

Keysight N9000A CXA Signal Analyzer

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Information on preventing analyzer damage can be found at:

<http://www.keysight.com/find/PreventingInstrumentRepair>

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1 Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer

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

Definitions and Requirements

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

Definitions

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

Conditions Required to Meet Specifications

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

- The analyzer is within its calibration cycle. See the General section of this chapter.
- Under auto couple control, except that Auto Sweep Time Rules = Accy.
- For signal frequencies < 10 MHz, DC coupling applied (*Option 513/526* only).
- 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

Keysight Technologies certifies that this product met its published specifications at the time of shipment from the factory. Keysight 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.

*. For earlier instruments (SN prefix < MY/SG/US5423), the operating temperature ranges from 5 to 50°C.

Frequency and Time

| Description | | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Frequency Range | | | |
| Maximum Frequency | | | |
| <i>Option 503</i> | | 3.0 GHz | |
| <i>Option 507</i> | | 7.5 GHz | |
| <i>Option 513</i> | | 13.6 GHz | |
| <i>Option 526</i> | | 26.5 GHz | |
| <i>Preamp Option P03</i> | | 3.0 GHz | |
| <i>Preamp Option P07</i> | | 7.5 GHz | |
| <i>Preamp Option P13</i> | | 13.6 GHz | |
| <i>Preamp Option P26</i> | | 26.5 GHz | |
| Minimum Frequency | | | <i>Option 503, or 507</i> |
| Preamp | | | |
| Off | | 9 kHz | |
| On | | 100 kHz | |
| Minimum Frequency | | | <i>Option 513, or 526</i> |
| Preamp | | AC Coupled DC coupled | |
| Off | | 10 MHz 9 kHz | |
| On | | 10 MHz 100 kHz | |
| Band | | LO Multiple (N^a) | Band Overlaps ^b |
| <i>Option 513, or 526</i> | | | |
| <i>Option 503, or 507</i> | | | |
| 0 (9 kHz to 3.0 GHz) | x | 1 | |
| 0 (9 kHz to 3.08 GHz) | x | 1 | |
| 1 (2.95 to 3.8 GHz) | x | 1 | |
| 2 (3.7 to 4.55 GHz) | x | 1 | |
| 3 (4.45 to 5.3 GHz) | x | 1 | |
| 4 (5.2 to 6.05 GHz) | x | 1 | |
| 5 (5.95 to 6.8 GHz) | x | 1 | |
| 6 (6.7 to 7.5 GHz) | x | 1 | |
| 1 (2.95 to 7.58 GHz) | x | 2 | |
| 2 (7.45 to 9.55 GHz) | x | 2 | |
| 3 (9.45 to 12.6 GHz) | x | 2 | |
| 4 (12.5 to 13.05 GHz) | x | 2 | |
| 4 (12.95 to 13.8 GHz) | x | 4 | |
| 5 (13.4 to 15.55 GHz) | x | 4 | |
| 6 (15.45 to 19.35 GHz) | x | 4 | |
| 7 (19.25 to 21.05 GHz) | x | 4 | |

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

| Description | | | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-------------------------|--|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| 8 (20.95 to 22.85 GHz) | | x | 4 | |
| 9 (22.75 to 24.25 GHz) | | x | 4 | |
| 10 (24.15 to 26.55 GHz) | | x | 4 | |

a. N is the LO multiplication factor.

b. In the band overlap regions, take option 513/526 for example, 2.95 to 7.5 GHz, the analyzer may use either band for measurements, in this example Band 0 or Band 1. The analyzer gives preference to the band with the better overall specifications, but will choose the other band if doing so is necessary to achieve a sweep having minimum band crossings. For example, with CF = 2.98 GHz, with a span of 40 MHz or less, the analyzer uses Band 0, because the stop frequency is 3.0 GHz or less, allowing a span without band crossings in the preferred band. If the span is between 40 and 60 MHz, the analyzer uses Band 1, because the start frequency is above 2.95 GHz, allowing the sweep to be done without a band crossing in Band 1, though the stop frequency is above 3.0 GHz, preventing a Band 0 sweep without band crossing. With a span greater than 60 MHz, a band crossing will be required: the analyzer sweeps up to 3.0 GHz in Band 0; then executes a band crossing and continues the sweep in Band 1.

Specifications are given separately for each band in the band overlap regions. One of these specifications is for the preferred band, and one for the alternate band. Continuing with the example from the previous paragraph (2.98 GHz), the preferred band is band 0 (indicated as frequencies under 3.0 GHz) and the alternate band is band 1 (2.95 to 7.5 GHz). The specifications for the preferred band are warranted. The specifications for the alternate band are not warranted in the band overlap region, but performance is nominally the same as those warranted specifications in the rest of the band. Again, in this example, consider a signal at 2.98 GHz. If the sweep has been configured so that the signal at 2.98 GHz is measured in Band 1, the analysis behavior is nominally as stated in the Band 1 specification line (2.95 to 7.5 GHz) but is not warranted. If warranted performance is necessary for this signal, the sweep should be reconfigured so that analysis occurs in Band 0. Another way to express this situation in this example Band0/Band 1 crossing is this: The specifications given in the "Specifications" column which are described as "2.95 to 7.5 GHz" represent nominal performance from 2.95 to 3.0 GHz, and warranted performance from 3.0 to 7.5 GHz.

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

a. Calibration accuracy depends on how accurately the frequency standard was adjusted to 10 MHz. If the adjustment procedure is followed, the calibration accuracy is given by the specification "Achievable Initial Calibration Accuracy".

b. For periods of one year or more.

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

- 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."
- The specification applies after the analyzer has been powered on for 15 minutes.
- 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.
- The achievable calibration accuracy at the beginning of the calibration cycle includes these effects:
 - Temperature difference between the calibration environment and the use environment
 - Orientation relative to the gravitation field changing between the calibration environment and the use environment
 - Retrace effects in both the calibration environment and the use environment due to turning the instrument power off.
 - Settability

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|--|
| Frequency Readout Accuracy Example for EMC ^c | $\pm(\text{marker freq.} \times \text{freq. ref. accy.} + 0.25\% \times \text{span} + 5\% \times \text{RBW}^a + 2 \text{ Hz} + 0.5 \times \text{horizontal resolution}^b)$ | Single detector only $\pm 0.0032\%$ (nominal) |

- a. The warranted performance is only the sum of all errors under autocoupled conditions. Under non-autocoupled conditions, the frequency readout accuracy will nominally meet the specification equation, except for conditions in which the RBW term dominates, as explained in examples below. The nominal RBW contribution to frequency readout accuracy is 4% of RBW for RBWs from 1 Hz to 3 MHz (the widest autocoupled RBW), and 30% of RBW for the (manually selected) 4, 5, 6 and 8 MHz RBWs.
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 $\text{span}/(\text{Npts} - 1)$, 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 $\text{span} > 0.25 \times (\text{Npts} - 1) \times \text{RBW}$, 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 autocoupled and there are 1001 sweep points, that exception occurs only for spans > 750 MHz.
- c. In most cases, the frequency readout accuracy of the analyzer can be exceptionally good. As an example, Keysight 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 $\pm 0.0032\%$ of the span. A perfect analyzer with this many points would have an accuracy of $\pm 0.0031\%$ 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 Count Accuracy Delta Count Accuracy Resolution | $\pm(\text{marker freq.} \times \text{freq. Ref. Accy.} + 0.100 \text{ Hz})$ $\pm(\text{delta freq.} \times \text{freq. Ref. Accy.} + 0.141 \text{ Hz})$ 0.001 Hz | See note ^b |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Frequency Span | | |
| Range | | |
| Option 503 | 0 Hz, 10 Hz to 3 GHz | |
| Option 507 | 0 Hz, 10 Hz to 7.5 GHz | |
| Option 513 | 0 Hz, 10 Hz to 13.6 GHz | |
| Option 526 | 0 Hz, 10 Hz to 26.5 GHz | |
| Resolution | 2 Hz | |
| Span Accuracy | | |
| Swept | $\pm(0.25\% \times \text{span} + \text{horizontal resolution}^a)$ | |
| FFT | $\pm(0.10\% \times \text{span} + \text{horizontal resolution}^a)$ | |

- 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 $\text{span} > 0.25 \times (\text{Npts} - 1) \times \text{RBW}$, 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 |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Sweep Time and Trigger | | |
| Sweep Time Range | | |
| Span = 0 Hz | 1 μs to 6000 s | |
| Span ≥ 10 Hz | 1 ms to 4000 s | |
| Sweep Time Accuracy | | |
| Span ≥ 10 Hz, swept | | $\pm 0.01\%$ (nominal) |
| Span ≥ 10 Hz, FFT | | $\pm 40\%$ (nominal) |
| Span = 0 Hz | | $\pm 1\%$ (nominal) |
| Sweep Trigger | Free Run, Line, Video, External 1, RF Burst, Periodic Timer | |
| Delayed Trigger ^a | | |
| Range | | |
| Span ≥ 10 Hz, swept | 1 μs to 500 ms | |
| Span = 0 Hz or FFT | -150 ms to +500 ms | |
| Resolution | 0.1 μs | |

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

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Triggers <u>Video</u> Minimum settable level Maximum usable level Detector and Sweep Type relationships Sweep Type = Swept Detector = Normal, Peak, Sample or Negative Peak Detector = Average Sweep Type = FFT <u>RF Burst</u> Level Range Level Accuracy Bandwidth (–10 dB) Frequency Limitations <u>External Triggers</u> | –170 dBm | Additional information on some of the triggers and gate sources Independent of Display Scaling and Reference Level Useful range limited by noise Highest allowed mixer level ^a + 2 dB (nominal) Triggers on the signal before detection, which is similar to the displayed signal Triggers on the signal before detection, but with a single-pole filter added to give similar smoothing to that of the average detector Triggers on the signal envelop in a band width wider than the FFT width –50 to –10 dBm plus attenuation (nominal) ^b ±2 dB + Absolute Amplitude Accuracy (nominal) 18 MHz (nominal) If the start or center frequency is too close to zero, LO feedthrough can degrade or prevent triggering. How close is too close depends on the band width. See "Inputs/Outputs" on page 56. |

- a. The highest allowed mixer level depends on the attenuation and IF Gain. It is nominally –10 dBm + input attenuation for Preamp Off and IF Gain = Low.
- b. Noise will limit trigger level range at high frequencies, such as above 13 GHz.

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

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

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|---|
| Resolution Band width (RBW) Range (–3.01 dB bandwidth) | 1 Hz to 8 MHz Band widths above 3 MHz are 4, 5, 6, and 8 MHz. Band widths 1 Hz to 3 MHz are spaced at 10% spacing using the E24 series (24 per decade): 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0, 2.2, 2.4, 2.7, 3.0, 3.3, 3.6, 3.9, 4.3, 4.7, 5.1, 5.6, 6.2, 6.8, 7.5, 8.2, 9.1 in each decade. | |
| Power Band width Accuracy^a RBW Range 1 Hz to 750 kHz 820 kHz to 1.2 MHz 1.3 to 2.0 MHz 2.2 to 3 MHz 4 to 8 MHz | | $\pm 1.0\%$ (± 0.044 dB) (nominal) $\pm 2.0\%$ (± 0.088 dB) (nominal) ± 0.07 dB (nominal) ± 0.15 dB (nominal) ± 0.25 dB (nominal) |
| Accuracy (–3.01 dB bandwidth)^b RBW Range 1 Hz to 1.3 MHz 1.5 to 3.0 MHz 4 to 8 MHz | | $\pm 2\%$ (nominal) $\pm 7\%$ (nominal) $\pm 15\%$ (nominal) |
| Selectivity^c (–60 dB/–3 dB) | | 4.1:1 (nominal) |

- 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 Flat-top, 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.
- 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.
- The RBW filters are implemented digitally, and the selectivity is designed to be 4.1:1. Verifying the selectivity with RBWs above 100 kHz becomes increasing problematic due to SNR affecting the –60 dB measurement.

| Description | Specification | Supplemental information |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|
| Analysis Band width^a | | |
| Standard | 10 MHz | |
| With <i>Option B25</i> | 25 MHz | |

- a. Analysis bandwidth is the instantaneous bandwidth available around 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 Band width (VBW) | | |
| Range | Same as Resolution Bandwidth range plus wide-open VBW (labeled 50 MHz) | |
| Accuracy | | $\pm 6\%$ (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 smoothing to VBW filtering in a swept measurement. For example, if $\text{VBW} = 0.1 \times \text{RBW}$, four FFTs are averaged to generate one result.

Amplitude Accuracy and Range

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| Measurement Range | | |
| <i>Option 513 or 526</i> | | |
| <i>Option 503 or 507</i> | | |
| Preamp Off | | |
| 100 kHz to 1 MHz | x | Displayed Average Noise Level to +20 dBm |
| 1 MHz to 7.5 GHz | x | Displayed Average Noise Level to +23 dBm |
| 100 kHz to 26.5 GHz | x | Displayed Average Noise Level to +23 dBm |
| Preamp On | | |
| 100 kHz to 7.5 GHz | x | Displayed Average Noise Level to +15 dBm |
| 100 kHz to 26.5 GHz | x | Displayed Average Noise Level to +23 dBm |
| Input Attenuation Range | | |
| Standard | x | 0 to 50 dB, in 10 dB steps |
| Standard | x | 0 to 70 dB, in 10 dB steps |
| With <i>Option FSA</i> | x | 0 to 50 dB, in 2 dB steps |
| With <i>Option FSA</i> | x | 0 to 70 dB, in 2 dB steps |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Maximum Safe Input Level | | |
| Average Total Power (input attenuation ≥ 20 dB) | +30 dBm (1 W) | <i>Option 503/507</i> |
| Average Total Power (input attenuation ≥ 10 dB) | +30 dBm (1 W) | <i>Option 513/526</i> |
| Peak Pulse Power (<10 μ s pulse width, $<1\%$ duty cycle input attenuation ≥ 30 dB) | +50 dBm (100 W) | |
| AC Coupled | ± 50 Vdc | |
| DC Coupled | ± 0.2 Vdc | <i>Option 513/526</i> |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Display Range | | |
| Log Scale | Ten divisions displayed; 0.1 to 1.0 dB/division in 0.1 dB steps, and 1 to 20 dB/division in 1 dB steps | |
| Linear Scale | Ten divisions | |
| Scale units | dBm, dBmV, dBμV, dBmA, dBμA, V, W, A | |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Marker Readout^a | | |
| Resolution | | |
| Log units resolution | | |
| Trace Averaging Off, on-screen | 0.01 dB | |
| Trace Averaging 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 previous analyzers (except PSA) in a way that makes the Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer more flexible. In previous analyzers, the RL controlled how the measurement was performed as well as how it was displayed. Because the logarithmic amplifier in previous analyzers had both range and resolution limitations, this behavior was necessary for optimum measurement accuracy. The logarithmic amplifier in the CXA signal analyzer, however, is implemented digitally such that the range and resolution greatly exceed other instrument limitations. Because of this, the CXA 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) Swept operation ^a Attenuation 10 dB) | | Refer to the footnote for "Band Overlaps" on page 15. |
| <i>Option 513 or 526</i> | | |
| <i>Option 503 or 507</i> | | |
| | 20 to 30°C Full Range | 95th Percentile (≈2σ) |
| 9 kHz to 10 MHz x | ±0.6 dB ±0.65 dB | ±0.45 dB |
| 9 kHz to 10 MHz x | ±0.8 dB ±0.85 dB | ±0.5 dB |
| 10 MHz to 3 GHz x | ±0.75 dB ±1.75 dB | ±0.55 dB |

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

| Description | | | Specifications | | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------|---|---|----------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 10 MHz to 3 GHz | | x | ±0.65 dB | ±0.85 dB | ±0.4 dB |
| 3 to 5.25 GHz | x | | ±1.45 dB | ±2.5 dB | ±1.0 dB |
| 5.25 to 7.5 GHz | x | | ±1.65 dB | ±2.60 dB | ±1.2 dB |
| 3 to 7.5 GHz | | x | ±1.5 dB | ±2.5 dB | ±0.5 dB |
| 7.5 to 13.6 GHz | | x | ±2.0 dB | ±2.7 dB | ±0.8 dB |
| 13.6 to 19 GHz | | x | ±2.0 dB | ±2.7 dB | ±1.0 dB |
| 19 to 26.5 GHz | | x | ±2.5 dB | ±4.5 dB | ±1.3 dB |

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

| Description | | Specifications | Supplemental Information | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| IF Frequency Response^a (Demodulation and FFT response relative to the center frequency) | | | | | |
| Center Freq (GHz) | Analysis Width (MHz) | Max Error^b (Exception ^c) | Midwidth Error (95th Percentile) | Slope (dB/MHz) (95th Percentile) | RMS^d (nominal) |
| ≤3.0 | ≤10 | ±0.40 dB | ±0.15 dB | ±0.10 | 0.03 dB |
| >3.0, ≤ 26.5 | ≤10 | | | | 0.25 dB |

- a. The IF frequency response includes effects due to RF circuits such as input filters, that are a function of RF frequency, in addition to the IF pass-band effects.
- b. The maximum error at an offset (f) from the center of the FFT width is given by the expression $\pm [\text{Midwidth Error} + (f \times \text{Slope})]$, but never exceeds ±Max Error. Usually, the span is no larger than the FFT width in which case the center of the FFT width is the center frequency of the analyzer. When the analyzer span is wider than the FFT width, the span is made up of multiple concatenated FFT results, and thus has multiple centers of FFT widths so the f in the equation is the offset from the nearest center. These specifications include the effect of RF frequency response as well as IF frequency response at the worst case center frequency. Performance is nominally three times better than the maximum error at most center frequencies.
- c. The specification does not apply for frequencies greater than 3.0 MHz from the center in FFT Widths of 7.2 to 8 MHz.
- d. The "RMS" nominal performance is the standard deviation of the response relative to the center frequency, integrated across a 10 MHz span. This performance measure was observed at a single center frequency in each harmonic mixing band, which is representative of all center frequencies; the observation center frequency is not the worst case center frequency.

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| IF Phase Linearity | | |
| Freq (GHz) | Span (MHz) | Peak-to-Peak (nominal) RMS (nominal) ^a |
| ≥0.02, ≤ 3.0 | ≤ 10 | 0.5° 0.2° |
| >3.0, ≤ 7.5 | ≤ 10 | 2.7° 2.4° |
| >7.5, ≤ 26.5 | ≤ 10 | 1.5° 0.4° |

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.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Input Attenuation Switching Uncertainty (Relative to 10 dB (reference setting)) | | Refer to the footnote for " Band Overlaps " on page 15 |
| 50 MHz (reference frequency) | ±0.32 dB | ±0.15 dB (typical) |
| Attenuation > 2 dB, preamp off | | |
| 100 kHz to 3 GHz | | ±0.30 dB (nominal) |
| 3 to 7.5 GHz | | ±0.50 dB (nominal) |
| 7.5 to 13.6 GHz | | ±0.70 dB (nominal) |
| 13.6 to 26.5 GHz | | ±0.70 dB (nominal) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Absolute Amplitude Accuracy | | |
| At 50 MHz ^a | | |
| 20 to 30°C | ±0.40 dB | ±0.30 dB (95th percentile) |
| 5 to 50°C | ±0.60 dB | |
| At all frequencies ^a | | |
| 20 to 30°C | ±(0.40 dB + frequency response) | |
| 5 to 50°C | ±(0.60 dB + frequency response) | |
| 95th Percentile Absolute Amplitude Accuracy ^b (Wide range of signal levels, RBWs, RLs, etc., Atten = 10 dB) | | |
| 100 kHz to 10 MHz | | ±0.6 dB |
| 10 MHz to 2.0 GHz | | ±0.5 dB |
| 2.0 to 3.0 GHz | | ±0.6 dB |

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Preamp On ^c (Option P03/P07/P13/P26) | | $\pm(0.39 \text{ dB} + \text{frequency response})$ (nominal) |

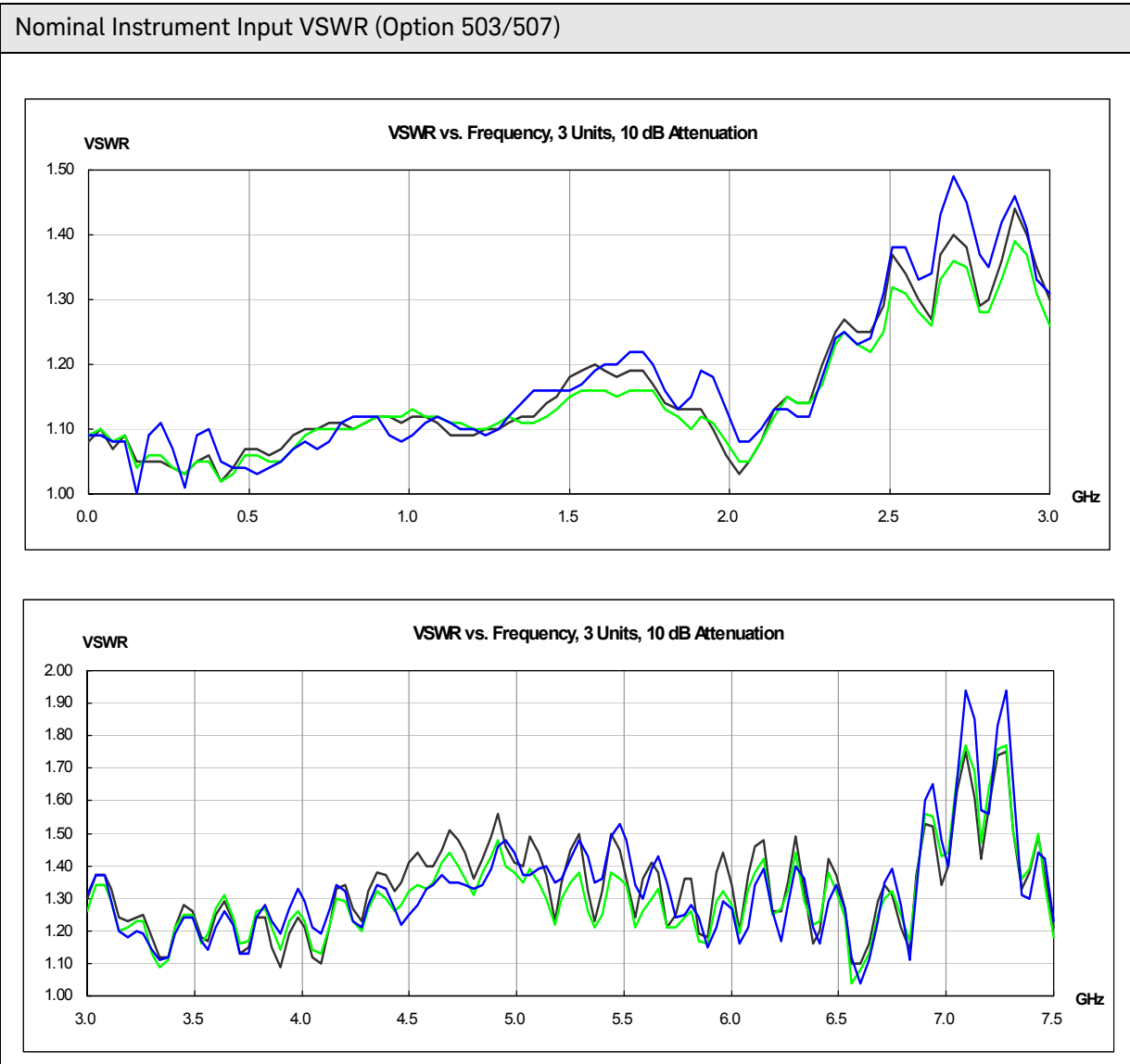
- a. Absolute amplitude accuracy is the total of all amplitude measurement errors, and applies over the following subset of settings and conditions: $1 \text{ Hz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 1 \text{ MHz}$; Input signal -10 to -50 dBm ; Input attenuation 10 dB ; span $< 5 \text{ MHz}$ (nominal additional error for span $\geq 5 \text{ MHz}$ is 0.02 dB); all settings auto-coupled except Swp Time Rules = Accuracy; combinations of low signal level and wide RBW use $\text{VBW} \leq 30 \text{ kHz}$ 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 a. There are 108 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.
- c. Same settings as footnote a, except that the signal level at the preamp input is -40 to -80 dBm . Total power at preamp (dBm) = total power at input (dBm) minus input attenuation (dB). This specification applies for signal frequencies above 100 kHz .

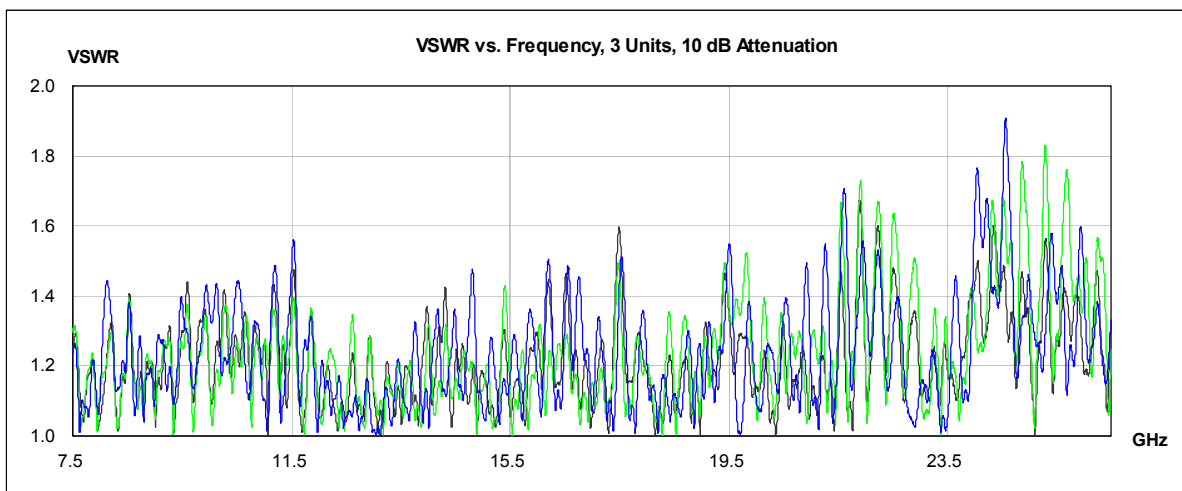
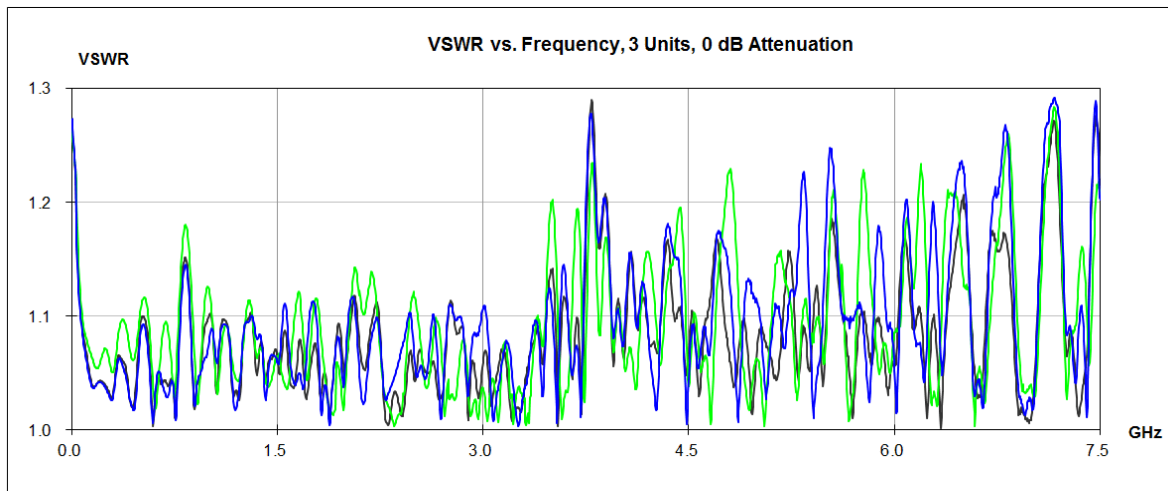
| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| RF Input VSWR (Input attenuation 10 dB , 50 MHz) | | Nominal ^a 1.1:1 |
| Option 513 or 526 | | |
| Option 503 or 507 | | |
| 10 MHz to 3.0 GHz | x | Input Attenuation $\geq 10 \text{ dB}$ < 1.5:1 (nominal) |
| 10 MHz to 3.0 GHz | x | < 1.3:1 (nominal) |
| 3.0 to 7.5 GHz | x | < 2.0:1 (nominal) |
| 3.0 to 7.5 GHz | x | < 1.4:1 (nominal) |
| 7.5 to 26.5 GHz | x | < 1.9:1 (nominal) |

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



Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Nominal Instrument Input VSWR (Option 513/526)



| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Resolution Band width Switching Uncertainty 1 Hz to 3 MHz RBW Manually selected wide RBWs: 4, 5, 6, 8 MHz | ± 0.15 dB ± 1.0 dB | Relative to reference BW of 30 kHz |

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Display Scale Switching Uncertainty Switching between Linear and Log 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^{abc} Absolute 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 \leq ML < –15 dBm –15 dBm \leq ML \leq –10 dBm Relative Fidelity ^e Sum of the following terms: high level term | Linearity ± 0.15 dB ± 0.30 dB | ± 0.15 dB (typical) Applies for mixer level ^d range from –10 to –80 dBm, preamp off, and dither on Up to ± 0.045 dB ^f |

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Amplitude Accuracy and Range

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| instability term | | Up to ± 0.018 dB |
| slope term | | From equation ^g |

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

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

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 Medium. 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 ± 0.025 dB. The instability term is ± 0.018 dB. The slope term evaluates to ± 0.050 dB. The sum of all these terms is ± 0.093 dB.
- f. Errors at high mixer levels will nominally be well within the range of ± 0.045 dB $\times \{\exp[(P1 - \text{Pref})/(8.69 \text{ dB})] - \exp[(P2 - \text{Pref})/(8.69 \text{ dB})]\}$. 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.

