

Specifications Guide

Agilent Technologies N9010A EXA Signal Analyzer



**Manufacturing Part Number: N9010-90007
Supersedes: N9010-90001**

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WARNING	<i>Warning</i> denotes a hazard. It calls attention to a procedure which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in injury or loss of life. Do not proceed beyond a warning note until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.
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CAUTION	<i>Caution</i> denotes a hazard. It calls attention to a procedure that, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to or destruction of the product. Do not proceed beyond a caution note until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.
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NOTE	<i>Note</i> calls out special information for the user's attention. It provides operational information or additional instructions of which the user should be aware.
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Where to Find the Latest Information

Documentation is updated periodically. For the latest information about this analyzer, including firmware upgrades, application information, and product information, see the following URL:

<http://www.agilent.com/find/exa>

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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 = 5 to 50 °C, unless otherwise noted).
- 95th percentile values indicate the breadth of the population ($\approx 2\sigma$) 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.

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

Conditions Required to Meet 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 < 20 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.

Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Range			
Maximum Frequency			
<i>Option 503</i>	3.6 GHz		
<i>Option 507</i>	7 GHz		
<i>Option 513</i>	13.6 GHz		
<i>Option 526</i>	26.5 GHz		
 <i>Preamp Option P03</i>	3.6 GHz		
Minimum Frequency			
Preamp	AC Coupled	DC Coupled	
Off	10 MHz	9 kHz	
On	10 MHz	100 kHz	
	Harmonic Mixing Mode	LO Multiple (N^a)	
Band			
0 (9 kHz to 3.6 GHz)	1–	1	<i>Options 503,507, 513, 526</i>
1 (3.5 GHz to 7 GHz)	1–	1	<i>Options 507, 513, 526</i>
2 (6.9 GHz to 13.6 GHz)	1–	2	<i>Options 513, 526</i>
3 (13.5 GHz to 17.1 GHz)	2–	2	<i>Option 526</i>
4 (17 GHz to 26.5 GHz)	2–	4	<i>Option 526</i>

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).

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Standard Frequency Reference Accuracy Temperature Stability 20 to 30 °C 5 to 50 °C Aging Rate Achievable Initial Calibration Accuracy Settability Residual FM Center Frequency = 1 GHz 10 Hz RBW, 10 Hz VBW	$\pm[(\text{time since last adjustment} \times \text{aging rate}) + \text{temperature stability} + \text{calibration accuracy}^{\text{a}}]$ $\pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$ $\pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$ $\pm 1 \times 10^{-6}/\text{year}^{\text{b}}$ $\pm 1.4 \times 10^{-6}$ $\pm 2 \times 10^{-8}$	$\leq 10 \text{ Hz} \times N \text{ p-p in } 20 \text{ ms}^{\text{c}},$ 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 harmonic mixing mode.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Precision Frequency Reference (Option PFR)		
Accuracy	$\pm[(\text{time since last adjustment} \times \text{aging rate}) + \text{temperature stability} + \text{calibration accuracy}^{\text{a}}]^{\text{b}}$	
Temperature Stability		
20 to 30 °C	$\pm 1.5 \times 10^{-8}$	
5 to 50 °C	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-8}$	
Aging Rate		$\pm 5 \times 10^{-10}/\text{day}$ (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		
300 s after turn on		$\pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$ of final frequency (nominal)
900 s after turn on		$\pm 1 \times 10^{-8}$ of final frequency (nominal)
Achievable Initial Calibration Accuracy ^d	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$	
Standby power to reference oscillator		Not supplied
Residual FM		
Center Frequency = 1 GHz		$\leq 0.25 \text{ Hz} \times N \text{ p-p}$ in
10 Hz RBW, 10 Hz VBW		20 ms ^e (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 the power is applied. 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 harmonic mixing mode.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Readout Accuracy Example for EMC ^d	$\pm(\text{marker freq.} \times \text{freq. ref. accy.} + 0.25 \% \times \text{span} + 0.5 \% \times \text{RBW}^{\text{a}} + 2 \text{ Hz} + 0.5 \times \text{horizontal resolution}^{\text{b}})$	Single detector only ^c $\pm 0.0032 \% \text{ (nominal)}$

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 0.25 % × 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 trace 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 two cases: when all active traces use the same detector, and to any trace that uses the peak detector. When multiple simultaneous detectors are in use, additional errors of 0.5, 1.0 or 1.5 display points will occur in some detectors, depending on the combination of detectors in use. In one example, with positive peak, negative peak and average detection, there is an additional error only in the average detection trace, which shifts the apparent signal position left by 0.5 display points.

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	$\pm(\text{marker freq.} \times \text{freq. Ref. Accy.} + 0.100 \text{ Hz})$	
Delta Count Accuracy	$\pm(\text{delta freq.} \times \text{freq. Ref. Accy.} + 0.141 \text{ Hz})$	
Resolution	0.001 Hz	

- a. Instrument conditions: RBW = 1 kHz, gate time = auto (100 ms), S/N \geq 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.

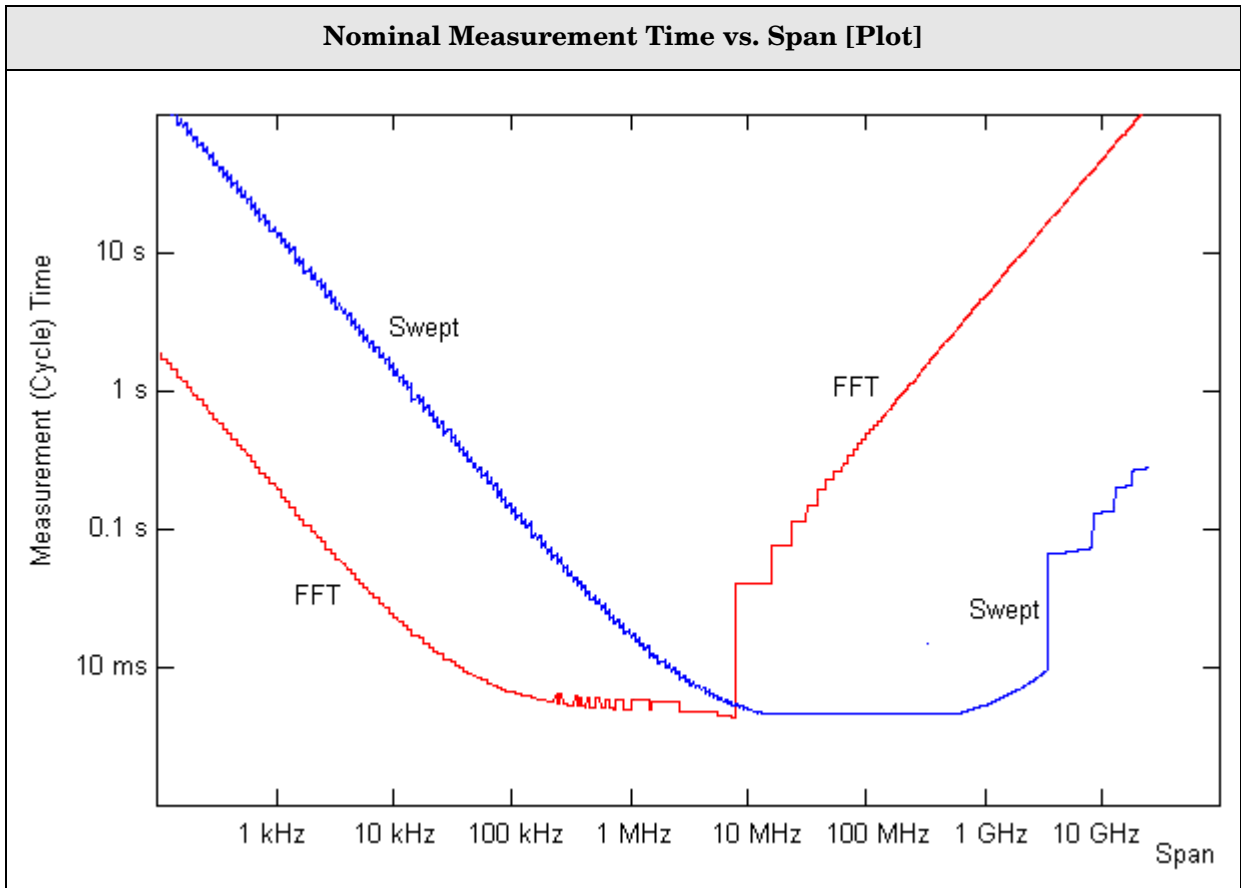
Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Span		
Range		
Swept and FFT		
<i>Option 503</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 3.6 GHz	
<i>Option 507</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 7 GHz	
<i>Option 513</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 13.6 GHz	
<i>Option 526</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 26.5 GHz	
Resolution	2 Hz	
Span Accuracy		
Swept	$\pm(0.25 \% \times \text{span} + \text{horizontal resolution}^{\text{a}})$	
FFT	$\pm(0.10 \% \times \text{span} + \text{horizontal resolution}^{\text{a}})$	

- a. Horizontal resolution is due to the marker reading out one of the trace points. The points are spaced by $\text{span}/(\text{Npts} - 1)$, where Npts is the number of sweep points. For example, with the factory preset value of 1001 sweep points, the horizontal resolution is $\text{span}/1000$. However, there is an exception: When both the detector mode is "normal" and the span > $0.25 \times (\text{Npts} - 1) \times \text{RBW}$, peaks can occur only in even-numbered points, so the effective horizontal resolution becomes doubled, or $\text{span}/500$ 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
<p>Sweep Time</p> <p>Range Span = 0 Hz Span ≥ 10 Hz</p> <p>Accuracy Span ≥ 10 Hz, swept Span ≥ 10 Hz, FFT Span = 0 Hz</p> <p>Sweep Trigger</p> <p>Delayed Trigger^a</p> <p>Range Span ≥ 10 Hz, swept Span = 0 Hz or FFT</p> <p>Resolution</p>	<p>1 μs to 6000 s 1 ms to 4000 s</p> <p>Free Run, Line, Video, External 1, External 2, RF Burst, Periodic Timer</p> <p>1 μs to 500 ms -150 ms to +500 ms</p> <p>0.1 μs</p>	<p>±0.01 % (nominal) ±40 % (nominal) ±0.01 % (nominal)</p>

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

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



Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Number of Frequency Display Trace Points (buckets)		
Factory preset	1001	
Range	1 to 20001	Zero and non-zero spans

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information																																						
<p>Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)</p> <p>Range (–3.01 dB bandwidth)</p> <p>Power bandwidth accuracy^a</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="250 810 415 842">RBW Range</th> <th data-bbox="526 810 667 842">CF Range</th> <th data-bbox="711 863 927 894"></th> <th data-bbox="1149 968 1386 999"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="250 863 435 894">1 Hz - 750 kHz</td> <td data-bbox="526 863 565 894">All</td> <td data-bbox="711 863 927 894">±1.0 % (0.044 dB)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="250 915 483 947">820 kHz - 1.2 MHz</td> <td data-bbox="526 915 646 947"><3.6 GHz</td> <td data-bbox="711 915 927 947">±2.0 % (0.088 dB)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="250 968 418 999">1.3 - 2.0 MHz</td> <td data-bbox="526 968 646 999"><3.6 GHz</td> <td></td> <td data-bbox="1149 968 1386 999">±0.07 dB (nominal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="250 1020 396 1052">2.2 - 3 MHz</td> <td data-bbox="526 1020 646 1052"><3.6 GHz</td> <td></td> <td data-bbox="1149 1020 1386 1052">±0.15 dB (nominal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="250 1073 375 1104">4 - 8 MHz</td> <td data-bbox="526 1073 646 1104"><3.6GHz</td> <td></td> <td data-bbox="1149 1073 1386 1104">±0.25 dB (nominal)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Accuracy (–3.01 dB bandwidth)^b</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="250 1188 521 1220">1 Hz to 1.3 MHz RBW</td> <td data-bbox="1149 1188 1338 1220">±2 % (nominal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="250 1241 548 1272">1.5 MHz to 3 MHz RBW</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1293 461 1325">(CF ≤ 3.6 GHz)</td> <td data-bbox="1149 1293 1338 1325">±7 % (nominal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1346 461 1377">(CF > 3.6 GHz)</td> <td data-bbox="1149 1346 1338 1377">±8 % (nominal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="250 1398 526 1430">4 MHz to 8 MHz RBW</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1451 461 1482">(CF ≤ 3.6 GHz)</td> <td data-bbox="1149 1451 1354 1482">±15 % (nominal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1503 461 1535">(CF > 3.6 GHz)</td> <td data-bbox="1149 1503 1354 1535">±20 % (nominal)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Selectivity (–60 dB/–3 dB)</p>	RBW Range	CF Range			1 Hz - 750 kHz	All	±1.0 % (0.044 dB)		820 kHz - 1.2 MHz	<3.6 GHz	±2.0 % (0.088 dB)		1.3 - 2.0 MHz	<3.6 GHz		±0.07 dB (nominal)	2.2 - 3 MHz	<3.6 GHz		±0.15 dB (nominal)	4 - 8 MHz	<3.6GHz		±0.25 dB (nominal)	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)	<p>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.</p>	<p></p>
RBW Range	CF Range																																							
1 Hz - 750 kHz	All	±1.0 % (0.044 dB)																																						
820 kHz - 1.2 MHz	<3.6 GHz	±2.0 % (0.088 dB)																																						
1.3 - 2.0 MHz	<3.6 GHz		±0.07 dB (nominal)																																					
2.2 - 3 MHz	<3.6 GHz		±0.15 dB (nominal)																																					
4 - 8 MHz	<3.6GHz		±0.25 dB (nominal)																																					
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- 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	

- 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
Video Bandwidth (VBW) Range Accuracy	Same as Resolution Bandwidth range plus wide-open VBW (labeled 50 MHz)	$\pm 6\%$ (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 $VBW = 0.1 \times RBW$, four FFTs are averaged to generate one result.

