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HEWLETT-PACKARD

3588A SPECTRUM ANALYZER

HP 3588A Performance Test Guide

Serial Numbers

Hewlett-Packard makes frequent improvements to its products to enhance their performance, usability, or reliability, and to control costs. HP service personnel have access to complete records for each instrument model, based on the equipment's serial number. Whenever you contact HP about our analyzer, have the complete serial number available to ensure obtaining the most complete and accurate information possible.

A serial number label is attached to the rear of the analyzer. The serial number has two parts — the prefix (the first four numbers and a letter) and the suffix (the last five numbers).

Options

The following options are available for the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer:

- 001 Precision Frequency Reference
- 003 Additional 2 Mbyte RAM
- 004 Delete Disk Drive
- 006 Semiautomated Performance Test Kit
- 1C2 HP Instrument BASIC
- 908 Rack Mount Kit
- 915 Service Package
- 916 Extra Operation Manual
- 920 Extra HP-IB Manual
- W30 Adds an additional 2 years to standard warranty
  (for a total of 3-years warranty)

Table 1-2. Recommended Test Equipment

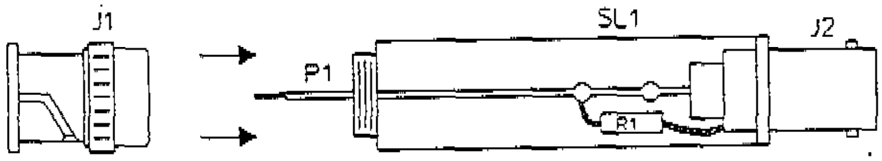
Instrument	Critical Specifications	Recommended Model
Digital Multimeter	Frequency Range: 10 Hz to 300 kHz AC Range: 2 mV to 20V Amplitude Accuracy: ± 0.1% dBm Math Mode	HP 3458A
Frequency Standard	Frequency Accuracy: ±0.0025 ppm	HP 5061B
Milliwatt Power Meter	Power Range: ± 0.2 dBm 10 Hz to 100 Hz: ± 0.4 dB 100 Hz to 30 kHz: ± 0.27 dB 300 kHz: ± 0.035 dB 30 kHz to 150 MHz: ± 0.13 dB Input Impedance: 50Ω 0 dBm Control Voltage Output	W & G EPM-1† Wandel & Goltermann, Inc. 1800 Wyatt Drive, Suite 2 Santa Clara, CA. 95054 (408) 988-7622
Power Meter	Frequency Range: 100 kHz to 150 MHz Input Range: 100 kHz to 150 MHz Amplitude Accuracy (with power sensor): ± 0.27 dB	HP 438A Alternate HP 436A
Power Sensor	SWR: ≤ 1.20 Impedance: 50Ω	HP 8482A
Power Splitter	SWR: ≤ 1.10 Input Impedance: 50Ω Two Outputs	HP 11667A
Spectrum Analyzer	Frequency Range: 100 Hz to 150 MHz Amplitude Range: −100 to 20 dBm Dynamic Range: ≤ −52 dBc Phase Noise: < −86 dBm/Hz at 500 Hz offset Marker Noise Function	HP 8568B
Synthesized Signal Generator	Dynamic Range: < −92 dBc Frequency Range: 1 MHz to 150 MHz Impedance: 50 Ω Resolution: 0.1 Hz External Reference Input	HP 8663A Alternate HP 8662A
Step Attenuator (with calibration data at 100 kHz and 300 kHz)	0 to 20 dB: ± 0.02 dB	HP 355D
Synthesizer/Level Generator	Frequency Range: 10 MHz to 25 MHz Harmonic Distortion: ≤ −32 dBc	HP 3335A
Synthesizer	Frequency Range: 10 Hz to 10 MHz Impedance: 50Ω	HP 3326A Alternate HP 3325A HP 3325B
21 MHz Low Pass Filter	Filter Rejection: ≤ −60 dB Impedance: 50Ω	TTE # J87-21M-50-613B TTE, Inc. 2214 S. Benny Avenue Los Angeles, CA. 90064
50 MHz Low Pass Filter	Filter Rejection: ≤ −60 dB Impedance: 50Ω	TTE # J87-50M-50-613B

† This equipment is only used in test 11a. An alternate test is included in this manual, which does not require this equipment.

Table 1-2. Recommended Test Equipment (continued)

Instrument	Critical Specifications	Recommended Model
10 dB Amplifier	Frequency Range: 10 kHz to 150 MHz	QB-210 Q-Bit Corp. PO Box 2208 Melbourne, Florida 32901 (407) 727-1838
50Ω Directional Bridge	Directivity: >40 dB Impedance: 50Ω Frequency Range: 50 to 150 MHz	HP 35677-63502
Power Supply	Volts : +20 Vdc Amps : 0.5	HP 6236B
Attenuator	(2) 10 dB 20 to 30 MHz	HP 8491A opt 010
50Ω Feedthrough Termination	± 0.2%	HP 11048C
100 kΩ Feedthrough Termination	± 0.2%	see figure 1-1
Adapters	(4) N(m)-to-BNC(f) (4) SMA(m)-to-BNC(f) BNC(f)-to-Dual Banana Plug (2) N(f)-to-BNC(m) N(f)-to-BNC(f) N(m)-to-BNC(m) (2) SMA (m) to BNC (m) BNC Tee BNC(f) to dual banana plug (m) (2) BNC(f) to alligator clip	HP 1250-0780 HP 1250-1200 HP 1251-2277 HP 1250-0077 HP 1250-1536 † HP 1250-0082 HP 1250-1787 HP 1250-0781 HP 1251-2277 Pomona model 2630 ITT Pomona Electronics 1500 East Ninth street Pomona, CA 91769 (714) 623-3463
Cables	(7) BNC-to-BNC 122 cm Error Correction Cable	HP 8120-1840 HP 03588-61630 †

† This equipment is only used in test 11a. An alternate test is included in this manual, which does not require this equipment.



MATERIALS

Item	Qty	Description	HP Part Number
J1	1	Connector BNC male	1250-0052
J2	1	Connector BNC female	1250-0083
P1	1	Pin	11048-27603
SL1	1	Sleeve	1531-0246
R1	1	Resistor 100 kΩ	0757-0465

Figure 1-1. 100 kΩ Feedthrough Termination

Table 1-3. Additional Recommended Test Equipment †

Instrument	Critical Specifications	Recommended Model
Frequency Counter	Frequency Range: 10 to 500 MHz Resolution: <1 Hz at 10 MHz Frequency Accuracy: $\pm 25 \times 10^{-3}$ Hz Sensitivity: −28 dBm Impedance: 1 MΩ	HP 5334B Opt 030 Alternate HP 5343A
Logic Probe	TTL/CMOS Maximum Clock: >25 MHz	HP 545A Alternative HP 5006A HP 5005A/B
Oscilloscope	Bandwidth: ≥150 MHz Vertical Sensitivity: 10 mV/div Input Coupling: AC, DC, 50Ω Waveform Math: A-B Trigger: Ext, Int, Chop	HP 54111D
Oscilloscope Probe	Impedance: ≥ 1 MΩ Division Ratio: 10:1	HP 10431A
Resistive Divider Probe Kit	Impedance: 50Ω Division Accuracy: ±3% Input Capacitance: <0.7 pF Division Ratio: 1:1, 5:1, 10:1, 20:1, 50:1, 100:1	HP 10020A
Ball Driver Hex Tool	Size 3/32	Bondhus
Spectrum Analyzer	Impedance: 1 MΩ Frequency Range: 20 Hz to 200 kHz Amplitude Accuracy: ±1dB	HP 3585B
HP 3588A Service Kit	Includes: Power Supply Test Board SMB Extender Cables (7) Extender Board, 12 pin Extender Board, 48 pin Fast Bus Extender Cable BNC-to-SMB Cable (2) Capacitive Load SMB-to-SMB Adapter (2) Flat -Edge Adjustment Tool Small Adjustment Tool	HP 03588-84401 Includes: HP 35672-66590 HP 03585-61610 HP 03588-66595 HP 03588-66596 HP 35660-61621 HP 03585-61616 HP 35660-64401 HP 1250-0669 HP 8710-1928 HP 8710-1514

† Not required for performance tests — only required for adjustment and troubleshooting procedures.

Specifications

Note: All receiver specifications are with the source turned off and *low-distortion mode off, unless otherwise noted. Specifications* apply from 10 Hz to 150 MHz unless otherwise noted.

Amplitude Measurement Range

Maximum Safe Input Power

	50Ω	75Ω	1 MΩ
Average Continuous Power (10 Hz to 150 MHz)	+26 dBm	+28 dBm	—
DC Voltage	± 4 volts	± 4 volts	—
Combined AC/DC	± 4 Vpk	± 4 Vpk	± 25 Vpk

Input Range Settings
(characteristic only)

50Ω input (in 10 dB steps)	+20 dBm to −20 dBm
75Ω input (in 10 dB steps)	+22 dBm to −18 dBm with included adapter and automatic corrections
1 MΩ input	0 dBm (for reference impedance = 50Ω)

Allowable dc on input without degrading performance:

50 and 75Ω inputs	± 3 Vdc
1 MΩ input	± 25 Vdc

Amplitude Display Range

Reference Level Range
(characteristic only) −600 to +600 dBm
−600 to +600 dB

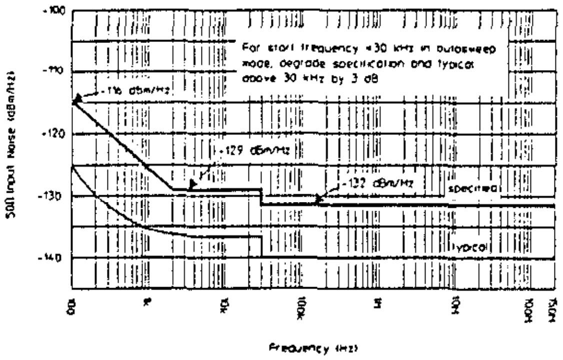
Dynamic Range

A/D Overload Level
A/D overload occurs for signals >2 dB relative to the selected range.

Noise Level
Noise is specified in dBm/Hz using the marker noise key.

Specification is for swept spectrum mode with low-distortion *mode off and 50Ω input impedance. Add 10 dB to specification* if low-distortion mode is on. For 75Ω input, add 2 dB to the specification.

50Ω input noise (−20 dBm range):



1 MΩ input noise (terminated in 100 kΩ):
<−110 dBm/Hz below 40 MHz. Degrade 10 dB/decade below 1/f corner at 100 kHz.

Narrowband zoom mode:
Input noise is the same as in autosweep mode, except degrade by 4 dB for spans >10 kHz.

Spurious Responses

General Spurious
Unless specifically mentioned in other spurious specifications, spurious responses are <−70 dBc for signal levels = range (<−80 dBc typical).

Harmonic Distortion †

Low-distortion mode, 50 and 75Ω inputs:
Harmonic distortion products are <−80 dBc (<−90 dBc typical) for spectrally pure input signals with total input power level = range. Degrade specification by 10 dB when low-distortion mode is off.

1 MΩ input: <−65 dBc (<−75 dBc typical)

Intermodulation Distortion †

Low-distortion mode, 50 and 75Ω inputs:
Intermodulation distortion products are <−80 dBc (<−90 dBc typical) with respect to 2 tones 6 dB below range. Degrade specification by 10 dB when low-distortion mode is off.

1 MΩ input: <−65 dBc (<−75 dBc typical)

† Degrade 10 dB (5 dB for 1 MΩ input) when input frequency <30 kHz.

Residual Responses
Residual responses are ≤ −110 dBm on the −20 dBm range. Degrade specification by 10 dB when low-distortion mode is on. Degrade 10 dB for 40 kHz spans in narrowband zoom mode.

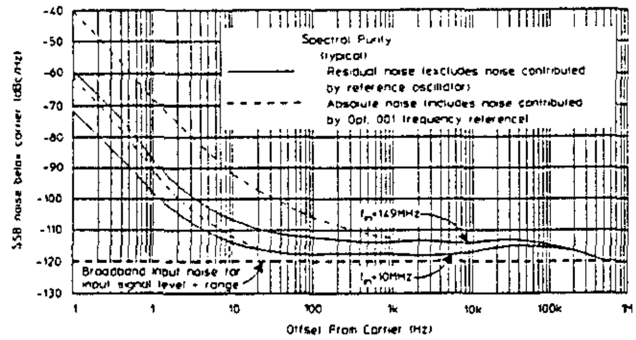
Image, Multiple and Out of Band Responses
<−70 dBc (<−80 dBc typical) where applied carrier level = range.

Local Oscillator Feedthrough

Local oscillator feedthrough (appears as signal at dc) is >20 dB below range. Degrade specification by 10 dB when low-distortion mode is on.

Spectral Purity

Phase noise is ≤ −105 dBc when measured at a 1 kHz offset and normalized to a 1 Hz noise power bandwidth.



Note: The HP 3588A noise bandwidth is <1 Hz for narrowband zoom mode spans <150 Hz, causing measurement phase noise in dBc to be REDUCED by 10 × log [1/noise bandwidth] relative to the above graph. Thus, good dynamic range is maintained even for extremely small offset frequencies in very narrow spans.

Amplitude Accuracy

Amplitude accuracy is the sum of full scale absolute accuracy and scale fidelity (linearity). Recalibration due to change in instrument state is not required for the accuracy shown.

Full Scale Absolute Accuracy (applies over the entire 0 to 55°C temperature range) (see table below).

For swept mode, these accuracies apply for sweep times ≥ 4 times the default auto-coupled sweep time. Add ± 0.1 dB for default auto-coupled sweep times.

Add the following frequency response errors for narrowband zoom mode (These errors are called "window flatness" and result from windowing during the FFT operation done in narrowband zoom mode. Window flatness errors are incurred within each display bin.):
High-accuracy zoom (Flattop window) ± 0.005 dB
High-resolution zoom (Hanning window) +0, −1.5 dB

Scale Fidelity (Linearity)

Log Scale Accuracy

Level †	Incremental ‡	Typical
0 to −30 dB	<0.05 dB	0.02 dB
−30 to −40 dB	<0.1 dB	0.03 dB
−40 to −50 dB	<0.3 dB	0.05 dB
−50 to −60 dB	<0.5 dB	0.10 dB
−60 to −70 dB	<0.7 dB	0.10 dB
−70 to −80 dB	—	0.25 dB
−80 to −90 dB	—	0.25 dB
−90 to −100 dB	—	0.40 dB
−100 to −110 dB	—	0.70 dB
−110 to −120 dB	—	4.0 dB

Specified for frequencies ≥ 100 kHz.
† relative to the specified range
‡ incremental deviation must be added to other reference level accuracy specifications to obtain the total cumulative error

Input Port Return Loss

>20 dB for 50 and 75Ω input and all operating ranges.

Frequency

Range

Specifications apply over the range of 10 Hz to 150 MHz (10 Hz to 40 MHz for 1 MΩ input)

Frequency Accuracy

Frequency accuracy is measured using the frequency counter marker function, and is the sum of initial accuracy + aging + frequency counter resolution. Aging is referenced to the most recent reference calibration at 23°C.

Initial Accuracy	*Without Opt 001*	*With Opt 001 †*
(20 to 30°C)	± 0.5 ppm	± 0.01 ppm
(0 to 55°C.)	± 3.0 ppm	± 0.07 ppm

† add ± 0.1 ppm if instrument is on < 48 hours

Aging	*± 0.25 ppm/month*	*±0.125 ppm/month*
Frequency Counter Resolution		0.1 Hz

Full Scale Absolute Accuracy

	10 Hz – 100 Hz	100 Hz – 30 kHz	30 kHz – 300 kHz	300 kHz – 40 MHz	40 MHz – 150 MHz
50Ω Input	± 2.5 dB	± 1.0 dB	± 0.5 dB	± 0.4 dB	± 0.5 dB
	(± 1.0 dB typ.)	(± 0.5 dB typ.)		(± 0.2 dB typ.)	
75Ω Input	± 2.5 dB	± 1.0 dB		± 0.8 dB	
1 MΩ Input	± 2.5 dB	± 1.0 dB	± 0.6 dB		

Note: The calibrated reference level accuracy at 300 kHz where reference level = range is <± 0.3 dB (0.1 dB typical).

Frequency Span Range
(characteristic only)

Swept spans:

Range	10 Hz to 150 MHz, and zero span
Resolution	0.1 Hz
Accuracy	Greater of 0.1 Hz or 0.125% of span
Start/stop frequency	0 Hz to 150 MHz

Narrowband zoom mode spans:

Range	1.23 Hz to 40 kHz in × 2 steps
Accuracy	± 0.001% of span

Resolution Bandwidth

Resolution Bandwidth Sizes
Swept spectrum mode filter bandwidth 1.1 Hz - 17 kHz ± 10%

Narrowband zoom mode:

High-accuracy zoom	0.90% of span (11 mHz-360 Hz)
High-resolution zoom	0.37% of span (4.5 mHz-148 Hz)

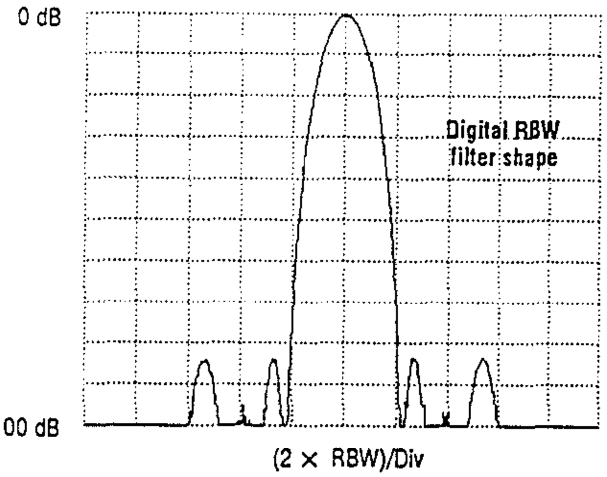
Bandwidth Selectivity (shape factor)
(ratio of −60 dB to −3 dB bandwidths)

Swept spectrum mode (see figure below):

Manual sweep	<4.0:1
Auto-coupled sweep	4.3:1 (typical)
Auto-coupled oversweep	5.1:1 (typical)

Narrowband zoom mode:

High-accuracy zoom	2.6:1
High-resolution zoom	9.1:1



Narrowband Zoom Mode FFT Equivalent Noise Bandwidth

High-accuracy zoom	0.955% of span
High-resolution zoom	0.375% of span

Video Bandwidth
Coupled to resolution bandwidth from (1.54 × RBW) to (0.012 × RBW) in 7 steps, and OFF.