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

Dynamic Range

Gain Compression

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| 1 dB Gain Compression Point (Two-tone)^{abc} 50 MHz to 7.5 GHz (<i>Option 503, 507</i>) 50 MHz to 7.5 GHz (<i>Option 513, 526</i>) 7.5 to 13.6 GHz (<i>Option 513, 526</i>) 13.6 to 26.5 GHz (<i>Option 526</i>) | | Maximum power at mixer ^d +2.00 dBm (nominal) +7.00 dBm (nominal) +3.00 dBm (nominal) +0.00 dBm (nominal) |

- a. Large signals, even at frequencies not shown on the screen, can cause the analyzer to incorrectly measure on-screen signals because of two-tone gain compression. This specification tells how large an interfering signal must be in order to cause a 1 dB change in an on-screen signal.
- b. Specified at 1 kHz RBW with 1 MHz tone spacing.
- 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. Mixer power level (dBm) = input power (dBm) – input attenuation (dB).

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 Band width | | Refer to the footnote for " Band Overlaps " on page 15 |
| | | | | | |
| Option 513 or 526 | | | | | |
| Option 503 or 507 (SN prefix < MY/SG/US5423) | | | | | |
| Option 503 or 507 (SN prefix ≥ MY/SG/US5423, ship standard with N9000A-EP4) | | | | | |
| | | | 20 to 30°C | Full range | Typical |
| 9 kHz to 1 MHz | x | x | | | -120 dBm (nominal) |
| 9 kHz to 1 MHz | | x | | | -122 dBm |
| 1 to 10 MHz ^b | x | x | -130 dBm | -129 dBm | -137 dBm |
| 1 to 10 MHz ^c | | x | -143 dBm | -143 dBm | -148 dBm |
| 10 MHz to 1.5 GHz | x | x | -148 dBm | -145 dBm | -150 dBm |
| 10 MHz to 1.5 GHz | | x | -147 dBm | -147 dBm | -150 dBm |
| 1.5 to 2.2 GHz | | x | -144 dBm | -141 dBm | -147 dBm |
| 1.5 to 2.5 GHz | x | | -144 dBm | -141 dBm | -147 dBm |
| 2.5 to 2.7 GHz | x | | -142 dBm | -139 dBm | -145 dBm |
| 2.7 to 3.0 GHz | x | | -139 dBm | -137 dBm | -143 dBm |
| 2.2 to 3.0 GHz | | x | -140 dBm | -138 dBm | -143 dBm |
| 3 to 4.5 GHz | x | x | -137 dBm | -136 dBm | -140 dBm |
| 4.5 to 6 GHz | x | x | -133 dBm | -130 dBm | -136 dBm |
| 1.5 to 6 GHz | | x | -143 dBm | -142 dBm | -147 dBm |
| 6 to 7.5 GHz | x | x | -128 dBm | -125 dBm | -131 dBm |
| 6 to 7.5 GHz | | x | -141 dBm | -140 dBm | -145 dBm |
| 7.5 to 13.6 GHz | | x | -139 dBm | -138 dBm | -142 dBm |
| 13.6 to 20 GHz | | x | -134 dBm | -133 dBm | -140 dBm |
| 20 to 24 GHz | | x | -132 dBm | -131 dBm | -138 dBm |
| 24 to 26.5 GHz | | x | -124 dBm | -121 dBm | -129 dBm |

- DANL for zero span and swept is measured in a 1 kHz RBW and normalized to the narrowest available RBW, because the noise figure does not depend on RBW and 1 kHz measurements are faster.
- DANL below 10 MHz is affected by phase noise around the LO feedthrough signal.
- DANL below 10 MHz is affected by phase noise around the LO feedthrough signal. Specifications apply with the best setting of the Phase Noise Optimization control, which is to choose the "Best Close-in f Noise" for frequencies below 25 kHz, and "Best Wide Offset f Noise" for frequencies above 85 kHz.

Spurious Response

| Description | | | Specifications | | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Spurious Response | | | | | See "Band Overlaps" on page 15 |
| <i>Option 513 or 526</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Option 503 or 507</i> | | | | | |
| | | | Mixer Level^a | Response | Preamp Off ^b |
| Residual Responses ^c 200 kHz to 7.5 GHz ^d (swept) Zero span or FFT or other frequencies | x | | | –90 dBm | –100 dBm (nominal) |
| Input Related Spurious Response (10 MHz to 7.5 GHz) | x | | –30 dBm | | –60 dBc (typical) |
| Image Responses 10 MHz to 26.5 GHz | | x | –10 dBm | | –60 dBc (typical) |
| Other Spurious Responses | | | | | |
| First RF Order (f ± 10 MHz from carrier) | | x | –10 dBm | –65 dBc | |
| High RF Order (f ± 10 MHz from carrier) | | x | –30 dBm | –65 dBc | |
| LO-Related Spurious Responses (10 MHz to 3 GHz) | | x | –10 dBm | | –64 dBc (typical) |
| Sidebands, offset from CW signal | x | x | | | |
| 50 to 200 Hz | | | | | –50 dBc (nominal) |
| 200 Hz to 3 kHz | | | | | –65 dBc (nominal) |
| 3 kHz to 300 kHz | | | | | –65 dBc (nominal) |
| 300 kHz to 10 MHz | | | | | –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. The stop frequency varies according to the option 503/507/513/526 selected.

Second Harmonic Distortion

| Description | Specifications | | Supplemental Information | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Second Harmonic Distortion (Input attenuation 10 dB) | Distortion | SHI^a | Distortion (nominal) | SHI (nominal) |
| <i>Option 513, or 526</i> | | | | |
| <i>Option 503, or 507</i> | | | | |
| Preamp Off | | | | |
| 10 MHz to 3.75 GHz (Input level -20 dBm) | x | x | -65 dBc | +35 dBm |
| 3.75 to 13.25 GHz (Input level -20 dBm) | | x | -75 dBc | +45 dBm |
| Preamp On (<i>Option P03/P07</i>) (Input level -40 dBm) | x | x | -60 dBc | +10 dBm |

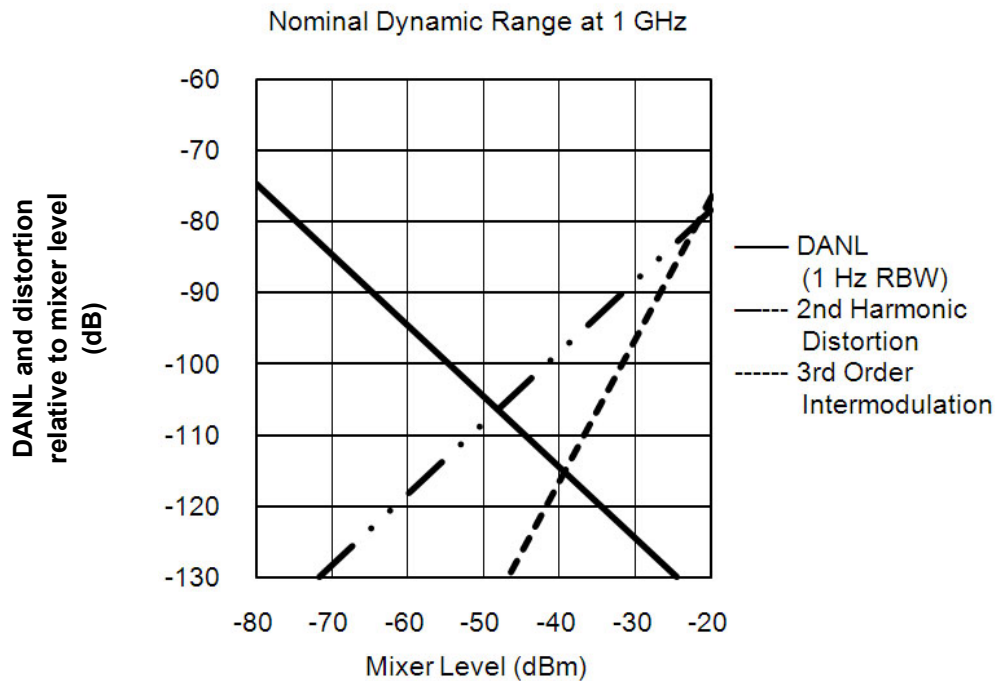
a. SHI = second harmonic intercept. The SHI is given by the mixer power in dBm minus the second harmonic distortion level relative to the mixer tone in dBc.

Third Order Intermodulation

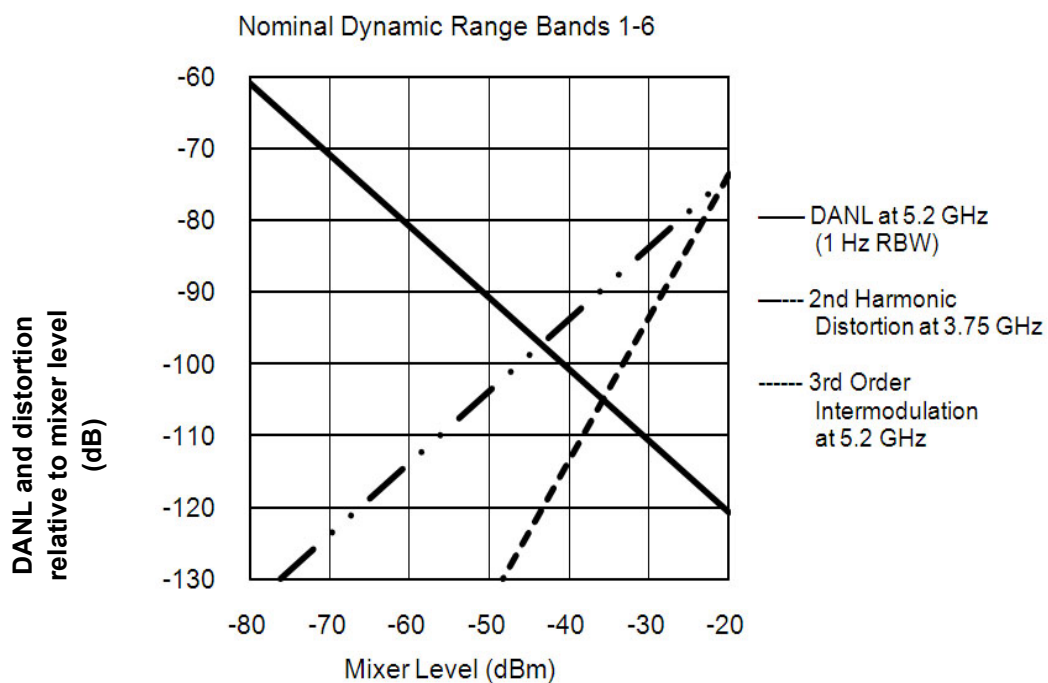
| Description | | | Specifications | Supplemental Information | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Third Order Intermodulation^a (Two –20 dBm tones at the input, spaced by 100 kHz, input attenuation 0 dB) | | | | Refer to the footnote for " Band Overlaps " on page 15. | |
| <i>Option 513, or 526</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Option 503, or 507</i> | | | | | |
| 20 to 30°C | | | Intercept^b | Extrapolated Distortion^c | Intercept (Typical) |
| 10 to 500 MHz | | x | +11 dBm | -62 dBc | +15 dBm |
| 10 to 400 MHz | x | | +10 dBm | -60 dBc | +14 dBm |
| 500 MHz to 2 GHz | | x | +12 dBm | -64 dBc | +15 dBm |
| 2 to 3 GHz | | x | +11 dBm | -62 dBc | +15 dBm |
| 400 MHz to 3 GHz | x | | +13 dBm | -66 dBc | +17 dBm |
| 3 to 7.5 GHz | | x | +12 dBm | -64 dBc | +17 dBm |
| 3 to 7.5 GHz | x | | +13 dBm | -66 dBc | +15 dBm |
| 7.5 to 13.6 GHz | | x | +11 dBm | -62 dBc | +15 dBm |
| 13.6 to 26.5 GHz | | x | +10 dBm | -60 dBc | +14 dBm |
| Preamp On (<i>OptionP03, P07, P13, P26</i>) (Two –45 dBm tones at the input, spaced by 100 kHz, input attenuation 0 dB) | x | x | | | –8 dBm (nominal) |

- a. TOI is verified with IF Gain set to its best case condition, which is IF Gain = Low.
- b. Intercept = 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.
- c. The distortion shown is computed from the warranted intercept specifications, based on two tones at -20 dBm each, instead of being measured directly.

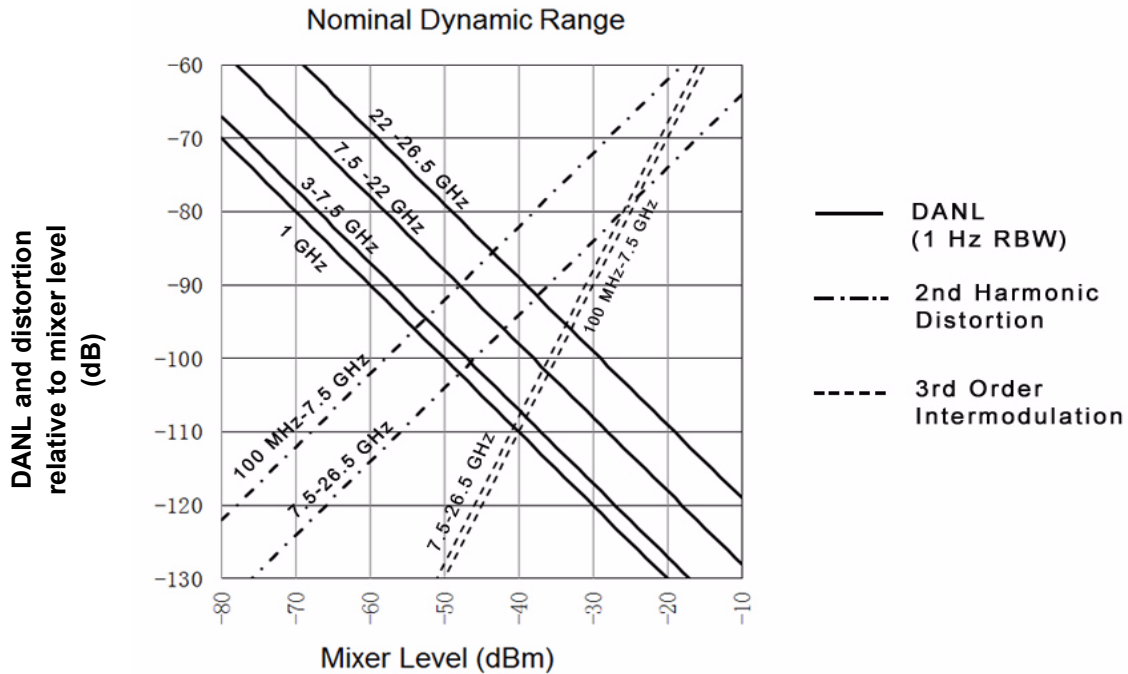
Nominal Dynamic Range at 1 GHz [Plot] (Option 503/507)



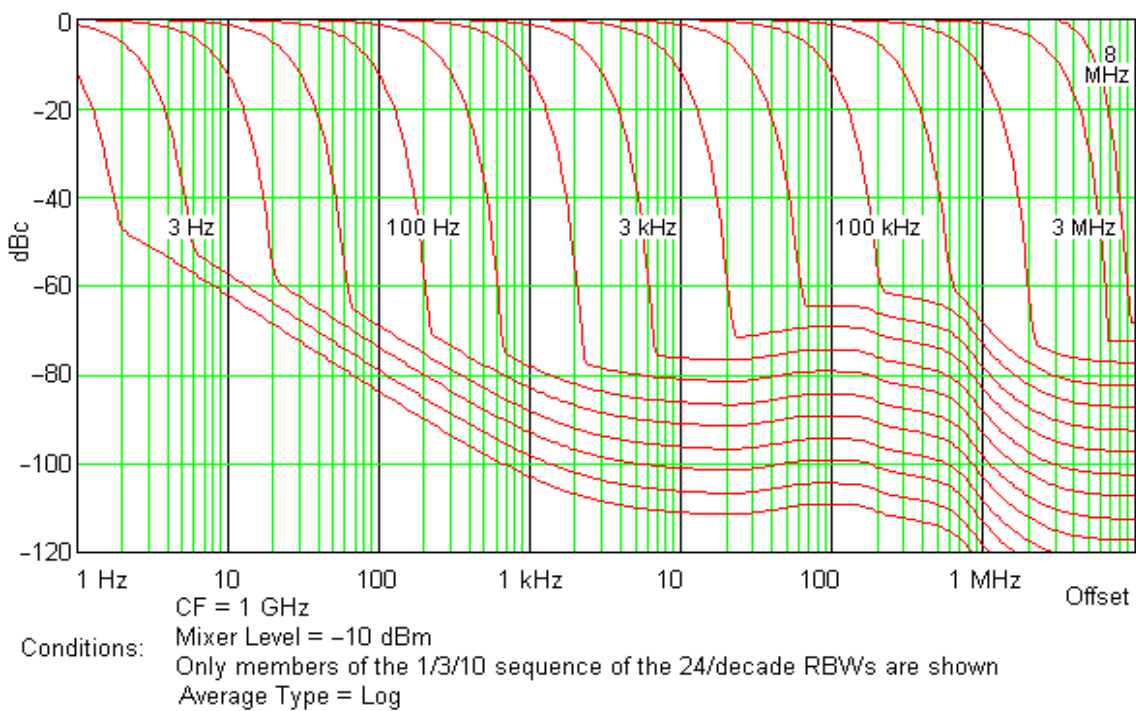
Nominal Dynamic Range Band 1-6 [Plot] (Option 503/507)



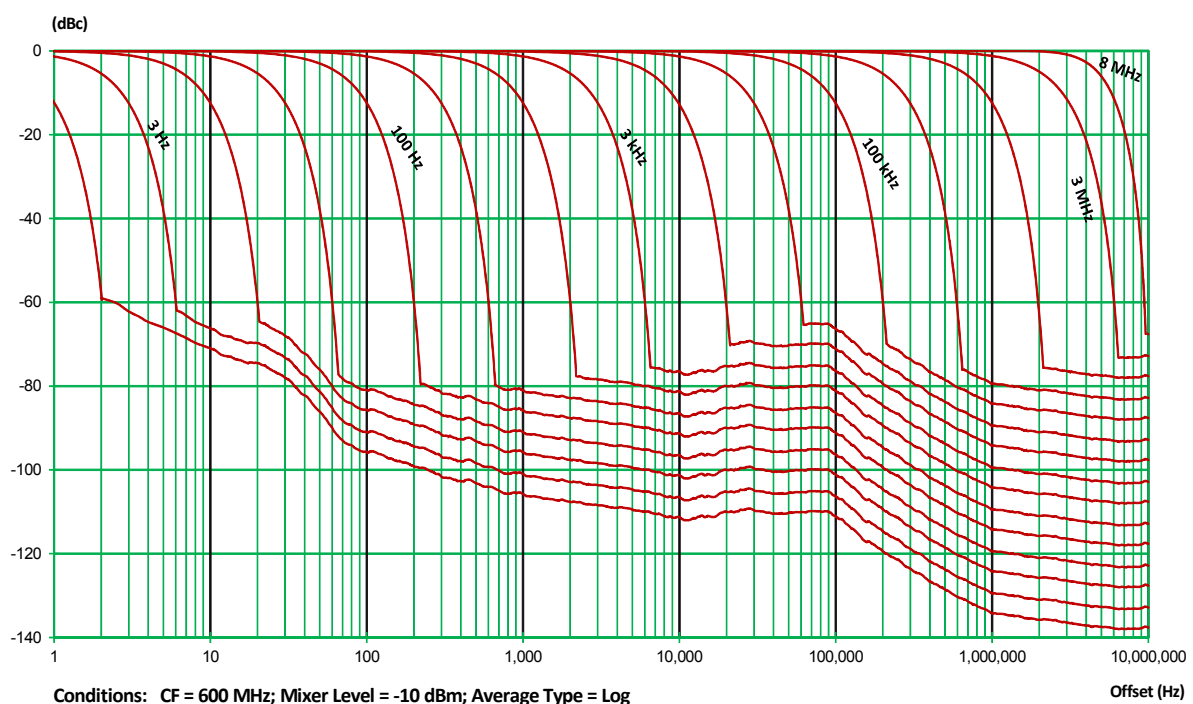
Nominal Dynamic Range [Plot] (Option 513/526)



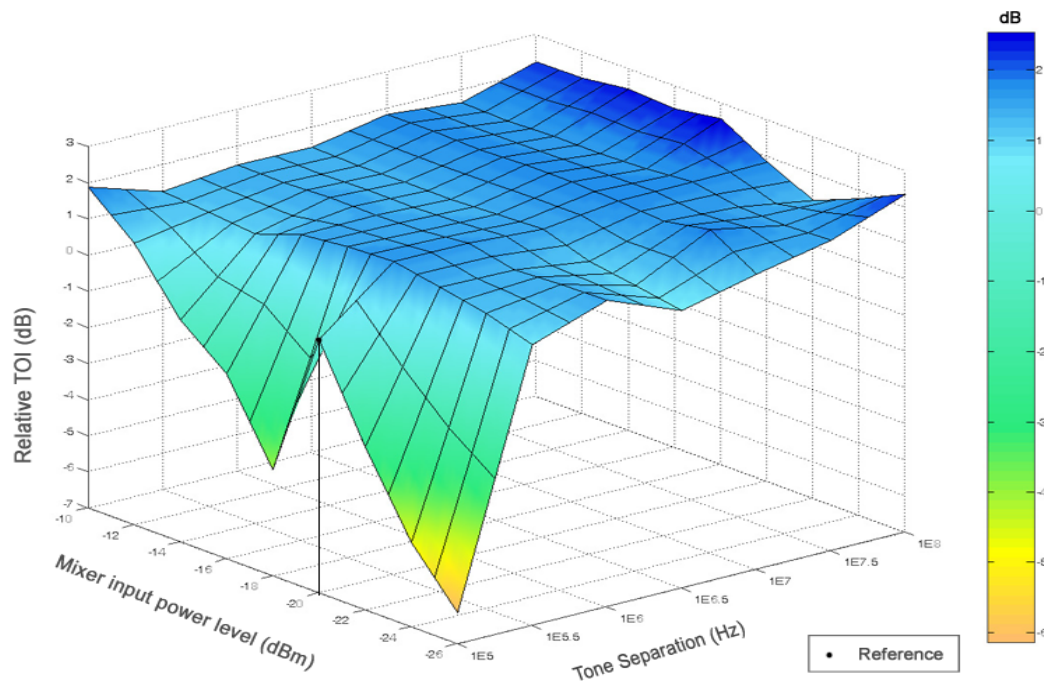
Nominal Dynamic Range vs. Offset Frequency vs. RBW [Plot] (Option 503/507)



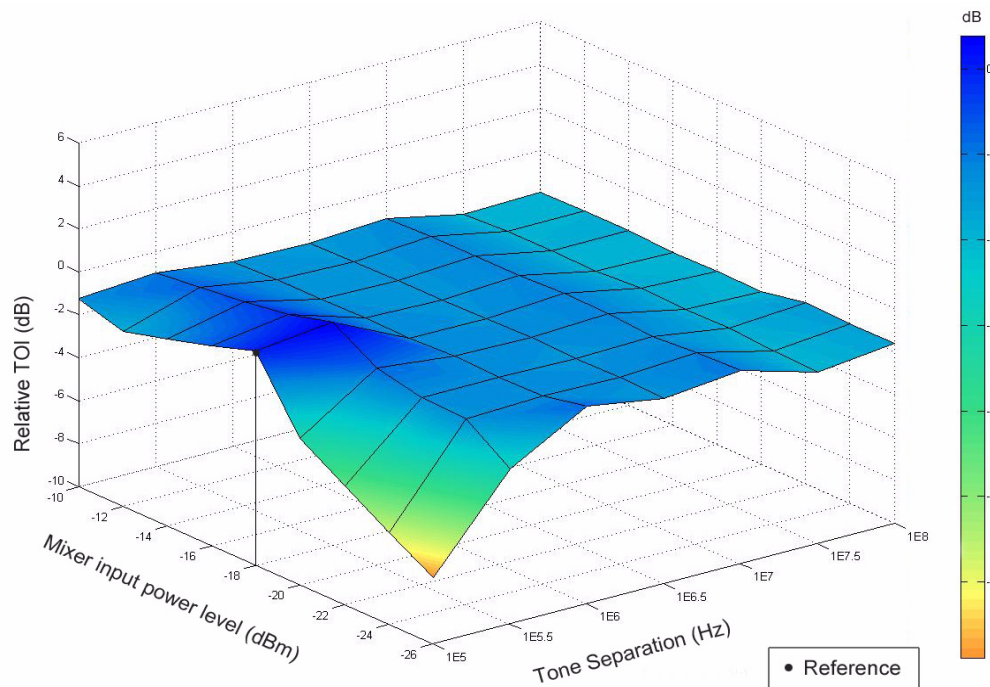
Nominal Dynamic Range vs. Offset Frequency vs. RBW [Plot] (Option 513/526)



Nominal TOI vs. Mixer Level and Tone Separation [Plot] (Option 503, 507)



Nominal TOI vs. Mixer Level and Tone Separation [Plot] (Option 513, 526)

