Agilent E8267D PSG Vector Signal Generator

Data Sheet

The Agilent E8267D is a fully synthesized signal generator with high output power, low phase noise, and I/Q modulation capability.

All specifications apply over a 0 to 55 °C range (unless otherwise stated) and apply after a 45 minute warm-up time. Supplemental characteristics, denoted as typical, nominal, or measured, provide additional (non-warranted) information at 25 °C, which may be useful in the application of the product.

Definitions

Specifications (spec): Represents warranted performance.

Typical (typ): Represents characteristic performance which is non-warranted. Describes performance that will be met by a minimum of 80% of all products.

Nominal (nom): Represents characteristic performance which is non-warranted. Represents the value of a parameter that is most likely to occur; the expected mean or average.

Measured: Represents characteristic performance which is non-warranted. Represents the value of a parameter measured on an instrument during design stage.

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Specifications

Frequency

Range[1]		
Option 520	250 kHz to 20 GHz	
Option 532	250 kHz to 31.8 GHz	
Option 544	250 kHz to 44 GHz	
Resolution		
CW	0.001 Hz	
All sweep modes	0.01 Hz[2]	
Switching speed[3, 4]	< 16 ms (typ) with I/Q modulation off	
	< 24 ms (typ) with I/Q modulation on	
Phase offset	Adjustable in nominal 0.1 ° increments	
Frequency bands		
Band	**Frequency range**	**N #**
1	250 kHz to 250 MHz	1/8
2	> 250 to 500 MHz	1/16
3	> 500 MHz to 1 GHz	1/8
4	> 1 to 2 GHz	1/4
5	> 2 to 3.2 GHz	1/2
6	> 3.2 to 10 GHz	1
7	> 10 to 20 GHz	2
8	> 20 to 28.5 GHz	3
9	> 28.5 to 44 GHz	5
Accuracy	Calibration ± aging rate ± temperature effects	
	± line voltage effects (nom)	
Internal timebase reference oscillator		
	Standard	**Option UNR**
Aging rate	< $\pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$/year or	< $\pm 3 \times 10^{-8}$/year or
	< $\pm 4.5 \times 10^{-9}$/day	< $\pm 2.5 \times 10^{-10}$/day
	after 45 days	after 30 days
Temperature effects (typ)	< $\pm 5 \times 10^{-8}$ 0 to 55 °C	< $\pm 4.5 \times 10^{-9}$ 0 to 55 °C
Line voltage effects (typ)	< $\pm 2 \times 10^{-9}$ for	< $\pm 2 \times 10^{-10}$
	+5% to –10% change	for ±10% change
External reference frequency	1, 2, 2.5, 5, 10 MHz	10 MHz only
Lock range	±0.2 ppm	±1.0 ppm
Reference output		
Frequency	10 MHz	
Amplitude	> +4 dBm into 50 Ω load (typ)	
External reference input		
Amplitude	> –3 dBm	
Option UNR	5 dBm ±5 dB[5]	
Input impedance	50 Ω (nom)	

Step (digital) sweep

Operating modes	Step sweep of frequency or amplitude or both (start to stop)
	List sweep of frequency or amplitude or both (arbitrary list)
Sweep range	
Frequency sweep	Within instrument frequency range
Amplitude sweep	Within attenuator hold range (see "Output" section)
Dwell time	1 ms to 60 s
Number of points	2 to 65535 (step sweep)
	2 to 1601 per table (list sweep)
Triggering	Auto, external, single, or GPIB
Settling time	
Frequency	< 8 ms[6] (typ)
Amplitude	< 5 ms (typ)

1. Operational, but unspecified, down to 100 kHz.
2. In ramp sweep mode (Option 007), resolution is limited with narrow spans and slow sweep speeds. Refer to ramp sweep specifications for more information.
3. Time from GPIB trigger to frequency within 0.1 ppm of final frequency above 250 MHz or within 100 Hz below 250 MHz.
4. Add 12 ms (typ) when switching from greater than 3.2 GHz to less than 3.2 GHz.
5. To optimize phase noise 5 dBm ± 2 dB.
6. 19 ms (typ) when stepping from greater than 3.2 GHz to less than 3.2 GHz.

Ramp (analog) sweep
(Option 007)[1]

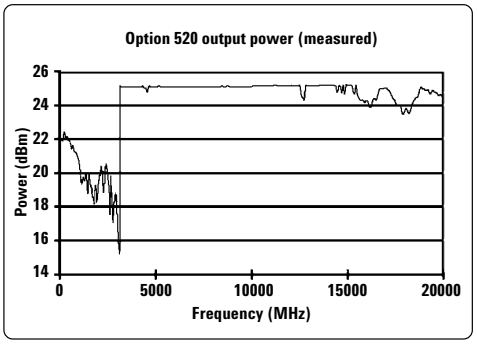
Operating modes	Synthesized frequency sweep (start/stop), (center/span), (swept CW) Power (amplitude) sweep (start/stop) Manual sweep RPG control between start and stop frequencies Alternate sweep Alternates successive sweeps between current and stored states		
Sweep span range	Settable from minimum[2] to full range		
Maximum sweep rate	**Start frequency**	**Maximum sweep rate**	**Max span for 100 ms sweep**
	250 kHz to < 0.5 GHz	25 MHz/ms	2.5 GHz
	0.5 to < 1 GHz	50 MHz/ms	5 GHz
	1 to < 2 GHz	100 MHz/ms	10 GHz
	2 to < 3.2 GHz	200 MHz/ms	20 GHz
	≥ 3.2 GHz	400 MHz/ms	40 GHz
Frequency accuracy	± 0.05% of span ± timebase (at 100 ms sweep time, for sweep spans less than maximum values given above) Accuracy improves proportionally as sweep time increases[3]		
Sweep time	(forward sweep, not including bandswitch and retrace intervals)		
Manual mode	Settable 10 ms to 200 seconds		
Resolution	1 ms		
Auto mode	Set to minimum value determined by maximum sweep rate and 8757D setting		
Triggering	Auto, external, single, or GPIB		
Markers	10 independent continuously variable frequency markers		
Display	Z-axis intensity or RF amplitude pulse		
Functions	M1 to center, M1/M2 to start/stop, marker delta		
Two-tone (master/slave) measurements[4]	Two PSGs can synchronously track each other, with independent control of start/stop frequencies		
Network analyzer compatibility	Fully compatible with Agilent 8757D scalar network analyzer[5] Also useable with Agilent 8757A/C/E scalar network analyzers for making basic swept measurements.[6]		

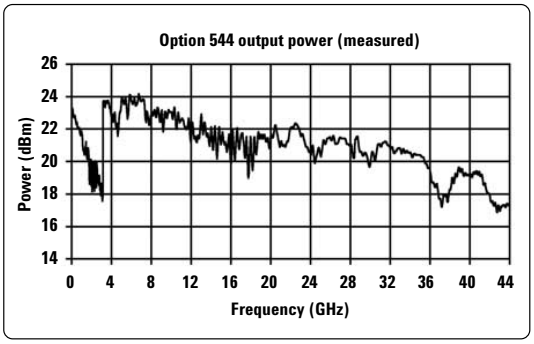
1. During ramp sweep operation, AM, FM, phase modulation, and pulse modulation are useable but performance is not specified; wideband AM and I/Q modulation are not useable.
2. Minimum settable sweep span is proportional to carrier frequency and sweep time. Actual sweep span may be slightly different than desired setting for spans less than [0.00004% of carrier frequency or 140 Hz] x [sweep time in seconds]. Actual span will always be displayed correctly.
3. Typical accuracy for sweep times > 100 ms can be calculated from the equation: [(0.005% of span)/(sweep time in seconds)] ± timebase. Accuracy is not specified for sweep times < 100 ms.
4. For master/slave operation, use Agilent part number 8120-8806 master/slave interface cable.
5. When measuring low-pass devices in AC mode, dynamic range may be reduced up to 10 dB below 3.2 GHz. An external highpass filter may be required to remove 27 kHz pulse source feed-through (11742A 45 MHz to 26.5 GHz blocking capacitor recommended).
6. GPIB system interface is not supported with 8757A/C/E, only with 8757D. As a result, some features of the 8757A/C/E, such as frequency display, pass-through mode, and alternate sweep, do not function with PSG signal generators.

