

# Agilent PSA Series Spectrum Analyzers E4406A Vector Signal Analyzer cdma2000 Measurement Personality

Technical Overview with Self-Guided Demonstration  
Option B78

The cdma2000 measurement personality, available on the Agilent PSA Series high-performance spectrum analyzers and the E4406A vector signal analyzer (VSA), provides a suite of standard-based measurements with digital modulation analysis to provide the most comprehensive and easy-to-use cdma2000 measurement solution in one analyzer.



Agilent Technologies

# Make the Transition to Third-Generation (3G) Wireless Technology Faster and Easier

Migrating from cdmaOne to cdma2000 will introduce new challenges in the design and test of base stations and mobile transmitters. Be at ease in this transition with a comprehensive, one-analyzer solution from Agilent.

- Expand design possibilities with powerful measurement capability and flexibility.
- Expedite troubleshooting and design verification with numerous features and an intuitive user interface.
- Streamline manufacturing with speed, reliability, and ease of use.
- Improve yields with highly accurate measurements and operator independent results.
- Simplify test systems with digital demodulation, RF power measurements, spur searches, and general high-performance spectrum analysis in one analyzer.

The Agilent PSA Series offers high-performance spectrum analysis up to 50 GHz with powerful one-button measurements, a versatile feature set, and a leading-edge combination of flexibility, speed, accuracy, and dynamic range. Expand the PSA to include cdma2000 digital signal analysis capability with the cdma2000 measurement personality (Option B78).

For many manufacturing needs, the E4406A VSA, a vector signal analyzer, is an affordable platform that also offers the cdma2000 personality.

The cdma2000 measurement personality provides key transmitter measurements for analyzing systems based on the 3GPP2 Technical Specifications Group cdma2000 (TSG-C) specifications (C.S0010-A and C.S0011-A, March 2001).

Measurements may be performed on the forward and reverse link signals.

This technical overview includes

- measurement details
- demonstrations
- PSA Series key specifications for cdma2000 measurements
- ordering information
- related literature

All demonstrations utilize the PSA Series and the E4438C ESG vector signal generator; however, they can also be performed with the E4406A VSA. Keystrokes surrounded by [ ] indicate hard keys located on the front panel, while key names surrounded by { } indicate soft keys located on the right edge of the display.

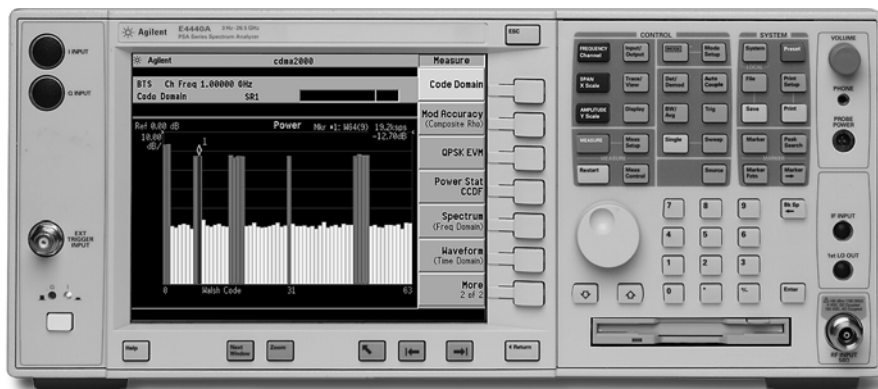
Channel power  
page 4

ACPR  
page 5

Spectrum  
emission mask  
page 6

Occupied  
bandwidth  
page 7

Code domain  
analysis  
page 8



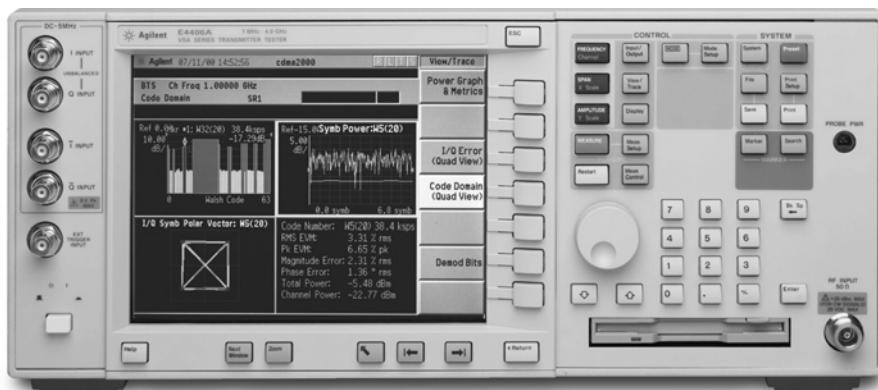
PSA series spectrum analyzer

Modulation  
accuracy  
page 10

QPSK EVM  
page 12

Power statistics  
(CCDF)  
page 13

Intermodulation  
distortion  
page 13



E4406A vector signal analyzer

## Demonstration preparation

To perform the demonstrations, the ESG and the PSA Series require the following options.

Product type	Model number	Required options
ESG vector signal generator	E4438C	502, 503, 504, or 506 – frequency range up to at least 2 GHz 001 or 002 – baseband generator 401 – cdma2000 and IS95A personalities
PSA Series spectrum analyzer	E4440A/E4443A/E4445A/ E4446A/E4448A	B7J – Digital demodulation hardware B78 – cdma2000 measurement personality

To configure the instruments, connect the ESG's 50  $\Omega$  RF output to the PSA's 50  $\Omega$  RF input with a 50  $\Omega$  RF cable. Turn on the power in both instruments.

