

# Agilent X-Series Signal Analyzer

**This manual provides documentation for the following X-Series Analyzers:**

**PXA Signal Analyzer N9030A  
MXA Signal Analyzer N9020A  
EXA Signal Analyzer N9010A  
CXA Signal Analyzer N9000A  
MXE EMI Receiver N9038A**

## **Spectrum Analyzer Mode User's and Programmer's Reference**



**Agilent Technologies**

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## Manual Part Number

N9060-90027  
Supersedes: August 2011

## Print Date

February 2012  
Printed in USA

Agilent Technologies, Inc.  
1400 Fountaingrove Parkway  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

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:UNIT:CHPower:POWer:PSD DBMHZ DBMMHZ. . . . .	600
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:UNIT:POWer DBM DBMV DBMA V W A DBUV DBUA DBUVM DBUAM DBPT DBG. . . . .	1243
:UNIT:POWer?. . . . .	1243





---

# 1 Using Help

The online Help system is "context-sensitive", which means that the information displayed when you invoke the Help system depends on the selected instrument Mode, Measurement and key.

---

**TIP** To view help for any front-panel key or menu key, press that key while this Help Window is open.

To scroll any page vertically, press the **Down Arrow** or **Up Arrow** front-panel keys. To locate these keys, see [“Front Panel Keys used by the Help System” on page 105](#).

---

## Structure of Help

See [“How Help is Organized” on page 102](#).

## Navigating Help

- If the instrument has an attached mouse, see [“Navigating Help with a Mouse” on page 108](#).
- If the instrument does not have an attached mouse, see [“Navigating Help Without a Mouse” on page 109](#).

For specific details of how to navigate to topics, see [“Finding a Topic” on page 113](#).

- You can also copy the Help files to a separate computer and view them there. For details, see [“Viewing Help Files on a separate Computer” on page 116](#).

## Locating Other Documentation

See [“Other Help Resources” on page 118](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
----------	-----------------

## How Help is Organized

This topic includes:

- “Help Contents Listing” on page 102
- “Key Descriptions for Each Measurement” on page 103
- “Key Information for Softkeys” on page 104
- “Common Measurement Functions” on page 104

### Help Contents Listing

The listing under the Contents tab in the Help Window includes a topic for each Front-panel key and each softkey, for each available measurement.

The Contents listing is split into several major sections, as shown below for the HTML Help version of the document. The structure of the PDF version is similar.



Help information is split between these sections as follows:

#### 1. Using Help

This section.

#### 2. Additional Documentation

Describes available documents for X Series Analyzers, with links to allow you to download or open the files.

#### 3. About the Analyzer

Provides general information about the instrument.

#### 4. About this Mode or Measurement Application

Provides an overview of the currently-selected Measurement Application

## 5. Programming the Analyzer

Provides an overview of available programming information. Includes a list of all SCPI commands for the currently-selected Measurement Application.

## 6. System Functions

This section contains information for the following front-panel keys, which are listed in alphabetical order: **File, Preset, Print, Quick Save, Recall, Save, System, User Preset.**

The functions of these keys do not vary between measurements: they operate the same way, irrespective of which instrument measurement you have selected.

The sections for **Recall** and **Save** contain only cross-references to the respective sections in [“Common Measurement Functions” on page 104](#), and are included here for convenience.

## 7. Measurement Functions

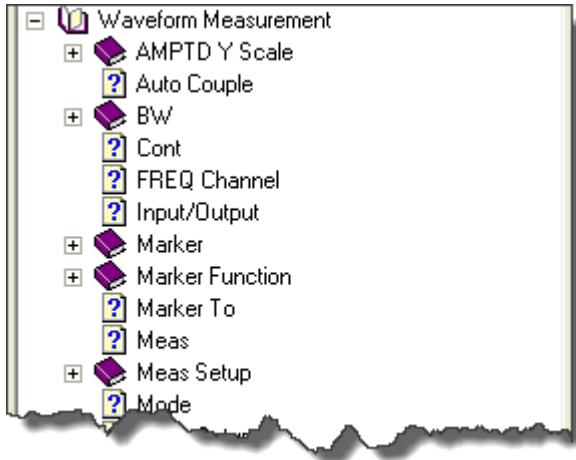
See [“Key Descriptions for Each Measurement” on page 103](#) below.

## 8. Common Measurement Functions

See [“Common Measurement Functions” on page 104](#) below.

### Key Descriptions for Each Measurement

The Contents section for each Measurement is sub-divided into topics for each front-panel key, in alphabetical order, as shown below.



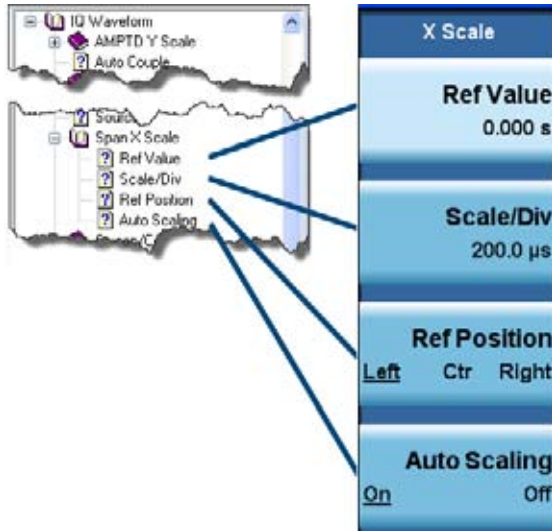
When you expand any front-panel key section, you will see a listing of softkeys in the menu for that front-panel key (if there is a menu), plus any SCPI Remote Commands associated with the functionality, as described in [“Key Information for Softkeys” on page 104](#) below.

If you don't see a topic for a front-panel key in the Measurement-specific section, then it is located in the System Functions section.

## Key Information for Softkeys

Information for each softkey that appears when you press a front-panel key (or a softkey with a submenu) is listed under the entry for each key.

The example below shows the submenu under the **SPAN X Scale** Front-panel key in the "Waveform" Measurement, alongside the actual softkeys for that menu.



In these subsections, all softkeys are listed in the order they appear in their menu (that is, **not** in alphabetical order).

## Common Measurement Functions

This section groups together function and key information that is shared between measurements. However, there is a listing for every front-panel key and subkey in the [Key Descriptions for Each Measurement](#), so you will generally not need to refer to this section.

The key subsections are listed alphabetically.

---

**NOTE** The presence of a key or command description in this section indicates that it is available in more than one measurement. Its presence does **not** indicate that the functionality is necessarily available in all measurements.

---



---

## Front Panel Keys used by the Help System

The interactive Help system uses the front-panel keys shown below.



Item	Name	Description
1	Help	Opens Help (displaying the topic for the last key pressed).
2	Cancel (Esc)	Exits Help.
3	Next Window	Changes the current window pane selection.
4	Arrows / Enter	A central <b>Enter</b> key, surrounded by four directional arrow keys. Navigates within the Help system.
5	Backward Tab	Moves between controls in the Help display.
6	Forward Tab	Moves between controls in the Help display.
7	Select / Space	Navigates within the Help system, in conjunction with other keys.
8	Ctrl	Navigates within the Help system, in conjunction with other keys. See <a href="#">“Navigating the Help Files” on page 106.</a>
9	Alt	Navigates within the Help system, in conjunction with other keys. See <a href="#">“Navigating the Help Files” on page 106.</a>
10	Bk Sp (Backspace)	Acts as a "Back" key when navigating the pages of the Help system.

---

## Navigating the Help Files

This topic includes:

- “Help Window Components” on page 106
- “Basic Help Window Operations” on page 107
- “Navigating Help with a Mouse” on page 108

### Help Window Components

The Help Window appears on top of, and to the left of, the measurement display. When Help is open, the instrument’s display appears as below.



#### 1. Application Title Bar

The instrument retains its current Mode and Measurement when Help is open, as shown in the Title Bar.

#### 2. Help Button Bar

These buttons provide shortcuts to frequently-used help functions, including printing.

#### 3. Help Navigation Pane Tabs

Click one of these tabs to display either the Table of Contents, Index, Search or Favorites controls.

#### 4. Help Navigation Pane

#### 5. Help Topic Pane

#### 6. Previous Page and Next Page Buttons

Use these buttons to move to the previous or next page in the Help file.

#### 7. Application Softkey Menu

You can still see and use the current softkey menu when Help is open.

When Help is open, pressing a softkey displays Help for that softkey, but does **not** execute the softkey’s function.

## Basic Help Window Operations

This topic includes:

- [“Opening Help” on page 107](#)
- [“Getting Help for a Specific Key” on page 107](#)
- [“Closing Help” on page 107](#)
- [“Viewing Help on Using Help” on page 107](#)

For more Help window operations, see [“Navigating Help Without a Mouse” on page 109](#).

To locate the keys mentioned in this section, see [“Front Panel Keys used by the Help System” on page 105](#).

### Opening Help

To access the Help system, press the green **Help** key below the front panel display while an Agilent application is running.



Note that the softkey menu remains visible when Help is open.

### Getting Help for a Specific Key

- If Help is already open, press the desired key. The relevant Help topic appears.

The function normally invoked by the key is **not** executed when the key is pressed with Help open.

If you want to execute the key's function, first close Help by pressing the **Cancel (Esc)** key (as described in [“Closing Help” on page 107](#)), then press the key, before opening Help again (if required).

- If Help is **not** already open, press the desired key (which executes the key's function), then press the **Help** key to display the relevant Help page. Help is available for all softkeys, and for all the front-panel keys listed under the "System Functions" and "Measurement" sections.

For details of how to navigate within the panes of the Help window, see [“Navigating the Help Files” on page 106](#).

### Closing Help

To close Help, and return to the measurement application, press the **Cancel (Esc)** key (depicted below).



### Viewing Help on Using Help

With the Help window open, press the green **Help** key a second time.

## Using Help

### Navigating the Help Files

The "Using Help" page appears.

To exit Help on Using Help, press the **Bk Sp** key, or see [“Topic Pane Operations” on page 111](#) for equivalent methods.



### Navigating Help with a Mouse

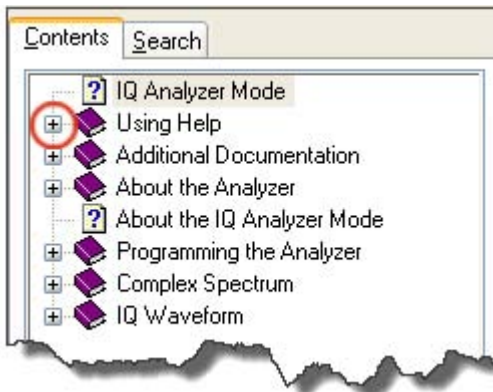
When Help is open, you can point-and-click to navigate, as you would when using Help for any Microsoft Windows computer application.

If you also have a keyboard attached to the instrument, you can use the Help system's full-text search feature to locate help for any topic, by typing in a key name, a topic name, or any other desired text. See [“Searching for a Help Topic” on page 109](#).

### Selecting a Topic from the Contents Listing

To select and display a topic, do the following:

- If necessary, press the green **Help** key on the Front Panel, as described in [“Opening Help” on page 107](#), to open Help.
- Choose the desired topic from the list under the Contents Tab of the Navigation Pane, then click on the topic title to display the first page of the topic.
- To expand the tree and display a listing of subtopics (if any), click on the + icon to the left of the topic's book icon, as shown below.

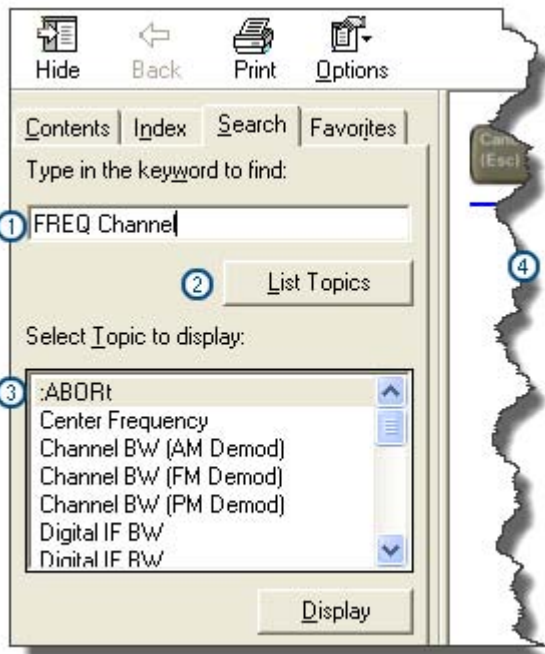


- To move to the next or previous page within a topic, click the **Next Page** or **Previous Page** keys (at the top right of the **Topic Pane**), as shown below.



## Searching for a Help Topic

Select the "Search" tab of the Help Navigation Pane, then use the following procedure:



1. Type the desired topic text into the Search edit box. Note that the text search is **not** case-sensitive.
2. Click on the **List Topics** button.
3. **Either:**
  - Double-click on the desired topic in the list,
  - Or:**
    - Click on the desired topic to select it, then click the **Display** button beneath the list.
4. The topic is displayed in the Topic Pane.

## Navigating Help Without a Mouse

Most features of the Help system can be accessed and navigated without attaching a mouse or keyboard to the instrument.

There are a few exceptions, as noted in [“Functions that cannot be used without a Mouse and Keyboard” on page 113](#).

This topic includes:

- [“Next Window Key” on page 110](#)
- [“Contents Tab \(Navigation Pane\) Operations” on page 110](#)
- [“Topic Pane Operations” on page 111](#)
- [“Selecting a Hyperlink” on page 112](#)

Using Help  
Navigating the Help Files

- “Finding a Topic” on page 113

To locate all the keys mentioned in this section, see “Front Panel Keys used by the Help System” on page 105.

### Next Window Key

- To toggle the focus between the Navigation Pane and the Topic Pane, press the **Next Window** key.

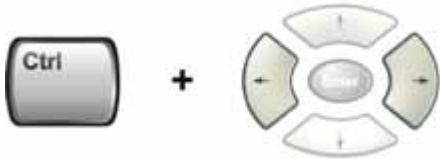


### Contents Tab (Navigation Pane) Operations

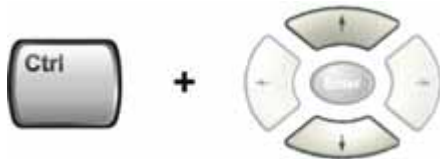
- To switch the active tab, hold down the **Ctrl** key, then press either the **Forward Tab** or **Backward Tab** key.



- To scroll **horizontally**, hold down the **Ctrl** key, then press either the **Left Arrow** or **Right Arrow** keys.



- To scroll **vertically**, hold down the **Ctrl** key, then press either the **Up Arrow** or **Down Arrow** keys.



- To scroll up or down the list of topics, press the **Up Arrow** or **Down Arrow** keys.



- To display a selected topic in the Topic Pane, select it in the Contents listing, then press the **Enter** key.

key.



- To expand or collapse a selected topic, press the **Right Arrow** or **Left Arrow** key.

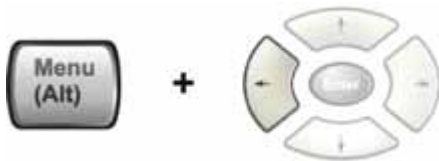


### Topic Pane Operations

- To scroll up or down within a topic, press either the **Up Arrow** key or **Down Arrow** key.



- To go **back**  
(that is, to display the previously-viewed topic), **either**:  
Hold down the **Alt** key, then press the **Left Arrow** key.



**Or:**

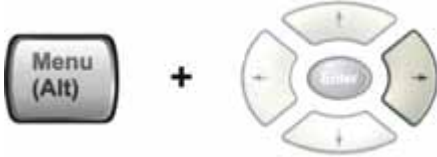
Press the **Bk Sp** key.



## Using Help

### Navigating the Help Files

- To go **forward**, hold down the **Alt** key, then press the **Right Arrow** key.



(The "Forward" operation has no effect unless there have been previous "Back" operations.)

- To go to the next or previous page, use the **Forward Tab** or **Backward Tab** keys



to select the **Next Page** or **Previous Page** key



then press **Enter**.



- To print the currently displayed, topic, press the Front-panel **Print** key



### Selecting a Hyperlink

To select and follow a hyperlink on a Help page:.

1. Ensure that the focus is in the **Topic Pane**.

(If necessary, toggle the focus between the Navigation Pane and the Topic Pane by pressing the [Next Window Key](#).)

2. Move from link to link in the Topic Pane by pressing the **Forward Tab** and **Backward Tab** keys.



Links become highlighted upon selection.



3. When you have selected the desired link, activate it by pressing the **Enter** key.



### Finding a Topic

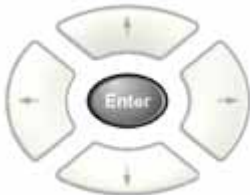
To display a different Help topic by selecting it from the Contents tab of the Navigation Pane:

1. Ensure that the focus is in the Contents tab of the Navigation Pane.  
(If necessary, toggle the focus between the Navigation Pane and the Topic Pane, by pressing the [Next Window Key](#). Then press **Ctrl + Forward Tab** or **Backward Tab** to select the Contents tab.)
2. Move up or down the Contents list, by pressing the **Up Arrow** or **Down Arrow** keys.



Topics become highlighted upon selection.

3. Display the selected topic, by pressing the **Enter** key.



### Functions that cannot be used without a Mouse and Keyboard

The following parts of the HTML Help System **cannot** easily be used without attaching a mouse and keyboard to the instrument.

- The buttons in the Help Button Bar, consisting of: **Hide**, **Back**, **Print** and **Options**.
- The functionality of the Search Tab of the Navigation Pane.
- The functionality of the Favorites Tab of the Navigation Pane.

## Definition of Terms

Many special terms are used throughout this documentation. The table below provides brief definitions of commonly-used terms. Please refer to the "Getting Started Guide" for detailed explanations.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Default Unit	The default measurement unit of the setting.
Default Terminator	Indicates the units that will be attached to the numeric value that you have entered. This default will be used from the front panel, when you terminate your entry by pressing the <b>Enter</b> key, rather than selecting a units key. This default will be used remotely when you send the command without specifying any units after your value(s).
Dependencies/ Couplings	Some commands may be unavailable when other parameters are set in certain ways. If applicable, any such limitations are described here.
Example	Provides command examples using the indicated remote command syntax.
Factory Preset	Describes the function settings after a <b>Factory Preset</b> .
Key Path	The sequence of Front-panel keys that accesses the function or setting.
Knob Increment/Decrement	The numeric value of the minimum increment or decrement that is applied when turning the thumb wheel knob.
Max	The Maximum numerical value that the setting can take.
Min	The Minimum numerical value that the setting can take.
Meas Global	The functionality described is the same in all measurements.
Meas Local	The functionality described is only true for the measurement selected.
Mode Global	The functionality described is the same for all modes.
Preset	In some cases, a Preset operation changes the status of a parameter. If the operation of the key specified is modified by a Preset operation, the effect is described here.
Range	Describes the range of the smallest to largest values to which the function can be set. If you try to set a value below the minimum value, the instrument defaults to the minimum value. If you try to set a value above the maximum value, the instrument defaults to the maximum value.
Remote Command	Shows the syntax requirements for each SCPI command.
Remote Command Notes	Additional notes regarding Remote Commands.
Resolution	Specifies the smallest change that can be made to the numeric value of a parameter.
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Pressing certain keys may affect one or more status bits. If applicable, details are given here.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
State Saved	Indicates what happens to a particular function when the instrument state is saved (either to an external memory device or the internal D: drive). It also indicates whether the current settings of the function are maintained if the instrument is powered on or preset using <b>Power On Last State</b> or <b>User Preset</b> .

## Viewing Help Files on a separate Computer

You may want to view the help pages **without** having them appear on top of the instrument's screen.

Two separate Help files are available for each instrument Mode (or Measurement Application). The two files contain all the same help pages in different formats:

1. HTML Help (CHM) format.

These files are installed on the instrument's hard disk. To copy these files to another computer, see ["Copying the HTML Help \(CHM\) Files" on page 117](#) below.

2. Adobe Acrobat (PDF) format.

These files are called "Users & Programmers References". They are included on the Documentation CD supplied with the instrument, or may be downloaded from the Agilent web site.

For details of how to navigate PDF files, see ["Navigating Acrobat \(PDF\) Files" on page 118](#).

You can copy any of the CHM or PDF files to another computer, then open and view the help pages in the file on that computer.

Your choice of which file to copy and view may depend on what you want to do with the file (for example, whether you want to print it and read the paper copy, or view it on the computer).

The table below compares the relative advantages of the two formats:

Format Type	<b>HTML Help</b> Format ( <b>CHM</b> Files)	<b>Acrobat</b> Format ( <b>PDF</b> Files)
File Extension	CHM	PDF
Software Required to view file	Microsoft Windows operating system only, with Microsoft Internet Explorer installed.	Free Adobe Reader software can be downloaded for many operating systems, including: Microsoft Windows, Macintosh, Linux, Solaris.
Full Text Search?	Yes	Yes
Printable?	Yes, but with limited control.	Yes. Full print control. See <a href="#">"Printing Acrobat Files" on page 119</a> .
Printable Table of Contents?	No	Yes
Navigable without a Mouse and Keyboard?	Yes, but with some loss of functionality.	No
Has Page Numbers?	No	Yes
Context-Sensitive Display?	Yes, when viewed using the X-Series Analyzer application window.	No
Indexed?	Yes	No
Active Hyperlinks?	Yes	Yes

## Copying the HTML Help (CHM) Files

You can find the HTML Help (.chm) files:

- **Either**, on the documentation CD that came with the instrument,
- **Or**, in a special directory on the instrument's hard disk. The directory path is:  
C:\Program Files\Agilent\SignalAnalysis\Infrastructure\Help

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**NOTE**                      You can open and view the HTML Help files only on a computer that has Microsoft Windows and Microsoft Internet Explorer installed.

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## Other Help Resources

- All available documentation is present either on the Documentation CD that was supplied with the instrument, or may be downloaded from the Agilent web site.
- Many of the supporting documents use the Adobe Acrobat (PDF) file format. You can view PDF files using the pre-installed Adobe Reader software.

The Adobe Reader user interface differs from the Windows Help interface. For full details, see [“Navigating Acrobat \(PDF\) Files” on page 118](#) and [“Printing Acrobat Files” on page 119](#).

### Navigating Acrobat (PDF) Files

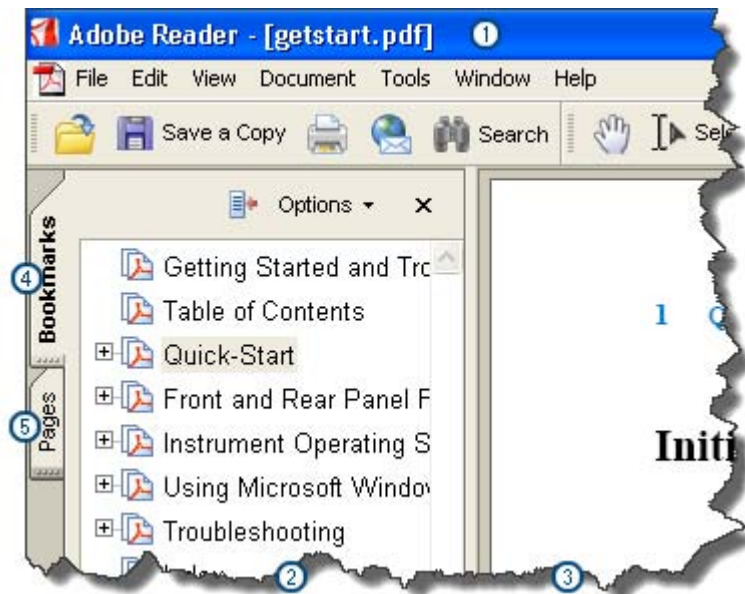
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**IMPORTANT** To navigate PDF files effectively, you must attach a mouse and keyboard to the instrument. If it is not possible to attach a mouse and keyboard to the instrument, you should transfer the PDF file to a separate computer, then open it on that computer.

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### Acrobat Reader Window

When a PDF file is open and being viewed, the instrument’s display shows the Adobe Acrobat Reader Window, which has the following features.



1. Adobe Acrobat Reader Window title bar
2. Navigation Pane
3. Document Pane
4. Navigation Pane: Bookmarks tab

## 5. Navigation Pane: Pages tab

The Navigation Pane also has tabs labeled Attachments and Comments, but, typically, PDF files for Agilent X-Series Analyzers contain useful content only under the Bookmarks and Pages Tabs.

Unlike the HTML Help Window, the Acrobat Reader Window is **not** embedded in the instrument's Application window, but can be resized, moved and closed independently of the Application window.

## Printing Acrobat Files

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**NOTE** The driver for the appropriate printer must be installed on the instrument's hard disk before any file can be printed. For driver installation instructions, see the printer manufacturer's documentation.

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To print all or part of an open Acrobat file from the instrument, do the following.

1. **Either,**

- a. click on the **Print** icon in the Acrobat Reader toolbar,



- b. **or,** select **File > Print** from the menu.

2. The Acrobat Reader Print dialog opens.

3. Choose the desired options within the Print dialog, then click **OK** to print (or click **Cancel** to cancel printing).

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**NOTE** Clicking the **Properties** button within the Print dialog opens a window containing controls that are specific to the printer model installed. Check the printer manufacturer's documentation for details of these capabilities.

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**X-Series Signal Analyzers**

The X-Series signal analyzers measure and monitor complex RF and microwave signals. Analog baseband analysis is available on MXA. The analyzer integrates traditional spectrum measurements with advanced vector signal analysis to optimize speed, accuracy, and dynamic range. The analyzer has Windows XP FES<sup>®</sup> built in as an operating system, which expands the usability of the analyzer.

With a broad set of applications and demodulation capabilities, an intuitive user interface, outstanding connectivity and powerful one-button measurements, the analyzer is ideal for both R&D and manufacturing engineers working on cellular, emerging wireless communications, general purpose, aerospace and defense applications.

## Installing Application Software

When you want to install a measurement application after your initial hardware purchase, you actually only need to license it. All of the available applications are loaded in your analyzer at the time of purchase.

So when you purchase an application, you will receive an entitlement certificate that is used to obtain a license key for that particular measurement application. Enter the license key that you obtain into the Signal Analyzer to activate the new measurement application. See below for more information.

For the latest information on Agilent Signal Analyzer measurement applications and upgrade kits, visit the following internet URL.

[http://www.agilent.com/find/sa\\_upgrades](http://www.agilent.com/find/sa_upgrades)

### Viewing a License Key

Measurement personalities purchased with your instrument have been installed and activated at the factory before shipment. The instrument requires a unique **License Key** for every measurement application purchased. The license key is a hexadecimal string that is specific to your measurement application, instrument model number and serial number. It enables you to install, or reactivate that particular application.

Press **System, Show, System** to display which measurement applications are currently licensed in your analyzer.

Go to the following location to view the license keys for the installed measurement applications:

C:\Programing Files\Agilent\Licensing

---

<b>NOTE</b>	You may want to keep a copy of your license key in a secure location. You can print out a copy of the display showing the license numbers to do this. If you should lose your license key, call your nearest Agilent Technologies service or sales office for assistance.
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### Obtaining and Installing a License Key

If you purchase an additional application that requires installation, you will receive an “Entitlement Certificate” which may be redeemed for a license key for one instrument. Follow the instructions that accompany the certificate to obtain your license key.

Installing a license key for the selected application can be done automatically using a USB memory device. To do this, you would put the license file on the USB memory device at the root level. Follow the instructions that come with your software installation kit.

Installing a license key can also be done manually using the license management application in the instrument. It is found through the instrument front panel keys at **System, Licensing. . .**, or internally at C:\Programming Files\Agilent\Licensing.

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**NOTE** You can also use these procedures to reinstall a license key that has been accidentally deleted, or lost due to a memory failure.

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## Missing and Old Measurement Application Software

All the software applications were loaded at the time of original instrument manufacture. It is a good idea to regularly update your software with the latest available version. This assures that you get any improvements and expanded functionality that is available.

Because the software was loaded at the initial purchase, there may be additional measurement applications that are now available. If the application you are interested in licensing is not available, you will need to do a software update. (Press **System, Show, System.**)

Check the Agilent internet website for the latest software versions available for downloading:

[http://www.agilent.com/find/pxa\\_software](http://www.agilent.com/find/pxa_software)  
[http://www.agilent.com/find/mxa\\_software](http://www.agilent.com/find/mxa_software)  
[http://www.agilent.com/find/exa\\_software](http://www.agilent.com/find/exa_software)  
[http://www.agilent.com/find/cxa\\_software](http://www.agilent.com/find/cxa_software)

You must load the updated software package into the analyzer from a USB drive, or directly from the internet. An automatic loading program is included with the files.

## **X-Series Options and Accessories**

### **Advanced Measurement Application Software**

For a current list of application software, go to the following URLs.

**For PXA,**

<http://www.agilent.com/find/pxa/options>

Select the **PXA N9030A, Options and Measurement Applications** link on the top of the page.

**For MXA,**

<http://www.agilent.com/find/mxa/options>

Select the **MXA N9020A, Options and Measurement Applications** link on the top of the page.

**For EXA,**

<http://www.agilent.com/find/exa/options>

Select the **EXA N9010A, Options and Measurement Applications** link on the top of the page.

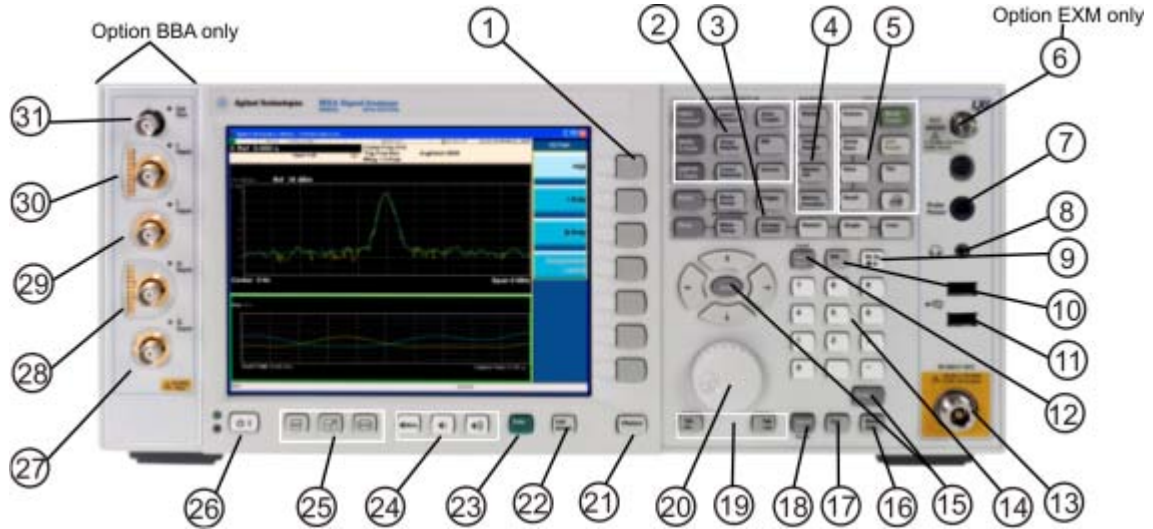
**For CXA,**

<http://www.agilent.com/find/cxa/options>

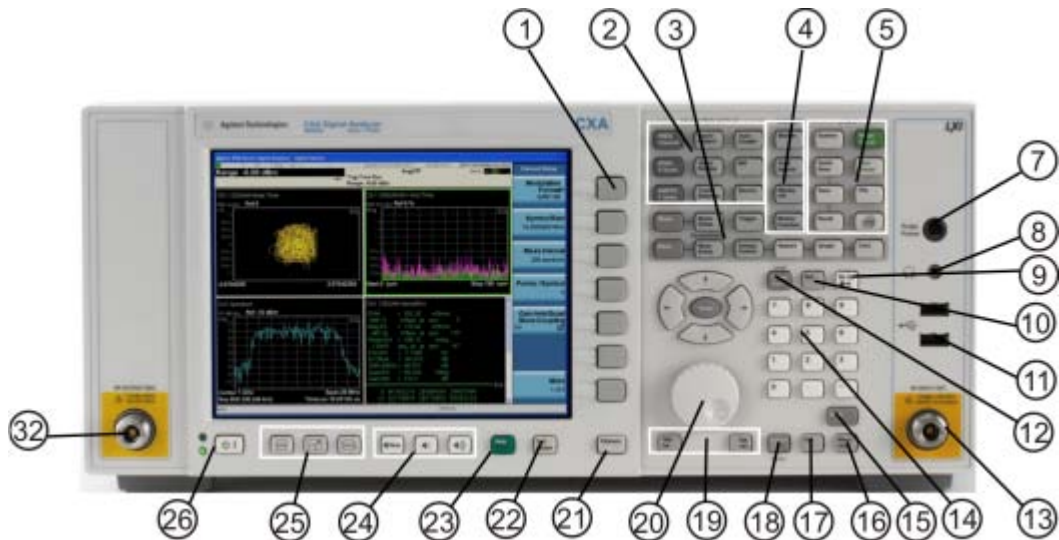
Select the **CXA N9000A, Options and Measurement Applications** link on the top of the page.

## Front-Panel Features

### PXA, MXA, and EXA



### CXA



Item		Description
#	Name	
1	Menu Keys	Key labels appear to the left of the menu keys to identify the current function of each key. The displayed functions are dependent on the currently selected Mode and Measurement, and are directly related to the most recent key press.

About the Analyzer  
**Front-Panel Features**

Item		Description
#	Name	
2	Analyzer Setup Keys	These keys set the parameters used for making measurements in the current Mode and Measurement.
3	Measurement Keys	These keys select the Mode and the Measurement within the mode. They also control the initiation and rate of recurrence of measurements.
4	Marker Keys	Markers are often available for a measurement to measure a very specific point/segment of data within the range of the current measurement data.
5	Utility Keys	These keys control system-wide functionality such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• instrument configuration information and I/O setup,</li> <li>• printer setup and printing,</li> <li>• file management, save and recall,</li> <li>• instrument presets.</li> </ul>
6	Ext Mixer	Provides LO output signal to and receives IF input signals from an external mixer. See the Specifications Guide for details on signal levels. PXA only.
7	Probe Power	Supplies power for external high frequency probes and accessories.
8	Headphones Output	Headphones can be used to hear any available audio output.
9	Back Space Key	Press this key to delete the previous character when entering alphanumeric information. It also works as the Back key in Help and Explorer windows.
10	Delete Key	Press this key to delete files or to perform other deletion tasks.
11	USB Connectors	Standard USB 2.0 ports, Type A. Connect to external peripherals such as a mouse, keyboard, DVD drive, or hard drive.
12	Local/Cancel/(Esc) Key	<p>If you are in remote operation, Local:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• returns instrument control from remote back to local (the front panel).</li> <li>• turns the display on (if it was turned off for remote operation).</li> <li>• can be used to clear errors. (Press the key once to return to local control, and a second time to clear error message line.)</li> </ul> <p>If you have not already pressed the units or Enter key, Cancel exits the currently selected function without changing its value.</p> <p>Esc works the same as it does on a PC keyboard. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exits Windows dialogs</li> <li>• clears errors</li> <li>• aborts printing</li> <li>• cancels operations.</li> </ul>
13	RF Input	Connector for inputting an external signal. Make sure that the total power of all signals at the analyzer input does <b>not</b> exceed +30 dBm (1 watt).
14	Numeric Keypad	Enters a specific numeric value for the current function. Entries appear on the upper left of the display, in the measurement information area.

Item		Description
#	Name	
15	Enter and Arrow Keys	<p>The Enter key terminates data entry when either no unit of measure is needed, or you want to use the default unit.</p> <p>The arrow keys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increment and decrement the value of the current measurement selection.</li> <li>• Navigate help topics.</li> <li>• Navigate or make selections within Windows dialogs.</li> <li>• Navigate within forms used for setting up measurements.</li> <li>• Navigate within tables.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE</b> The arrow keys cannot be used to move a mouse pointer around on the display.</p>
16	Menu/ (Alt) Key	Alt works the same as a PC keyboard. Use it to change control focus in Windows pull-down menus.
17	Ctrl Key	Ctrl works the same as a PC keyboard. Use it to navigate in Windows applications or to select multiple items in lists.
18	Select / Space Key	Select is also the Space key and it has typical PC functionality. For example, in Windows dialogs, it selects files, checks and unchecks check boxes, and picks radio button choices. It opens a highlighted Help topic.
19	Tab Keys	Use these keys to move between fields in Windows dialogs.
20	Knob	Increments and decrements the value of the current active function.
21	Return Key	Exits the current menu and returns to the previous menu. Has typical PC functionality.
22	Full Screen Key	Pressing this key turns off the softkeys to maximize the graticule display area. Press the key again to restore the normal display.
23	Help Key	Initiates a context-sensitive Help display for the current Mode. Once Help is accessed, pressing a front panel key brings up the help topic for that key function.
24	Speaker Control Keys	Enables you to increase or decrease the speaker volume, or mute it.
25	Window Control Keys	These keys select between single or multiple window displays. They zoom the current window to fill the data display, or change the currently selected window. They can be used to switch between the Help window navigation pane and the topic pane.
26	Power Standby/ On	<p>Turns the analyzer on. A green light indicates power on. A yellow light indicates standby mode.</p> <p><b>NOTE</b> The front-panel switch is a standby switch, <b>not</b> a LINE switch (disconnecting device). The analyzer continues to draw power even when the line switch is in standby.</p> <p>The main power cord can be used as the system disconnecting device. It disconnects the mains circuits from the mains supply.</p>

About the Analyzer  
Front-Panel Features

Item		Description
#	Name	
27	$\bar{Q}$ Input	Input port for the $\bar{Q}$ channel when in differential mode.*
28	Q Input	Input port for the Q channel for either single or differential mode.*
29	$\bar{I}$ Input	Input port for the $\bar{I}$ channel when in differential mode.*
30	I Input	Input port for the I channel for either single or differential mode.*
31	Cal Out	Output port for calibrating the I, $\bar{I}$ , Q and $\bar{Q}$ inputs and probes used with these inputs.*
32	RF Out	Output port for Options T03/07 (CXA only)

\*. Status of the LED indicates whether the current state of the port is active (green) or is not in use (dark).



## Overview of key types

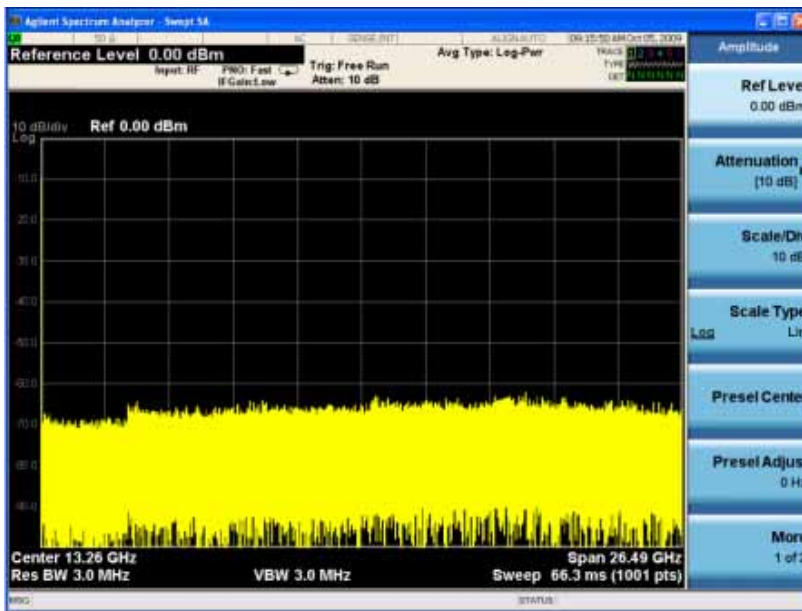
The keys labeled **FREQ Channel**, **System**, and **Marker Function** are all examples of front-panel keys.



Most of the dark or light gray keys access menus of functions that are displayed along the right side of the display. These displayed key labels are next to a column of keys called menu keys.

Menu keys list functions based on which front-panel key was pressed last. These functions are also dependant on the current selection of measurement application (**Mode**) and measurement (**Meas**).

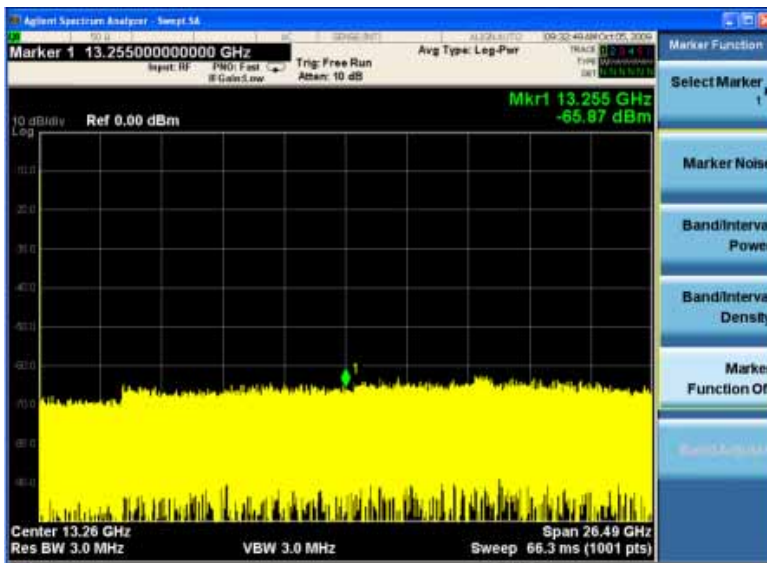
If the numeric value of a menu key function can be changed, it is called an active function. The function label of the active function is highlighted after that key has been selected. For example, press **AMPTD Y Scale**. This calls up the menu of related amplitude functions. The function labeled **Ref Level** (the default selected key in the Amplitude menu) is highlighted. **Ref Level** also appears in the upper left of the display in the measurement information area. The displayed value indicates that the function is selected and its value can now be changed using any of the data entry controls.



Some menu keys have multiple choices on their label, such as **On/Off**, **Auto/Man**, or **Log/Lin** (as shown above). The different choices are selected by pressing the key multiple times. For example, the Auto/Man type of key. To select the function, press the menu key and notice that Auto is underlined and the key becomes highlighted. To change the function to manual, press the key again so that Man is underlined. If there are more than two settings on the key, keep pressing it until the desired selection is underlined.

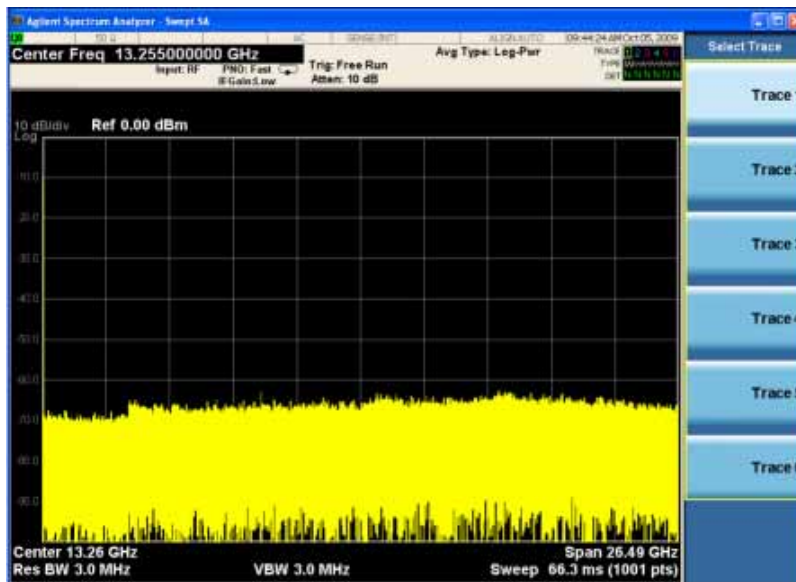
## About the Analyzer Front-Panel Features

When a menu first appears, one key label is highlighted to show which key is the default selection. If you press **Marker Function**, the **Marker Function Off** key is the menu default key, and is highlighted.

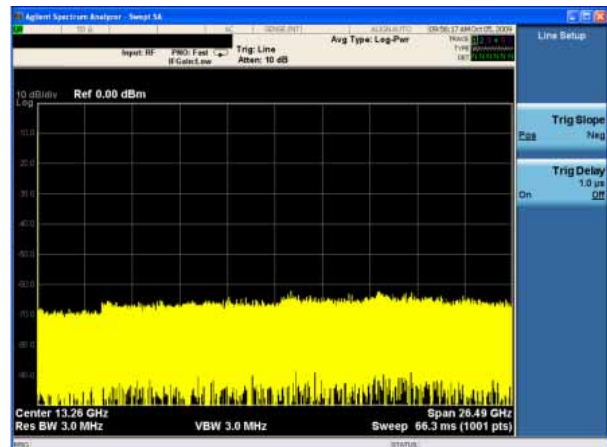
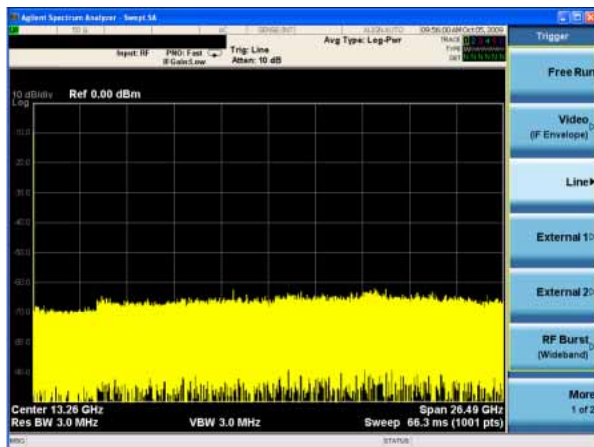
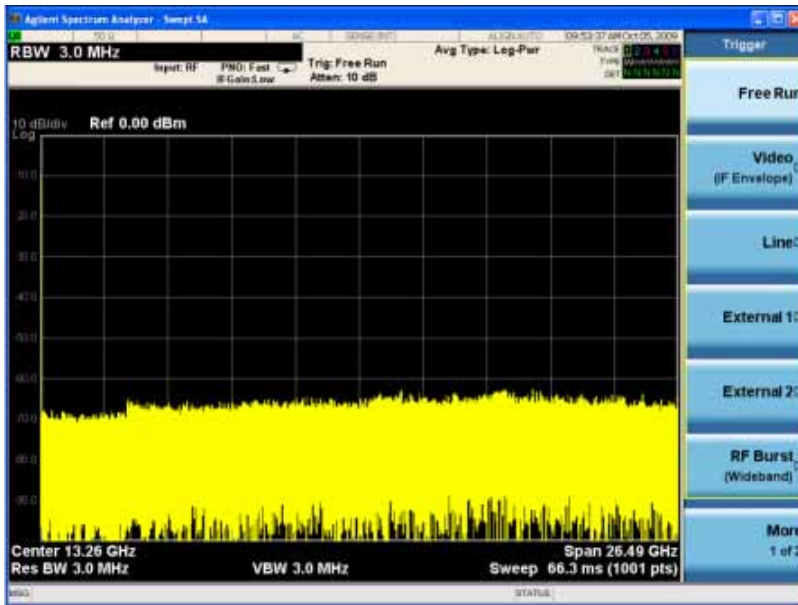


Some of the menu keys are grouped together by a yellow bar running behind the keys near the left side or by a yellow border around the group of keys. When you press a key within the yellow region, such as **Marker Noise**, the highlight moves to that key to show it has been selected. The keys that are linked are related functions and only one of them can be selected at any one time. For example, a marker can only have one marker function active on it. So if you select a different function it turns off the previous selection. If the current menu is two pages long, the yellow bar or border could include keys on the second page of keys.

In some key menus, a key label is highlighted to show which key has been selected from multiple available choices. And the menu is immediately exited when you press one of the other keys. For example, when you press the **Select Trace** key (in the **Trace/Detector** menu), it brings up its own menu of keys. The **Trace 1** key is highlighted. When you press the **Trace 2** key, the highlight moves to that key and the screen returns to the **Trace/Detector** menu.

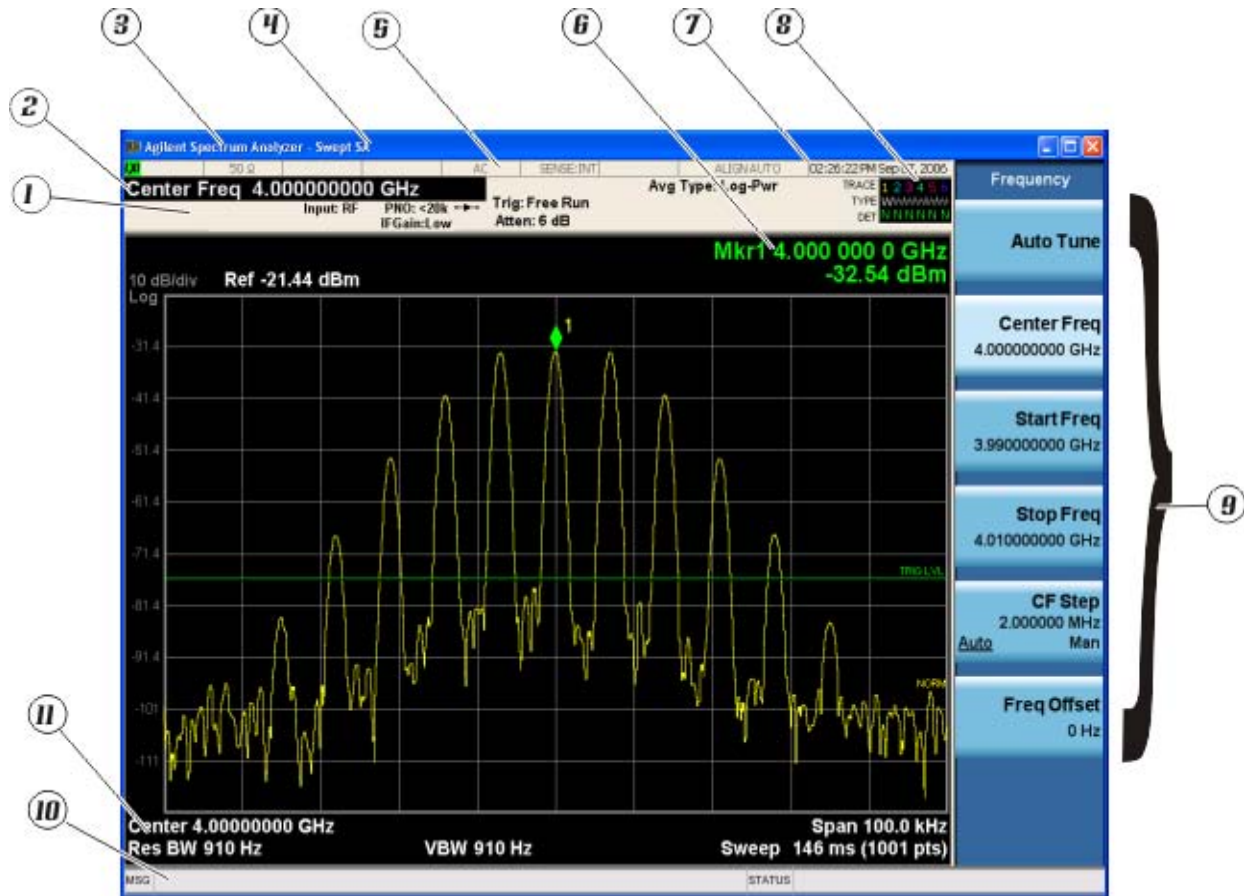



If a displayed key label shows a small solid-black arrow tip pointing to the right, it indicates that additional key menus are available. If the arrow tip is not filled in solid then pressing the key the first time selects that function. Now the arrow is solid and pressing it again brings up an additional menu of settings.



## Display Annotations

This section describes the display annotation as it is on the Spectrum Analyzer Measurement Application display. Other measurement application modes have some annotation differences.



Item	Description	Function Keys
1	Measurement bar - Shows general measurement settings and information.  Indicates single/continuous measurement. Some measurements include limits that the data is tested against. A Pass/Fail indication may be shown in the lower left of the measurement bar.	All the keys in the Analyzer Setup part of the front panel.
2	Active Function (measurement bar) - when the current active function has a settable numeric value, it is shown here.	Currently selected front panel key.
3	Banner - shows the name of the selected application that is currently running.	<b>Mode</b>
4	Measurement title - shows title information for the current measurement, or a title that you created for the measurement.	<b>Meas</b> <b>View/Display, Display, Title</b>

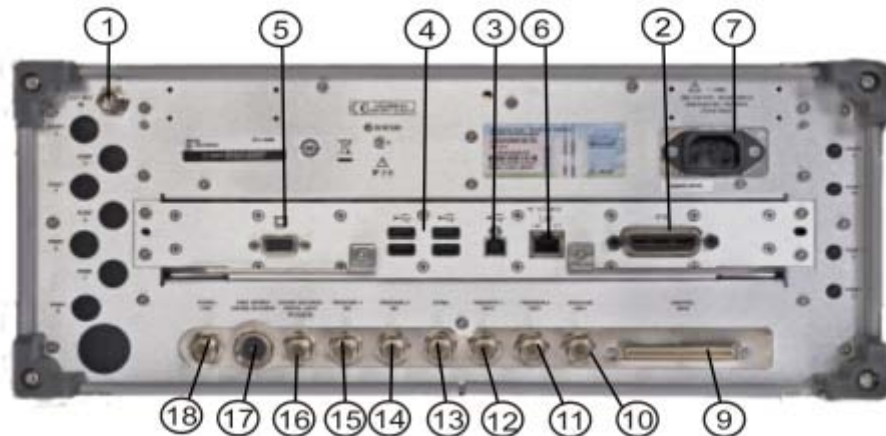
Item	Description	Function Keys
5	Settings panel - displays system information that is not specific to any one application. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input/Output status - green LXI indicates the LAN is connected. RLTS indicate Remote, Listen, Talk, SRQ</li> <li>• Input impedance and coupling</li> <li>• Selection of external frequency reference</li> <li>• Setting of automatic internal alignment routine</li> </ul>	<b>Local and System, I/O Config</b>  <b>Input/Output, Amplitude, System</b> and others
6	Active marker frequency, amplitude or function value	<b>Marker</b>
7	Settings panel - time and date display.	<b>System, Control Panel</b>
8	Trace and detector information	<b>Trace/Detector, Clear Write (W) Trace Average (A) Max Hold (M) Min Hold (m)</b> <b>Trace/Detector, More, Detector, Average (A) Normal (N) Peak (P) Sample (S) Negative Peak (p)</b>
9	Key labels that change based on the most recent key press.	Softkeys
10	Displays information, warning and error messages. Message area - single events, Status area - conditions	
11	Measurement settings for the data currently being displayed in the graticule area. In the example above: center frequency, resolution bandwidth, video bandwidth, frequency span, sweep time and number of sweep points.	Keys in the Analyzer Setup part of the front panel.

## Rear-Panel Features

### Current PXA, MXA and EXA



### Older MXA and EXA

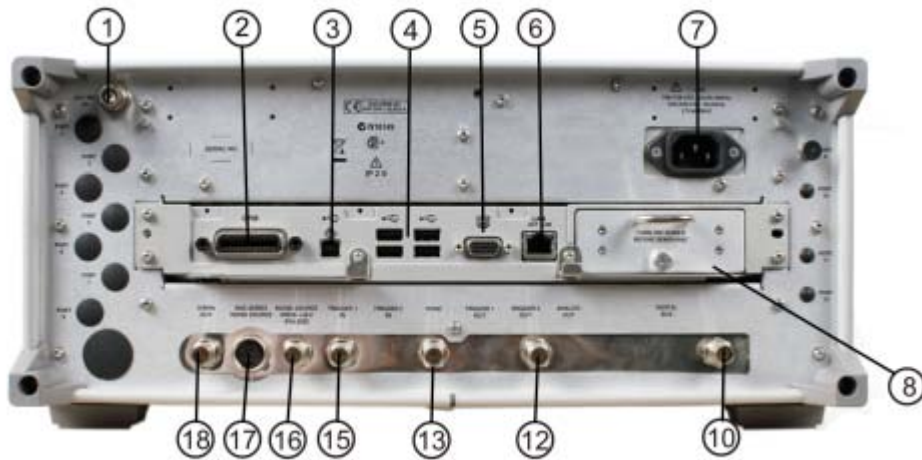


Item		Description
#	Name	
1	EXT REF IN	Input for an external frequency reference signal:  For PXA – 1 to 50 MHz For MXA – 1 to 50 MHz For EXA – 10 MHz.
2	GPIB	A General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB, IEEE 488.1) connection that can be used for remote analyzer operation.

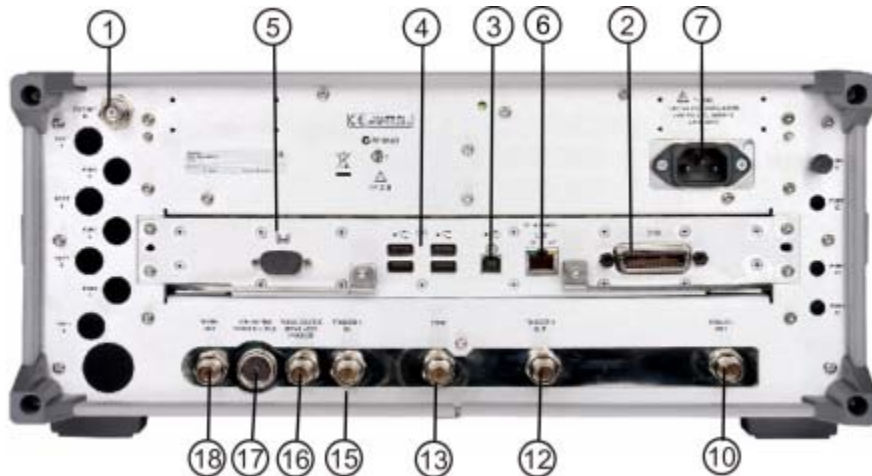


Item		Description
#	Name	
3	USB Connector	USB 2.0 port, Type B. USB TMC (test and measurement class) connects to an external pc controller to control the instrument and for data transfers over a 480 Mbps link.
4	USB Connectors	Standard USB 2.0 ports, Type A. Connect to external peripherals such as a mouse, keyboard, printer, DVD drive, or hard drive.
5	MONITOR	Allows connection of an external VGA monitor.
6	LAN	A TCP/IP Interface that is used for remote analyzer operation.
7	Line power input	The AC power connection. See the product specifications for more details.
8	Removable Disk Drive	Standard on current analyzers. Optional on older MXAs and EXAs.
9	Digital Bus	Reserved for future use.
10	Analog Out	For PXA Option YAV: Screen Video Log Video Linear Video  For Option EMC: Demod Audio
11	TRIGGER 2 OUT	A trigger output used to synchronize other test equipment with the analyzer. Configurable from the Input/Output keys.
12	TRIGGER 1 OUT	A trigger output used to synchronize other test equipment with the analyzer. Configurable from the Input/Output keys.
13	Sync	Reserved for future use.
14	TRIGGER 2 IN	Allows external triggering of measurements.
15	TRIGGER 1 IN	Allows external triggering of measurements.
16	Noise Source Drive +28 V (Pulsed)	For use with Agilent 346A, 346B, and 346C Noise Sources.
17	SNS Series Noise Source	For use with Agilent N4000A, N4001A, N4002A Smart Noise Sources (SNS).
18	10 MHz OUT	An output of the analyzer internal 10 MHz frequency reference signal. It is used to lock the frequency reference of other test equipment to the analyzer.
19	Preselector Tune Out	Reserved for future use.
20	Aux IF Out	CR3 Second IF Out (PXA, MXA, and EXA) CRP Arbitrary IF Out (PXA, MXA, and EXA) ALV Log Video (PXA)

**CXA with Option PC3 (S/N MY/US/SG49370546 or higher)**



**CXA (for S/N less than MY/US/SG49370546)**



Item		Description
#	Name	
1	EXT REF IN	Input for an external frequency reference signal: For CXA – 10 MHz.
2	GPIB	A General Purpose Interface Bus (GPIB, IEEE 488.1) connection that can be used for remote analyzer operation.

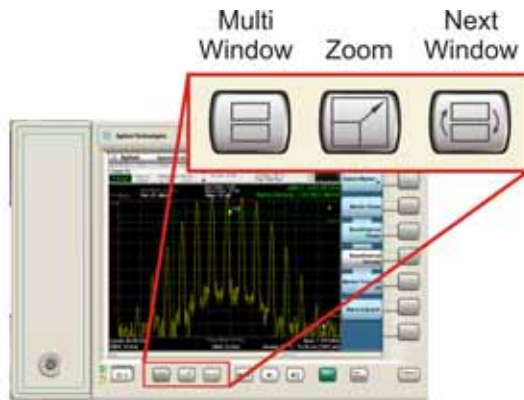


Item		Description
#	Name	
3	USB Connector	USB 2.0 port, Type B. USB TMC (test and measurement class) connects to an external pc controller to control the instrument and for data transfers over a 480 Mbps link.
4	USB Connectors	Standard USB 2.0 ports, Type A. Connect to external peripherals such as a mouse, keyboard, printer, DVD drive, or hard drive.
5	MONITOR	Allows connection of an external VGA monitor.
6	LAN	A TCP/IP Interface that is used for remote analyzer operation.
7	Line power input	The AC power connection. See the product specifications for more details.
8	Removable Disk Drive	Option PC3. Only available on instruments with S/N MY/US/SG49370546 or higher.
10	Analog Out	For Option EMC: Demod Audio
12	TRIGGER 1 OUT	A trigger output used to synchronize other test equipment with the analyzer. Configurable from the Input/Output keys.
13	Sync	Reserved for future use.
15	TRIGGER 1 IN	Allows external triggering of measurements.
16	Noise Source Drive +28 V (Pulsed)	For use with Agilent 346A, 346B, and 346C Noise Sources.
17	SNS Series Noise Source	For use with Agilent N4000A, N4001A, N4002A Smart Noise Sources (SNS).
18	10 MHz OUT	An output of the analyzer internal 10 MHz frequency reference signal. It is used to lock the frequency reference of other test equipment to the analyzer.

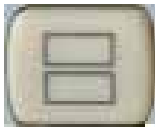
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## Window Control Keys

The instrument provides three front-panel keys for controlling windows. They are **Multi Window**, **Zoom**, and **Next Window**. These are all “immediate action” keys.



### Multi-Window



The **Multi Window** front-panel key will toggle you back and forth between the Normal View and the last Multi Window View (Zone Span, Trace Zoom or Spectrogram) that you were in, when using the Swept SA measurement of the Spectrum Analyzer Mode. It remembers which View you were in through a Preset. This “previous view” is set to Zone Span on a Restore Mode Defaults.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Zoom

Zoom is a toggle function. Pressing once Zooms the selected window; pressing again un-zooms.

When Zoom is on for a window, that window will get the entire primary display area. The zoomed window, since it is the selected window, is outlined in green.

Zoom is local to each Measurement. Each Measurement remembers its Zoom state. The Zoom state of each Measurement is part of the Mode’s state.

---

**NOTE** Data acquisition and processing for the other windows continues while a window is zoomed, as does all SCPI communication with the other windows.

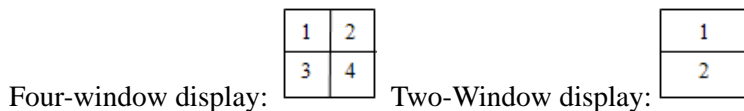
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<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow:FORMat:ZOOM
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow:FORMat:TILE
Example	:DISP:WIND:FORM:ZOOM sets zoomed :DISP:WIND:FORM:TILE sets un-zoomed
Preset	TILE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Next Window

Selects the next window of the current view. When the Next Window key is pressed, the next window in the order of precedence becomes selected. If the selected window was zoomed, the next window will also be zoomed.

The window numbers are as follows. Note that these numbers also determine the order of precedence (that is, Next Window goes from 1 to 2, then 2 to 3, etc.):



<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow[:SElect] <number> :DISPlay:WINDow[:SElect]?
Example	:DISP:WIND 1
Preset	1
Min	1
Max	If <number> is greater than the number of windows, limit to <number of windows>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

One and only one window is always selected. The selected window has the focus; this means that all window-specific key presses apply only to that window. You can tell which window is selected by the thick green border around it. If a window is not selected, its boundary is gray.

If a window in a multi-window display is zoomed it is still outlined in green. If there is only one window, the green outline is not used. This allows the user to distinguish between a zoomed window and a display with only one window.

The selected window is local to each Measurement. Each Measurement remembers which window is selected. The selected window for each Measurement is remembered in Mode state.

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**NOTE** When this key is pressed in Help Mode, it toggles focus between the table of contents window and the topic pane window.

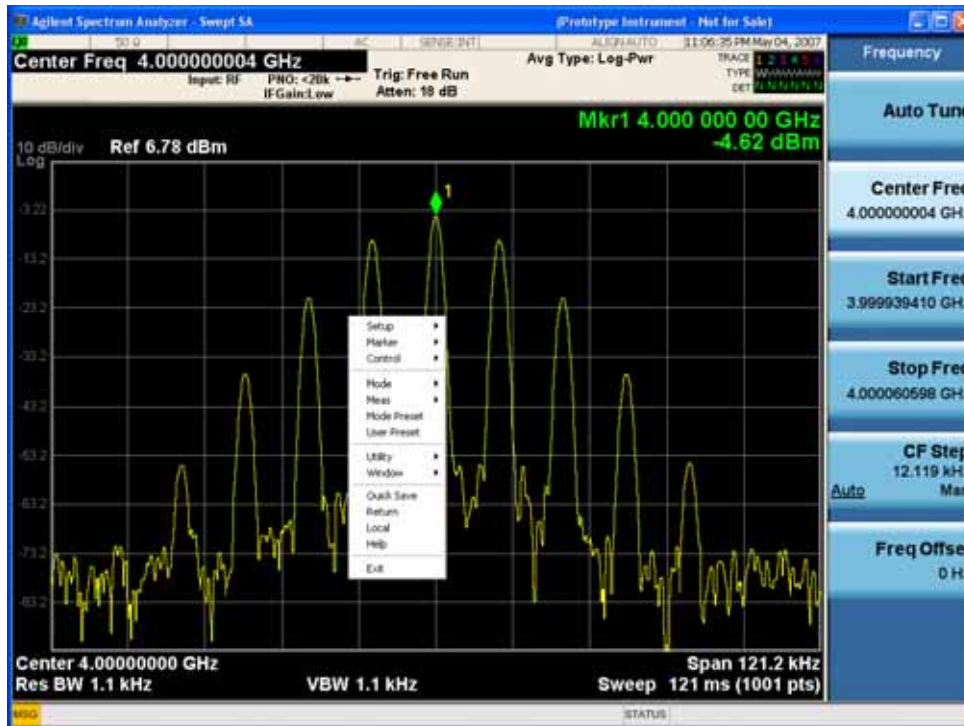
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## Mouse and Keyboard Control

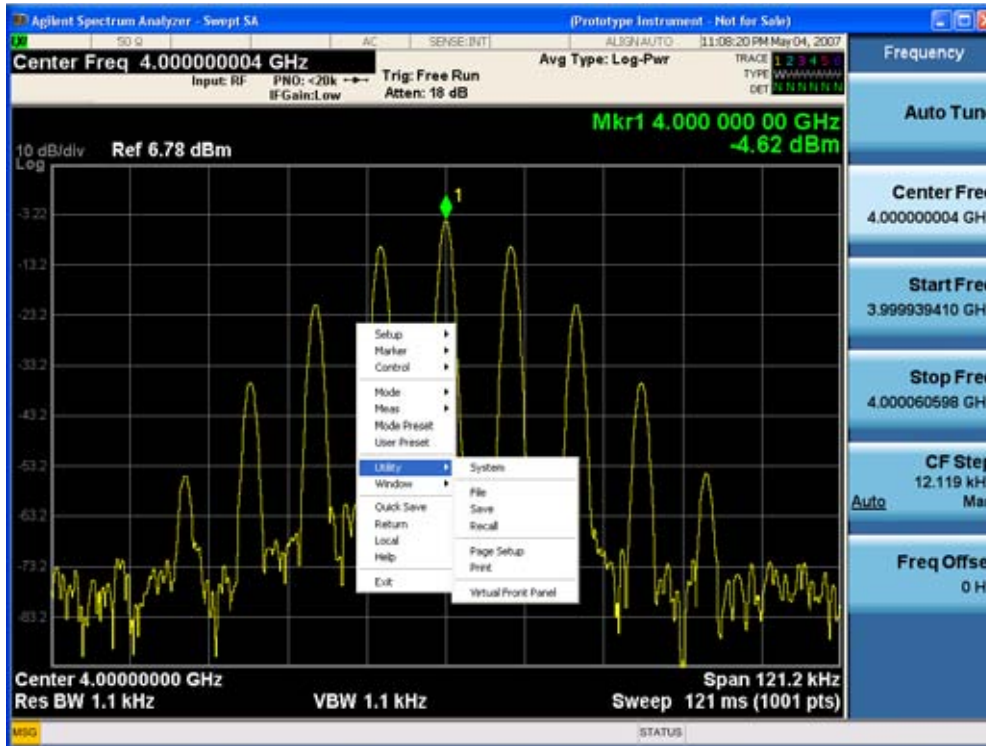
If you do not have access to the instrument front-panel, there are several ways that a mouse and PC Keyboard can give you access to functions normally accessed using the front-panel keys.

### Right-Click

If you plug in a mouse and right-click on the analyzer screen, a menu will appear as below:

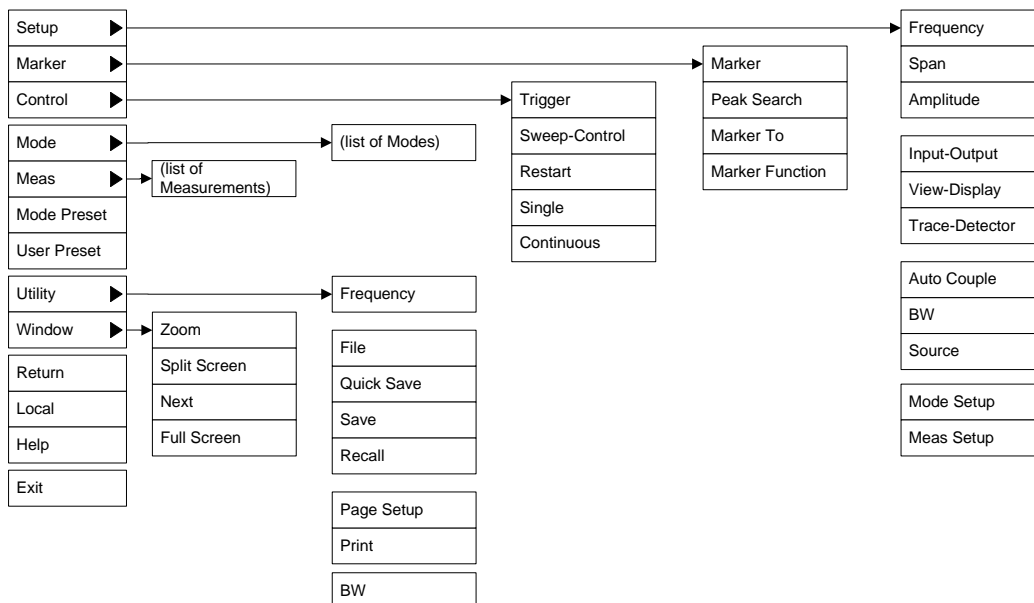


Placing the mouse on one of the rows marked with a right arrow symbol will cause that row to expand, as for example below where the mouse is hovered over the “Utility” row:



This method can be used to access any of the front-panel keys by using a mouse; as for example if you are accessing the instrument through Remote Desktop.

The array of keys thus available is shown below:



## PC Keyboard

If you have a PC keyboard plugged in (or via Remote Desktop), certain key codes on the PC keyboard map to front-panel keys on the GPSA front panel. These key codes are shown below:

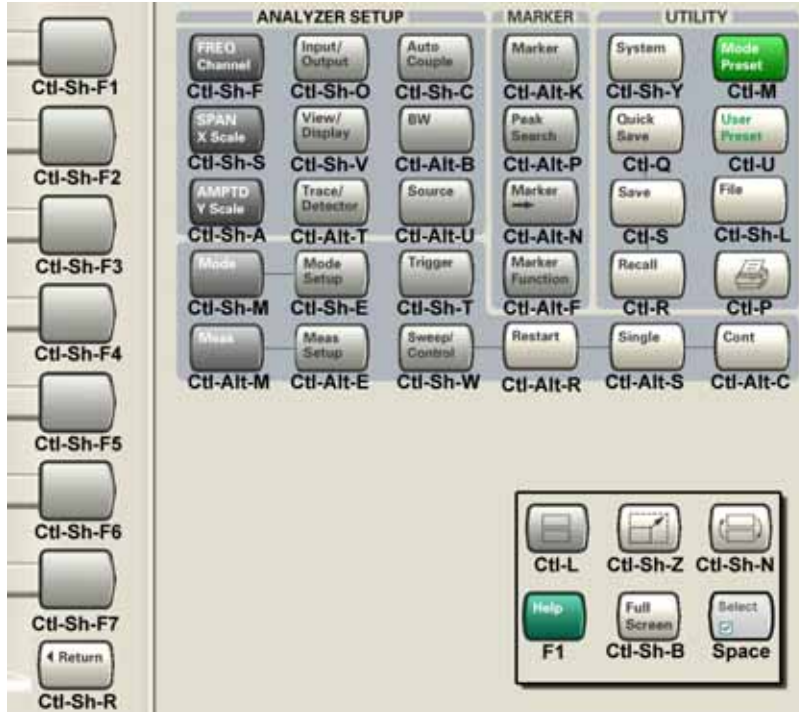
Front-panel key	Key code
Frequency	CTRL+SHIFT+F
Span	CTRL+SHIFT+S
Amplitude	CTRL+SHIFT+A
Input/Output	CTRL+SHIFT+O
View/Display	CTRL+SHIFT+V
Trace/Detector	CTRL+ALT+T
Auto Couple	CTRL+SHIFT+C
Bandwidth	CTRL+ALT+B
Source	CTRL+SHIFT+U
Marker	CTRL+ALT+K
Peak Search	CTRL+ALT+P
Marker To	CTRL+ALT+N
Marker Function	CTRL+ALT+F
System	CTRL+SHIFT+Y
Quick Save	CTRL+Q
Save	CTRL+S
Recall	CTRL+R
Mode Preset	CTRL+M
User Preset	CTRL+U
Print	CTRL+P
File	CTRL+SHIFT+L
Mode	CTRL+SHIFT+M
Measure	CTRL+ALT+M
Mode Setup	CTRL+SHIFT+E
Meas Setup	CTRL+ALT+E
Trigger	CTRL+SHIFT+T
Sweep/Control	CTRL+SHIFT+W

<b>Front-panel key</b>	<b>Key code</b>
Restart	CTRL+ALT+R
Single	CTRL+ALT+S
Cont	CTRL+ALT+C
Zoom	CTRL+SHIFT+Z
Next Window	CTRL+SHIFT+N
Split Screen	CTRL+L
Full Screen	CTRL+SHIFT+B
Return	CTRL+SHIFT+R
Mute	Mute
Inc Audio	Volume Up
Dec Audio	Volume Down
Help	F1
Control	CTRL
Alt	ALT
Enter	Return
Cancel	Esc
Del	Delete
Backspace	Backspace
Select	Space
Up Arrow	Up
Down Arrow	Down
Left Arrow	Left
Right Arrow	Right
Menu key 1	CTRL+SHIFT+F1
Menu key 2	CTRL+SHIFT+F2
Menu key 3	CTRL+SHIFT+F3
Menu key 4	CTRL+SHIFT+F4
Menu key 5	CTRL+SHIFT+F5
Menu key 6	CTRL+SHIFT+F6
Menu key 7	CTRL+SHIFT+F7

About the Analyzer  
**Mouse and Keyboard Control**

Front-panel key	Key code
Backspace	BACKSPACE
Enter	ENTER
Tab	Tab
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
0	0

This is a pictorial view of the table:





## Instrument Security & Memory Volatility

If you are using the instrument in a secure environment, you may need details of how to clear or sanitize its memory, in compliance with published security standards of the United States Department of Defense, or other similar authorities.

For the X Series analyzers, this information is contained in the document "Security Features and Certificate of Volatility". This document is **not** included in the Documentation CD, or the instrument's on-disk library, but it may be downloaded from Agilent's web site.

To obtain a copy of the document, click on or browse to the following URL:

<http://www.agilent.com/find/security>

To locate and download the document, select Model Number "N9020A", then click "Submit". Then, follow the on-screen instructions to download the file.

About the Analyzer

**Instrument Security & Memory Volatility**

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## About the Spectrum Analyzer Measurement Application

This section provides information on using the Spectrum Analyzer Mode in your Agilent X-Series Signal Analyzer.

### What Does Spectrum Analyzer Mode Do?

This Mode includes three types of measurements.

1. The Swept SA measurement provides a general purpose spectrum analyzer measurement environment. It has a large breadth of flexible measurement functions like a traditional swept frequency spectrum analyzer and FFT analyzer. It lets you locate and measure all the different types of signals in your devices and systems.
2. The List Sweep measurement can only be used remotely. It is designed for fast measurement throughput. The available measurement setup functions are a limited subset of the functions available in Swept SA. This measurement lets you remotely extract amplitude values for multiple detectors at known frequencies. You configure the analyzer to make a list of single-point measurements. This list can then be run multiple times saving measurement setup time and reducing I/O overhead and traffic. The measurements in the list are all performed in zero-span.
3. Most of the rest of the measurements in the mode will set up measurement of a specific type of signal. These pre-configured measurements limit the available setup functions to a subset that is appropriate for each particular measurement. This saves you a lot of measurement setup time and complexity. These one-button measurements apply a measurement algorithm to the instrument functions themselves, coupling some settings for optimum measurement integrity. These one-button measurements include:
  - Adjacent Channel Power Ratio (ACPR or ACLR)
  - Channel Power
  - Occupied BW
  - Power Stat CCDF
  - Spectrum Emission Mask
  - Spurious Emissions
  - TOI
  - Harmonics



This chapter provides introductory information about the programming documentation included with your product.

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## What Programming Information is Available?

The X-Series Documentation can be accessed through the Additional Documentation page in the instrument Help system and is included on the Documentation CD shipped with the instrument. It can also be found in the instrument at: C:\ProgramsFiles\Agilent\SignalAnalysis\Infrastructure\Help\otherdocs, or online at: [http://www.agilent.com/find/mxa\\_manuals](http://www.agilent.com/find/mxa_manuals).

The following resources are available to help you create programs for automating your X-Series measurements:

Resource	Description
<b>X-Series Programmer's Guide</b>	<p>Provides general SCPI programming information on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programming the X-Series Applications</li> <li>• Programming fundamentals</li> <li>• Programming examples</li> </ul> <p>Note that SCPI command descriptions for measurement applications are NOT in this book, but are in the User's and Programmer's Reference.</p>
<b>User's and Programmer's Reference manuals</b>	<p>Describes all front-panel keys and softkeys, including SCPI commands for a measurement application. Note that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each measurement application has its own User's and Programmer's Reference.</li> <li>• The content in this manual is duplicated in the analyzer's Help (the Help that you see for a key is identical to what you see in this manual).</li> </ul>
<b>Embedded Help in your instrument</b>	<p>Describes all front-panel keys and softkeys, including SCPI commands, for a measurement application.</p> <p>Note that the content that you see in Help when you press a key is identical to what you see in the User's and Programmer's Reference.</p>
<b>X-Series Getting Started Guide</b>	<p>Provides valuable sections related to programming including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Licensing New Measurement Application Software - After Initial Purchase</li> <li>• Configuring instrument LAN Hostname, IP Address, and Gateway Address</li> <li>• Using the Windows XP Remote Desktop to connect to the instrument remotely</li> <li>• Using the Embedded Web Server Telnet connection to communicate SCPI</li> </ul> <p>This printed document is shipped with the instrument.</p>
<b>Agilent Application Notes</b>	Printable PDF versions of pertinent application notes.
<b>Agilent VISA User's Guide</b>	Describes the Agilent Virtual Instrument Software Architecture (VISA) library and shows how to use it to develop I/O applications and instrument drivers on Windows PCs.

## IEEE Common GPIB Commands

Numeric values for bit patterns can be entered using decimal or hexi-decimal representations. (that is,. 0 to 32767 is equivalent to #H0 to #H7FFF).

### Calibration Query

\*CAL? Performs a full alignment and returns a number indicating the success of the alignment. A zero is returned if the alignment is successful. A one is returned if any part of the alignment fails. The equivalent SCPI command is CALibrate[:ALL]?

See “Alignments” on page 218 for details of \*CAL?.

### Clear Status

Clears the status byte register. It does this by emptying the error queue and clearing all bits in all of the event registers. The status byte register summarizes the states of the other registers. It is also responsible for generating service requests.

Key Path	<b>No equivalent key. Related key System, Show Errors, Clear Error Queue</b>
Remote Command	*CLS
Example	*CLS Clears the error queue and the Status Byte Register.
Notes	For related commands, see the SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]? command. See also the STATus:PRESet command and all commands in the STATus subsystem.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Resets all bits in all event registers to 0, which resets all the status byte register bits to 0 also.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In general the status bits used in the X-Series status system will be backwards compatible with ESA and PSA. However, note that all conditions will generate events that go into the event log, and some will also generate status bits.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Standard Event Status Enable

Selects the desired bits from the standard event status enable register. This register monitors I/O errors and synchronization conditions such as operation complete, request control, query error, device dependent error, status execution error, command error, and power on. The selected bits are OR'd to become a summary bit (bit 5) in the byte register which can be queried.

The query returns the state of the standard event status enable register.

Key Path	<b>No equivalent key. Related key System, Show Errors, Clear Error Queue</b>
----------	--

<b>Remote Command</b>	*ESE <integer> *ESE?
Example	*ESE 36 Enables the Standard Event Status Register to monitor query and command errors (bits 2 and 5). *ESE? Returns a 36 indicating that the query and command status bits are enabled.
Notes	For related commands, see the STATus subsystem and SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]? commands.
Preset	255
State Saved	Not saved in state.
Min	0
Max	255
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Event Enable Register of the Standard Event Status Register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Standard Event Status Register Query

Queries and clears the standard event status event register. (This is a destructive read.) The value returned is a hexadecimal number that reflects the current state (0/1) of all the bits in the register.

<b>Remote Command</b>	*ESR?
Example	*ESR? Returns a 1 if there is either a query or command error, otherwise it returns a zero.
Notes	For related commands, see the STATus subsystem commands.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	255
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Standard Event Status Register (bits 0 – 7).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Identification Query

Returns a string of instrument identification information. The string will contain the model number, serial number, and firmware revision.

The response is organized into four fields separated by commas. The field definitions are as follows:

- Manufacturer
- Model



- Serial number
- Firmware version

Key Path	<b>No equivalent key. See related key System, Show System.</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	*IDN?
Example	*IDN? Returns instrument identification information, such as: Agilent Technologies,N9020A,US01020004,A.01.02
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Instrument Model Number

ID? - Returns a string of the instrument identification. The string will contain the model number.

When in Remote Language compatibility mode the query will return the model number of the emulated instrument, when in any other mode the returned model number will be that of the actual hardware.

### Operation Complete

The \*OPC command sets bit 0 in the standard event status register (SER) to “1” when pending operations have finished, that is when all overlapped commands are complete. It does not hold off subsequent operations. You can determine when the overlapped commands have completed either by polling the OPC bit in SER, or by setting up the status system such that a service request (SRQ) is asserted when the OPC bit is set.

The \*OPC? query returns a “1” after all the current overlapped commands are complete. So it holds off subsequent commands until the "1" is returned, then the program continues. This query can be used to synchronize events of other instruments on the external bus.

<b>Remote Command</b>	*OPC *OPC?
Example	INIT:CONT 0 Selects single sweeping. INIT:IMM Initiates a sweep. *OPC? Holds off any further commands until the sweep is complete.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Not global to all remote ports or front panel. *OPC only considers operation that was initiated on the same port as the *OPC command was issued from. *OPC is an overlapped command, but *OPC? is sequential.

Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>The ESA/PSA/VSA products do not meet all the requirements for the *OPC command specified by IEEE 488.2. This is corrected for X-Series. This will sometimes cause behavior that is not backward compatible, but it will work as customers expect.</p> <p>Commands such as, *OPC/*OPC?/*WAI/*RST used to be global. They considered front panel operation in conjunction with the GPIB functionality. Now they are evaluated on a per channel basis. That is, the various rear panel remote ports and the front panel i/o are all considered separately. Only the functionality initiated on the port where the *OPC was sent, is considered for its operation.</p> <p>*OPC used to hold off until the operation bits were cleared. Now it holds off until all overlapping commands are completed. Also, earlier instruments did not wait for completion of all processes, only the ones identified here (in the STATus:OPERation register):</p> <p>Calibrating: monitored by PSA, ESA, VSA (E4406A)</p> <p>Sweeping: monitored by PSA, ESA, VSA (E4406A)</p> <p>Waiting for Trigger: monitored by PSA, ESA, VSA (E4406A)</p> <p>Measuring: monitored by PSA and ESA (but not in all Modes).</p> <p>Paused: monitored by VSA (E4406A).</p> <p>Printing: monitored by VSA (E4406A).</p> <p>Mass memory busy: monitored by VSA (E4406A).</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Query Instrument Options

Returns a string of all the installed instrument options. It is a comma separated list with quotes, such as: "503,P03,PFR".

To be IEEE compliant, this command should return an arbitrary ascii variable that would not begin and end with quotes. But the quotes are needed to be backward compatible with previous SA products and software. So, the actual implementation will use arbitrary ascii. But quotes will be sent as the first and last ascii characters that are sent with the comma-separated option list.

<b>Remote Command</b>	*OPT?
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Recall Instrument State

This command recalls the instrument state from the specified instrument memory register.

- If the state being loaded has a newer firmware revision than the revision of the instrument, no state is recalled and an error is reported
- If the state being loaded has an equal firmware revision than the revision of the instrument, the state will be loaded.

- If the state being loaded has an older firmware revision than the revision of the instrument, the instrument will only load the parts of the state that apply to the older revision.

<b>Remote Command</b>	*RCL <register #>
Example	*RCL 7 Recalls the instrument state that is currently stored in register 7.
Notes	Registers 0 through 6 are accessible from the front panel in menu keys for Recall Registers.
Min	0
Max	127
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The command is sequential.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Save Instrument State

This command saves the current instrument state and mode to the specified instrument memory register.

<b>Remote Command</b>	*SAV <register #>
Example	*SAV 9 Saves the instrument state in register 9.
Notes	Registers 0 through 6 are accessible from the front panel in menu keys for Save Registers.
Min	0
Max	127
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The command is sequential.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Service Request Enable

This command enables the desired bits of the service request enable register.

The query returns the value of the register, indicating which bits are currently enabled.

<b>Remote Command</b>	*SRE <integer> *SRE?
Example	*SRE 22 Enables bits 1, 2, and 4 in the service request enable register.
Notes	For related commands, see the STATus subsystem and SYSTEM:ERRor[:NEXT]? commands.
Preset	0
Min	0

Max	255
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Service Request Enable Register (all bits, 0 – 7).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Status Byte Query

Returns the value of the status byte register without erasing its contents.

<b>Remote Command</b>	*STB?
Example	*STB? Returns a decimal value for the bits in the status byte register. For example, if a 16 is returned, it indicates that bit 5 is set and one of the conditions monitored in the standard event status register is set.
Notes	See related command *CLS.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Status Byte Register (all bits, 0 – 7).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger

This command triggers the instrument. Use the :TRIGger[:SEquence]:SOURce command to select the trigger source.

Key Path	<b>No equivalent key. See related keys Single and Restart.</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	*TRG
Example	*TRG Triggers the instrument to take a sweep or start a measurement, depending on the current instrument settings.
Notes	See related command :INITiate:IMMediate.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Self Test Query

This query performs the internal self-test routines and returns a number indicating the success of the testing. A zero is returned if the test is successful, 1 if it fails.

<b>Remote Command</b>	*TST?
Example	*TST? Runs the self-test routines and returns 0=passed, 1=some part failed.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Wait-to-Continue

This command causes the instrument to wait until all overlapped commands are completed before executing any additional commands. There is no query form for the command.

<b>Remote Command</b>	*WAI
Example	INIT:CONT OFF; INIT;*WAI Sets the instrument to single sweep. Starts a sweep and waits for its completion.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Not global to all remote ports or front panel. *OPC only considers operation that was initiated on the same port as the *OPC command was issued from.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00





## File

Opens a menu that enables you to access various standard and custom Windows functions. Press any other front-panel key to exit

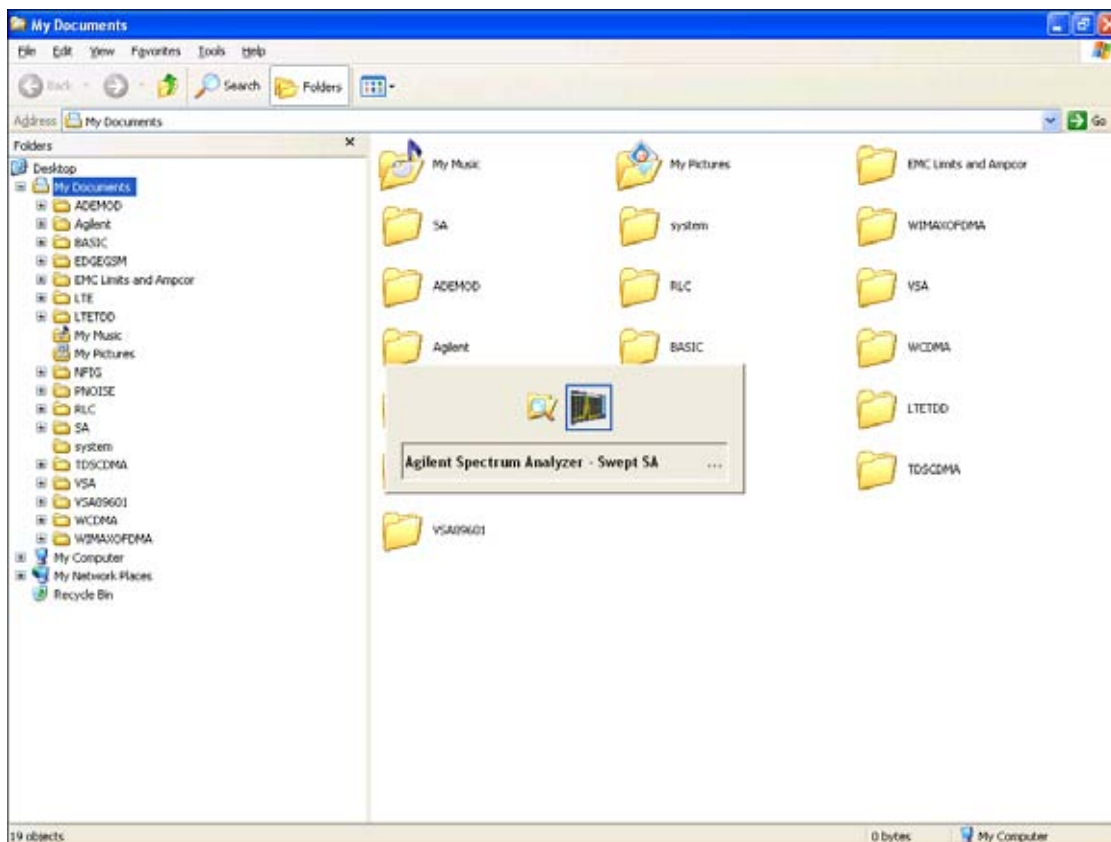
Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## File Explorer

Opens the standard Windows File Explorer. The File Explorer opens in the My Documents directory for the current user.

The File Explorer is a separate Windows application, so to return to the analyzer once you are in the File Explorer, you may either:

Exit the File Explorer by clicking on the red X in the upper right hand corner, with a mouse



Or use Alt-Tab: press and hold the Alt key and press and release the Tab key until the Analyzer logo is showing in the window in the center of the screen, as above, then release the Alt key.



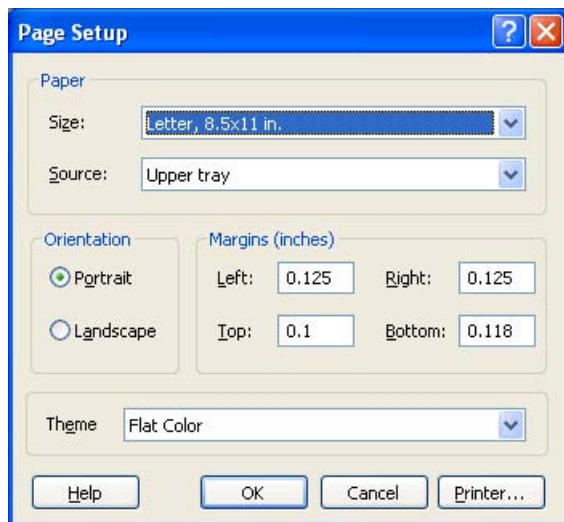
Key Path	File
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Page Setup

The Page Setup key brings up a Windows Page Setup dialog that allows you to control aspects of the pages sent to the printer when the PRINT hardkey is pressed.

Key Path	File
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Paper size, the printer paper source, the page orientation and the margins are all settable. Just like any standard Windows dialog, you may navigate the dialog using front-panel keys, or a mouse. There are no SCPI commands for controlling these parameters.



Also contained in this dialog is a drop-down control that lets you select the Theme to use when printing. For more on Themes, see information under View/Display, Display, System Display Settings, Theme. The Theme control has a corresponding SCPI command.

Parameter Name	Print Themes
Parameter Type	Enum
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PRINT:THEME TDCOLOR   TDMONochrome   FCOLOR   FMONochrome :SYSTem:PRINT:THEME?
Example	:SYST:PRIN:THEM FCOL
Setup	:SYSTem:DEFault MISC

Preset	FCOL; not part of Preset, but is reset by Restore Misc Defaults or Restore System Defaults All and survives subsequent running of the modes.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Print

The Print key opens a Print dialog for configured printing ( for example, to the printer of your choice). Refer to your Microsoft Windows Operating System manual for more information.

## Maximize/Restore Down

These keys allow the Instrument Application to be maximized and then restored to its prior state. Only one of the two keys is visible at a time. When not already maximized the Maximize Application key is visible, and when maximized, the Restore Down Application key is visible and replaces the Maximize Application key.

### Maximize

This key allows you to Maximize the Instrument Application, which causes the analyzer display to fill the screen. Once the application is maximized, this key is replaced by the Restore Down key.

Key Path	<b>File</b>
Mode	<b>All</b>
Notes	No equivalent remote command for this key.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.05.01


### Restore Down

This key allows you to Restore Down the Instrument Application and reverses the action taken by Maximize. This key is only visible when the application has been maximized, and after the Restore Down action has been completed this key is replaced by the Maximize key.

Key Path	<b>File</b>
Mode	<b>All</b>
Notes	No equivalent remote command for this key.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.05.01

## Minimize

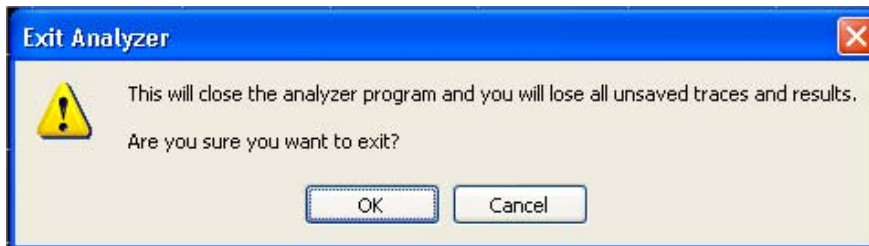
The Minimize key causes the analyzer display to disappear down into the task bar, allowing you to see

the Windows Desktop. You can use Alt-Tab (press and hold the Alt  key and press and release the Tab key) to restore the analyzer display.

Key Path	<b>File</b>
Mode	<b>All</b>
Notes	No equivalent remote command for this key.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.05.01

## Exit

This key, when pressed, will exit the Instrument Application. A dialog box is used to confirm that you intended to exit the application:



Key Path	<b>File</b>
Mode	All
Notes	The Instrument Application will close. No further SCPI commands can be sent. Use with caution!
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode Preset

Returns the active mode to a known state.

Mode Preset does the following for the currently active mode:

- Aborts the currently running measurement.
- Brings up the default menu for the mode, with no active function.
- Sets measurement Global settings to their preset values for the active mode only.
- Activates the default measurement.
- Brings up the default menu for the mode.
- Clears the input and output buffers.
- Sets Status Byte to 0.

Mode Preset does not:

- Cause a mode switch
- Affect mode persistent settings
- Affect system settings

See [“How-To Preset” on page 165](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PRESet
Example	:SYST:PRES
Notes	*RST is preferred over :SYST:PRES for remote operation. *RST does a Mode Preset, as done by the :SYST:PRES command, and it sets the measurement mode to Single measurement rather than Continuous for optimal remote control throughput.  Clears all pending OPC bits. The Status Byte is set to 0.
Couplings	A Mode Preset aborts the currently running measurement, activates the default measurement, and gets the mode to a consistent state with all of the default couplings set.

Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>In the X-Series, the legacy “Factory Preset” has been replaced with Mode Preset, which only presets the currently active mode, not the entire instrument. In the X-Series, the way in to preset the entire instrument is by using System, Restore System Defaults All, which behaves essentially the same way as restore System Defaults does on ESA and PSA.</p> <p>There is also no “Preset Type” as there is on the PSA. There is a green Mode Preset front-panel key that does a <b>Mode Preset</b> and a white-with-green-letters User Preset front-panel key that does a User Preset. The old PRESet:TYPE command is ignored (without generating an error), and SYST:PRES without a parameter does a Mode Preset, which should cover most backward code compatibility issues.</p> <p>The settings and correction data under the Input/Output front-panel key (examples: Input Z Corr, Ext Amp Gain, etc.) are no longer part of any Mode, so they will not be preset by a Mode Preset. They are preset using Restore Input/Output Defaults, Restore System Defaults All. Note that because User Preset does a Recall State, and all of these settings are saved in State, they ARE recalled when using User Preset.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### How-To Preset

The table below shows all possible presets, their corresponding SCPI commands and front-panel access (key paths). Instrument settings depend on the current measurement context. Some settings are local to the current measurement, some are global (common) across all the measurements in the current mode, and some are global to all the available modes. In a similar way, restoring the settings to their preset state can be done within the different contexts.

Auto Couple - is a measurement local key. It sets all Auto/Man parameter couplings in the measurement to Auto. Any Auto/Man selection that is local to other measurements in the mode will not be affected.

Meas Preset - is a measurement local key. Meas Preset resets all the variables local to the current measurement except the persistent ones.

Mode Preset - resets all the current mode's measurement local and measurement global variables except the persistent ones.

Restore Mode Defaults - resets ALL the Mode variables (and all the Meas global and Meas local variables), including the persistent ones.

Type Of Preset	SCPI Command	Front Panel Access
Auto Couple	:COUPle ALL	Auto Couple front-panel key
Meas Preset	:CONFigure:<Measurement>	Meas Setup Menu
Mode Preset	:SYSTem:PRESet	Mode Preset (green key)
Restore Mode Defaults	:INSTrument:DEFault	Mode Setup Menu
Restore All Mode Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFault MODes	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu

System Functions  
**Mode Preset**

Type Of Preset	SCPI Command	Front Panel Access
*RST	*RST	not possible (Mode Preset with Single)
Restore Input/Output Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFault INPut	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
Restore Power On Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFault PON	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
Restore Alignment Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFault ALIGn	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
Restore Miscellaneous Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFault MISC	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
Restore All System Defaults	:SYSTem:DEFault [ALL] :SYSTem:PRESet:PERsistent	System Menu; Restore System Default Menu
User Preset	:SYSTem:PRESet:USER	User Preset Menu
User Preset All Modes	:SYSTem:PRESet:USER:ALL	User Preset Menu
Power On Mode Preset	:SYSTem:PON:TYPE MODE	System Menu
Power On User Preset	:SYSTem:PON:TYPE USER	System Menu
Power On Last State	:SYSTem:PON:TYPE LAST	System Menu

### Restore Mode Defaults

Resets the state for the currently active mode by resetting the mode persistent settings to their factory default values, clearing mode data and by performing a Mode Preset. This function will never cause a mode switch. This function performs a full preset for the currently active mode; whereas, Mode Preset performs a partial preset. Restore Mode Defaults does not affect any system settings. System settings are reset by the Restore System Defaults function. This function does reset mode data; as well as settings.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup</b>
Remote Command	:INSTrument:DEFault
Example	:INST:DEF
Notes	Clears all pending OPC bits. The Status Byte is set to 0. A message comes up saying: "If you are sure, press key again".
Couplings	A Restore Mode Defaults will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted and causes the default measurement to be active. It gets the mode to a consistent state with all of the default couplings set.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Preset

Resets the measurement local variables for the currently active measurement to their factory default values. The measurement settings that get reset are the same ones that are reset during a Mode Preset. This function keeps the instrument in the current measurement and the current mode and does not affect the settings for other measurements, but does abort the currently running measurement.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFigure:<Measurement>
Example	:CONF:ACP immediately does a Meas Preset to the ACP measurement.
Notes	<p>Clears the Measuring bit</p> <p>:CONF:&lt;Measurement&gt; resets the specified measurement settings to default in ESA, VSA and PSA; in GPSA it allows the addition of the NDEFault node to the command to prevent a measurement preset from occurring after a measurement switch.</p> <p>:MEASure:&lt;Measurement&gt; also restores the default values of the selected measurement, but it also initiates the specified measurement.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Preset Type (Remote Command Only)

As stated in the Backward Compatibility section, to be compatible with ESA/PSA the PRESet:TYPE command will be implemented as a no-op.

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE FACTory  MODE  USER :SYSTem:PRESet:TYPE?
Example	:SYST:PRESet:TYPE FACT
Notes	This command is supported for backward compatibility only. It is a no-op which does not change the behavior of any preset operation.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to Mode on a “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## \*RST (Remote Command Only)

\*RST is equivalent to :SYST:PRESet::INIT:CONT OFF which is a Mode Preset in the Single measurement state. This remote command is preferred over Mode Preset remote command - :SYST:PRESet, as optimal remote programming occurs with the instrument in the single measurement state.

System Functions  
Mode Preset

<b>Remote Command</b>	*RST
Example	*RST
Notes	Sequential Clears all pending OPC bits and the Status Byte is set to 0.
Couplings	A *RST will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted and cause the default measurement to be active. *RST gets the mode to a consistent state with all of the default couplings set.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In legacy analyzers *RST did not set the analyzer to Single, but in the X-Series it does, for compliance with the IEEE 488.2 specification.  In the X-Series, *RST does not do a *CLS (clear the status bits and the error queue). In legacy analyzers, *RST used to do the equivalent of SYSTEM:PRESet, *CLS and INITiate:CONTinuous OFF. But to be 488.2 compliant, *RST in the X-Series does not do a *CLS.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



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## Print

This front-panel key is equivalent to performing a File, Print, OK. It immediately performs the currently configured Print to the Default printer.

The :HCOPY command is equivalent to pressing the PRINT key. The HCOpy:ABORt command can be used to abort a print which is already in progress. Sending HCOpy:ABORt will cause the analyzer to stop sending data to the printer, although the printer may continue or even complete the print, depending on how much data was sent to the printer before the user sent the ABORt command.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:HCOPY[:IMMediate]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>SCPI command only</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:HCOpy:ABORt
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Quick Save

The Quick Save front-panel key repeats the most recent save that was performed from the Save menu, with the following exceptions:

Register saves are not remembered as Saves for the purpose of the Quick Save function

If the current measurement does not support the last non-register save that was performed, an informational message is generated, “File type not supported for this measurement”

Quick Save repeats the last type of qualified save (that is, a save qualified by the above criteria) in the last save directory by creating a unique filename using the Auto File Naming algorithm described below.

If Quick Save is pressed after startup and before any qualified Save has been performed, the Quick Save function performs a Screen Image save using the current settings for Screen Image saves (current theme, current directory), which then becomes the “last save” for the purpose of subsequent Quick Saves.

The Auto File Naming feature automatically generates a file name for use when saving a file. The filename consists of a prefix and suffix separated by a dot, as is standard for the Windows® file system. A default prefix exists for each of the available file types:

Type	Default Prefix	Menu
State	State_	(Save/Recall)
Trace + State	State_	(Save/Recall)
Screen	Screen_	(Save/Recall)
Amplitude Corrections	Ampcor_	(Import/Export)
Traces	Trace_	(Import/Export)
Limit Lines	LLine_	(Import/Export)
Measurement Result	MeasR_	(Import/Export)
Capture Buffer	CapBuf_	(Import/Export)

A four digit number is appended to the prefix to create a unique file name. The numbering sequence starts at 0000 within each Mode for each file type and updates incrementally to 9999, then wraps to 0000 again. It remembers where it was through a Mode Preset and when leaving and returning to the Mode. It is reset by Restore Misc Defaults and Restore System Defaults and subsequent running of the instrument application. So, for example, the first auto file name generated for State files is State\_0000.state. The next is State\_0001, and so forth.

One of the key features of Auto File Name is that we guarantee that the Auto File Name will never conflict with an existing file. The algorithm looks for the next available number. If it gets to 9999, then it looks for holes. If it find no holes, that is no more numbers are available, it gives an error.

For example, if when we get to State\_0010.state there is already a State\_0010.state file in the current directory, it advances the counter to State\_0011.state to ensure that no conflict will exist (and then it verifies that State\_0011.state also does not exist in the current directory and advances again if it does, and so forth).

If you enter a file name for a given file type, then the prefix becomes the filename you entered instead of the default prefix, followed by an underscore. The last four letters (the suffix) are the 4-digit number.

For example, if you save a measurement results file as “fred.csv”, then the next auto file name chosen for a measurement results save will be fred\_0000.csv.

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**NOTE** Although 0000 is used in the example above, the number that is used is actually the current number in the Meas Results sequence, that is, the number that would have been used if you had not entered your own file name.

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**NOTE** If the filename you entered ends with \_dddd, where d=any number, making it look just like an auto file name, then the next auto file name picks up where you left off with the suffix being dddd + 1.

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Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Notes	No remote command for this key specifically.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Recall

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the information that you want to recall.

The options are State, Trace and Data. (screen images can be saved, but not recalled.) The default paths for Recall are data type dependent and are the same as for the Save key.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Notes	<p>No remote command directly controls the Recall Type that this key controls. The Recall type is a node in the :MMEM:LOAD command. An example is :MMEM:LOAD:STATE &lt;filename&gt;.</p> <p>If the user tries to recall a State file for a mode that is not licensed or not available in the instrument, an error message will occur and the state will not change.</p>
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>In legacy analyzers, it was possible to load a state without affecting the trace data, limit lines or correction data. Similarly (since User Preset is actually loading a state), it was possible to do a User Preset without affecting the trace data, limit lines or correction data.</p> <p>In the X-Series, “state” always includes all of this data; so whenever state is loaded, all of the traces, limit lines and corrections are affected. Although this differs from previous behavior, it is desirable behavior, and should not cause adverse issues for users.</p>
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>Recall for the X-Series supports backward compatibility in the sense that you can recall a state file from any X-Series model number and any version of X-Series software. If you try to recall a state file onto an instrument with less capability than what was available on the instrument during the save, the recall will ignore the state it doesn’t support and it will limit the recalled setting to what it allows.</p> <p>Example: if the saved state includes preamp ON, but the recalling instrument does not have a preamp; the preamp is limited to OFF. Conversely, if you save a state without a preamp, the preamp is OFF in the state file. When this saved file is recalled on an instrument with a licensed preamp, the preamp is changed to OFF. Another example is if the saved state has center frequency set to 20 GHz, but the instrument recalling the saved state is a different model and only supports 13.5 GHz. In this case, the center frequency is limited along with any other frequency based settings. Since the center frequency can’t be preserved in this case, the recall limiting tries to at least preserve span to keep the measurement setup as intact as possible.</p> <p>Note that there is no compatibility outside of the X-Series. For example, you cannot recall a state file from ESA or PSA.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## State

Accesses a menu that enables you to recall a State that has previously been saved. Recalling a saved state returns the analyzer as close as possible to the mode context and may cause a mode switch if the file selected is not for the current active mode. A State file can be recalled from either a register or a file. Once you select the source of the recall in the State menu, the recall will occur.

See [“More Information” on page 173](#).

Key Path	Recall
Mode	All
Example	MMEM:LOAD:STAT "MyStateFile.state"  This loads the state file data (on the default file directory path) into the instrument state.
Notes	See <a href="#">“Open” on page 175</a> .
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## More Information

In measurements that support saving Traces, for example, Swept SA, the Trace data is saved along with the State in the State file. When recalling the State, the Trace data is recalled as well. Traces are recalled exactly as they were stored, including the writing mode and update and display modes. If a Trace was updating and visible when the State was saved, it will come back updating and visible, and its data will be rewritten right away. When you use State to save and recall traces, any trace whose data must be preserved should be placed in View or Blank mode before saving.

The following table describes the Trace Save and Recall possibilities:

You want to recall state and one trace's data, leaving other traces unaffected.	Save Trace+State from 1 trace. Make sure that no other traces are updating (they should all be in View or Blank mode) when the save is performed.	On Recall, specify the trace you want to load the one trace's data into. This trace will load in View. All other traces' data will be unaffected, although their trace mode will be as it was when the state save was performed.
You want to recall all traces	Save Trace+State from ALL traces.	On Recall, all traces will come back in View (or Blank if they were in Blank or Background when saved)
You want all traces to load exactly as they were when saved.	Save State	On recall, all traces' mode and data will be exactly as they were when saved. Any traces that were updating will have their data immediately overwritten.

**Register 1 thru Register 6**

Selecting any one of these register keys causes the State of the mode from the specified Register to be recalled. Each of the register keys annotates whether it is empty or at what date and time it was last modified.

Registers are shared by all modes, so recalling from any one of the 6 registers may cause a mode switch to the mode that was active when the save to the Register occurred.

After the recall completes, the message "Register <register number> recalled" appears in the message bar. If you are in the Spectrum Analyzer Mode, and you are recalling a register that was saved in the Spectrum Analyzer Mode, then after the recall, you will still be in the Recall Register menu. If the Recall causes you to switch modes, then after the Recall, you will be in the Frequency menu.

Key Path	<b>Recall, State</b>
Example	*RCL 1
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Recall, State</b>
Example	*RCL 2
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Recall, State</b>
Example	*RCL 3
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Recall, State</b>
Example	*RCL 4
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Recall, State</b>
Example	*RCL 5

Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Recall, State</b>
Example	*RCL 6
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### From File\ File Open

Brings up the standard Windows® File Open dialog and its corresponding key menu.

When you first enter this dialog, the State File default path is in the Look In: box in this File Open dialog. The File Open dialog is loaded with the file information related to the State Save Type. The first \*.state file is highlighted. The only files that are visible are the \*.state files and the Files of type is \*.state, since .state is the file suffix for the State save type. For more details, refer to [“File Open Dialog and Menu” on page 181](#).

Key Path	<b>Recall, State</b>
Notes	Brings up the Open dialog for recalling a State Save Type
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Open

The recalling State function must first verify the file is recallable in the current instrument by checking the software version and model number of the instrument. If everything matches, a full recall proceeds by aborting the currently running measurement, and then loading the State from the saved state file to as close as possible to the context in which the save occurred. You can open state files from any mode, so recalling a State file switches to the mode that was active when the save occurred. After switching to the mode of the saved state file, mode settings and data (if any for the mode) are loaded with values from the saved file. The saved measurement of the mode becomes the newly active measurement and the data relevant to the measurement (if there is any) is recalled.

If there is a mismatch between file version or model number or instrument version or model number, the recall function tries to recall as much as possible and it returns a warning message of what it did.

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**NOTE** No Trace data is loaded when recalling a State File. Measurements that support loading of trace data will include a Trace key in the Recall menu and will load State + Trace data from .trace files under that key.

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Key Path	<b>Recall, State, From File...</b>
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## System Functions

### Recall

<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:LOAD:STATe <filename>
Example	:MMEM:LOAD:STAT "myState.state" recalls the file myState.state on the default path
Notes	Auto return to the State menu and the Open dialog goes away. Advisory Event "Recalled File <file name>" after recall is complete.
Notes	If the file specified is empty an error is generated. If the specified file does not exist, another error is generated. If there is a mismatch between the file and the proper file type, an error is generated. If there is a mismatch between file version or model number or instrument version or model number, a warning is displayed. Then it returns to the State menu and File Open dialog goes away.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:MMEMory:LOAD:STATe 1,<filename> For backwards compatibility, the above syntax is supported. The "1" is simply ignored.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

The state of a mode includes all of the variables affected by doing a full preset. It not only recalls Mode Preset settings, but it also recalls all of the mode persistent settings and data if the mode has either. Each mode determines whether data is part of mode state and if the mode has any persistent settings. Recall State also recalls all of the Input/Output system settings, since they are saved with each State File for each mode.

The Recall State function does the following:

- Verifies that the file is recallable on this instrument using the version number and model number.
- Aborts the currently running measurement.
- Clears any pending operations.
- Switches to the mode of the selected Save State file.
- Sets mode State and Input/Output system settings to the values in the selected Saved State file.
- Limits settings that differ based on model number, licensing or version number.
- Makes the saved measurement for the mode the active measurement.
- Clears the input and output buffers.
- Status Byte is set to 0.
- Executes a \*CLS

### Trace (+State)

Selects Trace as the data type to be recalled. Trace files include the state of the mode they were saved from as well as the trace data, with internal flags to indicate which trace the user was trying to save, which may include ALL traces. They are otherwise identical to State files. Recalling **trace data** may cause a mode switch if the file selected is not for the currently active mode.

Not all modes support saving of trace data with the state, and for modes that do, not all measurements do.



The Trace key is grayed out for measurements that do not support trace recall. It is blanked for modes that do not support trace recall.

This key will not actually cause the recall, since the recall feature still needs to know from which file to recall the trace and which trace to recall it into. Pressing this key will bring up the Recall Trace menu that provides you with the options of where to retrieve the trace.

For quick recalls, the Trace menu lists 5 registers to recall from or you can select a file to recall from.

Key Path	<b>Recall</b>
Mode	SA
Example	MMEM:LOAD:TRAC TRACE2,"MyTraceFile.trace"  This loads the trace file data (on the default file directory path) into the specified trace.  :MMEM:LOAD:TRAC:REG TRACE1,2  restores the trace data in register 2 to Trace 1
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Register 1 thru Register 5

Selecting any one of these register keys causes the Traces and State from the specified Register to be recalled. Each of the register keys annotates whether it is empty or at what date and time it was last modified.

Trace registers are shared by all modes, so recalling from any one of the 5 registers may cause a mode switch to the mode that was active when the save to the Register occurred.

After the recall completes, the message "Trace Register <register number> recalled" appears in the message bar.

Key Path	<b>Recall, Trace</b>
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Recall, Trace</b>
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Recall, Trace</b>
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Recall**

Key Path	<b>Recall, Trace</b>
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Recall, Trace</b>
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution of the last Save is displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**To Trace**

These menu selections let you pick which Trace to recall the saved trace into. Not all modes have the full 6 traces available. The default is the currently selected trace, selected in this menu or in the Trace/Detector, Export Data, Import Data, or Save Trace menus, except if you have chosen All, then it remains chosen until you specifically change it to a single trace.

If the .trace file is an "all trace" file, "**To Trace**" is ignored and the traces each go back to the trace they were saved from.

Once selected, the key returns back to the Recall Trace menu and the selected Trace number is annotated on the key. Now you have selected exactly where the trace needs to be recalled. To trigger a recall of the selected Trace, you must select the **Open** key in the Recall Trace menu.

Key Path	<b>Save, Data, Trace</b>
Mode	SA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Open...**

Accesses the standard Windows File Open dialog and its corresponding File Open menu. When you navigate to this selection, you have already determined you are recalling Trace and now you want to specify from which file to do the recall.

When you first enter this dialog, the State File default path is in the Look In: box. The **File Open** dialog is loaded with the file information related to the State Save Type. The first \*.trace file is highlighted. Also, the only files that are visible are the \*.trace files and the Files of type is \*.trace, since .trace is the file suffix for the Trace save type. For more details, refer to "[File Open Dialog and Menu](#)" on page 181.

Key Path	<b>Recall, Trace</b>
Mode	SA
Notes	Brings up Open dialog for recalling a Trace Save Type
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Open

The recalling Trace function must first verify the file is recallable in this instrument by checking instrument software version and model number, since it includes State. If everything matches, a full recall proceeds by aborting the currently running measurement, and loading the state from the saved state file to as close as possible to the context in which the save occurred. You can open .trace files from any mode that supports them, so recalling a Trace file switches to the mode that was active when the save occurred. After switching to the mode of the saved state file, mode settings and data (if any for the mode) are loaded with values from the saved file and the saved measurement of the mode becomes the newly active measurement, and the data relevant to the measurement (if there is any) is recalled.

Once the state is loaded, the trace data must be loaded. The internal flags are consulted to see which trace to load and the "To Trace" setting to see where to load it. Trace data is always loaded with the specified trace set to View, so that the data is visible and not updating (so as not to erase the recalled data). If the file is an "all trace" file, all traces are loaded with the saved data (to the original trace the data was saved from) and set to View. Traces whose data is not loaded are restored to the update state that existed when they were saved.

In every other way a Trace load is identical to a State load. See section ["Open" on page 175](#) for details.

Key Path	Recall, Trace, Open...
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6 , <filename>  :MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe:REGister TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6 , <integer>
Example	:MMEM:LOAD:TRAC TRACE2,"myState.trace" recalls the file myState.trace on the default path; if it is a "single trace" save file, that trace is loaded to trace 2, and is set to be not updating.  :MMEM:LOAD:TRAC:REG TRACE1,2 restores the trace data in register 2 to Trace 1
Notes	Auto return to the Trace menu and the Open dialog goes away.  Advisory Event "Recalled File <file name>" after recall is complete.  Some modes and measurements do not have available all 6 traces. Phase Noise mode command, for example, is: MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3,<filename>  The load trace command actually performs a load state, which in the Swept SA measurement includes the trace data. However it looks in the recalled state file to see how it was flagged at save time. The possibilities are:  If the trace file was saved using one of the TRACE# enums, it is flagged as a single trace save file. The trace that was flagged as the one that was saved, is loaded to the trace specified. The trace is loaded with update off and display on, and none of the other traces are loaded.  If the trace file was saved using one the ALL enum, it is flagged as an "all traces" file. And all traces will be loaded. All of the traces are loaded with Update=Off to keep them from updating, regardless of the setting of "Recall State w/Trace Update".

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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## Data (Import)

Importing a data file loads data that was previously saved from the current measurement or from other measurements and/or modes that produce the same type of data. The Import Menu only contains Data Types that are supported by the current measurement.

Since the commonly exported data files are in .csv format, the data can be edited by the user prior to importing. This allows you to export a data file, manipulate the data in Excel (the most common PC Application for manipulating .csv files) and then import it.

Importing Data loads measurement data from the specified file into the specified or default destination, depending on the data type selected. Selecting an Import Data menu key will not actually cause the importing to occur, since the analyzer still needs to know from where to get the data. Pressing the Open key in this menu brings up the Open dialog and Open menu that provides you with the options from where to recall the data. Once a filename has been selected or entered in the Open menu, the recall occurs as soon as the Open key is pressed.

Key Path	<b>Recall</b>
Mode	All
Notes	The menu is built from whatever data types are available for the mode. Some keys will be missing completely, so the key locations in the sub-menu will vary.  No SCPI command directly controls the Data Type that this key controls. The Data Type is included in the MMEM:LOAD commands.
Dependencies	If a file type is not used by a certain measurement, it is grayed out for that measurement. The key for a file type will not show at all if there are no measurements in the Mode that support it.
Preset	Is not affected by Preset or shutdown, but is reset during Restore Mode Defaults
Readback	The data type that is currently selected
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Open...

Accesses the standard Windows File Open dialog and the File Open key menu. When you navigate to this selection, you have already determined you are recalling a specific Data Type and now you want to specify which file to open.

When you first enter this dialog, the path in the Look In: field depends on which import data type you selected.

The only files that are visible are those specific to the file type being recalled.

Key Path	<b>Recall, Data</b>
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Notes	The key location is mode-dependent and will vary. Brings up Open dialog for recalling a <mode specific> Save Type
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Open

The import starts by checking for errors. Then the import can start. For all data types, the actual import starts by aborting the currently running measurement. Then the import does data type specific behavior.

### File Open Dialog and Menu

The **File Open** is a standard Windows dialog and has a **File Open** key menu. Each key in this menu corresponds to the selectable items in the **File Open** dialog box. The menu keys can be used for easy navigation between the selections within the dialog or the standard **Tab** and **Arrow** keys can be used for dialog navigation. When you navigate to this selection, you have already limited the file recall type and now you want to specify which file to open.

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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### Open

This selection and the **Enter** key, when a filename has been selected or specified, cause the load to occur. **Open** loads the specified or selected file to the previously selected recall type of either **State** or a specific import data type.

Notes	Advisory Event "File <file name> recalled" after recall is complete.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### File/Folder List

This menu key navigates to the center of the dialog that contains the list of files and folders. Once here you can get information about the file.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open...</b>
Notes	Pressing this key navigates you to the files and folders list in the center of the dialog.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sort

Accesses a menu that enables you to sort the files within the File Open dialog. Only one sorting type can be selected at a time and the sorting happens immediately.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open...</b>
Notes	No SCPI command directly controls the sorting.

## System Functions

### Recall

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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#### By Date

Accesses a menu that enables you to sort the list of files within the scope of the File Open dialog in ascending or descending data order. The date is the last data modified.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open..., Sort</b>
Notes	Files in the File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### By Name

Accesses a menu that enables you to sort the list of files within the scope of the File Open dialog in ascending or descending order based on the filename.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open..., Sort</b>
Notes	Files in the File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### By Extension

Accesses a menu that enables you to sort the list of files within the scope of the File Open dialog in ascending or descending order based on the file extension for each file.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open..., Sort</b>
Notes	Files in the File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### By Size

Accesses a menu that enables you to sort the list of files within the scope of the File Open dialog in ascending or descending order based on file size.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open..., Sort</b>
Notes	Files in File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### Ascending

This causes the display of the file list to be sorted, according to the sort criteria, in ascending order.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open..., Sort</b>
Notes	Files in File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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### Descending

This causes the display of the file list to be sorted, according to the sort criteria, in descending order.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open..., Sort</b>
Notes	Files in File Open dialog are sorted immediately in the selected order
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Files Of Type

This menu key corresponds to the Files Of Type selection in the dialog. It follows the standard Windows supported Files Of Type behavior. It shows the current file suffix that corresponds to the type of file the user has selected to save. If you navigated here from recalling State, "State File (\*.state)" is in the dialog selection and is the only type available in the pull down menu. If you navigated here from recalling Trace, "Trace+State File (\*.trace)" is in the dialog selection and is the only type available under the pull down menu.

If you navigated here from importing a data file, the data types available will be dependent on the current measurement and the selection you made under **Import Data**. For example:

Amplitude Corrections: pull down menu shows

- Amplitude Corrections (\*.csv)
- Legacy Cable Corrections (\*.cbl)
- Legacy User Corrections (\*.amp)
- Legacy Other Corrections (\*.oth)
- Legacy Antenna Corrections (\*.ant)

Limit: pull down menu shows

- Limit Data (\*.csv)
- Legacy Limit Data (\*.lim)

Trace: pull down menu shows

- Trace Data (\*.csv)

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open...</b>
Notes	Pressing this key causes the pull down menu to list all possible file types available in this context.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

System Functions  
**Recall**

**Up One Level**

This menu key corresponds to the icon of a folder with the up arrow that is in the tool bar of the dialog. It follows the standard Windows supported Up One Level behavior. When pressed, it directs the file and folder list to navigate up one level in the directory structure.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open...</b>
Notes	When pressed, the file and folder list is directed up one level of folders and the new list of files and folders is displayed.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Cancel**

Cancels the current File Open request. It follows the standard Windows supported Cancel behavior.

Key Path	<b>Recall, &lt;various&gt;, Open...</b>
Notes	Pressing this key causes the Open dialog to go away and auto return.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



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## Save

Accesses a menu that provides the save type options. The **Save Type** options are **State**, **Trace**, **Data**, or a **Screen Image** depending on the active mode.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Mode	All
Notes	No remote command for this key specifically.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### State

Selects **State** as the save type and accesses a menu that provides the options of where to save. You can save either to a register or a file. This menu key will not actually cause the save until the location is chosen.

Saving the state is the only way to save this exact measurement context for the current active mode. The entire state of the active mode is saved in a way that when a recall is requested, the mode will return to as close as possible the context in which the save occurred. This includes all settings and data for only the current active mode.

It should be noted that the Input/Output settings will be saved when saving State, since these settings plus the state of the mode best characterize the current context of the mode, but the mode independent System settings will not be saved.

For rapid saving, the State menu lists registers to save to, or you can select a file to save to. Once they select the destination of the save in the State menu, the save will occur.

Key Path	Save
Mode	All
Example	MMEM:STOR:STATe "MyStateFile.state"  This stores the current instrument state data in the file MyStateFile.state in the default directory.
Notes	See <a href="#">“Save” on page 191</a> .
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Register 1 thru Register 6

Selecting any one of these register menu keys causes the State of the currently active mode to be saved to the specified Register. The registers are provided for rapid saving and recalling, since you do not need to specify a filename or navigate to a file. Each of the register menu keys annotates whether it is empty or at what date and time it was last modified.

System Functions  
**Save**

These 6 registers are all that is available from the front panel for all modes in the instrument. There are not 6 registers available for each mode. From remote, 127 Registers are available. Registers are files that are visible to the user in the My Documents\System folder.

Key Path	<b>Save, State</b>
Mode	All
Example	*SAV 1
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Save, State</b>
Mode	All
Example	*SAV 2
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Save, State</b>
Mode	All
Example	*SAV 3
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Save, State</b>
Mode	All
Example	*SAV 4
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Save, State</b>
Mode	All
Example	*SAV 5

Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Save, State</b>
Mode	All
Example	*SAV 6
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### To File . . .

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the location for saving the State. This menu is similar to a standard Windows® **Save As** dialog.

The default path for all State Files is:

My Documents\<<mode name>\state

where <mode name> is the parameter used to select the mode with the INST:SEL command (for example, SA for the Spectrum Analyzer). This path is the **Save In:** path in the **Save As** dialog for all State Files when they first enter this dialog.

Key Path	<b>Save, State</b>
Mode	All
Notes	Brings up Save As dialog for saving a State Save Type
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Save As . . .

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the location where you can save the State. This menu is a standard Windows® dialog with Save As menu keys. The "File Name" field in the Save As dialog is initially loaded with an automatically generated filename specific to the appropriate Save Type. The automatically generated filename is guaranteed not to conflict with any filename currently in the directory. You may replace or modify this filename using the File Name softkey. See the Quick Save key documentation for more on the automatic file naming algorithm.

The default path for all State Files is:

My Documents\<<mode name>\state

where <mode name> is the parameter used to select the mode with the INST:SEL command (for example, SA for the Spectrum Analyzer).

When you first enter this dialog, the path in the **Save In:** field depends on the data type. The only files that are visible are the \*.state files and the Save As type is \*.state, since .state is the file suffix for the State Save Type.

System Functions  
**Save**

Key Path	<b>Save, State</b>
Mode	All
Notes	Brings up Save As dialog for saving a State Save Type
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Save**

Saves all of the State of the currently active mode plus the system level Input/Output settings to the specified file.

While the save is being performed, the floppy icon shows up in the settings bar near the Continuous/Single sweep icon. After the save completes, the Advisory Event "File <register number> saved" is displayed.

Key Path	<b>Save, State, To File...</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:STORe:STATe <filename>
Example	:MMEM:STOR:STAT "myState.state" saves the file myState.state on the default path
Notes	If the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote.  Using the C: drive is not encouraged, it is best to use My Documents on the D: drive.  Auto return to the State menu and the Save As dialog goes away.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:MMEMory:STORe:STATe 1,<filename>  For backwards compatibility, the above syntax is supported. The "1" is simply ignored. The command is sequential.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Trace (+State)**

Selects a state file which includes trace data for recalling as the save type and accesses a menu that enables you to select which trace to save. You can save to either a register or a file. Not all modes support saving trace data with the state, and for modes that do, not all measurements do. This key is grayed out for measurements that do not support trace saves. It is blanked for modes that do not support trace saves. Saving **Trace** is identical to saving State except a .trace extension is used on the file instead of .state, and internal flags are set in the file indicating which trace was saved. You may also select to save ALL traces.

This key will not actually cause the save, since the save feature still needs to know which trace to save and where to save it. Pressing this key accesses the Save Trace menu that provides the user with these options.

For rapid saving, the Trace menu lists registers to save to, or you can select a file to save to. Once you pick the destination of the save in the Trace menu, the save will occur.

Key Path	<b>Save</b>
Mode	SA
Example	MMEM:STOR:STATe TRACE2,"MyTraceFile.trace"  This stores trace 2 data in the file MyTraceFile.trace in the default directory. :MMEM:STOR:TRAC:REG TRACE1,2 stores trace 1 data in trace register 2 :MMEM:STOR:TRAC:REG ALL,3 saves the data for all 6 traces in trace register 3
Notes	See "Save" on page 191.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Register 1 thru Register 5

Selecting any one of these register menu keys causes the Trace(s) specified under From Trace, along with the state of the currently active mode, to be saved to the specified Trace Register. The registers are provided for rapid saving and recalling, since you do not need to specify a filename or navigate to a file. Each of the register menu keys annotates whether it is empty or at what date and time it was last modified.

These 5 trace registers are all that is available for all modes in the instrument. At present, only the Swept SA measurement of the Spectrum Analyzer mode supports saving to Trace+State files. Registers are files that are visible to the user in the My Documents\System folder.

Key Path	<b>Save, Trace</b>
Mode	SA
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Save, Trace</b>
Mode	SA
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Save, Trace</b>
Mode	SA

System Functions  
**Save**

Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Save, Trace</b>
Mode	SA
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Save, Trace</b>
Mode	SA
Readback	Date and time with seconds resolution are displayed on the key, or "(empty)" if no prior save operation performed to this register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**From Trace**

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the trace to be saved. Once a trace is selected, the key returns to the Save Trace menu and the selected trace number is annotated on the key. The default is the currently selected trace, selected in this menu or in the Trace/Det, Export Data, Import Data or Recall Trace menus, except if you have chosen All then it remains chosen until you specifically change it to a single trace. To save the Trace you must select the **Save As** key in the Save Trace menu.

Key Path	<b>Save, Trace + State</b>
Mode	SA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Save As . . .**

This menu lets you select the location where you can save the Trace. It is a standard Windows® dialog with Save As menu keys.

The "File Name" field in the Save As dialog is initially loaded with an automatically generated filename specific to the appropriate Save Type. The automatically generated filename is guaranteed not to conflict with any filename currently in the directory. You may replace or modify this filename using the File Name key. See the Quick Save key documentation for more on the automatic file naming algorithm.

The default path for all State Files including .trace files is:

My Documents\<<mode name>\state

where <mode name> is the parameter used to select the mode with the INST:SEL command (for example, SA for the Spectrum Analyzer).

When you first enter this dialog, the path in the Save In: field depends on the data type. The only files that are visible are the \*.trace files and the Save As type is \*.trace, since .trace is the file suffix for the Trace Save Type.

Key Path	<b>Save, Trace (+State)</b>
Mode	SA
Notes	Brings up the Save As dialog for saving a Trace Save Type
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Save**

This key initiates the save of the .trace file. All of the State of the currently active mode plus the system level Input/Output settings are saved to the specified file as well as all of the trace data, including internal flags set in the file indicating which trace is to be saved.

While the save is being performed, the floppy icon shows up in the settings bar near the Continuous/Single sweep icon. After the save completes, the Advisory Event "File <register number> saved" is displayed.

Key Path	<b>Save, Trace, Save As...</b>
Mode	SA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:STORe:TRACe TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6   ALL, <filename >  :MMEMory:STORe:TRACe:REGister TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6   ALL, <integer>
Example	:MMEM:STOR:TRAC TRACE1, "myState.trace" saves the file myState.trace on the default path and flags it as a "single trace" file with Trace 1 as the single trace (even though all of the traces are in fact stored).  :MMEM:STOR:TRAC ALL, "myState.trace" saves the file myState.trace on the default path and flags it as an "all traces" file  :MMEM:STOR:TRAC:REG TRACE1,2 stores trace 1 data in trace register 2

Notes	<p>Some modes and measurements do not have available all 6 traces. The Phase Noise mode command, for example, is: MMEMory:STORe:TRACe TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 ALL,&lt;filename&gt;</p> <p>This command actually performs a save state, which in the Swept SA measurement includes the trace data. However it flags it (in the file) as a “save trace” file of the specified trace (or all traces).</p> <p>The range for the register parameter is 1–5</p> <p>If the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during an instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote.</p> <p>Auto return to the State menu and the Save As dialog goes away.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Data (Export)

Exporting a data file stores data from the current measurement to mass storage files. The Export Menu only contains data types that are supported by the current measurement.

Since the commonly exported data files are in .csv format, the data can be edited by you prior to importing. This allows you to export a data file, manipulate the data in Excel (the most common PC Application for manipulating .csv files) and then import it.

Selecting an Export Data menu key will not actually cause the exporting to occur, since the analyzer still needs to know where you wish to save the data. Pressing the Save As key in this menu brings up the Save As dialog and Save As menu that allows you to specify the destination file and directory. Once a filename has been selected or entered in the Open menu, the export will occur as soon as the Save key is pressed.

Key Path	<b>Save</b>
Mode	All
Notes	<p>The menu is built from whatever data types are available for the mode. So the key locations in the sub menu will vary.</p> <p>No SCPI command directly controls the Data Type that this key controls. The Data Type is included in the MMEM:STORe commands.</p>
Dependencies	If a file type is not used by a certain measurement, that type is grayed out for that measurement. The key for a file type will not show at all if there are no measurements in the Mode that support it.
Preset	Is not affected by a Preset or shutdown, but is reset during Restore Mode Defaults
Readback	The data type that is currently selected
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



**Save As . . .**

This menu lets you select the location where you can save Data Type files. It is a standard Windows® dialog with Save As menu keys. The "File Name" field in the Save As dialog is initially loaded with an automatically generated filename specific to the appropriate Save Type. The automatically generated filename is guaranteed not to conflict with any filename currently in the directory. You may replace or modify this filename using the File Name key. See the Quick Save key documentation for more on the automatic file naming algorithm.

When you first enter this dialog, the path in the Save In: field depends on the data type. The only files that are visible are the files with the corresponding data type suffix, and the **Save As** type lists the same suffix.

For example, if the Data Type is **Amplitude Corrections**, the file suffix is .csv and the \*.csv files are the only visible files in the **Save As** dialog and .csv is the Save As Type.

The default path for saving files is:

For all of the Trace Data Files:

My Documents\<<mode name>\data\traces

For all of the Limit Data Files:

My Documents\<<mode name>\data\limits

For all of the Measurement Results Data Files:

My Documents\<<mode name>\data\<<measurement name>\results

For all of the Capture Buffer Data Files:

My Documents\<<mode name>\data\captureBuffer

Key Path	Save, Data
Mode	All
Notes	The key location is mode-dependent and will vary. Brings up the Save As dialog for saving a <mode specific> Save Type
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Save**

Saves the specified Data Type. This section describes any specific save behavior relevant to Data that is common to all modes.

When a Save of a specific Data File is requested, the specified data is saved to the specified or selected file. The save is performed immediately and does not wait until the measurement is complete.

If the file already exists, a dialog will appear that allows you to replace the existing file by selecting **OK** or you can Cancel the request.

## System Functions

### Save

While the save is being performed, the floppy icon will show up in the settings bar near the Continuous/Single icon. After a register save completes, the corresponding register softkey annotation is updated with the date the time and an advisory message that the file was saved appears in the message bar.

Key Path	<b>Save, Data, Save As...</b>
Notes	If the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during an instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

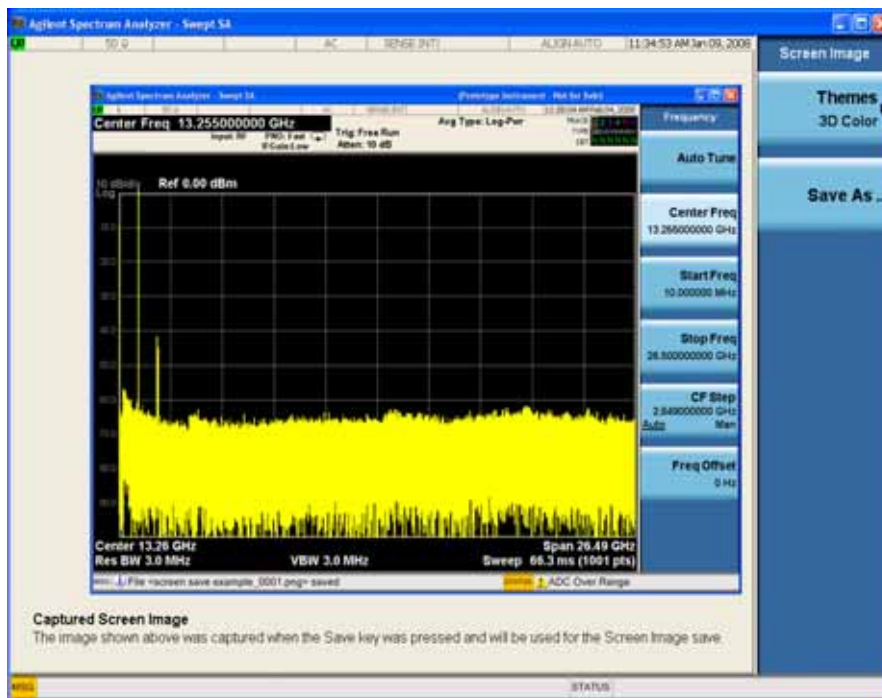
## Screen Image

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify a format and location for the saved screen image.

Pressing Screen Image brings up a menu that allows you to specify the color scheme of the Screen Image (Themes) or navigate to the Save As dialog to perform the actual save.

Screen Image files contain an exact representation of the analyzer display. They cannot be loaded back onto the analyzer, but they can be loaded into your PC for use in many popular applications.

The image to be saved is actually captured when the **Save** front panel key is pressed, and kept in temporary storage to be used if you ask for a Screen Image save. When the Screen Image key is pressed, a "thumbnail" of the captured image is displayed, as shown below:



When you continue on into the **Save As** menu and complete the Screen Image save, the image depicted in the thumbnail is the one that gets saved, showing the menus that were on the screen before going into the **Save** menus.

After you have completed the save, the **Quick Save** front-panel key lets you quickly repeat the last save performed, using an auto-named file, with the current screen data.

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**NOTE** For versions previous to A.01.55, if you initiate a screen image save by navigating through the Save menus, the image that is saved will contain the Save menu softkeys, not the menus and the active function that were on the screen when you first pressed the Save front panel key.

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Key Path	<b>Save</b>
Mode	All
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR "MyScreenFile.png"  This stores the current screen image in the file MyScreenFile.png in the default directory.
Notes	See <a href="#">"Save" on page 193</a>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Themes

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to choose the theme to be used when saving the screen image.

The **Themes** option is the same as the **Themes** option under the **Display** and **Page Setup** dialogs. It allows you to choose between themes to be used when saving the screen image.

Key Path	<b>Save, Screen Image</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:STORe:SCReen:THEMe TDCOLOR   TDMonochrome   FColor   FMONochrome  :MMEMory:STORe:SCReen:THEMe?
Example	:MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM TDM
Preset	3D Color; Is not part of Preset, but is reset by Restore Misc Defaults or Restore System Defaults All and survives subsequent running of the modes.
Readback	3D Color   3D Mono   Flat Color   Flat Mono
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA and PSA we offer the choice of "Reverse Bitmap" or "Reverse Metafile" when saving screen images. This is much like the "Flat Color" theme available in X-Series. Also, if the user selected Reverse Bitmap AND a black&white screen image, that would be much like "Flat Monochrome". In other words, each of the X-Series themes has a similar screen image type in ESA/PSA. But they are not identical.

## System Functions

### Save

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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#### 3D Color

Selects a standard color theme with each object filled, shaded and colored as designed.

Key Path	<b>Save, Screen Image, Themes</b>
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM TDC
Readback	3D Color
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### 3D Monochrome

Selects a format that is like 3D color but shades of gray are used instead of colors.

Key Path	<b>Save, Screen Image, Themes</b>
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM TDM
Readback	3D Mono
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### Flat Color

Selects a format that is best when the screen is to be printed on an ink printer.

Key Path	<b>Save, Screen Image, Themes</b>
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM FCOL
Readback	Flat Color
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### Flat Monochrome

Selects a format that is like Flat Color. But only black is used (no colors, not even gray), and no fill.

Key Path	<b>Save, Screen Image, Themes</b>
Example	MMEM:STOR:SCR:THEM FMON
Readback	Flat Mono
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### Save As...

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the location where you can save the Screen Image. This menu is a standard Windows® dialog with Save As menu keys. The **Save As** dialog is loaded with the file information related to the Screen Image Type. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming

algorithm for the Screen Image Type and is highlighted. The only files that are visible are the \*.png files and the Save As Type is \*.png, since .png is the file suffix for the Screen Image Type.

The default path for Screen Images is

My Documents\<<mode name>\screen.

where <mode name> is the parameter used to select the mode with the INST:SEL command (for example, SA for the Spectrum Analyzer).

This path is the **Save In:** path in the **Save As** dialog for all Screen Files when you first enter this dialog.

Key Path	<b>Save, Screen Image</b>
Notes	Brings up Save As dialog for saving a Screen Image Save Type
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Save

Saves the screen image to the specified file using the selected theme. The image that is saved is the measurement display prior to when the **Save As** dialog appeared. The save is performed immediately and does not wait until the measurement is complete.

Key Path	<b>Save, Screen Image, Save As...</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:STORe:SCReen <filename>
Example	:MMEM:STOR:SCR "myScreen.png"
Notes	If the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during an instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over remote.  Auto return to the Screen Image menu and the Save As dialog goes away.  Advisory Event "File <file name> saved" after save is complete.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Save As . . .

Accesses a standard Windows dialog with the **Save As** key menu. The "File Name" field in the Save As dialog is initially loaded with an automatically generated filename specific to the appropriate Save Type. The automatically generated filename is guaranteed not to conflict with any filename currently in the directory. You may replace or modify this filename using the File Name key. See the Quick Save key documentation for more on the automatic file naming algorithm.

The **Save As** dialog has the last path loaded in **Save In:** for this particular file type. User specified paths are remembered and persist through subsequent runs of the mode. These remembered paths are mode specific and are reset back to the default using **Restore Mode Defaults**.

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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**Save**

Performs the actual save to the specified file of the selected type. The act of saving does not affect the currently running measurement and does not require you to be in single measurement mode to request a save. It performs the save as soon as the currently running measurement is in the idle state; when the measurement completes. This ensures the State or Data that is saved includes complete data for the current settings. The save only waits for the measurement to complete when the state or data that depends on the measurement setup is being saved. The save happens immediately when exporting corrections or when saving a screen image.

If the file already exists, a dialog appears with corresponding menu keys that allow you to replace the existing file with an **OK** or to **Cancel** the request.

While the save is being performed, the floppy icon shows up in the settings bar near the Continuous/Single icon. After the save completes, the corresponding register menu key annotation is updated with the date the time and the message "File <file name> saved" appears in the message bar.

Notes	If the file already exists, the File Exist dialog appears and allows you to replace it or not by selecting the Yes or No menu keys that appear with the dialog. Then the key causes an auto return and Save As dialog goes away. Advisory Event "File <file name> saved" after save is complete.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**File/Folder List**

Enables you to navigate to the center of the dialog that contains the list of files and folders. Once here you can get information about the file.

Key Path	<b>Save, &lt;various&gt;, Save As...</b>
Notes	Pressing this key enables you to navigate to the files and folders list in the center of the dialog.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**File Name**

Accesses the Alpha Editor. Use the knob to choose the letter to add and the Enter front-panel key to add the letter to the file name. In addition to the list of alpha characters, this editor includes a **Space** key and a **Done** key. The **Done** key completes the filename, removes the Alpha Editor and returns back to the **File Open** dialog and menu, but does not cause the save to occur. You can also use **Enter** to complete the file name entry and this will cause the save to occur.

Key Path	<b>Save, &lt;various&gt;, Save As...</b>
Notes	Brings up the Alpha Editor. Editor created file name is loaded in the File name field of the Save As dialog.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Save As Type

This key corresponds to the **Save As Type** selection in the dialog. It follows the standard Windows® supported **Save As Type** behavior. It shows the current file suffix that corresponds to the type of file you have selected to save. If you navigated here from saving State, "State File (\*.state)" is in the dialog selection and is the only type available under the pull down menu. If you navigated here from saving Trace, "Trace+State File (\*.trace)" is in the dialog selection and is the only type available under the pull down menu. If you navigated here from exporting a data file, "Data File (\*.csv)" is in the dialog and is available in the pull down menu. Modes can have other data file types and they would also be listed in the pull down menu.

Key Path	<b>Save, &lt;various&gt;, Save As...</b>
Notes	Pressing this key causes the pull down menu to list all possible file types available in this context. All types available are loaded in a 1-of-N menu key for easy navigation.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Up One Level

This key corresponds to the icon of a folder with the up arrow that is in the tool bar of the dialog. It follows the standard Windows® supported **Up One Level** behavior. When pressed, it causes the file and folder list to navigate up one level in the directory structure.

Key Path	<b>Save, &lt;various&gt;, Save As...</b>
Notes	When pressed, the file and folder list is directed up one level of folders and the new list of files and folders is displayed
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Create New Folder

This key corresponds to the icon of a folder with the "\*" that is in the tool bar of the dialog. It follows the standard Windows® supported **Create New Folder** behavior. When pressed, a new folder is created in the current directory with the name **New Folder** and allows you to enter a new folder name using the Alpha Editor.

Key Path	<b>Save, &lt;various&gt;, Save As...</b>
Notes	Creates a new folder in the current folder and lets the user fill in the folder name using the Alpha Editor.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Cancel

This key corresponds to the **Cancel** selection in the dialog. It follows the standard Windows supported **Cancel** behavior. It causes the current **Save As** request to be cancelled.

Key Path	<b>Save, &lt;various&gt;, Save As...</b>
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Notes	Pressing this key causes the Save As dialog to go away and auto return.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mass Storage Catalog (Remote Command Only)

<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:CATalog? [<directory_name>]
Notes	<p>The string must be a valid logical path.</p> <p>Query disk usage information (drive capacity, free space available) and obtain a list of files and directories in a specified directory in the following format:</p> <p>&lt;numeric_value&gt;,&lt;numeric_value&gt;,{&lt;file_entry&gt;}</p> <p>It shall return two numeric parameters and as many strings as there are files and directories. The first parameter shall indicate the total amount of storage currently used in bytes. The second parameter shall indicate the total amount of storage available, also in bytes. The &lt;file_entry&gt; is a string. Each &lt;file_entry&gt; shall indicate the name, type, and size of one file in the directory list:</p> <p>&lt;file_name&gt;,&lt;file_type&gt;,&lt;file_size&gt;</p> <p>As windows file system has an extension that indicates file type, &lt;file_type&gt; is always empty. &lt;file_size&gt; provides the size of the file in bytes. In case of directories, &lt;file_entry&gt; is surrounded by square brackets and both &lt;file_type&gt; and &lt;file_size&gt; are empty.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mass Storage Change Directory (Remote Command Only)

<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:CDIRectory [<directory_name>] :MMEMory:CDIRectory?
Notes	<p>The string must be a valid logical path.</p> <p>Changes the default directory for a mass memory file system. The &lt;directory_name&gt; parameter is a string. If no parameter is specified, the directory is set to the *RST value.</p> <p>At *RST, this value is set to the default user data storage area, that is defined as System.Environment.SpecialFolder.Personal.</p> <p>Query returns full path of the default directory.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



### Mass Storage Copy (Remote Command Only)

<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:COpy <string>, <string>[ , <string>, <string>]
Notes	<p>The string must be a valid logical path.</p> <p>Copies an existing file to a new file or an existing directory to a new directory.</p> <p>Two forms of parameters are allowed. The first form has two parameters. In this form, the first parameter specifies the source, and the second parameter specifies the destination.</p> <p>The second form has four parameters. In this form, the first and third parameters specify the source. The second and fourth parameters specify the directories. The first pair of parameters specifies the source. The second pair specifies the destination. An error is generated if the source doesn't exist or the destination file already exists.</p>

### Mass Storage Delete (Remote Command Only)

<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:DELeTe <file_name>[ , <directory_name> ]
Notes	<p>The string must be a valid logical path.</p> <p>Removes a file from the specified directory. The &lt;file_name&gt; parameter specifies the file name to be removed.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mass Storage Data (Remote Command Only)

Creates a file containing the specified data OR queries the data from an existing file.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:DATA <file_name>, <data> :MMEMory:DATA? <file_name>
Notes	<p>The string must be a valid logical path.</p> <p>The command form is MMEMory:DATA &lt;file_name&gt;, &lt;data&gt;. It loads &lt;data&gt; into the file &lt;file_name&gt;. &lt;data&gt; is in 488.2 block format. &lt;file_name&gt; is string data.</p> <p>The query form is MMEMory:DATA? &lt;file_name&gt; with the response being the associated &lt;data&gt; in block format.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mass Storage Make Directory (Remote Command Only)

<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:MDIRectory <directory_name>
Notes	The string must be a valid logical path. Creates a new directory. The <directory_name> parameter specifies the name to be created.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mass Storage Move (Remote Command Only)

<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:MOVE <string>,<string>[,<string>,<string>]
Notes	The string must be a valid logical path. Moves an existing file to a new file or an existing directory to a new directory. Two forms of parameters are allowed. The first form has two parameters. In this form, the first parameter specifies the source, and the second parameter specifies the destination. The second form has four parameters. In this form, the first and third parameters specify the source. The second and fourth parameters specify the directories. The first pair of parameters specifies the source. The second pair specifies the destination. An error is generated if the source doesn't exist or the destination file already exists.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mass Storage Remove Directory (Remote Command Only)

<b>Remote Command</b>	:MEMMory:RDIRectory <directory_name>
Notes	The string must be a valid logical path. Removes a directory. The <directory_name> parameter specifies the directory name to be removed. All files and directories under the specified directory shall also be removed.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## System

Opens a menu of keys that access various configuration menus and dialogs.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Notes	No remote command for this key specifically.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Show

Accesses a menu of choices that enable you to select the information window you want to view.

Key Path	<b>System</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:SHOW OFF ERRor SYSTem HARDware LXI HWSTatistics ALIGNment SOFTware CAPPLication :SYSTem:SHOW?
Example	:SYST:SHOW SYST
Notes	This command displays (or exits) the various System information screens.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	No
Range	OFF ERRor SYSTem HARDware LXI HWSTatistics ALIGNment SOFTware CAPPLication
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Errors

There are two modes for the Errors selection, History and Status.

The list of errors displayed in the Errors screen does not automatically refresh. You must press the Refresh key or leave the screen and return to it to refresh it.

History brings up a screen displaying the event log in chronological order, with the newest event at the top. The history queue can hold up to 100 messages (if a message has a repeat count greater than 1 it only counts once against this number of 100). Note that this count bears no relation to the size of the SCPI queue. If the queue extends onto a second page, a scroll bar appears to allow scrolling with a mouse. Time is displayed to the second.

Status brings up a screen summarizing the status conditions currently in effect. Note that the time is displayed to the second.

## System Functions

### System

The fields on the Errors display are:

Type (unlabelled) - Displays the icon identifying the event or condition as an error or warning.

ID - Displays the error number.

Message - Displays the message text.

Repeat (RPT) - This field shows the number of consecutive instances of the event, uninterrupted by other events. In other words, if an event occurs 5 times with no other intervening event, the value of repeat will be 5.

If the value of Repeat is 1 the field does not display. If the value of Repeat is >1, the time and date shown are those of the most recent occurrence. If the value of repeat reaches 999,999 it stops there.

Time - Shows the most recent time (including the date) at which the event occurred.

Key Path	<b>System, Show</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:ERRor[:NEXT]?
Example	:SYST:ERR?
Notes	The return string has the format: “<Error Number>,<Error>” Where <Error Number> and <Error> are those shown on the Show Errors screen

Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>In some legacy analyzers, the Repeat field shows the number of times the message has repeated since the last time the error queue was cleared. In the X-Series, the Repeat field shows the number of times the error has repeated since the last intervening error. So the count may very well be different than in the past even for identical signal conditions</p> <p>Unlike previous analyzers, in the X-Series all errors are reported through the Message or Status lines and are logged to the event queue. They never appear as text in the graticule area (as they sometimes do in previous analyzers) and they are never displayed in the settings panel at the top of the screen (as they sometimes do, by changing color, in previous analyzers).</p> <p>As a consequence of the above, the user can only see one status condition (the most recently generated) without looking at the queue. In the past, at least in the Spectrum Analyzer, multiple status conditions might display on the right side of the graticule.</p> <p>In general there is no backwards compatibility specified or guaranteed between the error numbers in the X-Series and those of earlier products. Error, event, and status processing code in customers' software will probably need to be rewritten to work with X-Series.</p> <p>In the legacy analyzers, some conditions report as errors and others simply turn on status bits. Conditions that report as errors often report over and over as long as the condition exists. In the X-series, all conditions report as start and stop events. Consequently, software that repeatedly queries for a condition error until it stops reporting will have to be rewritten for the X-series.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Next Page

Next Page and Previous Page menu keys move you between pages of the log, if it fills more than one page. These keys are grayed out in some cases:

- If on the last page of the log, the Next Page key is grayed out
- If on the first page of the log, the Previous Page key is grayed out.
- If there is only one page, both keys are grayed out.

Key Path	<b>System, Show, Errors</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Previous Page

See [“Next Page” on page 205](#).

Key Path	<b>System, Show, Errors</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## History

The History and Status keys select the Errors view. The Status key has a second line which shows a number in [square brackets]. This is the number of currently open status items.

Key Path	<b>System, Show, Errors</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Status

See [“History” on page 206](#).

## Verbose SCPI On/Off

This is a capability that will allow the SCPI data stream to be displayed when a SCPI error is detected, showing the characters which stimulated the error and several of the characters preceding the error.

Key Path	<b>System, Show, Errors</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:ERRor:VERBoSe OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:ERRor:VERBoSe?
Example	:SYST:ERR:VERB ON
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to OFF on a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No
Range	On   Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Input Overload Enable (Remote Command Only)

Input Overload errors are reported using the Input Overload status bit (bit 12 in the Measurement Integrity status register). Input Overloads (for example, ADC Overload errors) can come and go with great frequency, generating many error events (for example, for signals just on the verge of overload), and so are not put into the SCPI error queue by default. Normally the status bit is the only way for detecting these errors remotely.

It is possible to enable Input Overload reporting to the SCPI queue, by issuing the :SYSTem:ERRor:OVERload ON command. To return to the default state, issue the :SYSTem:ERRor:OVERload OFF command. In either case, Input Overloads always set the status bit.

---

**NOTE** For versions of firmware before A.10.01, the Input Overload was only a Warning and so was never available in the SCPI queue, although it did set the status bit. For A.10.01 and later, the Input Overload is an error and can be enabled to the SCPI queue using this command.

---

Key Path	<b>SCPI only</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:ERRor:OVERload[:STATe] 0 1 OFF ON
Example	:SYST:ERR:OVER 1 Enable overload errors
Preset	Set to OFF by Restore Misc Defaults (no Overload errors go to SCPI)
State Saved	Saved in State
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

### Refresh

When pressed, refreshes the Show Errors display.

Key Path	<b>System, Show, Errors</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Clear Error Queue

This clears all errors in all error queues.

Note the following:

Clear Error Queue does not affect the current status conditions.

Mode Preset does not clear the error queue.

Restore System Defaults will clear all error queues.

\*CLS only clears the queue if it is sent remotely and \*RST does not affect any error queue.

Switching modes does not affect any error queues.

Key Path	<b>System, Show, Errors</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### System

The System screen is formatted into three groupings: product descriptive information, options tied to the hardware, and software products:

## System Functions

### System

<Product Name> <Product Description>		
Product Number: N9020A		
Serial Number: US46220924		
Firmware Revision: A.01.01		
Computer Name: <hostname>		
Host ID: N9020A,US44220924		
N9020A-503	Frequency Range to 3.6 GHz	
N9020A-PFR	Precision Frequency Reference	
N9020A-P03	Preamp 3.6 GHz	
N9060A-2FP	Spectrum Analysis Measurement Suite	1.0.0.0
N9073A-1FP	WCDMA	1.0.0.0
N9073A-2FP	WCDMA with HSDPA	1.0.0.0

The Previous Page is grayed-out if the first page of information is presently displayed. The Next Page menu key is grayed-out if the last page is information is presently displayed.

Key Path	<b>System, Show</b>
Mode	All
Example	SYST:SHOW SYST
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The hardware statistics that are displayed in the PSA Show System screen have been moved to a dedicated Show Hardware Statistics screen in the Service Menu.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### Show System contents (Remote Command Only)

A remote command is available to obtain the contents of the Show System screen (the entire contents, not just the currently displayed page).

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:CONFigure[:SYSTem]?
Example	:SYST:CONF?
Notes	The output is an IEEE Block format of the Show System contents. Each line is separated with a new-line character.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00





Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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## Power On

Enables you to select how the instrument should power on. The options are: Mode and Input/Output Defaults, User Preset and Last State.

Key Path	System
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem: PON: TYPE MODE   USER   LAST :SYSTem: PON: TYPE?
Example	:SYST: PON: TYPE MODE
Preset	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to Mode on a “Restore System Defaults->All”
State Saved	No
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:SYSTem: PON: TYPE PRESet the “PRESet” parameter is supported for backward compatibility only and behaves the same as MODE.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The <b>Preset Type</b> key in legacy analyzers has been removed, and the <b>Power On</b> toggle key has been replaced by this 1-of-N key in the <b>System</b> menu.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode and Input/Output Defaults

When the analyzer is powered on in Mode and Input/Output Defaults, it performs a Restore Mode Defaults to all modes in the instrument and also performs a Restore Input/Output Defaults.

Persistent parameters (such as Amplitude Correction tables or Limit tables) are not affected at poweron, even though they are normally cleared by Restore Input/Output Defaults and/or Restore Mode Defaults.

Key Path	System, Power On
Mode	All
Example	SYST: PON: TYPE MODE
Readback Text	Defaults
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## User Preset

Sets **Power On** to **User Preset**. When the analyzer is powered on in User Preset, it will User Preset each mode and switch to the power-on mode. Power On User Preset will not affect any settings beyond what a normal User Preset affects.

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**NOTE** An instrument could never power up for the first time in User Preset.

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Key Path	<b>System, Power On</b>
Mode	All
Example	SYST:PON:TYPE USER
Readback Text	User Preset
Backwards Compatibility Notes	Power On User Preset will cause the instrument to power up in the power-on mode, not the last mode the instrument was in prior to shut down. Also, Power On User Preset will User Preset all modes. This does not match legacy behavior exactly.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Last State

Sets **Power On** to **Last**. When the analyzer is powered on, it will put all modes in the last state they were in prior to when the analyzer was put into Power Standby and it will wake up in the mode it was last in prior to powering off the instrument. The saving of the active mode prior to shutdown happens behind the scenes when a controlled shutdown is requested by using the front panel power **Standby** key or by using the remote command SYSTem:PDOWn. The non-active modes are saved as they are deactivated and recalled by Power On Last State.

---

**NOTE** An instrument can never power up for the first time in Last.

If line power to the analyzer is interrupted, for example by pulling the line cord plug or by switching off power to a test rack, Power On Last State may not work properly. For proper operation, Power On Last State depends on you shutting down the instrument using the Standby key or the SYSTem:PDOWn SCPI command. This will ensure the last state of each mode is saved and can be recalled during a power up.

---

Key Path	<b>System, Power On</b>
Mode	All
Example	SYST:PON:TYPE LAST
Notes	Power on Last State only works if you have done a controlled shutdown prior to powering on in Last. If a controlled shutdown is not done when in Power On Last State, the instrument will power up in the last active mode, but it may not power up in the active mode's last state. If an invalid mode state is detected, a Mode Preset will occur. To control the shutdown under remote control use the :SYSTem:PDOWn command.

Readback Text	Last State
Backwards Compatibility Notes	It is no longer possible to power-up the analyzer in the last mode the analyzer was running with that mode in the preset state. (ESA/PSA SYST:PRESET:TYPE MODE with SYST:PON:PRESET) You can power-on the analyzer in the last mode the instrument was running in its last state (SYST:PON:TYPE LAST), or you can specify the mode to power-up in its preset state (SYST:PON:MODE <mode>).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Power On Application

Accesses a menu that lists the available Modes and lets you select which Mode is to be the power-on application.

This application is used for Power On Type “Mode and Input/Output Defaults” and Restore System Defaults All.

Key Path	<b>System, Power On</b>
Mode	All
Remote Command	:SYSTem: PON: MODE SA   BASIC   ADEMOD   NFIGURE   PNOISE   CDMA2K   TDSCDMA   VSA   VSA89 601   WCDMA   WIMAXOFDMA :SYSTem: PON: MODE?
Example	SYST:PON:MODE SA
Notes	The list of possible modes (and remote parameters) to choose from is dependent on which modes are installed in the instrument.
Preset	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set on a “Restore System Defaults->All” to SA.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Configure Applications

The Configure Applications utility lets you do two things:

1. specify a subset of the available applications (Modes) to preload into memory at startup time
2. specify the order in which the Modes appear in the Mode menu

There are several reasons you might want to specify a subset of the available applications (Modes) to preload:

- During runtime, if a Mode which is not preloaded is selected by the user, there will be a pause while the Application is loaded. Configure Applications lets you decide whether you want that delay at startup of the analyzer program or the first time you select the Mode.

- In addition, there are more applications available for the X-Series than can fit into Windows Virtual Memory. The Configure Application utility allows you to choose which licensed applications to load into memory, if you have more licensed than can fit.

The Configure Applications utility can be used to select applications for preload and/or to determine how many applications can fit in memory at one time. This utility consists of a window with instructions, a set of “Select Application” checkboxes, a “fuel bar” style memory gauge, and softkeys that help you set up your configuration.

### Preloading Applications

During operation of the analyzer, you select applications from the Mode menu. After startup of the analyzer program, the first time you select a particular application that application must be loaded into memory. Once loaded, the application stays loaded, so the next time you select it during a session, there is no delay. During runtime, if an application which is not yet loaded into memory is selected using the Mode menu or sending SCPI commands, there will be a pause while the Application is loaded. During this pause a message that says “Loading application, please wait ...” is displayed.

You can use the Configure Applications utility to choose applications to “preload” at startup, to eliminate the runtime delay. If you do this, the delay will instead increase the time it takes to start up the analyzer program, but for many users this is preferable to having to wait the first time they select an application. Asking for an application to be preloaded will cause it to be loaded into the analyzer’s memory when the analyzer program starts up. Once it is loaded into memory, it cannot be unloaded without exiting and restarting the analyzer program.

### Virtual memory usage

There are more applications available for the X-Series than can fit into memory at any one time, so the Configure Applications utility includes a memory tracker that serves two purposes:

It will not let you preload more applications than will fit into memory at once.

You can determine how many of your favorite applications can reside in memory at one time.

The utility provides a graphical representation of the amount of memory (note that the memory in question here is Virtual memory and is a limitation imposed by the operating system, not by the amount of physical memory you have in your analyzer). You select applications to preload by checking the boxes on the left. Checked applications preload at startup. The colored fuel bar indicates the total memory required when all the checked applications are loaded (either preloaded or selected during runtime).

Here is what the fuel bar colors mean:

**RED:** the applications you have selected cannot all fit into the analyzer’s memory. You must deselect applications until the fuel bar turns yellow.

**YELLOW:** the applications you have selected can all fit into the analyzer’s memory, but there is less than 10% of the memory left, probably not enough to load any other applications, either via preload or by selecting a Mode while the analyzer is running..

**GREEN:** The indicator is green when <90% of the memory limit is consumed. This means the applications you have selected can all fit into the analyzer’s memory with room to spare. You will likely be able to load one or more other applications without running out of memory.

### Access to Configure Applications utility

You may, at any time, manually call up the Configure Applications utility by pressing **System, Power On, Configure Applications**, to find a configuration that works best for you, and then restart the analyzer program.

The utility may also be called if, during operation of the analyzer, you attempt to load more applications than can fit in memory at once.

A version of the utility also runs the first time you power up the analyzer after purchasing it from Agilent. In this case the utility automatically configures preloads so that as many licensed applications as possible are preloaded while keeping the total estimated virtual memory usage below the limit. This auto-configuration only takes place at the very first run, and after analyzer software upgrades.

Key Path	<b>System, Power On</b>
Example	:SYST:SHOW CAPP Displays the Config Applications screen
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Select All

Marks all applications in the selection list. This allows you to enable all applications licensed on the instrument for pre-loading, or is a convenience for selecting all applications in one operation and then letting you deselect individual applications.

Key Path	<b>System, Power On, Configure Applications</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Deselect All

Clears the marks from all applications in the selection list, with the exception of the Power On application. The Power On application cannot be eliminated from the pre-load list.

Key Path	<b>System, Power On, Configure Applications</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Move Up

The application list is the order in which applications appear in the Mode Menu. This key enables you to shift the selected application up in the list, thus moving the selected application earlier in the Mode Menu.

Key Path	<b>System, Power On, Configure Applications</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Move Down

The application list is the order in which applications appear in the Mode Menu. This key enables you to shift the selected application down in the list, thus moving the selected application later in the Mode Menu.

Key Path	<b>System, Power On, Configure Applications</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Select/Deselect

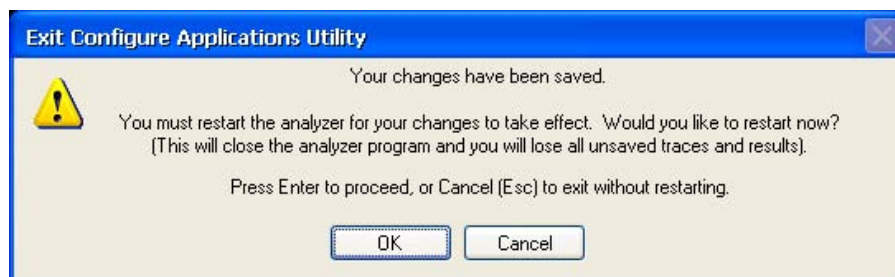
Toggles the currently highlighted application in the list.

Key Path	<b>System, Power On, Configure Applications</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Save Changes and Exit

Applies the configuration of the applications list. The marked applications will be pre-loaded in memory the next time the instrument application is started, and the order of the applications in the list will be the order of the applications in the Mode Menu.

After saving your changes, the analyzer asks you if you would like it to restart so that your changes can take effect (see dialog box, below). If you choose not to restart, no memory will be released until the next time you shut down and restart the analyzer.



Key Path	<b>System, Power On, Configure Applications</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PUP:PROcEss
Example	:SYST:PUP:PROC This is the SCPI command for restarting the analyzer. You must Wait after this command for the instrument application to restart
Notes	The softkey will be grayed-out when the virtual memory of the selected applications exceeds 100% of the limit.
Notes	You cannot use *WAI or *OPC? to synchronize operation after a restart. This command stops and restarts the instrument application, thus the SCPI operation is terminated and restarted. A remote program must use fixed wait time to resume sending commands to the instrument. The wait time will be dependent upon which applications are pre-loaded.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

Modified at S/W Revision	A.04.00
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### Exit Without Saving

Pressing this key will exit the Configure Applications utility without saving your changes.

Key Path	<b>System, Power On, Configure Applications</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.04.00

### Configure Applications - Instrument boot-up

At start-up of the analyzer program a dialog box similar to the one under the **System, Power On, Configure Applications** key will be displayed allowing you to choose which licensed applications are to be loaded. This dialog will only be displayed if the memory required to pre-load all of the licensed applications exceeds the Virtual Memory available.

### Configure Applications - Windows desktop

The Configure Applications Utility may be run from the Windows Desktop. The utility is launched by



double-clicking the icon on the desktop, which brings-up a dialog box similar to the one under the **System, Power On, Configure Applications** key, allowing you to choose which licensed applications are to be loaded when the analyzer program starts up. This dialog box has mouse buttons on it which do the job that the softkeys normally do in the **System, Power On, Configure Applications** menu.

### Configure Applications - Remote Commands

The following topics provide details on the using remote commands to configure the list of applications want to load into the instrument memory or query the Virtual Memory utilization for your applications.

- [“Configuration list \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 216](#)
- [“Configuration Memory Available \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 217](#)
- [“Configuration Memory Total \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 217](#)
- [“Configuration Memory Used \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 217](#)
- [“Configuration Application Memory \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 218](#)

### Configuration list (Remote Command Only)

This remote command is used to set or query the list of applications to be loaded in-memory.

<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:SYSTem:PON:APPLication:LLIST &lt;string of INSTRument:SElect names&gt;  :SYSTem:PON:APPLication:LLIST?</pre>
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Example	:SYST:PON:APPL:LLIS "SA,BASIC,WCDMA"
Notes	<p>&lt;string of INSTRument:SElect names&gt; are from the enums of the :INSTRument:SElect command.</p> <p>The order of the &lt;INSTRument:SElect names&gt; is the order in which the applications are loaded into memory, and the order in which they appear in the Mode Menu.</p> <p>Error message –225 "Out of Memory" is reported when more applications are listed than can reside in Virtual Memory. When this occurs, the existing applications load list is unchanged.</p>
Preset	Not affected by Preset
State Saved	Not saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Configuration Memory Available (Remote Command Only)

This remote command is used to query the amount of Virtual Memory remaining.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PON:APPLication:VMEMory[:AVAIlable]?
Example	:SYST:PON:APPL:VMEM?
Preset	Not affected by Preset
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Configuration Memory Total (Remote Command Only)

This remote command is used to query the limit of Virtual Memory allowed for applications.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PON:APPLication:VMEMory:TOTal?
Example	:SYST:PON:APPL:VMEM:TOT?
Preset	Not affected by Preset
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Configuration Memory Used (Remote Command Only)

This remote command is a query of the amount of Virtual Memory used by all measurement applications.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PON:APPLication:VMEMory:USED?
Example	:SYST:PON:APPL:VMEM:USED?
Preset	Not affected by Preset
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

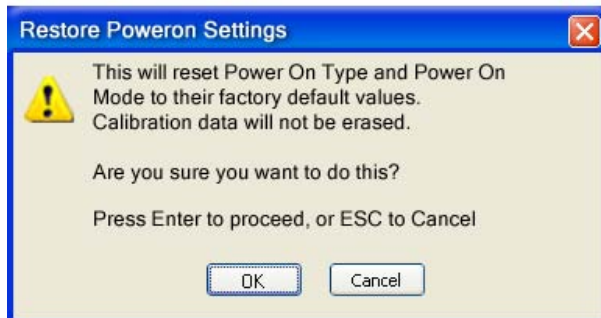
### Configuration Application Memory (Remote Command Only)

This remote command is used to query the amount of Virtual Memory a particular application consumes.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PON:APPLication:VMEMory:USED:NAME? <INSTRument:SElect name>
Example	:SYST:PON:APPL:VMEM:USED:NAME? CDMA2K
Notes	<INSTRument:SElect name> is from the enums of the :INSTRument:SElect command in Meas Common section 13.3  Value returned will be 0 (zero) if the name provided is invalid.
Preset	Not affected by Preset
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Restore Power On Defaults

This selection causes the Power On Type and Power On Application settings to be a reset to their default values. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings, mode settings and does not cause a mode switch. The Power On key, under the Restore System Defaults menu, causes the same action.



If you press any key other than OK or Enter, it is construed as a Cancel, because the only path that will actually cause the reset to be executed is through OK or Enter.

Key Path	<b>System, Power On</b>
Example	:SYST:DEF PON
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Alignments

The Alignments Menu controls and displays the automatic alignment of the instrument, and provides the ability to restore the default alignment values.

The current setting of the alignment system is displayed in the system Settings Panel along the top of the display, including a warning icon for conditions that may cause specifications to be impacted.



Key Path	<b>System</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Auto Align

Configures the method for which the automatic background alignment is run.

Automatic background alignments are run periodically between measurement acquisitions. The instrument's software determines when alignments are to be performed to maintain warranted operation. The recommended setting for Auto Align is Normal.

An Auto Align execution cannot be aborted with the Cancel (ESC) key. To interrupt an Auto Align execution, select **Auto Align Off**.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:AUTO ON PARTial OFF :CALibration:AUTO?
Example	:CAL:AUTO ON
Notes	While Auto Align is executing, bit 0 of Status Operation register is set.
Couplings	Auto Align is set to Off if Restore Align Data is invoked.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to ON upon a "Restore System Defaults->Align".
State Saved	No
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	When Auto Align is executing, bit 0 in the Status Operational register is set.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALibration:AUTO ALERT Parameter ALERT is for backward compatibility only and is mapped to PARTial
Backwards Compatibility Notes	ESA SCPI for Auto Align is :CALibration:AUTO <Boolean>. The command for X-Series is an enumeration. Thus the parameters of "0" and "1" are not possible in X-Series.  Similarly, the ESA SCPI for :CALibration:AUTO? returned the Boolean value 1 or 0, in X-Series it is an Enumeration (string). Thus, queries by customer applications into numeric variables will result in an error  In PSA Auto Align OFF was not completely off, it is equivalent to PARTial in X-Series. In X-Series, OFF will be fully OFF. This means users of PSA SCPI who choose OFF may see degraded performance and should migrate their software to use PARTial.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Normal

Auto Align, Normal turns on the automatic alignment of all measurement systems. The Auto Align, Normal selection maintains the instrument in warranted operation across varying temperature and over time.

If the condition “Align Now, All required” is set, transition to Auto Align, Normal will perform the required alignments and clear the “Align Now, All required” condition and then continue with further alignments as required to maintain the instrument adequately aligned for warranted operation.

When **Auto Align, Normal** is selected the Auto Align Off time is set to zero.

When **Auto Align, Normal** is selected the Settings Panel indicates ALIGN AUTO.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Auto Align</b>
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO ON
Notes	<p>Alignment processing as a result of the transition to Normal will be executed sequentially. Thus, *OPC? or *WAI following CAL:AUTO ON will return when the alignment processing is complete.</p> <p>The presence of an external signal may interfere with the RF portion of the alignment. If so, the Error Condition message “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” or “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference” is reported, and bit 11 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register. After the interfering signal is removed, subsequent alignment of the RF will clear the condition, and clear bit 11 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.</p>
Readback Text	Normal
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	<p>An interfering user signal may prevent automatic alignment of the RF subsystem. If this occurs, the Error Condition message “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” or “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference” is reported, the Status Questionable Calibration bit 11 is set, and the alignment proceeds. When a subsequent alignment of the RF subsystem succeeds, either by the next cycle of automatic alignment or from an Align Now, RF, the Error Condition and Status Questionable Calibration bit 11 are cleared.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Partial

Auto Align, Partial disables the full automatic alignment and the maintenance of warranted operation for the benefit of improved measurement throughput. Accuracy is retained for the Resolution Bandwidth filters and the IF Passband which is critical to FFT accuracy, demodulation, and many measurement applications. With Auto Align set to Partial, you are now responsible for maintaining warranted operation by updating the alignments when they expire. The Auto Align, Alert mechanism will notify you when alignments have expired. One solution to expired alignments is to perform the Align All, Now operation. Another is to return the Auto Align selection to Normal.

Auto Align, Partial is recommended for measurements where the throughput is so important that a few percent of improvement is more valued than an increase in the accuracy errors of a few tenths of a decibel. One good application of Auto Align, Partial would be an automated environment where the alignments can be called during overhead time when the device-under-test is exchanged.

When **Auto Align, Partial** is selected the elapsed time counter begins for Auto Align Off time.

When **Auto Align, Partial** is selected the Settings Panel indicates ALIGN PARTIAL with a warning icon. The warning icon is to inform the operator that they are responsible for maintaining the warranted operation of the instrument

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Auto Align</b>
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO PART
Notes	Auto Align Partial begins the elapsed time counter for Auto Align Off time.
Readback Text	Partial
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Off

Auto Align, Off disables automatic alignment and the maintenance of warranted operation, for the benefit of maximum measurement throughput. With Auto Align set to Off, you are now responsible for maintaining warranted operation by updating the alignments when they expire. The Auto Align, Alert mechanism will notify you when alignments have expired. One solution to expired alignments is to perform the Align All, Now operation. Another is to return the Auto Align selection to Normal.

The Auto Align, Off setting is rarely the best choice, because Partial gives almost the same improvement in throughput while maintaining the warranted performance for a much longer time. The choice is intended for unusual circumstances such as the measurement of radar pulses where you might like the revisit time to be as consistent as possible.

When **Auto Align, Off** is selected the Auto Align Off time is initialized and the elapsed time counter begins.

When **Auto Align, Off** is selected the Settings Panel indicates ALIGN OFF with a warning icon. The warning icon is to inform the operator that they are responsible for maintaining the warranted operation of the instrument:

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Auto Align</b>
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO OFF
Notes	Auto Align Off begins the elapsed time counter for Auto Align Off time.
Couplings	Auto Align is set to Off if Restore Align Data is invoked.
Readback Text	Off

System Functions  
System

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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**All but RF**

Auto Align, All but RF, configures automatic alignment to include or exclude the RF subsystem. (Eliminating the automatic alignment of the RF subsystem prevents the input impedance from changing. The normal input impedance of 50 ohms can change to an open circuit when alignments are being used. Some devices under test do not behave acceptably under such circumstances, for example by showing instability.) When Auto Align, All but RF ON is selected, the operator is responsible for performing an Align Now, RF when RF-related alignments expire. The Auto Align, Alert mechanism will notify the operator to perform an Align Now, All when the combination of time and temperature variation is exceeded.

When **Auto Align, All but RF ON** is selected the Settings Panel indicates ALIGN AUTO/NO RF with a warning icon (warning icon is intended to inform the operator they are responsible for the maintaining the RF alignment of the instrument):

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Auto Align</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:AUTO:MODE ALL NRF :CALibration:AUTO:MODE?
Example	:CAL:AUTO:MODE NRF
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to ALL on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Readback Text	RF or NRF
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Alert**

The instrument will signal an Alert when conditions exist such that you will need to perform a full alignment (for example, Align Now, All). The Alert can be configured in one of four settings; Time & Temperature, 24 hours, 7 days, or None. A confirmation is required when a selection other than Time & Temperature is chosen. This prevents accidental deactivation of alerts.

With **Auto Align** set to **Normal**, the configuration of **Alert** is not relevant because the instrument’s software maintains the instrument in warranted operation.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Auto Align</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:AUTO:ALERt TTEMPerature DAY WEEK NONE :CALibration:AUTO:ALERt?
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER TTEM

Notes	The alert that alignment is needed is the setting of bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to TTEmpérature on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The alert is the Error Condition message “Align Now, All required” and bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Time & Temperature

With Auto Align Alert set to Time & Temperature the instrument will signal an alert when alignments expire due to the combination of the passage of time and changes in temperature. The alert is the Error Condition message “Align Now, All required”. If this choice for Alert is selected, the absence of an alert means that the analyzer alignment is sufficiently up-to-date to maintain warranted accuracy.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Auto Align, Alert</b>
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER TTEM
Readback Text	Time & Temp
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### 24 hours

With Auto Align Alert set to 24 Hours the instrument will signal an alert after a time span of 24 hours since the last successful full alignment (for example, Align Now, All or completion of a full Auto Align). You may choose this selection in an environment where the temperature is stable on a daily basis at a small risk of accuracy errors in excess of the warranted specifications. The alert is the Error Condition message “Align Now, All required”.

For front-panel operation , confirmation is required to transition into this setting of Alert. The confirmation dialog is:



System Functions  
System

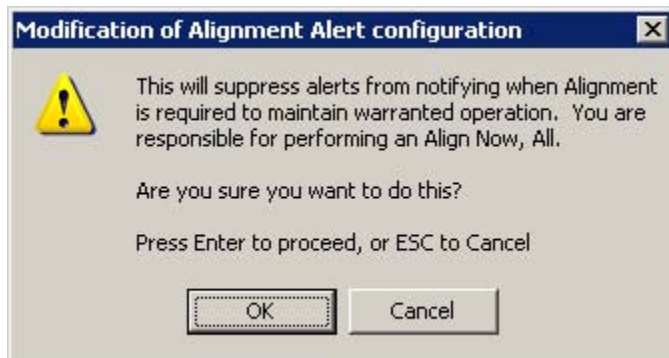
No confirmation is required when Alert is configured through a remote command.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Auto Align, Alert</b>
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER DAY
Readback Text	24 hours
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**7 days**

With Auto Align Alert is set to 7 days the instrument will signal an alert after a time span of 168 hours since the last successful full alignment (for example, Align Now, All or completion of a full Auto Align). You may choose this selection in an environment where the temperature is stable on a weekly basis, at a modest risk of accuracy degradations in excess of warranted performance. The alert is the Error Condition message “Align Now, All required”.

For front panel operation, confirmation is required for the customer to transition into this setting of Alert. The confirmation dialog is:



No confirmation is required when Alert is configured through a remote command.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Auto Align, Alert</b>
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER WEEK
Readback Text	7 days
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

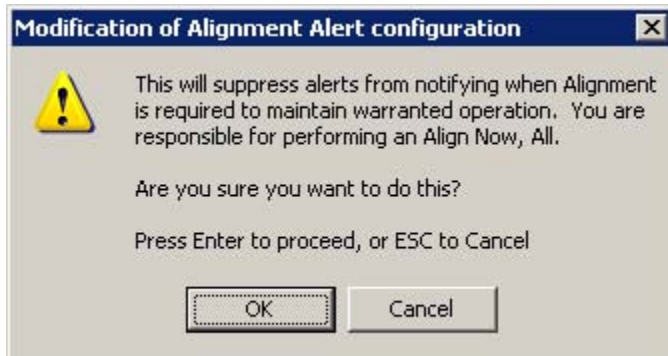
**None**

With Auto Align Alert set to None the instrument will not signal an alert. This is provided for rare occasions where you are making a long measurement which cannot tolerate Auto Align interruptions, and must have the ability to capture a screen image at the end of the measurement without an alert posted to the display. Agilent does not



recommends using this selection in any other circumstances, because of the risk of accuracy performance drifting well beyond expected levels without the operator being informed.

For front panel operation, confirmation is required to transition into this setting of Alert. The confirmation dialog is:



No confirmation is required when Alert is configured through a remote command.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Auto Align, Alert</b>
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:AUTO:ALER NONE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Align Now

Accesses alignment processes that are immediate action operations. They perform complete operations and run until they are complete.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### All

Immediately executes an alignment of all subsystems. The instrument stops any measurement currently underway, performs the alignment, then restarts the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the **Restart** key).

If an interfering user signal is present at the RF Input, the alignment is performed on all subsystems except the RF. After completion, the Error Condition message “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” or “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference” is generated. In addition the Error Condition message “Align Now, RF required” is generated, and bits 11 and 12 are set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration[:ALL]? or \*CAL?) invokes the alignment of all subsystems and returns a success or failure value. An interfering user signal is not grounds for failure; if the alignment was able to succeed on all portions but unable to align the RF because of an interfering signal, the resultant will be the success value.

## System Functions

### System

Successful completion of **Align Now, All** will clear the “Align Now, All required” Error Condition, and clear bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register. It will also begin the elapsed time counter for Last Align Now, All Time, and capture the Last Align Now, All Temperature.

If the Align RF subsystem succeeded in aligning (no interfering signal present), the elapsed time counter begins for Last Align Now, RF Time, and the temperature is captured for the Last Align Now, RF Temperature. In addition the Error Conditions “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” and “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference” are cleared, the Error Condition “Align Now, RF required” is cleared, and bits 11 and 12 are cleared in the Status Questionable Calibration register

Align Now, All can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front-panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the :ABORt SCPI command. When this occurs the Error Condition message “Align Now, All required” is generated, and bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Condition register. This is because new alignment data may be employed for an individual subsystem, but not a cohesive set of data for all subsystems.

In many cases, you might find it more convenient to change alignments to Normal, instead of executing Align Now, All. When the Auto Align process transitions to Normal, the analyzer will immediately start to update only the alignments that have expired, thus efficiently restoring the alignment process.

In models with the RF Preselector, such as the N9038A, the Align Now All alignment will immediately execute an alignment of all subsystems in the Spectrum Analyzer and partial subsystems of the RF Preselector. The additional alignments are the System Gain, Mechanical attenuator and Electronic attenuator alignments on the RF Preselector path. The purpose of these alignments is to improve the RF Preselector path amplitude variation compared to the bypass path.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Align Now</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration[:ALL] :CALibration[:ALL]?
Example	:CAL

Notes	<p>:CALibration[:ALL]? returns 0 if successful</p> <p>:CALibration[:ALL]? returns 1 if failed</p> <p>:CALibration[:ALL]? is the same as *CAL?</p> <p>While Align Now, All is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.</p> <p>This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the :ABORt command.</p> <p>Successful completion will clear bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.</p> <p>An interfering user signal is not grounds for failure of Align Now, All. However, bits 11 and 12 are set in the Status Questionable Calibration register to indicate Align Now, RF is required.</p> <p>An interfering user supplied signal will result in the instrument requiring an Align Now, RF with the interfering signal removed.</p>
Couplings	<p>Initializes the time for the Last Align Now, All Time.</p> <p>Records the temperature for the Last Align Now, All Temperature.</p> <p>If Align RF component succeeded, initializes the time for the Last Align Now, RF Time.</p> <p>If Align RF component succeeded, records the temperature for the Last Align Now, RF Temperature.</p>
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Bits 11, 12, or 14 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	*CAL?
Example	*CAL?
Notes	<p>*CAL? returns 0 if successful</p> <p>*CAL? returns 1 if failed</p> <p>:CALibration[:ALL]? is the same as *CAL?</p> <p>See additional remarks described with :CALibration[:ALL]?</p> <p>Everything about :CALibration[:ALL]? is synonymous with *CAL? including all conditions, status register bits, and couplings</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### All but RF

Immediately executes an alignment of all subsystems except the RF subsystem. The instrument will stop any measurement currently underway, perform the alignment, and then restart the measurement from the

## System Functions

### System

beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key). This can be used to align portions of the instrument that are not impacted by an interfering user input signal.

This operation might be chosen instead of **All** if you do not want the device under test to experience a large change in input impedance, such as a temporary open circuit at the analyzer input.

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:NRF?) will invoke the alignment and return a success or failure value.

Successful completion of Align Now, All but RF will clear the “Align Now, All required” Error Condition, and clear bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register. If “Align Now, All required” was in effect prior to executing the All but RF, the Error Condition message “Align Now, RF required” is generated and bit 12 in the Status Questionable Calibration register is set. It will also begin the elapsed time counter for Last Align Now, All Time, and capture the Last Align Now, All Temperature.

Align Now, All but RF can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front-panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the :ABORt SCPI command. When this occurs the Error Condition message “Align Now, All required” is generated, and bit 14 is set in the Status Questionable Condition register. This is because new alignment data may be used for an individual subsystem, but not a full new set of data for all subsystems.

In models with the RF Preselector, such as the N9038A, the “All but RF” alignment will execute an alignment of all subsystems except the RF subsystem of the Spectrum Analyzer, as well as the system gain of the RF Preselector.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Align Now</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:NRF :CALibration:NRF?
Example	:CAL:NRF
Notes	:CALibration:NRF? returns 0 if successful :CALibration:NRF? returns 1 if failed  While Align Now, All but RF is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.  This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the :ABORt command.  Successful completion will clear bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register and set bit 12 if invoked with “Align Now, All required”.
Couplings	Initializes the time for the Last Align Now, All Time. Records the temperature for the Last Align Now, All Temperature.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Bits 12 or 14 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## RF

Immediately executes an alignment of the RF subsystem. The instrument stops any measurement currently underway, performs the alignment, then restarts the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the **Restart** key).

This operation might be desirable if the alignments had been set to not include RF alignments, or if previous RF alignments could not complete because of interference which has since been removed.

If an interfering user signal is present at the RF Input, the alignment will terminate and generate the Error Condition message “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” or “Align skipped: 4.8 GHz interference”, and Error Condition “Align Now, RF required”. In addition, bits 11 and 12 will be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:RF?) will invoke the alignment of the RF subsystem and return a success or failure value. An interfering user signal is grounds for failure.

Successful completion of Align Now, RF will begin the elapsed time counter for Last Align Now, RF Time, and capture the Last Align Now, RF Temperature.

Align Now, RF can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front-panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the :ABORt SCPI command. When this occurs, the Error Condition message “Align Now, RF required” is generated, and bit 12 is set in the Status Questionable Condition register. None of the new alignment data is used.

In models with the RF Preselector, such as the N9038A, the RF alignment will execute an alignment of the RF subsystem of the Spectrum Analyzer, as well as the RF subsystem on RF Preselector path.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Align Now</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RF :CALibration:RF?
Example	:CAL:RF

Notes	<p>:CALibration:RF? returns 0 if successful</p> <p>:CALibration:RF? returns 1 if failed (including interfering user signal)</p> <p>While Align Now, RF is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.</p> <p>This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the :ABORt command.</p> <p>Successful completion clears the Error Conditions “Align skipped: 50 MHz interference” and “Align skipped: 4800 MHz interference” and the Error Conditions “Align RF failed” and “Align Now, RF required”, and clears bits 3, 11, and 12 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.</p> <p>A failure encountered during alignment will generate the Error Condition message “Align RF failed” and set bit 3 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.</p> <p>An interfering user signal will result in bits 11 and 12 to be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register to indicate Align Now, RF is required.</p> <p>An interfering user supplied signal will result in the instrument requiring an Align Now, RF with the interfering signal removed.</p>
Couplings	<p>Initializes the time for the Last Align Now, RF Time.</p> <p>Records the temperature for the Last Align Now, RF Temperature.</p>
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Bits 11, 12, or 14 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### External Mixer

Immediately executes an alignment of the External Mixer which is plugged into the USB port. The instrument stops any measurement currently underway, performs the alignment, then restarts the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key). As this alignment calibrates the LO power to the mixer, this is considered an LO alignment; and failure is classified as an LO alignment failure.

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:EMIXer?) will invoke the alignment of the External Mixer and return a success or failure value.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Align Now</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	<p>:CALibration:EMIXer</p> <p>:CALibration:EMIXer?</p>
Example	:CAL:EMIX

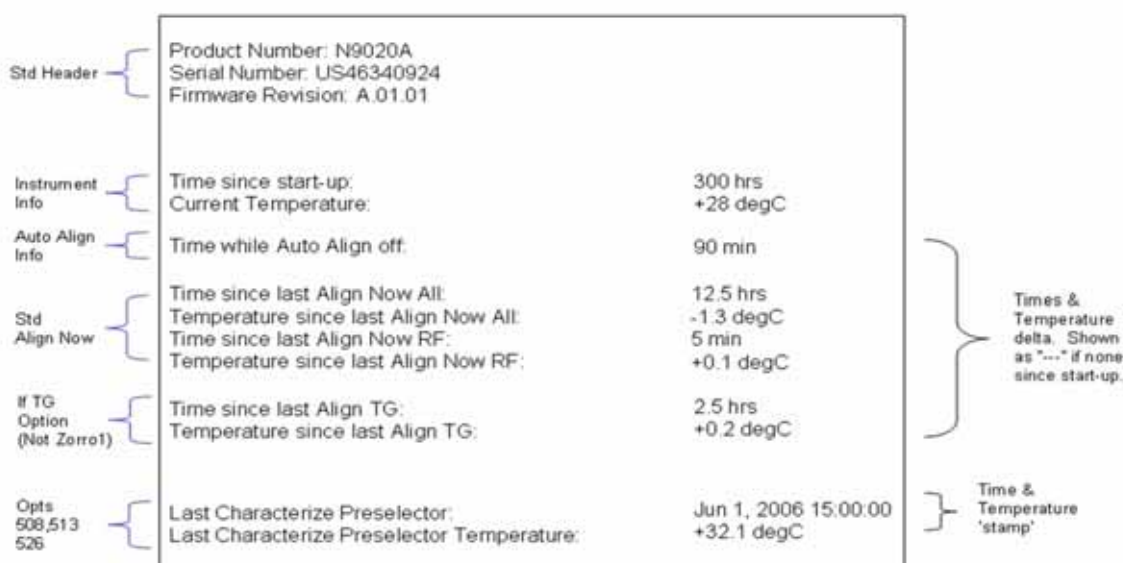
Notes	<p>:CAL:EMIX? returns 0 if successful</p> <p>:CAL:EMIX? returns 1 if failed</p> <p>While Align Now, Ext Mix is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.</p> <p>This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the :ABORT command.</p> <p>A failure encountered during alignment will generate the Error Condition message “Align LO failed” and set bit 5 in the Status Questionable Calibration register. Successful completion will clear the “Align LO failed” message and bit 5 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.</p>
Dependencies	This key does not appear unless option EXM is present and is grayed out unless a USB mixer is plugged in to the USB.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Bit3 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Failure register.
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Show Alignment Statistics

Shows alignment information you can use to ensure that the instrument is operating in a specific manner. The Show Alignment Statistics screen is where you can view time and temperature information.

Values which are displayed are only updated when the Show Alignment Statistics screen is invoked, they are not updated while the Show Alignment Statistics screen is being displayed. The remote commands which access this information obtain current values.

An example of the Show Alignment Statistics screen would be similar to:



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A successful Align Now, RF will set the Last Align RF temperature to the current temperature, and reset the Last Align RF time. A successful Align Now, All or Align Now, All but RF will set the Last Align Now All temperature to the current temperature, and reset the Last Align Now All time. A successful Align Now, All will also reset the Last Align RF items if the RF portion of the Align Now succeeded.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments</b>
Mode	All
Notes	The values displayed on the screen are only updated upon entry to the screen and not updated while the screen is being displayed.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PON:TIME?
Example	:SYST:PON:TIME?
Notes	Value is the time since the most recent start-up in seconds.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TEMPerature:CURRent?
Example	:CAL:TEMP:CURR?
Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade. Value is invalid if using default alignment data (Align Now, All required)
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TIME:LALL?
Example	:CAL:TIME:LALL?
Notes	Value is the elapsed time, in seconds, since the last successful Align Now, All or Align Now, All but RF was executed.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TEMPerature:LALL?
Example	:CAL:TEMP:LALL?
Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the last successful Align Now, All or Align Now, All but RF was executed.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TIME:LRF?
Example	:CAL:TIME:LRF?
Notes	Value is the elapsed time, in seconds, since the last successful Align Now, RF was executed, either individually or as a component of Align Now, All.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TEMPerature:LRF?
Example	:CAL:TEMP:LRF?
Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the last successful Align Now, RF was executed, either individually or as a component of Align Now, All.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TIME:SOURce:LALL?
Example	:CAL:TIME:SOUR:LALL?
Notes	Value is the date and time of the last successful Align Now, Source was performed on the instrument. Returns NaN if no Align Now, Source has ever been performed on the instrument.
State Saved	No

System Functions  
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Initial S/W Revision	A.05.00
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Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TEMPerature:SOURce: LALL?
Example	:CAL:TEMP:SOUR:LALL?
Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the last successful was performed on the instrument.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.05.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TIME:LPreselector?
Example	:CAL:TIME:LPR?
Notes	Value is the date and time the last successful Characterize Preselector was executed. The date is separated from the time by a space character. Returns "" if no Characterize Preselector has ever been performed on the instrument.
Dependencies	In models that do not include preselectors, this command is not enabled and any attempt to set or query will yield an error.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TEMPerature:LPreselector?
Example	:CAL:TEMP:LPR?
Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the last successful Characterize Preselector was executed.
Dependencies	In models that do not include preselectors, this command is not enabled and any attempt to set or query will yield an error.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:AUTO:TIME:OFF?
Example	:CAL:AUTO:TIME:OFF?
Notes	Value is the elapsed time, in seconds, since Auto Align has been set to Off or Off with Alert. The value is 0 if Auto Align is ALL or NORF.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TIME:RFPSector:LCONducted?
Example	:CAL:TIME:RFPS:LCON?
State Saved	No
Restriction and Notes	Values are the date and time the last successful Align Now, 20 Hz – 30 MHz was executed. The date is separated from the time by a semi-colon character.

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TEMPerature:RFPSector:LCONducted?
Example	:CAL:TEMP:RFPS:LCON?
State Saved	No
Restriction and Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the last successful Align Now, 20 Hz – 30 MHz was executed.

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TIME:RFPSector:LRADiated?
Example	:CAL:TIME:RFPS:LRAD?
State Saved	No
Restriction and Notes	Value is the date and time the last successful Align Now, 30 MHz – 3.6 GHz was executed. The date is separated from the time by a semi-colon character.

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:TEMPerature:RFPSector:LRADiated?
Example	:CAL:TEMP:RFPS:LRAD?

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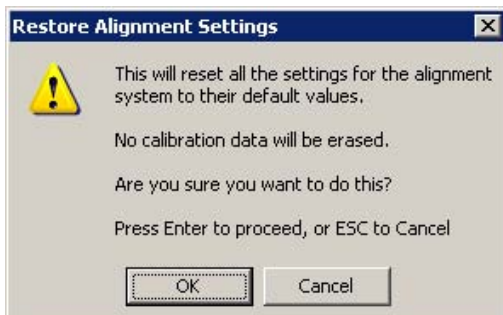
State Saved	No
Restriction and Notes	Value is in degrees Centigrade at which the last successful Align Now, 30 MHz – 3.6 GHz was executed.

Key Path	<b>Visual annotation in the Show Alignment Statistics screen</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RFPSelector:SCHeduler:TIME:NEXT? This query returns data using the following format “YYYY/MM/DD; HH:MM:SS”
Example	:CAL:RFPS:SCH:TIME:NEXT?
State Saved	No
Restriction and Notes	The next run time will be updated based on the start date/time and recurrence set by the users. “date” is representation of the date the task will run in the form of “YYYY/MM/DD” where: YYYY is the four digit representation of year. (for example, 2009) MM is the two digit representation of month. (for example, 01 to 12) DD is the two digit representation of the day. (for example, 01 to 28, 29, 30 or 31 depending on the month and year) “time” is a representation of the time of day the task will run in the form of “HH:MM:SS” where: HH is the two digit representation of the hour in 24 hour format MM is the two digit representation of minute SS is the two digit representation of seconds For model N9038A only.

### Restore Align Defaults

Initializes the alignment user interface settings, not alignment data, to the factory default values. Align Now, All must be executed if the value of the Timebase DAC results in a change.

For front panel operation, you are prompted to confirm action before setting the alignment parameters to factory defaults:



The parameters affected are:

Parameter	Setting
Timebase DAC	Calibrated
Timebase DAC setting	Calibrated value
Auto Align State	Normal (if the instrument is not operating with default alignment data, Off otherwise)
Auto Align All but RF	Off
Auto Align Alert	Time & Temperature

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments</b>
Mode	All
Example	:SYST:DEF ALIG
Notes	Alignment processing that results as the transition to Auto Alignment Normal will be executed sequentially; thus *OPC? or *WAI will wait until the alignment processing is complete.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Backup or Restore Align Data...

Opens the utility for backing-up or restoring the alignment data.

Alignment data for the instrument resides on the hard drive in a database. Agilent uses high quality hard drives; however it is highly recommended the alignment data be backed-up to storage outside of the instrument. Additionally, for customers who use multiple CPU Assemblies or multiple disk drives, the alignment that pertains to the instrument must be transferred to the resident hard drive after a CPU or hard drive is replaced. This utility facilitates backing-up and restoring the alignment data.

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**NOTE** This utility allows the operator to navigate to any location of the Windows file system. It is intended that the operator use a USB memory device or Mapped Network Drive to back up the alignment data to storage outside of the instrument.

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Key Path	<b>System, Alignments</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

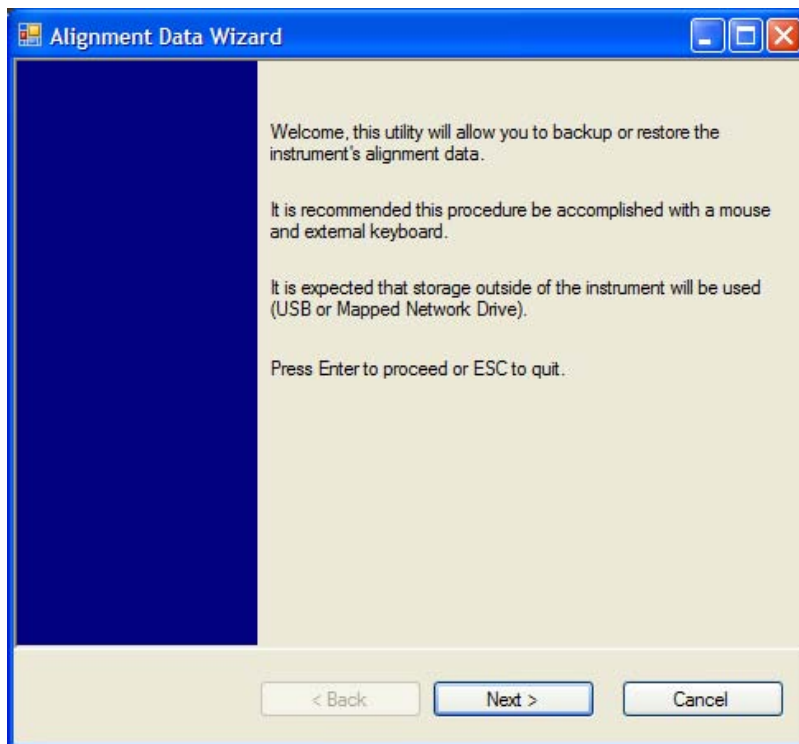
Key Path	<b>System, Alignments</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:DATA:DEfAult

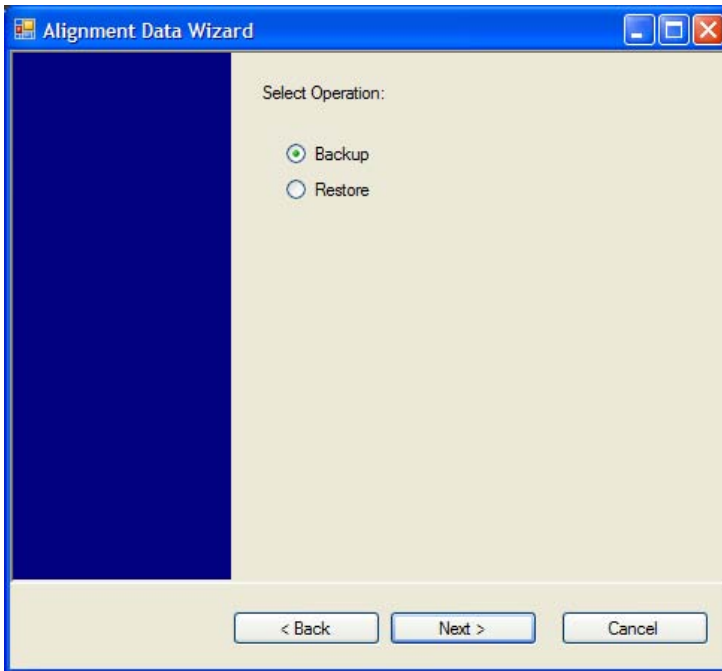
Example	:CAL:DATA:DEF
Couplings	Sets Auto Align to Off. Sets bit 14 in the Status Questionable Calibration register. The Error Condition message “Align Now, All required” is generated.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Alignment Data Wizard

The Backup or Restore Alignment Data wizard will guide you through the operation of backing-up or restoring the alignment data.

The following dialogue boxes operate without a mouse or external keyboard when you use the default file names.

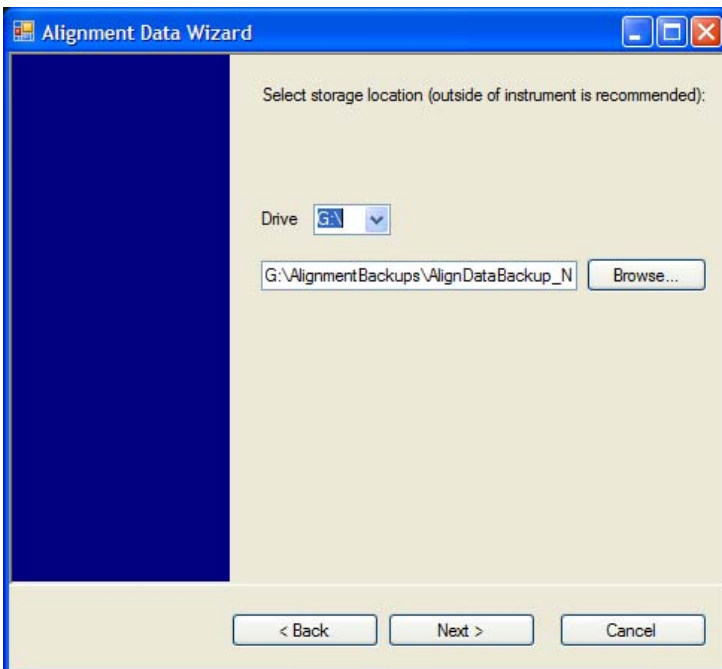




The backup screen will indicate the approximate amount of space required to contain the backup file.

The default file name will be AlignDataBackup\_<model number>\_<serial number>\_<date in YYYYMMDDHHMMSS>.bak.

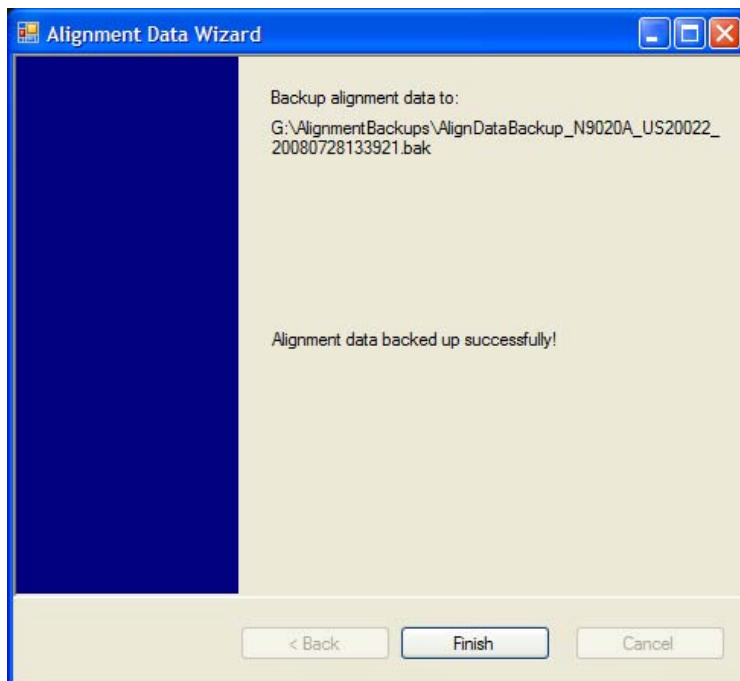
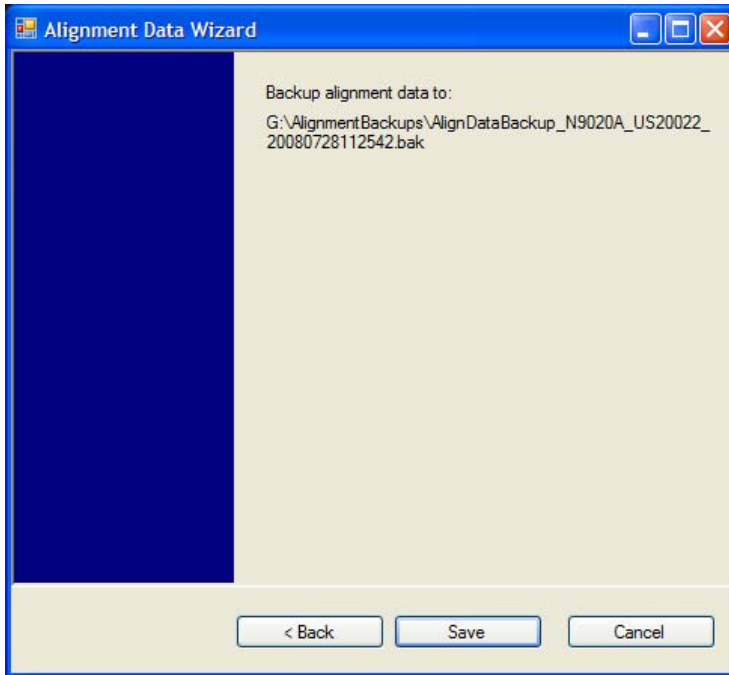
For the N9030A the default backup location will be the internal F: drive which is a solid-state memory device located internally on the instrument.



## System Functions

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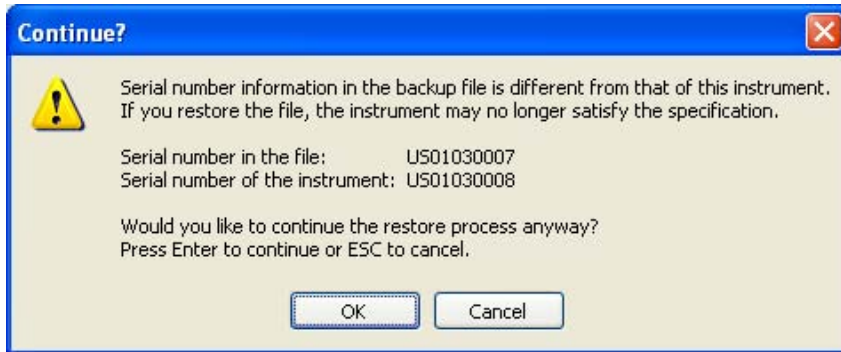
Changing the drive letter will also modify the path displayed in the box below. When this step is first loaded, the drive drop-down is populated with connected drives which provide the user with write access. If there are many unreachable network drives connected to the instrument, this step can take a few seconds. If a USB drive is present, it will be selected by default. The path defaults to the AlignmentBackups folder, and a filename will be automatically created in the form of AlignDataBackup\_<model>\_<serial number>\_<date><time>. When the "Next >" button is pressed, the user will be prompted to create a new folder if the chosen path does not yet exist.



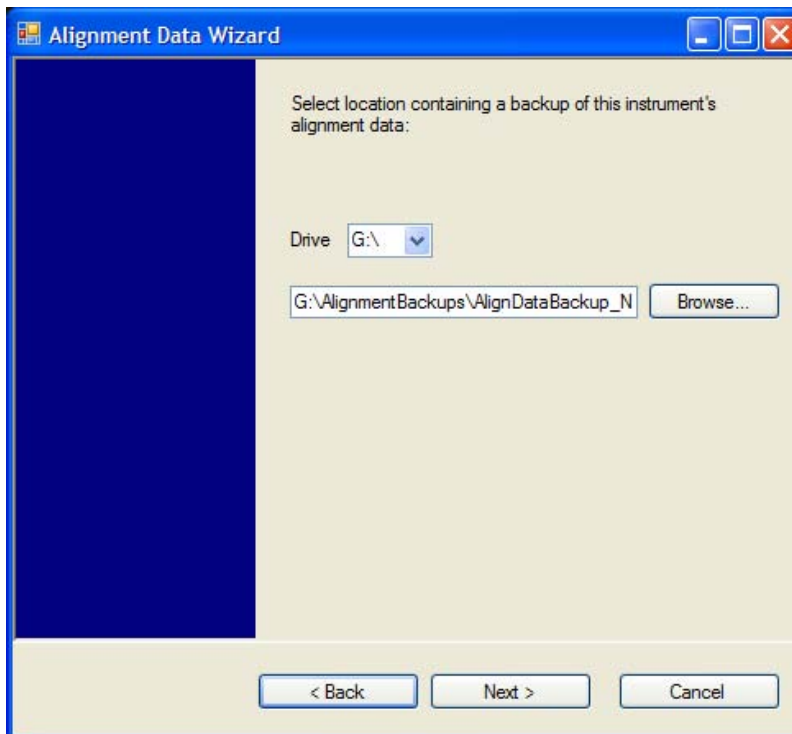


The restore operation will check the validity of the restore file using the database's built-in file validation. If the restore file is corrupt, the existing alignment data will remain in use.

If the serial number information in the backup file being restored is different from that of the instrument, the following message appears (the serial number shown are examples):

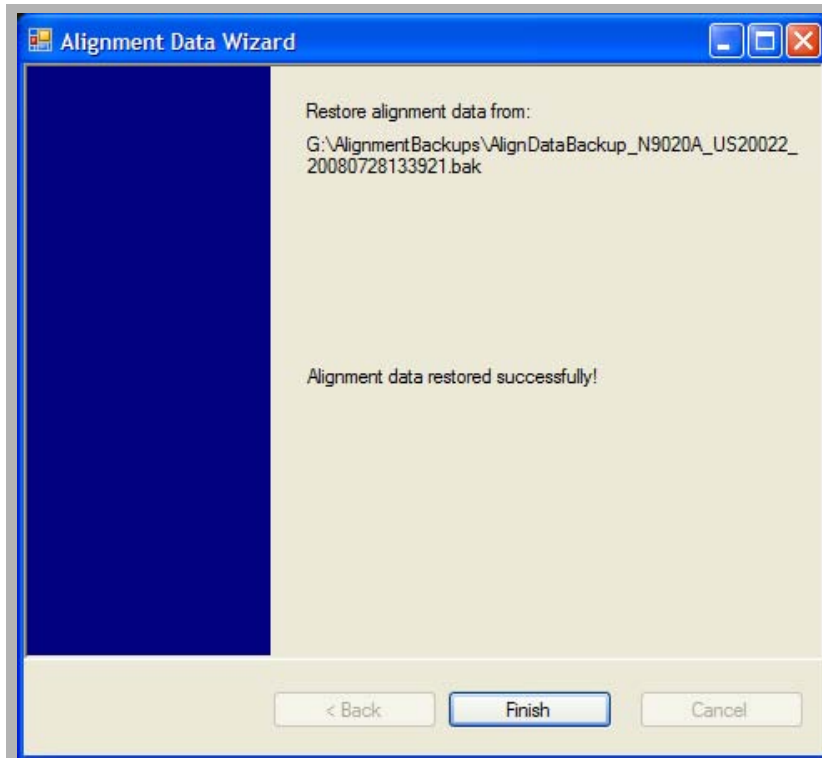
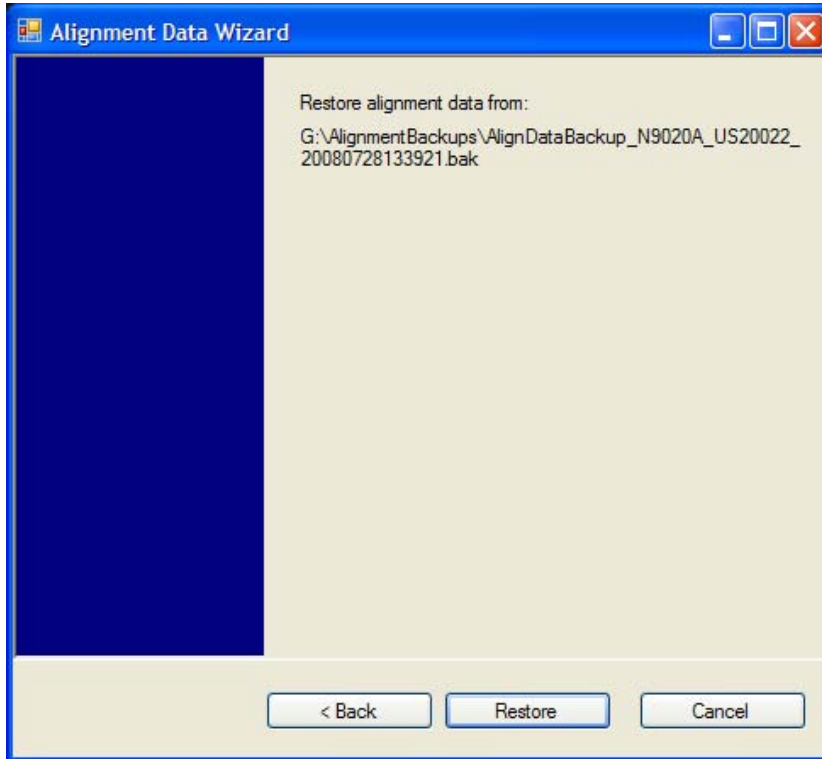


For the N9030A, the default restore location will be the internal F: drive which is a solid-state memory device located internally on the instrument. The default restore file will be the most recent file that matches the default backup file name format: AlignDataBackup\_N9030A\_<serial number>\_<date>.bak



Changing the drive letter will also modify the path displayed in the box below. When this step is first loaded, the drive drop-down is populated with connected drives which provide the user with read access. The path defaults to the AlignBackups folder. The most recent \*.bak file in the folder will also be selected by default.

System Functions  
System



### Perform Backup (Remote Command Only)

Invokes an alignment data backup operation to the provided Folder.

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**NOTE** It is recommended that the Folder provided is outside of the instrument (USB or Mapped Network Drive).

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<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:DATA:BACKup <filename>
Example	:CAL:DATA:BACK "F:\AlignDataBackup_N9020A_US00000001_2008140100.bak"
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Perform Restore (Remote Command Only)

Invokes an alignment data restore operation from the provided filename.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:DATA:RESTore <filename>
Example	:CAL:DATA:REST "F:\ AlignDataBackup_N9020A_US00000001_2008140100.bak "
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Advanced

Accesses alignment processes that are immediate action operations that perform operations that run until complete. Advanced alignments are performed on an irregular basis, or require additional operator interaction

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Characterize Preselector

The Preselector tuning curve drifts over temperature and time. Recognize that the Amplitude, Presel Center function adjusts the preselector for accurate amplitude measurements at an individual frequency. Characterize Preselector improves the amplitude accuracy by ensuring the Preselector is approximately centered at all frequencies without the use of the Amplitude, Presel Center function. Characterize Preselector can be useful in situations where absolute amplitude accuracy is not of utmost importance, and the throughput savings or convenience of not performing a Presel Center is desired. Presel Center is required prior to any measurement for best (and warranted) amplitude accuracy.

Agilent recommends that the Characterize Preselector operation be performed yearly as part of any calibration, but performing this operation every three months can be worthwhile.

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Characterize Preselector immediately executes a characterization of the Preselector, which is a YIG-tuned filter (YTF). The instrument stops any measurement currently underway, performs the characterization, then restarts the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key).

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:YTF?) will invoke the alignment of the YTF subsystem and return a success or failure value.

A failure encountered during alignment will generate the Error Condition message “Characterize Preselector failure” and set bit 3 in the STATus:QUESTionable:CALibration:EXTended:FAILure status register. Successful completion of Characterize Preselector will clear this Condition. It will also begin the elapsed time counter for Last Characterize Preselector Time, and capture the Last Characterize Preselector Temperature.

The last Characterize Preselector Time and Temperature survives across the power cycle as this operation is performed infrequently.

---

**NOTE** The Characterize Preselector function can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front-panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the :ABORT SCPI command. None of the new characterization data is then used. However, since the old characterization data is purged at the beginning of the characterization, you now have an uncharacterized preselector. You should re-execute this function and allow it to finish before making any further preselected measurements.

---

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Advanced</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:YTF :CALibration:YTF?
Example	:CAL:YTF

Notes	<p>:CALibration:YTF? returns 0 if successful</p> <p>:CALibration:YTF? returns 1 if failed (including interfering user signal)</p> <p>While Advanced, Characterize Preselector is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.</p> <p>This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the :ABORt command.</p> <p>Successful completion will clear bit 9 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.</p> <p>A failure encountered during alignment will generate the Error Condition message “Characterize Preselector failed” and set bit 9 in the Status Questionable Calibration register.</p> <p>For Options that support frequencies &gt; 3.6 GHz only.</p>
Dependencies	This key does not appear in models that do not contain preselectors. In these models the SCPI command is accepted without error but no action is taken.
Couplings	<p>Initializes the time for the Last Characterize Preselector Time.</p> <p>Records the temperature for the Last Characterize Preselector Temperature.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Timebase DAC

Allows control of the internal 10 MHz reference oscillator timebase. This may be used to adjust for minor frequency alignment between the signal and the internal frequency reference. This adjustment has no effect if the instrument is operating with an External Frequency Reference.

If the value of the Timebase DAC changes (by switching to Calibrated from User with User set to a different value, or in User with a new value entered) an alignment may be necessary. The alignment system will take appropriate action; which will either invoke an alignment or cause an Alert.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:MODE CALibrated USER :CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:MODE?
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE CAL
Notes	<p>If the value of the timebase is changed the alignment system automatically performs an alignment or alerts that an alignment is due.</p> <p>If the value of the timebase is changed the alignment system automatically performs an alignment or alerts that an alignment is due.</p>
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to CALibrated on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.

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State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Calibrated**

Sets the Timebase DAC to the value established during factory or field calibration. The value displayed on the menu key is the calibrated value.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Timebase DAC</b>
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE CAL
Readback Text	[xxx] < where xxx is the calibrated value
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**User**

Allows setting the Timebase DAC to a value other than the value established during the factory or field calibration. The value displayed on the menu key is the calibrated value.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Timebase DAC</b>
Mode	All
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE USER
Readback Text	xxx < where xxx is the Timebase DAC setting
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, Timebase DAC</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:FINE <integer> :CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:FINE?
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:FINE 8191
Notes	If the value of the timebase is changed the alignment system automatically performs an alignment or alerts that an alignment is due.
Couplings	Setting :CAL:FREQ:REF:FINE sets :CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE USER
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to the factory setting on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Min	0
Max	16383

Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:COARse ESA hardware contained two DAC controls for the Timebase. In X-Series the command :CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:FINE is the method for adjusting the timebase. The :COARse command is provided as an alias to :FINE.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:COARse <integer> :CALibration:FREQuency:REFerence:COARse?
Example	:CAL:FREQ:REF:COAR 8191
Notes	This is an alias for CAL:FREQ:REF:FINE any change to COARse is reflected in FINE and vice-versa. See CAL:FREQ:REF:FINE for description of functionality.
Couplings	Setting :CAL:FREQ:REF:COAR sets :CAL:FREQ:REF:MODE USER
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## RF Preselector

This menu and all of its submenus are only available in models with the RF Preselector, such as the N9038A.

### Align Now, 20 Hz to 30 MHz

Immediately executes an alignment of the receiver subsystem. The receiver will stop any measurement currently underway, perform the alignment, and then restart the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key).

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:RFPreselector:CONDUCTed?) will invoke the alignment of the RF Preselector on Conducted Band and return a success or failure value. Successful completion will clear the “Align 20 Hz to 30 MHz required” Error Condition, and clear the bit 1 in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register. The elapsed time counter will begin for Last Align Now, Conducted Time, and the temperature is captured for the Last Align Now, Conducted Temperature. The alignment can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front-panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the :ABORt SCPI command. When this occurs, the Error Condition “Align 20 Hz to 30 MHz required” is set because new alignment data may be employed for an individual subsystem, but not a cohesive set of data for all subsystems.

The “Align 20 Hz to 30 MHz required” Error Condition will appear when this alignment has expired. User is now responsible to perform the Align Now, 20 Hz to 30 MHz in order to keep the receiver in warranted operation. This alignment can only be performed by user as it is not part of the Auto Align process.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Align Now</b>
Mode	All

Remote Command	:CALibration:RFPSelector:CONDUCTed :CALibration:RFPSelector:CONDUCTed?
Example	:CAL:RFPS:COND
Notes	:CALibration:RFPSelector:CONDUCTed? Return 0 if successful :CALibration:RFPSelector:CONDUCTed? Return 1 if failed  When Align 20 Hz to 30 MHz is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.  This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the :ABORT command. Successful completion will clear bit 1 in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register and bit 0 in Status Questionable Calibration Extended Failure register.  A failure encountered during alignment will set the Error Condition “20 Hz to 30 MHz Alignment Failure” and set both bit 1 in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register and bit 9 in Status Questionable Calibration register.  For model N9038A only.
Dependencies	This key does not appear in other than N9038A models, setting or querying the SCPI will generate an error.
Couplings	Initializes the time for the Last Align Conducted Now, Conducted Time. Records the temperature for the Last Align Conducted Now, Conducted Temperature.
Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Bit 8 or 9 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register. Bit 1 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register. Bit 0 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Failure register.
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Align Now, 30 MHz to 3.6 GHz

Immediately executes an alignment of the receiver subsystem. The receiver will stop any measurement currently underway, perform the alignment, and then restart the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key).