Output

Power[1,2] (dBm)	
Frequency range	**spec (typ)**
Option 520	
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz	–130 to +13 (+16)
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz with Option UNW	–130 to +9 (+13)
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz with Option 1EH	–130 to +10 (+13)[3]
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz with Options UNW and 1EH	–130 to +7 (+12)[3]
> 3.2 to 10 GHz	–130 to +18 (+23)[4]
> 10 to 20 GHz	–130 to +18 (+22)[4]
Options 532 and 544	
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz	–130 to +12 (+15)
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz with Option UNW	–130 to +8 (+12)
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz with Option 1EH	–130 to +9 (+12)[3]
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz with Options UNW and 1EH	–130 to +6 (+11)[3]
> 3.2 to 10 GHz	–130 to +14 (+21)[4,]
> 10 to 20 GHz	–130 to +14 (+18)[4,]
> 20 to 32 GHz	–130 to +14 (+18)[5]
> 32 to 40 GHz	–130 to +12 (+18)[5]
> 40 to 44 GHz	–130 to +10 (+13)[5]
Step attenuator[6]	0 to 115 dB in 5 dB steps

Maximum available power in CW mode (measured)

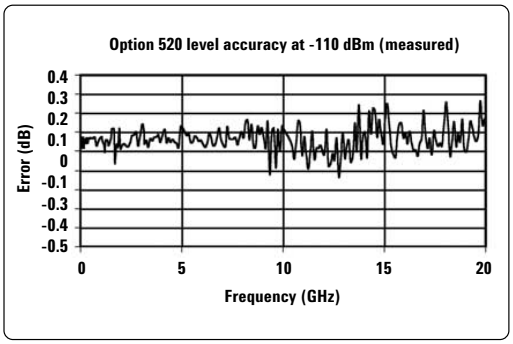


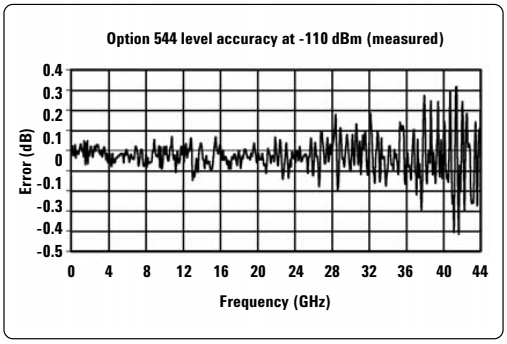


Attenuator hold range	
Minimum	From –15 dBm to maximum specified output power with step attenuator in 0 dB position. Can be offset using step attenuator.
Amplitude switching speed[7]	
ALC on or off (without power search)	< 3 ms (typ)

1. Maximum power specification is warranted from 15 to 35 °C, and is typical from 0 to 15 °C. Maximum power over the 35 to 55 °C range typically degrades less than 2 dB unless otherwise stated.
2. With I/Q modulation on, maximum power specification is typical. With external inputs enabled, $\sqrt{(I^2 + Q^2)} > 0.2\ V_{rms}$.
3. With harmonic filters switched off. With filters on, maximum output power is reduced 3 dB for frequencies below 2 GHz.
4. With I/Q modulation on, maximum power specification is typically reduced 3 dB.
5. Maximum power over the 35 to 55 °C range typically degrades less than 4 dB. With I/Q modulation on, maximum power specification is typically reduced 5 dB.
6. The step attenuator provides coarse power attenuation to achieve low power levels. Fine power level adjustment is provided by the ALC (Automatic Level Control) within the attenuator hold range.
7. To within 0.1 dB of final amplitude within one attenuator range. Add 10 to 50 ms when using power search.

Level accuracy[1] **(dB)**				
Frequency	**> +10 dBm**	**+10 to –10 dBm**	**–10 to –70 dBm**	**–70 to –90 dBm**
250 kHz to 2 GHz	±0.6	±0.6	±0.7	±0.8
> 2 to 20 GHz	±0.8	±0.8	±0.9	±1.0
>20 to 32 GHz	±1.0	±0.9	±1.0	±1.7
> 32 to 44 GHz	±1.0	±0.9	±1.5	±2.0
CW level accuracy with I/Q modulation (With PRBS modulated data) (relative to CW)[2]				
With ALC on:				
QAM or QPSK formats[3]			± 0.2 dB	
Constant-amplitude formats (FSK, GMSK, etc)			± 0.2 dB	
With ALC off:[4]			± 0.2 dB (typ)	
Level accuracy (measured)				





Resolution	0.01 dB
Temperature stability	0.01 dB/ °C (typ)[5]
User flatness correction	
Number of points	2 to 1601 points/table
Number of tables	Up to 10,000, memory limited
Path loss	Arbitrary, within attenuator range
Entry modes	Remote power meter[6], remote bus, manual (user edit/view)
Output impedance	50 Ω (nom)
SWR (internally leveled)	
250 kHz to 2 GHz	< 1.4:1 (typ)
> 2 GHz to 20 GHz	< 1.6:1 (typ)
> 20 GHz	< 1.8:1 (typ)
Leveling modes	Internal leveling, external detector leveling, millimeter source module, ALC off

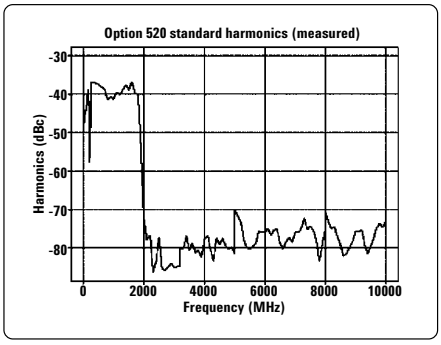
1. Specifications apply in CW and list/step sweep modes over the 15 to 35 °C temperature range, with attenuator hold off (normal operating mode). Degradation outside this range, for ALC power levels > –5 dBm, is typically < 0.3 dB. In ramp sweep mode (with Option 007), specifications are typical. For instruments with Type-N connectors (Option 1ED), specifications are degraded typically 0.2 dB above 18 GHz. Specifications do not apply above the maximum specified power.
2. If external inputs are used, specification applies with input level $\sqrt{(I^2 + Q^2)} = 0.3\ V_{rms}$ and I/Q modulator attenuation is internally optimized based on input levels.
3. Measured with symbol rate > 10 kHz and power ≤ 0 dBm.
4. Relative to ALC on, after power search is executed. When applying external I/Q signals with ALC off, output level will vary directly with I/Q input level.
5. Options 532 and 544: 0.02 dB/°C (typ) above 2 GHz.
6. Compatible with Agilent EPM Series (E4418B and E4419B) power meters.

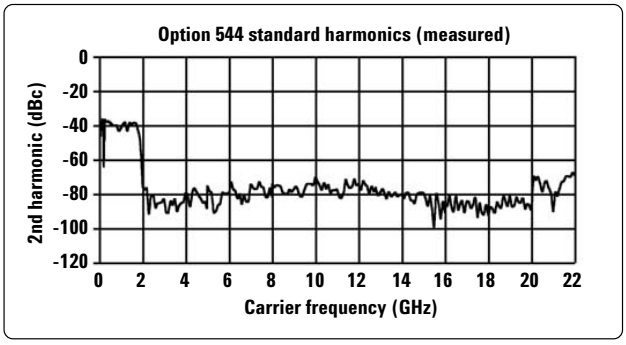
External detector leveling	
Range	–0.2 mV to –0.5 V (nom) (–36 dBm to +4 dBm using Agilent 33330D/E detector)
Bandwidth	Selectable 0.1 to 100 kHz (nom) (Note: not intended for pulsed operation)
Maximum reverse power	1/2 Watt, 0 V_{DC}

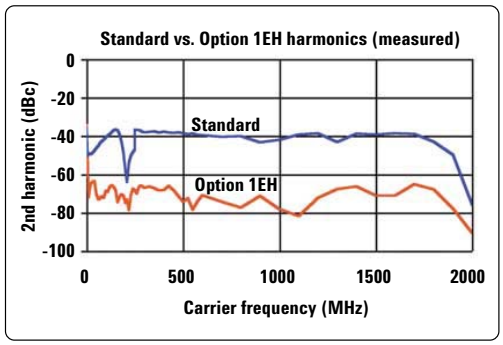
Spectral purity

Harmonics[1] (at +10 dBm or maximum specified output power, whichever is lower)	
< 10 MHz	–28 dBc (typical below 1 MHz)
10 MHz to 2 GHz	–28 dBc[2]
10 MHz to 2 GHz (with Option 1EH filters on)	–55 dBc[3]
> 2 GHz to 20 GHz	–55 dBc
> 20 GHz to 44 GHz	–45 dBc

Harmonics (measured)







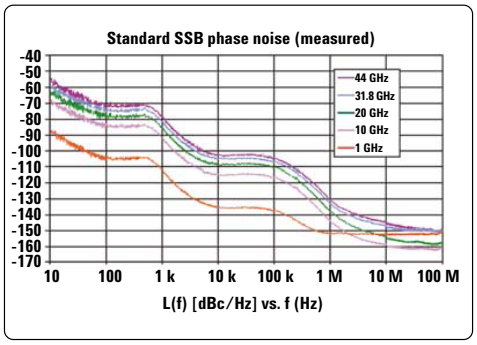
1. Specifications are typical for harmonics beyond specified frequency range.
2. Typical below 250 MHz if Option 1EH is installed and filters are off.
3. In ramp sweep mode (Option 007), harmonics are –28 dBc below 250 MHz.

