

# MS2661C

## Spectrum Analyzer

9 kHz to 3 GHz



For various applications

# Portable at Only 11 kg

In the latest radio communications systems, the development of improved frequency efficiency and sophisticated digital functions are emphasized. The MS2661C portable spectrum analyzer is ideal for analyzing the signals of above systems, device and related equipment.

The MS2661C is a fully synthesized spectrum analyzer covering a wide frequency range from 9 kHz to 3 GHz. And the MS2661C has superior basic performance such as high C/N ratio, low distortion, and high frequency/level accuracies and is easy to operate. In addition, a Gaussian filter is used as a resolution bandwidth filter. The large selection of options is available to handle a wide range of applications can be handled at reasonable cost.

## ■ Compact and lightweight (11 kg in standard configuration)

- Easy portability for installation and maintenance

## ■ High C/N and superior distortion characteristics

- Measurement speed improved by using 100 dB log dynamic range

## ■ Easy-to-use, simple operation

- Built-in "Measure" function for evaluation of radio equipment (Frequency counter, C/N, channel power, adjacent channel power, occupied frequency bandwidth, burst average power and template pass/fail function)
- User-defined function
- Zone marker/zone sweep
- Two-screen display
- FM demodulation waveform display
- Memory card interface (for saving/recalling trace data and parameter and for saving screen image in bitmap format)

## ■ Options support wide range of applications

- High stability crystal oscillator
- Narrow resolution bandwidth
- High-speed time domain sweep
- Trigger/gate circuit
- AM/FM demodulator
- Pre-amplifier
- Centronics interface (cannot be installed with GPIB simultaneously)
- QP detector
- Television monitor
- Tracking generator
- DC coupled input
- 75  $\Omega$  input
- 75  $\Omega$  tracking generator

## ■ Easy to set up automatic measurements

- Controller function built-in (PTA)
- Built-in RS-232C and GPIB (standard)
- Various application software







# Compact, Lightweight, and Powerful

## ● Small and weighing only 11 kg

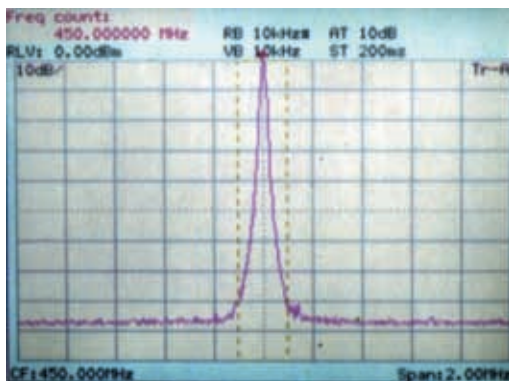
The MS2661C is compact and lightweight, measuring 320 (W) × 177 (H) × 351 (D) mm and weighing only 11 kg. In addition to benchtop use, this can be carried easily for field use, making it the ideal choice for manufacturing and maintenance of radio equipment.

## ● Synthesized local oscillator

The synthesized local oscillator design permits stable measurements without disturbance due to frequency drift of the spectrum analyzer itself. The level stabilizes in 30 minutes after power-on, making this unit especially suitable for on-site maintenance and adjustment where work must be completed quickly.

## ● Counter with 1 Hz resolution

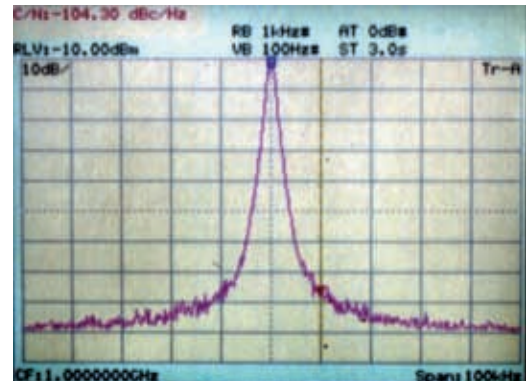
A full complement of frequency counter functions are provided. Resolution is as high as  $\pm 1$  Hz even at full span, and high-speed frequency measurements can be performed. The high sensitivity compared with ordinary counters makes it easy to select one signal from many and to determine its frequency.



Frequency measurement (1 Hz resolution)

## ● High C/N ratio

Excellent noise sideband characteristics are required for analysis of weak signals adjacent to strong signals. The MS2661C has low noise sidebands of below  $-100$  dBc/Hz (10 kHz offset), making it suitable for measurement of adjacent channel power of both analog and digital radio communication equipment.



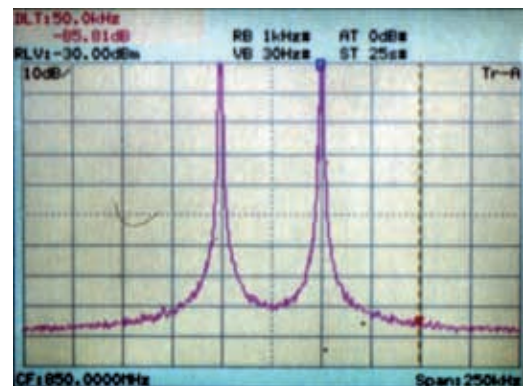
Noise sidebands measurement (10 kHz offset)

## ● Superior distortion characteristics

The MS2661C boasts extremely low harmonic distortion levels, including a second harmonic distortion of  $-75$  dBc<sup>\*1</sup> and a two-signal third order intermodulation distortion of  $-80$  dBc<sup>\*2</sup> making it suitable for measuring harmonic components and for evaluating the non-linearity of high-power amplifiers.

<sup>\*1</sup>1200 MHz to 1.5 GHz, mixer input:  $-30$  dBm

<sup>\*2</sup>100 MHz to 3 GHz, frequency difference between signals:  $\geq 50$  kHz, mixer input:  $-30$  dBm



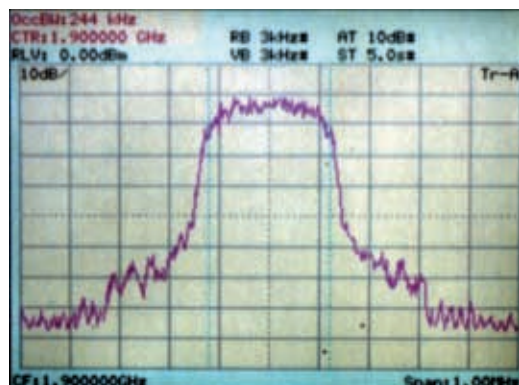
Two-signal third order intermodulation measurement

## ● 100 dB display dynamic range

In measurements requiring a wide dynamic range such as adjacent channel power measurements, the MS2661C can display more than 80 dB on a single screen.

## ● Highly-accurate measurement

Auto-calibration ensures an overall level accuracy of within  $\pm 1.3$  dB. A span accuracy of 2.5% and 501 sampling points ensure accurate occupied frequency bandwidth and adjacent channel power measurements.



Occupied bandwidth measurement



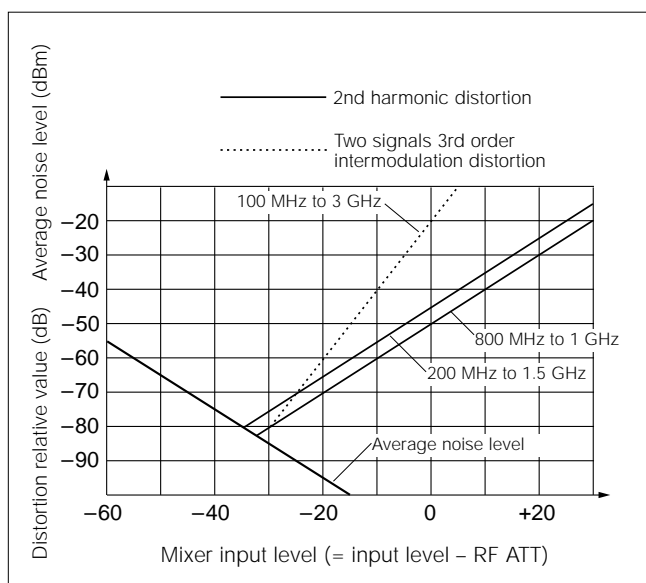
## ● Excellent cost performance

The superior basic performance, including noise sideband, average noise level, and maximum distortion free dynamic range, provides excellent cost performance.

Noise sideband* <sup>1</sup>	$\leq -100$ dBc/Hz
Average noise level* <sup>2</sup>	$\leq -115$ dBm
Maximum distortion free dynamic range	2nd harmonic: $>80$ dB (200 to 500 MHz) 3rd intermodulation distortion: $>83.3$ dB (100 to 1000 MHz)

\*<sup>1</sup> 1 GHz, 10 kHz offset

\*<sup>2</sup> 1 MHz to 1 GHz, RBW: 1 kHz, VBW: 1 Hz, RF ATT: 0 dB



Distortion characteristics

# Convenient Easy-to-Use Functions

## Simple operation

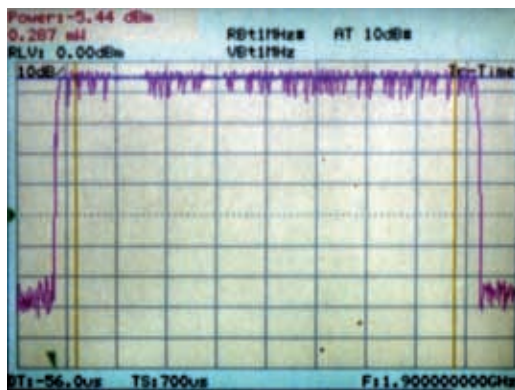
Users require ease of operation in a wide variety of contexts. For greater ease, in addition to simplifying the panel keys and key layout, also menu page configuration is well organized and “page-learning” as well as “user-defined” functions have been added to minimize the steps required for a given procedure.

## Bright color screen

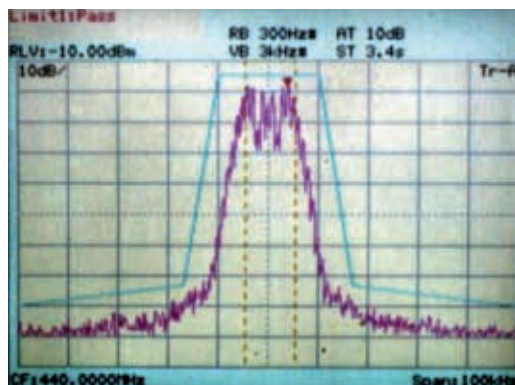
A 5.5" bright color TFT LCD is used to display scales, measured waveform data, settings and other information in different easy-to-read colors. Each color can be changed if required. When the soft key display is turned off, the scale area enlarges to 180 (W) × 80 (H) mm, comparable to an 8" CRT.