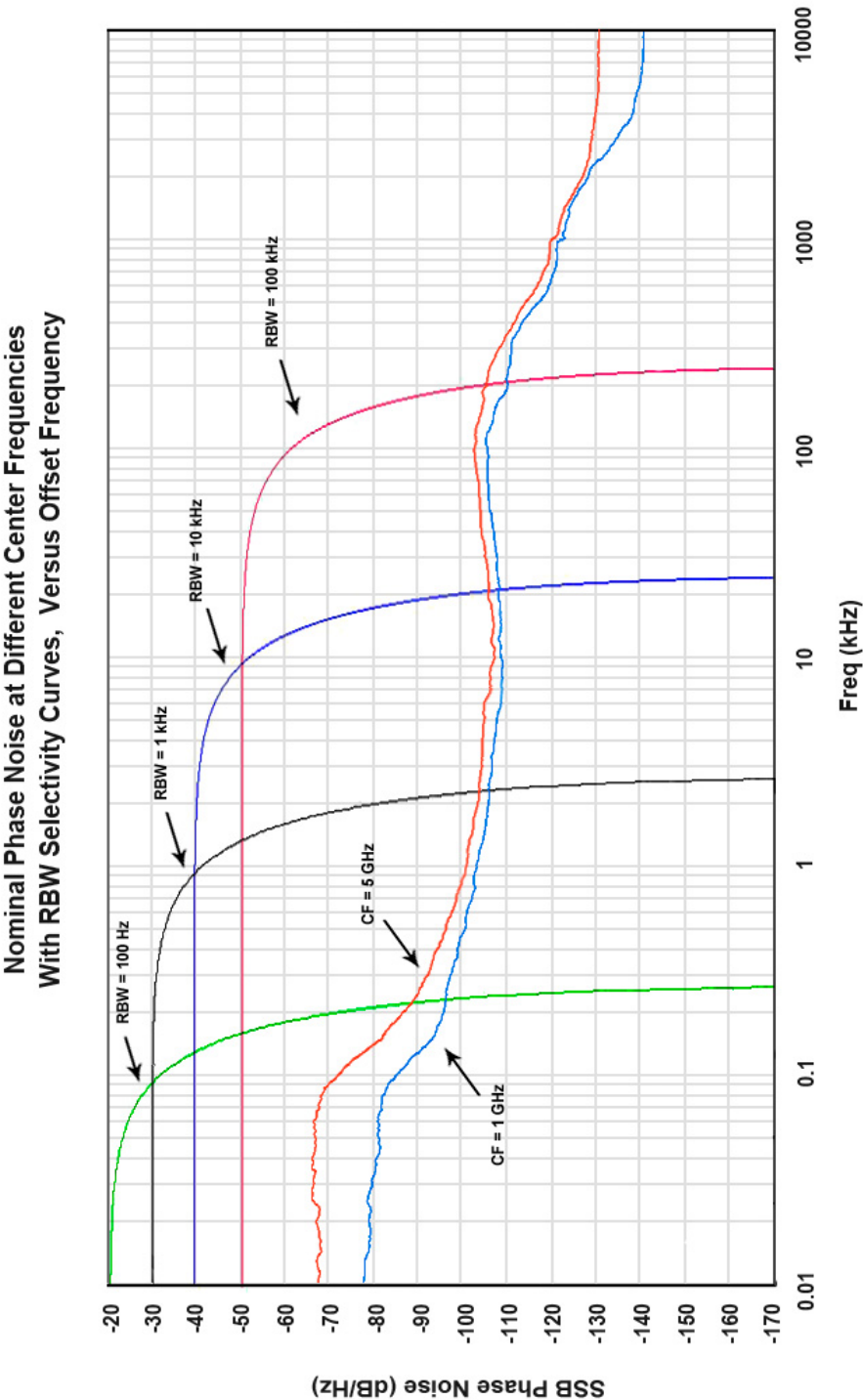


Phase Noise

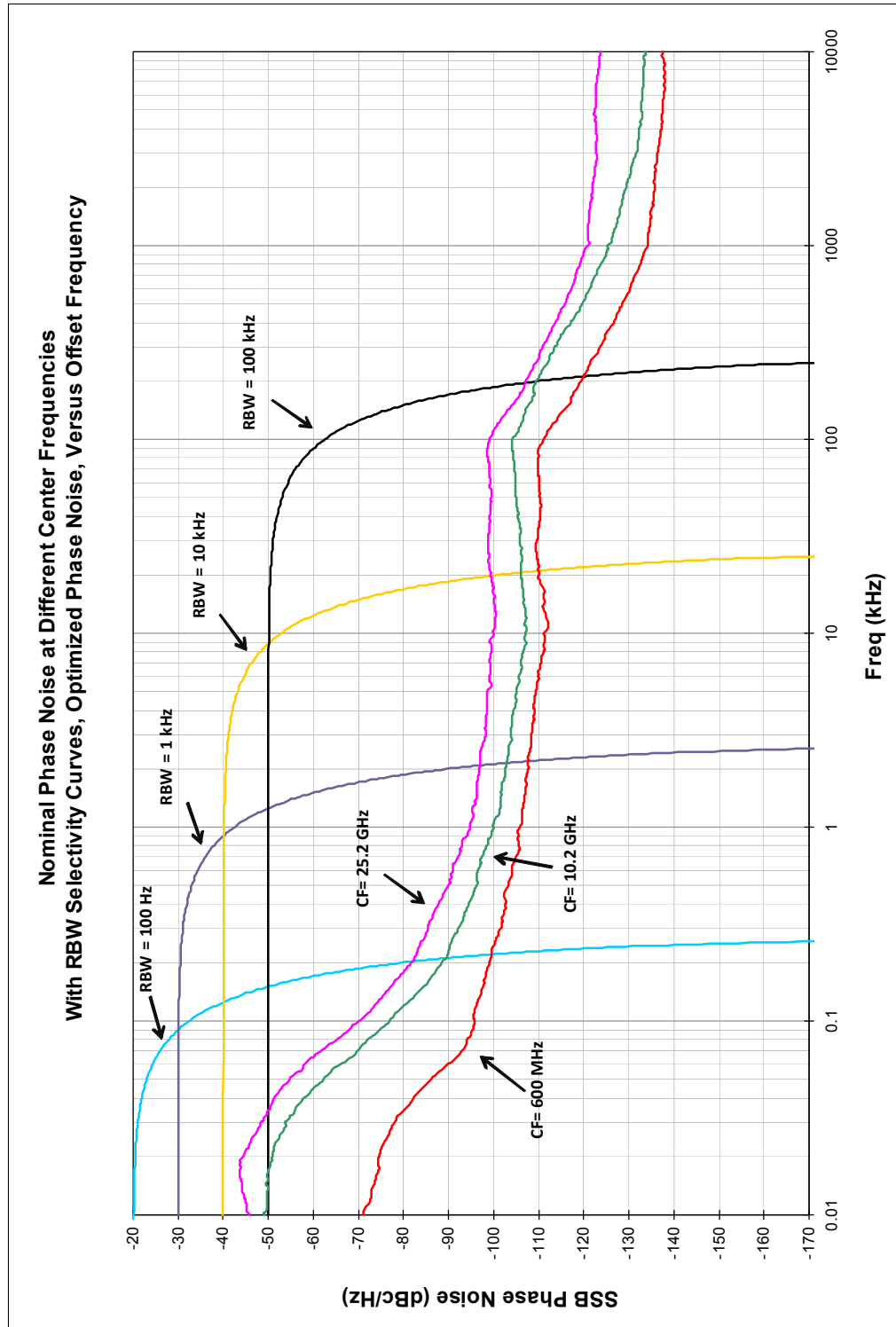
| Description | | | Specifications | | Supplemental Information |
|--|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Phase Noise (Center Frequency = 1 GHz ^a , Best-case Optimization ^b Internal Reference ^c) | | | | | Noise Sidebands |
| <i>Option 503, or 507</i> (SN prefix < MY/SG/US5423) | | | | | |
| <i>Option £ 526</i> (ship standard with N9000A-EP4) | | | | | |
| | | | 20 to 30°C | Full range | Typical |
| 1 kHz | | x | -94 dBc/Hz | -93 dBc/Hz | -98 dBc/Hz (nominal) |
| 1 kHz | x | | -98 dBc/Hz | -97 dBc/Hz | -103 dBc/Hz |
| 10 kHz | | x | -99 dBc/Hz | -98 dBc/Hz | -102 dBc/Hz |
| 10 kHz | x | | -102 dBc/Hz | -101 dBc/Hz | -110 dBc/Hz |
| 100 kHz | | x | -102 dBc/Hz | -101 dBc/Hz | -104 dBc/Hz |
| 100 kHz | x | | -108 dBc/Hz | -107 dBc/Hz | -110 dBc/Hz |
| 1 MHz | | x | -120 dBc/Hz | -119 dBc/Hz | -121 dBc/Hz |
| 1 MHz | x | | -130 dBc/Hz | -129 dBc/Hz | -130 dBc/Hz |
| 10 MHz | | x | | | -143 dBc/Hz (nominal) |
| 10 MHz | x | | | | -145 dBc/Hz (nominal) |

- The nominal performance of the phase noise at center frequencies different than the one at which the specifications apply (1 GHz) depends on the center frequency, band and the offset. For low offset frequencies, offsets well under 100 Hz, the phase noise increases by $20 \times \log[(f + 0.3225)/1.3225]$. 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 15](#); f is in GHz units in all these relationships; all increases are in units of decibels.
- Noise sidebands for lower offset frequencies, for example, 10 kHz, apply with the phase noise optimization (**PhNoise Opt**) set to **Best Close-in ϕ Noise**. Noise sidebands for higher offset frequencies, for example, 1 MHz, as shown apply with the phase noise optimization set to **Best Wide-offset ϕ Noise**.
- Specifications are given with the internal frequency reference. The phase noise at offsets below 100 Hz is impacted or dominated by noise from the reference. Thus, performance with external references will not follow the curves and specifications. The internal 10 MHz reference phase noise is about -120 dBc/Hz at 10 Hz offset; external references with poorer phase noise than this will cause poorer performance than shown.

Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies for *Option 503, or 507*
(SN prefix < MY/SG/US5423)



Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies for *Option* ≤ 526
(Ship standard with N9000A-EP4)



Power Suite Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|---|--|
| Channel Power Amplitude Accuracy Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA, or IS-95 Absolute Power Accuracy (20 to 30°C, Attenuation = 10 dB) | ± 1.33 dB | Amplitude Accuracy ^a + Power Band width Accuracy ^{bc} ± 0.61 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. See "Absolute Amplitude Accuracy" on page 27.
- b. See "Power Band width Accuracy" on page 22.
- c. Expressed in dB.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Occupied Band width Frequency Accuracy | | $\pm(\text{Span}/1000)$ (nominal) |

| Description | | | | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--|
| Adjacent Channel Power (ACP) | | | | | |
| Case: Radio Std = None | | | | | |
| Accuracy of ACP Ratio (dBc) | | | | | Display Scale Fidelity ^a |
| Accuracy of ACP Absolute Power (dBm or dBm/Hz) | | | | | Absolute Amplitude Accuracy ^b + Power Band width Accuracy ^{cd} |
| Accuracy of Carrier Power (dBm), or Carrier Power PSD (dBm/Hz) | | | | | Absolute Amplitude Accuracy + Power Band width Accuracy ^{cd} |
| Passband width ^e | | | | –3 dB | |
| Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA | | | | | (ACPR; ACLR) ^f |
| Minimum power at RF Input | | | | | –36 dBm (nominal) |
| ACPR Accuracy ^g | | | | | RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise band width, method = IBW or Fast ^h |
| Radio | Offset Freq | | | | |
| MS (UE) | 5 MHz | | | ±0.76 dB | At ACPR range of –30 to –36 dBc with optimum mixer level ⁱ |
| MS (UE) | 10 MHz | | | ±0.73 dB | At ACPR range of –40 to –46 dBc with optimum mixer level ^j |
| BTS | 5 MHz | | | ±1.72 dB ^h | At ACPR range of –42 to –48 dBc with optimum mixer level ^k |
| BTS | 10 MHz | | | ±1.96 dB | At ACPR range of –47 to –53 dBc with optimum mixer level ^j |
| BTS | 5 MHz | | | ±0.87 dB | At –48 dBc non-coherent ACPR ^l |
| Dynamic Range | | | | | RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise band width |
| <i>Option 513, or 526</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Option 503, or 507</i> (SN prefix < MY/SG/US5423) | | | | | |
| <i>Option 503, or 507</i> (SN prefix ≥ MY/SG/US5423, ship standard with N9000A-EP4) | | | | | |
| Noise Correction | Offset Freq | | | | ACLR (typical)^m |
| Off | 5 MHz | x | x | | –63.0 dB |
| Off | 5 MHz | | | x | –66.0 dB |
| Off | 10 MHz | x | x | | –67.0 dB |
| Off | 10 MHz | | | x | –69.0 dB |
| On | 5 MHz | | x | | –66.0 dB |
| On | 5 MHz | x | | x | –73.0 dB |
| On | 10 MHz | | x | | –72.0 dB |
| On | 10 MHz | x | | x | –78.0 dB |

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer

Power Suite Measurements

- 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 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 ± 0.01 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 -20 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power $-(-20 \text{ dBm})$. For example, if the average input power is -6 dBm, set the attenuation to 14 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 -10 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 -18 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power $-(-18 \text{ dBm})$. For example, if the average input power is -5 dBm, set the attenuation to 13 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 -13 dBm.
- m. Keysight 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, Keysight 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 Keysight 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.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| Case: Radio Std = IS-95 or J-STD-008 Method ACPR Relative Accuracy Offsets < 750 kHz ^b Offsets > 1.98 MHz ^c | ± 0.19 dB ± 0.2 dB | RBW method ^a |

- 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.

| 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.

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Power Suite Measurements

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|--|
| Spurious Emissions Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW=1MHz) (1 to 2.7 GHz) Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW=1 MHz) (1 to 2.9 GHz) Accuracy 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz 3.0 to 7.5 GHz | 70.7 dB –76.5 dBm | Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions 75.9 dB (typical) –82.5 dBm (typical) Attenuation = 10 dB ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. The dynamic is specified at 12.5 MHz offset from center frequency with the mixer level of 1 dB of compression point, which will degrade accuracy 1 dB.
- b. The sensitivity is specified at far offset from carrier, where phase noise does not contribute. You can derive the dynamic range at far offset 1 dB compression mixer level and sensitivity.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|---|
| Spectrum Emission Mask Case: Radio Std = cdma2000 Dynamic Range, relative (750 kHz offset ^{ab}) Sensitivity, absolute (750 kHz offset ^c) Accuracy (750 kHz offset) Relative ^d | 67.4 dB –93.7 dBm ±0.11 dB | Table-driven spurious signals; measurement near carriers 72.7 dB (typical) –99.7 dBm (typical) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|
| Absolute ^e (20 to 30°C) Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA | ±1.53 dB | ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |
| Dynamic Range, relative (2.515 MHz offset ^{ad}) | 73.4 dB | 80.2 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute (2.515 MHz offset ^c) | –91.7 dBm | –97.7 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy (2.515 MHz offset) | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.11 dB | |
| Absolute ^e (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |

- The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 30 kHz RBW.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 offset s that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
- The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer. See "**Amplitude Accuracy and Range**" on page 24 for more information. The numbers shown are for 0 to 3.0 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

Options

The following options and applications affect instrument specifications.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Option 503: | Frequency range, 9 kHz to 3 GHz |
| Option 507: | Frequency range, 9 kHz to 7.5 GHz |
| Option 513: | Frequency range, 9 kHz to 13.6 GHz |
| Option 526: | Frequency range, 9 kHz to 26.5 GHz |
| Option P03: | Preamplifier, 3 GHz |
| Option P07: | Preamplifier, 7.5 GHz |
| Option P13: | Preamplifier, 13.6 GHz |
| Option P26: | Preamplifier, 26.5 GHz |
| Option T03: | Tracking Generator, 3 GHz |
| Option T06: | Tracking Generator, 6 GHz |
| Option B25: | Analysis Bandwidth, 25 MHz |
| Option PFR: | Precision Frequency Reference |
| Option ESC: | External Source Control |
| Option EMC: | Basic EMC Functionality |
| Option FSA: | Fine Step Attenuator |
| Option C75: | Connector Front, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz |
| Option CR3: | Connector Rear, Second IF Out |
| Option SSD: | Additional Removable Solid State Drive |
| W6141A: | EMI measurement application |
| W6152A: | Digital Cable TV measurement application |
| W6153A: | DVB-T/H measurement application |
| W6155A: | ISDB-T measurement application |
| W6156A: | DTMB measurement application |
| W6158A: | CMMB measurement application |
| W9063A: | Analog Demodulation measurement application |
| W9064A: | VXA Vector Signal Analysis measurement application |
| W9068A: | Phase Noise measurement application |
| W9069A: | Noise Figure measurement application |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| W9071A: | GSM/EDGE measurement application |
| W9072A: | cmda2000/cdmaOne measurement application |
| W9073A: | W-CDMA/HSPA/HSPA+ measurement application |
| W9075A: | 802.16 OFDMA measurement application |
| W9076A: | 1xEV-DO measurement application |
| W9077A: | WLAN measurement application |
| W9079A: | TD-SCDMA measurement application |
| W9080A: | LTE-FDD measurement application |
| W9081A: | Bluetooth measurement application |
| W9082A: | LTE-TDD measurement application |
| W9083A: | Multi-Standard Radio measurement application |

General

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Calibration Cycle | 1 year | |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Temperature Range | | |
| Operating | 0 to 55°C | Standard |
| Storage | –40 to 65°C | |
| Altitude | 3000 meters (approx. 10,000 feet) | |
| Humidity | | |
| Relative Humidity | | Type tested at 95%, +40°C (non-condensing) |

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

| Description | Specifications |
|-------------|--|
| EMC | <p>Complies with the essential requirements of the European EMC Directive as well as current editions of the following standards (dates and editions are cited in the Declaration of Conformity):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IEC/EN 61326-1 or IEC/EN 61326-2-1 – CISPR 11 Group 1, Class A – AS/NZS CISPR 11 – ICES/NMB-001 <p>This ISM device complies with Canadian ICES-001. Cet appareil ISM est conforme à la norme NMB-001 du Canada.</p> |

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

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

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

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|---|
| Power Requirements Low Range Voltage Frequency High Range Voltage Frequency Power Consumption, On Power Consumption, Standby | 100/120 Vac 50/60/400 Hz 220/240 Vac 50/60 Hz 270 W 20 W | Fully loaded with options Standby power is not supplied to frequency reference oscillator. |

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
General

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Display^a | | |
| Resolution | 1024 × 768 | XGA |
| Size | 1024 × 768 | 213 mm (8.4 in) diagonal (nominal) |
| Scale | | |
| Log Scale | 0.1, 0.2, 0.3...1.0, 2.0, 3.0...20 dB per division | |
| Linear Scale | 10% of reference level per division | |
| Units | dBm, dBmV, dBmA, Watts, Volts, Amps, dBμV, dBμA | |

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

| Description | Supplemental Information |
|---|--------------------------|
| Measurement Speed^a | Nominal |
| Local measurement and display update rate ^{bc} | 11 ms (90/s) |
| Remote measurement and LAN transfer rate ^{bc} | 6 ms (167/s) |
| Marker Peak Search | 5 ms |
| Center Frequency Tune and Transfer | 22 ms |
| Measurement/Mode Switching | 75 ms |

- a. Sweep Points = 101
b. Factory preset, fixed center frequency, RBW = 1 MHz, and span >10 MHz and ≤ 600 MHz, Auto Align Off.
c. Phase Noise Optimization set to Fast Tuning, Display Off, 32 bit integer format, markers Off, single sweep, measured with IBM compatible PC with 2.99 GHz Pentium® 4 with 2 GB RAM running Windows® XP, Keysight 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 |
|---------------------|----------------|--|
| Data Storage | | |
| Standard | | |
| Internal Total | | Removable solid state drive (³ 80 GB) ^a |
| Internal User | | ³ 9 GB available for user data. |

- a. For earlier instruments, a fixed hard disk drive (40 GB) was installed.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| Weight | | Weight without options |
| Net | | 15.4 kg (34.0 lbs) (nominal) |
| Shipping | | 27.4 kg (60.4 lbs) (nominal) |
| Cabinet Dimensions | | Cabinet dimensions exclude front and rear protrusions. |
| Height | 177 mm (7.0 in) | |
| Width | 426 mm (16.8 in) | |
| Length | 368 mm (14.5 in) | |

Inputs/Outputs

Front Panel

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| RF Input Connector Standard 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) | See Rear Panel for other ports 0.5 A (nominal) |

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

Rear Panel

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|---|--|
| 10 MHz Out Connector Impedance Output Amplitude Frequency | BNC female $10 \text{ MHz} \times (1 + \text{frequency reference accuracy})$ | 50Ω (nominal) $\geq 0 \text{ dBm}$ (nominal) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|---|
| Ext Ref In Connector Impedance Input Amplitude Range Input Frequency Lock range | BNC female $\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$ of selected external reference input frequency | Note: Analyzer noise sidebands and spurious response performance may be affected by the quality of the external reference used. 50Ω (nominal) -5 to $+10 \text{ dBm}$ (nominal) 10 MHz (nominal) (Selectable to 1 Hz resolution) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|--|
| Trigger Inputs (Trigger 1 In) Connector Impedance Trigger Level Range | BNC female -5 to $+5 \text{ V}$ | $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ (nominal) 1.5 V (TTL) factory preset |

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Inputs/Outputs

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Trigger Outputs (Trigger 1 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 | |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---|
| SNS Series Noise Source | | For use with Keysight Technologies SNS Series noise sources |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| Analog Out Connector Impedance | BNC female | 50 Ω (nominal) |

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

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




| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| LAN TCP/IP Interface | RJ45 Ethertwist | 1000BaseT ^a |

a. 100BaseT for older instruments (S/N < MY/SG/US49370546) unless option N9000AK-PC3 is installed.

Regulatory Information

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

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

| | |
|---|--|
|  | 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. |
|  | The C-Tick mark is a registered trademark of the Australian/New Zealand Spectrum Management Agency. This product complies with the relevant EMC regulations. |
|  | This symbol indicates separate collection for electrical and electronic equipment mandated under EU law as of August 13, 2005. All electric and electronic equipment are required to be separated from normal waste for disposal (Reference WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC). To return unwanted products, contact your local Keysight office, or see for more http://www.keysight.com/environment/product/index.shtml information. |
|  | Indicates the time period during which no hazardous or toxic substance elements are expected to leak or deteriorate during normal use. Forty years is the expected useful life of the product. |
|  | This equipment is Class A suitable for professional use and is for use in electromagnetic environments outside of the home. To return unwanted products, contact your local Agilent office, or see http://www.keysight.com/environment/product/ for more information. |

Declaration of Conformity

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

Keysight CXA Signal Analyzer
Declaration of Conformity

2 I/Q Analyzer

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

Specifications Affected by I/Q Analyzer

| Specification Name | Information |
|--|--|
| Number of Frequency Display Trace Points (buckets) | Does not apply. |
| Resolution Bandwidth | See Frequency 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 | The "Spurious Response" on page 35 of core specifications still apply. Additional bandwidth-option-dependent spurious responses are given in the Analysis Bandwidth chapter for any optional bandwidths in use. |
| IF Amplitude Flatness | See "IF Frequency Response" on page 26 of the core specifications for the 10 MHz bandwidth. Specifications for wider bandwidths are given in the Analysis Bandwidth chapter for any optional bandwidths in use. |
| IF Phase Linearity | See "IF Frequency Response" on page 26 of the core specifications for the 10 MHz bandwidth. Specifications for wider bandwidths are given in the Analysis Bandwidth chapter for any optional bandwidths in use. |
| Data Acquisition | See "Data Acquisition" on page 67 in this chapter for the 10 MHz bandwidth. Specifications for wider bandwidths are given in the Analysis Bandwidth chapter for any optional bandwidths in use. |

Frequency

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| Frequency Span Standard instrument <i>Option B25</i> | 10 Hz to 10 MHz 10 Hz to 25 MHz | |
| Resolution Band width (Spectrum Measurement) Range | | |
| Overall | 100 mHz 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 Band width (Span) (Waveform Measurement) | | |
| Standard instrument <i>Option B25</i> | 10 Hz to 10 MHz 10 Hz to 25 MHz | |

Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|---|
| Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range^a Clipping Level at Mixer IF Gain = Low IF Gain = High Noise Density at Mixer at center frequency ^b | DANL ^c + 2.25 dB ^d | Excluding residuals and spurious responses Center frequency ≥ 20 MHz –12 dBm (nominal) –22 dBm (nominal) |

- 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”).
- 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.
- The primary determining element in the noise density is the **"Displayed Average Noise Level" on page 34**.
- 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.

Data Acquisition

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| Time Record Length Complex Spectrum | 131,072 samples (max) | Res BW = 540 Hz for 10 MHz (standard) span |
| Waveform | 4,000,000 samples (max) | 4,000,000 samples \approx 335 ms at 10 MHz span |
| Sample Rate | | 30 MSa/s for 10 MHz (standard) span |
| ADC Resolution | 14 Bits | 10 MHz (standard) span |

3 VXA Vector Signal Analysis Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9064A VXA vector signal analysis measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

Specs & Nominals

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

Vector Signal Analysis Performance (W9064A-1FP)

Frequency

| Description | Specs & Nominals | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|--|
| Range | | See " Frequency Range " on page 15 |
| Center Frequency Tuning Resolution | 1 MHz | |
| Frequency Span | 10 MHz (standard) | wider with options, such as 25 MHz (<i>Option B25</i>) |
| Frequency Points per Span | Calibrated points: 51 to 409,601 Displayed points: 51 to 524,288 | |

Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)

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

Input

| Description | Specs & Nominals | Supplemental Information |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Range | | Full Scale, combines attenuator setting and ADC gain |
| standard | –20 dBm to 20 dBm, 10 dB steps | |
| Option FSA | –20 dBm to 22 dBm, 2 dB steps | |
| Option P03 | –40 dBm to 20 dBm, 10 dB steps, up to 3 GHz | |
| Option P03 and FSA | –40 dBm to 22 dBm, 2 dB steps, up to 3 GHz | |
| ADC overload | +2 dBfs | |

Amplitude Accuracy

| Description | Specs & Nominals | Supplemental Information |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Absolute Amplitude Accuracy | | See "Absolute Amplitude Accuracy" on page 27 |
| Amplitude Linearity | | See "Display Scale Fidelity" on page 31 |
| IF Flatness | | |
| Span ≤ 10 MHz | | See "IF Frequency Response" on page 26 |
| Span = 25 MHz | | See "IF Frequency Response" on page 94 |
| Sensitivity | | |
| –20 dBm range | | Compute from DANL ^a ; see "Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)" on page 34 |
| –40 dBm range | | Requires preamp option. Compute from Preamp DANL ^a ; see "Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)" on page 34 |

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

Dynamic Range

| Description | Specs & Nominals | Supplemental Information |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| Third-order intermodulation distortion (Two –10 dBfs tones, 400 MHz to 7.5 GHz, tone separation ≥ 100 kHz) | | –66 dBc (nominal) |
| Noise Density at 1 GHz | | |
| Input Range | Density | |
| ≥ -10 dBm | –134 dBfs/Hz | |
| –20 dBm to –12 dBm | –124 dBfs/Hz | |
| –30 dBm to –22 dBm | –130 dBfs/Hz | requires preamp option |
| –40 dBm to –32 dBm | –120 dBfs/Hz | requires preamp option |
| Residual Responses | | –100 dBm (nominal) |
| Input related spurious (10 MHz to 7.5 GHz, Mixer level ≤ -30 dBm, Input signal ≤ -20 dBfs with range ≥ -10 dBm) | | –60 dBc (typical) |
| Other spurious 200 Hz < f < 10 MHz from carrier | | –65 dBc (nominal) |

Analog Modulation Analysis (W9064A-1FP)

| Description | Specs & Nominals | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| AM Demodulation (Span ≤ 12 MHz, Carrier ≤ -17 dBfs) | | |
| Demodulator Bandwidth | Same as selected measurement span | |
| Modulation Index Accuracy | $\pm 1\%$ | |
| Harmonic Distortion | -50 dBc | Relative to 100% modulation index |
| Spurious | -60 dBc | Relative to 100% modulation index |
| Cross Demodulation | $< 1.1\%$ AM on an FM signal with 50 kHz modulation rate, 200 kHz deviation | |
| PM Demodulation (Deviation $< 180^\circ$, modulation rate ≤ 500 kHz) | | |
| Demodulator Bandwidth | Same as selected measurement span, except as noted | |
| Modulation Index Accuracy | $\pm 0.5^\circ$ | |
| Harmonic Distortion | -55 dBc | |
| Spurious | -60 dBc | |
| Cross Demodulation | 1° PM on an 80% modulation index AM signal, modulation rate ≤ 1 MHz | |

VXA Vector Signal Analysis Measurement Application
Analog Modulation Analysis (W9064A-1FP)

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

Flexible Digital Modulation Analysis (W9064A-2FP)

| Description | Specs & Nominals | Supplemental Information |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Accuracy | | |
| Residual Errors | | Modulation formats include BPSK, D8PSK, DQPSK, QPSK, (16/32/64/128/256/512/1024)QAM, (16/32/64/128/256)DVBQAM, $\pi/4$ -DQPSK, 8-PSK. EVM normalization reference set to Constellation Maximum. Transmit filter is Root Raised Cosine with $\alpha=0.35$. Center frequency 1 GHz. Signal amplitude of -16 dBm, analyzer range set to -10 dBm. Result length set to at least 150 symbols, or $3 \times \{\text{Number of ideal state locations}\}$. RMS style averaging with a count of 10. Phase Noise Optimization adjusted based on symbol rate of measurement. Available span dependent on analyzer hardware bandwidth options. |
| Residual EVM | | |
| Symbol Rate/Span | | |
| 1 Msps/5 MHz | $\leq 0.7\%$ rms | |
| 10 Msps/25 MHz ^a | $\leq 0.9\%$ rms | |
| Magnitude Error | | |
| Symbol Rate/Span | | |
| 1 Msps/5 MHz | $\leq 0.5\%$ rms | |
| 10 Msps/25 MHz ^a | $\leq 0.6\%$ rms | |
| Phase Error | | |
| Symbol Rate/Span | | |
| 1 Msps/5 MHz | $\leq 0.7^\circ$ rms | |
| 10 Msps/25 MHz ^a | $\leq 0.8^\circ$ rms | |
| Frequency Error | $\leq \text{Symbol rate}/500,000$ | Added to frequency accuracy if applicable |
| IQ Origin Offset ^b | ≤ -60 dB | |
| Residual Errors | | Modulation formats include MSK and MSK2. Transmit filter is Gaussian with $BT=0.3$. Center frequency 1 GHz. Signal amplitude of -16 dBm. Analyzer range set to -10 dBm. Result length set to 150 symbols. RMS style averaging with a count of 10. Available span dependent on analyzer hardware bandwidth options. |
| Residual EVM | | |
| Symbol Rate/Span | | |
| 10 Msps/25 MHz ^a | $\leq 1.0\%$ rms | |
| Phase Error | | |
| Symbol Rate/Span | | |
| 10 Msps/25 MHz ^a | $\leq 0.5^\circ$ rms | |
| Residual EVM for Video Modulation Formats | | |
| 8 or 16 VSB | 1.5% (SNR 36 dB) | Symbol rate = 10.762 MHz, $\alpha = 0.115$, frequency < 3.0 GHz, 7 MHz span, full-scale signal, range ≥ -30 dBm, result length = 800, averages = 10 |

VXA Vector Signal Analysis Measurement Application
Flexible Digital Modulation Analysis (W9064A-2FP)

| Description | Specs & Nominals | Supplemental Information |
|--|------------------|---|
| 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, or 1024 QAM | 1.0% (SNR 40 dB) | Symbol rate = 6.9 MHz, $\alpha = 0.15$, frequency < 3.0 GHz, 8 MHz span, full-scale signal, range ≥ -30 dBm, result length = 800, averages = 10 |

- Without Option B25, span is restricted to ≤ 10 MHz.
- i+jQ measurements performed signal amplitude and analyzer range near 0 dBm, with a 0 Hz center frequency. I/Q origin offset metric does not include impact of analyzer DC offsets

4 Option CR3 – Connector Rear, Second IF Output

This chapter contains specifications for the CXA Signal Analyzer Option CR3, Second IF Output.

This option is only available for Frequency Option 503 or 507.

Specifications Affected by Connector Rear, Second IF Output

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

Other Connector Rear, Second IF Output Specifications

Second IF Out Port

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Connector | SMA female | |
| Impedance | | 50 Ω (nominal) |

Second IF Out

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Second IF Out | | |
| Output Center Frequency | | 322.5 MHz |
| Conversion Gain at 2nd IF output center frequency | | -4 to +7 dB (nominal) plus RF frequency response ^a |
| Band width | | |
| Low band | | Up to 120 MHz (nominal) at -6 dB |
| High band | | Up to 40 MHz (nominal) at -6 dB |
| Residual Output Signals | | -60 dBm or lower (nominal) ^b |

a. "Conversion Gain" is defined from RF input to IF Output with 0 dB attenuation. The nominal performance applies with zero span.

b. Measured from 262.5 to 382.5 MHz for low band or 302.5 to 342.5 MHz for high band.

Option CR3 - Connector Rear, Second IF Output
Other Connector Rear, Second IF Output Specifications

5 Option C75 - Connector Front, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz

This chapter contains the specifications for Option C75, Connector Front, 75 Ω Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz.

This option is only available for Frequency Option 503 or 507.