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:RFPSelector:RADiated?) will invoke the alignment of the RF Preselector on Radiated Band and return a success or failure value. Successful completion will clear the “Align 30 MHz to 3.6 GHz required” Error Condition, and clear the bit 2 in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register. The elapsed time counter will begin for Last Align Now, Radiated Time, and the temperature is captured for the Last Align Now, Radiated Temperature. The alignment can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front-panel key or



remotely with Device Clear followed by the :ABORt SCPI command. When this occurs, the Error Condition “Align 30 MHz to 3.6 GHz required” is set because new alignment data may be employed for an individual subsystem, but not a cohesive set of data for all subsystems.

The “Align 30 MHz to 3.6 GHz required” Error Condition will appear when this alignment has expired. User is now responsible to perform the Align Now, 30 MHz to 3.6 GHz in order to keep the receiver in warranted operation. This alignment can only be performed by user as it is not part of the Auto Align process.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Align Now</b>
Mode	All
Remote Command	:CALibration:RFPSelector:RADiated :CALibration:RFPSelector:RADiated?
Example	:CAL:RFPS:RAD
Notes	:CALibration:RFPSelector:RADiated? Return 0 if successful :CALibration:RFPSelector:RADiated? Return 1 if failed  When Align 30 MHz to 3.6 GHz is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.  This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the :ABORt command. Successful completion will clear bit 2 in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register and bit 1 in Status Questionable Calibration Extended Failure register.  A failure encountered during alignment will set the Error Condition “30 MHz to 3.6 GHz Alignment Failure” and set both bit 2 in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register and bit 9 in Status Questionable Calibration register.  For model N9038A only.
Dependencies	This key does not appear in other than N9038A models, setting or querying the SCPI will generate an error.
Couplings	Initializes the time for the Last Align Radiated Now, Radiated Time. Records the temperature for the Last Align Radiated Now, Radiated Temperature.
Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	Bit 8 or 9 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register. Bit 2 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register. Bit 1 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Failure register.
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Align Now, 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz

Immediately executes an alignment of the receiver subsystem. The receiver will stop any measurement currently underway, perform the alignment, and then restart the measurement from the beginning (similar to pressing the Restart key).

The query form of the remote commands (:CALibration:RFPSelector:FULL?) will invoke the alignment of the RF Preselector on both Conducted and Radiated Band and return a success or failure value. Successful completion will clear the “Align 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz required” Error Condition, and clear the bit 1 and bit 2 in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register. The elapsed time counter will begin for Last Align Now, Conducted Time and Last Align Now Radiated Time and the temperature is captured for Last Align Now, Conducted Temperature and Last Align Now, Radiated Temperature. The alignment can be interrupted by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front-panel key or remotely with Device Clear followed by the :ABORt SCPI command. When this occurs, the Error Condition “Align 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz required” is set because new alignment data may be employed for an individual subsystem, but not a cohesive set of data for all subsystems.

The “Align 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz required” Error Condition will appear when this alignment has expired. User is now responsible to perform the Align Now, 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz in order to keep the receiver in warranted operation. This alignment can only be performed by user as it is not part of the Auto Align process.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Align Now</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RFPSelector:FULL :CALibration:RFPSelector:FULL?
Example	:CAL:RFPS:FULL
Notes	:CALibration:RFPSelector:FULL? Return 0 if successful :CALibration:RFPSelector:FULL? Return 1 if failed  When Align 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz is performing the alignment, bit 0 in the Status Operation register is set. Completion, or termination, will clear bit 0 in the Status Operation register.  This command is sequential; it must complete before further SCPI commands are processed. Interrupting the alignment from remote is accomplished by invoking Device Clear followed by the :ABORt command. Successful completion will clear bit 1, bit 2 in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register and bit 0, bit 1 in Status Questionable Calibration Extended Failure register.  A failure encountered during alignment will set the Error Condition “20 Hz to 3.6 GHz Alignment Failure” and set bit1, bit 2 in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register and bit 9 in Status Questionable Calibration register.  For model N9038A only.
Dependencies	This key does not appear in other than N9038A models, setting or querying the SCPI will generate an error.

Couplings	<p>Initializes the time for the Last Align Conducted Now, Conducted Time.</p> <p>Initializes the time for the Last Align Radiated Now, Radiated Time.</p> <p>Records the temperature for the Last Align Conducted Now, Conducted Temperature.</p> <p>Records the temperature for the Last Align Radiated Now, Radiated Temperature.</p>
Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	<p>Bit 8 or 9 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration register.</p> <p>Bit 1 and 2 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Needed register.</p> <p>Bit 0 and 1 may be set in the Status Questionable Calibration Extended Failure register.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Alert

Setting Alert to ON/OFF will enable/disable the display of RF Preselector alignment required message on the status line. The instrument will power up with Alert On mode.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RFPreselector:ALERT ON OFF 0 1 :CALibration:RFPreselector:ALERT?
Example	:CAL:RFPS:ALER OFF
Notes	<p>For model N9038A only.</p> <p>Error Condition will be generated when the alert is On and any of the RF Preselector alignments has expired.</p>
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset, but is set to ON on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Schedule Setup

To schedule a task to run automatically at the background based on the recurrence and time set in the scheduler. Make sure that the Instrument’s local time is accurate as the Scheduler relies on this information to execute the task.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

## System Functions

### System

#### Task

There is Task 1 to 3 to be selected for the scheduler to run. Task 1 is the 20 Hz to 30 MHz alignment, Task 2 is the 30 MHz to 3.6 GHz alignment and Task 3 is the 20 Hz to 3.6 GHz alignment.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Schedule Setup</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RFPreselector:SCHeduler:TASK T1   T2   T3 :CALibration:RFPreselector:SCHeduler:TASK?
Example	:CAL:RFPS:SCH:TASK T1
Notes	Changing the task will not reset the Scheduler time and the alignment is based on the current scheduled configuration to occur. For model N9038A only.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to T3 on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Range	Task 1   Task 2   Task 3
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

#### Date/Time

Configure the scheduler to run a task starting from this date and time. The date and time rely on the instrument’s local time to execute a scheduled task. The date is based on the format “YYYY/MM/DD” and the time is based on a 24 hour clock.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Schedule Setup</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RFPreselector:SCHeduler:TIME:START "date", "time" :CALibration:RFPreselector:SCHeduler:TIME:START? This query returns data using the following format "YYYY/MM/DD; HH:MM:SS"
Example	:CAL:RFPS:SCH:TIME:STAR "2009/8/20","12:00:00"

Notes	<p>“date” is representation of the date the task will run in the form of “YYYY/MM/DD” where:</p> <p>YYYY is the four digit representation of year. (for example, 2009)</p> <p>MM is the two digit representation of month. (for example, 01 to 12)</p> <p>DD is the two digit representation of the day. (for example, 01 to 28, 29, 30 or 31 depending on the month and year)</p> <p>“time” is a representation of the time of day the task will run in the form of “HH:MM:SS” where:</p> <p>HH is the two digit representation of the hour in 24 hour format</p> <p>MM is the two digit representation of minute</p> <p>SS is the two digit representation of seconds</p> <p>For model N9038A only.</p>
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to Current date and 00:00:00 on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Date

Configure the date of the scheduled task. The SCPI command to configure the date and time parameters of the scheduler is the same; however, they each have their own front panel control.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Schedule Setup, Date/Time</b>
Notes	See “Date/Time ” on page 252. For model N9038A only.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to Current date and 00:00:00 on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Time

Configure the time of the scheduled task. The SCPI command to configure the date and time parameters of the scheduler is the same; however, they each have their own front panel control.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Schedule Setup, Date/Time</b>
Notes	See “Date/Time ” on page 252 . For model N9038A only.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to Current date and 00:00:00 on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.

## System Functions System

State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Recurrence

Configure the scheduler to run the task recurrently on a scheduled date and time. You can schedule it to run daily, weekly or alternate weeks.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Schedule Setup</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RFPSelector:Scheduler:REcurrence DAY WEEK OFF  :CALibration:RFPSelector:Scheduler:REcurrence?
Example	:CAL:RFPS:SCH:REC DAY
Notes	For model N9038A only.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to OFF on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Range	DAY WEEK OFF
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Every N Weeks

Configure the scheduler to run the task on a day in every number of week’s duration.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Schedule Setup, Recurrence</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### N of Weeks

Set the number of week’s duration the scheduler will trigger a task.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Schedule Setup, Recurrence, Every N Weeks</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RFPSelector:Scheduler:REcurrence:WEEK <integer>  :CALibration:RFPSelector:Scheduler:REcurrence:WEEK?
Example	:CAL:RFPS:SCH:REC:WEEK 2
Notes	New scheduled date to run the alignment task will get updated when this parameter is changed. For model N9038A only.

Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to 1 on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Range	1–52
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Day

Set the Day of the Week the scheduler will run a scheduled task.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector, Schedule Setup, Recurrence, Every N Weeks</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RFPSelector:SCHeuler:RECurrence:DAY SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT :CALibration:RFPSelector:SCHeuler:RECurrence:DAY?
Example	:CAL:RFPS:SCH:REC:DAY SUN
Notes	For model N9038A only.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to SUN on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.
State Saved	No
Range	Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Scheduler

Setting the Scheduler to ON will trigger the execution of the scheduled task based on the recurrence and time set in the scheduler since the last successful of the specific alignment. A warning condition of “RF Preselector alignment scheduler is ON” will be appeared when the scheduler is set to ON. OFF will turn off the Scheduler from running any scheduled task.

Key Path	<b>System, Alignments, RF Preselector</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALibration:RFPSelector:SCHeuler:STATe ON OFF 0 1 :CALibration:RFPSelector:SCHeuler:STATe?
Example	:CAL:RFPS:SCH:STAT OFF
Notes	For model N9038A only.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to OFF on a “Restore System Defaults->Align”.

State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.00

### Restore Defaults

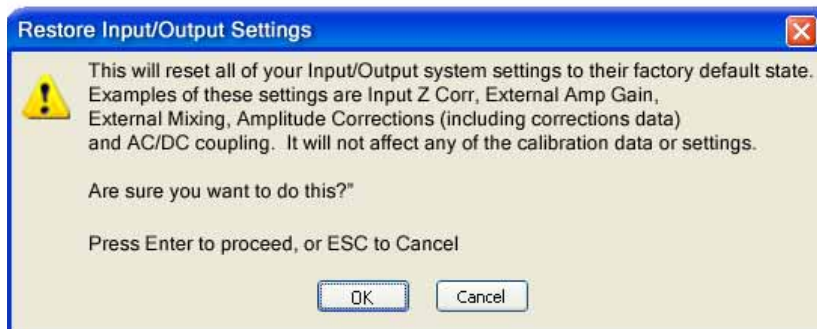
Provides incremental initialization of the system setting groups along with supporting a comprehensive reset of the entire instrument back to a factory default state. The menu selections are the groups of system settings and when one is selected, that particular group of system settings is reset back to their default values.

Key Path	<b>System</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:DEFault [ALL]   ALIGn   INPut   MISC   MODes   PON
Example	SYST:DEF
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Restore Input/Output Defaults

Causes the group of settings and data associated with Input/Output front-panel key to be a reset to their default values. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings, mode settings and does not cause a mode switch. .

Confirmation is required to restore the Input/Output setting. The confirmation dialog is:



Key Path	<b>System, Restore System Defaults</b>
Example	:SYST:DEF INP
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

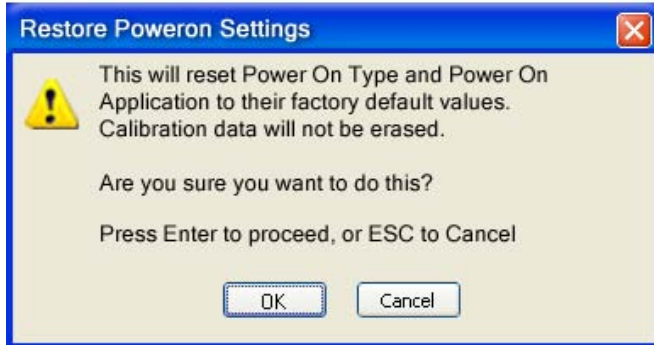
### Restore Power On Defaults

This selection causes the Power On settings to be a reset to their default value. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings, mode settings and does not cause a mode



switch. The Power On settings and their default values are Power On Type reset to Mode and Input/Output Defaults and Power On Application reset to whatever the factory set as its default value.

Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:



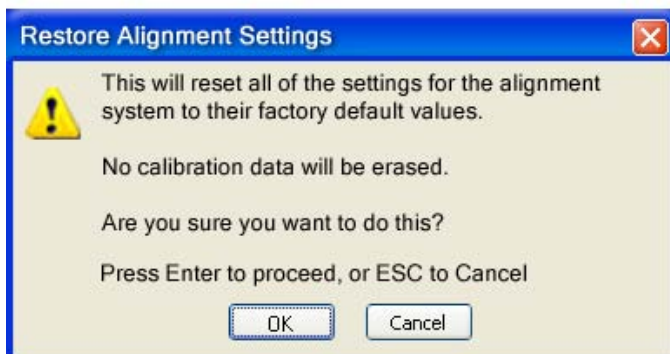
Key Path	<b>System, Restore System Defaults</b>
Example	:SYST:DEF PON
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Restore Align Defaults

This selection causes the Alignment system settings to be a reset to their default values. This does not affect any Alignment data stored in the system. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings, mode settings and does not cause a mode switch.

After performing this function, it may impact the auto-alignment time of the instrument until a new alignment baseline has been established.

Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:



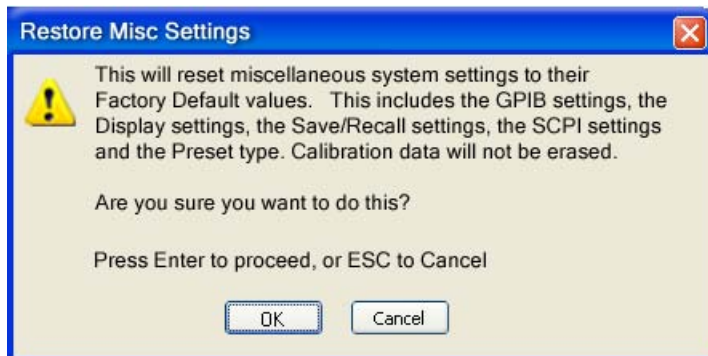
Key Path	<b>System, Restore System Defaults</b>
Example	:SYST:DEF ALIG
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Restore Misc Defaults

This selection causes miscellaneous system settings to be reset to their default values. With this reset, you lose the GPIB address and it is reset to 18, so this should be used with caution. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings, mode settings and does not cause a mode switch. This miscellaneous group contains the rest of the settings that have not been part of the other Restore System Defaults groups. The following table is a complete list of settings associated with this group:

Miscellaneous Setting	Default Value
Verbose SCPI	Off
GPIB Address	18
Auto File Name Number	000
Save Type	State
State Save To	Register 1
Screen Save To	SCREEN000.png
DISP:ENABLE	ON
Full Screen	Off
SCPI Telnet	ON
SCPI Socket	ON
SICL Server	ON
Display Intensity	100
Display Backlight	ON
Display Theme	TDColor
System Annotation	ON
The SYST:PRES:TYPE	MODE

Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:

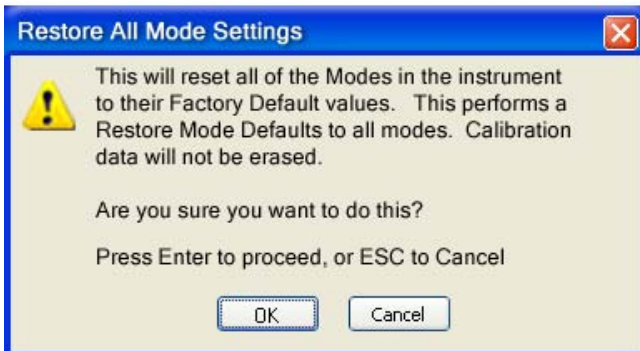


Key Path	<b>System, Restore System Defaults</b>
Example	:SYST:DEF MISC
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Restore Mode Defaults (All Modes)

This selection resets all of the modes in the instrument back to their default state just as a Restore Mode Defaults does and it switches the instrument to the power-on mode and causes the default measurement for the power-on mode to be active. This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any system settings, but it does affect the state of all modes and does cause a mode switch unless the instrument was already in the power-on mode.

Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:



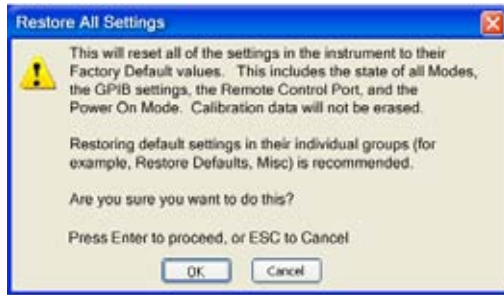
Key Path	<b>System, Restore System Defaults</b>
Example	:SYST:DEF MOD
Couplings	An All Mode will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted, mode switch to the power-on mode and activate the default measurement for the power-on mode.. It gets the mode to a consistent state with all of the default couplings set.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### All

This is the catastrophic function that does a comprehensive reset of ALL analyzer settings to their factory default values. It resets all of the system setting groups, causes a Restore Mode Defaults for all modes in the instrument, and switches back to the power-on mode. It does not affect the User Preset file or any user saved files.

System Functions  
**System**

Confirmation is required to restore the factory default values. The confirmation dialog is:



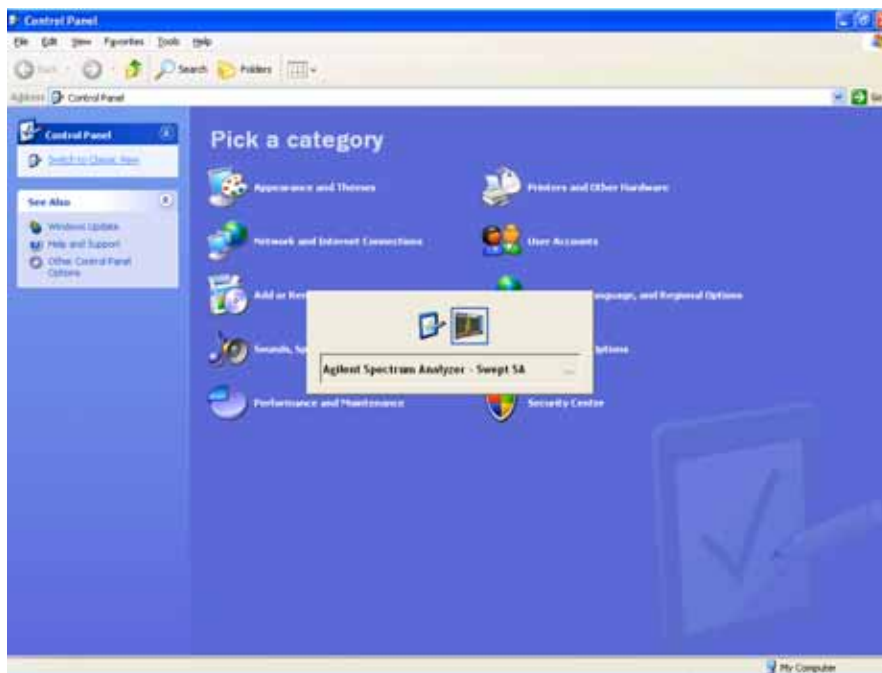
Key Path	<b>System, Restore System Defaults</b>
Example	:SYST:DEF ALL
Couplings	An All will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted and get all modes to a consistent state, so it is unnecessary to couple any settings.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Control Panel...**


Opens the Windows Control Panel. The Control Panel is used to configure certain elements of Windows that are not configured through the hardkey/softkey System menus.

The Control Panel is a separate Windows application, so to return to the analyzer once you are in the Control Panel, you may either:

Exit the Control Panel by clicking on the red X in the upper right hand corner, with a mouse





Or use Alt-Tab: press and hold the Alt  key and press and release the Tab key until the Analyzer logo is showing in the window in the center of the screen, as above, then release the Alt key.

Key Path	<b>System</b>
Notes	No remote command for this key.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Licensing...

Opens the license explorer.

For Help on this key, select Help in the menu bar at the top of the license explorer window.

Key Path	<b>System</b>
Notes	No equivalent remote command for this key.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA the SCPI command for displaying the Show Licenses screen is: :SYSTem:CONFIgure:LKEY:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:CONFIgure:LKEY:STATe?  There are no equivalent SCPI commands in the X-Series for displaying the License Explorer.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:LKEY <"OptionInfo">, <"LicenseInfo">
Example	SYST:LKEY "N9073A-1FP","027253AD27F83CDA5673A9BA5F427FDA5E4F25AEB1017638211AC9F60D9C639FE539735909C551DE0A91"
Notes	The <"OptionInfo"> contains the feature and the version. You must specify the feature but can omit the version. If you omit the version, the system regards it as the latest one, since the system knows which version is supported for each feature.  The <"LicenseInfo"> contains the signature, the expiration date, and serial number for transport if transportable. You must specify the signature, but you can omit the other information. If you omit the expiration date, the system regards it as permanent. If you omit the serial number, the system regards it as non-transportable. As a result, this supports reverse compatibility.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:LKEY:DELeTe <"OptionInfo">,<"LicenseInfo">
Example	SYST:LKEY:DEL "N9073A-1FP","027253AD27F83CDA5673A9BA5F427FDA5E4F25AEB1017638211AC9F60D9C639FE539735909C551DE0A91"

System Functions  
System

Notes	<p>The &lt;"OptionInfo"&gt; contains the feature and the version. You must specify the feature but can omit the version. If you omit the version, the system regards it as the latest one, if more than one version is installed.</p> <p>The &lt;"LicenseInfo"&gt; contains the signature, the expiration date, and whether or not be transportable. You must specify the signature, but you can omit the other information. If you omit the expiration date, the system regards it as permanent. If you omit the transportability, the system regards it as non-transportable. As a result, this supports reverse compatibility.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	: SYSTem: LKEY: LIST?
Notes	<p>Return Value:</p> <p>An &lt;arbitrary block data&gt; of all the installed instrument licenses.</p> <p>The format of each license is as follows.</p> <p>&lt;Feature&gt;,&lt;Version&gt;,&lt;Signature&gt;,&lt;Expiration Date&gt;,&lt;Serial Number for Transport&gt;</p> <p>Return Value Example:</p> <p>#3136</p> <p>N9073A-1FP,1.000,B043920A51CA</p> <p>N9060A-2FP,1.000,4D1D1164BE64</p> <p>N9020A-508,1.000,389BC042F920</p> <p>N9073A-1F1,1.000,5D71E9BA814C,13-aug-2005</p> <p>&lt;arbitrary block data&gt; is:</p> <p>#NMMM&lt;data&gt;</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>N is the number of digits that describes the number of MMM characters. For example if the data was 55 bytes, N would be 2.</p> <p>MMM would be the ASCII representation of the number of bytes. In the previous example, N would be 55.</p> <p>&lt;data&gt; ASCII contents of the data</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	: SYSTem: LKEY? <"OptionInfo">
Example	SYST:LKEY? "N9073A-1FP"

Notes	<p>The &lt;"OptionInfo"&gt; contains the feature and the version. You must specify the feature but can omit the version. If you omit the version, the system regards it as the latest one.</p> <p>Return Value:</p> <p>&lt;"LicenseInfo"&gt; if the license is valid, null otherwise.</p> <p>&lt;"LicenseInfo"&gt; contains the signature, the expiration date, and serial number if transportable.</p> <p>Return Value Example:</p> <p>"B043920A51CA"</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:HID?
Notes	Return value is the host ID as a string
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Security

Accesses capabilities for operating the instrument in a security controlled environment.

Key Path	<b>System</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## USB

The Windows operating system can be configured to disable write access to the USB ports for users who are in a secure environment where transferring data from the instrument is prohibited. This user interface is a convenient way for the customer to disable write access to USB.

Key Path	<b>System, Security</b>
Mode	All
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:SECurity:USB:WPRotect[:ENABLE] ON OFF 0 1 :SYSTem:SECurity:USB:WPRotect[:ENABLE]?
Example	:SYST:SEC:USB:WPR ON Will set USB ports to Read-only
Notes	When the USB ports are in Read-only mode then no data can be stored to USB, including the internal USB memory used for a back-up location for the calibration data.
Dependencies	This key is grayed-out unless the current user has administrator privileges.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset or any Restore System Defaults. An Agilent Recovery will set the USB to write protect OFF

## System Functions

### System

State Saved	No
Range	Read-Write Read only
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

#### Read-Write

Selection for allowing full read-write access to the USB ports.

Key Path	<b>System, Security, USB</b>
Example	:SYST:SEC:USB:WPR OFF      Will set USB ports to Read-Write
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

#### Read only

Selection for disabling write access to the USB ports.

Key Path	<b>System, Security, USB</b>
Example	:SYST:SEC:USB:WPR ON      Will set USB ports to Read only
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Diagnostics

### RF Preselector

This menu provides the ability to switch to the particular filter in the Conducted or Radiated Band in order to see the frequency response of the specific RF Preselector filter. The Conducted band has 13 fixed filters and Radiated band has 6 tunable filters and 1 fixed filter. The tunable filters will be characterized during the Factory Calibration test by executing the Characterize RF Preselector, All Bands button. Once after the filter is characterized, the amplitude correction for the RF Preselector path will be invalid and the receiver needs to go through the Factory Flatness calibration tests for the RF Preselector Path. The internal Calibrators for RF Preselector consists of DDS (Direct Digital Synthesizer) and Noise Source. The DDS operating range is from DC to 60 MHz whereas Noise Source is from 10 MHz to 4 GHz. Both the calibrators are used by the firmware to execute the RF Preselector System alignment to improve the amplitude variation of the RF Preselector path.

The Diagnostics key in the System menu gives you access to basic diagnostic capabilities of the instrument.

Key Path	<b>System</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Show Hardware Statistics

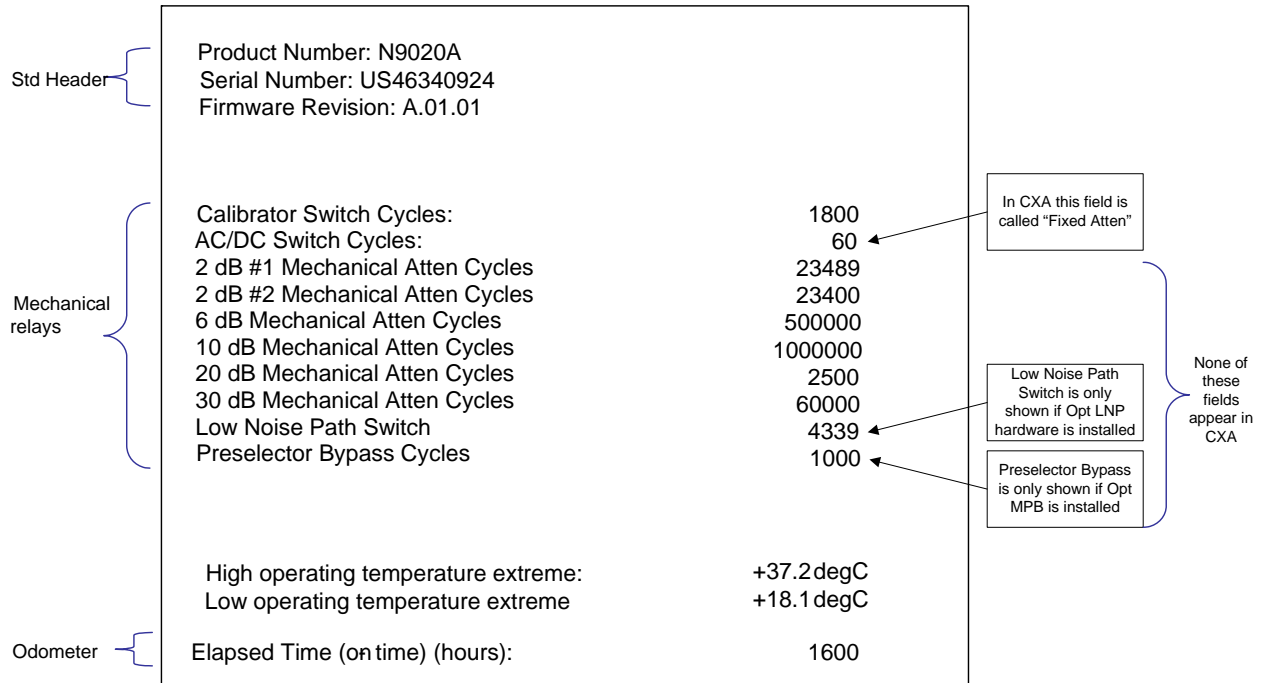
Provides a display of various hardware statistics. The statistics include the following:

- Mechanical relay cycles



- High and Low temperature extremes
- Elapsed time that the instrument has been powered-on (odometer)

The display should appear listing the statistics, product number, serial number, and firmware revision.



The data will be updated only when the Show Hardware Statistics menu key is pressed, it will not be updated while the screen is displayed.

The tabular data should be directly printable.

Key Path	System, Diagnostics
Mode	All
Notes	The values displayed on the screen are only updated upon entry to the screen and not updated while the screen is being displayed.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**SCPI for Show Hardware Statistics ( Remote Commands Only)**

Each of the hardware statistic items can be queried via SCPI.

- “Query the Mechanical Relay Cycle Count” on page 266
- “Query the Operating Temperature Extremes” on page 266
- “Query the Elapsed Time since 1st power on” on page 267

### Query the Mechanical Relay Cycle Count

Returns the count of mechanical relay cycles.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:MRELay:COUNT?
Example	:SYST:MREL:COUN?
Notes	<p>Query Only</p> <p>The return value is a comma separated list of the individual counts for each mechanical relay.</p> <p>The position of the relays in the list is:  “&lt;Cal Signal&gt;,&lt;AC/DC&gt;,&lt;2dB #1 Atten&gt;,&lt;2dB #2 Atten&gt;,&lt;6dB Atten&gt;,&lt;10dB Atten&gt;,&lt;20dB Atten&gt;,&lt;30dB Atten&gt;,&lt;Fixed Atten&gt;,&lt;Low Noise Path Switch&gt;,&lt;Presel Bypass&gt;”</p> <p>Items in the list not pertaining to your particular hardware configuration will return as -999 for those items.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00, A.04.00

### Query the Operating Temperature Extremes

Returns the low operating temperature extreme value. The value survives a power-cycle and is the temperature extreme encountered since the value was reset by the factory or service center.

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:TEMPerature:LEXTreme?
Example	:SYST:TEMP:LEXT?
Notes	Value is in degrees Celsius at which the lowest operating temperature has been recorded since 1st power-up.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:TEMPerature:HEXTreme?
Example	:SYST:TEMP:HEXT?
Notes	Value is in degrees Celsius at which the highest operating temperature has been recorded since 1st power-up.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

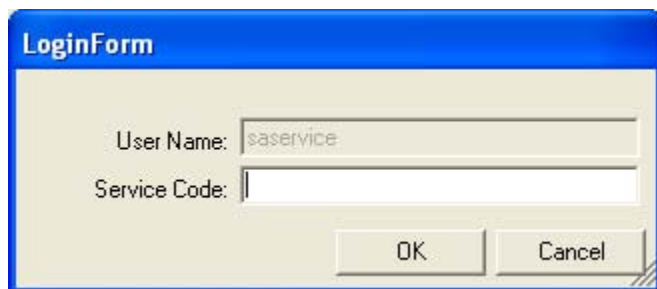
**Query the Elapsed Time since 1st power on**

Returns the elapsed on-time in minutes since 1<sup>st</sup> power-on.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PON:ETIMe?
Example	:SYST:PON:ETIM?
Notes	Query Only
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Advanced**

Accesses advanced diagnostic capabilities performed in the factory or under instructions from repair procedures. This menu key is only visible when the logged-in user is “saservice”. The first access to the Advanced Diagnostic Menu after invoking the instrument application will require an authentication, which is to enter the Service Code. Subsequent accesses to the Advanced Diagnostic Menu are unimpeded. The Authentication dialog looks like:



“OK” is the default key thus the Enter key is used to complete the entry. If invalid Service Code is entered authentication is not granted and you are provided the following dialog:



<b>Key Path</b>	<b>System, Diagnostics</b>
Notes	Password is required to access this menu.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

	<b>Agilent Converged</b>	<b>PSA</b>
IP Address	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:ADDRess <string> SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:ADDRess?	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN[:SELF]:IP <string> :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN[:SELF]:IP?

	Agilent Converged	PSA
Gateway	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DGATeway <string> SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:DGATeway?	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN[:SELF]:GATEway <string> :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN[:SELF]:GATEway?
Subnet Mask	SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk <string> SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SMASk?	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN[:SELF]:SUBNetmask <string> :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN[:SELF]:SUBNetmask?

## Service

Accesses capabilities performed in the factory or under instructions from repair procedures. This menu key is only visible when the logged-in user is “advanceduser” or “saservice”. The first access to the Service Menu after invoking the instrument application will require an authentication Service Code.

Key Path	<b>System</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Internet Explorer...

This key launches Microsoft Internet Explorer. A mouse and external keyboard are highly desired for using Internet Explorer. When Internet Explorer is running, close Internet Explorer to return focus to the Instrument Application (or use Alt-Tab).

Key Path	<b>System</b>
Mode	<b>All</b>
Notes	No equivalent remote command for this key.
Initial S/W Revision	A.05.01

## System Remote Commands (Remote Commands Only)

The commands in this section have no front panel key equivalent

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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## System Powerdown (Remote Command Only)

<b>Remote Command</b>	SYSTem:PDOWn [NORMAl   FORCE]
Notes	Shuts down the instrument in the normal way (NORMAl) or forced way (FORCE). In case there is another application with modified data pending for saving, the application prompt the user. The system waits until the user responds in the normal mode. It will go off after 20 seconds of wait in the force mode and all data will be lost.

### List installed Options (Remote Command Only)

Lists the installed options that pertain to the instrument (signal analyzer). .

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:OPTions?
Example	:SYST:OPT?
Notes	The return string is a comma separated list of the installed options. For example: "503,P03,PFR" :SYSTem:OPTions? and *OPT? are the same.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Lock the Front-panel keys (Remote Command Only)

Disables the instrument keyboard to prevent local input when the instrument is controlled remotely. Annunciation showing a "K" for 'Klock" (keyboard lock) alerts the local user that the keyboard is locked. Klock is similar to the GPIB Local Lockout function; namely that no front-panel keys are active with the exception of the Power Standby key. (The instrument is allowed to be turned-off if Klock is ON.) The Klock command is used in remote control situations where Local Lockout cannot be used.

Although primary intent of Klock is to lock-out the front panel, it will lock-out externally connected keyboards through USB. Klock has no effect on externally connected pointing devices (mice).

The front panel 'Local' key (Cancel/Esc) has no effect if Klock is ON.

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:KLOCK OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:KLOCK?
Example	:SYST:KLOC ON
Notes	Keyboard lock remains in effect until turned-off or the instrument is power-cycled
Preset	Initialized to OFF at startup, unaffected by Preset
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### List SCPI Commands (Remote Command Only)

Outputs a list of the valid SCPI commands for the currently selected Mode.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:HELP:HEADers?
Example	:SYST:HELP:HEAD?

Notes	The output is an IEEE Block format with each command separated with the New-Line character (hex 0x0A)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### SCPI Version Query (Remote Command Only)

Returns the SCPI version number with which the instrument complies. The SCPI industry standard changes regularly. This command indicates the version used when the instrument SCPI commands were defined.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:VERSion?
Example	:SYST:VERS?
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Date (Remote Command Only)

The recommended access to the Date, Time, and Time zone of the instrument is through the Windows native control (Control Panel or accessing the Task Bar). You may also access this information remotely, as shown in this command and Time (below).

Sets or queries the date in the instrument.

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:DATE "<year> , <month> , <day>" :SYSTem:DATE?
Example	:SYST:DATE "2006,05,26"
Notes	<year> is the four digit representation of year. (for example, 2006) <month> is the two digit representation of year. (for example. 01 to 12) <day> is the two digit representation of day. (for example, 01 to 28, 29, 30, or 31) depending on the month and year
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Time (Remote Command Only)

Sets or queries the time in the instrument.

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:TIME "<hour> , <minute> , <second>" :SYSTem:TIME?
Example	:SYST:TIME "13,05,26"

Notes	<hour> is the two digit representation of the hour in 24 hour format <minute> is the two digit representation of minute <second> is the two digit representation of second
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## I/O Config

Activates a menu for identifying and changing the I/O configuration for remote control.

Key Path	<b>System</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## GPIB

Activates a menu for configuring the GPIB I/O port.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## GPIB Address

Select the GPIB remote address.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, GPIB</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[1][:SELF]:ADDRESS <integer> :SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[1][:SELF]:ADDRESS?
Example	:SYST:COMM:GPIB:ADDR 17
Notes	Changing the Address on the GPIB port requires all further communication to use the new address.
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to 18 on a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No
Range	0 to 30
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## GPIB Controller

Sets the GPIB port into controller or device mode. In the normal state, GPIB controller is disabled, which allows the analyzer to be controlled by a remote computer. When GPIB Controller is enabled, the instrument can run software applications that use the instrument's computer as a GPIB controller; controlling devices connected to the instrument's GPIB port.

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**NOTE** When GPIB Controller is enabled, the analyzer application itself cannot be controlled over GPIB. In this case it can easily be controlled via LAN or USB. The GPIB port cannot be a controller and device at the same time. Only one controller can be active on the GPIB bus at any given time. If the analyzer is the controller, an external PC cannot be a controller.

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To control the instrument from the software that is performing GPIB controller operation, you can use an internal TCP/IP connection to the analyzer application. Use the address TCPIP0:localhost:inst0:INSTR to send SCPI commands to the analyzer application.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, GPIB</b>
Mode	All
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[1][:SELF]:CONTroller[:ENABle] ON OFF 0 1  :SYSTem:COMMunicate:GPIB[1][:SELF]:CONTroller[:ENABle]?
Example	:SYST:COMM:GPIB:CONT ON Will set GPIB port to Controller
Notes	When the instrument becomes the Controller bit 0 in the Standard Event Status Register is set (and when the instrument relinquishes Controller capability bit 0 is cleared in the Standard Event Status Register).
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to OFF on a "Restore System Defaults->Misc"
State Saved	No
Range	Disabled Enabled
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Disabled

Disables the GPIB Controller capability, this is the default (or normal) setting.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, GPIB, GPIB Controller</b>
Example	:SYST:COMM:GPIB:CONT OFF Will set GPIB port to Device
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Enabled

Enables the GPIB Controller capability.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, GPIB, GPIB Controller</b>
Example	:SYST:COMM:GPIB:CONT ON Will set GPIB port to Controller
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00



## SCPI LAN

Activates a menu for identifying and changing the SCPI over a LAN configuration. There are a number of different ways to send SCPI remote commands to the instrument over LAN. It can be a problem to have multiple users simultaneously accessing the instrument over the LAN. These keys limit that somewhat by disabling the telnet, socket, and/or SACL capability.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## SCPI Telnet

Turns the SCPI LAN telnet capability On or Off allowing you to limit SCPI access over LAN through telnet.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, SCPI LAN</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:TELNet:ENABle OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:TELNet:ENABle?
Example	:SYST:COMM:LAN:SCPI:TELN:ENAB OFF
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to ON with a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No
Range	On   Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## SCPI Socket

Turns the capability of establishing Socket LAN sessions On or Off. This allows you to limit SCPI access over LAN through socket sessions.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, SCPI LAN</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SOCKet:ENABle OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SOCKet:ENABle?
Example	:SYST:COMM:LAN:SCPI:SOCK:ENAB OFF
Preset	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to ON with a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No
Range	On   Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### SCPI Socket Control Port (Remote Command Only)

Returns the TCP/IP port number of the control socket associated with the SCPI socket session. This query enables you to obtain the unique port number to open when a device clear is to be sent to the instrument. Every time a connection is made to the SCPI socket, the instrument creates a peer control socket. The port number for this socket is random. The user must use this command to obtain the port number of the control socket. To force a device clear on this socket, open the port and send the string “DCL ” to the instrument.

If this SCPI command is sent to a non SCPI Socket interface, then 0 is returned.

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SOCKet:CONTRol?
Example	:SYST:COMM:LAN:SCPI:SOCK:CONT?
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset or “Restore System Defaults->Misc”.
State Saved	No
Range	0 to 65534
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### SICL Server

Turns the SICL server capability On or Off, enabling you to limit SCPI access over LAN through the SICL server. (SICL IEEE 488.2 protocol.)

Parameter	Description	Setting
Maximum Connections	The maximum number of connections that can be accessed simultaneously	5
Instrument Name	The name (same as the remote SICL address) of your analyzer	inst0
Instrument Logical Unit	The unique integer assigned to your analyzer when using SICL LAN	8
Emulated GPIB Name	The name (same as the remote SICL address) of the device used when communicating with your analyzer	gpib7
Emulated GPIB Logical Unit	The unique integer assigned to your device when it is being controlled using SICL LAN	8
Emulated GPIB Address	The emulated GPIB address assigned to your transmitter tester when it is a SICL server (the same as your GPIB address)	18

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, SCPI LAN</b>
Mode	All

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SICL:ENABle OFF ON 0 1 :SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SCPI:SICL:ENABle?
Example	:SYST:COMM:LAN:SCPI:SICL:ENAB OFF
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset, but is set to ON with a “Restore System Defaults->Misc”
State Saved	No
Range	On   Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Reset Web Password

The embedded web server contains certain capability which are password protected; modifying the LAN configuration of the instrument, and access to web pages that can change the settings of the instrument. The default password from the factory is ‘agilent’ (without the quotes). The control provided here is the means to set the web password as the user desires, or to reset the password to the factory default.

Selecting Reset web password brings up a control for resetting the password as the user desires, or to the factory default. A keyboard is required to change the password from the factory default of ‘agilent’ or to set a new password that contains alphabetic characters. The control is:



If this control is entered without an external keyboard or mouse connected, you can cancel the control by pressing the Cancel (ESC) front-panel key.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config</b>
Mode	All
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### LXI

Opens a menu that allows you to access the various LXI configuration properties.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config</b>
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System Functions  
System

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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**LAN Reset**

Resets the LAN connection.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, LXI</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**System IDN Response**

This key allows you to specify a response to the \*IDN? query, or to return the analyzer to the Factory response if you have changed it.

To choose the factory-set response, press the **Factory** key.

To specify your own response, press the **User** key, and enter your desired response.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config</b>
Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:IDN <string> :SYSTem:IDN?
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This affects the response given in all Modes of the Analyzer, unless the current Mode has also specified a custom response, in which case the current Mode's custom IDN response takes precedence over the System's, but only while that Mode is the current Mode..</li> <li>• It survives shutdown and restart of the software and therefore survives a power cycle</li> <li>• Null string as parameter restores the Factory setting</li> </ul>
Preset	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to the original factory setting on a "Restore System Defaults->Misc"
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.00

**Factory**

This key selects the factory setting, for example:

"Agilent Technologies,N9020A,MY00012345,A.05.01"

where the fields are manufacturer, model number, serial number, firmware revision.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, IDN Response</b>
Example	:SYST:IDN "" null string, restores the factory setting
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.0

## User

This key allows you to specify your own response to the \*IDN? query. You may enter your desired response with the Alpha Editor or a plugin PC keyboard.

When you press this key, the active function becomes the current User string with the cursor at the end. This makes it easy to edit the existing string.

If you enter a null string (for example, by clearing the User String while editing and then pressing **Done**) the analyzer automatically reverts to the Factory setting.

Key Path	<b>System, I/O Config, IDN Response</b>
Example	:SYST:IDN "XYZ Corp,Model 12,012345,A.01.01" user specified response
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.00

## Query USB Connection (Remote Command Only)

Enables you to determine the speed of the USB connection.

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:CONNectioN?
Example	:SYST:COMM:USB:CONN?
Notes	NONE – Indicates no USB connection has been made. LSPeed – Indicates a USB low speed connection (1.5 Mbps).  This is reserved for future use, the T+M488 protocol is not supported on low speed connections. HSPeed – Indicates that a USB high speed connection (480 Mbps) has been negotiated. FSPeed – Indicates that a USB full speed connection (12 Mbps) has been negotiated.
State Saved	No
Range	NONE LSPeed HSPeed FSPeed
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## USB Connection Status (Remote Command Only)

Enables you to determine the current status of the USB connection.

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:STATus?
Example	:SYST:COMM:USB:STAT?

Notes	<p>SUSPended – Indicates that the USB bus is currently in its suspended state. The bus is in the suspended state when:</p> <p>The bus is not connected to any controller</p> <p>The controller is currently powered off</p> <p>The controller has explicitly placed the USB device into the suspended state.</p> <p>When in the suspended state, no USB activity, including start of frame packets are received.</p> <p>ACTive – Indicates that the USB device is in the active state. When the device is in the active state, it is receiving periodic start of frames but it isn't necessarily receiving or transmitting data.</p>
State Saved	No
Range	SUSPended ACTive
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### USB Packet Count (Remote Command Only)

Enables you to determine the number of packets received and transmitted on the USB bus.

Mode	All
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:USB:PACKets?
Example	:SYST:COMM:USB:PACK?
Notes	<p>Two integers are returned. The first is the number of packets received since application invocation, the second is the number of packets transmitted since application invocation. If no packets have been received or transmitted the response is 0,0.</p> <p>The packet count is initialized to 0,0 when the instrument application is started.</p>
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## User Preset

Accesses a menu that gives you the following three choices:

**User Preset** – recalls a state previously saved using the **Save User Preset** function.

**User Preset All Modes** – presets all of the modes in the analyzer

**Save User Preset** – saves the current state for the current mode

Key Path	Front-panel key
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>User Preset is actually loading a state, and in legacy analyzers, it was possible to load a state without affecting the trace data, limit lines or correction data. Similarly it was possible to do a User Preset without affecting the trace data, limit lines or correction data.</p> <p>In the X-Series, “state” always includes all of this data; so whenever state is loaded, or User Preset is executed, all of the traces, limit lines and corrections are affected. Although this differs from previous behavior, it is desirable behavior, and should not cause adverse issues for users.</p> <p>On ESA and PSA, User Preset affected the entire instrument’s state. In the X-Series, User Preset only recalls the state for the active mode. There is a User Preset file for each mode. User Preset can never cause a mode switch as it can in legacy analyzers. If you want to recall all modes to their user preset file state, you will need to do a User Preset after mode switching into each mode.</p> <p>User Preset recalls mode state which can now include data like traces; whereas on ESA and PSA, User Preset did not affect data.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## User Preset

**User Preset** sets the state of the currently active mode back to the state that was previously saved for this mode using the **Save User Preset** menu key or the SCPI command, SYST:PRES:USER:SAV. It not only recalls the Mode Preset settings, but it also recalls all of the mode persistent settings, and the Input/Output system setting that existed at the time **Save User Preset** was executed.

If a **Save User Preset** has not been done at any time, **User Preset** recalls the default user preset file for the currently active mode. The default user preset files are created if, at power-on, a mode detects there is no user preset file. There will never be a scenario when there is no user preset file to restore. For each mode, the default user preset state is the same state that would be saved if a **Save User Preset** is performed in each mode right after doing a Restore Mode Default and after a Restore Input/Output Defaults.

The User Preset function does the following:

- Aborts the currently running measurement.
- Sets the mode State to the values defined by **Save User Preset**.

## System Functions

### User Preset

- Makes the saved measurement for the currently running mode the active measurement.
- Brings up the saved menu for the power-on mode.
- Clears the input and output buffers.
- Sets the Status Byte to 0.

Key Path	User Preset
Remote Command	:SYSTem:PRESet:USER
Example	:SYST:PRES:USER:SAVE :SYST:PRES:USER
Notes	:SYST:PRES:USER:SAVE is used to save the current state as the user preset state. Clears all pending OPC bits. The Status Byte is set to 0. Pressing the User Preset front-panel key while already in the User Preset menu will cause the User Preset to get executed
Couplings	A user preset will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted and cause the saved measurement to be active. Recalling a User Preset file has the same issues that recalling a Save State file has. Some settings may need to be limited and therefore re-coupled, since the capabilities of the mode may have changes when the User Preset file was last saved.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### User Preset All Modes

Recalls all of the User Preset files for each mode, switches to the power-on mode, and activates the saved measurement from the power-on mode User Preset file.

---

**NOTE** When the instrument is secured, all of the user preset files are converted back to their default user preset files.

---

The User Preset function does the following:

- Aborts the currently running measurement.
- Switches the Mode to the power-on mode.
- Restores the User Preset files for each mode.
- Makes the saved measurement for the power-on mode the active measurement.
- Brings up the saved menu for the power-on mode.
- Clears the input and output buffers.
- Sets the Status Byte to 0.



Key Path	User Preset
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PRESet:USER:ALL
Example	:SYST:PRES:USER:SAVE :SYST:PRES:USER:ALL
Notes	Clears all pending OPC bits. The Status Byte is set to 0. :SYST:PRES:USER:SAVE is used to save the current state as the user preset state.
Couplings	A user preset will cause the currently running measurement to be aborted, cause a mode switch to the power-on mode, and cause the saved measurement to be active in the power-on mode. Recalling a User Preset file has the same issues that recalling a Save State file has. Some settings may need to be limited and therefore re-coupled, since the capabilities of the mode may have changes when the User Preset file was last saved.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Save User Preset

Saves the currently active mode and its State. You can recall this User Preset file by pressing the User Preset menu key or sending the SYST:PRES:USER remote command. This same state is also saved by the Save State function.

Key Path	User Preset
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:PRESet:USER:SAVE
Example	:SYST:PRES:USER:SAVE
Notes	:SYST:PRES:SAVE creates the same file as if the user requested a *SAV or a MMEM:STOR:STAT, except User Preset Save does not allow the user to specify the filename or the location of the file.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



The Swept SA measurement uses both swept and FFT analysis, and the frequency and time domains. For more details, see [“Swept SA Measurement Description” on page 285](#) .

### Measurement Commands and their Results for Swept SA

The INIT and CONF syntax, as well as the data returned to a FETCh (and therefore a MEASure and READ) is described in this section.

Note that the data returned to a FETCh? (and therefore to a MEAS? and a READ?) uses the data setting specified by the FORMat:BORDER and FORMat:DATA commands and can return real or ASCII data. If the format is set to INT,32 it returns REAL,32 data.

See also the section [“Remote Measurement Functions” on page 1377](#).

#### NOTE

The INIT command works in a slightly different fashion in the Spectrogram view. In the other Views (Normal, Trace Zoom and Zone Span), the following two commands perform exactly the same function:

```
:INITiate:REStart
:INITiate:IMMEDIATE
```

However, in the Spectrogram View, the command :INITiate:REStart works like the Restart key, and clears out the Spectrogram trace history. The command :INITiate:IMMEDIATE does not clear out the Spectrogram trace history but performs all other functions of performing a restart.

The table below lists the measurement commands and their responses for the SANalyzer measurement (note that the marker values are x, y pairs):

Command	N	Return Value
INITiate:SANalyzer	n/a	n/a
CONFigure?	n/a	long form name of current measurement, for example, "SANalyzer"
CONFigure:SANalyzer	n/a	n/a (selects SAN measurement with Meas Setup settings in preset state – same as Meas Preset)
CONFigure:SANalyzer:NDEFault	n/a	n/a (selects SAN measurement without affecting settings)

<p>FETCh:SANalyzer[n]?  MEASure:SANalyzer[n]?  READ:SANalyzer[n]?</p>	0	<p>Returns the following comma-separated results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1 if there is any margin or limit failure, otherwise 0</li> <li>2. 0 (future).</li> <li>3. 0 (future).</li> <li>4. 0 (future).</li> <li>5. N dB points result (not a number if off)</li> <li>6. Current average count k (the current number of data measurements that have already been combined, in the averaging calculation).</li> <li>7. Number of points in the sweep</li> <li>8. 0 (future).</li> <li>9. 0 (future).</li> <li>10. 0 (future).</li> <li>11. Marker 1 value (x,y)</li> <li>12. Marker 2 value (x,y)</li> <li>13. Marker 3 value (x,y)</li> <li>14. Marker 4 value (x,y)</li> <li>15. Marker 5 value (x,y)</li> <li>16. Marker 6 value (x,y)</li> <li>17. Marker 7 value (x,y)</li> <li>18. Marker 8 value (x,y)</li> <li>19. Marker 9 value (x,y)</li> <li>20. Marker 10 value (x,y)</li> <li>21. Marker 11 value (x,y)</li> <li>22. Marker 12 value (x,y)</li> </ol>
	not specified or n=1	<p>This query returns Trace 1 data as a list of x,y pairs. The y-values are in the current Y Axis Unit of the analyzer. The x-axis values are the values of the trace, in the x-axis scale units of the trace (Hz for frequency domain traces, seconds for time domain traces).</p> <p>When querying trace data, it is best if the analyzer is not sweeping during the query. Therefore, it is good to be in <b>Single Sweep, or Update=Off</b> when querying trace data from the analyzer.</p>
	2	Returns Trace 2 data as a series of x,y pairs
	3	Returns Trace 3 data as a series of x,y pairs
	4	Returns Trace 4 data as a series of x,y pairs

	5	Returns Trace 5 data as a series of x,y pairs
	6	Returns Trace 6 data as a series of x,y pairs
	7 & above	Future use

### Swept SA Measurement Description

**Swept Spectrum Analysis (Freq Domain):** The analyzer sweeps the LO to generate a heterodyned IF signal that can be detected to analyze the signal content of a range of frequencies. The x-axis of the display is frequency, the Y Axis is amplitude.

**Swept FFT Analysis (Freq Domain):** In some cases there is an advantage to not actually sweeping the LO, but instead analyzing the signal by taking a time record and performing FFT analysis. This is what is done in swept FFT analysis, but the data is still presented as though it were a sweeping spectrum analyzer. The x-axis of the display is frequency, the Y Axis is amplitude.

**Zero Span Analysis (Time Domain):** In Zero Span analysis, the analyzer stops sweeping the LO, placing it at the center frequency, and then takes time data from the detector while stopped at that frequency. Because the LO is not moving, the frequency span is zero. The time data is presented left to right across the screen just like on an oscilloscope. The x-axis of the display is time, and the Y Axis is amplitude.

All of the tools such as markers, peak tables, limit lines, trace math, N dB points, and marker functions are available in Zero Span measurement analysis, although some work differently in the time and frequency domains.

Key Path	<b>Meas</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Amplitude**

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“AMPTD Y Scale” on page 1223](#).

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
----------	------------------------

---

## Auto Couple

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section. For details about this key, see [“Auto Couple” on page 1257](#).

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
----------	------------------------

## BW

The BW key opens the bandwidth menu, which contains keys to control the Resolution Bandwidth and Video Bandwidth functions of the instrument.

The Resolution BW functions control filter bandwidth and filter type. There are two filter types, Gaussian and Flattop. The Gaussian filters have a response curve that is parabolic on a log scale. The Flattop filter shape is a close approximation of a rectangular filter.

---

**NOTE** The AVERAGE functions, which appeared in the BW menu in earlier analyzers, can now be found in the Trace menu and the Meas Setup menu. In the Trace menu, you may turn Trace Averaging on or off for the desired traces (rather than globally as in the past); and in the Meas Setup menu you may configure Averaging, by setting the Average Number and the Average Type.

---

Key Path	Front-panel key
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>In previous analyzers, the BW hardkey was labeled “BW/Avg” and included menu keys to control the averaging behavior of the instrument, which was global.</p> <p>In the X-Series, averaging is performed on a trace-by-trace basis, with a corresponding impact on the SCPI functions. A backwards compatibility command ([:SENSe]:AVERAge[:STATe]) is provided to preserve the old global behavior. See the Trace/Det chapter for details.</p> <p>The control for the Average number is now found in the Meas Setup menu. See the Meas Setup chapter for details.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Res BW

Activates the resolution bandwidth active function, which allows you to manually set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the analyzer. Normally, **Res BW** (Auto) selects automatic coupling of the Res BW to **Span** using the ratio set by the Span:3 dB RBW key. To decouple the resolution bandwidth, press Res BW until Man is underlined, or simply enter a different value for **Res BW**.

See “[More Information](#)” on page 290

Key Path	BW
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution] &lt;freq&gt; [:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]? [:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?</pre>



Example	BAND 1 KHZ BAND? BWID:AUTO ON BWID:AUTO?
Notes	For numeric entries, all RBW Types choose the nearest (arithmetically, on a linear scale, rounding up) available RBW to the value entered. The setting and querying of values depends on the current bandwidth type.
Dependencies	When in Zero Span with no EMI Standard selected, there is no Auto setting for Res BW. The Auto/Man line on the Res BW softkey disappears in this case, and if the SCPI command [:SENSe]:BWID[:RESolution]:AUTO ON is sent, it generates a message. While using the Tracking Generator, you must make sure the Start Frequency is high enough to avoid capturing LO feedthrough in the trace. How high you must make the Start Frequency to avoid this will depend on the RBW you have set. The analyzer displays a condition warning message if the Start Frequency falls below roughly 2.5 times the current RBW. The warning is “Source Uncal;adj Start Freq RBW Points”. When you see this warning, you should increase the Start Freq, narrow the RBW, or increase the number of Sweep Points.
Couplings	Res BW is normally coupled to Span; if Res BW is set to Auto, as the Span decreases, so will the Res BW. Normally, in Zero Span, this coupling is turned off and Res BW has no Auto setting. When a CISPR or MIL EMI Standard is in use, the Res BW is coupled to Center Frequency and not to Span, and this is true even in Zero Span. Sweep time is coupled to RBW when in a non-zero span. If <b>Sweep Time</b> is set to Auto, then the sweep time is changed as the RBW changes, to maintain amplitude calibration. Video bandwidth (VBW) is normally coupled to RBW. If <b>VBW</b> is set to Auto, then the VBW is changed as the RBW changes, to maintain the ratio set by VBW:3 dB RBW. See the “ <a href="#">VBW:3dB RBW</a> ” on page 292 key description.
Preset	3 MHz ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz is the max equivalent –3 dB RBW, which means that the named RBW (the one shown on the key etc) can actually exceed 8 MHz if using a filter other than –3 dB Gaussian
Default Unit	Hz
Backwards Compatibility Notes	For backwards compatibility this command obeys both the BANDwidth and BWIDth forms. For ESA, the maximum Res BW was 5 MHz; on X-Series it is 8 MHz.

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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### More Information

When the **Res BW** is manually selected, it may be returned to the coupled state by pressing the **Res BW** key until **Auto** is underlined. This may also be done by pressing Auto Couple or by performing a **Preset**.

When **Res BW** is set to **Auto**, the bandwidth selected depends on the Filter Type (see “Filter Type” below).

Only certain discrete resolution bandwidths are available. The available bandwidths are dependent on the **Filter Type** or the **EMC Standard**. If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

The zero-span case deserves some mention, because RBW is coupled to Span when in a swept (non-zero) span and in zero span there is normally no meaningful RBW coupling in Zero Span. However, when a MIL or CISPR EMC Standard is selected, there IS a meaningful coupling for RBW in Zero Span – in fact, it is coupled to Center Frequency, in order to make measurements according to the EMI specifications.

The annotation under RBW in the bottom left of the screen shows the type of filter or bandwidth that is being used. The following examples illustrate this:

–3 dB (Normal) filter BW: Res BW 300 Hz

–6 dB filter BW: Res BW (–6 dB) 422 Hz

Noise filter BW: Res BW (Noise) 317 Hz

Impulse filter BW: Res BW (Impulse) 444 Hz

CISPR filter BW :Res BW (CISPR) 200 Hz

MIL filter BW:Res BW (MIL) 1 kHz

Flattop filter type:Res BW (Flattop) 300 Hz

### Video BW

Lets you change the analyzer post-detection filter (VBW or “video bandwidth”) from 1 Hz to 8 MHz in approximately 10% steps. In addition, a wide-open video filter bandwidth may be chosen by selecting 50 MHz. The VBW is annotated at the bottom of the display, in the center.

---

**NOTE** An \* is displayed next to the VBW annotation when certain detector types (Average, EMI Average, Quasi Peak, and RMS Average) are in use. This is because the VBW filter is out of the circuit for these detectors and does not affect any traces which use them. If there is any active trace using one of these detectors the \* is displayed. See [“Annotation Examples” on page 292](#).

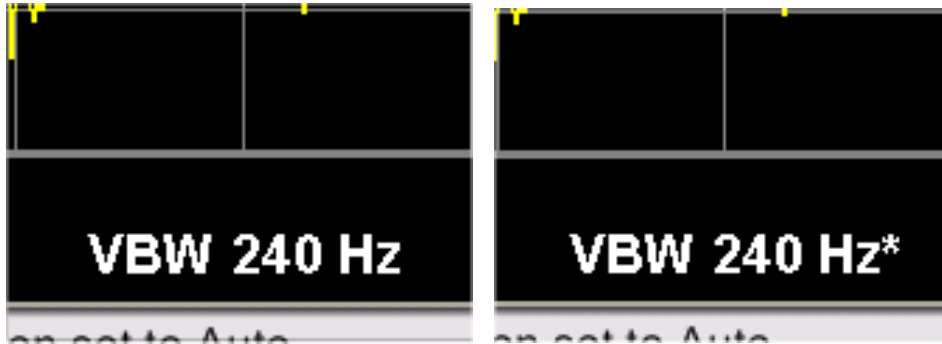
---

Normally, Video BW (Auto) selects automatic coupling of the Video BW filter to the resolution bandwidth filter using the ratio set by the VBW:3 dB RBW key. To decouple the video bandwidth, press Video BW until Man is underlined, or simply enter a new value.

When the **Video BW** is manually selected, it may be returned to the coupled state by pressing the **Video BW** key until **Auto** is underlined. This may also be done by pressing Auto Couple or by performing a **Preset**.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo &lt;freq&gt; [ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo? [ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>BAND:VID 1 KHZ BAND:VID? BWID:VID:AUTO ON BWID:VID:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	<p>For numeric entries, the analyzer chooses the nearest (arithmetically, on a linear scale, rounding up) available VBW to the value entered. The 50 MHz VBW is defined to mean “wide open”.</p> <p>The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset.</p>
Dependencies	<p>Sometimes the displayed Video BW is not actually used to process the trace data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the Average Detector is selected and Sweep Type is set to <b>Swept</b>, the video bandwidth filter cannot be used, because it uses the same hardware as the Average Detector.</li> <li>• When the Quasi-Peak, EMI Average or RMS Average detector is selected the VBW is implemented by the digital IF as part of the detector</li> </ul> <p>When this is the case, the VBW still acts to change the Sweep Time, if Sweep Time is in Auto, and still affects the data on other traces for which this is not the case.</p>
Preset	<pre>3 MHz ON</pre>
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Default Unit	Hz
Backwards Compatibility Notes	For backwards compatibility this command obeys both the BANDwidth and BWIDth forms.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Annotation Examples**



All active traces using VBW

One or more active traces not using VBW

**VBW:3dB RBW**

Selects the ratio between the video bandwidth and the equivalent 3 dB resolution bandwidth to be used for setting VBW when VBW is in Auto.

VBW:3dB RBW (Auto) selects automatic coupling of the VBW:3 dB RBW ratio to **Detector** using the rules described below in “[Auto Rules](#)” on page 293. To decouple the ratio, press VBW:3 dB RBW until **Man** is underlined, or simply enter a new value.

When the VBW:3dB RBW is manually selected, it may be returned to the coupled state by pressing the VBW:3 dB RBW key until **Auto** is underlined. This may also be done by pressing Auto Couple or by performing a **Preset**.

Key Path	BW
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio <real> [ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio? [ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO?
Example	BAND:VID:RAT 2 BAND:VID:RAT? BAND:VID:RAT:AUTO 0 BAND:VID:RAT:AUTO?
Notes	The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset.
Couplings	See “Coupling Auto Rules”
Preset	1 ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	0.00001

Max	3000000
Backwards Compatibility Notes	For backwards compatibility this command obeys both the BANDwidth and BWIDth forms.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Auto Rules

The Auto Rules for the **VBW:3dB RBW** function follow.

First, if Source Mode is set to “Tracking”: Use 1.0

Otherwise, we go through the following list of detector numbers and find the lowest numbered detector being used on any active traces (traces for which Update is On):

1. Peak
2. Normal
3. Average
4. Sample
5. Negative Peak
6. EMI Average
7. Quasi Peak
8. RMS Average

Use that detector to pick the ratio based on the following criteria:

1. If the detector is Peak and the EMC Standard is set to either CISPR or MIL, use 10.0 (we use wide VBWs to capture peak levels accurately).
2. Otherwise, if the detector is **Negative Peak**, use 1.0 (in the Negative Peak case, there are no known significant use models so we use a medium ratio).
3. Otherwise, if the detector is **Normal**, use 1.0.
4. Otherwise, if the detector is **Average**, and the span is nonzero, use 0.1. The use of a small ratio in Average detection is desirable because of its effect on the sweep time equations. The VBW filter is not actually in-circuit when the average detector is on. If the detector is Average, and the span is zero, use 10.0, which gives optimal behavior for Interval Markers in zero span.
5. Otherwise, if the detector is EMI Average, Quasi Peak or CISPR RMS, use 1.0. In fact this is a “don’t care” since no VBW is used for these detectors, as noted under “Dependencies” for the VBW key.

- Otherwise, the detector is simply **Peak** or **Sample**. These two detectors can use the same rules. In these cases, if any active trace is in max hold or min hold, use 10.0, because Max and Min Hold operations will usually be intended to capture peaks and pits without smoothing from the VBW filter; otherwise, use 1.0 as a compromise, because you have not set the analyzer in a way that implies that you are measuring noise, pulsed-RF or CW signals, and for backward compatibility with earlier analyzers.

Note that because the above couplings depend on which traces are active, they are re-examined whenever any trace goes active or inactive, except when this leaves no traces active. Transitioning to the state where no traces are active should not affect the couplings; in that way, the annotation will always reflect the state of the last trace which was active.

### Span:3dB RBW

Selects the ratio between span and resolution bandwidth.

Normally, Span:3dB RBW (Auto) selects a Span:3 dB RBW ratio of 106:1. If you manually enter the ratio, Man will become underlined, which enables you to manually select ratios more suitable for certain measurements.

When the Span:3dB RBW is manually selected, it may be returned to the coupled state by pressing the Span:3dB RBW key until **Auto** is underlined. This may also be done by pressing Auto Couple or by performing a **Preset**.

Key Path	BW
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :SPAN :BANDwidth [ :RESolution ] :RATio &lt;integer&gt;  [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :SPAN :BANDwidth [ :RESolution ] :RATio?  [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :SPAN :BANDwidth [ :RESolution ] :RATio :AU TO OFF   ON   0   1  [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :SPAN :BANDwidth [ :RESolution ] :RATio :AU TO ?</pre>
Example	<pre>FREQ:SPAN:BAND:RAT 200 sets a ratio of 200:1, and turns off the auto coupling.  FREQ:SPAN:BAND:RAT:AUTO ON  FREQ:SPAN:BAND:RAT?</pre>
Notes	The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset.
Dependencies	<p>Grayed out when the EMC Standard is set to CISPR or MIL, since RBW is coupled to Center Frequency rather than Span in this case.</p> <p>If the grayed out key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, the command is acted upon, but it doesn't affect the current measurement.</p>
Preset	<pre>106  ON</pre>

State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	2
Max	10000
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## RBW Control

Selects the type/shape for the resolution bandwidth filters. Historically, the Res BW filters in Agilent spectrum analyzers were Gaussian filters, specified using the –3 dB bandwidth of the filter. That is, a 10 MHz Res BW filter was a Gaussian shape with its –3 dB points 10 MHz apart. In the X-Series you can, using the **Filter BW** key, specify bandwidths other than the –3 dB bandwidth (–6 dB, Noise, Impulse) for the width of the Gaussian filters. Furthermore, the **Filter BW** menu lets you choose between a Gaussian and Flat Top filter shape, for varying measurement conditions.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Dependencies	]The <b>RBW Control</b> key is grayed out if the <b>EMC Standard</b> is set to <b>CISPR</b> or <b>MIL</b> . In this case the <b>Filter Type</b> is always Gaussian; the <b>Filter BW</b> is chosen as appropriate for the filter and the standard.
Readback line	[<filter type>] or, if Filter Type is Gaussian, [Gaussian,<filter BW>]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Filter Type

Besides the familiar Gaussian filter shape, there are certain special filter types, such as Flat Top, that are desirable under certain conditions. The **Filter Type** menu gives you control over these types.

See [“More Information” on page 296](#)

Key Path	<b>BW, RBW Control</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop [ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:SHAPE?
Example	BAND:SHAP GAUS
Notes	GAUSSian= Gaussian FLATtop = Flattop
Dependencies	When <b>EMC Standard</b> is set to <b>CISPR</b> or <b>MIL</b> , the <b>Filter Type</b> is always Gaussian. Any attempt to set it to Flattop will give an error.
Preset	Auto Couple chooses the preset value
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback line	1-of-N selection

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

### More Information

#### Gaussian filters

When the Gaussian filter type is chosen, a set of 160 RBW filters are available whose shape is approximately Gaussian. The actual bandwidths used to realize the X-Series' Gaussian filters are chosen to come as close as possible to a 24 step per decade series, within the limitations of the digital IF.

For Gaussian filters, the annotation at the bottom of the screen shows the filter bandwidth type (unless it is Normal). This will be shown parenthetically between the words "Res BW" and the value, for example  
 Res BW 10.0 Hz (Normal bandwidth)

Res BW (Impulse) 14.8 Hz (Impulse bandwidth)

#### Flattop filters

When the Flattop filter type is chosen, a new set of 134 RBW hardware settings are available. These settings realize filters that are approximately rectangular in shape. When this shape is chosen the filter bandwidth options are irrelevant and therefore unavailable.

The annotation at the bottom of the screen will show that the Flattop shape is being used, for example:

Res BW (Flattop) 10 Hz

### Gaussian

Selects the Gaussian filter type. There are 160 of these RBWs. They are arranged in a 24-per-decade sequence from 1 Hz through 3 MHz, plus the 4, 5, 6 and 8 MHz settings.

Key Path	<b>BW, RBW Control, Filter Type</b>
Example	BAND:SHAP GAUS
Notes	Parameter is GAUSSian. See remote command in section " <a href="#">Filter Type</a> " on <a href="#">page 295</a> .
Readback	Gaussian
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Flattop

Selects the flat top filter type

Key Path	<b>BW, RBW Control, Filter Type</b>
Example	BAND:SHAP FLAT
Readback	Flattop
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



**Filter BW**

When using the Gaussian filters for certain types of applications it can be useful to be able to specify the filter width using points other than the  $-3$  dB points. The Filter BW function allows you to pick the filter based on its  $-3$  dB (Normal) bandwidth, its  $-6$  dB bandwidth, its Noise bandwidth, or its Impulse bandwidth. Note that in all four cases the  $-3$  dB bandwidth is the same. The filter does not change, but the way you specify it changes.

See [“More Information” on page 297](#)

Key Path	BW, RBW Control
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :BANDwidth   BWIDth :TYPE DB3   DB6   IMPulse   NOISe [ :SENSe ] :BANDwidth   BWIDth :TYPE?
Example	BAND:TYPE NOIS
Notes	DB3 = $-3$ dB (Normal) DB6 = $-6$ dB IMPulse = Impulse NOISe = Noise
Dependencies	Grayed out if the Flattop filter type is selected. When <b>EMC Standard</b> is set to <b>CISPR</b> or <b>MIL</b> , the <b>Filter BW</b> is chosen as appropriate for the filter and the standard. Any attempt to set it otherwise will give an error.
Preset	Auto Couple chooses the preset value
State Saved	Saved in State
Readback line	1-of-N selection
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

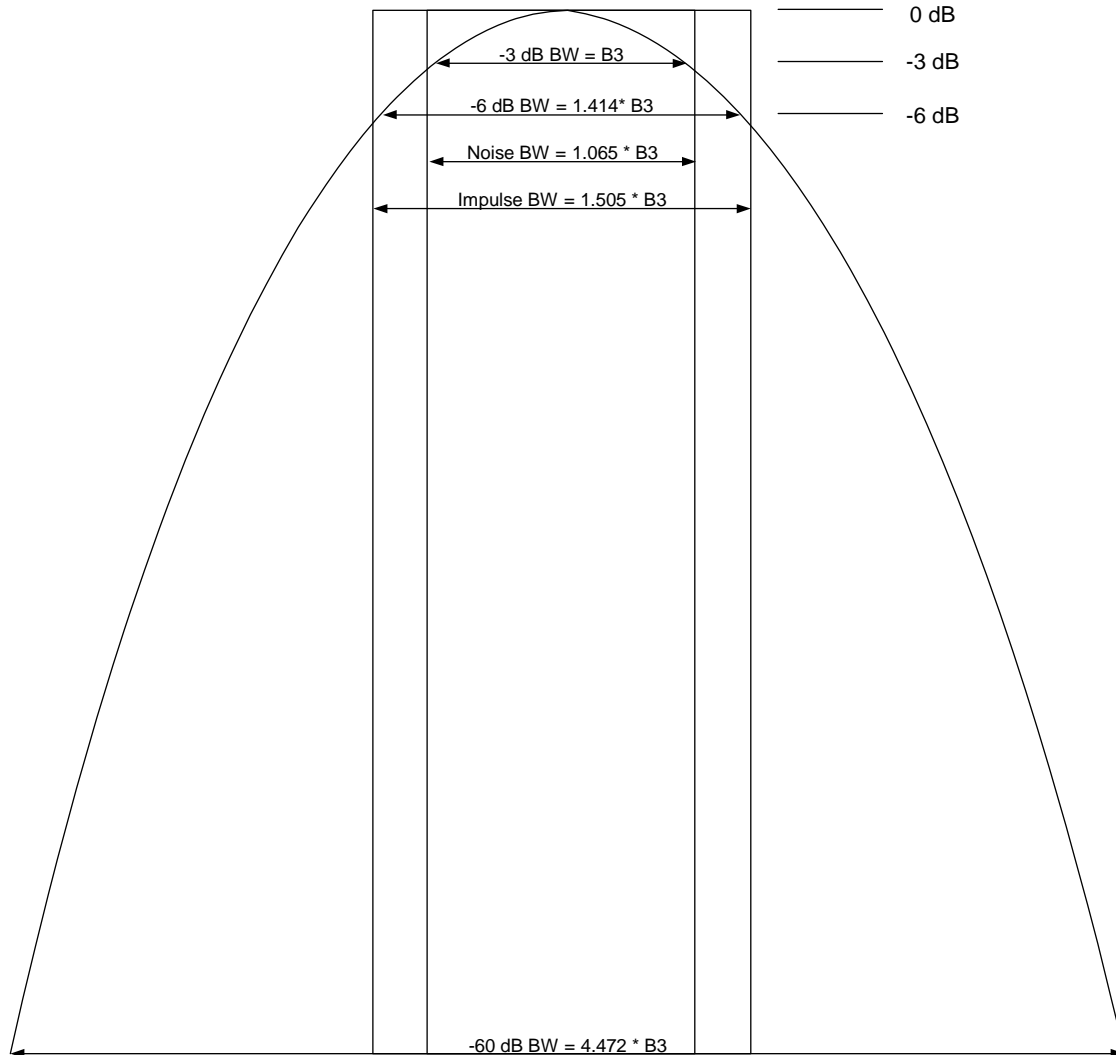
**More Information**

The analyzer provides four ways of specifying the bandwidth of a Gaussian filter:

1. The  $-3$  dB bandwidth of the filter
2. The  $-6$  dB bandwidth of the filter
3. The equivalent Noise bandwidth of the filter, which is defined as the bandwidth of a rectangular filter with the same peak gain which would pass the same power for noise signals.
4. The equivalent Impulse bandwidth of the filter, which is defined as the bandwidth of a rectangular filter with the same peak gain which would pass the same power for impulsive (narrow pulsed) signals.

Swept SA Measurement  
**BW**

The figure below shows the relationships of the various filter bandwidths for filters with the X-Series' shape factor (shape factor is defined as the ratio of the -60 dB bandwidth to the -3 dB bandwidth):



**The Filter Type** menu lets you choose the filter bandwidth (-3 dB, -6 dB, Noise or Impulse) that will be used when specifying the width of the filter. Note that for a given Gaussian filter, changing the filter bandwidth specification does not affect the filter width at all but only the means of specifying it. For example, the filter whose -3 dB bandwidth is 1.0 kHz is the same as the filter whose -6 dB bandwidth is 1.41 kHz, whose Noise bandwidth is 1.06 kHz, and whose Impulse bandwidth is 1.48 kHz. As you cycle through these various filter bandwidths the filter does not change, but the way the filter is annotated and the value which appears in the active function area and on the softkey does.

**-3 dB (Normal)**

Selects the normal Gaussian-shaped bandwidths that are defined by their -3 dB bandwidths.

Key Path	<b>BW, RBW Control, Filter BW</b>
Example	BAND:TYPE DB3

Readback	-3 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**-6 dB**

Selects the filter bandwidths where the bandwidth is defined at the -6 dB points. This uses the normal RBW filters, but the value displayed on the key, active function line and screen annotation changes to reflect the -6 dB bandwidth instead of the -3 dB bandwidth.

Key Path	<b>BW, RBW Control, Filter BW</b>
Example	BAND:TYPE DB6
Readback	-6 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Noise**

Selects the noise filter bandwidths. This uses the normal RBW filters, but the value displayed on the key, active function line and screen annotation changes to reflect the equivalent noise bandwidth, instead of the -3 dB bandwidth.

Key Path	<b>BW, RBW Control, Filter BW</b>
Example	BAND:TYPE NOIS
Readback	Noise
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Impulse**

Selects the impulse bandwidths. This uses the normal RBW filters, but the value displayed on the key, active function line and screen annotation changes to reflect the equivalent impulse bandwidth instead of the -3 dB bandwidth.

Key Path	<b>BW, RBW Control, Filter BW</b>
Example	BAND:TYPE IMP
Readback	Impulse
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Cont**

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section. For details about this key, see [“Cont \(Continuous Measurement/Sweep\)”](#) on page 1259.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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## **FREQ Channel**

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“FREQ Channel” on page 1261](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## **Input/Output**

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Input/Output” on page 1277](#).

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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## Marker

See “Marker Control Mode” on page 304.

See “Setting/Querying the Marker X Axis Value” on page 304.

See “Setting the Marker X Position in Trace Points” on page 305.

See “Setting/Querying the Marker Y Axis Value” on page 306.

See “Marker Backwards Compatibility” on page 308

The Marker key accesses the Marker menu. A marker can be placed on a trace to allow the value of the trace at the marker point to be determined precisely. The functions in this menu include a 1-of-N selection of the control mode Normal, Delta, Fixed, or Off for the selected marker.

The fundamental marker operation involves setting a Marker’s X-Axis value and then reading the marker’s Y-Axis value. From the front panel you do this using the Marker menu and the green marker readout in the upper right corner of the display. Programatically, to set the Marker’s X-Axis value use the :CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11|12:X <freq|time> command. To query the Marker’s Y-Axis value, use the :CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11|12:Y? query. See “Setting/Querying the Marker X Axis Value” on page 304 and “Setting/Querying the Marker Y Axis Value” on page 306 for information on these functions.

When Marker is pressed, if the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. If the selected marker is already **On** it will remain at the frequency/time and amplitude to which it is already set, even if this means it will be offscreen.

---

**NOTE** Markers can be on and not be visible because they are offscreen. This may occur if you set a marker to a frequency outside of the current settings of the Start and Stop frequencies, or in Spectrogram View, you place a marker on a Display Trace other than 0. To move the marker on to the display, press Peak Search.

---

Markers may also be used in pairs to read the difference (or delta) between two data points. They can be used in Marker Functions to do advanced data processing, or to specify operating points in functions like Signal Track and N dB Points.

The command in the table below selects the marker and sets the marker control mode as described under **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** and **Off**, below. All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent.

Key Path	Front-panel key
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:MODE POSITION DELTA FIXed OFF  :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:MODE?
Preset	OFF (all markers)
State Saved	The marker control mode is saved in instrument state

<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:MODE SPAN BAND  To support band function backwards compatibility, both of these legacy parameters are accepted and aliased to POSition. They are never returned to a query. See “ <a href="#">Band Function Backwards Compatibility</a> ” on page 329 for more information.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Marker Control Mode

There are four control modes for markers:

**Normal** (POSition) - A marker that can be moved to any point on the X Axis by specifying its X Axis value, and whose absolute Y Axis value is then the value of the trace point at that X Axis value.

**Delta** (DELTA) - A marker that can be moved to any point on the X Axis by specifying its X Axis offset from a reference marker, and whose absolute Y Axis value is then the value of the trace point at that X Axis value.

**Fixed** (FIXed) - A marker whose X Axis and Y Axis values may be directly or indirectly specified by you, but whose Y Axis value remains fixed, once specified, and does not follow the trace. Fixed markers are useful as reference markers for Delta markers, as operands in a Peak Search operation, and as arbitrary reference points settable by you. These markers are represented on the display by an “X” rather than a diamond.

**Off** (OFF) - A marker which is not in use.

In the Swept SA measurement, the Preset control mode is **Off** for all markers.

### Setting/Querying the Marker X Axis Value

The command below sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. In each case the marker that is addressed becomes the selected marker. It has no effect (other than to cause the marker to become selected) if the control mode is **Off**, but it is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal**, **Delta**, or **Fixed**.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:X <freq time>  :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:X?
Notes	If no suffix is sent it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an invalid suffix message will be generated.  If the specified marker is Fixed and a Marker Function is on, a message is generated. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning.  The query returns the marker’s absolute X Axis value if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> or <b>Fixed</b> . It returns the offset from the marker’s reference marker if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> . The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for <b>Frequency</b> and <b>Inverse Time</b> , seconds for <b>Period</b> and <b>Time</b> . If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.



Preset	After a preset, if X is queried with no value sent first, the center of screen value will be returned. This will depend on the frequency range of the instrument. 13.255 GHz is correct for the 26 GHz instruments only (Option 526).
Min	$-\infty$ (minus infinity)
Max	$+\infty$ (plus infinity). Unlike legacy analyzers, where the markers were forced to be on screen, X-Series marker values are not limited and do not clip
Default Unit	determined by X Axis Scale
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:CENTer This alias is provided for compatibility with the Band Power function in PSA and ESA. See details in the “Marker Function” section under “ <a href="#">Band Function Backwards Compatibility</a> ” on page 329
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In earlier Agilent analyzers, markers were position markers, which means that Normal and Delta markers stayed at the same screen position when X Axis parameters were changed. In the X-Series, markers are value markers, which means that when the analyzer’s X Axis settings are changed, the marker’s X Axis value in fundamental X Axis units remains unchanged. See “ <a href="#">Marker Backwards Compatibility</a> ” on page 308 for a full discussion of this change.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Setting the Marker X Position in Trace Points

The command below sets the marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the marker control mode is **Off**. But it is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta** or **Fixed** – except the setting is in trace points rather than X Axis Scale units.

---

**NOTE** The entered value in Trace Points is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker. The marker’s value in X Axis Scale Units, NOT trace points, will be preserved if a change is made to the X Axis scale settings. Thus, if you use this command to place a marker on bucket 500, which happens at that time to correspond to 13 GHz, and then you change the Start Frequency so that bucket 500 is no longer 13 GHz, the marker will stay at 13 GHz, NOT at bucket 500! This is important to realize as it differs from the behavior of past Agilent analyzers.

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<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:X:POSition <real> :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:X:POSition?
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Notes	<p>If the specified marker is Fixed and a Marker Function is on, a message is generated. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning.</p> <p>The query returns the marker’s absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> or <b>Fixed</b>. It returns the offset from the marker’s reference marker in trace points if the control mode is <b>Delta</b>. The value is returned as a real number, not an integer, corresponding to the translation from X Axis Scale units to trace points</p>
Preset	After a preset, if X is queried with no value sent first, the center of screen value will be returned. So if per default, the number of Trace points is 1001, the center value will be 500.
Min	0
Max	Number of trace points – 1
Default Unit	unitless
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	<p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:POSition:CENTer</p> <p>This alias is provided for compatibility with the Band Power function in PSA and ESA. See details in the “Marker Function” section under <a href="#">“Band Function Backwards Compatibility” on page 329</a></p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Setting/Querying the Marker Y Axis Value

The fundamental item of marker data accessed by users is the marker’s Y-Axis value. The query below is used to select the marker and read the marker’s Y-Axis value.

In the command form, it selects the marker and sets the marker Y Axis value; the default unit is the current Y Axis unit. The command form has no effect (other than selecting the marker) unless the marker control mode is **Fixed**.

<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:Y &lt;real&gt;</pre> <pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:Y?</pre>
Example	<p>CALC:MARK2:MODE POS turns on marker 2 as a normal marker.</p> <p>CALC:MARK2:X 20 GHZ moves marker 2 to 20 GHz if X Axis Scale is Frequency. If X Axis Scale is Time, an Invalid Suffix error is generated.</p>
Notes	<p>The command :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y? returns the marker Y-axis result, if the control mode is <b>Normal</b>, <b>Fixed</b> or <b>Delta</b>. If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is 9.91e37 (“not a number”).</p> <p>If no suffix is sent it will use the current Y Axis unit. If a suffix is sent that does not have units of absolute amplitude, an invalid suffix error will be generated. If a marker function is on for the specified marker, a Settings Conflict message is generated.</p>

Preset	Trace value at center of screen. There is no way to predict what this will be after a preset.
Min	$-\infty$ (minus infinity)
Max	$+\infty$ (plus infinity)
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a result of the change from position markers to value markers (see below), markers can be at a frequency which is offscreen, whereas in the past, they were clipped to the screen edges and hence were never offscreen. In the past, since markers could never be offscreen they always returned a valid result. In the X-Series, markers which are offscreen return not a number as a result; hence the potential now exists for not a number to be returned for a marker Y-Axis query.</li> <li>Also, in some previous analyzers linear ratios read out on the display in %. In the X-Series they display as dimensionless quantities. Eg, a quantity which used to display as 52% now displays as .52. The SCPI behavior is unaffected as it has always read out the ratio rather than the percentage.</li> </ul>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Querying the Marker Z Axis Value

The command below queries the marker Z Axis value in the Spectrogram View only. The Z Axis value of a marker represents the time value of the marker (see “Representation of Time” under the Spectrogram View description). In each case the marker that is addressed becomes the selected marker.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:Z?
Notes	<p>The query returns the marker’s absolute Z Axis value if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> or <b>Fixed</b>. It returns the offset from the marker’s reference marker if the control mode is <b>Delta</b>.</p> <p>For Spectrogram, the Z Axis value represents the amount of time transpired since the start of the recording of traces.</p>
Preset	9.91E+37
Min	-Infinity
Max	+Infinity

### Setting or Querying the Marker Z Position

The command below sets the Marker Z position in the Spectrogram View only. Setting the Z Position sets which of the 300 traces in the Spectrogram the selected marker will appear on. In each case the marker that is addressed becomes the selected marker. It has no effect (other than to cause the marker to become selected) if the control mode is **Off**, **but** it is the SCPI equivalent of making a Marker Z entry if the control mode is **Normal**, **Delta**, or **Fixed**.

<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:Z:POSition &lt;integer&gt;</pre> <pre>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:Z:POSition?</pre>
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Notes	The command sets or queries the Z Axis position. In the Spectrogram View, this value correlates to be one of the 300 stored traces. Each Z Axis position represents a different stored trace.
Preset	0
Min	0
Max	Number of traces stored is limited to 300.
Default Unit	unitless

### Marker Backwards Compatibility

- In earlier Agilent analyzers, markers were position markers, which means that Normal and Delta markers stayed at the same screen position when X Axis parameters were changed. So a marker at center screen stayed at center screen even if Center Frequency was changed (which means that the marker's frequency changed). In the X-Series, markers are value markers, which means that when the analyzer's X Axis settings are changed, the marker's X Axis value in fundamental X Axis units remains unchanged. For example, if you put a marker at a particular frequency, it will stay at that frequency regardless of whether or not you change the Center Frequency of the analyzer, even if that means that the marker ends up offscreen.
- While this change resulted in an overall higher level of usability of the marker system, there are some use cases where the user depends on the marker staying at the center of the screen. The most common one is where the user tuns on a marker at center screen and uses it to measure the trace amplitude at the center frequency or at a series of center frequencies, without the need to ever move the marker. In the X-Series, to mimic the legacy behavior for this use case, the user must turn the marker off and then back on after changing the center frequency of the analyzer. This causes the marker to reappear in the center of the screen.
- Also as a result of the change from position markers to value markers, markers can be at a frequency which is offscreen, whereas in the past, they were clipped to the screen edges and hence were never offscreen. Users who depended on this clipping behavior to force markers to the edges of the screen will have to rewrite their code. Furthermore, since markers could never be offscreen they always returned a valid result. In the X-Series, markers which are offscreen return not a number as a result; hence the potential now exists for not a number to be returned for a marker query.

### Select Marker

Specifies the selected marker. The term "selected marker" is used throughout this document to specify which marker will be affected by the functions.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Notes	The selected marker is remembered even when not in the Marker menu and is used if a Search is done or a Band Function is turned on or for Signal Track or Continuous Peak.
Preset	Marker 1
State Saved	The number of the selected marker is saved in instrument state.

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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## Normal

Sets the control mode for the selected marker to **Normal** and turns on the active function for setting its value. If the selected marker was **Off**, it is placed at the center of the screen on the trace specified by the marker's Trace attribute.

**A Normal mode** (POSition type) marker can be moved to any point on the X Axis by specifying its X Axis value. Its absolute Y Axis value is then the value of the trace point at that X Axis value.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE POS sets Marker 1 to Normal.
Notes	See the description under the “ Marker” key.
Couplings	The marker addressed by this command becomes the selected marker on the front panel.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) and X Axis value are saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:STATe ON 1 Setting a marker which is OFF to ON or 1 selects the marker, puts it in Normal mode and places it at the center of the screen. Setting a marker which is not OFF to ON has no effect (does not change its control mode). Example: CALC:MARK2:STAT ON sets Marker 2 to Normal if it was off; otherwise it does nothing. The response to the query will be ON unless the marker is OFF.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:STATe?
Preset	OFF
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Delta

Sets the control mode for the selected marker to Delta and turns on the active function for setting its delta value. If the selected marker was **Off**, it is placed at the center of the screen on the trace specified by the marker's Trace attribute.

In Delta mode the marker result shows the relative result between the selected (Delta) marker and its reference marker. A delta marker can be moved to any point on the X Axis by specifying its X Axis offset from a reference marker. Its absolute Y Axis value is then the value of the trace point at that X Axis value.

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Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE DELT sets marker 1 to Delta.
Notes	See the description under the “ Marker” key.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) and X Axis value are saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility Notes	Previously, pressing Delta (or sending the CALC:MARK:MODE:DELTA command) always moved the reference marker to the delta marker. Now it only does so if the marker was already a delta marker.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Fixed

See [“Fixed Marker X Axis Value”](#) on page 310.

See [“Fixed Marker Y Axis Value”](#) on page 311.

See [“Fixed Marker Z Axis Value”](#) on page 311.

Sets the control mode for the selected marker to Fixed. A fixed marker is fixed in the sense that it stays where you place it. It can be directly moved in both X and Y. It can be moved with a Peak Search. It can also be indirectly moved by re-zeroing the delta if it is a relative marker. If it is moved, it again becomes fixed at the X Axis point it moved to and it has a Y-axis result that it took on when it moved there. If a Normal or Delta marker is changed to Fixed it becomes fixed at the X Axis point it was at, and with the Y-axis result it had when it was set to Fixed.

In Fixed mode the marker result shows:

- If no Marker Function is on, the absolute X Axis and Y axis value of the marker
- If a Marker Function is on, the X Axis value and the Y-axis function result the marker had when it became fixed.

### Fixed Marker X Axis Value

Key Path	<b>Marker, Fixed</b>
Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE FIX sets Marker 1 to Fixed.
Notes	See the description under the “ Marker” key, above.
Dependencies	You cannot directly set the X or Y value of a Fixed marker which has a marker function turned on. If an attempt is made to actually adjust it while a Marker Function is on, a warning message is generated.  You cannot directly set the Y value of a Fixed marker while Normalize is turned on. If an attempt is made to do so while Normalize is on, a warning message is generated.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) and X and Y Axis values are saved in instrument state

Backwards Compatibility Notes	In legacy analyzers, only a Reference marker could be Fixed, and it was always Fixed. Additionally it could not be moved. In the X-Series, any marker can be set to Fixed and can be moved to any X or Y value.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Fixed Marker Y Axis Value

Key Path	<b>Marker, Fixed</b>
Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE FIX sets Marker 1 to Fixed.
Notes	See the description under the <b>Marker</b> key.
Dependencies	You cannot directly set the X or Y value of a Fixed marker which has a marker function turned on. If an attempt is made to actually adjust it while a Marker Function is on, a warning message is generated.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) and X and Y Axis values are saved in instrument state
Default Unit	depends on the current selected Y axis unit
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Fixed Marker Z Axis Value

The Marker Z position determines which of the 301 traces (0–300) the selected marker is on. It cannot be set above the maximum trace in the Spectrogram window and, unlike the Marker X position, will not move off screen in the Spectrogram Window if the storage size is smaller than the number of traces that can be viewed.

If Spectrogram is on, the marker result block has a third line displaying the time value of Marker Z. If the marker is a delta marker, the delta time value is displayed. Although the Z Marker position can be moved to trace 0, this is not recommended, as the current trace value is constantly being updated by new acquisitions and therefore the Z time value for trace 0 is not completely registered until the trace is completed.

Marker Z position is only available in the Spectrogram View

Key Path	<b>Marker, Fixed</b>
Example	:CALC:MARK2:MODE FIX sets Marker 2 to Fixed. :CALC:MARK2:Z:POS 150 puts Marker 2 on Trace 150
Dependencies	Only appears in the Spectrogram view, otherwise blanked
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) and X, Y and Z Axis values are saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

## Off

Turns off the selected marker.

In addition, Off removes the marker annunciation from the display, turns off any active function and any marker function, and resets the following properties to their default value:

X Axis scale: Auto

Band/Interval Span: 0

Auto Trace: On

**Off** does not affect which marker is selected.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Example	:CALC:MARK:MODE OFF sets Marker 1 to Off.
Notes	See the description under the “Marker” key.
State Saved	The marker control mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed, Off) is saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 . . .12:STATe OFF 0 The response to the query will be OFF unless the marker is ON.

## Properties

Opens a menu used to set certain properties of the selected marker.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Marker

Duplicate of the **Select Marker** key under **Marker**. Selecting a marker here causes the same marker to be selected under **Marker**. (That is, there is only one “selected marker”.)

## Relative To

Selects the marker that the selected marker will be relative to (its reference marker).

Every marker has another marker to which it is relative. This marker is referred to as the “reference marker” for that marker. This attribute is set by the **Marker, Properties, Relative To** key. The marker must be a **Delta** marker to make this attribute relevant. If it is a **Delta** marker, the reference marker determines how the marker is controlled and how its value is displayed. A marker cannot be relative to itself.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
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<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:REFerence <integer> :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:REFerence?
Example	CALC:MARK1:REF 2 sets the marker 1 reference marker to 2 and turns marker 1 on as a delta marker.
Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out. If the grayed out key is pressed, an advisory message is generated.
Notes	This command causes the marker specified with the subopcode to become selected.  Range (for SCPI command): 1 to 12. If the range is exceeded the value is clipped.
Couplings	The act of specifying the selected marker's reference marker makes the selected marker a Delta marker. If the reference marker is off it is turned on in <b>Fixed</b> mode at the delta marker location.
Preset	The preset default "Relative To" marker (reference marker) is the next higher numbered marker (current marker +1). For example, if marker 2 is selected, then it's default reference marker is marker 3. The exception is marker 12, which has a default reference of marker 1.  Set to the defaults by using <b>Restore Mode Defaults</b> . This is not reset by <b>Marker Off, All Markers Off, or Preset</b> .
State Saved	Saved in instrument state. Not affected by Marker Off and hence not affected by Preset or power cycle.
Min	1
Max	12
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	none  Default (selected when <b>Restore Mode Defaults</b> is pressed): next higher numbered marker or 1 if marker 12.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### X Axis Scale

Accesses a menu that enables you to affect how the X Axis information for the selected marker is displayed in the marker area (top-right of display) and the active function area of the display, and how the marker is controlled. The available settings for the X Axis Scale are Frequency, Period, Time, and Inverse Time.

See ["More Information"](#) on page 314.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
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Swept SA Measurement  
Marker

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:X:READout FREquency TIME ITIME PERiod  :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:X:READout?  :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:X:READout:AUTO ON OFF 1 0  :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:X:READout:AUTO?
Example	CALC:MARK3:X:READ TIME sets the marker 3 X Axis Scale to Time.
Notes	This command causes the specified marker to become selected.
Preset	AUTO  Marker Preset (selected when a marker is turned <b>Off</b> ): <b>Auto</b> (see below). In most measurements the Auto settings results in Frequency being the preset readout.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The X Axis Scale of a marker (<b>Readout</b> in legacy analyzers) now has only one value, not one value for frequency domain and another value for time domain. The value changes (if in Auto) when the domain of the trace it is on changes. This means that the default behaviors are identical, but if the user changes the readout manually in swept and expects the default to remain in zero span, there may be some backwards compatibility problems. As an example, in the old instruments, if the user set Readout to Period in a swept span, and the instrument was set to zero span, the readout changed to Time, the default for Zero Span. Now, it will stay in Period even in Zero Span until the user changes it or sets it back to Auto.</li> <li>Additionally, all choices for X Axis Scale are now always allowed. In legacy analyzers the choices of X Axis Scale were restricted based on the domain the instrument was currently in. Since the new behavior is less restrictive this should not show up as a backwards compatibility issue.</li> </ul>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

The **X Axis Scale** of a marker is the scale of its X Axis value. This affects the units displayed in the Marker Result block and used to specify the marker's X Axis location. The X Axis Scale is specified using the **Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale** key.

All markers in swept spans have both a time and frequency value. Which of these is used for the result display, and for positioning the marker, depends on the **X Axis Scale** setting. The **X Axis Scale** setting can be **Frequency** or **Time**, as well as the reciprocal of either (**Period** or **Inverse Time**). There is also an **Auto** setting - when in **Auto**, a marker's **X Axis Scale** changes whenever the domain of the trace, upon which it set, changes. All choices for **X Axis Scale** are allowed. Note that this behavior differs from the behavior in previous instruments: previously the instrument remembered a different **X Axis Scale** (formerly called **Readout**) for each domain, and the choices of **X Axis Scale** were restricted. These restrictions were based on the current domain of the instrument.

**Auto**

When in Auto, the X-Axis Scale is **Frequency** if the Marker Trace is a frequency domain trace, **Time** if the Marker Trace is a time domain trace. When in Auto, if the marker changes traces, or the domain of the trace the marker is on changes, the auto result is re-evaluated. If the X Axis Scale is chosen manually, that Scale is used regardless of the domain of the trace.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale</b>
Example	CALC:MARK2:X:READ:AUTO ON sets the marker 2 X-axis scaling to automatically select the most appropriate units.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Frequency**

Sets the marker X Axis scale to Frequency, displaying the absolute frequency of a normal marker or the frequency of the delta marker relative to the reference marker. Frequency is the auto setting for frequency domain traces.

If Frequency is selected for a time domain trace, all of the points in the trace will show the same value. Attempting to use the knob or step keys to adjust the X Axis value of the marker or entering an X Axis value from the numeric keypad or remotely will have no effect but will generate no error.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale</b>
Example	CALC:MARK2:X:READ:FREQ sets the marker 2 X Axis scale to Frequency.
Notes	1-of-N readback is <b>Frequency</b>
State Saved	The X Axis Scale setting is saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Period**

Sets the marker X Axis scale to Period, displaying the reciprocal of the frequency of the marker, or the reciprocal of the frequency separation of the two markers in a delta-marker mode. The units are those of time (sec, msec, etc). If the markers are at the same frequency in a delta marker mode, the result will be the reciprocal of 0, which is infinitely large. The display will show “---” and a SCPI query will return infinity.

If Period is selected for a time domain trace, all of the points in the trace will show the same value. Attempting to use the knob or step keys to adjust the X Axis value of the marker or entering an X Axis value from the numeric keypad or remotely will have no effect but will generate no error.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale</b>
Example	CALC:MARK2:X:READ:PER sets the marker 2 X Axis scale to Period.
Notes	1-of-N readback is <b>Period</b>
State Saved	The X Axis Scale setting is saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Time

Sets the marker X Axis scale to Time, displaying the time interval between a normal marker and the start of a sweep or the time of the delta marker relative to the reference marker. Time is the auto setting for time domain traces. In a delta-marker mode it is the (sweep) time interval between the two markers.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale</b>
Example	CALC:MARK2:X:READ TIME sets the marker 2 X Axis Scale to Time..
Notes	1-of-N readback is <b>Time</b>
Couplings	Frequency domain traces taken in FFT mode have no valid time data. Therefore when Time is selected for markers on such traces, the X Axis value is taken as the appropriate percentage of the displayed sweep time, which is a calculated estimate.
State Saved	The X Axis Scale setting is saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Inverse Time

Sets the marker X Axis scale to Inverse Time, displaying the reciprocal time. It is useful in a delta mode to show the reciprocal of (sweep) time between two markers. This function is only meaningful when on a time domain trace and in the **Delta** control mode. If the markers are at the same X Axis value, the time between them is 0, so the reciprocal of sweep time is infinitely large. The display will show “---” and a SCPI query will return infinity.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties, X Axis Scale</b>
Example	:CALC:MARK2:X:READ ITIM sets the marker 2 X Axis scale to Inverse Time.
Notes	1-of-N readback is <b>Inverse Time</b>
Couplings	Frequency domain traces taken in FFT mode have no valid time data. Therefore when Inverse Time is selected for markers on such traces, the X Axis value is undefined, shows as “---” and returns not a number to a query.
State Saved	The X Axis Scale setting is saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Marker Trace

Selects the trace that you want your marker to be placed on. A marker is associated with one and only one trace. This trace is used to determine the placement, result, and X Axis Scale of the marker. All markers have an associated trace, even **Fixed** markers; it is from that trace that they determine their attributes and behaviors, and it is to that trace that they go when they become Normal or Delta markers.

See “Auto Init On” on page 317.

See “Auto Init Rules Flowchart” on page 318.

See “Auto Init OFF” on page 318.

Key Path	Marker, Properties
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:TRACe 1 2 3 4 5 6 :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:TRACe?
Example	CALC:MARK1:TRAC 2 places marker 1 on trace 2.
Notes	A marker may be placed on a blanked and/or inactive trace, even though the trace is not visible and/or updating.  An application may register a trace name to be displayed on the key instead of a trace number.
Couplings	The state of Marker Trace is not affected by the Auto Couple key.  If a Marker Trace is chosen manually, Auto Init goes to Off for that marker.  Sending the remote command causes the addressed marker to become selected.
Preset	Presets on Preset or All Markers Off
State Saved	The Marker Trace and state of <b>Auto Init</b> for each marker is saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	6
Readback line	[TraceN, Auto Init] or [TraceN, Manual] where N is the trace number to which the marker is currently assigned.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Auto Init On

When **Auto Init** is true, the marker’s trace attribute is re-determined automatically by the analyzer whenever the marker turns on (Normal, Delta or Fixed) from an Off state. (The trace attribute is also determined for all markers that are on, whenever **Auto Init** is turned on).

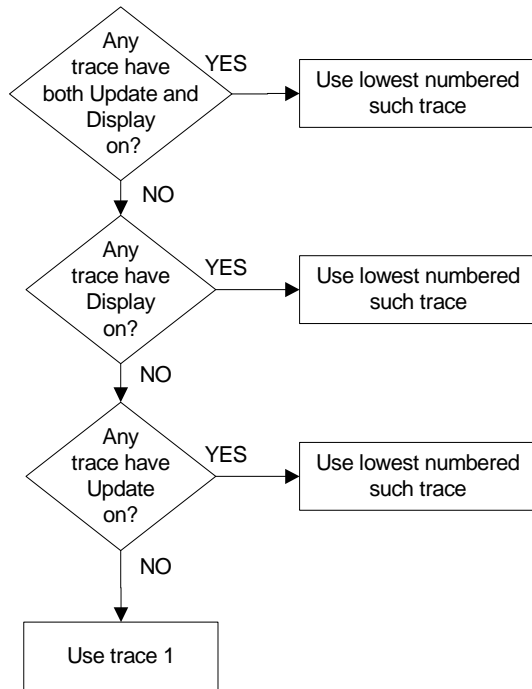
When the marker moves between traces the marker’s X position in trace points is retained as it moves. For moving between active traces this generally means the x-axis value of the marker will not change. But for moving to or from an inactive trace, the x-axis value will take on that of the new trace at the bucket the marker was on the old trace (and is still on, on the new trace, since the bucket doesn’t change).

Note this is true even if the marker is off screen. Thus, a marker that is at the center of the screen on the old trace stays at the center of the screen on the new trace. A marker that is off screen one whole screen to the left on the old trace remains off screen one whole screen to the left on the new trace – even if this means it will be at negative time!

Marker Trace is set to 1, and Auto Init is set to On, on a Preset or All Markers Off.

### Auto Init Rules Flowchart

The following flowchart depicts the Auto Init rules:



This flowchart makes it clear that putting all lower-numbered traces in View is the simplest way to specify which trace you want the markers to go to when they turn on. For example, if you want all Markers to go to trace 2 when they turn on, put trace 1 in View.

### Auto Init OFF

This command associates the marker with the specified trace and turns Marker Trace, Auto Init OFF for that marker. If the marker is not **Off** it moves the marker from the trace it was on to the new trace. If the marker is **Off** it stays off but is now associated with the specified trace.

The query returns the number of the trace on which the marker is currently placed, even if that marker is in Auto mode.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:TRACe:AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:TRACe:AUTO?
Notes	Turning Marker Trace Auto Init off has no effect on the trace on which the marker is currently placed. The response to the query will be 0 if OFF, 1 if ON.

Couplings	<p>The state of Auto Init is not affected by the Auto Couple key.</p> <p>Auto Init is set to True on a Preset or All Markers Off.</p> <p>If Auto Init is set to On for a marker and that marker is on, that marker's Marker Trace is immediately set according to the above flowchart.</p> <p>Sending the remote command causes the addressed marker to become selected.</p>
Preset	ON
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>The Marker Trace Auto function in legacy analyzers has been replaced by Marker Trace Auto Init, but the same SCPI command is used for the new function. This should work fine for most legacy users. See the sections on <a href="#">“Auto Init On” on page 317</a>, <a href="#">“Auto Init OFF” on page 318</a> and the <a href="#">“Auto Init Rules Flowchart” on page 318</a> for details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new auto functionality causes markers to automatically go to the appropriate trace when the marker is first turned on. Users who counted on markers changing traces when a trace was put in or out of View will have to modify their code.</li> </ul>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Lines

When on, displays a vertical line of graticule height and a horizontal line of graticule width, intersecting at the indicator point of the marker (that is, the center of the X or the bottom tip of the diamond. The lines are blue in color.

If the marker is off screen the lines should be extended from the marker so that they go thru the screen area if possible. This is really useful for off screen Fixed markers as it lets you see their amplitude even though they are off the X Axis.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:LINes[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:LINes[:STATe]?
Example	:CALC:MARK2:LIN:ON turns Lines on for marker 2.
Couplings	Sending the remote command causes the addressed marker to become selected.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in State
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Marker Z

The Marker Z position determines which of the 301 traces (0–300) the selected marker is on. It cannot be set above the maximum trace in the Spectrogram window and, unlike the Marker X position, will not move off screen in the Spectrogram Window if the storage size is smaller than the number of traces that can be viewed.

If Spectrogram is on, the marker result block has a third line displaying the time value of Marker Z. If the marker is a delta marker, the delta time value is displayed. Although the Z Marker position can be moved to trace 0, this is not recommended, as the current trace value is constantly being updated by new acquisitions and therefore the Z time value for trace 0 is not completely registered until the trace is completed.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Fixed</b>
Example	:CALC:MARK3:Z:POS 100 puts Marker 3 on Trace 100
Dependencies	Only appears in the Spectrogram view, otherwise blanked
State Saved	The X, Y and Z Axis values are saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

### Marker Table

When set to On the display is split into a measurement window and a marker data display window. For each marker which is on, information is displayed in the data display window, which includes the marker number, control mode, trace number, X axis scale, X axis value, and the Y-axis result. Additional information is shown for markers which have marker functions turned on.

Turning the Marker Table on turns the Peak Table off and vice versa.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer:TABLE[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer:TABLE[:STATe]?
Example	CALC:MARK:TABL ON turns on the marker table.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Whether the marker table is on is saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Marker Count

Accesses the marker count menu.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Readback line	[On] if count on for the selected marker, [Off] if it is off.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Counter

Turns the marker frequency counter on and off. The selected marker is counted, and if the selected marker is a delta marker and its reference marker is not fixed, the reference marker is counted as well.

See “Understanding the Marker Counter” on page 322.

See “Query Count Value” on page 322.

Key Path	Marker, Marker Count
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FCOunt[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FCOunt[:STATe]?
Example	CALC:MARK2:FCO ON selects marker 2, turns it on, and turns on the counter CALC:MARK2:FCO:X? returns the counted frequency.
Notes	<p>Fixed markers are not counted, but a Fixed marker will have a count stored in it if it is selected or is the reference marker for the selected marker. The count already in the marker is stored when the marker becomes fixed and if there is none or the marker moves (for example, Pk Search) it is counted and stored after the next sweep.</p> <p>If a Fixed marker has a count stored in it, that count will be displayed when the marker is selected, and used as the reference count when that marker is a reference marker.</p> <p>If a Fixed marker has a count stored in it, that count will be deleted if the marker X is adjusted.</p> <p>If a Fixed marker has a count stored in it, and a Search function is performed using the Fixed marker, while the counter is on, the count stored in the marker will be updated.</p> <p>If a Fixed marker has a count stored in it, and is a reference marker, and the reference is moved to a valid trace point by re-zeroing the delta (by pressing Delta again or sending the DELTA SCPI command), while the counter is on, the count stored in the marker will be updated.</p>
Notes	This command causes the specified marker to become selected.
Dependencies	Marker Count is unavailable (grayed out and Off) if the Gate function is on.
Couplings	<p>If the selected marker is <b>Off</b> when the counter is turned on, the selected marker is set to Normal and placed at center of screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules.</p> <p>If a marker which is OFF is selected while the counter is on, the counter remains on, but since the marker is off, the count is undefined. In this case the analyzer will return not a number to a SCPI count query.</p> <p>The counter is turned OFF when the selected marker is turned OFF.</p>
Preset	OFF
State Saved	The state of the counter (on/off) is saved in instrument state. In the case of Fixed markers, the count stored in the marker is saved in instrument state.

Backwards Compatibility Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In some legacy analyzers (eg, the 8560 series) the FreqOffset value was applied to the Marker Count. In others (eg, ESA and PSA) it was not. The X-Series follows the ESA/PSA model and does not apply Freq Offset to the Marker Count.</li> <li>In ESA and PSA the reference marker for Delta markers was always counted. In the X-Series the marker is counted for Normal and Delta markers; but for the reference marker, if it is a Fixed marker, we use the count stored in the Fixed marker. This enhanced capability may require a change to some users' code and/or test procedures.</li> </ul>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Query Count Value

Queries the frequency count. The query returns the absolute count unless the specified marker is in Delta mode, then it returns the relative count. If the marker is off, or the marker is on but the counter is off, the analyzer will return not a number to a SCPI count query. A marker with no stored count, or a non-**Fixed** marker on a stored trace, will also return not a number to a SCPI count query. Note this result may simply mean that the first sweep after the counter turned on has not yet completed.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 . . .12:FCOunt:X?
Notes	This query does NOT cause the specified marker to become selected.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Understanding the Marker Counter

See [“Counting Off-screen Markers”](#) on page 323.

See [“Delta Marker”](#) on page 323.

See [“Fixed Markers”](#) on page 323.

See [“More Information on “Counter””](#) on page 323.

Using the internal counter we can count the frequency of a marker, but we cannot count while we are actually sweeping. So, once we are done with a sweep, we move to the selected marker frequency and count that frequency. Then, if the marker is a Delta marker, the count is also taken for its reference marker. The count is actually performed by moving the LO to the frequency (or frequencies in the case of a delta marker) we wish to count. The count is executed on a marker by marker basis and no further count is taken until after the next sweep (even if the marker moves before another sweep has completed).

The Marker Count is taken by tuning the instrument to the frequency of the marker and counting the IF, with the instrument not sweeping. The count is adjusted for display by adding or subtracting it (as appropriate) from the LO frequency, so that you see a count that represents the signal frequency. This is true even if External Mixing is on. Since all this happens between sweeps, you never see the instrument retuning to do the counts.

If you wish to see the entered frequency of a counted marker it will appear in the active function area when that marker is selected (for Fixed markers, you have to press the Marker, Fixed key to select Fixed markers and then press it a second time to view or adjust the x or y marker values).

## Counting Off-screen Markers

If the selected marker is off the X-axis the instrument can still be tuned to the marker (unless it is outside the current range of the instrument), so the count can still be displayed. This means you can see a count for an off-screen marker even though there may be no valid Y-value for the marker. If the marker frequency is outside the range of the instrument, the display will show three dashes in the count block (---), and not a number is returned to a SCPI count query.

## Delta Marker

When a Delta Marker is selected while Marker Count is on:

1. If the reference marker is not a fixed marker, the display shows the difference between the count of the selected marker and the count of the reference marker
2. If the reference marker is a fixed marker and there is a count stored in the marker (because Marker Count was on when the marker became a fixed marker), the display shows the difference between the count at the marker and the count stored in the reference marker.

Marker Count works in zero span as well as in Swept SA. The instrument tunes to the frequency of the selected marker, which, for active zero span traces, is simply the center frequency of the analyzer.

## Fixed Markers

Fixed markers have a count stored in them that is generally kept fixed and not updated. If a fixed marker is selected, or used as a reference, the signal at the marker frequency is not counted; rather the stored count is seen or used as the reference. The count is stored, if Count is on, when the marker becomes fixed or when, while fixed, the marker is moved by re-zeroing the reference (if it is the reference marker) or via a peak search (since both of these, by definition, use valid trace data). The count stored in a Fixed marker is lost if the counter is turned off, if the marker is moved to an inactive trace, or if the marker is moved by adjusting its x-value.

## More Information on "Counter"

When the counter is on, the count (or the delta count) for the selected marker is displayed.

The invalid data indicator (\*) will turn on until the completion of the first count.

Marker Count frequency readings are corrected using the **Freq Offset** function (in some previous analyzers, they were not). Note however that Marker Delta readings are not corrected, as any offset would be applied to both.

In zero span on active traces the counter continues to function, counting any signal near the center frequency of the analyzer.

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<b>NOTE</b>	No signal farther from the marker frequency than the Res BW will be seen by the counter.
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The above command turns on or off the frequency counter. If the specified marker number in the command is not the selected marker, it becomes the selected marker. If the specified marker number is not on, FCount ON sets it to Normal and places it at center of screen on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. Once the marker count is on, it is on for any selected marker, not just for the one used in the command. A 1 is returned to the state query only if marker count is on and the specified

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Marker

number is the selected marker. The invalid data indicator (\*) will turn on until the completion of the first count but this does not keep a value from being returned.

**Gate Time**

Controls the length of time during which the frequency counter measures the signal frequency. Longer gate times allow for greater averaging of signals whose frequency is “noisy”, though the measurement takes longer. If the gate time is an integer multiple of the length of a power-line cycle (20 ms for 50 Hz power, 16.67 ms for 60 Hz power), the counter rejects incidental modulation at the power line rate. The shortest gate time that rejects both 50 and 60 Hz modulation is 100 ms, which is the value chosen in Auto, or on Preset or when Auto Couple is pressed.

The start time of the Gate Time of the counter must be controlled by the same trigger parameters as controls the sweep. Thus, if the Trigger is not in Free Run, the counter gate must not start until after the trigger is received and delayed.

Key Path	Marker Function, Marker Count
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   ...12:FCOunt:GATetime <time> :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   ...12:FCOunt:GATetime? :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   ...12:FCOunt:GATetime:AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   ...12:FCOunt:GATetime:AUTO?
Example	:CALC:MARK2:FCO:GAT 1e-2 sets the gate time for Marker 2 to 10 <sup>(-2)</sup> s = 10 ms.
Notes	When Auto Couple is pressed, Gate Time is set to 100 ms.
Notes	This command causes the specified marker to become selected.
Preset	100 ms ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 us
Max	500 ms
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   ...4:FCOunt:RESolution <freq> :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   ...4:FCOunt:RESolution? :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   ...4:FCOunt:RESolution:AUTO ON   OFF   1   0 :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   ...4:FCOunt:RESolution:AUTO?
-----------------------	---

Notes	<p>This command is provided for ESA compatibility, which allowed the user to control the gate resolution, rather than the gate time.</p> <p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FCOunt:RESolution &lt;freq&gt; Sets the gate time to 1/freq</p> <p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FCOunt:RESolution? Returns 1/gate_time</p> <p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FCOunt:RESolution:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 is accepted and ignored</p> <p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FCOunt:RESolution:AUTO? Always returns 1</p> <p>All of these commands cause the marker to become selected.</p>
Preset	<p>1Hz</p> <p>ON</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Couple Markers

When this function is true, moving any marker causes an equal X Axis movement of every other marker which is not Fixed or Off. By “equal X Axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X Axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X Axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Note that Fixed markers do not couple. They stay where they were while all the other markers move. Of course, if a Fixed marker is being moved, all the non-fixed markers do move with it.

This may result in markers going off screen.

Key Path	Marker
<b>Remote Command</b>	<p>:CALCulate:MARKer:COUple[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1</p> <p>:CALCulate:MARKer:COUple[:STATe]?</p>
Example	:CALC:MARK:COUP ON sets Couple Markers on.
Preset	Off, presets on Mode Preset and All Markers Off
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## All Markers Off

Turns off all markers. See Marker, “Off” on page 312.

Key Path	Marker
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer:AOff
Example	CALC:MARK:AOff turns off all markers.
Couplings	sets the selected marker to 1.

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Marker

Preset	n/a.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker Function

The Marker Function key opens up a menu of softkeys that allow you to control the Marker Functions of the instrument. Marker Functions perform post-processing operations on marker data. Band Functions are Marker Functions that allow you to define a band of frequencies around the marker. The band defines the region of data used for the numerical calculations. These marker functions also allow you to perform mathematical calculations on trace and marker data and report the results of these calculations in place of the normal marker result.

---

**NOTE** Unlike regular markers, marker function markers are not placed directly on the trace. They are placed at a location which is relative to the result of the function calculation.

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See [“More Information”](#) on page 328.

See [“Fixed marker functions”](#) on page 328.

See [“Interval Markers”](#) on page 328.

Key Path	Front-panel key
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNCTION NOISe BPOWER BDENsity OFF :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNCTION?
Notes	Sending this command selects the subpcoded marker  The marker function result is queried in the same fashion as the Marker Result, as outlined in the Marker section, with the CALC:MARK:Y? command.
Dependencies	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker.  If a marker function was already on when the marker became Fixed then the selected Band Function is shown but cannot be changed. Therefore, you cannot directly set the X or Y value of a Fixed marker which has a marker function turned on. To turn off the function, turn off the marker.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	The band function for each marker is saved in Instrument State
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The introduction of adjustable-width Band Functions in the X-Series fundamentally changes the way Band Power markers are controlled. See the section entitled <a href="#">“Band Function Backwards Compatibility”</a> on page 329 below for a complete discussion of programming Band Functions in a backwards compatible fashion.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## More Information

The units to be used for displaying Marker Function results in Delta mode vary depending on what is the reference marker and what it is referenced to.

Marker Functions are different from Measurements, which automatically perform complex sequences of setup, data acquisition, and display operations in order to measure specified signal characteristics. Marker Functions are specified for each individual marker and may be turned on individually for each marker.

The **Marker Fctn** menu controls which marker functions are turned on and allows you to adjust setup parameters for each function. The Marker Functions are **Marker Noise**, **Band/Interval Power**, and **Band/Interval Density**, only one of which can be on for a given marker.

If the selected marker is off, pressing Marker Fctn sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the display on the trace determined by the Marker Trace rules. However, if the selected marker was **Off**, **Marker Function Off** had to be the selected function, and it remains so even after the marker is thus turned on, although you may then change it.

## Fixed marker functions

In the case of a fixed marker, it is not possible to turn on or change a band function. This is because a Fixed marker holds the value it had when it became fixed; the trace it was on may keep on changing, so the function value, which depends on trace data, could not be calculated on an ongoing basis.

It is possible to have a Marker Function on for a Fixed marker, in the case where a function was already on when the marker became Fixed. In this case the function value will be retained in the marker. It is also possible to have a Marker Function on for a Fixed marker in the case when the marker was off and was turned on as **Fixed** because **Delta** was pressed to create a reference marker - in which case the marker function, marker function width, Y Axis value and marker function result that the **Delta** marker had when **Delta** was pressed are copied into the Fixed marker. If **Delta** is pressed again, causing the fixed reference marker to move to the delta marker's position, the marker function, marker function width, Y Axis value and marker function result that the **Delta** marker had when **Delta** was pressed are again copied into the fixed reference marker.

If a Marker Function is on for a Fixed marker, the marker's reported value is derived by the function. Therefore you cannot directly set the X or Y value of a Fixed marker which has a marker function turned on. Indirect setting as detailed above or when a Peak Search is performed is allowed, as the Fixed marker is always placed on a trace and can derive its function value from the trace at the moment when it is placed.

## Interval Markers

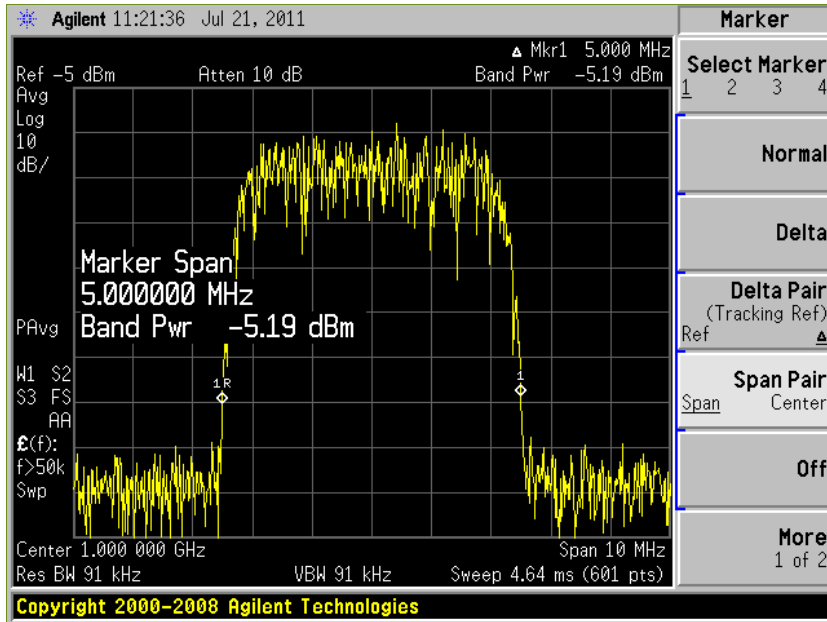
What is an interval marker? The band power marker computes the total power within a span in a nonzero span. The results computation must include the RBW. The interval power marker measures the average power across some time interval in zero span.

Interval Density is defined to be Interval Power divided by Bn. Bn is the noise bandwidth of the RBW filter, as noted and used within the Band Power computation.



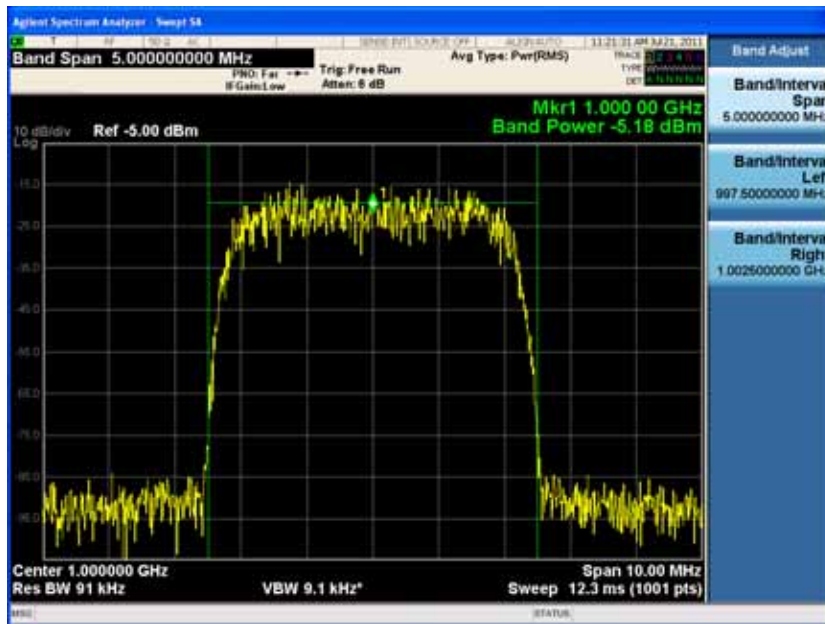
### Band Function Backwards Compatibility

To define the Band Power function, the ESA and PSA analyzers used Delta Marker functionality with two markers, for example, Marker 1 and its Reference Marker, as shown below:



The marker modes known as Span Pair and Delta Pair (Band Pair in ESA) were used to set two markers for the primary purpose of defining the band of a Band Power function. The two markers were set by adjusting their span and centerpoint (Span Pair mode) or by adjusting their locations independently to directly define the Start and Stop edges of the band (Band Pair/Delta Pair modes).

In the X-Series, the introduction of adjustable-width Band Functions fundamentally changes the way Band Power markers are controlled, by using a single marker to completely define the function, as shown below:



## Swept SA Measurement Marker Function

In the X-Series the marker itself has a width attribute, which you set using the Band Span function. The marker shows “wings” that define the edges of the band in which the Band Power is being measured. You only need one marker, not a pair of markers, to completely define a Band Power function (making it possible to do Delta Band Power, which PSA and ESA could not do).

Additional control functions of Band Left and Band Right are provided for the case when you need to precisely set the band edges. Note that the marker itself always remains centered in the band.

To map the old Span Pair and Band Pair/Delta Pair functions to the X-Series for code compatibility, aliases and compatibility commands were added. Since Span Pair and Band Pair/Delta Pair were primarily used for making band power measurements, the aliases are provided for setting the parameters of a Band Function. If the user was using the old commands for anything other than Band Power these aliases will likely not yield compatible results.

For example, some users took advantage of the fact that the Band Pair commands let you arbitrarily set the frequency (time) of a delta marker and its non-fixed reference marker. In these cases, which had nothing to do with band Power, the new commands will not be compatible. For these use cases the user must use two markers and position each using the CALC:MARK:X commands, since “marker pairs” do not exist anymore.

Note that all of the alias commands described below cause the specified marker to become selected.

### Marker Mode compatibility

To setup Band Power measurements in the ESA and PSA, you had to send the :CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:MODE:POSITION|DELTA|BAND|SPAN|OFF command with either the BAND or SPAN parameter, in order to turn on the marker control modes that let you use a pair of delta markers as Band Power markers. In the X-Series this is no longer necessary, as there are no special marker modes for Band power. So when this command is sent with either a BAND or SPAN parameter it is aliased to simply turn on Normal markers. Thus:

Old command	Aliased to
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:MODE: BAND	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:MODE:POSition
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:MODE:SPAN	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:MODE:POSition

### Span Pair Compatibility

In the past, the Span Pair function was used with a marker pair to set the band for Band Power. The following SCPI commands were used when performing this setup programmatically:

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:CENTer <param>

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:CENTer?

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:SPAN <param>

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:SPAN?

These commands are now aliased as follows to preserve the old functionality as much as possible:

Old command	Aliased to
-------------	------------

:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X:CENTer	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X:SPAN	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FUNCTION:BAND:SPAN

### Delta Pair/Band Pair functionality

- Another way to set the marker pair for Band Power was with the Delta Pair function (Band Pair in ESA). The following SCPI commands were used when performing this setup programmatically:

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:START <param>

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:START?

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:STOP <param>

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:STOP?

These commands are now aliased as follows to preserve the old functionality as much as possible:

Old command	Aliased to
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X:START	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FUNCTION:BAND:LEFT
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X:STOP	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FUNCTION:BAND:RIGHT

### Arbitrary Marker Pair functionality

- Another use case was to use the START and STOP commands to arbitrarily set the frequency (time) of a delta marker and its reference marker without being in Band Power mode. This use case is not supported with a backwards compatibility command, but since in the X-Series you can arbitrarily set any marker's value and any reference marker's value, it is easy to fix this problem in code; but the user will have to change their code.

Old command	User must change to
:CALCulate:MARKer1:X:START <param>	:CALCulate:MARKer1:X <param>
:CALCulate:MARKer1:X:STOP <param>	:CALCulate:MARKer2:X <param>

(in the example marker 1 and marker 2 are used; in practice, use the reference marker number for the STOP marker number, which is usually marker number+1)

### Band changes with analyzer settings

- In the past, when a marker pair was used to set the width of the band for Band Power, the markers held their screen positions when analyzer frequency settings such as Span changed. The result of this was that as the Span changed, the frequency difference and hence the width of the band changed as well. In the X-Series, as a result of the change from position markers to value markers, the width of the band remains constant as frequency settings of the analyzer change.

### Offscreen Markers

1. As a result of the change from position markers to value markers, markers can be at a frequency which is offscreen, whereas in the past, they were clipped to the screen edges and hence were never offscreen. Users who depended on this clipping behavior by setting Band Span to a high value in order to force Band Power markers to the left and right edges of the screen will have to rewrite their code.
2. Furthermore, since markers could never be offscreen, Band Power always returned a valid result. In the X-Series, if either edge of the Band is offscreen, Band Power returns not a number as a result.

### Direct Marker Positioning

The following commands were used in ESA and PSA to directly set the marker to a specific trace point (“bucket”) position when they were being used in Span Pair and Delta Pair/Band Pair modes:

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition:CENTer <param>

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition:CENTer?

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition:SPAN <param>

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition:SPAN?

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition:STARt <param>

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition:STARt?

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition:STOP <param>

:CALCulate:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition:STOP?

They are aliased very similarly to the non-position commands (above) however a translation to/from trace points (buckets) is also performed:

Old command	Aliased to
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X:POSition:CENTer	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X:POSition
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X:POSition:SPAN	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FUNC:BAND:SPAN
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X:POSition:STARt	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FUNC:BAND:LEFT
:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:X:POSition:STOP	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 3 4:FUNC:BAND:RIGHT

- In each case but the first (:X:POSition:CENTer),the analyzer first converts the specified value in trace points to the current X Axis Scale Units (e.g., frequency or time) of the trace upon which the marker resides. Then, that value is used in the alias command to set the desired value.

The query form of the command returns the marker function span in trace points (buckets) by translating back based on the X Axis Scale settings at the time the query is sent.

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**NOTE** The value in Trace Points is translated into the current X Axis Scale units for the purpose of setting the value of the marker. However, the marker's span value, LEFT value, or RIGHT value in X Axis Scale Units, NOT trace points, will be preserved if a change is made to the X Axis scale settings. For example, if you use this command to set a marker function span of 500 buckets, which happens at that time to correspond to 13 GHz, and then you change the analyzer's Start Frequency so that 500 buckets is no longer 13 GHz, the span will stay at 13 GHz, NOT at 500 buckets! This is important to realize as it differs from the legacy behavior.

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**NOTE** The UP/DOWN parameters will increment/decrement by one bucket. For this the analyzer performs a conversion to buckets and back.

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## Select Marker

See [“Select Marker ” on page 308.](#)

## Marker Noise

Turns on the Marker Noise function for the selected marker, making it a noise marker. If the selected marker is off, it is turned on in **Normal** mode and located at the center of the screen.

When **Marker Noise** is selected while in the **Marker Function Off** state, the **Band Span** or **Interval Span** is initialized to 5% of the screen width.

When **Marker Noise** is on, the marker's Y Axis Result is the average noise level, normalized to a 1 Hz noise power bandwidth, in the band specified under the **Band Adjust** key.

See [“More Information” on page 334.](#)

See [“Off-trace Markers” on page 334.](#)

Key Path	Marker Function
Example	<p>CALC:MARK:FUNC NOIS turns on marker 1 as a noise marker.</p> <p>CALC:MARK:FUNC? returns the current marker function for the marker specified. In this case it returns the string: NOIS.</p> <p>CALC:MARK:Y? returns the y-axis value of the Marker Noise function for marker 1 (if Marker Noise is ON for marker 1). Note that the delta value when the Y axis unit is Watt is the square of the delta value when the Y axis unit is Volt. For example, when the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Volt is 0.2, the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Watt will be <math>0.2^2 = 0.04</math>. When you read the value out remotely you have to know whether your Y Axis Unit is log (dB), linear (V or A), or power (W).</p>
Notes	See the description under the <a href="#">““Marker Function” on page 327”</a> key.
Dependencies	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker.

Couplings	Average detector and Power Averaging auto selected when Marker Noise on  If the selected (specified) marker is off, selecting Marker Noise via front panel or SCPI will turn the marker on.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

To guarantee accurate data for noise-like signals, a correction for equivalent noise bandwidth is made by the analyzer. The **Marker Noise** function accuracy is best when the detector is set to Average or Sample, because neither of these detectors will peak-bias the noise. The tradeoff between sweep time and variance of the result is best when Average Type is set to Power Averaging. Therefore, Auto coupling chooses the Average detector and Power Averaging when Marker Noise is on. Though the Marker Noise function works with all settings of detector and Average Type, using the positive or negative peak detector gives less accurate measurement results.

### Off-trace Markers

If a **Normal** or **Delta** noise marker is so near to the left or right edge of the trace that some of the band is off the trace, then it uses only that subset of the Band Width that is on-trace. If the marker itself is off-trace, its value becomes undefined.

Neither band/interval power nor band/interval density markers are defined if any part of the band is off-trace (unless they are Fixed with a stored function value in them), except that when the edges of the bandwidth are trivially off-screen, due to mathematical limitations in the analyzer or in the controlling computer, the result will still be considered valid.

### Band/Interval Power

Turns on the Band/Interval Power function for the selected marker. If the selected marker is off it is turned on in **Normal** marker and located at the center of the screen.

When **Band/Interval Power** is selected while in the **Marker Function Off** state, the **Band Span** or **Interval Span** is initialized to 5% of the screen width.

If the detector mode for the detector on the marker's trace is set to Auto, the average detector is selected. If the Average type is set to Auto, Power Averaging is selected. Other choices for the detector or Average type will usually cause measurement inaccuracy.

Key Path	Marker Function
Example	<p>CALC:MARK:FUNC BPOW turns on marker 1 as a band power marker.</p> <p>CALC:MARK2:FUNC? returns the current setting of marker function for marker 2. In this case it returns the string: BPOW.</p> <p>CALC:MARK:Y? returns the y-axis value of the Band Power function for marker 1. Note that the delta value when the Y axis unit is Watt is the square of the delta value when the Y axis unit is Volt. For example, when the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Volt is 0.2, the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Watt will be <math>0.2^2 = 0.04</math>. When you read the value out remotely you have to know whether your Y Axis Unit is log (dB), linear (V or A), or power (W).</p>

Notes	See the description under the ““ <a href="#">Marker Function</a> ” on page 327” key, above.
Dependencies	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker.
Couplings	If the detector mode for the detector on the marker’s trace is set to Auto, the average detector is selected. If the Average type is set to Auto, Power Averaging is selected.  If the selected (specified) marker is off, selecting Band Power via front panel or SCPI will turn the marker on.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Band/Interval Density

Turns on the Band/Interval Density function for the selected marker. If the selected marker is off it is turned on in **Normal** marker mode and located at the center of the screen.

When **Band/Interval Density** is selected while in the **Marker Function Off** state, the **Band Span** or **Interval Span** is initialized to 5% of the screen width.

See “[More Information](#)” on page 336.

See “[What is band/interval density?](#)” on page 336

Key Path	Marker Function
Example	CALC:MARK:FUNC BDEN turns on marker 1 as a band density marker.  CALC:MARK:FUNC? returns the current setting of band function for the marker specified. In this case it returns the string: BDEN.  CALC:MARK:Y? returns the y-axis value of the Band Density function for marker 1. Note that the delta value when the Y axis unit is Watt is the square of the delta value when the Y axis unit is Volt. For example, when the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Volt is 0.2, the percent ratio with Y axis unit in Watt will be $0.2^2 = 0.04$ . When you read the value out remotely you have to know whether your Y Axis Unit is log (dB), linear (V or A), or power (W).
Notes	The zero-width case is treated as one bucket wide although it shows a width of 0.  When the trace the marker is on crosses domains, the width crosses domains as well, to remain the same percentage of the trace
Notes	See the description under the ““ <a href="#">Marker Function</a> ” on page 327” key, above.
Dependencies	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker.
Couplings	If the detector mode for the detector on the marker’s trace is set to Auto, the average detector is selected. If the Average type is set to Auto, Power Averaging is selected.  If the selected (specified) marker is off, selecting Band Density via front panel or SCPI will turn the marker on.

Swept SA Measurement  
**Marker Function**

State Saved	n/a.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**More Information**

It may seem like the band density marker function is exactly like a function of a noise marker with variable width. But they are somewhat different. The Noise markers assume that the signal to be measured is noise-like. Based on this assumption, we can actually make reasonable measurements under very nonideal conditions: any detector may be used, any averaging type, any VBW. In contrast, the Band Power and Band Density markers make no assumption about the statistics of the signal.

If the detector mode for the detector on the marker's trace is set to Auto, the average detector is selected. If the Average type is set to Auto, Power Averaging is selected. Other choices for the detector or Average type will usually cause measurement inaccuracy.

**What is band/interval density?**

On frequency domain traces, the average density across a band is the total band power divided by the bandwidth over which it is measured.

On time domain traces, interval density is the average power in the interval divided by the noise bandwidth of the RBW of the trace.

**Marker Function Off**

Turns off band functions for the selected marker.

Key Path	<b>Marker Function</b>
Example	:CALC:MARK:FUNC OFF turns off marker functions for marker 1
Notes	See the description under the <a href="#">“Marker” on page 303</a> key, above.
Dependencies	Fixed markers: It is not possible to change the Band Function for a Fixed marker; so all of the Band Function keys are grayed out for a Fixed marker, including Off
Couplings	Turning off the marker function has no effect on the band span nor does it turn the marker off.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Band Adjust**

Opens a menu that lets you set the width or left or right edges of the band.

It is legal to change the width of the band even if there is no marker function on. Generally this can only happen by sending the SCPI command since access to the menu is restricted if no marker function is on.

Key Path	<b>Marker Function</b>
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Dependencies	If the marker is Fixed, Band Adjust is grayed out. If the marker function is Off, Band Adjust is grayed out.
Couplings	If any of the Band Adjust functions are the active function, the wings and arms of the selected marker display in green; otherwise they display in white.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	If any of the band adjust SCPI commands (including the legacy compatibility commands documented under “ <a href="#">Band Function Backwards Compatibility</a> ” on <a href="#">page 329</a> ) are sent while the marker function is off, they will be accepted and the value stored. If sent while the marker is off, they will be accepted and ignored.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Band/Interval Span

Sets the width of the span for the selected marker.

It is legal to change the width of the band even if there is no marker function on. Generally this can only happen by sending the SCPI command since access to the menu is restricted if no marker function is on.

In the table below,  $\text{sweep\_width} = \max(1, \text{sweep\_points} - 1)$  and  $\text{sweep\_points}$  is the number of sweep points, set in the **Sweep** menu.

Key Path	Marker Function, Band Adjust
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNCtion:BAND:SPAN <freq> :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNCtion:BAND:SPAN?
Example	:CALC:MARK12:FUNC:BAND:SPAN 20 MHz sets the band span of marker 12 to 20 MHz :CALC:MARK:FUNC:BAND:SPAN? queries the band span of Marker 1
Notes	Units are those of the trace’s domain, Hz for frequency domain, s for time domain.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker  The unit of the parameter must match the current domain of the trace the selected marker is on, or an invalid suffix error will be generated. If no unit is sent the fundamental unit for the trace domain will be used (Hz for freq domain traces, s for time domain traces).  Note that all the values provided in this table are only valid for frequency domain traces. If the current domain of the trace is time domain, values and unit will be different. In frequency domain, the Preset value is dependent on the frequency range of the instrument. The default value 1.3245 GHz is appropriate only if the instrument is a 26.5 GHz instrument (Option 526). In a 26.5 GHz Instrument, the default span is 26.49 GHz, so 5% of the span corresponds to 1.3245 GHz.

Swept SA Measurement  
**Marker Function**

Couplings	<p>Changing the Band/Interval Span necessarily changes the Band/Interval Left and Band/Interval Right values</p> <p>Band/Interval Span is set to 0 when the marker is turned off</p> <p>Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span when any marker function is turned on if and only if it is zero at that time</p>
Preset	If 0, set to 5% of span, when a marker function is turned on
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	0 Hz
Max	Infinity. Unlike legacy analyzers, where the markers were forced to be on screen, X-Series marker values are not limited and do not clip
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	<p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:SPAN</p> <p>See <a href="#">“Band Function Backwards Compatibility” on page 329</a></p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	<p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:POSITION:SPAN &lt;param&gt;</p> <p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:POSITION:SPAN?</p>
Preset	50
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>The old command,</p> <p>:CALCulate:MARKer[n]:X:POSITION:SPAN &lt;param&gt;</p> <p>was used to set the span between a delta marker and its reference marker in trace points (buckets) in Span Pair mode. There is no new command for setting the span of a Band Function in trace points. So, when this command is received, the analyzer first converts the specified span in trace points to the current X Axis Scale Units (e.g., frequency or time) of the trace upon which the marker resides. Then, that value is sent to the</p> <p>:CALC:MARKer[n]:FUNCTION:BAND:SPAN &lt;param&gt;</p> <p>command to set the span of the marker’s Band Function.</p> <p>The query form of the command will return the marker function span in trace points (buckets) by translating back based on the X Axis Scale settings at the time the query is sent.</p> <p>! See <a href="#">“Band Function Backwards Compatibility” on page 329</a> for more information</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Band/Interval Left**

Sets the left edge frequency or time for the band of the selected marker. The right edge is unaffected.

It is legal to change the width of the band even if there is no marker function on. Generally this can only happen by sending the SCPI command since access to the menu is restricted if no marker function is on.

In the table below,  $\text{sweep\_width} = \max(1, \text{sweep\_points} - 1)$  and  $\text{sweep\_points}$  is the number of sweep points, set in the **Sweep** menu.

Key Path	Marker Function, Band Adjust
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNCtion:BAND:LEFT <freq> :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNCtion:BAND:LEFT?
Example	:CALC:MARK12:FUNC:BAND:LEFT 20 GHz sets the left edge of the band span of marker 12 to 20 GHz :CALC:MARK:FUNC:BAND:LEFT? queries the band span of Marker 1
Notes	Units are those of the trace's domain, Hz for frequency domain, s for time domain. When the left edge is moved, the right edge stays anchored; thus, the marker's frequency will change.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker  The unit of the parameter must match the current domain of the trace the selected marker is on, or an invalid suffix error will be generated. If no unit is sent the fundamental unit for the trace domain will be used (Hz for freq domain traces, s for time domain traces).  Note that all the values provided in this table are only valid for frequency domain traces. If the current domain of the trace is time domain, values and unit will be different. In frequency domain, the Preset value is dependent on the frequency range of the instrument. The default value 1.3245 GHz is appropriate only if the instrument is a 26.5 GHz instrument (Option 526). In a 26.5 GHz Instrument, the default span is 26.49 GHz, so 5% of the span corresponds to 1.3245 GHz.
Couplings	Changing the Band/Interval Left necessarily changes the Band/Interval Span and Band/Interval Center values  Band/Interval Span is set to 0 when the marker is turned off so that means Band/Interval Left is set to the center value at this time  Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span when any marker function is turned on if and only if it is zero at that time
Preset	If 0, Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span, when a marker function is turned on, which affects Band/Interval Left
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	0 Hz
Max	Infinity. Unlike legacy analyzers, where the markers were forced to be on screen, X-Series marker values are not limited and do not clip
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:START See " <a href="#">Band Function Backwards Compatibility</a> " on page 329
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Swept SA Measurement  
**Marker Function**

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:POSition:START <integer> :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:POSition:START?
Preset	0
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	<p>The legacy command, :CALCulate:MARKer[n]:X:POSition:START &lt;param&gt;</p> <p>was used to control the Reference marker in trace points (buckets) in Band Pair/Delta Pair mode. There is no new command for setting the start of a Band Function in trace points. So, when this command is received, the analyzer first converts the specified span in trace points to the current X Axis Scale Units (e.g., frequency or time) of the trace upon which the marker resides. Then, that value is sent to the</p> <p>So instead, we first convert the specified start in trace points to the current X Axis Scale Units (e.g., frequency or time) of the trace upon which the marker resides. Then, that value is used in the</p> <p>:CALC:MARKer[n]:FUNction:BAND:LEFT &lt;param&gt;</p> <p>command to set the start of the marker's Band Function.</p> <p>The query form of the command will return the marker function LEFT value in trace points (buckets) by translating back based on the current X Axis Scale settings at the time the query is sent.</p> <p>See <a href="#">"Band Function Backwards Compatibility" on page 329</a> for more information</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Band/Interval Right**

Sets the right edge frequency or time for the band of the selected marker. The left edge is unaffected

In the table below,  $sweep\_width = \max(1, sweep\_points - 1)$  and  $sweep\_points$  is the number of sweep points, set in the **Sweep** menu.

It is legal to change the width of the band even if there is no marker function on. Generally this can only happen by sending the SCPI command since access to the menu is restricted if no marker function is on.

Key Path	<b>Marker Function, Band Adjust</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNction:BAND:RIGHT <freq> :CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNction:BAND:RIGHT?
Example	:CALC:MARK12:FUNC:BAND:RIGHT 20 GHz sets the right edge of the band span of marker 12 to 20 GHz :CALC:MARK:FUNC:BAND:RIGHT? queries the band span of Marker 1
Notes	Units are those of the trace's domain, Hz for frequency domain, s for time domain. When the right edge is moved, the left edge stays anchored; thus, the marker's frequency will change.

Notes	<p>Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker</p> <p>The unit of the parameter must match the current domain of the trace the selected marker is on, or an invalid suffix error will be generated. If no unit is sent the fundamental unit for the trace domain will be used (Hz for freq domain traces, s for time domain traces).</p> <p>Note that all the values provided in this table are only valid for frequency domain traces. If the current domain of the trace is time domain, values and unit will be different. In frequency domain, the Preset value is dependent on the frequency range of the instrument. The default value 1.3245 GHz is appropriate only if the instrument is a 26.5 GHz instrument (Option 526). In a 26.5 GHz Instrument, the default span is 26.49 GHz, so 5% of the span corresponds to 1.3245 GHz.</p>
Couplings	<p>Changing the Band/Interval Right necessarily changes the Band/Interval Span and Band/Interval Center values</p> <p>Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span when any marker function is turned on if and only if it is zero at that time</p>
Preset	If 0, Band/Interval Span is set to 5% of span, when a marker function is turned on, which affects Band/Interval Right
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	0 Hz
Max	Infinity. Unlike legacy analyzers, where the markers were forced to be on screen, X-Series marker values are not limited and do not clip
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	<p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:STOP</p> <p>See <a href="#">“Band Function Backwards Compatibility” on page 329</a></p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
<b>Remote Command</b>	<p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:POSITION:STOP &lt;integer&gt;</p> <p>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...4:X:POSITION:STOP?</p>
Preset	1000, the actual value is dependent on the selected number of sweep points.

<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	<p>The legacy command,  <code>:CALCulate:MARKer[n]:X:POSition:STOP &lt;param&gt;</code>  was used to control the Delta marker in trace points (buckets) in Band Pair/Delta Pair mode. There is no new command for setting the stop of a Band Function in trace points. So, when this command is received, the analyzer first converts the specified span in trace points to the current X Axis Scale Units (e.g., frequency or time) of the trace upon which the marker resides. Then, that value is sent to the  <code>:CALC:MARKer[n]:FUNction:BAND:RIGHT &lt;param&gt;</code>  command to set the stop of the marker's Band Function.</p> <p>The query form of the command will return the marker function RIGHT value in trace points (buckets) by translating back based on the current X Axis Scale settings at the time the query is sent.</p> <p>See <a href="#">“Band Function Backwards Compatibility” on page 329</a> for more information</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Band Span Auto/Man

Determines whether the Band Span for Marker Noise will track the analyzer's Span.

Band Span is initialized as specified above, under Band/Interval Span. Subsequently, if the analyzer's Span is changed, the effect on Band Span depends on the Auto/Man setting of Band Span:

If in Auto, then whenever the Span changes, the Band Span for Marker Noise is changed to 5% of the new Span.

If in Man, the Band Span does not change when the Span is changed.

The Band Span is set to 5% regardless of whether or not this would place part of the Band offscreen. The Marker Noise function is well able to function with part of the band offscreen.

This function only affects Marker Noise. The key only appears when Marker Noise is the Marker Function for the selected marker.

Note that, if in Zero Span, “Span” should be replaced by “Sweep Time” and “Band Span” should be replaced by “Band Interval”, in the above specification and in the table below:

Key Path	Marker Function, Band Adjust
<b>Remote Command</b>	<code>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNction:BAND:SPAN:AUTO ON OFF</code> <code>:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:FUNction:BAND:SPAN:AUTO?</code>
Example	<code>:CALC:MARK12:FUNC:BAND:SPAN:AUTO ON</code> sets the band span of marker 12 to Auto <code>:CALC:MARK:FUNC:BAND:SPAN:AUTO?</code> queries the auto band span state of Marker 1

Dependencies	This only appears when the Marker Function for the selected marker is Marker Noise. If the SCPI command is sent to a marker that does not have Marker Noise selected, it is honored but of course, the user will not see any indication of this.
Couplings	<p>When Auto Band Span is turned on, it immediately adjusts the band span to 5% of the Span.</p> <p>If the Band Span is changed, either by the Band/Interval Span key, the Band/Interval Left key, or the Band/Interval Right key, or the equivalent SCPI commands, this function is set to Man</p> <p>This function is set to Auto on Preset and when the Auto Couple key is pressed.</p> <p>This function is set to Auto when Marker Noise is turned on, if the value of Band/Interval Span is 0. Note that this test must be performed before Band/Interval Span is initialized, because Band/Interval Span is initialized to 5% if Band/Interval Span is 0 when the marker function is turned on.</p> <p>Sending this command selects the subcoded marker</p>
Preset	Auto
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In legacy analyzers, the Noise Marker had a width that was always equal to 5% of the span. But in the X-Series it is possible for the user to change the span of the Marker Noise band using the Band Adjust function. To preserve the legacy behavior, the Band Span Auto/Man function is provided. When it is in Auto, which it is by default, the Marker Noise band is always held at 5% of Span, even if the Span changes. When the user adjusts the Marker Noise Band Span, Band Span Auto/Man is set to Manual. So the legacy behavior is preserved, but now the user can set the Marker Noise Span as well and that setting will be preserved when Span is changed.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Measure at Marker

This key and all the keys in this menu only appear with the N6141A or W6141A application or Option EMC installed and licensed.

Key Path	<b>Marker Function</b>
Dependencies	The Measure at Marker menu is not available in Spectrogram.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Measure at Marker

When this key is pressed, the analyzer executes one Measure at Marker function and then returns. Measure at Marker goes to the frequency of the selected marker and takes a reading with each of the three detectors selected in the Detectors menu, using the dwell times specified there, then displays the readings in a window on the display, using the current Y-Axis Unit.

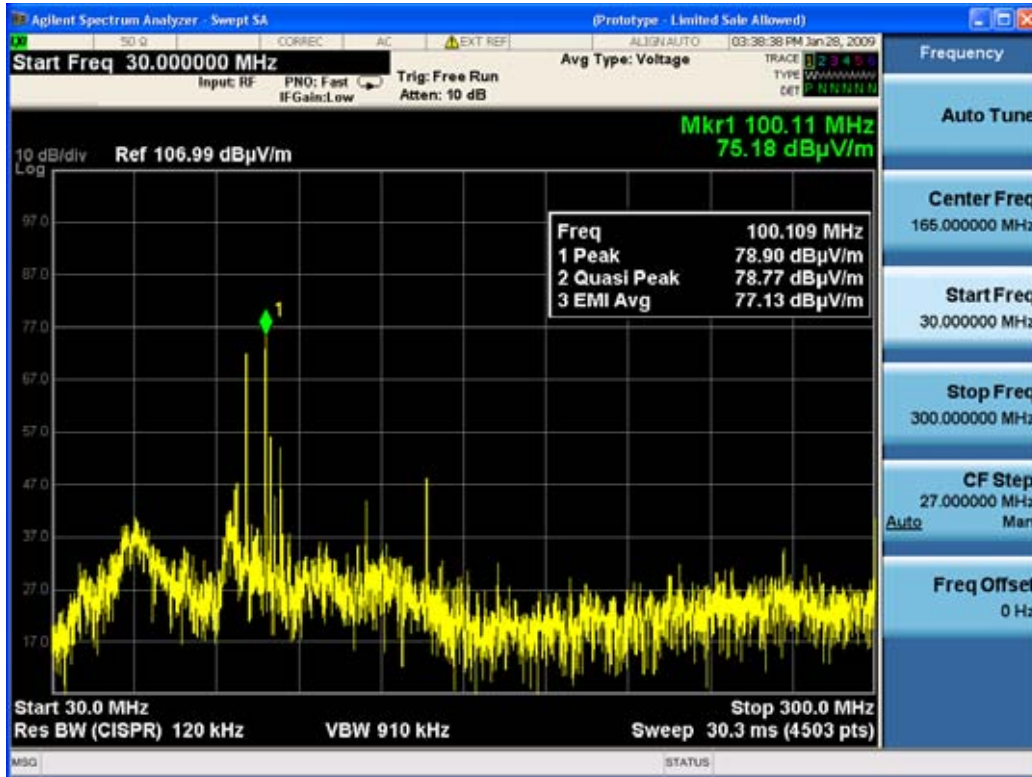
Swept SA Measurement  
**Marker Function**

When the Measure at Marker is complete, the analyzer restores all settings to their pre-Measure-at-Marker values and normal sweeps resume.

Key Path	<b>Marker Function, Measure at Marker</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:FUNCtion:MAMarker?
Example	:CALC:MARK2:FUNC:MAM?  Performs a Measure at Marker function at Marker 2's current frequency and, when completed, returns the results of the measure at marker window in a query
Notes	This query command returns comma separated values for the 3 specified detectors and the frequency value of the marker. If a Detector is off or if no measurement has yet completed, -999.0 will be returned. This can happen, for example, if you are operating with too large a value of (span/sweep points) and the Measure at Marker function does not execute but instead puts up the advisory message, "Span per point too large, narrow span or increase RBW or number of points" (see below).  The size of the return data array is fixed at 4. The elements are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Detector 1 value ( if off, -999.0 for backwards compatibility)</li> <li>2. Detector 2 value ( if off, -999.0 for backwards compatibility)</li> <li>3. Detector 3 value ( if off, -999.0 for backwards compatibility)</li> <li>4. Frequency of Marker</li> </ol> If a sweep is in process when this function executes it aborts, and restarts after the function is complete.
Dependencies	If <b>BW &amp; Avg Type</b> is in Autocoupled state, the (up to three) measurements taken by Measure at Marker are taken with Auto Coupled settings for the functions in the BW menu, even if those functions are in manual.
Couplings	If the specified Marker is not on, the analyzer turns it on at center of screen and does a peak search before performing the function.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	OPC goes true when the measurement is complete
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:MEASure:EMI:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12?  This command is included for compatibility with the E7400 and PSA option 239 . Performs a Measure at Marker function at the specified marker's current frequency and returns the results.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

Measure at Marker presents its information in a separate window which normally appears in the upper right of the display but can be repositioned to the upper left.





The Measure at Marker box shows the detector name for the selected detectors and “Off” for those not selected. The names used are:

Name	Detector
Normal	Normal
Peak	Peak
Sample	Sample
Neg Peak	Negative Peak
RMS	Average detector with Power Average (RMS)
Log Avg	Average detector with Log-Pwr Average
VoltageAvg	Average detector with Voltage Average
Quasi Peak	Quasi Peak
EMI Avg	EMI Average
RMS Avg	RMS Average

The marker frequency is shown in the “Freq” field. The measured value is shown for all detectors except those that are “Off.” For these, --- is displayed. The current Y-Axis unit is used, and the precision that is used for the detector value displays is exactly the same as for the Marker. The precision used for the Frequency display is six significant digits.

## Swept SA Measurement Marker Function

The sequence of steps in the measurement is as follows:

- Any sweep in progress is aborted.
- If in Zero Span, the Center Frequency is used as the frequency at which to take the reading, since in Zero Span, all markers are by definition at the Center Frequency
- If not in Zero Span:
  - If the selected marker is Off, it is first turned on in the center of the screen and a peak search performed.
  - If the selected marker is on, but offscreen, it is first moved to the center of the screen and a peak search performed. .
  - A frequency “zoom” function is performed to determine the frequency of the selected marker to the required precision. If you are operating with too large a value of (span/sweep points) then the Measure at Marker window will not display, but instead an advisory message, “Span per point too large, narrow span or increase RBW or number of points”. This means you have chosen a combination of RBW, span and sweep points that makes each trace point much wider than the RBW, so that the trace point in which the signal appears is an inadequately precise measure of its frequency—for example, with a 30 MHz to 1000 MHz span, 601 trace points and 120 kHz RBW, each trace point is 13 times as wide as the RBW. In this case, a SCPI query of the results will yield -999 dBm for each detector.
  - If the zoom is successful, the analyzer goes to zero span at this frequency
- Each detector is then read in successive single-point zero span sweeps, using a sweep time equal to the specified dwell time. The value displayed by Measure at Marker represents the maximum value output by the detector during the dwell time. Autocoupled bandwidth and average type settings are used for each detector unless the **BW & Avg Type** key is set to **As Set**, in which case the current bandwidth and average type settings are used.
- Each result is then displayed in the measure at marker window as it becomes available.
- The analyzer returns to its pre-Measure at Marker span and settings after executing a Measure at Marker function, including Bandwidth, Avg Type, and EMC Std - regardless of the setting of **BW & Avg Type**
- Finally, if the sweep had to be aborted, the aborted sweep is restarted.

While the function is executing, all the fields except Freq show --- for their values until the measurement is complete for that detector. As each detector is read, an informational message is displayed in the status line, for example,

Measuring with detector 1 (Peak) with RBW=120 kHz

After the last detector, the status line is cleared.

### Meas at Marker Window

This key opens a menu which controls the Measure at Marker window.

Key Path	<b>Marker Function, Measure at Marker</b>
----------	---

Readback	In square brackets, the state of the window then the window position, separated by commas, as [On, Left]
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Window

This key turns the Measure at Marker window on and off. It turns on automatically when Measure at Marker is initiated and turns off on a Preset. If the Window is turned on without a Measure at Marker result, --- is displayed for each result for which the detector is not “Off”.

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker, Meas at Marker Window
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow:MAMarker[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :DISPlay:WINDow:MAMarker[:STATe]?
Example	:DISP:WIND:MAM ON
Couplings	The window turns on automatically when Measure at Marker is initiated and turns off on a Preset.
Preset	Off
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback Text	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Position

This key controls the placement of the Measure at Marker window on the display.

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker, Meas at Marker Window
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow:MAMarker:POSition LEFT RIGHT :DISPlay:WINDow:MAMarker:POSition?
Example	:DISP:WIND:MAM:POS RIGH
Preset	Right
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback Text	Left Right
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Detectors

This key opens up a menu that allows you to configure the detectors to be used for the Measure at Marker reading. Any of the analyzer’s detectors can be used for each of the three detectors, or any of the three can be turned off. The dwell time for each detector is also settable.

When performing a Meas at Marker, the dwell time settings that you select will depend on the characteristics of the emission you are measuring. The default dwell time (200 ms) should work well for

Swept SA Measurement  
**Marker Function**

typical EUT emissions, but sometimes you will encounter emissions for which the defaults are not optimal. This is especially the case for emissions that vary slowly over time or have a slow repetition rate. By lengthening the dwell times you can increase the likelihood of accurately measuring these low repetition rate signals.

When Measure at marker is activated, the receiver makes a zero span measurement for each of the (up to) three detectors selected, using the Dwell Time set for each detector. If the signal's repetition period is greater than 200 ms (the default setting), the dwell time should be increased to capture at least two and preferably more repetitions of the signal. Additionally, if you do not need or do not wish to use a detector to make a measurement, that specific detector may be turned off.

If the Measure at Marker window is being displayed, and one of the detectors is changed, any value being displayed for that detector changes to “---” until the next successful reading from that detector.

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker,
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MAMarker:DETECTOR[1] 2 3 OFF NORMal AVERage POSitive SAMPLE NEGative QPEak EAVerage RAverage :CALCulate:MAMarker:DETECTOR[1] 2 3?
Example	:CALC:MAM:DET2 QPE Sets the detector for measure at marker detector 2 to Quasi peak :CALC:MAM:DET OFF Sets the detector for measure at marker detector 1 to Off
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker,
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MAMarker:DETECTOR[1] 2 3:DWELL <dwell time> :CALCulate:MAMarker:DETECTOR[1] 2 3:DWELL?
Example	:CALC:MAM:DET2:DWEL 500 ms Sets the detector for measure at marker detector 2 to dwell for 500 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	[ :SENSe]:EMI:MEASure:DETECTOR:DWELL <dwell time> This command is included for compatibility with the E7400 and PSA option 239 . Sets all of the detectors' dwell times to the specified amount
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Detector 1

This menu lets you select the detector to be used for Detector 1, or turn Detector 1 off. This is a 1-of-N menu that shows the normal list of detectors, but with the “Auto” key replaced by “Off”.

Key Path	<b>Marker Function, Measure at Marker, Detectors</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	See “ <a href="#">Detectors</a> ” on page 347.
Example	:CALC:MAM:DET QPE Sets the detector for measure at marker detector 1 to Quasi peak :CALC:MAM:DET OFF Sets the detector for measure at marker detector 1 to Off
Preset	Peak
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback Text	Detector name
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Detector 2

This menu lets you select the detector to be used for Detector 2, or turn Detector 2 off. This is a 1-of-N menu that shows the normal list of detectors, but with the “Auto” key replaced by “Off”.

Key Path	<b>Marker Function, Measure at Marker, Detectors</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	See “ <a href="#">Detectors</a> ” on page 347.
Example	:CALC:MAM:DET2 QPE Sets the detector for measure at marker detector 2 to Quasi peak :CALC:MAM:DET2 OFF Sets the detector for measure at marker detector 2 to Off
Preset	Quasi Peak
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback Text	Detector name
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	[ :SENSE ] :EMI :MEASure :DETEctor :QPEak [ :STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1   This command is included for compatibility with the E7400 and PSA option 239 . If sent with On as a parameter, sets detector 2 to Quasi Peak. If sent with Off as a parameter, sets detector 2 to Off
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Detector 3

This menu lets you select the detector to be used for Detector 3, or turn Detector 3 off. This is a 1-of-N menu that shows the normal list of detectors, but with the “Auto” key replaced by “Off”.

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker, Detectors
<b>Remote Command</b>	See “ <a href="#">Detectors</a> ” on page 347.
Example	:CALC:MAM:DET3 QPE Sets the detector for measure at marker detector 1 to Quasi peak :CALC:MAM:DET3 OFF Sets the detector for measure at marker detector 1 to Off
Preset	EMI Average
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback Text	Detector name
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	[ :SENSe ] :EMI :MEASure :DETEctor :AVERage [ :STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1   This command is included for compatibility with the E7400 and PSA option 239 . If sent with On as a parameter, sets detector 3 to EMI Average. If sent with Off as a parameter, sets detector 3 to Off
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Detector 1 Dwell Time

This is the time specified by the user to dwell while taking the measurement for detector 1. The minimum allowed dwell time is based on the current detector. If “Off” is selected for detector 1, this key is grayed out and shows 200 ms.

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker, Detectors
<b>Remote Command</b>	See “ <a href="#">Detectors</a> ” on page 347.
Example	:CALC:MAM:DET:DWEL 400 ms Sets the dwell time for detector 1 to 400 ms
Preset	200 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1 ms
Max	60 s
Default Unit	s
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Detector 2 Dwell Time

This is the time specified by the user to dwell while taking the measurement for detector 2. The minimum allowed dwell time is based on the current detector. If “Off” is selected for detector 2, this key is grayed out and shows 200 ms.

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker, Detectors
<b>Remote Command</b>	See <a href="#">“Detectors” on page 347</a> .
Example	:CALC:MAM:DET2:DWEL 400 ms Sets the dwell time for detector 2 to 400 ms
Preset	200 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1 ms
Max	60 s
Default Unit	s
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Detector 3 Dwell Time

This is the time specified by the user to dwell while taking the measurement for detector 3. The minimum allowed dwell time is based on the current detector. If “Off” is selected for detector 3, this key is grayed out and shows 200 ms.

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker, Detectors
<b>Remote Command</b>	See <a href="#">“Detectors” on page 347</a> .
Example	:CALC:MAM:DET3:DWEL 400 ms Sets the dwell time for detector 1 to 400 ms
Preset	200 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1 ms
Max	60 s
Default Unit	s
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### BW & Avg Type

This key controls the type of bandwidth and average type coupling used in Measure at Marker.

If set to “Autocoupled”, then the RBW and Average Type are selected by the instrument during the Measure at Marker function, according to the normal Autocouple rules, regardless of whether RBW and Average Type are currently in Auto. If set to “As Set”, then the current value for RBW and Average Type are used (which of course, could also be “Auto”).

Here are the details of the two modes:

If **BW & Avg Type** is set to **Autocoupled**, **Measure at Marker** behaves as follows:

1. The **EMC Std** changes to CISPR if any of the CISPR detectors (EMI Avg, RMS Avg, QPD) becomes selected; for all other detectors, the value of **EMC Std** that existed before Measure at Marker is used.
2. **RBW** autocouples throughout Measure at Marker, even if **RBW** is set to **Manual**. The autocouple rules are based on whatever the instantaneous setting of EMC Std, Span, and Center Freq are.

If **BW & Avg Type** is set to **As Set**, **Measure at Marker** behaves as follows:

1. The **EMC Std** never changes; so if it is set to **None** it stays at **None** throughout, even if one of the CISPR detectors is selected.
2. If **RBW** is set to **Auto**, then **RBW** autocouples throughout Measure at Marker. The autocouple rules are based on whatever the setting of EMC Std, Span, and Center Freq are.
3. If **RBW** is set to **Manual**, the RBW never changes at all throughout Measure at Marker, it stays at the value to which it was set before Measure at Marker began.

The analyzer returns to its pre-Measure at Marker span and settings after executing a Measure at Marker function, including Bandwidth, Avg Type, and EMC Std.

It is important to note that, when RBW is coupled to Frequency, as it is when **EMC Std** is anything but “None”, for all EMI measurements, the frequency it is coupled to for Measure at Marker is the MARKER frequency, not the Center Frequency.

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MAMarker:COUPling ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:MAMarker:COUPling?
Example	:CALC:MAM:COUP ON
Preset	Autocoupled
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback Text	Autocoupled As Set
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00



### Center Presel On/Off

This key controls the automatic centering of the preselector for the Measure at Marker function.

When Center Presel is On, the first step in performing the Measure at Marker function is to perform a Presel Center. This is not performed if the microwave preselector is off, or the selected marker's frequency is below Band 1. If the function is not performed, no message is generated.

Key Path	Marker Function, Measure at Marker
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MAMarker:PCENter ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:MAMarker:PCENter?
Example	:CALC:MAM:PCEN ON
Dependencies	Blank in models that do not include a preselector, such as option 503. If the SCPI is sent in these instruments, it is accepted without error, and the query always returns 0.
Preset	On
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	[ :SENSe]:EMI:MEASure:PCENter[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:EMI:MEASure:PCENter[:STATe]? This command is included for compatibility with the E7400 and PSA option 239 .
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Marker To

The Marker -> key accesses menu keys that can copy the current marker value into other instrument parameters (for example, Center Freq). The currently selected marker is made the active function on entry to this menu (if the currently selected marker is not on when you press this front panel key, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker and then made the active function).

The **Marker ->** (or Marker To) feature is used to quickly assign a marker's x- or y-axis value to another parameter. For example, if a marker's x-axis value is 500 MHz and y-axis value is -20 dBm, pressing **Mkr -> CF** would assign 500 MHz to **Center Freq** and pressing **Mkr ->Ref Lvl** would assign -20 dBm to **Ref Level**.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Notes	All Marker To functions executed from the front panel use the selected marker's values, while all Marker To remote commands specify in the command which marker's value to use.  Consistent with other remote marker commands, sending a Marker To remote command will never change which marker is selected.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mkr->CF

Sets the center frequency of the analyzer to the frequency of the selected marker. The marker stays at this frequency, so it moves to the center of the display. In delta marker mode, this function sets the center frequency to the x-axis value of the delta marker. When the frequency scale is in log mode, the center frequency is not at the center of the display.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.

Key Path	Marker ->
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12[:SET]:CENTer
Example	CALC:MARK2:CENT sets the CF of the analyzer to the value of marker 2.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker  If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Dependencies	This function is not available (key is grayed out) when x-axis is the time domain
Couplings	All the usual couplings associated with setting Center Frequency apply (see the Frequency Section).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mkr->CF Step

Sets the center frequency (CF) step size of the analyzer to the marker frequency, or in a delta-marker mode, to the frequency difference between the delta and reference markers.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.

Key Path	Marker ->
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12[:SET]:STEP
Example	CALC:MARK1:STEP sets the CF step to the value (or delta value) of marker 1.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Dependencies	This function is not available (key is grayed out) when x-axis is the time domain
Couplings	All the usual couplings associated with setting CF Step apply (see <a href="#">"FREQ Channel" on page 301</a> ).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mkr->Start

Changes the start frequency to the frequency of the selected marker. The marker stays at this frequency, so it moves to the left edge of the display. In delta marker mode, this function sets the start frequency to the x-axis value of the delta marker.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.

Key Path	Marker ->
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12[:SET]:START
Example	CALC:MARK1:STAR sets the start frequency to the value (or delta value) of marker 1.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Dependencies	This function is not available (key is grayed out) when x-axis is the time domain
Couplings	All the usual couplings associated with setting Start Frequency apply (see <a href="#">"FREQ Channel" on page 301</a> ).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mkr->Stop

Changes the stop frequency to the frequency of the selected marker. The marker stays at this frequency, so it moves to the right edge of the display. In delta marker mode, this function sets the stop frequency to the x-axis value of the delta marker.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.

Key Path	<b>Marker -&gt;</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12[:SET]:STOP
Example	CALC:MARK3:STOP sets the stop frequency to the value (or delta value) of marker 3.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subcoded marker  If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Dependencies	This function is not available (key is grayed out) when x-axis is the time domain
Couplings	All the usual couplings associated with setting Stop Frequency apply (see <a href="#">“FREQ Channel” on page 301</a> ).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mkr->Ref Lvl

Sets the reference level to the amplitude value of the selected marker, moving the marked point to the reference level (top line of the graticule). The marker’s mode (Normal, Delta, Fixed) doesn’t matter in this case. For example, given a delta marker, if the delta marker is the selected marker, its amplitude is applied to the reference level. If the reference marker is selected, its amplitude is applied to the reference level.

If the currently selected marker is not on when this key is pressed, it will be turned on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker, and its amplitude applied to the reference level.

Key Path	<b>Marker -&gt;</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12[:SET]:RLEVel
Example	CALC:MARK2:RLEV sets the reference level of the analyzer to the amplitude of marker 2.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subcoded marker  If specified marker is off, this command will turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker.
Couplings	All the usual couplings associated with setting Reference Level apply.

Backwards Compatibility Notes	Mkr-> RefLvl behavior for a delta marker is slightly different from earlier models. ESA would calculate the delta amplitude (difference between reference marker and delta marker in dB) and assign that value to the reference level (in dBm). PSA would just assign the delta marker's amplitude to the reference level, ignoring the reference marker altogether. The X-Series products allow the user to select either the reference or the delta marker individually. It is the selected marker's amplitude that will be applied to the reference level.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mkr -> Zoom Center

Only appears in the Trace Zoom View of the Swept SA measurement.

Moves the zoom region so that it is centered at the selected marker in the top window. The **Zoom Span** is not changed, except as necessary to keep the entire Zoom Region between the top window Start and Stop frequencies. The center frequency of the lower window changes to reflect the new zoom center frequency.

If the marker frequency is entirely outside the current analyzer (top window) Start and Stop frequencies, a Mkr->CF function is first performed. (Note that if this Mkr->CF causes the Zoom Region to be outside the new Start and Stop frequencies, the Zoom Region is re-initialized to the new analyzer Center Freq with a span of 10% of the analyzer Span). After the Mkr->CF is performed, the Mkr->Zoom Center is performed.

Key Path	<b>Marker -&gt;</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12[:SET]:TZOOm:CENTer
Example	CALC:MARK2:TZO:CENT sets the Zoom CF to the value of marker 2.
Dependencies	Only appears in the <b>Trace Zoom</b> View of the Swept SA measurement. If the SCPI command is sent in other Views, gives an error.
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker  If specified marker is off, this command will first turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker. Then the Mkr->Zoom Center function is performed.

### Mkr -> Zone Center

Moves the zone so that it is centered at the selected marker in the top window. The zone span is not changed. The center frequency of the lower window changes to reflect the new zone center frequency. The lower window will not be updated until it is made active.

Key Path	<b>Marker -&gt;</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12[:SET]:ZSPan:CENTer

Swept SA Measurement  
**Marker To**

Example	:CALC:MARK2:ZSP:CENT sets the Zone CF to the value of marker 2.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker If specified marker is off, this command will first turn it on at the center of the screen as a normal type marker. Then the Mkr->Zone Center function is performed.
Dependencies	Only appears in the <b>Zone Span</b> View of the Swept SA measurement. If the SCPI command is sent in other Views, gives an error.  In addition, this function is not available when the bottom window is in Zero Span.
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

**MkrΔ->Span**

Sets the start and stop frequencies to the values of the delta markers. That is, it moves the lower of the two marker frequencies to the start frequency and the higher of the two marker frequencies to the stop frequency. The marker mode is unchanged and the two markers (delta and reference) end up on opposite edges of the display.

Key Path	<b>Marker -&gt;</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 . . .12[:SET]:DELta:SPAN
Example	CALC:MARK2:DELT:SPAN sets the start and stop frequencies to the values of marker 2 and its reference marker.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker
Dependencies	This function is only available when the selected marker is a delta marker. Otherwise the key is grayed out.  In addition, this function is not available when x-axis is the time domain
Couplings	All the usual couplings associated with setting Span apply (see <a href="#">“SPAN X Scale” on page 485</a> ”).
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 . . .12[:SET]:SPAN
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In earlier ESA and PSA products, MkrΔ->Span would adjust the span and change the delta marker to a normal marker placing it at the center of screen. In all the X-Series products, this is no longer true. The markers will remain in delta mode and the delta and reference marker will end up on opposite edges of the display.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mkr $\Delta$ →CF

Sets the center frequency to the frequency difference between the selected marker and its reference marker. The marker is then changed to a Normal marker and placed at the center of span.

Key Path	<b>Marker -&gt;</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12[:SET]:DELTA:CENTer
Example	CALC:MARK2:CENT sets the CF of the analyzer to the value of marker 2.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker
Dependencies	This function is only available when the selected marker is a delta marker. Otherwise the key is grayed out.  In addition, this function is not available when x-axis is the time domain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas

Measurements available under the Meas key are specific to the current Mode, but aspects of this key work the same way in most measurements. For details, see [“Meas” on page 1377](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Meas Setup

The Meas Setup key opens a menu of softkeys that allow you to control the most important parameters for the current measurement.

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**NOTE** In the Meas Setup menu you may configure Averaging, by setting the Average Number and the Average Type.

---

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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### Average/Hold Number

Sets the terminal count number N for **Average**, **Max Hold** and **Min Hold** trace types. This number is an integral part of how the average trace is calculated. Basically, increasing N results in a smoother average trace.

See [“More Information” on page 362](#).

See [“AVER:CLE command” on page 362](#).

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :AVERage :COUNT <integer> [ :SENSe ] :AVERage :COUNT?
Couplings	Restarting any of these functions ( <b>Average</b> , <b>Max Hold</b> or <b>Min Hold</b> ) restarts all of them, as there is only one count.
Preset	100
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1
Max	10000
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	See <a href="#">“Sweep/Control” on page 1441</a> for a discussion of the Sweeping, Measuring, Settling and OPC bits, and the Hi Sweep line. All are affected when a sequence is reset.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the past, when changing the <b>Average Count</b> (now <b>Average/Hold Number</b> ), you had to re-start the trace at the beginning of a sweep to ensure valid average data. Now, the system will ensure valid results when changing the count limit.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## More Information

When in **Single**, the sweep stops when N is reached. You can add more sweeps by increasing the Average/Hold Number. For example, if you want to add one more Average, or one more trace to Max Hold or Min Hold, simply increment this number by one, which you can do by pressing the Up key while Average/Hold Number is the active function.

In **Cont** (continuous), averaging and holding continues even after N is reached. Therefore, using doing trace holding in **Cont**, the value of N is irrelevant. But for averaging, each new sweep is exponentially averaged in with a weighting equal to N.

For details of how the average trace is calculated and how this depends on the **Average/Hold Number**, see [“Average Type” on page 362](#), below. For details on how the various control functions in the instrument start and restart averaging, see [“Average Type” on page 362](#).

The Average/Hold Number is not affected by Auto Couple.

## AVER:CLE command

The AVER:CLE command (below) resets the average/hold count and does an INIT:IMM, which begins another set of sweeps when trigger conditions are satisfied. It only does this if an active trace is in Average or Hold type.

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] : AVERage : CLEar
Example	AVER:COUN 100  AVER:CLE sets the current count (k and K) to 1 and restarts the averaging process.
Notes	When the instrument receives this command it performs an INIT:IMM, if and only if there is an active trace in Max Hold, Min Hold, or Average type.
Default Unit	Enter
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Average Type

Lets you control the way averaging is done by choosing one of the following averaging scales: log-power (video), power (RMS), or voltage averaging. Also lets you choose Auto Average Type (default).

When performing Trace Averaging, , the equation that is used to calculate the averaged trace depends on the average type. See the descriptions for the keys which select each Average Type ([“Log-Pwr Avg \(Video\)” on page 364](#), [“Pwr Avg \(RMS\)” on page 365](#), or [“Voltage Avg” on page 365](#)) for details on these equations.

See [“More Information” on page 363](#).

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] : AVERage : TYPE : AUTO OFF   ON   0   1  [ :SENSE ] : AVERage : TYPE : AUTO?

Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Readback line	1-of-N selection as Log-Pwr (Video) for Log-Pwr (Video) Avg Pwr (RMS) for Power Avg Voltage for Voltage
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :AVERAge :TYPE RMS   LOG   SCALar [ :SENSe ] :AVERAge :TYPE?
Notes	Parameters map to avg types as: RMS = Pwr (RMS) Avg LOG = Log-Pwr (Video) Avg SCALar = Voltage Avg
Preset	LOG
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The following legacy parameters to the [:SENSe]:AVERAge:TYPE command are aliased as shown: LINear aliased to SCALar, sets Scalar averaging VOLTage aliased to SCALar, sets Scalar averaging VIDeo aliased to LOG, sets Log-Power averaging LPOWer aliased to LOG, sets Log-Power averaging POWer aliased to RMS , sets RMS averaging
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### More Information

When you select log-power averaging, the measurement results are the average of the signal level in logarithmic units (decibels). When you select power average (RMS), all measured results are converted into power units before averaging and filtering operations, and converted back to decibels for displaying. Remember: there can be significant differences between the average of the log of power and the log of the average power.

These are the averaging processes within a spectrum analyzer and all of them are affected by this setting:

Trace averaging (see [“Trace/Detector” on page 496](#)) averages signal amplitudes on a trace-to-trace basis. The average type applies to all traces in Trace Average (it is not set on a trace-by-trace basis).

Average detector (see [“Trace/Detector” on page 496](#)) averages signal amplitudes during the time or frequency interval represented by a particular measurement point.

Noise Marker (see [“Marker Function” on page 327](#)) averages signal amplitudes across measurement points to reduce variations for noisy signals.

Swept SA Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

VBW filtering (see ““BW” on page 288”) adds video filtering which is a form of averaging of the video signal.

When **Auto** is selected, the analyzer chooses the type of averaging (see below). When one of the average types is selected manually, the analyzer uses that type regardless of other analyzer settings, and shows Man on the **Average Type** softkey.

**Auto**

Chooses the optimum type of averaging for the current instrument measurement settings.

Key Path	<b>Meas setup, Average Type</b>
Example	AVER:TYPE:AUTO ON
Notes	See <b>Average Type</b> , above
Couplings	Here are the auto-select rules for <b>Average Type</b> : <b>Auto</b> selects <b>Voltage Averaging</b> if the Detector for any active trace is <b>EMI Average</b> or <b>QPD</b> or <b>RMS Average</b> ; otherwise it selects <b>Power (RMS) Averaging</b> if a <b>Marker Function (Marker Noise, Band/Intvl Power)</b> is on, or <b>Detector</b> is set to <b>Man</b> and <b>Average</b> ; otherwise if <b>Amplitude, Scale Type</b> is set to <b>Lin</b> it selects <b>Voltage Averaging</b> ; otherwise, if the EMC Standard is set to CISPR, it selects <b>Voltage</b> ; otherwise <b>Auto</b> selects <b>Log-Power Average</b> . Note that these rules are only applied to active traces. Traces which are not updating do not impact the auto-selection of Average Type.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback	The type auto-selected is displayed in the readback line on the <b>Average Type</b> key
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**Log-Pwr Avg (Video)**

Selects the logarithmic (decibel) scale for all filtering and averaging processes. This scale is sometimes called “Video” because it is the most common display and analysis scale for the video signal within a spectrum analyzer. This scale is excellent for finding CW signals near noise, but its response to noise-like signals is 2.506 dB lower than the average power of those noise signals. This is compensated for in the Marker Noise function.

The equation for trace averaging on the log-pwr scale is shown below, where K is the number of averages accumulated. (In continuous sweep mode, once K has reached the Average/Hold Number, K stays at that value, providing a continuous running average.)

$$\text{New avg} = ((K-1)\text{Old avg} + \text{New data})/K$$

Assumes all values in decibel scale.

Key Path	<b>Meas setup, Average Type</b>
Example	AVER:TYPE LOG

Notes	See “Average Type” on page 362”
Couplings	See “Auto” on page 364”
Readback	<b>Log-Pwr (Video)</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Pwr Avg (RMS)

In this average type, all filtering and averaging processes work on the power (the square of the magnitude) of the signal, instead of its log or envelope voltage. This scale is best for measuring the true time average power of complex signals. This scale is sometimes called RMS because the resulting voltage is proportional to the square root of the mean of the square of the voltage.

In the equation for averaging on this scale (below), K is the number of averages accumulated. (In continuous sweep mode, once K has reached the Average/Hold Number, K stays at that value, providing a running average.)

$$\text{New avg} = 10 \log \left( \frac{1}{K} \left( (K-1) 10^{\text{Old avg}/10} + 10^{\text{New data}/10} \right) \right)$$

Equation assumes all values are in the decibel scale.

Key Path	<b>Meas setup, Average Type</b>
Example	AVER:TYPE RMS
Notes	See “Average Type” on page 362
Couplings	See “Auto” on page 364
Readback	<b>Pwr (RMS)</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Voltage Avg

In this Average type, all filtering and averaging processes work on the voltage of the envelope of the signal. This scale is good for observing rise and fall behavior of AM or pulse-modulated signals such as radar and TDMA transmitters, but its response to noise-like signals is 1.049 dB lower than the average power of those noise signals. This is compensated for in the **Marker Noise** function.

In the equation for averaging on this scale (below), K is the number of averages accumulated. (In continuous sweep mode, once K has reached the Average/Hold Number, K stays at that value.)

$$\text{New avg} = 20 \log \left( \frac{1}{K} \left( (K-1) 10^{\text{Old avg}/20} + 10^{\text{New data}/20} \right) \right)$$

Equation assumes all values are in the decibel scale.

Key Path	<b>Meas setup, Average Type</b>
Example	AVER:TYPE SCAL
Notes	See “Average Type” on page 362
Couplings	See “Auto” on page 364

Readback	<b>Pwr (RMS)</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Limits

The limits softkey opens up a menu of softkeys to control the limits for the current measurement. Limits arrays can be entered by the user, sent over SCPI, or loaded from a file.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Dependencies	This key will only appear if you have the proper option installed in your instrument.
Preset	Limits are turned off by a Preset, but the Limits arrays (data) are only reset (deleted) by Restore Mode Defaults. They survive shutdown and restarting of the analyzer application, which means they will survive a power cycle.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Select Limit

Specifies the selected limit. The term “selected limit” is used throughout this document to specify which limit will be affected by the functions.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits
Notes	The selected limit is remembered even when not in the Limit Menu.
Preset	Limit 1, not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Limit

Selects whether the limit and margin are displayed. If Test Limits is on, this also determines whether the test trace (see “[Test Trace](#)” on page 368) will be tested against the limit. If **Limit On/Off** is **On**, the following occurs:

- The limit line is displayed, in the same color as the limited trace, but paler. Portions of traces which fail the limits will be displayed in red.
- The margin line is displayed if Margin is on and the Margin Value is non-zero (see “[Margin](#)” on page 373). The margin line is displayed in the same color as the limit line, but paler still and dashed. Portions of traces which pass the limits but fail the margin will be displayed in amber.
- The trace is tested for the purpose of the “Trace Pass/Fail” indication in the graticule if, in addition to **Limit On/Off** being **On**, the trace is displayed and **Test Limits (All Limits)** is on (see “[Test Limits](#)” on page 379). If the trace is not tested, no report of the trace passing or failing is seen on the graticule. Note that the SCPI queries of Limit Pass/Fail are independent of these conditions; the test is always performed when queried over SCPI.

The PASS/FAIL box in the corner of the Meas Bar is only displayed if there is at least one “Trace Pass/Fail” indication displayed in the graticule.

Note that the red and amber coloring of traces which fail the limits and/or margins only applies to traces whose X-axis corresponds to the current analyzer X-axis. Traces which are not updating (in View, for example) will not change color if the analyzer X-axis settings (e.g., start and stop frequency) do not match those of the trace, for example if they have been changed since the trace stopped updating. In this case, the Invalid Data indicator (\*) will appear in the upper right hand corner.

When the limits are frequency limits but the trace is a zero-span trace, the limit trace is drawn at the limit amplitude of the center frequency. When the limits are time limits but the trace is a frequency domain trace, the limit trace is drawn according to the current time axis, with the left of the screen being 0 and the right being equal to sweep time.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1]   2   ... 6:DISPlay OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:LLINE[1]   2   ... 6:DISPlay?
Example	:CALC:LLIN2:DISP ON turns on the display for limit line 2.
Dependencies	This command will generate an “Option not available” error message unless you have the proper option installed in your instrument.
Couplings	Limit display ON selects the limit. Testing is done on all displayed limits if <b>Test Limits (All Limits)</b> is ON. Entering the limit menu from the GUI turns on the selected limit.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1]   2:STATe OFF ON 0 1 In the past you had to send the DISP command as well as the STATe command in order to get a limit on and testing. Now, the DISP command is sufficient, but we accept the state command and map it to DISP
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Properties

Accesses a menu which lets you set the properties of the selected limit.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Select Limit

Specifies the selected limit. The term “selected limit” is used throughout this document to specify which limit will be affected by the functions.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits, Properties
Notes	The selected limit is remembered even when not in the Limit Menu.
Preset	Limit 1, not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Test Trace

Selects the trace you want the limit to test. A limit is applied to one and only one trace; each trace can have both an upper and a lower limit. When executing Limit Test, the limit is applied only to the specified trace.

A trace can have multiple limit lines simultaneously; in that case, only one upper and one lower limit line will affect the color of the trace. Other limit lines will be displayed, and will affect the pass/fail status, but the trace will not turn red if it crosses a secondary limit line.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits, Properties
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:TRACe 1 2 3 4 5 6 :CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:TRACe?
Example	:CALC:LLIN3:TRAC 2 applies limit 3 to trace 2.
Notes	When the trace display is off, the trace is not tested. The trace is tested only when the trace display is on and Test Limits (see “ <a href="#">Test Limits</a> ” on page 379) is on.
Couplings	This matters when testing a trace or limit line for failure, via :CALC:LLIN3:FAIL? or :CALC:TRAC2:FAIL?
Preset	Limits 1 and 2 preset to 1, Limits 3 and 4 preset to 2, Limits 5 and 6 preset to 3 Not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	6
Readback	Trace 1 2 3 4 5 6
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## Type

Selects whether the limit you are editing is an upper or lower limit. An upper limit fails if the trace exceeds the limit. A lower limit fails if the trace falls below the limit.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits, Properties
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe[1]   2   ... 6:TYPE UPPER   LOWER :CALCulate:LLINe[1]   2   ... 6:TYPE?
Example	:CALC:LLIN2:TYPE LOW sets limit line 2 to act as a lower limit.
Couplings	If a margin has already been set for this limit line, and this key is used to change the limit type, then the margin value will reverse sign.
Preset	Upper for Line 1, 3, and 5; Lower for Line 2, 4, 6. Not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Interpolation

Accesses a menu which lets you set the frequency and amplitude interpolation of the selected limit.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits, Properties
Readback	[Lin Log Frequency, Lin Log Amplitude]
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Frequency Interpolation

This key is grayed out if Time is the selected X Axis Units. Sets the interpolation between frequency points, allowing you to determine how limit trace values are computed between points in a limit table. The available interpolation modes are linear and logarithmic. If frequency interpolation is logarithmic (Log), frequency values between limit points are computed by first taking the logarithm of both the table values and the intermediate value. A linear interpolation is then performed in this logarithmic frequency space. An exactly analogous manipulation is done for logarithmic amplitude interpolation.

Note that the native representation of amplitude is in dB.

For linear amplitude interpolation and linear frequency interpolation, the interpolation is computed as:

$$y = 20 \log \left( \frac{10^{\frac{y_{i+1}}{20}} - 10^{\frac{y_i}{20}}}{f_{i+1} - f_i} (f - f_i) + 10^{\frac{y_i}{20}} \right)$$

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For linear amplitude interpolation and log frequency interpolation, the interpolation is computed as:

$$y = 20 \log \left( \frac{10^{\frac{y_{i+1}}{20}} - 10^{\frac{y_i}{20}}}{\log f_{i+1} - \log f_i} (\log f - \log f_i) + 10^{\frac{y_i}{20}} \right)$$

For log amplitude interpolation and linear frequency interpolation, the interpolation is computed as:

$$y = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{f_{i+1} - f_i} (f - f_i) + y_i$$

For log amplitude interpolation and log frequency interpolation, the interpolation is computed as:

$$y = \frac{y_{i+1} - y_i}{\log f_{i+1} - \log f_i} (\log f - \log f_i) + y_i$$

---

**NOTE** Interpolation modes determine how limit values are computed between points in the limit table. The appearance of a limit trace is also affected by the amplitude scale, which may be linear or logarithmic.

---

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Properties, Interpolation</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:CONTrol:INTerpolate:TYPE LOGarithmic LINear  :CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:CONTrol:INTerpolate:TYPE?
Example	:CALC:LLIN:CONT:INT:TYPE LIN sets limit line 1 frequency interpolation to linear.
Preset	Linear, not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Amplitude Interpolation**

Sets the interpolation to linear or logarithmic for the specified limiting points set, allowing you to determine how limit trace values are computed between points in a limit table. See Frequency Interpolation for the equations used to calculate limit values between points.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Properties, Interpolation</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:AMPLitude:INTerpolate:TYPE LOGarithmic LINear  :CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:AMPLitude:INTerpolate:TYPE?

Example	:CALC:LLIN:AMPL:INT:TYPE LIN sets limit line 1 amplitude interpolation to linear.
Preset	Logarithmic, not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Fixed / Relative

Opens a menu which will allow you to specify that the selected limit is relative to either Center Frequency or Reference level.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Properties</b>
Readback	Fixed Rel to CF Rel to RL Rel to CF + RL (square brackets)
Backwards Compatibility Notes	You can now set relative amplitude and relative frequency independently for each limit line. :CALC:LLIN:CMOD REL makes all limit lines relative to the center frequency and reference level. :CALC:LLIN:CMOD? returns 1 if Limit Line 1 is set Relative to CF, and returns 0 otherwise.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Relative to CF

Chooses whether the limit line frequency points are coupled to the instrument center frequency, and whether the frequency points are expressed as an offset from the instrument center frequency. If the limit lines are specified with time, this has no effect. The limit table must in this case support negative frequencies.

For example, assume you have a frequency limit line, and the analyzer center frequency is at 1 GHz. If Relative to CF is “Off”, entering a limit line segment with a frequency coordinate of 300 MHz displays the limit line segment at 300 MHz, and the limit line segment will not change frequency if the center frequency changes. If Relative to CF is “On”, entering a limit line segment with a frequency coordinate of 300 MHz displays the limit line segment at CF + 300 MHz, or 1.3 GHz. Furthermore, if the center frequency changes to 2 GHz, the limit line segment will be displayed at CF + 300 MHz, or 2.3 GHz.

It is possible to change this setting after a limit line has been entered. When changing from On to Off or vice-versa, the frequency values in the limit line table change so that the limit line remains in the same position for the current frequency settings of the analyzer.

Pressing this button makes Center Frequency the active function.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Properties, Fixed/Relative</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:FREQuency:CMODE:RELative ON OFF 1 0  :CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:FREQuency:CMODE:RELative?
Example	:CALC:LLIN:FREQ:CMOD:REL ON makes limit line 1 relative to the center frequency.

Notes	If the Trace Domain is changed to Time (:CALCulate:LLINe:CONTRol:DOMain TIME), the command :CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:FREQuency:CMODE:RELative ON OFF 1 0 will have no effect.
Couplings	Pressing this button makes Center Frequency the active function.
Preset	Off, not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Relative to RL

Chooses whether the limit line amplitude points are coupled to the instrument reference level, and whether the amplitude points are expressed as an offset from the instrument reference level.

For example, assume you have a limit line, and the reference level at  $-10$  dBm. If Relative to RL is “Off”, entering a limit line segment with an amplitude coordinate of  $-20$  dB displays the limit line segment at  $-20$  dBm, and the limit line segment will not change amplitude if the reference level amplitude changes. If Relative to RL is “On”, entering a limit line segment with an amplitude coordinate of  $-20$  dB displays the limit line segment at RL  $- 20$  dB, or  $-30$  dBm. Furthermore, if the reference level amplitude changes to  $-30$  dBm, the limit line segment will be displayed at RL  $- 20$  dB, or  $-50$  dBm.

It is possible to change this setting after a limit line has been entered. When changing from On to Off or vice-versa, the amplitude values in the limit line table change so that the limit line remains in the same position for the current reference level settings of the analyzer.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Properties, Fixed/Relative</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:AMPLitude:CMODE:RELative ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:AMPLitude:CMODE:RELative?
Example	:CALC:LLIN:AMPL:CMOD:REL ON makes limit line 1 relative to the reference level amplitude.
Couplings	Pressing this button makes Reference level the active function.
Preset	Off, not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Description

Provides a description of up to 60 characters by which the operator can easily identify the limit. Will be stored in the exported file. Can be displayed in the active function area by selecting as the active function, if desired to be in a screen dump.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Properties</b>
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<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:DESCRiption "Description" :CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:DESCRiption?
Example	:CALC:LLIN:DESC "European Emissions"
Preset	"" (null String), not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback	As much of the description will fit on one line of the key, followed by "..." if some of the description will not fit on one line of the key.
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### Comment

Sets an ASCII comment field which will be stored in an exported file. Can be displayed in the active function area by selecting as the active function, if desired to be in a screen dump. The Limits .csv file supports this field.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits, Properties
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:COMMeNT "text" :CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:COMMeNT?
Example	:CALC:LLIN1:COMM "this is a comment"
Preset	"" (null String), not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback	As much of the description will fit on one line of the key, followed by "..." if some of the description will not fit on one line of the key.
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### Margin

Selects a margin for this limit, which will cause a trace to Fail Margin when the trace is between the limit line and the margin line. Portions of the traces which pass the limit but fail the margin will be displayed in an amber color.

A margin is always specified in dB relative to a limit – an upper limit will always have a negative margin, and a lower limit will always have a positive margin. If a value is entered with the incorrect sign, the system will automatically take the negative of the entered value.

If the limit type is switched from lower to upper while margin is present, the margin will reverse sign.

When the Margin is selected, it may be turned off by pressing the Margin key until Off is underlined. This may also be done by performing a preset. Margin is the default active function whenever the margin is on, and it is not the active function whenever the margin is off.

The margin lines are displayed in the same color as limit lines, but paler. . If the limited trace is blanked then the limit line and the margin line will be blanked as well.

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Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:MARGin <rel_ampl> :CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:MARGin? :CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:MARGin:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:MARGin:STATe?
Example	:CALC:LLIN1:MARG -2dB sets limit line 1's margin to -2 dB (Limit Line 1 is by default an upper limit). :CALC:LLIN2:MARG 1dB sets limit line 2's margin to 1 dB (Limit Line 2 is by default a lower limit). :CALC:LLIN2:MARG:STAT OFF !turns off the margin for limit line 2 and removes any tests associated with that margin line.
Notes	The queries "Limit Line Fail?" (:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:FAIL?) and "Trace Fail?" (:CALCulate:TRACe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:FAIL?) will return 1 if the margin fails.
Couplings	This will affect :CALC:LLIN3:FAIL or :CALC:TRAC2:FAIL?
Preset	not affected by Mode Preset, set to 0 dB for all Limits by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-40 dB (Upper); 0 dB (Lower)
Max	0 dB (Upper); 40 dB (Lower);
Default Unit	dB
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Edit

Opens the Table Editor for the selected limit line.

When entering the menu, the editor window (with the limit table) turns on, the selected Limit is turned **On** and the amplitude scale is set to **Log**. The display of the trace to which the selected limit applies is turned on (thus, traces in Blank are set to View and traces in Background are set to On). Turning on the Limit means it's display will be on, and it's testing mode will be on as well; you should turn off any other limits that are on if they interfere with the editing of the selected limit.

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**NOTE** The table editor will only operate properly if the analyzer is sweeping, because its updates are tied to the sweep system. Thus, you should not try to use the editor in single sweep, and it will be sluggish during compute-intensive operations like narrow-span FFT sweeps.

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When exiting the edit menu (by using the Return key or by pressing an instrument front panel key), the editor window turns off, however the Limit is still on and displayed, and the amplitude scale remains **Log**.

Limits are turned off by a Preset, but the Limits arrays (data) are only reset (deleted) by Restore Mode Defaults. They survive shutdown and restarting of the analyzer application, which means they will survive a power cycle.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits</b>
Couplings	A remote user can enter or access limit line data via :CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:DATA
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### Navigate

Lets you move through the table to edit the desired point

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit</b>
Notes	There is no value readback on the key
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Frequency

Lets you edit the frequency of the current row.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit</b>
Notes	There is no value readback on the key
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Amplitude

Lets you edit the Amplitude of the current row.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit</b>
Notes	There is no value readback on the key
Min	-1000 dBm
Max	1000 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Insert Point Below

Pressing this key inserts a point below the current point. The new point is a copy of the current point. And becomes the current point The new point is not yet entered into the underlying table, and the data in the row is displayed in light gray.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Delete Point

This is an immediate action key. It will immediately delete the currently-selected point, whether or not that point is being edited, and select Navigate. The point following the currently-selected point (or the point preceding if there is none) will be selected.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit</b>
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### Copy from Limit

Copies an existing limit into the current limit, including all secondary parameters (Description, Associated Trace, Type, Margin, Interpolation, Relative to CF/RL).

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:COPY LLINE1 LLINE2 LLINE3 LLINE4 LLINE5 LLINE6
Example	:CALC:LLINE2:COPY LLINE1 copies the data from line 1 into line 2.
Notes	Auto return to the Edit menu.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Build from Trace

Builds a limit using an existing trace. This command will overwrite all data in the limit. Since a straight copy would typically have hundreds or thousands of segments, the data will be approximated to better represent a limit line; small excursions whose width is less than 10 trace buckets will sometimes not be captured. Secondary parameters which are not associated with traces (Description, Associated Trace, Type, Margin, Interpolation, Relative to CF/RL) will be unchanged.

When taking a trace in order to build a limit, it will often work well to take the trace with a resolution bandwidth wider than the expected measurement, a video bandwidth lower than the expected measurement, and with the detector set to Max Hold or Min Hold.

Note that an upper limit will be built above the trace, while a lower limit will be built below the trace. If the trace is constant, the limit should pass after being built.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:BUILD TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6
Example	:CALC:LLIN2:BUIL TRACE1 builds limit line 2 based on the data in trace 1. This will overwrite the data in the table editor.
Notes	Auto return to Edit menu.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00



## Offset

Enters a menu which allows you to offset the limit trace by a specified frequency, time, or amplitude. The offsets will be immediately applied to the limit trace for display and failure calculation; the offset can also be applied to the points in the limit line.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## X Offset

Offsets the limit trace by some specified frequency (for Frequency-based limit lines) or a time (for time-based limit lines).

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit, Offset</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe[1]   2   ... 6:OFFSet:X <value> :CALCulate:LLINe[1]   2   ... 6:OFFSet:X? <value> = <freq> if Limit X-Axis Unit is Frequency, <value> = <time> if Limit X-Axis Unit is Time
Example	:CALC:LLIN:OFFS:X -50MHZ sets the X axis offset to -50 MHz. :CALC:LLIN:OFFS:UPD will apply the X axis offset to all points in the limit line, then reset the X axis offset to zero.
Preset	0 Hz if Limit X-Axis Unit is Frequency 0 S if Limit X-Axis Unit is Time
State Saved	Saved in instrument state, survives Preset
Min	-500 GHz
Max	500 GHz
Default Unit	Determined by X axis scale.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Y Offset

Offsets all segments in the limit line by some specified amplitude.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit, Offset</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe[1]   2   ... 6:OFFSet:Y <rel ampl> :CALCulate:LLINe[1]   2   ... 6:OFFSet:Y?
Example	:CALC:LLIN:OFFS:Y -3 dB sets the Y axis offset to -3 dB. :CALC:LLIN:OFFSet:UPD will apply the Y axis offset to all points in the limit line, then reset the Y axis offset to zero.
Preset	0 dB

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State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-Infinity
Max	+Infinity
Default Unit	dB
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Apply Offsets to Limit Table

Adds the X and Y offsets to each point in the limit table, then resets the X and Y offset values to zero. This has no effect on the position of the limit trace.

For example, if the X offset is –10 MHz and the Y offset is 1 dB, the values in the limit table will be updated as follows: 10 MHz will be subtracted from each X value, 1 dB will be added to each Y value. The offset values will then be reset to zero. The limit trace will not be moved and the limit table will be updated to accurately reflect the currently-displayed limit trace.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit, Offset</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:OFFSet:UPDate
Example	:CALC:LLIN:OFFS:UPD sets updates the limit table to reflect the X and Y offsets, then resets the offsets to zero.
State Saved	No state
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Scale X Axis

Matches the X Axis to the selected Limit, as well as possible.

For frequency limits and a frequency-domain X-axis, sets the Start and Stop Frequency to contain the minimum and maximum Frequency of the selected Limit. The range between Start Frequency and Stop Frequency is 12.5% above the range between the minimum and maximum Frequency so that span exceeds this range by one graticule division on either side.

For time limits and a time-domain X-axis, sets the sweep time to match the maximum Time of the selected Limit.

If the domain of the selected limit does not match the domain of the X Axis, no action is taken. Standard clipping rules apply, if the value in the table is outside the allowable range for the X axis.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits, Edit</b>
Dependencies	If either the first or last point in the array is outside the frequency range of the current input, an error message is generated: “–221. Settings conflict; Start or Stop Freq out of range for current input settings”
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Delete Limit

Deletes the currently selected limit line. Pressing Delete Limit purges the data from the limit line tables.

Limit data – including secondary parameters such as description, margin value, etc. - will be cleared and returned to factory preset settings.

When this key is pressed a prompt is placed on the screen that says “Please press Enter or OK key to delete limit. Press ESC or Cancel to close this dialog.” The deletion is only performed if you press OK or Enter; if so, after the deletion, the informational message “Limit deleted” appears in the MSG line.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:DELeTe
Example	:CALC:LLIN2:DEL deletes all data for limit line 2.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Test Limits

Selects whether displayed traces are tested against displayed limits (i.e. those for which Limit On/Off is set to On).

For each displayed trace for which a Limit is turned on, a message will be displayed in the upper-left corner of the graticule to notify whether the trace passes or fails the limits.

If the trace is at or within the bounds of all applicable limits and margins, the text “Trace x Pass” will be displayed in green, where x is the trace number. A separate line is used for each reported trace.

If the trace is at or within the bounds of all applicable limits, but outside the bounds of some applicable margin, the text “Trace x Fail Margin” will be displayed in amber, where x is the trace number. A separate line is used for each reported trace.

If the trace is outside the bounds of some applicable limits, the text “Trace x Fail” will be displayed in red, where x is the trace number. A separate line is used for each reported trace.

If the trace has no enabled limits, or the trace itself is not displayed, no message is displayed for that trace.

The PASS/FAIL box in the corner of the Meas Bar is only displayed if there is at least one “Trace Pass/Fail” indication displayed in the graticule.

If two amplitude values are entered for the same frequency, a single vertical line is the result. In this case, if an upper line is chosen, the lesser amplitude is tested. If a lower line is chosen, the greater amplitude is tested.

This command only affects the display, and has no impact on remote behavior. Limit queries over SCPI test the trace against the limit regardless of whether the trace or the limit is turned on (exception: the query :CALCulate:TRACe[1]|2|3|4|5|6:FAIL? tests only the limits that are turned on for that trace).

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limits
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE:TEST OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:LLINE:TEST?

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Example	:CALC:LLIN:TEST ON turns on testing, and displays the results in the upper left corner.
Preset	On, not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**X-Axis Unit**

Selects how the limit-line segments are defined. Pressing X Axis Unit selects whether the limit lines will be entered using frequency (Freq) or sweep time (Time) to define the segments. They can be specified as a table of limit-line segments of amplitude versus frequency, or of amplitude versus time.. When the X-Axis Unit is set to Time, a time value of zero corresponds to the start of the sweep, which is at the left edge of the graticule, and the column and softkey in the Limit Table Editor will read Time instead of Frequency

Switching the limit-line definition between Freq and Time will erase all of the current limit lines. When you do this from the front panel, a warning dialog will pop up letting you know that you are about to erase all the limit lines, and prompting you to hit “OK” if you are sure:

Changing the X Axis Unit will erase all your limit lines. Are you sure you want to do this? Press **Enter** or **OK** to proceed, or **Cancel(Esc)** to cancel.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe:CONTRol:DOMain FREQ TIME :CALCulate:LLINe:CONTRol:DOMain?
Example	:CALC:LLIN:CONT:DOM FREQ deletes all currently existing limit lines, then sets all limit lines to be specified in terms of frequency.
Couplings	This affects all limit lines simultaneously, and resets all limit line data except the .wav file and email address stored in the Actions.
Preset	Freq, not affected by Mode Preset, preset by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Delete All Limits**

Deletes all limit lines. Pressing Delete All Limits purges the data from all limit line tables.

All limit data will be cleared and returned to factory preset settings.

When this key is pressed a prompt is placed on the screen that says “Please press Enter or OK key to delete all limits. Press ESC or Cancel to close this dialog.” The deletion is only performed if you press OK or Enter; if so, after the deletion, the informational message “All Limits deleted” appears in the MSG line.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits</b>
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<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE:ALL:DElete
Example	:CALC:LLIN:ALL:DEL deletes all data for all limit lines.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Limit Line Data (Remote Command Only)

Defines the limit line values, and destroys all existing data. Up to 200 points may be defined for each limit using the following parameters.

<x>Frequency or time values as specified by :Calculate:LLINE:CONTrol:DOMain. Units default to Hz (for frequency) and seconds (for time).

Range: -30 Gs to +30 Gs for time limits, -3 kHz to +350 GHz for frequency limits.

<ampl>Amplitude values units default to dBm. Up to two amplitude values can be provided for each x-axis value, by repeating <x-axis> in the data list.

Range: -1000 dBm to +1000 dBm

<connect> connect values are either "0" or "1." A "1" means this point will be connected to the previously defined point to define the limit line. A "0" means that it is a point of discontinuity and is not connected to the preceding point. The connect value is ignored for the first point.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:DATA <x>,<ampl>,<connect> :CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:DATA?
Example	:CALC:LLIN3:DATA 1E9,-20,0,2E9,-20,1,2E9,-10,1,3E9,-10,1 describes a stair-stepped limit line.
Preset	Limit line data is cleared by Restore Mode Defaults. However, it survives shutdown/restart of the analyzer application (including power cycle)
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the past it was possible to query the limit trace as though it were a normal trace. The query of the limit trace is not supported in the X-series.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Merge Limit Line Data (Remote Command Only)

Adds the points with the specified values to the current limit line, allowing you to merge limit line data. Up to two amplitude values are allowed for each X value. If more than 200 points are entered to be merged, the first 200 points are merged, then an error message 'too many DATA entries' is reported.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE[1] 2 ...6:DATA:MERGe <x-axis>,<ampl>,<connected>
-----------------------	--

Example	:CALC:LLIN1:DATA:MERG 1000000000,-20,0,2000000000,-30,1 merges the 10GHz segment and the 20GHz segment into limit line 1. Note that the 20GHz segment will be connected to the next lower point, which may or may not be the 10GHz point.
Notes	This SCPI command is supported for Backwards Compatibility. Although PSA had a limit of 200 points, it is acceptable to increase that limit.
Preset	Fixed
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Limit Line Fail? (Remote Command Only)

Tests a limit line against its associated trace. Returns a 0 if the trace is within the limit and margin, a 1 if the trace exceeds either the limit or the margin.

Note that this command only tests one limit line – other limit lines are not tested when executing this command. To see whether a trace passed all limits, use :CALCulate:TRACe:FAIL?.

Note this command performs the test regardless of whether the trace or the limit is turned on the display.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 ...6:FAIL?
Example	:CALC:LLIN:FAIL? returns a zero if limit line 1's associated trace has no failure, 1 if there is a margin or limit failure.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Limit Line Control (Remote Command Only, SCPI standard conformance)

Defines a list of limit line control (frequency or time) values for a given limit line. Up to 2000 points may be defined for each limit using the following parameters.

<x>Frequency or time values as specified by :CALCulate:LLINe:CONTrol:DOMain. Units default to Hz (for frequency) and seconds (for time).

Range: -30 Gs to +30 Gs for time limits, -3 kHz to +1200 GHz for frequency limits.

Note that X values may be repeated if a vertical step in the limit line is desired.

The points query returns the number of points in the control. It should match the number of points in the amplitude, that is, the number of values for the CONTrol axis and for the corresponding UPPER and/or LOWER limit lines must be identical. If one array is larger than the other, the limit trace is built using only as much data as is contained in the smaller array.

An empty array returns not a number (9.91e+37 to a data query), 0 to a POINTs query.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:CONTrol[:DATA] <x>, <x>, ... :CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:CONTrol[:DATA]?
Example	:CALC:LIM:CONT 1GHz,2GHz,2GHz,3GHz describes the X values of a stair-stepped limit line.

Preset	Limit line data is cleared by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:CONTRol:POINTs?
Example	:CALC:LIM:CONT:POIN? returns the number of points in the limit line.
Preset	Limit line data is cleared by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Limit Line Upper / Lower (Remote Command Only, SCPI standard conformance)

Defines a list of amplitude values for a given limit line. Changing the number of elements in the list spectrum will automatically turn the limit line off. Using the “UPP” syntax defines an upper limit line, using the “LOW” syntax defines a lower limit line. Note that a line may not be simultaneously both upper and lower; the type of the limit line will automatically be changed as appropriate. Up to 200 points may be defined for each limit using the following parameters.

<ampl>Amplitude values units default to dBm.

Range: -200 dBm to +100 dBm

The points query returns the number of points in the amplitude list. It will not be possible to turn on the limit line unless the number of points in the control matches the number of points in the amplitude.

The points query returns the number of points in the amplitude list. It should match the number of points in the control, that is, the number of values for the CONTRol axis and for the corresponding UPPer and/or LOWER limit lines must be identical. If one array is larger than the other, the limit trace is built using only as much data as is contained in the smaller array.

An empty array returns the system error message “list is empty” to a data query, 0 to a POINTs query.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:UPPer[:DATA] <ampl>, <ampl>, ... :CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:UPPer[:DATA]?
Example	:CALC:LIM:UPP -10, -10, -20, -20 describes the amplitude values of an upper limit line
Preset	Limit line data is cleared by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:UPPer:POINTs?
Example	:CALC:LIM:UPP:POIN? returns the number of points in the upper limit line.

Preset	Upper Limit line data/points is cleared by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:LOWer[:DATA] <ampl>, ... :CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:LOWer[:DATA]?
Example	:CALC:LIM:LOW -10, -10, -20, -20 describes the amplitude values of an lower limit line
Preset	Limit line data is cleared by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:LOWer:POINTs?
Example	:CALC:LIM:UPP:POIN? returns the number of points in the lower limit line.
Preset	Limit line data/points is cleared by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Limit Fail? (Remote Command Only, SCPI standard conformance)**

Tests a limit line against its associated trace. Returns a 0 if the trace is within the limit and margin, a 1 if the trace exceeds either the limit or the margin. This command is identical to “:CALC:LLIN:FAIL?”

Note that this command only tests one limit line – other limit lines are not tested when executing this command. To see whether a trace passed all limits, use :CALCulate:TRACe:FAIL?.

Note this command performs the test regardless of whether the trace or the limit is turned on the display.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:FAIL?
Example	:CALC:LIM:FAIL? returns a zero if limit line 1’s associated trace has no failure, 1 if there is a margin or limit failure.
Couplings	This command is identical to :CALC:LLIN:FAIL?
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Limit Clear (Remote Command Only, SCPI standard conformance)**

Clears a limit line, and all associated data. This command is identical to “:CALC:LLIN:DEL”

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LIMit[1] 2 ...6:CLEar
Example	:CALC:LIM2:CLE deletes all data for limit line 2.



Couplings	This command is identical to :CALC:LLIN:DEL
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Trace Fail? (Remote Command Only)

Tests a trace against all associated limit lines. Returns a 0 if the trace is within all limits and margins, a 1 if the trace exceed either the limit or the margin. If no limits apply to the selected trace, this will automatically return a 0.

Only applies to limits that are turned on, if a Limit is off it will not be tested. If a Trace is not displaying it will still be tested, and if **Test Limits (All Limits)** is off the Trace will still be tested.

This command ignores limit lines that are assigned to other traces.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:TRACe[1] 2 ...6:FAIL?
Example	:CALC:TRAC3:FAIL? returns a zero if there is no failure, 1 if the trace exceeds either the limit or the margin.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Fixed / Relative Limit (Remote Command Only)

This command sets both Relative to CF and Relative to RL simultaneously for all limits. If queried, it returns whether Limit Line 1 is set Relative to CF, and ignores all other fixed/relative data.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:LLINE:CMODE FIXed RELative :CALCulate:LLINE:CMODE?
Example	:CALC:LLIN:CMOD REL makes all limit lines relative to the center frequency and reference level.
Notes	<p>This SCPI command is supported for Backwards Compatibility.</p> <p>PSA offers only the following softkey, which is generic to all limit lines: Limits Fixed / Rel.</p> <p>On the X-Series, this functionality is provided by a softkey which is specific to each limit line, and which provides a sub-menu with 2 softkeys (Relative to CF / Relative to RL).</p> <p>In order to be consistent with the implementation of the following new commands:</p> <pre>:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:FREQuency:CMODE:RELative ON OFF 1 0</pre> <pre>:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:FREQuency:CMODE:RELative?</pre> <p>and</p> <pre>:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:AMPLitude:CMODE:RELative ON OFF 1 0</pre> <pre>:CALCulate:LLINe[1] 2 3 4 5 6:AMPLitude:CMODE:RELative?</pre> <p>The :CALCulate:LLINE:CMODE? Query will returns 1 if Limit Line 1 is set Relative to CF, and returns 0 otherwise.</p>

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Preset	Fixed
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### N dB Points

Turns N dB points on and off and allows you to set the N dB value. N dB uses the selected marker. If the selected marker is not on when N dB is turned on, the selected marker turns on, as a Normal marker, at center screen, and is used by N dB.

See “N dB Points Results Query” on page 387.

See “More Information” on page 387.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth:NDB <rel_ampl> :CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth:NDB? :CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth[:STATE] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth[:STATE]?
Notes	If the selected marker is turned <b>Off</b> it turns off N dB Points. N DB Points is unaffected by Auto Couple
Preset	Off, 3.01 dB OFF
Preset	Off, 3.01 dB OFF
State Saved	The on/off status and the offset value are both saved in instrument state.
Min	-140 dB
Max	-0.01 dB
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA, N dB points paid attention to the peak excursion and peak threshold set in the Search Criteria menu under Peak Search. This is not the case in the X-Series. In ESA, an invalid N dB reading was indicated, both onscreen and remotely, with a value of -100. In the X-Series it is indicated on screen by --- but remotely still by -100 Hz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**N dB Points Results Query**

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:BWIDth BANDwidth:RESult?
Example	:CALC:MARK:AOFF set selected marker to 1 :CALC:MARK:MAX put marker 1 on peak :CALC:BWID ON turn on N dB for the selected marker (1) :CALC:BWID:NDB-3.01 set the offset to -3.01 dB :CALC:BWID:RES? Query the result
Notes	-100 returned if invalid reading
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**More Information**

A marker should be placed on the peak of interest before turning on N dB points. The N dB points function looks for the two points on the marker's trace closest to the marker's X Axis value that are N dB below the marker's amplitude, one above and the other below the marker's X Axis value. (That is, one point is to the right and one is to the left of the selected marker.) The selected N dB value is called the offset. The function reports the frequency difference (for frequency domain traces) or time difference (for time domain traces) between those two points.

Each point is identified by a horizontal arrow pointing towards the marker, next to the trace. The arrows used by the N dB Points function will be as shown in the figure below (where each square represents one pixel). They point in, horizontally, at the trace below a peak, on either side of its skirts. There is one pixel between the arrow and the trace



N dB Points can be used to measure the bandwidth of a signal; it is commonly used in conjunction with a tracking generator to measure filter bandwidths.

In one of the common use cases, the marker is placed on a peak, and the arrows are displayed N dB down the skirt from the marker on either side of the peak. The N dB value and the frequency difference

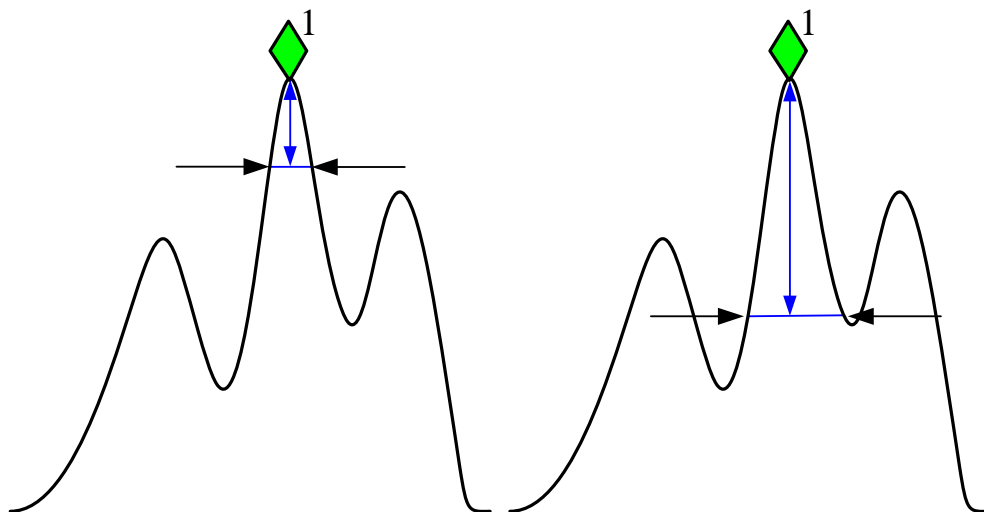
## Swept SA Measurement Meas Setup

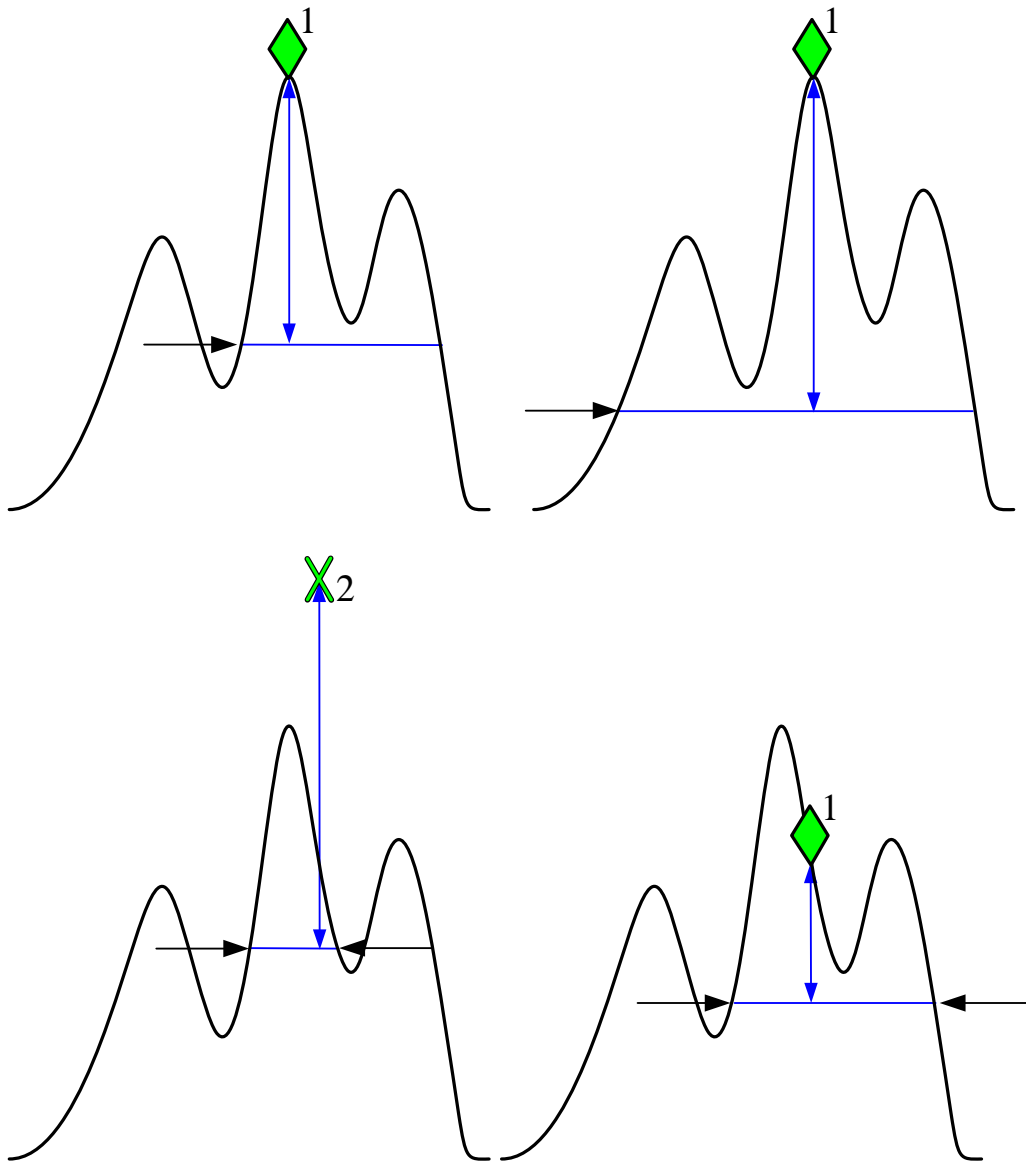
between the two arrows is displayed around the arrow as shown in the figure above. Normally this displays on the right hand arrow, but if this would place any part of the text offscreen to the right then it displays on the left arrow.

