

## I/Q Modulation Generator R&S AMIQ

### New approaches in the generation of complex I/Q signals

- ◆ 14-bit resolution
- ◆ 16 000 000 sample memory depth
- 100 MHz sample rate
- 78 dB ACP dynamic range (typical of 3GPP FDD)
- Integrated hard disk and floppy disk drive
- Optional BER measurement (R&S AMIQ-B1)
- Optional differential I/Q outputs (R&S AMIQ-B2)
- Optional digital I/Q output (R&S AMIQ-B3)



## The ultimate in I/Q signals

# Modulation Generator R&S AMIQ

- 100 MHz clock rate per channel
- Up to 16000000 samples per channel
- Generation of broadband digital communication signals (e.g. WCDMA, HIPERLAN2 and IEEE802.11a)
- Built-in hard disk for storage of calculated signals
- Downloading of calculated waveforms and signals also from integrated floppy disk drive
- Antialiasing filter featuring excellent frequency response and group delay
- Auto-alignment and additional user correction of amplitude and offset
- Fine adjustment of I/Q skew
- Wide dynamic range through the use of 14-bit D/A converter, ideal for multicarrier applications
- Excellent ACP (adjacent-channel power) values with WCDMA 3GPP FDD signals of typically —78 dBc for test model 1 with 64 channels

# An ideal pair: R&S AMIQ and R&S WinIQSIM $^{\rm TM}$

The number of systems based on complex digital modulation methods has dramatically increased in every field of communications. I/Q modulation is therefore gaining importance for the development of such modulation methods. The Modulation Generator R&S AMIQ and the Simulation Software R&S WinIQSIM™, which is described in a separate data sheet (PD 0757.6940), open up new dimensions for the generation of I/Q signals.

The R&S AMIQ is a dual-channel modulation generator that has especially been designed for use as an I/Q source. It is programmed and set with R&S WinIQSIM™. Alternatively, the R&S AMIQ can be operated from the Vector Signal Generator R&S SMIQ.

Of course, the R&S AMIQ features full remote-control capabilities via the GPIB/IEEE and RS-232-C interfaces.

Each channel can store up to 16 000000 samples. Sequences of sufficient length can thus be generated even at high symbol rates. Featuring clock frequencies of up to 100 Msample/s and a high ampli-

tude resolution of 14 bit at the analog signal output and up to 16 bit at the digital signal output, the R&S AMIQ is the ideal source for any digital modulation signal.

An automatic amplitude/offset alignment as well as fine adjustment of the skew provide excellent symmetry of the two channels which previously was extremely difficult to attain with dual-channel ARB generators. The error vector is thus minimized.

The filters have been optimized regarding group delay, frequency response and matching between the two channels for use as an I/Q modulation source.

Typical applications of the R&S AMIQ and R&S WinIQSIM $^{\text{TM}}$  not only include driving the I/Q inputs of a vector signal generator; the combination is also ideal for direct applications in the baseband, such as testing I/Q modulators/demodulators.

The digital signal output (option R&S AMIQ-B3) opens up further applications in the baseband: digital/analog converters (DACs) or digital input base stations can be tested, for example.



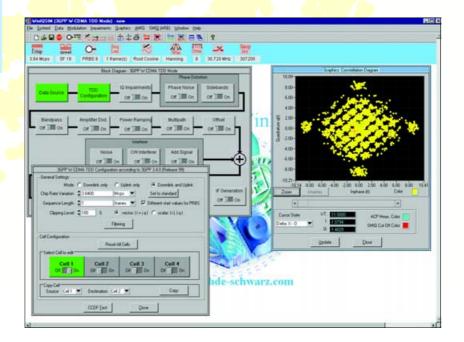
# Simulation Software R&S WinIQSIM<sup>TM1)</sup>

- Single-carrier signals
- Multicarrier signals (up to 512 modulated or unmodulated carriers)
- Multicarrier mixed signals (up to 32 differently modulated carriers)
- User-defined CDMA signal scenarios
- Addition of impairments
- Data editor for creating any TDMA frame configuration
- Predefined files for TDMA mobile radio standards (GSM, GSM-EDGE, DECT, NADC (IS54C/IS136), PDC, and test models 1 to 4 for WCDMA 3GPP FDD)
- ◆ IF signal calculation
- Graphic display of calculated signals (constellation diagram, vector diagram, i(t)/q(t), magnitude and phase, eye pattern, spectrum, etc)
- Remote control of the R&S AMIQ
- The import system allows data from other software programs to be read in via the TCP/IP and DDE interfaces
- 1) For more details see data sheet PD 0757.6940.