Amplitude Accuracy and Range

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Maximum Safe Input Level		Applies with or without preamp (<i>Option P03</i>)
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 volts		
DC Coupled	±0.2 Vdc	
AC Coupled	±70 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	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Linear Scale	Ten divisions	

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

- a. 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 signal 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 and compression) and small signal effects (noise), the measurement results can change with RL changes when the input attenuation is set to auto.

Frequency Response

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Response Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz) Mechanical attenuator only ^a Swept operation ^b			
Attenuation 10 dB	20 to 30 °C	5 to 50 °C	95th Percentile ($\approx 2\sigma$)
9 kHz to 10 MHz	± 0.08 dB	± 1.0 dB	± 0.40 dB
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	± 0.6 dB	± 0.65 dB	± 0.30 dB
3.5 to 7 GHz ^{c d}	± 2.0 dB	± 3.0 dB	
6.9 to 13.6 GHz ^{c d}	± 2.5 dB	± 3.2 dB	
13.5 to 22.0 GHz ^{c d}	± 3.0 dB	± 3.7 dB	
22.0 to 26.5 GHz ^{c d}	± 3.2 dB	± 4.2 dB	

- See the Electronic Attenuator (*Option EA3*) chapter for Frequency Response using the electronic attenuator.
- 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.
- Specifications for frequencies > 3.5 GHz apply for sweep rates ≤ 100 MHz/ms.
- Preselector centering applied.

Description		Specifications	Supplemental Information		
IF Frequency Response Demodulation and FFT response relative to the center frequency			95th Percentile		
Freq (GHz)	FFT Width	Max Error (Exceptions ^a)	Midwidth Error	Slope (dB/MHz)	Rms (nominal)
≤ 3.6	≤ 10 MHz	0.40 dB	0.12 dB	0.10	0.03 dB
> 3.6	≤ 10 MHz				0.25 dB

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>Input Attenuation Switching Uncertainty</p> <p>Relative to 10 dB (reference setting) with preamplifier on or off (unless otherwise stated)</p> <p>Frequency Range</p> <p>50 MHz (reference frequency) Attenuation > 2 dB, preamp off</p> <p>9 kHz to 3.6 GHz</p> <p>3.5 to 7 GHz</p> <p>6.9 to 13.6 GHz</p> <p>13.5 to 26.5 GHz</p>	<p>± 0.20 dB</p>	<p>± 0.08 dB (typical)</p> <p>± 0.3 dB (nominal)</p> <p>± 0.5 dB (nominal)</p> <p>± 0.7 dB (nominal)</p> <p>± 0.7 dB (nominal)</p>

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>Absolute Amplitude Accuracy</p> <p>At 50 MHz^a 20 to 30 °C 5 to 50 °C</p> <p>At all frequencies^a 20 to 30 °C 5 to 50 °C</p> <p>95th Percentile Absolute Amplitude Accuracy^b</p> <p>Wide range of signal levels, RBWs, RLs, etc.</p> <p>0 to 3.6 GHz, Atten = 10 dB</p> <p>Amplitude Reference Accuracy</p> <p>Preamp On^c <i>Option P03</i></p>	<p>±0.40 dB ±0.43 dB</p> <p>±(0.4 dB + frequency response) ±(0.43 dB + frequency response)</p>	<p>±0.15 dB (95th percentile)</p> <p>±0.30 dB</p> <p>±0.05 dB (nominal)</p> <p>±(0.39 dB + frequency response) (nominal)</p>

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. 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 b. 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.

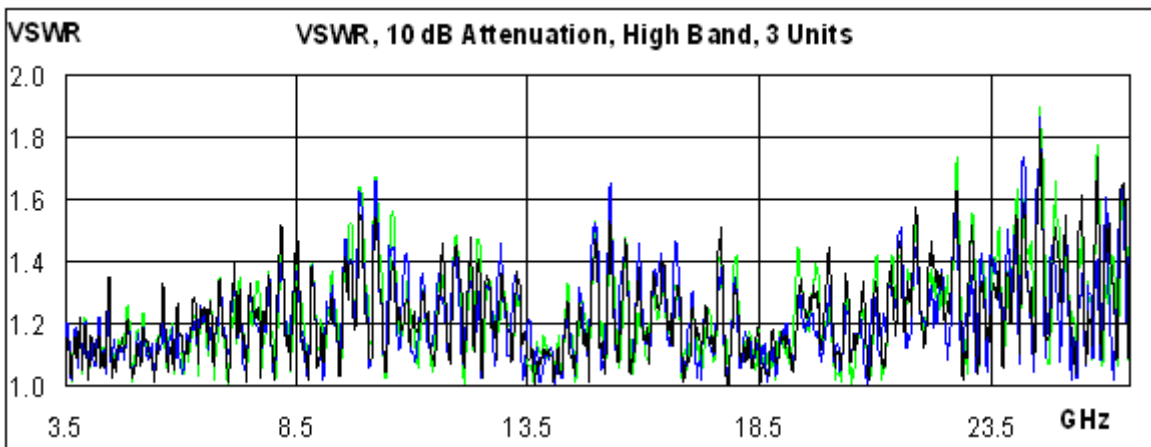
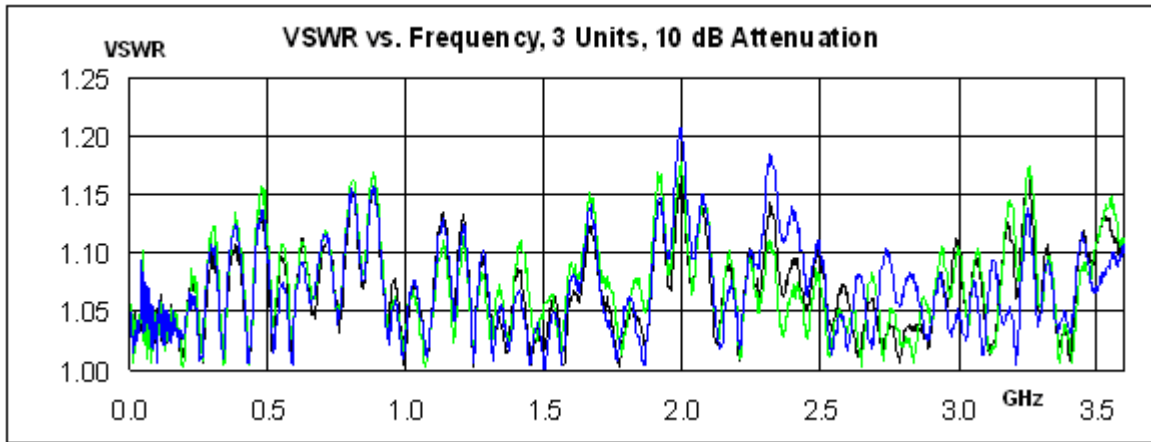
A similar process is used for computing the result when using the electronic attenuator under a wide range of settings: all even settings from 4 through 24 dB inclusive, with the mechanical attenuator set to 10 dB. Then the worse of the two computed 95th percentile results (they were very close) is shown.

- c. Same settings as footnote b, 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						
<p>RF Input VSWR at tuned frequency 10 dB attenuation, 50 MHz</p> <p>Frequency 10 MHz to 3.6 GHz 3.6 to 26.5 GHz</p> <p>Internal 50 MHz calibrator is On Alignments running</p>		<p>Nominal^a 1.07:1</p> <p>Input Attenuation</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>0 dB</td> <td>≥10 dB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>< 2.2:1</td> <td>See nominal VSWR plots</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>See nominal VSWR plots</td> </tr> </table> <p>Open input Open input</p>	0 dB	≥10 dB	< 2.2:1	See nominal VSWR plots		See nominal VSWR plots
0 dB	≥10 dB							
< 2.2:1	See nominal VSWR plots							
	See nominal VSWR plots							

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

Nominal VSWR [Plot]



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

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

- a. 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 and compression) and small signal effects (noise), the measurement results can change with RL changes when the input attenuation is set to auto.
- b. 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 Log Scale Switching	0 dB ^a 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^{a b c} Log-Linear Fidelity (relative to the reference condition of -25 dBm input through the 10 dB attenuation, or -35 dBm at the input mixer) Input mixer level^d -80 dBm ≤ ML ≤ -10 dBm ML < -80 dBm Relative Fidelity ^e Sum of the following terms: high level term instability term slope term prefilter term	Linearity ±0.15 dB ±0.25 dB	 Applies for mixer level ^d range from -10 to -80 dBm, mechanical attenuator only, preamp off, dither on Up to ±0.045 dB ^f Up to ±0.018 dB From equation ^g Up to ±0.005 dB ^h

- 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.

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

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 0.24 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. 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 attenuator setting: When the input attenuator 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 and compression) and small signal effects (noise), the measurement results can change with RL changes when the input attenuation is set to auto.
- d. Mixer level = Input Level – Input Attenuator
- e. 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 attenuator = 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 ± 0.039 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 ± 0.112 dB.
- f. Errors at high mixer levels will nominally be well within the range of ± 0.045 dB \times $\{\exp[(P1 - Pref)/(8.69 \text{ dB})] - \exp[(P2 - Pref)/(8.69 \text{ dB})]\}$. 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. All these levels are referred to the mixer level.
- g. Slope error will nominally be well within the range of $\pm 0.0009 \times (P1 - P2)$. P1 and P2 are defined in footnote f.

Agilent EXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

- h. 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 $\pm 0.0021 \times (P1 - P2)$ subject to a maximum of ± 0.005 dB. P1 and P2 are defined in footnote f.

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																		
<p>1 dB Gain Compression Point (Two-tone)^{a b c}</p> <p>20 MHz to 26.5 GHz</p> <p>Clipping (ADC Over Range)</p> <p>Any signal offset</p> <p>Signal offset >5 times IF prefilter bandwidth</p> <p>IF Prefilter Bandwidth</p> <p>Zero Span or Swept: Sweep Type = FFT:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>RBW</td> <td>FFT Width</td> <td>IF Prefilter 3 dB Bandwidth, nominal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≤ 3.9 kHz</td> <td>< 4.01 kHz</td> <td>8.9 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.3 - 27 kHz</td> <td>< 28.81 kHz</td> <td>79 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 - 160 kHz</td> <td>< 167.4 kHz</td> <td>303 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180 - 390 kHz</td> <td>< 411.9 kHz</td> <td>966 kHz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>430 kHz - 8 MHz</td> <td>< 7.99 MHz</td> <td>10.9 MHz</td> </tr> </table>	RBW	FFT Width	IF Prefilter 3 dB Bandwidth, nominal	≤ 3.9 kHz	< 4.01 kHz	8.9 kHz	4.3 - 27 kHz	< 28.81 kHz	79 kHz	30 - 160 kHz	< 167.4 kHz	303 kHz	180 - 390 kHz	< 411.9 kHz	966 kHz	430 kHz - 8 MHz	< 7.99 MHz	10.9 MHz	-10 dBm	<p>Maximum power at mixer^d (nominal)</p> <p>+9 dBm (nominal)</p> <p>Low frequency exceptions^d</p> <p>+12 dBm (nominal)</p>
RBW	FFT Width	IF Prefilter 3 dB Bandwidth, nominal																		
≤ 3.9 kHz	< 4.01 kHz	8.9 kHz																		
4.3 - 27 kHz	< 28.81 kHz	79 kHz																		
30 - 160 kHz	< 167.4 kHz	303 kHz																		
180 - 390 kHz	< 411.9 kHz	966 kHz																		
430 kHz - 8 MHz	< 7.99 MHz	10.9 MHz																		

- 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.
- 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	20 to 30 °C	5 to 50 °C	Typical
<i>Option 503, 507, 513, 526</i>			
1 MHz to 10 MHz ^b	-145 dBm	-143 dBm	-149 dBm
10 MHz to 2.1 GHz	-146 dBm	-144 dBm	-150 dBm
2.1 GHz to 3.6 GHz	-144 dBm	-142 dBm	-148 dBm
<i>Option 507, 513, 526</i>			
3.6 GHz to 7 GHz	-144 dBm	-142 dBm	-149 dBm
<i>Option 513, 526</i>			
7 GHz to 13.6 GHz	-143 dBm	-141 dBm	-147 dBm
<i>Option 526</i>			
13.6 GHz to 17.1 GHz	-137 dBm	-134 dBm	-142 dBm
17.1 GHz to 20.0 GHz	-137 dBm	-134 dBm	-142 dBm
20.0 GHz 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 normalized in two ways and for two reasons. 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. The second normalization is that DANL is measured with 10 dB input attenuation and normalized to the 0 dB input attenuation case, because that makes DANL and third order intermodulation test conditions congruent, allowing accurate dynamic range estimation for the analyzer.
- b. DANL below 10 MHz is dominated 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 Phase Noise at offset < 20 kHz" for frequencies below 25 kHz, and "Best Phase Noise at offset > 30 kHz" for frequencies above 25 kHz. The difference in sensitivity with Phase Noise Optimization changes is about 10 dB at 10 and 100 kHz, declining to under 1 dB for signals below 400 Hz, above 800 kHz, and near 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 $DANL_{total} = 10 \times \log(10^{(DANL_{high}/10)} + 10^{(AdditionalDANL / 10)})$. 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.