Sweep Rate
(characteristic only, with coupling on)

Oversweep mode on	2 × RBW^2 Hz/second (max)
Oversweep mode off	RBW^2 ÷ 2 Hz/second (max)

Narrowband Zoom Mode Measurement Speed
(characteristic only)
>7 measurements per second for spans ≥ 10 kHz

Narrowband Zoom Mode Time Record Length
(characteristic only)
400/span seconds

HP-IB Binary Trace Transfer Rate
(characteristic only) <120 ms/trace

Trigger
(characteristic only)

Trigger Input
Triggers on negative TTL transition or contact closure to ground.

Trigger Output
Trigger is a negative TTL transition. Fanout is 3 TTL-LS loads.

Source

Amplitude Range	−59.9 dBm to +10 dBm, and OFF.
Amplitude Resolution	0.1 dB
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy (at 300 kHz and +10 dBm output level)	± 1 dB

Dynamic Accuracy
Add 0.02 dB/dB below 10 dBm output level to the absolute accuracy specification.

Frequency Response
Output level variation is <± 1 dB over the specified frequency range relative to the level at 300 kHz.

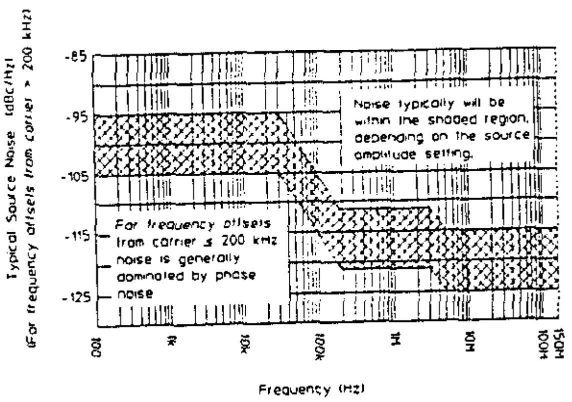
Frequency Range (characteristic only) 10 Hz to 150 MHz

Spurious Products

Harmonic Products	<−30 dBc
Non-Harmonic Products	<−40 dBc

Noise

<–80 dB relative to the carrier in a 1 Hz bandwidth for offsets >500 Hz from the carrier.



Output Port Return Loss	>20 dB

General

Environmental

Temperature

Standard instrument:	
Operating	5° to 50°C
Storage (no disk in drive)	–20° to 60°C
Delete disk option:	
Operating	0° to 55°C
Storage	–40° to 70°C

Humidity (non-condensing)

Standard instrument:	
Operating	8% to 80% at 30°C
Storage (no disk in drive)	5% to 95%
Delete disk option:	
Operating	5% to 95% at 40°C
Storage	5% to 95% at 40°C

Altitude

Standard instrument:	
Operating	2 150m (7,000 ft)
Storage (no disk in drive)	4 570m (15,000 ft)
Delete disk option:	
Operating †	4 570m (15,000 ft)
Storage	4 570m (15,000 ft)

† above 2 285 meters (7,500 feet), derate operating temperature by –3.6°C/1 000m (–1.1°C/1,000 ft)

Calibration Interval	1 year
Warmup Time	30 minutes

Power Requirements

115 VAC operation	90 - 132 Vrms, 47 - 440 Hz
230 VAC operation	198 - 264 Vrms, 47 - 66 Hz

Maximum Power Dissipation	450 VA

Weight

Net	28 kg (61 lbs)
Shipping	38 kg (81 lbs)

Dimensions

Height	222 mm (8.75 in)
Width	425.5 mm (16.75 in)
Depth	630 mm (24.8 in)

HP-IB

Implementation of IEEE Std 488.1 & 488.2
SH1, AH1, T6, TE0, L4, LE0, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT1, C1, C2, C3, C12, E2

Peripherals Supported

HP-IB graphics printers
(raster dumps only)
HP-IB plotters using HP-GL

Standard Internal Memory (fully partitionable)	1 Mbyte RAM
Memory Option 003 Additional available	2 Mbyte RAM

Performance Test Record

Calibration Entity and Address ______________________________

____

Test Performed By ______________________________

Report Number ______________________________

Customer ______________________________

Trace Number ______________________________

Installed Options ______________________________

Test Date ______________________________

Temperature ______________________________

Humidity ______________________________

Power Line Frequency ______________________________

X3-2832

Trace Number:____________________Report Number:________________Test Date:___/___/___

Test Equipment:

Digital Multimeter

Model____

Trace Number____________________________________

Calibration Due Date______________________________

Frequency Standard

Model____

Trace Number____________________________________

Calibration Due Date______________________________

Milliwatt Power Meter

Model____

Trace Number____________________________________

Calibration Due Date______________________________

Power Meter

Model____

Trace Number____________________________________

Calibration Due Date______________________________

Power Sensor

Model____

Trace Number____________________________________

Calibration Due Date______________________________

Trace Number:__________ Report Number:__________ Test Date:__/__/__

Power Splitter

Model____________________

Trace Number____________________

Calibration Due Date____________________

Spectrum Analyzer

Model____________________

Trace Number____________________

Calibration Due Date____________________

Step Attenuator

Model____________________

Trace Number____________________

Calibration Due Date____________________

Synthesized Signal Generator

Model____________________

Trace Number____________________

Calibration Due Date____________________

Synthesizer/Level Generator

Model____________________

Trace Number____________________

Calibration Due Date____________________

Trace Number:__________ Report Number:__________ Test Date:___/___/___

Two-Channel Synthesizer

Model______________________________

Trace Number______________________________

Calibration Due Date______________________________

50Ω Directional Bridge

Model______________________________

Trace Number______________________________

Calibration Due Date______________________________

Trace Number:__________ Report Number:__________ Test Date:__/__/__

Measurement Uncertainty

Performance Test	Using Recommended Test Equipment		Using Other Test Equipment	
	Measurement Uncertainty	Ratio	Measurement Uncertainty	Ratio
1. Local Oscillator Feedthrough	NA[1]	NA[1]	NA[1]	NA[1]
2. Phase Noise	NA[1]	NA[1]	NA[1]	NA[1]
3. Residual Responses	NA[1]	NA[1]	NA[1]	NA[1]
4. Noise Level	NA[1]	NA[1]	NA[1]	NA[1]
5. Frequency Accuracy (following adjustment)	± 0.000003 ppm	>10:1		
6. Spurious Responses		NA[2]		NA[2]
Typical scale fidelity	± 0.25 dB			
Test signal spurious responses:				
<120 MHz	<−90 dBc			
120 to 150 MHz	<−100 dBc			
7. *Image Responses*		NA[2]		NA[2]
Typical scale fidelity	± 0.25 dB			
Test signal spurious responses:				
<120 MHz	<−90 dBc			
120 to 150 MHz	<−100 dBc			
8. Input Harmonic Distortion		NA[2]		NA[2]
Typical scale fidelity	± 0.25 dB			
Test signal harmonics	<−100 dBc			
9. Intermodulation Distortion		NA[2]		NA[2]
Typical scale fidelity	± 0.25 dB			
Typical test signals distortion	<−86 dBc			
10. Source Amplitude Accuracy and Frequency Response				
10 Hz	± 0.011 dB	>10:1		
100 Hz	± 0.010 dB	>10:1		
1 kHz	± 0.010 dB	>10:1		
10 kHz	± 0.011 dB	>10:1		
30 kHz	± 0.012 dB	>10:1		
100 kHz	± 0.017 dB	>10:1		
300 kHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	8.1:1		
500 kHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	8.1:1		
1 MHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	8.1:1		
2 MHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	8.1:1		
5 MHz	± 0.087 dB[3]	10:1		
10 MHz	± 0.089 dB[3]	9.9:1		
25 MHz	± 0.089 dB[3]	9.9:1		
40 MHz	± 0.092 dB[3]	9.6:1		
55 MHz	± 0.092 dB[3]	9.6:1		
70 MHz	± 0.092 dB[3]	9.6:1		
85 MHz	± 0.092 dB[3]	9.6:1		
100 MHz	± 0.098 dB[3]	9.1:1		
120 MHz	± 0.098 dB[3]	9.1:1		
135 MHz	± 0.098 dB[3]	9.1:1		
150 MHz	± 0.098 dB[3]	9.1:1		

[1] internal test [2] single sided specification [3] root-sum-squares calculation method

Trace Number:________________ Report Number:______________ Test Date:__/__/__

Performance Test	Using Recommended Test Equipment		Using Other Test Equipment	
	Measurement Uncertainty	Ratio	Measurement Uncertainty	Ratio
11a. Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness				
50Ω				
10 to 100 Hz	± 0.035 dB	>10:1		
100 Hz to 30 kHz	± 0.035 dB	>10:1		
30 kHz to 40 MHz	± 0.035 dB	>10:1		
40 kHz to 50 MHz	± 0.035 dB	>10:1		
50 MHz to 100 MHz	± 0.045 dB	>10:1		
100 MHz to 150 MHz	± 0.060 dB	>10:1		
1 MΩ				
10 to 100 Hz	± 0.035 dB	>10:1		
100 Hz to 30 kHz	± 0.035 dB	>10:1		
30 kHz to 40 MHz	± 0.035 dB	>10:1		
11b. Alternate Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness				
50Ω				
10 Hz	± 0.011 dB	>10:1		
100 Hz	± 0.010 dB	>10:1		
1 kHz	± 0.010 dB	>10:1		
10 kHz	± 0.011 dB	>10:1		
30 kHz	± 0.012 dB	>10:1		
100 kHz	± 0.017 dB	>10:1		
300 kHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	3.5:1		
500 kHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	3.5:1		
1 MHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	3.5:1		
2 MHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	3.5:1		
5 MHz	± 0.097 dB[3]	3.9:1		
10 MHz	± 0.089 dB[3]	4.2:1		
25 MHz	± 0.089 dB[3]	4.2:1		
40 MHz	± 0.092 dB[3]	4.1:1		
55 MHz	± 0.092 dB[3]	5.1:1		
70 MHz	± 0.092 dB[3]	5.1:1		
85 MHz	± 0.092 dB[3]	5.1:1		
100 MHz	± 0.098 dB[3]	4.8:1		
120 MHz	± 0.098 dB[3]	4.8:1		
135 MHz	± 0.098 dB[3]	4.8:1		
150 MHz	± 0.098 dB[3]	4.8:1		
1 MΩ				
10 Hz	± 0.011 dB	>10:1		
100 Hz	± 0.010 dB	>10:1		
1 kHz	± 0.010 dB	>10:1		
10 kHz	± 0.011 dB	>10:1		
30 kHz	± 0.012 dB	>10:1		
100 kHz	± 0.017 dB	>10:1		
300 kHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	5.1:1		
500 kHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	5.1:1		

[1] internal test [2] single sided specification [3] root-sum-squares calculation method

Trace Number:________________ Report Number:____________ Test Date:__/__/__

Performance Test	Using Recommended Test Equipment		Using Other Test Equipment	
	Measurement Uncertainty	Ratio	Measurement Uncertainty	Ratio
11b. Alternate Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness (cont.)				
1 MHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	5.1:1		
2 MHz	± 0.109 dB[3]	5.1:1		
5 MHz	± 0.097 dB[3]	6.4:1		
10 MHz	± 0.089 dB[3]	6.2:1		
25 MHz	± 0.089 dB[3]	6.2:1		
40 MHz	± 0.092 dB[3]	6.0:1		
12. Reference Level Accuracy	± 0.036 dB	8:1		
13. Log Scale Accuracy				
0 to 30 dB	± 0.007 dB	7:1		
−40 dB	± 0.044 dB	2.2:1[4]		
−50 dB	± 0.044 dB	6.6:1		
−60 dB	± 0.064 dB	7.3:1		
−70 dB	± 0.064 dB	10:1		
14. Source Dynamic Accuracy				
10 dB pad	± 0.02 dB	9.8:1		
20 dB pad	± 0.02 dB	>10:1		
15. Input Return Loss	± 0.9 dB	NA[2]		NA[2]
16. Source Return Loss	± 0.9 dB	NA[2]		NA[2]
17. Source Harmonic Distortion	± 2.5 dB	NA[2]		NA[2]
18. Source Spurious Responses	± 1.5 dB[3]	NA[2]		NA[2]
19. Source Noise	± 1.65 dB[3]	NA[2]		NA[2]

[1] internal test [2] single sided specification [3] root-sum-squares calculation method

[4] Unable to meet the 4:1 ratio with current test equipment. Verify accuracy of multimeter if calculated value is within 0.05 dB of specification.

Trace Number:____________ Report Number:____________ Test Date:__/__/__

1. Local Oscillator Feedthrough

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: >20 dB below range

Frequency	Measured Value	Specification
0 Hz	-56.90 dBm	<-40 dBm

2. Phase Noise

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification:
1 kHz offset normalized to 1 Hz noise power bandwidth < -105 dBc

Measured Value	Specification
-110.21 dB/Hz	<-105 dB/Hz

3. Residual Responses

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: -20 dBm range <-110 dBm

Frequency	Measured Value (dBm)	Specification (dBm)
50 Hz or 60 Hz	-113.05	<-110
100 Hz or 120 Hz	-117.25	<-110
150 Hz or 180 Hz	-123.28	<-110
12.5 kHz	-126	<-110
24.7623 kHz	-124	<-110
35.7134 kHz	-130	<-110
100 kHz	-132	<-110
187.5 kHz	-140	<-110
250 kHz	-128	<-110
10 MHz	-132	<-110

Trace Number:____________ Report Number:____________ Test Date:__/__/__

4. Noise Level

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification:

50Ω input impedance — <–132 dBm/Hz above 30 kHz (degrade by 3 dB for start frequency ≤ 30 kHz in auto-sweep mode)
<–129 dBm/Hz between 2 kHz and 30 kHz inclusive
100 Hz to 2 kHz is 1/f noise and is <–129 dBm/Hz at 2 kHz and <–116 dBm/Hz at 100 Hz
add 10 dB to specification if low-distortion mode is ON

75Ω input impedance — add 2 dB to 50Ω specification

1 MΩ input impedance (terminated in 100 kΩ) — <–110 dBm/Hz below 40 MHz with 1/f corner at 100 kHz

Step	Low Distortion	Input Impedance	Resolution Bandwidth	Frequency	Measured Value (dBm/Hz)	Specification (dBm/Hz)
3	ON	50Ω	17 kHz	150 MHz	-131.57	<–122
				140 MHz	-131.16	<–122
				120 MHz	-131.62	<–122
				71 MHz	-131.37	<–122
				19 MHz	-131.70	<–122
				5.3 MHz	-132.17	<–122
				53 kHz	-132.13	<–122
			290 Hz	5.3 kHz	-130.39	<–119
			73 Hz	530 Hz	-125.80	<–114
5	OFF	50Ω	17 kHz	150 MHz	-140.01	<–132
				140 MHz	-139.68	<–132
				120 MHz	-140.08	<–132
				71 MHz	-139.85	<–132
				19 MHz	-140.13	<–132
				5.3 MHz	-140.54	<–132
				53 kHz	-140.42	<–132
			290 Hz	5.3 kHz	-136.40	<–129
			73 Hz	530 Hz	-133.62	<–124
8	OFF	1 MΩ	17 kHz	40 MHz	-120.54	<–110
				10.1 MHz	-120 33	<–110
				101 kHz	-115.47	<–110
			290 Hz	10.1 kHz	-112.36	<–100
			73 Hz	1.1 kHz	-110.14	<–90
			9.1 Hz	110 Hz	-105.00	<–80

Trace Number:____________ Report Number:____________ Test Date:__/__/__

5. Frequency Accuracy

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: initial accuracy without option 001 = ±0.5 ppm
with option 001 = ±0.01 ppm
add ±0.1 ppm *if instrument on* <48 hours

aging without option 001 = ±0.25 ppm/month
with option 001 = ±0.125 ppm/month
frequency counter resolution = ± 0.1 Hz

Calculated Lower Limit (Hz) †	Measured Value (Hz)	Calculated Upper Limit (Hz) ‡
________ <	________	< ________

† Without Option 001 = $100 \times 10^6 - (25 \times$ ____months) − 50 − 0.1 = ______
† With Option 001 = $100 \times 10^6 - (12.5 \times$ ____months) − 1 − 0.1 = ______
‡ Without Option 001 = $100 \times 10^6 + (25 \times$ ____months) + 50 + 0.1 = ______
‡ With Option 001 = $100 \times 10^6 + (12.5 \times$ ____months) + 1 + 0.1 = ______
Months = number since last frequency adjustment.