Sub-harmonics[1]	(At +10 dBm or maximum specified output power, whichever is lower)			
250 kHz to 10 GHz	None			
> 10 GHz to 20 GHz	< –60 dBc			
> 20 GHz to 40 GHz	< –50 dBc			
> 40 GHz to 44 GHz	< –45 dBc			
Non-harmonics[2]	(dBc at +10 dBm or maximum specified output power, whichever is lower, for offsets > 3 kHz [> 300 Hz with Option UNR])			
Frequency	**Spec**	**Typical**		
250 kHz to 250 MHz	–65	–72 for > 10 kHz offsets		
> 250 MHz to 1 GHz	–80	–88		
> 1 to 2 GHz	–74	–82		
> 2 to 3.2 GHz	–68	–76		
> 3.2 to 10 GHz	–62	–70		
> 10 to 20 GHz	–56	–64		
> 20 to 28.5 GHz	–52	–60		
> 28.5 to 44 GHz	–48	–56		
SSB phase noise (CW)	Offset from carrier (dBc/Hz)			
Frequency	**20 kHz**	**20 kHz (typ)**		
250 kHz to 250 MHz[3]	–130	–134		
> 250 to 500 MHz[3]	–134	–138		
> 500 MHz to 1 GHz[3]	–130	–134		
> 1 to 2 GHz[3]	–124	–128		
> 2 to 3.2 GHz	–120	–124		
> 3.2 to 10 GHz	–110	–113		
> 10 to 20 GHz	–104	–108		
> 20 to 28.5 GHz	–100	–104		
> 28.5 GHz	–96	–100		
Option UNR: Enhanced SSB phase noise (CW)				
	Offset from carrier (dBc/Hz)			
Frequency	**100 Hz**	**1 kHz**	**10 kHz**	**100 kHz**
	spec (typ)	spec (typ)	spec (typ)	spec (typ)
250 kHz to 250 MHz[3]	–94 (–115)	–110 (–123)	–128 (–132)	–130 (–133)
> 250 to 500 MHz[3]	–100 (–110)	–124 (–130)	–132 (–136)	–136 (–141)
> 500 MHz to 1 GHz[3]	–94 (–104)	–118 (–126)	–130 (–135)	–130 (–135)
> 1 to 2 GHz[3]	–88 (–98)	–112 (–120)	–124 (–129)	–124 (–129)
> 2 to 3.2 GHz	–84 (–94)	–108 (–116)	–120 (–125)	–120 (–125)
> 3.2 to 10 GHz	–74 (–84)	–98 (–106)	–110 (–115)	–110 (–115)
> 10 to 20 GHz	–68 (–78)	–92 (–100)	–104 (–107)	–104 (–109)
> 20 to 28.5 GHz	–64 (–74)	–88 (–96)	–100 (–103)	–100 (–105)
> 28.5 to 44 GHz	–60 (–70)	–84 (–92)	–96 (–99)	–96 (–101)
Residual FM				
(rms, 50 Hz to 15 kHz bandwidth)				
CW mode	< N x 8 Hz (typ)			
Option UNR	< N x 4 Hz (typ)			
Ramp sweep mode	< N x 1 kHz (typ)			
Broadband noise	(CW mode at +10 dBm or maximum specified output power, whichever is lower, for offsets > 10 MHz)			
> 2.4 to 20 GHz	< –148 dBc/Hz (typ)			
> 20 GHz	< –141 dBc/Hz (typ)			

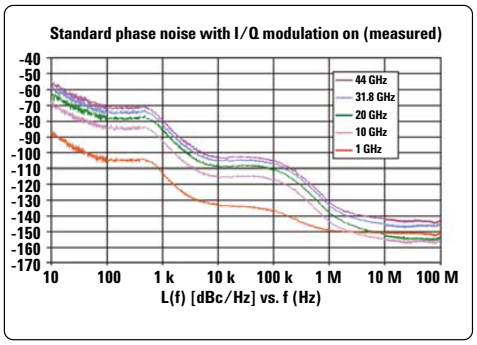
1. Sub-harmonics are defined as Carrier Freq / N). Specifications are typical for sub-harmonics beyond specified frequency range.
2. Performance is typical for spurs at frequencies above the maximum operating frequency of the instrument. Specifications apply for CW mode, without modulation. In ramp sweep mode (Option 007), performance is typical for offsets > 1 MHz.
3. Measured at +10 dBm or maximum specified output power, whichever is less.

Measured phase noise with an Agilent E5500 phase noise measurement system and plotted without spurs

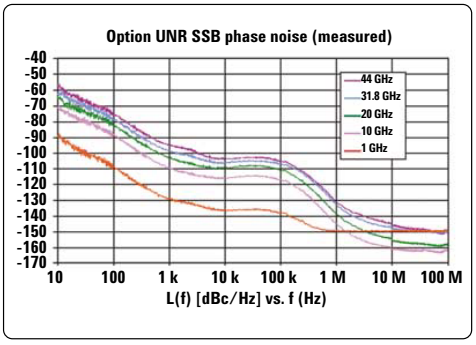
Standard phase noise



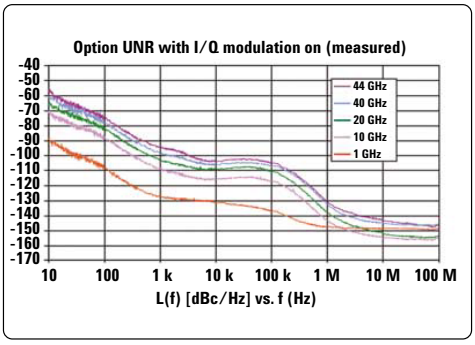
Standard phase noise with I/Q modulation on [1]



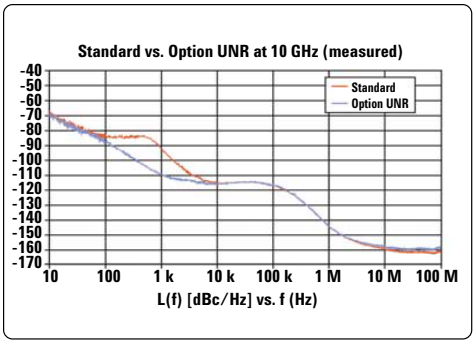
Option UNR phase noise



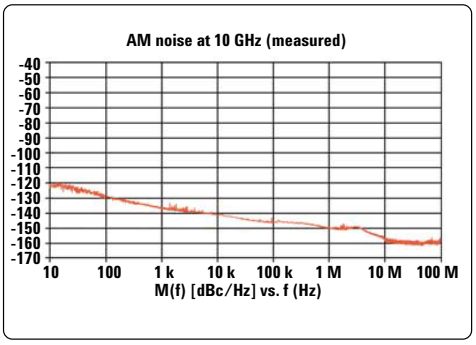
Option UNR phase noise with I/Q modulation on [1]



Standard vs. Option UNR phase noise



AM noise at 10 GHz



1. External I/Q input level $\sqrt{(I^2 + Q^2)}$ = 250 mVrms, I/Q modulator attenuator set to auto.

Measured rms jitter:[1]

Standard

Carrier frequency	SONET/SDH data rates	RMS jitter bandwidth	Unit intervals (µUI)	Time (fs)
155 MHz	155 MB/s	100 Hz to 1.5 MHz	27	174
622 MHz	622 MB/s	1 kHz to 5 MHz	25	40
2.488 GHz	2488 MB/s	5 kHz to 20 MHz	77	31
9.953 GHz	9953 MB/s	10 kHz to 80 MHz	206	21
39.812 GHz	39812 MB/s	40 kHz to 320 MHz	704	18

Option UNR

Carrier frequency	SONET/SDH data rates	RMS jitter bandwidth	Unit intervals (µUI)	Time (fs)
155 MHz	155 MB/s	100 Hz to 1.5 MHz	29	186
622 MHz	622 MB/s	1 kHz to 5 MHz	25	40
2.488 GHz	2488 MB/s	5 kHz to 20 MHz	82	33
9.953 GHz	9953 MB/s	10 kHz to 80 MHz	212	21
39.812 GHz	39812 MB/s	40 kHz to 320 MHz	683	17

Frequency modulation
(Option UNT)

Maximum deviation[2]

Frequency	Maximum deviation
250 kHz to 250 MHz	2 MHz
> 250 to 500 MHz	1 MHz
> 500 MHz to 1 GHz	2 MHz
> 1 GHz to 2 GHz	4 MHz
> 2 GHz to 3.2 GHz	8 MHz
> 3.2 GHz to 10 GHz	16 MHz
> 10 GHz to 20 GHz	32 MHz
> 20 GHz to 28.5 GHz	48 MHz
> 28.5 GHz to 44 GHz	80 MHz

Resolution 0.1% of deviation or 1 Hz, whichever is greater

Deviation accuracy < ± 3.5% of FM deviation + 20 Hz (1 kHz rate, deviations < N x 800 kHz)

Modulation frequency response[3] (at 100 kHz deviation)

Path [coupling]

	1 dB bandwidth	3 dB bandwidth (typ)
FM path 1 [DC]	DC to 100 kHz	DC to 10 MHz
FM path 2 [DC]	DC to 100 kHz	DC to 1 MHz
FM path 1 [AC]	20 Hz to 100 kHz	5 Hz to 10 MHz
FM path 2 [AC]	20 Hz to 100 kHz	5 Hz to 1 MHz

DC FM[4] **carrier offset** ±0.1% of set deviation + (N x 8 Hz)

Distortion < 1% (1 kHz rate, deviations < N x 800 kHz)

Sensitivity ±1 V_{peak} for indicated deviation

Paths FM1 and FM2 are summed internally for composite modulation. Either path may be switched to any one of the modulation sources: Ext1, Ext2, internal1, internal2. The FM2 path is limited to a maximum rate of 1 MHz. The FM2 path must be set to a deviation less than FM1.

1. Calculated from phase noise performance in CW mode only at +10 dBm. For other frequencies, data rate, or bandwidths, please contact your sales representative.
2. Through any combination of path1, path2, or path1 + path2.
3. Specifications apply in CW and list/step sweep modes. During ramp sweep operation (Option 007), 3 dB bandwidth is typically 50 kHz to 10 MHz (FM1 path), and 50 kHz to 1 MHz (FM2 path).
4. At the calibrated deviation and carrier frequency, within 5 °C of ambient temperature at time of user calibration.

Phase modulation
(Option UNT)

Maximum deviation[1]	**Frequency**	**Normal BW mode**	**High BW mode**
	250 kHz to 250 MHz	20 rad	2 rad
	> 250 to 500 MHz	10 rad	1 rad
	> 500 MHz to 1 GHz	20 rad	2 rad
	> 1 GHz to 2 GHz	40 rad	4 rad
	> 2 GHz to 3.2 GHz	80 rad	8 rad
	> 3.2 GHz to 10 GHz	160 rad	16 rad
	> 10 GHz to 20 GHz	320 rad	32 rad
	> 20 GHz to 28.5 GHz	480 rad	48 rad
	> 28.5 GHz to 44 GHz	800 rad	80 rad
Resolution	0.1% of set deviation		
Deviation accuracy	< ±5% of deviation + 0.01 radians (1 kHz rate, normal BW mode)		
Modulation frequency response[2]			
	Normal BW mode	**High BW mode**	
Rates (3 dB BW)	DC to 100 kHz	DC to 1MHz (typ)[3]	
Distortion	< 1 % (1 kHz rate, Total Harmonic Distortion (THD), dev < N x 80 rad, normal BW mode)		
Sensitivity	±1 V_{peak} for indicated deviation		
Paths	ΦM1 and ΦM2 are summed internally for composite modulation. Either path may be switched to any one of the modulation sources: Ext1, Ext2, internal1, internal2. The ΦM2 path must be set to a deviation less than ΦM1.		

