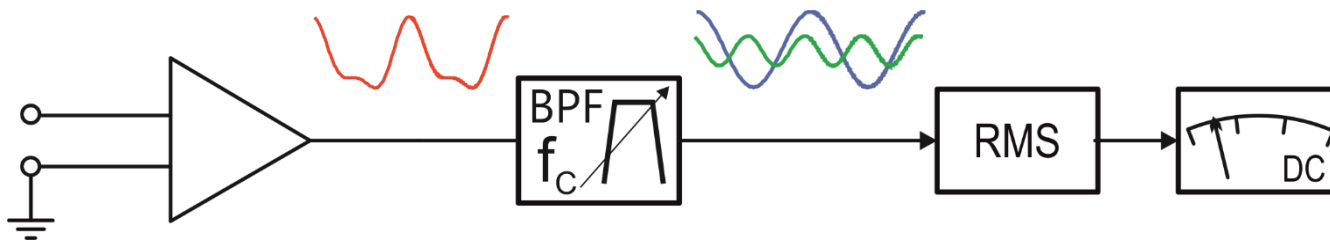
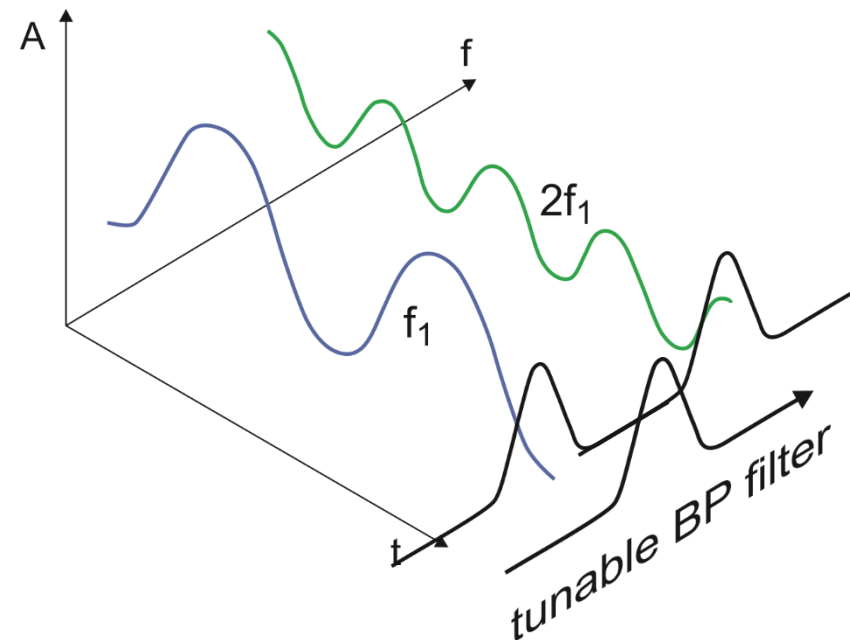
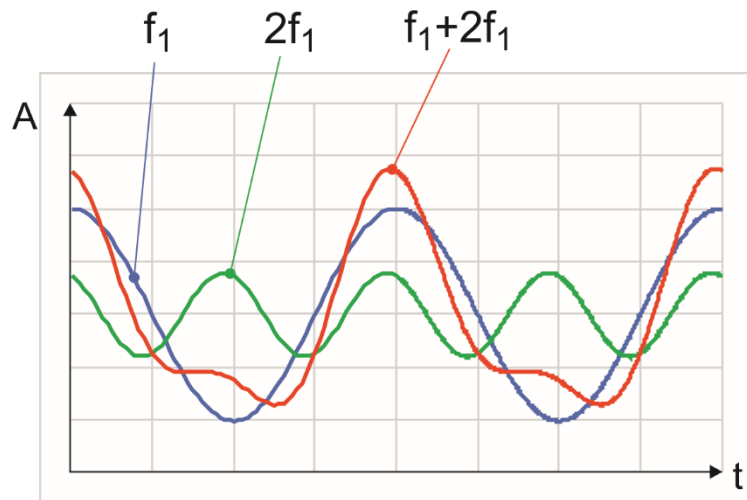
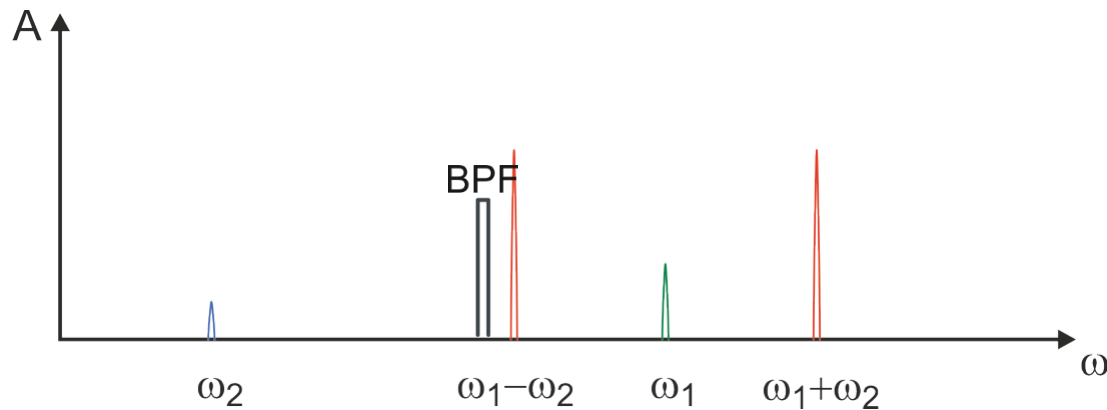
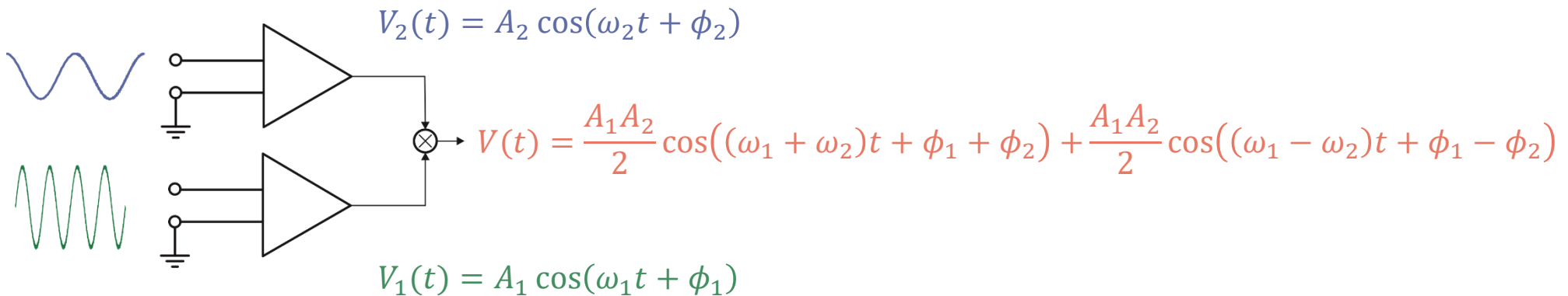