#### Versatile to the last detail

R&S WinlQSIM™ is a Windows software program for calculating I and Q baseband signals. Its functionality ranges from single-carrier modulation, generation of multicarrier, CDMA and WCDMA signals through to TDMA frame configuration with the help of a convenient data editor. All modulation parameters and impairments can be simulated for single-carrier, multicarrier as well as for CDMA signals. To put it in a nutshell: R&S WinlQSIM™ is an indispensable tool for anyone engaged in modern digital modulation.

This Windows software enables the R&S AMIQ to simply generate complex modulation signals. This includes modulation signals for WCDMA 3GPP, which is similar to QPSK, or 8PSK EDGE modulation with  $3\pi/8$  shifting for the EDGE enhancement in the GSM standard. OFDM, which is used for HIPERLAN/2, and where a data stream is transferred via a large number of carriers, is a special modulation format. For generating this type of signal, the R&S WinIQOFDM software (see www.rohdeschwarz.com) is used.



## One modulation generator ...

### **Outstanding quality**

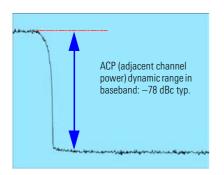
In addition to the great memory depth of up to 16000000 samples, the R&S AMIQ is outstanding especially for its wide dynamic range and excellent spectral purity. For WCDMA signals, low adjacent-channel power (ACP) in the baseband is thus ensured. The built-in filters are designed for flat frequency response and constant group delay.

#### Two identical channels

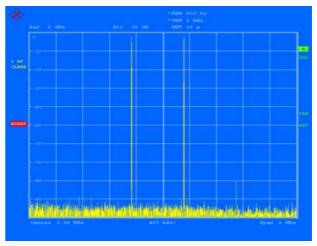
For an I/Q source, it is especially important for the two channels to be identical since any difference would inevitably cause an additional modulation error.

Automatic internal alignment of offset and amplitude of the I and  $\Omega$  channels guarantees high performance. Small amplitude or offset errors of the connected device under test can be user-corrected for overall system alignment. This user correction is independent of the automatic internal alignment.

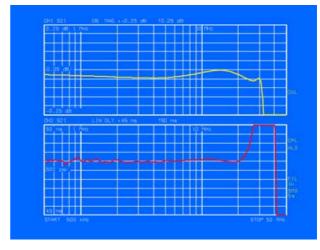
Skews between the I and Q channels, which may be caused, for example, by slight differences in the connecting cables between the R&S AMIQ and the vector signal generator, can be compensated with a resolution of approx. 10 ps.



Intermodulation characteristic of the R&S AMIQ at 50 MHz clock rate



Frequency response and group delay of 25 MHz output filter



All these features are the basis for the outstanding modulation performance of the R&S AMIQ.

### Synchronization capabilities

The signal output can be externally controlled. The clock rate of the I/O output can be adapted to the device under test by means of an external clock. Four user-programmable marker outputs can be synchronized to the desired sample and used, for example, to generate sync pulses at the beginning of a timeslot or to drive the power ramping input of an RF signal generator.

#### **BER** measurement

Measuring the bit error rate has become a frequently used method for the verification of digital communication systems (e.g. measuring the sensitivity or selectivity of receivers, subsystems and components). The **option R&S AMIQ-B1** allows the R&S AMIQ to be used for BER (bit error rate) measurements. The device under test (DUT) must deliver the data to be tested and the associated clock. If the DUT does not have its own clock, the clock can be generated by the R&S AMIQ and output via one of the four user-programmable marker channels. The built-in BER tester compares the data with the

## ... satisfying all requirements

nominal data and calculates the bit error rate. The result of the BER measurement is available via the remote-control interface. Various standard PRBS sequences (PN9, PN15, etc) are used as nominal data.

The BER measurement has an integrating function, i.e. at the wrap-around point of a PRBS sequence the bit error measurement is stopped and restarted by a control signal at the restart input without the previous result being cleared. All partial results are added until the predefined total number of data bits or error bits is attained. Irrelevant data sequences (e.g. preambles) are blanked, if necessary, by means of the control signal at the data enable input so that they do not invalidate the BER measurement. The PRBS sequence and the two control signals (at the marker outputs of the R&S AMIQ) are generated by means of R&S WinIQSIM™.

#### Differential outputs

The **option R&S AMIQ-B2** enhances the existing I and  $\overline{Q}$  outputs by providing the inverted  $\overline{I}$  and  $\overline{Q}$  signal outputs.

To meet all requirements, the option R&S AMIQ-B2 allows a DC (bias) voltage to be superimposed on the balanced modulation signal (e.g. for setting the operating point). This bias voltage can be set separately for the I and Q channels with high resolution.

Using the R&S AMIQ-B2, unbalanced signals can be converted to balanced signals without requiring an external circuit.

### Digital output

The **option R&S AMIQ-B3** provides the digital I and Q waveform data for each channel at a 68-pin SCSI connector on the front panel. A resolution from 8 bits to 16 bits can be selected for the output signals. So it is possible, for example, to drive digital/analog converters (DACs) with different word lengths. By matching the word length, clock and level of the output data to the requirements of the DUT, the R&S AMIQ provides TTL-similar digital signals that are optimally suited for testing digital modules.