Amplitude modulation[4]
(Option UNT)
(typ)

Depth		
	Linear mode	**Exponential (log) mode** (downward modulation only)
Maximum		
ALC on	> 90%	> 20 dB
ALC off or Deep AM on[5]	> 95%	> 40 dB[6]
Settable	0 to 100 %	0 to 40 dB
Resolution	0.1%	0.01 dB
Accuracy (1 kHz rate)	< ±(6 % of setting + 1 %)	< ±(2% of setting + 0.2 dB)
Ext sensitivity	±1 V_{peak} for indicated depth	–1 V_{peak} for indicated depth
Rates (3 dB bandwidth, 30% depth)		
DC coupled	0 to 100 kHz	
AC coupled	10 Hz to 100 kHz (useable to 1 MHz)	
Distortion (1 kHz rate, linear mode, Total Harmonic Distortion (THD))		
30% AM	< 1.5%	
60% AM	< 2 %	
Paths	AM1 and AM2 are summed internally for composite modulation. Either path may be switched to any one of the modulation sources: Ext1, Ext2, internal1, internal2.	

1. Through any combination of path1, path2, or path1 + path2.
2. Specifications apply in CW and list/step sweep modes. During ramp sweep operation (Option 007), 3 dB bandwidth is typically 50 kHz to 1 MHz (high BW mode).
3. Path 1 is useable to 4 MHz for external inputs less than 0.3 V_{peak}.
4. AM specifications are typical. For carrier frequencies below 2 MHz, AM is useable but not specified. Unless otherwise stated, specifications apply with ALC on, Deep AM off, and envelope peaks within ALC operating range (–15 dBm to maximum specified power, excluding step attenuator setting).
5. For reduced distortion at high modulation depths, either Level Hold mode (ALC off with Power Search) or Deep AM mode should be used. With ALC on in Deep AM mode, waveform peaks are controlled by ALC system, and the lower portion of the waveform (below –10 dBm nominal ALC level) is subject to sample-and-hold drift of approximately 0.25 dB/second.
6. To achieve > 40 dB depth, less than –1 V external input may be required.

External modulation inputs (Ext1 & Ext2)
(Option UNT)

Modulation types	AM, FM, and ΦM
Input impedance	50 or 600 Ω (nom), switched
High/low indicator	
(100 Hz to 10 MHz BW, ac coupled inputs only)	Activated when input level error exceeds 3% (nom)

Internal modulation source
(Option UNT)

Dual function generators provide two independent signals (internal1 and internal2) for use with AM, FM, ΦM, or LF Out.

Waveforms	Sine, square, positive ramp, negative ramp, triangle, Gaussian noise, uniform noise, swept sine, dual sine[1]
Rate range	
Sine	0.5 Hz to 1 MHz
Square, ramp, triangle	0.5 Hz to 100 kHz
Resolution	0.5 Hz
Accuracy	Same as timebase
LF out	
Output	Internal1 or internal2. Also provides monitoring of internal1 or internal2 when used for AM, FM, or ΦM.
Amplitude	0 to 3 V_{peak}, into 50 Ω (nom)
Output impedance	50 Ω (nom)
Swept sine mode: (frequency, phase continuous)	
Operating modes	Triggered or continuous sweeps
Frequency range	1 Hz to 1 MHz
Sweep rate	0.5 Hz to 100 kHz sweep/s, equivalent to sweep times 10 µs to 2 s
Resolution	0.5 Hz (0.5 sweep/s)

Wideband AM

Rate (typical 1 dB bandwidth)	
ALC on	1 kHz to 80 MHz
ALC off	DC to 80 MHz
External I input	
Sensitivity	0.5 V = 100%
Input impedance	50 Ω (nom)

1. Internal2 is not available when using swept sine or dual sine modes.

Pulse modulation [1, 2]
(Option UNU)

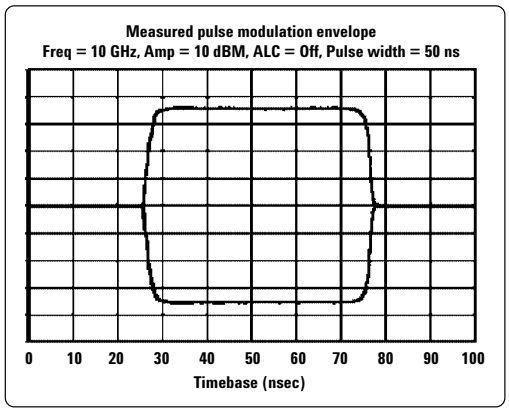
	500 MHz to 3.2 GHz	Above 3.2 GHz
On/Off ratio	80 dB (typ)	80 dB
Rise/Fall times (Tr, Tf)	100 ns (typ)	6 ns (typ)
Minimum pulse width		
Internally leveled	2 µs	1 µs
Level hold (ALC off with power search)	0.5 µs	0.15 µs
Repetition frequency		
Internally leveled	10 Hz to 250 kHz	10 Hz to 500 kHz
Level hold (ALC off with power search)	DC to 1 MHz	DC to 3 MHz
Level accuracy (relative to CW)		
Internally leveled	±0.5 dB	±0.5 dB
Level hold (ALC off with power search)	±0.5 dB (typ)	±0.5 dB (typ)
Width compression		
(RF width relative to video out)	±50 ns (typ)	±5 ns (typ)
Video feed-through [3]	< 200 mv (typ)	< 2 mv (typ)
Video delay (Ext input to video)	50 ns (nom)	50 ns (nom)
RF delay (video to RF output)	270 ns (nom)	35 ns (nom)
Pulse overshoot	< 10% (typ)	< 10% (typ)
Input level	+1 V_{peak} = RF On	+1 V_{peak} = RF On
Input impedance	50 Ω (nom)	50 Ω (nom)

Narrow pulse modulation [1, 2]
(Option UNW)

	10 MHz to 3.2 GHz	Above 3.2 GHz
On/Off ratio	80 dB	80 dB
Rise/Fall times (Tr, Tf)	10 ns (8 ns typ)	10 ns (6 ns typ)
Minimum pulse width		
Internally leveled:	1 µs	1 µs
Level hold (ALC off with power search):	20 ns	20 ns
Repetition frequency		
Internally leveled:	10 Hz to 500 kHz	10 Hz to 500 kHz
Level hold (ALC off with power search):	DC to 5 MHz	DC to 10 MHz
Level accuracy (relative to CW)		
Internally leveled	±0.5 dB	±0.5 dB (0.15 dB typ)
Level hold (ALC off with power search):	±1.3 dB (typ)	±0.5 dB (typ)

1. With ALC off, specifications apply after the execution of power search. Specifications apply with Atten Hold Off (default mode), or ALC level between –5 and +10 dBm or maximum specified power, whichever is lower .
2. Power search is a calibration routine that improves level accuracy with ALC off. The instrument microprocessor momentarily closes the ALC loop to find the modulator drive setting necessary to make the quiescent RF level equal to an entered value, then opens the ALC loop while maintaining that modulator drive setting. When executing power search, RF power will be present for typically 10-50 ms; the step attenuator can be set to automatically switch to maximum attenuation to protect sensitive devices. Power search can be configured to operate either automatically or manually at the carrier frequency, or over a user-definable frequency range.
3. With attenuator in 0 dB position. Video feed-through decreases with attenuator setting.

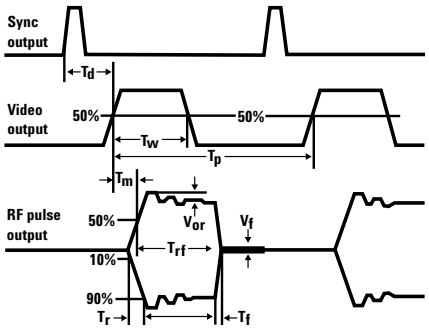
	10 MHz to 3.2 GHz	Above 3.2 GHz
Width compression (RF width relative to video out)	±5 ns (typ)	±5 ns (typ)
Video feed-through[1]	< 125 mv (typ)	< 2 mv (typ)
Video delay (Ext input to video)	50 ns (nom)	50 ns (nom)
RF delay (video to RF output)	45 ns (nom)	35 ns (nom)
Pulse overshoot	< 15% (typ)	< 10% (typ)
Input level	+1 V_{peak} = RF On	+1 V_{peak} = RF On
Input impedance	50 Ω (nom)	50 Ω (nom)



Internal pulse generator (Option UNU or UNW)

Modes	Free-run, triggered, triggered with delay, doublet, and gated. Triggered with delay, doublet, and gated modes require an external trigger source.
Period (PRI) (Tp)	70 ns to 42 s (Repetition frequency: 0.024 Hz to 14.28 MHz)
Pulse width (Tw)	10 ns to 42 s
Delay (Td)	
Free-run mode	0 to ±42 s
Triggered with delay and doublet modes	75 ns to 42 s with ±10 ns jitter
Resolution	10 ns (width, delay, and PRI)

Td video delay (variable)
Tw video pulse width (variable)
Tp pulse period (variable)
Tm RF delay
Trf RF pulse width
Tf RF pulse fall time
Tr RF pulse rise time
Vor pulse overshoot
Vf video feedthrough



Simultaneous modulation

All modulation types (FM, AM, ΦM, pulse. and I/Q) may be simultaneously enabled except: FM with ΦM, linear AM with exponential AM, and wideband AM with I/Q. AM, FM, and ΦM can sum simultaneous inputs from any two sources (Ext1, Ext2, internal1, or internal2). Any given source (Ext1, Ext2, internal1, or internal2) may be routed to only one activated modulation type.

