

Advanced Test Equipment Rentals > www.atecorp.com 800-404-ATEC (2832)



Agilent N9320B RF Spectrum Analyzer

Technical Overview

Spectrum analysis from 9 kHz-3 GHz

- Measurement speed:
 - minimum non-zero span sweep time: 10 ms
- RBW: 10 Hz to 1 MHz in 1-3-10 steps
- DANL: -148 dBm with preamp

Robust measurement features for characterizing your product easily

- Built-in power measurements: channel power, OBW, ACP, SEM and TOI
- Built-in power meter function with Agilent U2000 series power sensor support
- Optional tracking generator and preamplifier
- Remote control PC software



All the essentials of an Agilent spectrum analyzer with a price / performance that's easy to afford

Agilent N9320B spectrum analyzer – Built to perform, priced for you to compete

Regardless of whether your application is electronics' manufacture, bench repair, R&D projects, or RF related education, you need a spectrum analyzer that is equipped with the essential functionality and required performance at an affordable price. The N9320B is designed to be the right answer for you.

Power measurement and automated test programming features

• The accuracy of frequency selective power measurements when characterizing your products is very important. With a newly featured digital IF, the N9320B enables dramatic improvements in power measurement accuracy.

• Power meter functionality is also built-in with Agilent U2000 series power sensor support for highly accurate RF and MW power measurements.

• The built-in 1-button power measurement suite offers channel power, ACP, OBW, SEM and TOI measurements.

• For automated test programming, the N9320B provides industy standard SCPI language support and flexible connectivity choices with USB, LAN and GPIB. Plus, SCPI code compatibility with Agilent ESA-L series for easy instrument replacement.

Engineered for the best spectrum visibility

In your R&D, QA or university research lab, you want to know as much measurement detail as possible about your products and designs . The N9320B offers the best-in-class spectrum visibility. The 10 Hz minimum RBW distinguishes closely spaced signals easily, the -148 dBm DANL reveals low level signals clearly, and combined with the 4 trace display and 12 markers allows you to easily identify and compare signal details.

Integrated solution for the modern RF teaching lab

One of the best ways to improve students' learning efficiency for RF related curriculums is to combine lectures with hands-on labs. The N9320B is an excellent price-performance fit for educational purposes. Whether you wish to combine the N9320B analyzer with the Agilent N9310A RF signal generator for basic RF concept labs, or enhance your RF circuit labs with the N9320B and its optional RF training kit (option code: N9320B-TR1), you will find adopting Agilent's RF education solution efficient and effective.

provides vivid spectral view from any angle

- Agilent

N9320B 9 kHz - 3.0 GH

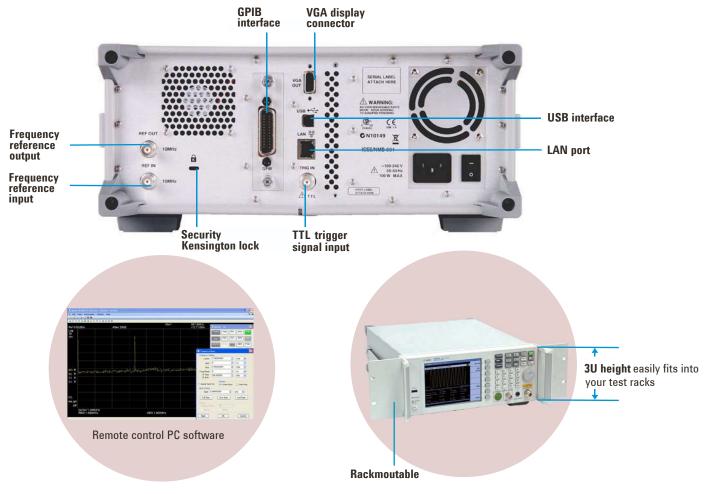
6.5-inch high resolution screen

logically arranged function keys and soft keys provides intuitive access for each operational step

Туре Atten 20dB 8 9 \$ USB interface Back offers convenient +/_ Enter data storage via USB flash disk 2.400000MHz Return 0I Tracking generator Probe Cal Out **RF** input output enables (50 MHz, power (N type, frequency response -10 dBm) for female) measurement highimpedance RF probes

What's new on N9320B?

New Features	Overview	Option number
AM /FM demodulation metrics	Offers modulation data ,including carrier power, modulation rate, AM depth or FM deviation, SINAD and carrier frequency offset	N9320B-AMA
ASK/FSK demodulation metrics	Provides four display modes: symbol, waveform, ASK/FSK error and eye diagram	N9320B-DMA
EMI filter	Provides 200 Hz, 9 kHz, 120 kHz and 1 MHz RBW bandwidth (6 dB down)	N9320B-EMF
Power meter function	When connection with an Agilent U2000 series USB power senser, the N9320B can be used as a power meter for high accuracy power measurements	Standard feature
SCPI command compatibility for Agilent ESA-L series	Able to distinguish and interpret Agilent ESA-L SCPI commands, reducing programming effort for ESA-L replacement with N9320B	Standard feature
LAN interface	Provides LAN connection for auto test or remote control	Standard feature
GPIB interface	Privides GPIB connection for automated test	N9320B-G01
RF training kit	Special for educational purposes. The RF training kit consists of a transceiver trainer, control panel software and lab sheets	N9320B-TR1
Remote control PC software	Controls the spectrum scans and transfers data between N9320B and a PC via USB/LAN/GPIB	Standard feature



Electronics manufacturing

When you need faster and more cost effective RF analysis tools for testing today's consumer electronics products and components - look no further!