#### Use in development

The R&S AMIQ considerably enhances the variety of applications of a vector signal generator. It takes over where the internal modulation capabilities of a vector signal generator reach their limits. For example, signals can be generated with a bit rate higher than that which can be processed by the internal modulation coder of an RF generator. The variation capability of any modulation parameter including the superposition of impairments and the generation of IF signals with the aid of R&S WinIQSIM™ is far beyond the facilities of a conventional signal generator. IQWizard<sup>1)</sup> allows the conversion of existing signal data that was generated with the aid of mathematical programs, for example.

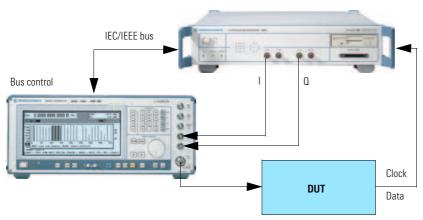
#### Use in production

For use in production environments, measuring instruments have to satisfy versatile requirements. One of the main points of interest is the space they require. Since the R&S AMIQ has no built-in display, it is low in height which makes it especially suited for rackmounting in ATE (Automatic Test Equipment) systems. The R&S AMIQ and R&S WinIQSIM<sup>TM</sup> were designed for high-speed remote control via the IEC/IEEE bus. Predefined signals can be stored on the internal hard disk and quickly downloaded into the output memory.

#### 3-year calibration cycle

Another benefit of the R&S AMIQ is its 3-year calibration interval: it reduces costs and increases availability.

#### Example of bit error rate test



Can be downloaded from www.rohde-schwarz.com (Application Note 1MA 28).

## Operation

# R&S AMIQ, R&S WinIQSIM™ and R&S SMIQ – a perfect team

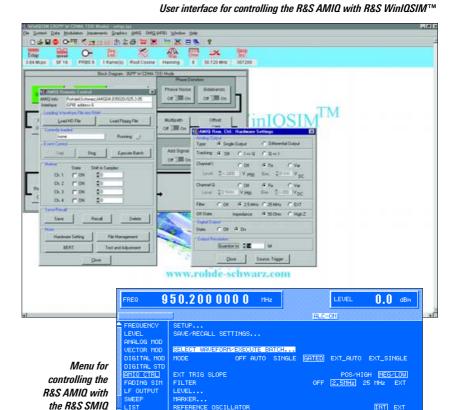
The R&S AMIQ is a black box without any control and display elements. There are several choices for operating the R&S AMIQ:

#### Operation via R&S WinIQSIM™

With R&S WinIQSIM™, calculated signals are downloaded to the R&S AMIQ hard disk or directly into the RAM of the R&S AMIQ via IEC/IEEE bus or RS-232-C interface. In addition, all R&S AMIQ functions can be set in a menu under R&S WinIQSIM™.

#### Operation from R&S SMIQ

A PC with R&S WinIQSIM™ is only required if new waveforms are to be calculated, since the once calculated signals can be stored on the hard disk of the R&S AMIQ. In conjunction with the Vector Signal Generator R&S SMIQ, it is possible to select waveforms stored on hard disk or





floppy and change the R&S AMIQ parameters via a special menu. In this mode, the R&S AMIQ acts as if it were an option to the R&S SMIQ.

#### **Operation in ATE systems**

As with any other remotely controlled instrument, all functions of the R&S AMIQ, e.g. downloading predefined waveforms from the integrated hard disk, can be controlled via the remote-control interface. In this operating mode, neither R&S WinIQSIM™ nor an R&S SMIQ is required.

Flexible generation of digitally modulated signals with the R&S AMIQ and the R&S SMIQ

## **Applications**

### Verification/conformance testing

For the verification and conformance testing of mobile phones and base stations, signal generators are used for testing subsystems such as receivers, modulators and amplifiers. Due to its versatility and signal quality, the R&S AMIQ is the ideal baseband source to handle these tasks. Preprogrammed standard settings in R&S WinIQSIM™ provides frame structures for all primary mobile radio standards. Thus, it is not only possible to generate signals to standards such as GSM and IS-95, but also to the new WCDMA standards such as 3GPP FDD and TDD, TD-SCDMA and CDMA2000. For some of these standards, a special option is required for output of the signals by the R&S AMIO.

# Development of new communication systems

The comprehensive setting facilities provided in R&S WinIQSIM™ allow future systems to be developed with the R&S AMIQ. The programmable data generator contributes to the easy definition of new TDMA (time division multiple access) systems.

Use of the additional R&S WinIQOFDM software provides the R&S AMIQ with the capability of generating OFDM (orthogonal frequency division multiplexing) signals such as HIPERLAN/2 and IEEE 802.11a.