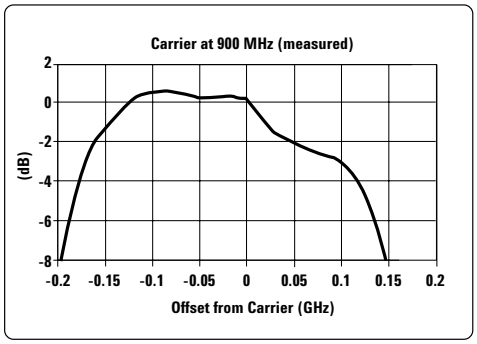
1. With attenuator in 0 dB position. Video feed-through decreases with attenuator setting.

Vector modulation[1]

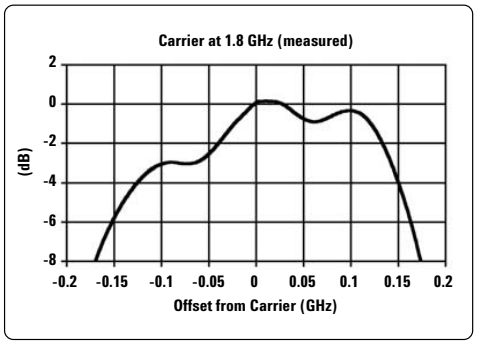
External I/Q inputs	
Input impedance switched	50 or 600 Ω (nom)
Input range[2]	Minimum 0.1 V_{rms}, maximum 1V_{peak}
Flatness	± 1 dB within ± 40 MHz of carrier (with ALC off) (typ)

I/Q frequency response[3] (measured)

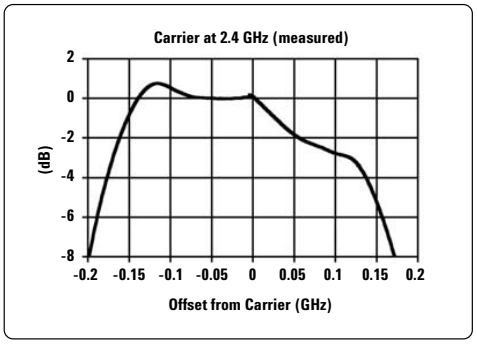
900 MHz



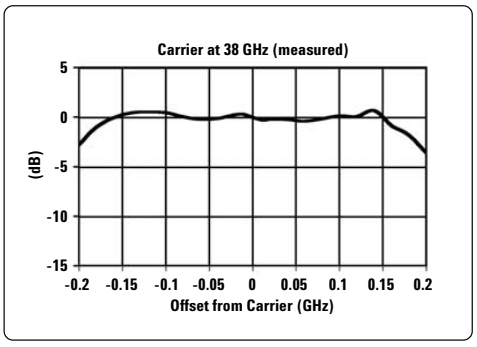
1.8 GHz



2.4 GHz



38 GHz



RF path filters	Carrier frequency	Nominal filter cutoff frequenies
	≤ 250 MHz	300 MHz low-pass filter
	> 250 to 396 MHz	220 to 420 MHz bandpass filter
	> 396 to 628 MHz	350 to 650 MHz bandpass filter
	> 628 to 1000 MHz	1040 MHz low-pass filter
	> 1.0 to 1.5 GHz	1.6 GHz low-pass filter

1. With Option 007, vector modulation is not useable in ramp sweep mode. With Option 1EH, specifications apply with filters off.
2. For optimum signal quality, the I and Q inputs should be 0.7 V_{peak}, with $\sqrt{(I^2 + Q^2)}$ + 150 mV_{rms}. Different RMS levels are accommodated by adjusting the internal I/Q modulator attenuator, which may be either manually or automatically set. The minimum input level required to maintain RF level accuracy is $\sqrt{(I^2 + Q^2)}$ = 0.1 V_{rms}.
3. Sine wave response, measured with input level = 100 mVrms on one channel, and ALC off. For carrier frequencies below 1.5 GHz, modulation frequency response within ± 150 MHz of carrier may be limited by RF chain filtering.

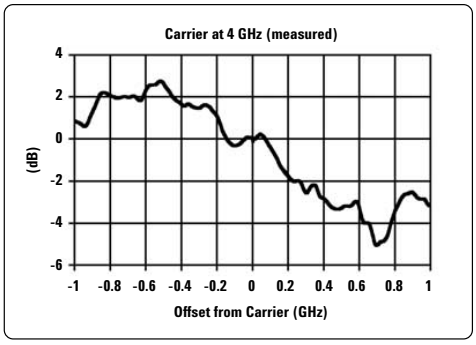
I/Q adjustments	
I & Q offsets	External inputs (600 Ω): ± 5 Volts External inputs (50 Ω): ± 50 % Internal baseband generator: ± 50 %
I/Q attenuation	0 to 40 dB
I/Q gain balance	± 4 dB
I/Q quadrature skew	± 10 ° range (typ)
Low pass filter	Selectable 40 MHz or through path
I/Q baseband outputs	
Differential	I, $\overline{I}$, Q, $\overline{Q}$
Single ended	I, Q
Frequency range	DC to 40 MHz
Output voltage into 50 W	1.5 $V_{peak\text{-}to\text{-}peak}$ (typ)
DC offset adjustments	± 3 V
DC offset resolution	1 mV
Low pass filter	Selectable 40 MHz or through path

Wideband external I/Q inputs (Option 015)

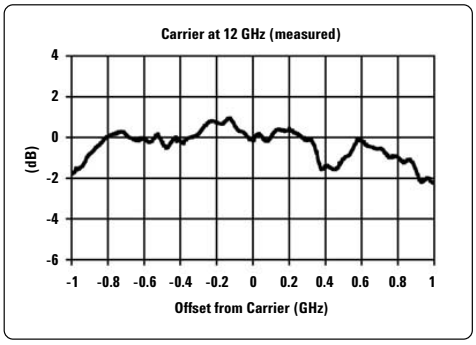
RF output frequency range	3.2 to 44 GHz
Input	
Input (baseband) frequency range	DC to 1.0 GHz (nom)[1]
Input impedance	50 Ω (nom)
Recommended input level	0 dBm (nom)
Maximum input voltage	±1 V_{DC}
I/Q offset adjustments	±50%
I/Q quadrature skew	±10 degrees (nom)

I/Q frequency response (measured)

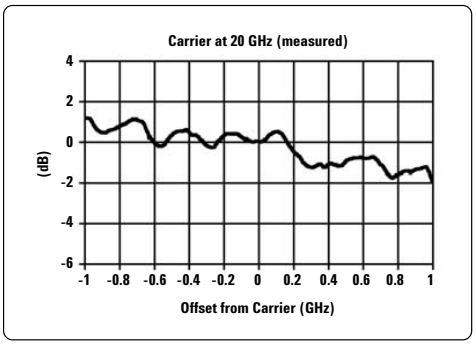
4 GHz



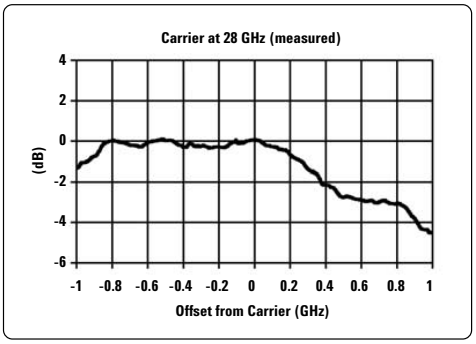
12 GHz



20 GHz

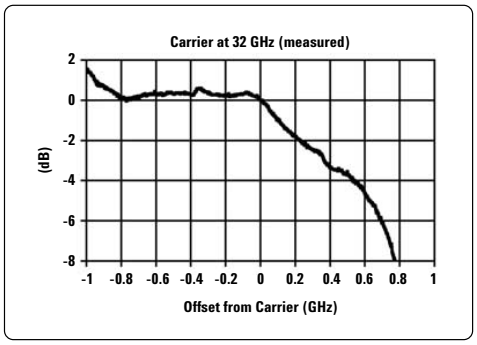


28 GHz

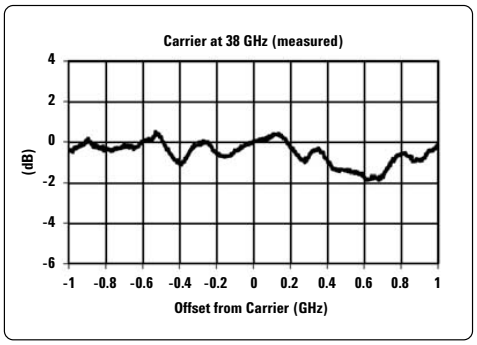


1. Modulation frequency response within ±1 GHz of the carrier frequency may be limited by the RF chain cutoff frequencies.