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Spurious Responses	Mixer Level^a	Response	Preamp Off ^b	
Residual Responses ^c 200 kHz to 8.4 GHz (swept) Zero span or FFT or other frequencies	N/A	-100 dBm	-100 dBm (nominal)	
Image Responses				
Tuned Freq. (f)	Excitation Freq.			
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)
3.6 GHz to 13.6 GHz	f+645 MHz	-10 dBm	-75 dBc	-87 dBc (typical)
13.6 GHz to 17.1 GHz	f+645 MHz	-10 dBm	-71 dBc	-85 dBc (typical)
17.1 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)
LO Related Spurious Responses f > 600 MHz from carrier 10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	-10 dBm	-60 dBc	-90 dBc (typical)	
Other Spurious Responses				
First RF Order ^d			Includes other LO spurious, IF feedthrough, LO harmonic mixing responses	
f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier	-10 dBm	-68 dBc		
Higher RF Order ^e			Includes higher order mixer responses	
f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier	-40 dBm	-80 dBc		

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Sidebands, offset from CW signal ≤ 200 Hz 200 Hz to 3 kHz 3 kHz to 30 kHz 30 kHz to 10 MHz		-60 dBc ^f (nominal) -68 dBc ^f (nominal) -68 dBc (nominal) -80 dBc (nominal)

- a. Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.
- 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. 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. RBW=100 Hz. With higher RF order spurious responses, the observed frequency will change at a rate faster than the input frequency.
- f. Nominally -40 dBc under large magnetic (0.38 Gauss rms) or vibrational (0.21 g rms) environmental stimuli.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Second Harmonic Distortion Source Frequency 10 MHz to 1.8 GHz 1.8 to 7 GHz 7 GHz to 11 GHz 11 to 13.25 GHz	Mixer Level^a -15 dBm -15 dBm -15 dBm -15 dBm	SHI^b (Nominal) +45 dBm +65 dBm +55 dBm +50 dBm

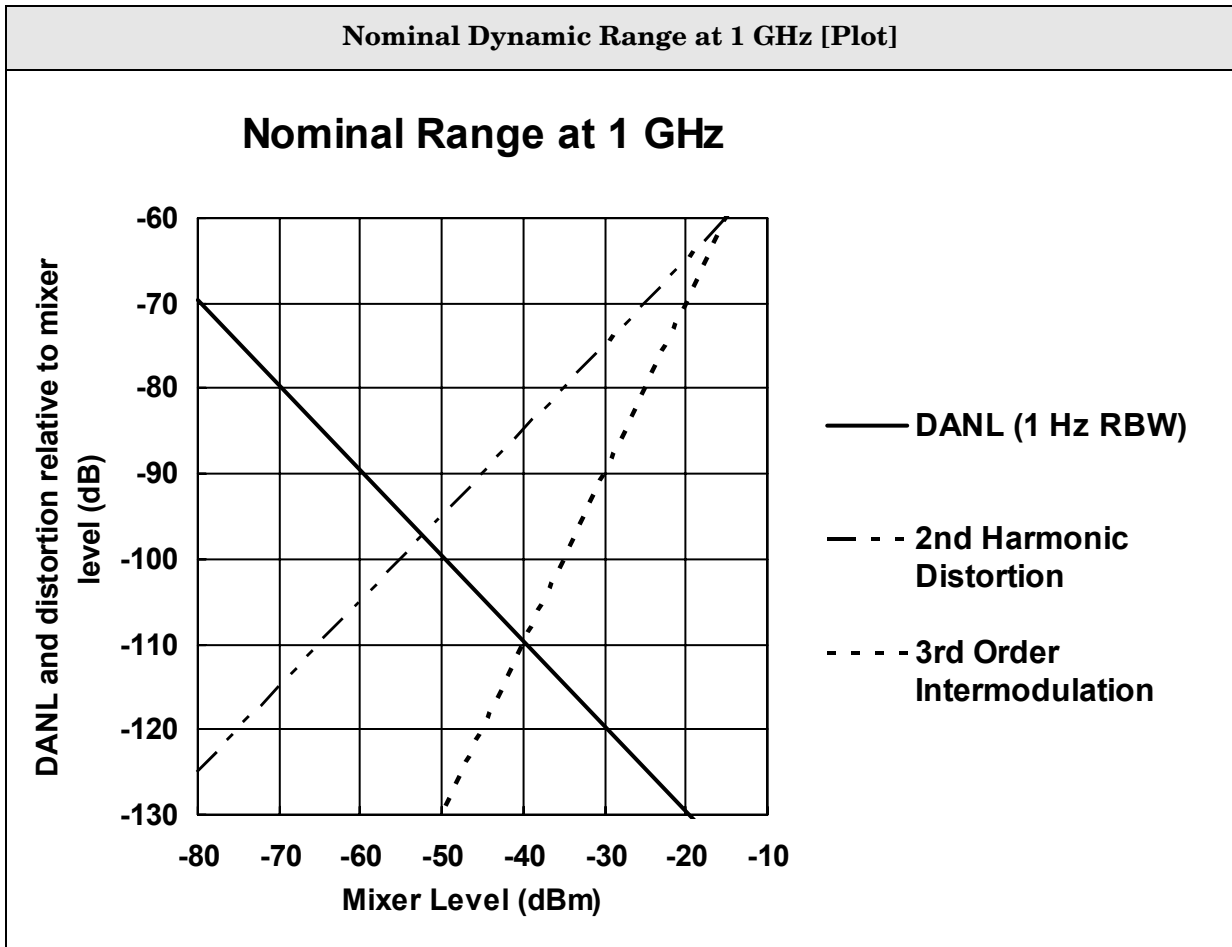
a. Mixer level = Input Level – Input Attenuation

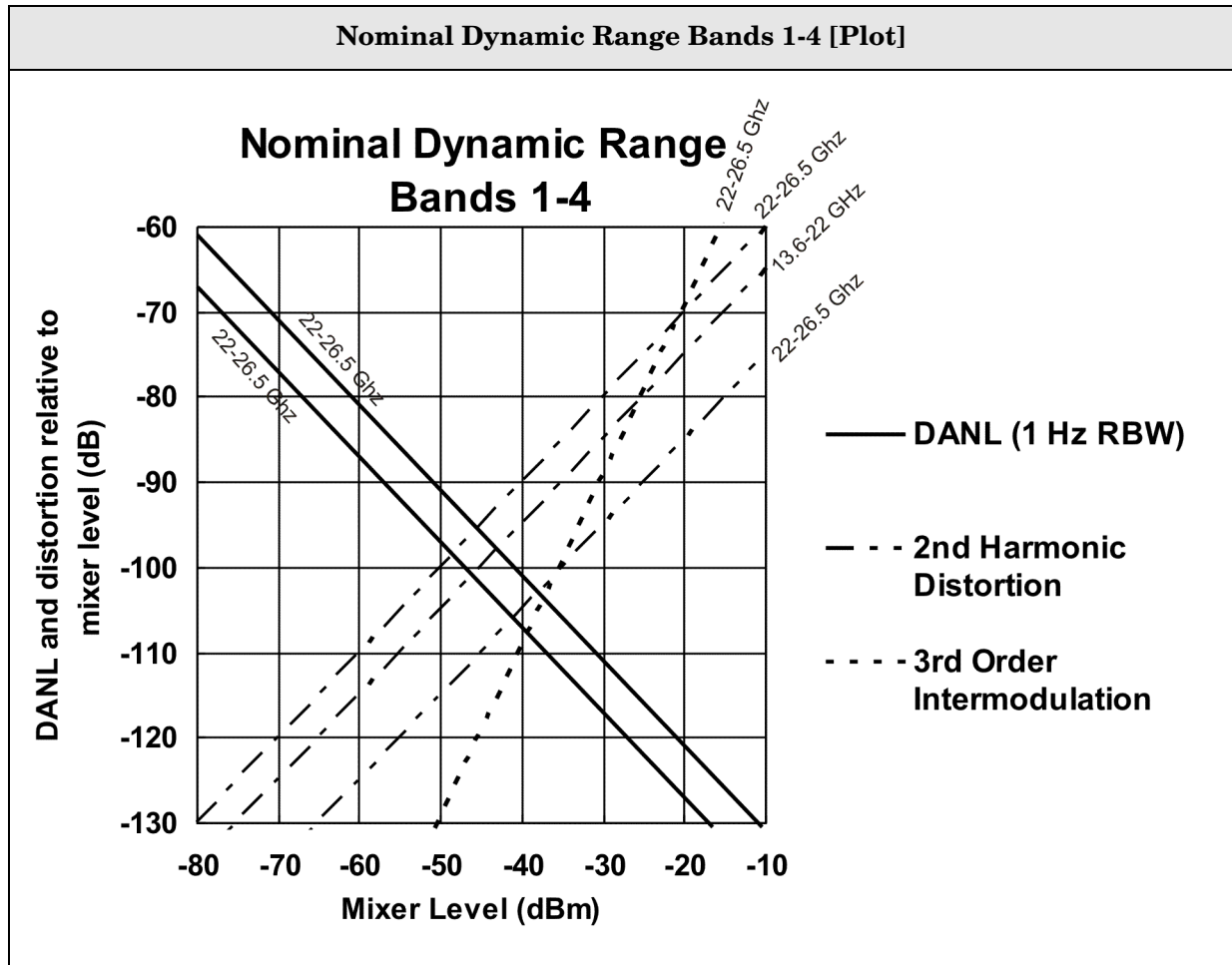
b. SHI = second harmonic intercept. The SHI is given by the mixer power in dBm minus the second harmonic distortion level relative to the mixer tone in dBc.