Now set up the ESG to provide a cdma2000 signal with nine channels.

Instructions	Keystrokes
<b>On the ESG:</b>	
Set the carrier frequency to 1 GHz.	[Preset] [Frequency] [1] {GHz}
Set amplitude to -10 dBm.	[Amplitude] [-10] {dBm}
Select cdma2000 mode.	[Mode] {CDMA} {Arb CDMA2000}
Generate a cdma2000 Spread Rate 1 signal.	{Spread Rate} {Spread Rate 1}
Select the channel structure.	{CDMA2000 Select} {9 Channel}
Change the data rate and Walsh code of a supplemental 1 traffic channel.	{More} {CDMA2000 Define} {Edit Channel Setup}, tab to Row 5 under "Walsh", {Edit Item} [5] {Enter}, tab to Row 5 under "Rate bps", {Edit Item} {More} {76800 Bps} [Return] {Apply Channel Setup} [Return] {More}
Activate the format.	{cdma2000 On} [RF On]

## Channel power

The channel power measurement determines the total rms power in a user-specified bandwidth. The power spectral density (PSD) is also displayed in dBm/Hz.

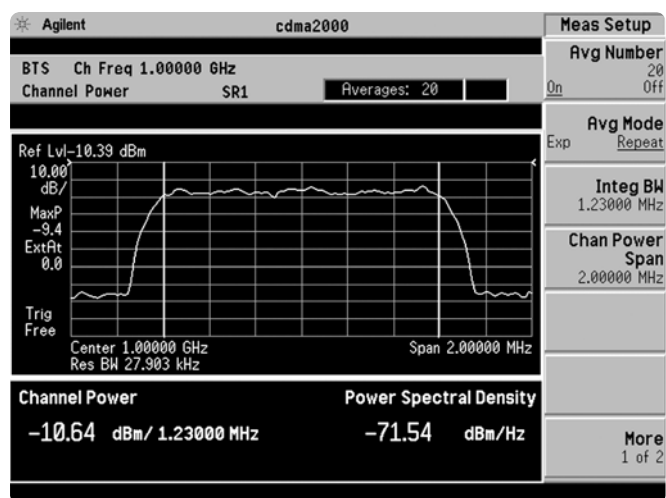
Control the following channel power measurement parameters:

- integration bandwidth (defaults to 1.23 MHz)
- channel power span (defaults to 2 MHz)
- number of trace averages (defaults to 20)
- data points displayed (64 to 65536, defaults to 512)

This exercise demonstrates the one-button channel power measurement on the PSA.

Instructions	Keystrokes
<b>On the PSA:</b>	
Perform factory preset. (skip this step for E4406A VSA)	[System] {Power On/Preset} {Preset Type} {Factory}
Enter the cdma2000 mode in the analyzer.	[Preset] [Mode] {{More} if necessary} {cdma2000}
Choose transmitter device. The PSA can make measurements on both the forward and reverse links, but only the forward link will be demonstrated in this guide.	[Mode Setup] {Radio} {Device <u>B</u> T <u>S</u> }
Activate channel power measurement. Observe the white bars indicating the spectrum channel width and the quantitative values given beneath.	[MEASURE] {Channel Power}
Examine settings (Figure 1). Use this step to make setup changes in any measurement.	[Meas Setup]

**Figure 1.**  
**Channel power**



## Adjacent channel power ratio (ACPR)

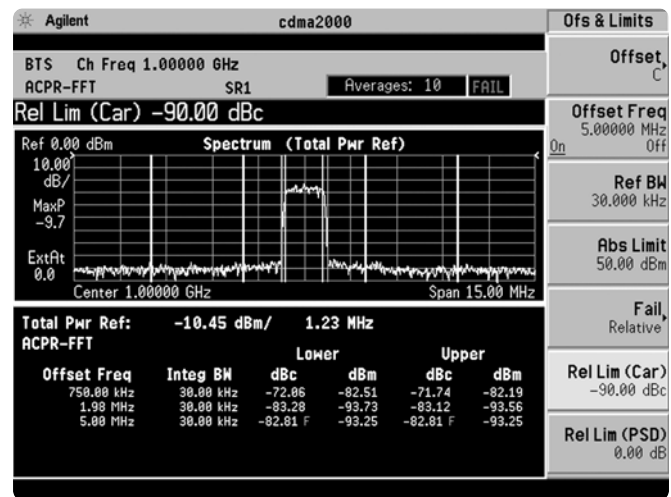
To avoid channel interference, it is important to measure and reduce any adjacent channel leakage power transmitted from a base station. Reducing transmitter channel leakage allows for more channels to be transmitted simultaneously, which in turn, increases base station efficiency. The characteristics of adjacent channel leakage power are mainly determined by the transmitter design. ACPR is a measure of the power in adjacent channels relative to the transmitted power.

- Adjust integration bandwidth (defaults to 1.23 MHz).
- Evaluate up to five adjacent channel pairs.
- Choose adjacent channel offset frequency, reference bandwidth, and limit values.
- Adjust and display both absolute and relative limits.
- Measure the total power in dBm or the PSD in dBm/Hz.
- View bar graph or spectrum.