If the analyzer is unable to find data that is N dB below the marker on either side of the marker, the arrows are displayed at the indicator point of the marker, no value (---) will be displayed as the result and -100 Hz returned remotely (see figure below):



Some sample N dB scenarios are shown below, to illustrate how the function works in various cases. In each case, the two-headed blue arrow represents N dB of amplitude.





### PhNoise Opt

Selects the LO (local oscillator) phase noise behavior for various desired operating conditions.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Example	FREQ:SYNT 2      selects optimization for best wide offset phase noise
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:FREQuency:SYNTHeSis[:STATe] 1 2 3 [ :SENSe]:FREQuency:SYNTHeSis[:STATe]?

Notes	<p>Parameter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. optimizes phase noise for small frequency offsets from the carrier.</li> <li>2. optimizes phase noise for wide frequency offsets from the carrier.</li> <li>3. optimizes LO for tuning speed</li> </ol> <p>(In PXA, the local oscillator hardware provides for extra-low phase noise at the expense of some speed. In these models, the “fast tuning” option lets you go faster at the expense of some noise. In all other models, the fastest possible tuning is the same as the close-in phase noise setting; in those models, the settings for option 1 are used if option 3 is selected.)</p>
Dependencies	Does not appear in all models. The key is blank in those models
Preset	Because this function is in Auto after preset, and because Span after preset > 314.16 kHz (see Auto rules, next section) the state of this function after Preset will be 2
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The key is blank in those models which don’t support this function, but the SCPI command is accepted for compatibility (although no action is taken).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Auto

Selects the LO (local oscillator) phase noise behavior to optimize dynamic range and speed for various instrument operating conditions.

The X-Series has two grades of LO; a high performance LO that gives the best phase noise performance; and a medium-performance LO that gives excellent performance.

In models with the high performance LO, Auto will choose:

Fast Tuning whenever Span > 44.44 MHz or RBW > 1.9 MHz or if Source Mode is set to “Tracking”

otherwise, if center frequency is < 195 kHz OR ALL of the following are true:

CF >= 1 MHz AND Span <= 1.3 MHz AND RBW <= 75 kHz

then Best Close in Phase Noise;

otherwise, Best Wide-offset Phase Noise

In models with the medium-performance LO, Auto will choose:

**Fast Tuning** whenever Span > 12.34 MHz or RBW > 250 kHz or if Source Mode is set to “Tracking”

otherwise, if center frequency is < 25 kHz OR ALL of the following are true:

CF >= 1 MHz AND Span <= 141.4 kHz AND RBW <= 5 kHz

then **Best Close in Phase Noise**;

otherwise, **Best Wide-offset Phase Noise**

In units whose hardware does not provide for an extra-fast tuning option, the settings for Fast Tuning are the same as Best Close-in, so in those models you will see no difference between these settings.

These rules apply whether in swept spans, zero span, or FFT spans.

Key Path	Meas Setup, PhNoise Opt
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ]:FREQuency:SYNTHeSis:AUTO[ :STATe ] OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe ]:FREQuency:SYNTHeSis:AUTO[ :STATe ]?
Example	FREQ:SYNT:AUTO ON
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Best Close-in Phase Noise

The LO phase noise is optimized for smaller offsets from the carrier, at the expense of phase noise farther out.

The actual frequency offset within which noise is optimized is shown with in square brackets, as this can vary depending on the hardware set in use. For example, in some analyzers this annotation appears as [offset <20 kHz]

Key Path	Meas Setup, PhNoise Opt
Example	FREQ:SYNT 1
Couplings	The frequency below which the phase noise is optimized is model dependent: CXA: n/a EXA: [offset <20 kHz] MXA: [offset <20 kHz] PXA: [offset <140 kHz]
Readback	Close-in. If manually selected the “Man” will be underlined.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Best Wide-offset Phase Noise

The LO phase noise is optimized for wider offsets from the carrier. Optimization is especially improved for offsets from 70 kHz to 300 kHz. Closer offsets are compromised and the throughput of measurements (especially remote measurements where the center frequency is changing rapidly), is reduced.

The actual frequency offset beyond which noise is optimized is shown with in square brackets, as this can vary depending on the hardware set in use. For example, in some analyzers this annotation appears as [offset >30 kHz]

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, PhNoise Opt</b>
Example	FREQ:SYNT 2
Couplings	The frequency below which the phase noise is optimized is model dependent: CXA: n/a EXA: [offset >30 kHz] MXA: [offset >30 kHz] PXA: [offset >160 kHz]
Readback	Wide-offset. If manually selected the “Man” will be underlined.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Fast Tuning

In this mode, the LO behavior compromises phase noise at many offsets from the carrier in order to allow rapid measurement throughput when changing the center frequency or span. The term “fast tuning” refers to the time it takes to move the local oscillator to the start frequency and begin a sweep; this setting does not impact the actual sweep time in any way.

In this mode in PXA, the LO behavior compromises phase noise at offsets below 4 MHz in order to improve measurement throughput. The throughput is especially affected when moving the LO more than 2.5 MHz and up to 10 MHz from the stop frequency to the next start frequency.

(In models whose hardware does not provide for a fast tuning option, the settings for Best Close-in Phase Noise are used if Fast Tuning is selected. This gives the fastest possible tuning for that hardware set.)

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, PhNoise Opt</b>
Example	FREQ:SYNT 3
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback	Fast Tuning. If manually selected the “Man” will be underlined.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### ADC Dither

Accesses the menu to control the ADC Dither function. The dither function enhances linearity for low level signals at the expense of reduced clipping-to-noise ratio. The reduced clipping-to-noise ratio results in higher noise, because we work to ensure that the clipping level of the ADC relative to the front terminals remains unchanged with the introduction of dither, and this results in reduced ADC dynamic range. So making measurements with ADC dither gives you better amplitude linearity, but turning ADC dither off gives you a lower noise floor (better sensitivity).

With dither on, the third-order distortions are usually invisible for mixer levels below –35 dBm. With dither off, these distortions can be visible, with typical power levels of –110 dBm referred to the mixer.



Detection nonlinearity can reach 1 dB for dither off at mixer levels around –70 dBm and lower, while the specified nonlinearity is many times smaller with dither on.

When ADC Dither is on, the linearity of low-level signals is improved. The enhanced linearity is mostly improved scale fidelity. The linearity improvements of dither are most significant for RBWs of 3.9 kHz and less in swept mode, and FFT widths of 4 kHz and less in FFT mode.

The increased noise due to turning dither on is most significant in low band (0 to 3.6 GHz) with IF Gain set to Low, where it can be about 0.2 dB.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ADC:DITHer [ :STATe ] OFF   ON   HIGH [ :SENSe ] :ADC:DITHer [ :STATe ] ?
Example	ADC:DITH:HIGH Sets the ADC dither setting to High ADC:DITH ON Sets the ADC dither setting to Medium  In older instruments the “Medium” key was labeled “On” and the SCPI for this setting is NOT changing.
Dependencies	In some models, the “High” parameter is not available. In some instruments, the HIGH parameter is honored and the HIGH state set, and returned to a query, but the Medium dither level is actually used.
Preset	AUTO
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	The old command [:SENSe]:ADC:DITHer AUTO is aliased to [:SENSe]:ADC:DITHer:AUTO[:STATe] ON; because of this, the [:SENSe]:ADC:DITHer function cannot be a true Boolean, so the query, [:SENSe]:ADC:DITHer? returns OFF or ON (not 1 or 0 like a true Boolean)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Auto

Sets the ADC dither to automatic. The analyzer then chooses the dither level according to which is most likely to be the best selection, based on other settings within the digital IF.

When in Auto, the analyzer sets the dither to Medium whenever the effective IF Gain is Low by this definition of IF Gain = Low:

- When Sweep Type = Swept, IF Gain = Low whenever Swept IF Gain is set to Low Gain, whether by autocoupling or manual selection.
- When Sweep Type = FFT, IF Gain = Low whenever FFT IF Gain is set to "Low Gain," which cannot happen by autocoupling.

Whenever the IF Gain is not low by this definition, Auto sets the dither to Off.

Key Path	Meas Setup, ADC Dither
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Swept SA Measurement  
Meas Setup

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:ADC:DITHer:AUTO[ :STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSE]:ADC:DITHer:AUTO[ :STATe]?
Example	ADC:DITH:AUTO ON
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback	The “Auto” is underlined, and the readback value is whatever setting is auto-selected
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**High (Best Log Accy)**

When ADC dither is set to High, the scale fidelity is especially good, most notably the relative scale fidelity. The tradeoff is that there is a modest loss of noise floor performance, up to about a decibel.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>Meas setup, ADC Dither</b>
Example	ADC:DITH:HIGH
Readback	If manually selected, the readback is High, with the “Man” underlined
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Medium (Log Accy)**

The Medium setting of ADC Dither (known as “On” in earlier versions of the instrument software) improves the linearity of low-level signals at the expense of some noise degradation.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>Meas setup, ADC Dither</b>
Example	ADC:DITH:ON
Readback	If manually selected, the readback is Medium, with the “Man” underlined
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Off (Best Noise)**

When ADC Dither is Off, the instrument noise floor is improved, because without the need to make room for the dither, you get a lower noise floor and better sensitivity.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>Meas setup, ADC Dither</b>
Example	ADC:DITH:OFF
Readback	If manually selected, the readback is Off, with the “Man” underlined.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Swept IF Gain

To take full advantage of the RF dynamic range of the analyzer, there is an added switched IF amplifier with approximately 10 dB of gain. When you can turn it on without overloading the analyzer, the dynamic range is always better with it on than off. The **Swept IF Gain** key can be used to set the IF Gain function to Auto, or to High Gain (the extra 10 dB), or to Low Gain. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

This function is only active when in Swept sweeps. In FFT sweeps, the FFT IF Gain function is used instead.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] : IF : GAIN : SWEPT [ : STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] : IF : GAIN : SWEPT [ : STATe ] ?
Example	IF:GAIN:SWEP ON
Notes	where ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Couplings	The 'auto' rules for Swept IF Gain depend on attenuation, preamp state, start and stop frequency and the setting of FFT IF Gain. Set the Swept IF Gain to High (On) when the total input attenuation is 0 dB, the preamp is off, the start frequency is 10 MHz or more, and the FFT IF Gain is autocoupled, or manually set to Autorange, or manually set to High. Also set the Swept IF Gain to High (On) when the total input attenuation is 2 dB or less, the preamp is on, the start frequency is 10 MHz or more, and the stop frequency is 3.6 GHz or less and the FFT IF Gain is autocoupled, or manually set to Autorange, or manually set to High. Under all other circumstances, set the Swept IF Gain to Low (Off).  If the sweep type is Swept, the start frequency of the instrument is less than 10 MHz, and you put Swept IF Gain in Manual On, a warning condition is generated and remains in effect as long as this condition exists. The warning message is about a possible IF overload.  As with most parameters with an AUTO state, AUTO COUPLE sets it to Auto, and setting any specific value (for example on or off) will set the AUTO state to false.
Preset	Auto after a Preset which yields Off unless the Preamp is on. Auto and Off after Meas Preset.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback Line	High Gain or Low Gain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto

Activates the auto rules for Swept IF Gain

Key Path	<b>Meas setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] : IF : GAIN : SWEP t : AUTO [ : STATE ] OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] : IF : GAIN : SWEP t : AUTO [ : STATE ] ?
Example	IF:GAIN:SWEP:AUTO ON
Preset	ON
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Low Gain (Best for Large Signals)

Forces Swept IF Gain to be off.

Key Path	<b>Meas setup, ADC Ranging</b>
Example	IF:GAIN:SWEP OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback	Low Gain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## High Gain (Best Noise Level)

Forces Swept IF Gain to be on.

Key Path	<b>Meas setup, ADC Ranging</b>
Example	IF:GAIN:SWEP ON
Dependencies	The High setting for <b>Swept IF Gain</b> is grayed out when <b>FFT IF Gain</b> is manually set to Low (not when Low is chosen by the auto-rules).
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback	High Gain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## FFT IF Gain

Accesses the keys to set the ranging in the digital IF when doing FFT sweeps. When in Autorange mode, the IF checks its range once for every FFT chunk, to provide the best signal to noise ratio. You can specify the range for the best FFT speed, and optimize for noise or for large signals.

When the sweep type is FFT and this function is in Autorange, the IF Gain is set ON initially for each chunk of data. The data is then acquired. If the IF overloads, then the IF Gain is set OFF and the data is re-acquired. Because of this operation, the Auto setting uses more measurement time as the instrument

checks/resets its range. You can get faster measurement speed by forcing the range to either the high or low gain setting. But you must know that your measurement conditions will not overload the IF (in the high gain range) and that your signals are well above the noise floor (for the low gain range), and that the signals are not changing.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] : IF : GAIN : FFT [ : STATE ] AUTOrange   LOW   HIGH [ :SENSe ] : IF : GAIN : FFT [ : STATE ] ?
Couplings	As with most parameters with an AUTO state, AUTO COUPLE sets it to Auto, which then picks AUTOrange, and setting any specific value (AUTOrange, LOW or HIGH) will set the AUTO state to false.
Preset	AUTOrange
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback Line	Autorange, High Gain or Low Gain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto

Allows the instrument to pick the FFT IF Gain method as appropriate. This “Auto” state is set by the Auto Couple key, and it puts it in Autorange.

Key Path	Meas setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] : IF : GAIN : FFT : AUTO [ : STATE ] OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] : IF : GAIN : FFT : AUTO [ : STATE ] ?
Example	IF:GAIN:FFT:AUTO ON
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	DISPly:WINDow[ 1 ] : TRACe:Y[ : SCALe ] : LOG:RANGe: AUTO Included for ESA compatibility
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	[ :SENSe ] : ADC : RANGe AUTO   NONE Included for PSA compatibility. Accepted without error but ignored; the query is ignored as well
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Autorange (Slower – Follows Signals)

Turns the ADC ranging to automatic which provides the best signal to noise ratio. Autorange is usually preferred over the manual range choices.

Key Path	Meas setup, FFT IF Gain
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Swept SA Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Example	IF:GAIN:FFT AUTOrange
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback	Autorange
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Low Gain (Best for Large Signals)**

Forces FFT IF Gain to be off.

Key Path	<b>Meas setup, FFT IF Gain</b>
Example	IF:GAIN:FFT LOW
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback	Low Gain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**High Gain (Best Noise Level)**

Forces FFT IF Gain to be on.

Key Path	<b>Meas setup, FFT IF Gain</b>
Example	IF:GAIN:FFT HIGH
Dependencies	The High setting for <b>FFT IF Gain</b> is grayed out when <b>Swept IF Gain</b> is manually set to Low (not when Low is chosen by the auto-rules).
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback	High Gain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Analog Demod Tune & Listen**

The Analog Demod Tune & Listen key opens the Analog Demod menu which contains keys to turn the demod function on and off and select modulation type. This key only appears if the N9063A Analog Demod personality, the N6141A or W6141A application, or Option EMC is installed and licensed.

When the function is on (set to AM, FM, or PM), the demodulated signal is fed to the analyzer's speaker. Muting and volume control functions are done through the standard Windows speaker volume control interface.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :DEMod AM FM PM OFF [ :SENSE ] :DEMod?
Example	DEM AM turns amplitude demodulation function ON

Dependencies	When Tune & Listen is turned on, all active traces are forced to use the same detector.  CISPR detectors (QPD, EMI Avg, RMS Avg) and Tune & Listen are mutually exclusive. No sound output will be heard if one of these detectors is selected.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA, the command [:SENSe]:DEMod AM FM would select the demodulation type but would not activate it (turn it on). In X-Series this command will both select and activate demodulation.  The X-Series implementation of Demod Tune and Listen does not include Squelch Control as was supported in ESA.  The speaker control for Tune and Listen for X-Series is done with the volume up/down and mute hardkeys on the front panel and is handled by the Windows operating system. There is no software speaker on/off control as was supported in ESA.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

## AM

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects and activates the AM demodulation function. Pressing it a second time branches to the AM Demod menu where AM demodulation settings can be adjusted.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen</b>
Example	DEM AM
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	[ :SENSe ] :DEMod :STATe ON   1  Sending DEM:STAT ON will have the same effect as sending DEM:AM, turning AM Demod on.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Channel BW (AM Demod)

Sets the RBW setting used by the hardware during the demodulation period in nonzero spans. Note that this is a separate parameter only for the demodulation function and does not affect the RBW setting in the BW menu which is used during the normal sweep. The flat top filter type must be used during the demodulation period. A 5 kHz Video Bandwidth filter is used.

In Zero Span, the instrument's RBW & VBW filters are used for the demodulation; thus, the Channel BW (and RBW filter type) will match those of the instrument. This allows gap-free listening. The Channel BW key is grayed out and the value displayed on the key matches the current RBW of the instrument. Upon leaving zero span, the non-zero-span setting of Channel BW is restored as well as the flattop filter type.

Swept SA Measurement  
Meas Setup

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen, AM</b>
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :DEMod:AM:BANDwidth:CHANnel <freq> [ :SENSe ] :DEMod:AM:BANDwidth:CHANnel?
Example	DEM:AM:BAND:CHAN 200 kHz
Notes	This key/command is grayed out in zero span.
Dependencies	Unavailable in zero span.
Couplings	In zero span only, the value is set equal to the instrument's current RBW value and it displays that value on the softkey, but the softkey is grayed out.
Preset	30 kHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	390 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Default Unit	Hz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**FM**

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects and activates the FM demodulation function. Pressing it a second time branches to the FM Demod menu where FM demodulation settings can be adjusted.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen</b>
Example	DEM FM
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Channel BW (FM Demod)**

Sets the RBW setting used by the hardware during the demodulation period in nonzero spans. Note that this is a separate parameter only for the demodulation function and does not affect the RBW setting in the BW menu which is used during the normal sweep. The flat top filter type must be used during the demodulation period. A 5 kHz Video Bandwidth filter is used.

In Zero Span, the instrument's RBW & VBW filters are used for the demodulation; thus, the Channel BW (and RBW filter type) will match those of the instrument. This allows gap-free listening. The Channel BW key is grayed out and the value displayed on the key matches the current RBW of the instrument. Upon leaving zero span, the previous setting of Channel BW and the flattop filter type are restored.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen, FM</b>
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<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:DEMod:FM:BANDwidth:CHANnel <freq> [ :SENSe]:DEMod:FM:BANDwidth:CHANnel?
Example	DEM:FM:BAND:CHAN 200 MHz
Notes	This key / command is grayed out in zero span
Dependencies	Unavailable in zero span.
Couplings	In zero span only, the value is set equal to the instrument's current RBW value and it displays that value on the softkey, but the softkey is grayed out.
Preset	150 kHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	390 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Default Unit	Hz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### De-emphasis (FM Demod only)

The De-emphasis setting controls a single-pole filter (6 dB/octave roll off), usually to counter intentional pre-emphasis in the transmitter. When De-emphasis state is OFF the hardware digital filter is bypassed, otherwise the setting is applied

The De-emphasis softkey is only available when FM is the demod selected. It is grayed out for AM and PM.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen, FM</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis OFF US25 US50 US75 US750 [ :SENSe]:DEMod:FM:DEEMphasis?
Example	DEM:FM:DEEM US75 DEM:FM:DEEM?
Dependencies	Only available in FM. Grayed out for AM and PM.
Preset	US75 (recommended for US commercial FM 75 $\mu$ s pre-emphasis)
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback line	1-of-N selection
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Off

This setting bypasses the De-emphasis filter.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen, FM, De-emphasis</b>
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Swept SA Measurement  
Meas Setup

Example	DEM:FM:DEEM OFF
Readback	Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**25  $\mu$ s**

Sets the De-emphasis time constant to 25 $\mu$ s.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen, FM, De-emphasis</b>
Example	DEM:FM:DEEM US25
Readback	25 $\mu$ s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**50  $\mu$ s**

Sets the De-emphasis time constant to 50  $\mu$ s.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen, FM, De-emphasis</b>
Example	DEM:FM:DEEM US50
Readback	50 $\mu$ s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**75  $\mu$ s**

Sets the De-emphasis time constant to 75  $\mu$ s.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen, FM, De-emphasis</b>
Example	DEM:FM:DEEM US75
Readback	75 $\mu$ s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**750  $\mu$ s**

Sets the De-emphasis time constant to 750  $\mu$ sec.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen, FM, De-emphasis</b>
Example	DEM:FM:DEEM US750
Readback	750 $\mu$ s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## PM

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects and activates the PM demodulation function. Pressing it a second time branches to the PM Demod menu where PM demodulation settings can be adjusted.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen</b>
Example	DEM PM
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Channel BW (PM Demod)

Sets the RBW setting used by the hardware during the demodulation period in nonzero spans. Note that this is a separate parameter only for the demodulation function and does not affect the RBW setting in the BW menu which is used during the normal sweep. The flat top filter type must be used during the demodulation period. A 5 kHz Video Bandwidth filter is used.

In Zero Span, the instrument's RBW & VBW filters are used for the demodulation; thus, the Channel BW (and RBW filter type) will match those of the instrument. This allows gap-free listening. The Channel BW key is grayed out and the value displayed on the key matches the current RBW of the instrument. Upon leaving zero span, the previous setting of Channel BW and the flattop filter type are restored.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen, M</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:DEMod:PM:BA NDwidth:CHANnel <freq> [ :SENSE]:DEMod:PM:BA NDwidth:CHANnel?
Example	DEM:PM:BA ND:CHAN 200 MHz
Notes	This key / command is grayed out in zero span
Dependencies	Unavailable in zero span.
Couplings	In zero span only, the value is set equal to the instrument's current RBW value and it displays that value on the softkey, but the softkey is grayed out.
Preset	100 kHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	390 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Default Unit	Hz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Off**

Pressing this key, turns the demodulation function off.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen</b>
Example	DEM OFF turns the demodulation function OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	[ :SENSE ] :DEMod :STATe OFF   0
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Demod Time**

Sets the amount of time the instrument demodulates the signal after each sweep. The demodulated signal can be heard through the speaker during demodulation. In zero span, demodulation can be performed continuously, making this parameter not applicable, hence it is grayed out in zero span.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Analog Demod Tune &amp; Listen</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :DEMod :TIME <time> [ :SENSE ] :DEMod :TIME?
Example	DEM:TIME 500 ms DEM:TIME?
Notes	This key / command is grayed out in zero span
Dependencies	Unavailable in zero span.
Preset	500 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	2 ms
Max	100 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Demod State (Remote Command Only)**

Sets or queries the state of the Analog Demod Tune and Listen function. Setting the state to ON with this command will select AM demodulation by default and activate it (turn it on).

The response to the query is determined by the current setting of [ :SENSE ] :DEMod AM|FM|PM|OFF. The response will be 1 if AM, FM, PM are selected, or 0 if OFF is selected..

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :DEMod :STATe OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSE ] :DEMod :STATe?
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Preset	OFF
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Noise Source

This menu allows you to turn the noise source power on or off when making manual noise figure measurements.

See [“More Information” on page 405](#).

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:NOISe:TYPE NORMal   SNS :SOURce:NOISe:TYPE?
Example	SOUR:NOIS:TYPE NORM
Couplings	If no SNS is connected, this parameter will be set to “Normal” When Type is set to “SNS” and the SNS is disconnected, this parameter gets bumped to “Normal” When an SNS is not connected, the SNS type will be grayed (disabled).
Preset	Normal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal   SNS
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In previous Noise Figure analysis applications, this command could optionally be preceded with the :SENSE keyword. The optional :SENSE keyword is no longer supported.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## More Information

There are 2 types of noise sources: a Smart Noise Source (SNS), and a "Normal" noise source - e.g. 346 series. This menu allows the user to control both. The SNS has its own connector on the rear of the analyzer and when it is connected the user can then select it from the “Type” 1 of N, allowing the State parameter to then control the SNS. The "Normal" source is controlled by a BNC connector that supplies 28V. If SNS is NOT connected then the “state” parameter controls the "Normal" noise source 28V BNC port. If both are connected the “Type” parameter will determine which source the “State” parameter will control. Two sources can never be controlled together. The “SNS attached” SCPI query detailed below can be used remotely to determine if an SNS is connected. SNS functionality is limited to turning on and off only. The SNS ENR data and temperature cannot be queried, unless the Noise Figure application is installed. The SNS ENR data is issued in printed form when an SNS is purchased or can be read from the analyzer’s Noise Figure application if installed, or other Agilent noise figure instruments that support the SNS (NFA and ESA with option 219).

When first entering the Swept SA measurement the “State” will be set to OFF and the 28v BNC drive and SNS turned off to ensure the two are in sync. When the Swept SA measurement is exited, the “State” parameter will be set to OFF and the 28v BNC and SNS drive turned off.

## Swept SA Measurement Meas Setup

For making manual noise figure measurements the following setup is recommended:

- Set the SPAN to Zero
- Set attenuation to 0 dB
- Set the PRE-AMP ON
- Set the RBW to 4MHz
- Set the Detector to AVERAGE
- Set the sweep time to 16ms - sets the variance correctly for good results.
- Set a Band/Interval Power Marker function and set the interval over the full width of trace i.e. Left to 0s and Right to 16ms

### State

This key turns the Noise Source on and off.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:NOISe[ :STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :SOURce:NOISe[ :STATe]?
Example	SOUR:NOIS OFF
Couplings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If an SNS is connected, and the Type is set to SNS, this parameter turns the SNS on and off.</li> <li>2. When an SNS is not connected this parameter turns the BNC 28V output on and off.</li> <li>3. When the SA mode is first entered this parameter is set to OFF and the 28v drive turned OFF.</li> <li>4. When the SA mode is exited this parameter is set to OFF and the 28v drive turned OFF.</li> </ol>
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In previous Noise Figure analysis applications, this command could optionally be preceded with the :SENSe keyword. The optional :SENSe keyword is no longer supported.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### SNS Attached (Remote Command Only)

If an Smart Noise Source (SNS) is present this command will return 1 otherwise it will return 0.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:NOISe:SNS:ATTached?
Example	SOUR:NOIS:SNS:ATT?

Preset	OFF
State Saved	No
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In previous Noise Figure analysis applications, this command could optionally be preceded with the :SENSe keyword. The optional :SENSe keyword is no longer supported.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Preset

This key returns the Meas Local variables in the Swept SA measurement to their preset values. This is the same as sending the SCPI command CONF:SAN.

The only exception is Limits On/Off, which is a persistent Meas Local variable. It will be set to Off by a Mode Preset but not by Meas Preset.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Mode**

Operation of this key is measurement independent. For details about this key, see [“Mode” on page 1391](#).

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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## Mode Setup

Operation of this key is measurement independent.. For details about this key, see [“Mode Setup” on page 1411](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Peak Search

Pressing the Peak Search key displays the Peak Search menu and places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value for that marker's trace. The Peak Search features allow you to define specific search criteria to determine which signals can be considered peaks, excluding unwanted signals from the search.

For all Peak Search functions, if you are in the Trace Zoom View of the Swept SA measurement, and the bottom window is selected, the search function will operate **ONLY** within that window. This allows you to perform a Peak Search over a specified, limited frequency range, while still viewing the larger frequency range in the top window.

See [“More Information” on page 410](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 . . .12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:MARK2:MAX performs a peak search using marker 2. CALC:MARK2:Y? queries the marker amplitude (Y-axis) value for marker 2. CALC:MARK2:X? queries the marker frequency or time (X-axis) value for marker 2. SYST:ERR? can be used to query the errors to determine if a peak is found. The message “No peak found” will be returned after an unsuccessful search.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

The behavior of a **Peak Search** is dependent on settings under the **Peak Criteria** softkey on the second page of the menu. If **Same as “Next Peak” Criteria** is selected, and either **Pk Excursion** or **Pk Threshold** are on, a signal must meet those criteria to be considered a peak. If no valid peak is found, a “No peak found” message is generated and the marker is not moved.. When **Highest Peak** is on, or both **Pk Excursion** and **Pk Threshold** are off, the marker is always placed at the point on the trace with the maximum y-axis value, even if that point is on the very edge of the trace (exception: negative frequencies and signals close to the LO are not searched at all).

Pressing Peak Search with the selected marker off causes the selected marker to be set to **Normal** at the center of the screen, then a peak search is immediately performed.

Pressing the front panel Peak Search key always does a peak search. Occasionally, you may need to get to the Peak Search menu key functions without doing a peak search. You can do this by first accessing the Peak Search menu. Then go to the other menus that you need to access. Finally, you can get back to the Peak Search key menu by using the front panel Return key and pressing it as many times as required to navigate back through the previously accessed menus until you get back to the Peak Search menu.

## Next Peak

Pressing Next Peak moves the selected marker to the peak that has the next highest amplitude less than the marker's current value. Only peaks which meet all enabled peak criteria are considered. If there is no valid peak lower than the current marker position, a "No peak found" message is generated and the marker is not moved.

If the selected marker was off, then it is turned on as a normal marker and a peak search is performed.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:MAXimum:NEXT
Example	CALC:MARK2:MAX:NEXT Selects marker 2 and moves it to the peak that is closest in amplitude to the current peak, but the next lower value.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker.
State Saved	Not part of saved state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Next Pk Right

Pressing Next Pk Right moves the selected marker to the nearest peak right of the current marker which meets all enabled peak criteria. If there is no valid peak to the right of the current marker position, a "No peak found" message is generated and the marker is not moved.

If the selected marker was off, then it is turned on as a normal marker and a peak search is performed.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:MAXimum:RIGHT
Example	CALC:MARK2:MAX:RIGH Selects marker 2 and moves it to the next peak to the right of the current marker position.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker.
State Saved	Not part of saved state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Next Pk Left

Pressing Next Pk Left moves the selected marker to the nearest peak left of the current marker which meets all enabled peak criteria. If there is no valid peak to the left of the current marker position, a "No peak found" message is generated and the marker is not moved.

If the selected marker was off, then it is turned on as a normal marker and a peak search is performed.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:MAXimum:LEFT

Example	CALC:MARK2:MAX:LEFT selects marker 2 and moves it to the next peak to the left of the current marker position.
State Saved	Not part of saved state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Marker Delta

Performs the same function as the Delta 1-of-N selection key in the Marker menu. Basically this sets the control mode for the selected marker to Delta mode. See the Section [“Marker” on page 303](#) for the complete description of this function. The key is duplicated here in the Peak Search Menu to allow you to conveniently perform a peak search and change the marker’s control mode to Delta without having to access two separate menus.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search or Marker</b>
Notes	Whenever the selected marker is in Delta mode and you are in the Peak Search menu, the Marker Delta key should be highlighted and the active function for setting its delta value turned on.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mkr->CF

Assigns the selected marker’s frequency to the Center Frequency setting. See the Section [“Marker To” on page 354](#) for the description of this function. The key is duplicated here in the Peak Search Menu to allow you to conveniently perform a peak search and marker to CF without having to access two separate menus.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search or Marker -&gt;</b>
Dependencies	Same as specified under Marker To
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mkr->Ref Lvl

Assigns the selected marker’s level to the Reference Level setting. See the Section [“Marker To” on page 354](#) for the description of this function. The key is duplicated here in the Peak Search Menu to allow you to conveniently perform a peak search and marker to RL without having to access two separate menus.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search or Marker -&gt;</b>
Dependencies	Same as specified under Marker To
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Peak Search All Traces

In the Spectrogram View, when the Peak Search All Traces key is pressed, a Peak Search is executed that finds the highest point on ALL of the drawn traces in the Spectrogram window. The marker moves there and the Display Trace changes to the trace on which the peak was found.

This function obeys the Peak Criteria in the same way as the normal Peak Search function does.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 . . .12:MAXimum:ALL
Example	CALC:MARK2:MAX:ALL  SYST:ERR? can be used to query the errors to determine if a peak is found. The message “No peak found” will be returned after an unsuccessful search.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subcoded marker.
Dependencies	Only appears in the Spectrogram View. If sent outside of Spectrogram, generates an error
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

## Peak Criteria

Pressing this key opens the Peak Criteria menu and allows you to adjust the Pk Threshold and Pk Excursion parameters used for peak search functions.

For a signal to be identified as a peak it must meet certain criteria. Signals in the negative frequency range and signals very close to 0 Hz are ignored. If either the peak excursion or peak threshold functions are on, then the signal must satisfy those criteria before being identified as a peak.

When peak excursion and peak threshold are both off:

**Peak Search**, **Continuous Peak Search**, and maximum part of **Pk-Pk Search** will search the trace for the point with the highest y-axis value which does not violate the LO feedthrough rules. A rising and falling slope are not required for these three peak search functions.

The remaining search functions **Next Peak**, **Next Pk Right**, etc. will only consider trace points which have a rising and falling slope on the left and right respectively.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>Peak Search</b>
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the ESA, this menu was called <b>Search Criteria</b> ; in the PSA, it was called <b>Search Param</b> .  The menu structure in X-Series is different (for clarity) but the functionality is essentially the same. Basically, the <b>Peak Excursion</b> and <b>Peak Threshold</b> keys appeared at the top level of this menu in the PSA/ESA, whereas in the X-Series they are one level down under “ <b>Next Peak</b> ” <b>Criteria</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## “Peak Search” Criteria

This menu lets you decide what kind of search you want to do when the Peak Search key is pressed (or the equivalent SCPI command sent).

## Swept SA Measurement

### Peak Search

Note that there are two “types” of peak search functions. One type is the “Peak Search” type, the other type is the “Next Peak” type. “Next Peak” searches (for example, Next Peak, Next Pk Left, Next Pk Right) are always checked using the Excursion and Threshold criteria as long as these criteria are On. The “Peak Search” type of search, simply finds the highest point on the trace. However you can change the “Peak Search” type of search so that it also uses the Excursion and Threshold criteria. This allows you to find the Maximum point on the trace that also obeys the Excursion and/or Threshold criteria.

When **Highest Peak** is selected, pressing **Peak Search** simply finds the highest peak on the marker’s trace. If **Same as “Next Peak” Criteria** is selected, then the search is also forced to consider the Excursion and Threshold found under the **“Next Peak” Criteria** menu.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search, Peak Criteria</b>
Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SEARch:MODE MAXimum PARAmeter :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SEARch:MODE?
Notes	MAXimum corresponds to the <b>Highest Peak</b> setting PARAmeter corresponds to the <b>Same as “Next Peak” Criteria</b> setting
Preset	MAXimum
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback line	Current state
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The submenu called <b>“Peak Search” Criteria</b> in the X-Series was called <b>Peak Search Type</b> in the ESA, and in the PSA was not a submenu but a single called <b>Peak Search</b> with a toggle between <b>Param</b> and <b>Max</b> .  Nonetheless, the functionality and SCPI commands are identical in all three, only the structure of the user interface is different
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Highest Peak

When this key is selected, pressing the Peak Search key or issuing the equivalent SCPI command finds the maximum point on the trace, subject to the peak-search qualifications. This also affects the Peak Search half of Pk-Pk search and the Continuous Peak Search.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search, Peak Criteria, “Peak Search” Criteria</b>
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:SEAR:MODE MAX
Readback	Highest Peak
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Same as “Next Peak” Criteria

When this key is selected, pressing the Peak Search key or issuing the equivalent SCPI command finds the maximum point on the trace, but subject to the Excursion and Threshold set under the Next Peak Criteria menu. The search is, of course, also subject to the peak-search qualifications. This also affects the Peak Search half of Pk-Pk search and the Continuous Peak Search.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search, Peak Criteria, “Peak Search” Criteria</b>
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:SEAR:MODE PAR
Readback	Use Excurs & Thr
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### “Next Peak” Criteria

This key opens up a menu which allows you to independently set the Peak Excursion and Peak Threshold and turn them on and off.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search, Peak Criteria</b>
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the X-Series, you can enable <b>Pk Excursion</b> and <b>Pk Threshold</b> independently, but they default to “both on”. Since “both on” is always the case in ESA and PSA, this difference should not cause code compatibility problems.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Pk Excursion

Turns the peak excursion requirement on/off and sets the excursion value. The value defines the minimum amplitude variation (rise and fall) required for a signal to be identified as peak. For example, if a value of 6 dB is selected, peak search functions like the marker Next Pk Right function move only to peaks that rise and fall 6 dB or more.

When both Pk Excursion and Pk Threshold are on, a signal must rise above the Pk Threshold value by at least the **Peak Excursion** value and then fall back from its local maximum by at least the **Peak Excursion** value to be considered a peak.

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**NOTE** In the event that a sequence of trace points with precisely the same values represents the maximum, the leftmost point is found.

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See [“More Information” on page 416](#).

Key Path	<b>Peak Search, Peak Criteria, “Next Peak” Criteria</b>
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## Swept SA Measurement

### Peak Search

Remote Command	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion <rel_amp1> :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion? :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion:STATE OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion:STATE?
Example	:CALC:MARK:PEAK:EXC:STAT ON :CALC:MARK:PEAK:EXC 30 DB sets the minimum peak excursion requirement to 30 dB
Dependencies	Available only when Y axis unit is amplitude units, otherwise grayed out.
Couplings	Whenever you adjust the value of Pk Excursion (with the knob, step keys, or by completing a numeric entry), and Peak Threshold is turned ON, the Peak Threshold Line and the Peak Excursion Region are displayed.
Preset	6.0 dB ON
Preset	6.0 dB ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	0.0 dB
Max	100.0 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

If two signals are very close together and the peak excursion and threshold criteria are met at the outside edges of the combined signals, this function finds the highest of these two signals as a peak (or next peak). However, if a signal appears near the edge of the screen such that the full extent of either the rising or falling edge cannot be determined, and the portion that is on screen does not meet the excursion criteria, then the signal cannot be identified as a peak.

When measuring signals near the noise floor, you can reduce the excursion value even further to make these signals recognizable. To prevent the marker from identifying noise as signals, reduce the noise floor variations to a value less than the peak-excursion value by reducing the video bandwidth or by using trace averaging.

### Pk Threshold

Turns the peak threshold requirement on/off and sets the threshold value. The peak threshold value defines the minimum signal level (or min threshold) that the peak identification algorithm uses to recognize a peak.

When both Pk Excursion and Pk Threshold are on, a signal must rise above the Pk Threshold value by at least the **Peak Excursion** value and then fall back from its local maximum by at least the **Peak Excursion** value to be considered a peak.



For example, if a threshold value of –90 dBm is selected, the peak search algorithm will only consider signals with amplitude greater than the –90 dBm threshold. If a threshold value of –90 dBm is selected, and **Peak Excursion** is **On** and set to 6 dB, the peak search algorithm will only consider signals with amplitude greater than the –90 dBm threshold which rise 6 dB above the threshold and then fall back to the threshold.

Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Criteria, “Next Peak Criteria”
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold <ampl> :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold? :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold:STATe?
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:THR:STAT ON turns on the threshold criterion. CALC:MARK:PEAK:THR –60 dBm sets the threshold to –60 dBm.
Dependencies	When Ref Level Offset changes, Peak Threshold must change by the same amount.
Preset	–90.0 dBm ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	The current displayed Ref Level – 200 dB. The current displayed Ref Level is the current Ref Level, offset by the Ref Level Offset.
Max	The current displayed Ref Level. This means the current Ref Level, offset by the Ref Level Offset.
Default Unit	depends on the current selected Y axis unit
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Pk Threshold Line

Turns the peak threshold line on or off. Preset state is off. No equivalent SCPI command.

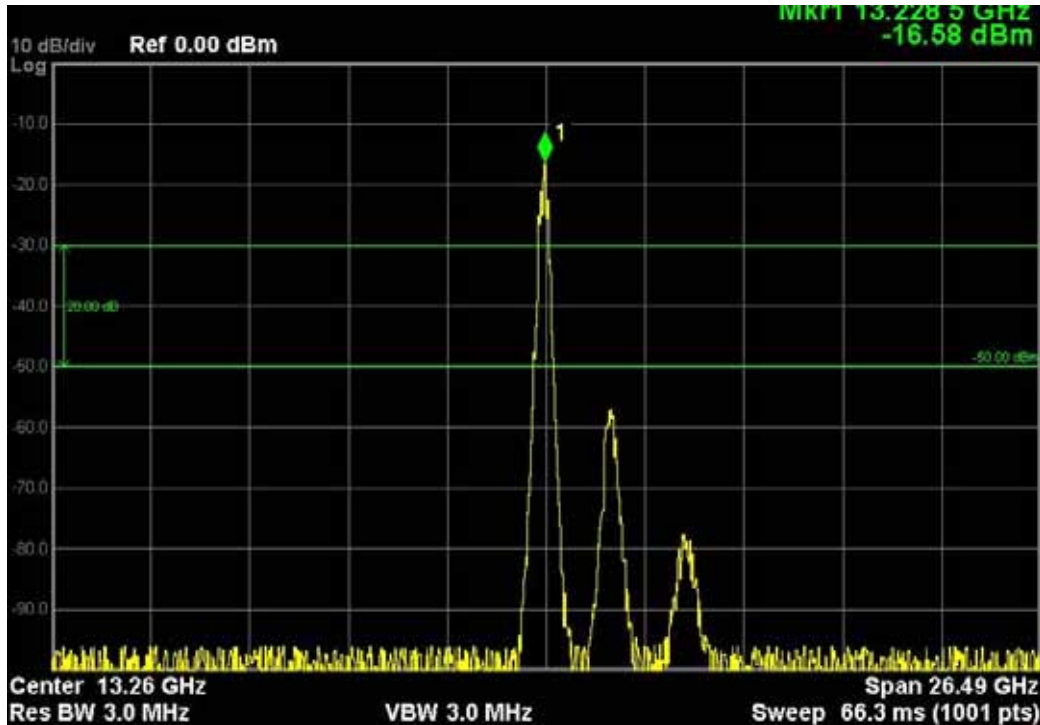
See [“More Information” on page 417](#).

Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Criteria, “Next Peak” Criteria
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

The Peak Threshold line is green and has the value of the peak threshold (for example, “–20.3 dBm”) written above its right side, above the line itself. If Peak Excursion is ON it shows on the left side as a region above the Peak Threshold line. As with all such lines (Display Line, Trigger Level line, etc) it is drawn on top of all traces.

Swept SA Measurement  
Peak Search



This function is automatically set to ON (thus turning on the Peak Threshold line) whenever the value of Peak Threshold or Peak Excursion becomes the active function, unless Peak Threshold is OFF. It is automatically set to OFF whenever Peak Threshold is set to OFF. Manually turning it ON automatically turns on Pk Threshold.

The Peak Excursion part is on whenever the Pk Threshold part is on, unless Peak Excursion is OFF.

### Peak Table

Opens the Peak Table menu.

The Peak Table provides a displayed list of up to 20 signal peaks from the selected trace. If more than one trace window is displayed, the selected trace in the selected window is used. If there are more than 20 signals which meet the peak search criteria, only the 20 highest peaks are listed.

The Peak Table is updated after each sweep. The list of peaks in the Peak Table can be ordered either by ascending frequency or by descending amplitude. In either case, the entire trace is first evaluated and the 20 highest peaks are selected for inclusion in the list. After the peaks are selected, they are then sorted and displayed according to the Peak Sort setting.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Peak Table On/Off

Turns Peak Table on/off. When turned on, the display is split into a measurement window and a peak table display window.

Turning the Peak Table on turns the Marker Table off and vice versa.

Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Table
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:STATe?
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:STAT ON Turns on and displays the peak table.
Dependencies	When the Peak Table turns on, if Peak Threshold is On then it becomes the active function.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Peak Sort

Sets the peak table sorting routine to list the peaks in order of descending amplitude or ascending frequency. The remote command can also be used to sort the peaks found using the :CALCulate:DATA:PEAKs command.

Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Table
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SORT FREQuency AMPLitude :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:SORT?
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:SORT AMPL Sets sorting routine to list peaks in order of descending amplitude. CALC:MARK:PEAK:SORT?
Preset	AMPLitude
Preset	AMPLitude
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:TRACe:MATH:PEAK:SORT for ESA backward compatibility.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the ESA, when Peak Sort was set to ascending frequency, the Peak Table search algorithm would search left to right, including every peak which met the search criteria until the table was full, even if that meant only part of the trace was searched. In the X-Series, the sort is done correctly, sorting the top 20 peaks by ascending frequency.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Swept SA Measurement  
**Peak Search**

**Peak Readout**

Shows up to twenty signal peaks as defined by the setting:

All (ALL) - lists all the peaks defined by the peak criteria, in the current sort setting.

Above Display Line (GTDLine) - lists the peaks that are greater than the defined display line, and that meet the peak criteria. They are listed in the current sort order.

Below Display Line (LTDLine) - lists the peaks that are less than the defined display line, and that meet the peak criteria. They are listed in the current sort order.

If the peak threshold is defined and turned on, then the peaks must meet this peak criteria in addition to the display line requirements.

See [“More Information” on page 421](#).

Key Path	Peak Search, Peak Table
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:READout ALL GTDLine LTDLine  :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:TABLE:READout?
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:READ GTDL
Dependencies	Turning Display Line off forces Readout to ALL
Preset	All
Preset	All
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Readback line	1-of-N selection
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA the display line does not have to be on for a peak to be qualified “above display line” or “below display line.” In X-Series the display line has to be on to be used to exclude peaks.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**More Information**

If the Display Line (see the Section “View/Display”) is turned on, the Peak Table can be selected to include all peaks, only those above the Display Line, or only those below the Display Line. See Figures 1–2 and 1–3 to understand what happens if both Display Line and Pk Threshold are turned on.

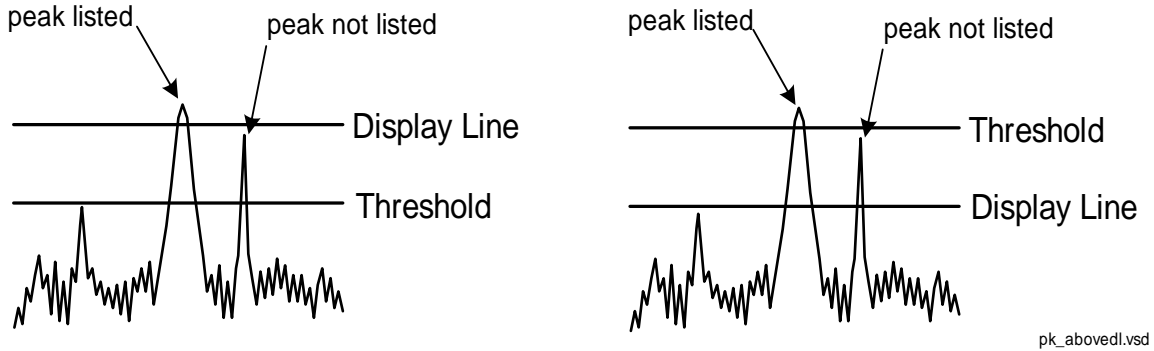


Figure 1- 2 Above Display Line Peak Identification

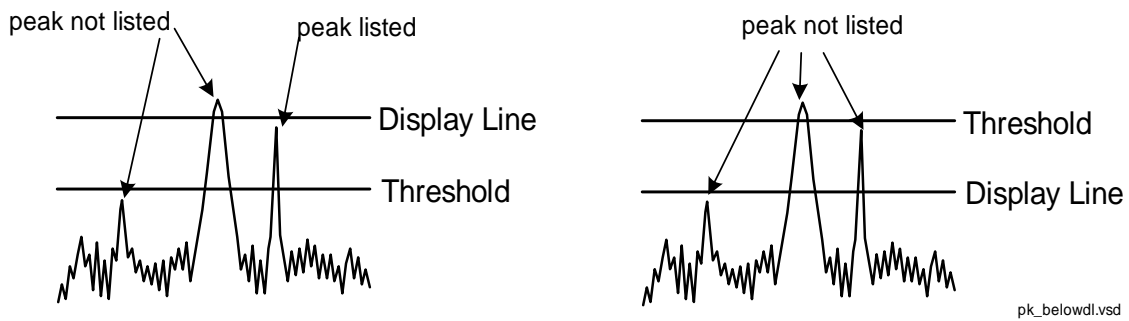


Figure 1- 3Below Display Line Peak Identification

**All**

Sets the peak table to display the 20 highest peaks in the order specified by the current Peak Sort setting. If the Peak Criteria are turned on, then only peaks that meet the defined Pk Excursion and Pk Threshold values will be found.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search, Peak Table, Peak Readout</b>
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:READ ALL
Notes	Auto return after pressed
Readback	All
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Above Display Line

Sets the peak table to display only the 20 highest peaks above the display line in the order specified by the current Sort setting. If the Peak Criteria are turned on, then only peaks that meet the defined criteria will be found. If the display line is not already on, it is turned on (it has to be on or it cannot be used to exclude peaks).

Key Path	<b>Peak Search, Peak Table, Peak Readout</b>
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:READ GTDL
Notes	Auto return after pressed
Dependencies	When Above Display Line is selected, Display Line is turned on and becomes the active function.
Readback	Above DL
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Below Display Line

Sets the peak table to display only the 20 highest peaks below the display line as defined by the peak in the order specified by the current Sort setting. If the Peak Criteria are turned on, then only peaks that meet the defined criteria will be found. If the display line is not already on, it is turned on (it has to be on or it cannot be used to exclude peaks).

Key Path	<b>Peak Search, Peak Table, Peak Readout</b>
Example	CALC:MARK:PEAK:TABL:READ LTDL
Notes	Auto return after pressed
Dependencies	When Below Display Line is selected, Display Line is turned on and becomes the active function.
Readback	Below DL
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Continuous Peak Search

Turns Continuous Peak Search on or off. When Continuous Peak Search is on, a peak search is automatically performed for the selected marker after each sweep. The rules for finding the peak are exactly the same as for **Peak Search**, including the use of the peak criteria rules. If no valid peak is found, a “No peak found” message is generated after each sweep.

See “[More Information](#)” on page 423.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:CPSearch[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0  :CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:CPSearch[:STATe]?

Example	CALC:MARK:CPS ON Turns on Continuous Peak Search.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subcoded marker
Couplings	The Continuous Peak Search key is grayed out when the selected marker is a <b>Fixed</b> marker. Also, if Continuous Peak Search is on and the selected marker becomes a fixed marker, then Continuous Peak Search is turned off and the key grayed out.  <b>Signal Track</b> and <b>Continuous Peak Search</b> are mutually exclusive so if <b>Signal Track</b> is on, <b>Continuous Peak Search</b> will be grayed out and vice versa.
Preset	Mode Preset
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Measuring bit should remain set while this command is operating and should not go false until the marker position has been updated.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA and PSA, the Continuous Pk function would only consider a peak within a small window relative to the marker's previous position, and thus was designed to track a signal drifting in frequency but with similar amplitude. The new Continuous Peak Search function simply performs a Peak Search operation after each sweep with no regard for the marker's previous position. Because of this difference, the SCPI commands for the old command (CPEak) is not accepted by the X-Series.  Also in ESA and PSA, Continuous Pk was grayed out when span equaled zero. The new Continuous Peak Search function will be available within zero span.  Also in ESA and PSA, turning Continuous Pk on would not automatically execute a peak search. A peak search would not be performed until the end of the next sweep. The new Continuous Peak Search function will perform a peak search when it is turned on, without waiting for the next sweep to complete.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

When Continuous Peak Search is turned on a peak search is immediately performed and then is repeated after each sweep. If Continuous Peak Search is turned on with the selected marker off, the selected marker is set to **Normal** at the center of the screen, and then a peak search is immediately performed and subsequently repeated after each sweep.

When in Continuous Peak Search, \*OPC will not return true, nor will READ or MEASure return any data, until the sweep is complete and the marker has been re-peaked. Note further that if the analyzer is in a measurement such as averaging, and Continuous Peak Search is on, the entire measurement will be allowed to complete (i.e., all the averages taken up to the average number) before the repeak takes place, and only THEN will \*OPC go true and READ or MEASure return data.

Note that this function is not the "Continuous Peak" function found in some other instruments. That function was designed to track the signal; this function simply does a Peak Search after each sweep.

When Continuous Peak Search is turned on for a marker, a little “hat” is placed above the marker.



### **Pk-Pk Search**

Finds and displays the amplitude and frequency (or time, if in zero span) differences between the highest and lowest y-axis value. It places the selected marker on the minimum value on its selected trace. And it places that marker’s reference marker on the peak of its selected trace. This function turns on the reference marker and sets its mode to **Fixed** if it is not already on. (These markers may be on two different traces.)

The rules for finding the maximum peak are exactly the same as for **Peak Search**, including the use of the peak criteria rules. However, the minimum trace value is not required to meet any criteria other than being the minimum y-axis value in the trace.

If the selected marker is off, a delta type marker is turned on and the peak-to-peak search is done. If the selected marker is on, but it is not a delta marker, then it is changed to delta which turns on the reference marker if needed, and then it performs the peak-to-peak function.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1]   2   . . . 12:PTPeak
Example	CALC:MARK:PTP CALC:MARK:Y? queries the delta amplitude value for marker 1.
Notes	Turns on the Marker Δ active function.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker.
Dependencies	Pk-Pk Search is grayed out when <b>Coupled Markers</b> is on.
Couplings	The selected marker becomes a delta marker if not already in delta mode.
State Saved	Not part of saved state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Min Search

Moves the selected marker to the minimum y-axis value on the current trace. Minimum (negative) peak searches do not have to meet the peak search criteria. It just looks for the lowest y-axis value. If the selected marker is Off, it is turned on before the minimum search is performed.

Key Path	Peak Search
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer[1] 2 ...12:MINimum
Example	CALC:MARK:MIN selects marker 1 and moves it to the minimum amplitude value.
Notes	Sending this command selects the subopcoded marker.
State Saved	Not part of saved state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Peak Data Query (RemoteCommand Only)

This command works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Calculate Peaks of Trace Data \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1387](#).

### Query the Signal Peaks (Remote Command Only)

Provided for backwards compatibility with ESA and PSA. It is recommended that you use CALC:DATA:PEAK instead.

Outputs the signal peaks by frequency or by amplitude. This command uses only Trace 1 data. The sort mode is determined by the command :TRACe:MATH:PEAK:SORT. The commands :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:EXCursion and :CALCulate:MARKer:PEAK:THReshold are used to determine what is a signal peak. To get the number of signals found meeting the specified limits, use the query :TRACe:MATH:PEAK:POINts?

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:MATH:PEAK[:DATA]?
Example	TRAC:MATH:PEAK? will identify the peaks of trace 1 that are above the Peak Threshold (if Threshold is ON) and have an excursion above the Peak Excursion (if Excursion is ON).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Query Number of Peaks Found (Remote Command Only)

Provided for backwards compatibility with ESA and PSA. It is recommended that you use CALC:DATA:PEAK instead.

Outputs the number of signal peaks identified. The amplitude of the peaks can then be queried with :TRACe:MATH:PEAK:DATA? This command uses only Trace 1 data.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:MATH:PEAK:POINTs?
Example	TRAC:MATH:PEAK:POINTs? will identify the number of peaks of trace 1 that are above the Peak Threshold (if Threshold is ON) and have an excursion above the Peak Excursion (if Excursion is ON).
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Recall

Most of the functions under this key work the same way in many measurements, so they are documented in the Utility Functions section. For details about this key, see [“Recall” on page 172](#)

Key Path	Front-panel key
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### Data (Import)

The Data Import function under Recall is documented under the following topics:

- [“Data \(Import\)” on page 427](#)
  - [“Trace” on page 427](#)
    - [“Trace selection” on page 436](#)
  - [“Limit” on page 428](#)
    - [“Limit Selection” on page 429](#)

### Trace

This key selects Trace as the data type to be imported. When pressed a second time, it brings up the Trace Menu, which lets you select the Trace into which the data will be imported.

The trace file contains “meta” data which describes the state of the analyzer when the trace was exported (see [“Trace File Contents” on page 432](#)). If the meta data in the file does not match the current SA state, the “invalid data indicator” (\*) is displayed.

Key Path	<b>Recall, Data</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:LOAD:TRACe:DATA TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6 , <filename>
Example	:MMEM:LOAD:TRAC DATA TRACE2,"myTrace2.csv" imports the 2nd trace from the file myTrace2.csv in the current path. The default path is My Documents\SA\data\traces
Dependencies	<p>For SA measurements, a trace cannot be recalled from a trace file that was exported with ALL traces selected.</p> <p>A trace cannot be imported if the number of trace points in the file do not match the number of sweep points currently set for the measurement. If this happens, an error message is generated.</p> <p>Errors are reported if the file is empty or missing, or if the file type does not match, or if there is a mismatch between the file type and the destination data type.</p> <p>If any error occurs while trying to load a file manually (as opposed to during remote operation), the analyzer returns to the Import Data menu and the File Open dialog goes away.</p>

Swept SA Measurement  
**Recall**

Couplings	When a trace is imported, <b>Trace Update</b> is always turned OFF for that trace and <b>Trace Display</b> is always turned ON.
Readback	Selected Trace
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Sequential - aborts the current measurement.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Trace Selection**

These keys let you pick which Trace to import the data into; either 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6. The default is the currently selected trace, selected in this menu or in the Trace/Det, Export Data, Recall Trace, or Save Trace menus; except if you have chosen **All** then **All** remains chosen until you specifically change it to a single trace.

Once selected, the key returns back to the Import Data menu and the selected Trace number is annotated on the key. The next step is to select the Open key in the Import Data menu.

Key Path	<b>Recall, Data, Trace</b>
Notes	Auto return
Preset	not part of Preset, but is reset to TRACE1 by Restore Mode Defaults; survives shutdown
State Saved	The current trace number is saved in State
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Limit**

This key selects Limit Lines as the data type to be imported. When pressed a second time, it brings up the Limits Menu, which lets you select into which Limit the data will be imported.

A set of preloaded Limits files can be found in the directory

/My Documents/ EMC Limits and Ampcor.

Under this directory, the directory called Limits (Legacy Naming) contains a set of legacy limits, generally the same files that were supplied with older Agilent EMC analyzers, that use the legacy suffix .lim, and the old 8-character file names. In the directory called Limits, the same files can be found, with the same suffix, but with longer, more descriptive filenames.

Key Path	<b>Recall, Data</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:LOAD:LIMit LLINE1   LLINE2 , <filename>
Example	:MMEM:LOAD:LIM LLINE2,"myLimitLine2.csv" imports the 2nd Limit Line from the file myLimitLine2.csv in the current path. The default path is My Documents\SA\data\limits

Dependencies	<p>Errors are reported if the file is empty or missing, or if the file type does not match, or if there is a mismatch between the file type and the destination data type. If any of these occur during manual operation, the analyzer returns to the Import Data menu and the File Open dialog goes away.</p> <p>This key will only appear if you have the proper option installed in your instrument.</p>
Couplings	<p>When a limit line is loaded from mass storage, it is automatically turned on. This allows the user to see it, thus confirming the load. The Margin settings will match those when the limit was saved</p> <p>The instrument cannot mix Limits domains (X Axis Unit must be Frequency or Time for both Limits). So when a Limits file is loaded, the analyzer will set the Limits domain (X Axis Unit) to match that of the file. If this changes the Limits domain from what it was before the file was loaded, all Limits data in all Limits sets will be erased before the data loads. If this operation is over the remote interface there will be no warning if this occurs, so care should be taken to know the domain of the file you are loading.</p>
Readback	Selected Limit Line
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Sequential - aborts the current measurement
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Limit Selection

These keys let you pick which Limit Line to import the data into; either 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6. The default is the currently selected limit. Once selected, the key returns back to the Import Data menu and the selected Limit Line number is annotated on the key. Now you have selected exactly what needs to be imported. In order to trigger an import of the selected Limit Line, you must select the Open key in the Import Data menu.

An example of using this menu is: If you select 2 and continue to the File Open menu, Limit Line 2 will be imported from the file selected or entered in File Name option in the File Open dialog.

Key Path	<b>Recall, Data, Limit Line</b>
Notes	Auto return
Preset	Not part of Preset, but is reset to LLINE1 by Restore Mode Defaults; survives a shutdown.
State Saved	The selected limit number is saved in State
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## **Restart**

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Restart” on page 1431](#).

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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## Save

Most of the functions under this key work the same way in many measurements, so they are documented in the Utility Functions section. For details about this key, see [“Save” on page 185](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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### Data (Export)

The Data Export function under Save is documented under the following topics:

- [“Data \(Export\)” on page 431](#)
  - [“Trace” on page 431](#)
    - [“Trace selection” on page 436](#)
  - [“Limit ” on page 436](#)
    - [“Limit Selection” on page 438](#)
  - [“Measurement Results” on page 438](#)
    - [“Meas Results File Contents” on page 439](#)

### Trace

Pressing this key selects Traces as the data type to be exported. Pressing this key when it is already selected brings up the Trace Menu, which allows you to select which Trace to save.

The trace file contains “meta” data which describes the current state of the analyzer. The metadata is detailed in [“Trace File Contents” on page 432](#) below.

Key Path	<b>Save, Data</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:STORe:TRACe:DATA TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6   ALL, <filename >
Example	:MMEM:STOR:TRAC:DATA TRACE2,"myTrace2.csv" exports the 2nd trace to the file myTrace2.csv in the current path. The default path is My Documents\SA\data\traces
Notes	If the save is initiated via SCPI, and the file already exists, the file will be overwritten.  Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during an instrument software upgrade.  Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over SCPI.
Dependencies	For SA measurements, traces cannot be recalled from a trace file that was saved with ALL traces selected.

Readback	selected Trace
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Sequential - waits for previous measurement to complete
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trace File Contents

A Trace Data File contains the data for one trace.

#### Metadata: Trace Specific

Besides the trace data, there is metadata describing the context by which the trace was produced. Some of the metadata is trace specific:

- Trace Type
- Detector
- Trace math (function, operand1, operand2, offset, reference)
- Trace name/number

When importing a trace, the detector and/or trace math function specified in the metadata is imported with the trace, so that the annotation correctly shows the detector and/or math type that was used to generate the data

#### Metadata: Display Specific

There is also some display-related metadata:

- Ref Level Offset
- External Gain
- X-Axis Unit
- Y-Axis Unit

#### Metadata: Measurement Related

The rest of the metadata is measurement specific and reflects the state of the measurement the last time the trace was updated. These are the “measurement-related instrument settings” which, if changed, cause a measurement restart.

- Number of Points
- Sweep Time
- Start Frequency
- Stop Frequency
- Average Count (actual; not the limit for the instrument)
- Average Type
- RBW



- RBW Filter Type
- RBW Filter BW Type
- VBW
- Sweep Type (FFT vs. Swept)
- Log/Lin X Scale (sometimes called Log Sweep)
- Preamp (on/off, band)
- Trigger (source, level, slope, delay)
- Phase Noise optimization setting
- Swept IF Gain
- FFT IF Gain
- AC/DC setting (RF Coupling)
- FFT Width
- External Reference setting
- Input (which input is in use)
- RF calibrator on/off
- Attenuation

Because any inactive trace can have a value that does not match the rest of the measurement, when performing a Save the metadata for each trace is pulled from the individual trace, not from the measurement.

A revision number is also included in the trace database, to allow for future changes.

The choices for the various 1 of N and binary fields are as follows:

- Average Type: Power(RMS), Voltage, LogPower(Video)
- RBW Filter Type: Flattop, EMI, Gaussian
- RBW Filter BW: 3dB, 6dB, Noise, Impulse
- Sweep Type: Swept, FFT
- PreAmp State: On, Off
- PreAmp Band: Low, Full
- Trigger Source: Free, RFBurst, Video, Line, Periodic, Ext1, Ext2, TV
- Trigger Slope: Positive, Negative
- Phase Noise Optimization: Fast, Narrow, Wide
- Swept IF Gain: Low, High
- FFT If Gain: Autorange, Low, High
- Input: RF, BBIQ

## Swept SA Measurement

### Save

- RF Calibrator: 50M, 400G, Comb, Off
- Trace Type: ClearWrite, TraceAverage, MaxHold, MinHold
- Detector: Normal, Average, Peak, NegPeak, Sample
- Trace Math: Off, PowerDifference, PowerSum, LogOffset, LogDifference
- Y Axis Unit: dBm, dBmV, dBmA, W, V, A, dBuV, dBuA, dBuV/m, dBuA/m, dBuV, dBpT, dBG, dB

After the header, just before the trace data, a line with just the word DATA on it is inserted to flag the start of the trace data.

The following file example shows the first lines of a Trace 1 file with X Axis Unit = Hz and Y Axis Unit = dBuV, after importing into Excel (the second row contains the Title):

Trace	
“AS/NZS 1044; Conducted >1000 W, Motors, Average”	
A.01.00	E4410A
526 EA3 B25 P26 PFR	1
Segment	0
Number of Points	1001
Sweep Time	0.066266667
Start Frequency	18827440
Stop Frequency	24463718
Average Count	0
Average Type	Power(RMS)
RBW	51000
RBW Filter	Gaussian
RBW Filter BW	3dB
VBW	51000
Sweep Type	Swept
X Axis Scale	Lin
PreAmp State	Off
PreAmp Band	Low
Trigger Source	Video
Trigger Level	1.2
Trigger Slope	Positive

Trigger Delay	1.00E-06
Phase Noise Optimization	Fast
Swept IF Gain	Low
FFT IF Gain	Autorange
RF Coupling	AC
FFT Width	411900
Ext Ref	10000000
Input	RF
RF Calibrator	Off
Attenuation	10
Ref Level Offset	0
External Gain	0
Trace Type	ClearWrite
Detector	Normal
Trace Math	Off
Trace Math Oper1	Trace5
Trace Math Oper2	Trace6
Trace Math Offset	0
Trace Name	Trace1
X Axis Unit	Hz
Y Axis Unit	dBm
DATA	
1.6009301E+07	4.82047E+01
1.6018694E+07	4.69737E+01
1.6028087E+07	4.81207E+01
1.6037480E+07	4.72487E+01
1.6046873E+07	4.66437E+01
1.6056266E+07	4.66237E+01
1.6065659E+07	4.66967E+01
1.6075052E+07	4.77117E+01
1.6084445E+07	4.75787E+01
1.6093838E+07	4.83297E+01

1.6103231E+07	4.71327E+01
1.6112624E+07	4.78957E+01
1.6122017E+07	4.67507E+01
1.6131410E+07	4.81137E+01

### Trace selection

These softkeys let you pick which Trace to save. Once selected, the key returns back to the Export Data menu and the selected trace name/number is annotated on the key. The default is the currently selected trace, selected in this menu or in the Trace/Det, Import Data, Recall Trace or Save Trace menus, except if you have chosen **All** then **All** remains chosen until you specifically change it to a single trace.

The **All** selection saves all six traces in one .csv file with the x-axis data in the first column and the individual trace data in succeeding columns. The header data and x-axis data in this file reflect the current settings of the measurement. Note that any traces which are in View or Blank may have different x-axis data than the current measurement settings; but this different x-axis data will not be output to the file.

This menu is the same as the Select Trace menu under Trace. The trace selected on that menu appears selected here, and selecting a trace here causes the same trace to be selected on the Select Trace menu. (That is, there is only one "selected trace".)

The next step in the Save process is to select the Save As key in the Export Data menu.

Key Path	<b>Save, Data, Trace</b>
Notes	auto return
Preset	not part of Preset, but is reset to TRACE1 by Restore Mode Defaults; survives shutdown
State Saved	The current trace number is saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Limit

Pressing this key selects Limit Lines as the data type to be exported. Pressing the key a second time brings up the Limit Menu that allows you to select which **Limit Line** to save.

See [“Limits File Contents” on page 437](#).

See [“.csv file format” on page 437](#)

See [“.lim file format” on page 438](#)

Key Path	<b>Save, Data</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:STORe:LIMit LLINE1   LLINE2 , <filename>
Example	:MMEM:STOR:LIM LLINE2,"myLimitLine2.csv" saves the 2nd Limit Line to the file myLimitLine2.csv in the current path. The default path is My Documents\SA\data\limits

Notes	<p>If the save is initiated via SCPI, and the file already exists, the file will be overwritten.</p> <p>Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during an instrument software upgrade.</p> <p>Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over SCPI.</p>
Dependencies	This key will only appear if you have the proper option installed in your instrument.
Preset	1; not part of Preset, but is reset by Restore Mode Defaults and survives power cycles
State Saved	The selected Limit number is saved in instrument state.
Readback	selected Limit Line
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Sequential - waits for previous measurement to complete
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Limits File Contents

Limits may be exported into a data file with a .csv extension. They may be imported from that data file; they may also be imported from a legacy limit file with a .lim extension. The .lim files meet the specification for limit files contained in the EMI measurement guide, HP E7415A.

#### .csv file format

Except for information in quotes, limit line files are not case sensitive. Information in bold is required verbatim; other text is example text, and italic text is commentary which should not be present in the file.

The first five lines are system-required header lines, and must be in the correct order.

LimitData file type name

“FCC Part 15”File Description

“Class B Radiated”Comment

A.01.00.R0001,N9020AInstrument Version, Model Number

P13 EA3 UK6 ,01Option List, File Format Version

The next few lines describe the parameters; on export they will be in the order shown, on import they can be in any order. If some parameters are missing, they will revert to the default.

Type, UpperUpper|Lower

X Axis Unit, MHzMHz|S; other units should be converted; this also specifies the domain

Amplitude Unit, dBmdBm|V; all other units should be converted appropriately

Frequency Interpolation, LinearLogarithmic|Linear

Amplitude Interpolation, Logarithmic Logarithmic|Linear

X Control, FixedFixed|Relative; on input we consider only the first three characters

Y Control, FixedFixed|Relative; on input we consider only the first three characters

Margin, 0Always in dB. A 0 margin is equivalent to margin off

X Offset, 10Expressed in the X axis units

Y Offset, 5Expressed in the Amplitude units

## Swept SA Measurement

### Save

The Amplitude Unit line in the limits file may contain an antenna factor unit, for example:

Amplitude Unit=dBuV/m

Antenna factor units are dBuV/m, dBuA/m, dBpT, and dBG. In this case, the unit is treated exactly as though it were dBuV, meaning that all of the limits are interpreted to have units of dBuV. The box does NOT change Y Axis Units when such a limit is loaded in.

The X axis unit also specifies the domain (time or frequency). It is not possible to have both time-domain lines and frequency-domain lines at the same time; if a time-domain line is imported while the other lines are in the frequency domain (or vice-versa), all limit lines will be deleted prior to import.

If the sign of the margin is inappropriate for the limit type (for example a positive margin for an upper limit), the sign of the margin will be changed internally so that it is appropriate.

The remaining lines describe the data. Each line in the file represents an X-Y pair. The X values should be monotonically non-decreasing, although adjacent lines in the file can have the same X value as an aid to building a stair-stepped limit line. To specify a region over which there is no limit, use +1000 dBm for upper limits or -1000 dBm for lower limits.

The data region begins with the keyword DATA:

```
DATA
200.000000,-10.00
300.000000,-10.00
300.000000,-20.00
500.000000,-20.00
```

### .lim file format

This is a legacy format which allows files saved from older analyzers to be loaded into the X-Series. Design of files in this format is not recommended.

### Limit Selection

These keys let you pick which Limit Line to save. Once selected, the key returns back to the **Export Data** menu and the selected Limit Line number is annotated on the key.

The next step in the Save process is to select the Save As key in the Export Data menu.

Key Path	<b>Save, Data, Limit Line</b>
Notes	auto return
Preset	Not part of Preset, but is reset to LLINE1 by Restore Mode Defaults; survives shutdown
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Measurement Results

Pressing this key selects Meas Results as the data type to be exported. Pressing the key a second time brings up the Meas Results menu, which allows you to select which **Meas Result** to save. In the Swept SA measurement, there are three types of Measurement Results files: Peak Table, Marker Table and Spectrogram.

See “Meas Results File Contents” on page 439.

See “Marker Table” on page 439.

See “Peak Table” on page 443.

See “Spectrogram” on page 446 Spectrogram

Key Path	Save, Data
<b>Remote Command</b>	:MMEMory:STORe:RESults:MTABle   PTABle   SPECTrogram <filename>
Example	:MMEM:STOR:RES:MTAB “myResults.csv” saves the results from the current marker table to the file myResults.csv in the current path. :MMEM:STOR:RES:PTAB “myResults.csv” saves the results from the current peak table to the file myResults.csv in the current path. :MMEM:STOR:RES:SPEC “myResults.csv” saves the results from the current Spectrogram display to the file myResults.csv in the current path. The default path is My Documents\SA\data\SAN\results
Notes	If the save is initiated via SCPI, and the file already exists, the file will be overwritten. Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during an instrument software upgrade. Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over SCPI.
Dependencies	If a save of Marker Table results is requested and the Marker Table is not on, no file is saved and a message is generated If a save of Peak Table results is requested and the Peak Table is not on, no file is saved and a message is generated If a save of Spectrogram results is requested and the Spectrogram is not on, no file is saved and a message is generated. The Spectrogram choice only appears if option EDP is licensed.
Preset	Not part of Preset, but is reset to Peak Table by Restore Mode Defaults. Survives a shutdown.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Results File Contents

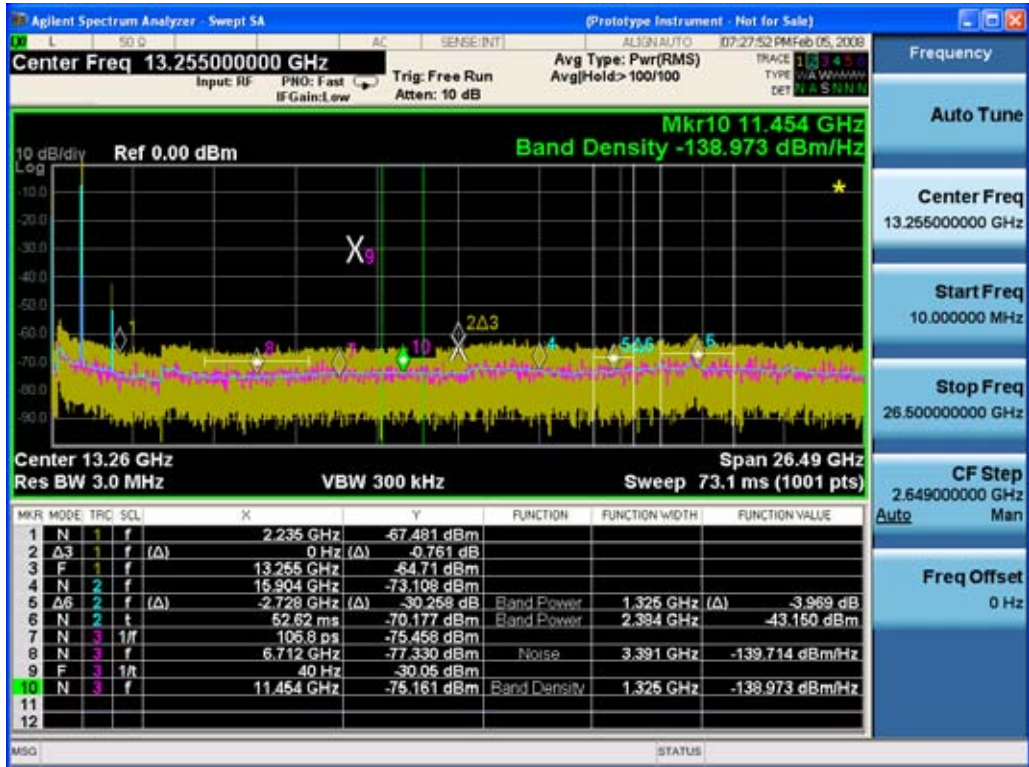
All files are .csv files. The following section details the data in each file type.

### Marker Table

This section discusses the Marker Table Meas Results file format.

Imagine that, at the point where a Marker Table Meas Result is requested, the following screen is showing:

Swept SA Measurement  
Save



Then the Meas Results file, when opened, would show the following data:

Measurement Result									
Swept SA									
A.01.40_R001 7	N9020A								
526 B25 PFR P26 EA3	1								
Result Type	Marker Table								
Ref Level	0								
Number of Points	1001								
Sweep Time	0.0662666 67								
Start Frequency	10000000								
Stop Frequency	26500000 000								



<b>Measurement Result</b>									
Average Count	0								
Average Type	LogPower (Video)								
RBW	3000000								
RBW Filter	Gaussian								
RBW Filter BW	3dB								
VBW	3000000								
Sweep Type	Swept								
X Axis Scale	Lin								
PreAmp State	Off								
PreAmp Band	Low								
Trigger Source	Free								
Trigger Level	1.2								
Trigger Slope	Positive								
Trigger Delay	1.00E-06								
Phase Noise Optimization	Fast								
Swept If Gain	Low								
FFT If Gain	Autorange								
RF Coupling	AC								
FFT Width	411900								
Ext Ref	10000000								
Input	RF								
RF Calibrator	Off								
Attenuation	10								
Ref Level Offset	0								
External Gain	0								
X Axis Units	Hz								
Y Axis Units	dBm								

Measurement Result									
DATA									
MKR	MODE	TRC	SCL	X	Y	FUNCT ION	FUNCT ION WIDTH	FUNCT ION VALUE	FUNCTION UNIT
1	Normal	1	Frequ ency	2.2350E +09	-67.481	Off	0.0000 E+00	0	None
2	Delta3	1	Frequ ency	0.0000E +00	-0.761	Off	0.0000 E+00	0	None
3	Fixed	1	Frequ ency	1.3255E +10	-64.71	Off	0.0000 E+00	0	None
4	Normal	2	Frequ ency	1.5904E +10	-73.108	Off	0.0000 E+00	0	None
5	Delta7	2	Frequ ency	-2.7280 E+09	-30.258	Band Power	1.3250 E+06	-3.969	dB
6	Normal	2	Time	5.2620E -02	-70.177	Band Power	2.3840 E+06	-43.15	dBm
7	Normal	3	Perio d	1.0680E -10	-75.458	Off	0.0000 E+00	0	None
8	Normal	3	Frequ ency	6.7120E +09	-77.33	Noise	3.3910 E+06	-139.71 4	dBm/Hz
9	Fixed	3	Invers e Time	4.0000E +01	-30.05	Off	0.0000 E+00	0	None
10	Normal	3	Frequ ency	1.1454E +10	-75.161	Band Density	1.3250 E+06	-138.97 3	dBm/Hz
11	Off	1	Frequ ency	0.0000E +00	0	Off	0.0000 E+00	0	None
12	Off	1	Frequ ency	0.0000E +00	0	Off	0.0000 E+00	0	None

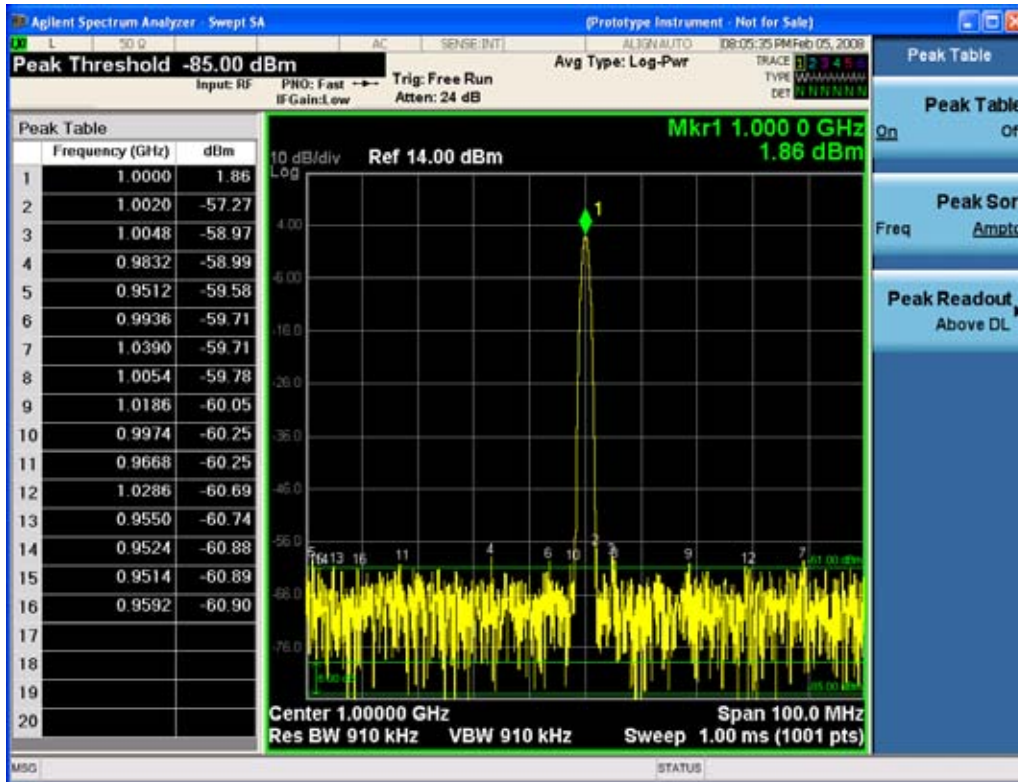
The numbers appear in the file exactly as they appear onscreen. If it says 11.454 GHz onscreen, then in the file it is 11.454E+09.

The metadata header is very similar to the metadata used in the trace data .csv files. See [“Trace File Contents” on page 432](#). The only new information concerns the 1-of-N fields in the marker table itself.

## Peak Table

This section discusses the Peak Table Meas Results file format.

Imagine that, at the point where a Marker Table Meas Result is requested, the following screen is showing:



Then the Meas Results file, when opened, would show the header data (the same as for the Marker Table except that the Result Type is Peak Table) ending with a few fields of specific interest to Peak Table users:

- Peak Threshold
- Peak Threshold State (On|Off)
- Peak Excursion
- Peak Excursion State (On|Off)
- Display Line
- Peak Readout (All|AboveDL|BelowDL)
- Peak Sort (Freq|Amptd)

These fields are then followed by the data for the Peak Table itself.

Note that the label for the Frequency column changes to Time in 0 span.

Swept SA Measurement  
**Save**

Here is what the table for the above display looks like:

MeasurementResult		
Swept SA		
A.01.40_R0017	N9020A	
526 B25 PFR P26 EA3	1	
Result Type	Peak Table	
Ref Level	0	
Number of Points	1001	
Sweep Time	0.066266667	
Start Frequency	10000000	
Stop Frequency	26500000000	
Average Count	0	
Average Type	LogPower(Video)	
RBW	3000000	
RBW Filter	Gaussian	
RBW Filter BW	3dB	
VBW	3000000	
Sweep Type	Swept	
X Axis Scale	Lin	
PreAmp State	Off	
PreAmp Band	Low	
Trigger Source	Free	
Trigger Level	1.2	
Trigger Slope	Positive	
Trigger Delay	1.00E-06	
Phase Noise Optimization	Fast	
Swept If Gain	Low	
FFT If Gain	Autorange	
RF Coupling	AC	
FFT Width	411900	
Ext Ref	10000000	

MeasurementResult		
Input	RF	
RF Calibrator	Off	
Attenuation	10	
Ref Level Offset	0	
External Gain	0	
X Axis Units	Hz	
Y Axis Units	dBm	
Peak Threshold	-85	
Peak Threshold State	On	
Peak Excursion	6	
Peak Excursion State	On	
Display Line	-61	
Peak Readout	AboveDL	
Peak Sort	Amptd	
DATA		
Peak	Frequency	Amplitude
1	1.0000E+06	1.86
2	1.0020E+06	-57.27
3	1.0048E+06	-58.97
4	9.8320E+05	-58.99
5	9.5120E+05	-59.58
6	9.9360E+05	-59.71
7	1.0390E+06	-59.71
8	1.0054E+06	-59.78
9	1.1086E+06	-60.05
10	9.9740E+05	-60.25
11	9.6680E+05	-60.25
12	1.0286E+06	-60.69
13	9.5500E+05	-60.74
14	9.5240E+05	-60.88

Swept SA Measurement  
Save

MeasurementResult		
15	9.5140E+05	-60.89
16	9.5920E+05	-60.90
17		
18		
19		
20		

### Spectrogram

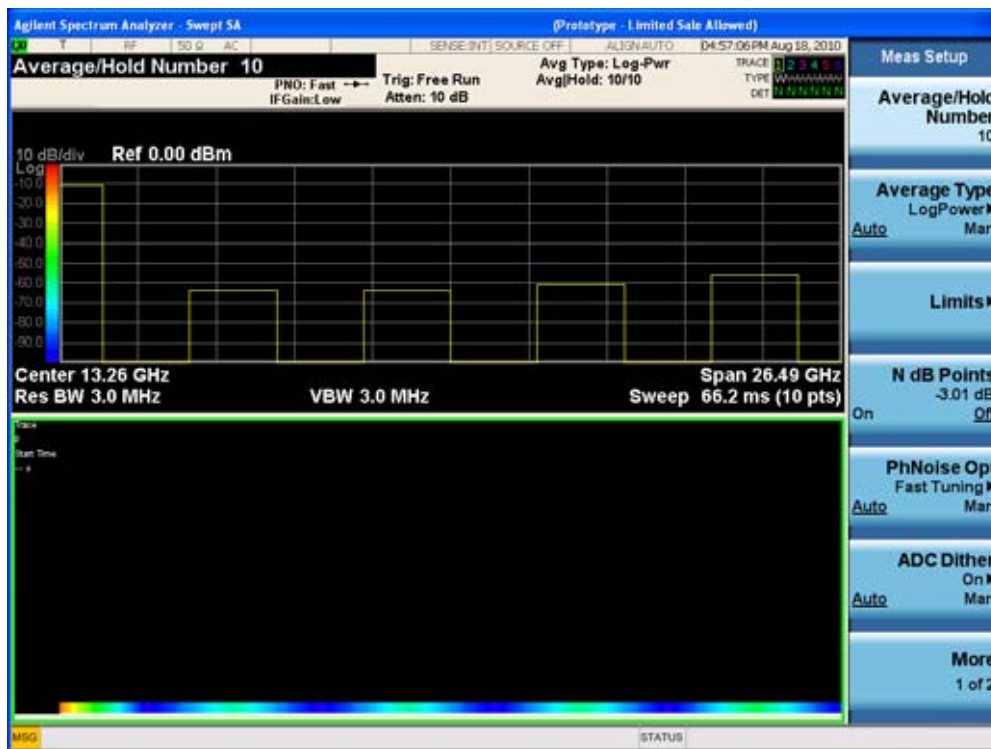
This section discusses the Spectrogram Results file format. The Spectrogram choice only appears if option EDP is licensed.

The Spectrogram results are the same as a Trace data export, except that instead of having just one trace's data, all 300 traces appear one after the other.

Each trace has its own data mark; the data for Spectrogram Trace 0 follows the row marked DATA, the data for Spectrogram Trace 1 follows the row marked DATA1, for Spectrogram Trace 2 follows the row marked DATA2, and so on.

Traces that have not yet been filled in the Spectrogram display are empty; there is no DATA header for them. The file ends after the last non-empty trace.

Imagine that, at the point where a Spectrogram Meas Result is requested, the following screen is showing:



For the purpose of this example, we have set Sweep Points to 10, and the Average/Hold Number to 10 as well. Thus we have ten traces, each with ten points.

Then the Meas Results file, when opened, would show the header data and ten traces of trace data. Here is what the table for the above display looks like:

<b>Result Type</b>	<b>Spectrogram</b>
MeasResult	
Swept SA	
A.07.00_R0002	N9020A
K03 LFE EXM EMC SEC BBA DRD P13 EP1 ALB P08 ESP BAB EDP 503 ESC B2X FSA 513 SM1 YAV EA3 508 ALL S40 B1C ERC P26 HBA MPB B25 PFR B40 SB1 ALV UK6 RTL 526 B1X P03	1
Segment	0
Number of Points	10
Sweep Time	0.066225
Start Frequency	10000000
Stop Frequency	26500000000
Average Count	0
Average Type	LogPower(Video)
RBW	3000000
RBW Filter	Gaussian
RBW Filter BW	3dB
VBW	3000000
Sweep Type	Swept
X Axis Scale	Lin
PreAmp State	Off
PreAmp Band	Low
Trigger Source	Free
Trigger Level	1.2
Trigger Slope	Positive
Trigger Delay	0

Swept SA Measurement  
**Save**

<b>Result Type</b>	<b>Spectrogram</b>
Phase Noise Optimization	Fast
Swept If Gain	Low
FFT If Gain	Autorange
RF Coupling	AC
FFT Width	411900
Ext Ref	10000000
Input	RF
RF Calibrator	Off
Attenuation	10
Ref Level Offset	0
External Gain	0
Trace Type	Clearwrite
Detector	Normal
Trace Math	Off
Trace Math Oper1	Trace5
Trace Math Oper2	Trace6
Trace Math Offset	0
Trace Name	Trace1
X Axis Units	Hz
Y Axis Units	dBm
DATA	
10000000	-10.59942865
2953333333	-109.6942668
5896666667	-63.74978347
8840000000	-135.9069121
11783333333	-63.83563906
14726666667	-107.226105
17670000000	-60.66637253
20613333333	-109.7924465
23556666667	-55.96328524



Result Type	Spectrogram
26500000000	-107.7931599
DATA1	
10000000	-10.59942865
2953333333	-109.6942668
5896666667	-63.74978347
8840000000	-135.9069121
11783333333	-63.83563906
14726666667	-107.226105
17670000000	-60.66637253
20613333333	-109.7924465
23556666667	-55.96328524
26500000000	-107.7931599
DATA2	
10000000	-10.59942865
2953333333	-109.780738
5896666667	-63.34411738
8840000000	-114.7107182
11783333333	-64.15693126
14726666667	-134.1352495
17670000000	-61.10250512
20613333333	-104.1067666
23556666667	-54.57981649
26500000000	-127.1216908
DATA3	
10000000	-10.60163346
2953333333	-105.5021907
5896666667	-63.35060799
8840000000	-137.9020412
11783333333	-63.75501735
14726666667	-135.5311642

Swept SA Measurement  
Save

Result Type	Spectrogram
17670000000	-60.45129841
20613333333	-106.731922
23556666667	-54.82592417
26500000000	-103.365777
DATA4	
10000000	-10.59281423
29533333333	-132.3383149
58966666667	-63.7373084
8840000000	-113.9227971
11783333333	-63.20287794
14726666667	-134.276011
17670000000	-60.67182585
20613333333	-111.114888
23556666667	-55.72558647
26500000000	-105.8742406
DATA5	
10000000	-10.60824789
29533333333	-136.4857899
58966666667	-63.42500108
8840000000	-111.9089251
11783333333	-63.84756254
14726666667	-113.0589808
17670000000	-60.90050427
20613333333	-110.8739835
23556666667	-54.69736957
26500000000	-124.6635022
DATA6	
10000000	-10.58399499
29533333333	-114.3579264
58966666667	-62.65262409

Result Type	Spectrogram
8840000000	-112.6454774
11783333333	-63.71041407
14726666667	-109.0860533
17670000000	-60.28964667
20613333333	-114.0147572
23556666667	-56.04674736
26500000000	-125.325901
DATA7	
10000000	-10.57958537
2953333333	-113.199667
5896666667	-64.26882017
8840000000	-133.0926833
11783333333	-62.27979768
14726666667	-111.4336448
17670000000	-60.01698523
20613333333	-132.5960005
23556666667	-55.10252052
26500000000	-131.5517367
DATA8	
10000000	-10.58399499
2953333333	-113.6230844
5896666667	-63.49927095
8840000000	-113.6439041
11783333333	-63.26615486
14726666667	-114.2019455
17670000000	-60.88018247
20613333333	-108.3955877
23556666667	-54.3583201
26500000000	-99.52107008
DATA9	

Swept SA Measurement  
Save

<b>Result Type</b>	<b>Spectrogram</b>
10000000	-10.58399499
2953333333	-109.9710904
5896666667	-62.97334418
8840000000	-115.7603538
11783333333	-63.35750673
14726666667	-115.2105976
17670000000	-60.33406203
20613333333	-131.278846
23556666667	-54.98109578
26500000000	-106.0317838
DATA10	
10000000	-10.58472992
2953333333	-134.8632983
5896666667	-63.58159132
8840000000	-113.6960127
11783333333	-63.27944439
14726666667	-108.4629902
17670000000	-59.64024466
20613333333	-132.4812054
23556666667	-55.58227385
26500000000	-102.9842389

---

## Single

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Single \(Single Measurement/Sweep\)”](#) on page 1437.

Key Path	Front-panel key
----------	-----------------

## Source

The Source key accesses menus for controlling a Source in Tracking Source mode

Key Path	Front-panel key
Dependencies	<p>Operation with a source requires a license. If the proper license is not installed, the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the Source key is pressed the user sees an informational message, “Option not installed”</li> <li>• If any SCPI command in the :SOURce subsystem is sent it generates a message, “Settings conflict;option not installed”</li> </ul>

## RF Output

Allows you to turn the source RF Power on or off.

Key Path	Source
Scope	Meas Global
Remote Command	:OUTPut[:EXTErnal] [:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :OUTPut[:EXTErnal] [:STATe]?
Example	:OUTP ON :OUTP?
Dependencies	<p>Grayed out in measurements that do not support a source. If you go to such a measurement the output will be forced to Off.</p> <p>Grayed out if there is no valid source selection, in this case go to the Select Source menu to choose, configure and/or verify your source</p> <p>When there is no available Source Mode (other than Off), due to other couplings, then the RF Ouput key is grayed out.</p>
Couplings	<p>When RF Output is turned On, Source Mode is set to Tracking</p> <p>When Source Mode is turned Off, RF Output is turned Off.</p> <p>When Source Mode is turned Off (or forced to Off by another coupling), RF Output is turned Off.</p> <p>Turning RF Output Off does not affect Source Mode or other settings.</p>
Preset	OFF (on either a Mode Preset, a Source Preset, or Restore Input/Output Defaults)
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state.
Range	On   Off

Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01
Modified at S/W Revision	A.10.01

## Amplitude

Allows you to access the Amplitude sub-menu to control various amplitude parameters of the Source. The resolution of the Source amplitude parameters is coupled to match the minimum resolution of the source when the source is acquired. When the source is released, the amplitude parameter resolution reverts to default values.

Key Path	<b>Source</b>
Readback	In square brackets, the amplitude value from Amplitude key in the next menu level down
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

## Amplitude

Allows you to adjust the power level of the selected source. Note that the actual amplitude is also affected by the Amplitude Offset and Power Sweep parameters.

Key Path	<b>Source, Amplitude</b>
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURCE[:EXTERNAL]:POWER[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE] <ampl> :SOURCE[:EXTERNAL]:POWER[:LEVEL][:IMMEDIATE][:AMPLITUDE]?
Example	:OUTP ON :SOUR:POW -10dBm
Dependencies	If the requested setting of Source Amplitude causes the calculated external source start or stop Amplitude to exceed the external source capability, a warning status message is generated, "Data out of Range; clipped to source max/min" The "Show Source Capabilities and Settings" menu can then be examined to check the source capabilities.  This parameter test and clip is also performed at source acquisition.
Preset	-10.00 dBm (On Source Preset and Restore Input/Output Defaults) Not affected by Mode Preset
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state.
Min	The range of the amplitude parameter is dependent on the amplitude range of the source that is selected, and the settings of Amplitude Offset and Power Sweep.

## Swept SA Measurement Source

Max	The range of the amplitude parameter is dependent on the amplitude range of the source that is selected, and the settings of Amplitude Offset and Power Sweep.
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:SOURce:POWer:STARt <ampl> :SOURce:POWer:STARt?  This alias is for the ESA tracking generator. It specifies the source output power level at the start of the power sweep, just as does :SOURce:POWer.
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01
Modified at S/W Revision	A.10.01

### Power Sweep

Allows you to set up a Power Sweep. Power Sweep is useful for measuring saturation behavior in a test device, such as a power amplifier.

Pressing the key sets the power-sweep function to On or Off. The value of the power-sweep range is displayed in the active function block, and can be adjusted, when set to On.

The source will sweep the power between the start power defined by the Amplitude function and the stop power = start power + power sweep value:

- Source (start) amplitude = Amplitude – Amplitude Offset
- Source (stop) amplitude = Amplitude – Amplitude Offset + Power Sweep

If an external source is used, the analyzer controls the source with step sweep mode, which provides a linear progression from one selected frequency, amplitude, or both, to another, pausing at linearly spaced points (steps) along the sweep. The analyzer continues to sweep the specified frequency range when power sweep is on, although generally Power Sweep is performed in Zero Span.

With options T03, T06 and SCT, the hardware is capable of continuous power sweeps. This makes it possible to use the swept sweep time rules and should be employed for faster sweeps. Care should be taken to limit the sweep time you use as there are no sweep time couplings to Power Sweep settings. The recommended minimum sweep time depends on the RBW and power-sweep range. Start by computing  $(1.28/\text{RBW}) * (\text{abs}(\text{startPower} - \text{stopPower}) / (5 \text{ dB}))$ . The recommended minimum sweep time is the larger of this value and 50 ms.

Some external Sources have mechanical attenuators, which are not used in Power Sweep in order to save wear on the attenuators. To allow an acceptable range of Power Sweep without changing the mechanical attenuation, the Sources are put in a mode that allows the Source to handle a wide amplitude range without switching the attenuators. When the Power Sweep settings put the Source in an amplitude range that requires the mechanical attenuators, the analyzer displays a condition warning message:

Settings Alert;Src pwr ramp>ALC range

Key Path	<b>Source, Amplitude</b>
Mode	SA
Scope	Mode Global



<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:SOURce:POWer:SWEep &lt;rel_ampl&gt; :SOURce:POWer:SWEep? :SOURce:POWer:SWEep:STATe ON OFF 1 0 :SOURce:POWer:SWEep:STATe?</pre>
Example	<pre>:SOUR:POW -5 :SOUR:POW:SWE:STAT ON :SOUR:POW:SWE 10</pre> <p>Set source start power to - 5 dBm and stop power + 5dBm (-5 + 10).</p>
Example	:SOUR:POW:SWE:STAT ON
Dependencies	<p>If the requested setting of Power Sweep causes the calculated external source start or stop Amplitude to exceed the external source capability, a warning status message is generated, "Data out of Range; clipped to source max/min". The Show Source Capabilities and Settings menu can then be examined to check the source capabilities.</p> <p>This parameter test and clip is also performed at source acquisition.</p>
Preset	This is unaffected by "Mode Preset" but is set to 0dB on a "Source Preset" or "Restore Input/Output Defaults".
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state.
Min	-500 dB
Max	+500 dB
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	<pre>:SOURce[:EXTeRnal][:SWEep]:POWer:SPAN &lt;rel_ampl&gt; :SOURce[:EXTeRnal][:SWEep]:POWer:SPAN?</pre> <p>This alias is for the ESA tracking generator and PSA option 215. It specifies the range of power levels through which the source output will sweep just as does :SOURce:POWer:SWEep.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:SOURce[:EXTeRnal]:POWer:MODE FIXed SWEep :SOURce[:EXTeRnal]:POWer:MODE?</pre>
Notes	<p>The ESA tracking generator and the PSA option 215 support this SCPI command. It sets the source output to be at a single amplitude (fixed) or to sweep through a range of power levels</p> <p><b>SOURce:POWer:MODE FIXed</b> is equivalent to :SOURce:POWer:SWEep:STATe OFF</p> <p><b>SOURce:POWer:MODE SWEep</b> is equivalent to :SOURce:POWer:SWEep:STATe ON</p>

## Swept SA Measurement Source

Preset	This is unaffected by “Mode Preset” but is set to FIXed on a “Source Preset” or "Restore Input/Output Defaults".
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01
Modified at S/W Revision	A.10.01

### Amptd Offset

Offsets the displayed power of the source in the Amplitude parameter. Using the amplitude offset allows you to take into account any system losses or gains (for example, due to cable loss), thereby displaying the actual power delivered to the device under test. See the equations under the **Source, Amplitude, Power Sweep** key.

Key Path	<b>Source, Amplitude</b>
Mode	SA
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:CORRection:OFFSet <rel_ampl> :SOURce:CORRection:OFFSet?
Example	:SOUR:CORR:OFFS 5 Sets the displayed source offset power to 5 dB.
Dependencies	If the requested setting of Amptd Offset causes the calculated external source start or stop Amplitude to exceed the external source capability, a warning status message is generated, “Data out of Range; clipped to source max/min”. The Show Source Capabilities and Settings menu can then be examined to check the source capabilities.  This parameter test and clip is also performed at source acquisition.
Preset	This is unaffected by Mode Preset but is set to 0.00dBm on a Source Preset or Restore Input/Output Defaults.
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state.
Min	-1000 dB
Max	+1000 dB
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Amptd Step Auto/Man

Allows you to set the step size associated with the Source Amplitude key. When auto-coupled, the step size is the current Scale/Div setting under the Amplitude hardkey (note that this is true even if the analyzer is currently in Linear amplitude scale).

Once a step size has been selected and the Source Amplitude function is active, the step keys (and the UP|DOWN parameters for Source Amplitude from remote commands) change the Source Amplitude by the step-size value.

You may change the step size manually by pressing **Amptd Step** and entering a value. The function (and the step size) will return to Auto when a Mode Preset or Auto Couple is performed.

Key Path	Source, Amplitude
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:POWer:STEP[:INCRement] <ampl> :SOURce:POWer:STEP[:INCRement]? :SOURce:POWer:STEP:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 :SOURce:POWer:STEP:AUTO?
Example	:SOUR:POW:STEP 0.1 Set amplitude step to 0.1 dB :SOUR:POW:STEP:AUTO ON
Couplings	In Auto, coupled to the size of one logarithmic vertical graticule division
Preset	Auto
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state.
Min	0.1 dB
Max	20 dB
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Tracking Peak

Activates a routine that adjusts the delay of the analyzer's tuned frequency with respect to the tracking generator output in order to guarantee that the measurement is peaked in amplitude. This delay is automatically determined by the analyzer, in order to accommodate the delay of the DUT and its cables. The resulting delay from this adjustment is displayed on the **Manual Track Delay** key and may then be further adjusted by the user.

This delay is most critical when the sweep rates are very high, over  $10^8$  Hz/s. The adjustment routine works best at these high sweep rates. Once set, this delay will usually not need to be adjusted again unless the DUT or cable lengths are changed.

When the signal to noise ratio is not good enough for the analyzer to determine a valid delay time, an error message is returned.

If the sweep time is larger than 30 seconds, the tracking peak function would occupy an unacceptably large amount of time, since it has to take a sweep to function, so it does not execute. In this case when you press the **Tracking Peak** key, the analyzer will not execute the tracking peak function, but instead retain the old track delay value and give you a message.

Key Path	Source, Amplitude
Scope	Meas Local
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:POWer:TRCKing:PEAK

## Swept SA Measurement Source

Example	:SOUR:POW:TRCK:PEAK Peak the Tracking Generator
Dependencies	If the currently selected source does not support this capability (for example, an external tracking source), this key is grayed out  This key is grayed out unless you are in Tracking Source mode.
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

### Manual Track Delay

Allows you to manually adjust the delay of the tracking generator oscillator using the step keys, knob, or numeric keypad. The tracking delay should be tuned to maximize the amplitude of the trace. Generally, you should only need to perform this adjustment if the characteristics of your setup make it difficult for the analyzer to accurately determine the correct delay with the **Tracking Peak** function (for example, your DUT may not be passing enough signal at the desired frequency for **Tracking Peak** to work properly). Any time you change the DUT, it is a good practice to set the Manual Track Delay to 0.

Key Path	<b>Source, Amplitude</b>
Scope	Meas Local
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:POWer:TRCKing <integer> :SOURce:POWer:TRCKing?
Example	:SOUR:POW:TRCK 120 Set Man Track Adjust to 120
Dependencies	If the currently selected source does not support this capability (for example, an external tracking source), this key is grayed out
Preset	Unaffected by Preset. Set to 0 by Restore Input/Output Defaults
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state.
Min	0
Max	10 us
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the ESA this command used a dimensionless parameter with a range of 0 to 4095. In the X-Series, if the old command is sent with no terminator, it will be interpreted as seconds and clip to 10 us. If the old command is sent with seconds as the terminator, it will generate an Invalid Suffix message.
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

### Frequency

Allows you to access the Frequency sub-menu. This menu lets you use a stepped tracking source for stimulus/response measurements for some added flexibility. Because with such a source, the source frequency does not need to track 1:1 with the analyzer LO frequency, it is possible to measure scalar harmonic and subharmonic responses of devices. For example, the second harmonic response is measured by stepping the analyzer and source so that the analyzer is always at twice the source

frequency. In addition, the frequency offset capability allows the measurement of frequency conversion devices (like mixers).

In tracking mode, the source frequency tracks the analyzer frequency according to the source frequency equation:

$$\text{Source Frequency} = (\text{Analyzer Frequency} * \text{Multiplier Numerator} / \text{Multiplier Denominator}) + \text{Source Frequency Offset}$$

Analyzer Frequency is the frequency to which the analyzer is set, which is the analyzer's displayed frequency, offset by any Freq Offset set under the Frequency hardkey. Source Frequency Offset is the value set under **Source, Frequency, Freq Offset**.

Key Path	<b>Source</b>
Readback	none in Tracking Source mode
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Multiplier Numerator

The multiplier numerator parameter offsets the source frequency from the analyzer frequency. The source frequency tracks the SA frequency according to the source frequency equation shown under the **Source, Frequency** key description.

The multiplier numerator must be restricted to operate within the range of the source minimum and maximum frequencies.

Key Path	<b>Source, Frequency</b>
Mode	SA
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:FREQuency[:MULTIplier]:NUMerator <integer> :SOURce:FREQuency[:MULTIplier]:NUMerator?
Example	:SOUR:FREQ:NUM 3 Sets the source frequency multiplier numerator to 3.
Dependencies	If the currently selected source does not support this capability (for example, an internal Tracking Generator which must track the LO), this key is forced to its Preset value and grayed out
Preset	This is unaffected by Mode Preset but is set to 1 on a Source Preset or Restore Input/Output Defaults.
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state.
Min	1
Max	1000
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Multiplier Denominator

The multiplier denominator parameter offsets the source frequency from the analyzer frequency. The source frequency tracks the SA frequency according to the source frequency equation shown under the **Source, Frequency** key description.

The multiplier denominator must be restricted to operate within the range of the source minimum and maximum frequencies.

Key Path	Source, Frequency
Mode	SA
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:FREQuency[:MULTiplier]:DENominator <integer> :SOURce:FREQuency[:MULTiplier]:DENominator?
Example	:SOUR:FREQ:DEN 3 Sets the source frequency multiplier denominator to 3
Dependencies	If the currently selected source does not support this capability (for example, an internal Tracking Generator which must track the LO), this key is forced to its Preset value and grayed out
Preset	This is unaffected by Mode Preset but is set to 1 on a Source Preset or Restore Input/Output Defaults.
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state
Min	1
Max	1000
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Source Sweep Reverse

Allows you to reverse the source sweep direction

Normally, the source will sweep from a lower frequency to a higher frequency. However, there are test scenarios in which the source sweep needs to be “reversed”. In this case, it sweeps from a higher frequency to a lower frequency. For example, when the DUT is a frequency converter and a measurement of the Lower Side Band characteristics is desired, a reverse sweep is employed. Reverse sweeps are supported for such scenarios, but two cautions are in order:

Reverse Sweep only reverses the direction of the source’s sweep, not the analyzer’s sweep. Unless you are actually using a device like a frequency converter and looking at the lower sideband, thus effectively reversing the direction of the source’s sweep, the source will be sweeping in the opposite direction from the analyzer, and it will not be possible track the desired device output frequency.

Any time you are using a frequency converter, care must be taken in setting up all of the sweep parameters, including analyzer start/stop frequency and source multiplier, to make sure that the analyzer’s sweep tracks the output of the converter device.

Key Path	<b>Source, Frequency</b>
Mode	SA
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:FREQuency:SSReverse:ON OFF 0 1 :SOURce:FREQuency:SSReverse?
Example	SOUR:FREQ:SSR:OFF SOUR:FREQ:SSR?
Notes	You must be in Spectrum Analyzer mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	If the currently selected source does not support this capability (for example, an internal Tracking Generator which must track the LO), this key is forced to its Preset value and grayed out
Preset	This is unaffected by Mode Preset but is set to OFF on a Source Preset or Restore Input/Output Defaults.
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Freq Offset

The frequency offset parameter offsets the source frequency from the analyzer frequency. The source frequency tracks the SA frequency according to the equations under the **Source, Frequency** key.

Pressing the key sets the Freq Offset function to On or Off. The value of Freq Offset is displayed in the active function block, and can be adjusted, when set to On.

The frequency offset must be restricted to operate within the range of the source minimum and maximum frequencies.

Key Path	<b>Source, Frequency</b>
Mode	SA
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:FREQuency:OFFSet <freq> :SOURce:FREQuency:OFFSet? :SOURce:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe ON OFF 1 0 :SOURce:FREQuency:OFFSet:STATe?
Example	:SOUR:FREQ:OFFS 10MHz Sets the source frequency offset to 10MHz.

## Swept SA Measurement Source

Dependencies	If the currently selected source does not support this capability (for example, an internal Tracking Generator which must track the LO), this key is forced to its Preset value and grayed out
Preset	This is unaffected by Mode Preset but is set to 0.00Hz on a Source Preset or Restore Input/Output Defaults.
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state
Min	-10 GHz
Max	10 GHz
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:SOURce:EXTErnal:SWEep:OFFSet:FREQUency <freq> :SOURce:EXTErnal:SWEep:OFFSet:FREQUency? The PSA option 215 supports this SCPI command. This command is equivalent to :SOURce:FREQUency:OFFSet
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01
Modified at S/W Revision	A.10.01

## Source Mode

Accesses the Source Mode softkey menu. This menu lets you select Tracking mode for the Source, and also allows you to set the Source Mode to OFF.

The Source Mode can be set to Tracking without the user setting it directly. There are several couplings that cause Source Mode to be automatically set to Tracking (detailed in the table below). One important coupling is that Source Mode is forced to Tracking when the RF Output is turned on if the measurement supports Tracking. Since Source Mode is set to Off on a Mode Preset, this means that you will rarely need to change the Source Mode setting directly.

Key Path	Source
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:INSTrument:SOURce[:SELEct] TRACking OFF :INSTrument:SOURce[:SELEct]?
Example	:INST:SOUR TRAC
Dependencies	Grayed out if no Source is selected, in this case go to the Select Source menu to choose, configure and/or verify your source Grayed out and forced to Off if either BBIQ or External Mixing are selected Blanked in Modes that do not support a source Grayed out in Measurements that do not support a source Tracking is grayed out when Manual FFT is selected Tracking is grayed out when the RF Preselector is on (in models which support the RF Preselector).



Couplings	<p>When RF Output is turned On, Source Mode is set to Tracking. When Source Mode is turned Off, RF Output is turned Off.</p> <p>Whenever you switch to an application (Mode) in which the Source Mode was previously set to Tracking, it is again set to Tracking. That is, the last setting of the Source Mode is remembered when you leave an application (Mode) and restored when you return</p> <p>Source Mode is forced to Tracking when the RF Output is turned on if the measurement supports Tracking</p> <p>If Source Mode is set to Tracking, then it is forced to Off when you select a measurement that does not support Tracking.</p> <p>If Source Mode is set to Tracking, then it is forced to Off when you turn on the RF Preselector (in models which support the RF Preselector).</p> <p>Whenever the Source Mode is set to Tracking, the analyzer acquires the Source. Similarly, the Source is released whenever the Source Mode is set to Off. This is true whether the Source Mode was set directly by you, was set indirectly through a coupling, if you switched to an application (Mode) that had previously been set to Tracking, or if you switched to an application (Mode) in which the Source Mode is not set to Tracking.</p> <p>For an external source, “acquiring the source” involves contacting the external instrument over the remote interface (which puts it into Remote) and taking control of it.</p> <p>When you set the Source Mode to OFF, it releases the Source (and puts it into Local). For an external source, this means you are now free to operate the source for other purposes.</p> <p>When the Source is acquired, its previous state is saved, and when it is released, that state is restored, so that you can acquire and then release the source and it will return to the state it was in before you acquired it.</p>
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01
Modified at S/W Revision	A.10.01

## Select Source

The Select Source menu allows you to maintain a list of available external Sources, and choose the Source that you want to use from the list. It shows the currently selected source at the bottom of the screen.

While in the Select Source menu, you can see, and select from, a list of the currently available sources. The sources listed in this table are as follows:

- Any internal sources which are installed and licensed

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**NOTE** Only one internal source can be installed, displayed at address “INTERNAL”

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## Swept SA Measurement Source

- Any external sources which you have previously configured, whether or not they are currently connected, displayed with their VISA address

Note that only external sources that are supported by the Tracking Source Mode are displayed in the Available Source List. Here are the Sources currently supported:

Source	PXA	MX A	EXA	CXA	MXE (Presel off)
Agilent MXG N5181A	X	X	X	X	X
Agilent MXG N5182A	X	X	X	X	X
Agilent MXG N5183A	X	X	X		X
Agilent PSG E8257D	X	X	X		
Agilent PSG E8267D	X	X	X		

---

**NOTE** For X-Series software versions earlier than A.10.01, option UNZ (Fast switching) was required on the MXG for some use cases. This is no longer the case, option ESC now works without MXG option UNZ for all use cases. (Note that you will get better performance if your MXG has option UNZ, because without option UNZ your sweep speeds will be noticeably slower.)

---

While in the Select Source menu and its submenus, detailed instructions are presented that tell you how to operate the Select Source functions. Basically they tell you to first use the up and down arrow keys to move the selection highlighted in the “Available Source List” to the source that you want to use. The list of available sources includes any sources that you have previously used (unless you have deleted them) and any found while in the “Add Source to List” menu.

When the source you want to use is highlighted, press “Select Highlighted Source” or “Enter”. The source you have selected shows up at the bottom of the screen as the “Current Source”. Press “Verify Current Source Connection” to make sure that the interface connection to the Source is still functional.

At any time you may use the “Add Source to List” or “Delete Highlighted Source” keys to find new sources or remove a source from the list of available sources.

Key Path	Source
Readback Text	Two lines of readback give the type information and serial number of the current source, in square brackets
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Select Highlighted Source

You can navigate up and down in the list with the up and down arrow keys, and can select any entry by pressing the Select Highlighted Source key (or by double-clicking on the entry in the table with a mouse). The highlighted source becomes the Current Source and is prominently displayed at the bottom of the screen.

At any given time there is only one selected Source for the entire system; once a Source is selected, it becomes the Current Source and will be used by all applications that support Source Control.

For example, if no Source has yet been selected, the statement at the bottom of the screen would say

Current Source

None

If an N5182A connected via USB were the Current Source, the statement at the bottom of the screen might say:

Current Source

Agilent N5182A US00000258 at USB0::2931::7937::US00000258::0::INSTR

The SCPI command defined below allows the programmatic user to directly define the VISA address via a string parameter. The parameter is checked for proper syntax, the connection to the instrument is verified, and the source is added to the Available Source List if it verifies. If it does not verify or no source is found at that address, an error message is generated.

Normally the source selection activities should be performed only when the user changes the hardware connection configuration or activates/deactivates a source option license; shutdown and startup of the application will not cause source re-selection.

The Agilent IO Libraries Suite provides an “Agilent VISA Help” document that has a section that shows the proper syntax for valid VISA address strings, in the ViOpen function definition.

Key Path	Source, Select Source
Mode	SA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SOURce[1]:ADDRess <address string> :SYSTem:COMMunicate:SOURce[1]:ADDRess?
Example	Different examples for setting external source address :SYST:COMM:SOUR:ADDR “TCPIP0::MyHostName::INSTR” :SYST:COMM:SOUR:ADDR “TCPIP0::123.121.100.210::INSTR” :SYST:COMM:SOUR:ADDR “USB0::12212::32145::US1234567A::INSTR” :SYST:COMM:SOUR:ADDR “GPIB1::19::INSTR”
Notes	Empty string is allowed and means no source is defined or selected.
Remote Command Notes	The address string is the VISA address for external sources and “INTERNAL” for an internal source
Dependencies	Operation with a source requires a license. If the proper license is not installed, the SCPI command generates an error message, “Settings conflict;option not installed”  If no supported source, or no source at all, is found at the specified address, the SCPI command generates an error message

Swept SA Measurement  
Source

Preset	<p>The current source selection is unaffected by a Mode Preset and Source Preset but reverts to [None] on a Restore Input/Output Defaults.</p> <p>If an internal Tracking Generator is installed, then instead of None, the default selection will be INTERNAL.</p>
State Saved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selected Source is</li> <li>• Power On Persistent (survives power cycle)</li> <li>• Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state.</li> </ul>
Readback	<p>Two lines of readback give the type information and serial number of the current source on the Select Source key in the form</p> <p>[&lt;source type&gt;] [&lt;serial number&gt;]</p> <p>[None] shows in the type area and blank in the serial number area if a source has not been configured.</p> <p>[Internal TG] shows in type area and serial number in the serial number area if an internal Tracking Generator has been selected.</p> <p>For example: [MXG]/n, [US01020022]. This indicates an MXG of serial number US01020022.</p>
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	<pre>:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SOURce[:EXTeRnal]:IP &lt;address string&gt;</pre> <pre>:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SOURce[:EXTeRnal]:IP?</pre> <p>This command is provided for compatibility with PSA Option 215. The address string is reformatted for the X-Series. For example, if the customer sends</p> <pre>:SYSTem:COMMunicate:LAN:SOURce:EXTeRnal:IP 146.208.172.111</pre> <p>The analyzer turns this into</p> <pre>:SYSTem:COMMunicate:SOURce:ADDRess "TCPIP0:::146.208.172.111::INSTR"</pre>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01
Modified at S/W Revision	A.10.01

**Delete Highlighted Source**

Deletes the highlighted source from the list of available sources. You will be prompted with a dialog box to make sure you REALLY want to do this. The prompt says “The highlighted source will be permanently deleted from the list. Are you sure you want to do this? Press Enter to proceed, or Cancel (ESC) to cancel.”

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Add Source To List

This menu allows you to add to the list of available sources from various interfaces.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### USB

Sources on USB (once installed) can be added to the list by pressing “Add Installed USB Sources.” Any supported source found will be added to the list.

See [“Add Installed USB Sources” on page 469](#) for information on connecting and installing USB devices.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Add Installed USB Sources

Press this key to add USB sources to the Available Source List. Note that this function will ONLY find sources that have previously been installed onto the USB. For information on how to install a USB source, see [“Installing a USB source” on page 469](#)

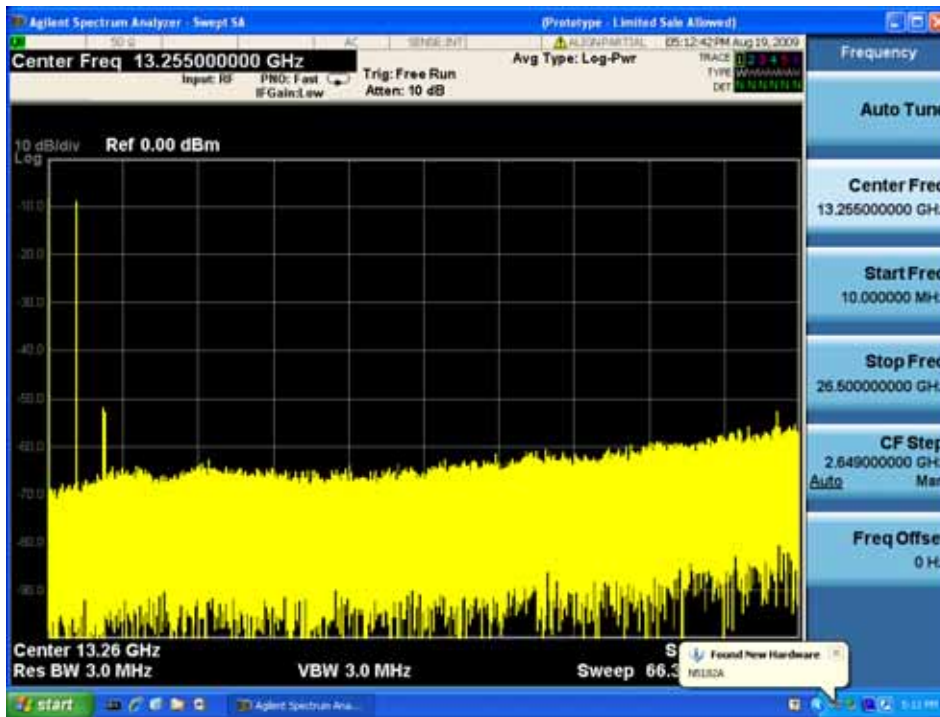
Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, USB</b>
Notes	If no installed USB device is found which is a supported source, an error message is generated
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Installing a USB source

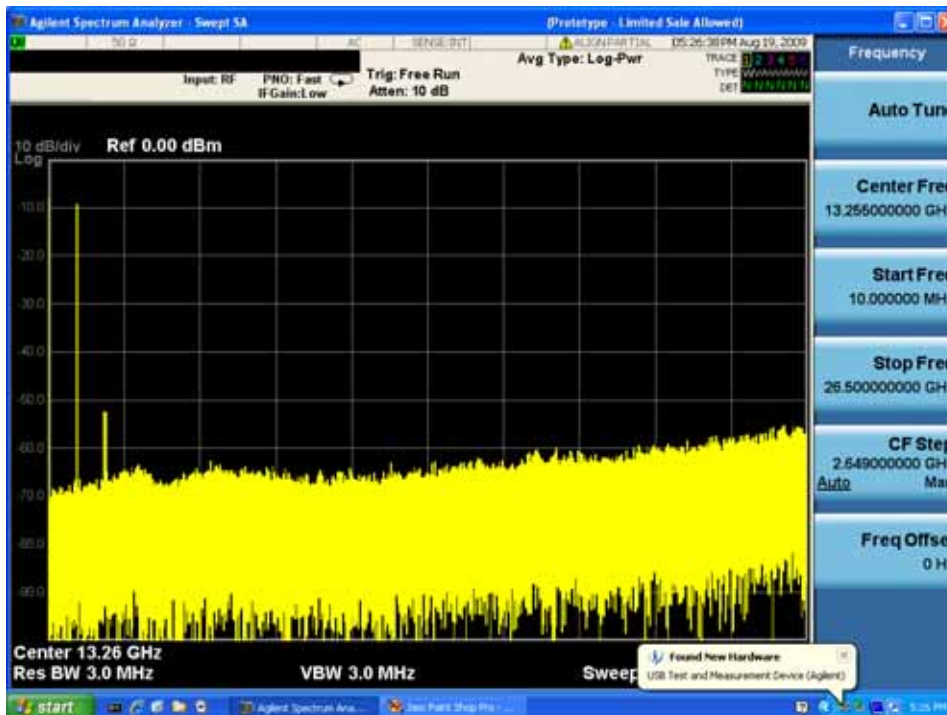
USB is the only interface which requires no runtime action by the user in the Select Source menu, but does require “installation” when a source is plugged in.

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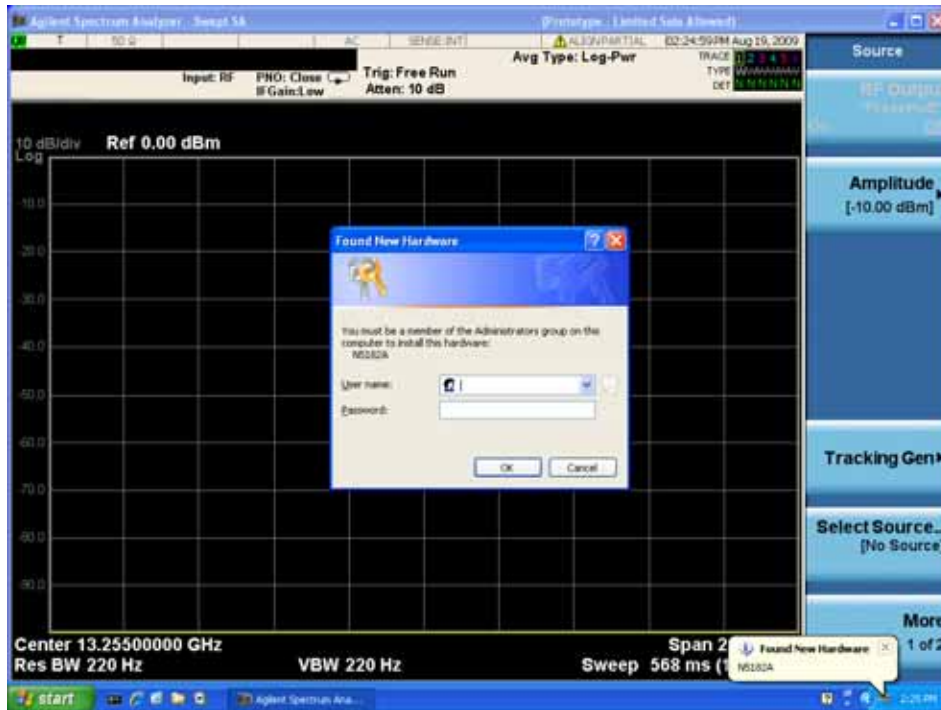
First, connect the USB source to the analyzer. You will get a dialog like this:



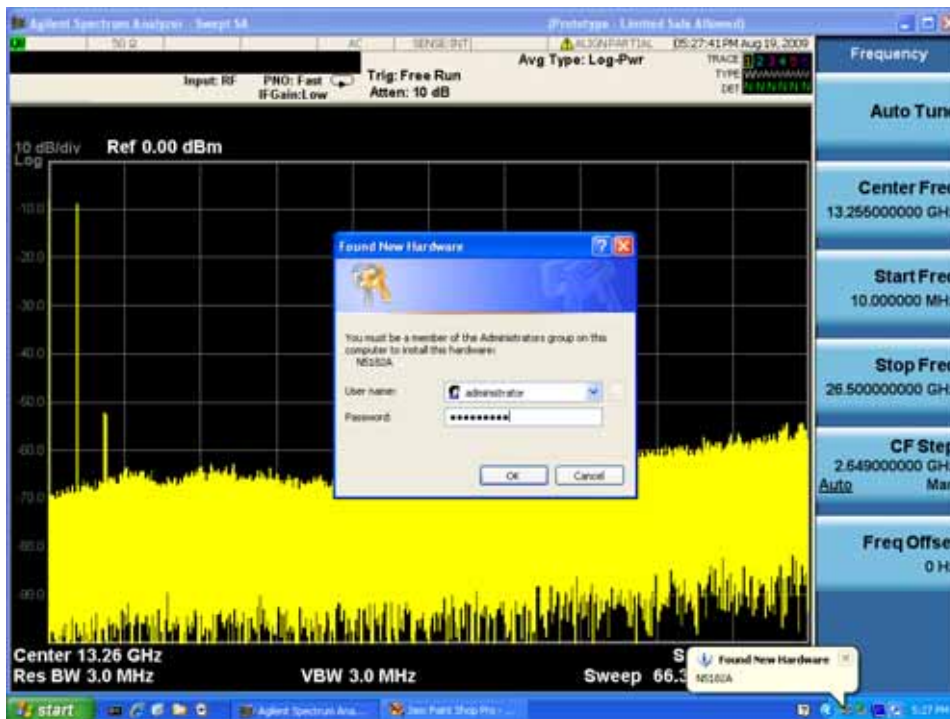
followed by this:



Then you are prompted to enter a username and password with administrator privileges:



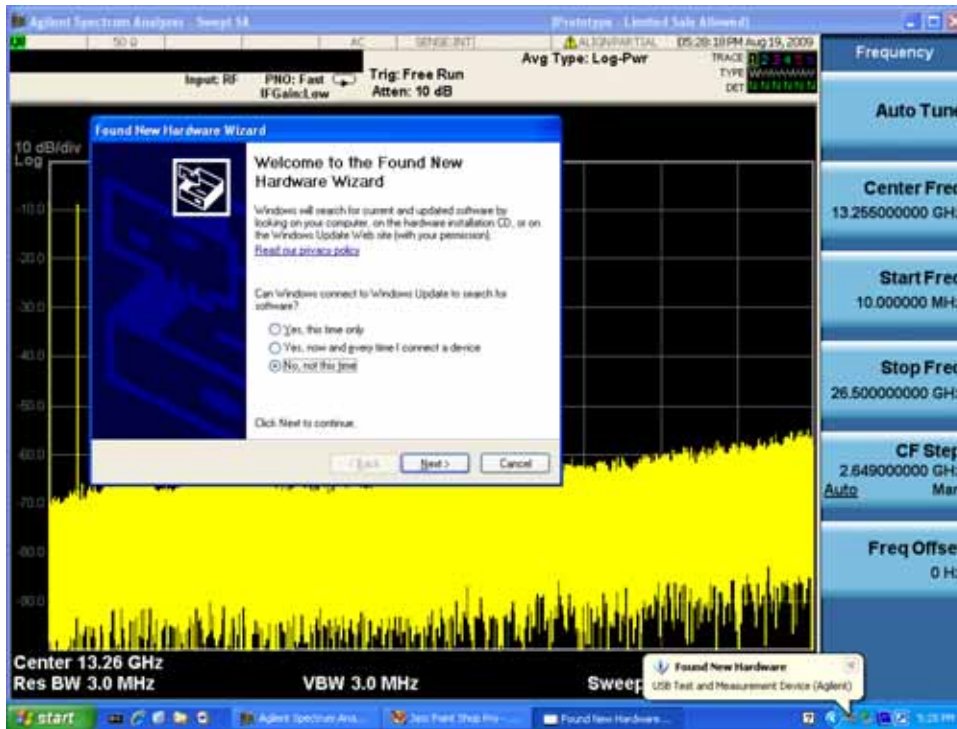
Enter the user name “administrator” and the password “agilent4u” and click OK:



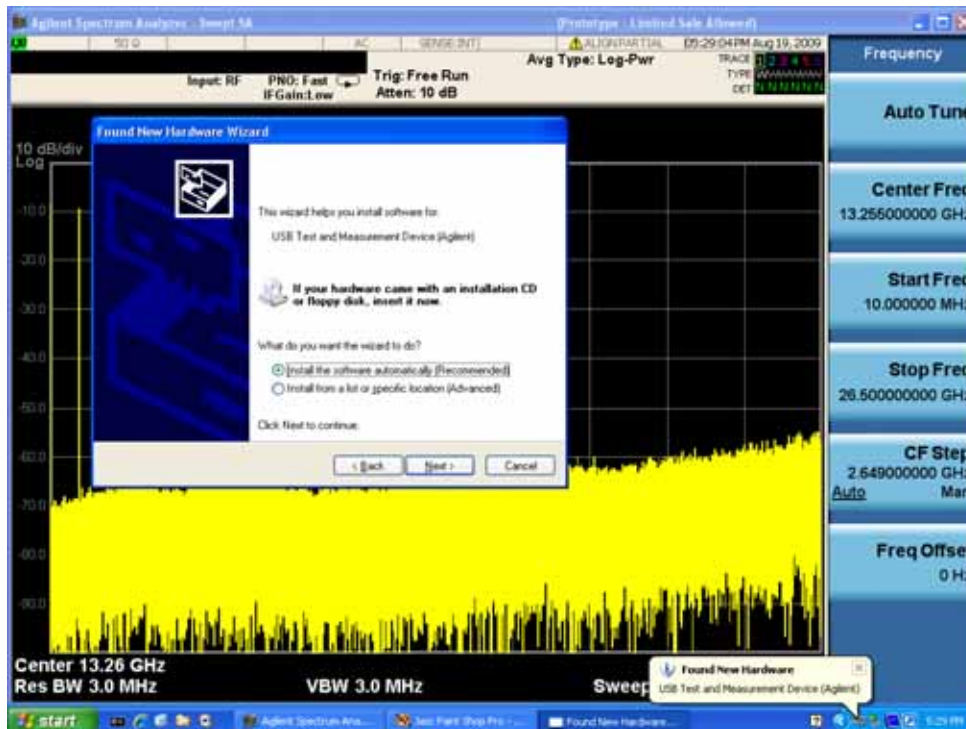


## Swept SA Measurement Source

Now you will be presented with the New Hardware Wizard. Click **No, not this time, Next>**:

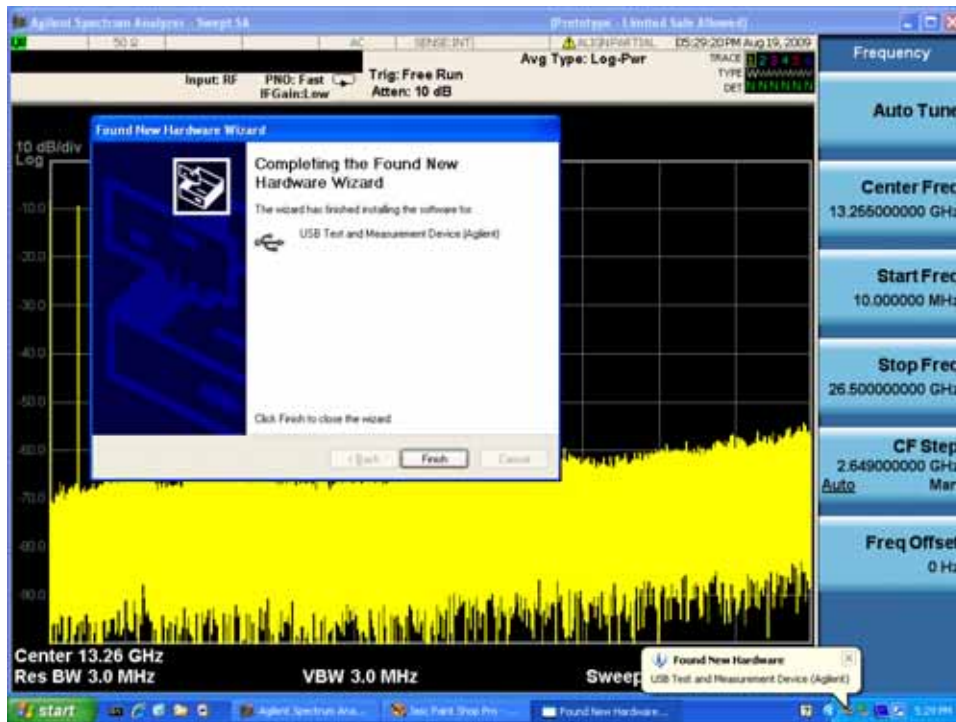


Click **Install the software automatically, Next**:

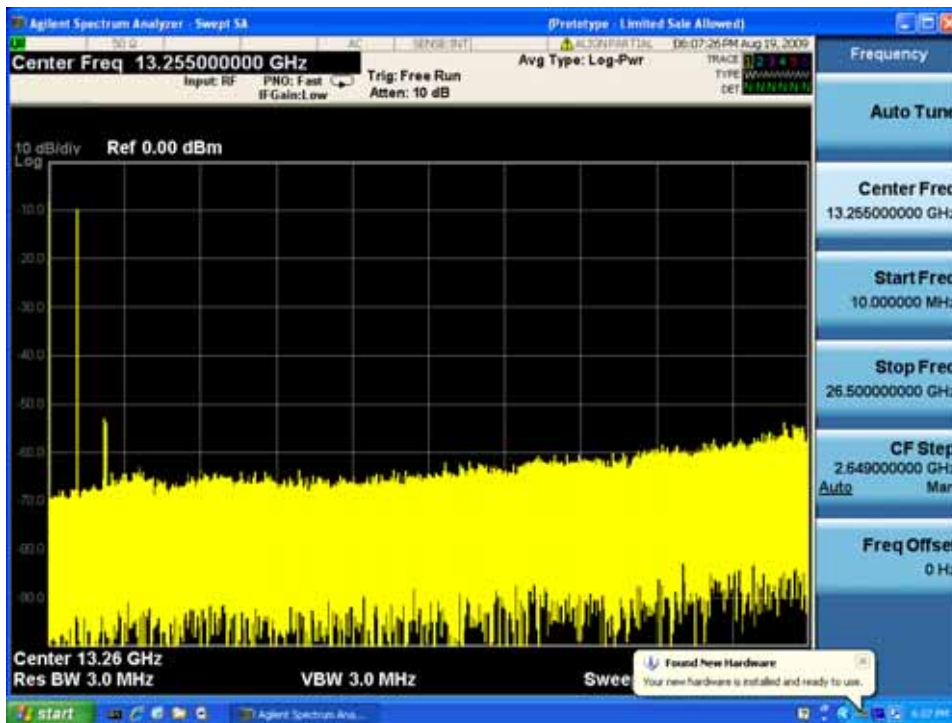




The driver software will install. When done, you will get this message:



Click **Finish** and your source is installed.



Once a given source is installed you should not have to repeat this procedure for that source.

## GPIB

Lets you add GPIB sources to the Available Source List.

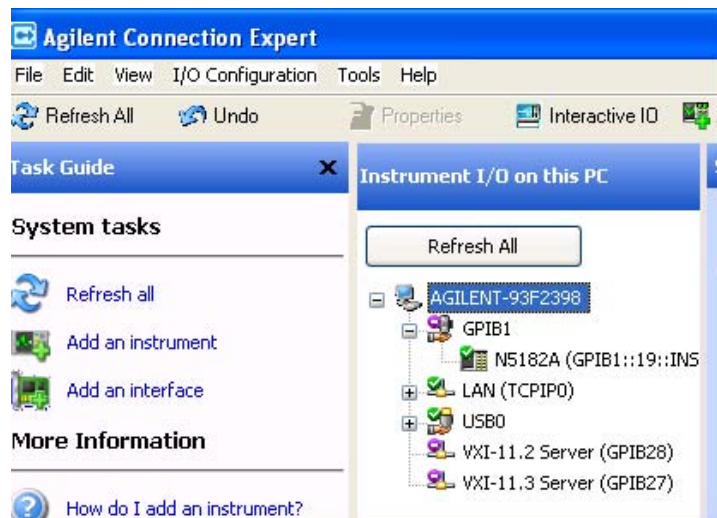
For the GPIB interface to work properly, it must be configured as a Controller. You can find this setting in the System menu under **System, I/O Config, GPIB**. Set the **GPIB Controller** function to **Enabled**.

Note that you must also make sure that the GPIB interface is not set to “Ignore” in the Agilent Connection Expert. If it is set to **Ignore**, then even if the GPIB Controller is set to **Enabled**, it is not possible for the analyzer to find a GPIB connected source. See [“More Information” on page 474](#) .

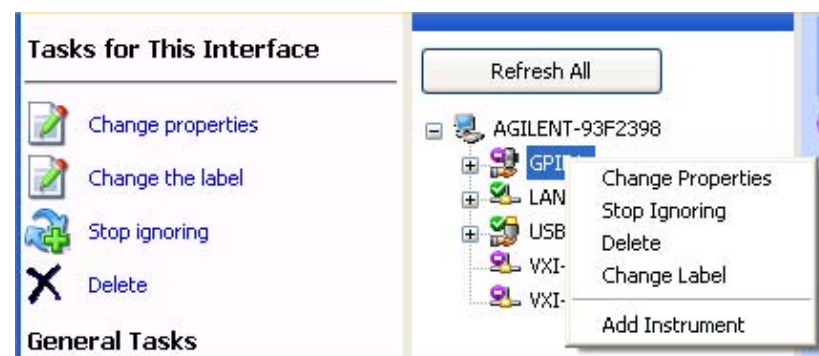
Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

## More Information

If you suspect that the GPIB interface is not set to Ignore, run the Agilent Connection Expert (ACE). To run ACE, press **Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, LAN, Run Connection Expert**. Look for the GPIB branch on the interface tree:



Right click on the GPIB branch (you will have to plug in a mouse to do this). You should see a dialog like the one below. If this dialog says **Stop Ignoring**, select **Stop Ignoring** and close ACE.



### Scan & Add GPIB Sources

Sources on GPIB can be added by pressing **Scan & Add GPIB Sources**. Any supported source found will be added to the Available Source List.

This will cause any older, non-SCPI compatible devices on your GPIB to generate error messages.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, GPIB</b>
Notes	If the GPIB controller mode is not enabled, an error message is generated  If no GPIB device is found which is a supported source, an error message is generated
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Enter GPIB Address

Opens up a menu which lets you enter the GPIB address of the desired source directly.

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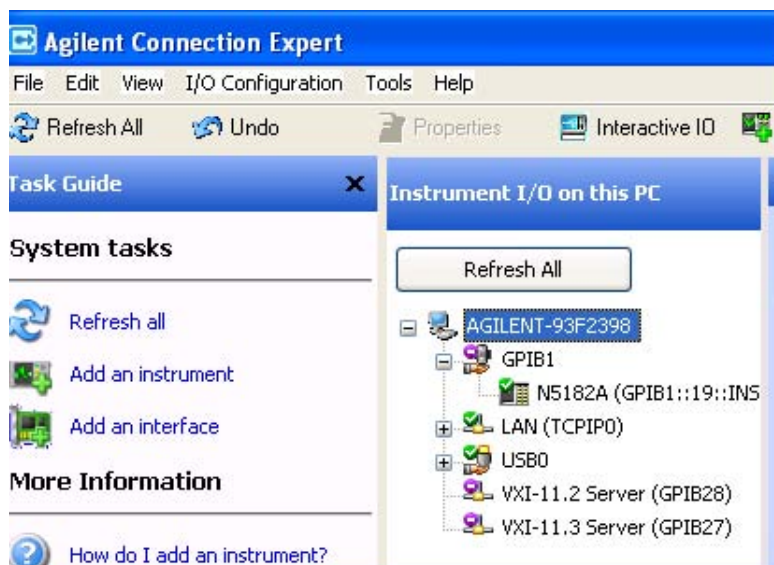
**NOTE** For this to work properly, the GPIB interface must be configured as GPIB1. This is the default state and should normally be the case. To see how to verify this, see [“More Information” on page 475](#).

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Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, GPIB</b>
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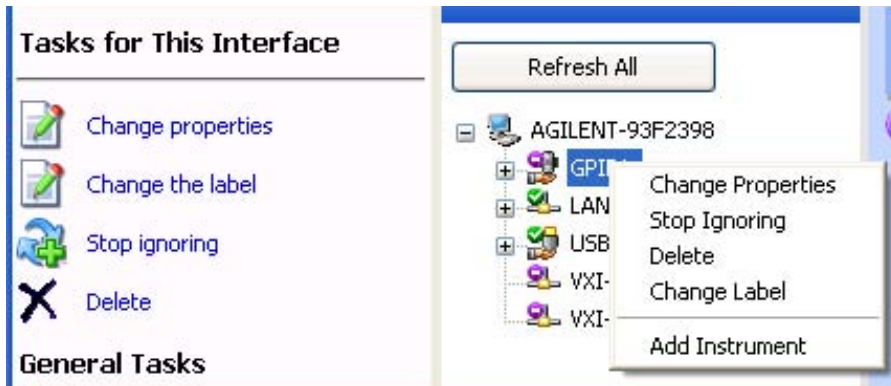
### More Information

If you suspect that the GPIB interface is not set to GPIB1, run the Agilent Connection Expert (ACE). To run ACE, press **Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, LAN, Run Connection Expert**. Look for the GPIB branch on the interface tree:

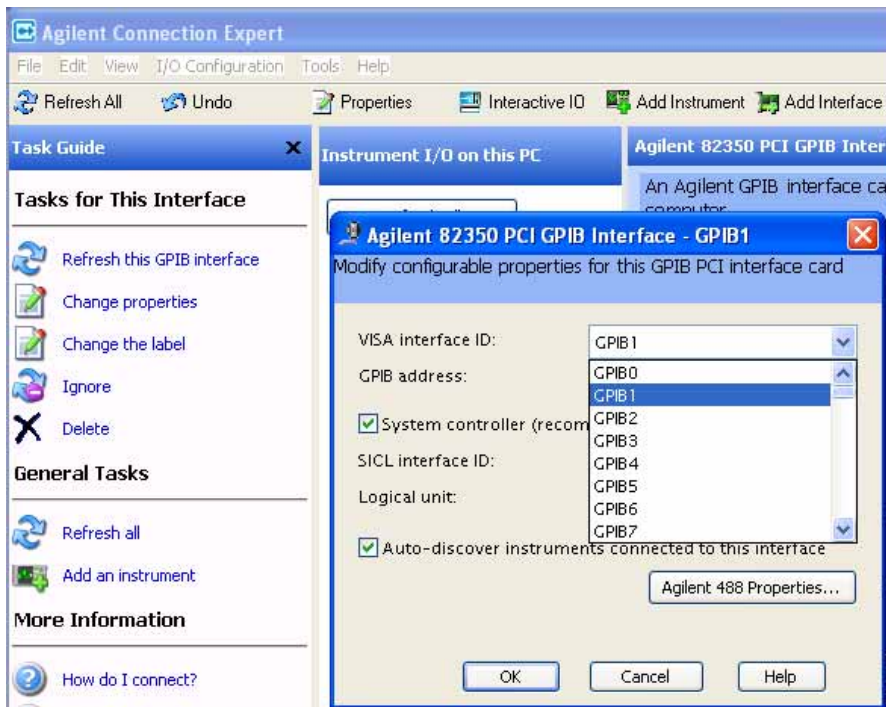


## Swept SA Measurement Source

If this branch is not labeled **GPIB1**, right click on the GPIB branch (you will have to plug in a mouse to do this) and select **Change Properties**.



You should see a dialog like the one below. Click on the drop-down arrow under **VISA Interface ID**, select **GPIB1** and click **OK**



### GPIB Address

Lets you enter the GPIB address. After you enter the address press **Add** to add the source at that address to the Available Source List.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, GPIB, Enter GPIB Address</b>
Preset	Unaffected by Mode Preset but set to 19 by “Restore Input/Output defaults”
State Saved	No
Min	0

Max	30
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

**Add**

Add the source at the entered GPIB address to the Available Source List. If a supported source is found at that address it will be added to the list.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, GPIB, Enter GPIB Address</b>
Notes	If GPIB controller mode is not enabled, an error message is generated If no supported source is found at the specified address, an error message is generated
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

**LAN**

The LAN cannot be scanned directly from the analyzer software, but you can import the list of currently configured devices from Agilent Connection Expert by pressing “Add From Connection Expert List.” The Connection Expert list depends on which instruments have already been discovered by the Agilent Connection Expert application. Any connected, supported sources in that list will be added.

You can also enter the IP address and press “Add”. If a supported source is found at that address it will be added.

If you want to discover sources on the LAN, you can open Connection Expert by pressing the “Run Connection Expert...” softkey.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

**Enter LAN Address**

Opens up a menu which lets you enter the IP address of the desired source directly.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, LAN</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

**IP Address**

Lets you enter the IP address of the desired source. After you enter the address you should press “Add” to add the source at that address to the Available Source List.

Key Path	<b>Source</b>
Preset	Unaffected by Mode Preset but set to 0.0.0.0 by Restore Input/Output defaults
State Saved	No

## Swept SA Measurement Source

Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01
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### Add

Adds the source at the entered IP address to the Available Source List. If a supported source is found at that address it will be added to the list.

Key Path	<b>Source</b>
Notes	If no supported source is found at the specified address, an error message is generated
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Run Connection Expert...

Runs the Agilent Connection Expert so that you can scan the LAN for sources.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, LAN</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Add From Connection Expert List

You can import the list of currently configured devices from Agilent Connection Expert by pressing **Add From Connection Expert List**. The Connection Expert list depends on which instruments have already been discovered by the Agilent Connection Expert application. Any connected, supported sources in that list will be added.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source, Add Source to List, LAN</b>
Notes	If no supported source is found in the Connection Expert list, an error message is generated
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Verify Current Source Connection

This key verifies the interface connection to the Current Source (it does NOT verify any signal connections!)

Until the selected source is verified, a statement appears at the bottom of the screen which says (in red):

This Source has not been verified. Press "Verify Source" to check the interface connection.

When you press this key, the connection is checked to the selected source. If all is well, the statement is changed to (in green):

This connection to this source has been verified.

If the verification fails, the statement at the bottom will change to (in red):

Verification of this source failed. Check the interface connection



The selected source is also verified whenever it is acquired. If a Source’s connection has been verified by any means, then that Source is considered to have been verified until either the analyzer software is shut down or if, in attempting to use the Source, communication with it fails.

Key Path	<b>Source, Select Source</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

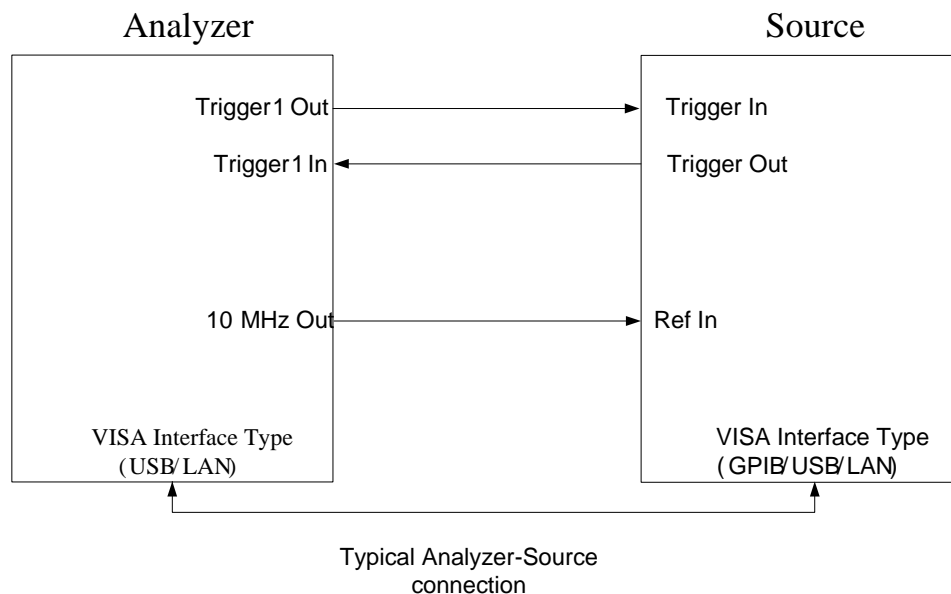
## Source Setup

This menu is used to set up miscellaneous source functions, including trigger settings. For more on triggering in Tracking Mode, see [“Tracking Setup Details” on page 479](#). For information on bypassing the Microwave Preselector, see [“Use of the YTF \(Microwave or mm Preselector\) with External Source Control” on page 480](#).

Key Path	<b>Source</b>
Mode	SA
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

## Tracking Setup Details

When an external source is operating in Tracking Mode, operation can be greatly enhanced by using hardware triggers. Below is a typical connection diagram showing a hardware handshake using Trigger 1 inputs and outputs on the analyzer (trigger 2 in and out is also a valid connection).



Analyzer Trigger 1 Out: Triggers the external source to step to next point in the frequency step/list.

Analyzer Trigger 1 In: Triggers the analyzer to make a measurement on this point

Source Trigger In: Triggers the source to step to the next point.

## Swept SA Measurement Source

Source Trigger Out: Indicates that the source has settled.

IO interface Connection: analyzer can connect to sources with its GPIB, USB or LAN interface.

Notes:

- Trigger sync connections are optional – synchronization can be done via remote commands if Bus Trigger is enabled in the Source Setup menu.
- Connection from the SA external frequency reference output to the source frequency reference input (10 MHz Out to Ref In) is not required, but may improve the measurement accuracy.

### Use of the YTF (Microwave or mm Preselector) with External Source Control

In most stimulus/response measurements that utilize External Source Control, the source exactly tracks the tuned analyzer frequency. Consequently, preselection is not needed, and you can achieve greatly superior amplitude accuracy and repeatability by bypassing the YTF (Preselector) using the Microwave Preselector Bypass control in the Amplitude, uW Path Control menu (note: this control is only available if option MPB is installed) .

There are rare but important cases, however, where the source is tuned to a different frequency than the analyzer, using the Multiplier and Reverse controls in the Source, Frequency menu. For example, you might be tuning the source to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the analyzer frequency when looking at second harmonic distortion in a DUT. In these cases, it would be commonplace for there to be an undesired signal at the analyzer input that is at an image frequency that you will want to reject with the YTF.

Understanding these cases is important for proper operation of the Microwave Preselector with External Source Control, so that you only bypass it when it will improve accuracy but not hinder the measurement.

### Point Trigger

Shows point trigger type selected and navigates to the Point Trigger menu.

The Point Trigger menu lists all analyzer point trigger types. The analyzer and source point trigger synchronization can be done using SCPI bus commands or by using external trigger output and input lines.

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**NOTE** For X-Series software versions earlier than A.10.01, hardware triggering was unavailable in stepped tracking at frequencies above 3.6 GHz, so above 3.6 GHz, software triggering was always used. This is no longer the case.

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Key Path	<b>Source, Source Setup</b>
Mode	SA
Scope	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURCE:TRIGGER:TYPE BUS EXTERNAL[1] EXTERNAL2 :SOURCE:TRIGGER:TYPE?



Example	:SOUR:TRIG:TYPE EXT1 Selects analyzer external trigger 1 in and out for point trigger synchronization with selected source
Dependencies	If an internal Tracking Generator is selected, then this menu is unavailable, Additionally, the External 1 and External 2 Trigger keys on the Spectrum Analyzer are released from any grayout that may have been forced on them by the external source Point Trigger selection.  In some models, there is no second External input. In these models, the External 2 key is blanked and the EXternal2 parameter will generate a “Hardware missing; Not available for this model number” message.
Couplings	The source control point trigger selection can select external trigger 1 or 2 in for synchronized point triggering. This can conflict with the selection under the Trigger hardkey, if it has External 1 or 2 selected. If there is a conflict when the selection is made under the Point Trigger menu, the Trigger selection under the Trigger hardkey will be changed to Free Run.
Preset	This is unaffected by “Mode Preset” but is set to EXternal1 on a “Source Preset” or “Restore Input/Output Defaults”.
State Saved	Part of the Input/Output system, which means it is Loaded and Saved with state
Readback	1-of-N selection
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### SW Trigger

Analyzer and source point trigger synchronization is setup using the SCPI commands. Source is stepped via SCPI commands. Analyzer waits for source to settle by polling source.

Key Path	<b>Source, Source Setup, Point Trigger</b>
Mode	SA
Example	:SOUR:TRIG:TYPE BUS
Readback	SW Trigger
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Ext Trigger 1

Analyzer and source point trigger synchronization is setup using the analyzer Trigger 1 Output and Trigger 1 Input. The Source is stepped via Trigger 1 Output. The Analyzer waits for source to settle via Trigger 1 Input.

Key Path	<b>Source, Source Setup, Point Trigger</b>
Mode	SA
Example	:SOUR:TRIG:TYP EXT1

Swept SA Measurement  
Source

Couplings	<p>With an acquired source, selecting this point trigger mode overrides existing external trigger 1 output level, slope, and delay, and external trigger 1 type and polarity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External trigger 1 input level = 1.20 V</li> <li>• External trigger 1 input slope = Positive</li> <li>• External trigger 1 input delay = Off</li> <li>• External trigger 1 output type = Source Point Trigger</li> <li>• External trigger 1 output polarity = Positive</li> </ul> <p>When this selection is made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The External 1 key in the Trigger menu (under the Trigger hardkey) is grayed out and, if External 1 was previously selected, it will be changed to Free Run.</li> <li>• Trig 1 Out selected under Output Config in the Input/Output menu will be changed to Source Point Trigger</li> <li>• If the user subsequently goes into the Trig 1 Out menu and selects a different Trigger Output, the Point Trigger will revert to SW Trigger.</li> </ul>
Readback	Ext Trigger 1
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

**Ext Trigger 2**

Analyzer and source point trigger synchronization is setup using the analyzer Trigger 2 Output and Trigger 2 Input. The Source is stepped via Trigger 2 Output. The Analyzer waits for source to settle via Trigger 2 Input.

Key Path	<b>Source, Source Setup, Point Trigger</b>
Mode	SA
Example	:SOUR:TRIG:TYP EXT2
Dependencies	This key is blanked out on CXA as there is only one trigger input

Couplings	<p>With an acquired source, selecting this point trigger mode overrides existing external trigger 2 output level, slope, and delay, and external trigger 2 type and polarity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External trigger 2 input level = 1.20 V</li> <li>External trigger 2 input slope = Positive</li> <li>External trigger 2 input delay = Off</li> <li>External trigger 2 output type = Source Point Trigger</li> <li>External trigger 2 output polarity = Positive</li> </ul> <p>When this selection is made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The External 2 key in the Trigger menu (under the Trigger hardkey) is grayed out and, if External 2 was previously selected, it will be changed to Free Run.</li> <li>Trig 2 Out selected under Output Config in the Input/Output menu will be changed to Source Point Trigger</li> <li>If the user subsequently goes into the Trig 2 Out menu and selects a different Trigger Output, the Point Trigger will revert to SW Trigger.</li> </ul>
Readback	Ext Trigger 2
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Show Source Capabilities & Settings

Shows the capabilities of the currently selected Source. The menu is useful for displaying source capabilities such as frequency and amplitude ranges. In addition, the results of the source control sweep algorithms can be viewed. This gives information of the source range required for a given analyzer sweep range. This can be used dynamically as a way of configuring the sweep settings.

Key Path	<b>Source, Source Setup</b>
Mode	SA
Dependencies	If no source is selected this key is grayed out.
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Source Preset

The Source Preset key forces all the settings in the analyzer's Source State to their preset condition.

The Source State is the set of Source settings that is maintained and remembered by the analyzer for use in the Tracking Source Mode. The Source State variables are controlled and set in the menus under the Source front panel key. These settings include:

- RF Output Off
- Amplitude = - 10 dBm
- Amplitude Step = Auto
- Power Sweep = 0 dB

## Swept SA Measurement Source

- Amplitude Offset = 0 dB
- Source Sweep Reverse = Off
- Multiplier Numerator = 1
- Multiplier Denominator = 1
- Freq Offset = 0 Hz
- Point trigger is set to "Ext1"

The Source State is saved along with the state of the current Mode when you save a State, and is recalled when that Mode State is recalled.

When the analyzer first starts up, a Source Preset is performed. In the Input/Output menu, Restore Input/Output Defaults will also perform a Source Preset.

A Mode Preset, from modes that support the External Source, will turn the RF Off but will NOT perform a Source Preset. By the same token, Source Preset does NOT perform a Mode Preset.

Source Preset does NOT change the Source Mode nor the selection of which physical source is being used, nor does it release the current source (the source remains under the control of the analyzer) nor exit the Source menu.

[“Source Mode” on page 464](#)

Key Path	Source
Mode	SA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:PRESet
Example	:SOUR:PRES
Preset	Initiates a Source Preset
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Source Setting Query (Remote Command Only)

This query can be used to get certain settings from the Source when the Source Mode is set to Tracking. The returned values are all in ASCII.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:SOURce:SETtings?
Example	:SOUR:SET?
Notes	Returns a set of comma separated values as follows (no spaces): source max frequency,source min frequency,source frequency resolution,source max amplitude,source min amplitude,source amplitude resolution,source sweep max point,source start frequency,source stop frequency,source start amplitude,source stop amplitude
Initial SW Revision	A.10.01

## SPAN X Scale

Activates the Span function and displays a menu of span functions.

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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### Span

Changes the displayed frequency range symmetrically about the center frequency. While adjusting the Span the Center Frequency is held constant, which means that both Start Frequency and Stop Frequency will change.

Span also sets the frequency entry mode to Center/Span. In Center/Span mode, the center frequency and span values are displayed below the graticule, and the default active function in the Frequency menu is **Center Freq**.

While discussing the Span function we make the distinction between “swept spans” and “zero span”. We use the term “swept spans” to mean spans other than zero; recognizing that, because of this terminology, the user can be in what we call a “swept span” even while performing an FFT “sweep”.

While in swept spans, setting the span to 0 Hz through SCPI or the front panel numeric key pad puts the analyzer into zero span. However, using the Step keys and the RPG in swept spans, the Span can only go as far down as 10 Hz and cannot be set to zero.

While in zero span, setting the Span to a non-zero value through SCPI or Front Panel puts the analyzer in swept spans.

If the Span is set to a value greater than the maximum allowable span of the instrument, an error message is generated indicating the data is out of range and was clipped to upper limit.

See [“Span Presets” on page 487](#).

Key Path	SPAN X Scale
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:SPAN <freq> [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:SPAN?
Example	FREQ:SPAN 2GHz sets the span to 2GHz FREQ:SPAN 0 Hz sets the span to 0 Hz and puts the instrument in Zero Span

Swept SA Measurement  
SPAN X Scale

Dependencies	<p>If the electrical attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set Span such that the Stop Frequency would be &gt;3.6 GHz results in an error.</p> <p>If Source Mode is set to Tracking, and the Span is therefore limited by the limits of the source, a warning message is generated, “Data out of range;clipped to source max/min” if these limits are exceeded. Note that for an external source, these limits can be affected by the settings of Source Numerator, Source Denominator and Power Sweep.</p> <p>In analyzers with an RF Preselector, such as MXE, you cannot sweep across the band break at 3.6 GHz while the RF Preselector is on in Continuous sweep, as there is a mechanical switch which bypasses the RF Preselector above 3.6 GHz. See the Stop Frequency key description for details of this limitation.</p>
Couplings	<p>Span affects RBW, sweep time, FFT &amp; Sweep choice (including FFT Width, Phase Noise Optimization and ADC Dither auto couplings.)</p> <p>When operating in “swept span”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any value of the Center Frequency or Span that is within the frequency range of the analyzer is allowed when the value is being set through the front panel numeric key pad or the SCPI command. The other parameter is forced to a different value if needed, to keep the Start and the Stop Frequencies within the analyzer’s frequency range</li> <li>• When using the knob or the step up/down keys or the UP  DOWN keywords in SCPI, the value that is being changed i.e. the Center Frequency or Span, is limited so that the other parameter is not forced to a new value</li> <li>• The Span cannot be set to Zero by setting Start Frequency = Stop Frequency. The value of the last setting will be changed to maintain a minimum value of 10 Hz for the difference between start and stop frequencies.</li> </ul>
Preset	<p>Depends on instrument maximum frequency, mode, measurement, and selected input.</p> <p>See <a href="#">“Span Presets” on page 487</a>.</p>
State Saved	<p>Saved in instrument state</p>
Min	<p>10 Hz unless entered directly, then 0 Hz is allowed, but nothing between 0 and 10 is ever allowed.</p> <p>In the Swept SA measurement, in Trace Zoom, Zero Span is not allowed, so the Span may not go below 10 Hz.</p> <p>In the Swept SA measurement, in Zone Span, Zero Span is not allowed in the top window, so the Span may not go below 10 Hz in the top window.</p>

Max	<p>Depends on instrument maximum frequency, mode, measurement, and selected input. See <a href="#">“Span Presets” on page 487</a>.</p> <p>If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters Center Frequency, Start Frequency, Stop Frequency</p> <p>Note that, if the Source Mode is set to Tracking, the effective instrument maximum Span may be limited by the source maximum frequency.</p>
Default Unit	Hz
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Overlapped if Signal Track is on (OPC shouldn't return or clear until the zooming has completed for the new span)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Span Presets

The following table provides the Span Presets for the Spectrum Analyzer mode, and the Max Span, for the various frequency options:

Freq Option	Span after Mode Preset	Max Span (can't set higher than this)
503 (all but N9000A)	3.59 GHz	3.7 GHz
503 (N9000A)	2.99 GHz	3.08 GHz
507 (all but N9000A)	6.99 GHz	7.1 GHz
507 (N9000A)	7.49 GHz	7.58 GHz
508 (all but N9038A)	8.39 GHz	8.5 GHz
508 (N9038A)	3.59 GHz	8.5 GHz
513	13.59 GHz	13.8 GHz
526 (all but N9038A)	26.49 GHz	27.0 GHz
526 (N9038A)	3.59 GHz	27.0 GHz
543	42.99 GHz	TBD
544	43.99 GHz	44.5 GHz

Swept SA Measurement  
**SPAN X Scale**

Freq Option	Span after Mode Preset	Max Span (can't set higher than this)
550	49.99 GHz	51 GHz

For the N9038A, Input 2:

5xx	1 GHz	1.000025 GHz
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Note that if you are in External Mixing, the maximum Span will be equal to the Maximum Stop Frequency – Minimum Start Frequency for the currently selected mixer.

### Zoom Span

Allows the span of the zoom region to be changed without changing the zoom center.

The center frequency for the lower window is limited by the start and stop frequencies in the upper window. You cannot move the zoom region out of the upper window. Consequently, if the zoom region hits either the left or right edge of the upper window, the Zoom Span starts to shrink to keep the zoom region from going outside the upper window.

The **Zoom Span** value is displayed in the lower right corner of the zoom window (below the graticule) when the frequency entry mode is Center/Span (pressing Center Freq or Span sets the frequency entry mode to Center/Span). When the frequency entry mode is Start/Stop, **Zoom Stop** is displayed in this lower right annotation position (pressing Start Freq or Stop Freq sets the frequency entry mode to Start/Stop).

Key Path	SPAN X Scale, Zone
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :FREQUENCY:TZOom:SPAN <frequency> [ :SENSE ] :FREQUENCY:TZOom:SPAN?
Example	:FREQ:TZO:SPAN 20 MHz
Notes	As the Zoom Span increases, if the edge of the zoom region hits either edge of the graticule, then as the Zoom Span continues to increase, the Zoom Center will change to keep the zoom region from leaving the upper window.
Dependencies	Only appears in the <b>Trace Zoom</b> View of the Swept SA measurement. If the SCPI command is sent in other Views, gives an error.
Preset	On entry to Trace Zoom, Zoom Span is 10% of the span of the upper window. So if you do a Mode Preset and then immediately go into Trace Zoom, Zoom Span is 10% of the Span Preset value listed in the table under the Span key description.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	10 Hz



Max	The Zoom Span is constrained by the top window (analyzer) span. It cannot get so large that Zoom Start goes below the analyzer Start Freq, or so that Zoom Stop goes above the analyzer Stop Freq. Thus, the limit is $2 * (\text{Zoom Center} - \text{Start Freq})$ or $2 * (\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Zoom Center})$ , whichever is smaller.
Default Unit	Hz
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	non-overlapped
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

### Zone Span

Allows the span of the zone markers to be changed without changing the center frequency. The zone markers are vertical lines marking the zone in the upper window. They determine the frequency range displayed in the lower window. As the zone markers are moved, the span of the lower window is changed but the lower window will not be updated to reflect the change unless it is selected as the active window.

The span limit of the lower window is the same as the span limit of the analyzer. The span for the lower window is not limited to the selected span of the upper window. However, if the frequency span of the lower window is at all outside of the span for the upper window, an orange arrow pointing left or right will be displayed at the left or right edge of the top window.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale, Zone</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :ZSPan :SPAN <frequency> [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :ZSPan :SPAN?
Example	:FREQ:ZSP:SPAN 20 MHz
Notes	Min and Max values depend on the Hardware Options (5xx)
Dependencies	Only appears in the <b>Zone Span</b> View of the Swept SA measurement. If the SCPI command is sent in other Views, gives an error
Couplings	Span of lower window changes so that it is always the same as Zone Span, and vice-versa
Preset	On entry to the Zone Span View, the Zone Span is 10% of the span of the upper window. So if you do a Mode Preset and then immediately go into Zone Span, the Zone Span is 10% of the Span Preset value listed in the table under the Span key description.
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	0 Hz
Max	Zone Span cannot go so high as to force the zone region outside the top window.
Default Unit	Hz
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Non-overlapped

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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## Full Span

Changes the frequency span of the analyzer to the Preset frequency span of the analyzer and sets the Frequency entry mode to Center/Span.

The span is dependent on the currently selected Input (see the Section “Input/Output”). For example, when using external mixing, it changes the frequency to the Preset frequency range specified for the selected external mixing band.

Pressing this key while in zero span puts the analyzer back in swept span.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :FREQUENCY:SPAN:FULL
Example	FREQ:SPAN:FULL sets the span to full frequency range of the analyzer
Notes	n /a
Couplings	Turns off signal tracking (span zoom). It does NOT turn off the markers, nor the current active function.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the past, the <b>Full Span</b> function turned off all markers. In the X-Series this is not the case.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Zero Span

Changes the displayed frequency span to 0 Hz. The horizontal axis changes to time rather than frequency. The amplitude displayed is the input signal level at the current center frequency. This is a time-domain mode that changes several measurement functions and couplings. The instrument behavior is similar to an oscilloscope with a frequency selective detector installed in front of the oscilloscope. See Application Note 150 for more information on how to use zero span.

You can enter Zero Span in several ways:

- Press the Zero Span key in Span
- Set Span=0 Hz
- Press last Span if the last span was 0

You cannot go to Zero Span by setting start freq = stop freq, or rolling span down with the RPG, that will limit you to 10 Hz

You can go back to Swept Span by setting Span to a nonzero value or pressing Last Span, assuming the last span was not also zero span.

Pressing Zero Span places the analyzer in Center/Span frequency entry mode.

The following table summarizes the differences between Zero Span and Swept Spans:

Zero Span	Swept Spans
X axis is time	X axis is frequency
There is no auto-RBW selection unless the EMC Standard is CISPR or MIL	RBW coupled to Span when RBW in auto
There is no auto sweep time	Sweep time coupled to RBW when sweep time in auto
Interval Power calculated in Mkr Function	Band Power calculated in Mkr Function
Can only define time limits when in zero span	Can only define frequency limits when in swept SA
Marker Count counts at the center frequency	Marker Count counts at the marker frequency
CF Step Size set to RBW value	CF Step autocouples to 10% of Span
Some “Marker ->” commands not available.	Other “Marker ->” commands not available
Freq entry mode always Center/Span	Freq entry mode can be Center/Span or Start/Stop
N dB points reports a time difference.	N dB points reports a frequency difference.

Key Path	SPAN X Scale
Example	FREQ:SPAN 0 Hz sets the span to zero, switches to Zero Span Sending FREQ:SPAN 1 MHz while in Zero Span, switches to Swept span
Notes	Setting the Span to 0 Hz will change to Zero Span and setting the span to a non-zero value will select a swept span
Notes	n / a
Dependencies	Zero Span key is unavailable (grayed out) if any of the following is true: In the Swept SA measurement, in Trace Zoom  In the Swept SA measurement, in Zone Span, in the top window
Couplings	Pressing Zero Span key (switching to Zero Span): Turns off signal track function (span zoom). Turns off the auto-coupling of RBW and sweep time.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Last Span

Changes the displayed frequency span to the previous span setting. If it is pressed immediately after Signal Track is turned off, then the span setting returns to the span that was in effect before Signal Track was turned on.

Swept SA Measurement  
**SPAN X Scale**

If this key is pressed while in a nonzero span, and the previous value of span was 0, it will put the analyzer back in Zero Span. And if it is pressed while in zero span, it will set the analyzer back to its last nonzero span.

Pressing Last Span places the analyzer in Center/Span frequency entry mode.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:SPAN:PREVious
Example	FREQ:SPAN:PREV sets the span to the previous value
Notes	n/a
Dependencies	If the electrical attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set Span such that the Stop Frequency would be >3.6 GHz results in an error.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Signal Track (Span Zoom)**

When Marker 1 is placed on a signal and Signal Track is pressed, the marker remains on the signal while the analyzer retunes the center frequency to the marker frequency. The analyzer keeps the signal at the center of the display, as long as the amplitude of the signal does not change by more than +/-3 dB from one sweep to another. If Marker 1 is not in Normal or Delta, turning on Signal Track sets it to Normal, perform a peak search, and center the marker on the display.

See [“More Information” on page 494](#).

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MARKer:TRCKing[ :STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:MARKer:TRCKing[ :STATe]?
Example	CALC:MARK:TRCK ON turns on Signal Track using Marker 1. CALC:MARK:TRCK?

Dependencies	<p>Signal Track is associated with Marker 1. When marker 1 is turned off or set to Fixed, signal track is turned off as well.</p> <p>Signal Track is not available (grayed out) when Source Mode=Tracking.</p> <p>Signal Track is not available (grayed out) when Signal ID = on.</p> <p>Signal Track and Continuous Pk cannot be used with each other. If one is on, the other is grayed out. .</p> <p>Signal Track is grayed out if in Zero Span.</p> <p>But if Zero Span is entered while in Signal Track, Signal Track is turned off.</p> <p>Signal Track can only function properly if the trace Marker 1 is on is updating. Therefore if Signal Track is on and the trace Marker 1 is on is put into View, Signal Track is turned off and the Signal Track key grayed out. Whenever the trace Marker 1 is on is not updating, the Signal Track key is grayed out.</p> <p>Signal Track is only available in SA measurement . It should be grayed out in other Measurements in the Spectrum Analyzer mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>Signal Track can only function properly if the trace Marker 1 is on, is in Trace Update = Active. Therefore if the trace Marker 1 is on is in Update Off when Signal Track is turned on, it is changed to Update On. If the trace Marker 1 is on is set to Update Off while Signal Track is on, it turns off Signal Track.</p>
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>Signal Track is now in the Span menu. It was located in the Frequency menu in ESA and PSA, under its own hardkey in 859xA, under Marker Function (and called Marker Track) in 859xB/C/D/E. It was placed in Span in the X-Series because of the value that one of Signal Track's features, Auto Zoom, provides when changing span (see below).</p> <p>In ESA and PSA the Span Zoom key (in the Span menu) turned on Signal Track in order to let the user enter a new span with Auto Zoom on; by putting Signal Track into the Span menu we achieve the same functionality more clearly. Hence Span Zoom is eliminated as a separate function. There never was a remote command for Span Zoom so there are no SCPI issues with this.</p> <p>Signal Track now obeys the Excursion and Threshold criteria, allowing the user to control the search better; but this may cause low level signals that could previously be tracked to need the Excursion and Threshold adjusted.</p> <p>Signal Track is now bound to only Marker 1, and cannot be enabled for any other marker. ESA/PSA allowed a subopcode to specify the marker to use. In X-Series, no subopcode is allowed and the marker is always assumed to be marker 1.</p> <p>Signal Track now turns off when it finds an unstable signal. In the past it kept searching which caused unpredictable results.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## More Information

If marker 1 is off when Signal Track is turned on, marker 1 is turned on in the center of the screen and a peak search is performed. If marker 1 is already on, it stays on and is used where it is. If it is Fixed, it is set to Normal.

If you move the marker during Signal Track, a Mkr-> CF is performed and the signal track function starts over.

If the signal is lost, an attempt will be made to find it again and continue tracking. If there are other signals on screen that are near the same amplitude, one of them may be found instead since the algorithm is seeking a signal with amplitude similar to the amplitude of the original signal.

Signals near 0 Hz cannot be tracked effectively as they cannot be distinguished from the LO feed-through, which is excluded by intent from the search algorithm.

As a speed optimization, the center frequency is only changed if it differs from the marker position by 1% or more of the span.

If the analyzer is in Single Sweep and Signal Track is turned on, then nothing happens until a sweep is actually initiated (i.e. by an INIT:IMM or Single key press, and a trigger). Once the sweep is initiated, the entire set of sweeps necessary to complete a pass through the signal track algorithm ensues before the analyzer returns \*OPC true, returns results to a READ or MEASure, or returns to the idle state.

If the span is changed while in Signal Track, either by you or because moving the instrument to the signal's frequency results in Span Limiting (as described under the Frequency key), an "auto-zoom" algorithm is executed to get to the new span without losing the signal. In "auto zoom", the span is reduced in stages, with a sweep between each stage. You will see this zooming occur as each sweep is performed, and the new span is set.

When auto-zooming, the set of steps necessary to achieve the target span is to be considered a "measurement," thus the entire process executes even if the analyzer is in single sweep. \*OPC will not return true until the process is complete nor will results be returned to a READ or MEASure command. Note further that if the analyzer is in a measurement such as averaging when this happens, the act of changing the span restarts averaging but the first average trace is the last trace of the auto zoom.

When you increase the span, we go directly to the new span. No zooming is required.

This function is intended to track signals with a frequency that is changing (drifting), and an amplitude that is not changing. It keeps tracking if you are in continuous-sweep mode. If in single-sweep mode, as described above, the analyzer only does one center frequency adjustment as necessary.

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## Sweep / Control

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Sweep/Control” on page 1441](#).

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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## Trace/Detector

The **Trace/Detector** menu lets you control the acquisition, display, storage, detection and manipulation of trace data for the six available traces. The first page of this menu contains a selection of the trace type (**Clear Write, Trace Average, Max Hold, Min Hold**) for the selected trace. Those choices are described here.

A trace is a series of data points, each having an x and a y value. The x value is frequency (or time, in zero span) and the y value is amplitude. Each data point is referred to as a trace point. In any given trace, trace point 0 is the first point, and trace point (sweep\_points – 1) is the last. For example, in a 1001 point trace, the first point is 0 and the last is 1000. Another term sometimes used to describe traces is bucket. A bucket is the frequency span of a trace point, equal to the point spacing. For swept analysis, the y value in each bucket is measured while the analyzer is sweeping across the bucket. How it is measured depends on which detector is selected.

For more information see:

[“Trace Update Indicator” on page 498](#)

[“Trace Annotation” on page 500](#)

[“Trace Mode Backwards Compatibility” on page 498](#)

Key Path	Front-panel key
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe[ 1 ]   2   . . . 6 :TYPE WRITe   AVERAge   MAXHold   MINHold :TRACe[ 1 ]   2   . . . 6 :TYPE?
Notes	WRITe = Clear Write AVERAge = Trace Average MAXHold = Maximum Hold MINHold = Minimum Hold
Couplings	,Sending a trace command does not cause the specified trace to become selected.  Selecting a trace type (pressing any of the four keys or sending a TRAC:TYPE command) puts <b>Update in On</b> and <b>Display in On</b> , even if that trace type was already selected.
Preset	Write.  During normal operation of the instrument (that is, other than at powerup), after a mode preset is performed, all active traces are cleared. This is so their domains and initial x values will match the current X Axis of the analyzer. Inactive traces are not cleared after a preset, so a trace which is in <b>Update=On</b> before a preset, and in <b>Update=Off</b> after the preset, will still have the data that it had before the preset.
State Saved	The type of each trace is saved in Instrument State
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe[1] 2 ...6:MODE WRITe MAXHold MINHold VIEW BLANK :TRACe[1] 2 ...6:MODE?
Notes	<p>The legacy TRACe:MODE command is retained for backwards compatibility. In conjunction with the legacy :AVERage command, it works as follows:</p> <p>:AVERage ON OFF sets/clears a variable which we will call average for the sake of this discussion. This variable is maintained by the analyzer solely for backwards compatibility. See the [:SENSe]:AVERage[:STATe] command description below.</p> <p>:TRACe:MODE WRITe sets :TRACe:TYPE WRITe (Clear Write) unless average is true, in which case it sets it to :TRACe:TYPE AVERage. It also sets :TRACe:UPDate ON, :TRACe:DISPlay ON, for the selected trace.</p> <p>:TRACe:MODE MAXHold sets:TRACe:TYPE MAXHold (Max Hold). It also sets:TRACe:UPDate ON, :TRACe:DISPlay ON, for the selected trace.</p> <p>:TRACe:MODE MINHold sets :TRACe:TYPE MINHold (Min Hold). It also sets:TRACe:UPDate ON, :TRACe:DISPlay ON, for the selected trace.</p> <p>:TRACe:MODE VIEW sets :TRACe:UPDate OFF, :TRACe:DISPlay ON, for the selected trace</p> <p>:TRACe:MODE BLANK sets</p> <p>:TRACe:UPDate OFF, :TRACe:DISPlay OFF, for the selected trace</p> <p>The query will return the same value as a :TRACe:TYPE? Query, meaning that if you set :TRACe:MODE:VIEW or :TRACe:MODE:BLANK, the query response will not be what you sent.</p>
Preset	WRITe
State Saved	The trace mode is an alias only
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy command :TRACe[n]:MODE was formerly used to set the type or “writing mode” of the trace. At that time, View and Blank were writing modes. The new TRACe:TYPE command should be used in the future, but TRACe:MODE is retained to afford backwards compatibility.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	[:SENSe]:AVERage[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe]:AVERage[:STATe]?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	The state of Average is saved in Instrument State for ghosting purposes

Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>Previous to the X-Series, Averaging (also sometimes known as trace averaging) was global to all traces, that is, it was either on or off for all active traces. The legacy command [:SENSe]:AVERage[:STATe] ON   OFF   1   0 was used to turn averaging on and off.</p> <p>In the X-Series, Averaging is turned on and off on a per-trace basis, so it can be on for one trace and off for another.</p> <p>For backwards compatibility, the old global Average State variable is retained solely as a legacy variable, turned on and off and queried by the legacy command [:SENSe]:AVERage[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1. When Average is turned on, any trace in Clear Write will get put into Average. While Average is on, any trace put into Clear Write by the old TRAC:MODE command will instead get put into Average. When Average is turned off, any trace in Average will get put into Clear Write.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trace Mode Backwards Compatibility

In earlier analyzers, the Trace Modes were **Clear/Write, Max Hold, Min Hold, View** and **Blank**. Averaging was global to all traces and was controlled under the **BW/Avg** menu.

In the X-Series, trace averaging can be done on a per-trace basis. The Trace Modes (now called Types) are **Clear/Write, Trace Average, Max Hold** and **Min Hold**. **View** and **Blank** are set separately under the **View/Blank** key.

While this gives the user more flexibility it also gives rise to potential backwards compatibility problems. To mitigate these, the old Trace Mode command has been retained and a new command, Trace Type, has been added. What were formerly called trace modes are now called trace types. The :TRACe:MODE command is retained for backwards compatibility and the :TRACe:TYPE, :TRACe:UPDate and :TRACe:DISPlay commands introduced for ongoing use. The old Trace Modes are selected using TRAC:MODE, whose parameters are mapped into calls to TRACe:TYPE, TRACe:UPDate and TRACe:DISPlay, and the old global Averaging command [:SENSe]:AVERage[:STATe] is provided for backwards compatibility. See these individual command descriptions for details.

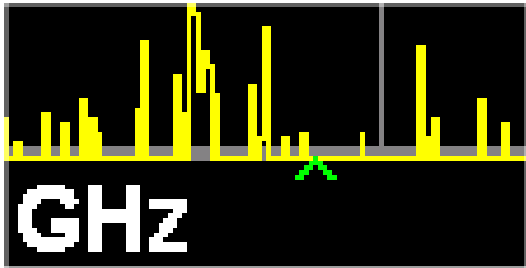
### Trace Update Indicator

Trace updates can take one of two forms:

The trace is updated in a single operation that affects all of the points in the trace at once. This happens, for example, in the case of very fast (< 200 ms) sweeps, single-chunk FFT's, and the initial math operation after a math function is set for a trace.

The trace is updated in a series of discrete steps, with measurement data being gathered between each step. This will be the case for slow sweeps, multi-chunk FFT's, etc.

In the first case, no update indicator is required. In the second case, however, a visual indicator exists on the trace where the new data is being written, a green "caret" or ^ symbol, which moves across the bottom of the graticule showing the current trace point.



### Trace Annunciator Panel

The trace annunciator panel appears on the right hand side of the Meas Bar. Here is an explanation of the fields in this panel:



On the line labeled “TRACE”, each trace number is shown, in the trace color. A green box is drawn around the currently selected trace

Below each trace number, on the line labeled “TYPE”, is a letter signifying the trace type for that trace number, where

W=Clear Write  
A=Trace Average  
M=Max Hold  
m=Min Hold

If the letter is white it means the trace is being updated (**Update = On**); if the letter is dimmed , it means the trace is not being updated (**Update = Off**). A strikethrough (e.g., ~~W~~) indicates that the trace is blanked (**Display = Off**). Note that it is possible for a trace to be updating and blanked, which is useful if the trace is a trace math component.

The third line, labeled “DET”, shows the detector type for each trace, or, if trace math is on for that trace, it shows an “f” (for “math function”). It is not always possible to have a unique detector for each trace, but the analyzer hardware provides the maximum flexibility of detector selection in order to maintain the highest accuracy. .The letters used for this readout are:

N=Normal  
A=Average  
P=peak  
p=negative peak  
S=Sample  
Q=Quasi Peak  
E=EMI Average  
R=RMS Average  
f=math function

## Swept SA Measurement Trace/Detector

If the DET letter is green it means the detector is in Auto; if it is white it means the detector has been manually selected.

### Trace Annotation

When Trace Annotation (see View/Display menu) is On, each non-blanked trace is labeled on the trace with the detector used to take it, unless a trace math function is on for that trace, in which case it is labeled with the math function.

The detector labels are:

- NORM =Normal
- PEAK =Peak
- SAMP =Sample
- NPEAK =Negative Peak
- RMS =Average detector with Power Average (RMS)
- LG AVG =Average detector with Log-Pwr Average
- VAVG =Average detector with Voltage Average
- QPEAK =Quasi Peak
- EMI AVG =EMI Average
- RMS AVG =RMS Average

The trace math labels are:

- PDIF =Power Difference
- PSUM =Power Sum
- LOFF =Log Offset
- LDIF =Log Difference

### Select Trace

Determines which trace the type control keys will affect. Press **Trace** until the number of the desired trace is underlined.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Dependencies	Traces 1 and 2 cannot be selected (grayed out) when Image Shift is On.
Preset	Trace 1
State Saved	The number of the selected trace is saved in Instrument State
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Clear Write

In **Clear Write** type each trace update replaces the old data in the trace with new data. Pressing the **Clear Write** key for the selected trace, or sending the TRAC:TYPE WRIT command for the specified trace, sets the trace type to **Clear Write** and causes the trace to be cleared, even if you are already in Clear Write. Then a new sweep is initiated.

Because pressing **Clear Write** stops the current sweep and initiates a new one, **Trace Average**, **Max Hold** and **Min Hold** data may be interrupted in mid-sweep, and may not accurately reflect the displayed count. Therefore, when **Clear Write** is pressed for one trace, **Trace Average**, **Max Hold** and **Min Hold** must restart for all traces.

When in **Clear Write**, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Example	TRAC:TYPE WRIT
Notes	See <a href="#">“Trace/Detector” on page 496</a> .
Dependencies	When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out for Traces 2–6 in Image Suppress mode and for Traces 3–6 in Image Shift Mode.
Couplings	Whenever you press <b>Clear Write</b> or send the equivalent SCPI command, <b>Update</b> is set to <b>On</b> and <b>Display</b> is set to <b>On</b> .  Automatic detector selection and the VBW:RBW ratio auto rules both depend on the trace type selections
Preset	After a Preset, any trace that is in <b>Clear Write</b> is cleared (all trace points set to mintracevalue).
State Saved	The type for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Backwards Compatibility Notes	Previous to the X-Series, pressing <b>Clear Write</b> while already in <b>Clear Write</b> (or doing so remotely) had no effect. Now it will clear the trace and restart the sweep
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trace Average

In **Trace Average** type the analyzer maintains and displays an average trace, which represents the cumulative average on a point-by-point basis of the new trace data and previous averaged trace data. Details of the averaging calculations may be found under [“Average/Hold Number” on page 361](#) and [“Average Type” on page 362](#) in the Meas Setup Section.

See [“Trace Averaging: More Information” on page 502](#).

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Example	TRAC2:TYPE AVER
Notes	See <a href="#">“Trace/Detector” on page 496</a> .

Dependencies	When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out for Traces 2–6 in Image Suppress mode and for Traces 3–6 in Image Shift Mode.
Couplings	Affected by <b>Average Type</b> and <b>Average/Hold Number</b> Whenever you press <b>Trace Average</b> or send the equivalent SCPI command, <b>Update</b> is set to <b>On</b> and <b>Display</b> is set to <b>On</b> . Automatic detector selection and the VBW:RBW ratio auto rules both depend on the trace type selections.
Preset	After a Preset, any trace that is in Trace Average is cleared (all trace points set to mintracevalue).
State Saved	The type for each trace is saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trace Averaging: More Information

Pressing the **Trace Average** key (for the selected trace), or sending the TRAC:TYPE AVER command (for the specified trace), sets the trace type to **Trace Average** and causes the average to be restarted.

When in **Trace Average**, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, the average restarts and a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

Restarting the average means:

- The average/hold count k is set to 1, so that the next time the average trace is displayed it simply represents one trace of new data
- A new sweep is initiated.
- Once the new sweep starts, the trace is overwritten with current trace data as the first trace of the new average

Remember that restarting averaging also restarts **Max Hold** and **Min Hold**, as there is only one count for Trace Average and Hold.

### Max Hold

In **Max Hold** type the analyzer maintains and displays a max hold trace, which represents the maximum data value on a point-by-point basis of the new trace data and previous trace data.

Pressing the **Max Hold** key for the selected trace, or sending the :TRAC:TYPE MAXH command for the specified trace, sets the trace type to **Max Hold**, causes the trace to be cleared, and causes the **Max Hold** sequence to be (re)started, even if you are already in Max Hold.

When in **Max Hold**, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, the **Max Hold** sequence restarts and a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

Restarting the **Max Hold** sequence means:

- The average/hold count k is set to 1, so that the next time the max hold trace is displayed it simply represents one trace of new data
- A new sweep is initiated.

Remember that restarting **Max Hold** also restarts averaging and **Min Hold**, as there is only one count for Trace Average and Hold.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Example	TRAC4:TYPE MAXH
Notes	See <a href="#">“Trace/Detector” on page 496</a> ”.
Dependencies	When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out for Traces 2–6 in Image Suppress mode and for Traces 3–6 in Image Shift Mode.
Couplings	Affected by <b>Average Type</b> and <b>Average/Hold Number</b> Whenever you press <b>Max Hold</b> or send the equivalent SCPI command, <b>Update</b> is set to <b>On</b> and <b>Display</b> is set to <b>On</b> . Automatic detector selection and the VBW:RBW ratio auto rules both depend on the trace type selections.
Preset	After a Preset, any trace that is in <b>Max Hold</b> is cleared (all trace points set to mintracevalue).
State Saved	The type for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the X-Series, unlike earlier analyzers, Max Hold and Min Hold now obey the Average Number and counts up to a terminal value as Average always has. As the <b>Average/Hold Number</b> now affects <b>Min Hold</b> and <b>Max Hold</b> , the things that restart Averaging (eg, the <b>Restart</b> key) now also restart <b>Min Hold</b> and <b>Max Hold</b> . As a result of these changes, users who used to restart averaging while retaining a running Max Hold will find that they need to rewrite their code, because the Max Hold will restart when the Average does. Also, previous to the X-Series, pressing <b>Max Hold</b> while already in <b>Max Hold</b> (or doing so remotely) had no effect. Now it will clear the trace and restart the sweep and the Max Hold sequence.. Also, previous to the X-Series, changing the vertical scale (Log/Lin or dB/div) of the display restarted <b>Max Hold</b> and <b>Min Hold</b> . This is no longer the case in the X-Series.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Min Hold

In **Min Hold** type the analyzer maintains and displays a min hold trace, which represents the minimum data value on a point-point basis of the new trace data and previous trace data. Details of the count limiting behavior may be found under [“Average/Hold Number” on page 361](#) in the Meas Setup Section.

Pressing the **Min Hold** key for the selected trace, or sending the TRAC:TYPE MINH command for the specified trace, sets the trace type to **Min Hold**, causes the trace to be cleared, and causes the **Min Hold** sequence to be (re)started, even if you are already in Min Hold.

When in **Min Hold**, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, the **Min Hold** sequence restarts and a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

## Swept SA Measurement Trace/Detector

Restarting the **Min Hold** sequence means:

- The average/hold count  $k$  is set to 1, so that the next time the min hold trace is displayed it simply represents one trace of new data
- A new sweep is initiated.

Remember that restarting **Min Hold** also restarts **Max Hold** and averaging, as there is only one count for Trace Average and Hold.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Example	TRAC3:TYPE MINH
Notes	See ““Trace/Detector” on page 496 ”.
Dependencies	When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out for Traces 2–6 in Image Suppress mode and for Traces 3–6 in Image Shift Mode.
Couplings	Affected by <b>Average Type</b> and <b>Average/Hold Number</b> . Whenever you press <b>Min Hold</b> or send the equivalent SCPI command, <b>Update</b> is set to <b>On</b> and <b>Display</b> is set to <b>On</b> . Automatic detector selection and the VBW:RBW ratio auto rules both depend on the trace type selections.
Preset	After a Preset, any trace that is in <b>Min Hold</b> is cleared (all trace points set to maxtracevalue).
State Saved	The type for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the X-Series, unlike earlier analyzers, Max Hold and Min Hold now obey the Average Number and counts up to a terminal value as Average always has. As the <b>Average/Hold Number</b> now affects <b>Min Hold</b> and <b>Max Hold</b> , the things that restart Averaging (eg, the <b>Restart</b> key) now also restart <b>Min Hold</b> and <b>Max Hold</b> . As a result of these changes, users who used to restart averaging while retaining a running Min Hold will find that they need to rewrite their code, because the Min Hold will restart when the Average does. Also, previous to the X-Series, pressing <b>Min Hold</b> while already in <b>Min Hold</b> (or doing so remotely) had no effect. Now it will clear the trace and restart the sweep and the Min Hold sequence. Also, previous to the X-Series, changing the vertical scale (Log/Lin or dB/div) of the display restarted <b>Max Hold</b> and <b>Min Hold</b> . This is no longer the case in the X-Series.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## View/Blank

This key lets you set the state of the two trace variables, Update and Display. The four choices available in this 1-of-N menu are:

- Trace On: Update and Display both On



- View: Update Off and Display On
- Blank: Update Off and Display Off
- Background: Update On, Display Off (this allows a trace to be blanked and continue to update “in the background”, which was not possible in the past)

A trace with Display Off is indicated by a strikethrough thru the type letter in the trace annotation panel in the Measurement bar. A trace with Update Off is indicated by dimming the type letter in the trace annotation panel in the Measurement bar. So in the example below, Traces 3, 4, 5 and 6 have Update Off and Traces 4 and 6 have Display Off.



See “Trace Update State On/Off” on page 506.

See “Trace Display State On/Off” on page 506.

See “More Information” on page 507.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Notes	<p>The four states of this 1-of-N actually set two variables, Update and Display, to their four possible combinations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trace On: Update and Display both On</li> <li>• View: Update Off and Display On</li> <li>• Blank: Update Off and Display Off</li> <li>• Background: Update On, Display Off</li> </ul> <p>See tables below for detail on the SCPI to control these two variables.</p>
Dependencies	When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out.
Couplings	<p>Selecting a trace type (Clear Write, Trace Average, Max Hold, Min Hold) for a trace (pressing the key or sending the equivalent SCPI command) puts the trace in Trace On (<b>Update On and Display On</b>), even if that trace type was already selected.</p> <p>Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts the trace in Trace On (<b>Update On and Display On</b>), even if that detector was already selected.</p> <p>Selecting a math mode other than Off for a trace (pressing the key or sending the equivalent SCPI command) puts the trace in Trace On (<b>Update On and Display On</b>), even if that math mode was already selected.</p> <p>Loading a trace from a file puts that trace in View regardless of the state it was in when it was saved; as does being the target of a <b>Copy</b> or a participant in an <b>Exchange</b>.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trace Update State On/Off

Key Path	Trace/Detector
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe[1] 2 ...6:UPDate[:STATe] ON OFF 0 1 :TRACe[1] 2 ...6:UPDate[:STATe]?
Example	TRAC2:UPD 0 Makes trace 2 inactive (stops updating)
Couplings	Whenever you set <b>Update</b> to <b>On</b> for any trace, the <b>Display</b> is set to <b>On</b> for that trace.
Preset	1 0 0 0 0 0 ( <b>On</b> for Trace 1; <b>Off</b> for 2–6)
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:TRACe:MODE VIEW  sets :TRACe:UPDate OFF, :TRACe:DISPlay ON, for the selected trace. In earlier analyzers, View and Blank were trace modes, set by TRACe:MODE command. In the X-Series, View and Blank are two of the states set by the :TRACe:UPDate and :TRACe:DISPlay commands. The TRACe:MODE VIEW command will yield its new equivalent, which is Update=Off, Display=On
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trace Display State On/Off

Key Path	Trace/Detector
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe[1] 2 ...6:DISPlay[:STATe] ON OFF 0 1 :TRACe[1] 2 ...6:DISPlay[:STATe]?
Example	TRAC2:DISP,1 Makes trace 2 visible TRAC3:DISP,0 Blanks trace 3
Couplings	Whenever you set <b>Update</b> to <b>On</b> for any trace, the <b>Display</b> is set to <b>On</b> for that trace.
Preset	1 0 0 0 0 0 ( <b>On</b> for Trace 1; <b>Off</b> for 2–6)
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	:TRACe:MODE BLANK  sets :TRACe:UPDate OFF, :TRACe:DISPlay OFF, for the selected trace. In earlier analyzers, View and Blank were trace modes, set by TRACe:MODE command. In the X-Series, View and Blank are two of the states set by the :TRACe:UPDate and :TRACe:DISPlay commands. The TRACe:MODE BLANK command will yield its new equivalent, which is Update=Off, Display=Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## More Information

When a trace becomes inactive, the following things happen:

- Any update from the SENSE system (detectors) immediately stops (does not wait for end of sweep)
- the trace is displayed at half intensity (as long as it stays inactive)

Inactive traces display across the entire X Axis of the instrument. Their horizontal placement does not change even if X Axis settings subsequently are changed, although Y-axis settings will affect the vertical placement of data.

In most cases, inactive traces are static and unchanging; however, there are cases when an inactive trace will update, specifically:

- if data is written to that trace from remote
- if trace data is loaded from mass storage
- if the trace is the target of a Copy or participant in an Exchange
- if the trace is cleared using the Clear Trace function (below)

When a trace becomes active (Update=On), the trace is cleared, the average count is reset, and a new sweep is initiated.

Traces which are blanked (Display=off) do not display nor appear on printouts but are otherwise unaffected. They may be queried and markers may be placed on them.

Note that the action of putting a trace in Display=Off and/or Update=Off does not restart the sweep and does not restart Averaging or Hold functions for any traces.

Note also that whenever you set **Update** to **On** for any trace, **Display** is set to **On** for that trace.

## Detector

Selects a detector. The detector selected is then applied to the selected trace.

For the SCPI UI, two commands are provided. One is a legacy command, which affects all traces. There is also a command which is new for the X-Series, which uses a subopcode to specify to which trace the specified detector is to be applied.

The three detectors on the second page of the Detector menu, Quasi Peak, EMI Average, and RMS Average, are referred to collectively as the “CISPR detectors” because their behaviors are specified by the CISPR 16–1–1 specification.

See “[More Information](#)” on page 510

Key Path	Trace/Detector
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:DETECTOR:TRACE[1] 2 ...6 AVERAGE NEGATIVE NORMAL POSITIVE SAMPLE QPEAK EAVVERAGE RAVERAGE [ :SENSE]:DETECTOR:TRACE[1] 2 ...6?

Example	<p>DET:TRAC AVER -- Sets trace 1's detector to average</p> <p>DET:TRAC1 AVER -- Sets trace 1's detector to average</p> <p>DET:TRAC2 SAMP -- Sets trace 2's detector to sample</p>
Notes	<p>When a detector selection is made, the menu returns to the previous menu.</p> <p>Selecting any CISPR detector on any active trace sets the EMI Standard to CISPR.</p>
Notes	<p>The query returns a name that corresponds to the detector type as shown below, and indicates the setting for Trace 1.</p> <p>String ReturnedDefinition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NORM =Normal</li> <li>• AVER =Average / RMS</li> <li>• POS =Positive peak</li> <li>• SAMP =Sample</li> <li>• NEG =Negative peak</li> <li>• QPE =Quasi Peak</li> <li>• EAV =EMI Average</li> <li>• RAV =RMS Average</li> </ul>
Dependencies	<p>When Tune &amp; Listen is turned on, or Demod Audio is the selected Analog Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all active traces are forced to use the same detector.</li> <li>• CISPR detectors (QPD, EMI Avg, RMS Avg) are unavailable</li> </ul> <p>CISPR detectors are grayed out when you have manually selected FFT sweep. Conversely, if any CISPR detector is selected on an active trace, the auto rules for sweep type will never select FFT, and manual FFT selection will be grayed out.</p> <p>When Signal ID is on, the Detector key is grayed out for Traces 2–6 in Image Suppress mode and for Traces 3–6 in Image Shift Mode.</p> <p>If the grayed out key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning.</p>
Couplings	<p>The auto detector rules depend upon marker type, averaging state and type, trace state writing mode, and trace active state.</p> <p>If the Avg Type is in Auto, and any of the CISPR detectors is selected on any active trace, the Voltage Averaging type is auto-selected.</p> <p>In Tracking Source mode, if a stepped source is used (for example, an external source using option ESC), the best detector is Average, as this gives optimal sensitivity. Therefore, when operating a source in Tracking Source mode, Auto selection is Average. All other detector selections are allowed, but in most cases the user will want to stick with the Auto selection, which gives optimal sensitivity.</p>

Preset	Preset returns all traces to “auto”, which will result in Normal (Rosenfell) detection for all traces.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSE]:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION] NORMal AVERage POSitive SAMPle NEGative QPEak EAVerage  EPOSitive MPOSitive RMS [:SENSE]:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION]?</pre>
Example	<p>DET AVER Sets detector to average for all traces</p> <p>DET:FUNC? Returns trace 1’s detector setting</p>
Notes	<p>This is a SCPI only legacy command to preserve the classic functionality wherein all traces are affected when a detector is selected (in the X-Series, the detector is set on a per-trace basis).</p> <p>The query returns a name that corresponds to the detector type as shown below, and indicates the setting for Trace 1.</p> <p>The RMS selection sets the detector type to AVERage and the Average Type to RMS. Therefore if RMS has been selected, the query will return the “AVER” string.</p> <p>The EPOS selection sets the detector type to Peak and the EMI Standard to CISPR. A query will then return POS</p> <p>The MPOS selection sets the detector type to Peak and the EMI Standard to MIL Impulse. A query will then return POS</p> <p>The RAV parameter is not included in the command because this is not a legacy detector; nonetheless, if it happens to be the detector on Trace 1 then RAV will be returned.</p> <p>String Returned Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NORM =Normal</li> <li>• AVER =Average / RMS</li> <li>• POS =Positive peak</li> <li>• SAMP =Sample</li> <li>• NEG =Negative peak</li> <li>• QPE =Quasi Peak</li> <li>• EAV =EMI Average</li> <li>• RA =RMS Average</li> </ul>
Preset	NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state

Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>In ESA and E7400, selecting QPD or EMI Average sets the Amplitude Scale Type to Linear and performs an auto-ranging function resulting in the Reference Level being adjusted such that the highest level of the trace is near (but below) the Reference Level. Subsequent selection of Peak, Negative Peak, Sample, or Average (the 'non-EMI Detectors') will return the Reference Level and Amplitude Scale Type to their pre-EMI Detector values. The X-Series does not perform this scale and reference level change because the digital IF makes it unnecessary..</p> <p>The commands which select the CISPR detectors are not generally compatible with pre-PSA instruments, because the CISPR detectors are now part of the overall detector set, rather than a separate set. However, the basic behavior of coupling the resolution bandwidth to the selected detector is similar to the behavior of previous EMI analyzers, like the E4400B series.</p> <p>In the past, selecting Auto Couple All did not change the selected CISPR detector. Now, since the CISPR detectors are part of the full set of detectors, pressing Auto Couple All will switch from the selected CISPR detector to an auto coupled detector according to the Auto Detector rules in the Detector, Auto key description below.</p> <p>The following ESA/E7400 detector commands are no longer accepted:</p> <pre>[::SENSE]:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION]:EMI QPD AVERAGE OFF [::SENSE]:POWER:QPGain[:STATE] [::SENSE]:ARDT</pre>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

### More Information

The available detectors are:

- The Sample detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the bucket represented by each display point.
- The Normal detector determines the peak of CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.
- The Average detector determines the average of the signal within the bucket. The averaging method depends upon Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales).
- The Peak detector determines the maximum of the signal within the bucket.
- The Negative Peak detector determines the minimum of the signal within the bucket.
- The Quasi-Peak detector is a fast-rise, slow-fall detector used in making CISPR compliant EMI measurements.
- The EMI-Average detector provides a standard means to “smooth” the signal while still providing compliance to CISPR pulse response standards. It displays the average value of the amplitude envelope, rather than the average value of sample-detected amplitude, and uses an advanced algorithm to realize a lowpass filter that conforms to the latest CISPR standard.

- The RMS Average detector is a frequency dependent RMS or Averaging filter, used in making CISPR compliant EMI measurements, which performs one averaging process (in the VBW hardware) on the "power" (a.k.a. RMS) scale, and another process on the voltage scale using a "meter movement simulator". This filter conforms to the 2007 revision of the CISPR 16–1–1 standard.

Because they may not find a spectral component's true peak, neither average nor sample detectors measure amplitudes of CW signals as accurately as peak or normal, but they do measure noise without the biases of peak detection.

When the Detector choice is Auto, the detector selected depends on marker functions, trace functions, average type, and the trace averaging function.

When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings.

### Multiple Detectors

The analyzer always provides the requested detector on the specified trace. Depending on the detectors requested the analyzer can provide up to three different detectors simultaneously within the constraints of its digital processing algorithms. Some detectors utilize more resources; the Quasi-Peak detector, for example, utilizes most of the digital IF's resources, and the hardware in some analyzers is incapable of providing another detector when Quasi-Peak is on. If the limit of system resources is exceeded, detectors on some existing traces may be forced to change. When this happens, they change to match the detector just requested, and a message is generated: "Detector <X> changed due to physical constraints", where X might contain multiple values.

Example: User has traces 1, 2, and 3 with Peak, Average, and Negative Peak. User specifies QPD for trace 1. Traces 2 and 3 also change to QPD and we generate the message "Detector 2,3 changed due to physical constraints". Now all three traces have the QPD.

### Auto

This sets the detector for the currently selected trace to Auto. (For SCPI, the trace number is specified as a subopcode.) This will immediately apply the auto rules to determine a new detector value.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Detector
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :DETECTOR :TRACe [ 1 ]   2   . . . 6 : AUTO ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSe ] :DETECTOR :TRACe [ 1 ]   2   . . . 6 : AUTO?
Example	DET:TRACE2:AUTO ON sets trace 2 detection to automatic.
Dependencies	The auto detector rules depend upon marker type, averaging state and type, trace state writing mode, and trace active state.  When operating a source in Tracking Source mode, Auto selection is the Average detector. All other detector selections are allowed, but in most cases you will want to stick with Average, which gives optimal sensitivity.
Couplings	Selecting AUTO, whether by pressing the softkey or sending the equivalent SCPI command, will turn trace math to Off for the selected/specified trace.
Preset	Auto (On) for all detectors.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:DETECTOR:AUTO ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSe]:DETECTOR:AUTO?
Example	DET:AUTO ON
Notes	SCPI only. Turns AUTO on or off for ALL detectors. This is a legacy command to preserve the classic functionality wherein all traces are affected when a detector is addressed
Notes	The query returns the Auto state of Trace 1.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Normal

This sets the detector for the current selected trace to Normal (Rosenfell).

When the signal is CW-like, it displays the peak-detected level in the interval (bucket) being displayed. If the signal is noise-like (within a bucket the signal both rose and fell), it alternates displaying the max/min values. That is, an even bucket shows the peak (maximum) within a two-bucket wide interval centered on the even bucket. And an odd bucket will show the negative peak (minimum) within a two-bucket wide interval. For example, for an even bucket the two-bucket wide interval is a combination of one-half bucket to the left of the even bucket, the even bucket itself, and one-half bucket to the right of the even bucket, so the peak found will be displayed in the correct relative location on screen. The odd buckets are similar.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Detector</b>
Example	DET:TRAC3 NORM sets the detector to normal for trace 3.
Dependencies	Selecting any detector (even the currently selected detector) for a given trace turns Update and Display on for that trace.  Normal detector is grayed out when the X scale is Log.
Couplings	Selecting a specific detector type turns “Auto” to false for this trace (manual).  Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts <b>Update On and Display On</b> for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.  Selecting a detector, whether by pressing the softkey or sending the equivalent SCPI command, will turn trace math to Off for the selected/specified trace.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Average (Log/RMS/V)

For each bucket (interval) in the trace, Average detection displays the average of the amplitude within the bucket using one of the following averaging methods:

- Log power (also known as video)



- Power (also known as RMS)
- Voltage envelope

To explicitly set the averaging method, use the **Meas Setup, Average Type** key. When you are using average detection with the Power method is equivalent to what is sometimes referred to as “RMS detection”. The detailed information about the different types of averaging is found in **Average Type** in the **Meas Setup** key menu.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Detector
Example	DET:TRAC3 AVER sets the detector to average for trace 3.
Notes	For the specific case of a customer wanting RMS detection, they need to set the averaging type to RMS, and also select average detection for the trace:  AVER:TYPE RMS DET:TRAC AVER
Dependencies	Selecting any detector (even the currently selected detector) for a given trace turns Update and Display on for that trace.
Couplings	Selecting a specific detector type turns “Auto” to false for this trace (manual).  Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts <b>Update On and Display On</b> for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.  Selecting a detector, whether by pressing the softkey or sending the equivalent SCPI command, will turn trace math to Off for the selected/specified trace.  The VBW filter is not used for this detector, so varying the VBW will have no effect for any traces for which this detector is selected (other than to slow down the sweep, because of the coupling to Sweep Time of VBW). If any traces are active for which VBW does not apply (traces with Average, EMI Average, RMS Average or Quasi Peak detectors), then an * displays after the VBW annotation on the front panel.  Use of the Average detector affects the VBW setting because of its effect on the VBW/RBW coupling. See the BW section under the key ““ <a href="#">Video BW</a> ” on page 290”.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Peak

For each bucket (interval) in the trace, Peak detection displays the highest amplitude within the bucket.

Peak detection is used for CW measurements and some pulsed-RF measurements. For FFT analysis, the highest amplitude across the frequency width of a bucket is displayed, even if that peak amplitude falls between samples of the spectrum computed in the FFT process.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Detector
Example	DET:TRAC2 POS sets the detector to peak for trace 2.

Couplings	<p>Selecting a specific detector type turns “Auto” to false for this trace (manual).</p> <p>Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts <b>Update On</b> and <b>Display On</b> for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.</p> <p>Selecting a detector, whether by pressing the softkey or sending the equivalent SCPI command, will turn trace math to Off for the selected/specified trace.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sample

The sample detector displays the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the bucket (interval) represented by each trace point.

Sample detection is good for displaying noise or noise-like signals.

Sample detection is not the best for making amplitude measurements of CW-like signals for two reasons. First, the peak response to a signal can occur between samples. So unless the Span to RBW ratio is lower than usual, then the highest sample can be well below the peak signal amplitude. Second, for the high sweep rates normally used, the peak response of the RBW filters is up to -0.5 dB. This sweeping error is compensated when using the peak and normal detectors by changing the overall gain. But the gain is not changed when in the sample detector, because doing so would cause errors in the response to noise. Instead, the auto-couple rules for sweep time are modified to give slower sweeps.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Detector</b>
Example	DET:TRAC SAMP selects the Sample detector for trace 1.
Couplings	<p>Selecting a specific detector type turns “Auto” to false for this trace (manual).</p> <p>Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts <b>Update On</b> and <b>Display On</b> for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.</p> <p>Selecting a detector, whether by pressing the softkey or sending the equivalent SCPI command, will turn trace math to Off for the selected/specified trace.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Negative Peak

For each bucket (interval) in the trace, Negative Peak detection displays the lowest sample within the bucket. Negative peak detection is similar to peak detection, but selects the minimum video signal.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Detector</b>
Example	DET:TRAC2 NEG selects the negative peak detector for trace 2.

Couplings	<p>Selecting a specific detector type turns “Auto” to false for this trace (manual).</p> <p>Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts <b>Update On</b> and <b>Display On</b> for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.</p> <p>Selecting a detector, whether by pressing the softkey or sending the equivalent SCPI command, will turn trace math to Off for the selected/specified trace.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Quasi Peak

Only appears with the N6141A or W6141A application or Option EMC installed and licensed.

This is a fast-rise, slow-fall detector used in making CISPR compliant EMI measurements and defined by CISPR Publication 16–1–1. Quasi-peak detection displays a weighted, sample-detected amplitude using specific, charge, discharge, and meter time constants derived from the legacy behaviors of analog detectors and meters. It is used for EMI measurements to provide a specific and consistent response to EMI-like signals.

Note that CISPR standard operation is to perform the averaging associated with quasi peak detection on the voltage scale. You can manually set the Average Type to Log-Power or Power, but the results will no longer be CISPR compliant.

See [“More Information” on page 516](#).

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Detector
Example	DET:TRAC3 QPE selects the quasi-peak detector for trace 3.
Dependencies	<p>Unavailable in manual FFT sweep.</p> <p>Unavailable when Tune &amp; Listen is turned on, or Demod Audio is the selected Analog Output:</p>

Couplings	<p>If the user selects this detector on any active trace, the EMI Standard will be set to CISPR. If any inactive trace with this detector selected goes active, the EMI Standard is set to CISPR.</p> <p>If the Avg Type is in Auto, and this detector is selected on any active trace, the Voltage Averaging type is auto-selected.</p> <p>The VBW filter is not used for this detector, so varying the VBW will have no effect for any traces for which this detector is selected (other than to slow down the sweep, because of the coupling to Sweep Time of VBW). If any traces are active for which VBW does not apply (traces with Average, EMI Average, RMS Average or Quasi Peak detectors), then an * displays after the VBW annotation on the front panel.</p> <p>Selecting a specific detector type turns the ““Auto ” on page 511” (to false for this trace (manual).</p> <p>Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts <b>Update On</b> and <b>Display On</b> for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.</p> <p>Selecting a detector, whether by pressing the softkey or sending the equivalent SCPI command, will turn trace math to Off for the selected/specified trace.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### More Information

In the past, Quasi Peak and EMI Average measurements were often made on a linear display scale because those detectors only worked properly with signals on a linear (voltage) scale. The X-series analyzers are capable of making Quasi Peak and EMI Average detected measurements correctly on a log scale, due to the digital IF. This latter capability means that the user can observe detected EMI levels on a log scale, allowing a large visible dynamic range.

Also in the past, EMI analysis equipment would need to perform a ranging operation to set the reference level when one of these detectors was turned on, but the X-series analyzers do not - because of its digital IF, there is no need to set the reference level (range) to improve the accuracy nor to allow visibility of the detected level.

### EMI Average

Only appears with the N6141A or W6141A application or Option EMC installed and licensed.

The EMI Average detector in Agilent’s X-Series analyzers is so called to distinguish it from the Average detector, although EMI users typically refer to it simply as the “Average detector”. The intent of this detector is to provide a standard means to “smooth” the signal while still providing compliance to CISPR pulse response standards.

Unlike the regular Average detector, which averages on a bucket-by-bucket basis using either a power, log-power or voltage scale (a bucket is the same as a trace point), the EMI Average detector displays the average value, on the voltage scale, of the overall amplitude envelope, independent of the trace bucket width. It is defined for EMI measurements by the CISPR 16–1–1 standard and, in the X-series, uses a sophisticated algorithm to implement a lowpass filter that conforms to the latest CISPR standard.

Note that CISPR standard operation is to perform the envelope averaging on the voltage scale. You can manually set the Average Type to Log-Power or Power, but the results will no longer be CISPR compliant.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Detector
Example	DET:TRAC3 EAV selects the EMI average detector for trace 3.
Dependencies	Unavailable in manual FFT sweep. Unavailable when Tune & Listen is turned on, or Demod Audio is the selected Analog Output:
Couplings	<p>If the user selects this detector on any active trace, the EMI Standard will be set to CISPR. If any inactive trace with this detector selected goes active, the EMI Standard is set to CISPR.</p> <p>If the Avg Type is in Auto, and this detector is selected on any active trace, the Voltage Averaging type is auto-selected.</p> <p>The VBW filter is not used for this detector, so varying the VBW will have no effect for any traces for which this detector is selected (other than to slow down the sweep, because of the coupling to Sweep Time of VBW). If any traces are active for which VBW does not apply (traces with Average, EMI Average, RMS Average or Quasi Peak detectors), then an * displays after the VBW annotation on the front panel.</p> <p>Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts <b>Update On</b> and <b>Display On</b> for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.</p> <p>Selecting a detector, whether by pressing the softkey or sending the equivalent SCPI command, will turn trace math to Off for the selected/specified trace.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### RMS Average

Only appears with the N6141A or W6141A application or Option EMC installed and licensed.

This key selects the RMS Average detector, a frequency dependent RMS/Averaging filter, used in making CISPR compliant EMI measurements. This filter conforms to the 2007 revision of the CISPR 16-1-1 standard.

This detector does one averaging process (in the VBW hardware) on the "power" (a.k.a. RMS) scale and another process on the voltage scale using a "meter movement simulator" similar to the one used in the QPD filter.

Note that the user can manually set the Average Type to Log-Power or Power, but the results will no longer be CISPR compliant.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Detector
Example	DET:TRAC3 RAV selects the RMS Average detector for trace 3.

Swept SA Measurement  
Trace/Detector

Notes	This key / command is grayed out when you have manually selected FFT sweep.
Dependencies	Unavailable in manual FFT sweep. Unavailable when Tune & Listen is turned on, or Demod Audio is the selected Analog Output:
Couplings	Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts <b>Update On</b> and <b>Display On</b> for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.
Couplings	If the user selects this detector on any active trace, the EMI Standard will be set to CISPR. If any inactive trace with this detector selected goes active, the EMI Standard is set to CISPR.  If the Avg Type is in Auto, and this detector is selected on any active trace, the Voltage Averaging type is auto-selected.  The VBW filter is not used for this detector, so varying the VBW will have no effect for any traces for which this detector is selected (other than to slow down the sweep, because of the coupling to Sweep Time of VBW). If any traces are active for which VBW does not apply (traces with Average, EMI Average, RMS Average or Quasi Peak detectors), then an * displays after the VBW annotation on the front panel.  Selecting a detector for a trace (pressing the key or sending a [:SENS]:DET:TRAC command) puts <b>Update On</b> and <b>Display On</b> for that trace, even if that detector was already selected. Note that the legacy command [:SENS]:DET[:FUNC] does NOT exhibit this behavior.  Selecting a detector, whether by pressing the softkey or sending the equivalent SCPI command, will turn trace math to Off for the selected/specified trace.
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Preset Detectors**

The keys in this menu provide a quick way of setting a number of traces to convenient common detector settings. It is important to point out that these are not toggles or ‘modes’, and do not keep any detectors in a particular configuration. The effect is identical to just setting the traces’ detectors individually. These are simply one-time settings that are quicker than making many individual changes.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Detector</b>
Dependencies	When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out.
Preset	No interaction with preset
State Saved	Not saved in state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### All Traces Auto

This is designed to quickly return the selected set of detectors to the “preset” state, which is auto-selected.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Detector, Preset Detectors</b>
Couplings	Sets all traces' Detector Auto to true.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Peak / Average / NPeak

This is a setting for making a measurement of the average power and the signal envelope.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Detector, Preset Detectors</b>
Couplings	Trace 1: Set to peak detection, and Clear-Write. Trace 2: Set to average detection, and Clear-Write. Trace 3: Set to negative peak detection, and Clear-Write.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Peak / Sample / NPeak

This is a setting for making a measurement that displays a power sample and the signal envelope.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Detector, Preset Detectors</b>
Couplings	Trace 1: Set to peak detection, and Clear-Write. Trace 2: Set to average detection, and Clear-Write. Trace 3: Set to negative peak detection, and Clear-Write.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Clear Trace

Clears the selected trace (from the front panel) or the specified trace (from SCPI). Does not affect the state of any function or variable in the instrument. Loads mintracevalue into all of the points in the selected trace, unless the trace is in Min Hold in which case it loads maxtracevalue. It does this even if Update=Off.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:CLEAr TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6
Example	TRAC:CLE TRACE1 clears trace 1
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Clear All Traces

Clears all traces. Does not affect the state of any function or variable in the instrument. Loads mintracevalue into all of the points all traces, except traces in Min Hold in which case it loads maxtracevalue. Does so even if Update=Off.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:CLEAr:ALL :TRACe:PRESet:ALL When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out.
Example	TRAC:CLE:ALL clears all traces
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Preset All Traces

Turns on Trace 1 and blanks all other traces. Useful when you have many traces on and you want to go back to having only Trace 1 on the display. Does not affect the trace type, detector or any other aspect of the trace system.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:PRESet:ALL When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out.
Example	TRAC:PRE:ALL
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.01

## Math

This menu lets you turn on trace math functions. Trace math functions perform mathematical operations between traces and, in some cases, user-specified offsets. When in a trace math function, the indicated function is performed during the sweep with the math function used in place of a detector. The trace operands for the math function are set using the **Trace Operands** key.

See [“Math: More Information”](#) on page 522.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:MATH TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6 , PDifference   PSUM   LOFFset   LDifference   OFF , TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6 , TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6 , <real> , <real>  :CALCulate:MATH? TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6



Notes	The lower level menu, which contains an embedded 1-of-N, does not auto-return when a selection is made.
Notes	<p>The Trace Math Function command has 6 main set of parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set 1 defines the “result trace”: TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6</li> <li>-Set 2 defines the “function”: PDIFference PSUM LOFFset LDIFference OFF</li> <li>- Set 3 is a “trace operand” (1): TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6</li> <li>- Set 4 is a “trace operand” (2): TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6</li> <li>- Set 5 defines the “Log Offset” (in dB).</li> <li>- Set 6 defines the “Log Difference Reference” (in dBm).</li> </ul> <p>Note that the trace math mode is an enumeration; that is, when a math function is set for a trace it turns off any math function that is on for that trace and sets the new math function.</p> <p>The parameters sent in the command are reflected in the values in the softkey menu. There is no default for any parameter; all 6 parameters must be sent to satisfy the parser. Failure to specify a parameter will result in a missing parameter message.</p> <p>Note that for some of the math modes some of the parameters are not relevant. For those modes, the parameters are ignored, and sending “,” is sufficient for those parameters.</p> <p>The query returns the math mode, the operand traces, the offset and the reference for the specified trace, all separated by commas. The return value of irrelevant parameters is undefined; empty fields (“,”) would be desirable.</p> <p>Remote command examples are included in each section below.</p>
Dependencies	<p>Trace Math is not available if <b>Normalize</b> is on.</p> <p>Trace Math is not available if <b>Signal ID</b> is on.</p> <p>None of the trace operands can be the destination trace. If any of the three trace math commands is sent with a destination trace number matching one of the operands a warning is generated and the function does not turn on.</p>
Couplings	Whenever a math function is turned on for a trace, that trace is set to Display=On and Update=On.
Preset	OFF,TRACE5,TRACE6,0,0   OFF,TRACE6,TRACE1,0,0   OFF,TRACE1,TRACE2,0,0   OFF,TRACE2,TRACE3,0,0   OFF,TRACE3,TRACE4,0,0   OFF,TRACE4,TRACE5,0,0
State Saved	The trace math function for each trace is saved in Instrument State.

Status Bits/OPC dependencies	*OPC can be used to detect the completion of a sweep, which will also correspond to the completion of the math operation, since all math takes place during the sweep
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy TRACE:MATH:ADD and TRACE:MATH:SUBtract commands have been eliminated.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Math: More Information

**IMPORTANT:** to generate a trace math result, you must take a sweep. The trace math engine, described below, operates in concert with the sweep engine in the analyzer. Until a sweep has been taken, even if the constituent traces are not in Update mode, no result is generated. Note that certain events can affect the trace in ways that affects all points at once. This can happen in any number of ways, including:

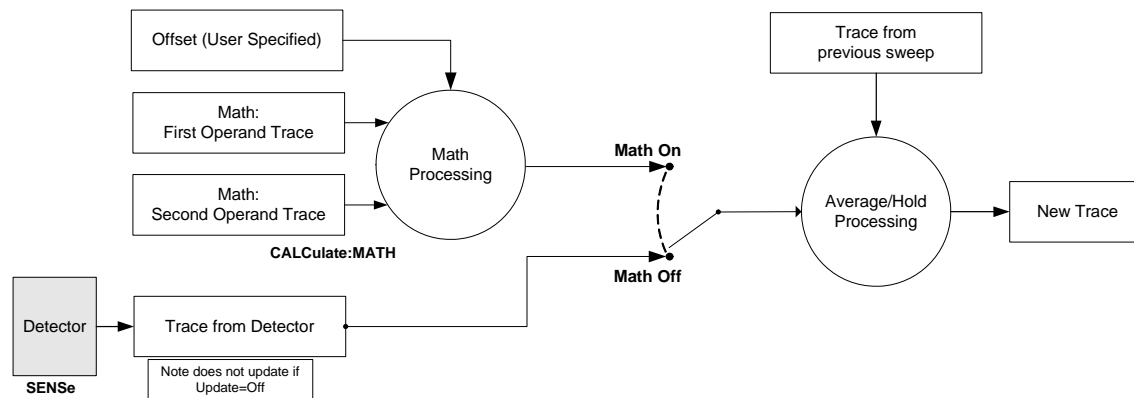
- A trace clear taking place
- A trace being loaded from the file system
- Trace data being sent in from the remote interface
- A copy or exchange of trace data

You should try to avoid these occurrences during a sweep, as they will tend to invalidate the math result being accumulated.

How trace math is processed:

Whenever a trace math function is turned on, or the parameters and/or operands of an existing trace math function are changed, the destination trace is cleared. After the trace is cleared, all x-axis values in the trace, and the domain of the trace, are set to match the X Axis settings of the first trace operand. When this is complete, a new sweep is initiated.

The process of acquiring data, processing it using the math and average/hold functions, and presenting it to the user as trace data, consists of several functional blocks, as shown below:



For each active trace, the current trace point is processed for Trace 1, then Trace 2, then Trace 3, etc. Trace data is taken from either the detector for that trace, or from the mathematical result of up to two other traces and an offset, depending on whether trace math is on or not. The resultant data is then fed to the Average/Hold processing block, where (if the trace type is Average, Max Hold, or Min Hold) it is processed with previous trace data. The new trace data resulting from this process is then available for display, storage or remote output.