6. Spurious Responses

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: spurious sidebands <−70 dBc

Source Frequency (MHz)	Spur Frequency (MHz)	Measured Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
7.8125	10.8428	______	<−70
9.8125	9.8248	______	<−70
149.8125	149.8248	______	<−70
95.81274	95.81254	______	<−70
95.8149	95.8129	______	<−70
100.79274	100.79254	______	<−70
100.7949	100.7929	______	<−70
100.79454	100.79254	______	<−70
100.794504	100.792504	______	<−70
100.7945004	100.7925004	______	<−70
1.8125	4.81373	______	<−70
7.81496	4.81373	______	<−70
144.8125	144.822623	______	<−70
144.832746	144.822623	______	<−70
89.9125	89.8125	______	<−70

Trace Number:__________ Report Number:__________ Test Date:__/__/__

7. Image Responses

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: carrier level < range <–70 dBc

Frequency (MHz)	Measured Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
40.85956	________	<–70
60.85956	________	<–70
61.35956	________	<–70

8. Input Harmonic Distortion

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification:

low distortion mode ON
50Ω and 75Ω input <–80 dBc

low distortion mode OFF
50Ω and 75Ω input <–70 dBc
1 MΩ input <–65 dBc

Step	Low Distortion	Input Imp.	Low Pass Filter	Fundamental (MHz)	Harmonic (MHz)	Measured Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
4	ON	50Ω	50 MHz	47.265018	94.530036 141.795054	________ ________	<–80 <–80
			21 MHz	18.816541	37.633082 56.449623	________ ________	<–80 <–80
6	OFF	50Ω	50 MHz	47.265018	94.530036 141.795054	________ ________	<–70 <–70
			21 MHz	18.816541	37.633082 56.449623	________ ________	<–70 <–70
9	OFF	1 MΩ	21 MHz	18.816541	37.633082	________	<–65

Trace Number:____________________ Report Number:______________ Test Date:___/___/___

9. Intermodulation Distortion

PASS_____ FAIL______

Specification:

low distortion mode ON
50Ω and 75Ω input <–80 dBc

low distortion mode OFF
50Ω and 75Ω input <–70 dBc
1 MΩ input <–65 dBc

Step	Low Distortion	Input Impedance	Source Frequency	Frequency	Measured Value (dB)†	Specification (dB)
4	ON	50Ω	23.6346 MHz	134 Hz 47.269066 MHz 23.634734 MHz	______ ______ ______	<–80 <–80 <–80
			23.637307	2.841 kHz 47.271773 MHz 23.640148 MHz	______ ______ ______	<–80 <–80 <–80
			23.694466	60 kHz 47.328923 MHz 23.754466 MHz	______ ______ ______	<–80 <–80 <–80
7	OFF	50Ω	23.6346 MHz	134 Hz 47.269066 MHz 23.634734 MHz	______ ______ ______	<–70 <–70 <–70
			23.637307	2.841 kHz 47.271773 MHz 23.640148 MHz	______ ______ ______	<–70 <–70 <–70
			23.694466	60 kHz 47.328923 MHz 23.754466 MHz	______ ______ ______	<–70 <–70 <–70
11	OFF	1 MΩ	23.6346 MHz	134 Hz 23.634734 MHz	______ ______	<–65 <–65
			23.637307	2.841 kHz 23.640148 MHz	______ ______	<–65 <–65
			23.694466	60 kHz 23.754466 MHz	______ ______	<–65 <–65

Trace Number:________________Report Number:____________Test Date:__/__/__

10. Source Amplitude Accuracy and Frequency Response PASS___ FAIL___

Specification:	at 300 kHz	10 dBm ± 1 dB
frequency response relative to 300 kHz -		300 kHz output level ± 1 dB

Frequency	Lower Limit (dBm)	Measured Value (dBm)	Upper Limit (dBm)
10 Hz	______†	______	______‡
100 Hz	______†	______	______‡
1 kHz	______†	______	______‡
10 kHz	______†	______	______‡
30 kHz	______†	______	______‡
100 kHz	______†	______	______‡
300 kHz	+9.0	______	+11.0
500 kHz	______†	______	______‡
1 MHz	______†	______	______‡
2 MHz	______†	______	______‡
5 MHz	______†	______	______‡
10 MHz	______†	______	______‡
25 MHz	______†	______	______‡
40 MHz	______†	______	______‡
55 MHz	______†	______	______‡
70 MHz	______†	______	______‡
85 MHz	______†	______	______‡
100 MHz	______†	______	______‡
120 MHz	______†	______	______‡
135 MHz	______†	______	______‡
150 MHz	______†	______	______‡

† Measured Value at 300 kHz − 1 dB
‡ Measured Value at 300 kHz + 1 dB

Trace Number:________________ Report Number:____________ Test Date:__/__/__

11a. Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification:

50Ω input	10 Hz - 100 Hz	± 2.5 dB
	100 Hz - 30 kHz	± 1.0 dB
	30 kHz - 150 MHz	± 0.5 dB
	300 kHz - 40 MHz	± 0.4 dB
75Ω input	10 Hz - 100 Hz	± 2.5 dB
	100 Hz - 30 kHz	± 1.0 dB
	30 kHz - 150 MHz	± 0.8 dB
1 MΩ input	10 Hz - 100 Hz	± 2.5 dB
	100 Hz - 30 kHz	± 1.0 dB
	30 kHz - 40 MHz	± 0.6 dB

Add the following frequency response errors for windows used in narrow band zoom mode operation:

high accuracy zoom	± 0.005 dB
high resolution zoom	+0, –1.5 dB

Impedance	Range	Upper Limit (dBm)	Measured Value (dBm)	Lower Limit (dBm)
50Ω	30 kHz - 150 MHz	+0.5 +0.5	Maximum ______ Minimum ______	-0.5 -0.5
	300 kHz - 40 MHz	+0.4 +0.4	Maximum ______ Minimum ______	-0.4 -0.4
	100 Hz - 30 kHz	+1.0 +1.0	Maximum ______ Minimum ______	-1.0 -1.0
	10 Hz- 100 Hz	+2.5 +2.5	Maximum ______ Minimum ______	-2.5 -2.5
1 MΩ	30 kHz - 40 MHz	+0.6 +0.6	Maximum ______ Minimum ______	-0.6 -0.6
	100 Hz - 30 kHz	+1.0 +1.0	Maximum ______ Minimum ______	-1.0 -1.0
	10 Hz - 100 Hz	+2.5 +2.5	Maximum ______ Minimum ______	-2.5 -2.5

Trace Number:________________Report Number:____________Test Date:__/__/__

11b. Alternate Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness PASS____ FAIL____

Specification: same as 11a

Input Impedance	Frequency	Measured Value (dBm)	Reference Value (dBm)	Calculated Value (dBm)	Specifications (0 dBm)
50Ω	10 Hz	________ –	________ =	________	± 2.5 dB
	100 Hz	________ –	________ =	________	± 1.0 dB
	1 kHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 1.0 dB
	10 kHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 1.0 dB
	30 kHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.5 dB
	100 kHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.5 dB
	300 kHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.4 dB
	500 kHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.4 dB
	1 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.4 dB
	2 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.4 dB
	5 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.4 dB
	10 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.4 dB
	25 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.4 dB
	40 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.4 dB
	55 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.5 dB
	70 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.5 dB
	85 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.5 dB
	100 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.5 dB
	120 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.5 dB
	135 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.5 dB
	150 MHz	________ –	________ =	________	± 0.5 dB

Trace Number:________________Report Number:____________Test Date:__/__/__

Input Impedance	Frequency	Measured Value (dBm)	Reference Value (dBm)	Calculated Value (dBm)	Specifications (0 dBm)
1 MΩ	10 Hz	______ –	______ =	______	± 2.5 dB
	100 Hz	______ –	______ =	______	± 1.0 dB
	1 kHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 1.0 dB
	10 kHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 1.0 dB
	30 kHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB
	100 kHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB
	300 kHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB
	500 kHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB
	1 MHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB
	2 MHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB
	5 MHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB
	10 MHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB
	25 MHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB
	40 MHz	______ –	______ =	______	± 0.6 dB

12. Reference Level Accuracy

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification:
at 300 kHz reference level = range <± 0.3 dB

Measured Value (dBm)	Range (dBm)	Calculated Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
______ –	–20 =	______	<± 0.3
______ –	–10 =	______	<± 0.3
______ –	0 =	______	<± 0.3
______ –	10 =	______	<± 0.3
______ –	20 =	______	<± 0.3

Trace Number:____________ Report Number:____________ Test Date:__/__/__

13. Log Scale Accuracy

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification:

0 to −30 dB	<0.05 dB
−30 to −40 dB	<0.1 dB
−40 to −50 dB	<0.3 dB
−50 to −60 dB	<0.5 dB
−60 to −70 dB	<0.7 dB

Level (dB)	Reference Value (dB)		Measured Value (dB)		Calculated Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
−10	-10.01	−	-10.00	=	0.01	< ± 0.05
−20	-20.01	−	-20.00	=	0.01	< ± 0.05
−30	30.02	−	-30.00	=	± 0.02	< ± 0.05
−40	- 40.02	−	-40.00	=	± .06 †	< ± 0.10
−50	50.07	−	-50.00	=	± .07	< ± 0.30

Level (dB)	Reference Value (dB)		Attenuator Setting(dB)		Insertion Loss Error		Measured Value (dB)		Calculated Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
−60	50.07	−	10	−	______	−	-59.97	=	______	< ± 0.50
−70	50.07	−	20	−	______	−	-69.78	=	______	< ± 0.70

† The digital multimeter needs to be verified if the Calculated Value is within 0.05 dB of specification.

14. Source Dynamic Accuracy

PASS___ FAIL___

Specification: at 300 kHz ± 0.02 dB/dB below 10 dBm

Attenuation	Measured Value (dB)		Correction (dB)		Dynamic Accuracy (dB)	Specification (dB)
10 dB PAD	______	−	______	†=	______	± 0.2
10 dB DAC	______	−	______	†=	______	± 0.2
20 dB PAD A	______	−	______	‡=	______	± 0.4
20 dB PAD B	______	−	______	‡=	______	± 0.4
20 dB DAC	______	−	______	‡=	______	± 0.4

† 20 dB insertion loss error at 300 kHz minus 10 dB insertion loss error at 300 kHz
‡ 20 dB insertion loss error at 300 kHz

Trace Number:________________ Report Number:____________ Test Date:__/__/__

15. Input Return Loss

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: >20 dB

Frequency (MHz)	Range (dBm)	Measured Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
100	20	______	<–20
	10	______	<–20
	0	______	<–20
	–10	______	<–20
	–20		<–20
150	20	______	<–20
	10	______	<–20
	0		<–20
	–10	______	<–20
	–20		<–20

16. Source Return Loss

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: >20 dB

Reference Frequency (MHz)	Source Amplitude (dBm)	Measured Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
60	+10	______	<–20
	0	______	<–20
	–10		<–20
	–20	______	<–20
	–30	______	<–20
	–40		<–20
120	+10	______	<–20
	0	______	<–20
	–10		<–20
	–20	______	<–20
	–30	______	<–20
	–40		<–20
150	+10	______	<–20
	0	______	<–20
	–10		<–20
	–20	______	<–20
	–30	______	<–20
	–40		<–20

Trace Number:____________________ Report Number:______________ Test Date:___/___/___

17. Source Harmonic Distortion

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: <–30 dBc

Fundamental Frequency	Harmonic	Measured Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
100 kHz	200 kHz	________	<–30
	300 kHz	________	<–30
1 MHz	2 MHz	________	<–30
	3 MHz	________	<–30
10 MHz	20 MHz	________	<–30
	30 MHz	________	<–30
50 MHz	100 MHz	________	<–30
	150 MHz	________	<–30
75 MHz	150 MHz	________	<–30

18. Source Spurious Responses

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: <–40 dBc

Reference Frequency	Spur Frequency (MHz)	Measured Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
101 kHz	10.1875	________	<–40
101 MHz	101.1875	________	<–40
	101.375	________	<–40
149.9 MHz	10.3875	________	<–40

Trace Number:____________________ Report Number:______________ Test Date:___/___/___

19. Source Noise

PASS_____ FAIL_____

Specification: 1 Hz bandwidth, offsets > 500 Hz from carrier
<–80 dB relative to the carrier

Reference Frequency (MHz)	Offset Frequency (MHz)	Measured Value (dBm)	Reference Value (dBm)	Calculated Value (dB)	Specification (dB)
8.0125	8.013012	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	8.015060	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	8.02530	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	8.076506	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	8.33253	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	9.612656	_______	_______ =	_______	<–80
140.0125	140.013012	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	140.015060	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	140.02530	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	140.076506	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	140.33253	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80
	140.612656	_______ –	_______ =	_______	<–80

Test Duration

Operation verification require approximately 2 hours to complete. The performance tests require approximately 7 hours to complete.

Caution Before applying line power to the analyzer or testing its electrical performance, see chapter 2, "Installation."

Calibration Cycle

To verify the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer is meeting its published specifications, do the performance tests every 12 months.

Equipment Required

The equipment needed for operation verification and performance tests is listed in table 1-2. Other equipment may be substituted for the recommended model if it meets or exceeds the listed critical specifications.

Measurement Uncertainty

The Performance Test Record contains a table listing the measurement uncertainty and ratio for each performance test using the recommended test equipment. The table also provides a place to record the measurement uncertainty and ratio for each performance test using equipment other than the recommended test equipment.

Operation Verification and Performance Test List

The following table lists the operation verification and performance tests.

Table 3-1. Operation Verification and Performance Test List

Operation Verification Tests	Performance Tests
1. Local Oscillator Feedthrough	1. Local Oscillator Feedthrough
2. Phase Noise	2. Phase Noise
3. Residual Responses	3. Residual Responses
4. Noise Level	4. Noise Level
5. Frequency Accuracy	5. Frequency Accuracy
6. Spurious Responses	6. Spurious Responses
7. Image Responses	7. Image Responses
8. Input Harmonic Distortion	8. Input Harmonic Distortion
10. Source Amplitude Accuracy and Frequency Response	9. Intermodulation Distortion
11a. Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness	10. Source Amplitude Accuracy and Frequency Response
11b. Alternate Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness	11a. Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness
12. Reference Level Accuracy	11b. Alternate Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness
14. Source Dynamic Accuracy	12. Reference Level Accuracy
17. Source Harmonic Distortion	13. Log Scale Accuracy
18. Source Spurious Responses	14. Source Dynamic Accuracy
19. Source Noise	15. Input Return Loss
	16. Source Return Loss
	17. Source Harmonic Distortion
	18. Source Spurious Responses
	19. Source Noise

Specifications and Performance Tests

The following table lists specifications and the performance test or tests that verify each specific:

Table 3-2. Specification and Performance Tests

Specification	Performance Test
Dynamic Range	
Noise Level	4. Noise Level
Spurious Responses	1. Local Oscillator Feedthrough 3. Residual Responses 6. Spurious Responses 7. Image Responses 8. Input Harmonic Distortion 9. Intermodulation Distortion
Spectral Purity	2. Phase Noise
Amplitude Accuracy	
Full Scale Absolute Accuracy	11a. or 11b. Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatne: 12. Reference Level Accuracy
Scale Fidelity	13. Log Scale Accuracy
Input Port Return Loss	15. Input Return Loss
Frequency Accuracy	5. Frequency Accuracy
Source	
Absolute Amplitude Accuracy	10. Source Amplitude Accuracy and Frequency Res:
Dynamic Accuracy	14. Source Dynamic Accuracy
Frequency Response	10. Source Amplitude Accuracy and Frequency Res:
Spurious Products	17. Source Harmonic Distortion 18. Source Spurious Responses
Noise	19. Source Noise
Output Port Return Loss	16. Source Return Loss

1. Local Oscillator Feedthrough

Operation Verification — Yes

For Operation Verification, the procedure is the same as the Performance Test procedure.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its dynamic range specification for local oscillator (LO) feedthrough. In this test, the analyzer measures the LO feedthrough, which appears as a signal at 0 Hz.

Equipment Required: None

1. Press the following keys:

   [**Preset**]
   [**Spcl Fctn**]
   - [SINGLE CAL]
   - [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]

   [**Range/Input**]
   - [RANGE]
   - **-20**
   - [dBm]

   [**Freq**]
   - [CENTER]
   - **0**
   - [Hz]
   - [SPAN]
   - **1**
   - [kHz]

   [**Sweep**]
   - [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]

   [**Res BW**]
   - [RES BW]
   - **4.5**
   - [Hz]

   [**Avg/Pk Hld**]
   - [VIDEO AVERAGE]

2. Enter the **Man** readout in the test record.

2. Phase Noise

Operation Verification — Yes

For Operation Verification, the procedure is the same as the Performance Test procedure.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its dynamic range specification for spectral purity. In this test, the analyzer uses its internal 10 MHz calibration signal as a clean signal source for measuring phase noise.

Equipment Required: None

1. Press the following keys:

    [Preset]
    [Spcl Fctn]
        [SINGLE CAL]
        [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
        [PRFM TESTS]
        [CALIBRATR TO INPUT]
    [Sweep]
        [OVERSWEEP ON **OFF**]
    [Freq]
        [CENTER]
        10
        [MHz]
        [SPAN]
        5
        [kHz]
    [Marker]
        [ZERO OFFSET]
        [MARKER X ENTRY]
        10.001
        [MHz]
    [Marker Fctn]
        [NOISE LEVEL **ON** OFF]

2. Enter the Δ Mkr readout in the test record.

3. Residual Responses

Operation Verification – Yes

For Operation Verification, the procedure is the same as the Performance Test procedure.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its dynamic range specification for residual responses. In this test, the analyzer measures the residual responses of the power line frequency and its harmonics, the power supply switching frequency, the reference frequencies, and the oscillator harmonics.

Equipment Required: 50Ω Feedthrough Termination

1. Connect the 50Ω feedthrough termination to the INPUT connector.
2. Press the following keys:

[**Preset**]
[**Spcl Fctn**]
  [SINGLE CAL]
  [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
[**Range/Input**]
  [RANGE]
  –20
  [dBm]
[**Freq**]
  [FULL SPAN]
[**Res BW**]
  [RES BW]
  4.5
  [Hz]
[**Avg/Pk Hld**]
  [VIDEO AVERAGE]
[**Sweep**]
  [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]

3. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a and b:

Frequency
50 Hz† or 60 Hz‡
100 Hz† or 120 Hz‡
150 Hz† or 180 Hz ‡
12.5 kHz
24.7623 kHz
35.7134 kHz
100 kHz
187.5 kHz
250 kHz
10 MHz

† If local line frequency is 50 Hz, check this frequency.

