW, signal level, VBW, reference level and display scale are discussed in footnote a. There are 44 quasi-random combinations used, tested at a 50 MHz signal frequency. We compute the 95th percentile proportion with 95% confidence for this set observed over a statistically significant number of instruments. Also, the frequency response relative to the 50 MHz response is characterized by varying the signal across a large number of quasi-random verification frequencies that are chosen to not correspond with the frequency response adjustment frequencies. We again compute the 95th percentile proportion with 95% confidence for this set observed over a statistically significant number of instruments. We also compute the 95th percentile accuracy of tracing the calibration of the 50 MHz absolute amplitude accuracy to a national standards organization. We also compute the 95th percentile accuracy of tracing the calibration of the relative frequency response to a national standards organization. We take the root-sum-square of these four independent Gaussian parameters. To that rss we add the environmental effects of temperature variations across the 20 to 30°C range. These computations and measurements are made with the mechanical attenuator only in circuit, set to the reference state of 10 dB..

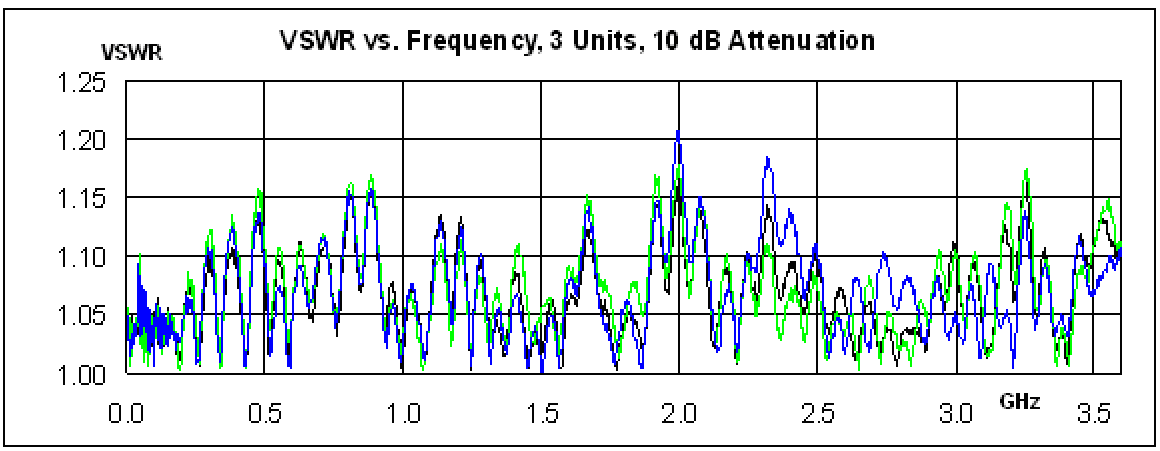
c. Same settings as footnote a, except that the signal level at the preamp input is −40 to −80 dBm. Total power at preamp (dBm) = total power at input (dBm) minus input attenuation (dB). This specification applies for signal frequencies above 100 kHz.

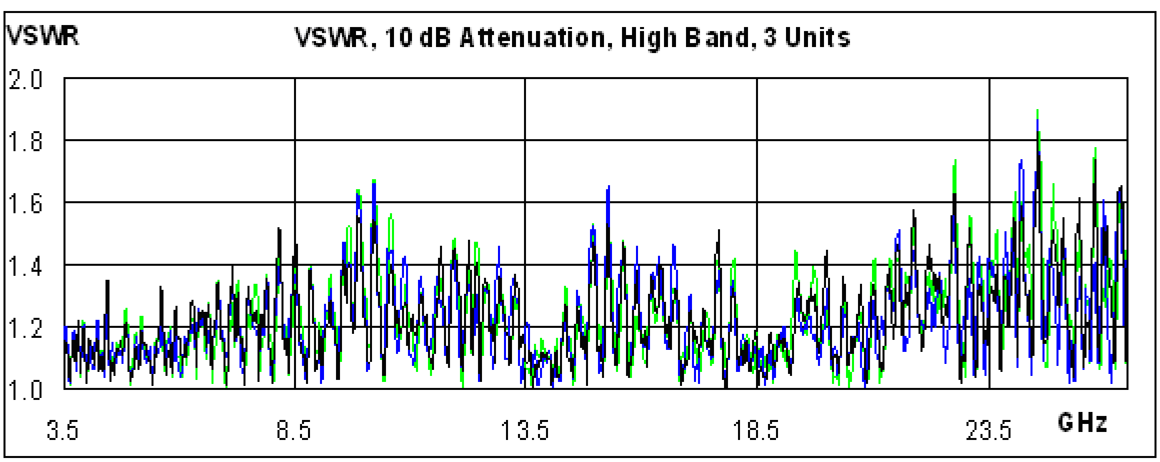
Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Input Attenuation Switching Uncertainty		Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 17
Attenuation > 2 dB, preamp off		
(Relative to 10 dB (reference setting))		
50 MHz (reference frequency)	±0.20 dB	±0.08 dB (typical)
9 kHz to 3.6 GHz		±0.3 dB (nominal)
3.5 to 7.0 GHz		±0.5 dB (nominal)
7.0 to 13.6 GHz		±0.7 dB (nominal)
13.5 to 26.5 GHz		±0.7 dB (nominal)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
RF Input VSWR		Nominal[a]
at tuned frequency, DC Coupled		
10 dB attenuation, 50 MHz		1.07:1
		Input Attenuation
Frequency		**0 dB** **≥10 dB**
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz		<2.2:1 See nominal VSWR plots
3.6 to 26.5 GHz		See nominal VSWR plots
RF calibrator (e.g. 50 MHz) is On		Open input
Alignments running		Open input for some, unless "All but RF" is selected
Preselector Centering		Open input

a. The nominal SWR stated is at the worst case RF frequency in three representative instruments.

Nominal VSWR [Plot]





Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty		Relative to reference BW of 30 kHz
1.0 Hz to 3 MHz RBW	±0.10 dB	
Manually selected wide RBWs: 4, 5, 6, 8 MHz	±1.0 dB	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Reference Level		
Range		
Log Units	–170 to +23 dBm, in 0.01 dB steps	
Linear Units	707 pV to 3.16 V, with 0.01 dB resolution (0.11%)	
Accuracy	0 dB[a]	

a. Because reference level affects only the display, not the measurement, it causes no additional error in measurement results from trace data or markers.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Display Scale Switching Uncertainty		
Switching between Linear and Log	0 dB[a]	
Log Scale Switching	0 dB[a]	

a. Because Log/Lin and Log Scale Switching affect only the display, not the measurement, they cause no additional error in measurement results from trace data or markers.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Display Scale Fidelity[ab]		
Absolute Log-Linear Fidelity (Relative to the reference condition: –25 dBm input through 10 dB attenuation, thus –35 dBm at the input mixer)		
Input mixer level[c]	**Linearity**	
–80 dBm ≤ ML ≤ –10 dBm	±0.15 dB	
ML < –80 dBm	±0.25 dB	
Relative Fidelity[d]		Applies for mixer level[c] range from –10 to –80 dBm, mechanical attenuator only, preamp off, and dither on.
Sum of the following terms:		**Nominal**
high level term		Up to ±0.045 dB[e]
instability term		Up to ±0.018 dB
slope term		From equation[f]
prefilter term		Up to ±0.005 dB[g]

a. Supplemental information: The amplitude detection linearity specification applies at all levels below –10 dBm at the input mixer; however, noise will reduce the accuracy of low level measurements. The amplitude error due to noise is determined by the signal-to-noise ratio, S/N. If the S/N is large (20 dB or better), the amplitude error due to noise can be estimated from the equation below, given for the 3-sigma (three standard deviations) level.

$$3\sigma = 3(20dB)\log\langle 1 + 10^{-((S/N + 3dB)/20dB)}\rangle$$

The errors due to S/N ratio can be further reduced by averaging results. For large S/N (20 dB or better), the 3-sigma level can be reduced proportional to the square root of the number of averages taken.

b. The scale fidelity is warranted with ADC dither set to On. Dither increases the noise level by nominally only 0.1 dB for the most sensitive case (preamp Off, best DANL frequencies). With dither Off, scale fidelity for low level signals, around –60 dBm or lower, will nominally degrade by 0.2 dB.

c. Mixer level = Input Level – Input Attenuation

d. The relative fidelity is the error in the measured difference between two signal levels. It is so small in many cases that it cannot be verified without being dominated by measurement uncertainty of the verification. Because of this verification difficulty, this specification gives nominal performance, based on numbers that are as conservatively determined as those used in warranted specifications. We will consider one example of the use of the error equation to compute the nominal performance.
Example: the accuracy of the relative level of a sideband around –60 dBm, with a carrier at –5 dBm, using attenuation = 10 dB, RBW = 3 kHz, evaluated with swept analysis. The high level term is evaluated with P1 = –15 dBm and P2 = –70 dBm at the mixer. This gives a maximum error within ±0.025 dB. The instability term is ±0.018 dB. The slope term evaluates to ±0.050 dB. The prefilter term applies and evaluates to the limit of ±0.005 dB. The sum of all these terms is ±0.098 dB.

e. Errors at high mixer levels will nominally be well within the range of ±0.045 dB × {exp[(P1 – Pref)/(8.69 dB)] – exp[(P2 – Pref)/(8.69 dB)]} (exp is the natural exponent function, e^x). In this expression, P1 and P2 are the powers of the two signals, in decibel units, whose relative power is being measured. Pref is –10 dBm (–10 dBm is the highest power for which linearity is specified). All these levels are referred to the mixer level.

f. Slope error will nominally be well within the range of ±0.0009 × (P1 – P2). P1 and P2 are defined in footnote e.

g. A small additional error is possible. In FFT sweeps, this error is possible for spans under 4.01 kHz. For non-FFT measurements, it is possible for RBWs of 3.9 kHz or less. The error is well within the range of ±0.0021 × (P1 - P2) subject to a maximum of ±0.005 dB. (The maximum dominates for all but very small differences.) P1 and P2 are defined in footnote e.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Available Detectors	Normal, Peak, Sample, Negative Peak, Average	Average detector works on RMS, Voltage and Logarithmic scales

Dynamic Range

Gain Compression

Description		Specifications	Supplemental Information
1 dB Gain Compression Point (Two-tone)[abc]			**Maximum power at mixer**[d] (nominal)
20 MHz to 26.5 GHz			+9 dBm (nominal)
Clipping (ADC Over-range)			
Any signal offset		−10 dBm	Low frequency exceptions[d]
Signal offset > 5 times IF prefilter bandwidth and IF Gain set to Low			+12 dBm (nominal)
IF Prefilter Bandwidth			
Zero Span or Swept, RBW =	**Sweep Type = FFT, FFT Width =**		**–3 dB Bandwidth** (nominal)
≤3.9 kHz	<4.01 kHz		8.9 kHz
4.3 to 27 kHz	<28.81 kHz		79 kHz
30 to 160 kHz	<167.4 kHz		303 kHz
180 to 390 kHz	<411.9 kHz		966 kHz
430 kHz to 8 MHz	<7.99 MHz		10.9 MHz

a. Large signals, even at frequencies not shown on the screen, can cause the analyzer to incorrectly measure on-screen signals because of two-tone gain compression. This specification tells how large an interfering signal must be in order to cause a 1 dB change in an on-screen signal.

b. Specified at 1 kHz RBW with 100 kHz tone spacing. The compression point will nominally equal the specification for tone spacing greater than 5 times the prefilter bandwidth. At smaller spacings, ADC clipping may occur at a level lower than the 1 dB compression point.

c. Reference level and off-screen performance: The reference level (RL) behavior differs from some earlier analyzers in a way that makes this analyzer more flexible. In other analyzers, the RL controlled how the measurement was performed as well as how it was displayed. Because the logarithmic amplifier in these analyzers had both range and resolution limitations, this behavior was necessary for optimum measurement accuracy. The logarithmic amplifier in this signal analyzer, however, is implemented digitally such that the range and resolution greatly exceed other instrument limitations. Because of this, the analyzer can make measurements largely independent of the setting of the RL without compromising accuracy. Because the RL becomes a display function, not a measurement function, a marker can read out results that are off-screen, either above or below, without any change in accuracy. The only exception to the independence of RL and the way in which the measurement is performed is in the input attenuation setting: When the input attenuation is set to auto, the rules for the determination of the input attenuation include dependence on the reference level. Because the input attenuation setting controls the tradeoff between large signal behaviors (third-order intermodulation, compression, and display scale fidelity) and small signal effects (noise), the measurement results can change with RL changes when the input attenuation is set to auto.

d. The ADC clipping level declines at low frequencies (below 50 MHz) when the LO feed through (the signal that appears at 0 Hz) is within 5 times the prefilter bandwidth (see table) and must be handled by the ADC. For example, with a 300 kHz RBW and prefilter bandwidth at 966 kHz, the clipping level reduces for signal frequencies below 4.83 MHz. For signal frequencies below 2.5 times the prefilter bandwidth, there will be additional reduction due to the presence of the image signal (the signal that appears at the negative of the input signal frequency) at the ADC.

Displayed Average Noise Level

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)[a]	Input terminated Sample or Average detector Averaging type = Log 0 dB input attenuation IF Gain = High 1 Hz Resolution Bandwidth		Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 17.
	20 to 30°C	**Full range**	**Typical**
Option 503, 507, 513, 526			
1 to 10 MHz[b]	−147 dBm	−145 dBm	−149 dBm
10 MHz to 2.1 GHz	−148 dBm	−146 dBm	−150 dBm
2.1 to 3.6 GHz	−147 dBm	−145 dBm	−149 dBm
Option 507,513, 526			
3.6 GHz to 7 GHz	−147 dBm	−145 dBm	−149 dBm
Option 513, 526			
7.0 GHz to 13.6 GHz	−143 dBm	−141 dBm	−147 dBm
Option 526			
13.5 to 17.1 GHz	−137 dBm	−134 dBm	−142 dBm
17.0 to 20.0 GHz	−137 dBm	−134 dBm	−142 dBm
20.0 to 26.5 GHz	−134 dBm	−130 dBm	−140 dBm
Additional DANL, IF Gain=Low[c]			−160.5 dBm (nominal)

a. DANL for zero span and swept is measured in a 1 kHz RBW and normalized to the narrowest available RBW, because the noise figure does not depend on RBW and 1 kHz measurements are faster.

b. DANL below 10 MHz is affected by phase noise around the LO feedthrough signal. Specifications apply with the best setting of the Phase Noise Optimization control, which is to choose the “Best Close-in ϕ Noise" for frequencies below 25 kHz, and “Best Wide Offset ϕ Noise" for frequencies above 25 kHz.

c. Setting the IF Gain to Low is often desirable in order to allow higher power into the mixer without overload, better compression and better third-order intermodulation. When the Swept IF Gain is set to Low, either by auto coupling or manual coupling, there is noise added above that specified in this table for the IF Gain = High case. That excess noise appears as an additional noise at the input mixer. This level has sub-decibel dependence on center frequency. To find the total displayed average noise at the mixer for Swept IF Gain = Low, sum the powers of the DANL for IF Gain = High with this additional DANL. To do that summation, compute DANLtotal = 10 × log (10^(DANLhigh/10) + 10^(AdditionalDANL / 10)). In FFT sweeps, the same behavior occurs, except that FFT IF Gain can be set to autorange, where it varies with the input signal level, in addition to forced High and Low settings.

Spurious Responses

Description		Specifications		Supplemental Information
Spurious Responses (see Band Overlaps on page 17)				Preamp Off[a]
Residual Responses[b]				
200 kHz to 8.4 GHz (swept)		−100 dBm		
Zero span or FFT or other frequencies				−100 dBm (nominal)
Image Responses				
Tuned Freq (f)	**Excitation Freq**	**Mixer Level[c]**	**Response**	
10 MHz to 26.5 GHz	f+45 MHz	−10 dBm	−75 dBc	−99 dBc (typical)
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+10245 MHz	−10 dBm	−80 dBc	−103 dBc (typical)
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+645 MHz	−10 dBm	−80 dBc	−107 dBc (typical)
3.5 GHz to 13.6 GHz	f+645 MHz	−10 dBm	−75 dBc	−87 dBc (typical
13.5 GHz to 17.1 GHz	f+645 MHz	−10 dBm	−71 dBc	−85 dBc (typical)
17.0 GHz to 22 GHz	f+645 MHz	−10 dBm	−68 dBc	−82 dBc (typical)
22 GHz to 26.5 GHz	f+645 MHz	−10 dBm	−66 dBc	−78 dBc (typical)
Other Spurious Responses				
First RF Order[d] (f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier)		−10 dBm	−68 dBc + 20 × log(N[e])	Includes IF feedthrough, LO harmonic mixing responses
Higher RF Order[f] (f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier)		−40 dBm	−80 dBc + 20 × log(N[e])	Includes higher order mixer responses
LO-Related Spurious Responses (f > 600 MHz from carrier 10 MHz to 3.6 GHz)		−10 dBm	−60 dBc[g] + 20 × log(N[e])	−90 dBc + 20 × log(N) (typical)
Sidebands, offset from CW signal				
≤200 Hz				−70 dBc[g] (nominal)
200 Hz to 3 kHz				−73 dBc[h] (nominal)
3 kHz to 30 kHz				−73 dBc (nominal)
30 kHz to 10 MHz				−80 dBc (nominal)

a. The spurious response specifications only apply with the preamp turned off. When the preamp is turned on, performance is nominally the same as long as the mixer level is interpreted to be: Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation + Preamp Gain
b. Input terminated, 0 dB input attenuation.
c. Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.
d. With first RF order spurious products, the indicated frequency will change at the same rate as the input, with higher order, the indicated frequency will change at a rate faster than the input.
e. N is the LO multiplication factor.
f. RBW=100 Hz. With higher RF order spurious responses, the observed frequency will change at a rate faster than the input frequency.
g. Nominally –40 dBc under large magnetic (0.38 Gauss rms) or vibrational (0.21 g rms) environmental stimuli.

h. Nominally –40 dBc under large magnetic (0.38 Gauss rms) or vibrational (0.21 g rms) environmental stimuli.

Second Harmonic Distortion

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Second Harmonic Distortion		SHI[a] (nominal)
Source Frequency		
10 MHz to 1.8 GHz		+45 dBm
1.75 to 7 GHz		+65 dBm
7 to 11 GHz		+55 dBm
11 to 13.25 GHz		+50 dBm

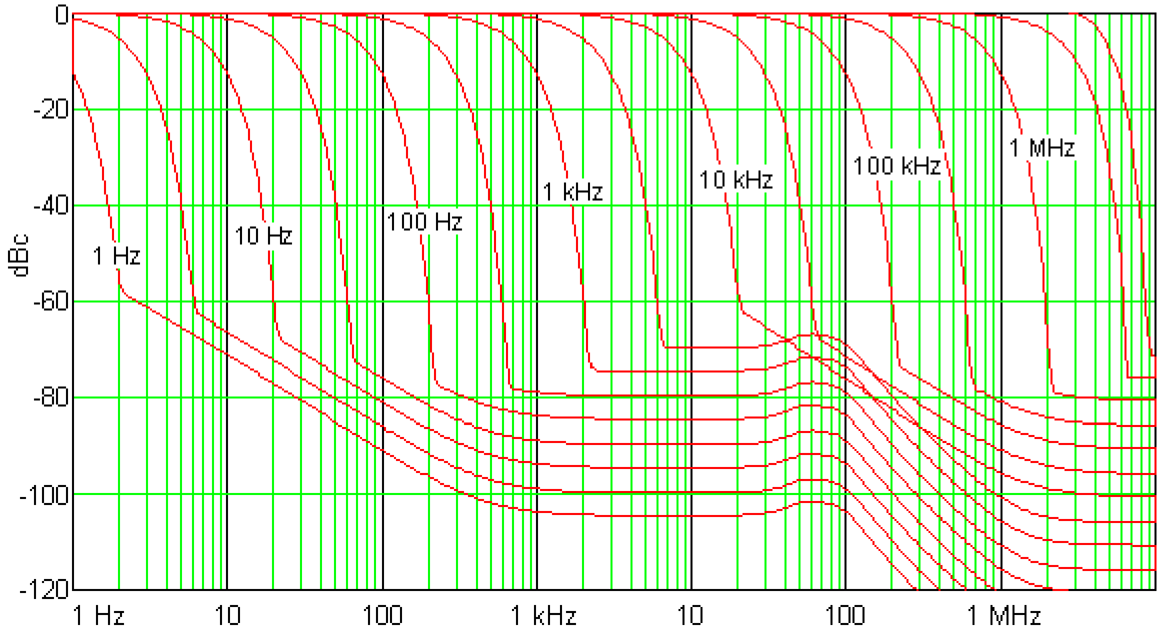
a. SHI = second harmonic intercept. The SHI is given by the mixer power in dBm minus the second harmonic distortion level relative to the mixer tone in dBc.

Third Order Intermodulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Third Order Intermodulation (Tone separation > 5 times IF Prefilter Bandwidth[a] Verification conditions[b])		Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 17.	
20 to 30°C	**Intercept**[c]	**Extrapolated Distortion**[d]	**Intercept** (typical)
100 to 400 MHz	+10 dBm	–80 dBc	+14 dBm
400 MHz to 1.7 GHz	+11 dBm	–82 dBc	+15 dBm
1.7 to 3.6 GHz	+13 dBm	–86 dBc	+17 dBm
3.6 to 5.1 GHz	+11 dBm	–82 dBc	+17 dBm
5.1 to 7 GHz	+13 dBm	–86 dBc	+17 dBm
7 to 13.6 GHz	+11 dBm	–82 dBc	+15 dBm
13.5 to 26.5 GHz	+9 dBm	–78 dBc	+14 dBm
Full temperature range			
100 to 400 MHz	+9 dBm	–78 dBc	
400 MHz to 1.7 GHz	+10 dBm	–80 dBc	
1.7 to 3.6 GHz	+12 dBm	–84 dBc	
3.6 to 5.1 GHz	+10 dBm	–80 dBc	
5.1 to 7 GHz	+12 dBm	–84 dBc	
7 to 13.6 GHz	+10 dBm	–80 dBc	
13.5 to 26.5 GHz	+7 dBm	–74 dBc	

a. See the IF Prefilter Bandwidth table in the Gain Compression specifications on page 37. When the tone separation condition is met, the effect on TOI of the setting of IF Gain is negligible. TOI is verified with IF Gain set to its best case condition, which is IF Gain = Low.
b. TOI is verified with two tones, each at −18 dBm at the mixer, spaced by 100 kHz.
c. TOI = third order intercept. The TOI is given by the mixer tone level (in dBm) minus (distortion/2) where distortion is the relative level of the distortion tones in dBc.
d. The distortion shown is computed from the warranted intercept specifications, based on two tones at –30 dBm each, instead of being measured directly. The choice of –30 dBm is based on historic industry practice.

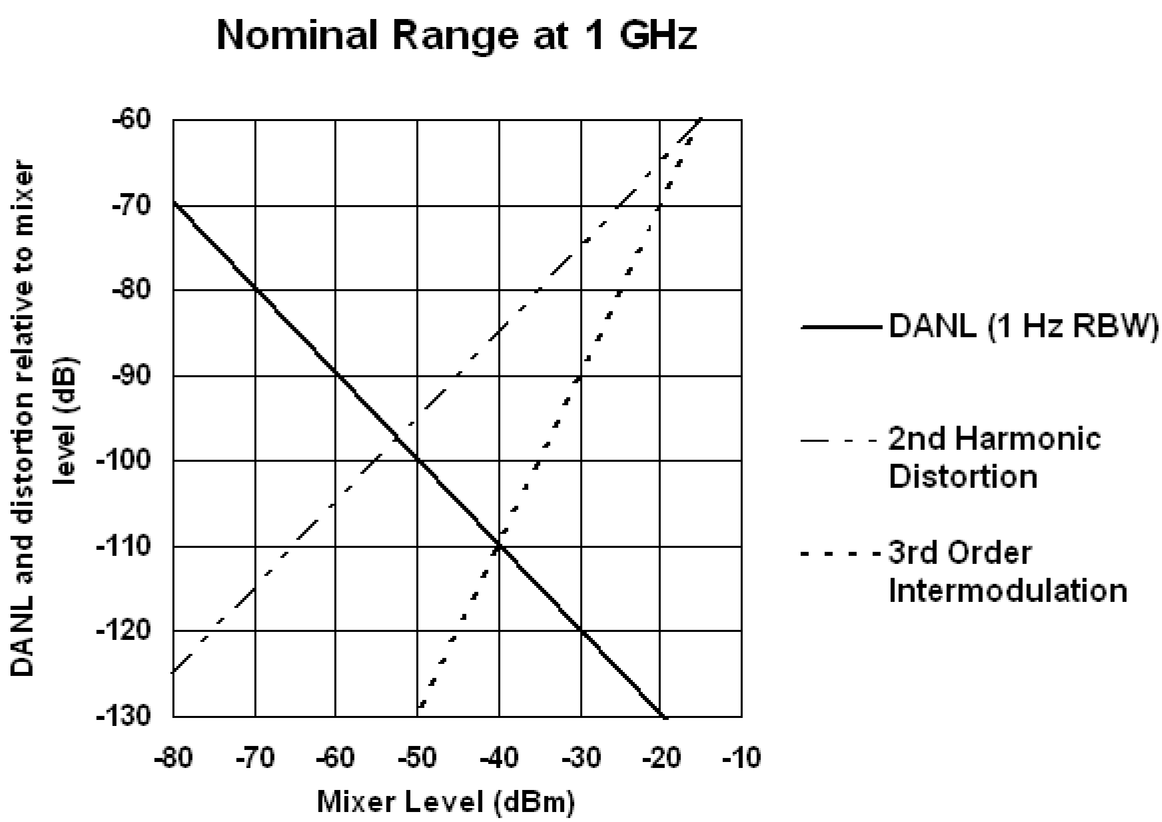
Nominal Dynamic Range vs. Offset Frequency vs. RBW [Plot]



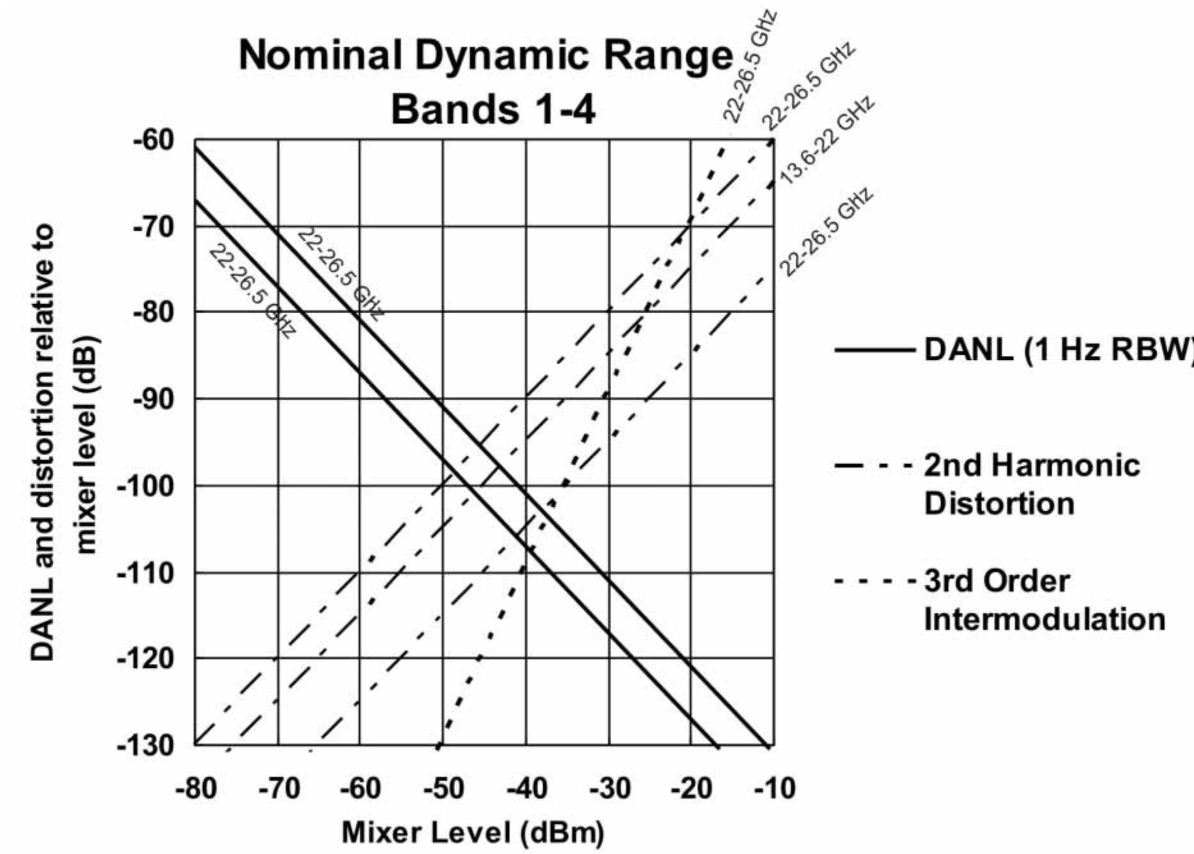
Conditions

CF = 1 GHz
Mixer Level = -10 dBm
Only 2 per decade of the 24/decade RBWs are shown
RBWs 3 kHz and below are shown with phase noise optimized for fm < 20 kHz
RBWs 10 kHz and above are shown with phase noise optimized for fm > 30 kHz
Average Type = Log

Nominal Dynamic Range at 1 GHz [Plot]



Nominal Dynamic Range Bands 1-4 [Plot]



Phase Noise

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Phase Noise (Center Frequency = 1 GHz[a] Best-case Optimization[b] Internal Reference[c])			Noise Sidebands
Offset Frequency	**20 to 30°C**	**Full range**	
100 Hz	–84 dBc/Hz	–82 dBc/Hz	–88 dBc/Hz (typical)
1 kHz			–98 dBc/Hz (nominal)
10 kHz	–99 dBc/Hz	–98 dBc/Hz	–102 dBc/Hz (typical)
100 kHz	–112 dBc/Hz	–111 dBc/Hz	–114 dBc/Hz (typical)
1 MHz[d]	–132 dBc/Hz	–131 dBc/Hz	–135 dBc/Hz (typical)
10 MHz[d]			–143 dBc/Hz (nominal)

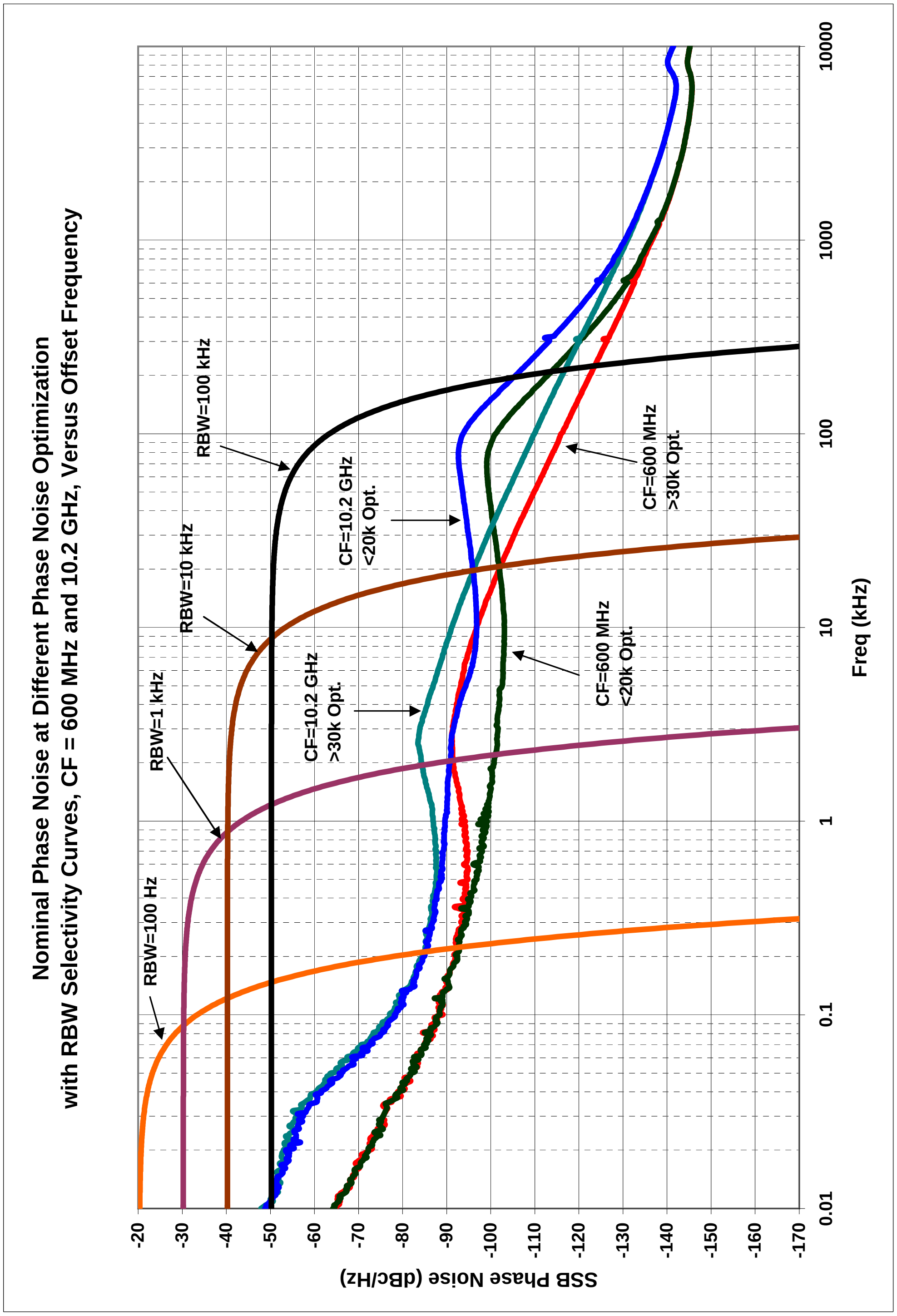
a. The nominal performance of the phase noise at frequencies above the frequency at which the specifications apply (1 GHz) depends on the center frequency, band and the offset. For low offset frequencies, offsets well under 100 Hz, the phase noise increases by $20 \times \log[(f + 0.3225)/1.3225]$, and also increases chaotically an additional up to nominally 4 dB versus the center frequency. For mid-offset frequencies in other bands, see the example graphs on the following pages. For mid-offset frequencies in other bands, phase noise changes as $20 \times \log[(f + 0.3225)/6.1225]$, except f in this expression should never be lower than 5.8. For wide offset frequencies, offsets well above 100 kHz, phase noise increases as $20 \times \log(N)$. N is the LO Multiple as shown on page 17; f is in GHz units in all these relationships; all increases are in units of decibels.

b. Noise sidebands for lower offset frequencies, for example, 10 kHz, apply with the phase noise optimization (**PhNoise Opt**) set to **Best Close-in ϕ Noise**. Noise sidebands for higher offset frequencies, for example, 1 MHz, as shown apply with the phase noise optimization set to **Best Wide-offset ϕ Noise**.