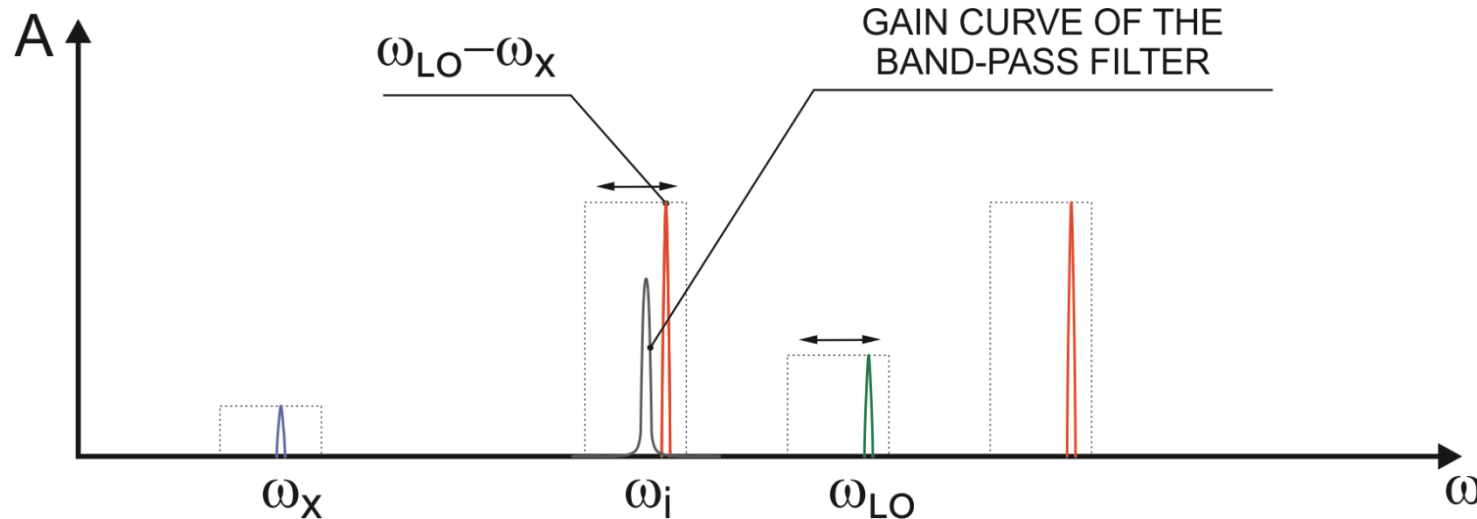
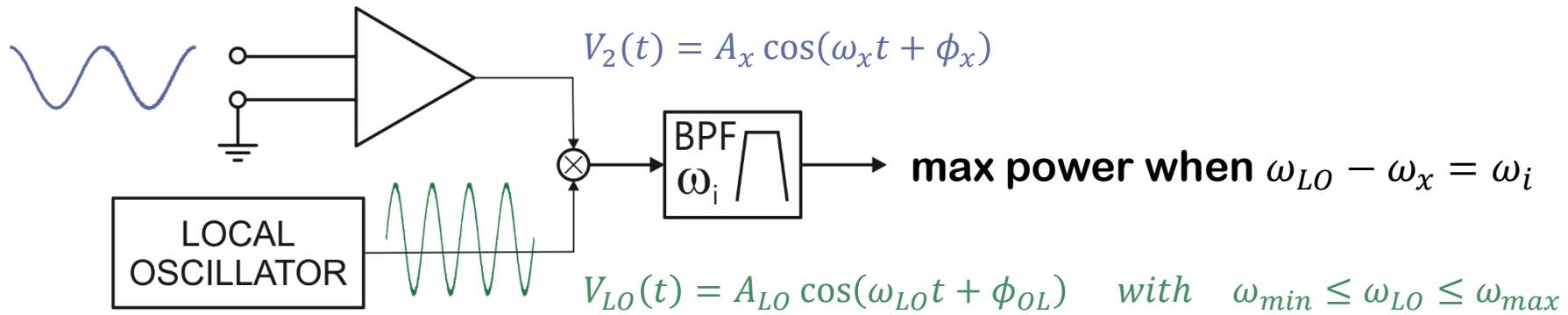
Frequency selection with a tunable filter



