

Keysight X-Series Signal Analyzers

This manual provides documentation for the following model:

N9020B MXA Signal Analyzer

MXA Specifications
Guide
(Comprehensive
Reference Data)

Notices

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Documentation is updated periodically. For the latest information about these products, including instrument software upgrades, application information, and product information, browse to one of the following URLs, according to the name of your product:

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

To receive the latest updates by email, subscribe to Keysight Email Updates at the following URL:

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www.keysight.com/find/PreventingInstrumentRepair

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Contents

1. MXA Signal Analyzer

Definitions and Requirements	16
Definitions	16
Conditions Required to Meet Specifications	16
Certification	17
Frequency and Time	18
Frequency Range	18
Band	18
Standard Frequency Reference	20
Precision Frequency Reference	21
Frequency Readout Accuracy	22
Frequency Counter	23
Frequency Span	23
Sweep Time and Trigger	24
Triggers	25
Gated Sweep	26
Number of Frequency Sweep Points (buckets)	27
Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)	28
Analysis Bandwidth	29
Preselector Bandwidth	30
Video Bandwidth (VBW)	30
Amplitude Accuracy and Range	31
Measurement Range	31
Maximum Safe Input Level	31
Display Range	31
Marker Readout	31
Frequency Response	32
Nominal Frequency Response Band 0 [Plot]	33
IF Frequency Response	34
IF Phase Linearity	35
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	36
Input Attenuation Switching Uncertainty	37
RF Input VSWR	38
Nominal VSWR [Plot]	39
Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty	41
Reference Level	41
Display Scale Fidelity	42
Nominal Display Scale Fidelity [Plot]	44
Available Detectors	44
Dynamic Range	45
Gain Compression	45
1 dB Gain Compression Point (Two-tone)	45
Displayed Average Noise Level	47
Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)	47
Spurious Responses	50
Spurious Responses: Residual and Image	50
Spurious Responses: Other	51
Second Harmonic Distortion	52
Third Order Intermodulation	53

Contents

Nominal TOI vs. Mixer Level and Tone Separation (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]	55
Nominal Dynamic Range at 1 GHz (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]	56
Nominal Dynamic Range Bands 1-4 (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]	56
Nominal Dynamic Range vs. Offset Frequency vs. RBW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]	57
Phase Noise	58
Nominal Phase Noise of Different LO Optimizations (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]	59
Nominal Phase Noise of Different LO Optimizations (Option 532, 544, or 550) [Plot]	59
Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]	60
Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies (Option 532, 544, or 550) [Plot]	60
Power Suite Measurements	61
Channel Power	61
Occupied Bandwidth	61
Adjacent Channel Power (ACP)	62
Multi-Carrier Adjacent Channel Power	65
Power Statistics CCDF	65
Burst Power	66
TOI (Third Order Intermodulation)	66
Harmonic Distortion	66
Spurious Emissions	67
Spectrum Emission Mask	68
Options	69
General	71
Inputs/Outputs	76
Front Panel	76
Rear Panel	77
Regulatory Information	81
2. I/Q Analyzer	
Specifications Affected by I/Q Analyzer	86
Frequency	87
Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range	88
Data Acquisition	89
Time Record Length (IQ pairs)	89
ADC Resolution	89
3. Option B25 - 25 MHz Analysis Bandwidth	
Specifications Affected by Analysis Bandwidth	92
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications	93
IF Spurious Response	93
IF Frequency Response	94
IF Phase Linearity	95
Data Acquisition	96
Time Record Length (IQ pairs)	96
ADC Resolution	96
4. Option B40 - 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth	
Specifications Affected by Analysis Bandwidth	98
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications	99

Contents

SFDR (Spurious-Free Dynamic Range)	99
IF Frequency Response	101
IF Phase Linearity	102
Nominal Phase Linearity [Plot]	102
EVM	103
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion	104
Data Acquisition	106
Time Record Length	106
ADC Resolution	106
Capture Time [Plot]	106
5. Option B85/B1A/B1X - 85/125/160 MHz Analysis Bandwidth	
Specifications Affected by Analysis Bandwidth	108
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications	109
SFDR (Spurious-Free Dynamic Range)	109
SFDR (Spurious-Free Dynamic Range)	109
IF Residual Responses	111
IF Frequency Response	111
IF Phase Linearity	112
EVM measurement floor	114
Data Acquisition	116
Time Record Length	116
ADC Resolution	116
Capture Time [Plot]	117
6. Option BBA - Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs	
Frequency and Time	120
Amplitude Accuracy and Range	121
Nominal Channel Match, 50 Ω Input, Single-Ended input mode, 0.25V Range [Plot]	123
Nominal Phase Match, 50 Ω Input, Single-Ended input mode, 0.25V Range [Plot]	123
Dynamic Range	125
Application Specifications	127
Measurements	129
General	134
Capture Length vs. Span, 2-channel with 89600 VSA, I+jQ Mode [Plot]	135
Inputs/Outputs	136
7. Option CR3 - Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output	
Specifications Affected by Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output	138
Other Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output Specifications	139
Aux IF Out Port	139
Second IF Out	139
8. Option CRP - Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output	
Specifications Affected by Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output	142
Other Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output Specifications	143
Aux IF Out Port	143
Arbitrary IF Out	143

Contents

9. Option EA3 – Electronic Attenuator, 3.6 GHz	
Specifications Affected by Electronic Attenuator	146
Other Electronic Attenuator Specifications	147
Range (Frequency and Attenuation)	147
Distortions and Noise	148
Frequency Response	149
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	150
Electronic Attenuator Switching Uncertainty	151
10. Option EMC – Precompliance EMI Features	
Frequency	154
Frequency Range	154
EMI Resolution Bandwidths	154
Amplitude	156
EMI Average Detector	156
Quasi-Peak Detector	156
RMS Average Detector	156
11. Option ESC – External Source Control	
General Specifications	158
Frequency Range	158
Dynamic Range	159
Power Sweep Range	160
Measurement Time	161
Supported External Sources	162
12. Option EXM – External Mixing	
Specifications Affected by External mixing	164
Other External Mixing Specifications	165
Connection Port EXT MIXER	165
Mixer Bias	165
IF Input	166
LO Output	167
13. Option MPB – Microwave Preselector Bypass	
Specifications Affected by Microwave Preselector Bypass	170
Other Microwave Preselector Bypass Specifications	171
Additional Spurious Responses	172
14. Option NF2 – Noise Floor Extension, Instrument Alignment	
Specifications Affected by Noise Floor Extension	174
Displayed Average Noise Level	175
Displayed Average Noise Level with Noise Floor Extension Improvement	175
Displayed Average Noise Level with Noise Floor Extension	177
15. Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50 – Preamplifiers	
Specifications Affected by Preamp	180

Contents

Other Preamplifier Specifications	181
Gain	181
Noise Figure	181
1 dB Gain Compression Point	182
Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL) – Preamplifier On	183
Frequency Response – Preamplifier On	185
RF Input VSWR	186
Nominal VSWR – Preamplifier On Low Band (Plot)	187
Nominal VSWR – Preamplifier On, Above 3.5 GHz (Plot)	188
Second Harmonic Distortion	189
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion	189
Nominal Dynamic Range at 1 GHz, Preamplifier On (Plot)	190
 16. Option PFR – Precision Frequency Reference	 192
Specifications Affected by Precision Frequency Reference	192
 17. Options RT1, RT2 – Real-time Spectrum Analyzer (RTSA)	 194
Real-time Spectrum Analyzer Performance	194
General Frequency Domain Characteristics	194
Density View	195
Spectrogram View	195
Power vs. Time	196
Frequency Mask Trigger (FMT)	197
 18. Option YAS – Y-Axis Screen Video Output	 200
Specifications Affected by Y-Axis Screen Video Output	200
Other Y-Axis Screen Video Output Specifications	201
General Port Specifications	201
Screen Video	201
Delay	202
Continuity and Compatibility	203
 19. 5G NR Measurement Application	 206
Measurements	206
Channel Power	206
Spurious Emissions	207
Adjacent Channel Power	208
Spectrum Emission Mask	209
Power Statistics CCDF	210
Occupied Bandwidth	210
Modulation Analysis	211
Frequency Ranges	212
Frequency Range: FR1	212
Frequency Range: FR2	213
 20. Analog Demodulation Measurement Application	 217
RF Carrier Frequency and Bandwidth	217
Carrier Frequency	217

Contents

Maximum Information Bandwidth (Info BW)	217
Capture Memory	217
Post-Demodulation	218
Maximum Audio Frequency Span	218
Filters	218
Frequency Modulation	220
Conditions required to meet specification	220
FM Measurement Range	220
FM Deviation Accuracy	221
FM Rate Accuracy	221
Carrier Frequency Error	221
Frequency Modulation	222
Post-Demod Distortion Residual	222
Post-Demod Distortion Accuracy	222
Amplitude Modulation	223
Conditions required to meet specification	223
AM Measurement Range	223
AM Depth Accuracy	224
AM Rate Accuracy	224
Amplitude Modulation	225
Post-Demod Distortion Residual	225
Post-Demod Distortion Accuracy	225
FM Rejection	225
Phase Modulation	226
Conditions required to meet specification	226
FM Measurement Range	226
PM Deviation Accuracy	227
PM Rate Accuracy ^b	227
Carrier Frequency Error ^b	227
Phase Modulation	228
Post-Demod Distortion Residual	228
Post-Demod Distortion Accuracy	228
Analog Out	229
FM Stereo/Radio Data System (RDS) Measurements	231
FM Stereo Modulation Analysis Measurements	231

21. Bluetooth Measurement Application

Basic Rate Measurements	234
Output Power	234
Modulation Characteristics	235
Initial Carrier Frequency Tolerance	236
Carrier Frequency Drift	237
Adjacent Channel Power	237
Low Energy Measurements	238
Output Power	238
Modulation Characteristics	239
Initial Carrier Frequency Tolerance	240
Carrier Frequency Drift	241
LE In-band Emission	241

Contents

Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) Measurements	242
EDR Relative Transmit Power	242
EDR Modulation Accuracy.	243
EDR Carrier Frequency Stability	244
EDR In-band Spurious Emissions	245
In-Band Frequency Range	246
Bluetooth Basic Rate and Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) System	246
Bluetooth Low Energy System	246
22. GSM/EDGE Measurement Application	
Measurements.	248
EDGE Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)	248
Power vs. Time.	249
EDGE Power vs. Time	249
Power Ramp Relative Accuracy	249
Phase and Frequency Error	250
Output RF Spectrum (ORFS).	251
Frequency Ranges.	254
In-Band Frequency Ranges.	254
23. LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application	
Supported Air Interface Features	256
Measurements.	257
Channel Power.	257
Transmit On/Off Power	258
Power Statistics CCDF.	258
Adjacent Channel Power.	260
Occupied Bandwidth	262
Spectrum Emission Mask	263
Spurious Emissions	265
Modulation Analysis	266
NB-IoT Modulation Analysis	268
C-V2X Modulation Analysis.	269
In-Band Frequency Range	271
C-V2X Operating Band	271
NB-IoT Operating Band.	271
LTE FDD Operating Band.	271
LTE TDD Operating Band.	272
24. Multi-Standard Radio Measurement Application	
Measurements.	274
Channel Power.	274
Power Statistics CCDF.	274
Occupied Bandwidth	274
Spurious Emissions	274
Conformance EVM.	275
In-Band Frequency Range	276

25. Noise Figure Measurement Application	
General Specifications	278
Noise Figure	278
Gain	279
Noise Figure Uncertainty Calculator	280
Uncertainty versus Calibration Options	281
Nominal Instrument Noise Figure	281
Nominal Instrument Input VSWR, DC Coupled	282
26. Phase Noise Measurement Application	
General Specifications	284
Maximum Carrier Frequency	284
Measurement Characteristics	284
Measurement Accuracy	285
Offset Frequency	286
Amplitude Repeatability	286
Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies	286
27. Short Range Communications Measurement Application	
ZigBee (IEEE 802.15.4) Measurement Application	288
EVM (Modulation Accuracy)	288
Frequency Error	288
Z-Wave (ITU-T G.9959) Measurement Application	289
FSK Error	289
Frequency Error	289
28. Vector Modulation Analysis Application	
Frequency	292
Range	292
Measurements	293
Modulation Analysis	293
Residual EVM	293
Residual EVM for MSK	293
Residual EVM for VSB	293
29. W-CDMA Measurement Application	
Conformance with 3GPP TS 25.141 Base Station Requirements	296
Measurements	298
Channel Power	298
Adjacent Channel Power	299
Power Statistics CCDF	301
Occupied Bandwidth	301
Spectrum Emission Mask	302
Spurious Emissions	303
Code Domain	304
QPSK EVM	305
Modulation Accuracy (Composite EVM)	306
Power Control	307

In-Band Frequency Range 308

30. WLAN Measurement Application 310

 Measurements 310

 Channel Power. 310

 Power Statistics CCDF. 315

 Occupied Bandwidth 316

 Power vs. Time. 317

 Spectrum Emission Mask 317

 Spurious Emission 330

 CCK 11Mbps 337

 List Sequence Measurements. 338

 Transmit Power 338

 Transmit Output Spectrum 340

 CCK 11Mbps 346

 In-Band Frequency Range for Warranted Specifications 347

1 MXA 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 = 5 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 ($\approx 2\sigma$) of performance tolerances expected to be met in 95% of the cases with a 95% confidence, for any ambient temperature in the range of 20 to 30°C. In addition to the statistical observations of a sample of instruments, these values include the effects of the uncertainties of external calibration references. These values are not warranted. These values are updated occasionally if a significant change in the statistically observed behavior of production instruments is observed.
- Typical describes additional product performance information that is not covered by the product warranty. It is performance beyond specification that 80% of the units exhibit with a 95% confidence level over the temperature range 20 to 30°C. Typical performance does not include measurement uncertainty.
- Nominal values indicate expected performance, or describe product performance that is useful in the application of the product, but is not covered by the product warranty.

Conditions Required to Meet Specifications

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

- The analyzer is within its calibration cycle. See the General section of this chapter.
- Under auto couple control, except that Auto Sweep Time Rules = Accy.
- For signal frequencies <10 MHz, DC coupling applied.
- Any analyzer that has been stored at a temperature range inside the allowed storage range but outside the allowed operating range must be stored at an ambient temperature within the allowed operating range for at least two hours before being turned on.
- The analyzer has been turned on at least 30 minutes with Auto Align set to Normal, or if Auto Align is set to Off or Partial, alignments must have been run recently enough to prevent an Alert message. If the Alert condition is changed from "Time and Temperature" to one of the disabled duration

choices, the analyzer may fail to meet specifications without informing the user. If Auto Align is set to Light, performance is not warranted, and nominal performance will degrade to become a factor of 1.4 wider for any specification subject to alignment, such as amplitude tolerances.

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 International System of Units (SI) via national metrology institutes (www.keysight.com/find/NMI) that are signatories to the CIPM Mutual Recognition Arrangement.

Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Range			
Maximum Frequency			
Preamp Off			
Option 503	3.6 GHz		
Option 508	8.4 GHz		
Option 513	13.6 GHz		
Option 526	26.5 GHz		
Option 532	32 GHz		
Option 544	44 GHz		
Option 550	50 GHz		
Preamp On			
Preamp Option P03	3.6 GHz		
Preamp Option P08	8.4 GHz		
Preamp Option P13	13.6 GHz		
Preamp Option P26	26.5 GHz		
Preamp Option 532	32 GHz		
Preamp Option 544	44 GHz		
Preamp Option 550	50 GHz		
Minimum Frequency	AC Coupled ^a	DC Coupled	
Preamp Off	10 MHz	10 Hz	
Preamp On	10 MHz	100 kHz	
Band	Harmonic Mixing Mode	LO Multiple (N^b)	Band Overlaps ^c
0 (20 Hz to 3.6 GHz) ^d	1–	1	Options 503, 508, 513, 526, 532, 544, 550
1 (3.5 to 8.4 GHz)	1–	1	Options 508, 513, 526, 532, 544, 550
2 (8.3 to 13.6 GHz)	1–	2	Options 513, 526, 532, 544, 550

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
3 (13.5 to 17.1 GHz)	2— 2	<i>Options 526, 532, 544, 550</i>
4 (17.0 to 26.5 GHz)	2— 4	<i>Options 526, 532, 544, 550</i>
5 (26.4 to 32 GHz)	2— 4	<i>Options 532</i>
5 (26.4 to 34.5 GHz)	2— 4	<i>Options 532, 544, 550</i>
6 (34.4 to 50 GHz)	4— 8	<i>Options 544, 550</i>

- a. AC Coupled only applicable to Freq *Options 503, 508, 513, and 526*.
- b. N is the LO multiplication factor. For negative mixing modes (as indicated by the “—” in the “Harmonic Mixing Mode” column), the desired 1st LO harmonic is higher than the tuned frequency by the 1st IF (5.1225 GHz for band 0, 322.5 MHz for all other bands).
- c. In the band overlap regions, for example, 3.5 to 3.6 GHz, the analyzer may use either band for measurements, in this example Band 0 or Band 1. The analyzer gives preference to the band with the better overall specifications (which is the lower numbered band for all frequencies below 26 GHz), but will choose the other band if doing so is necessary to achieve a sweep having minimum band crossings. For example, with CF = 3.58 GHz, with a span of 40 MHz or less, the analyzer uses Band 0, because the stop frequency is 3.6 GHz or less, allowing a span without band crossings in the preferred band. If the span is between 40 and 160 MHz, the analyzer uses Band 1, because the start frequency is above 3.5 GHz, allowing the sweep to be done without a band crossing in Band 1, though the stop frequency is above 3.6 GHz, preventing a Band 0 sweep without band crossing. With a span greater than 160 MHz, a band crossing will be required: the analyzer sweeps up to 3.6 GHz in Band 0; then executes a band crossing and continues the sweep in Band 1.
 Specifications are given separately for each band in the band overlap regions. One of these specifications is for the preferred band, and one for the alternate band. Continuing with the example from the previous paragraph (3.58 GHz), the preferred band is band 0 (indicated as frequencies under 3.6 GHz) and the alternate band is band 1 (3.5 to 8.4 GHz). The specifications for the preferred band are warranted. The specifications for the alternate band are not warranted in the band overlap region, but performance is nominally the same as those warranted specifications in the rest of the band. Again, in this example, consider a signal at 3.58 GHz. If the sweep has been configured so that the signal at 3.58 GHz is measured in Band 1, the analysis behavior is nominally as stated in the Band 1 specification line (3.5 to 8.4 GHz) but is not warranted. If warranted performance is necessary for this signal, the sweep should be reconfigured so that analysis occurs in Band 0. Another way to express this situation in this example Band 0/Band 1 crossing is this: The specifications given in the “Specifications” column which are described as “3.5 to 8.4 GHz” represent nominal performance from 3.5 to 3.6 GHz, and warranted performance from 3.6 to 8.4 GHz.
- d. Band 0 is extendable (set “Extend Low Band” to On) to 3.7 GHz instead of 3.6 GHz in instruments with frequency *Option 508, 513 or 526* and S/N \geq US56080101, MY56080152, or SG56080101. Band 0 can also be extendable in earlier instruments with a field adjustment to perform that extension.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

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)		$\leq 10 \text{ Hz} \times N^c \text{ p-p in 20 ms}$ (nominal)

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

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Precision Frequency Reference (Option PFR)		
Accuracy	$\pm[(\text{time since last adjustment} \times \text{aging rate}) + \text{temperature stability} + \text{calibration accuracy}]^{\text{a}}^{\text{b}}$	
Temperature Stability		
20 to 30°C	$\pm 1.5 \times 10^{-8}$	Nominally linear ^c
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 ^d		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 ^e	$\pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$	
Standby power to reference oscillator		Not supplied
Residual FM (Center Frequency = 1 GHz 10 Hz RBW, 10 Hz VBW)		$\leq 0.25 \text{ Hz} \times N^{\text{f}}$ 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 four hours.
- Narrow temperature range performance is nominally linear with temperature. For example, for $25 \pm 3^\circ \text{C}$, the stability would be only three-fifths as large as the warranted $25 \pm 5^\circ \text{C}$, thus $\pm 0.9 \times 10^{-8}$.
- Standby mode does not apply power to the oscillator. Therefore warm-up applies every time the power is turned on. The warm-up reference is one hour after turning the power on. Retracing also occurs every time warm-up occurs. The effect of retracing is included within the "Achievable Initial Calibration Accuracy" term of the Accuracy equation.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

- e. The achievable calibration accuracy at the beginning of the calibration cycle includes these effects:
 - 1) Temperature difference between the calibration environment and the use environment
 - 2) Orientation relative to the gravitation field changing between the calibration environment and the use environment
 - 3) Retrace effects in both the calibration environment and the use environment due to turning the instrument power off.
 - 4) Settability
- f. N is the LO multiplication factor.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Readout Accuracy	$\pm(\text{marker freq} \times \text{freq ref accy.} + 0.25\% \times \text{span} + 5\% \times \text{RBW}^a + 2 \text{ Hz} + 0.5 \times \text{horizontal resolution}^b)$	Single detector only ^c
Example for EMC ^d		$\pm 0.0032\%$ (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 2% of RBW for RBWs from 1 Hz to 390 kHz, 4% of RBW from 430 kHz through 3 MHz (the widest autocoupled RBW), and 30% of RBW for the (manually selected) 4, 5, 6 and 8 MHz RBWs.
First example: a 120 MHz span, with autocoupled RBW. The autocoupled ratio of span to RBW is 106:1, so the RBW selected is 1.1 MHz. The $5\% \times \text{RBW}$ term contributes only 55 kHz to the total frequency readout accuracy, compared to 300 kHz for the $0.025\% \times \text{span}$ term, for a total of 355 kHz. In this example, if an instrument had an unusually high RBW centering error of 7% of RBW (77 kHz) and a span error of 0.20% of span (240 kHz), the total actual error (317 kHz) would still meet the computed specification (355 kHz).
Second example: a 20 MHz span, with a 4 MHz RBW. The specification equation does not apply because the Span: RBW ratio is not autocoupled. If the equation did apply, it would allow 50 kHz of error (0.25%) due to the span and 200 kHz error (5%) due to the RBW. For this non-autocoupled RBW, the RBW error is nominally 30%, or 1200 kHz.
- b. Horizontal resolution is due to the marker reading out one of the sweep points. The points are spaced by $\text{span}/(\text{Npts} - 1)$, 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. Specifications apply to traces in most cases, but there are exceptions. Specifications always apply to the peak detector. Specifications apply when only one detector is in use and all active traces are set to Clear Write. Specifications also apply when only one detector is in use in all active traces and the "Restart" key has been pressed since any change from the use of multiple detectors to a single detector. In other cases, such as when multiple simultaneous detectors are in use, additional errors of 0.5, 1.0 or 1.5 sweep points will occur in some detectors, depending on the combination of detectors in use.
- d. In most cases, the frequency readout accuracy of the analyzer can be exceptionally good. As an example, 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.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Counter^a		See note ^b
Count Accuracy	$\pm(\text{marker freq} \times \text{freq ref accy.} + 0.100 \text{ Hz})$	
Delta Count Accuracy	$\pm(\text{delta freq.} \times \text{freq ref accy.} + 0.141 \text{ Hz})$	
Resolution	0.001 Hz	

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Span		
Range		
<i>Option 503</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 3.6 GHz	
<i>Option 508</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 8.4 GHz	
<i>Option 513</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 13.6 GHz	
<i>Option 526</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 26.5 GHz	
<i>Option 532</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 32 GHz	
<i>Option 544</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 44 GHz	
<i>Option 550</i>	0 Hz, 10 Hz to 50 GHz	
Resolution	2 Hz	
Span Accuracy		
Swept	$\pm(0.25\% \times \text{span} + \text{horizontal resolution}^a)$	
FFT	$\pm(0.1\% \times \text{span} + \text{horizontal resolution}^a)$	

- a. Horizontal resolution is due to the marker reading out one of the sweep 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.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

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

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

b. Prior to A.19.28 software, zero span trigger delay was limited to -150 ms to 500 ms.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Triggers		Additional information on some of the triggers and gate sources
Video		Independent of Display Scaling and Reference Level
Minimum settable level	–170 dBm	Useful range limited by noise
Maximum usable level		Highest allowed mixer level ^a + 2 dB (nominal)
Detector and Sweep Type relationships		
Sweep Type = Swept		
Detector = Normal, Peak, Sample or Negative Peak		Triggers on the signal before detection, which is similar to the displayed signal
Detector = Average		Triggers on the signal before detection, but with a single-pole filter added to give similar smoothing to that of the average detector
Sweep Type = FFT		Triggers on the signal envelope in a bandwidth wider than the FFT width
RF Burst		
Level Range		–40 to –10 dBm plus attenuation (nominal) ^b
Level Accuracy		±2 dB + Absolute Amplitude Accuracy (nominal)
Bandwidth (–10 dB)		
Most cases		16 MHz (nominal)
Sweep Type = FFT; FFT Width = 25 MHz; Span ≥ 8 MHz		30 MHz (nominal)
Frequency Limitations		If the start or center frequency is too close to zero, LO feedthrough can degrade or prevent triggering. How close is too close depends on the bandwidth listed above.
External Triggers		See “Trigger Inputs” on page 78
TV Triggers		Triggers on the leading edge of the selected sync pulse of standardized TV signals.
Amplitude Requirements		–65 dBm minimum video carrier power at the input mixer, nominal

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Compatible Standards	NTSC-M, NTSC-Japan, NTSC-4.43, PAL-M, PAL-N, PAL-N Combination, PAL-B/-D/-G/-H/-I. PAL-60, SECAM-L	
Field Selection	Entire Frame, Field One, Field Two	
Line Selection	1 to 525, or 1 to 625, standard dependent	

- a. The highest allowed mixer level depends on the IF Gain. It is nominally –10 dBm for Preamp Off and IF Gain = Low.
- b. Noise will limit trigger level range at high frequencies, such as above 15 GHz.

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

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Number of Frequency Sweep Points (buckets)		
Factory preset	1001	
Range	1 to 100,001	Zero and non-zero spans

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Resolution Bandwidth (RBW)		
Range (–3.01 dB bandwidth) Standard	1 Hz to 10 MHz ^a Bandwidths above 3 MHz are 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 MHz ^a . Bandwidths 1 Hz to 3 MHz are spaced at 10% spacing using the E24 series (24 per decade): 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0, 2.2, 2.4, 2.7, 3.0, 3.3, 3.6, 3.9, 4.3, 4.7, 5.1, 5.6, 6.2, 6.8, 7.5, 8.2, 9.1 in each decade.	
With <i>Option B85</i> or <i>B1A</i> , and <i>Option RBE^b</i>	10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70 MHz, in Spectrum Analyzer mode and zero span.	
With <i>Option B1X</i> and <i>Option RBE^b</i>	10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, and 133 MHz, in Spectrum Analyzer mode and zero span.	
Power bandwidth accuracy ^c		
RBW Range CF Range		
1 Hz to 750 kHz All	±1.0% (0.044 dB)	
820 kHz to 1.2 MHz < 3.6 GHz	±2.0% (0.088 dB)	
1.3 to 2.0 MHz < 3.6 GHz		±0.07 dB (nominal)
2.2 to 3 MHz < 3.6 GHz		0 to –0.2 dB (nominal)
4 to 10 MHz ^a < 3.6 GHz		0 to –0.4 dB (nominal)
Noise BW to RBW ratio ^d		1.056 ±2% (nominal)
Accuracy (–3.01 dB bandwidth) ^e		
1 Hz to 1.3 MHz RBW		±2% (nominal)
1.5 MHz to 3 MHz RBW CF ≤ 3.6 GHz CF > 3.6 GHz		±7% (nominal) ±8% (nominal)
4 MHz to 10 MHz RBW ^a CF ≤ 3.6 GHz CF > 3.6 GHz		±15% (nominal) ±20% (nominal)
Selectivity (–60 dB/–3 dB)		4.1:1 (nominal)

MXA Signal Analyzer Frequency and Time

- a. The 10 MHz RBW setting is only available on analyzers with instrument software version \geq A.30.05 and which also have option FS1 and one or more of options B40, DP2, or MPB installed. Otherwise, the maximum RBW setting is 8 MHz.
- b. Option RBE enables wider bandwidth filters in zero span in the Signal Analyzer mode. Available detectors are Peak+ and Average. VBW filtering is disabled. Minimum sweep time is the greater of 200 μ S or 200ns/pt. The filter shape is approximately square. Support for Average detector was first added in SW Version A.23.05.
- c. The noise marker, band power marker, channel power and ACP all compute their results using the power bandwidth of the RBW used for the measurement. Power bandwidth accuracy is the power uncertainty in the results of these measurements due only to bandwidth-related errors. (The analyzer knows this power bandwidth for each RBW with greater accuracy than the RBW width itself, and can therefore achieve lower errors.) The warranted specifications shown apply to the Gaussian RBW filters used in swept and zero span analysis. There are four different kinds of filters used in the spectrum analyzer: Swept Gaussian, Swept Flattop, FFT Gaussian and FFT Flattop. While the warranted performance only applies to the swept Gaussian filters, because only they are kept under statistical process control, the other filters nominally have the same performance.
- d. The ratio of the noise bandwidth (also known as the power bandwidth) to the RBW has the nominal value and tolerance shown. The RBW can also be annotated by its noise bandwidth instead of this 3 dB bandwidth. The accuracy of this annotated value is similar to that shown in the power bandwidth accuracy specification.
- e. Resolution Bandwidth Accuracy can be observed at slower sweep times than auto-coupled conditions. Normal sweep rates cause the shape of the RBW filter displayed on the analyzer screen to widen by nominally 6%. This widening declines to 0.6% nominal when the Swp Time Rules key is set to Accuracy instead of Normal. The true bandwidth, which determines the response to impulsive signals and noise-like signals, is not affected by the sweep rate.

Description	Specification	Supplemental information
Analysis Bandwidth^a		
	25 MHz	
<i>Option B25 (Standard)</i>	25 MHz	
<i>With Option B40</i>	40 MHz	
<i>With Option B85</i>	85 MHz	
<i>With Option B1A</i>	125 MHz	
<i>With Option B1X</i>	160 MHz	

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

MXA Signal Analyzer
Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Preselector Bandwidth		Relevant to many options, such as B1X Wide IF Bandwidth, in Bands 1 and higher. Nominal.
Mean Bandwidth at CF ^a		<div> Freq option ≤ 526 Freq option > 526 </div>
5 GHz		58 MHz 46 MHz
10 GHz		57 MHz 52 MHz
15 GHz		59 MHz 53 MHz
20 GHz		64 MHz 55 MHz
25 GHz		74 MHz 56 MHz
35 GHz		62 MHz
44 GHz		70 MHz
Standard Deviation		9% 7%
–3 dB Bandwidth		–7.5% relative to –4 dB bandwidth, nominal

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

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

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

Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Measurement Range		
Preamp Off	Displayed Average Noise Level to +30 dBm	<i>Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50</i>
Preamp On	Displayed Average Noise Level to +30 dBm	
Input Attenuation Range	0 to 70 dB, in 2 dB steps	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Maximum Safe Input Level		Applies with or without preamp (<i>Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50</i>)
Average Total Power	+30 dBm (1 W)	
Peak Pulse Power ($\leq 10 \mu\text{s}$ pulse width, $\leq 1\%$ duty cycle, input attenuation ≥ 30 dB)	+50 dBm (100 W)	
DC voltage		
DC Coupled	± 0.2 Vdc	
AC Coupled	± 100 Vdc	

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

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

Frequency Response

Description			Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Response (Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz) Mechanical attenuator only ^b Swept operation ^c Attenuation 10 dB)					Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 18. Modes above 18 GHz ^a
mmW (Option 532, 544, or 550)					
RF/μW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)	↓	↓	20 to 30°C	Full range	95th Percentile ($\approx 2\sigma$)
20 Hz to 10 MHz	x	x	±0.6 dB	±0.8 dB	±0.28 dB
10 MHz ^d to 2 GHz	x		±0.45 dB	±0.57 dB	±0.17 dB
2 to 3.6 GHz	x		±0.45 dB	±0.65 dB	±0.17 dB
10 to 50 MHz		x	±0.45 dB	±0.57 dB	±0.21 dB
50 MHz to 3.6 GHz		x	±0.45 dB	±0.70 dB	±0.20 dB
3.6 to 3.7 GHz (Band 0)	x				See note ^e
3.5 to 8.4 GHz ^{fg}	x		±1.5 dB	±2.5 dB	±0.48 dB
3.5 to 5.2 GHz ^{fg}		x	±1.7 dB	±3.5 dB	±0.67 dB
5.2 to 8.4 GHz ^{fg}		x	±1.5 dB	±2.7 dB	±0.47 dB
8.3 to 13.6 GHz ^{fg}	x	x	±2.0 dB	±2.7 dB	±0.47 dB
13.5 to 17.1 GHz ^{fg}	x	x	±2.0 dB	±2.7 dB	±0.52 dB
17.0 to 22.0 GHz ^{fg}	x		±2.0 dB	±3.5 dB	±0.52 dB
17.0 to 22.0 GHz ^{fg}		x	±2.0 dB	±3.5 dB	±0.66 dB
22.0 to 26.5 GHz ^{fg}	x		±2.5 dB	±3.7 dB	±0.71 dB
22.0 to 26.5 GHz ^{fg}		x	±2.5 dB	±3.7 dB	±0.79 dB
26.4 to 34.5 GHz ^{fg}		x	±2.5 dB	±3.5 dB	±1.07 dB
34.4 to 50 GHz ^{fg}		x	±3.2 dB	±4.9 dB	±1.4 dB

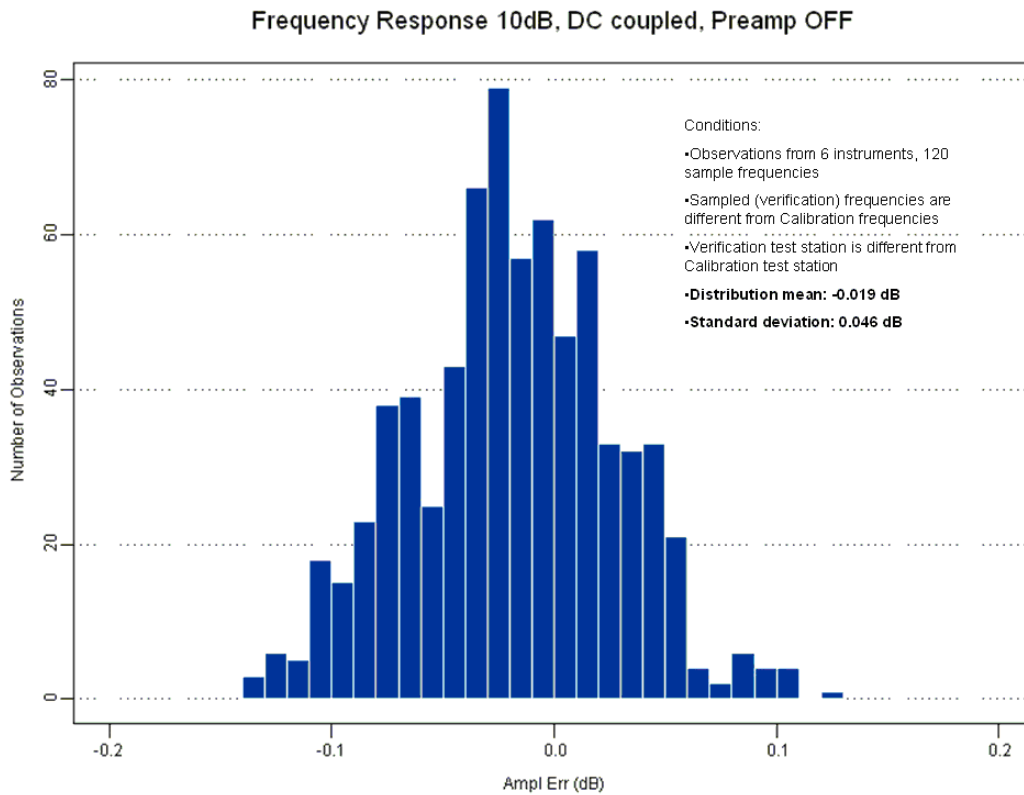
- a. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use of Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. The effect of these modes with this connector are included within these specifications.

- b. See the Electronic Attenuator (Option EA3) chapter for Frequency Response using the electronic attenuator.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

- c. For Sweep Type = FFT, add the RF flatness errors of this table to the IF Frequency Response errors. An additional error source, the error in switching between swept and FFT sweep types, is nominally ± 0.01 dB and is included within the “Absolute Amplitude Error” specifications.
- d. Specifications apply with DC coupling at all frequencies. With AC coupling, specifications apply at frequencies of 50 MHz and higher. Statistical observations at 10 MHz and lower show that most instruments meet the specifications, but a few percent of instruments can be expected to have errors that, while within the specified limits, are closer to those limits than the measurement uncertainty guardband, and thus are not warranted. The effect at 20 to 50 MHz is negligible, but not warranted.
- e. Band 0 is extendable (set “Extend Low Band” to On) to 3.7 GHz instead of 3.6 GHz in instruments with frequency option 508, 513 or 526 and S/N \geq US56080101, MY56080152, or SG56080101. Band 0 can also be extendable in earlier instruments with firmware of version A.17.04 or later and a field adjustment to perform that extension. Subject to these conditions, statistical observations show that performance nominally fits within the same range within the 3.6 to 3.7 GHz frequencies as within the next lower specified frequency range, but is not warranted.
- f. Specifications for frequencies > 3.5 GHz apply for sweep rates ≤ 100 MHz/ms.
- g. Preselector centering applied when preselector is not bypassed. Refer to Option MPB – Microwave Preselector Bypass chapter for performance affected by bypassing the preselector.

Nominal Frequency Response Band 0 [Plot]



MXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information		
IF Frequency Response^a (Demodulation and FFT response relative to the center frequency)				Modes above 18 GHz ^b		
Center Freq (GHz)	Span^c (MHz)	Preselector	Max Error^d (Exception ^e)	Midwidth Error (95th Percentile)	Slope (dB/MHz) (95th Percentile)	RMS^f (nominal)
< 3.6	≤10		±0.40 dB	±0.12 dB	±0.10	0.04 dB
≥ 3.6, ≤ 26.5	≤10	On				0.25 dB
≥ 3.6	≤10	Off ^g	±0.45 dB	±0.12 dB	±0.10	0.04 dB
>26.5	≤10	On				0.35 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 passband effects.
- Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use of Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to ±1.2°.
- This column applies to the instantaneous analysis bandwidth in use. In the Spectrum Analyzer Mode, this would be the FFT width.
- 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. Here the Midwidth Error is the error at the center frequency for a given FFT span. Usually, the span is no larger than the FFT width in which case the center of the FFT width is the center frequency of the analyzer. When using the Spectrum Analyzer mode with an analyzer span is wider than the FFT width, the span is made up of multiple concatenated FFT results, and thus has multiple centers of FFT widths; in this case the f in the equation is the offset from the nearest center. Performance is nominally three times better at most center frequencies.
- 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 the span. This performance measure was observed at a center frequency in each harmonic mixing band, which is representative of all center frequencies; it is not the worst case frequency.
- Option MPB is installed and enabled.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
IF Phase Linearity				Deviation from mean phase linearity Modes above 18 GHz ^a	
Center Freq (GHz)	Span (MHz)	Preselector		Peak-to-peak (nominal)	RMS (nominal)^b
≥ 0.02, < 3.6	≤ 10	n/a		0.4°	0.1°
≥ 3.6	≤ 10	Off ^c		0.4°	0.1°
≥ 3.6	≤ 10	On		1.0°	0.2°

- Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to $\pm 1.2^\circ$.
- The listed performance is the standard deviation of the phase deviation relative to the mean phase deviation from a linear phase condition, where the rms is computed across the span shown and over the range of center frequencies shown.
- Option MPB* is installed and enabled.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy		
At 50 MHz ^a 20 to 30°C Full temperature range	± 0.33 dB ± 0.36 dB	± 0.15 dB (95th percentile)
At all frequencies ^a 20 to 30°C Full temperature range	$\pm(0.33 \text{ dB} + \text{frequency response})$ $\pm(0.36 \text{ dB} + \text{frequency response})$	
95th Percentile Absolute Amplitude Accuracy ^b (Wide range of signal levels, RBWs, RLs, etc., 0.01 to 3.6 GHz, Atten = 10 dB)		± 0.23 dB
Amplitude Reference Accuracy		± 0.05 dB (nominal)
Preamp On ^c (Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50)	$\pm(0.39 \text{ dB} + \text{frequency response})$	

- a. Absolute amplitude accuracy is the total of all amplitude measurement errors, and applies over the following subset of settings and conditions: $1 \text{ Hz} \leq \text{RBW} \leq 1 \text{ MHz}$; Input signal -10 to -50 dBm (details below); Input attenuation 10 dB; span < 5 MHz (nominal additional error for span ≥ 5 MHz is 0.02 dB); all settings auto-coupled except Swp Time Rules = Accuracy; combinations of low signal level and wide RBW use $\text{VBW} \leq 30 \text{ kHz}$ to reduce noise. When using FFT sweeps, the signal must be at the center frequency.
- This absolute amplitude accuracy specification includes the sum of the following individual specifications under the conditions listed above: Scale Fidelity, Reference Level Accuracy, Display Scale Switching Uncertainty, Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty, 50 MHz Amplitude Reference Accuracy, and the accuracy with which the instrument aligns its internal gains to the 50 MHz Amplitude Reference.
- The only difference between signals within the range ending at -50 dBm and those signals below that level is the scale fidelity. Our specifications show the possibility of increased errors below -80 dBm at the mixer, thus -70 dBm at the input. Therefore, one reasonably conservative approach to estimating the Absolute Amplitude Uncertainty below -70 dBm at the mixer would be to add an additional ± 0.05 dB (the difference between the above -80 dBm at the mixer scale fidelity at the lower level scale fidelity) to the Absolute Amplitude Uncertainty.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

- b. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy for a wide range of signal and measurement settings, covers the 95th percentile proportion with 95% confidence. Here are the details of what is covered and how the computation is made: The wide range of conditions of RBW, signal level, VBW, reference level and display scale are discussed in footnote a. There are 44 quasi-random combinations used, tested at a 50 MHz signal frequency. We compute the 95th percentile proportion with 95% confidence for this set observed over a statistically significant number of instruments. Also, the frequency response relative to the 50 MHz response is characterized by varying the signal across a large number of quasi-random verification frequencies that are chosen to not correspond with the frequency response adjustment frequencies. We again compute the 95th percentile proportion with 95% confidence for this set observed over a statistically significant number of instruments. We also compute the 95th percentile accuracy of tracing the calibration of the 50 MHz absolute amplitude accuracy to a national standards organization. We also compute the 95th percentile accuracy of tracing the calibration of the relative frequency response to a national standards organization. We take the root-sum-square of these four independent Gaussian parameters. To that rss we add the environmental effects of temperature variations across the 20 to 30°C range. These computations and measurements are made with the mechanical attenuator only in circuit, set to the reference state of 10 dB.
- A similar process is used for computing the result when using the electronic attenuator under a wide range of settings: all even settings from 4 through 24 dB inclusive, with the mechanical attenuator set to 10 dB. Then the worst of the two computed 95th percentile results (they are very close) is shown.
- c. Same settings as footnote a, except that the signal level at the preamp input is -40 to -80 dBm. Total power at preamp (dBm) = total power at input (dBm) minus input attenuation (dB). This specification applies for signal frequencies above 100 kHz.