In this exercise, the ACPR measurement will be made and the customizable offsets and limits explored.

Instructions	Keystrokes
<b>On the PSA:</b>	
Activate ACPR measurement.	[MEASURE] {ACPR}
Enable spectrum view.	[Trace/View] {Spectrum}
Expand spectrum display. Use this to expand any window in any measurement.	[Next Window] until spectrum display is highlighted in green, [Zoom] ([Zoom] again to return)
Add an offset and set its limit (Figure 2). Notice as the green PASS indicator in the upper right corner changes to a red FAIL when the signal does not meet limit requirements.	[Meas Setup] {Ofs & Limits} {Offset} {C} {Offset Freq Qn} [5] {MHz} {Rel Lim (Car)} [-90] {dBc}

**Figure 2.**  
Multi-offset ACPR



## Spectrum emission mask

The performance standards recommended by the 3GPP2 for cdma2000 have specific limits for transmitted spurious emissions. This measurement has different limits for different frequency offsets measured in different resolution bandwidths. Completing this measurement with a traditional spectrum analyzer can be tedious and time consuming. The PSA makes this measurement with a single button press.

- View table and spectrum formats.
- Measure the total power in dBm or the PSD in dBm/Hz.
- Select the average or peak detector (defaults to average).
- Adjust measurement interval (defaults to 1 ms).
- Choose offset frequency, reference bandwidth, and limit values.
- Optimize speed and accuracy with variable measurement bandwidth.
- Customize reference channel span, step frequency, and resolution bandwidth.

This exercise illustrates the spectrum emission mask measurement and explores some of the customizable features. Notice in the PSA measurement that the mask limit is represented by a green trace on the screen.

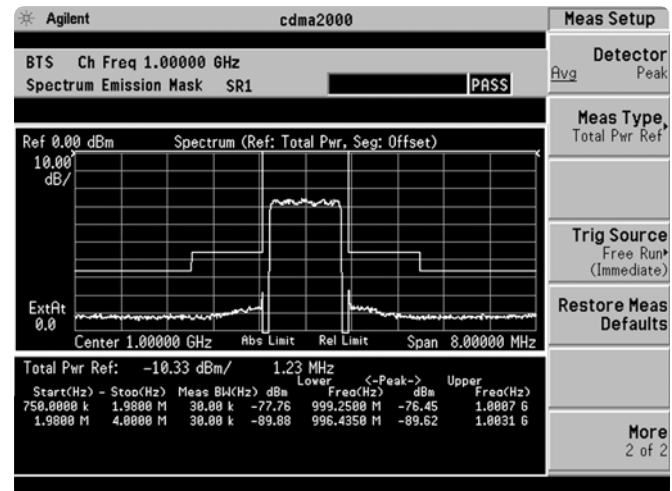
### Instructions

### Keystrokes

#### On the PSA:

Activate the spectrum emission mask measurement. Observe the mask and trace in the upper window and the table of measured values in the lower window.	[MEASURE] {Spectrum Emission Mask}
Choose the type of values to display. Observe the measurement values change in the lower window to reflect the selected value type.	[Display], choose {Abs Peak Pwr & Freq}, {Rel Peak Pwr & Freq} or {Integrated Power}
View customizable offsets and limits. Measurement parameters as well as limit values may be customized for any of the five offset pairs or for any individual offset.	[Meas Setup] {Offset/Limits} {More} {Limits}
Specify measurement interval (up to 10 ms) and select detector type (average or peak) (Figure 3).	[Meas Setup] {Meas Interval}, rotate KNOB, [ ] or [ ], {More}, toggle {Detector}

**Figure 3.**  
Spectrum emission mask



## Occupied bandwidth

The standards recommended by the 3GPP2 for cdma2000 have occupied bandwidth (OBW) requirements for some of the band classes. Effectively, OBW determines the frequency bandwidth that contains 99 percent of the total radiated power.

- specify the resolution bandwidth (defaults to 30 kHz) and the span (defaults to 3.75 MHz)
- customize a simple PASS/FAIL limit test (defaults to 1.48 MHz)
- specify number of averages (defaults to 10)

In this measurement, the total power of the displayed span is measured. Then the power is measured inward from the right and left extremes until 0.5 percent of the power is accounted for in each of the upper and lower parts of the span. The calculated difference is the occupied bandwidth. In accordance with the 3GPP2 specification, the PSA defaults to a 1.48-MHz PASS/FAIL limit value.

### Instructions

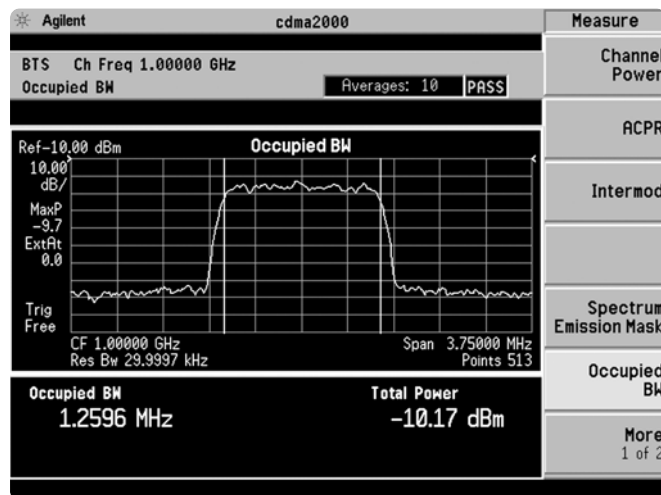
### Keystrokes

#### On the PSA:

Measure the occupied bandwidth (Figure 4).