‡ If local line frequency is 60 Hz, check this frequency.

a. Press the following keys:

[MANUAL FREQ] (to frequency in table)

b. Enter the Man readout in the test record.

4. Noise Level

Operation Verification — Yes

For Operation Verification, check only the frequencies listed in the shaded boxes.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its dynamic range specification for noise level. In this test, the analyzer's noise level marker function measures the noise level. The noise level is measured using the receiver's 50Ω input path, with low distortion mode on and off, and using the 1 MΩ input path.

Equipment Required: 50Ω Feedthrough Termination
100 kΩ Feedthrough Termination

1. Connect the 50Ω feedthrough termination to the INPUT connector.
2. Press the following keys:

   [**Preset**]
   [**Spcl Fctn**]
       [SINGLE CAL]
       [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
   [**Range/Input**]
       [RANGE]
       −20
       [dBm]
   [**Freq**]
       [ZERO SPAN]
   [**Marker Fctn**]
       [NOISE LVL **ON** OFF]
   [**Meas Type**]
       [LOW DIST **ON** OFF]

3. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a and b:

For Performance Tests

Resolution Bandwidth	Frequency
17 kHz	150 MHz 140 MHz 120 MHz
	71 MHz 19 MHz 5.3 MHz
	53 kHz
290 Hz	5.3 kHz
73 Hz	530 Hz

For Operation Verfication

Resolution Bandwidth	Frequency
17 kHz	150 MHz 120 MHz 19 MHz
73 Hz	530 Hz

a. Press the following keys:

[**Res BW**]

[RES BW] (to resolution bandwidth in table)

[**Freq**]

[CENTER] (to frequency in table)

b. Enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record.

4. Press the following keys:

[**Meas Type**]

[LOW DIST ON **OFF**]

5. Repeat step 3.

6. Disconnect the 50Ω feedthrough termination, and connect the 100 kΩ feedthrough termination to the INPUT connector.

7. Press the following keys:

[**Range/Input**]

[1 MEGOHM]

8. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a and b:

For Performance Tests

Resolution Bandwidth	Frequency
17 kHz	40 MHz 10.1 MHz 101 kHz
290 Hz	10.1 kHz
73 Hz	1.1 kHz
9.1 Hz	110 Hz

For Operation Verification

Resolution Bandwidth	Frequency
17 kHz	40 MHz
290 Hz	10.1 kHz
9.1 Hz	110 Hz

a. Press the following keys:

[**Res BW**]

[RES BW] (to resolution bandwidth in table)

[**Freq**]

[CENTER] (to frequency in table)

b. Enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record.

5. Frequency Accuracy

Operation Verification – Yes

For Operation Verification, the procedure is the same as the Performance Test procedure.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its frequency accuracy specification. In this test, the analyzer's counter function measures an accurate 100 MHz signal. The frequency limits are then calculated using the number of days since the last frequency reference adjustment.

Note The HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer must be on for 48 hours before performing this test.

Equipment Required:
- Synthesized Signal Generator
- Frequency Standard
- N(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapter
- BNC Cables (2)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-1.

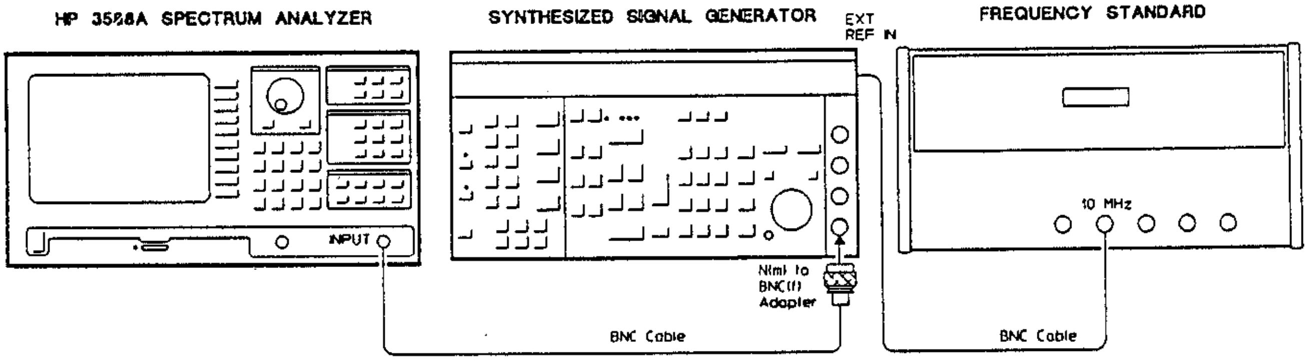


Figure 3-1. Frequency Accuracy Setup

2. Set the signal generator as follows:

Frequency	100 MHz
Amplitude	0 dBm

3. Press the following keys:

   [**Preset**]
   [**Spcl Fctn**]
      [SINGLE CAL]
      [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]

4. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

   [**Marker**]
      [MKR --> PEAK]
   [**Marker Fctn**]
      [FREQ CNTR **ON** OFF]

5. Enter the **Cntr** readout in the test record.

6. Calculate the lower frequency limit specification using one of the following formulas, and enter the result in the test record's Calculated Lower Limit column.

   Without option 001 $= 100 \times \cancel{106}\ 10^6 - (25 \times N) - 50 - 0.1$
   (N = number of months since the 80 MHz reference VCXO was adjusted.)

   ~~With option 001 $= 100 \times 106 - (12.5 \times N) - 1 - 0.1$~~
   ~~(N = number of months since the oven frequency was adjusted.)~~

7. Calculate the upper frequency limit specification using one of the following formulas, and enter the result in the test record's Calculated Upper Limit column.

   Without option 001 $= 100 \times \cancel{106}\ 10^6 + (25 \times N) + 50 + 0.1$
   (N = number of months since the 80 MHz reference VCXO was adjusted.)

   ~~With option 001 $= 100 \times 106 + (12.5 \times N) + 1 + 0.1$~~
   ~~(N = number of months since the oven frequency was adjusted.)~~

6. Spurious Responses

Operation Verification – Yes

For Operation Verification, the procedure is the same as the Performance Test procedure.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its dynamic range specification for spurious responses. In this test, the analyzer measures spurious responses such as, API spurs, step loop spurs, sum loop spurs, and LO sideband spurs. The analyzer first measures a signal from the signal generator, establishing a reference level. Then, using its offset marker, the analyzer measures the spur.

Equipment Required: Synthesized Signal Generator
N(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapter
BNC Cables (2)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-2.

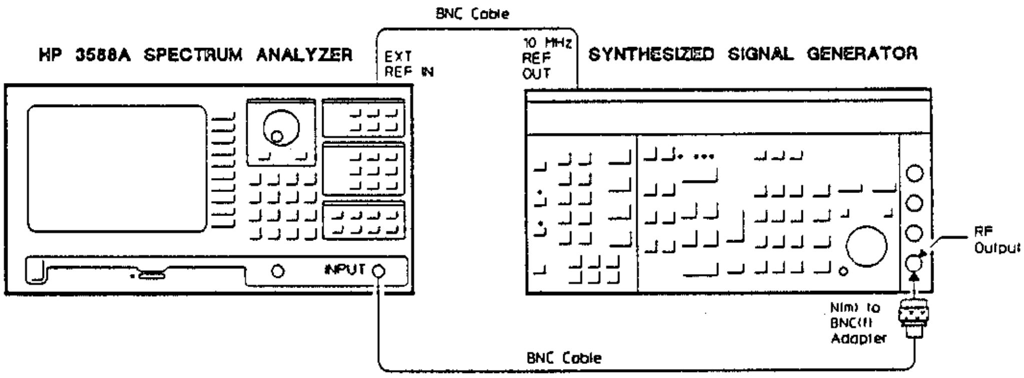


Figure 3-2. Spurious Responses Setup

2. Set the signal generator's amplitude to –21 dBm.

3. Press the following keys:

   [Preset]
   [Spcl Fctn]
      [SINGLE CAL]
      [AUTO CAL ON OFF]
   [Range/Input]
      [RANGE]
      –20
      [dBm]
   [Res BW]
      [RES BW]
      4.5
      [Hz]
   [Avg/Pk Hld]
      [VIDEO AVERAGE]
   [Sweep]
      [SWEEP AUTO MAN]

4. For each of the following source frequencies, perform steps a through c:

Source Frequency (MHz)	Spur Frequency (MHz)
7.8125	10.8428
9.8125	9.8248
149.8125	149.8248
95.81274	95.81254
95.8149	95.8129
100.79274	100.79254
100.7949	100.7929
100.79454	100.79254
100.794504	100.792504
100.7945004	100.7925004
1.8125	4.81373
7.81496	4.81373
144.8125	144.822623
144.832746	144.822623
89.9125	89.8125

   a. Set the signal generator's frequency to the source frequency in the table.

   b. Press the following keys:
      [MANUAL FREQ] (to source frequency in table)
   [Marker]
      [ZERO OFFSET]
   [Sweep]
      [MANUAL FREQ] (to spur frequency in table)

   c. Enter the Δ Man readout in test record.

7. Image Responses

Operation Verification — Yes

For Operation Verification, the procedure is the same as the Performance Test procedure.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its dynamic range specification for image responses. In this test, the analyzer measures the IF image spurs. The analyzer first measures a signal from the signal generator, establishing a reference level. Then, using its offset marker, the analyzer measures the image spurs.

Equipment Required:	Synthesized Signal Generator N(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapter BNC Cables (2)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-3.

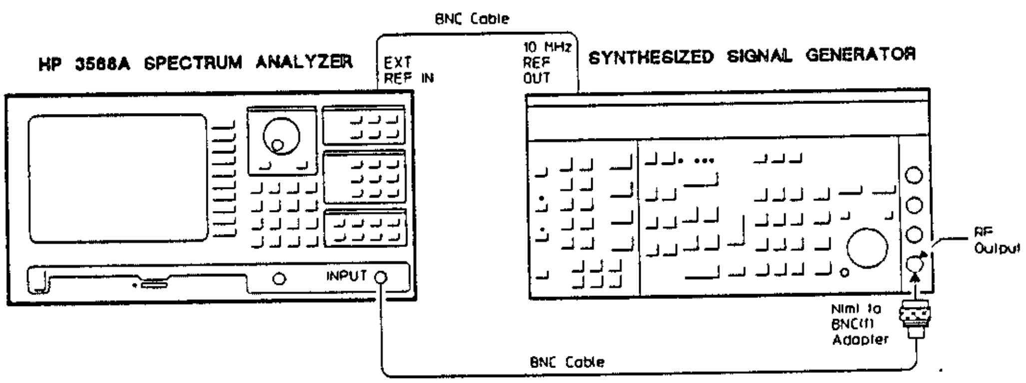


Figure 3-3. Image Responses Setup

2. Set the signal generator as follows:

Amplitude	+10 dBm
Frequency	61.23456 MHz

3. Press the following keys:

   [Preset]
   [Spcl Fctn]
   [SINGLE CAL]
   [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
   [Range/Input]
   [RANGE]
   10
   [dBm]
   [Res BW]
   [RES BW]
   4.5
   [Hz]
   [Sweep]
   [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]
   [MANUAL FREQ]
   61.23456
   [MHz]
   [Marker]
   [ZERO OFFSET]
   [Avg/Pk Hld]
   [VIDEO AVERAGE]

4. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a and b:

Frequency (MHz)
40.85956
60.85956
61.35956

   a. Press the following keys:

   [Sweep]
   [MANUAL FREQ] (to frequency in table)

   b. Enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record.

8. Input Harmonic Distortion

Operation Verification — Yes

For Operation Verification, only perform steps 1 through 4.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its dynamic range specification for input harmonic distortion. In this test, a low pass filter attenuates the harmonics of a signal from the synthesizer/level generator. The analyzer then measures the signal, establishing a reference level. Then, using its offset marker, the analyzer measures the second and third harmonics. Harmonic distortion is measured using the receiver's 50Ω input path, with low distortion mode on and off, and using the 1 MΩ input path.

Equipment Required:

- Synthesizer/Level Generator
- 21 MHz Low Pass Filter
- 50Ω Feedthrough Termination
- BNC Cables (3)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-4.

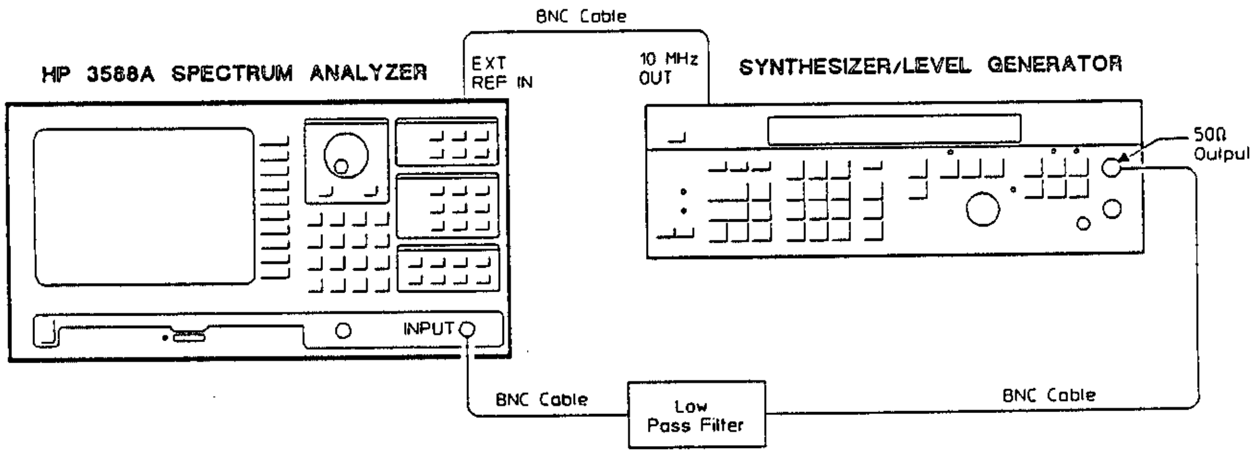


Figure 3-4. Input Harmonic Distortion Setup

2. Set the synthesizer/level generator's amplitude to −2 dBm.

3. Press the following keys:

[Preset]
[Spcl Fctn]
  [SINGLE CAL]
  [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
[Range/Input]
  [RANGE]
  0
  [dBm]
[Res BW]
  [RES BW]
  4.5
  [Hz]
[Sweep]
  [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]
[Avg/Pk Hld]
  [VIDEO AVERAGE]
[Meas Type]
  [LOW DIST **ON** OFF]

4. For each of the following fundamental frequencies, using the filter listed perform steps a through e:

Low Pass Filter	Fundamental Frequency (MHz)	Second Harmonic (MHz)	Third Harmonic (MHz)
50 MHz	47.265018	94.530036	141.795054
21 MHz	18.816541	37.633082	56.449623

a. Set the synthesizer/level generator's frequency to the fundamental frequency in the table.

b. Press the following keys:

[Sweep]
  [MANUAL FREQ] (to fundamental frequency in table)
[Marker]
  [ZERO OFFSET]
[Sweep]
  [MANUAL FREQ] (to second harmonic in table)

c. Enter the Δ Man readout in the test record.

d. Press the following keys:

  [MANUAL FREQ] (to third harmonic in table)

e. Enter the Δ Man readout in the test record.

5. Press the following keys:

   [Meas Type]

   [LOW DIST ON OFF]

6. Repeat step 4.

7. Disconnect the cable connected to the INPUT connector. Connect the 50Ω feedthrough termination to the INPUT connector, and connect the cable to the 50Ω feedthrough termination.

8. Press the following keys:

   [Range/Input]

   [1 MEGOHM]

9. For each of the following fundamental frequencies, using the filter listed perform steps a through e:

Low Pass Filter	Fundamental Frequency (MHz)	Second Harmonic (MHz)
21 MHz	18.816541	37.633082

a. Set the synthesizer/level generator's frequency to the fundamental frequency in the table.

b. Press the following keys:

[Sweep]

[MANUAL FREQ] (to fundamental frequency in table)

[Marker]

[ZERO OFFSET]

[Sweep]

[MANUAL FREQ] (to second harmonic in table)

c. Enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record.

d. Press the following keys:

[MANUAL FREQ] (to third harmonic in table)

e. Enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record.

9. Intermodulation Distortion

Operation Verification — No

Do not perform this test for Operation Verification.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its dynamic range specification for intermodulation distortion. In this test, a 50Ω directional bridge mixes two signals. The resulting modulated signal is measured by the analyzer, establishing a reference level. Then, using its offset marker, the analyzer measures the second and third order intermodulation products (the sum and difference frequencies). Intermodulation distortion is measured using the receiver's 50Ω input path, with low distortion mode on and off, and using the 1 MΩ input path.

Equipment Required:

- Synthesized Signal Generator
- Synthesizer/Level Generator
- 50Ω Directional Bridge
- 50Ω Feedthrough Termination
- N(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapters (4)
- SMA(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapters (4)
- BNC Cables (7)
- BNC to Alligator Clip (2)
- Dual Banana to BNC(f) Adapter
- BNC Tee
- SMA(m)-to-BNC(m) Adapters(2)
- N(f)-to-BNC(m) Adapters (2)
- 10 dB Amplifiers (2)
- 10 dB Attenuators (2)
- Power Suply

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-5.