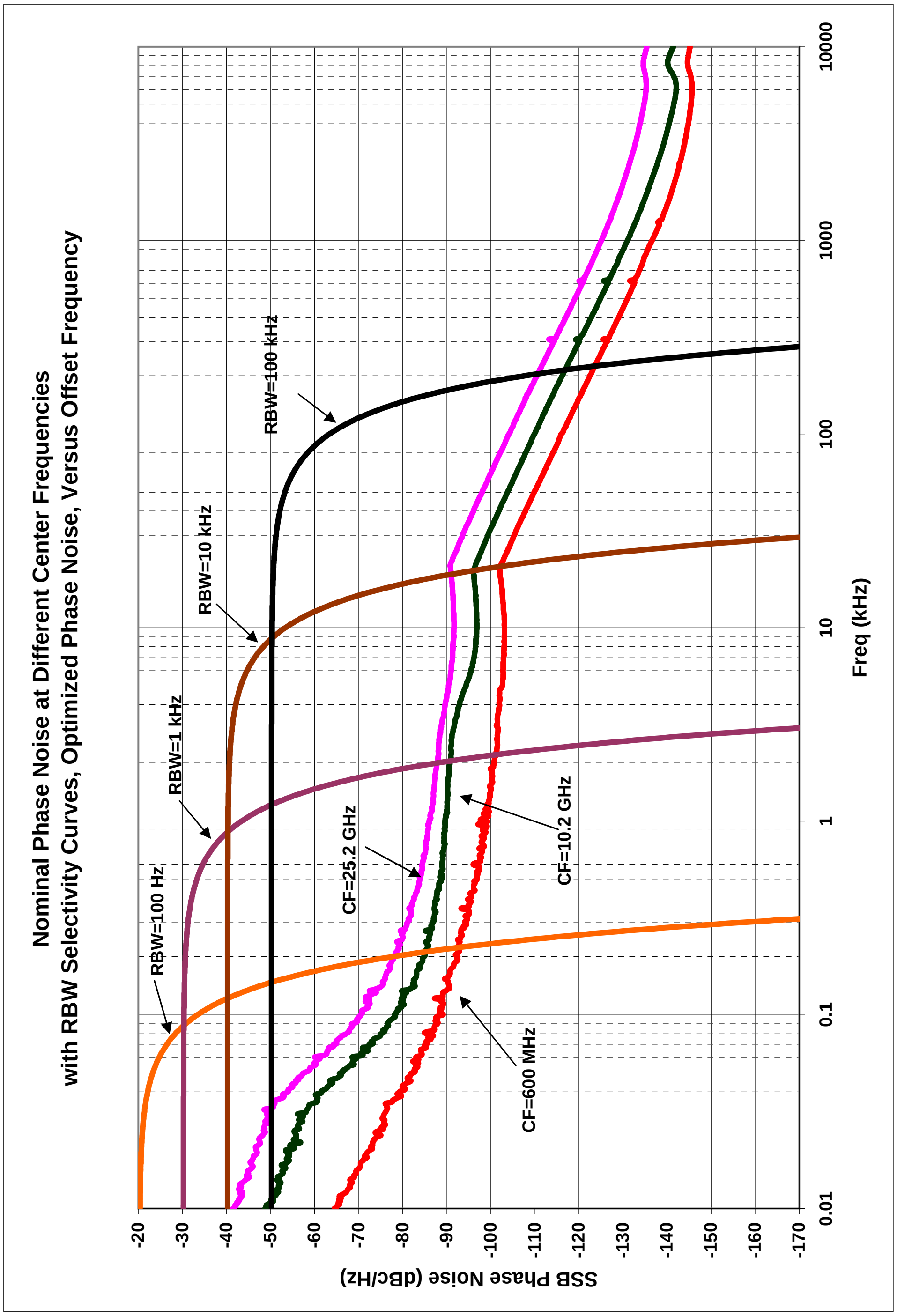
c. Specifications are given with the internal frequency reference. The phase noise at offsets below 100 Hz is impacted or dominated by noise from the reference. Thus, performance with external references will not follow the curves and specifications. The internal 10 MHz reference phase noise is about –120 dBc/Hz at 10 Hz offset; external references with poorer phase noise than this will cause poorer performance than shown.

d. Analyzer-contributed phase noise at the low levels of this offset requires advanced verification techniques because broadband noise would otherwise cause excessive measurement error. Agilent uses a high level low phase noise CW test signal and sets the input attenuator so that the mixer level will be well above the normal top-of-screen level (-10 dBm) but still well below the 1 dB compression level. This improves dynamic range (carrier to broadband noise ratio) at the expense of amplitude uncertainty due to compression of the phase noise sidebands of the analyzer. (If the mixer level were increased to the "1 dB Gain Compression Point," the compression of a single sideband is specified to be 1 dB or lower. At lower levels, the compression falls off rapidly. The compression of phase noise sidebands is substantially less than the compression of a single-sideband test signal, further reducing the uncertainty of this technique.) Agilent also measures the broadband noise of the analyzer without the CW signal and subtracts its power from the measured phase noise power. The same techniques of overdrive and noise subtraction can be used in measuring a DUT, of course.

Nominal Phase Noise of Different LO Optimizations



Nominal Phase Noise of Different Center Frequencies



Power Suite Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		
Amplitude Accuracy		Absolute Amplitude Accuracy[a] + Power Bandwidth Accuracy[bc]
Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA, or IS-95		
Absolute Power Accuracy (20 to 30°C, Attenuation = 10 dB)	±0.94 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)

a. See “Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 31.
b. See “Frequency and Time” on page 17.
c. Expressed in dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth		
Frequency Accuracy		±(Span/1000) (nominal)

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Adjacent Channel Power (ACP)					
Case: Radio Std = None					
Accuracy of ACP Ratio (dBc)				Display Scale Fidelity[a]	
Accuracy of ACP Absolute Power (dBm or dBm/Hz)				Absolute Amplitude Accuracy[b] + Power Bandwidth Accuracy[cd]	
Accuracy of Carrier Power (dBm), or Carrier Power PSD (dBm/Hz)				Absolute Amplitude Accuracy[b] + Power Bandwidth Accuracy[cd]	
Passband Width[e]			–3 dB		
Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA				(ACPR; ACLR)[f]	
Minimum power at RF Input				–36 dBm (nominal)	
ACPR Accuracy[g]				RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth, method ≠ RBW	
Radio	**Offset Freq**				
MS (UE)	5 MHz		±0.22 dB	At ACPR range of –30 to –36 dBc with optimum mixer level[h]	
MS (UE)	10 MHz		±0.34 dB	At ACPR range of –40 to –46 dBc with optimum mixer level[i]	
BTS	5 MHz		±1.07 dB	At ACPR range of –42 to –48 dBc with optimum mixer level[j]	
BTS	10 MHz		±1.00 dB	At ACPR range of –47 to –53 dBc with optimum mixer level[i]	
BTS	5 MHz		±0.44 dB	At –48 dBc non-coherent ACPR[k]	
Dynamic Range				RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth	
Noise Correction	**Offset Freq**	**Method**		**ACLR** (typical)[l]	**Optimum ML**[m] (Nominal)
Off	5 MHz	Filtered IBW		–68 dB	–8 dBm
Off	5 MHz	Fast		–67 dB	–9 dBm
Off	10 MHz	Filtered IBW		–74 dB	–2 dBm
On	5 MHz	Filtered IBW		–73 dB	–8 dBm
On	10 MHz	Filtered IBW		–76 dB	–2 dBm
RRC Weighting Accuracy[n]					
White noise in Adjacent Channel				0.00 dB nominal	
TOI-induced spectrum				0.001 dB nominal	
rms CW error				0.012 dB nominal	

a. The effect of scale fidelity on the ratio of two powers is called the relative scale fidelity. The scale fidelity specified in the Amplitude section is an absolute scale fidelity with –35 dBm at the input mixer as the reference point. The relative scale fidelity is nominally only 0.01 dB larger than the absolute scale fidelity.
b. See Amplitude Accuracy and Range section.
c. See Frequency and Time section.

d. Expressed in decibels.

e. An ACP measurement measures the power in adjacent channels. The shape of the response versus frequency of those adjacent channels is occasionally critical. One parameter of the shape is its 3 dB bandwidth. When the bandwidth (called the Ref BW) of the adjacent channel is set, it is the 3 dB bandwidth that is set. The passband response is given by the convolution of two functions: a rectangle of width equal to Ref BW and the power response versus frequency of the RBW filter used. Measurements and specifications of analog radio ACPs are often based on defined bandwidths of measuring receivers, and these are defined by their −6 dB widths, not their −3 dB widths. To achieve a passband whose −6 dB width is x, set the Ref BW to be $x - 0.572 \times$ RBW.

f. Most versions of adjacent channel power measurements use negative numbers, in units of dBc, to refer to the power in an adjacent channel relative to the power in a main channel, in accordance with ITU standards. The standards for W-CDMA analysis include ACLR, a positive number represented in dB units. In order to be consistent with other kinds of ACP measurements, this measurement and its specifications will use negative dBc results, and refer to them as ACPR, instead of positive dB results referred to as ACLR. The ACLR can be determined from the ACPR reported by merely reversing the sign.

g. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately −37 dBm − (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

h. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) or user equipment (UE) within 3 dB of the required −33 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is −22 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power − (−22 dBm). For example, if the average input power is −6 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio of a single code. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

i. ACPR accuracy at 10 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of −14 dBm.

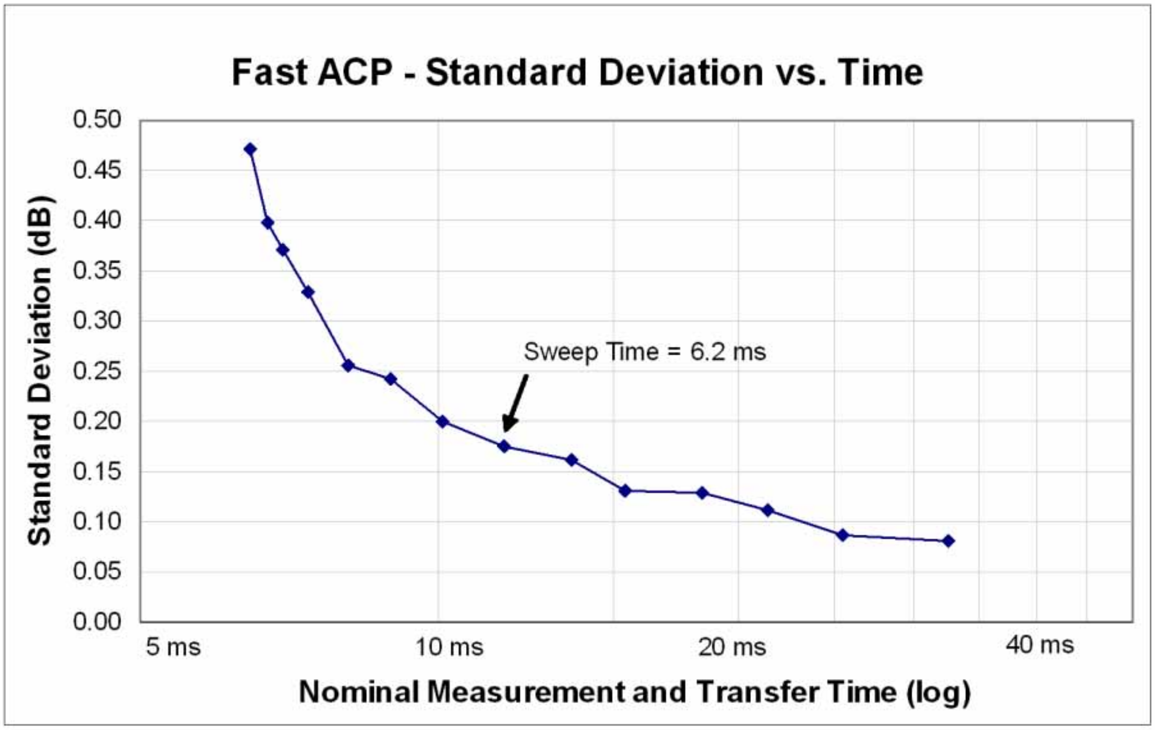
j. In order to meet this specified accuracy, the mixer level must be optimized for accuracy when measuring node B Base Transmission Station (BTS) within 3 dB of the required −45 dBc ACPR. This optimum mixer level is −19 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power − (−19 dBm). For example, if the average input power is −7 dBm, set the attenuation to 12 dB. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01% probability) for Test Model 1. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

k. Accuracy can be excellent even at low ACPR levels assuming that the user sets the mixer level to optimize the dynamic range, and assuming that the analyzer and UUT distortions are incoherent. When the errors from the UUT and the analyzer are incoherent, optimizing dynamic range is equivalent to minimizing the contribution of analyzer noise and distortion to accuracy, though the higher mixer level increases the display scale fidelity errors. This incoherent addition case is commonly used in the industry and can be useful for comparison of analysis equipment, but this incoherent addition model is rarely justified. This derived accuracy specification is based on a mixer level of −14 dBm.

l. Agilent measures 100% of the signal analyzers for dynamic range in the factory production process. This measurement requires a near-ideal signal, which is impractical for field and customer use. Because field verification is impractical, Agilent only gives a typical result. More than 80% of prototype instruments met this “typical” specification; the factory test line limit is set commensurate with an on-going 80% yield to this typical.
The ACPR dynamic range is verified only at 2 GHz, where Agilent has the near-perfect signal available. The dynamic range is specified for the optimum mixer drive level, which is different in different instruments and different conditions. The test signal is a 1 DPCH signal.
The ACPR dynamic range is the observed range. This typical specification includes no measurement uncertainty.

m. ML is Mixer Level, which is defined to be the input signal level minus attenuation.

n. 3GPP requires the use of a root-raised-cosine filter in evaluating the ACLR of a device. The accuracy of the passband shape of the filter is not specified in standards, nor is any method of evaluating that accuracy. This footnote discusses the performance of the filter in this instrument. The effect of the RRC filter and the effect of the RBW used in the measurement interact. The analyzer compensates the shape of the RRC filter to accommodate the RBW filter. The effectiveness of this compensation is summarized in three ways:
– White noise in Adj Ch: The compensated RRC filter nominally has no errors if the adjacent channel has a spectrum that is flat across its width.
– TOI–induced spectrum: If the spectrum is due to third–order intermodulation, it has a distinctive shape. The computed errors of the compensated filter are –0.001 dB for the 100 kHz RBW used for UE testing with the IBW method. It is 0.000 dB for the 27 kHz RBW filter used for BTS testing with the Filtered IBW method. The worst error for RBWs between 27 and 390 kHz is 0.05 dB for a 330 kHz RBW filter.
– rms CW error: This error is a measure of the error in measuring a CW–like spurious component. It is evaluated by computing the root of the mean of the square of the power error across all frequencies within the adjacent channel. The computed rms error of the compensated filter is 0.012 dB for the 100 kHz RBW used for UE testing with the IBW method. It is 0.000 dB for the 27 kHz RBW filter used for BTS testing. The worst error for RBWs between 27 kHz and 470 kHz is 0.057 dB for a 430 kHz RBW filter.

Fast ACPR Test [Plot[a]]


a. Observation conditions for ACP speed:
Display Off, signal is Test Model 1 with 64 DPCH, Method set to Fast. Measured with an IBM compatible PC with a 3 GHz Pentium 4 running Windows XP Professional Version 2002. The communications medium was PCI GPIB IEEE 488.2. The Test Application Language was .NET C#. The Application Communication Layer was Agilent T&M Programmer's Toolkit For Visual Studio (Version 1.1), Agilent I/O Libraries (Version M.01.01.41_beta).

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Histogram Resolution[a]	0.01 dB	

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of a histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Burst Power		
Methods	Power above threshold Power within burst width	
Results	Output power, average Output power, single burst Maximum power Minimum power within burst Burst width	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
TOI (Third Order Intermodulation)		Measures TOI of a signal with two dominant tones
Results	Relative IM tone powers (dBc) Absolute tone powers (dBm) Intercept (dBm)	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Harmonic Distortion		
Maximum harmonic number	10th	
Results	Fundamental Power (dBm) Relative harmonics power (dBc) Total harmonic distortion (%, dBc)	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions
Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA		
Dynamic Range[a] (1 to 3.6 GHz)	93.1 dB	95.3 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute (1 to 3.6 GHz)	–79.4 dBm	–85.4 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		Attenuation = 10 dB
9 kHz to 3.6 GHz		±0.38 dB (95th Percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz		±1.22 dB (95th Percentile)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		±1.59 dB (95th Percentile)

a. The dynamic range is specified with the mixer level at +3 dBm, where up to 1 dB of compression can occur, degrading accuracy by 1 dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		Table-driven spurious signals; measurement near carriers
Case: Radio Std = cdma2000		
Dynamic Range, relative (750 kHz offset[ab])	74.0 dB	81.0 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute (750 kHz offset[c])	–94.7 dBm	–100.7 dBm (typical)
Accuracy (750 kHz offset)		
Relative[d]	±0.11 dB	
Absolute[e] (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.34 dB (95th Percentile ≈ 2σ)
Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W–CDMA		
Dynamic Range, relative (2.515 MHz offset[ad])	76.6 dB	83.8 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute (2.515 MHz offset[c])	–94.7 dBm	–100.7 dBm (typical)
Accuracy (2.515 MHz offset)		
Relative[d]	±0.12 dB	
Absolute[e] (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.34 dB (95th Percentile ≈ 2σ)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 30 kHz RBW.

b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –18 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 30 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2 GHz.

d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

e. The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer. See “Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 31 for more information. The numbers shown are for 0 to 3.6 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

Options

The following options and applications affect instrument specifications.

Option 503:	Frequency range, 9 kHz to 3.6 GHz
Option 507:	Frequency range, 9 kHz to 7 GHz
Option 513:	Frequency range, 9 kHz to 13.6 GHz
Option 526:	Frequency range, 9 kHz to 26.5 GHz
Option B40:	Analysis bandwidth, 40 MHz
Option B25:	Analysis bandwidth, 25 MHz
Option EA3:	Electronic attenuator, 3.6 GHz
Option EMC:	Precompliance EMC Features
Option ESC:	External source control
Option FSA:	2 dB fine step attenuator
Option P03:	Preamplifier, 3.6 GHz
Option P07:	Preamplifier, 7.0 GHz
Option MPB:	Preselector bypass
Option CRP:	Connector Rear, arbitrary IF Out
Option CR3:	Connector Rear, second IF Out
Option YAS:	Y-Axis Screen Video output
Option PFR:	Precision frequency reference
Option PC2:	Upgrade to dual core processor with removable solid state drive
N6149A:	iDEN/WiDEN/MotoTalk measurement application
N6152A:	Ditigital Cable TV measurement application
N6153A:	DVB-T/H measurement application
N6155A:	ISDB-T with T2 measurement application
N6156A:	DTMB measurement application
N6158A:	CMMB measurement application
N9063A:	Analog Demodulation measurement application
N9064A	VXA Vector Signal and WLAN measurement application
N9068A:	Phase Noise measurement application
N9069A:	Noise Figure measurement application
N9071A:	GSM/EDGE/EDGE Evolution measurement application

N9072A:	cdma2000 measurement application
N9073A:	W-CDMA/HSPA/HSPA+ measurement application
N9074A:	Single Acquisition Combined Fixed WiMAX measurement application
N9075A:	802.16 OFDMA measurement application
N9076A:	1xEV-DO measurement application
N9077A:	Single Acquisition Combined WLAN measurement application
N9079A:	TD-SCDMA measurement application
N9080A:	LTE-FDD measurement application
N9081A:	Bluetooth measurement application
N9082A:	LTE-TDD measurement application

General

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Calibration Cycle	2 years	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Temperature Range		
Operating[a]		
Altitude ≤ 2,300 m	0 to 55°C	
Altitude = 4,500 m	0 to 47°C	
Derating[b]		
Storage	–40 to +65°C	
Altitude[c]	4,500 m (approx 15,000 feet)	
Humidity		
Relative humidity		Type tested at 95%, +40°C (non-condensing)

a. For earlier instruments (S/N <MY50210341/SG50210026/US50210103), the operating temperature ranges from 5 to 50°C.
b. The maximum operating temperature derates linearly from altitude of 4,500 m to 2,300 m.
c. For earlier instrument (S/N <MY50210341/SG50210026/US50210103), the altitude was specified as 3,000 m (approximately 10,000 feet).

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Environmental and Military Specifications		Samples of this product have been type tested in accordance with the Agilent Environmental Test Manual and verified to be robust against the environmental stresses of Storage, Transportation and End-use; those stresses include but are not limited to temperature, humidity, shock, vibration, altitude and power line conditions. Test Methods are aligned with IEC 60068-2 and levels are similar to MIL-PRF-28800F Class 3.

Description	Specifications
EMC	Complies with European EMC Directive 2004/108/EC — IEC/EN 61326-1 or IEC/EN 61326-2-1 — CISPR Pub 11 Group 1, class A — AS/NZS CISPR 11[a] — ICES/NMB-001 This ISM device complies with Canadian ICES-001. Cet appareil ISM est conforme a la norme NMB-001 du Canada.

a. The N9010A is in full compliance with CISPR 11, Class A emission limits and is declared as such. In addition, the N9010A has been type tested and shown to meet CISPR 11, Class B emission limits when no USB cable/device connections are made to the front or rear panel. Information regarding the Class B emission performance of the N9010A is provided as a convenience to the user and is not intended to be a regulatory declaration.

Acoustic Noise Emission/Geraeuschemission	
LpA <70 dB	LpA <70 dB
Operator position	Am Arbeitsplatz
Normal position	Normaler Betrieb
Per ISO 7779	Nach DIN 45635 t.19

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Acoustic Noise--Further Information		Values given are per ISO 7779 standard in the "Operator Sitting" position
Ambient Temperature		
< 40°C		Nominally under 55 dBA Sound Pressure. 55 dBA is generally considered suitable for use in quiet office environments.
≥ 40°C		Nominally under 65 dBA Sound Pressure. 65 dBA is generally considered suitable for use in noisy office environments. (The fan speed, and thus the noise level, increases with increasing ambient temperature.)

Description	Specifications
Safety	Complies with European Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC — IEC/EN 61010-1 2nd Edition — Canada: CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1 — USA: UL 61010-1 2nd Edition1

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Power Requirements		
Low Range		
Voltage	100 to 120 V	
Frequency		
Serial Prefix < MY4801, SG4801, or US4801	50 or 60 Hz	
Serial Prefix ≥ MY4801, SG4801, or US4801	50, 60 or 400 Hz	
High Range		
Voltage	220 to 240 V	
Frequency	50 or 60 Hz	
Power Consumption, On	390 W	Maximum
Power Consumption, Standby	20 W	Standby power is not supplied to frequency reference oscillator.
Typical instrument configuration		**Power (nominal)**
Base 3.6 GHz instrument (N9010A-503)		176 W
Base 7.0 GHz instrument (N9010A-507)		179 W
Base 13 GHz instrument (N9010A-513)		183 W
Base 26.5 GHz instrument (N9010A-526)		194 W
Adding *Option B40*, *MPB*, or *DP2* to base instrument		+45W

Description	Supplemental Information	
Measurement Speed[a]	Nominal	
	Standard	w/ *Option PC2*
Local measurement and display update rate[bc]	11 ms (90/s)	4 ms (250/s)
Remote measurement and LAN transfer rate[bc]	6 ms (167/s)	5 ms (200/s)
Marker Peak Search	5 ms	1.5 ms
Center Frequency Tune and Transfer (RF)	22 ms	20 ms
Center Frequency Tune and Transfer (μW)	49 ms	47 ms
Measurement/Mode Switching	75 ms	39 ms
W-CDMA ACLR measurement time	See page 53	
Measurement Time vs. Span	See page 25	

a. Sweep Points = 101.
b. Factory preset, fixed center frequency, RBW = 1 MHz, 10 MHz < span ≤ 600 MHz, stop frequency ≤ 3.6 GHz, Auto Align Off.

c. Phase Noise Optimization set to Fast Tuning, Display Off, 32 bit integer format, markers Off, single sweep, measured with IBM compatible PC with 2.99 GHz Pentium® 4 with 2 GB RAM running Windows® XP, Agilent I/O Libraries Suite Version 14.1, one meter GPIB cable, National Instruments PCI-GPIB Card and NI-488.2 DLL.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Display[a]		
Resolution	1024 × 768	XGA
Size		213 mm (8.4 in) diagonal (nominal)

a. The LCD display is manufactured using high precision technology. However, there may be up to six bright points (white, blue, red or green in color) that constantly appear on the LCD screen. These points are normal in the manufacturing process and do not affect the measurement integrity of the product in any way.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Data Storage		
Standard		
Internal Total		Removeable solid state drive (≥ 80 GB)[a]
Internal User		≥ 9 GB available for user data
With *Option PC2*		
Internal Total		Removeable solid state drive (≥ 80 GB)[b]
Internal User		≥ 9 GB available on separate partition for user data

a. For earlier instruments (<MY50210341/SG50210026/US50210103), a removable hard disk drive (>80 GB) was installed. For even older instruments, a fixed hard disk (40 GB) drive was installed.
b. For earlier instruments (<MY50210341/SG50210026/US50210103), a removable hard disk drive (>80 GB) was installed with Option PC2 unless Option SSD was ordered.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Weight		Weight without options
Net		16 kg (35 lbs) (nominal)
Shipping		28 kg (62 lbs) (nominal)
Cabinet Dimensions		Cabinet dimensions exclude front and rear protrusions.
Height	177 mm (7.0 in)	
Width	426 mm (16.8 in)	
Length	368 mm (14.5 in)	

Inputs/Outputs

Front Panel

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
RF Input		
Connector		
Standard	Type-N female	
Impedance		50Ω (nominal)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Probe Power		
Voltage/Current		+15 Vdc, ±7% at 0 to 150 mA (nominal) –12.6 Vdc, ±10% at 0 to 150 mA (nominal) GND

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
USB 2.0 Ports		See Rear Panel for other ports
Master (2 ports)		
Connector	USB Type “A” (female)	
Output Current		0.5 A (nominal)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Headphone Jack		
Connector	miniature stereo audio jack	3.5 mm (also known as "1/8 inch")
Output Power		90 mW per channel into 16Ω (nominal)

Rear Panel

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
10 MHz Out		
Connector	BNC female	
Impedance		50Ω (nominal)
Output Amplitude		≥0 dBm (nominal)
Output Configuration	AC coupled, sinusoidal	
Frequency	10 MHz × (1 + frequency reference accuracy)	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Ext Ref In		
Connector	BNC female	Note: Analyzer noise sidebands and spurious response performance may be affected by the quality of the external reference used. See footnote [c] in the Phase Noise specifications within the Dynamic Range section on page 46.
Impedance		50Ω (nominal)
Input Amplitude Range		
sine wave		–5 to +10 dBm (nominal)
square wave		0.2 to 1.5 V peak-to-peak (nominal)
Input Frequency		10 MHz (nominal)
Lock range	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$ of ideal external reference input frequency	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Sync		Reserved for future use
Connector	BNC female	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Trigger Inputs		Either trigger source may be selected
(Trigger 1 In, Trigger 2 In)		
Connector	BNC female	
Impedance		10 kΩ (nominal)
Trigger Level Range	–5 to +5 V	1.5 V (TTL) factory preset

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Trigger Outputs (Trigger 1 Out, Trigger 2 Out)		
Connector	BNC female	
Impedance		50Ω (nominal)
Level		0 to 5 V (CMOS)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Monitor Output		
Connector	VGA compatible, 15-pin mini D-SUB	
Format		XGA (60 Hz vertical sync rates, non-interlaced) Analog RGB
Resolution	1024 × 768	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Analog Out		Refer to Chapter 14 , “Option YAS - Y-Axis Screen Video Output,” on page 133 for more details.
Connector	BNC female	
Impedance		<140Ω (nominal)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Noise Source Drive +28 V (Pulsed)		
Connector	BNC female	
Output voltage on	28.0 ± 0.1 V	60 mA maximum current
Output voltage off	< 1.0 V	

Description	Specs	Supplemental Information
SNS Series Noise Source		For use with Agilent Technologies SNS Series noise sources

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Digital Bus		This port is intended for use with the Agilent N5105 and N5106 products only. It is not available for general purpose use.
Connector	MDR-80	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
USB 2.0 Ports		See Front Panel for additional ports
Master (4 ports)		
Connector	USB Type “A” (female)	
Output Current		0.5 A (nominal)
Slave (1 port)		
Connector	USB Type “B” (female)	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
GPIB Interface		
Connector	IEEE-488 bus connector	
GPIB Codes		SH1, AH1, T6, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, C1, C2, C3 and C28, DT1, L4, C0
Mode		Controller or device

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
LAN TCP/IP Interface	RJ45 Ethertwist	1000BaseT[a]

a. 100BaseT for older instruments (S/N prefix <MY/SG/US5006) unless Option PC2 is installed.