[MEASURE] {Occupied BW}

**Figure 4.**  
Occupied bandwidth



## Code domain analysis

The code domain analysis measurement provides a variety of different results. First, code domain power analysis measures the distribution of signal power across the set of code channels, normalized to the total signal power. This measurement helps to verify that each code channel is operating at its proper level and to identify problems throughout the transmitter design from the coding to the RF section. System imperfections, such as amplifier non-linearity, will present themselves as an undesired distribution of power in the code domain.

Unlike cdmaOne, cdma2000 uses Walsh codes of different lengths, and channels with shorter code lengths (higher data rates) occupy more code space. However, the code space used for channels with shorter code lengths is not contiguous.

There are two algorithms by which the PSA can display the code channel power. The Hadamard algorithm displays each Walsh code in sequence and uses the Consolidated Marker feature to display the composite representation of the traffic channel. The bit-reverse algorithm displays the channels as consolidated code space. The PSA shows a bar for each channel with the bar height proportionately representative of the channel power and the bar width proportional to the data rate.

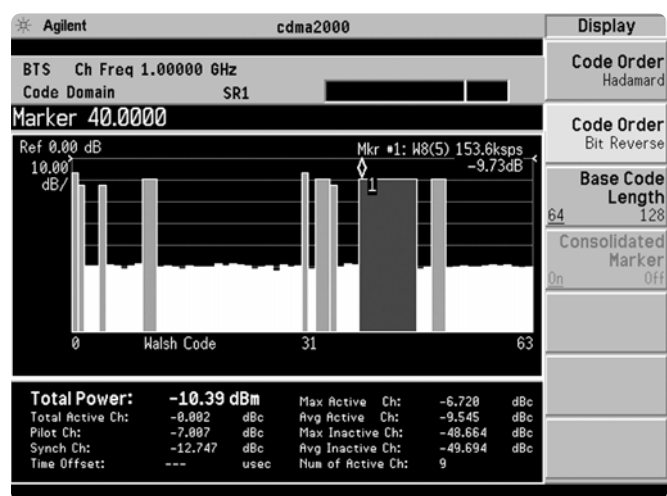
Now examine the cdma2000 signal using each of the algorithms.

Instructions	Keystrokes
<b>On the PSA:</b>	
Activate the code domain measurement.	[MEASURE] {More} {Code Domain}
Use the marker to examine Walsh code 5 using the Hadamard algorithm (Figure 5). <sup>1</sup>	[Marker] [5] [Enter]
Notice the dark and light blue bars as part of the consolidated marker. The marker values indicate the power for a Walsh 8 channel.	
Change the Walsh code algorithm to bit-reverse and examine the new result (Figure 6).	[Display] {Code Order Bit Reverse}, rotate KNOB to highlight widest Walsh channel

**Figure 5.**  
Code domain power in Hadamard code order



**Figure 6.**  
Code domain power in bit-reverse code order



1. The data rate programmed into the ESG will seem different than that measured with the PSA. In actuality, they are the same. The ESG gives the data rate in bits per second, while the PSA measures the data rate in symbols per second. The data rates are related through the radio configuration and the spreading rate.



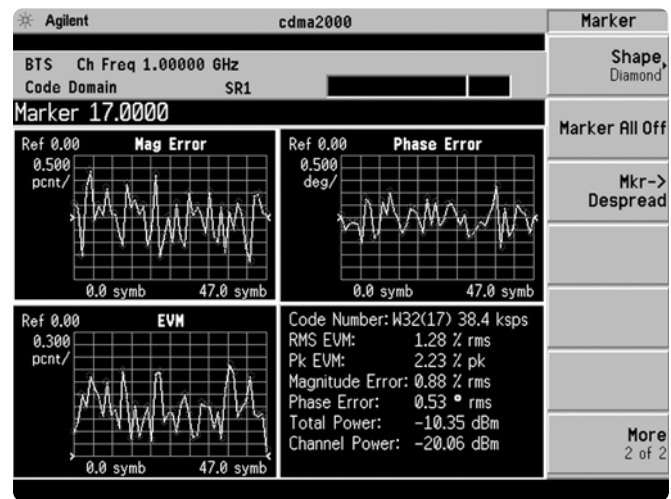
Additionally, the PSA will de-spread any single code channel to provide magnitude and phase error data, EVM data, symbol power versus time plots, symbol polar vector plots, and demodulated (but not decoded) I and Q bits. You can also

- Use the active channel identification feature or manually set the code channel power threshold level.
- Select PN (pseudonoise sequence) offset.
- Measure quasi-orthogonal functions.
- Take advantage of multiple result views:
  - code power and symbol rates bar graph and table
  - I/Q symbol magnitude and phase errors and EVM plots
  - symbol power plot
  - I and Q bits
- Measure low-level signals more easily with optional preamplifier (Option 1D5).
- Filter the effects of adjacent carriers with multicarrier measurement support.