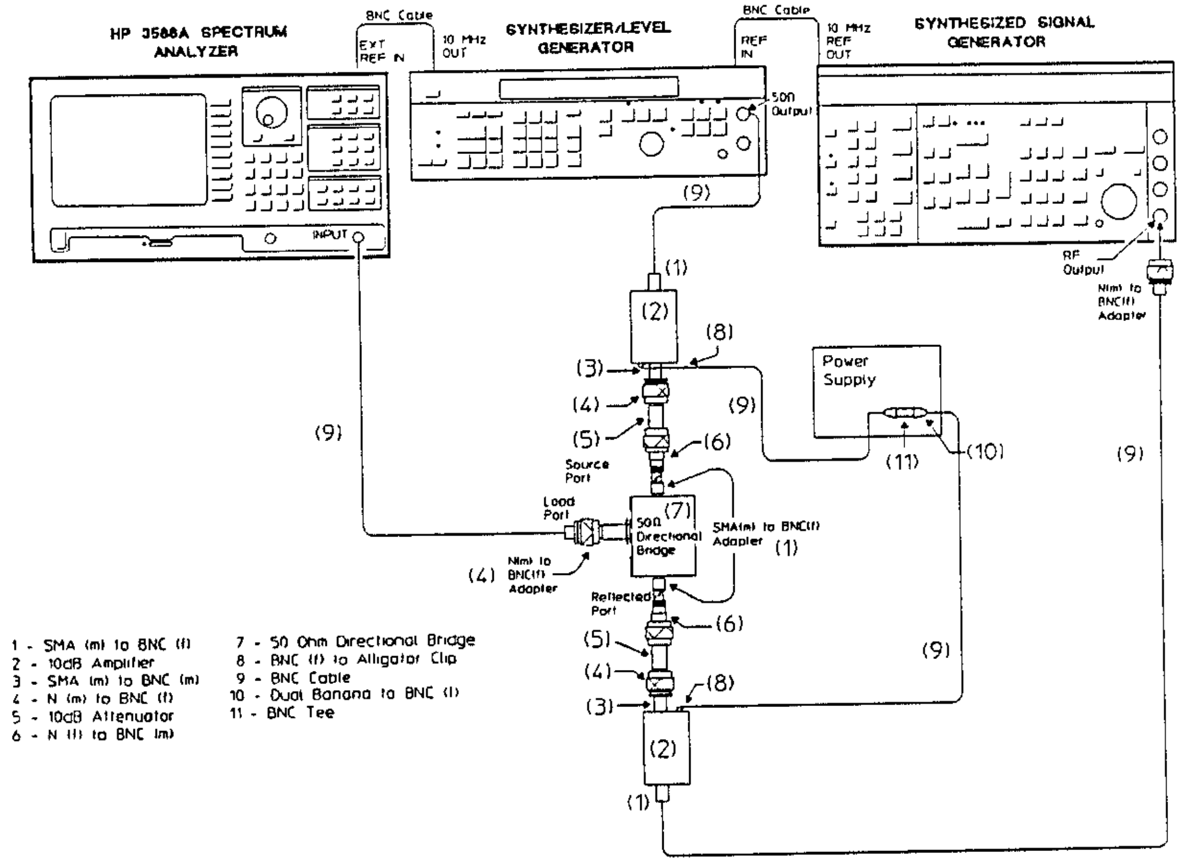


Figure 3-5. Intermodulation Distortion Setup

2. Press the following keys:

   [Preset]
   [Spcl Fctn]
      [SINGLE CAL]
      [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
   [Range/Input]
      [RANGE]
      –20
      [dBm]
   [Freq]
      [FULL SPAN]
   [Res BW]
      [RES BW]
      1.1
      [Hz]
   [Meas Type]
      [LOW DIST **ON** OFF]

[Sweep]
[SWEEP AUTO MAN]
[MANUAL FREQ]
23.634466
[MHz]

3. Set the signal generator's frequency to 23.634466 MHz, and adjust its amplitude for a Man readout of –26.0 dBm ± 0.1 dB (approximately –19 dBm).

4. For each of the following source frequencies, perform steps a through h:

Source Frequency	2nd Order Difference	2nd Order Sum	3rd Order
23.6346 MHz	134 Hz	47.269066 MHz	23.634734 MHz
23.637307 MHz	2.841 kHz	47.271773 MHz	23.640148 MHz
23.694466 MHz	60 kHz	47.328923 MHz	23.754466 MHz

a. Press the following keys:
[Sweep]
[MANUAL FREQ] (to source frequency in table)

b. Set the synthesizer/level generator's frequency to the source frequency in the table, and adjust its amplitude for a Man readout of –26.0 dBm ± 0.1 dB (approximately –19 dBm).

c. Press the following keys:
[Marker]
[ZERO OFFSET]
[Avg/Pk Hld]
[VIDEO AVERAGE]
[Sweep]
[MANUAL FREQ] (to second order difference frequency in table)

d. Enter the Δ Man readout in the test record.

e. Press the following keys:
[MANUAL FREQ] (to second order sum frequency in table)

f. Enter the Δ Man readout in the test record.

g. Press the following keys:
[MANUAL FREQ] (to third order frequency in table)

h. Enter the Δ Man readout in the test record.

i. Press the following keys:
[Marker]
[OFFSET ON OFF]
[Avg/Pk Hld]
[OFF]

5. Press the following keys:

    [**Meas Type**]
        [LOW DIST ON **OFF**]
    [**Sweep**]
        [MANUAL FREQ]
        23.634466
        [MHz]

6. Adjust the signal generator's amplitude for a **Man** readout of –26.0 dBm ± 0.1 dB (approximately –19 dBm).

7. Repeat step 4.

8. Disconnect the cable connected to the INPUT connector. Connect the 50Ω feedthrough termination to the INPUT connector, and connect the cable to the 50Ω feedthrough termination.

9. Press the following keys:

    [**Sweep**]
        [MANUAL FREQ]
        23.634466
        [MHz]
    [**Range/Input**]
        [1 MEGOHM]

10. Adjust the signal generator's amplitude for a **Man** readout of –6.0 dBm ± 0.1 dB (approximately +1 dBm).

11. For each of the following source frequencies, perform steps a through g.

Source Frequency	2nd Order	3rd Order
23.6346 MHz	134 Hz	23.634734 MHz
23.637307 MHz	2.841 kHz	23.640148 MHz
23.694466 MHz	60 kHz	23.754466 MHz

a. Press the following keys:

    [**Sweep**]
        [MANUAL FREQ] (to source frequency in table)

b. Set the synthesizer/level generator's frequency to the source frequency in the table, and adjust its amplitude for a **Man** readout of –6.0 dBm ± 0.1 dB (approximately +1 dBm).

c. Press the following keys:

[**Marker**]
[ZERO OFFSET]
[**Avg/Pk Hld**]
[VIDEO AVERAGE]
[**Sweep**]
[MANUAL FREQ] (to second order frequency in table)

d. Enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record.

e. Press the following keys:

[MANUAL FREQ] (to third order frequency in table)

f. Enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record.

g. Press the following keys:

[**Marker**]
[OFFSET ON **OFF**]
[**Avg/Pk Hld**]
[OFF]

10. Source Amplitude Accuracy and Frequency Response

Operation Verification – Yes

For Operation Verification, check only the frequencies listed in the shaded boxes.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its source specification for absolute amplitude accuracy and frequency response. In this test, a multimeter measures the analyzer's source from 10 Hz to 100 kHz and a power meter measures the analyzer's source from 300 kHz to 150 MHz. The value measured at 300 kHz is used to calculate the lower and upper limit specifications for all frequencies, except 300 kHz.

Equipment Required:	Digital Multimeter
	Power Meter
	Power Sensor
	50Ω Feedthrough Termination
	BNC(f)-to-Dual Banana Plug Adapter
	N(f)-to-BNC(m) Adapter
	BNC Cable

1. Connect the 50Ω feedthrough termination to the multimeter using the adapter.
2. Measure the resistance of the feedthrough termination and enter as the reference impedance for dBm operation (RES). Then set the multimeter's function to ac volts (most accurate mode), ac bandwidth to 10 Hz - 1 MHz, and math mode to dBm. For an HP 3458A Digital Multimeter, press the following keys:

blue shift key	Reset
OHM	
blue shift key	S
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until SMATH is shown)
10 (RES)	ENTER
ACV	
blue shift key	C
Menu Scroll ⇑	(until ACBAND is shown)
10, 1000000	ENTER
blue shift key	S
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until SETACV is shown)
3 (SYNC)	ENTER
blue shift key	L
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until MATH is shown)
5 (dBm)	ENTER

Note

If your digital multimeter does not have dBm math capability, record the resistance of the feedthrough termination (RES) for later calculations.

3. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-6.

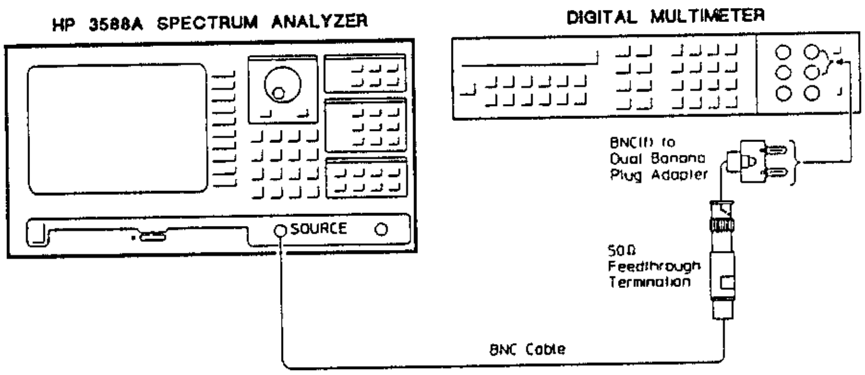


Figure 3-6. Source Responses Setup for Low Frequencies

4. Press the following keys:

   [**Preset**]
   [**Spcl Fctn**]
      [SINGLE CAL]
      [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
   [**Freq**]
      [FULL SPAN]
   [**Source**]
      [SOURCE **ON** OFF]
      [SOURCE AMPLITUDE]
      10
      [dBm]
   [**Sweep**]
      [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]

5. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a and b:

For Performance Tests

Frequency
10 Hz
100 Hz
1 kHz
10 kHz
30 kHz
100 kHz

For Operation Verification

Frequency
10 Hz
100 Hz
10 kHz
30 kHz

a. Press the following keys:

[MANUAL FREQ] (to frequency in table)

b. Enter the multimeter's readout in the test record.

Note

If your digital multimeter does not have dBm math capability, use the following formula to convert your measurement results to dBm.

$10 \times \log_{10}((\text{readout}^2/\text{RES})/1\ \text{mW}) = \text{dBm}$ res = 49.984

readout = multimeter's readout in volts
RES = measured resistance of the feedthrough termination

---

6. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-7.

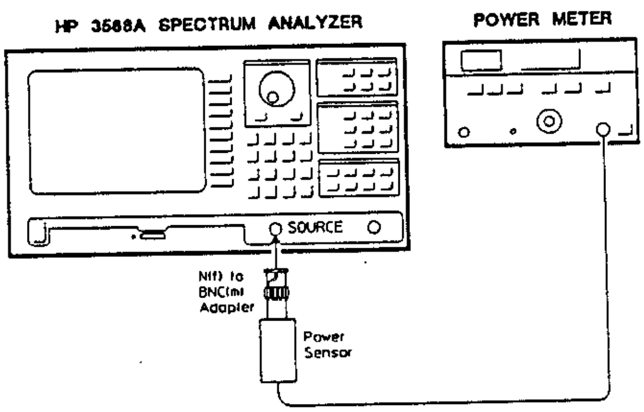


Figure 3-7. Source Response Setup for High Frequencies

7. Set the power meter's function to dBm.

8. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a through c:

For Performance Tests

Frequency
300 kHz
500 kHz
1 MHz
2 MHz
5 MHz
10 MHz
25 MHz
40 MHz
55 MHz
70 MHz
85 MHz
100 MHz
120 MHz
135 MHz
150 MHz

For Operation Verification

Frequency
300 kHz
10 MHz
40 MHz
100 MHz
150 MHz

a. Press the following keys:
[MANUAL FREQ] (to frequency in table)

b. Set the power meter's calibration factor for the frequency in the table.

c. Enter the power meter's readout in the test record.

9. Subtract 1 dB from the measured value at 300 kHz. Enter the result in the test record as the lower limit specification for all frequencies, except 300 kHz.

10. Add 1 dB to the measured value at 300 kHz. Enter the result in the test record as the upper limit specification for all frequencies, except 300 kHz.

11a. Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness

Operation Verification – Yes

For Operation Verification, only perform steps 1 through 34.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its amplitude accuracy specification. In this test, the analyzer measures the power splitter and cable errors at four spans and stores the results in its internal data registers. A milliwatt power meter provides correction to the source, maintaining 0 dBm at the power sensor input. Then the analyzer measures the flatness of each frequency span. Using its internal math functions, the analyzer corrects for any errors caused by the power splitter and cables. This test checks the input flatness from 10 Hz to 150 MHz in the 50Ω input path and from 10 Hz to 40 MHz in the 1 MΩ input path.

Note

Test 11b, "Alternate Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness" does not require a milliwatt power meter. Perform either this test or test 11b, "Alternate Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness."

Equipment Required:

- Milliwatt Power Meter
- Power Splitter
- Error Correction Cable
- 50Ω Feedthrough Termination
- BNC Cables (3)
- N(f)-to-BNC(f) Adapter
- N(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapters(3)

1. Set the power switch to STANDBY (⏻) and remove the power cord. Remove the top cover (see figure 3-8).

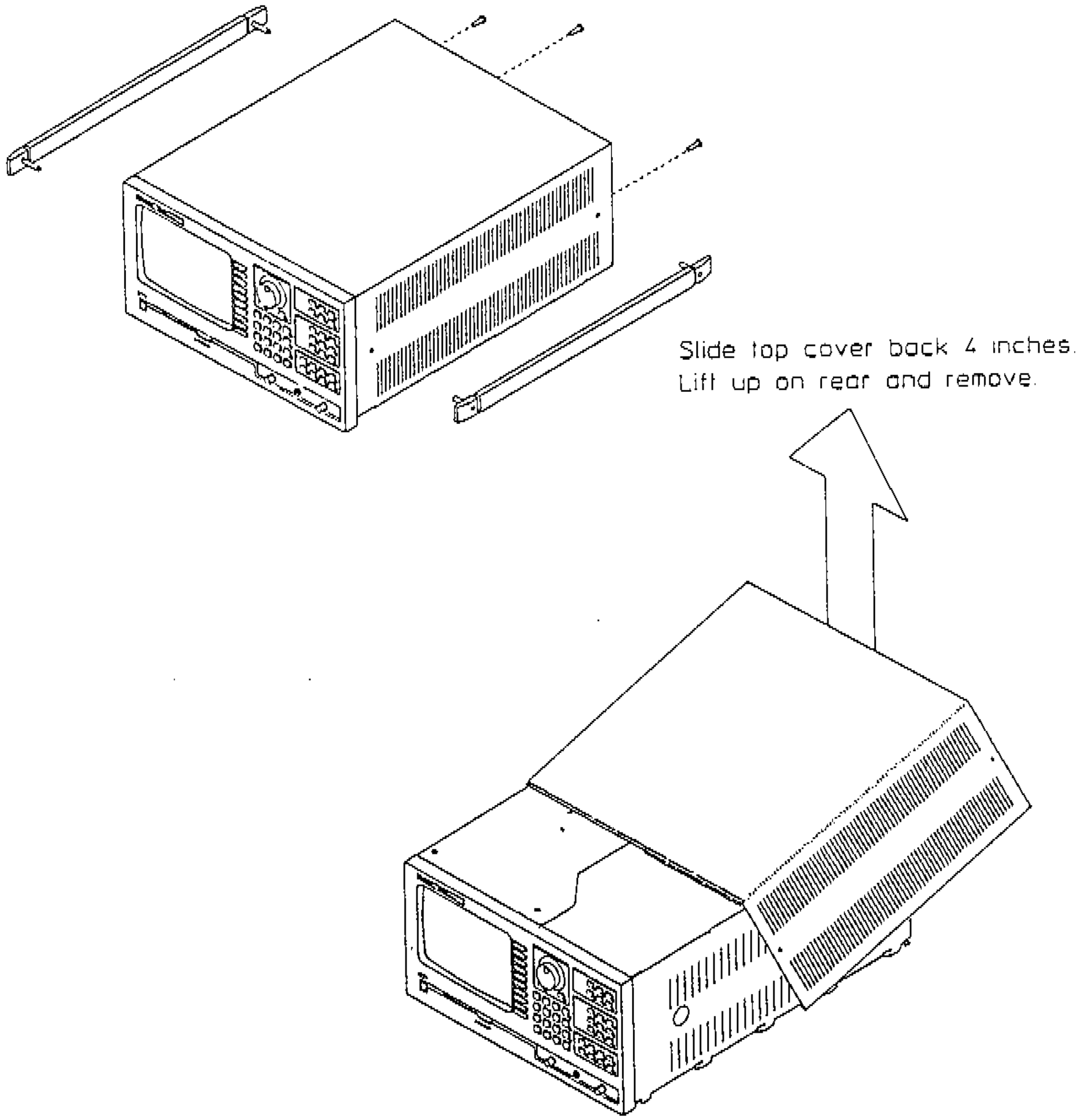


Figure 3-8. Removing Top Cover

Warning

When replacing the handle assemblies, be careful to position properly and attach firmly. If improperly attached, the handles could come off when lifting the analyzer, causing personal injury.

2. Reconnect the power cord and set the power switch to ON (I).

3. Set the milliwatt power meter as follows:

Range	0 dBm, ± 0.2 dBm (red)
Ri	50Ω, 0 dBm
Control Voltage Gain	maximum (clockwise)
Control Voltage Polarity	+ (positive)

4. Connect the milliwatt power sensor to its calibration output and adjust CAL for a 0 dBm reading.

5. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-9.