Regulatory Information

This product is designed for use in Installation Category II and Pollution Degree 2 per IEC 61010 2nd ed, and 664 respectively.

This product has been designed and tested in accordance with accepted industry standards, and has been supplied in a safe condition. The instruction documentation contains information and warnings which must be followed by the user to ensure safe operation and to maintain the product in a safe condition.

CE	The CE mark is a registered trademark of the European Community (if accompanied by a year, it is the year when the design was proven). This product complies with all relevant directives.
ICES/NMB-001	"This ISM device complies with Canadian ICES-001." "Cet appareil ISM est conforme a la norme NMB du Canada."
ISM 1-A (GRP.1 CLASS A)	This is a symbol of an Industrial Scientific and Medical Group 1 Class A product. (CISPR 11, Clause 4)
SP® C US	The CSA mark is a registered trademark of the CSA International.
N10149	The C-Tick mark is a registered trademark of the Australian/New Zealand Spectrum Management Agency. This product complies with the relevant EMC regulations.
	This symbol indicates separate collection for electrical and electronic equipment mandated under EU law as of August 13, 2005. All electric and electronic equipment are required to be separated from normal waste for disposal (Reference WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC). To return unwanted products, contact your local Agilent office, or see http://www.agilent.com/environment/product/index.shtml for more information.

Declaration of Conformity

A copy of the Manufacturer’s European Declaration of Conformity for this instrument can be obtained by contacting your local Agilent Technologies sales representative.

2 I/Q Analyzer

This chapter contains specifications for the I/Q Analyzer measurement application (Basic Mode).

Specifications Affected by I/Q Analyzer:

Specification Name	Information
Number of Frequency Display Trace Points (buckets)	Does not apply.
Resolution Bandwidth	See “Frequency” on page 71 in this chapter.
Video Bandwidth	Not available.
Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range	See “Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range” on page 72 in this chapter.
Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty	Not specified because it is negligible.
Available Detectors	Does not apply.
Spurious Responses	The “Spurious Responses” on page 40 of core specifications still apply. Additional bandwidth-option-dependent spurious responses are given in the Analysis Bandwidth chapter for any optional bandwidths in use.
IF Amplitude Flatness	See “IF Frequency Response” on page 30 of the core specifications for the 10 MHz bandwidth. Specifications for wider bandwidths are given in the Analysis Bandwidth chapter for any optional bandwidths in use.
IF Phase Linearity	See “IF Phase Linearity” on page 30 of the core specifications for the 10 MHz bandwidth. Specifications for wider bandwidths are given in the Analysis Bandwidth chapter for any optional bandwidths in use.
Data Acquisition	See “Data Acquisition” on page 73 in this chapter for the 10 MHz bandwidth. Specifications for wider bandwidths are given in the Analysis Bandwidth chapter for any optional bandwidths in use.

Frequency

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Span		
Standard instrument	10 Hz to 10 MHz	
Option B25	10 Hz to 25 MHz	
Option B40	10 Hz to 40 MHz	
Resolution Bandwidth (Spectrum Measurement) Range		
Overall Span = 1 MHz Span = 10 kHz Span = 100 Hz	100 mHz to 3 MHz 50 Hz to 1 MHz 1 Hz to 10 kHz 100 mHz to 100 Hz	
Window Shapes	Flat Top, Uniform, Hanning, Hamming, Gaussian, Blackman, Blackman-Harris, Kaiser Bessel (K-B 70 dB, K-B 90 dB & K-B 110 dB)	
Analysis Bandwidth (Span) (Waveform Measurement)		
Standard instrument	10 Hz to 10 MHz	
Option B25	10 Hz to 25 MHz	
Option B40	10 Hz to 40 MHz	

Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range[a]		Excluding residuals and spurious responses
Clipping Level at Mixer		Center frequency ≥ 20 MHz
IF Gain = Low	–10 dBm	–8 dBm (nominal)
IF Gain = High	–20 dBm	–17.5 dBm (nominal)
Noise Density at Mixer at center frequency[b]	(DANL[c] + IFGainEffect[d]) + 2.25 dB[e]	Example[f]

a. This specification is defined to be the ratio of the clipping level (also known as "ADC Over Range") to the noise density. In decibel units, it can be defined as clipping_level [dBm] – noise_density [dBm/Hz]; the result has units of dBfs/Hz (fs is "full scale").

b. The noise density depends on the input frequency. It is lowest for a broad range of input frequencies near the center frequency, and these specifications apply there. The noise density can increase toward the edges of the span. The effect is nominally well under 1 dB.

c. The primary determining element in the noise density is the "Displayed Average Noise Level" on page 39.

d. DANL is specified with the IF Gain set to High, which is the best case for DANL but not for Clipping-to-noise dynamic range. The core specifications "Displayed Average Noise Level" on page 39, gives a line entry on the excess noise added by using IF Gain = Low, and a footnote explaining how to combine the IF Gain noise with the DANL.

e. DANL is specified for log averaging, not power averaging, and thus is 2.51 dB lower than the true noise density. It is also specified in the narrowest RBW, 1 Hz, which has a noise bandwidth slightly wider than 1 Hz. These two effects together add up to 2.25 B.

f. As an example computation, consider this: For the case where DANL = –151 dBm in 1 Hz, IF Gain is set to low, and the "Additional DANL" is –160 dBm, the total noise density computes to –148.2 dBm/Hz and the Clipping-to-noise ratio for a –10 dBm clipping level is –138.2 dBfs/Hz.

Data Acquisition

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Time Record Length (IQ pairs)		
IQ Analyzer	4,000,000 IQ sample pairs	≈335 ms at 10 MHz Span
Sample Rate		
Option DP2, B40, or MPB	100 MSa/s	
None of the above	90 MSa/s	
ADC Resolution		
Option DP2, B40, or MPB	16 bits	
None of the above	14 bits	

3 VXA Vector Signal and WLAN Modulation Analysis Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9064A[1] VXA vector signal and WLAN modulation analysis measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

Specs & Nominals

These specifications summarize the performance for the X-Series Signal Analyzer and apply to the VXA measurement application inside the analyzer. Values shown in the column labeled "Specs & Nominals" are a mix of warranted specifications, guaranteed-by-design parameters, and conservative but not warranted observations of performance of sample instruments.

1. In software versions prior to A.06.00, the VXA measurement application product number was 89601X. Software versions A.06.00 and beyond have renamed 89601X to N9064A.

Vector signal analysis performance (N9064A-1FP/1TP)

Frequency

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
Range		See “Frequency Range” on page 17
Center Frequency Tuning Resolution	1 mHz	
Frequency Span, maximum	10 MHz (standard) 25 MHz (*Option B25*) 40 MHz (*Option B40*)	
Frequency Points per Span	Calibrated points: 51 to 409,601 Displayed points: 51 to 524,288	

Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)

Description	Specs & Nominals			Supplemental Information
Range	RBWs range from less than 1 Hz to greater than: 2.8 MHz (standard) 7 MHz (*Option B25*) 11 MHz (*Option B40*) .			The range of available RBW choices is a function of the selected frequency span and the number of calculated frequency points. Users may step through the available range in a 1-3-10 sequence or directly enter an arbitrarily chosen bandwidth.
RBW Shape Factor				The window choices below allow the user to optimize the RBW shape as needed for best amplitude accuracy, best dynamic range, or best response to transient signal characteristics.
Window	**Selectivity**	**Passband Flatness**	**Rejection**	
Flat Top	0.41	0.01 dB	>95 dBc	
Gaussian Top	0.25	0.68 dB	>125 dBc	
Hanning	0.11	1.5 dB	>31 dBc	
Uniform	0.0014	4.0 dB	>13 dBc	

Input

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
Range		Full Scale, combines attenuator setting and ADC gain
standard	–20 dBm to 20 dBm, 10 dB steps	
Option FSA or *EA3*	–20 dBm to 22 dBm, 2 dB steps	
Option P03 or *P07* alone	–40 dBm to 20 dBm, 10 dB steps, up to 3.6 GHz	
Options P03, *P07* and either *FSA* or *EA3*	–40 dBm to 22 dBm, 2 dB steps, up to 3.6 GHz	
Option P07	–40 dBm to 20 dBm, 10 dB steps, 3.6 to 7.0 GHz	
ADC overload	+2 dBfs	

Amplitude Accuracy

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy		See "Absolute Amplitude Accuracy" on page 31
Amplitude Linearity		See "Display Scale Fidelity" on page 35
IF Flatness		
Span ≤ 10 MHz		See "IF Frequency Response" on page 30
Span ≤ 25 MHz (*Option B25*)		See "IF Frequency Response" on page 88
Span ≤ 40 MHz (*Option B40*)		See "IF Frequency Response" on page 94
Sensitivity		
–20 dBm range		Compute from DANL[a]; see "Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)" on page 39
–40 dBm range		Requires preamp option. Compute from Preamp DANL[a]; see "Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL) - Preamp On" on page 128

a. DANL is specified in the narrowest resolution bandwidth (1 Hz) with log averaging, in accordance with industry and historic standards. The effect of log averaging is to reduce the noise level by 2.51 dB. The effect of using a 1 Hz RBW is to increase the measured noise because the noise bandwidth of the 1 Hz RBW filter is nominally 1.056 Hz, thus adding 0.23 dB to the level. The combination of these effects makes the sensitivity, in units of dBm/Hz, 2.27 dB higher than DANL in units of dBm in a 1 Hz RBW.

Dynamic Range

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
Third-order intermodulation distortion (Two –20 dBfs tones, 400 MHz to 13.6 GHz, tone separation > 5 × IF Prefilter BW)		–84 dBc (nominal)
Noise Density at 1 GHz		
Input Range		
≥–10 dBm	–137 dBfs/Hz	
–20 dBm to –12 dBm	–127 dBfs/Hz	
–30 dBm to –22 dBm	–129 dBfs/Hz	requires preamp option
–40 dBm to –32 dBm	–119 dBfs/Hz	requires preamp option
Residual Responses (Range ≥ –10 dBm)		–90 dBfs (nominal)
Image Responses	–75 dBc	
(10 MHz to 13.6 GHz, <8 MHz span)		
LO related spurious	–60 dBc	
(10 MHz to 3.6 GHz, f > 600 MHz from carrier)		
Other spurious		
(<8 MHz span)		
100 Hz < f < 10 MHz from carrier		–70 dBc (nominal)
f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier	–70 dBc	–70 dBc (nominal)

Analog Modulation Analysis (N9064A-1FP/1TP)

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
AM Demodulation		
(Span ≤ 12 MHz, Carrier ≤ –17 dBfs)		
Demodulator Bandwidth	Same as selected measurement span	
Modulation Index Accuracy	±1%	
Harmonic Distortion	–55 dBc	Relative to 100% modulation index
Spurious	–60 dBc	Relative to 100% modulation index
Cross Demodulation	0.5% AM on an FM signal with 50 kHz modulation rate, 200 kHz deviation	
PM Demodulation		
(Deviation < 180°, modulation rate ≤ 500 kHz, span ≤ 12 MHz)		
Demodulator Bandwidth	Same as selected measurement span, except as noted	
Modulation Index Accuracy	±0.5°	
Harmonic Distortion	0.5%	
Spurious	–60 dBc	
Cross Demodulation	1° PM on an 80% modulation index AM signal, modulation rate ≤ 1 MHz	

Description		Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
FM Demodulation			
Demodulator Bandwidth		Same as selected measurement span	
Modulation Index Accuracy (deviation ≤ 2 MHz, modulation rate ≤ 500 kHz)		±0.1% of span	
Harmonic Distortion			
Modulation Rate	**Deviation**		
≤50 kHz	≤200 kHz	−50 dBc	
≤500 kHz	≤2 MHz	–45 dBc	
Spurious			
Modulation Rate	**Deviation**		
≤50 kHz	≤200 kHz	−50 dBc	
≤500 kHz	≤2 MHz	–45 dBc	
Cross Demodulation		0.5% of span of FM on an 80% modulation index AM signal, modulation rate ≤ 1 MHz	

Flexible Digital Modulation Analysis (N9064A-2FP/2TP)

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
Accuracy		Formats other than FSK, 8/16VSB, 16/32 APSK, and OQPSK. Conditions: Full scale signal, fully contained in the measurement span, frequency < 3.6 GHz, random data sequence, range ≥ –30 dBm, start frequency ≥ 15% of span, alpha/BT ≥ 0.3 (0.3 to 0.7 for OQPSK), and symbol rate ≥ 1 kHz. For symbol rates < 1 kHz, accuracy may be limited by phase noise. Averaging = 10
Residual Errors	Result = 150 symbols averages = 10	
Residual EVM		
Span		
≤100 kHz[a]	0.50% rms	
≤1 MHz	0.50% rms	
≤10 MHz	1.00% rms	
≤22 MHz[b]	1.20% rms	
≤25 MHz[b]	1.50% rms	
Magnitude Error		
Span		
≤100 kHz	0.30% rms	
≤1 MHz	0.50% rms	
≤10 MHz	1.00% rms	
≤22 MHz[b]	1.00% rms	
≤25 MHz[b]	1.20% rms	
Phase Error		
Span		
≤100 kHz[a]	0.3° rms	
≤1 MHz	0.4° rms	
≤10 MHz	0.6° rms	
≤22 MHz[b]	0.8° rms	
≤25 MHz[b]	1.0° rms	
Frequency Error	Symbol rate/500,000	Added to frequency accuracy if applicable
IQ Origin Offset	–60 dB	

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
Residual EVM for Video Modulation Formats		
8 or 16 VSB	1.5% (SNR 36 dB)	Symbol rate = 10.762 MHz, α= 0.115, frequency < 3.6 GHz, 7 MHz span, full-scale signal, range ≥ –30 dBm, result length = 800, averages = 10
16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, or 1024 QAM	1.0% (SNR 40 dB)	Symbol rate = 6.9 MHz, α= 0.15, frequency < 3.6 GHz, 8 MHz span, full-scale signal, range ≥ –30 dBm, result length = 800, averages = 10

a. 1.0% rms EVM and 0.8 deg RMS phase error for frequency > 3.6 GHz

b. Without *Option B25*, span is restricted to ≤10 MHz. Without *Option B40*, span is restricted to ≤25 MHz.

WLAN Modulation Analysis (N9064A-3FP/3TP)

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
IEEE 802.11a/g OFDM		20 averages
Center Frequency/Level combinations at which nominal performance has been characterized	2.4 GHz, with input range ≥ –30 dBm, within 2 dB of full scale 5.8 GHz, with input range ≥ –20 dBm	
Residual EVM		
Equalizer training = chan est seq and data	–45 dB	
Equalizer training = chan est seq	–43 dB	
Frequency Error		
Subcarrier spacing	312.5 kHz default user settable	Maximum subcarrier spacing is approximately the analysis BW/57, thus 438 kHz for *Option B25* (25 MHz BW), and 700 kHz for *Option B40* (40 MHz BW).
Lock range	±2 × sub-carrier spacing, ±625 kHz default	
Frequency accuracy	±8 Hz + tfa[a]	
IEEE 802.11b/g DSSS		
Center Frequency/Level combination at which nominal performance has been characterized	2.4 GHz with total power within 2 dB of full scale	
Residual EVM without equalizer with equalizer enabled	 1.5% 0.5%	 Reference filter = Transmit filter = Gaussian with BT = 0.5
Frequency Error		
Lock Range	±2.5 MHz	
Accuracy	±8 Hz + tfa[a]	

a. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

4 Option B25 - 25 MHz Analysis Bandwidth

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option B25*, 25 MHz Analysis Bandwidth, and are unique to this IF Path.

Specifications Affected by Analysis Bandwidth

The specifications in this chapter apply when the 25 MHz path is in use. In IQ Analyzer, this will occur when the IF Path is set to 25 MHz, whether by Auto selection (depending on Span) or manually.

Specification Name	Information
IF Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
IF Phase Linearity	See specifications in this chapter.
Spurious and Residual Responses	The “Spurious Responses” on page 40 still apply. Further, bandwidth-option-dependent spurious responses are contained within this chapter.
Displayed Average Noise Level, Third-Order Intermodulation and Phase Noise	The performance of the analyzer will degrade by an unspecified extent when using this bandwidth option. This extent is not substantial enough to justify statistical process control.

Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description				Specifi-cations	Supplemental Information
IF Spurious Response[a]					Preamp Off[b]
IF Second Harmonic					
Apparent Freq	**Excitation Freq**	**Mixer Level**[c]	**IF Gain**		
Any on-screen f	$(f + f_c + 22.5\ \text{MHz})/2$	–15 dBm	Low		–54 dBc (nominal)
		–25 dBm	High		–54 dBc (nominal)
IF Conversion Image					
Apparent Freq	**Excitation Freq**	**Mixer Level**[c]	**IF Gain**		
Any on-screen f	$2 \times f_c - f + 45\ \text{MHz}$	–10 dBm	Low		–70 dBc (nominal)
		–20 dBm	High		–70 dBc (nominal)

a. The level of these spurs is not warranted. The relationship between the spurious response and its excitation is described in order to make it easier for the user to distinguish whether a questionable response is due to these mechanisms. f is the apparent frequency of the spurious signal, f_c is the measurement center frequency.

b. The spurious response specifications only apply with the preamp turned off. When the preamp is turned on, performance is nominally the same as long as the mixer level is interpreted to be Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation – Preamp Gain.

c. Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.

Description		Specifications		Supplemental Information		
IF Frequency Response[a] (Demodulation and FFT response relative to the center frequency)				Modes above 18 GHz[b]		
Freq (GHz)	**Analysis Width**[c] (MHz)	**Max Error**[d] (Exceptions[e]) **20 to 30°C**	**Full range**	**Midwidth Error** (95th Percentile)	**Slope** (dB/MHz) (95th Percentile)	**RMS**[f] (nominal)
≤3.6	10 to ≤25	±0.45 dB	±0.45 dB	±0.12 dB	±0.10	0.051 dB
3.6 to 26.5	10 to ≤25[g]					0.45 dB
3.6 to 26.5, with *Option MPB*	10 to ≤25[h]	±0.45 dB	±0.80 dB	±0.12 dB	±0.10	0.049 dB

a. The IF frequency response includes effects due to RF circuits such as input filters, that are a function of RF frequency, in addition to the IF passband effects.

b. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use of Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to −0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to ±1.2°. The effect of these modes is not included within the Max Error specification. The effect on the RMS is negligible, except to note that the modes make the ratio of worst-case error to RMS error unusually high.

c. This column applies to the instantaneous analysis bandwidth in use. In the Spectrum analyzer Mode, this would be the FFT width.

d. The maximum error at an offset (f) from the center of the FFT width is given by the expression ± [Midwidth Error + (f × Slope)], but never exceeds ±Max Error. Here the Midwidth Error is the error at the center frequency for the given FFT span. Usually, the span is no larger than the FFT width in which case the center of the FFT width is the center frequency of the analyzer. In the Spectrum Analyzer mode, when the analyzer span is wider than the FFT width, the span is made up of multiple concatenated FFT results, and thus has multiple centers of FFT widths so the f in the equation is the offset from the nearest center. These specifications include the effect of RF frequency response as well as IF frequency response at the worst case center frequency. Performance is nominally three times better at most center frequencies.

e. The specification does not apply for frequencies greater than 3.6 MHz from the center in FFT widths of 7.2 to 8 MHz.

f. The “RMS” nominal performance is the standard deviation of the response relative to the center frequency, integrated across the span. This performance measure was observed at a center frequency in each harmonic mixing band, which is representative of all center frequencies; it is not the worst case frequency.

g. For information on the preselector which affects the passband for frequencies above 3.6 GHz when *Option MPB* is not in use, see “Preselector Bandwidth” on page 27.

h. *Option MPB* is installed and enabled.

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
IF Phase Linearity				Deviation from mean phase linearity	
Center Freq (GHz)	**Span** (MHz)	**Preselector**		**Nominal**	**RMS** (nominal)[a]
≥0.02, <3.6	≤10	n/a		±0.5°	0.2°
≥3.6, ≤26.5	≤10	Off[b]		±0.5°	0.2°
≥3.6, ≤26.5	≤10	On		±1.5°	0.4°

a. The listed performance is the standard deviation of the phase deviation relative to the mean phase deviation from a linear phase condition, where the RMS is computed across the span shown.
b. *Option MPB* is installed and enabled.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Full Scale (ADC Clipping)[a]		
Default settings, signal at CF		
(IF Gain = Low)		
Band 0		–8 dBm mixer level[b] (nominal)
Band 1 through 4		–7 dBm mixer level[b] (nominal)
High Gain setting, signal at CF		
(IF Gain = High)		
Band 0		–18 dBm mixer level[b] (nominal), subject to gain limitations[c]
Band 1 through 4		–17 dBm mixer level[b] (nominal), subject to gain limitations[c]
Effect of signal frequency ≠ CF		up to ±3 dB (nominal)

a. This table is meant to help predict the full-scale level, defined as the signal level for which ADC overload (clipping) occurs. The prediction is imperfect, but can serve as a starting point for finding that level experimentally. A SCPI command is also available for that purpose.
b. Mixer level is signal level minus input attenuation.
c. The available gain to reach the predicted mixer level will vary with center frequency. Combinations of high gains and high frequencies will not achieve the gain required, increasing the full scale level.

Data Acquisition

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Time Record Length (IQ pairs)			
IQ Analyzer	4,000,000 IQ sample pairs		≈88.9 ms at 25 MHz span
89600 VSA software or N9064A[a] VXA	**32-bit Data Packing**	**64-bit Data Packing**	**Memory**
Option DP2, B40, or MPB	536 MSa (2^{29} Sa)	268 MSa (2^{28} Sa)	2 GB
None of the above	62.5 MSa	31.25 MSa	256 MB
Sample Rate			
Option DP2, B40, or MPB	100 MSa/s		
None of the above	90 MSa/s		
ADC Resolution			
Option DP2, B40, or MPB	16 bits		
None of the above	14 bits		

a. In software versions prior to A.06.00, the VXA measurement application product number was 89601X. Software versions A.06.00 and beyond have renamed 89601X to N9064A.

5 Option B40 - 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option B40*, 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth, and are unique to this IF Path.

Specifications Affected by Analysis Bandwidth

The specifications in this chapter apply when the 40 MHz path is in use. In IQ Analyzer, this will occur when the IF Path is set to 40 MHz, whether by Auto selection (depending on Span) or manually.

Specification Name	Information
IF Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
IF Phase Linearity	See specifications in this chapter.
Spurious Responses	There are three effects of the use of *Option B40* on spurious responses. Most of the warranted elements of the "Spurious Responses" on page 40 still apply without changes, but the revised-version of the table on page 40, modified to reflect the effect of *Option B40*, is shown in its place in this chapter. The image responses part of that table have the same warranted limits, but apply at different frequencies as shown in the table. The "higher order RF spurs" line is slightly degraded. Also, spurious-free dynamic range specifications are given in this chapter, as well as IF Residuals.
Displayed Average Noise Level	See specifications in this chapter.
Third-Order Intermodulation	This bandwidth option can create additional TOI products to those that are created by other instrument circuitry. These products do not behave with typical analog third-order behavior, and thus cannot be specified in the same manner. Nominal performance statements are given in this chapter, but they cannot be expected to decrease as the cube of the voltage level of the signals.
Phase Noise	The performance of the analyzer will degrade by an unspecified extent when using wideband analysis. This extent is not substantial enough to justify statistical process control.
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	Nominally 0.5 dB degradation from base instrument absolute amplitude accuracy. (Refer to Absolute Amplitude Accuracy on page 31.)
Frequency Range Over Which Specifications Apply	Specifications on this bandwidth only apply with center frequencies of 30 MHz and higher.

Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description		Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Responses[a] (see Band Overlaps on page 18)			Preamp Off[b]
Residual Responses[c]			–100 dBm (nominal)
Image Responses			
Tuned Freq (f)	**Excitation Freq**	**Mixer Level**[d]	**Response**
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+10100 MHz	–10 dBm	–119 dBc (nominal)
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–121 dBc (nominal)
3.5 GHz to 13.6 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–89 dBc (nominal)
13.5 GHz to 17.1 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–83 dBc (nominal)
17.0 GHz to 22 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–82 dBc (nominal)
22 GHz to 26.5 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–79 dBc (nominal)
Other Spurious Responses			
First RF Order[e] f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier		–10 dBm	–122 dBc (nominal)
Higher RF Order[f] f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier		–40 dBm	–100 dBc (nominal)
LO-Related Spurious Responses f > 600 MHz from carrier 10 MHz to 3.6 GHz		–10 dBm	–90 dBc + 20 × log(N) (nominal)
Sidebands, offset from CW signal			
≤200 Hz			–70 dBc[g] (nominal)
200 Hz to 3 kHz			–73 dBc[g] (nominal)
3 kHz to 30 kHz			–73 dBc (nominal)
30 kHz to 10 MHz			–80 dBc (nominal)

a. Preselector enabled for frequencies >3.6 GHz.
b. The spurious response specifications only apply with the preamp turned off. When the preamp is turned on, performance is nominally the same as long as the mixer level is interpreted to be: Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation – Preamp Gain
c. Input terminated, 0 dB input attenuation.
d. Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.
e. With first RF order spurious products, the indicated frequency will change at the same rate as the input, with higher order, the indicated frequency will change at a rate faster than the input.
f. RBW=100 Hz. With higher RF order spurious responses, the observed frequency will change at a rate faster than the input frequency.
g. Nominally –40 dBc under large magnetic (0.38 Gauss rms) or vibrational (0.21 g rms) environmental stimuli.

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
IF Frequency Response[a]				Relative to center frequency Modes above 18 GHz[b]	
Center Freq (GHz)	**Span** (MHz)	**Preselector**		Nominal	**RMS** (nominal)[c]
≥0.03, <3.6	≤40	n/a		±0.3 dB	0.08 dB
>3.6, ≤26.5	≤40	Off[d]		±0.25 dB	0.08 dB
≥3.6, ≤26.5	≤40	On		See footnote[e]	

a. The IF frequency response includes effects due to RF circuits such as input filters, that are a function of RF frequency, in addition to the IF passband effects.

b. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to ±1.2°. The effect of these modes is not included within the warranted "Specifications" column. The effect of these modes on the "Supplemental Information" column is negligible, except to note that the modes make the ratio of worst-case error to 95th percentile and RMS errors unusually high

c. The listed performance is the rms of the amplitude deviation from the mean amplitude response of a span/CF combination. 50% of the combinations of prototype instruments, center frequencies and spans had performance better than the listed values.

d. *Option MPB* is installed and enabled.

e. The passband shape will be greatly affected by the preselector. See “Preselector Bandwidth” on page 27.