## Radio equipment evaluation functions (“Measure” functions)

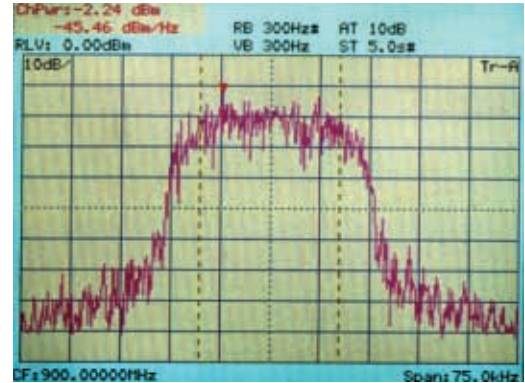
A full range of functions including measurement of power levels, frequencies, adjacent channel power, and mask and time template measurements are provided for performance evaluation of radio equipment. Key operation is simple and high-speed calculations make the measurement fast and efficient.



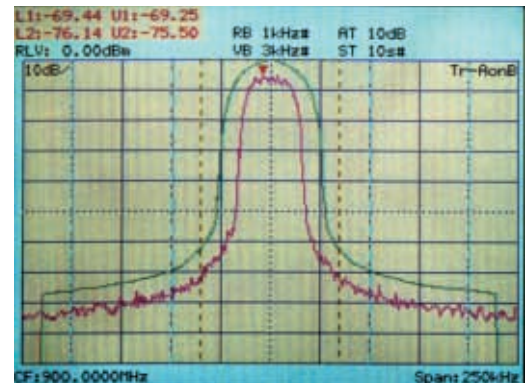
Burst average power measurement



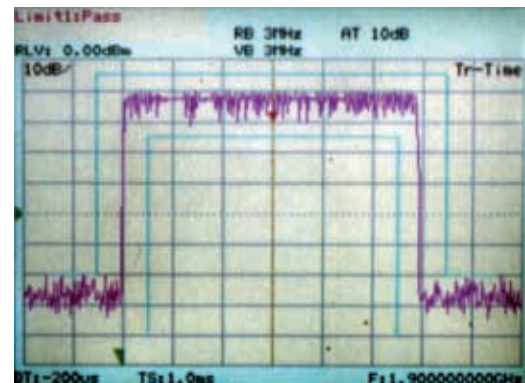
Mask measurement



Channel power measurement



Adjacent channel power measurement

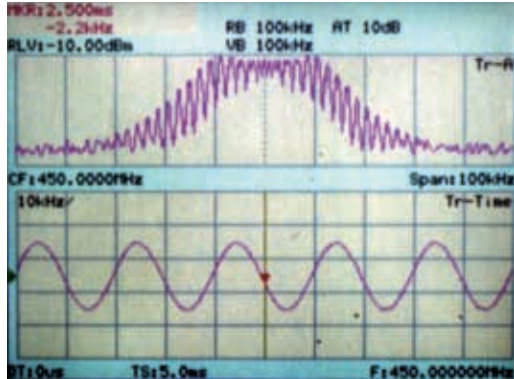


Time template measurement



### ●FM-demodulated waveform display function

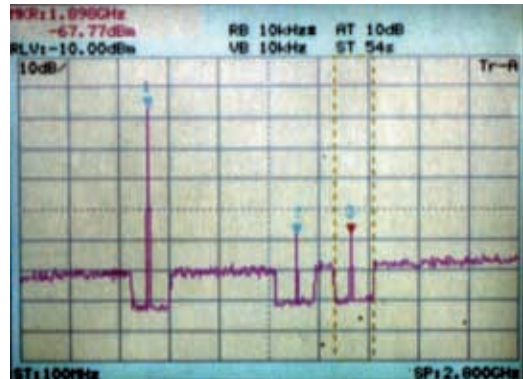
This function displays FM-demodulated waveforms with an accuracy of 5% over the range  $\pm 10$  kHz to  $\pm 1$  MHz. When used with high-speed time domain sweep (Option 04) and trigger/gate circuit (Option 06), frequency deviation of the modulated signal, and frequency switching times of radio equipment and VCOs, can be measured.



Spectrum and FM-demodulation waveform

### ●Zone sweep and multi-zone sweep functions

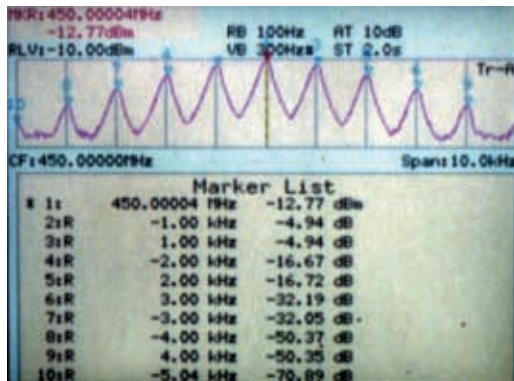
Sweeps can be limited to zones defined by zone markers reducing sweep time. This zone sweep function can be combined with "measure" functions such as "noise measure" which can direct readout the total noise power within the zone, and reduces measurement time greatly. The multi-zone sweep function enables up to ten zones to be swept.



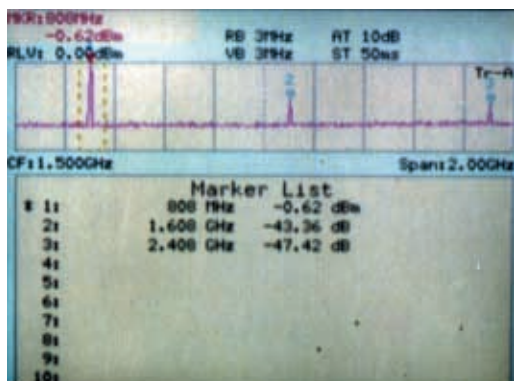
Multi-zone sweep

### ●Zone markers and multimarkers

Zone markers can be set automatically at the peak signal within a given marker range, enabling quick measurement. By using the multimarker function, automatic measurements can be performed at up to ten marker points, and the results displayed in a table. Multimarkers have functions for harmonic measurements, highest 10 points and manual setting.



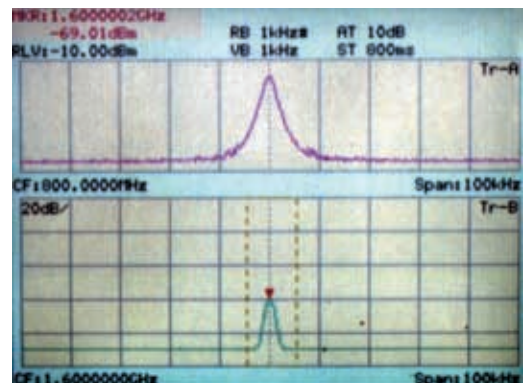
Multimarker (highest 10 points)



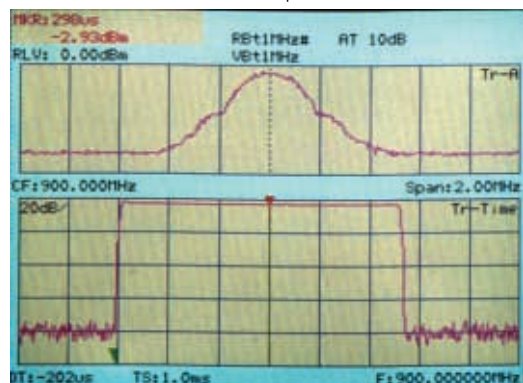
Multimarker (harmonics measurement)

### ●Multi-screen display

The Trace-A and Trace-B waveforms are superimposed on the same screen, and two spectra with different frequencies are displayed simultaneously. In addition, it is possible to simultaneously display spectrum and time domain screens for the same signal. The multi-screen display permits efficient signal level adjustment and harmonic distortion measurement, too. Furthermore, in addition to being able to display amplitude in the time domain, it is also possible to display the FM demodulation waveform.



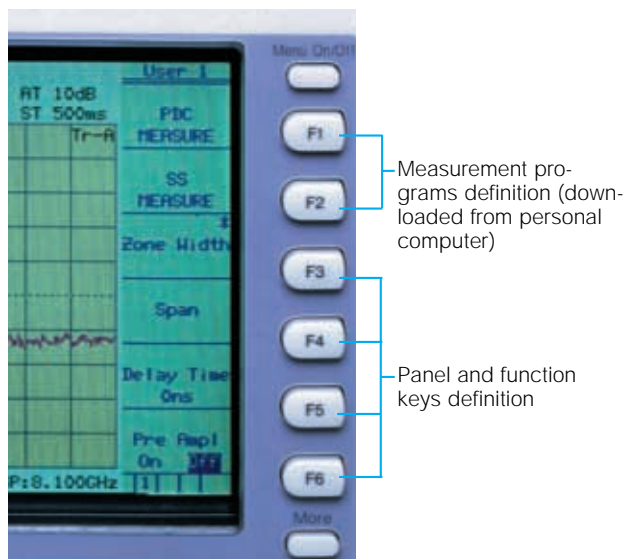
Two traces with different frequencies



Spectrum and time domain measurement

### ●User-defined functions

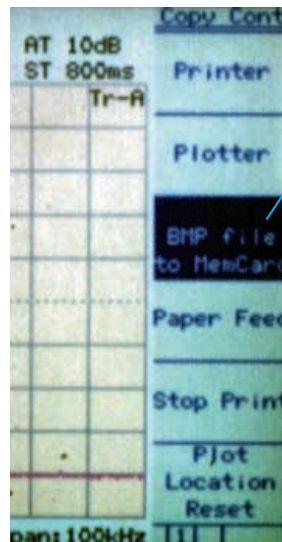
Measurement programs downloaded to the spectrum analyzers from a personal computer or memory card can be executed by defining menu keys. The measurement program is executed simply by pressing the predefined key, with no further operation. Other panel and function keys can also be predefined in the same way.



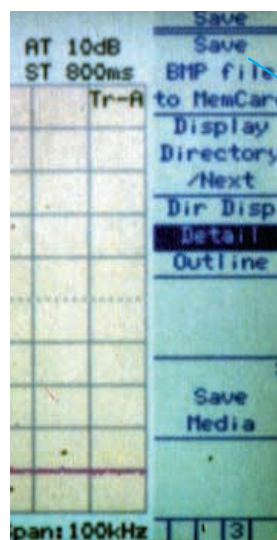
User-defined menu

### ●Screen image bitmap saved to memory card

Instead of printing a hard copy of the screen, it is also possible to save the screen image data to a memory card in bitmap format. Editing the saved bitmap data using a PC, makes report writing easy.



When the mode to save the screen image in bitmap format to the memory card is selected as a copy method at the hard copy function, just one press of the copy key saves the screen image as a bitmap format to the memory card. And the file number of each saved file is incremented automatically.



The screen image data can also be saved to the memory card using the save function. In this case, the file number of the saved file can be specified.



