

1xEV-DO Guide

Agilent Technologies PSA Series and VSA E4406A

Option 204

This manual provides documentation for the following instruments:

Transmitter Tester:

E4406A

Spectrum Analyzers:

E4440A (3 Hz - 26.5 GHz)

E4443A (3 Hz - 6.7 GHz)

E4445A (3 Hz - 13.2 GHz)

E4446A (3 Hz - 44.0 GHz)

E4448A (3 Hz - 50.0 GHz)



Agilent Technologies

Manufacturing Part Number: E4406-90258

Supersedes E4406-90237

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[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUple OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1	452
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUple?	452
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier?	451
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:TEST ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative.	453
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:TEST?	453
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth <res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>	455
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:AUTO OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1	456

List of Commands

[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth:AUTO?	456
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:BANDwidth BWIDth?	455
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STARt <f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>	456
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STARt?	456
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STEP <f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>	457
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1	458
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?	458
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STEP?	457
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STOP <f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>	459
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STOP?	459
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:RATTenuation <rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>	459
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:RATTenuation?	459
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STARt:ABSolute <abs_power>,<abs_power>	460
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STARt:ABSolute?	461
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STARt:RCARrier <rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>	461
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STARt:RCARrier?	461
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STATe OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1	462
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STATe?	462
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STOP:ABSolute <abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>	463
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STOP:ABSolute?	463
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STOP:RCARrier <rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>	465
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUple OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1	466
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUple?	466
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STOP:RCARrier?	465

List of Commands

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:TEST ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,ABSolute | AND | OR | RELa-
tive,
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative.466

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:TEST?466

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDth
<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>455

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDth:AUTO
OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1455

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDth:AUTO?456

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDth?455

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:FREQuency:STARt
<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>456

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:FREQuency:STARt?456

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:FREQuency:STEP
<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>457

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO
OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1458

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?458

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:FREQuency:STEP?457

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:FREQuency:STOP
<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>458

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:FREQuency:STOP?459

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:RATTenuation
<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>459

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:RATTenuation?459

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STARt:ABSolute
<abs_power>,<abs_power>460

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STARt:ABSolute?460

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STARt:RCARrier
<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>461

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STARt:RCARrier?461

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STATe
OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1,OFF | ON | 0 | 1462

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STATe?462

[[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:ABSolute

List of Commands

<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>	463
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COUPlE OFF ON 0 1,{OFF ON 0 1}	464
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COUPlE?	464
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:ABSolute?	463
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier <rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>	465
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPlE OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1,OFF ON 0 1	466
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPlE?	466
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier?	465
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:TEST ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative,ABSolute AND OR RELative, ABSolute AND OR RELative	466
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:TEST?	466
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT OFFSet REGion	467
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT:TYPE ACPr SEMAsk	468
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT:TYPE?	468
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT?	467
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SWEep:TIME <time> <no. of chips>	468
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SWEep:TIME:OFFSet <time> <no. of chips>	468
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SWEep:TIME:OFFSet?	468
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SWEep:TIME?	468
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 FRAME IMMEDIATE LINE	469
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:TRIGger:SOURce?	469
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:TYPE PSDRef	469
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:TYPE?	469
[:SENSe]:SPECtrum:ACQuisition:PACKing AUTO LONG MEDium SHORt	471
[:SENSe]:SPECtrum:ACQuisition:PACKing?	471
[:SENSe]:SPECtrum:ADC:DITHer[:STATe] AUTO ON OFF 2 1 0	471
[:SENSe]:SPECtrum:ADC:DITHer[:STATe]?	471
[:SENSe]:SPECtrum:ADC:RANGe AUTO APEak APLock M6 P0 P6 P12 P18 P24	471

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[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:ADC:RANGe AUTO APEak APLock NONE P0 P6 P12 P18	472
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:ADC:RANGe?	472
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:AVERAge:CLEAr	473
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:AVERAge:COUNT <integer>	473
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:AVERAge:COUNT?	473
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:AVERAge:TCONtrol EXPONential REPeat.	474
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:AVERAge:TCONtrol?	474
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:AVERAge:TYPE LOG MAXimum MINimum RMS SCALar	474
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:AVERAge:TYPE?	474
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:AVERAge[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	474
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:AVERAge[:STATe]?	474
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:IF:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	475
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:IF:AUTO?	475
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:IF:FLATness OFF ON 0 1	475
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:IF:FLATness?	475
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:PADC OFF ON 0 1	476
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:PADC?	476
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:PFFT:TYPE FLAT GAUSSian.	477
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:PFFT:TYPE?	477
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:PFFT[:SIZE] <freq>	476
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth:PFFT[:SIZE]?	476
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution] <freq>	477
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	478
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:AUTO?	478
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]?	477
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:DECimate[:FACTor] <integer>	478
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:DECimate[:FACTor]?	478
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:LENGth <integer>	479
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:LENGth:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	479
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:LENGth:AUTO?	479
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:LENGth?	479

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[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:RBWPoints <real>	480
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:RBWPoints?	480
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow:DELay <real>	480
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow:DELay?	480
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow:LENGth <integer>	481
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow:LENGth?	481
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow[:TYPE] BH4Tap BLACKman FLATtop GAUSSian HAM- Ming HANNing KB70 KB90 KB110 UNIFORM	481
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow[:TYPE]?	481
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:SPAN <freq>	482
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:FREQuency:SPAN?	482
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF ON 0 1	483
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:SWEep:TIME:AUTO	483
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:SWEep:TIME?	482
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:SWEep:TIME[:VALue] <time>	482
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 FRAME IF LINE IMMEdi- ate RFBurst	483
[:SENSe]:SPECTrum:TRIGger:SOURce?	483
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE AUTO COMBination PREDeFined	485
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE:ACK OFF ON 0 1	485
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE:ACK?	485
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE:DATA OFF ON 0 1	485
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE:DATA?	485
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE:DRC OFF ON 0 1	486
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE:DRC?	486
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE:PILot OFF ON 0 1	486
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE:PILot?	486
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ACODE?	485
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ADC:RANGe AUTO APEak APLock NONE P0 P6 P12 P18 P24 M6	486
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:ADC:RANGe?	486
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:CAPTure:TIME <integer>	487
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:CAPTure:TIME?	487

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[:SENSe]:TCDPower:CRATe <freq>	488
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:CRATe?	488
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:SPECTrum NORMal INVert	489
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:SPECTrum?	489
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:SYNC:ILCMask <long_integer>	489
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:SYNC:ILCMask?	489
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:SYNC:QLCMask <long_integer>	489
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:SYNC:QLCMask?	489
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 IMMEDIATE RFBurst IF FRAME 488	
[:SENSe]:TCDPower:TRIGger:SOURce?	488
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE AUTO COMBination PREDeFined	490
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:ACK OFF ON 0 1	490
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:ACK?	490
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:DATA OFF ON 0 1	490
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:DATA?	490
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:DRC OFF ON 0 1	491
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:DRC?	491
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:PILot OFF ON 0 1	491
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:PILot?	491
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE?	490
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ADC:RANGe AUTO APEak APLock NONE P0 P6 P12 P18 P24 M6	491
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ADC:RANGe?	491
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ASET:THReshold <numeric>	493
[:SENSe]:TRHO:ASET:THReshold?	493
[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge:COUNt <integer>	493
[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge:COUNt?	493
[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge:TCONtrol EXPonential REPeat	493
[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge:TCONtrol?	493
[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	493
[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	494

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[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge[:STATe]?	493
[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge[:STATe]?	494
[:SENSe]:TRHO:CRATe <freq>	494
[:SENSe]:TRHO:CRATe?	494
[:SENSe]:TRHO:SPECtrum NORMAl INVert	494
[:SENSe]:TRHO:SPECtrum?	495
[:SENSe]:TRHO:SYNC:ILCMask <long_integer>	495
[:SENSe]:TRHO:SYNC:ILCMask?	495
[:SENSe]:TRHO:SYNC:QLCMask <long_integer>	495
[:SENSe]:TRHO:SYNC:QLCMask?	495
[:SENSe]:TRHO:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 IMMEDIATE RFBurst IF FRAME	495
[:SENSe]:TRHO:TRIGger:SOURce?	495
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:ACQuisition:PACKing AUTO LONG MEDium SHORt	497
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:ACQuisition:PACKing?	497
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:ADC:DITHer[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	497
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:ADC:DITHer[:STATe]?	497
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:ADC:FILTer[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	497
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:ADC:FILTer[:STATe]?	497
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:ADC:RANGe AUTO APEak APLock GROund M6 P0 P6 P12 P18 P24	498
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:ADC:RANGe AUTO APEak APLock GROund NONE P0 P6 P12 P18	498
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:ADC:RANGe?	498
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:APERture?	499
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:AVERAge:COUNt <integer>	499
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:AVERAge:COUNt?	499
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:AVERAge:TCONtrol EXPonential REPeat	500
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:AVERAge:TCONtrol?	500
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:AVERAge:TYPE LOG MAXimum MINimum RMS SCALar	500
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:AVERAge:TYPE?	500
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:AVERAge[:STATe] OFF ON 0 1	499
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:AVERAge[:STATe]?	499

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[:SENSe]:WAVeform:BANDwidth:RESolution]:ACTual?	501
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution] <freq>.....	501
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE FLATtop GAUSSian	502
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE?	502
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution]?.....	501
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:DECimate:STATe OFF ON 0 1	503
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:DECimate:STATe?	503
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:DECimate[:FACTor] <integer>.....	502
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:DECimate[:FACTor]?	502
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:SWEep:TIME <time>	503
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:SWEep:TIME?	503
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal[1] EXTernal2 FRAME IF IMMEDIATE LINE RFBurst.....	503
[:SENSe]:WAVeform:TRIGger:SOURce?	503

1 Introduction

This chapter provides overall information on the 1xEV-DO communications system and describes 1xEV-DO measurements made by the analyzer. Installation instructions for adding this option to your analyzer are provided in this section, in case you purchased this option separately.

What Does the Agilent PSA Series and VSA E4406A Option 204 Do?

This instrument can help determine if a 1xEV-DO transmitter is working correctly. When measurement personality Option 204 is installed, the instrument automatically makes measurements using the methods and limits defined in the standards (TIA/EIA/IS-2000.2-A Physical Layer Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems). The detailed results displayed by the measurements allow you to analyze 1xEV-DO system performance. You may alter the measurement parameters for specialized analysis.

For infrastructure test, the instrument will test base station transmitters in a non-interfering manner by means of a coupler or power splitter.

This instrument makes the following measurements:

- Channel Power
- Intermodulation
- Power versus Time
- Spurious Emissions and ACP
- Occupied Bandwidth
- Code Domain Power
- Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho)
- QPSK EVM
- Power Statistics CCDF
- Spectrum (Frequency Domain)
- Waveform (Time Domain)

Installing Optional Measurement Personalities

When you install a measurement personality, you need to follow a three step process:

1. Determine whether your memory capacity is sufficient to contain all the options you want to load. If not, decide which options you want to install now, and consider upgrading your memory. Details follow in [“Do You Have Enough Memory to Load All Your Personality Options?”](#) on page 40.
2. Install the measurement personality firmware into the instrument memory. Details follow in [“Loading an Optional Measurement Personality”](#) on page 43.
3. Enter a license key number that activates the measurement personality. Details follow in [“Obtaining and Installing a License Key”](#) on page 44.

NOTE

PSA Series Spectrum Analyzers must have Option B7J in order to use most of the measurement personality options, including cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, and PDC.

Adding additional measurement personalities requires purchasing a retrofit kit for the desired option. The retrofit kit contains the measurement personality firmware and an entitlement certificate that is used to generate a license key from the internet website. A separate license key is required for each option on a specific instrument serial number and host ID.

Do You Have Enough Memory to Load All Your Personality Options?

If you want to operate the instrument with only 2 or less options installed, you can skip ahead to the next section, [“Loading an Optional Measurement Personality” on page 43](#). If, after installing your options, you get error messages relating to memory issues, you can return to this section to learn more about how to optimize your configuration.

If you want to install your 3rd or more options, you should check to see how much memory you have installed.

If you have 64 MB of memory installed in your instrument, you will have ample memory to install 4 or more optional personalities, with plenty of memory to spare for data and states.

If you have less than 64 MB of installed memory, depending how much data you save, you are unlikely to have any memory issues until you want to install your 3rd or 4th option. If this is the case, you can either swap the applications in/out of memory as needed, or you can upgrade your hardware to 64MB of memory. 64MB will contain many of the current options, and provide ample space for incidental data and state storage.

To see the size of your installed memory for PSA Series Spectrum Analyzers:

1. Press the System key, MORE (1 of 3), and Show Hdwr keys.
2. Read Flash Memory size on the last line of the table.

To see the size of your installed memory for E4406A Transmitter Testers:

1. Press the System key, MORE (1 of 3), and MORE (2 of 3) keys.
2. Read the File System Key - The total of the entries for Used and Free memory will total the installed flash memory, either 48 or 64 MB.

If you have 48 MB of memory, and you want to install more than 2 or 3 optional personalities, you may need to manage your memory resources. The following section, [“How to Predict Your Memory Requirements” on page 41](#), will help you decide how to configure your installed options to provide optimal operation.

How to Predict Your Memory Requirements

If you have 48 MB of flash memory and want to load four or more options immediately, you should review your memory requirements, so you can decide whether you have enough memory to operate efficiently.

For E4406A VSA, you can access the Agilent VSA Memory Calculator web site. See:

<http://sa.tm.agilent.com/E4406A/memory/>

For PSA series spectrum analyzers, you can access the Agilent PSA Memory Calculator web site. See:

<http://sa.tm.agilent.com/PSA/memory/>

Input the installed memory size as determined in the previous steps, and select the desired applications, and the Memory Calculator will tell you if it will all fit. This is the most precise way to determine your memory requirements, as there are many variables beyond the scope of this section.

You can approximate your total memory requirements by adding up the following allocations:

NOTE

For PSA: After loading all your optional measurement personalities, you must have a reserve of ~2 MB memory to facilitate mode switching. Less memory will increase mode switching time. For example, if you use up most of your free memory by saving files of state and/or data, your mode switching times can increase to more than a minute.

1. Core firmware and Operating System (varies with firmware version): PSA and E4406A approximately 27-30 MB. Includes Spectrum Analyzer mode for PSA and Basic mode for E4406A.
2. Program memory - Select option requirements from the table "[Measurement Personality Options and Memory Required](#)" on page 42.
3. PSA and VSA shared libraries - 3.5- 10 MB, depending on application.
4. PSA (only) mode swap space- 0.5 MB
5. State memory - State file sizes range from 21 kB for SA mode to 40 kB for W-CDMA. The state of every mode accessed since power-on will be saved in the state file. File sizes can exceed 150 kB each when several modes are accessed, for each state file saved.
6. Screens - .gif files need 20-25 kB each

TIP State memory retains settings for all states accessed before the **Save State** command. To reduce this usage to a minimum, reduce the modes accessed before the **Save State** is executed. You can set the PSA to boot into a selected mode by assessing the desired mode, then pressing the **System, Power On/Presets, Power On** keys and toggle the setting to **Last**.

Measurement Personality Options and Memory Required

Personality Options^a (for PSA series and E4406A)	Option	File Size (PSA Rev: A.05) (E4406A Rev: A.07)
cdmaOne measurement personality	BAC	1,900,000 Bytes ^b
NADC and PDC measurement personalities (not available separately)	BAE	2,400,000 Bytes ^b
W-CDMA (only) measurement personality	BAF	4,700,000 Bytes ^b
W-CDMA w/ HSDPA measurement personality	210	5,000,000 Bytes ^b
cdma2000 (only) measurement personality	B78	4,000,000 Bytes ^b
cdma2000 w/ 1xEV-DV measurement personality	214	4,300,000 Bytes ^b
1xEV-DO measurement personality	204	4,800,000 Bytes ^b
Shared measurement library ^b	n/a	4,300,000 Bytes
PSA only Options:		
Phase noise measurement personality	226	2,800,000 Bytes ^c
Noise Figure measurement personality	219	4,800,000 Bytes ^c
Basic measurement personality with digital demod hardware	B7J	Cannot be deleted
GSM (with EDGE) measurement personality	202	3,400,000 Bytes ^b
HP8566B/HP8568B Programming Code Compatibility ^d	266	650,000 Bytes ^c
Shared measurement library ^b	n/a	4,300,000 Bytes
E4406A only Options:		
GSM measurement personality	BAH	2,500,000 Bytes ^b
EDGE (with GSM) measurement personality	202	3,400,000 Bytes ^b

Personality Options ^a (for PSA series and E4406A)	Option	File Size (PSA Rev: A.05) (E4406A Rev: A.07)
EDGE Upgrade from BAH ^e	252	3,400,000 Bytes ^b
iDEN measurement personality	HN1	1,800,000 Bytes ^b
Baseband I/Q Inputs	B7C	n/a (hardware only)
Shared measurement library ^b	n/a	4,300,000 Bytes

- a. Available as of the print date of this guide.
- b. PSA Series and VSA E4406A personality options use a 4,300,000 Byte shared measurement library. If you are loading multiple personalities that use this library, you only need to add this memory allocation once.
- c. Shared measurement library allocation not required
- d. This is a no charge option that does not require a license key.
- e. For instruments that already have GSM Option BAH licensed, order E4406AU Option 252 to add EDGE (with GSM).

Memory Upgrade Kits

The PSA 64 MB Memory Upgrade kit p/n is E4440AU Option ANE.
The VSA 64 MB Memory Upgrade kit p/n is E4406AU Option ANE.

For more information about memory upgrade kits contact your local sales/service office, or see:

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

Loading an Optional Measurement Personality

You must use a PC to load the desired personality option into the instrument memory. Loading can be done from a firmware CD-ROM or an internet location. An automatic loading program comes with the files and runs from your PC.

To check the Agilent website for firmware versions available for downloading, see: www.agilent.com/find/psa or www.agilent.com/find/vsa, and refer to the link for “Firmware Upgrades”.

NOTE

When you add a new option, or update an existing option, you will get the updated versions of all your current options as they are all reloaded simultaneously. This process may also require you to update the instrument core firmware so that it is compatible with the new option.

Depending on your installed hardware memory, you may not be able to fit all of the available measurement personalities in instrument

memory at the same time. You may need to delete an existing option file from memory and load the one you want. Use the automatic update program that is provided with the files. Refer to the table showing “Measurement Personality Options and Memory Required” on page 42.

The approximate memory requirements for the options are listed above. These numbers are worst case examples. Some options share components and libraries, therefore the total memory usage of multiple options may not be exactly equal to the combined total.

Obtaining and Installing a License Key

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

To redeem your measurement “Entitlement Certificate” you need to supply the instrument model number, host ID and the serial number.

Required Information:	Front Panel Key Path:
Model #: (Ex. E4406A)	
Host ID: _____	System, Show System
Instrument Serial Number: _____	System, Show System

Once you have obtained a license key, to install a license key number for the selected personality option, use the following procedure:

NOTE

You can also use this procedure to reinstall a license key number that has been deleted during an uninstall process, or lost due to a memory failure.

For PSA:

1. Press System, More, More, Licensing, Option to access the alpha editor. Use this alpha editor to enter letters (upper-case), and the front-panel numeric keys to enter numbers for the option designation. You will validate your option entry in the active function area of the display. Then, press the Enter key.
2. Press License Key to enter the letters and digits of your license key. You will validate your license key entry in the active function area of the display. Then, press the Enter key.
3. Press the Activate License key.

For E4406A:

1. Press **System, More, More, Install, Choose Option** to access the alpha editor. Use this alpha editor to enter letters (upper-case), and the front-panel numeric keys to enter numbers for the option designation. You will validate your option entry in the active function area of the display. Then, press the **Done** key.

NOTE

Before you enter the license key for the EDGE Retrofit Option 252, you must already have entered the license key for the GSM Option BAH.

2. Press **License Key** to enter the letters and digits of your license key. You will validate your license key entry in the active function area of the display. Then, press the **Done** key.
3. Press the **Install Now** key. The message “New option keys become active after reboot.” will appear, along with the **Yes/No** menu: press the **Yes** key and cycle the instrument power off and then on to complete your installation process, or press the **No** key to cancel the installation process.

Viewing a License Key

Measurement personalities purchased with your instrument have been installed and activated at the factory before shipment. You will receive a **License Key** unique to every measurement personality purchased. The license key number is a hexadecimal number specific to your measurement personality, instrument serial number and host ID. It enables you to install, or reactivate that particular personality.

Use the following procedure to display the license key number unique to your personality option that is already installed in your instrument:

For PSA:

Press **System, More, More, Licensing, Show License**. The **System, Personalities** keys show you the license key if the option has been activated.

For E4406A:

Press **System, More, More, Install, Choose Option** to enter the letters/numbers for the option you want. You can see the key on the **License Key** softkey. Press the **Done** key.

NOTE

*You will want to keep a copy of your license key number in a secure location. Press **System, More**, then **Personality for PSA**, or **Show System for E4406A**, and print out a copy of the display that shows the license numbers. If you should lose your license key number, call your nearest Agilent Technologies service or sales office for assistance.*

Using the Delete License Key on PSA

This key will make the option unavailable for use, but will not delete it

from memory. Write down the 12-digit license key number for the option before you delete it. If you want to use that measurement personality later, you will need the license key number to reactivate the personality firmware.

NOTE

Using the **Delete License** key does not remove the personality from the instrument memory, and does not free memory to be available to install another option. If you need to free memory to install another option, refer to the instructions for loading firmware updates located at the URL: <http://www.agilent.com/find/psa/>

1. Press **System, More, More, Licensing, Option**. Pressing the **Option** key will activate the alpha editor menu. Use the alpha editor to enter the letters (upper-case) and the front-panel numeric keyboard to enter the digits (if required) for the option, then press the **Enter** key. As you enter the option, you will see your entry in the active function area of the display.
2. Press **Delete License** to remove the license key from memory.

Using the Uninstall Key on E4406A

This key will make the option unavailable for use, but will not delete it from memory. The message “Application Not Licensed” will appear in the Status/Info bar at the bottom of the display. Record the 12-digit license key number for the option before you delete it. If you want to use that measurement personality later, you will need the license key number to reactivate the personality firmware.

NOTE

Using the **Uninstall** key does not remove the personality firmware from the instrument memory, and does not free memory to be available to install another option. If you need to free memory to install another option, refer to the instructions for loading firmware updates available at the URL: <http://www.agilent.com/find/vsa/>

1. Press **System, More(1 of 3), More(2 of 3), Uninstall, Choose Option** to access the alpha editor. Use this alpha editor to enter the letters (upper-case), and the front-panel numeric keys to enter the numbers (if required) for the installed option. You will validate your option entry in the active function area of the display. Then, press the **Done** key.
2. Pressing the **Uninstall Now** key will activate the **Yes/No** menu: press the **Yes** key to continue your uninstall process, or press the **No** key to cancel the uninstall process.
3. Cycle the instrument power off and then on to complete the uninstall process.

Performing a Security Erase on PSA Series Spectrum Analyzers

A Security Erase of a PSA can perform the following functions:

- Blank the display
- Erase user files
- Erase all memory including the operating system

To perform a security erase of your instrument memory you will need to have PSA Option HS7, a free firmware option, installed. For more information see:

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

Instructions for security erase procedures and the PSA Option HS7 firmware upgrade are available for downloading.

CAUTION

Security Erase procedures can leave your instrument in an inoperative state. Be sure to follow the instructions carefully.

2

Making Measurements

This chapter describes procedures used for making measurements of 1xEV-DO BTS or MS. Instructions to help you set up and perform the measurements are provided, and examples of 1xEV-DO measurement results are shown.

1xEV-DO Measurements

This chapter begins with instructions common to all measurements made by the Transmitter Tester, then details all 1xEV-DO measurements available by pressing the **MEASURE** key. For information specific to individual measurements refer to the sections at the page numbers below.