Specifications Affected by Connector, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Maximum Safe Input Level Average continuous power or peak pulse power (Input attenuation ≥ 20 dB) Preamp Off Preamp On (<i>Option P03, P07</i>) DC voltage AC Coupled | +72.5 dBmV (0.25 W) +63 dBmV (25 mW) ±50 Vdc | |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Second Harmonic Distortion (Source frequency, 10 to 750 MHz, input attenuation 10 dB) Preamp Off (Input level = +28.75 dBmV) Preamp On (<i>Option P03, P07</i>) (Input level = +8.75 dBmV) | | Distortion (nominal) | SHI^a (nominal) |
| | | -76.25 dBc | +95 dBmV |
| | | -64.25 dBc | +63 dBmV |

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

Option C75 - Connector Front, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz
Specifications Affected by Connector, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Third Order Intermodulation Preamp Off (10 MHz to 1.5 GHz, two +28.75 dBmV tones at the input, spaced by 100 kHz, input attenuation 0 dB) Preamp On (<i>Option P03, P07</i>) (10 MHz to 1.5 GHz, two +3.75 dBmV tones at the input, spaced by 100 kHz, input attenuation 0 dB) | | Intercept +62 dBmV (nominal) +40 dBmV (nominal) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| RF Input VSWR 10 dB attenuation, 50 MHz Frequency Preamp Off 1 MHz to 1.5 GHz Preamp On (<i>Option P03, P07</i>) 1 MHz to 1.5 GHz | | nominal^a 1.1:1 Input Attenuation 10 dB < 1.4:1 0 dB < 1.4:1 |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Frequency Response (Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz), input attenuation 10 dB) 1 to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 1.5 GHz | | ±0.6 dB (nominal) ±0.75 dB (nominal) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| 1 dB Gain Compression Point (two tone)^{abc} Preamp Off 50 MHz to 1.5 GHz Preamp On (<i>Option P03, P07</i>) 50 MHz to 1.5 GHz | | Maximum power at mixer ^d +57 dBmV (nominal) +35 dBmV (nominal) |

Option C75 - Connector Front, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz
Specifications Affected by Connector, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz

- a. Large signals, even at frequencies not shown on the screen, can cause the analyzer to incorrectly measure on-screen signals because of two-tone gain compression. This specification tells how large an interfering signal must be in order to cause a 1 dB change in an on-screen signal.
- b. Specified at 1 kHz RBW with 1 MHz tone spacing.
- 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. Mixer power level (dBm) = input power (dBm) – input attenuation (dB).

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)^a | Input terminated Sample or Average detector, Average type = Log 0 dB attenuation IF Gain = High 1 Hz Resolution Bandwidth | |
| Preamp Off | | |
| 1 to 10 MHz | | –89 dBmV (nominal) |
| 10 MHz to 1.5 GHz | | –97 dBmV (nominal) |
| Preamp On (<i>Option P03, P07</i>) | | |
| 1 to 10 MHz | | –108 dBmV(nominal) |
| 10 MHz to 1.5 GHz | | –113 dBmV(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.

Other Connector, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz Specifications

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| Frequency Range <i>Option C75</i> | 1 MHz to 1.5 GHz | |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| RF Input 2 Connector Standard Impedance | Type-N female | 75Ω (nominal) |

Option C75 - Connector Front, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz
Other Connector, 75 Ohm Additional RF Input, 1.5 GHz Specifications

6 Option EMC - Precompliance EMI Features

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

Frequency

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental information |
|---|--|---|
| Frequency Range EMI Resolution Band widths CISPR 200 Hz, 9 kHz, 120 kHz, 1 MHz Non-CISPR band widths MIL STD 10, 100 Hz, 1, 10, 100 kHz, 1 MHz Non-MIL STD band widths | 10, 30, 100, 300 Hz, 1, 3, 30, 300 kHz, 3, 10 MHz 30, 300 Hz, 3, 30, 300 kHz, 3, 10 MHz | 9 kHz to 3.0, 7.5, 13.6, 26.5 GHz depending on the frequency options. See Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 Available when the EMC Standard is CISPR –6 dB band widths, subject to masks; as specified by CISPR 16-1-1 –6 dB band widths Available when the EMC Standard is MIL –6 dB band widths; as specified by MIL-STD-461 –6 dB band widths |

Table 6-1 CISPR Band Settings

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

Table 6-2 MIL-STD 461D/E/F Frequency Ranges and Bandwidths

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

Amplitude

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| EMI Average Detector | | Used for CISPR-compliant average measurements and, with 1 MHz RBW, for frequencies above 1 GHz |
| Default Average Type | | All filtering is done on the linear (voltage) scale even when the display scale is log. |
| Quasi-Peak Detector | | Used with CISPR-compliant RBWs, for frequencies ≤ 1 GHz |
| Absolute Amplitude Accuracy for reference spectral intensities | | As specified by CISPR 16-1-1 |
| Relative amplitude accuracy versus pulse repetition rate | | As specified by CISPR 16-1-1 |
| Quasi-Peak to average response ratio | | As specified by CISPR 16-1-1 |
| RMS Average Detector | | As specified by CISPR 16-1-1 |

Option EMC - Precompliance EMI Features
Amplitude

7 Option B25 (25 MHz) - Analysis Bandwidth

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

Specifications Affected by Analysis Bandwidth

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

| Specification Name | Information |
|--|---|
| IF Frequency Response | See specifications in this chapter. |
| IF Phase Linearity | See specifications in this chapter. |
| Spurious and Residual Responses | The "Spurious Response" on page 35 still apply. Further, bandwidth-option-dependent spurious responses are contained within this chapter. |
| Displayed Average Noise Level, Third-Order Intermodulation and Phase Noise | The performance of the analyzer will degrade by an unspecified extent when using this bandwidth option. This extent is not substantial enough to justify statistical process control. |

Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

| Description | | | | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| IF Spurious Response^a | | | | | Preamp Off ^b |
| IF Second Harmonic | | | | | |
| Apparent Freq | Excitation Freq | Mixer Level^c | IF Gain | | |
| Any on-screen f | $(f + f_c + 22.5)/2$ | –15 dBm | Low | | –50 dBc (nominal) |
| | | –25 dBm | High | | –50 dBc (nominal) |
| IF Conversion Image | | | | | |
| Apparent Freq | Excitation Freq | Mixer Level^c | IF Gain | | |
| Any on-screen f | $2 \times f_c - f + 45 \text{ MHz}$ | –10 dBm | Low | | –68 dBc (nominal) |
| | | –20 dBm | High | | –68 dBc (nominal) |

- 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.
- 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.
- Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.

Option B25 (25 MHz) – Analysis Band width
Other Analysis Band width Specifications

| Description | | Specifications | Supplemental Information | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| IF Frequency Response^a (Demodulation and FFT response relative to the center frequency) | | | | | |
| Center Freq (GHz) | Analysis Width (MHz) | Max Error^b (Exceptions ^c) | Midwidth Error (95th Percentile) | Slope (dB/MHz) (95th Percentile) | RMS^d (nominal) |
| ≤3.0 | 10 to ≤25 | ±0.45 dB | ±0.15 dB | ±0.1 | 0.03 dB |
| >3.0, ≤26.5 | 10 to ≤25 | | | | 0.65 dB |

- The IF frequency response includes effects due to RF circuits such as input filters, that are a function of RF frequency, in addition to the IF pass-band effects.
- The maximum error at an offset (f) from the center of the FFT width is given by the expression $\pm [\text{Midwidth Error} + (f \times \text{Slope})]$, but never exceeds $\pm \text{Max Error}$. Usually, the span is no larger than the FFT width in which case the center of the FFT width is the center frequency of the analyzer. When the analyzer span is wider than the FFT width, the span is made up of multiple concatenated FFT results, and thus has multiple centers of FFT widths so the f in the equation is the offset from the nearest center. These specifications include the effect of RF frequency response as well as IF frequency response at the worst case center frequency. Performance is nominally three times better than the maximum error at most center frequencies.
- The specification does not apply for frequencies greater than 3.6 MHz from the center in FFT Widths of 7.2 to 8 MHz.
- The "RMS" nominal performance is the standard deviation of the response relative to the center frequency, integrated across a 10 MHz span. This performance measure was observed at a single center frequency in each harmonic mixing band, which is representative of all center frequencies; the observation center frequency is not the worst case center frequency.

| Description | | Specifications | Supplemental Information | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| IF Phase Linearity | | | Deviation from mean phase linearity | |
| Center Freq (GHz) | Span (MHz) | | Peak-to-Peak (nominal) | RMS (nominal) ^a |
| ≥0.02, ≤3.0 | 10 to ≤25 | | 2.7° | 0.9° |
| >3.0, ≤7.5 | 10 to ≤25 | | 4.7° | 2.2° |
| >7.5, ≤26.5 | 10 to ≤25 | | 3.5° | 1.0° |

- The listed performance is the standard deviation of the phase deviation relative to the mean phase deviation from a linear phase condition, where the RMS is computed across the span shown.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| Full Scale (ADC Clipping)^a Default settings, signal at CF (IF Gain = Low) Band 0 Band 1 through 4 High Gain setting, signal at CF (IF Gain = High) Band 0 Band 1 through 4 Effect of signal frequency \neq CF | | –7 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal) –6 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal) –17 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal), subject to gain limitations ^c –15 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal), subject to gain limitations ^c Up to ± 3 dB (nominal) |

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

Data Acquisition

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Time Record Length | | |
| Complex Spectrum | 131,072 samples (max) | ResBW \approx 1.3 kHz for 25 MHz span |
| Waveform | 4,000,000 samples (max) | 4,000,000 samples \approx 88.89 ms at 25 MHz span |
| Sample Rate | 100 MSa/s (ADC Samples) | 90 MSa/s (IF Samples) |
| ADC Resolution | 14 bits | |

8 Option P03, P07, P13 and P26 – Preamplifiers

This chapter contains specifications for the CXA Signal Analyzer *Options P03, P07, P13 and P26* preamplifiers.

Specifications Affected by Preamp

| Specification Name | Information |
|--|--|
| Frequency Range | See "Frequency Range" on page 15 of the core specifications. |
| Nominal Dynamic Range vs. Offset Frequency vs. RBW | The graphic from the core specifications does not apply with Preamp On. |
| Measurement Range | The measurement range depends on DANL. See "Measurement Range" on page 24 of the core specifications. |
| Gain Compression | See specifications in this chapter. |
| DANL | See specifications in this chapter. |
| Frequency Response | See specifications in this chapter. |
| RF Input VSWR | See plot in this chapter. |
| Absolute Amplitude Accuracy | See "Absolute Amplitude Accuracy" on page 27 of the core specifications. |
| Display Scale Fidelity | See "Display Scale Fidelity" on page 31 of the core specifications. |
| Second Harmonic Distortion | See "Second Harmonic Distortion" on page 36 of the core specifications. |
| Third Order Intermodulation Distortion | See "Third Order Intermodulation" on page 36 of the core specifications. |
| Gain | See specifications in this chapter. |

Other Preamp Specifications

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Preamplifier (<i>Option P03, P07, P13, P26</i>) Gain 100 kHz to 26.5 GHz Noise figure 100 kHz to 26.5 GHz | | Maximum +20 dB (nominal) Noise Figure is DANL + 176.24 dB (nominal) ^a Note on DC coupling ^b |

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

$$NF = D \cdot (K \cdot L + N + B)$$
where, D is the DANL (displayed average noise level) specification (Refer to [page 101](#) for DANL with Preamp),
K is kTB (.173.98 dBm in a 1 Hz bandwidth at 290 K),
L is 2.51 dB (the effect of log averaging used in DANL verifications)
N is 0.24 dB (the ratio of the noise bandwidth of the RBW filter with which DANL is specified to an ideal noise bandwidth)
B is ten times the base-10 logarithm of the RBW (in hertz) in which the DANL is specified. B is 0 dB for the 1 Hz RBW.
The actual NF will vary from the nominal due to frequency response errors.
- b. The effect of AC coupling is negligible for frequencies above 40 MHz. Below 40 MHz, DC coupling is recommended for the best measurements. The instrument NF nominally degrades by 0.2 dB at 30 MHz and 1 dB at 10 MHz with AC coupling.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Maximum Safe Input Level – Preamp On Average Total Power (input attenuation ≥ 20 dB) Average Total Power (input attenuation ≥ 20 dB) | +10 dBm (10 mW) +30 dBm (1 W) | <i>Option P03/P07</i> <i>Option P13/P26</i> |

Option P03, P07, P13 and P26 - Preamplifiers
Other Preamp Specifications

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| 1 dB Gain Compression Point (Two-tone)^{abc} (Preamp On (<i>Option P03, P07, P13, P26</i>) Maximum power at the preamp ^d for 1 dB gain compression) 50 MHz to 7.5 GHz (<i>Option P03, P07, P13, P26</i>) 7.5 to 26.5 GHz (<i>Option P13, P26</i>) | | –19 dBm (nominal) –19 dBm (nominal) |

- 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 1 MHz tone spacing.
- 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.
- Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total power at the input (dBm) – input attenuation (dB).

| Description | | Specifications | | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|---|-------------------|---|
| Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL) Preamp On^a | | Input terminated Sample or Average detector Averaging type = Log 0 dB input attenuation IF Gain = High 1 Hz Resolution Bandwidth | | Refer to the footnote for "Band Overlaps" on page 15. |
| <i>Option 513 or 526</i> | | | | |
| <i>Option 503 or 507</i> | | | | |
| <i>Option P03, P07, P13, P26</i> | | 20 to 30°C | Full range | Typical |
| 100 kHz to 1 MHz | x | | | -139dBm |
| 100 kHz to 1 MHz | x | | | -144 dBm |
| 1 to 10 MHz ^b | x | -149 dBm | -148 dBm | -157 dBm |
| 1 to 10 MHz ^c | x | -153 dBm | -152 dBm | -158 dBm |
| 10 MHz to 1.5 GHz | x | -161 dBm | -159 dBm | -163 dBm |
| 10 MHz to 1.5 GHz | x | -160 dBm | -159 dBm | -163 dBm |
| 1.5 to 2.2 GHz | x | -160 dBm | -159 dBm | -163 dBm |
| 2.2 to 3 GHz | x | -158 dBm | -157 dBm | -161 dBm |
| 1.5 to 3 GHz | x | -158 dBm | -157 dBm | -161 dBm |
| | | | | |
| <i>Option P07, P13, P26</i> | | | | |
| 3 to 4.5 GHz | x | -155 dBm | -154 dBm | -159 dBm |
| 4.5 to 6 GHz | x | -152 dBm | -150 dBm | -156 dBm |
| 3 to 6 GHz | x | -158 dBm | -157 dBm | -161 dBm |
| 6 to 7.5 GHz | x | -148 dBm | -146 dBm | -152 dBm |
| 6 to 7.5 GHz | x | -155 dBm | -154 dBm | -160 dBm |
| | | | | |
| <i>Option P13, P26</i> | | | | |
| 7.5 to 13.6 GHz | x | -155 dBm | -154 dBm | -160 dBm |
| | | | | |
| <i>Option P13, P26</i> | | | | |
| 13.6 to 20 GHz | x | -153 dBm | -152 dBm | -157 dBm |
| 20 to 24 GHz | x | -151 dBm | -149 dBm | -155 dBm |
| 24 to 26.5 GHz | x | -142 dBm | -139 dBm | -147 dBm |

- a. DANL for zero span and swept is measured in a 1 kHz RBW and normalized to the narrowest available RBW, because the noise figure does not depend on RBW and 1 kHz measurements are faster. Specifications for 10 MHz to 3 GHz apply with AC coupled.
- b. DANL below 10 MHz is affected by phase noise around the LO feedthrough signal.
- c. DANL below 10 MHz is affected by phase noise around the LO feedthrough signal. Specifications apply with the best setting of the Phase Noise Optimization control, which is to choose the "Best Close-in f Noise" for frequencies below 25 kHz, and "Best Wide Offset f Noise" for frequencies above 85 kHz.

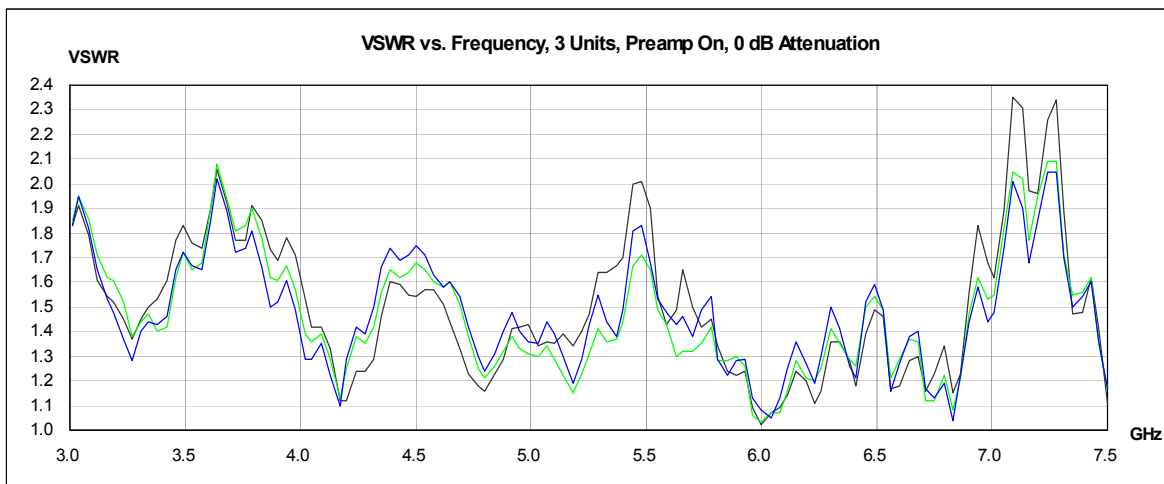
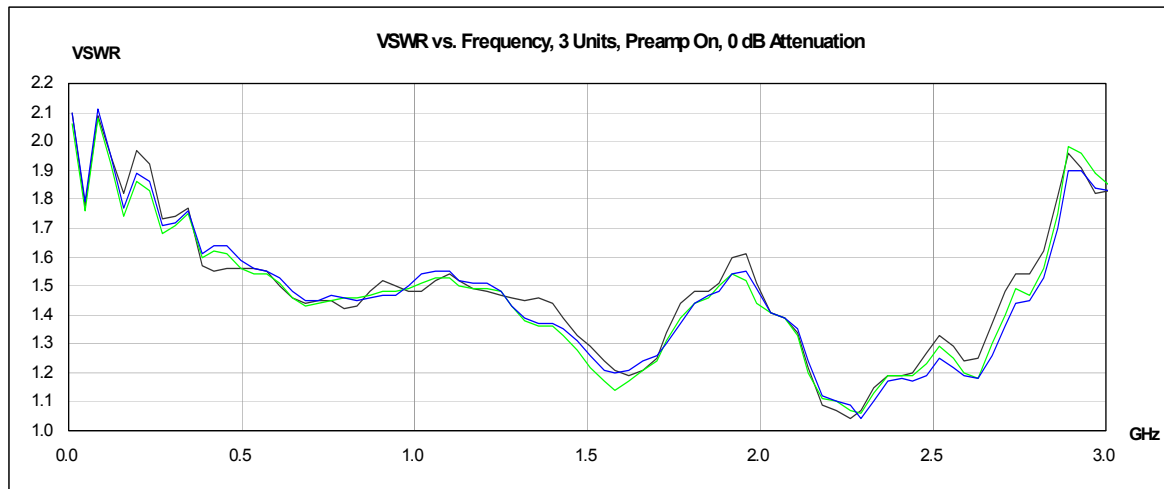
Option P03, P07, P13 and P26 - Preamplifiers
Other Preamp Specifications

| Description | | | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|---|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| Frequency Response – Preamp On (Option P03, P07, P13, P26) (Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz) Swept operation ^a Attenuation 0 dB) | | | | |
| Option 513 or 526 | | | | |
| Option 503 or 507 | | | | |
| Option P03, P07, P13, P26 | | | | 95th Percentile |
| 100 kHz to 3 GHz | x | x | | ±0.7 dB |
| Option P07, P13, P26 | | | | |
| 3 to 5.25 GHz | x | | | ±0.85 dB |
| 5.25 to 7.5 GHz | x | | | ±1.35 dB |
| 3 to 7.5 GHz | | x | | ±1.0 dB |
| Option P13, P26 | | | | |
| 7.5 to 13.6 GHz | | x | | ±1.0 dB |
| Option P26 | | | | |
| 13.6 to 19 GHz | | x | | ±1.1 dB |
| 19 to 26.5 GHz | | x | | ±2.5 dB |

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

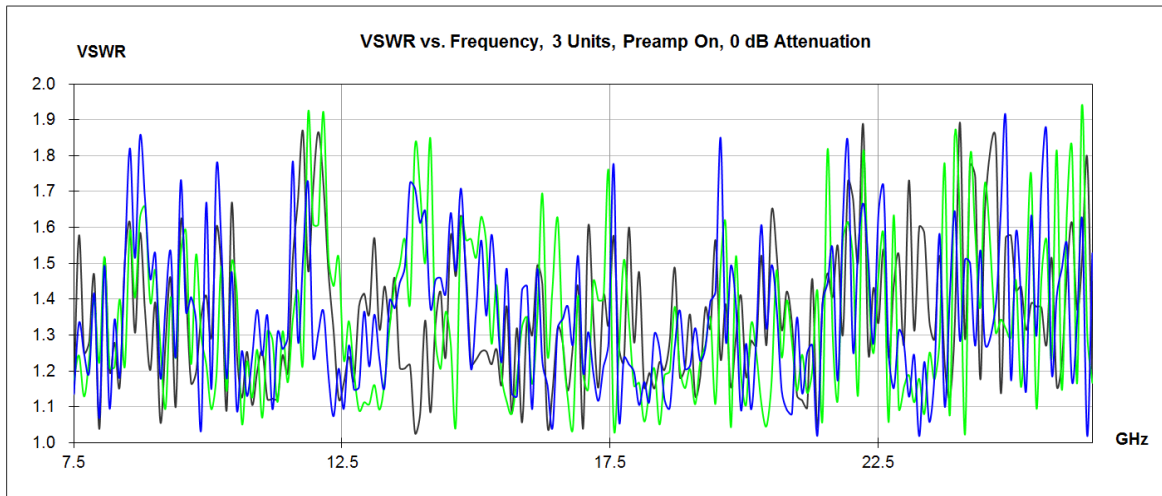
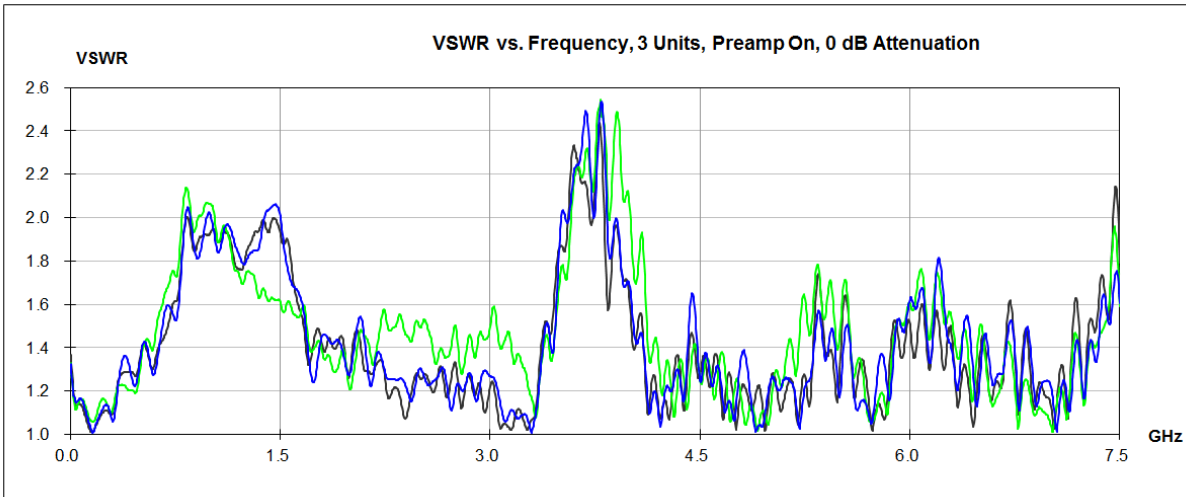
| Description | | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| RF Input VSWR - Preamp On | | | |
| Option 513 or 526 | | | |
| Option 503 or 507 | | | |
| 10 MHz to 3.0 GHz | x | | Input Attenuation 0 dB < 2.2:1 |
| 10 MHz to 3.0 GHz | x | | < 3:1 |
| 3.0 to 7.5 GHz | x | | < 2.4:1 |
| 3.0 to 7.5 GHz | x | | < 3:1 |
| 7.5 to 26.5 GHz | x | | < 2.5:1 |

Nominal Instrument Input VSWR (Opton 503/507)



Option P03, P07, P13 and P26 - Preamplifiers
Other Preamp Specifications

Nominal Instrument Input VSWR (Option 513/526)



9 Options T03 and T06 - Tracking Generators

This chapter contains specifications for the CXA Signal Analyzer *Option T03* and *T06* tracking generators.

This option is only available for Frequency *Option 503* or *507*.

General Specifications

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Output Frequency Range | | |
| <i>Option T03</i> | 9 kHz to 3 GHz | |
| <i>Option T06</i> | 9 kHz to 6 GHz | |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Frequency Resolution | 1 Hz | |

| Description | Specifications | | Supplemental Information |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Output Power Level | | | |
| Range | –50 to 0 dBm | | |
| Resolution | 0.1 dB | | |
| | 20 to 30°C | Full range | |
| Absolute Accuracy (at 50 MHz, –10 dBm) | ±0.55 dB | ±0.70 dB | |
| Output Flatness (Referenced to 50 MHz, –10 dBm) | | | |
| 9 kHz to 100 kHz | ±1.5 dB | ±2.5 dB | ±1.2 dB (95th percentile) |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | ±1.2 dB | ±1.5 dB | ±0.8 dB (95th percentile) |
| 3.0 GHz to 6.0 GHz | ±1.5 dB | ±2.5 dB | ±1.2 dB (95th percentile) |
| Level Accuracy | | | |
| 9 kHz to 100 kHz | | | ±1.0 dB (Nominal) |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | | | ±0.5 dB (Nominal) |
| 3.0 GHz to 6.0 GHz | | | ±0.8 dB (Nominal) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Maximum Safe Reverse Level | | |
| Average Total Power | +30 dBm (1 W) | |
| AC Coupled | ±50 Vdc | |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Output Power Sweep | | |
| Range | –50 to 0 dBm | |
| Resolution | 0.1 dB | |
| Accuracy (zero span) | <1.0 dB peak-to-peak | |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|
| Phase Noise | | |
| Noise Sidebands (Center Frequency = 1 GHz ^a Internal Reference ^b) | | |
| Offset | | Nominal |
| 10 kHz | | –102 dBc/Hz |
| 100 kHz | | –104 dBc/Hz |
| 1 MHz ^c | | –117 dBc/Hz |

- 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.
- b. Specifications are given with the internal frequency reference.
- c. For earlier instrument (SN prefix < MY/SG/US5423), the phase noise is –120 dB/Hz (nominal) at 1 GHz center frequency.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Dynamic Range | Maximum Output Power Level – Displayed Average Noise Level | 110 dBc ^a (nominal) |

- a. Center Frequency = 1 GHz, RBW = 1 kHz, 10 dB attenuation.

Options T03 and T06 - Tracking Generators
General Specifications

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|---|
| Spurious Outputs (0 dBm output) Harmonic Spurs 9 kHz to 20 kHz 20 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 3 GHz 3 GHz to 6 GHz Non-harmonic Spurs 9 kHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 6 GHz | –35 dBc –30 dBc –35 dBc | –15 dBc (nominal) –25 dBc (nominal) –35 dBc (nominal) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| RF Power-Off Residuals 100 kHz to 6 GHz | | < –80 dBm (nominal) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Output VSWR | | < 1.5:1 (nominal) |

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

10 Option ESC - External Source Control

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

This option is only available for Frequency *Option 503* or *507*.

Frequency

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|--|
| Frequency Range | | |
| SA Operating range | 9 kHz to 3 GHz 9 kHz to 7.5 GHz | N9000A-503 N9000A-507 |
| Source Operating range | 9 kHz to 1 GHz 9 kHz to 3 GHz 9 kHz to 6 GHz 100 kHz to 3 GHz 100 kHz to 6 GHz | N5171B-501 N5171B/N5181B-503 N5171B/N5181B-506 N5181A/N5182A-503 N5181A/N5182A-506 |
| Span Limitations | | |
| Span limitations due to source range | | Limited by the source and SA operating range |
| Offset Sweep | | |
| Sweep offset setting range | | Limited by the source and SA operating range |
| Sweep offset setting resolution | 1 Hz | |
| Resolution Band width | | |
| Harmonic sweep setting range ^a | | |
| Multiplier numerator | | N = 1 to 1000 |
| Multiplier denominator | | N = 1 to 1000 |
| Sweep Direction^b | | Normal, Reversed |

a. Limited by the frequency range of the source to be controlled.