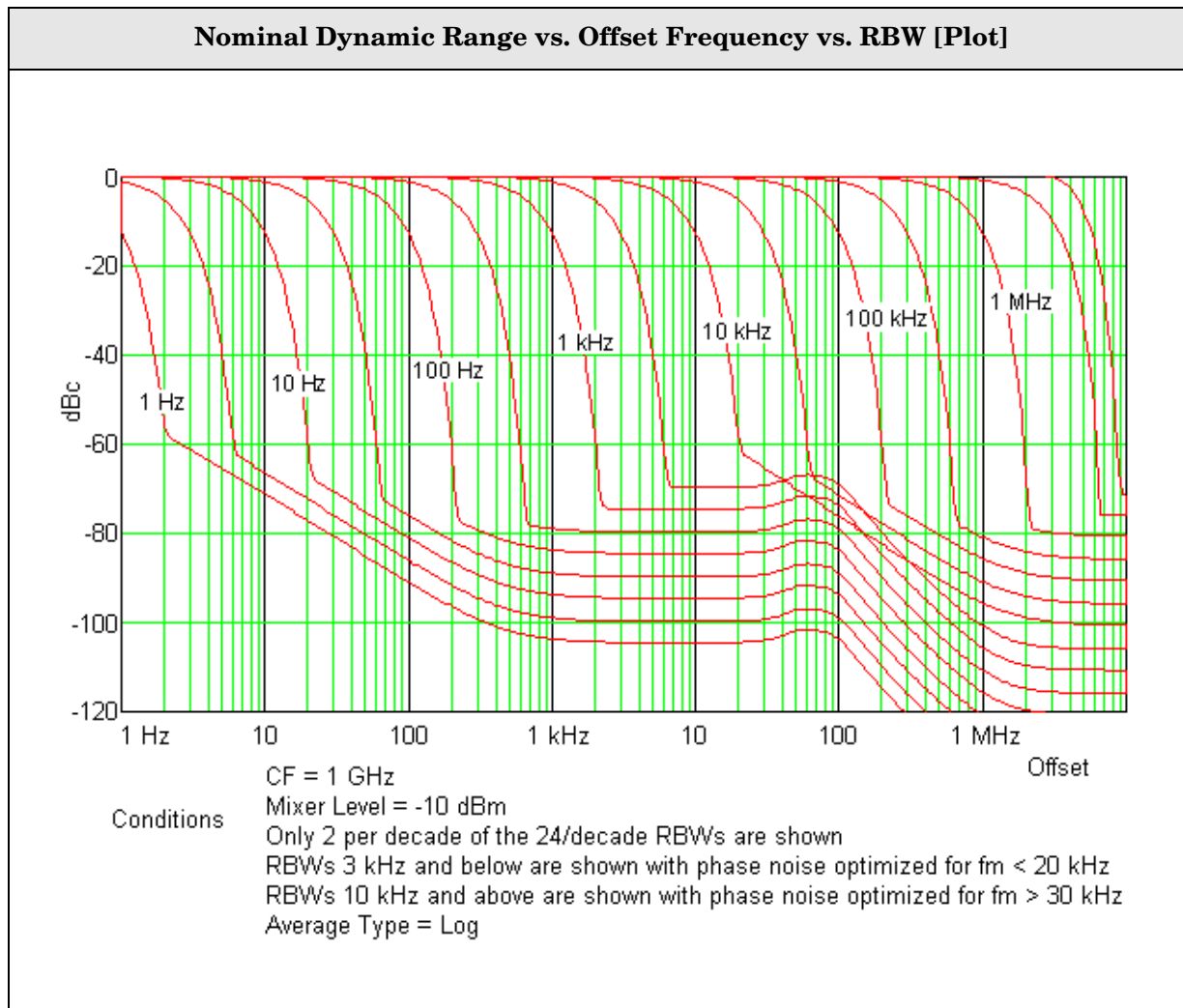
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion Tone separation > 5 times IF Prefilter Bandwidth ^a			Verification conditions ^b
	Distortion^c	TOI^d	TOI (typical)
20 to 30 °C	Two -30 dBm tones		
100 to 400 MHz	-80 dBc	+10 dBm	+14 dBm
400 MHz to 1.7 GHz	-82 dBc	+11 dBm	+15 dBm
1.7 to 3.6 GHz	-86 dBc	+13 dBm	+17 dBm
3.6 to 7 GHz	-82 dBc	+11 dBm	+15 dBm
7 to 13.6 GHz	-82 dBc	+11 dBm	+15 dBm
13.6 to 26.5 GHz	-78 dBc	+9 dBm	+14 dBm
5 to 50 °C			
10 to 100 MHz			
100 to 400 MHz	-78 dBc	+9 dBm	
400 MHz to 1.7 GHz	-80 dBc	+10 dBm	
1.7 to 3.6 GHz	-84 dBc	+12 dBm	
3.6 to 7 GHz	-80 dBc	+10 dBm	
7 to 13.6 GHz	-80 dBc	+10 dBm	
13.6 to 26.5 GHz	-74 dBc	+7 dBm	

- 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.
- TOI is verified with two tones, each at -18 dBm at the mixer, spaced by 100 kHz.
- Distortion for two tones that are each at -30 dBm is computed from TOI.
- 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.





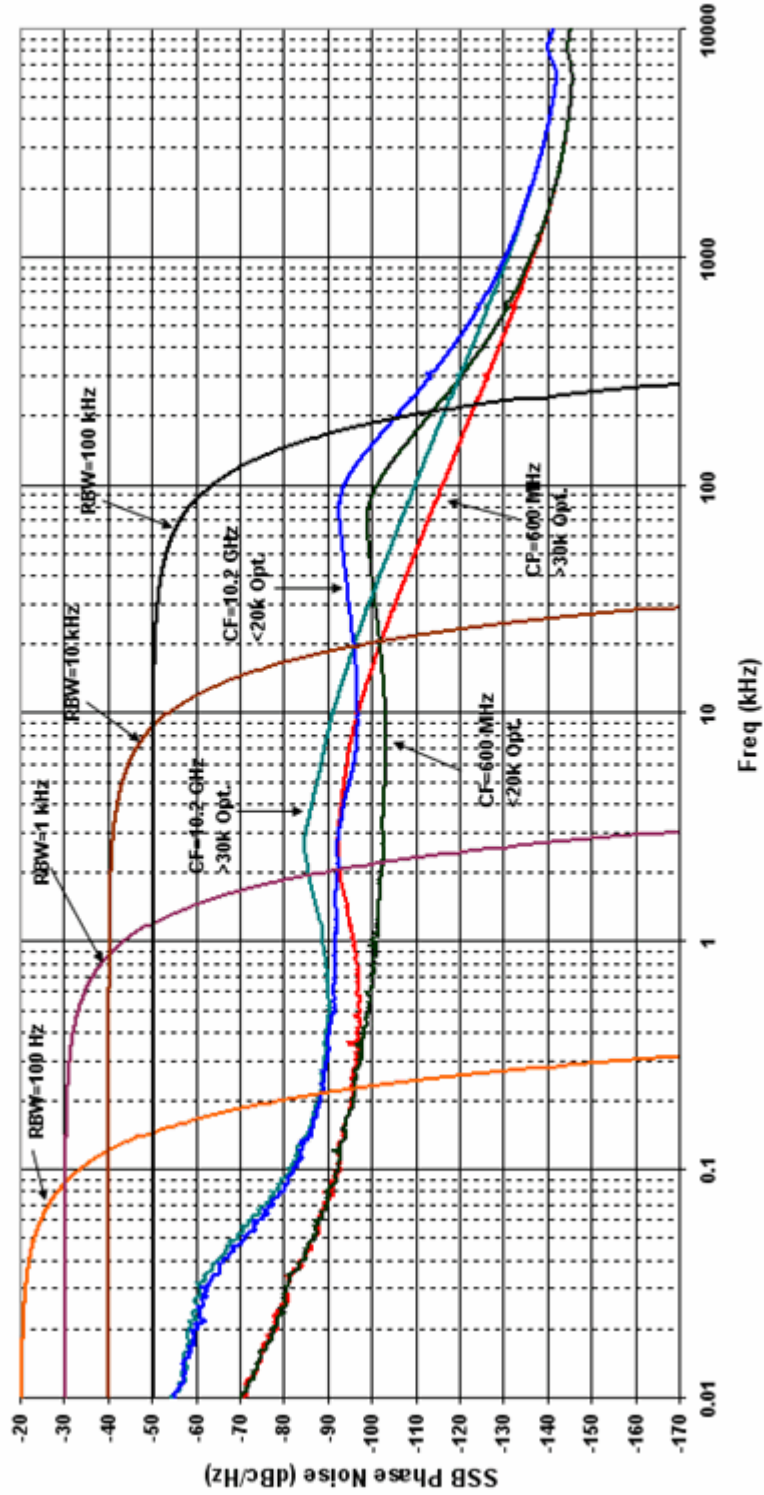


Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Phase Noise			
Noise Sidebands			
Center Frequency = 1 GHz ^a			
Best-case Optimization ^b			
	20 to 30 °C	5 to 50 °C	
Offset			
100 Hz	-84 dBc/Hz	-82 dBc/Hz	-88 dBc/Hz (typical)
1 kHz			-97 dBc/Hz (nominal)
10 kHz	-99 dBc/Hz	-98 dBc/Hz	-102 dBc/Hz (typical)
100 kHz	-111 dBc/Hz	-111 dBc/Hz	-114 dBc/Hz (typical)
1 MHz	-130 dBc/Hz	-129 dBc/Hz	-134 dBc/Hz (typical)
10 MHz			-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 band and the offset. For low offset frequencies, offsets well under 100 Hz, the phase noise increases by $20 \times \log(f)$. For mid-offset frequencies, such as 10 kHz, band 0 phase noise increases as $20 \times \log[(f + 5.1225)/6.1225]$. 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 above about 100 kHz, phase noise increases as $20 \times \log(N)$. N is the LO Multiple as shown on page [page 12](#); f is in GHz units in all these relationships; all increases are in units of decibels.
- b. Noise sidebands for offsets of 30 kHz and below are shown for phase noise optimization set to optimize $L(f)$ for $f < 20$ kHz; for offsets of 100 kHz and above, the optimization is set for $f > 30$ kHz.

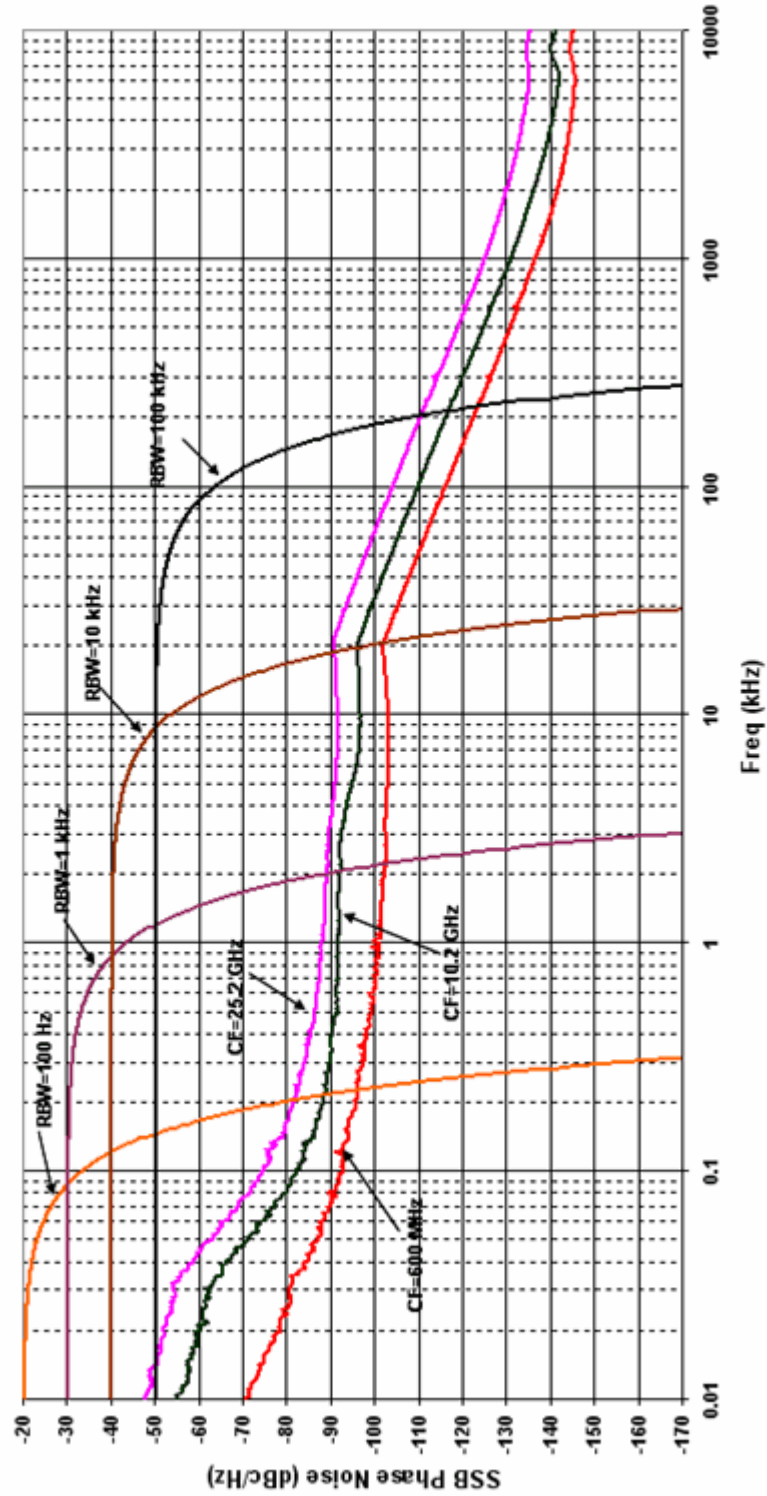
Nominal Phase Noise of Different LO Optimizations

Nominal Phase Noise at Different Phase Noise Optimization
with RBW Selectivity Curves, CF = 600 MHz and 10.2 GHz, Versus Offset Frequency



Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies

Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies
with RBW Selectivity Curves, Optimized Phase Noise, Versus Offset Frequency



Power Suite Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>Channel Power</p> <p>Amplitude Accuracy</p> <p>Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA, or IS-95</p> <p>Absolute Power Accuracy 20 to 30 °C Attenuation = 10 dB</p>	<p>±0.94 dB</p>	<p>Absolute Amplitude Accuracy^a + Power Bandwidth Accuracy^{b c}</p> <p>±0.30 dB (95th percentile)</p>

- a. See “Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 29.
- b. See “Frequency and Time” on page 12.
- c. Expressed in dB.