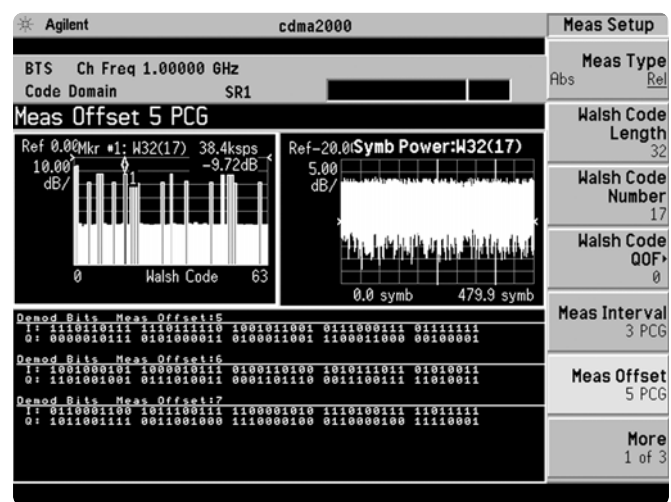
In this section, explore the many means by which to examine code domain data.

Instructions	Keystrokes
<b>On the PSA:</b>	
Change the Walsh code algorithm back to Hadamard and put the marker on Walsh code 17.	[Display] {Code Order Hadamard} {Marker} [17] [Enter]
Run single measurement.	[Single]
View magnitude error, phase error, and EVM plots for Walsh code 17 (Figure 7).	[Trace/View] {I/Q Error} {Marker} {More} {Mkr Despread}
Look at more power characteristics.	[Trace/View] {Code Domain}
Show I and Q symbol bits. The display bits are those of Walsh code 17.	{Demod Bits}
Inspect more data (Figure 8). Up to 32 PCG's may be captured, and the bits of any serial combination of those may be viewed.	[Meas Setup] {More} {Capture Intvl} [10] [Return] [Restart] {Meas Interval} [3] [Enter] {Meas Offset} [5] [Enter]

**Figure 7.**  
Magnitude error, phase error, and EVM plots



**Figure 8.**  
Symbol power and demodulated I/Q bits

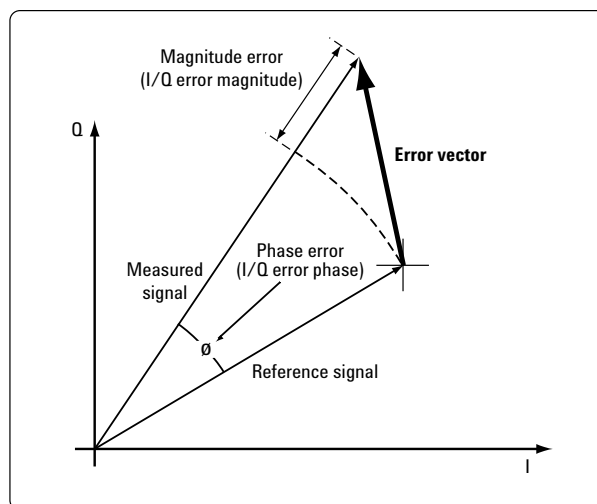


## Modulation accuracy (composite rho)

An important measure of modulation accuracy for cdma2000 signals is rho. Rho is the ratio of the correlated power to the total power. The correlated power is computed by removing frequency, phase, and time offsets and performing a cross correlation between the corrected signal and an ideal reference. However, a rho measurement can also be performed on signals with multiple code channels. This measurement is known as composite rho. It allows you to verify the overall modulation accuracy for a transmitter, regardless of the channel configuration, as long as a pilot channel is present. A composite rho measurement accounts for all spreading and scrambling problems in the active channels, and for all baseband, IF, and RF impairments in the transmitter chain.

Another effective way to quantify modulation accuracy is to compare the received signal to an ideal signal. Figure 9 defines the error vector, a measure of the amplitude and phase differences between the ideal modulated signal and the actual modulated signal. The root-mean-square (rms) of the error vector is computed and expressed as a percentage of the square root of the mean power of the ideal signal. This is the error vector magnitude (EVM). EVM is a common modulation quality metric widely used in digital communications.

**Figure 9.**  
**The error vector**



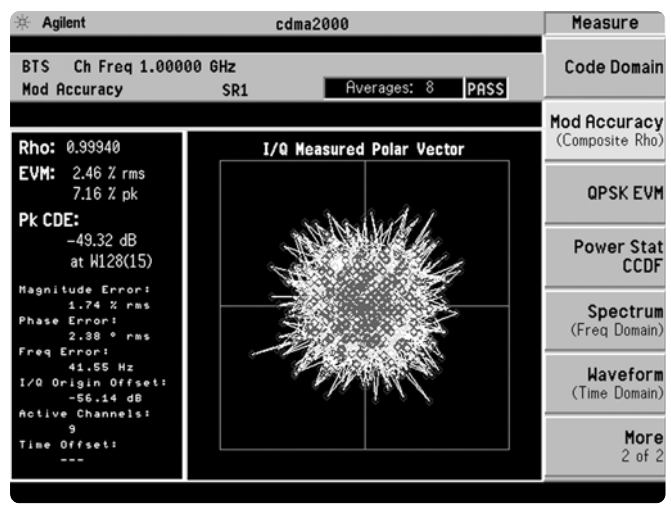
Composite EVM measures the EVM of the multicode channel signal. It is valuable for evaluating the quality of the transmitter for a multichannel signal, detecting spreading or scrambling errors, identifying certain problems between baseband and RF sections, and analyzing errors that cause high interference in the signal.