# Use in automatic test equipment (ATE) systems

In test systems, space is usually limited. Due to its low height, the R&S AMIQ is an ideal choice for use as a baseband or IF signal source. For this application, the R&S AMIQ certainly benefits from its black box design with an IEC/IEEE bus optimized for high transfer rate, and the integrated hard disk for saving the calculated signals.

In addition to size, the time required is also a crucial factor in ATE systems. Fast switchover between different signal sequences is a very important aspect. The R&S AMIQ provides the possibility of combining up to 30 different sequences with fast switchover. The resulting multisegment waveforms can be stored on the internal hard disk like individual sequences and reloaded into the memory for output.

#### Tolerance tests

In addition to ideal signals, the R&S WinIQSIM™/R&S AMIQ combination also allows the generation of defined signal impairments and additive interfering signals. Variation of bit rates and filtering are used to determine tolerance limits and to detect potential critical spots in new systems. By using the Vector Signal Generator R&S SMIQ, fading and additive noise can be added to the complex signals provided by the R&S AMIQ. In particular, the R&S SMIQ meets the dynamic fading scenarios prescribed by the 3GPP standard.

#### Adjustment of I/Q modulators

More and more ICs and modules are equipped with differential I/Q inputs. In the case of DC coupling between the R&S AMIQ and a modulator chip, for example, the I/Q signal can be superimposed by a DC (bias) voltage for setting the operating point (option R&S AMIQ-B2 required). This DC voltage can be set separately for

the I and Q channel. By superimposing a small offset voltage (user correction) in addition to this bias voltage, the RF carrier leakage in the modulator is minimized to obtain optimum data for the I/Q signal at the RF.



#### Digital components

The R&S AMIO's digital signal output (option R&S AMIO-B3) allows signals to be directly fed to baseband components with digital inputs.

The digital signal output is also optimal for testing digital/analog converters. Due to the selectable word length (8 bits to 16 bits), the test signal can be adapted to the specific requirements.