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
IF Phase Linearity				Deviation from mean phase linearity Modes above 18 GHz[a]	
Center Freq (GHz)	**Span** (MHz)	**Preselector**		**Peak-to-peak** (nominal)	**RMS** (nominal)[b]
≥0.02, <3.6	40	n/a		0.3°	0.06°
≥3.6, ≤26.5	40	Off[c]		0.7°	0.17°

a. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to ±1.2°. Because of these modes, the ratio of worst-case to the shown "nominal " parameters is unusually high
b. The listed performance is the standard deviation of the phase deviation relative to the mean phase deviation from a linear phase condition, where the RMS is computed across the span shown.
c. *Option MPB* is installed and enabled.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Full Scale (ADC Clipping)[a]		
Default settings, signal at CF		
(IF Gain = Low; IF Gain Offset = 0 dB)		
Band 0		−8 dBm mixer level[b] (nominal)
Band 1 through 4		−7 dBm mixer level[b] (nominal)
High Gain setting, signal at CF		
(IF Gain = High; IF Gain Offset = 0 dB)		
Band 0		−18 dBm mixer level[b] (nominal), subject to gain limitations[c]
Band 1 through 4		−17 dBm mixer level[b] (nominal), subject to gain limitations[c]
IF Gain Offset ≠ 0 dB, signal at CF		See formula[d], subject to gain limitations[c]
Effect of signal frequency ≠ CF		up to ±3 dB (nominal)

a. This table is meant to help predict the full-scale level, defined as the signal level for which ADC overload (clipping) occurs. The prediction is imperfect, but can serve as a starting point for finding that level experimentally. A SCPI command is also available for that purpose.
b. Mixer level is signal level minus input attenuation.
c. The available gain to reach the predicted mixer level will vary with center frequency. Combinations of high gains and high frequencies will not achieve the gain required, increasing the full scale level.
d. The mixer level for ADC clipping is nominally given by that for the default settings, minus IF Gain Offset, minus 10 dB if IF Gain is set to High.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
EVM (EVM measurement floor for an 802.11g OFDM signal, MCS7, using 89600 VSA software equalization on channel estimation sequence and data, pilot tracking on)		
2.4 GHz		0.35% (nominal)
5.8 GHz with *Option MPB*		0.50% (nominal)

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Signal to Noise Ratio		Ratio of clipping level[a] to noise level
Example: 1.8 GHz		134 dBc/Hz, IF Gain = Low, IF Gain Offset = 0 dB

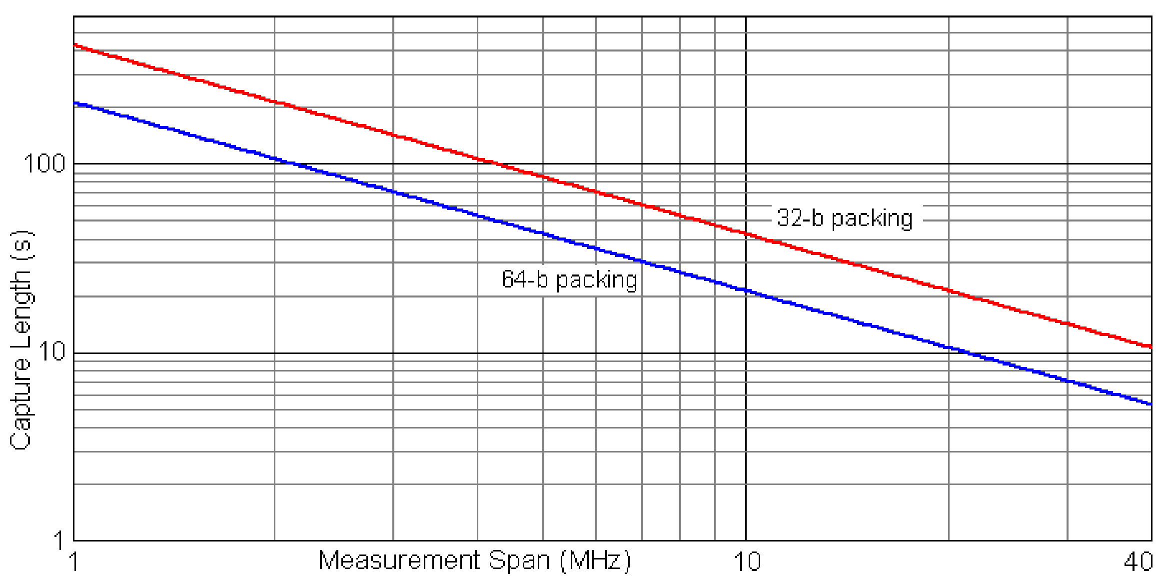
a. For the clipping level, see the table above, "Full Scale." Note that the clipping level is not a warranted specification, and has particularly high uncertainty at high microwave frequencies.

Data Acquisition

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Time Record Length			
IQ Analyzer	4,000,000 IQ sample pairs		
89600 VSA software or N9064A[a] VXA	**32-bit Data Packing**	**64-bit Data Packing**	
Length (IQ sample pairs)	536 MSa (2^{29} Sa)	268 MSa (2^{28} Sa)	2 GB total memory
Length (time units)			Samples/(Span × 1.28)
Sample Rate			
At ADC	200 MSa/s		
IQ Pairs			Span × 1.28
ADC Resolution	12 bits		

a. In software versions prior to A.06.00, the VXA measurement application product number was 89601X. Software versions A.06.00 and beyond have renamed 89601X to N9064A.

Capture Time [Plot]



NOTE This plot is based on the full access to the 2 GB deep capture memory which requires either the 89600 VSA or the N9064A VXA

6 Option CR3 - Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output

This chapter contains specifications for *Option CR3*, Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output.

Specifications Affected by Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output

No other analyzer specifications are affected by the presence or use of this option. New specifications are given in the following page.

Other Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output Specifications

Aux IF Out Port

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Connector	SMA female	Shared with other options
Impedance		50Ω (nominal)

Second IF Out

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Second IF Out		
Output Center Frequency		
SA Mode		322.5 MHz
I/Q Analyzer Mode		
IF Path ≤ 25 MHz		322.5 MHz
IF Path 40 MHz		250 MHz
Conversion Gain at 2nd IF output center frequency		–1 to +4 dB (nominal) plus RF frequency response[a]
Bandwidth		
Low band		Up to 140 MHz (nominal)[b]
High band		
With preselector		Depends on RF center frequency[c]
Preselector bypassed (*Option MPB*)		Up to 500 MHz nominal[d]
Residual Output Signals		–94 dBm or lower (nominal)

a. “Conversion Gain” is defined from RF input to IF Output with 0 dB mechanical attenuation and the electronic attenuator off. The nominal performance applies in zero span.

b. The passband width at –3 dB nominally extends from IF frequencies of 230 to 370 MHz. When using IF paths with center frrequencies of 250 MHz or 322.5 MHz, the passband will therefore be asymmetric.

c. The YIG-tuned preselector bandwidth nominally varies from 55 MHz for a center frequencies of 3.6 GHz through 57 MHz at 15 GHz to 75 MHz at 26.5 GHz. The preselector effect will dominate the passband width.

d. The passband width at –6 dB nominally extends from 100 to 800 MHz. Thus, the maximum width is not centered around the IF output center frequency.

7 Option CRP - Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output

This chapter contains specifications for *Option CRP*, Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output.

Specifications Affected by Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output

No other analyzer specifications are affected by the presence or use of this option. New specifications are given in the following page.

Other Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output Specifications

Aux IF Out Port

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Connector	SMA female	Shared with other options
Impedance		50Ω (nominal)

Arbitrary IF Out

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Arbitrary IF Out		
IF Output Center Frequency		
Range	10 to 75 MHz	
Resolution	0.5 MHz	
Conversion Gain at the RF Center Frequency		–1 to +4 dB (nominal) plus RF frequency response[a]
Bandwidth		
Highpass corner frequency		5 MHz (nominal) at –3 dB
Lowpass corner frequency		120 MHz (nominal) at –3 dB
Output at 70 MHz center		
Low band; also, high band with preselector bypassed		100 MHz (nominal)[b]
Preselected bands		Depends on RF center frequency[c]
Lower output frequencies		Subject to folding[d]
Phase Noise		Added noise above analyzer noise[e]
Residual Output Signals		–88 dBm or lower (nominal)[f]

a. "Conversion Gain" is defined from RF input to IF Output with 0 dB mechanical attenuation and the electronic attenuator off. The nominal performance applies with zero span.
b. The bandwidth shown is in non-preselected bands. The combination with preselection (see footnote c) will reduce the bandwidth.
c. See "Preselector Bandwidth" on page 27.
d. As the output center frequency declines, the lower edge of the passband will fold around zero hertz. This phenomenon is most severe for output frequencies around and below 20 MHz. For more information on frequency folding, refer to *X-Series Spectrum Analyzer User's and Programmer's Reference*.
e. The added phase noise in the conversion process of generating this IF is nominally –88, –106, and –130 dBc/Hz at offsets of 10, 100, and 1000 kHz respectively.
f. Measured from 1 MHz to 150 MHz.

8 Option EA3 - Electronic Attenuator, 3.6 GHz

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option EA3,* Electronic Attenuator, 3.6 GHz.

Specifications Affected by Electronic Attenuator

Specification Name	Information
Frequency Range	See “Range (Frequency and Attenuation)” on page 109.
1 dB Gain Compression Point	See “Distortions and Noise” on page 110.
Displayed Average Noise Level	See “Distortions and Noise” on page 110.
Frequency Response	See “Frequency Response” on page 111.
Attenuator Switching Uncertainty	The recommended operation of the electronic attenuator is with the reference setting (10 dB) of the mechanical attenuator. In this operating condition, the Attenuator Switching Uncertainty specification of the mechanical attenuator in the core specifications does not apply, and any switching uncertainty of the electronic attenuator is included within the “Electronic Attenuator Switching Uncertainty” on page 112.
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy,	See .“Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 111.
Second Harmonic Distortion	See “Distortions and Noise” on page 110.
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion	See “Distortions and Noise” on page 110.

Other Electronic Attenuator Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Range (Frequency and Attenuation)		
Frequency Range	9 kHz to 3.6 GHz	
Attenuation Range		
Electronic Attenuator Range	0 to 24 dB, 1 dB steps	
Calibrated Range	0 to 24 dB, 2 dB steps	Electronic attenuator is calibrated with 10 dB mechanical attenuation
Full Attenuation Range	0 to 84 dB, 1 dB steps	Sum of electronic and mechanical attenuation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Distortions and Noise		When using the electronic attenuator, the mechanical attenuator is also in-circuit. The full mechanical attenuator range is available[a].
1 dB Gain Compression Point		The 1 dB compression point will be nominally higher with the electronic attenuator “Enabled” than with it not Enabled by the loss,[b] except with high settings of electronic attenuation[c].
Displayed Average Noise Level		Instrument Displayed Average Noise Level will nominally be worse with the electronic attenuator “Enabled” than with it not Enabled by the loss[b].
Second Harmonic Distortion		Instrument Second Harmonic Distortion will nominally be better in terms of the second harmonic intercept (SHI) with the electronic attenuator “Enabled” than with it not Enabled by the loss[b].
Third-order Intermodulation Distortion		Instrument TOI will nominally be better with the electronic attenuator “Enabled” than with it not Enabled by the loss[b] except for the combination of high attenuation setting and high signal frequency[d].

a. The electronic attenuator is calibrated for its frequency response only with the mechanical attenuator set to its preferred setting of 10 dB.

b. The loss of the electronic attenuator is nominally given by its attenuation plus its excess loss. That excess loss is nominally 2 dB from 0 – 500 MHz and increases by nominally another 1 dB/GHz for frequencies above 500 MHz.

c. An additional compression mechanism is present at high electronic attenuator settings. The mechanism gives nominally 1 dB compression at +20 dBm at the internal electronic attenuator input. The compression threshold at the RF input is higher than that at the internal electronic attenuator input by the mechanical attenuation. The mechanism has negligible effect for electronic attenuations of 0 through 14 dB.

d. The TOI performance improvement due to electronic attenuator loss is limited at high frequencies, such that the TOI reaches a limit of nominally +45 dBm at 3.6 GHz, with the preferred mechanical attenuator setting of 10 dB, and the maximum electronic attenuation of 24 dB. The TOI will change in direct proportion to changes in mechanical attenuation.

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Response			
(Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz))			
	20 to 30°C	**Full Range**	**95th Percentile (≈2σ)**
Attenuation = 4 to 24 dB, even steps			
9 kHz to 10 MHz	±0.75 dB	±0.90 dB	±0.32 dB
10 MHz to 50 MHz	±0.65 dB	±0.69 dB	±0.27 dB
50 MHz to 2.2 GHz	±0.48 dB	±0.60 dB	±0.19 dB
2.2 GHz to 3.6 GHz	±0.55 dB	±0.67 dB	±0.20 dB
Attenuation = 0, 1, 2 and odd steps, 3 to 23 dB			
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz			±0.30 dB

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy		
At 50 MHz[a]		
20 to 30°C	±0.44 dB	
Full temperature range	±0.47 dB	
At all frequencies[a]		
20 to 30°C	±(0.44 dB + frequency response)	
Full temperature range	±(0.47 dB + frequency response)	

a. Absolute amplitude accuracy is the total of all amplitude measurement errors, and applies over the following subset of settings and conditions: 1 Hz ≤ RBW ≤ 1 MHz; Input signal –10 to –50 dBm; Input attenuation 10 dB; span < 5 MHz (nominal additional error for span ≥ 5 MHz is 0.02 dB); all settings auto-coupled except Swp Time Rules = Accuracy; combinations of low signal level and wide RBW use VBW ≤ 30 kHz to reduce noise. When using FFT sweeps, the signal must be at the center frequency.

This absolute amplitude accuracy specification includes the sum of the following individual specifications under the conditions listed above: Scale Fidelity, Reference Level Accuracy, Display Scale Switching Uncertainty, Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty, 50 MHz Amplitude Reference Accuracy, and the accuracy with which the instrument aligns its internal gains to the 50 MHz Amplitude Reference.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Electronic Attenuator Switching Uncertainty		
(Error relative to reference condition: 50 MHz, 10 dB mechanical attenuation, 10 dB electronic attenuation)		
Attenuation = 0 to 24 dB		
9 kHz to 3.6 GHz	See note[a]	

a. The specification is ±0.14 dB. Note that this small relative uncertainty does not apply in estimating absolute amplitude accuracy. It is included within the absolute amplitude accuracy for measurements done with the electronic attenuator. (Measurements made without the electronic attenuator are treated differently; the absolute amplitude accuracy specification for these measurements does not include attenuator switching uncertainty.)

9 Option EMC - Precompliance EMI Features

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option EMC*, precompliance EMI features.

Frequency

Description	Specifications	Supplemental information
Frequency Range		CISPR bands A, B, C, D, E (9 kHz to 18 GHz) and up to 26.5 GHz
EMI Resolution Bandwidths		See Table 9-1 on page 115 and Table 9-2 on page 115
CISPR		Available when the EMC Standard is CISPR
200 Hz, 9 kHz, 120 kHz, 1 MHz	Meet CISPR standard[a]	–6 dB bandwidths, subject to masks
Non-CISPR bandwidths	1, 3, 10 sequence	–6 dB bandwidths
MIL STD		Available when the EMC Standard is MIL
10, 100 Hz, 1, 10, 100 kHz, 1 MHz	Meets MIL-STD[b]	–6 dB bandwidths
Non-MIL STD bandwidths	30, 300 Hz, 3 kHz, etc. sequence	Impulse bandwidths

a. CISPR 16-1-1(2007)
b. MIL-STD 461 D/E/F (20 Aug. 1999)

Table 9-1 CISPR Preset Settings

CISPR Band	Frequency Range	CISPR RBW	Data Points
Band A	9 – 150 kHz	200 Hz	1413
Band B	150 kHz – 30 MHz	9 kHz	6637
Band C	30 – 300 MHz	120 kHz	4503
Band D	300 MHz – 1 GHz	120 kHz	11671
Band C/D	30 MHz – 1 GHz	120 kHz	16171
Band E	1 – 18 GHz	1 MHz	34001

Table 9-2 MIL-STD 461D/E/F Frequency Ranges and Bandwidths

Frequency Range	6 dB Bandwidth	Minimum Measurement Time
30 Hz – 1 kHz	10 Hz	0.015 s/Hz
1 kHz – 10 kHz	100 Hz	0.15 s/kHz
10 kHz – 150 kHz	1 kHz	0.015 s/kHz
150 kHz – 30 MHz	10 kHz	1.5 s/MHz
30 MHz – 1 GHz	100 kHz	0.15 s/MHz
Above 1 GHz	1 MHz	15 s/GHz

Amplitude

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EMI Average Detector		Used for CISPR-compliant average measurements and, with 1 MHz RBW, for frequencies above 1 GHz
Default Average Type		All filtering is done on the linear (voltage) scale even when the display scale is log.
Quasi-Peak Detector		Used with CISPR-compliant RBWs, for frequencies ≤ 1 GHz
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy for reference spectral intensities		Meets CISPR standards[a]
Relative amplitude accuracy versus pulse repetition rate		Meets CISPR standards[a]
Quasi-Peak to average response ratio		Meets CISPR standards[a]
Dynamic range		
Pulse repetition rates ≥ 20 Hz		Meets CISPR standards[a]
Pulse repetition rates ≤ 10 Hz		Does not meet CISPR standards in some cases with DC pulse excitation.
RMS Average Detector		Meets CISPR standards[a]

a. CISPR 16-1-1 (2007)

10 Option ESC - External Source Control

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option ESC*, External Source Control.

General Specifications

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Frequency Range		
SA Operating range	9 kHz to 3.6 GHz 9 kHz to 7.0 GHz 9 kHz to 13.6GHz 9 kHz to 26.5 GHz	N9010A-503 N9010A-507 N9010A-513 N9010A-526
Source Operating range	250 kHz to 3 GHz 250 kHz to 6 GHz	N5181A/N5182A-503 N5181A/N5182A-506
Span Limitations		
Span limitations due to source range		Limited by the source and SA operating range
Offset Sweep		
Sweep offset setting range		Limited by the source and SA operating range
Sweep offset setting resolution	1 Hz	
Harmonic Sweep		
Harmonic sweep setting range[a] Multiplier numerator Multiplier denominator		 N = 1 to 1000 N = 1 to 1000
Sweep Direction[b]		Normal, Reversed

a. Limited by the frequency range of the source to be controlled.
b. The analyzer always sweeps in a positive direction, but the source may be configured to sweep in the opposite direction. This can be useful for analyzing negative mixing products in a mixer under test, for example.

Description		Specification	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Range			Dynamic Range = –10 dBm – DANL – 10×log(RBW)[a]
(10 MHz to 3 GHz, Input terminated, sample detector, average type = log, 20 to 30°C)			
SA span	**SA RBW**		
1 MHz	2 kHz	101.0 dB	
10 MHz	6.8 kHz	95.7 dB	
100 MHz	20 kHz	91.0 dB	
1000 MHz	68 kHz	85.7 dB	
Amplitude Accuracy			Multiple contributors[b] Linearity[c] Source and Analyzer Flatness[d] YTF Instability[e] VSWR effects[f]

a. The dynamic range is given by this computation: –10 dBm – DANL – 10×log(RBW) where DANL is the displayed average noise level specification, normalized to 1 Hz RBW, and the RBW used in the measurement is in hertz units. The dynamic range can be increased by reducing the RBW at the expense of increased sweep time.

b. The following footnotes discuss the biggest contributors to amplitude accuracy.

c. One amplitude accuracy contributor is the linearity with which amplitude levels are detected by the analyzer. This is called "scale fidelity" by most spectrum analyzer users, and "dynamic amplitude accuracy" by most network analyzer users. This small term is documented in the Amplitude section of the Specifications Guide. It is negligibly small in most cases.

d. The amplitude accuracy versus frequency in the source and the analyzer can contribute to amplitude errors. This error source is eliminated when using normalization in low band (0 to 3.6 GHz). In high band the gain instability of the YIG-tuned prefilter in the analyzer keeps normalization errors nominally in the 0.25 to 0.5 dB range.

e. In the worst case, the center frequency of the YIG-tuned prefilter can vary enough to cause very substantial errors, much higher than the nominal 0.25 to 0.5 dB nominal errors discussed in the previous footnote. In this case, or as a matter of good practice, the prefilter should be centered. See the user's manual for instructions on centering the preselector.

f. VSWR interaction effects, caused by RF reflections due to mismatches in impedance, are usually the dominant error source. These reflections can be minimized by using 10 dB or more attenuation in the analyzer, and using well-matched attenuators in the measurement configuration.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Power Sweep Range		Limited by source amplitude range

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Measurement Time		Nominal[a]
(RBW setting of the SA determined by the default for Option ESC)		
		MXG,[b] Band 0
201 Sweep points (default setting)		391 ms
601 Sweep points		1.1 s

a. These measurement times were observed with a span of 100 MHz, RBW of 20 kHz and the point triggering method being set to EXT TRIG1. The measurement times will not change significantly with span when the RBW is automatically selected. If the RBW is decreased, the sweep time increase would be approximately 23.8 times Npoints/RBW.

b. Based on MXG firmware version A.01.51.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Supported External Sources		
Agilent MXG		N5181A (firmware A.01.51 or later) N5182A (firmware A.01.51 or later)
IO interface connection between Source and SA		LAN, GPIB, or USB

11 Option MPB - Microwave Preselector Bypass

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option MPB,* Microwave Preselector Bypass.

Specifications Affected by Microwave Preselector Bypass

Specification Name	Information
Displayed Average Noise Level	Performance is not identical, but nominally the same, as without the option.
IF Frequency Response and IF Phase Linearity	See “IF Frequency Response” on page 30 and “IF Phase Linearity” on page 30 for the standard 10 MHz analysis bandwidth; also, see the associated "Analysis Bandwidth" chapter for any optional bandwidths.
Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
VSWR	The magnitude of the mismatch over the range of frequencies will be very similar between MPB and non-MPB operation, but the details, such as the frequencies of the peaks and valleys, will shift.
Additional Spurious Responses	In addition to the “Spurious Responses” on page 40 of the core specifications, “Additional Spurious Responses” on page 124 of this chapter also apply.

Other Microwave Preselector Bypass Specifications

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Response (Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz) Swept operation[a], Attenuation 10 dB)			Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 17. Modes above 18 GHz[b]
	20 to 30°C	**Full Range**	**95th Percentile (≈2σ)**
3.5 to 8.4 GHz	±0.9 dB	±1.5 dB	±0.42 dB
8.3 to 13.6 GHz	±1.0 dB	±2.0 dB	±0.50 dB
13.5 to 17.1 GHz	±1.3 dB	±2.0 dB	±0.50 dB
17.0 to 22.0 GHz	±1.3 dB	±2.0 dB	±0.53 dB
22.0 to 26.5 GHz	±2.0 dB	±2.8 dB	±0.66 dB

a. For Sweep Type = FFT, add the RF flatness errors of this table to the IF Frequency Response errors. An additional error source, the error in switching between swept and FFT sweep types, is nominally ±0.01 dB and is included within the "Absolute Amplitude Error" specifications.

b. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. The effect of these modes with this connector are included within these specifications.

Description		Specifications	Supplemental Information
Additional Spurious Responses[a]			
Tuned Frequency (f)	**Excitation**		
Image Response			
3.5 to 26.5 GHz	$f + f_{IF}$[b]		0 dBc (nominal), High Band Image Suppression is lost with *Option MPB.*
LO Harmonic and Subharmonic Responses			
3.5 to 8.4 GHz	$N(f + f_{IF}) \pm f_{IF}$[b]		–20 dBc (nominal), N = 2, 3
8.3 to 17.1 GHz	$[N(f + f_{IF})/2] \pm f_{IF}$[b]		–20 dBc (nominal), N = 1, 3
17.0 to 26.5 GHz	$[N(f + f_{IF})/4] \pm f_{IF}$[b]		–13 dBc (nominal), N = 1, 2, 3, 5
Second Harmonic Response			
3.5 to 13.6 GHz	f/2		–72 dBc (nominal) for –40 dBm mixer level
13.5 to 26.5 GHz	f/2		–68 dBc (nominal) for –40 dBm mixer level
IF Feedthrough Response			
3.5 to 13.6 GHz	f_{IF}[b]		–76 dBc (nominal)
13.5 to 22.0 GHz	f_{IF}[b]		–50 dBc (nominal)
22.0 to 26.5 GHz	f_{IF}[b]		–40 dBc (nominal)

a. Dominate spurious responses are described here. Generally, other *Option MPB*-specific spurious responses will be substantially lower than those listed here, but may exceed core specifications.

b. f_{IF} = 322.5 MHz except f_{IF}= 250 MHz with *Option B40* and the 40 MHz IF path enabled.

12 Option P03, P07 - Preamplifier

This chapter contains specifications for the EXA Signal Analyzer *Option P03, P07* preamplifier.

Specifications Affected by Preamp

Specification Name	Information
Nominal Dynamic Range vs. Offset Frequency vs. RBW	The graphic from the core specifications does not apply with Preamp On.
Measurement Range	The measurement range depends on DANL. See "Amplitude Accuracy and Range" on page 28.
Gain Compression	See specifications in this chapter.
Displayed Average Noise Level	See specifications in this chapter.
Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	See "Absolute Amplitude Accuracy" on page 31 of the core specifications.
RF Input VSWR	See plot in this chapter.
Display Scale Fidelity	See "Display Scale Fidelity" on page 35 of the core specifications. Then, adjust the mixer levels given downward by the preamp gain given in this chapter.
Second Harmonic Distortion	SHI with preamplifiers is not specified.
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion	See specifications in this chapter.
Other Input Related Spurious	See "Spurious Responses" on page 40 of the core specifications. Preamp performance is not warranted but in nominally the same as non-preamp performance.
Dynamic Range	See plot in this chapter.
Gain	See "Preamp" specifications in this chapter.
Noise Figure	See "Preamp" specifications in this chapter.

Other Preamp Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Preamp (*Option P03, P07*)[a]		
Gain		Maximum[b]
100 kHz to 3.6 GHz		+20 dB (nominal)
3.6 to 7.0 GHz		+35 dB (nominal)
Noise figure		
100 kHz to 3.6 GHz		15 dB (nominal)
3.6 to 7.0 GHz		9 dB (nominal)

a. The preamp follows the input attenuator, AC/DC coupling switch, and precedes the input mixer. In low-band, it follows the 3.6 GHz low-pass filter.

b. Preamp Gain directly affects distortion and noise performance, but it also affects the range of levels that are free of final IF overload. The user interface has a designed relationship between input attenuation and reference level to prevent on-screen signal levels from causing final IF overloads. That design is based on the maximum preamp gains shown. Actual preamp gains are modestly lower, by up to nominally 5 dB for frequencies from 100 kHz to 3.6 GHz, and by up to nominally 10 dB for frequencies from 3.6 to 7.0 GHz.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
1 dB Gain Compression Point		
(Two-tone)[a]		
(Preamp On *(Option P03*, *P07)* Maximum power at the preamp[b] for 1 dB gain compression)		
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz		−10 dBm (nominal)
3.6 to 7.0 GHz		–26 dBm (nominal)

a. Large signals, even at frequencies not shown on the screen, can cause the analyzer to mismeasure on-screen signals because of two-tone gain compression. This specification tells how large an interfering signal must be in order to cause a 1 dB change in an on-screen signal.

b. Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total power at the input (dBm) – input attenuation (dB).

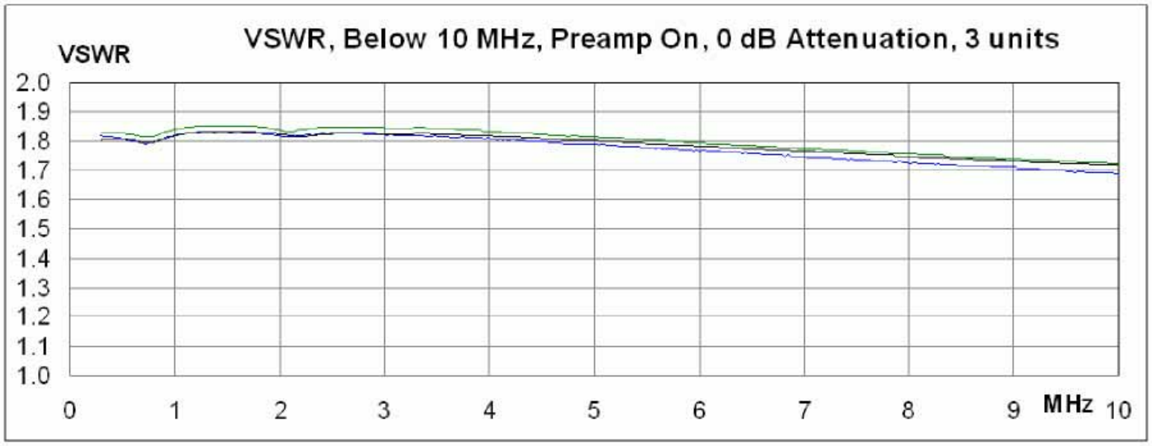
Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)[a] – Preamp On	Input terminated, Sample or Average detector Averaging type = Log 0 dB input attenuation IF Gain = Any setting 1 Hz Resolution Bandwidth		Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 17.	
	20 to 30°C	**Full Range**	**Typical**	**Nominal**
Option P03				
100 kHz to 1 MHz[b]				–146 dBm
1 MHz to 10 MHz				–161 dBm
10 MHz to 2.1 GHz	–161 dBm	–159 dBm	–163 dBm	
2.1 GHz to 3.6 GHz	–160 dBm	–158 dBm	–162 dBm	
Option P07				
3.6 to 7.0 GHz	–160 dBm	–158 dBm	–162 dBm	

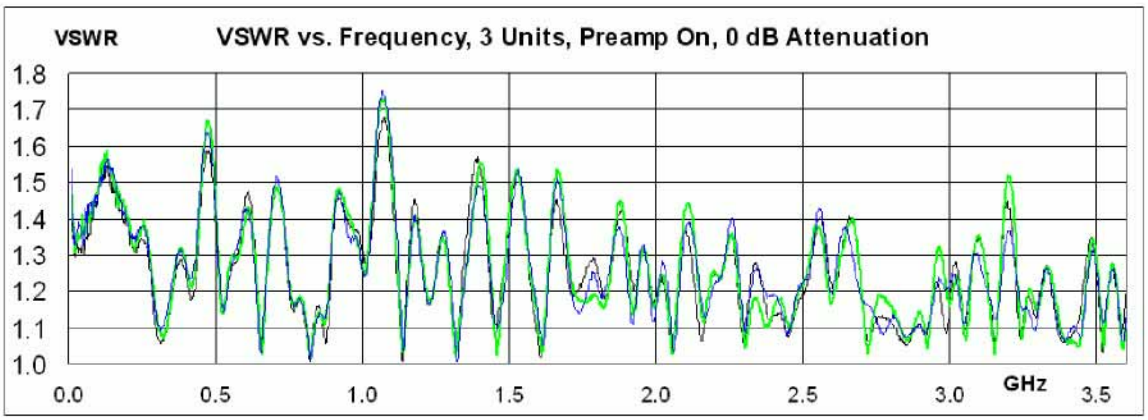
a. DANL is measured in a 1 kHz RBW and normalized to the narrowest available RBW, because the noise figure does not depend on RBW and 1 kHz measurements are faster.
b. Specifications apply only when the Phase Noise Optimization control is set to “Best Wide-offset Phase Noise.”

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Response – Preamp On *(Options P03, P07)* (Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz) Input attenuation 0 dB Swept operation[a])		
100 kHz to 3.6 GHz[b]		±0.28 dB (nominal)
3.5 to 7.0 GHz		±0.67 dB (nominal)

a. For Sweep Type = FFT, add the RF flatness errors of this table to the IF Frequency Response errors. An additional error source, the error in switching between swept and FFT sweep types, is nominally ±0.01 dB and is included within the “Absolute Amplitude Error” specifications.
b. Electronic attenuator (Option EA3) may not be used with preamp on.