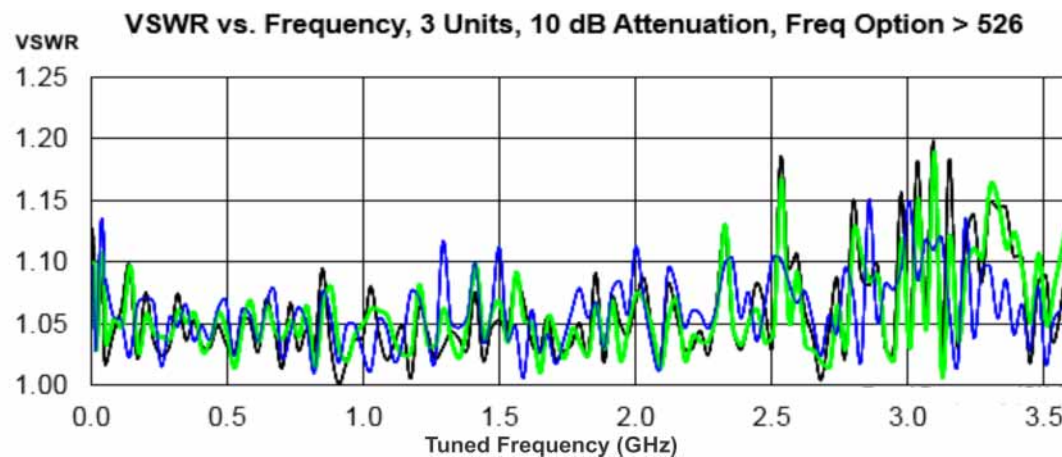
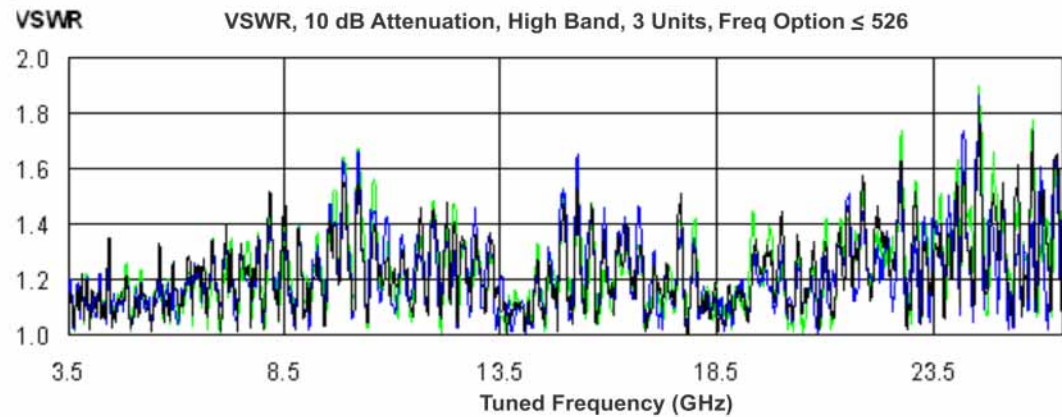
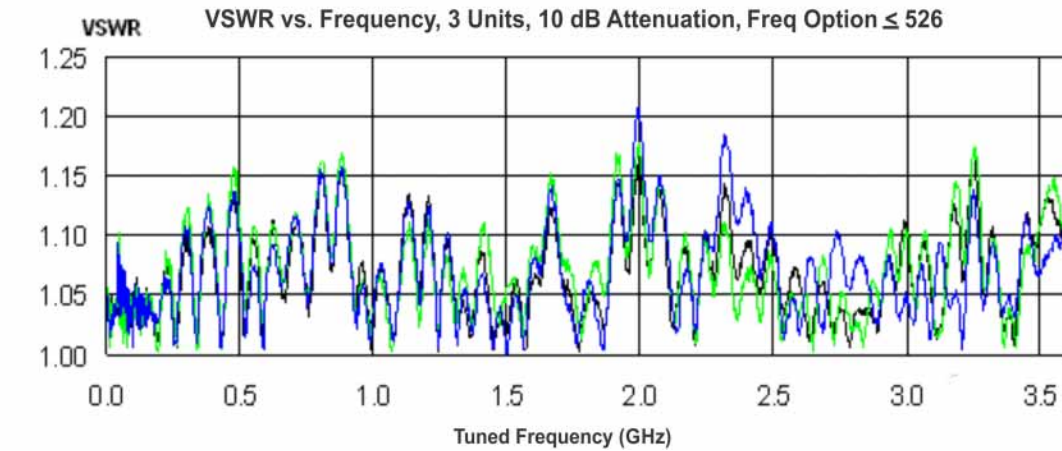
Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Input Attenuation Switching Uncertainty		Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 18
50 MHz (reference frequency)	±0.20 dB	±0.08 dB (typical)
Attenuation > 2 dB, preamp off		
(Relative to 10 dB (reference setting))		
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz		±0.3 dB (nominal)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz		±0.5 dB (nominal)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		±0.7 dB (nominal)
13.5 to 26.5 GHz		±0.7 dB (nominal)
26.4 to 50.0 GHz		±1.0 dB (nominal)

MXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

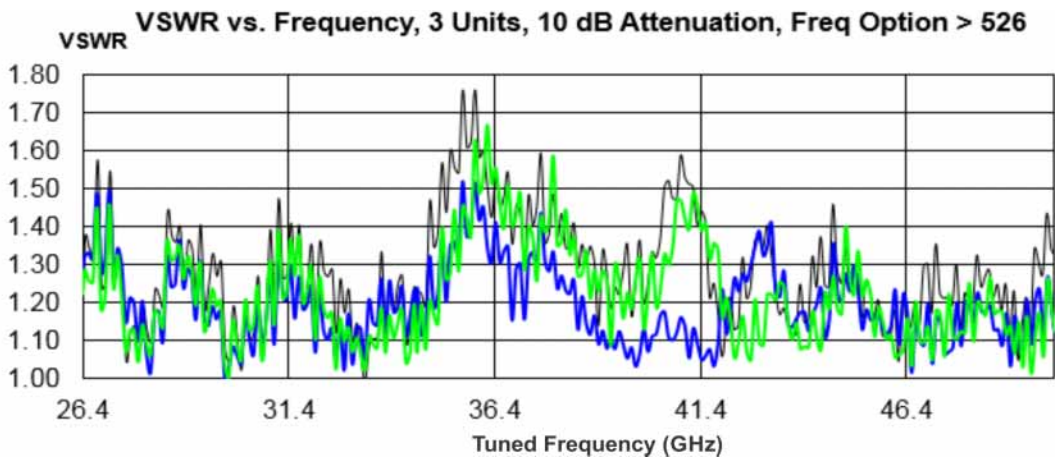
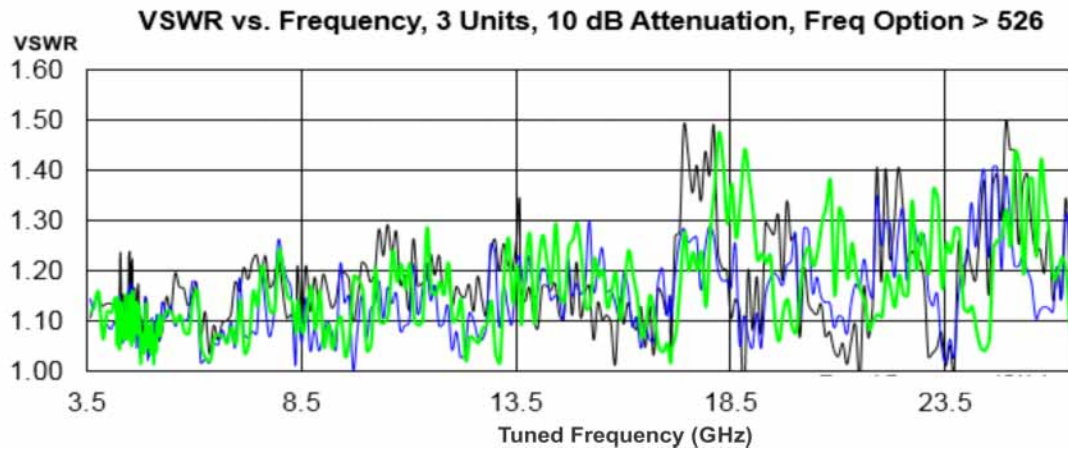
Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
RF Input VSWR		
(at tuned frequency, DC Coupled)		
10 dB attenuation, 50 MHz (ref condition)		1.07:1 (nominal)
0 dB atten, 0.01 to 3.6 GHz		<2.2:1 (nominal)
mmW (Option 532, 544, or 550)		
RF/μW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)		
	↓ ↓	95th Percentile^a
Band 0 (0.01 to 3.6 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.142
Band 0 (0.01 to 3.6 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.147
Band 1 (3.5 to 8.4 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.33
Band 1 (3.5 to 8.4 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.221
Band 2 (8.3 to 13.6 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.48
Band 2 (8.3 to 13.6 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.276
Band 3 (13.5 to 17.1 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.46
Band 3 (13.5 to 17.1 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.285
Band 4 (17.0 to 26.5 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.55
Band 4 (17.0 to 26.5 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.43
Band 5 (26.4 to 34.5 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.43
Band 6 (34.4 to 50 GHz, 10 dB atten)	x	1.54
Nominal VSWR vs. Freq. 10 dB		See plots following
Atten > 10 dB		Similar to atten = 10 dB
RF calibrator (e.g. 50 MHz) is On		Open input
Alignments running		Open input for some, unless "All but RF" is selected
Preselector Centering		Open input

- a. X-Series analyzers have a reflection coefficient that is excellently modeled with a Rayleigh probability distribution. Keysight recommends using the methods outlined in Application Note 1449-3 and companion Average Power Sensor Measurement Uncertainty Calculator to compute mismatch uncertainty. Use this 95th percentile VSWR information and the Rayleigh model (Case C or E in the application note) with that process.

Nominal VSWR [Plot]



Nominal VSWR [Plot]



MXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty		Relative to reference BW of 30 kHz, verified in low band ^a
1.0 Hz to 1.5 MHz RBW	± 0.05 dB	
1.6 MHz to 3 MHz RBW	± 0.10 dB	
Manually selected wide RBWs: 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 MHz ^b	± 1.0 dB	

- a. RBW switching uncertainty is verified at 50 MHz. It is consistent for all measurements made without the preselector, thus in Band 0 and also in higher bands with the Preselector Bypass option. In preselected bands, the slope of the preselector passband can interact with the RBW shape to make an apparent additional RBW switching uncertainty of nominally ± 0.05 dB/MHz times the RBW.
- b. The 10 MHz RBW setting is only available on analyzers with instrument software version \geq A.30.05 and which also have option FS1 and one or more of options B40, DP2, or MPB installed. Otherwise, the maximum RBW setting is 8 MHz.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Reference Level		
Range		
Log Units	-170 to $+30$ dBm, in 0.01 dB steps	
Linear Units	707 pV to 7.07 V, with 0.01 dB resolution (0.11%)	
Accuracy	0 dB ^a	

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

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

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

MXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
<p>Display Scale Fidelity^{ab}</p> <p>Absolute Log-Linear Fidelity (Relative to the reference condition: –25 dBm input through 10 dB attenuation, thus –35 dBm at the input mixer)</p> <p>Input mixer level^c</p> <p>–80 dBm ≤ ML ≤ –10 dBm</p> <p>ML < –80 dBm</p> <p>Relative Fidelity^d</p> <p>Sum of the following terms:</p> <p>high level term</p> <p>instability term</p> <p>slope term</p> <p>prefilter term</p>	<p>Linearity</p> <p>±0.10 dB</p> <p>±0.15 dB</p>	<p>Applies for mixer level^c range from –10 to –80 dBm, mechanical attenuator only, preamp off, and dither on.</p> <p>Nominal</p> <p>Up to ±0.045 dB^e</p> <p>Up to ±0.018 dB^f</p> <p>From equation^g</p> <p>Up to ±0.005 dB^h</p>

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

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

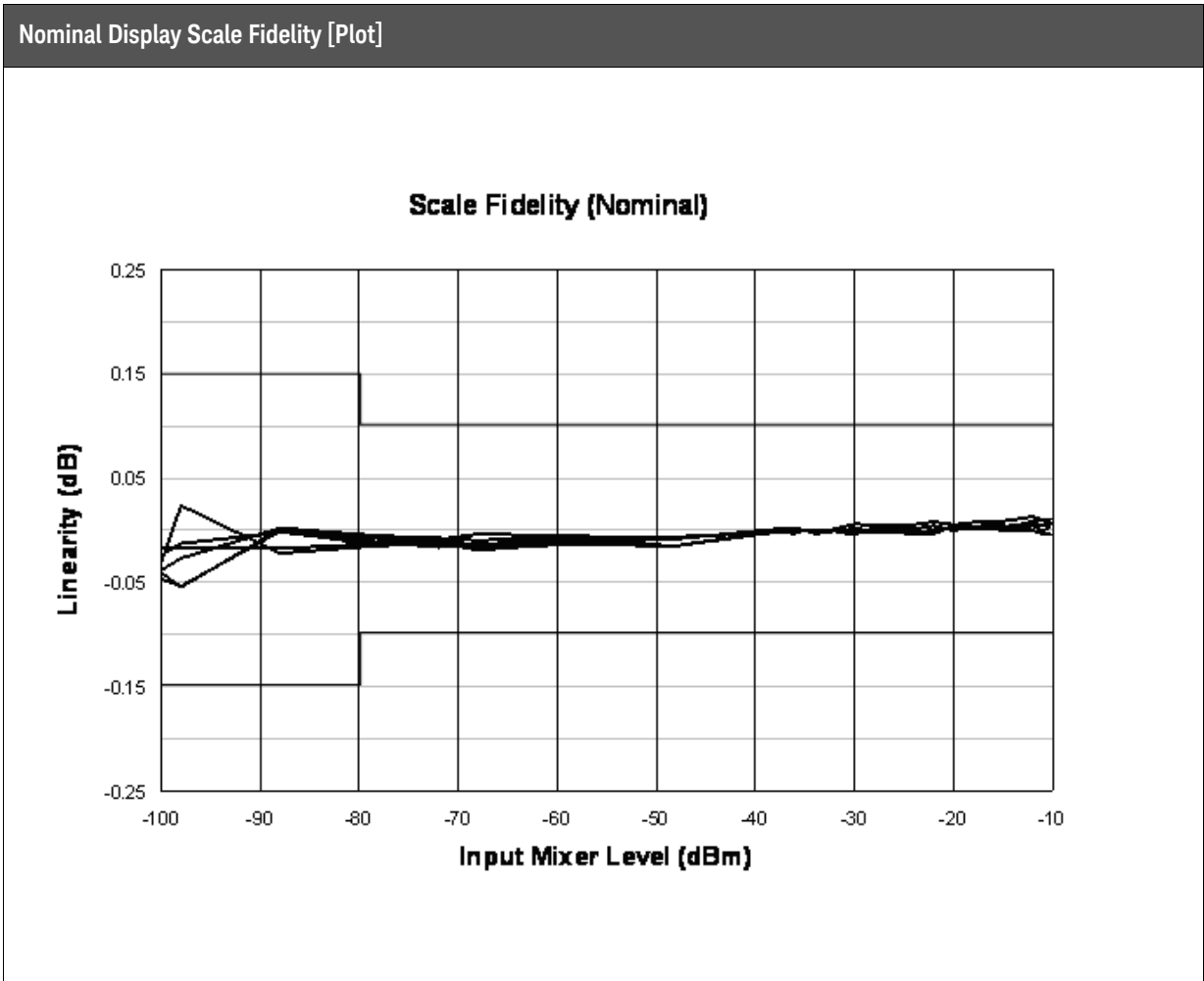
The errors due to S/N ratio can be further reduced by averaging results. For large S/N (20 dB or better), the 3-sigma level can be reduced proportional to the square root of the number of averages taken.

- b. The scale fidelity is warranted with ADC dither set to 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. Mixer level = Input Level – Input Attenuation
- d. The relative fidelity is the error in the measured difference between two signal levels. It is so small in many cases that it cannot be verified without being dominated by measurement uncertainty of the verification. Because of this verification difficulty, this specification gives nominal performance, based on numbers that are as conservatively determined as those used in warranted specifications. We will consider one example of the use of the error equation to compute the nominal performance.

Example: the accuracy of the relative level of a sideband around –60 dBm, with a carrier at –5 dBm, using attenuation = 10 dB, RBW = 3 kHz, evaluated with swept analysis. The high level term is evaluated with P1 = –15 dBm and P2 = –70 dBm at the mixer. This gives a maximum error within ±0.025 dB. The instability term is ±0.018 dB. The slope term evaluates to ±0.050 dB. The prefilter term applies and evaluates to the limit of ±0.005 dB. The sum of all these terms is ±0.098 dB.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

- e. Errors at high mixer levels will nominally be well within the range of $\pm 0.045 \text{ dB} \times \{\exp[(P1 - Pref)/(8.69 \text{ dB})] - \exp[(P2 - Pref)/(8.69 \text{ dB})]\}$ (exp is the natural exponent function, e^x). In this expression, P1 and P2 are the powers of the two signals, in decibel units, whose relative power is being measured. Pref is -10 dBm (-10 dBm is the highest power for which linearity is specified). All these levels are referred to the mixer level.
- f. The stability of the analyzer gain can be an error term of importance when no settings have changed. These have been studied carefully in the MXA. One source of instability is the variation in analyzer response with time when fully warmed up in a stable lab environment. This has been observed to be well modeled as a random walk process, where the difference in two measurements spaced by time t is given by $a \times \sqrt{t}$, where a is 0.0019 dBrms per root minute. The other source of instability is updated alignments from running full or partial alignments in the background or invoking an alignment. Invoked alignments (Align Now, All) have a standard deviation of 0.0018 dB , and performing these will restart the random walk behavior. Partial alignments (Auto Align set to "Partial") have a standard deviation that is, coincidentally, also 0.0018 dBrms , and only occurs once every ten minutes. The standard deviation from full background alignment (Auto Align set to "Normal") is 0.015 dBrms ; with these alignments on, there is no additional random walk behavior. (Keysight recommends setting alignments (Auto Align) to Normal in order to make the best measurements over long periods of time or in environments without very high temperature stability. For short term measurements in highly stable environments, setting alignments to Partial can give the best stability. Setting Alignments to Off is not recommended where stability matters.)
- g. Slope error will nominally be well within the range of $\pm 0.0009 \times (P1 - P2)$. P1 and P2 are defined in footnote e.
- h. A small additional error is possible. In FFT sweeps, this error is possible for spans under 4.01 kHz . For non-FFT measurements, it is possible for RBWs of 3.9 kHz or less. The error is well within the range of $\pm 0.0021 \times (P1 - P2)$ subject to a maximum of $\pm 0.005 \text{ dB}$. (The maximum dominates for all but very small differences.) P1 and P2 are defined in footnote e.



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

Dynamic Range

Gain Compression

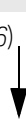
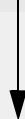

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
1 dB Gain Compression Point (Two-tone)^{abc}	Maximum power at mixer ^d	
20 to 500 MHz	0 dBm	+3 dBm (typical)
500 MHz to 3.6 GHz	+1 dBm	+5 dBm (typical)
3.6 to 26.5 GHz	0 dBm	+4 dBm (typical)
26.5 to 50 GHz		0 dBm (nominal)
Clipping (ADC Over-range)		
Any signal offset	–10 dBm	Low frequency exceptions ^e
Signal offset > 5 times IF prefilter bandwidth and IF Gain set to Low		+12 dBm (nominal)
IF Prefilter Bandwidth		
Zero Span or Swept^f, RBW =	Sweep Type = FFT, FFT Width =	–3 dB Bandwidth (nominal)
≤ 3.9 kHz	< 4.01 kHz	8.9 kHz
4.3 to 27 kHz	< 28.81 kHz	79 kHz
30 to 160 kHz	< 167.4 kHz	303 kHz
180 to 390 kHz	< 411.9 kHz	966 kHz
430 kHz to 10 MHz ^g	< 7.99 MHz	10.9 MHz

- Large signals, even at frequencies not shown on the screen, can cause the analyzer to incorrectly measure on-screen signals because of two-tone gain compression. This specification tells how large an interfering signal must be in order to cause a 1 dB change in an on-screen signal.
- Specified at 1 kHz RBW with 100 kHz tone spacing. The compression point will nominally equal the specification for tone spacing greater than 5 times the prefilter bandwidth. At smaller spacings, ADC clipping may occur at a level lower than the 1 dB compression point.

MXA Signal Analyzer Dynamic Range

- 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).
- e. The ADC clipping level declines at low frequencies (below 50 MHz) when the LO feedthrough (the signal that appears at 0 Hz) is within 5 times the prefilter bandwidth (see table) and must be handled by the ADC. For example, with a 300 kHz RBW and prefilter bandwidth at 966 kHz, the clipping level reduces for signal frequencies below 4.83 MHz. For signal frequencies below 2.5 times the prefilter bandwidth, there will be additional reduction due to the presence of the image signal (the signal that appears at the negative of the input signal frequency) at the ADC.
- f. This table applies without *Option FS1* or *FS2*, fast sweep, enabled. *Option FS1* or *FS2* is only enabled if the license for *FS1* or *FS2* is present and one or more of the following options are also present: *B40*, *MPB*, or *DP2*. With *Option FS1* or *FS2*, this table applies for sweep rates that are manually chosen to be the same as or slower than "traditional" sweep rates, instead of the much faster sweep rates, such as autocoupled sweep rates, available with *FS1*. Sweep rate is defined to be span divided by sweep time. If the sweep rate is ≤ 1.1 times RBW-squared, the table applies. Otherwise, compute an "effective RBW" = Span / (SweepTime \times RBW). To determine the IF Prefilter Bandwidth, look up this effective RBW in the table instead of the actual RBW. For example, for RBW = 3 kHz, Span = 300 kHz, and Sweep time = 42 ms, we compute that Sweep Rate = 7.1 MHz/s, while RBW-squared is 9 MHz/s. So the Sweep Rate is < 1.1 times RBW-squared and the table applies; row 1 shows the IF Prefilter Bandwidth is nominally 8.9 kHz. If the sweep time is 1 ms, then the effective RBW computes to 100 kHz. This would result in an IF Prefilter Bandwidth from the third row, nominally 303 kHz.
- g. The 10 MHz RBW setting is only available on analyzers with instrument software version $\geq A.30.05$ and which also have option *FS1* and one or more of options *B40*, *DP2*, or *MPB* installed. Otherwise, the maximum RBW setting is 8 MHz.

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 NFE = Off 1 Hz Resolution Bandwidth		Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 18.	
mmW with no signal path options ^b			20 to 30°C		Full range	Typical
mmW with signal path options ^c						
RF/ μ W (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)						
10 Hz	x	x	x			–95 dBm (nominal)
20 Hz	x	x	x			–105 dBm (nominal)
100 Hz	x	x	x			–110 dBm (nominal)
1 kHz	x	x	x			–120 dBm (nominal)
9 kHz to 1 MHz	x					–130 dBm
9 kHz to 1 MHz		x	x			–135 dBm
1 to 10 MHz ^d	x			–150 dBm	–148 dBm	–153 dBm
1 to 1.2 MHz ^d		x	x	–154 dBm	–152 dBm	–155 dBm
10 MHz to 2.1 GHz	x			–151 dBm	–149 dBm	–154 dBm
1.2 to 2.1 GHz		x	x	–152 dBm	–151 dBm	–154 dBm
2.1 to 3.6 GHz	x			–149 dBm	–147 dBm	–152 dBm
2.1 to 3.6 GHz		x	x	–150 dBm	–148 dBm	–152 dBm
3.6 to 3.7 GHz (Band 0)	x					See note ^e
3.6 GHz to 8.4 GHz	x			–149 dBm	–147 dBm	–153 dBm
3.5 GHz to 4.2 GHz		x		–143 dBm	–140 dBm	–147 dBm
3.5 GHz to 4.2 GHz			x	–144 dBm	–142 dBm	–147 dBm
4.2 GHz to 6.6 GHz		x		–143 dBm	–142 dBm	–148 dBm
4.2 GHz to 6.6 GHz			x	–146 dBm	–144 dBm	–149 dBm

MXA Signal Analyzer
Dynamic Range

Description				Specifications		Supplemental Information
6.6 GHz to 8.4 GHz		x		–146 dBm	–144 dBm	–149 dBm
6.6 GHz to 8.4 GHz			x	–148 dBm	–146 dBm	–150 dBm
8.3 GHz to 13.6 GHz	x			–148 dBm	–146 dBm	–151 dBm
8.3 GHz to 13.6 GHz		x		–146 dBm	–144 dBm	–148 dBm
8.3 GHz to 13.6 GHz			x	–148 dBm	–146 dBm	–150 dBm
13.5 to 17.1 GHz	x			–144 dBm	–141 dBm	–147 dBm
17.0 to 20.0 GHz	x			–143 dBm	–140 dBm	–146 dBm
13.5 GHz to 20 GHz		x		–142 dBm	–140 dBm	–146 dBm
13.5 GHz to 20 GHz			x	–145 dBm	–143 dBm	–148 dBm
20.0 to 26.5 GHz	x			–136 dBm	–132 dBm	–142 dBm
20 GHz to 26.5 GHz		x		–139 dBm	–137 dBm	–143 dBm
20 GHz to 26.5 GHz			x	–142 dBm	–140 dBm	–145 dBm
26.4 GHz to 34 GHz		x		–137 dBm	–134 dBm	–142 dBm
26.4 GHz to 34 GHz			x	–140 dBm	–138 dBm	–144 dBm
33.9 GHz to 40 GHz		x		–134 dBm	–131 dBm	–138 dBm
33.9 GHz to 40 GHz			x	–136 dBm	–133 dBm	–140 dBm
40 GHz to 44 GHz		x		–132 dBm	–128 dBm	–137 dBm
40 GHz to 44 GHz			x	–135 dBm	–132 dBm	–140 dBm
44 GHz to 49 GHz		x		–130 dBm	–126 dBm	–135 dBm
44 GHz to 46 GHz			x	–135 dBm	–132 dBm	–140 dBm
49 GHz to 50 GHz		x		–128 dBm	–124 dBm	–133 dBm
46 GHz to 50 GHz			x	–133 dBm	–129 dBm	–137 dBm
<i>Option 526 w/Option B40, DP2, or MPB</i>						
13.5 to 17.1 GHz	x			–143 dBm	–140 dBm	–146 dBm
17.0 to 20.0 GHz	x			–142 dBm	–139 dBm	–145 dBm
20.0 to 26.5 GHz	x			–136 dBm	–132 dBm	–141 dBm
Additional DANL, IF Gain=Low ^f	x	x	x			–160.5 dBm (nominal)

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

MXA Signal Analyzer
Dynamic Range

- b. Specifications marked with an x in this column apply to analyzers with mmW frequency options (*Option 532, 544 or 550*) and none of the following options that affect the signal path: *MPB, DP2, DP4, B40, B85, B1A or B1X*.
- c. Specifications marked with an x in this column apply to analyzers with mmW frequency options (*Option 532, 544 or 550*) and one or more of the following options that affect the signal path: *MPB, DP2, DP4, B40, B85, B1A or B1X*.
- d. DANL below 10 MHz is affected by phase noise around the LO feedthrough signal. Specifications apply with the best setting of the Phase Noise Optimization control, which is to choose the "Best Close-in ϕ Noise" for frequencies below 25 kHz, and "Best Wide Offset ϕ Noise" for frequencies above 25 kHz.
- e. Band 0 is extendable (set "Extend Low Band" to On) to 3.7 GHz instead of 3.6 GHz in instruments with frequency option 508, 513 or 526 and $S/N \geq US56080101$, $MY56080152$, or $SG56080101$. Band 0 can also be extendable in earlier instruments with a field adjustment to perform that extension. Subject to these conditions, statistical observations show that performance nominally fits within the same range within the 3.6 to 3.7 GHz frequencies as within the next lower specified frequency range, but is not warranted.
- f. Setting the IF Gain to Low is often desirable in order to allow higher power into the mixer without overload, better compression and better third-order intermodulation. When the Swept IF Gain is set to Low, either by auto coupling or manual coupling, there is noise added above that specified in this table for the IF Gain = High case. That excess noise appears as an additional noise at the input mixer. This level has sub-decibel dependence on center frequency. To find the total displayed average noise at the mixer for Swept IF Gain = Low, sum the powers of the DANL for IF Gain = High with this additional DANL. To do that summation, compute $DANL_{total} = 10 \times \log(10^{(DANL_{high}/10)} + 10^{(AdditionalDANL / 10)})$. In FFT sweeps, the same behavior occurs, except that FFT IF Gain can be set to autorange, where it varies with the input signal level, in addition to forced High and Low settings.

Spurious Responses

Description		Specifications		Supplemental Information
Spurious Responses: Residual and Image (see Band Overlaps on page 18)				Preamp Off ^a
Residual Responses ^b 200 kHz to 8.4 GHz (swept) Zero span or FFT or other frequencies		–100 dBm		–100 dBm (nominal)
Image Responses				
Tuned Freq (f)	Excitation Freq	Mixer Level^c	Response	Response (typical)
10 MHz to 26.5 GHz	f+45 MHz	–10 dBm	–80 dBc	–103 dBc
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+10245 MHz	–10 dBm	–80 dBc	–107 dBc
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+645 MHz	–10 dBm	–80 dBc	–108 dBc
3.5 to 13.6 GHz	f+645 MHz	–10 dBm	–78 dBc	–87 dBc
13.5 to 17.1 GHz	f+645 MHz	–10 dBm	–74 dBc	–85 dBc
17.0 to 22 GHz	f+645 MHz	–10 dBm	–70 dBc	–81 dBc
22 to 26.5 GHz	f+645 MHz	–10 dBm	–68 dBc	–77 dBc
26.5 to 34.5 GHz	f+645 MHz	–30 dBm	–70 dBc	–94 dBc
34.4 to 44 GHz	f+645 MHz	–30 dBm	–60 dBc	–79 dBc
44 to 50 GHz	f+645 MHz	–30 dBm		–75 dBc (nominal)

- 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
- Input terminated, 0 dB input attenuation.
- Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.

MXA Signal Analyzer
Dynamic Range

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Spurious Responses: Other	Mixer Level^a	Response	Response (typical)
Carrier Frequency ≤ 26.5 GHz			
First RF Order ^b ($f \geq 10$ MHz from carrier)	–10 dBm	$-80 \text{ dBc} + 20 \times \log(N^c)$	Includes IF feedthrough, LO harmonic mixing responses
Higher RF Order ^d ($f \geq 10$ MHz from carrier)	–40 dBm	$-80 \text{ dBc} + 20 \times \log(N^c)$	Includes higher order mixer responses
Carrier Frequency > 26.5 GHz			
First RF Order ^b ($f \geq 10$ MHz from carrier)	–30 dBm		–90 dBc (nominal)
Higher RF Order ^d ($f \geq 10$ MHz from carrier)	–30 dBm		–90 dBc (nominal)
LO-Related Spurious Responses ($f > 600$ MHz from carrier 10 MHz to 3.6 GHz)	–10 dBm	–60 dBc	–90 dBc
Sidebands, offset from CW signal			
≤ 200 Hz			–70 dBc ^e (nominal)
200 Hz to 3 kHz			–73 dBc ^e (nominal)
3 kHz to 30 kHz			–73 dBc (nominal)
30 kHz to 10 MHz			–80 dBc (nominal)

- Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.
- With first RF order spurious products, the indicated frequency will change at the same rate as the input, with higher order, the indicated frequency will change at a rate faster than the input.
- N is the LO multiplication factor.
- RBW=100 Hz. With higher RF order spurious responses, the observed frequency will change at a rate faster than the input frequency.
- Nominally –40 dBc under large magnetic (0.38 Gauss rms) or vibrational (0.21 g rms) environmental stimuli.

Second Harmonic Distortion

Description			Specifications			Supplemental Information
Second Harmonic Distortion			Mixer Level ^a	Distortion	SHI ^b	SHI (typical)
mmW (Option 532, 544, or 550)						
RF/μW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)						
Source Frequency	↓	↓				
10 MHz to 1.0 GHz	x	x	-15 dBm	-60 dBc	+45 dBm	+54 dBm
1.0 to 1.8 GHz	x	x	-15 dBm	-56 dBc	+41 dBm	+50 dBm
1.75 to 3 GHz	x		-15 dBm	-80 dBc	+65 dBm	+68 dBm
1.75 to 3 GHz		x	-15 dBm	-72 dBc	+57 dBm	+61 dBm
3 to 6.5 GHz	x	x	-15 dBm	-80 dBc	+65 dBm	+68 dBm
6.5 to 11 GHz	x	x	-15 dBm	-70 dBc	+55 dBm	+64 dBm
11 to 13.25 GHz	x	x	-15 dBm	-65 dBc	+50 dBm	+60 dBm
13.2 to 25 GHz		x	-15 dBm	-65 dBc (nominal)		+50 dBm (nominal)

a. Mixer level = Input Level – Input Attenuation

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

Third Order Intermodulation

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Third Order Intermodulation				Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 18.	
(Tone separation > 5 times IF Prefilter Bandwidth ^a Sweep rate reduced ^b Verification conditions ^c)					
mmW (Option 532, 544, or 550)					
RF/μW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)					
20 to 30°C	↓	↓	Intercept^d	Extrapolated Distortion^e	Intercept (typical)
10 to 100 MHz	x		+12 dBm	−84 dBc	+17 dBm
10 to 100 MHz		x	+14 dBm	−88 dBc	+17 dBm
100 to 400 MHz	x		+15 dBm	−90 dBc	+20 dBm
400 MHz to 1.7 GHz	x		+16 dBm	−92 dBc	+20 dBm
1.7 to 3.6 GHz	x		+16 dBm	−92 dBc	+19 dBm
3.6 to 3.7 GHz (Band 0)	x				See note ^f
100 MHz to 3.95 GHz		x	+16 dBm	−92 dBc	+19 dBm
3.95 to 8.4 GHz		x	+15 dBm	−90 dBc	+18 dBm
3.6 to 8.4 GHz	x		+15 dBm	−90 dBc	+18 dBm
8.3 to 13.6 GHz	x		+15 dBm	−90 dBc	+18 dBm
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		x	+15 dBm	−90 dBc	+21 dBm
13.5 to 26.5 GHz	x		+15 dBm	−90 dBc	+18 dBm
13.5 to 17.1 GHz		x	+12 dBm	−84 dBc	+16 dBm
17.0 to 26.5 GHz		x	+11 dBm	−82 dBc	+17 dBm
26.4 to 34.5 GHz		x	+11 dBm	−82 dBc	+18 dBm
34.4 to 50 GHz		x	+10 dBm	−80 dBc	+18 dBm (nominal)

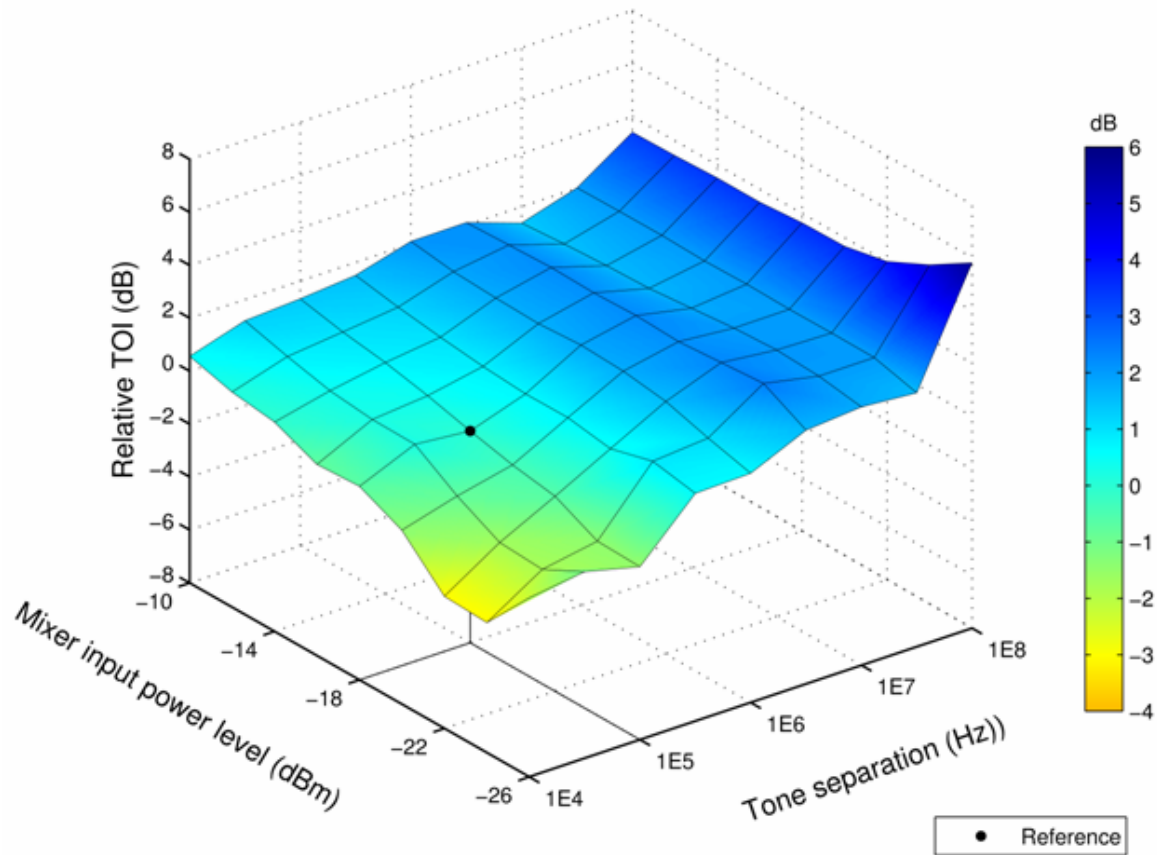
MXA Signal Analyzer
Dynamic Range

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information
Full temperature range				
10 to 100 MHz		x	+12 dBm	–84 dBc
10 to 100 MHz	x		+10 dBm	–80 dBc
100 to 400 MHz	x		+13 dBm	–86 dBc
400 MHz to 1.7 GHz	x		+14 dBm	–88 dBc
1.7 to 3.6 GHz	x		+14 dBm	–88 dBc
100 MHz to 3.95 GHz		x	+14 dBm	–88 dBc
3.6 to 8.4 GHz	x		+13 dBm	–86 dBc
3.95 to 8.4 GHz		x	+13 dBm	–86 dBc
8.3 to 13.6 GHz	x		+13 dBm	–86 dBc
13.5 to 26.5 GHz	x		+13 dBm	–86 dBc
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		x	+13 dBm	–86 dBc
13.5 to 17.1 GHz		x	+10 dBm	–80 dBc
17.0 to 26.5 GHz		x	+9 dBm	–78 dBc
26.4 to 34.5 GHz		x	+9 dBm	–78 dBc
34.4 to 50 GHz		x	+6 dBm	–72 dBc

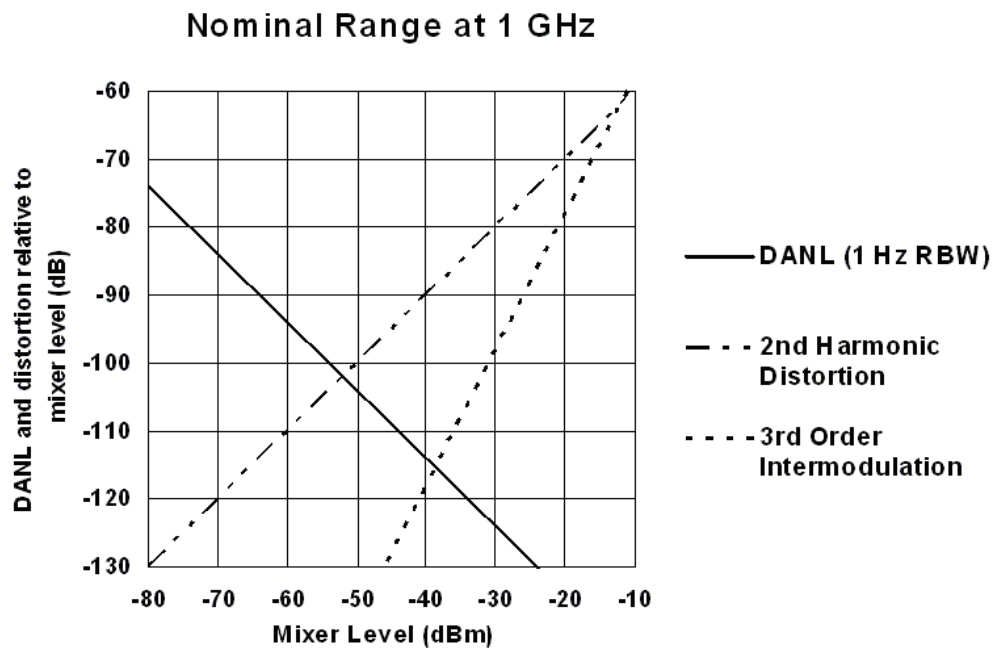
- See the IF Prefilter Bandwidth table in the Gain Compression specifications on [page 45](#). When the tone separation condition is met, the effect on TOI of the setting of IF Gain is negligible. TOI is verified with IF Gain set to its best case condition, which is IF Gain = Low.
- Autocoupled sweep rates using Option FS1 or FS2 are often too fast for excellent TOI performance. A sweep rate of $1.0 \cdot \text{RBW}^2$ is often suitable for best TOI performance, because of how it affects the IF Prefilter setting. Footnote [a](#) links to the details.
- TOI is verified with two tones, each at –18 dBm at the mixer, spaced by 100 kHz.
- 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.
- The distortion shown is computed from the warranted intercept specifications, based on two tones at –30 dBm each, instead of being measured directly. The choice of –30 dBm is based on historic industry practice.
- Band 0 is extendable (set “Extend Low Band” to On) to 3.7 GHz instead of 3.6 GHz in instruments with frequency option 508, 513 or 526 and $\text{S/N} \geq \text{US56080101}$, MY56080152 , or SG56080101 . Band 0 can also be extendable in earlier instruments with a field adjustment to perform that extension. Subject to these conditions, statistical observations show that performance nominally fits within the same range within the 3.6 to 3.7 GHz frequencies as within the next lower specified frequency range, but is not warranted.

Nominal TOI vs. Mixer Level and Tone Separation (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]

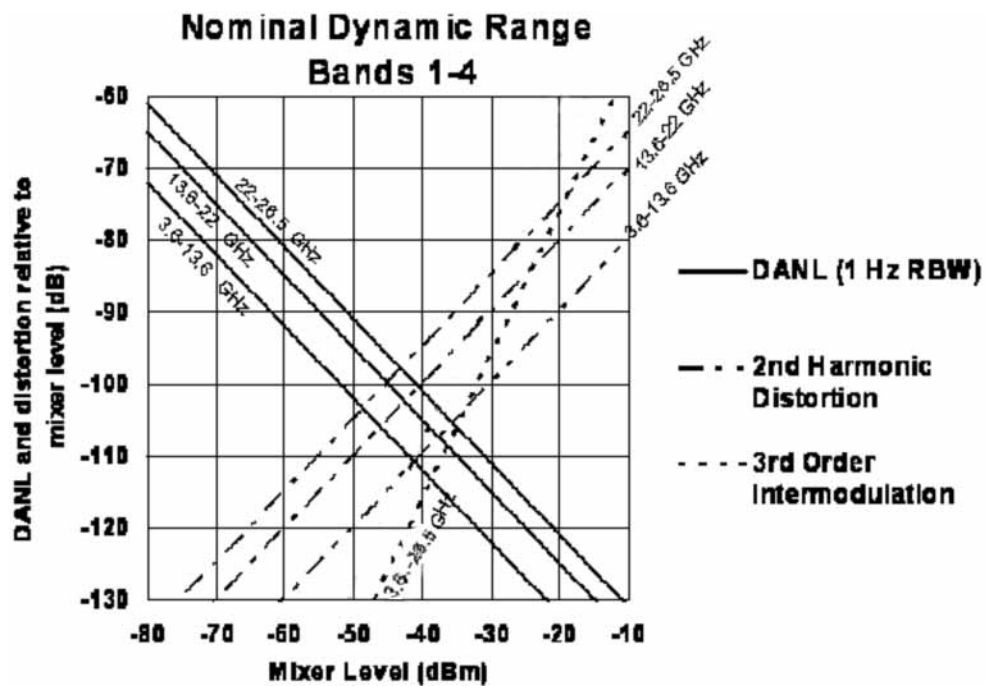
TOI vs. Mixer Level and Tone Separation (Referenced to TOI verification conditions)



Nominal Dynamic Range at 1 GHz (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]



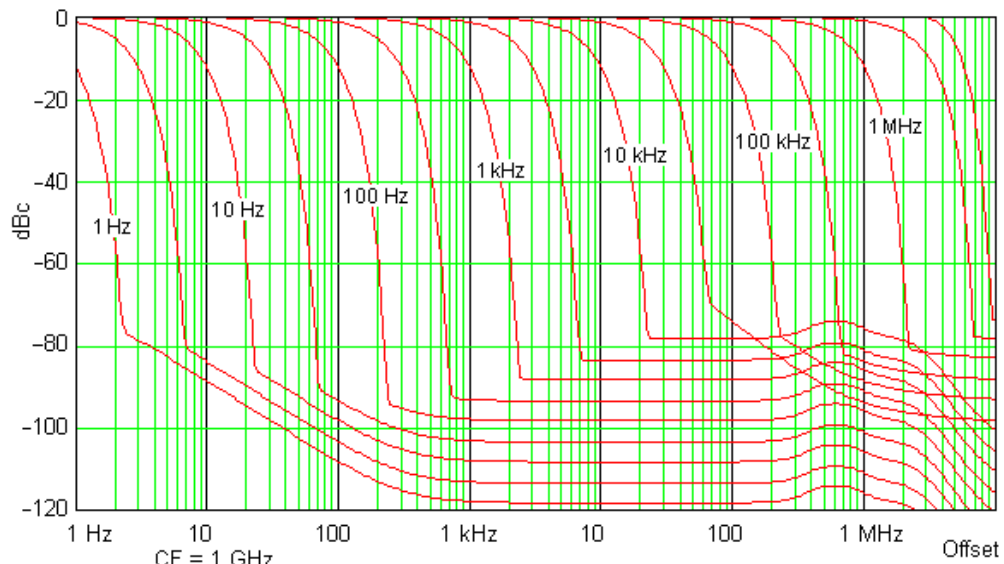
Nominal Dynamic Range Bands 1-4 (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]



MXA Signal Analyzer

Dynamic Range

Nominal Dynamic Range vs. Offset Frequency vs. RBW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]



Conditions:

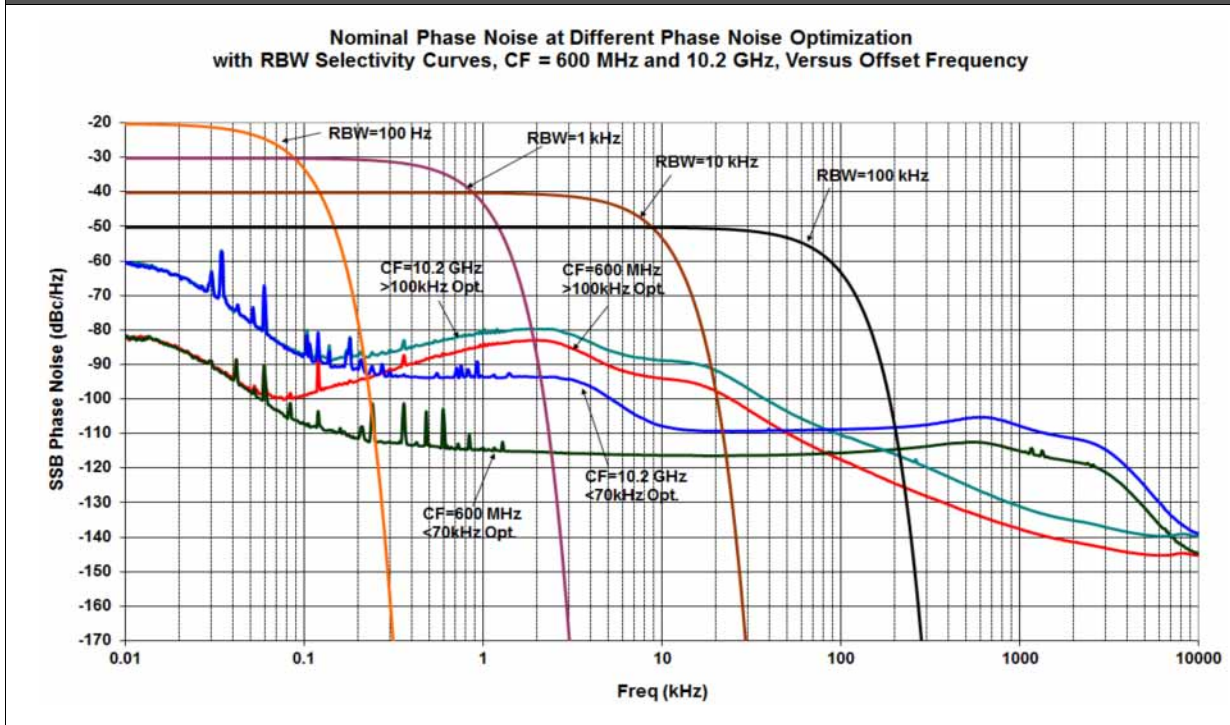
- CF = 1 GHz
- Mixer Level = -10 dBm
- Only members of the 1/3/10 sequence of the 24/decade RBWs are shown
- RBWs 10 kHz and below are shown with phase noise optimized for close-in offsets
- RBWs 30 kHz and above are shown with phase noise optimized for wide offsets
- Average Type = Log

Phase Noise

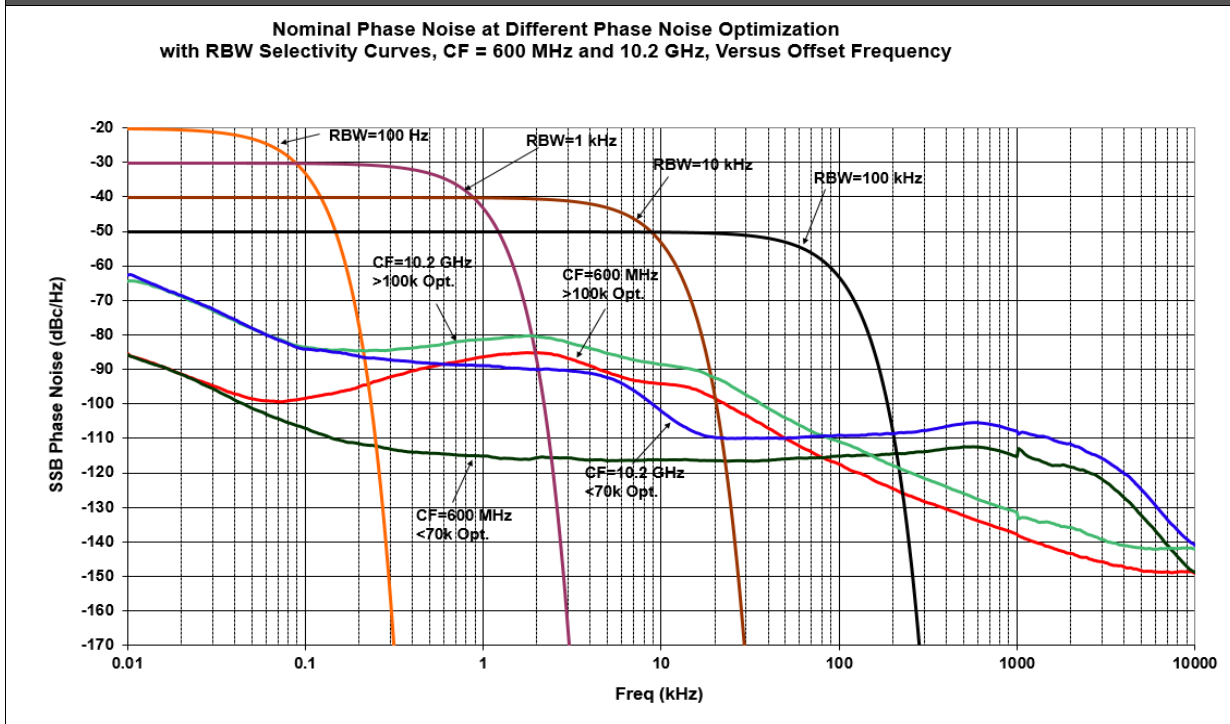
Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Phase Noise (Center Frequency = 1 GHz ^a Best-case Optimization ^b Internal Reference ^c) Offset Frequency	20 to 30°C	Full range	Noise Sidebands
10 Hz			–80 dBc/Hz (nominal)
100 Hz	–91 dBc/Hz	–90 dBc/Hz	–100 dBc/Hz (typical)
1 kHz			–112 dBc/Hz (nominal)
10 kHz	–113 dBc/Hz	–113 dBc/Hz	–114 dBc/Hz (typical)
100 kHz	–116 dBc/Hz	–115 dBc/Hz	–117 dBc/Hz (typical)
1 MHz	–135 dBc/Hz	–134 dBc/Hz	–136 dBc/Hz (typical)
10 MHz ^d			–148 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 offsets in the 1 kHz range, there is a high-band-only contributor (CF > 3.6 GHz). Nominally, this contributor has as a level of –92 dBc/Hz for all CFs. For higher offset frequencies such as 10 kHz, band 0 phase noise changes as $20 \times \log[(f + 5.1225)/6.1225]$; 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 18](#); 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.
- Analyzer-contributed phase noise at the low levels of this offset requires advanced verification techniques because broadband noise would otherwise cause excessive measurement error. Keysight uses a high level low phase noise CW test signal and sets the input attenuator so that the mixer level will be well above the normal top-of-screen level (–10 dBm) but still well below the 1 dB compression level. This improves dynamic range (carrier to broadband noise ratio) at the expense of amplitude uncertainty due to compression of the phase noise sidebands of the analyzer. (If the mixer level were increased to the "1 dB Gain Compression Point," the compression of a single sideband is specified to be 1 dB or lower. At lower levels, the compression falls off rapidly. The compression of phase noise sidebands is substantially less than the compression of a single-sideband test signal, further reducing the uncertainty of this technique.) Keysight also measures the broadband noise of the analyzer without the CW signal and subtracts its power from the measured phase noise power. The same techniques of overdrive and noise subtraction can be used in measuring a DUT, of course.