# Full Range of Options

Full lineup of options to select required performance and functions with minimum capital investment

## ●To boost basic performance

### Reference crystal oscillator (Option 01)

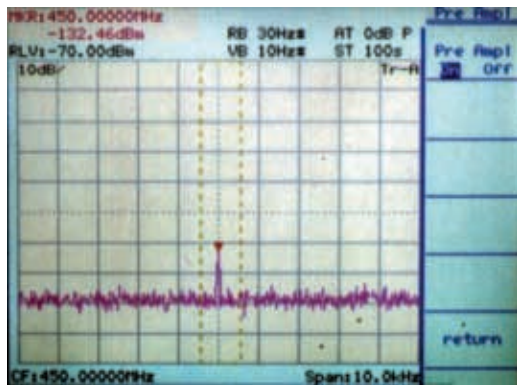
Adding the optional reference oscillator with a stability of  $2 \times 10^{-8}$ /day, and  $2 \times 10^{-7}$ /year increases the accuracy of frequency measurements even further.

### Narrow resolution bandwidth (Option 02)

Adding the option for a resolution bandwidth of 30 Hz, 100 Hz and 300 Hz greatly improves frequency resolution.

### Pre-amplifier (Option 08)

The pre-amplifier improves the sensitivity (noise figure) of the spectrum analyzer, and is best used when studying interference signals and other low-power signals. It covers a frequency range from 100 kHz to 3 GHz.

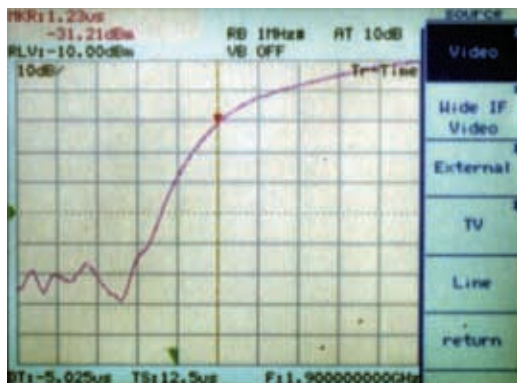


Low-power signal measurement using RF pre-amplifier

## ●For testing digital mobile communication equipment

### High-speed time domain sweep (Option 04)

Testing of TDMA-type radio equipment includes time domain (zero-span) measurements of antenna power, transient response characteristics of burst transmissions, transmission timing, and other quantities. The high-speed time domain sweep option boosts a sweep time to 12.5  $\mu$ s and resolution to 0.025  $\mu$ s. This option must be used with the trigger/gate circuit (Option 06).

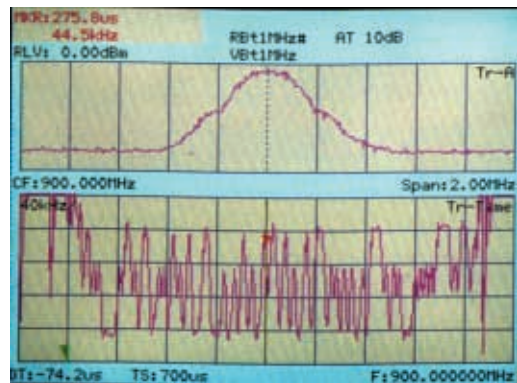


High-speed time-domain measurement (TS=12.5  $\mu$ s)

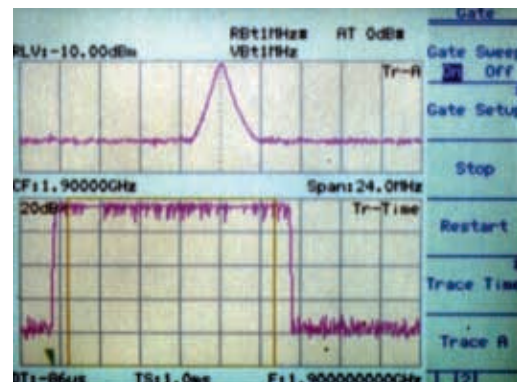
### Trigger/gate circuit (Option 06)

The trigger function provides stable measurements of burst signals in the time domain. External, video, wide IF video, or line trigger can be selected.

PASS/FAIL measurements are easily made on TDMA radio burst signals using limit lines created in the template function. Pre-trigger and post-trigger delays can be used. Burst signals can also be measured in the frequency domain using the gate sweep function. A wide IF video trigger function is used, eliminating the need for an external trigger source that was previously required.



Wide IF video trigger function



Wide IF video trigger and gate functions

● **For CATV maintenance**

**75  $\Omega$  input (Option 22)**

Input impedance to 75  $\Omega$  (100 kHz to 2.5 GHz)

**75  $\Omega$  tracking generator (Option 23)**

For 75  $\Omega$  output

**50  $\Omega$ /75  $\Omega$  impedance converter**

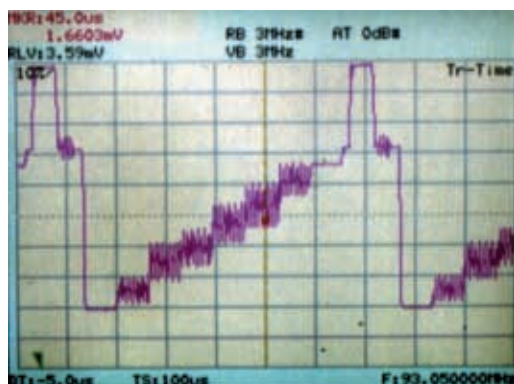
Converts RF input impedance to 75  $\Omega$

**AM/FM demodulator (Option 07)**

Demodulates AM/FM signals, enabling audio monitoring using internal speaker or earphones. This is useful for distinguishing between signals and interfering spurious.

**Television monitor (Option 21/24)**

This option displays TV (NTSC or PAL) signals (Option 08 required). When used with the AM/FM demodulator (Option 07), audio signals can be monitored simultaneously. With addition of high-speed time domain sweep (Option 04) and the trigger/gate circuit (Option 06), and measurement of CATV parameters such as carrier level/frequency, C/N, modulation, distortion, hum and low-frequency interference etc. becomes possible.



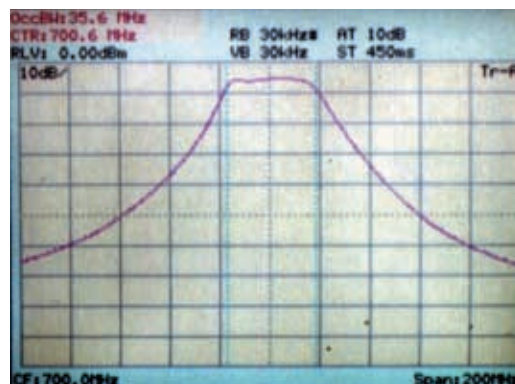
NTSC TV waveform

● **For measurement of filter frequency response and antenna impedance response**

Tracking generator (Option 20) covers a frequency range of 9 kHz to 3 GHz at levels of 0 to -60 dBm while tracking generator (Option 23) covers 100 kHz to 2.5 GHz at levels of +44 to +104 dB  $\mu$ V.

● **Superior frequency/level stability**

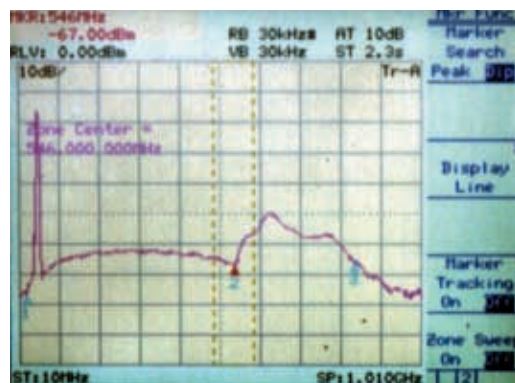
The synthesized local oscillator permits stable measurement of narrow-band crystal filters without disturbance by drift. Moreover, the bandwidth of bandpass filters can be measured accurately by using the occupied bandwidth measurement function after sweeping.



Bandpass filter measurement

● **Multimarkers**

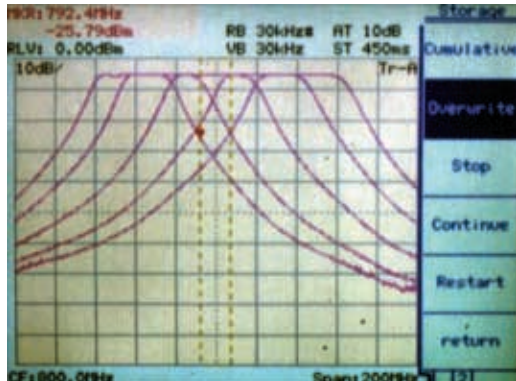
Markers can be displayed at up to 10 points by using the multimarker function even while the tracking generator is in use. Furthermore, by setting the zone marker width other than spot, fine adjustment of the marker position is unnecessary because the peak or dip within the zone is located automatically.



Example of dip marker

### ●Overwrite display

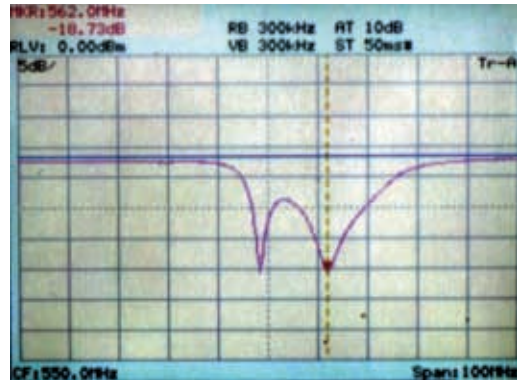
The overwrite display function is convenient for operations such as tuning multistage filters and amplifier gain characteristics. Fine adjustment is simplified by simultaneous observation of the trimming changes in the characteristics.



Bandpass filter adjustment

### ●Return loss measurement

When the Tracking Generator is combined with the separately-available reflection bridge (60N50-1 etc.), return loss can be measured with very high accuracy. In addition, the instant normalize function provides one-touch calibration permitting almost instantaneous measurement start.

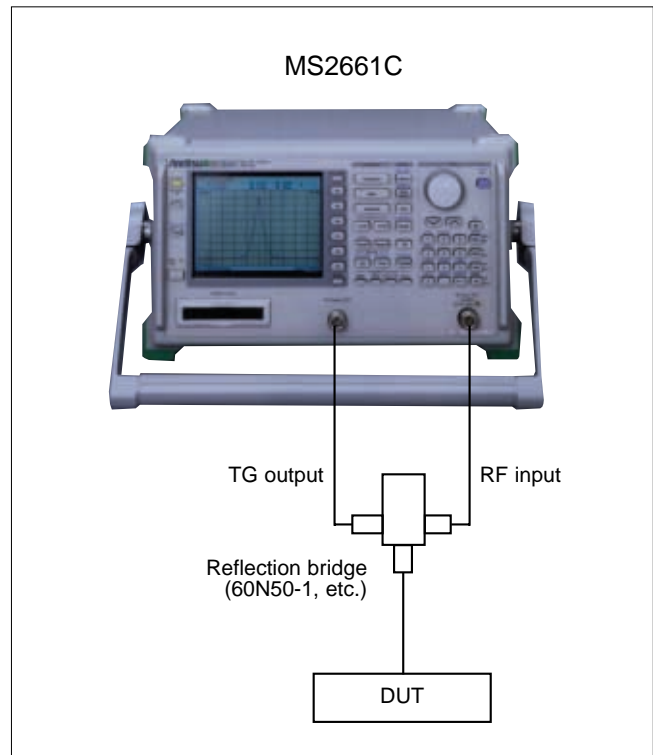


Return loss measurement

### ●Instant normalize function



One-touch calibration is performed using this key.