### Specifications

Waveform length (data and markers)       Clock rate – Slow mode         (10 Hz to 4 MHz)       24 to 16000000 in steps of one         Clock rate – Fast mode       24 to 16000000 in steps of four         (2 MHz to 100 MHz)       24 to 16000000 in steps of four         Amplitude resolution of data words       selectable word length 8 bit to 14 bit; up to 16 bit at digital output         Marker channels       can be used as marker or trigger outputs (for word lengths up to 14 bit 4         Multisegment waveform       max. 30 segments         Segment changeover time without clock change       4 ms typ.         with clock change       12 ms typ.         Clock generation       10 Hz to 100 MHz         Clock range       10 Hz to 105 MHz <sup>1)</sup> Resolution       1 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> External clock input Clock input Clock rate       10 Hz to 4 MHz (slow mode) 2 MHz (fast mode)         Reference frequency       10 MHz (fast mode)         Aging (after 30 days of operation) Temperature effect (0 °C to 45 °C) Level, rms	Output memory		
Clock rate — Slow mode (10 Hz to 4 MHz) (10 Hz to 4 MHz)	' '		
Clock rate—Fast mode (2 MHz to 100 MHz)   24 to 16000000 in steps of four	Clock rate — Slow mode		
(2 MHz to 100 MHz)       24 to 16000000 in steps of four         Amplitude resolution of data words       selectable word length 8 bit to 14 bit; up to 16 bit at digital output         Marker channels       can be used as marker or trigger outputs (for word lengths up to 14 bit 4         Multisegment waveform       max. 30 segments         Segment changeover time without clock change       4 ms typ.         Clock generation       10 Hz to 100 MHz         Clock range       10 Hz to 105 MHz <sup>1)</sup> Setting range       10 Hz to 105 MHz <sup>1)</sup> Resolution       1 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> External clock input Clock rate       10 Hz to 4 MHz (slow mode) 2 MHz to 100 MHz (fast mode)         Clock rate       10 Hz to 100 MHz (slow mode) 2 MHz to 100 MHz (fast mode)         Reference frequency       10 MHz (slow mode) 2 MHz to 100 MHz (fast mode)         Amplitude frequency       10 MHz (slow mode) 2 MHz (slow mode) 2 MHz to 100 MHz (fast mode)         External reference output Frequency       10 MHz (slow mode) 2 MHz (s	,	24 to 16000000 in steps of one	
Marker channels Number  Multisegment waveform Segment changeover time without clock change with clock change with clock change with clock change 10 Hz to 100 MHz  Setting range 10 Hz to 105 MHz <sup>1)</sup> Resolution 1 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> External clock input Clock rate 2 MHz to 100 MHz (fast mode)  Reference frequency Internal reference output Frequency Aging (after 30 days of operation) Temperature effect (0°C to 45°C) Level, rms Frequency alignature frequency Input impedance  Signal output Output woltage (V <sub>p</sub> into 50 Ω) Fix mode Amplitude fine variation Resolution Level difference between the two channels Residual DC offset 1 MHz/10 MHz Setting arage 10 Hz to 100 MHz 11 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> /year 11 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> /year 12 ms typ. 10 MHz 10 Hz to 105 MHz 11 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> /year 11 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> /year 12 ms typ. 10 MHz 10 Hz to 100 MHz 10 MHz 11 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> /year 11 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> /year 12 ms typ. 10 MHz 11 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 12 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 12 × 10 <sup>-6</sup> /year 12 ms typ. 10 MHz 10 Hz to 100 MHz 10 Hz to 100 MHz 10 MHz 11 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 12 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 12 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 13 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 14 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 15 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 16 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 17 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 18 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 19 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> 10 MHz 10 Hz to 100 MHz 10		24 to 16000000 in steps of four	
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Multisegment waveform       max. 30 segments         Segment changeover time without clock change       4 ms typ.         with clock change       12 ms typ.         Clock generation       10 Hz to 100 MHz         Clock range       10 Hz to 105 MHz <sup>1)</sup> Resolution       1 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> External clock input Clock rate       10 Hz to 4 MHz (slow mode) 2 MHz to 100 MHz (fast mode)         Reference frequency       10 MHz to 100 MHz (fast mode)         Internal reference output Frequency Aging (after 30 days of operation) Temperature effect (0°C to 45°C) Level, ms Frequency Level, ms       10 MHz 1 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> /vear 2 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> /v		outputs (for word lengths up to 14 bit)	
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Clock rate   10 Hz to 4 MHz (slow mode) 2 MHz to 100 MHz (fast mode)	Resolution	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	
Internal reference output   Frequency   Aging (after 30 days of operation)   Temperature effect (0 °C to 45 °C)   Level, rms   0.5 V (into 50 Ω)   Frequency adjustment   Trequency   10 MHz			
Frequency Aging (after 30 days of operation)   Temperature effect (0 °C to 45 °C)   Level, rms   0.5 V (into 50 $\Omega$ )   Frequency adjustment   External reference input   Frequency   10 MHz   0.1 V to 2 V   Input impedance   50 $\Omega$   Signal output   Output impedance   50 $\Omega$   Output voltage ( $V_p$ into 50 $\Omega$ )   Fix mode   Amplitude fine variation   Resolution   Level difference between the two channels   Residual DC offset   2.0 5 mV, 0.1 mV typ. (after autoalignment)   2.0 4 kg at 1 kHz, after autoalignment   2.0 6 kg, 75 dB typ.   2.0 fine variation   4.0 fi	Reference frequency		
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Frequency Level, rms Input impedance  Signal output  Outputs  Output woltage (V <sub>p</sub> into 50 Ω)  Fix mode Amplitude fine variation Resolution Level difference between the two channels Residual DC offset  DC fine variation Resolution SFDR <sup>31</sup> (sinewave/clockrate) 1 MHz (10 MHz Variable mode  Resolution Resolution Resolution Resolution SFDR <sup>31</sup> (sinewave/clockrate) 1 MHz/10 MHz 5 MHz/50 MHz Variable mode  Resolution SFDR <sup>31</sup> (sinewave 1 MHz, clock rate 10 MHz)  Skew between I and Q channel (filter off, clock rate 10 MHz, fix mode) Fine variation Resolution Resolution  Resolution  Fine variation Resolution  Resolution  Resolution  Resolution  Fine variation Resolution  Resolution  Resolution  Stew between I and Q channel (filter off, clock rate 10 MHz, fix mode) Fine variation Resolution  Resolution  10 MHz  0.5 V, same for both channels  ±10%, separately for each channel  -0.01%  -0.2% (at 1 kHz, after auto-alignment)  ±30 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)  ±30 mV typ.  -60 dB, 75 dB typ.  -60 dB, 75 dB typ.  -70 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)  ±70 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)  ±70 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)  ±1 ns typ.  -10 ps			
$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Output impedance} & \text{I and Q}^2 \\ \text{Output voltage (V}_p \text{ into } 50 \ \Omega) \\ \text{Fix mode} & \text{Amplitude fine variation} \\ \text{Resolution} & \text{Level difference between the two channels} \\ \text{Residual DC offset} & \text{<0.2\% (at 1 kHz, after auto-alignment)} \\ \text{Co.5 W, same for both channels} \\ \text{Co.1\%} & \text{<0.1\%} \\ \text{Co.2\% (at 1 kHz, after auto-alignment)} \\ \text{Co.5 mV, 0.1 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)} \\ \text{Co.5 mV, 1 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)} \\ Co.5 mV, 1 mV typ$	Frequency Level, rms	0.1 V to 2 V	
$\begin{array}{lll} \text{Output impedance} & 50  \Omega \\ \text{Output voltage (V}_p \text{ into } 50  \Omega) \\ \text{Fix mode} & 50  \Omega \\ \text{Amplitude fine variation} & \pm 10\%, \text{ separately for each channel } \\ \text{Resolution} & 0.01\% \\ \text{Level difference between the two channels} & <0.2\% (at 1  \text{kHz, after auto-alignment}) \\ \text{Residual DC offset} & <0.5  \text{mV, } 0.1  \text{mV typ. (after auto-alignment)} \\ \text{DC fine variation} & \pm 30  \text{mV typ.} \\ \text{Resolution} & 30  \mu\text{V} \\ \text{5 MHz/10 MHz} & > 70  \text{dB, } 80  \text{dB typ.} \\ \text{5 MHz/50 MHz} & > 60  \text{dB, } 75  \text{dB typ.} \\ \text{Variable mode} & 0  \text{V to 1 V, separately adjustable for each channel} \\ \text{Resolution} & 3  \text{digits} \\ \text{Residual DC offset} & <5  \text{mV, } 1  \text{mV typ. (after auto-alignment)} \\ \text{DC fine variation} & \pm 70  \text{mV typ.} \\ \text{Resolution} & 5  \text{FDR}^{31} (\text{sinewave 1 MHz, clock rate 10 MHz)} & > 50  \text{dB (level} > 0.1  \text{V),} \\ \text{70 dB typ. (level} > 0.5  \text{V}) \\ \text{Skew between I and 0 channel (filter off, clock rate 10 MHz, fix mode)} \\ \text{Fine variation} & \pm 1  \text{ns typ.} \\ \text{esolution} & <10  \text{ps} \\ \end{array}$	Signal output		
Output voltage ( $V_p$ into 50 $\Omega$ )  Fix mode  Amplitude fine variation Resolution  Level difference between the two channels Residual DC offset  O.5 W, same for both channels $\pm 10\%$ , separately for each channel  0.01% $\pm 0.2\%$ (at 1 kHz, after auto-alignment $\pm 0.5$ mV, 0.1 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)  DC fine variation Resolution  SFDR <sup>3</sup> (sinewave/clockrate)  1 MHz/10 MHz 5 MHz/50 MHz Variable mode  Resolution  Resolution  Resolution  Residual DC offset  OV to 1 V, separately adjustable for each channel  3 digits $\pm 0.5$ mV, 1 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)	Outputs	I and Q <sup>2)</sup>	
Fix mode Amplitude fine variation Resolution Level difference between the two channels Residual DC offset  DC fine variation Resolution SFDR <sup>31</sup> (sinewave/clockrate) 1 MHz/10 MHz 5 MHz/50 MHz Variable mode Resolution Resolution Resolution SFDR <sup>31</sup> (sinewave/clockrate) 1 MHz/10 MHz 5 MHz/50 MHz Variable mode Resolution Resolution Resolution Residual DC offset  DC fine variation Resolution Resolution Resolution SFDR <sup>31</sup> (sinewave 1 MHz, clock rate 10 MHz)  Skew between I and Q channel (filter off, clock rate 10 MHz, fix mode) Fine variation Resolution Resolution Resolution Resolution SFDR <sup>31</sup> (sinewave 1 MHz, fix mode) Fine variation Resolution  10.5 V, same for both channels ±10%, separately for each channel 0.01%  -0.2% (at 1 kHz, after auto-alignment) +30 mV typ.  80 dB, 80 dB typ.  90 V to 1 V, separately adjustable for each channel 10 V to 1 V, separately auto-alignment  20.5 mV, 0.1 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)  20 µV  21 mV typ. (after auto-alignment) 22 mV  23 dB (level >0.1 V), round 24 mV  25 dB (level >0.1 V), round 25 dB (level >0.5 V)	Output impedance	50 Ω	
Resolution $70 \mu\text{V}$ $SFDR^3$ (sinewave 1 MHz, clock rate 10 MHz) $>50 dB$ (level $>0.1 V$ ), $70 dB$ typ. (level $>0.5 V$ ) Skew between I and $0 d$ channel (filter off, clock rate 10 MHz, fix mode) Fine variation $\pm 1 ns$ typ. $+1 ns$ typ.	Fix mode Amplitude fine variation Resolution Level difference between the two channels Residual DC offset  DC fine variation Resolution SFDR <sup>3</sup> (sinewave/clockrate) 1 MHz/10 MHz 5 MHz/50 MHz Variable mode  Resolution Residual DC offset	$\pm 10 \mbox{\'{e}}$ , separately for each channel 0.01%           <0.2% (at 1 kHz, after auto-alignment)           <0.5 mV, 0.1 mV typ. (after auto-alignment) $\pm 30$ mV typ.           30 $\mu V$ >70 dB, 80 dB typ.           <0 dB, 75 dB typ.           <0 dB, 75 dB typ.           0 V to 1 V, separately adjustable for each channel           3 digits           <5 mV, 1 mV typ. (after auto-alignment)	
off, clock rate 10 MHz, fix mode) Fine variation ±1 ns typ. Resolution <10 ps	Resolution SFDR <sup>3)</sup> (sinewave 1 MHz, clock	70 μV $>$ 50 dB (level $>$ 0.1 V),	
Rise time 5 ns typ.	off, clock rate 10 MHz, fix mode) Fine variation		
	Rise time	5 ns typ.	