32 GHz



38 GHz



RF path filters[1]	
Carrier frequency	Nominal filter cutoff frequencies
> 3.2 to 5 GHz	5.5 GHz low-pass filter
> 5 to 8 GHz	8.9 GHz low-pass filter
> 8 to 12.8 GHz	13.9 GHz low-pass filter
> 12.8 to 20 GHz	22.5 GHz low-pass filter
> 20 to 24 GHz	19.6 to 24.5 GHz band-pass filter
> 24 to 28.5 GHz	23.5 to 29.0 GHz band-pass filter
> 28.5 to 32 GHz	28.0 to 32.5 GHz band-pass filter
> 32 to 36 GHz	31.7 to 36.5 GHz band-pass filter
> 36 to 40 GHz	35.5 to 40.4 GHz band-pass filter
> 40 to 44 GHz	39.5 to 44.3 GHz band-pass filter

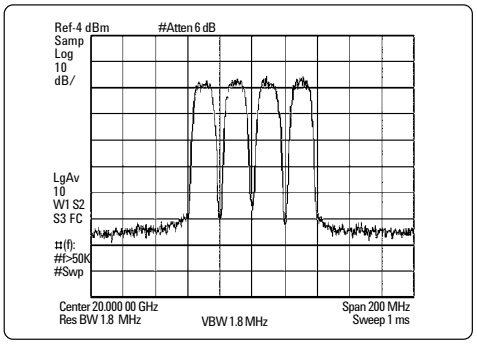
Internal baseband generator: arbitrary waveform mode
(Options 601 and 602)

Channels	2 [I and Q]
Resolution	16 bits [1/65,536]
Baseband waveform memory	
Length (playback)	
Option 601	8 megasamples (MSa/channel)
Option 602	64 megasamples (MSa/channel)
Length (non-volatile storage)	1.2 gigasamples (GSa) on 6 GB hard drive (Option 005)
Waveform segments	
Segment length	60 samples to 8 or 64 MSa
Maximum number of segments	1,024 (Option 601) 8,192 (Option 602)
Minimum memory allocation	256 samples or 1 kbyte blocks
Waveform sequences	
Sequencing	Continuously repeating
Maximum number of sequences	16,384
Maximum segments/sequence	32,768
Maximum segment repetitions	65,536
Clock	
Sample rate	1 Hz to 100 MHz
Resolution	0.001 Hz
Accuracy	Same as timebase $+2^{-42}$ [in non-integer applications]
Reconstruction filter: [fixed]	50 MHz [used for all symbol rates]

1. Modulation frequency response within ±1 GHz of the carrier frequency may be limited by the RF chain cutoff frequencies.

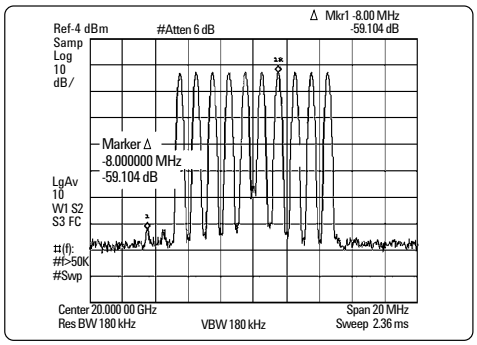
Baseband spectral purity	
[full scale sinewave]	
Harmonic distortion	100 kHz to 2 MHz: < –65 dBc (typ)
Phase noise	< –127 dBc/Hz (typ) (baseband output of 10 MHz sinewave at 20 kHz offset)
IM performance	< –74 dB (typ)
Triggers	
Types	Continuous, single, gated, segment advance
Source	Trigger key, external, remote [LAN, GPIB, RS-232]
External polarity	Negative, positive
External delay time	10 ns to 40 s plus latency
External delay resolution	10 ns
Markers	
(Markers are defined in a segment during the waveform generation process, or from the PSG front panel. A marker can also be tied to the RF blanking feature of the PSG.)	
Marker polarity	Negative, positive
Number of markers	4
Multicarrier	
Number of carriers	Up to 100 (limited by a maximum bandwidth of 80 MHz depending on symbol rate and modulation type)
Frequency offset (per carrier)	–40 MHz to +40 MHz
Power offset (per carrier)	0 dB to –40 dB
Modulation	**Types**
PSK	BPSK, QPSK, OQPSK, π/4 DQPSK, 8PSK, 16PSK, D8PSK
QAM	4, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256
FSK	Selectable: 2, 4, 8, 16
MSK	
Data	Random ONLY
Multicarrier (measured)	

4 Carriers with 64 QAM at 10 Msym/s with 20 MHz spacing

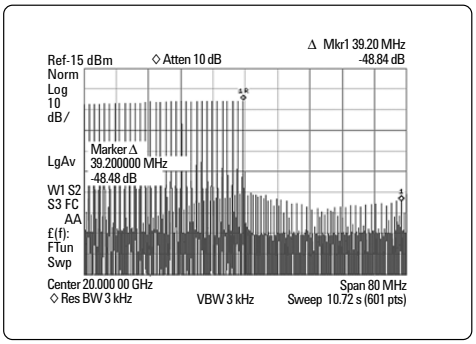


Multitone	
Number of tones	2 to 64, with selectable on/off state per tone
Frequency spacing	100 Hz to 80 MHz
Phase (per tone)	Fixed or random
Power offset (per tone)	0 to –40 dB

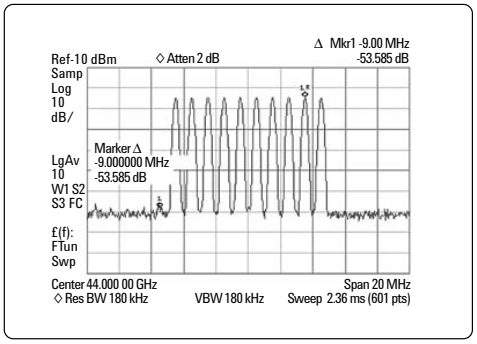
20 GHz multitone (measured)



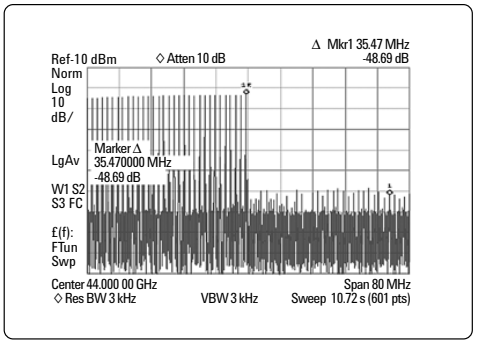
20 GHz image rejection (measured)



44 GHz multitone (measured)



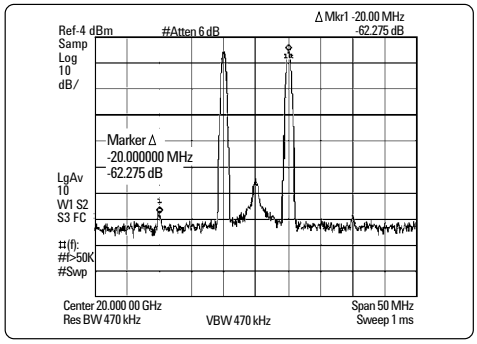
44 GHz image rejection (measured)



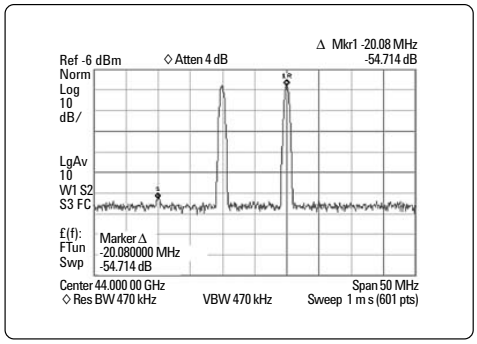
Two-tone

Frequency spacing	100 Hz to 80 MHz)
Alignment	Left, centered, or right
IM distortion[1]	
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz	< –45 dBc (typ)
> 3.2 GHz to 20 GHz	< –55 dBc (typ)
> 20 to 40 GHz	< –50 dBc (typ)
> 40 to 44 GHz	< –45 dBc (typ)

20 GHz two tone (measured)



44 GHz two tone (measured)

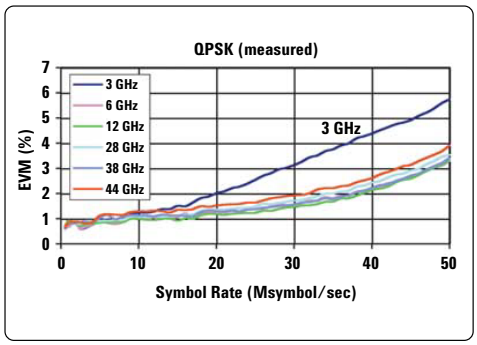


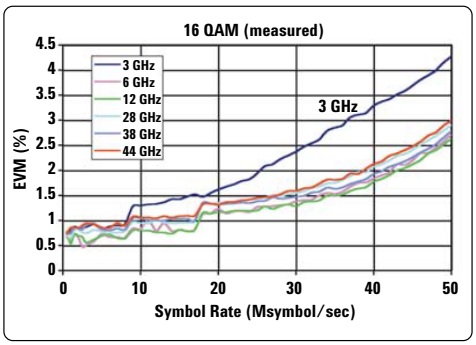
1. RF power < 0 dBm (Option 520) or < –3 dBm (Option 532, 544). When external inputs are used, vector accuracy is equivalent to internal performance after system calibration.