### ●EMI measurement

EMI of electronic devices can be measured using the QP detector (Option 12).



# Easy-to-Use Key Layout

## Save/recall

Saves and recalls measurement settings and measured waveforms  
Data can be saved either to internal memory or to a memory card.  
(In internal memory, up to 12 data sets can be saved.)

## Function keys F1 to F6

Select on-screen menu items  
Menu on/off keys turn menus on and off,  
and [more] key turns menu pages.

## Memory card slots

Support memory cards up to 2 Mbytes  
Two type-1 memory cards conforming to  
PCMCIA ver. 2.0 standards can be used  
simultaneously.

## Tracking generator output (Option 20/23)

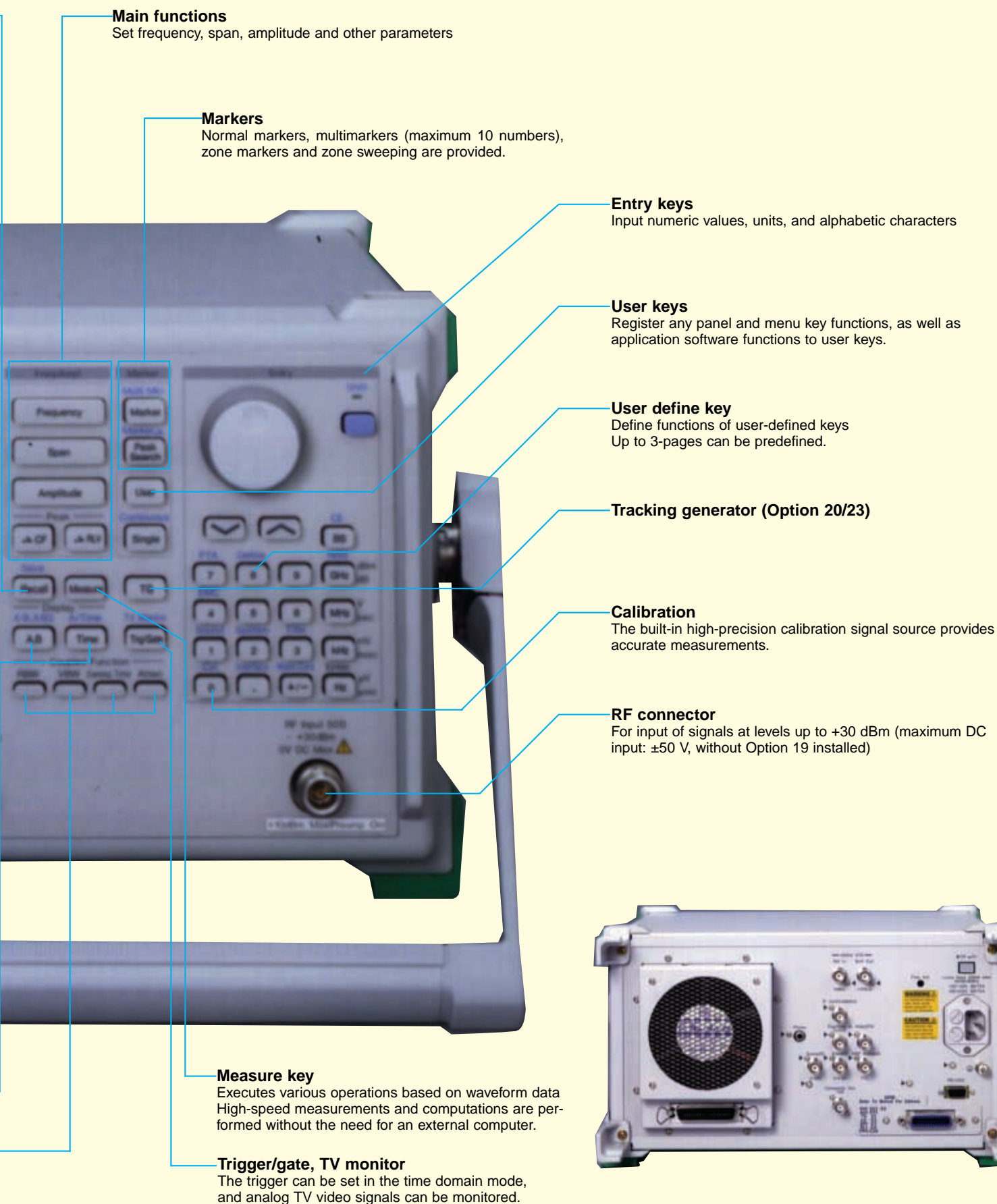
## Display

Can be switched between frequency and time  
domains, and has two-screen display modes.

## Coupled-function keys

Set parameters other than those set using main function keys  
Normally set "Auto" for optimum values.





# Configuring Automated Measurement System

## ●RS-232C interface (standard)

The RS-232C interface can be used to output hard copy data to a printer or plotter and for remote control of the analyzer. A notebook computer can be used for automated control and data collection in the field. In addition, a modem can be used for easy remote operation.

## ●GPIB interface (standard)

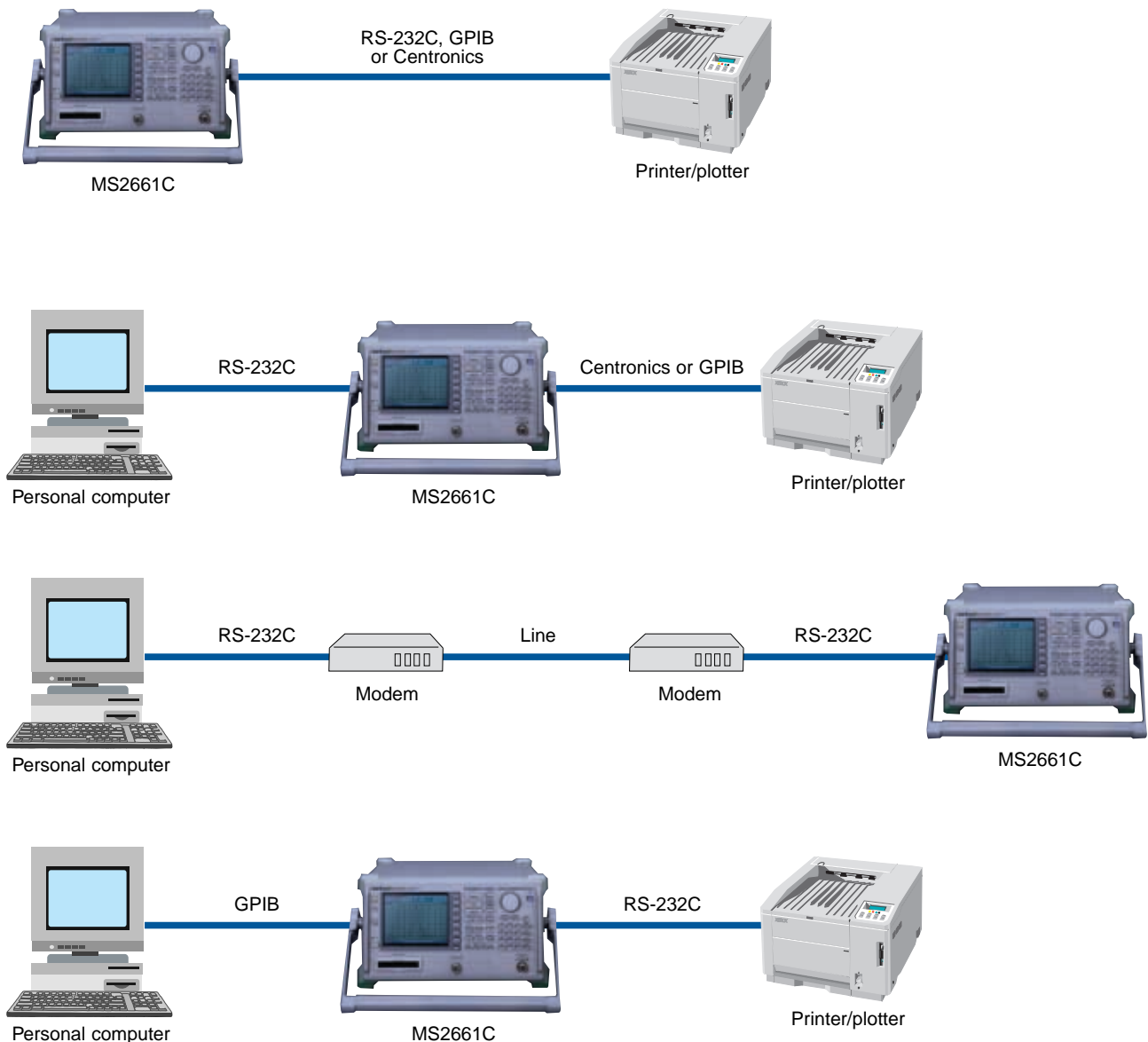
In addition to remote control, the GPIB interface can also be used to output data to a printer/plotter. (GPIB and Option 10 can not be installed simultaneously.)

## ●Centronics interface (Option 10)

The Centronics interface is used to output data to a printer. (GPIB and Option 10 can not be installed simultaneously.)

## ●Memory card interface (standard)

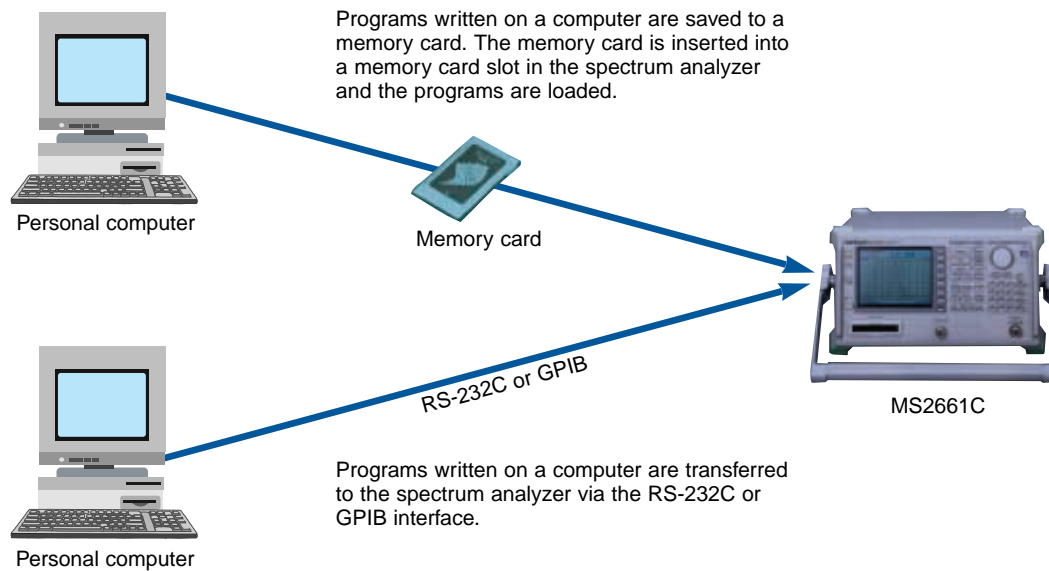
Memory cards are used to save and recall measurement settings and waveform data, as well as to upload and download PTA programs. Cards up to 2 Mbytes are supported (PCMCIA ver. 2.0, type-I, 2-slots).