Regardless of whether you are manufacturing a wireless mouse, keyboards, GPS devices, or RF components such as mixers, filters or amplifiers, you need to measure their RF characteristics to insure they work properly within their design parameters like frequency bandwidth and output power range. Too little RF power may decrease the wireless operating distance, while too much power can drain batteries quickly, reducing operation time and cause excessive heat in the device.

In today's competitive world, you need to verify your product's RF performance fast and accurately as well as lower your cost of ownership. The affordable N9320B is designed to help achieve all these goals. So, why not take a closer look at the N9320B spectrum analyzer?

test time

The throughput rate of a test station is generally one of the key factors limiting the productivity of a manufacturing line. You almost always want to test your products in the shortest possible time. The sweep time of a spectrum analyzer is often the most important performance specification contributing to your RF analysis test time. The N9320B analyzer provides you with 10 ms non-zero span sweep time, the fastest in its class.

Boost productivity by decreasing Testing and validating your products with confidence

The N9320B equipped with a new digital IF section tests your product with improved frequency and amplitude accuracy and stability. It provides essential information for your products' performance and characteristics with increased confidence.

We have optimized the N9320B to meet your needs in performance and cost

- 10 ms minimum, non-zero span sweep time
- \pm 1.5 dB overall amplitude accuracy, • typical ±0.5 dB
- 10 Hz minimum resolution bandwidth ٠
- Sensitivity is -148 dBm DANL with preamplifier
- Multiple language user interface improves ease-of-use and reduces training time by utilizing your local language

Accelerate time to market while simultaneously reducing costs.



Best-in-class performance ensures your test station is operating quickly without compromising quality

Simplify common measurement tasks

When you find yourself having repeatedly to make the same type of complex measurement or measurement sequence, it is useful to know that some shortcuts are available. That's what we have provided for you in the N9320B spectrum analyzer.

The N9320B spectrum analyzer continues the Agilent tradition that test equipment should be easy to set up and simple to use. Those familiar with other Agilent spectrum analyzers will find a similar user interface in the N9320B, allowing for a shorter learning curve and easier operation.

One button auto-tuning allows you to quickly find and accurately analyze the highest level signal anywhere in the analyzer's frequency range. Centering this signal on the screen, the analyzer simultaneously optimizes the frequency span, resolution and video bandwidths, auto-scales the amplitude, sets a marker on the signal peak and displays the measurement results.

Power measurements made easy using the one-button measurement suite

You will find that the one-button power measurement suite shortens routine test set up time by simplifying the keypad/menu selection.

Selecting these one-button routines directly from the softkey menu also helps ensure accuracy and repeatability of the test set up and measurement no matter who presses the button.

One of the most fundamental measurements performed by spectrum analyzers is the frequency domain measurement of RF power. However, detailed analysis of a signal often requires standards-defined spectral masks or more complex power/bandwidth/detector measurement combinations.

Channel power

Precise, rapid integrated channel power with computed power spectral density utilizing the RMS average detector.

Occupied bandwidth

Selecting the percentage of the signal's power to be measured places markers at the upper and lower frequencies of the waveform representing the bandwidth utilized by that percentage of power.

Adjacent channel power (ACP)

Fast, accurate simultaneous filtered RMS power measurement of a carrier relative to its leakage in up to six offset bands or channels.

Spectrum emission mask (SEM)

The spectrum emission mask (SEM) is a set of complex limit lines forming a mask for out-of-channel emissions measurement. The SEM is defined relatively to in-channel power. You can set the parameters of the main channel, out of channel frequency bands and the limit lines. Included is Pass/Fail testing for the overall spectrum emission mask and each individual out-of- channel frequency range.

Of course, you retain the flexibility to tailor each measurement task to your specific needs when necessary. And you'll find it easy to distinguish between signals having large level differences since the N9320B has one of the widest dynamic ranges for an analyzer in its price range.

High accuracy power measurements

The N9320B now supports high accuracy, USB plug-and-play power measurements as standard when connected to an Agilent U2000 series USB power sensor. Make true average power measurements for all signal types with wide dynamic range up to 18 GHz with just the push of a button. The Agilent U2000 series USB power sensors require no external power supplies and with internal zeroing eliminate the need for external calibration. Without the need for additional boxes, the user can easily set up, calibrate and control the power sensor via the analyzer's USB port. Two display modes are available: either the meter or the chart mode to log power measurements over time.