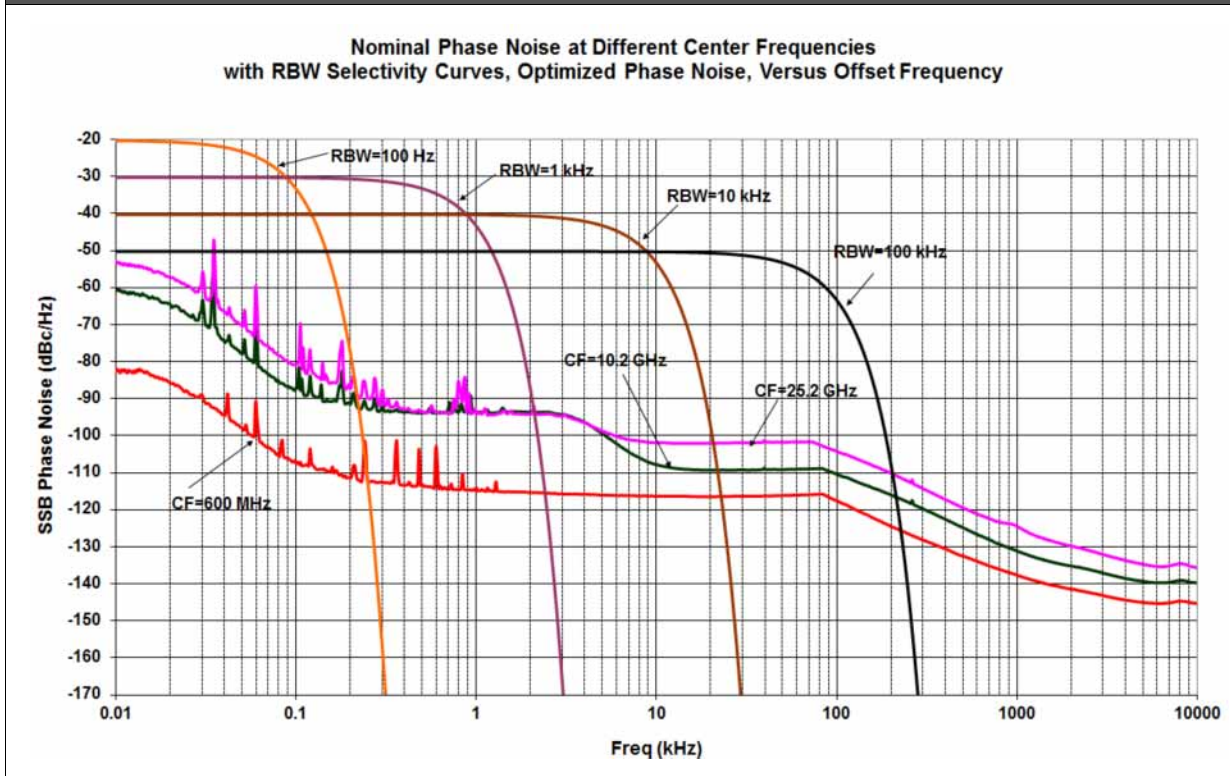
Nominal Phase Noise of Different LO Optimizations (*Option 503, 508, 513, or 526*) [Plot]



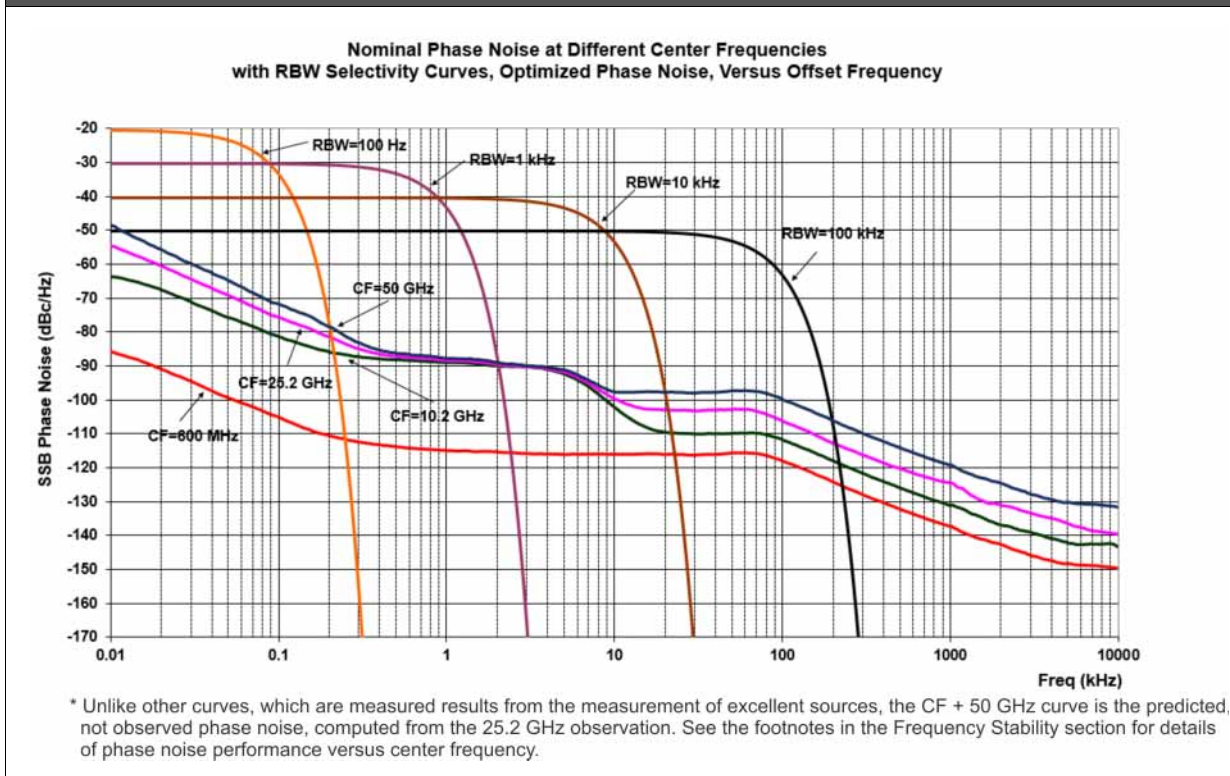
Nominal Phase Noise of Different LO Optimizations (*Option 532, 544, or 550*) [Plot]



Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526) [Plot]



Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies (Option 532, 544, or 550) [Plot]



Power Suite Measurements

The specifications for this section apply only to instruments with Frequency *Option 503, 508, 513, or 526*. For instruments with higher frequency options, the performance is nominal only and not subject to any warranted specifications.

The measurement performance is only slightly different between instruments with the lower and higher frequency options. Because the hardware performance of the analyzers is very similar but not identical, you can estimate the nominal performance of the measurements from the specification in this chapter.

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)	 ± 0.82 dB	Absolute Amplitude Accuracy ^a + Power Bandwidth Accuracy ^{bc} ± 0.23 dB (95th percentile)

- a. See **"Absolute Amplitude Accuracy" on page 36**.
- b. See **"Frequency and Time" on page 18**.
- c. Expressed in dB.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth Frequency Accuracy		$\pm(\text{Span}/1000)$ (nominal)

MXA Signal Analyzer
Power Suite Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power (ACP)		
Case: Radio Std = None		
Accuracy of ACP Ratio (dBc)		Display Scale Fidelity ^a
Accuracy of ACP Absolute Power (dBm or dBm/Hz)		Absolute Amplitude Accuracy ^b + Power Bandwidth Accuracy ^{cd}
Accuracy of Carrier Power (dBm), or Carrier Power PSD (dBm/Hz)		Absolute Amplitude Accuracy ^b + Power Bandwidth Accuracy ^{cd}
Passband Width ^e	–3 dB	
Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA		
Minimum power at RF Input		(ACPR; ACLR) ^f –36 dBm (nominal)
ACPR Accuracy ^g		RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth, method ≠ RBW
Radio Offset Freq		
MS (UE) 5 MHz	±0.14 dB	At ACPR range of –30 to –36 dBc with optimum mixer level ^h
MS (UE) 10 MHz	±0.18 dB	At ACPR range of –40 to –46 dBc with optimum mixer level ⁱ
BTS 5 MHz	±0.49 dB ^h	At ACPR range of –42 to –48 dBc with optimum mixer level ^j
BTS 10 MHz	±0.42 dB	At ACPR range of –47 to –53 dBc with optimum mixer level ⁱ
BTS 5 MHz	±0.22 dB	At –48 dBc non-coherent ACPR ^k
Dynamic Range		RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth
Noise Correction Offset Freq Method		ACLR (typical)^l Optimum ML^m (nominal)
Off 5 MHz Filtered IBW		–73 dB –8 dBm
Off 5 MHz Fast		–72 dB –9 dBm
Off 10 MHz Filtered IBW		–79 dB –2 dBm
On 5 MHz Filtered IBW		–78 dB –8 dBm
On 10 MHz Filtered IBW		–82 dB –2 dBm
RRC Weighting Accuracy ⁿ		
White noise in Adjacent Channel		0.00 dB (nominal)
TOI-induced spectrum		0.001 dB (nominal)
rms CW error		0.012 dB (nominal)

MXA 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. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) or user equipment (UE) within 3 dB of the required -33 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is -22 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power $-(-22 \text{ dBm})$. For example, if the average input power is -6 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio of a single code. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- i. ACPR accuracy at 10 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of -14 dBm.
- j. In order to meet this specified accuracy, the mixer level must be optimized for accuracy when measuring node B Base Transmission Station (BTS) within 3 dB of the required -45 dBc ACPR. This optimum mixer level is -19 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power $-(-19 \text{ dBm})$. For example, if the average input power is -7 dBm, set the attenuation to 12 dB. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01% probability) for Test Model 1. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- k. Accuracy can be excellent even at low ACPR levels assuming that the user sets the mixer level to optimize the dynamic range, and assuming that the analyzer and UUT distortions are incoherent. When the errors from the UUT and the analyzer are incoherent, optimizing dynamic range is equivalent to minimizing the contribution of analyzer noise and distortion to accuracy, though the higher mixer level increases the display scale fidelity errors. This incoherent addition case is commonly used in the industry and can be useful for comparison of analysis equipment, but this incoherent addition model is rarely justified. This derived accuracy specification is based on a mixer level of -14 dBm.

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

Description				Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Multi-Carrier Adjacent Channel Power						
Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA					RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth	
ACPR Dynamic Range (5 MHz offset, Two carriers)					−70 dB (nominal)	
ACPR Accuracy (Two carriers, 5 MHz offset, −48 dBc ACPR)					±0.42 dB (nominal)	
ACPR Accuracy (4 carriers)						
Radio	Offset	Coher^a	NC		UUT ACPR Range	MLOpt^b
BTS	5 MHz	no	Off	±0.43 dB	−42 to −48 dB	−12 dBm
BTS	5 MHz	no	On	±0.18 dB	−42 to −48 dB	−15 dBm
ACPR Dynamic Range (4 carriers, 5 MHz offset)					Nominal DR	Nominal MLOpt^c
Noise Correction (NC) off					−64 dB	−12 dBm
Noise Correction (NC) on					−72 dB	−15 dBm

- Coher = no means that the specified accuracy only applies when the distortions of the device under test are not coherent with the third-order distortions of the analyzer. Incoherence is often the case with advanced multi-carrier amplifiers built with compensations and predistortions that mostly eliminate coherent third-order effects in the amplifier.
- Optimum mixer level (MLOpt). The mixer level is given by the average power of the sum of the four carriers minus the input attenuation.
- Optimum mixer level (MLOpt). The mixer level is given by the average power of the sum of the four carriers minus the input attenuation.

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

- 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.

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

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W-CDMA Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW =1 MHz) (1 to 3.6 GHz) Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW=1 MHz) (1 to 3.6 GHz) Accuracy 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz 3.5 to 8.4 GHz 8.3 to 13.6 GHz	 81.3 dB –84.5 dBm 	Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions 82.2 dB (typical) –89.5 dBm (typical) Attenuation = 10 dB ±0.29 dB (95th percentile) ±1.17 dB (95th percentile) ±1.54 dB (95th percentile)

- a. The 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
Spectrum Emission Mask		
Case: Radio Std = cdma2000		
Dynamic Range, relative (750 kHz offset ^{ab})	78.6 dB	84.8 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute (750 kHz offset ^c)	–99.7 dBm	–104.7 dBm (typical)
Accuracy (750 kHz offset)		
Relative ^d	±0.12 dB	
Absolute ^e (20 to 30°C)	±0.88 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile ≈ 2σ)
Case: Radio Std = 3GPP W–CDMA		
Dynamic Range, relative (2.515 MHz offset ^{ad})	81.9 dB	88.1 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute (2.515 MHz offset ^c)	–99.7 dBm	–104.7 dBm (typical)
Accuracy (2.515 MHz offset)		
Relative ^d	±0.15 dB	
Absolute ^e (20 to 30°C)	±0.88 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile ≈ 2σ)

- 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 –18 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 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” on page 36** for more information. The numbers shown are for 0 to 3.6 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

Options

The following options and applications affect instrument specifications.

<i>Option 503:</i>	Frequency range, 10 Hz to 3.6 GHz
<i>Option 508:</i>	Frequency range, 10 Hz to 8.4 GHz
<i>Option 513:</i>	Frequency range, 10 Hz to 13.6 GHz
<i>Option 526:</i>	Frequency range, 10 Hz to 26.5 GHz
<i>Option 532:</i>	Frequency range, 10 Hz to 32 GHz
<i>Option 544:</i>	Frequency range, 10 Hz to 44 GHz
<i>Option 550:</i>	Frequency range, 10 Hz to 50 GHz
<i>Option B1A:</i>	Analysis bandwidth, 125 MHz
<i>Option B1X:</i>	Analysis bandwidth, 160 MHz
<i>Standard B25:</i>	Analysis bandwidth, 25 MHz
<i>Option B40:</i>	Analysis bandwidth, 40 MHz
<i>Option B85:</i>	Analysis bandwidth, 85 MHz
<i>Option BBA:</i>	BBIQ inputs, analog
<i>Option CR3:</i>	Connector Rear, second IF Out
<i>Option CRP:</i>	Connector Rear, arbitrary IF Out
<i>Option EA3:</i>	Electronic attenuator, 3.6 GHz
<i>Option EMC or N90EMEMCB:</i>	Precompliance EMC Features
<i>Option ESC or N90EMESCB:</i>	External source control
<i>Option MPB:</i>	Preselector bypass
<i>Option NF2:</i>	Noise floor extension, instrument alignment
<i>Option P03:</i>	Preamplifier, 3.6 GHz
<i>Option P08:</i>	Preamplifier, 8.4 GHz
<i>Option P13:</i>	Preamplifier, 13.6 GHz
<i>Option P26:</i>	Preamplifier, 26.5 GHz
<i>Option P32:</i>	Preamplifier, 32 GHz
<i>Option P44:</i>	Preamplifier, 44 GHz
<i>Option P50:</i>	Preamplifier, 50 GHz
<i>Option PFR:</i>	Precision frequency reference

MXA Signal Analyzer Options

<i>Option RBE or N90EMRBEB:</i>	Resolution bandwidth extended
<i>Option RT1 or N9020RT1B:</i>	Real-time analysis up to maximum available bandwidth, basic detection
<i>Option RT2 or N902RT2B:</i>	Real-time analysis up to maximum available bandwidth, optimum detection
<i>Option YAS:</i>	Y-Axis Screen Video output
N9063C or N9063EM0E:	Analog Demodulation measurement application
N9067C or N9067EM0E:	Pulse measurement software
N9068C or N9068EM0E:	Phase Noise measurement application
N9069C or N9069EM0E:	Noise Figure measurement application
N9071C or N9071EM0E:	GSM/EDGE/EDGE Evolution measurement application
N9073C or N9073EM0E:	W-CDMA/HSPA/HSPA+ measurement application
N9077C or N9077EM0E:	WLAN measurement application
N9080C or N9080EM0E:	LTE-Advanced FDD measurement application
N9081C or N9081EM0E:	Bluetooth measurement application
N9082C or N9082EM0E:	LTE-Advanced TDD measurement application
N9083EM0E:	Multi-Standard Radio measurement application
N9084C or N9084EM0E:	Short Range Communications measurement application
N9085EM0E:	5G NR measurement application

General

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Calibration Cycle	1 years	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Environmental Indoor use Temperature Range Operating Altitude \leq 2,300 m Altitude = 4,600 m Derating ^a Storage Altitude Humidity Relative humidity	 0 to 55°C 0 to 47°C –40 to +70°C 4,600 m (approx 15,000 feet)	 95% to temperatures up to +40°C, decreasing linearly to 50% at +50°C (non-condensing)

a. The maximum operating temperature derates linearly from altitude of 4,600 m to 2,300 m.

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.

MXA Signal Analyzer
General

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Acoustic Noise Ambient Temperature $< 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ $\geq 40^{\circ}\text{C}$		<p>Values given are per ISO 7779 standard in the "Operator Sitting" position</p> <p>Nominally under 55 dBA Sound Pressure. 55 dBA is generally considered suitable for use in quiet office environments.</p> <p>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.)</p>

MXA Signal Analyzer
General

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Power Requirements^a		
Low Range		
Voltage	100 /120 V	
Frequency	50, 60 or 400 Hz	
High Range		
Voltage	220/240 V	
Frequency	50 or 60 Hz	
Power Consumption, On	465 W	Maximum
Power Consumption, Standby	20 W	Standby power is not supplied to frequency reference oscillator.
Typical instrument configuration		Power (nominal)
Base 3.6 GHz instrument (N9020B-503)		180 W
Base 8.4 GHz instrument (N9020B-508)		183 W
Base 13 GHz instrument (N9020B-513)		187 W
Base 26.5 GHz instrument (N9020B-526)		198 W
Base 32/44/50 GHz instrument (N9020B-532/544/550)		282 W
Adding <i>Option B40, B85, B1A, B1X, MPB, or DP2</i> to base instrument		+45 W
Adding <i>Option BBA</i> to base instrument		+46 W

a. Mains supply voltage fluctuations are not to exceed 10% of the nominal supply voltage.

MXA Signal Analyzer
General

Description	Supplemental Information
Measurement Speed^a	Nominal
Local measurement and display update rate ^{bc}	4 ms (250/s)
Remote measurement and LAN transfer rate ^{bc}	5 ms (200/s)
Marker Peak Search	1.5 ms
Center Frequency Tune and Transfer (RF)	20 ms
Center Frequency Tune and Transfer (μ W)	47 ms
Measurement/Mode Switching	39 ms

- a. Sweep Points = 101.
b. Factory preset, fixed center frequency, RBW = 1 MHz, 10 MHz < span \leq 600 MHz, stop frequency \leq 3.6 GHz, Auto Align Off.
c. Phase Noise Optimization set to Fast Tuning, Display Off, 32 bit integer format, markers Off, single sweep, measured with IBM compatible PC with 2.99 GHz Pentium[®] 4 with 2 GB RAM running Windows[®] XP, 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
Display^a		
Resolution	1280 \times 800	Capacitive multi-touch screen
Size		269 mm (10.6 in) diagonal (nominal)

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Data Storage		
Internal Total		Removable solid state drive (\geq 160 GB)
Internal User		\geq 9 GB available for user data

MXA Signal Analyzer
General

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Weight		Weight without options
Net		
RF/MW (<i>Option 503, 508, 512, 526</i>)	18 kg (40 lbs) (nominal)	
Millimeter-Wave (<i>Option 532, 544, 550</i>)	20 kg (44 lbs) (nominal)	
Shipping		
RF/MW (<i>Option 503, 508, 512, 526</i>)	30 kg (66 lbs) (nominal)	
Millimeter-Wave (<i>Option 532, 544, 550</i>)	32 kg (71 lbs) (nominal)	
Cabinet Dimensions		Cabinet dimensions exclude front and rear protrusions.
Height	177 mm (7.0 in)	
Width	426 mm (16.8 in)	
Length	368 mm (14.5 in).	

Inputs/Outputs

Front Panel

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
RF Input		
Connector		
Standard	Type-N female 2.4 mm male	Frequency <i>Option 503, 508, 513, and 526</i> Frequency <i>Option 532, 544, and 550</i>
Impedance		50 Ω (nominal)

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
USB 2.0 Ports		
Host (3 ports)		Compliant with USB 2.0
Connector	USB Type “A” (female)	
Output Current		
Port marked with Lightning Bolt		1.2 A (nominal)
Port not marked with Lightning Bolt	0.5 A	

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

Rear Panel

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Ext Ref In		
Connector	BNC female	Note: Analyzer noise sidebands and spurious response performance may be affected by the quality of the external reference used. See footnote ^c in the Phase Noise specifications within the Dynamic Range section on page 58 .
Impedance		50 Ω (nominal)
Input Amplitude Range sine wave square wave		–5 to +10 dBm (nominal) 0.2 to 1.5 V peak-to-peak (nominal)
Input Frequency		1 to 50 MHz (nominal) (selectable to 1 Hz resolution)
Lock range	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$ of ideal external reference input frequency	

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

MXA Signal Analyzer
Inputs/Outputs

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

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Monitor Output 1 VGA compatible Connector Format Monitor Output 2 Mini display port	15-pin mini D-SUB	 XGA (60 Hz vertical sync rates, non-interlaced) Analog RGB

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Analog Out Connector Impedance	BNC female	Refer to Chapter 18, “Option YAS – Y-Axis Screen Video Output”, on page 199 and Chapter 20, “Analog Demodulation Measurement Application”, on page 215 for more details. 50 Ω (nominal)

MXA Signal Analyzer
Inputs/Outputs

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
SNS Series Noise Source		For use with Keysight/Agilent Technologies SNS Series noise sources

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
USB Ports		
Host, Super Speed		2 ports
Compatibility	USB 3.0	
Connector	USB Type "A" (female)	
Output Current	0.9 A	
Host, stacked with LAN		1 ports
Compatibility	USB 2.0	
Connector	USB Type "A" (female)	
Output Current	0.5 A	
Device		1 port
Compatibility	USB 3.0	
Connector	USB Type "B" (female)	

MXA Signal Analyzer
Inputs/Outputs

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

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





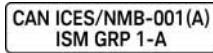


Regulatory Information

This product is designed for use in Installation Category II and Pollution Degree 2 per IEC 61010 3rd 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.

This product is intended for indoor use.

The table below lists the definitions of markings that may be on or with the product.

	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.
	The UK conformity mark is a UK government owned mark. Products showing this mark comply with all applicable UK regulations.
ccr.keysight@keysight.com	The Keysight email address is required by EU directives applicable to our product.
	The RCM mark is a registered trademark of the Australian Communications and Media Authority.
	South Korean Certification (KC) mark. It includes the marking's identifier code.
CAN ICES/NMB-001(A)	Canada EMC label. Interference-Causing Equipment Standard for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment. Matériel industriel, scientifique et médical (ISM)
ISM 1-A	This is a symbol of an Industrial Scientific and Medical Group 1 Class A product. (CISPR 11, Clause 5)
	ICES/ISM Label. This is a space saver label that combines two markings – CAN ICES and ISM
	CE/ICES/ISM Label. This is a space saver label that combines three markings – CE, CAN ICES, and ISM.
	The CSA mark is a registered trademark of the CSA International.



The crossed out wheeled bin symbol indicates that separate collection for waste electric and electronic equipment (WEEE) is required, as obligated by the EU DIRECTIVE and other National legislation.

Please refer to [keysight.com/go/takeback](https://www.keysight.com/go/takeback) to understand your Trade in options with Keysight in addition to product takeback instructions.



China Restricted Substance Product Label. The EPUP (environmental protection use period) number in the center indicates the time period during which no hazardous or toxic substances or elements are expected to leak or deteriorate during normal use and generally reflects the expected useful life of the product.



Universal recycling symbol. This symbol indicates compliance with the China standard GB 18455-2001 as required by the China RoHS regulations for paper/fiberboard packaging.

EMC: Complies with the essential requirements of the European EMC Directive and the UK Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 as well as current editions of the following standards (dates and editions are cited in the Declaration of Conformity):

- IEC/EN 61326-1
- CISPR 11, Group 1, Class A
- AS/NZS CISPR 11
- ICES/NMB-001

This ISM device complies with Canadian ICES-001.

Cet appareil ISM est conforme à la norme NMB-001 du Canada.

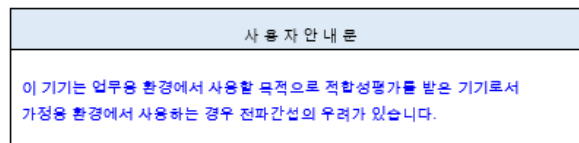
NOTE

This is a sensitive measurement apparatus by design and may have some performance loss (up to 25 dBm above the Spurious Responses, Residual specification of -100 dBm) when exposed to ambient continuous electromagnetic phenomenon in the range of 80 MHz -2.7 GHz when tested per IEC 61000-4-3.

South Korean Class A EMC declaration:

This equipment has been conformity assessed for use in business environments. In a residential environment this equipment may cause radio interference.

This EMC statement applies to the equipment only for use in business environment.



※ 사용자 안내문은 "업무용 방송통신기자재"에만 적용한다.

SAFETY: Complies with the essential requirements of the European Low Voltage Directive as well as current editions of the following standards (dates and editions are cited in the Declaration of Conformity):

- IEC/EN 61010-1
- Canada: CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1
- USA: UL std no. 61010-1

Acoustic statement: (European Machinery Directive)

Acoustic noise emission

LpA <70 dB

Operator position

Normal operation mode per ISO 7779

To find a current Declaration of Conformity for a specific Keysight product, go to:

<http://www.keysight.com/go/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” on page 87 in this chapter.
Video Bandwidth	Not available.
Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range	See “Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range” on page 88 in this chapter.
Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty	Not specified because it is negligible.
Available Detectors	Does not apply.
Spurious Responses	The “Spurious Responses” on page 50 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 94 for specifications for the 25 MHz bandwidth. Specifications for wider bandwidths are given in the Analysis Bandwidth chapter for any optional bandwidths in use.
IF Phase Linearity	See “IF Phase Linearity” on page 95 for specifications for the 25 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 89 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		
<i>Option B25</i> (Standard)	10 Hz to 25 MHz	
<i>Option B40</i>	10 Hz to 40 MHz	
<i>Option B85</i>	10 Hz to 85 MHz	
<i>Option B1A</i>	10 Hz to 125 MHz	
<i>Option B1X</i>	10 Hz to 160 MHz	
Resolution Bandwidth (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 Bandwidth (Span) (Waveform Measurement)		
<i>Option B25</i> (Standard)	10 Hz to 25 MHz	
<i>Option B40</i>	10 Hz to 40 MHz	
<i>Option B85</i>	10 Hz to 85 MHz	
<i>Option B1A</i>	10 Hz to 125 MHz	
<i>Option B1X</i>	10 Hz to 160 MHz	

Clipping-to-Noise Dynamic Range

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

- 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 47**.
- DANL is specified with the IF Gain set to High, which is the best case for DANL but not for Clipping-to-noise dynamic range. The core specifications **“Displayed Average Noise Level” on page 47**, gives a line entry on the excess noise added by using IF Gain = Low, and a footnote explaining how to combine the IF Gain noise with the DANL.
- 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.
- As an example computation, consider this: For the case where DANL = –151 dBm in 1 Hz, IF Gain is set to low, and the “Additional DANL” is –160 dBm, the total noise density computes to –148.2 dBm/Hz and the Clipping-to-noise ratio for a –10 dBm clipping level is –138.2 dBFS/Hz.

Data Acquisition

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Time Record Length (IQ pairs)		
IQ Analyzer	4,000,000 IQ sample pairs	≈335 ms at 10 MHz Span
Sample Rate		
At ADC		
Option DP2, B40, B85, B1A, B1X, or MPB	100 MSa/s	IF Path ≤ 25 MHz
Option B40, B85, B1A or B1X,	200 MSa/s	IF Path = 40 MHz
Option B85, B1A or B1X,	400 MSa/s	IF Path ≥ 85 MHz
None of the above	90 MSa/s	
IQ Pairs		Integer submultiple of 15 Mpairs/s depending on the span for spans of 8 MHz or narrower.
ADC Resolution		
Option DP2, B40, B85, B1A, B1X, or MPB	16 bits	IF Path ≤ 25 MHz
Option B40, B85, B1A or B1X,	12 bits	IF Path = 40 MHz
Option B85, B1A or B1X,	14 bits	IF Path ≥ 85 MHz
None of the above	14 bits	

3 Option B25 – 25 MHz Analysis Bandwidth

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

Specifications Affected by Analysis Bandwidth

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

Specification Name	Information
IF Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
IF Phase Linearity	See specifications in this chapter.
Spurious and Residual Responses	The “Spurious Responses” on page 50 still apply. Further, bandwidth-option-dependent spurious responses are contained within this chapter.
Displayed Average Noise Level, Third-Order Intermodulation and Phase Noise	The performance of the analyzer will degrade by an unspecified extent when using this bandwidth option. This extent is not substantial enough to justify statistical process control.

Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

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

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

Description			Specifications		Supplemental Information		
IF Frequency Response^a (Demodulation and FFT response relative to the center frequency)					Modes above 18 GHz ^b		
Center Freq (GHz)	Span ^c (MHz)	Preselector	Max Error ^d (Exceptions ^e) 20 to 30°C Full range		Midwidth Error (95th Percentile)	Slope (dB/MHz) (95th Percentile)	RMS ^f (nominal)
≤ 3.6	10 to ≤25	n/a	±0.45 dB	±0.45 dB	±0.12 dB	±0.10	0.051 dB
> 3.6	10 to ≤ 25 ^g	On					0.45 dB
> 3.6	10 to ≤ 25 ^h	Off ^h	±0.45 dB	±0.80 dB	±0.12 dB	±0.10	0.049 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 passband effects.
- Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use of Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to ±1.2°.
- This column applies to the instantaneous analysis bandwidth in use. In the Spectrum analyzer Mode, this would be the FFT width. For Span < 10 MHz, see **“IF Frequency Response” on page 34**.
- 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 $\pm \text{Max Error}$. Here the Midwidth Error is the error at the center frequency for the given FFT span. Usually, the span is no larger than the FFT width in which case the center of the FFT width is the center frequency of the analyzer. In the Spectrum Analyzer mode, when the analyzer span is wider than the FFT width, the span is made up of multiple concatenated FFT results, and thus has multiple centers of FFT widths so the f in the equation is the offset from the nearest center. These specifications include the effect of RF frequency response as well as IF frequency response at the worst case center frequency. Performance is nominally three times better at most center frequencies.
- 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 the span. This performance measure was observed at a center frequency in each harmonic mixing band, which is representative of all center frequencies; it is not the worst case frequency.
- For information on the preselector which affects the passband for frequencies above 3.6 GHz when *Option MPB* is not in use, see **“Preselector Bandwidth” on page 30**.
- Option MPB* is installed and enabled.

Option B25 - 25 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
IF Phase Linearity				Deviation from mean phase linearity Modes above 18 GHz ^a	
Center Freq (GHz)	Span (MHz)	Preselector		Peak-to-peak (nominal)	RMS (nominal)^b
≥ 0.02, < 3.6	≤ 25	n/a		0.6°	0.14°
≥ 3.6	≤ 25	On		4.5°	1.2°
≥ 3.6	≤ 25	Off ^c		1.9°	0.42°

- Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use of Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to -0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to ±1.2°.
- The 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.
- Option MPB is installed and enabled.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Full Scale (ADC Clipping)^a		
Default settings, signal at CF (IF Gain = Low)		
Band 0		-8 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal)
Band 1 through 6		-7 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal)
High Gain setting, signal at CF (IF Gain = High)		
Band 0		-18 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal), subject to gain limitations ^c
Band 1 through 6		-17 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal), subject to gain limitations ^c
Effect of signal frequency ≠ CF		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 (IQ pairs)		
IQ Analyzer	4,000,000 IQ sample pairs	≈88.9 ms at 25 MHz span
89600 VSA software	32-bit Data Packing 64-bit Data Packing	Memory
<i>Option DP2, B40, B85, B1A, B1X, or MPB</i>	536 MSa (2^{29} Sa) 268 MSa (2^{28} Sa)	2 GB
None of the above	4,000,000 Sa (independent of data packing)	
Sample Rate		
At ADC		
<i>Option DP2, B40, B85, B1A, B1X, or MPB</i>	100 MSa/s	IF Path ≤ 25 MHz
<i>Option B40, B85, B1A or B1X</i>	200 MSa/s	IF Path = 40 MHz
<i>Option B85, B1A or B1X</i>	400 MSa/s	IF Path ≥ 85 MHz
None of the above	90 MSa/s	
IQ Pairs		Span dependent
ADC Resolution		
<i>Option DP2, B40, B85, B1A, B1X, or MPB</i>	16 bits	IF Path ≤ 25 MHz
<i>Option B40, B85, B1A or B1X,</i>	12 bits	IF Path = 40 MHz
<i>Option B85, B1A or B1X,</i>	14 bits	IF Path ≥ 85 MHz
None of the above	14 bits	

4 Option B40 – 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth

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

Specifications Affected by Analysis Bandwidth

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

Specification Name	Information
IF Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
IF Phase Linearity	See specifications in this chapter.
Spurious Responses	There are three effects of the use of Option B40 on spurious responses. Most of the warranted elements of the “Spurious Responses” on page 50 still apply without changes, but the revised-version of the table on page 50 , modified to reflect the effect of Option B40, is shown in its place in this chapter. The image responses part of that table have the same warranted limits, but apply at different frequencies as shown in the table. The "higher order RF spurs" line is slightly degraded. Also, spurious-free dynamic range specifications are given in this chapter, as well as IF Residuals.
Displayed Average Noise Level	See specifications in this chapter.
Third-Order Intermodulation	This bandwidth option can create additional TOI products to those that are created by other instrument circuitry. These products do not behave with typical analog third-order behavior, and thus cannot be specified in the same manner. Nominal performance statements are given in this chapter, but they cannot be expected to decrease as the cube of the voltage level of the signals.
Phase Noise	The performance of the analyzer will degrade by an unspecified extent when using wideband analysis. This extent is not substantial enough to justify statistical process control.
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	Nominally 0.5 dB degradation from base instrument absolute amplitude accuracy. (Refer to Absolute Amplitude Accuracy on page 36.)
Frequency Range Over Which Specifications Apply	Specifications on this bandwidth only apply with center frequencies of 30 MHz and higher.

Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
SFDR (Spurious-Free Dynamic Range)		Test conditions ^a
Signal Frequency within ± 12 MHz of center		-77 dBc (nominal)
Signal Frequency anywhere within analysis BW		
Spurious response within ± 18 MHz of center		-74 dBc (nominal)
Response anywhere within analysis BW		-74 dBc (nominal)

a. Signal level is -6 dB relative to full scale at the center frequency. See the Full Scale table.

Option B40 – 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description		Specifications		Supplemental Information
Spurious Responses^a (see Band Overlaps on page 18)				Preamp Off ^b
Residual Responses ^c				–100 dBm (nominal)
Image Responses				
Tuned Freq (f)	Excitation Freq	Mixer Level^d	Response	Response
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+10100 MHz	–10 dBm	–77 dBc	–120 dBc (nominal)
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–77 dBc	–121 dBc (nominal)
3.5 to 13.6 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–75 dBc	–90 dBc (nominal)
13.5 to 17.1 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–71 dBc	–86 dBc (nominal)
17.0 to 22 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–67 dBc	–83 dBc (nominal)
22 to 26.5 GHz	f+500 MHz	–10 dBm	–65 dBc	–80 dBc (nominal)
26.5 to 34.5 GHz	f+500 MHz	–30 dBm	–60 dBc	–80 dBc (nominal)
34.4 to 44 GHz	f+500 MHz	–30 dBm	–57 dBc	–80 dBc (nominal)
44 to 50 GHz	f+500 MHz	–30 dBm		–73 dBc (nominal)
Other Spurious Responses				
Carrier Frequency ≤ 26.5 GHz				
First RF Order ^e (f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier)		–10 dBm	–80 dBc + 20 × log(N ^f)	–123 dBc (nominal)
Higher RF Order ^g f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier		–40 dBm	–75 dBc + 20 × log(N ^f)	–103 dBc (nominal)
Carrier Frequency > 26.5 GHz				
First RF Order ^e (f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier)		–30 dBm		–100 dBc (nominal)
Higher RF Order ^g f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier		–30 dBm		–100 dBc (nominal)
LO-Related Spurious Response f > 600 MHz from carrier 10 MHz to 3.6 GHz		–10 dBm		–100 dBc (nominal)

- Preselector enabled for frequencies >3.6 GHz.
- 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
- Input terminated, 0 dB input attenuation.

Option B40 – 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

- d. Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation. Verify with mixer levels no higher than –12 dBm if necessary to avoid ADC overload.
- e. With first RF order spurious products, the indicated frequency will change at the same rate as the input, with higher order, the indicated frequency will change at a rate faster than the input.
- f. N is the LO multiplication factor.
- g. RBW=100 Hz. With higher RF order spurious responses, the observed frequency will change at a rate faster than the input frequency.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
IF Residual Responses		Relative to full scale; see the Full Scale table for details
Band 0		–110 dBFS (nominal)
Band 1, Preselector Bypassed (<i>Option MPB</i>)		–109 dBFS (nominal)

Description			Specifications		Supplemental Information	
IF Frequency Response ^a					Relative to center frequency Modes above 18 GHz ^b	
Center Freq (GHz)	Span (MHz)	Preselector	20–30° C	Full range	Typical	RMS (nominal) ^c
≥ 0.03, < 3.6	≤ 40	n/a	±0.45 dB	±0.55 dB	±0.3 dB	0.08 dB
≥ 3.6, < 8.4	≤ 40	Off ^d	±0.35 dB	±0.9 dB	±0.25 dB	0.08 dB
> 8.4, ≤ 26.5	≤ 40	Off ^d	±0.46 dB	±0.9 dB	±0.33 dB	0.08 dB
> 26.5, ≤ 34.4	≤ 40	Off ^d	±0.67 dB	±0.8 dB	±0.25 dB	0.1 dB
> 34.4, ≤ 50	≤ 40	Off ^d	±0.71 dB	±1.0 dB	±0.35 dB	0.1 dB
≥ 3.6	≤ 40	On			See footnote ^e	

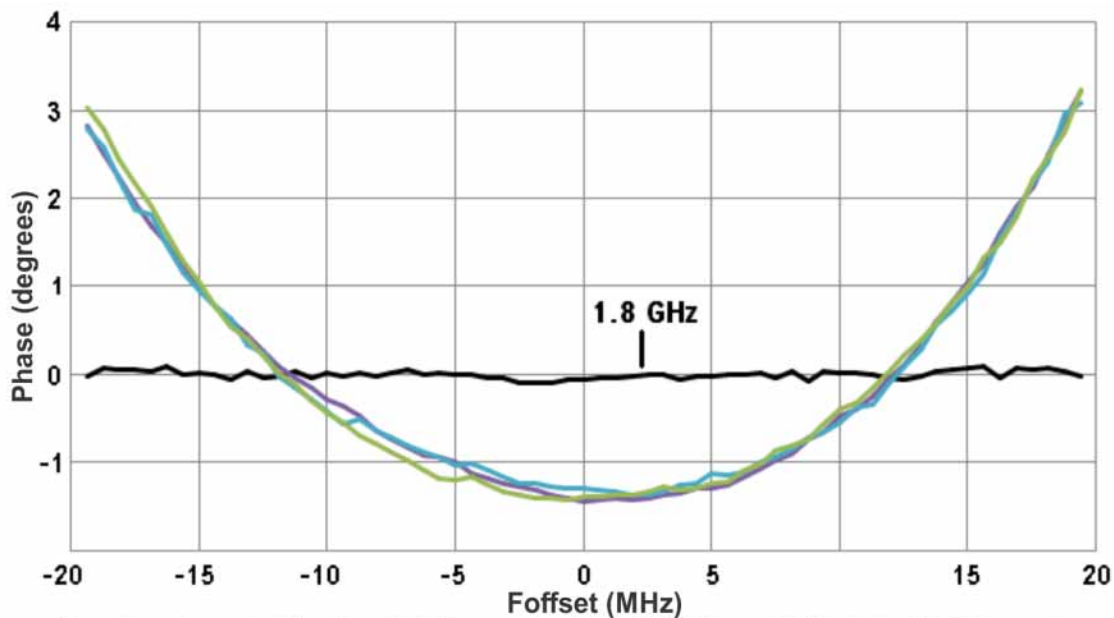
- a. The IF frequency response includes effects due to RF circuits such as input filters, that are a function of RF frequency, in addition to the IF passband effects.
- b. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to ±1.2°.
- c. The listed performance is the rms of the amplitude deviation from the mean amplitude response of a span/CF combination. 50% of the combinations of prototype instruments, center frequencies and spans had performance better than the listed values.
- d. Option MPB is installed and enabled.
- e. The passband shape will be greatly affected by the preselector. See **“Preselector Bandwidth” on page 30**.

Option B40 – 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information
IF Phase Linearity				Deviation from mean phase linearity Modes above 18 GHz ^a
Center Freq (GHz)	Span (MHz)	Preselector		Peak-to-peak (nominal) RMS (nominal)^b
≥ 0.02, < 3.6	40	n/a		0.4° 0.1°
≥ 3.6	40	Off ^c		6° 1.8°

- Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to $\pm 1.2^\circ$.
- 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.
- Option MPB is installed and enabled.