### ● Automated measurement without external controller

The built-in microcomputer (PTA) functions which utilize the spectrum analyzer as a controller, make an external controller unnecessary. An automated measurement system including control of other instruments is easily configured. The two methods for loading programs are shown below.



### ● Application software

The following items can be measured automatically using a combination of application software, peripheral equipment and options.

#### **MX260002A CDMA Cellular System Measurement**

##### **Software**

Channel power, occupied frequency bandwidth, adjacent channel power, time response for open-loop power control, spurious

#### **MX260003A PDC Measurement Software (for base station)**

Channel power, frequency, occupied frequency bandwidth, adjacent channel power, spurious

#### **MX260004A GSM Measurement Software**

Power, time response, adjacent channel power, spurious, intermodulation characteristics

#### **MX261001A Low-Power Data Communication System Measurement Software conforming to issue of Direct Spread Spectrum System**

#### **MX261002A Low-Power Data Communication System Measurement Software conforming to issue of Frequency Hopping System**

Frequency, power, occupied frequency bandwidth, adjacent channel power, spurious

#### **MX262001A CATV Measurement Software**

Video power, C/N, frequency, cross modulation, CTB, modulation factor, hum

#### **MX264001A EMI Measurement Software**

Radiated emission, conducted emission

# Specifications

Except where noted otherwise, specified values are obtained after warming up the equipment for 30 minutes at a constant ambient temperature and then performing calibration. The typical values are given for reference, and are not guaranteed.

Frequency	<b>Frequency range</b>	9 kHz to 3 GHz
	<b>Display frequency accuracy</b>	$\pm$ (display frequency $\times$ reference frequency accuracy + span $\times$ span accuracy + 100 Hz) *Span: $\geq 10$ kHz, after calibration
	<b>Marker frequency display accuracy</b>	Normal: Same as display frequency accuracy, Delta: Same as frequency span accuracy
	<b>Frequency counter</b>	Resolution: 1 Hz, 10 Hz, 100 Hz, 1 kHz Accuracy: Display frequency $\times$ reference frequency accuracy $\pm 1$ LSD (at S/N: $\geq 20$ dB)
	<b>Frequency span</b>	Setting range: 0 Hz, 1 kHz to 3.1 GHz Accuracy: $\pm 2.5\%$ (span: $\geq 10$ kHz), $\pm 5\%$ (span: $< 10$ kHz, with option 02)
	<b>Resolution bandwidth (RBW) (3 dB bandwidth)</b>	Setting range: 1 kHz, 3 kHz, 10 kHz, 30 kHz, 100 kHz, 300 kHz, 1 MHz, 3 MHz (manually settable, or automatically settable according to frequency span) *Option 02: 30 Hz, 100 Hz, and 300 Hz are added. Measurements of noise, C/N, adjacent channel power and channel power by measure function are executed with the calculated equivalent noise bandwidth of the RBW. Bandwidth accuracy: $\pm 20\%$ (1 kHz to 1 MHz), $\pm 30\%$ (3 MHz) Selectivity (60 dB: 3 dB): $\leq 15:1$
	<b>Video bandwidth (VBW)</b>	1 Hz to 3 MHz (1-3 sequence), OFF (manually settable, or automatically settable according to RBW)
	<b>Noise sideband, stability</b>	Noise sideband: $\leq -100$ dBc/Hz (1 GHz, 10 kHz offset) Residual FM: $\leq 20$ Hzp-p/0.1 s (1 GHz, span: 0 Hz) Frequency drift: $\leq 200$ Hz/min (span: $\leq 10$ kHz $\times$ n, sweep time: $\leq 100$ s) *After 1-hour warm-up at constant ambient temperature
	<b>Reference oscillator</b>	Frequency: 10 MHz Aging rate: $2 \times 10^{-6}$ /year (typical); Option 01: $1 \times 10^{-7}$ /year, $2 \times 10^{-8}$ /day Temperature characteristics: $1 \times 10^{-5}$ (typical, $0^\circ$ to $50^\circ\text{C}$ ); Option 01: $\pm 5 \times 10^{-8}$ ( $0^\circ$ to $50^\circ\text{C}$ ) *Referenced to frequency at $25^\circ\text{C}$
Amplitude	<b>Level measurement</b>	Measurement range: Average noise level to +30 dBm Maximum input level: +30 dBm (CW average power, RF ATT: $\geq 10$ dB), $\pm 50$ Vdc Average noise level: $\leq -115$ dBm (1 MHz to 1 GHz), $\leq -115$ dBm + f [GHz] dB ( $> 1$ GHz), $\leq -114$ dBm (1 MHz to 1 GHz, at Option 08 pre-amplifier installed), $\leq -114$ dBm + $1.5f$ [GHz] dB ( $> 1$ GHz, at Option 08 pre-amplifier installed) *RBW: 1 kHz, VBW: 1 Hz, RF ATT: 0 dB Residual response: $\leq -100$ dBm (RF ATT: 0 dB, input: $50 \Omega$ termination, 1 MHz to 3 GHz)
	<b>Total level accuracy</b>	$\pm 1.3$ dB (100 kHz to 3 GHz) *Level measurement accuracy after calibration using internal calibration signal Total level accuracy: Reference level accuracy (0 to $-49.9$ dBm) + frequency response + log linearity (0 to $-20$ dB) + calibration signal source accuracy
	<b>Reference level</b>	Setting range Log scale: $-100$ to +30 dBm, Linear scale: 224 $\mu\text{V}$ to 7.07 V Unit Log scale: dBm, dB $\mu\text{V}$ , dBmV, V, dB $\mu\text{V}$ m, W, dB $\mu\text{V}$ /m Linear scale: V Reference level accuracy: $\pm 0.4$ dB ( $-49.9$ to 0 dBm), $\pm 0.75$ dB ( $-69.9$ to $-50$ dBm, 0.1 to +30 dBm), $\pm 1.5$ dB ( $-80$ to $-70$ dBm) *After calibration, at 100 MHz, span: 1 MHz (when RF ATT, RBW, VBW, and sweep time set to AUTO) RBW switching uncertainty: $\pm 0.3$ dB (1 kHz to 1 MHz), $\pm 0.4$ dB (3 MHz) *After calibration, referenced to RBW: 3 kHz Input attenuator (RF ATT) Setting range: 0 to 70 dB (10 dB steps) *Manually settable, or automatically settable according to reference level Switching uncertainty: $\pm 0.3$ dB (0 to 50 dB), $\pm 1.0$ dB (0 to 70 dB) *After calibration, frequency: 100 MHz, referenced to RF ATT: 10 dB
	<b>Frequency response</b>	$\pm 0.5$ dB (100 kHz to 3 GHz, referenced to 100 MHz, RF ATT: 10 dB, $18^\circ$ to $28^\circ\text{C}$ ) $\pm 1.5$ dB (9 to 100 kHz, referenced to 100 MHz, RF ATT: 10 dB, $18^\circ$ to $28^\circ\text{C}$ ) $\pm 1.0$ dB (100 kHz to 3 GHz, referenced to 100 MHz, RF ATT: 10 to 50 dB)
	<b>Waveform display</b>	Scale (10 div) Log scale: 10, 5, 2, 1 dB/div Linear scale: 10, 5, 2, 1%/div Linearity (after calibration) Log scale: $\pm 0.4$ dB (0 to $-20$ dB, RBW: $\leq 1$ MHz), $\pm 1.0$ dB (0 to $-70$ dB, RBW: $\leq 100$ kHz), $\pm 1.5$ dB (0 to $-85$ dB, RBW: $\leq 3$ kHz), $\pm 2.5$ dB (0 to $-90$ dB, RBW: $\leq 3$ kHz) Linear scale: $\pm 4\%$ (compared to reference level) Marker level resolution Log scale: 0.01 dB, Linear scale: 0.02% of reference level
	<b>Spurious response</b>	2nd harmonic distortion: $\leq -60$ dBc (10 to 200 MHz), $\leq -75$ dBc (0.2 to 1.5 GHz), $\leq -80$ dBc (0.8 to 1 GHz) *Mixer input: $-30$ dBm Two signals 3rd order intermodulation distortion: $\leq -70$ dBc (10 to 100 MHz), $\leq -80$ dBc (0.1 to 3 GHz) *Frequency difference of two signals: $\geq 50$ kHz, mixer input: $-30$ dBm