Nominal VSWR – Preamp On (Plot)



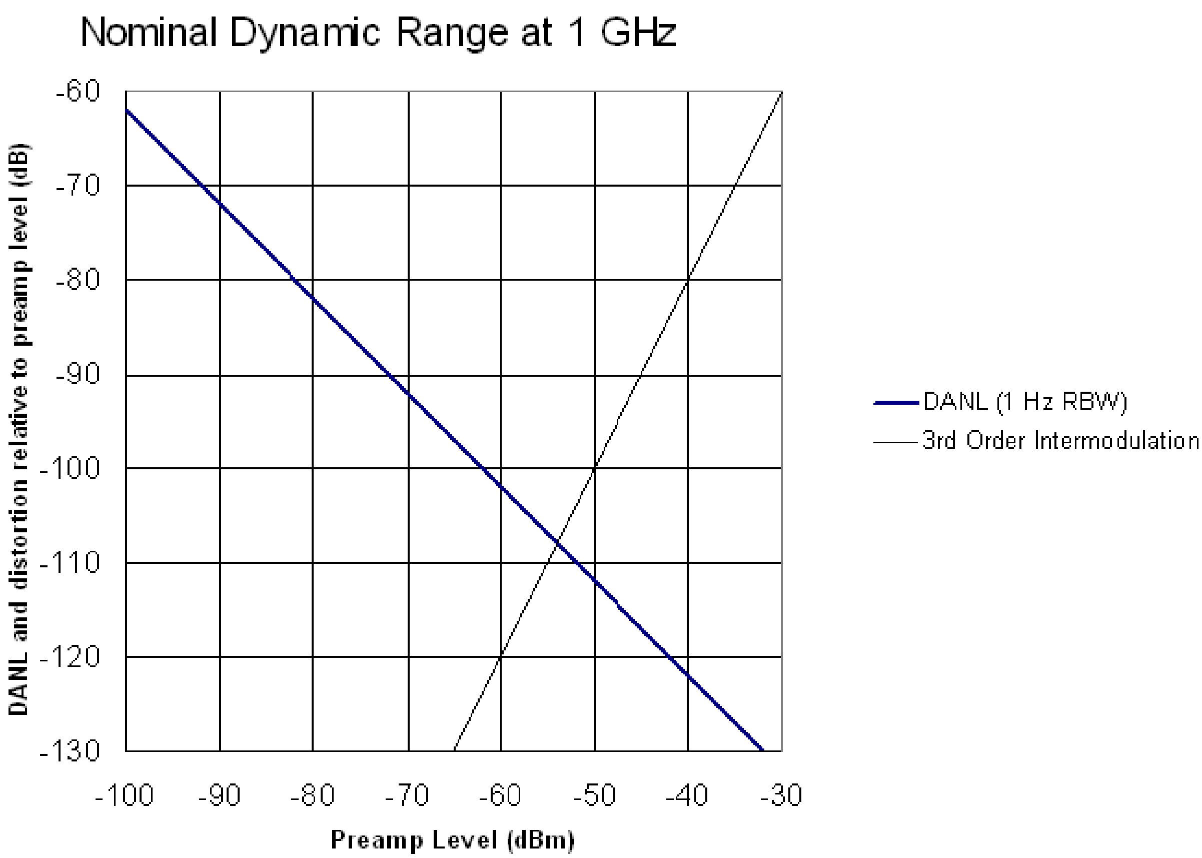


Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information		
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion (Tone separation 5 times IF Prefilter Bandwidth[a] Sweep type not set to FFT)				
		Preamp Level[b]	**Distortion** (nominal)	**TOI[c]** (nominal)
30 MHz to 3.6 GHz		–45 dBm	–90 dBc	0.0 dBm
3.6 GHz to 7.0 GHz		– 50 dBm	– 64 dBc	–18 dBm

a. See the IF Prefilter Bandwidth table in the specifications for “Gain Compression” on page 37. When the tone separation condition is met, the effect on TOI of the setting of IF Gain is negligible.

b. Preamp Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.
c. TOI = third order intercept. The TOI is given by the preamplifier input tone level (in dBc) minus (distortion/2) where distortion is the relative level of the distortion tones in dBc.

Nominal Dynamic Range at 1 GHz, Preamp On (Plot)



13 Option PFR - Precision Frequency Reference

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option PFR*, Precision Frequency Reference.

Specifications Affected by Precision Frequency Reference

Specification Name	Information
Precision Frequency Reference	See “Precision Frequency Reference” on page 19 in the core specifications.

14 Option YAS - Y-Axis Screen Video Output

This chapter contains specifications for *Option YAS*, Y-Axis Screen Video Output.

Specifications Affected by Y-Axis Screen Video Output

No other analyzer specifications are affected by the presence or use of this option. New specifications are given in the following pages.

Other Y-Axis Screen Video Output Specifications

General Port Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Connector	BNC female	Shared with other options
Impedance		<140Ω (nominal)

Screen Video

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Operating Conditions		
Display Scale Types	All (Log and Lin)	“Lin” is linear in voltage
Log Scales	All (0.1 to 20 dB/div)	
Modes	Spectrum Analyzer only	
FFT & Sweep	Select sweep type = Swept.	
Gating	Gating must be off.	
Output Signal		
Replication of the RF Input Signal envelope, as scaled by the display settings		
Differences between display effects and video output		
Detector = Peak, Negative, Sample, or Normal	The output signal represents the input envelope excluding display detection	
Average Detector	The effect of average detection in smoothing the displayed trace is approximated by the application of a low-pass filter	Nominal bandwidth: $LPFBW = \frac{Npoints - 1}{SweepTime \cdot \pi}$
EMI Detectors	The output will not be useful.	
Trace Averaging	Trace averaging affects the displayed signal but does not affect the video output	
Amplitude Range		Range of represented signals
Minimum	Bottom of screen	
Maximum	Top of Screen + Overrange	
Overrange		Smaller of 2 dB or 1 division, (nominal)
Output Scaling[a]	0 to 1.0 V open circuit, representing bottom to top of screen respectively	
Offset		±1% of full scale (nominal)
Gain accuracy		±1% of output voltage (nominal)
Delay		
RF Input to Analog Out		
Without *Option B40*, *DP2*, or *MPB*		1.67 µs + 2.56/RBW + 0.159/VBW (nominal)
With *Option B40*, *DP2*, or *MPB*		71.7 µs + 2.56/RBW + 0.159/VBW (nominal)

a. The errors in the output can be described as offset and gain errors. An offset error is a constant error, expressed as a fraction of the full-scale output voltage. The gain error is proportional to the output voltage. Here's an example. The reference level is −10 dBm, the scale is log, and the scale is 5 dB/division. Therefore, the top of the display is −10 dBm, and the bottom is −60 dBm. Ideally, a −60 dBm signal gives 0 V at the output, and −10 dBm at the input gives 1 V at the output. The maximum error with a −60 dBm input signal is the offset error, ±1% of full scale, or ±10 mV; the gain accuracy does not apply because the output is nominally at 0 V. If the input signal is −20 dBm, the nominal output is 0.8 V. In this case, there is an offset error (±10 mV) plus a gain error (±1% of 0.8 V, or ±8 mV), for a total error of ±18 mV.

Continuity and Compatibility

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Continuity and Compatibility		
Output Tracks Video Level		
During sweep	Yes	Except band breaks in swept spans
Between sweeps	See supplemental information	Before sweep interruption[a] Alignments [b] Auto Align = Partial[cd]
External trigger, no trigger[d]	Yes	
HP 8566/7/8 Compatibility[e]		Recorder output labeled "Video"
Continuous output		Alignment differences[f]
Output impedance		Two variants[g]
Gain calibration		LL and UR not supported[h]
RF Signal to Video Output Delay		See footnote[i]

a. There is an interruption in the tracking of the video output before each sweep. During this interruption, the video output holds instead of tracks for a time period given by approximately 1.8/RBW.

b. There is an interruption in the tracking of the video output during alignments. During this interruption, the video output holds instead of tracking the envelope of the RF input signal. Alignments may be set to prevent their interrupting video output tracking by setting Auto Align to Off.

c. Setting Auto Align to Off usually results in a warning message soon thereafter. Setting Auto Align to Partial results in many fewer and shorter alignment interruptions, and maintains alignments for a longer interval.

d. If video output interruptions for Partial alignments are unacceptable, setting the analyzer to External Trigger without a trigger present can prevent these from occurring, but will prevent there being any on-screen updating. Video output is always active even if the analyzer is not sweeping.

e. Compatibility with the HP/Agilent 8560 and 8590 families, and the ESA and PSA, is similar in most respects.

f. The HP 8566 family did not have alignments and interruptions that interrupted video outputs, as discussed above.

g. Early HP 8566-family spectrum analyzers had a 140Ω output impedance; later ones had 190Ω. The specification was <475Ω. The Analog Out port has a 50Ω impedance if the analyzer has *Option B40*, *DP2*, or *MPB*. Otherwise, the Analog Out port impedance is nominally 140Ω.

h. The HP 8566 family had LL (lower left) and UR (upper right) controls that could be used to calibrate the levels from the video output circuit. These controls are not available in this option.

i. The delay between the RF input and video output shown in Delay on page 136 is much higher than the delay in the HP 8566 family spectrum analyzers. The latter has a delay of approximately 0.554/RBW + 0.159/VBW.

15 Analog Demodulation Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9063A Analog Demodulation Measurement Application.

Pre-Demodulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Carrier Frequency		
Maximum Frequency		
Option 503	3.6 GHz	
Option 507	7.0 GHz	
Option 513	13.6 GHz	
Option 526	26.5 GHz	
Minimum Frequency		
AC Coupled	10 MHz	
DC Coupled	9 kHz	In practice, limited by the need to keep modulation sidebands from folding, and by the interference from LO feedthrough.
Demodulation Bandwidth	8 MHz	
Capture Memory	250 kSa	Each sample is an I/Q pair.
*(sample rate * demod time)*		

Post-Demodulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Maximum Audio Frequency Span		4 MHz
Filters		
Low Pass	300 Hz, 3 kHz, 15 kHz, 30 kHz, 80 kHz, 300 kHz	
High Pass	20 Hz, 50 Hz, 300 Hz	
Band Pass	CCITT	
De-emphasis	25 µs, 50 µs, 75 µs, 750 µs	FM only

Frequency Modulation - Level and Carrier Metrics

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
FM Deviation Accuracy (Rate: 1 kHz - 1 MHz, Deviation: 1 - 100 kHz[a])		±(1% of (rate + deviation) + 20 Hz) (nominal)
FM Rate Accuracy (Rate: 1 kHz - 1 MHz[ab])		±0.2 Hz (nominal)
Carrier Frequency Error		±0.5 Hz (nominal) + tfa[c] Assumes signal still visible in channel BW with offset
Carrier Power		±0.85 dB (nominal)

a. For optimum measurement of rate and deviation, ensure that the channel bandwidth is set wide enough to capture the significant RF energy (as visible in the RF Spectrum window). Setting the channel bandwidth too wide will result in measurement errors.

b. Rate accuracy at high channel bandwidths assumes that the deviation is sufficiently large to overcome channel noise.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy

Frequency Modulation - Distortion

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Residual		
(Rate: 1 - 10 kHz, Deviation: 5 kHz)		
THD		0.2% (nominal)
Distortion		3% (nominal)
SINAD		32 dB (nominal)
Absolute Accuracy		
(Rate: 1 - 10 kHz, Deviation: 5 kHz)		
THD		± (2% of measured value + residual) (nominal) Measured 2nd and 3rd harmonics
Distortion		±2% of measured value + residual (nominal)
SINAD		±0.4 dB + effect of residual (nominal)
AM Rejection		150 Hz (nominal)
(AF 100 Hz to 15 kHz, 50% Modulation Depth)		
Residual FM		150 Hz (nominal)
(RF 500 kHz - 10 GHz)		
Measurement Range		
(Rate: 1 to 10 kHz, Deviation: 5 kHz)		
THD		Residual to 100% (nominal) Measured 2nd and 3rd harmonics Measurement includes at most 10 harmonics
Distortion		Residual to 100% (nominal)
SINAD		0 dB to residual (nominal)

Amplitude Modulation - Level and Carrier Metrics

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
AM Depth Accuracy (Rate: 1 kHz to 1 MHz)		±0.2% + 0.002 × measured value (nominal)
AM Rate Accuracy (Rate: 1 kHz to 1 MHz)		±0.05 Hz (nominal)
Carrier Power		±0.85 dB (nominal)

Amplitude Modulation - Distortion

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Residual		
(Depth: 50%, Rate: 1 to 10 kHz)		
THD		0.16% (nominal)
Distortion		0.3% (nominal)
SINAD		50 dB (nominal)
Absolute Accuracy		
(Depth: 50%, Rate: 1 to 10 kHz)		
THD		±1% of measured value + residual (nominal) Measured 2nd and 3rd harmonics
Distortion		±1% of measured value + residual (nominal)
SINAD		±0.05 dB + effect of residual (nominal)
FM Rejection		0.5% (nominal)
(AF + deviation < 0.5 × channel BW, AF < 0.1 × channel BW)		
Residual AM		0.2% (nominal)
(RF 500 kHz to 20 GHz)		
Measurement Range		
(Depth: 50% Rate: 1 to 10 kHz)		
THD		Residual to 100% (nominal) Measured 2nd and 3rd harmonics Measurement includes at most 10 harmonics
Distortion		Residual to 100% (nominal)
SINAD		0 dB to residual (nominal)

Phase Modulation - Level and Carrier Metrics

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
PM Deviation Accuracy (Rate: 1 to 20 kHz Deviation: 0.2 to 6 rad)		±100% × (0.005 + (rate/1 MHz)) (nominal)
PM Rate Accuracy (Rate: 1 to 10 kHz[a])		±0.2 Hz (nominal)
Carrier Frequency Error		±0.02 Hz (nominal) + tfa[b] Assumes signal still visible in channel BW with offset.
Carrier Power		±0.85 dB (nominal)

a. For optimum measurement of PM rate and deviation, ensure that the channel bandwidth is set wide enough to capture the significant RF energy (as visible in the RF Spectrum window). Setting the channel bandwidth too narrow or too wide will result in measurement errors.

b. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Phase Modulation - Distortion

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Residual		
(Rate: 1 to 10 kHz, Deviation: 628 mrad)		
THD		0.1% (nominal)
Distortion		0.8% (nominal)
SINAD		42 dB (nominal)
Absolute Accuracy		
(Rate: 1 to 10 kHz, Deviation: 628 mrad)		
THD Distortion SINAD		±1% of measured value + residual (nominal) ±1% of measured value + residual (nominal) ±0.1 dB + effect of residual (nominal)
AM Rejection		4 mrad (nominal)
(AF 1 kHz to 15 kHz, 50% Modulation Depth)		
Residual PM		4 mrad (nominal)
(RF = 1 GHz, highpass filter 300 Hz)		
Measurement Range		
(Rate: 1 to 10 kHz, Deviation: 628 mrad)		
THD		Residual to 100% (nominal) Measured 2nd and 3rd harmonics Measurement includes at most 10 harmonics
Distortion		Residual to 100% (nominal)
SINAD		0 dB to residual (nominal)

16 Noise Figure Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9069A Noise Figure Measurement Application.

General Specifications

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Noise Figure			Uncertainty Calculator[a]
<10 MHz[b]			
10 MHz to 7.0 GHz			Using internal preamp (*Option P03* or *P07*) and RBW = 4 MHz
Noise Source ENR	**Measurement Range**	**Instrument Uncertainty**[cd]	
4 to 6.5 dB	0 to 20 dB	±0.02 dB	
12 to 17 dB	0 to 30 dB	±0.025 dB	
20 to 22 dB	0 to 35 dB	±0.03 dB	
Above 7.0 GHz			Not Recommended[e]

a. The figures given in the table are for the uncertainty added by the EXA Signal Analyzer instrument only. To compute the total uncertainty for your noise figure measurement, you need to take into account other factors including: DUT NF, Gain and Match, Instrument NF, Gain Uncertainty and Match; Noise source ENR uncertainty and Match. The computations can be performed with the uncertainty calculator included with the Noise Figure Measurement Personality. Go to **Mode Setup** then select **Uncertainty Calculator**. Similar calculators are also available on the Agilent web site; go to http://www.agilent.com/find/nfu.

b. Instrument Uncertainty is nominally the same in this frequency range as in the higher frequency range. However, total uncertainty is higher because the analyzer has poorer noise figure, leading to higher uncertainties as computed by the uncertainty calculator. Also, there is a paucity of available noise sources in this range.

c. "Instrument Uncertainty" is defined for noise figure analysis as uncertainty due to relative amplitude uncertainties encountered in the analyzer when making the measurements required for a noise figure computation. The relative amplitude uncertainty depends on, but is not identical to, the relative display scale fidelity, also known as incremental log fidelity. The uncertainty of the analyzer is multiplied within the computation by an amount that depends on the Y factor to give the total uncertainty of the noise figure or gain measurement.
See Agilent App Note 57-2, literature number 5952-3706E for details on the use of this specification.
Jitter (amplitude variations) will also affect the accuracy of results. The standard deviation of the measured result decreases by a factor of the square root of the Resolution Bandwidth used and by the square root of the number of averages. This application uses the 4 MHz Resolution Bandwidth as default because this is the widest bandwidth with uncompromised accuracy.

d. The instrument uncertainties shown are under best-case sweep time conditions, which is a sweep time near to the period of the power line, such as 20 ms for 50 Hz power sources. The behavior can be greatly degraded (uncertainty increased nominally by 0.12 dB) by setting the sweep time per point far from an integer multiple of the period of the line frequency.

e. Noise figure measurements can be made in this range but will often be poor because of the lack of availability of built-in preamplification. For high gain DUTs or with the use of an external preamplifier, this problem can be overcome. In such cases, the Instrument Uncertainty for NF will nominally be the same in this frequency range as listed above. Note, however, that Instrument Uncertainty for Gain is also a contributor (as computed by the Uncertainty Calculator) to the total Noise Figure uncertainty. IU for Gain is higher in this frequency range than in other ranges. IU for Gain is a small contributor when the output noise of the DUT is much higher than the input noise of the next stage.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Gain		
Instrument Uncertainty[a]		DUT Gain Range = −20 to +40 dB
<10 MHz[b]		
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	±0.15 dB	
3.6 GHz to 26.5 GHz		±0.11 dB additional[c] 95th percentile, 5 minutes after calibration

a. "Instrument Uncertainty" is defined for gain measurements as uncertainty due to relative amplitude uncertainties encountered in the analyzer when making the measurements required for the gain computation.
See Agilent App Note 57-2, literature number 5952-3706E for details on the use of this specification.
Jitter (amplitude variations) will also affect the accuracy of results. The standard deviation of the measured result decreases by a factor of the square root of the Resolution Bandwidth used and by the square root of the number of averages. This application uses the 4 MHz Resolution Bandwidth as default since this is the widest bandwidth with uncompromised accuracy.
Under difficult conditions (low Y factors), the instrument uncertainty for gain in high band can dominate the NF uncertainty as well as causing errors in the measurement of gain. These effects can be predicted with the uncertainty calculator.

b. Uncertainty performance of the instrument is nominally the same in this frequency range as in the higher frequency range. However, performance is not warranted in this range. There is a paucity of available noise sources in this range, and the analyzer has poorer noise figure, leading to higher uncertainties as computed by the uncertainty calculator.

c. For frequencies above 3.6 GHz, the analyzer uses a YIG-tuned filter (YTF) as a preselector, which adds uncertainty to the gain. When the Y factor is small, such as with low gain DUTs, this uncertainty can be greatly multiplied and dominate the uncertainty in NF (as the user can compute with the Uncertainty Calculator), as well as impacting gain directly. When the Y factor is large, the effect of IU of Gain on the NF becomes negligible.
When the Y-factor is small, the non-YTF mechanism that causes Instrument Uncertainty for Gain is the same as the one that causes IU for NF with low ENR. Therefore, we would recommend the following practice: When using the Uncertainty Calculator for measurements above 3.6 GHz, fill in the IU for Gain parameter with the sum of the IU for NF for 4 – 6.5 dB ENR sources and the shown "additional" IU for gain for this frequency range. When estimating the IU for Gain for the purposes of a gain measurement for frequencies above 3.6 GHz, use the sum of IU for Gain in the 0.01 – 3.6 GHz range and the "additional" IU shown.
You will find, when using the Uncertainty Calculator, that the IU for Gain is only important when the input noise of the spectrum analyzer is significant compared to the output noise of the DUT. That means that the best devices, those with high enough gain, will have comparable uncertainties for frequencies below and above 3.6 GHz.
The additional uncertainty shown is that observed to be met in 95% of the frequency/instrument combinations tested with 95% confidence. It is not warranted.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Noise Figure Uncertainty Calculator[a]		With user calibration
Instrument Noise Figure Uncertainty	See the Noise Figure table earlier in this chapter	
Instrument Gain Uncertainty	See the Gain table earlier in this chapter	
Instrument Noise Figure		See graphs of "Nominal Instrument Noise Figure"; Noise Figure is DANL + 176.24 dB (nominal)[b] Note on DC coupling[c]
Instrument Input Match		See graphs: Nominal VSWR Note on DC coupling[d]

a. The Noise Figure Uncertainty Calculator requires the parameters shown in order to calculate the total uncertainty of a Noise Figure measurement.

b. Nominally, the noise figure of the spectrum analyzer is given by

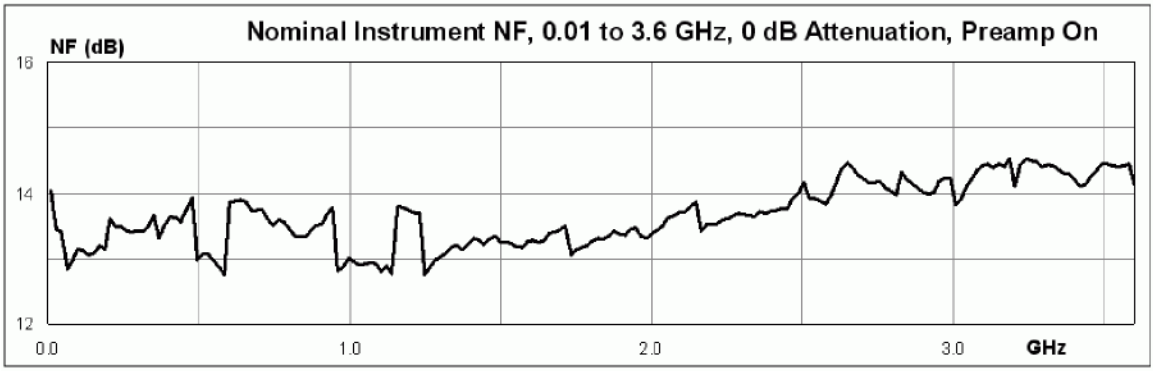
$$NF = D - (K - L + N + B)$$

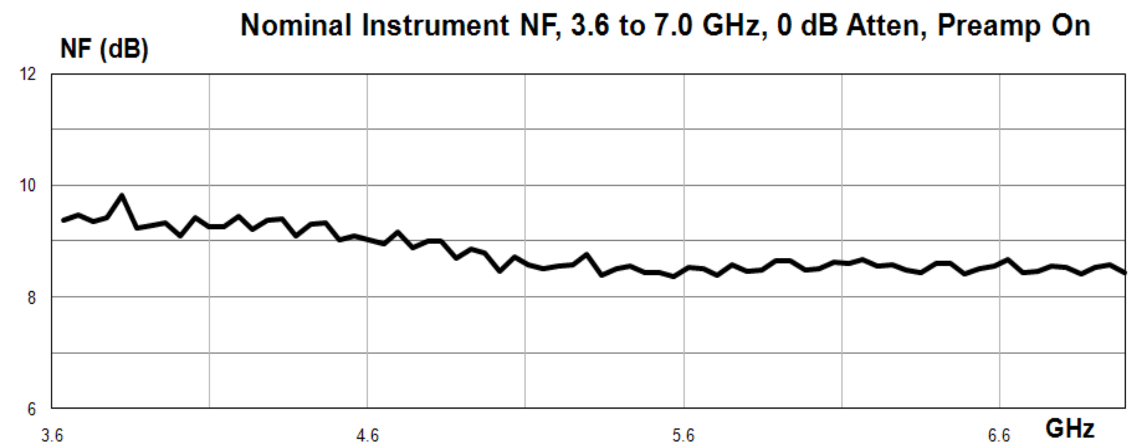
where D is the DANL (displayed average noise level) specification,
K is kTB (–173.98 dBm in a 1 Hz bandwidth at 290 K)
L is 2.51 dB (the effect of log averaging used in DANL verifications)
N is 0.24 dB (the ratio of the noise bandwidth of the RBW filter with which DANL is specified to an ideal noise bandwidth)
B is ten times the base-10 logarithm of the RBW (in hertz) in which the DANL is specified. B is 0 dB for the 1 Hz RBW.
The actual NF will vary from the nominal due to frequency response errors.

c. The effect of AC coupling is negligible for frequencies above 40 MHz. Below 40 MHz, DC coupling is recommended for the best measurements. The instrument NF nominally degrades by 0.2 dB at 30 MHz and 1 dB at 10 MHz with AC coupling.

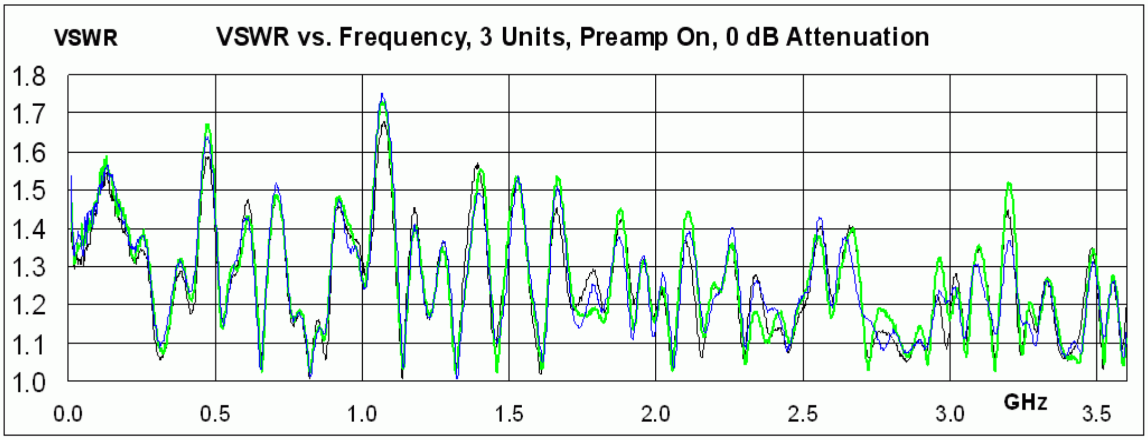
d. The effect of AC coupling is negligible for frequencies above 40 MHz. Below 40 MHz, DC coupling is recommended for the best measurements.

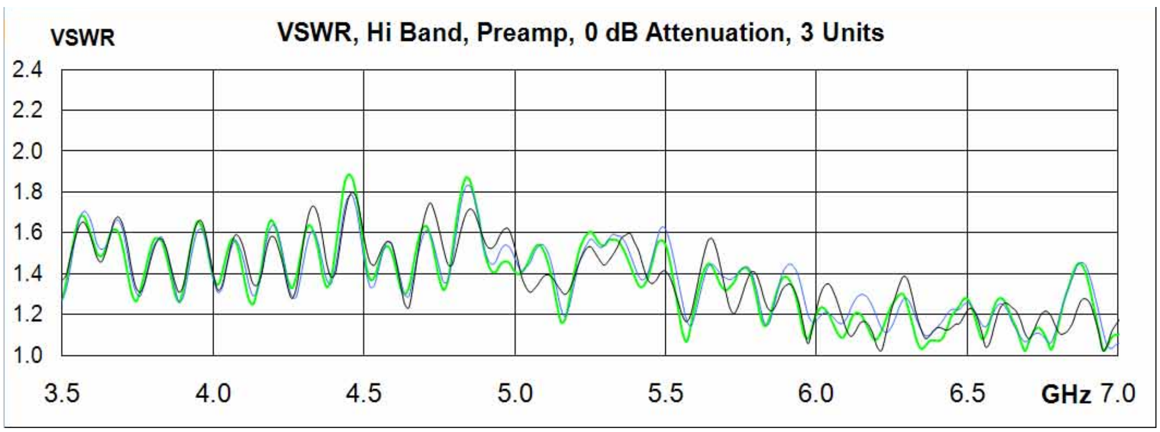
Nominal Instrument Noise Figure

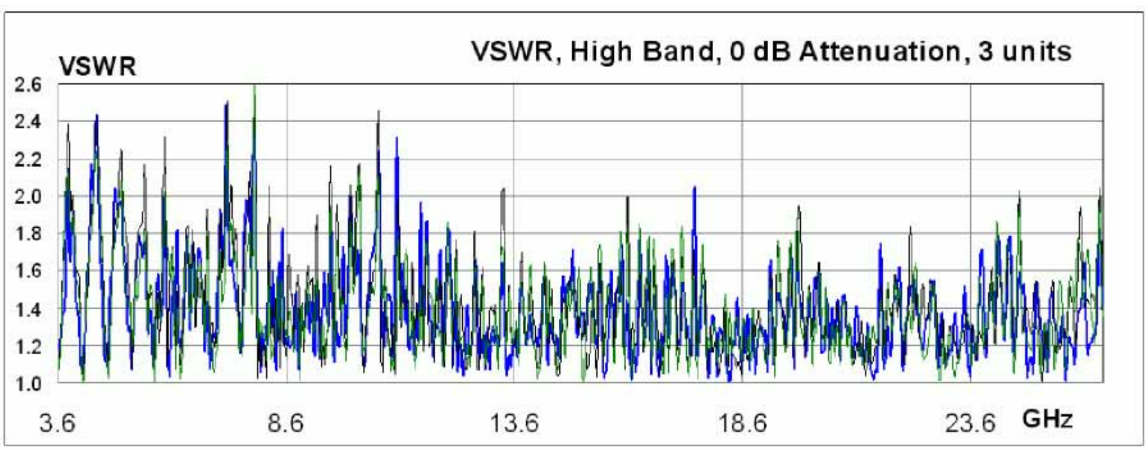




Nominal Instrument Input VSWR, DC Coupled







17 Phase Noise Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9068A Phase Noise Measurement Application.

General Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Maximum Carrier Frequency		
Option 503	3.6 GHz	
Option 507	7 GHz	
Option 513	13.6 GHz	
Option 526	26.5 GHz	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Measurement Characteristics		
Measurements	Log plot, RMS noise, RMS jitter, Residual FM, Spot frequency	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Measurement Accuracy		
Phase Noise Density Accuracy[a][b]		
Offset < 1 MHz	±0.50 dB	
Offset ≥ 1 MHz		
Non-overdrive case[c]	±0.50 dB	
With Overdrive		±0.60 dB (nominal)
RMS Markers		See equation[d]

a. This does not include the effect of system noise floor. This error is a function of the signal (phase noise of the DUT) to noise (analyzer noise floor due to phase noise and thermal noise) ratio, SN, in decibels. The function is: error = $10 \times \log(1 + 10^{-SN/10})$
For example, if the phase noise being measured is 10 dB above the measurement floor, the error due to adding the analyzer's noise to the UUT is 0.41 dB.

b. Offset frequency errors also add amplitude errors. See the Offset frequency section, below.

c. The phase noise density accuracy for the non-overdrive case is derived from warranted analyzer specifications. It applies whenever there is no overdrive. Overdrive occurs only for offsets of 1 MHz and greater, with signal input power greater than −10 dBm, and controls set to allow overdrive. The controls allow overdrive if the electronic attenuator option is licensed, Enable Elect Atten is set to On, Pre-Adjust for Min Clip is set to either Elect Atten Only or Elect-Mech Atten, and the carrier frequency plus offset frequency is <3.6 GHz.
The controls also allow overdrive if (in the Meas Setup > Advanced menu) the Overdrive with Mech Atten is enabled. With the mechanical attenuator only, the overdrive feature can be used with carriers in the high band path (>3.6 GHz). to prevent overdrive in all cases, set the overdrive with Mech Atten to disabled and the Enable Elect Atten to Off.

d. The accuracy of an RMS marker such as "RMS degrees" is a fraction of the readout. That fraction, in percent, depends on the phase noise accuracy, in dB, and is given by $100 \times (10^{PhaseNoiseDensityAccuracy / 20} - 1)$. For example, with +0.30 dB phase noise accuracy, and with a marker reading out 10 degrees RMS, the accuracy of the marker would be +3.5% of 10 degrees, or +0.35 degrees.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Offset Frequency		
Range	3 Hz to $(f_{opt} - f_{CF})$	f_{opt}: Maximum frequency determined by option[a] f_{CF}: Carrier frequency of signal under test
Accuracy		
Offset < 1 MHz		Negligible error (nominal)
Offset ≥ 1 MHz		±(0.5% of offset + marker resolution) (nominal) 0.5% of offset is equivalent to 0.0072 octave[b]

a. For example, f_{opt} is 3.6 GHz for *Option 503*.

b. The frequency offset error in octaves causes an additional amplitude accuracy error proportional to the product of the frequency error and slope of the phase noise. For example, a 0.01 octave frequency error combined with an 18 dB/octave slope gives 0.18 dB additional amplitude error.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Amplitude Repeatability (No Smoothing, all offsets, default settings, including averages = 10)		<1 dB (nominal)[a]

a. Standard deviation. The repeatability can be improved with the use of smoothing and increasing the number of averages.

Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies
See the plot of core spectrum analyzer Nominal Phase Noise on page 48.

18 1xEV-DO Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9076A 1xEV-DO Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

This application supports forward link radio configurations 1 to 5 and reverse link radio configurations 1-4. cdmaOne signals can be analyzed by using radio configuration 1 or 2.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		Input signal must not be bursted
(1.23 MHz Integration BW)		
Minimum power at RF input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C)	±0.94 dB	±0.27 dB (typical)
Measurement floor		–84 dBm (nominal)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Minimum power at RF Input		–40 dBm (nominal)
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB [a]	

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of a histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth		Input signal must not be bursted
Minimum carrier power at RF Input		–40 dBm (nominal)
Frequency accuracy		±2 kHz (nominal)
		RBW = 30 kHz, Number of Points = 1001, Span = 2 MHz

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power vs. Time		
Minimum power at RF input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy[a]		±0.30 dB (nominal)
Measurement floor		–84.8 dBm (nominal)
Relative power accuracy[b]		±0.16 dB (nominal)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

b. The relative accuracy is the ratio of the accuracy of amplitude measurements of two different transmitter power levels. This specification is equivalent to the difference between two points on the scale fidelity curve shown in the EXA Specifications Guide. Because the error sources of scale fidelity are almost all monotonic with input level, the relative error between two levels is nearly (within 0.10 dB) identical to the “error relative to -35 dBm” specified in the Guide.

Description		Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask and Adjacent Channel Power			
Minimum power at RF Input			–20 dBm (nominal)
Dynamic Range, relative[a]			
Offset Freq.	**Integ BW**		
750 kHz	30 kHz	–73.6 dB	–81.0 dB (typical)
1980 kHz	30 kHz	–78.3 dB	–83.9 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute			
Offset Freq.	**Integ BW**		
750 kHz	30 kHz	–94.7 dB	–100.7 dB (typical)
1980 kHz	30 kHz	–94.7 dB	–100.7 dB (typical)
Accuracy, relative			RBW method[b]
Offset Freq.	**Integ BW**		
750 kHz	30 kHz	±0.09 dB	
1980 kHz	30 kHz	±0.10 dB	

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.

b. The RBW method measures the power in the adjacent channels within the defined resolution bandwidth. The noise bandwidth of the RBW filter is nominally 1.055 times the 3.01 dB bandwidth. Therefore, the RBW method will nominally read 0.23 dB higher adjacent channel power than would a measurement using the integration bandwidth method, because the noise bandwidth of the integration bandwidth measurement is equal to that integration bandwidth. For 1xEVDO ACPR measurements using the RBW method, the main channel is measured in a 3 MHz RBW, which does not respond to all the power in the carrier. Therefore, the carrier power is compensated by the expected under-response of the filter to a full width signal, of 0.15 dB. But the adjacent channel power is not compensated for the noise bandwidth effect. The reason the adjacent channel is not compensated is subtle. The RBW method of measuring ACPR is very similar to the preferred method of making measurements for compliance with FCC requirements, the source of the specifications for the 1xEVDO Spur Close specifications. ACPR is a spot measurement of Spur Close, and thus is best done with the RBW method, even though the results will disagree by 0.23 dB from the measurement made with a rectangular passband.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		
Dynamic Range, relative	91.9 dB	97.1 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–79.4 dBm	–85.4 dBm (typical)
Accuracy, absolute		
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz		±0.38 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz		±1.22 dB (95th percentile)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		±1.59 dB (95th percentile)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
QPSK EVM		
(–25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement
EVM		
Operating range	0 to 25%	
Floor	1.5%	
Accuracy[b]	±1.0%	
I/Q origin offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		–10 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Range		±30 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy	±5 Hz + tfa[c]	

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation

b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = $\mathrm{sqrt}(EVMUUT^2 + EVMsa^2) - EVMUUT$, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Code Domain		For pilot, 2 MAC channels, and 16 channels of QPSK data.
(BTS Measurements –25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		
Absolute power accuracy	±0.15 dB	

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho)		
(−25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ −15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		For pilot, 2 MAC channels, and 16 channels of QPSK data
Composite EVM		
Operating Range		0 to 25% (nominal)
Floor	1.5%	
Accuracy[b]	±1.0	
Rho		
Range	0.9 to 1.0	
Floor	0.999775	
Accuracy	±0.0010 dB ±0.0045 dB	At Rho 0.99751 (EVM 5%) At Rho 0.94118 (EVM 25%)
I/Q Origin Offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		−10 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		−50 dBc (nominal)
Frequency Error		pilot, MAC, QPSK Data, 8PSK Data
Range		±400 Hz (nominal)
Accuracy		±10 Hz + tfa[c]

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.
b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: floorerror = sqrt($EVMUUT^2$ + $EVMsa^2$) – EVMUUT, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent. For example, if the EVM of the UUT is 7%, and the floor is 2.5%, the error due to the floor is 0.43%.
c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

In-Band Frequency Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
In-Band Frequency Range		
(Access Network Only)		
Band Class 0	869 to 894 MHz	North American and Korean Cellular Bands
Band Class 1	1930 to 1990 MHz	North American PCS Band
Band Class 2	917 to 960 MHz	TACS Band
Band Class 3	832 to 869 MHz	JTACS Band
Band Class 4	1840 to 1870 MHz	Korean PCS Band
Band Class 6	2110 to 2170 MHz	IMT-2000 Band
Band Class 8	1805 to 1880 MHz	1800-MHz Band
Band Class 9	925 to 960 MHz	900-MHz Band

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Alternative Frequency Ranges		
(Access Network Only)		
Band Class 5	421 to 430 MHz 460 to 470 MHz 480 to 494 MHz	NMT-450 Band
Band Class 7	746 to 764 MHz	North American 700-MHz Cellular Band

19 802.16 OFDMA Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9075A 802.16 OFDMA Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

Information bandwidth is assumed to be 5 or 10 MHz unless otherwise explicitly stated.

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		−35 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy[a]	±0.94 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)
(20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		
Measurement floor		−75.7 dBm (nominal) at 10 MHz BW

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB[a]	

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of the histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth		
Minimum power at RF Input		−30 dBm (nominal)
Frequency Accuracy		±20 kHz (nominal) at 10 MHz BW

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power				
Minimum power at RF Input				–36 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy				
Radio	**BW**	**Offset**		
MS	5 MHz	5 MHz	±0.10 dB	At ACPR –24 dBc with optimum mixer level[a]
MS	5 MHz	10 MHz	±0.45 dB	At ACPR –47 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]
MS	10 MHz	10 MHz	±0.17 dB	At ACPR –24 dBc with optimum mixer level[c]
MS	10 MHz	20 MHz	±0.83 dB	At ACPR –47 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]
BS	5 MHz	5 MHz	±0.90 dB	At ACPR –45 dBc with optimum mixer level[d]
BS	5 MHz	10 MHz	±0.72 dB	At ACPR –50 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]
BS	10 MHz	10 MHz	±1.22 dB	At ACPR –45 dBc with optimum mixer level[e]
BS	10 MHz	20 MHz	±1.33 dB	At ACPR –50 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]

a. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) at –24 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –25 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –9 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

b. ACPR accuracy for this case is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –14 dBm.

c. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) at –24 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –24 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –4 dBm, set the attenuation to 20 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

d. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring base station (BS) at –45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –20 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –4 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

e. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring base station (BS) at –45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –18 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –2 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
Dynamic Range, relative	72.3 dB	78.8 dB (typical)
(5.05 MHz offset, 10 MHz BW[a][b])		
Sensitivity, absolute	–89.5 dBm	–95.5 dBm (typical)
(5.05 MHz offset, 10 MHz BW[c])		
Accuracy		
(5.05 MHz offset, 10 MHz BW)		
Relative[d]	±0.11 dB	
Absolute[e]	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)
(20 to 30°C)		

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 100 kHz RBW.
b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –16 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified with 100 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2 GHz.
d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
e. The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer. The numbers shown are for 0 to 3.6 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		
Accuracy		
(Attenuation = 10 dB)		
Frequency Range		
9 kHz to 3.6 GHz		±0.38 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz		±1.22 dB (95th percentile)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		±1.59 dB (95th percentile)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis		Input range within 5 dB of full scale, 20 to 30°C
Frequency Error: Accuracy	±1 Hz[a] + tfa[b]	
RCE (EVM)[c] floor		
RF Input Freq		
CF =1 GHz	–35.8 dB	
CF < 3.6 GHz		–42 dB (nominal)

a. This term includes an error due to the software algorithm. It is verified using a reference signal whose center frequency is intentionally shifted. This specification applies when the center frequency offset is within 5 kHz.

b. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

c. RCE(EVM) specification applies when 10 MHz downlink reference signal including QPSK/16QAM/64QAM is tested. This requires that Equalizer Training is set to “Preamble, Data & Pilots” and Pilot Tracking is set to Phase/Timing on state. It also requires that Phase Noise optimization mode is set to "Best close-in [offset < 20 kHz]".

In-Band Frequency Range for Warranted Specifications

Band Class	Spectrum Range
1	2.300 to 2.400 GHz
2	2.305 to 2.320 GHz 2.345 to 2.360 GHz
3	2.496 to 2.690 GHz
4	3.300 to 3.400 GHz
6	1.710 to 2.170 GHz
7	0.698 to 0.862 GHz
8	1.710 to 2.170 GHz

20 Bluetooth Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for N9081A-2FP Bluetooth Measurement Application. Three standards, Bluetooth 2.1-basic rate, Bluetooth 2.1-EDR and Bluetooth 2.1-low energy are supported.

Three power classes, class 1, class 2 and class 3 are supported. Specifications for the three standards above are provided separately.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations. The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

Basic Rate Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Output Power		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.3.
Packet Type		DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3
Payload		PRBS9, BS00 ,BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		RF Burst or Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		Average power, peak power
Range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Absolute Power Accuracy[b] (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		–70 dBm (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer’s preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Characteristics		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.9.
Packet Type		DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3
Payload		BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		Min/max Δf1avg min Δf2max (kHz) total Δf2max > Δf2max lower limit (%) min of min Δf2avg / max Δf1avg pseudo frequency deviation (Δf1 and Δf2)
RF input level range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Deviation range		±250 kHz (nominal)
Deviation resolution		100 Hz (nominal)
Measurement Accuracy[b]		±100 Hz + tfa[c] (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer’s preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of ±(2.402 GHz × 1 ppm) Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2402 Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2502 Hz.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Initial Carrier Frequency Tolerance		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.10.
Packet Type		DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
RF input level range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Measurement range		Nominal channel freq ± 100 kHz (nominal)
Measurement Accuracy[b]		±100 Hz + tfa[c] (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer’s preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of ±(2.402 GHz × 1 ppm) Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2402 Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2502 Hz.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Carrier Frequency Drift		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.11.
Packet Type		DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
RF input level range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Measurement range		±100 kHz (nominal)
Measurement Accuracy[b]		±100 Hz + tfa[c] (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of ±(2.402 GHz × 1 ppm) Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2402 Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2502 Hz.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power		This measurement is an Adjacent Channel Power measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.8.
Packet Type		DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		None
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Measurement Accuracy[a]		Dominated by the variance of measurements[b]

a. The accuracy is for absolute power measured at 2.0 MHz offset and other offsets (offset = K MHz, K = 3,…,78).

b. The measurement at these offsets is usually the measurement of noise-like signals and therefore has considerable variance. For example, with 100 ms sweeping time, the standard deviation of the measurement is about 0.5 dB. In comparison, the computed uncertainties of the measurement for the case with CW interference is only ± 0.29 dB.

Low Energy Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Output Power		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.1.
Packet Type		Reference type
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		RF Burst or Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		Average Power, Peak Power
Range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Absolute Power Accuracy[b] (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		–70 dBm (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer’s preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Characteristics		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.3.
Packet Type		Reference type
Payload		BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		Min/max Δf1avg min Δf2max (kHz) total Δf2max > Δf2max lower limit (%) min of min Δf2avg / max Δf1avg pseudo frequency deviation (Δf1 and Δf2)
RF input level range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Deviation range		±250 kHz (nominal)
Deviation resolution		100 Hz (nominal)
Measurement Accuracy[b]		±100 Hz + tfa[c] (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of ±(2.402 GHz × 1 ppm) Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2402 Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2502 Hz.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Initial Carrier Frequency Tolerance		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.4.
Packet Type		Reference type
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
RF input level range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Measurement range		Nominal channel freq ± 100 kHz (nominal)
Measurement Accuracy[b]		±100 Hz + tfa[c] (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of ±(2.402 GHz × 1 ppm) Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2402 Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2502 Hz.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Carrier Frequency Drift		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.4.
Packet Type		Reference type
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
RF input level range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Measurement range		±100 kHz (nominal)
Measurement Accuracy[b]		±100 Hz + tfa[c] (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of ±(2.402 GHz × 1 ppm) Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2402 Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2502 Hz.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
LE In-band Emission		This measurement is an LE ub-band emission measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.2.
Packet Type		Reference type
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		None
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Measurement Accuracy[a]		Dominated by the variance of measurements[b]

a. The accuracy is for absolute power measured at 2.0 MHz offset and other offsets (offset =2 MHz × K , K = 2,…,29).

b. The measurement at these offsets is usually the measurement of noise-like signals and therefore has considerable variance. For example, with 100 ms sweeping time, the standard deviation of the measurement is about 0.5 dB. In comparison, the computed uncertainties of the measurement for the case with CW interference is only ± 0.29 dB.

Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EDR Relative Transmit Power		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.12.
Packet Type		2-DH1, 2-DH3, 2-DH5, 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS55
Synchronization		DPSK synchronization sequence
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		Power in GFSK header, power in PSK payload, relative power between GFSK header and PSK payload
Range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Absolute Power Accuracy[b] (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		–70 dBm (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer’s preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EDR Modulation Accuracy		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.13
Packet Type		2-DH1, 2-DH3, 2-DH5, 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS55
Synchronization		DPSK synchronization sequence
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		rms DEVM peak DEVM, 99% DEVM
RF input level range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
RMS DEVM		
Range	0 to 12%	
Floor	1.5%	
Accuracy[b]	1.2%	

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows:

error = $\mathrm{sqrt}(EVMUUT^2 + EVMsa^2) - EVMUUT$, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EDR Carrier Frequency Stability		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.13
Packet Type		2-DH1, 2-DH3, 2-DH5, 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS55
Synchronization		DPSK synchronization sequence
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		Worst case initial frequency error(ω_i) for all packets (carrier frequency stability), worst case frequency error for all blocks (ω_o), ($\omega_o + \omega_i$) for all blocks
RF input level range[a]		+30 dBm to –70 dBm
Carrier Frequency Stability and Frequency Error[b]		±100 Hz + tfa[c] (nominal)

a. When the input signal level is lower than –40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.

b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of ±(2.402 GHz × 1 ppm) Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2402 Hz ± 100 Hz = ±2502 Hz.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EDR In-band Spurious Emissions		This measurement is an EDR in-band spur emissions and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.15.
Packet Type		2-DH1, 2-DH3, 2-DH5, 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS55
Synchronization		DPSK synchronization sequence
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Measurement Accuracy[a]		
Offset Freq = 1 MHz to 1.5 MHz		Dominated by ambiguity of the measurement standards[b]
Offset Freq = other offsets (2 MHz to 78 MHz)		Dominated by the variance of measurements[c]

a. For offsets from 1 MHz to 1.5 MHz, the accuracy is the relative accuracy which is the adjacent channel power (1 MHz to 1.5 MHz offset) relative to the reference channel power (main channel). For other offsets (offset = K MHz, K= 2,…,78), the accuracy is the power accuracy of the absolute alternative channel power.

b. The measurement standards call for averaging the signal across 3.5 μs apertures and reporting the highest result. For common impulsive power at these offsets, this gives a variation of result with the time location of that interference that is 0.8 dB peak-to-peak and changes with a scallop shape with a 3.5 μs period. Uncertainties in the accuracy of measuring CW-like relative power at these offsets are nominally only ±0.09 dB, but observed variations of the measurement algorithm used with impulsive interference are similar to the scalloping error.

c. The measurement at these offsets is usually the measurement of noise-like signals and therefore has considerable variance. For example, with a 1.5 ms packet length, the standard deviation of the measurement of the peak of ten bursts is about 0.6 dB. In comparison, the computed uncertainties of the measurement for the case with CW interference is only ±0.29 dB.

In-Band Frequency Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Bluetooth Basic Rate and Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) System	2.400 to 2.4835 GHz (ISM radio band)	f = 2402 + k MHz, k = 0,…,78 (RF channels used by Bluetooth)
Bluetooth Low Energy System	2.400 to 2.4835 GHz (ISM radio band)	f = 2402 + k×2 MHz, k = 0,…,39 (RF channels used by Bluetooth)

21 cdma2000 Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9072A, cdma2000 Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

This application supports forward link radio configurations 1 to 5 and reverse link radio configurations 1-4. cdmaOne signals can be analyzed by using radio configuration 1 or 2.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		
(1.23 MHz Integration BW)		
Minimum power at RF input		−50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy [a] (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)	±0.94 dB	
95th Percentile Absolute power accuracy (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		±0.27 dB
Measurement floor		−84.8 dBm (typical)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description		Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power[a]			
Minimum power at RF input			–36 dBm (nominal)
Dynamic range			Referenced to average power of carrier in 1.23 MHz bandwidth
Offset Freq	**Integ BW**		
750 kHz	30 kHz	–73.6 dBc	–81.0 dBc (typical)
1980 kHz	30 kHz	–78.3 dBc	–83.9 dBc (typical)
ACPR Relative Accuracy			RBW method[b]
Offsets ≤ 750 kHz		±0.11 dB	
Offsets ≥ 1.98 MHz		±0.12 dB	
Absolute Accuracy		±1.05 dB	±0.34 dB (at 95th percentile)
Sensitivity		–94.7 dBm	–100.7 dBm (typical)

a. ACP test items compliance the limits of conducted spurious emission specification defined in 3GPP2 standards

b. The RBW method measures the power in the adjacent channels within the defined resolution bandwidth. The noise bandwidth of the RBW filter is nominally 1.055 times the 3.01 dB bandwidth. Therefore, the RBW method will nominally read 0.23 dB higher adjacent channel power than would a measurement using the integration bandwidth method, because the noise bandwidth of the integration bandwidth measurement is equal to that integration bandwidth. For cdma2000 ACP measurements using the RBW method, the main channel is measured in a 3 MHz RBW, which does not respond to all the power in the carrier. Therefore, the carrier power is compensated by the expected under-response of the filter to a full width signal, of 0.15 dB. But the adjacent channel power is not compensated for the noise bandwidth effect.

The reason the adjacent channel is not compensated is subtle. The RBW method of measuring ACP is very similar to the preferred method of making measurements for compliance with FCC requirements, the source of the specifications for the cdma2000 Spur Close specifications. ACP is a spot measurement of Spur Close, and thus is best done with the RBW method, even though the results will disagree by 0.23 dB from the measurement made with a rectangular pass band.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Histogram Resolution[a]	0.01 dB	

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of a histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth		
Minimum carrier power at RF Input		–30 dBm (nominal)
Frequency accuracy		±2 kHz (nominal) RBW = 30 kHz, Number of Points = 1001, Span = 2 MHz

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask[a]		
Dynamic Range, relative		
750 kHz offset	73.6 dB	81.0 dB (typical)
1980 kHz offset	78.3 dB	83.9 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute [b]		
750 kHz offset	–94.7 dBm	–100.7 dBm (typical)
1980 kHz offset	–94.7 dBm	–100.7 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
750 kHz offset		
Relative[c]	±0.09 dB	
Absolute[d] 20 to 30°C	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (at 95th percentile)
1980 kHz offset		
Relative[c]	±0.10 dB	
Absolute[d] 20 to 30°C	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (at 95th percentile)

a. SEM test items compliance the limits of conducted spurious emission specification defined in 3GPP2 standards.
b. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified for the default 30 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2 GHz.
c. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ration of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are near the regulatory limits of –25 dBc at 750 kHz offset and –60 dBc at 1980 kHz offset.
d. The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer. See Absolute Amplitude Accuracy for more information. The numbers shown are for 0 to 3.6 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Code Domain		
(BTS Measurements –25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement
Code domain power		
Relative power accuracy		
Code domain power range 0 to –10 dBc –10 to –30 dBc –30 to –40 dBc	 ±0.015 dB ±0.06 dB ±0.07 dB	
Symbol power vs. time		
Relative Accuracy		
Code domain power range 0 to –10 dBc –10 to –30 dBc –30 to –40 dBc	 ±0.015 dB ±0.06 dB ±0.07 dB	
Symbol error vector magnitude		
Accuracy, 0 to –25 dBc		±1.0% (nominal)

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
QPSK EVM		
(–25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement
EVM		
Range	0 to 25%	
Floor	1.6%	
Accuracy[b]	±1.0%	
I/Q origin offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		–10 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Range		±30 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy	±5 Hz + tfa[c]	

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.
b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = $\mathrm{sqrt}(EVMUUT^2 + EVMsa^2) - EVMUUT$, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.
c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho)		Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement. Specifications apply to BTS for 9 active channels as defined in 3GPP2
(BTS Measurements –25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		
Composite EVM		
Range	0 to 25%	
Floor	1.6%	
Accuracy[b]		
across full range	±1.0%	
for 12.5% < EVM < 22.5%	±0.5%	
Composite Rho		
Range	0.9 to 1.0	
Floor	0.99974	
Accuracy		
at Rho 0.99751 (EVM 5%)	±0.0010	
at Rho 0.94118 (EVM 25%)	±0.0030	
Pilot time offset		
Range	–13.33 to +13.33 ms	From even second signal to start of PN sequence
Accuracy	±300 ns	
Resolution	10 ns	
Code domain timing		Pilot to code channel time tolerance
Range	±200 ns	
Accuracy	±1.25 ns	
Resolution	0.1 ns	
Code domain phase		Pilot to code channel phase tolerance
Range	±200 mrad	
Accuracy	±10 mrad	
Resolution	0.1 mrad	
Peak code domain error		
Accuracy		±1.0 dB (nominal) Range from –10 dB to –55 dB
I/Q origin offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		–10 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Frequency error		
Range	±900 Hz	
Accuracy	±10 Hz + tfa[c]	

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.

b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: floorerror = sqrt($EVMUUT^2$ + $EVMsa^2$) – EVMUUT, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent. For example, if the EVM of the UUT is 7%, and the floor is 2.5%, the error due to the floor is 0.43%.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy

In-Band Frequency Range

Band	Frequencies
Band Class 0 (North American Cellular)	869 to 894 MHz 824 to 849 MHz
Band Class 1 (North American PCS)	1930 to 1990 MHz 1850 to 1910 MHz
Band Class 2 (TACS)	917 to 960 MHz 872 to 915 MHz
Band Class 3 (JTACS)	832 to 870 MHz 887 to 925 MHz
Band Class 4 (Korean PCS)	1840 to 1870 MHz 1750 to 1780 MHz
Band Class 6 (IMT-2000)	2110 to 2170 MHz 1920 to 1980 MHz

22 CMMB Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for N6158A CMMB Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply to carrier frequencies below 2 GHz.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		Input signal must not be bursted
(8 MHz Integration BW)		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute Power Accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C)	±0.94 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		–78.7 dBm

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power with Shoulder Attenuation View		Input signal must not be bursted
(7.512 MHz Integration BW, ML = –16 dBm, Shoulder Offset = 4.2 MHz)		
Dynamic Range, relative[a]	86.9 dB	94.0 dB (typical)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset and region specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB[a]	

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of a histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		–36 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy[a] (7.512 MHz noise bandwidth method = IBW Offset Freq = 8 MHz)	±0.93 dB	At ACPR –45 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]

a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –37 dBm – (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

b. To meet the specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at –45 dB ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –19 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –3 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
(7.512 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 3.9 kHz)		
4.2 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[ab]	86.9 dB	94.0 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute[c]	–105.5 dBm	–111.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative[d]	±0.18 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)
10 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[e]	89.3 dB	96.0 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–105.5 dBm	–111.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.21 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 3.9 kHz RBW.

b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –16 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 3.9 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 666 MHz.

d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

e. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –13 dBm Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis Settings		
Device Type	Transmitter or Exciter	
Trigger	FreeRun, External 1, External 2 or Periodic Timer	• External Trigger is used with 1 PPS input from GPS, (this trigger method is recommended for SFN mode) • Periodic Timer Trigger is used usually used for MFN mode or SFN mode without 1 PPS input • FreeRun can be used when all of the timeslots use the same Mod Format (this trigger mode is recommended for Exciter under Test Mode)
Sync Frame Now		Immediate Action to synchronize CMMB signals when using Periodic Timer or External Trigger
Meas Type	PLCH, Timeslot or Frame	
PLCH Settings	CLCH or SLCH (0-38)	Enabled when Meas Type is PLCH
Timeslot Settings	Start Timeslot Meas Interval Modulation Format: BPSK, QPSK or 16 QAM	Enabled when Meas Type is Timeslot
MER Limit	38 dB as default	Auto or Manual
Spectrum	Normal or Invert	
Clock Rate	10.0 MHz	Auto or Manual
Demod Symbols Per Slot	4 to 53	
Out of Band Filtering	On or Off	
Data Equalization	On or Off	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis Measurement		
I/Q Measured Polar Graph	Constellation (–1538 to 1538 subcarriers) EVM, MER, Mag Error, Phase Error RMS, Peak (Subcarrier position), Freq Error	
I/Q Error (Quad View)	MER vs. Subcarriers (–1538 to 1538 subcarriers) Logical Channel Information Constellation EVM, MER, Mag Error, Phase Error RMS, Peak (Subcarrier position) Quadrature Error Amplitude Imbalance Timing Skew	Logical Channel Information (LCH, Range, Modulation Format, Reed Solomon Codes, LDPC Rate, Interleaving Mode, Scrambling Mode) LCH: CLCH, SLCH(0 to N) N≤38 Range: 0 (CLCH), M~N (SLCHx), 1≤M<N≤39 Mod Format: BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM Reed Solomon Codes: (240, 240), (240,224), (240,192), (240,176) LDPC: 1/2, 3/4 Interleaving Mode: Mode 1/2/3 Scrambling: Mode0~7
Channel Frequency Response	Amplitude vs. Subcarriers (–1538 to 1538 subcarriers) Phase vs. Subcarriers (–1538 to 1538 subcarriers) Group Delay vs. Subcarriers (–1538 to 1537 subcarriers)	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis Measurement (Continued)		
Channel Impulse Response		
Spectrum Flatness	Amax-Ac (dB) (Limit +0.5) Amin-Ac (dB) (Limit -0.5) Amax: max amplitude value Amin: min amplitude value Ac: center frequency amp value	
Result Metrics	MER (dB), EVM (%), Mag Error (%), Phase Error (deg) RMS, Peak (Peak Position) MER (dB) and EVM (%) by Data, Continuous Pilot, Scattered Pilot Frequency Error (Hz) Quadrature Error (deg) Amplitude Imbalance (dB) Timing Skew (us) Trigger Difference (us) TxID (Region Index, Transmitter Index) Inband Spectrum Ripple Amax-Ac (dB) Amin-Ac (dB)	
Meas Type	PLCH, Timeslot or Frame	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
CMMB Modulation Analysis Specification (ML[a] = –20 dBm 20 to 30°C)		CLCH+SLCH0 CLCH: Timeslot 0, LDPC 1/2, Reed Solomon Code (240,240), Interleaving Mode1, Mod Type BPSK SLCH0: Timeslot 1-39, LDPC 1/2, Reed Solomon Code (240,240), Interleaving Mode1, Mod Type 16QAM
EVM		EQ Off
Operating range	0 to 16%	
Floor	0.70%	
Accuracy		
from 0.7% to 1.0% from 1.0% to 2.0% from 2.0% to 16.0%	±0.30% ±0.30% ±0.40%	
MER		EQ Off
Operating range	16 dB	
Floor	43 dB	
Accuracy		
from 39 to 43 dB from 34 to 39 dB from 16 to 34 dB	±2.93 dB ±1.41 dB ±0.52 dB	
Frequency Error[b]		
Range		–20 kHz to 20 kHz
Accuracy	±1 Hz + tfa[c]	
Quad Error		
Range		–5 to +5°
Amplitude Imbalance		
Range		–1 to +1 dB

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation
b. The accuracy specification applies at the EVM = 1%.
c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