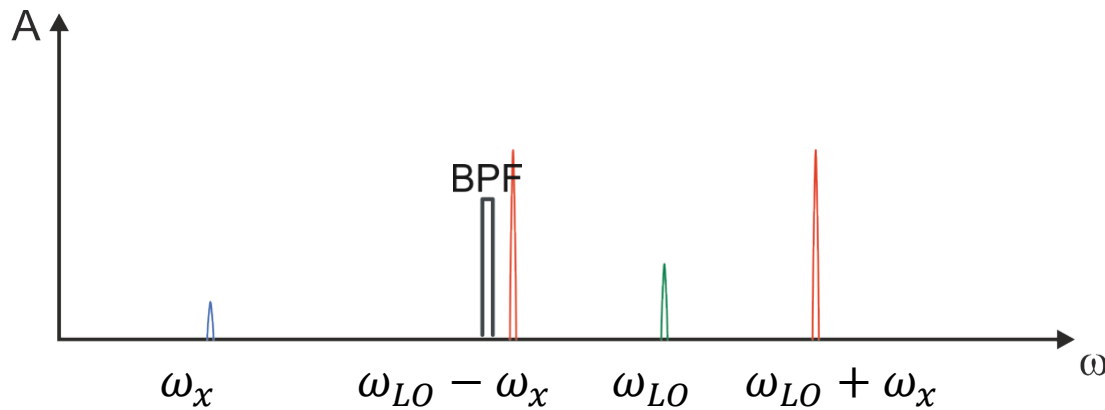
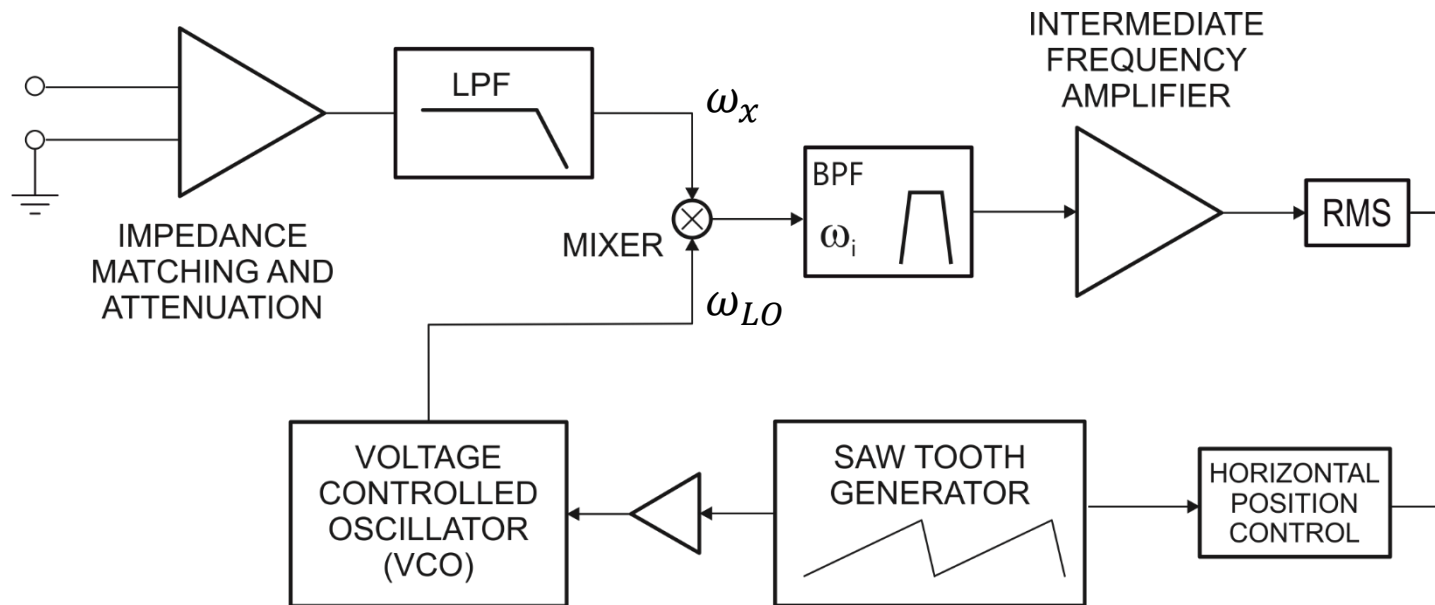
Frequency shift of a signal