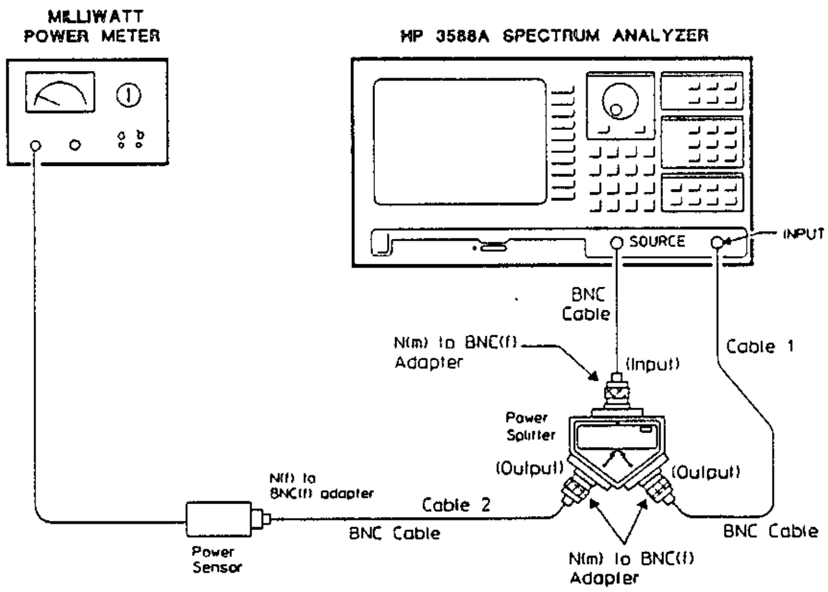


Figure 3-9. Frequency Response Setup

6. Press the following keys:

[Preset]
[Spcl Fctn]
  [SINGLE CAL]
  [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
[Trigger]
  [ARM AUTO **MAN**]
[Source]
  [SOURCE **ON** OFF]
  [SOURCE AMPLITUDE]
  6 (nominal loss of power splitter)
  [dBm]
[Freq]
  [START]
  10
  [Hz]
  [STOP]
  100
  [Hz]
[Res BW]
  [RES BW]
  4.5
  [Hz]
[Range/Input]
  [RANGE]
  10
  [dBm]
[Sweep]
  [SWEEP TIME]
  13
  [SEC]
[Trigger]
  [ARM]

7. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

   [**Save/Recall**]
      [DEFAULT DISK]
      [VOLATILE RAM DISK]
      [CANCEL/RETURN]
      [SAVE TRACE]
      [INTO D1]
      [SAVE STATE]
      STATE1

Note

To type in STATE1, use the marker knob to highlight the space after STATE, then press [1]. If a character needs to be deleted, use the marker knob to highlight the character, then press [DELETE CHARACTER].

      [ENTER]
   [**Freq**]
      [START]
      100
      [Hz]
      [STOP]
      30
      [kHz]
   [**Res BW**]
      [RES BW]
      73
      [Hz]
   [**Sweep**]
      [SWEEP TIME]
      12
      [SEC]
   [**Trigger**]
      [ARM]

8. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

[Save/Recall]
[SAVE TRACE]
[INTO D3]
[SAVE STATE]
STATE2
[ENTER]
[Freq]
[START]
30
[kHz]
[STOP]
40
[MHz]
[Res BW]
[RES BW]
4.6
[kHz]
[Sweep]
[SWEEP TIME]
10
[SEC]
[Trigger]
[ARM]

9. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

[Save/Recall]
[SAVE TRACE]
[INTO D5]
[SAVE STATE]
STATE3
[ENTER]
[Freq]
[STOP]
150
[MHz]
[Res BW]
[RES BW]
4.6
[kHz]
[Sweep]
[SWEEP TIME]
15
[SEC]
[Trigger]
[ARM]

10. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

    [Save/Recall]

    [SAVE TRACE]
    [INTO D7]
    [SAVE STATE]
    STATE4
    [ENTER]

11. Referring to figure 3-9, disconnect the cable connected to the INPUT connector (cable 1) and connect to the power sensor. Connect the cable that was connected to the power sensor (cable 2) to the INPUT connector. Do NOT disconnect the cables from the power splitter.

12. Press the following keys:

    [Trigger]

    [ARM]

13. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

    [Save/Recall]

    [SAVE TRACE]
    [INTO D8]
    [RECALL STATE]
    STATE3
    [ENTER]

    [Trigger]

    [ARM]

14. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

    [Save/Recall]

    [SAVE TRACE]
    [INTO D6]
    [RECALL STATE]
    STATE2
    [ENTER]

    [Trigger]

    [ARM]

15. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

    [Save/Recall]

    [SAVE TRACE]
    [INTO D4]
    [RECALL STATE]
    STATE1
    [ENTER]

    [Trigger]

    [ARM]

16. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

   [**Save/Recall**]
      [SAVE TRACE]
      [INTO D2]
   [**Math**]
      [DEFINE F1] (F1 = SPEC/(D2/D1))
      [SPECTRUM]
      [/]
      [( ]
      [DATA REG (D1-D8)]
      [DATA REG D2]
      [/]
      [DATA REG (D1-D8)]
      [DATA REG D1]
      [ )]
      [ENTER]
      [DEFINE F2] (F2 = SPEC/(D4/D3))
      [SPECTRUM]
      [/]
      [( ]
      [DATA REG (D1-D8)]
      [DATA REG D4]
      [/]
      [DATA REG (D1-D8)]
      [DATA REG D3]
      [ )]
      [ENTER]
      [DEFINE F3] (F3 = SPEC/(D6/D5))
      [SPECTRUM]
      [/]
      [( ]
      [DATA REG (D1-D8)]
      [DATA REG D6]
      [/]
      [DATA REG (D1-D8)]
      [DATA REG D5]
      [ )]
      [ENTER]
      [DEFINE F4] (F4 = SPEC/(D8/D7))
      [SPECTRUM]
      [/]
      [( ]
      [DATA REG (D1-D8)]
      [DATA REG D8]
      [/]
      [DATA REG (D1-D8)]
      [DATA REG D7]
      [ )]
      [ENTER]

17. Connect the error correction cable from the milliwatt power meter (red to A and black to B) to A42 J5 (EXT LVL). See figure 3-10.

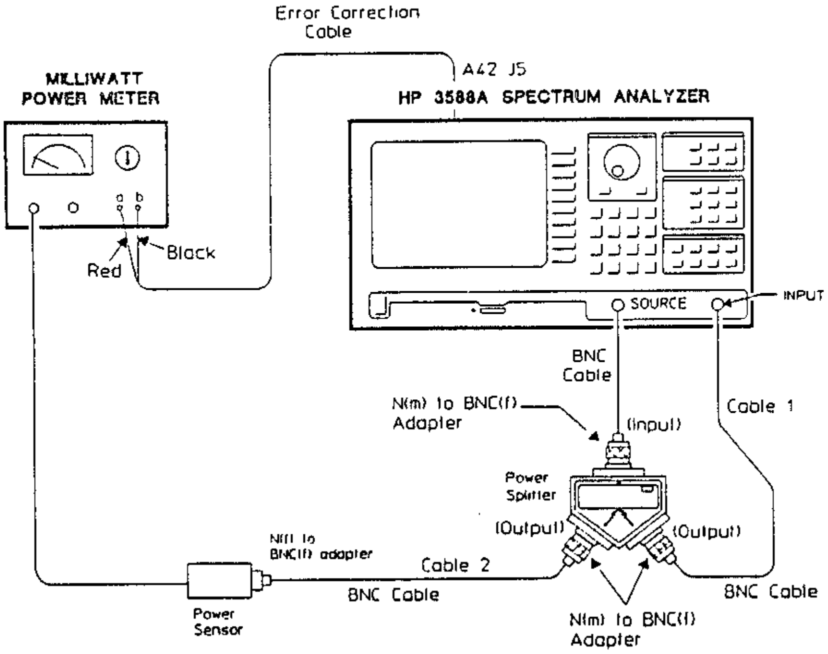


Figure 3-10. Connecting Error Correction Cable

Note A calibration failure will occur if the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer does an internal calibration while the error correction cable is connected to A42 J5. Make sure to disconnect the error correction cable before pressing [**Preset**], [SINGLE CAL], [AUTO CAL **ON** OFF], or before cycling power.

---

18. Adjust the milliwatt power meter's control voltage reference to 0 dBm. If unable to adjust to 0 dBm, set the control voltage polarity to – (negative) and adjust the control voltage reference again.

19. Press the following keys:

[Save/Recall]
  [RECALL STATE]
  STATE4
  [ENTER]
[Trace Data]
  [FUNCTION (F1-F5)]
  [F4]
[Res BW]
  [RES BW]
  9.1
  [kHz]
[Sweep]
  [SWEEP TIME]
  200
  [SEC]
[Trigger]
  [ARM]

20. Wait for the sweep to reach the first graticule, then press the following keys:

[Sweep]
  [SWEEP TIME]
  60
  [SEC]

21. After a complete sweep, press the following keys:

    [**Scale**]
        [AUTOSCALE]
    [**Marker**]
        [MKR --> PEAK]

22. Enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the maximum measured value for 30 kHz to 150 MHz.

23. Position the marker at the minimum point on the trace, and enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the minimum measured value for 30 kHz to 150 MHz.

24. Position the marker at the maximum point above 300 kHz and below 40 MHz, and enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the maximum measured value for 300 kHz to 40 MHz.

25. Position the marker at the minimum point above 300 kHz and below 40 MHz, and enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the minimum measured value for 300 kHz to 40 MHz.

26. Press the following keys:

    [**Save/Recall**]
        [RECALL STATE]
        STATE2
        [ENTER]
    [**Trace Data**]
        [FUNCTION (F1-F5)]
        [F2]
    [**Res BW**]
        [RES BW]
        73
        [Hz]
    [**Sweep**]
        [SWEEP TIME]
        50
        [SEC]
    [**Trigger**]
        [ARM]

27. Wait for the a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

    [**Scale**]
        [AUTOSCALE]
    [**Marker**]
        [MKR --> PEAK]

28. Enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the maximum measured value for 100 Hz to 30 kHz.

29. Position the marker at the minimum point on the trace, and enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the minimum measured value for 100 Hz to 30 kHz.

30. Press the following keys:

[Save/Recall]
[SAVE STATE]
STATE2
[ENTER]
[RECALL STATE]
STATE1
[ENTER]
[Trace Data]
[FUNCTION (F1-F5)]
[F1]
[Res BW]
[RES BW]
4.5
[Hz]
[Sweep]
[SWEEP TIME]
50
[SEC]
[Trigger]
[ARM]

31. Wait for a sweep, then press the following keys:

[Scale]
[AUTOSCALE]
[Save/Recall]
[SAVE STATE]
STATE1
[ENTER]
[Marker]
[MKR --> PEAK]

32. Enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the maximum measured value for 10 Hz to 100 Hz.

33. Position the marker at the minimum point on the trace, and enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the minimum measured value for 10 Hz to 100 Hz.

Note

This completes the Operation Verification procedure for Input Amplitude Accuracy and Flatness. Set the power switch to STANDBY (⏻) and remove the power cord. Disconnect the error correction cable from A42 J5, and replace the top cover and handle assembly (see figure 3-8).
To complete the Performance Test procedure, continue following this procedure (do not disconnect the error correction cable or replace the top cover).

---

34. Disconnect cable 2 from the INPUT connector. Connect a 50Ω feedthrough termination to the INPUT connector and connect cable 2 to the feedthrough termination.

35. Press the following keys:

[Save/Recall]
  [RECALL STATE]
  STATE3
  [ENTER]
[Input/Range]
  [1 MEGOHM]
[Trace Data]
  [FUNCTION (F1-F5)]
  [F3]
[Sweep]
  [SWEEP TIME]
  120
  [SEC]
[Trigger]
  [ARM]

36. Wait for the sweep to reach the first graticule, then press the following keys:

    [Sweep]
    - [SWEEP TIME]
    - **30**
    - [SEC]

37. After a complete sweep, press the following keys:

    [Scale]
    - [AUTOSCALE]

    [Marker]
    - [MKR --> PEAK]

38. Enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the maximum measured value for 30 kHz to 40 MHz.

39. Position the marker at the minimum point on the trace, and enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the minimum measured value for 30 kHz to 40 MHz.

40. Press the following keys:

    [Save/Recall]
    - [RECALL STATE]
    - **STATE2**
    - [ENTER]

    [Input/Range]
    - [1 MEGOHM]

    [Trigger]
    - [ARM]

41. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

    [Scale]
    - [AUTO SCALE]

    [Marker]
    - [MKR --> PEAK]

42. Enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the maximum measured value for 100 Hz to 30 kHz.

43. Position the marker at the minimum point on the trace, and enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the minimum measured value for 100 Hz to 30 kHz.

44. Press the following keys:

    [**Save/Recall**]
        [RECALL STATE]
        STATE1
        [ENTER]
    [**Input/Range**]
        [1 MEGOHM]
    [**Trigger**]
        [ARM]

45. Wait for a complete sweep, then press the following keys:

    [**Scale**]
        [AUTOSCALE]
    [**Marker**]
        [MKR --> PEAK]

46. Enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the maximum measured value for 10 Hz to 100 Hz.

47. Position the marker at the minimum point on the trace, and enter the **Mkr** readout in the test record as the minimum measured value for 10 Hz to 100 Hz.

48. Set the power switch to STANDBY (⏻) and remove the power cord. Disconnect the error correction cable from A42 J5, and replace the top cover and handle assembly (see figure 3-8)

11b. Alternate Frequency Response (Amplitude Flatness)

Operation Verification — Yes

For Operation Verification, only perform steps 1 through 6. Also, check only the frequencies listed in the shaded box.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its amplitude accuracy specification for frequency response. In this test, the analyzer generates and measures a signal from 10 Hz to 150 MHz using the receiver's 50Ω input path and from 10 Hz to 40 MHz using the 1 MΩ input path. The source amplitude levels measured in test 10, Source Amplitude Accuracy and Frequency Response, are subtracted from the levels measured in this test for the 50Ω input path. Since the receiver's 1 MΩ input path requires a lower source level, this test measures the source's output (with a multimeter from 10 Hz to 100 kHz and with a power meter from 300 kHz to 40 MHz). These levels are subtracted from the levels measured for the 1 MΩ input path. Then for specified frequency ranges in both the 50Ω and 1 MΩ input paths, the largest negative error is subtracted from the largest positive error, resulting in the frequency response error.

Equipment Required:

- Power Meter
- Power Sensor
- Digital Multimeter
- 50Ω Feedthrough Termination
- N(f)-to-BNC(m) Adapter
- BNC Cable
- BNC(f)-to-Dual Banana Plug Adapter

Note This test is an alternate for test 11a, "Frequency Response." Perform either this test or test 11a, "Frequency Response."

1. Connect the SOURCE connector to the INPUT connector using a BNC cable.

2. Press the following keys:

   [**Preset**]
   [**Spcl Fctn**]
      [SINGLE CAL]
      [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
   [**Freq**]
      [FULL SPAN]
   [**Source**]
      [SOURCE **ON** OFF]
      [SOURCE AMPLITUDE]
      10
      [dBm]
   [**Range/Input**]
      [RANGE]
      20
      [dBm]
   [**Res BW**]
      [RES BW]
      4.5
      [Hz]
   [**Sweep**]
      [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]

3. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a and b.

For Performance Tests

Frequency
10 Hz
100 Hz
1 kHz
10 kHz
30 kHz
100 kHz
300 kHz
500 kHz
1 MHz
2 MHz
5 MHz
10 MHz
25 MHz
40 MHz
55 MHz
70 MHz
85 MHz
100 MHz
120 MHz
135 MHz
150 MHz

For Operation Verification

Frequency
10 Hz
100 Hz
10 kHz
30 kHz
300 kHz
10 MHz
40 MHz
100 MHz
150 MHz

a. Press the following keys:

[MANUAL FREQ] (to frequency in table)

b. Enter the Man readout in the test record's Measured Value column.

4. Enter the measured values recorded for test 10, Source Amplitude Accuracy and Frequency Response, in the test record's Reference Value column (50Ω input impedance).

5. Subtract the reference value from the measured value for each frequency, and enter the result in the test record's Input Error column.

6. Disconnect the cable connected to the INPUT connector. Connect the 50Ω feedthrough termination to the INPUT connector, and connect the cable to the 50Ω feedthrough termination.

7. Press the following keys:

   [**Range/Input**]
     [1 MEGOHM]
   [**Source**]
     [SOURCE AMPLITUDE]
     −5
     [dBm]
   [**Sweep**]

8. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a and b:

Frequency
10 Hz
100 Hz
1 kHz
10 kHz
30 kHz
100 kHz
300 kHz
500 kHz
1 MHz
2 MHz
5 MHz
10 MHz
25 MHz
40 MHz

   a. Press the following keys:
      [MANUAL FREQ] (to frequency in table)

   b. Enter the **Man** readout in the test record's Measured Value column.

9. Connect the 50Ω feedthrough termination to the multimeter using the adapter.

10. Measure the resistance of the feedthrough termination and enter as the reference impedance for dBm operation (RES). Then set the multimeter's function to ac volts (most accurate mode), ac bandwidth to 10 Hz - 1 MHz, and math mode to dBm. For an HP 3458A Digital Multimeter, press the following keys:

blue shift key	Reset
OHM	
blue shift key	S
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until SMATH is shown)
10 (RES)	ENTER
ACV	
blue shift key	C
Menu Scroll ⇑	(until ACBAND is shown)
10, 1000000	ENTER
blue shift key	S
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until SETACV is shown)
3 (SYNC)	ENTER
blue shift key	L
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until MATH is shown)
5 (dBm)	ENTER

Note

If your digital multimeter does not have dBm math capability, record the resistance of the feedthrough termination (RES) for later calculations.

49.761

11. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-11.