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

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 ^{c d}	
Accuracy of Carrier Power (dBm), or Carrier Power PSD (dBm/Hz)				Absolute Amplitude Accuracy ^b + Power Bandwidth Accuracy ^{c d}	
Passbandwidth ^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 = IBW or Fast ^h	
Radio	Offset Freq				
MS (UE)	5 MHz		±0.22 dB	At ACPR range of -30 to -36 dBc with optimum mixer level ⁱ	
MS (UE)	10 MHz		±0.34 dB	At ACPR range of -40 to -46 dBc with optimum mixer level ^j	
BTS	5 MHz		±1.07 dB ^h	At ACPR range of -42 to -48 dBc with optimum mixer level ^k	
BTS	10 MHz		±1.00 dB	At ACPR range of -47 to -53 dBc with optimum mixer level ^l	
BTS	5 MHz		±0.44 dB	At -48 dBc non-coherent ACPR ^l	
Dynamic Range				RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth	
Noise Correction	Offset Freq	Method		ACLR (typical)^m	Optimal ML (Nominal)
Off	5 MHz	Filtered IBW		-68 dB	-8 dBm
Off	5 MHz	Fast		-67 dB	-9 dBm

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
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 TOI-induced spectrum rms CW error				0.00 dB nominal	
				0.001 dB nominal	
				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 $x - 0.572 \times \text{RBW}$.
- 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 $-37 \text{ dBm} - (\text{ACPR}/3)$, where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.
- h. The Fast method has a slight decrease in accuracy in only one case: for BTS measurements at 5 MHz offset, the accuracy degrades by $\pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$ relative to the accuracy shown in this table.

- i. 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.
- j. ACPR accuracy at 10 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of -14 dBm.
- k. 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 $-(-22$ dBm). For example, if the average input power is -5 dBm, set the attenuation to 14 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.
- l. 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.
- m. 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.

- 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 also -0.001 dB for the 390 kHz RBW used with the Fast method, and 0.000 dB for the 27 kHz RBW filter used for BTS testing with the Filtered 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 0.012 dB for the 100 kHz RBW used for UE testing with the IBW method. It is 0.034 dB for the 390 kHz RBW used with the Fast method and 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.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>Case: Radio Std = IS-95 or J-STD-008</p> <p>Method</p> <p>ACPR Relative Accuracy</p> <p>Offsets < 750 kHz^b</p> <p>Offsets > 1.98 MHz^c</p>	<p>±0.08 dB</p> <p>±0.10 dB</p>	<p>RBW method^a</p>

- a. 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 cdmaOne 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 cdmaOne 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.

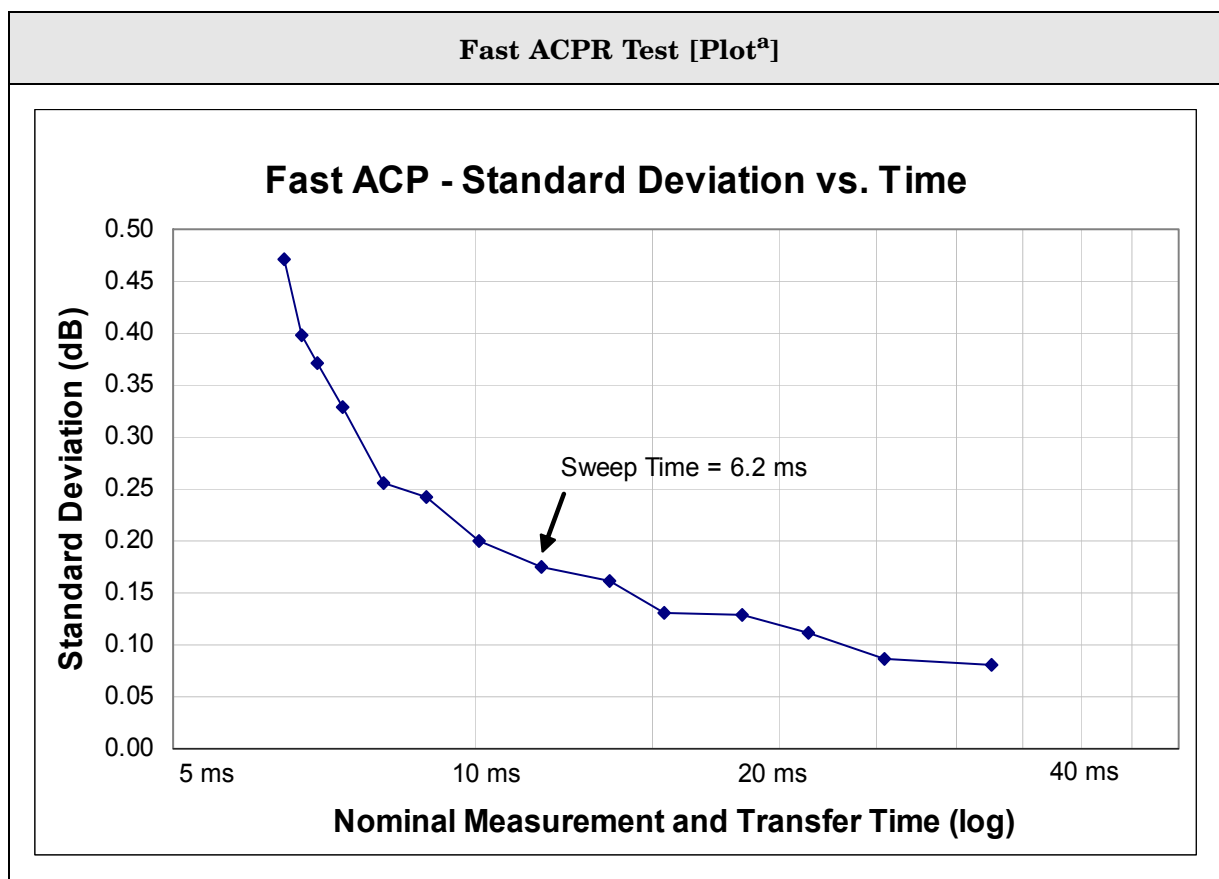
- b. The specified ACPR accuracy applies if the measured ACPR substantially exceeds the analyzer dynamic range at the specified offset. When this condition is not met, there are additional errors due to the addition of analyzer spectral components to UUT spectral components. In the worst case at these offsets, the analyzer spectral components are all coherent with the UUT components; in a more typical case, one third of the analyzer spectral power will be coherent with the distortion components in the UUT. Coherent means that the phases of the UUT distortion components and the analyzer distortion components are in a fixed relationship, and could be perfectly in-phase. This coherence is not intuitive to many users, because the signals themselves are usually pseudo-random; nonetheless, they can be coherent.

When the analyzer components are 100 % coherent with the UUT components, the errors add in a voltage sense. That error is a function of the signal (UUT ACPR) to noise (analyzer ACPR dynamic range limitation) ratio, SN, in decibels.

The function is $\text{error} = 20 \times \log(1 + 10^{-\text{SN}/20})$

For example, if the UUT ACPR is -62 dB and the measurement floor is -82 dB, the SN is 20 dB and the error due to adding the analyzer distortion to that of the UUT is 0.83 dB.

- c. As in footnote b, the specified ACPR accuracy applies if the ACPR measured substantially exceeds the analyzer dynamic range at the specified offset. When this condition is not met, there are additional errors due to the addition of analyzer spectral components to UUT spectral components. Unlike the situation in footnote b, though, the spectral components from the analyzer will be non-coherent with the components from the UUT. Therefore, the errors add in a power sense. The error is a function of the signal (UUT ACPR) to noise (analyzer ACPR dynamic range limitation) ratio, SN, in decibels. The function is $\text{error} = 10 \times \log(1 + 10^{-\text{SN}/10})$. For example, if the UUT ACPR is -75 dB and the measurement floor is -85 dB, the SN ratio is 10 dB and the error due to adding the analyzer's noise to that of the UUT is 0.41 dB.



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 – 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 0.034 dB for the 390 kHz RBW used with the Fast method and 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. 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

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA		
Dynamic Range, relative 2.515 MHz offset ^{a d}	76.5 dB	83.9 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 (95 th Percentile ≈ 2σ)

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the off-set 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. 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.
- e. The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer. See [“Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 29](#) for more information. The numbers shown are for 0 - 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 EA3:	Electronic attenuator, 3.6 GHz
Option FSA:	2 dB fine step attenuator
Option P03:	Preamplifier, 3.6 GHz
I/Q Analyzer:	I/Q Analyzer measurement application
Option PFR:	Precision frequency reference
N9068A:	Phase Noise measurement application
N9071A	GSM/EDGE measurement application
N9073A-1FP:	W-CDMA measurement application
N9073A-2FP:	HSDPA/HSUPA measurement application
N9075A:	802.16 OFDMA measurement application

General

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Calibration Cycle	1 year	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Temperature Range		
Operating	5 to 50 °C	Standard
Storage	-40 to 65 °C	
Altitude	3000 meters (approx. 10,000 feet)	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Environmental and Military Specifications		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 89/336/EEC, amended by 93/68/EEC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — IEC/EN 61326 — CISPR Pub 11 Group 1, Class A — AS/NZS CISPR 11:2002 — ICES/NMB-001

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	Specifications
Safety	Complies with European Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC, amended by 93/68/EEC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — IEC/EN 61010-1 — Canada: CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1 — USA: UL 61010-1

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Power Requirements		
Voltage (low range)	100/120 V	
Frequency	50/60 Hz	
Voltage (high range)	220/240 V	
Frequency	50/60 Hz	
Power Consumption, On	<260 W	
Power Consumption, Standby	<20 W	Standby power not supplied to frequency reference oscillator.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>Measurement Speed</p> <p>Local measurement and display update rate^a</p> <p>Sweep points = 1001</p> <p>Remote measurement and LAN transfer rate^{a b}</p> <p>Sweep points = 1001</p> <p>Marker Peak Search</p> <p>Center Frequency Tune and Transfer (RF)</p> <p>Center Frequency Tune and Transfer (μW)</p> <p>Measurement/Mode Switching</p> <p>W-CDMA ACLR measurement time</p> <p>Measurement Time vs. Span</p>		<p>Nominal</p> <p>11 ms (90/s)</p> <p>4 ms (250/s)</p> <p>5 ms</p> <p>51 ms</p> <p>86 ms</p> <p>75 ms</p> <p>See page 51</p> <p>See page 20</p>

- a. Factory preset, fixed center frequency, RBW = 1 MHz, and span >10 MHz and \leq 600 MHz, and stop frequency \leq 3.6 GHz, Auto Align Off.
- b. 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
<p>Display</p> <p>Resolution</p> <p>Size</p> <p>Scale</p> <p>Log Scale</p> <p>Linear Scale</p> <p>Units</p>	<p>1024 \times 768</p> <p>0.1, 0.2, 0.3...1.0, 2.0, 3.0...20 dB per division</p> <p>10 % of reference level per division</p> <p>dBm, dBmV, dBmA, Watts, Volts, Amps, dBμV, dBμA</p>	<p>XGA</p> <p>213 mm (8.4 in) diagonal (nominal)</p>

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Data Storage Internal External	Integrated 40 GB HDD	15 GB available on primary partition for applications and secondary data. 6 GB available on separate partition for user data.