Nominal Phase Linearity [Plot]



The phase characteristics of analysis frequencies below 3.6 GHz are similar to the 1.8 GHz graph shown. For analysis above 3.6 GHz, the curves shown are representative. They were measured between 5 and 25 GHz. The phase linearity of the analyzer does not depend on the frequency option. The preselector is bypassed (*Option MPB*) for the above-3.6 GHz curves.

Option B40 – 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Full Scale (ADC Clipping)^a Default settings, signal at CF (IF Gain = Low; IF Gain Offset = 0 dB) Band 0 Band 1 through 6 High Gain setting, signal at CF (IF Gain = High; IF Gain Offset = 0 dB) Band 0 Band 1 through 6 IF Gain Offset \neq 0 dB, signal at CF Effect of signal frequency \neq CF		–8 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal) –7 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal) –18 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal), subject to gain limitations ^c –17 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal), subject to gain limitations ^c See formula ^d , 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.
- The mixer level for ADC clipping is nominally given by that for the default settings, minus IF Gain Offset, minus 10 dB if IF Gain is set to High.

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

Option B40 – 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion		Two tones of equal level 1 MHz tone separation Each tone –11 dB relative to full scale (ADC clipping) IF Gain = High IF Gain Offset = 0 dB Preselector Bypassed ^a (Option MPB) in Bands 1 through 6
Band 0		–80 dBc (nominal)
Band 1		–80 dBc (nominal)
Band 2		–79 dBc (nominal)
Band 3		–72 dBc (nominal)
Band 4		–64 dBc (nominal)
Band 5		–84 dBc (nominal)
Band 6		–79 dBc (nominal)

a. When using the preselector, performance is similar

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Noise Density with Preselector Bypass (Option MPB)		0 dB attenuation; Preselector bypassed above Band 0; center of IF bandwidth ^a
Band	Freq (GHz)^b	IF Gain^c = Low
0	1.80	–141 dBm/Hz
1	5.95	–137 dBm/Hz
2	10.95	–138 dBm/Hz
3	15.30	–132 dBm/Hz
4	21.75	–130 dBm/Hz
5	30.00	–130 dBm/Hz
6	42.20	–130 dBm/Hz

- The noise level in the IF will change for frequencies away from the center of the IF. Usually, the IF part of the total noise will get worse by nominally up to 3 dB as the edge of the IF bandwidth is approached.
- Specifications apply at the center of each band. IF Noise dominates the system noise, therefore the noise density will not change substantially with center frequency.
- IF Gain Offset = 0 dB. IF Gain = High is about 10 dB extra IF gain. High IF gain gives better noise levels to such a small extent that the warranted specifications do not change. High gain gives a full-scale level (ADC clipping) that is reduced by about 10 dB. For the best clipping-to-noise dynamic range, use IF Gain = Low and negative IF Gain Offset settings.

Option B40 – 40 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

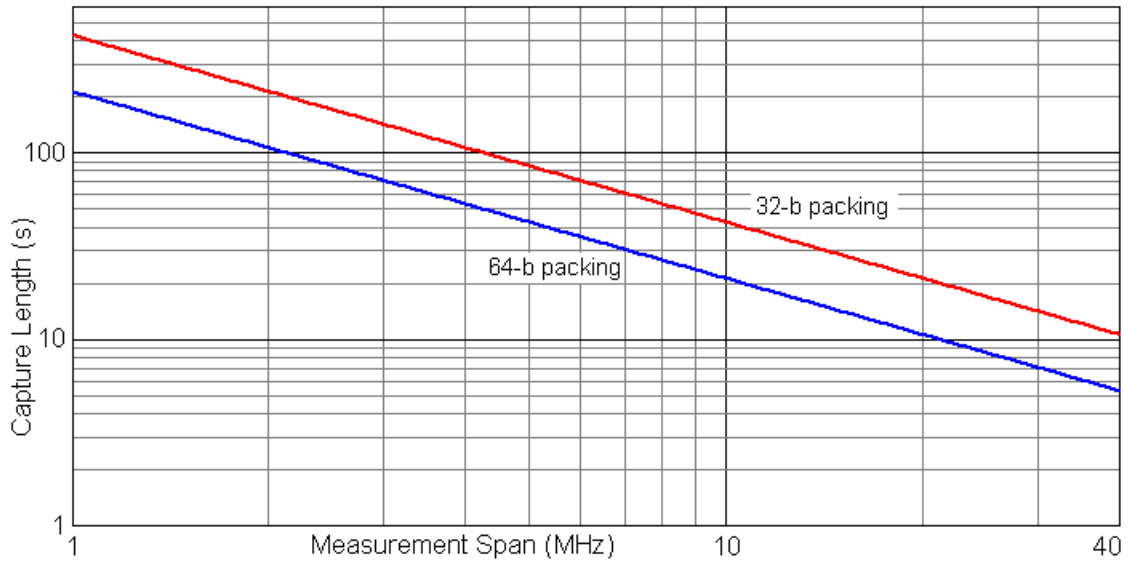
Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Signal to Noise Ratio Example: 1.8 GHz		Ratio of clipping level ^a to noise level 135 dBc/Hz, IF Gain = Low, IF Gain Offset = 0 dB

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

Data Acquisition

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

Capture Time [Plot]



NOTE This plot is based on the full access to the 2 GB deep capture memory, which requires 89600 VSA software.

5 Option B85/B1A/B1X – 85/125/160 MHz Analysis Bandwidth

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option B85/B1A/B1X*, 85 or 125 or 160 MHz Analysis Bandwidth, and are unique to this IF Path.

Specifications Affected by Analysis Bandwidth

The specifications in this chapter apply when the 85 or 125 or 160 MHz path is in use. In IQ Analyzer, this will occur when the IF Path is set to 85, 125, or 160 MHz, whether by Auto selection (depending on Span) or manually.

Specification Name	Information
IF Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
IF Phase Linearity	See specifications in this chapter.
Spurious Responses	There are three effects of the use of Option B85/B1A/B1X on spurious responses. Most of the warranted elements of the “Spurious Responses” on page 50 still apply without changes, but the revised-for-B85/B1A/B1X table is shown in its place in this chapter. The image responses part of that table have the same warranted limits, but apply at different frequencies as shown in the table. The "higher order RF spurs" line is slightly degraded. Also, spurious-free dynamic range specifications are given in this chapter, as well as IF Residuals.
Displayed Average Noise Level	See specifications in this chapter.
Third-Order Intermodulation	This bandwidth option can create additional TOI products to those that are created by other instrument circuitry. These products do not behave with typical analog third-order behavior, and thus cannot be specified in the same manner. Nominal performance statements are given in this chapter, but they cannot be expected to decrease as the cube of the voltage level of the signals.
Phase Noise	The performance of the analyzer will degrade by an unspecified extent when using wideband analysis. This extent is not substantial enough to justify statistical process control.
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	Nominally 0.5 dB degradation from base instrument absolute amplitude accuracy. (Refer to Absolute Amplitude Accuracy on page 36.)
Frequency Range Over Which Specifications Apply	Specifications on this bandwidth only apply with center frequencies of 100 MHz and higher.

Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
SFDR (Spurious-Free Dynamic Range) Signal Frequency and spurious response anywhere within 85 MHz BW		For 85 MHz analysis BW, Test conditions ^a –76 dBc (nominal)

a. Signal level is –6 dB relative to full scale at the center frequency. See the Full Scale table.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
SFDR (Spurious-Free Dynamic Range) Signal Frequency within ± 12 MHz of center Signal Frequency anywhere within 160 MHz analysis BW Spurious response within ± 63 MHz of center Response anywhere within 160 MHz analysis BW		For 160 MHz analysis BW, Test conditions ^a –72 dBc (nominal) –71 dBc (nominal) –69 dBc (nominal)

a. Signal level is –6 dB relative to full scale at the center frequency. See the Full Scale table.

Option B85/B1A/B1X – 85/125/160 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description		Specifications		Supplemental Information
Spurious Responses^a (see Band Overlaps on page 18)				Preamplifier Off ^b
Residual Responses ^c				–100 dBm (nominal)
Image Responses				
Tuned Freq (f)	Excitation Freq	Mixer Level^d	Response	
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+10200 MHz	–10 dBm	–77 dBc	–121 dBc (nominal)
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	f+600 MHz	–10 dBm	–77 dBc	–124 dBc (nominal)
3.5 to 13.6 GHz	f+600 MHz	–10 dBm	–75 dBc	–93 dBc (nominal)
13.5 to 17.1 GHz	f+600 MHz	–10 dBm	–71 dBc	–88 dBc (nominal)
17.0 to 22 GHz	f+600 MHz	–10 dBm	–67 dBc	–88 dBc (nominal)
22 to 26.5 GHz	f+600 MHz	–10 dBm	–65 dBc	–85 dBc (nominal)
26.5 to 34.5 GHz	f+600 MHz	–30 dBm	–60 dBc	–80 dBc (nominal)
34.4 to 44 GHz	f+600 MHz	–30 dBm	–57 dBc	–80 dBc (nominal)
44 to 50 GHz	f+600 MHz	–30 dBm		–80 dBc (nominal)
Other Spurious Responses				
Carrier Frequency ≤ 26.5 GHz				
First RF Order ^e (f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier)		–10 dBm	–80 dBc + 20 × log(N ^f)	–116 dBc (nominal)
Higher RF Order ^g (f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier)		–40 dBm	–75 dBc + 20 × log(N ^f)	–103 dBc (nominal)
Carrier Frequency > 26.5 GHz				
First RF Order ^e (f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier)		–30 dBm		–101 dBc (nominal)
Higher RF Order ^g f ≥ 10 MHz from carrier		–30 dBm		–100 dBc (nominal)
LO-Related Spurious Response Offset from carrier 200 Hz to 10 MHz		–10 dBm		–97 dBc (nominal)
Line-Related Spurious Responses				–73 dBc + 20 × log(N ^f) (nominal)

a. Preselector enabled for frequencies >3.6 GHz.

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

Option B85/B1A/B1X – 85/125/160 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

- c. Input terminated, 0 dB input attenuation.
- d. Mixer Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation. Verify with mixer levels no higher than –12 dBm if necessary to avoid ADC overload.
- e. With first RF order spurious products, the indicated frequency will change at the same rate as the input, with higher order, the indicated frequency will change at a rate faster than the input.
- f. N is the LO multiplication factor.
- g. RBW=100 Hz. With higher RF order spurious responses, the observed frequency will change at a rate faster than the input frequency.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
IF Residual Responses		Relative to full scale; see the Full Scale table for details.
Band 0		–96 dBFS (nominal)
Band 1, Preselector Bypassed (<i>Option MPB</i>)		–96 dBFS (nominal)

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
IF Frequency Response ^a				Modes above 18 GHz ^b	
Center Freq (GHz)	Span (MHz)	Preselector		Typical	RMS (nominal) ^c
≥ 0.15, < 3.6	≤ 85	n/a	±0.6 dB	±0.17 dB	0.05 dB
≥ 0.15, < 3.6	≤ 140	n/a	±0.6 dB	±0.25 dB	0.05 dB
≥ 0.15, < 3.6	≤ 160	n/a		±0.2 dB (nominal)	0.07 dB
> 3.6, ≤ 8.4	≤ 85	Off ^d	±0.73 dB	±0.2 dB	0.06 dB
≥ 3.6, ≤ 8.4	≤ 140	Off ^d	±0.8 dB	±0.35 dB	0.06 dB
≥ 3.6, ≤ 8.4	≤ 160	Off ^d		±0.3 dB (nominal)	0.07 dB
> 8.4, ≤ 26.5	≤ 85	Off ^d	±1.1 dB	±0.5 dB	0.2 dB
> 8.4, ≤ 26.5	≤ 140	Off ^d	±1.4 dB	±0.76 dB	0.2 dB
> 8.4, ≤ 26.5	≤ 160	Off ^d		±0.5 dB (nominal)	0.12 dB
> 26.5, ≤ 50	≤ 85	Off ^d	±1.2 dB	±0.45 dB	0.12 dB
> 26.5, ≤ 50	≤ 140	Off ^d	±1.4 dB	±0.65 dB	0.12 dB
> 26.5, ≤ 50	≤ 160	Off ^d		±0.65 dB (nominal)	0.12 dB
> 3.6		On		See note ^e	

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

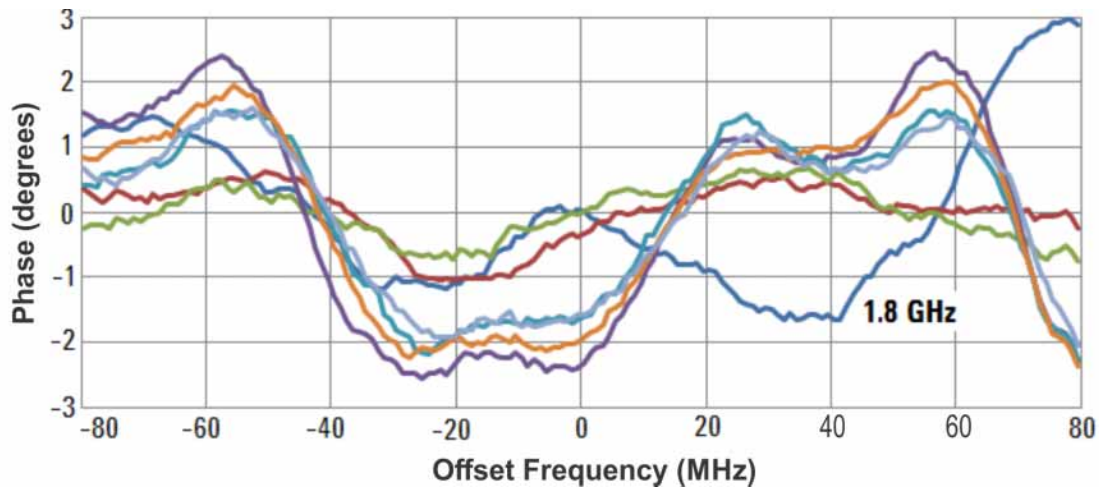
Option B85/B1A/B1X – 85/125/160 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

- b. Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector. With the use of Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. These modes cause nominally up to –0.35 dB amplitude change, with phase errors of nominally up to $\pm 1.2^\circ$.
- c. The listed performance is the rms of the amplitude deviation from the mean amplitude response of a span/CF combination. 50% of the combinations of prototype instruments, center frequencies and spans had performance better than the listed values.
- d. Option MPB is installed and enabled.
- e. The passband shape will be greatly affected by the preselector. See **“Preselector Bandwidth” on page 30**.

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
IF Phase Linearity				Deviation from mean phase linearity Freq <i>Option 526</i> only: Modes above 18 GHz ^a	
Center Freq (GHz)	Span (MHz)	Preselector		Peak-to-peak (nominal)	RMS (nominal)^b
$\geq 0.03, < 3.6$	≤ 85	n/a		1.6°	0.54°
	≤ 140	n/a		3.9°	0.85°
	≤ 160	n/a		4.7°	1.23°
≥ 3.6	≤ 85	Off ^c		4.2°	0.93°
	≤ 160	Off ^c		5.3°	1.73°

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

Nominal IF Phase Linearity [Plot] 160 MHz IF Path



The phase characteristics of analysis frequencies below 3.6 GHz are similar to the 1.8 GHz graph shown. For analysis above 3.6 GHz, the curves shown are representative. They were measured between 5 and 25 GHz. The phase linearity of the analyzer does not depend on the frequency option nor on the IF analysis bandwidth option when that option is in the range of 85 to 160 MHz.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Full Scale (ADC Clipping)^a Default settings, signal at CF (IF Gain = Low; IF Gain Offset = 0 dB) Band 0 Band 1 through 6 High Gain setting, signal at CF (IF Gain = High; IF Gain Offset = 0 dB) Band 0 Band 1 through 6 IF Gain Offset \neq 0 dB, signal at CF Effect of signal frequency \neq CF		–8 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal) –7 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal) –18 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal), subject to gain limitations ^c –17 dBm mixer level ^b (nominal), subject to gain limitations ^c See formula ^d , subject to gain limitations ^c up to ± 3 dB (nominal)

Option B85/B1A/B1X – 85/125/160 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

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

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
EVM measurement floor Case 1: 802.11ac OFDM signal, 80 MHz bandwidth, MCS8 Carrier frequency, 5.21 GHz, input power 0 dBm Case 2: 802.11ac OFDM signal, 160 MHz bandwidth, MCS8 Carrier frequency, 5.25 GHz, input power 0 dBm		Customized settings required, using 89600 VSA software with equalizer training settings stated below, pilot phase tracking set to post EQ Preselector Bypassed (Option MPB) is installed and enabled 0.23% (–52.7 dB) nominal (EQ on preamble, plots, and data) 0.35% (–49.1 dB) nominal (EQ on preamble only) 0.30% (–50.4 dB) nominal (EQ on preamble, plots, and data) 0.40% (–47.9 dB) nominal (EQ on preamble only)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion Band 0 Band 1 Band 2 Band 3 Band 4		Two tones of equal level 1 MHz tone separation Each tone –11 dB relative to full scale (ADC clipping) IF Gain = High IF Gain Offset = 0 dB Preselector Bypassed ^a (Option MPB) in Bands 1 through 4 Freq Option ≤ 526 –77 dBc (nominal) –75 dBc (nominal) –74 dBc (nominal) –76 dBc (nominal) –74 dBc (nominal)

- a. When using the preselector, performance is similar.

Option B85/B1A/B1X – 85/125/160 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Other Analysis Bandwidth Specifications

Description		Specifications	Supplemental Information
Noise Density with Preselector Bypass (Option MPB)			0 dB attenuation; Preselector bypassed above Band 0; center of IF bandwidth ^a
Band	Freq (GHz)^b	IF Gain^c = Low	
0	1.80	–146 dBm/Hz	
1	5.95	–142 dBm/Hz	
2	10.95	–141 dBm/Hz	
3	15.30	–136 dBm/Hz	
4	21.75	–133 dBm/Hz	
5	30.00	–130 dBm/Hz	
6	42.20	–130 dBm/Hz	

- The noise level in the IF will change for frequencies away from the center of the IF. Usually, the IF part of the total noise will get worse by nominally up to 3 dB as the edge of the IF bandwidth is approached.
- Specifications apply at the center of each band. IF noise dominates the system noise, therefore the noise density will not change substantially with center frequency.
- IF Gain Offset = 0 dB. IF Gain = High is about 10 dB extra IF gain, giving better noise levels but a full-scale level (ADC clipping) that is reduced by about 10 dB. For the best clipping-to-noise dynamic range, use IF Gain = Low and negative IF Gain Offset settings.

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Signal to Noise Ratio		Ratio of clipping level ^a to noise level ^b
Example: 1.8 GHz		140 dB nominal, log averaged, 1 Hz RBW, IF Gain = Low, IF Gain Offset = 0 dB

- For the clipping level, see the table above, "Full Scale." Note that the clipping level is not a warranted specification, and has particularly high uncertainty at high microwave frequencies.
- The noise level is specified in the table above, "Displayed Average Noise Level." Please consider these details and additional information: DANL is, by Agilent and industry practice, specified with log averaging, which reduces the measured noise level by 2.51 dB. It is specified for a 1 Hz resolution bandwidth, which will nominally have a noise bandwidth of 1.056 Hz. Therefore, the noise density is 2.27 dB above the DANL. Please note that the signal-to-noise ratio can be further improved by using negative settings of IF Gain Offset.

Data Acquisition

Description	Specifications				Supplemental Information
Time Record Length					
IQ Analyzer	4,999,999 IQ sample pairs				Waveform measurement ^a
Advanced Tools					89600 VSA software or Fast Capture ^b
	Data Packing				
Length (IQ sample pairs)	32-bit		64-bit		
Standard	536 MSa (2^{29} Sa)		268 MSa (2^{28} Sa)		2 GB total memory ^c
<i>Option DP4</i>	1073 MSa (2^{30} Sa)		536 MSa (2^{29} Sa)		4 GB total memory
Maximum IQ Capture Time	Data Packing				
(89600 VSA and Fast Capture)	32-bit		64-bit		Calculated by: Length of IQ sample pairs/Sample Rate (IQ Pairs) ^d
	Standard	<i>DP4</i>	Standard	<i>DP4</i>	
10 MHz IFBW	42.94 s	85.89 s	21.47 s	42.94 s	
25 MHz IFBW	17.17 s	34.35 s	8.58 s	17.17 s	
40 MHz IFBW	10.73 s	21.47 s	5.36 s	10.73 s	
85 MHz IFBW	5.05 s	10.10 s	2.53 s	5.05 s	
160 MHz IFBW	2.68 s	5.36 s	1.34 s	2.68 s	
Sample Rate (IQ Pairs)	$1.25 \times \text{IFBW}$				
ADC Resolution	14 bits				

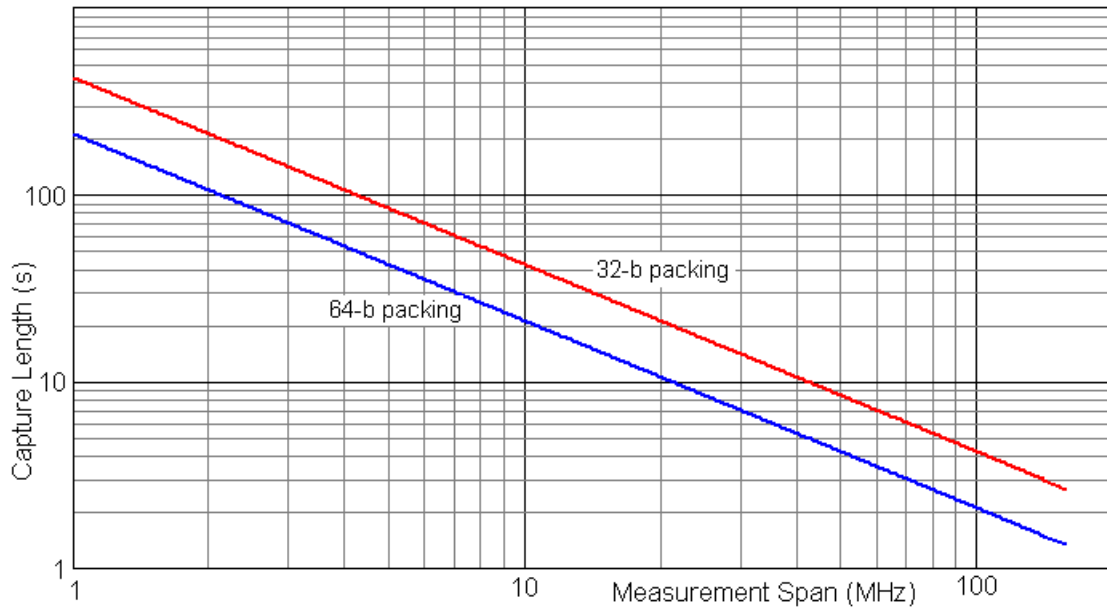
a. This can also be accessed with the remote programming command of "read:wav()?".

b. This can only be accessed with the remote programming command of "init:fcap" in the IQ Analyzer (Basic) waveform measurement.

c. For instruments without *Option DP4*, instruments that shipped with S/N prefix <MY5608.

d. For example, using 32-bit data packing with *Option DP4* at 10 MHz IF bandwidth (IFBW), the Maximum Capture Time is calculated using the formula: "Max Capture Time = $(2^{30})/(10 \text{ MHz} \times 1.25)$ ".

Capture Time [Plot]



NOTE This plot is based on the full access to the 2 GB deep capture memory which requires 89600 VSA software.

Option B85/B1A/B1X - 85/125/160 MHz Analysis Bandwidth
Data Acquisition

6 Option BBA – Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option BBA* (Baseband IQ) hardware. *Option BBA* is only compatible with *Options 503, 508, 513, and 526*.

Frequency and Time

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Range		
I only, Q only	DC to 40 MHz	Tuning range ^a
I + jQ	-40 MHz to 40 MHz	Baseband range
Frequency Span^b		Dependent on base instrument IF BW options
I only, Q only		
Standard Instrument	10 Hz to 10 MHz	
With <i>Option B25</i>	10 Hz to 25 MHz	
With <i>Option B40</i>	10 Hz to 40 MHz	
I + jQ		
Standard Instrument	10 Hz to 20 MHz	
With <i>Option B25</i>	10 Hz to 50 MHz	
With <i>Option B40</i>	10 Hz to 80 MHz	
2-channel with 89600 VSA		
Standard Instrument	10 Hz to 10 MHz per channel	
With <i>Option B25</i>		
Zoom, complex data	10 Hz to 25 MHz per channel	
Baseband	10 Hz to 20 MHz per channel	
With <i>Option B40</i>		
Zoom, complex data	10 Hz to 40 MHz per channel	
Baseband	10 Hz to 20 MHz per channel	
Frequency Resolution	1 Hz	

- a. Closest approach of center frequency to edge frequency is limited to one-half of span.
b. Standard base instrument provides 0 Hz to 10 MHz span range. For >10 MHz spans, options B25 (25 MHz) or S40 (40 MHz) required.

Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Input Ranges		50 Ω source power setting for full-scale sinusoid
Full-Scale Peak Voltage		
50 Ω Input Impedance	1 V Peak	10 dBm
	0.5 V Peak	4 dBm
	0.250 V Peak	–2 dBm
	0.125 V Peak	–8 dBm
1 M Ω Input Impedance ^a	1 V Peak	4 dBm
	0.5 V Peak	–2 dBm
	0.250 V Peak	–8 dBm
	0.125 V Peak	–14 dBm
Maximum Common Mode Input Range		
50 Ω Input Impedance	–3 V to +3 V	±6.75 V (Keysight 1130A probe)
1 M Ω Input Impedance	–3 V to +3 V	±30 V (Keysight 1161A probe)
Maximum Safe Input Voltage	±4 V (DC + AC)	

a. Underterminated – no external termination used on input.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy^a		
250 kHz Reference Frequency, All Ranges		±0.07 dB (nominal)

a. Measured at –6 dB relative to maximum for each range.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Frequency Response		±0.25 dB (nominal)
(Relative to 250 kHz, 50 Ω and 1 M Ω Inputs, 0 to 40 MHz)		

Option BBA - Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

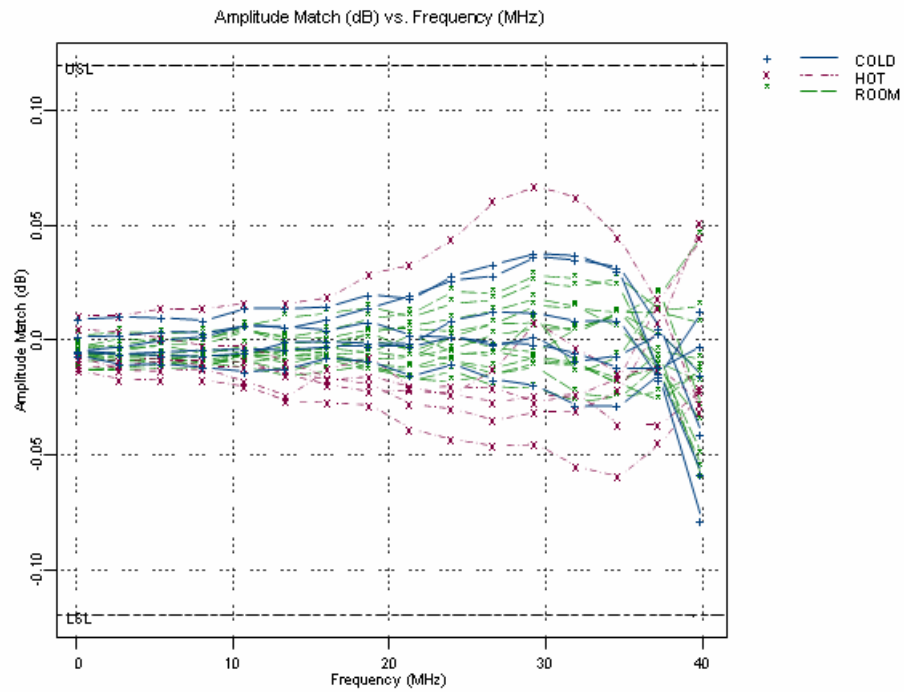
Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Amplitude Linearity^a (All ranges) 0 to -45 dB relative to Full Scale More than 45 dB below Full Scale		±0.10 dB (nominal) ±0.20 dB (nominal)

a. With dither turned on.

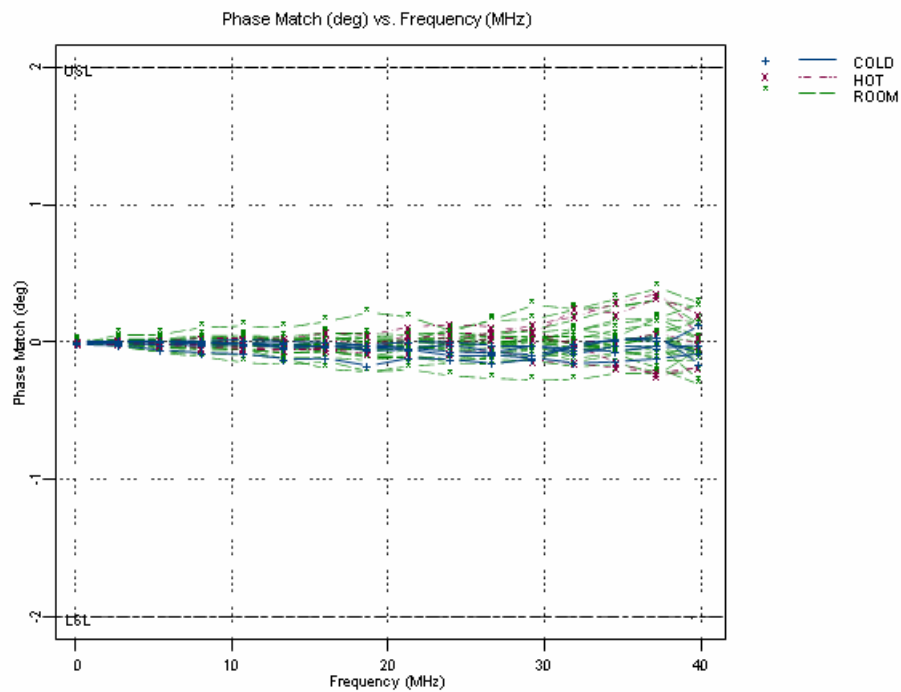
Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Match Amplitude Match 0 to 10 MHz >10 MHz to 25 MHz >25 MHz to 40 MHz Phase Match 0 to 10 MHz >10 MHz to 25 MHz >25 MHz to 40 MHz		All Ranges, 50 Ω and 1 M Ω Inputs, Single Ended input mode selected 95th Percentile (=2σ) ±0.04 dB ±0.06 dB ±0.10 dB All Ranges, 50 Ω and 1 M Ω Inputs, Single Ended input mode selected 95th Percentile (=2σ) ±0.08° ±0.18° ±0.32°

Option BBA - Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Nominal Channel Match, 50 Ω Input, Single-Ended input mode, 0.25V Range [Plot]



Nominal Phase Match, 50 Ω Input, Single-Ended input mode, 0.25V Range [Plot]



Option BBA - Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs
Amplitude Accuracy and Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Crosstalk (50 Ω and 1 M Ω Inputs)		< -70 dB (nominal)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Common Mode Rejection (50 Ω Input, 0 to 40 MHz)		< -50 dB (nominal)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Phase Noise (1 MHz to 40 MHz) Offset 1 kHz Offset 10 kHz Offset 100 kHz Offsets >100 kHz		-132 dBc/Hz (nominal) -136 dBc/Hz (nominal) -142 dBc/Hz (nominal) -142 dBc/Hz (nominal)

a. DANL (Displayed Average Noise Level) is the average noise level over the stated frequency range.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Residual Responses (0 Hz to 40 MHz)		–90 dBm (nominal)

Option BBA - Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs
Dynamic Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Responses^a (f > 1 kHz from carrier) Second Harmonic Distortion^a Third Order Intermodulation Distortion^b		-70 dBc (nominal) -70 dBc (nominal) -70 dBFS (nominal)

a. Measured relative to 0 dBm carrier

b. Measured with two tones, each at half of full scale, spaced by 100 kHz.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Residual DC (IQ) offset (After Auto-Zero)		-54 dBFS (nominal)

Application Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Supported X-Series Measurement Applications N9073C-1FP/2FP/3FP W-CDMA/HSPA/HSPA+ N9080C--1FP LTE-FDD N9082C--1FP LTE-TDD		Refer to the corresponding measurement application chapter for performance information with <i>Option BBA</i> enabled.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Residual EVM – X-Series Measurement Applications N9073A W-CDMA Composite EVM floor		1.5% (nominal)

Option BBA - Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs
Application Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Residual EVM – 89600 VSA Software Applications 89600 <i>Option BHD</i> : 3GPP LTE (10 MHz Bandwidth) DL UL 89600 <i>Option B7U</i> : 3GPP W-CDMA (5 MHz Bandwidth)		 ≤ -48 dB (0.4%) (nominal) ≤ -46 dB (0.5%) (nominal) $\leq 1.5\%$ EVM (nominal)

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Complex Spectrum Measurement		
Resolution BW Range	100 mHz to 3 MHz	
Pre-FFT Filter BW Range (Type: Gaussian, Flat BW Control: Auto, Manual)		
<i>Option B25</i> (Standard)	10 Hz to 50 MHz	
<i>Option B40</i>	10 Hz to 80 MHz	
FFT Window	Flat Top (high amplitude accuracy); Uniform; Hanning; Hamming; Gaussian; Blackman; Blackman-Harris; Kaiser-Bessel 70, 90, 110	
Averaging		
Avg Number	1 to 20,001	
Avg Mode	Exponential, Repeat	
Avg Type	Power Avg (RMS), Log-Power Avg (Video), Voltage Avg, Maximum, Minimum	

Option BBA – Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Y-axis Display		
Dynamic Range	10 divisions × scale/div	
Log scale/div Range	0.1 to 20 dB	
Log scale/div Increment	0.01 dB	
Voltage scale/div Range	1 nV to 20 V	
Controls	Ref Value, Range, Scale/Div, Ref Position, and Auto Scaling	Allows expanded views of portions of the trace data
Range Selection	Auto, Manual	Refer to “Input Ranges” on page 121
I Range and Q Range	1 V peak, 0.5 V peak, 0.25 V peak, or 0.125 V peak	
Markers	Normal, Delta, Band Power, Noise	
Measurement Resolution		
Displayed (manual)	0.01 dB	
Remote Query	0.001 dB	
Trigger		Refer to “Trigger Inputs” on page 78.
Source	Free Run External 1 External 2	
Baseband I/Q Source	I/Q Mag I (Demodulated) Q (Demodulated) Input I Input Q Aux Channel Center Frequency	
Baseband IQ Trigger Setup	Trigger level, Trigger slope, and Trigger delay	
Aux Channel I/Q mag Trigger Setup	Trigger level, Trigger slope, Trigger delay, Trigger center frequency, and Trigger BW	
General Trigger Setup	Auto trigger, Trigger holdoff	

Option BBA – Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
IQ Waveform Measurement		
Time Record Length		Refer to “ Capture Length vs. Span, 2-channel with 89600 VSA, I+jQ Mode [Plot] ” on page 135.
Information Bandwidth		
<i>Option B25</i> (Standard)	10 Hz to 50 MHz	
<i>Option B40</i>	10 Hz to 80 MHz	
Averaging		
Avg Number	1 to 20,001	
Avg Mode	Exponential, Repeat	
Avg Type	Power Avg (RMS), Log-power Avg (Video), Voltage Avg,	
Displays	RF Envelope, I/Q Waveform	
Y-axis Display		
Dynamic Range	10 divisions × scale/div	Allows expanded views of portions of the trace data.
Log scale/div Range	0.1 to 20 dB	
Log scale/div Increment	0.01 dB	
Voltage scale/div Range	1 nV to 20 V	
Controls	Scale/Div, Ref Value, and Ref Position	Allows expanded views of portions of the trace data.
X-axis Display		
Range	10 divisions x scale/div	
Controls	Scale/Div, Ref Value, and Ref Position	

Option BBA - Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Markers	Normal, Delta, Band Power, Noise	
Measurement Resolution		
Displayed	0.01 dB	
Remote query	0.001 dB	
Trigger		Refer to “Trigger Inputs” on page 78.
Trigger Source	External 1 External 2 I/Q Mag I, Q, Input I, Input Q Aux channel I/Q mag	Refer to “Trigger Inputs” on page 78.
Trigger Slope	Positive, Negative	
Trigger Delay	On, Off	
Range		
External-1/2	–150 ms to 500 ms	
I/Q Mag, I, Q, Input I, Input Q, Aux channel I/Q mag	–2.5 s to 10.0 s	
General Trigger Setup	Auto trigger, Trigger holdoff	
Auto Trigger	On, Off	
Time Interval Range		1 ms to 100 s (nominal) Triggers immediately if no trigger occurs before the set time interval.
Trigger Holdoff	On, Off	
Range	0 to 500 ms	
Resolution	100 ns	
Baseband I/Q Source	I/Q Mag I (Demodulated) Q (Demodulated) Input I, Input Q, Aux Channel Center Frequency	
Baseband I/Q Trigger Setup	Trigger level, Trigger slope, and Trigger delay	
Aux Channel I/Q mag Trigger Setup	Trigger level, Trigger slope, Trigger delay, Trigger center frequency, and Trigger BW	

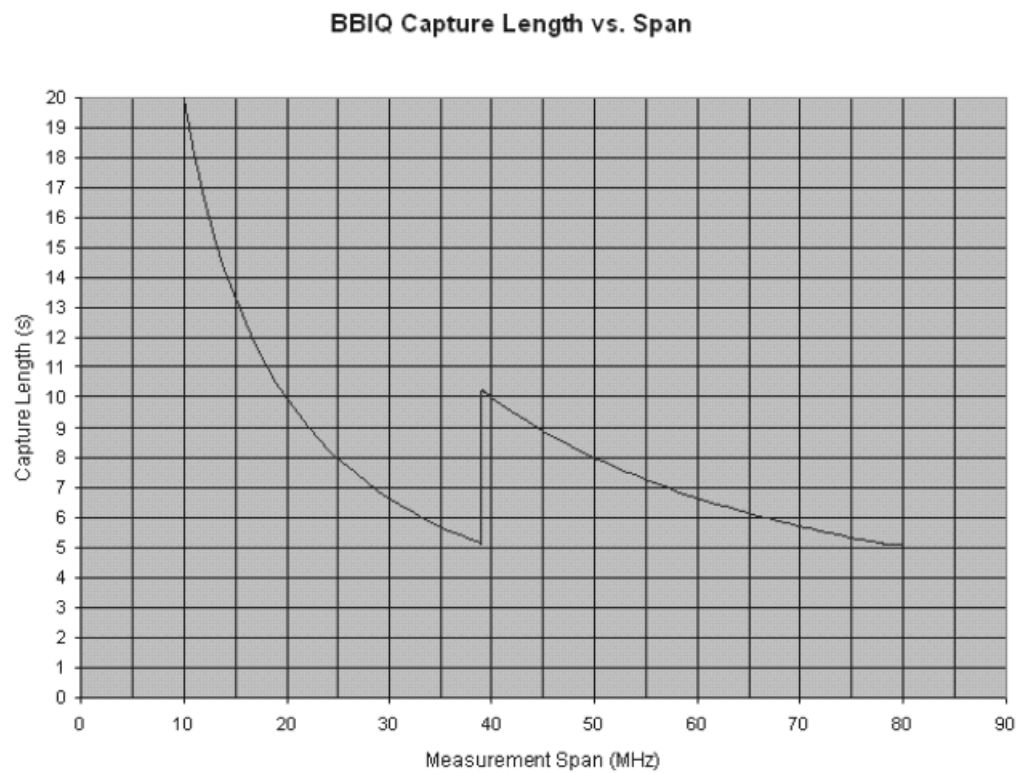
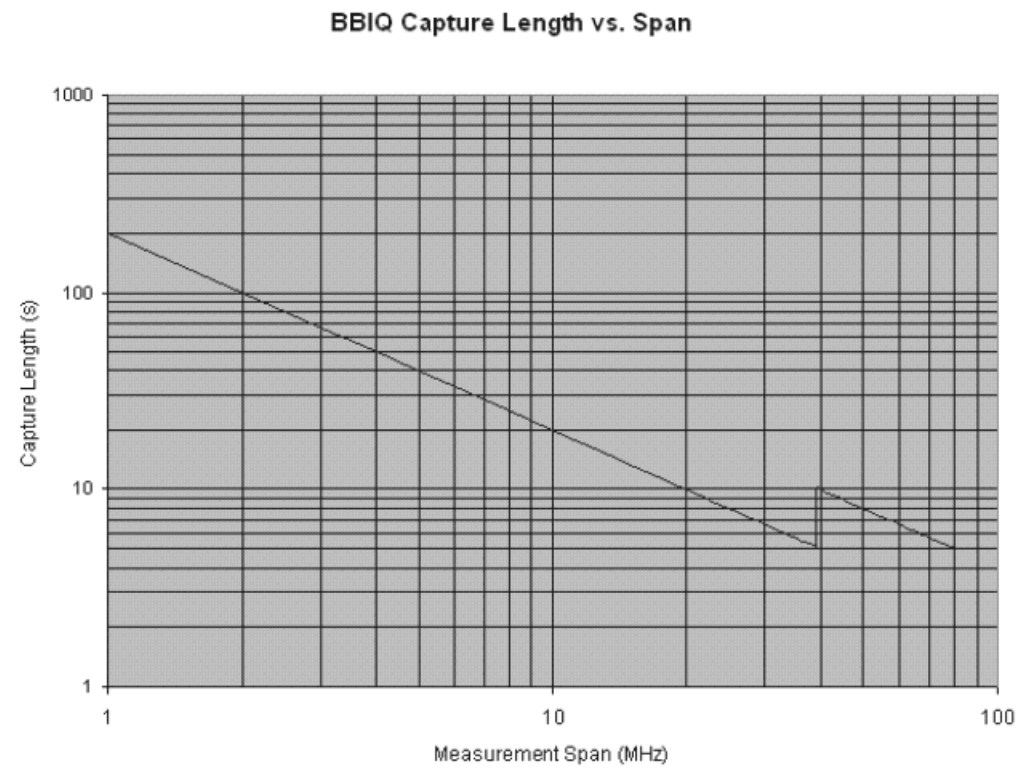
Option BBA - Analog Baseband IQ (BBIQ) Inputs
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Aux Channel I/Q mag Trigger		
Trigger Center Frequency		
<i>Option B25</i> (Standard)	–25 MHz to 25 MHz	
<i>Option B40</i>	–40 MHz to 40 MHz	
Trigger BW		
<i>Option B25</i> (Standard)	10 Hz to 50 MHz	
<i>Option B40</i>	10 Hz to 80 MHz	

General

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Capture Depth	512 MSa	Sampling rate 50 MSa/s to 100 MSa/s
	256 MSa	Sampling rate < 50 MSa/s
Capture Record Length		
Sample Rate 100 MSa/s	5 s	80 MHz bandwidth with I+jQ
Sample Rate 50 MSa/s	5 s	40 MHz bandwidth with I+jQ
Sample Rate 25 MSa/s	10 s	20 MHz bandwidth with I+jQ
Sample Rate 12.5 MSa/s	20 s	10 MHz bandwidth with I+jQ

Capture Length vs. Span, 2-channel with 89600 VSA, I+jQ Mode [Plot]



Inputs/Outputs

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Connectors (I, Q, I, Q, and Cal Out)	BNC female	See Frequency and Amplitude sections for Baseband Input details
Cal Out		
Signal	AC coupled square wave	
Frequency	Selectable between 1 kHz or 250 kHz (fixed)	
Input Impedance (4 connectors: I, I and Q, Q)		50 Ω or 1 M Ω (nominal) selectable
Probes Supported	Keysight InfiniiMax series:	Probe connectivity kits such as E2668A, E2669A or E2675A are needed. For more details, please refer to the Keysight probe configuration guides: 5968-7141EN and 5989-6162EN.
Active Probe	1130A, 1131A, 1132A, 1134A	
Passive Probe	1161A	
Input Return Loss (50 Ω Impedance Selected)		
0 to 10 MHz		-35 dB (nominal)
10 to 40 MHz		-30 dB (nominal)
Input Capacitance (1 M Ω Input Impedance)		12 pF (nominal)

7 Option CR3 – Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output

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

Specifications Affected by Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output

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

Other Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output Specifications

Aux IF Out Port

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

Second IF Out

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Second IF Out		
Output Center Frequency		
SA Mode		322.5 MHz
I/Q Analyzer Mode		
IF Path \leq 25 MHz		322.5 MHz
IF Path 40 MHz		250 MHz
IF Path 85, 125 or 160 MHz		300 MHz
Conversion Gain at 2nd IF output center frequency		-1 to +4 dB (nominal) plus RF frequency response ^a
Bandwidth		
Low band		Up to 140 MHz (nominal) ^b
High band		
With preselector		Depends on RF center frequency ^c
Preselector bypassed (Option MPB)		Up to 410 MHz nominal ^d
Residual Output Signals		-94 dBm or lower (nominal)

- "Conversion Gain" is defined from RF input to IF Output with 0 dB mechanical attenuation and the electronic attenuator off. The nominal performance applies in zero span.
- The passband width at -3 dB nominally extends from IF frequencies of 230 to 370 MHz. When using IF paths with center frequencies of 250 MHz or 322.5 MHz, the passband will therefore be asymmetric.
- The YIG-tuned preselector bandwidth nominally varies from 55 MHz for a center frequencies of 3.6 GHz through 57 MHz at 15 GHz to 75 MHz at 26.5 GHz. (Refer to page 23 for details.) The preselector effect will dominate the passband width.
- The passband width at -6 dB nominally extends from 100 to 510 MHz. Thus, the maximum width is not centered around the IF output center frequency.