Adjacent-channel power		
WCDMA 3GPP FDD Test model 1 (64 DPCH channels) Offset 5 MHz Offset 10 MHz	–78 dBc typ. –78 dBc typ.	
Error vector		
IS-95 (QPSK)	0.35% typ. EVM (rms)	
GSM (GMSK)	0.2° typ. phase error (rms)	
DECT (2-FSK)	0.9% typ. FSK error	
NADC, PHS (π/4DQPSK)	0.3% typ. EVM (rms)	
Filters		
Operating modes	off (no filter), internal or external filter	
Internal filters  25 MHz  Freq. response  Amplitude Group delay I/Q imbalance Amplitude Group delay Stopband attenuation 2.5 MHz  Freq. response Amplitude Group delay I/Q imbalance Amplitude Group delay I/Q imbalance Amplitude Group delay Stopband attenuation External filters  Impedance  Trigger CONT mode	elliptic, 7th order + delay equalizer  0.15dB typ. up to 25 MHz 500 ps typ. up to 20 MHz  0.05 dB typ. up to 20 MHz 200 ps typ. up to 20 MHz 70 dB from 75 MHz elliptic, 7th order + delay equalizer  0.15 dB typ. up to 2.5 MHz 5 ns typ. up to 2 MHz  0.05 dB typ. up to 2.5 MHz 1 ns typ. up to 2 MHz 70 dB from 7.5 MHz one filter can be connected for each channel, BNC connectors on rear panel 50 Ω  repetitive output of loaded waveform after occurrence of trigger single output of loaded waveform after	
GATED mode	occurrence of trigger start of (repetitive) waveform output after occurrence of trigger until end o	
Trigger signal	trigger event	
Trigger signal Trigger input	via remote control or trigger input  BNC connector, selectable polarity	
Input level Max. permissible input voltage Pulse width (clock rate —slow mode) Pulse width (clock rate — fast mode) Delay between trigger input and output of first data word Slow mode Fast mode	TTL -0.5 V to 6 V min. 200 ns + 1 sample min. 11 samples  220 ns + (1 sample + 20 ns) jitter 21 samples + 1 sample jitter	
Marker outputs		
Number of outputs	4, BNC connectors	
Level	TTL, can be terminated into 50 $\Omega$ , (high >2 V)	
BER measurement (option R&S AMIC	1-B1)	
Data supplied by the DUT can be compquence; the results are transferred to the remote control); the BER measurement and R&S SMIQ.	e host computer (via the currently used	
Pseudo random bit sequences	2 <sup>9</sup> -1, 2 <sup>11</sup> -1, 2 <sup>15</sup> -1, 2 <sup>16</sup> -1, 2 <sup>20</sup> -1, 2 <sup>21</sup> -1, 2 <sup>23</sup> -1	
Clock rate	max. 20 MHz	