The combination of spectrum analyzer and power meter

Bench repair

- An effective, professional bench repair tool

Most bench repair tasks demand fast, cost effective test solutions. Being small and lightweight, the N9320B spectrum analyzer is as functional and indispensable in low-cost bench repair applications as it is for field troubleshooting.

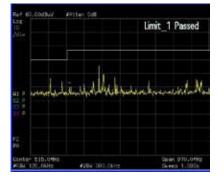
Detecting low signal levels while simultaneously resolving closely spaced frequencies is a fundamental requirement for RF testing. Employing one of the best combinations of sensitivity and narrow resolution bandwidths (RBW) ensures that an N9320B spectrum analyzer will readily handle these tasks.

EMI filters now available (Option EMF)

One of the critical steps for product development in order to sell electronic products on the commercial market, is they must pass EMC (Electro Magnetic Compatibility) requirements. Waiting until the end of the development cycle to find out whether or not a product passes regulatory agency requirements can be an expensive gamble. Failing to pass can result in costly redesign, delays while waiting for additional EMC compliance testing and results and a postponement to your product introduction.

Therefore, it is important to perform EMI (Electro Magnetic Interference) pre-compliance tests to find potential EMC problems during the product development phase, where they can be more easily corrected, and prior to sending your product to a regulatory agency or EMC test facility for final verification. Pre-compliance measurements are intended to give you an approximation of the EMI performance of your products. This can provide you with higher confidence in passing regulatory agency requirements.

Now, the N9320B provides you with optional CISPR EMI filters (-6 dB), covering resolution bandwidths 200 Hz, 9 kHz, 120 kHz and 1 MHz for enhancing pre-compliance measurements. Installing option EMF enables EMI pre-compliance measurements in CISPR-specified bandwidths and these tests can be made using the N9320B's positive peak detector in a simple and fast way.

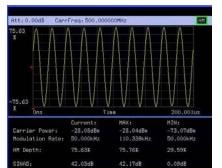


N9320B offers limit line for pass/fail

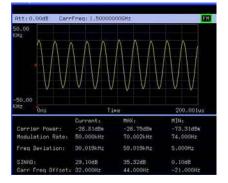
AM/FM demodulation analysis N^{ew} (Option AMA)

When you are making modulation depth or frequency deviation measurements for AM or FM devices, the N9320B with its optional AM/FM modulation analysis shows the metrics you need, including carrier power, modulation rate, AM depth/FM deviation, SINAD and carrier frequency offset. User definable limits provide Pass/Fail indicators for carrier power, AM modulation index or FM deviation, and carrier frequency offset. The user can save the waveforms with metrics for reporting as well as the set-up parameters for future measurements or analysis.

Besides the AM/FM demodulation analysis (option AMA), the N9320B provides AM/FM tune and listen in spectrum analysis mode as a standard function.



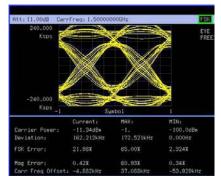




The detailed metrics provides you with the complete understanding of the FM signal

ASK/FSK demodulation analysis New (Option DMA)

Optional ASK/FSK modulation analysis is now available. Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) is used in RFID and optical systems. Frequency Shift Keying (FSK) is used in many applications including cordless phone, paging systems and RFID. N9320B w/option DMA supports four display modes: Symbol, Waveform, ASK/FSK Error, and Eye Diagram. Included is Pass/Fail testing for carrier power, ASK modulation depth/FSK frequency deviation. The metrics you need are shown, including carrier power, ASK/FSK error, ASK depth/FSK frequency deviation, and ASK index etc. For reports and future measurements the waveform with metrics and setup parameters can be saved.



The Eye diagram of FSK shows the metrics with detailed measurement results

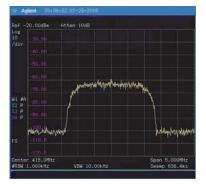
When it comes to receiving the best return from your R&D equipment budget, turn to Agilent's new generation of low-cost analyzers and sources.

Limited on your R&D budget?

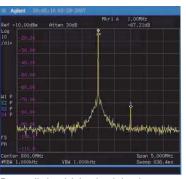
You'll find an N9320B spectrum analyzer equally versatile for budget sensitive R&D applications. It is also suitable for RF design verification or when initiating a low cost project for product enhancements and extensions.

Wherever you deploy your engineering resources, they will find operating an N9320B spectrum analyzer easy to use.

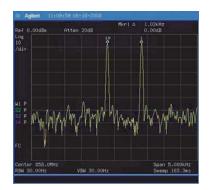
The low displayed average noise floor and narrow resolution bandwidths provide optimum spectral visibility and resolution of small signals.



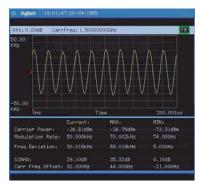
Scale indictor for quick vertical axis readout



Easy to distinguish low level signal



Narrow RBW clearly distinguishes two close-in signals



AM/FM demodulation metrics accurately reports the signal



Additional features that make spectrum analysis easier.