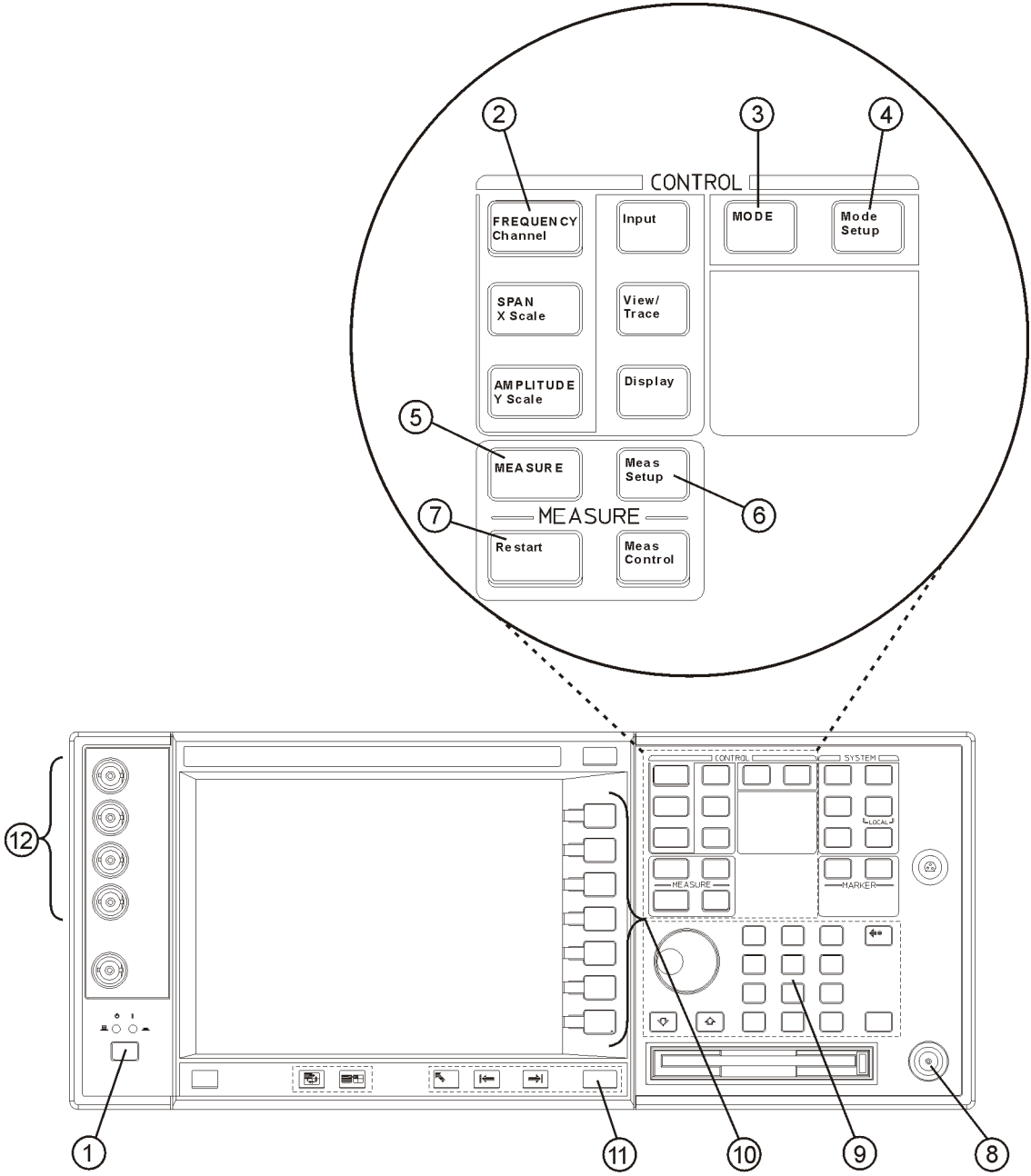
- “Channel Power Measurements” on page 56
- “Code Domain Measurements” on page 58
- “Intermodulation Measurements” on page 63
- “Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) Measurements” on page 67
- “Occupied Bandwidth Measurements” on page 74
- “Power Statistics CCDF Measurements” on page 77
- “Power versus Time Measurements” on page 80
- “QPSK EVM Measurements” on page 84
- “Spurious Emissions & ACP Measurements” on page 89
- “Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurements” on page 95
- “Waveform (Time Domain) Measurements” on page 98
- “Using Basic Mode” on page 102

All the measurements above are referred to as one-button measurements. When you press the key to select a measurement it will become active, using settings and displays unique to that measurement. Data acquisition will automatically begin when trigger requirements, if any, are met.

Instrument Front Panel Highlights

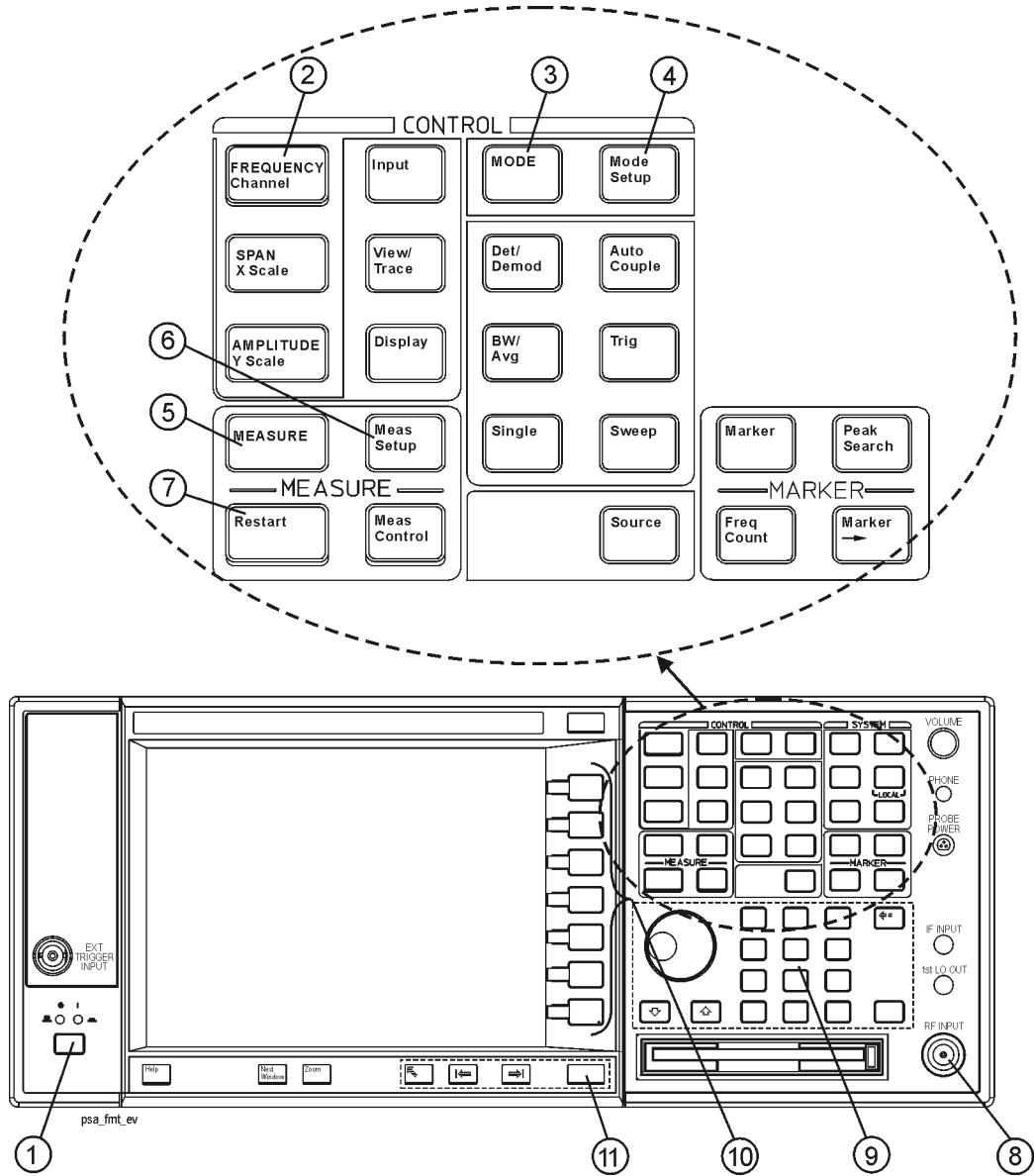
The most commonly used function keys on the VSA and PSA front panels are located as shown in the illustrations below. The operation of the keys is briefly explained on the following page. Refer to your User's Guide for complete details on all keys.

Figure 2-1 E4406A Selected Front Panel Key Locations



aa81a

Figure 2-2 PSA Selected Front Panel Key Locations



1. The **On/Off** switch toggles the power between on and off. A green LED will light when the instrument has been turned on. When energized in the standby mode a yellow LED is lit above the **On/Off** switch.
2. **FREQUENCY Channel** accesses the softkey that controls the center frequency or channel number. These parameters apply to all measurements in the current mode.
3. **MODE** accesses the softkey menu to select one of the radio systems installed in the instrument. Each mode is independent from all other modes.
4. **Mode Setup** accesses softkeys that affect parameters that are specific to the current mode and affect all measurements within that mode.
5. **MEASURE** accesses the menus to initiate one of the various measurements that are specific to the current mode.
6. **Meas Setup** accesses the menus of test parameters that are specific to the current measurement.
7. **Restart** causes the measurement, of which process is currently halted, to start again from the initial process according to the current measurement setup parameters.
8. The **RF INPUT** port allows you to apply an external RF signal.
9. The **Data Entry** keypad is used to enter numeric values to parameters. A value from this keypad will be displayed in the active function area of the screen, then the value will become valid for the current measurement upon pressing the **Enter** key or selecting a unit of measurement depending on the parameter.
10. The **Softkeys** allow you either to activate a feature or to access a further softkey menu. An arrow on the right side of a softkey label indicates that the key has a further selection menu. The active softkey is highlighted, however, grayed-out keys are currently unavailable for use or are only to show information. If a softkey menu has multiple pages, further pages will be accessed by pressing the **More** key which is placed at the bottom of a menu.
11. **Return** allows you to exit from the current menu and display the previous menu. If you are on the first page of a multiple-page menu (the menu with **More (1 of 3)** for example), the **Return** key will exit from that menu. When you activate another measurement, the return list is cleared. The **Return** key will not return you to the previously activated mode, nor will it alter any values you have entered on previous menus.

Setting up and Making a Measurement

Making the Initial Signal Connection

CAUTION

Before connecting a signal to the instrument, make sure the instrument can safely accept the signal level provided. The signal level limits are marked next to the connectors on the front panel.

See “[Input/Output Key Menu](#)” on page 116 for details on selecting input ports and setting internal attenuation to prevent overloading the instrument.

For PSA only, “[Input/Output Key Menu](#)” on page 116 also provides details of **Int Preamp** operation.

Using Instrument Mode and Measurement Presets

If you want to set your current measurement personality to a known, factory default state, press **Preset**. This initializes the instrument by returning the mode setup and all of the measurement setups in the mode to the factory default parameters.

NOTE

For PSA, note that pressing the **Preset** key will switch instrument modes unless the type of preset is selected under **System, Power On/Preset** is set to **Mode** or **Save User Preset**.

To preset only the parameters that are specific to an active, selected measurement, press **Meas Setup**, then **Restore Meas Defaults**. **Restore Meas Defaults** will return all the measurement setup parameters to the factory defaults, but only for the currently selected measurement. The **Restore Meas Defaults** key may not appear on the first page of the **Meas Setup** menu. If not, press **More** until the key is available.

The 3 Steps to Set Up and Make Measurements

All measurements need to be set up in 3 steps: first at the Mode level, second at the Measurement level, then finally the result display may be adjusted.

1. Select and Set Up the Mode

Press **MODE** - All licensed, installed Modes available are shown. Press **1xEV-DO**, or select **Basic** mode to make measurements of signals with non-standard formats.

Press **Mode Setup** - Make any required adjustments to the mode settings. These settings apply to all measurement in the mode.

2. Select and Set Up the Measurement

Press **MEASURE** - Select a specific measurement to be performed (e.g. **ACP**, **Channel Power**, or **EVM**). The measurement begins as soon as any required trigger conditions are met. The resulting data is shown on the display or is available for export.

Press **Meas Setup** - Make any adjustments as required to the selected measurement settings. The settings only apply to this measurement.

3. Select and Set Up a View of the Results

Press **Trace/View** - Select a display format for the current measurement data. Depending on the mode and measurement selected, other graphical and tabular data presentations may be available. **X-Scale** and **Y-Scale** adjustments may also be made now.

NOTE

A setting may be reset at any time, and will be in effect on the next measurement cycle or View.

Step	Primary Key	Setup Keys	Related Keys
1. Select & set up a Mode	MODE	Mode Setup , Input (E4406A) , Input/Output (PSA) , FREQUENCY Channel	System
2. Select & set up a Measurement	MEASURE	Meas Setup	Meas Control , Restart
3. Select & set up a View of the Results	View/Trace (E4406A) , Trace/View (PSA)	SPAN X Scale , AMPLITUDE Y Scale , Display , Next Window , Zoom	File , Save , Print , Print Setup , Marker , Search (E4406A) , Peak Search (PSA)

Channel Power Measurements

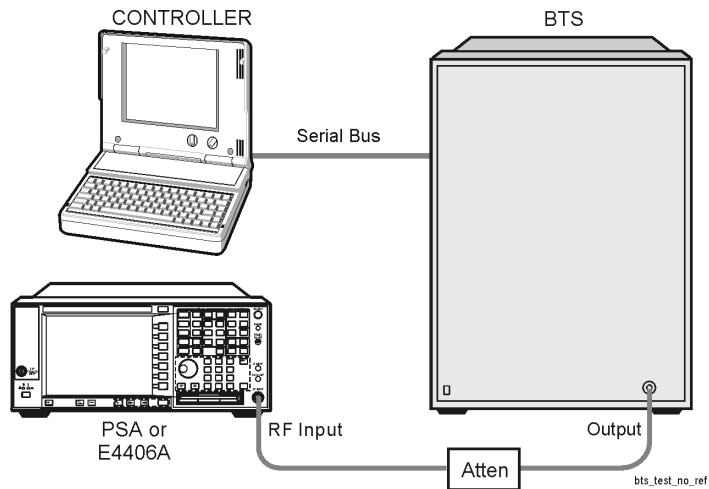
This section explains how to make a channel power measurement on a 1xEV-DO base station. This test measures the total RF power present in the channel. The results are displayed graphically as well as in total power (dB) and power spectral density (dBm/Hz).

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-3

Channel Power Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables, adapters, and attenuators, connect the output signal from the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the system controller to the BTS through the serial bus cable to control the BTS operation.

Setting Up the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

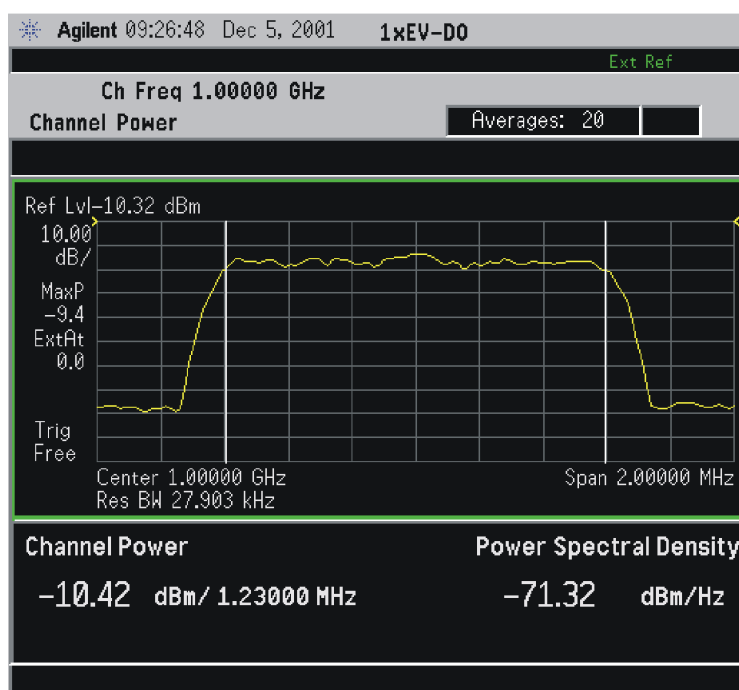
- BTS
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

Measurement Procedure

- Step 1.** Press the **System, Reference, Freq Ref** keys to toggle the frequency reference to EXT, if required. In the annunciator bar you will see EXT REF displayed in green.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, 1xEV-DO, Preset** keys to enable and preset the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.
- Step 6.** Press the **MEASURE, Channel Power** keys to initiate the channel power measurement.

The Channel Power measurement result should look like the next figure.

Figure 2-4 Channel Power Measurement Result



- Step 7.** Press the **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem” on page 103](#).

Code Domain Measurements

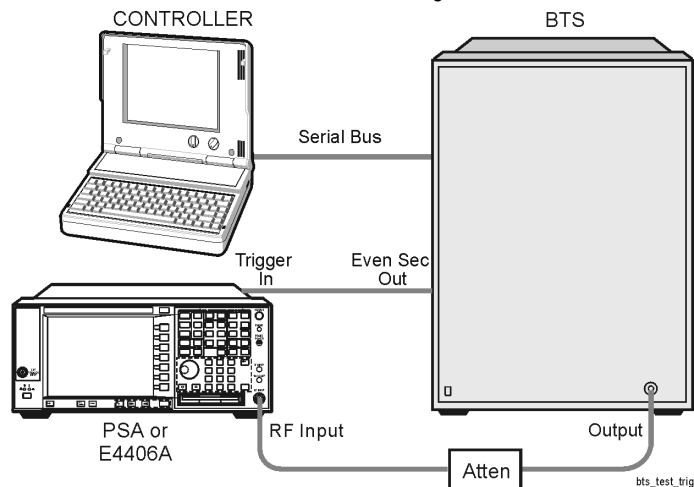
This section explains how to make a code domain measurement on a 1xEV-DO base station. This is the measurement of the power levels of the spread channels in composite RF channels, relative to the total power within the 1.230 MHz channel bandwidth centered at the center frequency.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-5

Code Domain Power Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables and attenuators, connect the output signal from the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the system controller to the BTS through the serial bus cable to control the BTS operation.
3. Connect an appropriate cable assembly between the TRIGGER IN connector of the instrument and the Even Sec Out connector of the BTS for synchronization.

Setting the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

- **BTS**

Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)

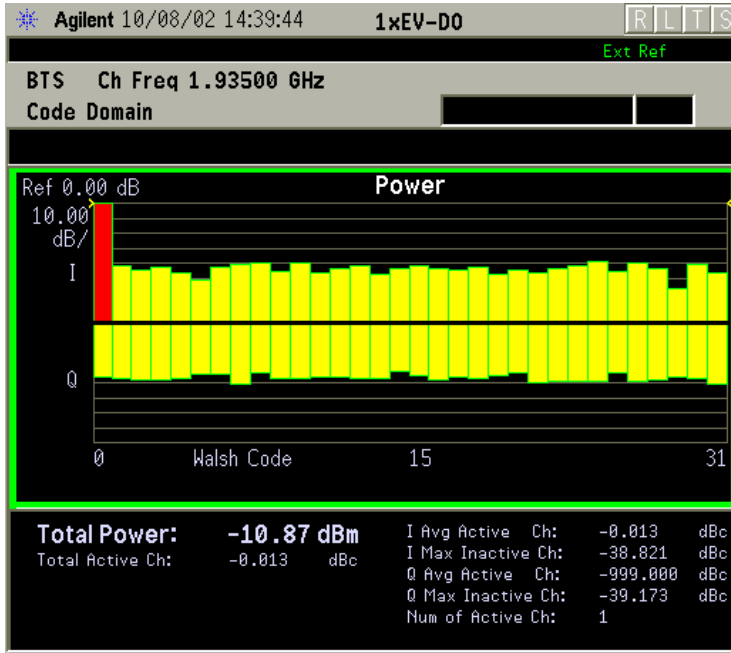
Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

Measurement Procedure

- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, More (1 of 2), 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.
- Step 6.** Press the **MEASURE, More (1 of 2), Code Domain** keys to initiate the code domain measurement.

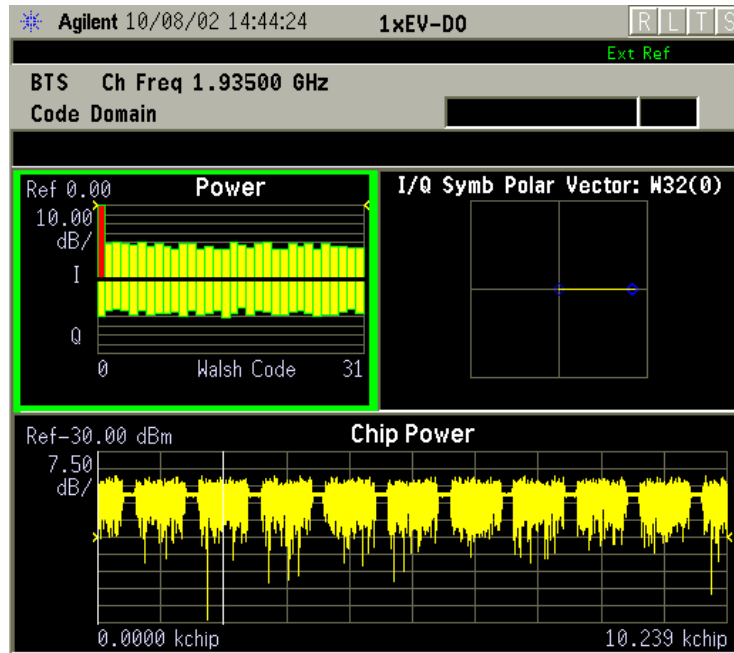
The Code Domain: Power measurement result should look like the next figure. The graph window and the text window are displayed for the pilot channel. The text window shows the total power level along with the relative power levels of the various channels.

Figure 2-6 Code Domain Measurement Result - Power Graph (Default) View



- Step 7.** Press the **View/Trace, I/Q Polar & Power Graph** keys to display a combination view of the code domain power, I/Q symbol polar vector, and selected chip power graph windows for the pilot channel as shown below:

Figure 2-7 Code Domain Measurement Result - I/Q Polar and Power Graph View



- Step 8.** Press the **Meas Control** key to change the **Measure** key from **Single** to **Cont.** The measurement and displayed data will be made repeatedly.
- Step 9.** Press the **Meas Setup, More (1 of 3), More (2 of 3)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem” on page 103.](#)

Troubleshooting Hints

Uncorrelated interference may cause CW interference like local oscillator feedthrough or spurs. Another uncorrelated noise may be due to I/Q modulation impairments. Correlated impairments can be due to the phase noise on the local oscillator in the upconverter or I/Q modulator of the UUT. These will be analyzed by the code domain measurements along with the QPSK EVM measurements and others.

A poor phase error indicates a problem at the I/Q baseband generator, filters, and/or modulator in the transmitter circuitry of the UUT. The output amplifier in the transmitter can also create distortion that causes unacceptably high phase error. In a real system, a poor phase

error will reduce the ability of a receiver to correctly demodulate the received signal, especially in marginal signal conditions.

Intermodulation Measurements

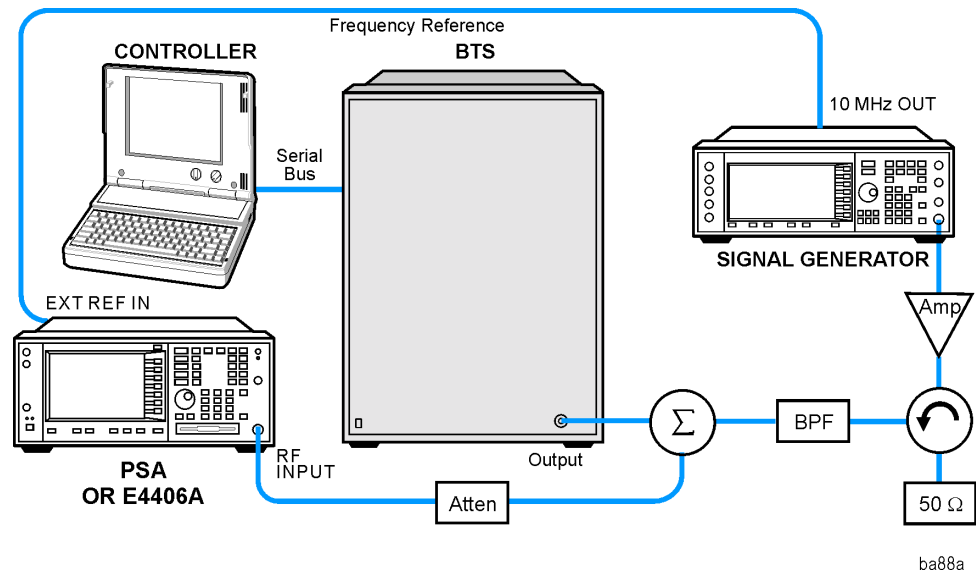
This section explains how to measure 1xEV-DO intermodulation products. The instrument, by default, measures the third- and fifth-order intermodulation products of the base frequency signal. Either two-tone or transmit intermodulation products are automatically identified.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. The 1xEV-DO modulated interference signal is injected at the antenna output port of the BTS through an amplifier and circulator. The transmitting signal from the BTS is summed with the interferer and connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-8

Intermodulation Products Measurement System



1. Using appropriate amplifier, circulators, etc., connect a 1xEV-DO carrier interference signal to the output connector of the BTS.
2. Connect the circulator output signal to the RF input port of the instrument through an attenuator.
3. Connect a BNC cable between the 10 MHz OUT port of the signal generator and the EXT REF IN port of the instrument.
4. Connect the system controller to the BTS with the serial bus cable.

Setting the BTS and Signal Generator

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal. Also set the signal generator to output the 3 MHz offset carrier signal to make an intermodulation measurement with the transmit IM and tone signals.