Internal baseband generator: real-time mode
(Option 601 and 602)

Basic modulation types (custom format)	
PSK	BPSK, QPSK, OQPSK, π/4 DQPSK, 8PSK, 16PSK, D8PSK
MSK	User-defined phase offset from 0 to 100 °
QAM	4, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256
FSK	Selectable: 2, 4, 8, 16 level symmetric, C4FM User defined: Up to 16 custom deviation levels Deviation resolution: 0.1 Hz
	Symbol rate / **Maximum deviation** < 5 MHz / 4 times symbol rate 5 MHz to 50 MHz / 20 MHz
User-defined I/Q	Custom map of 256 unique values
Vector accuracy[1]	Formats: BPSK, QPSK, 16-256 QAM (α = 0.3, root Nyquist filter, symbol rate 4 Msym/s)
EVM (% RMS)	
≤ 20 GHz	< 1.2%, < 0.8% (typ)
> 20 to 32 GHz	< 1.3% < 0.9% (typ)
> 32 to 44 GHz	< 1.4% < 0.9% (typ)
Origin offset	
250 kHz to 3.2 GHz	–45 dBc (typ)
3.2 to 44 GHz	–50 dBc (typ)

EVM (measured)



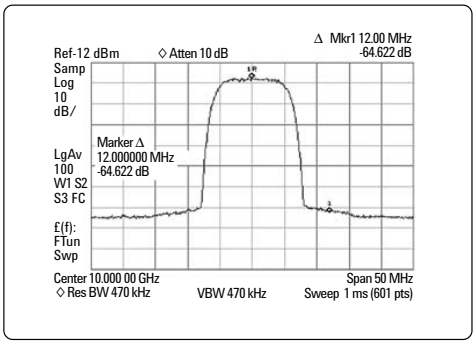


FIR filter	
Selectable	Nyquist, root Nyquist, Gaussian, rectangular α: 0 to 1, B_bT: 0.1 to 1
Custom FIR	16-bit resolution, up to 64 symbols long, automatically resampled to 1024 coefficients (maximum) > 32 to 64 symbol filter: symbol rate ≤ 12.5 MHz > 16 to 32 symbol filter: symbol rate ≤ 25 MHz Internal filters switch to 16 tap when symbol rate is between 25 and 50 MHz
Symbol rate	
For external serial data:	Adjustable from 1000 symbols/sec to a maximum symbol rate of 50 Mbits/sec ÷ (#bits/symbol)
For internally generated data:	Adjustable from 1000 symbols/sec to 50 Msymbols/second and a maximum of 8 bits per symbol. Modulation quality may be degraded at high symbol rates.

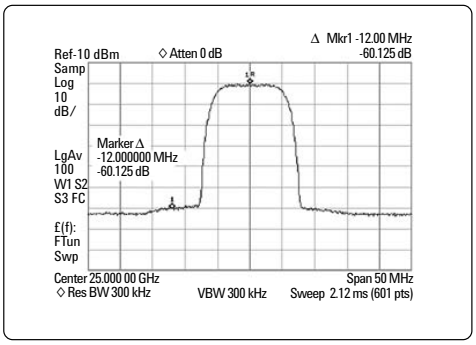
1. Measured with Agilent 89441A vector signal analyzer. Valid after executing I/Q calibration, and instrument is maintained within ±5 °C of calibration temperature. RF power < 0 dBm (Option 520) or < –3 dBm (Option 532, 544). When external inputs are used, vector accuracy is equivalent to internal performance, after system calibration.

Baseband reference frequency	Data clock can be phase locked to an external reference.
Input	ECL, CMOS, TTL compatible, 50 Ω AC coupled
Frame trigger delay control	
Range	0 to 1,048,575 bits
Resolution	1 bit
Data types	
Internally generated data	
Pseudo-random patterns	PN9, PN11, PN15, PN20, PN23
Repeating sequence	Any 4-bit sequence Other fixed patterns
Direct-pattern RAM [PRAM]	
Max size	8 MB (Option 601) 64 MB (Option 602) (each bit uses an entire sample space)
Use	Non-standard framing
User file	
Max size	800 KB (Option 601) 6.4 MB (Option 602)
Use	Continuous modulation or internally generated
TDMA standard	
Externally generated data	
Type	Serial data
Inputs	Data, data (bit) clock, symbol sync Accepts data rates ±5% of specified data rate
Internal burst shape control	
Varies with standards and bit rates	
Rise/Fall time range	Up to 30 bits
Rise/Fall delay range	0 to 63.5 bits
Spectral re-growth (measured)	

10 GHz carrier with 16 QAM signal at 10 Msym/s



25 GHz carrier with 16 QAM signal at 10 Msym/s



Remote programming

Interfaces	GPIB (IEEE-488.2,1987) with listen and talk, RS-232, and 10BaseT LAN interface
Control languages	SCPI version 1997.0. Also will emulate most applicable Agilent 836xxB, Agilent 837xxB, 8662/3A and Agilent 8340/41B commands, providing general compatibility with ATE systems which include these signal generators.
IEEE-488 functions	SH1, AH1, T6, TE0, L4, LE0, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT0, C0, E2
ISO compliant	This family of signal generators is manufactured in an ISO-9001 registered facility in concurrence with Agilent Technologies' commitment to quality.
Agilent IO Libraries	Agilent's IO Libraries Suite ships with the E8267D to help you quickly establish an error-free connection between your PC and instruments – regardless of the vendor. It provides robust instrument control and works with the software development environment you choose.

General specifications

Power requirements	90 to 267 Vac 50 to 60 Hz, (automatically selected); < 400 W typ 650 W maximum
Operating temperature range	0 to 55 °C[1]
Storage temperature range[2]	–40 to 70 °C
With Option 005	–4 ° to 65 °C, gradient less than 20 °C/hour
Shock and vibration	
Operating random vibration	5 to 500 Hz, 0.21 g rms
Survival swept sine vibration	5 to 500 Hz, 0.5 g
Survival random vibration	5 to 500 Hz, 2.09 g rms
	Functional shock (half-sine, 30 g, 11 ms) and bench drop test. Meets the requirements of MIL-PRF-28800F for class 3 equipment.
EMC	Meets the conducted and radiated interference and immunity requirements of IEC/EN 61326-1. Meets radiated emission requirements of CISPR Pub 11/1997 Group 1 class A.
Storage registers	Memory is shared by instrument states, user data files, sweep list files, and waveform sequences. Depending on the number and size of these files, up to 800 storage registers and 10 register sequences are available.
Security	Display blanking Memory clearing functions (See Application Note "Security of Agilent Singal Generators Issues and Solutions", Literature Number, 5989-1091EN)
Compatibility	Agilent 83550 Series Millimeter Heads and OML millimeter source modules Agilent 8757D scalar network analyzers Agilent EPM Series power meters
Self-test	Internal diagnostic routine tests most modules (including microcircuits) in a preset condition. For each module, if its node voltages are within acceptable limits, then the module "passes" the test.
Weight	< 25 kg (54 lb.) net, < 33 kg (74 lb.) shipping
Dimensions	178 mm H x 426 mm W x 515 mm D (7" H x 16.8" W x 20.3" D in.)
Recommended calibration cycle	24 months

1. Save and recall of user files and instrument states from Option 005 hard drive is guaranteed only over the range 0 to 40 °C.
2. Storage below –20 °C instrument states may be lost.

Input/Output Descriptions

Front panel connectors

(All connectors are BNC female unless otherwise noted.)[1]

RF output	Output impedance 50 Ω (nom)
Option 520	Precision APC-3.5 male or precision Type-N female with Option 1ED
Options 532 and 544	Precision 2.4 mm male; plus 2.4(f) - 2.4(f) mm and 2.4(f) - 2.9(f) mm adaptors
ALC input	Used for negative external detector leveling Nominal input impedance 120 kΩ, damage level ±15 V.
LF output	Outputs the internally generated LF source. Nominal output impedance 50 Ω.
External input 1	Drives either AM, FM, or ΦM. Nominal input impedance 50 or 600 Ω, damage levels are 5 V_{rms} and 10 V_{peak}.
External input 2	Drives either AM, FM, or ΦM. Nominal input impedance 50 or 600 Ω, damage levels are 5 V_{rms} and 10 V_{peak}.
Pulse/trigger gate input	Accepts input signal for external fast pulse modulation. Also accepts external trigger pulse input for internal pulse modulation. Nominal impedance 50 Ω. Damage levels are 5 V_{rms} and 10 V_{peak}.
Pulse video out	Outputs a signal that follows the RF output in all pulse modes. TTL-level compatible, nominal source impedance 50 Ω.
Pulse sync out	Outputs a synchronizing pulse, nominally 50 ns width, during internal and triggered pulse modulation. TTL-level compatible, nominal source impedance 50 Ω.
Data clock input	Accepts a data clock signal to synchronize serial data for use with internal baseband generator (Option 601 or 602). Maximum rate 50 MHz. Damage levels are > +5.5 V and < –0.5 V.
Data input	Accepts serial data for use with internal baseband generator (Option 601 or 602). Maximum rate 50 Mb/s. Data must be valid on the falling edges of data clock (normal mode) or the symbol sync (symbol mode). Damage levels are > +5.5 V and < –0.5 V.
I input	Accepts an "I" input either for I/Q modulation or for wideband AM. Nominal input impedance 50 or 600 Ω. Damage levels are 1 V_{rms} and 5 V_{peak}.
Q input	Accepts a "Q" input for I/Q modulation. Nominal input impedance 50 or 600 Ω. Damage levels are 1 V_{rms} and 5 V_{peak}.
Symbol sync input	Accepts symbol sync signal for use with internal baseband generator (Option 601 or 602). Symbol sync might occur once per symbol or be a single, one bit wide pulse to synchronize the first bit of the first symbol. Maximum rate 50 MHz. Damage levels are > +5.5 V and < –0.5 V.

1. Digital inputs and outputs are 3.3 V CMOS unless indicated. Otherwise, inputs will accept 5 V CMOS, 3 V CMOS or TTL voltage levels.