23 Digital Cable TV Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N6152A Digital Cable TV Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply to carrier frequencies below 1 GHz.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		Input signal must not be bursted
(8.0 MHz Integration BW)		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute Power Accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C)	±0.94 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		–78.7 dBm (typical)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		–36 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy[a]		8.0 MHz noise bandwidth method = IBW
Offset Freq		
8 MHz	±0.98 dB	At ACPR –45 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]

a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –37 dBm – (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at –45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –19 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –3 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
(6.9 MHz Integration BW, RBW = 3.9 kHz)		
4.2 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[ab]	86.9 dB	94.0 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute[c]	–105.5 dBm	–111.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative[d]	±0.18 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)
10 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[e]	90.8 dB	97.1 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–105.5 dBm	–111.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.22 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 3.9 kHz RBW.

b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –16 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 3.9 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 474 MHz.
d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
e. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –12 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
DVB-C 64QAM EVM		
(ML[a] = –20 dBm 20 to 30°C, CF ≤1 GHz)		Modulation Rate = 64 QAM Symbol Rate = 6.9 MHz
EVM (Smax)		
Operating range		0 to 5%
Floor	0.59%	Adaptive EQ Off
MER		
Operating range		≥22 dB
Floor	41 dB	Adaptive EQ Off
Frequency Error[b]		
Range		–150 kHz to 150 kHz
Accuracy		±10 Hz + tfa[c]
Quad Error		
Range		–5° to +5°
Gain Imbalance		
Range		–1 to +1 dB
BER Before Reed-Solomon		For DVB-C (J.83 Annex A/C) only
Range		0 to 1.0×10^{-3}
Packet Error Ratio		For DVB-C (J.83 Annex A/C) only
Range		0 to 1.0×10^{-1}

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation
b. The accuracy specification applies at the EVM =1%.
c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

24 DTMB Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N6156A DTMB Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply to carrier frequencies below 2 GHz.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		Input signal must not be bursted
(8 MHz Integration BW)		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute Power Accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C)	±0.94 dB	±0.27 dB(95th percentile)
Measurement floor		–78.7 dBm (typical)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power with Shoulder Attenuation View		Input signal must not be bursted
(7.56 MHz Integration BW, Shoulder Offset = 4.2 MHz)		ML = –16 dBm (nominal)
Dynamic Range, relative[a]	86.9 dB	94.0 dB (typical)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset and region specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB[a]	

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of a histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		–36 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy[a]	±0.93 dB	RRC weighted, 7.56 MHz noise bandwidth method = IBW, Offset Freq = 8 MHz, At ACPR –45 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]

a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –37 dBm – (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at –45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –19 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –3 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
(7.56 MHz transmission BW RBW = 3.9 kHz)		
4.2 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[a][b]	86.9 dB	94.0 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute[c]	–105.5 dBm	–111.5 dBm(typical)
Accuracy		
Relative[d]	±0.18 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB(95th percentile)
10 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[e]	89.3 dB	96.0 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–105.5 dBm	–111.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.21 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 3.9 kHz RBW.

b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –16 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 3.9 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 474 MHz.

d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

e. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –13 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
16QAM-3780 EVM (ML[a] = –20 dBm 20 to 30°C)		Sub-carrier Number: 3780 Code Rate: 0.8 Interleaver Type: B=52, M=720 Frame Header: PN420 PN Phase Change: True
EVM		
Operating range	0 to 7%	
Floor	0.60%	
Accuracy		
from 0.6% to 1.4% from 1.4% to 2.0% from 2.0% to 7.0%	±0.30% ±0.30% ±0.70%	
MER		
Operating range	23 dB	
Floor	45 dB	
Accuracy		
from 37 to 44 dB from 34 to 37 dB from 23 to 34 dB	±2.96 dB ±1.09 dB ±0.89 dB	

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
16QAM EVM (ML[a] = –20 dBm 20 to 30°C)		Sub-carrier Number: 1 Code Rate: 0.8 Interleaver Type: B=52, M=720 Frame Header: PN595 PN Phase Change: True Insert Pilot: False
EVM		
Operating range	0 to 8%	
Floor	1.36%	
Accuracy		
from 1.4% to 2.0% from 2.0% to 8.0%	±0.60% ±0.50%	
MER		
Operating range	≥22 dB	
Floor	38 dB	
Accuracy		
from 34 to 37 dB from 22 to 34 dB	±2.81 dB ±1.62 dB	

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation

25 DVB-T/H with T2 Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N6153A DVB-T/H with T2 Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply to carrier frequencies below 2 GHz.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		Input signal must not be bursted
(7.61 MHz Integration BW)		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute Power Accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C)	±0.94 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		–78.9 dBm (typical)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power with Shoulder Attenuation View		Input signal must not be bursted
7.61 MHz Integration BW		ML = –16 dBm (nominal)
Dynamic Range, relative[a]		
Shoulder Offset[b] = 4.305 MHz	86.9 dB	94.0 dB (typical)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset and region specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.

b. Shoulder offset is the midpoint of the Shoulder Offset Start and Shoulder Offset Stop settings. The specification applies with the default difference between these two of 400 kHz.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		–36 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy[a] (Offset Freq = 8 MHz)	±0.94 dB	7.61 MHz noise bandwidth, method = IBW, At ACPR –45 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]

a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –37 dBm – (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at –45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –19 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –3 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
(7.61 MHz transmission BW, RBW = 3.9 kHz)		
4.2 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[a][b]	86.9 dB	94.0 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute[c]	–105.5 dBm	–111.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative[d]	±0.18 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)
10 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[e]	89.2 dB	95.9 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–105.5 dBm	–111.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.21 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 3.9 kHz RBW.

b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –16 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 3.9 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 474 MHz.

d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

e. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –14 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emission		
(ML = 3 dBm)		
Dynamic Range, relative		
RBW = 3.9 kHz	102.5 dB	107.8 dB (typical)
RBW = 100 kHz	88.5 dB	93.7 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–81.4 dBm	–87.4 dBm (typical)
Accuracy, absolute		
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz		±0.38 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 GHz to 8.4 GHz		±1.22 dB (95th percentile)
8.3 GHz to 13.6 GHz		±1.59 dB (95th percentile)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
DVB-T 64QAM EVM (ML[a] = –20 dBm 20 to 30°C)		FFT Size = 2048 Guard Interval = 1/32, alpha = 1
EVM		
Operating range	0 to 8%	
Floor		
EQ On	0.64%	
EQ Off	0.73%	
Accuracy		
from 0.7% to 1.2% from 1.2% to 2.0% from 2.0% to 8.0%	±0.30% ±0.20% ±0.20%	
MER		
Operating range	≥22 dB	
Floor		
EQ On	44 dB	
EQ Off	43 dB	
Accuracy		
from 38 to 43 dB from 34 to 38 dB from 22 to 34 dB	±2.62 dB ±1.02 dB ±0.48 dB	
Frequency Error[b]		
Range		–100 kHz to 100 kHz
Accuracy	±10 Hz + tfa[c]	
Phase Jitter		
Range		0 to 0.0349 rad
Resolution	0.0001 rad	
Quad Error		
Range		–4° to +5°
Accuracy	±0.090°	
Amplitude Imbalance		
Range		–5% to +5%
Accuracy	±0.50%	
BER Before Viterbi		
Range		0 to 1.0×10^{-1}
BER Before Reed-Solomon		
Range		0 to 1.0×10^{-3}
BER After Reed-Solomon		
Range		0 to infinity

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation
b. The accuracy specification applies at the EVM =1%.
c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
DVB-T2 256QAM EVM		Single PLP, V & V001
(ML[a] = –20 dBm 20 to 30°C, CF ≤1 GHz)		FFT Size = 32K, Guard Interval = 1/128, Bandwidth Extension = Yes, Data Symbols = 59, Pilot = PP7, L1 Modulation = 64QAM, Rotation = Yes, Code Rate = 3/5, FEC = 64 K, FEC Block = 202, Interleaving Type = 0, Interleaving Length = 3
EVM		
Operating range		0 to 6%
Floor	0.72%	EQ Off
MER		
Operating range		≥24 dB
Floor	42.8 dB	EQ Off
Frequency Error		
Range		–380 kHz to 380 kHz
Accuracy		±10 Hz + tfa[b]
Clock Error		
Range		–20 Hz to 20 Hz
Accuracy		±10 Hz + tfa[b]
Quad Error		
Range		–5° to +5°
Amplitude Imbalance		
Range		–1 to +1 dB

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation
b. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

26 GSM/EDGE Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9071A GSM/EDGE/EDGE Evolution Measurement Application. For EDGE Evolution (EGPRS2) including Normal Burst (16QAM/32QAM) and High Symbol Rate (HSR) Burst, option 3FP is required.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EDGE Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)		3π/8 shifted 8PSK modulation, 3π/4 shifted QPSK, π/4 shifted 16QAM, –π/4 shifted 32QAM modulation in NSR/HSR with pulse shaping filter. Specifications based on 200 bursts
Carrier Power Range at RF Input		+24 to –45 dBm (nominal)
EVM[a], rms		
Operating range		0 to 20% (nominal)
Floor (NSR/HSR Narrow/HSR Wide) (all modulation formats)	0.7%	0.5% (nominal)
Accuracy[b] (EVM range 1% to 10% (NSR 8PSK) EVM range 1% to 6% (NSR 16QAM/32QAM) EVM range 1% to 8% (HSR QPSK) EVM range 1% to 5% (HSR 16QAM/32QAM))	±0.5%	
Frequency error[a]		
Initial frequency error range		±80 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy	±5 Hz[c] + tfa[d]	
IQ Origin Offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		–15 dBc (nominal)
Maximum Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Trigger to T0 Time Offset (Relative accuracy[e])		±5.0 ns (nominal)

a. EVM and frequency error specifications apply when the Burst Sync is set to Training Sequence.
b. The definition of accuracy for the purposes of this specification is how closely the result meets the expected result. That expected result is 0.975 times the actual RMS EVM of the signal, per 3GPP TS 45.005, annex G.
c. This term includes an error due to the software algorithm. The accuracy specification applies when EVM is less than 1.5%.
d. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy
e. The accuracy specification applies when the Burst Sync is set to Training Sequence, and Trigger is set to External Trigger.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power vs. Time *and* **EDGE Power vs. Time**		GMSK modulation (GSM) 3π/8 shifted 8PSK modulation, 3π/4 shifted QPSK, π/4 shifted 16QAM, –π/4 shifted 32QAM modulation in NSR/HSR (EDGE) Measures mean transmitted RF carrier power during the useful part of the burst (GSM method) and the power vs. time ramping. 510 kHz RBW
Minimum carrier power at RF Input for GSM and EDGE		–35 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy for in-band signal (excluding mismatch error)[a]		–0.11 ±0.27 dB (95th percentile)
Power Ramp Relative Accuracy		Referenced to mean transmitted power
Accuracy	±0.16 dB	
Measurement floor	–87 dBm	

a. The power versus time measurement uses a resolution bandwidth of about 510 kHz. This is not wide enough to pass all the transmitter power unattenuated, leading the consistent error shown in addition to the uncertainty. A wider RBW would allow smaller errors in the carrier measurement, but would allow more noise to reduce the dynamic range of the low-level measurements. The measurement floor will change by 10 × log(RBW/510 kHz). The average amplitude error will be about –0.11 dB × ((510 kHz/RBW)^2). Therefore, the consistent part of the amplitude error can be eliminated by using a wider RBW.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Phase and Frequency Error		GMSK modulation (GSM) Specifications based on 3GPP essential conformance requirements, and 200 bursts
Carrier power range at RF Input		+27 to –45 dBm (nominal)
Phase error[a], rms		
Floor	0.6°	
Accuracy	±0.3°	Phase error range 1° to 6°
Frequency error[a]		
Initial frequency error range		±80 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy	±5 Hz[b] + tfa[c]	
I/Q Origin Offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		–15 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Trigger to T0 time offset (Relative accuracy[d])		±5.0 ns (nominal)

a. Phase error and frequency error specifications apply when the Burst Sync is set to Training Sequence.
b. This term includes an error due to the software algorithm. The accuracy specification applies when RMS phase error is less than 1°.
c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy
d. The accuracy specification applies when the Burst Sync is set to Training Sequence, and Trigger is set to External Trigger.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Output RF Spectrum (ORFS) *and* **EDGE Output RF Spectrum**		GMSK modulation (GSM) 3π/8 shifted 8PSK modulation, 3π/4 shifted QPSK, π/4 shifted 16QAM, –π/4 shifted 32QAM modulation in NSR/HSR (EDGE)
Minimum carrier power at RF Input		–20 dBm (nominal)
ORFS Relative RF Power Uncertainty[a]		
Due to modulation		
Offsets ≤ 1.2 MHz	±0.26 dB	
Offsets ≥ 1.8 MHz	±0.27 dB	
Due to switching[b]		±0.17 dB (nominal)
ORFS Absolute RF Power Accuracy[c]		±0.27 dB (95th percentile)

a. The uncertainty in the RF power ratio reported by ORFS has many components. This specification does not include the effects of added power in the measurements due to dynamic range limitations, but does include the following errors: detection linearity, RF and IF flatness, uncertainty in the bandwidth of the RBW filter, and compression due to high drive levels in the front end.

b. The worst-case modeled and computed errors in ORFS due to switching are shown, but there are two further considerations in evaluating the accuracy of the measurement: First, Agilent has been unable to create a signal of known ORFS due to switching, so we have been unable to verify the accuracy of our models. This performance value is therefore shown as nominal instead of guaranteed. Second, the standards for ORFS allow the use of any RBW of at least 300 kHz for the reference measurement against which the ORFS due to switching is ratioed. Changing the RBW can make the measured ratio change by up to about 0.24 dB, making the standards ambiguous to this level. The user may choose the RBW for the reference; the default 300 kHz RBW has good dynamic range and speed, and agrees with past practices. Using wider RBWs would allow for results that depend less on the RBW, and give larger ratios of the reference to the ORFS due to switching by up to about 0.24 dB.

c. The absolute power accuracy depends on the setting of the input attenuator as well as the signal-to-noise ratio. For high input levels, the use of the electronic attenuator and “Adjust Atten for Min Clip” will result in high signal-to-noise ratios and Electronic Input Atten > 2 dB, for which the absolute power accuracy is best. At moderate levels, manually setting the Input Atten can give better accuracy than the automatic setting. For GSM and EDGE, “high levels” would nominally be levels above +1.7 dBm and –1.3 dBm, respectively.

Description	Specifications			Supplemental Information		
ORFS and **EDGE ORFS** (continued)						
Dynamic Range, Spectrum due to modulation[a]				5-pole sync-tuned filters[b] Methods: Direct Time[c] and FFT[d]		
Offset Frequency	**GSM (GMSK)**	**EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK)**	**EDGE (others)[e]**	**GSM (GMSK)** (typical)	**EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK)** (typical)	**EDGE (others)[e]** (typical)
100 kHz[f]	60.7 dB	60.7 dB	60.6 dB			
200 kHz[f]	66.0 dB	65.9 dB	65.5 dB			
250 kHz[f]	67.7 dB	67.5 dB	67.0 dB			
400 kHz[f]	71.1 dB	70.6 dB	69.7 dB			
600 kHz	73.8 dB	72.9 dB	71.5 dB	78.4 dB	77.7 dB	76.3 dB
1.2 MHz	77.4 dB	75.7 dB	73.2 dB	82.2 dB	80.5 dB	78.1 dB
				GSM (GMSK) (nominal)	**EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK)** (nominal)	**EDGE (others)** (nominal)
1.8 MHz[g]	76.9 dB	76.3 dB	75.2 dB	83.8 dB	83.0 dB	81.5 dB
6.0 MHz[g]	80.3 dB	79.1 dB	77.1 dB	85.7 dB	84.5 dB	82.5 dB
Dynamic Range, Spectrum due to switching[a]				5-pole sync-tuned filters[h]		
Offset Frequency	**GSM (GMSK)**	**EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK)**	**EDGE (others)[e]**			
400 kHz	68.9 dB		68.4 dB			
600 kHz	71.2 dB		70.5 dB			
1.2 MHz	73.9 dB		72.7 dB			
1.8 MHz	79.8 dB		79.3 dB			

a. Maximum dynamic range requires RF input power above –2 dBm for offsets of 1.2 MHz and below for GSM, and above –5 dBm for EDGE. For offsets of 1.8 MHz and above, the required RF input power for maximum dynamic range is +8 dBm for GSM signals and +5 dBm for EDGE signals.

b. ORFS standards call for the use of a 5-pole, sync-tuned filter; this and the following footnotes review the instrument's conformance to that standard. Offset frequencies can be measured by using either the FFT method or the direct time method. By default, the FFT method is used for offsets of 400 kHz and below, and the direct time method is used for offsets above 400 kHz. The FFT method is faster, but has lower dynamic range than the direct time method.

c. The direct time method uses digital Gaussian RBW filters whose noise bandwidth (the measure of importance to “spectrum due to modulation”) is within ±0.5% of the noise bandwidth of an ideal 5-pole sync-tuned filter. However, the Gaussian filters do not match the 5-pole standard behavior at offsets of 400 kHz and below, because they have *lower* leakage of the carrier into the filter. The lower leakage of the Gaussian filters provides a superior measurement because the leakage of the carrier masks the ORFS due to the UUT, so that less masking lets the test be more sensitive to variations in the UUT spectral splatter. But this superior measurement gives a result that does not conform with ORFS standards. Therefore, the default method for offsets of 400 kHz and below is the FFT method.
d. The FFT method uses an exact 5-pole sync-tuned RBW filter, implemented in software.
e. EDGE (others) means NSR 16/32QAM and HSR all formats (QPSK/16QAM/32QAM).
f. The dynamic range for offsets at and below 400 kHz is not directly observable because the signal spectrum obscures the result. These dynamic range specifications are computed from phase noise observations.
g. Offsets of 1.8 MHz and higher use 100 kHz analysis bandwidths.
h. The impulse bandwidth (the measure of importance to “spectrum due to switching transients”) of the filter used in the direct time method is 0.8% less than the impulse bandwidth of an ideal 5-pole sync-tuned filter, with a tolerance of ±0.5%. Unlike the case with spectrum due to modulation, the shape of the filter response (Gaussian vs. sync-tuned) does not affect the results due to carrier leakage, so the only parameter of the filter that matters to the results is the impulse bandwidth. There is a mean error of –0.07 dB due to the impulse bandwidth of the filter, which is compensated in the measurement of ORFS due to switching. By comparison, an analog RBW filter with a ±10% width tolerance would cause a maximum amplitude uncertainty of 0.9 dB.

Frequency Ranges

Description	Uplink	Downlink
In-Band Frequency Ranges		
P-GSM 900	890 to 915 MHz	935 to 960 MHz
E-GSM 900	880 to 915 MHz	925 to 960 MHz
R-GSM 900	876 to 915 MHz	921 to 960 MHz
DCS1800	1710 to 1785 MHz	1805 to 1880 MHz
PCS1900	1850 to 1910 MHz	1930 to 1990 MHz
GSM850	824 to 849 MHz	869 to 894 MHz
GSM450	450.4 to 457.6 MHz	460.4 to 467.6 MHz
GSM480	478.8 to 486 MHz	488.8 to 496 MHz
GSM700	777 to 792 MHz	747 to 762 MHz

27 iDEN/WiDEN/MotoTalk Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N6149A, iDEN/WiDEN/MotoTalk Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency and Time-related Specifications		Please refer to “Frequency and Time” on page 17

Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Amplitude and Range-related Specifications		Please refer to "Amplitude Accuracy and Range" on page 28.

Dynamic Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Dynamic Range-related Specifications		Please refer to "Dynamic Range" on page 37.

Application Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Measurements		
iDEN Power	ACP (adjacent channel power) Occupied Bandwidth	Includes Carrier Power on summary data screen
iDEN Demod	PvT (power versus time) Modulation analysis BER (bit error rate) SER Sub-channel analysis Slot power results	
MotoTalk Demod	EVM (error vector magnitude) Slot power results	
Vector Analysis	IQ waveform BER (bit error rate)	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Parameter Setups		
Radio Device		BS (outbound) and MS (inbound)
Radio Standard		iDEN version R02.00.06 and Motorola TalkAround: RF Interface, TalkAround Protocol (8/19/2002) developed by Motorola Inc.
Bandwidths	25/50/75/100/50-Outer kHz	
Modulation	4QAM/16QAM/64QAM	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
iDEN Power		
Supported Formats	iDEN single carrier TDMA WiDEN- multiple carrier TDMA	
Pass/Fail Tests	Occupied Bandwidth (OBW) Adjacent Channel Power (ACP)	
Carrier Configuration	25 kHz WiDEN 50 kHz WiDEN 75 kHz WiDEN 100 kHz WiDEN 50 kHz Outer WiDEN	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
iDEN Signal Demod		
Supported Formats	iDEN single carrier TDMA WiDEN multiple carrier TDMA	
iDEN Composite EVM Floor[a]		2.4% (nominal)
Carrier Configuration	25 kHz WiDEN 50 kHz WiDEN 75 kHz WiDEN 100 kHz WiDEN 50 kHz Outer WiDEN	
Provided Tests	Bit Error Rate (BER) Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) Power Versus Time (PvT)	

a. The EVM floor is derived for signal power –20 dBm at mixer. The signal is iDEN Inbound Full Reserved.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
MotoTalk Signal Demod		
Supported Slot Formats	Traffic Burst Slot Format	
Composite EVM Floor[a]		1.4% (nominal)
Measurement Parameters	Search Length Normalize	 IQ and FSK waveforms
Measurement Parameters (advanced)	Gaussian BT Symbol Rate Burst Search on/off	Bandwidth Time product
Result Displays	Slot Error Vector Time Slot Error Summary Table	

a. The EVM floor is derived for signal power –20 dBm at mixer.

28 ISDB-T Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for N6155A ISDB-T Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply to carrier frequencies below 2 GHz.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		Input signal must not be bursted
(5.6 MHz Integration BW)		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute Power Accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C)	±0.94 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		–80.2 dBm (typical)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power with Shoulder Attenuation View		Input signal must not be bursted
(5.60 MHz Integration BW, ML = –16 dBm, Shoulder Offset[a] = 3.40 MHz)		
Dynamic Range, relative[b]	82.5 dB	89.6 dB (typical)

a. Shoulder offset is the midpoint of the Shoulder Offset Start and Shoulder Offset Stop settings. The specification applies with the default difference between these two of 200 kHz.

b. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset and region specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB[a]	

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of a histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		–36 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy[a] (5.60 MHz noise bandwidth method = IBW, Offset Freq = 6 MHz)	±0.81 dB	At ACPR –45 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]

a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –37 dBm – (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at –45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –20 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –3 dBm, set the attenuation to 17 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask (5.60 MHz Integration BW RBW = 10.0 kHz)		Limit Type • Manual • JEITA (ARIB-B31) according to $P \leq 0.025$ W; 0.025 W $< P \leq 0.25$ W; 0.25 W $< P \leq 2.5$ W; $P > 2.5$ W (P is the channel power) • ABNT Non-Critical • ABNT Sub-Critical • ABNT Critical • ISDB-T_{SB}
3.0 MHz Offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[ab]	82.3 dB	89.5 dB (typical)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Sensitivity, absolute[c]	–101.5 dBm	–107.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative[d]	±0.16 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)
4.36 MHz Offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[e]	82.8 dB	89.9 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–101.5 dBm	–107.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.18 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 10.0 kHz RBW.

b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –16 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 10.0 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 713.142857 MHz.

d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

e. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –16 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis Settings		
Radio Standard	ISDB-T or ISDB-T_{SB}	
Segment Number	13 Segments for ISDB-T 1 or 3 Segments for ISDB-T_{SB}	
FFT Size	2K, 4K, or 8K	Auto-Detection or Manual Input
Guard Interval	1/4, 1/8, 1/16 or 1/32	Auto-Detection or Manual Input
Partial Reception	On or Off	Auto-Detection or Manual Input
Layer A	Segment Count =1 (Partial Reception=On) or number maximum to 13 (ISDB-T) Segment Count =1 (ISDB-T_{SB}) Modulation Format: QPSK/16QAM/64QAM	Auto-Detection or Manual Input
Layer B	Segment Count = number maximum to 13-LayerA Segments (ISDB-T) Segment Count = 2 (ISDB-T_{SB}) Modulation Format: QPSK/16QAM/64QAM	Auto-Detection or Manual Input
Layer C	Segment Count = number maximum to 13-LayerA Segments-LayerB Segments Modulation Format: QPSK/16QAM/64QAM	Auto-Detection or Manual Input
Spectrum	Normal or Invert	
Clock Rate	8.126984 MHz	Auto or Manual
Demod Symbols	4 to 50	
Out of Band Filtering	On or Off	
Data Equalization	On or Off	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis Measurements		
I/Q Measured Polar Graph	Constellation (subcarriers 0 to 5616 configurable for 8K FFT) MER (dB), EVM (%),Mag Error (%), Phase Error (deg) RMS, Peak results (Peak Position) Freq Error (Hz)	Start and Stop subcarriers can be manually configured
I/Q Error (Quad View)	MER vs Subcarriers Constellation: Layer A/B/C, Segment (0-12 for ISDB-T) or All Segments MER (dB), EVM (%), Amp Error (%), Phase Error(deg) RMS, Peak results Quadrature Error (deg) Amplitude Imbalance (dB)	In this View, you can measure: MER vs Subcarriers MER by Segment MER by Layer Constellation by Segment Constellation by Layer
Channel Frequency Response	Amplitude vs Subcarriers Phase vs Subcarriers Group Delay vs Subcarriers	
Channel Impulse Response		
Spectrum Flatness	Amax-Ac (Limit: +0.5) Amin-Ac (Limit: –0.5) Amax: max amplitude value Amin: min amplitude value Ac: center frequency amp value	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Result Metrics	MER (dB), EVM (%), Mag Error (%), Phase Error (deg), RMS, Peak (Peak Position) MER (dB) and EVM (%) by Layer A, Layer B, Layer C, Data, Pilot, TMCC, AC1 Frequency Error (Hz) Quadrature Error (deg) Amplitude Imbalance (dB) Inband Spectrum Ripple: Amax-Ac (dB) Amin-Ac (dB)	
TMCC Decoding	Current, Next and Current Settings Partial Reception: Yes or No Layer A/B/C: • Modulation Schemes • Code Rate • Interleaving Length • Segments System Descriptor: ISDB-T or ISDB-T_{SB} Indicator of Transmission -parameter Switching Start-up Control: On/Off Phase Correction: Yes/No	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
ISDB-T Modulation Analysis (ML[a] = –20 dBm, 20 to 30°C)		Segments=13 Mode3 Guard Interval=1/8 Partial Reception=Off Layer A-C Segment=13 Code Rate=3/4 Time Interleaving I=2 Modulation=64QAM
EVM		EQ Off
Operating range	0 to 8%	
Floor	0.80%	
Accuracy		
from 0.8% to 1.2% from 1.2% to 2.0% from 2.0% to 8.0%	±0.40% ±0.30% ±0.70%	
MER		EQ Off
Operating range	22 dB	
Floor	42 dB	
Accuracy		EQ Off
from 38 to 42 dB from 34 to 38 dB from 22 to 34 dB	±3.00 dB ±1.52 dB ±0.85 dB	
Frequency Error[b]		
Range		–100 kHz to 100 kHz
Accuracy	±10 Hz + tfa[c]	
Quad Error		
Range		–5 to +5°
Amplitude Imbalance		
Range		–1 to +1 dB

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus input attenuation
b. The accuracy specification applies at the EVM = 1 %.
c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

29 LTE Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9080A LTE Measurement Application and for the N9082A Measurement Application. The only difference between these two applications is the Transmit On/Off Power measurement is included in the N9082A and not in the N9080A.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

Supported Air Interface Features

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
3GPP Standards Supported	36.211 V8.9.0 (December 2009) 36.212 V8.8.0 (December 2009) 36.213 V8.8.0 (September 2009) 36.214 V8.7.0 (September 2009) 36.101 V8.8.1 (December 2009) 36.104 V8.8.0 (December 2009) 36.141 V8.5.0 (December 2009) 36.5.21-1 V8.4.0 (January 2010)	
Signal Structure	FDD Frame Structure Type 1 TDD Frame Structure Type 2 Special subframe configurations 0-8	N9080A only N9082A only N9082A only
Signal Direction	Uplink and Downlink UL/DL configurations 0-6	 N9082A only
Signal Bandwidth	1.4 MHz (6 RB), 3 MHz (15 RB), 5 MHz (25 RB), 10 MHz (50 RB), 15 MHz (75 RB), 20 MHz (100 RB)	
Modulation Formats and Sequences	BPSK; BPSK with I &Q CDM; QPSK; 16QAM; 64QAM; PRS; CAZAC (Zadoff-Chu)	
Physical Channels		
Downlink	PBCH, PCFICH, PHICH, PDCCH, PDSCH	
Uplink	PUCCH, PUSCH, PRACH	
Physical Signals		
Downlink	P-SS, S-SS, RS	
Uplink	PUCCH-DMRS, PUSCH-DMRS, S-RS (sounding)	

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)	±0.94 dB	
95th Percentile Absolute power accuracy (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		±0.27 dB
Measurement floor		–75.7 dBm (nominal) in a 10 MHz bandwidth

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit On/Off Power		This table applies only to the N9082A measurement application.
Burst Type		Traffic, DwPTS, UpPTS, SRS, PRACH
Transmit power		Min, Max, Mean, Off
Dynamic Range[a]		122.5 dB (nominal)
Average type		Off, RMS, Log
Measurement time		Up to 20 slots
Trigger source		External 1, External 2, Periodic, RF Burst, IF Envelope

a. This dynamic range expression is for the case of Information BW = 5 MHz; for other Info BW, the dynamic range can be derived. The equation is:

Dynamic Range = Dynamic Range for 5 MHz – $10*\log_{10}$(Info BW/5.0e6)