Amplitude	1 dB gain compression	$\geq -5$ dBm ( $\geq 100$ MHz, at mixer input)
	Maximum dynamic range	1 dB gain compression level to average noise level: $>110$ dB (0.1 to 1 GHz), $>110$ dB - f [GHz] dB ( $>1$ GHz), $>109$ dB (0.1 to 1 GHz, at Option 08 pre-amplifier installed), $>109$ dB - 1.5f [GHz] ( $>1$ GHz, at Option 08 pre-amplifier installed) Distortion characteristics (RBW: 1 kHz) 2nd harmonic: $>72.5$ dB (10 to 200 MHz), $>80$ dB (200 to 500 MHz), $>80$ - f [GHz] dB (0.5 to 1.5 GHz), $>82.5$ - f [GHz] dB (0.8 to 1 GHz) 3rd order intermodulation: $>80$ dB (10 to 100 MHz), $>83.3$ dB (0.1 to 1 GHz), $>83.3$ - (2/3)f [GHz] dB (1 to 3 GHz)
Sweep	Sweep time	Setting range: 20 ms to 1000 s (Manually settable, or automatically settable according to span, RBW, and VBW) Accuracy: $\pm 15\%$ (20 ms to 100 s), $\pm 45\%$ (110 to 1000 s), $\pm 1\%$ (time domain sweep: digital zero span mode)
	Sweep mode	Continuous, single
	Time domain sweep mode	Analog zero span, digital zero span
	Zone sweep	Sweeps only in frequency range indicated by zone marker
	Tracking sweep	Sweeps while tracing peak points within zone marker (zone sweep also possible)
Functions	Number of data points	501
	Detection mode	NORMAL: Simultaneously displays max. and min. points between sample points POS PEAK: Displays max. point between sample points NEG PEAK: Displays min. point between sample points SAMPLE: Displays momentary value at sample points Detection mode switching uncertainty: $\pm 0.5$ dB (at reference level)
	Display	Color TFT-LCD, Size: 5.5", Number of colors: 17 (RGB, each 64-scale settable), intensity adjustment: 5 steps settable
	Display functions	Trace A: Displays frequency spectrum Trace B: Displays frequency spectrum Trace Time: Displays time domain waveform at center frequency Trace A/B: Displays Trace A and Trace B simultaneously. Simultaneous sweep of same frequency, alternate sweep of independent frequencies Trace A/BG: Displays frequency region to be observed (background) and object band (foreground) selected from background with zone marker simultaneously at alternate sweep Trace A/Time: Displays frequency spectrum, and time domain waveform at center frequency simultaneously at alternate sweep Trace move/calculation: A $\rightarrow$ B, B $\rightarrow$ A, A $\leftrightarrow$ B, A+B $\rightarrow$ A, A-B $\rightarrow$ A, A-B+DL $\rightarrow$ A
	Storage functions	NORMAL, VIEW, MAX HOLD, MIN HOLD, AVERAGE, CUMULATIVE, OVER WRITE
	FM demodulation waveform display function	Demodulation range: 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 kHz/div Marker display accuracy: $\pm 5\%$ of full scale (referenced to center frequency, DC-coupled, RBW: 3 MHz, VBW: 1 Hz, CW) Demodulation frequency response: DC (50 Hz at AC-coupled) to 100 kHz *Range: $\leq 20$ kHz/div, VBW: OFF, at 3 dB bandwidth DC (50 Hz at AC-coupled) to 500 kHz *Range: $\geq 50$ kHz/div, VBW: OFF, at 3 dB bandwidth *RBW: $\geq 1$ kHz usable
	Input connector	N-J, 50 $\Omega$
	Auxiliary signal input and output	IF OUTPUT: 10.69 MHz, BNC connector VIDEO OUTPUT (Y): 0 to 0.5 V $\pm 0.1$ V (100 MHz, from lower edge to upper edge at 10 dB/div or 10%/div, 75 $\Omega$ terminated, BNC connector) COMPOSITE OUTPUT: For NTSC, 1 Vp-p (75 $\Omega$ terminated), BNC connector EXT REF INPUT: 10 MHz $\pm 10$ Hz, $\geq 0$ dBm (50 $\Omega$ terminated), BNC connector
	Signal search	AUTO TUNE, PEAK $\rightarrow$ CF, PEAK $\rightarrow$ REF, SCROLL
	Zone marker	NORMAL, DELTA
	Marker $\rightarrow$	MARKER $\rightarrow$ CF, MARKER $\rightarrow$ REF, MARKER $\rightarrow$ CF STEP SIZE, $\Delta$ MARKER $\rightarrow$ SPAN, ZONE $\rightarrow$ SPAN
	Peak search	PEAK, NEXT PEAK, NEXT RIGHT PEAK, NEXT LEFT PEAK, MIN DIP, NEXT DIP
	Multimarker	Number of markers: 10 max. (HIGHEST 10, HARMONICS, MANUAL SET)
	Measure	Noise power (dBm/Hz, dBm/ch), C/N (dBc/Hz, dBc/ch), occupied bandwidth (power N% method, X-dB down method), adjacent channel power (REF: total power/reference level/in-band level method, channel designate display: 2 channels $\times$ 2 graphic display), average power of burst signal (average power in designated time range of time domain waveform), channel power (dBm, dBm/Hz), template comparison (upper/lower limits $\times$ each 2, time domain), MASK (upper/lower $\times$ each 2, frequency domain)
	Save/recall	Saves and recalls setting conditions and waveform data to internal memory (max. 12) or memory card
	Hard copy	Printer (HP dotmatrix, EPSON dotmatrix or compatible models): Display data can be hard-copied via RS-232C, GPIB and Centronics (Option 10) interface Plotter (HP-GL, GP-GL compatible models): Display can be output via RS-232C and GPIB interface
	PTA	Language: PTL (interpreter based on BASIC) Programming: Using editor of external computer Program memory: Memory card, upload/download to/from external computer Programming capacity: 192 KB Data processing: Directly accesses measurement data according to system variables, system subroutines, and system functions



Functions	RS-232C	Outputs data to printer and plotter. Control from external computer (excluding power switch)
	GPIO	Meets IEEE488.2. Controlled by external computer (excluding power switch). Or controls external equipment with PTA Interface function: SH1, AH1, T6, L4, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT1, C1, C2, C3, C4, C28
	Correction	Automatic correction of insertion loss of MA1621A Impedance Transformer Correction accuracy (RF ATT: $\geq 10$ dB): $\pm 2.5$ dB (9 to 100 kHz), $\pm 1.5$ dB (100 kHz to 2 GHz), $\pm 2.0$ dB (2 to 3 GHz) *Typical value Antenna correction coefficients: Correct display and measurement of field strengths (dB $\mu$ V/m) for specified antennas, Internal antenna correction coefficients (MP534A/651A Dipole Antenna, MP635A/666A Log-Periodic Antenna, MP414B Loop Antenna, and four antennas user-defined; writes via GPIO or RS-232C interface, saves/loads to/from memory card)
	Memory card interface	Functions: Saving/recalling measurement parameters/waveform data, uploading/downloading PTA programs; Applicable cards: SRAM, EPROM, Flash EPROM *Only SRAM writable; Card capacity: 2 MB max. Connector: Meets the PCMCIA Rel. 2.0, 2 slots
Others	EMC	EN61326:1997/A1, 1998 (Class A) EN61000-3-2:1995/A2, 1998 (Class A) EN61326:1997/A1, 1998 (Annex A)
	LVD	EN61010-1:1993/A2, 1995 (Installation Category II, Pollution Degree 2)
	Vibration	Meets the MIL-STD-810D
	Power (operating range)	85 to 132/170 to 250 Vac (automatic voltage switching), 47.5 to 63 Hz, 380 to 420 Hz (85 to 132 Vac only), $\leq 330$ VA
	Dimensions and mass	320 (W) $\times$ 177 (H) $\times$ 351 (D) mm, $\leq 10.8$ kg (without option)
	Ambient temperature	0° to +50°C (operate), -40° to +75°C (storage)

#### ●Option 01: Reference crystal oscillator

Frequency	10 MHz
Aging rate	$\leq 1 \times 10^{-7}$ /year, $\leq 2 \times 10^{-8}$ /day (after power-on, with reference to frequency after 24 h)
Temperature characteristics	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$ (0° to 50°C, with reference to 25°C)
Buffer output	BNC connector, 10 MHz, $>2$ Vp-p (200 $\Omega$ terminated)

#### ●Option 02: Narrow resolution bandwidth

Resolution bandwidth (3 dB)	30 Hz, 100 Hz, 300 Hz
Resolution bandwidth switching uncertainty	$\pm 0.4$ dB (RBW 3 kHz referenced)
Resolution bandwidth accuracy	$\pm 20\%$ (100, 300 Hz)
Selectivity (60 dB:3 dB)	$\leq 15:1$ (RBW: 100, 300 Hz), $\leq 20:1$ (RBW: 30 Hz)

#### ●Option 04: High-speed time domain sweep

Sweep time	12.5 $\mu$ s, 25 $\mu$ s, 50 $\mu$ s, 100 to 900 $\mu$ s (one most significant digit settable) 1.0 to 19 ms (two upper significant digits settable)
Accuracy	$\pm 1\%$
Marker level resolution	0.1 dB (log scale), 0.2% (linear scale, relative to reference level)

#### ●Option 06: Trigger/gate circuit

Trigger source	Trigger switch	FREERUN, TRIGGERED
	EXT	Trigger level: $\pm 10$ V (resolution: 0.1 V), TTL level Trigger slope: Rise/Fall Connector: BNC
	VIDEO	Trigger level (at log scale): -100 to 0 dB (resolution: 1 dB) Trigger slope: Rise/Fall
	WIDE IF VIDEO	Trigger level: High, middle, or low selectable Bandwidth: $\geq 20$ MHz Trigger slope: Rise/Fall
	LINE	Frequency: 47.5 to 63 Hz (line lock)
TV	Method: M-NTSC, B/G/H PAL Sync: V-SYNC, H-SYNC Sync line (NTSC) H-SYNC (ODD): 7 to 262 line, H-SYNC (EVEN): 1 to 263 line Sync line (PAL) H-SYNC (ODD): 1 to 312 line, H-SYNC (EVEN): 317 to 625 line *Option 16 required	

<b>Trigger delay</b>	Pre-trigger (displays waveform from previous max. 1 screen at trigger occurrence point) Range: -time span to 0 s Resolution: time span/500 Post trigger (displays waveform from after max. 65.5 ms at trigger occurrence point) Range: 0 to 65.5 ms Resolution: 1 $\mu$ s
<b>Gate sweep</b>	In frequency domain, displays spectrum of input signal in specified gate interval Gate delay: 0 to 65.5 ms (from trigger point, resolution: 1 $\mu$ s) Gate width: 2 $\mu$ s to 65.5 ms (from gate delay, resolution: 1 $\mu$ s)

#### ●Option 07: AM/FM demodulator

<b>Voice output</b>	With internal loudspeaker and earphone connector ( $\phi$ 3.5 jack), adjustable volume
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#### ●Option 08: Pre-amplifier\*1

<b>Frequency range</b>		100 kHz to 3 GHz, 100 kHz to 2.5 GHz (with Option 22)
<b>Noise figure</b>		≤7 dB (typical, <2 GHz), ≤12 dB (typical, ≥2 GHz), ≤9 dB (typical, <2 GHz, with Option 22), ≤14 dB (typical, ≥2 GHz, with Option 22)
Amplitude	<b>Measurement range</b>	Average noise level to +10 dBm
	<b>Max. input level</b>	CW average power: +10 dBm, ±50 Vdc
	<b>Average noise level</b>	≤-134 dBm (1 MHz to 1 GHz), ≤-134 dBm + 2f [GHz] dB (>1 GHz), ≤-132 dBm (1 MHz to 1 GHz, with Option 22), ≤-132 dBm + 2f [GHz] dB (≥1 GHz, with Option 22) *RBW: 1 kHz, VBW: 1 Hz, RF ATT: 0 dB
	<b>Reference level</b>	Setting range Log scale: -120 to +10 dBm, or equivalent level Linear scale: 22.4 μV to 707 mV, 27.4 μV to 487 mV with Option 22 Reference level accuracy: ±0.5 dB (-69.9 to -20 dBm), ±0.75 dB (-89.9 to -70 dBm, -19.9 to +10 dBm) *After calibration, referenced to 100 MHz, 1 MHz span (RF ATT, RBW VBW, and sweep time set to AUTO) RBW switching uncertainty: ±0.5 dB (after calibration, referenced to 3 kHz RBW) RF ATT switching uncertainty: ±0.5 dB (0 to 50 dB), ±1.0 dB (0 to 70 dB) *After calibration, referenced to 100 MHz, RF ATT: 10 dB
	<b>Frequency response</b>	±2.0 dB (100 kHz to 3 GHz, referenced to 100 MHz, RF ATT: 10 to 50 dB) ±2.0 dB (with Option 22, 100 kHz to 2.5 GHz, referenced to 100 MHz, RF ATT: 10 dB, 18° to 28°C)
	<b>Linearity of waveform display</b>	Log scale (after calibration): ±0.5 dB (0 to -20 dB), ±1.0 dB (0 to -60 dB), ±1.5 dB (0 to -75 dB) Linear scale (after calibration): ±5% (according to reference level)
	<b>Spurious response</b>	Two signals 3rd order intermodulation distortion: ≤-70 dBc (10 MHz to 3 GHz, 10 MHz to 2.5 GHz with Option 22) *Frequency difference of two signals: ≥50 kHz, Pre-amplifier input*2: -55 dBm
	<b>1 dB gain compression</b>	≥ -35 dBm (≥100 MHz, at pre-amplifier input*2)

\*1 Overall specification with pre-amplifier on (Noise figure is the simple performance.)