- Measure EVM, rho, and peak code domain error (CDE).
- Customize limits for rms EVM, peak EVM, rho, peak CDE, timing error, and phase error.
- Specify chip and PN offsets.
- View I/Q polar constellation and magnitude error, phase error, and EVM plots.
- Read power, timing, phase and EVM data for each active channel.
- Choose to include or exclude the I/Q origin offset in the EVM calculation.
- Use the optional preamplifier to measure low-level signals.
- Enable adjacent carrier filtering.

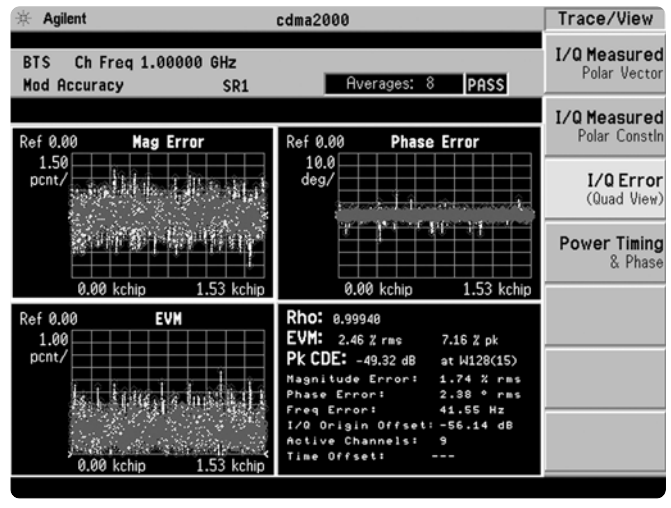
This exercise explores the different ways in which the modulation accuracy measurement can be used.

Instructions	Keystrokes
<b>On the PSA:</b>	
Activate modulation accuracy measurement (Figure 10).	[MEASURE] {More} {Mod Accuracy}
Observe the I/Q measured polar vector display on the right and the quantitative data provided on the left.	
Examine limit values menu. This menu allows the limits to be easily customized for use with the pass/fail indicator.	[Meas Setup] {Limits}
View magnitude and phase error and EVM plots (Figure 11).	[Trace/View] {I/Q Error}
View power, timing, and phase data using the multichannel estimator.	[Meas Setup] {More} {Advanced} (Multi Channel Estimator <u>0</u> n) [Trace/View] {Power Timing & Phase}

**Figure 10.**  
I/Q polar vector plot



**Figure 11.**  
I/Q error plots



## QPSK EVM

The QPSK EVM measurement is used to get some indication of the modulation quality at the chip level for a single-channel signal. It can detect baseband filtering, modulation, and RF impairments, but does not detect spreading or scrambling errors.

- Determine rms and peak EVM (maximum and average).
- View I/Q polar vector diagram or magnitude error, phase error, and EVM plots.
- Specify measurement interval (128 to 1536, defaults to 256 chips).
- Enable adjacent carrier filtering.

This exercise involves changing the cdma2000 signal to a single-channel signal and measuring the error characteristics.

### Instructions

### Keystrokes

#### On the ESG:

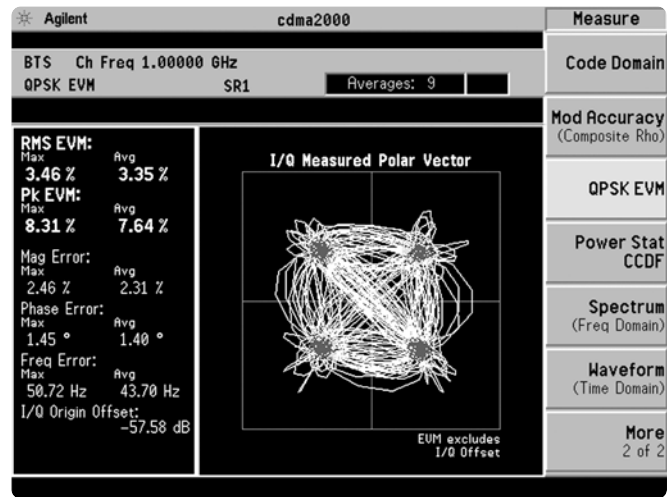
Change the signal to have one channel (pilot). {CDMA2000 Select} {Pilot}

#### On the PSA:

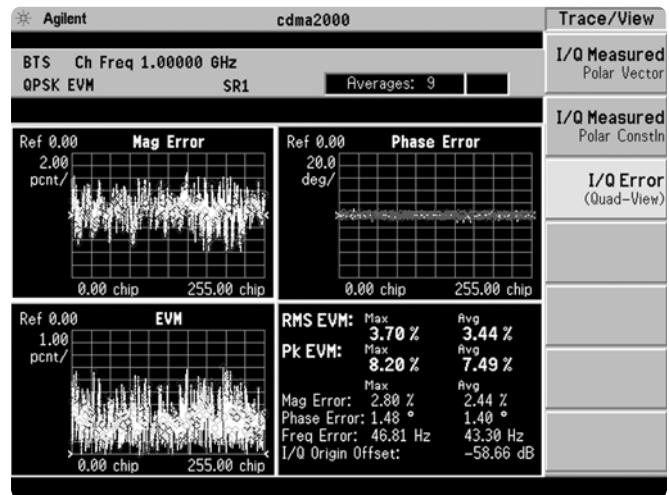
Switch on the QPSK EVM measurement (Figure 12). [MEASURE] {More} {QPSK EVM}

View magnitude and phase error and EVM plots (Figure 13). [Trace/View] {I/Q Error}

**Figure 12.**  
QPSK constellation



**Figure 13.**  
Magnitude and phase error and EVM plots



## Power statistics (CCDF)

The complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF) is a plot of peak-to-average power ratio (PAR) versus probability and it characterizes the power statistics of a signal. CCDF is a key tool for power amplifier design for cdma2000 base stations, which is particularly challenging because the amplifier must be capable of handling the high PAR the signal exhibits while maintaining good adjacent channel leakage performance. Designing multicarrier power amplifiers pushes complexity yet another step further.