- Four traces and up to 12 markers allow optimum flexibility for complex troubleshooting in multi-signal environments
- Marker table lists the frequency and amplitude matrix from all active markers, including delta markers
- Frequency counter offers more accurate frequency readout
- USB flash memory stick support provides quick save or recall of measurement data

Education

Whether you are mentoring your graduate students for completion of an important research project, or leading under-graduates in hands-on experiments in your campus electronics lab, using Agilent test equipment in your educational institution guarantees you are upholding the highest standards for the future of tomorrow's engineers.

Learning how to use test instrumentation, and understanding how RF signals interact are fundamental to the study of electronics. Spectrum analysis is essential to RF circuit design. It sheds an intuitive light on signal interactions and mixing processes for students.



The combination of the affordable price and performance in the N9320B spectrum analyzer, part of the low-cost test equipment series from Agilent Technologies, means that you do not need to limit students access to professional RF equipment in the classroom.

Now you have the opportunity to put Agilent's renowned quality and precision into every student's hands. Help your students and trainees gain the edge. There is no longer a need to compromise on the performance of their test equipment.

Educators hold Agilent test equipment in the highest esteem. Therefore, you can be confident of upholding high standards in the classroom and insure your students will have confidence in their experimental results. In addition, they will be able to focus more time on RF circuit experimentation and signal analysis exercises, because Agilent spectrum analyzer operation is straightforward.

You'll find the N9320B has sufficient performance for many basic research projects, where you need an inexpensive, fast, high-quality, general-purpose RF signal analyzer.

Teacher's special: Display projection

When you are ready to show frequency domain phenomena to your students or even the instrument operation, you may want to display the instrument screen in a larger format for all the students in the lab or classroom to observe. The N9320B supports VGA output and can display the instrument's screen on a larger monitor or video projector simultaneously.

Affordable, fast support

Buying test equipment from Agilent's new low-cost series puts you in touch with top-line service and support should you need it. So, you can be confident that you are making the right choice for the right price.

Typical RF teaching lab solution

- N9320B RF spectrum analyzer
- N9310A RF signal generator
- N9320B-TR1: RF training kit

RF education solution from Agilent

N9320B-TR

One of the best ways to improve your students' learning efficiency for RF related curriculums is to combine teaching with hands-on labs. We also suspect you may want to save precious instructor time by leveraging an RF teaching lab that's already well designed and yet inexpensive. The N9320B spectrum analyzer and its educational kit (Ordering code: N9320B-TR1), together with Agilent's basic signal generator N9310A offer a new and systematic RF teaching environment for you and your students. You can design or deploy almost any RF circuit experiment for your students, from transmitters and receivers to key individual RF components, such as mixers, amplifier and filters.

The RF training kit consists of two boards. One acts as a TX circuit, another one acts as a RX circuit. The major RF components on each board can be separately used as standalone components. We designed the flexibility into the kit and you'll find using Agilent's RF education solution convenient, time saving and cost effective.

When you talk about the concept of frequency domain, carrier frequency and its harmonics or frequency selective power measurements, you can use the N9320B spectrum analyzer and N9310A RF signal generator as the basic configuration in your RF/microwave lab.

When you need to communicate the features of a typical RF circuit, such as the TX and RX paths, and how they deliver signals, simply use the RF training kit and its courseware to design an effective hands-on lab for your students. When your students need to take a closer look at those RF components, such as mixer, filters and amplifiers, the RF training kit allows you to separately utilize its individual components

Specifications

Specifications apply under the following conditions:

· After a warm-up time of 30 minutes,

· At an ambient temperature specified in the data sheet, and within a valid calibration period.

• Data designated as "typical" or "nominal" are not covered by product warranty.

		Supplemental information
Frequency		
Frequency		
Range:	9 kHz to 3 GHz	AC coupled
	100 kHz to 3 GHz	Preamp on
Resolution:	1 Hz	
Internal 10 MHz frequency refe	erence	
Aging rate:	±1 ppm / year	
Temperature stability:	±1 ppm	0 °C to +50 °C; reference 25 °C
Supply voltage stability:	± 0.3 ppm	± 5 %
Frequency readout accuracy (s	start, stop, center, marker)	
Marker resolution:	(frequency span)/(number of sweep poir	nts – 1)
Uncertainty:	± (frequency indication x frequency refer	ence
	uncertainty*+1% x span + 20% x	
	resolution bandwidth + marker resolution	n)
Sweep points:	461, fixed	
Marker frequency counter		
Resolution:	1 Hz, 10 Hz, 100 Hz, 1 kHz	Selectable
Accuracy:	±{(marker frequency)	RBW/span ≥ 0.02;
	(frequency reference uncertainty*)	Marker level to displayed noise level>30 dB(RBW≥1 kHz)
	+ (counter resolution)}	Marker level to displayed noise level>40 dB (RBW<1 kHz)
	*Frequency reference uncertainty = (aging rat	te)(period since adjustment) +
	(Supply voltage stability) + (temperature stabi	ility).
Frequency span		
Range:	0 Hz (zero span), 100 Hz to 3 GHz.	
Resolution:	1 Hz	
Accuracy:	±span/(sweep points–1)	
Phase noise		
Offset from CW signal:		$f_{\rm c}$ = 1 GHz; RBW=1 kHz, VBW=10 Hz and sample detcto
10 kHz:	< -88 dBc/Hz	
	< -90 dBc/Hz	Typical
100 kHz:	< –100 dBc/Hz	
	<-102 dBc/Hz	Typical
1 MHz:	< -110 dBc/Hz	
	<-112 dBc/Hz	Typical
Residual FM	≤ 100 Hz peak to peak in 100 ms	1 kHz RBW, 1 kHz VBW