- **BTS (transmit intermodulation signal)**
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level
- **Signal Generator (interference carrier signal)**
 - Frequency: 1,938.000 MHz (channel number 160)
 - Signal: CW (unmodulated carrier)
 - Output Power: Same level to the BTS output power at the BTS antenna output port

Measurement Procedure

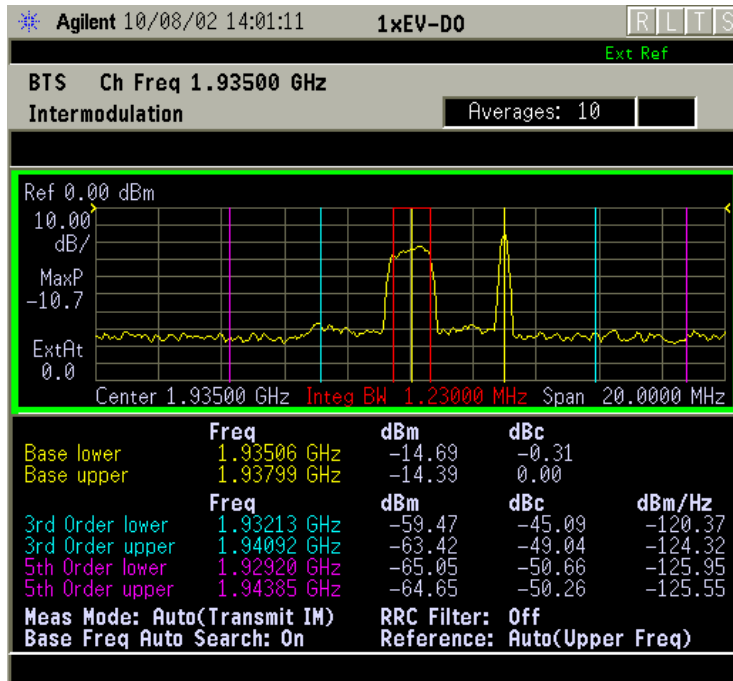
- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.

Step 6. Press the **MEASURE**, **Intermod** keys to initiate the intermodulation measurement.

The Intermodulation measurement result should look like the next figure. The intermodulation products are graphically displayed in the graph window. The absolute and relative power levels along with the lower and upper power spectral density levels are shown in the text window.

Figure 2-9

Intermodulation Measurement Result



Step 7. Press the **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem”](#) on page 103.

Troubleshooting Hints

Intermodulation distortion (IM) measurements can reveal the presence of degraded or defective parts in the transmitter section of the UUT. The following are examples of problems which, once indicated by IM testing, may require further attention:

- Faulty DC power supply control of the transmitter power amplifier.
- RF power controller of the pre-power amplifier stage.
- I/Q control of the baseband stage.
- Reduction in the gain and output power level of the amplifier due to

a degraded gain control and/or increased distortion.

- Degradation of amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics.

Power amplifiers are one of the final stage elements of a base or mobile transmitter and play a critical part in meeting the important power and spectral efficiency specifications. Measuring the spectral response of these amplifiers to complex wideband signals is crucial to linking amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics to the stringent system specifications.

Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) Measurements

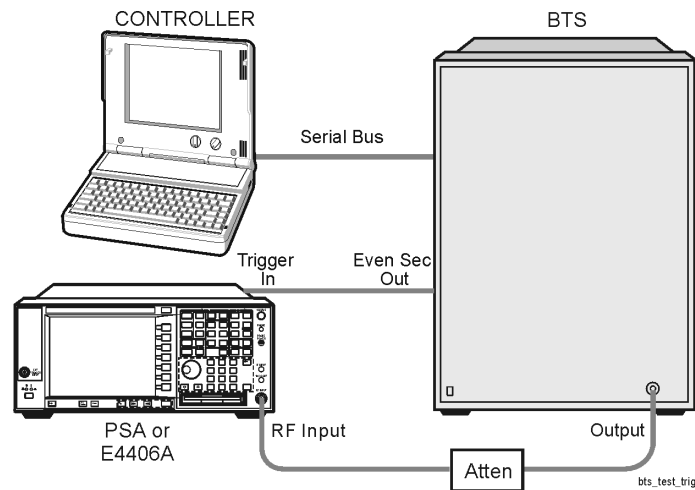
This section explains how to make a modulation accuracy (composite Rho) measurement on a 1xEV-DO base station. Rho is the ratio of the correlated power in a multi coded channel to the total signal power.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-10

Modulation Accuracy Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables and attenuators, connect the output signal from the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the system controller to the BTS through the serial bus cable to control the BTS operation.
3. Connect an appropriate cable assembly between the TRIGGER IN connector of the instrument and the Even Sec Out connector of the BTS for synchronization.

Setting the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

- BTS
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

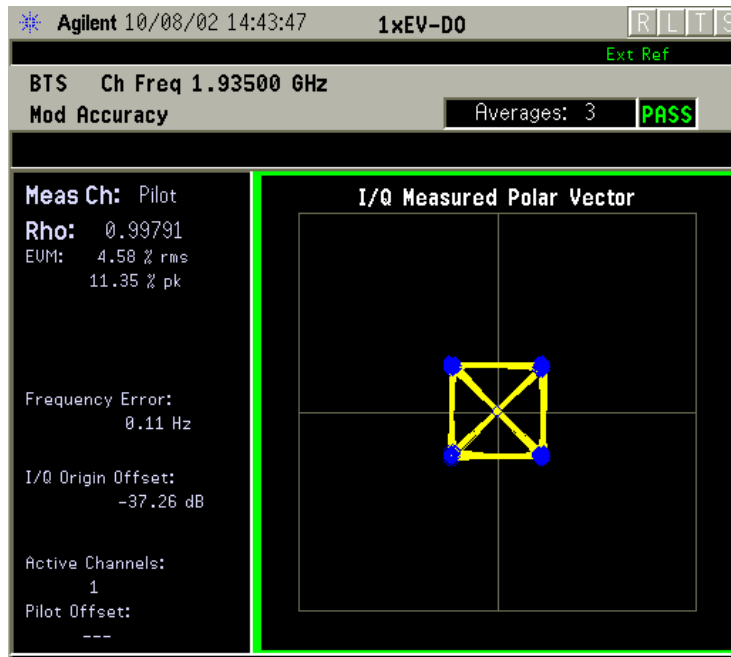
Measurement Procedure

- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, More (1 of 2), 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.

Step 6. Press the **MEASURE, More (1 of 2), Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho)** keys to initiate the measurement.

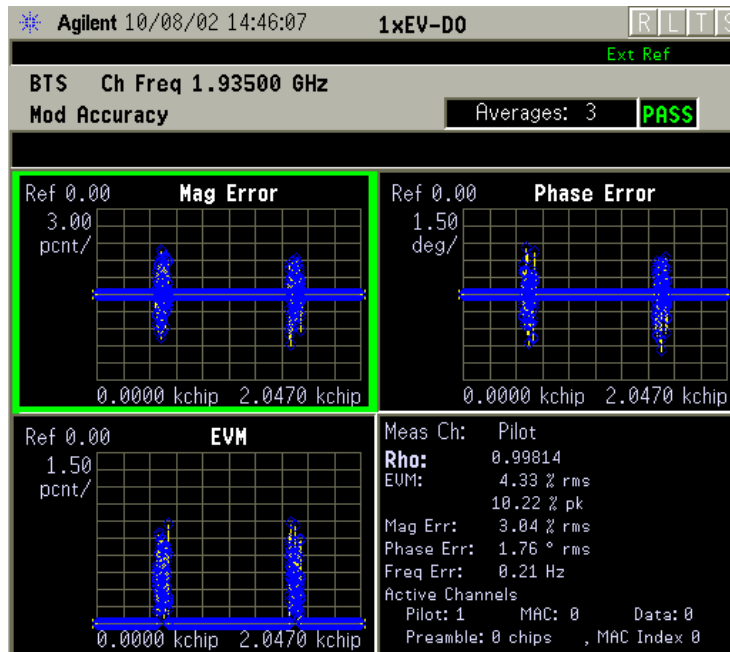
The Mod Accuracy: I/Q Measured Polar Vector measurement result should look like the next figure. The measurement values for modulation accuracy are shown in the summary result window.

Figure 2-11 Modulation Accuracy Measurement Result - Polar Graph (Default) View



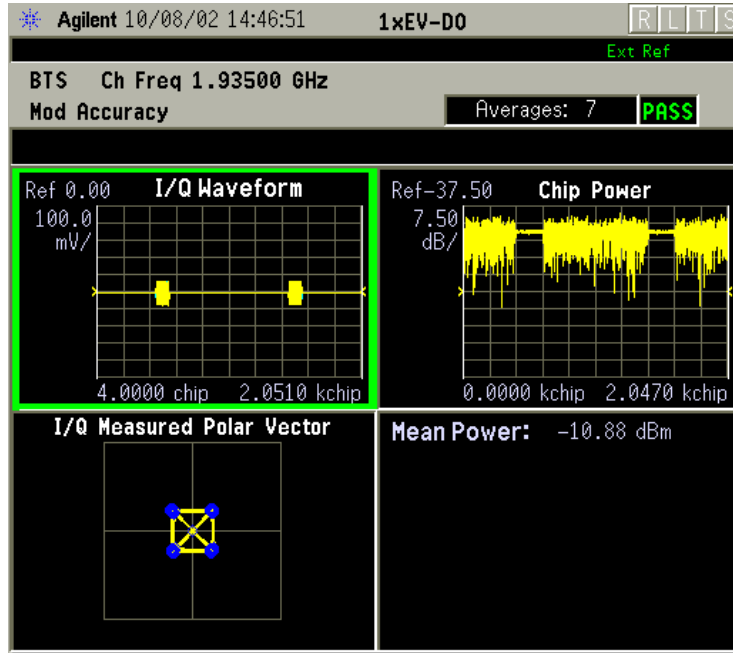
Step 7. Press the **View/Trace, I/Q Error (Quad View)** keys to display a combination view of the magnitude error, phase error, EVM graph windows, and the modulation summary result window.

Figure 2-12 Modulation Accuracy Measurement Result - I/Q Error Quad View



Step 8. Press the **View/Trace, I/Q Measured (Quad View)** keys to display a combination view of the I/Q waveform, chip power, polar vector graph windows, and the mean power result window.

Figure 2-13 Modulation Accuracy Measurement Result - I/Q Measured View



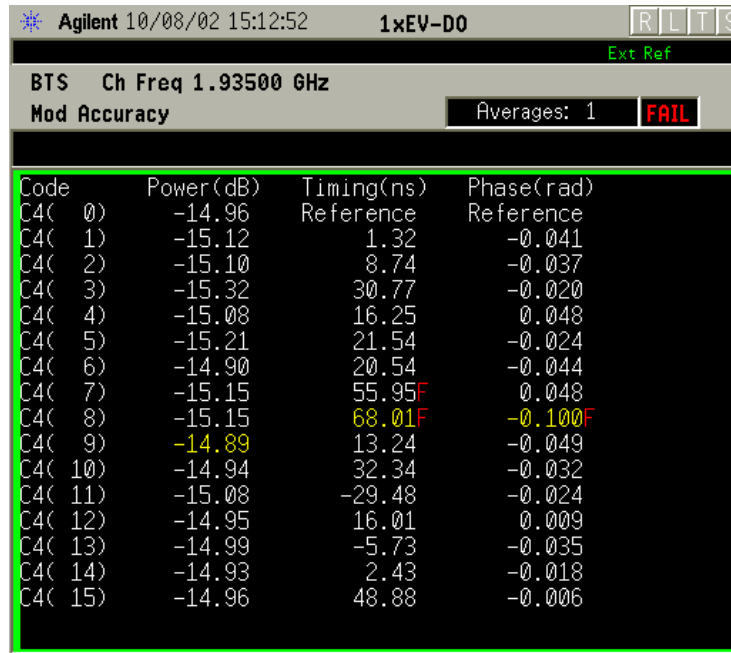
Step 9. Press the **Result Metrics** key to observe the measured results in the text window. To make this observation, you may need to press the **Rho/EVM Channel Type** key to change to **Data**, and the **Multi Channel Estimator** (under the **Advanced** menu) key to turn on.

Figure 2-14 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - Result Metrics View



Step 10. Press the **Power Timing & Phase** key to observe the measured results in the text window. To make this observation, you may need to press the **Rho/EVM Channel Type** key to change to **Data**, and the **Multi Channel Estimator** (under the **Advanced** menu) key to turn on.

Figure 2-15 Modulation Accuracy Measurement Result - Power, Timing and Phase View



Step 11. Press the **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem” on page 103](#).

Troubleshooting Hints

A poor phase error often indicates a problem with the I/Q baseband generator, filters, and/or modulator in the transmitter circuitry of the UUT. The output amplifier in the transmitter can also create distortion that causes unacceptably high phase error. In a real system, a poor phase error will reduce the ability of a receiver to correctly demodulate the received signal, especially in marginal signal conditions.

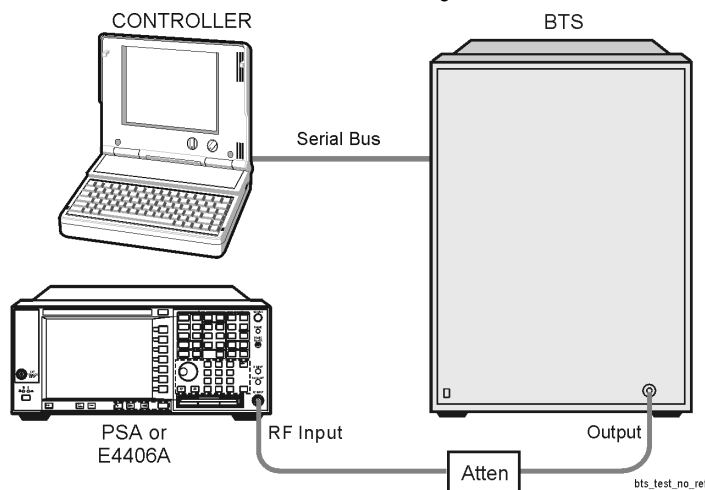
Occupied Bandwidth Measurements

This section explains how to make an occupied bandwidth measurement on a 1xEV-DO base station. The tester measures power across the band, and then calculates its 99.0% power bandwidth.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-16 Occupied Bandwidth Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables and attenuators, connect the output signal from the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the system controller to the BTS through the serial bus cable to control the BTS operation.

Setting the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

- BTS
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

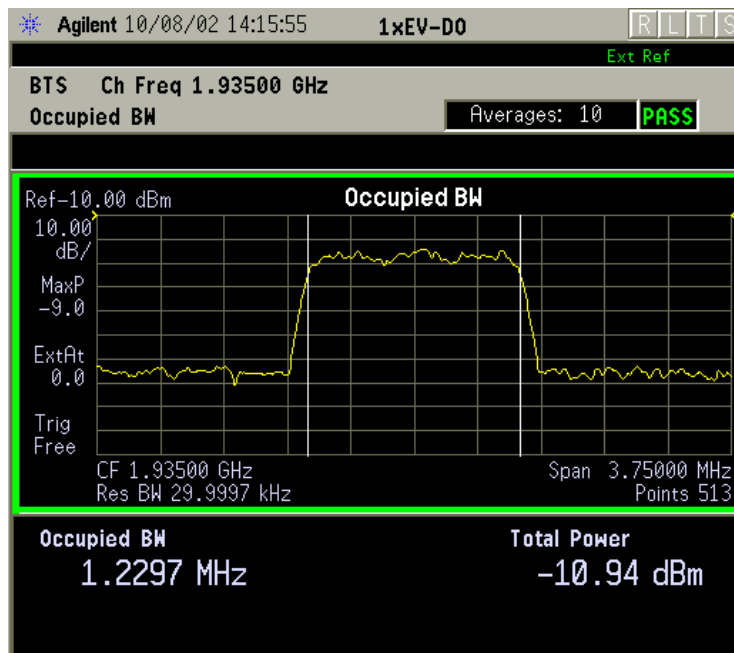
Measurement Procedure

- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, More (1 of 2), 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.
- Step 6.** Press the **MEASURE, Occupied BW** keys to initiate the occupied bandwidth measurement.

The Occupied BW measurement result should look like the next figure. A graph window with text showing the occupied bandwidth and the absolute total power level are displayed.

Figure 2-17

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement Result



- Step 7.** Press the **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem” on page 103](#).

Troubleshooting Hints

Any distortion such as harmonics or intermodulation, for example, produces undesirable power outside the specified bandwidth.

Shoulders on either side of the spectrum shape indicate spectral regrowth and intermodulation. Rounding or sloping of the top shape can indicate filter shape problems.

Power Statistics CCDF Measurements

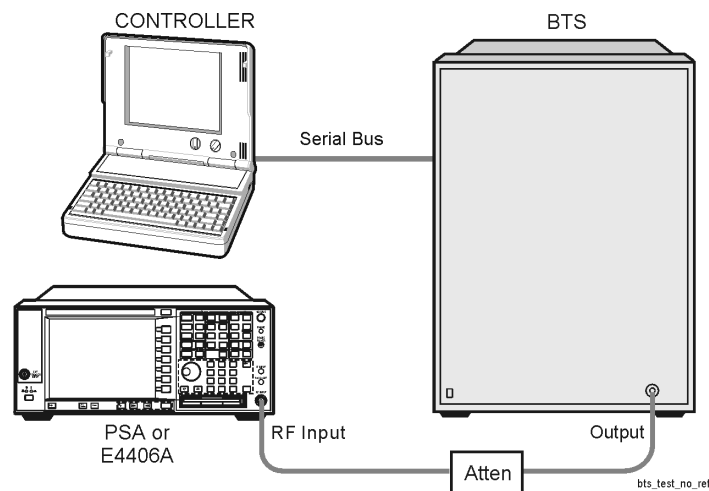
This section explains how to make a Power Statistics Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (Power Stat CCDF) measurement on a 1xEV-DO base station. Power Stat CCDF curves characterize the higher level power statistics of a digitally modulated signal.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-18

Power Statistics (CCDF) Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables and attenuators, connect the output signal from the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the system controller to the BTS through the serial bus cable to control the BTS operation.

Setting the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

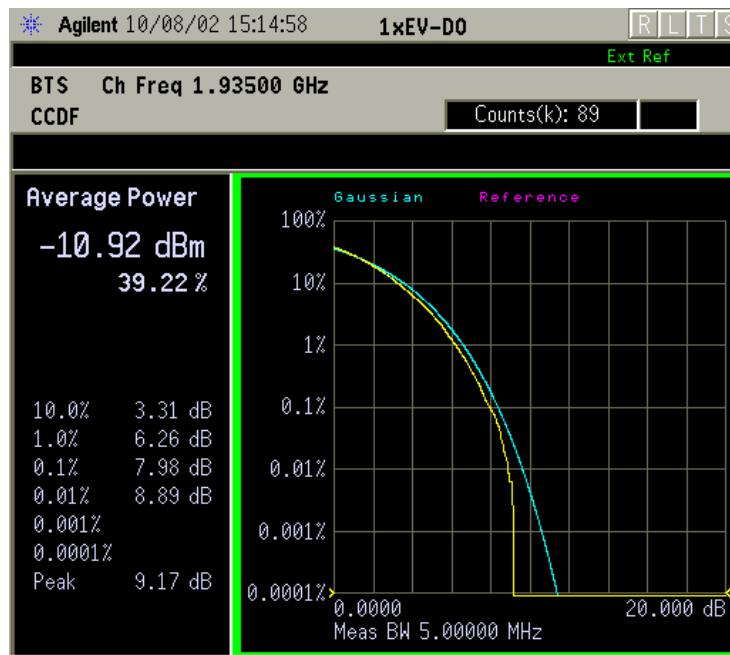
- BTS
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

Measurement Procedure

- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, More (1 of 2), 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.
- Step 6.** Press the **MEASURE, More (1 of 2), Power Stat CCDF** keys to initiate the power statistics CCDF measurement.

The CCDF measurement result should look like the next figure. The measurement result values are shown in the summary result window.

Figure 2-19 Power Statistics CCDF Measurement Result



- Step 7.** Press the **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem” on page 103](#).

Troubleshooting Hints

The power statistics CCDF measurement can help in determining the signal power specifications used as design criteria for systems, amplifiers, and other components. For example, it can help determine the optimum operating point to adjust code timing for appropriate peak/average power ratio throughout the wide channel bandwidth of the transmitter for a 1xEV-DO system.

As this measurement becomes more widely used the correlation between CCDF curve degradation and digital radio system measurement parameters such as BER, FER, code domain power, and ACPR will become more established. Further studies will eventually yield standards for radio design by specifying the maximum allowed CCDF curve degradation for specific systems.

As this measurement becomes more widely used the correlation between CCDF curve degradation and digital radio system measurement parameters such as BER, FER, code domain power, and ACPR will become more established. Further studies will eventually yield standards for radio design by specifying the maximum allowed CCDF curve degradation for specific systems.

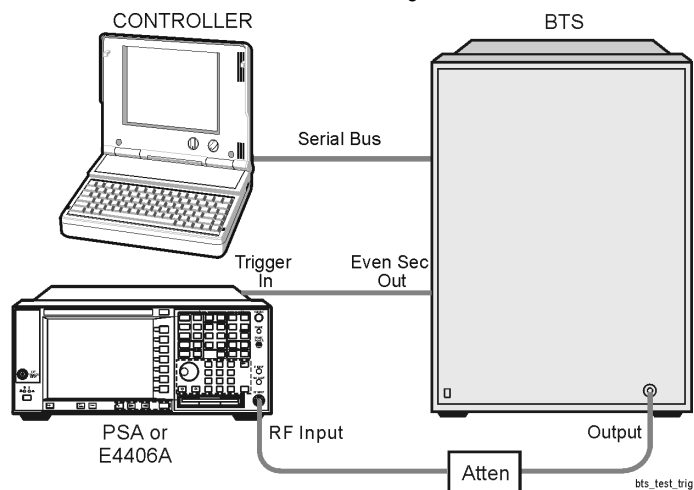
Power versus Time Measurements

This section explains how to measure 1xEV-DO power versus time. The instrument, by default, measures the power versus time of the idle slot type.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. The transmitting signal from the BTS is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-20 Power versus Time Measurement System



1. Connect the BTS output signal to the RF input port of the instrument through an attenuator.
2. Connect the system controller to the BTS with the serial bus cable.
3. Connect an appropriate cable assembly between the TRIGGER IN connector of the instrument and the Even Sec Out connector of the BTS for synchronization.

Setting the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

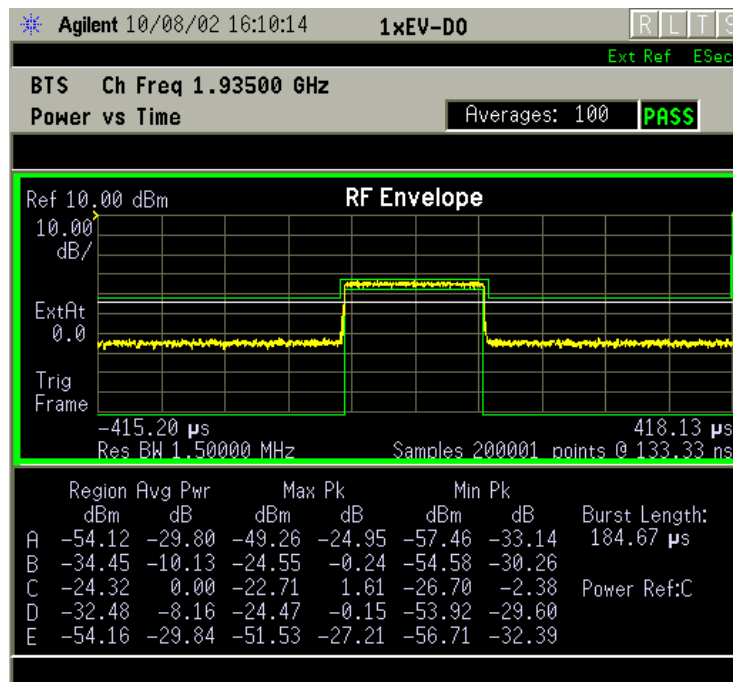
- BTS
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

Measurement Procedure

- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.
- Step 6.** Press the **MEASURE, Power vs Time** keys to initiate the power versus time measurement.

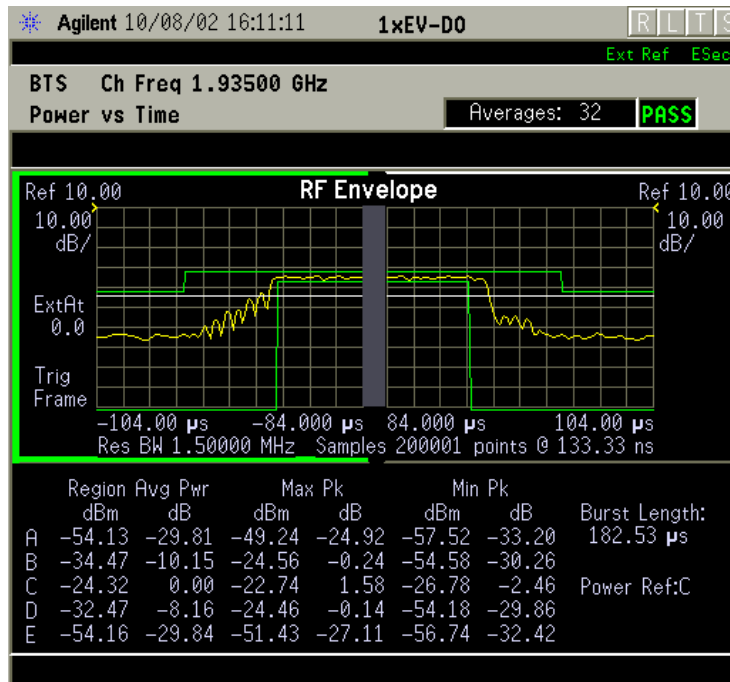
The **Power vs Time** or **RF Envelope** measurement result should look like the next figure. The burst power and the region masks are graphically displayed in the graph window. The absolute power levels along with the maximum and minimum current data are shown in the text window.