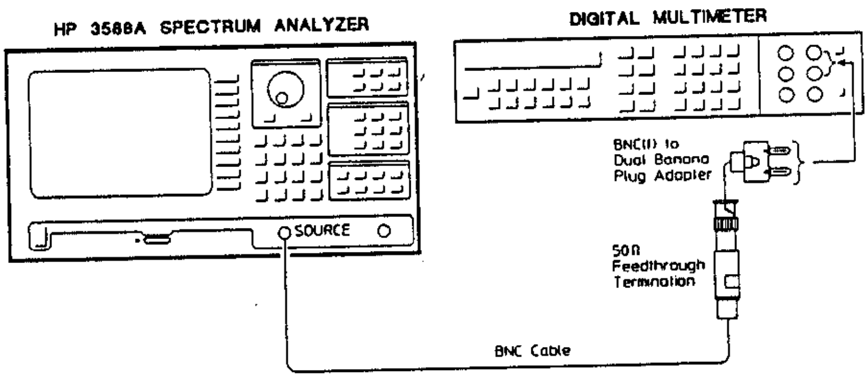


Figure 3-11. Low Frequency Response Setup

12. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a and b.

Frequency
10 Hz
100 Hz
1 kHz
10 kHz
30 kHz
100 kHz

a. Press the following keys:
   [MANUAL FREQ] (to frequency in table)

b. Enter the multimeter's readout in the test record's Reference Value column.

Note

If your digital multimeter does not have dBm math capability, use the following formula to convert your measurement results to dBm.

$10 \times \log_{10}((\text{readout}^2/\text{RES})/1\ \text{mW}) = \text{dBm}$

readout = multimeter's readout in volts
RES = measured resistance of the feedthrough termination

---

13. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-12.

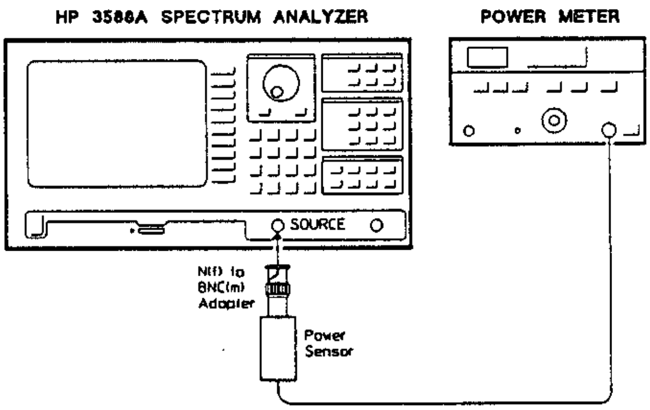


Figure 3-12. High Frequency Response Setup

14. Set the power meter's function to dBm.

15. For each of the following frequencies, perform steps a through c:

Frequency
300 kHz
500 kHz
1 MHz
2 MHz
5 MHz
10 MHz
25 MHz
40 MHz

a. Press the following keys:
   [MANUAL FREQ] (to frequency in table)

b. Set the power meter's calibration factor for the frequency in the table.

c. Enter the power meter's readout in the test record's Reference Value column.

16. Referring to the test record, subtract the reference value from the measured value (for each frequency) and enter the result in the test record's Input Error column.

12. Reference Level Accuracy

Operation Verification — Yes

For Operation Verification, the procedure is the same as the Performance Test procedure.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its amplitude accuracy specification for calibrated level accuracy. In this test, the synthesizer is adjusted to an exact amplitude level at 300 kHz. The analyzer's range is set to the amplitude level and the signal is measured. Then the receiver's input range is subtracted from the measured value. This test checks the calibrated level accuracy at five levels from –20 to +20 dBm.

Equipment Required:
- Synthesizer
- Digital Multimeter
- 50Ω Feedthrough Termination
- BNC(f)-to-Dual Banana Plug Adapter
- BNC Cables (2)

1. Connect the 50Ω feedthrough termination to the multimeter using the adapter.
2. Measure the resistance of the feedthrough termination and enter as the reference impedance for dBm operation (RES). Then set the multimeter's function to ac volts (most accurate mode) and math mode to dBm. For an HP 3458A Digital Multimeter, press the following keys:

blue shift key	Reset
OHM	
blue shift key	S
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until SMATH is shown)
10 (RES)	ENTER
ACV	
blue shift key	S
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until SETACV is shown)
3 (SYNC)	ENTER
blue shift key	L
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until MATH is shown)
5 (dBm)	ENTER

Note If your digital multimeter does not have dBm math capability, record the resistance of the feedthrough termination (RES) for later calculations.

3. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-13.

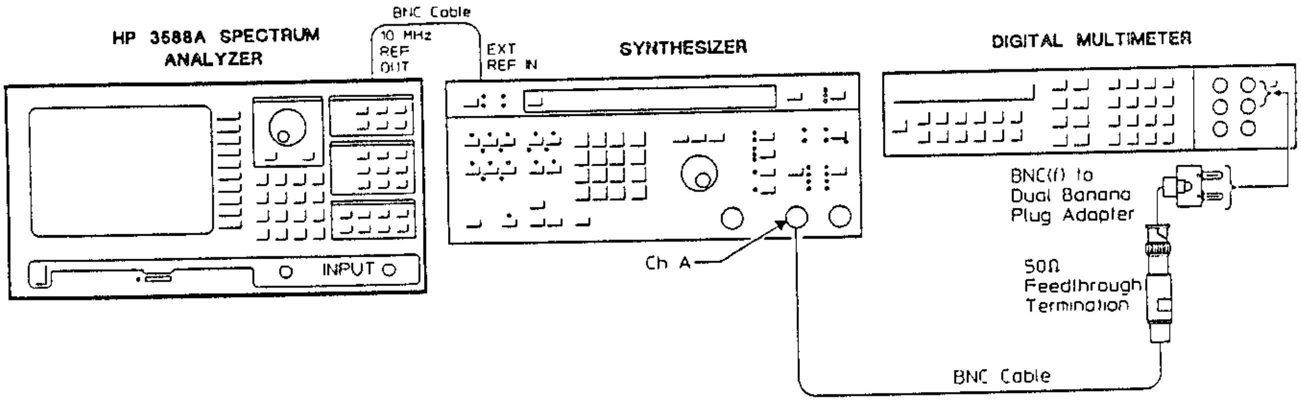


Figure 3-13. Reference Level Accuracy Setup

4. Set the synthesizer's frequency to 300 kHz.

5. Press the following keys:

   [Preset]
   [Spcl Fctn]
      [SINGLE CAL]
      [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
   [Freq]
      [CENTER]
      300
      [kHz]
      [SPAN]
      1
      [kHz]
   [Sweep]
      [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]

6. For each of the following amplitudes, perform steps a through f.

Range
−20 dBm ± 0.01 dB
−10 dBm ± 0.01 dB
0 dBm ± 0.01 dB
+10 dBm ± 0.01 dB
+20 dBm ± 0.01 dB

a. Connect the synthesizer's output to the multimeter through the 50Ω feedthrough termination and adapter.

b. Adjust the synthesizer's amplitude to the range in the table as read by the multimeter.

Note

If your digital multimeter does not have dBm math capability, use the following formula to convert your measurement results to dBm.

$10 \times \log_{10}(\text{readout}^2/\text{RES}/1\ \text{mW}) = \text{dBm}$

readout = multimeter's readout in volts
RES = measured resistance of the feedthrough termination

---

c. Disconnect the cable connected to the multimeter. Using the same cable (without the 50Ω feedthrough termination), connect the synthesizer to the INPUT connector.

d. Press the following keys:
[**Range/Input**]
[RANGE] (to range in table)

e. Enter the **Man** readout in the test record.

f. Subtract the range from the **Man** readout, and enter the result in the test record.

13. Log Scale Accuracy

Operation Verification – No

Do not perform this test for Operation Verification.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its amplitude accuracy specification for log scale accuracy. In this test, a power splitter connects the synthesizer's output to the analyzer and to the multimeter. The synthesizer is adjusted to a reference level using the analyzer. From this reference level, the synthesizer's amplitude is reduced in 10 dB steps. Both the multimeter and the receiver measure the synthesizer's output. The value the analyzer measures is subtracted from the value the multimeter measures, resulting in the log scale accuracy for that amplitude. This test checks log scale accuracy at 7 amplitude levels at 100 kHz.

Equipment Required:

- Digital Multimeter
- Synthesizer
- Step Attenuator (with calibration data at 100 kHz)
- Power Splitter
- 50Ω Feedthrough Termination
- N(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapters (3)
- BNC(f)-to-Dual Banana Plug Adapter
- BNC Cables (5)

1. Connect the 50Ω feedthrough termination to the multimeter using the adapter.
2. Measure the resistance of the feedthrough termination and enter as the reference impedance for dBm operation (RES). Then set the multimeter's function to ac volts (most accurate mode). For an HP 3458A Digital Multimeter, press the following keys:

blue shift key	Reset
OHM	
blue shift key	S
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until SMATH is shown)
10 (RES)	ENTER
ACV	
blue shift key	S
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until SETACV is shown)
3 (SYNC)	ENTER

Note

If your digital multimeter does not have dBm math capability, record the resistance of the feedthrough termination (RES) for later calculations.

3. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-14.

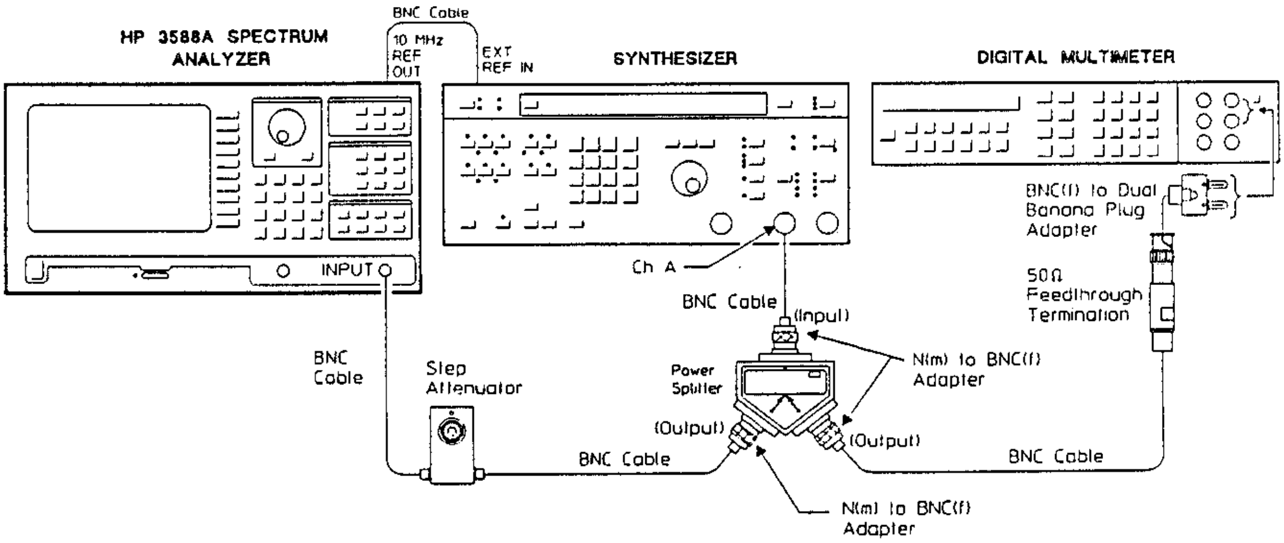


Figure 3-14. Log Scale Accuracy Setup

4. Press the following keys:

[**Preset**]
[**Spcl Fctn**]
    [SINGLE CAL]
    [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
[**Freq**]
    [CENTER]
    100
    [kHz]
    [SPAN]
    1
    [kHz]
[**Sweep**]
    [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]
[**Range/Input**]
    [RANGE]
    10
    [dBm]

5. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB.

6. Set the synthesizer as follows:

Frequency	100 kHz
Amplitude	(adjust for **Man** readout of 10 dBm ± 0.01 dB)

7. Press the following keys:

   [**Marker**]

   [ZERO OFFSET]

   [**Avg/Pk Hld**]

   [VIDEO AVERAGE]

8. Set the multimeter's math mode to dBm and null. For an HP 3458A Digital Multimeter, press the following keys:

blue shift key	L
Menu Scroll ⇓	(until MATH is shown)
5, 9 (dBm, NULL)	ENTER

Note

If your digital multimeter does not have math null capability, record the multimeter readout in dBm for later calculations.

If your digital multimeter does not have dBm math capability, use the following formula to convert your measurement results to dBm.

$$10 \times \log_{10}((\text{readout}^2/\text{RES})/1\ \text{mW}) = \text{dBm}$$

readout = multimeter's readout in volts
RES = measured resistance of the feedthrough termination

---

9. For each of the following levels, perform steps a through c.

Level (dB)
−10
−20
−30
−40
−50

a. Adjust the synthesizer's amplitude down from the reference amplitude set in step 6 by the amount in the table.

b. Enter the multimeter readout in the test record's Reference Value column.

Note If your digital multimeter does not have math null capability, subtract the multimeter readout in step 8 from the current multimeter readout before entering in the test record's Reference Value column.

---

c. Press [**Meas Restart**], then enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record's Measured Value column.

10. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB.
11. Enter the multimeter readout in the test record's Reference Value column.
12. Enter the step attenuator's 10 dB insertion loss error at 100 kHz (from step attenuator's calibration data sheet) in the test record's Insertion Loss Error column.
13. Press [**Meas Restart**], then enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record's Measured Value column.
14. Set step attenuator to 20 dB.
15. Enter the multimeter readout in the test record's Reference Value column.
16. Enter the step attenuator's 20 dB insertion loss error at 100 kHz (from step attenuator's calibration data sheet) in the test record's Insertion Loss Error column.
17. Press [**Meas Restart**], then enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record's Measured Value column.
18. For input levels of −10 through −50, subtract the measured value from the reference value and enter the result in the test record.
19. For input levels of −60 and −70, subtract the attenuator setting, the insertion loss error, and the measured value from the reference value. Enter the result in the test record.

14. Source Dynamic Accuracy

Operation Verification – Yes

For Operation Verification, the procedure is the same as the Performance Test procedure.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its source specification for dynamic accuracy. In this test, a step attenuator attenuates the source output by 20 dB, establishing a reference level. Then, the source internally attenuates the output, and the step attenuator's attenuation is decreased by the same amount. Using the offset marker, the analyzer measures the source output again. This value minus the correction for the step attenuator error is the source dynamic accuracy. This test checks dynamic accuracy at 300 kHz for all of the fixed attenuation pads and two attenuation levels in the variable attenuation circuit.

Equipment Required: Step Attenuator (with calibration data at 300 kHz)
BNC Cables (2)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-15.

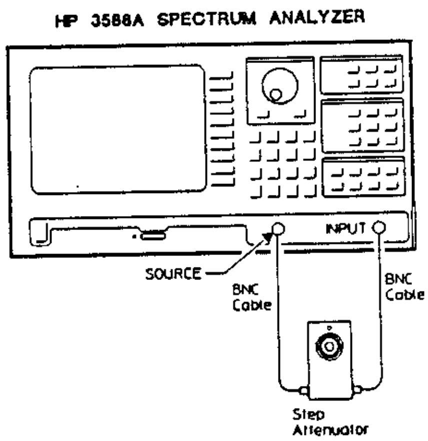


Figure 3-15. Source Dynamic Accuracy Setup

2. Set the step attenuator to 20 dB.

3. Press the following keys:

    [Preset]
    [Spcl Fctn]
        [SINGLE CAL]
        [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
    [Sweep]
        [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]
        [MANUAL FREQ]
        300
        [kHz]
    [Res BW]
        [RES BW]
        290
        [Hz]
    [Range/Input]
        [RANGE]
        10
        [dBm]
    [Source]
        [SOURCE **ON** OFF]
        [SOURCE AMPLITUDE]
        10
        [dBm]
    [Marker]
        [ZERO OFFSET]
    [Spcl Fctn]
        [PRFM TESTS]
        [SRCE 10 dB **IN** OUT]

4. Set the step attenuator to 10 dB.

5. Enter the Δ Man readout in the test record for the measured value of the 10 dB PAD.

6. Press the following keys:

        [SRCE 10 dB IN **OUT**] -.01
        [SRCE DAC ATTEN]
        10
        [dB]

7. Enter the Δ Man readout in the test record for the measured value of the 10 dB DAC. +.03

8. Press the following keys:

        [SRCE DAC ATTEN]
        0
        [dB]
        [SRCE 20 dB A **IN** OUT]

9. Set the step attenuator to 0 dB.

10. Enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record for the measured value of the 20 dB PAD A.

11. Press the following keys:

    [SRCE 20 dB A IN **OUT**]
    [SRCE 20 dB B **IN** OUT]

12. Enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record for the measured value of the 20 dB PAD B.

13. Press the following keys:

    [SRCE 20 dB B IN **OUT**]
    [SRCE DAC ATTEN]
    20
    [dB]

14. Enter the Δ **Man** readout in the test record for the measured value of the 20 dB DAC.

15. Using the step attenuator's calibration data sheets, calculate and enter the correction for the step attenuator's error.
    - The correction for the source's 10 dB attenuation is the step attenuator's 20 dB insertion loss error, minus its 10 dB insertion loss error.
    - The correction for the source's 20 dB attenuation is the step attenuator's 20 dB insertion loss error.

16. For each attenuation, subtract the correction from the measured value, and enter the result in the test record.

15. Input Return Loss

Operation Verification – No

Do not perform this test for Operation Verification.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its amplitude accuracy specification for input return loss. In this test, a signal generator provides a signal to the source port of the 50Ω directional bridge. A spectrum analyzer measures the change that occurs to the directional bridge's reflected port when the HP 3588A analyzer's input is connected to the directional bridge's load port. This test checks the input return loss at all attenuator settings at 100 MHz and 150 MHz.

Equipment Required:
- Synthesized Signal Generator
- Spectrum Analyzer
- 50Ω Directional Bridge
- SMA(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapters (2)
- N(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapter
- N(m)-to-BNC(m) Adapter
- BNC Cables (3)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-16.