Resolution bandwidth (RBW) Accuracy:	10 Hz to 1 MHz in 1-3-10 sequenœ ±5 %	–3 dB bandwidth Nominal
Resolution filter shape factor:	< 5:1	Nominal
Video bandwidth (VBW)	1 Hz to 1 MHz in 1-3-10 sequenœ	–3 dB bandwidth
Amplitude		
Measurement range	10 MHz - 3 GHz: Displayed average noise	level (DANL) to +30 dBm
U U	1 MHz - 10 MHz: DANL up to 23 dBm	
	100 kHz - 1 MHz: DANL up to 20 dBm	
Input attenuator range	0 to 70 dB, in 1 dB steps	
Maximum damage level		
Average continuous power:	≥ +40 dBm	Input attenuator setting \geq 10 dB
Peak pulse power:	≥ +50 dBm (100 W)	For <10 µsec pulse width, <1 % duty cycle, and input attenuation≥ 40 dB)
DC voltage:	50 VDC maximum	\sim 1 76 unity cycle, and input attenuation 2 40 dB)
	Input protection switch opens at >33 dBm with \geq 10 dB input attenuation	
1 dB gain compression		
•		
Total power at input mixer:	> 0 dBm	Typical: $f_{\alpha} \ge 50$ MHz; preamp off
Total power at input mixer: Total power at the preamp:	> 0 dBm > –20 dBm	<i>Typical</i> ; f _c ≥ 50 MHz; preamp off <i>Typical</i> ; f _c ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power	> –20 dBm	<i>Typical</i> ; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = tota	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB).	<i>Typical</i> ; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB).	<i>Typical</i> ; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = tota Displayed average noise level	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB).	<i>Typical</i> ; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = tota Displayed average noise level Preamp off:	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB	<i>Typical</i> ; f _c ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm	Typical; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -130 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB	<i>Typical</i> ; f _c ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm	Typical; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on:	<pre>> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -130 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm.</pre>	Typical; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz	<pre>> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -130 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. < -108 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB</pre>	Typical; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz	<pre>> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -130 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. < -108 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -142 dBm</pre>	Typical; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz	<pre>> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -130 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. < -108 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB</pre>	<i>Typical</i> ; f _c ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) $< -90 \text{ dBm} - 3 \times (f / 100 \text{ kHz}) \text{ dB}$ < -124 dBm $< -130 \text{ dBm} + 3 \times (f / 1 \text{ GHz}) \text{ dB}$ 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. $< -108 \text{ dBm} - 3 \times (f / 100 \text{ kHz}) \text{ dB}$ < -142 dBm $< -148 \text{ dBm} + 3 \times (f / 1 \text{ GHz}) \text{ dB}$	<i>Typical</i> ; f _c ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) $< -90 \text{ dBm} - 3 \times (f / 100 \text{ kHz}) \text{ dB}$ < -124 dBm $< -130 \text{ dBm} + 3 \times (f / 1 \text{ GHz}) \text{ dB}$ 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. $< -108 \text{ dBm} - 3 \times (f / 100 \text{ kHz}) \text{ dB}$ < -142 dBm $< -148 \text{ dBm} + 3 \times (f / 1 \text{ GHz}) \text{ dB}$	Typical; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Level display range	<pre>> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). </pre> <pre>< -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -130 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. </pre> < -108 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -142 dBm < -142 dBm < -148 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level -70 dBm.	Typical; $f_c \ge 50$ MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Level display range Log scale units:	<pre>> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB) < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -124 dBm < -130 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. < -142 dBm < -148 dBm + 3 x (f /100kHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level -70 dBm.</pre>	<i>Typical</i> ; f _c ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Level display range Log scale units: Linear scale and units:	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB), < -90 dBm $< -90 dBm - 3 \times (f /100kHz) dB$ < -124 dBm < -124 dBm $< -130 dBm + 3 \times (f /1 GHz) dB$ 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. $< -108 dBm - 3 \times (f /100kHz) dB$ < -142 dBm $< -148 dBm + 3 \times (f /1 GHz) dB$ 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level -70 dBm. dBm, dBmV, dBµV, dBµA μ V, mV, V, μ A, mA, A, μ W, mW, W	<i>Typical</i> ; f _e ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on). Nominal
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Level display range Log scale units: Linear scale and units: Marker level readout:	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB), < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -124 dBm < -130 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. < -108 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -142 dBm < -142 dBm < -148 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level -70 dBm. dBm, dBmV, dBµV, dBµA µV, mV, V, µA, mA, A, µW, mW, W 0.01 dB	<i>Typical</i> ; f _e ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on). Nominal
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 10 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 2 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Level display range Log scale units: Linear scale and units: Marker level readout: resolution:	 > -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). (-90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -124 dBm < -108 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB I Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. < -108 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -142 dBm < -148 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB I Hz, sample detector; reference level -70 dBm. 	<i>Typical</i> ; f _e ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on). Nominal
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Level display range Log scale units: Linear scale and units: Marker level readout: resolution: Number of traces:	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input $(dBm) - input attenuation (dB)$ $< -90 dBm - 3 \times (f / 100kHz) dB$ < -124 dBm $< -130 dBm + 3 \times (f / 1 GHz) dB$ 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. $< -108 dBm - 3 \times (f / 100kHz) dB$ < -142 dBm $< -148 dBm + 3 \times (f / 1 GHz) dB$ 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 70 dBm. dBm, dBmV, dBµV, dBµA μ V, mV, V, μ A, mA, A, μ W, mW, W 0.01 dB 0.01 % of reference level 4 Positive-peak, negative-peak, sample, normal, RMS	<i>Typical</i> ; f _e ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on). Nominal
Total power at the preamp: Mixer power level (dBm) = input power Total power at the preamp (dBm) = total Displayed average noise level Preamp off: 9 kHz to 100 kHz 100 kHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 10 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Preamp on: 100 kHz to 1 MHz 1 MHz to 3 GHz 0 dB RF attenuation; RBW 10 Hz; VBW Level display range Log scale units: Linear scale and units: Marker level readout: resolution: Number of traces:	> -20 dBm (dBm) - input attenuation (dB). I power at the input (dBm) - input attenuation (dB), < -90 dBm < -90 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -124 dBm < -130 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level - 60 dBm. < -108 dBm - 3 x (f /100kHz) dB < -142 dBm < -142 dBm < -148 dBm + 3 x (f /1 GHz) dB 1 Hz, sample detector; reference level -70 dBm. dBm, dBmV, dBµV, dBµA µV, mV, V, $µA$, mA, A, $µW$, mW, W 0.01 dB 0.01 % of reference level 4 Positive-peak, negative-peak,	<i>Typical</i> ; f _e ≥ 50 MHz; preamp on). Nominal