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

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|--|-------|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|--------|---------|--|--|
| Dynamic Range (10 MHz to 3 GHz, Input terminated, sample detector, average type = log, 20 to 30°C) | | Dynamic Range = $-10 \text{ dBm} - \text{DANL} - 10 \times \log(\text{RBW})^a$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table> <tr> <td>SA Span</td><td>SA RBW</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>1 MHz</td><td>2 kHz</td><td>97.0 dB</td></tr> <tr> <td>10 MHz</td><td>6.8 kHz</td><td>91.7 dB</td></tr> <tr> <td>100 MHz</td><td>20 kHz</td><td>87.0 dB</td></tr> <tr> <td>1000 MHz</td><td>68 kHz</td><td>81.7 dB</td></tr> </table> | SA Span | SA RBW | | 1 MHz | 2 kHz | 97.0 dB | 10 MHz | 6.8 kHz | 91.7 dB | 100 MHz | 20 kHz | 87.0 dB | 1000 MHz | 68 kHz | 81.7 dB | | |
| SA Span | SA RBW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 MHz | 2 kHz | 97.0 dB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 MHz | 6.8 kHz | 91.7 dB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 MHz | 20 kHz | 87.0 dB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1000 MHz | 68 kHz | 81.7 dB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amplitude Accuracy | | Multiple contributors ^b Linearity ^c Source and Analyzer Flatness ^d VSWR effects ^e | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

- The dynamic range is given by this computation: $-10 \text{ dBm} - \text{DANL} - 10 \times \log(\text{RBW})$ where DANL is the displayed average noise level specification, normalized to 1 Hz RBW, and the RBW used in the measurement is in hertz units. The dynamic range can be increased by reducing the RBW at the expense of increased sweep time.
- The following footnotes discuss the biggest contributors to amplitude accuracy.
- One amplitude accuracy contributor is the linearity with which amplitude levels are detected by the analyzer. This is called "scale fidelity" by most spectrum analyzer users, and "dynamic amplitude accuracy" by most network analyzer users. This small term is documented in the Amplitude section of the Specifications Guide. It is negligibly small in most cases.
- The amplitude accuracy versus frequency in the source and the analyzer can contribute to amplitude errors. This error source is eliminated when using normalization.
- VSWR interaction effects, caused by RF reflections due to mismatches in impedance, are usually the dominant error source. These reflections can be minimized by using 10 dB or more attenuation in the analyzer, and using well-matched attenuators in the measurement configuration.

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|
| Power sweep range | | Limited by source amplitude range ^a |

- Relative to the original power level and limited by the source to be controlled.

Option ESC - External Source Control
Frequency

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

- a. These measurement times were observed with a span of 100 MHz, RBW of 20 kHz and the point triggering method being set to EXT TRIG1. The measurement times will not change significantly with span when the RBW is automatically selected. If the RBW is decreased, the sweep time increase would be approximately 23.8 times Npoints/RBW.
- b. Based on MXG firmware version A.01.51.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Supported External Source Keysight EXG Keysight MXG Keysight PSG IO interface connection between MXG and SA between PSG and SA | | N5171B (firmware B.01.01 or later) ^a N5181B (firmware B.01.01 or later) ^a N5181A (firmware A.01.80 or later) N5182A (firmware A.01.80 or later) N5183A (firmware A.01.80 or later) E8257D (firmware C.06.15 or later) E8267D (firmware C.06.15 or later) LAN, GPIB, or USB LAN or GPIB |

- a. Firmware revision A.11.00 or later is required for the signal analyzer to control the analog X-Series EXG (N5171B) and MXG (N5181B)

11 Options PFR - Precision Frequency Reference

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

Specifications Affected by Precision Frequency Reference

| Specification Name | Information |
|--------------------|--|
| Frequency Range | See "Precision Frequency Reference" on page 17 of the core specifications. |

12 Analog Demodulation Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9063A Analog Demodulation Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

The warranted specifications shown apply to Band 0 operation (up to 3.0 GHz), unless otherwise noted, for all analyzer's. The application functions, with nominal (non-warranted) performance, at any frequency within the frequency range set by the analyzer frequency options (see table). In practice, the lowest and highest frequency of operation may be further limited by AC coupling; by "folding" near 0 Hz; by DC feedthrough; and by Channel BW needed. Phase noise and residual FM generally increase in higher bands.

Warranted specifications shown apply when Channel BW ≤ 1 MHz, unless otherwise noted. (Channel BW is an important user-settable control.) The application functions, with nominal (non-warranted) performance, at any Channel BW up to the analyzer's bandwidth options (see table). The Channel BW required for a measurement depends on: the type of modulation (AM, FM, PM); the rate of modulation; the modulation depth or deviation; and the spectral contents (e.g. harmonics) of the modulating tone.

Many specs require that the Channel BW control is optimized; neither too narrow nor too wide.

Many warranted specifications (rate, distortion) apply only in the case of a single, sinusoidal modulating tone; without excessive harmonics, non-harmonics, spurs, or noise. Harmonics, which are included in most distortion results, are counted up to the 10th harmonic of the dominant tone, or as limited by SINAD BW or post-demod filters. Note that SINAD will include Carrier Frequency Error (the "DC term") in FM by default; it can be eliminated with a HPF or Auto Carrier Frequency feature.

Warranted specifications apply to results of the software application; the hardware demodulator driving the Analog Out line is described separately.

Warranted specifications apply over an operating temperature range of 20 to 30°C; and mixer level -24 to -18 dBm (mixer level = Input power level - Attenuation). Additional conditions are listed at the beginning of the FM, AM, and PM sections, in specification tables, or in footnotes.

Certain features require analyzer software revision A.14.xx or higher; and may require Option W9063A-AFP (orderable as Option W9063A-MEU starting May 1, 2014).

Refer to the footnote for **"Definitions of terms used in this chapter" on page 116.**

Definitions of terms used in this chapter

Let $P_{\text{signal}}(S)$ = Power of the signal; $P_{\text{noise}}(N)$ = Power of the noise; $P_{\text{distortion}}(D)$ = Power of the harmonic distortion ($P_{H2} + P_{H3} + \dots + P_{Hi}$ where H_i is the i th harmonic that counts up to the 10th harmonic); P_{total} = Total power of the signal, noise and distortion components.

| Term | Short Hand | Definition |
|------------|---------------------------|---|
| Distortion | $\frac{N + D}{S + N + D}$ | $(P_{\text{total}} - P_{\text{signal}})^{1/2} / (P_{\text{total}})^{1/2} \times 100\%$ |
| THD | $\frac{D}{S}$ | $(P_{\text{total}} - P_{\text{signal}})^{1/2} / (P_{\text{total}})^{1/2} \times 100\%$ Where THD is the total harmonic distortion |
| SINAD | $\frac{S + N + D}{N + D}$ | $20 \times \log_{10} [1 / (P_{\text{distortion}})^{1/2}] = 20 \times \log_{10} [(P_{\text{total}})^{1/2} / (P_{\text{total}} - P_{\text{signal}})^{1/2}]$ Where SINAD is Signal-to-Noise-And-Distortion ratio |
| SNR | $\frac{S + N + D}{N}$ | $P_{\text{signal}} / P_{\text{noise}} \sim (P_{\text{signal}} + P_{\text{noise}} + P_{\text{distortion}}) / P_{\text{noise}}$ Where SNR is the Signal-to-Noise Ratio. The approximation is per the implementations defined with the HP/Keysight 8903A. |

NOTE

P_{Noise} must be limited to the bandwidth of the applied filters.

The harmonic sequence is limited to the 10th harmonic unless otherwise indicated. In practice, the term P_{noise} includes Spurs, IMD, Hum, etc. (All but harmonics.)

RF Carrier Frequency and Bandwidth

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Carrier Frequency | | |
| Maximum Frequency | | |
| Option 503 | 3.0 GHz | RF/μW frequency option |
| Option 507 | 7.5 GHz | RF/μW frequency option |
| Option 513 | 13.6 GHz | RF/μW frequency option |
| Option 526 | 26.5 GHz | RF/μW frequency option |
| Minimum Frequency | | |
| Option 503, 507 | 9 kHz | |
| Option 513, 526 | | |
| AC Coupled | 10 MHz | |
| DC Coupled | 9 kHz | |
| | | In practice, limited by the need to keep modulation sidebands from folding, and by the interference from LO feed through. |
| Maximum Information Band width (Info BW)^a | | |
| Standard | 8 MHz | |
| Option B25 | 25 MHz | |
| Capture Memory | | |
| (sample rate* demod time) | 3.6 MSa | Each sample is an I/Q pair. See note ^b |

- a. The maximum InfoBW indicates the maximum operational BW, which depends on the analysis BW option equipped with the analyzer. However, the demodulation specifications only apply to the BW indicated in the following sections.
- b. Sample rate is set indirectly by the user, with the Span and Channel BW controls (viewed in RF Spectrum). The Info BW (also called Demodulation BW) is based on the larger of the two; specifically, $\text{InfoBW} = \max[\text{Span}, \text{Channel BW}]$. The sample interval is $1/(1.25 \times \text{Info BW})$; e.g. if InfoBW = 200 kHz, then sample interval is 4 μs . The sample rate is $1.25 \times \text{InfoBW}$, or $1.25 \times \max[\text{Span}, \text{Channel BW}]$. These values are approximate, to estimate memory usage. Exact values can be queried via SCPI while the application is running.
Demod Time is a user setting. Generally, it should be 3- to 5-times the period of the lowest-frequency modulating tone.

Post-Demodulation

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Maximum Audio Frequency Span | | $1/2 \times \text{Channel BW}$ |
| Filters | | |
| High Pass | 20 Hz 50 Hz 300 Hz 400 Hz ^a | 2-Pole Butterworth 2-Pole Butterworth 2-Pole Butterworth 10-Pole Butterworth; used to attenuate sub-audible signaling tones |
| Low Pass | 300 Hz 3 kHz 15 kHz 30 kHz 80 kHz 300 kHz 100 kHz (> 20 kHz Bessel) ^a | 5-Pole Butterworth 5-Pole Butterworth 5-Pole Butterworth 3-Pole Butterworth 3-Pole Butterworth 3-Pole Butterworth 9-Pole Bessel; provides linear phase response to reduce distortion of square-wave modulation, such as FSK or BPSK |
| Band Pass | Manual ^a CCITT A-Weighted ^a C-Weighted ^a C-Message ^a CCIR-1k Weighted ^{ab} CCIR-2k Weighted ^{ab} CCIR Unweighted ^a | Manually tuned by user, range 300 Hz to 20 MHz; 5-Pole Butterworth; for use with high modulation rates ITU-T O.41, or ITU-T P.53; known as "psophometric" ANSI IEC rev 179 Roughly equivalent to 50 Hz HPF with 10 kHz LPF IEEE 743, or BSTM 41004; similar in shape to CCITT, sometimes called "psophometric" ITU-R 468, CCIR 468-2 Weighted, or DIN 45 405 ITU 468 ARM or CCIR/ARM (Average Responding Meter), commonly referred to as "Dolby" filter ITU-R 468 Unweighted ^b |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| De-emphasis (FM only) | 25 μ s 50 μ s 75 μ s 750 μ s | Equivalent to 1-pole LPF at 6366 Hz Equivalent to 1-pole LPF at 3183 Hz; broadcast FM for most of world Equivalent to 1-pole LPF at 2122 Hz; broadcast FM for U.S. Equivalent to 1-pole LPF at 212 Hz; 2-way mobile FM radio. |
| SINAD Notch ^c | | Tuned automatically by application to highest AF response, for use in SINAD, SNR, and Dist'n calculations; complies with TI-603 and ITU-O.132; stop bandwidth is $\pm 13\%$ of tone frequency. |
| Signaling Notch ^{ac} | | FM only; manually tuned by user, range 50 to 300 Hz; used to eliminate CTCSS or CDCSS signaling tone; complies with TIA-603 and ITU-O.132; stop bandwidth is $\pm 13\%$ of tone frequency. |

- Requires Option W9063A-AFP.
- ITU standards specify that CCIR-1k Weighted and CCIR Unweighted filters use Quasi-Peak-Detection (QPD). However, the implementation in W9063A is based on true-RMS detection, scaled to respond as QPD. The approximation is valid when measuring amplitude of Gaussian noise, or SINAD of a single continuous sine tone (e.g. 1 kHz), with harmonics, combined with Gaussian noise. The results may not be consistent with QPD if the input signal is bursty, clicky, or impulsive; or contains non-harmonically related tones (multi-tone, intermods, spurs) above the noise level. Use the AF Spectrum trace to validate these assumptions. Consider using Keysight U8903A Audio Analyzer if true QPD is required.
- Requires Option W9063A-AFP.

Frequency Modulation

Conditions required to meet specification

- Peak deviation^{*}: ≥ 200 Hz
- Modulation index (ModIndex) = PeakDeviation/Rate = Beta: 0.2 to 2000
- Channel BW: ≤ 50 kHz
- Rate: 20 Hz to 50 kHz
- SINAD bandwidth: (Channel BW) / 2
- Single tone - sinusoid modulation

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| FM Deviation Accuracy^{abc} | | $\pm 0.4\% \times (\text{rate} + \text{deviation})$ (nominal) |
| FM Rate Accuracy^d | | $\pm (0.01\% \times \text{Reading})$ (nominal) |
| Carrier Frequency Error (ModIndex ≤ 100) | | ± 0.5 Hz (nominal) |
| Carrier Power | | Same as See ?\$elemtext>? on page 27 at all frequencies (nominal) |

- This specification applies to the result labeled "(Pk-Pk)/2".
- For optimum measurement of rate and deviation, ensure that the channel bandwidth is set wide enough to capture the significant RF energy (as visible in the RF Spectrum window). Setting the channel bandwidth too wide will result in measurement errors.
- Reading is a measured frequency peak deviation in Hz, and Rate is a modulation rate in Hz.
- Reading is a measured modulation rate in Hz.

*.Peak deviation, modulation index ("beta"), and modulation rate are related by $\text{PeakDeviation} = \text{ModIndex} \times \text{Rate}$. Each of these has an allowable range, but all conditions must be satisfied at the same time. For example, PeakDeviation = 80 kHz at Rate = 20 Hz is not allowed, since ModIndex = PeakDeviation/Rate would be 4000, but ModIndex is limited to 2000. In addition, all significant sidebands must be contained in Channel BW. For FM, an approximate rule-of-thumb is $2 \times [\text{PeakDeviation} + \text{Rate}] < \text{Channel BW}$; this implies that PeakDeviation might be large if the Rate is small, but both cannot be large at the same time.

Frequency Modulation

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Post-Demod Distortion Residual^a Distortion (SINAD) ^b THD | | 0.30% (nominal) 0.4%/(ModIndex) ^{1/2} (nominal) |
| Post-Demod Distortion Accuracy (Rate: 1 to 10 kHz, ModIndex: 0.2 to 10) | | |
| Distortion (SINAD) ^b | | $\pm(2\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})^c$ (nominal) |
| THD ^d | | $\pm(2\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$ (nominal) |
| Distortion Measurement Range Distortion (SINAD) THD | | Residual to 100% (nominal) Residual to 100% (nominal) |
| AM Rejection^e (50 Hz HPF, 3 kHz LPF, 15 kHz Channel BW) | | The applied AM signal (Rate = 1 kHz, Depth = 50%) 4.0 Hz FM peak |
| Residual FM^f (50 Hz HPF, 3 kHz LPF, any Channel BW) (50 Hz HPF, 3 kHz LPF, 15 kHz Channel BW) | | 2.0 Hz rms (nominal) 1.0 Hz rms (nominal) |
| Hum & Noise (50 Hz HPF, 3 kHz LPF, 15 kHz Channel BW, 750 μ S de-emph; relative to 3 kHz pk deviation) | | 72 dB (nominal) |

- For optimum measurement, ensure that the Channel BW is set wide enough to capture the significant RF energy. Setting the Channel BW too wide will result in measurement errors.
- SINAD [dB] can be derived by $20 \times \log_{10}(1/\text{Distortion})$.
- The DistResidual term of the Distortion Accuracy specification contributes when the Reading term is small.
- The measurement includes at most 10th harmonics.
- AM rejection describes the instrument's FM reading for an input that is strongly AMed (with no FM); this specification includes contributions from residual FM.
- Residual FM describes the instrument's FM reading for an input that has no FM and no AM; this specification includes contributions from FM deviation accuracy.

Amplitude Modulation

Conditions required to meet specification

- Depth: 1% to 99%
- Channel BW: ≤ 1 MHz
- Rate: 50 Hz to 100 kHz
- SINAD bandwidth: (Channel BW) / 2
- Single tone - sinusoid modulation

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| AM Depth Accuracy ^{ab} | | $\pm 0.2\% + 0.002 \times \text{measured value}$ (nominal) |
| AM Rate Accuracy (Rate: 1 kHz to 100 kHz) | | ± 0.05 Hz (nominal) |
| Carrier Power | | Same as See ?\$elemtext>? on page 27 at all frequencies (nominal) |

- a. This specification applies to the result labeled "(Pk-Pk)/2".
b. Reading is a measured AM depth in %.

Amplitude Modulation

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Post-Demod Distortion Residual^a Distortion (SINAD) ^b THD | | 0.3% (nominal) 0.16% (nominal) |
| Post-Demod Distortion Accuracy (Depth: 5 to 90% Rate: 1 to 10 kHz) | | |
| Distortion (SINAD) ^b THD | | $\pm(1\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$ (nominal) $\pm(1\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$ (nominal) |
| Distortion Measurement Range | | |
| Distortion (SINAD) ^b THD | | Residual to 100% (nominal) Residual to 100% (nominal) |
| FM Rejection^c | | 0.5% (nominal) |
| Residual AM^d | | 0.2% (nominal) |

- Channel BW is set to 15 times of Rate (Rate \leq 50 kHz) or 10 times the Rate (50 kHz < Rate \leq 100 kHz).
- SINAD [dB] can be derived by $20 \times \log_{10}(1/\text{Distortion})$.
- FM rejection describes the instrument's AM reading for an input that is strongly FMed (and no AM); this specification includes contributions from residual AM
- Residual AM describes the instrument's AM reading for an input that has no AM and no FM; this specification includes contributions from AM depth accuracy.

Phase Modulation

Conditions required to meet specification

- Peak deviation^{*}: 0.2 to 100 rad
- Channel BW: ≤ 1 MHz
- Rate: 20 Hz to 50 kHz
- SINAD bandwidth: (Channel BW) / 2
- Single tone - sinusoid modulation

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| PM Deviation Accuracy^{abc} (Rate: 1 to 20 kHz, Deviation: 0.2 to 6 rad) | | $\pm (1 \text{ rad} \times (0.005 + (\text{rate}/1 \text{ MHz})))$ (nominal) |
| PM Rate Accuracy^b (Rate: 1 to 10 kHz) | | $\pm 0.2 \text{ Hz}$ (nominal) |
| Carrier Frequency Error^b | | $\pm 0.02 \text{ Hz}$ (nominal) Assumes signal still visible in channel BW with offset. |
| Carrier Power | | Same as See ?\$elemtext>? on page 27 at all frequencies (nominal) |

- This specification applies to the result labeled "(Pk-Pk)/2".
- For optimum measurement, ensure that the Channel BW is set wide enough to capture the significant RF energy. Setting the Channel BW too wide will result in measurement errors.
- Reading is the measured peak deviation in radians.

^{*}.PeakDeviation (for phase, in rads) and Rate are jointly limited to fit within Channel BW. For PM, an approximate rule-of-thumb is $2 \times [\text{PeakDeviation} + 1] \times \text{Rate} < \text{Channel BW}$; such that most of the sideband energy is within the Channel BW.

Phase Modulation

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Post-Demod Distortion Residual^a Distortion (SINAD) ^b THD Post-Demod Distortion Accuracy (Rate: 1 to 10 kHz, Deviation: 0.2 to 100 rad) Distortion (SINAD) ^b THD Distortion Measurement Range Distortion (SINAD) ^b SINAD AM Rejection^c Residual PM^d | | 0.8% (nominal) 0.1% (nominal) $\pm(2\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$ $\pm(2\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$ Residual to 100% (nominal) Residual to 100% (nominal) 4 mrad peak (nominal) 4 mrad rms (nominal) |

- For optimum measurement, ensure that the Channel BW is set wide enough to capture the significant RF energy. Setting the Channel BW too wide will result in measurement errors.
- SINAD [dB] can be derived by $20 \times \log_{10}(1/\text{Distortion})$.
- AM rejection describes the instrument's PM reading for an input that is strongly AMed (with no PM); this specification includes contributions from residual PM.
- Residual PM describes the instrument's PM reading for an input that has no PM and no AM; this specification includes contributions from PM deviation accuracy.

Analog Out

The "Analog Out" connector (BNC) is located at the analyzer's rear panel. It is a multi-purpose output, whose function depends on options and operating mode (active application). When the W9063A Analog Demod application is active, this output carries a voltage waveform reconstructed by a real-time hardware demodulator (designed to drive the "Demod to Speaker" function for listening). The processing path and algorithms for this output are entirely separate from those of the W9063A application itself; the Analog Out waveform is not necessarily identical the application's Demod Waveform.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Output impedance Output range ^a FM range FM scaling Analog out scale adjust FM offset | | <p>14 W (nominal) 0 V to +1 V (typical) Deviation up to 40 MHz Rate: between 20 Hz and 20 kHz</p> <p>(1 / Channel BW) V/Hz (nominal), $\pm 10\%$ (nominal), where the Channel BW is settable by the user.</p> <p>User-settable factor, range from 0.5 to 10, default =1, applied to above V/Hz scaling.</p> <p>If HPF is <i>off</i>: 0 V corresponds to SA tuned frequency, and Carrier Frequency Errors (constant frequency offset) are included (DC coupled); If HPF is <i>on</i>: 0 V corresponds to the mean of peak-to-peak FM excursions.</p> |

- a. For AM, the output is the "RF envelope" waveform. For FM, the output is proportional to frequency-deviation; note that Carrier Frequency Error (a constant frequency offset) is included as a deviation from the analyzer's tuned center frequency, unless a HPF is used. For PM, the output is proportional the phase-deviation; note that PM is limited to excursions of $\pm\pi$, and requires a HPF on to enable a phase-ramp-tracking circuit.

Most controls in the W9063A application do not affect Analog Out. The few that do are:

- * choice of AM, FM, or PM (FM Stereo not supported)
- * tuned Center Freq
- * Channel BW (affects IF filter, sample rate, and FM scaling)
- * some post-demod filters and de-emphasis (the hardware demodulator has limited filter choices; it will attempt to inherit the filter settings in the app, but with constraints and approximations)

With software revision A.14.xx or higher, the FM case has repeatable and deterministic scaling and offset behavior, and is continuous (smooth) through acquisition cycles. See above. The AM and PM cases are not, and should be used with caution.

FM Stereo/Radio Data System (RDS) Measurements*

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|--|
| FM Stereo Modulation Analysis Measurements | | |
| MPX view | RF Spectrum, AF Spectrum, Demod waveform, FM Deviation (Hz) (Peak+, Peak-, (Pk-Pk)/2, RMS), Carrier Power (dBm), Carrier Frequency Error (Hz), SINAD (dB), Distortion (% or dB) | MPX consists of FM signal multiplexing with the mono signal (L+R), stereo signal (L-R), pilot signal (at 19 kHz), and optional RDS signal (at 57 kHz). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SINAD MPX BW, default 53 kHz, range from 1 to 58 kHz Reference Deviation, default 75 kHz, range from 15 to 150 kHz |
| Mono (L+R)/Stereo (L-R) view | Demod Waveform, AF Spectrum, Carrier Power (dBm), Carrier Frequency Error (Hz), Modulation Rate | Mono Signal is Left+Right Stereo Signal is Left-Right |
| Left/Right view | Demod Waveform, AF Spectrum, Carrier Power (dBm), Carrier Frequency Error (Hz), Modulation Rate, SINAD (dB), Distortion (% or dB), THD (% or dB) | Post-demod settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highpass filter: 20, 50, or 300 Hz Lowpass filter: 300 Hz, 3, 15, 30, 80, or 300 kHz. Bandpass filter: A-Weighted, CCITT De-Emphasis: 25, 50, 75, and 750 μs |
| RDS/RBDS Decoding Result view | BLER, basic tuning and switching info, radio text, program item number and slow labeling codes, clock time and date | BLER Block Count default 1E+8, range from 1 to 1E+16 |
| Numeric Result view | MPX, Mono, Stereo, Left, Right, Pilot and RDS with FM Deviation result (Hz) of Peak+, (Pk-Pk)/2, RMS, Mod Rate (Hz), SINAD (% or dB), THD (% or dB) Left to Right (dB), Mono to Stereo (dB), RF Carrier Power (dB), RF Carrier Freq Error (Hz), 38 kHz Carrier Freq Error (Hz), 38 kHz Carrier Phase Error (deg) | |

*. Requires *Option W9063A-3FP*, which in turn requires that the instrument also has *Option W9063A-2FP* installed and licensed.

Analog Demodulation Measurement Application
 FM Stereo/Radio Data System (RDS) Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| FM Stereo Modulation Analysis Specification | | FM Stereo with 67.5 kHz audio deviation at 1 kHz modulation rate plus 6.75 kHz pilot deviation. |
| SINAD | | |
| A-weighted filter | | 59 dB (nominal) |
| with CCITT filter | | 67 dB (nominal) |
| Left to Right Ratio | | |
| A-weighted filter | | 59 dB (nominal) |
| with CCITT filter | | 68 dB (nominal) |

13 Phase Noise Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9068A Phase Noise measurement application.

General Specifications

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Maximum Carrier Frequency | | |
| <i>Option 503</i> | 3 GHz | |
| <i>Option 507</i> | 7.5 GHz | |
| <i>Option 513</i> | 13.6 GHz | |
| <i>Option 526</i> | 26.5 GHz | |

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

a. See Frequency Offset – Range.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Measurement Accuracy Phase Noise Density Accuracy ^{ab} Default settings ^c Overdrive On setting RMS Markers | ± 1.08 dB | ± 0.91 dB (nominal) See equation ^d |

- a. This does not include the effect of system noise floor. This error is a function of the signal (phase noise of the DUT) to noise (analyzer noise floor due to phase noise and thermal noise) ratio, SN, in decibels.
 The function is: $\text{error} = 10 \times \log(1 + 10^{-\text{SN}/10})$
 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 |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Amplitude Repeatability (No Smoothing, all offsets, default settings, including average = 10) | | < 1 dB (nominal) ^a |

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

Phase Noise Measurement Application
General Specifications

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

a. For example, f_{opt} is 3.0 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 42 . |

14 Noise Figure Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9069A Noise Figure Measurement Application.

General Specification

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|---|
| Noise Figure ≤ 10 MHz ^b 10 MHz to 26.5 GHz | | Uncertainty Calculator ^a Using internal preamp (such as <i>Option P07</i>) and RBW = 4 MHz |
| Noise Source ENR | Measurement Range Instrument Uncertainty^c | |
| 4 to 6.5 dB | 0 to 20 dB ± 0.05 dB | |
| 12 to 17 dB | 0 to 30 dB ± 0.05 dB | |
| 20 to 22 dB | 0 to 35 dB ± 0.1 dB | |

- The figures given in the table are for the uncertainty added by the CXA Signal Analyzer instrument only. To compute the total uncertainty for your noise figure measurement, you need to take into account other factors including: DUT NF, Gain and Match, Instrument NF, Gain Uncertainty and Match; Noise source ENR uncertainty and Match. The computations can be performed with the uncertainty calculator included with the Noise Figure Measurement Personality. Go to **Mode Setup** then select **Uncertainty Calculator**. Similar calculators are also available on the Keysight web site; go to <http://www.keysight.com/find/nfu>.
- Uncertainty performance of the instrument is nominally the same in this frequency range as in the higher frequency range. However, performance is not warranted in this range. There is a paucity of available noise sources in this range, and the analyzer has poorer noise figure, leading to higher uncertainties as computed by the uncertainty calculator.
- "Instrument Uncertainty" is defined for noise figure analysis as uncertainty due to relative amplitude uncertainties encountered in the analyzer when making the measurements required for a noise figure computation. The relative amplitude uncertainty depends on, but is not identical to, the relative display scale fidelity, also known as incremental log fidelity. The uncertainty of the analyzer is multiplied within the computation by an amount that depends on the Y factor to give the total uncertainty of the noise figure or gain measurement.
See Keysight App Note 57-2, literature number 5952-3706E for details on the use of this specification.
Jitter (amplitude variations) will also affect the accuracy of results. The standard deviation of the measured result decreases by a factor of the square root of the Resolution Bandwidth used and by the square root of the number of averages. This application uses the 4 MHz Resolution Bandwidth as default since this is the widest bandwidth with uncompromising accuracy.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Gain Instrument Uncertainty ^a <10 MHz ^b 10 MHz to 26.5 GHz | ±0.17 dB | DUT Gain Range -20 to +40 dB |

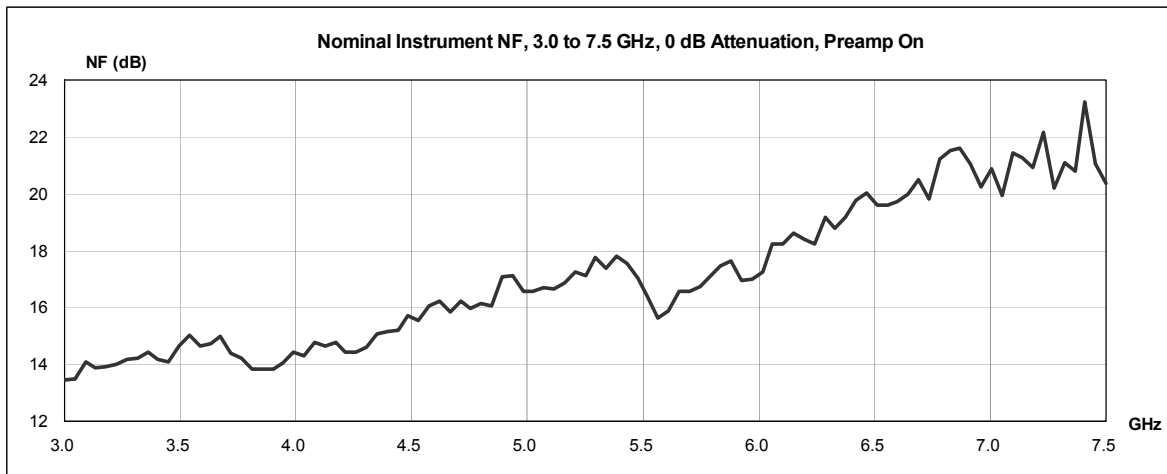
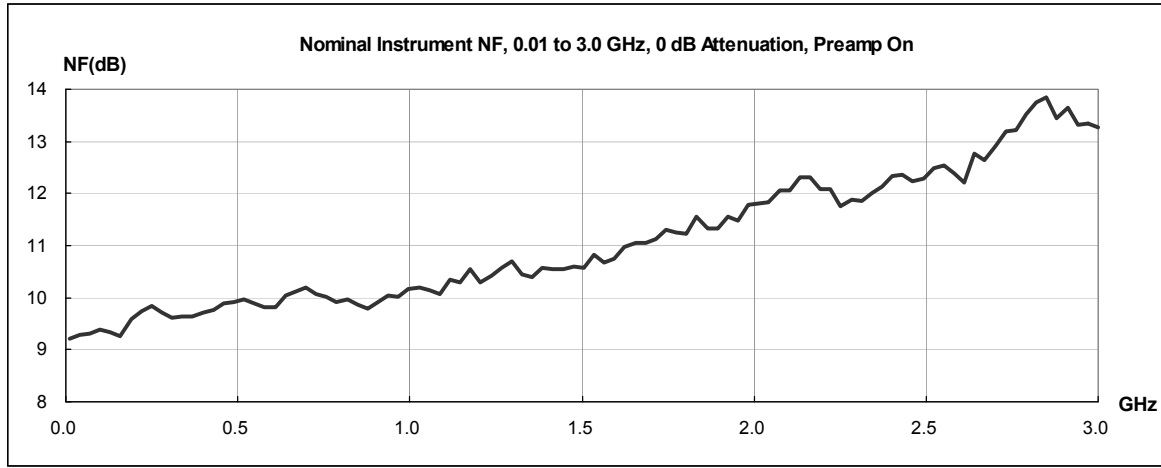
- a. "Instrument Uncertainty" is defined for gain measurements as uncertainty due to relative amplitude uncertainties encountered in the analyzer when making the measurements required for the gain computation.
See Keysight App Note 57-2, literature number 5952-3706E for details on the use of this specification.
Jitter (amplitude variations) will also affect the accuracy of results. The standard deviation of the measured result decreases by a factor of the square root of the Resolution Bandwidth used and by the square root of the number of averages. This application uses the 4 MHz Resolution Bandwidth as default since this is the widest bandwidth with uncompromising accuracy.
- b. Uncertainty performance of the instrument is nominally the same in this frequency range as in the higher frequency range. However, performance is not warranted in this range. There is a paucity of available noise sources in this range, and the analyzer has poorer noise figure, leading to higher uncertainties as computed by the uncertainty calculator.