- Customize measurement bandwidth (defaults to 5 MHz).
- Specify measurement interval.
- Set a reference trace or compare to Gaussian noise trace.
- Take advantage of the 0.01 dB histogram resolution.

This exercise illustrates the simplicity of measuring CCDF for cdma2000 transmitted signals.

## Intermodulation distortion

The harmonic distortion of a system is an indication of the linearity of its components. This measurement quantifies the third- and fifth-order intermodulation distortion components of two continuous wave (CW) signals or of a cdma2000 modulated signal and a CW signal.

- Select number of averages (defaults to 10).
- Measure two-tone or transmitted intermodulation (IM) distortion.
- Choose to specify base frequency or have it automatically detected.
- Apply RRC filtering if desired.

This exercise requires two ESG vector signal generators, if available. The current ESG will be called ESG1 and should retain the current settings. The output of a second ESG, now called ESG2, should be added to that of ESG1 via a combiner.

### Instructions

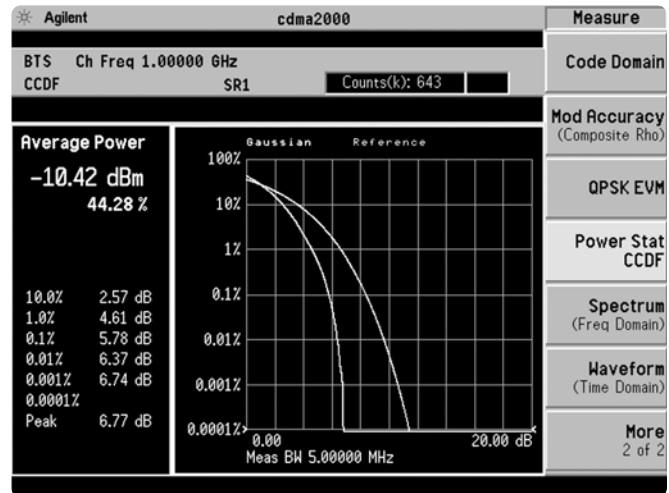
#### On the PSA:

Measure the CCDF (Figure 14).  
The yellow line is the input signal. The blue reference line is the CCDF of Gaussian noise.

### Keystrokes

[MEASURE] {More} {Power Stat CCDF}

Figure 14. CCDF



### Instructions

#### On the ESG2:

Set up a CW signal, offset by 5 MHz from the cdma2000 signal of ESG1.

### Keystrokes

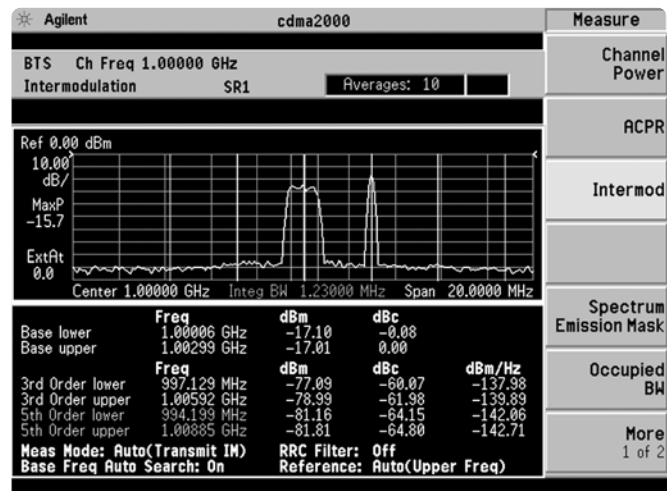
[Preset] [Frequency] [1.002] {GHz} [Amplitude] [-5] {dBm} [RF On]

#### On the PSA:

Activate the intermodulation distortion measurement (Figure 15).

[MEASURE] {Intermod}

Figure 15. Intermodulation distortion



# PSA Series Key Specifications<sup>1</sup>

## cdma2000 measurement personality (10 MHz to 3 GHz)

The following specifications apply to models E4440A/43A/45A only.  
Models E4446A and 4448A have similar but not warranted performance.