Option CR3 - Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output
Other Connector Rear, 2nd IF Output Specifications

8 Option CRP – Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output

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

Specifications Affected by Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output

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

Other Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output Specifications

Aux IF Out Port

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

Arbitrary IF Out

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

- “Conversion Gain” is defined from RF input to IF Output with 0 dB mechanical attenuation and the electronic attenuator off. The nominal performance applies with zero span.
- The bandwidth shown is in non-preselected bands. The combination with preselection (see footnote c) will reduce the bandwidth.
- See **“Preselector Bandwidth” on page 30**.
- As the output center frequency declines, the lower edge of the passband will fold around zero hertz. This phenomenon is most severe for output frequencies around and below 20 MHz. For more information on frequency folding, refer to *X-Series Spectrum Analyzer User's and Programmer's Reference*.
- The added phase noise in the conversion process of generating this IF is nominally –88, –106, and –130 dBc/Hz at offsets of 10, 100, and 1000 kHz respectively.
- Measured from 1 MHz to 150 MHz.

Option CRP - Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output
Other Connector Rear, Arbitrary IF Output Specifications

9 Option EA3 – Electronic Attenuator, 3.6 GHz

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

Specifications Affected by Electronic Attenuator

Specification Name	Information
Frequency Range	See “Range (Frequency and Attenuation)” on page 147.
1 dB Gain Compression Point	See “Distortions and Noise” on page 148.
Displayed Average Noise Level	See “Distortions and Noise” on page 148.
Frequency Response	See “Frequency Response” on page 149.
Attenuator Switching Uncertainty	The recommended operation of the electronic attenuator is with the reference setting (10 dB) of the mechanical attenuator. In this operating condition, the Attenuator Switching Uncertainty specification of the mechanical attenuator in the core specifications does not apply, and any switching uncertainty of the electronic attenuator is included within the “Electronic Attenuator Switching Uncertainty” on page 151.
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy,	See “Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 150.
Second Harmonic Distortion	See “Distortions and Noise” on page 148.
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion	See “Distortions and Noise” on page 148.

Other Electronic Attenuator Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Range (Frequency and Attenuation)		
Frequency Range	10 Hz to 3.6 GHz	
Attenuation Range		
Electronic Attenuator Range	0 to 24 dB, 1 dB steps	
Calibrated Range	0 to 24 dB, 2 dB steps	Electronic attenuator is calibrated with 10 dB mechanical attenuation
Full Attenuation Range	0 to 94 dB, 1 dB steps	Sum of electronic and mechanical attenuation

Option EA3 – Electronic Attenuator, 3.6 GHz
Other Electronic Attenuator Specifications

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

- The electronic attenuator is calibrated for its frequency response only with the mechanical attenuator set to its preferred setting of 10 dB.
- The loss of the electronic attenuator is nominally given by its attenuation plus its excess loss. That excess loss is nominally 2 dB from 0 – 500 MHz and increases by nominally another 1 dB/GHz for frequencies above 500 MHz.
- An additional compression mechanism is present at high electronic attenuator settings. The mechanism gives nominally 1 dB compression at +20 dBm at the internal electronic attenuator input. The compression threshold at the RF input is higher than that at the internal electronic attenuator input by the mechanical attenuation. The mechanism has negligible effect for electronic attenuations of 0 through 14 dB.
- The TOI performance improvement due to electronic attenuator loss is limited at high frequencies, such that the TOI reaches a limit of nominally +45 dBm at 3.6 GHz, with the preferred mechanical attenuator setting of 10 dB, and the maximum electronic attenuation of 24 dB. The TOI will change in direct proportion to changes in mechanical attenuation.

Option EA3 – Electronic Attenuator, 3.6 GHz
Other Electronic Attenuator Specifications

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Response (Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz)) Attenuation = 4 to 24 dB, even steps <i>Option ≤ 526</i> 20 Hz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 2.2 GHz 2.2 to 3.6 GHz <i>Option > 526</i> 20 Hz to 10 MHz 10 to 50 MHz 50 MHz to 2.2 GHz 2.2 to 3.6 GHz Attenuation = 0, 1, 2 and odd steps, 3 to 23 dB 10 MHz to 3.6 GHz	20 to 30°C	Full Range	Mech atten set to default/calibrated setting of 10 dB. 95th Percentile ($\approx 2\sigma$) ±0.32 dB ±0.18 dB ±0.20 dB ±0.32 dB ±0.27 dB ±0.19 dB ±0.22 dB ±0.26 dB

Option EA3 – Electronic Attenuator, 3.6 GHz
Other Electronic Attenuator Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy At 50 MHz ^a 20 to 30°C Full temperature range At all frequencies ^a 20 to 30°C Full temperature range 95th Percentile Absolute Amplitude Accuracy ^b (Wide range of signal levels, RBWs, RLs, etc., 0.01 to 3.6 GHz)	 ± 0.34 dB ± 0.36 dB $\pm(0.34 \text{ dB} + \text{frequency response})$ $\pm(0.36 \text{ dB} + \text{frequency response})$ 	 ± 0.17 dB

- 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; 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. When using FFT sweeps, the signal must be at the center frequency. This absolute amplitude accuracy specification includes the sum of the following individual specifications under the conditions listed above: Scale Fidelity, Reference Level Accuracy, Display Scale Switching Uncertainty, Resolution Bandwidth Switching Uncertainty, 50 MHz Amplitude Reference Accuracy, and the accuracy with which the instrument aligns its internal gains to the 50 MHz Amplitude Reference.
- b. Absolute Amplitude Accuracy for a wide range of signal and measurement settings, covers the 95th percentile proportion with 95% confidence. Here are the details of what is covered and how the computation is made: The wide range of conditions of RBW, signal level, VBW, reference level and display scale are discussed in footnote a. There are 44 quasi-random combinations used, tested at a 50 MHz signal frequency. We compute the 95th percentile proportion with 95% confidence for this set observed over a statistically significant number of instruments. Also, the frequency response relative to the 50 MHz response is characterized by varying the signal across a large number of quasi-random verification frequencies that are chosen to not correspond with the frequency response adjustment frequencies. We again compute the 95th percentile proportion with 95% confidence for this set observed over a statistically significant number of instruments. We also compute the 95th percentile accuracy of tracing the calibration of the 50 MHz absolute amplitude accuracy to a national standards organization. We also compute the 95th percentile accuracy of tracing the calibration of the relative frequency response to a national standards organization. We take the root-sum-square of these four independent Gaussian parameters. To that rss we add the environmental effects of temperature variations across the 20 to 30°C range. These computations and measurements are made with the mechanical attenuator, set to the reference state of 10 dB, the electronic attenuator set to all even settings from 4 through 24 dB inclusive.

Option EA3 – Electronic Attenuator, 3.6 GHz
Other Electronic Attenuator Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Electronic Attenuator Switching Uncertainty (Error relative to reference condition: 50 MHz, 10 dB mechanical attenuation, 10 dB electronic attenuation) Attenuation = 0 to 24 dB 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz	See note ^a	

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

Option EA3 - Electronic Attenuator, 3.6 GHz
Other Electronic Attenuator Specifications

10 Option EMC – Precompliance EMI Features

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

Frequency

Description	Specifications	Supplemental information
Frequency Range		10 Hz to 3.6, 7, 13.6, 26.5, GHz depending on the frequency option.
EMI Resolution Bandwidths		See “CISPR Preset Settings” on page 155 and “MIL-STD 461D/E/F Frequency Ranges and Bandwidths” on page 155 for CISPR and MIL-STD frequency ranges.
CISPR		Available when the EMC Standard is CISPR.
200 Hz, 9 kHz, 120 kHz, 1 MHz		As specified by CISPR 16-1-1, –6 dB bandwidths, subject to masks
Non-CISPR bandwidths	10, 30, 100, 300 Hz, 1, 3, 30, 300 kHz, 3, 10 MHz	–6 dB bandwidths
MIL STD		Available when the EMC Standard is MIL
10, 100 Hz, 1, 10, 100 kHz, 1 MHz		As specified by MIL-STD-461, –6 dB bandwidths
Non-MIL STD bandwidths	30, 300 Hz, 3, 30, 300 kHz, 3, 10 MHz	–6 dB bandwidths

Table 10-1 CISPR Preset Settings

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

Table 10-2 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 specified 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 specified 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
Dynamic range		
Pulse repetition rates ≥ 20 Hz		As specified by CISPR 16-1-1
Pulse repetition rates ≤ 10 Hz		Does not meet CISPR standards in some cases with DC pulse excitation.
RMS Average Detector		As specified by CISPR 16-1-1

11 Option ESC – External Source Control

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

General Specifications

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Frequency Range		
SA Operating range		
N9020B-503	10 Hz to 3.6 GHz	
N9020B-508	10 Hz to 8.4 GHz	
N9020B-513	10 Hz to 13.6 GHz	
N9020B-526	10 Hz to 26.5 GHz	
N9020B-532	10 Hz to 32 GHz	
N9020B-544	10 Hz to 44 GHz	
N9020B-550	10 Hz to 50 GHz	
Source Operating range		
N5171B-501	9 kHz to 1 GHz	
N5171B/72B/81B/82B-503	9 kHz to 3 GHz	
N5171B/72B/81B/82B-506	9 kHz to 6 GHz	
N5161A/N5162A/N5181A/N5182A-503	100 kHz to 3 GHz	
N5161A/N5162A/N5181A/N5182A-506	100 kHz to 6 GHz	
N5183A-520	100 kHz to 20 GHz	
N5183A-532	100 kHz to 31.8 GHz	
N5183A-540	100 kHz to 40 GHz	
N5173B/N5183B-513	9 kHz to 13 GHz	
N5173B/N5183B-520	9 kHz to 20 GHz	
N5173B/N5183B-532	9 kHz to 31.8 GHz	
N5173B/N5183B-540	9 kHz to 40 GHz	
E8257C/E8257D-520	250 kHz to 20 GHz	
E8257D-532	250 kHz to 31.8 GHz	
E8257N-340	250 kHz to 40 GHz	
E8257C/E8257D-540	250 kHz to 40 GHz	
E8257D/E8257N-550	250 kHz to 50 GHz	
E8257D-567	250 kHz to 67 GHz	
E8267C/E8267D-520	250 kHz to 20 GHz	
E8267D-532	250 kHz to 31.8 GHz	
E8267D-544	250 kHz to 44 GHz	

Option ESC - External Source Control
General Specifications

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Span Limitations Span limitations due to source range Offset Sweep Sweep offset setting range Sweep offset setting resolution Harmonic Sweep Harmonic sweep setting range ^a Multiplier numerator Multiplier denominator Sweep Direction ^b	1 Hz	Limited by the source and SA operating range Limited by the source and SA operating range N = 1 to 1000 N = 1 to 1000 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) <table><tr><th>SA span</th><th>SA RBW</th></tr><tr><td>1 MHz</td><td>2 kHz</td></tr><tr><td>10 MHz</td><td>6.8 kHz</td></tr><tr><td>100 MHz</td><td>20 kHz</td></tr><tr><td>1000 MHz</td><td>68 kHz</td></tr></table> Amplitude Accuracy	SA span	SA RBW	1 MHz	2 kHz	10 MHz	6.8 kHz	100 MHz	20 kHz	1000 MHz	68 kHz	 <
SA span	SA RBW										
1 MHz	2 kHz										
10 MHz	6.8 kHz										
100 MHz	20 kHz										
1000 MHz	68 kHz										

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

Option ESC - External Source Control
General Specifications

- c. One amplitude accuracy contributor is the linearity with which amplitude levels are detected by the analyzer. This is called "scale fidelity" by most spectrum analyzer users, and "dynamic amplitude accuracy" by most network analyzer users. This small term is documented in the Amplitude section of the Specifications Guide. It is negligibly small in most cases.
- d. The amplitude accuracy versus frequency in the source and the analyzer can contribute to amplitude errors. This error source is eliminated when using normalization in low band (0 to 3.6 GHz). In high band the gain instability of the YIG-tuned prefilter in the analyzer keeps normalization errors nominally in the 0.25 to 0.5 dB range.
- e. In the worst case, the center frequency of the YIG-tuned prefilter can vary enough to cause very substantial errors, much higher than the nominal 0.25 to 0.5 dB nominal errors discussed in the previous footnote. In this case, or as a matter of good practice, the prefilter should be centered. See the user's manual for instructions on centering the preselector.
- f. VSWR interaction effects, caused by RF reflections due to mismatches in impedance, are usually the dominant error source. These reflections can be minimized by using 10 dB or more attenuation in the analyzer, and using well-matched attenuators in the measurement configuration.

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

Option ESC - External Source Control
General Specifications

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information		
Measurement Time		Nominal ^a		
		RF MXG (N5181A/N5182A) ^b		
		Band 0	Band 1	
<i>Option 503, 508, 513, 526, 532, 544, 550</i>				
201 Sweep points (default setting)		450 ms	1.1 s	
601 Sweep points		1.25 s	3.7 s	
		μW MXG (N5183A) ^b		
		Band 0	Band 1	>Band1
<i>Option 503, 508, 513, 526</i>				
201 Sweep points (default setting)		450 ms	1.2 s	2.4 s
601 Sweep points		1.2 s	3.7 s	6.9 s
<i>Option 532, 544, 550</i>				
201 Sweep points (default setting)		450 ms	6.5 s	6.6 s
601 Sweep points		1.2 s	19 s	19.1 s
		PSG (E8257D)/(E8267D) ^c		
		Band 0	Band 1	>Band1
<i>Option 503, 508, 513, 526</i>				
201 Sweep points (default setting)		2.2 s	2.2 s	2.5 s
601 Sweep points		6.1 s	6.5 s	7.1 s
<i>Option 532, 544, 550</i>				
201 Sweep points (default setting)		2.2 s	6.6 s	6.6 s
601 Sweep points		6.1 s	19.5 s	19.1 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 Trigger1. 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 $N_{\text{points}}/\text{RBW}$.
- b. Based on MXG firmware version A.01.80 and *Option UNZ* installed.
- c. Based on PSG firmware version C.06.15 and *Option UNZ* installed.

Option ESC - External Source Control
General Specifications

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Supported External Sources^a		
Agilent/Keysight EXG		N5171B/72B/73B
Agilent/Keysight MXG		N5161A/62A N5181A/82A/83A N5181B/82B/83B
Agilent/Keysight PSG		E8257C/67C E8257D/67D E8257N
IO interface connection between EXG/MXG and SA between PSG and SA		LAN, GPIB, or USB LAN or GPIB

a. Firmware revision A.19.50 or later is required for the signal analyzer.

12 Option EXM – External Mixing

This chapter contains specifications for the *Option EXM* External Mixing.

Specifications Affected by External mixing

Specification Name	Information
RF-Related Specifications, such as TOI, DANL, SHI, Amplitude Accuracy, and so forth.	Specifications do not apply; some related specifications are contained in IF Input in this chapter
IF-Related Specifications, such as RBW range, RBW accuracy, RBW switching uncertainty, and so forth.	Specifications unchanged, except IF Frequency Response - see specifications in this chapter.
New specifications: IF Input Mixer Bias LO Output	See specifications in this chapter.

Other External Mixing Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Connection Port EXT MIXER		
Connector	SMA, female	
Impedance		50 Ω (nominal) at IF and LO frequencies
Functions	Triplexed for Mixer Bias, IF Input and LO output	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Mixer Bias		
Bias Current		Short circuit current
Range	± 10 mA	
Resolution	10 μ A	
Accuracy		± 20 μ A (nominal)
Output impedance		477 Ω (nominal)
Bias Voltage		Open circuit
Range		± 3.7 V (nominal)

Option EXM - External Mixing
Other External Mixing Specifications

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
IF Input			
Maximum Safe Level	+7 dBm		
Center Frequency			
Standard (or <i>Option B25</i>)	322.5 MHz		
<i>Option B85/B1A/B1X</i>	300.0 MHz		
<i>Option B40</i>	250.0 MHz		
Bandwidth			Supports all optional IFs
ADC Clipping Level ^a			-14.5 ±1.5 dBm (nominal)
1 dB Gain Compression ^a			-2 dBm (nominal)
Gain Accuracy ^b	20 to 30°C	Full Range	
Standard (or <i>Option B25</i>)	±1.2 dB	±2.5 dB	Swept and narrowband
<i>Option B85/B1A/B1X</i> or <i>Option B40</i>			±1.2 dB (nominal)
IF Frequency Response			RMS (nominal)
CF	Width		
322.5 MHz	±5 MHz		0.05 dB
322.5 MHz	±12.5 MHz		0.07 dB
250 MHz	±20 MHz		0.15 dB
300 MHz	±80 MHz		0.5 dB
Noise Figure (322.5 MHz, swept operation)			9 dB (nominal)
VSWR			1.3:1 (nominal)

- These specifications apply at the IF input port. The on-screen and mixer-input levels scale with the conversion loss and corrections values.
- The amplitude accuracy of a measurement includes this term and the accuracy with which the settings of corrections model the loss of the external mixer.

Option EXM - External Mixing
Other External Mixing Specifications

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
LO Output			
Frequency Range	3.75 to 14.1 GHz		
Output Power ^a	20 to 30°C	Full Range	
3.75 to 7.0 GHz ^b	+15.0 to 18.0 dBm	+14.5 to 18.5 dBm	
7.0 to 8.72 GHz ^b	+15.0 to 18.0 dBm	+13.5 to 18.8 dBm	
7.8 to 14.1 GHz ^c	+14.0 to 18.5 dBm	Not specified	
Second Harmonic			-20 dB (nominal)
Fundamental Feedthrough and Undesired Harmonics ^c			-15 dB (nominal)
VSWR			<2.2:1 (nominal)

- The LO output port power is compatible with Agilent/Keysight M1970 and 11970 Series mixers except for the 11970K. The power is specified at the connector. Cable loss will affect the power available at the mixer. With non-Agilent/Keysight mixer units, supplied loss calibration data may be valid only at a specified LO power that may differ from the power available at the mixer. In such cases, additional uncertainties apply.
- LO Doubler = Off settings.
- LO Doubler = On setting. Fundamental frequency = 3.9 to 7.0 GHz.

Option EXM - External Mixing
Other External Mixing Specifications

13 Option MPB – Microwave Preselector Bypass

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

NOTE

The preselector eliminates image frequencies and unwanted signals outside the preselector passband. Using option MPB to bypass the preselector will improve measurement repeatability and amplitude accuracy, since the preselector can drift over time. With the preselector bypassed, the measurement speed will be improved and attenuator cycles reduced, because Preselector Centering is no longer required before making a measurement. The reduction in attenuator cycles will extend the life of the mechanical attenuators in the instrument.

Specifications Affected by Microwave Preselector Bypass

Specification Name	Information
Displayed Average Noise Level with Preamp OFF	MPB path Displayed Average Noise Levels are nominally 3 dB better compared to Preamp OFF levels.
Displayed Average Noise Level with Preamp ON	Preamp/MPB path Displayed Average Noise Levels are nominally 4 dB worse compared with Preamp ON levels.
IF Frequency Response and IF Phase Linearity	See "IF Frequency Response" on page 34 and "IF Phase Linearity" on page 35 for the standard 10 MHz analysis bandwidth; also, see the associated "Analysis Bandwidth" chapter for any optional bandwidths.
Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
VSWR	The magnitude of the mismatch over the range of frequencies will be very similar between MPB and non-MPB operation, but the details, such as the frequencies of the peaks and valleys, will shift.
Additional Spurious Responses	In addition to the "Spurious Responses" on page 50 of the core specifications, "Additional Spurious Responses" on page 172 of this chapter also apply.

Other Microwave Preselector Bypass Specifications

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Response (Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz) Swept operation ^a , Attenuation 10 dB)			Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 18 . Modes above 18 GHz ^b
	20 to 30°C	Full Range	95th Percentile ($\approx 2\sigma$)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz	± 0.9 dB	± 1.5 dB	± 0.42 dB
8.3 to 13.6 GHz	± 1.0 dB	± 2.0 dB	± 0.50 dB
13.5 to 17.1 GHz	± 1.3 dB	± 2.0 dB	± 0.50 dB
17.0 to 22.0 GHz	± 1.3 dB	± 2.0 dB	± 0.53 dB
22.0 to 26.5 GHz	± 2.0 dB	± 2.8 dB	± 0.66 dB
26.4 to 34.5 GHz	± 2.0 dB	± 3.0 dB	± 0.80 dB
34.4 to 50 GHz	± 3.1 dB	± 4.8 dB	± 1.21 dB

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

Option MPB – Microwave Preselector Bypass
Other Microwave Preselector Bypass Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Additional Spurious Responses^a		
Tuned Frequency (f) Excitation		
Image Response		
3.5 to 50 GHz $f + fIF^b$		0 dBc (nominal), High Band Image Suppression is lost with <i>Option MPB</i> .
LO Harmonic and Subharmonic Responses		
3.5 to 8.4 GHz $N(f + fIF) \pm fIF^b$		-10 dBc (nominal), N = 2, 3
8.3 to 26.5 GHz $[N(f + fIF)/2] \pm fIF^b$		-10 dBc (nominal), N = 1, 3, 4
26.4 to 34.5 GHz $[N(f + fIF)/4] \pm fIF^b$		-10 dBc (nominal), N = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7
34.4 to 50 GHz $[N(f + fIF)/8] \pm fIF^b$		-10 dBc (nominal), N = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10
Second Harmonic Response		
3.5 to 13.6 GHz $f/2$		-72 dBc (nominal) for -40 dBm mixer level
13.5 to 34.5 GHz $f/2$		-68 dBc (nominal) for -40 dBm mixer level
34.4 to 50 GHz $f/2$		-68 dBc (nominal) for -40 dBm mixer level
IF Feedthrough Response		
3.5 to 13.6 GHz fIF^b		-100 dBc (nominal)
13.5 to 50 GHz fIF^b		-90 dBc (nominal)

- a. Dominate spurious responses are described here. Generally, other *Option MPB*-specific spurious responses will be substantially lower than those listed here, but may exceed core specifications.
- b. $fIF = 322.5$ MHz except $fIF = 250$ MHz with *Option B40* and the 40 MHz IF path enabled and $fIF = 300$ MHz with *Option B85, B1A, or B1X* and IF Path ≥ 85 MHz enabled.

14 Option NF2 – Noise Floor Extension, Instrument Alignment

This chapter contains specifications for *Option NF2* Noise Floor Extension, instrument alignment.

Specifications Affected by Noise Floor Extension

The only analyzer specifications affected by the presence or use of this option are noise specifications when the option is used. The additional specifications are given in the following pages.

Displayed Average Noise Level

Description				Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Displayed Average Noise Level with Noise Floor Extension Improvement^a						
mmW with no signal path options ^b						
mmW with one or more signal path options ^c						
RF/μW (<i>Option 503, 508, 513, or 526</i>)						
	↓	↓	↓		95th Percentile ($\approx 2\sigma$)^d	
					Preamp Off	Preamp On^e
Band 0, $f > 20 \text{ MHz}^f$	x				9 dB	10 dB
Band 0, $f > 20 \text{ MHz}^f$		x			9 dB	9 dB
Band 0, $f > 20 \text{ MHz}^f$			x		9 dB	9 dB
Band 1	x				8 dB	9 dB
Band 1		x			8 dB	9 dB
Band 1			x		9 dB	9 dB
Band 2	x				10 dB	10 dB
Band 2		x			8 dB	8 dB
Band 2			x		9 dB	8 dB
Band 3	x				9 dB	10 dB
Band 3		x			9 dB	8 dB
Band 3			x		9 dB	8 dB
Band 4	x				9 dB	9 dB
Band 4		x			9 dB	8 dB
Band 4			x		9 dB	9 dB
Band 5		x			10 dB	8 dB
Band 5			x		10 dB	8 dB
Band 6		x			10 dB	7 dB
Band 6			x		10 dB	7 dB
Improvement for CW Signals^g					3.5 dB (nominal)	
Improvement, Pulsed-RF Signals^h					10.8 dB (nominal)	
Improvement, Noise-Like Signals					9.1 dB (nominal)	

Option NF2 - Noise Floor Extension, Instrument Alignment
Displayed Average Noise Level

- a. This statement on the improvement in DANL is based on the statistical observations of the error in the effective noise floor after NFE is applied. That effective noise floor can be a negative or a positive power at any frequency. These 95th percentile values are based on the absolute value of that effective remainder noise power.
- b. Specifications marked with an x in this column apply to analyzers with mmW frequency options (*Option 532, 544 or 550*) and none of the following options that affect the signal path: *MPB, DP2, DP4, B40, B85, B1A or B1X*.
- c. Specifications marked with an x in this column apply to analyzers with mmW frequency options (*Option 532, 544 or 550*) and one or more of the following options that affect the signal path: *MPB, DP2, DP4, B40, B85, B1A or B1X*.
- d. Unlike other 95th percentiles, these table values do not include delta environment effects. NFE is aligned in the factory at room temperature. For best performance, in an environment that is different from room temperature, such as an equipment rack with other instruments, we recommend running the "Characterize Noise Floor" operation after the first time the analyzer has been installed in the environment, and given an hour to stabilize.
- e. DANL of the preamp is specified with a 50Ω source impedance. Like all amplifiers, the noise varies with the source impedance. When NFE compensates for the noise with an ideal source impedance, the variation in the remaining noise level with the actual source impedance is greatly multiplied in a decibel sense.
- f. NFE does not apply to the low frequency sensitivity. At frequencies below about 2 MHz, the sensitivity is dominated by phase noise surrounding the LO feed through. The NFE is not designed to improve that performance. At frequencies between 2 and 20 MHz the NFE effectiveness increases from nearly none to near its maximum.
- g. Improvement in the uncertainty of measurement due to amplitude errors and variance of the results is modestly improved by using NFE. The nominal improvement shown was evaluated for a 2 dB error with 250 traces averaged. For extreme numbers of averages, the result will be as shown in the "Improvement for Noise-like Signals" and DANL sections of this table.
- h. Pulsed-RF signals are usually measured with peak detection. Often, they are also measured with many "max hold" traces. When the measurement time in each display point is long compared to the reciprocal of the RBW, or the number of traces max held is large, considerable variance reduction occurs in each measurement point. When the variance reduction is large, NFE can be quite effective; when it is small, NFE has low effectiveness. For example, in Band 0 with 100 pulses per trace element, in order to keep the error within ± 3 dB error 95% of the time, the signal can be 10.8 dB lower with NFE than without NFE.

Option NF2 - Noise Floor Extension, Instrument Alignment
Displayed Average Noise Level

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Displayed Average Noise Level with Noise Floor Extension ^a					
mmW with no signal path options ^b					
mmW with one or more signal path options ^c				95th Percentile (≈2σ) ^d	
RF/μW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)				Preamp Off	Preamp On ^e
Band 0, f > 20 MHz ^f	x			−162 dBm	−172 dBm
Band 0, f > 20 MHz ^f		x		−163 dBm	−174 dBm
Band 0, f > 20 MHz ^f			x	−163 dBm	−174 dBm
Band 1	x			−160 dBm	−170 dBm
Band 1		x		−159 dBm	−174 dBm
Band 1			x	−160 dBm	−172 dBm
Band 2	x			−160 dBm	−170 dBm
Band 2		x		−159 dBm	−172 dBm
Band 2			x	−161 dBm	−173 dBm
Band 3	x			−156 dBm	−170 dBm
Band 3		x		−160 dBm	−174 dBm
Band 3			x	−161 dBm	−174 dBm
Band 4	x			−148 dBm	−164 dBm
Band 4		x		−156 dBm	−170 dBm
Band 4			x	−158 dBm	−171 dBm
Band 5		x		−154 dBm	−168 dBm
Band 5			x	−157 dBm	−169 dBm
Band 6		x		−150 dBm	−163 dBm
Band 6			x	−152 dBm	−165 dBm

- a. DANL with NFE is unlike DANL without NFE. It is based on the statistical observations of the error in the effective noise floor after NFE is applied. That effective noise floor can be a negative or a positive power at any frequency. These 95th percentile values are based on the absolute value of that effective remainder noise power.
- b. Specifications marked with an x in this column apply to analyzers with mmW frequency options (*Option 532, 544 or 550*) and none of the following options that affect the signal path: *MPB, DP2, DP4, B40, B85, B1A, or B1X*.
- c. Specifications marked with an x in this column apply to analyzers with mmW frequency options (*Option 532, 544 or 550*) and one or more of the following options that affect the signal path: *MPB, DP2, DP4, B40, B85, or B1X*.

Option NF2 - Noise Floor Extension, Instrument Alignment
Displayed Average Noise Level

- d. Unlike other 95th percentiles, these table values do not include delta environment effects. NFE is aligned in the factory at room temperature. For best performance, in an environment that is different from room temperature, such as an equipment rack with other instruments, we recommend running the "Characterize Noise Floor" operation after the first time the analyzer has been installed in the environment, and given an hour to stabilize.
- e. NFE performance can give results below theoretical levels of noise in a termination resistor at room temperature, about -174 dBm/Hz. this is intentional and usually desirable. NFE is not designed to report the noise at the input of the analyzer; it reports how much more noise is at the input of the analyzer than was present in its alignment. And its alignment includes the noise of a termination at room temperature. So it can often see the added noise below the theoretical noise. Furthermore, DANL is defined with log averaging in a 1 Hz RBW, which is about 2.3 dB lower than the noise density (power averaged) in a 1 Hz noise bandwidth.
- f. NFE does not apply to the low frequency sensitivity. At frequencies below about 2 MHz, the sensitivity is dominated by phase noise surrounding the LO feed through. The NFE is not designed to improve that performance. At frequencies between 2 and 20 MHz the NFE effectiveness increases from nearly none to near its maximum.

15 Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50 – Preamplifiers

This chapter contains specifications for the MXA Signal Analyzer *Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, and P50* preamplifiers.

Specifications Affected by Preamp

Specification Name	Information
Nominal Dynamic Range vs. Offset Frequency vs. RBW	The graphic from the core specifications does not apply with Preamp On.
Measurement Range	The measurement range depends on displayed average noise level (DANL). See “Amplitude Accuracy and Range” on page 31 .
Gain Compression	See specifications in this chapter.
DANL without <i>Option NFE</i> or NFE Off	See specifications in this chapter.
DANL with <i>Option NFE</i> and NFE On	See “Displayed Average Noise Level” on page 175
DANL interaction of Preamp with <i>Option MPB</i>	Performance from 3.5 to 26.5 GHz is nominally 2 dB worse when <i>Option MPB</i> is enabled.
Frequency Response	See specifications in this chapter.
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	See “Absolute Amplitude Accuracy” on page 36 of the core specifications.
RF Input VSWR	See plot in this chapter.
Display Scale Fidelity	See Display Scale Fidelity on page 42 of the core specifications. Then, adjust the mixer levels given downward by the preamp gain given in this chapter.
Second Harmonic Distortion	See specifications in this chapter.
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion	See specifications in this chapter.
Other Input Related Spurious	See “Spurious Responses” on page 50 of the core specifications. Preamp performance is not warranted but is nominally the same as non-preamp performance.
Dynamic Range	See plot in this chapter.
Gain	See “Preamp” specifications in this chapter.
Noise Figure	See “Preamp” specifications in this chapter.

Other Preamp Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Preamp (Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50) ^a Gain 100 kHz to 3.6 GHz 3.6 to 26.5 GHz 26.5 to 50 GHz Noise Figure 100 kHz to 3.6 GHz 3.6 to 8.4 GHz 8.4 to 13.6 GHz 13.6 to 50 GHz		Maximum ^b +20 dB (nominal) +35 dB (nominal) +40 dB (nominal) 11 dB (nominal) Note on DC coupling ^c 9 dB (nominal) 10 dB (nominal) Noise Figure is DANL + 176.24 dB (nominal) ^d

- The preamp follows the input attenuator, AC/DC coupling switch, and precedes the input mixer. In low-band, it follows the 3.6 GHz low-pass filter. In high-band, it precedes the preselector.
- Preamp Gain directly affects distortion and noise performance, but it also affects the range of levels that are free of final IF overload. The user interface has a designed relationship between input attenuation and reference level to prevent on-screen signal levels from causing final IF overloads. That design is based on the maximum preamp gains shown. Actual preamp gains are modestly lower, by up to nominally 5 dB for frequencies from 100 kHz to 3.6 GHz, and by up to nominally 10 dB for frequencies from 3.6 to 50 GHz.
- 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.
- 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 (Refer to [page 183](#) 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.

Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50 - Preamplifiers
Other Preamp Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
1 dB Gain Compression Point (Two-tone)^a (Preamp On (Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50)) Maximum power at the preamp ^b for 1 dB gain compression) 10 MHz to 3.6 GHz 3.6 to 26.5 GHz Tone spacing 100 kHz to 20 MHz Tone spacing > 70 MHz Freq <i>Option</i> ≤ 526 Freq <i>Option</i> > 526 26.5 to 50 GHz		-14 dBm (nominal) -26 dBm (nominal) -16 dBm (nominal) -20 dBm (nominal) -30 dBm (nominal)

- a. Large signals, even at frequencies not shown on the screen, can cause the analyzer to mismeasure on-screen signals because of two-tone gain compression. This specification tells how large an interfering signal must be in order to cause a 1 dB change in an on-screen signal.
- b. Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total power at the input (dBm) – input attenuation (dB).

Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50 - Preamplifiers
Other Preamp Specifications

Description				Specifications		Supplemental Information
Displayed Average Noise Level (DANL)^a – Preamp On				Input terminated, Sample or Average detector Averaging type = Log 0 dB input attenuation IF Gain = Any setting NFE = Off 1 Hz Resolution Bandwidth		Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 18.
mmW with no signal path options ^b						
mmW with signal path options ^c						
RF/ μ W (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)				20 to 30°C	Full Range	Typical
Option P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, or P50	↓	↓	↓			
100 kHz to 1 MHz ^d	x					–149 dBm (nominal)
100 kHz to 1 MHz		x		–152 dBm	–150 dBm	–155 dBm
100 kHz to 1 MHz			x	–149 dBm	–148 dBm	–151 dBm
1 MHz to 10 MHz	x			–161 dBm	–159 dBm	–163 dBm
1 MHz to 10 MHz		x	x	–163 dBm	–161 dBm	–165 dBm
10 MHz to 2.1 GHz	x			–163 dBm	–161 dBm	–166 dBm
10 MHz to 1.2 GHz		x		–164 dBm	–162 dBm	–165 dBm
10 MHz to 1.2 GHz			x	–164 dBm	–162 dBm	–166 dBm
1.2 to 2.1 GHz		x	x	–163 dBm	–162 dBm	–165 dBm
2.1 to 3.6 GHz	x			–162 dBm	–160 dBm	–164 dBm
2.1 to 3.6 GHz		x		–162 dBm	–161 dBm	–163 dBm
2.1 to 3.6 GHz			x	–162 dBm	–161 dBm	–164 dBm
Option P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, or P50						
3.5 to 8.4 GHz	x			–162 dBm	–160 dBm	–166 dBm
3.5 to 7 GHz		x	x	–161 dBm	–158 dBm	–162 dBm
Option P13, P26, P32, P44, or P50						
8.3 to 13.6 GHz	x			–162 dBm	–160 dBm	–165 dBm
Option P26, P32, P44, or P50						
7 to 20 GHz		x		–160 dBm	–157 dBm	–162 dBm
7 to 20 GHz			x	–161 dBm	–158 dBm	–162 dBm

Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50 - Preamplifiers
Other Preamp Specifications

Description				Specifications		Supplemental Information
13.5 to 17.1 GHz	x			–159 dBm	–157 dBm	–163 dBm
17.0 to 20.0 GHz	x			–157 dBm	–154 dBm	–161 dBm
20.0 to 26.5 GHz	x			–152 dBm	–149 dBm	–157 dBm
20.0 to 26.5 GHz		x		–157 dBm	–156 dBm	–160 dBm
20.0 to 26.5 GHz			x	–159 dBm	–156 dBm	–161 dBm
<i>Option P32, P44, or P50</i>						
26.4 to 32 GHz		x		–155 dBm	–153 dBm	–158 dBm
26.4 to 32 GHz			x	–158 dBm	–154 dBm	–160 dBm
<i>Option P44, or P50</i>						
32 to 34 GHz		x		–155 dBm	–153 dBm	–158 dBm
32 to 34 GHz			x	–156 dBm	–153 dBm	–159 dBm
33.9 to 40 GHz		x		–152 dBm	–148 dBm	–155 dBm
33.9 to 40 GHz			x	–154 dBm	–150 dBm	–157 dBm
40 to 44 GHz		x		–149 dBm	–145 dBm	–154 dBm
40 to 44 GHz			x	–150 dBm	–146 dBm	–155 dBm
<i>Option P50</i>						
44 to 46 GHz		x		–149 dBm	–145 dBm	–154 dBm
44 to 46 GHz			x	–150 dBm	–146 dBm	–155 dBm
46 to 50 GHz		x		–146 dBm	–142 dBm	–150 dBm
46 to 50 GHz			x	–150 dBm	–144 dBm	–153 dBm

- 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.
- Specifications marked with an x in this column apply to analyzers with mmW frequency options (*Option 532, 544 or 550*) and none of the following options that affect the signal path: *MPB, DP2, DP4, B40, B85, B1A or B1X*.
- Specifications marked with an x in this column apply to analyzers with mmW frequency options (*Option 532, 544 or 550*) and one or more of the following options that affect the signal path: *MPB, DP2, DP4, B40, B85, B1A or B1X*.
- Specifications apply only when the Phase Noise Optimization control is set to “Best Wide-offset Phase Noise.”

Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50 – Preamplifiers
Other Preamp Specifications

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Frequency Response – Preamp On (Maximum error relative to reference condition (50 MHz, with 10 dB attenuation) Input attenuation 0 dB Swept operation ^{b)}			Refer to the footnote for Band Overlaps on page 18 . Modes above 18 GHz ^a
mmW (Options 532, 544, 550)			
RF/μW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)			
	↓	↓	
	x	x	
100 kHz to 3.6 GHz ^c	x	x	20 to 30°C Full Range 95th Percentile ($\approx 2\sigma$) ±0.75 dB ±1.0 dB ±0.28 dB
3.5 to 8.4 GHz ^{de}	x		±2.0 dB ±2.7 dB ±0.67 dB
3.5 to 5.2 GHz ^{de}		x	±2.0 dB ±3.8 dB ±0.67 dB
5.2 to 8.4 GHz ^{de}		x	±2.0 dB ±2.7 dB ±0.51 dB
8.3 to 13.6 GHz ^{de}	x	x	±2.3 dB ±2.9 dB ±0.73 dB
13.5 to 17.1 GHz ^{de}	x	x	±2.5 dB ±3.4 dB ±0.97 dB
17.0 to 22.0 GHz ^{de}	x	x	±2.8 dB ±4.1 dB ±1.36 dB
22.0 to 26.5 GHz ^{de}	x	x	±3.5 dB ±4.5 dB ±1.48 dB
26.4 to 34.5 GHz ^{de}		x	±3.0 dB ±4.5 dB ±1.48 dB
34.4 to 50 GHz ^{de}		x	±4.1 dB ±6.0 dB ±1.69 dB

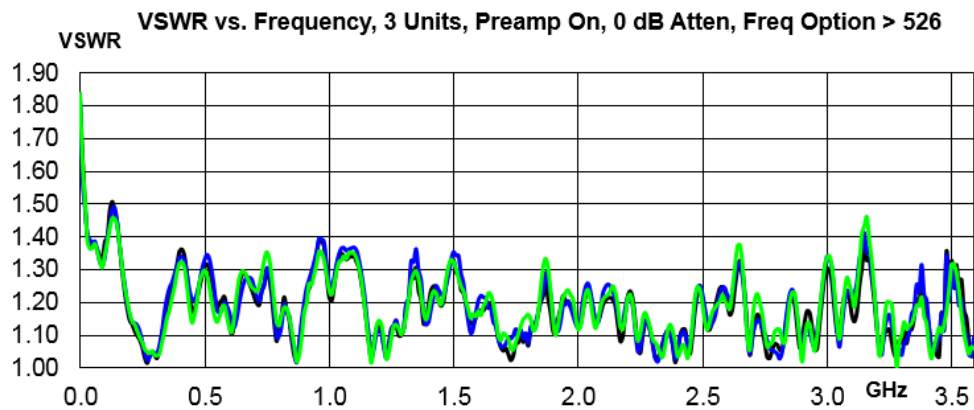
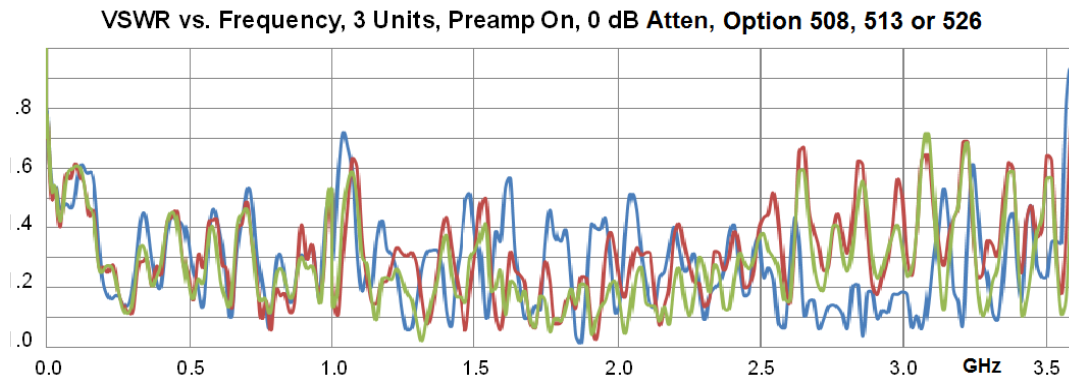
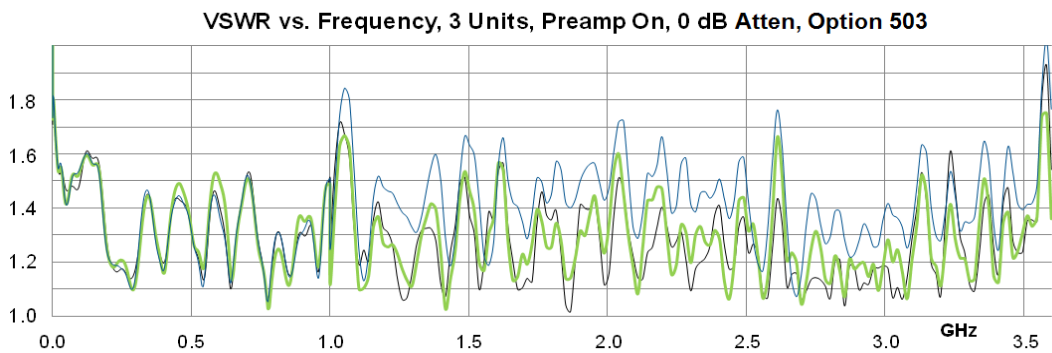
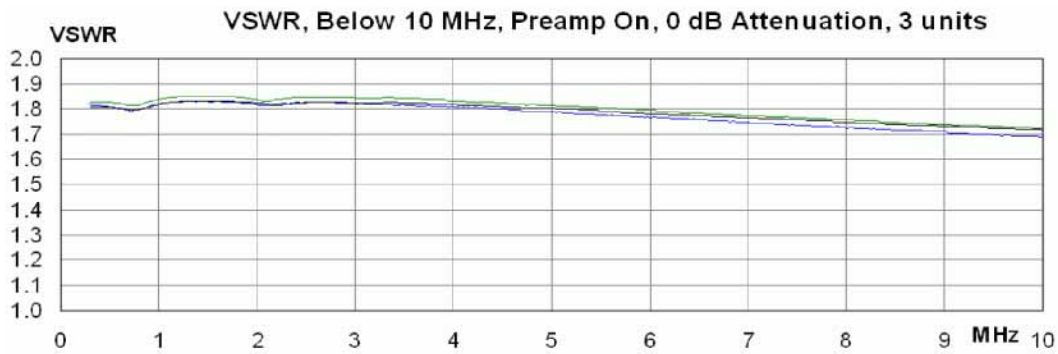
- Signal frequencies above 18 GHz are prone to additional response errors due to modes in the Type-N connector used. With the use of Type-N to APC 3.5 mm adapter part number 1250-1744, there are nominally six such modes. The effect of these modes with this connector are included within these specifications.
- 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.
- Electronic attenuator (Option EA3) may not be used with preamp on.
- Specifications for frequencies > 3.5 GHz apply for sweep rates < 100 MHz/ms.
- Preselector centering applied when preselector is not bypassed. Refer to Option MPB – Microwave Preselector Bypass chapter for performance affected by bypassing the preselector.

Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50 - Preamplifiers
Other Preamp Specifications

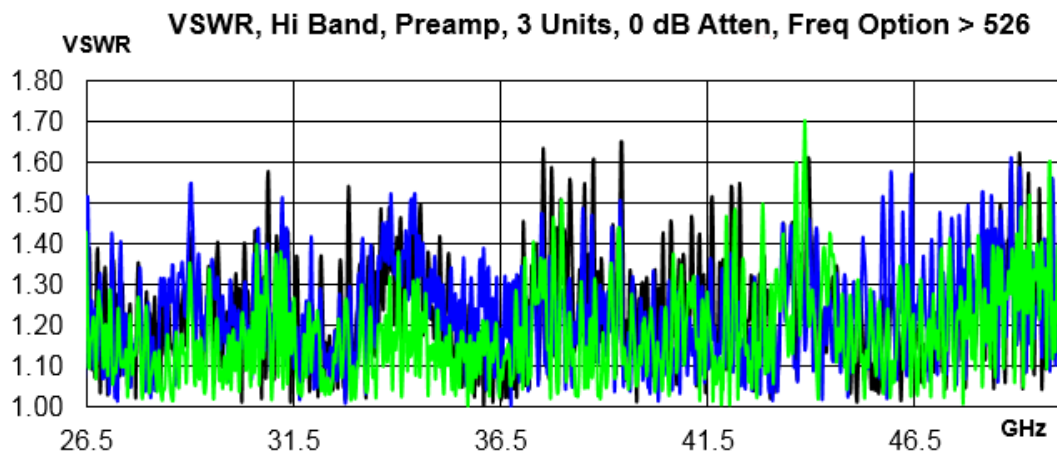
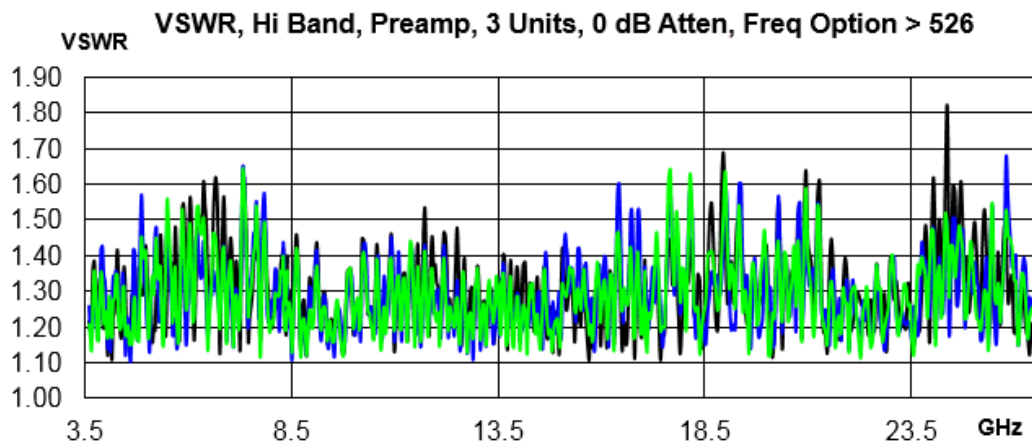
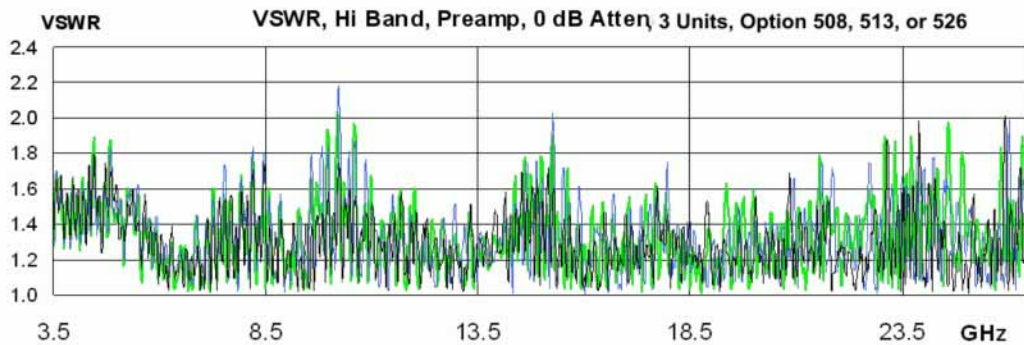
Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information
RF Input VSWR				DC coupled, 0 dB atten
(at tuned frequency, DC Coupled)				
mmW (Options 532, 544, 550)				
RF/μW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)				
	▼	▼		95th Percentile^a
Band 0 (0.01 to 3.6 GHz)	x			
Option 503	x			1.80
Option 508, 513, or 526	x			1.77
Band 0 (0.01 to 3.6 GHz)		x		1.45
Band 1 (3.5 to 8.4 GHz)	x			1.68
Band 1 (3.5 to 8.4 GHz)		x		1.53
Band 2 (8.3 to 13.6 GHz)	x			1.69
Band 2 (8.3 to 13.6 GHz)		x		1.43
Band 3 (13.5 to 17.1 GHz)	x			1.66
Band 3 (13.5 to 17.1 GHz)		x		1.44
Band 4 (17.0 to 26.5 GHz)	x			1.66
Band 4 (17.0 to 26.5 GHz)		x		1.57
Band 5 (26.4 to 34.5 GHz)		x		1.375
Band 6 (34.4 to 50 GHz)		x		1.49
Nominal VSWR vs. Freq.	x	x		See plots following

- a. X-Series analyzers have a reflection coefficient that is excellently modeled with a Rayleigh probability distribution. Keysight recommends using the methods outlined in Application Note 1449-3 and companion Average Power Sensor Measurement Uncertainty Calculator to compute mismatch uncertainty. Use this 95th percentile VSWR information and the Rayleigh model (Case C or E in the application note) with that process.

Nominal VSWR – Preamp On Low Band (Plot)



Nominal VSWR – Preamp On, Above 3.5 GHz (Plot)



Options P03, P08, P13, P26, P32, P44, P50 - Preamplifiers
Other Preamp Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information		
Second Harmonic Distortion		Preamp Level^a	Distortion (nominal)	SHI^b (nominal)
Source Frequency				
10 MHz to 1.8 GHz		–45 dBm	–78 dBc	+33 dBm
1.8 to 13.25 GHz		–50 dBm	–60 dBc	+10 dBm
13.25 to 25 GHz		–50 dBm	–50 dBc	0 dBm

a. Preamp Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.

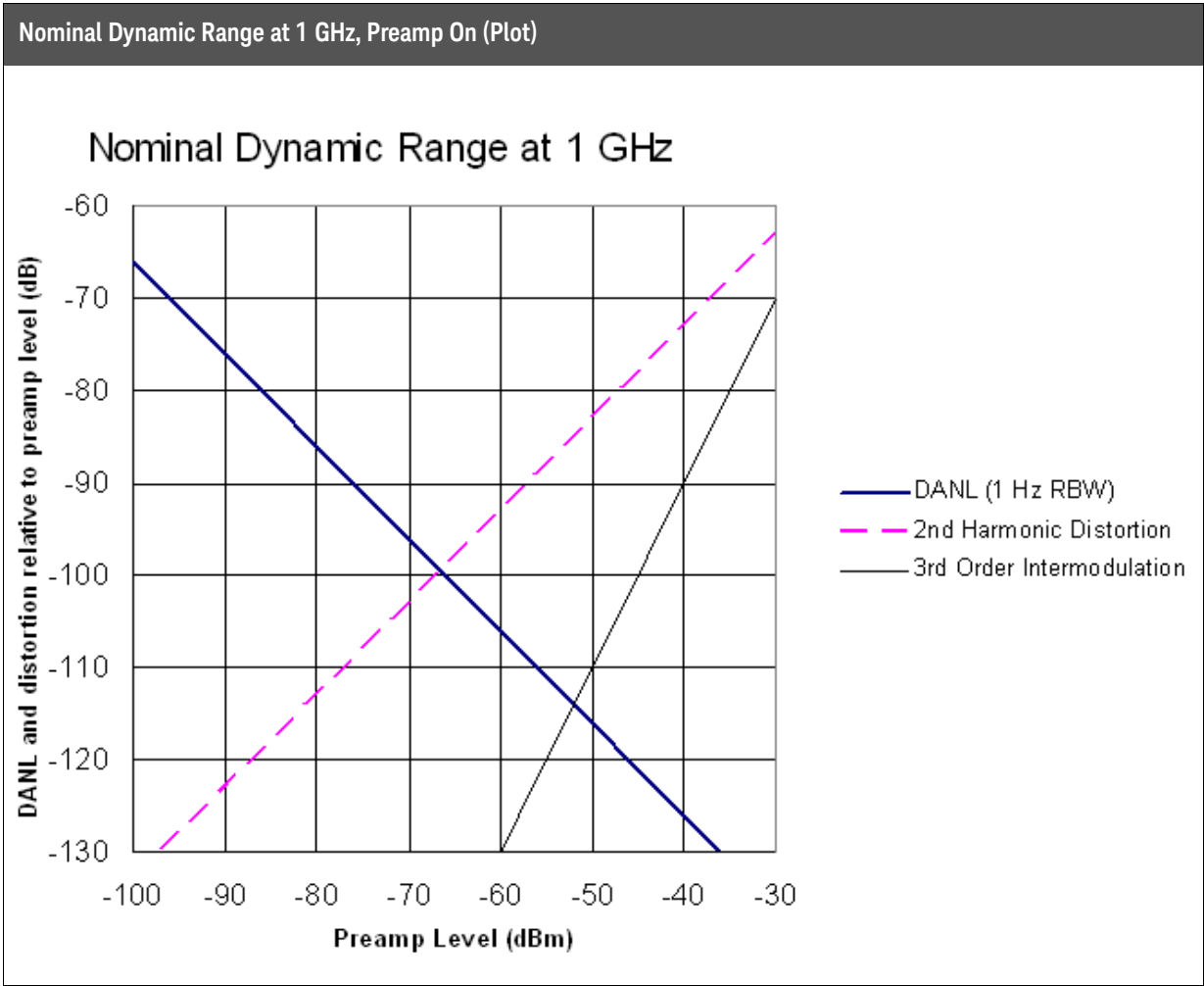
b. SHI = second harmonic intercept. The SHI is given by the mixer power in dBm minus the second harmonic distortion level relative to the mixer tone in dBc.

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information		
Third Order Intermodulation Distortion					
(Tone separation 5 times IF Prefilter Bandwidth ^a Sweep type not set to FFT)					
mmW (Option 532, 544, or 550)					
RF/μW (Option 503, 508, 513, or 526)					
	↓	↓	Preamp Level^b	Distortion (nominal)	TOI^c (nominal)
10 to 500 MHz	x		–45 dBm	–98 dBc	+4 dBm
500 MHz to 3.6 GHz	x		–45 dBm	–100 dBc	+5 dBm
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz		x	–45 dBm	–90 dBc	+0 dBm
3.6 to 26.5 GHz	x		–50 dBm	–70 dBc	–15 dBm
3.6 to 26.5 GHz		x	–50 dBm	–64 dBc	–18 dBm

a. See the IF Prefilter Bandwidth table in the specifications for **“Gain Compression” on page 45**. When the tone separation condition is met, the effect on TOI of the setting of IF Gain is negligible.

b. Preamp Level = Input Level – Input Attenuation.

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



16 Option PFR – Precision Frequency Reference

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

Specifications Affected by Precision Frequency Reference

Specification Name	Information
Precision Frequency Reference	See “ Precision Frequency Reference ” on page 21 in the core specifications.

17 Options RT1, RT2 – Real-time Spectrum Analyzer (RTSA)

This chapter contains specifications for the MXA Signal Analyzer *Options RT1*, real-time analysis up to 160 MHz, basic detection, and *RT2*, real-time analysis up to 160 MHz, optimum detection.

Real-time Spectrum Analyzer Performance

Description	Specs & Nominals		Supplemental Information
General Frequency Domain Characteristics			
Maximum real-time analysis bandwidth (<i>Option RT1</i> or <i>RT2</i>)			Determined by analysis BW option
With <i>Option B1X</i>	160 MHz		
With <i>Option B1A</i>	125 MHz		
With <i>Option B85</i>	85 MHz		
Minimum signal duration with 100% probability of intercept (POI) at full amplitude accuracy	Opt RT2	Opt RT1	Maximum span: Default window is Kaiser; Viewable on screen
With <i>Option B1X</i>			
Span = 85 MHz	3.7 μ s	3.7 μ s	
Span > 85 MHz	3.57 μ s	17.3 μ s	
With <i>Option B1A</i>			
Span = 85 MHz	3.7 μ s	3.7 μ s	
Span > 85 MHz	3.62 μ s	17.3 μ s	
With <i>Option B85</i>	3.7 μ s	3.7 μ s	
Supported Detectors			Peak, Negative Peak, Sample, Average
Number of Traces	6		Clear Write, Max Hold, Min Hold
Resolution Bandwidths (Window type = Kaiser)			6 RBWs available for each window type, Nominal Span: RBW ratio for windows: Flattop = 6.7 to 212, Gaussian, Blackman-Harris = 13 to 417, Kaiser = 13 to 418, Hanning = 17 to 551
Span	Min RBW	Max RBW	
160 MHz	383 kHz	12.2 MHz ^a	
100 MHz	239 kHz	7.6 MHz	
50 MHz	120 kHz	3.8 MHz	
10 MHz	23.9 kHz	763 kHz	
1 MHz	2.39 kHz	76.3 kHz	
100 kHz	239 Hz	7.6 kHz	

Options RT1, RT2 - Real-time Spectrum Analyzer (RTSA)
Real-time Spectrum Analyzer Performance

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
Window types	Hanning, Blackman-Harris, Rectangular, Flattop, Kaiser, Gaussian	Complex
Maximum Sample Rate		
With Option B1X	200 MSa	
With Option B1A	157 MSa	
With Option B85	106 MSa	Nominal value for maximum sample rate. For all spans greater than 300 kHz.
FFT Rate	292,969/s	
Supported Triggers		
Number of Markers	12	Level, Level with Time Qualified (TQT), Line, External, RF Burst, Frame, Frequency Mask (FMT), FMT with TQT
Supported Markers		
Amplitude resolution	0.01 dB	
Frequency points	821	
Minimum acquisition time	104 μ s ^b	Value for maximum sample rate

- a. This maximum RBW value applies to all window types. Option RT1 has a maximum RBW to 10 MHz with early instrument SW.
- b. For spectrogram only. For Density view: 30 ms. For Density & spectrogram: 90 ms.

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
Density View		
Probability range	0-100%	0.001% steps
Minimum Span	100 Hz	
Maximum Span		
Persistence duration	10 s	160 MHz in real-time. Stitched density supports full frequency of instrument
Color palettes	Cool, Warm, Grayscale, Radar, Fire, Frost	
Spectrogram View		
Maximum number of acquisitions stored	10,000	5,000 with power vs. time combination view
Dynamic range covered by colors	200 dB	

Options RT1, RT2 - Real-time Spectrum Analyzer (RTSA)
Real-time Spectrum Analyzer Performance

Description	Specs & Nominals	Supplemental Information
Power vs. Time		
Supported Detectors		Peak, Negative Peak, Sample, Average
Supported Triggers		Level, Level with Time Qualified (TQT), Line, External, RF Burst, Frame, Frequency Mask (FMT), FMT with TQT
Number of Markers	12	
Maximum Time Viewable	40 s	
Minimum Time Viewable	215 μ s	
Minimum detectable signal For <i>Option RT2</i> only; Available with "Multi-view".		Signal must have >60 dB Signal-to-Mask (StM) to maintain 100% POI. Does not include analog front-end effects.
With <i>Option B1X</i>	5 ns	
With <i>Option B1A</i>	8 ns	
With <i>Option B85</i>	11.42 ns	

Options RT1, RT2 - Real-time Spectrum Analyzer (RTSA)
Real-time Spectrum Analyzer Performance

Description	Specs & Nominals					Supplemental Information
Frequency Mask Trigger (FMT)						
Trigger Views	Density, Spectrogram, Normal					
Trigger resolution	0.5 dB					
Trigger conditions	Enter, Leave, Inside, Outside, Enter->Leave, Leave->Enter, TQT					
Minimum TQT Duration @ 160 MHz span (or BW)	5.12 μ s					The minimum TQT duration is inversely proportional to the span (or BW)
Minimum detectable signal duration with >60 dB Signal-to Mask (StM)						Does not include analog front-end effects. For <i>Option RT2</i> only
With <i>Option B1X</i>	5 ns					
With <i>Option B1A</i>	8 ns					
With <i>Option B85</i>	11.42 ns					
Minimum signal duration (in μ s) for 100% probability of FMT triggering with various RBW						RBW 1 through 6 can be selected under Bandwidth [BW] Manual.
<i>Option RT1</i>	Span (MHz)					
	160	120	80	40	20	
RBW 6	17.23	17.27	17.41	17.72	18.44	
RBW 5	17.39	17.49	17.73	18.36	19.72	
RBW 4	17.71	17.91	18.37	19.64	22.28	
RBW 3	18.35	18.77	19.65	22.20	27.40	
RBW 2	19.63	20.47	22.21	27.32	37.64	
RBW 1	22.19	23.89	27.33	37.56	58.12	
<i>Option RT2</i>	Span (MHz)					
	160	120	80	40	20	
RBW 6	3.57	3.62	3.73	4.04	4.68	
RBW 5	3.73	3.83	4.05	4.68	5.96	
RBW 4	4.05	4.26	4.69	5.96	8.52	
RBW 3	4.69	5.11	5.97	8.52	13.6	

Options RT1, RT2 - Real-time Spectrum Analyzer (RTSA)
Real-time Spectrum Analyzer Performance

Description	Specs & Nominals					Supplemental Information
RBW 2	5.97	6.82	8.53	13.6	23.9	For 1024-point Blackmann-Harris window.
RBW 1	8.53	10.23	13.65	23.88	44.4	
Minimum signal duration (in μ s) for 100% probability of FMT triggering with various StM						
Option RT1	Span (MHz)					
	160	120	80	40	20	
0 dB offset	22.19	23.89	13.65	22.88	44.36	
6 dB offset	17.08	17.07	3.48	4.66	8.36	
12 dB offset	16.10	15.77	1.76	2.22	4.00	
20 dB offset	15.23	14.61	0.71	0.88	1.64	
40 dB offset	13.87	12.79	0.08	0.10	0.24	
60 dB offset	13.03	11.67	0.01	0.02	0.04	
Option RT2	Span (MHz)					
	160	120	80	40	20	
0 dB offset	8.53	10.23	13.65	23.88	44.36	
6 dB offset	3.42	3.42	3.48	4.66	8.36	
12 dB offset	2.44	2.12	1.76	2.22	4.00	
20 dB offset	1.58	1.04	0.71	0.88	1.64	
40 dB offset	0.325	0.120	0.080	0.100	0.240	
60 dB offset	0.035	0.013	0.010	0.020	0.040	

18 Option YAS – Y-Axis Screen Video Output

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

Specifications Affected by Y-Axis Screen Video Output

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

Other Y-Axis Screen Video Output Specifications

General Port Specifications

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

Screen Video

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Operating Conditions		
Display Scale Types	All (Log and Lin)	“Lin” is linear in voltage
Log Scales	All (0.1 to 20 dB/div)	
Modes	Spectrum Analyzer only	
FFT & Sweep	Select sweep type = Swept.	
Gating	Gating must be off.	
Output Signal		
Replication of the RF Input Signal envelope, as scaled by the display settings		
Differences between display effects and video output		
Detector = Peak, Negative, Sample, or Normal	The output signal represents the input envelope excluding display detection	
Average Detector	The effect of average detection in smoothing the displayed trace is approximated by the application of a low-pass filter	Nominal bandwidth: $LPFBW = \frac{Npoints - 1}{SweepTime \cdot \pi}$
EMI Detectors	The output will not be useful.	
Trace Averaging	Trace averaging affects the displayed signal but does not affect the video output	

Option YAS – Y-Axis Screen Video Output
Other Y-Axis Screen Video Output Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Amplitude Range		Range of represented signals
Minimum	Bottom of screen	
Maximum	Top of Screen + Overrange	
Overrange		Smaller of 2 dB or 1 division, (nominal)
Output Scaling^a	0 to 1.0 V open circuit, representing bottom to top of screen respectively	
Offset		±1% of full scale (nominal)
Gain accuracy		±1% of output voltage (nominal)
Delay		BaseDelay ^b + RBWDelay ^c + 0.159/VBW
RF Input to Analog Out		

- The errors in the output can be described as offset and gain errors. An offset error is a constant error, expressed as a fraction of the full-scale output voltage. The gain error is proportional to the output voltage. Here's an example. The reference level is –10 dBm, the scale is log, and the scale is 5 dB/division. Therefore, the top of the display is –10 dBm, and the bottom is –60 dBm. Ideally, a –60 dBm signal gives 0 V at the output, and –10 dBm at the input gives 1 V at the output. The maximum error with a –60 dBm input signal is the offset error, ±1% of full scale, or ±10 mV; the gain accuracy does not apply because the output is nominally at 0 V. If the input signal is –20 dBm, the nominal output is 0.8 V. In this case, there is an offset error (±10 mV) plus a gain error (±1% of 0.8 V, or ±8 mV), for a total error of ±18 mV.
- For instruments with none of *Options B40, DP2, or MPB*: 1.67 μs; otherwise with *Option FS1* or *Option FS2*, 114 μs; otherwise, 71.7 μs.
- For instruments with none of *Options B40, DP2, or MPB*: 2.56/RBW; otherwise, with RBW > 100 kHz and either *Option FS1* or *Option FS2*, 5.52/RBW; otherwise 2.56/RBW.

Continuity and Compatibility

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

- There is an interruption in the tracking of the video output before each sweep. During this interruption, the video output holds instead of tracks for a time period given by approximately $1.8/\text{RBW}$.
- There is an interruption in the tracking of the video output during alignments. During this interruption, the video output holds instead of tracking the envelope of the RF input signal. Alignments may be set to prevent their interrupting video output tracking by setting Auto Align to Off.
- Setting Auto Align to Off usually results in a warning message soon thereafter. Setting Auto Align to Partial results in many fewer and shorter alignment interruptions, and maintains alignments for a longer interval.
- If video output interruptions for Partial alignments are unacceptable, setting the analyzer to External Trigger without a trigger present can prevent these from occurring, but will prevent there being any on-screen updating. Video output is always active even if the analyzer is not sweeping.
- Compatibility with the HP/Agilent 8560 and 8590 families, and the ESA and PSA, is similar in most respects.
- This section of specifications shows compatibility of the Screen Video function with HP 8566-Series analyzers. Compatibility with ESA and PSA analyzers is similar in most respects.
- Early HP 8566-family spectrum analyzers had a 140Ω output impedance; later ones had 190Ω . The specification was $<475\Omega$. The Analog Out port has a 50Ω impedance if the analyzer has Option B40, DP2, or MPB. Otherwise, the Analog Out port impedance is nominally 140Ω .
- The HP 8566 family had LL (lower left) and UR (upper right) controls that could be used to calibrate the levels from the video output circuit. These controls are not available in this option.
- The delay between the RF input and video output shown in **Delay on page 202** is much higher than the delay in the HP 8566 family spectrum analyzers. The latter has a delay of approximately $0.554/\text{RBW} + 0.159/\text{VBW}$.

Option YAS - Y-Axis Screen Video Output
Other Y-Axis Screen Video Output Specifications

19 5G NR Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9085EM0E 5G NR (New Radio) 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 the In-band Frequency Range of each application.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute power accuracy		20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB
10 MHz to 3.5 GHz (Band 0)	±0.87dB	±0.23 dB (95th Percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz (Band 1)	±1.92 dB	±0.62 dB (95th Percentile)
26.4 to 34.5 GHz (Band 5) (<i>Option 544/550</i>) ^a	±2.92 dB	±1.22 dB (95th Percentile)
34.4 to 50 GHz (Band 6) (<i>Option 544/550</i>) ^b	±3.62 dB	±1.55 dB (95th Percentile)
Measurement Floor		In a 100 MHz bandwidth
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz (Band 0)		–69.7 dBm (typical)
3.6 to 8.4 GHz (Band 1) (<i>Option 544/550</i>)		–65.7 dBm (typical)
26.4 to 30 GHz (Band 5) (<i>Option 544/550</i>) ^a		–59.7 dBm (typical)
37 to 40 GHz (Band 6) (<i>Option 544/550</i>) ^b		–55.7 dBm (typical)

a. Covers NR Operating Band n257 and n258.

b. Covers NR Operating Band n260.

5G NR Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions
Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW = 1 MHz)		
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz (Band 0)	82.2 dB	84.9 dB (typical)
3.6 to 8.4 GHz (Band 1)	78.4 dB	83.2 dB (typical)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz (Band 2)	79.9 dB	83.2 dB (typical)
13.5 to 17.1 GHz (Band 3)	76.8 dB	81.9 dB (typical)
17 to 26.5 GHz (Band 4)	74.1 dB	79.6 dB (typical)
26.4 to 34.5 GHz (Band 5) (<i>Option 544/550</i>)		71.4 dB (nominal)
34.4 to 50 GHz (Band 6) (<i>Option 544/550</i>)		68.4 dB (nominal)
Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW = 1 MHz)		
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz (Band 0)	-84.5 dBm	-89.5 dBm (typical)
3.6 to 8.4 GHz (Band 1)	-79.5 dBm	-85.5 dBm (typical)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz (Band 2)	-81.5 dBm	-85.5 dBm (typical)
13.5 to 17.1 GHz (Band 3)	-77.5 dBm	-83.5 dBm (typical)
17 to 26.5 GHz (Band 4)	-74.5 dBm	-80.5 dBm (typical)
26.4 to 34.5 GHz (Band 5) (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	-71.5 dBm	-79.5 dBm (typical)
34.4 to 50 GHz (Band 6) (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	-68.5 dBm	-75.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		(Attenuation = 10 dB)
Frequency Range		
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz (Band 0)		±0.23 dB (95th Percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz (Band 1)		±0.48 dB (95th Percentile)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz (Band 2)		±0.53dB (95th Percentile)
13.5 to 17.1 GHz (Band 3)		±1.10 dB (95th Percentile)
17 to 26.5 GHz (Band 4)		±0.81 dB (95th Percentile)
26.4 to 34.5 GHz (Band 5) (<i>Option 544/550</i>)		±1.47 dB (95th Percentile)
34.4 to 50 GHz (Band 6) (<i>Option 544/550</i>)		±1.84 dB (95th Percentile)

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

5G NR Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications			Supplemental Information
Adjacent Channel Power				Single Carrier
Minimum power at RF input				−36 dBm (nominal)
Accuracy	Channel Bandwidth			
Adjacent Offset, MS ^a	20 MHz	50 MHz	100 MHz	ACPR Range for Specification
Band 0	±0.21 dB	±0.29 dB	±0.39 dB	−33 to −27 dBc with opt ML(−21, −18, −17 dBm ^b)
Band 1	±0.51 dB	±0.73 dB	±0.96 dB	−33 to −27 dBc with opt ML(−18, −16, −15 dBm ^b)
Band 5 (Option 544/550)		±0.93 dB	±1.21 dB	−20 to −14 dBc with opt ML(−20, −18, −16 dBm ^b)
Band 6 (Option 544/550)		±1.33 dB	±1.73 dB	−19 to −13 dBc with opt ML(−20, −18, −16 dBm ^b)
Adjacent Offset, BTS ^c	20 MHz	50 MHz	100 MHz	ACPR Range for Specification
Band 0	±1.11 dB	±1.69 dB	±2.30 dB	−48 to −42 dBc with opt ML(−16, −14, −13 dBm ^b)
Band 1	±1.50 dB	±2.26 dB	±2.30 dB	−48 to −42 dBc with opt ML(−14, −13, −11 dBm ^b)
Band 5 (Option 544/550)		±1.50 dB	±2.00 dB	−31 to −25 dBc with opt ML(−16, −15, −13 dBm ^b)
Band 6 (Option 544/550)		±2.07 dB	±2.79 dB	−29 to −23 dBc with opt ML(−17, −15, −14 dBm ^b)
Alternate Offset, BTS ^c				
Band 0	±0.31 dB	±0.53 dB	±0.85 dB	−48 to −42 dBc with opt ML(−5, −8, −8 dBm ^b)
Band 1	±0.64 dB	±0.97 dB	±1.38 dB	−48 to −42 dBc with opt ML(−1, −6, −6 dBm ^b)
Band 5 (Option 544/550)		±1.10 dB	±1.42 dB	−31 to −25 dBc with opt ML(−5, −1, 0 dBm ^b)
Band 6 (Option 544/550)		±1.52 dB	±1.96 dB	−29 to −23 dBc with opt ML(−4, 0, +2 dBm ^b)
Dynamic Range				Noise Correction On, Noise Floor Extension Off
Channel Bandwidth: 100 MHz				Dynamic Range (nominal) Optimum Mixer Level (Nominal)
Band 1				77.0 dB −2.36 dBm

- Measurement bandwidths for mobile stations are 19.095, 48.615 and 98.31 MHz for channel bandwidths of 20, 50 and 100 MHz respectively.
- The optimum mixer levels for each channel bandwidths of 20, 50 and 100 MHz respectively.
- Measurement bandwidths for base transceiver stations are 19.08, 48.6 and 98.28 MHz for channel bandwidths of 20, 50 and 100 MHz respectively.

5G NR Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		Offset from CF = (channel bandwidth + measurement bandwidth) / 2; measurement bandwidth = 1.0 MHz
Dynamic Range		
Channel Bandwidth: 20 MHz		
Band 0	78.9 dB	84.6 dB (typical)
Band 1	75.0 dB	81.7 dB (typical)
Band 5 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	67.0 dB	76.3 dB (typical)
Band 6 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	65.1 dB	73.3 dB (typical)
Channel Bandwidth: 50 MHz		
Band 0	79.0 dB	86.6 dB (typical)
Band 1	76.4 dB	83.4 dB (typical)
Band 5 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	68.4 dB	78.2 dB (typical)
Band 6 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	64.4 dB	71.8 dB (typical)
Channel Bandwidth: 100 MHz		
Band 0	81.3 dB	87.4 dB (typical)
Band 1	77.4 dB	84.4 dB (typical)
Band 5 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	69.4 dB	79.2 dB (typical)
Band 6 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	65.4 dB	72.8 dB (typical)
Sensitivity		
Band 0	-94.5 dBm	-99.5 dBm (typical)
Band 1	-89.5 dBm	-95.5 dBm (typical)
Band 5 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	-81.5 dBm	-89.5 dBm (typical)
Band 6 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	-78.5 dBm	-85.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative		
Band 0	±0.29 dB	
Band 1	±0.77 dB	
Band 5 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	±0.95 dB	
Band 6 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	±1.27 dB	

5G NR Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Absolute		
Band 0	± 0.88 dB	± 0.69 dB (95th Percentile)
Band 1	± 1.93 dB	± 0.50 dB (95th Percentile)
Band 5 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	± 2.93 dB	± 1.09 dB (95th Percentile)
Band 6 (<i>Option 544/550</i>)	± 3.63 dB	± 1.41 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 Bandwidth		
Minimum power at RF Input		–30 dBm (nominal)
Frequency Accuracy	± 200 kHz	RBW = 30 kHz, Number of Points = 1001, Span = 200 MHz

5G NR Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis EVM for Downlink Floor Channel Bandwidth: 20 MHz Band 0 (2 GHz) Channel Bandwidth: 100 MHz Band 1 (5 GHz) Band 5 (28 GHz) (<i>Option 544/550</i>) Band 6 (39 GHz) (<i>Option 544/550</i>) Frequency Error Lock range Accuracy		0.37% (nominal) 0.47% (nominal) 0.91% (nominal) 1.82% (nominal) $\pm 2.5 \times \text{subcarrier spacing}^a = 75 \text{ kHz}$ for default 30 kHz subcarrier spacing (nominal) $\pm 1 \text{ Hz} + \text{tfa}^b$ (nominal)

a. This specification applies when Extended Freq Range = On.

b. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

Frequency Ranges

Frequency Range: FR1					
NR Operating Band	Uplink (UL) Operating Band		Downlink (DL) Operating Band		Duplex Mode
	BS Receive		BS Transmit		
	UE Transmit		UE Receive		
	F _{UL_low} – F _{UL_high}	Total BW (MHz)	F _{DL_low} – F _{DL_high}	Total BW (MHz)	
n1	1920 -1980 MHz	60	2110 -2170 MHz	60	FDD
n2	1850 - 1910 MHz	60	1930 - 1990 MHz	60	FDD
n3	1710 - 1785 MHz	75	1805 - 1880 MHz	75	FDD
n5	824 - 849 MHz	25	869 - 894 MHz	25	FDD
n7	2500 - 2570 MHz	70	2620 - 2690 MHz	70	FDD
n8	880 - 915 MHz	35	925 - 960 MHz	35	FDD
n20	832 - 862 MHz	30	791- 821 MHz	30	FDD
n28	703 - 748 MHz	45	758 - 803 MHz	45	FDD
n38	2570 -2620 MHz	50	2570 -2620 MHz	50	TDD
n41	2496 -2690 MHz	194	2496 -2690 MHz	194	TDD
n50	1432 -1517 MHz	85	1432 -1517 MHz	85	TDD
n51	1427 -1432 MHz	5	1427 -1432 MHz	5	TDD
n66	1710 -1780 MHz	70	2110 -2200 MHz	90	FDD
n70	1695 -1710 MHz	15	1995 -2020 MHz	25	FDD
n71	663 - 698 MHz	35	617 - 652 MHz	35	FDD
n74	1427 -1470 MHz	43	1475 -1518 MHz	43	FDD
n75	N/A		1432 -1517 MHz	85	SDL
n76	N/A		1427 -1432 MHz	5	SDL
n78	3300 -3800 MHz	500	3300 - 3800 MHz	500	TDD
n77	3300 - 4200 MHz	900	3300 - 4200 MHz	900	TDD
n79	4400 -5000 MHz	600	4400 - 5000 MHz	600	TDD
n80	1710 -1785 MHz	75	N/A		SUL
n81	880 -915 MHz	35	N/A		SUL
n82	832 -862 MHz	30	N/A		SUL

5G NR Measurement Application
Frequency Ranges

Frequency Range: FR1					
NR Operating Band	Uplink (UL) Operating Band		Downlink (DL) Operating Band		Duplex Mode
	BS Receive		BS Transmit		
	UE Transmit		UE Receive		
	$F_{UL_low} - F_{UL_high}$	Total BW (MHz)	$F_{DL_low} - F_{DL_high}$	Total BW (MHz)	
	n83	703 -748 MHz	45	N/A	
n84	1920 -1980 MHz	60	N/A	SUL	

Frequency Range: FR2					
NR Operating Band	Uplink (UL) Operating Band		Downlink (DL) Operating Band		Duplex Mode
	BS Receive		BS Transmit		
	UE Transmit		UE Receive		
	$F_{UL_low} - F_{UL_high}$	Total BW (MHz)	$F_{DL_low} - F_{DL_high}$	Total BW (MHz)	
	n257	26500–29500 MHz	3000	26500–29500 MHz	
n258	24250–27500 MHz	3260	24250–27500 MHz	3260	TDD
n260	37000–40000 MHz	3000	37000–40000 MHz	3000	TDD

5G NR Measurement Application Frequency Ranges

20 Analog Demodulation Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9063EM0E Analog Demodulation Measurement Application.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

The warranted specifications shown apply to Band 0 operation (up to 3.6 GHz), unless otherwise noted, for all analyzers. 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 specifications 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.

See ["Definitions of terms used in this chapter" on page 216.](#)

Definitions of terms used in this chapter

Let P_{signal} (S) = Power of the signal; P_{noise} (N) = Power of the noise; $P_{\text{distortion}}$ (D) = Power of the harmonic distortion ($P_{H2} + P_{H3} + \dots + P_{H1}$ where H_i is the i^{th} harmonic up to $i=10$);
 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	$\frac{D}{S}$	$(P_{\text{distortion}})^{1/2} / (P_{\text{signal}})^{1/2} \times 100\%$ 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/Agilent/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.
 P_{noise} includes all spectral energy that is not near harmonic frequencies, such as spurious signals, power line interference, etc.

RF Carrier Frequency and Bandwidth

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Carrier Frequency		
Maximum Frequency		
<i>Option 503</i>	3.6 GHz	RF/ μ W frequency option
<i>Option 508</i>	8.4 GHz	RF/ μ W frequency option
<i>Option 513</i>	13.6 GHz	RF/ μ W frequency option
<i>Option 526</i>	26.5 GHz	RF/ μ W frequency option
<i>Option 532</i>	32 GHz	mmW frequency option
<i>Option 544</i>	44 GHz	mmW frequency option
<i>Option 550</i>	50 GHz	mmW frequency option
Minimum Frequency		
AC Coupled	10 MHz	In practice, limited by the need to keep modulation sidebands from folding, and by the interference from LO feedthrough.
DC Coupled	10 Hz	
Maximum Information Bandwidth (Info BW)^a		
<i>Option B25</i> (Standard)	25 MHz	
<i>Option B40</i>	40 MHz	
<i>Option B85</i>	85 MHz	
<i>Option B1A</i>	125 MHz	
<i>Option B1X</i>	160 MHz	
Capture Memory	3.6 MSa	Each sample is an I/Q pair.
(Sample Rate \times Acq Time)		See note ^b

- a. The maximum Info BW indicates the maximum operational BW, which depends on the analysis BW option equipped with the analyzer. However, the demodulation specifications only apply to the Channel 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, Info BW = max [Span, Channel BW]. The sample interval is $1/(1.25 \times \text{Info BW})$; e.g. if Info BW = 200 kHz, then sample interval is 4 μ s. The sample rate is $1.25 \times \text{Info BW}$, 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. Acq Time (acquisition time) is set by the largest of 4 controls:
Acq Time = max[2.0 / (RF RBW), 2.0 / (AF RBW), 2.2 \times Demod Wfm Sweep Time, Demod Time]

Post-Demodulation

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

Analog Demodulation Measurement Application
Post-Demodulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
De-emphasis (FM only)	25 μ s	Equivalent to 1-pole LPF at 6366 Hz
	50 μ s	Equivalent to 1-pole LPF at 3183 Hz; broadcast FM for most of world
	75 μ s	Equivalent to 1-pole LPF at 2122 Hz; broadcast FM for U.S.
	750 μ s	Equivalent to 1-pole LPF at 212 Hz; 2-way mobile FM radio.
SINAD Notch ^b		Tuned automatically by application to highest AF response, for use in SINAD, SNR, and Distortion calculations; complies with TI-603 and ITU-O.132; stop bandwidth is $\pm 13\%$ of tone frequency.
Signaling Notch ^b		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.

- a. ITU standards specify that CCIR-1k Weighted and CCIR Unweighted filters use Quasi-Peak-Detection (QPD). However, the implementation in N9063EMOE and N9063C 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 Agilent/Keysight U8903A Audio Analyzer if true QPD is required.
- b. The Signaling Notch filter does not visibly affect the AF Spectrum trace.

Frequency Modulation

Conditions required to meet specification

- Peak deviation¹: ≥ 200 Hz to 400 kHz
- Modulation index (ModIndex) = PeakDeviation/Rate = Beta: 0.2 to 2000
- Channel BW: ≤ 1 MHz
- Rate: 20 Hz to 50 kHz
- SINAD bandwidth: (Channel BW) / 2
- Single tone - sinusoid modulation
- Center Frequency (CF): 2 MHz to 3.5 GHz, DC coupled for CF < 20 MHz

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
FM Measurement Range		
Modulation Rate Range ^{abc}	1 Hz to (max info BW)/2	
Peak Deviation Range ^{abc}	< (max info BW)/2	

- a. $((\text{Modulation Rate}) + (\text{Peak Deviation})) < (\text{max Info BW})/2$
- b. The measurement range is also limited by max capture memory. Specifically, $\text{SamplingRate} \times \text{AcqTime} < 3.6$ MSa, where $\text{SamplingRate} = 1.25 \times \text{Info BW}$. For example, if the modulation rate is 1 Hz, then the period of the waveform is 1 second. Suppose $\text{AcqTime} = 72$ seconds, then the max SamplingRate is 50 kHz, which leads to 40 kHz max Info BW. Under such condition, the peak deviation should be less than 20 kHz.
- c. Max info BW: See **“Maximum Information Bandwidth (Info BW)” on page 217**.

1. Peak deviation, modulation index ("beta"), and modulation rate are related by Peak-Deviation = ModIndex \times 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 Peak-Deviation might be large if the Rate is small, but both cannot be large at the same time.

Analog Demodulation Measurement Application
Frequency Modulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
FM Deviation Accuracy ^{abc}	$\pm(1.0\% \times \text{Reading} + 0.2\% \times \text{Rate})$	
FM Rate Accuracy ^{de}		
$0.2 \leq \text{ModIndex} < 10$	$\pm(0.02\% \times \text{Reading}) + \text{rfa}$	
$\text{ModIndex} \geq 10$	$\pm(0.005\% \times \text{Reading}) + \text{rfa}$	
Carrier Frequency Error ^{fg}	$\pm(6 \text{ ppm} \times \text{Deviation} + 50 \text{ ppm} \times \text{Rate}) + \text{tfa}$	

- a. This specification applies to the result labeled "(Pk-Pk)/2".
- b. 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.
- c. Reading is a measured frequency peak deviation in Hz, and Rate is a modulation rate in Hz.
- d. Reading is a measured modulation rate in Hz.
- e. $\text{rfa} = \text{Modulation Rate} \times \text{Frequency reference accuracy}$
- f. $\text{tfa} = \text{transmitter frequency} \times \text{frequency reference accuracy}$.
- g. Deviation is peak frequency deviation in Hz, and Rate is a modulation rate in Hz.

Frequency Modulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Post-Demod Distortion Residual^a		
Distortion (SINAD) ^b	$1.8\% / (\text{ModIndex})^{1/2} + 0.25\%$	
THD	$0.4\% / (\text{ModIndex})^{1/2} + 0.02\%$	

- a. 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.
b. SINAD [dB] can be derived by $20 \times \log_{10}(1/\text{Distortion})$.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Post-Demod Distortion Accuracy		
(Rate: 1 to 10 kHz, ModIndex: 0.2 to 100)		
Distortion	$\pm(2\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$	
THD	$\pm(2\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$	2 nd and 3 rd harmonics

Amplitude Modulation

Conditions required to meet specification

- Depth: 1% to 99%
- Channel BW: ≤ 1 MHz
- Channel BW: $15 \times \text{Rate}$ ($\text{Rate} \leq 50$ kHz) or $10 \times \text{Rate}$ ($50 \text{ kHz} < \text{Rate} \leq 100$ kHz)
- Rate: 50 Hz to 100 kHz
- SINAD bandwidth: $(\text{Channel BW}) / 2$
- Single tone - sinusoid modulation
- Center Frequency (CF): 2 MHz to 3.5 GHz, DC coupled for CF < 20 MHz

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
AM Measurement Range		
Modulation Rate Range ^a	1 Hz to (max info BW)/2	
Peak Deviation Range	0% to 100%	

a. Max info BW: See “Maximum Information Bandwidth (Info BW)” on page 217.

Analog Demodulation Measurement Application
Amplitude Modulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
AM Depth Accuracy ^{ab}	$\pm(0.15\% \times \text{Reading} + 0.06\%)$	
AM Rate Accuracy ^c (Rate: 1 to 100 kHz)	$\pm[(3 \text{ ppm} \times \text{Reading}) \times (100\% / \text{Depth})]$	

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

Amplitude Modulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Post-Demod Distortion Residual		
Distortion (SINAD) ^a	$0.13\% \times (100\% / \text{Depth}) + 0.05\%$	
THD	$0.018\% \times (100\% / \text{Depth}) + 0.06\%$	

a. SINAD [dB] can be derived by $20 \times \log_{10}(1 / \text{Distortion})$.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Post-Demod Distortion Accuracy (Rate: 1 to 10 kHz, Depth: 5 to 90%)		
Distortion	$\pm(1\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$	
THD	$\pm(1\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$	

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
FM Rejection^a (300 Hz HPF, 3 kHz LPF, 420 kHz Channel BW)		Applied FM signal Rate = 1 kHz, Deviation = 50 kHz
Instruments without <i>Option B40</i> or <i>DP2</i>		0.1% AM peak (nominal)
Instruments with <i>Option B40</i> or <i>DP2</i>	0.05% AM peak	

a. 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.

Phase Modulation

Conditions required to meet specification

- Peak deviation¹: 0.2 to 100 rad
- Channel BW: ≤ 1 MHz
- Rate: 50 Hz to 50 kHz
- SINAD bandwidth: (Channel BW)/2
- Single tone – sinusoid modulation
- Center Frequency (CF): 2 MHz to 3.5 GHz, DC coupled for CF < 20 MHz

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
FM Measurement Range		
Modulation Rate Range ^{abc}	1 Hz to (max info BW)/2	
Peak Deviation Range ^{abc}	$< (\text{max info BW}) / (2 \times (\text{Modulation Rate}))$	

- a. $((\text{Modulation Rate}) + (\text{Peak Deviation})) < (\text{max Info BW})/2$
- b. The measurement range is also limited by max capture memory. Specifically, $\text{SamplingRate} \times \text{AcqTime} < 3.6 \text{ MSa}$, where $\text{SamplingRate} = 1.25 \times \text{Info BW}$.
- c. Max info BW: See **“Maximum Information Bandwidth (Info BW)” on page 217**.

1. PeakDeviation (for phase, in rads) and Rate are jointly limited to fit within the 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.

Analog Demodulation Measurement Application
Phase Modulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
PM Deviation Accuracy^{abc} Rate: 100 Hz to 50 kHz PM Rate Accuracy^{bde} Rate \leq 200 Hz 200 Hz < Rate \leq 50 kHz Carrier Frequency Error^{bfg}	$\pm(0.1\% \times \text{Reading} + 2 \text{ mrad})$ $\pm(0.012 \text{ Hz} / \text{Deviation}) + \text{rfa}$ $\pm(0.5 \text{ Hz} / \text{Deviation}) + \text{rfa}$ $\pm(8 \text{ ppm} \times \text{Deviation} + 3 \text{ ppm}) \times \text{Rate} + \text{tfa}$	

- a. This specification applies to the result labeled "(Pk-Pk)/2".
- b. 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.
- c. Reading is the measured peak deviation in radians.
- d. Deviation is the peak deviation in radians.
- e. rfa = Modulation Rate Frequency reference accuracy.
- f. Rate is a Modulation Rate in Hz.
- g. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

Phase Modulation

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Post-Demod Distortion Residual^a		
Distortion (SINAD) ^{bc}	0.7% / Deviation + 0.01%	
THD ^b	0.09% / Deviation + 0.01%	

- a. 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.
- b. Deviation is a peak deviation in radians.
- c. SINAD [dB] can be derived by $20 \times \log_{10}(1/\text{Distortion})$.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Post-Demod Distortion Accuracy		
(Rate: 1 to 10 kHz)		
Distortion (SINAD) ^c	$\pm(2\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$	
THD	$\pm(2\% \times \text{Reading} + \text{DistResidual})$	2 nd and 3 rd harmonics

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 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 Analog Demod application itself; the Analog Out waveform is not necessarily identical the application's Demod Waveform.

Condition of "Open Circuit" is assumed for all voltage terms such as "Output range".

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information	
		Instruments without B40, DP2, or MPB	Instruments with B40, DP2, or MPB
Bandwidth		≤ 8 MHz	≤ 8 MHz
Output impedance		140Ω (nominal)	50Ω (nominal)
Output range ^a		0 V to +1 V (nominal)	−1 V to +1 V (nominal)
AM scaling			
AM scaling factor		2.5 mV/%AM (nominal)	5 mV/%AM (nominal)
AM scaling tolerance		±10% (nominal)	±10% (nominal)
AM offset		0.5 V corresponds to carrier power as measured at setup ^b	0 V corresponds to carrier power as measured at setup ^b
FM scaling			
FM scaling factor		1 V/Channel BW (nominal), where Channel BW is settable by the user	2 V/Channel BW (nominal), where Channel BW is settable by the user
FM scaling tolerance		±10% (nominal)	±10% (nominal)
FM scale adjust		User-settable factor, range from 0.5 to 10, default =1, applied to above FM scaling	User-settable factor, range from 0.5 to 10, default =1, applied to above FM scaling
FM offset			
HPF off		0.5 V corresponds to SA tuned frequency, and Carrier Frequency Errors (constant frequency offset) are included (DC coupled)	0 V corresponds to SA tuned frequency, and Carrier Frequency Errors (constant frequency offset) are included (DC coupled)
HPF on		0.5 V corresponds to the mean of peak-to-peak FM excursions	0 V corresponds to the mean of the waveform

Analog Demodulation Measurement Application
Analog Out

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information	
PM scaling			
PM scaling factor		$(1/2\pi)$ V/rad (nominal)	$(1/\pi)$ V/rad (nominal)
PM scaling tolerance		$\pm 10\%$ (nominal)	$\pm 10\%$ (nominal)
PM offset		0.5 V corresponds to mean phase	0 V corresponds to mean phase

- 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 Analog Demod 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)
- b. For AM, the reference "unmodulated" carrier level is determined by a single "invisible" power measurement, of 2 ms duration, taken at setup. "Setup" occurs whenever a core parameter is changed, such as Center Frequency, modulation type, Demod Time, etc. Ideally, the RF input signal should be un-modulated at this time. However, if the AM modulating (audio) waveform is evenly periodic in 2 ms (i.e. multiples of 500 Hz, such as 1 kHz), the reference power measurement can be made with modulation applied. Likewise, if the AM modulating period is very short compared to 2ms (e.g. >5000 Hz), the reference power measurement error will be small.