\*2 Pre-amplifier input level = RF input level - RF ATT setting level

#### ●Option 10: Centronics interface

<b>Function</b>	Outputs data to printer (Centronics standard). GPIB interface can not be used simultaneously
<b>Connector</b>	D-sub 25-pin (jack)

### ●Option 12: QP detector

<b>Functions</b>	QP detection *Requires Option 02.		
<b>6 dB bandwidth</b>	200 Hz, 9 kHz, 120 kHz Accuracy: $\pm 30\%$ (18° to 28°C)		
<b>Display</b>	LOG scale, 5 dB/div (10 divisions) Linearity: $\leq \pm 2.0$ dB (0 to -40 dB, CW signal, reference level: 60 dB $\mu$ V, RF ATT: 0 dB, 18° to 28°C)		
<b>Pulse response characteristics</b>	Response to CISPR pulse (DET mode: QP, 18° to 28°C)		
	Repetition frequency	Bandwidth	
		120 kHz	9 kHz
	1 kHz	$\leq -8.0 \pm 1.0$ dB	$\leq -4.5 \pm 1.0$ dB
	100 Hz	Referenced	Referenced
	60 Hz	-	$\leq -4.0 \pm 1.0$ dB
	25 Hz	-	$\leq -3.0 \pm 1.0$ dB
	20 Hz	$\leq +9.0 \pm 1.0$ dB	$\leq +6.5 \pm 1.0$ dB
	10 Hz	$\leq +14.0 \pm 1.5$ dB	$\leq +10.0 \pm 1.5$ dB
	5 Hz	-	$\leq +7.5 \pm 1.5$ dB
<b>QP on/off switching uncertainty (PEAK, QP)</b>	2 Hz	$\leq +26.0 \pm 2.0$ dB	$\leq +20.5 \pm 2.0$ dB
	1 Hz	$\leq +28.5 \pm 2.0$ dB	$\leq +22.5 \pm 2.0$ dB
<b>Detection mode</b>	QP, AVERAGE		
<b>Field strength measurement</b>	Waveform data compensation data display for specified antenna factor, field strength (dB $\mu$ V/m) Built-in antenna factors: MP534A/651A Dipole Antenna, MP635A/666A Log-Periodic Antenna, MP414B Loop Antenna, user-defined (four types writable via GPIB or RS-232C, can be saved/loaded to/from memory card)		

### ●Option 14: PTA parallel I/O

<b>Functions</b>	Controls external devices from PTA, cannot be installed when Option 10 installed
<b>System variables</b>	As follows using PTA system variables IOA: Controls 8-bit parallel output port A IOB: Controls 8-bit parallel output port B IOC: Controls 4-bit parallel input/output port C IOD: Controls 4-bit parallel input/output port D EIO: Controls I/O switching of ports C/D EXO: Controls I/O trigger
<b>PTL statements</b>	External interrupt control of input to I/O ports using PTA-PTL statements IOEN statement: Enables interrupt input IODI statement: Disables interrupt input IOMA statement: Masks interrupt input ON TO GOTO statement: Changes program flow at interrupt generation ON TO GOSUB statement: Changes program flow at interrupt generation
<b>Write strobe signal</b>	Write strobe signal (negative pulse) output externally at control of output ports C/D
<b>Power supply</b>	External +5 $\pm 0.5$ Vdc (max. 100 mA) supply
<b>Signal logic levels</b>	Negative logic, TTL level Specified current: Output ports A/B (max. output current Hi: 2.6 mA, Lo: 24 mA) Output ports C/D (max. output current Hi: 15 mA, Lo: 24 mA) Other control output lines (max. output current Hi: 0.4 mA, Lo: 8 mA)
<b>Connection cable connectors</b>	Amphenol 36 pins



Connector pin layout	No.	Item	No.	Item
	1	GND	19	Output port B (6)
	2	Trigger input	20	Output port B (7) MSB
	3	Trigger output 1	21	I/O port C (0) LSB
	4	Trigger output 2	22	I/O port C (1)
	5	Output port A (0) LSB	23	I/O port C (2)
	6	Output port A (1)	24	I/O port C (3) MSB
	7	Output port A (2)	25	I/O port D (0) LSB
	8	Output port A (3)	26	I/O port D (1)
	9	Output port A (4)	27	I/O port D (2)
	10	Output port A (5)	28	I/O port D (3) MSB
	11	Output port A (6)	29	Port C status 0/1: I/O
	12	Output port A (7) MSB	30	Port D status 0/1: I/O
	13	Output port B (0) LSB	31	Write strobe signal
	14	Output port B (1)	32	Interruption signal
	15	Output port B (2)	33	Not used
	16	Output port B (3)	34	+5 V power supply
	17	Output port B (4)	35	Not used
	18	Output port B (5)	36	Not used

#### ●Option 15: Sweep signal output

Sweep output (X)	0 to 10 V $\pm 1$ V ( $\geq 100$ k $\Omega$ termination, from left side to right side of display scale), BNC connector
Sweep status output (Z)	TTL level (low level with sweeping), BNC connector

#### ●Option 19: DC coupled input

Functions	DC-couples input circuit of main unit and expands lower limit of receiver frequency range to 500 Hz *Can only be installed with narrow RBW (Option 02)
Electrical characteristics	The standard specifications of the main unit are supplemented and changed as follows: Frequency range: 500 Hz to 3 GHz Max. input level: +30 dBm (CW, RF ATT: $\geq 10$ dB), $\pm 0$ Vdc Average noise level: $\leq -80$ dBm (500 Hz to 10 kHz), $\leq -90$ dBm (10 kHz to 200 kHz), $\leq -110$ dBm (200 kHz to 1 MHz) *RBW: 30 Hz, VBW: 1 Hz, RF ATT: 0 dB Frequency response: $\pm 1.2$ dB (500 Hz to 100 kHz), $\pm 0.5$ dB (100 kHz to 3 GHz) *Referenced to 100 MHz frequency, RF ATT: 10 dB, ambient temperature: 18° to 28°C

#### ●Option 20: Tracking generator

Frequency range	9 kHz to 3 GHz
Output level range	0 to -60 dBm
Setting resolution	0.1 dB
Output level accuracy	$\leq \pm 1.0$ dB (at 100 MHz, 0 dBm)
Output level flatness	$\leq \pm 1.5$ dB (100 kHz to 3 GHz, output level: 0 dBm, referenced to 100 MHz frequency)
Output level linearity	$\leq \pm 1.0$ dB (0 to -30 dBm), $\leq \pm 2.0$ (-30 to -60 dBm) *100 kHz to 3 GHz, 0 dBm output level reference
Spurious	Harmonic: $\leq -20$ dBc (100 kHz to 3 GHz) Non-harmonic: $\leq -35$ dBc (100 kHz to 3 GHz)
Tracking generator feed through	$\leq -95$ dBm (spectrum analyzer input and tracking generator output connectors terminated at 50 $\Omega$ )
Output connector	N-J, 50 $\Omega$

#### ●Option 21: Television monitor (Multi)

Video	M-NTSC, B/G/H/I/D PAL, color
Audio	Simultaneous monitoring of video and audio *Needs Option 07
Function	Channel: Automatic setting to broadcast wave of CCIR, Japan, USA, Italy, UK and China; automatic setting to CATV of CCIR, Japan and USA Trigger: Triggered sweep by V-SYNC, H-SYNC *Needs trigger/gate circuit (Option 06) Aux. output: Composite video signal, Connector: BNC

●Option 22: 75  $\Omega$  input (Option 12, 19 and 20 can not be installed simultaneously.)

<b>Frequency range</b>		100 kHz to 2.5 GHz
<b>Amplitude</b>	<b>Level measurement</b>	Measurement range: Average noise level to +25 dBm (+133.8 dB $\mu$ V) Max. input level: +25 dBm (+133.8 dB $\mu$ V, CW average power, RF ATT: $\geq$ 10 dB), $\pm$ 100 Vdc Residual response: $\leq$ -95 dBm (+13.8 dB $\mu$ V, RF ATT: 0 dB, input: 75 $\Omega$ terminated, 1 MHz to 2.5 GHz)
	<b>Total level accuracy</b>	$\pm$ 1.8 dB (100 kHz to 2.5 GHz, level measurement accuracy after calibration using internal calibration signal) Total level accuracy: Reference level accuracy (0 to -49.9 dBm) + frequency response + log linearity (0 to -20 dBm) + calibration signal source accuracy
	<b>Reference level</b>	Setting range Log scale: +8.8 to +133.8 dB $\mu$ V, Linear scale: 274 $\mu$ V to 4.87 V
	<b>Frequency response</b>	$\pm$ 1.0 dB (100 kHz to 2.5 GHz, referenced to 100 MHz, RF ATT: 10 dB, 18° to 28°C)
	<b>Waveform display</b>	Linearity (after calibration) Log scale: $\pm$ 0.4 dB (0 to -20 dB, RBW: $\leq$ 1 MHz), $\pm$ 1.0 dB (0 to -70 dB, RBW: $\leq$ 100 kHz), $\pm$ 1.5 dB (0 to -85 dB, RBW: $\leq$ 3 kHz) Linear scale: $\pm$ 4% (according to reference level) Marker level resolution Log scale: 0.01 dB Linear scale: 0.02% (according to reference level)
	<b>Spurious response</b>	2nd harmonic distortion: $\leq$ -60 dBc (10 to 200 MHz, mixer input: -30 dBm), $\leq$ -75 dBc (0.2 to 1.25 GHz, band 0, mixer input: -30 dBm), $\leq$ -80 dBc (0.8 to 1 GHz, mixer input: -30 dBm) Two signals 3rd order intermodulation distortion: $\leq$ -70 dBc (10 to 100 MHz), $\leq$ -80 dBc (0.1 to 2.5 GHz) *Frequency difference of two signals: $\geq$ 50 kHz, mixer input: -30 dBm
<b>Functions</b>	<b>Max. dynamic range</b>	1 dB gain compression level to average noise level: >110 dB (0.1 to 1 GHz), >110 dB - f [GHz] dB (>1 GHz), >109 dB (0.1 to 1 GHz, with Option 08), >109 dB - 1.5f [GHz] dB (>1 GHz, with Option 08) Distortion characteristics (RBW: 1 kHz) 2nd harmonic: >72.5 dB (10 to 200 MHz), >80 dB (200 to 500 MHz), >80 - f [GHz] dB (0.5 to 1.25 GHz), >82.5 - f [GHz] dB (0.8 to 1 GHz) 3rd order intermodulation: >80 dB (10 to 100 MHz), >83.3 dB (0.1 to 1 GHz), >83.3 dB - (2/3)f [GHz] dB (1 to 2.5 GHz)
	<b>Input connector</b>	NC-J, 75 $\Omega$
	<b>Auxiliary I/O</b>	VIDEO OUTPUT (Y): 0 to 0.5 V $\pm$ 0.1 V (typical, from lower edge to upper edge at 10 dB/div, 100 MHz, 75 $\Omega$ terminated) 0 to 0.4 V $\pm$ 0.1 V (typical, from lower edge to upper edge at 10%/div, 100 MHz, 75 $\Omega$ terminated), BNC connector

●Option 23: 75  $\Omega$  tracking generator (Option 12, 19 and 20 can not be installed simultaneously.)