Figure 2-21 Power Vs Time Measurement Result - RF Envelope (Default) View



Step 7. Press the **View/Trace** and **Rise & Fall** keys to obtain the horizontally expanded rising and falling edges as shown below:

Figure 2-22 Power Vs Time Measurement Result - Rise and Fall View



Step 8. Press the **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem”](#) on page 103.

Troubleshooting Hints

This power versus time measurement can reveal degraded or defective parts in the transmitter section of the UUT. The following examples are those areas to be checked further.

- Some faults in the DC power supply control of the transmitter power amplifier, RF power controller of the pre-power amplifier stage, or I/Q control of the baseband stage
- Some degradation in the gain and output power level of the amplifier due to the degraded gain control and/or increased distortion
- Some degradation of the amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics

Power amplifiers are one of the final stage elements of a base or mobile transmitter and are a critical part of meeting the important power and spectral efficiency specifications. Since PvT measures the time domain response of the amplifier to a complex wideband signal, it is a key

measurement linking amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics to the stringent system specifications.

QPSK EVM Measurements

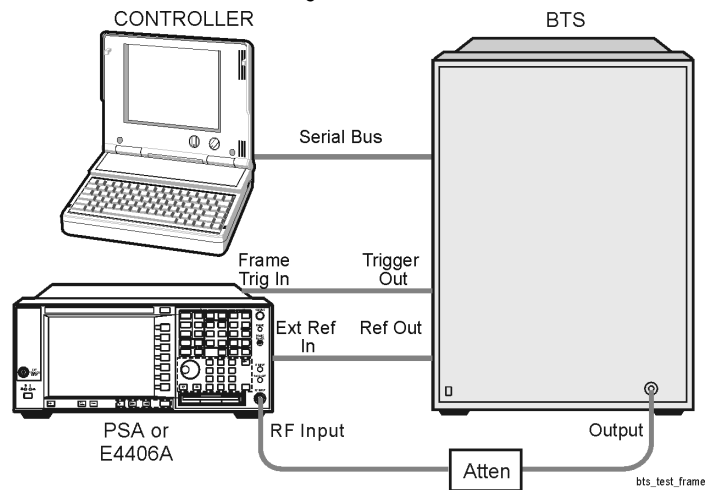
This section explains how to make a quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK) error vector magnitude (EVM) measurement on a 1xEV-DO base station. QPSK EVM is a measure of phase and amplitude modulation quality that relates the performance of the actual signal compared to an ideal signal as a percentage, as calculated over the course of the ideal constellation.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-23

QPSK EVM Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables and attenuators, connect the output signal from the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the system controller to the BTS through the serial bus cable to control the BTS operation.
3. Connect an appropriate cable assembly between the FRAME TRIG IN connector of the instrument and the trigger output connector of the BTS.
4. Connect an appropriate cable assembly between the EXT REF IN connector of the instrument and the reference output connector of the BTS.

Setting the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

- **BTS**
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

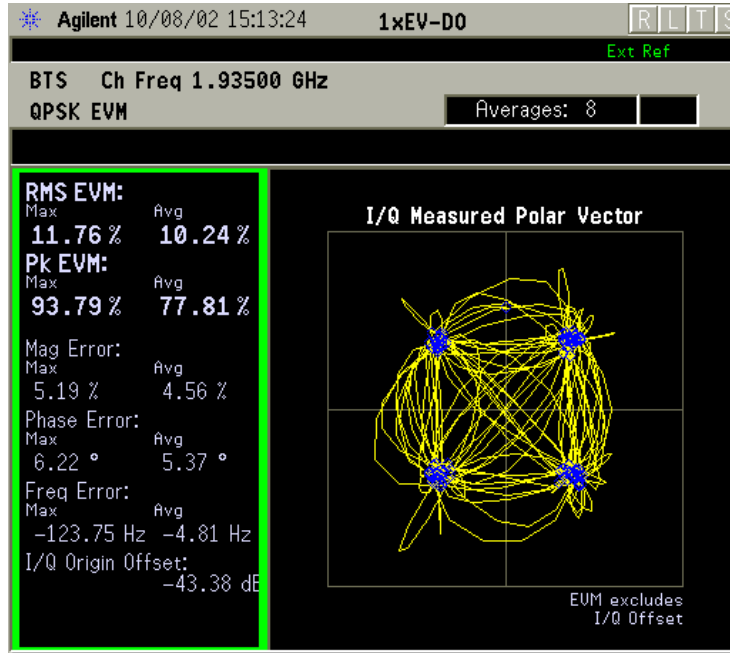
Measurement Procedure

- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, More (1 of 2), 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.

Step 6. Press the **MEASURE, More (1 of 2), QPSK EVM** keys to set the instrument to initiate the QPSK EVM measurement.

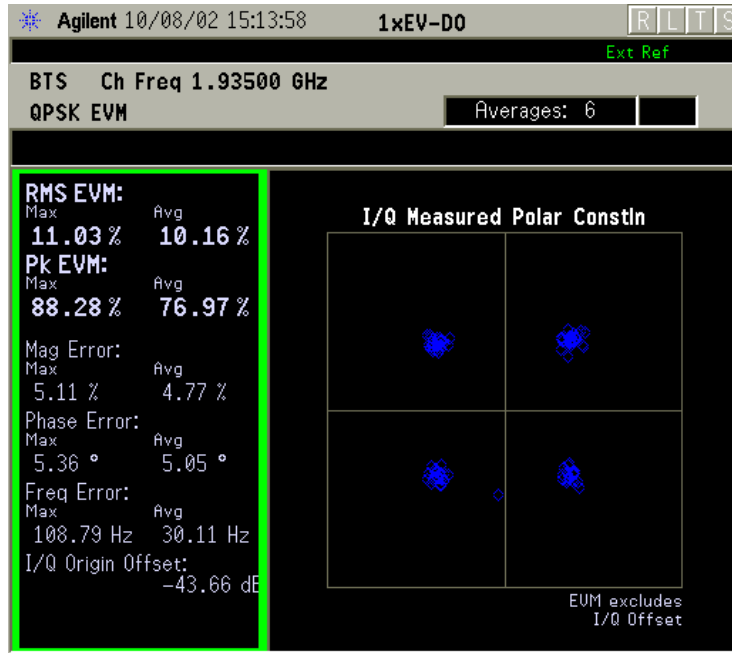
The QPSK EVM: I/Q Measured Polar Vector measurement result should look like the next figure. The measurement values for modulation accuracy are shown in the summary result window.

Figure 2-24 QPSK EVM Measurement Result - Polar Vector (Default) View



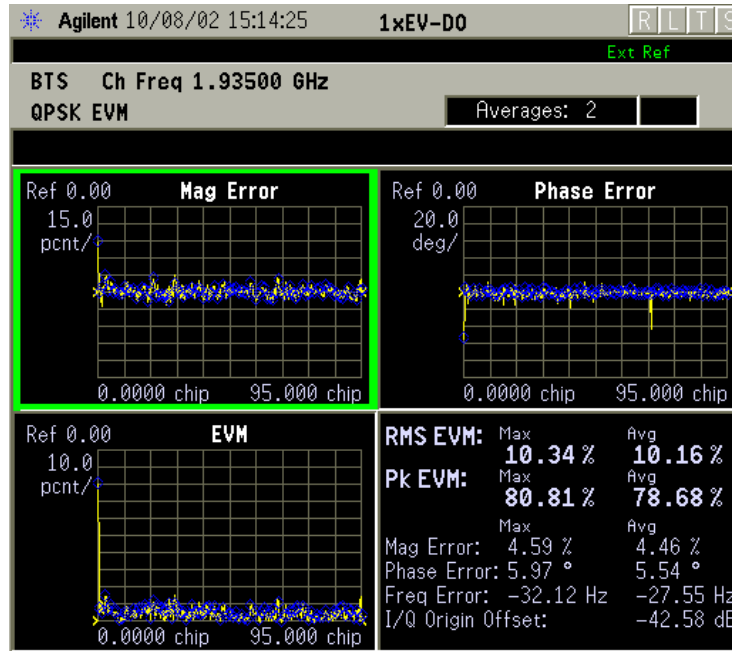
Step 7. Press the **View/Trace**, **I/Q Measured Polar Constln** keys to display a combination view of the I/Q measured polar constellation graph window and the modulation summary result window.

Figure 2-25 QPSK EVM Measurement Result - Polar Constellation View



Step 8. Press the **View/Trace, I/Q Error (Quad View)** keys to display a combination view of the magnitude error, phase error, and EVM graph windows, and the modulation summary result window.

Figure 2-26 QPSK EVM Measurement Result - I/Q Error Quad View



Step 9. Press the **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem”](#) on page 103.

Troubleshooting Hints

A poor phase error indicates a problem with the I/Q baseband generator, filters, and/or modulator in the transmitter circuitry of the UUT. The output amplifier in the transmitter can also create distortion that causes unacceptably high phase error. In a real system, a poor phase error will reduce the ability of a receiver to correctly demodulate the received signal, especially in marginal signal conditions.

Spurious Emissions & ACP Measurements

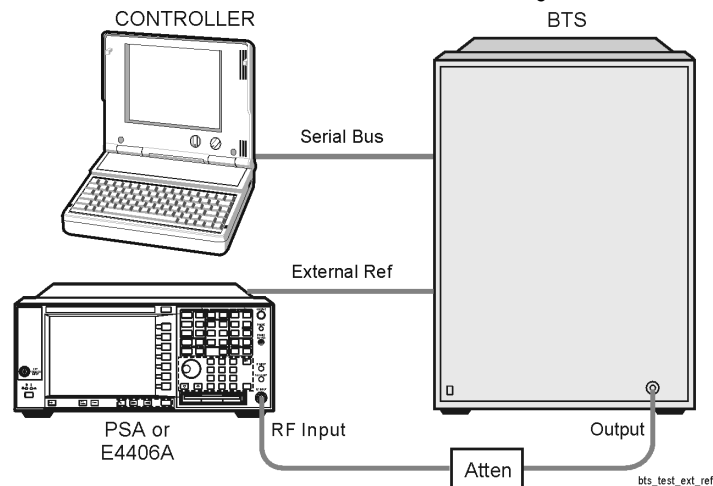
This section explains how to make a spurious emissions mask measurement (SEM) or adjacent channel power (ACP) measurement on a 1xEV-DO access network. ACP is a measurement of the amount of interference or power in an adjacent frequency channel. SEM compares the total power level within the defined carrier bandwidth and the given offset channels on both sides of the carrier frequency to levels allowed by the standard. Results of the measurement of each offset segment are viewable separately.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. The transmitting signal from the BTS is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-27

Spurious Emissions & ACP Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables and attenuators, connect the output signal from the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the reference signal from the BTS to the EXT REF IN connector of the tester.
3. Connect the system controller to the BTS through the serial bus cable to control the BTS operation.

Setting the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

- BTS
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

Measurement Procedure

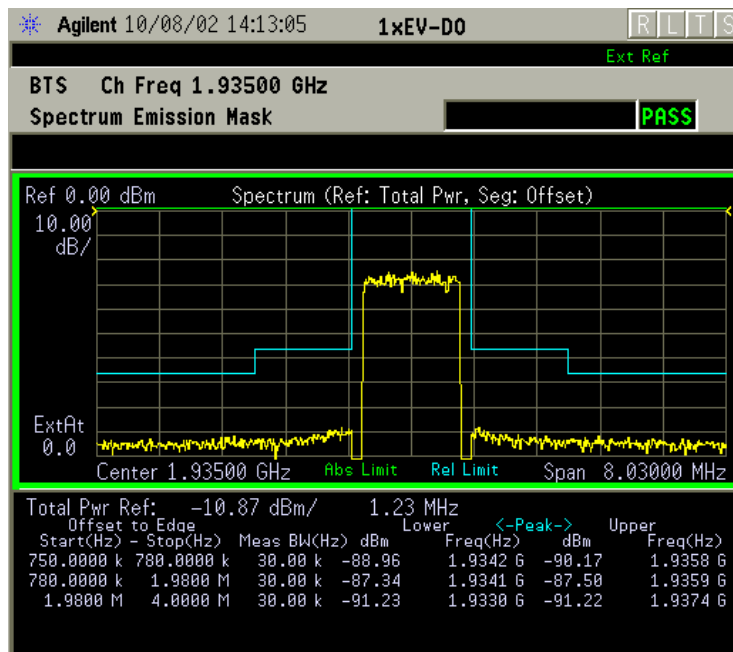
- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, More (1 of 2), 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.

Step 6. Press the **MEASURE, Spurious Emissions & ACP** keys to initiate the ACP or spurious emissions mask measurement. **Frame** under **Trig Source** needs to be selected for this measurement.

The Spectrum Emission Mask: Spectrum (Ref: Total Pwr, Seg: Offset) result should look like the next figure. The graph window and a text window are displayed. The text window shows the reference total power and the absolute peak power levels which correspond to the frequency bands on both sides of the reference channel.

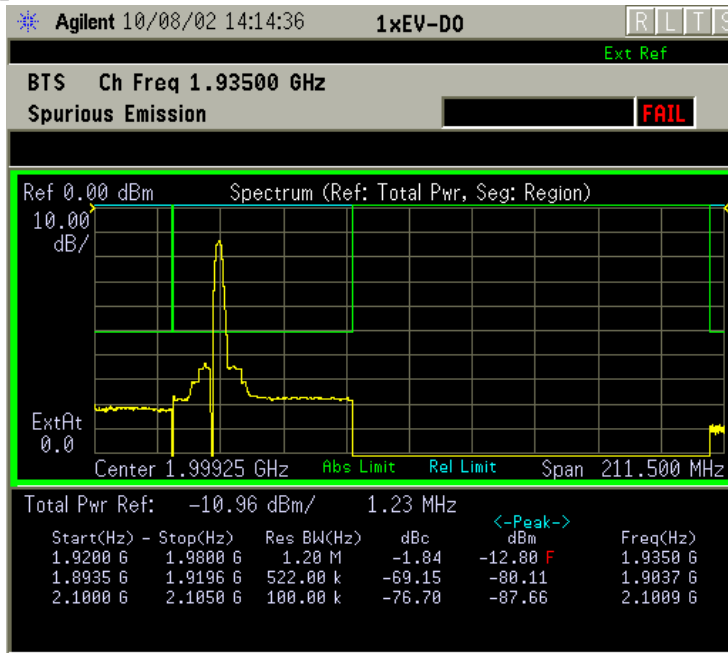
Figure 2-28

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement Result - Offset (Default) View



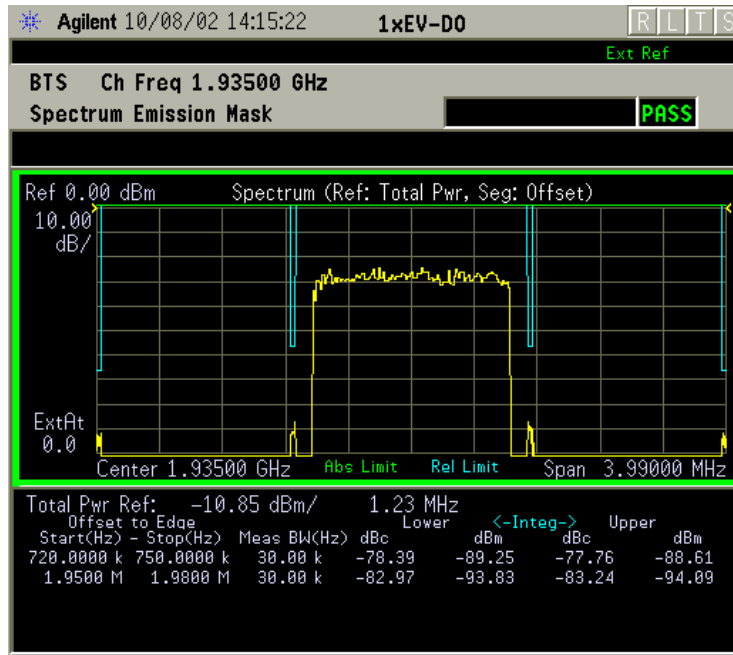
Step 7. Press the **Meas Setup**, **Spectrum Segment** keys to toggle to **Region**. The Spurious Emission: Spectrum (Ref: Total Pwr, Seg: Region) measurement result should look like the next figure.

Figure 2-29 Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement Result - Region View



Step 8. Press the **Spectrum Segment** key back to **Offset**, and then press the **More (2 of 2)** and toggle the **Meas Mode** key to set to **ACP**.

Figure 2-30 Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement Result - ACP View



Step 9. Press the **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem”](#) on page 103.

Troubleshooting Hints

ACP and spurious emissions measurements can reveal the presence of degraded or defective parts in the transmitter section of the UUT. The following are examples of problems which, once indicated by testing, may require further attention:

- Faulty DC power supply control of the transmitter power amplifier
- RF power controller of the pre-power amplifier stage
- I/Q control of the baseband stage
- Reduction in the gain and output power level of the amplifier due to a degraded gain control and/or increased distortion
- Degradation of amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics

Power amplifiers are one of the final stage elements of a base transmitter and play a critical part in meeting the important power and spectral efficiency specifications. Measuring the spectral response of

these amplifiers to complex wideband signals is crucial to linking amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics to the stringent system specifications.

Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurements

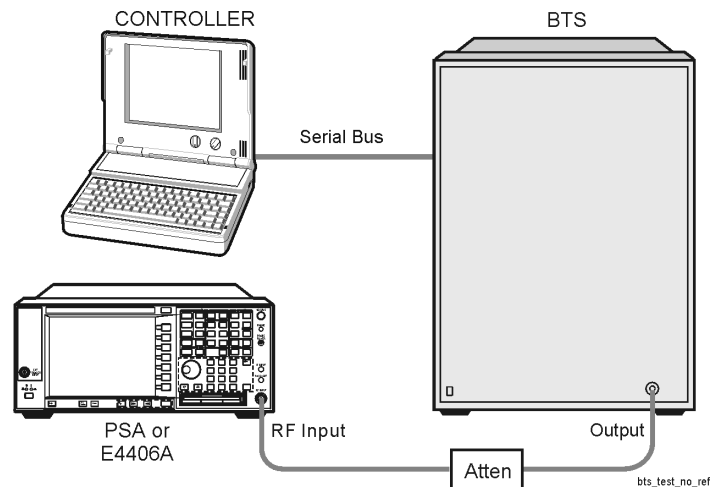
This section explains how to make a spectrum (frequency domain) measurement on a 1xEV-DO base station. The tester measures power across the band, and then calculates its 99.0% power bandwidth. A captured complex I/Q signal may be observed in the both the frequency and time domains, simultaneously, or separately.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-31

Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables and attenuators, connect the output signal from the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the system controller to the BTS through the serial bus cable to control the BTS operation.

Setting the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

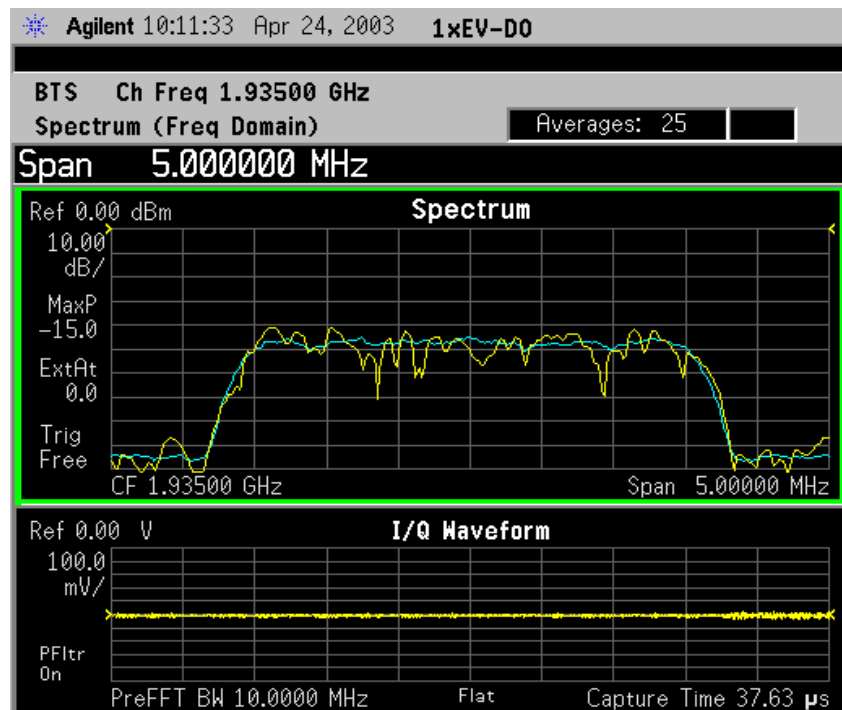
- BTS
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

Measurement Procedure

- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, More (1 of 2), 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.
- Step 6.** Press **SPAN, 5, MHz** keys to set span at 5 MHz.
- Step 7.** (Optional) Press the **MEASURE, Spectrum** keys to re-initiate the Spectrum measurement. Spectrum is the default measurement, so it is running as soon as the mode is selected.

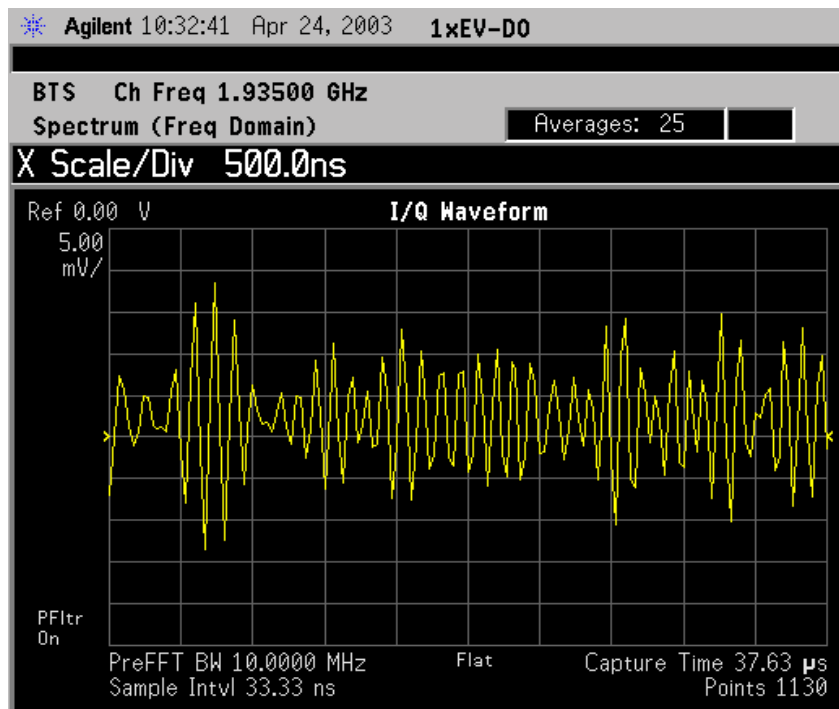
The Spectrum measurement result should look like the next figure. A graph window with text showing the occupied bandwidth and the absolute total power level are displayed. As the Spectrum window is activated by default, it is outlined in green, and the front panel key adjustments, like **SPAN X Scale**, will apply to the active display.

Figure 2-32 Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurement (Default) Result



- Step 8.** Press the **Next Window** and **Zoom** keys to view the I/Q Waveform Measurement window. The waveform shown is the complex I and Q modulated waveform in a voltage vs time domain display.
- Step 9.** Press the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**, and down arrow keys until the waveform is shown at a convenient voltage scale for viewing.
- Step 10.** Press the **SPAN X Scale**, and down arrow keys until the waveform is shown at a convenient time scale for viewing.

Figure 2-33 **Spectrum (Frequency Domain) I/Q Waveform Measurement Result**



- Step 11.** Press the **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem” on page 103](#).

Troubleshooting Hints

Changes made by the user to advanced spectrum settings, particularly to ADC range settings, can inadvertently result in spectrum measurements that are invalid and cause error messages to appear. Care needs to be taken when using advanced features.

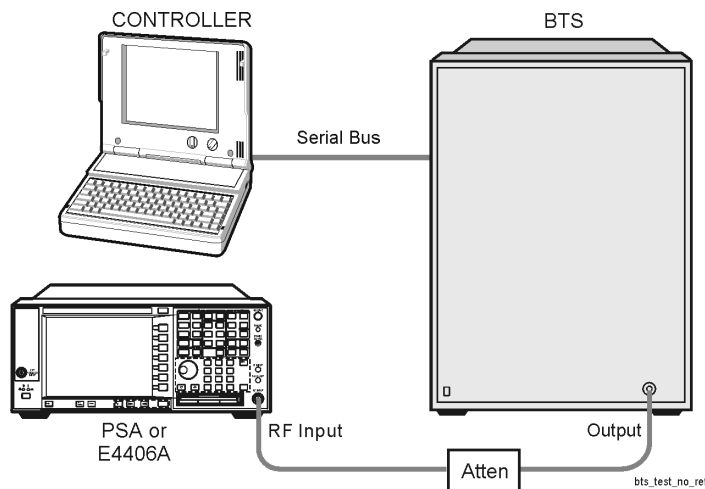
Waveform (Time Domain) Measurements

This section explains how to make a Waveform (Time Domain) measurement on a 1xEV-DO base station. The RF envelope and individual I and Q voltage components of a complex I/Q modulated signal can be observed in the time domain.