Noise Figure Measurement Application
General Specification

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|---|
| Noise Figure Uncertainty Calculator^a | | |
| Instrument Noise Figure Uncertainty | See the Noise Figure table earlier in this chapter | |
| Instrument Gain Uncertainty | See the Gain table earlier in this chapter | |
| Instrument Noise Figure | | See graphs of “Nominal Instrument Noise Figure”; Noise Figure is DANL +176.24 dB (nominal) ^b |
| Instrument Input Match | | See graphs: Nominal VSWR |

- a. The Noise Figure Uncertainty Calculator requires the parameters shown in order to calculate the total uncertainty of a Noise Figure measurement.
- b. Nominally, the noise figure of the spectrum analyzer is given by
$$NF = D - (K - L + N - B)$$
 where D is the DANL (displayed average noise level) specification,
 K is kTB (−173.98 dB in a 1 Hz bandwidth at 290 K)
 L is 2.51 dB (the effect of log averaging used in DANL verifications)
 N is 0.24 dB (the ratio of the noise bandwidth of the RBW filter with which DANL is specified to an ideal noise bandwidth)
 B is ten times the base-10 logarithm of the RBW (in hertz) in which the DANL is specified. B is 0 dB for the 1 Hz RBW.
 The actual NF will vary from the nominal due to frequency response errors.

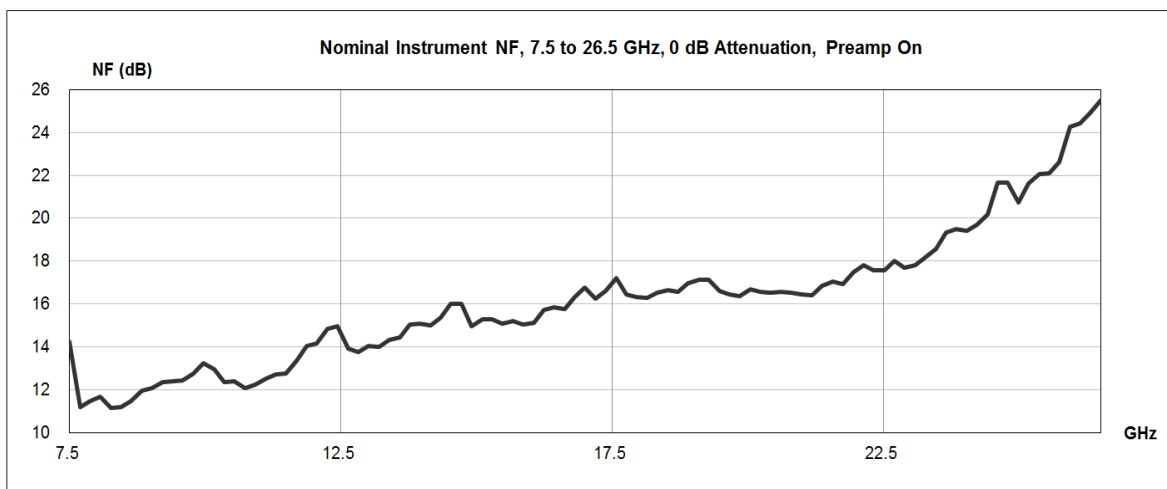
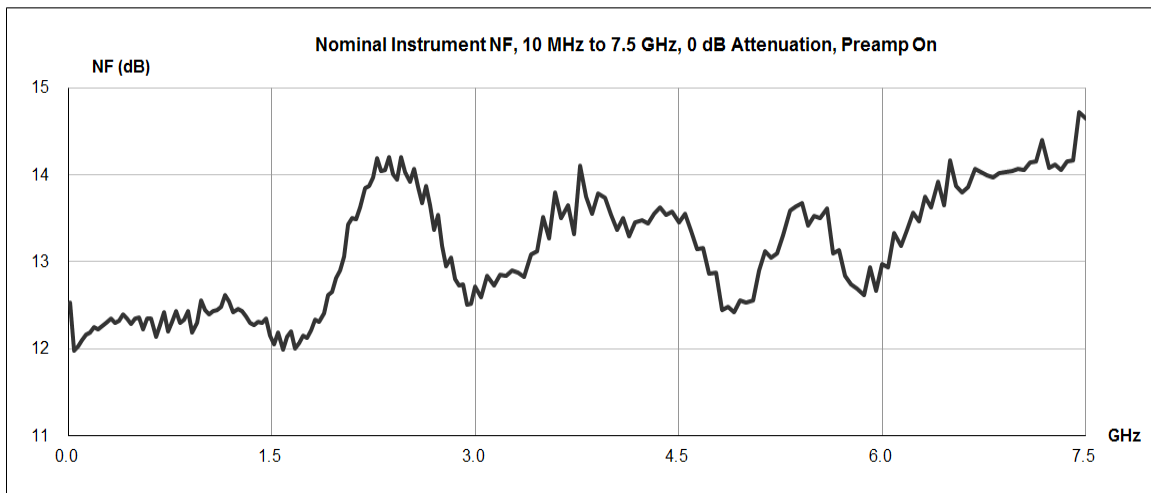
Nominal Instrument Noise Figure (Option 503/507)



Noise Figure Measurement Application

General Specification

Nominal Instrument Noise Figure (Option 513/526)



15 802.16 OFDMA Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9075A 802.16 OFDMA measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

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

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

Measurement Specifications

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Channel Power | | |
| Minimum power at RF Input | | –35 dBm (nominal) |
| Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C Atten = 10 dB) | ±1.33 dB | ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |
| Measurement floor | | –72.7 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 Band width | | |
| 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 | | | | –35 dBm (nominal) |
| ACPR Accuracy | | | | |
| Radio | BW | Offset | | |
| MS | 5 MHz | 5 MHz | ±0.23 dB | At ACPR –24 dBc with optimum mixer level ^a |
| MS | 5 MHz | 10 MHz | ±0.95 dB | At ACPR –47 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |
| MS | 10 MHz | 10 MHz | ±0.42 dB | At ACPR –24 dBc with optimum mixer level ^c |
| MS | 10 MHz | 20 MHz | ±1.78 dB | At ACPR –47 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |
| BS | 5 MHz | 5 MHz | ±1.60 dB | At ACPR –45 dBc with optimum mixer level ^d |
| BS | 5 MHz | 10 MHz | ±1.47 dB | At ACPR –50 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |
| BS | 10 MHz | 10 MHz | ±2.14 dB | At ACPR –45 dBc with optimum mixer level ^e |
| BS | 10 MHz | 20 MHz | ±2.63 dB | At ACPR –50 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |

- 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 –dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- ACPR accuracy for this case is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –14 dBm (for all alternate channel cases).
- To meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) at –24 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –24 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –4 dBm, set the attenuation to 20 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- To meet this specified accuracy when measuring base station (BS) at –45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –20 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –4 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- To meet this specified accuracy when measuring base station (BS) at –45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –18 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is –2 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

802.16 OFDMA Measurement Application Measurement Specifications

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|
| Spectrum Emission Mask | | |
| Dynamic Range, relative (5.05 MHz offset 10 MHz BW ^{ab}) | 69.3 dB | 75.5 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute (5.05 MHz offset 10 MHz BW ^c) | −86.5 dBm | −92.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy (5.05 MHz offset 10 MHz BW) | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.11 dB | |
| Absolute ^e (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer. The numbers shown are for 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Spurious Emissions Accuracy (Attenuation = 10 dB) Frequency Range 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz 3.0 GHz to 7.5 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|---|
| Modulation Analysis Frequency Error: Accuracy RCE (EVM) ^c floor | ±1 Hz ^a + tfa ^b −37.6 dB | Input range within 5 dB of full scale, 20 to 30°C |

- 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.
- tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy
- RCE(EVM) specification applies when 10 MHz downlink reference signal including QPSK/16QAM/64QAM is tested. This requires that Equalizer Training is set to “Preamble, Data & Pilots” and Pilot Tracking is set to Phase/Timing on state.

In-Band Frequency Range for Warranted Specifications

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

16 W-CDMA Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the *W9073A* W-CDMA/HSPA/HSPA⁺ measurement application. It contains W9073A-1FP W-CDMA, W9073A-2FP HSPA and W9073A-3FP/HSPA⁺ measurement applications.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

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

Measurement

| 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) | ±1.33 dB | |
| 95th Percentile Absolute power accuracy (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) | | ±0.61 dB |
| Measurement floor | | –76.8 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) | | | | | |
| Singal Carrier | | | | | |
| Minimum power at RF Input | | | | | –36 dBm (nominal) |
| ACPR Accuracy ^a | | | | | RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise band width, method = IBW |
| Radio | Offset Freq | | | | |
| MS (UE) | 5 MHz | | | ±0.76 dB | At ACPR range of –30 to –36 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |
| MS (UE) | 10 MHz | | | ±0.73 dB | At ACPR range of –40 to –46 dBc with optimum mixer level ^c |
| BTS | 5 MHz | | | ±1.72 dB | At ACPR range of –42 to –48 dBc with optimum mixer level ^d |
| BTS | 10 MHz | | | ±1.96 dB | At ACPR range of –47 to –53 dBc with optimum mixer level ^c |
| BTS | 5 MHz | | | ±0.87 dB | At –48 dBc non-coherent ACPR ^c |
| Dynamic Range | | | | | RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise band width |
| <i>Option 513, or 526</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Option 503, or 507</i> (SN prefix < MY/SG/US5423) | | | | | |
| <i>Option 503, or 507</i> (SN prefix ≥ MY/SG/US5423, ship standard with N9000A-EP4) | | | | | |
| Noise Correction | Offset Freq | | | | Typical^e Dynamic Range |
| Off | 5 MHz | x | x | | –63.0 dB |
| Off | 5 MHz | | | x | –66.0 dB |
| Off | 10 MHz | x | x | | –67.0 dB |
| Off | 10 MHz | | | x | –69.0 dB |
| On | 5 MHz | | x | | –66.0 dB |
| On | 5 MHz | x | | x | –73.0 dB |
| On | 10 MHz | | x | | –72.0 dB |
| On | 10 MHz | x | | x | –78.0 dB |
| RRC Weighting Accuracy ^f | | | | | |
| White noise in Adjacent Channel | | | | | 0.00 dB (nominal) |
| TOI-induced spectrum | | | | | 0.001 dB (nominal) |
| rms CW error | | | | | 0.012 dB (nominal) |

W-CDMA Measurement Application Measurement

- 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. 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 -24 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.
- c. ACPR accuracy at 10 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of -14 dBm (for all alternate channel and non-coherent ACPR).
- d. In order to meet this specified accuracy, the mixer level must be optimized for accuracy when measuring node B Base Trans-mission Station (BTS) within 3 dB of the required -45 dBc ACPR. This optimum mixer level is -18 dBm , so the input attenua-tion must be set as close as possible to the average input power $-(-18 \text{ dBm})$. For example, if the average input power is -5 dBm , set the attenuation to 13 dB. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01% probabili-ty) for Test Model 1. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- e. Keysight 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, Keysight 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 Keysight 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.
- f. 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 ana-lyzer compensates the shape of the RRC filter to accommodate the RBW filter. The effectiveness of this compensation is sum-marized in three ways:
 - White noise in Adj Ch: The compensated RRC filter nominally has no errors if the adjacent channel has a spectrum that is flat across its width.
 - TOI-induced spectrum: If the spectrum is due to third-order intermodulation, it has a distinctive shape. The computed errors of the compensated filter are -0.004 dB for the 470 kHz RBW used for UE testing with the IBW method and also used for all testing with the Fast method, and 0.000 dB for the 30 kHz RBW filter used for BTS testing with the IBW method. The worst error for RBWs between these extremes is 0.05 dB for a 330 kHz RBW filter.
 - rms CW error: This error is a measure of the error in measuring a CW-like spurious component. It is evaluated by computing the root of the mean of the square of the power error across all frequencies within the adjacent channel. The computed rms error of the compensated filter is 0.023 dB for the 470 kHz RBW used for UE testing with the IBW method and also used for all testing with the Fast method, and 0.000 dB for the 30 kHz RBW filter used for BTS testing. The worst error for RBWs between these extremes is 0.057 dB for a 430 kHz RBW filter.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Power Statistics CCDF | | |
| Histogram Resolution | 0.01 dB ^a | |

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|
| Spectrum Emission Mask | | |
| Dynamic Range, relative (2.515 MHz offset ^{ab}) | 73.4 dB | 80.2 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute (2.515 MHz offset ^c) | –91.7 dBm | –97.7 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy (2.515 MHz offset) | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.11 dB | |
| Absolute ^e (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 30 kHz RBW.
- b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –16 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 30 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2 GHz.
- d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
- e. The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer. See "**Absolute Amplitude Accuracy**" on page 27 for more information. The numbers shown are for 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

W-CDMA Measurement Application
Measurement

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Spurious Emissions | | Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions |
| Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW=1 MHz) | 70.7 dB | 75.9 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW=1 MHz) | −76.5 dBm | −82.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy (Attenuation = 10 dB) | | |
| Frequency Range | | |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) |
| 3.0 GHz to 7.5 GHz | | ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. This dynamic range is specified at 12.5 MHz offset from center frequency with mixer level of 1 dB compression point, which will degrade accuracy 1 dB.
- b. The sensitivity is specified at far offset from carrier, where phase noise dose not contribute. You can derive the dynamic range at far offset from 1 dB compression mixer level and sensitivity.

[illegible]

- 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.

W-CDMA Measurement Application

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

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

| 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 ^b Overall Limited circumstances ($12.5\% \leq \text{EVM} \leq 22.5\%$, No 16QAM codes nor 64QAM codes) Peak Code Domain Error Accuracy I/Q Origin Offset DUT Maximum Offset Analyzer Noise Floor Frequency Error Range Accuracy Time offset Relative offset accuracy (for STTD diff mode) ^g | 1.6% $\pm 1.0\%^c$ $\pm 0.5\%^d$ $\pm 1.0 \text{ dB}$ $\pm 5 \text{ Hz} + \text{tfa}^f$ $\pm 1.25 \text{ ns}$ | RF input power and attenuation are set to meet the Mixer Level range. 0 to 25% (nominal) -10 dBc (nominal) -50 dBc (nominal) $\pm 3 \text{ kHz}$ (nominal) ^e |

- a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation.
- b. For 16 QAM or 64QAM modulation, the relative code domain error (RCDE) must be better than -16 dB and -22 dB respectively.
- c. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows: $\text{error} = [\sqrt{\text{EVMUUT}^2 + \text{EVMsa}^2}] - \text{EVMUUT}$, 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%.
- d. If 16 QAM and 64 QAM codes are included, it is not applicable.
- e. This specifies a synchronization range with CPICH for CPICH only signal.
- f. $\text{tfa} = \text{transmitter frequency} \times \text{frequency reference accuracy}$
- g. 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.

W-CDMA Measurement Application
Measurement

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

In-Band Frequency Range

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

W-CDMA Measurement Application
In-Band Frequency Range

17 GSM/EDGE Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9071A GSM/EDGE/EDGE Evolution Measurement Application. For EDGE Evolution (EGPRS2) including Normal Burst (16QAM/32QAM) and High Symbol Rate (HSR) Burst, option 3FP is required.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

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

Measurements

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|---|
| Power vs. Time <i>and</i> EDGE Power vs. Time Minimum carrier power at RF Input for GSM and EDGE Absolute power accuracy for in-band signal (excluding mismatch error) ^a Power Ramp Relative Accuracy Accuracy Measurement floor | ± 0.31 dB –84 dBm | GMSK modulation (GSM) $3\pi/8$ shifted 8PSK modulation, $3\pi/4$ shifted QPSK modulation, $\pi/4$ shifted 16QAM, $-\pi/4$ shifted 32QAM in NSR/HSR (EDGE) Measures mean transmitted RF carrier power during the useful part of the burst (GSM method) and the power vs. time ramping. 510 kHz RBW –35 dBm (nominal) –0.11±0.60 dB (95th percentile) |

- 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 to 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.

GSM/EDGE Measurement Application
Measurements

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|--|
| Output RF Spectrum (ORFS) <i>and</i> EDGE Output RF Spectrum Minimum carrier power at RF Input ORFS Relative RF Power Uncertainty ^a Due to modulation Offsets ≤ 1.2 MHz Offsets ≥ 1.8 MHz Due to switching ^b ORFS Absolute RF Power Accuracy ^c | ± 0.54 dB ± 0.95 dB | GMSK modulation (GSM) $3\pi/8$ shifted 8PSK modulation, $3\pi/4$ shifted QPSK modulation, $\pi/4$ shifted 16QAM, $-\pi/4$ shifted 32QAM in NSR/HSR (EDGE) –20 dBm (nominal) ± 0.36 dB (nominal) ± 0.62 dBm (95th percentile) |

- a. The uncertainty in the RF power ratio reported by ORFS has many components. This specification does not include the effects of added power in the measurements due to dynamic range limitations, but does include the following errors: detection linearity, RF and IF flatness, uncertainty in the bandwidth of the RBW filter.
- 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, Keysight 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 GSM and EDGE, RF input power levels would be levels above –2 dBm and –5 dBm without ADC over range error, respectively.

GSM/EDGE Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specifications | | | Supplemental Information | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| ORFS and EDGE ORFS (continued) | | | | | | |
| Dynamic Range, Spectrum due to modulation ^{ab} | | | | 5-pole sync-tuned filters ^c Methods: Direct Time ^d and FFT ^e | | |
| Early analyzers (SN prefix < MY/SG/US5423) | | | | | | |
| Offset Frequency | GSM (GSMK) | EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) | EDGE (others)^f | GSM (GSMK) (typical) | EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) (typical) | EDGE (others) (typical)^f |
| 100 kHz ^g | 50.7 dB | 50.7 dB | 50.7 dB | | | |
| 200 kHz ^g | 56.1 dB | 56.1 dB | 56.0 dB | | | |
| 250 kHz ^g | 57.9 dB | 57.8 dB | 57.7 dB | | | |
| 400 kHz ^{bg} | 61.5 dB | 61.4 dB | 61.1 dB | | | |
| 600 kHz ^b | 64.5 dB | 64.3 dB | 63.9 dB | 66.9 dB | 66.8 dB | 66.6 dB |
| 1.2 MHz ^b | 69.6 dB | 69.0 dB | 67.8 dB | 72.0 dB | 71.7 dB | 71.1 dB |
| | | | | GSM (GSMK) (nominal) | EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) (nominal) | EDGE (others) (nominal) |
| 1.8 MHz ^h | 67.1 dB | 66.0 dB | 64.1 dB | 69.9 dB | 69.4 dB | 68.2 dB |
| 6.0 MHz | 71.5 dB | 68.9 dB | 65.8 dB | 76.4 dB | 74.2 dB | 71.5 dB |
| Analyzers with EP4 (SN prefix ³ MY/SG/US5423, ship standard with option EP4) | | | | | | |
| Offset Frequency | GSM (GSMK) | EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) | EDGE (others)^f | GSM (GSMK) (typical) | EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) (typical) | EDGE (others) (typical)^f |
| 100 kHz | 53.1 dB | 53.1 dB | 53.1 dB | | | |
| 200 kHz | 59.9 dB | 59.8 dB | 59.7 dB | | | |
| 250 kHz | 62.1 dB | 62.0 dB | 61.7 dB | | | |
| 400 kHz | 66.5 dB | 66.2 dB | 65.5 dB | | | |
| 600 kHz | 70.1 dB | 69.4 dB | 68.1 dB | 72.2 dB | 71.9 dB | 71.3 dB |
| 1.2 MHz | 74.3 dB | 72.7 dB | 70.3 dB | 77.0 dB | 76.2 dB | 74.7 dB |

| Description | Specifications | | | Supplemental Information | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | GSM (GSMK) (nominal) | EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) (nominal) | EDGE (others) (nominal) |
| 1.8 MHz ⁱ | 70.1 dB | 68.1 dB | 65.5 dB | 73.6 dB | 72.4 dB | 70.4 dB |
| 6.0 MHz | 72.0 dB | 69.2 dB | 66.0 dB | 77.3 dB | 74.8 dB | 71.8 dB |
| Dynamic Range, Spectrum due to switching ^a | | | | 5-pole sync-tuned filters ^j | | |
| Early analyzers (SN prefix < MY/SG/US5423) | | | | | | |
| Offset Frequency | GSM (GSMK) | EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) | EDGE (others)^f | | | |
| 400 kHz | | 59.6 dB | 59.5 dB | | | |
| 600 kHz | | 62.6 dB | 62.4 dB | | | |
| 1.2 MHz | | 67.2 dB | 66.6 dB | | | |
| 1.8 MHz | | 69.4 dB | 68.5 dB | | | |
| Dynamic Range, Spectrum due to switching ^a | | | | | | |
| Analyzers with EP4 (SN prefix ³ MY/SG/US5423, ship standard with option EP4) | | | | | | |
| Offset Frequency | GSM (GSMK) | EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) | EDGE (others)^f | | | |
| 400 kHz | | 64.4 dB | 64.1 dB | | | |
| 600 kHz | | 67.6 dB | 67.0 dB | | | |
| 1.2 MHz | | 70.9 dB | 69.8 dB | | | |
| 1.8 MHz | | 71.6 dB | 70.3 dB | | | |

- a. Maximum dynamic range requires RF input power above –2 dBm for offsets of 1.2 MHz and below for GSM, and above –5 dBm for EDGE. For offsets of 1.8 MHz and above, the required RF input power for maximum dynamic range is +8 dBm for GSM signals and +5 dBm for EDGE signals.
- b. When the margin between this performance level and 3GPP requirements is not adequate, it may not test against the 3GPP test limits.
- c. 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.

GSM/EDGE Measurement Application Measurements

- d. 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.
- e. The FFT method uses an exact 5-pole sync-tuned RBW filter, implemented in software.
- f. EDGE (others) means NSR 16/32QAM and HSR all formats (QPSK/16QAM/32QAM).
- g. 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.
- h. Offsets of 1.8 MHz and higher use 100 kHz analysis bandwidths.
- i. Offsets of 1.8 MHz and higher use 100 kHz analysis bandwidths.
- j. 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.

Frequency Ranges

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

GSM/EDGE Measurement Application Frequency Ranges

18 CDMA2000 Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9072A, cdma2000 measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

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

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

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Channel Power (1.23 MHz Integration BW) Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) Measurement floor | ± 1.33 dB | –50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.61 dB (95th percentile) –83.8 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^a | | |
| Minimum power at RF input | | –36 dBm (nominal) |
| Dynamic range | | Referenced to average power of carrier in 1.23 MHz band width |
| Offset Freq Integ BW | | |
| 750 kHz 30 kHz | –67.4 dBc | –72.7 dBc (typical) |
| 1980 kHz 30 kHz | –75.6 dBc | –79.6 dBc (typical) |
| ACPR Relative Accuracy | | RBW method ^b |
| Offsets < 750 kHz | ±0.09 dB | |
| Offsets > 1.98 MHz | ±0.10 dB | |
| Absolute Accuracy | ±1.53 dB | ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |
| Sensitivity | –93.7 dBm | –99.7 dBm (typical) |

- a. ACP test items compliance the limits of conducted spurious emission specification defined in 3GPP2 standards
- b. The RBW method measures the power in the adjacent channels within the defined resolution bandwidth. The noise bandwidth of the RBW filter is nominally 1.055 times the 3.01 dB bandwidth. Therefore, the RBW method will nominally read 0.23 dB higher adjacent channel power than would a measurement using the integration bandwidth method, because the noise bandwidth of the integration bandwidth measurement is equal to that integration bandwidth. For cdma2000 ACP measurements using the RBW method, the main channel is measured in a 3 MHz RBW, which does not respond to all the power in the carrier. Therefore, the carrier power is compensated by the expected under-response of the filter to a full width signal, of 0.15 dB. But the adjacent channel power is not compensated for the noise bandwidth effect.
- The reason the adjacent channel is not compensated is subtle. The RBW method of measuring ACP is very similar to the preferred method of making measurements for compliance with FCC requirements, the source of the specifications for the cdma2000 Spur Close specifications. ACP is a spot measurement of Spur Close, and thus is best done with the RBW method, even though the results will disagree by 0.23 dB from the measurement made with a rectangular pass band.