Clock source	each valid bit requires a clock, which is supplied by the DUT or the R&S AMIQ		
Sync period	24 clocks		
Interface  Data Data enable Clock Restart	9-pin D-SUB connector, D-SUB BNC cable supplied in addition TTL TTL TTL TTL		
Setup time	10 ns		
Hold time	2 ns		
Polarity	normal and inverted (data, clock, data enable)		
Measurement time	selectable through max. number of data or error bits (max. 2 <sup>31</sup> bit), continuous measurement		
Measurement results	BER in ppm (when set number of data or error bits is attained), not synchronized, no clock from DUT		
Differential I/Q outputs (option R&S A	\МIQ-B2) <sup>4)</sup>		
Provides the inverted $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{Q}$ signals and allows a DC voltage to be simultaneously superimposed on the output signal.			
Outputs	I, $\overline{I}$ , $\overline{Q}$ and $\overline{\overline{Q}}$		
Operating mode	single/differential, selectable		
Output impedance	$50~\Omega$ when on, $50~\Omega$ or high Z when off		
Bias voltage (EMF, to ground)	$-2.5$ V to +2.5 V (±10 mV) for both I and Q channels separate, common setting for I and $\overline{I}$ or Q and $\overline{Q}$		
Resolution	<1.5 mV		
Difference between I and $\overline{I}$ or Q and $\overline{Q}$	<0.5% + 1.5 mV		
Output voltage (differential EMF between the I and $\overline{I}$ or Q and $\overline{Q}$ outputs, unless otherwise specified, $V_o)$			
Fix mode Level difference $I \leftrightarrow Q$ $I \leftrightarrow \overline{I} (Q \leftrightarrow \overline{Q})$ Residual DC offset  DC fine variation Resolution	2 V, same for both I and Q channels <0.5% (at 1 kHz, after auto-alignment) <0.5% (at 1 kHz, after auto-alignment) <1 mV (to ground, after auto-alignment) $\pm$ 120 mV typ.		
Variable mode	0 V to 4 V, separately adjustable for I and Q channels		
Resolution DC fine variation Resolution	3 digits ±280 mV typ. 280 µV		
Digital I/Q output (option R&S AMIQ-B3)			
Output	68-pin SCSI connector (mini D-SUB, half pitch)		