Configuring the Measurement System

The access network (BTS) under test has to be set to transmit the RF power remotely through the system controller. This transmitting signal is connected to the instrument's RF input port. Connect the equipment as shown below:

Figure 2-34 Waveform Measurement System



1. Using the appropriate cables and attenuators, connect the output signal from the BTS to the RF input port of the instrument.
2. Connect the system controller to the BTS through the serial bus cable to control the BTS operation.

Setting the BTS

From the system controller, perform all of the functions required for the BTS to transmit the RF signal.

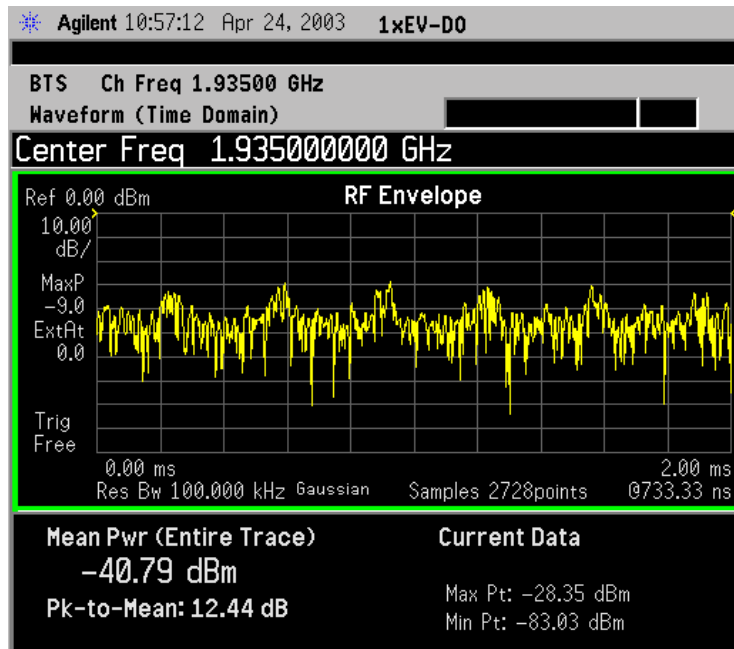
- BTS
 - Frequency: 1,935.000 MHz (preferred channel number 100)
(= $100 \times 0.050 + 1930.000$ MHz)
 - Output Power: Specified maximum output power level

Measurement Procedure

- Step 1.** Press the **Preset** key to preset the instrument.
- Step 2.** Press the **MODE, More (1 of 2), 1xEV-DO** keys to enable the 1xEV-DO measurements.
- Step 3.** Press the **Mode Setup, Input, Max Total Pwr** to enter the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 4.** Press the **Input Atten** and/or **Ext RF Atten** to enter the appropriate attenuation values depending on the estimated maximum power from the BTS.
- Step 5.** Press the **FREQUENCY Channel, 1935, MHz** keys to set the center frequency to 1,935.000 MHz.
- Step 6.** Press the **MEASURE, Waveform** keys to initiate the Waveform measurement.

The Waveform measurement result should look like the next figure. The RF Envelope is displayed in a power vs. time graph format, with text showing the mean power level. As the RF Envelope window is activated by default, it is outlined in green, and the front panel key adjustments, like **SPAN X Scale**, will apply to the active display.

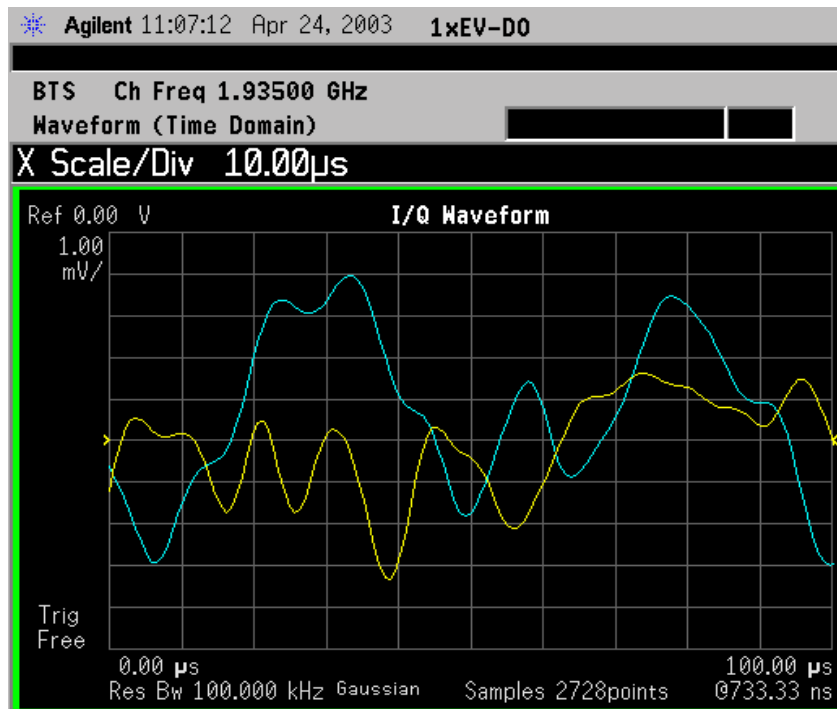
Figure 2-35 Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement - RF Envelope (Default) Result



- Step 7.** Press the **View/Trace, I/Q Waveform** keys to display the I/Q Waveform view, showing the individual I and Q voltage waveforms in the time domain.
- Step 8.** Press the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**, and down arrow keys until the waveforms are shown at a convenient voltage scale for viewing.
- Step 9.** Press the **SPAN X Scale**, and down arrow keys until the waveforms are shown at a convenient time scale for viewing.

The I/Q Waveform measurement result should look something like the next figure. A graph window with text showing the mean power level is displayed.

Figure 2-36 Spectrum (Frequency Domain) I/Q Waveform Measurement Result

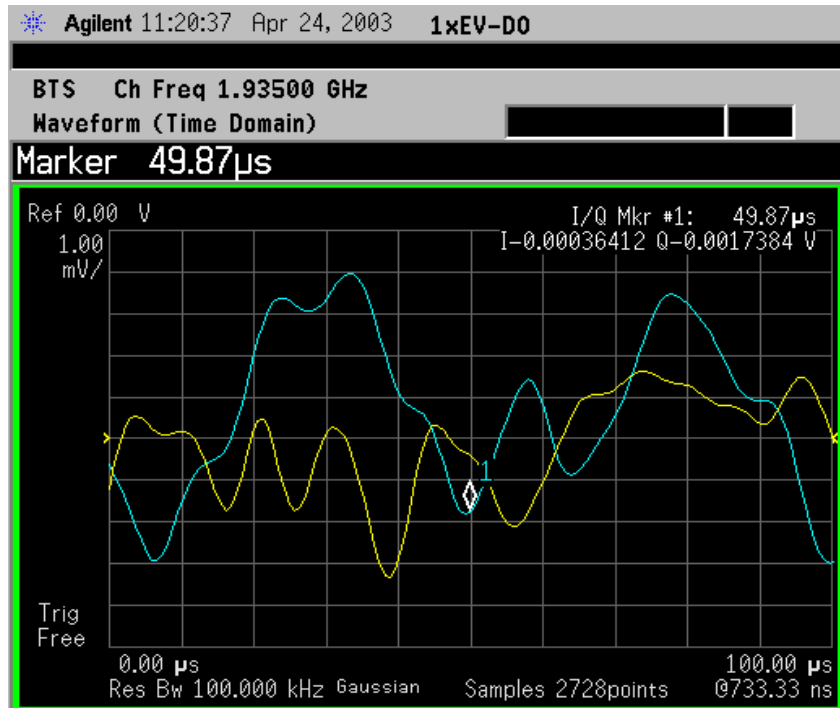


Step 10. Press the **Marker**, **Trace**, and **I/Q Waveform** keys to activate a marker. Rotate the RPG knob until the marker is shown at a desired time in the waveform for viewing the I and Q values at the time position of the marker.

The I/Q Waveform measurement result should look something like the next figure. Marker text showing I and Q values is displayed.

Figure 2-37

Spectrum (Frequency Domain) I/Q Waveform Measurement Result - Marker Values Displayed



Step 11. Press the **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 2)** keys to check the keys available to change the measurement parameters from the default condition.

If you have a problem, and get an error message, see [“If You Have a Problem”](#) on page 103.

Using Basic Mode

Basic mode is a standard feature of E4406A Transmitter Testers, and is part of Option B7J for the PSA Series Spectrum Analyzers. Basic mode is *not* related to a particular communications standard. That is, it does not default to measurement settings that are for any specific standard. You may want to use Basic Mode if you are making measurements on a signal that is not based on a specific digital communications standard.

Basic Mode in E4406A VSA Series Transmitter Testers

There are five generic measurements available under the **MEASURE** key in Basic mode:

- Adjacent Channel Power (ACP)
- Channel Power
- Power Statistics CCDF
- Spectrum measurement (frequency domain).
- Waveform measurement (time domain)

The ACP, Channel Power, and Power Stat CCDF measurements are fully described in the VSA Series User's Guide. Please refer to that manual for complete information on these measurements.

Spectrum and Waveform Measurements

These measurements provide a spectrum measurement mode that is similar to a standard spectrum analyzer, and a waveform measurement mode that is similar to a microwave oscilloscope. Unlike those standard analyzers, these measurements are optimized for digitally modulated signals, so they can be used to output the measured I/Q data.

For your convenience, Spectrum and Waveform measurements are also available in this mode, with the same functionality, so you can refer to the sections included in this chapter for information about using them.

Basic Mode in PSA Series Spectrum Analyzers

There are two generic measurements available under the **MEASURE** key in Basic mode:

- Spectrum measurement (frequency domain).
- Waveform measurement (time domain)

These Spectrum and Waveform measurements are also available in this mode, with the same functionality, so you can refer to the sections included in this chapter for information about using them.

If You Have a Problem

During the execution of your measurement you may encounter problems which generate error codes. Reference to the following common errors may be helpful.

If **Err** is shown in the annunciator bar, press the **System**, **Show Errors** hard and soft keys to read the detailed error information.

- **Measurement Instability- Low Input Signal Level**

If the input signal level is too low to make a valid measurement no code domain power will be displayed in the **Power** graph window. In this situation, no error message can be displayed to indicate the nature of the fault. If you cannot increase the power into the tester, you need to increase the input sensitivity by adjusting the ADC range.

Press **Meas Setup**, **More (1 of 3)**, **More (2 of 3)**, **Advanced**, **ADC Range**, and then **Manual** keys. Increase the setting from the -6 dB (for E4406A) or **None** (for PSA) default to 6 dB, for example. Another option is to use the **Auto** setting (the **Auto** setting is not used as the default to improve measurement speed).

Press **Restart** to make another measurement and observe the results. Re-adjust the ADC as necessary to obtain a valid measurement.

- **Error Code 16 “Input overload”**

This error means that your measurement has erroneous results due to the excessive input power level. To correct this condition, the input signal level must be reduced by using the internal and/or external attenuators.

Press the **Mode Setup**, **Input**, **Input Atten** keys to enter an attenuation value to reduce the transmitted power from the MS. This allowable range is up to 40 dB.

If you want to attenuate more than 40 dB, connect your external attenuator between the **RF INPUT** port and the DUT. Be sure to add its attenuation value to the readings of the measurement result.

To automate this calculation, press the **Mode Setup**, **Input**, **Ext Atten** keys to enter the additional attenuation value. The allowable range is up to 100 dB. The power readings of the measurement will take into account the external attenuation value.

- **Error Code 601 “Signal too noisy”**

This error means that your input signal is too noisy to capture the correct I/Q components. To make a more stable measurement the trigger source may need to be set to **Frame**, for example.

- **Error Code 604 “Can not correlate to input signal”**

This error means that the tester has failed to find any active channels in the input signal as specified. To improve the correlation some critical parameter needs to be adjusted, like the input signal level or scramble code, for example.

For more details consult the chapter in this book dedicated to the measurement in question, or see the “Instrument Messages and Functional Tests” manual.

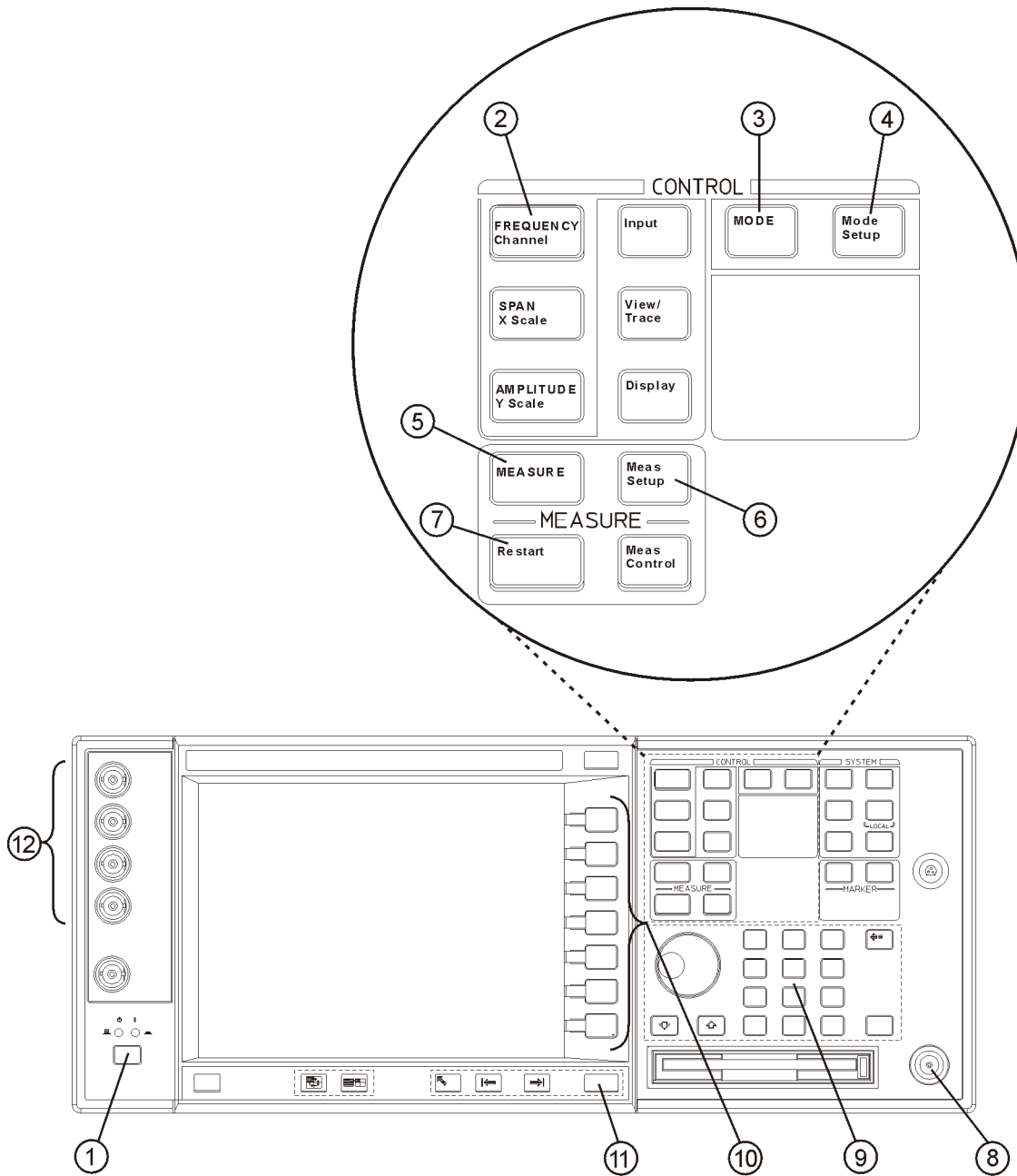
3 Key Reference

This chapter provides detailed descriptions of the keys used to set up and make 1xEV-DO measurements, including **Mode Setup**, **Meas Setup**, and **MEASURE**. Keys that allow you to see different presentations of the measurement results are also described, including **View/Trace**, and **Display**, showing the associated screens.

Instrument Front Panel Highlights

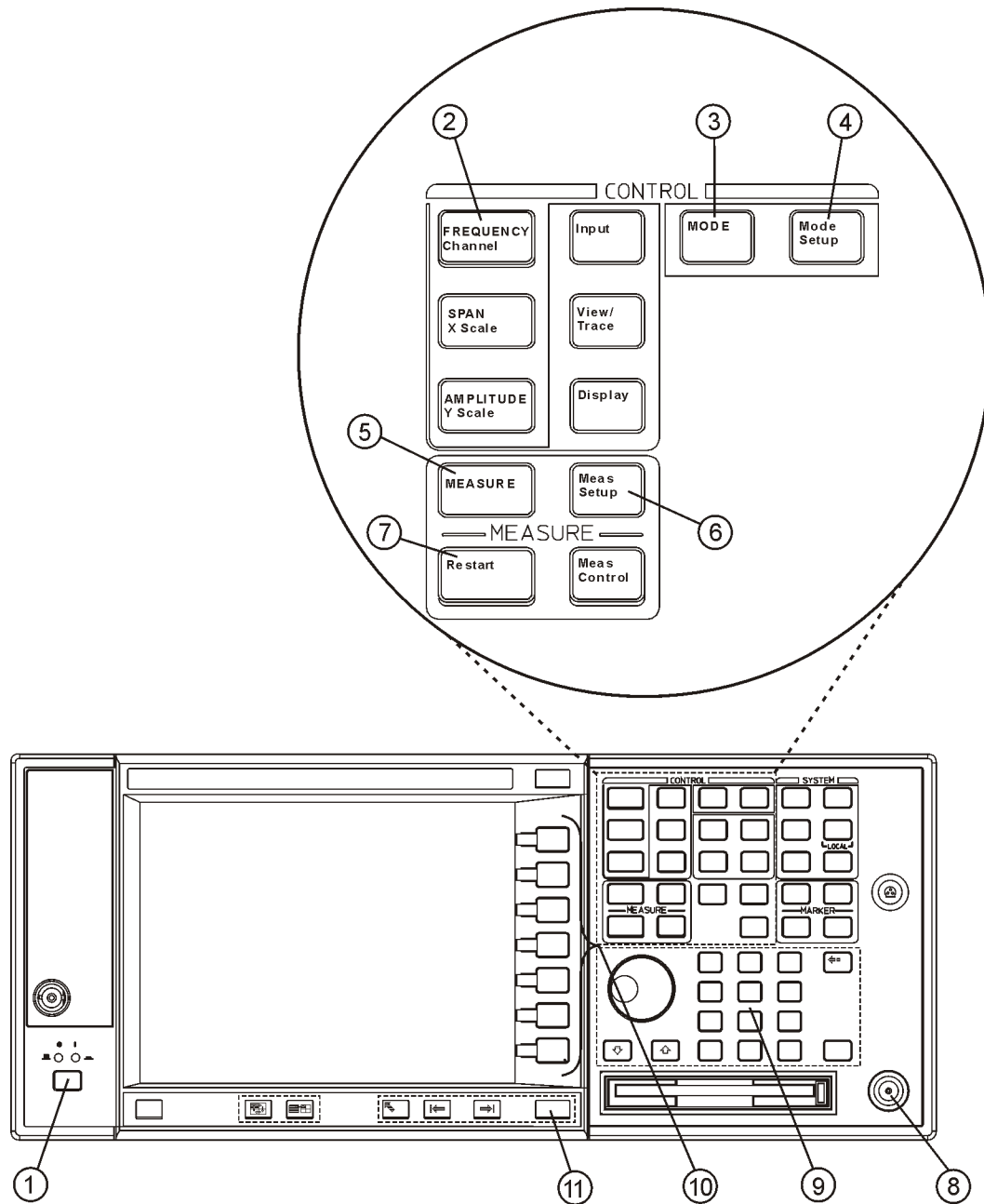
The major functional keys on the front panel are located as illustrated below, and each of these operation is explained on the next page.

Figure 3-1 Front Panel Major Key Locations VSA E4406A



aa81a

Figure 3-2 Front Panel Major Key Locations - PSA Series



ar84a

1. The **On/Off** switch toggles the power between on and off. A green LED will be on once the instrument has been turned on. When in the standby mode a yellow LED is on above the **On/Off** switch.
2. **FREQUENCY Channel** accesses the softkey that controls the center frequency or channel number. These parameters apply to all measurements in the current mode.
3. **MODE** accesses the softkey menu to select one of the radio systems measurement modes loaded in the instrument. Each mode is independent from all other modes.
4. **Mode Setup** accesses softkeys that affect parameters that are specific to the current mode and affect all measurements within that mode.
5. **MEASURE** accesses the menus to initiate one of the various measurements that are specific to the current mode.
6. **Meas Setup** accesses the menus of test parameters that are specific to the current measurement.
7. **Restart** causes the measurement, for which the process is currently halted, to start again from the beginning of the measurement according to the current measurement setup parameters.
8. The **RF INPUT** port allows you to apply an external RF signal.
9. The **Data Entry** keypad is used to enter numeric values for parameters. A value from this entry will be displayed in the active function area of the screen. The value will become valid after pressing the **Enter** key, or selecting a unit of measurement, depending on the current parameter.
10. The **Softkeys** allow you either to activate a feature or to access a further softkey menu. An arrow on the right side of a softkey label indicates that the key has a further selection menu. The active softkey is highlighted. Grayed-out keys are currently unavailable for use or are only to show information. If a softkey menu has multiple pages, access them by pressing the **More** key at the bottom of a menu.
11. **Return** allows you to exit from the current menu and display the previous menu. If you are on the first page of a multiple-page menu (the menu with **More (1 of 3)** for example), the **Return** key will exit from that menu. When you activate a different measurement, the return list is cleared. The **Return** key will not return you to a previously activated mode, nor will it alter any values you have entered on previous menus.

Front Panel Keys

NOTE

Only front panel keys affected by selection of 1xEV-DO mode are described here. For a complete description of all front panel keys see the E4406A VSA or PSA Series User's Guide.

FREQUENCY Channel Key Menu

Key Path: **FREQUENCY Channel**

- **Center Freq** - Allows you to enter a frequency that corresponds to the desired RF channel to be measured. This is the current instrument center frequency. The range is 1.000 kHz to 4.32140 GHz with 1 Hz resolution.
- **CF Step** - Allows you to enter a center frequency step to shift the measurement segment, and to toggle the step function between **Auto** and **Man**. If set to **Auto**, the **CF Step** value automatically changes according to the selection of the standard. The range is 1.000 kHz to 1.00000 GHz with 1 Hz resolution.

Frequency Channel Default Settings	
FREQUENCY Channel:	
Center Freq	1.00000 GHz
CF Step	1.25000 MHz, Auto

MEASURE Key Menu

Key Path: **MEASURE**

- **Channel Power** - Press this key to make channel power measurements for BTS (Fwd) and MS (Rev) tests. This is the in-channel power measurement. The channel power graph is displayed in the graph window and both the absolute channel power and mean power spectral density are shown in the text window.
- **Intermod** - Press this key to make intermodulation products measurements for BTS (Fwd) tests. Three measurement modes are available as follows:
 - **Auto** - Automatically identifies one of two modes between two-tone or transmit intermodulation products.
 - **Two-tone** - Measurements are made assuming two signals present in the span are the two tone signals.
 - **Transmit IM** - Measurements are made assuming the lower frequency signal to be the modulated transmitted signal and the

higher frequency signal to be the tone signal.

- **Power vs Time** - Press this key to make power versus time measurements for BTS (Fwd) tests. This is the time-captured burst power measurement. The time offsets and power mask levels up to 5 pairs are defaulted for quick applications according to the radio standard, however, these are also user-definable for specific measurement requirements. Choices of display portions for those burst signals include the whole burst waveform, rising and falling edge waveforms, rising edge waveform, and so forth.
- **Spurious Emissions & ACP** - Press this key to make adjacent channel power (ACP) measurements or spurious emissions measurements with frequency offsets and mask limits up to 5 pairs, for BTS (Fwd) tests. The **Meas Mode** key toggles the measurement function mode between **SEM** and **ACP**. The measurement mask is configurable with flat and sloped lines according to the radio system specifications. Spurious emissions measurements can be done with some restrictions from the upper frequency bandwidth by setting the measurement regions with **SEM** in **Meas Mode**.
- **Occupied BW** - Press this key to make occupied bandwidth measurements for BTS (Fwd) and MS (Rev) tests. The frequency bandwidth that contains 100.0% of the total power is measured first, and then 99.0% of the frequency bandwidth is calculated as the measurement result.
- **Code Domain** - Press this key to make code domain power (CDP) measurements. The amount of power in each code channel is displayed.