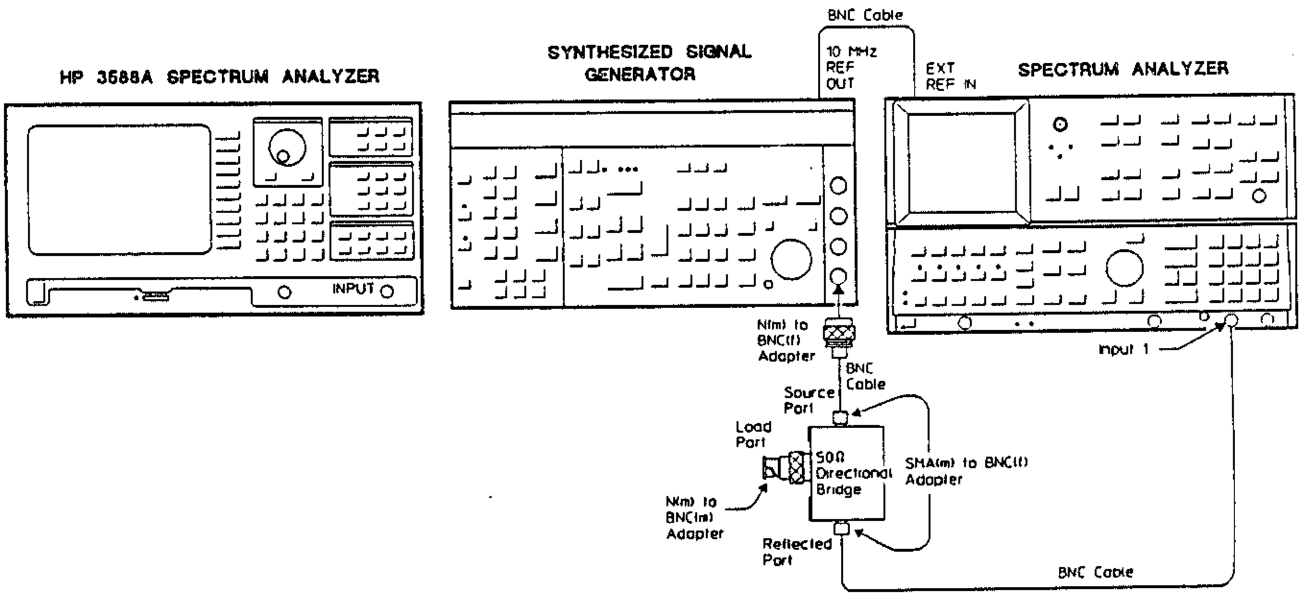


Figure 3-16. Input Return Loss Setup

2. Press the following keys:

   [Preset]
   [Spcl Fctn]
      [SINGLE CAL]
      [AUTO CAL ON OFF]

3. Set the signal generator as follows:

Amplitude	–15 dBm
Frequency	100 MHz

4. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Input	1
Frequency Span	0 Hz
Resolution BW	10 kHz
Center Frequency	100 MHz
Sweep	Single

5. After the spectrum analyzer completes a sweep, measure and record the peak amplitude or set a relative marker value using marker functions.

6. Connect the load port of the bridge directly to the INPUT connector using adapter (do NOT use a BNC cable).

7. For each of the following ranges, perform steps a through c:

Range
+20
+10
0
–10
–20

   a. Press the following keys:

      [Range/Input]
         [RANGE] (to range in table)

   b. Set the spectrum analyzer to sweep again.

   c. After the spectrum analyzer completes the sweep, measure the peak amplitude relative to the peak amplitude when the load port was not connected (use marker functions, or subtract the peak amplitude when the load port was not connected from the peak amplitude when the load port was connected). Enter the result in the test record.

8. Disconnect the load port of the bridge from the INPUT connector.

9. Repeat steps 3 through 7, setting the frequency in steps 3 and 4 to 150 MHz.

16. Source Return Loss

Operation Verification — No

Do not perform this test for Operation Verification.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its source specification for return loss. In this test, a signal generator provides a signal to the source port of a 50Ω directional bridge. A spectrum analyzer measures the change that occurs to the directional bridge's reflected port when the HP 3588A analyzer's source is connected to the directional bridge's load port. This test checks the source return loss for 6 source amplitudes at 60 MHz, 120 MHz, and 150 MHz.

Equipment Required:

- Spectrum Analyzer
- Synthesized Signal Generator
- 50Ω Directional Bridge
- SMA(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapters (2)
- N(m)-to-BNC(f) Adapter
- N(m)-to-BNC(m) Adapter
- BNC Cables (3)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-16.

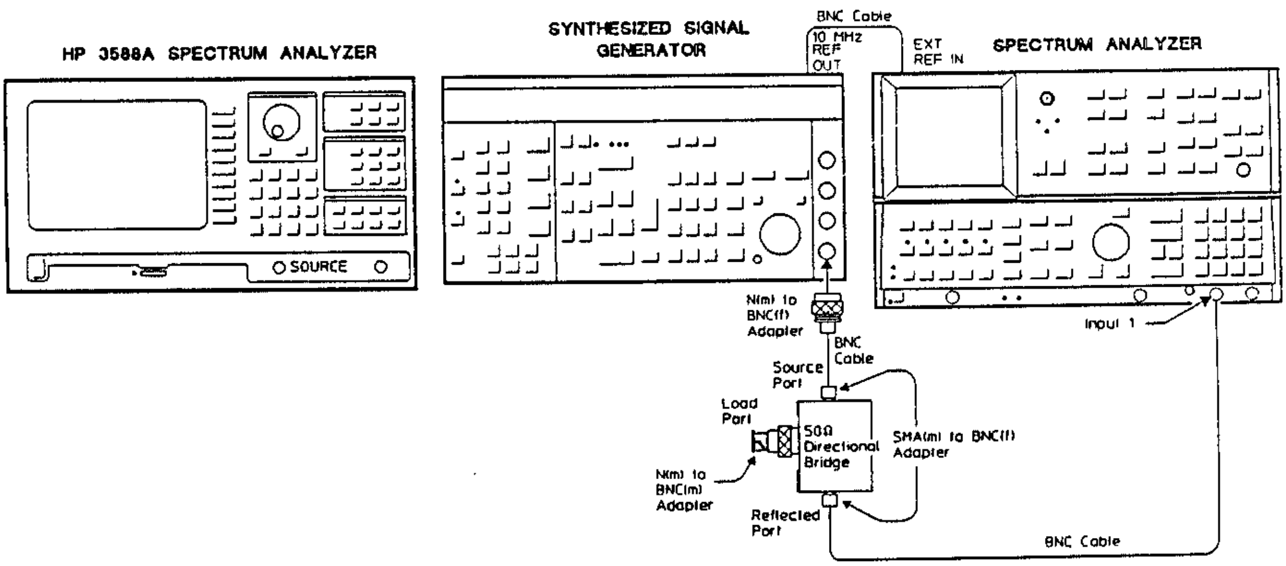


Figure 3-16. Source Return Loss Setup

2. Set the signal generator as follows:

Amplitude	–15 dBm

3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Input	1
Frequency Span	0 Hz
Resolution BW	10 kHz

4. Press the following keys:

   [**Preset**]
   [**Spcl Fctn**]
   - [SINGLE CAL]
   - [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]

   [**Freq**]
   - [FULL SPAN]

   [**Sweep**]
   - [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]
   - [MANUAL FREQ]
   - **0**
   - [Hz]

   [**Source**]
   - [SOURCE **ON** OFF]

5. Set the signal generator's frequency to 60 MHz.

6. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Center Frequency	60 MHz
Sweep	Single

7. After the spectrum analyzer completes the sweep, measure and record the peak amplitude or set a relative marker using marker functions.

8. Connect the load port of the directional bridge directly to the SOURCE connector using adapter (do NOT use a BNC cable).

9. For each of the following source amplitudes, perform steps a through c:

Source Amplitude (dBm)
+10
0
–10
–20
–30
–40

a. Press the following keys:

[SOURCE AMPLITUDE] (to source amplitude in table)

b. Set the spectrum analyzer to sweep again.

c. After the spectrum analyzer completes the sweep, measure the peak amplitude relative to the peak amplitude when the directional bridge was not connected to the SOURCE connector (use marker functions, or subtract the peak amplitude before the directional bridge was connected from the peak amplitude after the directional bridge was connected). Enter the result in the test record.

10. Disconnect the directional bridge's load port from the SOURCE connector.

11. Repeat steps 5 through 10, setting the frequency in steps 5 and 6 to 120 MHz.

12. Repeat steps 5 through 9, setting the frequency in steps 5 and 6 to 150 MHz.

17. Source Harmonic Distortion

Operation Verification – Yes

For Operation Verification, check only the frequencies listed in the shaded box.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its source specification for harmonic distortion. In this test, a spectrum analyzer measures the source output, establishing a reference level. The spectrum analyzer then measures the second and third harmonic relative to the reference level.

Equipment Required: Spectrum Analyzer
BNC Cables (2)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-17.

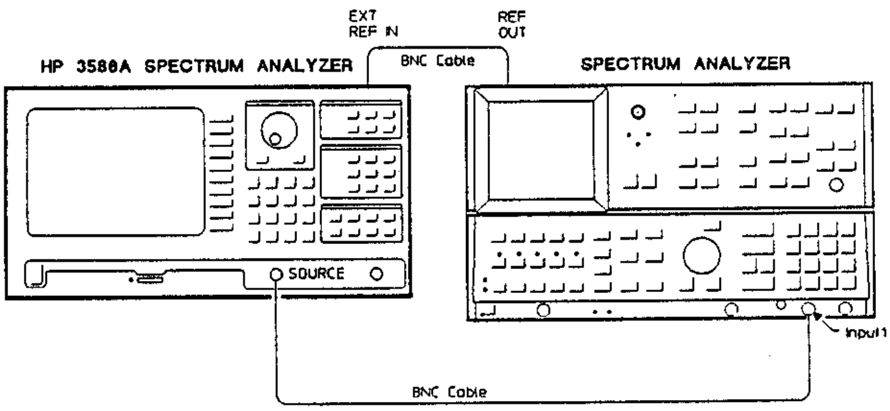


Figure 3-17. Source Harmonic Distortion Setup

2. Press the following keys:

   [Preset]
   [Spcl Fctn]
      [SINGLE CAL]
      [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
   [Source]
      [SOURCE **ON** OFF]
      [SOURCE AMPLITUDE]
      10
      [dBm]
   [Sweep]
      [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]

3. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Reference Level	+10 dBm
Frequency Span	5 kHz
Sweep Mode	Single

4. For each of the following fundamental frequencies, perform steps a through g:

For Performance Tests

Fundamental Frequency	Second Harmonic	Third Harmonic
100 kHz	200 kHz	300 kHz
1 MHz	2 MHz	3 MHz
10 MHz	20 MHz	30 MHz
50 MHz	100 MHz	150 MHz
75 MHz	150 MHz	—

For Operation Verification

Fundamental Frequency	Second Harmonic	Third Harmonic
100 kHz	200 kHz	300 kHz
50 MHz	100 MHz	150 MHz

   a. Press the following keys:

      [MANUAL FREQ] (to fundamental frequency in table)

   b. Set the spectrum analyzer's center frequency to the fundamental frequency in the table and start a sweep.

   c. After the spectrum analyzer completes the sweep, measure and record the peak amplitude of the fundamental frequency or set a relative marker using marker functions.

d. Change the spectrum analyzer's center frequency to the second harmonic and start a sweep.

e. After the spectrum analyzer completes the sweep, measure the peak amplitude of the second harmonic relative to the peak amplitude of the fundamental frequency (use marker functions, or subtract the peak amplitude of the fundamental frequency from the peak amplitude of the second harmonic). Enter the result in the test record.

f. Change the spectrum analyzer's center frequency to the third harmonic and start a sweep.

g. After the spectrum analyzer completes the sweep, measure the peak amplitude of the third harmonic relative to the peak amplitude of the fundamental frequency (use marker functions, or subtract the peak amplitude of the fundamental frequency from the peak amplitude of the third harmonic). Enter the result in the test record.

18. Source Spurious Responses

Operation Verification – Yes

For Operation Verification, the procedure is the same as the Performance Test procedure.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its source specification for spurious responses. In this test, a spectrum analyzer measures the source's output, establishing a reference level. The spectrum analyzer then measures a spur relative to the reference level.

Equipment Required: Spectrum Analyzer
BNC Cables (2)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-18.

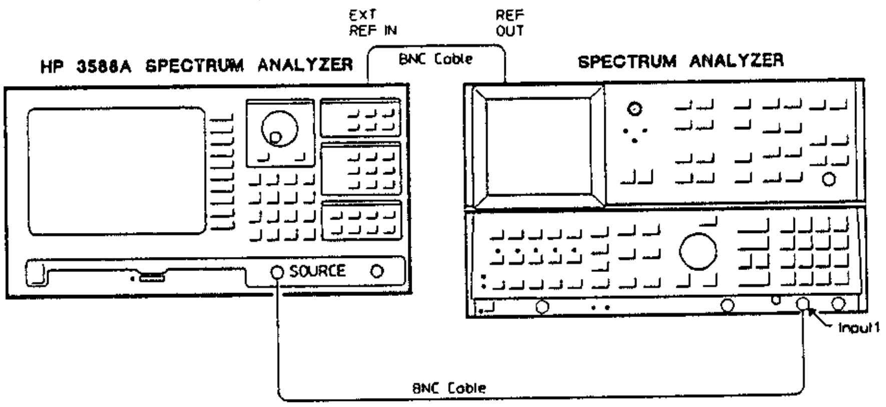


Figure 3-18. Source Spurious Responses Setup

2. Press the following keys:

   [**Preset**]
   [**Spcl Fctn**]
   [SINGLE CAL]
   [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
   [**Source**]
   [SOURCE **ON** OFF]
   [SOURCE AMPLITUDE]
   10
   [dBm]
   [**Sweep**]
   [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]

3. For each of the following spur frequencies, perform steps a through e:

Reference Frequency	Spur Frequency
101 kHz	10.1875 MHz
101 MHz	101.1875 MHz 101.375 MHz
149.9 MHz	10.3875 MHz

   a. Press the following keys:
      [MANUAL FREQ] (to reference frequency in table)

   b. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Center Frequency	(to reference frequency in table)
Frequency Span	20 kHz
Reference Level	+10 dBm

   c. After the spectrum analyzer completes a sweep, measure and record the peak amplitude or set a relative marker using marker functions.

   d. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Center Frequency	(to spur frequency in table)
Frequency Span	100 Hz

   e. After the spectrum analyzer completes a sweep, measure the peak amplitude relative to the reference frequency's peak amplitude (use marker functions, or subtract the peak amplitude of the reference frequency from the peak amplitude of the spur frequency). Enter the result in the test record.

19. Source Noise

Operation Verification – Yes

For Operation Verification, check only the frequencies listed in the shaded box.

This test verifies that the HP 3588A Spectrum Analyzer meets its source specification for noise. In this test, a spectrum analyzer measures the HP 3588A analyzer's source, establishing a reference level. Then, using its noise marker function, the spectrum analyzer measures the source at six offset frequencies. The spectrum analyzer's noise marker function normalizes the marker value to a 1 Hz bandwidth.

Equipment Required: Spectrum Analyzer
BNC Cables (2)

1. Connect the test equipment as shown in figure 3-19.

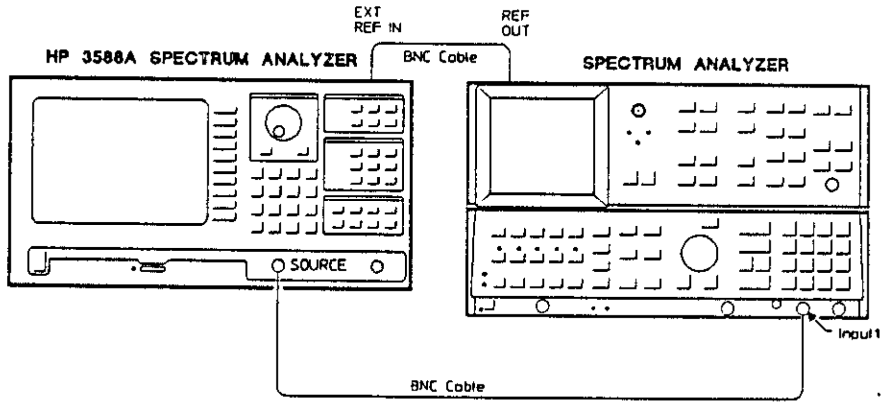


Figure 3-19. Source Noise Setup

2. Press the following keys:

   [**Preset**]
   [**Spcl Fctn**]
       [SINGLE CAL]
       [AUTO CAL ON **OFF**]
   [**Source**]
       [SOURCE **ON** OFF]
       [SOURCE AMPLITUDE]
       10
       [dBm]
   [**Sweep**]
       [SWEEP AUTO **MAN**]

3. For each of the following reference frequencies, perform steps a through c:

For Performance Tests

Reference Frequency (MHz)	Offset Frequency (MHz)
8.0125	8.013012
	8.015060
	8.025301
	8.076506
	8.332531
	9.612656
140.0125	140.013012
	140.015060
	140.025301
	140.076506
	140.332531
	141.612656

For Operation Verification

Reference Frequency (MHz)	Offset Frequency (MHz)
8.0125	8.013012
	8.076506

a. Press the following keys:

   [**Sweep**]
       [MANUAL FREQ] (to reference frequency in table)

b. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Noise Marker Function	Off
Frequency Span	20 kHz
Reference Level	+10 dBm
Center Frequency	(to reference frequency in table)
Sweep Mode	Single

c. After the spectrum analyzer completes the sweep, measure the peak amplitude and enter in the test record as the reference value for each offset frequency.

d. Set the spectrum analyzer as follows:

Frequency Span	100 Hz
Reference Level	–50 dBm
Noise Marker Function	On

e. For each offset frequency, perform steps i through iii.

i. Change the spectrum analyzer's center frequency to the offset frequency in the table and start a sweep.

ii. After the spectrum analyzer completes the sweep, measure the peak amplitude and enter the noise marker value in the test record.

iii. Referring to the test record, subtract the reference value from the measured value and enter in the test record.