Local oscillator, mixer plus band-pass filter



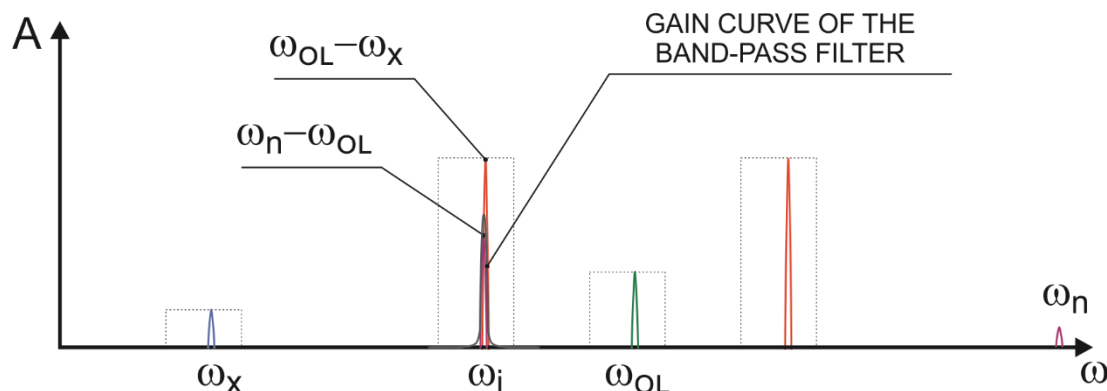
Heterodyne (swept) spectrum analyzer



Intermediate frequency choice

- ❑ contrasting requirements can arise from different aspects:
 - ◆ measuring range
 - ◆ the need to operate in a low-noise region of the spectrum
 - ◆ the use of an accessible electronics
- ❑ example:
 - ◆ input frequency 0-10 MHz
 - ◆ fixed IF = 20 MHz
 - ◆ VCO: 20-->30 MHz
 - ◆ the frequency difference (IF) is 20 MHz
 - ◆ the sum frequency changes from 20 to 30 MHz
- ❑ in an actual spectrum analyzer, the frequency shift is obtained by multiple conversion stages