Frequency response		
200 kHz to 2.0 GHz:	± 0.5 dB	10 dB attenuation, reference: 50 MHz,
2.0 GHz to 3.0 GHz:	± 0.7 dB	20 to 30 °C.
Preamp off		
1 MHz to 2.0 GHz:	± 0.6 dB	10 dB attenuation, reference: 50 MHz,
2.0 GHz to 3.0 GHz:	± 0.8 dB	20 to 30°C.
Preamp on		
Input attenuation switching ur	certainty at 50 MHz	
Attenuator setting:	0 to 70 dB in 1 dB steps	
0 to 60 dB attenuation:	±0.4 dB	Reference 10 dB
Absolute amplitude accuracy		
Preamp off:	± 0.3 dB	Reference level –10 dBm; input attenuation 10 dB
Preamp on:	± 0.4 dB	Reference level –30 dBm; input attenuation 10 dB
Center frequency 50 MHz; RBW1 kHz; peak detector, signal at reference level		100 kHz; sweep time coupled,
Level measurement uncertain	ty	
Overall amplitude accuracy:	± 1.5 dB	20 to 30 °C; frequency > 1 MHz; signal input 0 to –50 dBm; reference level 0 to –50 dBm:
		input attenuation 20 dB;
		RBW 1 kHz; VBW 1 kHz; after calibration;
		preamplifier off
	± 0.5 dB	Typical
Spurious response		
Second harmonic distortion:	+30 dBm	10 MHz < f₀ < 200 MHz
(second harmonic intercept)	+35 dBm	$200 \text{ MHz} \le f_0 < 500 \text{ MHz}$
	+43 dBm	500 MHz ≤ f₀ < 3 GHz
		Preamplifier off; signal input –30 dBm; 0 dB RF attenuation
Third-order intermodulation:	+10 dBm	+13 dBm nominal; 300 MHz to 3 GHz
(third order intercept)		preamplifier off; signal input –30 dBm; 0 dB RF attenuation
Input related spurious:	<-60 dBc	–30 dBm signal at input mixer; 20 to 30 °C
Residual response:	<-83 dBm	Input terminated and 0 dB RF attenuation,
(inherent)		preamplifier off

Sweep

Sweep time		
Range:	10 ms to 1000 s	Span > 0 Hz
	6 µs to 200 s	Span = 0 Hz (minimum resolution = 6μ s)
Sweep mode:	Continuous; single	,
Trigger source:	Free run; video; external	
Trigger slope:	Positive or negative edge; selectable	