For BTS tests by setting **Device** to **BTS (Fwd)**, the following windows are available:

- Power graph and metrics to show the I and Q code domain power versus Walsh code and the summary data
- I/Q polar and power graphs to show the code domain power, I/Q symbol polar vector for the specified Walsh code, and its chip power

For MS tests by setting **Device** to **MS (Rev)**, the following windows are available:

- Power graph and metrics to show the code domain power versus Walsh code and the summary data
- I/Q error quad view with the magnitude error versus symbols, phase error versus symbols, and error vector magnitude versus symbols graphs, and the summary data in the text window
- Code domain quad view with inclusion of the I and Q power versus Walsh code, symbol power for the specified Walsh code, I/Q symbol polar vector graphs with a text window for the summary

data

- Demodulated bits to show the I and Q power graph versus Walsh code, symbol power for the specified Walsh code, and the demodulated bits stream of the specified symbol power
- **Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho)** - Press this key to make modulation accuracy (composite rho) measurements. The input signal should contain the Pilot channel. This is essentially a code domain power measurement with more than one active channel.

For BTS tests by setting **Device** to **BTS (Fwd)**, the following windows are available:

- Polar graph of the I/Q demodulated signals and the summary data
- Result metrics table for the measured channels, rho, EVM, errors for magnitude, phase, and frequency, the I/Q origin offset, pilot offset, and the number of active channels for pilot, MAC, and data
- I/Q error quad view with the magnitude error versus chips, phase error versus chips, and error vector magnitude versus chips graphs, and the summary data in the text window
- I/Q measured quad view with inclusion of the I and Q power versus chips, I/Q vector absolute power versus chips, and I/Q measured polar graphs with a text window for the mean power level
- Power, timing, and phase table to list the measurement results for Code, Power (dB), Timing (ns), and Phase (rad).

For MS tests by setting **Device** to **MS (Rev)**, the following windows are available:

- Polar graph of the I/Q demodulated signals and the summary data
- Result metrics table for the measured channels, rho, EVM, errors for magnitude, phase, and frequency, the I/Q origin offset, pilot offset, and the code domain power levels of active channels for pilot, RRI, ACK, DRC, and data
- I/Q error quad view with the magnitude error versus chips, phase error versus chips, and error vector magnitude versus chips graphs, and the summary data in the text window
- **QPSK EVM** - Press this key to make QPSK error vector magnitude (EVM) measurements for BTS (Fwd) tests. The following windows are available:
 - Polar vector graph of the I/Q demodulated signals and the summary data

- Polar constellation graph of the I/Q demodulated signals and the summary data
- I/Q error quad view with the magnitude error versus chips, phase error versus chips, and EVM versus chips graphs, and the summary data
- **Power Stat CCDF** - Press this key to make power statistics, Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) measurements for BTS (Fwd) and MS (Rev) tests. This is helpful to observe the time domain characteristics of a spread spectrum signal that can significantly affect the ACPR measurement results for a given UUT.
- **Spectrum (Freq Domain)** - Press this key to make frequency domain spectrum measurements for BTS (Fwd) and MS (Rev) tests. The following windows are available:
 - Spectrum graph with the semi-log graticules and I/Q waveform graph with the linear graticules
 - Linear spectrum graph with the linear graticules (E4406A)
 - I and Q waveform graphs with the linear graticules (E4406A)
 - I/Q polar graph of the demodulated I/Q signals with the linear graticules (E4406A)
- **Waveform (Time Domain)** - Press this key to make time domain waveform measurements for BTS (Fwd) and MS (Rev) tests. The following windows are available:
 - RF signal envelope graph with semi-log graticules and summary data
 - I/Q waveform graph and summary data
 - I/Q polar graph of the demodulated I/Q signals with the linear graticules (E4406A)

Meas Control Key Menu

Key Path: **Meas Control**

- **Restart** - Press this key to repeat the current measurement from the beginning, while retaining the current measurement settings. When pressed, the scale coupling function is activated for an appropriate display to the current input signal level. This is equivalent to the **Restart** front panel key.
- **Measure** - Press this key (not to be confused with the **MEASURE** front panel key which has a different function) to toggle the measurement state between **Single** and **Cont** (continuous). When set to **Single**, the measurement will continue until it has reached the specified number of averages set by the average counter. When set to **Cont**, the

measurement will run continuously and execute averaging according to the current average mode, either repeat or exponential. The default setting is **Cont** for most measurements, but the Code Domain and Power Stat CCDF measurements have **Single** as the default.

- **Pause** - Press this key to pause the current measurement until you reactivate the measurement. Once toggled, the label of the **Pause** key changes to read **Resume**. The **Resume** key, once pressed, continues the active measurement from the point at which it was paused.

Mode Setup Key Menus

Key Path: **Mode Setup**

Radio Key Menu

Key Path: **Mode Setup, Radio**

- **Device** - Allows you to access the menu to select a test station as follows:

- **BTS (Fwd)** - Sets to make forward link tests or access network (base station transceiver system) tests. This is the default selection for all of the measurement functions.

- **MS (Rev)** - Sets to make reverse link tests or access terminal (mobile station) tests. This will be always selectable, however, there can be some limitations of measurement selections as follows:

Depending on the selection of measurements, there will be the following differences in forward link tests and reverse link tests:

- Dedicated to Forward Link* - The measurement functions for **Intermod**, **Power vs Time**, **Spurious Emissions & ACP**, and **QPSK EVM** are available when **Device** under **Radio** is set to **BTS (Fwd)**, otherwise these measurement keys are grayed out.
- Common for Both Links* - The measurement functions for **Channel Power**, **Occupied BW**, **Power Stat CCDF**, **Spectrum (Freq Domain)**, and **Waveform (Time Domain)** are available for both **BTS (Fwd)** and **MS (Rev)** selections under **Device**.
- Unique to Forward Link or to Reverse Link* - The measurement functions for **Code Domain** and **Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho)** are designed uniquely to BTS tests or to MS tests. The measurement menus, measurement items, and screen pictures are different from each other depending on the selection of **BTS (Fwd)** or **MS (Rev)** under **Device**. For BTS tests, refer to “[Code Domain Keys \(forward link\)](#)” on page 135 and “[Modulation Accuracy \(Composite Rho\) Keys \(forward link\)](#)” on page 148. For MS tests, refer to “[Code Domain Keys \(reverse link\)](#)” on page 123 and “[Modulation Accuracy \(Composite Rho\) Keys](#)”

(reverse link)” on page 164.

Input Key Menu

Key Path: **Mode Setup, Input**

NOTE You can also access the **Input** key from the **Input/Output** front panel key. For details on the **Input** key see “**Input/Output Key Menu**” on page 116.

Trigger Key Menu

Key Path: **Mode Setup, Trigger, <trigger type>**

NOTE The actual trigger source is selected individually for each measurement under the **Meas Setup** key.

- **RF Burst, Video (Envlp), Ext Front, Ext Rear**- Pressing one of these trigger keys will access each triggering condition setup menu. This menu is used to specify the **Delay**, **Level** and **Slope** settings for each trigger source as follows:
 - **Delay** - Allows you to enter a numerical value to modify the trigger delay time. The range is -100.0 to $+500.0$ ms with $1\ \mu\text{s}$ resolution. For trigger delay use a positive value, and for pre-trigger use a negative value.
 - **Level** - Allows you to enter a numerical value to adjust the trigger level depending on the trigger source selected.
 - For **RF Burst**, the key label reads as **Peak Level**. The RF level range is -25.00 to 0.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution, relative to the peak RF signal level. The realistic range can be down to -20 dB.
 - For **Video (Envlp)**, the video level range is -200.00 to $+50.00$ dBm with 0.01 dB resolution at the RF input. The realistic range can be down to around -50 dBm depending on the noise floor level of the input signal.
 - For **Ext Front** or **Ext Rear**, the level range is -5.00 to $+5.00$ V with 1 or 10 mV resolution.
 - **Slope** - Allows you to toggle the trigger slope between **Pos** at the positive-going edge and **Neg** at the negative-going edge of the burst signal.

There are other keys under the **Trigger** key as follows:

- **Trig Holdoff** - Allows you to set the period of time before the next trigger can occur. The range is $0.000\ \mu\text{s}$ to 500.0 ms with $1\ \mu\text{s}$ resolution.
- **Auto Trig** - Allows you to specify a time for a trigger timeout and

toggle the auto trigger function between **On** and **Off**. The range is 1.000 ms to 1.000 ks with 1 μ s resolution. If no trigger occurs by the specified time, a trigger is automatically generated.

- **Frame Timer** - Allows you to access the menu to manually control the frame timer:
 - **Period** - Allows you to set the period of the frame clock. The range is 0.000 ns to 559.0000 ms with 1 ps resolution.
 - **Offset** - Allows you to set the offset of the frame clock. The range is 0.000 to 10.00 s with 100 ns resolution over 1.000 μ s range.
 - **Reset Offset Display** - Allows you to display without any offset of the frame clock.
 - **Sync Source** - Allows you to access the menu to select one of the sources to be synchronized with.
 - Off** - Allows you to turn the synchronizing source off for asynchronous tests.
 - RF Burst (Wideband)** - Allows you to select the RF burst signal as the synchronizing source.
 - Ext Front** - Allows you to select the external input signal from the front panel input port as the synchronizing source.
 - Ext Rear** - Allows you to select the external input signal from the rear panel input port as the synchronizing source.

The trigger default settings are listed in the following table:

Trigger Default Settings	
RF Burst:	
Delay	0.000 μ s
Peak Level	-6.00 dB
Slope	Pos
Video (Envlp):	
Delay	0.000 μ s
Level	-6.00 dBm
Slope	Pos
Ext Front:	
Delay	0.000 μ s
Level	2.00 V
Slope	Pos
Ext Rear:	
Delay	0.000 μ s
Level	2.00 V
Slope	Pos
Trig Holdoff	0.000 ms

Trigger Default Settings	
Auto Trig	100.0 ms; Off
Frame Timer:	
Period	26.666667 ms
Offset	0.000 ms
Reset Offset Display	(effective unless Offset is 0.000 ms)
Sync Source	Off

Demod Key Menu

Key Path: **Mode Setup, Demod**

- **Single** - Sets the RF carrier to single, which allows you to measure **Code Domain, Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho)**, or **QPSK EVM** with a single carrier.
- **Multi** - Sets the RF carrier to multiple, which allows you to measure **Code Domain, Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho)**, or **QPSK EVM** with multiple carriers.

Demod Default Setting	
Demod: RF Carrier	Single

Input/Output Key Menu

Key Path: **Input/Output**

NOTE

You can also access the **Input** key from the **Mode Setup, Input** front panel key.

Input Key Menu

Key Path: **Mode Setup, Input**

- **Input Port** - Allows you to access the menu to select one of the signal input ports as follows:
 - **RF** - Allows you to measure an RF signal supplied to the RF input port.
 - **50 MHz Ref** - Allows you to measure the internal 50 MHz reference signal to calibrate the instrument of VSA.
 - **Amptd Ref (f=50 MHz)** - Allows you to measure the internal 50 MHz reference signal to calibrate the instrument of PSA.
 - **IF Align** - Allows you to configure the IF alignment signal. The RF path is switched to bring in the same alignment signal that is automatically switched to perform many alignments.

- **RF Input Range** - Allows you to toggle the RF input range control between **Auto** and **Man** (manual). If **Auto** is chosen, the instrument automatically sets the attenuator based on the carrier power level, where it is tuned. Once you change the **Max Total Pwr** or **RF Input Atten** value with the RPG knob, for example, the **RF Input Range** key is automatically set to **Man**. If there are multiple carriers present, the total power might overdrive the front end. In this case you need to set the **RF Input Range** to **Man** and enter the expected maximum total power by activating the **Max Total Pwr** key. **Man** is also useful to hold the input attenuation constant for the best relative power accuracy. For single carriers it is generally recommended to set this to **Auto**.

When you use the internal preamplifier, **Int Preamp**, on PSA with Option 1DS, the selections using the **RF Input Range** key are not available, and the key is grayed out.

- **Max Total Pwr** - Allows you to set the maximum total power level from the UUT (Unit Under Test). The range is -200.00 to 100.00 dBm with 0.01 dB resolution. This is the expected maximum value of the mean carrier power referenced to the output of the UUT; it may include multiple carriers. The **Max Total Pwr** setting is coupled together with the **Input Atten** and **Ext Atten** settings. Once you change the **Max Total Pwr** value with the RPG knob, for example, the **Input Range** key is automatically set to **Man**.

When you use the internal preamplifier, **Int Preamp**, on PSA with Option 1DS, the selections using the **Max Total Pwr** key are not available, and the key is grayed out.

- **Input Atten** - Allows you to control the internal input attenuator setting. The range is 0 to 40 dB with 1 dB resolution. The **Input Atten** key reads out the actual hardware value that is used for the current measurement. If more than one input attenuator value is used in a single measurement, the value used at the carrier frequency will be displayed. The **Input Atten** setting is coupled to the **Max Total Pwr** setting. Once you change the **Input Atten** setting with the RPG knob, for example, the **Input Range** key is automatically set to **Man**.

When you use the internal preamplifier, **Int Preamp**, on PSA with Option 1DS, the electronic attenuator selections using the **Input Atten** key are not available, and the key is grayed out. Use the mechanical attenuator under **More 1 of 2, Attenuator**, below.

- **Ext RF Atten** - Allows you to access the following menu to enter the external attenuation values. Either of the **Ext RF Atten** settings is coupled together with the **RF Input Range** setting. However, pressing **Ext RF Atten** does not switch the **RF Input Range** key to **Man**. This will allow the instrument to display the measurement results referenced to the output of the UUT.

— **MS** - Allows you to set an external attenuation value for MS tests. The range is -50.00 to $+50.00$ dB with 0.01 dB resolution.

- **BTS** - Allows you to set an external attenuation value for BTS tests. The range is -50.00 to $+50.00$ dB with 0.01 dB resolution.
- **Int Preamp** - (for PSA with Option 1DS) Allows you to control the internal RF input preamplifier. The internal preamplifier provides +30 dB of gain and is useful for lower power measurements. The **Int Preamp** setting default is **Off**. RF power values displayed for these measurements are adjusted to compensate for the internal preamplifier gain, and indicate power levels at the input port. The preamplifier is only available for Modulation Accuracy (EVM and Peak Code Domain Error) measurements, QPSK EVM, and Code Domain measurements. If the **Int Preamp** is not available for a particular measurement, the key is grayed out.

To avoid damaging the internal preamplifier, limit the total power applied to the RF input to $\leq +25$ dBm.

When using the internal preamplifier, the electronic attenuator selections using the **Input Atten** key are not available, and the key is grayed out. Use the mechanical attenuator under **More 1 of 2, Attenuator**, below.

- **Attenuator** - (for PSA with Option 1DS) When **Int Preamp** is set to **On**, this key allows you to control an internal mechanical input attenuator setting. The settings available are 0 dB, 10 dB, or 20 dB. The **Attenuator** key shows the actual hardware value that is used for the current measurement. The **Attenuator** setting is not coupled to the **Max Total Pwr** setting.

The **Attenuator** is only available for measurements which can use the **Int Preamp**: Modulation Accuracy, QPSK EVM, and Code Domain measurements. If the **Int Preamp** is not available for a particular measurement, the key is grayed out.

NOTE

The **Max Total Pwr** and **Input Atten** settings are coupled together, so changing the input **Max Total Pwr** setting by x dB changes the **Input Atten** setting by x dB. When you switch to a different measurement, the **Max Total Pwr** setting is kept constant, but the **Input Atten** may change if the two measurements have different mixer margins. Therefore, you can set the input attenuator manually, or you can set it indirectly by specifying the expected maximum power from the UUT.

Input Default Settings	
Input Port	RF
RF Input Range	Auto ^a
Max Total Pwr	-15.00 dBm ^b
Input Atten	0.00 dB ^b

Input Default Settings	
Ext RF Atten:	
MS	0.00 dB
BTS	0.00 dB
Int Preamp ^c (PSA Option 1DS)	OFF
Attenuator ^c (PSA Option 1DS)	0 dB

- a. Auto is not used for Spectrum (frequency domain) measurements.
- b. This may differ if the maximum input power is more than -15.00 dBm, or depending on the previous measurements.
- c. The internal preamplifier and attenuator are available for Modulation Accuracy (EVM and Peak Code Domain Error), QPSK EVM, and Code Domain measurements on PSA with Option 1DS.

1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

Channel Power Keys

NOTE You must have selected Channel Power at Key Path: **MEASURE** to use these menus.

Measurement Setup Key Menu

Key Path: Meas Setup

- **Avg Number** - Allows you to change the number of N averages.
- **Avg Mode** - Allows you to toggle the averaging mode between **Exp** (exponential) and **Repeat**. This selection only effects on the averaging result after the number of N averages is reached. The N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Normal averaging:** Normal (linear) averaging is always used until the specified number of N averages is reached. When the **Measure** key under **Meas Control** is set to **Single**, data acquisition is stopped when the number of N averages is reached, thus **Avg Mode** has no effect in the single measurement mode.
 - **Exponential averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. Exponential averaging is used with a weighting factor of N (the displayed count of averages stops at N). Exponential averaging weights new data more heavily than old data, which allows tracking of slow-changing signals. The weighting factor N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Repeat averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. After the number of N averages is reached, all previous result data is cleared and the average count displayed is set back to 1. This is equivalent to being in **Measure Single** and pressing the **Restart** key each time the single measurement finishes.
- **Integ BW** - Allows you to specify the integration bandwidth in which the power is measured. The range is 1.000 kHz to 10.0000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution. Since **Integ BW** is coupled to **Chan Power Span** in the factory default condition, if you change the integration bandwidth setting, the channel power span setting changes by a proportional amount, 1.626 times the integration bandwidth, until a limit value is reached.
- **Chan Power Span** - Allows you to set the frequency span for the channel power measurement. The range is 1.000 kHz to 10.0000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution. This span is used for the current

integration bandwidth setting. Since **Chan Power Span** is coupled to **Integ BW** in the factory default condition, if you change the integration bandwidth setting, the channel power span setting changes by a proportional amount, 1.626 times the integration bandwidth, until a limit value is reached. However, the channel power span can be individually set.

- **Restore Meas Defaults** - Allows you to preset only the settings that are specific to the selected measurement by pressing **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2), Restore Meas Defaults**. This will set the measure setup parameters, for the currently selected measurement only, to the factory defaults.
- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the following menu to modify the channel power measurement parameters:

NOTE

Parameters under the **Advanced** key seldom need to be changed. Any changes from the factory default values may result in invalid measurement data.

- **Sweep Time** - Allows you to manually change the sweep time and also to toggle the sweep time control between **Auto** and **Man** (manual). The range is 1.0 μ s to 50.00 ms with 1 μ s resolution. If set to **Auto**, the sweep time derived from the data point setting is shown on this key regardless of the manual entry range.
- **Data Points** - Allows you to select the number of data points and also to toggle the data point control between **Auto** and **Man** (manual). The range is 64 to 65536 with the acceptable entry in powers of 2 (for example: 64, 128, 512). If set to **Auto**, the optimum number of points is determined for the fastest measurement time with acceptable repeatability. The minimum number of points that could be used is determined by the sweep time and the sampling rate. You can increase the length of the measured time record (capture more of the burst) by increasing the number of points, but the measurement will take longer.
- **Res BW** - Shows information on the resolution bandwidth derived from the sweep time. This key is always grayed out.
- **Trig Source** - Allows you to choose a trigger source from **Free Run (Immediate), Ext Front, Ext Rear, Frame,**.

The next table shows the factory default settings for channel power measurements.

Table 3-1

Channel Power Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Meas Setup: Avg Number	20; On

Table 3-1 Channel Power Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Avg Mode	Repeat
Integ BW ^a	1.23000 MHz
Chan Power Span ^a	2.00000 MHz
Advanced	
Sweep Time	68.0μs; Auto
Data Points	512; Auto
Res BW (grayed out)	27.903 kHz (grayed out)
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)

a. The Integ BW setting proportionally changes the Chan Power Span setting up to 10 MHz.

AMPLITUDE Y Scale Key Menu

Key Path: **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

The **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to set the desired vertical scale and associated settings:

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to enter a numeric value to change the vertical display sensitivity. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the absolute power reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 dBm with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dBm. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the display reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center), or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Top**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front-panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Marker Key Menu

The Marker key is not available for this measurement function.

Code Domain Keys (reverse link)

NOTE This section describes making MS tests, also known as reverse link tests. If you are going to make BTS tests or forward link tests, see [“Code Domain Keys \(forward link\)”](#) on page 135.

NOTE Select key path: **MEASURE, Code Domain** to access these menus.

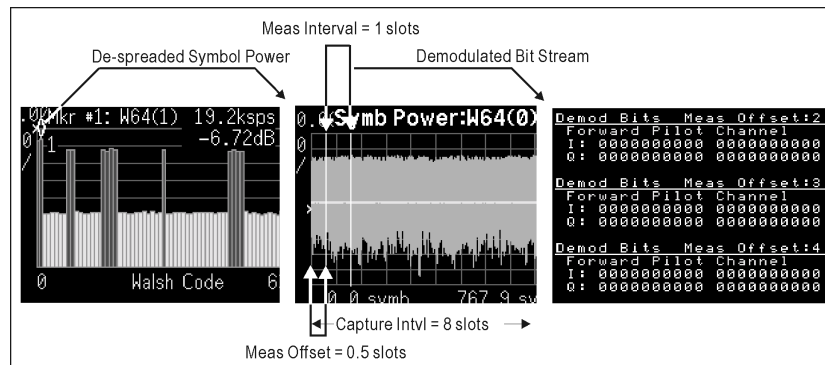
Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Code Domain, Meas Setup**

- **Meas Type** - Allows you to toggle the code domain power measurement type between **Rel** (relative) and **Abs** (absolute). If set to **Rel**, the measurement is made in the relative power in dBc. If set to

Abs, the measurement is made in the absolute power in dBm.

- **Walsh Code Length** - Allows you to set the Walsh code length to either 4, 8, or 16. The parameter automatically sets the maximum value for **Walsh Code Number** when appropriate. If **Walsh Code Length** is set to 16 and **Walsh Code Number** is set to 0, the Pilot channel is automatically selected as the channel type.
- **Walsh Code Number** - Allows you to set the Walsh code number. The range is 0 to (**Walsh Code Length** – 1).
- **I/Q Branch** - Allows you to toggle the selection of the I/Q branch signals between I and Q. The default selection is I.
- **Meas Interval** - Allows you to set the time interval in slots over which the symbol power measurement is made. The range is 0.0 to the slots defined by **Capture Interval**. The marker lines reflecting this value are displayed in the symbol power graph of the **Code Domain (Quad View)** and **Demod Bits** displays. Refer to the illustration in **Meas Offset** below.
- **Meas Offset** - Allows you to set the number of offset slots to make a symbol power measurement. The range is 0 to **Capture Intvl** – 0.5 slots. The summation of **Meas Interval** and **Meas Offset** should be less than 32 slots. The marker lines shift left or right by this value in the symbol power graph of the **Code Domain (Quad View)** and **Demod Bits** displays. The following illustration shows the relationship between the capture interval and the measurement interval.



- **I Long Code Mask** - Allows you to set the long code mask value for the I signal. The value ranges from 0x0 to 0x3FFFFFFFFFFF (42 bits). This value is used in the long code generation process.
- **Q Long Code Mask** - Allows you to set the long code mask value for the Q signal. The value ranges from 0x0 to 0x3FFFFFFFFFFF (42 bits). This value is used in the long code generation process.
- **Active Code Chan** - Allows you to access the menu of the following active channel identification functions.
 - **Auto** - Sets to automatically detect the active code channel(s). If the input power level is not stable, this detection method may not

be effective.

- **Combination** - Sets to use the active channels combined with the predefined active channel and those detected by the auto active channel detection function.
- **Predefined** - Allows you to use the active code channels defined by the **Predefined Active Chan** key.
- **Predefined Active Chan** - Allows you to access the menu of the following channels for enabling each channel active or inactive. This key is disabled when **Active Code Chan** is set to **Auto**.
 - **Pilot Chan (W16(0):I)** - Allows you to toggle the pilot channel activation between **On** (active) and **Off** (inactive).
 - **DRC Chan (W16(8):Q)** - Allows you to toggle the DRC (data rate control) channel activation between **On** (active) and **Off** (inactive).
 - **Ack Chan (W8(4):I)** - Allows you to toggle the acknowledge channel activation between **On** (active) and **Off** (inactive).
 - **Data Chan (W4(2):Q)** - Allows you to toggle the data channel activation between **On** (active) and **Off** (inactive).
- **Capture Intvl** - Allows you to set the number of power control groups to make a symbol power measurement. The range is 2 to 32 slots in conjunction with the **Meas Interval** value. The maximum value is (32 – **Meas Interval**). The marker lines shift to the right or left by this value in the symbol power graph of the **Code Domain (Quad View)** and **Demod Bits** display.
- **Spectrum** - Allows you to toggle the spectrum function between **Normal** and **Invert**. This key, when set to **Invert**, conjugates the spectrum, which equivalently negates the quadrature component in demodulation. The correct setting (**Normal** or **Invert**) depends on whether the signal being input to the instrument has a high or low side mix.
- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to set the following parameter.
 - **Chip Rate** - Allows you to change the chip rate. The range is 1.10592 to 1.35168 MHz.
 - **Active Set Th** - Allows you to toggle the active channel identification function between **Auto** and **Man**. If set to **Auto**, the active channels are determined automatically by the internal algorithm. If set to **Man**, the active channel identification for each code channel is determined by a user definable threshold ranging from –100.00 to 0.00 dB.
 - **ADC Range** - Allows you to access the following selection menu to define one of the ADC ranging functions:

- ❑ **Auto** - Select this to automatically set the ADC range. For most FFT measurements, the auto feature should not be selected. An exception is when measuring a “bursty” signal, in which case **Auto** can maximize the time domain dynamic range, if FFT results are less important to you than time domain results.
- ❑ **Auto Peak** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. **Auto Peak** is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
- ❑ **Auto Peak Lock** - Select this to hold the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. **Auto Peak Lock** is more stable than **Auto Peak** for CW signals, but should not be used for “bursty” signals.
- ❑ **Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu of values, –6 to +24 dB for E4406A or None to +18 dB for PSA, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Table 3-2 table shows the factory default settings for code domain power measurements.