FM Stereo/Radio Data System (RDS) Measurements¹

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 kHz to 58 kHz. – Reference Deviation, default 75 kHz, range from 15 kHz 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, 80, or 300 kHz – Bandpass filter: A-Weighted, CCITT – De-Emphasis: 25, 50, 75 and 750 μs
RDS / RBDS Decoding Results view	BLER basic tuning and switching information, 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, Modulation Rate (Hz), SINAD (% or dB), THD (% or dB), Left to Right (dB), Mono to Stereo (dB), RF Carrier Power (dBm), RF Carrier Frequency Error (Hz), 38 kHz Carrier Phase Error (deg)	

1. Requires either *Option N9063EM0E* or *N9063C-3FP*. *Option N9063C-3FP* in turn requires that *Option N9063C-2FP* also be installed and licensed.

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
FM Stereo Modulation Analysis Measurements		FM Stereo with 67.5 kHz audio deviation at 1 kHz modulation rate plus 6.75 kHz pilot deviation.
SINAD (with A-Weighted filter)		62 dB (nominal)
SINAD (with CCITT filter)		69 dB (nominal)
Left to Right Ratio (with A-Weighted filter)		63 dB (nominal)
Left to Right Ratio (with CCITT filter)		72 dB (nominal)

21 Bluetooth Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for N9081EM0E-2FP Bluetooth measurement application. Three standards, Bluetooth 2.1-basic rate, Bluetooth 2.1-EDR and Bluetooth 2.1-low energy are supported.

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

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

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

Basic Rate Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Output Power		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.3.
Packet Type		DH1, DH3, DH5, HV3
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		RF Burst or Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		Average power, peak power
Range ^a		+30 dBm to -70 dBm
Absolute Power Accuracy ^b (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		±0.25 dB(95th percentile)
Measurement floor		-70 dBm (nominal)

- 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.
- 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.

Bluetooth Measurement Application
Basic Rate Measurements

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)

- 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.
- 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 $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- 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, 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		Nominal channel freq \pm 100 kHz (nominal)
Measurement Accuracy ^b		± 100 Hz + tfa ^c (nominal)

- 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.
- 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 $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

Bluetooth Measurement Application
Basic Rate Measurements

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)

- 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.
- 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 $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- 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		Dominated by the variance of measurements ^b

- The accuracy is for absolute power measured at 2.0 MHz offset and other offsets (offset = K MHz, K = 3,...,78).
- The measurement at these offsets is usually the measurement of noise-like signals and therefore has considerable variance. For example, with 100 ms sweeping time, the standard deviation of the measurement is about 0.5 dB. In comparison, the computed uncertainties of the measurement for the case with CW interference is only $\pm 0.25 \text{ dB}$.

Low Energy Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Output Power		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.1.
Packet Type		Reference type
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS0F, BS55
Synchronization		RF Burst or Preamble
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		Average Power, Peak Power
Range ^a		+30 dBm to -70 dBm
Absolute Power Accuracy ^b (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		±0.25 dB(95th percentile)
Measurement floor		-70 dBm (nominal)

- 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.
- 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.

Bluetooth Measurement Application
Low Energy Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Characteristics		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.3.
Packet Type		Reference type
Payload		BSOF, 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 $\Delta f1_{avg}$ / 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)

- 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.
- 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 $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- 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		Reference type
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		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.

Bluetooth Measurement Application
Low Energy Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Carrier Frequency Drift		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.4.
Packet Type		Reference type
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, 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
LE In-band Emission		This measurement is an LE in-band emission measurement and is in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification LE.RF-PHY.TS/0.7d2.6.2.2.
Packet Type		Reference type
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BSOF, BS55
Synchronization		None
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Measurement Accuracy ^a		Dominated by the variance of measurements ^b

- a. The accuracy is for absolute power measured at 2.0 MHz offset and other offsets (offset = 2 MHz \times K, K = 2,...,39).
- b. The measurement at these offsets is usually the measurement of noise-like signals and therefore has considerable variance. For example, with 100 ms sweeping time, the standard deviation of the measurement is about 0.5 dB. In comparison, the computed uncertainties of the measurement for the case with CW interference is only $\pm 0.25 \text{ dB}$.

Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EDR Relative Transmit Power		This measurement is a Transmit Analysis measurement and supports average and peak power in conformance with Bluetooth RF test specification 2.1.E.0.5.1.12.
Packet Type		2-DH1, 2-DH3, 2-DH5, 3-DH1, 3-DH3, 3-DH5
Payload		PRBS9, BS00, BSFF, BS55
Synchronization		DPSK synchronization sequence
Trigger		External, RF Burst, Periodic Timer, Free Run, Video
Supported measurements		Power in GFSK header, power in PSK payload, relative power between GFSK header and PSK payload
Range ^a		+30 dBm to -70 dBm
Absolute Power Accuracy ^b (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		±0.25 dB(95th percentile)
Measurement floor		-70 dBm (nominal)

- 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.
- 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.

Bluetooth Measurement Application
Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) Measurements

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

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

$$\text{error} = \sqrt{\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2} - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$$
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)

- 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.
- 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 $\pm(2.402 \text{ GHz} \times 1 \text{ ppm}) \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2402 \text{ Hz} \pm 100 \text{ Hz} = \pm 2502 \text{ Hz}$.
- tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

Bluetooth Measurement Application
Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) Measurements

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

- 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.
- The measurement standards call for averaging the signal across 3.5 μ s apertures and reporting the highest result. For common impulsive power at these offsets, this gives a variation of result with the time location of that interference that is 0.8 dB peak-to-peak and changes with a scallop shape with a 3.5 μ s period. Uncertainties in the accuracy of measuring CW-like relative power at these offsets are nominally only ± 0.07 dB, but observed variations of the measurement algorithm used with impulsive interference are similar to the scalloping error.
- The measurement at these offsets is usually the measurement of noise-like signals and therefore has considerable variance. For example, with a 1.5 ms packet length, the standard deviation of the measurement of the peak of ten bursts is about 0.6 dB. In comparison, the computed uncertainties of the measurement for the case with CW interference is only ± 0.25 dB.

In-Band Frequency Range

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Bluetooth Basic Rate and Enhanced Data Rate (EDR) System	2.400 to 2.4835 GHz (ISM radio band)	$f = 2402 + k$ MHz, $k = 0, \dots, 78$ (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)

22 GSM/EDGE Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9071EM0E 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.

The specifications for this chapter apply only to instruments with Frequency *Option 503, 508, 512 or 526*. For instruments with higher frequency options, the performance is nominal only and not subject to any warranted specifications.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EDGE Error Vector Magnitude (EVM)		$3\pi/8$ shifted 8PSK modulation, $3\pi/4$ shifted QPSK, $\pi/4$ shifted 16QAM, $-\pi/4$ shifted 32QAM modulation in NSR/HSR with pulse shaping filter. Specifications based on 200 bursts +24 to -45 dBm (nominal)
Carrier Power Range at RF Input		
EVM ^a , rms		
Operating range		0 to 20% (nominal)
Floor (NSR/HSR Narrow/HSR Wide) (all modulation formats)	0.6%	0.5% (nominal)
Floor (Baseband IQ Input)		0.5% (nominal)
Accuracy ^b (EVM range 1% to 10% (NSR 8PSK) EVM range 1% to 6% (NSR 16QAM/32QAM) EVM range 1% to 8% (HSR QPSK) EVM range 1% to 5% (HSR 16QAM/32QAM))	±0.5%	
Frequency error ^a		
Initial frequency error range		±80 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy	±5 Hz ^c + tfa ^d	
IQ Origin Offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		-15 dBc (nominal)
Maximum Analyzer Noise Floor		-50 dBc (nominal)
Trigger to T0 Time Offset (Relative accuracy ^e)		±5.0 ns (nominal)

- EVM and frequency error specifications apply when the Burst Sync is set to Training Sequence.
- 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.
- This term includes an error due to the software algorithm. The accuracy specification applies when EVM is less than 1.5%.
- tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy
- The accuracy specification applies when the Burst Sync is set to Training Sequence, and Trigger is set to External Trigger.

GSM/EDGE Measurement Application

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power vs. Time <i>and</i> EDGE Power vs. Time		GMSK modulation (GSM) $3\pi/8$ shifted 8PSK modulation, $3\pi/4$ shifted QPSK, $\pi/4$ shifted 16QAM, $-\pi/4$ shifted 32QAM modulation in NSR/HSR (EDGE)
Minimum carrier power at RF Input for GSM and 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)
Absolute power accuracy for in-band signal (excluding mismatch error) ^a		−0.11 ±0.23 dB (95th percentile)
Power Ramp Relative Accuracy		Referenced to mean transmitted power
Accuracy	±0.11 dB	
Measurement floor	−92 dBm	

- a. The power versus time measurement uses a resolution bandwidth of about 510 kHz. This is not wide enough to pass all the transmitter power unattenuated, leading the consistent error shown in addition to the uncertainty. A wider RBW would allow smaller errors in the carrier measurement, but would allow more noise to reduce the dynamic range of the low-level measurements. The measurement floor will change by $10 \times \log(\text{RBW}/510 \text{ kHz})$. 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	0.5°	
Floor (Baseband IQ Input)		0.3° (nominal)
Accuracy	±0.3°	Phase error range 1° to 6°
Frequency error ^a		
Initial frequency error range		±80 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy	±5 Hz ^b + tfa ^c	
I/Q Origin Offset		
DUT Maximum Offset		–15 dBc (nominal)
Analyzer Noise Floor		–50 dBc (nominal)
Trigger to T0 time offset (Relative accuracy ^d)		±5.0 ns (nominal)

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

GSM/EDGE Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Output RF Spectrum (ORFS) <i>and</i> EDGE Output RF Spectrum		GMSK modulation (GSM) $3\pi/8$ shifted 8PSK modulation, $3\pi/4$ shifted QPSK, $\pi/4$ shifted 16QAM, $-\pi/4$ shifted 32QAM modulation in NSR/HSR (EDGE)
Minimum carrier power at RF Input		-20 dBm (nominal) ^a
ORFS Relative RF Power Uncertainty ^b Due to modulation		
Offsets ≤ 1.2 MHz	± 0.16 dB	
Offsets ≥ 1.8 MHz	± 0.18 dB	
Due to switching ^c		± 0.12 dB (nominal)
ORFS Absolute RF Power Accuracy ^d		± 0.23 dB (95th percentile)

- a. For maximum dynamic range, the recommended minimum power is -10 dBm.
- b. The uncertainty in the RF power ratio reported by ORFS has many components. This specification does not include the effects of added power in the measurements due to dynamic range limitations, but does include the following errors: detection linearity, RF and IF flatness, uncertainty in the bandwidth of the RBW filter, and compression due to high drive levels in the front end.
- c. 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.
- d. The absolute power accuracy depends on the setting of the input attenuator as well as the signal-to-noise ratio. For high input levels, the use of the electronic attenuator and "Adjust Atten for Min Clip" will result in high signal-to-noise ratios and Electronic Input Atten > 2 dB, for which the absolute power accuracy is best. At moderate levels, manually setting the Input Atten can give better accuracy than the automatic setting. For GSM and EDGE, "high levels" would nominally be levels above +1.7 dBm and -1.3 dBm, respectively.

GSM/EDGE Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications			Supplemental Information		
ORFS and EDGE ORFS (continued)						
Dynamic Range, Spectrum due to modulation ^a				5-pole sync-tuned filters ^b Methods: Direct Time ^c and FFT ^d		
Offset Frequency	GSM (GMSK)	EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK)	EDGE (others)^e	GSM (GMSK) (typical)	EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) (typical)	EDGE (others)^e (typical)
100 kHz	63.8 dB	63.8 dB	63.7 dB			
200 kHz	69.7 dB	69.6 dB	69.4 dB			
250 kHz	71.6 dB	71.4 dB	71.0 dB			
400 kHz	75.4 dB	75.0 dB	74.2 dB			
600 kHz	78.4 dB	77.7 dB	76.2 dB	80.8 dB	80.3 dB	79.2 dB
1.2 MHz	82.2 dB	80.5 dB	78.1 dB	85.0 dB	83.7 dB	81.7 dB
				GSM (GMSK) (nominal)	EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK) (nominal)	EDGE (others) (nominal)
1.8 MHz	81.3 dB	80.7 dB	79.7 dB	83.2 dB	82.9 dB	82.3 dB
6.0 MHz	86.4 dB	84.9 dB	82.6 dB	88.5 dB	87.5 dB	86.0 dB
Offset Frequency	GSM (GMSK)	EDGE (NSR 8PSK & Narrow QPSK)	EDGE (others)^e			
400 kHz		73.2 dB	72.9 dB			
600 kHz		75.9 dB	75.2 dB			
1.2 MHz		78.8 dB	77.6 dB			
1.8 MHz		84.2 dB	83.7 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.

GSM/EDGE Measurement Application Measurements

- b. ORFS standards call for the use of a 5-pole, sync-tuned filter; this and the following footnotes review the instrument's conformance to that standard. Offset frequencies can be measured by using either the FFT method or the direct time method. By default, the FFT method is used for offsets of 400 kHz and below, and the direct time method is used for offsets above 400 kHz. The FFT method is faster, but has lower dynamic range than the direct time method.
- c. The direct time method uses digital Gaussian RBW filters whose noise bandwidth (the measure of importance to "spectrum due to modulation") is within $\pm 0.5\%$ of the noise bandwidth of an ideal 5-pole sync-tuned filter. However, the Gaussian filters do not match the 5-pole standard behavior at offsets of 400 kHz and below, because they have *lower* leakage of the carrier into the filter. The lower leakage of the Gaussian filters provides a superior measurement because the leakage of the carrier masks the ORFS due to the UUT, so that less masking lets the test be more sensitive to variations in the UUT spectral splatter. But this superior measurement gives a result that does not conform with ORFS standards. Therefore, the default method for offsets of 400 kHz and below is the FFT method.
- d. The FFT method uses an exact 5-pole sync-tuned RBW filter, implemented in software.
- e. Phase Noise optimization is set to Best Wide offset (offset >100 kHz).

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
T-GSM810	806 to 821 MHz	851 to 866 MHz

23 LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9080EM0E LTE-Advanced FDD measurement application and for the N9082EM0E LTE-Advanced TDD measurement application, for the N9080EM3E NB-IoT measurement and for the N9080EM4E C-V2X measurement.

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.

The specifications apply to the single carrier case only, unless otherwise stated.

The specifications for this chapter apply only to instruments with Frequency *Option 503, 508, 512 or 526*. For instruments with higher frequency options, the performance is nominal only and not subject to any warranted specifications.

Supported Air Interface Features

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
3GPP Standards Supported	36.211 V10.7.0 (March 2013) 36.212 V10.7.0 (December 2012) 36.213 V10.9.0 (March 2013) 36.214 V10.12.0 (March 2013) 36.141 V11.4.0 (March 2013) 36.521-1 V10.5.0 (March 2013)	
Signal Structure	FDD Frame Structure Type 1 TDD Frame Structure Type 2 Special subframe configurations 0-8	N9080C or N9080EM0E only N9082C or N9082EM0E only N9082C or N9082EM0E only
Signal Bandwidth	1.4 MHz (6 RB), 3 MHz (15 RB), 5 MHz (25 RB), 10 MHz (50 RB), 15 MHz (75 RB), 20 MHz (100 RB)	
Modulation Formats and Sequences	BPSK; BPSK with I & Q CDM; QPSK; 16QAM; 64QAM; PRS; CAZAC (Zadoff-Chu)	
Component Carrier	1, 2, 3, 4, or 5	
Physical Channels		
Downlink	PBCH, PCFICH, PHICH, PDCCH, PDSCH, PMCH	
Uplink	PUCCH, PUSCH, PRACH	
Physical Signals		
Downlink	P-SS, S-SS, C-RS, P-PS (positioning), MBSFN-RS, CSI-RS	
Uplink	PUCCH-DMRS, PUSCH-DMRS, S-RS (sounding)	

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) 95th Percentile Absolute power accuracy (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) Measurement floor	 ± 0.82 dB 	 –50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.23 dB –79.7 dBm (nominal) in a 10 MHz bandwidth

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement Floor	 ± 0.82 dB 	NB-IoT –50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.23 dB (95th Percentile) –96.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power Minimum power at RF input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement Floor	 ± 1.87 dB 	C-V2X Frequency Range: 5855 to 5925 MHz –50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.50 dB (95th Percentile) –79.7 dBm (typical) in a 10 MHz bandwidth

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

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit On/Off Power		This table applies only to the N9082A measurement application.
Burst Type		Traffic, DwPTS, UpPTS, SRS, PRACH
Transmit power		Min, Max, Mean, Off
Dynamic Range ^a		124.5 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:

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit On/Off Power		C-V2X Frequency Range: 5855 to 5925 MHz
Transmit power		Min, Max, Mean, Off
Dynamic Range ^a		124.5 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:

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

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

- 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.

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		C-V2X Frequency Range: 5855 to 5925 MHz
Histogram Resolution ^a	0.01 dB	

- 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.

LTE/LTE-A 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 for Specification
Radio	Offset	5 MHz	10 MHz	20 MHz	
MS	Adjacent ^a	±0.13 dB	±0.18 dB	±0.23 dB	–33 to –27 dBc with opt ML ^b
BTS	Adjacent ^c	±0.57 dB	±0.78 dB	±1.05 dB	–48 to –42 dBc with opt ML ^d
BTS	Alternate ^c	±0.18 dB	±0.22 dB	±0.30 dB	–48 to –42 dBc with opt ML ^e
Dynamic Range E-UTRA					Test conditions ^f
Offset	Channel BW				Dynamic Range (nominal) Optimum Mixer Level (nominal)
Adjacent	5 MHz				74.2 dB –18.4 dBm
Adjacent	10 MHz				73.8 dB –18.4 dBm
Adjacent	20 MHz				71.7 dB –18.2 dBm
Alternate	5 MHz				77.6 dB –18.6 dBm
Alternate	10 MHz				75.1 dB –18.4 dBm
Alternate	20 MHz				72.1 dB –18.2 dBm
Dynamic Range UTRA					Test conditions ^f
Offset	Channel BW				Dynamic Range (nominal) Optimum Mixer Level (nominal)
2.5 MHz	5 MHz				75.9 dB –18.5 dBm
2.5 MHz	10 MHz				76.2 dB –18.4 dBm
2.5 MHz	20 MHz				75.0 dB –18.2 dBm
7.5 MHz	5 MHz				78.4 dB –18.5 dBm
7.5 MHz	10 MHz				78.6 dB –18.4 dBm
7.5 MHz	20 MHz				78.1 dB –18.2 dBm

- Measurement bandwidths for mobile stations are 4.5, 9.0 and 18.0 MHz for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
- The optimum mixer level (ML) is –23 dBm.
- 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.

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

- d. The optimum mixer levels (ML) are –19, –18 and –16 dBm for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
- e. The optimum mixer levels (ML) are –9, –8 and –8 dBm for channel bandwidths of 5, 10 and 20 MHz respectively.
- f. E-TM1.1 and E-TM1.2 used for test. Noise Correction set to On.

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Adjacent Channel Power				NB-IoT Stand-alone	
Minimum power at RF input				–36 dBm (nominal)	
Accuracy				ACPR Range for Specification	
Radio	Offset				
MS	200 kHz		±0.05 dB	–23 to –17 dBc with opt ML ^a	
MS	2.5 MHz		±0.21 dB	–40 to –34 dBc with opt ML ^b	
BTS	300 kHz		±0.11 dB	–43 to –37 dBc with opt ML ^c	
BTS	500 kHz		±0.31 dB	–53 to –47 dBc with opt ML ^d	
Dynamic Range				Test conditions ^e	
Radio	Offset	Channel BW		Dynamic Range (nominal)	Optimum Mixer Level (nominal)
MS	200 kHz	180 kHz		73.0 dB	–15.0 dBm
MS	2.5 MHz	3.84 MHz		71.0 dB	–15.0 dBm
BTS	300 kHz	180 kHz		73.0 dB	–15.0 dBm
BTS	500 kHz	180 kHz		78.0 dB	–15.0 dBm

- a. The optimum mixer levels (ML) is –26 dBm.
- b. The optimum mixer levels (ML) is –22 dBm.
- c. The optimum mixer levels (ML) is –22 dBm.
- d. The optimum mixer levels (ML) is –24 dBm.
- e. Noise Correction set to On.

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

Description		Specifications			Supplemental Information	
Adjacent Channel Power					C-V2X Frequency Range: 5855 to 5925 MHz	
Minimum power at RF input					−36 dBm (nominal)	
Accuracy						
Radio	Offset				5 MHz	10 MHz
MS	Adjacent ^a	±0.30 dB	±0.39 dB	±0.53 dB	−33 to −27 dBc with opt ML ^b	
Dynamic Range E-UTRA					Test conditions ^c	
Offset	Channel BW				Dynamic Range (nominal)	Optimum Mixer Level (nominal)
Adjacent	5 MHz				74.2 dB	−18.4 dBm
Adjacent	10 MHz				73.8 dB	−18.4 dBm
Alternate	5 MHz				77.6 dB	−18.6 dBm
Alternate	10 MHz				75.1 dB	−18.4dBm
Dynamic Range UTRA					Test conditions ^c	
Offset	Channel BW				Dynamic Range (nominal)	Optimum Mixer Level (nominal)
2.5 MHz	5 MHz				75.9 dB	−18.5 dBm
2.5 MHz	10 MHz				76.2 dB	−18.4 dBm
7.5 MHz	5 MHz				78.4 dB	−18.5 dBm
7.5 MHz	10 MHz				78.6 dB	−18.4 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 level (ML) is –23 dBm.
c. Noise Correction set to On.

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

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth Minimum carrier power at RF Input Frequency accuracy	±400 Hz	NB-IoT –30 dBm (nominal) RBW = 10 kHz, Number of Points = 1001, Span = 400 kHz

Description	Specification	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth Minimum carrier power at RF Input Frequency accuracy	±10 kHz	C-V2X Frequency Range: 5855 to 5925 MHz –30 dBm (nominal) RBW = 30 kHz, Number of Points = 1001, Span = 10 MHz

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask Dynamic Range Channel Bandwidth 5 MHz 10 MHz 20 MHz Sensitivity Accuracy Relative Absolute (20 to 30°C)	 76.2 dB 77.8 dB 78.2 dB –94.5 dBm ±0.21 dB ±0.88 dB	Offset from CF = (channel bandwidth + measurement bandwidth) / 2; measurement bandwidth = 100 kHz 82.9 dB (typical) 84.0 dB (typical) 85.3 dB (typical) –99.5 dBm (typical) ±0.27 dB (95th percentile)

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		NB-IoT: Stand-alone Offset from CF = (channel bandwidth + measurement bandwidth) / 2 = 115 kHz Channel bandwidth = 200 kHz Measurement bandwidth = 30 kHz
Dynamic Range	67.1 dB	71.5 dB (typical)
Sensitivity	−99.7 dBm	−104.7 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.11 dB	
Absolute, 20 to 30°C	±0.88 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		C-V2X Frequency Range: 5855 to 5925 MHz Offset from CF = (channel bandwidth + measurement bandwidth) / 2; measurement bandwidth = 100 kHz
Dynamic Range		
Channel Bandwidth		
5 MHz	76.2 dB	82.9 dB (typical)
10 MHz	77.8 dB	84.0 dB (typical)
20 MHz	78.2 dB	85.3 dB (typical)
Sensitivity	−94.5 dBm	−99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative	±0.45 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.93 dB	±0.54 dB (95th percentile)

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions
Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW = 1 MHz)	82.2 dB	84.9 dB (typical)
Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW=1 MHz)	−84.5 dBm	−89.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Attenuation = 10 dB		
Frequency Range		
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz		±1.17 dB (95th percentile)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		±1.54 dB (95th percentile)

- a. The dynamic range is specified at 12.5 MHz offset from center frequency with mixer level of 1 dB compression point, which will degrade accuracy by 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
Spurious Emissions		C-V2X Frequency Range: 5855 to 5925 MHz Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions
Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW = 1 MHz)	82.2 dB	84.9 dB (nominal)
Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW=1 MHz)	−84.5 dBm	−89.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		Attenuation = 10 dB
Frequency Range		
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz		±1.17 dB (95th percentile)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		±1.54 dB (95th percentile)

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

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis		% and dB expressions ^a
(Signal level within one range step of overload)		
OSTP/RSTP		
Absolute accuracy ^b		±0.27 dB (nominal)
EVM for Downlink (OFDMA) Floor ^c		
Signal Bandwidth		
5 MHz	0.36% (–48.8 dB)	
10 MHz	0.36% (–48.8 dB)	
20 MHz	0.4% (–47.9 dB)	
EVM Accuracy for Downlink (OFDMA)		
(EVM range: 0 to 8%) ^d		±0.3% (nominal)
EVM for Uplink (SC-FDMA) Floor ^c		
Signal Bandwidth		
5 MHz	0.35% (–49.1 dB)	
10 MHz	0.35% (–49.1 dB)	
20 MHz ^f	0.4% (–47.9 dB)	
Frequency Error		
Lock range		±2.5 × subcarrier spacing = 37.5 kHz for default 15 kHz subcarrier spacing (nominal)
Accuracy		±1 Hz + tfa ^e (nominal)
Time Offset ^f		
Absolute frame offset accuracy	±20 ns	
Relative frame offset accuracy		±5 ns (nominal)
MIMO RS timing accuracy		±5 ns (nominal)

- a. In these specifications, those values with % units are the specifications, while those with decibel units, in parentheses, are conversions from the percentage units to decibels for reader convenience.
- b. The accuracy specification applies when EVM is less than 1% and no boost applies for the reference signal.
- c. Overall EVM and Data EVM using 3GPP standard-defined calculation. Phase Noise Optimization set to Best Close-in (<140 kHz).

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

- 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:

$$\text{error} = [\text{sqrt}(\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2)] - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$$

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

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
NB-IoT Modulation Analysis (Signal level within one range step of overload)		% and dB expressions ^a Channel Bandwidth: 200kHz Downlink: Operation Modes: Inband, guard-band, stand-alone Uplink: Operation Modes: stand-alone Subcarrier Spacing: 3.75 kHz, 15 kHz Number of subcarriers: 1, 3, 6, 12 Modulation types: BPSK, QPSK
EVM for Downlink Floor		−48.4 dB(0.38%) (nominal)
EVM for Uplink Floor		
3/6/12 subcarrier signal with 15 kHz subcarrier spacing		−54.0 dB(0.20%) (nominal)
1 subcarrier signal with 15 kHz subcarrier spacing		−66.9 dB(0.045%) (nominal)
3.75 subcarrier spacing		−66.3 dB(0.048%) (nominal)

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

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
C-V2X Modulation Analysis		% and dB expressions ^a Frequency Range: 5855 to 5925 MHz
(Signal level within one range step of overload)		
OSTP/RSTP		
Absolute accuracy ^b		±0.27 dB (nominal)
EVM Floor		
Early analyzers		
(SN prefix <MY/SG/US5233) ^c		
Signal Bandwidth		
5 MHz		0.7% (–43.4 dB) (nominal)
10 MHz		0.7% (–43.4 dB) (nominal)
20 MHz ^d		0.7% (–43.9 dB) (nominal)
Analyzers with -EP2 (SN prefix ≥MY/SG/US5233, ship standard with N9020A-EP2) ^e		
Signal Bandwidth		
5 MHz		0.36% (–49.1 dB) (nominal)
10 MHz		0.36% (–49.1 dB) (nominal)
20 MHz ^d		0.4% (–47.9 dB) (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Lock range		±2.5 × subcarrier spacing = 37.5 kHz for default 15 kHz subcarrier spacing (nominal)
Accuracy		±1 Hz + tfa ^f (nominal)
Time Offset ^g		
Absolute frame offset accuracy	±20 ns	
Relative frame offset accuracy		±5 ns (nominal)
MIMO RS timing accuracy		±5 ns (nominal)

- 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.
- The accuracy specification applies when EVM is less than 1% and no boost applies for the reference signal.
- Overall EVM and Data EVM using 3GPP standard-defined calculation. Phase Noise Optimization set to Best Close-in (<20 kHz).
- Requires Option B25, B40, B85, B1A, or B1X (IF bandwidth above 10 MHz).

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application Measurements

- e. Phase noise optimization left to its default setting (Fast Tuning).
- f. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.
- g. The accuracy specification applies when EVM is less than 1% and no boost applies for resource elements

In-Band Frequency Range

C-V2X Operating Band	
E-UTRA band 47, TDD	5855 to 5925 MHz

NB-IoT Operating Band	
E-UTRA bands, FDD, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 31	See LTE FDD operating bands

LTE FDD Operating Band	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
18	815 to 830 MHz	860 to 875 MHz
19	830 to 845 MHz	875 to 890 MHz
20	832 to 862 MHz	791 to 821 MHz
21	1447.9 to 1462.9 MHz	1495.9 to 1510.9 MHz
22 See note ^a	3410 to 3490 MHz	3510 to 3590 MHz
23	2000 to 2020 MHz	2180 to 2200 MHz
24	1626.5 to 1660.5 MHz	1525 to 1559 MHz

LTE/LTE-A Measurement Application
In-Band Frequency Range

LTE FDD Operating Band	Uplink	Downlink
25	1850 to 1915 MHz	1930 to 1995 MHz
26	814 to 849 MHz	859 to 894 MHz
27	807 to 824 MHz	852 to 869 MHz
28	703 to 748 MHz	758 to 803 MHz
29	N/A	717 to 728 MHz
30	2305 to 2315 MHz	2350 to 2360 MHz
31	452.5 to 457.5 MHz	462.5 to 467.5 MHz
32	N/A	1452 to 1496 MHz

- a. ACP measurements and SEM for operating Band 22 and 42 can be made in instruments with **Band 0 Extension**. Band 0 is extendable (set “Extend Low Band” to On) to 3.7 GHz instead of 3.6 GHz in instruments with frequency option 508, 513 or 526 and S/N \geq US56080101, MY56080152, or SG56080101. Band 0 can also be extendable in earlier instruments with a field adjustment to perform that extension. Subject to these conditions, statistical observations show that performance nominally fits within the same range within the 3.6 to 3.7 GHz frequencies as within the next lower specified frequency range, but is not warranted.

LTE TDD Operating Band	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
41	2496 to 2690 MHz
42 See note ^a	3400 to 3600 MHz
44	703 to 803 MHz

- a. ACP measurements and SEM for operating Band 22 and 42 can be made in instruments with **Band 0 Extension**. Band 0 is extendable (set “Extend Low Band” to On) to 3.7 GHz instead of 3.6 GHz in instruments with frequency option 508, 513 or 526 and S/N \geq US56080101, MY56080152, or SG56080101. Band 0 can also be extendable in earlier instruments with a field adjustment to perform that extension. Subject to these conditions, statistical observations show that performance nominally fits within the same range within the 3.6 to 3.7 GHz frequencies as within the next lower specified frequency range, but is not warranted.

24 Multi-Standard Radio Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9083EM0E Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) measurement application. The measurements for GSM/EDGE, W-CDMA and LTE FDD and NB-IoT also require N9071C or N9071EM0E, N9073C or N9073EM0E, N9080C or N9080EM0E, and N9080C-3xx or N9080EM3E, respectively.

Additional Definitions and Requirements

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

The specifications for this chapter apply only to instruments with Frequency *Option 503, 508, 513 or 526*. For Instruments with higher frequency options, the performance is nominal only and not subject to any warranted specifications.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power Minimum power at RF Input 95th percentile Absolute power accuracy (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB)		–50 dBm (nominal) ±0.23 dB

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

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

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth Minimum power at RF Input Frequency Accuracy		–30 dBm (nominal) ± (Span / 1000) (nominal)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions Accuracy (Attenuation = 10 dB) Frequency Range 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz 3.5 to 8.4 GHz 8.3 to 13.6 GHz		Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions ±0.29 dB (95th percentile) ±1.17 dB (95th percentile) ±1.54 dB (95th percentile)

Multi-Standard Radio Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Conformance EVM^a		
GSM/EDGE^b		
EVM, rms - floor (EDGE)		0.6% (nominal)
Phase error, rms - floor (GSM)		0.5° (nominal)
W-CDMA^c		
Composite EVM floor		1.5% (nominal)
LTE FDD^d		
EVM floor for downlink (OFDMA)		% and dB expression ^e
Signal bandwidths		
5 MHz		0.49% (-46.1 dB) (nominal)
10 MHz		0.41% (-47.7 dB) (nominal)
20 MHz		0.43% (-47.3 dB) (nominal)
NB-IoT		% and dB expression ^e Channel bandwidth 200 kHz
EVM floor for downlink		0.79% (-42.0 dB) (nominal)

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

In-Band Frequency Range

Refer to the tables of In-Band Frequency Range in GSM/EDGE on [page 254](#), W-CDMA on [page 308](#), and LTE-A on [page 271](#).

25 Noise Figure Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9069EM0E Noise Figure Measurement Application.

General Specifications

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
Noise Figure < 10 MHz 10 MHz to 26.5 GHz and 26.5 to 50 GHz ^c			Uncertainty Calculator ^a See note ^b Internal and External preamplification recommended ^d
Noise Source ENR	Measurement Range	Instrument Uncertainty^e	
4 to 6.5 dB	0 to 20 dB	±0.02 dB	
12 to 17 dB	0 to 30 dB	±0.025 dB	
20 to 22 dB	0 to 35 dB	±0.03 dB	

- The figures given in the table are for the uncertainty added by the X-Series 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.
- At the highest frequencies, especially above 40 GHz, the only Agilent/Keysight supra-26-GHz noise source, the 346CK01, often will not have enough ENR to allow for the calibration operation. Operation with "Internal Cal" is almost as accurate as with normal calibration, so the inability to use normal calibration does not greatly impact usefulness. Also, if the DUT has high gain, calibration has little effect on accuracy. In those rare cases when normal calibration is required, the Noisecom NC5000 and the NoiseWave NW346V do have adequate ENR for calibration.
- The NF uncertainty calculator can be used to compute the uncertainty. For most DUTs of normal gain, the uncertainty will be quite high without preamplification.
- "Instrument Uncertainty" or "IU" 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 because this is the widest bandwidth with uncompromised accuracy.

Noise Figure Measurement Application
General Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Gain		
Instrument Uncertainty ^a		DUT Gain Range = –20 to +40 dB
< 10 MHz	±0.10 dB	See note ^b
10 MHz to 3.6 GHz		
3.6 GHz to 26.5 GHz		±0.11 dB additional ^c 95th percentile, 5 minutes after calibration
26.5 to 50 GHz		Normally the same performance as for 3.6 to 26.5 GHz. Also, see footnote c .

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

Noise Figure Measurement Application
General Specifications

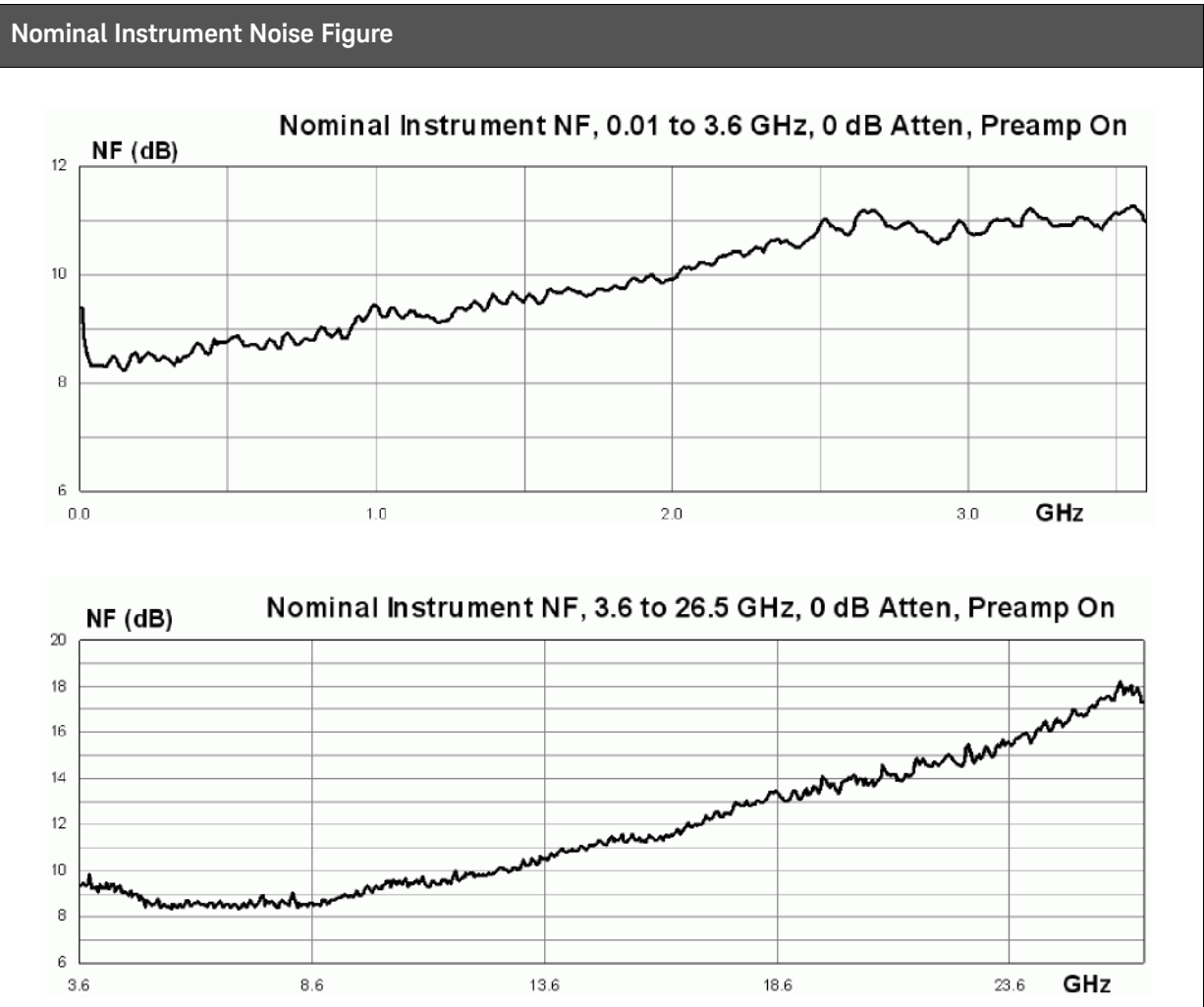
Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Noise Figure Uncertainty Calculator^a		
Instrument Noise Figure Uncertainty	See the Noise Figure table earlier in this chapter	
Instrument Gain Uncertainty	See the Gain table earlier in this chapter	
Instrument Noise Figure		See graphs of "Nominal Instrument Noise Figure"; Noise Figure is DANL + 176.24 dB (nominal) ^b Note on DC coupling ^{cd}
Instrument Input Match		See graphs: Nominal VSWR Note on DC coupling ^c
Optional NFE Improvement/Internal Cal ^e		See "Displayed Average Noise Level with Noise Floor Extension Improvement" on page 175 in the <i>Option NFE - Noise Floor Extension</i> chapter.

- a. The Noise Figure Uncertainty Calculator requires the parameters shown in order to calculate the total uncertainty of a Noise Figure measurement.
- b. Nominally, the noise figure of the spectrum analyzer is given by

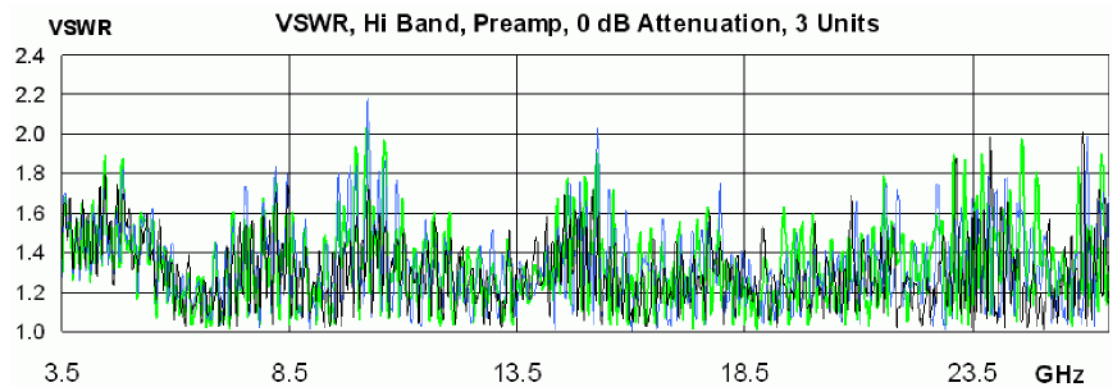
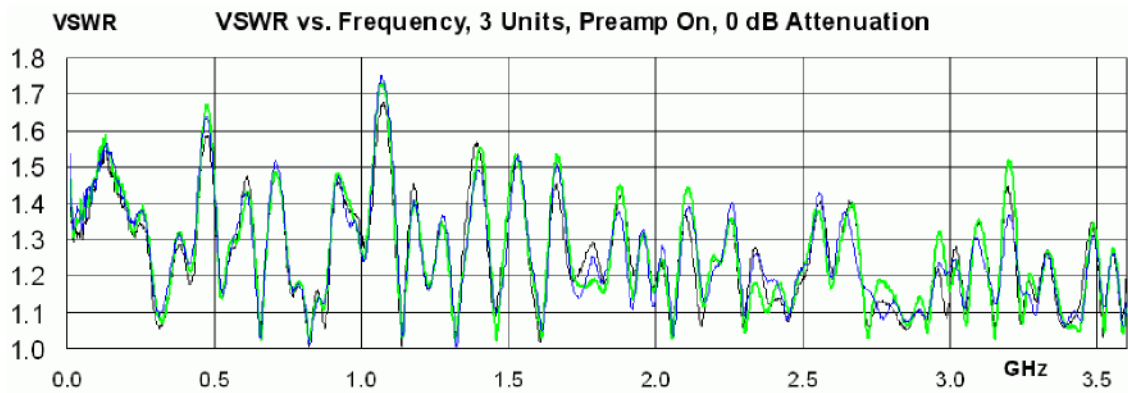
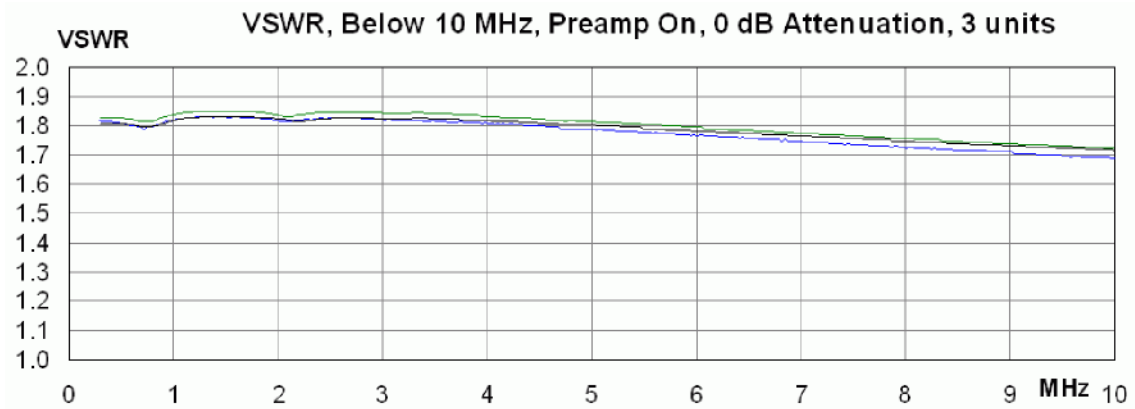
$$NF = D - (K - L + N + B)$$
 where D is the DANL (displayed average noise level) specification,
 K is kTB (–173.98 dBm in a 1 Hz bandwidth at 290 K)
 L is 2.51 dB (the effect of log averaging used in DANL verifications)
 N is 0.24 dB (the ratio of the noise bandwidth of the RBW filter with which DANL is specified to an ideal noise bandwidth)
 B is ten times the base-10 logarithm of the RBW (in hertz) in which the DANL is specified. B is 0 dB for the 1 Hz RBW.
 The actual NF will vary from the nominal due to frequency response errors.
- c. The effect of AC coupling is negligible for frequencies above 40 MHz. Below 40 MHz, DC coupling is recommended for the best measurements.
- d. The instrument NF nominally degrades by 0.2 dB at 30 MHz and 1 dB at 10 MHz with AC coupling.
- e. Analyzers with *Option NFE* (Noise Floor Extension) use that capability in the Noise Figure Measurement Application to allow "Internal Cal" instead of user calibration. With internal calibration, the measurement is much better than an uncalibrated measurement but not as good as with user calibration. Calibration reduces the effect of the analyzer noise on the total measured NF. With user calibration, the extent of this reduction is computed in the uncertainty calculator, and will be on the order of 16 dB. With internal calibration, the extent of reduction of the effective noise level varies with operating frequency, its statistics are given on the indicated page. It is usually about half as effective as User Calibration, and much more convenient. For those measurement situations where the output noise of the DUT is 10 dB or more above the instrument input noise, the errors due to using an internal calibration instead of a user calibration are negligible.