When the processing is complete for Trace 1, Trace 2 is processed, and so on until all six traces have been processed. This allows a downstream trace to use as one of its math components a fully processed upstream trace. In other words, if math is on for Trace 4, and its operand traces are Trace 2 and Trace 3, all detector, math, average and hold processing for traces 2 and 3 is complete before the math is performed for trace 4. When the current trace point is completed for all traces, the analyzer moves on to the next trace point.

### Power Diff (Op1-Op2)

Calculates a power difference between the **First Trace** operand and the **Second Trace** operand and puts the result in the destination trace.

During the sweep, the following formula is executed for each point in the trace operands, and the corresponding point is generated for the destination trace:

$$\text{DestinationTrace} = 10 \log(10^{(1/10)(\text{FirstTrace})} - 10^{(1/10)(\text{SecondTrace})})$$

The values of the trace points are assumed to be in a decibel scale, as they are internally stored.

If a point in FirstTrace is equal to maxtracevalue, the resultant point is also maxtracevalue.

Otherwise, if the result of the subtraction is less than or equal to 0, the resultant point is mintracevalue.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Math
Example	:CALC:MATH TRACE1,PDIF,TRACE4,TRACE5,, sets Trace 1 to <b>Power Diff</b> trace math function, and sets the <b>First Trace</b> operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 4 and the <b>Second Trace</b> operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 5.
Couplings	Selecting a math mode other than Off for a trace (pressing the key or sending the equivalent SCPI command) puts the trace in View ( <b>Update On and Display On</b> ), even if that math mode was already selected.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Power Sum (Op1+Op2)

Calculates a power sum between the **First Trace** operand and the **Second Trace** operand and puts the result in the destination trace.

During the sweep, the following formula is executed for each point in the trace operands, and the corresponding point is generated for the destination trace.:

$$\text{DestinationTrace} = 10 \log(10^{(1/10)(\text{FirstTrace})} + 10^{(1/10)(\text{SecondTrace})})$$

The values of the trace points are assumed to be in a decibel scale, as they are internally stored.

If a point in either trace operand is equal to maxtracevalue, the resultant point is also maxtracevalue.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Math
----------	----------------------

Swept SA Measurement  
Trace/Detector

Example	:CALC:MATH TRACE1,PSUM,TRACE4,TRACE5,, sets Trace 1 to <b>Power Sum</b> trace math function and sets the <b>First Trace</b> operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 4 and the <b>Second Trace</b> operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 5.
Couplings	Selecting a math mode other than Off for a trace (pressing the key or sending the equivalent SCPI command) puts the trace in View ( <b>Update On and Display On</b> ), even if that math mode was already selected.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Log Offset (Op1 + Offset)

Calculates a log offset from the **First Trace** operand and puts the result in the destination trace. This is like the B-DL function in some older analyzers. The offset is entered as the active function. Each destination trace has its own offset.

During the sweep, the following formula is executed for each point in the trace operand, and the corresponding point is generated for the destination trace.:

$$\text{DestinationTrace} = \text{FirstTrace} + \text{Offset}$$

The values of the trace points are assumed to be in dBm (as they are internally stored) and the offset is in dB.

If a point in the trace operand is equal to maxtracevalue, the resultant point is also maxtracevalue.

If a point in the trace operand is equal to mintracevalue, the resultant point is also mintracevalue.

Example: If offset is 25 dB, then our destination trace will be higher than the operand trace by 25 dB.

Note that the **Second Trace** operand is not used for this function.

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Math
Example	:CALC:MATH TRACE1,LOFF,TRACE4,,-6.00, sets Trace 1 to <b>Log Offset</b> trace math function, sets the <b>First Trace</b> operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 4, leaves the <b>Second Trace</b> operand (for Trace 1) unchanged (it is irrelevant for this function) and sets the Log Offset (for Trace 1) to -6 dB.
Couplings	Selecting a math mode other than Off for a trace (pressing the key or sending the equivalent SCPI command) puts the trace in View ( <b>Update On and Display On</b> ), even if that math mode was already selected.
State Saved	The Log Offset value for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Min	-100 dB
Max	100 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Log Diff (Op1-Op2+Ref)

Offsets the difference between the **First Trace** operand and the **Second Trace** operand by a reference and puts the result in the destination trace. This is like the A-B+DL function in some older analyzers. The reference is entered as the active function. Each destination trace has its own reference.

During the sweep, the following formula is executed for each point in the trace operands, and the corresponding point is generated for the destination trace:

$$\text{DestinationTrace} = (\text{FirstTrace} - \text{SecondTrace}) + \text{Reference}$$

The values of the operand trace points are assumed to be in decibel units (as they are internally stored) and the reference is in dBm so the result is in dBm.

Example: If the first operand trace 1 is at 5 dBm, the second operand trace 2 is at -5 dBm, and the reference is -25 dBm, then the destination trace will be -15 dBm.

Example: If the first operand trace 1 is at 60 dBuV, the second operand trace 2 is at 50 dBuV, and the reference is 35 dBuV, then the destination trace will be 45 dBuV.

See [“More Information” on page 525](#).

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Math
Example	:CALC:MATH TRACE1,LDIF,TRACE4,TRACE5,,-6.00 sets Trace 1 to <b>Log Diff</b> trace math function, sets the <b>First Trace</b> operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 4, sets the <b>Second Trace</b> operand (for Trace 1) to Trace 5, and sets the Log Difference reference for Trace 1 to -6 dBm.
Couplings	Selecting a math mode other than Off for a trace (pressing the key or sending the equivalent SCPI command) puts the trace in View ( <b>Update On and Display On</b> ), even if that math mode was already selected.
State Saved	The Log Difference reference value for each trace is saved in Instrument State
Min	Same as reference level
Max	Same as reference level
Default Unit	depends on the current selected Y axis unit
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

If a point in FirstTrace is equal to maxtracevalue, the resultant point is also maxtracevalue.

If a point in FirstTrace is equal to mintracevalue, the resultant point is also mintracevalue.

If neither of the above is true for a given point, then:

- If that point in SecondTrace is equal to maxtracevalue, the resultant point is mintracevalue.
- If that point in SecondTrace is equal to mintracevalue, the resultant point is maxtracevalue.

## Off

Turns off Trace Math.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Math</b>
Example	CALC:MATH TRACE1 OFF turns off trace math for trace 1.
Notes	See Trace “Math”.
State Saved	The current trace math function is saved in Instrument State
Readback	Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trace Operands

Selects the trace operand(s) to be used for the trace math functions for the destination trace.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Math</b>
Notes	The operands of the trace math commands specify the trace operands. Since the operands are common to all math functions for a given trace, the most recently sent math function command sets the operands for each trace and are reflected on the trace operand keys.
Dependencies	The destination trace cannot be an operand.
Readback line	In square brackets, the First Trace operand, new line, and the second trace operand, as:  [Op1=Trace 1, Op2=Trace2]  where Trace 1 is operand 1 and Trace 2 is operand 2.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Operand 1

Selects the first trace operand to be used for the trace math functions for the destination trace.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Math, Trace Operands</b>
Dependencies	The First Trace cannot be the same as the destination trace. The destination trace number is gray on the key, and the underline skips that number when selecting the trace.
Preset	Trace number – 2 (wraps at 1). For example, for Trace 1, the First Trace presets to Trace 5; for Trace 6, it presets to Trace 4.
State Saved	The First Trace operand for each trace is stored in instrument state.
Readback	Trace <trace number>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Operand 2

Selects the second trace operand to be used for the trace math functions for the destination trace.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Math, Trace Operands</b>
Dependencies	The Second Trace cannot be the same as the destination trace. The destination trace number is gray on the key, and the underline skips that number when selecting the trace.
Preset	Trace number – 1 (wraps at 1). For example, for Trace 1, the Second Trace presets to Trace 6; for Trace 6, it presets to Trace 5.
State Saved	The Second Trace operand for each trace is stored in instrument state
Readback	Trace <trace number>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Normalize

Displays menu keys that let you normalize trace data.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Dependencies	When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out.
Readback	[On] or [Off]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Normalize On/Off

Normalize (On) activates the normalize function. On each sweep, the normalized trace (Trace 3) is subtracted from Trace 1 and the result is added to the normalized reference level. This arithmetic assumes all values are in decibel units, so we are actually taking a ratio.

See [“More Information” on page 528](#).

See [“Normalize Block Diagram” on page 529](#).

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Normalize</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:NTData[:STATE] OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:NTData[:STATE]?
Example	CALC:NTD ON CALC:NTD?
Dependencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If Normalize (On) is pressed before Store Ref (1 3), an error message is generated. Normalize remains off in this case.</li> <li>Normalize is not available (grayed out) if any Trace Math function is on.</li> </ul>

Couplings	When Normalize is turned on, Trace 1 is placed in Clear/Write with Update = On and Display = On.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

The normalize function is most useful for applying correction data to a trace while making a stimulus-response measurement with a tracking generator (or synchronized source). For example, connect the cables and a through line, in place of the device to be measured, between the tracking generator and the analyzer input. Notice that the frequency response is not perfectly flat, showing the response of the cables, as well as the flatness of both the tracking generator and the analyzer. Now press Store Ref (1 3), Normalize On. Notice that the displayed trace is now flat, or normalized. The position of the normalized trace can now be moved to a different position on the display by changing the normalized reference position. This may be useful if the device to be tested has positive gain, such as an amplifier. Now replace the through line with the device under test, and an accurate measurement of the gain or loss can be made.

The normalize function can also be use to perform a scalar reflection measurement (return loss). In this case a directional coupler or bridge is used to extract the reflected signal. In the simplest reflection measurement a Short is placed at the end of the cable and the result is stored to trace 3 (as before). When Normalize is turned on, the result is the calibrated return loss in dB. For a more accurate calibration, an Open and Short can be used. To do the Open/Short calibration, the Open/Short key at the bottom of the Normalize menu is pressed. This will initiate a guided calibration procedure which captures the reference trace. This is then stored to Trace 3, as before. When Normalize is turned on the corrected return loss is displayed.

### Measurement Details

First the following calculation is performed:

$$\text{Trace 1} = (\text{Trace 1D} - \text{Normalized Trace})$$

Where:

- Trace 1D is the measured value of trace 1, as it comes from the SENSE subsystem.
- Normalized Trace is Trace 3, in which you have previously stored a reference trace
- All values are in decibel units.

This Trace 1 contains the values that will be returned from a trace query, or if the marker is placed on the trace.

For example, let's say bucket 1 on Trace 1 is at 0 dBm, and bucket 1 on Trace 3 is at 10 dBm. The resultant bucket is at  $0 \text{ dBm} - 10 \text{ dBm} = -10 \text{ dB}$  (just like with a delta marker).

You are also given the ability to define what (dB) value to use for Ref Level, and to define where on the screen the Ref Lvl line will appear using Normalized Reference Position. This flexibility in displaying the result allows a wide range of devices, including amplifiers, to be tested using Normalize.



In the example above, bucket 1 has the value of  $-10$  dB. Let us assume you have set Norm Ref Lvl to 5 dB. Thus bucket 1 will display 1.5 divisions below the Reference Level line (assuming 10 dB per division).

The Reference Level line is normally the top line of the graticule. If Norm Ref Posn is set to 10, this is the case. If it is set to 9, it is the next line down. If it is set to 5, it is the middle line of the graticule. If set to 0 it is the bottom line.

So in the example above, if Norm Ref Posn is set to 9, then bucket 1 will display 2.5 divisions below the top line of the graticule.

None of the manipulations of Norm Ref Posn and Norm Ref Lvl affect the data in the trace.

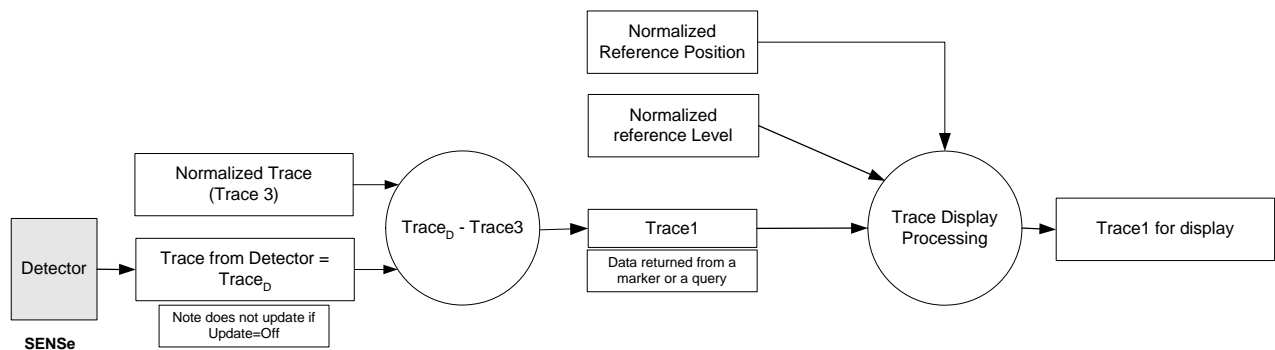
As Normalize displays a ratio between two traces (a difference, in dB) the Y-Axis Unit while in Normalize is dB in Log Amplitude and dimensionless in Linear. The Y Axis Unit chosen in the Y Axis Unit menu is unaffected by Normalize. When you leave Normalize the Y Axis Unit returns to the value set in the Y Axis Unit menu. While in Normalize, all amplitude functions, such as Marker Y and the values in other traces, should be always in db unit, and so should the returned trace query results. In other words, both trace query result and marker Y become independent of the Y Axis Unit chosen in the Y Axis Unit menu when normalize is on.

(In Linear, the equivalent calculation is performed but it yields a dimensionless ratio, so the normalized ref level will be unitless, presetting to 1, just as in Log it presets to 0 dB).

Y Axis annotation is blanked while in Normalize. Any other traces on the display are plotted in dB, where the dB value used is equivalent to the dBm value of the trace. For example, if bucket 1 in trace 2 is at  $-40$  dBm, that bucket is plotted at  $-40$  dB. All traces use Norm Ref Lvl and Norm Ref Posn for positioning on the display. When Normalize exits, the normal Ref Lvl is restored. This normal Ref Level is unaffected by Normalize.

### Normalize Block Diagram

A block diagram showing how Normalize works is presented below:



### Store Ref (1 -> 3)

Copies trace 1 into trace 3. Store Ref (1 3) must be pressed before pressing Normalize (On). Note that this puts Trace 3 in Update=Off (not updating) and Display=On (visible).

Key Path	Trace/Detector, Normalize
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Notes	There is no remote command for this function, however the trace copy command can be used for this purpose.
Dependencies	If Normalize (On) is pressed before Store Ref (1 3), an error message is generated. Normalize remains off in this case.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Show Ref Trace (Trace 3)

Views or blanks the reference trace on the display. The reference trace is trace 3, so this is the same as setting Trace 3's "Display" attribute.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Normalize</b>
Example	TRAC3:DISP 1 shows the reference trace.
Notes	Use the TRAC3:DISP command to show or blank the reference trace Trace 3 is always the reference trace by definition.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

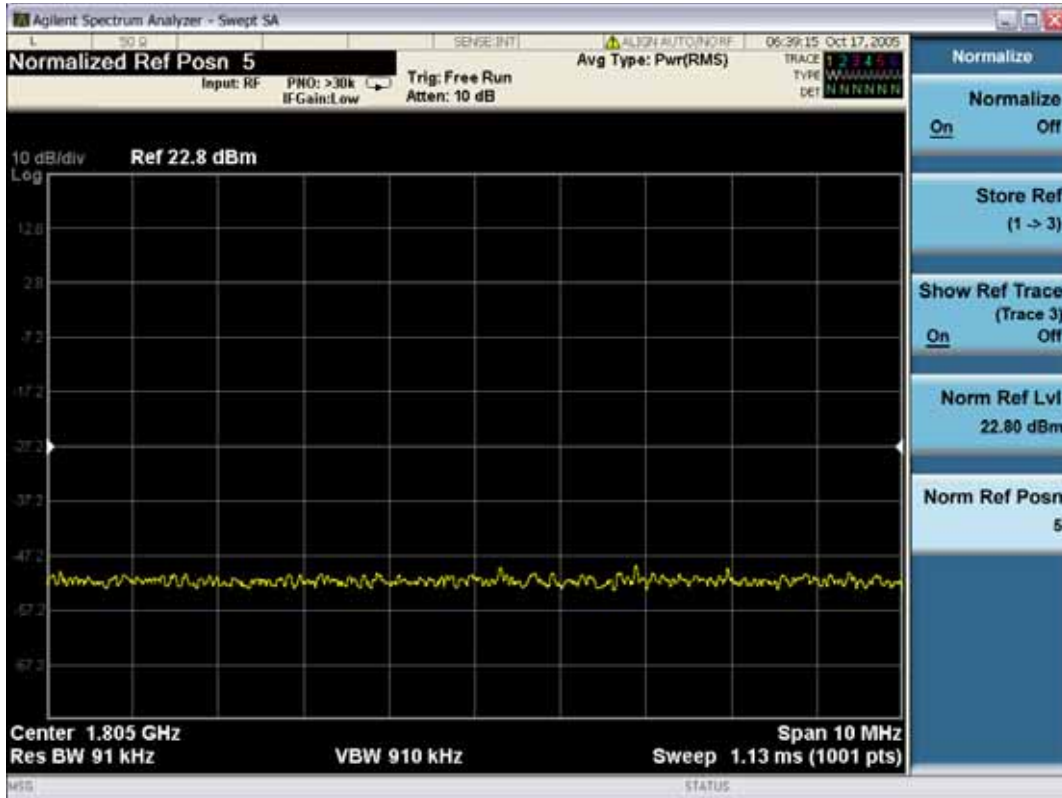
### Norm Ref Lvl

Sets the level (in dB) of the normalized reference.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Normalize</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:NRLevel <rel_amp1> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:NRLevel?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:NRL .10 dB DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:NRL?
Preset	0 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-327.6 dB
Max	327.6 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Norm Ref Posn

Offsets the displayed trace without affecting the instrument gain or attenuation settings. This allows the displayed trace to be moved without decreasing measurement accuracy. The normalized reference position is indicated with a right arrow on the left side of the display and a left arrow on the right side of the display, just inside the graticule. See picture below:



Key Path	Trace/Detector, Normalize
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:NRPosition <integer> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:NRPosition?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:NRP 5 DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:NRP?
Notes	The top and bottom graticule lines correspond to 10 and 0, respectively.
Preset	10
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State.
Min	0
Max	10
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.2.00

### Open/Short Cal

Performs a guided open/short calibration, while providing step-by-step instructions to the user. This is the most accurate way to make the return loss measurement on the X-series analyzers. You are directed through a 1-Port coaxial open calibration, and a 1-Port coaxial short calibration. The result can then be saved to Trace 3. It is used to perform calibrated scalar reflection measurements (return loss), using the Normalize function.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Normalize</b>
Mode	SA
Notes	Does not auto return
Dependencies	Key is grayed out unless Source Mode is Tracking, and control returns to the Normalize menu.
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Open/Short Guided Cal

On pressing the Open/Short Cal softkey in the Normalize menu, the Open Calibration Form is displayed. The form shows a diagrammatic representation of how to connect the external source to the spectrum analyzer to perform the calibration. When the Continue button is pressed, the Open calibration sweep is taken and stored in internal memory, for use later in this cal process. If the Cancel button is pressed, the Open/Short Cal is cancelled and the Normalize menu is returned.

On completion of the Open Calibration, the Short Calibration Form is displayed. This form shows a diagrammatic representation of how to connect the external source to the spectrum analyzer to perform the Short calibration. When the Continue button is pressed, the Short calibration sweep is taken and stored in internal memory, for use later in this cal process. If the Cancel button is pressed, the Open/Short Cal is cancelled and the Normalize menu is returned.

On completion of the Short Calibration, the Open and Short calibration measurements are averaged (power). The picture with prompt is taken off the screen and a menu with “Done Cal” and “Cancel” is displayed. When you press “Done Cal” the resulting trace is stored to Trace 3. If the Cancel button is pressed, the Open/Short Cal is cancelled and the Normalize menu is returned.

The Open Short calibration is applied by taking the average of the Open and the Short trace. The average is a linear average point-by-point. You can further configure averaging on the traces (Open, Short, and final measurement). In this case, the value of the averaged Open and Short trace are linear averaged (by performing a point-by-point average of the two traces). Both the Open and the Short terminations should have approximately unity reflection. Taking the average gives the best estimate of a perfect reflector for a scalar return loss measurement. You should store the result in reference trace 3, for later application with the Normalize function.

### Continue

This soft key paces the user through an open/short calibration.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Normalize, Open/Short Cal</b>
Mode	SA
Notes	Does not auto return
Couplings	Key is grayed out unless Source Mode is Tracking, and control returns to the Normalize menu.
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Done Cal

This soft key completes the Open/Short calibration and stores it in trace 3.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Normalize, Open/Short Cal, Continue, Continue</b>
Mode	SA
Notes	Does not auto return
Couplings	Key is grayed out unless Source Mode is Tracking, and control returns to the Normalize menu.
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Cancel

This soft key cancels an open/short calibration.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Normalize, Open/Short Cal</b>
Mode	SA
Notes	Does not auto return
Couplings	Key is grayed out unless Source Mode is Tracking, and control returns to the Normalize menu.
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.01

### Copy/Exchange

This menu lets you copy any trace to any other trace, or exchange any trace with any other trace. The action is performed once, it is not an “every sweep” type of thing.

The X-Axis settings and domain of a trace go with it when it is copied or exchanged.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:COPIY TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6, TRACE1 TRACE2 TRACE3 TRACE4 TRACE5 TRACE6 :TRACe:COPIY?
Example	TRAC:COPIY TRACE1,TRACE3 copies Trace 1 to Trace 3 and puts Trace 3 in <b>Update=Off, Display=On</b>
Notes	The TRACe:COPIY command is of the form: :TRACe:COPIY <source_trace>,<dest_trace>
Notes	In the case of a <b>Copy</b> , the destination trace is put in <b>Update=Off, Display=On</b> after the copy. In the case of an <b>Exchange</b> , both traces are put into <b>Update=Off, Display=On</b> after the exchange.
Dependencies	When Signal ID is on, this key is grayed out.

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Preset	TRACE1, TRACE2
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The copy and exchange operations menu in ESA and PSA is replaced with the more general purpose <b>Copy/Exchange</b> menu. The remote commands are unaffected, as they were already general.  The 2-DL->2 function in ESA and PSA (which was really a trace math function) has been eliminated, because its use case was very rare.. It actually subtracted the dB-equivalent of the dBm-expressed display line, regardless of the y axis unit. For example, if DL = +21.99 dBmV, it subtracted -25.00 dB (i.e. add +25.00 dB) to trace 2. New, more useful functions are provided in the new <b>Trace, Math</b> menu
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:EXCHange TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6 , TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6  :TRACe:EXCHange?
Example	TRAC:EXCH TRACE1,TRACE2 exchanges Trace 1 and Trace 2 and puts both traces in <b>Update=Off, Display=On</b> .
Notes	The TRACe:EXCHange command is of the form: :TRACe:EXCHange <trace_1>,<trace_2>
Preset	TRACE1, TRACE2
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The copy and exchange operations menu in ESA and PSA is replaced with the more general purpose <b>Copy/Exchange</b> menu. The remote commands are unaffected, as they were already general.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**From Trace**

Selects the trace to be copied to or exchanged with the **To Trace**

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Copy/Exchange</b>
Notes	See "Copy/Exchange".
Preset	1
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**To Trace**

Selects the trace to be copied from or exchanged with the **From Trace**

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Copy/Exchange</b>
Notes	See "Copy/Exchange".

Preset	2
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Copy Now

Executes the Copy operation and puts the destination trace in **Update=Off, Display=On**.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Copy/Exchange</b>
Notes	See “Copy/Exchange”.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Exchange Now

Executes the Exchange operation and puts both traces in **Update=Off, Display=On**.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector, Copy/Exchange</b>
Notes	See “Copy/Exchange”.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Send/Query Trace Data ( Remote Command Only)

This command allows trace data to be sent to the analyzer or queried from the analyzer. The response to the query is a list of the amplitude points which comprise the requested trace in the current Y Axis Unit of the analyzer. The X Axis Unit is that of the destination trace (for send) or the source trace (for query).

See “[Query Trace Data](#)” on page 536.

See “[More Information](#)” on page 536.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe[:DATA] TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6, <data>
Notes	The TRACe[:DATA] command is of the form: :TRACe:DATA <trace>,<data> where <trace> can be one of the following parameters: TRACE1,TRACE2,TRACE3,TRACE4,TRACE5,TRACE6 and where <data> can be - ASCII data, which consists of a string of values separated by comma or - REAL or INTeger sent as a definite length block, with a header describing the data to follow.

Couplings	Sweep points will affect the amount of data  The FORMat:DATA command describes the different types of data formats that can be used with trace data.  Use the FORMat:BORDer command to set the byte order.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Query Trace Data

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe[:DATA]? TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6
Example	TRAC TRACE1,-1,-2,-3,-4,-5 sends five points to Trace 1. Assuming that FORMat:DATA is set to ASCII, Y Axis Unit is set to dBm, and sweep points is set to 5, this will result in Trace 1 consisting of the five points -1 dBm, -2 dBm, -3 dBm, -4 dBm, and -5 dBm.  TRAC? TRACE2 queries the analyzer for the contents of trace 2.
<b>Backwards Compatibility SCPI</b>	In the X-Series, the legacy RAWTRACE,LLINE1,LLINE2 parameters for trace data query are no longer available.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

The format and byte-ordering of the sent or received data will be dependent on the FORMat:DATA and FORMat:BORDer commands. ASCII data consists of a string of comma separated values. REAL or INTeger data is sent as a definite length block, with a header describing the data to follow.

For example, a four point trace might look like this if in ASCII (FORMat:DATA ASCII):

```
-5.87350E+01, -5.89110E+01, -5.87205E+01, -5.12345E+01<NL><END>
```

and like this if in INTeger with 4 bytes per point (FORMat:DATA INT,32):

```
#216<16 bytes of data><NL><END>
```

where the 2 in the #216 means “2 digits of numeric data to follow”, and the 16 is the 2 digits and means “16 binary bytes to follow” (this is the definite length block format).

Note that the data is terminated with <NL><END>. (For GPIB this is newline, or linefeed, followed by EOI set true. For LAN, this is newline only.)

The data format set by FORMat:DATA and FORMat:BORDer is used both for sending data to the instrument and receiving data from the instrument.

When sending data to the instrument, the data block must contain exactly the number of points currently specified in **Sweep, Points** or an error message will be generated and there will be no change to the target trace.

No units terminator (for example, dB or V) is used when sending data; the data is taken as being in the current Y Axis Unit of the analyzer.

When a trace is sent to the instrument, it immediately overwrites all of the data in the target trace.



Consequently the trace should be inactive in order to achieve predictable results. If you send trace data while a trace is active, and particularly if a sweep or an **Average** or **Max/Min Hold** sequence is already in progress, you may end up with a trace which combines the data you sent with measurement data. Similarly, when querying trace data, it is best if the analyzer is not sweeping during the query.

Therefore, it is generally advisable to be in Single Sweep, or have the trace in View, when sending trace data to the analyzer or querying trace data from the analyzer.

### Format Data: Numeric Data ( Remote Command Only)

The :FORMat:DATA command is used to tell the analyzer how the data should look on output.

This command works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Format Data: Numeric Data \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1388.](#)

### Format Data: Byte Order ( Remote Command Only)

This command works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Format Data: Byte Order \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1390.](#)

### Smooth Trace Data (Remote Command Only)

Included for ESA compatibility. Not recommended for new designs. Use the CALCulate:DATA:COMPRESS command instead.

Smooths the trace according to the number of points specified in :TRACe:MATH:SMOoth:POINts. There is no equivalent front panel function.

The purpose of this function is to perform a spatial video averaging, as compared to the temporal version supplied by the video-average command [:SENSe]:AVERage:TYPE VIDEo. The functions of TRACe:MATH:SMOoth <trace> and [:SENSe]:AVERage:TYPE VIDEo|POWER are not interchangeable.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:MATH:SMOoth TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Each point value is replaced with the average of the values of the selected number of points, with half of those points located on each side of any particular point (when possible). Refer to Figure 14–1 below. This figure illustrates a 401 point trace with a smoothing number of 31. Think of the trace points as “buckets” of data. To smooth (arbitrary) point 273, the analyzer averages buckets 258 through 288 and applies that value to point 273.

Increasing the number of points increases smoothing at the cost of decreasing resolution.

The amount of smoothing decreases at the end points. Because :TRACe:MATH:SMOoth <trace> averages values that occur before and after the data point in time, display irregularities can be caused at the start and stop frequencies. To avoid possible irregularities (signal distortion) at the ends of the trace, use small values for the smooth parameter.

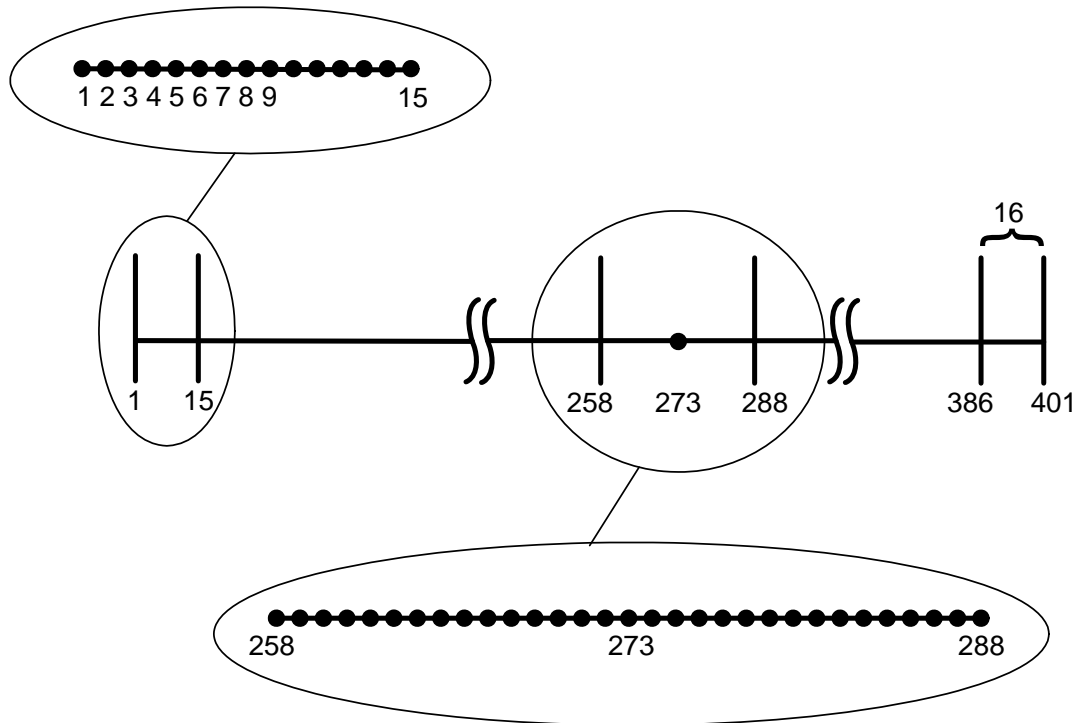


Figure 14- 1Smoothing With 401 Trace Points and 31 Smoothing Points

Refer to Figure 14–1 for a discussion of this end-point smoothing phenomena. With 31 smoothing points and a 401 point trace, point 16 will be the first point to have full 31-bucket smoothing. Likewise, point 386 will be the last point with full 31-bucket smoothing. Under the conditions stated, points 2 through 15 will be smoothed as follows: Point 2 is derived from averaging buckets 1 through 3. Point 3 is derived from averaging buckets 1 through 5, Point 4 is derived from averaging buckets 1 through 7, and so forth until point 16 is reached. The quantity of buckets used for the smoothing running average increases at the rate of 2 buckets per point, from point 1 to point  $(\lfloor \text{smoothing number} + 1 \rfloor / 2)$ , at which time the full number of smoothing points is utilized. The same characteristic occurs at the completion of the trace, beginning at point 386, beyond which the number of averaging buckets begins to decrease until point 401 is reached.

By replacing the value of each point in a trace with the average of the values of a number of points centered about that point, any rapid variations in noise or signals are smoothed into more gradual variations. It thereby performs a function similar to reducing the video bandwidth without the corresponding changes in sweep time; as such, frequency resolution is decreased. Also, signal peaks are reduced with large smoothing values. This can cause the amplitude to appear to be less than its actual value.

### Number of Points for Smoothing (Remote Command Only)

Included for ESA compatibility. Not recommended for new designs. (Will not be supported in future designs.) Use the CALCulate:DATA:COMPRESS command instead.

Specifies the number of points that will be smoothed. Increasing the number of points increases smoothing at the cost of decreasing resolution. If the number of points is an even number, then the number of points is increased by one. If the number of points is larger than the number of sweep points, then the number of sweep points is used, unless the number of sweep points is even, in which case the number of points will be the sweep points minus one. The number of points smoothed is always an odd number.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:MATH:SMOoth:POINts <integer> :TRACe:MATH:SMOoth:POINts?
Example	TRAC:MATH:SMO:POIN 501
Notes	Only odd values allowed; if <integer> even, add 1 unless <integer> = number of sweep points, in which case subtract 1  Used with the TRACe:MATH:SMOoth command.
Preset	11
Min	3
Max	Number of sweep points
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mean Trace Data (Remote Command Only)

Included for ESA compatibility. Not recommended for new designs. Use the CALCulate:DATA:COMPRESS command instead.

Returns the mean of the amplitudes of the trace amplitude elements in measurement units.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:MATH:MEAN? TRACE1   TRACE2   TRACE3   TRACE4   TRACE5   TRACE6
Example	TRAC:MATH:MEAN? TRACE2
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Calculate/Compress Trace Data Query (Remote Command Only)

This command works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Calculate/Compress Trace Data Query \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1381](#).

### Calculate Data Query (Remote Command Only)

This command works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Data Query \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1381](#).

### Display Trace Time Query (Remote Command Only)

Can be used to determine the time that the current trace in the spectrogram started.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:TIME?
Example	:TRAC:DISP:VIEW:SPEC:TIME? Returns the start time of the Display Trace relative to the start time of the “live” trace (Spectrogram Trace 1)
Dependencies	Only available in the Spectrogram View of the Swept SA measurement. If the command is sent in any other View, an error is generated
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

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## Trigger

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Trigger” on page 1473](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## View/Display

The View/Display key opens the Display Menu (common to most measurements) and the View menu for the current measurement.

Some measurements have simple View menus, or even no View menu, others provide many different Views.

Views are different ways of looking at data, usually different ways of looking at the same data, often when the data represents a time record that is being digitally processed with an FFT and/or other digital signal processing algorithms.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Display

This key works the same way in this and many other measurements, so it is documented in the Common Measurement Functions section.. For details about this key, see [“Display” on page 1525](#).

## View

The Swept SA measurement has four views, the Normal or “classic” SA view, and the Spectrogram, Trace Zoom, and Zone Span views, which let you look at the trace data in different ways.

The Spectrogram, Trace Zoom and Zone Span Views are two-window Views. When in one of these Views, you can switch back to the Normal View by pressing the **Multi Window** toggle key, and switch back to the previous two-window View by pressing the **Multi Window** key again. When in the two-window views, you can use the **Next Window** key or the :DISPlay:WINDow[:SElect] <number> command to switch windows (Window 1 is the top window and Window 2 is the bottom window).



Multi Window



Next Window

---

### NOTE

The “previous view” is set to Zone Span on a **Restore Mode Defaults**. So after a **Restore Mode Defaults**, pressing the **Multi Window** key always takes you to Zone Span.

The View Menu (Normal, Spectrogram, Trace Zoom and Zone Span keys) is only available when Option EDP is licensed. When Option EDP is not licensed, the View menu does not display at all.

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Whenever the View changes, the default menu is Frequency.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
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<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:VIEW[:SElect] NORMal TZOm SPECTrogram ZSPan :DISPlay:VIEW[:SElect]?
Example	:DISP:VIEW ZSP sets the zone span view
Dependencies	All views except NORMal require option EDP to be licensed. If the SCPI is sent to select any other View and EDP is not licensed, an error is generated.
Preset	NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

## Normal

Single window view of the frequency domain or zero span. This is the classic SA view. This is also the View into which the analyzer switches whenever you do anything that causes the frequency limits to change, for example:

- If you switch inputs (for example, if you switch from the RF Input to External Mixing)
- If, while in External Mixing, you edit the Harmonic Table
- If, while in External Mixing, the Mixer Preset changes (for example, if you change from A-band to V-band etc)

.Key Path:	View/Display
Example:	:DISP:VIEW NORM
Initial S/W Revision:	A.07.01

## Spectrogram

The Spectrogram View allows a quick look at a history of 300 traces. In the Spectrogram View, the display opens up a second window (the “spectrogram window”), in which trace history is displayed, below the main Swept SA display window (the “trace window”). Each horizontal line in the spectrogram display represents one historical trace. The data streams upwards from newest to oldest; the latest trace displays on the bottom and the oldest trace on the top.

Note that whenever you save state while in Spectrogram, and then recall the state, Spectrogram comes back with all the settings just as they were when you saved the state, but not including the Spectrogram data itself. If you want to save the Spectrogram data, you can Export it using Meas Results, and import it into a PC, although you cannot load it back into the analyzer.

See “[More Information](#)” on page 544.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Example	DISP:VIEW SPEC

Dependencies	Because Spectrogram is a split-screen View, no other split screen views are available in Spectrogram. These include Peak Table, Marker Table, and the Limit and Ampcor editors. The keys that access these functions are grayed out while in Spectrogram.
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

### More Information

In the Spectrogram View, the spectrogram window shows a history of the last 300 traces, and the trace window shows the trace indicated by the **Display Trace** function in the View/Display menu. The **Display Trace** key determines which of the traces in the spectrogram (lower) window is currently being viewed in the trace (top) window. A white line across the spectrogram window shows the current position of the Display Trace. On entry to the Spectrogram view, Display Trace has a value of 0; which means it is set to the “live” trace.

The “live” trace does not appear in the Spectrogram window; Display Trace 1 is the bottommost trace in the spectrogram window. Every time a sweep completes, the data from Display Trace 0 is put into Display Trace 1, and all the other traces “roll up.” Once the trace data has been written into the spectrogram, it is immutable.

Although all 6 traces can be used in the trace window, it is the data from the “live” Trace 1 that goes into Display Trace 0 and then into the spectrogram window. Thus, the spectrogram represents the history of Trace 1; traces 2–6, although available, are not written into the spectrogram. As you change the value of Display Trace, you see the historical data only in Trace 1; Traces 2–6 still represent live data.

The display can only hold 300 traces. The oldest trace is Display Trace 300, and it is always the topmost trace in the bottom window. (If the Spectrogram window has not yet filled with 300 traces, the oldest trace is the highest numbered trace that has data in it). The value of Display Trace is annunciated in the upper left hand corner of the bottom window, along with the start time of that trace.

Any variable change that restarts a sweep will clear out the spectrogram and start it over, unless you are in the idle state (single sweep or waiting for a trigger), in which case it will be cleared out when you start sweeping again. The Restart key will clear out all spectrogram traces and start over. The spectrogram display is also cleared on exit from the Spectrogram View, so every time you enter the Spectrogram View, the spectrogram window is empty.

The colors in the Spectrogram represent signal amplitude. The key to these colors is displayed next to the Y Axis in the upper window. By changing the Y Axis parameters you can change the scaling; that is, by changing the Ref Level or Scale/Div, the colors will get remapped to new Amplitude values. Note that this will not restart the Spectrogram unless the Attenuation changes.

As this is swept spectrum analysis, each horizontal line in the spectrogram represents a single trace, and the vertical axis represents time. The user might thus expect each line to slope upwards from left to right to more correctly represent the point in time at which each point in the trace was taken. However, the lines are horizontal, so the display represents each trace as representing a single time, which is in fact its start time. If this distinction is important to you, you should use FFT sweeps (with an FFT Width greater than your span, of course) to ensure that each trace point in a line better represents the same moment in time.

If Display Trace=0, the data for Trace 1 is written into the trace as the data is acquired, just as in Normal View. So you will see the data as it is acquired; for a slow sweep, for example, you will see the trace fill as the points are taken. For any other value of Display Trace, Trace 1 will appear static, as it represents



an historical trace. As the traces roll up, the value of Display Trace does not change, so you will see a different trace in Trace 1 every time the live trace finishes. To freeze the spectrogram, put Trace 1 into View, or put the analyzer into Single sweep (note that unless the Average/Hold Number=1, putting the analyzer into Single will not freeze the Spectrogram until the number of traces specified by the Average/Hold Number have been taken).

When returning to the Normal View from the Spectrogram View, Trace 1 will hold whatever data was in Display Trace 0 on exit.

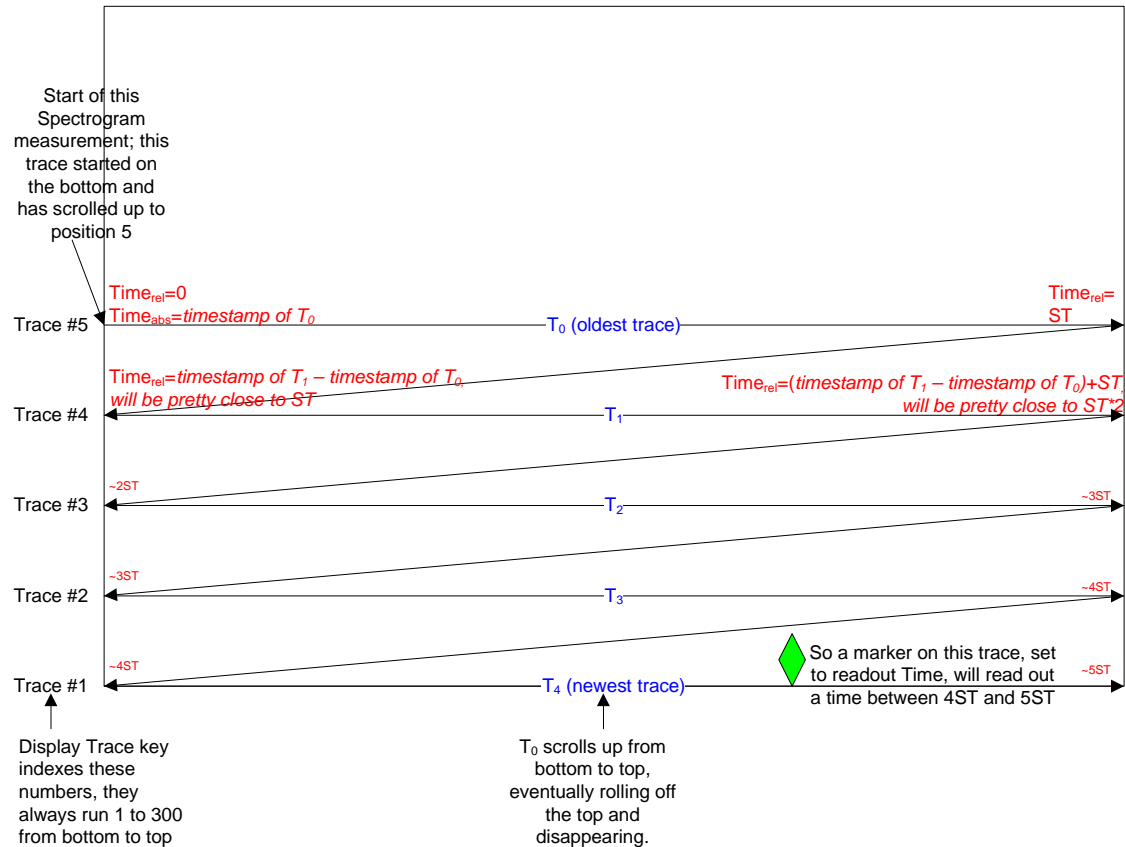
Note that since the spectrogram is intended to give a view of spectral behavior versus time, the Periodic Trigger, which generates triggers at known intervals, will give the most predictable and consistent starting times for the traces. Other triggers, like Free Run or External Triggers, may give non-linear or less predictable times. Similarly, turning Auto Align off will improve the regularity of the trace starting times.

While in Spectrogram View, all functions and settings work as normal, except as noted below.

- The **Single** key behaves differently than it does in **Normal** View. In the **Spectrogram** View, the **Single** key causes a specified number of traces to be read into the spectrogram from Trace 1, after which the acquisition stops. The number of traces to be read into the spectrogram is controlled with the “Average/Hold Number” key in the Meas Setup menu. For example, if you set the “Average/Hold Number” to 5, then every time you press Single, it will take 5 sweeps and put the 5 traces one by one into the Spectrogram; then it will stop sweeping. Note that you can set the “Average/Hold Number” to 1 to capture a single trace into the Spectrogram when the Single key is pressed, making the behavior similar to that of the Normal View
- In the Spectrogram View, Sweep Points are limited to a maximum of 1001 due to memory concerns. On entry to this View, if the number of points is greater than 1001, it is forced to 1001; therefore if the user had a larger number of points on entry to Spectrogram, all the traces from the Normal View will be cleared out.
- In the Spectrogram View, if Trace 1 is saved, exported or queried, the data that gets saved or returned is the data from the Display Trace in the spectrogram. All SCPI trace saves or queries for the other 5 traces return their data normally.
- Copy Trace is available in Spectrogram. If Trace 1 is the “from” trace, Copy Trace will copy the Display Trace to any other trace; remember that the Display Trace is one of up to 300 historical versions of Trace 1. So if the Display Trace is 150, then the 150<sup>th</sup> version of Trace 1 will get copied to the destination trace. Since the historical trace data is immutable, copying a trace to Trace 1 is not possible. The same is true for Exchange Trace; Trace 1 is not available to exchange
- Selecting or moving a marker which is turned on but not on the current Display Trace will NOT move the marker to the current Display Trace; it will select it, and/or move it, but it will stay on the Trace it is currently on.
- Turning on a marker which is turned off will turn it on in the center of the current Display Trace.
- When a Peak Search is performed, if the selected marker is turned on but is not on the current Display Trace, it is first moved to the center of the current Display Trace before performing the search.
- If Couple Markers is On, then moving a marker to a new Display Trace will cause all the coupled markers to move by the same number of traces.

## Representation of Time

In the Spectrogram view, zero time is the point where the first trace started, meaning that each subsequent trace point is at a positive time that represents when that point was gathered, relative to the start point. Each trace is time stamped as it starts, and this time is remembered for each trace. As successive traces appear their start times get successively larger, relative to the start time of the oldest trace. If a marker is placed on the live trace and its readout is set to Time, the time of this marker will increment by about the sweep time for every new sweep. See the diagram below for a graphical representation of how this will appear to the user:



Each trace point has a time value; the value of the start time of the trace is accurately time stamped, but each point within the trace is the start value plus the proportion of sweep time represented by that position in the trace. This means the time value of the points within a trace will not be as accurate as the start point, which is actually the case even in the Normal View, when you use a Time readout for Markers in the frequency domain. This problem is particularly acute with the Sweep Type set to FFT, since the calculated nominal FFT sweep time estimate can be off by a large percentage. Therefore, in FFT sweeps, to prevent overlaps of time on traces, and to make the Sweep Type of FFT consistent with Swept, the end time for each trace is calculated to yield a continuous functional Z axis time value for each position on the trace. Since any inaccuracies within each trace are therefore reconciled with the start of the next sweep, the user may consider the time values along a trace to be accurate enough for the purpose of making delta time measurements between traces.

The `:TRACe:DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:TIME?` Command can be used to determine the time that the current trace in the spectrogram started.

## Markers

In the Spectrogram View, you can put Markers on any trace in the spectrogram window. To put a Marker on a particular trace in the spectrogram window, set the Display Trace to the trace upon which you want the marker, then position the marker as desired on Trace 1 in the trace window. When you turn a Marker on, or do any kind of Peak Search, if the Marker is a Trace 1 Marker, it will appear on the current Display Trace. Then when you move the Display Trace to other traces in the Spectrogram Window, the Marker will stay on the spectrogram trace it is on.

Markers are displayed in the Spectrogram Window as little crosses, with one bar sitting on the trace in question and the other bar perpendicular to it. The selected marker's cross is green; the others are white.

Example: Set Display Trace to spectrogram trace number 125. Turn on Marker 1. Marker 1 appears on Trace 1, which is spectrogram trace number 125. A green diamond appears on trace 1 in the trace window, and a little cross appears on spectrogram trace number 125 in the spectrogram window. Now set Display Trace to 200. The trace window now shows spectrogram trace number 200; Marker 1 disappears out of that window because it is still on spectrogram trace number 125. You can still see the little cross sitting on spectrogram trace number 125 in the spectrogram window.

The selected marker displays in the upper right corner of the top window display, as always. If a delta marker is referenced to a marker on another Spectrogram Trace, then when the Marker X-Axis Scale is time, you will see the delta which represents the Y-axis delta between the two markers, as always; but in this case the X-axis delta now includes the time between the two traces.

When you leave the Spectrogram View, all Trace 1 Markers that were not on Display Trace 0 are turned OFF.

## Trace Zoom

In the Trace Zoom view, the screen is split into two windows. The top window is a normal spectrum analyzer window, and the bottom window ("Zoom Window") shows a "zoomed" representation of the traces in the top window. The data in both windows is identical, but the bottom window typically shows fewer data points, spread across the whole display, which allows you to see the data in those points more clearly, particularly when the trace data in the top window is very dense (sweep points much greater than 1000).

The zoom region is indicated by a blue shading over the whole region. In the top window, this indicates which subset of the data is zoomed in the bottom window. The entire Zoom Window is shaded, to indicate that it represents the zoom region. You can set the span of the Zoom Window using the Zoom Span key (in the Span menu) and you can set the Center Frequency of the Zoom Window using the Zoom Center key (in the Frequency menu).

It is important to emphasize that the data and state in the two windows is IDENTICAL. The Zoom Window is simply a close-up view of a region of the top windows' traces. Therefore all traces and markers are the same in both windows; and any state changes you make affect both windows.

You set the number of sweep points shown in the Zoom Window separately from the top window. Changing the number of points in the top window does not change the Zoom Span; hence the number of points in the bottom window will change by the same proportion as the change in the top window. Conversely, changing the number of points in the bottom window WILL change the Zoom Span and does NOT change the number of points in the top window, because the more points you show in the bottom window, the greater is the percentage of the top window which you are showing in the bottom.

Two functions in Trace Zoom depend on which window is selected (the selected window has a thick green border around it). When the Zoom Window (bottom window) is selected, the Points key in the Sweep/Control menu changes to Zoom Points and adjusts the number of points in the bottom window. Also, for all Peak Search functions, if the bottom window is selected the search function will operate ONLY within that window. This allows you to perform a Peak Search over a specified, limited frequency range, while still viewing the larger frequency range in the top window.

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**NOTE** If you have just switched to the Zoom Window via SCPI (using the :DISP:WIND function) you should wait at least one second before performing a Peak Search, to ensure that SCPI will direct the Peak Search command to the correct window.

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Note that in Trace Zoom, the Span cannot go below 10 Hz. The Zero Span key is grayed out in Trace Zoom, and the Last Span key will do nothing if the last span was zero span. If, on entry to Trace Zoom, the Span is 0 Hz, the Span will revert to the last nonzero span.

Key Path	View/Display
Example	DISP:VIEW TZO
Dependencies	Because Trace Zoom is a split-screen View, no other split screen views are available in Trace Zoom. These include Peak Table, Marker Table, and the Limit and Ampcor editors. The keys that access these functions are grayed out while in Spectrogram.
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

### Transition Rules

When you enter the Trace Zoom view, the top window of Trace Zoom takes on all of the traces, markers and settings that were present in the Normal View. The Zoom Center is the same as the analyzer Center Frequency, and the Zoom Span is 10 % of the analyzer Span. When you leave the Trace Zoom View, the top window traces and settings carry over to the next view.

When you enter the Trace Zoom view, the focus is always in the zoom window. To change the focus (switch between windows), press the Next Window key located below the display. The window which has the focus is distinguished by a green border.

### Zone Span

In the Zone Span view, the screen is split into two windows. The top window is a normal spectrum analyzer window, and the bottom window (“Zone Window”) shows a window whose span represents a region (zone) within the top window. The data in the two windows represents two completely separate sweeps; each window sweeps ONLY when the focus (thick green border) is on that window. It is important to understand that the data in the window without the focus remains unchanged until the focus is moved to that window.

In the top window, the zone region is indicated by a light orange shading and solid orange boundary lines. The Zone Window is not shaded orange; this emphasizes the fact that, unlike Trace Zoom, the data in the Zone Window does not match the top window but is from a separate sweep. You can set the span of the Zone Window using the Zone Span key (in the Span menu) and you can set the Center Frequency of the Zoom Window using the Zone Center key (in the Frequency menu).

Note that in Zone Span, the Span of the top window cannot go below 10 Hz. The Zero Span key is grayed out when the top window is active. The Last Span key will do nothing if the last span was zero span. If, on entry to Zone Span, the Span is 0 Hz, the Span will revert to the last nonzero span. Also, if the Span of the top window is between 10 Hz and 100 Hz on transition, the Zone Span will initialize to 10 Hz, not 10% of Span.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Example	DISP:VIEW ZSP
Example	Zone Span is a View in the X-Series, whereas in the ESA it was under the Span menu. There were no remote commands associated with Zone Span in the past so there are no code compatibility issues.
Dependencies	Because Zone Span is a split-screen View, no other split screen views are available in Zone Span. These include Peak Table, Marker Table, and the Limit and Ampcor editors. The keys that access these functions are grayed out while in Spectrogram.  Also in the Zone Span View, Signal Track is not allowed and is grayed out
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

### More Information

In Zone Span, the window with the focus (the selected window) is the window which updates. You can tell which window is selected because the selected window has a thick green border around it. When you enter the Zone Span view, the focus is always in the Zone Window, so it is the window which is updating. To change the focus (switch between windows), press the Next Window key located below the display. Single and Continuous settings apply, so if the analyzer is in Single, no sweep actually happens until it is initiated or you go to Continuous.

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#### NOTE

The selected window is the window to which virtually all key presses and SCPI commands are directed. Most key functions like Center Frequency, Ref Level, etc, apply only to the selected window. Similarly, any traces which are exported or queried while in Zone Span will return the data from the currently active window. Because of this dependency, it is important to allow the SCPI system to synchronize after switching windows. Therefore, if you have just switched windows via SCPI (using the :DISP:WIND function) you should wait at least one second before sending any window-dependent command, to ensure that SCPI will direct the command to the correct window.

---

### Transition Rules

When you enter the Zone Span view, the top window of Zone Span takes on all of the traces, markers and settings that were present in the Normal View. The Zone Center is the same as the analyzer Center Frequency, and the Zone Span is 10 % of the analyzer Span.

When you leave the Zone Span View, the current window traces and settings carry over to the next view. The traces from the other window will all now be gone. To mitigate this fact, we note that whenever you save state while in Zone Span, and then recall the state, Zone Span comes back just as it was when you

## Swept SA Measurement View/Display

saved the state, including all trace data and settings for both windows (of course, any traces that were updating when you did the save will load in an updating state, so their data will be erased after the first sweep). So if the data in both windows is important to preserve, make sure you put the traces in View and save the state before you exit.

### Display Trace

You can specify which spectrogram trace to display in the trace window by using the Display Trace function. This function determines which of the 300 traces stored in the Spectrogram is currently being viewed in the trace window. Display Trace 0 shows the “live” trace. See the description of Spectrogram in the View menu for more detail on Display Trace.

This key only appears in the Spectrogram View. If the SCPI command is sent to any other View, it is accepted without error but you won't see the result until you go back to the Spectrogram View.

Key Path	<b>Trace</b>
Scope	Meas Local
Measurement	Swept SA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:POSition <integer> :TRACe:DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:POSition?
Example	:TRAC:DISP:VIEW:SPEC:POS 146
Preset	Unaffected by Mode Preset, but set to 0 by Restore Mode Defaults. The value is remembered when you go in and out of Spectrogram View.
State Saved	Saved in Instrument State
Min	0
Max	300
Default Unit	Enter
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

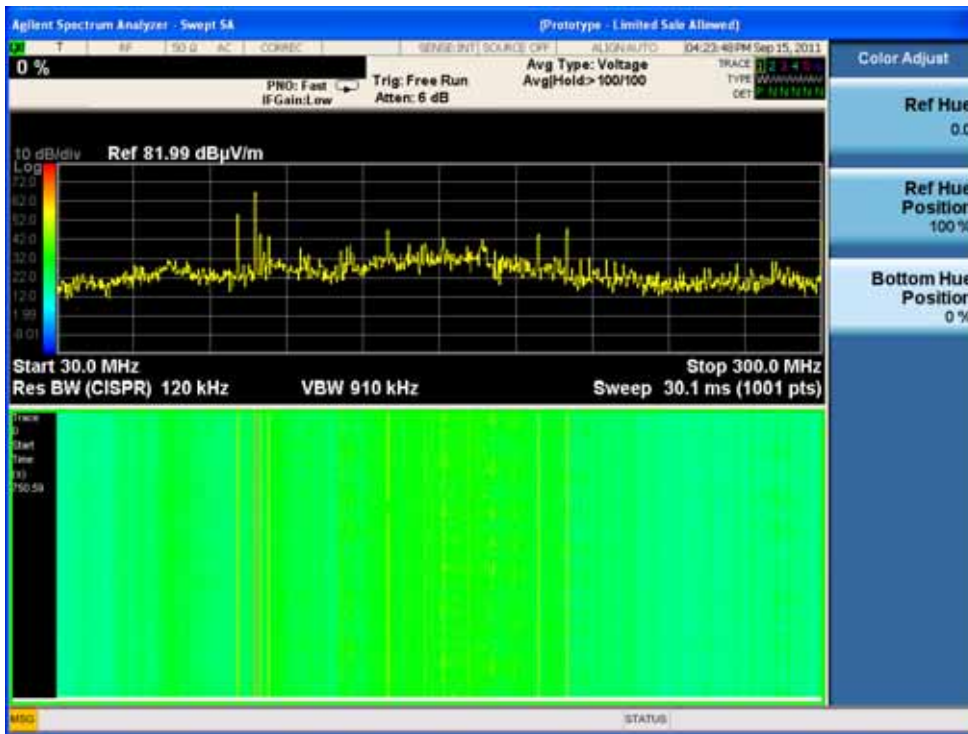
### Color Adjust

Opens a menu that lets you adjust the color mapping of the Spectrogram display. Adjusting the color map can help you find an array of colors whose contrast is more ideally suited to your signal, or to exclude regions of the display that you do not wish to see. See examples below.

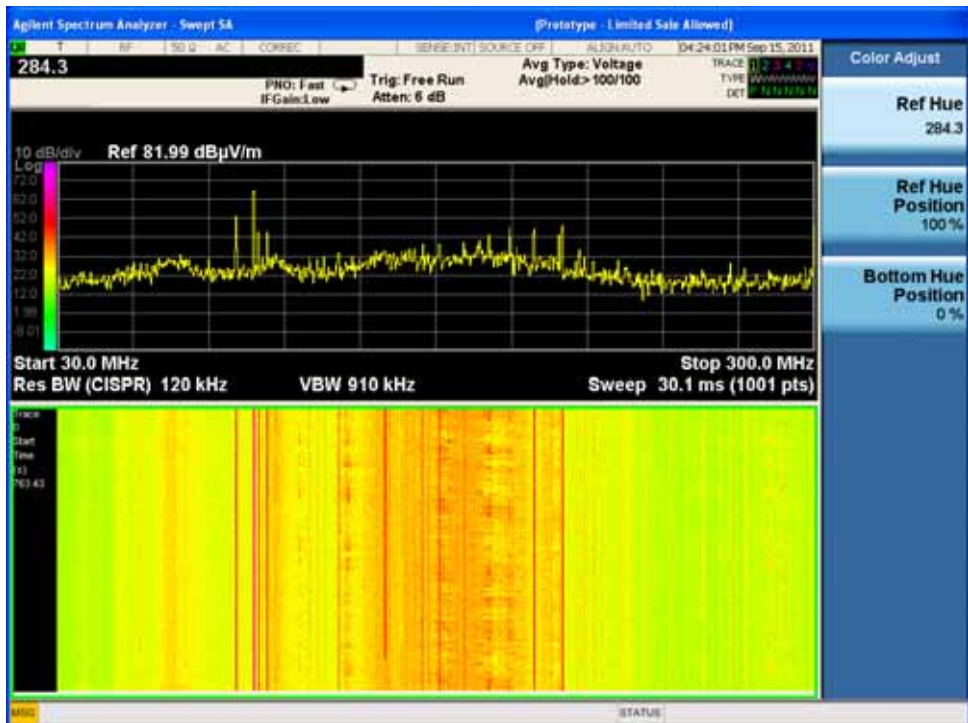
Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Dependencies	Only appears in the Spectrogram View. If the associated SCPI commands are sent to any other View, they are accepted without error but you won't see the result until you go back to the Spectrogram View.
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01



A typical Spectrogram display:

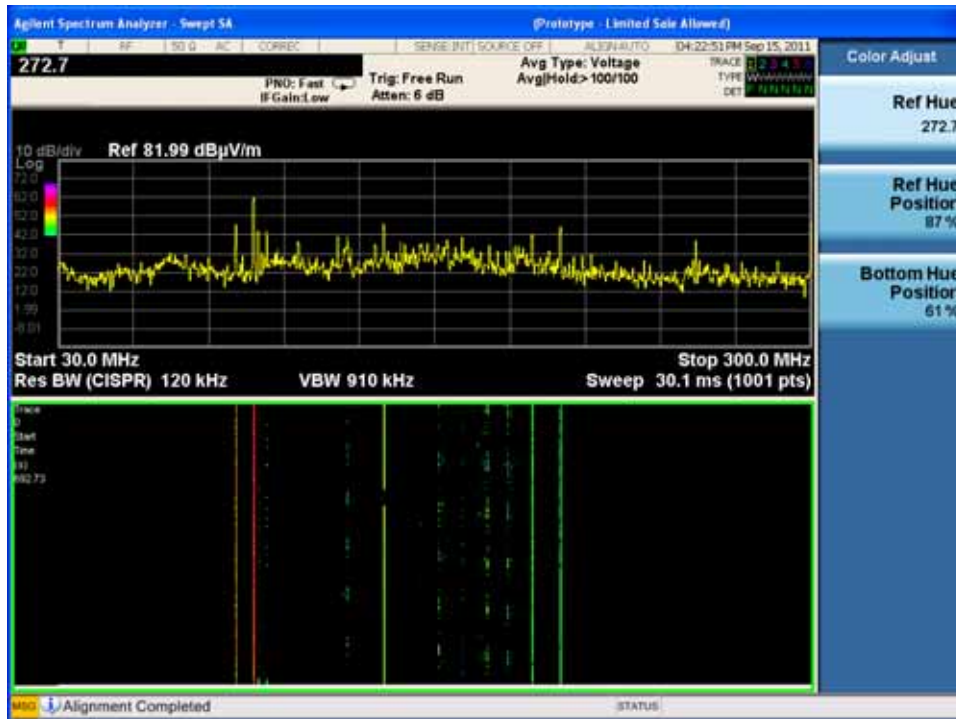


Reference Hue adjusted for better contrast:



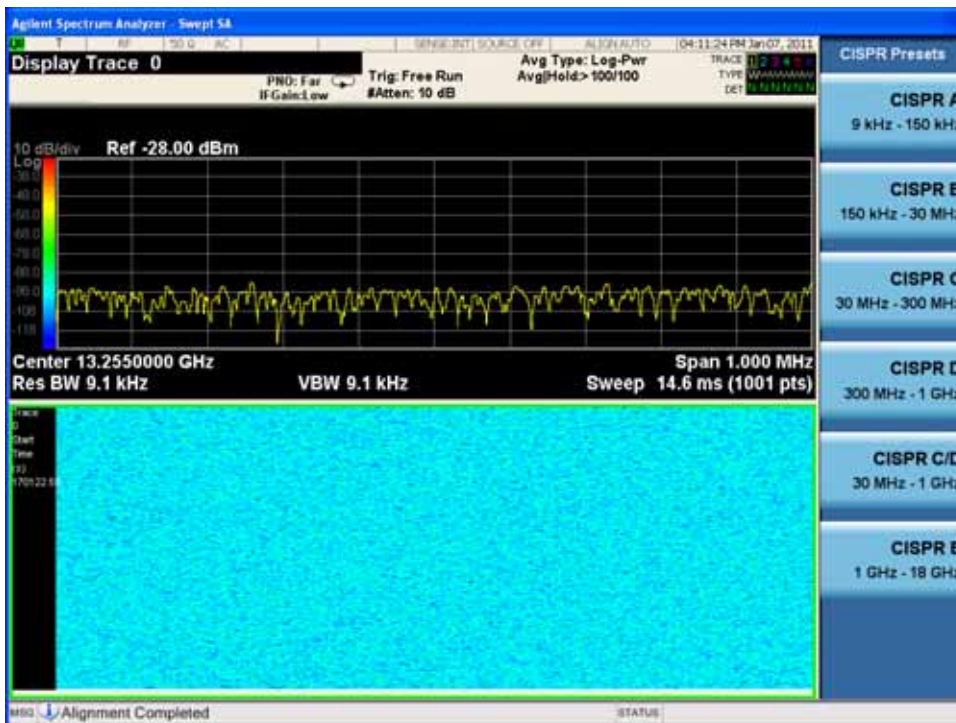
## Swept SA Measurement View/Display

Reference and Bottom positions adjusted to exclude unwanted signals:



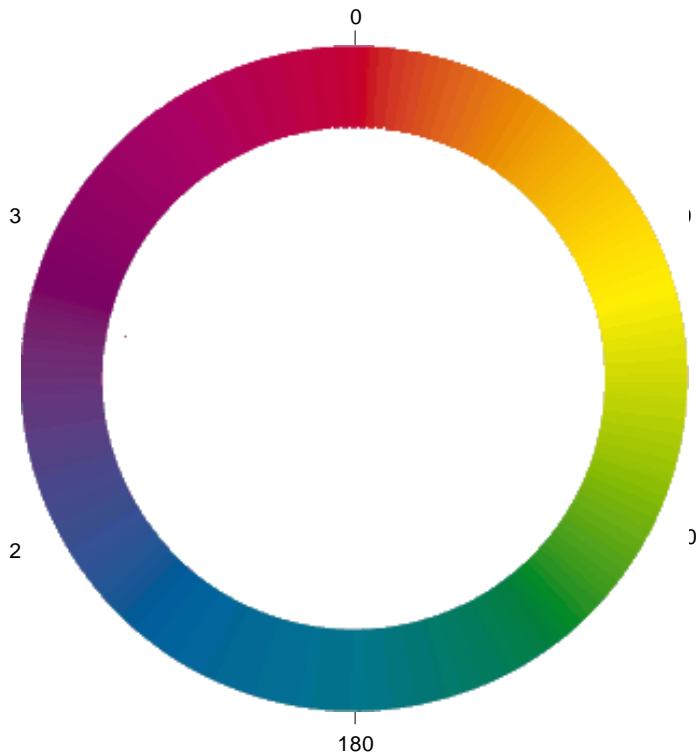
### Ref Hue

This key allows you to adjust the Hue at the top of the spectrogram color bar. The Spectrogram color bar is the bar placed next to the trace display to map colors into the Spectrogram window.





To understand how this works we need to understand the concept of “Hue”. The Hues of the colors run from 0 to 359 (360 is the same as 0) and are shown on the color wheel below:



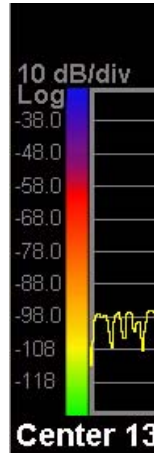
Hue 0 is Red (255,0,0), Hue 120 is Green (0,255,0) and Hue 240 is Blue (0,0,255). Hue 60 is Yellow (255,255,0), Hue 180 is Cyan (0,255,255) and Hue 300 is Magenta (255,0,255). In region A-B, the red value is constant (255), in C-D, the green value is constant (255), and in E-F, the blue value is constant (255). There is no green in region F-A, there is no Red in E-D, and there is no Blue in B-C.

When you adjust the Reference Hue, you are adjusting the Hue at the top of the color bar. The bottom of the color bar shows the Hue that is 240 degrees clockwise from the Ref Hue. Thus, in the normal case, the color bar appears like this:



Swept SA Measurement  
View/Display

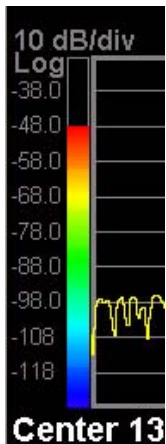
Here are other examples of Ref Hue settings:



Key Path	View/Display, Color Adjust (only in Spectrogram View)
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:HUE <real> :DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:HUE?
Example	:DISP:VIEW:SPEC:HUE 120
Preset	0
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	0, but the next decrement takes you to 359
Max	359.9, but the next increment takes you back to 0
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

**Ref Hue Position**

This control lets you adjust where, as a percentage of the graticule, the Ref Hue appears. Above the Ref Hue Position, any amplitudes simply map as black. As an example, here is what the color bar lookslike when the Ref Hue Position is set to 80%:



Key Path	<b>View/Display, Color Adjust (only in Spectrogram View)</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:REFerence <integer> :DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:REFerence?
Example	:DISP:VIEW:SPEC:REF 60
Notes	We send 60 to set 60%, although 60% is, strictly speaking, 0.6.
Preset	100
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	Ref Hue Position is not allowed to go any lower than 10% or Bottom Hue Position + 10, whichever is higher.
Max	100
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

### Bottom Hue Position

This control lets you adjust where, as a percentage of the graticule, the bottom of the color bar appears. Below the color bar is black, and any amplitudes in this region simply map as black.

Examples:



Ref Hue Position = 100%

Ref Hue Position = 80%

Bottom Hue Position = 20%

Bottom Hue Position = 20%

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Color Adjust (only in Spectrogram View)</b>
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Swept SA Measurement  
View/Display

<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:BOTTom <integer> :DISPlay:VIEW:SPECTrogram:BOTTom?
Example	:DISP:VIEW:SPEC:BOT 40
Notes	We send 40 to set 40%, although 40% is, strictly speaking, 0.4.
Preset	0
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	0
Max	Bottom Hue Position is not allowed to go any higher than 90% or Ref Position – 10, whichever is lower.
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

The Channel Power measurement is used to find the total power present in a specified bandwidth. The power spectral density (the power in the signal normalized to 1 Hz) is also reported (In WLAN mode or WLAN radio standard in SA mode, the peak power spectral density for 1 MHz is reported). For measurement results and views, see [“View/Display” on page 623](#).

This topic contains the following sections:

[“Measurement Commands for Channel Power” on page 557](#)

[“Remote CommandResults for Channel Power Measurement” on page 557](#)

## Measurement Commands for Channel Power

These commands are used to measure the total rms power in a specified integration bandwidth.

Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.

```
:CONFigure:CHPower
:CONFigure:CHPower:NDEFault
:INITiate:CHPower
:FETCh:CHPower[n]?
:MEASure:CHPower[n]?
:READ:CHPower[n]?
:FETCh:CHPower:CHPower?
:MEASure:CHPower:CHPower?
:READ:CHPower:CHPower?
:FETCh:CHPower:DENSity?
:MEASure:CHPower:DENSity?
:READ:CHPower:DENSity
```

For more measurement related commands, see the SENSE subsystem, and the section [“Remote Measurement Functions” on page 1377](#).

## Remote CommandResults for Channel Power Measurement

For DVB-T/H and DTMB (CTTB) mode, see [“DVB-T/H and DTMB \(CTTB\) Mode Remote Command Results” on page 558](#).

For ISDB-T and CMMB mode, see [“ISDB-T and CMMB mode Remote Command Results” on page 560](#).

For MSR, see [“MSR Mode Remote Command Results” on page 561](#)

Command	Return Value
FETCh:CHPower[n]? MEASure:CHPower[n]? READ:CHPower[n]?	Refer to the table below.
FETCh:CHPower:CHPower? MEASure:CHPower:CHPower? READ:CHPower:CHPower?	Returns the Channel Power (dBm) (BW compatibility functionality)
FETCh:CHPower:DENSity? MEASure:CHPower:DENSity? READ:CHPower:DENSity?	Returns the Power Spectral Density (dBm/Hz) (BW compatibility functionality)

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified)	Returns scalar results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Channel Power is a floating point number representing the total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth.</li> <li>2. PSD (Power Spectral Density) is the power in the specified unit bandwidth. The unit bandwidth is selected by the PSD Unit parameter in either dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz.</li> </ol>
2	Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the signal. The frequency span of the captured trace data is specified by the Span key.

### DVB-T/H and DTMB (CTTB) Mode Remote Command Results

The following commands are available only for DVB-T/H and DTMB (CTTB) mode.

Condition	n	Results Returned
	n=1 (or not specified)	Returns scalar results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Channel Power is a floating point number representing the total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth.</li> <li>2. PSD (Power Spectral Density) is the power in the specified unit bandwidth. The unit bandwidth is selected by the PSD Unit parameter in either dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz.</li> </ol>
	2	Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the signal. The frequency span of the captured trace data is specified by the Span key.

Condition	n	Results Returned
Mode = DVB-T/H  or Mode = DTMB (CTTB)	3	Returns 7 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The shoulder attenuation result (dB)</li> <li>2. Lower shoulder attenuation result (dB)</li> <li>3. Upper shoulder attenuation result (dB)</li> <li>4. Lower Offset - MAX shoulder point power (dBm)</li> <li>5. Lower Offset - MAX shoulder point frequency (MHz)</li> <li>6. Upper Offset - MAX shoulder point power (dBm)</li> <li>7. Upper Offset - MAX shoulder point frequency (MHz)</li> </ol> <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p> <p>For example, if current view is RF spectrum or spectrum mask, -999.0 is returned.</p>
Mode = DVB-T/H  or Mode = DTMB (CTTB)	4	Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the signal in the left graph of the shoulder attenuation view.  <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p> <p>For example, if current view is RF spectrum or spectrum mask, -999.0 is returned.</p>
Mode = DVB-T/H  or Mode = DTMB (CTTB)	5	Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the signal in the right graph of the shoulder attenuation view.  <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p> <p>For example, if current view is RF spectrum or spectrum mask, -999.0 is returned.</p>
Mode = DVB-T/H  or Mode = DTMB (CTTB)	6	Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the mask in the spectrum mask view.  <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p> <p>For example, if current view is RF spectrum or shoulder attenuation, -999.0 is returned.</p>

Condition	n	Results Returned
Mode = DVB-T/H  or Mode = DTMB (CTTB)	7	<p>Returns the failed point information in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the 1<sup>st</sup> failed point frequency (MHz)</li> <li>2. the 1<sup>st</sup> failed point absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>3. the 1<sup>st</sup> failed point relative power (dB)</li> <li>4. the 2<sup>nd</sup> failed point frequency (MHz)</li> <li>5. the 2<sup>nd</sup> failed point absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>6. the 2<sup>nd</sup> failed point relative power (dB)</li> <li>...</li> <li>3*N-2. the (3*N-2)<sup>th</sup> failed point frequency (MHz)</li> <li>3*N-1. the (3*N-1)<sup>th</sup> failed point absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>3*N. the (3*N)<sup>th</sup> failed point relative power (dB)</li> </ol> <p>If the number of failed points is less than 20, it will show all of them (frequency, power and relative power), N&lt;20;</p> <p>If the number of failed points is great than 20, the first ten failed points and the last ten failed points will be show, N=20.</p> <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p> <p>For example, if current view is RF spectrum or shoulder attenuation, -999.0 is returned.</p>

### ISDB-T and CMMB mode Remote Command Results

The following commands are available only for ISDB-T and CMMB mode.

Condition	n	Results Returned
	n=1 (or not specified)	<p>Returns scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Channel Power is a floating point number representing the total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth.</li> <li>2. PSD (Power Spectral Density) is the power in the specified unit bandwidth. The unit bandwidth is selected by the PSD Unit parameter in either dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz.</li> </ol>
	2	<p>Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the signal. The frequency span of the captured trace data is specified by the Span key.</p>



Condition	n	Results Returned
Mode = ISDB-T or Mode = CMMB	3	Returns 7 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The shoulder attenuation result (dB)</li> <li>2. Lower shoulder attenuation result (dB)</li> <li>3. Upper shoulder attenuation result (dB)</li> <li>4. Lower Offset - MAX shoulder point power (dBm)</li> <li>5. Lower Offset - MAX shoulder point frequency (MHz)</li> <li>6. Upper Offset - MAX shoulder point power (dBm)</li> <li>7. Upper Offset - MAX shoulder point frequency (MHz)</li> </ol> If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned. For example, if current view is RF spectrum or spectrum mask, -999.0 is returned.
Mode = ISDB-T or Mode = CMMB	4	Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the signal in the left window of the shoulder attenuation view. If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned. For example, if current view is RF spectrum or spectrum mask, -999.0 is returned.
Mode = ISDB-T or Mode = CMMB	5	Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the signal in the right window of the shoulder attenuation view. If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned. For example, if current view is RF spectrum or spectrum mask, -999.0 is returned.

### MSR Mode Remote Command Results

The following commands are available only for MSR mode.

Condition	n	Results Returned
	n=1 (or not specified)	Returns scalar results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Channel Power is a floating point number representing the total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth.</li> <li>2. PSD (Power Spectral Density) is the power in the specified unit bandwidth. The unit bandwidth is selected by the PSD Unit parameter in either dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz.</li> </ol>
	2	Returns floating point numbers that are the captured trace data of the power (in dBm/resolution BW) of the signal. The frequency span of the captured trace data is specified by the Span key.

## Channel Power Measurement

Condition	n	Results Returned
Mode = MSR	3	Returns [Carriers] comma-separated scalar results, in the following order. 1. Total Power of Carrier 1 (dBm) 2. Total Power of Carrier 2 (dBm) ... [Carriers]. Total Power of Carrier [Carriers] (dBm) If the result is not available, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.
Mode = MSR	4	Returns 3 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order. 1. Total Power of LTE FDD carriers (dBm) 2. Total Power of W-CDMA carriers (dBm) 3. Total Power of GSM/EDGE carriers (dBm) If the result is not available, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned. Number of returned values will be changed in future releases if the number of supported radio format is increased.

Key Path	Meas
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. The parameter values are measurement independent, except all Attenuation values and the Internal Preamp selection, which are the same across all measurements.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Ref Value

Sets the value for the absolute power reference. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTE TDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEV el <real>  :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEV el?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV 10 dBm DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTD mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.  When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10.00 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.00 dBm
Max	250.00 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change the attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “Attenuation” on page 1224 for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Range

Accesses the Range menu to change baseband I/Q gain settings. This key has a readback text that describes gain range value.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Scale/Div

Sets the units per division of the vertical scale in the logarithmic display. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIV ision <rel_ampl>  :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIV ision?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 2  DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.  When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Min	0.10 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Presel Center

When this key is pressed, the centering of the preselector filter is adjusted to optimize the amplitude accuracy at the frequency of the selected marker.

See [“Presel Center” on page 1240](#) under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

This is only available when the selected input is RF.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Presel Adjust

Allows you to manually adjust the preselector filter frequency to optimize its response to the signal of interest. This function is only available when Presel Center is available.

See [“Preselector Adjust” on page 1242](#) under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

This is only available when the selected input is RF.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Y Axis Unit

Allows you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit.

See [“Y Axis Unit” on page 1243](#) under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Reference Level Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See [“Reference Level Offset” on page 1248](#) under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
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Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00
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### μW Path Control

The **μW Path Control** functions include the **μW Preselector Bypass** (Option MPB) and **Low Noise Path** (Option LNP) controls in the High Band path circuits.

See [μ“W Path Control” on page 1249](#) under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

### Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See AMPTD Y Scale, [“Internal Preamp” on page 1254](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Ref Position

Positions the reference level at the top, center, or bottom of the Y Scale display. Changing the reference position does not change the reference level value.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RPOS ition TOP CENTer BOTTom  :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RPOS ition?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS CENT  DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Top Ctr Bot

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Auto Scaling

Toggles the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON  :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP OFF DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?
Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On, and the Restart front-panel key is pressed, this function automatically sets the scale per division to 10 dB and determines the reference values based on the measurement results.  When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## **Auto Couple**

See “Auto Couple” on page 1257 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## BW

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify and control the video and resolution bandwidths. You can also select the type of filter for the measurement and set the filter bandwidth.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Res BW

Sets the value of the resolution bandwidth (RBW). If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth> [ :SENSE]:CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]? [ :SENSE]:CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSE]:CHPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?
Example	CHP:BAND 5 MHz CHP:BAND? CHP:BAND:AUTO ON CHP:BAND:AUTO?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Sweep time is coupled to the RBW. As the RBW changes, the sweep time (if set to Auto) is changed to maintain amplitude calibration. Video bandwidth (VBW) is coupled to the RBW. As the resolution bandwidth changes, the video bandwidth (if set to Auto) changes to maintain the ratio of VBW/RBW (10:1). When the Res BW is set to Auto, the resolution bandwidth is auto-coupled to the span. The ratio of Span/RBW is approximately 106:1 when auto coupled. When Res BW is set to Man, and the bandwidths are entered manually, these bandwidths are used regardless of other analyzer settings.

Channel Power Measurement  
**BW**

Preset	SA: Auto WCDMA: 240 kHz C2K: 24 kHz WIMAX OFDMA: 100kHz 1xEVDO: 30kHz DVB-T/H: 3.9kHz DTMB (CTTB): 3.9kHz ISDB-T: 30kHz CMMB: 3.9kHz LTE: Auto LTETDD: Auto Digital Cable TV: 3.9kHz WLAN: 100 kHz MSR: 100 kHz WCDMA, C2K, 1xEVDO , WIMAX OFDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR: OFF SA, LTE, LTETDD: ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe]:CHPower:BWIDth[:RESolution]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Video BW**

Changes the analyzer post-detection filter (VBW).

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo <bandwidth> [ :SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo? [ :SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?

<p>Example</p>	<p>CHP:BAND:VID 2.4 MHz          CHP:BAND:VID?          CHP:BAND:VID:AUTO OFF          CHP:BAND:VID:AUTO?</p>
<p>Notes</p>	<p>You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p>
<p>Dependencies</p>	<p>See Couplings</p>
<p>Couplings</p>	<p>Video bandwidth (VBW) is coupled to the RBW. As the resolution bandwidth changes, the video bandwidth (if set to Auto) changes to maintain the ratio set by VBW/RBW.</p> <p>Sweep Time is coupled to the Video Bandwidth (VBW). As the VBW is changed, the sweep time (when set to Auto) is changed to maintain amplitude calibration. This occurs because of common hardware between the two circuits, even though the Video BW filter is not actually “in-circuit” when the detector is set to Average. Because the purpose of the average detector and the VBW filter are the same, either can be used to reduce the variance of the result.</p> <p>Although the VBW filter is not “in-circuit” when using the average detector, the Video BW key can have an effect on (Auto) sweep time, and is not disabled. In this case, reducing the VBW setting increases the sweep time, which increases the averaging time, producing a lower-variance trace.</p> <p>When using the average detector with either Sweep Time set to Man, or in zero span, the VBW setting has no effect and is disabled (grayed out).</p> <p>When the video bandwidth is AUTO coupled, the video bandwidth value is set to:</p> <p>Resolution Bandwidth * Video Bandwidth to Resolution Bandwidth Ratio</p>

Channel Power Measurement  
**BW**

Preset	SA: Auto WCDMA: 2.4MHz C2K: 240 kHz WIMAX OFDMA: Auto 1xEVDO: 300 kHz DVB-T/H: 39kHz DTMB (CTTB): 39kHz ISDB-T: 300kHz CMMB: 39kHz LTE, MSR: Auto LTETDD: Auto Digital Cable TV: 39kHz WLAN: Auto ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Filter Type**

Selects the type of bandwidth filter that is used. The choices are Gaussian or Flat top.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop [ :SENSe]:CHPower:BANDwidth:SHAPE?
Example	CHP:BAND:SHAP GAUS CHP:BAND:SHAP?
Preset	GAUSSian
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Gaussian Flattop
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe]:CHPower:BWIDth:SHAPE

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## **Cont**

See “[Cont \(Continuous Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1259 in the "Common Measurement Functions" section for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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## **FREQ Channel**

See “[FREQ Channel](#)” on page 1261 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## **Input/Output**

See “[Input/Output](#)” on page 1277 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** or **Off**. All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the **Marker Trace** rules. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area.

The default active function is the active function for the currently selected marker control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSITION DELTA OFF :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK3:MODE POS CALC:CHP:MARK3:MODE?
Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the <b>Marker Trace</b> rules. At the same time, <b>Marker X Axis Value</b> appears on the Active Function area.  Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.  Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area displays the marker value to its full entered precision.
Preset	OFF

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command Only)

Sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal**, **Delta**, or **Fixed**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <real>  :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X ?
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK3:X 0 CALC:CHP:MARK3:X?
Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or the offset from the marker's reference marker if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> . The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for <b>Frequency</b> .
Preset	After a preset, all markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query returns a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command Only)

Sets the marker X Axis Scale position in trace points. This setting has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta**. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
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<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X :POSition <real>  :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X :POSition?
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK10:X:POS 0 CALC:CHP:MARK10:X:POS?
Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or the offset from the marker's reference marker in trace points if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> .
Preset	After a preset, all markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query returns a not a number (NaN).
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Returns the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y ?
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK11:Y?
Preset	Result dependent on Markers setup and signal source.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Properties

Accesses the marker properties menu.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	Marker
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Relative To

Sets the reference marker to which the selected marker is relative.

Key Path	Marker, Properties
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REference <integer> :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REference?
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK:REF 5 CALC:CHP:MARK:REF?
Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error -221: "Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself."  When queried, a single value is returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker).  You must be in the Spectrum Analysis or WCDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker Trace (DVB-T/H and DTMB (CTTB) only)

Accesses a menu that allows you to assign a specified marker to the designated trace. This function is only valid for DVB-T/H and DTMB (CTTB) mode.

Key Path	Marker, Properties
Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe RFSPpectrum LShoulder RShoulder MASK :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe?
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK:TRAC RFSP CALC:CHP:MARK:TRAC?
Preset	RFSPpectrum
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	RF Spectrum Left Shoulder Right Shoulder Spectrum Mask
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Marker Trace(ISDB-T and CMMB only)

Accesses a menu that allows you to assign a specified marker to the designated trace. This function is only valid for ISDB-T and CMMB mode.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Mode	ISDB-T, CMMB
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe RFSPpectrum LShoulder RShoulder :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe?
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK:TRAC RFSP CALC:CHP:MARK:TRAC?
Preset	RFSPpectrum
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	RF Spectrum Left Shoulder Right Shoulder
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Couple Markers

When this function is active, moving any marker causes an “equal X Axis movement” of every other marker that is not set to **Off**. By “equal X Axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X Axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X Axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

This may result in markers going off screen.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>Marker</b>
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Channel Power Measurement  
Marker

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer:COUple[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer:COUple[:STATe]?
Example	CALC:CHPower:MARK:COUP ON
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer:AOFF
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK:AOFF
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Backward Compatibility SCPI Commands

Sets or queries the state of a marker. Setting a marker which is OFF to state ON or 1 puts it in Normal mode and places it at the center of the screen.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:STATe?
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK3:STAT ON CALC:CHP:MARK3:STAT?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Marker Function

There are no 'Marker Functions' supported in Channel Power, so this front-panel key displays a blank menu when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



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## Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in Channel Power measurement, so this front-panel key displays a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Meas**

See “[Meas](#)” on page 1377 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the currently selected measurement. The parameters included in this menu are as follows.

- Averaging
- IF Gain
- Channel Power Span
- Integrated Bandwidth
- Filter Bandwidth
- Root Raised Cosine (RRC) Filter

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Avg/Hold Num

Specifies the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result. The average is displayed at the end of each sweep. After the specified number of average counts, the averaging mode (terminal control) setting determines the averaging action.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTE TDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :CHPower :AVERage :COUNT <integer> [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :AVERage :COUNT? [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :AVERage [ :STATe ] ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :AVERage [ :STATe ] ?
Example	CHP:AVER:COUN 15 CHP:AVER:COUN? CHP:AVER ON CHP:AVER?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode 1xEVDO mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.

Channel Power Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Preset	SA: 10 WCDMA: 200 WIMAX OFDMA, LTE, LTETDD, MSR: 200 CDMA2K: 20 1xEVDO: 20 DVB-T/H: 20 DTMB (CTTB): 20 ISDB-T: 10 CMMB: 10 Digital Cable TV: 10 WLAN: 10 ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	10000
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Avg Mode**

Allows you to select the type of termination control used for the averaging function. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of data acquisitions (average count) is reached.

When set to Exponential (Exp) the measurement averaging continues using the specified number of averages to compute each exponentially-weighted averaged value. The average is displayed at the end of each sweep.

When set to Repeat, the measurement resets the average counter each time the specified number of averages is reached.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential REPEAT [ :SENSe]:CHPower:AVERage:TCONtrol?
Example	CHP:AVER:TCON EXP CHP:AVER:TCON?

Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	EXP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp Repeat
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Integ BW

Specifies the range of integration used in calculating the power in the channel. The integration bandwidth (IBW) is displayed on the trace as two markers connected by an arrow.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTE TDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:CHPower:BANDwidth:INTEgration <bandwidth> [ :SENSE]:CHPower:BANDwidth:INTEgration?
Example	CHP:BAND:INT 10MHz CHP:BAND:INT?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Couplings	The minimum value of the span is coupled with the integration bandwidth.

Channel Power Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Preset	SA: 2 MHz WCDMA: 5 MHz C2K: 1.23 MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz 1xEVDO: 1.23 MHz DVB-T/H: 7.61MHz DTMB (CTTB): 8MHz ISDB-T: 5.6MHz CMMB: 8MHz LTE: 5 MHz LTETDD: 5 MHz Digital Cable TV: 8MHz WLAN: if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM): 16.6 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11b: 22 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11n(20MHz): 17.8 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz): 36.6 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	1 GHz
Max	RF Input: 1 GHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Carrier Results (Only for MSR)**

Enables you to view and scroll through the carrier power results.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	MSR
Couplings	This key will be grayed out if there is only one carrier.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

## PhNoise Opt

Selects the LO (local oscillator) phase noise behaviour for various operating conditions.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.20

## PhNoise Opt Auto

Selects the LO (local oscillator) phase noise behavior to optimize dynamic range and speed for various instrument operating conditions.

The X-Series has two grades of LO; a high performance LO that gives the best phase noise performance; and a medium-performance LO that gives excellent performance.

In models with the high performance LO, Auto will choose:

Fast Tuning whenever Span > 44.44 MHz or RBW > 1.9 MHz

otherwise, if center frequency is < 195 kHz OR ALL of the following are true:

CF 1 MHz AND Span 1.3 MHz AND RBW 75 kHz

then Best Close in Phase Noise;

otherwise, Best Wide-offset Phase Noise

In models with the medium-performance LO, Auto will choose:

**Fast Tuning** whenever Span > 12.34 MHz or RBW > 250 kHz

otherwise, if center frequency is < 25 kHz OR ALL of the following are true:

CF >= 1 MHz AND Span <= 141.4 kHz AND RBW <= 5 kHz

then **Best Close in Phase Noise**;

otherwise, **Best Wide-offset Phase Noise**

In units whose hardware does not provide for an extra-fast tuning option, the settings for Fast Tuning are the same as Best Close-in, so in those models you will see no difference between these settings.

These rules apply whether in swept spans, zero span, or FFT spans.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower:FREQuency:SYNThesis:AUTO[ :STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1  [ :SENSe ] :CHPower:FREQuency:SYNThesis:AUTO[ :STATe ] ?
Example	CHP:FREQ:SYNT:AUTO 1 CHP:FREQ:SYNT:AUTO?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Channel Power Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Range	Auto Man
Readback Text	“Auto” is underlined when Auto is selected, otherwise Man is underlined.
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.20

**PhNoise Opt State**

Selects the LO (local oscillator) phase noise behavior for various operating conditions.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :CHPower:FREQuency:SYNThesis[ :STATe ] 1   2   3 [ :SENSE ] :CHPower:FREQuency:SYNThesis[ :STATe ] ?
Example	CHP:FREQ:SYNT 1 CHP:FREQ:SYNT?
Notes	Parameter key: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. optimizes phase noise for close-in from the carrier.</li> <li>2. optimizes phase noise for wide-offset from the carrier.</li> <li>3. optimizes LO for tuning speed.</li> </ol>
Preset	3
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Hardware Dependent: PXA: Best Close-in Noise [offset < 140 kHz]   Best Wide-offset Noise [offset > 160 kHz]   Fast Tuning MXA, CXA: Best Close-in Noise [offset < 20 kHz]   Best Wide-offset Noise [offset > 30 kHz]   Fast Tuning
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.20

**IF Gain**

Sets the IF Gain function to Auto, Low Gain or High Gain. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**IF Gain Auto**

Activates the auto rules for IF Gain. When Auto is active, the IF Gain is set to High Gain under any of the following conditions:

- The input attenuator is set to 0 dB



- The preamp is turned On and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz

For other settings, Auto sets the IF Gain to Low Gain.

Key Path	Meas Setup, IF Gain
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower : IF : GAIN : AUTO [ : STATE ] ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSe ] :CHPower : IF : GAIN : AUTO [ : STATE ] ?
Example	CHP:IF:GAIN:AUTO ON CHP:IF:GAIN:AUTO?
Couplings	When the auto attenuation exists (for example, with an electrical attenuator), IF Gain State differs depending on the condition.  Auto sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions:  The input attenuator is set to 0 dB, or the preamp is turned on and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz. For other conditions, Auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Off On
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### IF Gain State

Selects the range of the IF Gain.

Key Path	Meas Setup, IF Gain
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower : IF : GAIN [ : STATE ] ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSe ] :CHPower : IF : GAIN [ : STATE ] ?
Example	CHP : IF : GAIN ON CHP : IF : GAIN ?
Notes	ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Couplings	When the auto attenuation exists (for example, with an electrical attenuator), IF Gain State differs depending on the condition.  Auto sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions:  The input attenuator is set to 0 dB, or the preamp is turned on and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz. For other conditions, Auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Channel Power Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Range	Low Gain High Gain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Method**

Turns the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter On or Off. The  $\alpha$  value (roll off) for the filter is set to the value of the Filter Alpha parameter, and the RRC filter bandwidth is set to the Filter BW parameter.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA,WIMAX OFDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :FILTer [ :RRC ] [ :STATE ] OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :CHPower :FILTer [ :RRC ] [ :STATE ] ?
Example	CHP:FILT OFF CHP:FILT?
Notes	This parameter is normally used when TETRA is selected as the Radio Std. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, WIMAX OFDMA mode or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	For CDMA2K mode, this key is blank. For 1xEVDO mode, this key is blank. For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Integ BW RRC Weighted
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.00

**Filter Alpha**

Inputs the alpha value for the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Method
Mode	SA, WCDMA,WIMAX OFDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :FILTer [ :RRC ] :ALPHA <real> [ :SENSe ] :CHPower :FILTer [ :RRC ] :ALPHA?

Example	CHP:FILT:ALPH 0.5 CHP:FILT:ALPH?
Notes	This parameter is normally used when TETRA is selected as the Radio Std. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, WIMAX OFMDA mode or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Dependencies	For CDMA2K mode, this key is blank. For 1xEVDO mode, this key is blank. For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Preset	SA, WCDMA,, WIMAX OFMDA, DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN: 0.22 DTMB (CTTB): 0.05 Digital Cable TV: 0.15
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.01
Max	1.00
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.00

### Filter BW

Inputs the Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter bandwidth. Normally, the filter bandwidth is the same as the symbol rate of the signal.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Method, RRC Weighted</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :CHPower :FILTer [ :RRC ] :BANDwidth <real> [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :FILTer [ :RRC ] :BANDwidth?
Example	CHP:FILT:BAND 10MHz CHP:FILT:BAND?
Notes	This parameter is normally used when TETRA is selected as the Radio Std. You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, WIMAX OFMDA mode or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.

Channel Power Measurement  
Meas Setup

Dependencies	For CDMA2K mode, this key is blank. For 1xEVDO mode, this key is blank. For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Preset	SA, LTE, LTETDD: 3.84MHz WCDMA: 3.84MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 10MHz DVB-T/H: 8MHz DTMB (CTTB): 7.56MHz ISDB-T: 5.6MHz CMMB: 7.512MHz Digital Cable TV: 6.9MHz WLAN: if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM): 16.6 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11b: 22 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11n(20MHz): 17.8 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz): 36.6 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	100 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:CHPower:FILTer[:RRC]:BWIDth
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.00

## Limits

Accesses the Limits menu that allows you to set up the test limit for channel power or power spectral density.

When DVB-T/H mode or DTMB (CTTB) mode is selected or DVB-T radio standard is selected in SA mode, this functionality is disabled and input signal will be compared against pre-defined spectrum mask, instead. See 1.3.2 Limit Line Mask for DVB-T for more details.

In DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB mode, this key is blank. If DVB-T is selected as current Radio Std in SA Mode, this key is grayed out. TODO: Need to assign gray out message.

In MSR this feature is not supported and the key is blank because the power of each carrier may be different.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Initial S/W Revision	A.xx.xx

## Power Limit

If Power Limit is on, Power Limit is used as threshold which can judge whether the real measured channel power can be passed or not. If real measured channel power exceeds Power Limit, channel power test fails, otherwise, it passes. If Power Limit is off, channel power test is always passed.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:POWer <ampl> :CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:POWer? :CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:POWer:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:POWer:STATe?
Example	CALC:CHP:LIM:POW 16.00 CALC:CHP:LIM:POW? CALC:CHP:LIM:POW:STAT ON CALC:CHP:LIM:POW:STAT?
Notes	This parameter and PSD Limit can determine Pass/Fail criteria. If (( power limit = On) and (PSD limit= Off) ) Pass if (power test passes) Fail if (power test fails) If (( power limit = On) and (PSD limit= On) ) Pass if ( both power test and PSD test pass) Fail if ( either of power test or PSD test fails) If (( power limit = Off) and (PSD limit= On) ) Pass if (PSD test passes) Fail if (PSD test fails) If (( power limit = Off) and (PSD limit= Off) ) Always Pass For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Preset	16.00 SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV: OFF WLAN: ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200.0
Max	200.0

Channel Power Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00
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**Power Limit Fail (remote command only)**

The command is query only and used to query if power test passes or fails. When DVB-T/H mode or DTMB (CTTB) mode is selected or DVB-T radio standard is selected in SA mode, this query scpi command does not make any sense.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:POWer:FAIL?
Example	CALC:CHP:LIM:POW:FAIL?
Notes	This command is query only. When Power Limit is off, the returned value is always 0 (pass). When Power Limit is on, the returned value is 0(pass) while power test passes and 1(fail) while power test fails. In MSR this feature is not supported.
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

**PSD Limit**

If PSD (power spectral density) Limit is ON, PSD Limit is used as threshold which can judge whether the real measured PSD can be passed or not. If real measured PSD exceeds PSD Limit, PSD test fails, otherwise, it passes. If PSD is off, PSD test is always passed.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limits</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:PSDensity <real> :CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:PSDensity? :CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:PSDensity:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:PSDensity:STATe?
Example	CALC:CHP:LIM:PSD 4.00 CALC:CHP:LIM:PSD? CALC:CHP:LIM:POW:STAT ON CALC:CHP:LIM:POW:STAT?

Notes	<p>This parameter and Power Limit can determine Pass/Fail criteria.</p> <p>If (( power limit = On) and (PSD limit= Off) )</p> <p>    Pass if (power test passes)</p> <p>    Fail if (power test fails)</p> <p>If (( power limit = On) and (PSD limit= On) )</p> <p>    Pass if ( both power test and PSD test pass)</p> <p>    Fail if ( either of power test or PSD test fails)</p> <p>If (( power limit = Off) and (PSD limit= On) )</p> <p>    Pass if (PSD test passes)</p> <p>    Fail if (PSD test fails)</p> <p>If (( power limit = Off) and (PSD limit= Off) )</p> <p>    Always Pass</p> <p>For MSR mode, this key is blank.</p>
Preset	<p>4.00</p> <p>SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1Xevdo,LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV: OFF</p> <p>WLAN: ON</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200.0
Max	200.0
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00
Coupling	The value is automatically converted when PSD Unit is changed.

### PSD Limit Fail (remote command only)

The command is query only and used to query if PSD test passes or fails. When DVB-T/H mode or DTMB (CTTB) mode is selected or DVB-T radio standard is selected in SA mode, this query SCPI command does not make any sense.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:LIMit:PSD:FAIL?
Example	CALC:CHP:LIM:PSD:FAIL?
Notes	<p>This command is query only.</p> <p>When PSD Limit is off, the returned value is always 0 (pass).</p> <p>When PSD Limit is on, the returned value is 0(pass) while PSD test passes and 1(fail) while PSD test fails.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

## PSD Unit

Sets the unit bandwidth for Power Spectral Density. The available units are dBm/Hz and dBm/MHz.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:UNIT:CHPower:POWer:PSD DBMHZ   DBMMHZ :UNIT:CHPower:POWer:PSD?
Example	UNIT:CHP:POW:PSD DBMMHZ UNIT:CHP:POW:PSD?
Couplings	When the PSD unit is changed, the PSD result of the “MEAS READ FETCH:CHP1?” is also changed by the PSD unit basis (in either dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz).
Preset	DBMHZ WLAN: DBMMHZ
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	dBm/Hz/dBm/MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Meas Preset

Restores all the measurement parameters to their default values.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFigure:CHPower
Example	CONF:CHP
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Shoulder Offset Start (Only for DVB-T/H and ISDB-T mode)

Specifies the start offset frequency from the center frequency used in calculating the shoulder attenuation results.

Key Path	Meas Setup
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Mode	DVB-T/H, ISDB-T
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SHOUlder :OFFSet :FREQuency :STARt <freq> [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SHOUlder :OFFSet :FREQuency :STARt?
Example	CHP:SHOU:OFFS:FREQ:STAR 3.3MHz CHP:SHOU:OFFS:FREQ:STAR?
Notes	You must be in the ISDB-T mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	The minimum value of the shoulder offset start frequency is coupled with integration bandwidth, the maximum value of the shoulder offset start frequency is coupled with shoulder offset stop frequency.
Preset	DVB-T/H: 4.105MHz ISDB-T: 3.3MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	1.0 GHz
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Shoulder Offset Stop (Only for DVB-T/H and ISDB-T mode)

Specifies the stop offset frequency from the center frequency used in calculating the shoulder attenuation results.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	DVB-T/H, ISDB-T
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SHOUlder :OFFSet :FREQuency :STOP <freq> [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SHOUlder :OFFSet :FREQuency :STOP?
Example	CHP:SHOU:OFFS:FREQ:STOP 3.5MHz CHP:SHOU:OFFS:FREQ:STOP?
Notes	You must be in the ISDB-T mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	The minimum value of the shoulder offset stop frequency is coupled with shoulder offset start frequency, the maximum value of the shoulder offset stop frequency is coupled with span.
Preset	DVB-T/H: 4.505MHz ISDB-T: 3.5MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz

Channel Power Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Max	1.0 GHz
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Shoulder Offset (Only for DTMB (CTTB) and CMMB mode)**

Specifies the offset frequency from the center frequency used in calculating the shoulder attenuation results.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	DTMB (CTTB), CMMB
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :SHOUlder :OFFSet :FREQuency <freq> [ :SENSe ] :CHPower :SHOUlder :OFFSet :FREQuency?
Example	CHP:SHOU:OFFS:FREQ 4.2MHz CHP:SHOU:OFFS:FREQ?
Notes	You must be in the CMMB mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	The minimum value of the shoulder offset frequency is coupled with integration bandwidth, the maximum value of the shoulder offset frequency is coupled with span.
Preset	4.2MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	1.0 GHz
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

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## Mode

See [“Mode” on page 1391](#) for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Mode Setup

See “[Mode Setup](#)” on page 1411 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value. Pressing Peak Search with the selected marker Off causes the selected marker to be set to Normal, then a peak search is immediately performed.

Key Path	Front panel key
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:CHP:MARK2:MAX
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.0, A.03.000

## **Recall**

See “[Recall](#)” on page 172 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Restart

See [“Restart” on page 1431](#) for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Save

See “[Save](#)” on page 185 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Single

See [“Single \(Single Measurement/Sweep\)” on page 1437](#) for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Source

See [“Source” on page 1439](#) for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Span X Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you set the horizontal scale parameters.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Span

Changes the frequency range symmetrically about the center frequency.

The default (and minimum) Span is calculated using the number of carriers and the carrier width where;

$$\text{Span} = (\text{Upper Carrier Freq} + (\text{max offset IBW} * (1 + \alpha)) / 2) - (\text{Lower Carrier Freq} - (\text{max offset IBW} * (1 + \alpha)) / 2)$$

The span is increased by a factor of 1 + Filter Alpha if the RRC Filter is on.

Key Path	<b>Span X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :FREQuency :SPAN <freq> [ :SENSe ] :CHPower :FREQuency :SPAN?
Example	CHP:FREQ:SPAN 10 MHz CHP:FREQ:SPAN?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Couplings	When Res BW is set to Auto, the resolution bandwidth is auto-coupled to span. The ratio of span /RBW is approximately 106:1. When the Res BW is set to Man, bandwidths are entered by the user, and these bandwidths are used regardless of other analyzer settings.  Since Span is coupled to Integ BW in the factory default condition, if you change the integration bandwidth setting, the span setting changes by a proportional amount until a limit value is reached. However, the span can be individually set. The minimum value of the span is coupled with the integration bandwidth.

Channel Power Measurement  
Span X Scale

Preset	SA: 3 MHz WCDMA: 7.5 MHz C2K: 1.845 MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 20 MHz 1xEVDO: 2.0MHz DVB-T/H: 10MHz DTMB (CTTB): 10MHz ISDB-T: 10MHz CMMB: 10MHz LTE: 7.5 MHz LTETDD: 7.5 MHz Digital Cable TV: 10MHz WLAN: if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM): 22 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11b: 25 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11n(20MHz): 20 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz): 40 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	1 GHz
Max	RF Input: 1 GHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Full Span

Changes the span to show the full frequency range of the spectrum analyzer.

Key Path	<b>Span X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :FREQuency :SPAN :FULL
Example	CHP:FREQ:SPAN:FULL

Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Couplings	Selecting full span changes the measurement span value.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Last Span

Changes the span to the previous span setting. If no previous span value exists, then the span remains unchanged.

Key Path	<b>Span X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :CHPower :FREQuency :SPAN :PREVious
Example	CHP:FREQ:SPAN:PREV
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Couplings	Selecting last span changes the measurement span value.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Sweep/Control

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set up and control the sweep time and source for the current measurement. See “Sweep/Control” on page 1441 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Time

Selects the length of time that the spectrum analyzer sweeps the displayed frequency span. Additional overhead time, which impacts the sweep rate, is not calculated as part of the sweep time. In fact:

- sweep rate = span/sweep time
- update rate = 1/(sweep time + overhead)
- sweep cycle time = sweep time + overhead

Sweep time is coupled to RBW and VBW, and is impacted by the number of sweep points, so changing those parameters may change the sweep time.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SWEep :TIME <time> [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SWEep :TIME? [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SWEep :TIME :AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SWEep :TIME :AUTO?
Example	CHP:SWE:TIME 25ms CHP:SWE:TIME? CHP:SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF CHP:SWE:TIME:AUTO?

Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA: Automatically Calculated WCDMA: 1.0 ms CDMA2K: 9.4ms 1xEVDO: 2.66ms DVB-T/H: Automatically Calculated DTMB (CTTB): Automatically Calculated ISDB-T: Automatically Calculated CMMB: Automatically Calculated LTE, MSR: Automatically Calculated LTETDD: Automatically Calculated Digital Cable TV: Automatically Calculated WLAN: Automatically Calculated
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 ms
Max	4000 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Sweep Setup

Accesses a menu that enables you to set the sweep state for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto Sweep Time Rules

Switches the analyzer between normal and accuracy sweep states.

Setting **Auto Sweep Time** to **Accy** results in slower sweep times, usually about three times as long, but yields better amplitude accuracy for CW signals. The instrument amplitude accuracy specifications only apply when **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Accy**.

Additional amplitude errors which occur when **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Norm** are usually well under 0.1 dB, though this is not guaranteed. Because of the faster sweep times and still low errors, **Norm** is the preferred setting of **Auto Sweep Time**. **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Norm** on a **Preset** or **Auto Couple**. This means that in the Preset or Auto Coupled state, instrument amplitude accuracy specifications do not apply.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup</b>
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## Channel Power Measurement Sweep/Control

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SWEep :TIME :AUTO :RULes NORMal   ACCuracy [ :SENSE ] :CHPower :SWEep :TIME :AUTO :RULes?
Example	CHP:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL NORM CHP:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL?
Notes	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and inaccessible (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span), however its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication.  Set to Norm when Auto Couple is pressed or sent remotely
Preset	NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Norm Accy
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Pause

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume key resumes the measurement at the point it was at when paused. See [“Pause/Resume” on page 1454](#) in “Common Measurement Functions” section for more details.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the gating function. See [“Gate ” on page 1454](#) in "Common Measurement Functions" section for more details.

The Gate functionality is used to view signals best viewed by qualifying them with other events.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Points

Sets the number of points per sweep. The resolution of setting the sweep time depends on the number of points selected. If Preset is selected, the number of points per sweep defaults to 1001. The current value of points is displayed parenthetically, next to the sweep time in the lower-right corner of the display.

Changing the number of points has several effects on the analyzer. Since markers are read at the point location, the marker reading may change. All trace data is cleared.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :SWEep :POINTs <integer> [ :SENSe ] :CHPower :SWEep :POINTs ?
Example	CHP:SWE:POIN 501 CHP:SWE:POIN?
Notes	Whenever the number of sweep points changes: All trace data is erased Any traces with Update Off also go to Display Off (like going from View to Blank in the older analyzers) Sweep time is re-quantized Any limit lines that are on are updated If averaging/hold is on, averaging/hold starts over
Couplings	Whenever the number of sweep points changes, the sweep time is re-quantized.
Preset	DVB-T/H: 2001 DTMB (CTTB): 2001 Other: 1001 ISDB-T: 2001 CMMB: 2001 1xEVDO: 512 Digital Cable TV: 2001
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	101
Max	20001
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detectors for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trace Type

Allows you to select the type of trace you want to use for the current measurement. The first page of this menu contains a 1-of-N selection of the trace type (**Clear Write, Average, Max Hold, Min Hold**) for the selected trace.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:CHPower:TYPE WRITe   AVERAge   MAXHold   MINHold :TRACe:CHPower:TYPE?
Example	TRAC:CHP:TYPE WRIT TRAC:CHP:TYPE?
Notes	WRITe = Clear Write AVERAge = Average MAXHold = Maximum Hold MINHold = Minimum Hold
Couplings	When Detector setting is “Auto” ([:SENSe]:CHPower:DETECTOR:AUTO?), Detector ([:SENSe]:CHPower:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION]?) switches aligning with the switch of this parameter: “NORMal” with WRITe (Clear Write), “AVERAge” with AVERAge, “POSitive (peak)” with MAXHold, and “NEGative (peak)” with MINHold.
Preset	AVERAge
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	ClearWrite   Average   MaxHold   MinHold
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detectors for the current measurement. The following choices are available:

- Auto- the detector selected depends on marker functions, trace functions, average type, and the trace averaging function.
- Normal-the detector determines the peak of the CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.
- Average-the detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method depends upon the Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales).
- Peak-the detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.
- Sample-the detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.
- Negative Peak-the detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.

Key Path	<b>Detector</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Detector Selection

Selects a detector to be used by the analyzer for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :DETECTOR [ :FUNction ] NORMal   AVERAge   POSitive   SAMPlE   NEGative [ :SENSe ] :CHPower :DETECTOR [ :FUNction ] ?
Example	CHP:DET NORM CHP:DET?

Notes	<p>When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings.</p> <p>The Normal detector determines the peak of CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This method of detection is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.</p> <p>The Average detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method is Power Average (RMS).</p> <p>The Peak detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.</p> <p>The Sample detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.</p> <p>The Negative Peak detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.</p>
Couplings	When Detector setting is “Auto” ([[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETECTOR:AUTO?]), Detector ([[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETECTOR:FUNCTION?]) switches aligning with the switch of this parameter: “NORMal” with Clear Write, “AVERage” with AVERage, “POSitive (peak)” with MAXHold, and “NEGative (peak)” with MINHold.
Preset	AVERage
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Auto

Sets the detector for the currently selected trace to Auto.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETECTOR:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETECTOR:AUTO?
Example	CHP:DET:AUTO ON CHP:DET:AUTO?
Couplings	When Detector setting is “Auto” ([[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETECTOR:AUTO?]), Detector ([[:SENSe]:CHPower:DETECTOR:FUNCTION?]) switches aligning with the switch of this parameter: “NORMal” with Clear Write, “AVERage” with AVERage, “POSitive (peak)” with MAXHold, and “NEGative (peak)” with MINHold.

Preset	Others: ON DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, Digital Cable TV: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Trigger

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to select and control the trigger source for the current measurement.

See [“Trigger” on page 1473](#) for more information.

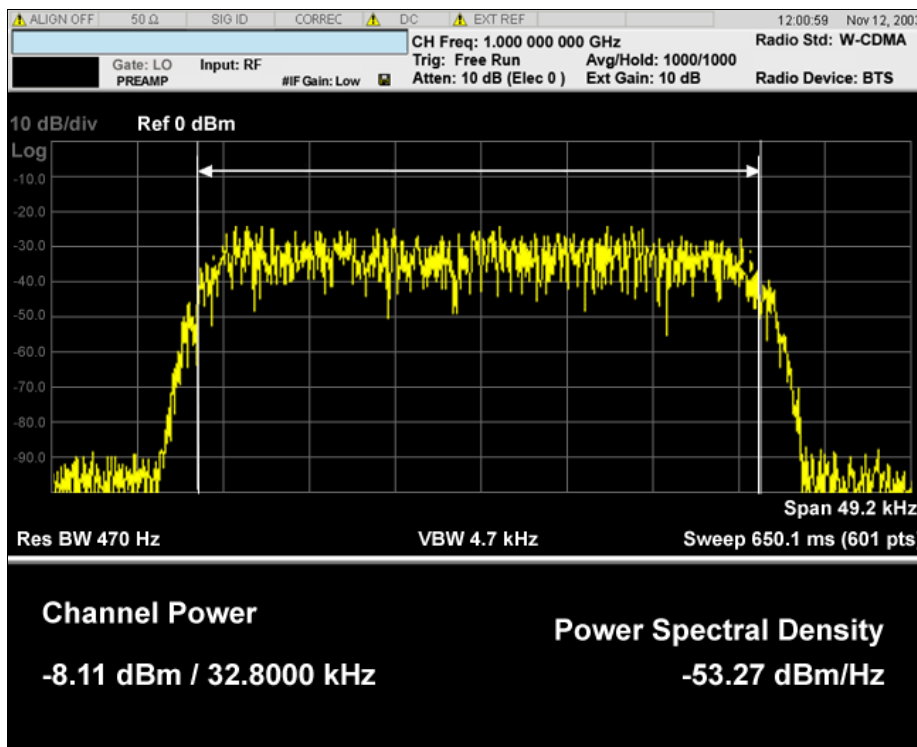
Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## View/Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the instrument display as well as turn the bar graph On and Off.

If current mode is NOT DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, MSR or CMMB mode, the front panel views only contain one view: Spectrum View. The results of the measurement can be displayed as a single spectrum trace view or displayed with a Bar Graph trace on the spectrum trace.

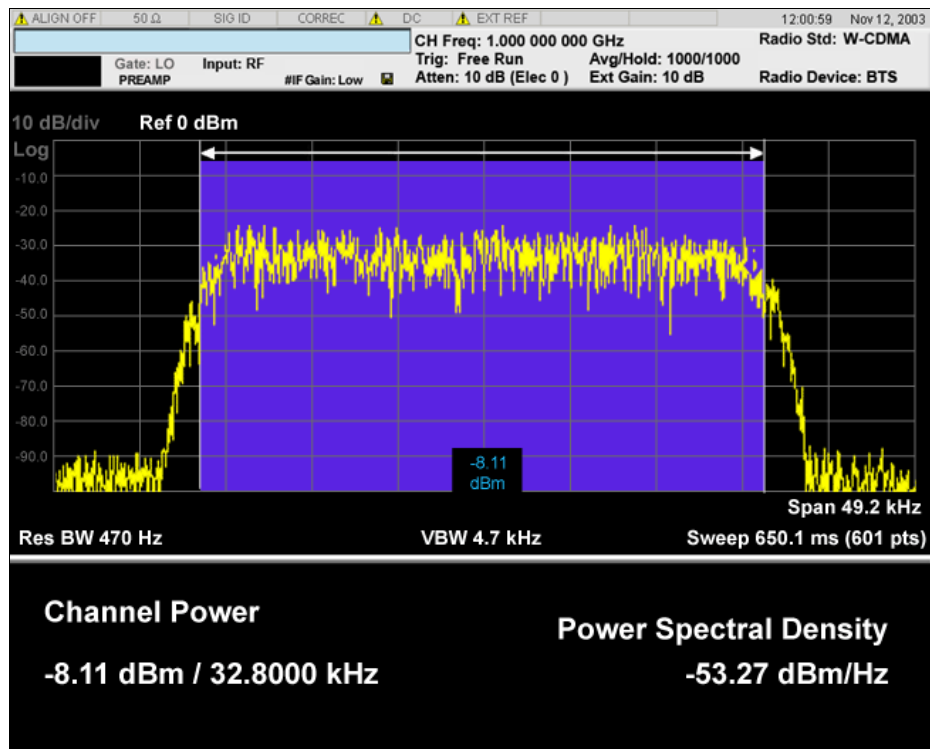
### Spectrum View with Bar Graph off



### Spectrum View with Bar Graph on

This View is the same as the 'Spectrum' view, but has a blue bar between the markers that indicates the measured output power level. The bar graph is activated when the "Bar Graph" Soft Key is set to ON under the View/Display menu. The actual measured output power level is displayed on the display at the bottom of the bar.

## Channel Power Measurement View/Display



If current mode is MSR, there are two views, Power Results and Carrier Info. Power Results view is almost the same as the common CHP view.

### Power Results:

The spectrum trace and power bars are displayed in the upper window. Total carrier power, total PSD and total format carrier power are displayed in the lower window. Total format carrier power is total power of carriers of the same Radio Format. If there is no carrier of the corresponding format, it is not displayed. Thus items in the total format power table changes depending on the carrier configuration. Since the metrics window of MSR is a bit denser than the common CHP, vertical positions of total power and power spectral density goes up a little bit.

### Carrier Info:

The lower window of Power Results view is replaced by the carrier info table in this view. Carrier center frequency can be displayed in either offset or absolute frequency depending on Carrier Freq. The table can be scrolled by Carrier Result on Meas Setup menu or by Select Carrier on Config Carriers menu. The highlighted row changes as either Carrier Result or Select Carrier is changed. The highlighted row and these keys are not coupled.

### View selection by name (MSR only)

Selects the results view. The following SCPI command allows you to select the desired measurement view by enumeration.

Key Path	No equivalent front-panel key
Mode	MSR



<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[:SElect] PRESult CINformation :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[:SElect]?
Example	:DISP:CHP:VIEW PRES :DISP:CHP:VIEW?
Preset	PRESult
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Power Results Carrier Info
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Selects the results view.

The following SCPI command allows you to select the desired measurement view by enumeration

Key Path	<b>No equivalent front-panel key</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW:NSElect <integer> :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW:NSElect?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW:NSEL 1 DISP:CHP:VIEW:NSEL?
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1
Max	2
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### View selection by name (DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H only)

Selects the results view. The following SCPI command allows you to select the desired measurement view by enumeration.

Key Path	<b>No equivalent front-panel key</b>
Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[:SElect] RFSpectrum SHOUlder MASK :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[:SElect]?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW RFSP DISP:CHP:VIEW?
Preset	RFSpectrum

Channel Power Measurement  
View/Display

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	RF Spectrum   Shoulder Attenuation   Spectrum Mask
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**View selection by name (ISDB-T, CMMB only)**

Selects the results view. The following SCPI command allows you to select the desired measurement view by enumeration.

Key Path	<b>No equivalent front-panel key</b>
Mode	ISDB-T, CMMB
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[:SElect] RFSPectrum SHOUlder :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[:SElect]?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW RFSP DISP:CHP:VIEW?
Preset	RFSPectrum
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	RF Spectrum   Shoulder Attenuation
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Display**

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters.

See [“Display” on page 1525](#) for more information.

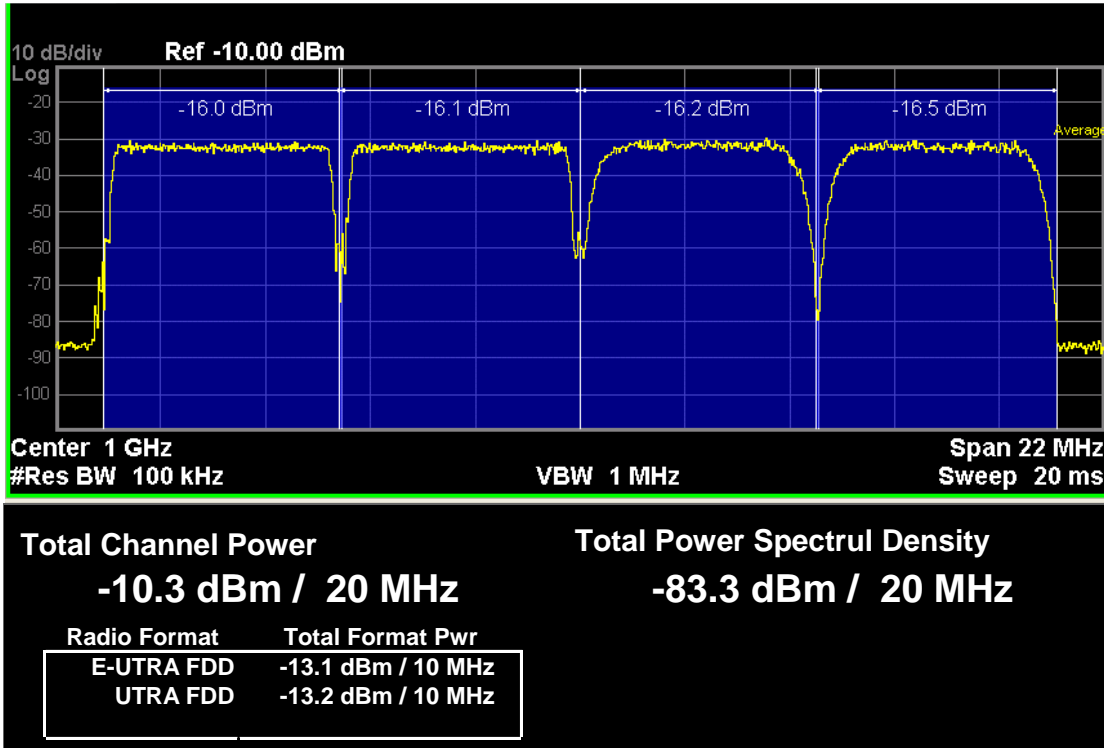
Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Power Results (Only for MSR)**

This view consists of the following two windows:

[“Traces Window” on page 627](#)

[“Results Window” on page 627](#)



### Traces Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - spectrum trace;
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### Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Channel Power	n=1, 1 <sup>st</sup> element Total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth
Total Power Spectral Density	n=1, 2 <sup>nd</sup> element The power in the specified unit bandwidth
Total Format Pwr	n=4 Total powers of corresponding radio format

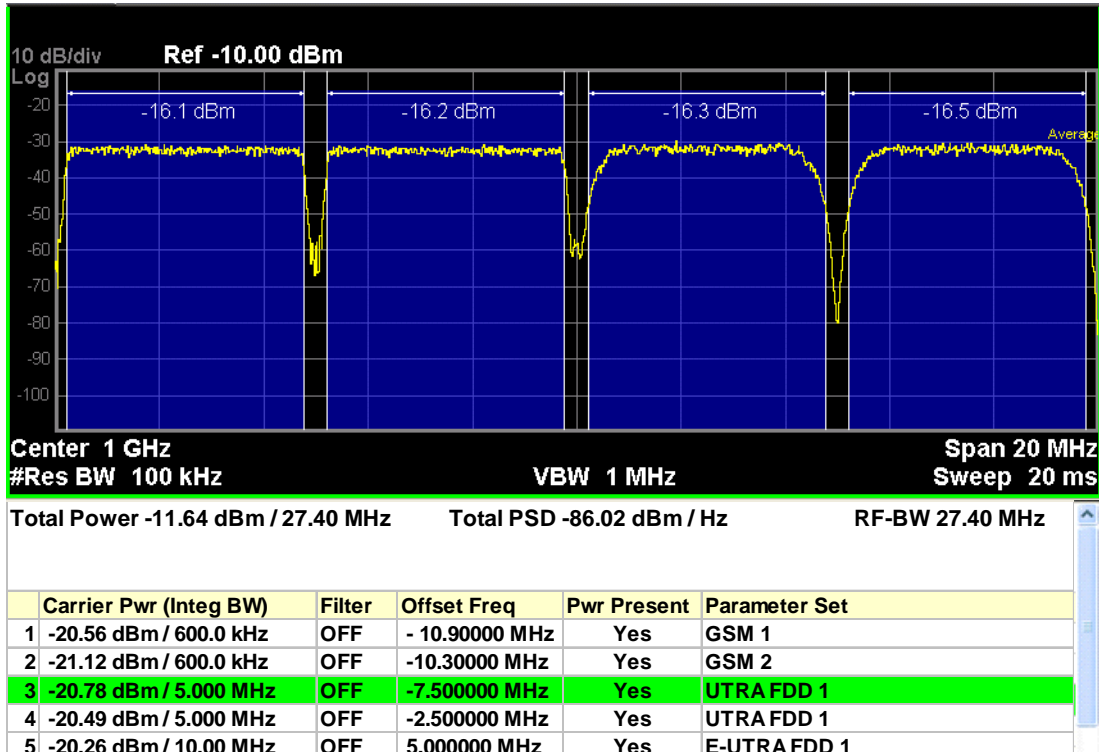
Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Carrier Info (Only for MSR)

This view consists of the following two windows:

“Traces Window” on page 628

“Results Window” on page 628



### Traces Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - spectrum trace;
---------------------	--------------------------

### Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Channel Power	n=1, 1 <sup>st</sup> element Total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth
Total PSD	n=1, 2 <sup>nd</sup> element The power in the specified unit bandwidth

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Carrier Freq (Only for MSR)

Sets the carrier frequency display type.

Offset - The carrier center frequencies are displayed as offset from Carrier Ref Freq.

Absolute - The carrier center frequencies are displayed as absolute frequency.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Carrier Info</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW:WINDow:CINFormation:FREQuency OFFSet ABSolute  :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW:WINDow:CINFormation:FREQuency?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:CINF:FREQ ABS DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:CINF:FREQ?
Preset	OFFSet
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Offset Absolute
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Bar Graph

Turns the Bar Graph On and Off.

Key Path	<b>DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB: View/Display, RF Spectrum</b> <b>Others: View/Display</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTE TDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph ON OFF 1 0 :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:BGR ON DISP:CHP:VIEW:WIND:BGR?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.

Channel Power Measurement  
View/Display

Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**RF Spectrum (Only for DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T and CMMB)**

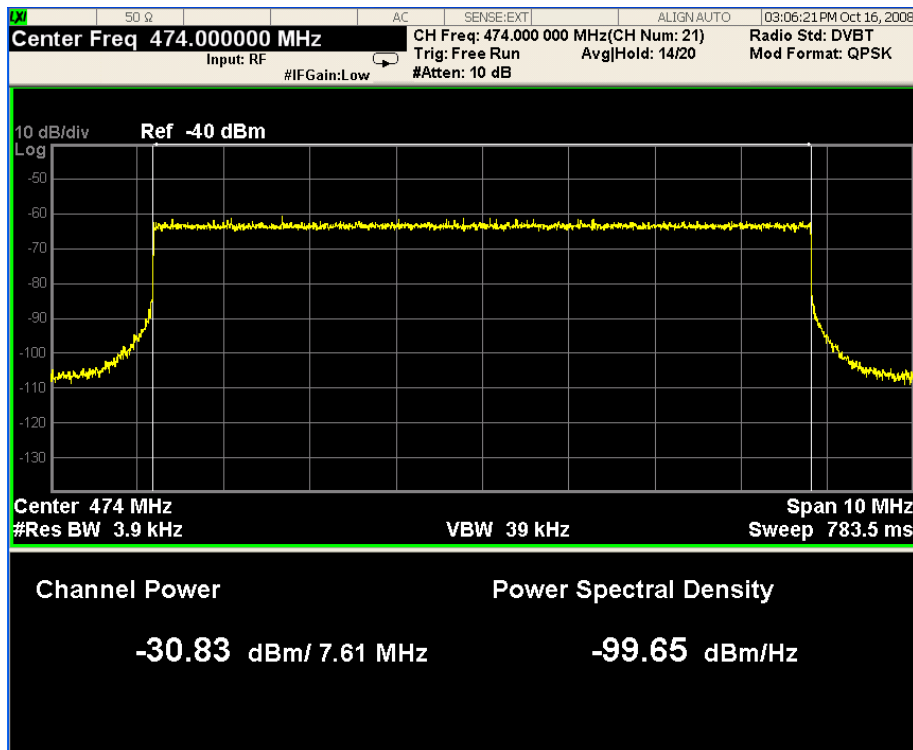
**NOTE** This view is the same as the Spectrum View above.

Selects the RF Spectrum view. This view consists of the following two windows:

“Traces Window” on page 631

“Results Window” on page 631

The measurement results are shown in a graph window and in a text window. The text window shows the absolute power and its mean power spectral density values over the specified bandwidth. This view also supports bar graph functionality. The bar graph is activated when the “Bar Graph” Soft Key is set to ON under the RF Spectrum menu. The actual measured output power level is displayed on the display at the bottom of the bar.



## Traces Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - spectrum trace;
---------------------	--------------------------

## Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Channel Power	n=1, 1 <sup>st</sup> element Total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
Power Spectral Density	n=1, 2 <sup>nd</sup> element The power in the specified unit bandwidth

Key Path	View/Display
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW RFSP DISP:CHP:VIEW?
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Shoulder Attenuation (Only for DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T and CMMB)

Selects the Shoulder Attenuation view. This view is only available in DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T and CMMB mode:

[“Shoulder Attenuation view for DVB-T/H and ISDB-T mode” on page 632](#)

[“Shoulder Attenuation view for DTMB \(CTTB\) and CMMB mode” on page 632](#)

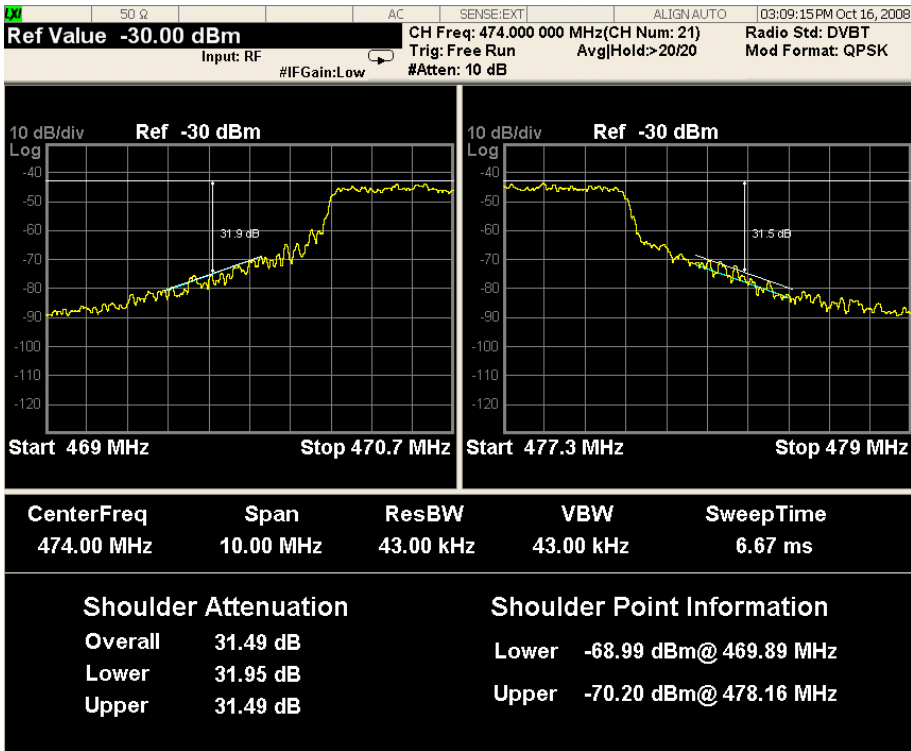
This view consists of the following three windows:

[“Lower Shoulder Trace Window” on page 633](#)

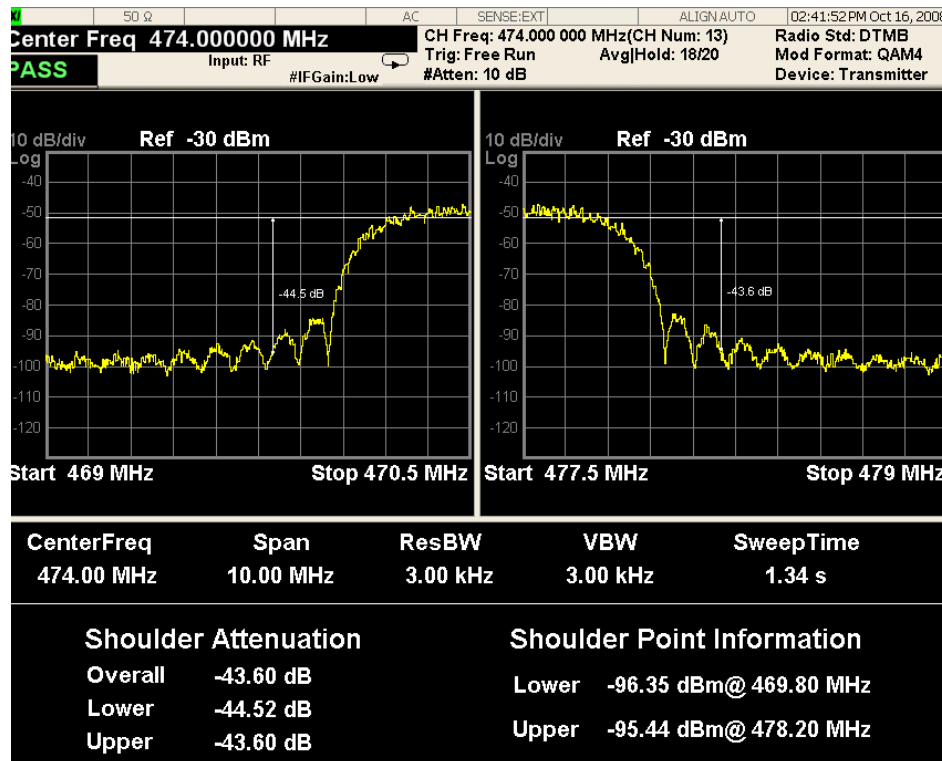
[“Upper Shoulder Trace Window” on page 633](#)

[“Results Window” on page 633](#)

Shoulder Attenuation view for DVB-T/H and ISDB-T mode



Shoulder Attenuation view for DTMB (CTTB) and CMMB mode





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**NOTE** The pass/fail function is valid only in DTMB (CTTB) and CMMB mode:

In DTMB (CTTB) mode, when the device type (under mode setup panel) is Transmitter, the pass/fail limit is  $-36$  dBc, and for the other type – Exciter, the pass/fail limit is  $-48$  dBc.

In CMMB mode, when the device type (under mode setup panel) is Transmitter, the pass/fail limit is  $-35$  dBc, and for the other type – Exciter, the pass/fail limit is  $-50$  dBc.

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### Lower Shoulder Trace Window

Corresponding Trace *	<p>yellow - lower edge of the spectrum trace;</p> <p>white - assistant lines to indicate the lower shoulder attenuation;</p> <p><b>(Only for DVB-T/H)</b> cyan – assistant beeline from shoulder range begin point to the range end point;</p>
-----------------------	--

### Upper Shoulder Trace Window

Corresponding Trace *	<p>yellow - upper edge of the spectrum trace;</p> <p>white - assistant lines to indicate the upper shoulder attenuation;</p> <p><b>(Only for DVB-T/H)</b> cyan – assistant beeline from shoulder range begin point to the range end point;</p>
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### Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
CenterFreq (MHz)	The center frequency of the measurement
Span (MHz)	The span of the measurement
ResBW (kHz)	The resolution bandwidth of the measurement
VBW (kHz)	The video bandwidth of the measurement
SweepTime (ms)	The sweep time of the measurement
Overall Shoulder Attenuation (dB)	n=3, 1 <sup>st</sup> element Shoulder attenuation result
Lower Shoulder Attenuation (dB)	n=3, 2 <sup>nd</sup> element Lower shoulder attenuation result
Upper Shoulder Attenuation (dB)	n=3, 3 <sup>rd</sup> element Upper shoulder attenuation result

Channel Power Measurement  
View/Display

Name	Corresponding Results
Lower Shoulder Point Power (dBm) **	n=3, 4 <sup>th</sup> element The power value of the point with maximum power level in the lower edge of the spectrum
Lower Shoulder Point Frequency (MHz) **	n=3, 5 <sup>th</sup> element The frequency of the point with maximum power level in the lower edge of the spectrum
Upper Shoulder Point Power (dBm) **	n=3, 6 <sup>th</sup> element The power value of the point with maximum power level in the upper edge of the spectrum
Upper Shoulder Point Frequency (MHz) **	n=3, 7 <sup>th</sup> element The frequency of the point with maximum power level in the upper edge of the spectrum

\*: For DVB-T/H mode: All three traces are valid. The cyan line is connecting the measurement points 300kHz and 700kHz from each of the upper and lower edges of the spectrum (yellow trace).

For DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, and CMMB mode: There are only two traces: yellow trace and white trace.

\*\* : For DVB-T/H mode: Shoulder Point Information shows the information of the maximum power level point between the points at 300 kHz and 700 kHz from each of the upper and lower edges of the spectrum trace. It contains two parts: the frequency and the power level.

For DTMB (CTTB) mode: Shoulder Point Information shows the power level of the fixed point, which is  $\pm 4.2$  MHz away from center frequency for 8 MHz radio bandwidth and  $\pm 3.2$  MHz away from center frequency for 6 MHz radio bandwidth.

For ISDB-T mode: Shoulder Point Information shows the information of the maximum power level point between the frequency range of  $-3.3$  MHz to  $-3.5$  MHz away from center frequency of the lower channel and of  $+3.3$  MHz to  $+3.5$  MHz away from the center frequency of the upper channel. It contains two parts: the frequency and the power level.

For CMMB mode: Shoulder Point Information shows the power level of the fixed point, which is  $\pm 4.2$  MHz away from center frequency for 8 MHz radio bandwidth. It contains the frequency and the power level of the point.

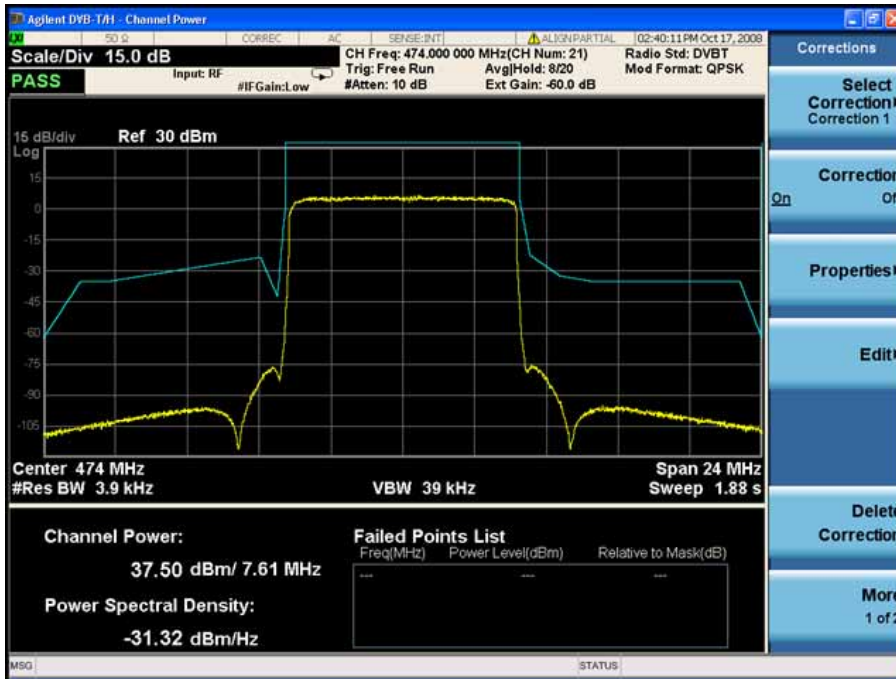
Key Path	View/Display
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW SHOU DISP:CHP:VIEW?
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Spectrum Mask(DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H only)

Selects the Spectrum Mask view. This view consists of the following two windows:

“Trace Window” on page 635

“Results Window” on page 636




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**NOTE** If the current radio bandwidth is not 8 MHz, the limit line (Mask) is not available and the failed points list shows “---”. The STATUS message “No Result; No mask for X MHz” appears. (X may be 5, 6 and 7 for DVB-T/H mode and 6 for DTMB (CTTB) mode.)

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### Trace Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - spectrum trace; cyan - limit line trace;
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## Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Channel Power	n=1, 1 <sup>st</sup> element Total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
Power Spectral Density	n=1, 2 <sup>nd</sup> element The power in the specified unit bandwidth
Failed Points List *	n=7 The failed point's information: frequency, absolute power and relative power

\*: If the number of the failed points is less than twenty, all of them (frequency, power and relative power) will be shown in the failed points list; and if the number of the failed points is more than twenty, only the first ten and the last ten failed points will be shown.

Key Path	View/Display
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW MASK DISP:CHP:VIEW?
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Mask - selection by Enum (Only for DVB-T/H mode)

Selects the mask line in the spectrum mask view. The following SCPI command allows you to select the desired mask by enumeration. It includes six kinds of limit line: L/SECAM/NICAM, G/PAL/NICAM, I/PAL/NICAM, G/PAL/A2, K/SECAM and K/PAL.

Key Path	View/Display, Spectrum Mask
Mode	DVB-T/H
Remote Command	:DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW:MASK[ :SElect ] LSNI   GPNI   IPNI   GPA2   KSKP :DISPlay:CHPower:VIEW:MASK[ :SElect ]?
Example	DISP:CHP:VIEW:MASK LSNI DISP:CHP:VIEW:MASK?
Dependencies	If current Radio BW is not 8 MHz, the STATUS message “No result” will be displayed. But the keys under the Spectrum Mask are still displayed.
Preset	LSNI
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	LSecam_Nicam   GPal_Nicam   IPal_Nicam   GPal_A2   KSecam_KPal

Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00
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### Limit Mask (DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H only)

Turns the Mask Line On and Off.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Spectrum Mask</b>
Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:CHPower:MASK:STATe ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:CHPower:MASK:STATe?
Example	:CALC:CHP:MASK:STAT ON :CALC:CHP:MASK:STATe?
Notes	You must be in DVB-T/H mode and DTMB (CTTB) mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	On
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.00

### Scroll

Accesses the Scroll menu, which contains features that enable you to navigate the display.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Spectrum Mask</b>
Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Prev Page

Moves the display one page back to the previous page of the result metrics window in Spectrum Mask view.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Spectrum Mask, Scroll</b>
Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Next Page

Moves the display one page forward to the next page of the result metrics window in Spectrum Mask view.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Spectrum Mask, Scroll</b>
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Channel Power Measurement  
View/Display

Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Scroll Up**

Moves one line upward from the current line of the result metrics window in Spectrum Mask view.

Pressing the up arrow hard key has the same effect as this function, if no active function is shown. If an active function is shown, the up arrow hard key controls the active function, but has no effect on line movement.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Spectrum Mask, Scroll</b>
Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Scroll Down**

Moves one line downward from the current line of the result metrics window in Spectrum Mask view.

Pressing the down arrow hard key has the same effect as this function, if no active function is shown. If an active function is shown, the up arrow hard key controls the active function, but has no effect on line movement, as the Scroll Down function does.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Spectrum Mask, Scroll</b>
Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**First Page**

Moves the display to the first page of the result metrics window in Spectrum Mask view.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Spectrum Mask, Scroll</b>
Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**Last Page**

Moves the display to the last page of the result metrics window in Spectrum Mask view.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Spectrum Mask, Scroll</b>
Mode	DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB)
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

The Occupied Bandwidth measurement computes and displays the bandwidth occupied by a given percentage of the total mean power of a signal. For measurement results and views, see [“View/Display” on page 691](#).

This topic contains the following sections:

[“Remote Commands for Occupied Bandwidth ” on page 639](#)

[“Remote Command Results for Occupied Bandwidth Measurement” on page 640](#)

## Remote Commands for Occupied Bandwidth

```
:CONFigure:OBWidth
:CONFigure:OBWidth:NDEFault
:INITiate:OBWidth
:FETCh:OBWidth [n]?
:MEASure:OBWidth [n]?
:READ:OBWidth [n]?
:FETCh:OBWidth:OBWidth?
:MEASure:OBWidth:OBWidth?
:READ:OBWidth:OBWidth?
:FETCh:OBWidth:FERRor?
:MEASure:OBWidth:FERRor?
:READ:OBWidth:FERRor?
:FETCh:OBWidth:XDB?
:MEASure:OBWidth:XDB?
:READ:OBWidth:XDB?
```

See also the section, [“Remote Measurement Functions” on page 1377](#).

**Remote Command Results for Occupied Bandwidth Measurement**

<b>n</b>	<b>Results Returned</b>
n=1 (or not specified)	Returns 6 scalar results, in the following order: 1. Occupied bandwidth – Hz 2. Total Power – dBm (Total Power will be obsolete in TD-SCDMA mode, this place will be replaced by NaN) 3. Span - Hz 4. Spectrum Trace Points - points 5. Res BW – Hz 6. Transmit Frequency Error Hz 7. x DB Bandwidth - Hz
2	Returns the frequency-domain spectrum trace (data array) for the entire frequency range being measured.
Mode = MSR n = 3	1. Number of active carriers

Key Path	<b>Meas</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## AMPTD Y Scale (Amplitude/Y Scale)

Activates the Reference Value function and displays the Amplitude menu keys. These functions control how data on the vertical (Y) axis is displayed and control instrument settings that affect the vertical axis

See “AMPTD Y Scale” on page 1223 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Ref Value

Sets the absolute power reference value. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEV e1 <real>  :DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEV e1?
Example	DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV 125  DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, BLUETOOTH mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.  When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10.00 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.00 dBm
Max	250.00 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change the attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See “Attenuation” on page 1224 for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Scale/Div

Sets the logarithmic units per vertical graticule division on the display. When the Auto Scaling is On, the Scale/Div is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling is automatically toggled to Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:OBwidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIV ision <rel_ampl>  :DISPlay:OBwidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIV ision?
Example	DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 5 DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.  When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.10 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Presel Center

When this key is pressed, the centering of the preselector filter is adjusted to optimize the amplitude accuracy at the frequency of the selected marker.

See [“Presel Center” on page 1240](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Presel Adjust

Allows you to manually adjust the preselector filter frequency to optimize its response to the signal of interest. This function is only available when Presel Center is available.

See [“Preselector Adjust” on page 1242](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Y Axis Unit

Allows you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit.

See [“Y Axis Unit” on page 1243](#) under AMPTD Y Scale in the "Common Measurement Functions" section for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Reference Level Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See [“Reference Level Offset” on page 1248](#) under AMPTD Y Scale in the "Common Measurement Functions" section for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## μW Path Control

The **μW Path Control** functions include the **μW Preselector Bypass** (Option MPB) and **Low Noise Path** (Option LNP) controls in the High Band path circuits.

See “[μW Path Control](#)” on page 1249 under AMPTD Y Scale in the "Common Measurement Functions" section for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See “[Internal Preamp](#)” on page 1254 for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Ref Position

Positions the reference level at the top, center or bottom of the Y Scale display. Changing the reference position does not change the reference level value.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RPOS ition TOP CENTer BOTTom  :DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RPOS ition?
Example	DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS BOTT DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Top   Ctr   Bot
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
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## Auto Scaling

Allows you to toggle the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle 0 1 OFF ON  :DISPlay:OBWidth:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPle?
Example	DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP ON DISP:OBW:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?
Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On, upon pressing the Restart front-panel key, this function automatically sets the scale per division to 10 dB and determines reference values based on the measurement results.  When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On   Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## **Auto Couple**

The Auto Couple function is not supported in this measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## BW

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify and control the video and resolution bandwidths. You can also select the type of filter for the measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Res BW

Sets the resolution bandwidth for the current measurement. If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:OBwidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth> [ :SENSE]:OBwidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution]? [ :SENSE]:OBwidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSE]:OBwidth:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?
Example	OBW:BAND 250000 OBW:BAND? OBW:BAND:AUTO OFF OBW:BAND:AUTO?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Sweep time is coupled to RBW. As the RBW changes, the sweep time (if set to Auto) is changed to maintain amplitude calibration. Video bandwidth (VBW) is coupled to RBW. As the resolution bandwidth changes, the video bandwidth (if set to Auto) changes to maintain the ratio of VBW/RBW (10:1). When Res BW is set to Auto, the resolution bandwidth is auto-coupled to span. The ratio of Span/RBW is approximately 106:1 when auto coupled. When Res BW is set to Man, bandwidths are entered manually, and these bandwidths are used regardless of other analyzer settings.

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement  
**BW**

Preset	SA: Auto WCDMA: 30 kHz CDMA2K: 12 kHz WIMAX OFDMA: 100 kHz TD-SCDMA: 30 kHz 1xEVDO: 30 kHz ISDB-T: 10 kHz CMMB: 3 kHz LTE: 30 kHz LTETDD: 30 kHz BLUETOOTH:10 kHz WLAN: 100kHz MSR: 30 kHz SA: ON WCDMA, C2K,TD-SCDMA,WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO ,ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe]:OBWidth:BWIDth[:RESolution]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Video BW

Changes the analyzer post-detection filter.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:OBWidth:BAWdwidth:VIDeo <bandwidth> [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:BAWdwidth:VIDeo? [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:BAWdwidth:VIDeo:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:BAWdwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?



Example	<p>OBW:BAND:VID 5 MHz</p> <p>OBW:BAND:VID?</p> <p>OBW:BAND:VID:AUTO ON</p> <p>OBW:BAND:VID:AUTO?</p>
Notes	<p>You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode,ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode,BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p>
Dependencies	<p>When using the average detector with either Sweep Time set to Man, or in zero span, the VBW setting has no effect and is disabled (grayed out).</p>
Couplings	<p>Video bandwidth (VBW) is coupled to RBW. As the resolution bandwidth changes, the video bandwidth (if set to Auto) changes to maintain the ratio set by VBW/RBW.</p> <p>Sweep Time is coupled to Video Bandwidth (VBW). As the VBW is changed, the sweep time (when set to Auto) is changed to maintain amplitude calibration. This occurs because of common hardware between the two circuits, even though the Video BW filter is not actually “in-circuit” when the detector is set to Average. Because the purpose of the average detector and the VBW filter are the same, either can be used to reduce the variance of the result.</p> <p>Although the VBW filter is not “in-circuit” when using the average detector, the Video BW key can have an effect on (Auto) sweep time, and is not disabled. In this case, reducing the VBW setting increases the sweep time, which increases the averaging time, producing a lower-variance trace.</p> <p>When the video bandwidth is AUTO coupled, the video bandwidth value is set to:</p> <p>Resolution Bandwidth * Video Bandwidth to Resolution Bandwidth Ratio</p>
Preset	<p>SA, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR: Auto</p> <p>WCDMA: 300 kHz</p> <p>CDMA2K:120 kHz</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: 1 MHz</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: 300 kHz</p> <p>1xEVDO: 300 kHz</p> <p>ISDB-T: 300 Hz</p> <p>CMMB: 3 kHz</p> <p>BLUETOOTH: 30 kHz</p> <p>ON</p> <p>ISDB-T, CMMB: OFF</p>
State Saved	<p>Saved in instrument state.</p>

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement  
**BW**

Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BWIDth:VIDeo
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Filter Type

Allows you to select the type of filter to be used for the current measurement. Besides the Gaussian filter shape, there are certain special filter types, such as Flat Top, that are desirable under certain conditions.

Key Path	BW
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BAWdwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop [[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BAWdwidth:SHAPE?
Example	OBW:BAND:SHAP GAUS OBW:BAND:SHAP?
Preset	GAUSSian
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Gaussian Flattop
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSe]:OBWidth:BWIDth:SHAPE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

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## **Cont (Continuous)**

See “[Cont \(Continuous Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1259 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **FREQ/Channel (Frequency or Channel)**

See “[FREQ Channel](#)” on page 1261 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## **Input/Output**

See “[Input/Output](#)” on page 1277 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command Only)

Sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**.

Key Path	<b>SCPI only</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBwidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <freq>  :CALCulate:OBwidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X ?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK3:X 0 CALC:OBW:MARK3:X?
Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or the offset from the marker's reference marker if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> . The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for <b>Frequency</b> .
Preset	After a preset, all markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query returns a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
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### Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command Only)

Sets the marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**.

Key Path	<b>SCPI only</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X :POSition <real>  :CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X :POSition?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK10:X:POS 0 CALC:OBW:MARK10:X:POS?
Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or the offset from the marker's reference marker in trace points if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> .
Preset	After a preset, all markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query returns a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command Only)

Returns the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Key Path	<b>SCPI only</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y ?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK11:Y?
Preset	Result dependent on Markers setup and signal source.
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement  
**Marker**

Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta** or **Off**. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places a single marker at the center of the display. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBwidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSITION DELTA OFF :CALCulate:OBwidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK:MODE POS CALC:OBW:MARK:MODE?
Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the <b>Marker Trace</b> rules. At the same time, <b>Marker X Axis Value</b> appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area displays the marker value to its full entered precision.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal   Delta   Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Properties

Accesses the marker properties menu.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



### Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Relative To

Selects the desired marker. The selected marker will be relative to its reference marker.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer>  :CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK:REF 2  CALC:OBW:MARK:REF?
Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error -221: "Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself."  When queried a single value is returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker).  You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, WCDMA mode, TD-SCDMA mode, 1xEVDO mode, WIMAX OFDMA mode ISDB-T mode, WLAN mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTETDD mode or BLUETOOTH mode to use this command. Use:INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Readback	Current selected relative to marker number.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer:AOff
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK:AOff
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Backward Compatibility SCPI Commands

Sets or queries the state of a marker. Setting a marker which is OFF to state ON or 1 puts it in Normal mode and places it at the center of the screen.

Key Path	<b>SCPI only</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:OBWidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:STATe?
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK3:STAT ON CALC:OBW:MARK3:STAT?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

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## **Marker Function**

There are no 'Marker Functions' supported in this measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in this measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Meas

See “Meas” on page 1377 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the current measurement. The measurement setup parameters include the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result and the averaging mode. The setup menu also includes the option to reset the measurement settings to their factory defaults.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Avg/Hold Num

Specifies the number of measurement averages used when calculating the measurement result. The average is displayed at the end of each sweep.

Initiates an averaging routine that averages the sweep points in a number of successive sweeps, resulting in trace smoothing.

After the specified number of average counts, the average mode (termination control) setting determines the average action.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:COUNT <integer> [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage:COUNT? [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage[ :STATe] ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:AVERage[ :STATe]?
Example	OBW:AVER:COUN 1500 OBW:AVER:COUN? OBW:AVER ON OBW:AVER?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	None Averaging state is coupled to Max Hold. If Max Hold is changed from Off to On, Averaging state is automatically set to On.
Preset	10 ON

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	10000
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSE]:EBWidth:AVERage:COUNT
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Avg Mode

Enables you to set the averaging mode.

When set to Exponential (Exp) the measurement averaging continues using the specified number of averages to compute each averaged value. The average is displayed at the end of each sweep.

When set to Repeat, the measurement resets the average counter each time the specified number of averages is reached.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA , 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[[:SENSE]:OBWidth:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential REPeat [[:SENSE]:OBWidth:AVERage:TCONtrol?
Example	OBW:AVER:TCON REP OBW:AVER:TCON?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	EXP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp   Repeat
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Max Hold (Remote Command Only)

When On, Max Hold displays and holds the maximum responses of the current measurement. Turn Max Hold to Off to disable the maximum hold feature.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:OBWidth:MAXHold ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSE]:OBWidth:MAXHold?
Example	OBW:MAXH ON OBW:MAXH?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Max Hold is coupled to Average/Hold state. The Max Hold function is activated only if Average state is On. If Max Hold is changed to On when Average state is Off, Average state is automatically set to On.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On   Off
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSE]:EBWidth:MAXHold
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Occ BW % Pwr

Assigns the percentage of the total power that is measured within the Occupied Bandwidth for the current measurement. The resulting Occupied Bandwidth limits are displayed by markers placed on the frequencies of the specified percentage.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:OBWidth:PERCent <real> [ :SENSE]:OBWidth:PERCent?
Example	OBW:PERC 75 OBW:PERC?



Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.  If Mode is BLUETOOTH, the key will be grayed out.
Preset	99.00
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10
Max	99.99
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### x dB

Sets the x dB value used for the "x dB bandwidth" result that measures the bandwidth between two points on the signal which is x dB down from the highest signal point within the OBW Span.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ]:OBWidth:XDB <rel_ampl> [ :SENSE ]:OBWidth:XDB?
Example	OBW:XDB -20 OBW:XDB?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	-26.0 dB BLUETOOTH: -20.0 dB.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-100.0 dB
Max	-0.1 dB
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ]:EBWidth:XDB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## IF Gain

The **IF Gain** key can be used to set the IF Gain function to Auto, Low Gain or High Gain. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

This only applies to the RF input. It does not apply to baseband I/Q input.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, IF Gain</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### IF Gain Auto

Activates the Auto Rules for IF Gain. When Auto is active, the IF Gain is set to High Gain under and of the following conditions:

- the input attenuator is set to 0 dB
- the preamp is turned On and the frequency range is under 3.6 GHz

For other settings, Auto sets the IF Gain to Low Gain.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, IF Gain</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:OBWidth:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATE] ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSE]:OBWidth:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATE]?
Example	OBW:IF:GAIN:AUTO OFF OBW:IF:GAIN:AUTO?
Couplings	When the auto attenuation exists (for example, with electrical attenuator), the IF Gain setting is changed as following rule.  Auto sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, or the preamp is turned on and the frequency range is less than 3.6 GHz. For other settings, Auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Off On
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### IF Gain State

Selects the range of the IF Gain.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, IF Gain</b>
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Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:OBwidth:IF:GAIN[ :STATe] ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe]:OBwidth:IF:GAIN[ :STATe]?
Example	OBW:IF:GAIN ON OBW:IF:GAIN?
Notes	Where ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Couplings	When the auto attenuation exists (for example, with electrical attenuator), the IF Gain setting is changed as following rule. Auto sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, or the preamp is turned on and the frequency range is less than 3.6 GHz. For other settings, Auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Low Gain   High Gain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Limit (for all modes except MSR)

Enables you to turn on or off limit checking at the specified frequency. For results that fail the limit test, a red FAIL appears in the measure bar.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit:FBLimit <freq> :CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit:FBLimit? :CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit[:TEST] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit[:TEST]?
Example	CALC:OBW:LIM:FBL 50 kHz CALC:OBW:LIM:FBL? CALC:OBW:LIM OFF CALC:OBW:LIM?

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, 1xEVDO mode or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WCDMA: 5 MHz C2K: 1.48 MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz TD-SCDMA: 1.6 MHz 1xEVDO: 1.48 MHz ISDB-T: 5.7 MHz CMMB: 7.512 MHz LTE, LTETDD: 5 MHz BLUETOOTH: 1 MHz WLAN: If Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM): 16.6MHz If Radio Std is 802.11b: 22 MHz If Radio Std is 802.11n(20MHz): 17.8 MHz If Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz): 36.6 MHz SA: OFF WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD: ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 kHz
Max	Hardware Dependent: Option 503 = 3.7 GHz Option 507 = 7.1 GHz Option 508 = 8.5 GHz Option 513 = 13.8 GHz Option 526 = 27.0 GHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Limit (for MSR mode)

Access to Limit menu.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

## Limit Test

Toggles the limit test.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limit</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit[:TEST] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit[:TEST]?
Example	CALC:OBW:LIM 0 CALC:OBW:LIM?
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

## Bandwidth

Sets OBW limit. When auto, the limit is automatically set.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Limit</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit:FBLimit <freq> :CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit:FBLimit? :CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit:FBLimit:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:OBwidth:LIMit:FBLimit:AUTO?
Example	CALC:OBW:LIM:FBL 10 CALC:OBW:LIM:FBL? CALC:OBW:LIM:FBL:AUTO 0 CALC:OBW:LIM:FBL:AUTO?
Preset	Automatically calculated ON

## Occupied Bandwidth Measurement

### Meas Setup

State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	100kHz
Max	200MHz
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Meas Preset

Restores all measurement parameters to their default values.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFigure:OBwidth
Example	CONF:OBW
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

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## Mode

See “Mode” on page 1391 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode Setup

See “[Mode Setup](#)” on page 1411 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value for that marker's trace. Pressing Peak Search with the selected marker off causes the selected marker to be set to Normal, then a peak search is immediately performed.

Key Path	Front panel key
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:OBwidth:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:OBW:MARK2:MAX
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## **Recall**

See “[Recall](#)” on page 172 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Restart

See “Restart” on page 1431 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Save

See “[Save](#)” on page 185 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Single

See “[Single \(Single Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1437 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Source

Operation of this key is identical across all measurements. For details about this key, see [“Source” on page 1439](#).

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Span X Scale

Activates the Span function and displays the menu of span functions. The parameter values are measurement independent.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Span

Set the frequency of the occupied bandwidth span for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Span X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN <freq> [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN? [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN:AUTO ON OFF 0 1 [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN:AUTO?
Example	OBW:FREQ:SPAN 2.4 MHz OBW:FREQ:SPAN? OBW:FREQ:SPAN:AUTO 0 OBW:FREQ:SPAN:AUTO?
Notes	Span Auto Detector ([ :SENSe]:OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN:AUTO) is only available in MSR mode. The BAF SCPI is MSR only.
Couplings	When changing the Occupied Bandwidth Span, the Resolution Bandwidth and Video Bandwidth are set to AUTO to prevent the span from clipping.

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement  
**Span X Scale**

Preset	SA: 3 MHz WCDMA: 10 MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 20 MHz CDMA2K: 2 MHz TD-SCDMA: 4.8 MHz 1xEVDO: 3.75 MHz ISDB-T: 20 MHz CMMB: 8 MHz LTE, LTETDD: 20 MHz BLUETOOTH:2 MHz WLAN: If Radio Std is 802.11a/b/g 802.11n(20MHz): 25 MHz If Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz): 50 MHz MSR: 20MHz ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100 Hz
Max	Hardware Dependent: Option 503 = 3.7 GHz Option 507 = 7.1 GHz Option 508 = 8.5 GHz Option 513 = 13.8 GHz Option 526 = 27.0 GHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:EBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00, A.10.00

**Full Span**

Changes the Occupied Bandwidth Span to show the full frequency range of the analyzer. When using external mixing, it changes the displayed frequency span to the frequency range specified for the selected external mixing band.

Key Path	<b>Span X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR



<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN:FULL
Example	OBW:FREQ:SPAN:FULL
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode,ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, cdma2000 mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Selecting full span changes the measurement span value.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Last Span

Changes the measurement frequency span to previous measurement span setting. If there is no existing previous span value then the span remains unchanged.

Key Path	<b>Span X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :OBWidth:FREQuency:SPAN:PREVIOUS
Example	OBW:FREQ:SPAN:PREV
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, BLUETOOTH mode, WLAN mode, cdma2000 mode, MSR or WIMAX OFDMA mode to use this command. Use:INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Selecting last span changes the measurement span value.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Sweep/Control

Displays a menu of functions that enable you to set up and control the sweep time and source for the current measurement.

For details about this key, see “Sweep/Control” on page 1441.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Time

Selects the length of time in which the spectrum analyzer sweeps the displayed frequency span. Additional overhead time, which impacts the sweep rate, is not calculated as part of the sweep time. In fact:

sweep rate = span/sweep time

update rate = 1/(sweep time + overhead)

sweep cycle time = sweep time + overhead

Sweep time is coupled to RBW and VBW, and is impacted by the number of sweep points, so changing those parameters may change the sweep time.

This is not available when the selected input is I/Q.

Key Path	Sweep/Control
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME <time> [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME? [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:OBWidth:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?
Example	OBW:SWE:TIME 50 ms OBW:SWE:TIME? OBW:SWE:TIME:AUTO ON OBW:SWE:TIME:AUTO?
Couplings	When you manually change the Sweep Time, this state automatically goes to ‘Man’.

Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA, C2K, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR: Automatically Calculated  WCDMA: 32.6 ms  SA, WIMAX OFDMA, C2K, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR: ON  WCDMA: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 ms
Max	4000 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Sweep Setup

Accesses the sweep setup settings for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto Sweep Time Rules

Switches the analyzer between normal and accuracy sweep states.

Setting Auto Sweep Time to Accy results in slower sweep times, usually about three times as long, but better amplitude accuracy for CW signals. The instrument amplitude accuracy specifications only apply when Auto Sweep Time is set to Accy.

Additional amplitude errors which occur when Auto Sweep Time is set to Norm are usually well under 0.1 dB, though this is not guaranteed. Because of the faster sweep times and still low errors, Norm is the preferred setting of Auto Sweep Time. Auto Sweep Time is set to Norm on a Preset or Auto Couple. This means that in the Preset or Auto Coupled state, instrument amplitude accuracy specifications do not apply.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :OBWidth :SWEep :TIME :AUTO :RULEs NORMal   ACCuracy [ :SENSE ] :OBWidth :SWEep :TIME :AUTO :RULEs ?
Example	OBW:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL NORM OBW:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL ?
Notes	Set to Norm when Auto Couple is pressed or sent remotely.

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement  
**Sweep/Control**

Preset	NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Norm   Accy
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Pause

Pauses the measurement after the current data acquisition is complete.

When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume key resumes the measurement at the point where it had been paused.

See [“Pause/Resume” on page 1454](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the gating function.

The Gate functionality is used to view signals best viewed by qualifying them with other events.

This function is not available when the selected input is I/Q.

See [“Gate ” on page 1454](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Points

Sets the number of points per sweep. The resolution of setting the sweep time depends on the number of points selected. The current value of points is displayed parenthetically, next to the sweep time in the lower-right corner of the display.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :OBWidth :SWEep :POINts <integer> [ :SENSe ] :OBWidth :SWEep :POINts?
Example	OBW:SWE:POIN 1500 OBW:SWE:POIN?

Notes	<p>This function is not available when signal identification is set to On (external mixing).</p> <p>Affected by:</p> <p>log sweep</p> <p>Grayed out in measurements that don't support swept</p> <p>Blanked in modes that do not support swept.</p> <p>Whenever the number of sweep points change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All trace data is erased</li> <li>- Any traces with Update Off also go to Display Off (like going from View to Blank in the older analyzers)</li> <li>- Sweep time is re-quantized</li> <li>- Any limit lines that are on are updated</li> <li>- If averaging/hold is on, averaging/hold starts over</li> </ul>
Couplings	Whenever the number of sweep points change, the sweep time is re-quantized.
Preset	1001
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	101
Max	20001
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detectors for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trace Type

Allows you to select the type of trace you want to you use for the current measurement.

The first page of this menu contains a 1-of-N selection of the trace type (Clear Write, Average, Max Hold, Min Hold) for the selected trace.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:OBWidth:TYPE WRITe   AVERAge   MAXHold   MINHold :TRACe:OBWidth:TYPE?
Example	TRAC:OBW:TYPE MINH TRAC:OBW:TYPE?
Notes	WRITe = Clear Write AVERAge = Average MAXHold = Maximum Hold MINHold = Minimum Hold
Couplings	When Detector setting is “Auto” ([[:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor:AUTO?]), Detector ([[:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor[:FUNCTION]?]) switches aligning with the switch of this parameter: “NORMal” with WRITe (Clear Write), “AVERAge” with AVERAge, “POSitive (peak)” with MAXHold, and “NEGative (peak)” with MINHold.
Preset	AVERAge BLUETOOTH: MAX HOLD.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	WRITe   AVERAge   MAXHold   MINHold
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enables you to control the detectors for the current measurement. The following choices are available:

- Auto- the detector selected depends on marker functions, trace functions, average type, and the trace averaging function.
- Normal-the detector determines the peak of the CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.
- Average-the detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method depends upon the Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales).
- Peak (Positive)-the detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.
- Sample-the detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.
- Negative Peak-the detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.

Key Path	<b>Detector</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Detector Selection

Allows you to select a specific detector for the current measurement. When the detector choice is Auto, the analyzer selects the detector. The selected detector depends on marker functions, trace functions, and trace averaging functions for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, BLUETOOTH, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:OBWidth:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION] NORMAL AVERAGE POSITIVE SAMPLE NEGATIVE [:SENSE]:OBWidth:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION]?
Example	OBW:DET NORM OBW:DET?

Notes	<p>When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings.</p> <p>The detector choices are:</p> <p>The Normal detector determines the peak of CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.</p> <p>The Average detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method is Power Average (RMS).</p> <p>The Peak detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.</p> <p>The Sample detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.</p> <p>The Negative Peak detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.</p>
Couplings	<p>When Detector setting is “Auto” ([ :SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor:AUTO?), Detector ([ :SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor[:FUNctio]?) switches aligning with the switch of this parameter: “NORMal” with Clear Write, “AVERage” with AVERage, “POSitive (peak)” with MAXHold, and “NEGative (peak)” with MINHold.</p>
Preset	<p>AVERage</p> <p>ISDB-T: Peak</p> <p>BLUETOOTH: Peak</p>
State Saved	<p>Saved in instrument state.</p>
Range	<p>Normal   Average   Peak   Sample   Negative Peak</p>
Initial S/W Revision	<p>Prior to A.02.00</p>
Modified at S/W Revision	<p>A.03.00</p>

### Auto

When the detector choice is Auto, the analyzer selects the detector. The selected detector depends on marker functions, trace functions, and trace averaging functions for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Remote Command	<p>[ :SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor:AUTO ON OFF 1 0</p> <p>[ :SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor:AUTO?</p>
Example	<p>OBW:DET:AUTO ON</p> <p>OBW:DET:AUTO?</p>



Couplings	When Detector setting is “Auto” ([:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor:AUTO?), Detector ([:SENSe]:OBWidth:DETEctor[:FUNCTion]?) switches aligning with the switch of this parameter: “NORMal” with Clear Write, “AVERage” with AVERage, “POSitive (peak)” with MAXHold, and “NEGative (peak)” with MINHold.
Preset	ON ISDB-T: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Trigger

See “[Trigger](#)” on page 1473 for information about all keys in this menu.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## View/Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the view and display parameters for the current measurement.

The following result descriptions are available:

### Occupied Bandwidth

The occupied bandwidth result is  $f_2 - f_1$ , where  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are calculated.

### Total Power

The total power is the power integrated in the specified span setting.

### Transmit Freq Error

The transmit freq error (transmit frequency error) result is calculated as the difference between  $(f_2+f_1)/2$  and the tuned center frequency of the signal, where  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are calculated.

### x dB Bandwidth

The x dB result is a bandwidth measured between two points on the signal which are a certain number of dBs down from the highest signal point within the OBW Span. For example, If the 'x dB' parameter is set to -26 dB, and the 'Occupied BW Span' is set to 10 MHz, then the maximum signal power level is first determined from the 10 MHz wide trace sweep. Next, the two furthest frequencies below ( $x_{db\_f_1}$ ) and above ( $x_{db\_f_2}$ ) the frequency of the maximum level occurrence are found where the signal level is 26 dB below the peak level. This calculation also uses linear interpolation to find the lower and upper carrier boundary point within the width of a sweep point (the span divided by the number of sweep points).

The x dB bandwidth is calculated to be  $x_{db\_f_2} - x_{db\_f_1}$ .

### View

There is a single results view available for this measurement.

### Spectrum View

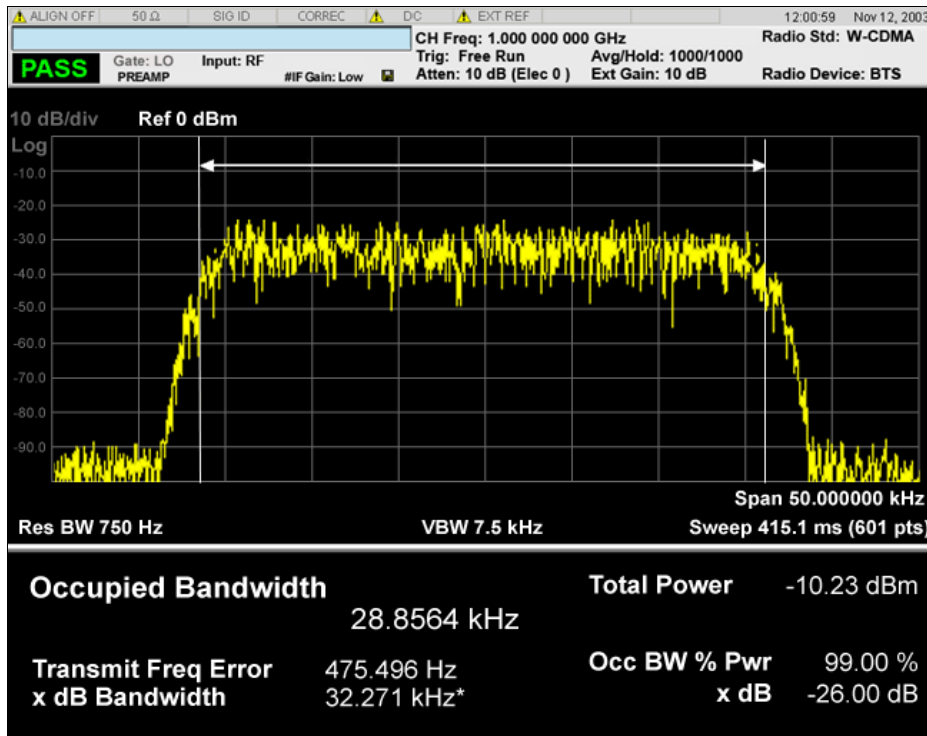
---

**NOTE** An asterisk next to the x dB bandwidth value indicates the results may not have been determined with optimal analyzer settings. If this result (emission bandwidth) is your primary interest, select Meas Setup, Max Hold, On. Then change the detector mode to peak. Acquiring peak data ensures accuracy of the result.

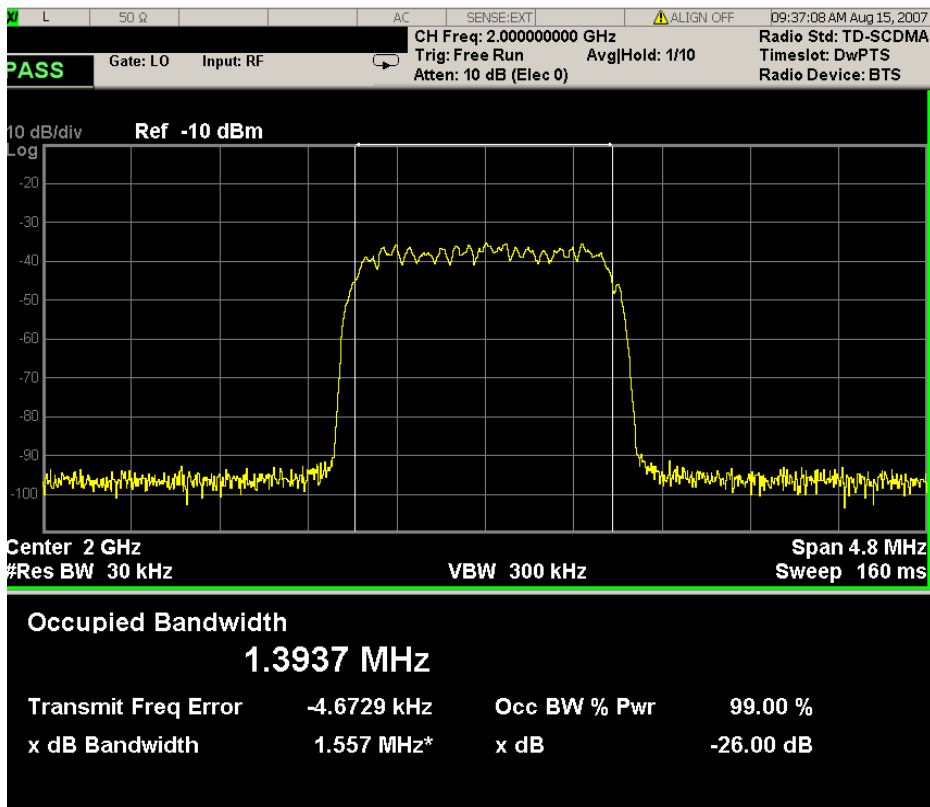
---

For SA, WCDMA, C2K, 1xEVDO, WIMAX OFDMA, WLAN mode:

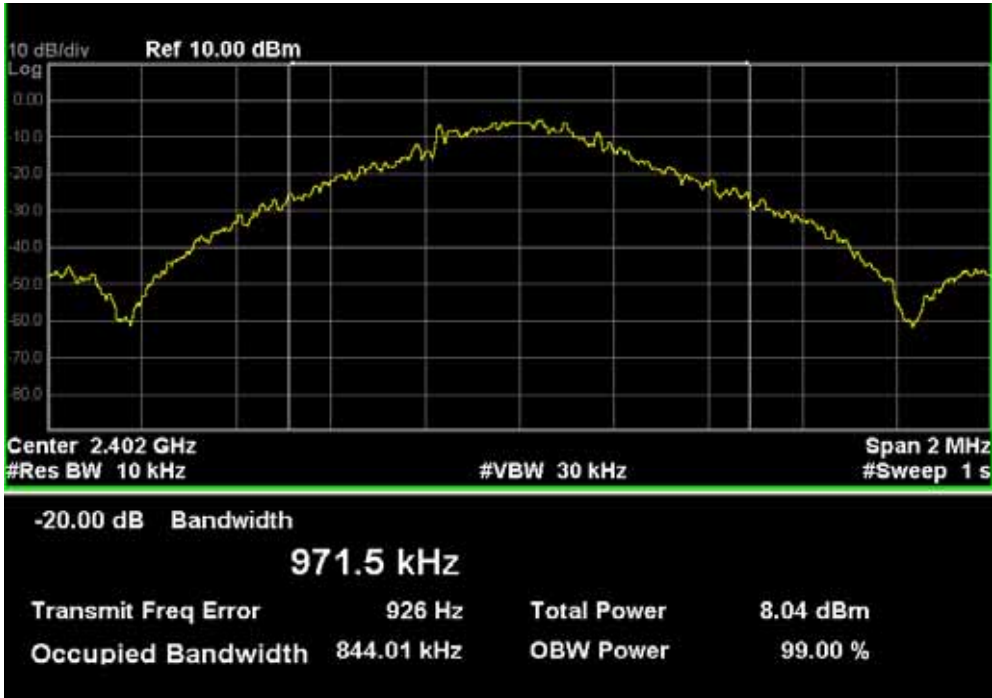
Occupied Bandwidth Measurement  
View/Display



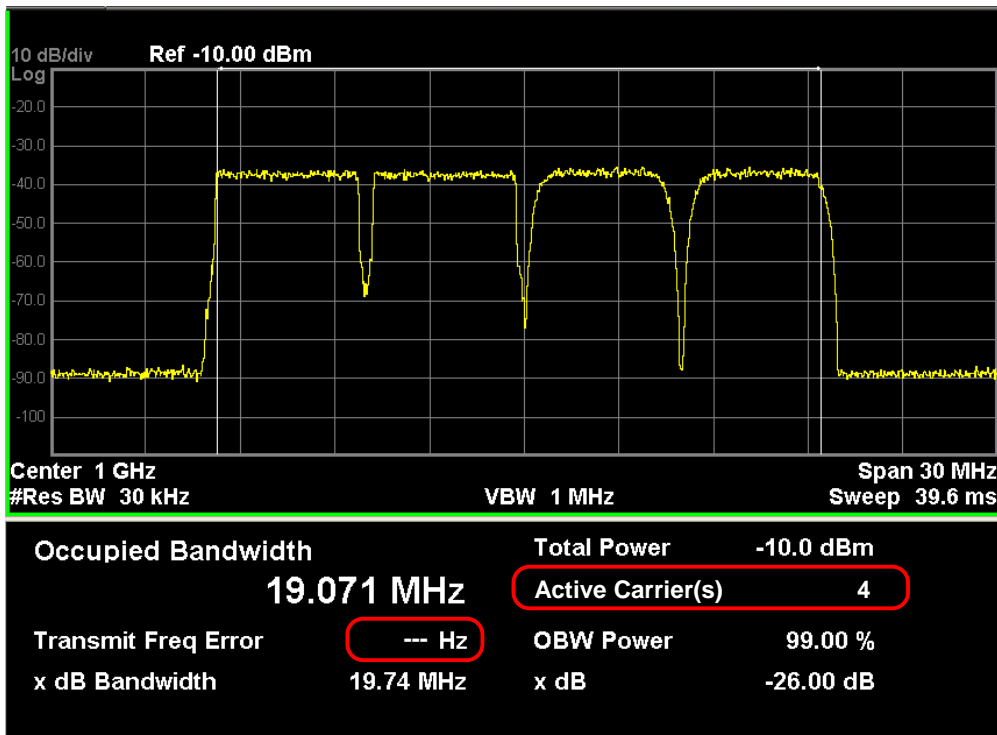
For TD-SCDMA mode only:



For Bluetooth Only:



For MSR mode:



Number of active carriers is displayed. Since span is determined from detected carriers in auto mode, it is required show how many carriers are identified as active.

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement  
**View/Display**

When active carrier is one, Transmit Freq Error is displayed. Otherwise, “---“ is displayed.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Display**

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters.

See [“Display” on page 1525](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

ACP is a measurement of the amount of interference, or power, in an adjacent frequency channel. The results are displayed as a bar graph or as spectrum data, with measurement data at specified offsets. For measurement results and views, see [“View/Display” on page 806](#).

For information on how to make measurement using the X-Series Signal Analyzer, see:

This topic contains the following sections:

[“Measurement Commands for ACP” on page 695](#)

[“Remote Command Results for ACP Measurement” on page 695](#)

### Measurement Commands for ACP

The following commands are used to retrieve the measurement results:

:CONFigure:ACP

:CONFigure:ACP:NDEFault

:INITiate:ACP

:FETCh:ACP[n]?

:READ:ACP[n]?

:MEASure:ACP[n]?

For more measurement related commands, see the SENSE subsystem, and the section [“Remote Measurement Functions” on page 1377](#).

### Remote Command Results for ACP Measurement

Condition	N	Results Returned
Mode = SA mode, Radio Std = None, Number of carriers = 1 and only offset A is on	Not specified or n = 1	Returns 3 comma-separated values that correspond to: Reference carrier power, lower-adjacent channel power (dBc), and upper-adjacent channel power (dBc).

Condition	N	Results Returned
<p>Mode = DTMB (CTTB) or CMMB,</p> <p>Radio BW = 8 MHz, Number of carriers = 1 and Meas Type = Total power reference</p>	<p>Not specified or n = 1</p>	<p>Returns 32 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 0.0</li> <li>2. Total carrier power (dBm)</li> <li>3. 0.0</li> <li>4. Reference carrier power (dBm)</li> <li>5. Lower offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>6. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>7. Upper offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>8. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>9. Lower offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>10. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>11. Upper offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>12. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Lower offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>26. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>27. Upper offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>28. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>29. Inside Adjacent Channel - relative power (dB)</li> <li>30. Inside Adjacent Channel - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>31. Outside Adjacent Channel - relative power (dB)</li> <li>32. Outside Adjacent Channel - absolute power (dBm)</li> </ol> <p>If Radio Device = Exciter, the last four (29, 30, 31 and 32) results returned -999.0.</p> <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Inside Adjacent Channel - absolute power: the maximum of the Lower offset A - absolute power and the Upper offset A - absolute power;</li> <li>** Inside Adjacent Channel - relative power: the result of Reference carrier power subtracted from Inside Adjacent Channel - absolute power;</li> <li>*** Outside Adjacent Channel - absolute power: the root mean square of the absolute power of the offset B upper/lower, the offset C upper/lower and the offset D upper/lower;</li> <li>**** Outside Adjacent Channel - relative power: the result of Reference carrier power subtracted from Outside Adjacent Channel - absolute power;</li> </ul>



Condition	N	Results Returned
Mode = DTMB (CTTB) or CMMB, Radio BW = 8 MHz, Number of carriers = 1 and Meas Type = Power spectral density reference	not specified or n = 1	<p>Returns 32 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 0.0</li> <li>2. Total carrier power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>3. 0.0</li> <li>4. Reference carrier power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>5. Lower offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>6. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>7. Upper offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>8. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>9. Lower offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>10. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>11. Upper offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>12. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Lower offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>26. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>27. Upper offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>28. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>29. -999.0</li> <li>30. -999.0</li> <li>31. -999.0</li> <li>32. -999.0</li> </ol> <p>The last four (29, 30, 31 and 32) results always returned -999.0. If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p>

Condition	N	Results Returned
Meas Type = Total power reference	Not specified or n = 1	<p>Returns 28 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 0.0</li> <li>2. Total carrier power (dBm)</li> <li>3. 0.0</li> <li>4. Reference carrier power (dBm)</li> <li>5. Lower offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>6. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>7. Upper offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>8. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>9. Lower offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>10. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>11. Upper offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>12. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Lower offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>26. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>27. Upper offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>28. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm)</li> </ol> <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p>

Condition	N	Results Returned
Meas Type = Power spectral density reference	not specified or n = 1	<p>Returns 28 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 0.0</li> <li>2. Total carrier power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>3. 0.0</li> <li>4. Reference carrier power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>5. Lower offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>6. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>7. Upper offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>8. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>9. Lower offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>10. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>11. Upper offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>12. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Lower offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>26. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>27. Upper offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>28. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> </ol> <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p>
Meas Method = FAST	not specified or n = 1	<p>Returns 5 comma-separated results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reference carrier - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>2. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>3. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>4. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>5. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm)</li> </ol>

Condition	N	Results Returned
Mode = MSR, Meas Type = Total power reference and Power Ref = Left & Right Carriers	Not specified or n = 1	Returns 28 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order. 1. 0.0 2. Total carrier power (dBm) 3. Left Reference carrier power (dBm) 4. Right Reference carrier power (dBm) 5. Lower offset A - relative power (dB) 6. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm) 7. Upper offset A - relative power (dB) 8. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm) 9. Lower offset B - relative power (dB) 10. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm) 11. Upper offset B - relative power (dB) 12. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm) ... 25. Lower offset F - relative power (dB) 26. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm) 27. Upper offset F - relative power (dB) 28. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm) If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.

Condition	N	Results Returned
Mode = MSR, Meas Type = Power spectral density reference and Power Ref = Left & Right Carriers	not specified or n = 1	Returns 28 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order. 1. 0.0 2. Total carrier power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz) 3. Left reference carrier power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz) 4. Right reference carrier power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz) 5. Lower offset A - relative power (dB) 6. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz) 7. Upper offset A - relative power (dB) 8. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz) 9. Lower offset B - relative power (dB) 10. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz) 11. Upper offset B - relative power (dB) 12. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz) ... 25. Lower offset F - relative power (dB) 26. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz) 27. Upper offset F - relative power (dB) 28. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz) If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.

Condition	N	Results Returned
Meas Type = Total power reference	n = 2	<p>Returns 48 scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Channel (1) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>2. Channel (1) - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>3. Channel (2) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>4. Channel (2) - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>...</li> <li>23. Channel (12) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>24. Channel (12) - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>25. Lower offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>26. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>27. Upper offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>28. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>29. Lower offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>30. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>31. Upper offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>32. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>...</li> <li>45. Lower offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>46. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>47. Upper offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>48. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm)</li> </ol> <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p>

Condition	N	Results Returned
Meas Type = Power spectral density reference	n = 2	<p>Returns 48 scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Channel (1) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>2. Channel (1) - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>3. Channel (2) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>4. Channel (2) - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>...</li> <li>23. Channel (12) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>24. Channel (12) - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>25. Lower offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>26. Lower offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>27. Upper offset A - relative power (dB)</li> <li>28. Upper offset A - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>29. Lower offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>30. Lower offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>31. Upper offset B - relative power (dB)</li> <li>32. Upper offset B - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>...</li> <li>45. Lower offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>46. Lower offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>47. Upper offset F - relative power (dB)</li> <li>48. Upper offset F - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> </ol> <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned.</p>

Condition	N	Results Returned
Mode = DTMB (CTTB) or CMMB, Radio BW = 8 MHz and Meas Type = Total power reference	n = 3	Returns 28 scalar values of the pass/fail (0 = passed, or 1 = failed) determined by testing the relative to the reference carrier and by testing the absolute power limit of the offset frequencies (measured as total power in dB): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lower offset A - relative limit result</li> <li>2. Lower offset A - absolute limit result</li> <li>3. Upper offset A - relative limit result</li> <li>4. Upper offset A - absolute limit result</li> <li>5. Lower offset B - relative limit result</li> <li>6. Lower offset B - absolute limit result</li> <li>7. Upper offset B - relative limit result</li> <li>8. Upper offset B - absolute limit result</li> <li>...</li> <li>21. Lower offset F - relative limit result</li> <li>22. Lower offset F - absolute limit result</li> <li>23. Upper offset F - relative limit result</li> <li>24. Upper offset F - absolute limit result</li> <li>25. Inside Adjacent Channel - relative limit result</li> <li>26. Inside Adjacent Channel - absolute limit result</li> <li>27. Outside Adjacent Channel - relative limit result</li> <li>28. Outside Adjacent Channel - absolute limit result</li> </ol> If Radio Device = Exciter, the last four (25, 26, 27 and 28) results returned -999.0.



Condition	N	Results Returned
Mode = DTMB (CTTB) or CMMB, Radio BW = 8 MHz and Meas Type = Power spectral density reference	n = 3	Returns 28 scalar values of the pass/fail (0 = passed, or 1 = failed) determined by testing the relative to the reference carrier and by testing the absolute power limit of the offset frequencies (measured as power spectral density in dB): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lower offset A - relative limit result</li> <li>2. Lower offset A - absolute limit result</li> <li>3. Upper offset A - relative limit result</li> <li>4. Upper offset A - absolute limit result</li> <li>5. Lower offset B - relative limit result</li> <li>6. Lower offset B - absolute limit result</li> <li>7. Upper offset B - relative limit result</li> <li>8. Upper offset B - absolute limit result</li> <li>...</li> <li>21. Lower offset F - relative limit result</li> <li>22. Lower offset F - absolute limit result</li> <li>23. Upper offset F - relative limit result</li> <li>24. Upper offset F - absolute limit result</li> <li>25. -999.0</li> <li>26. -999.0</li> <li>27. -999.0</li> <li>28. -999.0</li> </ol> The last four results always returned -999.0.

Condition	N	Results Returned
Meas Type = Total power reference	n = 3	<p>Returns 24 scalar values of the pass/fail (0 = passed, or 1 = failed) determined by testing the relative to the reference carrier and by testing the absolute power limit of the offset frequencies (measured as total power in dB):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lower offset A - relative limit result</li> <li>2. Lower offset A - absolute limit result</li> <li>3. Upper offset A - relative limit result</li> <li>4. Upper offset A - absolute limit result</li> <li>5. Lower offset B - relative limit result</li> <li>6. Lower offset B - absolute limit result</li> <li>7. Upper offset B - relative limit result</li> <li>8. Upper offset B - absolute limit result</li> <li>...</li> <li>21 Lower offset F - relative limit result</li> <li>22 Lower offset F - absolute limit result</li> <li>23 Upper offset F - relative limit result</li> <li>24 Upper offset F - absolute limit result</li> </ol>
Meas Type = Power spectral density reference	n = 3	<p>Returns 24 scalar values of the pass/fail (0 = passed, or 1 = failed) determined by testing the relative to the reference carrier and by testing the absolute power limit of the offset frequencies (measured as power spectral density in dB):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lower offset A - relative limit result</li> <li>2. Lower offset A - absolute limit result</li> <li>3. Upper offset A - relative limit result</li> <li>4. Upper offset A - absolute limit result</li> <li>5. Lower offset B - relative limit result</li> <li>6. Lower offset B - absolute limit result</li> <li>7. Upper offset B - relative limit result</li> <li>8. Upper offset B - absolute limit result</li> <li>...</li> <li>21 Lower offset F - relative limit result</li> <li>22 Lower offset F - absolute limit result</li> <li>23 Upper offset F - relative limit result</li> <li>24 Upper offset F - absolute limit result</li> </ol>
	n = 4	Returns <Num Pts> comma-separated scalar values representing the Y values in Trace 1

Condition	N	Results Returned
	n = 5	Returns <Num Pts> comma-separated scalar values representing the Y values in Trace 2
	n = 6	Returns <Num Pts> comma-separated scalar values representing the Y values in Trace 3
Meas Type = Total power reference	n = 7	Returns (2 * numberOfCarriers) scalar results, in the following order: <p>The numberOfCarriers is the value filled in Carriers under Carrier Setup menu. If license N9060A-5FP is enabled, max value of numberOfCarriers is 18, otherwise, max value of numberOfCarriers is 12. In MSR mode, max value of numberOf Carriers is 100.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Channel (1) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>2. Channel (1) - absolute power (dBm)</li> <li>3. Channel (2) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>4. Channel (2) - absolute power (dBm)</li> </ol> <p>...</p> <p>2 * numberOfCarriers - 1. Channel (numberOfCarriers) - relative power (dB)</p> <p>2 * numberOfCarriers. Channel (numberOfCarriers) - absolute power (dBm)</p> <p>If the results are not available, 9.91E+37 is returned.</p>
Meas Type = Power spectral density reference	n = 7	Returns (2 * numberOfCarriers) scalar results, in the following order: <p>The numberOfCarriers is the value filled in Carriers under Carrier Setup menu. If license N9060A-5FP is enabled, max value of numberOfCarriers is 18, otherwise, max value of numberOfCarriers is 12. In MSR mode, max value of numberOf Carriers is 100.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Channel (1) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>2. Channel (1) - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> <li>3. Channel (2) - relative power (dB)</li> <li>4. Channel (2) - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</li> </ol> <p>...</p> <p>2 * numberOfCarriers - 1. Channel (numberOfCarriers) - relative power (dB)</p> <p>2 * numberOfCarriers. Channel (numberOfCarriers) - absolute power (dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz)</p> <p>If the results are not available, 9.91E+37 is returned</p>

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. The parameter values are measurement independent, except all Attenuation values and the Internal Preamp selections, which are the same across all measurements.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Ref Value

Sets the value for the absolute power reference. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:ACPpower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEV el <real>  :DISPlay:ACPpower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEV el?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV 100 DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.  When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.00 dBm
Max	250.00 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “Attenuation” on page 1224 for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Scale/Div

Sets the units-per-division of the vertical scale in the logarithmic display. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:ACPpower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIV ision <rel_amp1>  :DISPlay:ACPpower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIV ision?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 5 DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.  When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.10 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Presel Center

When this key is pressed, the centering of the preselector filter is adjusted to optimize the amplitude accuracy at the frequency of the selected marker.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Presel Center](#)” on page 1240 for more information.

## Presel Adjust

Allows you to manually adjust the preselector filter frequency to optimize its response to the signal of interest.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Preselector Adjust](#)” on page 1242 for more information.

## Y Axis Unit

Allows you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit.

See “[Y Axis Unit](#)” on page 1243 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Reference Level Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See “[Reference Level Offset](#)” on page 1248 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## $\mu$ W Path Control

The  $\mu$ W Path Control functions include the  $\mu$ W Preselector Bypass (Option MPB) and Low Noise Path (Option LNP) controls in the High Band path circuits.

See “ [\$\mu\$ W Path Control](#)” on page 1249 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Internal Preamp](#)” on page 1254 for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Ref Position

Positions the reference level at the top, center, or bottom of the Y- scale display. Changing the reference position does not change the reference level value.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:ACP:Power:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOS ition TOP CENTer BOTTom  :DISPlay:ACP:Power:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOS ition?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS CENT DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Top Ctr Bot
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Auto Scaling

Toggles the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR

ACP Measurement  
**AMPTD Y Scale**

<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:COUP le 0 1 OFF ON  :DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:COUP le?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP ON  DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On and the Restart front-panel key is pressed, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results.  When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00



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## Auto Couple

See [“Auto Couple” on page 1257](#) in the section "Common Measurement Functions" for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## BW

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify and control the video and resolution bandwidths. You can also select the type of filter for the measurement and set the filter bandwidth.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Res BW

Sets the value of the resolution bandwidth. If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth> [:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]? [:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:AUTO?
Example	ACP:BAND 25kHz ACP:BAND? ACP:BAND:AUTO ON ACP:BAND:AUTO?
Notes	This key is available only in IBW mode. This parameter is preset by the Meas Method selection. Preset values are as follows: IBW: 100 kHz IBWR: 27 kHz FAST (WCDMA): 390 kHz You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Dependencies	When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, this key is grayed out and disabled. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent remote command is sent, a "Setting conflict" warning is generated.
Couplings	The resolution bandwidth is coupled to the video bandwidth based on the video to resolution bandwidth ratio setting if AUTO is selected.

Preset	SA: 220 kHz WCDMA: 100 kHz WIMAX OFDMA: 100 kHz C2K: Method RBW: grayed out (1.2 MHz) Method IBW: 15 kHz TD-SCDMA: 30 kHz 1xEVDO: 30 kHz DVB-T/H: 39 kHz DTMB (CTTB): 39 kHz ISDB-T: 39 kHz CMMB: 39 kHz LTE: 100 kHz LTETDD: 100 kHz Digital Cable TV: 39 kHz MSR: 100 kHz 0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSe]:ACPower:BWIDth[:RESolution] [:SENSe]:ACP:SWEp:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution] (PSA W-CDMA, PSA cdma2000 )
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Video BW

Changes the analyzer post-detection filter (VBW).

Key Path	BW
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[[:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo <freq> [:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo? [:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?

ACP Measurement  
BW

Example	ACP:BAND:VID 1kHz ACP:BAND:VID? ACP:BWID:VID:AUTO ON ACP:BWID:VID:AUTO?
Notes	The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset.
Dependencies	When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, this key is grayed out and disabled. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent remote command is sent, a "Setting conflict" warning is generated.
Preset	SA: 22 kHz WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA: 1 MHz C2K: Method RBW: grayed out (1.2 MHz) Method IBW: 150 kHz TD-SCDMA: 300 kHz 1xEVDO: 300 kHz DVB-T/H: 390 kHz DTMB (CTTB): 390 kHz ISDB-T: 390 kHz CMMB: 390 kHz LTE, LTETDD, MSR: Auto LTETDD: 1 MHz Digital Cable TV: 390 kHz SA: ON WCDMA: OFF WIMAX OFDMA: OFF TD-SCDMA: OFF DVB-T/H: OFF DTMB (CTTB): OFF CDMA1xEVDO: OFF ISDB-T: OFF CMMB: OFF LTE, MSR: ON LTETDD: ON Digital Cable TV: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSe]:ACPower:BWIDth:VIDeo
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## RBW Control

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the filter bandwidth and type.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Filter Type

Selects the type of bandwidth filter that is used. The choices are Gaussian or Flat top.

Key Path	<b>BW, RBW Control</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[[:SENSe]:ACPower:BAWIDth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop [[:SENSe]:ACPower:BAWIDth:SHAPE?
Example	ACP:BAWIDth:SHAPE GAUS ACP:BAWIDth:SHAPE?
Dependencies	When Meas Method is FAST, this key is grayed out and disabled. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent remote command is sent, a "Setting conflict" warning is generated.
Preset	GAUSSian C2K: FLATtop
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Gaussian (Normal) Flattop
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSe]:ACPower:BWIDth:SHAPE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Filter BW**

Selects a Gaussian filter based on its -3 dB (Normal) bandwidth or its -6 dB bandwidth.

Key Path	<b>BW, RBW Control</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :ACPower :BANDwidth :TYPE DB3   DB6 [ :SENSE ] :ACPower :BANDwidth :TYPE?
Example	ACP:BAND:TYPE DB3 ACP:BAND:TYPE?
Dependencies	When Filter Type is Flattop or Meas Method is RBW or FAST, this key is grayed out and disabled. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent remote command is sent, a "Setting conflict" warning is generated.
Preset	DB3
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	-3 dB (Normal) -6 dB
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSE]:ACPower:BWIDth:TYPE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

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## Cont

See “[Cont \(Continuous Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1259 in the section "Common Measurement Functions" for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **FREQ Channel**

See “[FREQ Channel](#)” on page 1261 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



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## **Input/Output**

See [“Input/Output” on page 1277](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement. Note that this hard key and all sub keys are unavailable when “[Meas Method](#)” on [page 772](#) is set to RBW.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection. Note that this key is unavailable when “[Meas Method](#)” on [page 772](#) is set to RBW.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** or **Off**. All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the **Marker Trace** rules. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area.

The default active function is the active function for the currently selected marker control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTA OFF  :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MODE DELT  CALC:ACP:MARK2:MODE?

Notes	<p>If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the <b>Marker Trace</b> rules. At the same time, <b>Marker X Axis Value</b> appears on the Active Function area.</p> <p>Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.</p> <p>Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.</p>
Dependencies	This key is unavailable when <a href="#">“Meas Method” on page 772</a> is set to RBW.
Preset	OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Sets the marker X axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. This value has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal**, **Delta** or **Fixed**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPpower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <freq> :CALCulate:ACPpower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X ?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK3:X 0 CALC:ACP:MARK3:X?
Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or the offset from the marker's reference marker if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> . If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.
Dependencies	Unavailable when <a href="#">“Meas Method” on page 772</a> is set to RBW.
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37

Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)

Sets the marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal**, **Delta** or **Fixed**. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X :POSition <real>  :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X :POSition?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK10:X:POS 0 CALC:ACP:MARK10:X:POS?
Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or the offset from the marker's reference marker in trace points if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> . The value is returned as a real number, not an integer, corresponding to the translation from X Axis Scale units to trace points (see "Fractional Trace Points"). If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.  When a Marker is turned on, it is placed center of the screen on the trace. Therefore the default value depends on instrument condition, although the Preset/Default is defined as 500 (this value might be expected value when all offset is on).
Dependencies	Unavailable when " <a href="#">Meas Method</a> " on page 772 is set to RBW.
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Returns the marker Y axis value in the current marker Y axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK11:Y?
Notes	Since the result value is always calculated from acquisition data, the default value is arbitrary. Although the Preset/Default values are defined.
Dependencies	Unavailable when “ <a href="#">Meas Method</a> ” on page 772 is set to RBW.
Preset	Result dependent on markers setup and signal source.
State Saved	No
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTION:RESult?
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Properties

Accesses the marker properties menu. Note that this key is unavailable when “[Meas Method](#)” on page 772 is set to RBW.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection. Note that this key is unavailable when “[Meas Method](#)” on page 772 is set to RBW.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Relative To

Selects the desired marker. The selected marker will be relative to its reference marker.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR

ACP Measurement  
Marker

<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer>  :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:REF 6  CALC:ACP:MARK2:REF?
Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from a remote command, generates error -221: "Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself."  When queried a single value will be returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker).  You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	This key is unavailable when " <a href="#">Meas Method</a> " on page 772 is set to RBW.
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker Trace

Selects the trace that you want your marker to be placed on. A marker is associated with one and only one trace. This trace is used to determine the placement, result, and X Axis Scale of the marker. All markers have an associated trace, even **Fixed** markers; it is from that trace that they determine their attributes and behaviors, and it is to that trace that they go when they become Normal or Delta markers.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe 1 2 3  :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:TRAC 2  CALC:ACP:MARK2:TRAC?

Notes	<p>If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the <b>Marker Trace</b> rules. At the same time, <b>Marker X Axis Value</b> appears on the Active Function area.</p> <p>Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.</p> <p>Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.</p>
Dependencies	This key is unavailable when " <a href="#">Meas Method</a> " on page 772 is set to RBW.
Couplings	<p>This is not affected by Auto Coupling.</p> <p>Sending the remote command causes the addressed marker to become selected.</p>
Preset	All Markers Off
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	1 2 3
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Couple Markers

When this function is On, moving any marker causes an equal X axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By "equal X axis movement" we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker's X axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer:COUPle[:STATE] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer:COUPle[:STATE]?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK:COUP ON
Dependencies	This key is unavailable when " <a href="#">Meas Method</a> " on page 772 is set to RBW.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Marker All Off

Turns all active markers off.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPpower:MARKer:AOff
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK:AOff
Dependencies	This key is unavailable when “ <a href="#">Meas Method</a> ” on page 772 is set to RBW.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Backward Compatibility Remote Commands

Sets or queries the state of a marker. Setting a marker which is off to the on state or 1 puts it in Normal mode and places it at the center of the screen.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, C2K, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPpower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:STATe OFF ON 0 1  :CALCulate:ACPpower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:STATe?
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:STAT ON CALC:ACP:MARK2:STAT?
Notes	This parameter is also accessed from Marker, Properties, 1  You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00



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## Marker Function

There are no Marker Functions supported in the ACP measurement. The front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker To

There is no Marker To functionality supported in ACP. The front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Meas

See “Meas” on page 1377 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the currently selected measurement. The functions included in the measurement setup menu include setting the parameters for the carriers, offsets, bandwidths, measurement methods and types. This menu also allows you to turn noise correction on and off.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Average/Hold Number

Specifies the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep. After the specified number of average counts, the average mode (termination control) setting determines the average action.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:ACPpower:AVERage:COUNT <integer> [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:AVERage:COUNT? [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:AVERage[ :STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:AVERage[ :STATe]?
Example	ACP:AVER:COUN 250 ACP:AVER:COUN? ACP:AVER OFF ACP:AVER?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	10 ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	1000
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe]:ACPR:AVERage:COUNT [ :SENSe]:MCPower:AVERage:COUNT (PSA Power Suite, PSA W-CDMA, PSA cdma2000 )
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00
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## Avg Mode

Enables you to set the averaging mode. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of data acquisitions (average count) is reached.

When set to Exponential (Exp) the measurement averaging continues using the specified number of averages to compute each averaged value. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep.

When set to Repeat, the measurement resets the average counter each time the specified number of averages is reached.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :ACPower :AVERage :TCONtrol EXPonential   REPEAT [ :SENSe ] :ACPower :AVERage :TCONtrol ?
Example	ACP:AVER:TCON EXP ACP:AVER:TCON ?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	EXponential
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp Repeat
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :ACPR :AVERage :TCONtrol
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Carrier Setup (This menu is unavailable in MSR)

Accesses a menu that contains Carriers, Ref Carrier, Ref Car Freq, Ref Car Pwr and Configure Carriers.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Carriers

Specifies the number of carriers to be measured.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers
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ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:COUNT <integer> [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:COUNT?
Example	ACP:CARR:COUN 1 ACP:CARR:COUN?
Notes	Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Carrier sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Carrier sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Dependencies	When Number of Carriers is 1, Ref Carrier is grayed out. If N9060A-5FP license is enabled, Max of Carrier is 18, otherwise, Max of Carrier is 12.
Couplings	Changing this parameter might affect to the Span. .
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	Refer to Dependencics item.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Ref Carrier

Sets the reference carrier. Relative power measurements are made from the reference carrier.

If set to Auto, the measurement selects the carrier with the highest power as the reference carrier and the Ref Carrier parameter is updated. If a value is entered when Ref Carrier Mode is set to Auto, the mode changes to Man.

If set to Man, the value that you enter for the Ref Carrier is used as the reference carrier.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:RCARrier <integer> [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:RCARrier? [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:RCARrier:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:RCARrier:AUTO?

Example	ACP:CARR:RCAR 1 ACP:CARR:RCAR? ACP:CARR:RCAR:AUTO OFF ACP:CARR:RCAR:AUTO?
Notes	Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Carrier sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Carrier sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	If there is only one carrier, this key will be grayed out.
Couplings	If you enter a carrier value that is currently configured as having no power present, that carrier will be changed to having power present. If you enter a ref carrier this parameter will be set to manual.
Preset	Auto determined
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	Number of available carriers
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:MCPower:RCARrier[1] 2 (PSA Power Suite)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Ref Car Freq

Sets the reference carrier frequency.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:RCFRrequency <freq> [:SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:RCFRrequency? [:SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:RCFRrequency:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:RCFRrequency:AUTO?
Example	ACP:CARR:RCFR 250 MHz ACP:CARR:RCFR? ACP:CARR:RCFR:AUTO OFF ACP:CARR:RCFR:AUTO?

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Notes	<p>Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>Note that Carrier sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes.</p> <p>In the SA mode, Carrier sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>Coupled to the Center Frequency.</p> <p>If the center frequency changes, the Ref Carrier Frequency is calculated using the following three steps;</p> <p>Ref Freq1 = Ctr Freq - (Total of all Carrier Widths / 2)</p> <p>Ref Freq2 = Ref Freq1 + (Total of all Carrier Widths up to Ref Carrier)</p> <p>Ref Freq = Ref Freq2 + (0.5 * Carrier Width of Ref Carrier)</p> <p>If reference carrier frequency changes the Center Frequency is calculated using the following three steps;</p> <p>Ctr Freq1 = Ref Freq - (0.5 * Carrier Width of Ref Carrier)</p> <p>Ctr Freq2 = Ctr Freq1 - (Total of all Carrier Widths up to Ref Carrier)</p> <p>Ctr Freq = Ctr Freq2 + (Total of all Carrier Widths / 2)</p> <p>This ensures that the carriers are always centered on the screen.</p> <p>If there is only one carrier present the Reference Carrier Frequency will be the same as the Center Frequency.</p>
Preset	Calculated based on the current Center Frequency
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-79.999995 MHz
Max	<p>Hardware Dependent:</p> <p>Option 503 = 3.699999995 GHz</p> <p>Option 508 = 8.499999995 GHz</p> <p>Option 513 = 13.799999995 GHz</p> <p>Option 526 = 26.999999995 GHz</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Power Ref**

Sets the power reference in the carrier that will be used to compute the relative values for the offsets.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00, A.04.00



## Total Power

Sets the multi-carrier power reference.

When set to Auto, the carrier power result reflects the measured power value in the selected reference carrier.

When set to Man, the result is referenced to the last measured value, or you may specify the reference for the multi-carrier power measurement. Relative values are displayed, referenced to the “Power Reference” value.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Power Ref
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:ACPoweR:CARRier[1] 2[:POWeR] <real> [ :SENSe]:ACPoweR:CARRier[1] 2[:POWeR]? [ :SENSe]:ACPoweR:CARRier[1] 2:AUTO[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:ACPoweR:CARRier[1] 2:AUTO[:STATe]?
Example	ACP:CARR 10 ACP:CARR? ACP:CARR:AUTO OFF ACP:CARR:AUTO?
Notes	Although the default value is defined, the value is recalculated by the measurement result just after measurement. Carrier sub op code: 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Carrier sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. MS is not supported in MSR. In the SA mode, Carrier sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. The Unit Terminator keys differ depending on whether or not the mode supports Y Axis Unit and also which Y Axis Unit is selected. For details, see <a href="#">“Y Axis Unit” on page 1243</a> . You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTRument:SELeCt to set the mode. Power Ref State ([ :SENSe]:ACPoweR:CARRier[1] 2:AUTO[:STATe]) is not available in MSR mode.
Dependencies	This key is available only when the Meas Type is TPRef. If the Meas Type is not TPRef, this key is grayed out.
Preset	0.0 ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200 dBm

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Max	200 dBm
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe]:MCPower:CARRier[1] 2[:POWER]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.04.00, A.10.00

**PSD**

Sets the power spectral density in the carrier (main channel) that is used to compute the relative power spectral density values for the offsets when Meas Type is set to PSD Ref. When the PSD Ref state is set to Auto, this will be set to the measured carrier power spectral density.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Power Ref</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:CPSD <real> [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:CPSD?
Example	ACP:CARR:CPSD 25 ACP:CARR:CPSD?
Notes	Although the default value is defined, the value is recalculated by the measurement result just after measurement. Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. MS is not supported in MSR. Note that Carrier sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Carrier sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Dependencies	This key is available only when the Meas Type is PSDRef. If the Meas Type is not PSDRef, this key is grayed out.
Couplings	The value of PSD is automatically converted when PSD Unit is changed.
Preset	0.0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-999
Max	999
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.04.00, A.10.00

## Configure Carriers

Accesses a menu that contains Carrier, Carrier Pwr Present, Carrier Width and Carrier Integ BW parameters.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Carrier

Selects the carrier to configure for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
Couplings	Max value is the number of available carriers, so this value might change when the number of carriers is changed.
Preset	1
State Saved	No
Min	1
Max	Number of available carriers
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Carrier Coupling

Couples carrier settings to carrier #1. The coupled parameters are Carrier Power Present, Carrier Spacing, Measurement Noise Bandwidth, Method, and Filter Alpha.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:COUPle OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1  [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:COUPle?
Example	ACP:CARR:LIST:COUP OFF ACP:CARR:LIST:COUP?

Notes	Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Carrier sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Carrier sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	When Couple is selected, the carrier settings are coupled to carrier #1. Coupled parameters are Carrier Power Present, Carrier Spacing, Measurement Noise Bandwidth, Method and Filter Alpha. When a setting is changed, the couple is set to Man automatically. Carrier #1 is always set to couple and cannot be changed. Couple/Man selection on the Carrier key is not displayed when selected carrier number is #1.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Couple Man
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Carrier Pwr Present

Configures the carriers for this measurement. It allows spaces to be inserted between carriers. Carriers with the power present parameter set to Yes are carriers, and those with the power present parameter set to No are spaces. Each carrier power present is set to Yes or No. The individual carriers can be set by selecting the desired carrier on the carrier menu key using the up down arrows, the knob, or numeric keypad, then toggling the carrier power present using the carrier power present menu key.

The query for this parameter returns the current values for all of the carriers. If a carrier is defined as having no power present, the power displayed will be relative to the reference carrier, otherwise the absolute power will be displayed.

If you change the carrier power present to no and that carrier is currently configured as the reference carrier, the next carrier to the left (or the right if there are no carriers to the left) will be assigned as the reference carrier. This also applies to the scenario where there are only two carriers configured as having power present and you configure only one carrier to have no power present.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:ACPpower:CARRIER[1]   2:LIST:PPresent YES NO, YES NO, YES NO, YES NO, YES NO [ :SENSE]:ACPpower:CARRIER[1]   2:LIST:PPresent?

Example	ACP:CARR2:LIST:PPR YES ACP:CARR2:LIST:PPR?
Notes	Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Carrier sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Carrier sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the carrier. Missing values are not permitted, therefore if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain unchanged, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored.
Dependencies	If there is only one carrier, this key will be grayed out.
Couplings	Coupled to the number of carriers. When the SCPI command is sent, the number of carriers will be set to the number of entries in the parameter list.
Preset	YES
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Yes No
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:MCPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:PPResent (PSA Power Suite)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Carrier Spacing

Sets the width of the carrier spacing. This will be the value applied to all the current slots, whether they are carriers or spaces.

Enter each carrier spacing value individually by selecting the desired carrier on the carrier menu key using the up down arrows, the knob, or the numeric keypad, then enter the carrier width using the carrier spacing menu key.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
<b>Remote Command</b>	[:SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:WIDTh <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth> [:SENSe]:ACPpower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:WIDTh?
Example	ACP:CARR2:LIST:WIDT 25kHz ACP:CARR2:LIST:WIDT?

Notes	<p>Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>Note that Carrier sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes.</p> <p>In the SA mode, Carrier sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS.</p> <p>When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the carrier. Missing values are not permitted, therefore if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain unchanged, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>Coupled to the number of carriers. When the SCPI command is sent, the number of carriers will be set to the number of entries in the parameter list.</p> <p>Changing Carrier Spacing might affect the Span.</p>
Preset	<p>SA, WCDMA: 5 MHz</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz</p> <p>C2K: 1.25 MHz</p> <p>1xEVDO: 1.25 MHz</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: 1.6 MHz</p> <p>DVB-T/H: 8 MHz</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): 8 MHz</p> <p>ISDB-T: 6 MHz</p> <p>CMMB: 8 MHz</p> <p>LTE: 5 MHz</p> <p>LTETDD: 5 MHz</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 8 MHz</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0 Hz
Max	1 GHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSE]:MCPower:CARRier[1]2:LIST:WIDTh (PSA Power Suite)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Measurement Noise Bandwidth

Specifies the Measurement Noise Bandwidth used to calculate the power in the carriers.

Each Measurement Noise Bandwidth value is entered individually by selecting the desired carrier on the carrier menu key using the up down arrows, the knob, or the numeric keypad. Then enter the measurement noise bandwidth using the measurement noise bandwidth key.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:ACPPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTEgrati on] <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSe]:ACPPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTEgrati on]?
Example	ACP:CARR2:LIST:BAND 25kHz ACP:CARR2:LIST:BAND?
Notes	In the WCDMA mode, the preset/default value is defined as 3.84 MHz. But internally, 4.6848 MHz is used as the default value. Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Carrier sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Carrier sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the carrier. Missing values are not permitted, therefore if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain unchanged, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	Coupled to the number of carriers. When the SCPI command is sent, the number of carriers is set to the number of entries in the parameter list.
Preset	SA: 2 MHz WCDMA: 3.84 MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz C2K: 1.23MHz TD-SCDMA: 1.28 MHz 1xEVDO: 1.23 MHz DVB-T/H: 7.61 MHz DTMB (CTTB): 7.56 MHz ISDB-T: 5.6 MHz CMMB: 7.512 MHz LTE, LTETDD: 4.515 MHz 4.5 MHz Digital Cable TV: 8.0 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10 Hz
Max	1 GHz

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:ACPower:BANDwidth:INTEgration [:SENSe]:ACPower:BWIDth:INTEgration [:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:BWIDth[:INTEgration] [:SENSe]:MCPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTEgration] (PSA Power Suite) [:SENSe]:MCPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:BWIDth[:INTEgration] (PSA Power Suite)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Method for Carrier

Accesses the carrier configuration method settings.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :ACPower :CARRier [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :FILTEr [ :RRC ] [ :STATE ] ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0  [ :SENSe ] :ACPower :CARRier [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :FILTEr [ :RRC ] [ :STATE ] ?
Example	ACP:CARR:LIST:FILT 0,0,0,0 ACP:CARR:LIST:FILT?
Notes	The binary values translate as follows: 1 ON = RRC Weighted 0 OFF = Integ BW Maximum of Array length depends on the number of carriers. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	SA, LTE, LTETDD: OFF WCDMA: ON WIMAX OFDMA: OFF TD-SCDMA: ON DVB-T/H: OFF DTMB (CTTB): ON ISDB-T, CMMB: OFF Digital Cable TV: OFF



State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	IntegBW RRC Weight
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Filter Alpha for Carrier

Inputs the alpha value for the filter used in the current carrier configuration.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Carrier Setup, Configure Carriers, Method, RRC Weighted</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :ACPowEr :CARRier [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :FILTer :ALPHa <real> , <real> , <real> , <real> , <real> [ :SENSe ] :ACPowEr :CARRier [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :FILTer :ALPHa ?
Example	ACP:CARR2:LIST:FILT:ALPH 0.5 ACP:CARR2:LIST:FILT:ALPH?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0.22 C2K: No DTMB (CTTB): 0.05 Digital Cable TV: 0.15
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.01
Max	1.0
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Power Ref (MSR Only)

Selects the power reference type.

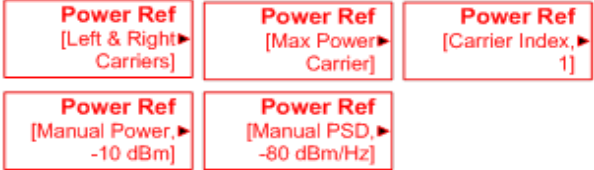
Left & Right Carriers - Powers of leftmost and rightmost carriers with Measure Carrier On are the references of left and right sides respectively. Left and right carriers are determined based on the carrier center frequencies. If Measur Carriers of all the carriers are off, the reference power and all the relative power results are NaN. Relative limits are not evaluated.

Max Power Carrier - Maximum carrier power among the carriers of Measure Carrier On is the reference of measurement. If Measur Carriers of all the carriers are off, the reference power and all the relative power results are NaN. Relative limits are not evaluated.

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Carrier Index - Power of the specified carrier is the reference of measurement. If Measur Carriers of this carrier index is off, the reference power and all the relative power results are NaN. Relative limits are not evaluated.

Manual - Power or PSD specified by the user is the reference of measurement.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPoweR :CARRier :PREFereNce :TYPE LRCarriers   MPCarrier   CINDEX   MANual  [ :SENSe ] :ACPoweR :CARRier :PREFereNce :TYPE?
Example	ACP:CARR:PREF:TYPE CIND ACP:CARR:PREF:TYPE?
Notes	This command is available only in MSR.  You must be in the MSR mode.
Preset	MPCarrier
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Left & Right Carriers Max Power Carriers Carrier Index Manual
Readback	Indirect readback as below:  
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Carrier Index

Sets carrier index of the reference power. The power of the carrier selected by this index becomes reference power when Power Ref is Carrier Index.

Any value up to the MAX can be set though the measurement only deals with number of carriers specified by Carrier. If the index is larger than Carrier, reference power in this measurement becomes NaN and therefore all relative power results are NaN.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Power Ref</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPoweR :CARRier :INDEX <integer>  [ :SENSe ] :ACPoweR :CARRier :INDEX?

Example	ACP:CARR:IND 1 ACP:CARR:IND?
Notes	This command is available only in MSR.  You must be in the MSR mode.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1
Max	100
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Manual

Accesses a menu that sets the manual reference power that is used to compute the relative values for the offsets.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Power Ref</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Total Power

Sets manual total power reference. This is used when Power Ref is Manual and Meas Type is Total Power.

See [“Total Power” on page 737](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Power Ref, Manual</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### PSD

Sets manual PSD reference. This is used when Power Ref is Manual and Meas Type is PSD.

See [“PSD” on page 738](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Power Ref, Manual</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Offset/Limits

Accesses a menu of functions that contains Offset, Offset Freq/Offset To Edge, Offset Integ BW, Upper Offset Limit and Lower Offset parameters.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
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ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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**Select Offset**

Selects the offset to configure.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Preset	A
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Offset A Offset B Offset C Offset D Offset E Offset F
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Offset Freq**

This parameter determines the frequency difference between the center of the main channel and the center of the carrier.

Each Offset Freq state value is entered individually by selecting the desired carrier on the carrier menu key using the up down arrows, RPG or numeric keypad. Then enter the Offset Freq State using the Offset Frequency key.

The list contains up to six (6) entries, depending on the mode selected, for offset frequencies. Each offset frequency in the list corresponds to a reference bandwidth in the bandwidth list.