Table 3-2

Code Domain Power Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	Power Graph & Metrics
Display: Code Order Consolidated Marker	Hadamard On
Meas Setup: Meas Type Walsh Code Length	Rel (relative) 16

Table 3-2 Code Domain Power Measurement Defaults

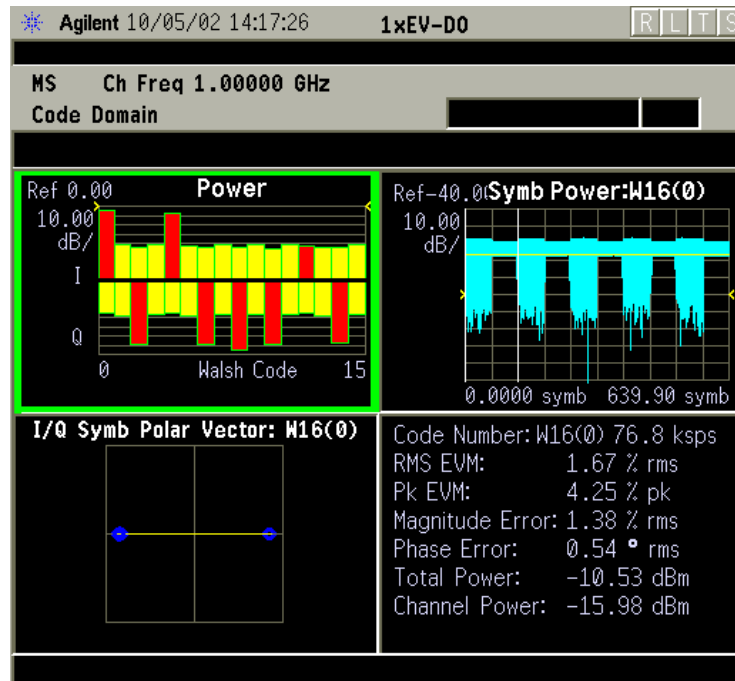
Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Walsh Code Number	0
I/Q Branch	I
Meas Interval	1.0 slots
Meas Offset	0.0 slots
I Long Code Mask	0
Q Long Code Mask	0
Active Code Chan	Auto
Predefined Active Chan	(unless Active Code Chan is Auto)
Capture Intvl	5 slots
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Spectrum	Normal
Meas Control: Measure	Single
Advanced	
Active Set Th	Auto; ---- dB
Chip Rate	1.228800 MHz
ADC Range: Manual	-6 dB (for E4406A), None (for PSA)

View/Trace Key Menu

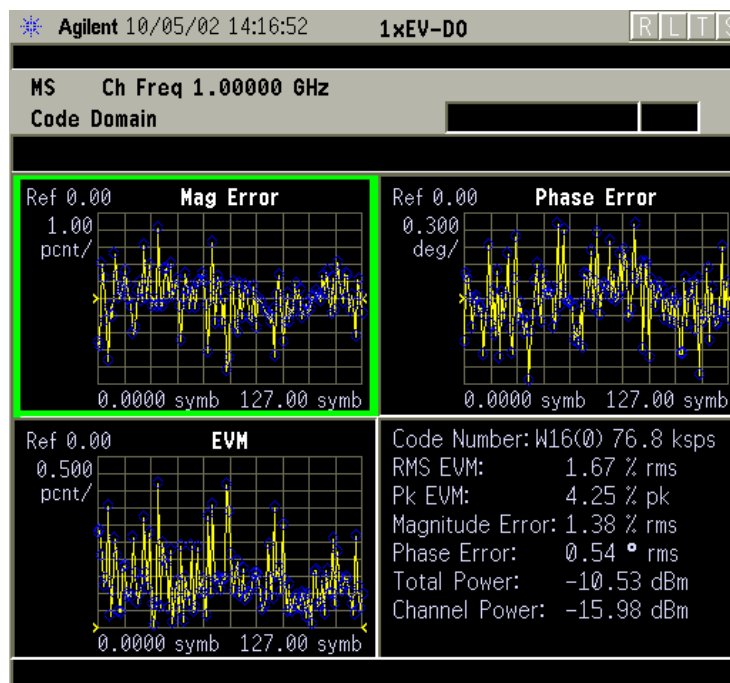
Key Path: **Code Domain, View/Trace**

NOTE Each of the following views contains multiple windows that can be selected by the **Next Window** key and made full size using the **Zoom** key.

- **Power Graph & Metrics** - Provides a combination view of the code domain power graph and the summary data as shown in [Figure 3-3](#).

Figure 3-3 Code Domain Measurement - Code Domain Quad View

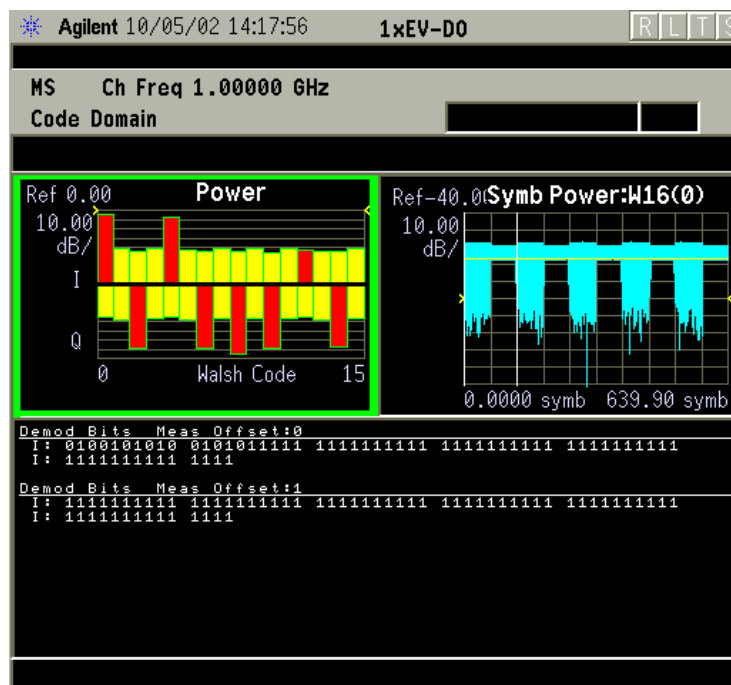
- **I/Q Error (Quad View)** - Provides a combination view of the magnitude error, phase error, and EVM graphs, and the summary data for the code number, rms and peak EVM, magnitude error, phase error, absolute total power, and channel power in the text window as shown in [Figure 3-4](#).

Figure 3-4 Code Domain Measurement - I/Q Error Quad View

- *Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Error (Quad View),
Others = Factory default settings
- *Input signal: -10.00 dBm, 1xEV-DO
- **Code Domain (Quad View)** - Provides a combination view of the code domain power, symbol power, and I/Q symbol power polar vector graphs in the graph window, and the summary data for the code number, rms and peak EVM, magnitude error, phase error, absolute total power, and channel power in the text window as shown in [Figure 3-3](#).
- *Meas Setup: View/Trace = Code Domain (Quad View),
Others = Factory default settings
- *Input signal: -10.00 dBm, 1xEV-DO
- **Demod Bits** - Provides a combination view of the code domain power and symbol power graphs, and the I/Q demodulated bit stream data with the corresponding slot or measure offset number in the power control groups, in the text window as shown in [Figure 3-5](#).

Figure 3-5

Code Domain Measurement - Demod Bits View



- *Meas Setup: View/Trace = Demod Bits,
Others = Factory default settings
- *Input signal: -10.00 dBm, 1xEV-DO

While the Code Domain Power graph is active, press the **Marker** key to place a marker on any active spread channel. Then, press the **Mkr->Despread** key to observe the Symbol Power and the I/Q Symbol Polar Vector graphs with the Walsh code number for that active

channel in other graph windows. The I/Q symbol polar vector graph and the demodulated bit stream are displayed for the symbol power specified by the measurement interval and measurement offset.

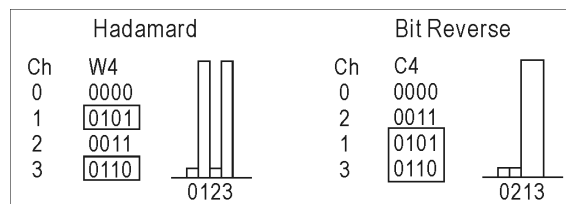
Display Key Menu

Key Path: **Code Domain, Display**

NOTE In symbol power measurements in the code domain, phase trajectories between constellation points are not significant to the measurement. Therefore, by default, the points per chip is always set to 1 and the chip dots is set to On.

NOTE If the **Power** graph window is active in the **Power Graph & Metrics, Code Domain (Quad View)**, or **Demod Bits** view, the **Display** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **Code Order** - Allows you to access the menu to set the Walsh code order to one of the following parameters.
 - **Hadamard** - Sets the Walsh code order function to the Hadamard format. The next figure shows code domain power graphs for Walsh Code 4 and OVSF Code 4 to illustrate their relationship. This is the default setting.



- **Bit Reverse** - Sets the Walsh code order to the bit reversed format.
- **Consolidated Marker** - Allows you to toggle the consolidated marker function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the corresponding Walsh code channel power will be marked in the different color upon placing the marker at the consolidated Walsh code channel power. The default setting is **On**. The **Consolidated Marker** key is disabled when **Code Order** is set to **Bit Reverse**.

NOTE If the **Symbol Power** window is active in the **Code Domain (Quad View)** or **Demod Bits**, the **Display** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **Composite Chip Power** - Allows you to toggle the composite chip power display function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**.

NOTE If the **Demod Bits** window is active in the **Demod Bits** view, the **Display** key accesses the menu to allow the following controls to read the bit

stream measurement results:

- **Prev Page** - Returns one page back to the previous page of the measurement results.
- **Next Page** - Moves one page forward to the following page of the measurement results.
- **Scroll Up** - Moves one line upward on the current page of the measurement results by each pressing.
- **Scroll Down** - Moves one line downward on the current page of the measurement results by each pressing.
- **First Page** - Moves from the current page to the first page of the measurement results.
- **Last Page** - Moves from the current page to the last page of the measurement results.

NOTE

If the `Power` window is active in the **Power Graph & Metrics**, **Code Domain (Quad View)**, or **Demod Bits** view, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to allow the following settings:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.10 to 20.0 dB per division. The default setting is 10.00 dB.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 dB. The default setting is 0.00 dB.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active when the `Symbol Power` window is active:

- **SPAN X Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a symbol value per division. The range is 0.10 to 5000.00 symbols per division with 0.01 resolution. The default setting is 11.90 symbols. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the symbol reference value ranging from 0.00 to 50000.00 symbols. The default setting is 0.000 symbol. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Left**, **Ctr** (center) or **Right**. The default setting is **Left**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB. The default setting is 10.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 dB. The default setting is 0.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.
 - **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when either the **EVM**, **Phase Error**, or **Mag Error** window is active:

- **SPAN X Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a symbol value per division. The range is 0.10 to 5000.00 symbols per division with 0.01 symbol resolution. The default setting is 1.900 symbols. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the symbol reference value ranging from 0.00 to 50000.0 symbols. The default setting is 0.00 symbol.

However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Left**, **Ctr** (center) or **Right**. The default setting is **Left**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when either the **EVM** or **Mag Error** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.100 to 50.0% per division. The default setting is 15.00%. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -500.00 to 500.0%. The default setting is 0.00%. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). For the **EVM** graph, the default setting is **Bot**. For the **Mag Error** graph, the default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when the **Phase Error** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.0100 to 3600.0 degrees. The

default setting is 5.00 degrees. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -36000.0 to 36000.0 degrees. The default setting is 0.00 degrees. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Marker Key Menu

Key Path: **Code Domain, Marker**

- **Select** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default setting is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the power level and symbol code with the code layer. The marker position is controlled either by manual adjustment of the RPG knob or by direct entry of the Walsh code number via the front panel keypad.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in the power levels and symbols codes between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function** - Allows you to set the selected marker function to **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default setting is **Off**. The **Band Power** and **Noise** functions are not available for this measurement.
- **Trace** - Allows you to place the selected marker on the **Code Domain Power**, **Symbol Power**, **Chip Power**, **EVM**, **Phase Error**, or **Mag Error** trace. The default setting is **Code Domain Power**.
- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape** - Allows you to access the menu to set the selected marker shape to **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default setting is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

- **Mkr→Despread** - While a marker is set on any active spread channel of the code domain power graph in the **Power Graph and Metrics, Code Domain (Quad View),** or **Demod Bits** view, this key allows you to observe the Symbol Power and the I/Q Symbol Polar Vector graphs with the Walsh spread code number for that active channel in other windows. The I/Q symbol polar vector graph is displayed for the symbol power specified by the measurement interval and measurement offset.

NOTE The front panel **Search** key performs a peak search when pressed. A marker will automatically be activated at the highest peak.

Troubleshooting Hints

Uncorrelated interference may cause CW interference like local oscillator feedthrough or spurs. Another uncorrelated noise may be due to I/Q modulation impairments. Correlated impairments can be due to the phase noise on the local oscillator in the upconverter or I/Q modulator of the UUT. These will be analyzed by the code domain measurements along with the QPSK EVM measurements and others.

A poor phase error indicates a problem at the I/Q baseband generator, filters, and/or modulator in the transmitter circuitry of the UUT. The output amplifier in the transmitter can also create distortion that causes unacceptably high phase error. In a real system, a poor phase error will reduce the ability of a receiver to correctly demodulate the received signal, especially in marginal signal conditions.

Code Domain Keys (forward link)

NOTE This section describes making BTS tests, also known as forward link tests. If you are going to make MS tests or reverse link tests, see “[Code Domain Keys \(reverse link\)](#)” on page 123.

NOTE Select key path: **MEASURE, Code Domain** to access these menus.

Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Code Domain, Meas Setup**

- **Meas Type** - Allows you to toggle the code domain power measurement type between **Rel** (relative) and **Abs** (absolute). If set to **Rel**, the measurement is made in the relative power in dBc. If set to **Abs**, the measurement is made in the absolute power in dBm.
- **Walsh Code Number** - Allows you to set the Walsh code number. The range is 0 to 31 for Pilot channel, 0 to 63 for MAC channel, or 0 to 15 for Data channel.

- **Meas Interval** - Allows you to set the time interval in slots over which the chip power measurement is made. The range is 0.0 to **Capture Intvl** slots. The marker lines reflecting this value are displayed in the chip power graph of the **I/Q Polar & Power Graph** displays.
- **Meas Offset** - Allows you to set the number of offsets in slots to make a chip power measurement. The range is 0.0 to (**Capture Intvl** – 1) slots. The marker lines shift left or right by this value in the chip power graph of the **I/Q Polar & Power Graph** display.
- **PN Offset** - Allows you to set the number of PN offsets in the unit of 64 chips to make a symbol power measurement. The range is 0 to 511. This value corresponds to the time offset between the trigger signal and the external frame signal.
- **Channel Type** - Allows you to access the menus to specify one of the channel types:
 - **Pilot** - The channel type is set to the pilot channel.
 - **MAC** - The channel type is set to the medium access control (MAC) channel.
 - **Data** - The channel type is set to the data channel.
- **Data Ch Type** - Allows you to select one of the following data channel types if **Channel Type** is set to **Data**, otherwise this key is disabled:
 - **QPSK** - The data channel type is set to the quadrature phase shift keying.
 - **8PSK** - The data channel type is set to the eight phase shift keying.
 - **16QAM** - The data channel type is set to the sixteen quadrature amplitude modulation.
- **Preamble Len** - Allows you to specify the preamble length in number of chips from the first chip in the data channel, and to toggle the length detection mode between **Auto** and **Man** (manual). If set to **Auto**, the preamble length is automatically detected showing “--- chips” on this key. If set to **Man**, you can enter a value in number of chips to specify the preamble length that is excluded from the data calculation. The selections are 0, 64, 128, 256, 512, and 1024.
- **Active Data Chan** - Allows you to toggle the active channel ID detection between **Auto** and **Predef** (predefined). If set to **Auto**, the active channel ID detection is automatically made for the data channel measurement. If set to **Predef**, the predefined active channel detection is used for the data channel measurement.
- **Capture Intvl** - Allows you to set a value in number of slots for the measurement interval to make a chip power measurement. The range is 0.5 to 32.0 slots with 0.5 slot resolution, in conjunction with the **Meas Interval** value. The marker lines shift to the right or left by

this value in the chip power graph of the **I/Q Polar & Power Graph** display.

- **Spectrum** - Allows you to toggle the spectrum function between **Normal** and **Invert**. This key, when set to **Invert**, conjugates the spectrum, which equivalently negates the quadrature component in demodulation. The correct setting (**Normal** or **Invert**) depends on whether the signal being input to the instrument has a high or low side mix.
- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to set the following parameters.
 - **Active Set Th** - Allows you to toggle the active channel identification function between **Auto** and **Man**. If set to **Auto**, the active channels are determined automatically by the internal algorithm. If set to **Man**, the active channel identification for each code channel is determined by a user definable threshold ranging from -100.00 dB to 0.00 dB.
 - **Chip Rate** - Allows you to change the chip rate. The range is 1.10592 to 1.35168 MHz.
 - **Phase Compensation** - Allows you to turn the phase compensation function **On** or **Off**. If set to **On**, the measured phase will be compensated slot by slot referenced to pilot channel phase in one slot.
 - **ADC Range** - Allows you to access the following selection menu to define one of the ADC ranging functions:
 - Auto** - Select this to automatically set the ADC range. For most FFT measurements, the auto feature should not be selected. An exception is when measuring a “bursty” signal, in which case **Auto** can maximize the time domain dynamic range, if FFT results are less important to you than time domain results.
 - Auto Peak** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. **Auto Peak** is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
 - Auto Peak Lock** - Select this to hold the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. **Auto Peak Lock** is more stable than **Auto Peak** for CW signals, but should not be used for “bursty” signals.
 - Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu of values, -6 through $+24$ dB for E4406A or **None** to $+18$ dB for PSA, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Table 3-3 shows the factory default settings for code domain power

measurements.

Table 3-3

Code Domain Power Measurement Defaults

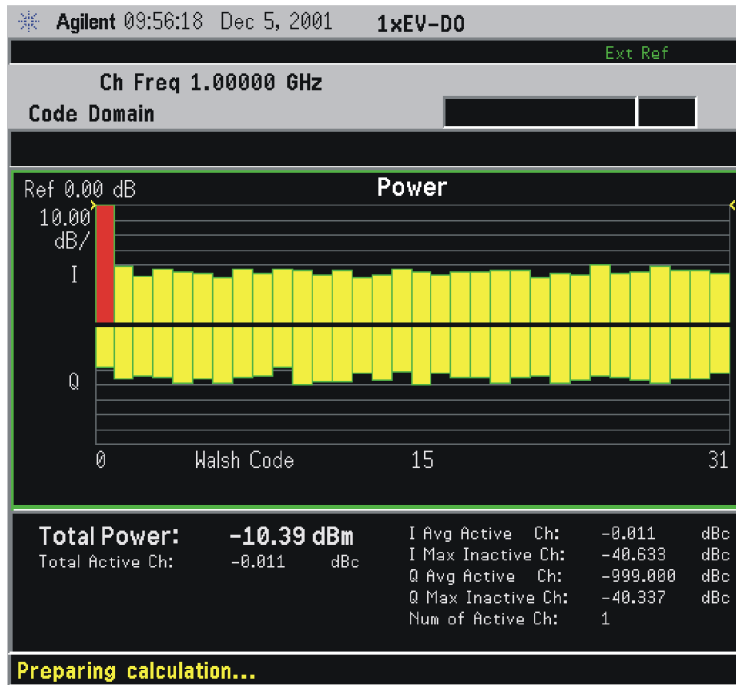
Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	Power Graph & Metrics
Display: Code Order I/Q Combined Power Bar	Hadamard Off
Meas Setup:	
Meas Type	Rel (relative)
Walsh Code Number	0
Meas Interval	1.0 slots
Meas Offset	0.0 slots
PN Offset	0 × 64 [chips]
Channel Type	Pilot
Data Ch Type	QPSK (if Channel Type is Data)
Preamble Len	---- chips; Auto
Active Data Chan	Auto
Capture Intvl	5 slots
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Spectrum	Normal
Meas Control: Measure	Single
Advanced	
Active Set Th	---- dB; Auto
Chip Rate	1.228800 MHz
Phase Compensation	Off
ADC Range: Manual	-6 dB (for E4406A), None (for PSA)

View/Trace Key Menu

Key Path: Code Domain, View/Trace

- **Power Graph & Metrics** - This is the default selection for the code domain measurement.

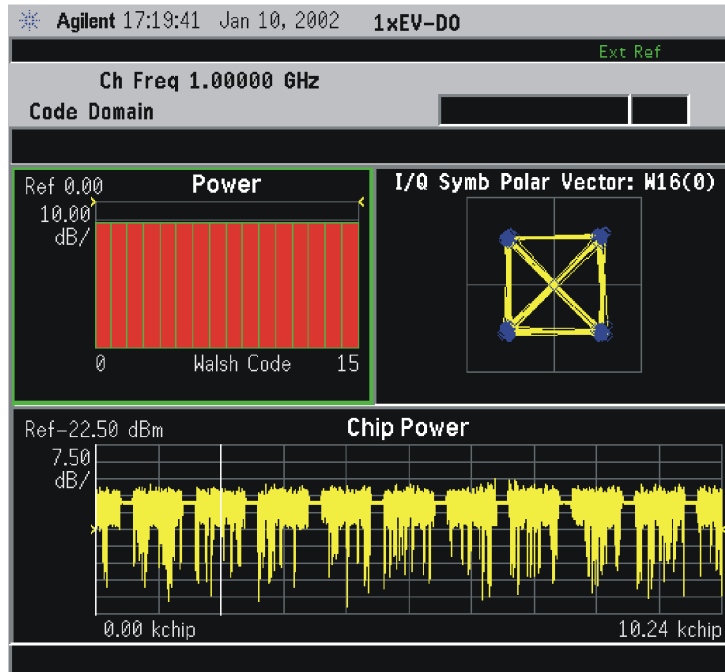
Figure 3-6 Code Domain Measurement - Power Graph & Metrics View



Key Reference
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

- **I/Q Polar & Power Graph** - Provides a combination view of the code domain power, I/Q symbol polar vector, and chip power graphs as shown in [Figure 3-7](#).

Figure 3-7 Code Domain Measurement - I/Q Polar & Power Graph View



Display Key Menu

Key Path: Code Domain, Display

- **Code Order** - Allows you to access the menu to set the Walsh code order to either **Hadamard** or **Bit Reverse**.
- **I/Q Combined Power Bar** - Allows you to toggle the I/Q combined power display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the I and Q power bars are consolidated on the upper side of the horizontal axis. If set to **Off**, the I and Q power bars are shown on the upper side and the lower side of the horizontal axis, respectively.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **Power Graph & Metrics** or **I/Q Polar & Power Graph** view when the `Power` window is active:

- **SPAN X Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing the value per division. The range is 16.0 to 64.0 Walsh codes per division. The default setting is 64.0.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -640.00 to 640.00. The default setting is 0.00.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from

–640.00 to 640.00. The default setting is 0.00.

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.10 to 20.0 dB per division. The default setting is 10.00 dB.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –250.00 to 250.00 dB. The default setting is 0.00 dB.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for I/Q Polar & Power Graph view when the Chip Power window is active:

- **SPAN X Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a symbol value per division. The range is 0.10 to 5000.00 chips per division with 0.01 resolution. The default setting is 1024.0 chips. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the chip reference value ranging from 0.00 to 50000.00 chips. The default setting is 0.000 chips. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Left**, **Ctr** (center) or **Right**. The default setting is **Left**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB. The default setting is 10.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from –250.00 to 250.00 dB. The default setting is 0.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value

manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Marker Key Menu

Key Path: **Code Domain, Marker**

- **Select 1 2 3 4** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default setting is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the power level and symbol code with the code layer. The marker position is controlled either by manual adjustment of the RPG knob or by direct entry of the Walsh code number via the front panel keypad.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in the power levels and symbols codes between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function** - Allows you to set the selected marker function to **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default setting is **Off**. The **Band Power** and **Noise** functions are not available for this measurement.
- **Trace** - Allows you to place the selected marker on the **Code Domain Power** or **Chip Power** trace. The default setting is **Code Domain Power**.
- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape** - Allows you to access the menu to set the selected marker shape to **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default setting is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.
- **Mkr->Despread** - While a marker is set on any active channel of the code domain power or chip power graph in the **Power Graph and Metrics** or **I/Q Polar & Power Graph** view, this key allows you to observe the **Chip Power** and the **I/Q Symbol Polar Vector** graphs with the Walsh code number for that active channel in other windows. The **I/Q symbol polar vector** graph is displayed for the symbol power specified by the measurement interval and measurement offset.