Image frequency

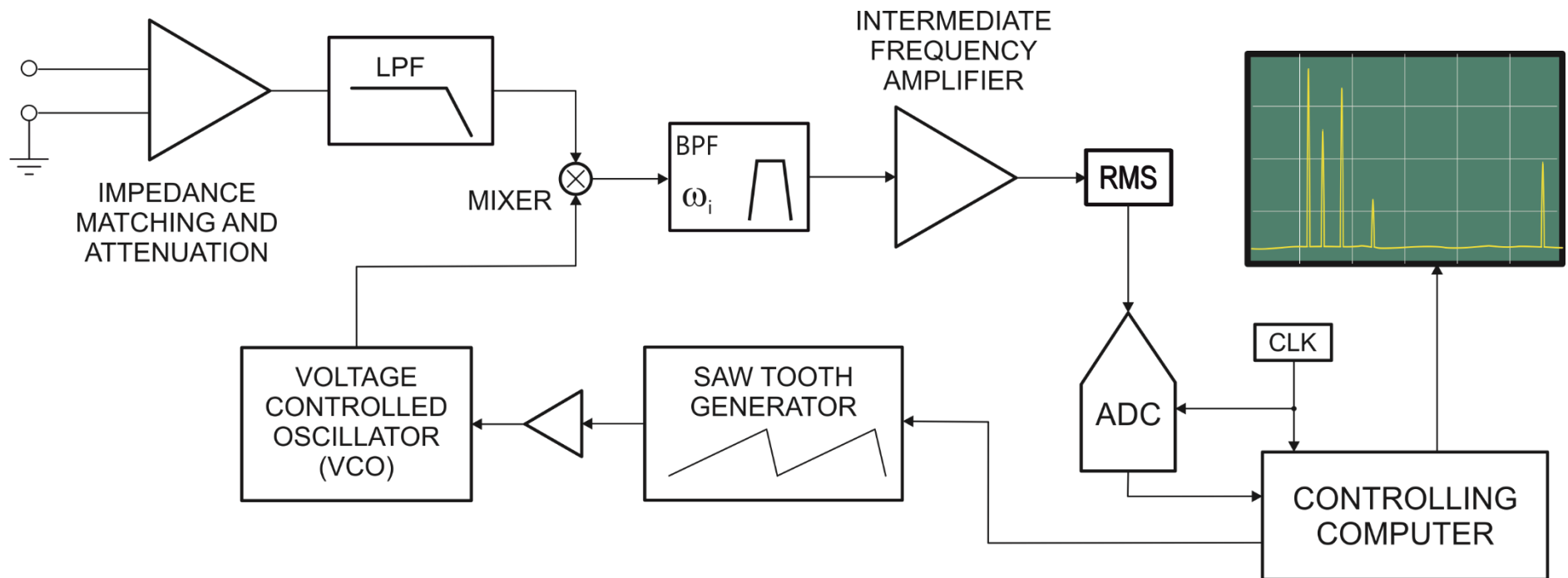


$$\omega_n - \omega_{OL} = \omega_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega_n - (\omega_i + \omega_x) = \omega_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \boxed{\omega_n = \omega_x + 2 \cdot \omega_i}$$

❑ a low-pass filter **MUST** be inserted in front of the mixer to avoid out-of-band frequencies to overlap the in-band signal frequency components

Output on a digital display



- ❑ The ADC, given the superb sensitivity of the measuring chain, must have a high resolution (greater than 16 bits)

Specification of a swept spectrum analyzer

- ❑ frequency range: $10\text{Hz} \div 40\text{GHz}$
- ❑ resolution bandwidth: $0,01\text{Hz} \div 3\text{MHz}$
- ❑ equivalent input noise: $(-100\text{ dBm}) \div (-150\text{ dBm})$
- ❑ dynamic range: $20\text{dB} \div 110\text{dB}$
- ❑ frequency accuracy: $50\text{Hz} \div 5\text{MHz}$
- ❑ amplitude accuracy: $\% f.s.$
- ❑ additional functions
 - ◆ marker for amplitude and frequency measurements
 - ◆ auto-ranging
 - ◆ network connectivity
 - ◆