An offset frequency of zero turns the display of the measurement for that offset off, but the measurement is still made and reported. You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:STATE command

Turning the offset off has the same effect as setting the frequency of the offset to 0 Hz and will cause it to be removed from the results screen.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST[:FREQuency] &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;  [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST[:FREQuency]?  [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STATE OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1  [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:STATE?</pre>

<p>Example</p>	<p>ACP:OFFS1:LIST 0,0,0,0,0,0          ACP:OFFS1:LIST?          ACP:OFFS2:LIST:STAT 1,1,0,0,0,0          ACP:OFFS2:LIST:STAT?</p>
<p>Notes</p>	<p>The label for this menu key will change depending on the currently selected radio standard or mode. For cdma2000 the label for the menu key will be Offset to Edge. For all other supported standards the label will be Offset Freq.</p> <p>When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the offset. Missing values are not permitted, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored.</p> <p>Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes.</p> <p>In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.</p>
<p>Couplings</p>	<p>Changing Offset Frequency might affect the Span. See the Span key section for details.</p>

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Preset	<p>SA: 3 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz 3 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>WCDMA: 5.0 MHz, 10.0 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz 5.0 MHz, 10.0 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz, 20 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz  10 MHz, 20 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>C2K:750KHz, 1.980 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz  885 kHz, 1.980 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: 1.6 MHz, 3.2 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz 1.6 MHz, 3.2 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>1xEVDO: 750KHz, 1.98MHz, 3.125MHz, 4.000MHz, 7.500MHz, 7.500MHz 885KHz, 1.98MHz, 3.125MHz, 4.000MHz, 7.500MHz, 7.500MHz</p> <p>DVB-T/H: 8 MHz, 16 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz  8 MHz, 16 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): 8 MHz, 16 MHz, 24 MHz, 32 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz  8 MHz, 16 MHz, 24 MHz, 32 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>ISDB-T: 6 MHz, 12 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz  6 MHz, 12 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>CMMB: 8 MHz, 16 MHz, 24 MHz, 32 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz  8 MHz, 16 MHz, 24 MHz, 32 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD, MSR: 5 MHz,10 MHz,0,0,0,0 5 MHz,10 MHz,0,0,0,0</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 8 MHz, 16 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz 8 MHz, 16 MHz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz, 0 Hz</p> <p>SA: ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>WCDMA: ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>DVB-T/H: ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>CDMA1xEVDO: ON,ON,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF  ON,ON,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF</p> <p>ISDB-T: ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>CMMB: ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD, MSR: ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0 Hz

Max	500 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST[:FREQuency] (PSA Power Suite)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Integ BW

Sets the Integration Bandwidth for the offsets. If there is more than one bandwidth, the list must contain six (6) entries. Each resolution bandwidth in the list corresponds to an offset frequency in the list defined by [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[:FREQuency].

Enter each value individually by selecting the desired offset on the offset menu key using the up down arrows, the knob, or the numeric keypad, then enter the Offset Integration Bandwidth using the Offset Integration Bandwidth menu key.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe command."

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTEgratio n] <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>, <bandwidth>  [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTEgratio n]?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND 2MHz,2MHz,2MHz,2MHz,2MHz,2MHz ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND?
Notes	When setting these values remotely, the position in the list sent corresponds to the offset. Missing values are not permitted i.e. if you want to change values 2 you must send all values up to 2. Subsequent values will remain unchanged, unless the number of values sent is greater than the number of carriers, then subsequent values will be ignored.  Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.  Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes.  In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS.  You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Changing Integ BW might affect to the Span. See Span section for details.

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Preset	<p>SA: 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz, 2 MHz</p> <p>WCDMA: 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz, 3.84 MHz</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz, 10 MHz, 10 MHz, 10 MHz, 10 MHz, 10 MHz 10 MHz, 10 MHz, 10 MHz, 10 MHz, 10 MHz, 10 MHz</p> <p>C2K: 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: 1.28 MHz, 1.28 MHz, 1.28 MHz, 1.28 MHz, 1.28 MHz, 1.28 MHz</p> <p>1xEVDO: C2K: 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz</p> <p>DVB-T/H: 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz, 7.61 MHz</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz, 7.56 MHz</p> <p>ISDB-T: 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz, 5.6 MHz</p> <p>CMMB: 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz, 7.512 MHz</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD, MSR: 4.515 MHz, 4.515 MHz, 4.515 MHz, 4.515 MHz, 4.515 MHz, 4.515 MHz 4.5 MHz, 4.5 MHz, 4.5 MHz, 4.5 MHz, 4.5 MHz, 4.5 MHz</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 8.0 MHz</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10 Hz
Max	1 GHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	<p>[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:BWIDth[:INTegration]</p> <p>[[:SENSe]:ACPR:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:BANDwidth</p> <p>[[:SENSe]:ACPR:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:BWIDth</p> <p>[[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:BANDwidth[:INTegration] (PSA Power Suite)</p> <p>[[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:BWIDth[:INTegration] (PSA Power Suite)</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00



## Offset BW

Accesses the offset bandwidth menu.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Res BW

Sets the resolution bandwidth. If an unavailable bandwidth is entered with the numeric keypad, the closest available bandwidth is selected.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESolution &lt;bandwidth&gt;, &lt;bandwidth&gt;, &lt;bandwidth&gt;, &lt;bandwidth&gt;, &lt;bandwidth&gt;, &lt;bandwidth&gt;  [ :SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESolution?  [ :SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESolution: AUTO ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0  [ :SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:RESolution: AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:RES 220kHz,220kHz,220kHz,220kHz,220kHz,220kHz  ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:RES?  ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:RES:AUTO 1,1,1,1,1,1  ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:RES:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	<p>This key is available only in the IBW mode.</p> <p>Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes.</p> <p>In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.</p>
Dependencies	When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, this key is grayed out and disabled. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent remote command is sent, a "Setting conflict" warning is generated.
Couplings	When Res BW Mode is AUTO, this value is exactly same as Res BW under BW key. And when this value is changed by user, Res BW Mode is also changed to Man.

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Preset	<p>SA: 220 kHz, 220 kHz, 220 kHz, 220 kHz, 220 kHz, 220 kHz</p> <p>WCDMA: 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz, 100 kHz</p> <p>C2K:</p> <p>Method:RBW</p> <p>30 kHz</p> <p>Method: IBW</p> <p>C2K: 15 kHz, 15 kHz, 15 kHz, 15 kHz,15 kHz, 15 kHz 15 kHz, 15 kHz, 15 kHz, 15 kHz,15 kHz, 15 kHz</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz</p> <p>1xEVDO: 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz,30KHz, 30KHz  30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz, 30KHz,30KHz, 30KHz</p> <p>DVB-T/H: 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz,39 kHz, 39 kHz 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz,39 kHz, 39 kHz 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz</p> <p>ISDB-T: 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz,39 kHz, 39 kHz 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz</p> <p>CMMB: 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz,39 kHz, 39 kHz 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD, MSR: 100 kHz,100 kHz,100 kHz,100 kHz,100kHz,100 kHz 100 kHz,100 kHz,100 kHz,100 kHz,100 kHz,100 kHz</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz,39 kHz, 39 kHz 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz, 39 kHz</p> <p>1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BWIDth:RESolution
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Video BW**

Enables you to change the analyzer post-detection filter (VBW).

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Offset BW</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR

<p><b>Remote Command</b></p>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;  [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo?  [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1  [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?</pre>
<p><b>Example</b></p>	<pre>ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID 5MHz,5MHz,5MHz,5MHz,5MHz,5MHz ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID? ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:AUTO 0,0,0,0,1,1 ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:AUTO?</pre>
<p><b>Notes</b></p>	<p>The values shown in this table reflect the conditions after a Mode Preset. Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode. .</p>
<p><b>Dependencies</b></p>	<p>When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, this key is grayed out and disabled. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent remote command is sent, a "Setting conflict" warning is generated.</p>

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Preset	SA: 22 kHz, 22 kHz, 22 kHz, 22 kHz, 22 kHz, 22 kHz WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA: 1 MHz, 1 MHz, 1 MHz, 1 MHz, 1 MHz, 1 MHz C2K: 150 kHz, 150 kHz, 150 kHz, 150 kHz, 150 kHz, 150 kHz  150 kHz, 150 kHz, 150 kHz, 1150 kHz, 1150 kHz, 150 kHz TD-SCDMA: 300 kHz, 300 kHz, 300 kHz, 300 kHz, 300 kHz, 300 kHz 1xEVDO: 300KHz, 300KHz, 300KHz, 300KHz, 300KHz, 300KHz   300KHz, 300KHz, 300KHz, 300KHz, 300KHz, 300KHz DVB-T/H: 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz,390 kHz, 390 kHz 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz DTMB (CTTB): 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz,390 kHz, 390 kHz 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz ISDB-T: 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz,390 kHz, 390 kHz 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz CMMB: 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz,390 kHz, 390 kHz 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz LTE, LTETDD, MSR: 1 MHz,1 MHz,1 MHz,1 MHz,1 MHz,1 MHz Digital Cable TV: 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz,390 kHz, 390 kHz 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz, 390 kHz ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:BWIDth:VIDeo
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**RBW Control**

Accesses the resolution bandwidth control menu.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Offset BW</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Filter Type**

Selects the type of bandwidth filter that is used.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Offset BW, RBW Control</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop  [ :SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:SHAPE?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:SHAP FLAT,GAUS,GAUS,GAUS,GAUS,GAUS ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:SHAP?
Notes	Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.  Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes.  In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS.  You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	When Res BW Mode for the offset is Auto, this key is grayed out and disabled. Since Res BW Mode for the offset is presetted to Auto on changing Meas Method to RBW or FAST, this key is grayed out and disabled too. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent remote command is sent, a "Setting conflict" warning is generated.
Couplings	See the description above
Preset	GAUSSian, GAUSSian, GAUSSian, GAUSSian, GAUSSian, GAUSSian
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	GAUSSian FLATtop
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BWIDth:SHAPE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Filter BW

Selects a Gaussian filter based on its –3 dB (Normal) bandwidth or its –6 dB bandwidth.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Offset BW, RBW Control</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:TYPE DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6, DB3 DB6  [ :SENSE]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BANDwidth:TYPE?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:TYPE DB3,DB3,DB3,DB3,DB3,DB3 ACP:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:TYPE?

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Notes	Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Dependencies	When Filter Type if Flattop or Res BW Mode for the offset is Auto, this key is grayed out and disabled. Since Res BW Mode for the offset is presetted to Auto on changing Meas Method to RBW or FAST, this key is grayed out and disabled too. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent remote command is sent, a "Setting conflict" warning is generated.
Preset	DB3, DB3, DB3, DB3, DB3, DB3
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	-3 dB (Normal)  -6 dB
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BWIDth:TYPE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Limits

Limits key accesses a menu of functions that contains Select Offset, Abs Limit, Rel Limit and Fail Mask parameters.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Abs Limit

Enters an absolute limit value, which sets the absolute amplitude levels to test against for each of the custom offsets. The list must contain six (6) entries. If there is more than one offset, the offset closest to the carrier channel is the first one in the list. [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:TEST selects the type of testing to be done at each offset.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe command.

The query returns the six (6) sets of real numbers that are the current absolute amplitude test limits.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:ABSolute <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real> [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:ABSolute?

Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:ABS -10,-10,-10,-10,-10,-10 ACP:OFFS2:LIST:ABS?
Notes	Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	None If current mode is DTMB (CTTB) or CMMB and current device type is Transmitter, the value from position 2 to position 4 are coupled, changing any one will change the others.
Preset	SA: 0dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm 0dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm, 0 dBm WCDMA: 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm C2K: 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm WIMAX OFDMA: 50,50,50,50,50,50 TD-SCDMA: 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 1xEVDO: -27dBm, -27dBm, -13dBm, -13dBm, -13dBm, -13dBm  -27dBm, -27dBm, -13dBm, -13dBm, -13dBm, -13dBm DVB-T/H: 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm DTMB (CTTB): 11.14 dBm, 11.14dBm, 11.14 dBm, 11.14 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 11.14 dBm, 11.14 dBm, 11.14 dBm, 11.14 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm ISDB-T: 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm CMMB: 11.14 dBm, 11.14dBm, 11.14 dBm, 11.14 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 11.14 dBm, 11.14 dBm, 11.14 dBm, 11.14 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm LTE, LTETDD, MSR: -8.45,-8.45,-8.45,-8.45,-8.45,-8.45 -50.0,-50.0,-50.0,-50.0,-50.0,-50.0 Digital Cable TV: 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm, 50 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200.0 dBm
Max	50.0 dBm

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSe]:ACPR:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:ABSolute (PSA W-CDMA, PSA cdma2000 ) [:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:ABSolute (PSA W-CDMA)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Rel Lim (Car)**

Enters a relative limit value for the carrier level. This sets the amplitude levels to test against for the specified offsets.

The amplitude level is relative to the carrier amplitude. If multiple offsets are available, the list contains six (6) entries. The offset closest to the carrier channel is the first one in the list.

[[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:TEST selects the type of testing to be done at each offset.

[[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:TEST selects the type of testing to be done at each offset.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:STATE command.

The query returns the six (6) sets of real numbers that are the current amplitude test limits, relative to the carrier, for each offset.

Offset[n] n = 1 is base station and n = 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits,
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:RCARrier <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real> [:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:RCARrier?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:RCAR 0,0,0,0,0 ACP:OFFS2:LIST:RCAR?
Notes	Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	None If current mode is DTMB (CTTB) or CMMB and current device type is Transmitter, the value from position 2 to position 4 are coupled, changing any one will change the others.



Preset	SA: -45, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 -45, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 WCDMA: -44.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2 -32.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2 C2K: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 WIMAX OFDMA: -50,-60,0,0,0,0 TD-SCDMA: -40, -45, -45, -45, -45, -45 -33, -43, -43, -43, -43, -43 1xEVDO: -45, -55, -55, -55, -55, -55 -45, -55, -55, -55, -55, -55 DVB-T/H: -60, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 -60, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 DTMB (CTTB): -45, -60, -60, -60, 50, 50 -45, -60, -60, -60, 50, 50 ISDB-T: -60, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 -60, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 CMMB: -45, -60, -60, -60, 50, 50 -45, -60, -60, -60, 50, 50 LTE, LTETDD, MSR: -44.2,-44.2,-44.2,-44.2,-44.2,-44.2 -29.2, -29.2, -29.2, -29.2, -29.2, -29.2 Digital Cable TV: -58, -62, -65, -73, -73, -73 -58, -62, -65, -73, -73, -73
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-150
Max	50.0
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet[1]]2:LIST:RCARrier (PSA WCDMA)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.04.00

### Positive Offset Limit

Enables you to set the upper limit for the upper segment of the specified offset pair.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Remote Command	:CALCulate:ACPpower:OFFSet:LIST:LIMit:POSitive[:UPPer]:DATA <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real> :CALCulate:ACPpower:OFFSet:LIST:LIMit:POSitive[:UPPer]:DATA?
Example	CALC:ACP:OFFS:LIST:LIM:POS:DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0 CALC:ACP:OFFS:LIST:LIM:POS:DATA?
Notes	SCPI only command

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Preset	SA: -45, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 -45, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 WCDMA: -44.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2 -32.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2 C2K: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 WIMAX OFDMA: -50, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 TD-SCDMA: -40, -45, -45, -45, -45, -45 -33, -43, -43, -43, -43, -43 1xEVDO: -45, -55, -55, -55, -55, -55 -45, -55, -55, -55, -55, -55 DVB-T/H: -60, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 -60, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 DTMB (CTTB): -45, -60, -60, -60, 0, 0 -45, -60, -60, -60, 0, 0 Digital Cable TV: -58, -62, -65, -73, -73, -73 -58, -62, -65, -73, -73, -73 LTE, LTETDD, MSR: -44.2, -44.2, -44.2, -44.2, -44.2, -44.2 -29.2, -29.2, -29.2, -29.2, -29.2, -29.2
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-150.0
Max	50.0
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:ACPpower:OFFSet:LIST:LIMit:POSitive[:UPPer]:DATA (PSA Power Suite)
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

**Negative Offset Limit**

Enables you to set the upper limit for the lower segment of the specified offset pair.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPpower:OFFSet:LIST:LIMit:NEGative[:UPPer]:DATA <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real> :CALCulate:ACPpower:OFFSet:LIST:LIMit:NEGative[:UPPer]:DATA?
Example	CALC:ACP:OFFS:LIST:LIM:NEG:DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0 CALC:ACP:OFFS:LIST:LIM:NEG:DATA?
Notes	SCPI only command

Preset	SA: -45, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 -45, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 WCDMA: -44.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2, -49.2 -32.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2, -42.2 C2K: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 WIMAX OFDMA: -50, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 TD-SCDMA: -40, -45, -45, -45, -45, -45 -33, -43, -43, -43, -43, -43 1xEVDO: -45, -55, -55, -55, -55, -55 -45, -55, -55, -55, -55, -55 DVB-T/H: -60, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 -60, -60, 0, 0, 0, 0 DTMB (CTTB): -45, -60, -60, -60, 0, 0 -45, -60, -60, -60, 0, 0 Digital Cable TV: -58, -62, -65, -73, -73, -73 -58, -62, -65, -73, -73, -73 LTE, LTETDD, MSR: -44.2, -44.2, -44.2, -44.2, -44.2, -44.2 -29.2, -29.2, -29.2, -29.2, -29.2, -29.2
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-150.0
Max	50.0
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:MCPower:OFFSet:LIST:LIMit:NEGative[:UPPer]:DATA (PSA Power Suite)
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

### Rel Lim (PSD)

Enters a relative limit value for the level of the power spectral density. This sets the amplitude levels to test against for any custom offsets. The amplitude level is relative to the power spectral density. If multiple offsets are available, the list contains six (6) entries. The offset closest to the carrier channel is the first one in the list.

[[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST[n]:TEST selects the type of testing to be done at each offset.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe command.

The query returns the six (6) sets of real numbers that are the current amplitude test limits, relative to the power spectral density, for each offset.

Offset[n] n = 1 is base station and n = 2 is mobiles. The default is base station (1).

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Remote Command	[[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:RPSDensity <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>  [[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:RPSDensity?

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:RPSD 10,10,10,10,10,10 ACP:OFFS2:LIST:RPSD?
Notes	Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	SA: -28.87 dB, -43.87 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB -28.87 dB, -43.87 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB WCDMA: -44.2 dB, -49.2 dB, -49.2 dB, -49.2 dB, -49.2 dB, -49.2 dB -32.2 dB, -42.2 dB, -42.2 dB, -42.2 dB, -42.2 dB, -42.2 dB C2K: 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB WIMAX OFDMA: -25,-35,0,0,0,0 TD-SCDMA: -40 dB, -45 dB, -45 dB, -45 dB, -45 dB, -45 dB -33 dB, -43 dB, -43 dB, -43 dB, -43 dB, -43 dB 1xEVDO: -45, -55, -55, -55, -55, -55 -45, -55, -55, -55, -55, -55 DVB-T/H: -60 dB, -60 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB -60 dB, -60 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB DTMB (CTTB): 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB ISDB-T: -60 dB, -60 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB -60 dB, -60 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB CMMB: 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB LTE, LTETDD, MSR: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 Digital Cable TV: 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB 50 dB, 50dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB, 50 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-150.0 dB
Max	50.0 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Fail Mask**

Accesses a menu that enables you to select one of the logic keys for the fail conditions between the measurement results and the test limits. The setting defines the type of testing to be done at any custom offset frequencies. The measured powers are tested against the absolute values defined with [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[n]:LIST:ABSolute, or the relative values defined with [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:RPSDensity and [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:RCARrier.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with the [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:STATe command.

- Absolute – Fail is shown if one of the absolute ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Abs Limit.
- Relative – Fail is shown if one of the relative ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Rel Lim (Car) or Rel Lim (PSD).
- Abs AND Rel – Fail is shown if one of the absolute ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Abs Limit AND one of the relative ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Rel Lim (Car) or Rel Lim (PSD).
- Abs OR Rel– Fail is shown if one of the absolute ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Abs Limit OR one of the relative ACP measurement results is larger than the limit for Rel Lim (Car) or Rel Lim (PSD).

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:TEST ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative  [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:TEST?
Example	ACP:OFFS2:LIST:TEST ABS,ABS,ABS,ABS,ABS,ABS ACP:OFFS2:LIST:TEST?
Notes	Offset sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. Note that Offset sub op code 2 is supported only in Non-SA modes. In the SA mode, Offset sub op code 1 is used for both BTS and MS. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	None  If current mode is DTMB (CTTB) or CMMB and current device type is Transmitter, the value from position 2 to position 4 are coupled, changing any one will change the others.

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K, TD-SCDMA: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL WIMAX OFDMA: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL DVB-T/H: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL DTMB (CTTB): OR,AND, AND,AND, REL, REL CDMA1xEVDO: REL, REL, ABS, REL, REL, REL  REL, REL, ABS, REL, REL, REL ISDB-T : REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL CMMB : OR,AND, AND,AND, REL, REL LTE, LTETDD, MSR: AND, AND, AND, AND, AND, AND AND, AND, AND, AND, AND, AND Digital Cable TV: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Absolute Relative Abs AND Rel (fail if both fail) Abs OR Rel (fail if either fails)
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:MCPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:TEST
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.0, A.04.000

**Offset Side**

Enables you to turn off (not use) specific offsets.

- NEGative - negative (lower) sideband only
- BOTH - both of the negative (lower) and positive (upper) sidebands
- POSitive - positive (upper) sideband only

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Remote Command	[:SENSe]:ACPpower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:SIDE NEGative BOTH POSitive,NEGative BOTH POSitive,NEGative BOTH POSitive,NEGative BOTH POSitive,NEGative BOTH POSitive,NEGative BOTH POSitive,NEGative BOTH POSitive [:SENSe]:ACPpower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:SIDE?
Example	ACP:OFFS:LIST:SIDE BOTH ACP:OFFS:LIST:SIDE?

Notes	<p>OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, DVB-T/H mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode, 1xEVDO mode, WIMAX OFDMA mode, LTE mode, LTETDD or MSR mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p> <p>If you set POS or NEG in an offset, result of the inactive side will return –999.</p>
Preset	BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Neg Both Pos
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Method for Offset

This key allows you to turn RRC filtering of each offset on or off. The value (roll off) for the filter will be set to the value of the Filter Alpha parameter.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe ] :ACPower :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :FILTer [ :RRC ] [ :STATe ] ON   OFF   1   0 , ON   OFF   1   0 , ON   OFF   1   0 , ON   OFF   1   0 , ON   OFF   1   0 , ON   OFF   1   0  [ :SENSe ] :ACPower :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :FILTer [ :RRC ] [ :STATe ] ?</pre>
Example	<pre>ACP:OFFS:LIST:FILT 1,0,0 ACP:OFFS:LIST:FILT?</pre>
Notes	<p>1 ON = RRC Weighted, 0 OFF = Integ BW</p> <p>This parameter is not available for cdma2000 and 1xEVDO.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p>

ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Preset	SA: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 WCDMA: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 C2K: NO WIMAX OFDMA: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 TD-SCDMA: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 DVB-T/H: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 DTMB (CTTB): 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 ISDB-T: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 CMMB: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 LTE: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 LTETDD: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 Digital Cable TV: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 MSR: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Integ BW RRC Weighted
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Filter Alpha for Offset**

Sets the alpha value for the RRC Filter for each offset.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits, Method, RRC Weighted</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:ACPpower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:FILTer:ALPHa <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real> [ :SENSe]:ACPpower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:FILTer:ALPHa?
Example	ACP:OFFS:LIST:FILT:ALPH 0.5,0.5,0.5,0.5,0.5,0.5 ACP:OFFS:LIST:FILT:ALPH?
Notes	This parameter is not available for cdma2000 and 1xEVDO. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.



Preset	SA: 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 WCDMA: 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 WIMAX OFDMA: 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 C2K: NO TD-SCDMA: 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 DVB-T/H: 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 DTMB (CTTB): 0.05,0.05,0.05,0.05,0.05,0.05 0.05,0.05,0.05,0.05,0.05,0.05 ISDB-T : 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 CMMB : 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 LTE: 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 LTETDD: 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 Digital Cable TV: 0.15, 0.15, 0.15, 0.15, 0.15, 0.15 0.15, 0.15, 0.15, 0.15, 0.15, 0.15 MSR: 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22 0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22,0.22
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.01
Max	1.00
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Offset Frequency Define

This key allows you to select “Offset” definition. Each standard defines each “Offset” from Carrier.

3GPP2 requires the “From Carrier Center to MeasBW Closer Edge” definition. And LTE conformance test requires “From Carrier Edge to MeasBW Center” and/or “From Carrier Edge to MeasBW Closer Edge” definition.

- CTOCenter – From the center of the carrier closest to the adjacent channel to the center of the adjacent channel Offset Integ BW
- CTOEdge - From the center of the carrier closest to the adjacent channel to the edge of the closest adjacent channel Offset Integ BW
- ETOCenter – From Center Frequency - Carrier Spacing / 2 (for lower offset), Center Frequency + Carrier Spacing / 2 (for upper offset) of the carrier closest to the adjacent channel's to the center of the adjacent channel Offset Integ BW
- ETOEdge - From Center Frequency - Carrier Spacing / 2 (for lower offset), Center Frequency + Carrier Spacing / 2 (for upper offset) of the carrier closest to the adjacent channel's to the edge of the closest adjacent channel Offset Integ BW

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits
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ACP Measurement  
Meas Setup

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPpower:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :TYPE CTOCenter   CTOEdge   ETOCenter   ETOEdge  [ :SENSe ] :ACPpower:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :TYPE?
Example	ACP:OFFS:TYPE ETOC  ACP:OFFS:TYPE?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	All Except CDMA1xEVDO: CTOCenter  CDMA1xEVDO: CTOEdge
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Carrier Center To Meas BW Center Carrier Center To Meas BW Edge Carrier Edge To Meas BW Center Carrier Edge To Meas BW Edge
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Carrier Result

Allows you to view and scroll through the carrier power results.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Couplings	This key will be grayed out if there is only one carrier.
Preset	1
State Saved	No
Min	1
Max	Number of carriers.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### PhNoise Opt

Selects the LO (local oscillator) phase noise behavior for various operating conditions.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### PhNoise Opt Auto

Selects the best LO (local oscillator) phase noise behavior for the ACP measurement.

Auto works as follows:

Looks at all the offsets that are turned on.

Finds the largest and the smallest of the Freq Offset parameters for those offsets.

Takes the mean.

Compares that mean with the crossover frequency for the LO in use (see below).

If the mean is below the crossover frequency, use "best close-in," otherwise use "best wide-offset."

The crossover frequency for PXA is 195 kHz, for MXA and CXA it is 25 kHz.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA. 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :FREQuency :SYNTHeSis :AUTO [ :STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1  [ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :FREQuency :SYNTHeSis :AUTO [ :STATe ] ?
Example	ACP:FREQ:SYNT:AUTO 1 ACP:FREQ:SYNT:AUTO?
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Auto Man
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.04.00

### PhNoise Opt State

Selects the LO (local oscillator) phase noise behavior for various operating conditions.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA. 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :FREQuency :SYNTHeSis [ :STATe ] 1   2   3 [ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :FREQuency :SYNTHeSis [ :STATe ] ?
Example	ACP:FREQ:SYNT 1 ACP:FREQ:SYNT?

Notes	Parameter key: 1 - optimizes phase noise for close-in from the carrier. 2 - optimizes phase noise for wide-offset from the carrier. 3 - optimizes LO for tuning speed.
Preset	Because this function is in Auto after preset, the state of this function after Preset will be automatically calculated.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Hardware Dependent: PXA: Best Close-in Noise [offset < 140 kHz]   Best Wide-offset Noise [offset > 160 kHz]   Fast Tuning MXA: Best Close-in Noise [offset < 20 kHz]   Best Wide-offset Noise [offset > 30 kHz]   Fast Tuning CXA: NA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.04.00

## Meas Method

Sets the desired method to measure ACP.

Integration BW — one sweep of the trace is taken, and the band power for each offset is computed. Depending on the status of the Meas Type parameter (Total Power Reference or PSD Reference), results are displayed relative to the total power or the power spectral density. The display reflects either the current trace or a bar graph view.

Filtered IBW (max dynamic range) — the ACP Path is used to compute ACP when an ACP path is available. This method increases dynamic range, but increases measurement time as it limits the resolution bandwidth. This method is useful for improving dynamic range on a W-CDMA signal because a sharp cutoff bandpass filter is used. The accuracy of the adjacent channel power ratio is not degraded by this method, but the absolute accuracy of both adjacent channel power and carrier power are degraded by up to about 0.5 dB.

RBW — the algorithm uses zero-span and an appropriate RBW setting to capture all of the power in the carrier channel and the offsets. The zero-span algorithm (RBW method) is slower than the IBW method, but greatly improves repeatability.

Fast (in WCDMA mode or SA mode with 3GPP WCDMA radio standard selected) — this provides the same method as the Integration BW method, but is optimized for speed to measure a W-CDMA signal.

Fast (in CDMA2K mode or SA mode with CDMA2K radio standard selected) – this provides faster measurement using the FFT method with a limited parameter flexibility. When this is selected, CDMA2K preset offsets are given and control of the following are grayed out:

BW menu, Sweep/Control menu except Pause/Resume, Trace/Detector menu, Carrier Setup, Offset Limit, RRC Weighting, Filter Alpha, and Noise Correction softkeys in Meas Setup menu.

In the TD-SCDMA mode, only the Integration BW method is available. Therefore, the Meas Method key is not displayed in the TD-SCDMA mode.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :ACPower :METHod IBW   IBWRange   FAST   RBW [ :SENSe ] :ACPower :METHod?
Example	ACP:METH IBW ACP:METH?
Notes	In the TDSCDMA mode, only the IBW method is available to use. Therefore, the measure method key is not displayed in the TD-SCDMA mode. CDMA1xEVDO mode only supports RBW and Integration BW method. C2K mode only supports RBW, Integration BW and FAST method. FAST mode is only supported for WCDMA and C2K signal. You must be in the WCDMA or C2K mode or SA mode with 3GPP WCDMA or CDMA2K radio standard. Otherwise a setting conflict error message will be reported. Supporting FAST mode in C2K is available with the instrument version A.02.00 or later LTETDD mode only supports Integration BW and Filtered IBW method. MSR mode only supports Integration BW and Filtered IBW method. You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	IBW (Range) restricts the Res BW available for making this measurement to 30 kHz. When selected, the Res BW is clipped to this value if required and an error number displayed.
Preset	SA, LTE, LTETDD, MSR: IBW WCDMA: IBW C2K: RBW WIMAX OFDMA: IBW 1xEVDO: IBW DVB-T/H: IBW DTMB (CTTB): IBW ISDB-T: IBW CMMB: IBW Digital Cable TV: IBW
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

## ACP Measurement Meas Setup

Range	Integration BW Filtered IBW (max dynamic range) RBW Fast
Readback Text	IBW Filtered IBW RBW Fast
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSe]:ACPR:SWEep:TYPE [:SENSe]:MCPower:METhod (PSA Power Suite)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Meas Type

Changes the reference used for the measurement. This allows you to make absolute and relative power measurements of either total power or the power normalized to the measurement bandwidth.

Total Pwr Ref (TPR) sets the reference to the total carrier power. PSD Ref (PSDR) sets the reference to the power spectral density of the carrier.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[[:SENSe]:ACPower:TYPE TPRef   PSDRef [:SENSe]:ACPower:TYPE?
Example	ACP:TYPE PSDR ACP:TYPE?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	TPRef
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Total Power Ref PSD Ref
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## PSD Ref

Sets the unit bandwidth for Power Spectral Density. The available units are dBm/Hz and dBm/MHz.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	A, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:UNIT:ACPower:POWer:PSD DBMHZ   DBMMHZ :UNIT:ACPower:POWer:PSD?

Example	UNIT:ACP:POW:PSD DBMMHZ UNIT:ACP:POW:PSD?
Couplings	When the PSD unit is changed, the PSD reference result of the “MEAS READ FETCH:ACP[n]?” is also changed by the PSD unit basis (in either dBm/Hz or dBm/MHz).
Preset	DBMHZ
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	dBm/Hz dBm/MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Limit Test

Turns limit checking for each offset On or Off. The limits may be specified within the Offset menu, for each offset, both sides of the carrier. For results that fail the limit, a red F is appended. In the Combined view, the bar turns red.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:LIMit:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALCulate:ACPower:LIMit:STATe?
Example	CALC:ACP:LIM:STAT OFF CALC:ACP:LIM:STAT?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.

Preset	SA: OFF WCDMA: ON C2K: ON WIMAX OFDMA: OFF TD-SCDMA: ON 1xEVDO: ON DVB-T/H: OFF DTMB (CTTB): ON ISDB-T: OFF CMMB: ON LTE, LTETDD, MSR: ON Digital Cable TV: OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:MCPower:LIMit[:STATe] [:SENSe]:ACPower:LIMit[:STATe]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Noise Correction

Sets the measurement noise floor correction function to On or Off. On enables measurement noise correction when the measured power in the reference channel or any offset is close to the noise floor of the analyzer. Off turns these corrections off.

In analyzers with the noise floor extensions option (option NFE) enabled, there are two ways to compensate for the analyzer noise floor: through the NFE and through this noise corrections key. The techniques are results are similar but not identical. NFE uses a model of the analyzer noise floor, adapted to the current conditions such as center frequency, RBW and ambient temperature. The parameters of this model are measured in the factory or field calibration in a highly averaged measurement. So they are consistent. However, because the model is imperfect, the corrections are imperfect. Using NFE is very convenient; the user need not wait for the ACP noise corrections calibration to occur. The ACP NC calibration, though, has advantages of being measured very recently, at the current ambient, and the exact center frequency, with no requirement that the model be perfect. So it will often (but not always) have slightly better dynamic range. If both ACP NC is turned on and NFE is turned on, the analyzer uses only the ACP NC. When ACP NC is turned off but NFE is on, NFE is used and performance should still be excellent.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR



<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:ACPower:CORRection:NOISe[ :AUTO] OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSE]:ACPower:CORRection:NOISe[ :AUTO]?
Example	ACP:CORR:NOIS OFF ACP:CORR:NOIS?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.04.00

## Meas Preset

Restores all the measurement parameters to their default values.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFigure:ACPower
Example	CONF:ACP
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	Selecting Meas Preset will restore all measurement parameters to their default values.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Offset RRC Weighting (Backward Compatibility SCPI)

Mode	SA, WCDMA, TD-SCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:ACPower:FILTer[ :RRC][ :STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSE]:ACPower:FILTer[ :RRC][ :STATe]?
Example	ACP:FILT OFF ACP:FILT?

Notes	<p>This parameter is not available for cdma2000 and 1xEVDO</p> <p>The backwards Compatibility SCPI command, [:SENSe]:ACPR:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe], is provided to support same functionality as [:SENSe]:ACPr:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe] (PSA W-CDMA, PSA cdma2000 and PSA 1xEVDO) due to ACPr node conflicts with ACPower node.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>This command is an alias to</p> <p>[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1]2:LIST:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]</p> <p>Sending the commands to set values of all offsets for BS and MS, however, sending the query always return a value of BS Offset A.</p>
Preset	<p>SA, WIMAX OFDMA, LTE, LTETDD, MSR: OFF</p> <p>WCDMA: ON</p> <p>C2K: NO</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: ON</p> <p>DVB-T/H: OFF</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB):ON</p> <p>ISDB-T: OFF</p> <p>CMMB: OFF</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: ON</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	<p>[:SENSe]:ACPR:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]</p> <p>[:SENSe]:MCPower:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Offset Filter Alpha (Backward Compatibility SCPI)

Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Remote Command	<p>[ :SENSe ] :ACPower :FILTer [ :RRC ] :ALPHA &lt;real&gt;</p> <p>[ :SENSe ] :ACPower :FILTer [ :RRC ] :ALPHA?</p>
Example	<p>ACP:FILT:ALPH 0.5</p> <p>ACP:FILT:ALPH?</p>

Notes	<p>This parameter is not available for cdma2000 and 1xEVDO</p> <p>The backwards Compatibility SCPI command, [:SENSe]:ACPR:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa, is provided to support same functionality as [:SENSe]:ACPr:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa (PSA W-CDMA, PSA cdma2000 and PSA 1xEVDO) due to ACPr node conflicts with ACPower node.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>This command is an alias to</p> <p>[:SENSe]:ACPower:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:FILTer:ALPHa</p> <p>Sending the commands to set values of all offsets for BS and MS, however, sending the query always return a value of BS Offset A.</p>
Preset	<p>SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, MSR: 0.22</p> <p>C2K: NO</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): 0.05</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 0.15</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.01
Max	1.00
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	<p>[:SENSe]:ACPR:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa</p> <p>[:SENSe]:MCPower:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Method for Carrier (Backward Compatibility SCPI)

Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<p>[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:METHod IBW RRC, ...</p> <p>[:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:METHod?</p>
Example	<p>ACP:CARR2:LIST:METH RRC</p> <p>ACP:CARR2:LIST:METH?</p>
Notes	<p>You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p> <p>Maximum of Array length depends on the number of carriers.</p>

ACP Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Couplings	<p>This command is an alias to  [:SENSe]:ACPower:CARRier[1] 2:LIST:FILTer[:RRC][:STATe]</p> <p>The enum value translates as follows:  RRC Weighted = 1 ON  Integ BW = 0 OFF  Maximum of Array length depends on the number of carriers.</p>
Preset	<p>SA: IBW  WCDMA: RRC  WIMAX OFDMA: IBW  TD-SCDMA: RRC  DVB-T/H: IBW  DTMB (CTTB): RRC  ISDB-T: IBW  CMMB: IBW  LTE, MSR: IBW  LTETDD: IBW  Digital Cable TV: RRC</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

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## Mode

See “Mode” on page 1391 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode Setup

See “[Mode Setup](#)” on page 1411 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Peak Search

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the peak search function.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MAX
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Next Peak

Moves the selected marker to the peak that has the next highest amplitude.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:NEXT
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MAX:NEXT
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Next Pk Right

Moves the selected marker to the nearest peak to the right of the current marker that meets all enabled peak criteria.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
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ACP Measurement  
Peak Search

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:RIGHT
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MAX:RIGH
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Next Pk Left

Moves the selected marker to the nearest peak to the left of the current marker that meets all enabled peak criteria.

Key Path	Peak Search
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:LEFT
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK2:MAX:LEFT
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker Delta

Sets the control mode for the selected marker to Delta mode.

See Marker Delta in the "Marker Functions" section for more information.

Key Path	Peak Search
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Pk-Pk Search

Finds and displays the amplitude and frequency (or time, if in zero span) differences between the highest and lowest y-axis value.

Key Path	Peak Search
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:PTPeak



Example	CALC:ACP:MARK:PTP
Notes	Turns on the Marker $\Delta$ active function.
Couplings	This key is not available (key is grayed out) when <b>Coupled Markers</b> is on.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Min Search

Moves the selected marker to the minimum y-axis value on the current trace.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:ACPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MINimum
Example	CALC:ACP:MARK:MIN
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## **Recall**

See “[Recall](#)” on page 172 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Restart

See “Restart” on page 1431 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Save

See “[Save](#)” on page 185 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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# Single

See “Single (Single Measurement/Sweep)” on page 1437 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Source

See “Source” on page 1439 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## SPAN X Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you set the horizontal scale parameters.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Span

Changes the frequency range symmetrically about the center frequency.

The default (and minimum) span is calculated using the number of carriers and the carrier width where;

$$\text{Span} = (\text{Upper Carrier Freq} + (\text{max offset IBW} * (1 + \alpha)) / 2) - (\text{Lower Carrier Freq} - (\text{max offset IBW} * (1 + \alpha)) / 2)$$

The span is increased by a factor of 1 + Filter Alpha if the RRC Filter is on.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :FREQuency :SPAN <freq> [ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :FREQuency :SPAN?
Example	ACP:FREQ:SPAN 25MHz ACP:FREQ:SPAN?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	The span value is clipped when the carrier settings and/or the offset settings are changed. The value is changed to satisfy following formula:  Span = (Upper Carrier Freq + (max offset IBW * (1 + alpha)) / 2) - (Lower Carrier Freq - (max offset IBW * (1 + alpha)) / 2)

ACP Measurement  
**SPAN X Scale**

Preset	SA: 8 MHz WCDMA: 24.6848 MHz WiMAX OFDMA: 50 MHz C2K: 4.5 MHz TD-SCDMA: 8 MHz 1xEVDO: 4.05 MHz DVB-T/H: 40 MHz DTMB (CTTB): 72 MHz ISDB-T: 30 MHz CMMB: 72 MHz LTE, LTETDD, MSR: 25 MHz Digital Cable TV: 40 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10 Hz
Max	Hardware Dependent: Option 503 = 3.7 GHz Option 507 = 7.1 GHz Option 508 = 8.5 GHz Option 513 = 13.8 GHz Option 526 = 27.0 GHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Full Span

Changes the span to show the full frequency range of the spectrum analyzer.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPower :FREQuency :SPAN :FULL
Example	ACP:FREQ:SPAN:FULL
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Dependencies	For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00
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## Last Span

Changes the span to the previous span setting. If no previous span value exists, then the span will remain unchanged.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPower :FREQuency :SPAN :PREVIOUS
Example	ACP:FREQ:SPAN:PREV
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Sweep/Control

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set up and control the sweep time, and source.

See “Sweep/Control” on page 1441 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Time

Selects the length of time in which the spectrum analyzer sweeps the displayed frequency span. In swept spans, the sweep time varies from 1 millisecond to 2000 seconds. Additional overhead time, which impacts the sweep rate, is not calculated as part of the sweep time. In fact:

sweep rate = span/sweep time

update rate = 1/(sweep time + overhead)

sweep cycle time = sweep time + overhead

Sweep time is coupled to RBW and VBW, and is impacted by the number of sweep points, so changing those parameters may change the sweep time.

If you increase the sweep time, you increase the length of the time data captured and the number of points measured. You might need to specify a specific sweep speed to accommodate a specific condition in your transmitter. For example, you may have a burst signal and need to measure an exact portion of the burst.

Selecting a specific sweep time may result in a long measurement time since the resulting number of data points may not be the optimum. Use [:SENSe]:ACP:OFFSet:LIST:SWEep:TIME to set the number of points used for measuring the offset channels for Basic and cdmaOne.

For cdma2000 and W-CDMA, this command sets the sweep time when using the sweep mode. See [:SENSe]:ACP:SWEep:TYPE

Key Path	Sweep/Control
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[:SENSe]:ACP:Power:SWEep:TIME &lt;time&gt; [:SENSe]:ACP:Power:SWEep:TIME? [:SENSe]:ACP:Power:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:ACP:Power:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?</pre>

Example	<p>ACP:SWE:TIME 50ms</p> <p>ACP:SWE:TIME?</p> <p>ACP:SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF</p> <p>ACP:SWE:TIME:AUTO?</p>
Notes	<p>This parameter is preset by Meas Method selection. Preset values are as follows:</p> <p>IBW: 29 ms</p> <p>IBWR: 108 ms</p> <p>FAST (WCDMA): 7.5 ms</p>
Couplings	<p>When you manually change the Sweep Time, this state automatically goes to 'Man'.</p>
Preset	<p>SA, LTE, LTETDD, MSR: Automatically calculated</p> <p>WCDMA: 29 ms</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: Automatically calculated</p> <p>C2K: Automatically calculated</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: Automatically calculated</p> <p>1xEVDO: Automatically calculated</p> <p>DVB-T/H: Automatically calculated</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): Automatically calculated</p> <p>ISDB-T: Automatically calculated</p> <p>CMMB: Automatically calculated</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: Automatically calculated</p> <p>SA, LTE, LTETDD, MSR: ON</p> <p>WCDMA: OFF</p> <p>C2K: OFF (method IBW)</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: ON</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: ON</p> <p>DVB-T/H: ON</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): ON</p> <p>ISDB-T: ON</p> <p>CMMB: ON</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: ON</p>
State Saved	<p>Saved in instrument state.</p>
Min	<p>1 ms</p>
Max	<p>4000 s</p>

ACP Measurement  
Sweep/Control

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Sweep Setup

Accesses the sweep setup menu.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Auto Sweep Time Rules

Switches the analyzer between normal and accuracy sweep states.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :SWEep :TIME :AUTO :RULes NORMal   ACCuracy [ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :SWEep :TIME :AUTO :RULes?
Example	ACP:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL NORM ACP:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL?
Notes	Set to Norm when Auto Couple is pressed or sent remotely.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), LTE, LTETDD, MSR: ACCuracy WIMAX OFDMA, DVB-T/H: NORMal ISDB-T, CMMB: NORMal Digital Cable TV: NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Norm Accy
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Pause

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume key resumes the measurement at the point where it was paused. When Paused, pressing **Restart**, **Single**, or **Cont** does a Resume

See “Pause/Resume” on page 1454 in “Common Measurement Functions” for more details.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Gate

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the gating function. The Gate functionality is used to view signals best viewed by qualifying them with other events.

Gate Method that lets you choose one of the three different types of gating is not available in this measurement.

See “Gate ” on page 1454 for more details.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Points

Sets the number of points per sweep, from 1 to 20001. The sweep time resolution setting will depend on the number of points selected.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :SWEep :POINts <integer> [ :SENSe ] :ACPpower :SWEep :POINts?
Example	ACP:SWE:POIN 500 ACP:SWE:POIN?
Notes	Whenever the number of sweep points changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All trace data is erased</li> <li>• Any traces with Update Off will also go to Display Off (like going from View to Blank in the older analyzers)</li> <li>• Sweep time is re-quantized</li> <li>• Any limit lines that are on will be updated</li> <li>• If averaging/hold is on, averaging/hold starts over</li> </ul>

ACP Measurement  
Sweep/Control

Couplings	Whenever the number of sweep points changes, the sweep time is re-quantized.
Preset	Others: 1001 DVB-T/H:2001 DTMB (CTTB): 2001 ISDB-T: 2001 CMMB: 2001 Digital Cable TV: 2001
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	20001
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detectors for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Select Trace (Front-panel Only)

This key selects which trace the other parameters under the Trace/Detector menu will apply to.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Notes	Front-panel only.
Couplings	When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, Select Trace is disabled.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	1   2   3
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trace Type

Allows you to select the type of trace for the current measurement. The first page of this menu contains a selection of the trace type (Clear Write, Trace Average, Max Hold, Min Hold) for the selected trace.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe[1] 2 3:ACPpower:TYPE WRITe AVERAge MAXHold MINHold :TRACe[1] 2 3:ACPpower:TYPE?
Example	TRAC:ACP:TYPE MINH TRAC:ACP:TYPE?
Notes	WRITe = Clear Write AVERAge = Average MAXHold = Maximum Hold MINHold = Minimum Hold

ACP Measurement  
Trace/Detector

Couplings	When Detector setting is “Auto” ([:SENSe]:ACPower:DETECTOR:AUTO?), Detector is set to what the Radio Standard defaults states (see detector section below) for all conditions of Trace Type and for all traces. When set to Manual, all Traces use the same detector type. When Average State = Off then Trace Types AVERage, MaxHold and MinHold will not function, since Averaging is required to be ‘on’ for them to operate.  When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, Trace Type is disabled.
Preset	AVERage
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### View / Blank

Enables you to select how to view the displayed trace.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
Notes	No . remote control. Front panel only.
Couplings	The four states of this 1-of-N actually set two variables, Update and Display, to their four possible combinations. Trace On: Update and Display both On  View: Update Off and Display On (Not implemented)  Blank: Update Off and Display Off  Background: Update On, Display Off (Not implemented)  See tables below for detail on remote commands to control these two variables.  Selecting a trace type (Clear Write, Trace Average, Max Hold, Min Hold) for a trace (pressing the key or sending the equivalent remote command) puts the trace in ‘Trace On’ state ( <b>Update On and Display On</b> ), even if that trace type was already selected.  When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, this key is grayed out.
Preset	Trace On
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Trace On Blank
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

Key Path	Trace/Detector
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Mode	WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe[1] 2 3:ACPpower:UPDate[:STATe] ON OFF 0 1 :TRACe[1] 2 3:ACPpower:UPDate[:STATe]?
Example	TRAC:ACP:UPD ON TRAC:ACP:UPD?
Couplings	Whenever you set <b>Update</b> to <b>On</b> for any trace, the <b>Display</b> is set to <b>On</b> for that trace. When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, Trace Update is disabled.
Preset	1 0 0 (On for Trace 1; Off for 2 &3)
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	0 1
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Mode	WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe[1] 2 3:ACPpower:DISPlay[:STATe] ON OFF 0 1 :TRACe[1] 2 3:ACPpower:DISPlay[:STATe]?
Example	TRAC:ACP:DISP ON TRAC:ACP:DISP?
Couplings	Whenever you set <b>Update</b> to <b>On</b> for any trace, the <b>Display</b> is set to <b>On</b> for that trace. When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, Trace Display is disabled.
Preset	1 0 0 (On for Trace 1; Off for 2 &3)
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	0 1
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enables you to control the detectors for the current measurement. Allows up to three (3) traces, but each use the same detector type choice. The following choices are available:

- Auto- the detector selected is set to AVERage, unless the Radio Standard defaults state otherwise e.g. it is set to Peak for Radio Standard = PDC when Device = both MS and BTS, and when Radio Standard = NADC and Device = MS.
- Normal- the detector determines the peak of the CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.
- Average- the detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method is Power (RMS).
- Peak- the detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.
- Sample- the detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.
- Negative Peak- the detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.

In swept analysis, the time interval of the data collection for the display sweep points also represents a frequency interval. In FFT analysis, the sweep points represents just a frequency interval. The detector determines the relationship between the spectrum computed by the FFT and the single data point displayed for the sweep points.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto

Sets the detector for the currently selected trace to auto.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPower:DETECTOR:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe ] :ACPower:DETECTOR:AUTO?
Example	ACP:DET:AUTO 1 ACP:DET?
Couplings	When Detector setting is “Auto” ([ :SENSe ] :ACPower:DETECTOR:AUTO?), Detector is set to what the Radio Standard defaults states (see detector section) for all conditions of Trace Type and for all traces. When set to Manual, all Traces use the same detector type. When Average State = Off then Trace Types AVERage, MaxHold and MinHold will not function, since Averaging is required to be ‘on’ for them to operate.

Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	ON OFF
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Detector Selection

Selects a detector to be used by the analyzer for the current measurement. All traces will use the same detector type, similar to Monitor Spectrum measurement

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :ACPowEr :DETEctor [ :FUNctIon ] AVERAge   NEGAtive   NORMAl   POSitive   SAMPLe [ :SENSe ] :ACPowEr :DETEctor [ :FUNctIon ] ?
Example	ACP:DET NORM ACP:DET?
Notes	<p>When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings.</p> <p>The detector choices are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Normal detector determines the peak of CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.</li> <li>• The Average detector determines the average of the signal within the data range. The averaging method is Power (RMS).</li> <li>• The Peak detector determines the maximum of the signal within the data range.</li> <li>• The Sample detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the data represented by each display point.</li> <li>• The Negative Peak detector determines the minimum of the signal within the data range.</li> </ul> <p>Because they may not find a spectral component's true peak, neither average nor sample detectors measure amplitudes of CW signals as accurately as peak or normal, but they do measure noise without the biases of peak detection.</p> <p>When a detector selection is made, the menu returns to the previous menu.</p>

ACP Measurement  
Trace/Detector

Couplings	<p>When Detector setting is “Auto” ([:SENSe]:ACPower:DETECTOR:AUTO?), Detector is set to what the Radio Standard defaults states (see detector section) for all conditions of Trace Type and for all traces. When set to Manual, all Traces use the same detector type. When Average State = Off then Trace Types AVERAge, MaxHold and MinHold will not function, since Averaging is required to be ‘on’ for them to operate.</p> <p>Only one detector type for all 3 traces is allowed.</p> <p>When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, Detector is disabled.</p>
Preset	AVERAge
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:ACPR:SWEep:DETECTOR[:FUNCTION]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

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## Trigger

Accesses a menu functions that enable you to select and control the trigger source for the current measurement. See [“Trigger” on page 1473](#) for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## View/Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the instrument display as well as turn the bar graph On and Off.

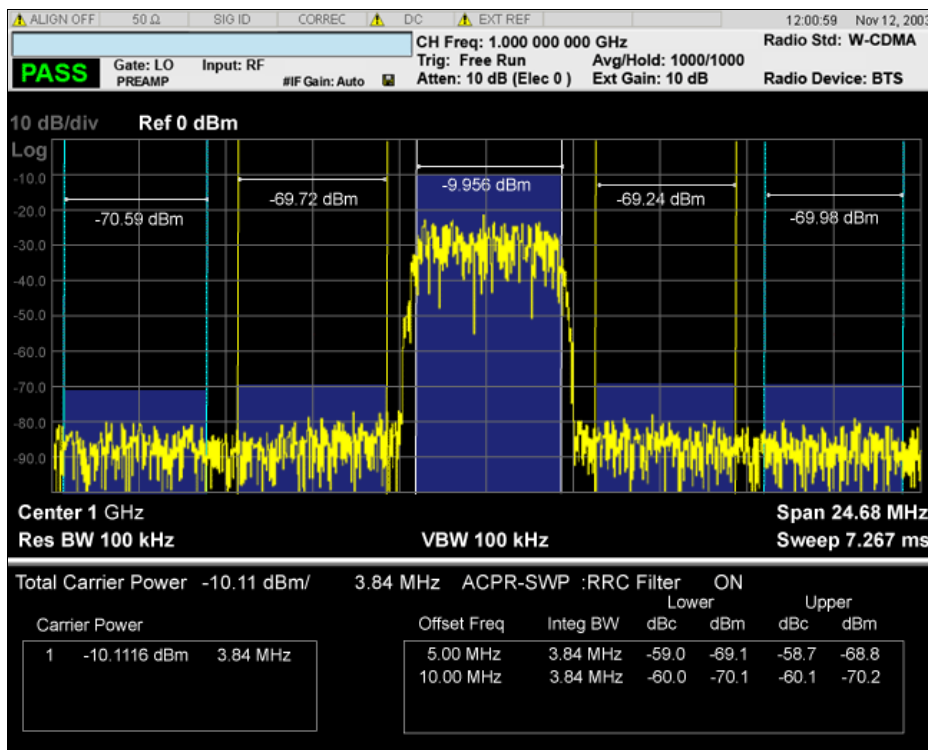
If current mode is NOT MSR mode, the front panel views only contain one view: Spectrum View.

The results of the measurement can be displayed as a single spectrum trace view or displayed with a Bar Graph trace on the spectrum trace.

The display consists of the following two windows:

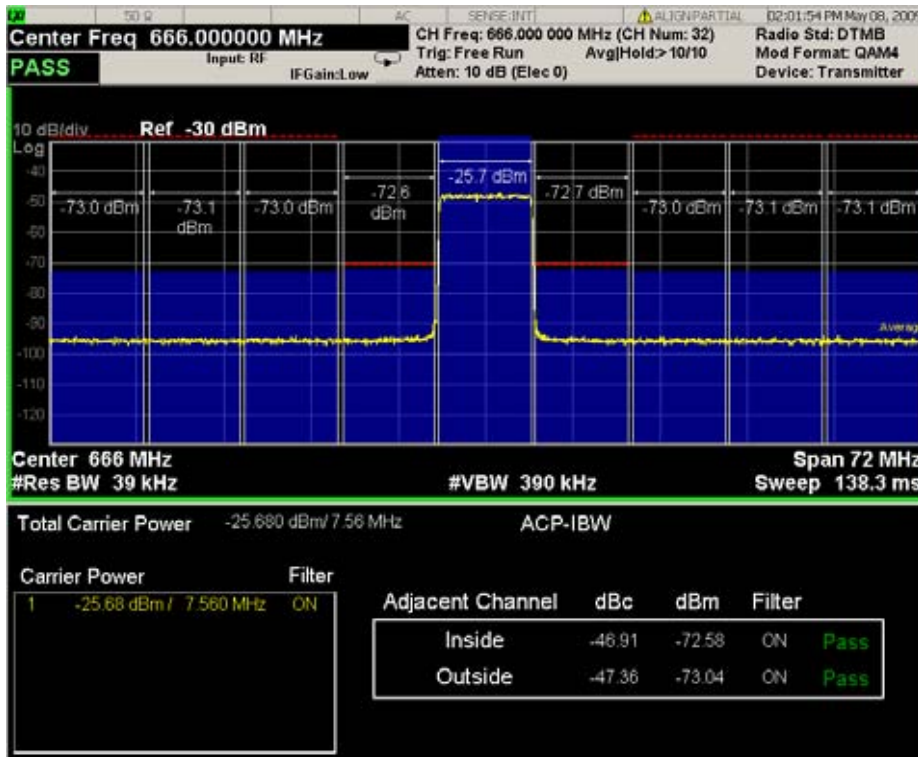
“Spectrum Window” on page 808

“Results Window” on page 808

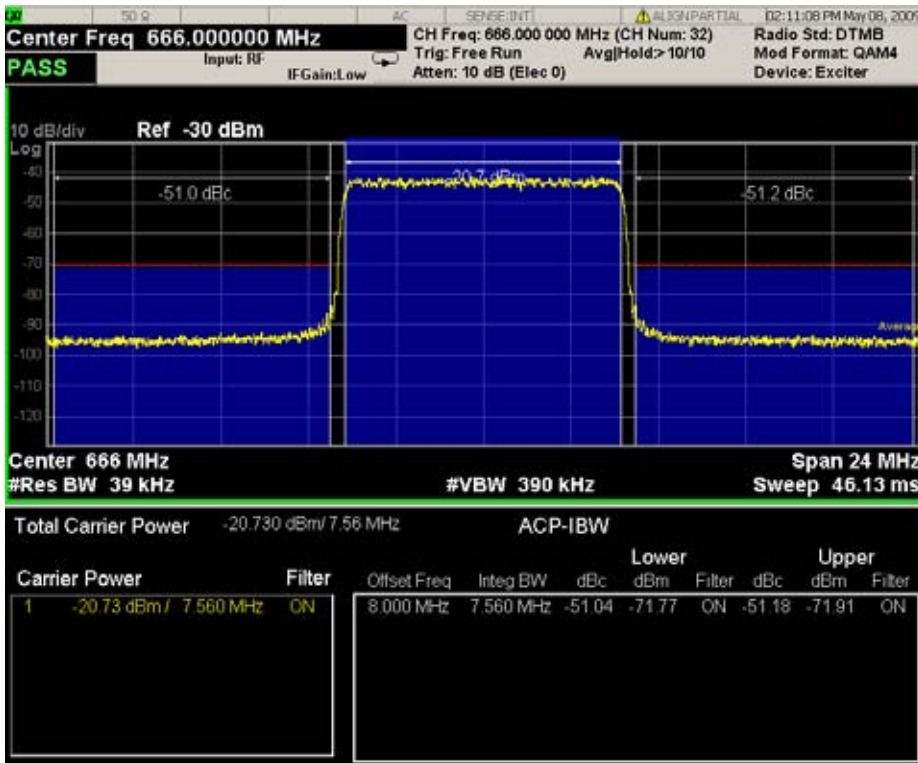


The following two views are only for DTMB (CTTB) and CMMB:

DTMB and CMMB Transmitter:



DTMB and CMMB Exciter:



## Spectrum Window

When the Bar Graph is On and Limit Test is On, the color of each bar graph reflects the limit test result. When the limit test fails, the bar color is red, and when limit test passes, the bar color is blue.

When RBW is selected as the measurement method, the spectrum trace is not displayed, only the bar graph is displayed. In addition, the Bar Graph key (under the View/Display front-panel key) is set to ON and is grayed out.

The RRC Filter display item is only displayed when RRC filter is on.

## Results Window

The text window displays the following results:

### Total Carrier Power

This is the total power of all the carriers with carrier power present set to yes. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Carrier Integ Bw parameter for each carrier and then totaling the sums. The total integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This will be the total of the Carrier Integ Bw of the carriers used in calculating the total carrier power. If the RRC Filter is on, then the integration bandwidth used is  $(1 + \alpha)/T$  where  $T = 1/(\text{Carrier Integ Bw})$  multiplied by the number of carriers with carrier power present set to yes.

### Ref Carrier Power

This is the power in the reference carrier. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Carrier Integ Bw parameter for that carrier. The integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This is the value of the Carrier Integ Bw for that carrier unless the RRC Filter is on, then the integration bandwidth used is the displayed value, which is  $(1 + \alpha)/T$  where  $T = 1/(\text{Carrier Integ Bw})$ .

### Carrier Power

This is the power in all the currently defined carriers. If the carrier has carrier power present, the power will be absolute. If the carrier is defined as not having power present, the power will be relative to the reference carrier. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Carrier Integ Bw parameter. The integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This is the value of the Carrier Integ Bw for the carrier unless the RRC Filter is on, then the integration bandwidth used is the displayed value, which is  $(1 + \alpha)/T$  where  $T = 1/(\text{Carrier Integ Bw})$ .

As there are potentially more results than can be easily viewed on the display, a scrollable list is used to display all results. The Carrier Results menu key is used to index the carrier amplitude results. This key is grayed out unless the measurement is in single mode (as in continual measurement mode). The display is continuously updating and will not need to be accessed. The currently selected Carrier Result is displayed on the last line of the carrier power result list unless:

- The selected Carrier Result is 4 or less in normal multi carrier power results view. In this case the first 4 carrier power results will be displayed.
- The selected Carrier Result is 9 or greater in normal multi carrier power results view. In this case the last 4 carrier power results will be displayed.
- The zoom mode is selected. In this case all carrier power ranges can be displayed.



### Offset Relative Power

This is the power in the offsets relative to the reference carrier. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Offset Integ Bw parameter. The offset integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This is the value on the Offset Integ Bw menu key unless the RRC Filter is on, then the integration bandwidth used is the displayed value, which is  $(1 + \alpha)/T$  where  $T = 1/(\text{Offset Integ Bw})$ .

### Offset Absolute Power

This is the absolute power in the offsets. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth declared by the Offset Integ Bw parameter. The offset integration bandwidth is shown as part of the result. This is the value on the Offset Integ Bw menu key unless the RRC Filter is on, then the integration bandwidth used is the displayed value, which is  $(1 + \alpha)/T$  where  $T = 1/(\text{Offset Integ Bw})$ .

### Inside Adjacent Channel Power (DTMB (CTTB) and CMMB only)

This result is only valid for DTMB (CTTB) transmitter and CMMB transmitter. It contains two parts: Relative Power and Absolute Power. The power is calculated by integrating across the bandwidth (Integ Bw) at the frequency Offset A.

Inside Absolute Power =  $\text{MAX}(P_{\text{Lower Offset A}}, P_{\text{Upper Offset A}})$ ;

Inside Relative Power = Inside Absolute Power – Carrier Power;

### Outside Adjacent Channel Absolute Power (DTMB (CTTB) and CMMB only)

This result is only valid for DTMB (CTTB) transmitter and CMMB transmitter. It contains two parts: Relative Power and Absolute Power. The power is the Root-Mean-Square of the power calculated by integrating across the bandwidth (Integ Bw) at frequency Offset B, C and D.

$$\text{Outside Absolute Power} = \sqrt{\frac{P_{\text{Lower Offset B}}^2 + P_{\text{Upper Offset B}}^2 + P_{\text{Lower Offset C}}^2 + P_{\text{Upper Offset C}}^2 + P_{\text{Lower Offset D}}^2 + P_{\text{Upper Offset D}}^2}{6}}$$

Outside Relative Power = Outside Absolute Power – Carrier Power;

If current mode is MSR, there are two views, Result Trace and Carrier Info.

#### View Selection by Name (MSR Only)

Selects the results view. The following SCPI command allows you to select the desired measurement view by enumeration.

Key Path	<b>No equivalent front-panel key</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:ACPowEr:VIEW[:SElect] PRESult CINformation :DISPlay:ACPowEr:VIEW[:SElect]?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW PRES DISP:ACP:VIEW?

ACP Measurement  
View/Display

Notes	This SCPI is only available in MSR.
Preset	PREStult
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Power Results Carrier Info
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

Key Path	<b>No equivalent front-panel key</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW:NSElect <integer> :DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW:NSElect?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:NSEL 1 DISP:ACP:VIEW:NSEL?
Notes	This SCPI is only available in MSR.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1
Max	2
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Display

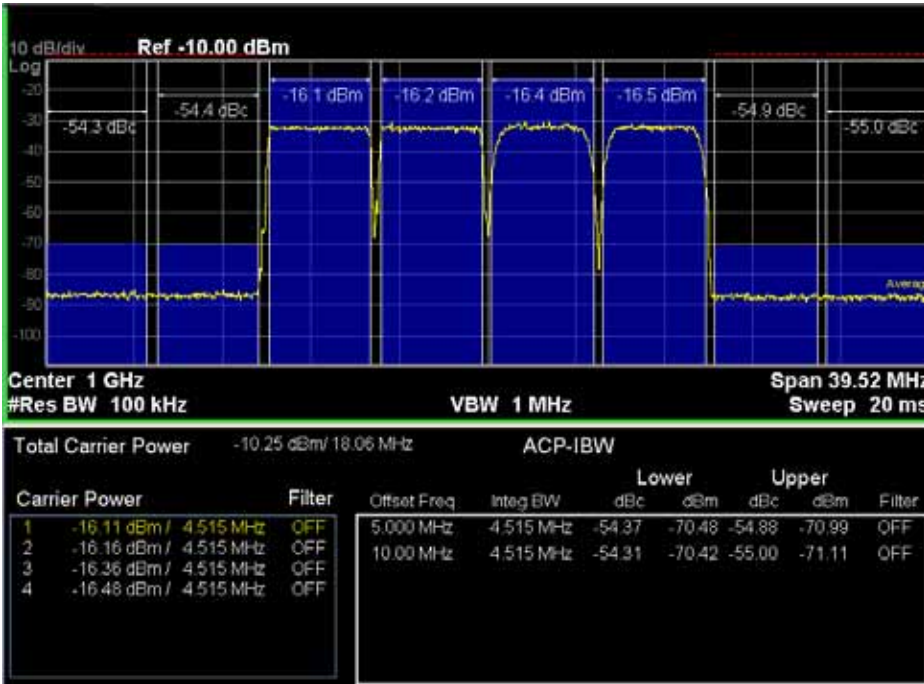
Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters.

See “[Display](#)” on page 1525 for more information.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Result Trace (MSR Only)

The spectrum trace and power bars are displayed in the upper window. Carrier and offset powers are summarized in the lower window. See “[Spectrum Window](#)” on page 808 and “[Results Window](#)” on page 808 for more information.

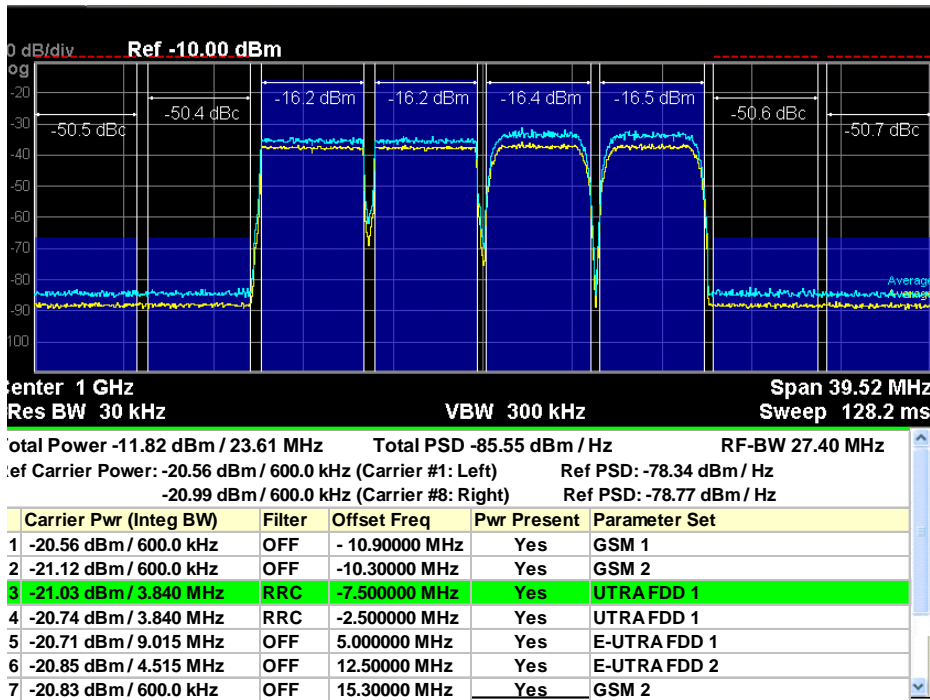


Key Path	View/Display
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

**Carrier Info (MSR Only)**

The lower window of Power Results view is replaced by the carrier info table in this view. Carrier center frequency can be displayed in either offset or absolute frequency depending on Carrier Freq. The table can be scrolled by Carrier Result on Meas Setup menu or by Select Carrier on Config Carriers menu. The highlighted row changes as either Carrier Result or Select Carrier is changed. The highlighted row and these keys are not coupled.

ACP Measurement  
View/Display



Carrier Pwr (Integ BW)	Filter	Offset Freq	Pwr Present	Parameter Set
1 -20.56 dBm / 600.0 kHz	OFF	-10.90000 MHz	Yes	GSM 1
2 -21.12 dBm / 600.0 kHz	OFF	-10.30000 MHz	Yes	GSM 2
3 -21.03 dBm / 3.840 MHz	RRC	-7.500000 MHz	Yes	UTRA FDD 1
4 -20.74 dBm / 3.840 MHz	RRC	-2.500000 MHz	Yes	UTRA FDD 1
5 -20.71 dBm / 9.015 MHz	OFF	5.000000 MHz	Yes	E-UTRA FDD 1
6 -20.85 dBm / 4.515 MHz	OFF	12.50000 MHz	Yes	E-UTRA FDD 2
7 -20.83 dBm / 600.0 kHz	OFF	15.30000 MHz	Yes	GSM 2
8 -20.99 dBm / 600.0 kHz	OFF	15.90000 MHz	Yes	GSM 1

Key Path	View/Display
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Carrier Freq (MSR Only)

Sets the carrier frequency display type.

Offset - The carrier center frequencies are displayed as offset from Carrier Ref Freq.

Absolute - The carrier center frequencies are displayed as absolute frequency.

Key Path	<b>View/Display, Carrier Info</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW:WINDow:CINFormation:FREQuency OFFSet ABSolute  :DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW:WINDow:CINFormation:FREQuency?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:CINF:FREQ ABS DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:CINF:FREQ?
Notes	This key is blank in mode other than MSR.
Preset	OFFSet
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Offset Absolute
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Bar Graph

Turns the Bar Graph On and Off.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:ACPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:BGRaph?
Example	DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:BGR OFF DISP:ACP:VIEW:WIND:BGR?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes ACP measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.
Dependencies	When the method is RBW, this key is always set to On and grayed out.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

ACP Measurement  
View/Display

Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00
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Many of the digitally modulated signals now look noise-like in the time and frequency domain. This means that statistical measurements of the signals can be a useful characterization. The Power Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) curves characterize the higher level power statistics of a digitally modulated signal. The curves can be useful in determining design parameters for digital communications systems. For more information, see [“Power Stat CCDF Measurement Description” on page 817](#). For measurement results and views, see [“View/Display” on page 853](#).

This topic contains the following sections:

[“Measurement Commands for Power Stat CCDF” on page 815](#)

[“Remote Command Results for Power Stat CCDF” on page 815](#)

### Measurement Commands for Power Stat CCDF

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:PStat commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:PStatistic
:CONFigure:PStatistic:NDEFault
:INITiate:PStatistic
:FETCh:PStatistic[n]?
:READ:PStatistic[n]?
:MEASure:PStatistic[n]?
```

For more measurement related commands, see the SENSE subsystem, and the section [“Remote Measurement Functions” on page 1377](#).

### Remote Command Results for Power Stat CCDF

n	Results Returned
0	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a series of trace point values, in volts. The I values are listed first in each pair, using the 0 through even-indexed values. The Q values are the odd-indexed values,

n	Results Returned
not specified or 1	<p>Returns 10 scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Average input power (in dBm)</li> <li>2. Probability at the average input power level (in %)</li> <li>3. Power level that has 10% of the power</li> <li>4. Power level that has 1% of the power</li> <li>5. Power level that has 0.1% of the power</li> <li>6. Power level that has 0.01% of the power</li> <li>7. Power level that has 0.001% of the power</li> <li>8. Power level that has 0.0001% of the power</li> <li>9. Peak power (in dB)</li> <li>10.Count</li> </ol>
2	<p>Returns a series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the current measured power stat trace. This is the probability at particular power levels (average power), in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Probability at 0.0 dB power</li> <li>2. Probability at 0.01 dB power</li> <li>3. Probability at 0.02 dB power</li> <li>...</li> <li>5000. Probability at 49.9 dB power</li> <li>5001. Probability at 50.0 dB power</li> </ol>
3	<p>Returns a series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the Gaussian trace. This is the probability at particular power levels (average power), in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Probability at 0.0 dB power</li> <li>2. Probability at 0.01 dB power</li> <li>3. Probability at 0.02 dB power</li> <li>...</li> <li>5000. Probability at 49.9 dB power</li> <li>5001. Probability at 50.0 dB power</li> </ol>



n	Results Returned
4	Returns a series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the user-definable reference trace. This is the probability at particular power levels (average power), in the following order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Probability at 0.0 dB power</li> <li>2. Probability at 0.01 dB power</li> <li>3. Probability at 0.02 dB power</li> <li>...</li> <li>5000. Probability at 49.9 dB power</li> <li>5001. Probability at 50.0 dB power</li> </ol>

### Power Stat CCDF Measurement Description

The power statistics CCDF measurement can be affected by many factors. For example, modulation filtering, modulation format, combining the multiple signals at different frequencies, number of active codes, and correlation between symbols on different codes with spread spectrum systems will all affect measurement results. These factors are all related to modulation and signal parameters. External factors such as signal compression and expansion by nonlinear components, group delay distortion from filtering, and power control within the observation interval also affect the measurement.

The power measured in power statistics CCDF curves is actually instantaneous envelope power defined by the equation:

$$P = (I^2 + Q^2) / Z_0$$

(Where I&Q are the quadrature voltage components of the waveform and  $Z_0$  is the characteristic impedance).

A CCDF curve is defined by how much time the waveform spends at or above a given power level. The percent of time the signal spends at or above the level defines the probability for that particular power level. For capturing a lower probability down to 0.0001%, this measurement is made in the single mode by pressing Single. To make the power statistics CCDF measurement, the instrument uses digital signal processing (DSP) to sample the input signal in the channel bandwidth. The Gaussian distribution line as the band-limited Gaussian noise CCDF reference line, the user-definable reference trace, and the currently measured trace can be displayed on a semi-log graph. If the currently measured trace is above the user reference trace, it means that the higher peak power levels against the average power are included in the input signal.

Key Path	Meas
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. The parameter values are measurement independent except all Attenuation values, and the Internal Preamp selection, which are the same across all measurements.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change the attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Attenuation](#)” on page 1224 for more information.

This is only available when the selected input is RF.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Range

Accesses the Range menu to change baseband I/Q gain settings. This key has a readback text that describes gain range value. Refer to “[Range](#)” on page 1234 for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Presel Center

When this key is pressed, the centering of the preselector filter is adjusted to optimize the amplitude accuracy at the frequency of the selected marker.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Presel Center](#)” on page 1240 for more information.

This is only available when the selected input is RF.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Presel Adjust

Allows you to manually adjust the preselector filter frequency to optimize its response to the signal of interest. This function is only available when Presel Center is available.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Preselector Adjust](#)” on page 1242 for more information.

This is only available when the selected input is RF.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Y Axis Unit

Allows you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit.

See “[Y Axis Unit](#)” on page 1243 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Reference Level Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See “[Reference Level Offset](#)” on page 1248 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## μW Path Control

The **μW Path Control** functions include the **μW Preselector Bypass** (Option MPB) and **Low Noise Path** (Option LNP) controls in the High Band path circuits.

See μ“[μW Path Control](#) ” on page 1249 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Internal Preamp](#)” on page 1254 for more information.

This is only available when the selected input is RF.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Auto Couple**

See “Auto Couple” on page 1257 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## BW

Opens the BW menu, which contains keys to control the information bandwidth functions of the instrument.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Info BW

Allows you to enter a frequency value to set the channel bandwidth that will be used for data acquisition.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:PStatistic:BANDwidth <freq> [ :SENSE]:PStatistic:BANDwidth?
Example	PST:BAND 8 MHz PST:BAND?
Couplings	WLAN and WiMAX OFDMA: The default value depends on the Radio Standard selection..

Power Stat CCDF Measurement  
**BW**

Preset	<p>SA, WCDM: 5 MHz</p> <p>C2K: 1.5 MHz</p> <p>1xEV-DO: 1.3 MHz</p> <p>WiMAX OFDMA: Hardware Dependent</p> <p>No Option = 10 MHz</p> <p>WB (25 MHz or wider) = 25 MHz</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: 1.3 MHz</p> <p>DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB): 8 MHz</p> <p>ISDB-T: 6 MHz</p> <p>CMMB: 8 MHz</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD: 6 MHz</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 8MHz</p> <p>WLAN: Hardware Dependent</p> <p>No option = 10 MHz</p> <p>Option B25 = 25 MHz</p> <p>WB(40MHz or wider):</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11a/b/g/n(20MHz) = 25 MHz</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz) = 40 MHz</p> <p>MSR: same as max value</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	10.0 kHz
Max	<p>Hardware Dependent:</p> <p>RF Input:</p> <p>No Option = 10 MHz</p> <p>WB (25MHz or wider) = Hardware Option Limit</p> <p>I/Q Input (for I+jQ):</p> <p>No Option = 20 MHz</p> <p>Option B25 = 50 MHz</p>
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:PStatistic:BWIDth
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.06.00

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## Cont

See “Cont (Continuous Measurement/Sweep)” on page 1259 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **FREQ Channel**

See “[FREQ Channel](#)” on page 1261 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



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## **Input/Output**

See “[Input/Output](#)” on page 1277 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Marker

Accesses a menu that allows you to select one of 12 markers for control and function

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** or **Off**.

If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the **Marker Trace** rules. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area.

The Active function for the selected marker's current control mode is the default active function. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. The active function display is the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.

All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:PStatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSition DELTA OFF :CALCulate:PStatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	CALC:PST:MARK:MODE POS CALC:PST:MARK:MODE?

Notes	<p>If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the <b>Marker Trace</b> rules. At the same time, <b>Marker X Axis Value</b> appears on the Active Function area.</p> <p>Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.</p> <p>Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.</p>
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command Only)

Sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. This function has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the remote command equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:CALCulate:PStatic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X &lt;rel_ampl&gt;</pre> <pre>:CALCulate:PStatic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?</pre>
Example	<pre>CALC:PST:MARK3:X 0</pre> <pre>CALC:PST:MARK3:X?</pre>
Notes	<p>If no suffix is sent, it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an error "Invalid suffix" will be generated. If the specified marker is Fixed and a Marker Function is on, error -221 "Settings conflict; cannot adjust Fixed marker while Marker Function is on" is generated.</p> <p>The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value if the control mode is <b>Normal</b>, or the offset from the marker's reference marker if the control mode is <b>Delta</b>. The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for <b>Frequency</b> and <b>Inverse Time</b>, seconds for <b>Period</b> and <b>Time</b>. If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.</p>
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No

Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command Only)

Queries the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:PStatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?
Example	CALC:PST:MARK11:Y?
Notes	The query returns the marker Y-axis result, if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or <b>Delta</b> . If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.
Preset	0
State Saved	No
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:PStatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTion:RESul t?
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Properties

Accesses the marker properties menu.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Select Marker

Accesses a menu that allows you to select one of 12 markers for control and function

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Relative To

Sets the reference marker that the selected marker will be relative to.

Key Path	Marker, Properties
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:PStatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer>  :CALCulate:PStatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?
Example	CALC:PST:MARK:REF 3  CALC:PST:MARK:REF?
Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error -221: "Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself."  When queried a single value will be returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker).
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker Trace

Assigns the specified marker to the designated trace. The trace choices are: Measured, Gaussian, or Reference.

Key Path	Marker
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:PStatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe MEASured GAUSSian REFerence  :CALCulate:PStatistic:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe?
Example	CALC:PST:MARK3:TRAC MEAS  CALC:PST:MARK:TRACE?

Power Stat CCDF Measurement  
**Marker**

Preset	MEASured
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Measured Gaussian Reference
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Couple Markers

When this function is On, moving any marker causes an equal X axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By “equal X axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Key Path	<b>Marker, More</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:PSTatistic:MARKer:AOff
Example	CALC:PST:MARK:AOff
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

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## Marker Function

There are no ‘Marker Functions’ supported in Power Stat CCDF measurement. The front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in Power Stat CCDF measurement. The front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



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## Meas

See “Meas” on page 1377 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Setup

Accesses the functions that allow you to change the settings for your measurement requirements.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Counts

Sets the accumulated number of sampling points for data acquisition. The range is 1.000 kpt (k point) to 2.00000 Gpt (G point) with 1 kpt resolution. Counts couples to Meas Cycles. When the value for counts is changed, the Meas Cycles value will be  $(Counts / SamplingFrequency * MeasInterval)$ .

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:PStatistic:COUNTs <integer> [ :SENSE]:PStatistic:COUNTs?
Example	PST:COUN 5001 PST:COUN?
Couplings	This value is coupled to Meas Cycles. When Counts is changed, the MeasCycles value will be $(Counts / SamplingFrequency * MeasInterval)$ .  TD-SCDMA: When Counts is changed, the MeasCycles value will be $(Counts / (Sampling Frequency * Time duration of measured time slots / 5 msec))$ , Time duration of measured time slots is determined by Analysis Time Slot and Measure Interval.
Preset	10000000
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1000
Max	2000000000
Default Unit	Kpt
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Meas Cycles

Set the number of measurement cycles to calculate power statistic data. This number couples to Counts. The Counts value is  $(MeasCycles * Sampling Frequency * MeasInterval)$ .

When the counts value cannot be divided by (Sampling Frequency \* MeasInterval), this value is displayed as a decimal fraction.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:PStatistic:SWEep:CYCLes <integer> [ :SENSe]:PStatistic:SWEep:CYCLes?
Example	PST:SWE:CYCL 1001 PST:SWE:CYCL?
Notes	.
Couplings	The Counts value will be (MeasCycles * Sampling Frequency * MeasInterval).  TD-SCDMA: The Counts value will be (MeasCycles * Sampling Frequency * Time duration of measured time slots / 5 msec), Time duration of measured time slots is determined by Analysis Time Slot and Measure Interval.
Preset	Depends on the sampling frequency.
Min	1
Max	Depends on the sampling frequency.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Meas Interval (When the application is NOT 1xEVDO)

Sets the number of data points to be used as the measurement interval. This value couples to Counts. The Counts value is (MeasCycles \* Sampling Frequency \* MeasInterval).

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:PStatistic:SWEep:TIME <time> [ :SENSe]:PStatistic:SWEep:TIME?
Example	PST:SWE:TIME 2 ms PST:SWE:TIME?

Power Stat CCDF Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Couplings	The Counts value will be (MeasCycles * Sampling Frequency * MeasInterval).  WiMAX OFDMA: The default value depends on Radio Device status.  TD-SCDMA: The Counts value will be (MeasCycles * Sampling Frequency * Time duration of measured time slots / 5 msec), Time duration of measured time slots is determined by Analysis Time Slot and Measure Interval.  When TriggerSource is RFBurst, this button is grayed.
Preset	Others: 1.0 ms  TD-SCDMA: 1 slot
Min	Others: 50.0 us  TD-SCDMA: 1 slot
Max	Others: 10.0 ms  TD-SCDMA: 9 slot
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Meas Interval (1xEVDO Only)**

Sets the value of time to be used as the measurement interval. This value couples to Counts. The Counts value is (MeasCycles \* Sampling Frequency \* MeasInterval).

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	1xEV-DO
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:PStatistic:SWEep:TIME <time> [ :SENSE]:PStatistic:SWEep:TIME?
Example	PST:SWE:TIME 2 ms PST:SWE:TIME?
Couplings	The Counts value will be (MeasCycles * Sampling Frequency * MeasInterval).
Preset	182.29 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.0 us
Max	10.0 ms
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Offset (1xEVDO Only)

Sets the value of time to be used as the measurement interval start.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	1xEVDO
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:PStatistic:MEAS:OFFSet <time> [ :SENSe]:PStatistic:MEAS:OFFSet?
Example	PST:SWE:OFFS 2 ms PST:SWE:OFFS?
Preset	325.52 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.0 us
Max	10.0 ms
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## IF Gain

Sets the IF Gain function to Auto, Low Gain or High Gain. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

This only applies to the RF input. It does not apply to baseband I/Q input.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## IF Gain Auto

Activates the Auto Rules for IF Gain When Auto is active, the IF Gain is set to High Gain under any of the following conditions:

- the input attenuator is set to 0 dB
- the preamp is turned On
- the Max Mixer Level is -20 dBm or lower

For other settings, Auto sets IF Gain to Off.

Key Path	Meas Setup, IF Gain
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WiMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTE-TDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR

Power Stat CCDF Measurement  
Meas Setup

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:PStatistic:IF:GAIN:AUTO[ :STATe] ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe]:PStatistic:IF:GAIN:AUTO[ :STATe]?
Example	PST:IF:GAIN:AUTO ON PST:IF:GAIN:AUTO?
Notes	IF Gain only applies to the RF input. It does not apply to baseband I/Q input.
Couplings	When either the auto attenuation is active (for example, with electrical attenuator), or the optimize mechanical attenuator range is requested, the IF Gain setting is changed using the following rule.  The Auto selection sets IF Gain On under any of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the input attenuator is set to 0 dB</li> <li>• the preamp is turned on,</li> <li>• the Max Mixer Level is –20 dBm or lower.</li> </ul> For other settings, Auto sets IF Gain to Off.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Auto Man
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### IF Gain State

Selects the range of IF gain. On sets the high gain option, which allows for better noise level measurements and Off sets low gain when measuring large signals.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, IF Gain</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:PStatistic:IF:GAIN[ :STATe] ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe]:PStatistic:IF:GAIN[ :STATe]?
Example	PST:IF:GAIN ON PST:IF:GAIN?
Notes	IF Gain only applies to the RF input. It does not apply to baseband I/Q input.  where ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Preset	OFF

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Low Gain (Best for Large Signals) High Gain (Best Noise Level)
Readback Text	Low Gain High Gain
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Meas Preset

Restores all measurement settings to their default values.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFigure:PStatistic
Example	CONF:PST
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, DVB-T/H mode, DTMB (CTTB) mode, ISDB-T mode, CMMB mode, Digital Cable TV mode or WIMAXOFDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Selecting Meas Preset will restore all measurement parameters to their default values.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Mode

See “[Mode](#)” on page 1391 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



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## Mode Setup

See [“Mode Setup” on page 1411](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Peak Search

There is no 'Peak Search' functionality supported in Power Stat CCDF measurement. The front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

---

## Recall

See [“Recall” on page 172](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Restart**

See “Restart” on page 1431 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Save

See [“Save” on page 185](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Single

See “[Single \(Single Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1437 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Source

See [“Source” on page 1439](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Span X Scale

The SPAN X Scale key accesses the menu to set the desired horizontal scale.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Scale/Div

Enables you to enter a time value to change the horizontal scale.

Key Path	<b>Span X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:PSTatistic:VIEW[1]:WINDow2:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDI Vision <rel_ampl>  :DISPlay:PSTatistic:VIEW[1]:WINDow2:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:PDI Vision?
Example	DISP:PST:VIEW:WIND2:TRAC:X:PDIV 10 DISP:PST:VIEW:WIND2:TRAC:X:PDIV?
Notes	CCDF measurement has the trace display only at Window 2.
Couplings	See Notes
Preset	2.00
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.1
Max	20
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:DISPlay:PSTatistic:XScale
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00



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## Sweep/Control

Enables you to pause the power statistics CCDF measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the menu key changes to Resume. Press the Resume key to resume the measurement where it was when it was paused.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Pause/Resume

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Press the Resume key to resume the measurement where it was when it was paused. See [“Pause/Resume” on page 1454](#) for details.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the storage and manipulation of the reference trace, as well as controls the display of the trace data.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Store Ref Trace

Copies the currently measured curve as the user-definable reference trace. The captured data remains until the other mode is chosen. Pressing this key also refreshes the reference trace.

No query command is available.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:PSTatistic:STORe:REFerence
Example	CALC:PST:STOR:REF
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:PSTatistic:SRTRace
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Ref Trace

Toggles the reference trace display between On and Off.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:PSTatistic:RTRace[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:PSTatistic:RTRace[:STATe]?
Example	DISP:PST:RTR OFF DISP:PST:RTR?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Range	On Off
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:PStatistic:RTRace[:STATe]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.04.00

## Gaussian Line

Toggles the Gaussian trace display between On and Off.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:PStatistic:GAUSSian[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:PStatistic:GAUSSian[:STATe]?
Example	DISP:PST:GAUS OFF DISP:PST:GAUS?
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:PStatistic:GAUSSian[:STATe]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.04.00

## Trigger

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to select and control the trigger source for the current measurement. .See [“Trigger” on page 1473](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## View/Display

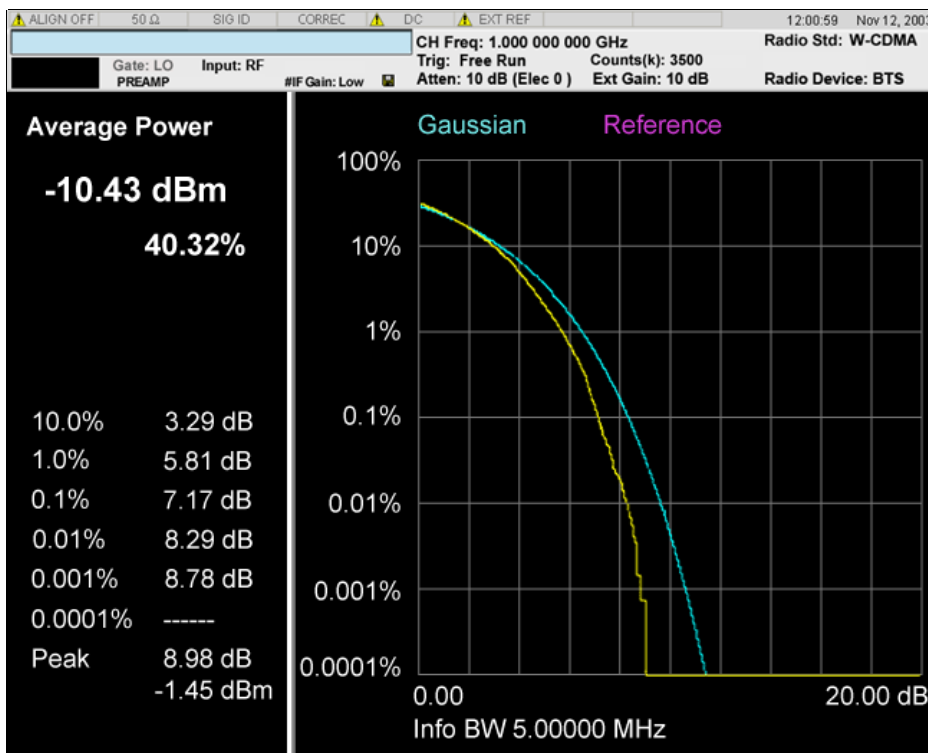
Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the instrument display as well as turn the bar graph On and Off.

The Power Stat CCDF measurement consists of single view. This is common for both Uplink (MS) and Downlink (BTS). The view consists of the following windows: Metrics (left) and graph display (right).

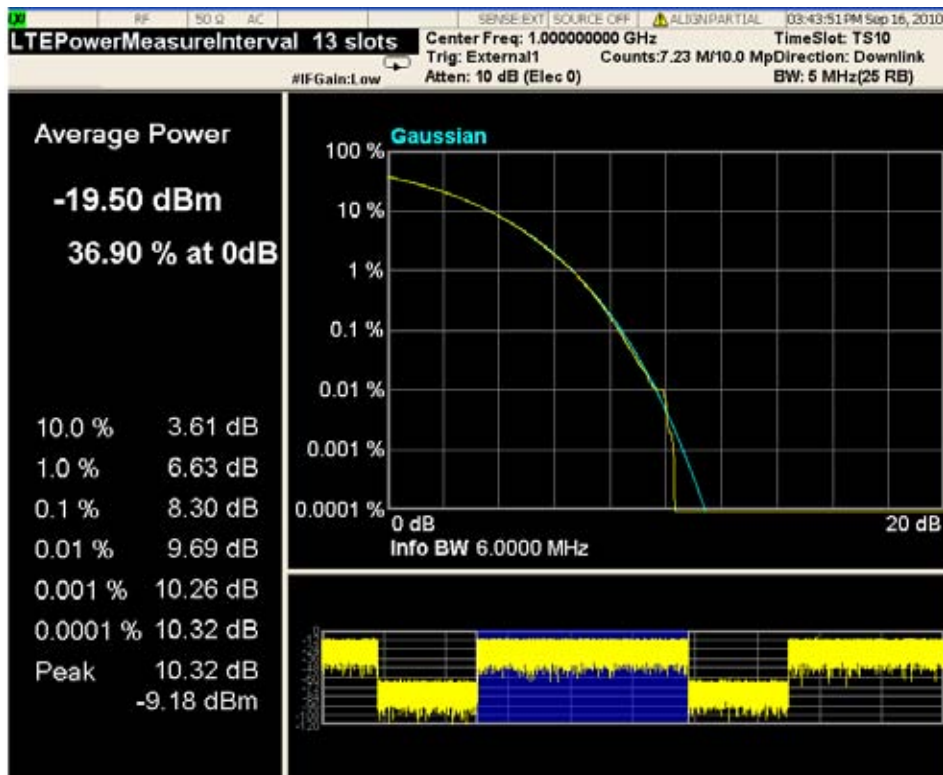
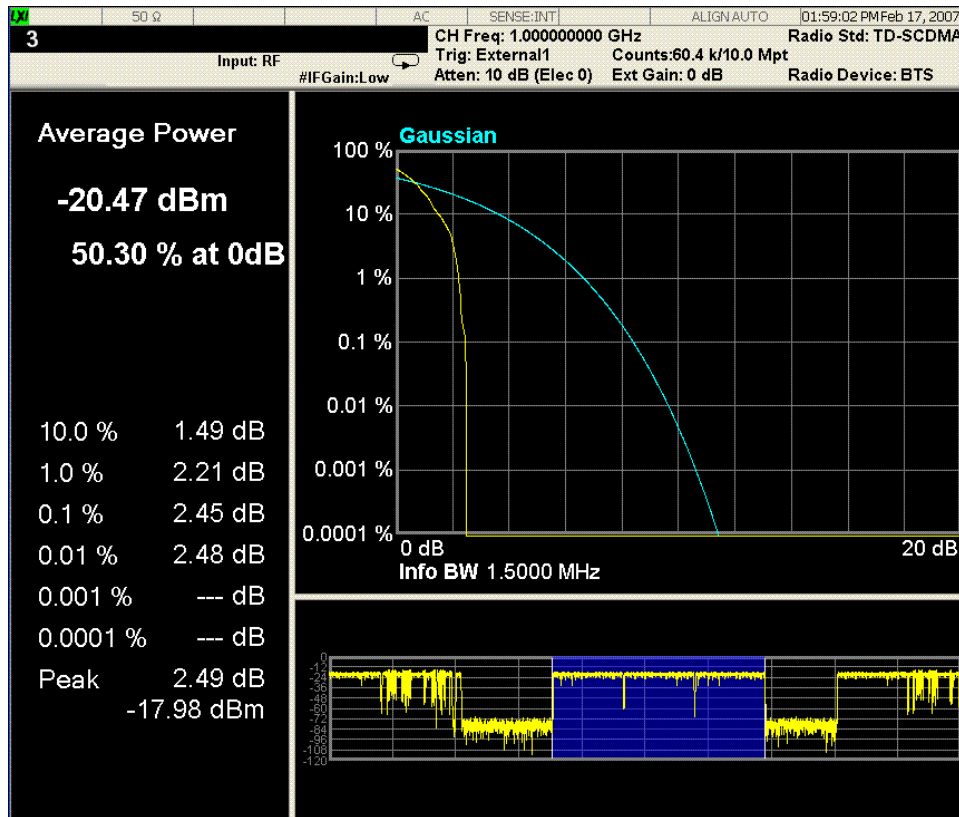
“Metrics window” on page 855

“Graph window” on page 855

“Wave window (TD-SCDMA and LTETDD only)” on page 856



Power Stat CCDF Measurement  
View/Display



### Metrics window

Name	Corresponding Results	Explanation
Average Power [dBm]	n=1 1 <sup>st</sup> Average input power	99.99 dBm
Average Power [%]	n=1 2 <sup>nd</sup> Probability at the average input power level	99.99 %
10.0% [dB]	n=1 3 <sup>rd</sup> Power level that has 10% of the power	99.99 dB
1.0% [dB]	n=1 4 <sup>th</sup> Power level that has 1% of the power	99.99 dB
0.1% [dB]	n=1 5 <sup>th</sup> Power level that has 0.1% of the power	99.99 dB
0.01% [dB]	n=1 6 <sup>th</sup> Power level that has 0.01% of the power	99.99 dB
0.001% [dB]	n=1 7 <sup>th</sup> Power level that has 0.001% of the power	99.99 dB
0.0001% [dB]	n=1 8 <sup>th</sup> Power level that has 0.0001% of the power	99.99 dB
Peak [dB]	n=1 9 <sup>th</sup> Peak power	99.99 dB
Peak[dBm]	This is not available using remote commands.	99.99 dBm

### Graph window

Marker Operation	Yes
Corresponding Trace	<p>Yellow: Series of 5001 floating the current measured power stat trace. (n=2) Initially all markers refer this trace.</p> <p>Light Blue: Series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the Gaussian trace. (n=3)</p> <p>Violet: series of 5001 floating point numbers (in percent) that represent the user-definable reference trace. (n=4)</p> <p>The Gaussian and Reference trace/line can be removed using the features under the Trace/Detector key</p>

### Wave window (TD-SCDMA and LTETDD only)

This window is only available under TD-SCDMA mode and LTETDD mode, and by default this window is closed, it could be turn of/off by soft key "SlotView", refer to section “[Slot View \(TD-SCDMA and LTETDD only\)](#)” on page 856.

Marker Operation	No
Corresponding Trace	Yellow: For TD-SCDMA, Wave form of entire TD-SCDMA frame. If measurement range specified by Analysis Time Slot and Measured Time Slot is out of the first frame, the display range will extend to two TD-SCDMA frames. For LTETDD, Waveform of 2 continuous LTE type2 frames.  Blue: Indicate current measurement range

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters...

See “[Display](#)” on page 1525 for more information.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Slot View (TD-SCDMA and LTETDD only)

Switch between normal CCDF view and Slot view with additional wave window, this is available only under TD-SCDMA or LTETDD mode.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Mode	TD-SCDMA,LTETDD
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:PStatistic:SLTView[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:PStatistic: SLTView[:STATe]?
Example	PST:SLTV OFF PST:SLTV?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



The Burst Power (Transmit Power) measurement (at the base transceiver station) is used to determine the power delivered to the antenna system on the radio-frequency channel under test. The Burst Power measurement verifies the accuracy of the mean transmitted RF carrier power. This can be done across the frequency range and at each power step. For more information, see [“Transmit Power \(Burst Power\) Measurement Description” on page 859](#). For measurement results and views, see [“View/Display” on page 905](#).

This topic contains the following sections.

[“Measurement Commands for Burst Power \(Transmit Power\)” on page 857](#)

[“Remote Command Results for Burst Power \(Transmit Power\)” on page 857](#)

For details of how to perform Burst Power measurements using the X-Series Analyzer, see the relevant section of the Measurement Guides for the GSM/EDGE or TD-SCDMA Measurement Applications, or the Spectrum Analyzer Mode. See [“Related Measurement Guides” on page 859](#) below for details of where to find these publications.

### Measurement Commands for Burst Power (Transmit Power)

---

**NOTE** The BPOWER form of the commands is included for backward compatibility only. They are not recommended for use in new designs. Use the TXPower keyword.

---

The following commands and queries are used to retrieve the measurement results:

```
:CONFigure:TXPower|BPOWER
:CONFigure:TXPower|BPOWER:NDEFault
:INITiate:TXPower|BPOWER
:FETCh:TXPower|BPOWER[n]?
:READ:TXPower|BPOWER[n]?
:MEASure:TXPower|BPOWER[n]?
```

For more remote command information, see the SENSE:TXPower|BPOWER commands and the section [“Remote Measurement Functions” on page 1377](#).

### Remote Command Results for Burst Power (Transmit Power)

For the queries listed above, the results returned depend on the value of **n**, as follows.

n	Results Returned
0	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a series of comma-separated trace points, in volts. The I values are listed first in each pair, using the 0 through even-indexed values. The Q values are the odd-indexed values.

## Burst Power (Transmit Power)

n	Results Returned
not specified or n = 1	<p>Returns the following comma-separated scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Sample time</b> is a floating point number representing the time between samples when using the trace queries (n=0, 2, etc).</li> <li>2. <b>Power</b> is the mean power (in dBm) of the power value that calculated by specified method: above the threshold or measured burst width. If averaging is on, the power is for the latest acquisition.</li> <li>3. <b>Power averaged</b> is the power (in dBm) for N averages, if averaging is on. An average consists of N acquisitions of data which represents the current trace. If averaging is off, the value of Power averaged is the same as the Power value.</li> <li>4. <b>Number of samples</b> is the number of data points in the captured signal. This number is useful when performing a query on the signal (i.e. when n=0, 2, etc.).</li> <li>5. <b>Threshold value</b> is the absolute threshold level (in dBm) above which the power is calculated when Meas Method is set to Above Threshold.</li> <li>6. <b>Threshold points</b> is the number of points that were above the threshold and were used to calculate Mean Transmit Power when <a href="#">“Meas Method” on page 883</a> is set to Above Threshold. If Meas Method is set to Measured Burst Width, Measured Pts is returned.</li> <li>7. <b>Maximum value</b> is the maximum peak level of the most recently acquired trace data (in dBm).</li> <li>8. <b>Minimum value</b> is the minimum peak level of the most recently acquired trace data (in dBm).</li> <li>9. <b>Full Burst width</b> is the burst width of this signal regardless of the parameter value set for the current Measured width. The Burst width is determined by the Threshold Lvl when Meas Method is set to Measured Burst Width. If Meas Method is set to Above Threshold Lvl, this value is zero.</li> <li>10. <b>Measured width</b> is the time length that is used to calculate Mean Transmit Power when <a href="#">“Meas Method” on page 883</a> is set to Measured Burst Width. If Meas Method is set to Above Threshold, this value is zero.</li> <li>11. <b>Measured points</b> is the number of points used to calculate Mean Transmit Power when Meas Method is set to Measured Burst Width. If Meas Method is set to Above Threshold, this value is 0.</li> </ol>
2	<p>Returns comma-separated trace points of the Measure Trace data.</p> <p>These data points are floating point numbers representing the power of the signal (in dBm). There are N data points, where N is the number of samples. The period between the samples is defined by the sample time.</p>
3	<p>Returns comma-separated trace points of the Max Hold Trace data.</p> <p>These data points are floating point numbers representing the power of the signal (in dBm). There are N data points, where N is the number of samples. The period between the samples is defined by the sample time.</p> <p>* This is not available in TD-SCDMA.</p>

n	Results Returned
4	<p>Returns comma-separated trace points of the Min Hold Trace data.</p> <p>These data points are floating point numbers representing the power of the signal (in dBm). There are N data points, where N is the number of samples. The period between the samples is defined by the sample time.</p> <p>* This is not available in TD-SCDMA.</p>

### Transmit Power (Burst Power) Measurement Description

Mobile stations and base transceiver stations must transmit enough power, with sufficient modulation accuracy, to maintain a call of acceptable quality without leaking power into frequency channels or timeslots allocated for others. The Burst Power measurement determines the average power for an RF signal burst at or above a specified threshold value or during the detected burst width. The threshold value may be absolute, or relative to the peak value of the signal. Burst width can be set automatically or manually.

### Related Measurement Guides

Measurement Application	File Name	Web Site
GSM/EDGE	gsmedge_meas.pdf	<a href="http://www.agilent.com/find/N9071-90016">http://www.agilent.com/find/N9071-90016</a>
TD-SCDMA with HSDPA/HSUPA	td-scdma_meas.pdf	<a href="http://www.agilent.com/find/N9079-90005">http://www.agilent.com/find/N9079-90005</a>

Key Path	Meas
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. Many of the parameter values are measurement dependent. Attenuation values, and the Internal Preamp selection are measurement global, so they are common across all measurements. Functions with operation unique to this measurement are described below. See [“AMPTD Y Scale” on page 1223](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Y Ref Value

Sets the absolute power reference.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEV el <real>  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEV el?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV 5dbm DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When Y Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When the user sets this value manually, Y Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10.00
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.0
Max	250.0
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Attenuation

This menu controls both the electrical and mechanical attenuators and their interactions. The value read back on the key in square brackets is the current Total (Elec + Mech) attenuation. In "Pre-Adjust for Min Clip" this value can change at the start of every measurement.

See [“Attenuation” on page 1224](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Scale/Division

Enables you to enter a numeric value to change the vertical display sensitivity.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIV ision <rel_ampl>  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIV ision?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 10dB DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Y Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When the user sets a value manually, Y Auton Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.1 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Presel Center (Measurement Global)

Operation of this key is identical across several measurements. For details about this key, see [“Presel Center” on page 1240](#).

## Presel Adjust (Measurement Global)

Operation of this key is identical across several measurements. For details about this key, see [“Preselector Adjust” on page 1242](#).

## Y Axis Unit

Allows you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit.

See “[Y Axis Unit](#)” on page 1243 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Reference Level Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See “[Reference Level Offset](#)” on page 1248 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## $\mu$ W Path Control

The  **$\mu$ W Path Control** functions include the  **$\mu$ W Preselector Bypass** (Option MPB) and **Low Noise Path** (Option LNP) controls in the High Band path circuits.

See “ [\$\mu\$ W Path Control](#)” on page 1249 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Internal Preamp

Accesses keys that control the internal preamps. Turning on the preamp gives a better noise figure, but a less desirable TOI to noise floor dynamic range. You can optimize this setting for your particular measurement.

See “[Internal Preamp](#)” on page 1254 for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Ref Position

Enables you to set the display reference position to either, Top, Center or Bottom.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA

<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSITION TOP CENTer BOTTom  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSITION?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS CENT DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Top Ctr Bot
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto Scaling

Allows you to toggle the Y axis auto scaling function between On and Off.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPlE 0 1 OFF ON  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPlE?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP 0 DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On, upon pressing the Restart front-panel key, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results. When the user sets a value either “ <a href="#">Y Ref Value</a> ” on page 860 or “ <a href="#">Scale/Division</a> ” on page 861 manually, this parameter automatically is set to ‘Off’.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Auto Couple**

Operation of this key is identical across several measurements. For details about this key, see [“Auto Couple”](#) on page 1257.



## BW

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to specify and control the video and resolution bandwidths. You can also select the type of filter for the measurement and set the filter bandwidth.

**NOTE** If the selected mode is TD-SCDMA, this function is **not** available.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Mode	SA, GSM
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Res BW

Sets the resolution bandwidth. This is the bandwidth used for the power measurement. The bandwidth is ideally wide enough to pass all the power of the bursted signal, while not being so wide that it passes noise that reduces dynamic range and the accuracy of low level measurements.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, GSM
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:TXPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution] <bandwidth> [ :SENSE]:TXPower:BANDwidth[:RESolution]?
Example	TXP:BAND 1000 TXP:BAND?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	GSM: 510 kHz SA: 3 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 kHz
Max	Hardware Dependent: No Option = 10 MHz WB (25 MHz or wider) = Hardware Option Limit
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe]:TXPower:BWIDth[:RESolution]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.06.00

## RBW Control

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the filter bandwidth and type.

### Filter Type

Besides the familiar Gaussian filter shape, there are certain special filter types, such as Flat Top, that are desirable under certain conditions.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, GSM
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower :BANDwidth :TYPE GAUSSian   FLATtop [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :BANDwidth :TYPE?
Example	TXP:BAND:TYPE GAUS TXP:BAND:TYPE?
Notes	Selects the filter type: either Gaussian or Flat (Flattop). Gaussian is the best choice when looking at the overall burst or the rising and falling edges, as it has excellent pulse response. This measurement does not trade off time domain accuracy vs. noise, just total power accuracy vs. noise level. If you want to precisely examine just the useful part of the burst, choose Flat. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed. Setting this to a value other than the factory default may cause invalid measurement results. FLATtop – a filter with a flat amplitude response, which provides the best amplitude accuracy. GAUSSian – a filter with Gaussian characteristics, which provides the best pulse response. You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	GAUSSian
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Gaussian (Normal) Flattop
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower :BWIDth :TYPE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Cont (Continuous)**

Operation of this key is identical across several measurements. For details about this key, see “[Cont \(Continuous Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1259.

Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
**FREQ/Channel (Frequency or Channel)**

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## **FREQ/Channel (Frequency or Channel)**

Operation of this key is identical across several measurements. For details about this key, see [“FREQ Channel”](#) on page 1261.

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## **Input/Output**

Operation of this key is identical across several measurements. For details about this key, see [“Input/Output” on page 1277](#).

## Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode as described under **Normal**, **Delta**, **Fixed** and **Off**, below. All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSITION DELTA OFF :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:MODE OFF CALC:TXP:MARK:MODE?
Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing <b>Marker</b> sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the <b>Marker Trace</b> rules. At the same time, <b>Marker X Axis Value</b> appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision. You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off

Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Marker X Axis Value

Sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta**.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Normal</b>
Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <real>  :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X ?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK3:X 0 CALC:TXP:MARK3:X?
Notes	If no suffix is sent, it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an error “Invalid suffix” will be generated.  The query returns the marker’s absolute X Axis value if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or the offset from the marker’s reference marker if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> . The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for <b>Frequency</b> and <b>Inverse Time</b> , seconds for <b>Period</b> and <b>Time</b> . If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.  You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Max value would be changed by Sweep/Meas Time parameter value.
Preset	Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command Only)

Sets the marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta** except in trace points rather than X Axis Scale units. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
Marker

Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real>  :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK10:X:POS 500 CALC:TXP:MARK10:X:POS?
Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or the offset from the marker's reference marker in trace points if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> . If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.  You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TDSCMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	Max value would be changed by Sweep/Meas Time parameter value.
Preset	Markers are turned OFF, so Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command Only)

Returns the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

The “result” of a marker is the value which is displayed on the second line of the Marker Result block. To properly interpret the returned value the remote programmer must also know what the analyzer's Y-Axis Unit is set to as described below.

A marker can have up to two results, only one of which is displayed or returned on a query, as follows:

Absolute result: every marker has an absolute result and it is simply:

For Normal and Delta markers, the Y Axis value of the trace point the marker is currently on.

The absolute result is displayed in the result block or returned on a query unless the marker control mode is **Delta**.

Relative result: if a marker's control mode is **Delta**, the relative result is displayed in the result block or returned on a query. This is the ratio of the Absolute Result of a delta marker to the Absolute Result of its reference marker. The ratio is expressed in dB.

Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
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<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK11:Y?
Notes	The query returns the marker Y Axis result. If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.  You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	0
State Saved	No
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTion:RESult?  :CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTion:RESult?  :CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Properties

Accesses a menu that enables you to set marker properties and to access the marker trace menu.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Relative To

Selects the marker that the selected marker will be relative to (its reference marker).

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence <integer>  :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:REFerence?

Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
Marker

Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:REF 10 CALC:TXP:MARK:REF?
Notes	A marker cannot be relative to itself, so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error –221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.”  You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.  When queried a single value will be returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker).
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Marker Trace**

Assigns the specified marker to the designated trace.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe RFENvelope MAXHold MINHold :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:TRAC MAXH CALC:TXP:MARK:TRAC?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	If Detector/Max Hold Trace is Off, Max Hold is grayed out and MAXHold parameter is not available.  If Detector/Min Hold Trace is Off, Min Hold is grayed out and MINHold parameter is not available.
Preset	RFENvelope
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	RF Envelope Max Hold RF Envelope Min Hold RF Envelope
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOwer:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:TRACe
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Couple Markers

When this function is true, moving any marker causes an equal X Axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By “equal X Axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X Axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X Axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

This may result in markers going off screen.

Key Path	Marker
Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer:COUple[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer:COUple[:STATe]?
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:COUP ON CALC:TXP:MARK:COUP?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Key Path	Marker
Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer:AOFF
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK:AOFF
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TDSDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:BPOWer:MARKer:AOFF
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker Function

There is no 'Marker Function' supported in Burst (Tx) Power, so this front-panel key displays a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in Burst (Tx) Power, so this front-panel key displays a blank menu key when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Meas**

Operation of this key is identical across all measurements. For details about this key, see [“Meas” on page 1377](#).

## Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the currently selected measurement. Many of the lower-level menu keys operate the same in all measurements.. Unique functions are described below.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Avg/Hold Num

Specifies the number of data acquisition that will be averaged. After the specified number of average counts, the averaging mode (terminal control) setting determines the averaging action.

- On - Sets measurement averaging on.
- Off - Sets measurement averaging off.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower :AVERage :COUNt <integer> [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :AVERage :COUNt ? [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :AVERage [ :STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :AVERage [ :STATe ] ?
Example	TXP:AVER:COUN 100 TXP:AVER:COUN? TXP:AVER:0 TXP:AVER?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	50 ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	10000
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :BPOWer :AVERage :COUNt
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Avg Mode

Selects the type of termination control used for the averaging function. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of data acquisitions (average count) is reached.

Key	SCPI	Mode
Exponential	EXPOnential	After the average count is reached, each successive data acquisition is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.
Repeat	REPeat	After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPOnential   REPeat [ :SENSe ] :TXPower:AVERage:TCONtrol?
Example	TXP:AVER:TCON REP TXP:AVER:TCON?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	EXPOnential
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp Repeat
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :BPOWer:AVERage:TCONtrol
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Avg Type

Specifies the type of trace and result averaging to use.

Key	SCPI	Type
Pwr Avg (RMS)	RMS	True power averaging that is equivalent to taking the RMS value of the voltage. It is the most accurate type of averaging.
Log-Pwr Avg (Video)	LOG	Simulates the traditional spectrum analyzer type of averaging by averaging the log of the power.
None	MAXimum	The maximum values are retained during the averaging cycle.
None	MINimum	The minimum values are retained during the averaging cycle.



SA, GSM Mode

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, GSM
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower :AVERage :TYPE LOG   MAXimum   MINimum   RMS [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :AVERage :TYPE ?
Example	TXP:AVER:TYPE LOG TXP:AVER:TYPE ?
Notes	Maximum Minimum are selected only via SCPI. You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Selecting MAXimum MINimum force to visible <a href="#">“Max Hold Trace” on page 902</a> or/and <a href="#">“Min Hold Trace” on page 902</a> . Measure Trace stays in RMS or Video average state.
Preset	RMS
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Pwr Avg (RMS) Log-Pwr Avg(Video) Maximum Minimum
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :BPOwer :AVERage :TYPE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

TD-SCDMA Mode

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower :AVERage :TYPE LOG   RMS [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :AVERage :TYPE ?
Example	TXP:AVER:TYPE LOG TXP:AVER:TYPE ?
Notes	You must be in the TD-SCDMA mode. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	RMS
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Pwr Avg (RMS) Log-Pwr Avg(Video)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Threshold Lvl

When Meas Method is set to Above Threshold Lvl, the mean carrier power is calculated based on the trace above the threshold level. The threshold level is displayed in dB (relative to the measured carrier) or dBm (absolute).

A green line in the grid is displayed at the y-position associated with the current threshold level value. Its state is controlled by the On/Off state of the 'Display Line' under the View/Display menu.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:TXPower:THReshold <real> [ :SENSe]:TXPower:THReshold? [ :SENSe]:TXPower:THReshold:TYPE ABSolute RELative [ :SENSe]:TXPower:THReshold:TYPE?
Example	TXP:THR 0 TXP:THR?
Example	TXP:THR:TYPE ABS TXP:THR:TYPE?
Notes	You must be in the TD-SCDMA mode, Spectrum Analyzer mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. BAF SCPI Command determines whether this command is setting an absolute or a relative power level. Suffix dB and dBm are allowed, but it does not change the state of Threshold Type. Suffix may not be send. If Threshold Type is set to Relative, the positive value of Threshold level was allowed to +100dB and it treated as a negative value. Now max value of Threshold level is changed to 0dB. To keep the backward compatibility, the input from SCPI command allows to +100dB.
Preset	GSM: -20.0 SA: -30.0 TD-SCDMA : -60.0 RELative
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-100

Max	GSM, SA: Relative : 0dB Absolute : 100dBm TD-SCDMA: Relative : 0dB Absolute : 60dBm
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:BPOWer:THReshold
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Method

When the selected mode is SA or GSM, there are two options for this parameter:

- **Above Threshold Level** measurement algorithm is used to capture a time record, and average only those points in the time record that exceed the user-specified threshold level. No attempt is made to position the burst, or to calculate/display burst widths. This can be used to measure continuous signals, or bursted signals where the Measured Burst Width algorithm is too restrictive.
- **Measured Burst Width** measurement algorithm uses the threshold level to calculate the burst center, and average those points that lie within a user-specified burst width that is centered upon the burst. The burst width parameter is described in more detail below.

When the selected mode is TD-SCDMA, there is a third option:

- **Single Time Slot** measurement algorithm is to capture a single time slot record, and calculate the start and stop position of the time slot in terms of the trigger position theoretically. No attempt is made to position the burst, or to calculate/display burst widths. The burst width drawn in the screen is considered to be the theoretical width of the slot. This method is recommended to measure the mean transmit power in a single slot when trigger source is External Front/Rear while the Measured Burst Width algorithm is too restrictive.

SA, GSM mode

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, GSM
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower :METHod THReshold   BWIDth [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :METHod?
Example	TXP:METH BWID TXP:METH?
Preset	THReshold
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Above Threshold Lvl Measured Burst Width
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:BPOWer:METHod
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
Meas Setup

TD-SCDMA Mode

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[ :SENSE ] :TXPower :METHod THReshold   BWIDTh   SINGle [ :SENSE ] :TXPower :METHod?
Example	TXP:METH BWID TXP:METH?
Preset	SINGle
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Threshold Lvl Measured Burst Width Single TimeSlot
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Burst Width

When Burst Width Mode is set to manual, the user may enter a fixed-time value in seconds, or alternatively specify the burst width as a percentage of the last measured burst width (result in bottom-left corner of second window).

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[ :SENSE ] :TXPower :BURSt :WIDTh <time> [ :SENSE ] :TXPower :BURSt :WIDTh? [ :SENSE ] :TXPower :BURSt :AUtO ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSE ] :TXPower :BURSt :AUtO?
Example	TXP:BURS:WIDTh 10 TXP:BURS:WIDTh? TXP:BURS:AUTO 1 TXP:BURS:AUTO?
Example	TXP:BURS:AUTO 0 TXP:BURS:AUTO? TXP:BURS:AUTO 1 TXP:BURS:AUTO?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	Burst Width will be grayed out if “Meas Method” on page 883 is set to ‘Above Threshold Lvl’.

Couplings	SA, GSM Max value depends on Sweep Time, Res BW and RBW filter type. TD-SCDMA: If the measure method is not “Measured Burst Width”, this key will be grayed out. The default value is depending on the Burst type: If Burst Type = Traffic, Burst Width = 662.5us If Burst Type = Downlink Pilot, Burst Width = 50us If Burst Type = Uplink Pilot, Burst Width = 100us
Preset	SA, GSM: 255.6 us TD-SCDMA: 662.5us ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	100.0 ns
Max	50 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## IF Gain

The **IF Gain** key can be used to set the IF Gain function to Auto, or to On (the extra 10 dB) or Off. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads.

If the selected mode is TD-SCDMA, this function is **not** available, and the front-panel key displays a blank menu when pressed.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## IF Gain Auto

Activates the auto rules for IF Gain.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, IF Gain</b>
Mode	SA, GSM
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower : IF :GAIN :AUTO [ :STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :TXPower : IF :GAIN :AUTO [ :STATe ] ?
Example	TXP:IF:GAIN:AUTO ON TXP:IF:GAIN:AUTO?

Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
**Meas Setup**

Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	IF Gain is not available when IQ Input is selected (the menu key is blank).
Couplings	When either the auto attenuation works (for example, with electrical attenuator), or the optimize mechanical attenuator range is requested, the IF Gain setting is changed according to the following rule.  'auto' sets IF Gain High under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, the preamp is turned on, or the Max Mixer Level is 20 dBm or lower. For other settings, auto sets IF Gain to Low.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Auto Man
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**IF Gain State**

Selects the range of the IF Gain.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, IF Gain</b>
Mode	SA, GSM
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower : IF :GAIN [ :STATe ] ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSe ] :TXPower : IF :GAIN [ :STATe ] ?
Example	TXP:IF:GAIN ON TXP:IF:GAIN?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.  where ON = high gain OFF = low gain
Dependencies	IF Gain is not available when IQ Input is selected (the menu key is blank)
Couplings	Sending this command forces “IF Gain Auto” on page 885 to OFF (Man).
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Low Gain (Best for Large Signals) High Gain (Best Noise Level)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Interval (for TD-SCDMA mode)

Sets the number of slots to be captured for each measurement. Uplink and downlink pilots each count as one slot, so setting the Meas Interval parameter to 9 will display one full subframe.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower :SWEep :TIME <integer> [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :SWEep :TIME?
Example	TXP:SWE:TIME 4 TXP:SWE:TIME?
Notes	In Single Time Slot method, Meas Interval is set to 1 and the key is disabled automatically.  You must be in the TDSCDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When device in Radio menu changes: If device is BTS, Trigger Source: External Front, Method: Single Time Slot, Measure: Continuous, Measure Time: disabled (=1); If device is MS, Trigger Source: RF Burst, Method: Measured Burst Width, Measure: Single, Measure Time: enabled.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	18
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Preset

Returns parameters for this measurement to those set by the factory.

Key Path	Meas Setup
----------	------------

Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
**Meas Setup**

Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFigure:TXPower
Example	CONF:TXP
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



---

## **Mode**

Operation of this key is identical across several measurements. For details about this key, see [“Mode” on page 1391](#).

## **Mode Setup**

Operation of this key is identical across all measurements. For details about this key, see [“Mode Setup”](#) on page 1411.

---

## Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value for that marker's trace. Pressing Peak Search with the selected marker off causes the selected marker to be set to Normal, then a peak search is immediately performed.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Mode	GSM, SA, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:TXPower:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:TXP:MARK2:MAX
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Recall**

Operation of this key is identical across several measurements. For details about this key, see [“Recall” on page 172](#).

---

## **Restart**

Operation of this key is identical across all measurements. For details about this key, see [“Restart” on page 1431](#).

Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
**Save**

---

## **Save**

Operation of this key is identical across several measurements. For details about this key, see [“Save” on page 185](#).

---

## Single

Operation of this key is identical across all measurements. For details about this key, see “[Single \(Single Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1437.

Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
**Source**

---

## **Source**

Operation of this key is identical across all measurements. For details about this key, see [“Source” on page 1439](#).



## SPAN X Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you set the horizontal scale parameters.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Ref Value

Enables you to set the display X reference value.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:RLEV el <time>  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:RLEV el?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:X:RLEV 1s DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:X:RLEV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	If the “Auto Scaling” on page 899 is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, “Auto Scaling” on page 899 automatically changes to Off.
Preset	0 s
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-10.0 s
Max	10.00 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Scale/Div

Enables you to set the display X scale/division value.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA

Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
**SPAN X Scale**

<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:PDIV ision <time>  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:PDIV ision?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:X:PDIV 1ms  DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:X:PDIV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	If the “Auto Scaling” on page 899 is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, “Auto Scaling” on page 899 automatically changes to Off.
Preset	64.0 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.00 ns
Max	1.00 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Ref Position

Enables you to set the display X reference position to Left, Center or Right.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:RPOS ition LEFT CENTer RIGHT  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALE]:RPOS ition?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:X:RPOS LEFT  DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:X:RPOS?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	LEFT
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Left Ctr Right
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto Scaling

Enables you to toggle the X auto scaling function between On and Off.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:COUPlE 0 1 OFF ON  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:COUPlE?
Example	DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:X:COUP OFF DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:X:COUP?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	Upon pressing the Restart front-panel key, the scale coupling function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results if this parameter is set to On. When you set a value to either X Rel Value or “Key Path” on page 897 manually, X Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep/Control

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set up and control the sweep for the current measurement. For details about this key, see “Sweep/Control” on page 1441.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Time (for SA mode)

Sets the sweep time to capture and show on screen.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Mode	SA
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower :SWEep :TIME <time> [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :SWEep :TIME?
Example	TXP:SWE:TIME 10 TXP:SWE:TIME?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	640 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.0e-6
Max	50
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Time (for GSM mode)

Sets the number of slots which are used in each data acquisition. Each slot is approximately to 600 s.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Mode	GSM
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TXPower :SWEep :TIME <integer> [ :SENSe ] :TXPower :SWEep :TIME?
Example	TXP:SWE:TIME 4 TXP:SWE:TIME?

Notes	You must be in the GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	50
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### **Pause/Resume**

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete.

When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing Resume un-pauses the measurement.

For more information, see [“Pause/Resume” on page 1454](#).

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detectors for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Max Hold Trace

This key enables you to select visible/invisible Max Hold Trace.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:MAXHold[:STATE] ON OFF 1 0  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:MAXHold[:STATE]?
Example	:DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:MAXH ON :DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:MAXH?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Selecting [:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERAge:TYPE MAXimum forces this parameter to ON.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Min Hold Trace

This key enables you to select visible/invisible Min Hold Trace.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:MINHold[:STATE] ON OFF 1 0  :DISPlay:TXPower:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:MINHold[:STATE]?

Example	:DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:MINH ON :DISP:TXP:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:MINH?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analyzer mode, TD-SCDMA mode or GSM mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	Selecting [:SENSe]:TXPower:AVERage:TYPE MINimum forces this parameter to ON.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Trigger**

Operation of this key is identical across all measurements. For details about this key, see [“Trigger” on page 1473](#).



## View/Display

The View/Display key opens up the View menu for the current measurement. The views that are available are specific to the current measurement selected under the **Meas** key. Many of the lower-level menu keys are also the same across all measurements. Unique functions are described below.

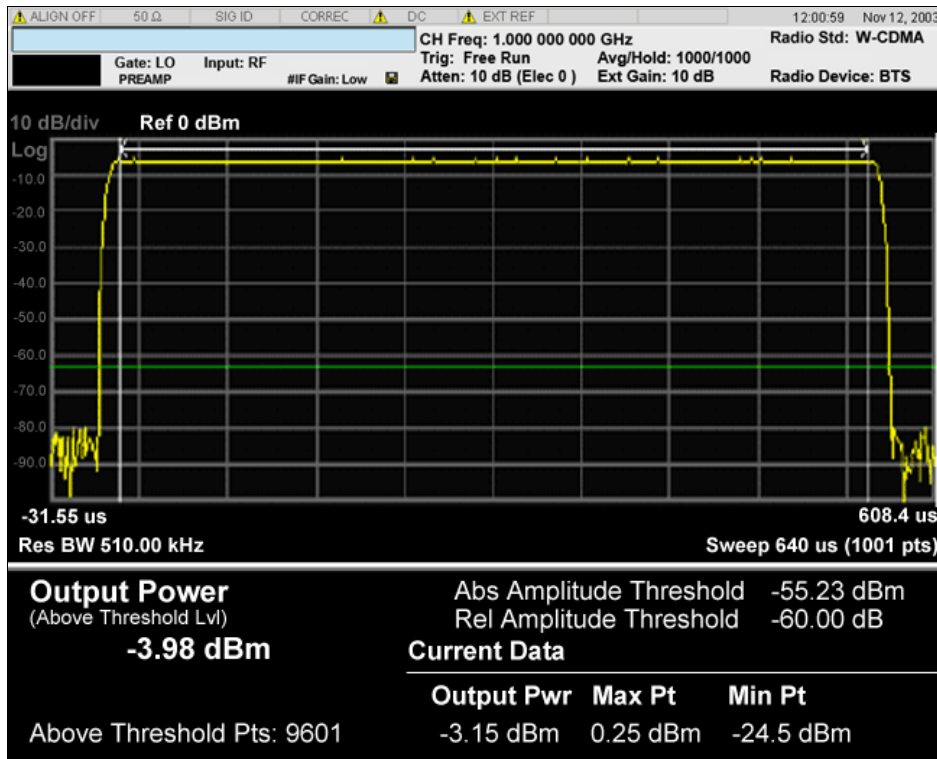
This measurement has one view, which consists of two windows.

“RF Envelope view for TX Power Measurement(Above Threshold)” on page 905

“RF Envelope view with Bar Graph for TX Power Measurement (Measured Burst Width)” on page 906

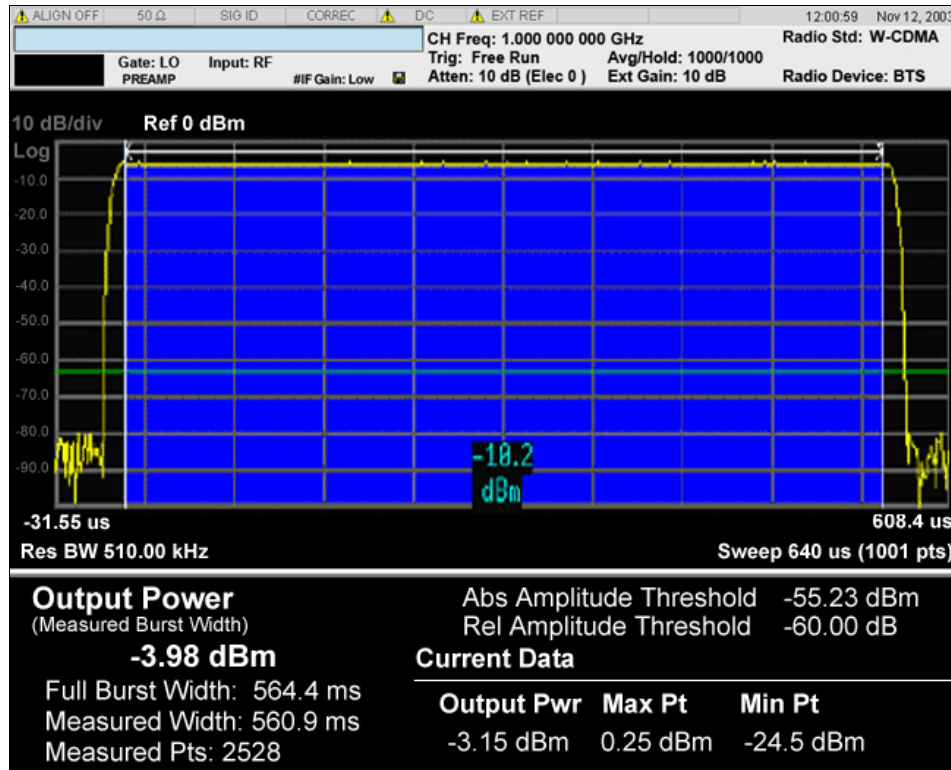
“RF Envelope view with Bar Graph for TX Power Measurement (Single TimeSlot)” on page 906

### RF Envelope view for TX Power Measurement(Above Threshold)

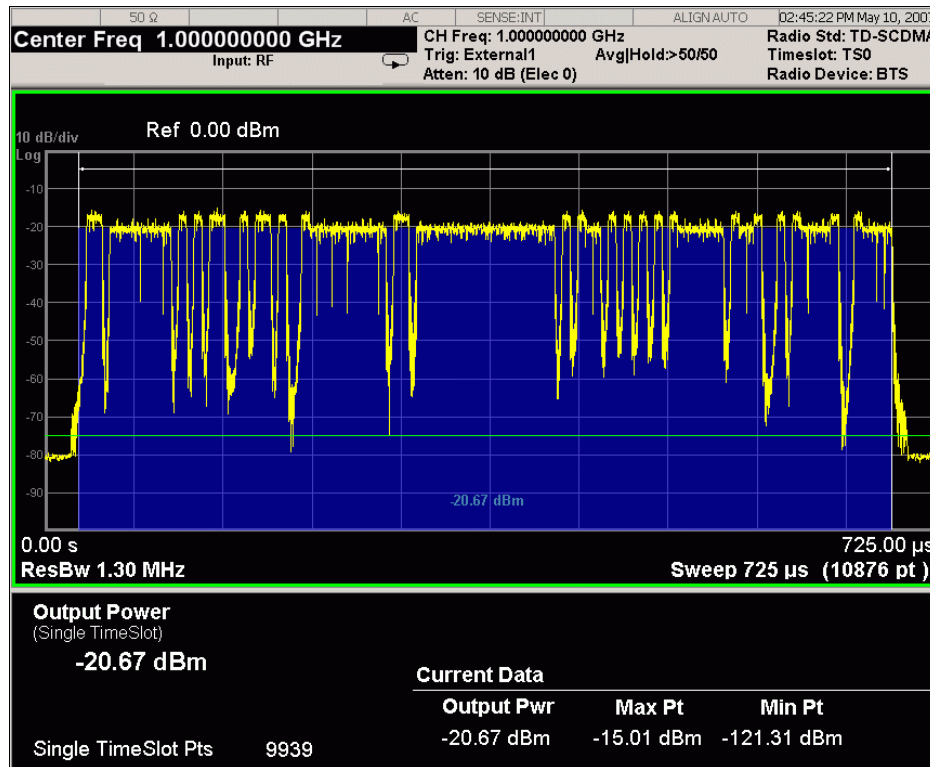


Burst Power (Transmit Power)  
View/Display

RF Envelope view with Bar Graph for TX Power Measurement (Measured Burst Width)



RF Envelope view with Bar Graph for TX Power Measurement (Single TimeSlot)



The bar graph represents the measured portion of the trace. It is the blue bar in the second figure. Its state (On/Off) is controlled by the “[Bar Graph](#)” on page 908 key under the View/Display key.

RF Envelope window

Marker Operation	Yes
Corresponding Trace	Corrected measured trace (n=2,3,4)

Metrics window

Name	Corresponding Results	Display Format
Mean Transmit Power Above Threshold or Measured Burst Width	n=1 3rd  Power Value above the threshold or measured burst width for N averages, if averaging is on. An average consists of N acquisitions of data which represents the current trace. If averaging is off, the value of power averaged is the same as the Mean Transmit Power of Current Data.	99.99 dBm
Full Burst Width	n=1 9th  Burst width that is determined by the “ <a href="#">Threshold Lvl</a> ” on page 882.	999.9 us
Measured Width	n=1 10th  Time length that is used to calculate Mean Transmit Power when “ <a href="#">Meas Method</a> ” on page 883 is Measured Burst Width. If Meas Method is set to Above Threshold, disappear from the window.	999.9 us
Above Thresh Pts	n=1 6th  Number of points that were above the threshold level and were used for the power calculation when “ <a href="#">Meas Method</a> ” on page 883 is Above Threshold Level.	9999
Thresh Pts	N=1 6th  Number of points that were used for the power calculation when Meas Method is Measured Burst Width.	9999
Abs Amplitude Threshold	n=1 5th  Threshold value is the threshold (in dBm) above which the power is calculated.	99.99 dBm
Rel Amplitude Threshold	Threshold (in dB) relative to the peak carrier level above which the power is calculated	99.99 dB
Mean Transmit power (Current data)	n=1 2nd  Power value above the threshold or measured burst width. If averaging is on, the power is for the latest acquisition.	99.99 dBm

## Burst Power (Transmit Power)

### View/Display

Name	Corresponding Results	Display Format
Max Pt	n=1 7th Maximum peak level of the most recently acquired trace data.	99.99 dBm
Min Pt	n=1 8th Minimum peak level of the most recently acquired trace data.	99.99 dBm

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Display

Invokes the Display menu. All measurements have same Display menu and same functionality for each key under Display menu. For details about this key, see [“Display” on page 1525](#).

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Bar Graph

Enables you to select visible/invisible Bar Graph.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Mode	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TXPower:BARGraph[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :DISPlay:TXPower:BARGraph[:STATe]?
Example	DISP:TXP:BARG ON DISP:TXP:BARG?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

The Spurious Emissions measurement identifies and determines the power level of spurious emissions in certain frequency bands. For measurement results and views, see [“View/Display” on page 980](#).

This topic contains the following sections:

[“Measurement Commands for Spurious Emissions” on page 909](#)

[“Remote Command Results for Spurious Emissions Measurement” on page 909](#)

### Measurement Commands for Spurious Emissions

The following commands can be used to retrieve the measurement results:

:CONFigure:SPURious

:CONFigure:SPURious:NDEFault

:INITiate:SPURious

:FETCh:SPURious[n]?

:READ:SPURious[n]?

:MEASure:SPURious[n]?

For more measurement related commands, see the SENSE subsystem, and the section [“Remote Measurement Functions” on page 1377](#).

### Remote Command Results for Spurious Emissions Measurement

Command	Return Value
CONFigure:SPURious INITiate:SPURious	N/A
FETCh:SPURious [n]? MEASure:SPURious [n]? READ:SPURious [n]?  (These commands are not available when viewing the Range Table)	n = 1 (or not supplied)  Returns a variable-length (1+6*Spurs – up to 1201 entries) comma separated list containing detailed information in the following format:  Number of spurs in following list (Integer)  [ Repeat the following for each spur]  Spur #  Range # Spur was located (Integer)  Frequency of Spur (Hz, Float64)  Amplitude of Spur (dBm, Float32)  Absolute Limit (dBm, Float32)  Pass or Fail (1 0, Boolean)

## Spurious Emissions Measurement

Command	Return Value
	<p>n = 2 – 21</p> <p>Returns a comma separated list of the trace data for the selected range (where range number = n – 1) using Detector 1. If selected range is not active SCPI_NAN is returned for each trace data element where SCPI_NAN = 9.91E37.</p>
	<p>n = 22</p> <p>Returns the number of spurs found.</p>
	<p>n = 23 – 42</p> <p>Returns a comma separated list of the trace data for the selected range (where range number = n – 22) using Detector 2. If selected range is not active or Detector 2 selection is off, SCPI_NAN is returned for each trace data element where SCPI_NAN = 9.91E37.</p>

Key Path	Meas
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## AMPTD Y Scale

AMPTD Y Scale opens a menu of functions that enable you to modify the Amplitude parameters.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Ref Value

Sets the value for the absolute power reference. When Auto Scaling for the Y-axis is off, the measurement uses the current reference level settings. When Auto Scaling for the Y-axis is on, the analyzer will set the reference level such that the absolute limit will be positioned two divisions down from the top of the display.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA,C2k, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVel < real>  :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVel?
Example	DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV -50 dBm DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, TD-SCDMA mode, LTE mode, LTETDD mode, WLAN mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Y Auto Scaling is off, the measurement uses the current reference level settings. When the Y Auto Scaling is on, the analyzer automatically sets the reference level such that the absolute limit is positioned two divisions down from the top of the display. This is the most useful setting when searching for spurs. The algorithm used for determining the ref level is Ref Level = Absolute Limit + (2 * Scale/Div). All other reference level settings are left as the current base instrument settings.
Preset	0.00 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.0 dBm
Max	250.0 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Attenuation

This menu controls both the electrical and mechanical attenuators and their interactions. The value read back on the key in square brackets is the current Total (Elec + Mech) attenuation. When in Pre-Adjust for Min Clip mode, this value can change at the start of every measurement.

See “Attenuation” on page 1224 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Scale/Div

Sets the units per division of the vertical scale in the logarithmic display. However, since the Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDI Vision <rel_ampl>  :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDI Vision?
Example	DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 10 dB DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, TD-SCDMA, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.  When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10.00 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	0.10 dB to 20.00 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Presel Center

See AMPTD Y Scale, “Presel Center” on page 1240 for more information.



## Presel Adjust

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Preselector Adjust](#)” on page 1242 for more information.

## Y Axis Unit

Allows you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit.

See “[Y Axis Unit](#)” on page 1243 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Ref Lvl Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See “[Reference Level Offset](#)” on page 1248 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## μW Path Control

The **μW Path Control** functions include the **μW Preselector Bypass** (Option MPB) and **Low Noise Path** (Option LNP) controls in the High Band path circuits.

See μ“[μW Path Control](#) ” on page 1249 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the internal preamplifiers. Turning Internal Preamp on gives a better noise figure, but a poorer inter-modulation distortion (TOI) to noise floor dynamic range. You can optimize this setting for your particular measurement.

See “[Internal Preamp](#)” on page 1254 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto Scaling

Toggles the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COU Ple 0 1 OFF ON  :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COU Ple?
Example	DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP OFF DISP:SPUR:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?
Couplings	<p>When Auto Scaling is On and the Restart front-panel key is pressed, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results.</p> <p>When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.</p> <p>When the Y Auto Scaling is off, the measurement uses the current reference level settings. When the Y Auto Scaling is on, the analyzer automatically sets the reference level such that the absolute limit is positioned two divisions down from the top of the display. This is the most useful setting when searching for spurs. The algorithm used for determining the ref level is Ref Level = Absolute Limit + (2 * Scale/Div). All other reference level settings are left as the current base instrument settings.</p>
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:SPURious:POWer[:RF]:RANGe:AUTO
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

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## Auto Couple

See [“Auto Couple” on page 1257](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **BW**

BW is unavailable in the Spurious Emissions measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Cont

See “Cont (Continuous Measurement/Sweep)” on page 1259 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **FREQ Channel**

The key accesses a menu allowing you to set Frequency parameters for the Gate functions.

See “[FREQ Channel](#)” on page 1261 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## **Input/Output**

See “[Input/Output](#)” on page 1277 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker

Displays the menu keys that enable you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to **Normal**, **Delta** and **Off**. Normal enables you to activate the selected marker to read the power level and time. Delta enables you to read the differences in the power levels and time scales between the selected marker and the next marker. Off enables you to turn off the selected marker.

All interactions and dependencies detailed under the key description are enforced when the remote command is sent.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12: MODE POSition DELTA OFF  :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12: MODE?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK:MODE POS CALC:SPUR:MARK:MODE?



Notes	<p>If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the <b>Marker Trace</b> rules. At the same time, <b>Marker X Axis Value</b> appears on the Active Function area.</p> <p>Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. If the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.</p> <p>Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.</p> <p>You must be in the cdma2000 mode, 1xEV-DO mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, DVB-T/H mode, GSM/EDGE mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.</p>
Preset	=OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Delta Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command only)

Sets the Marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12: X &lt;freq&gt; :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12: X?</pre>
Example	<pre>CALC:SPUR:MARK2:X 25 kHz CALC:SPUR:MARK3:X?</pre>
Notes	<p>If no suffix is sent it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an error "Invalid suffix" will be generated.</p> <p>The query returns the absolute X Axis marker value if the control mode is Normal, or the offset from the reference marker if the control mode is Delta. The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale: Hz for Frequency and Inverse Time, seconds for Period and Time. If the marker is Off, the response is not a number.</p>
Preset	1 GHz
State Saved	No

Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Marker**

Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command only)**

Sets the Marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal** or **Delta** - except in trace points rather than X Axis Scale units. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12: X:POSition <integer>  :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12: X:POSition?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK10:X:POS 300  CALC:SPUR:MARK10:X:POS?
Notes	The query returns the absolute X Axis marker value in trace points if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> , or the offset from the reference marker in trace points if the control mode is <b>Delta</b> . The value is returned as a real number, not an integer, corresponding to the translation from X Axis Scale units to trace points . If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.
Preset	300
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command only)**

Returns the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12: Y?

Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK11:Y?
Notes	If no suffix is sent, it will use the current Y Axis unit. If a suffix is sent that does not have units of absolute amplitude, an error "Invalid suffix" will be generated.
Preset	Depends on Y axis range of selected Trace.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Properties

Accesses the Properties menu to set certain properties of the selected marker.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Relative To

Selects the marker the selected marker will be relative to (its reference marker).

Every marker has another marker to which it is relative. This marker is referred to as the "reference marker" for that marker. This attribute is set by the **Marker, Properties, Relative To** key. The marker must be a **Delta** marker to make this attribute relevant. If it is a **Delta** marker, the reference marker determines how the marker is controlled and how its value is displayed. A marker cannot be relative to itself.

Key Path	<b>Marker, Properties</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12: REFERENCE <integer>  :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12: REFERENCE?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK3:REF 5  CALC:SPUR:MARK:REF?

Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Marker**

Notes	<p>A marker cannot be relative to itself so that choice is grayed out, and if sent from SCPI generates error -221: “Settings conflict; marker cannot be relative to itself.”</p> <p>When queried a single value will be returned (the specified marker numbers relative marker).</p> <p>You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, GSM mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode , MSR or WiMAX mode or TD-SCDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.</p>
Preset	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	12
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Couple Markers

When this function is true, moving any marker causes an equal X Axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By “equal X Axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X Axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X Axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Key Path	Marker
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer:COUPLE[:STATE] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer:COUPLE[:STATE]?
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK:COUP ON CALC:SPUR:MARK:COUP?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## All Markers Off

Turns off all markers.

Key Path	Marker
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer:AOFF
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK:AOFF
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## **Marker Function**

There are no 'Marker Functions' supported in Spurious Emissions so this front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in Spurious Emissions so this front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas

See “[Meas](#)” on page 1377 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Meas Setup

Displays the measurement setup menu for the currently selected measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Avg/Hold Num

Specifies the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result. The average is displayed at the end of each sweep.

Average State allows you to turn averaging on or off.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, CDMA1xEVDO, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] : SPURious : AVERage : COUNT <integer> [ :SENSe ] : SPURious : AVERage : COUNT? [ :SENSe ] : SPURious : AVERage [ :STATe ] ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSe ] : SPURious : AVERage [ :STATe ] ?
Example	SPUR:AVER:COUN 2500 SPUR:AVER:COUN? SPUR:AVER ON SPUR:AVER?
Notes	You must be in the Spectrum Analysis mode, W-CDMA mode, cdma2000 mode, DVB-T/H mode, TD-SCDMA mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	10 OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	10000
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Avg Mode

Enables you to set the averaging mode.

When set to Exponential (Exp) the measurement averaging continues using the specified number of averages to compute each averaged value. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep.

When set to Repeat, the measurement resets the average counter each time the specified number of averages is reached.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SPURious:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential   REPEAT [ :SENSe ] :SPURious:AVERage:TCONtrol?
Example	SPUR:AVER:TCON REP SPUR:AVER:TCON?
Notes	You must be in the cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, DVB-T/H mode, GSM/EDGE mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	EXPonential
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Exp Repeat
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Range Table

Enables you to set range parameters.

To change a parameter, select the appropriate menu softkey and enter the value using the numeric keypad or the knob. The analyzer settings will be updated with the new parameter values.

When the current view is the Range Table view, the selected range is highlighted and displayed in the Range Table automatically. With the normal window arrangement, up to five ranges are displayed. In the zoom mode, all 20 ranges can be displayed.

In the Range Table window, there are three tables corresponding to each page of the Range Table menu. When the Range Table key is pressed, the table of the first menu page is displayed.

The Displayed table is changed by changing the Range Table menu page. It can also be changed by a remote command. When the Range Table is changed by the command, the menu page changes accordingly if the Range Table menu is displayed. See [“Range Table Selection \(SCPI only command\)” on page 983](#) for details.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Range

Changing the range will update the values on the other menu keys so that they reflect the settings for the selected range. If Range is turned on, it will be used as part of the measurement. If it is off, it will be excluded. A range is made up of the next fifteen parameters. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range the value is associated with. Missing values are not permitted. In other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Range Table</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, 1xEV-DO, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre> :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW:RANGe[:SElect] &lt;integer&gt; :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW:RANGe[:SElect]?  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:STATe ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0, ON OFF 1 0  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:STATe? </pre>
Example	<pre> DISP:SPUR:VIEW:RANG 2 DISP:SPUR:VIEW:RANG? SPUR:STAT ON SPUR:STAT? </pre>
Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, DVB-T/H mode, GSM/EDGE mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Preset	1 SA, WIMAX OFDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF WCDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF C2k ,1xEV-DO: ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF TD-SCDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF DVB-T/H: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF LTE, MSR: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF LTETDD: OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF
State Saved	Not saved in State
Min	1
Max	20
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00, A.10.01

**Start Freq**

Sets the start frequency of the analyzer. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location where the start frequency occurs in the list sent to the measurement corresponds to the range the value is associated with.

Missing values are not permitted. In other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSE ] : SPURious [ :RANGE ] [ :LIST ] : FREQuency : START <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [ :SENSE ] : SPURious [ :RANGE ] [ :LIST ] : FREQuency : START?



Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Max	Hardware Dependent: Option 503: 3699999990 Option 508: 8499999990 Option 513: 13799999990 Option 526: 26999999990
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Stop Freq**

Sets the stop frequency of the analyzer. This parameter can send up to 20 values.

The location of where the stop frequency occurs in the list sent to the measurement corresponds to the range the value is associated with.

Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO,DVB-T/H, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:FREQuency:STOP <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq>, <freq> [:SENSE]:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:FREQuency:STOP?
Example	SPUR:FREQ:STOP 150kHz,30MHz,1GHz,2.1GHz,2.1GHz,2.1774GHz,2.18GHz,12.75GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz,2.5GHz SPUR:FREQ:STOP?
Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, DVB-T/H, GSM/EDGE mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.



Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

**Res BW**

Sets the resolution bandwidth of the analyzer. This parameter can send up to 20 values.

The location of where the resolution bandwidth occurs in the list sent to the measurement corresponds to the range the value is associated with.

Missing values are not permitted. In other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	<pre>[ :SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth[:RESolution] &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth[:RESolution] ?  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:BAND 1kHz,10kHz,100kHz,1MHz,1MHz,1MHz,1MHz, 3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz,3MHz, 3MHz,3MHz  SPUR:BAND?  SPUR:BWID:AUTO ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON  SPUR:BWID:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, DVB-T/H, GSM/EDGE mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.





Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Preset (continued)	<p>LTE, MSR:  OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,  ON,ON,ON</p> <p>LTETDD:  OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,  ON,ON,ON</p> <p>WLAN:  OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,O  N,ON,ON</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BWiDth[:RESolution]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Video BW**

Sets the Video BW mode of the analyzer. This can be Auto, where the analyzer determines the optimum setting, or Manual, where you determine the setting. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range the value is associated with. Missing values are not permitted, in other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;, &lt;freq&gt;  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo?  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?</pre>



**Filter Type**

Besides the Gaussian filter shape, there are certain special filter types, such as Flat Top, that are desirable under certain conditions. The **Filter Type** menu gives you control over these parameters.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:SHAPE GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop, GAUSSian FLATtop [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BANDwidth:SHAPE?
Example	SPUR:BAND:SHAP GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, FLAT, FLAT, FLAT, FLAT, FLAT, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, FLAT, FLAT, GAUS, GAUS SPUR:BAND:SHAP?
Preset	GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS, GAUS
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Gaussian (Normal) Flattop
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:BWIDth:SHAPE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Abs Start Limit**

Determines the limit above which spurs will report a failing. If Abs Stop Limit Mode is set to Auto, this is coupled to Abs Stop Limit to make a flat limit line. If set to Man, Abs Start Limit and Abs Stop Limit can take different values to make a sloped limit line.

If the Limit Line Test parameter is off then any spurs which are found to be above the current ‘Peak Excursion’ will be added to the results table. From these spurs, the amplitude will be checked using the abs limit start and abs limit stop parameters and then calculate the limit. An ‘F’ will be appended to the amplitude value of the spur if the measured amplitude is above the limit. If the Limit Line Test is on, only the spurs whose amplitudes exceed the limit will be reported.

This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Range Table</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPe r]:DATA[:START] <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>, <ampl>  :CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPe r]:DATA[:START]?
Example	CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA?



### Abs Stop Limit

Abs Stop Limit is used to determine the limit above which spurs will report a failing. If Abs Stop Limit Mode is set to Auto, this is coupled to Abs Start Limit to make a flat limit line. If set to Man, Abs Start Limit and Abs Stop Limit can take different values to make a sloped limit line.

This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Abs Stop Limit Mode, when set to Couple, couples Abs Start Limit and Abs Stop Limit to make a flat limit line. If set to Man, Abs Start and Abs Stop can take different values to make a sloped limit line.

This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted, in other words, if you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	<pre>:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPe r]:DATA:STOP &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;, &lt;ampl&gt;</pre> <pre>:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPe r]:DATA:STOP?</pre> <pre>:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPe r]:DATA:STOP:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1</pre> <pre>:CALCulate:SPURious[:RANGE][:LIST]:LIMit:ABSolute[:UPPe r]:DATA:STOP:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA:STOP -25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25,-25</pre> <pre>CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA:STOP?</pre> <pre>CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA:STOP:AUTO ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON</pre> <pre>CALC:SPUR:LIM:ABS:DATA:STOP:AUTO?</pre>

Spurious Emissions Measurement  
 Meas Setup

Preset	<p>SA, WIMAX OFDMA:        -5.00000000E+001,-5.00000000E+001</p> <p>WCDMA:        -36dBm,-36dBm,-36dBm,-30dBm,-25dBm,-15dBm,-25dBm,-30dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm</p> <p>C2K, 1xEV-DO:        -13 dBm, -13dBm, -13 dBm, -13 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm</p> <p>TD-SCDMA:        -13 dBm, -13dBm, -13 dBm, -13 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm, -50 dBm</p> <p>DVB-T/H:        -36dBm, -82dBm, -36dBm, -76dBm, -36dBm, -30dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm, -50dBm</p> <p>LTE, MSR:        -36dBm,-36dBm,-36dBm,-30dBm,-96dBm,-30dBm,-30dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm</p> <p>LTETDD:        -36dBm,-36dBm,-36dBm,-52dBm,-52dBm,-30dBm,-30dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm</p> <p>WLAN:        -36dBm,-36dBm,-36dBm,-30dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm,-50dBm</p> <p>ON,ON</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-150.0 dBm
Max	50.0 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00



### Peak Excursion

Sets the minimum amplitude variation of signals that can be identified as peaks. If a value of 6 dB is selected, peaks that rise and fall more than 6 dB above the peak threshold value are identified. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSE ] : SPURious [ :RANGE ] [ :LIST ] : PEAK : EXCursion <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl>, <rel_ampl> [ :SENSE ] : SPURious [ :RANGE ] [ :LIST ] : PEAK : EXCursion?
Example	SPUR:PEAK:EXC 20,20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20 SPUR:PEAK:EXC?
Preset	+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000,+6.00000000E+000
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.0 dB
Max	100.0 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Pk Threshold

Sets the minimum amplitude of signals that can be identified as peaks. For example, if a value of -90 dBm is selected, only peaks that rise and fall more than the peak excursion value which are above -90 dBm are identified. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
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Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:PEAK:THReshold <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>, <real>  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:PEAK:THReshold?
Example	SPUR:PEAK:THR 0,0,0  SPUR:PEAK:THR?
Preset	-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001,-9.00000000E+001
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200
Max	0
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00, A.07.00

**Attenuation**

Defines attenuation value for each range. When Auto state is ON, attenuation value under AMPTD Y Scale is used. When Auto state is OFF, this value is used as mechanical attenuation value without electric attenuation.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Range Table</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR



Spurious Emissions Measurement  
Meas Setup

<b>Remote Command</b>	[:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:DETector[1][:FUNCTION] AVERAge NEGAtive NORMal POSitive SAMPlE RMS, AVERAge NEGAtive NORMal POSitive SAMPlE RMS [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:DETector[1][:FUNCTION] ?
<b>Example</b>	SPUR:DET NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM, NORM SPUR:DET?
<b>Notes</b>	For backward compatibility, “NORMAL” is available as a SCPI command parameter. However this is treated the same as “RMS” internally, so the query never returns “NORMAL” as its results.
<b>Preset</b>	POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS, ,POS,POS,POS,POS,POS
<b>State Saved</b>	Saved in instrument state.
<b>Range</b>	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
<b>Initial S/W Revision</b>	Prior to A.02.00
<b>Modified at S/W Revision</b>	A.03.00

**Detector 2**

Sets the detector to be used by the trace for display purposes only.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>Meas Setup, Range Table</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR



Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	<pre>[ :SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:TIME &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;, &lt;time&gt;  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:TIME?  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1  [:SENSe]:SPURious[:RANGe][:LIST]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SPUR:SWE:TIME 10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10  SPUR:SWE:TIME?  SPUR:SWE:TIME:AUTO ON,ON  SPUR:SWE:TIME:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, DVB-T/H, SA mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, WLAN mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	Automatically calculated
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.0E-3
Max	2.0E+3
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Points**

Sets the number of points per sweep for the measurement. This parameter can send up to 20 values. The location in the list sent corresponds to the range of the associated value. Missing values are not permitted. If you want to change values 2 and 6 you must send all values up to 6. Subsequent values will remain as they were. The query for this parameter always returns 20 values.

The Points mode can be manual, where you determine the setting or auto, where the analyzer determines the number of trace points to ensure the sweep points resolution equals RBW/2. This is calculated using the following algorithm:

$$\text{Points} = (\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Start Freq}) / (\text{ResBW} / 2), \text{ with the computed values being clipped to a minimum of 601 and a maximum of 20001.}$$



Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	601
Max	20001
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

**IF Gain**

Sets the IF Gain function to Auto, On (the extra 10 dB) or Off. These settings affect sensitivity and IF overloads. A switched IF amplifier with approximately 10 dB of gain is available. This amplifier takes full advantage of the RF dynamic range of the analyzer. When it can be turned on without an overload, the dynamic range is always better with the amplifier on than off.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**IF Gain Auto**

Activates the rules for auto IF Gain.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:SPURious:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATE] OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSE]:SPURious:IF:GAIN:AUTO[:STATE]?
Example	SPUR:IF:GAIN:AUTO ON,ON SPUR:IF:GAIN:AUTO?
Couplings	When the sweep type is Swept, 'Auto' sets IF Gain to High Gain under any of the following conditions: the input attenuator is set to 0 dB, the preamp is turned on, or the Max Mixer Level is 20 dBm or lower. For other settings using the swept sweep type, auto sets IF Gain to Low Gain.
Preset	OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Auto Man
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00



### IF Gain State

Selects the range of IF Gain.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:SPURious:IF:GAIN[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1, OFF ON 0 1  [:SENSe]:SPURious:IF:GAIN[:STATe]?
Example	SPUR:IF:GAIN ON,ON SPUR:IF:GAIN?
Preset	OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF,OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Low Gain (Best for Large Signals) High Gain (Best Noise Level)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Meas Type

Selects either Examine or Full measurement type. This parameter is coupled to the average mode. Therefore, if the examine measurement type is selected, the measurement sets the average mode to exponential. If the full measurement type is selected, the measurement sets the average mode to repeat. The behavior of each measurement type is described in the table below. When averaging is on, trace averaging is used as each active range is measured. Averaging is not used at any other time.

	Single		Continuous	
	No Spurs Found	Spurs Found	No Spurs Found	Spurs Found
Examine	All active ranges are measured. On completion the measurement is set to the idle state and the 'No Spurs' happening is displayed.	All active ranges are measured and the spurs found reported. On completion the measurement is set to the idle state and the trace containing the worst spur restored. The spur menu key is enabled. A marker is also added which is set to the frequency of the worst spur.	All active ranges are measured. On completion the SA remains set to last range checked with an active trace and the 'No Spurs' happening is displayed.	All active ranges are measured and the spurs found reported. On completion the SA is set to the range containing the worst spur found and continually sweeps this range. The spur menu key is enabled. A marker is also added which is set to the frequency of the worst spur.

Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

	Single		Continuous	
Full	All active ranges are measured. On completion measurement is set to idle state and the 'No Spurs' happening is displayed.	All active ranges are measured and spurs found reported. On completion the measurement is set to the idle state, displaying the trace of the last active range.	Measurement continually cycles through all active ranges.	All active ranges are measured and spurs found reported. On each cycle of the active ranges the spurs found are reset. This ensures any remote queries retrieve the trace data that matches the currently displayed results.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:SPURious:TYPE EXAMine FULL [ :SENSe]:SPURious:TYPE?
Example	SPUR:TYPE FULL SPUR:TYPE?
Preset	EXAMine
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Examine Full
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Spur

Displays any spurs found. It is only enabled when the measurement type is set to examine and will turn on upon completion of a measurement. Once the Spur menu key has been enabled, you can view any spur. The measurement sets the analyzer to the range in which the currently selected spur was found. The range settings only changes if the spur selected is in a range which is different from the current range settings. A marker is used to identify the currently selected spur on the trace.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, CDMA1xEVDO, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:SPURious:SPUR <integer> [ :SENSe]:SPURious:SPUR?
Example	SPUR:SPUR 55 SPUR:SPUR?

Preset	1
State Saved	No
Min	1
Max	200
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Spurious Report Mode

Sets the spurious report mode to either Limit Line Test Only or All.

Select the Limit Line Test (LIMTest) option to report only spurs above the limit line. Any spurs reported will cause the measurement to fail. See Abs Start Limit for more information.

Select All (ALL) to report all spurs detected by Peak Threshold and Peak Excursion.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SPURious:REPT:MODE ALL LIMTest [ :SENSe ] :SPURious:REPT:MODE?
Example	SPUR:REPT:MODE LIMT SPUR:REPT:MODE?
Preset	ALL
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	All Limit Test
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Fast Spurious Meas (Remote Command only)

This command is provided as the backward compatibility SCPI command of the Fast Spurious Measurement. Since this command is another representation of Spurious Report Mode, this command is coupled with the command.

When set to ON, only spurs above the limit line will be reported. This is the same as Spurious Report Mode “LIMTest” When set to OFF, all detected spurs will be reported. This is the same as Spurious Report Mode “ALL.”

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, WLAN, MSR
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## Spurious Emissions Measurement Meas Setup

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:SPURious:FSMeas ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe]:SPURious:FSMeas?
Example	SPUR:FSM ON SPUR:FSM?
Couplings	If SPUR:REPT:MODE is ALL, this parameter is OFF. If SPUR:REPT:MODE is LIMTest, this parameter is ON.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

### Meas Preset

Restores all measurement parameters to their default values.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFIgure:SPURious
Example	CONF:SPUR
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Range Preset (TD-SCDMA only)

Sets the specific range parameters to meet the requirement of the BS mandatory limits (Category A), the BS mandatory limits (Category B) and the MS mandatory and optional limits in the TD-SCDMA mode. This key only shows up in the TD-SCDMA mode.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Category A (TD-SCDMA only)

Sets the range parameters to meet the requirement of the BS mandatory spurious emissions limits (Category A).

BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category A

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 150 kHz	-13 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-9, s4.1
150 kHz – 30 MHz		10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-9, s4.1
30 MHz – 1 GHz		100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-9, s4.1
1 GHz – 12,75 GHz		1 MHz	Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329-9, s2.5 table 1

The requirement applies at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges which are more than 4 MHz under the first carrier frequency used or more than 4 MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Preset
Mode	TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[ :SENSE ] :SPURious:CATegory:A
Example	SPUR:CAT:A
Dependencies	This key is grayed out when the radio device is MS.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Category B (TD-SCDMA only)**

Sets the range parameters to meet the requirement of the BS mandatory spurious emissions limits (Category B).

BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category B

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
9kHz – 150kHz	-36 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-9, s4.1
150kHz – 30MHz	- 36 dBm	10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-9, s4.1
30MHz – 1GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-9, s4.1
1GHz / Fc1-19,2 MHz or F1-10 MHz whichever is the higher	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-9, s4.1

Spurious Emissions Measurement  
Meas Setup

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
$Fc1 - 19,2 \text{ MHz}$ or $F1 - 10 \text{ MHz}$ whichever is the higher / $Fc1 - 16 \text{ MHz}$ or $F1 - 10 \text{ MHz}$ whichever is the higher	-25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-9, s4.1
$Fc1 - 16 \text{ MHz}$ or $F1 - 10 \text{ MHz}$ whichever is the higher / $Fc2 + 16 \text{ MHz}$ or $Fu + 10 \text{ MHz}$ whichever is the lower	-15 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-9, s4.1
$Fc2 + 16 \text{ MHz}$ or $Fu + 10 \text{ MHz}$ whichever is the lower / $Fc2 + 19,2 \text{ MHz}$ or $Fu + 10 \text{ MHz}$ whichever is the lower	-25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-9, s4.1
$Fc2 + 19,2 \text{ MHz}$ or $Fu + 10 \text{ MHz}$ whichever is the lower / 12,75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-9, s4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329-9, s2.5 table 1

The requirement applies at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges which are more than 4 MHz under the first carrier frequency used or more than 4 MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Preset
Mode	TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:SPURious:CATegory:B
Example	SPUR:CAT:B
Dependencies	This key is grayed out when the radio device is MS.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Mobile (TD-SCDMA only)

Sets the range parameters to meet the requirement of both the MS general and additional spurious emissions limits.

General Spurious emissions requirements

Frequency Bandwidth	Resolution Bandwidth	Minimum requirement
$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36 dBm
$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30 \text{ MHz}$	10 kHz	-36 dBm
$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-36 dBm
$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 12.75 \text{ GHz}$	1 MHz	-30 dBm

Additional Spurious emissions requirements

Frequency Bandwidth	Resolution Bandwidth	Minimum requirement
$925 \text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 935 \text{ MHz}$	100 KHz	-67 dBm*
$935 \text{ MHz} < f \leq 960 \text{ MHz}$	100 KHz	-79 dBm*
$1805 \text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 1880 \text{ MHz}$	100 KHz	-71 dBm*

\* The measurements are made on frequencies which are integer multiples of 200 kHz.

(These requirements are only applicable for frequencies which are greater than 4 MHz away from the UE center carrier frequency.)

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Preset
Mode	TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] : SPURious : CATegory : MS
Example	SPUR:CAT:MS
Notes	The former command “[:SENSe]:SPURious:CATegory:MOBile” is still supported.
Dependencies	This key is grayed out when the radio device is BTS.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Frequency Setup (TD-SCDMA only)

Sets the required frequency parameters for the calculation of the start/stop frequency of the spurious emissions limits in TD-SCDMA mode.

The measurement does not restart when changing the values of the setup parameters. These parameters are used for calculating the range start and stop frequency in the measurement only. If you are going to

## Spurious Emissions Measurement

### Meas Setup

perform a measurement with the newly-input values,, one of the soft key in the “Range Preset” menu should also be pressed afterwards.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### Center Frequency of the First Carrier (Fc1) (TD-SCDMA only)

Sets the center frequency of emission of the first carrier transmitted by the base station. This parameter is used for calculating the start/stop frequency of the range for base station when the softkey “Category A” or “Category B” under the range preset menu pressed.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Freq Setup</b>
Mode	TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency:STARt <freq> [ :SENSE]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency:STARt?
Example	SPUR:CARR:FREQ:STAR 2GHz SPUR:CARR:FREQ:STAR?
Notes	You must be in the TD-SCDMA mode. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Coupled with Fc2 and Fl. The value of Fc1 is always not greater than the value of Fc2, and greater than the value of Fl. The following inequation for Fl, Fc1, Fc2 and Fu is satisfied: $Fl + 0.8MHz \leq Fc1 \leq Fc2 \leq Fu - 0.8 MHz$ ; This key is grayed-out when the radio device is MS.
Preset	2.0156 GHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	See Coupling
Max	See Coupling
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### Center Frequency of the Last Carrier (Fc2) (TD-SCDMA only)

Sets the center frequency of emission of the last carrier transmitted by the base station. This parameter is used for calculating the start/stop frequency of the range for base station when the softkey “Category A” or “Category B” under the range preset menu pressed.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Freq Setup</b>
Mode	TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency:STOP <freq> [ :SENSE]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency:STOP?



Example	SPUR:CARR:FREQ:STOP 10GHz SPUR:CARR:FREQ:STOP?
Notes	You must be in the TD-SCDMA mode. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.
Dependencies	This key is grayed out when the radio device is MS.
Couplings	Coupled with Fc1 and Fu. The value of Fc2 is always not less than the value of Fc1, and less than the value of Fu. The following inequation for Fl, Fc1, Fc2 and Fu is satisfied: $F_l + 0.8\text{MHz} \leq F_{c1} \leq F_{c2} \leq F_u - 0.8\text{MHz}$ ;
Preset	2.0236 GHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	See Coupling
Max	See Coupling
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**TDD Lower Frequency (Fl) (TD-SCDMA only)**

Sets the lower frequency of the band in which TDD operates. This parameter is used for calculating the start/stop frequency of the range for base station when the softkey “Category B” under the range preset menu pressed.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Freq Setup</b>
Mode	TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] : SPURious : TDD : FREQuency : STARt <freq> [ :SENSE ] : SPURious : TDD : FREQuency : STARt ?
Example	SPUR:TDD:FREQ:STAR 1GHz SPUR:TDD:FREQ:STAR?
Notes	You must be in the TD-SCDMA mode. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.
Dependencies	This key is grayed out when the radio device is MS.
Couplings	Coupled with Fc1. The value of Fl is always less than the value of Fc1. The following inequation for Fl, Fc1, Fc2 and Fu is satisfied: $F_l + 0.8\text{MHz} \leq F_{c1} \leq F_{c2} \leq F_u - 0.8\text{MHz}$ ;
Preset	2.010 GHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.011 GHz
Max	See Coupling
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### TDD Upper Frequency (Fu) (TD-SCDMA only)

Sets the upper frequency of the band in which TDD operates. This parameter is used for calculating the start/stop frequency of the range for base station when the softkey “Category B” under the range preset menu pressed.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Freq Setup
Mode	TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:SPURious:TDD:FREQuency:STOP <freq> [ :SENSe]:SPURious:TDD:FREQuency:STOP?
Example	SPUR:TDD:FREQ:STOP 1GHz SPUR:TDD:FREQ:STOP?
Notes	You must be in the TD-SCDMA mode. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	This key is grayed out when the radio device is MS.
Couplings	Coupled with Fc2. The value of Fu is always greater than the value of Fc2. The following inequation for Fl, Fc1, Fc2 and Fu is satisfied: $F_l + 0.8\text{MHz} \leq F_{c1} \leq F_{c2} \leq F_u - 0.8\text{MHz}$ ;
Preset	2.025 GHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	See Coupling
Max	3.689 GHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Center Frequency for Mobile (TD-SCDMA only)

Sets the center frequency of the mobile. This parameter is used for calculating the start/stop frequency of the range for mobile after the softkey “Mobile” under the range preset menu pressed.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Freq Setup
Mode	TD-SCDMA
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency:MS <freq> [ :SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency:MS?
Example	SPUR:CARR:FREQ:MS 2GHz SPUR:CARR:FREQ:MS?
Notes	You must be in the TD-SCDMA mode. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.  The former SCPI commands “[:SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency:MOBil <freq>” and “[:SENSe]:SPURious:CARRier:FREQuency:MOBil?” are still supported.

Dependencies	This key is grayed out when the radio device is BTS.
Preset	2.0204 GHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1.005 GHz
Max	3.695 GHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### CH Mean Power (DVB-T/H only)

Set the mean power of the signal channel. The enter value is used to calculate the limit parameter which is different according as the different mean power of the transmitter. This key only shows up in the DVB-T/H.

Category A (mean power < 25W)

Freq Range	Limit	RBW	Note
9kHz~174MHz	-36dBm	100kHz	Required by EN302-296 Chapter 4.2.1 for DVB-T transmitter.
174MHz~400MHz	-82dBm	4kHz	
400MHz~790MHz	-36dBm	100kHz	
790MHz~862MHz	-76dBm	4kHz	
862MHz~1GHz	-36dBm	100kHz	
> 1GHz	-30dBm	100kHz	

Category B (25W<mean power<=1000W)

Freq Range	Limit	RBW	Note
9kHz~174MHz	-36dBm	100kHz	Required by EN302-296 Chapter 4.2.1 for DVB-T transmitter.
174MHz~400MHz	-126dBc	4kHz	
400MHz~790MHz	-36dBm	100kHz	
790MHz~862MHz	-120dBc	4kHz	
862MHz~1GHz	-36dBm	100kHz	
> 1GHz	-30dBm	100kHz	

Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Category C (mean power > 1000W)

Freq Range	Limit	RBW	Note
9kHz~174MHz	-36dBm	100kHz	Required by EN302-296 Chapter 4.2.1 for DVB-T transmitter.
174MHz~400MHz	-66dBm	4kHz	
400MHz~790MHz	-36dBm	100kHz	
790MHz~862MHz	-60dBm	4kHz	
862MHz~1GHz	-36dBm	100kHz	
> 1GHz	-30dBm	100kHz	

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	DVB-T/H
Remote Command	[ :SENSE ] : SPURious : CARRier : POWer <real> [ :SENSE ] : SPURious : CARRier : POWer ?
Example	SPUR:CARR:POW -30.00 dBm SPUR:CARR:POW ?
Couplings	When the mean power of the signal channel is between 25 watt and 1000 watt, the measurement uses the current enter value as the reference to calculate the limit parameters.
Preset	-30.00 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250.0 dBm
Max	250.0 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

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## Mode

See “Mode” on page 1391 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode Setup

See “[Mode Setup](#)” on page 1411 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Peak Search

Places the selected marker on the trace point with the maximum y-axis value for that marker's trace.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK2:MAX
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Next Peak

Moves the selected marker to the peak that has the next highest amplitude less than the current marker value.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:NEXT
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK2:MAX:NEXT
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Next Pk Right

Moves the selected marker to the nearest peak to the right of the current marker which meets all enabled peak criteria.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:RIGHT
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK2:MAX:RIGH
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Spurious Emissions Measurement  
**Peak Search**

Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
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### Next Pk Left

Moves the selected marker to the nearest peak to the left of the current marker which meets all enabled peak criteria.

Key Path	Peak Search
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MAXimum:LEFT
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK2:MAX:LEFT
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Marker Delta

Performs the same function as the Delta 1-of-N selection key in the Marker menu. This sets the control mode for the selected marker to Delta mode. See the Marker section for the complete description of this function. The key is duplicated here in the Peak Search Menu to allow you to conveniently perform a peak search and change the control of the Marker mode to Delta without having to access two separate menus.

Key Path	Peak Search
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Pk-Pk Search

Finds and displays the amplitude and frequency (or time, if in zero span) differences between the highest and lowest y-axis value.

Key Path	Peak Search
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:PTPeak
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK:PTP
Notes	Turns on the Marker $\Delta$
Dependencies	This key is not available (key is grayed-out) when <b>Coupled Markers</b> is on.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
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### Min Search

Moves the selected marker to the minimum y-axis value on the current trace.

Key Path	<b>Peak Search</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SPURious:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MINimum
Example	CALC:SPUR:MARK:MIN
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

## **Recall**

See “[Recall](#)” on page 172 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Restart

See “Restart” on page 1431 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Save

See “[Save](#)” on page 185 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Single

See “[Single \(Single Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1437 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Source

See “[Source](#)” on page 1439 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Span X Scale

Span X Scale is unavailable in the Spurious Emissions measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep/Control

Accesses the Sweep/Control menu keys used to set up and control the sweep time and source.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Setup

Sets the sweep functions that control the sweep state and time.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Auto Sweep Time Rules

Switches the analyzer between normal and accuracy sweep states. Setting **Auto Sweep Time** to **Accy** will result in slower sweep times, usually about three times as long, but better amplitude accuracy for CW signals. The instrument amplitude accuracy specifications only apply when **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Accy**.

Additional amplitude errors which occur when **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Norm** are usually well under 0.1 dB, though this is not guaranteed. Because of the faster sweep times and still low errors, **Norm** is the preferred setting of **Auto Sweep Time**. **Auto Sweep Time** is set to **Norm** on a **Preset** or **Auto Couple**. This means that in the Preset or Auto Coupled state, instrument amplitude accuracy specifications do not apply.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:SPURious:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMal ACCuracy [ :SENSe]:SPURious:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs?
Example	SPUR:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL ACC SPUR:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL?
Notes	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and inaccessible (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out), however, Sweep Setup settings can be changed remotely with no error indication.
Preset	NORMal
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Norm Accy
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
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## Pause

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete.

When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume resumes the measurement at the point it was at when paused.

See [“Pause/Resume” on page 1454](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Gate

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the gating function .See Measurement Functions for more details.

The Gate functionality is used to view signals best viewed by qualifying them with other events. See [“Gate ” on page 1454](#) for more details.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

## Trace/Detector

Trace/Detector is unavailable in the Spurious Emissions measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Trigger

Accesses the Trigger menu which contains keys to control the 1-of-N selection of the Trigger source.

The trigger functions let you select the trigger settings for a sweep or measurement.

See [“Trigger” on page 1473](#) for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## View/Display

Accesses a menu that includes keys that enables you to control the instrument display.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters.

See “[Display](#)” on page 1525 for more information.

Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## View Selection

Selects the desired view, Result Metrics or Range Table.

- Graph + Metrics – The lower window displays a list of spurs detected in a measurement cycle. The upper window displays a trace of the range that contains the currently selected spur.
- Range Table – The lower window displays settings of ranges. The upper window displays a trace of the currently selected range.

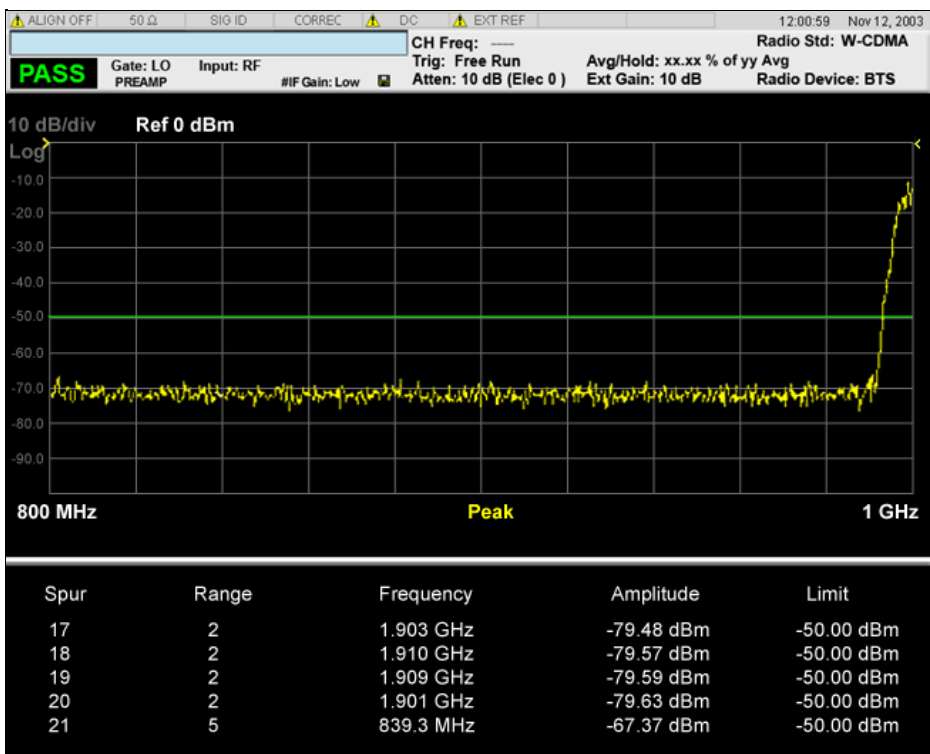
Key Path	<b>View/Display</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, 1xEV-DO, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[:SElect] RESult   RANGE :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW[:SElect]?
Example	DISP:SPUR:VIEW RANG DISP:SPUR:VIEW?
Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, DVB-T/H mode, GSM/EDGE mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, MSR or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	RESult
State Saved	No
Range	Graph + Metrics   Range Table
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

### Graph + Metrics

Graph + Metrics is used to view measurement results.

The lower window displays a list of spurs detected in a measurement cycle. The currently selected spur, which is highlighted, can be changed by the Spur softkey in the Meas Setup menu.

The upper window displays a trace of the range that contains the currently selected spur.



Result	Units	Min	Max
Spur	N/A	0	200
Range	N/A	1	20
Frequency	Hz	Analyzer Min	Analyzer Max
Amplitude	dBm	-150	50
Limit	dBm	-150	50

The spurs listed are within the current value of the Marker Peak Excursion setting of the absolute limit. All of the spurs listed passed. Any spur that has failed the absolute limit will have an 'F' beside it.

### Range Table

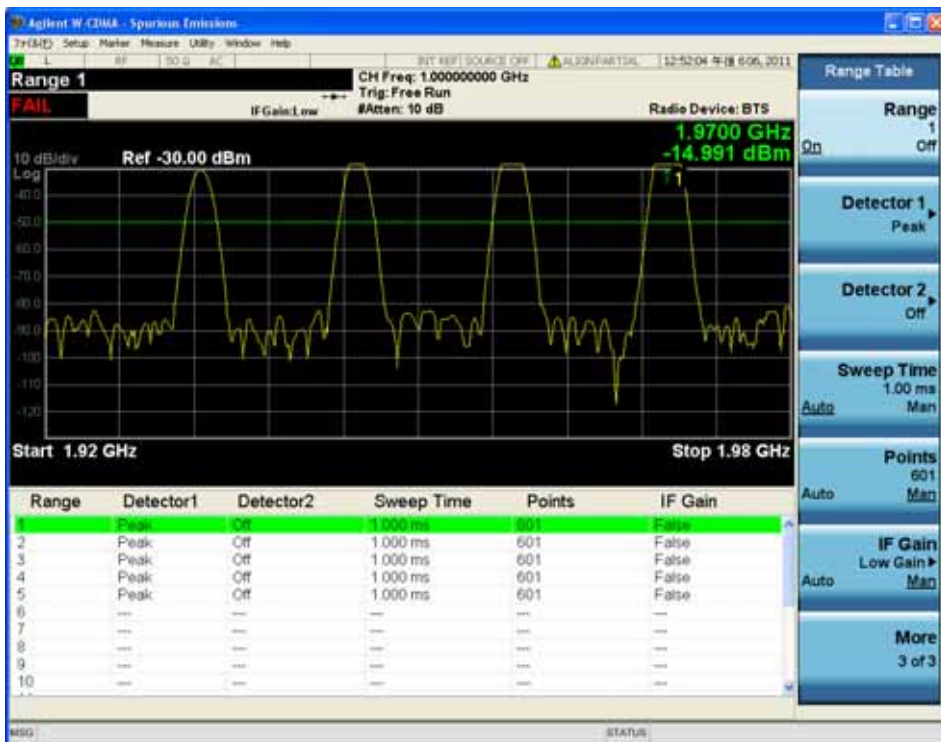
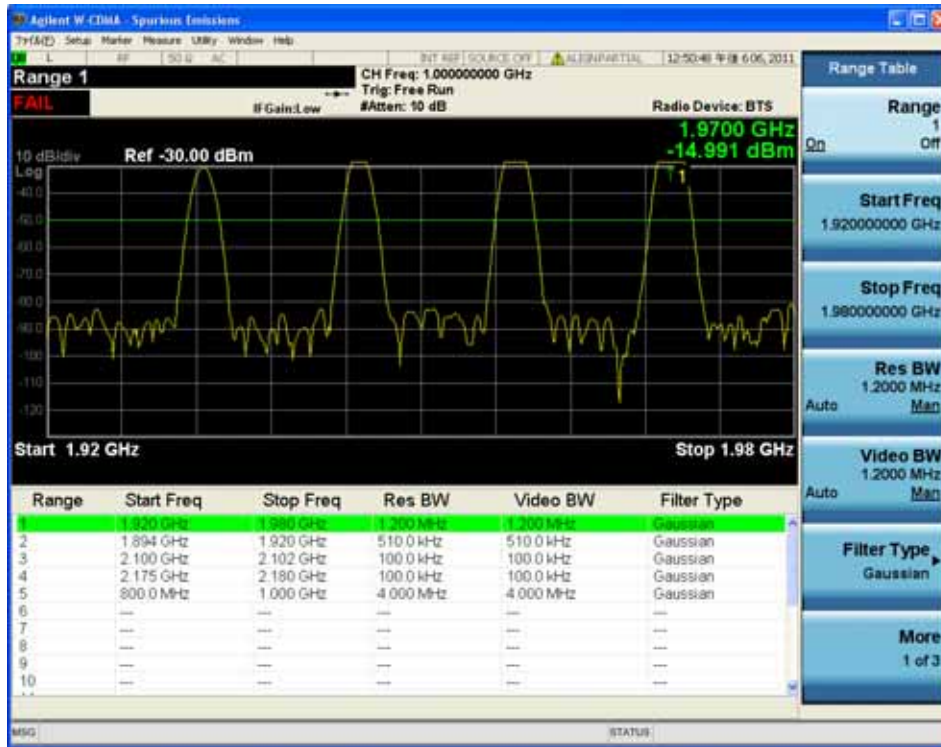
Range table is used to view range settings.

The upper window displays a trace of the range specified by the Range key under Range Table in Meas Setup. The lower window displays the range setting. All enabled range might not be displayed with the

## Spurious Emissions Measurement View/Display

normal window arrangement. Even in that case, the instrument always displays the highlighted line in the table. When you zoom the lower window, all 20 ranges can be displayed.

When the range state is OFF, “---“ will appear to indicate the range is inactive.



### Range Table Selection (SCPI only command)

Switches contents of Range Table. There are three tables in the Range Table window, corresponding to each page of the Range Table menu.

If the Range Table menu is displayed, this command changes the page of the Range Table menu too.

Pressing the Range Table softkey always changes the current Range Table to 1.

Key Path	<b>SCPI only</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, 1xEV-DO, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTE TDD, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW:RANGe:TABLE <integer> :DISPlay:SPURious:VIEW:RANGe:TABLE?
Example	DISP:SPUR:VIEW:RANG:TABL 2 DISP:SPUR:VIEW:RANG:TABL?
Notes	You must be in cdma2000 mode, TD-SCDMA mode, W-CDMA mode, DVB-T/H mode, GSM/EDGE mode, LTE mode, LTE TDD mode, MSR, WLAN or WiMAX mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	1
State Saved	No
Min	1
Max	3
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01





The spectrum emission mask measures spurious signal levels in up to six pairs of offset frequencies and relates them to the carrier power. For measurement results and views, see [“View/Display” on page 1103](#).

This topic contains the following sections:

[“Measurement Commands for Spectrum Emission Mask” on page 985](#)

[“Remote Command Results for Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement” on page 986](#)

## Measurement Commands for Spectrum Emission Mask

Offsets that are turned off (inactive) will return  $-999.0$  when their results are queried over SCPI.

`:CONFigure:SEMask`

`:CONFigure:SEMask:NDEFault`

`:INITiate:SEMask`

`:FETCh:SEMask[n]?`

`:MEASure:SEMask[n]?`

`:READ:SEMask[n]?`

For more measurement related commands, see the SENSE subsystem, and the section [“Remote Measurement Functions” on page 1377](#).

## Remote Command Results for Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement

Command		Return Value
FETCh:SEMask[n]? MEASure:SEMask[n]? READ:SEMask[n]?	N=1	In case the Meas Type is: Total Power Reference Returns 82 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order: 1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 2. Absolute power at the center frequency (reference) area (dBm) 3. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 4. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 5. Peak frequency in the center frequency (reference) area (Hz) 6. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 7. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 8. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 9. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 10. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0 11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset A (dBc) 12. Absolute integrated power on the negative offset A (dBm) 13. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dBc) 14. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm) 15. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the negative offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz) 16. Relative integrated power on the positive offset A (dBc) 17. Absolute integrated power on the positive offset A (dBm) 18. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dBc) 19. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm) 20. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz) 21. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dBc) ... 69. Absolute peak power on the positive offset F (dBm) 70. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset F, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)

Command		Return Value
	N=1	71. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset A (dB) 72. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset A (dB) 73. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset B (dB) 74. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset B (dB) 75. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset C (dB) 76. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset C (dB) 77. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset D (dB) 78. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset D (dB) 79. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset E (dB) 80. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset E (dB) 81. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset F (dB) 82. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset F (dB)

Command		Return Value
	N=1	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Power Spectral Density Reference</p> <p>Returns 82 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Absolute power at the center frequency (reference) area (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>3. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>4. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>5. Peak frequency in the center frequency (reference) area (Hz)</li> <li>6. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>7. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>8. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>9. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>10. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset A (dB).</li> <li>12. Absolute integrated power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz).</li> <li>13. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dB)</li> <li>14. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>15. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the negative offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>16. Relative integrated power on the positive offset A (dB).</li> <li>17. Absolute integrated power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz).</li> <li>18. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dB)</li> <li>19. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>20. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>21. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dB).</li> <li>...</li> <li>69. Absolute peak power on the positive offset F (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>70. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset F, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> </ol>

Command		Return Value
	N=1	71. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset A (dB) 72. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset A (dB) 73. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset B (dB) 74. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset B (dB) 75. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset C (dB) 76. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset C (dB) 77. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset D (dB) 78. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset D (dB) 79. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset E (dB) 80. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset E (dB) 81. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset F (dB) 82. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset F (dB)

Command		Return Value
	N=1	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Spectrum Peak Reference</p> <p>Returns 82 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Peak power at the center frequency (reference) area (dBm)</li> <li>3. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>4. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>5. Peak frequency in the center frequency (reference) area (Hz)</li> <li>6. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>7. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>8. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>9. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>10. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>11. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>12. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>13. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dB)</li> <li>14. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm)</li> <li>15. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the negative offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>16. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>17. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>18. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dB)</li> <li>19. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm)</li> <li>20. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>21. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>...</li> <li>69. Absolute peak power on the positive offset F (dBm)</li> <li>70. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset F, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> </ol>

Command		Return Value
	N=1	71. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset A (dB) 72. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset A (dB) 73. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset B (dB) 74. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset B (dB) 75. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset C (dB) 76. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset C (dB) 77. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset D (dB) 78. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset D (dB) 79. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset E (dB) 80. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset E (dB) 81. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset F (dB) 82. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset F (dB)

Command		Return Value
In MSR mode	N=1	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Total Power Reference</p> <p>Returns 82 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total Absolute power of carriers of Measure Carrier On if available. Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>2. Absolute power at the reference carrier. Absolute power at the left reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm)</li> <li>3. Absolute power at the right reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm). Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>4. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>5. Peak frequency in the ref carrier channel spacing frequency range . Peak frequency in the left ref carrier channel spacing frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers.</li> <li>6. Peak frequency in the right ref carrier channel spacing frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>7. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>8. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>9. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>10. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset A (dBc)</li> <li>12. Absolute integrated power on the negative offset A (dBm)</li> <li>13. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dBc)</li> <li>14. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm)</li> <li>15. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the negative offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>16. Relative integrated power on the positive offset A (dBc)</li> <li>17. Absolute integrated power on the positive offset A (dBm)</li> <li>18. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dBc)</li> <li>19. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm)</li> <li>20. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>21. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dBc)</li> <li>...</li> <li>69. Absolute peak power on the positive offset F (dBm)</li> <li>70. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset F, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> </ol>



Command		Return Value
	N=1	71. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset A (dB) 72. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset A (dB) 73. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset B (dB) 74. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset B (dB) 75. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset C (dB) 76. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset C (dB) 77. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset D (dB) 78. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset D (dB) 79. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset E (dB) 80. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset E (dB) 81. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset F (dB) 82. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset F (dB)

Command		Return Value
In MSR mode	N=1	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Power Spectral Density Reference</p> <p>Returns 82 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total Absolute power of carriers of Measure Carrier On if available.. Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>2. Absolute power at the reference carrier. Absolute power at the left reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>3. Absolute power at the right reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm/Hz). Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>4. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>5. Peak frequency in the ref carrier channel spacing frequency range . Peak frequency in the left ref carrier channel spacing frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers.</li> <li>6. Peak frequency in the right ref carrier channel spacing frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>7. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>8. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>9. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>10. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset A (dBc)</li> <li>12. Absolute integrated power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>13. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dBc)</li> <li>14. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>15. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the negative offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>16. Relative integrated power on the positive offset A (dBc)</li> <li>17. Absolute integrated power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>18. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dBc)</li> <li>19. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>20. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>21. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dBc)</li> <li>...</li> <li>69. Absolute peak power on the positive offset F (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>70. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset F, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> </ol>

Command		Return Value
	N=1	71. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset A (dB) 72. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset A (dB) 73. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset B (dB) 74. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset B (dB) 75. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset C (dB) 76. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset C (dB) 77. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset D (dB) 78. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset D (dB) 79. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset E (dB) 80. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset E (dB) 81. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset F (dB) 82. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset F (dB)

Command		Return Value
In MSR mode	N=1	<p>Result Summary (6 offsets), Meas Type: Spectrum Pk Ref.</p> <p>In case the Meas Type is: Spectrum Peak Reference</p> <p>Returns 82 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total Absolute power of carriers of Measure Carrier On if available.. Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>2. Peak power at the reference carrier. Peak power at the left reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm)</li> <li>3. Peak power at the right reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm). Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>4. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>5. Peak frequency in the ref carrier channel spacing frequency range . Peak frequency in the left ref carrier channel spacing frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers.</li> <li>6. Peak frequency in the right ref carrier channel spacing frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>7. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>8. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>9. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>10. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset A (dBc)</li> <li>12. Absolute integrated power on the negative offset A (dBm)</li> <li>13. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dBc)</li> <li>14. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm)</li> <li>15. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the negative offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>16. Relative integrated power on the positive offset A (dBc)</li> <li>17. Absolute integrated power on the positive offset A (dBm)</li> <li>18. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dBc)</li> <li>19. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm)</li> <li>20. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>21. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dBc)</li> <li>...</li> <li>69. Absolute peak power on the positive offset F (dBm)</li> <li>70. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset F, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> </ol>

Command		Return Value
	N=1	71. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset A (dB) 72. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset A (dB) 73. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset B (dB) 74. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset B (dB) 75. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset C (dB) 76. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset C (dB) 77. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset D (dB) 78. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset D (dB) 79. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset E (dB) 80. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset E (dB) 81. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset F (dB) 82. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset F (dB)
	N=2	Returns the displayed frequency domain spectrum trace data separated by comma. The number of data is 2001.
	N=3	Returns the displayed frequency domain absolute limit trace data separated by comma. The number of data is 2001.
	N=4	Returns the displayed frequency domain relative limit trace data separated by comma. The number of data is 2001.

Command		Return Value
	N=5	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Total Power Reference</p> <p>Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute integrated power of the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total power reference (dBm)</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute integrated power of the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ref carrier power. Left ref carrier power if Ref channel type is Left &amp; Right (dBm)</li> <li>2. Right ref carrier power if Ref channel type is Left &amp; Right (dBm). Otherwise -999.0 is returned.</li> <li>3. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, -999.0 is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
	N=5	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Power Spectral Density Reference</p> <p>Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm/Hz) of the absolute integrated power of the segment frequencies. Returns –999.0 for the offsets if in WLAN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power spectral density reference (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>3. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm/Hz) of the absolute integrated power of the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ref carrier power. Left ref carrier power if Ref channel type is Left &amp; Right (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>2. Right ref carrier power if Ref channel type is Left &amp; Right (dBm/Hz). Otherwise –999.0 is returned.</li> <li>3. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, –999.0 is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
	N=5	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Spectrum Peak Reference</p> <p>Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute peak power of the segment frequencies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spectrum Peak Power reference (dBm)</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. Absolute peak power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Absolute peak power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. Absolute peak power at negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. Absolute peak power at positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute peak power of the segment frequencies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spectrum Peak Power reference of ref carrier . Spectrum Peak Power reference of left ref carrier if Ref channel type is Left &amp; Right (dBm)</li> <li>2. Spectrum Peak Power reference of right ref carrier power if Ref channel type is Left &amp; Right (dBm). Otherwise -999.0 is returned.</li> <li>3. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Absolute integrated power at negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. Absolute integrated power at positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, -999.0 is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>



Command		Return Value
	N=6	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Total Power Reference</p> <p>Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBc) of the integrated power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>3. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated scalar values (in dBc) of the integrated power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>3. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, –999.0 is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
	N=6	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Power Spectral Density Reference</p> <p>Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBc/Hz) of the integrated power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies. Returns -999.0 for the offsets if in WLAN:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated scalar values (in dBc/Hz) of the integrated power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Relative integrated power at negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. Relative integrated power at positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, -999.0 is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
	N=6	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Spectrum Peak Reference</p> <p>Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dB) of the integrated power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>3. Relative peak power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Relative peak power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. Relative peak power at negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. Relative peak power at positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated scalar values (in dB) of the integrated power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns –999.0</li> <li>3. Relative peak power at negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Relative peak power at positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Relative peak power at negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. Relative peak power at positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, –999.0 is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
	N=7	<p>Returns 14 comma-separated pass/fail test results (0=passed, or 1=failed) determined by testing the minimum margin point from the limit line that is determined each offset's Limits setting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. At negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. At positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. At negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. At positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated pass/fail test results (0=passed, or 1=failed) determined by testing the minimum margin point from the limit line that is determined each offset's Limits setting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. At negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. At positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. At negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. At positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command	Return Value
	<p>N=8</p> <p>Returns 14 comma-separated pass/fail test results (0=passed, or 1=failed) determined by testing the minimum margin point from the limit line that is determined each offset's Limits setting.</p> <hr/> <p><b>NOTE</b> The results for N=8 are the same as those for N=7.</p> <hr/> <p>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</p> <p>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</p> <p>3. At negative offset frequency (A)</p> <p>4. At positive offset frequency (A)</p> <p>...</p> <p>13. At negative offset frequency (F)</p> <p>14. At positive offset frequency (F)</p> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated pass/fail test results (0=passed, or 1=failed) determined by testing the minimum margin point from the limit line that is determined each offset's Limits setting.</p> <hr/> <p><b>NOTE</b> The results for N=8 are the same as those for N=7.</p> <hr/> <p>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</p> <p>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</p> <p>3. At negative offset frequency (A)</p> <p>4. At positive offset frequency (A)</p> <p>...</p> <p>25. At negative offset frequency (L)</p> <p>26. At positive offset frequency (L)</p> <p>Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
	N=9	<p>Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values of frequency (in Hz) that have peak power from center or carrier edge frequency in each offset, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. Negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. Negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. Positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated scalar values of frequency (in Hz) that have peak power from center or carrier edge frequency in each offset, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. Negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. Positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. Negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. Positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, -999.0 is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
	N=10	<p>Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute peak power of the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. At negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. At positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. At negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. At positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute peak power of the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. At negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. At positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. At negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. At positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, -999.0 is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
	N=11	<p>Returns 14 comma-separated scalar values in dBc (dB if MeasType = PSD) of the peak power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. At negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. At positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>13. At negative offset frequency (F)</li> <li>14. At positive offset frequency (F)</li> </ol> <p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns 26 comma-separated scalar values in dBc (dB if MeasType = PSD) of the peak power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns -999.0</li> <li>3. At negative offset frequency (A)</li> <li>4. At positive offset frequency (A)</li> <li>...</li> <li>25. At negative offset frequency (L)</li> <li>26. At positive offset frequency (L)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, -999.0 is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>
	N=12	<p>Returns the power result (the peak power of the signal in the ref channel) when Meas Type is Spectrum Peak reference. Otherwise, the value returned will be -999.0</p>
(Available only in MSR)	N=13	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Total Power Reference</p> <p>Returns 5 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total Absolute power of carriers of Measure Carrier On if available. (dBm) Otherwise NaN (9.91E+37).</li> <li>2. Absolute power at the reference carrier. Absolute power at the left reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm)</li> <li>3. Absolute power at the right reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm). Otherwise NaN (9.91E+37).</li> <li>4. Peak frequency in the measured ref carrier frequency range. Peak frequency in the left ref carrier frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (Hz)</li> <li>5. Peak frequency in the right ref carrier frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (Hz) Otherwise NaN (9.91E+37) is returned.</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>



Command		Return Value
(Available only in MSR)	N=13	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Power Spectral Density Reference</p> <p>Returns 5 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total Absolute power of carriers of Measure Carrier On if available. (dBm) Otherwise NaN (9.91E+37).</li> <li>2. Absolute power at the reference carrier. Absolute power at the left reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>3. Absolute power at the right reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm/Hz). Otherwise NaN (9.91E+37).</li> <li>4. Peak frequency in the measured ref carrier frequency range. Peak frequency in the left ref carrier frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (Hz)</li> <li>5. Peak frequency in the right ref carrier frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (Hz) Otherwise NaN (9.91E+37) is returned.</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>
(Available only in MSR)	N=13	<p>In case the Meas Type is: Power Spectrum Peak Reference</p> <p>Returns 5 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total Absolute power of carriers of Measure Carrier On if available. (dBm) Otherwise NaN (9.91E+37).</li> <li>2. Absolute power at the reference carrier. Absolute power at the left reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm)</li> <li>3. Absolute power at the right reference carrier if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (dBm). Otherwise NaN (9.91E+37).</li> <li>4. Peak frequency in the measured ref carrier frequency range. Peak frequency in the left ref carrier frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (Hz)</li> <li>5. Peak frequency in the right ref carrier frequency range if Ref Chan type is Left &amp; Right Carriers. (Hz) Otherwise NaN (9.91E+37) is returned.</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
(Available only in MSR)	N=14	<p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>In case the Meas Type is: Total Power Reference</p> <p>Returns 120 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relative integrated power on the negative offset A (dBc)</li> <li>2. Absolute integrated power on the negative offset A (dBm)</li> <li>3. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dBc)</li> <li>4. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm)</li> <li>5. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the negative offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>6. Relative integrated power on the positive offset A (dBc)</li> <li>7. Absolute integrated power on the positive offset A (dBm)</li> <li>8. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dBc)</li> <li>9. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm)</li> <li>10. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dBc)</li> <li>...</li> <li>119. Absolute peak power on the positive offset L (dBm)</li> <li>120. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset L, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
(Available only in MSR)	N=14	<p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>In case the Meas Type is: Power Spectral Density Reference</p> <p>Returns 120 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relative integrated power on the negative offset A (dB)</li> <li>2. Absolute integrated power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>3. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dB)</li> <li>4. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>5. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the negative offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>6. Relative integrated power on the positive offset A (dB)</li> <li>7. Absolute integrated power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>8. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dB)</li> <li>9. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>10. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dB)</li> <li>...</li> <li>119. Absolute peak power on the positive offset L (dBm/Hz)</li> <li>120. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset L, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
(Available only in MSR)	N=14	<p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>In case the Meas Type is: Spectrum Peak Reference</p> <p>Returns 120 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reserved for the future use, returns NaN (9.91E+37)</li> <li>2. Reserved for the future use, returns NaN (9.91E+37)</li> <li>3. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dB)</li> <li>4. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm)</li> <li>5. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the negative offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>6. Reserved for the future use, returns NaN (9.91E+37)</li> <li>7. Reserved for the future use, returns NaN (9.91E+37)</li> <li>8. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dB)</li> <li>9. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm)</li> <li>10. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset A, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> <li>11. Relative integrated power on the negative offset B (dB)</li> <li>...</li> <li>119. Absolute peak power on the positive offset L (dBm)</li> <li>120. Peak power offset frequency from the center or carrier edge frequency in the positive offset L, depending on Offset Frequency Define settings (Hz)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>
(Available only in MSR)	N=15	<p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>In case the Meas Type is: Total Power Reference</p> <p>Returns 24 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset A (dB)</li> <li>2. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset A (dB)</li> <li>3. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset B (dB)</li> <li>4. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset B (dB)</li> <li>...</li> <li>23. Minimum margin from limit line on the negative offset L (dB)</li> <li>24. Minimum margin from limit line on the positive offset L (dB)</li> </ol> <p>If the result is not available, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned. Number of returned values might be changed in future releases.</p>

Command		Return Value
(Available only in MSR)	N=16	<p>In MSR mode:</p> <p>Returns number of carriers comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Absolute power of carrier 1 (dBm)</li> <li>2. Absolute power of carrier 2(dBm)</li> <li>...</li> <li>number of carriers-1. Absolute power of carrier (number of carriers)-1 (dBm)</li> <li>number of carriers. Absolute power of carrier (number of carriers)-1 (dBm)</li> </ol> <p>If Measure Carrier of the corresponding carrier is no, NaN (9.91E+37) is returned.</p>

Key Path	Meas
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## AMPTD Y Scale

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the vertical scale parameters. The parameter values are measurement independent except all Attenuation values and Internal Preamp selections that are measurement global.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Ref Value

Sets the value for the absolute power reference. However, since Auto Scaling is defaulted to On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SEMAsk:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVe l <real>  :DISPlay:SEMAsk:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVe l?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV 100 DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.  When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changed to Off.
Preset	10.0 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-250 dBm
Max	250 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Attenuation](#)” on page 1224 for more information.

## Scale/Div

Sets the units-per-division of the vertical scale in the logarithmic display. When Auto Scaling is On, the scale per division value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision <rel_ampl>  :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 15dB DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Auto Scaling is On, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result.  When you set a value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	10 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	0.10 dB
Max	20.00 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Presel Center

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Presel Center](#)” on page 1240 for more information.

## Presel Adjust

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Preselector Adjust](#)” on page 1242 for more information.

## Y Axis Unit

Allows you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit.

See “[Y Axis Unit](#)” on page 1243 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Reference Level Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See “[Reference Level Offset](#)” on page 1248 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## μW Path Control

The **μW Path Control** functions include the **μW Preselector Bypass** (Option MPB) and **Low Noise Path** (Option LNP) controls in the High Band path circuits.

See μ“[μW Path Control](#)” on page 1249 under AMPTD Y Scale for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the internal preamplifiers.

See AMPTD Y Scale, “[Internal Preamp](#)” on page 1254 for more information.

## Ref Position

Positions the reference level at the top, center or bottom of the Y scale display. Changing the reference position does not affect the reference level value.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR



<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSi tion TOP CENTer BOTTom  :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSi tion?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS BOTT  DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	TOP
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Top Ctr Bot
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Auto Scaling

Toggles the Auto Scaling function between On and Off.

When Auto Scaling is On and the Restart front-panel key is pressed, the analyzer automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results. When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.

<b>Key Path</b>	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPl e 0 1 ON OFF  :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[1]:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:COUPl e?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP OFF  DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:COUP?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	When Auto Scaling is On, upon pressing the Restart front-panel key, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values based on the measurement results.  When you set a value to either Scale/Div or Ref Value manually, Auto Scaling automatically changes to Off.
Preset	ON

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State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

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## Auto Couple

See “Auto Couple” on page 1257 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## BW

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to select the type of filter for the measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Filter Type

Selects the type of bandwidth filter that is used in Carrier and Offsets.

When Gaussian or Flattop is selected, selected filter is applied to carriers and all offsets.

When Auto Sense is selected, filter type is automatically selected for each carriers and offsets, so that measurement speed and accuracy is optimized.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :BANDwidth :SHAPE ASENSe   GAUSSian   FLATtop [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :BANDwidth :SHAPE?
Example	SEM:BAND:SHAP GAUS SEM:BAND:SHAP?
Couplings	See the description above
Preset	ASENSe
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Auto Sense (each offset and carrier) Gaussian (all offsets and carriers) Flattop (all offsets and carriers)
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

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## **Cont**

See “[Cont \(Continuous Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1259 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **FREQ Channel**

See “[FREQ Channel](#)” on page 1261 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## **Input/Output**

See “[Input/Output](#)” on page 1277 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker

Accesses a menu that enables you to select, set up and control the markers for the current measurement. If there are no active markers, **Marker** selects marker 1, sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the display. You can turn on and control up to 12 markers.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Marker

Displays 12 markers available for selection.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker Type

Sets the marker control mode to Normal and Off. If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the **Marker Trace** rules. At the same time, **Marker X Axis Value** appears on the Active Function area. The marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision. If the current control mode for the measurement is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off.

Key Path	<b>Marker</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SEMAsk:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE POSITION OFF :CALCulate:SEMAsk:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:MODE?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK:MODE POS CALC:SEM:MARK:MODE?
Notes	If the selected marker is Off, pressing Marker sets it to Normal and places it at the center of the screen on the trace determined by the <b>Marker Trace</b> rules. At the same time, <b>Marker X Axis Value</b> appears on the Active Function area. Default Active Function: the active function for the selected marker's current control mode. Note that if the current control mode is Off, there is no active function and the active function is turned off. Active Function Display: the marker X axis value entered in the active function area will display the marker value to its full entered precision.



Preset	OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Normal Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker X Axis Value (Remote Command Only)

Sets the marker X Axis value in the current marker X Axis Scale unit. It has no effect if the control mode is Off, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering an X value if the control mode is **Normal**.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X <freq> :CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK3:X 1.0 GHz CALC:SEM:MARK3:X?
Notes	If no suffix is sent it will use the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis Scale. If a suffix is sent that does not match the current marker X Axis Scale unit, an error “Invalid suffix” will be generated.  The query returns the marker’s absolute X Axis value if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> . The query is returned in the fundamental units for the current marker X Axis scale. If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.  When a Marker is turned on, it is placed center of the screen on the trace. Therefore the default value depends on instrument condition, although the Preset/Default is defined as 1.5 GHz.
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so a Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Marker X Axis Position (Remote Command Only)

Sets the marker X position in trace points. It has no effect if the control mode is **Off**, but is the SCPI equivalent of entering a value if the control mode is **Normal**, except in trace points rather than X Axis

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**Marker**

Scale units. The entered value is immediately translated into the current X Axis Scale units for setting the value of the marker.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition <real> :CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:X:POSition?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK10:X:POS 1001 CALC:SEM:MARK10:X:POS?
Notes	The query returns the marker's absolute X Axis value in trace points if the control mode is <b>Normal</b> . The value is returned as a real number, not an integer, corresponding to the translation from X Axis Scale units to trace points . If the marker is <b>Off</b> the response is not a number.  When a Marker is turned on, it is placed center of the screen on the trace. Therefore the default value depends on he instrument condition although the Preset/Default is defined as 6507 (this value might be the expected value when all the offsets are on).
Preset	After a preset, all Markers are turned OFF, so a Marker X Axis Value query will return a not a number (NAN).
State Saved	No
Min	-9.9E+37
Max	9.9E+37
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Marker Y Axis Value (Remote Command Only)**

Returns the marker Y Axis value in the current marker Y Axis unit.

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:Y?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK11:Y 10 dBm CALC:SEM:MARK11:Y?
Notes	Since the result value is always calculated from acquisition data, the default value is arbitrary, although the Preset/Default values is defined.

Preset	Result dependent on markers setup and signal source
State Saved	No
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12:FUNCTION:RESult?
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Couple Markers

When this function is true, moving any marker causes an equal X Axis movement of every other marker which is not **Off**. By “equal X Axis movement” we mean that we preserve the difference between each marker’s X Axis value (in the fundamental x-axis units of the trace that marker is on) and the X Axis value of the marker being moved (in the same fundamental x-axis units).

Key Path	Marker
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer:COUPle[:STATe]?
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK:COUP ON CALC:SEM:MARK:COUP?
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## All Markers Off

Turns all active markers off in all views.

Key Path	Marker
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SEMask:MARKer:AOFF
Example	CALC:SEM:MARK:AOFF
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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Marker

Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00
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## Marker Function

There are no 'Marker Functions' supported in Spectrum Emission Mask so this front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker To

There is no 'Marker To' functionality supported in Spectrum Emission Mask so this front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Meas

See “Meas” on page 1377 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Meas Setup

Displays the setup menu for the currently selected measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Avg/Hold Num

Toggles averaging On or Off in addition to enabling you to set the number of measurement averages used to calculate the measurement result. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep. After the specified number of average counts, the average mode (termination control) setting determines the average action.

In the remote mode, use the Average State command to turn averaging on or off.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:AVERAge:COUNT <integer> [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:AVERAge:COUNT? [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:AVERAge[ :STATe ] ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:AVERAge[ :STATe ]?
Example	SEM:AVER:COUN 100 SEM:AVER:COUN? SEM:AVER ON SEM:AVER?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTRument:SELect to set the mode.
Preset	10 OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	10000
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00



## Meas Type

Accesses a menu that enables you to select one of the following measurement reference types:

**Total Pwr Ref** – Sets the reference to the total carrier power and the measured data is shown in dBc and dBm.

**PSD Ref** – Sets the reference to the mean power spectral density of the carrier and the measured data is shown in dB and dBm/Hz.

**Spectrum Peak Ref** – Sets the reference to the spectrum peak power of the carrier and the measured data is shown in dB and dBm.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :TYPE PSDRef   TPreRef   SPRef [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :TYPE ?
Example	SEM:TYPE PSDR SEM:TYPE?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR: TPreRef WIMAX OFDMA, WLAN: SPRef
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Total Pwr Ref PSD Ref Spectrum Peak Ref
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Ref Channel

Accesses a menu that enables you to set up the measurement parameters used to calculate the power in the reference channel.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

**Integ BW**

Specifies the integration bandwidth used to calculate the power in the reference channel.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Channel
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:BAWdwidth[1]   2:INTEgration <bandwidth> [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:BAWdwidth[1]   2:INTEgration?
Example	SEM:BAWd:INT 10 MHz SEM:BAWd:INT?
Notes	10% . 100% of Channel Span Parameter Value Bandwidth sub op code, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTRument:SELect to set the mode.
Dependencies	For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Couplings	Cannot be higher than the channel Span. If lower than 1/10 of channel Span, then the channel Span is reduced to be 10 times the Integ BW.
Preset	SA: 3.84 MHz WCDMA: 3.84 MHz 3.84 MHz C2K: 1.23 MHz 1.23 MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz 10 MHz TD-SCDMA: 1.28 MHz 1.28 MHz 1xEVDO: 1.23MHz DTMB (CTTB): 7.56MHz DVB-T/H: 7.61MHz ISDB-T: 5.6MHz CMMB: 7.512MHz LTE: 4.515MHz 4.5MHz LTETDD: 4.515MHz 4.5MHz Digital Cable TV: 6.9MHz WLAN: if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDm/DSSS-OFDM)/802.11n(20MHz): 18 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): 22 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz): 38 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Min	1 kHz
Max	WLAN: 80 MHz Other modes: 50 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Span

Specifies the span used to calculate the power in the reference channel.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Ref Channel</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, LTE, LTETDD, CMMB, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :FREQuency [ 1 ]   2 :SPAN <freq> [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :FREQuency [ 1 ]   2 :SPAN?
Example	SEM:FREQ:SPAN 3MHz SEM:FREQ:SPAN?
Notes	Frequency sub op code, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	For MSR mode, this key is blank.
Couplings	Range 1 kHz to 50 MHz (although restricted by Integ BW). If you set the channel Span lower than channel Integ BW, they will both track each other. As you increase the channel Span, the Integ BW will also increase if it is less than 1/10 of the channel Span.

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Preset	SA: 5.0 MHz WCDMA: 5.0 MHz 5.0 MHz C2K: 1.25 MHz 1.25 MHz WIMAX OFDMA: 10 MHz  10 MHz TD-SCDMA: 1.6 MHz 1.6 MHz 1xEVDO: 1.25 MHz DTMB (CTTB): 10 MHz DVB-T/H: 10 MHz ISDB-T: 8 MHz CMMB: 10 MHz LTE: 5 MHz LTETDD: 5 MHz Digital Cable TV: 10 MHz WLAN: if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM)/802.11n(20MHz): 18 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): 22 MHz if Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz): 38 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 kHz
Max	WLAN: 80 MHz Other modes: 50 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Sweep Time**

Sets the sweep time used to calculate the power in the reference channel. Sweep Time can be set manually or put in auto mode.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Channel
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :SWEep [ 1 ]   2 :TIME <time> [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :SWEep [ 1 ]   2 :TIME? [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :SWEep [ 1 ]   2 :TIME :AUTO OFF   0   ON   1 [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :SWEep [ 1 ]   2 :TIME :AUTO?

Example	SEM:SWE:TIME 9ms SEM:SWE:TIME? SEM:SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF SEM:SWE:TIME:AUTO?
Notes	Sweep Time sub op code, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	When the Sweep Time is set manually, Auto is set to OFF. Value is coupled with Channel Detector selection, Channel Resolution BW, Channel Video BW if the state is Auto. When set to Auto, the Sweep Time is automatically calculated
Preset	Automatically calculated ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 ms
Max	4000 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Res BW

Sets the resolution bandwidth used to calculate the power in the reference channel. The Channel Resolution BW can be set manually or put in to auto mode.

MSR Auto RBW:

In the MSR resolution bandwidth is predefined for each radio format. When carriers are configured with multiple radio formats, the narrowest RBW is selected.

Radio Format		RBW (kHz)
LTE	1.4 MHz	13
	3 MHz	27
	5 MHz	47
	10 MHz	91
	15 MHz	150
	20 MHz	180
W-CDMA		75

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Radio Format	RBW (kHz)
GSM	30

Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Channel
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	<pre>[ :SENSe]:SEMAsk:BA NDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution] &lt;bandwidth&gt; [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BA NDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution]? [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BA NDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF ON 1 0 [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BA NDwidth[1] 2[:RESolution]:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:BA ND 100 kHz SEM:BA ND? SEM:BA ND:AUTO ON SEM:BA ND:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	<p>Bandwidth sub op code, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>When Res BW is set manually, Channel Resolution BW Mode is set to MANual.</p> <p>Value is coupled with Channel Detector selection, Channel Sweep Time, Channel Video BW.</p> <p>When set to Auto, the resolution bandwidth is automatically calculated.</p>

Preset	SA: 100 kHz WCDMA: 75 kHz C2K: 24 kHz WIMAX OFDMA: 100 kHz TD-SCDMA: 30 kHz 1xEVDO: 30.0 KHz DTMB (CTTB): 3.9 kHz DVB-T/H: 3.9 kHz ISDB-T: 10 kHz CMMB: 3.9 kHz LTE, LTETDD, MSR:Auto (47 kHz) Digital Cable TV: 3.9 kHz WLAN: 100 kHz ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BWIDth[1] 2[:RESolution]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Video BW

Sets the video bandwidth used to calculate the power in the reference channel. The Channel Video BW can be set manually or put in to auto mode.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Channel
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BWIDth[1] 2:VIDeo <bandwidth> [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BWIDth[1] 2:VIDeo? [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BWIDth[1] 2:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 1 0 [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BWIDth[1] 2:VIDeo:AUTO?

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Example	SEM:BAND:VID 100 kHz SEM:BAND:VID? SEM:BAND:VID:AUTO ON SEM:BAND:VID:AUTO?
Notes	Bandwidth sub op code, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	When Video BW is set manually, Channel Video BW Mode is set to MANual Value is coupled with Channel Detector selection, Channel Sweep Time, Channel Resolution BW. When set to Auto, the video bandwidth is automatically calculated.
Preset	SA: 100 kHz WCDMA: 75 kHz C2K: 24 kHz WIMAX OFDMA: 30 kHz TD-SCDMA: 300 kHz 1xEVDO: 300.0 kHz DTMB (CTTB): 39 kHz DVB-T/H: 39 kHz ISDB-T: 1 kHz CMMB: 39 kHz LTE, MSR: Auto LTETDD: Auto Digital Cable TV: 39 kHz WLAN: Auto ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:BWIDth[1] 2:VIDeo
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00



## VBW/RBW

Sets the Video BW/Resolution BW Ratio to calculate the Channel Resolution BW and Channel Video BW. The VBW/RBW Ratio can be set manually or put in to auto mode.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Channel
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA mode, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:BA NDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio &lt;real&gt; [ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:BA NDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio [ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:BA NDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO OFF ON 1 0 [ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:BA NDwidth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:BA ND:VID:RAT 0.1 SEM:BA ND:VID:RAT? SEM:BA ND:VID:RAT:AUTO ON SEM:BA ND:VID:RAT:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	<p>Bandwidth sub op code, 1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>When Res BW is set manually, Mode coupling is set to MANual</p> <p>When set to Auto, the VBW/RBW Ratio is automatically calculated.</p>
Preset	<pre>SA, WCDMA, C2K: 1.0 WIMAX OFDMA: 0.3 TD-SCDMA: 10 1xEVDO: 10.0 DTMB (CTTB): 10 DVB-T/H: 10 ISDB-T: 0.1 CMMB: 10 LTE, MSR: Auto LTETDD: Auto Digital Cable TV: 10 WLAN: Auto ON</pre>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Min	0.00001
Max	3000000
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[[:SENSE]:SEMAsk:BWIDth[1] 2:VIDeo:RATio
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Power Ref (for the modes except MSR)**

Sets the power reference in the carrier that will be used to compute the relative values for the offsets.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Ref Channel</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Total Power**

Sets the power in the carrier (ref channel) that will be used to compute the relative power values for the offsets. When the state is set to auto, this value is set to the measured carrier reference power. When set to manual, the result takes on the last measured value, or can be manually entered.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Ref Channel, Power Ref</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[[:SENSE]:SEMAsk:CARRier[:POWER] <real> [:SENSE]:SEMAsk:CARRier[:POWER]? [:SENSE]:SEMAsk:CARRier:AUTO[:STATE] OFF ON 1 0 [:SENSE]:SEMAsk:CARRier:AUTO[:STATE]?
Example	SEM:CARR 100dBm SEM:CARR? SEM:CARR:AUTO OFF SEM:CARR:AUTO?
Notes	The min and max values given are for Meas Type = Total Pwr Ref. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.. This BAF SCPI command is available in all the Meas Type case. This BAF SCPI command is not available in MSR mode.
Dependencies	This "Total Power Ref" parameter is coupled with the "Meas Type" parameter. The softkey would be active if the Meas Type is set to Total Power Ref. Otherwise, it is grayed out.
Preset	Measured carrier reference power

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200 dBm
Max	200 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### PSD

Sets the power spectral density in the carrier that is used to compute the relative power spectral density values for the offsets when Meas Type is set to PSD Ref. When the state is set to auto, this will be set to the measured carrier power spectral density.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Chan, Power Ref
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K , WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :CARRier :CPSD <real> [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :CARRier :CPSD?
Example	SEM:CARR:CPSD -80 SEM:CARR:CPSD?
Notes	Although the default value is defined, the value is recalculated by the measurement result just after completing the measurement.  Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.  You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	See Couplings
Couplings	This "PSD" parameter is coupled with the "Meas Type" parameter. The key will be active if the Meas Type is set to PSD. Otherwise, it is grayed out.
Preset	Measured carrier PSD reference power
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200
Max	200
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Spectrum Peak

Sets the spectrum peak power in the carrier that is used to compute the relative power spectral density values for the offsets when Meas Type is set to Spectrum Peak. When the state is set to auto, this will be

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**Meas Setup**

set to the measured carrier spectrum peak power. When set to manual, the result takes on the last measured value, or can be manually entered

Key Path	Meas Setup, Ref Channel, Power Ref
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K , WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :CARRier :PEAK [ :POWER ] <real> [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :CARRier :PEAK [ :POWER ] ?
Example	SEM:CARR:PEAK -80 SEM:CARR:PEAK:POWER?
Notes	Although the default value is defined, the value is recalculated by the measurement result just after completing the measurement.  Carrier sub op code. 1 for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.  You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.
Dependencies	See Couplings
Couplings	This "Spectrum Peak Ref" parameter is coupled with the "Meas Type" parameter. This softkey would be active if the "Meas Type" is set to "Spectrum Peak Ref". Otherwise, grayout.
Preset	Measured carrier Spectrum Peak reference power
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200
Max	200
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Power Ref (Only for MSR)**

Selects the power reference type.

Carrier powers are measured only for carriers specified by Power Ref. When max power carrier is selected, all carriers with Measure Carrier On are measured to determine the max power.

Left & Right Carriers - Powers of leftmost and rightmost carriers with Measure Carrier On are the references of left and right sides respectively. Left and right carriers are determined based on the carrier center frequencies. If Measur Carriers of all the carriers are off, the reference power and all the relative power results are NaN. Relative limits are not evaluated.

Max Power Carrier - Maximum carrier power is the reference of measurement. If Measur Carriers of all the carriers are off, the reference power and all the relative power results are NaN. Relative limits are not evaluated.

Carrier Index - Power of the specified carrier is the reference of measurement. If Measur Carriers of this carrier index is off, the reference power and all the relative power results are NaN. Relative limits are not evaluated.

Manual - Power or PSD specified by the user is the reference of measurement.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Ref Channel</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMask :CARRier :PREFereNce :TYPE LRCarriers   MPCarrier   CINDEX   MANual  [ :SENSE ] :SEMask :CARRier :PREFereNce :TYPE?
Example	SEM:CARR:PREF:TYPE CIND SEM:CARR:PREF:TYPE?
Notes	This command is available only in MSR.  You must be in the MSR mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	MPCarrier
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Left & Right Carriers Max Power Carriers Carrier Index Manual
Readback	Indirect readback as below:  <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <b>Power Ref</b>                      [Max Power▶ Carrier]                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <b>Power Ref</b>                      [Left &amp; Right▶ Carriers]                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <b>Power Ref</b>                      [Carrier Index▶ 1]                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <b>Power Ref</b>                      [Manual Power,▶ -10 dBm]                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <b>Power Ref</b>                      [Manual PSD,▶ -10 dBm/Hz]                 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <b>Power Ref</b>                      [Manual Spec Pk,▶ -10 dBm]                 </div> </div>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

### Carrier Index (Only for MSR)

Sets carrier index of the reference power. The power of the carrier selected by this index becomes reference power when Power Ref is Carrier Index.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Ref Channel, Power Ref</b>
Mode	MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMask :CARRier :INDEX <integer>  [ :SENSE ] :SEMask :CARRier :INDEX?
Example	SEM:CARR:IND 1 SEM:CARR:IND?

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Notes	This command is available only in MSR.  You must be in the MSR mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1
Max	100
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

**Manual (Only for MSR)**

Accesses a menu that sets the manual reference power that is used to compute the relative values for the offsets.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Power Ref</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

**Total Power**

Sets manual total power reference. This is used when Power Ref is Manual and Meas Type is Total Power.

See “[Total Power](#)” on page 1042 Total Power Pwr Ref for more information.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Ref Channel, Power Ref, Manual</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

**PSD**

Sets manual PSD reference. This is used when Power Ref is Manual and Meas Type is PSD.

See “[PSD](#)” on page 1043 PSD for more information.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Ref Channel, Power Ref, Manual</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

**Spectrum Peak**

Sets manual Spectrum Peak reference. This is used when Power Ref is Manual and Meas Type is Spectrum Peak.

See “[Spectrum Peak](#)” on page 1043 Spectrum Peak for more information.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Ref Channel, Power Ref, Manual</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

## Offsets/Limit

Accesses a menu that enables you to set up the measurement parameters for the offset pairs. For example, you can assign the start and stop frequencies, select the resolution bandwidth, and set the sweep time.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Select Offset

Selects the offset pairs (upper and lower) that affect the menu keys, and displays the memory selection menu from A to F (A to L for MSR). The memory selection menu allows you to store up to 5 (or 12 for MSR) sets of parameter values for the offset pairs, such as Start Freq, Stop Freq, Sweep Time, Res BW, Meas BW, Abs Start, and Abs Stop. Only one selection at a time is shown on this menu key label.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offsets/Limit</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
Preset	A
Range	MSR: A B C D E F G H I J K L Other modes: A B C D E F
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

## Start Freq

Specifies the start frequency for the currently selected offset and enables you to toggle this function On or Off for each offset.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limit</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :FREQuency :STARt <freq> , ... [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :FREQuency :STARt ? [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :STATe ON   OFF   1   0 , ... [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :STATe ?

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**Meas Setup**

Example	<p>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:FREQ:STAR 2.515 MHz, 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.00 MHz, 8.00 MHz, 12.50 MHz</p> <p>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:FREQ:STAR?</p> <p>SEM:OFFS:LIST:STAT ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>SEM:OFFS:LIST:STAT?</p>
Notes	<p>Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>Coupled to Stop Freq. Start cannot go above the stop freq less 100Hz. Similarly Stop freq cannot go below Start Freq plus 100Hz.</p> <p>If the current mode is DVB-T/H, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type and the output power of the transmitter which is less or more than 25W.</p> <p>If the current mode is ISDB-T, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type.</p>



Preset	<p>SA: 2.515 MHz, 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.00 MHz, 8.00 MHz, 12.50 MHz</p> <p>WCDMA: 2.515 MHz, 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.000 MHz, 8.000 MHz, 12.50 MHz 2.515MHz, 4.000 MHz, 7.500 MHz, 8.500 MHz, 12.5 MHz, 15 MHz</p> <p>C2K: 750.0 kHz, 780.0 kHz, 1.980 MHz, 3.25 MHz, 7.0 MHz, 7.0 MHz 885 kHz, 1.980 MHz, 2.250 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: 4.75 MHz,5.45 MHz,9.75 MHz,14.75 MHz,19.75 MHz,24.75 MHz 4.75 MHz,5.45 MHz,9.75 MHz,14.75 MHz,19.75 MHz,24.75 MHz</p> <p>TD-SCDMA:</p> <p>81 5kHz,1015 kHz,1815 kHz,2.3 MHz, ,2.3 MHz,,2.3 MHz  815 kHz,1.8 MHz,2.9 MHz, 2.9 MHz,2.9 MHz, 2.9 MHz</p> <p>1xEVDO: 750.0 kHz, 780.0 kHz, 1.98 MHz, 3.25 MHz, 7 MHz, 7 MHz 885.0 kHz, 1.98 MHz, 1.98 MHz , 1.98 MHz, 1.98 MHz, 1.98 MHz</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): 3.8 MHz, 4.2 MHz, 6 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz</p> <p>DVB-T/H: 3.81 MHz, 4.2 MHz, 6 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz</p> <p>ISDB-T: 2.79 MHz, 2.86 MHz, 3.0 MHz, 4.36 MHz, 15.0 MHz, 15.0 MHz</p> <p>CMMB: 3.8 MHz, 4.2 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz,12.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD: 50 kHz, 5.05 MHz, 10.5 MHz, 15.00 MHz, 30 MHz, 40 MHz 15.00 kHz,1.5 MHz,5.5 MHz,6.5 MHz,10 MHz,20MHz</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 3.8 MHz, 4.2 MHz, 6 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz</p> <p>WLAN:</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM)/802.11n(20MHz): 9 MHz, 11 MHz, 20 MHz, 30 MHz, 50 MHz, 216 MHz</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): 11 MHz, 22 MHz, 50 MHz, 70 MHz, 90 MHz, 100 MHz</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11n(20MHz): 9 MHz, 11 MHz, 20 MHz, 30 MHz, 50 MHz, 100 MHz</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz): 19 MHz, 21 MHz, 40 MHz, 60 MHz, 100 MHz, 200 MHz</p> <p>MSR:15 kHz, 215kHz, 1.015MHz, 1.5MHz, 10.5MHz, 15.00MHz, 30MHz, 30MHz, 30MHz, 30MHz, 30MHz   15kHz, 215kHz, 1.015MHz, 1.5MHz, 10.5MHz, 15.00MHz, 30MHz, 30MHz, 30MHz, 30MHz, 30MHz</p> <p>SA: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF</p> <p>WCDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF</p> <p>C2K: ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>1xEVDO: ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF  ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF</p>
	<p>DVB-T/H: ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>ISDB-T: ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF</p> <p>CMMB: ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF</p>

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0 Hz
Max	Stop Freq minus (-) 100 Hz (for that offset)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

**Stop Freq**

Specifies the stop frequency for the currently selected offset.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST:FREQuency:STOP <freq> , ... [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST:FREQuency:STOP?
Example	SEM:OFFS:LIST:FREQ:STOP 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.00 MHz, 8.00 MHz, 12.50 MHz, 15.0 MHz SEM:OFFS:LIST:FREQ:STOP?
Notes	Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.
Couplings	Coupled to Start Freq. Start cannot go above the stop freq less 100Hz. Similarly Stop freq cannot go below Start Freq plus 100Hz. If the current mode is DVB-T/H, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type and the output power of the transmitter which is less or more than 25W. If the current mode is ISDB-T, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type.

Preset	<p>SA: 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.00 MHz, 8.00 MHz, 12.50 MHz, 15.0 MHz</p> <p>WCDMA: 2.715 MHz, 3.515 MHz, 4.000 MHz, 8.000 MHz, 12.50 MHz, 15.0 MHz, 3.485 MHz, 7.500 MHz, 8.500 MHz, 12.00 MHz, 15.00 MHz, 18.0 MHz</p> <p>C2K: 780.0 kHz, 1.980 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz, 1.980 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 11.5 MHz, 14.5 MHz, 14.5 MHz</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: 5.45 MHz, 9.75 MHz, 14.75 MHz, 19.75 MHz, 24.75 MHz, 29.75 MHz, 5.45 MHz, 9.75 MHz, 14.75 MHz, 19.75 MHz, 24.75 MHz, 29.75 MHz</p> <p>TD-SCDMA:</p> <p>1015 kHz, 1815 kHz, 2.3 MHz, 4 MHz, 4 MHz, 4 MHz, 1.8 MHz, 2385 kHz, 3.5 MHz, 3.5 MHz, 3.5 MHz, 3.5 MHz</p> <p>1xEVDO: 780.0 kHz, 1.98 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz, 1.98 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 4.0 MHz, 4.0 MHz</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): 4.2 MHz, 6 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz</p> <p>DVB-T/H: 4.2 MHz, 6 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz, 12 MHz</p> <p>ISDB-T: 2.86 MHz, 3.0 MHz, 4.36 MHz, 15.0 MHz, 15.0 MHz, 15.0 MHz</p> <p>CMMB: 4.2 MHz, 8.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz</p> <p>LTE, LTE-TDD: 5.05 MHz, 10.05 MHz, 15 MHz, 30 MHz, 40 MHz, 50 MHz, 985.0 kHz, 4.50 MHz, 5.5001 MHz, 9.50 MHz, 20 MHz, 40 MHz</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 4.2 MHz, 6.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz, 12.0 MHz</p> <p>WLAN:</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM)/802.11n(20MHz): 11 MHz, 20 MHz, 30 MHz, 50 MHz, 100 MHz, 250 MHz</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): 22 MHz, 50 MHz, 70 MHz, 90 MHz, 100 MHz, 120 MHz</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11n(20MHz): 11 MHz, 20 MHz, 30 MHz, 50 MHz, 100 MHz, 200 MHz</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11n(40MHz): 21 MHz, 40 MHz, 60 MHz, 100 MHz, 200 MHz, 300 MHz</p> <p>MSR: 215 kHz, 1.015 MHz, 1.5 MHz, 10.5 MHz, 50 MHz, 50 MHz, 50 MHz, 50 MHz, 50 MHz, 50 MHz, 50 MHz</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	Start Freq plus (+) 100 Hz (for that offset)
Max	500 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

**Sweep Time**

Specifies the sweep time for the currently selected offset and enables you to toggle this function On or Off for each offset.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:SWEep:TIME &lt;time&gt;, ... [ :SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:SWEep:TIME? [ :SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON OFF 1 0, ... [ :SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:SWE:TIME 1.0 ms, 3.4 ms, 2.08 ms, 1.0 ms, 1.0 ms, 1.0 ms SEM:OFFS2:LIST:SWE:TIME? SEM:OFFS2:LIST:SWE:TIME:AUTO ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF SEM:OFFS2:LIST:SWE:TIME:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	<p>Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>When the sweep time is set manually, Mode coupling is set to MANual</p> <p>If the current mode is DVB-T/H, this value will be modified automatically according to the output power of the transmitter which is less or more than 25W.</p> <p>If the current mode is ISDB-T, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type.</p>
Preset	<p>Automatically calculated</p> <p>MSR: ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON</p> <p>Other modes: ON,ON,ON,ON,ON,ON</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 ms
Max	10 s
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:SWEep[:TIME]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

### Offset Side

Specifies which offset side to measure.

You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with [:SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe.

BOTH - both of the negative (lower) and positive (upper) sidebands

NEGative - negative (lower) sideband only

POSitive - positive (upper) sideband only

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMask :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :SIDE BOTH   NEGative   POSitive, ...  [ :SENSE ] :SEMask :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :SIDE?
Example	SEM:OFFS:LIST:SIDE BOTH, NEG, NEG, POS, POS, POS SEM:OFFS:LIST:SIDE?
Notes	Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.  You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	MSR: BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH  Other modes: BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH, BOTH
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Neg Both Pos
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

### Res BW

Specifies which Resolution BW filter to use when measuring the currently selected offset.

Offset Res BW Mode allows the instrument to determine the optimum Resolution BW filter to use when measuring the currently selected offset.. When changing the Meas BW parameter, if the Res BW needs to be changed to adhere to the rule

$$(N \times \text{Res BW}) \leq (\text{Stop freq of the offset} - \text{Start freq of the offset}),$$

where N is the multiplier, this setting will automatically be changed to manual.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO modeDTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution] &lt;bandwidth&gt;, ...  [:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution] ?  [:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :AUTO OFF ON 1 0, ...  [:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:BANDwidth[:RESolution] :AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 1.00 MHz,1.00 MHz, 1.00 MHz  SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND?  SEM:OFFS:LIST:BAND:AUTO 1,1,1,1,1,1  SEM:OFFS:LIST:BAND:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	<p>Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>Coupled to Start and Stop offset and Meas BW multiplier. This parameter must adhere to the rule <math>(N \times \text{Res BW}) \leq (\text{Stop freq of the offset} - \text{Start freq of the offset})</math>, where N is the multiplier. If the multiplier is changed, the Res BW will be changed to ensure this. When set manually, Res BW Coupling is set to manual.</p>

Preset	<p>SA: 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 30.0 kHz, 1.00 MHz,1.00 MHz, 1.00 MHz</p> <p>WCDMA: 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 100.00 kHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.00 MHz 30.00 kHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.00 MHz</p> <p>C2K: 3.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 6.2 kHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.00 MHz 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 6.2 kHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.00 MHz</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz  100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 30 kHz, 50 kHz, 1 MHz, 1 MHz  30 kHz, 30 kHz, 50 kHz, 1 MHz, 1 MHz, 1 MHz</p> <p>1xEVDO: 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 6.2 kHz, 1.000 MHz, 1.000 MHz 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz, 30.00 kHz</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz</p> <p>DVB-T/H: 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz</p> <p>ISDB-T: 10.0 kHz, 10.0 kHz, 10.0 kHz, 10.0 kHz, 10. kHz, 10.0 kHz</p> <p>CMMB: 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD: 51 kHz, 100 kHz, 1.0 MHz, 1.0 MHz,1.0 MHz, 1.0 MHz 15.0 kHz, 510 kHz,1.0 MHz,1.0 MHz,1.0 MHz,1.0 MHz</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz, 3.9 kHz</p> <p>WLAN: 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz, 100 KHz</p> <p>MSR: 30kHz, 30kHz, 30kHz, 1.0MHz,1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz   30kHz, 30kHz, 30kHz, 1.0MHz,1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz, 1.0MHz,</p> <p>MSR: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p> <p>Other modes: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BWIDth[:RESolution]
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

**Meas BW**

Allows you to specify a multiplier of Res BW for the measurement integration bandwidth.

Meas BW is multiplier integer number. It shows a ratio between Integration BW and Resolution BW of the measurement result.

$$\text{Integ BW} = \text{Meas BW} * \text{Resolution BW}$$

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Integration BW is desired resolution bandwidth and Resolution BW is actual bandwidth for sweep. Measurement sweeps with Resolution BW and Meas BW compensates sweep resolution bandwidth to Integration BW.

If you set this parameter greater than 1, you can set Resolution BW narrower to avoid carrier power leakage effect to the offset power integration.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/HISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[ 1 ]   2 :LIST:BAWdwidth:IMULti <integer>, ... [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[ 1 ]   2 :LIST:BAWdwidth:IMULti?
Example	SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:IMUL 1,1,1,1,1,1 SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:IMUL?
Notes	Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.  You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	This parameter must adhere to the rule (N x Res BW) <= (Stop freq of the offset - Start freq of the offset), where N is the multiplier. If the Res Bw is changed, the multiplier will be changed to ensure this.
Preset	SA: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 WCDMA: 1, 1, 1, 10, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 C2K: 10, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 WIMAX OFDMA: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 TD-SCDMA:1, 1, 1, 20, 1, 1 1, 1, 20, 1, 1, 1 1xEVDO: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 DTMB (CTTB): 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 DVB-T/H: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 ISDB-T: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 CMMB: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 LTE: 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1 LTETDD: 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1  2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1 Digital Cable TV : 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 WLAN: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 MSR: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.



Min	1
Max	1000
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BWIDth:IMULti
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

### Video BW

Changes the analyzer post-detection filter.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAXOFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/HISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[:SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BAWdwidth:VIDeo &lt;freq&gt;, ...  [:SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BAWdwidth:VIDeo?  [:SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BAWdwidth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1, ...  [:SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1] 2:LIST:BAWdwidth:VIDeo:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAWd:VID 3.00 kHz, 3.00 kHz, 3.00 kHz, 100.0 kHz,100.0 kHz, 100.0 kHz  SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAWd:VID?  SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAWd:VID:AUTO ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON  SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAWd:VID:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	<p>Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p>
Preset	<pre>ISDB-T: 1.0kHz, 1.0kHz, 1.0kHz, 1.0kHz, 1.0kHz, 1.0kHz  Other than ISDB-T: Automatically Calculated  MSR: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON  ISDB-T: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF  OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF  Other modes: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON</pre>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :BWIDth :VIDeo
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

**VBW/RBW**

Selects the ratio between the video and resolution bandwidths.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :BANDwidth :VIDeo :RATio <real>, ... [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :BANDwidth :VIDeo :RATio? [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :BANDwidth :VIDeo :RATio : AUTO OFF   ON   0   1, ... [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :BANDwidth :VIDeo :RATio : AUTO?
Example	SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:RAT 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1 SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:RAT? SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:RAT:AUTO ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON SEM:OFFS2:LIST:BAND:VID:RAT:AUTO?
Notes	Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.

Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K, LTE, LTETDD: 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01 WIMAX OFDMA: 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3 TD-SCDMA: 10, 10, 10, 10, 1, 1  10, 10, 10, 1, 1, 1 1xEVDO: 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10 DTMB (CTTB): 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10 DVB-T/H: 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10 ISDB-T: 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1 CMMB: 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10 Digital Cable TV : 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10 WLAN: 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3, 0.3 MSR: 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01 MSR: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF Other modes: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.00001
Max	3000000
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

**Limits**

Accesses a menu that enables you to set the power limits for start and stop frequencies of the selected offsets.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Abs Start**

Sets the absolute power level limit at the start frequency for the selected offset. The absolute power level limit ranges from -200 to +50 dBm.

The fail condition for each offset channel is set remotely by [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:TEST.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels remotely with [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STAtE.

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

The SCPI query returns the five (5) sets of real values currently set to the absolute power test limits.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit, Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[ 1 ]   2 :LIST:STARt:ABSolute <real> , ... [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[ 1 ]   2 :LIST:STARt:ABSolute?
Example	SEM:OFFS2:LIST:STAR:ABS -12.50 dBm, -12.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm SEM:OFFS2:LIST:STAR:ABS?
Notes	Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.
Couplings	Coupled to Abs Stop if coupling set to “Couple”, that is, the Start value is equal to the Stop value. If the current mode is DVB-T/H, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type and the output power of the transmitter which is less or more than 25W. If the current mode is ISDB-T, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type.

Preset	<p>SA, WIMAX OFDMA: -14.00 dBm , -14.00 dBm , -26.00 dBm , -13.00 dBm , -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm</p> <p>WCDMA: -12.50 dBm, -12.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm -69.6 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm</p> <p>C2K: -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -46.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm, -35.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: -28 dBm, -28 dBm, -36 dBm, -21 dBm, -21 dBm, -21 dBm -71.3 dBm, -71.3 dBm, -56.07 dBm, -56.07 dBm, -56.07 dBm, -56.07 dBm</p> <p>1xEVDO: -27.0dBm, -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -46.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): -14.0 dBm, -14.0 dBm, -26.0 dBm, -13.0 dBm, -13.0 dBm, -13.0 dBm</p> <p>DVB-T/H: 11.2 dBm, -29 dBm, -41 dBm, -66 dBm, -82 dBm, -82 dBm</p> <p>ISDB-T: 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm</p> <p>CMMB: 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD: -5.5 dBm, -12.5 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm -13.5 dBm, -8.5 dBm, -11.5 dBm, -23.5 dBm, -23.5 dBm, -23.5 dBm</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm</p> <p>WLAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM): 16.00 dBm, -4.00 dBm, -12.00 dBm, -24.00 dBm, -24.00 dBm, -24.00 dBm</li> <li>if Radio Std is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): -10 dBm, -30 dBm, -30 dBm, -30 dBm, -30 dBm, -30 dBm</li> <li>if Radio Std is 802.11n(20 MHz): 16.00 dBm, -4.00 dBm, -12.00 dBm, -63.00 dBm, -63.00 dBm, -63.00 dBm</li> <li>if Radio Std is 802.11n(40 MHz): 16.00 dBm, -4.00 dBm, -12.00 dBm, -66.00 dBm, -66.00 dBm, -66.00 dBm</li> </ul> <p>MSR: -12.5 dBm, -12.5 dBm, -24.5 dBm, -11.5 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm -12.5 dBm, -12.5 dBm, -24.5 dBm, -11.5 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200 dBm
Max	50 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01
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**Abs Stop**

Sets the absolute power level limit at the stop frequency for the selected offset. The absolute power level limit ranges from –200 to +50 dBm. You can also toggle this function between couple and manual. If set to Couple, the **Abs Stop** power level limit is coupled to **Abs Start** to result in a flat limit line. If set to Man, Abs Start and Abs Stop take different values to result in a sloped limit line.

The SCPI query returns the five (5) sets of real values currently set to the offset stop absolute power limits.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit, Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute &lt;real&gt;, ... [ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute? [ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COUPle ON OFF 1 0, ... [ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COUPle?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS:LIST:STOP:ABS -12.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm SEM:OFFS1:LIST:STOP:ABS? SEM:OFFS:LIST:STOP:ABS:COUP ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON SEM:OFFS:LIST:STOP:ABS:COUP?</pre>
Notes	<p>Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>Coupled to Abs Start if coupling set to “Couple”, that is, the Stop value is equal to the Start value.</p> <p>If the current mode is DVB-T/H, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type and the output power of the transmitter which is less or more than 25W.</p> <p>If the current mode is ISDB-T, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type.</p>

Preset	<p>SA, WIMAX OFDMA: -14.00 dBm, -26.00 dBm, -26.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm</p> <p>WCDMA: -12.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -24.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm, -11.50 dBm -69.6 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm, -54.3 dBm</p> <p>C2K: -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -46.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm, -35.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: -28 dBm, -36 dBm, -36 dBm, -21 dBm, -21 dBm, -21 dBm -71.3 dBm, -71.3 dBm, -56.07 dBm, -56.07 dBm, -56.07 dBm, -56.07 dBm</p> <p>1xEVDO: -27dBm, -27.00 dBm, -27.00 dBm, -46.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm, -13.00 dBm -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm,  -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm,  -70.13 dBm, -70.13 dBm</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): -14.0 dBm, -26.0 dBm, -26.0 dBm, -13.0 dBm, -13.0 dBm, -13.0 dBm</p> <p>DVB-T/H: -29 dBm, -41 dBm, -66 dBm, -82 dBm, -82 dBm, -82 dBm</p> <p>ISDB-T: 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm</p> <p>CMMB: 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD:-12.5 dBm, -12.5 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm -13.5 dBm, -8.5 dBm, -11.5 dBm, -23.5 dBm, -23.5 dBm, -23.5 dBm</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm, 50.0 dBm</p> <p>WLAN:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM): -4.00 dBm, -12.00 dBm, -24.00 dBm, -24.00 dBm, -24.00 dBm, -24.00 dBm</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">if Radio Std is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): -10 dBm, -30 dBm, -30 dBm, -30 dBm, -30 dBm, -30 dBm</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">if Radio Std is 802.11n(20 MHz): -4.00 dBm, -12.00 dBm, -24.00 dBm, -63.00 dBm, -63.00 dBm, -63.00 dBm</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">if Radio Std is 802.11n(40 MHz): -4.00 dBm, -12.00 dBm, -24.00 dBm, -66.00 dBm, -66.00 dBm, -66.00 dBm</p> <p>MSR:-12.5 dBm, -24.5 dBm, -11.5 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm -12.5 dBm, -24.5 dBm, -11.5 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm, -15.0 dBm</p>
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Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Preset (continued)	SA, WIMAX OFDMA: ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON WCDMA: ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON C2K: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF TD-SCDMA: ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON 1xEVDO: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF DTMB (CTTB): ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON DVB-T/H: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ISDB-T: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF CMMB: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF LTE, LTETDD: OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON Digital Cable TV: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF WLAN: if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM)/802.11n(20MHz/40MHz): OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON if Radio Std is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON MSR: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200 dBm
Max	50 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

**Rel Start**

Sets a relative power level limit at the start frequency for the selected offset. The relative power level limit ranges from -200 to +50 dBc.

The fail condition is set remotely by [:SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[n]:LIST:TEST for each offset channel test.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels remotely with [:SENSE]:SEMask:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe.

The SCPI query returns the five (5) sets of real values currently set to the relative power test limits.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit, Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR



<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:STARt:RCARrier &lt;rel_amp1&gt;, ... [ :SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[1]   2:LIST:STARt:RCARrier?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS:LIST:STAR:RCAR -30, -30, -30, -30, -30, -30 SEM:OFFS:LIST:STAR:RCAR?</pre>
Notes	<p>See the following table for the default values for each Radio Standard.</p> <p>Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>Coupled to Rel Stop is coupling set to “Couple”, that is, Start is made the same as Stop.</p> <p>If the current mode is DVB-T/H, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type the output power of the transmitter which is less or more than 25W.</p> <p>If the current mode is ISDB-T, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type.</p>

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
Meas Setup

Preset	<p>SA: -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB</p> <p>WCDMA: -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB, -30.00 dB  -33.73 dB, -34.00 dB, -37.50 dB, -47.50 dB, -47.50 dB, -47.50 dB</p> <p>C2K: -45.00 dB, -45.00 dB, -55.00 dB, -55.00 dB, -55.00 dB, -55.00 dB  -42.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB</p> <p>WIMAX OFDMA: 0 dB, -25 dB, -32 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB</p> <p>TD-SCDMA: -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -62.00 dB, -47.00 dB, -47.00 dB, -47.00 dB  -35.21 dB, -49.00 dB, -44.00 dB, -44.00 dB, -44.00 dB, -44.00 dB</p> <p>1xEVDO: -45dBc, -45.00 dB, -55.00 dB, -55.00 dB, -55.00 dB, -55.00 dB  -42dBc, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB, -54.00 dB</p> <p>DTMB (CTTB): -32.8 dB, -83 dB, -95 dB, -120 dB, -120 dB, -120 dB</p> <p>DVB-T/H: -30 dB, -30 dB, -30 dB, -30 dB, -30 dB, -30 dB</p> <p>ISDB-T: -27.4 dB, -47.4 dB, -54.4 dB, XXX, 50 dB, 50 dB; XXX is coupled with the total power reference, it is -57.4 dB when <math>P \leq 0.025</math> W, -67.4 dB when <math>P = 0.25</math> W, <math>-(73.4 + 10 \log P)</math> dB when <math>0.25</math> W <math>&lt; P \leq 2.5</math> W or <math>0.025</math> W <math>&lt; P &lt; 0.25</math> W, -77.4 dB when <math>P &gt; 2.5</math> W.</p> <p>CMMB: -37 dB, -72 dB, -84 dB, -90 dB, -90 dB, -90 dB</p> <p>LTE, LTETDD: 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB  0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB</p> <p>Digital Cable TV: 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB, 0 dB</p> <p>WLAN:</p> <p>    if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM): 0 dB, -20.00 dB, -28.00 dB, -40.00 dB, -40.00 dB, -47.00 dB</p> <p>if Radio Std is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): -30 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB, -50 dB</p> <p>    if Radio Std is 802.11n(20MHz/40MHz): 0 dB, -20.00 dB, -28.00 dB, -45.00 dB, -45.00 dB, -45.00 dB</p> <p>MSR: 0 dB, 0 dB</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200 dB
Max	50 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

**Rel Stop**

Sets a relative power level limit at the stop frequency for the selected offset. The relative power level limit ranges from -200 to +50 dBc.

The fail condition is set remotely by [:SENSE]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:TEST for each offset channel.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels remotely with  
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe.

The SCPI query returns the five (5) sets of real values currently set to the offset stop relative power limits.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limit, Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :STOP :RCARrier &lt;rel_ampl&gt;, ...  [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :STOP :RCARrier?  [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :STOP :RCARrier :COUple ON   OFF   1   0, ...  [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST :STOP :RCARrier :COUple?</pre>
Example	<pre>SEM:OFFS:LIST:STOP:RCAR -30, -30, -30, -30, -30, -30 SEM:OFFS:LIST:STOP:RCAR? SEM:OFFS:LIST:STOP:RCAR:COUP ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON SEM:OFFS:LIST:STOP:RCAR:COUP?</pre>
Notes	<p>See the following table for the default values for each Radio Standard.</p> <p>Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. OFFSet1 is for BTS, 2 for MS. Default is BTS.</p> <p>You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.</p>
Couplings	<p>Coupled to Rel Start if coupling set to “Couple”, that is, Start is made the same as Stop.</p> <p>If the current mode is DVB-T/H, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type and the output power of the transmitter which is less or more than 25W.</p> <p>If the current mode is ISDB-T, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type.</p>



Preset (continued)	SA: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON WCDMA: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON C2K: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF WIMAX OFDMA: OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON  OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON TD-SCDMA: ON, OFF, ON, ON, ON, ON OFF,OFF,ON,ON,ON,ON 1xEVDO: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF  ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, OFF DTMB (CTTB): OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF DVB-T/H: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON ISDB-T: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF CMMB: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF LTE, LTETDD: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON Digital Cable TV: OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF, OFF WLAN: if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM)/802.11n(20MHz/40MHz): OFF, OFF, OFF, ON, ON, ON if Radio Std is 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON MSR: ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON   ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-200 dB
Max	50 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

**Fail Mask**

Selects one of the logic keys for fail conditions between the measurement results and the test limits:

- **Absolute** and **Relative** both check the results against the respective limit.
- **OR** checks against both limits, failing if either of the limits is broken.
- **AND** will only display a fail if both of the limits are broken.

The absolute or relative power limit value for each offset channel can be set remotely with  
[:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[n]:LIST:ABSolute or [:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[n]:LIST:RCARrier.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels remotely with  
[:SENSe]:SEMask:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STATe.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limit, Limits</b>
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Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
Meas Setup

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST:TEST ABSolute   AND   OR   RELative, ... [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :LIST:TEST?
Example	SEM:OFFS:LIST:TEST ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS SEM:OFFS:LIST:TEST?
Notes	See the following table for the default values for each Radio Standard. Comma separated list of 12 values for MSR and 6 values for other modes. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	None If the current mode is DVB-T/H, this value will be modified automatically according to the limit type and the output power of the transmitter which is less or more than 25W.
Preset	SA: ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS WCDMA: ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS AND, AND, AND, AND, AND, AND C2K: REL, REL, REL, ABS, REL, REL AND, AND, ABS, REL, REL, REL WIMAX OFDMA: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL  REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL TD-SCDMA: ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS AND, AND, AND, AND, AND, AND 1xEVDO: REL, REL, REL, ABS, REL, REL AND, AND, AND, OR, AND, AND DTMB (CTTB): REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL DVB-T/H: ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS ISDB-T: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL CMMB: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL LTE: ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS LTETDD: ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS Digital Cable TV: REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL WLAN: if Radio Std is 802.11a/g(OFDM/DSSS-OFDM) or 802.11b/g(DSSS/CCK/PBCC): REL, REL, REL, REL, REL, REL if Radio Std is 802.11n(20 MHz / 40 MHz): REL, REL, REL, AND, AND, AND MSR: ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS, ABS

State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Absolute Relative Abs AND Rel Abs OR Rel
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

## Method

Sets the measurement method

Integ BW-enables you to set the channel integration bandwidth.

RRC Weight-selects Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filtering of the carriers. The  $\alpha$  value (rolloff) for the filter is set to the value of the Filter Alpha parameter.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :FILTer [ :RRC ] [ :STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :FILTer [ :RRC ] [ :STATe ] ?
Example	SEM:FILT ON SEM:FILT?
Notes	For the CDMA2K and CDMA1xEVDO mode, this key is not available. 1 ON = RRC Weight, 0 OFF = IntegBW You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WIMAX OFDMA, DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, WLAN, MSR: OFF WCDMA, TD-SCDMA, DTMB (CTTB), Digital Cable TV: ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	RRCWeight IntegBW
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Filter Alpha

Sets the alpha value for the RRC Filter.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:SEMAsk:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa <real> [ :SENSe]:SEMAsk:FILTer[:RRC]:ALPHa?
Example	SEM:FILT:ALPH 0.3 SEM:FILT:ALPH?
Notes	For the CDMA2K and CDMA1xEVDO mode, this key is not available. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	0.22 DTMB (CTTB): 0.05 Digital Cable TV: 0.15
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	0.01
Max	1.0
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Meas Preset**

Restores all the measurement parameters to their default values.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTE-TDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFIgure:SEMAsk
Example	CONF:SEM
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	Selecting Meas Preset will restore all measurement parameters to their default values.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

**Limit State(Only for TD-SCDMA)**

The key “Limits State” is only displayed in the TD-SCDMA mode. The mask lines could be drawn in two different ways, according to the 3GPP standard for the base station when the key’s value is “Std”; or by the user-defined specifications listed in the Offset/Limits menu.



Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	TD-SCDMA
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :LIMits STD   MAN [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :LIMits?
Example	SEM:LIM STD SEM:LIM?
Notes	You must be in the TD-SCDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	See Couplings
Couplings	When the value of the “Limits” key is Std, the parameters displayed on the Offset/Limits panel will be modified depending on the carrier power, which corresponds to the measurement standard of the base station. All the keys except “Offset”, “Relative Atten”, “Offset Side” and “Limits” displayed on the “Offset/Limits” panel will be grayed out. All the keys displayed on the “Limits” panel will be grayed out as well.  When the value of the “Limits” key is Man, all of the previous manual specifications will be restored, and the keys that were previously grayed out will be enabled again.
Preset	MAN
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	STD   MAN
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Limit Type (Only for DVB-T/H)

This key is only displayed in the DVB-T/H mode. The mask lines could be drawn in three different ways:

1. according to the non-critical case standard in ETSI 302–296 when the key’s value is “Non-Critical”
2. according to the critical case standard in ETSI 302–296 when the key’s value is “Critical”
3. specifications listed in the Offset/Limits menu or by the user-defined when the key’s value is “Manual”.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	DVB-T/H
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :LIMits :TYPE MANual   NONCritical   CRITical [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :LIMits :TYPE?
Example	SEM:LIM:TYPE NONC SEM:LIM:TYPE?

Notes	You must be in the DVB-T/H mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Couplings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When current radio bandwidth is 5 MHz or 6 MHz, this key only has one option: Manual. The “Non-Critical” and “Critical” keys will be grayed out. So the default value is Manual after measurement preset.</li> <li>2. When current radio bandwidth is 7 MHz or 8 MHz, this key has three options: Manual, Non-Critical and Critical. The default value is Non-Critical after measurement preset. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is Non-Critical, the parameters displayed on the Offset/Limits panel will be modified automatically depending on the carrier power, according to the Non-critical case limits definition in ETSI 302–296, and the keys under the Offset/Limit except “Offset”, “Offset Side” and “Limits” will be grayed out. Meanwhile all the keys displayed on the “Limits” panel will be grayed out as well.</li> <li>b. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is Critical, the parameters displayed on the Offset/Limits panel will be modified automatically depending on the carrier power, according to the critical case limits definition in ETSI 302–296, and the keys under the Offset/Limit except “Offset”, “Offset Side” and “Limits” will be grayed out. Meanwhile all the keys displayed on the “Limits” panel will be grayed out as well.</li> <li>c. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is Manual, all of the previous manual specifications will be restored, and the keys that were previously grayed out will be enabled again.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Preset	NONCritical (if current radio bandwidth is 7 MHz or 8 MHz) Manual (if current radio bandwidth is 5 MHz or 6 MHz)
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Manual Non-Critical Critical
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### Limit Type (Only for ISDB-T)

This key is only displayed in the ISDB-T mode. The mask lines could be drawn in six different ways according to the following:

1. JEITA, Limit Masks defined in ARIB-STD B31 Version 1.7, Transmission System For Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting
2. Non-critical case defined in Brazil ABNT NBR15601, Digital terrestrial television – Transmission systems
3. Sub-critical case defined in Brazil ABNT NBR15601
4. Critical case defined in Brazil ABNT NBR15601

5. ISDB-Tsb case defined in ARIB STD-B29, “Transmission System for Digital Terrestrial Sound Broadcasting”
6. User-defined

The mask lines for JEITA are listed in “JEITA” on page 1078.

The mask lines for 2 (Non-critical case), 3 (Sub-critical case),4 (Critical case) are listed in the following table.

Separation in relation to the digital signal central carrier	Minimum attenuation in relation to average power, measured at carrier central frequency		
	Non-critical mask	Sub-critical mask	Critical mask
±2.79 MHz	0.0 dB	0.0 dB	0.0 dB
±2.86 MHz	20.0 dB	20.0 dB	20.0 dB
±3.00 MHz	27.0 dB	34.0 dB	34.0 dB
±3.15 MHz	36.0 dB	43.0 dB	50.0 dB
±4.5 MHz	53.0 dB	60.0 dB	67.0 dB
±9.0 MHz	83.0 dB	90.0 dB	97.0 dB
±15.0 MHz	83.0 dB	90.0 dB	97.0 dB

The mask lines for 5 (ISDB-Tsb case) are listed below.

1-Segment

Difference from carrier frequency	Attenuation from the average power, P	Specification
±220 kHz	-16.3 dB/10 kHz	upper limit
±290 kHz	-36.3 dB/10 kHz	upper limit
±360 kHz	-46.3 dB/10 kHz	upper limit
±1170 kHz	-52.0 dB/10 kHz; (P≤0.5 W) -(53.6 + 5.6logP) dB/10 kHz; (0.5 W<P≤5.0 W) -57.6 dB/10 kHz; (P>5.0 W)	upper limit

3-Segment

Difference from carrier frequency	Attenuation from the average power, P	Specification
±650 kHz	-21.0 dB/10 kHz	upper limit
±720 kHz	-41.0 dB/10 kHz	upper limit

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Difference from carrier frequency	Attenuation from the average power, P	Specification
±790 kHz	-51.0 dB/10 kHz	upper limit
±2220 kHz	-61.0 dB/10 kHz; (P≤0.5 W) -61.0+10log(P/0.5) dB/10 kHz; (0.5 W<P≤5.0 W) -71.0 dB/10 kHz; (P>5.0 W)	upper limit

Key Path	Meas Setup
Mode	ISDB-T
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:SEMask:LIMits:TYPE MANual   JEITa   ANONcritical   ASUBcritical   ACritical   TSB [ :SENSe]:SEMask:LIMits:TYPE?
Example	SEM:LIM:TYPE JEIT SEM:LIM:TYPE?
Notes	You must be in the ISDB-T mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.

<p>Couplings</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. When current radio standard is <b>ISDB-T</b>, this key has five options: “Manual”, “JEITA”, “ABNT Non-Critical”, “ABNT Sub-Critical” and “ABNT Critical”. The “ISDB-Tsb” key will be grayed out. The default value is “JEITA” after measurement preset<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is “JEITA”, there are four options: “Auto Sense”, “30dB Mask”, “40dB Mask” and “50dB Mask”.<p>If “Auto Sense” is selected, the parameters displayed on Offset/Limits panel will be modified automatically depending on the total reference power, according to the spectrum mask definition in ARIB-STD B31, Version 1.7, and all the keys under the Offset/Limit except “Select Offset” and “Limits” will be grayed out.</p><p>If “30dB Mask” key is selected, the 30dB mask will be applied.</p><p>If “40dB Mask” key is selected, the 40dB mask will be applied.</p><p>If “50dB Mask” key is selected, the 50dB mask will be applied.</p></li><li>b. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is “ABNT Non-Critical”, the parameters displayed on Offset/Limits panel will be modified automatically according to the Non-critical mask definition in Brazil “ABNT NBR 15601, and all keys under the Offset/Limit except “Select Offset” and “Limits” will be grayed out.</li><li>c. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is “ABNT Sub-Critical”, the parameters displayed on Offset/Limits panel will be modified automatically according to the Sub-critical mask definition in Brazil “ABNT NBR 15601, and the keys under the Offset/Limit except “Select Offset” and “Limits” will be grayed out.</li><li>d. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is “ABNT Critical”, the parameters displayed on Offset/Limits panel will be modified automatically according to the Critical mask definition in Brazil “ABNT NBR 15601, and all keys under the Offset/Limit except “Select Offset” and “Limits” will be grayed out.</li><li>e. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is “Manual”, the parameters displayed on the Offset/Limits panel can be modified manually. When changing the “Limit Type” key from “Manual” to others, the current settings will be stored.</li></ol></li></ol>
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Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
Meas Setup

Couplings (continued)	<p>2. When current radio standard is <b>ISDB-Tsb</b>, this key has only two options: “Manual” and “ISDB-Tsb”. The default value is “ISDB-Tsb” after measurement preset.</p> <p>a. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is “ISDB-Tsb”, the parameters displayed on the Offset/Limits panel will be modified automatically depending on the output signal power and the value of “Segment Number” under “Mode Setup” panel, according to the spectrum mask definition in ARIB STD-B29, and all keys under the Offset/Limit except “Select Offset” and “Limits” will be grayed out.</p> <p>b. When the value of the “Limit Type” key is “Manual”, the parameters displayed on the Offset/Limits panel can be modified manually. When changing the “Limit Type” key from “Manual” to others, the current settings will be stored.</p>
Preset	<p>JEITa (if current radio standard is ISDB-T)</p> <p>TSB (if current radio standard is ISDB-Tsb)</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Manual   ABNT Non-Critical   ABNT Sub-Critical   ABNT Critical   ISDB-Tsb
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.06.00

**JEITA**

Selects JEITA as limit type, which means the Limit Masks defined in ARIB-STD B31 Version 1.7 will be used. Four options, Auto Sense, 30dB Mask, 40dB Mask, 50dB Mask, are available, which refer to four types of limitations for  $\pm 4.36$  MHz difference from carrier frequency.

Difference from carrier frequency	Attenuation from the average power, P	Specification
$\pm 2.79$ MHz	-27.4 dB/10 kHz	upper limit
$\pm 2.86$ MHz	-47.4 dB/10 kHz	upper limit
$\pm 3.00$ MHz	-54.4 dB/10 kHz	upper limit
$\pm 4.36$ MHz	<p><math>P \leq 0.025</math> W, -57.4 dB/10 kHz</p> <p><math>0.025 \text{ W} &lt; P &lt; 0.25</math> W, <math>-(73.4 + 10 \cdot \log P)</math> dB/ 10kHz</p> <p><math>P = 0.25</math> W, -67.4 dB/10 kHz</p> <p><math>0.25 \text{ W} &lt; P \leq 2.5</math> W, <math>-(73.4 + 10 \cdot \log P)</math> dB/10 kHz</p> <p><math>P &gt; 2.5</math> W, -77.4 dB/10 kHz</p>	upper limit

**Auto Sense** means the instrument will auto-detect average power P to set the limit for  $\pm 4.36$  MHz frequency offset.

**30dB Mask** means the attenuation from the average power at  $\pm 4.36$  MHz frequency offset is  $-57.4$  dB/10 kHz.

**40dB Mask** means the attenuation from the average power at  $\pm 4.36$  MHz frequency offset is  $-67.4$  dB/10 kHz.

**50dB Mask** means the attenuation from the average power at  $\pm 4.36$  MHz frequency offset is  $-77.4$  dB/10 kHz.

The following table lists the cases to use the four masks.

Channel Power P	Is adjacent channel used for analog TV?	Is the Analog TV power more than or equal to ten times the channel power?	Attenuation at $\pm 4.36$ MHz frequency offset	Mask to be used
$P \geq 2.5$ W	Yes/No	Yes/No	$-77.4$ dB/10 kHz	Auto Sense
$2.5$ W $\geq P > 0.25$ W	No	None	$-(73.4 + 10\log P)$ dB/10 KHz	Auto Sense
	Yes	Yes	$-(73.4 + 10\log P)$ dB/10 KHz	Auto Sense
	Yes	No	$-77.4$ dB/10 kHz	50dB Mask
$0.25$ W $\geq P > 0.025$ W	No	None	$-(73.4 + 10\log P)$ dB/10 KHz	Auto Sense
	Yes	Yes	$-67.4$ dB/10 kHz	40dB Mask
	Yes	No	$-77.4$ dB/10 kHz	50dB Mask
$0.025$ W $\geq P$	No	None	$-57.4$ dB/10 kHz	Auto Sense
	Yes	Yes	$-67.4$ dB/10 kHz	40dB Mask
	Yes	No	$-77.4$ dB/10 kHz	50dB Mask

Key Path	Meas Setup, Limit Type
Mode	ISDB-T
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :LIMits :TYPE :JEITA ASENSE   J30Mask   J40Mask   J50Mask [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :LIMits :TYPE :JEITA?
Example	SEM:LIM:TYPE:JEIT ASEN SEM:LIM:TYPE:JEIT?
Notes	You must be in the ISDB-T mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.

Couplings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If “Auto Sense” is selected, the parameters displayed on the Offset/Limits panel will be modified automatically depending on the total reference power, according to the spectrum mask definition in ARIB-STD B31, Version 1.7, and the keys under the Offset/Limit except “Select Offset” and “Limits” will be grayed out.</li> <li>2. If “30 dB Mask” is selected, the 30 dB mask will be applied.</li> <li>3. If “40 dB Mask” is selected, the 40 dB mask will be applied.</li> <li>4. If “50 dB Mask” is selected, the 50 dB mask will be applied.</li> </ol>
Preset	ASENSE
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Auto Sense   30dB Mask   40dB Mask   50dB Mask
Initial S/W Revision	A.06.00

### Offset Freq Define

This key enables you to select “Offset” definition. Each standard defines each “Offset” from Carrier.

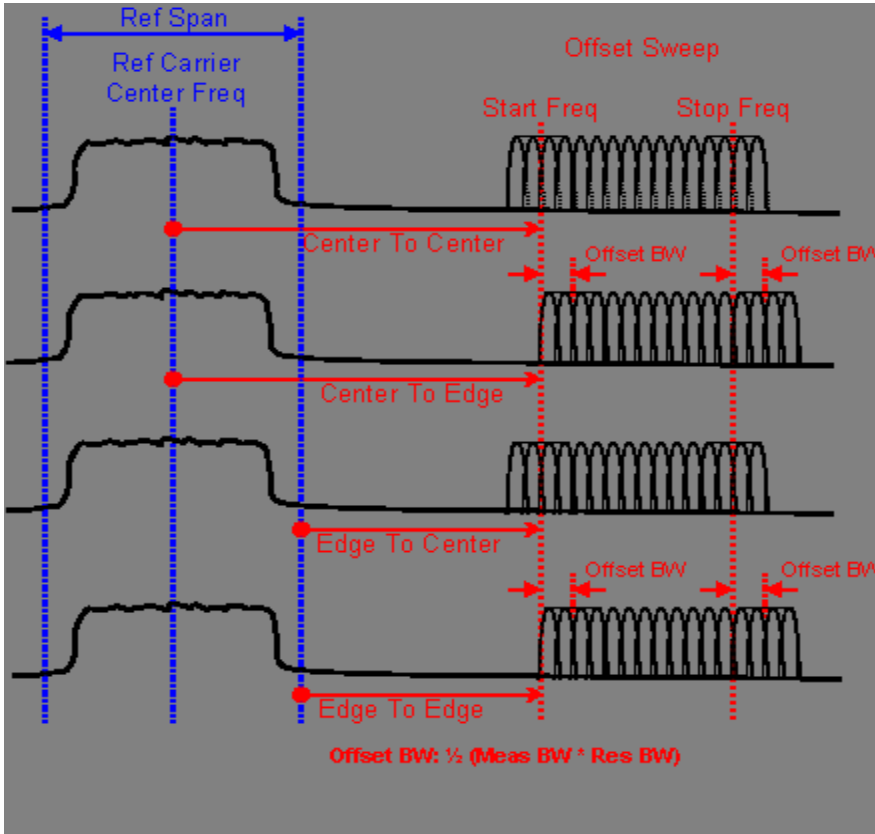
Meas BW Edge means the edge of resolution band width that is represented by Meas BW and Res BW settings. Actual center frequency of Meas BW and the limit line have ½ Meas BW offset when the Meas BW Edge is selected.

3GPP2 requires the “Carrier Center to Meas BW Edge” definition. LTE conformance test requires “Carrier Edge to Meas BW Center” and/or “Carrier Edge to Meas BW Edge” definition

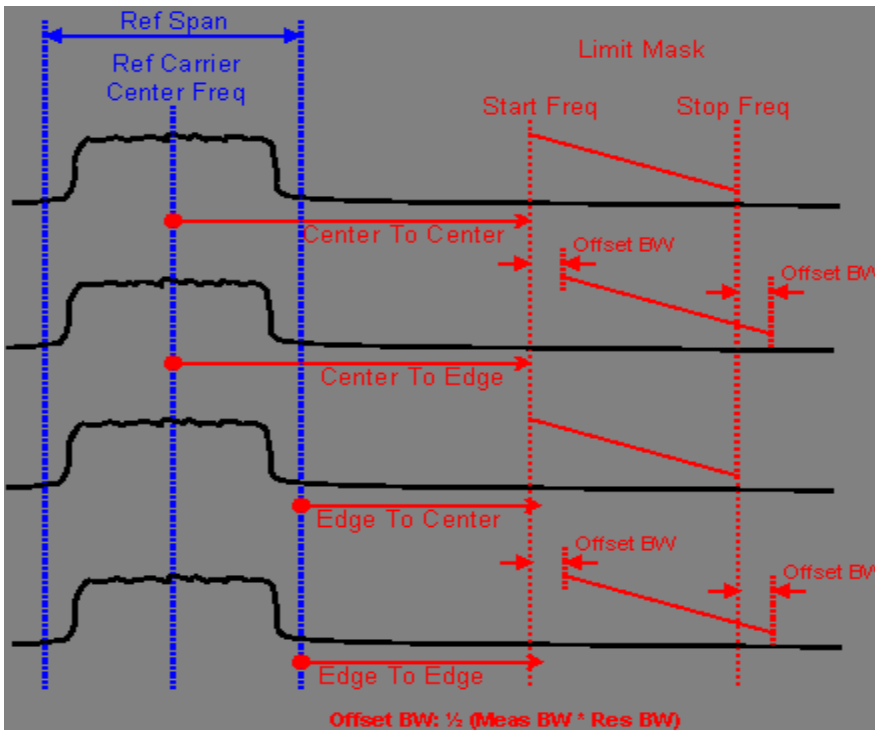
- CTOCenter – From carrier center to the center of offset measuring filter\*
- CTOEdge - From carrier center to the nominal –3 dB point of the offset measuring filter\* closer to the carrier
- ETOCenter – From Center Frequency - Span of Ref Channel / 2 (for lower offset), Center Frequency + Span of Ref Channel / 2 (for upper offset) of the carrier closest to each offset to the center of offset measuring filter\*
- ETOEdge - From Center Frequency - Span of Ref Channel / 2 (for lower offset), Center Frequency + Span of Ref Channel / 2 (for upper offset) of the carrier closest to each offset to the nominal –3 dB point of the offset measuring filter\* closer to the carrier

\*Measuring filter = Meas BW (N x Res BW)





The figure above shows Offset Freq Definition in SEM measurement



Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

The figure above shows Offset Freq Definition (Limit Mask) in SEM measurement

Key Path	Meas Setup, Offset/Limits
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
Remote Command	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :TYPE CTOCenter   CTOEdge   ETOCenter   ETOEdge [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :TYPE?
Example	SEM:OFFS:TYPE ETOC SEM:OFFS:TYPE?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurements to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, DVB-T/H, DTMB (CTTB), ISDB-T, CMMB, Digital Cable TV: CTOC C2K: CTOE 1xEVDO: CTOE LTE, MSR: ETOC LTETDD: ETOC
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Carrier Center To Meas BW Center Carrier Center To Meas BW Edge Carrier Edge To Meas BW Center Carrier Edge To Meas BW Edge
Initial S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Offset Freq Define (Only for MSR)**

This key enables you to select “Offset” definition. Each standard defines each “Offset” from Carrier.

Meas BW Edge means the edge of resolution band width that is represented by Meas BW and Res BW settings. Actual center frequency of Meas BW and the limit line have ½ Meas BW offset when the Meas BW Edge is selected.

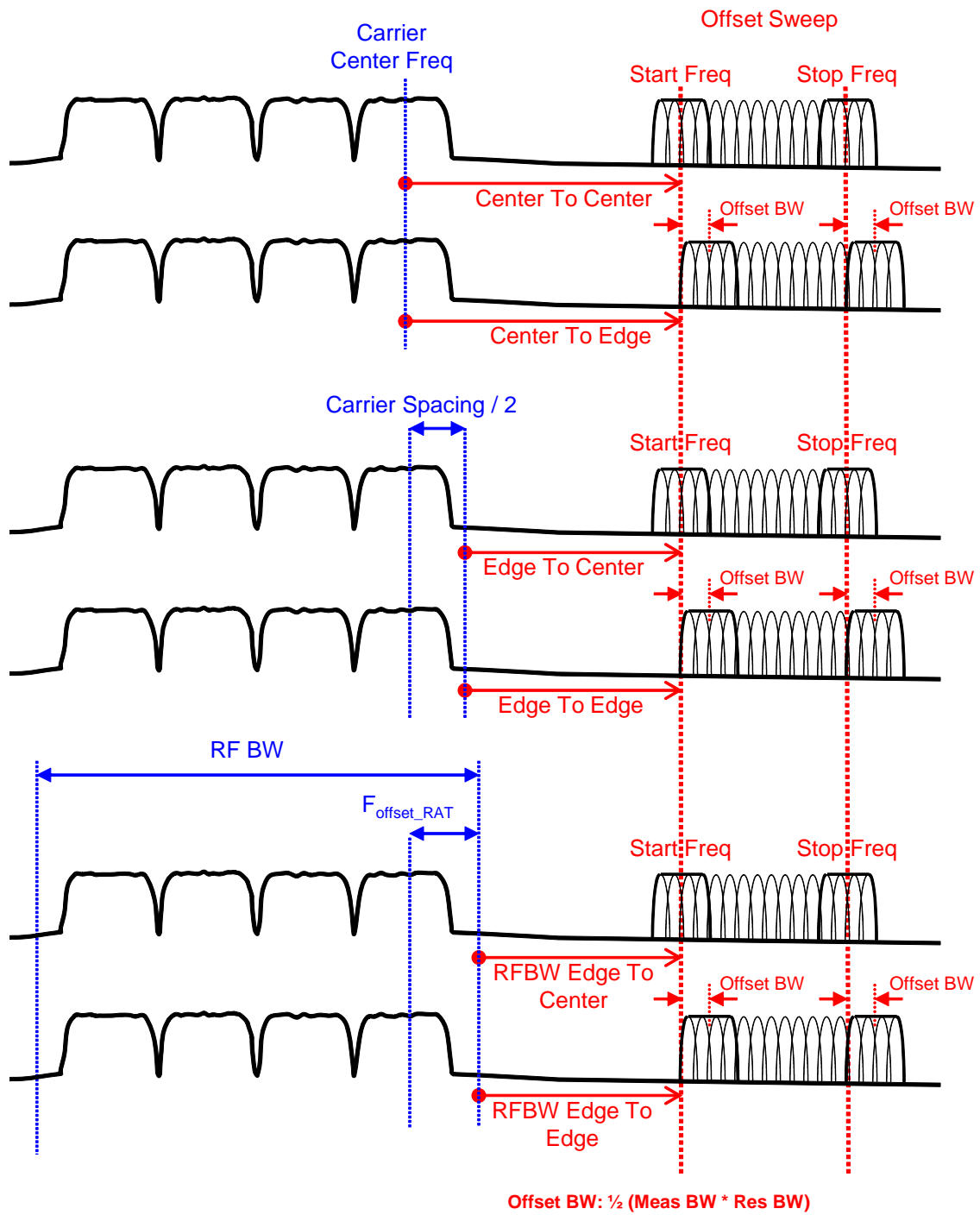
3GPP2 requires the “Carrier Center to Meas BW Edge” definition, and LTE conformance test requires “Carrier Edge to Meas BW Center” and/or “Carrier Edge to Meas BW Edge” definition. MSR standard requires “RFBW Edge to Meas BW Center” and/or “RFBW Edge to Meas Edge” definition.

- CTOC – From the lowermost carrier frequency (for lower offset), the uppermost carrier frequency (for upper offset) to the center of offset measuring filter\*
- CTOE - From the lowermost carrier frequency (for lower offset), the uppermost carrier frequency (for upper offset) to the nominal –3 dB point of the offset measuring filter\* closer to the carrier
- ETOC – From the lowermost carrier frequency - spacing of this carrier /2 (for lower offset), the uppermost carrier frequency + spacing of this carrier /2 (for upper offset) to the center of offset measuring filter\*

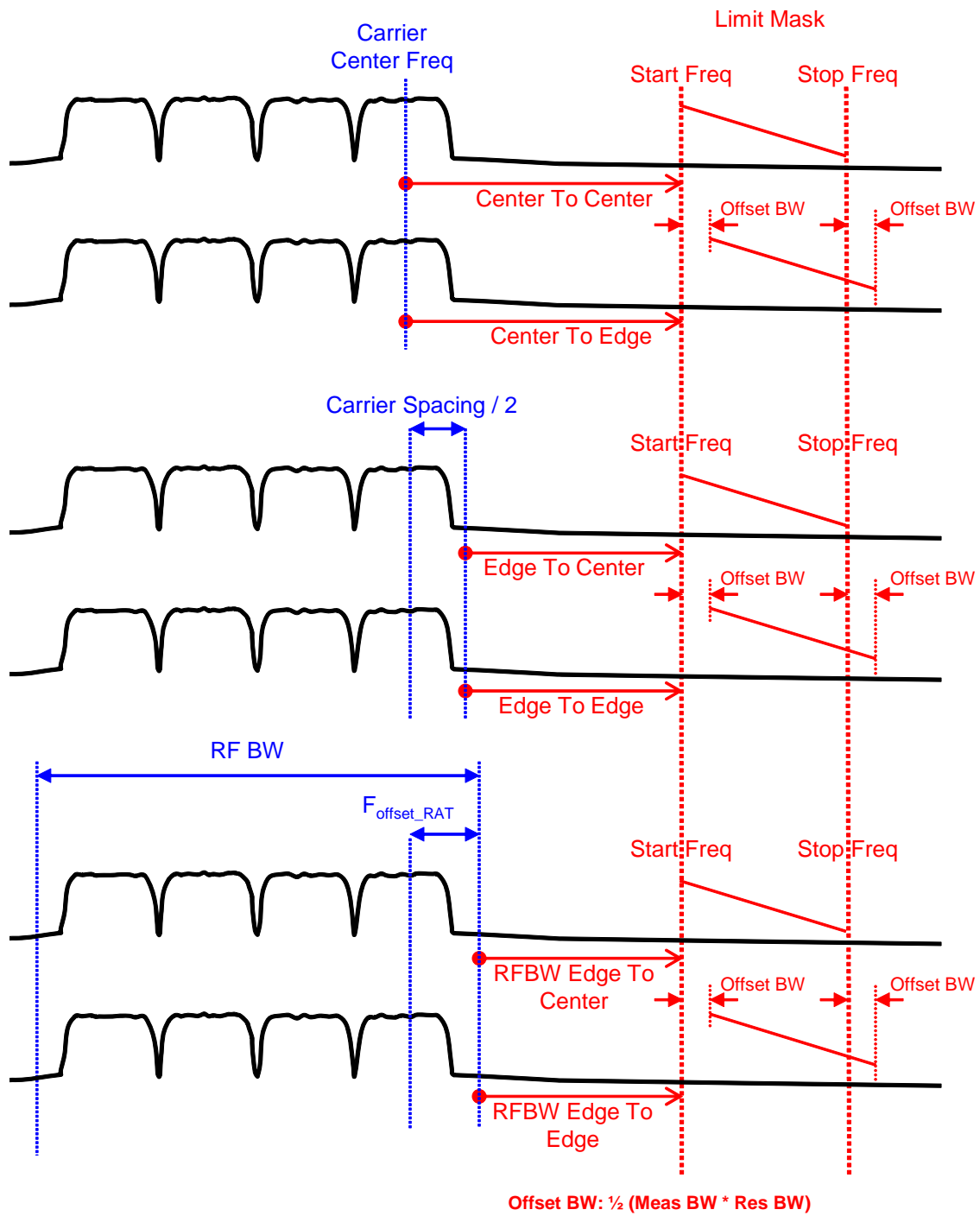
- ETOE - From the lowermost carrier frequency - spacing of this carrier /2 (for lower offset), the uppermost carrier frequency + spacing of this carrier /2 (for upper offset) to the nominal -3 dB point of the offset measuring filter\* closer to the carrier
- RTOC – From either the lower or upper RFBW edges to the center of offset measuring filter\*
- RTOE – From either the lower or upper RFBW edges to the nominal -3 dB point of the offset measuring filter\* closer to the carrier

\*Measuring filter = Meas BW (N x Res BW)

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
Meas Setup



The figure above shows Offset Freq Definition in SEM measurement



The figure above shows Offset Freq Definition (Limit Mask) in SEM measurement

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Offset/Limits</b>
Mode	MSR

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :TYPE CTOC   CTOE   ETOC   ETOE   RTOC   RTOE  [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :TYPE?
Example	SEM:OFFS:TYPE ETOC SEM:OFFS:TYPE?
Notes	You must be in the MSR mode to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode. For other modes, see <a href="#">“Offset Freq Define” on page 1080</a> .
Preset	RTOE
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Carrier Center To Meas BW Center Carrier Center To Meas BW Edge Carrier Edge To Meas BW Center Carrier Edge To Meas BW Edge RFBW Edge To Meas BW Center RFBW Edge To Meas BW Edge
Readback	Center to Center Center to Edge Edge to Center Edge to Edge R Edge to Center R Edge to Edge
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ 1 ]   2 :TYPE CTOCenter CTOEdge ETOCenter ETOEdge
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

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## Mode

See “Mode” on page 1391 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode Setup

See “[Mode Setup](#)” on page 1411 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



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## Peak Search

There is no 'Peak Search' supported in Spectrum Emission Mask so this front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Recall**

See “[Recall](#)” on page 172 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Restart

See “Restart” on page 1431 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Save

See “[Save](#)” on page 185 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Single

See “[Single \(Single Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1437 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Source

Operation of this key is identical across all measurements. For details about this key, see [“Source” on page 1439](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Span X Scale

Span X Scale functionality is not supported in Spectrum Emission Mask, so this front-panel key will display a blank key menu when pressed.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep/Control

Displays a menu that enables you to set up and control the sweep time, gate method, and source of the current measurement. See [“Sweep/Control” on page 1441](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Pause

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete. When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing the Resume key resumes the measurement at the point it was at when paused. See [“Pause/Resume” on page 1454](#) for more details.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Gate

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the gating function .

The Gate functionality is used to view signals best viewed by qualifying them with other events. See [“Gate ” on page 1454](#) for more details.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Trace/Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control trace and detector for the current measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trace Type

Allows you to select the type of trace for the current measurement. The menu contains a 1-of-N selection of the trace type (Clear Write, Average, Max Hold, Min Hold).

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRACe:SEMask:TYPE WRITe AVERAge MAXHold MINHold :TRACe:SEMask:TYPE?
Example	TRAC:SEM:TYPE MINH TRAC:SEM:TYPE?
Notes	WRITe = Clear Write AVERAge = Average MAXHold = Maximum Hold MINHold = Minimum Hold
Couplings	When Detector setting is “Auto” ([:SENSe]:SEMask:DETEctor:AUTO?), Detector ([:SENSe]:SEMask:DETEctor[:FUNction]?) switches aligning with the switch of this parameter: “NORMal” with WRITe (Clear Write), “AVERAge” with AVERAge, “POSitive (peak)” with MAXHold, and “NEGative (peak)” with MINHold.
Preset	AVERAge
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	WRITe AVERAge MAXHold MINHold
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Chan Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detectors for reference channel. The following choices are available:

- Auto- the detector selected depends on marker functions, trace functions, average type, and the trace averaging function.
- Normal-the detector determines the peak of the CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.
- Average-the detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method depends upon the Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales).
- Peak-the detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.
- Sample-the detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.
- Negative Peak-the detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Chan Detector Selection

Selects the detector mode for the reference channel.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:DETEctor:CARRier[ :FUNction ] AVERAge   NEgative   NORMal   POSitive   SAMPlE [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:DETEctor:CARRier[ :FUNction ]?
Example	SEM:DET:CARR NEG SEM:DET:CARR?
Notes	When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings.  This detector setting affects the reference channel. There is not a per trace detector.  You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELect to set the mode.
Couplings	See Couplings in the Trace Type section.
Preset	AVERAge
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.

Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Chan Detector Auto

Sets the detector to the default detection mode for the reference channel. This mode is dependent upon the current reference channel conditions.

Key Path	Trace/Detector
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :DETector :CARRier :AUTO ON OFF   1   0 [ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :DETector :CARRier :AUTO?
Example	SEM:DET:CARR:AUTO OFF SEM:DET:CARR:AUTO?
Notes	See Couplings in the Trace Type section. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Offset Detector

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the detector for offsets. The following choices are available.

- Auto- the detector selected depends on marker functions, trace functions, average type, and the trace averaging function.
- Normal-the detector determines the peak of the CW-like signals, and it yields alternating maximums and minimums of noise-like signals. This is also referred to as Rosenfell detection.
- Average-the detector determines the average of the signal within the sweep points. The averaging method depends upon the Average Type selection (voltage, power or log scales).
- Peak-the detector determines the maximum of the signal within the sweep points.
- Sample-the detector indicates the instantaneous level of the signal at the center of the sweep points represented by each display point.

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
Trace/Detector

- Negative Peak-the detector determines the minimum of the signal within the sweep points.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Offset Detector Selection

Selects the detector mode for the offsets.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk :DETEctor :OFFSet [ :FUNction ] AVERAge   NEGAtive   NORMAl   POSitive   SAMPlE [ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :DETEctor :OFFSet [ :FUNction ]?
Example	SEM:DET:OFFS AVER SEM:DET:OFFS?
Notes	When you manually select a detector (instead of selecting Auto), that detector is used regardless of other analyzer settings.  This detector setting has effects all offsets. There is not a per trace detector.  You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Couplings	See Couplings in the Trace Type section.
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Normal Average Peak Sample Negative Peak
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

### Offset Detector Auto

Sets the detector to the default detection mode for the offsets. This mode is dependent upon the current signal conditions of the offsets.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:DETEctor:OFFSet:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSE]:SEMAsk:DETEctor:OFFSet:AUTO?
Example	SEM:DET:OFFS:AUTO OFF SEM:DET:OFFS:AUTO?
Notes	See Couplings in the Trace Type section. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

## Trigger

Accesses a menu that enables you to select and control the trigger source for the current measurement.

See [“Trigger” on page 1473](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## View/Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to control the instrument display.

The following keys select how the results are displayed:

- Abs Pwr Freq-displays the absolute power levels in dBm and the corresponding frequencies in the text window.
- Rel Pwr Freq-displays the relative power levels in dBc and the corresponding frequencies in the text window.
- Integrated Power-displays the absolute and relative power levels integrated throughout the bandwidths between the start and stop frequencies in the text window.
- Carrier Info -displays the carrier configuration information with measure powers. (Only available in MSR)

[“View Selection by Name \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1103](#)

[“Views Selection by Number \(Remote Command only\)” on page 1104](#)

### View Selection by Name (Remote Command Only)

Key Path	View/Display
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[ :SElect ] APFReq RPFReq IPOwer CINformation :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW[ :SElect ]?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW IPOW DISP:SEM:VIEW?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Dependencies	In the SA mode, when "Radio Standard" is set to WLAN, IPOwer is not available and the key is grayed out. CINformation is available only in MSR and the key is blank if not in MSR.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR: APFReq WIMAX OFDMA, WLAN: RPFReq
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	Abs Pwr & Freq  Rel Pwr & Freq Integrated Power Carrier Info
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01
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### Views Selection by Number (Remote Command only)

The following numerical selections select how the results are displayed:

1. displays the absolute power levels in dBm and the corresponding frequencies in the text window.
2. displays the relative power levels in dBc and the corresponding frequencies in the text window.
3. displays the absolute and relative power levels integrated throughout the bandwidths between the start and stop frequencies in the text window.
4. displays the carrier info table. (Only available in MSR)

Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW:NSElect <integer> :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW:NSElect?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:NSEL 2 DISP:SEM:VIEW:NSEL?
Notes	In the SA mode, when "Radio Standard" is set to WLAN, 3 is not available. Only in MSR mode 4 is available. You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SElect to set the mode.
Preset	SA, WCDMA, C2K, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, MSR: 1 WIMAX OFDMA, WLAN: 2
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	1
Max	MSR: 4 Other modes: 3
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00, A.10.01

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters.

See “Display” on page 1525 for more information.

Key Path	View/Display
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Abs Pwr Freq

Sets the display to the Absolute Peak Power and Frequency view. The views differ depending on the setting of the measurement type (Meas Type) under the Measurement Setup menu.

“Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (Total Pwr Ref)” on page 1105

“Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (PSD Ref)” on page 1107

“Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (Spectrum Pk Ref)” on page 1109

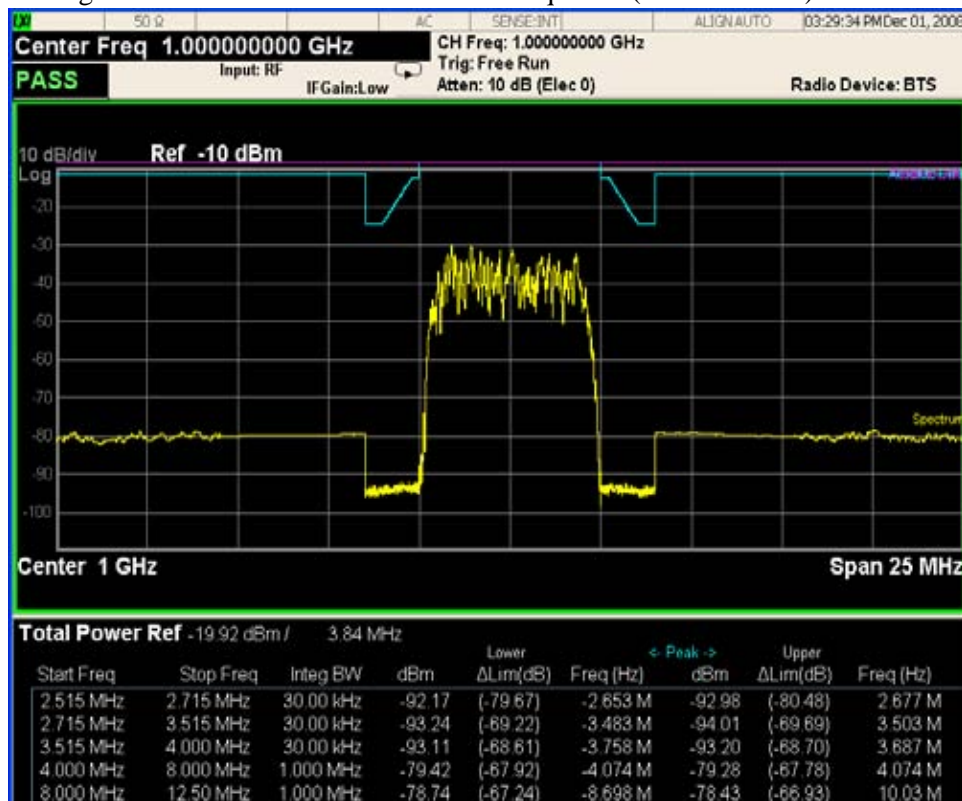
### Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (Total Pwr Ref)

This view consists of the following two windows:

“Trace Window” on page 1106

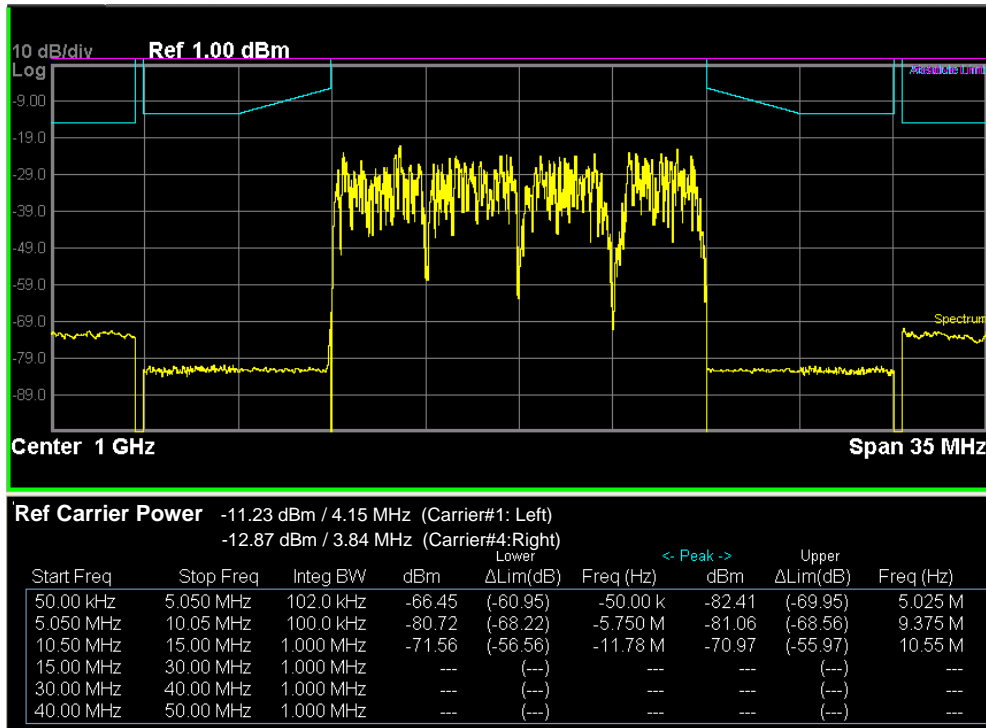
“Results Window ” on page 1106

The figure below shows Abs Peak Pwr & Freq View (Total Pwr Ref) for non-MSR mode.



Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
View/Display

The figure below shows Abs Peak Pwr & Freq View (Total Pwr Ref) for MSR mode only.



Trace Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset
---------------------	--

Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr Ref	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower Peak (dBm)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Lower lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset

Name	Corresponding Results
Upper Peak (dBm)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

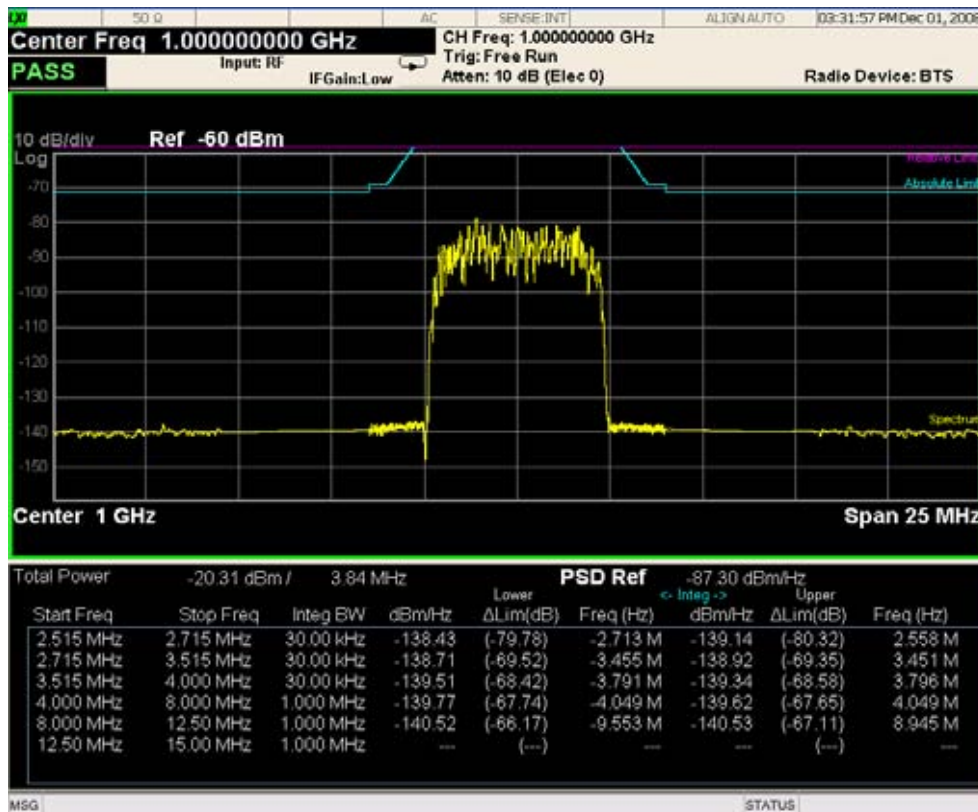
### Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (PSD Ref)

This view consists of the following two windows:

[“Trace Window” on page 1108](#)

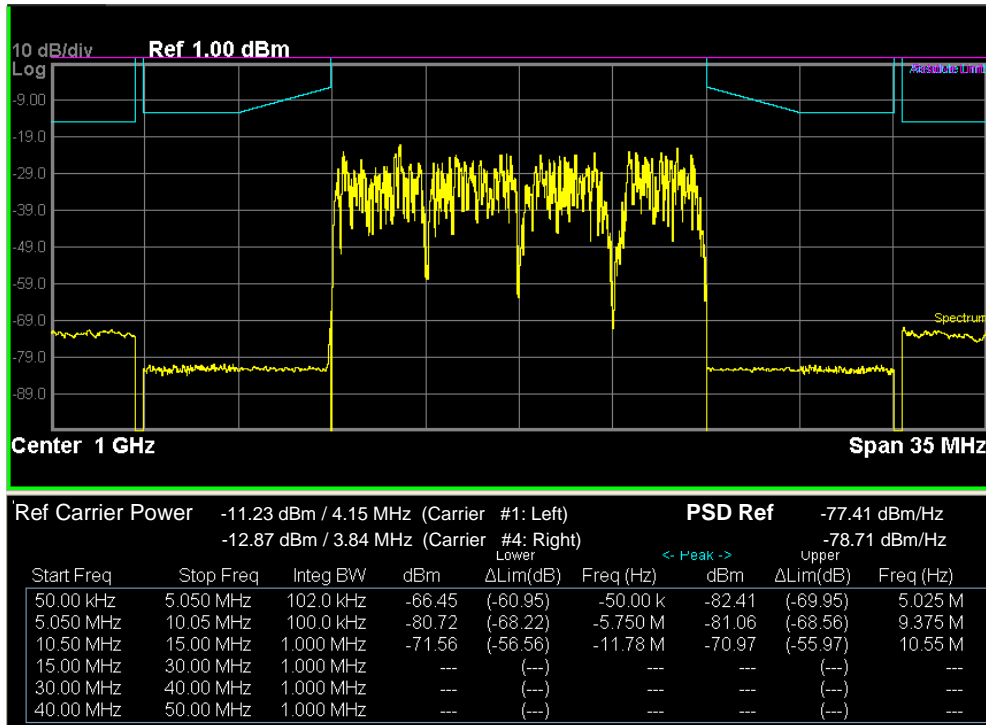
[“Results Window ” on page 1108](#)

The figure below shows Abs Peak Pwr & Freq View (PSD Ref) for non-MSR mode.



Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
View/Display

The figure below shows Abs Peak Pwr & Freq View (PSD Ref) for MSR mode only.



Trace Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset
---------------------	--

Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
PSD Ref	n=5 1st element Power spectral density reference at the reference area
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower (dBm/Hz)	Absolute power spectrum density of the negative offset
Lower lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset

Name	Corresponding Results
Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper (dBm/Hz)	Absolute power spectrum density of the positive offset
Upper lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

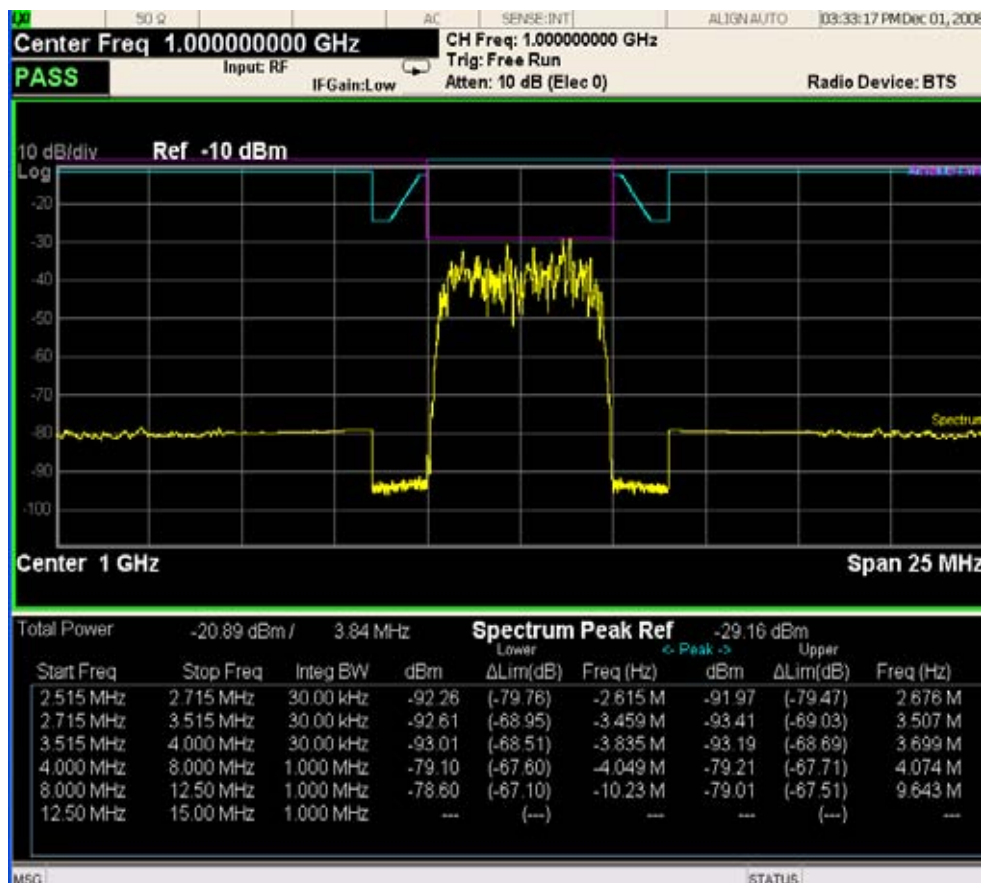
### Abs Peak Pwr & Freq (Spectrum Pk Ref)

This view consists of the following two windows:

“Trace Window” on page 1108

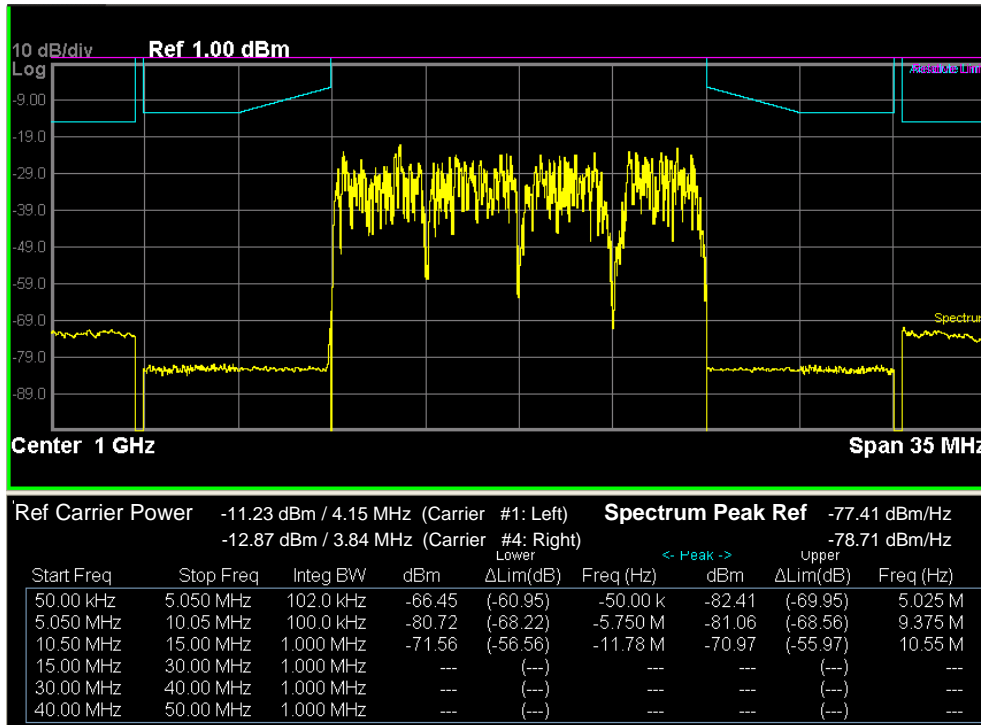
“Results Window ” on page 1108

The figure below shows Abs Peak Pwr & Freq View (Spectrum Pk Ref) for non-MSR mode.



Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
View/Display

The figure below shows Abs Peak Pwr & Freq View (Spectrum Pk Ref) for MSR mode only.



Trace Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset
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Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr	Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
Spectrum Peak Ref	n=5 1st element Spectrum peak power reference at the reference area
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower(dBm)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Lower lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset

Name	Corresponding Results
Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper (dBm)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

Key Path	View/Display
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Rel Pwr Freq

Sets the display to the Relative Peak Power and Frequency view. The views differ depending on the setting of the measurement type (Meas Type) under the Measurement Setup menu.

[“Rel Peak Pwr & Freq \(Total Pwr Ref\)” on page 1111](#)

[“Rel Peak Pwr & Freq \(PSD Ref\)” on page 1113](#)

[“Rel Peak Pwr & Freq \(Spectrum Pk Ref\)” on page 1114](#)

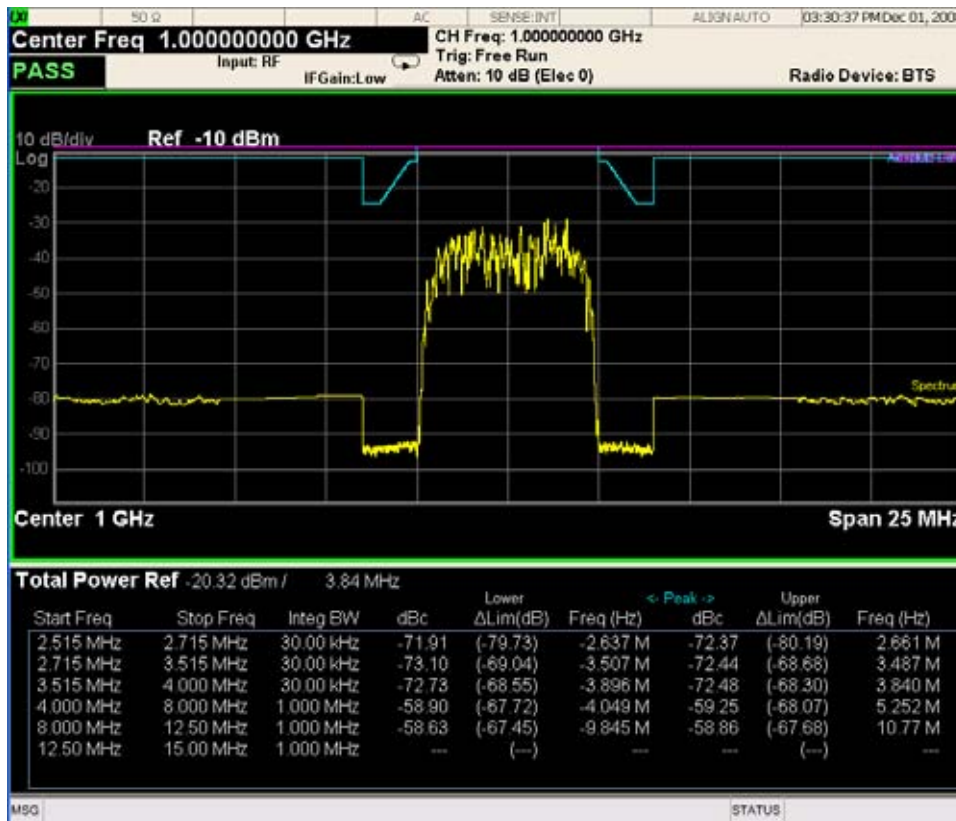
### Rel Peak Pwr & Freq (Total Pwr Ref)

This view consists of the following two windows:

[“Trace Window” on page 1112](#)

[“Results Window” on page 1112](#)

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
View/Display



Trace Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset
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Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr Ref	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower Peak (dBc)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset



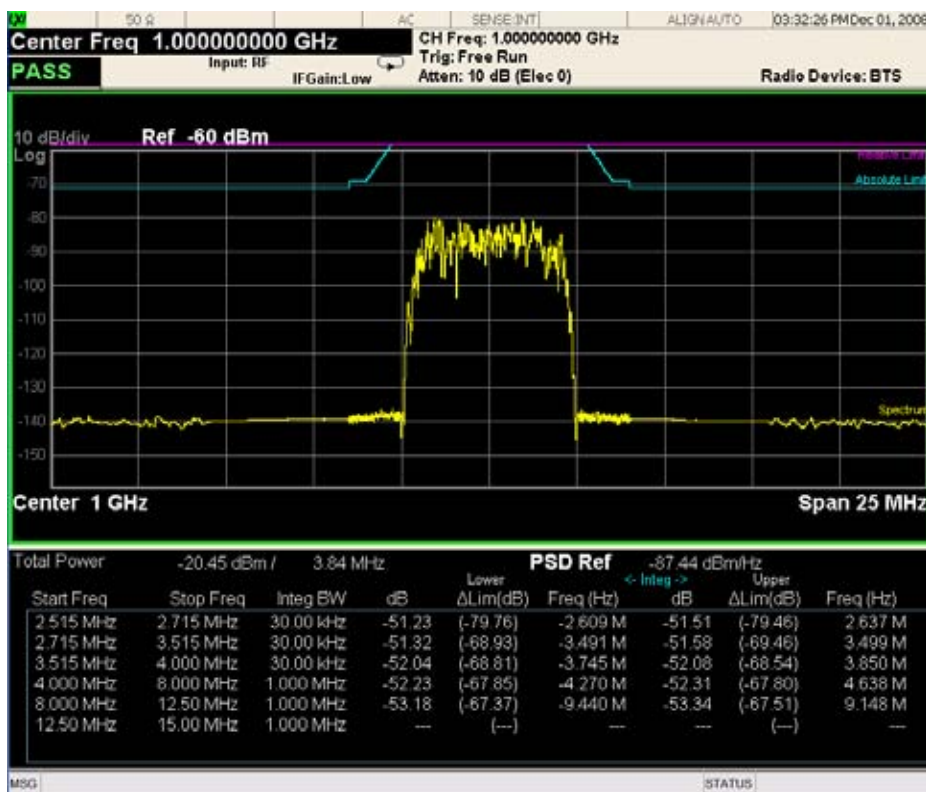
Name	Corresponding Results
Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper Peak (dBc)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

### Rel Peak Pwr & Freq (PSD Ref)

This view consists of the following two windows:

“Trace Window” on page 1113

“Results Window” on page 1114



### Trace Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset
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## Results Window

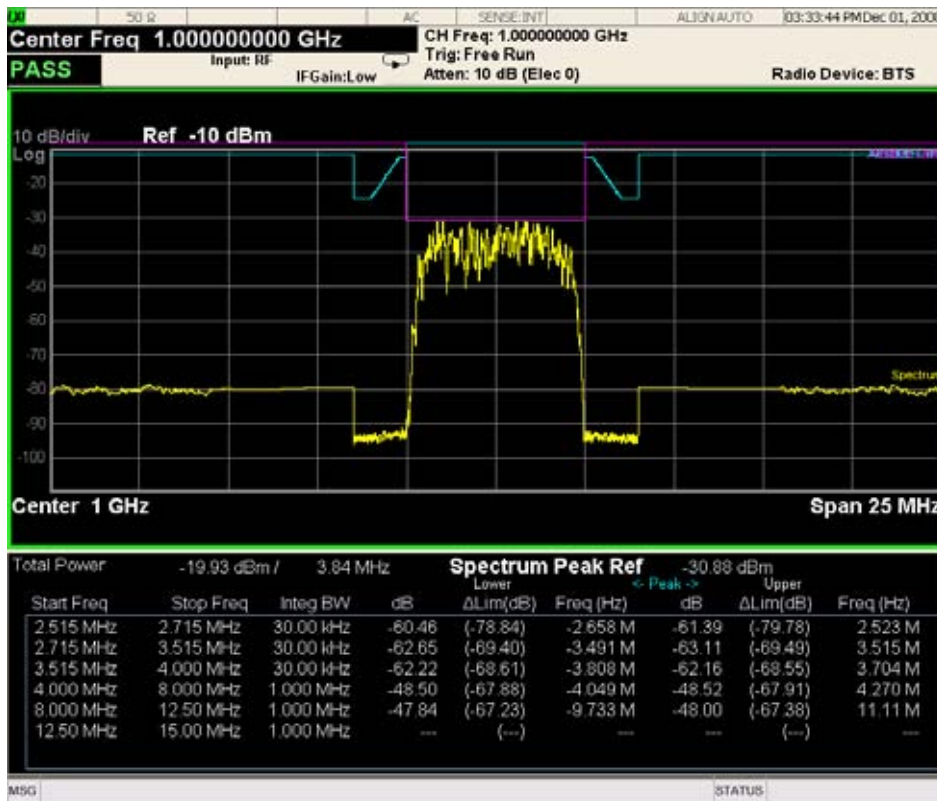
Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
PSD Ref	n=5 1st element Power spectral density reference at the reference area
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower (dB)	Relative power spectrum density of the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper (dB)	Relative power spectrum density of the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

### Rel Peak Pwr & Freq (Spectrum Pk Ref)

This view consists of the following two windows:

[“Trace Window” on page 1112](#)

[“Results Window” on page 1112](#)



### Trace Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset
---------------------	--

## Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr	Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
Spectrum Peak Ref	n=5 1st element Spectrum peak power reference at the reference area
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower Peak (dB)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper Peak (dB)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Freq (Hz)	Frequency on minimum margin point of the positive offset

Key Path	View/Display
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Integrated Power

Sets the display to the Integrated Power view. The views differ depending on the setting of the measurement type (Meas Type) under the Measurement Setup menu.

[“Integrated Power \(Total Pwr Ref\)” on page 1116](#)

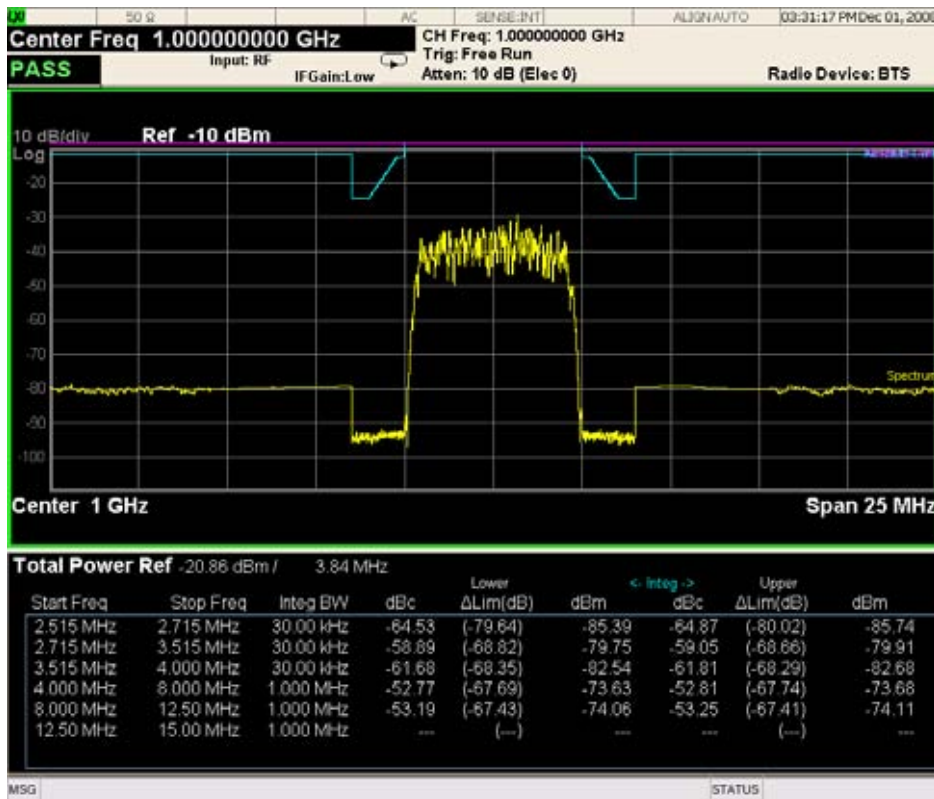
[“Integrated Power \(PSD Ref\)” on page 1118](#)

[“Integrated Power \(Spectrum Pk Ref\)” on page 1119](#)

### Integrated Power (Total Pwr Ref)

[“Trace Window” on page 1117](#)

[“Results Window” on page 1117](#)



### Trace Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset
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### Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr Ref	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower Integ (dBc)	Relative integrated power on the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower Integ (dBm)	Absolute integrated power on the negative offset

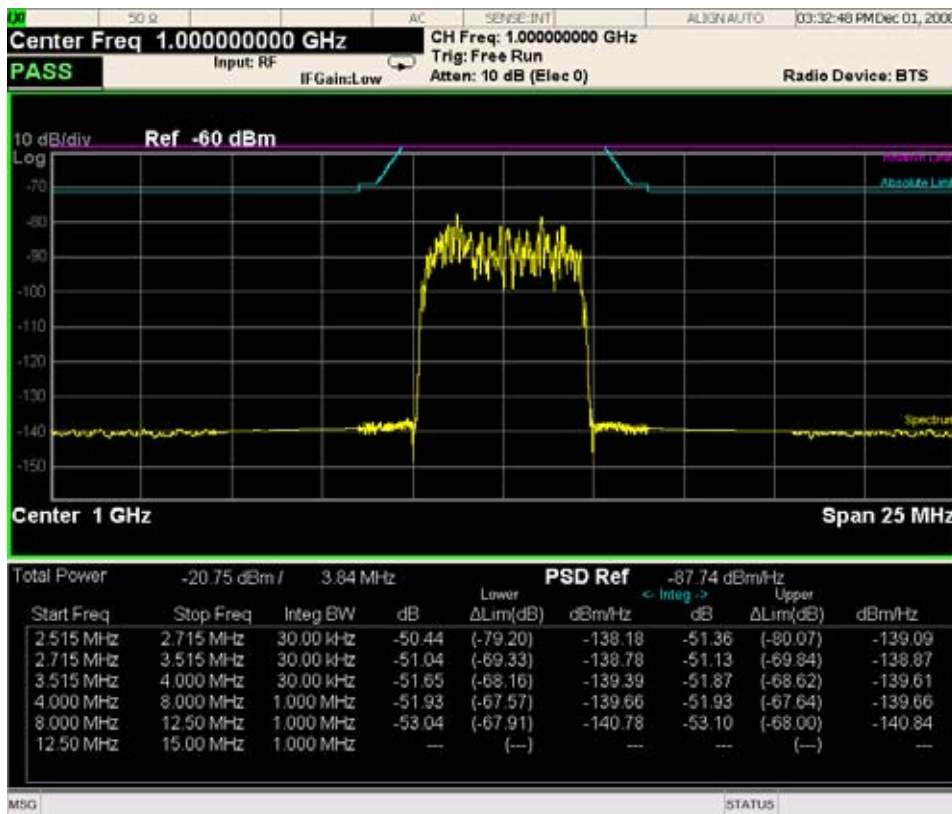
Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
View/Display

Name	Corresponding Results
Upper Integ (dBc)	Relative integrated power on the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Integ (dBm)	Absolute integrated power on the positive offset

**Integrated Power (PSD Ref)**

“Trace Window” on page 1118

“Results Window” on page 1119



**Trace Window**

Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset
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## Results Window

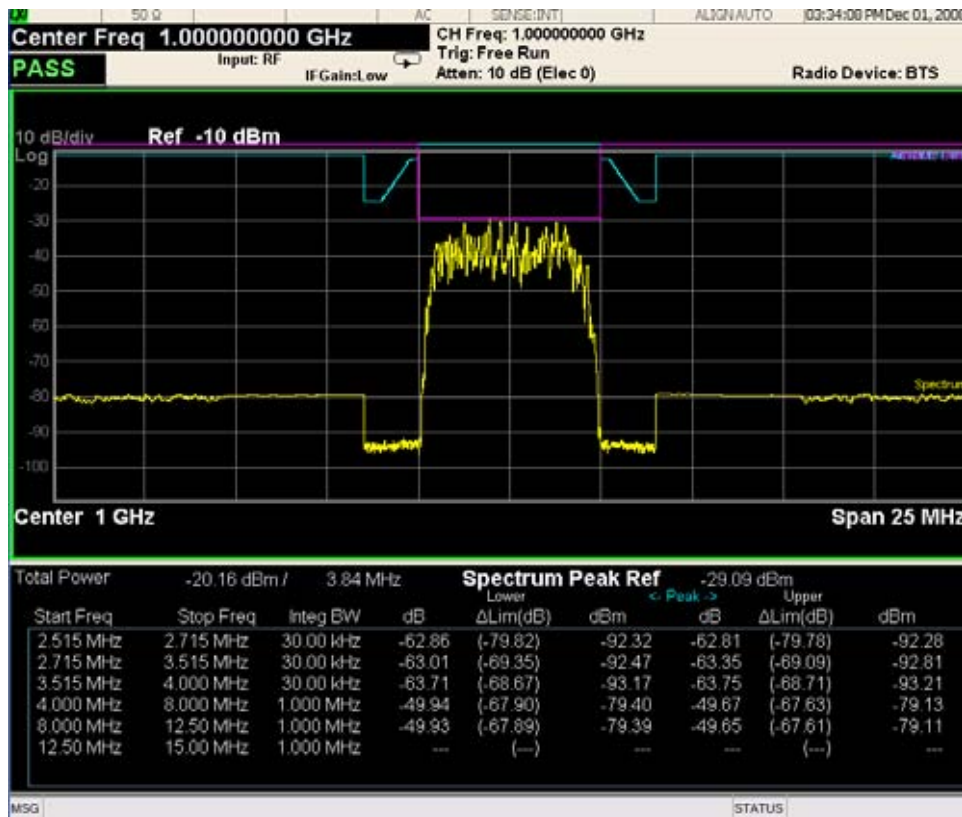
Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr	n=1 2nd element Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
PSD Ref	n=5 1st element Power spectral density reference at the reference area
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower (dB)	Relative power spectrum density of the negative offset
Lower Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower (dBm/Hz)	Absolute power spectrum density of the negative offset
Upper (dB)	Relative power spectrum density of the positive offset
Upper Lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper (dBm/Hz)	Absolute power spectrum density of the negative offset

## Integrated Power (Spectrum Pk Ref)

[“Trace Window” on page 1117](#)

[“Results Window” on page 1117](#)

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
View/Display



Trace Window

Corresponding Trace	yellow - Combined trace from carrier and each offset
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Results Window

Name	Corresponding Results
Total Pwr	Absolute power at the reference area.
	Channel Integration Bandwidth
Spectrum Peak Ref	n=5 1st element Peak power at the reference area
Start (Hz)	Start frequency for offset
Stop (Hz)	Stop frequency for offset
Meas BW (Hz)	Measurement bandwidth for offset
Lower Peak (dB)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset



Name	Corresponding Results
Lower lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the negative offset
Lower Peak (dBm)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the negative offset
Upper Peak (dB)	Relative peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset
Upper lim (dB)	Minimum margin from limit line which is decided by Fail Mask setting on the positive offset
Upper Peak (dBm)	Absolute peak power on minimum margin point of the positive offset

Key Path	View/Display
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

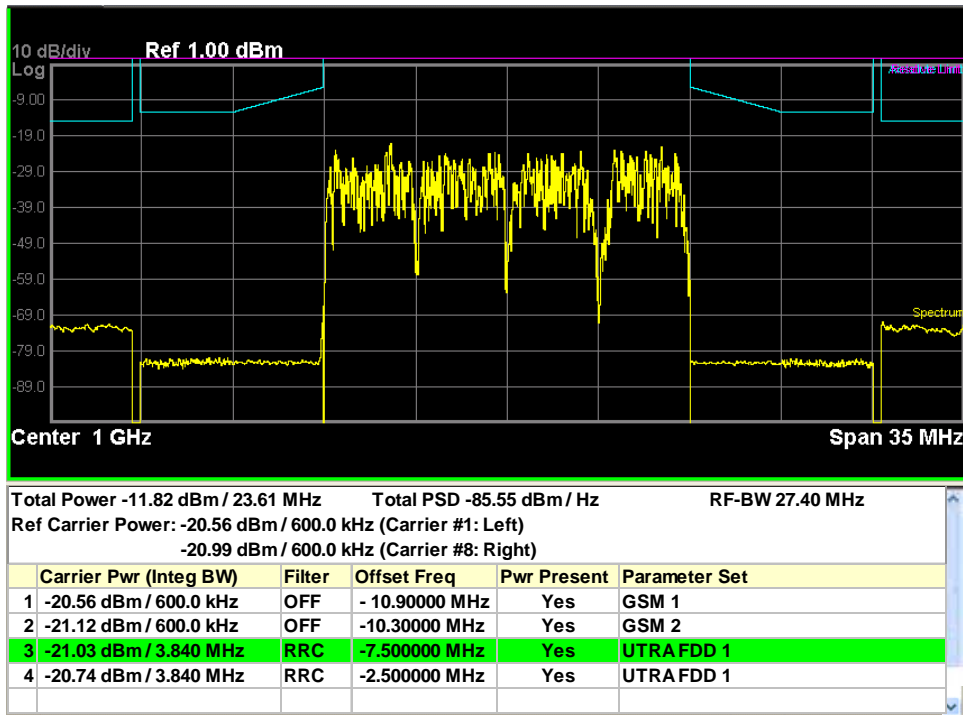
### Carrier Info (MSR Only)

Sets the display to the Carrier Info view. The lower window is the carrier info table in this view.

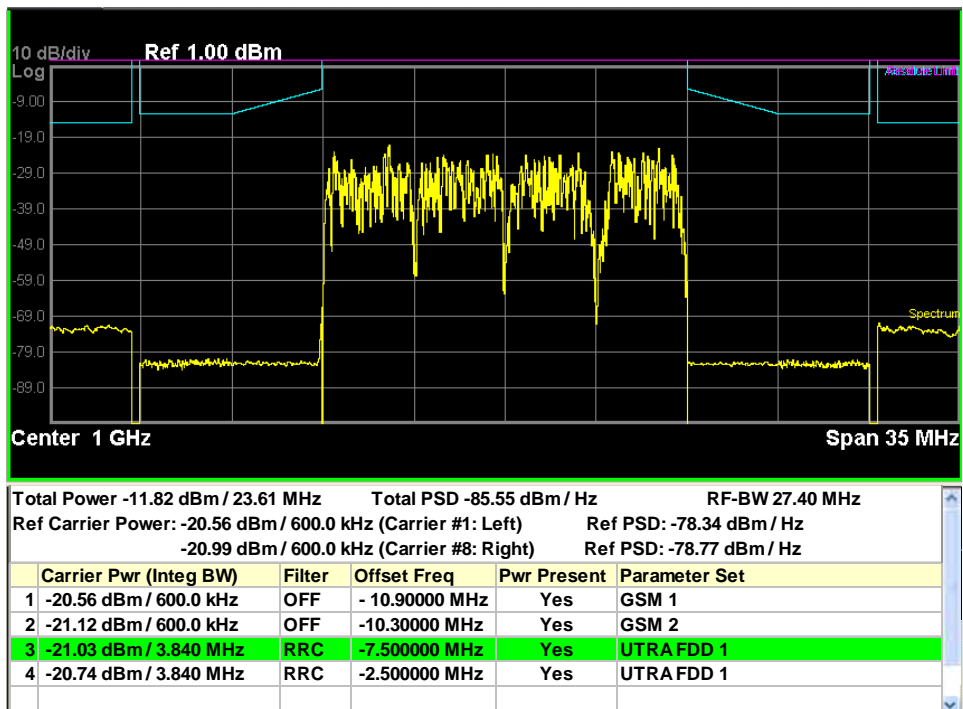
Carrier center frequency can be displayed in either offset or absolute frequency depending on Carrier Freq. The table can be scrolled by Carrier Result on Meas Setup menu or by Select Carrier on Config Carriers menu. The highlighted row changes as either Carrier Result or Select Carrier is changed. The highlighted row and these keys are not coupled.

The figure below shows Carrier Info Table View (Total Power).

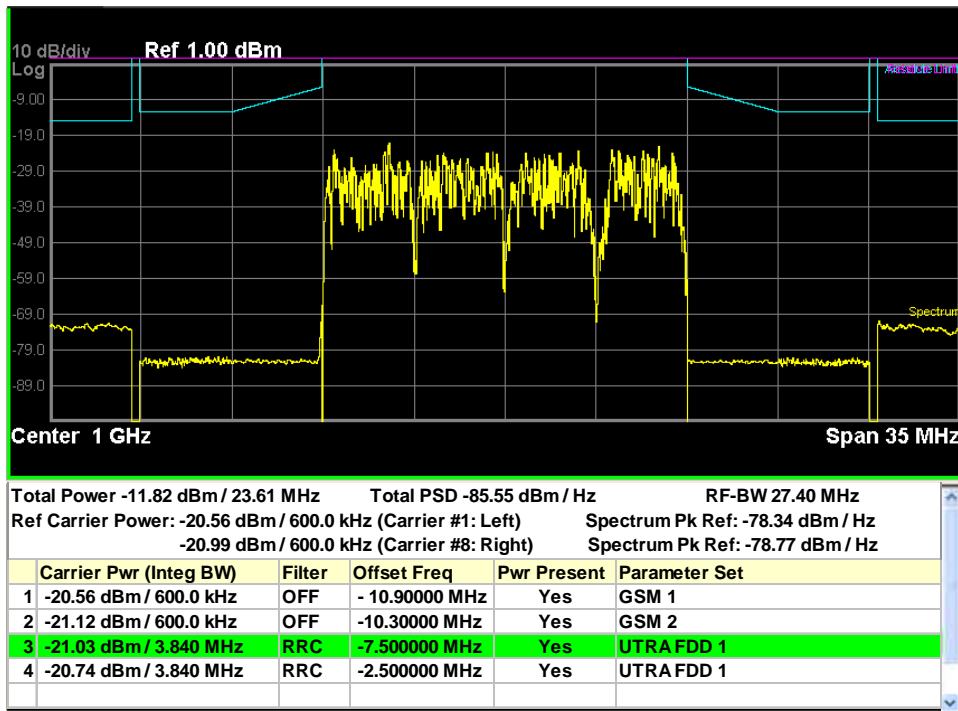
Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
View/Display



The figure below shows Carrier Info Table (PSD).



The figure below shows Carrier Info Table (Spectrum Pk).



Key Path	View/Display
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01

### Carrier Freq (MSR Only)

Sets the carrier frequency display type.

Offset - The carrier center frequencies are displayed as offset from Carrier Ref Freq.

Absolute - The carrier center frequencies are displayed as absolute frequency.

Key Path	View/Display, Carrier Info
Mode	MSR
Remote Command	:DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW:WINDow:CINFormation:FREQuency OFFSet ABSolute :DISPlay:SEMask:VIEW:WINDow:CINFormation:FREQuency?
Example	DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:CINF:FREQ ABS DISP:SEM:VIEW:WIND:CINF:FREQ?
Preset	OFFSet
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Offset Absolute

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement  
View/Display

Initial S/W Revision	A.10.01
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## Limit Lines

Toggles the limit lines display function for the spectrum emission mask measurements On and Off.

Key Path	View/Display
Mode	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DTMB (CTTB), DVB-T/H, ISDB-T, CMMB, LTE, LTETDD, Digital Cable TV, WLAN, MSR
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CALCulate:SEMask:LLINe:STATe ON OFF 1 0 :CALCulate:SEMask:LLINe:STATe?
Example	CALC:SEM:LLIN:STAT OFF CALC:SEM:LLIN:STAT?
Notes	You must be in the mode that includes SEM measurement to use this command. Use :INSTrument:SELEct to set the mode.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.03.00

The TOI measurement allows a simple (one-button) measurement of the third-order intercept of a two-tone signal. It also allows more accurate (zero-span) measurement of that signal.

For more information see [“TOI Measurement Details” on page 1127](#).

For measurement results and views, see [“TOI View” on page 1163](#).

### TOI Measurement Fetch/Read Results

All returned frequencies are affected by Frequency Offset, and all absolute amplitudes are affected by Ref Level Offset. Amplitudes are returned in dBm regardless of the Y Axis Unit.

Command	n	Return Value
CONFigure?	n/a	Name of current measurement: “TOI”
CONFigure:TOI CONFigure:TOI:NDEFault INITiate:TOI	n/a	N/A
FETCh:TOI[n]? MEASure:TOI[n]? READ:TOI[n]?	0	Returns the trace data, in interleaved X/Y pairs.
FETCh:TOI[n]? MEASure:TOI[n]? READ:TOI[n]?	1	Returns 6 scalar results, in the following order. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worst case Output Intercept Power value in dBm</li> <li>2. The worst case Output Intermod Point in Hz</li> <li>3. The lower Output Intercept Power value in dBm</li> <li>4. The lower Output Intermod Point in Hz</li> <li>5. The upper Output Intercept Power value in dBm</li> <li>6. The upper Output Intermod Point in Hz</li> </ol>

Command	n	Return Value
	2	Returns 12 scalar results, in the following order. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The worst case Output Intermod Point value in Hz.</li> <li>2. The worst case Output Intermod Power value in dBm</li> <li>3. The worst case Output Intercept Power value in dBm</li> <li>4. The lower base frequency value in Hz</li> <li>5. The lower base power value in dBm</li> <li>6. The upper base frequency value in Hz</li> <li>7. The upper base power value in dBm</li> <li>8. The lower Output Intermod Point in Hz</li> <li>9. The lower Output Intermod Power value in dBm</li> <li>10. The lower Output Intercept Power value in dBm</li> <li>11. The upper Output Intermod Point in Hz</li> <li>12. The upper Output Intermod Power value in dBm</li> <li>13. The upper Output Intercept Power value in dBm</li> </ol>
FETCh:TOI:IP3? MEASure:TOI:IP3? READ:TOI:IP3?	1	Returns the worst-case Output Intercept Power value in dBm

Backwards Compatibility SCPI. Each of these commands translates to the equivalent :TOI command.

Command
CONFigure:TOINtercept CONFigure:TOINtercept:NDEFault INITiate:TOINtercept
FETCh:TOINtercept[n]? MEASure:TOINtercept[n]? READ:TOINtercept[n]?
FETCh:TOINtercept[n]:IP3? MEASure:TOINtercept[n]:IP3? READ:TOINtercept[n]:IP3?

### TOI Measurement Details

The TOI measurement begins by taking a sweep using the center frequency inherited from SA measurement. It chooses the two highest peaks as the upper and lower signal frequencies,  $F_u$  and  $F_l$ .

The system measures the power at the signal frequencies, and also at the third-order intermod frequencies  $F_{il} = 2F_l - F_u$  and  $F_{iu} = 2F_u - F_l$ .

The lower side band intercept power is defined (in log units) as  $\frac{P_u}{2} + P_l - \frac{P_{il}}{2}$

The upper side band intercept power is defined (in log units) as  $\frac{P_l}{2} + P_u - \frac{P_{iu}}{2}$

In practice, we compute both of these values and the TOI is considered the worst of the two measurements.

There are two approaches to TOI measurement acquisition. The simpler method is to use a single sweep at a wide enough span to include the signal and intermod frequencies. This method gives the quickest approximate measurement and highest usability.

The second approach is to supplement the above with zero-span sweeps at the intermod frequencies. Because we spend the majority of our acquisition time at key frequencies, this technique gives more accurate measurement of low-power intermodulation distortion signals.

Key Path	Meas
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## AMPTD Y Scale

Activates the Reference Value function and displays the Amplitude menu keys. These functions control how data on the vertical (Y) axis is displayed and control instrument settings that affect the vertical axis.

See “AMPTD Y Scale” on page 1223 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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### Ref Value

The reference value specifies the amplitude of a signal displayed on the reference graticule line. The reference line is either at the top, center, or bottom of the graticule, depending on the value of the Ref Position function .

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	DISPlay:TOI:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVel <amplitude>  DISPlay:TOI:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVel?
Example	DISP:TOI:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV -10 dBm Sets the reference value to -10 dBm
Couplings	This value is affected by Ref Level Offset, as are the max and min values.
Preset	0.0 dBm
Min	-250 + Ref Level Offset
Max	250 dBm + Ref Level Offset
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change the attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See “Attenuation” on page 1224 for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Scale/Div

Sets the units per vertical graticule division on the display.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
<b>Remote Command</b>	DISPlay:TOI: VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision <relative amplitude>  DISPlay:TOI:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?
Example	DISP:TOI:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 5
Preset	10.00 dB
Min	0.1 dB
Max	20 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Presel Center

When this key is pressed, the centering of the preselector filter is adjusted to optimize the amplitude accuracy at the frequency of the selected marker.

See [“Presel Center” on page 1240](#) for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Presel Adjust

Allows you to manually adjust the preselector filter frequency to optimize its response to the signal of interest. This function is only available when Presel Center is available.

See [“Preselector Adjust” on page 1242](#) for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Y Axis Unit

Displays the menu keys that enable you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit.

See [“Y Axis Unit” on page 1243](#) for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Ref Lvl Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See [“Reference Level Offset” on page 1248](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## μW Path Ctrl

Accesses a menu that enables you to select a Standard path or μW Preselector Bypass.

The Standard path gives the best remote-control throughput, minimizes acoustic noise from switching and minimizes the risk of wear in the hardware switches.

The μW Preselector Bypass key toggles the preselector bypass switch for band 1 and higher. When the microwave presel is on, the signal path is preselected. When the microwave preselector is off, the signal path is not preselected. The preselected path is the normal path for the analyzer.

See [“μW Path Control ” on page 1249](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the internal preamplifiers. Turning Internal Preamp on gives a better noise figure, but a poorer inter-modulation distortion (TOI) to noise floor dynamic range. You can optimize this setting for your particular measurement.

See [“Internal Preamp” on page 1254](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale, More</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Ref Position

Positions the reference value at the top, center or bottom of the Y Scale display. Changing the reference position does not change the reference value.

Key Path	<b>Amplitude</b>
Scope	Meas Local
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:TOI:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOsition TOP CENTer BOTTom :DISPlay:TOI:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOsition?

Example	DISP:TOI:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS BOTT
Preset	Top
Range	Top   Ctr   Bot
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto Couple

The Auto Couple feature provides a quick and convenient way to automatically couple multiple instrument settings. This helps ensure accurate measurements and optimum dynamic range. When the Auto Couple feature is activated, either from the front panel or remotely, all parameters of the current measurement which have an Auto/Manual mode are set to Auto mode and all measurement settings dependent on (or coupled to) the Auto/Man parameters are automatically adjusted for optimal performance.

For TOI, these parameters are:

- Center Frequency Step
- Resolution Bandwidth
- Span/RBW Ratio
- Sweep Time
- Video Bandwidth
- VBW/RBW ratio
- Upper and Lower Tone (set to Sense)
- Zero span measurement Resolution Bandwidth
- Zero span measurement Dwell Time

See [“Auto Couple” on page 1257](#) for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## BW

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the bandwidth functions of the instrument.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Res BW

Allows setting the Resolution Bandwidth (RBW) used when measuring the trace. Only Gaussian RBW filters are enabled and the list of allowable RBW values matches those of the Spectrum Analyzer measurement.

Normally, Res BW (Auto) selects automatic coupling of the Res BW to Span using the ratio set by the Span:3dB RBW key. To decouple the resolution bandwidth, press Res BW until Man is underlined or simply enter a different value for Res BW.

The resolution bandwidth used for the zero-span measurement is separately set under the Meas Setup menu.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution] &lt;freq&gt; [:SENSe]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]? [:SENSe]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>TOI:BWID 10 kHz TOI:BWID?</pre>
Couplings	Res BW can be auto-coupled to Span via the Span:3dB RBW ratio parameter. This auto-coupled RBW will not exceed 3 MHz.
Preset	<pre>3 MHz ON</pre>
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Video BW

Lets you change the analyzer post-detection filter (VBW) used in measuring the trace. The list of allowable VBW values matches those of the Spectrum Analyzer measurement.

TOI Measurement  
**BW**

Note that, if Zero-Span measurement is turned on, the measurements at zero-span do not use a video bandwidth filter, and hence ignore the Video BW setting. The Video BW setting is used when measuring the non-zero span trace.

Key Path	BW
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo <freq> [ :SENSE]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo? [ :SENSE]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSE]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:AUTO?
Example	TOI:BAND:VID 1 KHZ TOI:BAND:VID?
Couplings	Couples to the resolution bandwidth according to the VBW:3 dB RBW ratio.
Preset	Determined by RBW.
Min	1 Hz
Max	50 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**VBW:3dB RBW**

Selects the ratio between the video bandwidth and the equivalent 3 dB resolution bandwidth to be used for setting VBW when VBW is in Auto.

Key Path	BW
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio <real> [ :SENSE]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio? [ :SENSE]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSE]:TOI:BANDwidth BWIDth:VIDeo:RATio:AUTO?
Example	TOI:BAND:VID:RAT 2 TOI:BAND:VID:RAT?
Couplings	The auto rule always sets VBW:3dB RBW to 1.
Preset	1 ON
Min	0.00001
Max	3000000
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Span:3dB RBW

Selects the ratio between the span and the resolution bandwidth.

Key Path	BW
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSE]:TOI:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATI o &lt;integer&gt;  [:SENSE]:TOI:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATI o?  [:SENSE]:TOI:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATI o:AUTO OFF ON 0 1  [:SENSE]:TOI:FREQuency:SPAN:BANDwidth[:RESolution]:RATI o:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>TOI:FREQ:SPAN:BAND:RAT 106 TOI:FREQ:SPAN:BAND:RAT:AUTO 0</pre>
Preset	<pre>106 ON</pre>
Min	2
Max	10000
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Cont**

For details on this key, see “[Cont \(Continuous Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1259.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## FREQ Channel

Accesses a menu of keys that allow you to control the Frequency and Channel parameters of the instrument.

See [“FREQ Channel” on page 1261](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Auto Tune

Auto Tune is an immediate action key. When it is pressed, it causes the analyzer to change Center Frequency to the strongest signal pair in the tunable span of the analyzer, excluding the LO. It is designed to quickly get you to the most likely signal(s) of interest, with no signal analysis knowledge required. As such, there are no configurable parameters for this feature. There are only pre-selected values that work in most real world situations.

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**NOTE**                      You may see a slight pause before the signal of interest is presented onscreen.

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Key Path	<b>FREQ Channel</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :TUNE :IMMediate
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Center Freq

For details on this key, see [“FREQ Channel” on page 1261](#).

### Lower Tone Frequency

The lower base sets the lower of the two base frequencies for TOI measurement.

Normally, the lower base frequency is set by choosing the lower in frequency of the two highest peaks on the trace. When in manual mode, the measurement frequency is fixed.

When zero-span measurement is turned on, a frequency count is required to accurately calculate the needed intermodulation frequencies. Thus, the measurement will be slightly faster if you switch the lower base frequency to manual.

Key Path	<b>FREQ Channel</b>
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<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :BASE :LOWer &lt;freq&gt; [ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :BASE :LOWer? [ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :BASE :LOWer :AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :BASE :LOWer :AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>TOI:FREQ:BASE:LOW 13.2500000 GHz TOI:FREQ:BASE:LOW:AUTO ON</pre>
Notes	Forces measurement restart.
Couplings	<p>In auto mode, after each sweep the lower frequency base is set to the lower in frequency of the two highest peaks within the span. If there is no or one peak within the span, the lower frequency base is set to NaN.</p> <p>If you set Lower Frequency Tone &gt;= Upper Frequency Tone, the Upper Frequency Tone will change to 1 Hz greater than Lower Frequency Tone.</p> <p>If in auto when Zero-Span measurement is on, a frequency count is run at the lower frequency base so that we can more accurately calculate the intermod frequency. This is needed since the Resolution Bandwidth of the intermod measurement will likely be significantly lower than the main sweep RBW.</p> <p>This value is affected by Frequency Offset</p>
Couplings	When the lower frequency tone auto is changed, the upper frequency tone auto is set to the same value.
Preset	Determined by trace data
Min	10 Hz
Max	The maximum value for this parameter is the maximum frequency of the analyzer minus 1 kHz.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Upper Tone Frequency

The upper base frequency sets the upper of the two base frequencies for TOI measurement.

Normally, the upper base frequency is set by choosing the higher in frequency of the two highest peaks on the trace. When in manual mode, the measurement frequency is fixed.

When zero-span measurement is turned on, a frequency count is required to accurately calculate the needed intermodulation frequencies. Thus, the measurement will be slightly faster if you switch the lower base frequency to manual.

Key Path	<b>FREQChannel</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :BASE :UPPer &lt;frequency&gt; [ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :BASE :UPPer? [ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :BASE :UPPer :AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :BASE :UPPer :AUTO?</pre>

Example	TOI:FREQ:BASE:UPP 13.2600000 GHz TOI:FREQ:BASE:UPP:AUTO ON
Notes	Forces measurement restart.
Couplings	<p>If you set Upper Frequency Tone <math>\leq</math> Lower Frequency Tone, the Lower Frequency Tone will change to 1 Hz less than Upper Frequency Tone.</p> <p>In Auto, after each sweep the upper frequency base is set to the upper in frequency of the two highest peaks within the span. If there is no or one peak within the span, the lower frequency base is set to NaN.</p> <p>If in auto when Zero-Span measurement is on, a frequency count is run at the upper frequency base so that we can more accurately calculate the intermod frequency. This is needed since the Resolution Bandwidth of the intermod measurement will likely be significantly lower than the main sweep RBW.</p> <p>This value is affected by Frequency Offset</p>
Couplings	When the upper frequency tone auto is changed, the lower frequency tone auto is set to the same value.
Preset	13.2600000 GHz ON
Min	11 Hz
Max	The maximum value is the maximum frequency of the analyzer.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### CF Step

For details on this key, see [“CF Step” on page 1273](#).

### Freq Offset

For details on this key, see [“Freq Offset” on page 1275](#).

## **Input/Output**

For details on this key, see [“Input/Output” on page 1277](#)

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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## Marker

There is no marker functionality in the TOI measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker Function

There is no marker functionality in the TOI measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Marker To

There is no marker functionality in the TOI measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## **Meas**

For details on this key, see [“Meas” on page 1377](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Meas Setup

Accesses a menu of keys that allows averaging control, and enables zero-span measurements for increased accuracy.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Avg/Hold Num

When Average/Hold is turned on, at each frequency a specified number of sweeps is taken, and the data in those sweeps averaged for the purposes of establishing the measurement.

The average Type is always Power Average.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :TOI :AVERAge :COUNT <integer> [ :SENSE ] :TOI :AVERAge :COUNT? [ :SENSE ] :TOI :AVERAge [ :STATe ] ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSE ] :TOI :AVERAge [ :STATe ] ?
Example	TOI:AVER:COUN 20
Preset	10 OFF
Min	1
Max	10000
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :TOINtercept :AVERAge :COUNT
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Avg Mode

Avg Mode key selects the termination control used for the averaging function when averaging the trace. This determines the action after the specified number of measurements (Avg/Hold Num) is reached.

- Exp (Exponential Averaging Mode) – When you set Avg Mode to Exp, each successive data acquisition after the average count is reached is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average. Exponential averaging weights new data more than old data, which facilitates tracking of slow-changing signals. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep.
- Repeat – After reaching the Avg/Hold Num, all previous result data is cleared and the average count set back to 1.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:TOI:AVERage:TCONtrol EXPonential REPeat [ :SENSe]:TOI:AVERage:TCONtrol?
Example	TOI:AVER:TCON EXP
Preset	EXP
Range	Exp   Repeat
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:TOINtercept:AVERage:TCONtrol
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Zero-Span Measurement

Zero-span measurement uses two additional zero-span sweeps – one at each intermodulation product – to significantly increase the accuracy and the dynamic range of the TOI measurement. Zero-span measurement cannot be used on signals that vary rapidly in frequency.

This branch key summons a menu that controls this measurement approach.

Key Path	Meas Setup
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Zero-Span Measurement

Zero-span measurement uses two additional zero-span sweeps – one at each intermodulation product – to significantly increase the accuracy and the dynamic range of the TOI measurement. Zero-span measurement cannot be used on signals that vary rapidly in frequency.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:STATe ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:STATe?
Example	TOI:ZSP:STAT OFF
Notes	Forces a measurement restart.
Preset	Off
Range	On   Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Zero-Span RBW

Zero-Span RBW is the resolution bandwidth used when making the zero-span intermod measurements when Zero-Span measurement is active. The Zero-Span RBW is typically smaller than the main resolution bandwidth, although it must still be large enough to accommodate three times the width of the intermodulation products.

The required frequency accuracy of the lower and upper base frequencies increases when the Zero-Span RBW decreases. For this reason, frequency counting is used when the lower and upper base frequencies are in auto mode. For optimum measurement speed, set the lower and upper base frequencies explicitly.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:BANDwidth BWIDth <frequency> [ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:BANDwidth BWIDth? [ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:BANDwidth BWIDth:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:BANDwidth BWIDth:AUTO?
Example	TOI:ZSP:BAND 300 kHz TOI:ZSP:BAND:AUTO ON
Notes	Forces a measurement restart.
Couplings	When Auto is on, The Zero-Span RBW is one step down from the measurement RBW.
Preset	3 MHz ON
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Dwell Time

The Dwell Time is the sweep time used when making the zero-span intermod measurements when Zero-Span measurement is turned on. Additional sweep time gives better noise performance.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:SWEep:TIME <time> [ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:SWEep:TIME? [ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:TOI:ZSPan:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?
Example	TOI:ZSP:SWE:TIME 66.24 ms TOI:ZSP:SWE:TIME:AUTO ON
Couplings	If ZS Sweep Time Auto is on, the Dwell Time will be the same as the measurement sweep time.
Preset	Depends upon the maximum span of the analyzer, see Sweep Time for more information.
Min	100 us
Max	4000 s

TOI Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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### **Meas Preset**

This key initiates the first sweep . It will return the Meas Local variables in the current measurement to their preset values (many of which are determined from the results of the first sweep).

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFigure:TOI
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Mode

For details on this key, see [“Mode” on page 1391](#) .

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Mode Setup

For details on this key, see [“Mode Setup”](#) on page 1411.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Peak Search

There is no peak search functionality in the TOI measurement. .

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Recall

**The TOI measurement only allows the import of Amplitude Correction data**

For more information, see [“Recall” on page 172](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## **Restart**

For details on this key, see [“Restart” on page 1431](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Save

For details on this key, see [“Save” on page 185](#) .

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Single

For details on this key, see “[Single \(Single Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1437

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Source

There are no menus under this key in the TOI measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## SPAN X Scale

The Span key activates the Span function and displays the menu of span functions.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Span

Changes the displayed frequency range symmetrically about the center frequency. While adjusting the Span the Center Frequency is held constant.

Span also sets the frequency entry mode to Center/Span. In Center/Span mode, the center frequency and span values are displayed below the graticule, and the default active function in the Frequency menu is Center Freq.

Key Path	<b>SPAN X Scale</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :SPAN <freq> [ :SENSe ] :TOI :FREQuency :SPAN?
Example	TOI:FREQ:SPAN 26.490000 GHz
Notes	Forces measurement restart.
Couplings	If the electrical attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set Span such that the Stop Frequency would be >3.6 GHz results in an error. If the key is pressed, an advisory message is generated. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning.  Any value of the Center Frequency or Span that is within the frequency range of the analyzer is allowed when the value is being set through the front panel numeric key pad or the SCPI command. The other parameter is forced to a different value if needed, to keep the Start and the Stop Frequencies within the analyzer’s frequency range  When using the knob or the step up/down keys or the UP  DOWN keywords in SCPI, the value that is being changed i.e. the Center Frequency or Span, is limited so that the other parameter is not forced to a new value.
Preset	The instrument maximum frequency minus 10 MHz.
Min	10 Hz
Max	Maximum span depends upon the instrument frequency range.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :TOI ntercept :FREQuency :SPAN
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep/Control

Accesses a menu that allows you to set the measurement Sweep parameters.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Time

Selects the length of time in which the spectrum analyzer sweeps when measuring the span. Additional overhead time is required by the analyzer that impacts the sweep rate, but is not calculated as part of the sweep time.

Reducing the sweep time increases the rate of sweeps.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/ Control</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:TOI:SWEep:TIME <time> [ :SENSe]:TOI:SWEep:TIME? [ :SENSe]:TOI:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:TOI:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?
Example	TOI:SWE:TIME 1ms sets the sweep time to 1ms
Couplings	Sweep time is coupled to RBW and VBW, and impacted by the number of sweep points.
Preset	Depends upon the maximum span of the analyzer, 66.27 is the preset in a 26.5 GHz MXA
Min	1 ms
Max	4000 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Points

Sets the number of measured points in each sweep.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/ Control</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:TOI:SWEep:POINTs <integer> [ :SENSe]:TOI:SWEep:POINTs?
Example	TOI:SWE:POIN 1001
Notes	Forces measurement restart.

Couplings	The resolution of setting the sweep time depends on the number of points selected. When the sweep points change, erase the trace data.
Preset	1001
Min	1
Max	40001
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trace/Detector

This key enables selection of trace max hold characteristics.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	TRACe:TOI:TYPE WRITe  MAXHold
Preset	The trace is set to Clear Write
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Clear Write

In Clear Write type each trace update replaces the old data in the trace with new data. Pressing the Clear Write key, or sending the TRAC:TOI:TYPE WRIT command, sets the trace type to Clear Write.

When in Clear Write, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed when the instrument is sweeping, a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared. While the sweep always uses the peak detector, in zero-span measurement the average detector is used and the metrics are calculated using the average of the zero-span data.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Example	TRAC:TOI:TYPE WRIT sets the trace to clear write
Couplings	Selects the average detector, and uses the average value for zero-span measurements.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Max Hold

Max Hold makes the trace represent the maximum data value on a point-by-point basis of the new trace data and the previous trace data. Max hold enables a simplified (albeit lower-speed) measurement of the TOI of a pulsed signal.

Pressing the Max Hold key, or sending the :TRAC:TOI:TYPE MAXH command, sets the trace type to Max Hold. The max hold trace uses peak detection; in zero-span measurement the metrics are calculated using the peak value of the zero-span data.

When in Max Hold, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, the Max Hold sequence restarts and a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Example	TRAC:TOI:TYPE MAXHold sets the trace to max hold



Couplings	Selects the peak detector, and uses the peak value for zero-span measurements.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trigger

Selects the trigger source and trigger setup functionality.

For more information, see [“Trigger” on page 1473](#).

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## View/Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters

For more information, see “View/Display” on page 1525.

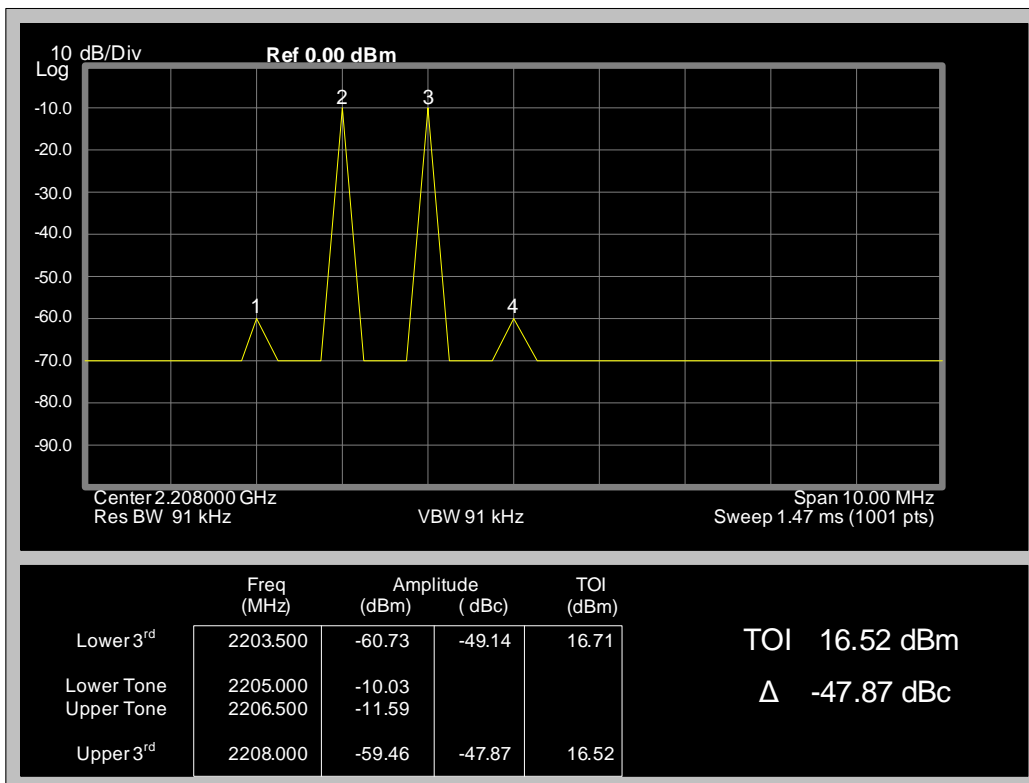
Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### TOI View

In the TOI measurement view, the data and graticule are identical to GPSA, except that the base and intermod peaks are annotated with a number in white:

- 1 – lower intermod
- 2 – lower base
- 3 – upper base
- 4 – upper intermod

The TOI result is displayed in a table below the graticule. The TOI number is the worse (lower) of the two calculated intercept points, while the  $\Delta$  is the worse (higher) of the measured dBc values.

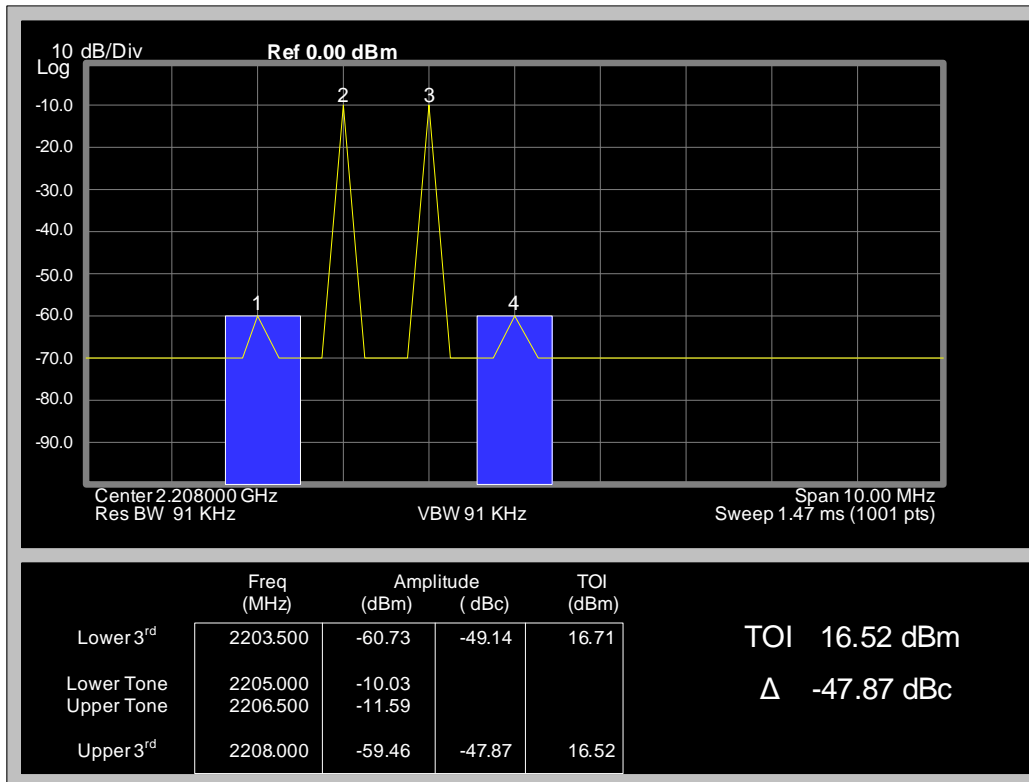


TOI Measurement  
View/Display

The frequency uses 6 significant digits throughout. The amplitude should be 0.01 dB, with a single leading zero blanked if necessary.

Absolute amplitude results are presented in the current Y Axis Unit.

When zero-span measurement is turned on, the intercept frequencies are measured in zero span (typically with a lower resolution bandwidth), and the results of that measurement are superimposed on the graticule in the form of a blue box displayed behind the trace data. The box has 50% transparency, height equal to the power measured by the zero-span measurement, and width equal to twice the resolution bandwidth.



The graticule shows the most recent measurement of each frequency. The result table updates after all three sweeps have been made, and uses a single-point result from the zero-span sweep to calculate the intercept amplitude.

Only a single trace is supported.

## Display

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to set the display parameters.

For more information, see “Display” on page 1525.

Key Path	View/Display
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

The Harmonics measurement allows a simple (one-button) measurement of the harmonics of a specified carrier frequency.

At each cycle, the instrument will do a zero-span measurement at the fundamental and at each harmonic frequency. With that information, it will calculate and report each harmonic in dBc, and will also calculate and report the total harmonic distortion.

In most use cases, this approach is sufficient. In cases where a specialized harmonic measurement is required, such as measuring the harmonics of a baseband amplifier when looking at the carrier signal, the user may separately specify the parameters of each harmonic measurement. For measurement results and views, see [“View/Display” on page 1200](#).

This topic contains the following sections.

[“Harmonic Measurement Details” on page 1166](#)

[“Harmonic Measurement Fetch/Read Results” on page 1165](#)

### Harmonic Measurement Fetch/Read Results

These commands retrieve each harmonic measurement, and the Total Harmonic Distortion calculated from the measurement. Returned amplitudes are in fixed units and do not honor the Y Axis Unit setting. Returned absolute amplitudes are affected by Ref Level Offset, and returned absolute frequencies are affected by Freq Offset.

Command	n	Return Value
INITiate:HARM	n/a	n/a
CONFigure?	n/a	Name of current measurement: “HARM”
CONFigure:HARMonics CONFigure:HARMonics:NDEFault INITiate:HARMonics	n/a	N/A
FETCh:HARMonics:AMPLitude:ALL? MEASure:HARMonics:AMPLitude:ALL? READ:HARMonics:AMPLitude:ALL?	n/a	Returns the amplitude values of the first 10 harmonics. The first value (for the fundamental) is measured in dBm. The remaining harmonics are measured in dBc (relative to the fundamental). If fewer than 10 harmonics are measured, zero is returned for any harmonic not measured.
FETCh:HARMonics:AMPLitude[n]? MEASure:HARMonics:AMPLitude[n]? READ:HARMonics:AMPLitude[n]?	1– 10	Returns the amplitude values of the specified harmonic. If N=1 is specified, the return value is in dBm. Otherwise, the returned value is in dBc (relative to the fundamental).
FETCh:HARMonics:DISToRTion? MEASure:HARMonics:DISToRTion? READ:HARMonics:DISToRTion?	n/a	Returns the computed total harmonic distortion as a percentage.

Command	n	Return Value
FETCh:HARMonics:FREQuency:ALL? MEASure:HARMonics:FREQuency:ALL? READ:HARMonics:FREQuency:ALL?	n/a	Returns the frequency values of the first 10 harmonics in Hz. The first value returned is the fundamental. If fewer than 10 harmonics are measured, zero is returned for any harmonic not measured.
FETCh:HARMonics:FREQuency[n]? MEASure:HARMonics:FREQuency[n]? READ:HARMonics:FREQuency[n]?	1–10	Returns the frequency of the specified harmonic in Hz. If N=1 is specified, the fundamental frequency is returned.
FETCh:HARMonics:FUNDamental? MEASure:HARMonics:FUNDamental? READ:HARMonics:FUNDamental?	n/a	Returns the frequency of the fundamental in Hz.
FETCh:HARMonics[n]? MEASure:HARMonics[n]? READ:HARMonics[n]?	1–2	For n=1, or n not specified, returns the computed total harmonic distortion as a percentage.  For n=2, returns the computed total harmonic distortion in dBc.

Key Path	Meas
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

### Harmonic Measurement Details

#### First Sweep

The first sweep of the harmonics measurement is used to find the fundamental frequency and bandwidth.

#### First Sweep Initiation

The first sweep is not used when the range table is turned on, or when all parameters are in “Manual” mode. It is only used when at least one of the following parameters is in “Sense” mode:

1. Fundamental frequency
2. Resolution Bandwidth

If one of the above parameters is in “Sense”, the first sweep occurs when any of the following happen:

1. We first enter the measurement
2. After a preset
3. When a parameter change causes a measurement restart in continuous sweep mode
4. When the user initiates a sweep.

#### First Sweep Action

If Fundamental Frequency is set to “Sense”, the first sweep sets the fundamental frequency to the largest amplitude signal between 10 MHz and half the bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer. We should span zoom (or frequency count) to give us a good measurement of the fundamental frequency.

If Resolution Bandwidth is set to “Sense”, the first sweep sets the resolution bandwidth to the lowest available Resolution Bandwidth greater than the 3.5 times the 99% occupied bandwidth of the signal, to a minimum of 30 Hz. By default, the video bandwidth and sweep time are coupled to those parameters. Also by default, all harmonic parameters are coupled to the fundamental parameters.

Note that, even though the automatic RBW is limited to a minimum of 30 Hz, the actual value measured should be retained. When multiplying the RBW for the 2<sup>nd</sup> and subsequent harmonics, use the maximum of the calculated value and 30 Hz.

For example, assume that the occupied bandwidth calculation results in desired RBW of 12 Hz. The fundamental RBW will use 30 Hz, the second harmonic RBW will use 30 Hz. The calculated RBW for the third and subsequent harmonics exceeds 30 Hz, so we should use the calculated value when measuring those harmonics.

## AMPTD Y Scale

Activates the Reference Value function and displays the Amplitude menu keys. These functions control how data on the vertical (Y) axis is displayed and control instrument settings that affect the vertical axis.

See “AMPTD Y Scale” on page 1223 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Ref Value

The reference value specifies the amplitude of a signal displayed on the reference graticule line. The reference line is either at the top, center, or bottom of the graticule, depending on the value of the Ref Position function (below).

Changing the reference value does not restart a measurement, and instead changes all displayed traces and markers to the new value. Note that the displayed ref level is identical across all harmonic measurements.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	DISPlay:HARMonics:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVEL <amplitude>  DISPlay:HARMonics:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVEL?
Example	DISP:HARM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV -10 dBm Sets the reference value to -10 dBm
Couplings	Max reference level is adjusted by the Ref Level Offset This value is affected by Ref Level Offset
Preset	0.0 dBm
Min	-250 dBm + Ref Level Offset
Max	250 dBm + Ref Level Offset
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Attenuation

Accesses a menu of functions that enable you to change the attenuation settings. This key has read-back text that describes the total attenuator value.

See “Attenuation” on page 1224 for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
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Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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## Scale/Div

Sets the units per vertical graticule division on the display. The displayed Scale/Div is identical for all harmonics displayed.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
<b>Remote Command</b>	DISPlay:HARMonics:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <relative amplitude>  DISPlay:HARMonics:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision ?
Example	DISP:HARM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 5
Preset	10.00 dB
Min	0.1 dB
Max	20 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Presel Center

When this key is pressed, the centering of the preselector filter is adjusted to optimize the amplitude accuracy at the frequency of the selected marker.

See [“Presel Center” on page 1240](#) for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Presel Adjust

Allows you to manually adjust the preselector filter frequency to optimize its response to the signal of interest. This function is only available when Presel Center is available.

See [“Preselector Adjust” on page 1242](#) for more information.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Y Axis Unit

Displays the menu keys that enable you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit.

See [“Y Axis Unit” on page 1243](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Ref Lvl Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See [“Reference Level Offset” on page 1248](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## $\mu$ W Path Ctrl

Accesses a menu that enables you to select a Standard path or  $\mu$ W Preselector Bypass.

The Standard path gives the best remote-control throughput, minimizes acoustic noise from switching and minimizes the risk of wear in the hardware switches.

The  $\mu$ W Preselector Bypass key toggles the preselector bypass switch for band 1 and higher. When the microwave preselector is on, the signal path is preselected. When the microwave preselector is off, the signal path is not preselected. The preselected path is the normal path for the analyzer.

See [“ \$\mu\$ W Path Control ” on page 1249](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the internal preamplifiers. Turning Internal Preamp on gives a better noise figure, but a poorer inter-modulation distortion (TOI) to noise floor dynamic range. You can optimize this setting for your particular measurement.

See [““Internal Preamp” on page 1254](#) for more information.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD/Y Scale</b>
Scope	Meas Global
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Ref Position

Positions the reference value at the top, center or bottom of the Y Scale display. Changing the reference position does not change the reference value.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:HARMonics:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSitio n TOP CENTer BOTTom  :DISPlay:HARMonics:VIEW:WINDow:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RPOSitio n?
Example	DISP:HARM:VIEW:WIND:TRAC:Y:RPOS BOTT
Preset	Top
Range	Top   Ctr   Bot
Initial S/W Revesion	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto Couple

The Auto Couple feature provides a quick and convenient way to automatically couple multiple instrument settings. This helps ensure accurate measurements and optimum dynamic range. When the Auto Couple feature is activated, either from the front panel or remotely, all parameters of the current measurement which have an Auto/Manual mode are set to Auto mode and all measurement settings dependent on (or coupled to) the Auto/Man parameters are automatically adjusted for optimal performance.

For Harmonics, these parameters are:

- Resolution Bandwidth
- Fundamental Frequency
- Dwell Time
- Range Table Resolution Bandwidths
- Range Table Dwell Times

See “Auto Couple” on page 1257 for more information.

Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00
Key Path:	<b>Front-panel key</b>

## BW

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the bandwidth functions of the instrument.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Res BW

Allows setting the Resolution Bandwidth (RBW) used in measuring the fundamental signal. Second and subsequent harmonics by default use a multiple of the resolution bandwidth proportional to their frequency multiplier. Only Gaussian RBW filters are enabled and the list of allowable RBW values matches those of the Spectrum Analyzer measurement.

In the harmonics measurement, the resolution bandwidth is not auto-coupled to span. If Auto is on, the resolution bandwidth is determined from the first sweep () when the measurement is restarted.

Only Gaussian RBW filters are enabled.

Key Path	<b>BW</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:HARMonics:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution] &lt;freq&gt; [:SENSe]:HARMonics:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]? [:SENSe]:HARMonics:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:HARMonics:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>HARM:BWID 10 kHz HARM:BWID?</pre>
Notes	Forces measurement restart.
Preset	The bandwidth found by the first sweep (). The resulting value will vary, depending upon the input signal.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **Cont**

See “[Cont \(Continuous Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1259 for more information.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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## FREQ Channel

Accesses a menu of keys that allow you to control the Frequency and Channel parameters of the instrument.

See “[FREQ Channel](#)” on page 1261 for more information.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revesion	Prior to A.02.00

### Fundamental

Sets the frequency of the fundamental measured signal. By default, other harmonic measurements will be measured at multiples of the specified fundamental frequency.

If Auto is on, the fundamental is determined from the first sweep () whenever the measurement is restarted. .

Key Path	FREQ Channel
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :FREQuency :FUNDamental <freq> [ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :FREQuency :FUNDamental? [ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :FREQuency :FUNDamental :AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :FREQuency :FUNDamental :AUTO?
Example	HARM:FREQ:FUND 1 GHZ HARM:FREQ:FUND?
Notes	Forces measurement restart.
Couplings	This value is affected by Freq Offset.
Preset	The frequency found when initiating an Auto Tune from the current SA measurement condition.
Min	1 Hz
Max	Half the maximum available instrument frequency.
Initial S/W Revesion	Prior to A.02.00

### Freq Step

Enables you to hange the step size for the fundamental frequency. Once a step size has been selected and the fundamental frequency function is active, the step keys (and the UP|DOWN parameters for Fundamental Frequency from remote commands) change frequency by the step-size value.

Key Path	FREQ Channel
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## Harmonic Measurement

### FREQ Channel

<b>Remote Command</b>	<code>[ :SENSe]:HARMonics:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement] &lt;freq&gt;</code> <code>[ :SENSe]:HARMonics:FREQuency:STEP[:INCRement]?</code>
Example	HARM:FREQ:STEP 1 MHZ HARM:FREQ:STEP?
Preset	1 GHz
Min	1 Hz
Max	Set by the instrument maximum frequency.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Freq Offset

See “[Freq Offset](#)” on page 1275 for more information.



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## **Input/Output**

See “[Input/Output](#)” on page 1277 for information on this key.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Marker

There is no marker functionality in the Harmonics measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Marker Function

There is no marker functionality in the Harmonics measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revesion	Prior to A.02.00

## Marker To

There is no marker functionality in the Harmonics measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## **Meas**

See “[Meas](#)” on page 1377 for information on this key.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Meas Setup

Accesses a menu of keys that allows averaging control, and that also enables customization of the harmonic measurements.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Avg/Hold Num

When Average/Hold is turned on, the average/hold number of sweeps are taken at each frequency. The traces themselves are not averaged; the data resulting from each sweep is averaged when calculating the measurement result.

The average Type is RMS averaging.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:HARMonics:AVERAge:COUNT <integer> [ :SENSe]:HARMonics:AVERAge:COUNT? [ :SENSe]:HARMonics:AVERAge[ :STATe] ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe]:HARMonics:AVERAge[ :STATe]?
Example	HARM:AVER:COUN 20
Preset	10 OFF
Min	1
Max	9999
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Avg Mode

Selects the termination control used for the averaging function. This determines the action after the specified number of measurements (Avg/Hold Num) is reached.

- Exp (Exponential Averaging Mode) – When you set Avg Mode to Exp, each successive data acquisition after the average count is reached is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average. Exponential averaging weights new data more than old data, which facilitates tracking of slow-changing signals. The average will be displayed at the end of each sweep.
- Repeat – After reaching the Avg/Hold Num, all previous result data is cleared and the average count set back to 1.

Key Path	Meas Setup
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<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:HARMonics:AVERAge:TCONtrol EXPOnential REPeat [ :SENSe]:HARMonics:AVERAge:TCONtrol?
Example	HARM:AVER:TCON EXP
Preset	REPeat
Range	Exp   Repeat
Initial S/W Revesion	Prior to A.02.00

## Harmonics

Sets the number of harmonics that are measured, including the fundamental – thus, setting this to 3 measures up through the third harmonic. All measured harmonics enter into the calculation of Total Harmonic Distortion (THD).

Harmonics outside of the frequency range of the analyzer will not be measured. Harmonics which require a resolution bandwidth greater than the analyzer's range will be measured using the widest available resolution bandwidth.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:HARMonics:NUMBer <integer> [ :SENSe]:HARMonics:NUMBer?
Example	HARM:NUMB 5
Preset	10
Min	2
Max	10
Initial S/W Revesion	A.04.00

## Range Table (On/Off)

The range table enables override of the default harmonic measurement parameters. Through the range table, you can independently set frequency, bandwidth, sweep time, etc. for each harmonic.

When the range table is turned off, the data in the range table is cleared.

Key Path	Meas Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:HARMonics:RTABle:STATe OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:HARMonics:RTABle:STATe?
Example	HARM:RTAB:STAT 1
Preset	Off
Range	On   Off

Harmonic Measurement  
**Meas Setup**

Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00
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**Range Table**

Accesses a menu that allows editing of the range table to control the measurement parameters for each individual measurement.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

**Selected Harmonic**

Selects the harmonic to be edited. The remaining keys in the menu will be updated to reflect the parameters of the selected harmonic.

Harmonic 1 is the fundamental; all other measurements are made relative to that first harmonic.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Range Table</b>
Couplings	The remaining keys in this menu show the values of the selected harmonic.
Preset	1
Min	1
Max	10
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

**Measure Tone**

Sets whether the selected harmonic is measured (on) or not measured (off). Harmonics that are not measured do not affect Total Harmonic Distortion (THD).

When sending the BWC SCPI command, send a complete list of 10 states. Each harmonic will be made active or inactive depending on the position. Thus, HARM:RANG:STAT 1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0 turns on the third and fifth harmonics. The BWC query form returns 10 states.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Range Table</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :HARMonics:TONE[ 1 ]   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10 :STATe OFF   ON   0   1  [ :SENSe ] :HARMonics:TONE[ 1 ]   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10 :STATe OFF   ON   0   1
Example	HARM:TONE2:STAT ON Turns on the second tone (by default the second harmonic)
Preset	On
Range	On   Off



Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :RANGe [ :LIST ] :STATe OFF   ON   0   1 , ... [ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :RANGe [ :LIST ] :STATe
Example	HARM:RANG:STAT 1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0

### Frequency

Sets the frequency of the selected harmonic. This overrides the normal frequency calculation, and allows non-integral harmonics to be measured.

When sending the BWC SCPI command, send a complete list of 10 frequencies. Each harmonic will have its frequency set appropriately. The BWC query form returns 10 frequencies.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :TONE [ 1 ]   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10 :FREQuency <frequency> [ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :TONE [ 1 ]   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10 :FREQuency ?
Example	HARM:TONE2:FREQ 2 GHz
Couplings	Tone frequencies are affected by Freq Offset
Preset	1 GHz
Min	Instrument minimum frequency
Max	Instrument maximum frequency
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :RANGe [ :LIST ] :FREQuency <frequency> , <frequency> , <frequency> , <frequency> , <frequency> , <frequency> , <frequency> , <frequency> , <frequency> , <frequency> [ :SENSe ] :HARMonics :RANGe [ :LIST ] :FREQuency?
Preset	1 GHz

### Res BW

Sets the pre-detection filter (RBW) bandwidth of the selected harmonic measurement. The bandwidth of a harmonic signal is greater than the bandwidth of the fundamental; the auto rules multiply the fundamental bandwidth by the harmonic number. Thus, third harmonic measurement should typically use a resolution bandwidth 3 times as wide as the fundamental resolution bandwidth.

When using a measurement without a range table, or when auto is selected, this calculation is performed automatically. If the requested resolution bandwidth is higher than the maximum available resolution bandwidth, a "\*" is shown next to the result in the measurement table.

Harmonic Measurement  
Meas Setup

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:HARMonics:TONE[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10:BANDwidth  BWIDth[:RESolution] &lt;frequency&gt;  [:SENSe]:HARMonics:TONE[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10:BANDwidth  BWIDth[:RESolution]?  [:SENSe]:HARMonics:TONE[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10:BANDwidth  BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO ON OFF 1 0  [:SENSe]:HARMonics:TONE[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10:BANDwidth  BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<p>HARM:TONE3:BAND 100 kHz</p> <p>sets the resolution bandwidth for the 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic to 100 kHz.</p>
Couplings	In auto mode, the tone RBW is set to the minimum available RBW which is at least as high as the fundamental RBW times the tone frequency divided by the fundamental frequency.
Preset	The value used after a preset is dependent upon the input signal, as the RBW defaults to Sense.
Min	1 Hz
Max	8 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

### Dwell Time

Sets the dwell time for the specified harmonic. In zero-span, the auto mode strikes a balance between measurement speed and accuracy; increasing the dwell time will reduce measurement speed while increasing accuracy.

Key Path	Meas Setup, Range Table
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:HARMonics:TONE[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10:SWEep:TIM E &lt;time&gt;  [:SENSe]:HARMonics:TONE[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10:SWEep:TIM E?  [:SENSe]:HARMonics:TONE[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10:SWEep:TIM E:AUTO OFF ON 0 1  [:SENSe]:HARMonics:TONE[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10:SWEep:TIM E:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<p>HARM:TONE:SWE:TIME 100 us</p> <p>sets the sweep time for this harmonic to 100 us</p>
Couplings	If the sweep time is set to Auto, the sweep time will be 200 divided by the resolution bandwidth, to a minimum of 10 ms.

Preset	The actual preset value depends upon an input signal, since the Dwell Time defaults to Sense.
Min	100 us
Max	4000 s
Initial S/W Revesion	A.04.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:HARMonics:RANGe[:LIST]:SWEeptime &lt;time&gt;, ... [ :SENSe]:HARMonics:RANGe[:LIST]:SWEeptime? [ :SENSe]:HARMonics:RANGe[:LIST]:SWEeptime:AUTO ON OFF 1 0, ... [ :SENSe]:HARMonics:RANGe[:LIST]:SWEeptime:AUTO?</pre>
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### Auto-Fill Range Table

Auto Fill Range Table is used to automatically setup the range table based on the first entry in the range table. When selected, each of the entries after range 1 are set appropriately.

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup, Range Table</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:HARMonics:RTABle:FILL
Example	HARM:RTAB:FILL fills the range table based on current fundamental measurement settings
Couplings	Changes all settings in the range table. The frequency for each range is set to the integer multiples of the first entry in the range table. The RBW for each range is set to integer multiples of the first RBW. The Dwell time for each range is set to integer divisors of the first dwell time.
Initial S/W Revesion	A.04.00

### Meas Preset

Initiates the first sweep (). It will return the Meas Local variables in the current measurement to their preset values (many of which are determined from the results of the first sweep).

Key Path	<b>Meas Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:CONFigure:HARMonics
Initial S/W Revesion	Prior to A.02.00

## **Mode**

See “[Mode](#)” on page 1391 for information on this key

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Mode Setup

See [“Mode Setup” on page 1411](#) for information on this key.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Peak Search

There is no peak search functionality in the Harmonics measurement .

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Recall

See [“Recall” on page 172](#) for information on this key.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## **Restart**

See “[Restart](#)” on page 1431 for information on this key.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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## Save

See “Save” on page 185 for information on this key.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
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### Save As...

Accesses a menu that enables you to select the location where you can save the Data Type. This menu is a standard Windows dialog with Save As menu keys. The Save As dialog is loaded with the file information related to the Data Type. The filename is filled in using the auto file naming algorithm for the specific Data Type and is highlighted. The “auto file name” feature automatically generates a file name for use when saving a file.

When you navigate to this selection, you have already determined the type of data to save, and you want to specify the file name. The file suffix is .csv, the Save As type is .cxv, and \*.csv files are the only visible files in the Save As dialog.

Key Path	<b>Save, Data</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Save

When a Save of a specific Data File is requested, the data is saved to the specified or selected file. The save is performed immediately and does not wait until the measurement is complete.

If the file already exists, a dialog will appear that allows you to replace the existing file by selecting an OK or you can cancel the request.

While the save is being performed, the floppy icon will show up in the settings bar near the Continuous/Single icon.

## Single

See “[Single \(Single Measurement/Sweep\)](#)” on page 1437 for information on this key.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## Source

There are no menus under this key in the Harmonics measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## **SPAN X Scale**

There are no functions associated with this key in the Harmonics measurement.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep/Control

Accesses a menu that allows you to set the measurement Dwell time.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Dwell Time

Selects the length of time in which the spectrum analyzer sweeps when measuring the fundamental. Additional overhead time is required by the analyzer that impacts the sweep rate, but is not calculated as part of the dwell time.

Reducing the sweep time increases the rate of sweeps.

The dwell time normally changes with the resolution bandwidth, so by default the dwell time varies with each harmonic. If Dwell Time Auto is off, the harmonics will have the same dwell time unless the Range Table is used.

Key Path	Sweep/Control
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ]:HARMonics:SWEeptime <time> [ :SENSe ]:HARMonics:SWEeptime? [ :SENSe ]:HARMonics:SWEeptime:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe ]:HARMonics:SWEeptime:AUTO?
Example	HARM:SWE 100 us sets the dwell time for the fundamental to 100 us
Couplings	If the dwell time is set to Auto, the dwell time will be 200 divided by the resolution bandwidth, to a minimum of 10 ms. If the range table is active, the time for each harmonic is determined by that harmonic's individual dwell time setting (which includes an auto toggle).
Preset	The actual preset dwell time depends upon the results of the first sweep operation, since the sweep time is Auto, and the auto rule depends upon the detected optimal RBW.
Min	100 us
Max	4000 s
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

Preset	ON
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## Trace/Detector

This key enables selection of trace max hold characteristics.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :HARMONICS:TRACe:TYPE WRITe   MAXHold
Preset	The Harmonics trace is set to Clear Write and all trace points are cleared.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Clear Write

In Clear Write type each trace update replaces the old data in the trace with new data.

When in Clear Write, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared. When the trace is in Clear Write, the average detector is used, and the metrics are calculated based on the average value of the zero-span trace.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Example	HARM:TRAC:TYPE WRIT sets the trace to clear write
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Max Hold

Makes the harmonic trace represent the maximum data value on a point-by-point basis of the new trace data and the previous trace data. Similarly, the harmonics metrics are held at the highest value observed. Max hold enables a simplified (albeit lower-speed) measurement of the harmonics of a pulsed signal.

Pressing the Max Hold key or sending the :TRAC:TYPE MAXH command sets the trace type to Max Hold. The max hold trace uses peak detection, and the metrics are calculated using the peak value of the measured trace.

When in Max Hold, if a measurement-related instrument setting is changed, the Max Hold sequence restarts and a new sweep is initiated but the trace is not cleared.

Key Path	<b>Trace/Detector</b>
Example	HARM:TRAC:TYPE MAXHold sets the trace to max hold
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

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## Trigger

See [“Trigger” on page 1473](#) for information about all keys in this menu.

Key Path	Front-panel key
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## View/Display

Opens a menu that enables you to access the Display functions.

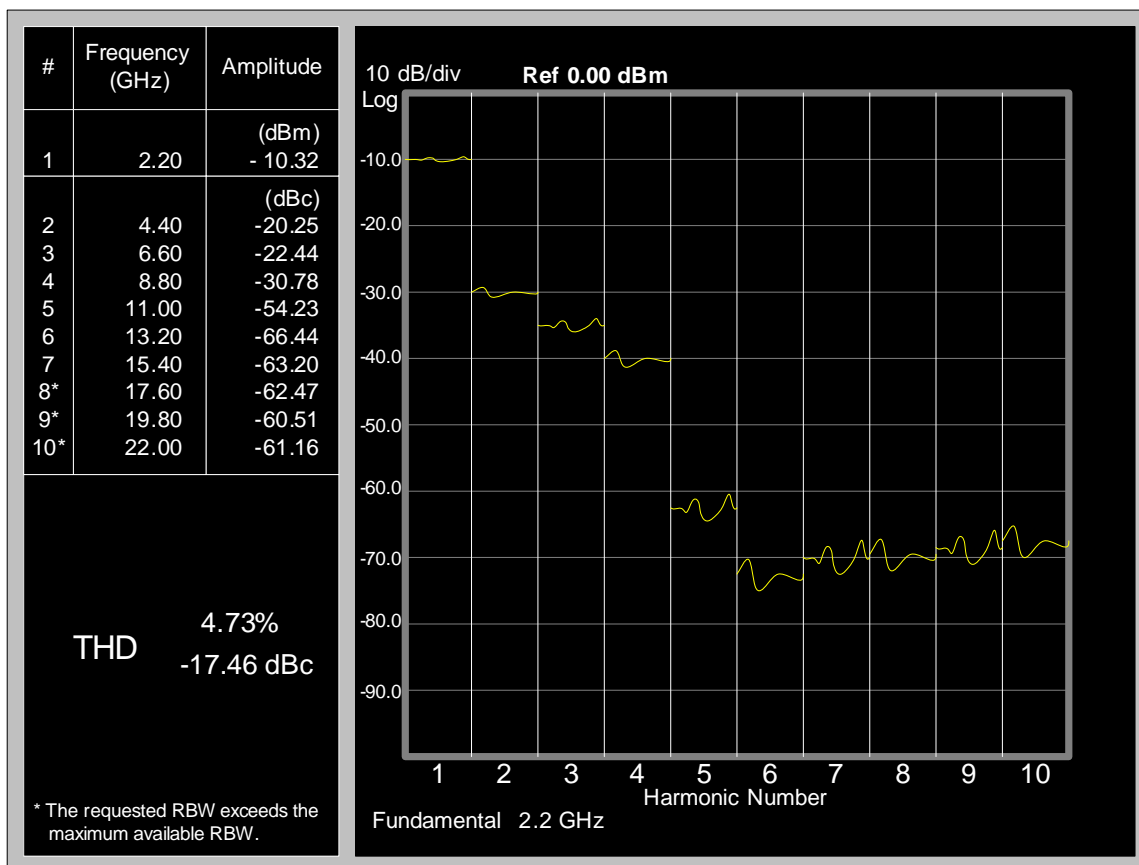
See “View/Display” on page 1525 for more information.

See “Harmonic Measurement Views” on page 1200 for more information

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Harmonic Measurement Views

There is only one view for the harmonics measurement, which displays zero-span traces corresponding to the fundamental and the measured harmonics. When a measurement restart requires an auto tune, this view is displayed without table data or traces, and the fundamental frequency is displayed as “---”. As the data is collected, the data is displayed appropriately.



The fundamental and each harmonic is measured at zero span, and the measured trace is displayed in the appropriate column within the graticule (thus, the graticule shows the most recent measurement of each harmonic). Simultaneously, the frequency and measured power at each harmonic are displayed in a result table, along with the Total Harmonic Distortion (THD).



Most of the text is in 10 point Arial. The footnote is 8 point, the word “THD” in 14 point, and the THD result in 12 point. The THD percentage is calculated in voltage.

The frequency uses 3 significant figures for the fundamental (displaying in KHz, MHz, or GHz as appropriate), and identical resolution and units for the harmonics. The amplitude has a resolution of 0.01 dB; zeros in the 10s or 100s column should not be shown. Decimal points should line up in columns.

A “\*” in the result table indicates that the requested resolution bandwidth exceeds the maximum resolution bandwidth of the instrument. If a harmonic would be outside the frequency range of the instrument, the frequency is shown and “---” is displayed in the amplitude column. If the \* is not present, the explanatory note shown at the bottom of the result table should not be visible.

Only a single trace is supported in either the preliminary or the primary harmonic view.

The fundamental amplitude is shown in the current Y Axis Unit and harmonics 2–10 are displayed in dBc.



The List Sweep measurement is designed for fast measurement throughput. It lets you remotely extract amplitude values for multiple detectors at known frequencies. You can configure the analyzer to make a list of single-point measurements. This list can then be run multiple times saving analyzer setup time and reducing I/O overhead and traffic. The measurements are all performed in zero-span. For more information, see [“List Sweep Measurement Description” on page 1203](#).

#### Remote Commands:

:CONFigure:LIST

:INITiate:LIST

:FETCh:LIST?

:READ:LIST?

SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies:	<p>The Status Operation Register bit “Waiting for Trigger” is set at the same time when a new list point measurement is initiated. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (i.e. after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met).</p> <p>While the Trigger bit is set/unset along with each triggering condition at each point, the Measurement bit is set once when the first point measurement is initiated. It is cleared only after all points measurement in the list are complete and results are available.</p>
Remote Command Notes:	If inconsistent list length is detected, an error is returned instead of results.
Example:	<p>Assume that only one detector is used for each point and the list length is 4:</p> <p>READ:LIST?</p> <p>-12.3, 34.5, 56.7,23.4</p> <hr/> <p><b>NOTE</b> All returned values are in the internal unit of dBm.</p> <hr/>
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

#### List Sweep Measurement Description

List Sweep can be selected using the front panel key or the remote command. Measurement setup control is only available remotely. While in the List Sweep measurement, the screen is blanked.

Any key press exits the measurement and returns to the default measurement for the mode. (Swept SA for SANalyzer mode.) To avoid accidental key presses exiting the measurement, you may want to lock out the front panel keys. There are two ways to lock out the front panel keys. Accessing the instrument over GPIB (IEEE-488) puts it in remote operation, or you can send the SYSTem:KLOCK ON command.

## List Sweep

Instrument Software Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Key Path	<b>Meas</b>
Mode	SA

## Frequency List (Remote Command Only)

The command defines a list of analyzer center frequencies at which the measurements are made.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the frequency list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :LIST:FREQuency <freq> { , <freq> } [ :SENSe ] :LIST:FREQuency?
Preset:	Current center frequency value from previous measurement
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	Same as center frequency range.
Example:	LIST:FREQ 1GHz,1.5GHz,2GHz,2.5GHz Sets a list of 4 frequencies.
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the frequency list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:FREQuency:POINts?
Example:	LIST:FREQ:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

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## Mechanical Attenuator List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer mechanical attenuator settings at which the measurements are made.

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**NOTE**                      Changing the mechanical attenuator within the list should be avoided if possible, because it slows down the measurement and wears out the attenuator.

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The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the mechanical attenuation list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ]:LIST:ATTenuation <power>{ , <power> } [ :SENSe ]:LIST:ATTenuation?
Preset:	Current mechanical attenuation value from previous measurement
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	Same as the mechanical attenuator range.
Dependencies/Couplings:	If the requested setting is not valid, it is ignored and the previous setting is retained.
Example:	LIST:ATT 10DB
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the mechanical attenuation list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ]:LIST:ATTenuation:POINTs?
Example:	LIST:ATT:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Electronic Attenuation List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer electronic attenuator settings at which the measurements are made.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the electronic attenuation list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:LIST:EATTenuation <power>{, <power>} [ :SENSe]:LIST:EATTenuation?
Preset:	Current electronic attenuation value from previous measurement
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	Same as the electronic attenuator range.
Dependencies/Couplings:	If the required hardware option is not present, an error message would be issued. However, the error message does not prevent list sweep from execution if all other list settings are set properly.
Example:	LIST:EATT 10DB
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the electronic attenuation list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:LIST:EATTenuation:POINTs?
Example:	LIST:EATT:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

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## RBW Type List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer RBW Type settings used for the measurements.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the RBW Type list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:BAWdwidth   BWIDth:RESolution:TYPE <type>{ , <type> }  [ :SENSe ] :LIST:BAWdwidth   BWIDth:RESolution:TYPE?
Preset:	Current RBW Type setting from previous measurement
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	Same as the RBW Types available in previous measurement.
Example:	LIST:BAND:RES:TYPE GAUS  For this example, Types from Swept SA measurement include: GAUSSian FLATtop EMI
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the RBW Type list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:BAWdwidth   BWIDth:RESolution:TYPE:POINts?
Example:	LIST:BAND:RES:TYPE:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00



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## RBW List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer RBW settings at which the measurements are made.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the RBW list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:RESolution <freq>{, <freq>}  [ :SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidthBWIDth:RESolution?
Preset:	Current RBW value from previous measurement
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	Same as the RBW values available in the previous measurement.
Example:	LIST:BAND:RES 100KHZ
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the RBW list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:LIST:BANDwidthBWIDth:RESolution:POINts?
Example:	LIST:BAND:RES:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

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## VBW List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer VBW settings at which the measurements are made.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the VBW list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :LIST: BANDwidth   BWIDth: VIDEo <freq> { , <freq> } [ :SENSE ] :LIST: BANDwidth   BWIDth: VIDEo ?
Preset:	Current Video BW value from previous measurement
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	Same as the Video BW values available in the previous measurement.
Example:	LIST: BAND: VID 10KHZ
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the VBW list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :LIST: BANDwidth   BWIDth: VIDEo: POINts ?
Example:	LIST: BAND: VID: POIN ?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep Time List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer sweep times at which the measurements are made. In zero span measurements, this is the time required to measure a single point given the current setting for the number of points in the sweep.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the sweep time list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :LIST :SWEep :TIME <time> { , <time> } [ :SENSE ] :LIST :SWEep :TIME ?
Preset:	Current Sweep Time value from previous measurement
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	Same as the Sweep Time range available in the previous measurement.
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the sweep time list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :LIST :SWEep :TIME :POINts ?
Example:	LIST :SWE :TIME :POIN ?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

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## Trigger Delay List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer trigger delay time used when making the measurements.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the trigger delay list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	<code>[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:DELaY &lt;time&gt;{, &lt;time&gt;}</code> <code>[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:DELaY?</code>
Preset:	0 seconds
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	Same as the Trigger Delay range for EXTERNAL1 trigger.
Example:	LIST:TRIG:DEL 0.01S
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the number of points in the trigger delay list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	<code>[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:DELaY:POINts?</code>
Example:	LIST:TRIG:DEL:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Phase Noise Optimization (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer phase noise optimization settings at which the measurements are made.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:LIST:FREQuency:SYNTHeSis 1 2 3 [ :SENSe]:LIST:FREQuency:SYNTHeSis? [ :SENSe]:LIST:FREQuency:SYNTHeSis:AUTO OFF ON  0 1 [ :SENSe]:LIST:FREQuency:SYNTHeSis:AUTO?</pre>
<b>Preset:</b>	Fast Tuning
<b>State Saved:</b>	Saved in instrument state.
<b>Min:</b>	1
<b>Max:</b>	3
<b>Range:</b>	Fast Tuning (3) Best Phase Noise for offsets <20kHz (2) Best Phase Noise for offsets >30kHz (1)
<b>Example:</b>	<pre>LIST:FREQ:SYNT:AUTO OFF LIST:FREQ:SYNT 2</pre>
<b>Instrument Software Revision:</b>	Prior to A.02.00

## Detector List (Remote Command Only)

This command defines a list of analyzer detector settings at which the measurements are made. The choice of detectors is different from the choice in other measurements.

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the detector list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :LIST:DETECTOR <type>{, <type>} [ :SENSE ] :LIST:DETECTOR?
Preset:	LAVG
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	LAVG   VAVG   RMS   NEGative   POSitive   SAMPlE   PKAV   PRMS   DAVG
Remote Command Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAVG : average detector. Average detected on the log scale.</li> <li>• VAVG : average detector. Average detected on the voltage scale.</li> <li>• RMS: average detector. Average detected on the power (rms) scale.</li> <li>• NEGative: negative peak detector.</li> <li>• POSitive: positive peak detector.</li> <li>• SAMPlE: sample detector.</li> <li>• PKAV: Peak-AVER detector, a newly defined term, would allow the simultaneous measurement and two-point reporting of the results of the positive peak and the average detector (voltage scale).</li> <li>• PRMS: Peak-RMS detector, a newly defined term, would allow the simultaneous measurement and two-point reporting of the results of the positive peak and the average detector (rms scale).</li> <li>• DAVG: DualAvg detector is similarly a newly defined term that allows two-point reporting of simultaneously made measurements. With this detector, one result (the former) is average detected on the power (rms) scale, and one is average detected on the voltage scale.</li> </ul>
Example:	LIST:DET POS
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the detector list length.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :LIST:DETECTOR:POINTs?
Example:	LIST:DET:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Trigger Source (Remote Command Only)

This command sets the source for the trigger that controls the start of each new measurement point in the list. The other trigger command `:TRIGger:SOURce`, is used to start the list .

The query form queries the analyzer for the values in the trigger source of the list sweep.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	<code>[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal1   EXTernal2   IMMEDIATE   BUS</code>  <code>[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:SOURce?</code>
Preset:	IMMEDIATE
State Saved:	Saved in State
SCPI Status Bits/OPC Dependencies:	The trigger bit is set and cleared at each measurement point.
Remote Command Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EXTernal1 2: external sources</li> <li>• IMMEDIATE: free run</li> <li>• BUS: software controlled trigger</li> </ul> <p>The BUS trigger is only in “List Sweep”. It specifies a common trigger source which allows a source and a receiver (analyzer) to coordinate triggering without requiring the connection of the trigger in and trigger out ports on the rear panels of the instruments.</p>
Dependencies/Couplings:	<p>If the list trigger source is set to BUS for all points, you need a trigger for each list item. For example, if there are three points in the list, you have to send <code>*TRG</code> or <code>TRIG:IMM</code> three times to execute the complete List Sweep measurement.</p> <p>If the list trigger source is not set to BUS, use <code>*TRG</code> or <code>TRIG:IMM</code> to start the list measurement.</p>
Example:	<code>LIST:TRIG:SOUR EXT2</code>
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the trigger source list length.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	<code>[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:SOURce:POINts?</code>
Remote Command Notes:	Only one trigger source selection is allowed.
Example:	<code>LIST:TRIG:SOUR:POIN?</code>
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Trigger Holdoff (Remote Command Only)

Sets the holdoff time between triggers. When the trigger condition is satisfied, the trigger occurs, the delay begins, and the holdoff time begins. New trigger conditions are ignored until the holdoff time expires. For a free-running trigger, the holdoff value is the minimum time between triggers.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:HOLDoFF <time> [ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:HOLDoFF?
Preset:	0.0 s
State Saved:	Saved in State
Min:	0 s
Max:	100 s
Example:	LIST:TRIG:HOLD 100MS
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the trigger holdoff list length.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:HOLDoFF:POINts?
Remote Command Notes:	Only one trigger holdoff selection is allowed.
Example:	LIST:TRIG:HOLD:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00



## Trigger Level (Remote Command Only)

Sets the value at which the selected trigger input will trigger a new sweep.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:LEVel <ampl> [ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:LEVel?
Preset:	1.2 V
State Saved:	Saved in State
Min:	-5 V
Max:	5 V
Example:	LIST:TRIG:LEV 0.4V
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the trigger level list length.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:LEVel:POINts?
Remote Command Notes:	Only one trigger level selection is allowed.
Example:	LIST:TRIG:LEV:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

---

## Trigger Slope (Remote Command Only)

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:SLOPe POSitive NEGative [ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:SLOPe?
Preset:	POSitive
State Saved:	Saved in State
Range:	Same as the Sweep Time range available in the previous measurement.
Example:	LIST:TRIG:SLOP NEG
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command queries the analyzer for the trigger slope list length.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:TRIGger:SLOPe:POINTs?
Remote Command Notes:	Only one trigger slope selection is allowed.
Example:	LIST:TRIG:SLOP:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Sequencing (Remote Command Only)

Defines a sequence for stepping through the list. You must use LIST:SEQ or LIST:SEQ:AUTO before performing a measurement using the READ command. When lists are not of the same length (except lengths of 0 and 1) an error “Invalid List length” would be generated at sequencing time.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:SEQuence <value> { , <value> } [ :SENSe ] :LIST:SEQuence? [ :SENSe ] :LIST:SEQuence:AUTO ON1 [ :SENSe ] :LIST:SEQuence:AUTO?
Preset:	Ascending order: 1 through N
Range:	Depends on the number of frequency points in your list.
Remote Command Notes:	LIST:SEQ: defines a sequence for stepping through the list. LIST:SEQ:AUTO: when on, the sequence is set to 1 through N, where N is the longest list.
Example:	LIST:SEQ 1,2,4,3
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The following command returns the number of points currently in the sequence list.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :LIST:SEQuence:POINts?
Example:	LIST:SEQ:POIN?
Instrument Software Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

List Sweep  
**Sequencing (Remote Command Only)**

The key and command descriptions in this section describe functions that operate the same in multiple measurements and/or modes. This section is a library of functions that is referenced by many measurements and modes

To find the exact description and parameters for functions in a specific measurement, always look in the measurement section of this documentation. Pressing the front-panel key or softkey and then pressing the green Help key also provides the correct information.

---

**NOTE**

If you want to print the documentation, be sure to select this section and the measurement of interest to ensure having all the information you need. See [“Printing Acrobat Files” on page 119](#) for further instructions about printing.

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## AMPTD Y Scale

The Amplitude front-panel key activates the Amplitude menu and selects Reference Level or Reference Value (depending on the measurement) as the active function.

Some features in the Amplitude menu apply to multiple measurements; others apply only to specific measurements. Keys that only apply to some measurements are blanked or grayed out in measurements in which they are not supported.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Reference Level

The Reference Level specifies the amplitude represented by the topmost graticule line.

Changing the reference level does not restart a measurement, because it is a display function only; instead it vertically ‘pans’ all displayed traces and markers to the new value. If a change to the reference level changes the attenuation value (e.g. through an auto coupling), then the measurement will be restarted.

See [“Amplitude Representations” on page 1224](#)

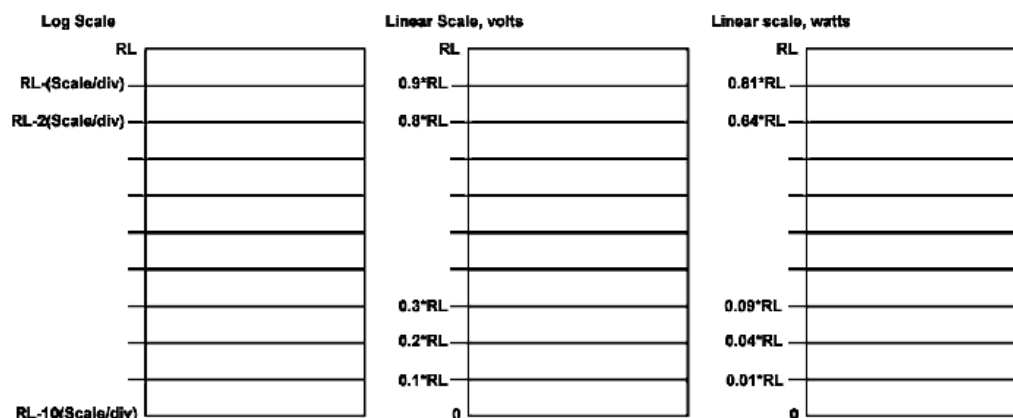
Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel <real> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV 20 dBm  Sets the reference level to 20 dBm, which displays in the current Y axis unit. For example, if the Y axis unit is dBμV, then 126.99 dBμV will be displayed.
Couplings	If you reduce the attenuation, the analyzer may have to lower the reference level to keep it below its allowed maximum. This allowed maximum level is specified in the “Max” row, below, along with other variables which affect it.  When you increase attenuation, the reference level does not change.
Preset	0 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	RefLevelMin = -170 dBm + RefLevelOffset - ExtGain.

## AMPTD Y Scale

Max	<p>The maximum Ref Level is typically:</p> <p>+30 dBm + RL Offset – External Gain (for MXA and PXA)</p> <p>+23 dBm + RL Offset – External Gain (for EXA and CXA)</p> <p>This maximum value is determined by the maximum power that can be safely applied to the input circuitry. The actual maximum value at any given time may be even less than this, depending on other values including Mech Atten, Int Preamp Gain, Swept IF Gain, FFT IF Gain, Max Mixer Level, and the total attenuation currently available.</p> <p>Note that the maximum reference level is unaffected by the input choice of external mixing.</p>
Default Unit	Depends on the current selected Y axis unit
Backwards Compatibility Notes	<p>In PSA, there was a restriction on Ref Level Max which was that it could not exceed 0 dBm when the preamp was on. This restriction does not apply to X-Series.</p> <p>Ref Level – Ref Level is a display function, not a measurement control function, so a change in the setting does not start a new sweep (unless attenuation changes). This behavior differs from that of legacy analyzers</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Amplitude Representations

The following is an illustration of the reference level and Y Axis scales under various conditions:



## Attenuation

This menu controls the attenuator functions and interactions between the attenuation system components.

There are two attenuator configurations in the X-Series. One is a dual attenuator configuration consisting of a mechanical attenuator and an optional electronic attenuator. The other configuration uses a single attenuator with combined mechanical and electronic sections that controls all the attenuation functions. Different models in the X-Series come with different configurations.



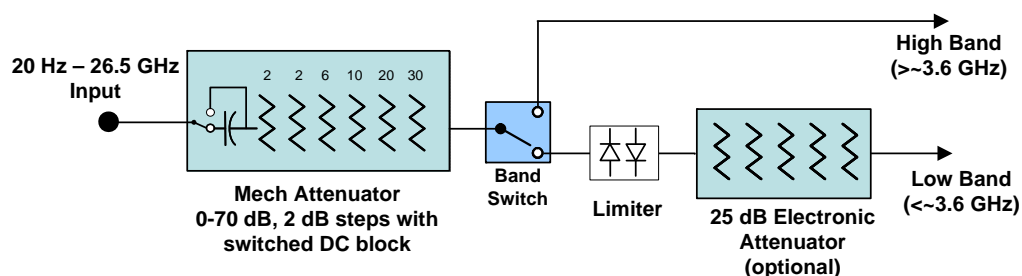
See “Dual Attenuator Configuration:” on page 1225.

See “Single Attenuator Configuration:” on page 1225

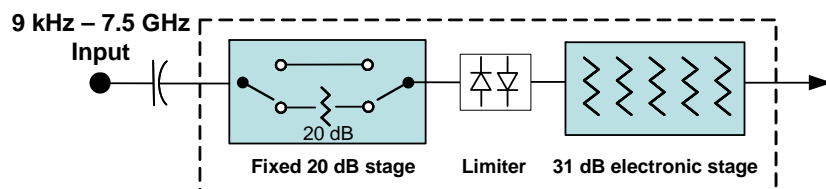
Most Attenuation settings are the same for all measurements – they do not change as you change measurements. Settings like these are called “Meas Global” and are unaffected by Meas Preset.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Scope	Meas Global
Dependencies	In measurements which support the I/Q inputs, this key is unavailable when I/Q is the selected input, and is replaced by the Range key in that case.
Readback Line	Contains a summary in [ ] brackets of the current total attenuation. See the descriptions of the “(Mech) Atten ” on page 1226, “Enable Elec Atten” on page 1228, and “Elec Atten” on page 1230 keys for more detail on the contributors to the total attenuation.  Note that when "Pre-Adjust for Min Clip" is on, this value can change at the start of every measurement.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Dual Attenuator Configuration:**



**Single Attenuator Configuration:**



You can tell which attenuator configuration you have by pressing the Attenuation key, which (in most Modes) opens up the Attenuation menu. If the first key in the Attenuation menu says **Mech Atten** you have the dual attenuator configuration. If the first key says **Atten** you have the single attenuator configuration.

## AMPTD Y Scale



In the single attenuator configuration, you control the attenuation with a single control, as the fixed stage has only two states. In the dual attenuator configuration, both stages have significant range so you are given separate control of the mechanical and electronic attenuator stages.

When you have the dual attenuator configuration, you may still have only a single attenuator, because unless you purchase the Electronic Attenuator option you will only have the mechanical attenuator.

### (Mech) Atten

This key is labeled **Mech Atten** in dual attenuator models and **Atten** in single attenuator models. In the dual attenuator configuration, this key only affects the mechanical attenuator.

This key lets you modify the attenuation applied to the RF input signal path. This value is normally auto coupled to the Ref Level, the Internal Preamp Gain, any External Gain that is entered, and the Max Mixer Level, as described in the table below.

See “Attenuator Configurations and Auto/Man” on page 1227

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation &lt;rel_amp1&gt;</pre> <pre>[ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation?</pre> <pre>[ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation:AUTO OFF ON 0 1</pre> <pre>[ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:ATTenuation:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<p>POW:ATT 20</p> <p>Dual attenuator configuration: sets the mechanical attenuator to 20 dB</p> <p>Single attenuator mode: sets the main attenuation to 20 dB (see below for definition of “main” attenuation).</p> <p>If the attenuator was in Auto, it sets it to Manual.</p>
Dependencies	<p>Some measurements do not support the Auto setting of <b>(Mech) Atten</b>. In these measurements, the Auto/Man selection is not available, and the Auto/Man line on the key disappears.</p> <p>In dual attenuator configurations, when the electronic attenuator is enabled, the mechanical attenuator has no auto setting and the Auto/Man line on the key disappears. The state of Auto/Man is remembered and restored when the electronic attenuator is once again disabled. This is described in more detail in the “<a href="#">Enable Elec Atten</a>” on page 1228 key description.</p> <p>See “<a href="#">Attenuator Configurations and Auto/Man</a>” on page 1227 for more information on the Auto/Man functionality of Attenuation.</p>

Couplings	<p>When <b>(Mech) Atten</b> is in Auto, it uses the following algorithm to determine a value:</p> $\text{Atten} = \text{ReferenceLevel} + \text{PreAmpGain} + \text{ExternalGain} - \text{RefLevelOffset} - \text{MaxMixerLevel} + \text{IF Gain.}$ <p>Limit this value to be between 6 dB and the Max value. No value below 6 dB can ever be chosen by Auto.</p> <p>The resulting value is rounded up to the largest value possible given the attenuation step setting. That is, 50.01 dB would change to 60 dB (for a 10 dB attenuation step).</p> <p>The “IF Gain” term in the equation above is either 0 dB or +10 dB, depending on the settings of FFT IF Gain, Swept IF Gain, max Ref Level and the Auto/Man setting of Mech Atten.</p> <p>In External Mixing and BBIQ, where the Attenuator is not in the signal path, the Attenuator setting changes as described above when <b>(Mech) Atten</b> is in Auto, but no changes are made to the actual attenuator hardware setting until the input is changed back to the RF Input.</p>
Preset	<p>The preset for Mech Attenuation is “Auto.”</p> <p>The Auto value of attenuation is:</p> <p>CXA, EXA, MXA and PXA: 10 dB</p>
State Saved	<p>Saved in instrument state</p>
Min	<p>0 dB</p> <p>The attenuation set by this key cannot be decreased below 6 dB with the knob or step keys. To get to a value below 6 dB it has to be directly entered from the keypad or via SCPI. This protects from adjusting the attenuation to a dangerously small value which can put the instrument at risk of damage to input circuitry. However, if the current mechanical attenuation is below 6 dB it can be increased with the knob and step keys, but not decreased.</p>
Max	<p>CXA: 50 dB</p> <p>EXA: 60 dB</p> <p>MXA and PXA: 70 dB</p> <p>In the single attenuator configuration, the total of ATT and EATT cannot exceed 50 dB, so if the EATT is set to 24 dB first, the main attenuation cannot be greater than 26 dB and will be reduced accordingly; if the main attenuator is set to 40 dB first, EATT cannot be greater than 10 dB.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	<p>Prior to A.02.00</p>
Modified at S/W Revision	<p>A.03.00</p>

### Attenuator Configurations and Auto/Man

As described in the Attenuation key description, there are two distinct attenuator configurations available in the X-Series, the single attenuator and dual attenuator configurations. In dual attenuator configurations, we have the mechanical attenuation and the electronic attenuation, and the current total attenuation is the sum of the electronic + mechanical attenuation. In single attenuator configurations, we

## AMPTD Y Scale

refer to the attenuation set using the **(Mech) Atten** key (or POW:ATT SCPI) as the “main” attenuation; and the attenuation that is set by the SCPI command POW:EATT as the “soft” attenuation (the POW:EATT command is honored even in the single attenuator configuration, for compatibility purposes). Then the current total attenuation is the sum of the main + soft attenuation. See the **Elec Atten** key description for more on “soft” attenuation.

In the dual attenuator configuration, when the electronic attenuator is enabled, there is no Auto/Man functionality for the mechanical attenuator, and the third line of the key label (the Auto/Man line) disappears:

<b>Mech Atten</b>
0 dB
Auto Man

<b>Mech Atten</b>
0 dB

Mech Atten when elec atten disabled
--

Mech Atten when elec atten enabled
---------------------------------------

vsd05

### Enable Elec Atten

Enables the Electronic Attenuator in dual attenuator configurations. This key does not appear in single attenuator configurations, as in the single attenuator configuration there is no “electronic attenuator” there is only a single integrated attenuator (which has both a mechanical and electronic stage).

The electronic attenuator offers finer steps than the mechanical attenuator, has no acoustical noise, is faster, and is less subject to wear. These advantages primarily aid in remote operation and are negligible for front panel use. See [“Using the Electronic Attenuator: Pros and Cons” on page 1230](#) for a detailed discussion of the pros and cons of using the electronic attenuator.

For the single attenuator configuration, for SCPI backwards compatibility, the “soft” attenuation feature replaces the dual attenuator configuration’s electronic attenuator. All the same couplings and limitations apply. See [“Attenuator Configurations and Auto/Man” on page 1227](#)

See [“More Information” on page 1229](#)

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:EATTenuation:STATe OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:EATTenuation:STATe?
Example	POW:EATT:STAT ON

Dependencies	<p>This key only appears in the dual attenuator configuration. However, in the single attenuator configuration, EATT SCPI commands are accepted for compatibility with other X-series instruments and set a “soft” attenuation as described in <a href="#">“Attenuator Configurations and Auto/Man” on page 1227</a></p> <p>The electronic attenuator (and the “soft” attenuation function provided in single attenuator configurations) is unavailable above 3.6 GHz. Therefore, if the Stop Frequency of the analyzer is &gt; 3.6 GHz then the <b>Enable Elec Atten</b> key will be OFF and grayed out.</p> <p>If the Internal Preamp is on, meaning it is set to Low Band or Full, the electronic attenuator (and the “soft” attenuation function provided in single attenuator configurations) is unavailable. In this case the <b>Enable Elec Atten</b> key will be OFF and grayed out.</p> <p>If either of the above is true, if the SCPI command is sent, an error indicating that the electronic attenuator is unavailable will be sent.</p> <p>If the electronic/soft Attenuator is enabled, then the Stop Freq of the analyzer is limited to 3.6 GHz and the Internal Preamp is unavailable.</p> <p>The SCPI-only “soft” electronic attenuation for the single-attenuator configuration is not available in all measurements; in particular, it is not available in the Swept SA measurement.</p>
Couplings	Enabling and disabling the Electronic Attenuator affects the setting of the Mechanical Attenuator (in dual attenuator configurations). This is described in more detail below this table.
Preset	OFF for Swept SA measurement; ON for all other measurements that support the electronic attenuator
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### More Information

When the Electronic Attenuator is enabled, the Mechanical Attenuator transitions to a state in which it has no Auto function. Here are the rules for transitioning the Mechanical Attenuator:

#### When the Electronic Attenuation is enabled:

- In the dual attenuator configuration, the Mechanical Attenuator is initialized to 10 dB (this is its optimal performance setting). You can then set it as desired with SCPI, numeric keypad, step keys, or knob, and it behaves as it normally would in manual mode
- The Auto/Man state of (Mech) Atten is saved
- The Auto/Man line on the (Mech) Atten key disappears and the auto rules are disabled
- In the dual attenuator configuration, the Electronic Attenuator is set to 10 dB less than the previous value of the Mechanical Attenuator, within the limitation that it must stay within the range of 0 to 24 dB of attenuation.

## AMPTD Y Scale

### Examples in the dual attenuator configuration:

- Mech Atten at 20 dB. Elec Atten enabled, Mech Atten set to 10 dB, and Elec Atten set to 10 dB. New total attenuation equals the value before Elec Atten enabled.
- Mech Atten at 0 dB. Elec Atten enabled, Mech Atten set to 10 dB, and Elec Atten set to 0 dB. New total attenuation does not equal the value before Elec Atten enabled.
- Mech Atten at 40 dB. Elec Atten enabled, Mech Atten set to 10 dB, and Elec Atten set to 24 dB. New total attenuation does not equal the value before Elec Atten enabled.

### When the Electronic Attenuation is disabled:

- In the dual attenuator configuration, the Elec Atten key is grayed out (it never displays in the single attenuator configuration)
- The Auto/Man state of (Mech) Atten is restored
- If now in Auto, (Mech) Atten recouples
- If now in Man, (Mech) Atten is set to the value of total attenuation that existed before the Elec Atten was disabled. The resulting value is rounded up to the smallest value possible given the (Mech) Atten Step setting - (That is, 57 dB changes to 58 dB when (Mech) Atten Step is 2 dB.)

### Using the Electronic Attenuator: Pros and Cons

The electronic attenuator offers finer steps than the mechanical attenuator, has no acoustical noise, is faster, and is less subject to wear.

The “finer steps” advantage of the electronic attenuator is beneficial in optimizing the alignment of the analyzer dynamic range to the signal power in the front panel as well as remote use. Thus, you can achieve improved relative signal measurement accuracy. Compared to a mechanical attenuator with 2 dB steps, the 1 dB resolution of the electronic attenuator only gives better resolution when the odd-decibel steps are used. Those odd-decibel steps are less accurately calibrated than the even-decibel steps, so one tradeoff for this superior relative accuracy is reduced absolute amplitude accuracy.

Another disadvantage of the electronic attenuator is that the spectrum analyzer loses its “Auto” setting, making operation less convenient.

Also, the relationship between the dynamic range specifications (TOI, SHI, compression and noise) and instrument performance are less well-known with the electrical attenuator. With the mechanical attenuator, TOI, SHI and compression threshold levels increase dB-for-dB with increasing attenuation, and the noise floor does as well. With the electronic attenuator, there is an excess attenuation of about 1 to 3 dB between 0 and 3.6 GHz, making the effective TOI, SHI, and so forth, less well known. Excess attenuation is the actual attenuation relative to stated attenuation. Excess attenuation is accounted for in the analyzer calibration

### Elec Atten

Controls the Electronic Attenuator in dual attenuator configurations. This key does not appear in single attenuator configurations, as the control of both the mechanical and electronic stages of the single attenuator is integrated into the single **Atten** key.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation
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<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:EATTenuation <rel_ampl> [ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:EATTenuation?
Notes	Electronic Attenuation's spec is defined only when Mechanical Attenuation is 6 dB.
Dependencies	This key only appears in the dual attenuator configuration. However, in the single attenuator configuration, EATT SCPI commands are accepted for compatibility with other X-series instruments and set a "soft" attenuation as described in " <a href="#">Attenuator Configurations and Auto/Man</a> " on <a href="#">page 1227</a> . The "soft" attenuation is treated as an addition to the "main" attenuation value set by the Atten softkey or the POW:ATT SCPI command and affects the total attenuation displayed on the Attenuation key and the Meas Bar.  When <b>Enable Elec Atten</b> is off, the <b>Elec Atten</b> key is grayed out.
Preset	0 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	0 dB
Max	Dual attenuator configuration: 24 dB  Single attenuator configuration: the total of ATT and EATT cannot exceed 50 dB, so if the EATT is set to 24 dB first, the main attenuation cannot be greater than 26 dB and will be reduced accordingly; if the main attenuator is set to 40 dB first, EATT cannot be greater than 10 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Adjust Atten for Min Clip

Sets the combination of mechanical and electronic attenuation based on the current measured signal level so that clipping will be at a minimum.

This is an "immediate action" function, that is, it executes once, when the key is pressed.

This key is grayed out in measurements that do not support this functionality. The spectrum analyzer measurement, Swept SA, does not support this functionality.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:RANGe:OPTimize IMMEDIATE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Pre-Adjust for Min Clip

If this function is on, it does the adjustment described under "[Adjust Atten for Min Clip](#)" on [page 1231](#) each time a measurement restarts. Therefore, in Continuous measurement mode, it only executes before the first measurement.

## AMPTD Y Scale

In dual attenuator models, you can set **Elec+Mech Atten**, in which case both attenuators participate in the autoranging, or **Elec Atten Only**, in which case the mechanical attenuator does not participate in the autoranging. This latter case results in less wear on the mechanical attenuator and is usually faster.

This key is grayed out in measurements that do not support this functionality. The spectrum analyzer measurement, Swept SA, does not support this functionality.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:RANGE:OPTimize:ATTenuation OFF ELECTrical COMBined  [:SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:RANGE:OPTimize:ATTenuation?
Notes	The SCPI parameter ELECTrical sets this function to On in single attenuator models. The SCPI parameter COMBined is mapped to ELECTrical in single attenuator models; if you send COMBined, it sets the function to On and returns ELEC to a query.
Preset	OFF for Swept SA measurement; ON for all other measurements that support <b>Pre-Adjust for Min Clip</b>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Dual attenuator models: Off   Elec Atten Only   Mech + Elec Atten  Single attenuator models: Off   On
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:RANGE:AUTO ON OFF 1 0 [:SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:RANGE:AUTO?
Notes	ON aliases to "Elec Atten Only" (:POW:RANG:OPT:ATT ELEC) OFF aliases to "Off" (:POW:RANG:OPT:ATT OFF)  The query :POW:RANG:AUTO? returns true if :POW:RANG:OPT:ATT is not "Off"
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### (Mech) Atten Step

This controls the step size used when making adjustments to the input attenuation.

This key is labeled **Mech Atten Step** in dual attenuator models and **Atten Step** in single attenuator models. In the dual attenuator configuration, this key only affects the step size of the mechanical attenuator.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation</b>
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<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :POWER [ :RF ] :ATTenuation :STEP [ :INCRement ] 10 dB   2 dB  [ :SENSe ] :POWER [ :RF ] :ATTenuation :STEP [ :INCRement ] ?
Example	POW:ATT:STEP 2
Notes	This feature works like a 1-N choice from the front panel, but it takes a specific value (in dB) when used remotely. The only valid values are 2 and 10.
Dependencies	Blanked in CXA and EXA if option FSA (2 dB steps) is not present. If blanked, attempts to set it via SCPI will yield an error.
Couplings	When the attenuation step size changes, the current mechanical attenuation value is adjusted (if necessary) to be quantized to the new step size. That is, if step is set to 10 dB, mech atten is increased if necessary so it is a multiple of 10 dB
Preset	PXA and MXA: 2 dB EXA and CXA: 10 dB (2 dB with option FSA)
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Max Mixer Level

Controls the limitation on the Ref Level for a given attenuation setting, and therefore also interacts with the Auto rules for selecting the attenuation as a coupling from the reference level.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Attenuation</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :POWER [ :RF ] :MIXer :RANGe [ :UPPer ] <real> [ :SENSe ] :POWER [ :RF ] :MIXer :RANGe [ :UPPer ] ?
Example	POW:MIX:RANG -15 dBm
Preset	-10 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-50 dBm
Max	-10 dBm
Default Unit	Depends on the current selected Y axis unit, see Swept SA discussion of Y Axis Unit
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## AMPTD Y Scale

### Range

This key is only available when I/Q is the selected input. It replaces the Attenuation key in that case.

Each input channel (I and Q) has four internal gain ranges. The maximum allowed voltage in each gain range is slightly more than the nominal value, so the break point between ranges is a couple of millivolts higher than the nominal (setting a peak voltage of 0.502 mV will still map to the 0.5 V Peak range).

Gain Setting	Volts RMS	Volts Peak	Volts Peak - Peak	dBm (50W)	Break Point
0 dB	0.7071	1.0	2.0	10	n/a
6 dB	0.3536	0.5	1.0	4	0.502 V Peak
12 dB	0.1768	0.25	0.5	-2	0.252 V Peak
18 dB	0.0884	0.125	0.25	-8	0.127 V Peak

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Notes	Visible only when the selected input is I/Q.
State Saved	No
Readback Text	When Range is Auto, "[Auto]" When Range is Man and I & Q are the same, "[<range value>]" When Range is Man and I & Q are different: "[I: <I range value> Q: <Q range value>]" See I Range and Q Range for the <range value> enumeration definition.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Range Auto/Man

The Auto setting for Range causes the range to be set based on the Y Scale settings. When Range is “Auto”, the I & Q Range are set based on the top of the Y Scale when the Y scale is in dB units (for example, power), or to the max(abs(top), abs(bottom)) when the Y scale reference is not at the top of the screen.

Not all measurements support Range Auto/Man. If Auto is not supported in the current measurement, this key is grayed out and shows “Man” and MAN is returned to a SCPI query; but this does NOT change the Auto/Man setting for Range. When you go to a measurement that supports Auto, it goes back to Auto if it was previously in Auto mode.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Range</b>
Scope	Meas Global
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :VOLTagE :IQ :RANGe :AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :VOLTagE :IQ :RANGe :AUTO?

Example	Put the I Range and Q Range in manual. VOLT:IQ:RANG:AUTO OFF
Dependencies	If Auto is not supported, sending the SCPI command will generate an error.
Couplings	When in Auto, both I Range and Q Range are set to the same value, computed as follows:  Maximum absolute value is computed for the Y Scale. The top and bottom of the graph are computed based on Ref Value, Scale/Div, and Ref Position. Formula: YMax = max(abs(top), abs(bottom)).  The I Range and Q Range are then set to YMax.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Auto   Man
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :POWER : IQ :RANGe :AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSE ] :POWER : IQ :RANGe :AUTO ?
Example	Put the I Range and Q Range in manual. POW:IQ:RANG:AUTO OFF
Notes	The POW:IQ:RANG:AUTO is an alternate form of the VOLT:IQ:RANG:AUTO command. This is to maintain consistency with I Range and Q Range, which support both the POWER and VOLTage forms of the command.
Preset	ON
Range	Auto   Man
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### I Range

This is the internal gain range for the I channel when Input Path is I Only or Ind I/Q, and it is used for both the I and Q channels when the Input Path is I+jQ. See [“I/Q Gain Ranges” on page 1238](#).

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Range</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :VOLTage : IQ [ : I ] :RANGe [ :UPPer ] <voltage> [ :SENSE ] :VOLTage : IQ [ : I ] :RANGe [ :UPPer ] ?
Example	Set the I Range to 0.5 V Peak VOLT:IQ:RANG 0.5 V

## AMPTD Y Scale

Notes	The numeric entries are mapped to the smallest gain range whose break point is greater than or equal to the value, or 1 V Peak if the value is greater than 1 V.
Couplings	When Q Same as I is On, the I Range value will be copied to the Q Range. Changing the value will also set Range = Man.
Preset	1 V Peak
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	1 V Peak   0.5 V Peak   0.25 V Peak   0.125 V Peak
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :POWer :IQ [ :I ] :RANGe [ :UPPer ] <ampl> [ :SENSe ] :POWer :IQ [ :I ] :RANGe [ :UPPer ] ?
Example	Set the I Range to 0.5 V Peak when Reference Z is 50Ω, and to 1.0 V Peak when Reference Z is 75Ω POW:IQ:RANG 4 dBm
Notes	The POWer form of the command is provided for convenience. It maps to the same underlying gain range parameter as the VOLTage form of the command.  The Reference Z (not the I channel Input Z) is used to convert the power to peak voltage, which is then used to set the I Range as with the VOLTage form of the command. The power values of the 4 range states (1V Peak, 0.5V Peak, 0.25V Peak, and 0.125V Peak) will vary with Reference Z. Here are some examples:  50Ω: 10, 4, -2, -8 75Ω: 8.2, 2.2, -3.8, -9.8 600Ω: -0.8, -6.8, -12.8, -18.9
Preset	10.0 dBm
Range	-20 dBm to 10 dBm
Min	-20 dBm
Max	10 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Q Range

Accesses the Q Range menu.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Range</b>
Readback Text	Q Same as I   1 V Peak   0.5 V Peak   0.25 V Peak   0.125 V Peak  When Q Same as I is On, the readback is "Q Same as I", otherwise it is the Q Range value.

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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### Q Same as I

Many, but not all, usages require the I and Q channels to have an identical setup. To simplify channel setup, the Q Same as I will cause the Q channel range to be mirrored from the I channel. That way you only need to set up one channel (the I channel). The I channel values are copied to the Q channel, so at the time Q Same as I is Off, the I and Q channel setups will be identical.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Range, Q Range</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :VOLTage   POWer : IQ : MIRRored OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSE ] :VOLTage   POWer : IQ : MIRRored ?
Example	Turn off the mirroring of I Range to Q Range. VOLT:IQ:MIRR OFF POW:IQ:MIRR OFF
Couplings	When On, the I Range value is mirrored (copied) to the Q Range.
Preset	On
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Range	On   Off
Readback Text	"Q Same as I" when On, otherwise none.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Q Range Value

This is the internal gain range for the Q channel. See [“I/Q Gain Ranges” on page 1238](#)

. The Q Range only applies to Input Path Q Only and Ind I/Q. For input I+jQ the I Range determines both I and Q channel range settings.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Range</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :VOLTage : IQ : Q : RANGe [ :UPPer ] <voltage> [ :SENSE ] :VOLTage : IQ : Q : RANGe [ :UPPer ] ?
Example	Set the Q Range to 0.5 V Peak VOLT:IQ:Q:RANG 0.5 V
Notes	The numeric entries are mapped to the smallest gain range whose break point is greater than or equal to the value, or 1 V Peak if the value is greater than 1 V.  The Q Range is only used for Input Path Q Only and Ind I/Q. For input I+jQ the I Range determines both I and Q channel range settings.

## AMPTD Y Scale

Couplings	When Q Same as I is On, the I Range value will be copied to the Q Range and the range value keys are disabled. Changing the value will also set Range = Man.
Preset	1 V Peak
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	1 V Peak   0.5 V Peak   0.25 V Peak   0.125 V Peak
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:POWER:IQ:Q:RANGE[:UPPER] <amp1> [:SENSE]:POWER:IQ:Q:RANGE[:UPPER]?
Example	Will set the Q Range to 0.5 V Peak when Reference Z is 50Ω, and to 1.0 V Peak when Reference Z is 75Ω POW:IQ:Q:RANG 4 dBm
Notes	The POWER form of the command is provided for convenience. It maps to the same underlying gain range parameter as the VOLTage form of the command. The Reference Z (not the Q channel Input Z) is used to convert the power to peak voltage, which is then used to set the Q Range as with the VOLTage form of the command. The power values of the 4 range states (1V Peak, 0.5V Peak, 0.25V Peak, and 0.125V Peak) will vary with Reference Z. Here are some examples: 50Ω: 10, 4, -2, -8 75Ω: 8.2, 2.2, -3.8, -9.8 600Ω: -0.8, -6.8, -12.8, -18.9
Preset	10.0 dBm
Range	-20 dBm to 10 dBm
Min	-20 dBm
Max	10 dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## I/Q Gain Ranges

### 1 V Peak

Set the channel gain state to 1 Volt Peak.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, I Range   Q Range</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**0.5 V Peak**

Set the channel gain state to 0.5 Volt Peak.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, I Range   Q Range</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**0.25 V Peak**

Set the channel gain state to 0.25 Volt Peak.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, I Range   Q Range</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**0.125 V Peak**

Set the channel gain state to 0.125 Volt Peak.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, I Range   Q Range</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Scale / Div**

Sets the units per vertical graticule division on the display. This function is only available when Scale Type (Log) is selected and the vertical scale is power. When Scale Type (Lin) is selected, Scale/Div is grayed out.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision <rel_ampl> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:PDIV 5 DB
Dependencies	Scale/Div is grayed out in linear Y scale. Sending the equivalent SCPI command does change the Scale/Div, though it has no affect while in Lin.
Preset	10.00 dB / Div
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	0.10 dB
Max	20 dB
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## AMPTD Y Scale

### Scale Type

Chooses a linear or logarithmic vertical scale for the display and for remote data readout.

When Scale Type (Log) is selected, the vertical graticule divisions are scaled in logarithmic units. The top line of the graticule is the Reference Level and uses the scaling per division Scale/Div to assign values to the other locations on the graticule.

When Scale Type (Lin) is selected, the vertical graticule divisions are linearly scaled with the reference level value at the top of the display and zero volts at the bottom. Each vertical division of the graticule represents one-tenth of the Reference Level.

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**NOTE** The Y Axis Unit used for each type of display is set by pressing Y Axis Unit. The analyzer remembers separate Y Axis Unit settings for both Log and Lin.

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Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:SPACing LINear LOGarithmic  :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:SPACing?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC LOG DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:SPAC?
Dependencies	If Normalize is on, Scale Type forced to Log and is grayed out.
Couplings	Changing the Scale Type always sets the Y Axis unit to the last unit specified for the current amplitude scale. In other words, we restore the Y Axis unit setting appropriate per log/lin.
Preset	LOG
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Presel Center

When this key is pressed, the centering of the preselector filter is adjusted to optimize the amplitude accuracy at the frequency of the selected marker. If the selected marker is not on when Presel Center is pressed, the analyzer will turn on the selected marker, perform a peak search, and then perform centering on the marker's center frequency. If the selected marker is already on and between the start and stop frequencies of the analyzer, the analyzer performs the preselector calibration on that marker's frequency. If the selected marker is already on, but outside the frequency range between Start Freq and Stop Freq, the analyzer will first perform a peak search, and then perform centering on the marker's center frequency.

The value displayed on the **Presel Adjust** key will change to reflect the new preselector tuning (see **Presel Adjust**).



A number of considerations should be observed to ensure proper operation. See “[Proper Preselector Operation](#)” on page 1241.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :POWer [ :RF ] :PCENter
Example	POW:PCEN
Notes	Note that the rules outlined above under the key description apply for the remote command as well as the key. The result of the command is dependent on marker position, and so forth. Any message shown by the key press is also shown in response to the remote command.
Dependencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grayed out if the microwave preselector is off. )</li> <li>• If the selected marker’s frequency is below Band 1, advisory message 0.5001 is generated and no action is taken.</li> <li>• Grayed out if entirely in Band 0.</li> <li>• Blank in models that do not include a preselector, such as option 503. If the SCPI is sent in these instruments, it is accepted without error, and the query always returns 0.</li> <li>• Grayed out in the Spectrogram View.</li> </ul>
Couplings	The active marker position determines where the centering will be attempted. If the analyzer is in a measurement such as averaging when centering is initiated, the act of centering the preselector will restart averaging but the first average trace will not be taken until the centering is completed.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	<p>When centering the preselector, *OPC will not return true until the process is complete and a subsequent measurement has completed, nor will results be returned to a READ or MEASure command.</p> <p>The Measuring bit should remain set while this command is operating and should not go false until the subsequent sweep/measurement has completed.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Proper Preselector Operation

A number of considerations should be observed to ensure proper operation:

If the selected marker is off, the analyzer will turn on a marker, perform a peak search, and adjust the preselector using the selected marker’s frequency. It uses the "highest peak" peak search method unqualified by threshold or excursion, so that there is no chance of a ‘no peak found’ error. It continues with that peak, even if it is the peak of just noise. Therefore, for this operation to work properly, there should be a signal on screen in a preselected range for the peak search to find.

If the selected marker is already on, the analyzer will attempt the centering at that marker’s frequency. There is no preselector for signals below about 3.6 GHz, therefore if the marker is on a signal below 3.6 GHz, no centering will be attempted and an advisory message generated

## AMPTD Y Scale

In some models, the preselector can be bypassed. If it is bypassed, no centering will be attempted in that range and a message will be generated.

### Preselector Adjust

Allows you to manually adjust the preselector filter frequency to optimize its response to the signal of interest. This function is only available when “[Presel Center](#)” on page 1240 is available.

For general purpose signal analysis, using Presel Center is recommended. Centering the filter minimizes the impact of long-term preselector drift. Presel Adjust can be used instead to manually optimize the preselector. One application of manual optimization would be to peak the preselector response, which both optimizes the signal-to-noise ratio and minimizes amplitude variations due to small (short-term) preselector drifting.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Scope	Meas Global
Remote Command	[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:PADJust <freq> [ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:PADJust?
Example	POW:PADJ 100KHz POW:PADJ?
Notes	The value on the key reads out to 0.1 MHz resolution.
Dependencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Grayed out if microwave preselector is off. )</li><li>• Grayed out if entirely in Band 0.</li><li>• Blank in models that do not include a preselector, such as option 503. If the SCPI is sent in these instruments, it is accepted without error, and the query always returns 0.</li><li>• Grayed out in the Spectrogram View.</li></ul>
Preset	0 MHz
State Saved	The <b>Presel Adjust</b> value set by <b>Presel Center</b> , or by manually adjusting <b>Presel Adjust</b> , is not saved in Instrument State, and does not survive a Preset or power cycle.
Min	-500 MHz
Max	500 MHz
Default Unit	Hz
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:MW:PADJust [ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:MMW:PADJust PSA had multiple preselectors, but the X-Series has only one. These commands simply alias to [ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:PADJust
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :POWer [ :RF ] :PADJust :PRESelector MWAVE   MMWave   EXTernal  [ :SENSe ] :POWer [ :RF ] :PADJust :PRESelector?
Notes	PSA had multiple preselectors, and you could select which preselector to adjust. Since the X-Series has only one mm/uW preselector, the preselector selection softkey is no longer available. However, in order to provide backward compatibility, we accept the legacy remote commands.  The command form has no effect, the query always returns MWAVE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Y Axis Unit

Displays the menu keys that enable you to change the vertical (Y) axis amplitude unit. The analyzer retains the entered Y Axis Unit separately for both Log and Lin amplitude scale types. For example, if Scale Type has been set to Log, and you set Y Axis Unit to dBm, pressing Scale Type (Log) sets the Y Axis Unit to dBm. If Scale Type has been set to Lin and you set Y Axis Unit to V, pressing Scale Type (Lin) sets the Y Axis Unit to V. Pressing Scale Type (Log) again sets the Y axis unit back to dBm.

---

**NOTE** The units of current (A, dBmA, dBuA) are calculated based on 50 ohms input impedance.

All four of the EMI units (dBμA/m, dBμV/m, dBG, dBpT) are treated by the instrument exactly as though they were dBuV. The user must load an appropriate correction factor using Amplitude Corrections for accurate and meaningful results.

If a SCPI command is sent to the analyzer that uses one of the EMI units as a terminator, the analyzer treats it as though DBUV had been sent as the terminator.

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Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale
Mode	SA
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:UNIT:POWer DBM   DBMV   DBMA   V   W   A   DBUV   DBUA   DBUVM   DBUAM   DBPT   DBG  :UNIT:POWer?
Example	UNIT:POW dBmV  UNIT:POW?

## AMPTD Y Scale

Notes	The Y axis unit has either logarithmic or linear characteristics. The set of units that is logarithmic consists of dBm, dBmV, dBmA, dBμV, dBμA, dBμV/m, dBμA/m, dBpT, and dBG. The set if units that is linear consists of V, W, and A. The chosen unit will determine how the reference level and all the amplitude-related outputs like trace data, marker data, etc. read out.
Notes	<p>The settings of Y Axis Unit and Scale Type, affect how the data is read over the remote interface. When using the remote interface no unit is returned, so you must know what the Y axis unit is to interpret the results:</p> <p>Example 1, set the following:</p> <p>Scale Type (Log)</p> <p>Y Axis Unit, dBm</p> <p>Scale/Div, 1 dB</p> <p>Ref Level, 10 dBm</p> <p>This sets the top line to 10 dBm with each vertical division representing 1 dB. Thus, if a point on trace 1 is on the fifth graticule line from the top, it represents 5 dBm and will read out remotely as 5.</p> <p>Example 2, set the following:</p> <p>Scale Type (Lin)</p> <p>Y Axis Unit, Volts</p> <p>Ref Level, 100 mV (10 mV/div)</p> <p>This sets the top line to 100 mV and the bottom line to 0 V, so each vertical division represents 10 mV. Thus, if a point on trace 1 is on the fifth graticule line from the top, it represents 50 mV and will read out remotely as 50.</p>
Dependencies	<p>If an amplitude correction with an Antenna Unit other than <b>None</b> is applied and enabled, then that antenna unit is forced and the key with that unit is the only Y Axis Unit available. All other Y Axis Unit keys are grayed out.</p> <p>If an amplitude correction with an Antenna Unit other than <b>None</b> is applied and enabled, and you then turn off that correction or set <b>Apply Corrections</b> to <b>No</b>, the Y Axis Unit that existed before the Antenna Unit was applied is restored.</p>
Couplings	The analyzer retains the entered Y Axis Unit separately for both Log and Lin amplitude scale types
Preset	dBm for log scale, V for linear. The true 'preset' value is dBm, since at preset the Y Scale type is set to logarithmic.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback line	1-of-N selection
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00, A.04.00

**dBm**

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dBm.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW DBM
Dependencies	Grayed out if an Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is ON.
Readback	dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

**dBmV**

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dBmV.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW DBMV
Dependencies	Grayed out if an Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is ON.
Readback	dBmV
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

**dBmA**

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dBmA.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW DBMA
Dependencies	Grayed out if an Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is ON.
Readback	dBmA
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

**W**

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to watt.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW W
Dependencies	Grayed out if an Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is ON.

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Readback	W
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

### V

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to volt.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW V
Dependencies	Grayed out if an Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is ON.
Readback	V
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

### A

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to Ampere.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW A
Dependencies	Grayed out if an Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is ON.
Readback	A
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

### dB $\mu$ V

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dB $\mu$ V.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW DBUV
Dependencies	Grayed out if an Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is ON.
Readback	dB $\mu$ V
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

**dB $\mu$ A**

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dB $\mu$ A.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW DBUA
Dependencies	Grayed out if an Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is ON.
Readback	dB $\mu$ A
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

**dB $\mu$ V/m**

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dB $\mu$ V/m. This is an antenna unit, and this key is grayed out unless a Correction with this Antenna Unit selected is ON. If this is the case, all of the other Antenna Units are grayed out.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW DBUVM
Dependencies	Grayed out if no Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is on.
Readback	dB $\mu$ V/m
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**dB $\mu$ A/m**

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dB $\mu$ A/m. This is an antenna unit, and this key is grayed out unless a Correction with this Antenna Unit selected is ON. If this is the case, all of the other Antenna Units are grayed out.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW DBUAM
Dependencies	Grayed out if no Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is on.
Readback	dB $\mu$ A/m
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

**dBpT**

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dBpT. This is an antenna unit, and this key is grayed out unless a Correction with this Antenna Unit selected is ON. If this is the case, all of the other Antenna Units are grayed out.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
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## AMPTD Y Scale

Example	UNIT:POW DBPT
Dependencies	Grayed out if no Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is on.
Readback	dBpT
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## dBG

Sets the amplitude unit for the selected amplitude scale (log/lin) to dBG. This is an antenna unit, and this key is grayed out unless a Correction with this Antenna Unit selected is ON. If this is the case, all of the other Antenna Units are grayed out.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Y Axis Unit</b>
Example	UNIT:POW DBG
Dependencies	Grayed out if no Amplitude Correction with an Antenna Unit is on.
Readback	dBG
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Reference Level Offset

Adds an offset value to the displayed reference level. The reference level is the absolute amplitude represented by the top graticule line on the display.

See [“More Information” on page 1249](#)

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow[ 1 ]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet <rel_ampl>  :DISPlay:WINDow[ 1 ]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:RLEVel:OFFSet?
Example	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:RLEV:OFFS 12.7  Sets the Ref Level Offset to 12.7 dB. The only valid suffix is dB. If no suffix is sent, dB will be assumed.
Preset	0 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	The range for Ref Lvl Offset is variable. It is limited to values that keep the reference level within the range of -327.6 dB to 327.6 dB.
Max	327.6 dB



Backwards Compatibility Notes	In pre-X-Series instruments, Ref Level Offset could not be adjusted by the knob or step keys. That is no longer the case.  In ESA and PSA, Ref Level Offset was applied to the data as it was acquired; thus if the Offset changed the new offset was not applied until new trace data was taken. In X-Series, the offset is applied as the data is displayed/queried, so if you change the offset, it will change the data immediately.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.04.00

### More Information

Offsets are used when gain or loss occurs between a device under test and the analyzer input. Thus, the signal level measured by the analyzer may be thought of as the level at the input of an external amplitude conversion device. Entering an offset does not affect the trace position or attenuation value, just the value of the top line of the display and the values represented by the trace data. Thus, the values of exported trace data, queried trace data, marker amplitudes, trace data used in calculations such as N dB points, trace math, peak threshold, and so forth, are all affected by Ref Level Offset.

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**NOTE** Changing the offset causes the analyzer to immediately stop the current sweep and prepare to begin a new sweep, but the data will not change until the trace data updates, because the offset is applied to the data as it is taken. If a trace is exported with a nonzero Ref Level Offset, the exported data will contain the trace data with the offset applied.

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The maximum reference level available is dependent on the reference level offset. That is, Ref Level - Ref Level Offset must be in the range  $-170$  to  $+30$  dBm. For example, the reference level value range can be initially set to values from  $-170$  dBm to  $30$  dBm with no reference level offset. If the reference level is first set to  $-20$  dBm, then the reference level offset can be set to values of  $-150$  to  $+50$  dB.

If the reference level offset is first set to  $-30$  dB, then the reference level can be set to values of  $-200$  dBm to  $0$  dBm. In this case, the reference level is “clamped” at  $0$  dBm because the maximum limit of  $+30$  dBm is reached with a reference level setting of  $0$  dBm with an offset of  $-30$  dB. If instead, the reference level offset is first set to  $30$  dB, then the reference level can be set to values of  $-140$  to  $+60$  dBm.

### $\mu$ W Path Control

The  **$\mu$ W Path Control** functions include the  **$\mu$ W Preselector Bypass** (Option MPB) and **Low Noise Path** (Option LNP) controls in the High Band path circuits.

When the  $\mu$ W Preselector is bypassed, the user has better flatness, but will be subject to spurs from out of band interfering signals. When the Low Noise Path is enabled, the analyzer automatically switches around certain circuitry in the high frequency bands which can contribute to noise, when it is appropriate based on other analyzer settings.

For most applications, the preset state is Standard Path, which gives the best remote-control throughput, minimizes acoustic noise from switching and minimizes the risk of wear out in the hardware switches. For applications that utilize the wideband IF paths, the preset state is the  $\mu$ W Preselector Bypass path, if

## AMPTD Y Scale

option MPB is present. This is because, when using a wideband IF such as the 140 MHz IF, the  $\mu$ W Preselector's bandwidth can be narrower than the available IF bandwidth, causing degraded amplitude flatness and phase linearity, so it is desirable to bypass the preselector in the default case.

Users may choose Low Noise Path Enable. It gives a lower noise floor, especially in the 21–26.5 GHz region, though without improving many measures of dynamic range, and without giving the best possible noise floor. The preamp, if purchased and used, gives better noise floor than does the Low Noise Path, however its compression threshold and third-order intercept are much poorer than that of the non-preamp Low Noise Path. There are some applications, typically for signals around 30 dBm, for which the third-order dynamic range of the standard path is good enough, but the noise floor is not low enough even with 0 dB input attenuation. When the third-order dynamic range of the preamp path is too little and the noise floor of the standard path is too high, the Low Noise Path can provide the best dynamic range.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Mode	SA, BASIC, PNOISE, VSA , LTE, LTETDD
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:MW:PATH STD LNPath MPBypass FULL [:SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:MW:PATH?
Example	:POW:MW:PATH LNP Enables the Low Noise path
Notes	<p>If a Presel Center is performed, the analyzer will momentarily switch to the Standard Path, regardless of the setting of <b><math>\mu</math>W Path Control</b></p> <p>The DC Block will always be switched in when the low noise path is switched in, to protect succeeding circuitry from DC. Note that this does not mean “when the low noise path is enabled” but when, based on the Low Noise Path rules, the path is actually switched in. This can happen when the selection is <b>Low Noise Path Enable</b> . In the case where the DC Block is switched in the analyzer is now AC coupled. However, if the user has selected DC coupling, the UI will still behave as though it were DC coupled, including all annunciation, warnings, status bits, and responses to SCPI queries. This is because, based on other settings, the analyzer could switch out the low noise path at any time and hence go back to being DC coupled.</p> <p>Alignment switching ignores the settings in this menu, and restores them when finished.</p>
Dependencies	Unavailable in BBIQ and External Mixing
Preset	All modes other than IQ Analyzer mode and VXA: STD IQ Analyzer and VXA: MPB option present and licensed: MPB MPB option not present and licensed: STD
State Saved	Save in instrument state
Readback	Value selected in the submenu
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

### Standard Path

This path gives the best remote-control throughput, minimizes acoustic noise from switching and minimizes the risk of wear in the hardware switches, particularly in remote test scenarios where both low band and high band setups will follow in rapid succession.

In this path, the bypass of the low band/high band switch and microwave preamp is never activated, which can cause some noise degradation but preserves the life of the bypass switch.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, <math>\mu</math>W Path Control</b>
Example	:POW:MW:PATH STD
Readback Text	Standard Path
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

### Low Noise Path Enable

You may choose Low Noise Path Enable, which gives a lower noise floor under some circumstances, particularly when operating in the 21–26.5 GHz region. With the Low Noise Path enabled, the low band/high band switch and microwave preamp are bypassed whenever all of the following are true:

- The analyzer is not in the Low Band, meaning:
- the start frequency is above 3.5 GHz and
- the stop frequency is above 3.6 GHz.
- the internal preamp is not installed or (if installed) is set to **Off** or **Low Band**

Note that this means that, when any part of a sweep is done in Low Band, the Low Noise Path is not used, whether or not the **Low Noise Path Enable** is selected in the user interface. Also, if the preamp is turned on, the Low Noise Path is not used, whether or not the **Low Noise Path Enable** is selected in the user interface. The only time the Low Noise Path is used is when **Low Noise Path Enable** is selected, the sweep is completely in High Band (> 3.6 GHz) and no preamp is in use.

See [“More Information” on page 1252](#)

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, <math>\mu</math>W Path Control</b>
Measurement	Swept SA
Example	:POW:MW:PATH LNP
Notes	<p>For measurements that use IQ acquisition, the low noise path is used when the Center Frequency is in High Band (&gt; 3.6 GHz) and no preamp is in use.</p> <p>In other words, the rules above are modified to use only the center frequency to qualify which path to switch in.</p> <p>This is not the case for FFT's in the Swept SA measurement; they use the same rules as swept measurements.</p>

## AMPTD Y Scale

Dependencies	Key is blanked if current mode does not support it. Key is grayed out if mode supports it but current measurement does not support it. Unless Option LNP is present and licensed, key is blank and if SCPI command sent, error -241, "Hardware missing; Option not installed" is generated.
Readback Text	Low Noise Path Enable
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

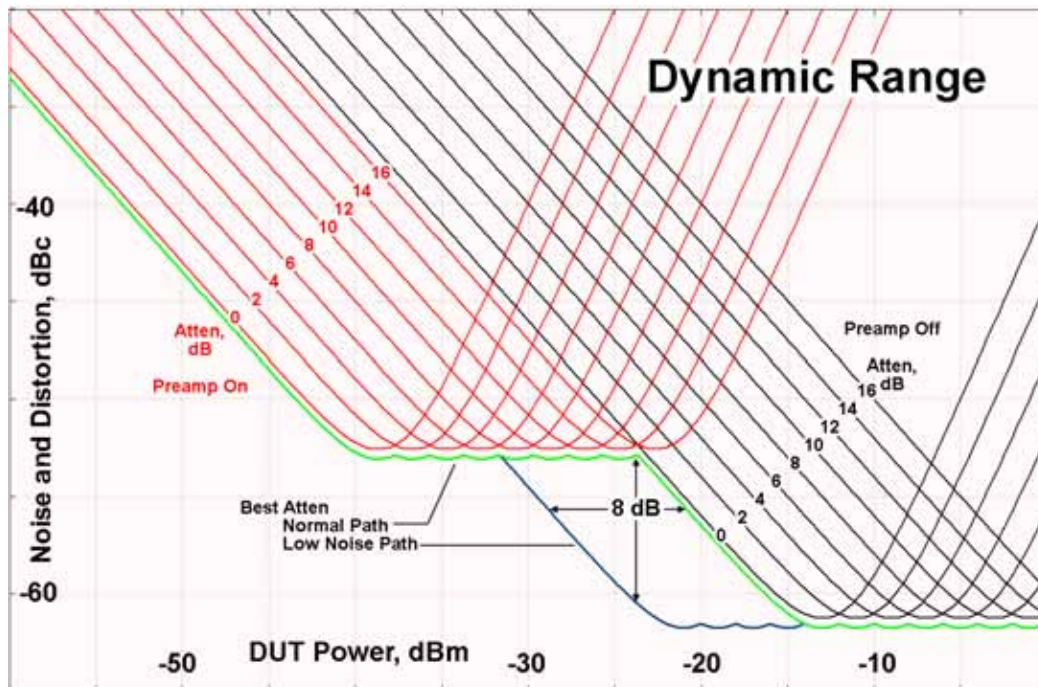
### More Information

The user should understand that the Low Noise Path, while giving improved DANL, has the disadvantage of decreased TOI performance and decreased gain compression performance relative to the standard path.

The user should also understand that the bypass switch is a mechanical switch and has finite life; so if the **Low Noise Path** is enabled, it is possible to cause frequent cycling of this switch by frequently changing analyzer settings such that the above conditions hold true only some of the time. A user making tests of this nature should consider opting for the **Standard Path**, which will never throw the bypass switch, at the expense of some degraded noise performance.

The low noise path is useful for situations where the signal level is so low that the analyzer performance is dominated by noise even with 0 dB attenuation, but still high enough that the preamp option would have excessive third-order intermodulation or compression. The preamp, if purchased and used, gives better noise floor than does the "Low Noise Path." However, its compression threshold and third-order intercept are much poorer than that of the non-preamp path. There are some applications, typically for signals around 30 dBm, for which the third-order dynamic range of the standard path is good enough, but the noise floor is not low enough even with 0 dB input attenuation. When the third-order dynamic range of the preamp path is too little and the noise floor of the standard path is too high, the Low Noise Path can provide the best dynamic range

The graph below illustrates the concept. It shows, in red, the performance of an analyzer at different attenuation settings, both with the preamp on and off, in a measurement that is affected by both analyzer noise and analyzer TOI. The green shows the best available dynamic range, offset by 0.5 dB for clarity. The blue shows how the best available dynamic range improves for moderate signal levels with the low noise path switched in. In this illustration, the preamp improves the noise floor by 15 dB while degrading the third-order intercept by 30 dB, and the low noise path reduces loss by 8 dB. The attenuator step size is 2 dB.



There are other times where selecting the low noise path improves performance, too. Compression-limited measurements such as finding the nulls in a pulsed-RF spectrum can profit from the low noise path in a way similar to the TOI-limited measurement illustrated. Accuracy can be improved when the low noise path allows the optimum attenuation to increase from a small amount like 0, 2 or 4 dB to a larger amount, giving better return loss at the analyzer input. Harmonic measurements, such as second and third harmonic levels, are much improved using the low noise path because of the superiority of that path for harmonic (though not intermodulation) distortion performance.

**µW Preselector Bypass**

This key toggles the preselector bypass switch for band 1 and higher. When the microwave preselector is on, the signal path is preselected. When the microwave preselector is off, the signal path is not preselected. The preselected path is the normal path for the analyzer.

The preselector is a tunable bandpass filter which prevents signals away from the frequency of interest from combining in the mixer to generate in-band spurious signals (images). The consequences of using a preselector filter are its limited bandwidth, the amplitude and phase ripple in its passband, and any amplitude and phase instability due to center frequency drift.

Option MPB or pre-selector bypass provides an unpreselected input mixer path for certain X-Series signal analyzers with frequency ranges above 3.6 GHz. This signal path allows a wider bandwidth and less amplitude variability, which is an advantage when doing modulation analysis and broadband signal analysis. The disadvantage is that, without the preselector, image signals will be displayed. Another disadvantage of bypassing the preselector is increased LO emission levels at the front panel input port.

Key Path	AMPTD Y Scale, µW Path Control
Example	:POW:MW:PATH MPB

## AMPTD Y Scale

Dependencies	Key is blanked if current mode does not support it.  Key is grayed out if mode supports it but current measurement does not support it.  Key is blank unless Option MPB is present and licensed. If SCPI command sent when MPB not present, error -241, "Hardware missing; Option not installed" is generated.
Readback Text	$\mu$ W Preselector Bypass
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:MW:PRESelector[:STATe] ON OFF 0 1 [ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:MW:PRESelector[:STATe]?
Example	:POW:MW:PRES OFF  Bypasses the microwave preselector
Notes	The ON parameter sets the STD path (:POW:MW:PATH STD)  The OFF parameter sets path MPB (:POW:MW:PATH MPB)
Preset	ON

## Internal Preamp

Accesses a menu of keys that control the internal preamps. Turning on the preamp gives a better noise figure, but a poorer TOI to noise floor dynamic range. You can optimize this setting for your particular measurement.

The instrument takes the preamp gain into account as it sweeps. If you sweep outside of the range of the preamp the instrument will also account for that. The displayed result will always reflect the correct gain.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale</b>
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:POWer[:RF]:GAIN[:STATe]?
Dependencies	Preamp is not available on all hardware platforms. If the preamp is not present or is unlicensed, the key is not shown.  The preamp is not available when the electronic/soft attenuator is enabled.
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Internal Preamp</b>
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :POWer [ :RF ] :GAIN :BAND LOW   FULL [ :SENSe ] :POWer [ :RF ] :GAIN :BAND ?
Dependencies	Preamp is not available on all hardware platforms. If the preamp is not present or is unlicensed, the key is not shown.  If a POW:GAIN:BAND FULL command is sent when a low band preamp is available, the preamp band parameter is to LOW instead of FULL, and an "Option not installed" message is generated.
Preset	LOW
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Off**

Turns the internal preamp off

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Internal Preamp</b>
Example	:POW:GAIN OFF
Readback	Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Low Band**

Sets the internal preamp to use only the low band.

The frequency range of the installed (optional) low-band preamp is displayed in square brackets on the **Low Band** key label.

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Internal Preamp</b>
Example	:POW:GAIN ON :POW:GAIN:BAND LOW
Readback	Low Band
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Full Range**

Sets the internal preamp to use its full range. The low band (0–3.6 GHz or 0–3GHz, depending on the model) is supplied by the low band preamp and the frequencies above low band are supplied by the high band preamp.

The frequency range of the installed (optional) preamp is displayed in square brackets on the **Full Range** key label. If the high band option is not installed the Full Range key does not appear.

## AMPTD Y Scale

Key Path	<b>AMPTD Y Scale, Internal Preamp</b>
Example	:POW:GAIN ON :POW:GAIN:BAND FULL
Readback	Full Range
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



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## Auto Couple

The Auto Couple feature provides a quick and convenient way to automatically couple multiple instrument settings. This helps ensure accurate measurements and optimum dynamic range. When the Auto Couple feature is activated, either from the front panel or remotely, all parameters of the current measurement which have an Auto/Manual mode are set to Auto mode and all measurement settings dependent on (or coupled to) the Auto/Man parameters are automatically adjusted for optimal performance.

However, the Auto Couple key actions are confined to the current measurement only. It does not affect other measurements in the mode, and it does not affect markers, marker functions, or trace or display attributes.

See [“More Information” on page 1257](#)

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:COUPle ALL NONE
Example	:COUP ALL
Notes	:COUPle ALL puts all Auto/Man parameters in Auto mode (equivalent to pressing the <b>Auto Couple</b> key).  :COUPLE NONE puts all Auto/Man parameters in manual mode. It decouples all the coupled instrument parameters and is not recommended for making measurements.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

There are two types of functions that have Auto/Manual modes.

#### Auto/Man Active Function keys

An Auto/Man toggle key controls the binary state associated with an instrument parameter by toggling between "Auto" (where the parameter is automatically coupled to the other parameters it is dependent upon) and "Man" (where the parameter is controlled independent of the other parameters), as well as making the parameter the active function. The current mode is indicated on the softkey with either "Auto" or "Man" underlined as illustrated below.

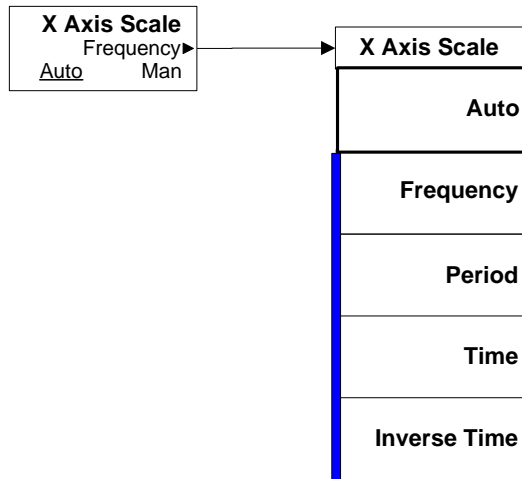
<b>Sweep Time</b>	
66.24 ms	
<u>Auto</u>	Man

vsd07

#### Auto/Man 1-of-N keys

An Auto/Man 1-of-N key allows you to manually pick from a list of parameter values, or place the function in "Auto" in which case the value is automatically selected (and indicated) as shown below. If in Auto, Auto is underlined on the calling key. If in manual operation, manual is indicated on the calling key. But the calling key does not actually toggle the function, it simply opens the menu.

## Auto Couple



vsd08

## Cont (Continuous Measurement/Sweep)

Sets the analyzer for Continuous measurement operation. The single/continuous state is Meas Global so the setting will affect all measurements. If you are Paused, pressing **Cont** does a Resume.

Key Path:	<b>Front panel key</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INITiate:CONTinuous OFF ON 0 1 :INITiate:CONTinuous?
Example:	:INIT:CONT 0 puts analyzer in Single measurement operation. :INIT:CONT 1 puts analyzer in Continuous measurement operation
Preset:	ON  (Note that SYST:PRESet sets INIT:CONT to ON but *RST sets INIT:CONT to OFF)
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	For Spectrum Analysis mode in ESA and PSA, there is no <b>Cont</b> hardkey, instead there is a <b>Sweep Single/Cont</b> softkey. In these analyzers, switching the <b>Sweep Single/Cont</b> softkey from Single to Cont restarts averages (displayed average count reset to 1), but does not restart <b>Max Hold</b> and <b>Min Hold</b> .  The X-Series has <b>Single</b> and <b>Cont</b> hardkeys in place of the <b>Sweep Single Cont</b> softkey. In the X-Series, if in single measurement, the <b>Cont</b> hardkey (and INIT:CONT ON) switches to continuous measurement, but never restarts a measurement and never resets a sweep.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

In Swept SA Measurement (Spectrum Analysis Mode):

The analyzer takes repetitive sweeps, averages, measurements, etc., when in Continuous mode. When the average count reaches the Average/Hold Number the count stops incrementing, but the analyzer keeps sweeping. See the Trace/Detector section for the averaging formula used both before and after the Average/Hold Number is reached. The trigger condition must be met prior to each sweep. The type of trace processing for multiple sweeps, is set under the Trace/Detector key, with choices of **Trace Average**, **Max Hold**, or **Min Hold**.

In Other Measurements/Modes:

With **Avg/Hold Num** (in the **Meas Setup** menu) set to **Off** or set to **On** with a value of 1, a sweep is taken after the trigger condition is met; and the analyzer continues to take new sweeps after the current sweep has completed and the trigger condition is again met. However, with **Avg/Hold Num** set to On with a value >1, multiple sweeps (data acquisitions) are taken for the measurement. The trigger condition must be met prior to each sweep. The sweep is not stopped when the average count k equals the number N set for Avg/Hold Num is reached, but the number k stops incrementing. A measurement average usually applies to all traces, marker results, and numeric results. But sometimes it only applies to the numeric results.

## Cont (Continuous Measurement/Sweep)

If the analyzer is in Single measurement, pressing the **Cont** key does not change  $k$  and does not cause the sweep to be reset; the only action is to put the analyzer into Continuous measurement operation.

If it is already in continuous sweep:

the INIT:CONT 1 command has no effect

the INIT:CONT 0 command will place the analyzer in Single Sweep but will have no effect on the current sequence until  $k = N$ , at which point the current sequence will stop and the instrument will go to the idle state.

## FREQ Channel

Accesses a menu of keys that allow you to control the Frequency and Channel parameters of the instrument.

Some features in the Frequency menu are the same for all measurements – they do not change as you change measurements. Settings like these are called “Meas Global” and are unaffected by Meas Preset. For example, the Center Freq setting is the same for all measurements - it does not change as you change measurements.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Auto Tune/Zoom Center/Zone Center

#### Auto Tune

Auto Tune appears as the top key in the Frequency menu in the Normal and Spectrogram views of the Spectrum Analyzer Mode.

Auto Tune is an immediate action key. When it is pressed, it causes the analyzer to change Center Frequency to the strongest signal in the tunable span of the analyzer, excluding the LO. It is designed to quickly get you to the most likely signal(s) of interest, with no signal analysis knowledge required. As such, there are no configurable parameters for this feature. There are only pre-selected values that work in most real world situations.

Auto Tune performs a Preset as part of its function, so it always returns you to the Normal View and a preset state, although it does leave the AC/DC coupling and Single/Cont state unaffected.

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**NOTE** You may see a slight pause before the signal of interest is presented at midscreen.

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Key Path	FREQ Channel
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:TUNE:IMMediate
Dependencies	Auto Tune is not available (grayed out) when Source Mode=Tracking.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

#### Zoom Center

Zoom Center appears as the top key in the Frequency menu in the Trace Zoom View of the Spectrum Analyzer Mode.

Zoom Center allows you to change the frequency of the zoom region, and hence of the lower window, without changing the Zoom Span.

## FREQ Channel

The **Zoom Center** value is displayed in the lower left corner of the zoom window (below the graticule) when the frequency entry mode is Center/Span (pressing Center Freq or Span sets the frequency entry mode to Center/Span). When the frequency entry mode is Start/Stop, **Zoom Start** is displayed in this lower left annotation position (pressing Start Freq or Stop Freq sets the frequency entry mode to Start/Stop).

Key Path	<b>Frequency</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :FREQuency:TZOom:CENTer <frequency> [ :SENSE ] :FREQuency:TZOom CENTer?
Example	FREQ:TZO:CENT 20 MHz
Dependencies	Only appears in the <b>Trace Zoom</b> View of the Swept SA measurement. If the SCPI command is sent in other Views, gives an error.
Couplings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The center frequency for the lower window is limited by the start and stop frequencies in the upper window. You cannot move the zoom region out of the upper window, nor does changing the Zoom Center frequency ever change the Zoom Span. When Zoom Center increases or decreases to a value that causes the zoom region to hit an edge of the top window, the Zoom Center is clipped at that value. If the analyzer Start and/or Stop frequencies change such that the Zoom Region is no longer between them, the Zoom Region is moved to the far left or right of the top window as appropriate.</li> <li>• Affected by Freq Offset exactly the same as is Center Frequency.</li> </ul>
Preset	13.255 GHz
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	Start Frequency of top window
Max	The maximum Zoom Center frequency is the same as the maximum analyzer Center Frequency, which is basically the instrument maximum frequency – 5 Hz. See the table under the Center Freq key description.
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01
Default Unit	Hz
Preset	On entry to Trace Zoom, the Zoom Center frequency is the same as the analyzer Center Frequency. So if you do a Mode Preset and then immediately go into Trace Zoom, Zoom Center matches the Preset values listed in the table under the Center Freq key description.

### Zone Center

Zone Center appears as the top key in the Frequency menu in the Trace Zoom View of the Spectrum Analyzer Mode.

Zone center allows you to change the frequency of the zone without changing the zone span. As the zone center is changed, the center frequency of the lower window is changed. Note that the lower window will not be updated to reflect the change unless it is selected as the active window.

The center frequency for the lower window is not limited by the selected start and stop frequencies in the upper window. However, if the frequency span of the lower window is at all outside of the span for the upper window, an orange arrow pointing left or right will be displayed at the left or right edge of the top window.

Key Path	Frequency
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :ZSPan :CENTer <frequency> [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :ZSPan :CENTer ?
Example	:FREQ:ZSP:CENT 20 MHz
Notes	Min and Max values depend on the Hardware Options (503, 507, 508, 513, 526)
Dependencies	Only appears in the <b>Zone Span</b> View of the Swept SA measurement. If the SCPI command is sent in other Views, gives an error.
Couplings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Center Frequency of lower window changes so that it is always the same as Zone Center, and vice-versa</li> <li>Affected by Freq Offset exactly the same as is Center Frequency.</li> </ul>
Preset	On entry to Zone Span, the Zone Center frequency is the same as the analyzer Center Frequency. So if you do a Mode Preset and then immediately go into Zone Span, Zone Center matches the Preset values listed in the table under the Center Freq key description.
State Saved	Saved in State
Min	Hardware dependent; Zone Span dependant. Zone Center cannot go so low as to force Zone Left to be <0
Max	The maximum Zone Center frequency is the same as the maximum analyzer Center Frequency, which is basically the instrument maximum frequency – 5 Hz. See the table under the Center Freq key description.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	non-overlapped
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Default Unit	Hz

## Center Freq

Sets the frequency that corresponds to the horizontal center of the graticule (when frequency Scale Type is set to linear). While adjusting the Center Frequency the Span is held constant, which means that both Start Frequency and Stop Frequency will change.

Pressing Center Freq also sets the frequency entry mode to Center/Span. In Center/Span mode, the center frequency and span values are displayed below the graticule, and the default active function in the Frequency menu is **Center Freq**.

The center frequency setting is the same for all measurements within a mode, that is, it is Meas Global. Some modes are also able to share a Mode Global center frequency value. If this is the case, the Mode will have a **Global Settings** key in its **Mode Setup** menu.

## FREQ Channel

The **Center Freq** function sets (and queries) the Center Frequency for the currently selected input. If your analyzer has multiple inputs, and you select another input, the Center Freq changes to the value for that input. SCPI commands are available to directly set the Center Freq for a specific input.

Center Freq is remembered as you go from input to input. Thus you can set a Center Freq of 10 GHz with the RF Input selected, change to BBIQ and set a Center Freq of 20 MHz, then switch to External Mixing and set a Center Freq of 60 GHz, and when you go back to the RF Input the Center Freq will go back to 10 GHz; back to BBIQ and it is 20 MHz; back to External Mixing and it is 60 GHz.

See “RF Center Freq” on page 1266

See “Ext Mix Center Freq” on page 1267

See “I/Q Center Freq” on page 1268

See “Center Frequency Presets” on page 1265

Key Path	FREQ Channel
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :FREQuency:CENTer <freq> [ :SENSE ] :FREQuency:CENTer?
Example	FREQ:CENT 50 MHz  FREQ:CENT UP changes the center frequency to 150 MHz if you use FREQ:CENT:STEP 100 MHz to set the center frequency step size to 100 MHz  FREQ:CENT?
Notes	This command sets either the RF or I/Q Center Frequency depending on the selected input.  For RF input it is equivalent to FREQ:RF:CENT For I/Q input it is equivalent to FREQ:IQ:CENT  Preset and Max values are dependant on Hardware Options (503, 507, 508, 513, 526)  If no terminator (e.g. MHz) is sent the terminator Hz is used. If a terminator with unit other than Frequency is used, an invalid suffix error message is generated.
Dependencies	The Center Frequency can be limited by Start or Stop Freq limits, if the Span is so large that Start or Stop hit their limit.
Couplings	When operating in “swept span”, any value of the Center Frequency or Span that is within the frequency range of the analyzer is allowed when the value is being set through the front panel numeric key pad or the SCPI command. The other parameter is forced to a different value if needed, to keep the Start and the Stop Frequencies within the analyzer’s frequency range



Preset	Depends on instrument maximum frequency, mode, measurement, and selected input.  See <a href="#">REF T_CF_CFPresets \h \*CHARFORMAT -</a> and <a href="#">REF T_RFCF_MoreInformation \h \*CHARFORMAT -</a> and <a href="#">HYPERLINK \l "T_ExtMixCF_MoreInformation" -</a> and <a href="#">REF T_IQCF_MoreInformation \h \*CHARFORMAT -</a> .
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	Depends on instrument maximum frequency, mode, measurement, and selected input.  See “Center Frequency Presets” on page 1265 and “RF Center Freq” on page 1266 and “I/Q Center Freq” on page 1268.
Max	Depends on instrument maximum frequency, mode, measurement, and selected input.  See “Center Frequency Presets” on page 1265 and “RF Center Freq” on page 1266 and “I/Q Center Freq” on page 1268.
Status Bits/OPC Dependencies	non-overlapped
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Default Unit	Hz

### Center Frequency Presets

The following table provides the Center Frequency Presets for the Spectrum Analyzer mode, and the Max Freq, for the various frequency options:

Freq Option	CFAfter Mode Preset	Stop Freq after Mode Preset	Max Freq(can't tune above)
503 (all but N9000A)	1.805 GHz	3.6 GHz	3.7 GHz
503 (N9000A)	1.505 GHz	3.0 GHz	3.08 GHz
507 (all but N9000A)	3.505 GHz	7.0 GHz	7.1 GHz
507 (N9000A)	3.755 GHz	7.5 GHz	7.58 GHz
508	4.205 GHz	8.4 GHz	8.5 GHz
513	6.805 GHz	13.6 GHz	13.8 GHz
526	13.255 GHz	26.5 GHz	27.0 GHz
532	16.005 GHz	32.0 GHz	32.5 GHz
540	20.005 GHz	40.0 GHz	40.5 GHz

## FREQ Channel

544	22.005 GHz	44.0 GHz	44.5 GHz
550	25.005 GHz	50.0 GHz	51 GHz

Tracking Generator Frequency Limits (N9000A only):

Tracking Generator Option	Min Freq (clips to this freq when turn TG on and can't tune below while TG on)	If above this Freq, Stop Freq clipped to this Freq when TG turned on	Max Freq (can't tune above) while TG on
T03	9 kHz	3.0 GHz	3.08 GHz
T06	9 kHz	6.0 GHz	6.05 GHz

The following table shows the Center Frequency Presets for modes other than Spectrum Analyzer:

Mode	CF Preset for RF
WCDMA	1 GHz
WIMAXOFDMA,	1 GHz
BASIC	1 GHz
ADEMOD	1 GHz
VSA	1 GHz
TDSCDMA	1 GHz
PNOISE	1 GHz
GSM	935.2 MHz
NFIGURE	1.505 GHz

### RF Center Freq

SCPI command for specifying the RF Center Frequency. This command will set the Center Frequency to be used when the RF input is selected, even if the RF input is not the input which is selected at the time the command is sent. Note that the **Center Freq** function in the **Frequency** menu on the front panel always applies to the currently selected input.

Scope	Meas Global
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:RF:CENTer <freq> [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:RF:CENTer?
Example	FREQ:RF:CENT 30 MHz

Notes	This command is the same in all modes, but the parameter is Measurement Global. So the value is independent in each mode and common across all the measurements in the mode.
Dependencies	<p>If the electronic/soft attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set Center Frequency such that the Stop Frequency would be &gt;3.6 GHz fails and results in an advisory message. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning.</p> <p>If Source Mode is set to Tracking, and the Max or Min Center Freq is therefore limited by the limits of the source, a warning message is generated, “Data out of range;clipped to source max/min” if these limits are exceeded. Note that for an external source, these limits can be affected by the settings of Source Numerator, Source Denominator and Power Sweep.</p> <p>In analyzers with an RF Preselector, such as MXE, you cannot sweep across the band break at 3.6 GHz while the RF Preselector is on in Continuous sweep, as there is a mechanical switch which bypasses the RF Preselector above 3.6 GHz. See the Stop Frequency key description for details of this limitation.</p>
Preset	See table above
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-79.999995 MHz, unless Source Mode is set to Tracking, in which case it is limited by the minimum frequency of the Source
Max	<p>See table above. Basically instrument maximum frequency – 5 Hz. Note that, if the Source Mode is set to Tracking, the effective instrument maximum frequency may be limited by the source maximum frequency.</p> <p>If the knob or step keys are being used, also depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters Span, Start Frequency and Stop Frequency</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Ext Mix Center Freq

SCPI command for specifying the External Mixer Center Frequency. This command will set the Center Frequency to be used when the External Mixer is selected, even if the External Mixer input is not the input which is selected at the time the command is sent. Note that the **Center Freq** function in the **Frequency** menu on the front panel always applies to the currently selected input.

Scope	Meas Global
Remote Command	<pre>[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:EMIXer:CENTer &lt;freq&gt;</pre> <pre>[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:EMIXer:CENTer?</pre>

## FREQ Channel

Example	:FREQ:EMIX:CENT 60 GHz :FREQ:EMIX:CENT?
Notes	This command is the same in all modes, but the parameter is Measurement Global. So the value is independent in each mode and common across all the measurements in the mode.
Couplings	When returning to External Mixing after having been switched to one of the other inputs (e.g., RF), you will come back into the settings that you had when you left External Mixing. So you will come back to the band you were in with the Center Frequency that you had. However, Span is not an input-dependent parameter, therefore you will bring the span over from the other input. Therefore, the analyzer comes back with the span from the previous input, limited as necessary by the current mixer setup.
Preset	<p>When a Mode Preset is performed while in External Mixing, the Start frequency of the current Mode is set to the nominal Min Freq of the lowest harmonic range in the Harmonic Table for the current mixer setup. Similarly, the Stop frequency of the current Mode is set to the nominal Max Freq of the highest harmonic range in the Harmonic Table. The Center Freq thus presets to the point arithmetically equidistant from these two frequencies.</p> <p>When Restore Input/Output Defaults is performed, the mixer presets to the 11970A, whose Start and Stop frequencies are 26.5 and 40 GHz respectively. The center of these two frequencies is 33.25 GHz.</p> <p>Therefore, after a Restore Input/Output Defaults, if you go into External Mixing and do a Mode Preset while in the Spectrum Analyzer Mode, the resulting Center Freq is 33.25 GHz.</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	The minimum frequency in the currently selected mixer band + 5 Hz
Max	<p>The maximum frequency in the currently selected mixer band – 5 Hz</p> <p>If the knob or step keys are being used, also depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters Span, Start Frequency and Stop Frequency</p>
Initial S/W Revision	A.08.01

### I/Q Center Freq

SCPI command for specifying the I/Q Center Frequency. This command will set the Center Frequency to be used when the I/Q input is selected, even if the I/Q input is not the input which is selected at the time the command is sent. Note that the **Center Freq** function in the **Frequency** menu on the front panel always applies to the currently selected input.

Scope	Meas Global
Remote Command	<pre>[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:IQ:CENTer &lt;freq&gt;</pre> <pre>[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:IQ:CENTer?</pre>

Example	FREQ:IQ:CENT: 30 MHz
Notes	This command is the same in all modes, but the parameter is Measurement Global. So the value is independent in each mode and common across all the measurements in the mode.
Preset	0 Hz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state.
Min	-40.049995 MHz
Max	40.049995 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Start Freq

Sets the frequency at the left side of the graticule. While adjusting the start frequency, the stop frequency is held constant, which means that both the center frequency and span will change.

Start Freq also sets the frequency entry mode to Start or Stop. In Start or Stop mode, the start frequency and stop frequency values are displayed below the graticule, and the default active function in the Frequency menu is **Start Freq**.

Key Path	<b>FREQ Channel</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :FREQuency:STARt <freq> [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:STARt?
Example	FREQ:STAR 200 MHz FREQ:STAR?
Notes	Max values depends on Hardware Options (503, 507, 508, 513, 526)

## FREQ Channel

Dependencies	<p>By direct entry: You cannot set Start frequency &gt; Stop frequency. You cannot set Start frequency = Stop frequency. You cannot select zero span by setting Start = Stop. You cannot set Start Frequency to a value that would create a span of less than 10 Hz. If you try to do any of these, Stop Frequency will change to maintain a minimum value of 10 Hz for the difference between Start and Stop.</p> <p>With the knob or step keys: Cannot increment Start Freq to a value greater than Stop Freq – 10 Hz. If already in zero span, cannot increment at all, and the first decrement will be forced to at least 10 Hz.</p> <p>The Start Frequency can be limited by Span limits, if the Stop Frequency is below its preset value.</p> <p>If the electronic/soft attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set the Start Frequency such that the Stop Frequency would be &gt;3.6 GHz fails and results in an advisory message. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “–221, Settings conflict” warning.</p> <p>If Source Mode is set to Tracking, and the Max or Min Start Freq is therefore limited by the limits of the source, a warning message is generated, “Data out of range;clipped to source max/min” if these limits are exceeded. Note that for an external source, these limits can be affected by the settings of Source Numerator, Source Denominator and Power Sweep.</p> <p>In analyzers with an RF Preselector, such as MXE, you cannot sweep across the band break at 3.6 GHz while the RF Preselector is on in Continuous sweep, as there is a mechanical switch which bypasses the RF Preselector above 3.6 GHz. See the Stop Frequency key description for details of this limitation.</p>
Couplings	<p>In the Spectrum Analyzer, the four parameters Center Freq, Start Freq, Stop Freq and Span are interdependent, as changing one necessarily affects one or more of the others. The couplings between Center Freq and Span are detailed under the key descriptions for those keys. These couplings also affect Start Freq and Stop Freq.</p> <p>You cannot set Start frequency = Stop frequency. You cannot select zero span by setting Start = Stop. The instrument will alter the value of the last setting to maintain a minimum value of 10 Hz for the difference between Start and Stop.</p>
Preset	<p>Start Freq does not preset. On Mode Preset, Span &amp; CF preset, and Start Freq is derived. On a Meas Preset only Span presets, CF does not, so Start Freq will vary depending on CF.</p> <p>When a Mode Preset is performed while in External Mixing, the Start frequency of the current Mode is set to the nominal Min Freq of the lowest harmonic range in the Harmonic Table for the current mixer setup.</p> <p>When Restore Input/Output Defaults is performed, the mixer presets to the 11970A, whose Start frequency is 26.5 GHz.</p> <p>Therefore, after a Restore Input/Output Defaults, if you go into External Mixing and do a Mode Preset while in the Spectrum Analyzer Mode, the resulting Start Freq is 26.5 GHz.</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state

Min	<p>–80 MHz, unless Source Mode is set to Tracking, in which case it is limited by the minimum frequency of the Source</p> <p>If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters</p> <p>While in External Mixing, the minimum Start Freq you can set is determined by the external mixing parameters. It will be close to the minimum LO frequency (3.8 GHz if undoubled, 8.6 GHz if doubled) times the harmonic number, for the lowest harmonic range in the Harmonic Table for the current mixer setup. It can be queried with the SCPI command :FREQ:START? MIN.</p>
Max	<p>Depends on the instrument maximum frequency – 10 Hz. Note that, if the Source Mode is set to Tracking, the effective instrument maximum frequency may be limited by the source maximum frequency.</p> <p>If the knob or step keys are being used, it depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters.</p> <p>While in External Mixing, the maximum Start Freq you can set is determined by the external mixing parameters. It will be close to the maximum LO frequency (7 GHz if undoubled, 14 GHz if doubled) times the harmonic number, for the highest harmonic range in the Harmonic Table for the current mixer setup. It can be queried with the SCPI command :FREQ:START? MAX.</p>
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	non-overlapped
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
Default Unit	Hz

## Stop Freq

Sets the frequency at the right side of the graticule. While adjusting the stop Frequency, the start frequency is held constant, which means that both the center frequency and span will change.

Stop Freq also sets the frequency entry mode to Start or Stop. In Start or Stop mode, the start frequency and stop frequency values are displayed below the graticule, and the default active function in the Frequency menu is **Start Freq**.

Key Path	FREQ Channel
<b>Remote Command</b>	<p>[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :STOP &lt;freq&gt;</p> <p>[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency :STOP?</p>
Example	<p>FREQ:STOP 220 MHz</p> <p>FREQ:STOP?</p>
Notes	<p>Preset and Max values are depending on Hardware Options (503, 507, 508, 513, 526)</p>

## FREQ Channel

<p>Dependencies</p>	<p>By direct entry:            You cannot set the Stop frequency &lt; Start frequency. You cannot set Start frequency = Stop frequency. You cannot select zero span by setting Start = Stop. You cannot set Stop Frequency to a value that would create a span of less than 10 Hz. If you try to do any of these, Start Frequency will change to maintain a minimum value of 10 Hz for the difference between Start and Stop.</p> <p>With the knob or step keys:            Cannot decrement Stop Freq to a value less than Start Freq + 10 Hz. If already in zero span, cannot decrement at all, and the first increment will be forced to at least 10 Hz.</p> <p>The Stop Frequency can be limited by Span limits, if the Start Frequency is above its preset value.</p> <p>If the electronic/soft attenuator is enabled, any attempt to set the Stop Frequency &gt;3.6 GHz fails and results in an advisory message. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning.</p> <p>If Source Mode is set to Tracking, and the Max or Min Stop Freq is therefore limited by the limits of the source, a warning message is generated, “Data out of range;clipped to source max/min” if these limits are exceeded. Note that for an external source, these limits can be affected by the settings of Source Numerator, Source Denominator and Power Sweep.</p>
<p>Couplings</p>	<p>In the Spectrum Analyzer, the four parameters Center Freq, Start Freq, Stop Freq and Span are interdependent, as changing one necessarily affects one or more of the others. The couplings between Center Freq and Span are detailed under the key descriptions for those keys. These couplings also affect Start Freq and Stop Freq.</p> <p>You cannot set Start frequency = Stop frequency. You cannot select zero span by setting Start = Stop. The instrument will alter the value of the last setting to maintain a minimum value of 10 Hz for the difference between Start and Stop.</p> <p>In the Spectrum Analyzer Mode, in analyzers with an RF Preselector, such as MXE, you cannot sweep across the band break at 3.6 GHz while the RF Preselector is on in Continuous sweep, as there is a mechanical switch which bypasses the RF Preselector above 3.6 GHz. This constraint results in the following behavior:</p> <p>The analyzer always sets the Freq parameter the user is setting to what the user asks for, but if in Continuous sweep with the RF Preselector on, it may change the other Freq parameters such that the it does not sweep across the 3.6 GHz boundary (the Freq parameters are Center, Start, Stop and Span).</p> <p>If the user removes either constraint (turn the RF Preselector off or go to Single) no Freq parameter changes, but now the user is free to set the Freq parameters as they wish.</p> <p>If the user reintroduces the constraints (RF Presel on and in Cont) then, if the analyzer is sweeping across 3.6 GHz, it sets the Stop Freq to 3.6 GHz.</p>



Preset	<p>Stop Freq does not preset. On Mode Preset, Span &amp; CF preset, and Stop Freq is derived. On a Meas Preset only Span presets, CF does not, so Stop Freq will vary depending on CF.</p> <p>When a Mode Preset is performed while in External Mixing, the Stop frequency of the current Mode is set to the nominal Max Freq of the highest harmonic range in the Harmonic Table for the current mixer setup.</p> <p>When Restore Input/Output Defaults is performed, the mixer presets to the 11970A, whose Stop frequency is 40 GHz.</p> <p>Therefore, after a Restore Input/Output Defaults, if you go into External Mixing and do a Mode Preset while in the Spectrum Analyzer Mode, the resulting Stop Freq is 40 GHz.</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	<p>-79.999999999 MHz, unless Source Mode is set to Tracking, in which case it is limited by the minimum frequency of the Source</p> <p>If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters</p> <p>While in External Mixing, the minimum Stop Freq you can set is determined by the external mixing parameters. It will be close to the minimum LO frequency (3.8 GHz if undoubled, 8.6 GHz if doubled) times the harmonic number, for the lowest harmonic range in the Harmonic Table for the current mixer setup. It can be queried with the SCPI command :FREQ:STOP? MIN.</p>
Max	<p>Depends on instrument maximum frequency. Note that, if the Source Mode is set to Tracking, the effective instrument maximum frequency may be limited by the source maximum frequency.</p> <p>If the knob or step keys are being used, depends on the value of the other three interdependent parameters.</p> <p>While in External Mixing, the maximum Stop Freq you can set is determined by the external mixing parameters. It will be close to the maximum LO frequency (7 GHz if undoubled, 14 GHz if doubled) times the harmonic number, for the highest harmonic range in the Harmonic Table for the current mixer setup. It can be queried with the SCPI command :FREQ:STOP? MAX.</p>
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	non-overlapped
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
Default Unit	Hz

### CF Step

Changes the step size for the center frequency and start and stop frequency functions. Once a step size has been selected and the center frequency function is active, the step keys (and the UP|DOWN parameters for Center Frequency from remote commands) change the center frequency by the step-size value. The step size function is useful for finding harmonics and sidebands beyond the current frequency span of the analyzer.

## FREQ Channel

Note that the start and stop frequencies also step by the CF Step value.

Key Path	FREQ Channel
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:CENTer:STEP[ :INCRement ] &lt;freq&gt; [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:CENTer:STEP[ :INCRement ]? [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :FREQuency:CENTer:STEP:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>FREQ:CENT:STEP:AUTO ON FREQ:CENT:STEP 500 MHz FREQ:CENT UP increases the current center frequency value by 500 MHz FREQ:CENT:STEP? FREQ:CENT:STEP:AUTO?</pre>
Notes	Preset and Max values are dependant on Hardware Options (503, 508, 513, 526)
Dependencies	<p>Span, RBW, Center frequency</p> <p>If the electronic/soft attenuator is enabled, any attempt to change the value of the center frequency &gt;3.6 GHz by pressing the Up-arrow key, fails and results in an advisory message. If the equivalent SCPI command is sent, this same message is generated as part of a “-221, Settings conflict” warning.</p>
Couplings	When auto-coupled in a non-zero span, the center frequency step size is set to 10% of the span. When auto-coupled in zero span, the center frequency step size is set to the equivalent -3 dB RBW value.
Preset	<p>Auto</p> <p>ADEM0D: 1 MHz</p> <p>ON</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	– (the maximum frequency of the instrument). That is, 27 GHz max freq instrument has a CF step range of +/- 27 GHz. Note that this is the maximum frequency given the current settings of the instrument, so in External Mixing, for example, it is the maximum frequency of the current mixer band.
Max	the maximum frequency of the instrument. That is, 27 GHz max freq instrument has a CF step range of +/- 27 GHz. Note that this is the maximum frequency given the current settings of the instrument, so in External Mixing, for example, it is the maximum frequency of the current mixer band.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	non-overlapped
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
Default Unit	Hz

## Freq Offset

Enables you to set a frequency offset value to account for frequency conversions outside of the analyzer. This value is added to the display readout of the marker frequency, center frequency, start frequency, stop frequency, and all other absolute frequency settings in the analyzer including frequency count. When a frequency offset is entered, the value appears below the center of the graticule. To eliminate an offset, perform a Mode Preset or set the frequency offset to 0 Hz.

See [“More Information” on page 1276](#).

Key Path	FREQ Channel
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :FREQuency:OFFSet <freq> [ :SENSE ] :FREQuency:OFFSet?
Example	FREQ:OFFS 10 MHz
Notes	Preset and Max values are depending on Hardware Options (503, 507, 508, 513, 526)
Dependencies	Frequency Offset is not available when the frequency scale is set to Log
Preset	See the table in See <a href="#">“Center Frequency Presets” on page 1265</a>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-500 GHz
Max	500 GHz
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	non-overlapped
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:X[:SCALe]:OFFSet
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.04.00
Default Unit	Hz

## FREQ Channel

### More Information

This command does not affect any bandwidths or the settings of relative frequency parameters such as delta markers or span. It does not affect the current hardware settings of the analyzer, but only the displayed frequency values. Entering an offset does not affect the trace position or display, just the value of the start and stop frequency and the values represented by the trace data. The frequency values of exported trace data, queried trace data, markers, trace data used in calculations such as N dB points, trace math, etc., are all affected by Freq Offset. Changing the offset, even on a trace that is not updating will immediately change all of the above, without taking new data.

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**NOTE**

If a trace is exported with a nonzero Freq Offset, the exported data will contain the trace data with the offset applied. Therefore, if that trace were to be imported back into the analyzer, you would want Freq Offset to be 0, or the offset would be applied again to data which is already offset. No such care need be taken when saving a State+Trace file because the data and state are saved together.

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## Input/Output

The Input/Output features are common across multiple Modes and Measurements. These common features are described in this section. See the Measurement description for information on features that are unique.

The Input/Output key accesses the softkeys that control the Input/Output parameters of the instrument. In general, these are functions associated with external connections to the analyzer, either to the inputs or the outputs. Since these connections tend to be fairly stable within a given setup, in general, the input/output settings do not change when you Preset the analyzer.

Other functions related to the input/output connections, but which tend to change on a measurement by measurement basis, can be found under the **Trigger** and **AMPTD Y Scale** keys. In addition, some of the digital I/O bus configurations can be found under the **System** key.

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**NOTE** The functions in the Input/Output menu are "global" (common) to all Modes (applications). But individual Input/Output functions only appear in a Mode if they apply to that Mode. Functions that apply to a Mode but not to all measurements in the Mode may be grayed-out in some measurements.

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[“Input/Output variables - Preset behavior” on page 1279](#)

The Input Port selection is the first menu under the **Input/Output** key:

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :FEED RF   AIQ   EMIXer [ :SENSe ] :FEED?
Example:	:FEED RF :FEED?
Couplings:	The [:SENSe]:FEED RF command turns the calibrator OFF
Preset:	This setting is unaffected by a Preset or power cycle. It survives a Mode Preset and mode changes. It is set to RF on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state

## Input/Output

<p>Backwards Compatibility SCPI:</p>	<p><code>[:SENSe]:FEED AREFERENCE</code></p> <p>In the PSA the calibrator was one of the inputs and selected using the AREF parameter to the same :FEED command that switched the inputs. In the X-Series it is controlled in a separate menu and overrides the input selection. For code compatibility the <code>[:SENSe]:FEED AREFERENCE</code> command is provided, and is aliased to <code>[SENSe]:FEED:AREF REF50</code>, which causes the input to be switched to the 50 MHz calibrator. The <code>[:SENSe]:FEED RF</code> command switches the input back to the RF port and turns the calibrator OFF, thus providing full compatibility with the PSA calibrator function.</p> <p>Note that after sending this, the query <code>[:SENSe]:FEED?</code> will NOT return "AREF" but instead the currently selected input.</p>
<p>Backwards Compatibility SCPI:</p>	<p><code>[:SENSe]:FEED IQ IONLy QONLy</code></p> <p><code>[:SENSe]:FEED?</code></p> <p>The parameters <code>IQ IONLy QONLy</code> are supported for backwards compatibility with the E44406A.</p> <p><code>[:SENSe]:FEED IQ</code> aliases to <code>[:SENSe]:FEED:IQ:TYPE IQ</code></p> <p><code>[:SENSe]:FEED IONLy</code> aliases to <code>[:SENSe]:FEED:IQ:TYPE IONLy</code></p> <p><code>[:SENSe]:FEED QONLy</code> aliases to <code>[:SENSe]:FEED:IQ:TYPE QONLy</code></p> <p>The query <code>[:SENSe]:FEED?</code> will always returns AIQ whatever the type of legacy parameters <code>IQ IONLy QONLy</code> has been used.</p>
<p>Backwards Compatibility Notes:</p>	<p>Most of the settings in the X-Series Input/Output system, including External Gain, Amplitude Corrections settings and data, etc., are shared by all modes and are not changed by a mode switch. Furthermore, most variables in the Input/Output system key are not affected by Mode Preset. Both of these behaviors represent a departure from legacy behavior.</p> <p>In the X-Series. Input/Output settings are reset by using the "Restore Input/Output Defaults" function. They can also be reset to their default values through the System-&gt;Restore System Defaults-&gt; In/Out Config key or through the System -&gt;Restore System Defaults -&gt; All key (and corresponding SCPI).</p> <p>While this matches most use cases better, it does create some code compatibility issues. For example, Amplitude Corrections are no longer turned off by a Mode Preset, but instead by using the "Restore Input/Output Defaults" key/SCPI.</p> <p>Although Input/Output settings are not part of each Mode's State, they are saved in the Save State files, so that all of the instrument settings can be recalled with Recall State, as in legacy instruments.</p>
<p>Initial S/W Revision:</p>	<p>Prior to A.02.00</p>
<p><b>Remote Command:</b></p>	<p><code>:INPut :MIXer EXTernal   INTernal</code></p> <p><code>:INPut :MIXer?</code></p>

Example:	INP:MIX INT INP:MIX?
Notes:	In legacy analyzers you choose between the Internal mixer or an External Mixer. In the X-Series, the External Mixer is one of the choices for the Input and hence is selected using the FEED command (:SENSe:FEED EXTMixer).  For compatibility, the INPut:MIXer EXTernal INTernal legacy command is mapped as follows:  1. When INPut:MIXer EXTernal is received, SENSe:FEED EMIXer is executed.  2. When INPut:MIXer INTernal is received, SENSe:FEED RF is executed.  3. When INPut:MIXer? is received, the response will be INT if any input other than the external mixer is selected and EXT if the external mixer is selected
Preset:	INT
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	PSA supports the following SCPI Command : :INPut:MIXer:TYPE PRESelected UNPReselect :INPut:MIXer:TYPE?  PXA does not support the :INPut:MIXer:TYPE command.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

### Input/Output variables - Preset behavior

Virtually all the input/output settings are NOT a part of mode preset. They can be set to their default value by one of the three ways - by using the Restore Input/Output Defaults key on the first page of the input/output menu, by using the System->Restore System Defaults->Input/Output Settings or by using the System -> Restore System Defaults->All. Also, they survive a Preset and a Power cycle.

A very few of the Input/Output settings do respond to a Mode Preset; for example, if the Calibrator is on it turns off on a Preset, and if DC coupling is in effect it switches to AC on a Preset. These exceptions are made in the interest of reliability and usability, which overrides the need for absolute consistency. Exceptions are noted in the SCPI table for the excepted functions.

### RF Input

Selects the front-panel RF input port to be the analyzer signal input. If RF is already selected, pressing this key accesses the RF input setup functions.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output</b>
Example:	[:SENSe]:FEED RF

## Input/Output

Readback:	The RF input port, RF coupling, and current input impedance settings appear on this key as: "XX, YY, ZZ" where XX is RF, RF2, RFIO1, RFIO2, depending on what input is selected (only appears on analyzers with multiple RF inputs) YY is AC or DC ZZ is 50 or 75
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Input Z Correction

Sets the input impedance for unit conversions. This affects the results when the y-axis unit is voltage or current units (dBmV, dBμV, dBμA, V, A), but not when it is power units (dBm, W). The impedance you select is for computational purposes only, since the actual impedance is set by internal hardware to 50 ohms. Setting the computational input impedance to 75 ohms is useful when using a 75 ohm to 50 ohm adapter to measure a 75 ohm device on an analyzer with a 50 ohm input impedance.

There are a variety ways to make 50 to 75 ohm transitions, such as impedance transformers or minimum loss pads. The choice of the solution that is best for your measurement situation requires balancing the amount of loss that you can tolerate with the amount of measurement frequency range that you need. If you are using one of these pads/adaptors with the **Input Z Corr** function, you might also want to use the **Ext Gain** key. This function is used to set a correction value to compensate for the gain (loss) through your pad. This correction factor is applied to the displayed measurement values.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Input</b>
Remote Command:	[ :SENSE]:CORRection:IMPedance[:INPut][:MAGNitude] 50 75 [:SENSE]:CORRection:IMPedance[:INPut][:MAGNitude]?
Example:	CORR:IMP 75 sets the input impedance correction to 75 ohms. CORR:IMP?
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to 50 ohms on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All" Some instruments/options may have 75 ohms available.
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state
Readback:	50 Ω or 75 Ω. Current setting reads back to the RF key.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00



## RF Coupling

Specifies alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC) coupling at the analyzer RF input port. Selecting AC coupling switches in a blocking capacitor that blocks any DC voltage present at the analyzer input. This decreases the input frequency range of the analyzer, but prevents damage to the input circuitry of the analyzer if there is a DC voltage present at the RF input.

In AC coupling mode, you can view signals below the corner frequency of the DC block, but below a certain frequency the amplitude accuracy is not specified. The frequency below which specifications do not apply is:

X-Series Model	Lowest Freq for meeting specs when AC coupled	Lowest Freq for meeting specs when DC coupled
N9000A	100 kHz	n/a
N9010A	10 MHz	9 kHz
N9020A	10 MHz	3 Hz
N9030A	10 MHz	3 Hz

Some amplitude specifications apply only when coupling is set to DC. Refer to the appropriate amplitude specifications and characteristics for your analyzer.

When operating in DC coupled mode, ensure protection of the analyzer input circuitry by limiting the DC part of the input level to within 200 mV of 0 Vdc. In AC or DC coupling, limit the input RF power to +30 dBm (1 Watt).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Input</b>
Remote Command:	:INPut:COUPling AC DC :INPut:COUPling?
Example:	INP:COUP DC
Dependencies:	This key does not appear in models that are always AC coupled. When the SCPI command to set DC coupling is sent to these models, it results in the error “Illegal parameter value;This model is always AC coupled” In these models, the SCPI query INP:COUP? always returns AC.  This key does not appear in models that are always DC coupled. When the SCPI command to set AC coupling is sent to these models, it results in the error “Illegal parameter value;This instrument is always DC coupled” In these models, the SCPI query INP:COUP? always returns DC.
Preset:	AC on models that support AC coupling  On models that are always DC coupled, such as millimeter wave models (frequency ranges 30 GHz and above), the preset is DC.
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.03.00

## Input/Output

### RF Input Port

Specifies the RF input port used. The RF Input Port key only appears on units with multiple inputs, and lets you switch between the two inputs.

Switching from the RF input port to one of the RFIO ports, on units which have them, changes the receiver performance of the instrument.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Input</b>
Remote Command:	[ :SENSe ] :FEED:RF:PORT[ :INPut ] RFIN   RFIN2   RFIO1   RFIO2 [ :SENSe ] :FEED:RF:PORT[ :INPut ] ?
Example:	:FEED:RF:PORT RFIN
Dependencies:	This key only appears in models that support multiple inputs. If the SCPI command is sent with unsupported parameters in any other model, an error is generated, -221.1900, "Settings conflict;option not installed"  When any input is selected in a measurement that does not support it, the "No result; Meas invalid with this input" error condition occurs, and the measurement returns invalid data when queried.
Preset:	This is unaffected by Mode Preset but is set to RF on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults -> All"
State Saved:	Saved in State
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	INPut<1 2>:TYPE INPUT1   INPUT2 INPut<1 2>:TYPE?  included for R&S ESU compatibility. In the MXE, the INPUT1 parameter is aliased to RFIN and the INPUT2 parameter is aliased to RFIN2
Initial S/W Revision:	A.05.01
Read Back:	The current RF Input Port selected is read back to this key

### RF Input

Specifies using the main RF port for the current measurement

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Input, RF Input Port</b>
Example:	:FEED:RF:PORT RFIN
ReadBack:	RF Input
Initial S/W Revision:	A.05.01

### RF Input 2

Specifies using the second RF port, if supported, for the current measurement. Note that in some cases (for example, the N9038A) the second input has a lower maximum frequency than the main RF port (input 1).

N9038A: the second input has a maximum frequency of 1 GHz. For your convenience, the actual "Max

Freq” value is allowed to go slightly higher than 1 GHz, to 1.000025 GHz. So in the coupling equations shown in the table below, use 1.000025 GHz for Max Freq and 10 Hz for Min Span. Thus, in the N9038A, when switching from Input 1 to Input 2:

- If the Stop Freq is above 1.000025 GHz, it is set to 1.000025 GHz, otherwise it does not change.
- If the Start Freq is above 1.000024990 Hz, Start Freq is set to 1.000024990 Hz and Span to 10 Hz, otherwise nothing changes.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Input, RF Input Port</b>
Example:	:FEED:RF:PORT RFIN2
Couplings:	<p>When switching from Input 1 to Input 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Stop Freq is above the Max Freq, it is set to the Max Freq, otherwise it does not change.</li> <li>• If the Start Freq is above (Max Freq – Min Span), it is set to (Max Freq – Min Span), otherwise it does not change.</li> </ul> <p>When switching from Input 2 to Input 1, neither the Start Freq nor the Stop Freq change.</p> <p>For the Swept SA measurement, Min Span is 10 Hz. This may vary from measurement to measurement.</p>
ReadBack:	RF Input 2
Initial S/W Revision:	A.05.01

### RFIO1

Specifies using the RFIO 1 port, if supported, for the current measurement

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Input, RF Input Port</b>
Example:	:FEED:RF:PORT RFIO1
Dependencies:	Only available in EXT
ReadBack:	RFIO 1
Initial S/W Revision:	A.05.01

### RFIO2

Specifies using the RFIO 2 port, if supported, for the current measurement

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Input, RF Input Port</b>
Example:	:FEED:RF:PORT RFIO2
Dependencies:	Only available in EXT
ReadBack:	RFIO 2

## Input/Output

Initial S/W Revision:	A.05.01
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### RF Preselector

In models that support the RF Preselector, such as MXE (N9038A), this key allows you to turn the preselector on and off.

Key Path:	<b>Input-Output, RF Setup</b>
Mode:	All
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]: RFPSelector [:STATe] 1 0 ON OFF [ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]: RFPSelector [:STATe]?
Example:	:POW:RFPS 1
Example:	:INP:PRES:STAT ON
Notes:	[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]: RFPSelector [:STATe] 1 ON. Sets to full compliance measurement. [ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]: RFPSelector [:STATe] 0 OFF. Sets to pre-compliance measurement.
Dependencies:	<p>The RF Preselector is not available in all measurements. The key is grayed out in measurements that do not support it, unless you are in a Mode in which no measurements support it, in which case the key does not appear at all. If the preselector is unavailable it is forced to Off. Attempting to turn it on or off in measurements that do not support it generates an error message:</p> <p>–221.3200, Settings conflict; Feature not supported for this measurement.</p> <p>The RF Preselector is not available when FFT Sweep Type is manually selected. Attempting to turn it on or off when this is the case generates an error message:</p> <p>“–221, Settings conflict; RF Presel unavailable when Sweep Type=Manual FFT”.</p> <p>When using the preselector, if your measurement starts below 3.6 GHz and finishes above 3.6 GHz, the preselector bypass switch will have to switch in and out for every measurement. When this is the case, a warning message is displayed: “Settings Alert:Mechanical switch cycling”. You are advised to avoid such setups as much as possible, to minimize switch wear.</p> <p>This key only appears in Modes that support the RF Preselector, in other Modes, setting or querying the SCPI will generate an error.</p> <p>This key only appears in models that support the RF Preselector, in other models, setting or querying the SCPI will generate an error.</p>
Preset:	It is set to Off when mode selected is SA. If mode is EMI Receiver, then it will be set to On.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	INPut<1 2>:PRESelection[:STATe] ON OFF INPut<1 2>:PRESelection[:STATe]? included for R&S ESU compatibility

## External Mixer

The **External Mixer** key allows you to choose an External Mixer through which to apply signal input to the analyzer. When **External Mixer** is chosen, the LO/IF port becomes the input to the analyzer.

External Mixing requires option EXM. The External Mixer key will not appear unless option EXM is installed. The presence of the LO/IF connector alone does not indicate that you have Option EXM licensed; you can verify that option EXM is installed by pressing **System, Show, System**.

When **External Mixer** is selected, the **Center Freq** key controls the setting of Center Freq in external mixing, which is separate from the settings of **Center Freq** for the RF Input or BBIQ. Each input retains its unique settings for **Center Freq**. A unique SCPI command is provided solely for the external mixing Center Freq (see the **Center Freq** key description) which only affects the External Mixer CF; although sending the generic Center Freq command while External Mixer is selected also controls the External Mixer CF.

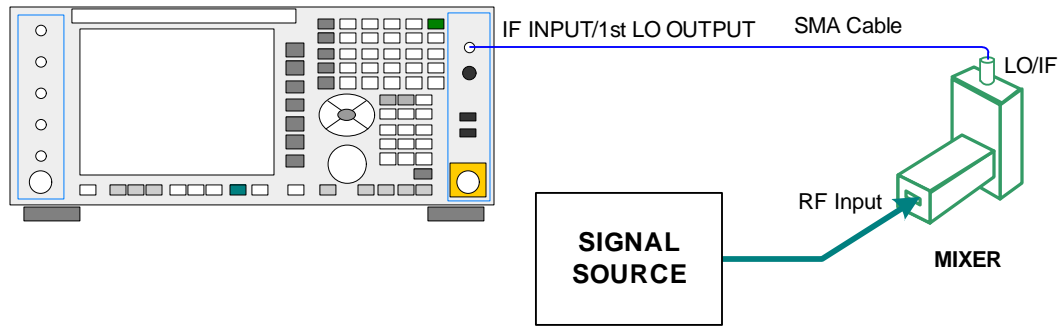
See [“More Information” on page 1285](#)

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output</b>
Example:	:FEED EMIX
Notes:	Not all measurements support the use of the External Mixer input. When External Mixer is selected in a measurement that does not support it, the "No result; Meas invalid with Ext Mixing" error condition occurs.
Dependencies:	Unless option EXM is present, the External Mixer key is blanked, and all SCPI commands associated with menus accessed by this key return an error  Manual FFT mode is available with external mixing, but not with Signal ID.
Preset:	All settings under this key are returned to their default state when <b>Restore Input/Output Defaults</b> is pressed.
State Saved:	All settings under this key, and all Frequency settings, are remembered when you go out of External Mixer, so that when <b>External Mixer</b> is chosen again, all the external mixer functions will retain their previous settings, with the exception of <b>Signal ID</b> which is set to OFF ( <b>Signal ID</b> is also set to Off unless <b>External Mixer</b> is the selected Input).
Readback Text:	The readback text on this key shows the currently selected mixer, in square brackets.
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	Unlike PSA, all external mixer settings including Center Frequency are retained when you go in and out of External Mixing. Also, Preset does not take you out of External Mixing (Restore Input/Output Defaults does).
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

## More Information

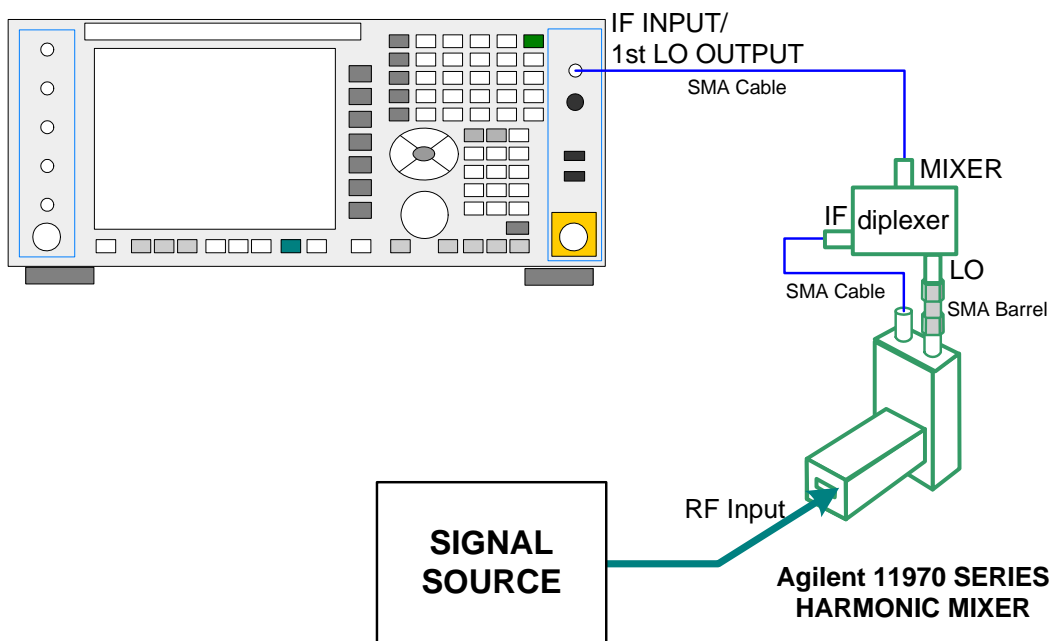
X-series analyzers have a combined LO Out/IF In connection, whereas earlier analyzers used separate ports for the LO Out and the IF in. Internal diplexers in the analyzer and the mixer simplify the connection for the user – only a single SMA cable is required.

## Input/Output



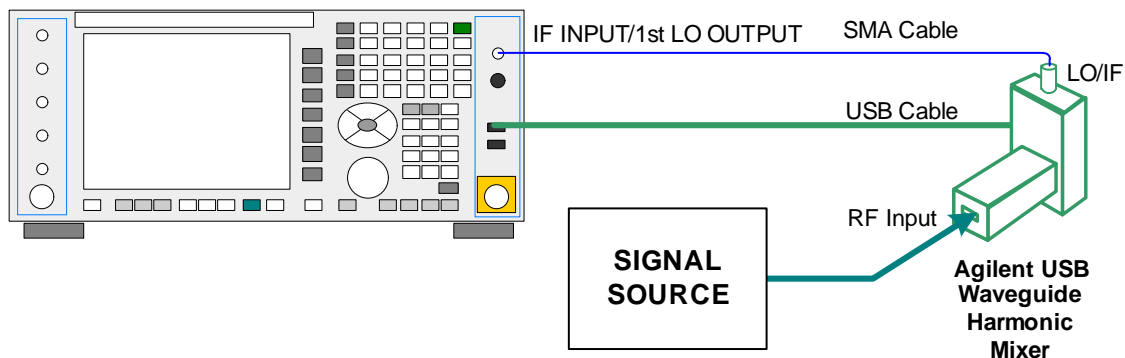
Legacy HP/Agilent and some third party mixers have separate LO In and IF out connections. This requires you to use an external diplexer to connect these mixers. A diplexer can easily be purchased for this purpose (for example, Diplexer Model # DPL.26 or # DPL.313B from OML Inc., Morgan Hill CA)

The connection diagram for such a legacy mixer is:



In addition, External Mixing in the X-Series supports the new Agilent M1970 series of Waveguide Harmonic Mixers, which provide a USB connection for download of calibration data and additional control.

The connection diagram for one of the Agilent USB mixers is:



External Mixing is only supported in certain Modes and Measurements in the X-Series, as shown in the table below:

Mode	Measurements	Sig ID (Image Suppress only)
Spectrum Analyzer	Swept SA	Y*
	TOI	Y
	Harmonics	N
	Spurious Emissions	Y
	Channel Power	Y
	Occupied BW	Y
	ACP	Y
	Spectrum Emissions Mask	Y
	CCDF	N
	Burst Power	N
Phase Noise	Monitor Spectrum	Y
	Log Plot	Y
	Spot Frequency	N
	Waveform	N
I/Q Analyzer	Complex Spectrum	N
	Waveform	N

- \* the Swept SA measurement also supports Image Shift

## Input/Output

### Ext Mix Setup

This menu lets you select the mixer type, and lets you configure your mixer (if necessary). While in this menu, and any of its submenus, the External Mixer Setup screen appears, showing you the current settings for the selected mixer. These settings may be dependent on which IF path is currently in use, whether a + or – harmonic is currently selected, etc.

To apply any amplitude correction factors needed to correct mixer flatness, you enter values into one of the Correction tables (under Input/Output, Corrections). The correction conversion loss values can be extracted from data supplied with the mixer or from manual measurements you make to determine the conversion loss. Note that the correction applied by the Correction tables is global to the analyzer; therefore you should make sure to turn off the External Mixer corrections when you are not using the External Mixer input.

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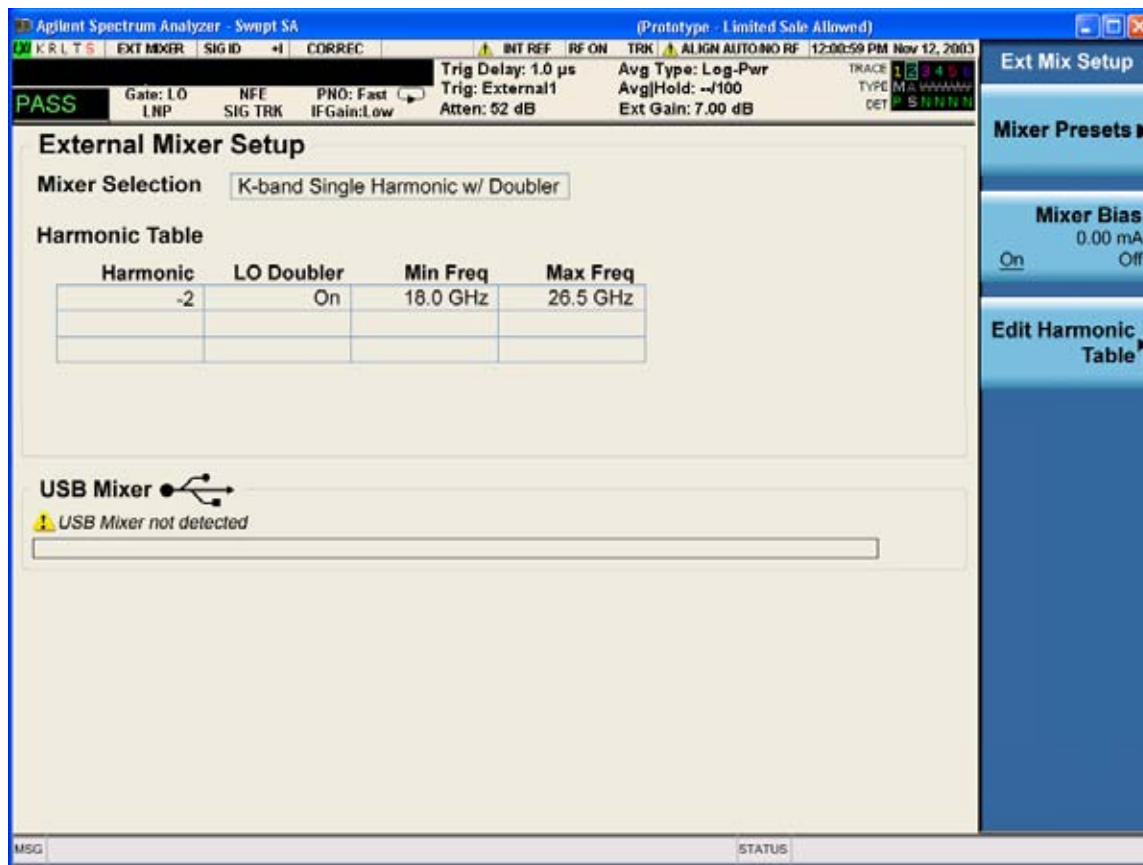
**NOTE** The Agilent USB Mixers automatically give their flatness data to the analyzer, and the correction is applied internally. No correction needs to be entered by the user, and the correction does not appear in the user-accessible Corrections tables. The user is free to enter additional corrections into the Correction tables under Input/Output, Corrections.

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Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer</b>
State Saved:	All settings in the Mixer Setup are part of the Input/Output system, and hence are saved whenever State is saved.
Readback Text:	The readback line on this key shows the currently selected mixer, in square brackets.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.08.50



The External Mixer Setup screen looks like this



The current Mixer selection (the current or most recently connected USB Mixer, or the most recent Mixer Preset, or “Custom” if the user has modified the setup) reads out at the top of this screen.

The Harmonic Table currently being used reads out below the Mixer Selection. It shows each range being used for the current mixer. Note that a band may be made up of up to 3 ranges. Each range represents a choice of mixer harmonic and doubler state. When you select a Mixer Preset, it sets the analyzer Start and Stop frequency to the values shown in the Harmonic Table; Start Freq is set to the Min Freq for the bottom range, and Stop Freq is set to the Max Freq for the top range. In many cases you can exceed these nominal values; the absolute maximum and minimum frequency for each preset are shown in the tables that accompany the key descriptions for the Mixer Presets.

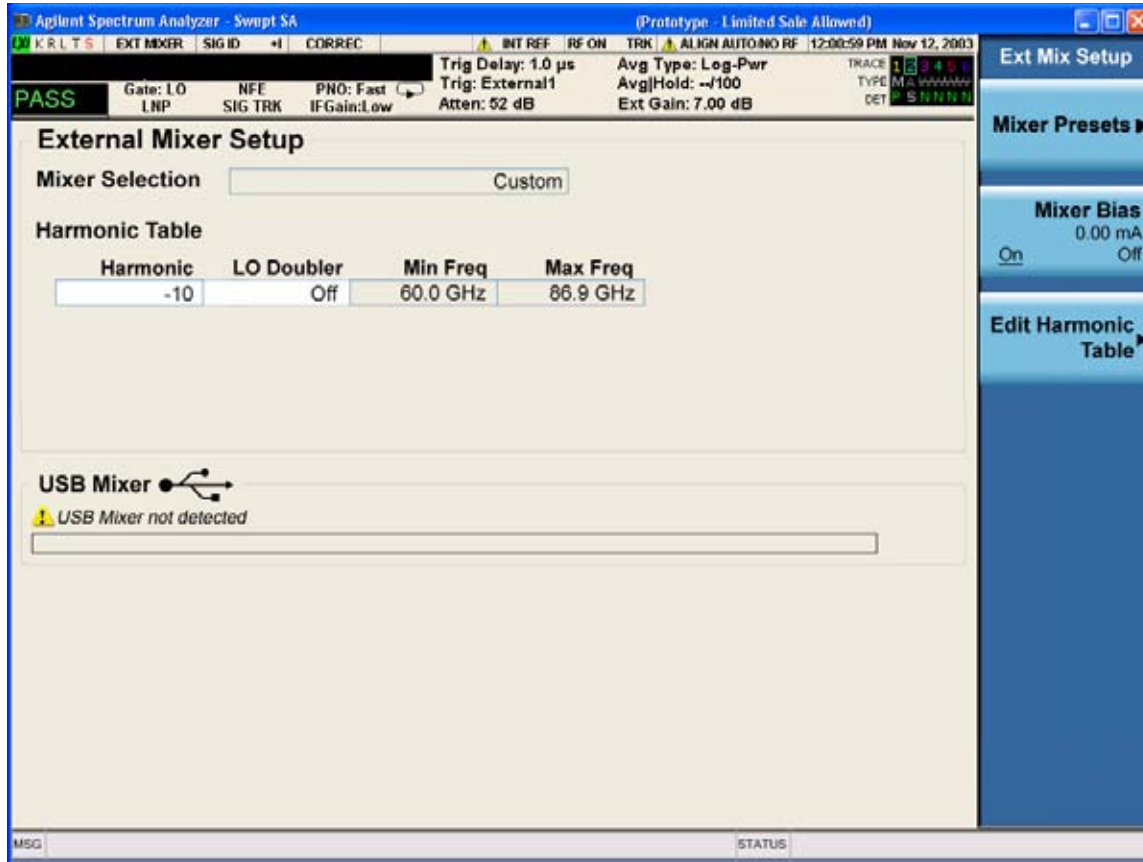
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**NOTE**

If the current measurement has a limited Span available to it, and cannot achieve the Span shown in the table (Span=Stop Freq – Start Freq), the analyzer uses the maximum Span the measurement allows, and sets the Center Freq to the midpoint of the Start and Stop Freq values in the Harmonic Table.

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## Input/Output



You may customize the Harmonic Table, but when you do this the analyzer goes into “single harmonic” mode. You may enter the harmonic number and whether to use the doubler or not, but now range switching is not supported, so you can only have one harmonic.

When you edit the Harmonic Table, the Mixer Selection changes to “Custom.” To change it back you must go back into the Mixer Presets menu and select a Preset.

When you edit the Harmonic Table, the nominal Min Freq and Max Freq that are available will usually be different than the Preset you were using; and the absolute frequency limits will change as well. This may result in a change to your Start and/or Stop Freq, if the current values fall outside the new range, requiring you to retune your Center Freq to get your signal back in the center.

The analyzer supports the new Agilent M1970 Series Waveguide Harmonic Mixers with USB connection. While in External Mixing, if one of these mixers is plugged in to a USB port, it is automatically detected and displayed in the “USB Mixer” area of the setup screen, including its model number and serial number. As long as it is connected to the USB, the analyzer assumes that this is the mixer you want to use.

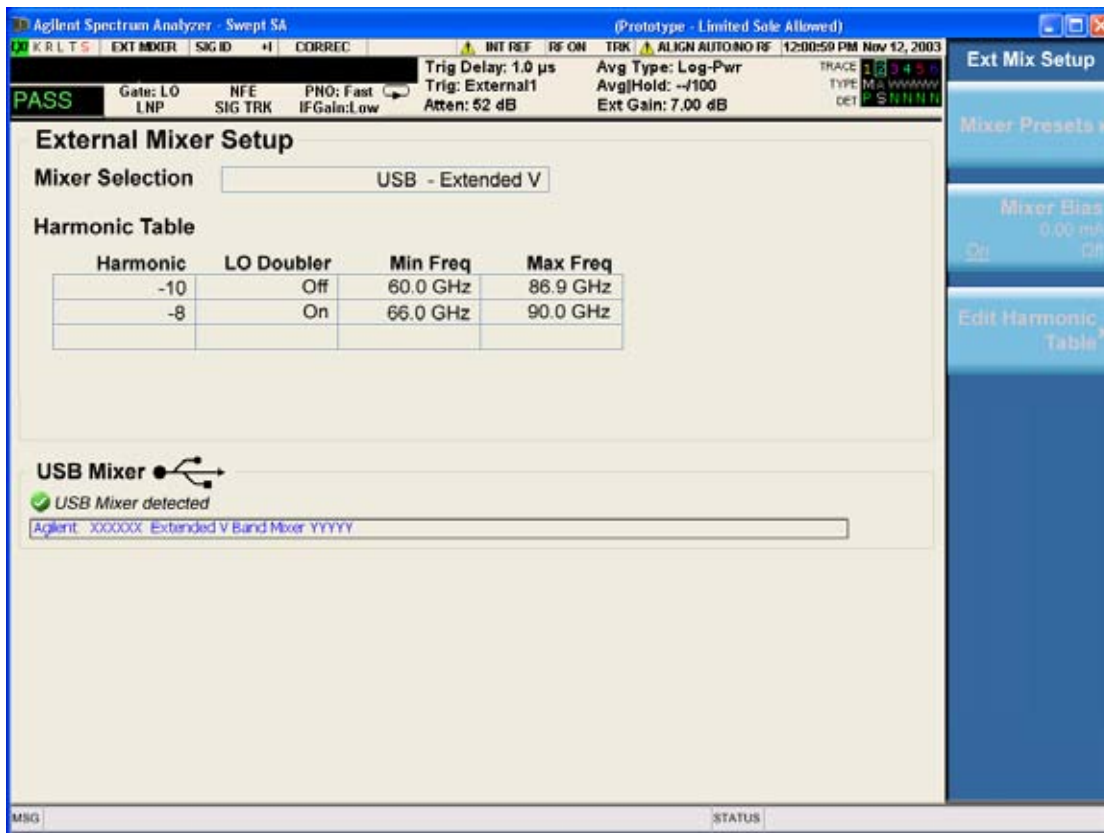
The analyzer assumes that if you plug a mixer into the USB, that is the mixer you want to use. Therefore:

If a USB mixer is connected to the USB port, the Mixer Presets menu is grayed out, as none of the presets make sense with a USB Mixer connected. Note that once the analyzer has acquired the USB Mixer, the mixer selection will remain if it is subsequently unplugged from the USB, allowing you to plug it back in with no change to your settings. However, once you unplug it, the Mixer Presets key will stop being grayed out, allowing you to preset to a different mixer.

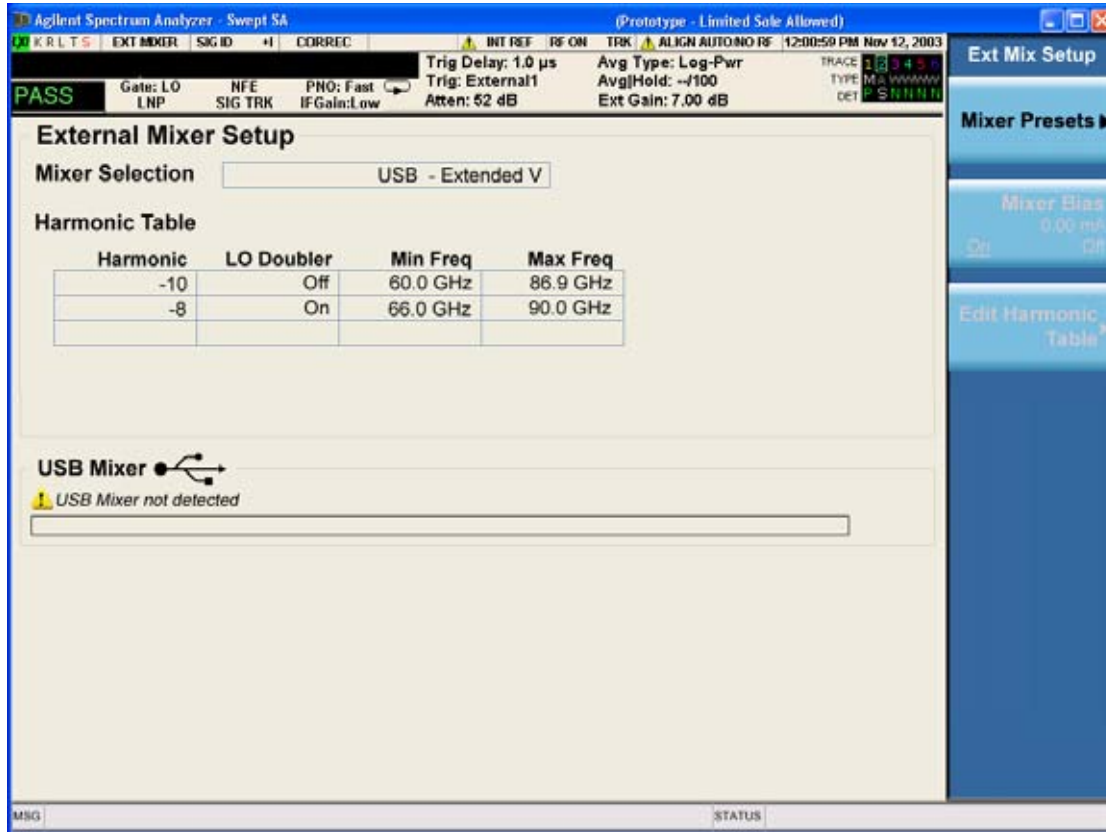
When **Restore Input/Output Defaults** is performed, if an Agilent USB Mixer is plugged into the analyzer's USB port, the Mixer Selection remains unchanged.

When recalling an instrument state, if an Agilent USB Mixer is plugged into the analyzer's USB port, and the Mixer Selection in the recalled state is for a USB Mixer which does not match the mixer that is currently plugged in, you will have to unplug your mixer and then plug it back in to get the analyzer to recognize your mixer.

As long as the selection in Ext Mixer Setup shows one of the USB mixers, both the **Mixer Bias** and **Edit Harmonic Table** keys will be grayed out.



## Input/Output



Only one USB Mixer is supported at a time. To switch to a different USB Mixer, disconnect the one that is no longer being used prior to connecting a new one.

The Mixer Selection displayed and softkey readback for the Agilent M1970 series mixers is:

Mixer Model	Mixer Selection display on Setup Screen	Readback on softkeys
Agilent M1970V Option 001: 50 to 75 GHz Waveguide Harmonic Mixer	USB - M1970V-001 V-Band	USB Mixer V-Band
Agilent M1970V Option 002: 50 to 80 GHz Waveguide Harmonic Mixer	USB - M1970V-002 Extended V-Band	USB Mixer Extended V
Agilent M1970W: 75 to 110 GHz Waveguide Harmonic Mixer	USB - M1970W W-Band	USB Mixer W-Band

Connecting the mixer to the USB port on the analyzer switches you to External Mixing, aborts the current measurement, and initiates an alignment of the mixer. A popup message, “USB Mixer connected” appears on the display. This message is removed once the alignment begins. When the alignment begins, an “Aligning” popup goes onto the display. When a USB mixer and the LO/IF cable are connected the alignment is performed. When the alignment completes, the current measurement restarts.

The Agilent USB mixer essentially acts as a “remote front end” and is fully calibrated over the specified frequency range, without user interaction required. This is particularly useful at high mm-wave frequencies, where cable loss is typically quite large, and it is desirable to bring the front end right up to the device under test, rather than bringing the mm-wave signal to the more bulky analyzer via a lossy and uncalibrated cable or waveguide connection.

### Mixer Presets

This menu lets you preset the mixer setup for the particular type of mixer that you are using.

These presets are divided into four groups, one for Agilent legacy mixers, and three for general purpose mixers. Note that the IF/LO port provides 3.8–14 GHz LO in two bands: 3.8–8.7 (LO fundamental), and 8.6–14 GHz (doubled LO). The presets that use a single harmonic and no doubling are provided as one group of presets; presets that use a single harmonic but double the LO are another group; and presets that use multiple harmonics are a fourth group.

In most cases, once you have executed the preset, you will not need to adjust any further settings.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :MIXer :BAND A   Q   U   V   W   NA   ND   NE   NF   NG   NJ   NK   NQ   NU   NV   NW   NY   NEXT   DD   D F   DG   DJ   DK   DQ   DV   DW   DY   DEXT   MA   ME   MU   MCOAX [ :SENSe ] :MIXer :BAND?
Example:	:MIX:BAND A :MIX:BAND?

## Input/Output

<p>Notes:</p>	<p>A Q U V W select Agilent 11970 mixer presets</p> <p>NA ND NE NF NG NJ NK NQ NU NV NW NY NEXT select single harmonic, non-doubled LO presets</p> <p>DD DF DG DJ DK DQ DV DW DY DEXT select single harmonic, doubled LO presets</p> <p>MA ME MU MCOAX select multiple harmonic presets</p> <p>All of these presets are detailed in their respective key descriptions</p> <p>The query form of this command returns the most recent preset, UNLESS the harmonic table has been edited after the preset was executed. If the harmonic table has been edited it returns CUSTOM</p> <p>The query form of this command returns the following if an Agilent USB Mixer is plugged into the analyzer's USB port:</p> <p>USBV Agilent V-Band USB Mixer</p> <p>USBVEXT Agilent Extended V-Band USB Mixer</p> <p>USBWAgilent W-Band USB Mixer</p> <p>Note that the parameters CUSTOM, USBV, USBVEXT, and USBW are query responses only, and cannot be sent TO the analyzer.</p> <p>The following cross-reference matches the mixer band designators used by Agilent to the EIA waveguide designations:</p> <p>EIAAgilentFreq Range</p> <p>WR-28 A26.5 – 40 GHz</p> <p>WR-22 Q33 – 50 GHz</p> <p>WR-19 U40 – 60 GHz</p> <p>WR-15 V50 – 75 GHz</p> <p>WR-12 E60 – 90 GHz</p> <p>WR-10 W75 – 110 GHz</p> <p>WR-8 F90 – 140 GHz</p> <p>WR-6 D110 – 170 GHz</p> <p>WR-5 G140 – 220 GHz</p> <p>WR-3 J220 – 325 GHz</p>
<p>Preset:</p>	<p>When <b>Restore Input/Output Defaults</b> is performed, an “A” mixer preset is also issued (11970A band), unless an Agilent USB Mixer is plugged into the analyzer's USB port, in which case the Mixer Selection remains unchanged.</p>
<p>Backwards Compatibility Notes:</p>	<p>The [:SENSE]:MIXer:BAND command was used in PSA and ESA to select the mixer band. In the X-Series, only the legacy parameters A, Q, U, V, and W are honored, and they preset the analyzer to match the corresponding Agilent 11970 legacy mixer. Parameters D, E, F, G, J, K, Y, which were accepted in ESA and PSA, return an error if sent. If you are using a mixer in one of these bands, you should study the tables of presets and choose the appropriate preset to match your application. Also the USER parameter is no longer accepted, as the control model for mixer customization is very different in the X-Series.</p>
<p>Initial S/W Revision:</p>	<p>A.08.01</p>

## Agilent 11970

This menu allows you to preset for one of the models in the HP/Agilent 11970 series.

Because the X-Series has an LO range of 3.8 – 14 GHz, and older analyzers had an LO range of 3.0 – 6.8 GHz, the harmonic numbers used in the X-Series may differ from those used on older analyzers for the same mixers. Additionally, some of the 11970 mixers cannot be operated over their full range with the X-Series without switching harmonics. Consequently, you will find that some of the bands (A-Band, for example) are broken into two ranges for use with the X-Series.

See [“More Information” on page 1295](#)

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Mixer Presets</b>
Example:	MIX:BAND A
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

### More Information

Below are the 11970A presets. The 11970U and the 11970W use a single harmonic. The other three switch harmonics mid-band. Both harmonic ranges are shown in the table. None of these mixers use LO doubling.

The 11970 K-band mixer and the 11974 preselected mixer series are not supported.

Preset	Readout in setup screen	Readback on softkeys	Range	Harm #	RF start	RF stop	RF center
A-band	Agilent 11970A	Agilent 11970A	1	-6	26.5	30.45	28.475
			2	-8	30.35	40	35.175
Q-band	Agilent 11970Q	Agilent 11970Q	1	-8	33	40.8	36.9
			2	-10	39.8	50	44.9
U-band	Agilent 11970U	Agilent 11970U	...	-10	40	60	50
V-band	Agilent 11970V	Agilent 11970V	1	-12	50	66	58
			2	-14	53	75	64
W-band	Agilent 11970W	Agilent 11970W	..	-18	75	110	92.5

### Single Harmonic

These presets choose a setup that uses a single harmonic and no doubling for the LO.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Mixer Presets</b>
Example:	MIX:BAND NA
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

## Input/Output

These are the presets for single harmonic operation with no doubler:

Mixer	Readout in setup screen	Readback on softkeys	Harm #	RF start	RF stop	RF center
K-band	K-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 K-band	-4	18	26.5	22.25
A-band	A-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 A-band	-6	26.5	40	33.25
D-band	D-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 D-band	-20	110	170	140
E-band	E-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 E-band	-12	60	90	75
F-band	F-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 F-band	-18	90	140	115
Q-band	Q-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 Q-band	-6	33	50	41.5
U-band	U-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 U-band	-8	40	60	50
V-band	V-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 V-band	-10	50	75	62.5
W-band	W-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 W-band	-14	75	110	92.5
G-band	G-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 G-band	-26	140	220	180
Y-band	Y-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 Y-band	-30	170	260	215
J -band	J-band Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 J-band	-38	220	325	272.5
Extended	Extended Single Harmonic, no doubler	Sngl harm LOx1 Extended	-40	155	345	250



**Single Harmonic w/doubler**

These presets choose a setup that uses a single harmonic and no doubling for the LO.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Mixer Presets</b>
Example:	MIX:BAND DW
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

These are the presets for single harmonic operation with no doubler:

<b>Mixer</b>	<b>Readout in setup screen</b>	<b>Readback on softkeys</b>	<b>Harm #</b>	<b>RF start</b>	<b>RF stop</b>	<b>RF center</b>
D-band	D-band Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 K-band	-14	110	170	140
F-band	F-band Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 A-band	-10	90	140	115
G-band	G-band Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 A-band	-16	140	220	180
J-band	J-band Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 A-band	-24	220	325	272.5
K-band	K-band Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 A-band	-2	18	26.5	22.25
Q-band	Q-band Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 A-band	-4	33	50	41.5
V-band	V-band Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 A-band	-6	50	75	62.5
W-band	W-band Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 A-band	-8	75	110	92.5
Y-band	Y-band Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 A-band	-20	170	260	215
Extended	Extended Single Harmonic w/doubler	Sngl harm LOx2 A-band	-28	245	390	317.5

## Input/Output

### Multiple Harmonics

These presets choose a setup that uses multiple harmonics and may or may not use doubling for the LO.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Mixer Presets</b>
Example:	MIX:BAND MA
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

These are the presets for multiple harmonic operation:

Mixer	Readout in setup screen	Readback on softkeys	Range	Harm #	Double?	RF start	RF stop	RF Center
A-band	A-band Multiple Harmonic	Multi harm A-band	1	-4	N	26.5	34.1	30.3
			2	-4	Y	33.1	40	36.55
E-band	E-band Multiple Harmonic	Multi harm E-band	1	-6	Y	60	83	71.5
			2	-8	Y	65	90	77.5
U-band	U-band Multiple Harmonic	Multi harm U-band	1	-6	N	40	51.5	45.75
			2	-6	Y	49.5	60	54.75
Coaxial	Coaxial Multiple Harmonic	Multi harm Coaxial	1	-4	N	26.5	34	30.25
			2	-4	Y	32.5	55	43.75
			3	-6	Y	50	70	60

### Mixer Bias

Adjusts an internal bias source for use with external mixers. The bias signal is present on the center conductor of the IF input connector on the front panel. The shunt current range is from -10 mA to 10 mA and it can be set whether Mixer Bias state is On or Off, but it will only be applied if it is On.

The bias remains as set if the user switches to another input (e.g., the RF Input).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe]:MIXer:BIAS &lt;real&gt; [ :SENSe]:MIXer:BIAS? [ :SENSe]:MIXer:BIAS:STATe OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSe]:MIXer:BIAS:STATe?</pre>
Example:	<pre>:MIX:BIAS 0 :MIX:BIAS? MIX:BIAS:STAT 0 MIX:BIAS:STAT?</pre>

Preset:	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to OFF and 0 on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults"
State Saved:	Saved in state
Min:	-10 mA
Max:	10 mA
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

### Edit Harmonic Table

This menu lets you directly configure the Harmonic number and LO Doubler state of your mixer by editing the Harmonic Table. The Harmonic Table can be configured as either a single row (meaning only one harmonic number is used and the LO Doubler is either on or off), two rows where the harmonic number switches between the first row and the second, or two rows where the LO Doubler state switches between the first row and the second.

When you press the Edit Harmonic Table softkey, a dialog pops up on the display informing you that when you edit the Harmonic Table you will go into Custom mixer mode, and that to undo your changes you must go to the Mixer Presets menu and choose the preset appropriate for your mixer. You may cancel out of this dialog and not enter the Edit Harmonic Table menu. If you choose to enter the menu, the Mixer Selection changes to "Custom".

In Custom mode, your maximum start and stop frequencies are strictly set by the LO range and the harmonic number you have chosen. The undoubled LO range is approximately 3.8 – 8.7 GHz, and (for LO's that support doubling) the doubled range is approximately 8.0 – 14.0 GHz. That range times the harmonic you have selected will determine your tuning range. If your frequency is currently outside that range when you edit the Harmonic Table, your frequency will be changed to fall at the edge of the range. To change it back you must go into the Mixer Presets menu and select a Preset.

Whenever you are in the **Edit Harmonic Table** menu, the editable fields in the table have a white background, indicating that they can be edited. These fields vary depending on the Table Type. For the Single Row Table Type, both the Harmonic and LO Doubler cells are white. For Harmonic Switching both the Harmonic and LO Doubler cells are white, but only in the first row, as only the first row can be edited. For Doubler Switching, only the Harmonics cell in the first row is white, as this is the only cell you can edit.

Note that you cannot add or delete rows from the table; you can only modify the rows that are already there.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.10.01

### Table Type

This parameter determines which type of configuration you want the Custom Mixer to be. You can choose Single Row, Harmonic Switching, or Doubler Switching. See detail under each of these keys.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Edit Harmonic Table</b>
-----------	---

## Input/Output

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:MIXer:TTYPe SINGLE HARMonic DOUBLer [ :SENSe]:MIXer:TTYPE?
Example:	:MIX:TTYP SING
Couplings:	When you change the Table Type, the Mixer Selection changes to “Custom”
Preset:	Depends on the current Mixer Preset. This is unaffected by Mode Preset, but on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" the Mixer is preset to 11970A, for which the Table Type is Harmonic Switching
State Saved:	Saved in State
Initial S/W Revision:	A.10.01

### Single Row

In the Single Row type, the External Mixer always stays in the same Harmonic Number and the LO Doubler is either on or off and does not change state during a sweep. You may change the Harmonic Number and you may change the state of the Doubler.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Edit Harmonic Table, Table Type</b>
Example:	:MIX:TTYP SING
State Saved:	Saved in State
Initial S/W Revision:	A.10.01

### Harmonic Switching

In the Harmonic Switching type, the External Mixer switches Harmonic Number in the middle of the sweep. The Lo Doubler may be on or off but it is the same for both Harmonic Numbers. You can set the initial Harmonic Number, and when it switches it decrements by two when the harmonic is negative and increments by two when the harmonic is positive. For example, if you set the initial number to -6, when it switches it will go to -8. If you set the harmonic number to 8 when it switches it will go to 10.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Edit Harmonic Table, Table Type</b>
Example:	:MIX:TTYP HARM
State Saved:	Saved in State
Initial S/W Revision:	A.10.01

### Doubler Switching

In the Doubler Switching type, the External Mixer switches the doubler from Off to On in the middle of the sweep. You can set the Harmonic Number but it stays the same for the Doubler Off state as for the Doubler On state. The LO Doubler key is grayed out in this table type.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Edit Harmonic Table, Table Type</b>
Example:	:MIX:TTYP DOUB
State Saved:	Saved in State
Initial S/W Revision:	A.10.01

### Harmonic

This lets you enter the Harmonic value with its associated sign (mixing mode).

The harmonic number is a signed integer, where the sign has the meaning of choosing between positive and negative mixing products. Desired mixing products occur at an IF frequency which equals the difference between the RF frequency ( $f_{RF}$ ) and the LO frequency ( $Nf_{LO}$ ). When this difference is positive, we can say  $f_{IF} = f_{RF} - Nf_{LO}$ . When this difference is negative, we can say  $f_{IF} = Nf_{LO} - f_{RF}$ . Thus, a negative harmonic means the analyzer will be tuned such that the harmonic of the LO is higher than the indicated frequency by the frequency of the first IF. A positive harmonic means the analyzer will be tuned such that the harmonic of the LO is lower than the indicated frequency by the frequency of the first IF.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Edit Harmonic Table</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:MIXer:HARMonic <integer> [ :SENSe]:MIXer:HARMonic?
Example:	:MIX:HARM -28 :MIX:HARM?
Notes:	The query returns the harmonic value of the first row of the harmonic table.
Couplings:	When you set a value for the Harmonic via SCPI, the Mixer Selection changes to "Custom"
Preset:	This is unaffected by Mode Preset, but on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" editing is turned off, the Harmonic Table returns to normal, and the Mixer is preset to 11970A, which has -6 in the first row of its Harmonic Table
State Saved:	Saved in State
Min:	-400
Max:	400
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.10.01

## Input/Output

### LO Doubler

This lets you enter the LO Doubler setting. The LO Doubler setting controls the choice of the LO doubler state for LO's which support doubled operation.

In LO's which support doubling, the fundamental band is approximately 3.8 – 8.7 GHz, and the doubled band is approximately 8.0 – 14 GHz. The higher LO frequency can result in a lower mixer harmonic and reduced mixer conversion loss.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Ext Mix Setup, Edit Harmonic Table</b>
Remote Command:	[ :SENSe]:MIXer:LODoubler ON OFF 0 1 [:SENSe]:MIXer:LODoubler?
Example:	:MIX:LOD 0 :MIX:LOD?
Notes:	The query returns the doubler value of the first row of the harmonic table.
Dependencies:	This key is grayed out and set to Off when Table Type is set to Doubler Switching.
Couplings:	When you set a value for the doubler setting via SCPI, the Mixer Selection changes to "Custom"
Preset:	This is unaffected by Mode Preset, but on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" editing is turned off, the Harmonic Table returns to normal, and the Mixer is preset to 11970A, which has the doubler Off in the first row of its Harmonic Table
State Saved:	Saved in state
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.10.01

### Signal ID On/Off

Activates or deactivates an algorithm which aids with the identification of multiple responses

Toggles the Signal ID (signal identification) function On or Off. This function lets you identify multiple responses of a single input signal that are generated when using un-preselected external mixers. The use of mixers without pre-selecting filters offers the advantage of improved receiver sensitivity because of the absence of the filter insertion loss, but results in multiple responses due to images and undesired harmonic mixing products.

While in Signal ID, basic spectrum analyzer functions work normally (for example, you can change Span normally) but some functions are disabled (for example, some traces are unavailable).

There are two forms of Signal ID, Image Suppress and Image Shift. Choose the one most appropriate for your application. For Image Shift, an LO-shifted and an unshifted trace are taken in Trace 1 and Trace 2 and displayed together. Any peaks that are not the same in both traces are images. For Image Suppress, image cancellation is performed in the background using two hidden traces, and the result displayed in Trace 1, which shows only the valid signals.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:SIDentify[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 [:SENSe]:SIDentify[:STATe]?
Example:	:SID 0 :SID?
Notes:	Signal ID uses data from two successive sweeps. Therefore, if the analyzer is in single sweep mode, two sweep triggers are used to generate the data needed for signal identification.
Dependencies:	<p>Signal ID is not available in some measurements. If the Signal ID key does not appear or is grayed out while in your measurement, then it is not available.</p> <p>Because Signal ID uses data from two successive sweeps, several trace and sweep functions are grayed out in Signal ID. See the documentation for your measurement for details on which trace keys are grayed out.</p> <p>Signal ID is not available with Signal Track so Signal ID will be grayed out if in Signal Track. Message:</p> <p>Signal ID will be turned off when External Mixer is turned off. Signal ID cannot be turned on when using internal mixing.</p> <p>Rules for auto coupling of the Sweep and FFT keys are changed with Signal ID on. For both the dynamic range case and the speed case, swept is chosen whenever any form of Signal ID is on. If Manual FFT is selected, the Signal ID key is grayed out.</p> <p>Whenever Signal ID is on, a warning message will be generated</p> <p>If Signal ID is selected in a measurement that does not support it, a warning message is generated</p>
Couplings:	The Auto Rules for detector selection select Normal for all active traces when Signal ID is turned on.
Preset:	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to OFF on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults"
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

### Signal ID Mode

Lets you set which Signal ID mode you will use, either Image Suppress or Image Shift.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:SIDentify:MODE ISUPpress ISHift [:SENSe]:SIDentify:MODE?
Example:	:SID:MODE ISUP :SID:MODE?

## Input/Output

Preset:	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to ISUPpress on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults"
State Saved:	Saved in state
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

### Image Suppress

The Image Suppress mode of Signal ID mathematically removes all image and multiple responses of signals present at the mixer input. Two hidden sweeps are taken in succession. The second sweep is offset in LO frequency by  $2*IF/N$ . For each point in each trace, the smaller amplitude from the two traces is taken and placed in that point in Trace 1. Responses of each trace that lie on top of one another will remain and are valid signals, others are images and are suppressed. The action of taking the smaller of the two traces will make the average noise level lower in all points that do not have an image, thus reducing the accuracy of the measurement of noise and noise-like signals.

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**NOTE** This function takes control of and uses Trace 1 and Trace 2. Any data in these traces prior to activating Image Suppress will be lost.

---

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Signal ID Mode</b>
Example:	:SID:MODE ISUP
Notes:	In Image Suppress Mode, synchronization is ensured by first turning off Signal ID, initiating a single sweep, then turning on Signal ID followed by two single sweeps.
Couplings:	In Image Suppress the Peak detector is auto-selected to improve the image suppression effectiveness.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.10.01

### Image Shift

Like the Image Suppress mode, Image Shift is a two sweep sequence. The data from the first sweep is placed in Trace 1 and the data from the second (LO frequency shifted by  $2*IF/N$ ) sweep is placed in Trace 2. On alternate sweeps, the alternate trace (trace 2) is placed in front of trace 1. This way, you can see a signal at the same place on alternate sweeps, showing in yellow (trace1) and blue (trace2). Signal responses of Trace 1 and Trace 2 that have the same horizontal position are considered to be in the current band and therefore can be analyzed with the amplitude and frequency measurement systems of the SA. All other responses are invalid and should be ignored.

---

**NOTE** This function takes control of and uses Trace 1 and Trace 2. Any data in these traces prior to activating Image Shift will be lost.

---



Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Signal ID Mode</b>
Example:	:SID:MODE ISH
Notes:	To synchronize in Image Shift Mode, turn off Signal ID and then initiate a single sweep. Then turn on Signal ID and initiate two single sweeps. The results of the first sweep after Signal ID is turned on are available in Trace 1. The next sweep is shifted and the data from that sweep is available in Trace 2. The unshifted and shifted data can then be compared.
Couplings:	Trace 2 is turned off when Image Shift is turned Off.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

### Cable IF Loss

The loss at the IF in the IF/LO cable can be compensated for with this function, by entering the loss in dB for your cable.

The cable loss will depend on the IF frequency. The IF frequency varies depending on which IF path your measurement is using. For best accuracy, characterize your cable's loss for the IF frequency or frequencies you will be using.

IF Frequencies:

10 MHz path: 322.5 MHz

25 MHz path: 322.5 MHz

40 MHz path: 250 MHz

140 MHz path: 300 MHz

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer</b>
Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Mixer, Calibrate Mixer</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :MIXer :CIFLoss <rel_ampl> [ :SENSe ] :MIXer :CIFLoss?
Example:	:MIX:CIFL 0.23 DB :MIX:CIFL?
Preset:	0.26 dB
State Saved:	Saved in state
Min:	-100
Max:	100
Initial S/W Revision:	A.08.01

## Input/Output

### I/Q

This feature is not available unless the “[Baseband I/Q \(Option BBA\)](#)” on page 1306 is installed.

Selects the front-panel I/Q input ports to be the analyzer signal input. If I/Q is already selected, pressing this key accesses the I/Q setup menu.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output</b>
Mode:	BASIC, CDMA2K, EDGE, GSM, TDSCDMA, VSA89601, WIMAX, OFDMA
Example:	FEED AIQ
Notes:	Not all measurements support the use of the I/Q signal input. When I/Q is selected in a measurement that does not support it, the “No Result; Meas invalid with I/Q inputs” error condition message appears. This is error 135
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Baseband I/Q (Option BBA)

The Baseband I/Q functionality is a hardware option. It is option BBA. If the option is not installed, none of the I/Q functionality is enabled.

The Baseband I/Q has four input ports and one output port. The input ports are I, I-bar, Q, and Q-bar. The I and I-bar together compose the I channel and the Q and Q-bar together compose the Q channel. Each channel has two modes of operation, Single-Ended (also called "unbalanced") and Differential Input (also called "balanced"). When in Single-Ended operation, only the main port (I or Q) is used and the complementary port (I-bar or Q-bar) is ignored. When in Differential Input mode, both main and complementary ports are used.

The input settings (range, attenuation, skew, impedance, external gain) apply to the channels, not the individual ports.

The system supports a variety of 1 M $\Omega$  input passive probes as well as the Agilent 113x Series active differential probes using the Infinimax probe interface.

The Agilent 113x Series active probes can be used for both single ended and differential measurements. In either case a single connection is made for each channel (on either the I or Q input). The input is automatically configured to 50  $\Omega$  single ended and the probe power is supplied through the Infinimax interface. The probe can be configured for a variety of input coupling and low frequency rejection modes. In addition, a wide range of offset voltages and probe attenuation accessories are supported at the probe interface. The active probe has the advantage that it does not significantly load the circuit under test, even with unity gain probing.

With passive 1 M $\Omega$  probes, the probe will introduce a capacitive load on the circuit, unless higher attenuation is used at the probe interface. Higher attenuation reduces the signal level and degrades the signal-to-noise-ratio of the measurement. Passive probes are available with a variety of attenuation values for a moderate cost. Most Agilent passive probes can be automatically identified by the system, setting the input impedance setting required as well as the nominal attenuation. For single ended measurements a single probe is used for each channel. Other passive probes can be used, with the attenuation and impedance settings configured manually.

For full differential measurements, the system supports probes on each of the four inputs. The attenuation of the probes should be the same for good common mode rejection and channel match.

Both active and passive probes in single ended and differential configurations can be calibrated. This calibration uses the Cal Out BNC connection and a probe connection accessory. The calibration achieves excellent absolute gain flatness in a probed measurement. It matches both the gain and frequency response of the I and Q channels as well as any delay skew, resulting in high accuracy in derived measurements such as Error Vector Magnitude (EVM).

When a probe is connected a status message will be displayed. The message will indicate if calibration data is available or not. Calibration data is saved for each type of probe (including "none") for each port and will be reapplied whenever that type of probe is re-connected to the same port. For probes with EEPROM identification, the calibration data will be stored based on the unique probe identifier and will reapply data for that particular probe if it is available. The data will not follow a probe from one port to another. For probes without EEPROM identification, the instrument cannot distinguish between different probes of the same type and it will use the data from the last calibration for that probe type on that port.

When in differential mode, both the main and complementary probes are expected to be of the same type.

In some situations, the I and Q channels should be configured identically. In other situations it is convenient to control them independently. Some menus have a "Q Same as I" setting that will cause the Q channel configuration to mirror the I channel configuration, avoiding the overhead of double data entry when the channels should be the same.

The output port is for calibrating the I/Q input ports, although it can also be manually controlled.

There are two types of calibrations available: cable calibration and probe calibration. The cable calibration will guide the user through connecting each input port in turn. All ports must be calibrated together. The probe calibration is done for a specific channel (I or Q). If in Single-Ended mode, only the main port is calibrated. When in Differential Input mode, the user is guided through calibrating both main and complementary ports.

The front panel I/Q port LEDs indicate the current state of that port. On (green) indicates it is active, and off (dark) indicates it is not in use. For example, the Cal Out port LED is on if and only if there is signal coming out of that port.

The input is a context and some parameters have separate values for each context. The SCPI for these parameters has an optional "[:RF|IQ]" node. If the specific context is omitted, the command acts on the current input context's value. Here are the parameters that are input context sensitive:

- Center Frequency
- Trigger Source

It is important to distinguish between the I and Q input ports and the displayed I and Q data values. The I and Q input ports feed into a digital receiver that does digital tuning and filtering. The I and Q data seen by the user (either on the display or through SCPI) corresponds to the real ("I") and the imaginary ("Q") output from the digital receiver. When the input path is I+jQ or I Only and the center frequency is 0 Hz the I input ends up in as the real output from the receiver and appears as "I" data. Likewise, when the input path is I+jQ and the center frequency is 0 Hz, the Q input ends up as the imaginary output from the receiver and appears as "Q" data. However, when the input path is Q Only, the Q input is sent to the receiver as Q+j0, so the receiver output has the Q input coming out on the real output, and so in Q Only,

## Input/Output

the signal from the Q input port appears as the "I" data. Another situation where the I and Q data do not necessarily correspond directly to the I and Q inputs is when the center frequency is non-zero. The digital processing involved in the tuning is a complex operation. This will result in I Only data appearing as both "I" and "Q" data, the same as that signal would appear if seen through the RF input port.

### Baseband I/Q Remote Language Compatibility

For the Agilent E4406A VSA Series Transmitter Tester, Option B7C provided baseband I/Q inputs. Code compatibility has been provided to allow many of the commands for option B7C to function properly with the X-Series. The X-Series has hardware differences and additional capabilities (e.g., E4406A does not have independent settings of I & Q nor does it provide for probe calibrations) which make 100% compatibility impossible.

The following commands are supported:

:CALibration:IQ:FLATness

:INPut:IMPedance:IQ U50|B50|U1M|B1M

:INPut:IMPedance:REFErence <integer>

The [:SENSE]:FEED RF|IQ|IONLy|QONLy|AREFErence|IFALIgn command supports all parameters except IFALIgn. The FEED? query will return only RF|AIQ|AREF.

The following commands are not supported:

:CALibration:GIQ

:CALibration:IQ:CMR

:INPut:IQ:ALIGN OFF|ON|0|1

The Rohde & Schwarz FSQ-B71 also provides baseband I/Q inputs. A certain amount of code compatibility is provided in the X-Series, however hardware differences make this a somewhat limited set.

Supported:

The "<1|2>" is supported as "[1]".

INPut<1|2>:IQ:BALanced[:STATE] ON | OFF

INPut<1|2>:IQ:TYPE I | Q | IQ

INPut<1|2>:IQ:IMPedance LOW | HIGH

Not Supported:

INPut<1|2>:SELEct AIQ | RF

TRACe<1|2>:IQ:DATA:FORMat COMPAtible | IQBLock | IQPair>

TRACe<1|2>:IQ:DATA:MEMory? <offset samples>,<# of samples>

TRACe<1|2>:IQ:DATA?

TRACe<1|2>:IQ:SET <filter type>,<rbw>,<sample rate>,<trigger source>,<trigger slope>,<pretrigger samples>,<# of samples>

TRACe<1|2>:IQ:SRATe 10.0kHz to 81.6MHz

TRACe<1|2>:IQ[:STATe] ON|OFF

The Rohde & Schwarz FMU has the following SCPI which is not supported (these commands start/abort the probe calibration procedure, which is manually interactive from the front panel):

CALibration:ABORt

CALibration:PROBe[:STARt]

### I/Q Path

Selects which I/Q input channels are active. The LED next to each I/Q input port will be on when that port is active.

The analysis bandwidth for each channel is the same as that of the instrument. So, for example, the base N9020A has a bandwidth of 10 MHz. With I/Q input the I and Q channels would each have an analysis bandwidth of 10 MHz, giving 20 MHz of bandwidth when the I/Q Path is I+jQ. With option B25, the available bandwidth becomes 25 MHz, giving 25 MHz each to I and Q and 50 MHz to I+jQ.

I/Q voltage to power conversion processing is dependent on the I/Q Path selected.

- With I+jQ input we know that the input signal may not be symmetrical about 0 Hz, because it has a complex component. Therefore, above 0 Hz only the positive frequency information is displayed, and below 0 Hz only the negative frequency information is displayed.
- With all other Input Path selections, the input signal has no complex component and therefore is always symmetrical about 0 Hz. In this case, by convention, the power conversion shows the combined voltage for both the positive and negative frequencies. The information displayed below 0 Hz is the mirror of the information displayed above 0 Hz. This results in a power reading 6.02 dB higher (for both) than would be seen with only the positive frequency voltage. Note also that, in this case the real signal may have complex modulation embedded in it, but that must be recovered by further signal processing.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :FEED:IQ:TYPE IQ   IONLY   QONLY   INDEPENDENT [ :SENSE ] :FEED:IQ:TYPE?
Example:	Set the input to be both the I and Q channels, combined as I + j * Q. FEED:IQ:TYPE IQ
Notes:	The Independent I and Q selection is only available in GPVSA
Preset:	IQ
State Saved:	Yes  This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to the default value on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Range:	I+jQ   I Only   Q Only   Independent I and Q

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Readback Text:	I+jQ   I Only   Q Only   Ind I/Q
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INPut[ 1 ]:IQ:TYPE IQ I Q :INPut[ 1 ]:IQ:TYPE?
Notes:	For R&S FSQ-B71 compatibility
Preset:	IQ
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I+jQ

Sets the signal input to be both the I and Q channels. The I and Q channel data will be combined as  $I + j * Q$ .

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Path</b>
Example:	Set the input to be both the I and Q channels, combined as $I + j * Q$ . FEED:IQ:TYPE IQ
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I Only

Sets the signal input to be only the I channel. The Q channel will be ignored. The data collected is still complex. When the center frequency is 0 the imaginary part will always be zero, but for any other center frequency both the real and imaginary parts will be significant.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Path</b>
Example:	Set the input to be only the I channel. FEED:IQ:TYPE IONL
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Q Only

Sets the signal input to be only the Q channel. The I channel will be ignored. The Q channel will be sent to the digital receiver block as  $Q+j0$ . The receiver's output is still complex. When the center frequency is 0 the imaginary part will always be zero, but for any other center frequency both the real and imaginary parts will be significant. Note that since the receiver's real output is displayed as the "I" data, when the center frequency is 0, the Q Only input appears as the "I" data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Path</b>
Example:	Set the input to be only the Q channel. FEED:IQ:TYPE QONL

Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00
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### Independent I and Q

Sets the signal input to be both the I and Q channels, but as independent inputs. It is equivalent to treating I as channel 1 and Q as channel 2 in an oscilloscope. Each channel's data is still complex. When the center frequency is 0 the imaginary part will always be zero, but for any other center frequency both the real and imaginary parts will be significant.

This selection is only available in VXA.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Path</b>
Example:	Turn on both I and Q channels and treat I as channel 1 and Q as channel 2. FEED:IQ:TYPE IND
Notes:	The Independent I and Q selection is only available in GPVSA
Readback Text:	Ind I/Q
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I Setup

Access the channel setup parameters for the I channel.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I Differential Input

Selects differential input on or off for the I channel. For differential input (also called balanced input), the analyzer uses both main and complementary ports. When differential input is off (also called single-ended or unbalanced input), the analyzer uses only the main port.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INPut:IQ[:I]:DIFFerential OFF ON 0 1 :INPut:IQ[:I]:DIFFerential?
Example:	Put the I channel in Differential Input mode INP:IQ:DIFF ON
Notes:	When I Differential Input = On, the analyzer will check for attenuation mismatches between the I and I-bar ports. If the difference in attenuation values exceeds 0.5 dB a Settings Alert error condition, error 159 will be set.  When I Differential Input = On, and IQ Path is I+jQ, the Q Differential input must also be On. Similarly, when I Differential Input = Off, and IQ Path is I+jQ, the Q Differential input must also be Off. If the states of the two inputs do not match, an error condition message is generated, 159;Settings Alert;I/Q mismatch:Differential.

## Input/Output

Couplings:	Some active probes include built-in differential capability. When one of these probes is sensed, this key is disabled. Since the differential capability is handled in the probe, the Analyzer will use only the main port and the key will show that the Analyzer's Differential Input mode is Off (indicating that the complementary port not in use).  When Q Same as I is On, the value set for I will also be copied to Q.
Preset:	Off
State Saved:	Yes  This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to the default value on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Range:	Off   On
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INPut [ 1 ] : IQ : BALanced [ : STATE ] OFF   ON   0   1 :INPut [ 1 ] : IQ : BALanced [ : STATE ] ?
Notes:	For R&S FSQ-B71 compatibility, with no independent settings for the I and Q channels. Therefore, it is tied only to the I channel and does not provide an equivalent for the Q channel. For proper operation of the backwards compatibility command Q Same as I should be set to On.
Preset:	OFF
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I Input Z

Selects the input impedance for the I channel. The impedance applies to both the I and I-bar ports.

The input impedance controls the hardware signal path impedance match. It is not used for converting voltage to power. The voltage to power conversion always uses the Reference Z parameter. The Reference Z parameter applies to both I and Q channels.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INPut [ 1 ] : IQ [ : I ] : IMPedance LOW   HIGH :INPut [ 1 ] : IQ [ : I ] : IMPedance ?
Example:	Set the I channel input impedance to 1 M $\Omega$ INP:IQ:IMP HIGH
Notes:	LOW = 50 $\Omega$ HIGH = 1 M $\Omega$  When IQ Path is I+jQ, the I Input Z setting must be the same as the Q Input Z setting. If the settings of the two inputs do not match, an error condition message is generated, 159;Settings Alert;I/Q mismatch:Input Z.



Couplings:	Input impedance is a built-in characteristic of a probe. Therefore, whenever a probe is sensed, this key is disabled and the value is set to match the probe.  When no probe is sensed on Q and Q Same as I is On, the value set for I will also be copied to Q.
Preset:	LOW
State Saved:	Yes  This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to the default value on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Range:	50 $\Omega$   1 M $\Omega$
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I Skew

Sets the skew factor for the I channel. The skew will shift the channel's data in time. Use this to compensate for differences in the electrical lengths of the input paths due to cabling.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ[:I]:SKEW <seconds> [ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ[:I]:SKEW?
Example:	Delay the data for the I channel by 10 ns. CORR:IQ:SKEW 10 ns
Preset:	0
State Saved:	Yes  This is unaffected by Preset but is set to the default value on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Range:	0 s to 100 ns
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I Probe

Access the probe setup parameters for the I channel. See [“I/Q Probe Setup” on page 1317](#).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup</b>
State Saved:	No
Readback Text:	[<I port probe id>]  This is reporting the type of probe sensed on the I port. There is no parameter for overriding what is sensed.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Input/Output

### Combined Differential/Input Z (Remote Command Only)

This is Remote Command only (no front panel) and is for backwards compatibility only. It combines the Differential Input and Input Z selections into a single SCPI command.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	<code>:INPut:IMPedance:IQ U50 B50 U1M B1M</code> <code>:INPut:IMPedance:IQ?</code>
Example:	<code>:INPut:IMPedance:IQ U50</code> This is equivalent to the following two SCPI commands: <code>:INP:IQ:DIFF OFF</code> <code>:INP:IQ:IMP 50</code>
Notes:	Provided for E4406A code compatibility. The enum values translate as follows: U50: Differential Input = Off, Input Z = 50Ω B50: Differential Input = On, Input Z = 50Ω U1M: Differential Input = Off, Input Z = 1 MΩ B1M: Differential Input = On, Input Z = 1 MΩ This command is for backwards compatibility. It combines the Input Z (50Ω or 1 MΩ) parameter with the Differential Input (Off = "Unbalanced", On = "Balanced") parameter into a single enumeration. This backwards compatibility SCPI command was for an instrument without independent settings for the I and Q channels. Therefore, it is tied only to the I channel and does not provide an equivalent for the Q channel. For proper operation of the backwards compatibility command Q Same as I should be set to On. Also, note the subtle difference between this SCPI command and the backwards compatibility command for Input Z. The Input Z SCPI has "IQ" before "IMP" while this command has that order reversed.
Couplings:	This command does not have an independent parameter, but instead is tied to the Differential Input and Input Z parameters. The coupling for those parameters apply to this command too.
Preset:	U50
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Q Setup

Access the channel setup parameters for the Q channel.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q</b>
Readback Text:	When Q Same as I is On the readback is "Q Same as I".
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Q Same as I**

Many, but not all, usages require the I and Q channels have an identical setup. To simplify channel setup, the Q Same as I will cause the Q channel parameters to be mirrored from the I channel. That way you only need to set up one channel (the I channel). The I channel values are copied to the Q channel, so at the time Q Same as I is turned off the I and Q channel setups will be identical. This does not apply to Probe settings or to parameters that determined by the probe.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INPut:IQ:MIRROred OFF ON 0 1 :INPut:IQ:MIRROred?
Example:	Turn off the mirroring of parameters from I to Q. INP:IQ:MIRR OFF
Couplings:	Only displayed for the Q channel. When Yes, the I channel values for some parameters are mirrored (copied) to the Q channel. However, when a parameter is determined by the type of probe and a probe is sensed, the probe setting is always used and the I channel setting is ignored. The following parameters are mirrored:  Differential Input (when not determined by probe) Input Z (when not determined by probe)
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to the default value (Q Same as I set to "On") on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Range:	On   Off
Readback Text:	"Q Same as I" when On, otherwise none.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Q Differential Input**

Selects differential input on or off for the Q channel. For differential input (also called balanced input), the analyzer uses both the Q and Q-bar ports. When differential input is off (also called single-ended or unbalanced input), the analyzer uses only the Q port.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INPut:IQ:Q:DIFFerential OFF ON 0 1 :INPut:IQ:Q:DIFFerential?
Example:	Put the Q channel in Differential Input mode INP:IQ:Q:DIFF ON

## Input/Output

Notes:	<p>When Differential Input = On, the analyzer will check for attenuation mismatches between the Q and Q-bar ports. If the difference in attenuation values exceeds 0.5 dB a Settings Alert error condition, error 159 will be set.</p> <p>When Q Differential Input = On, and IQ Path is I+jQ, the I Differential input must also be On. Similarly, when Q Differential Input = Off, and IQ Path is I-jQ, the I Differential input must also be Off. If the states of the two inputs do not match, an error condition message is generated, 159;Settings Alert;I/Q mismatch:Differential.</p>
Couplings:	<p>Some active probes include built-in differential capability. When one of these probes is sensed, this key is disabled. Since the differential capability is handled in the probe, the Analyzer will use only the main port and the key will show that the Analyzer's Differential Input mode is Off (indicating that the complementary port not in use).</p> <p>When a differential probe is not sensed and Q Same as I is On, the value set for I will be copied to Q. This key is disabled when Q Same as I is On.</p>
Preset:	Off
State Saved:	<p>On</p> <p>This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to the default value on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults-&gt;All"</p>
Range:	Off   On
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Q Input Z

Selects the input impedance for the Q channel. The impedance applies to both the Q and Q-bar ports.

The input impedance controls the hardware signal path impedance match. It is not used for converting voltage to power. The voltage to power conversion always uses the Reference Z parameter. The Reference Z parameter applies to both I and Q channels.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup</b>
Remote Command:	<p>:INPut [ 1 ] : IQ : Q : IMPedance LOW   HIGH</p> <p>:INPut [ 1 ] : IQ : Q : IMPedance?</p>
Example:	<p>Set the Q channel input impedance to 1 MΩ</p> <p>INP:IQ:Q:IMP HIGH</p>
Notes:	<p>LOW = 50 Ω HIGH = 1 MΩ</p> <p>When IQ Path is I+jQ, the I Input Z setting must be the same as the Q Input Z setting. If the settings of the two inputs do not match, an error condition message is generated, 159;Settings Alert;I/Q mismatch:Input Z.</p>
Couplings:	<p>Input impedance is a built-in characteristic of a probe. Therefore, whenever a probe is sensed, this key is disabled and the value is set to match the probe.</p> <p>When no probe is sensed and Q Same as I is On, the value set for I will also be copied to Q. This key is disabled when Q Same as I is On.</p>

Preset:	LOW
State Saved:	On This is unaffected by Preset but is set to the default value on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Range:	50 $\Omega$   1 M $\Omega$
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Q Skew

Sets the skew factor for the Q channel. The skew will shift the channel's data in time. Use this to compensate for differences in the electrical lengths of the input paths due to cabling and probes.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE]:CORREction:IQ:Q:SKEW <seconds> [ :SENSE]:CORREction:IQ:Q:SKEW?
Example:	Delay the data for the Q channel by 10 ns. CORR:IQ:Q:SKEW 10 ns
Preset:	0
State Saved:	Yes This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to the default value on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Range:	0 s to 100 ns
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Q Probe

Accesses the probe setup parameters for the Q channel. See "[I/Q Probe Setup](#)" on page 1317.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup</b>
State Saved:	No
Readback Text:	[<Q port probe id> This is reporting the type of probe sensed on the Q port. There is no parameter for overriding what is sensed.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I/Q Probe Setup

The set of I/Q probe setup parameters will change based on the type of probe that is sensed. All probe types have the Attenuation parameter, and all probe types can be calibrated. The remaining parameters are only available for some probe types and will not be shown when not available. The probe type is determined by and reported for only for the I and Q ports, never the I-bar or Q-bar ports. The menu title

## Input/Output

will be "<ch>: <probe id>", where "<ch>" is either "I" or "Q" and "<probe id>" is the type of probe. For example, for the I Probe setup with an Agilent 1130A probe connected to the I port, the title will be "I: 1130A".

Probe calibration data is stored for each probe type for each channel. When no probe is sensed, the probe type "Unknown" is used, and this is also treated like a probe type with its own calibration data. When a probe is changed, the calibration data for that probe type for that port is restored. An advisory message will be displayed showing the new probe type and the calibration status. The calibration data is stored permanently (survives a power cycle) and is not affected by a Preset or any of the Restore commands. When the probe has EEPROM identification (most newer Agilent probes have this), the calibration data is stored by probe serial number and port, so if you have two probes of the same type, the correct calibration data will be used for each. For probes that do not have EEPROM identification, the calibration data is stored by probe type and port and the instrument cannot distinguish between different probes of the same type. In all cases (with or without EEPROM identification), the calibration data is port specific, so it will not follow a specific probe from port to port if the probe is moved.

The "Unknown" probe type is used whenever no probe is sensed. When no calibration data exists for "Unknown" the latest cable calibration data is used (see Section [“I/Q Guided Calibration” on page 1363](#)).

### Attenuation

The attenuation is part of the calibration data stored with the probe type and is initially the value that was returned by the last calibration. You can modify this value and any changes will be stored with the calibration data and will survive power cycles and presets. When a probe calibration is performed the attenuation value will be overwritten by the calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup   Q Setup, I Probe   Q Probe</b>
Remote Command:	[ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ:I Q:ATTenuation:RATio <real> [ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ:I Q:ATTenuation:RATio?
Example:	Set the attenuation for the current I probe to 100.00:1. CORR:IQ:I:ATT:RAT 100
Notes:	Each probe type has its own attenuation setting. As probes are changed the attenuation value will reflect the new probe's setting. Changing the attenuation affects only the current probe type's setting and leaves all others unchanged.  When the IQ Path is I+jQ, the Q probe attenuation setting must match the I Probe attenuation setting within 1 dB. If this is not the case, an error condition message is generated, 159;Settings Alert;I/Q mismatch:Attenuation.
Preset:	Each probe type has its own default. The default for the "Unknown" probe type is 1:1.
State Saved:	Saved with probe calibration data. It survives a power cycle and is not affected by a Preset or Restore.
Range:	0.001 to 10000
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ:I Q:ATTenuation <rel_amp1> [ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ:I Q:ATTenuation?
Example:	Set the attenuation for the current I probe type to 100.00:1. CORR:IQ:I:ATT 20 dB
Range:	-60 dB to +80 dB
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Offset

Some active probes have DC offset capability. When one of these probes is connected this control will be visible. The signal is adjusted for the DC offset before entering the analyzer's port. This allows for removal of a DC offset before hitting the analyzer's input port voltage limits. For example, a signal that varies 1 V peak-to-peak with a DC offset equal to the analyzer's max input voltage would exceed the input limits of the analyzer for half its cycle. Removing the DC offset allows the analyzer to correctly process the entire signal.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup   Q Setup, I Probe   Q Probe</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INPut:OFFSet:I Q <voltage> :INPut:OFFSet:I Q?
Example:	Remove a DC offset of -0.5 V from the I channel input. INP:OFFS:I -0.5
Notes:	Only some probe types support Offset. For those that do, each probe type has its own Offset setting. As probes are changed the Offset value will reflect the new probe's setting. Changing the Offset affects only the current probe type's setting and leaves all others unchanged.
Preset:	0 V
State Saved:	Saved with probe calibration data. It survives power cycle and is not affected by Preset or Restore.
Range:	-18 V to +18 V
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Coupling

Some probe types allow coupling to reject low frequencies. This will filter out the DC component of a signal that is composed of a DC bias plus some AC signal. This control is visible only for probe types that have this capability.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup   Q Setup, I Probe   Q Probe</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INPut:COUPling:I Q DC LFR1 LFR2 :INPut:COUPling:I Q?

## Input/Output

Example:	Set the probe to low frequency rejection below 1.7 Hz. INP:COUP:I LFR1
Notes:	Only some probe types support Coupling. For those that do, each probe type has its own Coupling setting. As probes are changed the Coupling value will reflect the new probe's setting. Changing the Coupling affects only the current probe type's setting and leaves all others unchanged.
Preset:	DC
State Saved:	Saved with probe calibration data. It survives a power cycle and is not affected by a Preset or Restore.
Range:	DC   AC 1.7 Hz LFR1   AC 0.14 Hz LFR2
Readback Text:	DC   LFR1   LFR2
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### DC

Turns off low frequency rejection, allowing signals down to DC.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup   Q Setup, I Probe   Q Probe, Coupling</b>
Example:	Turn off low frequency rejection on the I channel INP:COUP:I DC
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### LFR1

Turns on low frequency rejection, rejecting signal component lower than 1.7 Hz.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup   Q Setup, I Probe   Q Probe, Coupling</b>
Example:	Turn on low frequency rejection on the I channel for frequencies lower than 1.7 Hz INP:COUP:I LFR1
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### LFR2

Turns on low frequency rejection, rejecting signal component lower than 0.14 Hz.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup   Q Setup, I Probe   Q Probe, Coupling</b>
Example:	Turn on low frequency rejection on the I channel for frequencies lower than 0.14 Hz INP:COUP:I LFR2
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00



## Calibrate

Invokes the guided probe calibration. The guided probe calibration is context sensitive and depends on the channel (I or Q) and the Differential Input state. The calibration is only performed on the selected channel. When Differential Input is on, both the probe attached to the main port and the probe attached to the complementary port are calibrated. When Differential Input is off, only the probe attached to the main port is calibrated. See [“I/Q Guided Calibration” on page 1363](#).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup   Q Setup, I Probe   Q Probe, Coupling</b>
Readback Text:	The last calibration date, or if no calibration exists, "(empty)". Last: <cal date> <cal time> Example: Last: 8/22/2007 1:02:49 PM
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Clear Calibration

Clears the calibration data for the current port and probe. It does not clear the data for other probe types or other ports. If the sensed probe has EEPROM identification, only the data for that specific probe is cleared. After this command has completed, the probe calibration state will be the same as if no probe calibration had ever been performed for the specified channel and probe. The probe attenuation will be the default value for that probe type and the Cable Calibration frequency response corrections will be used. This command is dependent on the Differential Input state. When Differential Input is on, both the data for the probe attached to the main port and the data for the probe attached to the complementary port are cleared. When Differential Input is off, only data for the probe attached to the main port is cleared.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup   Q Setup, I Probe   Q Probe</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:IQ:PROBe:I Q:CLEar
Example:	Clear the calibration data for the I channel and the current probe (with EEPROM identification) or probe type (without EEPROM identification). :CAL:IQ:PROBe:I:CLE
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Reference Z

Sets the value of the impedance to be used in converting voltage to power for the I and Q channels. This does not change the hardware's path impedance (see [“I Input Z” on page 1312](#)).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INPut:IMPedance:REFErence <integer> :INPut:IMPedance:REFErence?

## Input/Output

Example:	Set the I/Q reference impedance to 50 $\Omega$ INP:IMP:REF 50
Preset:	50 $\Omega$
State Saved:	Yes This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to the default value on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Range:	1 $\Omega$ to 1 M $\Omega$
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I/Q Cable Calibrate...

Invokes the guided cable calibration. The guided cable calibration steps the user through a calibration of all ports (I, I-bar, Q, and Q-bar) using just a cable (no probe attached). See ["I/Q Cable Calibrate..."](#) on [page 1365](#) for more information.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### RF Calibrator

Lets you choose a calibrator signal to look at or turns the calibrator "off".

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :FEED :AREFERENCE REF50   REF4800   OFF [ :SENSe ] :FEED :AREFERENCE?
Example:	FEED:AREF REF50 selects the 50 MHz amplitude reference as the signal input. FEED:AREF REF4800 selects the 4.8 GHz amplitude reference as the signal input FEED:AREF OFF turns the calibrator "off" (switches back to the selected input – RF or I/Q)
Dependencies:	Selecting an input (RF or I/Q) turns the Calibrator OFF. This is true whether the input is selected by the keys or with the [:SENSe]:FEED command. The 4.8 GHz internal reference is only available in some models and frequency range options. If the 4.8 GHz reference is not present, the <b>4.8 GHz</b> softkey will be blanked, and if the REF4800 parameter is sent, the analyzer will generate an error.
Couplings:	When one of the calibrator signals is selected, the analyzer routes that signal (an internal amplitude reference) to the analyzer, and changes the main input selection to RF so the calibrator signal can be seen. When you turn the calibrator off it does not switch back to the previously selected input.

Preset:	OFF
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state
Readback:	Off, 50 MHz, 4.8 GHz
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:SOURce:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :CALibration:SOURce:STATe?
Notes:	For ESA backwards compatibility.  In the ESA the calibrator was a separate output which you connected to the input and switched on with this command.  In the X-Series, the ON parameter is aliased to the [SENSe]:FEED:AREF REF50 command and the OFF parameter is aliased to [SENSe]:FEED:AREF OFF.  When CALibration:SOURce:STATe? is received, 1 will be returned if any of the references is selected and 0 if the Calibrator is "Off"
Preset:	OFF
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**50 MHz**

Selects the 50 MHz internal reference as the input signal.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Calibrator</b>
Example:	:FEED:AREF REF50
Readback:	50 MHz
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**4.8 GHz**

Selects the 4.8 GHz internal reference as the input signal.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Calibrator</b>
Example:	:FEED:AREF REF4800
Dependencies:	The 4.8 GHz internal reference is only available in some models and frequency range options. If the 4.8 GHz reference is not present, the <b>4.8 GHz</b> softkey will be blanked, and if the REF4800 parameter is sent, the analyzer will generate an error.
Readback:	4.8 GHz
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Input/Output

Modified at S/W Revision:	A.03.00
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### Off

Switches the input back to the selected input (RF or I/Q)

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, RF Calibrator</b>
Example:	:FEED:AREF OFF
Readback:	Off
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### External Gain

Compensates for gain or loss in the measurement system outside the spectrum analyzer. The External Gain is subtracted from the amplitude readout (or the loss is added to the amplitude readout). So, the displayed signal level represents the signal level at the output of the device-under-test, which can be the input of an external device that provides gain or loss.

Entering an External Gain value does not affect the Reference Level, therefore the trace position on screen changes, as do all of values represented by the trace data. Thus, the values of exported trace data, queried trace data, marker amplitudes, trace data used in calculations such as N dB points, trace math, peak threshold, etc., are all affected by External Gain. Changing the External Gain, even on a trace which is not updating, will immediately change all of the above, without new data needing to be taken.

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<b>NOTE</b>	Changing the External Gain causes the analyzer to immediately stop the current sweep and prepare to begin a new sweep. The data will not change until the trace data updates because the offset is applied to the data as it is taken. If a trace is exported with a nonzero External Gain, the exported data will contain the trace data with the offset applied.
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In the Spectrum Analyzer mode, a Preamp is the common external device providing gain or loss. In a measurement application mode like GSM or W-CDMA, the gain or loss could be from a BTS (Base Transceiver Station) or an MS (Mobile Station). So in the Spectrum Analyzer mode MS and BTS would be grayed out and the only choice would be Ext Preamp. Similarly in some of the digital communications applications, Ext Preamp will be grayed out and you would have a choice of MS or BTS.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output</b>
Couplings:	The Ext Preamp, MS, and BS keys may be grayed out depending on which measurement is currently selected. If any of the grayed out keys are pressed, or the equivalent SCPI command is sent, an advisory message is generated.
Readback:	1-of-N selection   [variable]
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Ext Preamp

This function is similar to the reference level offset function. Both affect the displayed signal level. Ref Lvl Offset is a mathematical offset only, no analyzer configuration is affected. Ext Preamp gain is used when determining the auto-coupled value of the Attenuator. The External Gain value and the Maximum Mixer Level settings are both part of the automatic setting equation for the RF attenuation setting. (10 dB of Attenuation is added for every 10 dB of External Gain.)

Note that the Ref Lvl Offset and Maximum Mixer Level are described in the Amplitude section. They are reset by the instrument Preset. The External Preamp Gain is reset by the "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All functions.. The External Gain is subtracted from the amplitude readout so that the displayed signal level represents the signal level at the output of the device-under-test, which is the input of the external device that is providing gain or loss.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Gain</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE]:CORRection:SA[:RF]:GAIN <rel_ampl> [ :SENSe]:CORRection:SA[:RF]:GAIN?
Example:	CORR:SA:GAIN 10 sets the Ext Gain value to 10 dB CORR:SA:GAIN -10 sets the Ext Gain value to -10 dB (that is, an attenuation of 10 dB)
Notes:	Does not auto return.
Dependencies:	The reference level limits are determined in part by the External Gain/Atten, Max Mixer Level, and RF Atten.  This key is grayed out in Modes that do not support External Gain
Preset:	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to 0 dB on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state
Min:	-120 dB
Max:	120 dB
Readback:	Preamp Gain, <Ext Gain value> dB
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:OFFSet[:MAGNitude]  The legacy "Ext Preamp Gain" key is now called "Ext Gain" and the sub-menu has choices of Ext Preamp   MS   BTS for backwards compatibility.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## MS

Sets an external gain/attenuation value for MS (Mobile Station) tests.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Gain</b>
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## Input/Output

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:GAIN <rel_ampl> [ :SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:GAIN?
Example:	CORR:MS:GAIN 10 sets the Ext Gain value to 10 dB CORR:MS:GAIN -10 sets the Ext Gain value to -10 dB (that is, a loss of 10 dB.)
Notes:	Does not auto return.
Dependencies:	The reference level limits are determined in part by the External Gain, Max Mixer Level, RF Atten  This key is grayed out in modes that do not support MS.
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to 0 dB on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Min:	-100 dB
Max:	100 dB
Readback:	MS, <Ext Gain value> dB
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:LOSS <rel_ampl> [ :SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:LOSS?
Example:	CORR:MS:LOSS 10 sets the Ext Gain value to -10 dB, and subsequently querying :LOSS will give 10 dB CORR:MS:LOSS -10 sets the Ext Gain value to 10 dB, and subsequently querying :LOSS will give -10 dB
Notes:	A positive value of <rel_ampl> in the above command means a loss and a negative value indicates a gain.  Anytime :LOSS is set it sets :GAIN to the negative value of the parameter sent.  Anytime :LOSS is queried it gives the negative of :GAIN
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to 0 dB on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Min:	100 dB
Max:	-100 dB
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**BTS**

Sets an external attenuation value for BTS (Base Transceiver Station) tests.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Gain</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CORRection :BTS [ :RF ] :GAIN <rel_amp1> [ :SENSe ] :CORRection :BTS [ :RF ] :GAIN?
Example:	CORR:BTS:GAIN 10 sets the Ext Gain value to 10 dB CORR:BTS:GAIN -10 sets the Ext Gain value to -10 dB (that is, a loss of 10 dB.)
Notes:	Does not auto return.
Dependencies:	The reference level limits are determined in part by the External Gain, Max Mixer Level, RF Atten This key is grayed out in modes that do not support BTS.
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to 0 dB on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Min:	-100 dB
Max:	100 dB
Readback:	BTS, <Ext Gain value> dB
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CORRection :BTS [ :RF ] :LOSS <rel_amp1> [ :SENSe ] :CORRection :BTS [ :RF ] :LOSS?
Example:	CORR:BTS:LOSS 10 sets the Ext Gain value to -10 dB, and subsequently querying :LOSS will give 10 dB CORR:BTS:LOSS -10 sets the Ext Gain value to 10 dB, and subsequently querying :LOSS will give -10 dB
Notes:	A positive value of <rel_amp1> in the above command means a loss and a negative value indicates a gain. Anytime :LOSS is set it sets :GAIN to the negative value of the parameter sent. Anytime :LOSS is queried it gives the negative of :GAIN
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to 0 dB on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Min:	100 dB
Max:	-100 dB

## Input/Output

Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00
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### I Ext Gain

This function affects only the I channel input, except when the Input Path is I+jQ. In I+jQ this setting is applied to both I and Q channel inputs. It is not available unless the Baseband I/Q option (BBA) is installed.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Gain</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ:I:GAIN <rel_amp1> [ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ:I:GAIN?
Example:	Set the I Ext Gain to 10 dB CORR:IQ:I:GAIN 10 Set the I Ext Gain to -10 dB (that is, a loss of 10 dB.) CORR:IQ:I:GAIN -10
Notes:	Not available unless option BBA is installed
Preset:	0 dB This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to 0 dB on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Min:	-100 dB
Max:	100 dB
Readback Text:	I Gain, <I Ext Gain> dB
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Q Ext Gain

This function affects only the Q channel input and only when the Input Path is not I+jQ. It is not available unless the Baseband I/Q option (BBA) is installed.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, External Gain</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ:Q:GAIN <rel_amp1> [ :SENSE]:CORRection:IQ:Q:GAIN?
Example:	Set the Q Ext Gain to 10 dB CORR:IQ:Q:GAIN 10 Set the Q Ext Gain to -10 dB (that is, a loss of 10 dB.) CORR:IQ:Q:GAIN -10
Notes:	Not available unless option BBA is installed.



Preset:	0 dB This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to 0 dB on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Min:	-100 dB
Max:	100 dB
Readback Text:	Q Gain, <I Ext Gain> dB
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Restore Input/Output Defaults

This selection causes the group of settings and data associated with the **Input/Output** key to be a reset to their default values. In addition, when a Source is installed, licensed and selected, Restore Input/Output defaults will initiate a Source Preset.

This level of Restore System Defaults does not affect any other system settings or mode settings and does not cause a mode switch. All the features described in this section are reset using this key, including Input Corrections and Data (described in the Corrections section).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output</b>
Example:	:SYST:DEF INP presets all the Input/Output variables to their factory default values.
Notes:	Refer to the Utility Functions for information about Restore System Defaults and the complete description of the :SYSTem:DEFault INPut: command.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Data Source

Gives you the choice of either using a hardware input signal as the input or raw data stored in a data storage buffer from an earlier acquisition. You can also share raw data across certain measurements that support this feature. The measurements must be capable of storing raw data. There are three choices under this menu. You can select "Inputs" which is the same as selecting one of the inputs from the input port, for example RF, AREF, I/Q, or IFAlign. Selecting "Capture Buffer" allows you to use data that has been stored earlier in the same measurement or from a previous measurement using the "Current Meas -> Capture Buffer" feature. Selecting "Recorded Data" allows you to playback long data capture records stored in the record buffer.

When you make a recording (see ["Record Data Now"](#) on page 1332 ) or when you recall a recording (see the Recall section) the data source is automatically set to Recorded Data. You can toggle the data source between Inputs and the current Recording (if there is one). That is, the recording remains in memory until it is replaced by a new recording, or the application is closed.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output</b>
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## Input/Output

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :FEED:DATA INPut   STORed   RECorded [ :SENSe ] :FEED:DATA?
Example:	FEED:DATA REC FEED:DATA?
Notes:	INPutS = Inputs STORed = Capture Buffer RECorded = Record Data Buffer
Dependencies:	Not all inputs are available in all modes. Unavailable keys are grayed out.
Preset:	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to INPut on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state
Readback:	Variable
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	[:SENSe]:FEED:SOURce INPut STORed [:SENSe]:FEED:SOURce?
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Inputs

Sets the measurement to use the input selections (RF, AREF, I/Q)

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Data Source</b>
Example:	FEED:DATA INP causes the measurement to look at the input selection
Notes:	Does not auto return.
Readback:	Inputs
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Capture Buffer

Some WCDMA and demod measurements support this feature. This allows sharing of the raw data across certain measurements. If you want to make another measurement on the same signal, you would store that raw data using the "Current Meas -> Capture Buffer" key. Then the data is available for the next measurement to use. You must have raw data stored in the instrument memory before the Capture Buffer choice is available for use.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Data Source</b>
Example:	FEED:DATA STOR causes stored measurement data to be used with a different measurement that supports this.

Notes:	Does not auto return. This key is grayed out when you switch to a measurement that does not support this feature.
Dependencies:	If you switch to a measurement that does not support this feature, then the instrument switches to use "Inputs" and grays out this key. If the grayed out key is pressed, it generates a message.
Readback:	Stored Data
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Recorded Data

Directs the instrument to get data from the record data buffer in the measurement, rather than from the RF Input Signal.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Data Source</b>
Example:	FEED:DATA REC causes the measurement to extract data from the record data buffer.
Notes:	Does not auto return.
Dependencies:	Grayed out in the SA measurement.
Readback:	Recorded Data
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Current Meas -> Capture Buffer

Pressing this key stores the raw data of one measurement in the internal memory of the instrument where it can then be used by a different measurement by pressing "Stored Data". When raw data is stored, then the data source selection switch automatically changes to "Stored Data". Stored raw data cannot be directly accessed by a user. There is no save/recall function to save the raw data in an external media. However if you want to get the stored raw data, you must first perform a measurement using the stored raw data. Now you can access the used raw data, which is the same as stored raw data, using the FETCh or READ commands.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Data Source</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :FEED:DATA:STORe
Example:	FEED:DATA:STOR stores recorded data
Notes:	This is command only, there is no query
Dependencies:	Grayed out in the SA measurement.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	[:SENSe]:FEED:SOURce:STORe
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

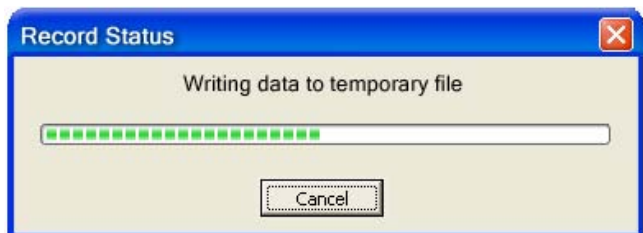
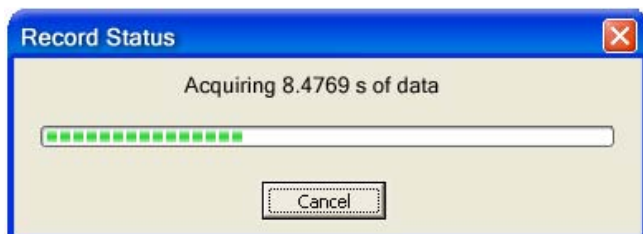
## Input/Output

### Record Data Now

This causes the data source to change to Inputs (if it is not already set) and a recording is made with the current instrument setup. The length of the recording must be specified in advance.

This key changes to **Abort Recording** once the recording process has started. It changes back when the recording is complete.

The following dialogs show the progress of the recording:



This key is also available in the Sweep/Control menu.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Data Source</b>
Mode:	VSA
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :RECORDing:INITiate [ :IMMEDIATE ]
Example:	REC:INIT
Notes:	This is command only, there is no query. See the Recall functionality to access previously saved data.
Dependencies:	Grayed out in the SA measurement.
Couplings:	Changes Data source to Recorded Data.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Data Source</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :RECORDing:ABORT
Example:	REC:ABOR
Notes:	This is command only, there is no query. The command does nothing if it is sent when there is no recording in progress.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Record Length

This specifies the length of the next recording. (You cannot use this to modify the length of the current recording.) The length defaults to seconds, but you can also specify it in points at the current sample rate, or in time records at the current time record length.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Data Source</b>
Mode:	VSA
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :RECOrding :LENGth <real> ,SECOnds   RECOrds   POINts [ :SENSe ] :RECOrding :LENGth :STATe MAX   MANUal [ :SENSe ] :RECOrding :LENGth :STATe?
Example:	REC:LENG 20,REC REC:LENG 4.1E-4,SEC REC:LENG:STAT MAX REC:LENG:STAT?
Notes:	There is no default unit. The unit must be specified. The length command does not have a query form. Length information is queried using the two commands following this table. If set to MAX, all of the available "recording memory" is used.
Preset:	50 Records, Manual
State Saved:	No
Min:	0
Max:	Depends on memory available.
Readback:	<value><Seconds Points Records>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

Mode:	VSA
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :RECOrding :LENGth :VALue?
Example:	REC:LENG:VAL?
Notes:	Query Only Returns the first (numeric) parameter of the most recent [ :SENSe ] :RECOrding :LENGth command.
Preset:	50 Records
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

Mode:	VSA
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## Input/Output

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:RECOrding:LENGth:UNIT?
Example:	REC:LENG:UNIT?
Notes:	Query Only  Returns the second parameter of the most recent [:SENSe]:RECOrding:LENGth command. Possible values are SEC REC POIN. If no second parameter was sent, then the return value is SEC.
Preset:	RECOrcs
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Corrections

This key accesses the Amplitude Corrections menu.

Amplitude Corrections arrays can be entered, sent over SCPI, or loaded from a file. They allow you to correct the response of the analyzer for various use cases. The X-series supports four separate Corrections arrays, each of which can contain up to 2000 points. They can be turned on and off individually and any or all can be on at the same time.

Trace data is in absolute units and corrections data is in relative units, but we want to be able to display trace data at the same time as corrections data. Therefore we establish a reference line to be used while building or editing a Corrections table. The reference line is halfway up the display and represents 0 dB of correction. It is labeled “0 dB CORREC”. It is drawn in blue.

Corrections data is always in dB. Whatever dB value appears in the correction table represents the correction to be applied to that trace at that frequency. So if a table entry shows 30 dB that means we ADD 30 dB to each trace to correct it before displaying it.

In zero span, where the frequency is always the center frequency of the analyzer, we apply the (interpolated) correction for the center frequency to all points in the trace. In the event where there are two correction amplitudes at the center frequency, we apply the first one in the table.

Note that the corrections are applied as the data is taken; therefore, a trace in **View** (Update Off) will not be affected by changes made to the corrections table after the trace is put in **View**.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections</b>
Mode:	SA, DVB-T/H, DTMB, SEQAN, TDSCDMA
Dependencies:	This key will only appear if you have the proper option installed in your instrument.  Amplitude correction may not be available in all modes; if a mode does not support amplitude correction, the Corrections key should be blanked while in that mode. If an application supports corrections but the current measurement does not, then the key should be grayed out in that measurement
Preset:	Corrections arrays are reset (deleted) by Restore Input/Output Defaults. They survive shutdown and restarting of the analyzer application, which means they will survive a power cycle.

Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00
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### Select Correction

Specifies the selected correction. The term "selected correction" is used throughout this document to specify which correction will be affected by the functions.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections</b>
Mode:	SA
Notes:	The selected correction is remembered even when not in the correction menu.
Preset:	Set to Correction 1 by Restore Input/Output Defaults
Readback:	Correction 1 Correction 2 Correction 3 Correction 4 Correction 5 Correction 6
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Correction On/Off

Turning the Selected Correction on allows the values in it to be applied to the data. This also automatically turns on "Apply Corrections" (sets it to ON), otherwise the correction would not take effect.

A new sweep is initiated if an amplitude correction is switched on or off. Note that changing, sending or loading corrections data does NOT directly initiate a sweep, however in general these operations will turn corrections on, which DOES initiate a sweep.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1]   2   3   4   5   6 [ :STATe] ON   OFF   1   0  [ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1]   2   3   4   5   6 [ :STATe]?
Example:	SENS:CORR:CSET1 ON
Dependencies:	Turning this on automatically turns on "Apply Corrections"  Only the first correction array (Correction 1) supports antenna units. When this array is turned on, and it contains an Antenna Unit other than "None", the Y Axis Unit of the analyzer is forced to that Antenna Unit. All other Y Axis Unit choices are grayed out.  Note that this means that a correction file with an Antenna Unit can only be loaded into the Corrections 1 register. Consequently only for Correction 1 does the dropdown in the Recall dialog include .ant, and if an attempt is made to load a correction file into any other Correction register which DOES contain an antenna unit, a Mass Storage error is generated.  This command will generate an "Option not available" error unless you have the proper option installed in your instrument.
Preset:	Not affected by a Preset. Set to OFF by <b>Restore Input/Output Defaults</b>

## Input/Output

State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	Unlike legacy analyzers, Preset does not turn Corrections off (Restore Input/Output Defaults does).
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Properties

Accesses a menu that lets you set the properties of the selected correction.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Select Correction

Specifies the selected correction. The term "selected correction" is used throughout this document to specify which correction will be affected by the functions.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties</b>
Notes:	The selected correction is remembered even when not in the correction menu.
Preset:	Set to Correction 1 by Restore Input/Output Defaults.
Readback:	Correction 1 Correction 2 Correction 3 Correction 4 Correction 5 Correction 6
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Antenna Unit

For devices (like antennae) which make measurements of field strength or flux density, the correction array should contain within its values the appropriate conversion factors such that, when the data on the analyzer is presented in dB $\mu$ V, the display is calibrated in the appropriate units. The "Antenna Unit" used for the conversion is contained within the corrections array database. It may be specified by the user or loaded in from an external file or SCPI.

When an array with an Antenna Unit other than "None" is turned on, the Y Axis Unit of the analyzer is forced to that unit. When this array is turned on, and it contains an Antenna Unit other than "None", the Y Axis Unit of the analyzer is forced to that Antenna Unit., and all other Y Axis Unit choices are grayed out.

Antenna Unit does not appear in all Modes that support Corrections. Only the modes listed in the Mode row of the table below support Antenna Units.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties</b>
Mode:	SA
Remote Command:	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1] 2 3 4:ANTenna[:UNIT] GAUSS PTESla UVM UAM NOConversion [ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1] 2 3 4:ANTenna[:UNIT]?



Example:	CORR:CSET:ANT GAUS
Dependencies:	Only the first correction array (Correction 1) supports antenna units.  Note that this means that a correction file with an Antenna Unit can only be loaded into the Corrections 1 register. Consequently only for Correction 1 does the dropdown in the Recall dialog include.ant, and if an attempt is made to load a correction file into any other Correction register which DOES contain an antenna unit, a Mass Storage error is generated.
Preset:	Unaffected by Preset. Set to NOC by Restore Input/Output Defaults
State Saved:	Saved in State
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

**dB $\mu$ V/m**

Sets the antenna unit to dB $\mu$ V/m. If this correction is turned on, and Apply Corrections is on, the Y Axis Unit will then be forced to dB $\mu$ V/m and all other Y Axis Unit selections will be grayed out.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties, Antenna Unit</b>
Example:	:CORR:CSET2:ANT UVM
Readback:	"dB $\mu$ V/m"
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

**dB $\mu$ A/m**

Sets the antenna unit to dB $\mu$ A/m. If this correction is turned on, and Apply Corrections is on, the Y Axis Unit will then be forced to dB $\mu$ A/m and all other Y Axis Unit selections will be grayed out.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties, Antenna Unit</b>
Example:	:CORR:CSET2:ANT UVA
Readback:	" dB $\mu$ A/m"
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

**dBpT**

Sets the antenna unit to dBpT. If this correction is turned on, and Apply Corrections is on, the Y Axis Unit will then be forced to dBpT and all other Y Axis Unit selections will be grayed out.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties, Antenna Unit</b>
Example:	:CORR:CSET3:ANT PTES
Readback:	"dBpT"
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## Input/Output

### dBG

Sets the antenna unit to dBG. If this correction is turned on, and Apply Corrections is on, the Y Axis Unit will then be forced to dBG and all other Y Axis Unit selections will be grayed out.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties, Antenna Unit</b>
Example:	:CORR:CSET:ANT GAUS
Readback:	" dBG"
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### None

Selects no antenna unit for this Correction set. Thus no Y Axis unit will be forced.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties, Antenna Unit</b>
Example:	:CORR:CSET4:ANT NOC
Readback:	"None"
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## Frequency Interpolation

This setting controls how the correction values per-bucket are calculated. We interpolate between frequencies in either the logarithmic or linear scale.

This setting is handled and stored individually per correction set.

See [“Interpolation” on page 1338](#)

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE]:CORRection:CSET[1] 2 3 4 5 6:X:SPACing LINear LOGarithmic [ :SENSE]:CORRection:CSET[1] 2 3 4 5 6:X:SPACing?
Example:	CORR:CSET:X:SPAC LIN
Preset:	Unaffected by a Preset. Set to Linear by Restore Input/Output Defaults.
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

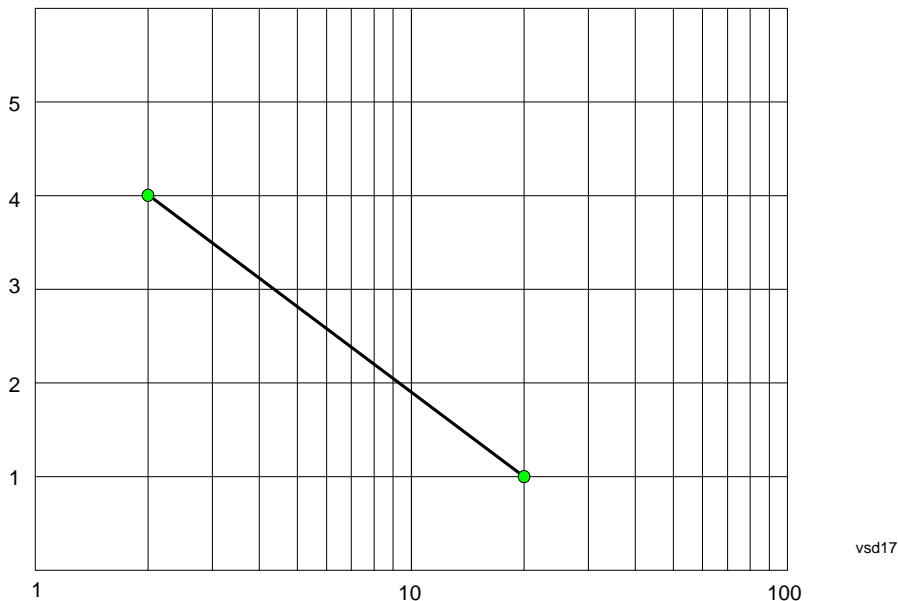
## Interpolation

For each bucket processed by the application, all of the correction factors at the frequency of interest (center frequency of each bucket) are summed and added to the amplitude. All trace operations and post processing treat this post-summation value as the true signal to use.

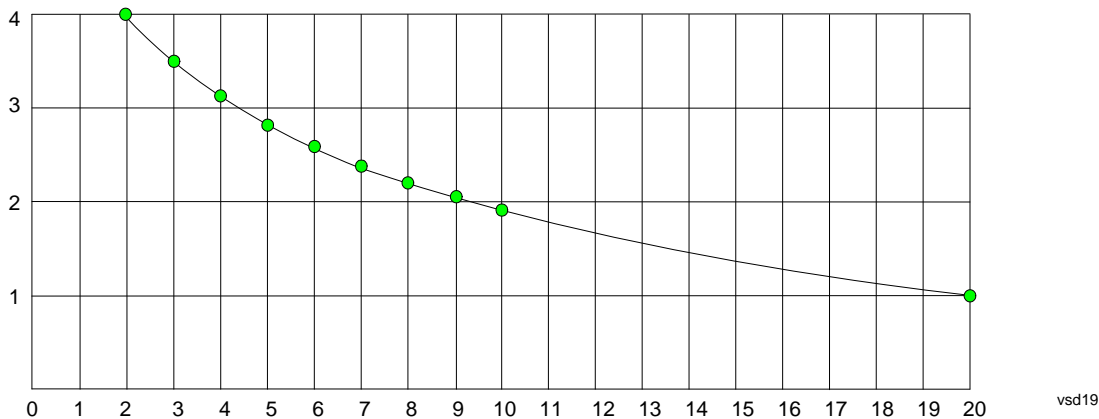
To effect this correction, the goal, for any particular start and stop frequency, is to build a correction trace, whose number of points matches the current Sweep Points setting of the instrument, which will be used to apply corrections on a bucket by bucket basis to the data traces.

For amplitudes that lie between two user specified frequency points, we interpolate to determine the amplitude value. You may select either linear or logarithmic interpolation between the frequencies.

If we interpolate on a log scale, we assume that the line between the two points is a straight line on the log scale. For example, let's say the two points are (2,4) and (20,1). A straight line between them on a log scale looks like:

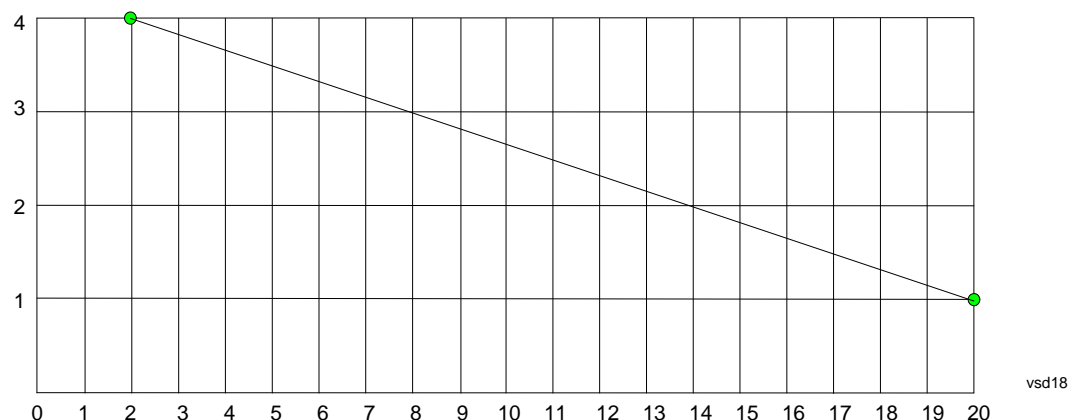


On a linear scale (like that of the spectrum analyzer), this translates to:



On the other hand, if we interpolate on a linear scale, we assume that the two points are connected by a straight line on the linear scale, as below:

## Input/Output



The correction to be used for each bucket is taken from the interpolated correction curve at the center of the bucket.

### Description

Sets an ASCII description field which will be stored in an exported file. Can be displayed in the active function area by selecting as the active function, if desired to be in a screen dump.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1]   2   3   4   5   6:DESCRiption "text" [ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1]   2   3   4   5   6:DESCRiption?
Example:	:CORR:CSET1:DESC "11941A Antenna correction"
Notes:	45 chars max; may not fit on display if max chars used
Preset:	Unaffected by a Preset. Set to empty by <b>Restore Input/Output Defaults</b>
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Comment

Sets an ASCII comment field which will be stored in an exported file. Can be displayed in the active function area by selecting as the active function, if desired to be in a screen dump.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Properties</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1]   2   3   4   5   6:COMMeNT "text" [ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1]   2   3   4   5   6:COMMeNT?
Example:	:CORR:CSET1:COMM "this is a comment"
Notes:	45 chars max; may not fit on display if max chars used
Preset:	Unaffected by Preset. Set to empty by <b>Restore Input/Output Defaults</b>
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state

Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00
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### Edit

Invokes the integrated editing facility for this correction set.

When entering the menu, the editor window turns on, the selected correction is turned **On**, **Apply Corrections** is set to **On**, the amplitude scale is set to **Log**, and the Amplitude Correction (“Ampcor”) trace is displayed. The actual, interpolated correction trace is shown in green for the selected correction. Note that since the actual interpolated correction is shown, the correction trace may have some curvature to it. This trace represents only the correction currently being edited, rather than the total, accumulated amplitude correction for all amplitude corrections which are currently on, although the total, accumulated correction for all corrections which are turned on is still applied to the data traces.

Because corrections data is always in dB, but the Y-axis of the analyzer is in absolute units, it is necessary to establish a reference line for display of the Corrections data. The reference line is halfway up the display and represents 0 dB of correction. It is labeled “0 dB CORREC”. It is drawn in blue.

Corrections data is always in dB. Whatever dB value appears in the correction table represents the correction to be applied to that trace at that frequency. So if a table entry shows 30 dB that means we ADD 30 dB to each trace to correct it before displaying it. By definition all points are connected. If a gap is desired for corrections data, enter 0 dB.

Note that a well-designed Corrections array should start at 0 dB and end at 0 dB. This is because whatever the high end point is will be extended to the top frequency of the instrument, and whatever the low end point is will be extended down to 0 Hz. So for a Corrections array to have no effect outside its range, you should start and end the array at 0 dB.

---

<b>NOTE</b>	The table editor will only operate properly if the analyzer is sweeping, because its updates are tied to the sweep system. Thus, you should not try to use the editor in single sweep, and it will be sluggish during compute-intensive operations like narrow-span FFT sweeps.
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When exiting the edit menu (by using the **Return** key or by pressing an instrument front-panel key), the editor window turns off and the Ampcor trace is no longer displayed; however, **Apply Corrections** remains **On**, any correction that was on while in the editor remains on, and the amplitude scale returns to its previous setting.

Corrections arrays are not affected by a Preset, because they are in the Input/Output system. They also survive shutdown and restarting of the analyzer application, which means they will survive a power cycle.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Navigate

Lets you move through the table to edit the desired point.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Edit</b>
-----------	--

## Input/Output

Notes:	There is no value readback on the key
Min:	1
Max:	2000
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## Frequency

Lets you edit the frequency of the current row.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Edit</b>
Notes:	There is no value readback on the key.
Min:	0
Max:	1 THz
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## Amplitude

Lets you edit the Amplitude of the current row.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Edit</b>
Notes:	There is no value readback on the key.
Min:	-1000 dB
Max:	1000 dB
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## Insert Point Below

Inserts a point below the current point. The new point is a copy of the current point and becomes the current point. The new point is not yet entered into the underlying table, and the data in the row is displayed in light gray.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Edit</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## Delete Point

Deletes the currently-selected point, whether or not that point is being edited, and selects the Navigate functionality. The point following the currently-selected point (or the point preceding if there is none) will be selected.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Edit</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Scale X Axis

Matches the X Axis to the selected Correction, as well as possible. Sets the Start and Stop Frequency to contain the minimum and maximum Frequency of the selected Correction. The range between Start Frequency and Stop Frequency is 12.5% above the range between the minimum and maximum Frequency, so that span exceeds this range by one graticule division on either side. If in zero-span, or there is no data in the Ampcor table, or the frequency range represented by the table is zero, no action is taken. Standard clipping rules apply if the value in the table is outside the allowable range for the X axis.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections, Edit</b>
Dependencies:	If either the first or last point in the array is outside the frequency range of the current input, an error message is generated:  “-221. Settings conflict; Start or Stop Freq out of range for current input settings”
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Delete Correction

Deletes the correction values for this set. When this key is pressed a prompt is placed on the screen that says “Please press Enter or OK key to delete correction. Press ESC or Cancel to close this dialog.” The deletion is only performed if you press OK or Enter.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE ] :CORRection :CSET [ 1   2   3   4   5   6 :DELete
Example:	CORR:CSET:DEL CORR:CSET1:DEL CORR:CSET4:DEL
Notes:	Pressing this key when no corrections are present is accepted without error.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Apply Corrections

Applies amplitude corrections which are marked as ON to the measured data. If this is set to OFF, then no amplitude correction sets will be used, regardless of their individual on/off settings. If set to ON, the corrections that are marked as ON (see [“Correction On/Off” on page 1335](#)) are used.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ] :CORRection :CSET :ALL [ :STATe ] ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSe ] :CORRection :CSET :ALL [ :STATe ] ?
Example:	SENS:CORR:CSET:ALL OFF  This command makes sure that no amplitude corrections are applied, regardless of their individual on/off settings.
Preset:	Not affected by Preset. Set to OFF by Restore Input/Output Defaults

## Input/Output

State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Delete All Corrections

Erases all correction values for all 4 Amplitude Correction sets.

When this key is pressed a prompt is placed on the screen that says “Please press Enter or OK key to delete all corrections. Press ESC or Cancel to close this dialog.” The deletion is only performed if you press OK or Enter.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Corrections</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET:ALL:DELeTe
Example:	CORR:CSET:ALL:DEL
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Remote Correction Data Set Commands

#### Set (Replace) Data (Remote Command Only)

The command takes an ASCII series of alternating frequency and amplitude points, each value separated by commas.

The values sent in the command will totally replace all existing correction points in the specified set.

An Ampcor array can contain 2000 points maximum.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1] 2 3 4 5 6:DATA <freq>, <ampl>, . . . [ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1] 2 3 4 5 6:DATA?
Example:	CORR:CSET1:DATA 10000000,-1.0,20000000,1.0 This defines two correction points at (10 MHz, -1.0 dB) and (20 MHz, 1.0 dB) for correction set 1.
Preset:	Empty after Restore Input/Output Defaults. Survives a shutdown or restart of analyzer application (including a power cycle).
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Min:	Freq: 0 Hz Amptd: -1000 dBm
Max:	Freq: 1 THz Amptd: +1000 dBm
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00



### Merge Correction Data (Remote Command Only)

The command takes an ASCII series of alternating frequency and amplitude points, each value separated by commas. The difference between this command and Set Data is that this merges new correction points into an existing set.

Any new point with the same frequency as an existing correction point will replace the existing point's amplitude with that of the new point.

An Ampcor array can contain 2000 total points, maximum.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:CORRection:CSET[1]   2   3   4   5   6 :DATA:MERGe <freq>, <ampl>, ...
Example:	CORR:CSET1:DATA:MERGE 15000000,-5.0,25000000,5.0  This adds two correction points at (15 MHz, -5.0 dB) and (25 MHz, 5.0 dB) to whatever values already exist in correction set 1.
Preset:	Empty after Restore Input/Output Defaults. Survives shutdown/restart of analyzer application (including power cycle)
Min:	Freq: 0 Hz Amptd: -1000 dBm
Max:	Freq: 1 THz Amptd: +1000 dBm
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Freq Ref In

Specifies the frequency reference as being the internal reference, external reference or sensing the presence of an external reference.

When the frequency reference is set to internal, the internal 10 MHz reference is used even if an external reference is connected.

When the frequency reference is set to external, the instrument will use the external reference. However, if there is no external signal present, or it is not within the proper amplitude range, a condition error message is generated. When the external signal becomes valid, the error is cleared.

If Sense is selected, the instrument checks whether a signal is present at the external reference connector and will automatically switch to the external reference when a signal is detected. When no signal is present, it automatically switches to the internal reference. No message is generated as the reference switches between external and internal. The monitoring of the external reference occurs approximately on 1 millisecond intervals, and never occurs in the middle of a measurement acquisition, only at the end of the measurement (end of the request).

If for any reason the instrument's frequency reference is not able to obtain lock, Status bit 2 in the Questionable Frequency register will be true and a condition error message is generated. When lock is regained, Status bit 2 in the Questionable Frequency register will be cleared and the condition error will be cleared.

## Input/Output

If an external frequency reference is being used, you must enter the frequency of the external reference if it is not exactly 10 MHz. The External Ref Freq key is provided for this purpose.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ]:ROSCillator:SOURce:TYPE INTernal   EXTernal   SENSe  [ :SENSe ]:ROSCillator:SOURce:TYPE?
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to SENSe on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All".
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies:	STATus:QUEStionable:FREQuency bit 2 set if unlocked.
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	Freq Ref In was not saved in state in the legacy instruments. It is a part of state in the X-Series.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ]:ROSCillator:SOURce?
Notes:	The query [SENSe]:ROSCillator:SOURce? returns the current switch setting. This means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If it was set to SENSe but there is no external reference so the instrument is actually using the internal reference, then this query returns INTernal and not SENSe.</li> <li>2. If it was set to SENSe and there is an external reference present, the query returns EXTernal and not SENSe.</li> <li>3. If it was set to EXTernal, then the query returns "EXTernal"</li> <li>4. If it was set to INTernal, then the query returns "INTernal"</li> </ol>
Preset:	SENSe
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	The query [ :SENSe ]:ROSCillator:SOURce? was a query-only command in ESA which always returned whichever reference the instrument was using. The instrument automatically switched to the ext ref if it was present.  In PSA (which had no sensing) the command [ :SENSe ]:ROSCillator:SOURce set the reference (INT or EXT), so again its query returned the actual routing.  Thus the query form of this command is 100% backwards compatible with both instruments.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe ]:ROSCillator:SOURce INTernal   EXTernal
Notes:	For PSA compatibility the command form is provided and is directly mapped to [ :SENSe ]:ROSCillator:SOURce:TYPE
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Sense**

The external reference is used if a valid signal is sensed at the Ext Ref input. Otherwise the internal reference is used.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Freq Ref In</b>
Example:	:ROSC:SOUR:TYPE SENS
Readback:	Sense
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Internal**

The internal reference is used.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Freq Ref In</b>
Example:	:ROSC:SOUR:TYPE INT
Readback:	Internal
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**External**

The external reference is used.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Freq Ref In</b>
Example:	:ROSC:SOUR:TYPE EXT
Readback:	External
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Ext Ref Freq**

This key tells the analyzer the frequency of the external reference. When the external reference is in use (either because the reference has been switched to External or because the Reference has been switched to Sense and there is a valid external reference present) this information is used by the analyzer to determine the internal settings needed to lock to that particular external reference signal.

For the instrument to stay locked, the value entered must be within 5 ppm of the actual external reference frequency. So it is important to get it close, or you risk an unlock condition.

Note that this value only affects the instrument's ability to lock. It does not affect any calculations or measurement results. See "Freq Offset" in the Frequency section for information on how to offset frequency values.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Freq Ref In</b>
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## Input/Output

<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:ROSCillator:EXTErnal:FREQuency <freq> [ :SENSe]:ROSCillator:EXTErnal:FREQuency?
Example:	ROSC:EXT:FREQ 20 MHz sets the external reference frequency to 20 MHz, but does not select the external reference.  ROSC:SOUR:TYPE EXT selects the external reference.
Notes:	Still available with Internal selected, to allow setup for when External is in use.
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to 10 MHz on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
Min:	CXA: 10 MHz EXA: 10 MHz or 13 MHz, depending on whether N9010A-R13 is licensed MXA: 1 MHz PXA: 1 MHz
Max:	CXA: 10 MHz EXA: 10 MHz MXA: 50 MHz PXA: 50 MHz
Default Unit:	Hz
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### External Reference Lock BW

This control lets you adjust the External Reference phase lock bandwidth. This control is available in some models of the X-Series.

The PXA variable reference loop bandwidth allows an external reference to be used and have the analyzer close-in phase noise improved to match that of the reference. This could result in an improvement of tens of decibels. The choice of "Wide" or "Narrow" affects the phase noise at low offset frequencies, especially 4 to 400 Hz offset. When using an external reference with superior phase noise, we recommend setting the external reference phase-locked-loop bandwidth to wide (60 Hz), to take advantage of that superior performance. When using an external reference with inferior phase noise performance, we recommend setting that bandwidth to narrow (15 Hz). In these relationships, inferior and superior phase noise are with respect to 134 dBc/Hz at 30 Hz offset from a 10 MHz reference. Because most reference sources have phase noise behavior that falls off at a rate of 30 dB/decade, this is usually equivalent to 120 dBc/Hz at 10 Hz offset.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Freq Ref In</b>
Scope:	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSe]:ROSCillator:BANDwidth WIDE NARRow [ :SENSe]:ROSCillator:BANDwidth?

Example:	ROSC:BAND WIDE
Dependencies:	This key only appears in analyzers equipped with the required hardware.
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to Narrow on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults -> All"
State Saved:	Saved in Input/Output state.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### External Ref Coupling

Only appears with option ERC installed and licensed.

This function lets you couple the sweep system of the analyzer to the state of the External Reference. If **Normal** is selected, data acquisition proceeds regardless of the state of the External Reference. When you select **Ext Ref Out Of Range Stops Acquisition**, the data acquisition (sweep or measurement) stops when either the "521, External ref out of range" or the "503, Frequency Reference unlocked" error message is asserted. Note that this will only take place if the **Freq Ref In** selection is **External**.

With the acquisition stopped, the data display will stop updating (even if this occurs in the middle of a sweep or measurement) and no data will be returned to a READ? or MEASure? query; that is, these queries will not complete because the analyzer will not respond to them. Furthermore, no response will be generated to a \*WAI? or \*OPC? query.

Proper SCPI sequences are shown below, which will always fail to return if the acquisition stops during the requested sweep or measurement. Note that, for predictable operation of this function, it is best to operate the analyzer in single measurement mode (INIT:CONT OFF), because if operating in continuous mode, the analyzer may respond to the above queries even after the acquisition stops, with data left over from the previous acquisition.