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

Inputs/Outputs

Front Panel

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Probe Power Voltage/Current		+15 Vdc, $\pm 7\%$ at 150 mA max (nominal) -12.6 Vdc, $\pm 10\%$ at 150 mA max (nominal) GND

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
USB 2.0 Ports Master (2 ports) Connector Output Current	USB Type "A" (female)	0.5 A (nominal)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Headphone Jack		
Connector	3.5 mm (1/8 inch) miniature audio jack	Not available for demodulation. Available for Windows based applications.
Output Power		90 mW per channel into 16 Ω (nominal)

Rear Panel

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
10 MHz Out		
Connector	BNC female	
Impedance		50 Ω (nominal)
Output Amplitude		≥ 0 dBm (nominal)
Output Configuration	AC coupled, sinusoidal	
Frequency	10 MHz \pm (10 MHz \times 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.
Impedance		50 Ω (nominal)
Input Amplitude Range		-5 to +10 dBm (nominal)
Input Frequency		10 MHz (nominal)
Lock range	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$ of selected external reference input frequency	

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

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

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

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Noise Source Drive +28 V (Pulsed) Connector	BNC female	Reserved for future use

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
SNS Series Noise Source		Reserved for future use with Agilent Technologies SNS Series noise sources

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Digital Bus Connector	MDR-80	Reserved for future use

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Analog Out Connector	BNC female	Reserved for future use


Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>USB 2.0 Ports</p> <p>Master (4 ports)</p> <p>Connector</p> <p>Output Current</p> <p>Slave (1 port)</p> <p>Connector</p> <p>Output Current</p>	<p>USB Type “A” (female)</p> <p>USB Type “B” (female)</p>	<p>0.5 A (nominal)</p> <p>0.5 A (nominal)</p>


Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>GPIB Interface</p> <p>Connector</p> <p>GPIB Codes</p> <p>LAN TCP/IP Interface</p>	<p>IEEE-488 bus connector</p> <p>RJ45 Ethertwist</p>	<p>SH1, AH1, T6, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, C1, C2, C3 and C28, DT1, L4, C0</p> <p>100BaseT</p>


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.

	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)

	The CSA mark is the Canadian Standards Association. This product complies with the relevant safety requirements.
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	The C-Tick mark is a registered trademark of the Australian/New Zealand Spectrum Management Agency. This product complies with the relevant EMC regulations.
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	<p>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).</p> <p>To return unwanted products, contact your local Agilent office, or see http://www.agilent.com/environment/product/index.shtml for more information.</p>
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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

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)” specifications in this chapter.
1 dB Gain Compression Point	See “Distortions and Noise” specifications in this chapter.
Displayed Average Noise Level	See “Distortions and Noise” specifications in this chapter.
Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
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 76 .
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	Use “Frequency” specifications from this chapter and the formula from the “Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 29 of the core specifications.
Second Harmonic Distortion	See “Distortions and Noise” specifications in this chapter.
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion	See “Distortions and Noise” specifications in this chapter.

Other Electronic Attenuator Specifications

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>Distortions and Noise</p> <p>1 dB Gain Compression Point</p> <p>Displayed Average Noise Level</p> <p>Second Harmonic Distortion</p> <p>Third-order Intermodulation Distortion</p>		<p>When using the electronic attenuator, the mechanical attenuator is also in-circuit. The full mechanical attenuator range is available^a.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Instrument Displayed Average Noise Level will nominally be worse with the electronic attenuator “Enabled” than with it not Enabled by the loss^b.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

- 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
<p>Frequency Response</p> <p>Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz)</p> <p>Attenuation = 4 to 24 dB, even steps</p> <p>9 kHz to 10 MHz</p> <p>10 MHz to 50 MHz</p> <p>50 MHz to 2.2 GHz</p> <p>2.2 GHz to 3.6 GHz</p> <p>Attenuation = 0, 1, 2 and odd steps, 3 to 23 dB</p> <p>10 MHz to 3.6 GHz</p>	<p>20 to 30 °C</p> <p>±0.75 dB</p> <p>±0.65 dB</p> <p>±0.48 dB</p> <p>±0.55 dB</p>	<p>5 to 50 °C</p> <p>±0.90 dB</p> <p>±0.69 dB</p> <p>±0.60 dB</p> <p>±0.67 dB</p>	<p>95th Percentile ($\approx 2\sigma$)</p> <p>±0.32 dB</p> <p>±0.27 dB</p> <p>±0.19 dB</p> <p>±0.20 dB</p> <p>±0.30 dB</p>

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

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.)

3

Option P03 - Preamplifier

This chapter contains specifications for the EXA Spectrum Analyzer *Option P03* preamplifier.

Specifications Affected by Preamp

Specification Name	Information
Frequency Range	See “Frequency Range” on page 12 of the core specifications.
Nominal Dynamic Range vs. Offset Frequency vs. RBW	Does not apply with Preamp On.
Measurement Range	The measurement range depends on DANL. See “Amplitude Accuracy and Range” on page 24.
Gain Compression	See specifications in this chapter.
DANL	See specifications in this chapter.
Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	See “Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 29 of the core specifications.
RF Input VSWR	See plot in this chapter.
Input Attenuation Switching Uncertainty	See “Input Attenuation Switching Uncertainty” on page 28 of the core specifications.
Display Scale Fidelity	See “Display Scale Fidelity” on page 34 of the core specifications.
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion	See specifications in this chapter.
Other Input Related Spurious	See “Spurious Responses” on page 40 of the core specifications.
Dynamic Range	See plot in this chapter.

Specification Name	Information
Gain	See “Preamp” specifications in this chapter.
Noise Figure	See “Preamp” specifications in this chapter.

Other Preamp Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Preamp (<i>Option P03</i>) ^a		
Gain 100 kHz to 3.6 GHz		Maximum ^b +20 dB (nominal)
Noise figure 100 kHz to 3.6 GHz		11 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.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>1 dB Gain Compression Point (Two-tone)^{ab}</p> <p>Preamp On (<i>Option P03</i>) Maximum power at the preamp^c for 1 dB gain compression</p> <p>10 MHz to 3.6 GHz</p>		<p>-10 dBm (nominal)</p>

- a. Large signals, even at frequencies not shown on the screen, can cause the analyzer to mis-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. 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 trade-off between large signal behaviors (third-order intermodulation and compression) and small signal effects (noise), the measurement results can change with RL changes when the input attenuation is set to auto.
- c. Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total power at the input (dBm) – input attenuation (dB).

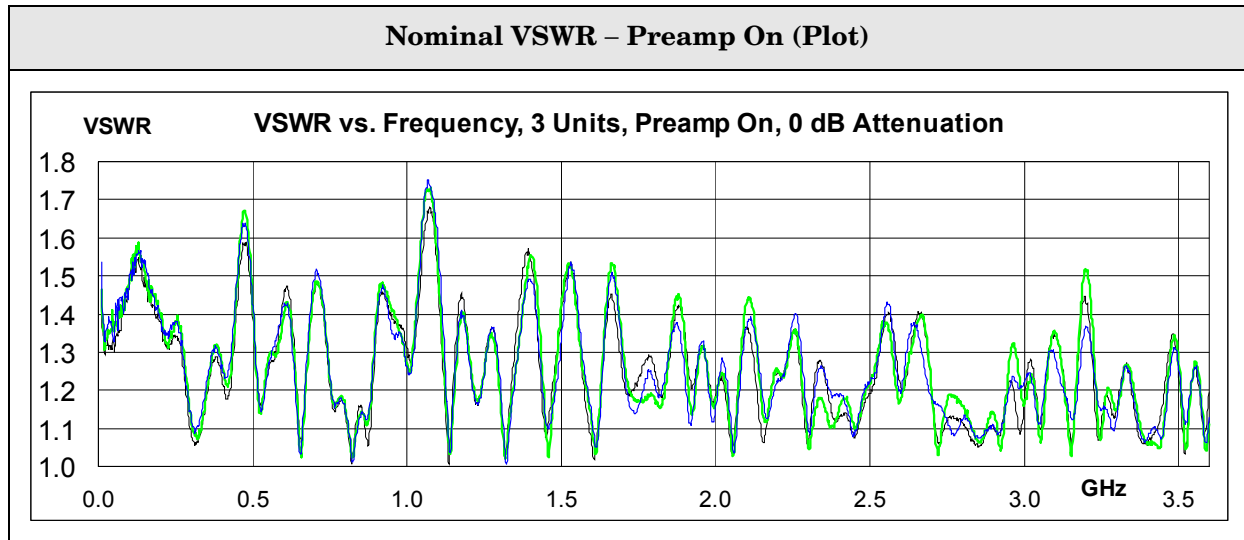
Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
<p>Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL) – Preamp On <i>(Option P03)^a</i></p> <p>1 Hz Resolution Bandwidth Preamp On</p> <p><i>Option P03</i></p> <p>100 kHz to 1 MHz^b 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 2.1 GHz 2.1 GHz to 3.6 GHz</p>	<p>Input terminated, Sample or Average detector Averaging type = Log 0 dB input attenuation IF Gain = Any setting</p> <p>20 to 30 °C</p> <p>–160 dBm –159 dBm</p>	<p>5 to 50 °C</p> <p>–158 dBm –157 dBm</p>	<p>Typical</p> <p>–146 dBm (nominal) –161 dBm (nominal) –162 dBm –160 dBm</p>

- a. DANL for zero span and swept is normalized in two ways and for two reasons. 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. The second normalization is that DANL is measured with 10 dB input attenuation and normalized to the 0 dB input attenuation case, because that makes DANL and third order intermodulation test conditions congruent, allowing accurate dynamic range estimation for the analyzer.
- b. Specifications apply only when the Phase Noise Optimization control is set to "Best Phase Noise at offset > 30 kHz."

Option P03 - Preamplifier
Other Preamp Specifications

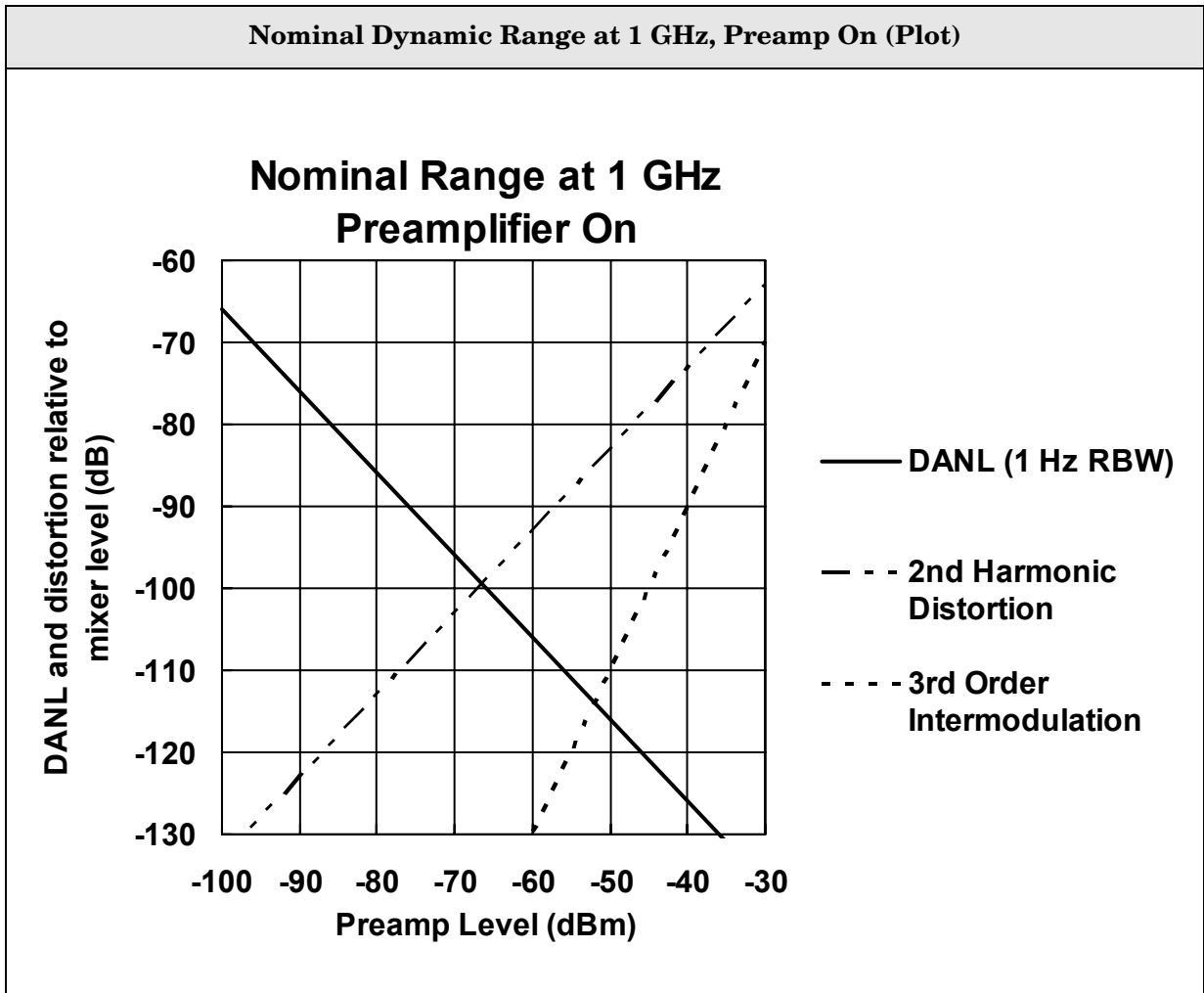
Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>Frequency Response – Preamp On <i>(Option P03)</i></p> <p>Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz)</p> <p>Input attenuation 0 dB</p> <p>Swept operation^a</p> <p>100 kHz to 3.6 GHz^b</p>	<p>20 to 30 °C 5 to 50 °C</p>	<p>95th Percentile ($\approx 2\sigma$) 20 to 30 °C</p> <p>± 0.28 dB (nominal)</p>

- 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.



Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information		
<p>Third Order Intermodulation Distortion</p> <p>Tone separation) 5 times IF Prefilter Bandwidth^a</p> <p>Sweep type not set to FFT</p> <p>Preamp On (Option P03)</p> <p>30 MHz to 3.6 GHz</p>		Preamp Level^b	Distortion (nominal)	TOI^c (nominal)
		-45 dBm	-90 dBc	0.0 dBm

- 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.
- 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.



4

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 14 in the core specifications.

5

Phase Noise Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9068A Phase Noise measurement application.

Phase Noise

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Maximum Carrier Frequency EXA Signal Analyzers <i>Option 503</i> <i>Option 507</i> <i>Option 513</i> <i>Option 526</i>	3.6 GHz 7 GHz 13.6 GHz 26.5 GHz	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Measurement Characteristics Measurements Maximum number of decades	Log plot RMS noise RMS jitter Residual FM Spot frequency	This depends on Frequency Offset range. ^a

a. See Frequency Offset – Range.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>Measurement Accuracy</p> <p>Phase Noise Density Accuracy^{a b}</p> <p> Default settings^c</p> <p> Overdrive On setting</p> <p>RMS Markers</p>	<p>±0.50 dB</p>	<p>±0.60 dB (nominal)</p> <p>See equation^d</p>

- 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: $\text{error} = 10 \times \log(1 + 10^{-SN/10})$

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 is derived from warranted analyzer specifications. It applies with default settings and a 0 dBm carrier at 1 GHz. Most notable about the default settings is that the Overdrive (in the advanced menu of the Meas Setup menu) is set 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 $100 \times (10^{\text{PhaseNoiseDensityAccuracy} / 20} - 1)$. 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
<p>Amplitude Repeatability</p> <p>No Smoothing</p> <p>Offset</p> <p>100 Hz</p> <p>1 kHz</p> <p>10 kHz</p> <p>100 kHz</p> <p>1 MHz</p> <p>4 % Smoothing^c</p> <p>Offset</p> <p>100 Hz</p> <p>1 kHz</p> <p>10 kHz</p> <p>100 kHz</p> <p>1 MHz</p>		<p>Standard Deviation^{a b}</p> <p>3.2 dB</p> <p>2.0 dB</p> <p>1.7 dB</p> <p>1.6 dB</p> <p>1.2 dB</p> <p>1.2 dB</p> <p>0.56 dB</p> <p>0.42 dB</p> <p>0.42 dB</p> <p>0.42 dB</p>

- a. Amplitude repeatability is the nominal standard deviation of the measured phase noise. This table comes from an observation of 30 log plot measurements using a 1 GHz, 0 dBm signal with the smoothing settings shown. All other analyzer and measurement settings are set to their factory defaults.
- b. The standard deviation can be further reduced by applying averaging. The standard deviation will improve by a factor of the square root of the number of averages. For example, 10 averages will improve the standard deviation by a factor of 3.2.
- c. Smoothing can cause additional amplitude errors near rapid transitions of the data, such as with discrete spurious signals and impulsive noise. The effect is more pronounced as the number of points smoothed increases.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Offset Frequency Range Accuracy ^b	3 Hz to $(f_{opt} - f_{CF})$ Hz $\pm 0.5\%$	f_{opt} : Maximum frequency determined by option ^a f_{CF} : Carrier frequency of signal under test ± 0.0072 octave

- 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.

Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies
See the plot of basebox Nominal Phase Noise on page 49

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 specifications in this chapter.
Video Bandwidth	Not available.
Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range	See Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range specifications in this chapter.
Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty	Not specified because it is negligible.
Available Detectors	Does not apply.
Spurious Responses	See “Spurious Responses” on page 40 of core specifications in addition to “IF Spurious Responses” in this chapter.
IF Amplitude Flatness	See “Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 29 of core specifications.
IF Phase Linearity	See IF Phase Linearity specifications in this chapter.
Data Acquisition	See Data Acquisition specifications in this chapter.

Frequency

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Range		
Option 503	9 kHz to 3.6 GHz	
Option 507	9 kHz to 7.0 GHz	
Option 513	9 kHz to 13.6 GHz	
Option 526	9 kHz to 26.5 GHz	
Frequency Span Range		
Standard instrument	10 Hz to 10 MHz	
<i>Option B25</i>	10 Hz to 25 MHz	
Resolution Bandwidth (Spectrum Measurement)		
Range		
Overall	100 mHz to 3 MHz	
Span = 25 MHz	3 kHz to 3 MHz	
Span = 1 MHz	50 Hz to 1 MHz	
Span = 10 kHz	1 Hz to 10 kHz	
Span = 100 Hz	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)		
	10 Hz to 10 MHz	Standard instrument
	10 Hz to 25 MHz	<i>Option B25</i>

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range^a		Excluding residuals and spurious responses

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Clipping Level at Mixer IF Gain = Low IF Gain = High	-10 dBm -20 dBm	Center frequency ≥ 20 MHz -8 dBm (nominal) -17.5 dBm (nominal)
Noise Density at Mixer at center frequency ^b	$(\text{DANL}^c + \text{IFGainEffect}^d) + 2.25 \text{ dB}^e$	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 $\text{clipping_level [dBm]} - \text{noise_density [dBm/Hz]}$; 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 dB.
- f. As an example computation, consider this: For the case where $\text{DANL} = -151 \text{ dBm}$ in 1 Hz, IF Gain = Low with an excess noise of -157.4 dBm , the total noise density computes to -147.9 dBm/Hz and the Clipping-to-noise ratio for a -10 dBm clipping level is -137.9 dBfs/Hz .

Description		Specification		Supplemental Information
IF Spurious Response^a				
		Mixer Level^b	IF Gain	Preamp Off^c
IF second harmonic ^d				
Apparent Freq. (f)	Excitation Freq.			
Any on-screen f	$(f + f_c + 22.5)/2$	-15 dBm	Low	-54 dBc (nominal)
		-25 dBm	High	-54 dBc (nominal)
IF conversion image ^e				
Apparent Freq. (f)	Excitation Freq.			
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. To save test time, the levels of these spurs are not warranted. However, the relationship between the spurious response and its excitation is described so the user can distinguish whether a questionable response is due to these mechanisms or is subject to the specifications in “Spurious Responses” in the core specifications. f is the apparent frequency of the spurious, f_c is the measurement center frequency.
- b. Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.
- c. 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
- d. IF second harmonic significant only for Pre-FFT BW ≥ 10 MHz.
- e. IF conversion image significant only for Pre-FFT BW ≥ 10 MHz.

Amplitude and Phase

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
IF Amplitude Flatness		See “Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 29 of core specifications.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
IF Phase Linearity Relative to mean phase linearity		
Freq (GHz)	Span (MHz)	Peak (nominal) rms (nominal)^a
≤ 3.6	≤ 10	±0.5 deg 0.2 deg
3.6 to 26.5	≤ 10	±1.5 deg 0.4 deg
≤ 3.6	> 10	±0.8 deg 0.2 deg
3.6 to 26.5	> 10	±2.0 deg 0.6 deg

- a. The listed performance is the r.m.s. of the phase deviation relative to the mean phase deviation from a linear phase condition, where the r.m.s. is computed over the range of offset frequencies and center frequencies shown.

Data Acquisition

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Time Record Length	1,000,000 samples (max)	1,000,000 samples ≈ 66.76 ms at 25 MHz span
ADC Resolution	14 Bits	

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.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		-30 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy ^a		
20 to 30 °C Atten = 10 dB	±0.94 dB	±0.30 dB (95 th percentile)
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 -9dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio. 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. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio. 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. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01 % probability). 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. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01 % probability). 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		
5.05 MHz offset 10 MHz BW ^{a b}	72.3 dB	78.8 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute		
5.05 MHz offset 10 MHz BW ^c	-89.5 dBm	-95.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
5.05 Hz offset 10 MHz BW		
Relative ^d	±0.11 dB	
Absolute ^e		
20 to 30 °C	±1.05 dB	±0.34 dB (95% confidence)

- 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 – 3.6 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions Accuracy Attenuation = 10dB Frequency Range 9 kHz to 3.6 GHz 3.5 GHz to 7.0 GHz 6.9 GHz to 13.6 GHz		±0.41 dB (95 th percentile) ±1.22 dB (95 th percentile) ±1.59 dB (95 th percentile)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis 20 to 30 °C Frequency Error Accuracy RCE (EVM) ^c Floor	$\pm 1 \text{ Hz}^a + tfa^b$ -35.8 dB	Input range within 5 dB of full scale. at CF=1 GHz -42 dB (nominal) at CF < 3.6 GHz

- 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 \times 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 "PreambleData" and Pilot Tracking is set to Track Timing/Phase/Timing all on state.

Frequency

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
In-Band Frequency Range	< 3.6 GHz	

8

W-CDMA Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the *N9073A* W-CDMA measurement application. It contains both *N9073A-1FP* W-CDMA and *N9073A-2FP* HSDPA/HSUPA 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.

Conformance with 3GPP TS 25.141 Base Station Requirements

Sub-clause	Name	3GPP Required Test Instrument Tolerance (as of 2006-03)	Instrument Tolerance Interval ^{abc}	Supplemental Information
Standard sections (Measurement Name)				
6.2.1	Maximum Output Power (Channel Power)	±0.7 dB (95%)	±0.30 dB (95%)	
6.2.2	CPICH Power Accuracy (Code Domain)	±0.8 dB (95%)	±0.32 dB (95%)	
6.3	Frequency Error (Modulation Accuracy)	±12 Hz (95%)	±5 Hz (100%)	Excluding timebase error
6.4.2	Power Control Steps ^d (Code Domain)			
	1 dB step	±0.1 dB (95%)	±0.03 dB (100%)	
	Ten 1 dB steps	±0.1 dB (95%)	±0.03 dB (100%)	
6.4.3	Power Dynamic Range	±1.1 dB (95%)	±0.14 dB (100%)	
6.4.4	Total Power Dynamic Range ^d (Code Domain)	±0.3 dB (95%)	±0.06 dB (100%)	
6.5.1	Occupied Bandwidth	±100 kHz (95%)	±10 kHz (100%)	
6.5.2.1	Spectrum Emission Mask	±1.5 dB (95%)	±0.34 dB (95%)	Absolute peak ^e
6.5.2.2	ACLR			
	5 MHz offset	±0.8 dB (95%)	±1.07 dB (100%)	
	10 MHz offset	±0.8 dB (95%)	±1.00 dB (100%)	
6.5.3	Spurious Emissions			
	f ≤ 2.2 GHz	±1.5 dB (95%)	±0.41 dB (95%)	
	2.2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz	±2.0 dB (95%)	±1.22 dB (95%)	
	4 GHz < f	±4.0 dB (95%)	±1.59 dB (95%)	
6.7.1	EVM (Modulation Accuracy)	±2.5% (95%)	±0.5% (100%)	EVM in the range of 12.5% to 22.5%

Sub-clause	Name	3GPP Required Test Instrument Tolerance (as of 2006-03)	Instrument Tolerance Interval ^{abc}	Supplemental Information
6.7.2	Peak Code Domain Error (Modulation accuracy)	± 1.0 dB (95%)	± 1.0 dB (100%)	
6.7.3	Time alignment error in Tx Diversity (Modulation Accuracy)	± 26 ns (95%) [= 0.1 Tc]	± 1.25 ns (100%)	

- a. Those tolerances marked as 95% are derived from 95th percentile observations with 95% confidence.
- b. Those tolerances marked as 100% are derived from 100% limit tested observations. Only the 100% limit tested observations are covered by the product warranty.
- c. The computation of the instrument tolerance intervals shown includes the uncertainty of the tracing of calibration references to national standards. It is added, in a root-sum-square fashion, to the observed performance of the instrument.
- d. These measurements are obtained by utilizing the code domain power function or general instrument capability. The tolerance limits given represent instrument capabilities.
- e. The tolerance interval shown is for the peak absolute power of a CW-like spurious signal. The standards for SEM measurements are ambiguous as of this writing; the tolerance interval shown is based on Agilent's interpretation of the current standards and is subject to change.