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Power Statistics CCDF | | |
| Histogram Resolution ^a | 0.01 dB | |

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

CDMA2000 Measurement Application
Measurements

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|--|
| Spectrum Emission Mask^a Dynamic Range, relative 750 kHz offset 1980 kHz offset Sensitivity, absolute ^b 750 kHz offset 1980 kHz offset Accuracy 750 kHz offset Relative ^c Absolute ^d 20 to 30 °C 1980 kHz offset Relative Absolute ^d 20 to 30 °C | 67.4 dB 75.6 dB –93.7 dBm –93.7 dBm ±0.09 dB ±1.53 dB ±0.10 dB ±1.53 dB | 72.7 dB (typical) 79.6 dB (typical) –99.7 dBm (typical) –99.7 dBm (typical) ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |

- SEM test items compliance the limits of conducted spurious emission specification defined in 3GPP2 standards
- The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified for the default 30 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2 GHz
- The relative accuracy is a measure of the ration of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
- The absolute accuracy of SEM measurement is the same as the absolute accuracy of the spectrum analyzer. See Absolute Amplitude Accuracy for more information. The numbers shown are for 0 - 3.0 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Spurious Emissions | | Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions |
| Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW=1 MHz) | 71.7 dB | 76.6 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW=1 MHz) | −78.4 dBm | −84.4 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy (Attenuation = 10 dB) | | |
| Frequency Range | | |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) |
| 3.0 GHz to 7.5 GHz | | ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. This dynamic range is specified at 12.5 MHz offset from center frequency with mixer level of 1 dB compression point, which will degrade accuracy 1 dB.
- b. The sensitivity is specified at far offset from carrier, where phase noise does not contribute. You can derive the dynamic range at far offset from 1 dB compression mixer level and sensitivity.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Code Domain | | |
| (BTS Measurements −25 dBm ≤ ML ^a ≤ −15 dBm 20 to 30°C) | | RF input power range is accordingly determined to meet Mixer level. |
| Code domain power | | |
| Relative power 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 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

CDMA2000 Measurement Application

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| QPSK EVM | | |
| ($-25 \text{ dBm} \leq \text{ML}^a \leq -15 \text{ dBm}$ 20 to 30°C) | | Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement |
| EVM | | |
| Range | 0 to 25% | |
| Floor | 1.6% | 0.6% (nominal) |
| Accuracy ^b | $\pm 1.0\%$ | |
| I/Q origin offset | | |
| DUT Maximum Offset | | -10 dBc (nominal) |
| Analyzer Noise Floor | | -50 dBc (nominal) |
| Frequency Error | | |
| Range | | $\pm 30 \text{ kHz}$ (nominal) |
| Accuracy | $\pm 5 \text{ Hz} + \text{tfa}^c$ | |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) (BTS Measurements $-25 \text{ dBm} \leq \text{ML}^a \leq -15 \text{ dBm}$ 20 to 30°C) | | Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement. Specifications apply to BTS for 9 active channels as defined in 3GPP2. |
| Composite EVM | | |
| Range | 0 to 25% | |
| Floor | 1.6% | 0.6% (nominal) |
| Accuracy ^b across full range for $12.5\% < \text{EVM} < 22.5\%$ | $\pm 1.0\%$ $\pm 0.5\%$ | |
| Composite Rho | | |
| Range | 0.94118 to 1.0 | |
| Floor | 0.99974 | 0.99996 (nominal) |
| Accuracy at Rho 0.99751 (EVM 5%) at Rho 0.94118 (EVM 25%) | ± 0.0010 ± 0.0030 | |
| Pilot time offset | | |
| Range | -13.33 to $+13.33$ ms | From even second signal to start of PN sequence |
| Accuracy | ± 300 ns | |
| Resolution | 10 ns | |
| Code domain timing | | Pilot to code channel time tolerance |
| Range | ± 200 ns | |
| Accuracy | ± 1.25 ns | |
| Resolution | 0.1 ns | |
| Code domain phase | | Pilot to code channel phase tolerance |
| Range | ± 200 mrad | |
| Accuracy | ± 10 mrad | |
| Resolution | 0.1 mrad | |
| Peak code domain error | | |
| Accuracy | | ± 1.0 dB (nominal) Range from -10 dB to -55 dB |
| I/Q origin offset | | |
| DUT Maximum Offset | | -10 dBc (nominal) |
| Analyzer Noise Floor | | -50 dBc (nominal) |
| Frequency error | | |
| Range | ± 900 Hz | |
| Accuracy | $\pm 10 \text{ Hz} + \text{tfa}^c$ | |

CDMA2000 Measurement Application Measurements

- 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: $\text{floorerror} = \sqrt{\text{EVMUUT}^2 + \text{EVMsa}^2} - \text{EVMUUT}$, 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. $\text{tfa} = \text{transmitter frequency} \times \text{frequency reference accuracy}$

In-Band Frequency Range

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

19 1xEV-DO Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9076A, 1xEV-DO measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

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

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

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Channel Power (1.23 MHz Integration BW) Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ± 1.33 dB | Input signal must not be bursted –50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.61 dB (typical) –83.8 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 |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Power Statistics CCDF Minimum power at RF Input Histogram Resolution | 0.01 dB ^a | –40 dBm (nominal) |

- 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 |
|---|----------------|--|
| Power vs. Time Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a Measurement floor Relative power accuracy ^b | | –50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.60 dB (nominal) –83.8 dBm (nominal) ± 0.31 dB (nominal) |

- a. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.
- b. The relative accuracy is the ratio of the accuracy of amplitude measurements of two different transmitter power levels. This specification is equivalent to the difference between two points on the scale fidelity curve shown in the MXA Specifications Guide. Because the error sources of scale fidelity are almost all monotonic with input level, the relative error between two levels is nearly (within 0.10 dB) identical to the “error relative to -35 dBm” specified in the Guide.

| Description | | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Spectrum Emission Mask and Adjacent Channel Power | | | |
| Minimum power at RF Input | | | –20 dBm (nominal) |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^a | | | |
| Offset Freq. | Integ BW | | |
| 750 kHz | 30 kHz | –69.1 dB | –73.1 dB (typical) |
| 1980 kHz | 30 kHz | –75.6 dB | –79.7 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute | | | |
| Offset Freq. | Integ BW | | |
| 750 kHz | 30 kHz | –93.7 dBm | –99.7 dBm (typical) |
| 1980 kHz | 30 kHz | –93.7 dBm | –99.7 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy, relative | | | RBW method ^b |
| Offset Freq. | Integ BW | | |
| 750 kHz | 30 kHz | ± 0.09 dB | |
| 1980 kHz | 30 kHz | ± 0.10 dB | |

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.
- b. The RBW method measures the power in the adjacent channels within the defined resolution bandwidth. The noise bandwidth of the RBW filter is nominally 1.055 times the 3.01 dB bandwidth. Therefore, the RBW method will nominally read 0.23 dB higher adjacent channel power than would a measurement using the integration bandwidth method, because the noise bandwidth of the integration bandwidth measurement is equal to that integration bandwidth. For 1xEVDO ACPR measurements using the RBW method, the main channel is measured in a 3 MHz RBW, which does not respond to all the power in the carrier. Therefore, the carrier power is compensated by the expected under-response of the filter to a full width signal, of 0.15 dB. But the adjacent channel power is not compensated for the noise bandwidth effect. The reason the adjacent channel is not compensated is subtle. The RBW method of measuring ACPR is very similar to the preferred method of making measurements for compliance with FCC requirements, the source of the specifications for the 1xEVDO Spur Close specifications. ACPR is a spot measurement of Spur Close, and thus is best done with the RBW method, even though the results will disagree by 0.23 dB from the measurement made with a rectangular passband.

1xEV-DO Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Spurious Emissions | | Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions |
| Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW = 1 MHz) | 71.9 dB | 76.9 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW = 1 MHz) | –78.4 dBm | –84.4 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) |
| 3.0 GHz to 7.5 GHz | | ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. This dynamic range is specified at 12.5 MHz offset from center frequency with mixer level of 1 dB compression point, which will degrade accuracy 1 dB.
- b. The sensitivity is specified at far offset from carrier, where phase noise does not contribute. You can derive the dynamic range at far offset from 1 dB compression mixer level and sensitivity.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| QPSK EVM | | |
| (25 dBm ≤ ML ^a ≤ 15 dBm 20 to 30°C) | | Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement |
| EVM | | |
| Operating range | 0 to 25% | |
| Floor | 1.6% | 0.53% (nominal) |
| Accuracy ^b | ±1.0% | |
| I/Q origin offset | | |
| DUT Maximum Offset | | –10 dBc (nominal) |
| Analyzer Noise Floor | | –50 dBc (nominal) |
| Frequency Error Range | | ±30 kHz (nominal) |
| Accuracy | ±5 Hz + tfa ^c | |

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| Code Domain (BTS Measurements $-25 \text{ dBm} \leq \text{ML}^a \leq -15 \text{ dBm}$, 20 to 30°C) Absolute power accuracy | $\pm 0.15 \text{ dB}$ | Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) | | |
| (−25 dBm ≤ ML ^a ≤ −15 dBm 20 to 30°C) | | For pilot, 2 MAC channels, and 16 channels of QPSK data |
| Composite EVM | | |
| Operating Range | | 0 to 25% (nominal) |
| Floor | 1.6% | 0.53% (nominal) |
| Accuracy ^b | ±1.0% | |
| Rho | | |
| Range | | 0.94118 to 1.0 (nominal) |
| Floor | 0.99974 | 0.99997 (nominal) |
| Accuracy | ±0.0010 dB ±0.0045 dB | At Rho 0.99751 (EVM 5%) At Rho 0.94118 (EVM 25%) |
| I/Q Origin Offset | | |
| DUT Maximum Offset | | −10 dBc (nominal) |
| Analyzer Noise Floor | | −50 dBc (nominal) |
| Frequency Error | | (pilot, MAC, QPSK Data, 8PSK Data) |
| Range | | ±400 Hz (nominal) |
| Accuracy | | ±10 Hz + tfa ^c |

1xEV-DO Measurement Application Measurements

- 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: $\text{floorerror} = \sqrt{\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2} - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$, where EVM_{UUT} is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVM_{sa} is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent. 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. $\text{tfa} = \text{transmitter frequency} \times \text{frequency reference accuracy}$.

Frequency

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

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

1xEV-DO Measurement Application Frequency

20 WLAN Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9077A, WLAN measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

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

Different IEEE radio standard requires relative minimum hardware bandwidth for OFDM analysis:

802.11a/b/g/p, or 11n(20 MHz), or 11ac(20 MHz) requires N9000A-B25.

802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M requires N9000A-B25.

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Channel Power 20 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ± 1.33 dB | Radio standards are 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM) or 802.11n (20 MHz), 2.4 GHz band –50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.61 dB (95th percentile) –71.7 dBm (typical) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Channel Power 20 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ± 2.23 dB | Radio standards are 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), or 802.11n (20 MHz), 5.0 GHz band –50 dBm (nominal) ± 1.24 dB (95th percentile) –60.7 dBm (typical) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Channel Power 40 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ± 1.33 dB | Radio standard is 802.11n (40 MHz) 2.4 GHz band –50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.61 dB (95th percentile) –68.7 dBm (typical) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Channel Power 40 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ±2.23 dB | Radio standard is 802.11n (40 MHz) 5.0 GHz band –50 dBm (nominal) ±1.24 dB (95th percentile) –57.7 dBm (typical) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Channel Power 22 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ±1.33 dB | Radio standard is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC) 2.4 GHz band –50 dBm (nominal) ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) –71.3 dBm (typical) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|--|
| Channel Power Minimum power at RF input Integration BW 802.11ah 1M 802.11ah 2M 802.11ah 4M 802.11ah 8M 802.11ah 16M Minimum power at RF input 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) for 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M Measurement floor 802.11ah 1M | 1 MHz 2 MHz 4 MHz 8 MHz 16 MHz ±2.23 dB | Radio standard is 802.11ah –50 dBm (nominal) –50 dBm (nominal) ±1.24 dB (95th percentile) Typical |

WLAN Measurement Application

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| 802.11ah 2M 802.11ah 4M 802.11ah 8M 802.11ah 16M | | |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|---|
| Power Statistics CCDF Minimum power at RF Input Histogram Resolution | 0.01 dB ^a | Radio standards are 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM) or 802.11b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC), 802.11n (20 MHz) or 802.11n (40 MHz) Center frequency in 2.4 GHz band or 5.0 GHz band. –50 dBm (nominal) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|---|--|
| Occupied Band width Minimum power at RF Input Frequency Accuracy | ±25 kHz | Radio standards are 802.11a/g/j/p(OFDM), 802.11g(DSSS-OFDM) or 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC), 802.11n(20 MHz) or 802.11n(40 MHz) Center frequency in 2.4 GHz band or 5.0 GHz band. –30 dBm (nominal) RBW=100 kHz Number of points = 1001, Span = 25 MHz |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|---|
| Power vs. Time Measurement results type Average Type Measurement Time Dynamic Range | | Radio standard is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC), Center frequency in 2.4 GHz band Min, Max, Mean Off, RMS, Log Up to 88 ms 57.0 dB (nominal) |

WLAN Measurement Application

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Spectrum Emission Mask (18.0 MHz Integration BW RBW=100.0 kHz 11.0 MHz offset) | | Radio standards are 802.11a/g/j/p(OFDM), 802.11g(DSSS-OFDM) or 802.11n(20 MHz) Center frequency in 2.4 GHz band |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} | 72.1 dB | 79.4 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute ^c | –88.5 dBm | –94.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.12 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 100 kHz RBW.
- b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –14 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 100 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2.412 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 offset s that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| Spectrum Emission Mask (18.0 MHz Integration BW RBW=100.0 kHz 11.0 MHz offset) | | Radio standards are 802.11a/g(OFDM) or 802.11n(20 MHz) Center frequency in 5.0 GHz band |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} | 62.4 dB | 68.5 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute ^c | –77.5 dBm | –83.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.11 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±2.43 dB | ±1.28 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 100 kHz RBW.
- b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –14 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 100 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 5.18 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 offset s that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| Spectrum Emission Mask (38.0 MHz Integration BW RBW=100.0 kHz 21.0 MHz offset) | | Radio standard is 802.11n(20 MHz) Center frequency in 2.4 GHz band |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} | 73.1 dB | 79.9 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute ^c | –88.5 dBm | –94.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.12 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |

- 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.
- This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –14 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 100 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2.412 GHz.
- 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 offset s that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| Spectrum Emission Mask (38.0 MHz Integration BW RBW=100.0 kHz 21.0 MHz offset) | | Radio standard is 802.11n(40 MHz) Center frequency in 5.0 GHz band |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} | 62.9 dB | 69.0 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute ^c | –77.5 dBm | –83.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.11 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±2.43 dB | ±1.28 dB (95th percentile) |

- 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.
- This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about –14 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 100 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 5.18 GHz.
- 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 offset s that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Spectrum Emission Mask (22.0 MHz Integration BW RBW=100.0 kHz 11.0 MHz offset) | | Radio standard is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC) Center frequency in 2.4 GHz band |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} | 72.2 dB | 79.4 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute ^c | −88.5 dBm | −94.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.12 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 100 kHz RBW.
- b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about −14 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 100 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 2.412 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 offset s that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Spurious Emissions (ML=−3 dBm, 0 to 55°C, RBW=100 kHz) | | Radio standards are 802.11a/g/j/p(OFDM), 802.11g(DSSS-OFDM), 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC), 802.11n(20 MHz) or 802.11n(40 MHz) Center frequency in 2.4 GHz band |
| Dynamic Range, relative (RBW=1 MHz) | 71.7 dB | 76.6 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute (RBW=1 MHz) | −78.4 dBm | −84.4 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy, absolute | | |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) |
| 3.0 to 7.5 GHz | | ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Spurious Emissions (ML=-3 dBm, 0 to 55°C, RBW=100 kHz) | | Radio standards are 802.11a/g/j/p(OFDM), 802.11g(DSSS-OFDM), 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC), 802.11n(20 MHz) or 802.11n(40 MHz) Center frequency in 5.0 GHz band |
| Dynamic Range, relative (RBW=1 MHz) | 60.2 dB | 65.1 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute (RBW=1 MHz) | -67.5 dBm | -73.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy, absolute | | |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) |
| 3.0 to 7.5 GHz | | ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|------------------|---|
| 64 QAM EVM (RF Input Level=-10 dBm, Attenuation=10 dB, 20 to 30°C) | | Radio standards are 802.11a/g/j/p(OFDM), 802.11g(DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n(20 MHz) Center frequency in 2.4 GHz band Code Rate: 3/4 EQ Training Channel Est Seq Only Track Phase: On Track Amp: Off Track Timing: Off |
| EVM | | |
| Floor ^a | -42.7 dB (0.73%) | -48.0 dB (0.4%) (nominal) |
| Accuracy (EVM Range: 0 to 8%) | | ±0.30% (nominal) |
| Frequency Error | | |
| Range | | ±100 kHz (nominal) |
| Accuracy | | ±10 Hz + tfa ^b |

a. In these specifications, those values with dB units are the specifications, while those with % units, in parentheses, are conversions from the dB units to % for reader convenience.

b. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

WLAN Measurement Application

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| 64 QAM EVM (RF Input Level=-10 dBm, Attenuation=10 dB, 20 to 30°C) | | Radio standards are 802.11a/g/j/p(OFDM), 802.11g(DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n(20 MHz) Center frequency in 5.0 GHz band Code Rate: 3/4 EQ Training Channel Est Seq Only Track Phase: On Track Amp: Off Track Timing: Off |
| EVM | | |
| Floor ^a | | -45.0 dB (0.56%) (nominal) |
| Accuracy (EVM Range: 0 to 8%) | | ±0.30% (nominal) |
| Frequency Error | | |
| Range | | ±100 kHz (nominal) |
| Accuracy | | ±10 Hz + tfa ^b |

a. In these specifications, those values with dB units are the specifications, while those with % units, in parentheses, are conversions from the dB units to % for reader convenience.

b. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|-----------------|---|
| CCK 11 Mbps (RF Input Level=-10 dBm, Attenuation = 10 dB, 20 to 30 °C) | | Radio standards are 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC) Center frequency in 2.4 GHz band Reference filter: Gaussian |
| EVM | | |
| Floor ^a (EQ Off) | -36.0 dB (1.6%) | |
| Floor(EQ On) | | -45.3 dB (0.53%) (nominal) |
| Accuracy | | |
| EVM Range: 0 to 2% | | ±0.90% (nominal) |
| EVM Range: 2 to 20% | | ±0.40% (nominal) |

a. In these specifications, those values with dB units are the specifications, while those with % units, in parentheses, are conversions from the dB units to % for reader convenience.

In-Band Frequency Range

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Radio standard is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC) | 2.4 GHz band | Channel center frequency = 2407 MHz +5*k MHz, k=1,...,13 |
| Radio standards are 802.11a/g(OFDM), 802.11g(DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n(20 MHz) or 802.11n(40 MHz) | 2.4 GHz band | Channel center frequency = 2407 MHz +5*k MHz, k=1,...,13 |
| Radio standards are 802.11a/g(OFDM), 802.11g(DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n(20 MHz) or 802.11n(40 MHz) | 5.0 GHz | Channel center frequency = 5000 MHz +5*k MHz, k=1,...,200 |

21 TD-SCDMA Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the CXA Signal Analyzer W9079A, TD-SCDMA measurement application. It contains both W9079A-1FP TD-SCDMA and W9079A-2FP HSPA/8PSK measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

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

Measurements

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Power vs. Time | | |
| Burst Type | | Traffic, UpPTS and DwPTS |
| Transmit power | | Min, Max, Mean |
| Dynamic range | | 125.3 dB (nominal) |
| Averaging type | | Off, RMS, Log |
| Measurement time | | Up to 9 slots |
| Trigger type | | External1, External2, RF Burst |
| Measurement floor | | -95.3 dBm (nominal) |

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Transmit Power | | |
| Burst Type | | Traffic, UpPTS, and DwPTS |
| Measurement results type | | Min, Max, Mean |
| Averaging type | | Off, RMS, Log |
| Average mode | | Exponential, Repeat |
| Measurement time | | Up to 18 slots |
| Power Accuracy (20 to 30°C) | ± 1.76 dB | ± 0.86 dB (95th percentile) |
| Measurement floor | | -83.3 dBm (nominal) |

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Adjacent Channel Power | | |
| Single Carrier | | |
| Minimum Power at RF Input | | –36 dBm (nominal) |
| ACPR Accuracy ^a | | RRC weighted, 1.28 MHz noise band width, method = IBW |
| Radio | Offset Freq | |
| MS (UE) | 1.6 MHz | ±0.20 dB |
| | | At ACPR range of –30 to –36 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |
| MS (UE) | 3.2 MHz | ±0.22 dB |
| | | At ACPR range of –40 to –46 dBc with optimum mixer level ^c |
| BTS | 1.6 MHz | ±0.47 dB |
| | | At ACPR range of –37 to –43 dBc with optimum mixer level ^d |
| BTS | 3.2 MHz | ±0.26 dB |
| | | At ACPR range of –42 to –48 dBc with optimum mixer level ^e |
| BTS | 1.6 MHz | ±0.47 dB |
| | | At –43 dBc non-coherent ACPR ^d |

- a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –37 dBm – (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.
- b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) or user equipment (UE) within 3 dB of the required –33 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –22 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power – (–25 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –6 dBm, set the attenuation to 19 dB. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio of a single code. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- c. ACPR accuracy at 3.2 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –10 dBm (for all alternate channel and non-coherent ACPR).
- d. In order to meet this specified accuracy, the mixer level must be optimized for accuracy when measuring node B Base Transmission Station (BTS) within 3 dB of the required –40 dBc ACPR. This optimum mixer level is –20 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power – (–23 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –5 dBm, set the attenuation to 18 dB. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01% probability) for Test Model 1. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- e. ACPR accuracy at 3.2 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –10 dBm.

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Power Statistics CCDF | | |
| Histogram Resolution | 0.01 dB ^a | |

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

TD-SCDMA Measurement Application
Measurements

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

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|---|---------------|----------------------------|
| Spectrum Emission Mask | | |
| Dynamic Range, relative (815 kHz offset ^{a,b}) | 65.5 dB | 71.7 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute (815 kHz offset ^c) | -88.7 dBm | -92.7 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy (815 kHz offset) | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.11 dB | |
| Absolute ^e , 20 to 30°C | ±1.53 dB | ±0.65 dB (95th percentile) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Spurious Emissions | | Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions |
| Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW = 1 MHz) | 69.7 dB | 75.0 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW = 1 MHz) | −78.4 dBm | −84.4 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy (Attenuation = 10 dB) | | |
| Frequency Range | | |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) |
| 3.0 GHz to 7.5 GHz | | ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. This dynamic range is specified at 12.5 MHz offset from center frequency with mixer level of 1 dB compression point, which will degrade accuracy 1 dB.
- b. The sensitivity is specified at far offset from carrier, where phase noise dose not contribute. You can derive the dynamic range at far offset from 1 dB compression mixer level and sensitivity.

| Description | Specification | | Supplemental Information |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---|
| Code Domain | | | |
| (BTS Measurements −25 dBm ≤ ML ^a ≤ −15 dBm 20 to 30°C) | | | Set the attenuation to meet the Mixer Level requirement |
| Code Domain Power | | | |
| Absolute Accuracy | | | |
| −10 dBc DPCH, Atten = 10 dB ^b | | | ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |
| −10 dBc HS-PDSCH, Atten = 10 dB ^b | | | ±0.62 dB (95th percentile) |
| Relative Accuracy | | | |
| Code domain power range ^c | DPCH | HS-PDSCH | |
| 0 to −10 dBc | ±0.02 dB | ±0.03 dB | |
| −10 to −20 dBc | ±0.06 dB | ±0.11 dB | |
| −20 to −30 dBc | ±0.19 dB | ±0.32 dB | |
| Symbol Power vs Time ^b | | | |
| Relative Accuracy | | | |

TD-SCDMA Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specification | | Supplemental Information |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Code domain power range | DPCH | HS-PDSCH | |
| 0 to –10 dBc | ±0.02 dB | ±0.03 dB | |
| –10 to –20 dBc | ±0.06 dB | ±0.11 dB | |
| –20 to –30 dBc | ±0.19 dB | ±0.32 dB | |
| Symbol error vector magnitude | | | |
| Accuracy | | | |
| DPCH Channel | | | ±1.1% (nominal) |
| (0 to –25 dBc) | | | |
| HS-PDSCH Channel | | | ±1.2% (nominal) |
| (0 to –25 dBc) | | | |

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

| Description | Specification | Supplemental Information |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Modulation Accuracy (Composite EVM) | | |
| (BTS Measurements –25 dBm ≤ ML ^a ≤ –15 dBm 20 to 30°C) | | RF input power range is accordingly determined to meet Mixer level. |
| Composite EVM | | |
| Range | | |
| Test signal with TS0 active and one DPCH in TS0 | 0 to 18% | |
| Test signal with TS0 active and one HS-PDSCH in TS0 | | 0 to 17% (nominal) |
| Floor ^b | 1.6% | 0.52% (nominal) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Test signal with TS0 active and one DPCH in TS0 | ±0.7% ^{cd} ±1.1% | When EVM ≤ 9% When 9% < EVM ≤ 18% |
| Test signal with TS0 active and one HS-PDSCH in TS0 | | ±1.1% (nominal) |
| Peak Code Domain Error | | |
| Accuracy | | |
| Test signal with TS0 active and one DPCH in TS0 | ±0.3 dB | |
| Test signal with TS0 active and one HS-PDSCH in TS0 | ±1.0 dB | |
| I/Q Origin Offset | | |
| DUT Maximum Offset | | –20 dBc (nominal) |
| Analyzer Noise Floor | | –50 dBc (nominal) |
| Frequency Error | | |
| Range | | ±7 kHz (nominal) ^e |
| Accuracy | | |
| Test signal with TS0 active and one DPCH in TS0 | ±5.2 Hz + tfa ^f | |
| Test signal with TS0 active and one HS-PDSCH in TS0 | | ±6 Hz + tfa ^f (nominal) |

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

b. The EVM floor is derived for signal power -20 dBm. The signal has only 1 DPCH or HS-PDSCH in TS0.

TD-SCDMA Measurement Application Measurements

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

In-Band Frequency Range

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

TD-SCDMA Measurement Application
In-Band Frequency Range

22 LTE Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9080A LTE measurement application and for the W9082A measurement application. The only difference between these two applications is the Transmit On/Off Power measurement is included in the W9082A and not in the W9080A.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

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

Supported Air Interface Features

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 3GPP Standards Supported | 36.211 V9.1.0 (March 2010) 36.212 V9.4.0 (September 2011) 36.213 V9.3.0 (September 2010) 36.214 V9.2.0 (June 2010) 36.141 V9.10.0 (July 2012) 36.5.21-1 V9.8.0 (March 2012) | |
| Signal Structure | FDD Frame Structure Type 1 TDD Frame Structure Type 2 Special subframe configurations 0-8 | W9080A only W9082A only W9082A only |
| Signal Direction | Uplink and Downlink UL/DL configurations 0-6 | W9082A only |
| Signal Band width | 1.4 MHz (6 RB), 3 MHz (15 RB), 5 MHz (25 RB), 10 MHz (50 RB), 15 MHz (75 RB), 20 MHz (100 RB) | |
| Modulation Formats and Sequences | BPSK; BPSK with I & Q CDM; QPSK; 16QAM; 64QAM; PRS; CAZAC (Zadoff-Chu) | |
| Physical Channels | | |
| Downlink | PBCH, PCFICH, PHICH, PDCCH, PDSCH | |
| Uplink | PUCCH, PUSCH, PRACH | |
| Physical Signals | | |
| Downlink | P-SS, S-SS, RS, P-PS (positioning), MBSFN-RS | |
| Uplink | PUCCH-DMRS, PUSCH-DMRS, S-RS (sounding) | |

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Channel Power | | |
| Minimum power at RF input | | –50 dBm (nominal) |
| Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) | ±1.33 dB | ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |
| Measurement floor | | –72.7 dBm (nominal) in a 10 MHz band width |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Transmit On/Off Power | | This table applies only to the W9082A measurement application. |
| Burst Type | | Traffic, DwPTS, UpPTS, SRS, PRACH |
| Transmit power | | Min, Max, Mean, Off |
| Dynamic Range ^a | | 119.5 dB (nominal) |
| Average type | | Off, RMS, Log |
| Measurement time | | Up to 20 slots |
| Trigger source | | External 1, External 2, Periodic, RF Burst, IF Envelope |

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

$$\text{Dynamic Range} = \text{Dynamic Range for 5 MHz} - 10 \cdot \log_{10}(\text{Info BW}/5.0\text{e6})$$

LTE Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | | Specifications | | | Supplemental Information | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Adjacent Channel Power | | | | | Single Carrier | |
| Minimum power at RF input | | | | | −36 dBm (nominal) | |
| Accuracy | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | Channel Bandwidth | | | ACPR Range with optimum mixer level | |
| Radio | Offset | 5 MHz | 10 MHz | 20 MHz | | |
| MS | Adjacent ^a | ±0.37 dB | ±0.73 dB | ±1.33 dB | −33 to −27 dBc ^b | |
| BTS | Adjacent ^c | ±2.16 dB | ±3.13 dB | ±4.89 dB | −48 to −42 dBc ^d | |
| BTS | Alternate ^c | ±1.03 dB | ±1.92 dB | ±3.50 dB | −48 to −42 dBc ^e | |
| Dynamic Range E-UTRA | | | | | Test conditions ^f | |
| | | | | | Dynamic Range | Optimum Mixer Level |
| Offset | Channel BW | | | | (nominal) | (nominal) |
| Adjacent | 5 MHz | | | | 66.8 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| Adjacent | 10 MHz | | | | 67.6 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| Adjacent | 20 MHz | | | | 65.0 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| Alternate | 5 MHz | | | | 71.1 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| Alternate | 10 MHz | | | | 68.0 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| Alternate | 20 MHz | | | | 65.0 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| Dynamic Range UTRA | | | | | Test conditions ^f | |
| | | | | | Dynamic Range | Optimum Mixer Level |
| Offset | Channel BW | | | | (nominal) | (nominal) |
| 2.5 MHz | 5 MHz | | | | 65.8 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| 2.5 MHz | 10 MHz | | | | 70.6 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| 2.5 MHz | 20 MHz | | | | 71.1 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| 7.5 MHz | 5 MHz | | | | 71.1 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| 7.5 MHz | 10 MHz | | | | 71.9 dB | −20.3 dBm |
| 7.5 MHz | 20 MHz | | | | 71.8 dB | −20.3 dBm |

- a. Measurement bandwidths for mobile stations are 4.5, 9.0 and 18.0 MHz for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
- b. The optimum mixer levels (ML) are –23, –23 and –23 dBm for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
- c. Measurement bandwidths for base transceiver stations are 4.515, 9.015 and 18.015 MHz for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
- d. The optimum mixer levels (ML) are –19, –18 and –18 dBm for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
- e. The optimum mixer level (ML) is –14 dBm.
- f. E-TM1.1 and E-TM1.2 used for test. Noise Correction set to On.

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

LTE Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Spectrum Emission Mask | | Offset from CF = (channel band width + measurement band width) / 2; measurement band width = 100 kHz |
| Dynamic Range | | |
| Channel Band width | | |
| 5 MHz | 69.0 dB | 75.4 dB (typical) |
| 10 MHz | 69.3 dB | 75.5 dB (typical) |
| 20 MHz | 69.8 dB | 76.0 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity | −86.5 dBm | −92.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative | ±0.23 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.97 dB (95th percentile) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| Spurious Emissions | | Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions |
| Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW=1 MHz) | 70.7 dB | 75.9 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW=1 MHz) | −76.5 dBm | −82.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy (Attenuation = 10 dB) | | |
| Frequency Range | | |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) |
| 3.0 GHz to 7.5 GHz | | ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

a. This dynamic range is specified at 12.5 MHz offset from center frequency with mixer level of 1 dB compression point, which will degrade accuracy 1 dB.