```
:INIT:CONT OFF
:INIT:IMM;*OPC?
--
:INIT:CONT OFF
:INIT:IMM;*WAI?
--
:INIT:CONT OFF
:READ?
--
:INIT:CONT OFF
:MEASure?
```

When the acquisition ceases, in addition to the error condition(s) described above, a popup error message will be generated informing you that the acquisition has ceased due to an invalid external reference. This message will stay on the screen while the acquisition is suspended.

## Input/Output

External reference problem.  
 Data acquisition suspended.  
 To resume data acquisition, fix the  
 problem and press the Restart key  
 OR  
 Press the following keys:  
 Input/Output, More 1 of 2, Freq Ref In,  
 External Ref Coupling, Normal  
 OR  
 Input/Output, More 1 of 2,  
 Freq Ref In, Internal

If you press the Restart key this message will be taken off the screen and a new acquisition will be attempted; if the External Reference problem persists the message will go right back up. You can also take the message down by changing back to the **Normal** setting of Sweep/Ext Ref Coupling, or by pressing **Freq Ref In, Internal**, or **Freq Ref In, Sense**, or **Restore Input/Output Defaults**.

The setting of **External Ref Coupling** is persistent across power-cycling and is not reset with a Preset. It is reset to the default state (**Normal**) when **Restore Input/Output Defaults** is invoked, which will also restart normal data acquisition.

The detection of invalid external reference is under interrupt processing. If the external reference becomes invalid then returns to valid in too short a time, no error condition will be detected or reported and therefore the acquisition will not be stopped.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Freq Ref In</b>
Mode:	All
<b>Remote Command:</b>	[ :SENSE]:ROScillator:COUPling NORMAl NACQuisition [ :SENSE]:ROScillator:COUPling?
Preset:	This setting is persistent: it survives power-cycling or a Preset and is reset with Restore Input/Output defaults.
State Saved:	Not saved in instrument state
Readback:	Normal Stop Acq
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## Output Config

Accesses keys that configure various output settings, like the frequency reference output, trigger output and analog output.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output</b>
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Backwards Compatibility Notes:	In ESA there was not a user interface to enable the Video Output (Analog Output), Trigger Output, or Gate Output. In the X-Series each of these physical connectors requires configuration, thus the user interface has been added for X-Series, along with the potential for an output you think is always on to be switched off.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Out (1 and 2)

Select the type of output signal that will be output from the rear panel Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connectors.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:TRIGger   TRIGger1   TRIGger2[ :SEquence ] :OUTPut HSWP   MEASuring   MAIN   GATE   GTRigger   OEven   SPOint   SSweep   S SETtled   S1Marker   S2Marker   S3Marker   S4Marker   OFF  :TRIGger   TRIGger1   TRIGger2[ :SEquence ] :OUTPut?
Example:	TRIG:OUTP HSWP TRIG2:OUTP GATE
Dependencies:	The second Trigger output (Trig 2 Out) does not appear in all models; in models that do not support it, the Trig 2 Out key is blanked, and sending the SCPI command for this output generates an error, "Hardware missing; Not available for this model number" In models that do not support the Trigger 2 output, this error is returned if trying to set Trig 2 Out and a query of Trig 2 Out returns OFF.
Preset:	Trigger 1: Sweeping (HSWP) Trigger 2: Gate  This is unaffected by a Preset but is preset to the above values on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Off

Selects no signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connector.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1/2 Output</b>
Example:	TRIG1:OUTP OFF
Readback:	Off
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Input/Output

### Polarity

Sets the output to the Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connector to trigger on either the positive or negative polarity.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1/2 Output</b>
Remote Command:	:TRIGger   TRIGger1   TRIGger2[ :SEquence ] :OUTPut :POLarity POSitive   NEGative :TRIGger   TRIGger1   TRIGger2[ :SEquence ] :OUTPut :POLarity?
Example:	TRIG1:OUTP:POL POS
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to POSitive on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweeping (HSWP)

Selects the Sweeping Trigger signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connector when a measurement is made. This signal has historically been known as "HSWP" (High = Sweeping), and is 5 V TTL level with 50 ohm output impedance."

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1/2 Output</b>
Example:	TRIG1:OUTP HSWP
Readback:	Sweeping
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Measuring

Selects the Measuring trigger signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connector. This signal is true while the Measuring status bit is true.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1/2 Output</b>
Example:	TRIG1:OUTP MEAS
Readback:	Measuring
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Main Trigger

Selects the current instrument trigger signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connector.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1/2 Output</b>
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Example:	TRIG1:OUTP MAIN
Readback:	Main Trigger
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate Trigger

Selects the gate trigger signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connector. This is the source of the gate timing, not the actual gate signal.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1/2 Output</b>
Example:	TRIG1:OUTP GTR
Readback:	Gate Trigger
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate

Selects the gate signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connector. The gate signal has been delayed and its length determined by delay and length settings. When the polarity is positive, a high on the Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out represents the time the gate is configured to pass the signal.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1/2 Output</b>
Example:	TRIG1:OUTP GATE
Readback:	Gate
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Odd/Even Trace Point

Selects either the odd or even trace points as the signal to be output to the Trig 1 Out or Trig 2 Out connector when performing swept spectrum analysis. When the polarity is positive, this output goes high during the time the analyzer is sweeping past the first point (Point 0) and every other following trace point. The opposite is true if the polarity is negative.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Trig 1/2 Output</b>
Example:	TRIG1:OUTP OEV
Readback:	Odd/Even
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Input/Output

### Analog Out

This menu lets you control which signal is fed to the “Analog Out” connector on the analyzer rear panel.

See “[More Information](#)” on page 1354

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config</b>
Remote Command:	:OUTPut:ANALog OFF SVIDeo LOGVideo LINVideo DAUDio :OUTPut:ANALog?
Example:	OUTP:ANAL SVIDeo causes the analog output type to be Screen Video
Preset:	OFF
Preset:	This is unaffected by Preset but is set to DAUDio on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All
State Saved:	Saved in Input/Output State
Readback line:	1-of-N selection [variable]
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	Prior to A.04.00, OFF was the default functionality except when in the Analog Demod application or with Tune and Listen, in which case it was DAUDio, and there was no selection menu. So for backwards compatibility with earlier X-Series firmware versions, Auto (:OUTP:ANAL:AUTO ON) will duplicate the prior behavior.  The DNWB and SANalyzer parameters, which were legal in PSA but perform no function in the X-Series, are accepted without error.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### More Information

The table below gives the range for each output.

Analog Out	Nominal Range exc. (10% overrange)	Scale Factor	Notes
Off	0 V		
Screen Video	0 – 1 V open circuit	10%/division	8566 compatible
Log Video	0 – 1 V terminated	1/(192.66 dB/V)	dB referenced to mixer level, 1V out for –10 dBm at the mixer.
Linear Video	0 – 1 V terminated	100%/V	Linear referenced to Ref Level, 1 V out for RF envelope at the Ref Level.
Demod Audio	(varies with analyzer setting)		

**Auto**

Selects the Auto state for the Analog Output menu. In this state, the Analog Output will automatically be set to the most sensible setting for the current mode or measurement.

If you make a selection manually from the Analog Out menu, this selection will remain in force until you change it (or re-select Auto), even if you go to a mode or measurement for which the selected output does not apply.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Analog Out</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	OUTPut:ANALog:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 OUTPut:ANALog:AUTO?
Example:	OUTP:ANAL:AUTO ON
Preset:	ON
State Saved:	Saved in Input/Output State
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

**Off**

Turns off the analog output.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Analog Out</b>
Example:	OUTP:ANAL OFF causes the analog output to be off
Readback Text:	Off
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

**Screen Video**

Selects the analog output to be the screen video signal. In this mode, the pre-detector data is output to the Analog Out connector. The output looks very much like the trace displayed on the analyzer's screen, and depends on the Log/Lin display Scale, Reference Level, and dB per division, but is not influenced by the selected detector or any digital flatness corrections or trace post-processing (like Trace Averaging).

Note that this mode is similar to the Analog Output of the HP 8566 family and the Video Out (opt 124) capability of the Agilent PSA analyzer (E444x), although there are differences in the behavior.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Analog Out</b>
Example:	OUTP:ANAL SVID

## Input/Output

Dependencies:	<p>Because the Screen Video output uses one of the two IF processing channels, only one detector is available while Screen Video is selected. All active traces will change to use the same detector as the selected trace when Screen Video is activated.</p> <p>Screen Video output is not available while any EMI Detector is selected (Quasi Peak, RMS Average or EMI Average), because these detectors use both IF processing channels. Consequently, if the user chooses an EMI Detector, there will be no Screen Video output.</p> <p>The output holds at its last value during an alignment and during a marker count. After a sweep:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If a new sweep is to follow (as in Continuous sweep mode), the output holds at its last value during the retrace before the next sweep starts. If the analyzer is in zero-span, there is no retrace, as the analyzer remains tuned to the Center Frequency and does not sweep. Therefore, in zero-span, the output simply remains live between display updates.</li><li>• If no new sweep is to follow (as in Single sweep mode), the output remains live, and continues to show the pre-detector data.</li></ul> <p>This function depends on optional capability; the key will be blanked and the command will generate an “Option not available” error unless you have Option YAV or YAS licensed in your instrument.</p>
Couplings:	Screen Video output changes while in FFT Sweeps, so for measurements that use exclusively FFT Sweeps, or if the user manually chooses FFT Sweeps, the Screen Video output will look different than it does in swept mode.
Readback Text:	Screen Video
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	See “ <a href="#">Backwards Compatibility:</a> ” on page 1356, below.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### Backwards Compatibility:

The Screen Video function is intended to be very similar to the 8566 Video Output and the PSA Option 124. However, unlike the PSA, it is not always on; it must be switched on by the Screen Video key. Also, unlike the PSA, there are certain dependencies (detailed above) – for example, the Quasi Peak Detector is unavailable when Screen Video is on.

Furthermore, the PSA Option 124 hardware was unipolar and its large range was padded to be exactly right for use as a Screen Video output. In the X-Series, the hardware is bipolar and has a wider range to accommodate the other output choices. Therefore, the outputs won’t match up exactly and users may have to modify their setup when applying the X-Series in a PSA application.

### Log Video (RF Envelope, Ref=Mixer Level)

Selects the analog output to be the log of the video signal. In this mode, the pre-detector data is output to the Analog Out connector with a Log scaling. The output is referenced to the current level at the mixer, does not depend on display settings like Reference Level or dB per division, and it is not influenced by the selected detector or any digital flatness corrections or trace post-processing (like Trace Averaging), but does change with input attenuation.

The output is designed so that full scale (1 V) corresponds to  $-10$  dBm at the mixer. The full range (0–1 V) covers 192.66 dB; thus, 0 V corresponds to  $-202.66$  dBm at the mixer.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Analog Out</b>
Example:	OUTP:ANAL LOGV
Dependencies:	<p>Because the Log Video output uses one of the two IF processing channels, only one detector is available while Screen Video is selected. All active traces will change to use the same detector as the selected trace when Log Video is activated.</p> <p>Log Video output is not available while any EMI Detector is selected (Quasi Peak, RMS Average or EMI Average), because these detectors use both IF processing channels. Consequently, if the user chooses an EMI Detector, there will be no Log Video output.</p> <p>The output holds at its last value during an alignment, during a marker count, and during retrace (after a sweep and before the next sweep starts).</p> <p>This function depends on optional capability. The key will be blanked and the command will generate an “Option not available” error unless you have Option YAV licensed in your instrument.</p>
Couplings:	Log Video output changes while in FFT Sweeps, so for measurements that use exclusively FFT Sweeps, or if the user manually chooses FFT Sweeps, the Log Video output will look different than it does in swept mode.
Readback Text:	Log Video
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### Linear Video (RF Envelope, Ref=Ref Level)

Selects the analog output to be the envelope signal on a linear (voltage) scale. In this mode, the pre-detector data is output to the Analog Out connector with a Linear scaling. The output is based on the current Reference Level, and is not influenced by the selected detector or any digital flatness corrections or trace post-processing (like Trace Averaging).

The scaling is set so that 1 V output occurs with an instantaneous video level equal to the reference level, and 0 V occurs at the bottom of the graticule. This scaling gives you the ability to control the gain without having another setup control for the key. But it requires you to control the look of the display (the reference level) in order to control the analog output.

This mode is ideal for looking at Amplitude Modulated signals, as the linear envelope effectively demodulates the signal.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Analog Out</b>
Example:	OUTP:ANAL LINV

## Input/Output

Dependencies:	<p>Because the Linear Video output uses one of the two IF processing channels, only one detector is available while Linear Video is selected. All active traces will change to use the same detector as the selected trace when Log Video is activated.</p> <p>Linear Video output is not available while any EMI Detector is selected (Quasi Peak, RMS Average or EMI Average), because these detectors use both IF processing channels. Consequently, if the user chooses an EMI Detector, there will be no Linear Video output.</p> <p>The output holds at its last value during an alignment and during a marker count and during retrace (after a sweep and before the next sweep starts).</p> <p>This function depends on optional capability; the key will be blanked and the command will generate an “Option not available” error unless you have Option YAV licensed in your instrument.</p>
Couplings:	Linear Video output changes while in FFT Sweeps, so for measurements that use exclusively FFT Sweeps, or if the user manually chooses FFT Sweeps, the Linear Video output will look different than it does in swept mode.
Readback Text:	Linear Video
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

## Demod Audio

Selects the analog output to be the demodulation of the video signal.

When Demod Audio is selected, the demodulated audio signal appears at this output whenever the Analog Demod application is demodulating a signal or when **Analog Demod Tune and Listen** is operating in the Swept SA measurement.

When Analog Out is in the Auto state, this output is auto-selected when in the Analog Demod mode or when **Analog Demod Tune and Listen** is operating in the Swept SA measurement.

If any other Analog Output is manually selected when in the Analog Demod mode or when **Analog Demod Tune and Listen** is operating in the Swept SA measurement, a condition warning message appears.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Analog Out</b>
Example:	OUTP:ANAL DAUD
Dependencies:	<p>This key only appears if the Analog Demod application (N9063A), the N6141A or W6141A application, or Option EMC is installed and licensed, otherwise the key will be blanked and the command will generate an “Option not available” error.</p> <p>The output holds at its last value during an alignment and during a marker count. It is not held between sweeps, in order for Tune and Listen to work properly.</p> <p>When Demod Audio is the selected Analog Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all active traces are forced to use the same detector.</li> <li>• CISPR detectors (QPD, EMI Avg, RMS Avg) are unavailable</li> </ul>

Readback Text:	Demod Audio
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00 (this was the default functionality, and there was no selection)
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### Digital Bus

This menu allows you to configure the LVDS connector located on the rear panel of the instrument. It is a unidirectional link of real time data at a 90 MSa/s rate. The ADC is sampling a 22.5 MHz IF.

The data that appears on this port is raw, uncorrected ADC samples, unless you have option RTL. With option RTL, you get fully corrected I/Q data.

This connector will only be active when the Narrowband IF Path is currently in use.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Digital Out</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### I/Q Cal Out

The Baseband I/Q "Cal Out" port can be turned on with either a 1 kHz or a 250 kHz square wave. This can be turned on independent of the input selection. A Preset will reset this to Off.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:OUTPut:IQ:OUTPut IQ1 IQ250 OFF :OUTPut:IQ:OUTPut?
Example:	OUTP:IQ:OUTP IQ1
Couplings:	An I/Q Cable Calibration or an I/Q Probe Calibration will change the state of the Cal Out port as needed by the calibration routine. When the calibration is finished the I/Q Cal Out is restored to the pre-calibration state.
Preset:	Off
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Range:	1 kHz Square Wave 250 kHz Square Wave Off
Readback Text:	1 kHz 250 kHz Off
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00
Saved State:	Saved in instrument state

### 1 kHz Square Wave

Turns on the 1 kHz square wave signal at the Cal Out port. This choice is only available with option BBA.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, I/Q Cal Out</b>
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## Input/Output

Readback:	I/Q 1kHz
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### 250 kHz Square Wave

Turns on the 250 kHz square wave signal at the Cal Out port. This choice is only available with option BBA.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, I/Q Cal Out</b>
Readback:	I/Q 250kHz
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Off

Turns off the signal at the Cal Out port. This choice is only available with option BBA.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, I/Q Cal Out</b>
Readback:	Off
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Bus Out On/Off

When Bus Out is on, all acquisitions are streamed to the output port including acquisitions for internal purposes such as Alignment; internal processing and routing of acquisitions continues as usual and is unaffected by the state of Bus Out.

When Bus Out is off, no signal appears on the LVDS port.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Digital Out, Digital Bus</b>
Scope:	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:OUTPut:DBUS[1][:STATE] ON OFF 1 0 :OUTPut:DBUS[1][:STATE]?
Example:	OUTP:DBUS ON
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to Off on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults -> All"
State Saved:	Saved in Input/Output State
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.04.00



**Aux IF Out**

This menu controls the signals that appear on the SMA output on the rear panel labeled “AUX IF OUT”. The Aux IF Out functionality is only valid for RF and External Mixer inputs. When using the External Mixing path, the Aux IF Out levels (for all three Options CR3, CRP, and ALV) will be uncalibrated because the factory default Aux IF level was set to accommodate the expected IF levels for the RF path.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config</b>
Remote Command:	:OUTPut:AUX SIF AIF LOGVideo OFF :OUTPut:AUX?
Dependencies:	The softkey does not appear in models that do not support the Aux IF Out.
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to OFF on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in Input/Output state
Readback line:	1-of-N selection [variable]
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	In the PSA, the IF output has functionality equivalent to the "Second IF" function in the X-Series' Aux IF Out menu. In the X-Series, it is necessary to switch the Aux IF Out to “Second IF” to get this functionality, whereas in PSA it is always on, since there are no other choices. Hence a command to switch this function to “Second IF” will have to be added by customers migrating from PSA who use the IF Output in PSA.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

**Second IF**

In this mode the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF output is routed to the rear panel connector. The annotation on the key shows the current 2<sup>nd</sup> IF frequency in use in the analyzer.

The frequency of the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF depends on the current IF signal path as shown in the table below:

IF Path Selected	Frequency of “Second IF” Output
10 MHz	322.5 MHz
25 MHz	322.5 MHz
40 MHz	250 MHz
140 MHz	300 MHz

The signal quality, such as signal to noise ratio and phase noise, are excellent in this mode.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Aux IF Out</b>
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## Input/Output

Example:	OUTP:AUX SIF causes the aux output type to be Second IF
Dependencies:	Does not appear unless Option CR3 is installed.
Readback Text:	Second IF
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### Arbitrary IF

In this mode the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF output is mixed with a local oscillator and mixer to produce an arbitrary IF output between 10 MHz and 75 MHz with 500 kHz resolution. The phase noise in this mode will not be as good as in **Second IF** mode.

The IF output frequency is adjustable, through an active function which appears on the Arbitrary IF selection key, from 10 MHz to 75 MHz with 500 kHz resolution.

The bandwidth of this IF output varies with band and center frequency, but is about 40 MHz at the –3 dB width. When the output is centered at lower frequencies in its range, signal frequencies at the bottom of the bandwidth will “fold”. For example, with a 40 MHz bandwidth (20 MHz half-bandwidth), and a 15 MHz IF center, a signal –20 MHz relative to the spectrum analyzer center frequency will have a relative response of about –3 dB with a frequency 20 MHz below the 15 MHz IF center. This –5 MHz frequency will fold to become a +5 MHz signal at the IF output. Therefore, lower IF output frequencies are only useful with known band-limited signals.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Aux IF Out</b>
Example:	OUTP:AUX AIF causes the aux output type to be the Arbitrary IF
Dependencies:	Does not appear unless Option CRP is installed.
Readback Text:	Arbitrary IF
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Aux IF Out</b>
Scope:	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:OUTPut:AUX:AIF <value> :OUTPut:AUX:AIF?
Example:	:OUTP:AUX:AIF 50 MHZ
Preset:	This is unaffected by a Preset but is set to 70 MHz on a "Restore Input/Output Defaults" or "Restore System Defaults->All"
State Saved:	Saved in Input/Output State
Min:	10 MHz
Max:	75 MHz

Default Unit:	Hz
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### Fast Log Video

In this mode the 2<sup>nd</sup> IF output is passed through a log amp and the log envelope of the IF signal is sent to the rear panel. The open circuit output level varies by about 25 mV per dB, with a top-of-screen signal producing about 1.6 Volts. The output impedance is nominally 50 ohms.

This mode is intended to meet the same needs as Option E4440A-H7L Fast Rise Time Video Output on the Agilent E4440A PSA Series, allowing you to characterize pulses with fast rise times using standard measurement suites on modern digital scopes.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Aux IF Out</b>
Example:	OUTP:AUX LOGVideo causes the aux output type to be Fast Log Video
Dependencies:	Does not appear unless Option ALV is installed.  The output is off during an alignment but not during a marker count, and is not blanked during retrace (after a sweep and before the next sweep starts).
Readback Text:	Fast Log Video
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### Off

In this mode nothing comes out of the “AUX IF OUT” connector on the rear panel. The connector appears as an open-circuit (that is, it is not terminated in any way).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, Output Config, Aux IF Out</b>
Example:	OUTP:AUX OFF causes the aux output type to be off
Readback Text:	Off
Initial S/W Revision:	A.04.00

### I/Q Guided Calibration

Calibrating the Baseband I/Q ports requires several steps and manual connections. The Guided Calibration will interactively step a user through the required steps, displaying diagrams to help with the connections. The steps will vary depending on the setup.

In the Guided Calibration windows, the date and time of the last calibration are displayed. If any of the items listed are displayed in yellow, this indicates that the calibration for that item is inconsistent with the latest calibration, and you should complete the entire calibration process before you exit the calibration.

## Input/Output

### I/Q Isolation Calibration

The I/Q Isolation Calibration must be run before calibrating any port with either the I/Q Cable Calibration or I/Q Probe Calibration. This calibration is performed with nothing connected to any of the front panel I/Q ports. This is the first step in both the I/Q Cable Calibration and the I/Q Probe Calibration.

#### Next

Perform the I/Q Isolation calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibration</b>
Remote Command:	:CALibration:IQ:ISOLation
Example:	CAL:IQ:ISOL
Notes:	All front panel I/Q ports must not be connected to anything.
Notes:	All cables and probes should be disconnected from the I/Q ports before issuing the SCPI command.
State Saved:	No.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

#### Exit

Exits the calibration procedure. All ports calibrated before pressing Exit will use the newly acquired calibration data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibration</b>
Notes:	Using the Exit button will not restore the calibration data to the state prior to entering the guided calibration. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step.  When the calibration may be left in an inconsistent state, a confirmation dialog will be displayed (see <a href="#">“Exit Confirmation” on page 1375</a> ).
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I/Q Isolation Calibration Time (Remote Command Only)

Returns the last date and time that the I/Q Isolation Calibration was performed. This is a remote query command only.

Remote Command:	:CALibration:IQ:ISOLation:TIME?
Example:	:CAL:IQ:ISOL:TIME?
Notes:	This returns 6 integer values: year, month, day, hour, minute, second. When no calibration has been performed, all values will be 0.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## I/Q Cable Calibrate...

The I/Q cable calibration creates correction data for each of the front panel I/Q ports. This calibration data is used whenever no probe specific calibration data is available. It is important that all ports are calibrated using the same short BNC cable so that the data is comparable from port to port.

The guided calibration (front panel only) will show connection diagrams and guide the user through the isolation calibration and calibrating each port. The calibration data for each port is stored separately, so as soon as a port is calibrated that data is saved and will be used. If a user presses "Exit" to exit the calibration process, the data for the ports already completed will still be used. It is recommended that a calibration be completed once started, or if exited, that it be properly done before the next use of the I/Q ports. The "Next" button will perform the calibration for the current port and then proceed to the next step in the calibration procedure. The "Back" button will return to the prior port in the procedure. Both softkeys and dialog buttons are supplied for ease of use. The dialog buttons are for mouse use and the softkeys for front panel use.

The calibration can also be done via SCPI, but no connection diagrams will be shown. The user will have to make the correct connections before issuing each port calibration command. Again, it is recommended that all ports be calibrated at the same time.

The instrument state remains as it was prior to entering the calibration procedure except while a port is actually being calibrated. Once a port is calibrated it returns to the prior state. A port calibration is in process only from the time the "Next" button is pressed until the next screen is shown. For SCPI, this corresponds to the time from issuing the CAL:IQ:FLAT:I|IB|Q|QB command until the operation is complete.

For example, if the prior instrument state is Cal Out = Off, Input = I+jQ, and Differential = Off, then up until the time the "Next" button is pressed the I Input and Q Input LEDs are on and the Cal Out, I-bar Input and Q-bar Input LEDs are off. Once the "Next" button is pressed for the I port calibration, only the Cal Out and I Input LEDs will be on and the others will be off. When the screen progresses to the next step ("Next" button again enabled), the prior state is restored and only the I Input and Q Input LEDs are on (Cal Out is off again).

The last calibration date and time for each port will be displayed. Any calibrations that are more than a day older than the most recent calibration will be displayed with the color amber.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## I Port

The I port calibration is performed with the front panel's I port connected via a short BNC cable to the Cal Out port. The guided calibration will show a diagram of the required connections.

### Back

Return to the prior step in the calibration procedure.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Input/Output

### Next

Perform the I port calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:IQ:FLATness:I
Example:	CAL:IQ:FLAT:I
Notes:	The recommended procedure is to use the same BNC cable to calibrate all I/Q ports. All I/Q ports should be calibrated sequentially during the procedure.  The calibration data is saved as soon as the port is calibrated and will survive power cycles. It is not reset by any preset or restore data commands.
Notes:	The I port must be connected to the Cal Out port before issuing the SCPI command.
State Saved:	No.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Exit

Exit the calibration procedure. All ports calibrated before pressing Exit will use the newly acquired calibration data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
Notes:	Using the Exit button will not restore the calibration data to the state prior to entering the guided calibration. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step.  When the calibration may be left in an inconsistent state, a confirmation dialog will be displayed (see <a href="#">“Exit Confirmation”</a> on page 1375).
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### I-bar Port

The I-bar port calibration is performed with the front panel's I-bar port connected via a short BNC cable to the Cal Out port. The guided calibration will show a diagram of the required connections.

### Back

Return to the prior step in the calibration procedure.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibration</b>
Notes:	Using the Back button will not restore the calibration data to a prior state. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step. The Back button allows the user to go back to a prior step to redo that calibration step.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Next**

Perform the I-bar port calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:IQ:FLATness:IBAR
Example:	CAL:IQ:FLAT:IBAR
Notes:	The recommended procedure is to use the same BNC cable to calibrate all I/Q ports. All I/Q ports should be calibrated sequentially during the procedure.  The calibration data is saved as soon as the port is calibrated and will survive power cycles. It is not reset by any preset or restore data commands.
Notes:	The I-bar port must be connected to the Cal Out port before issuing the SCPI command.
State Saved:	No
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Exit**

Exit the calibration procedure. All ports calibrated before pressing Exit will use the newly acquired calibration data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
Notes:	Using the Exit button will not restore the calibration data to the state prior to entering the guided calibration. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step.  When the calibration may be left in an inconsistent state, a confirmation dialog will be displayed (see <a href="#">“Exit Confirmation”</a> on page 1375).
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Q Port**

The Q port calibration is performed with the front panel's Q port connected via a short BNC cable to the Cal Out port. The guided calibration will show a diagram of the required connections.

**Back**

Return to the prior step in the calibration procedure.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
Notes:	Using the Back button will not restore the calibration data to a prior state. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step. The Back button allows the user to go back to a prior step to redo that calibration step.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Input/Output

### Next

Perform the Q port calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:IQ:FLATness:Q
Example:	CAL:IQ:FLAT:Q
Notes:	The recommended procedure is to use the same BNC cable to calibrate all I/Q ports. All I/Q ports should be calibrated sequentially during the procedure.  The calibration data is saved as soon as the port is calibrated and will survive power cycles. It is not reset by any preset or restore data commands.
Notes:	The Q port must be connected to the Cal Out port before issuing the SCPI command.
State Saved:	No
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Exit

Exit the calibration procedure. All ports calibrated before pressing Exit will use the newly acquired calibration data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
Notes:	Using the Exit button will not restore the calibration data to the state prior to entering the guided calibration. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step.  When the calibration may be left in an inconsistent state, a confirmation dialog will be displayed (see <a href="#">“Exit Confirmation”</a> on page 1375).
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Q-bar Port

The Q-bar port calibration is performed with the front panel's Q-bar port connected via a short BNC cable to the Cal Out port. The guided calibration will show a diagram of the required connections.

### Back

Return to the prior step in the calibration procedure.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
Notes:	Using the Back button will not restore the calibration data to a prior state. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step. The Back button allows the user to go back to a prior step to redo that calibration step.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00



**Next**

Perform the Q-bar port calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:IQ:FLATness:QBAR
Example:	CAL:IQ:FLAT:QBAR
Notes:	The recommended procedure is to use the same BNC cable to calibrate all I/Q ports. All I/Q ports should be calibrated sequentially during the procedure.  The calibration data is saved as soon as the port is calibrated and will survive power cycles. It is not reset by any preset or restore data commands.
Notes:	The Q-bar port must be connected to the Cal Out port before issuing the SCPI command.
State Saved:	No
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Exit**

Exit the calibration procedure. All ports calibrated before pressing Exit will use the newly acquired calibration data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I/Q Cable Calibrate...</b>
Notes:	Using the Exit button will not restore the calibration data to the state prior to entering the guided calibration. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step.  When the calibration may be left in an inconsistent state, a confirmation dialog will be displayed (see <a href="#">“Exit Confirmation”</a> on page 1375).
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**I/Q Cable Calibration Time (Remote Command Only)**

Returns the last date and time that the I/Q Cable Calibration was performed for a specific port. This is a remote query command only.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:IQ:FLATness:I IBAR Q QBAR:TIME?
Example:	:CAL:IQ:FLAT:I:TIME?
Notes:	This returns 6 integer values: year, month, day, hour, minute, second. When no calibration has been performed, all values will be 0.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

**I/Q Probe Calibration**

The I/Q probe calibration creates correction data for one of the front panel I/Q channels. When the probe has EEPROM identification, the data is unique to that specific probe. When the probe does not have

## Input/Output

EEPROM identification, the data will be used for all probes of the same type. The data is also unique to the channel, so calibration data for the I channel will not be used for the Q channel and vice versa.

The guided calibration (front panel only) will show connection diagrams and guide the user through the I/Q Isolation Calibration and through calibrating each port. The calibration data for each port is stored separately, so as soon as a port is calibrated that data is saved and will be used. If a user presses "Exit" to exit the calibration process, the data for the port already completed will still be used. It is recommended that a calibration be completed once started, or if exited, that it be properly done before the next use of the probe. The "Next" button will perform the calibration for the current port and then proceed to the next step in the calibration procedure. The "Back" button will return to the prior port in the procedure. Both softkeys and dialog buttons are supplied for ease of use. The dialog buttons are for mouse use and the softkeys for front panel use.

The calibration can also be done via SCPI, but no connection diagrams will be shown. The user will have to make the correct connections before issuing each port calibration command. Again, it is recommended that all ports be calibrated at the same time.

For Active probes or when Differential is Off, only the main port is calibrated, otherwise both the main and complementary ports are calibrated.

The instrument state remains as it was prior to entering the calibration procedure except while a port is actually being calibrated. Once a port is calibrated it returns to the prior state. A port calibration is in process only from the time the "Next" button is pressed until the next screen is shown. For SCPI, this corresponds to the time from issuing the CAL:IQ:PROB:I|IB|Q|QB command until the operation is complete.

For example, if the prior instrument state is Cal Out = Off, Input = I+jQ, and Differential = Off, then up until the time the "Next" button is pressed the I Input and Q Input LEDs are on and the Cal Out, I-bar Input and Q-bar Input LEDs are off. Once the "Next" button is pressed for the I port calibration, only the Cal Out and I Input LEDs will be on and the others will be off. When the screen progresses to the next step ("Next" button again enabled), the prior state is restored and only the I Input and Q Input LEDs are on (Cal Out is off again).

The last calibration date and time for each relevant port will be displayed. For passive probes with Differential On, any calibration that is more than a day older than the most recent calibration will be displayed with the color amber.

### I Port

The I port calibration is performed with the probe body attached to the front panel's I port and the probe tip connected via an adapter to the Cal Out port. The guided calibration will show a diagram of the required connections.

#### Show Adapter

Show a connection diagram and instructions for the probe and adapter. See ["Show Adapter Screen" on page 1375](#).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup, I Probe, Calibrate</b>
Notes:	Either a passive or an active probe adapter diagram will be shown, depending on the type of probe attached.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Back**

Return to the prior step in the calibration procedure.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Next**

Perform the I port calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup, I Probe, Calibrate</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:IQ:PROBe:I
Example:	CAL:IQ:PROB:I
Notes:	The I port must be connected to the Cal Out port before issuing the SCPI command.  The calibration data is saved as soon as the port is calibrated and will survive power cycles. It is not reset by any preset or restore data commands.
State Saved:	No
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Exit**

Exit the calibration procedure. All ports calibrated before pressing Exit will use the newly acquired calibration data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup, I Probe, Calibrate</b>
Notes:	Using the Exit button will not restore the calibration data to the state prior to entering the guided calibration. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step.  When the calibration may be left in an inconsistent state, a confirmation dialog will be displayed (see <a href="#">“Exit Confirmation” on page 1375</a> ).
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**I-bar Port**

The I-bar port calibration is performed with the probe body attached to the front panel's I-bar port and the probe tip connected via an adapter to the Cal Out port. The I-bar probe calibration is only available for passive probes with Differential On. The guided calibration will show a diagram of the required connections.

**Show Adapter**

Show a connection diagram and instructions for the probe and adapter. See [“Show Adapter Screen” on page 1375](#).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup, I Probe, Calibrate</b>
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## Input/Output

Notes:	Either a passive or an active probe adapter diagram will be shown, depending on the type of probe attached.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Back

Return to the prior step in the calibration procedure.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup, I Probe, Calibrate</b>
Notes:	Using the Back button will not restore the calibration data to a prior state. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step. The Back button allows the user to go back to a prior step to redo that calibration step.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Next

Perform the I-bar port calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup, I Probe, Calibrate</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	<code>:CALibration:IQ:PROBe:IBar</code>
Example:	<code>CAL:IQ:PROB:IB</code>
Notes:	The I-bar port must be connected to the Cal Out port before issuing the SCPI command.  The calibration data is saved as soon as the port is calibrated and will survive power cycles. It is not reset by any preset or restore data commands.
State Saved:	No
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Exit

Exit the calibration procedure. All ports calibrated before pressing Exit will use the newly acquired calibration data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, I Setup, I Probe, Calibrate</b>
Notes:	Using the Exit button will not restore the calibration data to the state prior to entering the guided calibration. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step.  When the calibration may be left in an inconsistent state, a confirmation dialog will be displayed (see <a href="#">“Exit Confirmation” on page 1375</a> ).
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Q Port

The Q port calibration is performed with the probe body attached to the front panel's Q port and the probe tip connected via an adapter to the Cal Out port. The guided calibration will show a diagram of the required connections.

### Show Adapter

Show a connection diagram and instructions for the probe and adapter. See [“Show Adapter Screen” on page 1375](#).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
Notes:	Either a passive or an active probe adapter diagram will be shown, depending on the type of probe attached.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Back

Return to the prior step in the calibration procedure.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Next

Perform the Q port calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:IQ:PROBe:Q
Example:	CAL:IQ:PROB:Q
Notes:	The Q port must be connected to the Cal Out port before issuing the SCPI command.  The calibration data is saved as soon as the port is calibrated and will survive power cycles. It is not reset by any preset or restore data commands.
State Saved:	No
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Exit

Exit the calibration procedure. All ports calibrated before pressing Exit will use the newly acquired calibration data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
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## Input/Output

Notes:	Using the Exit button will not restore the calibration data to the state prior to entering the guided calibration. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step.  When the calibration may be left in an inconsistent state, a confirmation dialog will be displayed (see <a href="#">“Exit Confirmation” on page 1375</a> ).
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Q-bar Port

The Q-bar port calibration is performed with the probe body attached to the front panel's Q-bar port and the probe tip connected via an adapter to the Cal Out port. The Q-bar probe calibration is only available for passive probes with Differential On. The guided calibration will show a diagram of the required connections.

#### Show Adapter

Show a connection diagram and instructions for the probe and adapter. See [“Show Adapter Screen” on page 1375](#).

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
Notes:	Either a passive or an active probe adapter diagram will be shown, depending on the type of probe attached.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Back

Return to the prior step in the calibration procedure.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
Notes:	Using the Back button will not restore the calibration data to a prior state. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step. The Back button allows the user to go back to a prior step to redo that calibration step.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Next

Perform the Q-bar port calibration.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	<code>:CALibration:IQ:PROBe:QBar</code>
Example:	<code>CAL:IQ:PROB:QB</code>
Notes:	The Q-bar port must be connected to the Cal Out port before issuing the SCPI command.  The calibration data is saved as soon as the port is calibrated and will survive power cycles. It is not reset by any preset or restore data commands.

State Saved:	No
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Exit**

Exit the calibration procedure. All ports calibrated before pressing Exit will use the newly acquired calibration data.

Key Path:	<b>Input/Output, I/Q, Q Setup, Q Probe, Calibrate</b>
Notes:	Using the Exit button will not restore the calibration data to the state prior to entering the guided calibration. Once a port is calibrated the data is stored immediately and the only way to change it is to redo the calibration step.  When the calibration may be left in an inconsistent state, a confirmation dialog will be displayed (see <a href="#">“Exit Confirmation” on page 1375</a> ).
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Show Adapter Screen**

When one of the Probe Calibration Show Adapter buttons is pressed, a diagram of the probe with its adapter will be shown. Depending on the type of probe attached, either the Passive Probe Adapter or the Active Probe Adapter diagram will be shown.

**I/Q Probe Calibration Time (Remote Command Only)**

Return the last date and time that the I/Q Probe Calibration was performed for a specific port. This is a remote query command only.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALibration:IQ:PROBe:I   IBAR   Q   QBAR:TIME?
Example:	:CAL:IQ:PROB:I:TIME?
Notes:	This returns 6 integer values: year, month, day, hour, minute, second. When no calibration has been performed, all values will be 0. The value is specific to both the port and probe, so the value will change as probes are connected or disconnected.
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

**Exit Confirmation**

When Exit is pressed during one of the calibration routines, the calibration may be in an inconsistent state with some of the ports having newly measured calibration data and others with old data. If this is the case, a dialog box will appear to confirm that the user really wants to exit. A "Yes" answer will exit the calibration procedure, leaving potentially inconsistent calibration data in place. A "No" answer will return to the calibration procedure.

## Input/Output



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## Meas

The information in this section is common to all measurements. For key and remote command information for a specific measurement, refer to the section that describes the measurement of interest.

Measurements available under the Meas key are specific to the current Mode.

When viewing Help for measurements, note the following:

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**NOTE** Operation for some keys differs between measurements. The information displayed in Help pertains to the current measurement. To see how a key operates in a different measurement, exit Help (press the Cancel Esc key), select the measurement, then reenter Help (press the Help key) and press that key.

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Key Path:	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Remote Measurement Functions

This section contains the following topics:

[“Measurement Group of Commands” on page 1378](#)

[“Current Measurement Query \(Remote Command Only\) ” on page 1380](#)

[“Limit Test Current Results \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1381](#)

[“Data Query \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1381](#)

[“Calculate/Compress Trace Data Query \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1381](#)

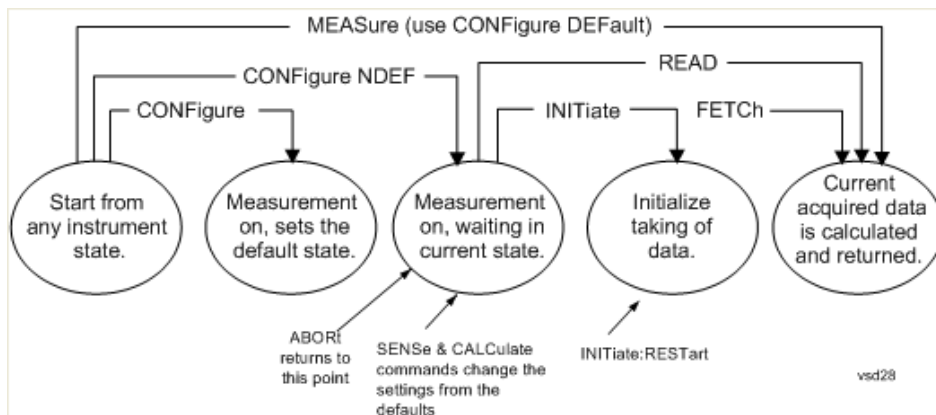
[“Calculate Peaks of Trace Data \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1387](#)

[“Format Data: Numeric Data \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1388](#)

[“Format Data: Byte Order \(Remote Command Only\)” on page 1390](#)

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### Measurement Group of Commands



#### Measure Commands:

##### **:MEASure:<measurement>[n]?**

This is a fast single-command way to make a measurement using the factory default instrument settings. These are the settings and units that conform to the Mode Setup settings (e.g. radio standard) that you have currently selected.

- Stops the current measurement (if any) and sets up the instrument for the specified measurement using the factory defaults
- Initiates the data acquisition for the measurement
- Blocks other SCPI communication, waiting until the measurement is complete before returning results.
- If the function does averaging, it is turned on and the number of averages is set to 10.
- After the data is valid it returns the scalar results, or the trace data, for the specified measurement. The type of data returned may be defined by an [n] value that is sent with the command. The scalar measurement results will be returned if the optional [n] value is not included, or is set to 1. If the [n] value is set to a value other than 1, the selected trace data results will be returned. See each command for details of what types of scalar results or trace data results are available.

ASCII is the default format for the data output. (Older versions of Spectrum Analysis and Phase Noise mode measurements only use ASCII.) The binary data formats should be used for handling large blocks of data since they are smaller and faster than the ASCII format. Refer to the FORMat:DATA command for more information.

If you need to change some of the measurement parameters from the factory default settings you can set up the measurement with the CONFIgure command. Use the commands in the SENSE:<measurement> and CALCulate:<measurement> subsystems to change the settings. Then you can use the READ? command to initiate the measurement and query the results.

If you need to repeatedly make a given measurement with settings other than the factory defaults, you can use the commands in the SENSE:<measurement> and CALCulate:<measurement> subsystems to set up the measurement. Then use the READ? command to initiate the measurement and query results.

Measurement settings persist if you initiate a different measurement and then return to a previous one. Use READ:<measurement>? if you want to use those persistent settings. If you want to go back to the default settings, use MEASure:<measurement>?.

<b>Measure Commands:</b>
<b>Configure Commands:</b>
<p><b>:CONFigure:&lt;measurement&gt;</b></p> <p>This command stops the current measurement (if any) and sets up the instrument for the specified measurement using the factory default instrument settings. It does not initiate the taking of measurement data unless INIT:CONTinuous is ON. If you change any measurement settings after using the CONFigure command, the READ command can be used to initiate a measurement without changing the settings back to their defaults.</p> <p>In the Swept SA measurement in Spectrum Analyzer mode the CONFigure command also turns the averaging function on and sets the number of averages to 10 for all measurements.</p> <p><b>:CONFigure:NDEFault&lt;measurement&gt;</b> stops the current measurement and changes to the specified measurement. It does not change the settings to the defaults. It does not initiate the taking of measurement data unless INIT:CONTinuous is ON.</p> <p>The <b>CONFigure?</b> query returns the current measurement name.</p> <p>The <b>CONFigure:CATalog?</b> query returns a quoted string of all measurement names in the current mode. For example, "SAN, CHP, OBW, ACP, PST, TXP, SPUR, SEM, LIST".</p>
Fetch Commands:
<p><b>:FETCh:&lt;measurement&gt;[n]?</b></p> <p>This command puts selected data from the most recent measurement into the output buffer. Use FETCh if you have already made a good measurement and you want to return several types of data (different [n] values, for example, both scalars and trace data) from a single measurement. FETCh saves you the time of re-making the measurement. You can only FETCh results from the measurement that is currently active, it will not change to a different measurement. An error message is reported if a measurement other than the current one is specified.</p> <p>If you need to get new measurement data, use the READ command, which is equivalent to an INITiate followed by a FETCh.</p> <p>The scalar measurement results will be returned if the optional [n] value is not included, or is set to 1. If the [n] value is set to a value other than 1, the selected trace data results will be returned. See each command for details of what types of scalar results or trace data results are available. The binary data formats should be used for handling large blocks of data since they are smaller and transfer faster than the ASCII format. (FORMat:DATA)</p> <p>FETCh may be used to return results other than those specified with the original READ or MEASure command that you sent.</p>
<b>INITiate Commands:</b>

<b>Measure Commands:</b>	
<b>:INITiate:&lt;measurement&gt;</b>	
<p>This command is not available for measurements in all the instrument modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiates a trigger cycle for the specified measurement, but does not output any data. You must then use the FETCh&lt;meas&gt; command to return data. If a measurement other than the current one is specified, the instrument will switch to that measurement and then initiate it.</li> <li>• For example, suppose you have previously initiated the ACP measurement, but now you are running the channel power measurement. If you send INIT:ACP? it will change from channel power to ACP and will initiate an ACP measurement.</li> <li>• Does not change any of the measurement settings. For example, if you have previously started the ACP measurement and you send INIT:ACP? it will initiate a new ACP measurement using the same instrument settings as the last time ACP was run.</li> <li>• If your selected measurement is currently active (in the idle state) it triggers the measurement, assuming the trigger conditions are met. Then it completes one trigger cycle. Depending upon the measurement and the number of averages, there may be multiple data acquisitions, with multiple trigger events, for one full trigger cycle. It also holds off additional commands on GPIB until the acquisition is complete.</li> </ul>	
<b>READ Commands:</b>	
<b>:READ:&lt;measurement&gt;[n]?</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not preset the measurement to the factory default settings. For example, if you have previously initiated the ACP measurement and you send READ:ACP? it will initiate a new measurement using the same instrument settings.</li> <li>• Initiates the measurement and puts valid data into the output buffer. If a measurement other than the current one is specified, the instrument will switch to that measurement before it initiates the measurement and returns results.</li> </ul> <p>For example, suppose you have previously initiated the ACP measurement, but now you are running the channel power measurement. Then you send READ:ACP? It will change from channel power back to ACP and, using the previous ACP settings, will initiate the measurement and return results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blocks other SCPI communication, waiting until the measurement is complete before returning the results</li> </ul> <p>If the optional [n] value is not included, or is set to 1, the scalar measurement results will be returned. If the [n] value is set to a value other than 1, the selected trace data results will be returned. See each command for details of what types of scalar results or trace data results are available. The binary data formats should be used when handling large blocks of data since they are smaller and faster than the ASCII format. (FORMat:DATA)</p>	

Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00
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**Current Measurement Query (Remote Command Only)**

This command returns the name of the measurement that is currently running.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CONFigure?
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Example:	CONF?
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Limit Test Current Results (Remote Command Only)

Queries the status of the current measurement limit testing. It returns a 0 if the measured results pass when compared with the current limits. It returns a 1 if the measured results fail any limit tests.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALCulate:CLIMits:FAIL?
Example:	CALC:CLIM:FAIL? queries the current measurement to see if it fails the defined limits. Returns a 0 or 1: 0 it passes, 1 it fails.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Data Query (Remote Command Only)

Returns the designated measurement data for the currently selected measurement and subopcode.

n = any valid subopcode for the current measurement. See the measurement command results table for your current measurement, for information about what data is returned for the subopcodes.

This command uses the data setting specified by the FORMat:BORDER and FORMat:DATA commands and can return real or ASCII data. (See the format command descriptions under Input/Output in the Analyzer Setup section.)

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALCulate:DATA[n]?
Notes:	The return trace depends on the measurement. In CALCulate:<meas>:DATA[n], n is any valid subopcode for the current measurement. It returns the same data as the FETCh:<measurement>? query where <measurement> is the current measurement.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Calculate/Compress Trace Data Query (Remote Command Only)

Returns compressed data for the currently selected measurement and sub-opcode [n].

n = any valid sub-opcode for that measurement. See the MEASure:<measurement>? command description of your specific measurement for information on the data that can be returned.

The data is returned in the current Y Axis Unit of the analyzer. The command is used with a sub-opcode <n> (default=1) to specify the trace. With trace queries, it is best if the analyzer is not sweeping during the query. Therefore, it is generally advisable to be in Single Sweep, or Update=Off.

This command is used to compress or decimate a long trace to extract and return only the desired data. A typical example would be to acquire N frames of GSM data and return the mean power of the first burst in each frame. The command can also be used to identify the best curve fit for the data.

## Meas

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:CALCulate:DATA<n>:COMPRESS? BLOCK CFIT MAXimum MINimum MEAN DMEan RMS RMSCubed SAMPLE SDEVIation PPHase [,<soffset>[,<length>[,<roffset>[,<rlimit>]]]]
Example:	To query the mean power of a set of GSM bursts:  Supply a signal that is a set of GSM bursts.  Select the IQ Waveform measurement (in IQ Analyzer Mode).  Set the sweep time to acquire at least one burst.  Set the triggers such that acquisition happens at a known position relative to a burst.  Then query the mean burst levels using, CALC:DATA2:COMP? MEAN,24e-6,526e-6 (These parameter values correspond to GSM signals, where 526e-6 is the length of the burst in the slot and you just want 1 burst.)
Notes:	The command supports 5 parameters. Note that the last 4 (<soffset>,<length>,<roffset>,<rlimit>) are optional. But these optional parameters must be entered in the specified order. For example, if you want to specify <length>, then you must also specify <soffset>. See details below for a definition of each of these parameters.  This command uses the data in the format specified by FORMAT:DATA, returning either binary or ASCII data.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

- BLOCk or block data - returns all the data points from the region of the trace data that you specify. For example, it could be used to return the data points of an input signal over several timeslots, excluding the portions of the trace data that you do not want. (This is x,y pairs for trace data and I,Q pairs for complex data.)
- CFIT or curve fit - applies curve fitting routines to the data. <soffset> and <length> are required to define the data that you want. <roffset> is an optional parameter for the desired order of the curve equation. The query will return the following values: the x-offset (in seconds) and the curve coefficients ((order + 1) values).

MIN, MAX, MEAN, DME, RMS, RMSC, SAMP, SDEV and PPH return one data value for each specified region (or <length>) of trace data, for as many regions as possible until you run out of trace data (using <roffset> to specify regions). Or they return the number of regions you specify (using <rlimit>) ignoring any data beyond that.

- MINimum - returns the minimum data point (x,y pair) for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the minimum magnitude of the I/Q pairs is returned.
- MAXimum - returns the maximum data point (x,y pair) for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the maximum magnitude of the I/Q pairs is returned.

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**NOTE** MEAN - returns a single value that is the arithmetic mean of the data point values (in dB/ dBm) for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the mean of the magnitudes of the I/Q pairs is returned. See the following equations.

If the original trace data is in dB, this function returns the arithmetic mean of those log values, not log of the mean power which is a more useful value. The mean of the log is the better measurement technique when measuring CW signals in the presence of noise. The mean of the power, expressed in dB, is useful in power measurements such as Channel Power. To achieve the mean of the power, use the RMS option.

---

### Equation 1

#### Mean Value of Data Points for Specified Region(s)

$$\text{MEAN} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region}(s)} X_i \quad \text{vsd27-1}$$

where  $X_i$  is a data point value, and  $n$  is the number of data points in the specified region(s).

### Equation 2

#### Mean Value of I/Q Data Pairs for Specified Region(s)

$$\text{MEAN} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region}(s)} |X_i| \quad \text{vsd27-2}$$

where  $|X_i|$  is the magnitude of an I/Q pair, and  $n$  is the number of I/Q pairs in the specified region(s).

- DMEan - returns a single value that is the mean power (in dB/ dBm) of the data point values for the specified region(s) of trace data. See the following equation:

### Equation 3

#### DMEan Value of Data Points for Specified Region(s)

$$\text{DME} = 10 \times \log_{10} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region}(s)} 10^{\frac{X_i}{10}} \right) \quad \text{vsd27-3}$$

- RMS - returns a single value that is the average power on a root-mean-squared voltage scale (arithmetic rms) of the data point values for the specified region(s) of trace data. See the following equation.

**NOTE** For I/Q trace data, the rms of the magnitudes of the I/Q pairs is returned. See the following equation.

This function is very useful for I/Q trace data. However, if the original trace data is in dB, this function returns the rms of the log values which is not usually needed.

**Equation 4**  
**RMS Value of Data Points for Specified Region(s)**

$$\text{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region}(s)} X_i^2}$$

vsd27-4

where  $X_i$  is a data point value, and  $n$  is the number of data points in the specified region(s).

**Equation 5**  
**RMS Value of I/Q Data Pairs for Specified Region(s)**

$$\text{RMS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region}(s)} X_i X_i^*}$$

vsd27-5

where  $X_i$  is the complex value representation of an I/Q pair,  $X_i^*$  its conjugate complex number, and  $n$  is the number of I/Q pairs in the specified region(s).

Once you have the rms value for a region of trace data (linear or I/Q), you may want to calculate the mean power. You must convert this rms value (peak volts) to power in dBm:

$$10 \times \log[10 \times (\text{rms value})^2]$$

- **SAMPLE** - returns the first data value (x,y pair) for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the first I/Q pair is returned.
- **SDEViation** - returns a single value that is the arithmetic standard deviation for the data point values for the specified region(s) of trace data. See the following equation.

For I/Q trace data, the standard deviation of the magnitudes of the I/Q pairs is returned. See the following equation.

**Equation 6**  
**Standard Deviation of Data Point Values for Specified Region(s)**

$$\text{SDEV} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region}(s)} (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

vsd27-7

where  $X_i$  is a data point value,  $\bar{X}$  is the arithmetic mean of the data point values for the specified region(s), and  $n$  is the number of data points in the specified region(s).



$$\text{SDEV} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region}(s)} (|X_i| - \bar{X})^2}$$

vsd27-8

where  $|X_i|$  is the magnitude of an I/Q pair,  $\bar{X}$  is the mean of the magnitudes for the specified region(s), and  $n$  is the number of data points in the specified region(s).

- PPHase - returns the x,y pairs of both rms power (dBm) and arithmetic mean phase (radian) for every specified region and frequency offset (Hz). The number of pairs is defined by the specified number of regions. This parameter can be used for I/Q vector (n=0) in Waveform (time domain) measurement and all parameters are specified by data point in PPHase.

The rms power of the specified region may be expressed as:

$$\text{Power} = 10 \times \log [10 \times (\text{RMS I/Q value})] + 10.$$

The RMS I/Q value (peak volts) is:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{X_i \in \text{region}} X_i X_i^*}$$

vsd27-9

where  $X_i$  is the complex value representation of an I/Q pair,  $X_i^*$  its conjugate complex number, and  $n$  is the number of I/Q pairs in the specified region.

The arithmetic mean phase of the specified region may be expressed as:

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{Y_i \in \text{region}} Y_i$$

vsd27-10

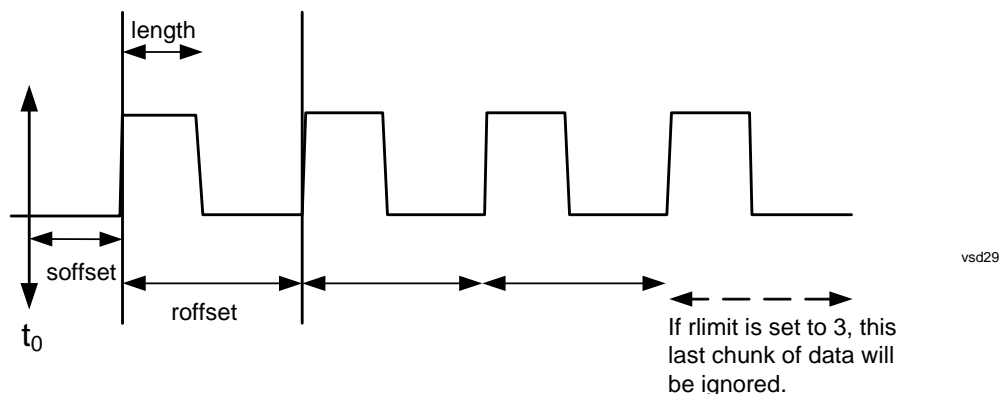
where  $Y_i$  is the unwrapped phase of I/Q pair with applying frequency correction and  $n$  is the number of I/Q pairs in the specified region.

The frequency correction is made by the frequency offset calculated by the arithmetic mean of every specified region's frequency offset. Each frequency offset is calculated by the least square method against the unwrapped phase of I/Q pair.

### Sample Trace Data - Constant Envelope

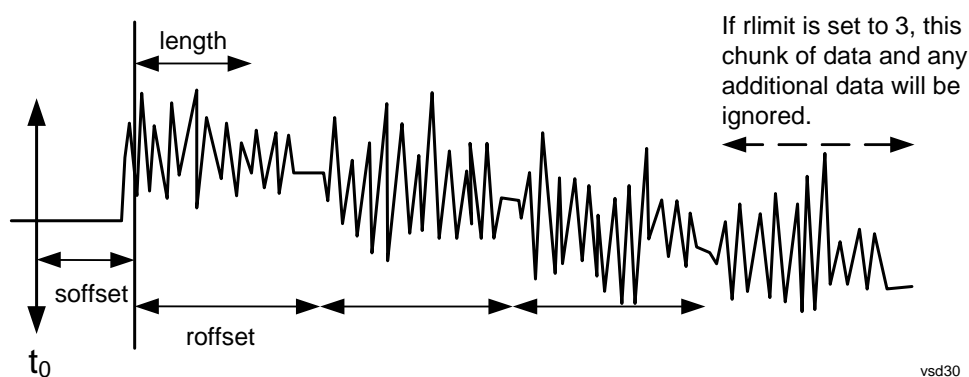
(See below for explanation of variables.)

## Meas



### Sample Trace Data - Not Constant Envelope

(See below for explanation of variables.)



<soffset> - start offset is an optional real number. (It is in seconds for time-domain traces, and is a dimensionless index 0 to Npoints - 1, for frequency-domain traces). It specifies the amount of data at the beginning of the trace that will be ignored before the decimation process starts. It is the time or frequency change from the start of the trace to the point where you want to start using the data. The default value is zero.

<length> - is an optional real number. (It is in seconds for time-domain traces, and is a dimensionless index 0 to Npoints - 1, for frequency-domain traces). It defines how much data will be compressed into one value. This parameter has a default value equal to the current trace length.

<roffset> - repeat offset is an optional real number. (It is in seconds for time-domain traces, and is a dimensionless index 0 to Npoints - 1, for frequency-domain traces). It defines the beginning of the next field of trace elements to be compressed. This is relative to the beginning of the previous field. This parameter has a default value equal to the <length> variable. Note that this parameter is used for a completely different purpose when curve fitting (see CFIT above).

<rlimit> - repeat limit is an optional integer. It specifies the number of data items that you want returned. It will ignore any additional items beyond that number. You can use the Start offset and the Repeat limit to pick out exactly what part of the data you want to use. The default value is all the data.

### Calculate Peaks of Trace Data (Remote Command Only)

Returns a list of all the peaks for the currently selected measurement and sub-opcode [n]. The peaks must meet the requirements of the peak threshold and excursion values.

n = any valid sub-opcode for the current measurement. See the MEASure:<measurement> command description of your specific measurement for information on the data that can be returned.

The command can only be used with specific sub-opcodes with measurement results that are trace data. Both real and complex traces can be searched, but complex traces are converted to magnitude in dBm. In many measurements the sub-opcode n=0, is the raw trace data which cannot be searched for peaks. And Sub-opcode n=1, is often calculated results values which also cannot be searched for peaks.

This command uses the data setting specified by the FORMat:BORDER and FORMat:DATA commands and can return real or ASCII data. If the format is set to INT,32, it returns REAL,32 data.

The command has four types of parameters:

- Threshold (in dBm)
- Excursion (in dB)
- Sorting order (amplitude, frequency, time)
- Optional in some measurements: Display line use (all, > display line, < display line)

<b>Remote Command:</b>	<p>For Swept SA measurement:</p> <pre>:CALCulate:DATA[1]   2   3   4   5   6 : PEAKs? &lt;threshold&gt;, &lt;excursion&gt; [ , AMPLitude   FREQuency   TIME [ , ALL   GTDLine   LTDLine ] ]</pre> <p>For most other measurements:</p> <pre>:CALCulate:DATA[1]   2   3   4   5   6 : PEAKs? &lt;threshold&gt;, &lt;excursion&gt; [ , AMPLitude   FREQuency   TIME ]</pre>
Example:	<p>Example for Swept SA measurement in Spectrum Analyzer Mode:</p> <p>CALC:DATA4:PEAK? -40,10,FREQ,GTDL This will identify the peaks of trace 4 that are above -40 dBm, with excursions of at least 10 dB. The peaks are returned in order of increasing frequency, starting with the lowest frequency. Only the peaks that are above the display line are returned.</p> <p>Query Results 1:</p> <p>With FORMat:DATA REAL,32 selected, it returns a list of floating-point numbers. The first value in the list is the number of peak points that are in the following list. A peak point consists of two values: a peak amplitude followed by its corresponding frequency (or time).</p> <p>If no peaks are found the peak list will consist of only the number of peaks, (0).</p>

<p>Notes:</p>	<p>&lt;n&gt; - is the trace that will be used</p> <p>&lt;threshold&gt; - is the level below which trace data peaks are ignored. Note that the threshold value is required and is always used as a peak criterion. To effectively disable the threshold criterion for this command, provide a substantially low threshold value such as -200 dBm. Also note that the threshold value used in this command is independent of and has no effect on the threshold value stored under the Peak Criteria menu.</p> <p>&lt;excursion&gt; - is the minimum amplitude variation (rise and fall) required for a signal to be identified as peak. Note that the excursion value is required and is always used as a peak criterion. To effectively disable the excursion criterion for this command, provide the minimum value of 0.0 dB. Also note that the excursion value used in this command is independent of and has no effect on the excursion value stored under the Peak Criteria menu.</p> <p>Values must be provided for threshold and excursion. The sorting and display line parameters are optional (defaults are AMPLitude and ALL).</p> <p>Note that there is always a Y-axis value for the display line, regardless of whether the display line state is on or off. It is the current Y-axis value of the display line which is used by this command to determine whether a peak should be reported</p> <p>Sorting order:</p> <p>AMPLitude - lists the peaks in order of descending amplitude, with the highest peak first (default if optional parameter not sent)</p> <p>FREQUENCY - lists the peaks in order of occurrence, left to right across the x-axis.</p> <p>TIME - lists the peaks in order of occurrence, left to right across the x-axis.</p> <p>Peaks vs. Display Line:</p> <p>ALL - lists all of the peaks found (default if optional parameter not sent).</p> <p>GTDLIne (greater than display line) - lists all of the peaks found above the display line.</p> <p>LTDLine (less than display line) - lists all of the peaks found below the display line.</p>
<p>Initial S/W Revision:</p>	<p>Prior to A.02.00</p>

**Format Data: Numeric Data (Remote Command Only)**

This command specifies the format of the trace data input and output. It specifies the formats used for trace data during data transfer across any remote port. It affects only the data format for setting and querying trace data for the :TRACe[:DATA], TRACe[:DATA]?, :CALCulate:DATA[n]? and FETCh:SANalyzer[n]? commands and queries.

<p><b>Remote Command:</b></p>	<p>:FORMat [ :TRACe][ :DATA] ASCii   INTeger, 32   REAL, 32   REAL, 64</p> <p>:FORMat [ :TRACe][ :DATA]?</p>
-------------------------------	--

Notes:	<p>The query response is:</p> <p>ASCii: ASC,8</p> <p>REAL,32: REAL,32</p> <p>REAL,64: REAL,64</p> <p>INTeger,32: INT,32</p> <p>When the numeric data format is REAL or ASCii, data is output in the current Y Axis unit. When the data format is INTeger, data is output in units of m dBm (.001 dBm).</p> <p>The INT,32 format returns binary 32-bit integer values in internal units (m dBm), in a definite length block.</p>
Dependencies:	<p>Sending a data format spec with an invalid number (for example, INT,48) generates no error. The analyzer simply uses the default (8 for ASCii, 32 for INTeger, 32 for REAL).</p> <p>Sending data to the analyzer which does not conform to the current FORMat specified, results in an error. Sending ASCII data when a definite block is expected generates message -161 "Invalid Block Data" and sending a definite block when ASCII data is expected generates message -121 "Invalid Character in Number".</p>
Preset:	ASCii
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	Note that the INT,32 format is only applicable to the command, TRACe:DATA. This preserves backwards compatibility for the Swept SA measurement. For all other commands/queries which honor FORMat:DATA, if INT,32 is sent the analyzer will behave as though it were set to REAL,32.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

The specs for each output type follow:

ASCii - Amplitude values are in ASCII, in the current Y Axis Unit, one ASCII character per digit, values separated by commas, each value in the form:

SX.YYYYYEsZZ

Where:

S = sign (+ or -)

X = one digit to left of decimal point

Y = 5 digits to right of decimal point

E = E, exponent header

s = sign of exponent (+ or -)

ZZ = two digit exponent

REAL,32 - Binary 32-bit real values in the current Y Axis Unit, in a definite length block.

REAL,64 - Binary 64-bit real values in the current Y Axis Unit, in a definite length block.

## Meas

### Format Data: Byte Order (Remote Command Only)

This command selects the binary data byte order for data transfer and other queries. It controls whether binary data is transferred in normal or swapped mode. This command affects only the byte order for setting and querying trace data for the :TRACe[:DATA], TRACe[:DATA]? , :CALCulate:DATA[n]? and FETCh:SANalyzer[n]? commands and queries.

By definition any command that says it uses FORMat:DATA uses any format supported by FORMat:DATA.

The NORMal order is a byte sequence that begins with the most significant byte (MSB) first, and ends with the least significant byte (LSB) last in the sequence: 1|2|3|4. SWAPped order is when the byte sequence begins with the LSB first, and ends with the MSB last in the sequence: 4|3|2|1.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:FORMat:BORDER NORMAL   SWAPped :FORMat:BORDER?
Preset:	NORMal
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode

The Mode key allows you to select the available measurement applications or “Modes”. Modes are a collection of measurement capabilities packaged together to provide an instrument personality that is specific to your measurement needs. Each application software product is ordered separately by Model Number and must be licensed to be available. Once an instrument mode is selected, only the commands that are valid for that mode can be executed.

**NOTE** Key operation can be different between modes. The information displayed in Help is about the current mode.

To access Help for a different Mode you must first exit Help (by pressing the Cancel (Esc) key). Then select the desired mode and re-access Help.

For more information on Modes, preloading Modes, and memory requirements for Modes, see [“More Information” on page 1392](#)

Key Path:	Front panel key
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INSTrument [ :SElect ] SA   SEQAN   EMI   BASIC   WCDMA   EDGEgSM   WIMAXOFDMA   VSA   PNOISE   NFIGURE   ADEMOD   BT   TDSCDMA   CDMA2K   CDMA1XEV   LTE   LTETDD   DV B   DTMB   DCATV   ISDBT   CMMB   CWLAN   CWIMAXOFDM   WIMAXFIXED   IDE N   RLC   SCPILC   VSA89601  :INSTrument [ :SElect ]?
Example:	:INST SA
Notes:	The available parameters are dependent upon installed and licensed applications resident in the instrument. Parameters given here are an example, specific parameters are in the individual Application.  A list of the valid mode choices is returned with the INST:CAT? Query.
Preset:	Not affected by Preset. Set to SA following Restore System Defaults, if SA is the default mode.
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	:INSTrument[:SElect] GSM provided for backwards compatibility. Mapped to EDGEgSM.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	:INSTrument[:SElect] SANalyzer provided for ESU compatibility. When this command is received, the analyzer aliases it to the following:  INST:SEL SCPILC  This results in the analyzer being placed in SCPI Language Compatibility Mode, in order to emulate the ESU Spectrum Analyzer Mode.

## Mode

Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	:INSTrument[:SElect] RECEiver provided for ESU compatibility. When this command is received, the analyzer aliases it to the following:  :INST:SEL EMI :CONF FSC  This results in the analyzer being placed in the EMI Receiver Mode, running the Frequency Scan measurement, in order to emulate the ESU Receiver Mode.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.10.01

Example:	:INST 'SA'
Notes:	The query is not a quoted string. It is an enumeration as indicated in the Instrument Select table above.  The command must be sequential: i.e. continued parsing of commands cannot proceed until the instrument select is complete and the resultant SCPI trees are available.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	:INSTrument[:SElect] 'SA' 'PNOISE' 'EDGE' 'GSM' 'BASIC'
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

The Mode name appears on the banner after the word “Agilent” followed by the Measurement Title. For example, for the Spectrum Analyzer mode with the Swept SA measurement running:



It is possible to specify the order in which the Modes appear in the Mode menu, using the Configure Applications utility (**System, Power On, Configure Applications**). It is also possible, using the same utility, to specify a subset of the available applications to load into memory at startup time, which can significantly decrease the startup time of the analyzer. During runtime, if an application that is not loaded into memory is selected (by either pressing that applications Mode key or sending that applications :INST:SEL command over SCPI), there will be a pause while the Application is loaded. During this pause a message box that says “Loading application, please wait...” is displayed.

Each application (Mode) that runs in the X-Series signal analyzers consumes virtual memory. The various applications consume varying amounts of virtual memory, and as more applications run, the memory consumption increases. Once an application is run, some of its memory remains allocated even when it is not running, and is not released until the analyzer program (xSA.exe) is shut down.

Agilent characterizes each Mode and assigns a memory usage quantity based on a conservative estimate. There is a limited amount of virtual memory available to applications (note that this is virtual memory and is independent of how much physical RAM is in the instrument). The instrument keeps track of how much memory is being used by all loaded applications – which includes those that preloaded at startup, and all of those that have been run since startup.



When you request a Mode that is not currently loaded, the instrument looks up the memory estimate for that Mode, and adds it to the residual total for all currently loaded Modes. If there is not enough virtual memory to load the Mode, a dialog box and menu will appear that gives you four options:

Close and restart the analyzer program without changing your configured preloads. This may free up enough memory to load the requested Mode, depending on your configured preloads

Clear out all preloads and close and restart the analyzer program with only the requested application preloaded, and with that application running. This choice is guaranteed to allow you to run the requested application; but you will lose your previously configured preloads. In addition, there may be little or no room for other applications, depending on the size of the requested application.

Bring up the Configure Applications utility in order to reconfigure the preloaded apps to make room for the applications you want to run (this will then require restarting the analyzer program with your new configuration). This is the recommended choice because it gives you full flexibility to select exactly what you want.

Exit the dialog box without doing anything, which means you will be unable to load the application you requested.

In each case except 4, this will cause the analyzer software to close, and you will lose all unsaved traces and results.

If you attempt to load a mode via SCPI that will exceed memory capacity, the Mode does not load and an error message is returned:

```
-225,"Out of memory;Insufficient resources to load Mode (mode name) "
```

where "mode name" is the SCPI parameter for the Mode in question, for example, SA for Spectrum Analyzer Mode.

### Application Mode Number Selection (Remote Command Only)

Select the measurement mode by its mode number. The actual available choices depend upon which applications are installed in your instrument. The modes appear in this table in the same order they appear in the Mode menu (if the order is not changed by the Configure Applications utility found in the **System, Power On** menu). See ["Detailed List of Modes" on page 1398](#) for Mode details.

The Mode Number is the parameter for use with the :INSTRument:NSElect command. The Mode Parameter is the parameter for use with the :INSTRument[:SElect] command.

Mode	Mode Number	Mode Parameter
Spectrum Analyzer	1	SA
Sequence Analyzer	400	SEQAN
EMI Receiver	141	EMI
I/Q Analyzer (Basic)	8	BASIC
WCDMA with HSPA+	9	WCDMA
GSM/EDGE/EDGE Evo	13	EDGE GSM

## Mode

Mode	Mode Number	Mode Parameter
802.16 OFDMA (WiMAX/WiBro)	75	WIMAXOFDMA
Vector Signal Analyzer (VXA)	100	VSA
Phase Noise	14	PNOISE
Noise Figure	219	NFIGURE
Analog Demod	234	ADEMODO
Bluetooth	228	BT
TD-SCDMA with HSPA/8PSK	211	TDSCDMA
cdma2000	10	CDMA2K
1xEV-DO	15	CDMA1XEV
LTE	102	LTE
LTE TDD	105	LTETDD
MSR	106	MSR
DVB-T/H with T2	235	DVB
DTMB (CTTB)	236	DTMB
Digital Cable TV	238	DCATV
ISDB-T	239	ISDBT
CMMB	240	CMMB
WLAN	217	WLAN
Combined WLAN	19	CWLAN
Combined Fixed WiMAX	81	CWIMAXOFDM
802.16 OFDM (Fixed WiMAX)	104	WIMAXFIXED
iDEN/WiDEN/MotoTalk	103	IDEN
Remote Language Compatibility	266	RLC
SCPI Language Compatibility	270	SCPILC
89601 VSA	101	VSA89601

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INSTrument:NSElect <integer> :INSTrument:NSElect?
Example:	:INST:NSEL 1

Notes:	SA mode is 1  The command must be sequential: i.e. continued parsing of commands cannot proceed until the instrument select is complete and the resultant SCPI trees are available.
Preset:	Not affected by Preset. Set to default mode (1 for SA mode) following Restore System Defaults.
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Application Mode Catalog Query (Remote Command Only)

Returns a string containing a comma separated list of names of all the installed and licensed measurement modes (applications). These names can only be used with the :INSTrument[:SElect] command.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INSTrument:CATalog?
Example:	:INST:CAT?
Notes:	Query returns a quoted string of the installed and licensed modes separated with a comma. Example:  "SA,PNOISE,WCDMA"
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	VSA (E4406A) :INSTrument:CATalog? returned a list of installed INSTrument:SELECT items as a comma separated list of string values:  "BASIC","GSM","EDGE GSM","CDMA","NADC","PDC","WCDMA","CDMA2K","CDMA1XEV","IDEN","WIDEN","WLAN","SERVICE"  X-Series uses the ESA/PSA compatible query of a string contain comma separated values:  "SA,PNOISE,NFIGURE,BASIC,CDMA,CDMA2K,WCDMA,CDMA1XEV,EDGE GSM,GSM,NADC,PDC,TDSCDMA,DMODULATION,WLAN"
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Application Identification (Remote Commands Only)

Each entry in the Mode Menu will have a Model Number and associated information: Version, and Options.

This information is displayed in the Show System screen. The corresponding SCPI remote commands are defined here.

#### Current Application Model

Returns a string that is the Model Number of the currently selected application (mode).

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:SYSTem:APPLication[:CURRent][:NAME]?
------------------------	---------------------------------------

## Mode

Example:	:SYST:APPL?
Notes:	Query returns a quoted string that is the Model Number of the currently selected application (Mode). Example: "N9060A" String length is 6 characters.
Preset:	Not affected by Preset
State Saved:	Not saved in state, the value will be the selected application when a Save is done.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Current Application Revision

Returns a string that is the Revision of the currently selected application (mode).

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:SYSTem:APPLication[:CURRent]:REVision?
Example:	:SYST:APPL:REV?
Notes:	Query returns a quoted string that is the Revision of the currently selected application (Mode). Example: "1.0.0.0" String length is a maximum of 23 characters. (each numeral can be an integer + 3 decimal points)
Preset:	Not affected by a Preset
State Saved:	Not saved in state, the value will be the selected application when a Save is done.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Current Application Options

Returns a string that is the Options list of the currently selected application (Mode).

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:SYSTem:APPLication[:CURRent]:OPTion?
Example:	:SYST:APPL:OPT?
Notes:	Query returns a quoted string that is the Option list of the currently selected application (Mode). The format is the name as the *OPT? or SYSTem:OPTion command: a comma separated list of option identifiers. Example: "1FP,2FP" String length is a maximum of 255 characters.
Preset:	Not affected by a Preset

State Saved:	Not saved in state per se, the value will be the selected application when a Save is invoked.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Application Identification Catalog (Remote Commands Only)

A catalog of the installed and licensed applications (Modes) can be queried for their identification.

#### Application Catalog number of entries

Returns the number of installed and licensed applications (Modes).

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog[:NAME]:COUNT?
Example:	:SYST:APPL:CAT:COUN?
Preset:	Not affected by Preset
State Saved:	Not saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

#### Application Catalog Model Numbers

Returns a list of Model Numbers for the installed and licensed applications (Modes).

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog[:NAME]?
Example:	:SYST:APPL:CAT?
Notes:	Returned value is a quoted string of a comma separated list of Model Numbers. Example, if SAMS and Phase Noise are installed and licensed: "N9060A,N9068A" String length is COUNT * 7 - 1. (7 = Model Number length + 1 for comma. -1 = no comma for the 1st entry.)
Preset:	Not affected by a Preset
State Saved:	Not saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

#### Application Catalog Revision

Returns the Revision of the provided Model Number.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog:REVision? <model>
Example:	:SYST:APPL:CAT:REV? 'N9060A'

## Mode

Notes:	Returned value is a quoted string of revision for the provided Model Number. The revision will be a null-string (") if the provided Model Number is not installed and licensed. Example, if SAMS is installed and licensed:  "1.0.0.0"
Preset:	Not affected by a Preset.
State Saved:	Not saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Application Catalog Options

Returns a list of Options for the provided Model Number

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:SYSTem:APPLication:CATalog:OPTion? <model>
Example:	:SYST:APPL:CAT:OPT? 'N9060A'
Notes:	Returned value is a quoted string of a comma separated list of Options, in the same format as *OPT? or :SYSTem:OPTion?. If the provided Model Number is not installed and licensed a null-string (") will be returned. Example, if SAMS is installed and licensed:  "2FP"  String length is a maximum of 255 characters.
Preset:	Not affected by a Preset
State Saved:	Not saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Detailed List of Modes

### 1xEV-DO

Selects the 1xEV-DO mode for general purpose measurements of signals following this standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL CDMA1XEV INST:NSEL 15
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### 802.16 OFDMA (WiMAX/WiBro)

Selects the OFDMA mode for general purpose measurements of WiMAX signals. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL WIMAXOFDMA INST:NSEL 75
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### 802.16 OFDM (Fixed WiMAX)

Selects the 802.16 OFDM (Fixed WiMAX) mode. This mode allows modulation quality measurements of signals that comply with IEEE 802.16a–2003 and IEEE 802.16–2004 standards, with flexibility to measure nonstandard OFDM formats. Along with the typical digital demodulation measurement results, several additional 802.16 OFDM unique trace data formats and numeric error data results provide enhanced data analysis.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL WIMAXFIXED INST:NSEL 104
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### 89601 VSA

Selecting the 89601 VSA mode will start the 89600-Series VSA software application. The 89600 VSA software is powerful, PC-based software, offering the industry's most sophisticated general purpose and standards specific signal evaluation and troubleshooting tools for the R&D engineer. Reach deeper into signals, gather more data on signal problems, and gain greater insight.

- Over 30 general-purpose analog and digital demodulators ranging from 2FSK to 1024QAM
- Standards specific modulation analysis including:
  - Cell: GSM, cdma2000, WCDMA, TD-SCDMA and more
  - Wireless networking: 802.11a/b/g, 802.11n, 802.16 WiMAX (fixed/mobile), UWB
  - RFID
  - Digital satellite video and other satellite signals, radar, LMDS
- Up to 400K bin FFT, for the highest resolution spectrum analysis
- A full suite of time domain analysis tools, including signal capture and playback, time gating, and CCDF measurements
- Six simultaneous trace displays and the industry's most complete set of marker functions
- Easy-to-use Microsoft ® Windows ® graphical user interface

## Mode

For more information see the Agilent 89600 Series VSA web site at [www.agilent.com/find/89600](http://www.agilent.com/find/89600)

To learn more about how to use the 89600 VSA running in the X-Series, after the 89600 VSA application is running, open the 89600 VSA Help and open the "About Agilent X-Series Signal Analyzers (MXA/EXA) with 89600-Series Software" help topic.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL VSA89601 INST:NSEL 101
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Analog Demod

Selects the Analog Demod mode for making measurements of AM, FM and phase modulated signals.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL ADEMOM INST:NSEL 234
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Bluetooth

Selects the Bluetooth mode for Bluetooth specific measurements. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL BT INST:NSEL 228
Initial S/W Revision:	A.06.01

## cdma2000

Selects the cdma2000 mode for general purpose measurements of signals following this standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
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Example:	INST:SEL CDMA2K INST:NSEL 10
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### CMMB

Selects the CMMB mode for measurements of digital video signals using this format. There are several power and demod measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL CMMB INST:NSEL 240
Initial S/W Revision:	A.03.00

### Combined WLAN

Selects the CWLAN mode for general purpose measurements of signals following this standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL CWLAN INST:NSEL 19
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Combined Fixed WiMAX

Selects the Combined Fixed WiMAX mode for general purpose measurements of signals following this standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL CWIMAXOFDM INST:NSEL 81
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## Mode

### Digital Cable TV

Selects the Digital Cable TV mode for measurements of digital cable television systems. There are several power and demod measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL DCATV INST:NSEL 238
Initial S/W Revision:	A.07.00

### DTMB (CTTB)

Selects the DTMB (CTTB) mode for measurements of digital video signals using this format. There are several power and demod measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL DTMB INST:NSEL 236
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### DVB-T/H with T2

Selects the DVB-T/H mode for measurements of digital video signals using this format. There are several power and demod measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL DVB INST:NSEL 235
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.07.00

### EMI Receiver

The EMI Receiver Mode makes EMC measurements. Several measurements are provided to aid the user in characterizing EMC performance of their systems, including looking at signals with CISPR-16 compliant detectors, performing scans for interfering signals, and determining and charting interfering signals over time.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL EMI INST:NSEL 141
Initial S/W Revision:	A.07.01

### **GSM/EDGE/EDGE Evo**

Selects the GSM with EDGE mode for general purpose measurements of signals following this standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL EDGEGSM INST:NSEL 13
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### **iDEN/WiDEN/MOTOTalk**

Selects the iDEN/WiDEN/MOTOTalk mode for general purpose measurements of iDEN and iDEN-related signals. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL IDEN INST:NSEL 103
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### **IQ Analyzer (Basic)**

The IQ Analyzer Mode makes general purpose frequency domain and time domain measurements. These measurements often use alternate hardware signal paths when compared with a similar measurement in the Signal Analysis Mode using the Swept SA measurement. These frequency domain and time domain measurements can be used to output I/Q data results when measuring complex modulated digital signals.

## Mode

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL BASIC INST:NSEL 8
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### ISDB-T

Selects the ISDB-T mode for measurements of digital video signals using this format. There are several power and demod measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL ISDBT INST:NSEL 239
Initial S/W Revision:	A.03.00

### LTE

Selects the LTE mode for general purpose measurements of signals following the LTE FDD standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL LTE INST:NSEL 102
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### LTE TDD

Selects the LTE TDD mode for general purpose measurements of signals following the LTE TDD standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
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Example:	INST:SEL LTETDD INST:NSEL 105
Initial S/W Revision:	A.03.00

### MSR

Selects the MSR mode. The MSR mode makes several measurements for Cellular Communication devices that can be configured with multiple radio formats simultaneously following the 3GPP standard of Multi-Standard Radio, including GSM/EDGE, WCDMA/HSPA+ and LTE.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL MSR INST:NSEL 106
Initial S/W Revision:	A.10.01

### Noise Figure

The Noise Figure mode provides pre-configured measurements for making general purpose measurements of device noise figure.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL NFIGURE INST:NSEL 219
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Phase Noise

The Phase Noise mode provides pre-configured measurements for making general purpose measurements of device phase noise.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL PNOISE or INST:NSEL 14
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode

### Remote Language Compatibility

The Remote Language Compatibility (RLC) mode provides remote command backwards compatibility for the 8560 series of spectrum analyzers, known as legacy spectrum analyzers.

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**NOTE** After changing into or out of this mode, allow a 1 second delay before sending any subsequent commands.

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If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL RLC Or INST:NSEL 266
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### SCPI Language Compatibility

The SCPI Language Compatibility mode provides remote language compatibility for SCPI-based instruments, such as the Rohde and Schwartz FSP and related series of spectrum analyzers.

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**NOTE** After changing into or out of this mode, allow a 1 second delay before sending any subsequent commands.

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If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL SCPI LC Or INST:NSEL 270
Initial S/W Revision:	A.06.00

### Spectrum Analyzer

Selects the Spectrum Analyzer mode for general purpose measurements. There are several measurements available in this mode. General spectrum analysis measurements, in swept and zero span, can be done using the first key in the Meas menu, labeled Swept SA. Other measurements in the Meas Menu are designed to perform specialized measurement tasks, including power and demod measurements.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL SA INST:NSEL 1
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### TD-SCDMA with HSPA/8PSK

Selects the TD-SCDMA mode for general purpose measurements of signals following this standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL TDSCDMA INST:NSEL 211
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Vector Signal Analyzer (VXA)

The N9064A (formerly 89601X) VXA Vector signal and WLAN modulation analysis application provides solutions for basic vector signal analysis, analog demodulation, digital demodulation and WLAN analysis. The digital demodulation portion of N9064A allows you to perform measurements on standard-based formats such as cellular, wireless networking and digital video as well as general purpose flexible modulation analysis for wide range of digital formats, FSK to 1024QAM, with easy-to-use measurements and display tools such as constellation and eye diagram, EVM traces and up to four simultaneous displays. The WLAN portion of N9064A allows you to make RF transmitter measurements on 802.11a/b/g/p/j WLAN devices. Analog baseband analysis is available using the MXA with option BBA.

N9064A honors existing 89601X licenses with all features and functionalities found on X-Series software versions prior to A.06.00.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL VSA INST:NSEL 100
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode

### W-CDMA with HSPA+

Selects the W-CDMA with HSPA+ mode for general purpose measurements of signals following this standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL WCDMA INST:NSEL 9
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### WLAN

Selects the WLAN mode for general purpose measurements of signals following this standard. There are several measurements available in this mode.

If you are using the Help feature, this mode must be currently active to access its detailed information. If it is not active, exit the Help feature (Esc key), select the mode, and re-access Help.

Key Path:	<b>Mode</b>
Example:	INST:SEL WLAN INST:NSEL 217
Initial S/W Revision:	A.10.01

## Global Settings

Opens up a menu that allows you to switch certain Meas Global parameters to a Mode Global state. These switches apply to all Modes that support global settings. No matter what Mode you are in when you set the “Global Center Frequency” switch to on, it applies to all Modes that support Global Settings.

Key Path:	<b>Front Panel Key</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Global Center Freq

The software maintains a Mode Global value called “Global Center Freq”.

When the **Global Center Freq** key is switched to **On** in any mode, the current mode’s center frequency is copied into the Global Center Frequency, and from then on all modes which support global settings use the Global Center Frequency. So you can switch between any of these modes and the Center Freq will remain unchanged.

Adjusting the Center Freq of any mode which supports Global Settings, while **Global Center Freq** is **On**, will modify the Global Center Frequency.



When **Global Center Freq** is turned **Off**, the Center Freq of the current mode is unchanged, but now the Center Freq of each mode is once again independent.

When **Mode Preset** is pressed while **Global Center Freq** is **On**, the Global Center Freq is preset to the preset Center Freq of the current mode.

This function is reset to Off when the Restore Defaults key is pressed in the Global Settings menu, or when **System, Restore Defaults, All Modes** is pressed.

Key Path:	<b>Mode Setup, Global Settings</b>
Scope:	Mode Global
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INSTrument:COUPle:FREQuency:CENTer ALL NONE :INSTrument:COUPle:FREQuency:CENTer?
Example:	INST:COUP:FREQ:CENT ALL INST:COUP:FREQ:CENT?
Preset:	Set to Off on Global Settings, Restore Defaults and System, Restore Defaults, All Modes
Range:	On Off
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:GLOBal:FREQuency:CENTer[:STATe] 1 0 ON OFF :GLOBal:FREQuency:CENTer[:STATe]?
Preset:	Off
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Restore Defaults

This key resets all of the functions in the Global Settings menu to Off. This also occurs when **System, Restore Defaults, All Modes** is pressed.

Key Path:	<b>Mode Setup, Global Settings</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INSTrument:COUPle:DEFault
Example:	INST:COUP:DEF
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	:GLOBal:DEFault
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

Mode

## Mode Setup

The Mode Setup menu contains setup functions that are global across the entire Mode. These functions are independent of which measurement is currently running - they are global to all measurements in the mode, or "Meas Global." The Mode Setup functions are not the only Meas Global functions in the analyzer; for example, the Trigger Setup functions are Meas Global, and there are even Mode Global functions (that is, the same for all Modes) in the Input/Output menu, but the fact that they are all Meas Global is a distinguishing characteristic of the Mode Setup functions.

The Mode Setup menu also contains the **Restore Mode Defaults** key. Most Meas Global functions are restored to their preset values by **Mode Preset**, however some variables are more persistent and are not preset until the **Restore Mode Defaults** key is pressed.

There are also a few Meas Global variables (for example, Global Center Frequency) that can be switched to be Mode Global, that is, the same for all modes. The keys under the Global Settings key control whether these variables are Mode Global or not.

In the Spectrum Analyzer mode, the Mode Setup functions include which radio standard and/or EMC standard is in use and how it is configured. A set of CISPR EMC presets is available as well.

The EMC keys require either the N6141A or W6141A application or Option EMC to be installed and licensed.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Radio Standard

Allows you to specify the radio standard to be used. Spectrum Analyzer mode supports many radio standards. You can select the desired radio standard using the **Radio Std** key.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup</b>
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :RADio:STANdard [ :SElect ] NONE   JSTD   IS95a   IS97D   IS98D   GSM   W3GPP   CDMA2000MC1   C2000 1X   NADC   PDC   BLUEtooth   TETRa   WL802DOT11A   WL802DOT11B   WL8 02DOT11G   HIPERLAN2   DVBTLSN   DVBTGPN   DVBTIPN   FCC15   SDMBSE   UWBINDOOR [ :SENSE ] :RADio:STANdard [ :SElect ] ?
Example	RAD:STAN NONE RAD:STAN?
Couplings	By changing the radio standard, the measurement parameters will be automatically set to an appropriate default value.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state

## Mode Setup

Range	None IS-95A J-STD-008 IS-97D/98D GSM/EDGE 3GPP W-CDMA cdma2000 1x NADC PDC Bluetooth TETRA W-LAN DVB-T FCC Part 15 Subpart F S-DMB System E UWB Indoor
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Note that not every measurement in the Spectrum Analyzer mode is available with every standard. The chart below describes which measurements are available with each radio standard.

	None	IS-95A	J-STD-008	IS-97D/98D	GSM/EDGE	3GPP W-CDMA	cdma2000 1x	NADC	PDC	Bluetooth	TETRA	FCC Part 15 Subpart F	W-LAN 802.11a	W-LAN 802.11b	W-LAN 802.11g	W-LAN HiperLAN/2	DVB-T L/SECAM/NICAM	DVB-T G/PAL/NICAM	DVB-T I/PAL/NICAM	S-DMB System E	UWB Indoor	
Swept SA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Channel Power	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X						X	X	X	X		
Occupied BW	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X												X	
ACP	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X										X	
Power Stat CCDF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X			
Burst Power	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X												
Spurious Emission	X											X										X
Spectrum Emission Mask	X					X							X	X	X	X						

The tables below give the setting used for each standard:

<b>None</b>	
IBW	2MHz
Span	3MHz
RBW	Auto rules
VBW	Auto rules
<b>IS-95A, J-STD-008, IS-97D/98D, cdma2000</b>	
IBW	1.23MHz
Span	1.845MHz
RBW	24kHz
VBW	Auto rules
<b>3GPP W-CDMA</b>	
IBW	5MHz

Span	7.5MHz
RBW	240kHz
VBW	Auto rules
RRC Filter	Off
RRC Filter Alpha	0.22
<b>NADC</b>	
IBW	32.8kHz
Span	49.2kHz
RBW	1.2kHz
VBW	Auto rules
<b>PDC</b>	
IBW	21kHz
Span	31.5kHz
RBW	6.2kHz
VBW	Auto rules
<b>TETRA</b>	
IBW	18kHz
Span	27kHz
RBW	1.2kHz
VBW	Auto rules
RRC Filter	On
RRC Filter Alpha	0.35
<b>DVB-T L/SECAM/NICAM, G/PAL/NICAM, I/PAL/NICAM</b>	
IBW	7.61MHz
Span	24MHz
RBW	3.9kHz
VBW	Auto rules
Sweep Points	8001

## Mode Setup

<b>S-DMB System E</b>	
IBW	25MHz
Span	37.5MHz
RBW	360kHz
VBW	Auto rules
RRC Filter	Off
RRC Filter Alpha	0.22

Some standards are used by only one or two measurements, and their settings are documented in those measurements. These are:

GSM/EDGE – used only in CCDF and Burst Power

Bluetooth - used only in CCDF and Burst Power

WLAN - used only in SEM

FCC Part15 - used only in Spurious Emissions

UWB Inband - used only in Spurious Emissions

### Device

Allows you to specify the device to be used. This key appears in the Setup menu of most of the Radio Stds. It is a global setting that affects the Device selection, between Mobile (MS) and Base Station (BTS) settings, for all relevant Power Suite measurements.

Key Path	Mode Setup, Radio Std
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:RADio:STANdard:DEvIce BTS MS [ :SENSE]:RADio:STANdard:DEvIce?
Example	RAD:STAN:DEV MS RAD:STAN:DEV?
Preset	BTS
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	BTS MS
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**IS–95A**

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard IS–95A. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard” on page 1411](#) section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN IS95
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Device**

Operation of this key is identical for many locations in this measurement. For details about this key, see [“Device” on page 1414](#).

**J-STD–008**

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard J-STD–008. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard” on page 1411](#) section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN JSTD
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Device**

Operation of this key is identical for many locations in this measurement. For details about this key, see [“Device” on page 1414](#).

**IS–97D/98D**

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard IS–97D/98D. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard” on page 1411](#) section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN IS97D :RAD:STAN IS98D :RAD:STAN IS95C
Notes	Regardless of whether IS97D, IS98D or IS95C is used to select this standard, the query always returns IS97D
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode Setup

### Band Class

This function is only available when you have selected the standard: IS-97D/98D. It enables you to select the band class.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std, IS-97D/98D, IS-97D/98D</b>
Scope	Meas Global
Remote Command	[ :SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:BAND:CLASs BC0 BC1 [ :SENSe]:RADio:STANdard:BAND:CLASs?
Example	RAD:STAN:BAND:CLAS BC0 RAD:STAN:BAND:CLAS?
Preset	BC0
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	0 (800 MHz Band) 1 (1900 MHz Band)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Device

Operation of this key is identical for many locations in this measurement. For details about this key, see [“Device” on page 1414](#).

### GSM/EDGE

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard GSM/EDGE. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard” on page 1411](#) section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN GSM
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Device

Operation of this key is identical for many locations in this measurement. For details about this key, see [“Device” on page 1414](#).

### 3GPP W-CDMA

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard 3GPP W-CDMA. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard” on page 1411](#) section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN W3GPP



Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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**Device**

Operation of this key is identical for many locations in this measurement. For details about this key, see [“Device” on page 1414](#).

**Cdma2000 1x**

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard cdma2000–1x. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard” on page 1411](#) section.

Key Path	Mode Setup, Radio Std
Example	:RAD:STAN CDMA20001X :RAD:STAN CDMA2000MC1
Notes	Regardless of whether CDMA20001X or CDMA2000MC1 is used to select this standard, the query always returns CDMA2001X
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Device**

Operation of this key is identical for many locations in this measurement. For details about this key, see [“Device” on page 1414](#).

**NADC**

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard NADC. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard” on page 1411](#) section.

Key Path	Mode Setup, Radio Std
Example	:RAD:STAN NADC
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Device**

Operation of this key is identical for many locations in this measurement. For details about this key, see [“Device” on page 1414](#).

**PDC**

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard PDC. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard” on page 1411](#) section.

Key Path	Mode Setup, Radio Std
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## Mode Setup

Example	:RAD:STAN PDC
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Device

Operation of this key is identical for many locations in this measurement. For details about this key, see [“Device” on page 1414](#).

### Bluetooth

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard Bluetooth™. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard” on page 1411](#) section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN BLUE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Std Setup

Sets the packet type for the Bluetooth measurement

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std, Bluetooth</b>
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:RADio:STANdard:PACKet DH1 DH3 DH5 [ :SENSE]:RADio:STANdard:PACKet?
Example	RAD:STAN:PACK DH1 RAD:STAN:PACK?
Notes	The packet length is DH1 -> 366 $\mu$ s DH3 -> 1622 $\mu$ s DH5 -> 2870 $\mu$ s
Preset	DH1
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	DH1 DH3 DH5
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**TETRA**

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard TETRA. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard”](#) on page 1411 section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN TETR
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Device**

Operation of this key is identical for many locations in this measurement. For details about this key, see [“Device”](#) on page 1414.

**W-LAN**

Accesses the W-LAN radio standards key menu to enable you to select a W-LAN standard. Selecting a W-LAN standard modifies spectrum analyzer settings for the measurement activated under the Meas menu. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard”](#) on page 1411 section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN WL802DOT11A 802.11a :RAD:STAN WL802DOT11B 802.11b :RAD:STAN WL802DOT11G 802.11g :RAD:STAN HIPERLAN2 HiperLAN/2
Range	802.11a 802.11b 802.11g HiperLAN/2
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**DVB-T**

Accesses the DVB-T key menu to enable you to select a DVB-T mask filtering standard. Selecting a DVB-T filtering standard modifies spectrum analyzer settings for the measurement activated under the Meas menu. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the [“Radio Standard”](#) on page 1411 section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN DVBTLSN L/SECAM/NICAM :RAD:STAN DVBTGPN G/PAL/NICAM :RAD:STAN DVBTIPN I/PAL/NICAM
Range	L/SECAM/NICAM G/PAL/NICAM I/PAL/NICAM
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Mode Setup

### FCC Part 15 Subpart F

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for unlicensed devices. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the “Radio Standard” on page 1411 section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN FCC15
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### S-DMB System E

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for industry standard System E. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the “Radio Standard” on page 1411 section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN SDMBSE
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### UWB Indoor

Sets the specific parameters for the selected measurement appropriate for UWB Indoor standard. For the available measurements with this radio standard, see the chart in the “Radio Standard” on page 1411 section.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, Radio Std</b>
Example	:RAD:STAN UWBINDOOR
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Enable Non-Std Measurements

Allows you to specify whether all measurements and radio standards are enabled or not. In default, Enable All Measurements is set to No, so you can select only the valid combination of preset available standard and measurement. Any measurement or standard that make the combination that have no valid preset value are grayed out. When Enable Non-Std Measurements is set to Yes, all measurements and standard selections are enabled so that you can choose any.

If you select an unavailable measurement or unavailable radio standard using the Enable Non-Std Measurement key, the measurement results may not conform to the selected standard.

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup</b>
Scope	Meas Global

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:RADio:STANdard:EAMeas YES NO [ :SENSE]:RADio:STANdard:EAMeas?
Example	RAD:STAN:EAM YES RAD:STAN:EAM?
Preset	NO
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Yes No
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## EMC Standard

Only appears with the N6141A or W6141A application or Option EMC installed and licensed.

This menu allows you to select None (no EMI standard), CISPR (CISPR 16–1–1), and MIL (MIL–461A). Each standard has a unique way of determining the couplings between detectors and RBWs, as well as its own set of available RBW's.

Note that Auto Couple will have no effect on the EMC Standard setting.

Key Path	Mode Setup
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE]:EMC:STANdard[ :SElect ] NONE CISPr MIL [ :SENSE]:EMC:STANdard[ :SElect ]?
Example	:EMC:STAN CISP
Dependencies	<p>When the <b>EMC Standard</b> changes to <b>CISPR</b> or <b>MIL</b>, the <b>RBW Control</b> key is grayed out. The <b>Filter Type</b> is then always Gaussian; the <b>Filter BW</b> is chosen as appropriate for the filter and the standard.</p> <p>When the EMC Standard changes to None, the Filter Type is set to Gaussian and the Filter BW is set to –3 dB.</p> <p>Only appears with the N6141A or W6141A application or Option EMC installed and licensed. If not, the SCPI command generates a message.</p>
Couplings	<p>The auto rules for detector select Peak for any trace in Auto when the EMI Standard is CISPR or MIL.</p> <p>Choosing a CISPR detector or CISPR presets automatically picks the CISPR Standard, however switching from a CISPR detector has no impact on EMC Standard.</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Mode Setup

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:[ :RESolution]:MODE EMI SAN OFF  [ :SENSe]:BANDwidth BWIDth:[ :RESolution]:MODE?
Notes	This command is mapped to the EMC:STANdard command with the following mappings: EMI=>CISPr, SAN =>None, and if the legacy command comes in with the OFF parameter, it sets EMC Standard to None and Res BW to Manual . The query returns “OFF” if Res BW in Manual, otherwise “EMI” if EMC Standard is CISPR or MIL, and “SAN” if EMC Standard is None
Dependencies	Only appears with the N6141A or W6141A applications or Option EMC installed and licensed. If not, the SCPI command generates a message.
Preset	SAN
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

### CISPR presets

Only appears with the N6141A or W6141A application or Option EMC installed and licensed.

This key lets you easily set up the analyzer for CISPR measurements.

This topic contains the following sections:

[“Band Setup” on page 1423](#)

[“Sweep Points in Band E” on page 1423](#)

[“Number of points in band E” on page 1423](#)

Key Path	<b>Mode Setup, CISPR Presets</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe]:FREQuency:CISPr:BAND A B C CD D E
Example	FREQ:CISPR:BAND A activates the CISPR preset for Band A
Couplings	Selecting a CISPR preset sets the EMI Standard to CISPR, performs an autocouple all, and sets the Y Axis Unit to dB $\mu$ V (unless dBuV is grayed out, in which case it will leave the Y Axis Unit unaffected).
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Band Setup

The number of sweep points for each band is roughly calculated by the formula  $2 * (\text{Stop Frequency} - \text{Start Frequency}) / \text{RBW}$ , so that you get two points for every RBW width. This number is increased as necessary to make it an odd integer, so that you always end up with an odd number of sweep points. This is desirable so that you always have a sweep point at the Center Freq.

Band Setup	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band C&D	Band E
Start Frequency	9kHz	150kHz	30MHz	300MHz	30MHz	1GHz
Stop Frequency	150kHz	30MHz	300MHz	1GHz	1GHz	Max freq of analyzer or 18 GHz, whichever is lower
Sweep Point	1411	6635	4501	11667	16167	See below

The table above is based on the fact that the Res BW autocouples to the center frequency when in the CISPR EMC standard as follows:

Center Frequency	RBW
<150 kHz	200 Hz
150 kHz to 30 MHz	9 kHz
>30 MHz to 1 GHz	120 kHz
>1 GHz	1 MHz

## Sweep Points in Band E

Note that the Res BW will be 1 MHz in band E. The number of sweep points for band E is dependent on the maximum frequency of the analyzer. The formula above gives the following values for Band E:

## Number of points in band E

Option	Max Analyzer Freq(nominal)	Width of Band E	Number of Points
503 (3.0 GHz models)	3.0 GHz	2.0 GHz	4001
503 (3.6 GHz models)	3.6 GHz	2.6 GHz	5201

## Mode Setup

Option	Max Analyzer Freq(nominal)	Width of Band E	Number of Points
507 (7 GHz models)	7.0 GHz	6.0 GHz	12001
507 (7.5 GHz models)	7.5 GHz	6.5 GHz	13001
508	8.4 GHz	7.4 GHz	14801
513	13.2 GHz	12.2 GHz	24401
526 (and above)	26.5 GHz	17 GHz	34001

## Noise Reduction

Noise Reduction accesses a menu for configuring the noise compensation of the instrument. This menu only appears in models that support Noise Reduction.

Key Path	Mode Setup
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Noise Floor Extension

Turns on the **Noise Floor Extension** function. When this function is On, the expected noise power of the analyzer (derived from a factory calibration) is subtracted from the trace data. When **Noise Floor Extension** is On, it will usually reduce the apparent noise level by about 10 dB in low band, and 8 dB in high band (>~3.6 GHz).

**Noise Floor Extension** works with any RBW, VBW, detector, any setting of Average Type, any amount of trace averaging, and any signal type. It is ineffective when the trace is not smoothed (smoothing processes include narrow VBWs, trace averaging, and long sweep times with the detector set to Average or Peak). It works best with extreme amounts of smoothing. It works best with the average detector, with the Average Type set to Power.

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**NOTE** Noise Floor Extensions has no effect unless the RF Input is selected, therefore it does nothing when External Mixing is selected.

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In those cases where the cancellation is ineffective, it nonetheless has no undesirable side-effects. There is no significant speed impact to having **Noise Floor Extension** on.

The best accuracy is achieved when substantial smoothing occurs in each point before trace averaging. Thus, when using the average detector, results are better with long sweep times and fewer trace averages. When using the sample detector, the VBW filter should be set narrow with less trace averaging, instead of a wide VBW filter with more trace averaging.



See “More Information” on page 1425

Key Path	Mode Setup, Noise Reduction
Scope	Meas Global
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :CORRection:NOISe:FLOOr ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe ] :CORRection:NOISe:FLOOr?
Example	CORR:NOIS:FLO ON
Dependencies	In models that do not support Noise Floor Extension, the SCPI command will be accepted without error but will have no effect.
Preset	Unaffected by Mode Preset. Turned off by Restore Mode Defaults.
State Saved	No
Initial S/W Revision	A.04.00

### More Information

The analyzer is characterized in the factory (or during a field calibration) with a model of the noise, referred to the input mixer, versus frequency in each band and path combination. Bands are 0 (low band) and 1 through 4 (high band) in a 26.5 GHz instrument, for example. Paths include normal paths, preamp paths, the electronic attenuator, etc.

In most band/path combinations, the noise can be well characterized based on just two parameters and the analyzer frequency response before compensation for frequency-dependent losses.

After the noise density at the input mixer is estimated, the effects of the input attenuator, RBW, detector, etc. are computed to get the estimated input-port-referred noise level.

In the simplest case, the measured power (signal plus analyzer noise) in each display point (bucket) is compensated by subtracting the estimated noise power, leaving just the signal power. This is the operation when the detector is Average and the Average Type is set to Power.

In other cases, operation is often not quite as good but still highly effective. With peak detection, the noise floor is estimated based on the RBW and the duration of the bucket using the same equations used in the noise marker function. The voltage of the noise is subtracted from the voltage of the observed signal-plus-noise measurement to compute the estimated signal voltage. The peak detector is one example of processing that varies with detector to give good estimates of the signal level without the analyzer noise.

For best operation, the average detector and the power scale are recommended, as already stated. Peak detection for pulsed-RF can still give excellent effectiveness. FFT analysis does not work well, and does not do NFE well, with pulsed-RF signals, so this combination is not recommended. Negative peak detection is not very useful, either. Sample detection works well, but is never better than the average detector because it doesn't smooth as well. The Normal detector is a combination of peak and negative peak behaviors, and works about as well as these.

For best operation, extreme smoothing is desirable, as already stated. Using narrow VBWs works well, but using very long bucket durations and the average detector works best. Reducing the number of trace points will make the buckets longer.

## Mode Setup

For best operation, the power scale (Average Type = Power) is optimum. When making CW measurements in the presence of noise without NFE, averaging on the decibel scale has the advantage of reducing the effect of noise. When using NFE, the NFE does an even better job than using the log scale ever could. Using NFE with the log scale is not synergistic, though; NFE with the power scale works a little better than NFE with log averaging type.

### Restore Mode Defaults

Resets the state for the currently active mode by resetting the mode persistent settings to their factory default values, clearing mode data and by performing a Mode Preset

See [“Restore Mode Defaults” on page 166](#) under “Preset” in the System Functions section, for more information.

### Global Settings

Opens a menu that allows you to switch certain Meas Global parameters to a Mode Global state.

See [“Global Settings” on page 1408](#) under Mode Setup in the Common Measurement Functions section for more information.

## Recall

Most of the functions under this key work the same way in many measurements, so they are documented in the Utility Functions section. For details about this key, see “[Recall](#)” on page 172.

The Amplitude Correction Import Data function under Recall is documented here.

### Amplitude Correction

This key selects the Amplitude Corrections as the data type to be imported. When pressed a second time, it brings up the Select Menu, which lets you select the Correction into which the data will be imported.

Amplitude Corrections are fully discussed in the documentation of the Input/Output key, under the Corrections softkey.

A set of preloaded Corrections files can be found in the directory

/My Documents/ EMC Limits and Ampcor.

Under this directory, the directory called Ampcor (Legacy Naming) contains a set of legacy corrections files, generally the same files that were supplied with older Agilent EMI analyzers, that use the legacy suffixes .ant, .oth, .usr, and .cbl, and the old 8-character file names. In the directory called Ampcor, the same files can be found, with the same suffixes, but with longer, more descriptive filenames.

When the Amplitude Correction is an Antenna correction and the Antenna Unit in the file is not **None**, the Y Axis Unit setting will change to match the Antenna Unit in the file.

Key Path:	<b>Front Panel Key</b>
Mode:	SA EDGE GSM PN
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:MMEMory:LOAD:CORREction 1 2 3 4 5 6, <filename>
Example:	:MMEM:LOAD:CORR 2 "myAmpcor.csv" recalls the Amplitude Correction data from the file myAmpcor.csv in the current directory to the 2nd Amplitude Correction table, and turns on Correction 2.  The default path is My Documents\amplitudeCorrections.

## Recall

Dependencies:	<p>Only the first correction array (Correction 1) supports antenna units. This means that a correction file with an Antenna Unit can only be loaded into the Corrections 1 register. Consequently only for Correction 1 does the dropdown in the Recall dialog include .ant, and if an attempt is made to load a correction file into any other Correction register which DOES contain an antenna unit, a Mass Storage error is generated.</p> <p>Corrections are not supported by all Measurements. If in a Mode in which some Measurements support it, this key will be grayed out in measurements that do not. The key will not show at all if no measurements in the Mode support it.</p> <p>Errors are reported if the file is empty or missing, or if the file type does not match, or if there is a mismatch between the file type and the destination data type. If any of these occur during manual operation, the analyzer returns to the Import Data menu and the File Open dialog goes away.</p> <p>This key does not appear unless you have the proper option installed in your instrument.</p> <p>This command will generate an “Option not available” error unless you have the proper option installed in your instrument.</p>
Couplings:	When a correction file is loaded from mass storage, it is automatically turned on ( <b>Correction ON</b> ) and <b>Apply Corrections</b> is set to On. This allows the user to see its effect, thus confirming the load.
Readback:	selected Correction
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	<p>:MMEMory:LOAD:CORRection ANTenna CABLe OTHer USER, &lt;filename&gt;</p> <p>For backwards compatibility, ANTenna maps to 1, CABLe maps to 2, OTHer maps to 3 and USER maps to 4</p>
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Amplitude Correction

These keys let you select which Correction to import the data into. Once selected, the key returns back to the Import Data menu and the selected Correction number is annotated on the key. The next step is to select the Open key in the Import Data menu.

Antenna corrections are a particular kind of Amplitude Corrections – they are distinguished in the corrections file by having the Antenna Unit set to a value other than None. Only Correction 1 supports Antenna Units.

Key Path:	<b>Recall, Data, Amplitude Correction</b>
Notes:	auto return
Dependencies:	Only Correction 1 may be used to load a Correction that contains an Antenna Unit other than None
Preset:	not part of Preset, but is reset to Correction 1 by Restore Input/Output Defaults; survives shutdown
State Saved:	The current Correction number is saved in instrument state

Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00
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Recall

## Restart

The Restart function restarts the current sweep, or measurement, or set of averaged/hold sweeps or measurements. If you are Paused, pressing Restart does a Resume.

The Restart function is accessed in several ways:

- Pressing the Restart key
- Sending the remote command INIT:IMMEDIATE
- Sending the remote command INIT:RESTART

Key Path:	<b>Front panel key</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:INITiate[:IMMEDIATE] :INITiate:RESTART
Example:	:INIT:IMM :INIT:REST
Notes:	:INITiate:RESTART and :INITiate:IMMEDIATE perform exactly the same function.
Couplings:	Resets average/hold count k. For the first sweep overwrites all active (update=on) traces with new current data. For application modes, it resets other parameters as required by the measurement.
Status Bits/OPC dependencies:	This is an Overlapped command. The STATUS:OPERATION register bits 0 through 8 are cleared. The STATUS:QUESTIONABLE register bit 9 (INTEGRITY sum) is cleared. The SWEEPING bit is set. The MEASURING bit is set.
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	For Spectrum Analysis mode in ESA and PSA, the <b>Restart</b> hardkey and the INITiate:RESTART command restart trace averages (displayed average count reset to 1) for a trace in <b>Clear Write</b> , but did not restart <b>Max Hold</b> and <b>Min Hold</b> .  In the X-Series, the <b>Restart</b> hardkey and the INITiate:RESTART command restart not only <b>Trace Average</b> , but <b>Max Hold</b> and <b>Min Hold</b> traces as well.  For wireless comms modes in ESA and PSA, the <b>Restart</b> hardkey and the INITiate:RESTART command restart every measurement, which includes all traces and numeric results. There is no change to this operation.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Restart

The **Restart** function first aborts the current sweep/measurement as quickly as possible. It then resets the sweep and trigger systems, sets up the measurement and initiates a new data measurement sequence with a new data acquisition (sweep) taken once the trigger condition is met.

If the analyzer is in the process of aligning when **Restart** is executed, the alignment finishes before the restart function is performed.

Even when set for Single operation, multiple sweeps may be taken when Restart is pressed (for example, when averaging/holding is on). Thus when we say that **Restart** "restarts a measurement," we may mean:

- It restarts the current sweep
- It restarts the current measurement
- It restarts the current set of sweeps if any trace is in Trace Average, Max Hold or Min Hold
- It restarts the current set of measurements if Averaging, or Max Hold, or Min Hold is on for the measurement
- depending on the current settings.

With **Average/Hold Number** (in **Meas Setup** menu) set to 1, or Averaging off, or no trace in Trace Average or Hold, a single sweep is equivalent to a single measurement. A single sweep is taken after the trigger condition is met; and the analyzer stops sweeping once that sweep has completed. However, with **Average/Hold Number** >1 and at least one trace set to **Trace Average**, **Max Hold**, or **Min Hold (SA Measurement)** or **Averaging on (most other measurements)**, multiple sweeps/data acquisitions are taken for a single measurement. The trigger condition must be met prior to each sweep. The sweep is stopped when the average count  $k$  equals the number  $N$  set for **Average/Hold Number**. A measurement average usually applies to all traces, marker results, and numeric results; but sometimes it only applies to the numeric results.

Once the full set of sweeps has been taken, the analyzer will go to idle state. To take one more sweep without resetting the average count, increment the average count by 1, by pressing the step up key while **Average/Hold Number** is the active function, or sending the remote command **CALC: AVER: TCON UP**.



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## Save

Most of the functions under this key work the same way in many measurements, so they are documented in the Utility Functions section. For details about this key, see “[Save](#)” on page 185.

The Amplitude Correction Export Data function under Save is documented here.

### Amplitude Correction

Pressing this key selects **Amplitude Corrections** as the data type to be exported. Pressing this key again brings up the Select Menu, which allows the user to select which **Amplitude Correction** to save.

Amplitude Corrections are fully discussed in the documentation of the Input/Output key, under the Corrections softkey.

Key Path:	<b>Front Panel Key</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:MMEMory:STORe:CORRection 1 2 3 4 5 6, <filename>
Example:	:MMEM:STOR:CORR 2 "myAmpcor.csv" saves Correction 2 to the file myAmpcor.csv on the current path.  The default path is My Documents\amplitudeCorrections.
Notes:	If the save is initiated via SCPI, and the file already exists, the file will be overwritten.  Using the C: drive is strongly discouraged, since it runs the risk of being overwritten during an instrument software upgrade.  Both single and double quotes are supported for any filename parameter over SCPI.
Dependencies:	Corrections are not supported by all Measurements. If in a Mode in which some Measurements support it, this key will be grayed out in measurements that do not. The key will not show at all if no measurements in the Mode support it.  This key will not appear unless you have the proper option installed in your instrument.
Readback:	Selected Correction
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	:MMEMory:STORe:CORRection ANTenna CABLe OTHer USER, <filename>  For backwards compatibility, ANTenna maps to 1, CABLe maps to 2, OTHer maps to 3 and USER maps to 4
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

### Correction Data File

A Corrections Data File contains a copy of one of the analyzer correction tables. Corrections provide a way to adjust the trace display for predetermined gain curves (such as for cable loss).

**Save**

Corrections files are text files in .csv (comma separated values) form, to make them importable into Excel or other spreadsheet programs. The format for Corrections files is as follows.

Line #	Type of field	Example	Notes
1	File type, must be "Amplitude Correction"	Amplitude Correction	May not be omitted
2	File Description (in quotes)	"Correction Factors for 11966E"	45 characters max; may be empty but may not be omitted. If exceeds 45 characters, error -233 Too much data reported
3	Comment (in quotes)	"Class B Radiated"	45 characters max; may be empty but may not be omitted. If exceeds 45 characters, error -233 Too much data reported
4	Instrument Version, Model #	A.02.06,N9020A	May be empty but may not be omitted
5	Option List, File Format Version	K03 LFE EXM ,01	May be empty but may not be omitted
6	Freq Unit to be used for all frequency values in the file	Frequency Unit,MHz	assumed to be Hz if omitted
7	Antenna Unit	Antenna Unit,None	If omitted leaves the Antenna unit unchanged. The amplitude unit in the Antenna Unit field is a conversion factor that is used to adjust the Y Axis Units of the current mode, if the mode supports Antenna Units. For more details on antenna correction data, refer to the Input/Output, Corrections key description. Allowable values: dBuv/m, dBuA/m, dBG, dBpT, None
8	Freq Interpolation	Frequency Interpolation,Linear	if omitted leaves the Freq Interpolation unchanged. Allowable values: Linear, Logarithmic
9	Bias value in mA	Bias,0.00	If omitted leaves the Bias value unchanged (added as of A.08.50)
10	Bias State	Bias State,On	If omitted leaves the Bias State unchanged. Allowable values: On, Off (added as of A.08.50)

Line #	Type of field	Example	Notes
11	Overlap, two values, Freq1 and Freq2, separated by commas.	Overlap,33500,40000	Uses Freq Unit from line 6. Thus, in this example Freq1=33.5 GHz, Freq2= 40.0 GHz (see note below). If omitted leaves the overlap unchanged (added as of A.08.50)
12	DATA marker	DATA	Corrections data begins in the next line

Lines 2 through 5 can be empty but must appear in the file. Lines 6 through 11 are optional, the lines can be left out of the file altogether.

The Overlap row and the two Bias rows apply only to external mixing. Both are read-only, they are never written by the analyzer. The only way to insert or modify these rows is to edit the file with a text editor or a spreadsheet editor. These rows are intended for use by mixer manufacturers, as they allow the manufacturer to insert data about how the mixer corrections were generated and how they should be applied. The Bias rows allow you to specify whether to turn Bias on or off when the Correction is turned on and to specify a Bias value (turning off the Correction does not change the Bias, but turning it back on again sets it to the value specified in the file). The Overlap row allows you to specify an overlap region in which two different corrections may be applied. It is expected that in the corrections data itself, there will be TWO corrections values exactly at Max Freq, otherwise Overlap is ignored. The way the overlap is processed is as follows: if at any given time the current analyzer Start Freq is greater than Freq 1 and lower than Freq 2, and the current Stop Freq is greater than Freq 2, extend the first correction point at or above Freq 2 down to Freq 1, rather than using the correction data between Freq1 and Freq2.

The Antenna Unit row can only be used in Correction register 1, because there can only be one setting for Antenna Unit at any given time. If a Correction whose Antenna Unit is set to anything but None is loaded into any Correction register but 1, an error is generated (Mass storage error; Can only load an Antenna Unit into Correction 1). When a correction file is saved from any Correction register but 1, Antenna Unit is always written as None.

Similarly, the Bias rows can only be used in Correction register 1, because there can only be one setting for Bias at any given time. If a Correction file with a Bias or Bias State row is loaded into any Correction register but 1, an error is generated: Mass storage error; Can only load Bias Settings into Correction 1

The data follows the DATA row, as comma separated X, Y pairs; one pair per line.

For example, suppose you have an Antenna to correct for on an N9020A version A.02.06 and the correction data is:

- 0 dB at 200 MHz
- 17 dB at 210 MHz
- 14.8 dB at 225 MHz

Then the file will look like:

- Amplitude Correction
- "Correction Factors for 11966E"

## Save

- A.02.06,N9020A
- P13 EA3 UK6,01
- Frequency Unit,MHz
- Antenna Unit,dBuV/m
- Frequency Interpolation,Linear
- DATA
- 200.000000,0.00
- 210.000000,17.00
- 225.000000,14.80

The choices for the 1 of N fields in the metadata are as follows:

- Frequency Unit: Hz, kHz, MHz, GHz
- Antenna Unit: dBuv/m, dBuA/m, dBG, dBpT, None
- Frequency Interpolation: Logarithmic, Linear

### Amplitude Correction

These keys let you pick which Correction to save. Once selected, the key returns back to the Export Data menu and the selected Correction number is annotated on the key.

The next step in the Save process is to select the Save As key in the Export Data menu.

Key Path:	<b>Save, Data, Amplitude Correction</b>
Preset:	Not part of a Preset, but is reset to Correction 1 by Restore Input/Output Defaults. Survives a shutdown.
Readback:	1
Initial S/W Revision:	A.02.00

## Single (Single Measurement/Sweep)

Sets the analyzer for Single measurement operation. The single/continuous state is Meas Global, so the setting will affect all the measurements. If you are Paused, pressing **Single** does a Resume.

Key Path:	<b>Front panel key</b>
Example:	:INIT:CONT OFF
Notes:	See <b>Cont</b> key description.
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	<p>For Spectrum Analysis mode in ESA and PSA, the <b>Single</b> hardkey and the INITiate:IMM switched from continuous measurement to single measurement and restarted sweeps and averages (displayed average count reset to 1), but did not restart <b>Max Hold</b> and <b>Min Hold</b>. In the X-Series, the <b>Single</b> hardkey and the INITiate:IMM command initiate a sweep/ measurement/ average sequence/hold sequence including <b>Max Hold</b> and <b>Min Hold</b>.</p> <p>For Spectrum Analysis mode in ESA and PSA, the <b>Single</b> hardkey restarted the sweep regardless of whether or not you were in an active sweep or sweep sequence. In the X-Series, <b>Restart</b> does this but <b>Single</b> only restarts the sweep or sweep sequence if you are in the idle state.</p> <p>INIT[:IMM] in ESA &amp; PSA Spectrum Analysis Mode does an implied ABORt. In some other PSA Modes, INIT[:IMM] is ignored if not in the idle state. The X-Series follows the ESA/PSA SA Mode model, which may cause some Modes to have compatibility problems.</p>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

Single (Single Measurement/Sweep)

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## Source

This mode does not have any Source control functionality.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Common Measurement Functions  
**Source**



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## Sweep/Control

Accesses a menu that enables you to configure the Sweep and Control functions of the analyzer, such as Sweep Time and Gating.

Key Path	Front-panel key
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Time

Controls the time the analyzer takes to sweep the current frequency span when the Sweep Type is Swept, and displays the equivalent Sweep Time when the Sweep Type is FFT.

When Sweep Time is in Auto, the analyzer computes a sweep time which will give accurate measurements based on other settings of the analyzer, such as RBW and VBW.

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#### NOTE

The Meas Uncal (measurement uncalibrated) warning is given in the Status Bar in the lower right corner of the screen when the manual sweep time entered is faster than the sweep time computed by the analyzer's sweep time equations, that is, the Auto Sweep Time. The analyzer's computed sweep time will give accurate measurements; if you sweep faster than this your measurements may be inaccurate. A Meas Uncal condition may be corrected by returning the Sweep Time to Auto; by entering a longer Sweep Time; or by choosing a wider RBW and/or VBW

On occasion other factors such as the Tracking Generator's maximum sweep rate, the YTF sweep rate (in high band) or the LO's capability (in low band) can cause a Meas Uncal condition. The most reliable way to correct it is to return the Sweep Time to Auto.

If the analyzer calculates that the Auto Sweep Time would be greater than 4000s (which is beyond its range), the warning message "Settings Alert;Sweep Rate Unavailable" is displayed. In this case increase the RBW or reduce the span.

If the analyzer's estimated sweep time in an FFT sweep is greater than 4000s, the warning message "Settings Alert;Span:RBW Ratio too big" is displayed. In this case reduce the span or increase the RBW and/or FFT Width.

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When Sweep Type is FFT, you cannot control the sweep time, it is simply reported by the analyzer to give you an idea of how long the measurement is taking.

Note that although some overhead time is required by the analyzer to complete a sweep cycle, the sweep time reported when Sweep Type is Swept does not include the overhead time, just the time to sweep the LO over the current Span. When Sweep Type is FFT, however, the reported Sweep Time takes into account both the data acquisition time and the processing time, in order to report an equivalent Sweep Time for a meaningful comparison to the Swept case.

## Sweep/Control

Because there is no “Auto Sweep Time” when in zero span, the Auto/Man line on this key disappears when in Zero Span. The Auto/Man line also disappears when in an FFT sweep. In this case the key is grayed out as shown below.




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**NOTE** When using a Tracking Source (**Source, Source Mode** set to “**Tracking**”), the sweep time shown includes an estimate of the source’s settling time. This estimate may contain inaccuracies, particularly when software triggering is used for the source. This can result in the reported sweep time being shorter than the actual sweep time.

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Key Path	Sweep/Control
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TIME &lt;time&gt; [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TIME? [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SWE:TIME 500 ms SWE:TIME:AUTO OFF</pre>
Notes	The values shown in this table reflect the “swept spans” conditions which are the default settings after a preset. See “Couplings” for values in the zero span domain.
Dependencies	<p>The third line of the softkey (Auto/Man) disappears in Zero Span. The SCPI command SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON if sent in Zero Span generates an error message.</p> <p>Softkey grayed out and third line of the softkey (Auto/Man) disappears in FFT sweeps. Pressing the key or sending the SCPI for sweep time while the instrument is in FFT sweep generates a -221, “Settings Conflict;” error. F</p> <p>The SCPI command :SWEep:TIME:AUTO ON if sent in FFT sweeps generates an error.</p> <p>Grayed out while in Gate View, to avoid confusing those who want to set GATE VIEW Sweep Time.</p> <p>Key is grayed out in Measurements that do not support swept mode.</p> <p>Key is blanked in Modes that do not support swept mode.</p> <p>Set to Auto when Auto Couple is pressed or sent remotely</p>

Couplings	<p>Sweep Time is coupled primarily to Span and RBW. Center Frequency, VBW, and the number of sweep points also can have an effect. So changing these parameters may change the sweep time.</p> <p>The Sweep Time used upon entry to Zero Span is the same as the Sweep Time that was in effect before entering Zero Span. The Sweep Time can be changed while in Zero Span. Upon leaving Zero Span, the Auto/Man state of Sweep Time that existed before entering Zero Span is restored.</p> <p>If Sweep Time was in Auto before entering Zero Span, or if it is set to Auto while in zero span (which can happen via remote command or if <b>Auto Couple</b> is pressed) it returns to Auto and recouples when returning to non-zero spans.</p> <p>If Sweep Time was in Man before entering Zero Span, it returns to Man when returning to non-zero spans, and any changes to Sweep Time that were made while in Zero Span are retained in the non-zero span (except where constrained by minimum limits, which are different in and out of zero span).</p>
Preset	The preset Sweep Time value is hardware dependent since Sweep Time presets to “Auto”.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	<p>in zero span: 1 <math>\mu</math>s</p> <p>in swept spans: 1 ms</p> <p>in Stepped Tracking (as with option ESC): same as auto sweep time</p> <p>(in Swept Tracking, with Tracking Generator option T03 or T06, the minimum sweep time is 1 ms, but the Meas Uncal indicator is turned on for sweep times faster than 50 ms)</p>
Max	<p>in zero span: 6000 s</p> <p>in swept spans: 4000 s</p>
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	Meas Uncal is Bit 0 in the STATUS:QUESTionable:INTEgrity:UNCalibrated register
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep Setup

Lets you set the sweep functions that control features such as sweep type and time.

Key Path	Sweep/Control
Dependencies	<p>The whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span, however, the settings in the menus under Sweep Setup can be changed remotely with no error indication.</p> <p>Grayed out in measurements that do not support swept mode.</p> <p>Blanked in modes that do not support swept mode</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep/Control

### Sweep Time Rules

Allows the choice of three distinct sets of sweep time rules. These are the rules that are used to set the sweep time when **Sweep Time** is in **Auto mode**. Note that these rules only apply when in the Swept **Sweep Type** (either manually or automatically chosen) and not when in FFT sweeps.

See “[More Information](#)” on page 1445.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMAl   ACCuracy   SRESponse  [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs?
Example	SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL ACC
Dependencies	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and cannot be accessed (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span), however its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication.  Grayed out in FFT sweeps. Pressing the key while the instrument is in FFT sweep generates an advisory message. The SCPI is acted upon if sent, but has no effect other than to change the readout on the key, as long as the analyzer is in an FFT sweep.
Couplings	Set to Auto on Auto Couple
Preset	AUTO
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:MODE SRESponse  This legacy command is aliased to :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs SRESponse
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:MODE SANalyzer  This legacy command is aliased to :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMAl
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:MODE?  This legacy query is aliased to :SWEep:TIME:RULEs?, so it will match for SRESponse but not for SANalyzer
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The old Auto Sweep Time command was the same [:SENSE]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs NORMAl ACCuracy so it still works although it now has a third parameter (SRESponse).  The old Sweep Coupling command was [:SENSE]:SWEep:TIME:AUTO:MODE SRESponse SANalyzer and it is aliased as below:
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## More Information

The first set of rules is called **SA – Normal. Sweep Time Rules** is set to **SA-Normal** on a **Preset** or **Auto Couple**. These rules give optimal sweep times at a loss of accuracy. Note that this means that in the Preset or Auto Coupled state, instrument amplitude accuracy specifications do not apply.

Setting **Sweep Time Rules** to **SA-Accuracy** will result in slower sweep times than **SA-Normal**, usually about three times as long, but with better amplitude accuracy for CW signals. The instrument absolute amplitude accuracy specifications only apply when **Sweep Time** is set to **Auto**, and **Sweep Time Rules** are set to **SA-Accuracy**. Additional amplitude errors which occur when **Sweep Time Rules** are set to **SA-Normal** are usually well under 0.1 dB, though this is not guaranteed. Because of the faster sweep times and still low errors, **SA-Normal** is the preferred setting of **Sweep Time Rules**.

The third set of sweep time rules is called **Stimulus/Response** and is automatically selected when an integrated source is turned on, such as a Tracking Generator or a synchronized external source. The sweep times for this set of rules are usually much faster for swept-response measurements. Stimulus-response auto-coupled sweep times are typically valid in stimulus-response measurements when the system's frequency span is less than 20 times the bandwidth of the device under test. You can select these rules manually (even if not making Stimulus-Response measurements) which will allow you to sweep faster before the “Meas Uncal” warning comes on, but you are then not protected from the over-sweep condition and may end up with uncalibrated results. However, it is commonplace in measuring non-CW signals such as noise to be able to get excellent measurement accuracy at sweep rates higher than those required for CW signal accuracy, so this is a valid measurement technique.

### Auto

Sets the analyzer to automatically choose the Sweep Time Rules for the measurement.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Time Rules
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs:AUTO[ :STATe ] ON   OFF   1   0 [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TIME:AUTO:RULEs:AUTO[ :STATe ] ?
Example	:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL:AUTO ON
Couplings	Set on Preset or Auto Couple
Preset	ON
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### SA - Normal

Chooses Sweep Time Auto Rules for optimal speed and generally sufficient accuracy.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Time Rules
Example	:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL NORM
Dependencies	Not available (grayed out) when Source Mode=Tracking.
Couplings	Automatically selected unless Source is on If directly selected, sets AUTO to Off

## Sweep/Control

Readback	SA - Normal
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### SA - Accuracy

Chooses Sweep Time Auto Rules for specified absolute amplitude accuracy.

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**NOTE** For specified accuracy, do not allow sweep time to fall below 20 ms when in SA - Accuracy

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Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Time Rules</b>
Example	:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL ACC
Dependencies	Not available (grayed out) when Source Mode=Tracking.
Couplings	If directly selected, sets AUTO to Off
Readback	SA - Accuracy
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Stimulus/Response

The Stimulus-Response setting for sweep time rules provides different sweep time settings, for the case where the analyzer is sweeping in concert with a source. These modified rules take two forms:

1. Sweeping along with a swept source, which allows faster sweeps than the normal case because the RBW and VBW filters do not directly interact with the Span. We call this “Swept Tracking”
2. Sweeping along with a stepped source, which usually slows the sweep down because it is necessary to wait for the stepped source and the analyzer to settle at each point. We call this “Stepped Tracking”

The analyzer chooses one of these methods based on what kind of a source is connected or installed; it picks Swept Tracking if there is no source in use.

As always, when the X-series analyzer is in Auto Sweep Time, the sweep time is estimated and displayed in the Sweep/Control menu as well as in the annotation at the bottom of the displayed measurement; of course, since this can be dependent on variables outside the analyzer’s control, the actual sweep time may vary slightly from this estimate.

You can always choose a shorter sweep time to improve the measurement throughput, (with some potential unspecified accuracy reduction), but the Meas Uncal indicator will come on if the sweep time you set is less than the calculated Auto Sweep time. You can also select a longer sweep time, which can be useful (for example) for obtaining accurate insertion loss measurements on very narrowband filters. The number of measurement points can also be reduced to speed the measurement (at the expense of frequency resolution).

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Time Rules</b>
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Example	:SWE:TIME:AUTO:RUL SRES
Couplings	Automatically selected when the Source is on (Source Mode not set to OFF). If directly selected sets AUTO to Off
Readback	SR
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Type

Chooses between the FFT and Sweep types of sweep.

Sweep Type refers to whether or not the instrument is in Swept or FFT analysis. When in Auto, the selection of sweep type is governed by two different sets of rules, depending on whether you want to optimize for dynamic range or for speed.

FFT “sweeps” should not be used when making EMI measurements; therefore, when a CISPR detector (Quasi Peak, EMI Average, RMS Average) is selected for any active trace (one for which Update is on), the FFT key in the Sweep Type menu is grayed out, and the Auto Rules only choose Swept. If Sweep Type is manually selected to be FFT, the CISPR detectors are all grayed out.

FFT sweeps will never be auto-selected when Screen Video, Log Video or Linear Video are the selected Analog Output.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:TYPE FFT   SWEep [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:TYPE?
Dependencies	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and cannot be accessed (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span), however its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication.  When Gate is on, Gate Method selection affects Sweep Type:  <b>Method FFT&amp;Sweep menu</b> FFT - Swept grayed out and rules choose FFT Video - FFT grayed out and rules choose Swept LO - FFT grayed out and rules choose Swept
Preset	AUTO
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:TYPE AUTO sets sweep type Auto to On but the query will return either FFT or SWE depending on the auto setting.  [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:TYPE SWP selects sweep type Swept but will return SWE on a query
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep/Control

### Auto

When in Auto, the selection of sweep type is governed by two different sets of rules, depending on whether you want to optimize for dynamic range or for speed. These rules are chosen under the **Sweep Type Rules** key.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type
Remote Command	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TYPE:AUTO OFF ON 0 1 [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TYPE:AUTO?
Example	:SWE:TYPE:AUTO ON
Couplings	Pressing Auto Couple always sets Sweep Type to Auto.  Swept is always chosen whenever any form of Signal ID is on, or the Source Mode is set to Tracking, or any EMI detector is selected, or the RF Preselector is ON.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Swept

Manually selects swept analysis, so it cannot change automatically to FFT.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type
Example	SWE:TYPE SWE
Dependencies	Grayed out while in Gated FFT (meaning Gate is ON and Gate Method is FFT).  If this key is selected, the gate method Gated FFT is grayed out.
Couplings	This selection is chosen automatically if any of the CISPR detectors is chosen for any active trace, in which case the FFT Sweep Type selection is also grayed out.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback	Swept
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

### FFT

Manually selects FFT analysis, so it cannot change automatically to Swept.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type
Example	SWE:TYPE FFT



Dependencies	<p>When a CISPR detector (Quasi Peak, EMI Average, RMS Average) is selected for any active trace, the FFT key is grayed out.</p> <p>When the RF Preselector is on, the FFT key is grayed out.</p> <p>When Source Mode is set to Tracking, Manual FFT is grayed out.</p> <p>When Signal ID is on, Manual FFT is grayed out.</p> <p>Grayed out while in Gated LO (meaning Gate is ON and Gate Method is LO).</p> <p>Grayed out while in Gated Video (meaning Gate is ON and Gate Method is Video).</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback	FFT
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sweep Type Rules

Selects which set of rules will be used for automatically choosing the Sweep Type when Sweep Type is in Auto.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep :TYPE :AUTO :RULEs SPEed   DRANge [ :SENSE ] :SWEep :TYPE :AUTO :RULEs ?
Dependencies	In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and cannot be accessed (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span), however its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication.
Preset	DRANge
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy parameter DYNamicrange is unsupported
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Auto

This selection is automatically chosen when Auto Couple is pressed. When in Auto, the Sweep Type Rules are set to Best Dynamic Range. It seems like a very simple Auto function but the use of this construct allows a consistent statement about what the Auto Couple key does.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type Rules</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep :TYPE :AUTO :RULEs :AUTO [ :STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSE ] :SWEep :TYPE :AUTO :RULEs :AUTO [ :STATe ] ?
Example	:SWE:TYPE:AUTO:RUL:AUTO ON
Couplings	Pressing Auto Couple always sets Sweep Type Rules to Auto.

## Sweep/Control

Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Best Dynamic Range

This selection tells the analyzer to choose between swept and FFT analysis with the primary goal of optimizing dynamic range. If the dynamic range is very close between swept and FFT, then it chooses the faster one. This auto selection also depends on RBW Type.

In determining the Sweep or FFT setting, the auto rules use the following approach:

- If the RBW Filter Type is Gaussian use the RBW for the Normal Filter BW and if that RBW > 210 Hz, use swept; for RBW ≤ 210 Hz, use FFT
- If the RBW Filter Type is Flat Top, use the same algorithm but use 420 Hz instead of 210 Hz for the transition point between Swept and FFT
- If any of the CISPR detectors is chosen for any active trace, always use Swept.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type Rules</b>
Example	SWE:TYPE:AUTO:RUL DRAN sets the auto rules to dynamic range.
Couplings	Directly selecting this setting sets AUTO to OFF.
Readback	Dynamic Range
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Best Speed

This selection tells the analyzer to choose between FFT or swept analysis based on the fastest analyzer speed.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup, Sweep Type Rules</b>
Example	SWE:TYPE:AUTO:RUL SPE sets the rules for the auto mode to speed
Couplings	Directly selecting this setting sets AUTO to OFF.
Readback	Speed.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### FFT Width

This menu displays and controls the width of the FFT's performed while in FFT mode. The "FFT width" is the range of frequencies being looked at by the FFT, sometimes referred to as the "chunk width" -- it is not the resolution bandwidth used when performing the FFT.

It is important to understand that this function does not directly set the FFT width, it sets the limit on the FFT Width. The actual FFT width used is determined by several other factors including the Span you

have set. Usually the instrument picks the optimal FFT Width based on the current setup; but on occasion you may wish to limit the FFT Width to be narrower than that which the instrument would have set.

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**NOTE** This function does not allow you to widen the FFT Width beyond that which the instrument might have set; it only allows you to narrow it. You might do this to improve the dynamic range of the measurement or eliminate nearby spurs from your measurement.

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Note that the **FFT Width** setting will have no effect unless in an FFT sweep.

See [“More Information” on page 1452](#)

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:FFT:WIDTh <real> [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:FFT:WIDTh?
Example	SWE:FFT:WIDTh 167 kHz sets this function to “<167.4 kHz”
Notes	The parameter is in units of frequency. For values sent from SCPI, the analyzer chooses the smallest value that is at least as great as the requested value. Examples: Parameter 3.99 kHz is sent over SCPI. Analyzer chooses 4.01 kHz Parameter 4.02 kHz is sent over SCPI. Analyzer chooses 28.81 kHz Parameter 8 MHz is sent over SCPI. Analyzer chooses 10 MHz
Dependencies	In some models, the analog prefilters are not provided. In these models the <b>FFT Width</b> function is always in <b>Auto</b> . The FFT Width key is blanked in these models, and the SCPI commands are accepted without error but have no effect. In Zero Span, this key is irrelevant and cannot be accessed (because the whole Sweep Setup menu is grayed out in Zero Span). However, its settings can be changed remotely with no error indication.
Couplings	The FFT Width affects the <b>ADC Dither</b> function (see Meas Setup key) and the point at which the instrument switches from Swept to FFT acquisition.
Preset	The Preset is Auto, but Preset will also pick Best Dynamic Range and hence this function will be set to ~Maximum
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	4.01 kHz

## Sweep/Control

Max	The maximum available FFT width is dependent on the IF Bandwidth option. The maximum available width is:  Option B10, 10 MHz; Option B25, 25 MHz, Option B40, 40 MHz.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep :FFT :SPAN :RATio <integer>  [ :SENSe ] :SWEep :FFT :SPAN :RATio?  This is the legacy “FFTs per Span” command, because in the PSA, this is what you set rather than the FFT Width. The behavior of the analyzer when it receives this command is to compute the “intended segment width” by dividing the Span by the FFTs/Span parameter, then converting this intended width to an actual width by using the largest available FFT Width that is still less than the intended segment width. The “Span” used in this computation is whatever the Span is currently set to, whether a sweep has been taken at that Span or not.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.04.00

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Sweep Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep :FFT :WIDTh :AUTO OFF   ON   0   1  [ :SENSe ] :SWEep :FFT :WIDTh :AUTO?
Example	:SWE:FFT:WIDT:AUTO ON
Couplings	Pressing Auto Couple always sets FFT Width to Auto.
Preset	ON
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

An FFT measurement can only be performed over a limited span known as the “FFT segment”. Several segments may need to be combined to measure the entire span. For advanced FFT control in the X-Series, you have direct control over the segment width using the **FFT Width** control. Generally, in automatic operation, the X-Series sets the segment width to be as wide as possible, as this results in the fastest measurements.

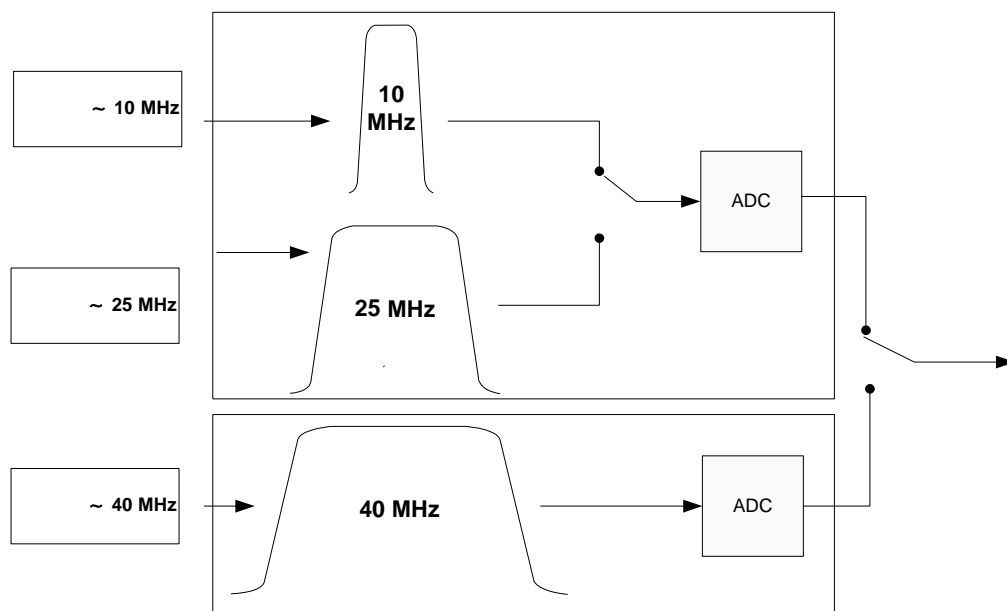
However, in order to increase dynamic range, most X-series models provide a set of analog prefilters that precede the ADC. Unlike swept measurements, which pass the signal through a bandpass before the ADC, FFT measurements present the full signal bandwidth to the ADC, making them more susceptible to overload, and requiring a lower signal level. The prefilters act to alleviate this phenomenon - they allow the signal level at the ADC to be higher while still avoiding an ADC overload, by eliminating signal power outside the bandwidth of interest, which in turn improves dynamic range.

Although narrowing the segment width can allow higher dynamic ranges some cases, this comes at the expense of losing some of the speed advantages of the FFT, because narrower segments require more acquisitions and proportionately more processing overhead.

However, the advantages of narrow segments can be significant. For example, in pulsed-RF measurements such as radar, it is often possible to make high dynamic range measurements with signal levels approaching the compression threshold of the analyzer in swept spans (well over 0 dBm), while resolving the spectral components to levels below the maximum IF drive level (about  $-8$  dBm at the input mixer). But FFT processing experiences overloads at the maximum IF drive level even if the RBW is small enough that no single spectral component exceeds the maximum IF drive level. If you reduce the width of an FFT, an analog filter is placed before the ADC that is about 1.3 times as wide as the FFT segment width. This spreads out the pulsed RF in time and reduces the maximum signal level seen by the ADC. Therefore, the input attenuation can be reduced and the dynamic range increased without overloading the ADC.

Further improvement in dynamic range is possible by changing the **FFT IF Gain** (in the **Meas Setup** menu of many measurements). If the segments are reduced in width, **FFT IF Gain** can be set to High, improving dynamic range.

Depending on what IF Bandwidth option you have ordered, there can be up to three different IF paths available in FFT sweeps, as seen in the diagram below:



The 10 MHz path is always used for Swept sweeps. It is always used for FFT sweeps as well, unless the user specifies  $\sim 25$  MHz in which case the 25 MHz path will be used for FFT sweeps, or  $\sim 40$  MHz, in which case the 40 MHz path will be used for FFT sweeps. Note that, although each of these keys picks the specified path, the analyzer may choose an FFT width less than the full IF width, in order to optimize speed, trading off acquisition time versus processing time.

## Sweep/Control

### Pause/Resume

Pauses a measurement after the current data acquisition is complete.

When Paused, the label on the key changes to Resume. Pressing Resume un-pauses the measurement. When you are Paused, pressing **Restart**, **Single** or **Cont** does a Resume.

Key Path	Sweep/Control
<b>Remote Command</b>	:INITiate:PAUSE
Dependencies	Grayed out in Measurements that do not support Pausing. Blanked in Modes that do not support Pausing.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Key Path	Sweep/Control
<b>Remote Command</b>	:INITiate:RESume
Dependencies	Grayed out in Measurements that do not support Pausing. Blanked in Modes that do not support Pausing.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate

Accesses a menu that enables you to control the gating function. The Gate functionality is used to view signals best viewed by qualifying them with other events.

Gate setup parameters are the same for all measurements – they do not change as you change measurements. Settings like these are called “Meas Global” and are unaffected by Meas Preset.

Note that Sweep Time autocoupling rules and annotation are changed by Gate being on.

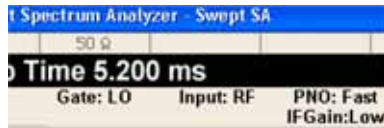
Key Path	Sweep/Control
Scope	Meas Global
Readback	The state and method of Gate, as [Off, LO] or [On, Video]. Note that for measurements that only support gated LO, the method is nonetheless read back, but always as LO.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate On/Off

Turns the gate function on and off.

When the Gate Function is on, the selected Gate Method is used along with the gate settings and the signal at the gate source to control the sweep and video system with the gate signal. Not all measurements allow every type of Gate Methods.

When Gate is on, the annunciation in the measurement bar reflects that it is on and what method is used, as seen in the following "Gate: LO" annunciator graphic.



Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep :EGATe [ :STATe ] OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :SWEep :EGATe [ :STATe ] ?
Example	SWE:EGAT ON SWE:EGAT?
Dependencies	<p>The function is unavailable (grayed out) and Off when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gate Method is LO or Video and FFT Sweep Type is manually selected.</li> <li>Gate Method is FFT and Swept Sweep Type is manually selected.</li> <li>Marker Count is ON.</li> </ul> <p>The following are unavailable whenever Gate is on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FFT under Sweep Type when Method=LO or Video or Swept under Sweep Type when Method=FFT</li> <li><b>Marker Count</b></li> </ul> <p>While Gate is on, the Auto Rules for Sweep Type are modified so that the choice agrees with the Gate Method: i.e., FFT for Method = FFT and Swept for Method = LO or Video.</p> <p>The Gate softkey and all SCPI under the [:SENSe]:SWEep:EGATe SCPI node are grayed out when Source Mode is Tracking with an external source. This is because the Gate circuitry is used to sync the external source. If the Tracking Source is turned on, the Gate is turned off.</p>
Couplings	<p>When Meas Method is RBW or FAST, this function is unavailable and the key is grayed out.</p> <p>Whenever Gate is on, Meas Method, RBW or FAST is unavailable and keys for those are grayed out.</p> <p>When Gate is on, Offset Res BW and Offset Video BW are ignored (if you set these values) and the measurement works as if all Offset Res BW and all Offset Video BW are coupled with the Res BW and the Video BW under the BW menu. When Gate is on, the Offset BW key in the Offset/Limit menu is grayed out.</p>
Preset	Off
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	On Off
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[:SENSe]:SWEep:TIME:GATE[:STATe] ESA compatibility

## Sweep/Control

Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA, Trig Delay (On) and Gate (On) could not be active at the same time.. This dependency does not exist in PSA or in the X-Series.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate View On/Off

Turning on Gate View in the Swept SA measurement provides a single-window gate view display..

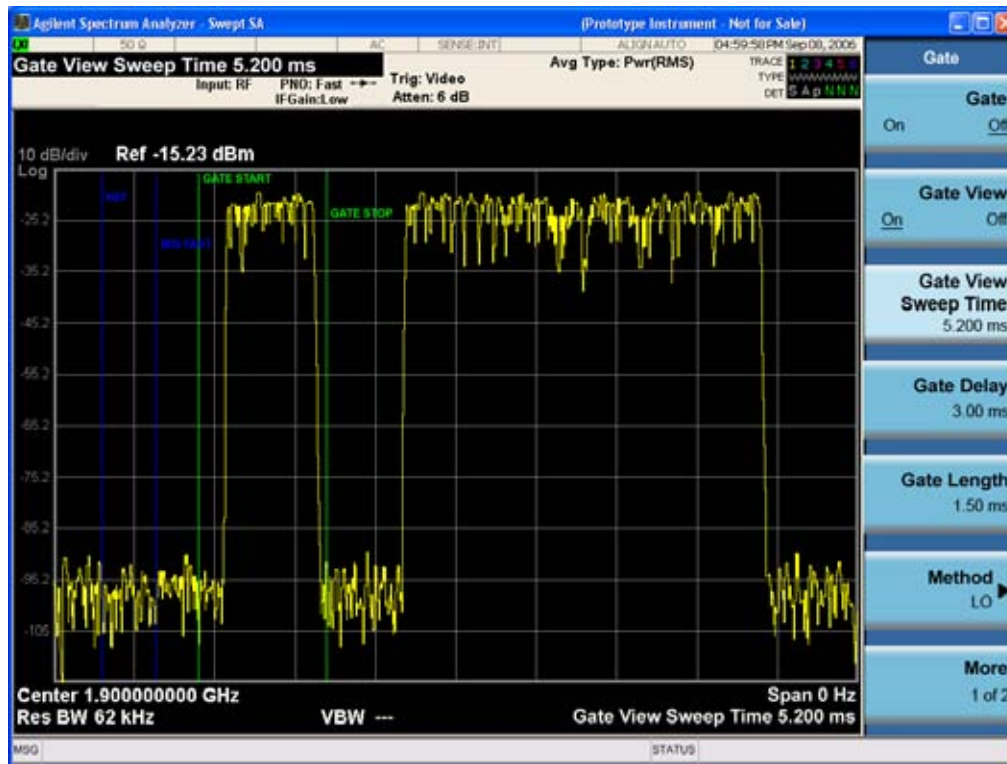
Turning on Gate View in other measurements shows the split-screen Gate View. In these measurements, when the Gate View is on, the regular view of the current measurement traces and results are reduced vertically to about 70% of the regular height. The Zero Span window, showing the positions of the Gate, is shown between the Measurement Bar and the reduced measurement window. By reducing the height of the measurement window, some of the annotation on the Data Display may not fit and is not shown.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Gate</b>
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:VIEW ON OFF 1 0 [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:VIEW?
Example	SWE:EGAT:VIEW ON turns on the gate view.
Dependencies	In the Swept SA measurement:  In Gate View, the regular Sweep Time key is grayed out . When pressed, the grayed out key puts up the informational message "Use Gate View Sweep Time in the Gate menu."  In the other measurements:  When you turn Gate View on, the lower window takes on the current state of the instrument. Upon leaving Gate View, the instrument takes on the state of the lower window.  When you turn Gate View on, the upper window Sweep Time is set to the gate view sweep time.
Couplings	These couplings apply to the Swept SA measurement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When Gate View is turned on, the instrument is set to Zero Span.</li> <li>• Gate View automatically turns off whenever a Span other than Zero is selected.</li> <li>• Gate View automatically turns off if you press the Last Span key while in Gate View, and the instrument returns to the Span it was in before entering Gate View (even if that is Zero Span).</li> <li>• When Gate View is turned on, the sweep time used is the gate view sweep time. This is set according to the rules in section <a href="#">“Gate View Setup ” on page 1459</a></li> <li>• When Gate View is turned off, Sweep Time is set to the normal Swept SA measurement sweep time.</li> <li>• If Gate View is on and Gate is off, then turning on Gate turns off Gate View.</li> </ul>



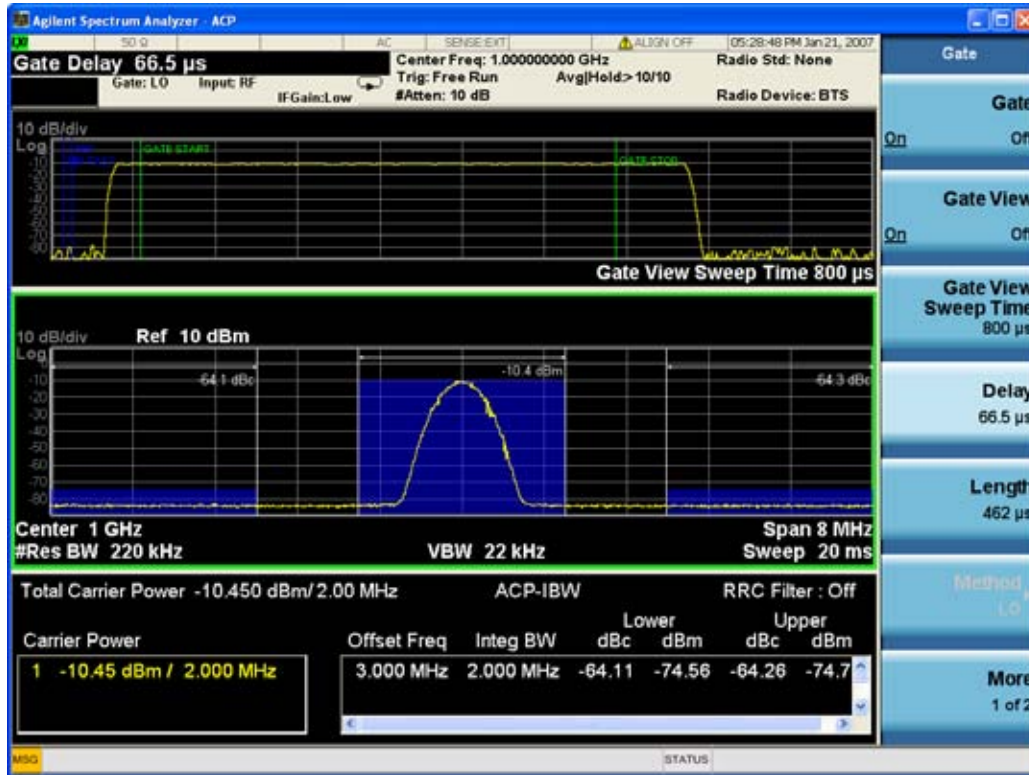
Preset	OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	On Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

A sample of the Gate View screen in the Swept SA measurement is shown in the following graphic :



A sample of the Gate View screen in other measurements is shown in the following graphic . This example is for the ACP measurement:

## Sweep/Control



Turning Gate View off returns the analyzer to the Normal measurement view.

In the Swept SA, the normal measurement view is the single-window Swept SA view. When returning to this view, the Swept SA measurement returns to the Span it was in before entering **Gate View** (even if that is Zero Span).

The **Gate View** window is triggered from the Gate Source, with zero trigger delay. Also, when updating the **Gate View** window, the Gate itself must not operate. So it is internally shut off while the gate view window is being updated. For the Swept SA measurement, this means that the Gate is internally shut off whenever the gate view window is displayed. The measurement bar and softkeys continue to show the Trigger source for the main sweep window and give no indication that the Gate is shut off or that the Gate View window is triggered from the Gate Source.

When in **Gate View**, vertical lines are displayed in the Gate View window as follows:

- Green lines are displayed at the gate edges as follows: in Edge Gate, a line is shown for Delay and one for the end of the Gate period (defined by Length, even in FFT. In Level Gate a line is shown only for Delay. You can adjust the position of the green lines by adjusting the gate length and the gate delay. These lines update in the Gate View window as the active function changes, even if the window is not being updated. In Gated LO and Gated Video, these lines are positioned relative to the delay reference line (not relative to 0 time). In Gated FFT, their location is relative to the left edge of the screen.
- A blue line is displayed showing the delay reference, that is, the reference point for the Gate Delay within the Zero Span window. The blue line represents where (in time) the effective location of the gate start would be if the gate were programmed to zero delay.

- The second blue line is labeled "MIN FAST" as shown in the figure above because it represents the minimum Gate Delay for fast Gated LO operation. This line is only displayed in Gated LO. You cannot scroll (knob) or decrement (down key) the Gate Delay to less than that represented by the position of this line, it can only be set below this position manually, although once there it can be moved freely with the knob while below the line.
- A yellow line in the Gated Video case only, is displayed at  $B_{\text{length}}$ , where  $B_{\text{length}}$  is the display point (bucket) length for the swept trace, which is given by the sweep time for that trace divided by number of Points – 1. So it is referenced to 0 time, not to the delay reference. This line is labeled NEXT PT (it is not shown in the figure above because the figure above is for Gated LO). The yellow line represents the edge of a display point (bucket). Normally in Gated Video, the bucket length must be selected so that it exceeds the off time of the burst. There is another way to use the analyzer in Gated Video measurements, and that is to set the bucket width much shorter than the off time of the burst. Then use the Max Hold trace function to fill in "missing" buckets more slowly. This allows you to see some of the patterns of the Gated Video results earlier, though seeing a completely filled-in spectrum later.

### Gate View Setup

Accesses a menu that enables you to setup parameters relevant to the Gate View

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Gate</b>
Scope	Meas Global
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Gate View Sweep Time

Controls the sweep time in the Gate View window. To provide an optimal view of the gate signal, the analyzer initializes Gate View Sweep Time based on the current settings of Gate Delay and Gate Length.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Gate, Gate View Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:EGATe:TIME <time> [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:EGATe:TIME?
Example	SWE:EGAT:TIME 500 ms
Dependencies	Gate View Sweep Time is initialized:  On Preset (after initializing delay and length).  Every time the Gate Method is set/changed.  Additionally, in the Swept SA measurement, whenever you do a Preset, or leave Gate View, the analyzer remembers the Gate Delay and Gate Length settings. Then, when returning to Gate View, if the current Gate Delay and/or Gate Length do not match the remembered values Gate View Sweep Time is re-initialized.  Compute the location of the "gate stop" line, which you know is at time $t = t_{\text{min}} + \text{GateDelay} + \text{GateLength}$ .

## Sweep/Control

Preset	519.3 $\mu$ s WiMAX OFDMA: 5 ms GSM/EDGE: 1 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1 $\mu$ s
Max	6000 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate View Start Time

Controls the time at the left edge of the Gate View.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Gate, Gate View Setup</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:EGATe:VIEW:START <time> [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:EGATe:VIEW:START?
Example	SWE:EGAT:VIEW:STAR 10ms
Notes	Units of time are required or no units; otherwise an invalid suffix error message will be generated. See error -131.
Preset	0 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	0
Max	500 ms
Initial S/W Revision	A.10.00

### Gate Delay


Controls the length of time from the time the gate condition goes True until the gate is turned on.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Gate</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:EGATe:DELay <time> [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:EGATe:DELay?
Example	SWE:EGAT:DELay 500ms SWE:EGAT:DELay?
Notes	Units of time are required or no units; otherwise an invalid suffix error message will be generated. See error -131.

Preset	57.7 us WiMAX OFDMA: 71 us GSM/EDGE: 600 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	0.0 us
Max	100 s
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep :TIME :GATE :DELay ESA compatibility
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate Length

Controls the length of time that the gate is on after it opens.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Gate</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep :EGATe :LENGth <time> [ :SENSe ] :SWEep :EGATe :LENGth?
Example	SWE:EGAT:LENG 1 SWE:EGAT:LENG?
Notes	Units of time are required or no units; otherwise an invalid suffix error message will be generated.
Dependencies	Grayed out when Gate Method is set to FFT in which case the label changes to that shown below.  The key is also grayed out if Gate Control = Level.
Preset	461.6 us WiMAX OFDMA: 50 us GSM/EDGE: 200 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	100 ns
Max	5 s
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep :TIME :GATE :LENGth ESA compatibility
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Sweep/Control

### Method

This lets you choose one of the three different types of gating.

Not all types of gating are available for all measurements.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Gate</b>
Remote Command	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:METhod LO VIDeo FFT [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:METhod?
Example	SWE:EGAT:METH FFT
Preset	LO
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### LO

When Gate is set to On, the LO sweeps whenever the gate conditions as specified in the Gate menu are satisfied by the signal at the Gate Source.

This form of gating is more sophisticated, and results in faster measurements. With Gated LO, the analyzer only sweeps while the gate conditions are satisfied. This means that a sweep could take place over several gate events. It would start when the gate signal goes true and stop when it goes false, and then continue when it goes true again. But since the LO is sweeping as long as the gate conditions are satisfied, the sweep typically finishes much more quickly than with Gated Video.

When in zero span, there is no actual sweep performed. But data is only taken while the gate conditions are satisfied. So even though there is no sweep, the gate settings will impact when data is acquired.

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Gate, Method</b>
Dependencies	Key is unavailable when Gate is On and FFT Sweep Type manually selected. When selected, Sweep Type is forced to Swept and the FFT key in Sweep Type is grayed out.
Readback	LO
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Video

When Gate is set to On, the video signal is allowed to pass through whenever the gate conditions as specified in the Gate menu are satisfied by the signal at the Gate Source.

This form of gating may be thought of as a simple switch, which connects the signal to the input of the spectrum analyzer. When the gate conditions are satisfied, the switch is closed, and when the gate conditions are not satisfied, the switch is open. So we only look at the signal while the gate conditions are satisfied.

With this type of gating, you usually set the analyzer to sweep very slowly. In fact, a general rule is to sweep slowly enough that the gate is guaranteed to be closed at least once per data measurement interval

(bucket). Then if the peak detector is used, each bucket will represent the peak signal as it looks with the gate closed.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate, Method
Dependencies	Key is unavailable when Gate is On and FFT Sweep Type manually selected. When selected, Sweep Type is forced to Swept and the FFT key in Sweep Type is grayed out
Readback	Video
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## FFT

When Gate is set to On, an FFT is performed whenever the gate conditions as specified in the Gate menu are satisfied by the signal at the Gate Source. This is an FFT measurement which begins when the gate conditions are satisfied. Since the time period of an FFT is approximately  $1.83/\text{RBW}$ , you get a measurement that starts under predefined conditions and takes place over a predefined period. So, in essence, this is a gated measurement. You have limited control over the gate length but it works in FFT sweeps, which the other two methods do not.

Gated FFT cannot be done in zero span since the instrument is not sweeping. So in zero span the Gated LO method is used. Data is still only taken while the gate conditions are satisfied, so the gate settings do impact when data is acquired.

The Gate Length will be  $1.83/\text{RBW}$ .

This is a convenient way to make a triggered FFT measurement under control of an external gating signal.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate
Dependencies	Key is unavailable when Gate is On and Swept Sweep Type manually selected. Key is unavailable when gate Control is set to Level. When selected, Sweep Type is forced to FFT and the Swept key in Sweep Type is grayed out Forces Gate Length to $1.83/\text{RBW}$
Readback	FFT
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Gate Source

The menus under the **Gate Source** key follow the same pattern as those under the **Trigger key**, with the exception that neither **Free Run** nor **Video** are available as Gate Source selections. Any changes to the settings in the setup menus under each Gate Source selection key (for example: **Trigger Level**) also affect the settings under the Trigger menu keys. Note that the selected Trigger Source does not have to match the Gate Source.

## Sweep/Control

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:SOURce EXTernal1   EXTernal2   LINE   FRAMe   RFBurst  [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:SOURce?
Dependencies	In some models, there is no second External input. In these models, the External 2 key is blanked and the EXTernal2 parameter will generate a “Hardware missing; Not available for this model number” error.
Preset	EXTernal 1  GSM/EDGE: FRAMe
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA, there is a single Gate input port. In PSA, the Gate Source may be taken from one of two specified input ports. In the X-Series, any Trigger Source can be a Gate Source.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Control Edge/Level

Sets the method of controlling the gating function from the gating signal.

#### Edge

In Edge triggering, the gate opens (after the Delay) on the selected edge (for example, positive) of the gate signal and closes on the alternate edge (for example, negative).

#### Level

In Level triggering, the gate opens (after the Delay) when the gate signal has achieved a certain level and stays open as long as that level is maintained.

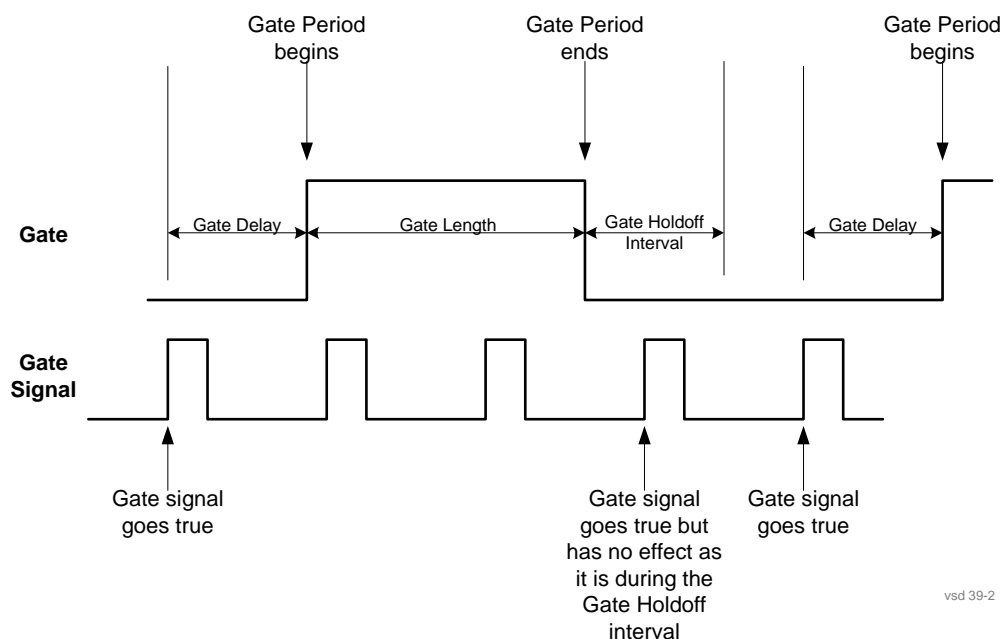
Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:CONTRol EDGE   LEVEl  [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:CONTRol?
Example	SWE:EGAT:CONT EDGE
Dependencies	If the Gate Method is FFT the Control key is grayed out and Edge is selected.  If the Gate Source is TV, Frame or Line, the Control key is grayed out and Edge is selected.
Preset	EDGE
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:TIME:GATE:TYPE ESA Compatibility
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Gate Holdoff

Lets you increase or decrease the wait time after a gate event ends before the analyzer will respond to the next gate signal.

After any Gate event finishes, the analyzer must wait for the sweep system to settle before it can respond to another Gate signal. The analyzer calculates a "wait time," taking into account a number of factors, including RBW and Phase Noise Optimization settings. The goal is to achieve the same accuracy when gated as in ungated operation. The figure below illustrates this concept:



When Gate Holdoff is in Auto, the wait time calculated by the analyzer is used. When Gate Time is in Manual, the user may adjust the wait time, usually decreasing it in order to achieve greater speed, but at the risk of decreasing accuracy.

When the **Method** key is set to **Video** or **FFT**, the **Gate Holdoff** function has no effect.

In measurements that do not support Auto, the value shown when Auto is selected is "---" and the manually set holdoff is returned to a query.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff &lt;time&gt; [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff? [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff:AUTO OFF   ON   0   1 [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:HOLDoff:AUTO?</pre>
Example	<pre>SWE:EGAT:HOLD 0.0002 SWE:EGAT:HOLD? SWE:EGAT:HOLD:AUTO ON SWE:EGAT:HOLD:AUTO?</pre>

## Sweep/Control

Couplings	<p>When <b>Gate Holdoff</b> is <b>Auto</b>, the <b>Gate Holdoff</b> key shows the value calculated by the analyzer for the wait time.</p> <p>Pressing the <b>Gate Holdoff</b> key while it is in <b>Auto</b> and not selected, causes the key to become selected and allows the user to adjust the value. If the value is adjusted, the setting changes to <b>Man</b>.</p> <p>Pressing the <b>Gate Holdoff</b> key, while it is in <b>Auto</b> and selected, does not change the value of <b>Gate Holdoff</b>, but causes the setting to change to <b>Man</b>. Now the user can adjust the value.</p> <p>Pressing the key while it is in <b>Man</b> and selected, cause the value to change back to <b>Auto</b>.</p> <p>Pressing the key while it is in <b>Man</b> and not selected, causes the key to become selected and allows the user to adjust the value.</p> <p>When <b>Method</b> is set to <b>Video</b> or <b>FFT</b>, the <b>Gate Holdoff</b> function has no effect.</p>
Preset	<p>Auto</p> <p>Auto/On</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1 $\mu$ sec
Max	1 sec
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate Delay Compensation

This function allows you to select an RBW-dependent value by which to adjust the gate delay, to compensate for changes in the delay caused by RBW effects.

You can select between uncompensated operation and two types of compensation, **Delay Until RBW Settled** and **Compensate for RBW Group Delay**.

See [“More Information” on page 1467](#)

Key Path	<b>Sweep/Control, Gate</b>
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	<p>[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:DELaY:COMPensation:TYPE OFF   SETTled   GDELaY</p> <p>[ :SENSe ] :SWEep:EGATe:DELaY:COMPensation:TYPE?</p>
Example	<p>SWE:EGAT:DEL:COMP:TYPE SETT</p> <p>SWE:EGAT:DEL:COMP:TYPE?</p>

Notes	<p>Although this function is Meas Global, there are some measurements that do not support this function. In those measurements the operation will be Uncompensated. Going into one of those measurements will not change the Meas Global selection; it will simply display the grayed-out menu key with “Uncompensated” showing as the selection. This is a non-forceful grayout, so the SCPI command is still accepted.</p> <p>If Gate Delay Compensation is not supported at all within a particular mode, the key is not displayed, and if the SCPI command is sent while in a measurement within that mode, an “Undefined Header” message is generated.</p> <p>Measurements that do not support this function include:</p> <p>Swept SA</p>
Preset	<p>TD-SCDMA mode: Compensate for RBW Group Delay</p> <p>All other modes: Delay Until RBW Settled</p>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	Uncompensated Delay Until RBW Settled Compensate for RBW Group Delay
Readback text	Uncompensated Settled Group Delay
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### More Information

Selecting **Uncompensated** means that the actual gate delay is as you sets it.

Selecting **Delay Until RBW Settled** causes the gate delay to be increased above the user setting by an amount equal to  $3.06/\text{RBW}$ . This compensated delay causes the GATE START and GATE STOP lines on the display to move by the compensation amount, and the actual hardware gate delay to be increased by the same amount. All the other gate lines (for example, MIN FAST) are unaffected. If the RBW subsequently changes, the compensation is readjusted for the new RBW. The value shown on the **Gate Delay** key does NOT change.

**Delay Until RBW Settled** allows excellent measurements of gated signals, by allowing the IF to settle following any transient that affects the burst. Excellent measurements also require that the analysis region not extend into the region affected by the falling edge of the burst. Thus, excellent measurements can only be made over a width that declines with narrowing RBWs. Therefore, for general purpose compensation, you will still want to change the gate length with changes in RBW even if the gate delay is compensated.

Selecting **Compensate for RBW Group Delay** causes the gate delay to be increased above the user setting by an amount equal to  $1.81/\text{RBW}$ . This compensated delay causes the GATE START, GATE STOP lines on the display to move by the compensation amount, and the actual hardware gate delay to be increased by the same amount. All the other gate lines (for example, MIN FAST) are unaffected. If the RBW subsequently changes, the compensation is readjusted for the new RBW. The value shown on the **Gate Delay** key does NOT change. **Compensate for RBW Group Delay** also includes gate length compensation; the gate length itself is adjusted as necessary to attempt to compensate for delay effects imposed by the RBW.

## Sweep/Control

**Compensate for RBW Group Delay** is similar to **Delay Until RBW Settled** , but compensates for the group delay of the RBW filter, rather than the filter settling time. As the RBW gets narrow, this can allow the settling tail of the RBW to affect the beginning part of the gated measurement, and allow the beginning of the RBW settling transient to affect the end of the gated measurement. These two effects are symmetric because the RBW response is symmetric. Because the gate length is not automatically compensated, some users might find this compensation to be more intuitive than compensation for RBW settling.

### Min Fast Position Query (Remote Command Only)

This command queries the position of the MIN FAST line, relative to the delay reference (REF) line. See section “[Gate View On/Off](#)” on page 1456. If this query is sent while not in gate view, the MinFast calculation is performed based on the current values of the appropriate parameters and the result is returned. Knowing this value lets you set an optimal gate delay value for the current measurement setup.

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:EGATe:MINFast?
Example	SWE:EGAT:MIN?
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate Preset (Remote Command Only)

Presets the time-gated spectrum analysis capability.

This command sets gate parameter values to the ESA preset values, as follows:

Gate trigger type = edge

Gate polarity = positive

Gate delay = 1 us

Gate length = 1 us

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TIME:GATE:PRESet ESA Compatibility
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Gate Level (Remote Command Only)

Sets the gate input transition point level for the external TRIGGER inputs on the front and rear panel. This is a legacy command for PSA compatibility. It is simply an alias to the equivalent trigger level command.

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:EGATe:EXTeRnal[1] 2:LEVel <voltage> [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:EGATe:EXTeRnal[1] 2:LEVel?
Notes	This command is simply an alias to :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTeRnal[1] 2:LEVel For details refer

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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### Gate Polarity (Remote Command Only)

Sets the polarity for the gate signal. This setup is now done using the gate trigger's slope setting.

When Positive (Pos) is selected, a positive-going edge (Edge) or a high voltage (Level) will satisfy the gate condition, after the delay set with the Gate Delay key. When Negative (Neg) is selected, a negative-going edge (Edge) or a low voltage (Level) will satisfy the gate condition after the delay.

Key Path	Sweep/Control, Gate
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep :EGATe :POLarity NEGative   POSitive [ :SENSe ] :SWEep :EGATe :POLarity?
Example	SWE:EGAT:POL NEG SWE:EGAT:POL?
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep :TIME :GATE :POLarity ESA compatibility
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSe ] :SWEep :TIME :GATE :LEVEl HIGH   LOW [ :SENSe ] :SWEep :TIME :GATE :LEVEl? ESA compatibility
Preset	HIGH
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Points

Sets the number of points taken per sweep, and displayed in the traces. The current value of points is displayed parenthetically, next to the sweep time in the lower-right corner of the display. Using more points provides greater resolution; using fewer points compacts the data and decreases the time required to access a trace over the remote interface.

Increasing the number of points does not increase the sweep time; however, it can slightly impact the trace processing time and therefore the overall measurement speed. Decreasing the number of points does not decrease the sweep time, but it may speed up the measurement, depending on the other sweep settings (for example, in FFT sweeps). Fewer points will always speed up the I/O.

Due to minimum sweep rate limitations of the hardware, the minimum sweep time available to the user will increase above its normal value of 1 ms as the number of sweep points increases above 15001.

Changing the number of sweep points has several effects on the analyzer. The sweep time resolution will change. Trace data for all the traces will be cleared and, if Sweep is in Cont, a new trace taken. If any trace is in average or hold, the averaging starts over.

## Sweep/Control

When in a split screen display each window may have its own value for points.

When sweep points is changed, an informational message is displayed, "Sweep points changed, all traces cleared."

Key Path	Sweep/Control
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:POINTs <integer> [ :SENSE ] :SWEep:POINTs?
Example	SWE:POIN 5001 SWE:POIN?
Dependencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neither the knob nor the step keys can be used to change this value. If it is tried, a warning is given.</li> <li>• Clipped to 1001 whenever you are in the Spectrogram View</li> <li>• Grayed out in measurements that do not support swept</li> <li>• Blanked in modes that do not support swept.</li> <li>• Grayed out if Normalize is on; you can't change the number of sweep points with Normalize on, as it will erase the reference trace.</li> </ul>
Couplings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When Source Mode is set to Tracking, and Stepped Tracking is used (as with option ESC), 201 source steps are used to achieve optimal speed. The number of sweep points in the analyzer is then set to match the number of steps in the source. When Source Mode is set to Off, the previous number of points (the value that existed when Source Mode was Off previously) is restored, even if the user has changed the Points value while the Source Mode was set to Tracking.</li> <li>• Whenever the number of sweep points change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— All trace data is erased</li> <li>— Any traces with Update Off will also go to Display Off (like going from View to Blank in the older analyzers)</li> <li>— Sweep time is re-quantized</li> <li>— Any limit lines that are on will be updated</li> <li>— If averaging/hold is on, averaging/hold starts over</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Preset	1001
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	Normally the minimum is 1, but in Tracking Source Mode, the minimum value of Points is 101. If you go into Tracking Source Mode with fewer points than 101, it sets Points to 101.

Max	40001 when not in Tracking Source mode  In Tracking Source mode:  in Stepped Tracking (e.g., External Source), 1601 or the maximum number of points supported by the source, whichever is less  in Swept Tracking (e.g., Tracking Generator), 10000
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA and PSA, Sweep Points was adjustable with the knob and step keys. This caused the sweep time to increase whenever Points was adjusted (either up or down), due to excessive application of the quantization rules. In the X-Series the value of Sweep Points must be entered manually, which avoids this anomaly  In ESA the preset value of Sweep Points is 401, in PSA it is 601. In X-Series it is 1001.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Zoom Points

In the Trace Zoom View of the Swept SA measurement, the Points key changes to Zoom Points whenever the focus (thick green border) is on the bottom window. Zoom Points controls how many points are displayed in the Zoom Window and hence indirectly controls the Zoom Span.

Key Path	Sweep
<b>Remote Command</b>	[ :SENSE ] :SWEep:TZOom:POINTs <integer> [ :SENSe ] :SWEep:TZOom:POINTs?
Example	SWE:TZO:POIN 5001
Dependencies	Only appears in the <b>Trace Zoom</b> View of the Swept SA measurement. If the SCPI command is sent in other Views, gives an error.
Couplings	Zoom Points is coupled to Zoom Span and Sweep Points; if Zoom Span changes, Zoom Points will change but Sweep Points will not; if Sweep Points changes, Zoom Points will change but Zoom Span will not.  Zoom Span is directly coupled to Zoom Points; if Zoom Points changes, Zoom Span will change but Sweep Points will not.
Preset	On entry to Trace Zoom, 10% of the number of points in the upper window.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1
Max	Number of points in top window
Initial S/W Revision	A.07.01

### Abort (Remote Command Only)

This command is used to stop the current measurement. It aborts the current measurement as quickly as possible, resets the sweep and trigger systems, and puts the measurement into an "idle" state. If the analyzer is in the process of aligning when ABORt is sent, the alignment finishes before the abort function is performed. So ABORt does not abort an alignment.

If the analyzer is set for Continuous measurement, it sets up the measurement and initiates a new data measurement sequence with a new data acquisition (sweep) taken once the trigger condition is met.

If the analyzer is set for Single measurement, it remains in the "idle" state until an :INIT:IMM command is received.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:ABORt
Example	:ABOR
Notes	<p>If :INITiate:CONTinuous is ON, then a new continuous measurement will start immediately; with sweep (data acquisition) occurring once the trigger condition has been met.</p> <p>If :INITiate:CONTinuous is OFF, then :INITiate:IMMEDIATE is used to start a single measurement; with sweep (data acquisition) occurring once the trigger condition has been met.</p>
Dependencies	<p>For continuous measurement, ABORt is equivalent to the Restart key.</p> <p>Not all measurements support the abort command.</p>
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	<p>The STATus:OPERation register bits 0 through 8 are cleared.</p> <p>The STATus:QUEStionable register bit 9 (INTEgrity sum) is cleared.</p> <p>Since all the bits that feed into OPC are cleared by the ABORt, the ABORt will cause the *OPC query to return true.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00



## Trigger

Accesses a menu of keys to control the selection of the trigger source and the setup of each of the trigger sources. The analyzer is designed to allow triggering from a number of different sources, for example, Free Run, Video, External, RF Burst, and so forth.

The TRIG:SOURCe command (below) will specify the trigger source for the currently selected input (RF or I/Q). If you change inputs, the new input remembers the trigger source it was last programmed to for the current measurement, and uses that trigger source. You can directly set the trigger source for each input using the TRIGger:RF:SOURce and TRIGger:IQ:SOURce commands (later in this section). When in External Mixing, the analyzer uses the RF trigger source.

Note the inclusion of the <measurement> parameter in the command below. Because each measurement remembers its own Trigger Source, the command must be qualified with the measurement name. Note that for the Swept SA measurement this is not the case; for backwards compatibility, no <measurement> parameter is used when setting the Trigger Source for the Swept SA measurement.

See [“Trigger Source Presets” on page 1475](#)

See [“RF Trigger Source” on page 1478](#)

See [“I/Q Trigger Source” on page 1480](#)

See [“More Information” on page 1481](#)

Key Path	Front-panel key
<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:TRIGger:&lt;measurement&gt;[:SEquence]:SOURce EXTernal1 EXTernal2 IMMediate LINE FRAMe RFBurst VIDeo  IF ALARm LAN IQMag IDEMod QDEMod IINPut QINPut AIQMag T V  :TRIGger:&lt;measurement&gt;[:SEquence]:SOURce?  where &lt;measurement&gt; is the measurement for which you wish to set the Source (blank for the Swept SA measurement)</pre>
Example	<pre>TRIG:ACP:SOUR EXT1  Selects the external 1 trigger input for the ACP measurement and the selected input  TRIG:SOUR VID  Selects video triggering for the Swept SA (SANalyzer) measurement in the Spectrum Analyzer mode. For SAN, do not use the &lt;measurement&gt; keyword. Only send this form in the Spectrum Analyzer mode or you will get an Undefined Header error</pre>

## Trigger

Notes	<p>Not all measurements have all the trigger sources available to them. Check the trigger source documentation for your specific measurement to see what sources are available.</p> <p>Not all trigger sources are available for each input. See the <a href="#">“RF Trigger Source” on page 1478</a> and <a href="#">“I/Q Trigger Source” on page 1480</a> commands for detailed information on which trigger sources are available for each input.</p> <p>Other trigger-related commands are found in the INITiate and ABORt SCPI command subsystems.</p> <p>*OPC should be used after requesting data. This will hold off any subsequent changes to the selected trigger source, until after the sweep is completed and the data is returned.</p> <p>Available ranges and presets can vary from mode to mode.</p>
Dependencies	In some models, there is no second External input. In these models, the External 2 key is blanked and the EXTernal2 parameter will generate a “Hardware missing; Not available for this model number” message.
Preset	See table below
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SOURCe EXTernal For backward compatibility, the parameter EXTernal is mapped to EXTernal1
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] : <measurement> : TRIGger : SOURce This backwards compatibility alias command is provided for ESA/PSA compatibility This backwards compatibility command does not apply to the Swept SA measurement, for that just use :TRIGger:SOURCe This backwards compatibility command does not apply to the monitor spectrum, log plot and spot frequency measurements
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] : <measurement> : TRIGger : SOURce IF In earlier instruments, the parameter IF was used by apps for the video trigger, so using the IF parameter selects VIDEo triggering. Sending IF in the command causes VID to be returned to a query.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	[ :SENSe ] : ACPr : TRIGger : SOURce This backwards Compatibility SCPI command is provided to support the same functionality as [ :SENSe ] : ACPr : TRIGger : SOURce (PSA W-CDMA, PSA cdma2000 and PSA 1xEVDO) due to the fact that the ACPr node conflicts with the ACPower node.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00
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### Trigger Source Presets

Here are the Trigger Source Presets for the various measurements:

Meas	Mode	Preset for RF	Preset for IQ	Notes
Swept SA	SA	IMM	IQ not supported	
CHP	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB, LTE, LTETDD, CMMB, ISDB-T, Digital Cable TV, MSR	IMM	IQ not supported	
OBW	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, LTE, LTETDD, CMMB, ISDB-T, MSR	1xEVDO: EXT1 others: IMM	IQ not supported	For 1xEVDO mode, the trigger source is coupled with the gate state, as well as the gate source. When the trigger source changes to RFBurst, External1 or External2, the gate state is set to on, and the gate source is set identically with the trigger source. When the trigger source changes to IMMEDIATE, VIDEO, LINE, FRAME or IF, the gate state is set to off.
CCDF	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEV-DO, DVB-T/H, DTMB, LTE, LTETDD, CMMB, ISDB-T, Digital Cable TV, MSR	WIMAX OFDMA : RFBurst LTETDD: BTS: External 1 MS: Periodic Timer TD-SCDMA and 1xEV-DO: BTS: External 1 MS: RFBurst SA, WCDMA, C2K, LTE, CMMB, ISDB-T, DVB-T/H, DTMB, Digital Cable TV, MSR: IMMEDIATE	TD-SCDMA and 1xEV-DO: BTS: External 1 MS: IQMag LTETDD: BTS: External 1 MS: Periodic Timer Others: IMM	For TD-SCDMA: Trigger source is coupled with radio device. When radio device changes to BTS, trigger source will be changed to EXTERNAL1. When radio device changes to MS, trigger source will be set as RFBurst for RF or IQ Mag for BBIQ. When TriggerSource is RFBurst or IQ Mag, Measure Interval is grayed out.

## Trigger

Meas	Mode	Preset for RF	Preset for IQ	Notes
ACP	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB, LTE, LTETDD, CMMB, ISDB-T, Digital Cable TV, MSR	IMM	IQ not supported	
Tx Power	SA, GSM, TD-SCDMA	SA, GSM: RFBurst TD-SCDMA: EXternal	IMM	TD-SCDMA doesn't support the Line and Periodic Timer parameters.  When the mode is TD-SCDMA, if the Radio Device is switched to BTS, the value will be changed to External 1 and if the Radio device is switched to MS, the value will be changed to RFBurst
SPUR	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, LTE, LTETDD, MSR	IMM	IQ not supported	
SEM	SA, WCDMA, C2K, WIMAX OFDMA, TD-SCDMA, 1xEVDO, DVB-T/H, DTMB, LTE, LTETDD, CMMB, ISDB-T, Digital Cable TV, MSR	1xEVDO(BTS): EXternal1  All others: IMMEDIATE	IQ not supported	
CDP	WCDMA	IMM	IMM	
RHO	WCDMA	IMM	IMM	
PCON	WCDMA	IMM	IMM	

Meas	Mode	Preset for RF	Preset for IQ	Notes
QPSK	WCDMA, C2K, 1xEVDO	All except CDMA1xEVDO: IMMediate CDMA1xEVDO: EXT1	IMM	
MON	All except SA and BASIC	IMM	IQ not supported	
WAV		LTETDD: BTS: External 1 MS: Periodic Timer GSM/EDGE: RFBurst All others: IMMediate	LTETDD: BTS: External 1 MS: Periodic Timer GSM/EDGE: IQMag All others: IMMediate	
PVT	WIMAXOFDMA	RFB	IMM	
EVM	WIMAXOFDMA , DVB-T/H, DTMB, LTE, LTETDD, CMMB, ISDB-T, Digital Cable TV	All but CMMB: IMM CMMB: Periodic Timer	All but CMMB: IMM CMMB: External 1	LTE, LTETDD supports Free Run, Video and External 1 only.
SPEC	BASIC	IMM	IMM	
LOG Plot	PN	IMM	IQ not supported	
Spot Freq	PN	IMM	IQ not supported	
GMSK PVT	EDGE/GSM	RFB	IMM	
GMSK PFR	EDGE/GSM	RFB	IQMag	
GMSK ORFS	EDGE/GSM	RF Burst	IQ not supported	
EDGE PVT	EDGE/GSM	RFB	IMM	
EDGE EVM	EDGE/GSM	RFB	IQMag	
EDGE ORFS	EDGE/GSM	Periodic Timer	IQ not supported	

## Trigger

Meas	Mode	Preset for RF	Preset for IQ	Notes
Combined WCDMA	WCDMA	IMM	IQ not supported	
Combined GSM	EDGE/GSM	RFB	IQ not supported	
List Power Step	WCDMA, EDGE/GSM	IMM	IQ not supported	
Transmit On/Off Power	LTETDD	LTETDD: BTS: External 1 MS: Periodic Timer	LTETDD: BTS: External 1 MS: Periodic Timer	
Transmit Analysis	BLUETOOTH	RFB	IQ not supported	
Adjacent Channel Power	BLUETOOTH	IMM	IQ not supported	
LE In-band Emissions	BLUETOOTH	IMM	IQ not supported	
EDR In-band Spurious Emissions	BLUETOOTH	Periodic Timer	IQ not supported	
Conformance EVM	LTE, LTETDD, MSR	IMM	IMM	

### RF Trigger Source

The **RF Trigger Source** command selects the trigger to be used for the specified measurement when RF is the selected input. The RF trigger source can be queried and changed even while another input is selected, but it is inactive until RF becomes the selected input.

Note the inclusion of the <measurement> parameter in the command below. Because each measurement remembers its own Trigger Source, the command must be qualified with the measurement name. Note that for the Swept SA measurement this is not the case; for backwards compatibility, no <measurement> parameter is used when setting the Trigger Source for the Swept SA measurement.

<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:TRIGger : &lt;measurement&gt; [ :SEquence ] :RF :SOURce EXTernal1   EXTernal2   IMMEDIATE   LINE   FRAME   RFBurst   VIDEO   IF   ALARm   LAN   TV  :TRIGger : &lt;measurement&gt; [ :SEquence ] :RF :SOURce?</pre>
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Example	<p>TRIG:ACP:RF:SOUR EXT1</p> <p>Selects the external 1 trigger input for the ACP measurement and the RF input</p> <p>TRIG:RF:SOUR VID</p> <p>Selects video triggering for the SANalyzer measurement and the RF input. For SAN, do not use the &lt;measurement&gt; keyword.</p>
Notes	<p>Not all measurements have all the trigger sources available to them. Check the trigger source documentation for your specific measurement to see what sources are available.</p> <p>Not all trigger sources are available for each input. For the <b>RF Trigger Source</b>, the following trigger sources are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— IMMEDIATE - free run triggering</li> <li>— VIDEO - triggers on the video signal level</li> <li>— LINE - triggers on the power line signal</li> <li>— EXTERNAL1 (or EXTERNAL) - triggers on an externally connected trigger source marked "Trigger 1 In" on the rear panel</li> <li>— EXTERNAL2 - triggers on an externally connected trigger source marked "Trigger 2 In" on the front panel. In some models, there is no second External input. In these models, the External 2 key is blanked and the EXTERNAL2 parameter will generate a "Hardware missing; Not available for this model number" message</li> <li>— RFBURST - triggers on the bursted frame</li> <li>— FRAME - triggers on the periodic timer</li> <li>— IF (video) - same as video, for backwards compatibility only</li> </ul> <p>*OPC should be used after requesting data. This will hold off any subsequent changes to the selected trigger source, until after the sweep is completed and the data is returned.</p> <p>Available ranges, and presets can vary from mode to mode.</p>
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	<p>The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trigger

### I/Q Trigger Source

This command selects the trigger to be used for the specified measurement when I/Q (which requires option BBA) is the selected input. The I/Q trigger source can be queried and changed even while another input is selected, but it is inactive until I/Q becomes the selected input.

<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:TRIGger:&lt;measurement&gt;[:SEquence]:IQ:SOURce EXTernal1 EXTernal2 IMMediate IQMag IDEMod QDEMod IINPu t QINPut AIQMag  :TRIGger:&lt;measurement&gt;[:SEquence]:IQ:SOURce?</pre>
<b>Example</b>	<pre>TRIG:WAVeform:SOUR IQM</pre> <p>Selects I/Q magnitude triggering for the IQ Waveform measurement and the I/Q input</p>
<b>Notes</b>	<p>Not all measurements have all the trigger sources available to them. Check the trigger source documentation for your specific measurement to see what sources are available.</p> <p>Not all trigger sources are available for each input. For the <b>I/Q Trigger Source</b>, the following trigger sources are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— IMMEDIATE - free run triggering</li> <li>— EXTernal1 (or EXTernal) - triggers on an externally connected trigger source on the rear panel</li> <li>— EXTernal2 - triggers on an externally connected trigger source on the front panel</li> <li>— IQMag - triggers on the magnitude of the I/Q signal</li> <li>— IDEMod - triggers on the I/Q signal's demodulated I voltage</li> <li>— QDEMod - triggers on the I/Q signal's demodulated Q voltage</li> <li>— IINPut - triggers on the I channel's ADC voltage</li> <li>— QINPut - triggers on the Q channel's ADC voltage</li> <li>— AIQMag - triggers on the magnitude of the auxiliary receiver channel I/Q signal</li> </ul> <p>*OPC should be used after requesting data. This will hold off any subsequent changes to the selected trigger source, until after the sweep is completed and the data is returned.</p> <p>Available ranges, and from mode to mode presets can vary</p>
<b>Status Bits/OPC dependencies</b>	<p>The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.</p>
<b>Initial S/W Revision</b>	<p>Prior to A.02.00</p>



## More Information

The trigger menus let you select the trigger source and trigger settings for a sweep or measurement. In triggered operation (basically, any trigger source other than Free Run), the analyzer will begin a sweep or measurement only with the selected trigger conditions are met, generally when your trigger source signal meets the specified trigger level and polarity requirements. (In FFT measurements, the trigger controls when the data acquisition begins for FFT conversion.)

For each of the trigger sources, you may define a set of operational parameters or settings which will be applied when that source is selected as the current trigger source. Examples of these settings are Trigger Level, Trigger Delay, and Trigger Slope. You may apply different settings for each source; so, for example, you could have a Trigger Level of 1v for External 1 trigger and  $-10$  dBm for Video trigger.

Once you have established the settings for a given trigger source, they generally will remain unchanged for that trigger source as you go from measurement to measurement within a Mode (although the settings do change as you go from Mode to Mode). Furthermore, the trigger settings within a Mode are the same for the **Trigger** menu, the **Gate Source** menu, and the **Sync Source** menu that is part of the **Periodic Timer Trigger Setup** menu. That is, if **Ext1** trigger level is set to 1v in the **Trigger** menu, it will appear as 1v in both the **Gate Source** and the **Sync Source** menus. For these reasons the trigger settings commands are not qualified with the measurement name, the way the trigger source commands are.

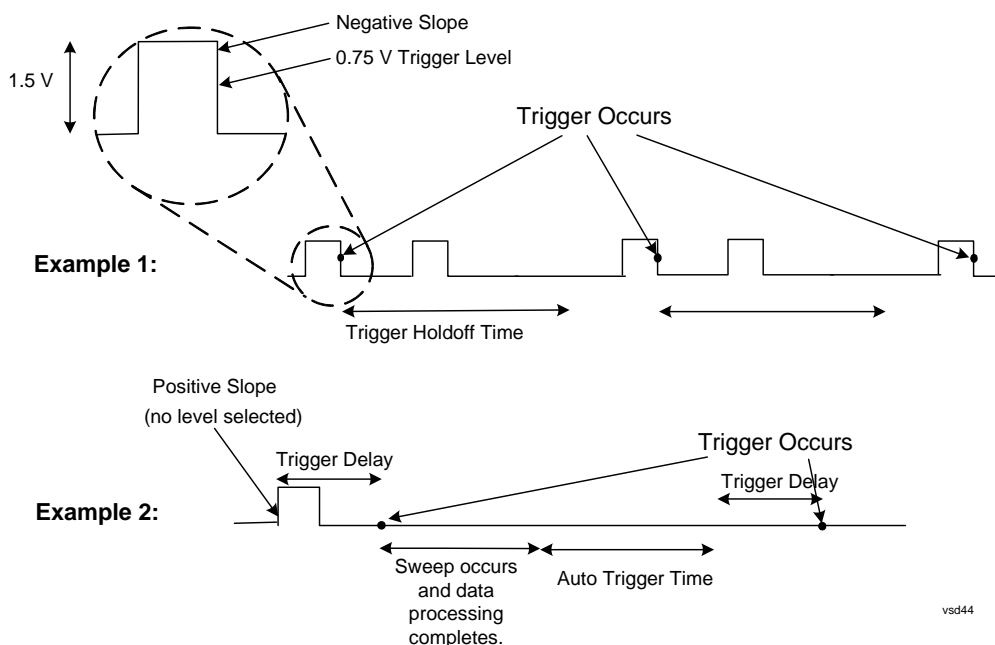
The settings setup menu can be accessed by pressing the key for the current trigger source a second time. For example, one press of Video selects the Video trigger as the source. The Video key becomes highlighted and the hollow arrow on the key turns black. Now a second press of the key takes you into the Video Trigger Setup menu.

Trigger Setup Parameters:

The following examples show trigger setup parameters using an external trigger source.

Example 1 illustrates the trigger conditions with negative slope and no trigger occurs during trigger Holdoff time.

Example 2 illustrates the trigger conditions with positive slope, trigger delay, and auto trigger time.



vsd44

## Trigger

### Free Run

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects free-run triggering. Free run triggering occurs immediately after the sweep/measurement is initiated.

Key Path	Trigger
Example	TRIG:SOUR IMM Swept SA measurement TRIG:<meas>:SOUR IMM Measurements other than Swept SA
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Video (IF Envelope)

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the video signal as the trigger. The Video trigger condition is met when the video signal (the filtered and detected version of the input signal, including both RBW and VBW filtering) crosses the video trigger level.

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**NOTE** When the detector selected for all active traces is the average detector, the video signal for triggering does not include any VBW filtering.

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The video trigger level is shown as a labeled line on the display. The line is displayed as long as video is the selected trigger source.

Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the video trigger setup functions.

Key Path	Trigger
Example	TRIG:SOUR VID Swept SA measurement TRIG:<meas>:SOUR VID Measurements other than Swept SA
Notes	Log Plot and Spot Frequency measurements do not support Video Trigger
Dependencies	Video trigger is allowed in average detector mode.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.

Backwards Compatibility Notes	In the past, the Average detector was not available when Video triggering was on, and consequently, functions that set the detector to average (such as Marker Noise or Band/Intvl Power) were not available when the video trigger was on. Similarly, Video triggering was not available when the detector was Average. In the X-Series, these restrictions are removed.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Level

Sets a level for the video signal trigger. When the video signal crosses this level, with the chosen slope, the trigger occurs. This level is displayed with a horizontal line only if **Video** is the selected trigger source.

Key Path	Trigger, Video
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:LEVel <ampl> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:VID:LEV -40 dBm
Notes	<p>When sweep type = FFT, the video trigger uses the amplitude envelope in a bandwidth wider than the FFT width as a trigger source. This might often be useful, but does not have the same relationship between the displayed trace and the trigger level as in swept triggering.</p> <p>Amplitude Corrections are not taken into account by the Video Trig Level. For example, if you have given yourself effective gain with an amplitude correction factor, the Video Trigger will not fire until you have dropped the trigger line that far below the displayed signal level, rather than simply dropping it down to the displayed signal level.</p> <p>Note that other corrections, specifically External Gain and Ref Level Offset, modify the actual trace data as it is taken and therefore ARE taken into account by Trig Level.</p>
Couplings	This same level is used for the Video trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the Video selection in the Gate Source menu.
Preset	Set the Video Trigger Level -25 dBm on Preset. When the Video Trigger Level becomes the active function, if the value is off screen, set it to either the top or bottom of screen, depending on which direction off screen it was.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-170 dBm
Max	+30 dBm
Default Unit	depends on the current selected Y axis unit
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:LEVel :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:LEVel?
Backwards Compatibility Notes	This alias is provided for backward compatibility with VSA/PSA comms apps.

## Trigger

Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
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### Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Video</b>
Remote Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:SLOPe POSitive NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:VID:SLOP NEG
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:SLOPe NEGative POSitive :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:SLOPe? For backward compatibility with VSA/PSA comms apps
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy :TRIGger[:SEquence]:SLOPe command affects the slopes for the VID, LINE, EXT1, EXT2, and RFB triggers.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Remote Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:SLOPe POSitive NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:SLOP NEG
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA/PSA, the Trigger Slope was global to all triggers. In the X-Series, the slope can be set individually for each Trigger Source. For backward compatibility, the global SLOPe command updates all instances of trigger slope (VID, LINE, EXT1, EXT2, TV, RFB). The query returns the trigger slope setting of the currently selected trigger source.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during that the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in the time domain or FFT, but not in swept spans.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Video</b>
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<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:DELay &lt;time&gt; :TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:VIDeo:DELay:STATe?</pre>
Example	<pre>TRIG:VID:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:VID:DEL 100 ms</pre>
Notes	Video trigger delay may be set to negative values, in time domain, FFT and even swept. It makes intuitive sense in time domain and works well in FFT mode where the bandwidth of the filter before the video trigger is about 1.25 span. In swept spans, negative settings of Trig Delay are treated as a zero setting within the internal hardware and the advisory message "Neg. Trig Delay unavailable in Swept Mode, zero delay used." is generated when such a delay is set.
Preset	Off, 1 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-150 ms
Max	+500 ms
Default Unit	s
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	<pre>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:DELay :TRIGger[:SEquence]:DELay</pre> <p>For backward compatibility with VSA/PSA comms apps</p>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:DELay &lt;time&gt; :TRIGger[:SEquence]:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:DELay:STATe?</pre>
Example	<pre>TRIG:DEL 1 ms</pre>
Preset	1 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility Notes	In ESA/PSA, the Trigger Delay was global to all triggers. In the X-Series, the delay can be set individually for each Trigger Source. For backward compatibility, the global DELay command updates all instances of trigger slope (VID, LINE, EXT1, EXT2) except TV and RFBurst. The query returns the trigger delay setting of the currently selected trigger source.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trigger

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:OFFSet <time> :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:OFFSet? :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:OFFSet:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:OFFSet:STATe?
Example	TRIG:OFFS ON TRIG:OFFS -100 ms
Notes	These are ESA commands for trigger offset that allowed you to use a positive or negative delay when in zero span and in a Res BW $\geq$ 1 kHz. For ESA compatibility, X-series analyzers keep track of this offset and adds it to the Trigger Delay for VIDEo, LINE, EXTernal1 or EXTernal2 whenever the value is sent to the hardware, if in Zero Span and RBW $\geq$ 1 kHz.
Preset	Off, 0 s
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-11 s
Max	+11 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Line

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the line signal as the trigger. A new sweep/measurement will start synchronized with the next cycle of the line voltage. Pressing this key, when it is already selected, access the line trigger setup menu.

Key Path	Trigger
Example	TRIG:SOUR LINE Swept SA measurement TRIG:<meas>:SOUR LINE Measurements other than Swept SA
Dependencies	Line trigger is not available when operating from a "dc power source", for example, when the instrument is powered from batteries.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	Trigger, Line
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:SLOPe POSitive NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:LINE:SLOP NEG
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy :TRIGger[:SEquence]:SLOPe command affects the slopes for the VID, LINE, EXT1, EXT2, and RFB triggers.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT, but not in swept spans.

Key Path	Trigger, Line
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:LINE:DELay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:LINE:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:LINE:DEL 100 ms
Notes	Video trigger delay may be set to negative values, in time domain, FFT and even swept. It makes intuitive sense in time domain and works well in FFT mode where the bandwidth of the filter before the video trigger is about 1.25 span. In swept spans, negative settings of Trig Delay are treated as a zero setting within the internal hardware and the advisory message "Neg. Trig Delay unavailable in Swept Mode, zero delay used." is generated when such a delay is set.
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-150 ms
Max	500 ms
Default Unit	S

## Trigger

Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:DELay command affects the delay for the VID, LINE, EXT1, and EXT2 triggers.  The legacy :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:OFFSet command is supported for the VIDEo, LINE, EXT1, and EXT2 triggers.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### External 1

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects an external input signal as the trigger. A new sweep/measurement will start when the external trigger condition is met using the external 1 input connector on the rear panel.

Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the external 1 trigger setup menu.

Key Path	<b>Trigger</b>
Example	TRIG:SOUR EXT1 Swept SA measurement TRIG:<meas>:SOUR EXT1 Measurements other than Swept SA
Dependencies	Grayed out if in use by Point Trigger in the Source Setup menu. Forced to Free Run if already selected and Point Trigger is set to External 1.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Level

Sets the value where the external 1 trigger input will trigger a new sweep/measurement.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, External 1</b>
Remote Command	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTernal1:LEVel <level> :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTernal1:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:EXT1:LEV 0.4 V
Couplings	This same level is used for the Ext1 trigger source in the Trigger menu, for the Ext1 selection in the Periodic Timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu), and also for the Ext1 selection in the Gate Source menu.
Preset	1.2 V
State Saved	Saved in instrument state



Min	-5 V
Max	5 V
Default Unit	V
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTernal:LEVel For backward compatibility, the parameter EXTernal is mapped to EXTernal1
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTernal1:LEVel
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, External 1</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTernal1:SLOPe POSitive NEGative :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTernal1:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:EXT1:SLOP NEG
Couplings	This same slope is used in the Ext1 selection for the trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu).
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTernal:SLOPe For backward compatibility, the parameter EXTernal is mapped to EXTernal1
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:EXTernal1:SLOPe
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe command affects the slopes for the VID, LINE, EXT1, EXT2, and RFB triggers.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT, but not in swept spans.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, External 1</b>
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## Trigger

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal1:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal1:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal1:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal1:DELay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:EXT1:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:EXT1:DEL 100 ms
Notes	Video trigger delay may be set to negative values, in time domain, FFT and even swept. It makes intuitive sense in time domain and works well in FFT mode where the bandwidth of the filter before the video trigger is about 1.25 span. In swept spans, negative settings of Trig Delay are treated as a zero setting within the internal hardware and the advisory message "Neg. Trig Delay unavailable in Swept Mode, zero delay used." is generated when such a delay is set.
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-150 ms
Max	+500 ms
Default Unit	s
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal:DELay For backward compatibility, the parameter EXTErnal is mapped to EXTErnal1
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy :TRIGger[:SEquence]:DELay command affects the delay for the VID, LINE, EXT1, and EXT2 triggers.  The legacy :TRIGger[:SEquence]:OFFSet command is supported for the VIDEo, LINE, EXT1, and EXT2 triggers.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## External 2

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects an external input signal as the trigger. A new sweep/measurement will start when the external trigger condition is met using the external 2 input connector. The external trigger 2 input connector is on the rear panel.

Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the external 2 trigger setup menu.

Key Path	Trigger
Example	TRIG:SOUR EXT2 Swept SA measurement TRIG:<meas>:SOUR EXT2 Measurements other than Swept SA

Dependencies	In some models, there is no second External input. In these models, the External 2 key is blanked and the EXTERNAL2 parameter will generate a “Hardware missing; Not available for this model number” message.  Grayed out if in use by Point Trigger in the Source Setup menu.  Forced to Free Run if already selected and Point Trigger is set to External 2.
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Trigger Level

Sets the value where the external 2 trigger input will trigger a new sweep/measurement.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, External 2</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:LEVel :TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTernal2:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:EXT2:LEV 1.1 V
Couplings	This same level is used for the Ext2 trigger source in the Trigger menu, for the Ext2 selection in the Periodic Timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu), and also for the Ext2 selection in the Gate Source menu.
Preset	1.2 V
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-5 V
Max	5 V
Default Unit	V
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:EXTernal2:LEVel
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, External 2</b>
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## Trigger

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTErnal2:SLOPe POSitive NEGative :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTErnal2:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:EXT2:SLOP NEG
Couplings	This same slope is used in the Ext2 selection for the trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu).
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAME:EXTErnal2:SLOPe
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe command affects the slopes for the VID, LINE, EXT1, EXT2, and RFB triggers.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT, but not in swept spans.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, External 2</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTErnal2:DELAy <time> :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTErnal2:DELAy? :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTErnal2:DELAy:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTErnal2:DELAy:STATe?
Example	TRIG:EXT2:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:EXT2:DEL 100 ms
Notes	Video trigger delay may be set to negative values, in time domain, FFT and even swept. It makes intuitive sense in time domain and works well in FFT mode where the bandwidth of the filter before the video trigger is about 1.25 span. In swept spans, negative settings of Trig Delay are treated as a zero setting within the internal hardware and the advisory message "Neg. Trig Delay unavailable in Swept Mode, zero delay used." is generated when such a delay is set.
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-150 ms
Max	500 ms
Default Unit	s

Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:DELay command affects the delay for the VID, LINE, EXT1, and EXT2 triggers.  The legacy :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:OFFSet command is supported for the VIDeo, LINE, EXT1, and EXT2 triggers.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## RF Burst

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the RF Burst as the trigger. A new sweep/measurement will start when an RF burst envelope signal is identified from the signal at the RF Input connector. Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the RF Burst trigger setup menu.

In some models, a variety of burst trigger circuitry is available, resulting in various available burst trigger bandwidths. The analyzer automatically chooses the appropriate trigger path based on the hardware configuration and other settings of the analyzer.

Key Path	Trigger
Example	TRIG:SOUR RFB Swept SA measurement TRIG:<meas>:SOUR RFB Measurements other than Swept SA
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.
Backwards Compatibility Notes	1. The legacy command: 2. :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:FSElectivity[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 3. is not supported in the X-Series, as the hardware to do Frequency Selective burst triggers does not exist in X-Series.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.04.00

## Absolute Trigger Level

Sets the absolute trigger level for the RF burst envelope.

When using the External Mixing path, the Absolute Trigger Level is uncalibrated because the factory default was set to accommodate the expected IF levels for the RF path.

Key Path	Trigger, RF Burst
Scope	Meas Global

## Trigger

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute <ampl> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute?
Example	TRIG:RFB:LEV:ABS 10 dBm sets the trigger level of the RF burst envelope signal to the absolute level of 10 dBm
Notes	Sending this command does not switch the setting from relative to absolute; to switch it you need to send the :TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:TYPE command, below.  Amplitude Corrections are not taken into account by the Absolute Trigger Level. For example, if you have given yourself effective gain with an amplitude correction factor, the Absolute Trigger will not fire until you have set the trigger level that far below the displayed signal level, rather than simply to the displayed signal level. This is only true for Amplitude Corrections, not External Gain or Ref Level Offset functions.  If mode is Bluetooth, the default value is -50 dBm.
Couplings	This same level is used for the RF Burst trigger source in the Trigger menu, for the RF Burst selection in the Periodic Timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu), and also for the RF Burst selection in the Gate Source menu
Preset	-20 dBm
State Saved	Saved in state
Min	-200 dBm
Max	100 dBm
Default Unit	depends on the current selected Y-Axis unit
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:RFBurst:LEVel:ABSolute
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.04.00

Key Path	<b>Trigger, RF Burst</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:TYPE ABSolute RELative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:TYPE?
Example	TRIG:RFB:LEV:TYPE REL sets the trigger level type of the RF burst trigger to Relative.
Preset	ABSolute
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Modified at S/W Revision	A.04.00
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### Relative Trigger Level

Sets the relative trigger level for the RF burst envelope.

In some models, the relative burst trigger function is implemented in hardware. In other models, without the advanced triggering hardware required, the relative burst trigger function is implemented in software in some measurements, and is unavailable in other measurements.

When implemented in software, the relative RF Burst trigger function is implemented as follows:

The measurement starts with the absolute RF Burst trigger setting. If it cannot get a trigger with that level, auto trigger fires and the acquisition starts anyway. After the acquisition, the measurement searches for the peak in the acquired waveform and saves it.

Now, in the next cycle of the measurement, the measurement determines a new absolute RF Burst level based on the peak value from the first measurement and the Relative RF Burst Trigger Level (always 0 or negative dB) set by the user. The following formula is used:

absolute RF Burst level = peak level of the previous acquisition + relative RF Burst level

If the new absolute RF Burst level differs from the previous by more than 0.5 dB, the new level is sent to the hardware; otherwise it is not updated (to avoid slowing down the acquisition)

Steps 2 and 3 repeat for subsequent measurements.

Key Path	Trigger, RF Burst
Scope	Meas Global
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:RELative <rel_ampl> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:RELative?
Example	TRIG:RFB:LEV:REL -10 dB sets the trigger level of the RF burst envelope signal to the relative level of -10 dB
Notes	Sending this command does not switch the setting from absolute to relative; to switch it you need to send the :TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:TYPE command, above.  The relative trigger level is not available in some measurements. In those measurements the RELative parameter, and the :TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel:TYPE command (above), will generate an error if sent.
Dependencies	This key is grayed out and Absolute Trigger Level selected if the required hardware is not present in your analyzer and the current measurement does not support Relative triggering.
Preset	-6 dB GSM: -25 dB
State Saved	Saved in instrument state

## Trigger

Min	-45 dB
Max	0 dB
Default Unit	dB or dBc
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:LEVel  This legacy command is aliased to :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:LEVel:RELative because the PSA had ONLY relative burst triggering
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.04.00

### Trigger Slope

It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, RF Burst</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:SLOPe POSitive NEGative :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:RFB:SLOP NEG
Couplings	This same slope is used in the RF Burst selection for the trigger source in the Trigger menu and for the period timer sync source (in the Trigger menu and in the Gate Source menu).
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAME:RFBurst:SLOPe
Backwards Compatibility Notes	The legacy :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:SLOPe command affects the slopes for the VID, LINE, EXT1, EXT2, and RFB triggers.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT, but not in swept spans.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, RF Burst</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:RFBurst:DELay:STATe?



Example	TRIG:RFB:DEL:STAT ON TRIG:RFB:DEL 100 ms
Notes	Video trigger delay may be set to negative values, in time domain, FFT and even swept. It makes intuitive sense in time domain and works well in FFT mode where the bandwidth of the filter before the video trigger is about 1.25 span. In swept spans, negative settings of Trig Delay are treated as a zero setting within the internal hardware and the advisory message "Neg. Trig Delay unavailable in Swept Mode, zero delay used." is generated when such a delay is set.
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-150 ms
Max	500 ms
Default Unit	s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Periodic Timer (Frame Trigger)

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the internal periodic timer signal as the trigger. Triggering occurrences are set by the **Period** parameter, which is modified by the **Sync Source** and **Offset**. Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the periodic timer trigger setup functions.

If you do not have a sync source selected (it is Off), then the internal timer will not be synchronized with any external timing events.

Key Path	Trigger
Example	TRIG:SOUR FRAM Swept SA measurement TRIG:<meas>:SOUR FRAM Measurements other than Swept SA
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback	[Sync: <value of Sync Source>], for example, [Sync: External 1]
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

Periodic Timer Triggering:

This feature selects the internal periodic timer signal as the trigger. Trigger occurrences are set by the **Periodic Timer** parameter, which is modified by the **Sync Source** and **Offset**.

## Trigger

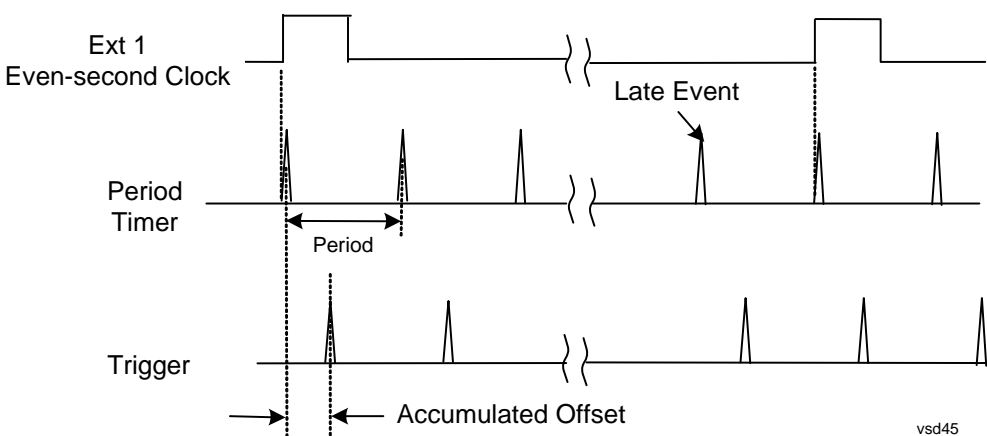
The figure below shows the action of the periodic timer trigger. Before reviewing the figure, we'll explain some uses for the periodic trigger.

A common application is measuring periodic burst RF signals for which a trigger signal is not easily available. For example, we might be measuring a TDMA radio which bursts every 20 ms. Let's assume that the 20 ms period is very consistent. Let's also assume that we do not have an external trigger source available that is synchronized with the period, and that the signal-to-noise ratio of the signal is not high enough to provide a clean RF burst trigger at all of the analysis frequencies. For example, we might want to measure spurious transmissions at an offset from the carrier that is larger than the bandwidth of the RF burst trigger. In this application, we can set the Periodic Timer to a 20.00 ms period and adjust the offset from that timer to position our trigger just where we want it. If we find that the 20.00 ms is not exactly right, we can adjust the period slightly to minimize the drift between the period timer and the signal to be measured.

A second way to use this feature would be to use **Sync Source** temporarily, instead of **Offset**. In this case, we might tune to the signal in a narrow span and use the RF Burst trigger to synchronize the periodic timer. Then we would turn the sync source off so that it would not mis-trigger. Mis-triggering can occur when we are tuned so far away from the RF burst trigger that it is no longer reliable.

A third example would be to synchronize to a signal that has a reference time element of much longer period than the period of interest. In some CDMA applications, it is useful to look at signals with a short periodicity, by synchronizing that periodicity to the "even-second clock" edge that happens every two seconds. Thus, we could connect the even-second clock trigger to Ext1 and use then Ext1 as the sync source for the periodic timer.

The figure below illustrates this third example. The top trace represents the even-second clock. It causes the periodic timer to synchronize with the leading edge shown. The analyzer trigger occurs at a time delayed by the accumulated offset from the period trigger event. The periodic timer continues to run, and triggers continue to occur, with a periodicity determined by the analyzer time base. The timer output (labeled "late event") will drift away from its ideal time due to imperfect matching between the time base of the signal being measured and the time base of the analyzer, and also because of imperfect setting of the period parameter. But the synchronization is restored on the next even-second clock event. ("Accumulated offset" is described in the in the **Offset** function section.)



### Period

Sets the period of the internal periodic timer clock. For digital communications signals, this is usually set to the frame period of your current input signal. In the case that sync source is not set to OFF, and the

external sync source rate is changed for some reason, the periodic timer is synchronized at the every external synchronization pulse by resetting the internal state of the timer circuit.

Key Path	Trigger, Periodic Timer
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:PERiod <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:PERiod?
Example	TRIG:FRAM:PER 100 ms
Dependencies	The invalid data indicator turns on when the period is changed, until the next sweep/measurement completes.
Couplings	The same period is used in the Gate Source selection of the period timer.
Preset	20 ms GSM: 4.615383
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	100.000 ns
Max	559.0000 ms
Default Unit	S
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Offset

Adjusts the accumulated offset between the periodic timer events and the trigger event. Adjusting the accumulated offset is different than setting an offset, and requires explanation.

The periodic timer is usually not synchronized with any external events, so the timing of its output events has no absolute meaning. Since the timing relative to external events (RF signals) is important, you need to be able to adjust (offset) it. However, you have no direct way to see when the periodic timer events occur. All that you can see is the trigger timing. When you want to adjust the trigger timing, you will be changing the internal offset between the periodic timer events and the trigger event. Because the absolute value of that internal offset is unknown, we will just call that the accumulated offset. Whenever the Offset parameter is changed, you are changing that accumulated offset. You can reset the displayed offset using Reset Offset Display. Changing the display does not change the value of the accumulated offset, and you can still make additional changes to accumulated offset.

To avoid ambiguity, we define that an increase in the "offset" parameter, either from the knob or the SCPI adjust command, serves to delay the timing of the trigger event.

Key Path	Trigger, Periodic Timer
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:OFFSet <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:OFFSet?
Example	TRIG:FRAM:OFFS 1.2 ms

## Trigger

Notes	<p>The front panel interface (for example, the knob), and this command, adjust the accumulated offset, which is shown on the active function display. However, the actual amount sent to the hardware each time the offset is updated is the delta value, that is, the current accumulated offset value minus the previous accumulated offset value. Note that the accumulated offset value is essentially arbitrary; it represents the accumulated offset from the last time the offset was zeroed (with the Reset Offset Display key).</p> <p>Note that this command does not change the period of the trigger waveform. Note also that Offset is used only when the sync source is set to OFF, otherwise delay is used, see section <a href="#">“Trig Delay” on page 1504</a>.</p> <p>An increase in the "offset" parameter, either from the knob or the SCPI adjust command, serves to delay the timing of the trigger event.</p>
Notes	<p>When the SCPI command is sent the value shown on the key (and the Active Function, if this happens to be the active function) is updated with the new value. However, the actual amount sent to the hardware is the delta value, that is, the current accumulated offset value minus the previous accumulated offset value.</p> <p>The SCPI query simply returns the value currently showing on the key.</p>
Dependencies	The invalid data indicator turns on when the offset is changed, until the next sweep/measurement completes.
Couplings	The same offset is used in the Gate Source selection of the period timer.
Preset	0 s
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-10.000 s
Max	10.000 s
Default Unit	S
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Offset Adjust (Remote Command Only)

This remote command does not work at all like the related front panel keys. This command lets you advance the phase of the frame trigger by the amount you specify.

It does not change the period of the trigger waveform. If the command is sent multiple times, it advances the phase of the frame trigger an additional amount each time it is sent. Negative numbers are permitted.

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:ADJust <time>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:ADJ 1.2 ms
Notes	<p>Note also that Offset is used only when the sync source is set to OFF, otherwise delay is used, see section <a href="#">“Trig Delay” on page 1504</a></p> <p>An increase in the "offset" parameter, either from the knob or the SCPI adjust command, serves to delay the timing of the trigger event.</p>

Notes	<p>The front panel interface (for example, the knob) and the :TRIG:FRAM:OFFS command adjust the accumulated offset, which is shown on the active function display. However, the actual amount sent to the hardware is the delta value, that is, the current offset value minus the previous offset value.</p> <p>When the SCPI command is sent the value shown on the key (and the Active Function, if this happens to be the active function) is updated by increasing it (or decreasing it if the value sent is negative) by the amount specified in the SCPI command.</p> <p>This is a "command only" SCPI command, with no query.</p>
Dependencies	The invalid data indicator turns on when the offset is changed, until the next sweep/measurement completes.
Couplings	The same offset is used in the Gate Source selection of the period timer.
Preset	0 s
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-10.000 s
Max	10.000 s
Default Unit	S
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Reset Offset Display

Resets the value of the periodic trigger offset display setting to 0.0 seconds. The current displayed trigger location may include an offset value defined with the **Offset** key. Pressing this key redefines the currently displayed trigger location as the new trigger point that is 0.0 s offset. The **Offset** key can then be used to add offset relative to this new timing.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Periodic Timer</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:OFFSet:DISPlay:RESet
Example	TRIG:FRAM:OFFS:DISP:RES
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sync Source

Selects a signal source for you to synchronize your periodic timer trigger to, otherwise you are triggering at some arbitrary location in the frame. Synchronization reduces the precision requirements on the setting of the period.

For convenience you may adjust the level and slope of the selected sync source in a conditional branch setup menu accessed from the Sync Source menu. Note that these settings match those in the **Trigger** and **Gate Source** menus; that is, each trigger source has only one value of level and slope, regardless of which menu it is accessed from.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Periodic Timer</b>
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## Trigger

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:SYNC EXTernal1 EXTernal2 RFBurst OFF  :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:SYNC?
Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC EXT2
Dependencies	In some models, there is no second External input. In these models, the External 2 key is blanked and the EXTernal2 parameter will generate a “Hardware missing; Not available for this model number” message.
Preset	Off  GSM/EDGE: RFBurst
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback	The current setting is read back to this key and it is also Readback to the previous <b>Periodic Timer</b> trigger key.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:SYNC EXTernal  For backward compatibility, the parameter EXTernal is mapped to EXTernal1
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

### Off

Turns off the sync source for your periodic trigger. With the sync source off, the timing will drift unless the signal source frequency is locked to the analyzer frequency reference.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Periodic Timer, Sync Source</b>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC OFF
Readback	Off
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### External 1

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the external input port that you will use for the periodic trigger synchronization. Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the external 1 sync source setup menu.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Periodic Timer, Sync Source</b>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC EXT
Couplings	Same as External 1 trigger source.
Readback	External 1
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**Trigger Level**

Sets the value where the signal at the external 1 trigger input will synchronize with the periodic timer trigger. This same level is used in the Ext1 trigger source in the Trigger menu. See section [“Trigger Level ” on page 1488](#) for information on this key and the SCPI command.

**Trig Slope**

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge. This same value is used in the Ext1 trigger source in the Trigger menu. See section [“Trig Slope ” on page 1489](#) for information on this key and the SCPI command

**External 2**

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the external input port that you will use for the periodic frame trigger synchronization.

Pressing this key, when it is already selected, accesses the external 2 sync source setup menu.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Periodic Timer, Sync Source</b>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC EXT2
Dependencies	In some models, there is no second External input. In these models, the External 2 key is blanked and the EXternal2 parameter will generate a “Hardware missing; Not available for this model number” message.
Couplings	Same as External 2 trigger source.
Readback	External 2
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00
Modified at S/W Revision	A.03.00

**Trigger Level**

Sets the value where the signal at the external 2 trigger input will synchronize with the periodic timer trigger. This same level is used in the Ext2 trigger source in the Trigger menu. See section [“Trigger Level ” on page 1491](#) for information on this key and the SCPI command.

**Trig Slope**

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge. This same value is used in the Ext2 trigger source in the Trigger menu. See section [“Trig Slope ” on page 1491](#) for information on this key and the SCPI command

**RF Burst**

Pressing the key once selects the RF burst envelope signal to be used for the periodic timer trigger synchronization.

Press the key a second time to access the RF burst sync source setup menu.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Periodic Timer, Sync Source</b>
Example	TRIG:FRAM:SYNC RFB

## Trigger

Couplings	Same as RF Burst trigger source.
Readback	RF Burst
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Level

Sets the trigger level to be used for the RF Burst trigger. This same level is used in the RF Burst trigger source in the Trigger menu. See section [“Absolute Trigger Level” on page 1493](#) for information on this key and the SCPI command.

### Trig Slope

Controls the RF Burst trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge. This same value is used in the RF Burst trigger source in the Trigger menu. See section [“Trigger Slope ” on page 1496](#) for information on this key and the SCPI command

### Trig Delay

This setting delays the measurement timing relative to the Periodic Timer.

Key Path	Trigger, Periodic Timer
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:DELay:STATE OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAME:DELay:STATE?
Notes	Note that delay is used when the sync source is not set to OFF. If the sync source is set to OFF, offset is used.
Preset	Off, 1.000 us
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	-150 ms
Max	+500 ms
Default Unit	s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Sync Holdoff

Sync Holdoff specifies the duration that the sync source signal must be kept false before the transition to true to be recognized as the sync timing. The periodic timer phase is aligned when the sync source signal becomes true, after the Holdoff time is satisfied.

A holdoff of 2 ms will work with most WiMAX signals, but there may be cases where the burst off duration is less than 1 ms and this value will need to be changed.

Key Path	Trigger, Periodic Timer
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<b>Remote Command</b>	<pre>:TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:SYNC:HOLDoff &lt;time&gt; :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:SYNC:HOLDoff? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:SYNC:HOLDoff:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:FRAMe:SYNC:HOLDoff:STATe?</pre>
Preset	On, 1.000 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	0 ms
Max	+500 ms
Default Unit	s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## TV

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the TV input signal as the trigger. A new sweep/measurement will start synchronized with the next occurrence of the synchronizing pulse of a selected TV line

Pressing this key, when it is already selected, sets the desired line number accesses the other TV trigger setup functions.

The Frame and Field options enable you to determine how the fields of the TV picture signal will be affected by the trigger system. One complete TV image consists of one frame of 525 or 625 horizontal lines depending on the TV standard being used. Each frame is composed of two fields of interlacing lines, each consisting of 262 1/2 lines (or 312 1/2 lines). The fields are called Field One and Field Two. Field One is viewed as having 263 lines (or 313 lines) and Field Two is viewed as having 262 lines (or 312 lines).

For the 525 line NTSC video standard, we refer to TV lines as follows (these are the Field Modes):

Entire Frame, lines 1 to 525

Field One, lines 1 to 263

Field Two, lines 1 to 262 (note that this really refers to "actual" lines 264 to 525)

For the 625 line PAL and SECAM video standards, we refer to TV lines as follows:

Entire Frame, lines 1 to 625

Field One, lines 1 to 313

Field Two, lines 314 to 625

## Trigger

As the Field is changed, the appropriate value for Line is chosen to keep triggering on the same line as before, or if this is not possible, the corresponding line in the new Field. For example, suppose line 264 is selected while in the NTSC-M standard and the Entire Frame mode. This is the first line in Field Two. If Field Two is then selected, the Line number changes to Line 1, the same actual line in the TV signal. If Field One is then selected, the line number stays at 1, but now we are triggering in the first line in Field One. The only exception to this is if we are on the last line of Field One and change to Field Two. In this case, we go to the last line in Field Two.

Key Path	Trigger
Example	TRIG:SOUR TV Swept SA measurement TRIG:<meas>:SOUR TV Measurements other than Swept SA
Readback	This key displays the value read back from TV Line
Status Bits/OPC dependencies	The Status Operation Register bit 5 "Waiting for Trigger" is set at the same time as the Sweeping or Measuring bit is set. It is cleared when the trigger actually occurs (that is, after the trigger event occurs and all the applicable trigger criteria have been met). A corresponding pop-up message ("Waiting for trigger") is generated if no trigger signal appears after approximately 2 sec. This message goes away when a trigger signal appears.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## TV Line

Selects the TV line number to trigger on. Line number range is dependent on the settings of the **Standard** and **Field** menus within the TV trigger setup functions. When the line number is incremented beyond the upper limit, the value will change to the lower limit and continue incrementing from there. When the line number is decremented below the lower limit, the value will change to the upper limit and continue decrementing from there.

Key Path	Trigger, TV
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:TV:LINE <integer> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:TV:LINE?
Example	TRIG:TV:LINE 20 TRIG:TV:LINE?
Notes	The range of the TV line number is dependent on the settings of the Standard and Field menus within the TV trigger setup functions.
Preset	17
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	The minimum value is the minimum line, and rolls over to the maximum value. The minimum line number depends on which Field and standard are selected.

Max	The maximum value is the maximum line, and rolls over to the minimum value. The maximum line number depends on which Field and standard are selected.
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Field

Accesses the menu to select the field.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:TV:FMODE ENTire ODD EVEN :TRIGger[:SEquence]:TV:FMODE?
Example	TRIG:TV:FMODE EVEN
Notes	ODD is Field 1 EVEN is Field 2
Dependencies	This command is available only when Option B7B (TV trigger) is installed.
Preset	ENTire
Readback	Displays the Readback value
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Entire Frame

When you select Entire Frame it causes the selected line number to be viewed as an offset into the entire frame starting with line 1, the first line in Field One.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Field</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:FMODE ENT
Min	1, for all formats.
Max	525, for formats NTSC-M, NTSC-Japan, NTSC-4.43, PAL-M and PAL-60 625, for formats PAL-B, D, G, H, I, PAL-N, PAL-N Combin, and SECAM-L.
Readback	Entire Frame
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Field One

When you select Field One it causes the selected line number to be viewed as an offset into the first field starting with Line 1, the first line in Field One.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Field</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:FMODE ODD

## Trigger

Min	Field 1 (ODD) The minimum line is 1
Max	Field 1 (ODD) Maximum line is 263 for formats NTSC-M, NTSC-Japan, NTSC-4.43, PAL-M and PAL-60 Maximum line is 313 for formats PAL-B, D, G, H, I, PAL-N, PAL-N Combin, and SECAM-L.
Readback	Field 1
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Field Two

When you select Field Two it causes the selected line number to be viewed as an offset into the second field. If Line 1 is selected, it is the 264th line of the frame (NTSC-M, NTSC-Japan, NTSC-4.43, PAL-M, PAL-60) or the 314th line of the frame (PAL-B,D,G,H,I, PAL-N, PAL-N-Combin, SECAM-L).

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Field</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:FMODEVEN
Min	Field 2 (EVEN) The minimum line is 1
Max	Field 2 (EVEN) The maximum line 262 for formats NTSC-M, NTSC-Japan, NTSC-4.43, PAL-M and PAL-60 The maximum line is 312 for formats PAL-B, D, G, H, I, PAL-N, PAL-N Combin, and SECAM-L
Readback	Field 2
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Standard

Accesses the Standard menu keys which select from the following TV standards: **NTSC-M, NTSC-Japan, NTSC-4.43, PAL-M, PAL-B,D,G,H,I, PAL-N, PAL-N-Combin, PAL-60, SECAM-L.**

As the TV standard is changed, the current line value is clipped as necessary to keep it valid for the chosen standard and field mode. For example, line 600 is selected in Entire Frame mode in PAL-N; if NTSC-M is selected, the line number is clipped to 525. Or, if line 313 is selected in Field 1 mode in PAL-N and NTSC-M is selected, the line number is clipped to 263. Changing back to the PAL-N standard will leave the line number at 263.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV</b>
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<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:TV:STANdard MNTSc JNTSc NTSC443 MPAL BPAL NPAL CPAL PAL60 LSEC :TRIGger[:SEquence]:TV:STANdard?
Example	TRIG:TV:STANdard MPAL TRIG:TV:STA?
Preset	MNTSC
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback	Displays Readback value
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**NTSC-M**

Sets the TV standard to **NTSC-M**.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Standard</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:STAN MNTS
Readback	NTSC-M
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**NTSC-Japan**

Sets the TV standard to **NTSC-Japan**.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Standard</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:STAN JNTS
Readback	NTSC-Japan
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

**NTSC-4.43**

Sets the TV standard to **NTSC-4.43**.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Standard</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:STAN NTSC443
Readback	NTSC-Japan
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trigger

### **PAL-M**

Sets the TV standard to **PAL-M**.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Standard</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:STAN MPAL
Readback	PAL-M
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### **PAL-N**

Sets the TV standard to **PAL-N**.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Standard</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:STAN NPAL
Readback	PAL-N
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### **PAL-N-Combin**

Sets the TV standard to **PAL-N-Combin**.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Standard</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:STAN CPAL
Readback	PAL-N-C
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### **PAL-B,D,G,H,I**

Sets the TV standard to **PAL-B,D,G,H,I**

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Standard</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:STAN BPAL
Readback	PAL-B
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### **PAL-60**

Sets the TV standard to **PAL-60**.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Standard</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:STAN PAL60

Readback	PAL-N
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### SECAM-L

Sets the TV standard to **SECAM-L**.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, TV, Standard</b>
Example	TRIG:TV:STAN LSEC
Readback	SECAM-L
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Baseband I/Q

Pressing this key when it is not selected selects Baseband I/Q as the trigger. Pressing the key when it is already selected accesses the Baseband I/Q trigger type selection menu. The key is annotated to display which of the Baseband I/Q trigger types is currently selected.

Key Path	<b>Trigger</b>
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Readback	The Baseband I/Q trigger source that becomes active when this key is selected is displayed. The possible values are "I/Q Mag", "I", "Q", "Input I", "Input Q", and "Aux I/Q Mag".
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### I/Q Mag

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the I/Q magnitude signal as the trigger. The I/Q Magnitude trigger condition is met when the I/Q magnitude crosses the I/Q magnitude trigger level. The magnitude is measured at the output of the main I/Q digital receiver.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q</b>
Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR IQM
Readback Text	I/Q Mag
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Level

Sets a level for the I/Q magnitude trigger. When the signal crosses this level, with the chosen slope, the trigger occurs. If the specific Measurement displays the signal from the chosen sampling point a green line will be displayed to indicate the trigger level.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, I/Q Mag</b>
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## Trigger

<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IQMag:LEVel <ampl > :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IQMag:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:IQM:LEV -30 dBm
Notes	The I/Q reference impedance is used for converting between power and voltage.
Preset	-25 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-200 dBm to 100 dBm
Readback Text	<level> dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, I/Q Mag</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IQMag:SLOPe POSitive   NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IQMag:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:IQM:SLOP POS
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, I/Q Mag</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IQMag:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IQMag:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IQMag:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IQMag:DELay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:IQM:DEL 10 ms TRIG:IQM:DEL:STAT ON
Preset	1 us OFF



State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-2.5 s to +10 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### I (Demodulated)

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the main receiver's output I voltage as the trigger. The I (Demodulated) trigger condition is met when the I voltage crosses the I voltage trigger level.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q</b>
Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR IDEM
Readback Text	I
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Level

Sets a level for the I (Demodulated) trigger. When the signal crosses this level, with the chosen slope, the trigger occurs. If the specific Measurement displays the signal from the chosen sampling point a green line will be displayed to indicate the trigger level.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, I (Demodulated)</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IDEMod:LEVel <voltage> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IDEMod:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:IDEM:LEV 0.5 V
Preset	0.25 V
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-1 to 1 V
Readback Text	0.1 of displayed unit (V, mV, etc.)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, I (Demodulated)</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IDEMod:SLOPe POSitive   NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IDEMod:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:IDEM:SLOP POS
Preset	POSitive

## Trigger

State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, I (Demodulated)</b>
Remote Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IDEMod:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IDEMod:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IDEMod:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IDEMod:DELay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:IDEM:DEL 10 ms TRIG:IDEM:DEL:STAT ON
Preset	1 us OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-2.5 s to +10 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Q (Demodulated)

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the main receiver's output Q voltage as the trigger. The Q (Demodulated) trigger condition is met when the Q voltage crosses the Q voltage trigger level.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q</b>
Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR QDEM
Readback Text	Q
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Level

Sets a level for the Q (Demodulated) trigger. When the signal crosses this level, with the chosen slope, the trigger occurs. If the specific Measurement displays the signal from the chosen sampling point a green line will be displayed to indicate the trigger level.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Q (Demodulated)</b>
Remote Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:QDEMod:LEVel <voltage> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QDEMod:LEVel?

Example	TRIG:QDEM:LEV 0.5 V
Preset	0.25 V
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-1 to 1 V
Readback Text	0.1 of displayed unit (V, mV, etc.)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Q (Demodulated)</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:QDEMod:SLOPe POSitive   NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QDEMod:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:QDEM:SLOP POS
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Q (Demodulated)</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:QDEMod:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QDEMod:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QDEMod:DELay:STATe OFF   ON   0   1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QDEMod:DELay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:QDEM:DEL 10 ms TRIG:QDEM:DEL:STAT ON
Preset	1 us OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-2.5 s to +10 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trigger

### Input I

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the I channel's ADC voltage as the trigger. The Input I trigger condition is met when the voltage crosses the trigger level.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q</b>
Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR IINP
Readback Text	Input I
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Level

Sets a level for the Input I trigger. When the signal crosses this level, with the chosen slope, the trigger occurs.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Input I</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IINPut:LEVel <voltage> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IINPut:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:IINP:LEV 0.5 V
Preset	0.25 V
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-1 to 1 V
Readback Text	0.1 of displayed unit (V, mV, etc.)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Input I</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IINPut:SLOPe POSitive   NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IINPut:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:IINP:SLOP POS
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT.

Key Path	Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Input I
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IINPut:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IINPut:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IINPut:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:IINPut:DELay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:IINP:DEL 10 ms TRIG:IINP:DEL:STAT ON
Preset	1 us OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-2.5 s to +10 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Input Q

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the Q channel's ADC voltage as the trigger. The Input Q trigger condition is met when the voltage crosses the trigger level.

Key Path	Trigger, Baseband I/Q
Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR QINP
Readback Text	Input Q
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trigger Level

Sets a level for the Input Q trigger. When the signal crosses this level, with the chosen slope, the trigger occurs.

Key Path	Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Input Q
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:QINPut:LEVel <voltage> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QINPut:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:QINP:LEV 0.5 V
Preset	0.25 V
State Saved	Saved in instrument state

## Trigger

Range	-1 to 1 V
Readback Text	0.1 of displayed unit (V, mV, etc.)
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Input Q</b>
Remote Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:QINPut:SLOPe POSitive   NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QINPut:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:QINP:SLOP POS
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Input Q</b>
Remote Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:QINPut:DELay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QINPut:DELay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QINPut:DELay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:QINPut:DELay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:QINP:DEL 10 ms TRIG:QINP:DEL:STAT ON
Preset	1 us OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-2.5 s to +10 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Auxiliary Channel I/Q Mag

Pressing this key, when it is not selected, selects the Auxiliary Channel I/Q magnitude signal as the trigger. The Auxiliary Channel I/Q Magnitude trigger condition is met when the auxiliary receiver's I/Q magnitude output crosses the Auxiliary I/Q magnitude trigger level.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q</b>
Example	TRIG:<meas>:SOUR AIQM
Readback Text	Aux I/Q Mag
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Level

Sets a level for the I/Q magnitude trigger. When the signal crosses this level, with the chosen slope, the trigger occurs.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Aux Channel I/Q Mag</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:LEVel <ampl > :TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:LEVel?
Example	TRIG:AIQM:LEV -30 dBm
Notes	The I/Q reference impedance is used for converting between power and voltage.
Preset	-25 dBm
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-200 dBm to 100 dBm
Readback Text	<level> dBm
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Slope

Controls the trigger polarity. It is set positive to trigger on a rising edge and negative to trigger on a falling edge.

Key Path	<b>Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Aux Channel I/Q Mag</b>
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:SLOPe POSitive   NEGative :TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:SLOPe?
Example	TRIG:AIQM:SLOP POS
Preset	POSitive
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Trigger

### Trig Delay

Controls a time delay during which the analyzer will wait to begin a sweep after meeting the trigger criteria. You can use negative delay to pre-trigger the instrument in time domain or FFT.

Key Path	Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Aux Channel I/Q Mag
Remote Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:DElay <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:DElay? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:DElay:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:DElay:STATe?
Example	TRIG:AIQM:DEL 10 ms TRIG:AIQM:DEL:STAT ON
Preset	1 us OFF
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-2.5 s to +10 s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Center Frequency

This key sets the center frequency to be used by the auxiliary receiver.

Key Path	Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Aux Channel I/Q Mag
Remote Command	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:CENTer <freq> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:AIQMag:CENTer?
Example	:TRIG:AIQM:CENT 10 MHz
Notes	Trigger CF + 1/2 Trigger BW < Max Trigger CF - 1/2 Trigger BW > Min
Preset	0 Hz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	-40 MHz to 40 MHz
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trigger Bandwidth

This key sets the information bandwidth used by the auxiliary receiver for the Auxiliary Channel I/Q Magnitude trigger.

Key Path	Trigger, Baseband I/Q, Aux Channel I/Q Mag
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<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:AIQMag:BANDwidth <freq> :TRIGger[:SEQuence]:AIQMag:BANDwidth?
Example	:TRIG:AIQM:BAND 8 MHz
Notes	The combined sample rate for the main and auxiliary receivers cannot exceed 100 MSa/sec. The bandwidth available to the Trigger BW is limited to what is available after the main receiver's bandwidth (Info BW, sometimes pre-FFT BW) is set. Because of this limitation, the Max is not always achievable.  The combination of Trigger Center Freq and Trigger BW is also limited: Trigger CF + 1/2 Trigger BW < Max Trigger CF – 1/2 Trigger BW > Min
Preset	Bandwidth option dependent: No Opt: 10 MHz Opt B25: 25 MHz Opt S40: 40 MHz
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Range	10 Hz to Maximum
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Auto/Holdoff

Opens up a menu that lets you adjust Auto Trigger and Trigger Holdoff parameters

Key Path	Trigger
Readback line	Displays a summary of the Auto Trig and Holdoff settings, in square brackets First line: Auto Off or Auto On Second Line: "Hldf" followed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If Holdoff is Off, readback Off</li> <li>• If Holdoff On and Type = Normal, readback value</li> <li>• If Holdoff On and Type = Above, readback value followed by AL</li> <li>• If Holdoff On and Type = Below, readback value followed by BL</li> <li>• If Holdoff Type selection is not supported by the current measurement, Holdoff Type is always Normal</li> </ul>
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

## Trigger

### Auto Trig

Sets the time that the analyzer will wait for the trigger conditions to be met. If they are not met after that much time, then the analyzer is triggered anyway.

Key Path	Trigger, Auto/Holdoff
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:ATRigger <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:ATRigger? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:ATRigger:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:ATRigger:STATe?
Example	TRIG:ATR:STAT ON TRIG:ATR 100 ms
Notes	The "time that the analyzer will wait" starts when the analyzer is ready for a trigger, which may be hundreds of ms after the data acquisition for a sweep is done. The "time" ends when the trigger condition is satisfied, not when the delay ends.
Preset	Off, 100 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	1 ms
Max	100 s
Default Unit	s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Trig Holdoff

Sets the holdoff time between triggers. When the trigger condition is satisfied, the trigger occurs, the delay begins, and the holdoff time begins. New trigger conditions will be ignored until the holdoff time expires. For a free-running trigger, the holdoff value is the minimum time between triggers.

Key Path	Trigger, Auto/Holdoff
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff <time> :TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff? :TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff:STATe?
Example	TRIG:HOLD:STAT ON TRIG:HOLD 100 ms
Preset	Off, 100 ms
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Min	0 s

Max	0.5 s
Default Unit	s
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

### Holdoff Type

Lets you set the Trigger Holdoff Type.

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**NOTE** Holdoff Type is not supported by all measurements. If the current measurement does not support it, this key will be blank and the Holdoff Type will be Normal. If the Holdoff Type SCPI is sent while in such a measurement, the SCPI will be accepted and the setting remembered, but it will have no effect until a measurement is in force that supports Holdoff Type.

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Trigger Holdoff Type functionality:

- **NORMal**  
This is the “oscilloscope” type of trigger holdoff, and is the setting when the Holdoff Type key does not appear. In this type of holdoff, no new trigger will be accepted until the holdoff interval has expired after the previous trigger.
- **ABOVe**  
If the trigger slope is positive, a trigger event is generated only if the signal characteristic of interest crosses the trigger threshold (with positive slope) and then remains above the threshold for at least the holdoff time. For negative slope, the trigger event is generated if the signal characteristic crosses the threshold (with negative slope) after having been above the threshold for at least the holdoff time. In either case, the trigger event is associated with the time the level was crossed.
- **BELow**  
If the trigger slope is positive, a trigger event is generated only if the signal characteristic of interest crosses the trigger threshold (with positive slope) after having been below the threshold for at least the holdoff time. For negative slope, the trigger event is generated if the signal characteristic crosses the threshold (with negative slope) and then remains below the threshold for at least the holdoff time. In either case, the trigger event is associated with the time the level was crossed.

Key Path	Trigger, Auto/Holdoff
<b>Remote Command</b>	:TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff:TYPE NORMal ABOVe BELow :TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoff:TYPE?
Example	TRIG:HOLD:TYPE NORM
Preset	All modes but GSM/EDGE: Normal GSM/EDGE: Below
State Saved	Saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision	A.02.00

Trigger

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## View/Display

The View/Display key opens up the Display Menu (common to most measurements) and the View menu for the current measurement.

Some measurements have simple View menus, or even no View menu, others provide many different Views.

Views are different ways of looking at data, usually different ways of looking at the same data, especially when the data represents a time record that is being digitally processed with an FFT and/or other digital signal processing algorithms.

Key Path	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision	Prior to A.02.00

## Display

The **Display** menu is common to most measurements, and is used for configuring items on the display. Some **Display** menu settings apply to all the measurements in a mode, and some only to the current measurement. Those under the **System Display Settings** key apply to all measurements in all modes.

Key Path:	<b>Display</b>
Key Path:	<b>Front-panel key</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

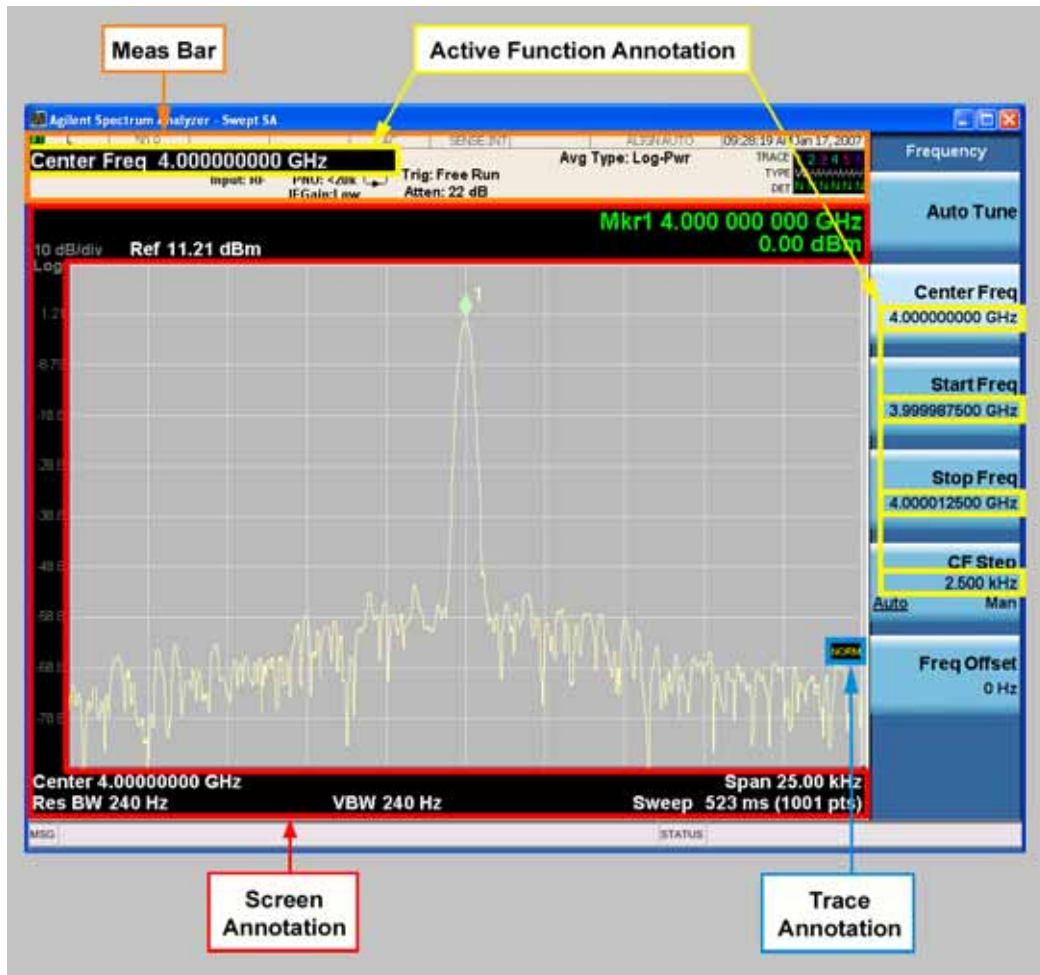
## Annotation

Turns on and off various parts of the display annotation. The annotation is divided up into four categories:

1. Meas Bar: This is the measurement bar at the top of the screen. It does not include the settings panel or the Active Function. Turning off the Meas Bar turns off the settings panel and the Active Function. When the Meas Bar is off, the graticule area expands to fill the area formerly occupied by the Meas Bar.
2. Screen Annotation: this is the annotation and annunciation around the graticule, including any annotation on lines (such as the display line, the threshold line, etc.) This does NOT include the marker number or the N dB result. When off, the graticule expands to fill the entire graticule area.
3. Trace annotation: these are the labels on the traces, showing their detector (or their math mode).
4. Active Function annotation: this is the active function display in the meas bar, and all of the active function values displayed on softkeys.

## View/Display

See the figure below. Each type of annotation can be turned on and off individually.



Key Path:	View/Display, Display
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Meas Bar On/Off

This function turns the Measurement Bar on and off, including the settings panel. When off, the graticule area expands to fill the area formerly occupied by the Measurement Bar.

Key Path:	View/Display, Display, Annotation
Remote Command:	:DISPlay:ANNotation:MBAR[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:ANNotation:MBAR[:STATe]?
Example:	DISP:ANN:MBAR OFF
Dependencies:	Grayed out and forced to OFF when <b>System Display Settings, Annotation</b> is set to Off.

Preset:	On This should remain Off through a Preset when <b>System Display Settings, Annotation</b> is set to Off.
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Screen

This controls the display of the annunciation and annotation around the graticule, including any annotation on lines (such as the display line, the threshold line, etc.) and the y-axis annotation. This does NOT include marker annotation (or the N dB result). When off, the graticule expands to fill the entire graticule area, leaving only the 1.5% gap above the graticule as described in the Trace/Detector chapter.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, Annotation</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:DISPlay:ANNotation:SCREen[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:ANNotation:SCREen[:STATe]?
Example:	DISP:ANN:SCR OFF
Dependencies:	Grayed out and forced to OFF when <b>System Display Settings, Annotation</b> is set to Off.
Preset:	On This should remain Off through a Preset when <b>System Display Settings, Annotation</b> is set to Off
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Trace

Turns on and off the labels on the traces, showing their detector (or their math mode) as described in the Trace/Detector section.

If trace math is being performed with a trace, then the trace math annotation will replace the detector annotation.

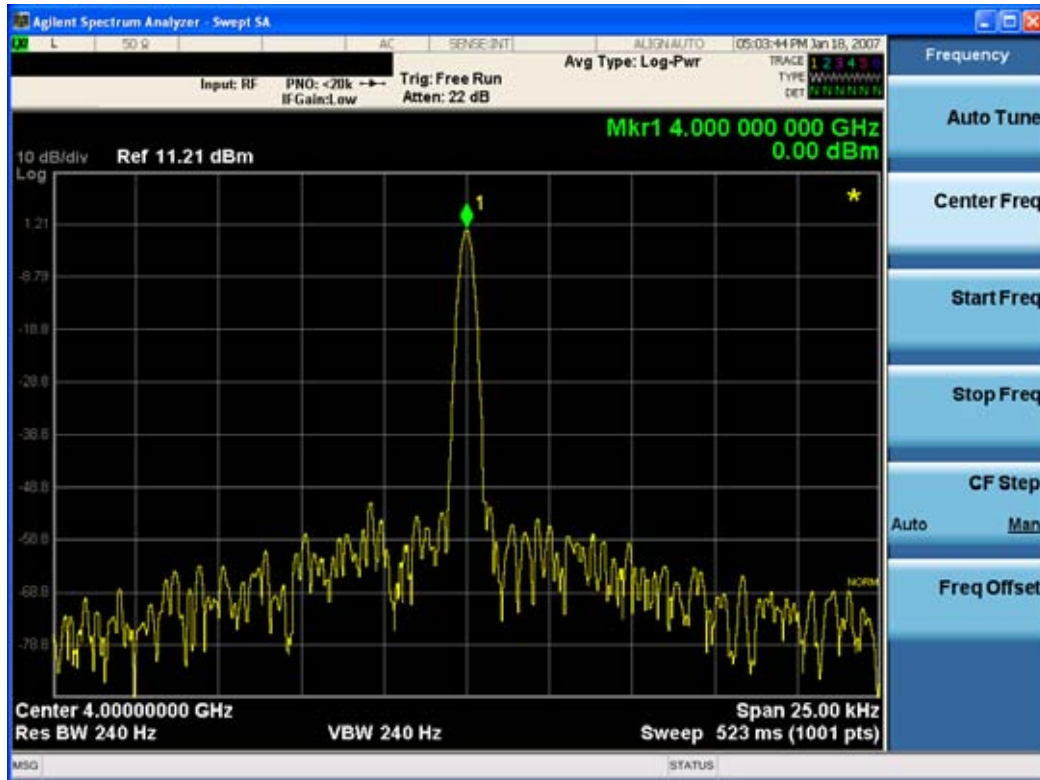
Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, Annotation</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:DISPlay:ANNotation:TRACe[:STATe] ON OFF 1 0 :DISPlay:ANNotation:TRACe[:STATe]?
Example:	DISP:ANN:TRAC OFF
Preset:	Off
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## View/Display

### Active Function Values On/Off

Turns on and off the active function display in the Meas Bar, and all of the active function values displayed on the softkeys.

Note that all of the softkeys that have active functions have these numeric values blanked when this function is on. This is a security feature.



Key Path:	View/Display, Display, Annotation
Remote Command:	:DISPlay:ACTivefunc[:STATE] ON OFF 1 0 :DISPlay:ACTivefunc[:STATE]?
Example:	DISP:ACT OFF
Dependencies:	Grayed out and forced to OFF when <b>System Display Settings, Annotation</b> is set to Off.
Preset:	On  This should remain Off through a Preset when <b>System Display Settings, Annotation</b> is set to Off
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00



**Title**

Displays menu keys that enable you to change or clear a title on your display.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Change Title**

Writes a title into the "measurement name" field in the banner, for example, "Swept SA".

Press Change Title to enter a new title through the alpha editor. Press Enter or Return to complete the entry. Press ESC to cancel the entry and preserve your existing title.

The display title will replace the measurement name. It remains for this measurement until you press **Change Title** again, or you recall a state, or a Preset is performed. A title can also be cleared by pressing **Title, Clear Title**.

**NOTE**

Notice the inclusion of the <measurement> parameter in the command below. Because each measurement remembers the Display Title, the command must be qualified with the measurement name. For the Swept SA measurement this is not the case; no <measurement> parameter is used when changing the Display Title for the Swept SA measurement.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, Title</b>
Mode:	All
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:DISPlay:<measurement>:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> :DISPlay:<measurement>:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA?
Example:	DISP:ANN:TITL:DATA "This Is My Title" This example is for the Swept SA measurement in the Spectrum Analyzer mode. The SANalyzer <measurement> name is not used. DISP:ACP:ANN:TITL:DATA "This Is My Title" This example is for Measurements other than Swept SA. Both set the title to: This Is My Title
Notes:	Pressing this key cancels any active function. When a title is edited the previous title remains intact (it is not cleared) and the cursor goes at the end so that characters can be added or BKSP can be used to go back over previous characters.
Preset:	No title (measurement name instead)
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## View/Display

### Clear Title

Clears a title from the front-panel display. Once cleared, the title cannot be retrieved. After the title is cleared, the current Measurement Name replaces it in the title bar.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, Title</b>
Example:	The following commands clear the title and restore the measurement's original title:  DISP:ANN:TITL:DATA ""  This example is for the Swept SA measurement in the Spectrum Analyzer mode. The SANalyzer <measurement> name is not used.  DISP:ACP:ANN:TITL:DATA ""  This example is for ACP; in measurements other than Swept SA the measurement name is required.
Notes:	Uses the :DISPlay:<measurement>:ANNotation:TITLe:DATA <string> command with an empty string (in the Swept SA, the <measurement> is omitted).
Preset:	Performed on Preset.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Graticule

Pressing Graticule turns the display graticule On or Off. It also turns the graticule y-axis annotation on and off.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1  :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:GRATicule:GRID[:STATe]?
Example:	DISP:WIND:TRAC:GRAT:GRID OFF
Notes:	The graticule is the set of horizontal and vertical lines that make up the grid/divisions for the x-axis and y-axis.
Preset:	On
State Saved:	saved in instrument state
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Display Line

Activates an adjustable horizontal line that is used as a visual reference line. The line's vertical position corresponds to its amplitude value. The value of the display line (for example, "-20.3 dBm") appears above the line itself on the right side of the display in the appropriate font.

The display line can be adjusted using the step keys, knob, or numeric keypad. The unit of the Display Line is determined by the **Y axis unit** setting under **Amplitude**. If more than one window has a display line, the display line of the selected window is controlled.

If the display line is off the screen, it shows as a line at the top/bottom of the screen with an arrow pointing up or down. As with all such lines (Pk Thresh, Trigger Level, etc.) it is drawn on top of all traces.

The display line is unaffected by Auto Couple.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINe <ampl> :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINe? :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINe:STATe OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:TRACe:Y:DLINe:STATe?
Example:	DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:DLIN:STAT ON DISP:WIND:TRAC:Y:DLIN:STAT -32 dBm
Preset:	Set the Display Line to Off and -25 dBm on Preset. When the Display Line goes from Off to On, if it is off screen, set it to either the top or bottom of screen, depending on which direction off screen it was.  The Display Line's value does not change when it is turned off.
State Saved:	Saved in instrument state.
Min:	-∞ (minus infinity) in current units
Max:	+∞ (plus infinity) in current units
Default Unit:	Depends on the current selected Y axis unit
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### System Display Settings

These settings are "Mode Global" – they affect all modes and measurements and are reset only by **Restore Misc Defaults** or **Restore System Defaults** under System.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display</b>
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

### Annotation Local Settings

This is a Mode Global override of the meas local annotation settings. When it is **All Off**, it forces **Screen Annotation, Meas Bar, Trace, and Active Function Values** settings to be **OFF** for all measurements in all modes. This provides the security based "annotation off" function of previous analyzers; hence it uses the legacy SCPI command.

## View/Display

When it is **All Off**, the **Screen**, **Meas Bar**, **Trace**, and **Active Function Values** keys under the **Display, Annotation** menu are grayed out and forced to **Off**. When **Local Settings** is selected, you are able to set the local annotation settings on a measurement by measurement basis.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, System Display Settings</b>
Remote Command:	:DISPlay:WINDow[1]:ANNotation[:ALL] OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:WINDow[1]:ANNotation[:ALL]?
Example:	:DISP:WIND:ANN OFF
Preset:	On (Set by Restore Misc Defaults)
State Saved:	Not saved in instrument state.
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	The WINDow parameter and optional subopcode is included for backwards compatibility but ignored – all windows are equally affected.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Theme

This key allows you to change the Display theme. This is similar to the Themes selection under Page Setup and Save Screen Image. The four themes are detailed below.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, System Display Settings</b>
Remote Command:	:DISPlay:THEME TDColor TDMonochrome FCOLOR FMONochrome :DISPlay:THEME?
Example:	DISP:THEM TDM sets the display theme to 3D Monochrome.
Notes:	TDColor – 3D is the standard color theme with filling and shading TDMonochrome – is similar to 3D color, but only black is used FCOLOR – flat color is intended for inkjet printers to conserve ink. It uses a white background instead of black. FMONochrome – is like flat color, but only black is used
Preset:	TDColor (Set by Restore Misc Defaults)
State Saved:	Not saved in instrument state.
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Backlight

Accesses the display backlight on/off keys. This setting may interact with settings under the Windows "Power" menu.

When the backlight is off, pressing ESC, TAB, SPACE, ENTER, UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT, DEL, BKSP, CTRL, or ALT turns the backlight on without affecting the application. Pressing any other key will turn backlight on and could potentially perform the action as well.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, System Display Settings</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:DISPlay:BACKlight ON OFF :DISPlay:BACKlight?
Preset:	ON (Set by Restore Misc Defaults)
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**On**

Turns the display backlight on.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, System Display Settings, Backlight</b>
Example:	DISP:BACK ON
Readback:	On
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Off**

Turns the display backlight off.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, System Display Settings, Backlight</b>
Example:	DISP:BACK OFF
Readback:	Off
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

**Backlight Intensity**

An active function used to set the backlight intensity. It goes from 0 to 100 where 100 is full on and 0 is off. This value is independent of the values set under the Backlight on/off key.

Key Path:	<b>View/Display, Display, System Display Settings</b>
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:DISPlay:BACKlight:INTensity <integer> :DISPlay:BACKlight:INTensity?
Example:	DISP:BACK:INT 50
Preset:	100 (Set by Restore Misc Defaults)
Min:	0
Max:	100
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Full Screen

When **Full Screen** is pressed the measurement window expands horizontally over the entire instrument display. The screen graticule area expands to fill the available display area.

It turns off the display of the softkey labels, however the menus and active functions still work. (Though it would obviously be very hard to navigate without the key labels displayed.) Pressing **Full Screen** again while Full Screen is in effect cancels Full Screen.

Note that the banner and status lines are unaffected. You can get even more screen area for your data display by turning off the Meas Bar (in the Display menu) which also turns off the settings panel.

Full Screen is a Meas Global function. Therefore it is cancelled by the **Preset** key.

Key Path:	Display
<b>Remote Command:</b>	:DISPlay:FSCreen[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:FSCreen[:STATe]?
Preset:	Off
State Saved:	Not saved in instrument state.
Backwards Compatibility SCPI:	:DISPlay:MENU[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1  This emulates ESA full screen functionality, which is the same as the FSCreen command in PSA except that the sense of on/off is reversed (that is, OFF means the menus are OFF, so Fullscreen is ON) and the default is ON (meaning Fullscreen is OFF).
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	In ESA/PSA, Full Screen was turned on with a softkey, so pressing any other key turned Full Screen off. In the X-Series, because a hardkey is provided to turn this function on and off, pressing any other key no longer turns off Full Screen
Initial S/W Revision:	Prior to A.02.00

## Display Enable (Remote Command Only)

Turns the display on/off, including the display drive circuitry. The backlight stays lit so you can tell that the instrument is on. The display enable setting is mode global. The reasons for turning the display off are three:

- To increase speed as much as possible by freeing the instrument from having to update the display
- To reduce emissions from the display, drive circuitry
- For security purposes

If you have turned off the display:

- and you are in local operation, the display can be turned back on by pressing any key or by sending the SYSTem:DEFaults MISC command or the DISPlay:ENABle ON (neither \*RST nor SYSTem:PRESet enable the display.)

- and you are in remote operation, the display can be turned back on by pressing the **Local** or **Esc** keys or by sending the SYSTem:DEFaults MISC command or the DISPlay:ENABle ON (neither \*RST nor SYSTem:PRESet enable the display.)

and you are using either the SYSTem:KLOCK command or GPIB local lockout, then no front-panel key press will turn the display back on. You must turn it back on remotely.

<b>Remote Command:</b>	:DISPlay:ENABle OFF ON 0 1 :DISPlay:ENABle?
Example:	DISP:ENAB OFF
Couplings:	DISP:ENAB OFF turns Backlight OFF and DISP:ENAB ON turns Backlight ON. However, settings of Backlight do not change the state of DISP:ENAB
Preset:	On Set by SYST:DEF MISC, but Not affected by *RST or SYSTem:PRESet.
State Saved:	Not saved in instrument state.
Backwards Compatibility Notes:	SYST:PRES no longer turns on DISPlay:ENABle as it did in legacy analyzers
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