Noise Figure Measurement Application
General Specifications

Description	Supplemental Information
Uncertainty versus Calibration Options	
User Calibration	Best uncertainties; Noise Figure Uncertainty Calculator applies
Uncalibrated	Worst uncertainties; noise of the analyzer input acts as a second stage noise on the DUT
Internal Calibration	Available with <i>Option NFE</i> . Good uncertainties without the need of reconnecting the DUT and running a calibration. The uncertainty of the analyzer input noise model adds a second-stage noise power to the DUT that can be positive or negative. Running the Noise Figure Uncertainty Calculator will usually show that internal Calibration achieves 90% of the possible improvement between the Uncalibrated and User Calibration states.



Nominal Instrument Input VSWR, DC Coupled



26 Phase Noise Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9068EM0E Phase Noise measurement application.

General Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Maximum Carrier Frequency		
<i>Option 503</i>	3.6 GHz	
<i>Option 508</i>	8.4 GHz	
<i>Option 513</i>	13.6 GHz	
<i>Option 526</i>	26.5 GHz	
<i>Option 532</i>	32 GHz	
<i>Option 544</i>	44 GHz	
<i>Option 550</i>	50 GHz	

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

Phase Noise Measurement Application
General Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Measurement Accuracy		
Phase Noise Density Accuracy ^{ab}		
Offset < 1 MHz, CF < 3.6 GHz	±0.41 dB	
Offset ≥ 1 MHz		
Non-overdrive case ^c	±0.30 dB	
With Overdrive		±0.48 dB (nominal)
RMS Markers		See equation ^d

- a. This does not include the effect of system noise floor. This error is a function of the signal (phase noise of the DUT) to noise (analyzer noise floor due to phase noise and thermal noise) ratio, SN, in decibels.
The function is: $\text{error} = 10 \times \log(1 + 10^{-\text{SN}/10})$
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 for the non-overdrive case is derived from warranted analyzer specifications. It applies whenever there is no overdrive. Overdrive occurs only for offsets of 1 MHz and greater, with signal input power greater than -10 dBm, and controls set to allow overdrive. The controls allow overdrive if the electronic attenuator option is licensed, Enable Elect Atten is set to On, Pre-Adjust for Min Clip is set to either Elect Atten Only or Elect-Mech Atten, and the carrier frequency plus offset frequency is <3.6 GHz.
The controls also allow overdrive if (in the Meas Setup > Advanced menu) the Overdrive with Mech Atten is enabled. With the mechanical attenuator only, the overdrive feature can be used with carriers in the high band path (>3.6 GHz). To prevent overdrive in all cases, set the overdrive with Mech Atten to disabled and the Enable Elect Atten to Off.
- d. The accuracy of an RMS marker such as "RMS degrees" is a fraction of the readout. That fraction, in percent, depends on the phase noise accuracy, in dB, and is given by $100 \times (10^{\text{PhaseNoiseDensityAccuracy} / 20} - 1)$. 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.

Phase Noise Measurement Application
General Specifications

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Offset Frequency Range (Log Plot) Range (Spot Frequency) Accuracy Offset < 1 MHz Offset ≥ 1 MHz	1 Hz to $(f_{\text{opt}} - f_{\text{CF}})$ 10 Hz up to $(f_{\text{opt}} - f_{\text{CF}})$	f_{opt} : Maximum frequency determined by option ^a f_{CF} : Carrier frequency of signal under test Negligible error (nominal) $\pm(0.5\% \text{ of offset} + \text{marker resolution})$ (nominal) 0.5% of offset is equivalent to 0.0072 octave ^b

- a. For example, f_{opt} is 3.6 GHz for *Option 503*.
b. The frequency offset error in octaves causes an additional amplitude accuracy error proportional to the product of the frequency error and slope of the phase noise. For example, a 0.01 octave frequency error combined with an 18 dB/octave slope gives 0.18 dB additional amplitude error.

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

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

Nominal Phase Noise at Different Center Frequencies

See the plot of core spectrum analyzer Nominal Phase Noise on [page 60](#).

27 Short Range Communications Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9084C and N9084EM0E Short Range Communications Measurement Application, which has two major measurement applications:

- ZigBee (IEEE 802.15.4)
- Z-Wave (ITU-T G.9959)

ZigBee (IEEE 802.15.4) Measurement Application

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
EVM (Modulation Accuracy)		
ZigBee O-QPSK (2450 MHz)		0.25% Offset EVM (nominal)
ZigBee BPSK (868/950 MHz)		0.50% (nominal)
ZigBee BPSK (915 MHz)		0.50% (nominal)
Frequency Error		
ZigBee O-QPSK (2450 MHz)		±80 ppm (nominal)
ZigBee BPSK (868/950 MHz)		±50 ppm (nominal)
ZigBee BPSK (915 MHz)		±80 ppm (nominal)
Accuracy		
ZigBee O-QPSK (2450 MHz)		±1 Hz+tfa ^a (nominal)
ZigBee BPSK (868/950 MHz)		±1 Hz+tfa ^a (nominal)
ZigBee BPSK (915 MHz)		±1 Hz+tfa ^a (nominal)

a. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

Z-Wave (ITU-T G.9959) Measurement Application

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
FSK Error		
Z-Wave R1 FSK (9.6 kbps)		0.58% (nominal)
Z-Wave R2 FSK (40 kbps)		0.78% (nominal)
Z-Wave R3 GFSK (100 kbps)		0.80% (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Range		
Z-Wave R1 FSK (9.6 kbps)		±60 ppm (nominal)
Z-Wave R2 FSK (40 kbps)		±60 ppm (nominal)
Z-Wave R3 GFSK (100 kbps)		±60 ppm (nominal)
Accuracy		
Z-Wave R1 FSK (9.6 kbps)		±50 Hz+tfa ^a (nominal)
Z-Wave R2 FSK (40 kbps)		±50 Hz+tfa ^a (nominal)
Z-Wave R3 GFSK (100 kbps)		±50 Hz+tfa ^a (nominal)

a. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

28 Vector Modulation Analysis Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9054C Vector Modulation Analysis Measurement Application.

This application supports the following:

PSK formats: BPSK, QPSK, Offset QPSK, Shaped OQPSK, DQPSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8-PSK, $\pi/8$ D8PSK, D8PSK;

QAM formats: 16/32/64/128/256/512/1024-QAM;

FSK formats: 2/4/8/16-FSK;

MSK formats: MSK Type 1, MSK Type 2;

ASK formats: 2-ASK;

APSK formats: 16/32 APSK;

VSB formats: 8/16-VSB;

Other formats: CPM (FM), EDGE.

Frequency

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Range		See “Frequency Range” on page 18 .

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Modulation Analysis		
Residual EVM		<p>Modulation formats include BPSK, QPSK, DQPSK, $\pi/4$ DQPSK, 8-PSK, $\pi/8$ D8PSK, D8PSK, 16/32/64/128/256/512/1024-QAM;</p> <p>Center Frequency = 1 GHz;</p> <p>Transmit filter is RRC with $\alpha = 0.35$;</p> <p>Result length set to at least 150 symbols, or $3 \times$ Number of ideal constellation states;</p> <p>Average number = 10. Equalizer On</p>
Symbol Rate ^a		
1 MSa/s		0.60% (nominal)
10 MSa/s		0.60% (nominal)
25 MSa/s		0.60% (nominal)
100 MSa/s		1.00% (nominal)
Residual EVM for MSK		<p>Modulation formats include MSK Type 1 and MSK Type 2;</p> <p>Center Frequency = 1 GHz;</p> <p>Transmit filter is Gaussian with BT = 0.3;</p> <p>Result length set to 150 symbols;</p> <p>Average number = 10. Equalizer On</p>
Symbol Rate ^a		
10 MSa/s		0.60% (nominal)
80 MSa/s		1.80% (nominal)
Residual EVM for VSB		<p>Modulation formats include 8-VSB and 16-VSB;</p> <p>Transmit filter is RRC with $\alpha = 0.115$;</p> <p>Center Frequency < 3.6 GHz;</p> <p>Result length = 800;</p> <p>Average number = 10.</p>
Symbol Rate ^a		
10.762 MHz		1.50% (SNR 36 dB) (nominal)

a. Supportable symbol rate is dependent on the analyzer hardware bandwidth option.

29 W-CDMA Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9073EM0E W-CDMA/HSPA/HSPA+ measurement application. It contains N9073EM0E-1FP W-CDMA, N9073EM0E-2FP HSPA and N9073EM0E-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.

The specifications for this chapter apply only to instruments with Frequency *Option 503, 508, 512 or 526*. For instruments with higher frequency options, the performance is nominal only and not subject to any warranted specifications.

Conformance with 3GPP TS 25.141 Base Station Requirements

3GPP Standard Sections Sub-Clause Measurement Name		3GPP Required Test Instrument Tolerance (as of 2009-12)	Instrument Tolerance Interval ^{abc}	Supplemental Information
6.2.1	Maximum Output Power (Channel Power)	±0.7 dB (95%)	±0.23 dB (95%)	Excluding timebase error
6.2.2	CPICH Power Accuracy (Code Domain)	±0.8 dB (95%)	±0.25 dB (95%)	
6.3	Frequency Error (Modulation Accuracy)	±12 Hz (95%)	±5 Hz (100%)	
6.4.2	Power Control Steps ^d (Code Domain)			
	1 dB step	±0.1 dB (95%)	±0.03 dB (100%)	
	Ten 1 dB steps	±0.1 dB (95%)	±0.03 dB (100%)	
6.4.3	Power Dynamic Range	±1.1 dB (95%)	±0.14 dB (100%)	
6.4.4	Total Power Dynamic Range ^d (Code Domain)	±0.3 dB (95%)	±0.06 dB (100%)	Absolute peak ^e
6.5.1	Occupied Bandwidth	±100 kHz (95%)	±10 kHz (100%)	
6.5.2.1	Spectrum Emission Mask	±1.5 dB (95%)	±0.27 dB (95%)	
6.5.2.2	ACLR			
	5 MHz offset	±0.8 dB (95%)	±0.49 dB (100%)	
	10 MHz offset	±0.8 dB (95%)	±0.42 dB (100%)	
6.5.3	Spurious Emissions			
	f ≤ 2.2 GHz	±1.5 dB (95%)	±0.29 dB (95%)	EVM in the range of 12.5% to 22.5%
	2.2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz	±2.0 dB (95%)	±1.17 dB (95%)	
	4 GHz < f	±4.0 dB (95%)	±1.54 dB (95%)	
6.7.1	EVM (Modulation Accuracy)	±2.5% (95%)	±0.5% (100%)	
6.7.2	Peak Code Domain Error (Modulation accuracy)	±1.0 dB (95%)	±1.0 dB (100%)	
6.7.3	Time alignment error in Tx Diversity (Modulation Accuracy)	±26 ns (95%) [= 0.1 T _c]	±1.25 ns (100%)	

- a. Those tolerances marked as 95% are derived from 95th percentile observations with 95% confidence.
b. Those tolerances marked as 100% are derived from 100% limit tested observations. Only the 100% limit tested observations are covered by the product warranty.

W-CDMA Measurement Application
Conformance with 3GPP TS 25.141 Base Station Requirements

- c. The computation of the instrument tolerance intervals shown includes the uncertainty of the tracing of calibration references to national standards. It is added, in a root-sum-square fashion, to the observed performance of the instrument.
- d. These measurements are obtained by utilizing the code domain power function or general instrument capability. The tolerance limits given represent instrument capabilities.
- e. The tolerance interval shown is for the peak absolute power of a CW-like spurious signal. The standards for SEM measurements are ambiguous as of this writing; the tolerance interval shown is based on Keysight's interpretation of the current standards and is subject to change.

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power Minimum power at RF Input Absolute power accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) 95th percentile Absolute power accuracy (20 to 30°C, Atten = 10 dB) Measurement floor	 ± 0.82 dB 	 –50 dBm (nominal) ± 0.23 dB –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.

W-CDMA Measurement Application
Measurements

Description			Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Adjacent Channel Power (ACPR; ACLR)					
Single Carrier					
Minimum power at RF Input				−36 dBm (nominal)	
ACPR Accuracy ^{ab}				RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth, method = IBW or Fast ^c	
Radio	Offset Freq				
MS (UE)	5 MHz		±0.14 dB	At ACPR range of −30 to −36 dBc with optimum mixer level ^d	
MS (UE)	10 MHz		±0.18 dB	At ACPR range of −40 to −46 dBc with optimum mixer level ^e	
BTS	5 MHz		±0.49 dB	At ACPR range of −42 to −48 dBc with optimum mixer level ^f	
BTS	10 MHz		±0.42 dB	At ACPR range of −47 to −53 dBc with optimum mixer level ^e	
BTS	5 MHz		±0.22 dB	At −48 dBc non-coherent ACPR ^g	
Dynamic Range				RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth	
Noise Correction	Offset Freq	Method		Typical ^h Dynamic Range	Optimum ML (nominal)
off	5 MHz	Filtered IBW		−73 dB	−8 dBm
off	5 MHz	Fast		−72 dB	−9 dBm
off	10 MHz	Filtered IBW		−79 dB	−2 dBm
on	5 MHz	Filtered IBW		−78 dB	−8 dBm
on	10 MHz	Filtered IBW		−82 dB	−2 dBm
RRC Weighting Accuracy ⁱ					
White noise in Adjacent Channel				0.00 dB (nominal)	
TOI-induced spectrum				0.001 dB (nominal)	
rms CW error				0.012 dB (nominal)	

W-CDMA Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information	
Multiple Carriers		RRC weighted, 3.84 MHz noise bandwidth. All specifications apply for 5 MHz offset.	
Two Carriers			
ACPR Dynamic Range		–70 dB NC off (nominal)	
ACPR Accuracy		±0.42 dB (nominal)	
Four Carriers		Dynamic range (nominal)	Optimum ML ^j (nominal)
ACPR Dynamic Range			
Noise Correction (NC) off		–64 dB	–12 dBm
Noise Correction (NC) on		–72 dB	–15 dBm
ACPR Accuracy, BTS, Incoherent TOI ^k		UUT ACPR Range	
Noise Correction (NC) off	±0.43 dB	–42 to –48 dB	–12 dBm
Noise Correction (NC) on	±0.18 dB	–42 to –48 dB	–15 dBm

- a. The accuracy of the Adjacent Channel Power Ratio will depend on the mixer drive level and whether the distortion products from the analyzer are coherent with those in the UUT. These specifications apply even in the worst case condition of coherent analyzer and UUT distortion products. For ACPR levels other than those in this specifications table, the optimum mixer drive level for accuracy is approximately –37 dBm – (ACPR/3), where the ACPR is given in (negative) decibels.
- b. Accuracy is specified without NC. NC will make the accuracy even better.
- c. The Fast method has a slight decrease in accuracy in only one case: for BTS measurements at 5 MHz offset, the accuracy degrades by ±0.01 dB relative to the accuracy shown in this table.
- d. To meet this specified accuracy when measuring mobile station (MS) or user equipment (UE) within 3 dB of the required –33 dBc ACPR, the mixer level (ML) must be optimized for accuracy. This optimum mixer level is –22 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power – (–22 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –6 dBm, set the attenuation to 16 dB. This specification applies for the normal 3.5 dB peak-to-average ratio of a single code. Note that if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- e. ACPR accuracy at 10 MHz offset is warranted when the input attenuator is set to give an average mixer level of –14 dBm.
- f. In order to meet this specified accuracy, the mixer level must be optimized for accuracy when measuring node B Base Transmission Station (BTS) within 3 dB of the required –45 dBc ACPR. This optimum mixer level is –19 dBm, so the input attenuation must be set as close as possible to the average input power – (–19 dBm). For example, if the average input power is –5 dBm, set the attenuation to 14 dB. This specification applies for the normal 10 dB peak-to-average ratio (at 0.01% probability) for Test Model 1. Note that, if the mixer level is set to optimize dynamic range instead of accuracy, accuracy errors are nominally doubled.
- g. Accuracy can be excellent even at low ACPR levels assuming that the user sets the mixer level to optimize the dynamic range, and assuming that the analyzer and UUT distortions are incoherent. When the errors from the UUT and the analyzer are incoherent, optimizing dynamic range is equivalent to minimizing the contribution of analyzer noise and distortion to accuracy, though the higher mixer level increases the display scale fidelity errors. This incoherent addition case is commonly used in the industry and can be useful for comparison of analysis equipment, but this incoherent addition model is rarely justified. This derived accuracy specification is based on a mixer level of –14 dBm.

W-CDMA Measurement Application Measurements

- h. 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.
- i. 3GPP requires the use of a root-raised-cosine filter in evaluating the ACLR of a device. The accuracy of the pass-band shape of the filter is not specified in standards, nor is any method of evaluating that accuracy. This footnote discusses the performance of the filter in this instrument. The effect of the RRC filter and the effect of the RBW used in the measurement interact. The analyzer compensates the shape of the RRC filter to accommodate the RBW filter. The effectiveness of this compensation is summarized in three ways:
 - White noise in Adj Ch: The compensated RRC filter nominally has no errors if the adjacent channel has a spectrum that is flat across its width.
 - TOI-induced spectrum: If the spectrum is due to third-order intermodulation, it has a distinctive shape. The computed errors of the compensated filter are –0.004 dB for the 470 kHz RBW used for UE testing with the IBW method and also used for all testing with the Fast method, and 0.000 dB for the 30 kHz RBW filter used for BTS testing with the IBW method. The worst error for RBWs between these extremes is 0.05 dB for a 330 kHz RBW filter.
 - rms CW error: This error is a measure of the error in measuring a CW-like spurious component. It is evaluated by computing the root of the mean of the square of the power error across all frequencies within the adjacent channel. The computed rms error of the compensated filter is 0.023 dB for the 470 kHz RBW used for UE testing with the IBW method and also used for all testing with the Fast method, and 0.000 dB for the 30 kHz RBW filter used for BTS testing. The worst error for RBWs between these extremes is 0.057 dB for a 430 kHz RBW filter.
- j. Optimum mixer level (MLOpt). The mixer level is given by the average power of the sum of the four carriers minus the input attenuation.
- k. Incoherent TOI means that the specified accuracy only applies when the distortions of the device under test are not coherent with the third-order distortion of the analyzer. Incoherence is often the case with advanced multi-carrier amplifiers built with compensations and predistortions that mostly eliminate coherent third-order effects in the amplifier.

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

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

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

W-CDMA Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		
Dynamic Range, relative (2.515 MHz offset ^{ab})	81.9 dB	87.8 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute (2.515 MHz offset ^c)	–99.7 dBm	–104.7 dBm (typical)
Accuracy (2.515 MHz offset)		
Relative ^d	±0.15 dB	
Absolute ^e (20 to 30°C)	±0.88 dB	±0.27 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 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” on page 36** for more information. The numbers shown are for 0 to 3.6 GHz, with attenuation set to 10 dB.

W-CDMA Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emissions		Table-driven spurious signals; search across regions
Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW=1 MHz)	81.3 dB	82.2 dB (typical)
Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW=1 MHz)	−84.5 dBm	−89.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy (Attenuation = 10 dB)		
Frequency Range		
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz		±1.17 dB (95th percentile)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		±1.54 dB (95th percentile)

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

W-CDMA Measurement Application

[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

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
QPSK EVM		
($-25 \text{ dBm} \leq \text{ML}^{\text{a}} \leq -15 \text{ dBm}$ 20 to 30°C)		RF input power and attenuation are set to meet the Mixer Level range.
EVM		
Range		0 to 25% (nominal)
Floor	1.5%	
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	$\pm 5 \text{ Hz} + \text{tfa}^{\text{d}}$	

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

W-CDMA Measurement Application
Measurements

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 Floor (with <i>Option BBA</i>) Accuracy ^b Overall Limited circumstances (12.5% ≤ EVM ≤ 22.5%, No 16QAM nor 64QAM codes) Peak Code Domain Error Accuracy I/Q Origin Offset DUT Maximum Offset Analyzer Noise Floor Frequency Error Range Accuracy Time offset Absolute frame offset accuracy Relative frame offset accuracy Relative offset accuracy (for STTD diff mode) ^f	0 to 25% 1.5% 1.5% (nominal) ±1.0% ^c ±0.5% ±1.0 dB	RF input power and attenuation are set to meet the Mixer Level range. 1.5% (nominal) –10 dBc (nominal) –50 dBc (nominal) ±3 kHz (nominal) ^d ±5.0 ns (nominal)

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

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

W-CDMA 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. This specifies a synchronization range with CPICH for CPICH only signal.
- e. $\text{tfa} = \text{transmitter frequency} \times \text{frequency reference accuracy}$
- f. The accuracy specification applies when the measured signal is the combination of CPICH (antenna–1) and CPICH (antenna–2), and where the power level of each CPICH is –3 dB relative to the total power of the combined signal. Further, the range of the measurement for the accuracy specification to apply is ± 0.1 chips.

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

In-Band Frequency Range

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

30 WLAN Measurement Application

This chapter contains specifications for the N9077EM0E 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 the variations.

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

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

802.11a/b/g/p, 11n(20 MHz), 11ac(20 MHz) or 11ax (20 MHz) require N9020B-B25 or above.

802.11n (40 MHz), 11ac (40 MHz), or 11ax (40 MHz) require N9020B-B40 or above.

802.11ac (80 MHz) or 11ax (80 MHz) require N9020B-B85 or above.

802.11ac (160 MHz) or 11ax (160 MHz) require N9020B-B1X.

802 11af 6M/7M/8M requires N9020B-B25 or above.

802 11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M requires N9020B-B25 or above.

Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Channel Power 20 MHz Integration BW			Radio standards are: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz), 802.11ac (20 MHz), 5 GHz Band or 802.11ax (20 MHz) 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Band	
Minimum power at RF Input			-50 dBm (nominal)	
	Center Freq		Center Freq	
	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz
Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C)	±0.82 dB	±1.87 dB	±0.23 dB (95th percentile)	±0.50 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor			-76.7 dBm (typical)	-76.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Channel Power 22 MHz Integration BW			Radio standard is: 802.11b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC)	
Minimum power at RF Input			Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band	
			-50 dBm (nominal)	
Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C)	±0.82 dB		±0.23 dB (95th percentile)	
Measurement floor			-76.3 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Channel Power 40 MHz Integration BW			Radio standard is: 802.11n (40 MHz) or 802.11ac (40 MHz), 5 GHz Band or 802.11ax (20 MHz) 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Band	
Minimum power at RF Input			–50 dBm (nominal)	
	Center Freq		Center Freq	
	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz
Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C)	±0.82 dB	±1.87 dB	±0.23 dB (95th percentile)	±0.50 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor			–73.7 dBm (typical)	–73.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power 80 MHz Integration BW		Radio standard is: 802.11ax (80 MHz)
Minimum power at RF Input		Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band
Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C)		–50 dBm (nominal)
Measurement floor		–67.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power 80 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor	±1.87 dB	Radio standard are: 802.11ac (80 MHz) or 802.11ax (80 MHz) Center Frequency in 5.0 GHz Band –50 dBm (nominal) ±0.50 dB (95th percentile) –70.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power 160 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor	±1.87 dB	Radio standard is: 802.11ax (160 MHz) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band –50 dBm (nominal) ±0.50 dB (95th percentile) –67.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power 160 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor	±1.87 dB	Radio standard are: 802.11ac (160 MHz) or 802.11ax (80 MHz) Center Frequency in 5.0 GHz Band –50 dBm (nominal) ±0.50 dB (95th percentile) –67.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		Radio standard is: 802.11af 6M/7M/8M
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Integration BW		
802.11af 6M	6 MHz	
802.11af 7M	7 MHz	
802.11af 8M	8 MHz	
Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) for 802.11af 6M/7M/8M	±0.82 dB	±0.23 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		Typical
802.11af 6M		– 81.96 dBm
802.11af 7M		– 81.29 dBm
802.11af 8M		– 80.71 dBm

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

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Channel Power		Radio standard is: 802.11ah
Minimum power at RF Input		–50 dBm (nominal)
Integration BW		
802.11ah 1M	1 MHz	
802.11ah 2M	2 MHz	
802.11ah 4M	4 MHz	
802.11ah 8M	8 MHz	
802.11ah 16M	16 MHz	
Minimum power @ RF Input 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M		– 50 dBm (nominal)
Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) for 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M	±0.82 dB	±0.23 dB (95th percentile)
Measurement floor		Typical
802.11ah 1M		– 89.74 dBm
802.11ah 2M		– 86.73 dBm
802.11ah 4M		– 83.72 dBm
802.11ah 8M		– 80.71 dBm
802.11ah 16M		– 77.70 dBm

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

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power Statistics CCDF		Radio standards are: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC), 802.11n (20 MHz), 802.11n (40 MHz), 802.11ac (20 MHz) or 802.11ax (20 MHz), 802.11ac (40 MHz) or 802.11ax (40 MHz) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band or 5.0 GHz Band
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
Power Statistics CCDF		Radio standards are: 802.11af 6M/7M/8M
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
Power Statistics CCDF		Radio standards are: 802.11 ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M
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.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth Minimum power at RF Input Frequency accuracy	 ±25 kHz	Radio standards are: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC), 802.11n (20 MHz), 802.11n (40 MHz), 802.11ac (20 MHz), 802.11ac (40 MHz), 802.11ac (80 MHz) or 802.11ax (80 MHz), 802.11ac (160 MHz) or 802.11ax (160 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
Occupied Bandwidth Minimum power at RF Input Frequency accuracy	 ±10 kHz	Radio standards are: 802.11af 6M/7M/8M –30 dBm (nominal) RBW = 100 kHz Number of Points = 1001 Span = 10 MHz

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Occupied Bandwidth Minimum power at RF Input Frequency accuracy	 ±20 kHz	Radio standards are: 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M –30 dBm (nominal) RBW = 10 kHz Number of Points = 1001 Span = 20 MHz

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Power vs. Time Measurement results type Average Type Measurement Time Dynamic Range	0.01 dB	Radio standard is: 802.11/b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band Min, Max, Mean Off, RMS, Log Up to 88 ms 62.0 dB (nominal)

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask (18 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 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}	78.9 dB	84.3 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	-94.5 dBm	-99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.21 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±0.88 dB	±0.27 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask (18 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 11.0 MHz offset)		Radio standards are: 802.11a/g (OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz) or 802.11ac (20 MHz) Center Frequency in 5.0 GHz Band
Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	78.9 dB	84.3 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	-94.5 dBm	-99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.46 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.93 dB	±0.54 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Spectrum Emission Mask (19.5 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 10.25 MHz offset)	Center Freq		Center Freq	
	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz
Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	78.9 dB	78.9 dB	84.6 dB (typical)	84.6 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	–94.5 dBm	–94.5 dBm	–99.5 dBm (typical)	–99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy				
Relative ^d	±0.21 dB	±0.46 dB		
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±0.88 dB	±1.93 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)	±0.54 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask (22 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 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}	79.0 dB	84.3 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	-94.5 dBm	-99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.21 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±0.88 dB	±0.27 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Spectrum Emission Mask (38 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 21.0 MHz offset)	Center Freq		Center Freq	
	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz
	Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	79.5 dB 79.5 dB	84.5 dB (typical)	84.5 dB (typical)
	Sensitivity, absolute ^c	–94.5 dBm –94.5 dBm	–99.5 dBm (typical)	–99.5 dBm (typical)
	Accuracy			
	Relative ^d	±0.23 dB ±0.55 dB		
	Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±0.88 dB ±1.93 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)	±0.54 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Spectrum Emission Mask (39.0 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 20.5 MHz offset)	Center Freq		Center Freq	
	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz
Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	79.6 dB	79.6 dB	84.9 dB (typical)	84.9 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	-94.5 dBm	-94.5 dBm	-99.5 dBm (typical)	-99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy				
Relative ^d	±0.23 dB	±0.55 dB		
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±0.88 dB	±1.93 dB	±0.27 dB (95th percentile)	±0.54 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask (78 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 41.0 MHz offset)		Radio standard is: 802.11ac (80 MHz) Center Frequency in 5.0 GHz Band
Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	79.8 dB	84.6 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	–94.5 dBm	–99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.67 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.93 dB	±0.54 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Spectrum Emission Mask (79.0 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 40.5 MHz offset)	Center Freq		Center Freq	
	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz
	Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	80.0 dB 80.0 dB	85.1 dB (typical)	85.1 dB (typical)
	Sensitivity, absolute ^c	–94.5 dBm –94.5 dBm	–99.5 dBm (typical)	–99.5 dBm (typical)
	Accuracy			
	Relative ^d	±0.26 dB ±0.67 dB		
	Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±0.89 dB ±1.93 dB	±0.28 dB (95th percentile)	±0.54 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask (158 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 81.0 MHz offset)		Radio standard is: 802.11ac (160 MHz) Center Frequency in 5.0 GHz Band
Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	80.0 dB	84.7 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	–94.5 dBm	–99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.82 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±1.93 dB	±0.54 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Spectrum Emission Mask (159.0 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 80.5 MHz offset)	Center Freq		Center Freq	
	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz
	Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	80.2 dB 80.2 dB	85.2 dB (typical)	85.2 dB (typical)
	Sensitivity, absolute ^c	–94.5 dBm –94.5 dBm	–99.5 dBm (typical)	–99.5 dBm (typical)
	Accuracy			
	Relative ^d	±0.23 dB ±0.82 dB		
	Absolute (20 to 30°C)	±0.89 dB ±1.93 dB	±0.28 dB (95th percentile)	±0.54 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		Radio standard is: 802.11af 6M/7M/8M
Transmission BW		
802.11af 6M	5.70 MHz	
802.11af 7M	6.65 MHz	
802.11af 8M	7.60 MHz	
RBW for 802.11af 6M/7M/8M	100 kHz	
Offset		
802.11af 6M	3.15 MHz	
802.11af 7M	3.675 MHz	
802.11af 8M	4.2 MHz	
Relative Dynamic Range ^{ab}		Typical
802.11af 6M	76.8 dB	83.3 dB
802.11af 7M	91.6 dB	90.9 dB
802.11af 8M	92.8 dB	81.0 dB
Absolute Sensitivity ^c	−94.5 dB	−99.5 dB
Relative Accuracy ^d (20 to 30°C)		
802.11af 6M	±0.16 dB	
802.11af 7M	±0.16 dB	
802.11af 8M	±0.17 dB	
Absolute Accuracy (20 to 30°C) for 802.11af 6M/7M/8M	±0.88 dB	±0.27 dB (typical)

- 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.
- 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.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spectrum Emission Mask		Radio standard is: 802.11ah
Transmission BW		
802.11ah 1M	0.9 MHz	
802.11ah 2M	1.8 MHz	
802.11ah 4M	3.8 MHz	
802.11ah 8M	7.8 MHz	
802.11ah 16M	15.8 MHz	
RBW for 802.11 ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M	10 kHz	
Offset		
802.11ah 1M	0.6 MHz	
802.11ah 2M	1.1 MHz	
802.11ah 4M	2.1 MHz	
802.11ah 8M	4.1 MHz	
802.11ah 16M	8.1 MHz	
Relative Dynamic Range ^{ab}		Typical
802.11ah 1M	8.14 dB	89.9 dB
802.11ah 2M	83.6 dB	91.5 dB
802.11ah 4M	85.7 dB	92.9 dB
802.11ah 8M	87.4 dB	93.8 dB
802.11ah 16M	88.6 dB	94.4 dB
Absolute Sensitivity ^c	−104.5 dB	−109.5 dB
Relative Accuracy ^d (20 to 30°C)		
802.11ah 1M	±0.13 dB	
802.11ah 2M	±0.14 dB	
802.11ah 4M	±0.15 dB	
802.11ah 8M	±0.18 dB	
802.11ah 16M	±0.20 dB	

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Absolute Accuracy (20 to 30°C) for 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M	±0.88 dB	±0.27 dB (typical)

- a. The dynamic range specification is the ratio of the channel power to the power in the offset specified. The dynamic range depends on the measurement settings, such as peak power or integrated power. Dynamic range specifications are based on default measurement settings, with detector set to average, and depend on the mixer level. Default measurement settings include 10 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 10 kHz RBW.
- 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.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
Spurious Emission (ML = 3 dBm, 0 to 55° C RBW = 100 kHz)			Radio standards are: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz), 802.11n (40 MHz), 802.11ac (20 MHz) 5.0 GHz Band, 802.11ac (40 MHz) 5.0 GHz Band, 802.11ac (80 MHz) 5.0 GHz Band or 802.11ac (160 MHz) 5.0 GHz Band 802.11ax (20 MHz) in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Band, 802.11ax (40 MHz) in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Band, 802.11ax (80 MHz) in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Band, 802.11ax (160 MHz) in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Band	
	Center Freq		Center Freq	
	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz	2.4 GHz	5.0 GHz
	Dynamic Range ^a , relative	81.8 dB 80.8 dB	84.4 dB (typical)	83.8 dB (typical)
	Sensitivity ^b , absolute	–84.5 dBm –84.5 dBm	–89.5 dBm (typical)	–89.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy, absolute			(95th percentile)	(95th percentile)
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz			±0.29 dB	±0.29 dB
3.5 to 8.4 GHz			±1.17 dB	±1.17 dB
8.3 to 13.6 GHz			±1.54 dB	±1.54 dB

- a. The 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.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Spurious Emission (ML = 3 dBm, 0 to 55° C RBW = 100 kHz)		Radio standard is: 802.11af 6M/7M/8M
Dynamic Range ^a , relative (RBW = 1 MHz)	81.8 dB	84.4 dB (typical)
Sensitivity ^b , absolute (RBW = 1 MHz)	–84.5 dBm	–89.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy, absolute		
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz		±1.17 dB (95th percentile)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		±1.54 dB (95th percentile)

- a. The 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
Spurious Emission (ML = 3 dBm, 0 to 55° C RBW = 10 kHz)		Radio standard is: 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M
Dynamic Range ^a , relative	81.3 dB	82.2 dB (typical)
Sensitivity ^b , absolute	–84.5 dBm	–89.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy, absolute		
20 Hz to 3.6 GHz		±0.29 dB (95th percentile)
3.5 to 8.4 GHz		±1.17 dB (95th percentile)
8.3 to 13.6 GHz		±1.54 dB (95th percentile)

- a. The 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.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information	
64QAM EVM, 2.4 GHz band (RF Input Level = -10 dBm, Attenuation = 10 dB, 20 to 30°C)			Radio standards ^a are: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz) 802.11n (40 MHz) Code Rate: 3/4 EQ Training: Channel Est Seq Only Track Phase On Track Amp Off Track Timing Off	
EVM floor	20 MHz	40 MHz	20 MHz (nominal)	40 MHz (nominal)
	-49.0 dB (0.35%) ^b	-47.0 dB (0.45%)	-52.0 dB (0.25%)	-50.0 dB (0.32%)
Accuracy ^c (EVM Range:0 to 8.0%)			±0.30%	
Frequency Error				
Range			±100 kHz	
Accuracy			±10 Hz + tfa ^d	

- a. The specifications for these radio standards can apply to WLAN List Sequence measurements
- b. 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.
- 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:

$$\text{error} = [\text{sqrt}(\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2)] - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$$
 where EVM_{UUT} is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVM_{sa} is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.
- d. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information			
64QAM EVM, 5 GHz band (RF Input Level = -10 dBm, Attenuation = 10 dB, 20 to 30°C) EVM floor Accuracy ^c (EVM Range:0 to 8.0%) Frequency Error Range Accuracy		Radio standards ^a are: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz), 802.11n (40 MHz), 802.11ac (20 MHz), 802.11ac (40 MHz), 802.11ac (80 MHz), 802.11ac (160 MHz) Code Rate: 3/4 EQ Training: Channel Est Seq Only Track Phase On Track Amp Off Track Timing Off			
		20 MHz (nominal)	40 MHz (nominal)	80 MHz (nominal)	160 MHz (nominal)
		-49.0 dB (0.34%) ^b	-47.0 dB (0.42%)	-46.0 dB (0.50%)	-45.0 dB (0.56%)
				±0.30%	
				±100 kHz	
				±10 Hz + tfa ^d	

- a. The specifications for these radio standards can apply to WLAN List Sequence measurements. Depending on the channel bandwidth, the appropriate analysis bandwidth option is required.
- b. 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.
- 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:

$$\text{error} = [\text{sqrt}(\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2)] - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$$
 where EVM_{UUT} is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVM_{sa} is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.
- d. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

WLAN Measurement Application

Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
256QAM EVM RF Input Level = -10 dBm Attenuation = 10 dB Code Rate: 3/4 EQ training: Channel Est Seq Only Track Phase: On Track Amp: Off Track Timing: Off EVM floor 802.11af 6M 802.11af 7M 802.11af 8M EVM Accuracy ^b (EVM Range: 0 to 8.0%) for 802.11af 6M/7M/8M Frequency Error Range for 802.11af 6M/7M/8M Accuracy for 802.11af 6M/7M/8M		Radio standard is: 802.11af 6M/7M/8M Nominal -44.1 dB (0.62%) ^a -44.1dB (0.62%) -43.7 dB (0.66%) ±0.3% ±20 kHz (nominal) ±10 Hz + tfa ^c (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.
- 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:

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

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
256QAM EVM RF Input Level = -10 dBm Attenuation = 10 dB Code Rate: 3/4 EQ training: Channel Est Seq Only Track Phase: On Track Amp: Off Track Timing: Off EVM floor 802.11ah 1M 802.11ah 2M 802.11ah 4M 802.11ah 8M 802.11ah 16M EVM Accuracy ^b (EVM Range:0 to 8.0%) for 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M Frequency Error Range for 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M Accuracy for 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M	-51.94 dB (0.253%) ^a -51.94 dB (0.253%) -51.84 dB (0.256%) -51.50 dB (0.266%) -50.90 dB (0.285%)	Radio standard is: 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M -54.28 dB (0.193%) -54.28 dB (0.193%) -53.6 dB (0.209%) -53.5 dB (0.211%) -53.1 dB (0.221%) ±0.3% ±10 kHz (nominal) ±10 Hz + tfa ^c (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.

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:

$$\text{error} = [\text{sqrt}(\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2)] - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$$

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.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications		Supplemental Information
1024QAM EVM RF Input Level = -10 dBm Optimize EVM ^a EVM floor ^{bc} 802.11ax 20M 802.11ax 40M 802.11ax 80M 802.11ax 160M Accuracy ^e (EVM Range: 0 to 8.0%) Frequency Error Range Accuracy		Radio standard is: 802.11ax in 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz Band MCS: 11 EQ training: Channel Est Seq Only Track Phase: On Track Amp: Off Track Timing: On Center Freq 2.4 GHz (nominal) 5.0 GHz (nominal) -52.5 dB (0.24%) ^d -52.4 dB (0.24%) -52.2 dB (0.24%) -50.3 dB (0.31%) -50.3 dB (0.31%) -47.3 dB (0.43%) -47.1 dB (0.43%) ±100 kHz ±10 Hz + tfa ^f	

- a. The EVM specification is based on EVM optimization.
- b. The EVM Floor specification applies when the signal path is set to μ W Preselector Bypass (*Option MPB* enabled) for center frequencies above 3.6 GHz.
- c. Phase Noise Optimization left at its default setting (Fast Tuning)
- d. 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.
- e. 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:
- $$\text{error} = [\text{sqrt}(\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2)] - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$$
- where EVM_{UUT} is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVM_{sa} is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.
- f. tfa = transmitter frequency \times frequency reference accuracy.

WLAN Measurement Application
Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
CCK 11Mbps (RF Input Level = -10 dBm, Attenuation = 10 dB, 20 to 30°C)		Radio standard is: 802.11/b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band Reference Filter: Gaussian
EVM		
Floor ^{ab} (EQ Off)	-36.5 dB (1.49%)	-40.0 dB (1.0%) (nominal)
Floor (EQ On)		-46.0 dB (0.50%) (nominal)
Accuracy ^c		
(EVM Range: 0 to 2.0%)		±0.90% (nominal)
(EVM Range: 2 to 20.0%)		±0.40% (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Range		±100 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy		±10 Hz + tfa ^d (nominal)

- 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.
- The EVM Floor specification applies when Phase Noise Optimization is set to Wide-offset (>30 kHz)
- 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:

$$\text{error} = [\text{sqrt}(\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2)] - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$$
where EVM_{UUT} is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVM_{sa} is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.
- tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

List Sequence Measurements¹

Transmit Power

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Power 20 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor		Radio standard is: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz) or 802.11ac (20 MHz) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band -35 dBm (nominal) ±0.40 dB (nominal) -76.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Power 20 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor		Radio standard is: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz) or 802.11ac (20 MHz) Center Frequency in 5.0 GHz Band -35 dBm (nominal) ±0.74 dB (nominal) -76.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

1. Requires *Option N9077A-5FP* be installed and licensed.

WLAN Measurement Application
List Sequence Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Power 40 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor		Radio standard is: 802.11n (40 MHz) or 802.11ac (40 MHz) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band –35 dBm (nominal) ±0.40 dB (nominal) –73.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Power 40 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor		Radio standard is: 802.11n (40 MHz) or 802.11ac (40 MHz) Center Frequency in 5.0 GHz Band –35 dBm (nominal) ±0.74 dB (nominal) –73.7 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Power 22 MHz Integration BW Minimum power at RF Input Absolute Power Accuracy ^a (20 to 30°C) Measurement floor		Radio standard is: 802.11b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band –35 dBm (nominal) ±0.40 dB (nominal) –76.3 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 the measurement floor contribution is negligible.

WLAN Measurement Application
List Sequence Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Output Spectrum 18 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 11.0 MHz offset		Radio standards are: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz) or 802.11ac (20 MHz) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band
Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	78.9 dB	84.3 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	-94.5 dBm	-99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.21 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)		±0.41 dB (nominal)

- 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
List Sequence Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Output Spectrum 18 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 11.0 MHz offset		Radio standards are: 802.11a/g (OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz) or 802.11ac (20 MHz) Center Frequency in 5.0 GHz Band
Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	78.9 dB	84.3 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	–94.5 dBm	–99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.46 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)		±0.74 dB (nominal)

- 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
List Sequence Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Output Spectrum 38 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 21.0 MHz offset		Radio standards are: 802.11n (40 MHz) or 802.11ac (40 MHz) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band
Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	79.5 dB	84.5 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	-94.5 dBm	-99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.23 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)		±0.41 dB (nominal)

- 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
List Sequence Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Output Spectrum 38 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 kHz 21.0 MHz offset		Radio standards are: 802.11n (40 MHz) or 802.11ac (40 MHz) Center Frequency in 5.0 GHz Band
Dynamic Range, relative ^{ab}	79.5 dB	84.5 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	-94.5 dBm	-99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.55 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)		±0.74 dB (nominal)

- 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
List Sequence Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
Transmit Output Spectrum 22 MHz Transmission BW RBW = 100 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}	79.0 dB	84.3 dB (typical)
Sensitivity, absolute ^c	-94.5 dBm	-99.5 dBm (typical)
Accuracy		
Relative ^d	±0.21 dB	
Absolute (20 to 30°C)		±0.41 dB (nominal)

- 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 offsets that are well above the dynamic range limitation.

WLAN Measurement Application
List Sequence Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
64QAM EVM (RF Input Level = -10 dBm, Attenuation = 10 dB, 20 to 30°C)		Radio standards are: 802.11n (40 MHz) or 802.11ac (40 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 ^{abcd}		-47.5 dB (0.42%) (nominal)
Accuracy ^e		
(EVM Range: 0 to 8.0%)		±0.30% (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Range		±100 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy		±10 Hz + tfa ^f (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.
- b. The EVM Floor specification applies when Phase Noise Optimization is set to Wide-offset (>30 kHz)
- c. The EVM Floor specification applies when *B40*, *B85*, *B1A*, or *B1X* is available.
- d. The EVM Floor specification applies when μ W Path Control is set to μ W Preselector Bypass.
- e. 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:

$$\text{error} = [\text{sqrt}(\text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}^2 + \text{EVM}_{\text{sa}}^2)] - \text{EVM}_{\text{UUT}}$$
where EVM_{UUT} is the EVM of the UUT in percent, and EVM_{sa} is the EVM floor of the analyzer in percent.
- f. tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

WLAN Measurement Application
List Sequence Measurements

Description	Specifications	Supplemental Information
CCK 11Mbps (RF Input Level = -10 dBm, Attenuation = 10 dB, 20 to 30°C)		Radio standards are: 802.11/b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC) Center Frequency in 2.4 GHz Band Reference Filter: Gaussian
EVM		
Floor ^{ab} (EQ Off)		-40.0 dB (1.0%) (nominal)
Floor (EQ On)		-46.0 dB (0.50%) (nominal)
Accuracy ^c		
(EVM Range: 0 to 2.0%)		±0.90% (nominal)
(EVM Range: 2 to 20.0%)		±0.40% (nominal)
Frequency Error		
Range		±100 kHz (nominal)
Accuracy		±10 Hz + tfa ^d (nominal)

- 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.
- The EVM Floor specification applies when Phase Noise Optimization is set to Wide-offset (>30 kHz)
- 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.
- tfa = transmitter frequency × frequency reference accuracy.

In-Band Frequency Range for Warranted Specifications

Description	Spectrum Range	Supplemental Information
Radio standard is 802.11b/g (DSSS/CCK/PBCC)	2.4 GHz Band	Channel center frequency = $2407 \text{ MHz} + 5 \times k \text{ MHz}$, $k = 1, \dots, 13$
Radio standards are: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz), 802.11n (40 MHz) 802.11ac (20 MHz), or 802.11ac (40 MHz),	2.4 GHz Band	Channel center frequency = $2407 \text{ MHz} + 5 \times k \text{ MHz}$, $k = 1, \dots, 13$
Radio standards are: 802.11a/g/j/p (OFDM), 802.11g (DSSS-OFDM), 802.11n (20 MHz) or 802.11n (40 MHz), 802.11ac (20 MHz) or 802.11ac (40 MHz), 802.11ac (80 MHz) or 802.11ac (160 MHz)	5.0 GHz Band	Channel center frequency = $5000 \text{ MHz} + 5 \times k \text{ MHz}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 200$
Radio standards are: 802.11ah 1M/2M/4M/8M/16M	700 MHz ~ 1 GHz	Channel center frequency = Channel starting frequency + $0.5 \text{ MHz} \times$ Channel center frequency Index ^a
Radio standards are: 802.11af 6M/7M/8M	54 MHz ~ 790 MHz	Channel center frequency = Channel starting frequency + $n_{ch} \text{ (MHz)} \times$ Channel number multiplier ^b $n_{ch} = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 100$

- Channel center frequency, Channel starting frequency and Channel Center Frequency Index are given by the operating class (Annex E) in IEEE P802.11ah™/D2.1.
- Channel starting frequency, Channel number multiplier are given by the operating class (Annex E) in IEEE P802.11af™/D1.05.