### Channel power

Minimum power at RF input	-74 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy	±0.67 dB (±0.18 dB typical)
Relative power accuracy	±0.08 dB (±0.03 dB typical)

### ACPR

Minimum power at RF input	-38 dBm (nominal)
Dynamic range (reference to average power of carrier in 1.25 MHz bandwidth)	
Offset frequency / integrated bandwidth	
750 kHz / 30 kHz	-84.9 dBc
885 kHz / 30 kHz	-85.2 dBc
1256.25 kHz / 12.5 kHz	-89.6 dBc
1980 kHz / 30 kHz	-86.8 dBc
2750 kHz / 1000 kHz	-71.7 dBc
ACPR relative accuracy	±0.09 dB

### CCDF

Minimum carrier power at RF input	-40 dBm (nominal)
Histogram resolution	0.01 dB

### Intermodulation distortion

Minimum carrier power at RF input	-30 dBm
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### Occupied bandwidth

Minimum carrier power at RF input	-40 dBm (nominal)
Frequency accuracy	0.3% (nominal)

### Spectrum emission mask

Minimum carrier power at RF input	-20 dBm (nominal)
Dynamic range, relative:	
750 kHz offset (30 kHz RBW)	-84.7 dB (-86.4 dB typical)
Sensitivity, absolute:	
750 kHz offset (30 kHz RBW)	-97.9 dBm (-99.9 dBm typical)
Accuracy, relative:	
750 kHz offset	0.14 dB

### Code domain

Code domain power:	
Minimum power at RF input	-60 dBm (nominal)
Relative accuracy	±0.015 dB
Symbol power versus time:	
Minimum power at RF input	-40 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy	±0.015 dB

### QPSK EVM

Minimum power at RF input	-20 dBm (nominal)
EVM accuracy	±1.0% (nominal)
Frequency error accuracy	±10 Hz (nominal) + (transmitter frequency x frequency reference error)

### Modulation accuracy (composite EVM)

Minimum carrier power at RF input	-60 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy	
Global EVM	±0.75%
Rho	±0.0015
Frequency error	±10 Hz + (transmitter frequency x frequency reference error)

1. For specifications on the E4406A VSA, please refer to the E4406A VSA data sheet, literature number 5968-3030E.

# Ordering Information

## PSA Series spectrum analyzers

E4443A	3 Hz to 6.7 GHz
E4445A	3 Hz to 13.2 GHz
E4440A	3 Hz to 26.5 GHz
E4446A	3 Hz to 44 GHz
E4448A	3 Hz to 50 GHz

### Options

To add options to a product, use the following ordering scheme:

Model	E444xA (x = 0, 3, 5, 6 or 8)
Example options	E4440A-B7J E4448A-1DS

### Digital demodulation hardware

E444xA-B7J	Digital demodulation hardware (required for digital demodulation measurement personalities)
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### Digital demodulation measurements

E444xA-BAF	W-CDMA measurement personality
E444xA-202	GSM w/ EDGE measurement personality
E444xA-B78	cdma2000 measurement personality
E444xA-204	1xEV-DO measurement personality
E444xA-BAC	cdmaOne measurement personality
E444xA-BAE	NADC, PCD measurement personality

### General purpose measurements

E444xA-226	Phase noise measurement personality
E444xA-219	Noise figure measurement personality

### Amplifiers

E444xA-1DS	100 kHz to 3 GHz built-in preamplifier
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### Inputs and outputs

E4440A-BAB	Replaces type-N input connector with APC 3.5 connector
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### Connectivity software

E444xA-230	BenchLink Web Remote Control Software
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### Warranty and service

For warranty and service of 5 years, please order 60 months of R-51B (quantity = 60). Standard warranty is 36 months.

R-51B	Return-to-Agilent warranty and service plan
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### Calibration<sup>1</sup>

For 3 years, order 36 months of the appropriate calibration plan shown below. For 5 years, specify 60 months.

R-50C-001	Standard calibration
R-50C-002	Standards compliant calibration

## E4406A vector signal analyzer

E4406A 7 MHz to 4 GHz

### Options

To add options to a product, use the following ordering scheme:

Model	E4406A
Example options	E4406A-BAH

### Digital demodulation measurements

E4406A-BAF	W-CDMA measurement personality
E4406A-B78	cdma2000 measurement personality
E4406A-202	EDGE with GSM measurement personality
E4406A-204	1xEV-DO measurement personality
E4406A-BAH	GSM measurement personality
E4406A-BAC	cdmaOne measurement personality
E4406A-BAE	NADC, PDC measurement personality
E4406A-HN1	IDEN measurement personality

### Inputs and outputs

E4406A-B7C	I/Q inputs
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### Connectivity software

E444xA-230	BenchLink Web Remote Control Software
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### Warranty and service

For warranty and service of 5 years, please order 60 months of R-51B (quantity = 60). Standard warranty is 36 months.

R-51B	Return-to-Agilent warranty and service plan
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### Calibration<sup>1</sup>

For 3 years, order 36 months of the appropriate calibration plan shown below. For 5 years, specify 60 months.

R-50C-001	Standard calibration
R-50C-002	Standards compliant calibration

1. Options not available in all countries.

## Product Literature

*Selecting the Right Signal Analyzer for Your Needs*, selection guide, literature number 5968-3413E

### PSA Series literature

*PSA Series*, brochure, literature number 5980-1283E

*PSA Series*, data sheet, literature number 5980-1284E

### E4406A VSA literature

*E4406A VSA*, brochure, literature number 5968-7618E

*E4406A VSA*, data sheet, literature number 5968-3030E

### Application literature

*Designing and Testing cdma2000 Base Stations*, application note, literature number 5980-1303E

*Designing and Testing cdma2000 Mobile Stations*, application note, literature number 5980-1237E

*HPSK Spreading for 3G*, application note, literature number 5968-8438E

For more information on the E4406A VSA or the PSA Series, please visit:

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