I and Q

Channels

Resolution	8 bit to 16 bit (selectable, no marker output for word lengths >14 bit)	
Max. clock frequency	100 MHz (if an external clock is used, the internal delay time from 20 ns to 25 ns between the input clock and the output data has to be taken into account above 40 MHz)	
Output impedance	$30~\Omega$ to $50~\Omega$ typ., high impedance with low level at pin $66$	
Output level	LVT or ABT level (data, marker and clock); the high level of the data, marker and clock signals is automatically adapted to the selected supply voltage for external circuits	
V <sub>cc</sub> output	+3.3 V or +5 V	
Remote control and memory	via IEC 60625 (IEEE 488) and RS-232-C	
Command set	SCPI 1996.0 with extensions	
IEC/IEEE interface functions	SH1, AH1, T6, L4, SR1, RL1, PP1, DC1, DT1, C0	
Mass memory	floppy disk drive (3.5", 1.44 MB), hard disk 8 GB	
Download time (4000000 I/Q samples from built-in hard disk)	27 s	
General data		
Operating temperature range	$+5^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ to $+45^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ ; meets EN 60068-2-1, Edition: 1995-03 and EN 60068-2-2, Edition: 1994-08	
Storage temperature range	−20°C to +60°C	
Damp heat	80% relative humidity at +30°C	
Vibration, sinusoidal	5 Hz to 150 Hz, max. 2 g at 55 Hz, 0.5 g const. 55 Hz to 150 Hz, meets EN60068-2-6, Edition: 1996-05, EN61010-1 and MIL-T-28800D class 5	
Electromagnetic compatibility	meets EN 61000-6-3 and EN 61000-6-4 (EMC Directive of EU)	
Immunity to RFI	10 V/m	
Power supply	100 V to 120 V $\pm$ 10%, 50 Hz to 400 Hz, 200 V to 240 V $\pm$ 10%, 50 Hz to 60 Hz, autoranging, 150 VA	
Safety	meets EN61010-1, Edition: 1994-03 CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 1010.1-92	
	UL Std. No. 3111-1	
Dimensions (W $\times$ H $\times$ D)		

- $^{1)}$  Specs at clock > 100 MHz not guaranteed, max. ambient temperature +35 °C.  $^{2)}$  Tand  $\overline{\Omega}$  in addition when option R&S AMIQ-B2 is used.

- 3) Spurious-free dynamic range.
  4) All data not specified here are identical to those of the R&S AMIQ without option R&S AMIQ-B2 (I and Q only).



### Ordering information

I/Q Modulation Generator 16 Msamples Accessories supplied	R&S AMIQ	1110.2003.04		
Accessories supplied				
R&S WinIQSIM™ version for Windows95/98/NT/2000 on CD-ROM; manual, power cable, R&S AMIQ operating manual				
Options				
BER Measurement	R&S AMIQ-B1	1110.3500.02		
Differential I/Q Outputs	R&S AMIQ-B2	1110.3700.03		
Digital I/Q Output	R&S AMIQ-B3	1122.2103.02		
Rear I/Q Outputs	R&S AMIQ-B19 <sup>1)</sup>	1110.3400.02		
Digital Standards IS-95 CDMA2000 WCDMA TDD Mode (3GPP) TD-SCDMA 1×EV-D0 IEEE802.11 3GPP FDD incl. HSDPA	R&S AMIQK11 R&S AMIQK12 R&S AMIQK13 R&S AMIQK14 R&S AMIQK17 R&S AMIQK19 R&S AMIQK20	1122.2003.02 1122.2503.02 1122.2603.02 1122.2703.02 1122.3000.02 1122.3200.02 1400.5354.02		
OFDM Signal Generation	R&S AMIQK15	1122.2803.02		
Recommended extras				
19" Rack Adapter	R&S ZZA-211	1096.3260.00		

 $<sup>^{1)}</sup>$   $\,$  Not with option R&S AMIQ-B2. Marker outputs 3 and 4 not provided when this option is fitted.