Front panel input/output

RF Input			
Connector and impedance:	N-type female; 50 ohm		
VSWR:	<1.5 : 1	300 kHz to 3.0 GHz, input attenuator: ≥10 dB	
Calibration output			
Amplitude:	–10 dBm ± 0.3 dB		
Frequency:	50 MHz		
Accuracy:	Same as frequency reference		
Connector and impedance:	BNC-type female; 50 ohm		
Probe power			
Voltage/current:	+15 V, 150 mA max		
	–12.6 V, 150 mA max		
USB host			
Connector and protocol:	A plug; Version 1.1		

Rear panel input/output connections

Output amplitude:	>0 dBm	
Connector and Output Impedance:	BNC-type female; 50 ohm	
10 MHz reference input		
Input amplitude:	–5 dBm to +10 dBm	
Frequency lock range:	±5 ppm of specified external reference input frequency	
Connector and input impedance:	BNC-type female; 50 ohm	

USB device

Connector and protocol: B plug; version 1.1

12

LAN TCP/IP interface	10 Base, RJ-45 connector	
GPIB interface	IEEE-488 bus connector	Option G01 installed
External trigger input		
Input amplitude:	5 V TTL level	
Connector and		
Input impedance:	BNC female; 10 k ohm	
VGA output:	VGA analog RGB	31.5 kHz horizontal, 60 Hz vertical sync rates; non-interlaced
Connector: Screen resolution:	D-sub 15-pin female 640 x 480	VGA compatible
General		
Internal data storage:	16 MB nominal	
Power supply:	100-240 VAC; 50 to 60 Hz	Auto-ranging
Power consumption:	< 65 W	
Warm-up time:	30 minute	
Temperature range:	+5 °C to + 45 °C	Operating
	–20 °C to + 70 °C	Storage
Weight:	8.4 kg (18 lb)	Net approximately; without options
Dimensions:	132.5 x 320 x 400 mm 5.2 x 12.6 x 15.7 in	Approximately; without handle
Options		
RF preamplifier		
Frequency range:	1 MHz to 3 GHz	
	1 MHz to 3 GHz 18 dB	Nominal
Frequency range: Peak pulse power:	18 dB	Nominal
Frequency range: Peak pulse power:	18 dB	Nominal
Frequency range: Peak pulse power: Fracking generator source outp Warm-up: Output frequency range:	18 dB	Nominal 9 kHz settable
Frequency range: Peak pulse power: Fracking generator source outp Warm-up: Output frequency range: Output power level	18 dB nut 45 minutes 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz	
Frequency range: Peak pulse power: Fracking generator source outp Warm-up: Output frequency range: Output power level Range:	18 dB ut 45 minutes 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz -30 dBm to 0 dBm in 0.1 dB steps	9 kHz settable
Frequency range: Peak pulse power: Fracking generator source outp Warm-up: Output frequency range: Output power level	18 dB nut 45 minutes 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz	
Frequency range: Peak pulse power: Fracking generator source outp Warm-up: Output frequency range: Output power level Range:	18 dB ut 45 minutes 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz -30 dBm to 0 dBm in 0.1 dB steps	9 kHz settable 20 to 30 °C, at 50 MHz with coupled source
Frequency range: Peak pulse power: Fracking generator source outp Warm-up: Output frequency range: Output power level Range: Absolute accuracy:	18 dB ut 45 minutes 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz -30 dBm to 0 dBm in 0.1 dB steps	9 kHz settable 20 to 30 °C, at 50 MHz with coupled source attenuator, referenced to –20 dBm
Frequency range: Peak pulse power: Fracking generator source outp Warm-up: Output frequency range: Output power level Range: Absolute accuracy: Output flatness:	18 dB ut 45 minutes 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz -30 dBm to 0 dBm in 0.1 dB steps ± 0.75 dB	9 kHz settable 20 to 30 °C, at 50 MHz with coupled source attenuator, referenced to –20 dBm
Frequency range: Peak pulse power: Fracking generator source outp Warm-up: Output frequency range: Output power level Range: Absolute accuracy: Output flatness: 100 kHz to 10 MHz	18 dB ut 45 minutes 100 kHz to 3.0 GHz -30 dBm to 0 dBm in 0.1 dB steps ± 0.75 dB ± 3 dB	9 kHz settable 20 to 30 °C, at 50 MHz with coupled source attenuator, referenced to –20 dBm