Rear panel connectors

(All connectors are BNC female unless otherwise noted.)[1]

Auxiliary interface (Dual mode)	Used for RS-232 serial communication and for master/slave source synchronization. (9-pin D-subminiature female connector) For master/slave operation, use Agilent part number 8120-8806 master/slave interface cable.
GPIB	Allows communication with compatible devices
LAN	Allows 10baseT LAN communication
10 MHz input	Accepts an external reference (timebase) input (at 1, 2, 2.5, 5, 10 MHz for standard and 10 MHz only for Option UNR). Nominal input impedance 50 Ω. Damage levels > +10 dBm.
10 MHz output	Outputs internal or external reference signal. Nominal output impedance 50 Ω. Nominal output power +4 dBm.
Sweep output (Dual mode)	Supplies a voltage proportional to the RF power or frequency sweep ranging from 0 volts at the start of sweep to +10 volts (nom) at the end of sweep, regardless of sweep width. When connected to an Agilent 8757D scalar network analyzer (Option 007), generates a selectable number of equally spaced 1 µs pulses (nom) across a ramp (analog) sweep. Number of pulses can be set from 101 to 1601 by remote control from the 8757D. Output impedance: < 1 Ω (nom), can drive 2000 Ω.
Stop sweep In/Out	Open-collector, TTL-compatible input/output. In ramp sweep operation, provides low level (nominally 0 V) during sweep retrace and bandcross intervals, and high level during the forward portion of the sweep. Sweep will stop when grounded externally; sweep will resume when allowed to go high.
Trigger output (dual mode)	Outputs a TTL signal. High at start of dwell, or when waiting for point trigger; low when dwell is over or point trigger is received. In ramp sweep mode, provides 1601 equally-spaced 1 µs pulses (nom) across a ramp sweep. When using LF out, provides 2 µs pulse at start of LF sweep.
Trigger input	Accepts TTL signal for triggering point-to-point in manual sweep mode, or to trigger start of LF sweep. Damage levels ≥ +10 V or ≤ –4 V.
Source module interface	Provides bias, flatness correction, and leveling connections to the Agilent model 83550 Series mm-wave source modules.
Source settled	Provides an output trigger that indicates when the signal generator has settled to a new frequency or power level. High indicates source not settled, low indicates source settled.
Z-axis Blank/Markers	During ramp sweep, supplies + 5 V (nom) level during retrace and bandswitch intervals. Supplies – 5 V (nom) level when the RF frequency is at a marker frequency.
EFC	> 0.25 ppm for –5 to +5 V Input impedance: > 1 MΩ
.25 – 3.2 GHz coherent carrier output	Outputs RF signal modulated with FM or ΦM but not I/Q, AM or pulse. Nominal power 0 dBm. Frequency range from 250 MHz to 3.2 GHz. Not useful for output frequency > 3.2 GHz. Damage levels 20 V_{DC} and 13 dBm reverse RF power. (SMA female).
Baseband generator clock input	Accepts a sine or square wave PECL clock input with a frequency range of 200 MHz o 400 MHz (resulting in sample rates of 50 MSa/s to 100 MSa/s). The recommended input level is approximately 1 $V_{peak\text{-}to\text{-}peak}$ for a square wave and 0 dBm to 6 dBm for a sine wave. Allows the baseband generators of multiple signal sources to run off same clock.

1. Digital inputs and output are 3.3 V CMOS unless indicated otherwise. Inputs will accept 5 V CMOS, 3 V CMOS, or TTL voltage levels.

Burst gate input	Accepts signal for gating burst power for use with internal baseband generator (Option 601 or 602). The burst gating is used when you are externally supplying data and clock information. The input signal must be synchronized with the external data input that will be output during the burst. The burst power envelope and modulated data are internally delayed and re-synchronized. The input signal must be CMOS high for normal burst RF power or CW RF output power and CMOS low for RF off. Damage levels are > +5.5 V and < –0.5 V.
Event 1 output	In real-time mode, outputs a pattern or frame synchronization pulse for triggering or gating external equipment, for use with internal baseband generator (Option 601 or 602). May be set to start at the beginning of a pattern, frame, or timeslot and is adjustable to within ± one timeslot with one bit resolution. In arbitrary waveform mode, outputs a timing signal generated by marker 1.
Event 2 output	In real-time mode, outputs a data enable signal for gating external equipment, for use with internal baseband generator (Option 601 or 602). Applicable when external data is clocked into internally generated timeslots. Data is enabled when signal is low. In arbitrary waveform mode, outputs a timing signal generated by marker 2.
I and Q outputs	Outputs the analog I/Q modulation signals from the internal baseband generator. Nominal output impedance 50 Ω, DC-coupled. Damage levels ±3.5 V.
$\overline{\text{I}}$ and $\overline{\text{Q}}$ outputs	Outputs the complement of the I and Q signals for differential applications. Nominal output impedance 50 Ω, DC-coupled. Damage levels ±3.5 V.
Pattern trigger input	Accepts signal to trigger internal pattern or frame generator to start single pattern output, for use with internal baseband generator (Option 601 or 602). Minimum pulse width 100 ns. Damage levels are > +5.5 V and < –0.5 V.
Wideband I and Q inputs	Direct high-bandwidth analog inputs to I/Q modulator in 3.2 to 44 GHz range. Not calibrated. 0 dBm maximum. (Option 015 only).

Auxiliary I/O connector (37-pin) used with Option 601 or 602

Alternate power input	Accepts CMOS signal for synchronization of external data and alternate power signal timing. Damage levels are > +8 V and < –4V.
Data clock output	Relays a CMOS bit clock signal for synchronizing serial data.
Data output	Outputs data from the internal data generator or the externally supplied signal at data input. CMOS signal.
Event 3 output	In arbitrary waveform mode, outputs a timing signal generated by marker 3. Damage levels > +8 V and < 4 V.
Event 4 output	In arbitrary waveform mode, outputs a timing signal generated by marker 4. Damage levels > +8 V and < 4 V.
Symbol sync output	Outputs CMOS symbol clock for symbol synchronization, one data clock period wide.

Options, Accessories, and Related Products

Model/option	Description
E8267D-520	Frequency range from 250 kHz to 20 GHz
E8267D-532	Frequency range from 250 kHz to 31.8 GHz
E8267D-544	Frequency range from 250 kHz to 44 GHz
E8267D-601	Internal baseband generator, 8 MSa memory
E8267D-602	Internal baseband generator, 64 MSa memory
E8267D-003	PSG digital output connectivity with N5102A
E8267D-004	PSG digital input connectivity with N5102A
E8267D-005	6 GB internal hard drive
E8267D-007	Analog ramp sweep
E8267D-015	Wideband external I/Q inputs
E8267D-408	Signal Studio for enhanced multitone
E8267D-420	Signal Studio for pulse building
E8267D-421	Signal Studio for noise power ratio
E8267D-H17	Signal Studio for 802.11 WLAN
E8267D-SP1	Signal Studio for jitter injection
E8267D-UNR	Enhanced phase noise performance
E8267D-UNT	AM, FM, phase modulation, and LF output
E8267D-UNU	Pulse modulation
E8267D-UNW	Narrow pulse modulation
E8267D-1ED	Type-N (f) RF output connector
E8267D-1EH	Improved harmonics below 2 GHz
E8267D-1EM	Moves all front panel connectors to the rear panel
E8267D-SP2	Dynamic sequencing capability
E8267D-HCC	Local oscillator access[1]
E8267D-1CN	Front handle kit
E8267D-1CM	Rackmount flange kit
E8267D-1CP	Rackmount flange and front handle kit
E8267D-UK6	Commercial calibration certificate and test data
E8267D-CD1	CD-ROM containing the English documentation set
E8267D-ABA	Printed copy of the English documentation set
E8267D-0BW	Printed copy of the assembly-level service guide
N5102A	Baseband Studio digital signal interface module
N5101A	Baseband Studio PCI card
N5110B	Baseband Studio for waveform capture and playback
N5110B-194	Play waveform from Baseband Studio PCI card
N5110B-195	Capture waveform to Baseband Studio PCI card
N5110B-130	40 MSa/s sample rate
N5110B-132	100 MSa/s sample rate
N5110B-134	200 MSa/s sample rate
Z5623A-K03	Distribution amplifier, 250 MHz to 4 GHz[1]
Z5623A-K05	Distribution amplifier, 3.2 GHz to 10 GHz[1]
8120-8806	Master/slave interface cable
9211-2656	Transit case
9211-7481	Transit case with wheels

1. Utilized for multiple source phase coherency applications.

Web Resources

For additional product information, visit:
www.agilent.com/find/psg

For information about renting,leasing or financing Agilent's latest technology, visit:
www.agilent.com/find/buy/alternatives

For accessory information, visit:
www.agilent.com/find/accessories

For additional description of Agilent's IO Libraries Suite features and installation requirements, please go to:
www.agilent.com/find/iosuite/database

Related Agilent Literature

PSG Self Guided Demo
Literature number 5988-2414EN

E8267D PSG Vector Signal Generator
Configuration Guide, Literature number 5989-1326EN

E8257D PSG Analog Signal Generator
Data Sheet, Literature number 5989-0698EN

Millimeter Wave Source Modules
Product Note, Literature number 5988-2567EN

PSG Two-tone and Multitone Personalities
Application Note AN 1410, Literature number 5988-7689EN

Signal Studio for Noise Power Ratio
Technical Overview, Literature number 5988-9161EN

Signal Studio for Enhanced Multitone
Technical Overview, Literature number 5988-5639EN

Signal Studio for 802.11 WLAN
Technical Overview, Literature number 5988-8618EN

Baseband Studio Digital Signal Interface Module
Technical Overview, Literature number 5988-9495EN

Baseband Studio for Waveform Streaming
Technical Overview, Literature number 5988-9493EN

Security of Agilent Signal Generators: Issues and Solutions
Literature number 5989-1091EN

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