- b. The sensitivity is specified at far offset from carrier, where phase noise does not contribute. You can derive the dynamic range at far offset from 1 dB compression mixer level and sensitivity.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|------------------|--|
| Modulation Analysis | | % and dB expressions ^a |
| (Signal level within one range step of overload) | | |
| OSTP/RSTP | | |
| Absolute accuracy ^b | ± 0.61 dB | |
| EVM Floor for Downlink (OFDMA) | | |
| Signal Bandwidth | | |
| 5 MHz | 1.33% (–37.5 dB) | 0.63% (–44.0 dB) (nominal) |
| 10 MHz | 1.34% (–37.5 dB) | 0.64% (–43.8 dB) (nominal) |
| 20 MHz ^c | 1.42% (–37.0 dB) | 0.70% (–43.0 dB) (nominal) |
| EVM Accuracy for Downlink (OFDMA) | | |
| (EVM range: 0 to 8%) ^d | | $\pm 0.3\%$ (nominal) |
| EVM Floor for Uplink (SC-FDMA) | | |
| Signal Bandwidth | | |
| 5 MHz | 1.32% (–37.6 dB) | 0.60% (–44.4 dB) (nominal) |
| 10 MHz | 1.33% (–37.5 dB) | 0.61% (–44.2 dB) (nominal) |
| 20 MHz ^c | 1.41% (–37.0 dB) | 0.63% (–44.0 dB) (nominal) |
| Frequency Error | | |
| Lock range | | $\pm 2.5 \times$ subcarrier spacing = 37.5 kHz for default 15 kHz subcarrier spacing (nominal) |
| Accuracy | | ± 1 Hz + tfa^e (nominal) |
| Time Offset ^f | | |
| Absolute frame offset accuracy | ± 20 ns | |
| Relative frame offset accuracy | | ± 5 ns (nominal) |
| MIMO RS timing accuracy | | ± 5 ns (nominal) |

LTE Measurement Application Measurements

- a. In these specifications, those values with % units are the specifications, while those with decibel units, in parentheses, are conversions from the percentage units to decibels for reader convenience.
- b. The accuracy specification applies when EVM is less than 1% and no boost applies for the reference signal.
- c. Requires *Option B25* (IF bandwidth above 10 MHz, up to 25 MHz).
- d. 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.
- e. $\text{tfa} = \text{transmitter frequency} \times \text{frequency reference accuracy}$.
- f. The accuracy specification applies when EVM is less than 1% and no boost applies for resource elements

In-Band Frequency Range

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

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

23 Bluetooth Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for W9081A-2FP Bluetooth measurement application. Three standards, Bluetooth 2.1-basic rate, Bluetooth 2.1-EDR and Bluetooth 2.1-low energy are supported.

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

Additional Definitions and Requirements

This application is only available for Frequency *Option 503* or *507*.

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

Basic Rate Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Output Power | | This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.3. |
| Packet Type | | DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3 |
| Payload | | PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BSOF, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | RF Burst or Preamble |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| Supported measurements | | Average power, peak power |
| Range ^a | | +30 dBm to -70 dBm |
| Absolute Power Accuracy ^b (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) | ±1.76 dB | ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |
| Measurement floor | | -70 dBm (nominal) |

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0.0 dB.
- b. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Modulation Characteristics | | This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.9. |
| Packet Type | | DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3 |
| Payload | | BS0F, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | Preamble |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| Supported measurements | | Min/max $\Delta f1_{avg}$ min $\Delta f2_{max}$ (kHz) total $\Delta f2_{max} > \Delta f2_{max}$ lower limit (%) min of min $\Delta f2_{avg}$ / max $\Delta f1_{avg}$ pseudo frequency deviation ($\Delta f1$ and $\Delta f2$) |
| RF input level range ^a | | +30 dBm to -70 dBm |
| Deviation range | | ± 250 kHz (nominal) |
| Deviation resolution | | 100 Hz (nominal) |
| Measurement Accuracy ^b | | ± 100 Hz + tfa^c (nominal) |

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- c. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

Bluetooth Measurement Application
Basic Rate Measurements

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

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- c. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

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

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- c. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Adjacent Channel Power | | This measurement is an Adjacent Channel Power measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.8. |
| Packet Type | | DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3 |
| Payload | | PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BSOF, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | None |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| Measurement Accuracy ^a | | ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |

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

Low Energy Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Output Power | | This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.1. |
| Packet Type | | DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3 |
| Payload | | PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | RF Burst or Preamble |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| Supported measurements | | Average Power, Peak Power |
| Range ^a | | +30 dBm to -70 dBm |
| Absolute Power Accuracy ^b (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) | ±1.76 dB | ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |
| Measurement floor | | -70 dBm (nominal) |

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Modulation Characteristics | | This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.3. |
| Packet Type | | DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3 |
| Payload | | BS0F, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | Preamble |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| Supported measurements | | Min/max $\Delta f1$ avg min $\Delta f2$ max (kHz) total $\Delta f2$ max > $\Delta f2$ max lower limit (%) min of min $\Delta f2$ avg / max $\Delta f1$ avg pseudo frequency deviation ($\Delta f1$ and $\Delta f2$) |
| RF input level range ^a | | +30 dBm to -70 dBm |
| Deviation range | | ± 250 kHz (nominal) |
| Deviation resolution | | 100 Hz (nominal) |
| Measurement Accuracy ^b | | ± 100 Hz + tfa ^c (nominal) |

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- c. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

Bluetooth Measurement Application
Low Energy Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| Initial Carrier Frequency Tolerance | | This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.4. |
| Packet Type | | DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3 |
| Payload | | PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | Preamble |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| RF input level range ^a | | +30 dBm to -70 dBm |
| Measurement range | | Nominal channel freq \pm 100 kHz (nominal) |
| Measurement Accuracy ^b | | \pm 100 Hz + tfa ^c (nominal) |

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- c. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Carrier Frequency Drift | | This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.4. |
| Packet Type | | DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3 |
| Payload | | PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | Preamble |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| RF input level range ^a | | +30 dBm to -70 dBm |
| Measurement range | | ±100 kHz (nominal) |
| Measurement Accuracy ^b | | ±100 Hz + tfa ^c (nominal) |

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- c. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| LE In-band Emission | | This measurement is an LE ub-band emission measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.2. |
| Packet Type | | DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3 |
| Payload | | PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | None |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| Measurement Accuracy ^a | | ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. The accuracy is for absolute power measured at 2.0 MHz offset and other offsets (offset = 2 MHz * K, K = 2, ..., 39).

Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| EDR Relative Transmit Power | | This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.12. |
| Packet Type | | 2-DH1, 2-DH3, 2-DH5, 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5 |
| Payload | | PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | DPSK synchronization sequence |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| Supported measurements | | Power in GFSK header, power in PSK payload, relative power between GFSK header to PSK payload |
| Range ^a | | +30 dBm to -70 dBm |
| Absolute Power Accuracy ^b (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) | ±1.76 dB | ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |
| Measurement floor | | -70 dBm (nominal) |

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. Absolute power accuracy includes all error sources for in-band signals except mismatch errors and repeatability due to incomplete averaging. It applies when the mixer level is high enough that measurement floor contribution is negligible.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| EDR Modulation Accuracy | | This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.13 |
| Packet Type | | 2-DH1, 2-DH3, 2-DH5, 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5 |
| Payload | | PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | DPSK synchronization sequence |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| Supported measurements | | rms DEVM peak DEVM, 99% DEVM |
| RF input level range ^a | | +30 dBm to -70 dBm |
| RMS DEVM | | |
| Range | | 0 to 12% (nominal) |
| Floor | 1.6% | 0.55% (nominal) |
| Accuracy ^b | 1.2% | |

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. The accuracy specification applies when the EVM to be measured is well above the measurement floor. When the EVM does not greatly exceed the floor, the errors due to the floor add to the accuracy errors. The errors due to the floor are noise-like and add incoherently with the UUT EVM. The errors depend on the EVM of the UUT and the floor as follows:

$$\text{error} = \sqrt{\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2} - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$$
where EVM_{UUT} is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVM_{sa} is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent

Bluetooth Measurement Application
Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) Measurements

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

- a. When the input signal level is lower than -40 dBm, the analyzer's preamp should be turned on and the attenuator set to 0 dB.
- b. Example, using 1 ppm as frequency reference accuracy of the analyzer, at frequency of 2.402 GHz, frequency accuracy would be in the range of $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- c. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| EDR In-band Spurious Emissions | | This measurement is an EDR in-band spur emissions and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.15. |
| Packet Type | | 2-DH1, 2-DH3, 2-DH5, 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5 |
| Payload | | PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS55 |
| Synchronization | | DPSK synchronization sequence |
| Trigger | | External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video |
| Measurement Accuracy ^a | | |
| Offset Freq = 1 MHz to 1.5 MHz | | ±0.11 dB (nominal) At ACPR = -23 to -30 dBc with optimum mixer level = -25 dBm |
| Offset Freq = other offsets (2 MHz to 78 MHz) | | ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |

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

In-Band Frequency Range

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

24 Multi-Standard Radio Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the W9083A Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) measurement application. The measurements for GSM/EDGE, W-CDMA and LTE FDD also require W9071A-2FP, W9073A-1FP, and W9080A-1FP respectively.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

The specifications apply in the frequency range documented in In-band Frequency Range of each application.

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Channel Power Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) | | –50 dBm (nominal) ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) |

| 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 Band width Minimum power at RF input Frequency Accuracy | | –30 dBm (nominal) ±(Span/1000) (nominal) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Spurious Emissions Accuracy (Attenuation = 10 dB) Frequency Range 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz 3.0 to 7.5 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Conformance EVM^a | | |
| GSM/EDGE^b | | |
| EVM, rms - floor (EDGE) | | 0.7% (nominal) |
| Phase error, rms - floor (GSM) | | 0.6° (nominal) |
| W-CDMA^c | | |
| Composite EVM - floor | | 1.6% (nominal) |
| LTE FDD^d | | |
| EVM floor for downlink (OFDMA) | | % and dB expression ^e |
| Signal bandwidth | | |
| 5 MHz | | 1.38% (-37.2 dB) (nominal) |
| 10 MHz | | 1.36% (-37.3 dB) (nominal) |
| 20 MHz | | 1.43% (-36.8 dB) (nominal) |

- Signal level is within one range step of overload. The specifications for floor do not include signal-to-noise impact which may decrease by increasing of number of carriers. The noise floor can be estimated by $DANL + 2.51 + 10 \cdot \log_{10}(MeasBW)$, where DANL is display Averaged Noise Level specification in dBm and MeasBW is measurement bandwidth at receiver in Hz.
- It applies when the carrier spacing is 600 kHz and each carrier power of adjacent channels are equal to or less than carrier power of tested channel for EVM.
- It applies when the carrier spacing is 5 MHz and each carrier power of adjacent channels are equal to or less than carrier power of tested channel for EVM.
- It applies when the carrier spacing is same as the signal bandwidth and each carrier power of adjacent channels are equal to or less than carrier power of tested channel for EVM.
- In LTE FDD specifications, those value with % units are the specifications, while those with decibel units, in parentheses, are conversions from the percentage units to decibels for reader convenience.

In-Band Frequency Range

Refer tables of In-Band Frequency Range in GSM/EDGE, W-CDMA and LTE chapters.

25 Digital Cable TV Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the CXA Signal Analyzer W6152A, Digital Cable TV measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

The specifications apply for carrier frequencies below 2 GHz.

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Channel Power (8.0 MHz Integration BW) Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ± 1.33 dB | Input signal must not be bursted -50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.61 dB (95th Percentile) -75.7 dBm (typical) |

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

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Adjacent Channel Power Minimum power at RF Input (0 to 55°C) ACPR Accuracy ^a | ± 1.43 dB | -36 dBm (nominal) 8.0 MHz noise bandwidth, method = IBW Offset Freq = 8 MHz At ACPR -45 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |

- a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately -37 dBm - (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.
- b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at -45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is -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 -3 dBm, set the attenuation to 15 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|--|
| Spectrum Emission Mask (6.9 MHz Integration BW RBW = 3.9 kHz) 4.2 MHz offset Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} Sensitivity, absolute ^c Accuracy Relative ^d Absolute (20 to 30°C) 10 MHz offset Dynamic Range, relative ^e Sensitivity, absolute Accuracy Relative Absolute (20 to 30°C) | 84.5 dB -102.5 dBm ±0.27 dB ±1.53 dB 88.7 dB -102.5 dBm ±0.37 dB ±1.53 dB | 91.7 dB (typical) -108.5 dBm (typical) ±0.64 dB (95th percentile) 96.3 dB (typical) -108.5 dBm (typical) ±0.64 dB (95th percentile) |

- The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 3.9 kHz RBW.
- This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about -15 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 3.9 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 474 MHz.
- 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.
- This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about -10 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

Digital Cable TV Measurement Application

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|------------------|--|
| DVB-C 64 QAM EVM | | |
| (ML ^a = -20 dBm 20 to 30°C CF ≤ 1 GHz) | | Modulation = 64QAM, Symbol Rate = 6.9 MHz |
| EVM (Smax) | | |
| Operating range | | 0 to 5% |
| Floor | 1.10% (EQ Off) | |
| MER | | |
| Operating range | | ≥ 22 dB |
| Floor | 39.2 dB (EQ Off) | |
| Frequency Error ^b | | |
| Range | | -150 kHz to 150 kHz |
| Accuracy | | ±10 Hz+tfa ^c |
| Quad Error | | |
| Range | | -5 deg to 5 deg |
| Gain Imbalance | | |
| Range | | -1 to +1 dB |
| BER Before Reed-Solomon | | For DVB-C (J.83 Annex A/C) only |
| Range | | 0 to 1.0×10 ⁻³ |
| BER After Reed-Solomon | | For DVB-C (J.83 Annex A/C) only |
| Range | | 0 to 1.0×10 ⁻¹ |

- ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation
- The accuracy specification applies at the EVM = 1%.
- tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

26 DVB-T/H with T2 Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the CXA Signal Analyzer W6153A, DVB-T/H with T2 measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

The specifications apply for carrier frequencies below 2 GHz.

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Channel Power (7.61 MHz Integration BW) Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ±1.33 dB | Input signal must not be bursted -50 dBm (nominal) ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) -75.9 dBm (typical) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Channel Power with Shoulder Attenuation View (7.61 MHz Integration BW ML = -15 dBm Shoulder Offset ^a = 4.305 MHz) Dynamic Range, relative ^b | 84.6 dB | Input signal must not be bursted 91.8 dB (typical) |

- a. Shoulder Offset is the midpoint of the Shoulder Offset Start and Shoulder Offset Stop settings. The specification applies with the default difference between these two of 400 kHz.
- b. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset and region specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| Adjacent Channel Power Minimum power at RF Input ACPR Accuracy ^a | ± 1.37 dB | -36 dBm (nominal) 7.61 MHz noise band width, method = IBW Offset Freq = 8 MHz At ACPR -45 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |

- a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately $-37 \text{ dBm} - (\text{ACPR}/3)$, where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.
- b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at -45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is -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 -3 dBm, set the attenuation to 15 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|--|
| Spectrum Emission Mask (8 MHz Integration BW RBW = 3.9 kHz) 4.2 MHz offset Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} Sensitivity, absolute ^c Accuracy Relative ^d Absolute (20 to 30°C) 10 MHz offset Dynamic Range, relative ^e Sensitivity, absolute Accuracy Relative Absolute (20 to 30°C) | 84.5 dB -102.5 dBm ± 0.27 dB ± 1.53 dB 87.1 dB -102.5 dBm ± 0.36 dB ± 1.53 dB | 91.7 dB (typical) -108.5 dBm (typical) ± 0.64 dB (95th percentile) 94.9 dB (typical) -108.5 dBm (typical) ± 0.64 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 3.9 kHz RBW.
- b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about -15 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 3.9 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 474 MHz.

DVB-T/H with T2 Measurement Application Measurements

- d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
- e. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about -12 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|
| Spurious Emission (ML ^a = -3 dBm, 0 to 55°C) | | |
| Dynamic Range ^b , relative | | |
| RBW = 3.9 kHz | 92.8 dB | 95.4 dB (typical) |
| RBW = 100 kHz | 78.7 dB | 81.3 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity ^c , absolute | | |
| RBW = 3.9 kHz | -102.3 dBm | -108.3 dBm (typical) |
| RBW = 100 kHz | -88.2 dBm | -94.2 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy, absolute | | |
| 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz | | ±0.81 dB (95th percentile) |
| 3.0 to 7.5 GHz | | ±1.80 dB (95th percentile) |

- ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation
- This dynamic range is specified at 12.5 MHz offset from center frequency with mixer level of 1 dB compression point, which will degrade accuracy 1 dB.
- The sensitivity is specified at far offset from carrier, where phase noise does not contribute. You can derive the dynamic range at far offset from 1 dB compression mixer level and sensitivity.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--------------------|--|
| DVB-T 64 QAM EVM | | |
| (ML ^a = -20 dBm 20 to 30°C) | | FFT Size=2048, Guard Interval = 1/32, alpha = 1 |
| EVM | | |
| Operating range | 0 to 8% | |
| Floor | 0.95% 1.02% | EQ On EQ Off |
| MER | | |
| Operating range | | ≥ 22 dB |
| Floor | 40.4 dB 39.8 dB | EQ On EQ Off |
| Frequency Error ^b | | |
| Range | | -100 kHz to 100 kHz |
| Accuracy | | ±10 Hz+ $t f_a^c$ |
| Phase Jitter | | |
| Range | | 0 to 0.0349 rad |
| Resolution | | 0.0001 rad |

DVB-T/H with T2 Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Quad Error | | |
| Range | | -4 deg to 5 deg |
| Accuracy | | ±0.090 deg |
| Amplitude Imbalance | | |
| Range | | -5% to +5% |
| Accuracy | | ±0.50% |
| BER Before Viterbi | | |
| Range | | 0 to 1.0×10^{-1} |
| BER Before Reed-Solomon | | |
| Range | | 0 to 1.0×10^{-3} |
| BER After Reed-Solomon | | |
| Range | | 0 to infinity |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| DVB-T2 256 QAM EVM | | Single PLP, V&V001 |
| (ML ^a = -20 dBm 20 to 30°C CF ≤ 1 GHz) | | FFT Size=32K, Guard Interval=1/128, Band width Extension = Yes, Data Symbols=59,Pilot=PP7 L1 Modulation=64QAM, Rotation=Yes, Code Rate=3/5, FEC=64K, FEC Block=202, Interleaving Type=0, Interleaving Length=3 |
| EVM | | |
| Operating range | 0 to 6% | |
| Floor | 1.11% | EQ Off |
| MER | | |
| Operating range | | ≥ 24 dB |
| Floor | 39.1 dB | EQ Off |
| Frequency Error ^b | | |
| Range | | -380 kHz to 380 kHz |
| Accuracy | | ±1 Hz+tfa ^c |
| Clock Error | | |

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Range | | -20 Hz to 20 Hz |
| Accuracy | | $\pm 1 \text{ Hz} + \text{tfa}^c$ |
| Quad Error | | |
| Range | | -5 deg to 5 deg |
| Amplitude Imbalance | | |
| Range | | -1 to +1 dB |

- a. ML (mixer level) is RF input power minus attenuation
- b. The accuracy specification applies at the EVM = 1%.
- c. $\text{tfa} = \text{transmitter frequency} \times \text{frequency reference accuracy}$.

27 ISDB-T Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the CXA Signal Analyzer W6155A, ISDB-T measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

The specifications apply for carrier frequencies below 2 GHz.

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Channel Power (5.6 MHz Integration BW) Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ± 1.33 dB | Input signal must not be bursted -50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.61 dB (95th percentile) -77.2 dBm (typical) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Channel Power with Shoulder Attenuation View (5.60 MHz Integration BW, ML = -15.00 dBm) Dynamic Range, relative ^a (Shoulder Offset ^b = 3.40 MHz) | 78.9 dB | Input signal must not be bursted 86.6 dB (typical) |

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset and region specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. This specification is derived from other analyzer performance limitations such as third-order intermodulation, DANL and phase noise. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Mixer level is defined to be the input power minus the input attenuation.
- b. Shoulder Offset is the midpoint of the Shoulder Offset Start and Shoulder Offset Stop settings. The specification applies with the default difference between these two of 200 kHz.

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| Adjacent Channel Power | | |
| Minimum power at RF Input | | -36 dBm (nominal) |
| ACPR Accuracy ^a (5.60 MHz noise band width, method = IBW Offset Freq = 6 MHz) | ±1.20 dB | At ACPR -45 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |

- a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately -37 dBm - (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.
- b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at -45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is -19 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power. For example, if the average input power is -3 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

ISDB-T Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Spectrum Emission Mask (5.60 MHz Integration BW RBW = 10.0 kHz) | | Limit Type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual JEITA (ARIB-B31) according to $P \leq 0.025 \text{ W}$; $0.025 \text{ W} < P \leq 0.25 \text{ W}$; $0.25 \text{ W} < P \leq 2.5 \text{ W}$; $P > 2.5 \text{ W}$ (P is the channel power) ABNT Non-Critical ABNT Sub-Critical ABNT Critical ISDB-T_{SB} |
| 3.0 MHz offset | | |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} | 79.7 dB | 86.4 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute ^c | -98.5 dBm | -104.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative ^d | $\pm 0.23 \text{ dB}$ | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | $\pm 1.53 \text{ dB}$ | $\pm 0.64 \text{ dB}$ (95th percentile) |
| 4.36 MHz offset | | |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^b | 80.4 dB | 87.7 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute | -98.5 dBm | -104.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative | $\pm 0.29 \text{ dB}$ | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | $\pm 1.53 \text{ dB}$ | $\pm 0.64 \text{ dB}$ (95th percentile) |

- The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 10.0 kHz RBW.
- This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about -15 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 10.0 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 713.142857 MHz.
- The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

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

ISDB-T Measurement Application
Measurements

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| Result Metrics | <p>MER (dB), EVM (%), Mag Error (%), Phase Error (deg), RMS, Peak (Peak Position)</p> <p>MER (dB) and EVM (%) by Layer A, Layer B, Layer C, Data, Pilot, TMCC, AC1</p> <p>Frequency Error (Hz)</p> <p>Quadrature Error (deg)</p> <p>Amplitude Imbalance (dB)</p> <p>Inband Spectrum Ripple:</p> <p>Amax-Ac (dB)</p> <p>Amin-Ac (dB)</p> | |
| TMCC Decoding | <p>Current, Next and Current Settings</p> <p>Partial Reception: Yes or No</p> <p>Layer A/B/C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modulation Schemes Code Rate Interleaving Length Segments <p>System Descriptor: ISDB-T or ISDB-T_{SB}</p> <p>Indicator of Transmission-parameter Switching</p> <p>Start-up Control: On/Off</p> <p>Phase Correction: Yes/No</p> | |

ISDB-T Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|--|
| ISDB-T Modulation Analysis (ML ^a = -20 dBm, 20 to 30°C) | | Segments=13 Mode3 Guard Interval=1/8 Partial Reception=Off Layer A-C Segment=13 Code Rate=3/4 Time Interleaving l=2 Modulation=64QAM |
| EVM | | EQ OFF |
| Operating range | 0 to 8% | |
| Floor | 0.99% | |
| MER | | EQ OFF |
| Operating range | ≥ 22 dB | |
| Floor | 40.1 dB | |
| Frequency Error ^b | | |
| Range | | -170 to 170 kHz |
| Accuracy | | ±1 Hz+tfa ^c |
| Clock Error | | |
| Range | | -100 to 100 Hz (nominal) |
| Accuracy | | ±1 Hz+tfa ^c |
| Quad Error | | |
| Range | | -5 to 5° |
| Amplitude Imbalance | | |
| Range | | -1 to +1 dB |

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

b. The accuracy specification applies at the EVM =1%.

c. tfa = transmitter frequency ×frequency reference accuracy.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| ISDB-Tmm Modulation Analysis (ML ^a = -23 dBm, 20 to 30°C, CF ≤ 1 GHz) | | Segments=33 Mode3 Guard Interval=1/4 Super segment #0 ISDB-T: Layer A: QPSK Layer B: 16;QAM Super segment #1 Seven 1-segment: Layer A: QPSK Super segment #2 ISDB-T: Layer A: QPSK Layer B: 16QAM |
| EVM | | EQ OFF |
| Operating range | | 0 to 25% |
| Floor | 0.99% | |
| MER | | EQ OFF |
| Operating range | | ≥ 12 dB |
| Floor | 40.1 dB | |
| Frequency Error ^b | | |
| Range | | -170 to 170 kHz |
| Accuracy | | ±1 Hz+tfa ^c |
| Clock Error | | |
| Range | | -100 to 100 Hz |
| Accuracy | | ±1 Hz+tfa ^c |
| Quad Error | | |
| Range | | -5 to 5° |
| Amplitude Imbalance | | |
| Range | | -1 to +1 dB |

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

28 CMMB Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the CXA Signal Analyzer W6158A, CMMB measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

The specifications apply for carrier frequency below 2 GHz.

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Channel Power (8 MHz Integration BW) Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ±1.33 dB | Input signal must not be bursted –50 dBm (nominal) ±0.61 dB (95th percentile) –75.7 dB |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Channel Power with Shoulder Attenuation View (7.512 MHz Integration BW ML = –15.00 dBm) Dynamic Range, relative ^a (Shoulder Offset = 4.20 MHz) | 84.5 dB | Input signal must not be bursted 91.7 dB (typical) |

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

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|---|
| Adjacent Channel Power Minimum power at RF Input ACPR Accuracy^a (7.512 MHz noise band width, method = IBW Offset Freq = 8 MHz) | ±1.36 dB | -36 dBm (nominal) At ACPR -45 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |

- a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately -37 dBm - (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.
- b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at -45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is -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 -4 dBm, set the attenuation to 14 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

CMMB Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|
| Spectrum Emission Mask | | |
| (8 MHz Integration BW RBW = 3.9 kHz) | | |
| 4.2 MHz offset | | |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} | 84.5 dB | 91.7 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute ^c | -102.5 dBm | -108.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.27 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.64 dB (95th percentile) |
| 10 MHz offset | | |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^e | 87.2 dB | 95.0 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute | -102.5 dBm | -108.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative | ±0.36 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.64 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 3.9 kHz RBW.
- b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about -15 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 3.9 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 666 MHz.
- d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
- e. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about -12 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

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

CMMB Measurement Application
Measurements

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

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

CMMB Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| CMMB Modulation Analysis (ML ^a = -20 dBm 20 to 30°C) | | CLCH+SLCH0 CLCH: Timeslot 0, LDPC 1/2, Reed Solomon Code (240,240), Interleaving Mode1, Mod Type BPSK SLCH0: Timeslot 1-39, LDPC 1/2, Reed Solomon Code (240,240), Interleaving Mode1, Mod Type 16QAM |
| EVM | | EQ OFF |
| Operating range | 0 to 16% | |
| Floor | 1.07% | |
| MER | | EQ OFF |
| Operating range | ≥ 16.00 dB | |
| Floor | 39.4 dB | |
| Frequency Error^b | | |
| Range | | -20 to 20 kHz |
| Accuracy | | ±1 Hz+tf ^a ^c |
| Quad Error | | |
| Range | | -5° to 5° |
| Amplitude Imbalance | | |
| Range | | -1 dB to +1 dB |

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

b. The accuracy specification applies at the EVM =1%.

- c. $tfa = \text{transmitter frequency} \times \text{frequency reference accuracy}$.

29 DTMB Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the CXA Signal Analyzer W6156A, DTMB measurement application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

The specifications apply for carrier frequencies below 2 GHz.

Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|---|
| Channel Power (8.0 MHz Integration BW) Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor | ± 1.33 dB | Input signal must not be bursted -50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.61 dB (95th percentile) -75.7 dBm (typical) |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|----------------|---|
| Channel Power with Shoulder Attenuation View (7.56 MHz Integration BW ML = -15.00 dBm Shoulder Offset = 4.20 MHz) Dynamic Range, relative ^a | 84.5 dB | Input signal must not be bursted 91.7 dB (typical) |

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

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

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|--|
| Adjacent Channel Power | | |
| Minimum power at RF Input | | -36 dBm (nominal) |
| ACPR Accuracy^a (7.56 MHz noise band width, method = IBW, Offset Freq = 8 MHz) | ±1.36 dB | At ACPR -45 dBc with optimum mixer level ^b |

- a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately -37 dBm - (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.
- b. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring transmitter at -45 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is -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 -4 dBm, set the attenuation to 14 dB. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.

DTMB Measurement Application
Measurements

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|
| Spectrum Emission Mask | | |
| (7.56 MHz Integration BW RBW = 3.9 kHz) | | |
| 4.2 MHz offset | | |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab} | 84.5 dB | 91.7 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute ^c | -102.5 dBm | -108.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative ^d | ±0.27 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.64 dB (95th percentile) |
| 10 MHz offset | | |
| Dynamic Range, relative ^e | 87.1 dB | 95.0 dB (typical) |
| Sensitivity, absolute | -102.5 dBm | -108.5 dBm (typical) |
| Accuracy | | |
| Relative | ±0.36 dB | |
| Absolute (20 to 30°C) | ±1.53 dB | ±0.64 dB (95th percentile) |

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 3.9 kHz RBW.
- b. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about -15 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.
- c. The sensitivity is specified with 0 dB input attenuation. It represents the noise limitations of the analyzer. It is tested without an input signal. The sensitivity at this offset is specified in the default 3.9 kHz RBW, at a center frequency of 474 MHz.
- d. The relative accuracy is a measure of the ratio of the power at the offset to the main channel power. It applies for spectrum emission levels in the offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.
- e. This dynamic range specification applies for the optimum mixer level, which is about -12 dBm. Mixer level is defined to be the average input power minus the input attenuation.

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|---|--|---|
| 16 QAM EVM-3780 EVM (ML ^a = -20 dBm 20 to 30°C) EVM Operating range Floor MER Operating range Floor | 0 to 7% 0.79% ≥ 23 dB 42.0 dB | Sub-carrier Number: 3780 Code Rate: 0.8 Interleaver Type: B=52, M=720 Frame Header: PN420 PN Phase Change: True |

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

| Description | Specifications | Supplemental Information |
|--|--|---|
| 16 QAM EVM-1 EVM (ML ^a = -20 dBm 20 to 30°C) EVM Operating range Floor MER Operating range Floor | 0 to 8% 1.10% ≥ 22 dB 39.2 dB | Sub-carrier Number: 1 Code Rate: 0.8 Interleaver Type: B=52, M=720 Frame Header: PN595 PN Phase Change: True Insert Pilot: False |

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