Demodulation		
Frequency range:	10 MHz to 3 GHz	
Carrier power accuracy:	±2 dB	
Carrier power accuracy.	±2 dB ±1 dB	Typical
Input power:	-30 to + 20 dBm	Auto attentuation
Carrier power displayed		
resolution:	0.01 dBm	
AM measurement		
Modulation rate:	20 Hz to 100 kHz	
Accuracy:	1 Hz, nominal	Modulation rate < 1 kHz
	<0.1% modulation rate, nominal	Modulation rate \geq 1 kHz
Depth:	5 to 95%	
Accuracy:	±4%	Nominal
FM measurement		
Modulation rate:	20 Hz to 200 kHz	Modulation rate < 1 kHz
Accuracy:	1 Hz, nominal	
	<0.1% modulation rate, nominal	Modulation rate \geq 1 kHz
Deviation:	20 Hz to 400 kHz	20 to 30 °C.
Accuracy:	±4%	Nominal
ASK measurement		
Symbol rate range:	200 Hz to 100 kHz	
Modulation depth/index		
Range:	10% to 90%	
Accuracy:	±4% of reading nominal	
Displayed resolution:	0.1%	
FSK measurement		
Symbol rate range:	1 kHz to 100 kHz	
FSK deviation		
Range:	1 kHz to 400 kHz	
Accuracy:	±4% of reading nominal	ß ≥1 and ß ≤4, ß is the ratio of frequency deviatio to symbol rate
Displayed resolution:	0.01 Hz	
EMI Filter		
Resolution bandwidth:	200 Hz, 9 kHz, 120 kHz, 1 MHz	-6 dB
Accuracy:	±10%	Nominal
Resolution filter shape factor:	< 5:1	Nominal; 60 dB / 6 dB bandwidth ratio

Ordering information

Model number	Description	
N9320B	Spectrum analyzer 9 kHz to 3.0 GHz	
	Accessories supplied as standard with each analyzer:	
	· Quick Start Guide	
	· Documentation CD-ROM	
	· USB cable (A-B)	
	· N-BNC adapter	
	BNC cable	
	· Power cord	
Manuals and CD		
N9320B-AB2	Chinese User's Guide	
N9320B-ABA	English User's Guide	
Options		
N9320B-PA3	3 GHz preamplifier	
N9320B-TG3	3 GHz tracking generator	
N9320B-AMA	AM/FM demodulation metrics	
N9320B-TR1	RF training kit	
N9320B-1HB	Handle and bumpers	
N9320B-1CM	Rack-mount kit	
N9320B-1TC	Hard transit case	
N9320B-UK6	Commerical calibration certificate with testing data	
N9320B-G01	GPIB interface	
N9320B-EMF	EMI filter	
N9320B-DMA	ASK/FSK demolulation metrics	
Warranty and service	Standard warranty is one year.	
R-51B-001-3C	1-year return-to-Agilent warranty extended to 3 years	
Calibration		
R-50C-011-3	Agilent calibration upfront support plan, 3-year coverage	

www.aqilent.com www.agilent.com/find/XXX



www.agilent.com/find/emailupdates Get the latest information on the products and applications you select.



www.axiestandard.org

AdvancedTCA® Extensions for Instrumentation and Test (AXIe) is an open standard that extends the AdvancedTCA[®] for general purpose and semiconductor test. Agilent is a founding member of the AXIe consortium.

LXI

www.lxistandard.org

LAN eXtensions for Instruments puts the power of Ethernet and the Web inside your test systems. Agilent is a founding member of the LXI consortium.



http://www.pxisa.org

PCI eXtensions for Instrumentation (PXI) modular instrumentation delivers a rugged, PC-based highperformance measurement and automation system.

Agilent Channel Partners

www.agilent.com/find/channelpartners Get the best of both worlds: Agilent's measurement expertise and product breadth, combined with channel partner convenience.



Agilent Advantage Services is committed to your success throughout your equipment's lifetime. We share measurement and service expertise to help you create the products that change our world. To keep you competitive, we continually invest in tools and processes that speed up calibration and repair, reduce your cost of ownership, and move us ahead of your development curve.

www.agilent.com/find/advantageservices



```
www.agilent.com/quality
```

For more information on Agilent Technologies' products, applications or services, please contact your local Agilent office. The complete list is available at:

5064 800

www.agilent.com/find/contactus

Americas

Canada	(877) 894 4414
Brazil	(11) 4197 3500
Mexico	01800 5064 800
United States	(800) 829 4444

Asia Pacific

Australia	1 800 629 485
China	800 810 0189
Hong Kong	800 938 693
India	1 800 112 929
Japan	0120 (421) 345
Korea	080 769 0800
Malaysia	1 800 888 848
Singapore	1 800 375 8100
Taiwan	0800 047 866
Other AP Countries	(65) 375 8100

Furone & Middle Fast

Europe & Milulie Eust	
Belgium	32 (0) 2 404 93 40
Denmark	45 70 13 15 15
Finland	358 (0) 10 855 2100
France	0825 010 700*
	*0.125 €/minute
Germany	49 (0) 7031 464 6333
Ireland	1890 924 204
Israel	972-3-9288-504/544
Italy	39 02 92 60 8484
Netherlands	31 (0) 20 547 2111
Spain	34 (91) 631 3300
Sweden	0200-88 22 55
United Kingdom	44 (0) 118 9276201

For other unlisted Countries: www.agilent.com/find/contactus Revised: October 14 2010

Product specifications and descriptions in this document subject to change without notice.

© Agilent Technologies, Inc. 2010 Printed in USA, December 5, 2010 5989-8800EN



Agilent Technologies