<b>Frequency range</b>	100 kHz to 2.5 GHz
<b>Output level range</b>	+44 to +104 dB $\mu$ V (setting resolution: 0.1 dB)
<b>Output level accuracy</b>	$\leq$ $\pm$ 1.5 dB (100 MHz, output level: +104 dB $\mu$ V)
<b>Output level flatness</b>	$\leq$ $\pm$ 1.75 dB (100 kHz to 2.5 GHz, output level: +104 dB $\mu$ V, referenced to 100 MHz)
<b>Output level linearity</b>	$\leq$ $\pm$ 1.0 dB (+74 to +104 dB $\mu$ V), $\leq$ $\pm$ 2.0 dB (+44 to +74 dB $\mu$ V) *100 kHz to 2.5 GHz, referenced to +104 dB $\mu$ V
<b>Spurious</b>	Harmonics: $\leq$ -20 dBc (100 kHz to 2.5 GHz) Non-harmonics: $\leq$ -30 dBc (100 kHz to 2.5 GHz)
<b>Tracking generator feed through</b>	$\leq$ 13.8 dB $\mu$ V (spectrum analyzer input and tracking generator output connectors terminated at 75 $\Omega$ )
<b>Output connector</b>	NC-J, 75 $\Omega$

●Option 24: Television monitor (Brazil)

<b>Video</b>	M-NTSC, M PAL, color
<b>Audio</b>	Simultaneous monitoring of video and audio *Needs Option 07
<b>Function</b>	Channel: Automatic setting to broadcast wave of CCIR, Japan and USA Automatic setting to CATV of CCIR, Japan and USA Trigger: Triggered sweep by V-SYNC, H-SYNC *Needs trigger/gate circuit (Option 06) Aux. output: Composite video signal, Connector: BNC

# Ordering Information

Please specify model/order number, name and quantity when ordering.

Model/order No.	Name	Remarks
<b>MS2661C</b>	– Main frame – Spectrum Analyzer	
<b>F0013</b>	– Standard accessories – Power cord, 2.6 m: 1 pc	
<b>W1251AE</b>	Fuse, 5 A: 2 pcs	
<b>B0329G</b>	MS2660B/C series operation manual: 1 copy Front cover	3/4MW4U
<b>MS2661C-01</b>	– Options – Reference crystal oscillator	Stability: $\leq 2 \times 10^{-9}$ /day
<b>MS2661C-02</b>	Narrow resolution bandwidth	30, 100, 300 Hz
<b>MS2661C-04</b>	High-speed time domain sweep	1.25 $\mu$ s/div
<b>MS2661C-06</b>	Trigger/gate circuit	Pre-trigger and post trigger available
<b>MS2661C-07</b>	AM/FM demodulator	Outputs to loudspeaker or earphone connector
<b>MS2661C-08</b>	Pre-amplifier	100 kHz to 3 GHz, 20 dB
<b>MS2661C-10</b>	Centronics interface	GPIB cannot be installed simultaneously.
<b>MS2661C-12</b>	QP detector	Requires Option 02 (QP-BW: 0.2, 9, 120 kHz)
<b>MS2661C-14</b>	PTA parallel I/O	Option 10 cannot be installed simultaneously.
<b>MS2661C-15</b>	Sweep signal output	X, Z
<b>MS2661C-19</b>	DC coupled input	Requires Option 02
<b>MS2661C-20</b>	Tracking generator	Built-in type
<b>MS2661C-21</b>	Television monitor (Multi)	M-NTSC, B/G/H/I/D PAL
<b>MS2661C-22</b>	75 $\Omega$ input	Option 12, 19 and 20 can not be installed simultaneously.
<b>MS2661C-23</b>	75 $\Omega$ tracking generator	Option 12, 19 and 20 can not be installed simultaneously.
<b>MS2661C-24</b>	Television monitor (Brazil)	M-NTSC, M PAL
<b>MX260002A</b>	– Application parts – CDMA Cellular System Measurement Software	
<b>MX260003A</b>	PDC Measurement Software (for base station)	
<b>MX260004A</b>	GSM Measurement Software	
<b>MX261001A</b>	Low-Power Data Communication System Measurement Software conforming to issue of Direct Spread Spectrum System	
<b>MX261002A</b>	Low-Power Data Communication System Measurement Software conforming to issue of Frequency Hopping System	
<b>MX262001A</b>	CATV Measurement Software	
<b>MX264001A</b>	EMI Measurement Software	
<b>J0561</b>	Coaxial cord (N-P-5W·5D-2W·N-P-5W), 1 m	
<b>J0104A</b>	Coaxial cord (BNC-P·RG-55/U·N-P), 1 m	
<b>CSCJ-256K-SM</b>	256 KB memory card	Meets PCMCIA Rel. 2.0
<b>CSCJ-512K-SM</b>	512 KB memory card	Meets PCMCIA Rel. 2.0
<b>CSCJ-001M-SM</b>	1024 KB memory card	Meets PCMCIA Rel. 2.0
<b>CSCJ-002M-SM</b>	2048 KB memory card	Meets PCMCIA Rel. 2.0
<b>B0395A</b>	Rack mount kit (IEC)	
<b>B0395B</b>	Rack mount kit (JIS)	
<b>J0055</b>	Coaxial adaptor (NC-P·BNC-J)	
<b>J0076</b>	Coaxial adaptor (NC-P·F-J)	
<b>B0391A</b>	Carrying case (hard type)	With casters
<b>B0391B</b>	Carrying case (hard type)	Without casters
<b>MP612A</b>	RF Fuse Holder	DC to 1000 MHz, 50 $\Omega$ (N)
<b>MP613A</b>	Fuse Element	For MP612A
<b>J0805</b>	DC block (Model 7003)	10 kHz to 18 GHz, $\pm 50$ V, N-type, Weinschel product
<b>MA2507A</b>	DC Block Adaptor	50 $\Omega$ , 9 kHz to 3 GHz, $\pm 50$ V, N-type
<b>MA8601A</b>	DC Block Adaptor	50 $\Omega$ , 30 kHz to 2 GHz, $\pm 50$ V, N-type
<b>MA8601J</b>	DC Block Adaptor	75 $\Omega$ , 10 kHz to 2.2 GHz, $\pm 50$ V, NC-type
<b>MA1621A</b>	50 $\Omega$ $\rightarrow$ 75 $\Omega$ Impedance Transformer	75 $\Omega$ , 9 kHz to 3 GHz, $\pm 100$ V, NC-type
<b>MP614B</b>	50 $\Omega$ $\leftrightarrow$ 75 $\Omega$ Impedance Transformer	50 to 1200 MHz (transformer type), NC-type
<b>J0121</b>	Coaxial cord (NC-P-3W·3C-2WS·NC-P-3W), 1 m	
<b>J0308</b>	Coaxial cord (BNC-P·3C-2WS·NC-P-3W), 1 m	
<b>J0063</b>	Fixed attenuator for high power	30 dB, 10 W, DC to 12.4 GHz, N-type
<b>J0395</b>	Fixed attenuator for high power	30 dB, 30 W, DC to 8 GHz, N-type
<b>MP640A</b>	Branch	40 dB, DC to 1700 MHz
<b>MP654A</b>	Branch	30 dB, 0.8 to 3 GHz
<b>MP520A</b>	CM Directional Coupler	25 to 500 MHz, 75 $\Omega$ (NC)
<b>MP520B</b>	CM Directional Coupler	25 to 1000 MHz, 75 $\Omega$ (NC)
<b>MP520C</b>	CM Directional Coupler	25 to 500 MHz, 50 $\Omega$ (N)
<b>MP520D</b>	CM Directional Coupler	100 to 1700 MHz, 50 $\Omega$ (N)
<b>MP526A</b>	High Pass Filter	60 MHz band
<b>MP526B</b>	High Pass Filter	150 MHz band
<b>MP526C</b>	High Pass Filter	250 MHz band

Model/order No.	Name	Remarks
<b>MP526D</b>	High Pass Filter	400 MHz band, N-type
<b>MP526G</b>	High Pass Filter	27 MHz band
<b>MA1601A</b>	High Pass filter	800/900 MHz band, N-type
<b>J0007</b>	GPIB cable, 1 m	408JE-101
<b>J0008</b>	GPIB cable, 2 m	408JE-102
<b>J0742A</b>	RS-232C cable, 1 m	For PC-98 Personal Computer and VP-600, D-sub 25 pins (straight)
<b>J0743A</b>	RS-232C cable, 1 m	For AT compatible, D-sub 9-pins (cross)
<b>60N50-1</b>	Reflection bridge	50 $\Omega$ , N-P (measured-end)·N-J (I/O)
<b>60NF50-1</b>	Reflection bridge	50 $\Omega$ , N-J (measured-end)·N-J (I/O)
<b>87A50</b>	Reflection bridge	50 $\Omega$ , GPC-7 (measured-end)·N-J (I/O)
<b>62N75</b>	Reflection bridge	75 $\Omega$ , NC-P (measured-end)·NC-J (I/O)
<b>62NF75</b>	Reflection bridge	75 $\Omega$ , NC-J (measured-end)·NC-J (I/O)
<b>MH648A</b>	Pre-Amplifier	100 kHz to 1200 MHz
<b>MP534A</b>	Dipole Antenna	25 to 520 MHz
<b>MP651A</b>	Dipole Antenna	470 to 1700 MHz
<b>BBA9106/VHA9103</b>	Biconical Antenna	30 to 300 MHz
<b>MP635A</b>	Log-Periodic Antenna	80 to 1000 MHz
<b>MP666A</b>	Log-Periodic Antenna	200 to 2000 MHz
<b>MB9A</b>	Tripod	For MP534A/B, MP651A
<b>MB19A</b>	Tripod	For MP635A/666A
<b>MA2601B</b>	EMI Probe	
<b>MA2601C</b>	EMI Probe	
<b>KT-10</b>	EMI clamp	
<b>KT-20</b>	EMI clamp	



Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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