Amplitude

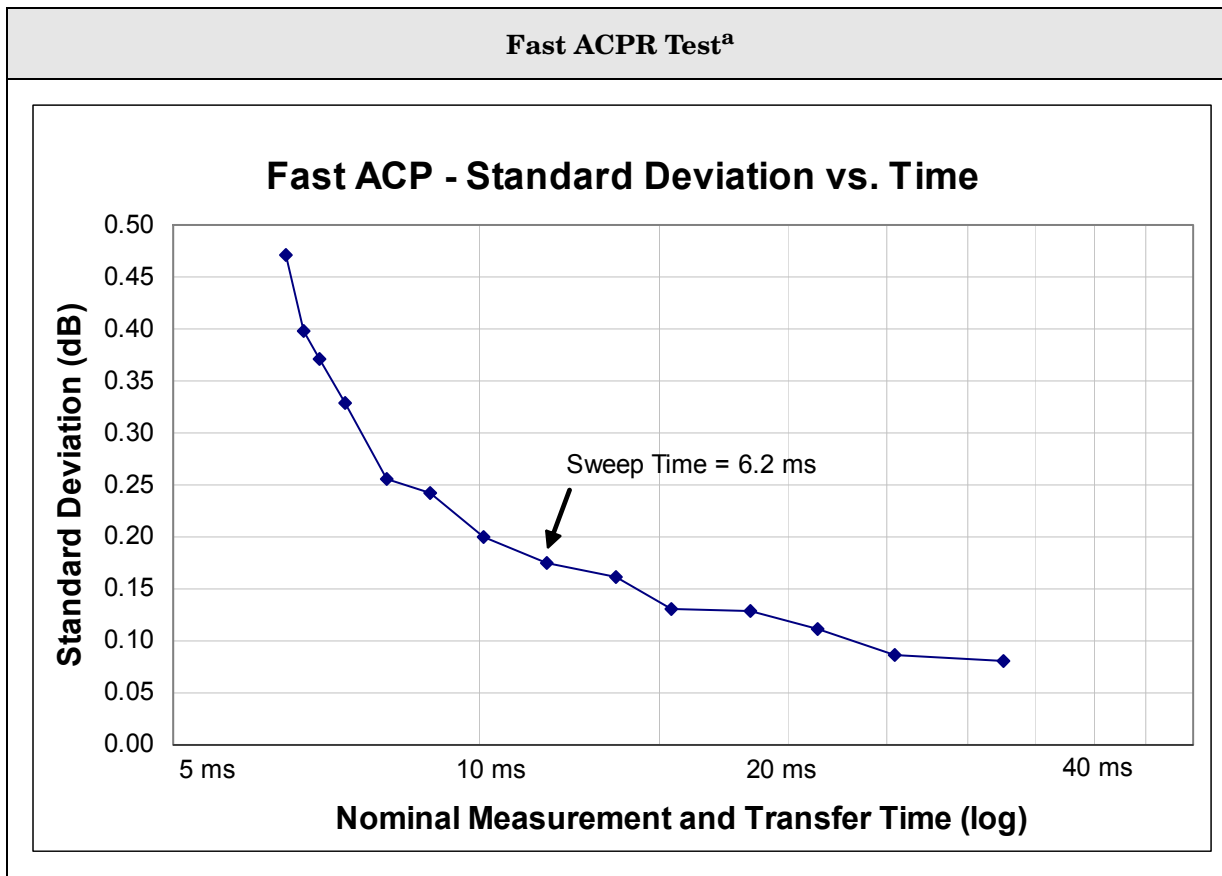
Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		-50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy ^a 20 to 30 °C Atten = 10 dB	±0.94 dB	
95% Confidence Absolute power accuracy 20 to 30 °C Atten = 10 dB		±0.30 dB
Measurement floor		-79.8 dBm (nominal)

- 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				RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth, method = IBW or Fast ^b
Radio	Offset Freq			
MS (UE)	5 MHz		±0.22 dB	At ACPR range of -30 to -36 dBc with optimum mixer level ^c
MS (UE)	10 MHz		±0.34 dB	At ACPR range of -40 to -46 dBc with optimum mixer level ^d
BTS	5 MHz		±1.07 dB	At ACPR range of -42 to -48 dBc with optimum mixer level ^e
BTS	10 MHz		±1.00 dB	At ACPR range of -47 to -53 dBc with optimum mixer level ^d
BTS	5 MHz		±0.44 dB	At -48 dBc non-coherent ACPR ^d
Dynamic Range				RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth
Noise Correction	Offset Freq	Method		Dynamic Range (typical) ^f Optimum ML (nominal)
off	5 MHz	IBW		-68 dB -8 dBm
off	5 MHz	Fast		-67 dB -9 dBm
off	10 MHz	IBW		-74 dB -2 dBm
on	5 MHz	IBW		-73 dB -8 dBm
on	10 MHz	IBW		-76 dB -2 dBm
RRC Weighting Accuracy ^g				
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 $-37 \text{ dBm} - (\text{ACPR}/3)$, where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.
- b. The Fast method has a slight decrease in accuracy in only one case: for BTS measurements at 5 MHz offset, the accuracy degrades by $\pm 0.01 \text{ dB}$ relative to the accuracy shown in this table.
- c. 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 $-(-22 \text{ dBm})$. 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.
- d. ACPR accuracy at 10 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of -14 dBm .
- e. 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 $-(-19 \text{ dBm})$. For example, if the average input power is -5 dBm , set the attenuation to 14 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.
- f. 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.

- g. 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.



- 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	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 ^{a b}	76.5 dB	83.9 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 - 30 °C	±1.05 dB	±0.34 dB (95% confidence)

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the off-set 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 29](#) for more information. The numbers shown are for 0 - 3.6 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions
Dynamic Range, relative	91.9 dB	97.1 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute	-79.4 dBm	-85.4 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Attenuation = 10dB		
Frequency Range		
9 kHz to 3.6 GHz		±0.41 dB (95% Confidence)
3.5 GHz to 7.0 GHz		±1.22 dB (95% Confidence)
6.9 GHz to 13.6 GHz		±1.59 dB (95% Confidence)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Code Domain		
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.
Code domain power		
Absolute accuracy		
-10 dBc CPICH (Atten = 10 dB) ^b		±0.32 dB (95% confidence)
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 to -40 dBc	±0.14 dB	
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		
0 to -25 dBc		±1.0% (nominal)

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		RF input power and attenuation are set to meet the Mixer Level range.
20 to 30 °C		
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) ^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. 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: $\text{error} = \sqrt{\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2} - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$, where EVM_{UUT} is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVM_{sa} 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 $-25 \text{ dBm} \leq \text{ML}^a \leq -15 \text{ dBm}$ 20 to 30 °C Composite EVM Range Floor Accuracy Peak Code Domain Error Accuracy I/Q Origin Offset DUT Maximum Offset Analyzer Noise Floor Frequency Error Range Accuracy Time offset Relative frame offset accuracy Relative offset accuracy (for STTD diff mode) ^e	0 to 25% 1.6% $\pm 1.0\%$ ^b $\pm 0.5\%$ $\pm 1.0 \text{ dB}$ $\pm 5 \text{ Hz} + \text{tfa}^d$ $\pm 1.25 \text{ ns}$	RF input power and attenuation are set to meet the Mixer Level range. At EVM measurement in the range of 12.5% to 22.5% -10 dBc (nominal) -50 dBc (nominal) $\pm 3 \text{ kHz}$ (nominal) ^c $\pm 5.0 \text{ ns}$ (nominal)

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: $\text{error} = [\sqrt{\text{EVMUUT}^2 + \text{EVMsa}^2}] - \text{EVMUUT}$, 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. This specifies a synchronization range with CPICH for CPICH only signal.

d. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy

- e. 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
<p>Power Control</p> <p>Absolute power measurement</p> <p> Accuracy</p> <p> 0 to -20 dBm</p> <p> -20 to -60 dBm</p> <p>Relative power measurement</p> <p> Accuracy</p> <p> Step range ± 1.5 dB</p> <p> Step range ± 3.0 dB</p> <p> Step range ± 4.5 dB</p> <p> Step range ± 26.0 dB</p>		<p>Using 5 MHz resolution bandwidth</p> <p>± 0.7 dB (nominal)</p> <p>± 1.0 dB (nominal)</p> <p>± 0.1 dB (nominal)</p> <p>± 0.15 dB (nominal)</p> <p>± 0.2 dB (nominal)</p> <p>± 0.3 dB (nominal)</p>

Frequency

Description	Specifications			Supplemental Information
In-Band Frequency Range	Operating Band	UL Frequencies UE transmit, Node B receive	DL Frequencies UE receive, Node B transmit	
	I	1920 – 1980 MHz	2110 – 2170 MHz	
	II	1850 – 1910 MHz	1930 – 1990 MHz	
	III	1710 – 1785 MHz	1805 – 1880 MHz	
	IV	1710 – 1755 MHz	2110 – 2155 MHz	
	V	824 – 849 MHz	869 – 894 MHz	
	VI	830 – 840 MHz	875 – 885 MHz	
	VII	2500 – 2570 MHz	2620 – 2690 MHz	
	VIII	880 – 915 MHz	925 – 960 MHz	
IX	1749.9 – 1784.9 MHz	1844.9 – 1879.9 MHz		

9

GSM/EDGE Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the *N9071A* GSM/EDGE 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.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EDGE Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)		3p/8 shifted 8PSK modulation
Carrier Power Range at RF Input		Specifications based on 200 bursts +24 to -45 dBm (nominal)
EVM ^a , rms		
Operating range		0 to 20 % (nominal)
Floor		0.5 % (nominal)
Accuracy ^b		±0.5 % (nominal)
EVM range 1 % to 10 %		
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 5.05, 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
<p>Power vs. Time <i>and</i> EDGE Power vs. Time</p> <p>Minimum carrier power at RF Input for GSM and EDGE</p> <p>Absolute power accuracy for in-band signal (excluding mismatch error)^a</p> <p>Power Ramp Relative Accuracy</p> <p>Accuracy</p> <p>Measurement floor</p>	<p>± 0.16 dB</p> <p>–87 dBm</p>	<p>GMSK modulation (GSM) $3\pi/8$ shifted 8PSK modulation (EDGE)</p> <p>Measures mean transmitted RF carrier power during the useful part of the burst (GSM method) and the power vs. time ramping. 510 kHz RBW</p> <p>–35 dBm (nominal)</p> <p>–0.11 \pm 0.30 dB (95th percentile)</p> <p>Referenced to mean transmitted power</p>

- 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 $10 \times \log(\text{RBW}/510 \text{ kHz})$. The average amplitude error will be about $-0.11 \text{ dB} \times ((510 \text{ kHz}/\text{RBW})^2)$. Therefore, the consistent part of the amplitude error can be eliminated by using a wider RBW.

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

- 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 \times 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
<p>Output RF Spectrum (ORFS) <i>and</i> EDGE Output RF Spectrum</p> <p>Minimum carrier power at RF Input</p> <p>ORFS Relative RF Power Uncertainty^a Due to modulation</p> <p> Offsets \leq 1.2 MHz</p> <p> Offsets \geq 1.8 MHz</p> <p>Due to switching^b</p> <p>ORFS Absolute RF Power Accuracy^c</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p>± 0.26 dB</p> <p>± 0.27 dB</p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p>GMSK modulation (GSM) 3π/8 shifted 8PSK modulation (EDGE)</p> <p>-5 dBm (nominal)</p> <p></p> <p>± 0.17 dB (nominal)</p> <p>± 0.30 dB (95th percentile)</p>

- 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	EDGE	GSM (typical)	EDGE (typical)
100 kHz ^e	60.7 dB	60.7 dB		
200 kHz ^e	66.0 dB	65.9 dB		
250 kHz ^e	67.7 dB	67.5 dB		
400 kHz ^e	71.1 dB	70.6 dB		
600 kHz	73.8 dB	73.0 dB	78.4 dB	77.6 dB
1.2 MHz	77.4 dB	75.7 dB	82.0 dB	80.4 dB
			GSM (nominal)	EDGE (nominal)
1.8 MHz ^f	80.9 dB	79.6 dB	87.3 dB	85.6 dB
6.0 MHz ^f	83.2 dB	81.2 dB	88.4 dB	86.4 dB
Dynamic Range, Spectrum due to switching^a			5-pole sync-tuned filters ^g	
Offset Frequency				
400 kHz		68.9 dB		
600 kHz		71.2 dB		
1.2 MHz		74.0 dB		
1.8 MHz		83.1 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 $\pm 0.5\%$ 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. 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.
- f. Offsets of 1.8 MHz and higher use 100 kHz analysis bandwidths.
- g. 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 $\pm 0.5\%$. 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 $\pm 10\%$ width tolerance would cause a maximum amplitude uncertainty of 0.9 dB.

Description	Uplink	Downlink	Supplemental Information
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	