Description			Specifications			Supplemental Information	
Adjacent Channel Power						Single Carrier	
Minimum power at RF input						–36 dBm (nominal)	
Accuracy			**Channel Bandwidth**				
	Radio	**Offset**	**5 MHz**	**10 MHz**	**20 MHz**	**ACPR Range for Specification**	
	MS	Adjacent[a]	±0.18 dB	±0.31 dB	±0.44 dB	–33 to –27 dBc with opt ML[b]	
	BTS	Adjacent[c]	±1.23 dB	±1.79. dB	±2.40 dB	–48 to –42 dBc with opt ML[d]	
	BTS	Alternate[c]	±0.29 dB	±0.46 dB	±0.87 dB	–48 to –42 dBc with opt ML[e]	
Dynamic Range E-UTRA						Test conditions[f]	
	Offset	**Channel BW**				**Dynamic Range** (nominal)	**Optimum Mixer Level** (nominal)
	Adjacent	5 MHz				70.0 dB	–16.5 dBm
	Adjacent	10 MHz				69.3 dB	–16.5 dBm
	Adjacent	20 MHz				68.4 dB	–16.3dBm
	Alternate	5 MHz				75.8 dB	–16.6 dBm
	Alternate	10 MHz				73.2 dB	–16.4 dBm
	Alternate	20 MHz				70.3 dB	–16.3 dBm
Dynamic Range UTRA						Test conditions[g]	
	Offset	**Channel BW**				**Dynamic Range** (nominal)	**Optimum Mixer Level** (nominal)
	2.5 MHz	5 MHz				70.5 dB	–16.6 dBm
	2.5 MHz	10 MHz				70.5 dB	–16.4 dBm
	2.5 MHz	20 MHz				71.4 dB	–16.3 dBm
	7.5 MHz	5 MHz				76.5 dB	–16.6 dBm
	7.5 MHz	10 MHz				76.5 dB	–16.4 dBm
	7.5 MHz	20 MHz				75.7 dB	–16.3 dBm

a. Measurement bandwidths for mobile stations are 4.5, 9.0 and 18.0 MHz for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
b. The optimum mixer levels (ML) are –22, –23 and –19 dBm for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
c. Measurement bandwidths for base transceiver stations are 4.515, 9.015 and 18.015 MHz for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
d. The optimum mixer levels (ML) are –18, –18 and –15 dBm for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
e. The optimum mixer level (ML) is –8 dBm.
f. E-TM1.1 and E-TM1.2 used for test. Noise Correction set to On.
g. E-TM1.1 and E-TM1.2 used for test. Noise Correction set to On.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth		
Minimum carrier power at RF Input		–30 dBm (nominal)
Frequency accuracy	±10 kHz	RBW = 30 kHz, Number of Points = 1001, Span = 10 MHz

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		Offset from CF = (channel bandwidth + measurement bandwidth) / 2; measurement bandwidth = 100 kHz
Dynamic Range		
Channel Bandwidth		
5 MHz	71.3 dB	78.7 dB (typical)
10 MHz	72.3 dB	79.7 dB (typical)
20 MHz	72.6 dB	80.1 dB (typical)
Sensitivity	–89.5 dBm	–95.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.12 dB	
Absolute, 20 to 30°C	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions
Dynamic Range	76.8 dB	77.8 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–79.4 dBm	–85.4 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Attenuation = 10 dB		
Frequency Range		
9 k Hz to 3.6 GHz		±0.38 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 7.0 GHz		±1.22 dB (95th percentile)
6.9 to 13.6 GHz		±1.59 dB (95th percentile)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis		% and dB expressions[a]
(≥0 dBm RF power, signal level within one range step of overload)		
OSTP/RSTP		
Absolute accuracy[b]		±0.30 dB (nominal)
EVM Floor[c] for Downlink (OFDMA)		
Signal Bandwidth		
5 MHz	1.35% (–37.3 dB)	0.56% (–45 dB) (nominal)
10 MHz	1.35% (–37.3 dB)	0.63% (–44 dB) (nominal)
20 MHz[d]	1.35% (–37.3 dB)	0.63% (–44 dB) (nominal)
EVM Accuracy for Downlink (OFDMA)		
(EVM range: 0 to 8%)		±0.3% (nominal)
EVM Floor[c] for Uplink (SC-FDMA)		
Signal Bandwidth		
5 MHz	1.35% (–37.3 dB)	0.56% (–45 dB) (nominal)
10 MHz	1.35% (–37.3 dB)	0.56% (–45 dB) (nominal)
20 MHz[d]	1.35% (–37.3 dB)	0.56% (–45 dB) (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Lock range		±2.5 × subcarrier spacing = 37.5 kHz for default 15 kHz subcarrier spacing (nominal)
Accuracy		±1 Hz + tfa[e] (nominal)
Time Offset[f]		
Absolute frame offset accuracy	±20 ns	
Relative frame offset accuracy		±5 ns (nominal)
MIMO RS timing accuracy		±5 ns (nominal)

a. In these specifications, those values with % units are the specifications, while those with decibel units, in parentheses, are conversions from the percentage units to decibels for reader convenience.
b. The accuracy specification applies when EVM is less than 1% and no boost applies for the reference signal.
c. Overall EVM and Data EVM using 3GPP standard-defined calculation. Phase Noise Optimization set to Best Close-in (<20 kHz).
d. Requires *Option B25* or *B40* (IF bandwidth above 10 MHz, up to 40 MHz).
e. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.
f. The accuracy specification applies when EVM is less than 1% and no boost applies for resource elements

In-Band Frequency Range

Operating Band, FDD	Uplink	Downlink
1	1920 to 1980 MHz	2110 to 2170 MHz
2	1850 to 1910 MHz	1930 to 1990 MHz
3	1710 to 1785 MHz	1805 to 1880 MHz
4	1710 to 1755 MHz	2110 to 2155 MHz
5	824 to 849 MHz	869 to 894 MHz
6	830 to 840 MHz	875 to 885 MHz
7	2500 to 2570 MHz	2620 to 2690 MHz
8	880 to 915 MHz	925 to 960 MHz
9	1749.9 to 1784.9 MHz	1844.9 to 1879.9 MHz
10	1710 to 1770 MHz	2110 to 2170 MHz
11	1427.9 to 1452.9 MHz	1475.9 to 1500.9 MHz
12	698 to 716 MHz	728 to 746 MHz
13	777 to 787 MHz	746 to 756 MHz
14	788 to 798 MHz	758 to 768 MHz
17	704 to 716 MHz	734 to 746 MHz

Operating Band, TDD	Uplink/Downlink
33	1900 to 1920 MHz
34	2010 to 2025 MHz
35	1850 to 1910 MHz
36	1930 to 1990 MHz
37	1910 to 1930 MHz
38	2570 to 2620 MHz
39	1880 to 1920 MHz
40	2300 to 2400 MHz

30 TD-SCDMA Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for two measurement applications. One of those is the N9079A-1FP or N9079A-1TP TD-SCDMA Measurement Application. Modulation specifications rows and columns labeled with DPCH apply to TD-SCDMA only. The other application is the N9079A-2FP or N9079A-2TP HSPA/8PSK measurement application. Modulation specifications rows and columns labeled with HS-PDSCH apply to HSPA/8PSK only.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

Measurements

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Power vs. Time		
Burst Type		Traffic, UpPTS and DwPTS
Measurement results type		Min, Max, Mean
Dynamic range		128.3 dB (nominal)
Averaging type		Off, RMS, Log
Measurement time		Up to 9 slots
Trigger type		External1, External2, RF Burst
Measurement floor		–98.3 dBm (nominal)

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Transmit Power		
Burst Type		Traffic, UpPTS, and DwPTS
Measurement results type		Min, Max, Mean
Averaging type		Off, RMS, Log
Average mode		Exponential, Repeat
Measurement time		Up to 18 slots
Power Accuracy		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		–84.3 dBm (nominal)

Description		Specification	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power			
Single Carrier			
Minimum Power at RF Input			–36 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy[a]			RRC weighted, 1.28 MHz noise bandwidth, method = IBW
Radio	**Offset Freq**		
MS (UE)	1.6 MHz	±0.15 dB	At ACPR range of –30 to –36 dBc with optimum mixer level[b]
MS (UE)	3.2 MHz	±0.16 dB	At ACPR range of –40 to –46 dBc with optimum mixer level[c]
BTS	1.6 MHz	±0.34 dB	At ACPR range of –37 to –43 dBc with optimum mixer level[d]
BTS	3.2 MHz	±0.18 dB	At ACPR range of –42 to –48 dBc with optimum mixer level[e]
BTS	1.6 MHz	±0.14 dB	At –43 dBc non-coherent ACPR[d]

a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –37 dBm – (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) or user equipment (UE) within 3 dB of the required –33 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –25 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power – (–25 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –6 dBm, set the attenuation to 19 dB. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio of a single code. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

c. ACPR accuracy at 3.2 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –13 dBm.

d. In order to meet this specified accuracy, the mixer level must be optimized for accuracy when measuring node B Base Transmission Station (BTS) within 3 dB of the required -40 dBc ACPR. This optimum mixer level is –23 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power – (–23 dBm). For example, if the average input power is -5 dBm, set the attenuation to 18 dB. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01% probability) for Test Model 1. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

e. ACPR accuracy at 3.2 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –12 dBm.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB[a]	

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of the histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth		
Minimum power at RF Input		–30 dBm (nominal)
Frequency Accuracy	±4.8 kHz	RBW = 30 kHz, Number of Points = 1001, Span = 4.8 MHz

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
Dynamic Range, relative (815 kHz offset[ab])	74.3 dB	81.3 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute (815 kHz offset[c])	−94.7 dBm	−100.7 dBm (typical)
Accuracy (815 kHz offset)		
Relative[d]	±0.11 dB	
Absolute[e], 20 to 30°C	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 30 kHz RBW.
b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –17 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 30 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2 GHz.
d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
e. The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		
Dynamic Range, relative	93.1 dB	98.4 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–79.4 dBm	–85.4 dBm (typical)
Accuracy (Attenuation = 10 dB) Frequency Range		
9 kHz to 3.6 GHz		±0.38 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 7.0 GHz		±1.22 dB (95th percentile)
6.9 to 13.6 GHz		±1.59 dB (95th percentile)

Description	Specification		Supplemental Information
Code Domain			
(BTS Measurements -25 dBm $\le$ ML[a] $\le$ -15 dBm 20 to 30°C)			Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement
Code Domain Power			
Absolute Accuracy			
–10 dBc DPCH, Atten = 10 dB[b]			±0.32 dB (95th percentile)
–10 dBc HS-PDSCH, Atten = 10 dB[b]			±0.33 dB (95th percentile)
Relative Accuracy			
Code domain power range[c]	**DPCH**	**HS-PDSCH**	
0 to –10 dBc	±0.02 dB	±0.03 dB	
–10 to –20 dBc	±0.06 dB	±0.11 dB	
–20 to –30 dBc	±0.19 dB	±0.32 dB	
Symbol Power vs Time[b]			
Relative Accuracy			
Code domain power range	**DPCH**	**HS-PDSCH**	
0 to –10 dBc	±0.02 dB	±0.03 dB	
–10 to –20 dBc	±0.06 dB	±0.11 dB	
–20 to –30 dBc	±0.19 dB	±0.32 dB	
Symbol error vector magnitude			
Accuracy			
DPCH Channel			±1.1% (nominal)
(0 to –25 dBc)			
HS-PDSCH Channel			±1.2% (nominal)
(0 to –25 dBc)			

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.
b. Code Domain Power Absolute accuracy is calculated as sum of 95th percentile Absolute Amplitude Accuracy and Code Domain relative accuracy at Code Power Level.
c. This is tested for signal with 2 DPCH or 2 HS-PDSCH in TS0.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Modulation Accuracy (Composite EVM)		
(BTS Measurements –25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement
Composite EVM		
Range		
Test signal with TS0 active and one DPCH in TS0	0 to 18%	
Test signal with TS0 active and one HS-PDSCH in TS0		0 to 17% (nominal)
Floor[b]	1.5%	
Accuracy		
Test signal with TS0 active and one DPCH in TS0		
EVM ≤ 9%	±0.7%[cd]	
EVM 9% < EVM ≤ 18%	±1.1%	
Test signal with TS0 active and one HS-PDSCH in TS0		±1.1% (nominal)
Peak Code Domain Error		
Accuracy		
Test signal with TS0 active and one DPCH in TS0	±0.3 dB	
Test signal with TS0 active and one HS-PDSCH in TS0	±1.0 dB	
I/Q Origin Offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		–20 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Range		±7 kHz (nominal)[e]
Accuracy		
Test signal with TS0 active and one DPCH in TS0	±5.2Hz + tfa[f]	
Test signal with TS0 active and one HS-PDSCH in TS0		±6 Hz + tfa[f] (nominal)

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.
b. The EVM floor is derived for signal power –20 dBm. The signal has only 1 DPCH or HS-PDSCH in TS0.

c. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = [sqrt($EVMUUT^2$ + $EVMsa^2$)] – EVMUUT, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent. For example, if the EVM of the UUT is 7%, and the floor is 2.5%, the error due to the floor is 0.43%.
d. The accuracy is derived in the EVM range 0 to 18%. We choose the maximum EVM variance in the results as the accuracy.
e. This specifies a synchronization range with Midamble.
f. tfa = transmitter frequency $\times$ frequency reference accuracy.

In-Band Frequency Range

Operating Band	Frequencies
I	1900 to 1920 MHz 2010 to 2025 MHz
II	1850 to 1910 MHz 1930 to 1990 MHz
III	1910 to 1930 MHz

31 W-CDMA Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9073A W-CDMA/HSPA/HSPA^{+} Measurement Application. It contains N9073A-1FP W-CDMA, N9073A-2FP HSPA and N9073A-3FP HSPA^{+} measurement applications.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications apply only with adequate averaging to remove those variations.

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		−50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)	±0.94 dB	
95th percentile Absolute power accuracy (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		±0.27 dB
Measurement floor		−79.8 dBm (nominal)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Adjacent Channel Power					
(ACPR; ACLR)					
Single Carrier					
Minimum power at RF Input				–36 dBm (nominal)	
ACPR Accuracy[a][b]				RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth, method = IBW or Fast[c]	
Radio	**Offset Freq**				
MS (UE)	5 MHz		±0.22 dB	At ACPR range of –30 to –36 dBc with optimum mixer level[d]	
MS (UE)	10 MHz		±0.34 dB	At ACPR range of –40 to –46 dBc with optimum mixer level[e]	
BTS	5 MHz		±1.07 dB	At ACPR range of –42 to –48 dBc with optimum mixer level[f]	
BTS	10 MHz		±1.00 dB	At ACPR range of –47 to –53 dBc with optimum mixer level[e]	
BTS	5 MHz		±0.44 dB	At –48 dBc non-coherent ACPR[g]	
Dynamic Range				RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth	
Noise Correction	**Offset Freq**	**Method**		**Typical[h] Dynamic Range**	**Optimum ML** (nominal)
off	5 MHz	Filtered IBW		–68 dB	–8 dBm
off	5 MHz	Fast		–67 dB	–9 dBm
off	10 MHz	Filtered IBW		–74 dB	–2 dBm
on	5 MHz	Filtered IBW		–73 dB	–8 dBm
on	10 MHz	Filtered IBW		–76 dB	–2 dBm
RRC Weighting Accuracy[i]					
White noise in Adjacent Channel				0.00 dB (nominal)	
TOI-induced spectrum				0.001 dB (nominal)	
rms CW error				0.012 dB (nominal)	

a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –37 dBm – (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.

b. Accuracy is specified without NC. NC will make the accuracy even better.

c. The Fast method has a slight decrease in accuracy in only one case: for BTS measurements at 5 MHz offset, the accuracy degrades by ±0.01 dB relative to the accuracy shown in this table.

d. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) or user equipment (UE) within 3 dB of the required –33 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –22 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power – (–22 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –6 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio of a single code. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

e. ACPR accuracy at 10 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –14 dBm.

f. In order to meet this specified accuracy, the mixer level must be optimized for accuracy when measuring node B Base Transmission Station (BTS) within 3 dB of the required –45 dBc ACPR. This optimum mixer level is –19 dBm,–18 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power – (–19 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –5 dBm, set the attenuation to14 dB. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01% probability) for Test Model 1. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

g. Accuracy can be excellent even at low ACPR levels assuming that the user sets the mixer level to optimize the dynamic range, and assuming that the analyzer and UUT distortions are incoherent. When the errors from the UUT and the analyzer are incoherent, optimizing dynamic range is equivalent to minimizing the contribution of analyzer noise and distortion to accuracy, though the higher mixer level increases the display scale fidelity errors. This incoherent addition case is commonly used in the industry and can be useful for comparison of analysis equipment, but this incoherent addition model is rarely justified. This derived accuracy specification is based on a mixer level of –14 dBm.

h. Agilent measures 100% of the signal analyzers for dynamic range in the factory production process. This measurement requires a near-ideal signal, which is impractical for field and customer use. Because field verification is impractical, Agilent only gives a typical result. More than 80% of prototype instruments met this “typical” specification; the factory test line limit is set commensurate with an on-going 80% yield to this typical.
The ACPR dynamic range is verified only at 2 GHz, where Agilent has the near-perfect signal available. The dynamic range is specified for the optimum mixer drive level, which is different in different instruments and different conditions. The test signal is a 1 DPCH signal.
The ACPR dynamic range is the observed range. This typical specification includes no measurement uncertainty.

i. 3GPP requires the use of a root-raised-cosine filter in evaluating the ACLR of a device. The accuracy of the passband shape of the filter is not specified in standards, nor is any method of evaluating that accuracy. This footnote discusses the performance of the filter in this instrument. The effect of the RRC filter and the effect of the RBW used in the measurement interact. The analyzer compensates the shape of the RRC filter to accommodate the RBW filter. The effectiveness of this compensation is summarized in three ways:
– White noise in Adj Ch: The compensated RRC filter nominally has no errors if the adjacent channel has a spectrum that is flat across its width.
– TOI-induced spectrum: If the spectrum is due to third-order intermodulation, it has a distinctive shape. The computed errors of the compensated filter are –0.004 dB for the 470 kHz RBW used for UE testing with the IBW method and also used for all testing with the Fast method, and 0.000 dB for the 30 kHz RBW filter used for BTS testing with the IBW method. The worst error for RBWs between these extremes is 0.05 dB for a 330 kHz RBW filter.
– rms CW error: This error is a measure of the error in measuring a CW-like spurious component. It is evaluated by computing the root of the mean of the square of the power error across all frequencies within the adjacent channel. The computed rms error of the compensated filter is 0.023 dB for the 470 kHz RBW used for UE testing with the IBW method and also used for all testing with the Fast method, and 0.000 dB for the 30 kHz RBW filter used for BTS testing. The worst error for RBWs between these extremes is 0.057 dB for a 430 kHz RBW filter.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		
Histogram Resolution	0.01 dB[a]	

a. The Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) is a reformatting of the histogram of the power envelope. The width of the amplitude bins used by the histogram is the histogram resolution. The resolution of the CCDF will be the same as the width of those bins.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth		
Minimum power at RF Input		–30 dBm (nominal)
Frequency Accuracy	±10 kHz	RBW = 30 kHz, Number of Points = 1001, span = 10 MHz

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
Dynamic Range, relative (2.515 MHz offset[ab])	76.6 dB	83.8 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute (2.515 MHz offset[c])	–94.7 dBm	–100.7 dBm (typical)
Accuracy (2.515 MHz offset)		
Relative[d]	±0.12 dB	
Absolute[e] (20 to 30°C)	±1.05 dB	±0.31 dB (95th percentile)

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 30 kHz RBW.

b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –16 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 30 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2 GHz.

d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

e. The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer. See "Absolute Amplitude Accuracy" on page 31 for more information. The numbers shown are for 0 to 3.6 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions
Dynamic Range[a], relative	93.1 dB	98.4 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	–79.4 dBm	–85.4 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
(Attenuation = 10 dB)		
Frequency Range		
9 kHz to 3.6 GHz		±0.38 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 7.0 GHz		±1.22 dB (95th percentile)
7.0 to 13.6 GHz		±1.59 dB (95th percentile)

a. The dynamic range is specified with the mixer level at +3 dBm. There is up to 1 dB of compression at this level, degrading accuracy by 1 dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Code Domain		RF input power and attenuation are set to meet the Mixer Level range.
(BTS Measurements		
–25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		
Code domain power		
Absolute accuracy[b]		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
(–10 dBc CPICH, Atten = 10 dB)		
Relative accuracy		
Code domain power range		
0 to –10 dBc	±0.015 dB	
–10 to –30 dBc	±0.06 dB	
–30 to –40 dBc	±0.07 dB	
Power Control Steps		
Accuracy		
0 to –10 dBc	±0.03 dB	
–10 to –30 dBc	±0.12 dB	
Power Dynamic Range		
Accuracy	±0.14 dB	
(0 to –40 dBc)		
Symbol power vs. time		
Relative accuracy		
Code domain power range		
0 to –10 dBc	±0.015 dB	
–10 to –30 dBc	±0.06 dB	
–30 to –40 dBc	±0.07 dB	
Symbol error vector magnitude		
Accuracy		±1.0% (nominal)
(0 to –25 dBc)		

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.
b. Code Domain Power Absolute accuracy is calculated as sum of 95% Confidence Absolute Amplitude Accuracy and Code Domain relative accuracy at Code Power level.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
QPSK EVM		
(–25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		RF input power and attenuation are set to meet the Mixer Level range.
EVM		
Range		0 to 25% (nominal)
Floor	1.6%	
Accuracy[b]	±1.0%	
I/Q origin offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		–10 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Frequency error		
Range		±30 kHz (nominal)[c]
Accuracy	±5 Hz + tfa[d]	

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.

b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor and sucessfully synchronized to the signal. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = $\mathrm{sqrt}(EVMUUT^2 + EVMsa^2) - EVMUUT$, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.

c. This specifies a synchronization range with CPICH for CPICH only signal.

d. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Accuracy (Composite EVM)		
(BTS Measurements –25 dBm ≤ ML[a] ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C)		RF input power and attenuation are set to meet the Mixer Level range.
Composite EVM		
Range	0 to 25%	
Floor	1.6%	
Accuracy[b]		
Overall	±1.0%[c]	
Limited circumstances	±0.5%	
(12.5% ≤ EVM ≤ 22.5%, No 16QAM nor 64QAM codes)		
Peak Code Domain Error		
Accuracy	±1.0 dB	
I/Q Origin Offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		–10 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Range		±3 kHz (nominal)[d]
Accuracy	±5 Hz + tfa[e]	
Time offset		
Absolute frame offset accuracy	±20 ns	
Relative frame offset accuracy		±5.0 ns (nominal)
Relative offset accuracy (for STTD diff mode)[f]	±1.25 ns	

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.

b. For 16 QAM or 64 QAM modulation, the relative code domain error (RCDE) must be better than –16 dB and –22 dB respectively.

c. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = [sqrt($EVMUUT^2$ + $EVMsa^2$)] – EVMUUT, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent. For example, if the EVM of the UUT is 7%, and the floor is 2.5%, the error due to the floor is 0.43%.

d. This specifies a synchronization range with CPICH for CPICH only signal.

e. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy

f. The accuracy specification applies when the measured signal is the combination of CPICH (antenna–1) and CPICH (antenna–2), and where the power level of each CPICH is –3 dB relative to the total power of the combined signal. Further, the range of the measurement for the accuracy specification to apply is ±0.1 chips.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Control		
Absolute power measurement		Using 5 MHz resolution bandwidth
Accuracy		
0 to −20 dBm		±0.7 dB (nominal)
−20 to −60 dBm		±1.0 dB (nominal)
Relative power measurement		
Accuracy		
Step range ±1.5 dB		±0.1 dB (nominal)
Step range ±3.0 dB		±0.15 dB (nominal)
Step range ±4.5 dB		±0.2 dB (nominal)
Step range ±26.0 dB		±0.3 dB (nominal)

In-Band Frequency Range

Operating Band	UL Frequencies UE transmit, Node B receive	DL Frequencies UE receive, Node B transmit
I	1920 to 1980 MHz	2110 to 2170 MHz
II	1850 to 1910 MHz	1930 to 1990 MHz
III	1710 to 1785 MHz	1805 to 1880 MHz
IV	1710 to 1755 MHz	2110 to 2155 MHz
V	824 to 849 MHz	869 to 894 MHz
VI	830 to 840 MHz	875 to 885 MHz
VII	2500 to 2570 MHz	2620 to 2690 MHz
VIII	880 to 915 MHz	925 to 960 MHz
IX	1749.9 to 1784.9 MHz	1844.9 to 1879.9 MHz
X	1710 to 1770 MHz	2110 to 2170 MHz
XI	1427.9 to 1452.9 MHz	1475.9 to 1500.9 MHz
XII	698 to 716 MHz	728 to 746 MHz
XIII	777 to 787 MHz	746 to 756 MHz
XIV	788 to 798 MHz	758 to 768 MHz

32 Single Acquisition Combined Fixed WiMAX Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9074A, Combined Fixed WiMAX Measurement Application.[1]

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications for dynamic range and sensitivity in this chapter include the highest variations in the noise commonly encountered. The specifications for accuracy apply only with adequate (external to the application) averaging to remove the variations.

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

1. Currently, the *Option B40*, *DP2*, or *MPB* hardware does not support single acquisition combined measurement applications.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Power		Input signal must not be bursted
(10 MHz Integration BW)		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute Power Accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C)	±1.46 dB	±0.42 dB (95th percentile)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Tx Output Spectrum (10 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 5.05 MHz offset)		Tx Output Spectrum measurement is the same as a Spectrum Emission Mask measurement
Dynamic Range, relative[ab]		63.6 dB (nominal)
Sensitivity, absolute[c]		–80.7 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy		
Relative[d]	±0.63 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.55 dB	

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 100 kHz RBW.
b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –13.91 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 100 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2 GHz.
d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
64QAM EVM		
(ML[a] = –10 dBm 20 to 30°C)		10 MHz bandwidth profile. Code Rate: 3/4 EQ Seq Track Phase On Track Amp Off Track Timing Off
EVM		
Operating range		0.1 to 8% (nominal)
Floor		–45.0 dB (0.57%) (nominal)
Accuracy[b]		
from 0.5% to 2.0%		±0.30% (nominal)
from 2.0% to 8.0%		±0.10% (nominal)
I/Q Origin Offset		
UUT Maximum Offset		–10 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Frequency		
Range		±100 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy		±10 Hz+tfa[c]

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation

b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = sqrt($EVMUUT^2 + EVMsa^2$) - EVMUUT, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

In-Band Frequency Range for Warranted Specifications

Band Class	Spectrum Range
1	2.305 to 2.320 GHz 2.345 to 2.360 GHz
2	2.150 to 2.162 GHz 2.500 to 2.690 GHz (USA)
3	2.150 to 2.162 GHz 2.500 to 2.596 GHz 2.686 to 2.688 GHz (Canada)
4	2.400 to 2.4835 GHz

The following band class can be measured but is not subject to warranted specifications.

Band Class	Spectrum Range
5	3.410 to 4.200 GHz 3.400 to 3.700 GHz 3.650 to 3.700 GHz 4.940 to 4.990 GHz

33 Single Acquisition Combined WLAN Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9077A Combined WLAN Measurement Application.[1]

Additional Definitions and Requirements

Because digital communications signals are noise-like, all measurements will have variations. The specifications for dynamic range and sensitivity in this chapter include the highest variations in the noise commonly encountered. The specifications for accuracy apply only with adequate (external to the application) averaging to remove the variations.

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-Band Frequency Range.

1. Currently, the *Option B40*, *DP2*, or *MPB* hardware does not support single acquisition combined measurement applications.

Measurements of WLAN 802.11a or 802.11g-OFDM

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Power		Input signal must not be bursted
(18 MHz Integration BW)		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute Power Accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C)	±1.46 dB	±0.42 dB (95th percentile)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
(18 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz)		
11 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[a][b]		64.7 dB (nominal)
Sensitivity, absolute[c]		–80.7 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy		
Relative[d]	±0.60 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.57 dB	
20 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative		67.5 dB (nominal)
Sensitivity, absolute		–80.7 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.63 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.58 dB	
30 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative		67.5 dB (nominal)
Sensitivity, absolute		–80.7 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.66 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.60 dB	

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 100 kHz RBW.

b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –12.89 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 100 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 1 GHz.

d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
64QAM EVM		
(ML[a] = –10 dBm 20 to 30°C)		Code Rate:3/4 EQ Seq Track Phase On Track Amp Off Track Timing Off
EVM		
Operating range		0.1 to 8% (nominal)
Floor		–42 dB (0.77%) (nominal)
Accuracy[b]		
from 0.5% to 2.0%		±0.50% (nominal)
from 2.0% to 8.0%		±0.30% (nominal)
Center Frequency Leakage		
UUT Maximum Leakage		–10 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–45 dBc (nominal)
Frequency		
Range		±100 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy		±10 Hz + tfa[c]

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation

b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = $\mathrm{sqrt}(EVMUUT^2 + EVMsa^2)$ - EVMUUT, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Measurements of WLAN 802.11b or 802.11g-DSSS

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Power (22 MHz Integration BW)		Input signal must not be bursted
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute Power Accuracy[a] (20 to 30°C)	±1.46 dB	±0.42 dB (95th confidence)

a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
(22 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz)		
11 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[ab]		64.8 dB (nominal)
Sensitivity, absolute[c]		–80.7 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy		
Relative[d]	±0.61 dB	
Absolute (20 – 30°C)	±1.57 dB	
22 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[e]		65.7 dB (nominal)
Sensitivity, absolute		–80.7 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.66 dB	
Absolute (20 – 30°C)	±1.59 dB	
33 MHz offset		
Dynamic Range, relative[f]		68.3 dB (nominal)
Sensitivity, absolute		–80.7 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.68 dB	
Absolute (20 – 30°C)	±1.60 dB	

a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 100 kHz RBW.
b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –11.77 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 100 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 1 GHz.
d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
e. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –12.77 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
f. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –12.0 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
CCK 11 Mbps (DSSS)		
(ML[a] = –10 dBm 20 to 30°C)		EQ Off Reference Filter: Gaussian
EVM		
Operating range		0.1 to 20% (nominal)
Floor		1.54% (nominal)
Accuracy[b]		
from 1% to 2%		±0.9% (nominal)
from 2% to 20%		±0.40% (nominal)
Carrier Suppression		
UUT Maximum Suppression		–10 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–46 dBc (nominal)
Frequency		
Range		±100 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy		±10 Hz + tfa[c]

a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation

b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: error = sqrt($EVMUUT^2$ + $EVMsa^2$) - EVMUUT, where EVMUUT is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVMsa is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

In-Band Frequency Range for Warranted Specifications

802.11b/g Channel	Spectrum Range
1	2.3995 to 2.4245 GHz
2	2.4045 to 2.4295 GHz
3	2.4095 to 2.4345 GHz
4	2.4145 to 2.4395 GHz
5	2.4195 to 2.4445 GHz
6	2.4245 to 2.4495 GHz
7	2.4295 to 2.4545 GHz
8	2.4345 to 2.4595 GHz
9	2.4395 to 2.4645 GHz
10	2.4445 to 2.4695 GHz
11	2.4495 to 2.4745 GHz

The following frequencies can be measured but are not subject to warranted specifications.

802.11a Band	Channel	Center Frequency
U-NII lower band 5.15 to 5.25 GHz	36	5.18 GHz
	40	5.20 GHz
	44	5.22 GHz
	48	5.24 GHz
U-NII lower band 5.25 to 5.35 GHz	52	5.26 GHz
	56	5.28 GHz
	60	5.30 GHz
	64	5.32 GHz
U-NII lower band 5.725 to 5.825 GHz	149	5.745 GHz