NOTE

The front panel **Search** key performs a peak search when pressed. A

marker will automatically be activated at the highest peak.

Troubleshooting Hints

Uncorrelated interference may cause CW interference like local oscillator feedthrough or spurs. Another uncorrelated noise may be due to I/Q modulation impairments. Correlated impairments can be due to the phase noise on the local oscillator in the upconverter or I/Q modulator of the UUT. These will be analyzed by the code domain measurements along with the QPSK EVM measurements and others.

A poor phase error indicates a problem at the I/Q baseband generator, filters, and/or modulator in the transmitter circuitry of the UUT. The output amplifier in the transmitter can also create distortion that causes unacceptably high phase error. In a real system, a poor phase error will reduce the ability of a receiver to correctly demodulate the received signal, especially in marginal signal conditions.

Intermodulation Keys

NOTE Select key path: **MEASURE**, **Intermod** to access these menus.

Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Intermod**, **Meas Setup**

- **Avg Number** - Allows you to change the number of N averages to be made.
- **Avg Mode** - Allows you to toggle the averaging mode between **Exp** (exponential) and **Repeat**. This selection only effects on the averaging result after the number of N averages is reached. The N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Normal averaging**: Normal (linear) averaging is always used until the specified number of N averages is reached. When the **Measure** key under **Meas Control** is set to **Single**, data acquisition is stopped when the number of N averages is reached, thus **Avg Mode** has no effect in the single measurement mode.
 - **Exponential averaging**: When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. Exponential averaging is used with a weighting factor of N (the displayed count of averages stops at N). Exponential averaging weights new data more heavily than old data, which allows tracking of slow-changing signals. The weighting factor N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Repeat averaging**: When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. After the number of N averages is reached, all previous result data is cleared and the average count displayed is set back to 1. This is equivalent to being in **Measure Single** and pressing the **Restart** key each time the single measurement finishes.
- **Meas Mode** - Allows you to specify one of the following measurement modes:
 - **Auto** - Automatically identifies whether the intermodulation is caused by the two-tone or transmit intermodulation signals and that mode is labeled in the middle line of the **Meas Mode** key. If appropriate signals are not identified, “-----” is shown instead.
 - **Two-tone** - Measures the two-tone intermodulation products.
 - **Transmit IM** - Measures the transmit intermodulation products.
- **Reference** - Allows you to access the selection menu for the reference channel:
 - **Auto** - Select this to set the reference channel automatically to the highest level signal in two base frequency signals.

- **Lower Freq** - Select this to set the reference channel to the base lower frequency signal.
- **Upper Freq** - Select this to set the reference channel to the base upper frequency signal.
- **Average** - Select this to set the reference channel to the average frequency signals, (base lower frequency signal + base upper frequency signal)/2.
- **Span** - Allows you to specify the frequency span in which intermodulation products are measured. The range is 100.000 kHz to 100.000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution.
- **Res BW** - Allows you to specify the resolution bandwidth in which intermodulation products are measured, and to toggle this function between **Auto** and **Man**. If set to **Auto**, the resolution bandwidth is automatically set according to the frequency span. The range is 100.0 Hz to 300.000 kHz with 1 Hz resolution.
- **Base Freq Auto Search** - Allows you to toggle the base frequency auto search function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the base frequency is automatically searched for.
- **Base Freq** - Allows you to specify the base frequency values with the followings items if **Base Freq Auto Search** is set to **Off**:
 - **Lower Freq (f0)** - Accepts a frequency value for the base lower frequency signal (f0).
 - **Upper Freq (f1)** - Accepts a frequency value for the base upper frequency signal (f1).
 - **Delta Freq (f1-f0)** - Automatically shows the difference between the base lower and base upper frequencies.
- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to set the following items:
 - **Integ BW** - Allows you to specify the integration bandwidth ranging from 100.0 kHz to 5.000 MHz.

Table 3-4 shows the factory default settings for intermodulation measurements.

Table 3-4

Intermodulation Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Display: IM Prod Ref	On
Meas Setup: Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat

Table 3-4 Intermodulation Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Meas Mode	Two-tone, Transmit IM, or -----; Auto
Reference	Lower Freq or Upper Freq; Auto
Span	20.0000 MHz
Res BW	140.000 kHz; Auto
Base Freq Auto Search	On
Base Freq	(not available as Base Freq Auto Search is set to On)
Advanced	
Integ BW	1.23000 MHz

View/Trace Key Menu

The **View/Trace** key is not available for this measurement.

AMPLITUDE Y Scale Key Menu

Key Path: **Intermod**, **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to enter a numeric value to change the vertical display sensitivity. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the absolute power reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 dBm with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dBm. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center), or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Top**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Display Key Menu

Key Path: **Intermod, Display**

- **IM Prod Lines** - Allows you to toggle the intermodulation product lines display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, two pair of dual vertical lines with the integration bandwidth are shown on the third-order or fifth-order intermodulation products display.

Marker Key Menu

Key Path: **Intermod, Marker**

- **Select 1 2 3 4** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the time position and amplitude of the marker on the Signal envelope trace, for example. Marker position is controlled by the **RPG** knob.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in time positions and amplitudes between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function** - Allows you to define the selected marker function to be **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default is **Off**. For measuring **Band Power**, you need to place the **Normal** marker and then place the **Delta** marker.
- **Trace** - Allows you to place the selected marker on the **Spectrum** trace.
- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape Diamond** - Allows you to access the menu to define the selected marker shape to be **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

NOTE

The front panel **Search** key performs a peak search when pressed. A marker will automatically be activated at the highest peak.

Troubleshooting Hints

Intermodulation distortion (IM) measurements can reveal the presence of degraded or defective parts in the transmitter section of the UUT. The following are examples of problems which, once indicated by IM testing, may require further attention:

- Faulty DC power supply control of the transmitter power amplifier.
- RF power controller of the pre-power amplifier stage.

- I/Q control of the baseband stage.
- Reduction in the gain and output power level of the amplifier due to a degraded gain control and/or increased distortion.
- Degradation of amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics.

Power amplifiers are one of the final stage elements of a base or mobile transmitter and play a critical part in meeting the important power and spectral efficiency specifications. Measuring the spectral response of these amplifiers to complex wideband signals is crucial to linking amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics to the stringent system specifications.

Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) Keys (forward link)

NOTE

This section describes making BTS tests, also known as forward link tests. If you are going to make MS tests or reverse link tests, see [“Modulation Accuracy \(Composite Rho\) Keys \(reverse link\)”](#) on page 164.

Select key path: **MEASURE, Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho)** to access these menus.

Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Code Domain, Meas Setup**

NOTE

The chip rate is fixed at 1.2288 MHz for SR1 in this measurement.

- **Avg Number** - Allows you to change the number of N averages to be made.
- **Avg Mode** - Allows you to toggle the averaging mode between **Exp** (exponential) and **Repeat**. This selection only effects on the averaging result after the number of N averages is reached. The N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Normal averaging:** Normal (linear) averaging is always used until the specified number of N averages is reached. When the **Measure** key under **Meas Control** is set to **Single**, data acquisition is stopped when the number of N averages is reached, thus **Avg Mode** has no effect in the single measurement mode.
 - **Exponential averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. Exponential averaging is used with a weighting factor of N (the displayed count of averages stops at N). Exponential averaging weights new data more heavily than old data, which allows tracking of slow-changing

signals. The weighting factor N is set using the **Avg Number** key.

- **Repeat averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. After the number of N averages is reached, all previous result data is cleared and the average count displayed is set back to 1. This is equivalent to being in **Measure Single** and pressing the **Restart** key each time the single measurement finishes.
- **Channel Type** - Allows you to access the menu to specify one of the channel types:
 - **Pilot** - Measurements are made on the pilot channel.
 - **MAC** - Measurements are made on the medium access control (MAC) channel for a full slot.
 - **Data** - Measurements are made on the data channel for a full slot.
 - **Preamble** - Measurements are made on the preamble chips overlaid on the data channel.
 - **Overall** - Measurements are made on all of the channel types for **Rho Overall-1** in the first half slot and **Rho Overall-2** in the second half slot shifted from the first slot as defined in 3GPP2 TSG-4.1.
- **Data Ch Type** - Allows you to access the menu to specify a data type, when **Channel Type** is set to **Data**, otherwise this is disabled.
 - **QPSK** - The data channel type is set to the quadrature phase shift keying.
 - **8PSK** - The data channel type is set to the eight phase shift keying.
 - **16QAM** - The data channel type is set to the sixteen quadrature amplitude modulation.
- **Preamble Len** - Allows you to specify the preamble length in number of chips from the first chip in the data channel, and to toggle the length detection mode between **Auto** and **Man** (manual). If set to **Auto**, the preamble length is automatically detected showing “--- chips” on this key. If set to **Man**, you can enter a value in number of chips to specify the preamble length that is excluded from the data calculation. The selections are 0, 64, 128, 256, 512, and 1024.
- **Active Data Chan** - Allows you to toggle the active channel ID detection between **Auto** and **Predef** (predefined). If set to **Auto**, the active channel ID detection is automatically made for the data channel measurement. If set to **Predef**, the predefined active channel detection is used for the data channel measurement.
- **PN Offset** - Allows you to specify a multiplier for the Walsh code length in the unit of 64 chips. The range is 0 to 511. For example, set a value of 16 from the numeric keypad and press the **Enter** key. PN

Offset 16×64 [chips] will be displayed in the screen annotation area. This value corresponds to the time offset between the trigger signal and the external frame signal.

- **Spectrum** - Allows you to toggle the spectrum function between **Normal** and **Invert**. When set to **Invert**, it conjugates the spectrum, which effectively inverts the quadrature component in demodulation. The correct setting (**Normal** or **Invert**) depends on whether the signal being input to the instrument has a high or low side mix.
- **Limits** - Allows you to access the menu to set the following limits:
 - **RMS EVM (Composite)** - Allows you to set the limit for composite RMS EVM measurement result. The range is 0.00 to 50.00%.
 - **Peak EVM (Composite)** - Allows you to set the limit for composite peak EVM measurement result. The range is 0.00 to 100.00%.
 - **Rho (Composite)** - Allows you to set the limit for composite rho measurement result. The range is 0.00000 to 1.00000.
 - **Freq Error** - Allows you to set the limit for peak code domain error measurement result. The range is 0.00 to 1.00 ppm.
 - **Timing** - Allows you to set the limit for timing error from the pilot channel used in the **Power Timing & Phase** view. The range is 0.0 to 500.0 ns.
 - **Phase** - Allows you to set the limit for phase error from the pilot channel used in the **Power Timing & Phase** view. The range is 0.00 to 3.00 rad.
 - **Pilot Offset** - Allows you to set the limit for pilot offset time used to offset from the trigger timing. The range is 0.0 to 100.0 μ s.
 - **Max MAC Inactive Pwr** - Allows you to set the limit for maximum inactive channel power in the MAC channel. The range is -100.00 to 0.00 dB.
 - **Max Data Active Pwr** - Allows you to set the limit for maximum active channel power in the Data channel. The range is -100.00 to 0.00 dB.
 - **Min Data Active Pwr** - Allows you to set the limit for minimum active channel power in the Data channel. The range is -100.00 to (**Max Data Active Pwr**) dB.
- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters:
 - **Rho Result I/Q Offset** - Allows you to toggle the I/Q origin offset function between **Std** (standard) and **Exclude**. If set to **Std**, the measurement results for EVM and Rho take into account the I/Q origin offset. If set to **Exclude**, the measurement results for EVM

and Rho do not take into account the I/Q origin offset, and the message “Rho excludes I/Q Offset” is displayed in the lower right-side graph display area.

- **Rho Overall Preamble Incl** - Allows you to toggle the preamble chips inclusion for the rho and rho overall measurements and calculations, between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the rho and its overall-1 and overall-2 results will include the preamble chips. If set to **Off**, the preamble chips are excluded from the rho overall result calculations.
- **Chip Rate** - Allows you to change the chip rate ranging from 1.10592 to 1.35168 MHz.
- **Multi Channel Estimator** - Allows you to toggle the multi channel estimator function between **On** and **Off**. When set to **On**, the **Power Timing & Phase** view will be available, and the measurement accuracy will be improved, but measurement speed will be reduced.
- **ADC Range** - Allows you to access the following selection menu to define one of the ADC ranging functions:
 - Auto** - Select this to automatically set the ADC range. For most FFT measurements, the auto feature should not be selected. An exception is when measuring a “bursty” signal, in which case **Auto** can maximize the time domain dynamic range, if FFT results are less important to you than time domain results.
 - Auto Peak** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. **Auto Peak** is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
 - Auto Peak Lock** - Select this to hold the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. **Auto Peak Lock** is more stable than **Auto Peak** for CW signals, but should not be used for “bursty” signals.
 - Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu of values, -6 dB through +24 dB for E4406A or None through +18 dB for PSA, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.
- **Active Set Th** - Allows you to toggle the active channel identification function between **Auto** and **Man**. If set to **Auto**, the active channels are determined automatically by the internal algorithm. If set to **Man**, the active channel identification for each code channel is determined by a user definable threshold ranging from -100.00 dB to 0.00 dB.

Table 3-5 shows the factory default settings for modulation accuracy (composite rho) measurements.

Table 3-5 Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	I/Q Measured Polar Graph
Display:	
Chip Offset	0 chips
Chip Interval	2048 chips
Chip Descrambling	Off
Pilot Channel Period	On (grayed out)
MAC Channel Period	Off (grayed out)
Data Channel Period	Off (grayed out)
I/Q Polar Vec/Constln	Vec & Constln
+45 deg Rot	Off
Full Vector (Background)	Off
I/Q Graph Phase Ref	Overall1 (grayed out)
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Channel Type	Pilot
Data Ch Type	QPSK
Preamble Len	---- chips, Auto
Active Data Chan	Auto
PN Offset	0 × 64 [chips]
Spectrum	Normal
Limits:	
RMS EVM (Composite)	50.0 pcnt
Peak EVM (Composite)	100.0 pcnt
Rho (Composite)	0.91200
Freq Error	0.05 ppm
Timing	50.0 ns

Table 3-5 Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Phase	0.05 rad
Pilot Offset	10 μ s
Max MAC Inactive Pwr	-27.00 dB
Max Data Active Pwr	-14.56 dB
Min Data Active Pwr	-15.55 dB
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Advanced	
Rho Result I/Q Offset	Std
Rho Overall Preamble Incl	On
Chip Rate	1.228800 MHz
Multi Channel Estimator	Off
ADC Range: Manual	-6 dB (for E4406A), None (for PSA)
Active Set Th	---- dB; Auto

Key Reference
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

View/Trace Key Menu

Key Path: Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho), View Trace

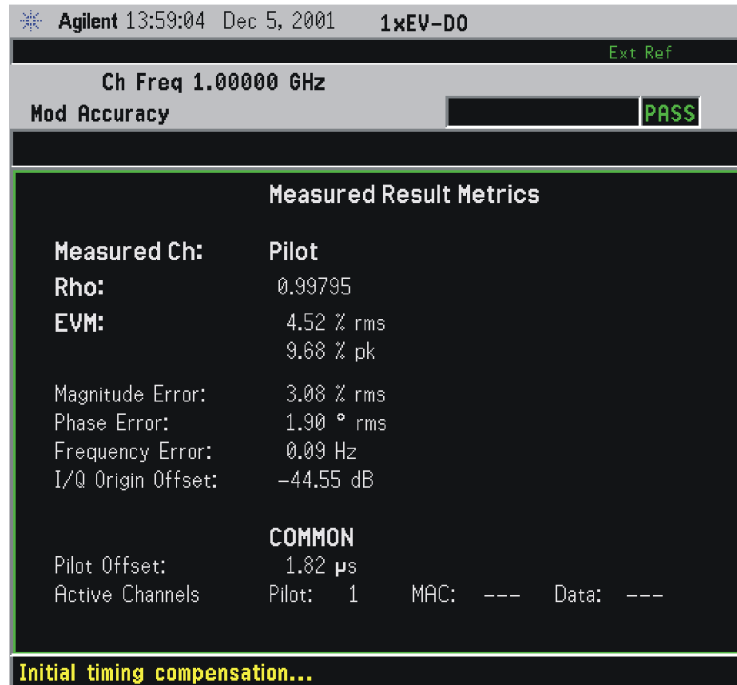
- **I/Q Measured Polar Graph** - Provides a combination view of an I/Q measured polar graph and the summary data as shown in [Figure 3-8](#).

Figure 3-8 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - I/Q Polar Graph View



- **Result Metrics** - One display window shows the measured channel name, rho, EVM, and other errors, as well as active channels. **Figure 3-9** shows an example of the result metrics view.

Figure 3-9 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - Result Metrics View



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = Result Metrics
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Pilot channel, 1xEV-DO

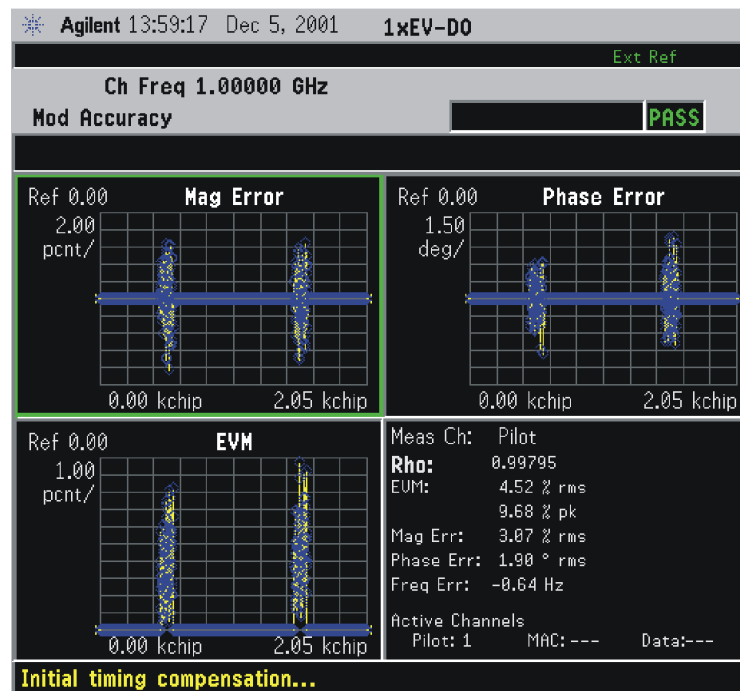
Key Reference
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

- **I/Q Error (Quad View)** - Four display windows show Mag Error, Phase Error, EVM graphs, and the summary data for the following:

composite rho
rms and peak EVM
phase error
frequency error
active channel types

These display windows are shown in [Figure 3-10](#).

Figure 3-10 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - I/Q Error Quad View



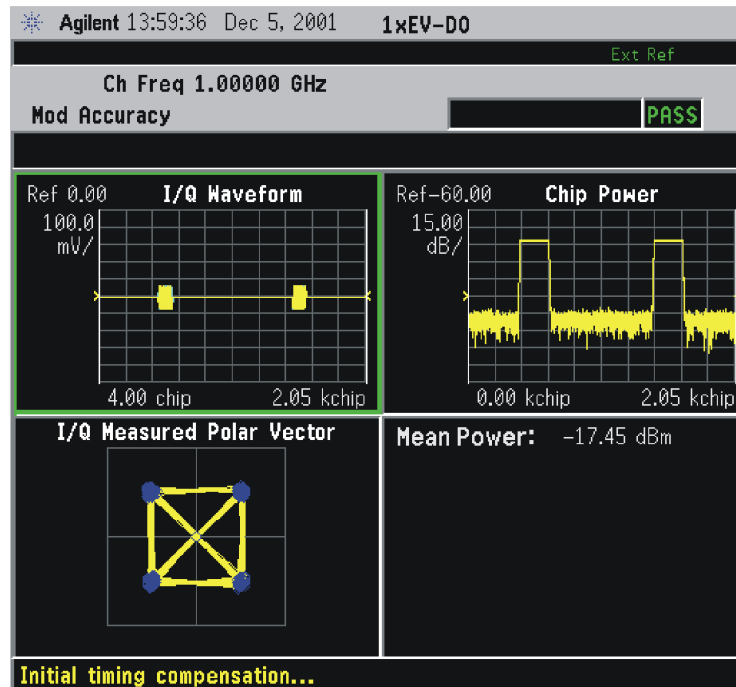
*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Error (Quad View)
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Pilot channel, 1xEV-DO

Any one of these windows can be selected by the **Next Window** key and made full size using the **Zoom** key.

- **I/Q Measured (Quad View)** - Provides a combination view of an I/Q power vs. chip, I/Q vector absolute power vs. chip, I/Q polar graphs in the graph windows, and the mean power result the summary window as shown in [Figure 3-11](#).

Figure 3-11 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - I/Q Measured Quad View



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Measured (Quad View),
Channel Type = MAC,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Pilot & MAC, 1xEV-DO

Any one of these windows can be selected by the **Next Window** key and made full size using the **Zoom** key.

Key Reference
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

- **Power Timing & Phase** - Provides a measurement result for the active channels with power levels, timing and phase errors in tabular form. Timing and phase are referenced to the Pilot channel as shown in [Figure 3-12](#). To activate this view, press **Meas Setup**, **More**, **Advanced**, and toggle **Multi Channel Estimator** to **On**.

Figure 3-12 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - Power Timing & Phase View

Code	Power(dB)	Timing(ns)	Phase(rad)
C4(0)	-12.05	Reference	Reference
C4(1)	-12.03	2.20	-0.001
C4(2)	-12.04	1.06	0.002
C4(3)	-12.04	-1.75	-0.007
C4(4)	-12.05	0.82	-0.004
C4(5)	-12.04	0.29	0.001
C4(6)	-12.03	0.46	-0.005
C4(7)	-12.04	0.41	-0.009
C4(8)	-12.05	-1.40	-0.002
C4(9)	-12.03	0.74	0.001
C4(10)	-12.05	-2.05	-0.001
C4(11)	-12.03	0.18	-0.001
C4(12)	-12.03	-0.71	-0.002
C4(13)	-12.06	0.33	-0.003
C4(14)	-12.04	1.15	-0.001
C4(15)	-12.04	-0.58	0.002

Secondary timing estimation...

- *Meas Setup: Advanced/Multi Channel Estimator = On,
Channel Type = Data,
View/Trace = Power Timing & Phase,
Others = Factory default settings
- *Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Full slot, 1xEV-DO

Display Key Menu

Key Path: **Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho), View Trace**

- **Chip Offset** - Allows you to specify the number of chips offset from the first chip in the captured slot to the displayed first chip. The range is dependent on the **Chip Interval** setting. This offset does not affect the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display.
- **Chip Interval** - Allows you to specify the number of I/Q chips displayed for the captured I/Q waveforms. This offset does not affect the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display.
- **Chip Descrambling** - Allows you to toggle the chip display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the composite descrambled chips are shown in the polar view. If set to **Off**, the composite scrambled chips are shown in the polar view.
- **Pilot Channel Period** - Allows you to toggle the pilot channel display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the polar vectors and constellations take into account the pilot channel in time domain. If set to **Off**, the polar vectors and constellations do not include the pilot channel in time domain. This is grayed out if **Chip Descrambling** is set to **Off**.
- **MAC Channel Period** - Allows you to toggle the medium access control (MAC) channel display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the polar vectors and constellations take into account the MAC channel in time domain. If set to **Off**, the polar vectors and constellations do not include the MAC channel in time domain. This is grayed out if **Chip Descrambling** is set to **Off**.
- **Data Channel Period** - Allows you to toggle the data channel display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the polar vectors and constellations take into account the data channel in time domain. If set to **Off**, the polar vectors and constellations do not include the data channel in time domain. This is grayed out if **Chip Descrambling** is set to **Off**.
- **I/Q Polar Vec/Constln** - Allows you to select one display with **Vec & Constln** (vector and constellation), **Vec** (vector), or **Constln** (constellation). This key does not affect the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display.
- **+45 deg Rot** - Allows you to toggle the display rotation function between **On** and **Off**. If this is set to **On**, the I/Q polar vector or constellation graph is rotated by +45 degrees to see a rectangular display. The default setting is **Off**. This key does not affect the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display.
- **Full Vector (Background)** - Allows you to toggle the full vector display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the full vector traces in gray color are displayed in the background of the polar vector solid traces in yellow. The default setting is **Off**. If **View/Trace** is set to **I/Q Measured Polar Constln**, this key is grayed out. This key does not affect the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display.

- **I/Q Graph Phase Ref** - Allows you to toggle the phase reference of the polar graph between **Overall 1** and **Overall 2**. If set to **Overall 1**, the rho measurement will be made between the 0 chips to 512 chips of the first half slot. If set to **Overall 2**, the measurement will be done from 513 chips through 1023 chips. Select either of these references to make a stable measurement. This is grayed out if **Chip Descrambling** is set to **Off**.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** or **I/Q Measured (Quad View)** view when either the **EVM**, **Phase Error**, **Mag Error**, **I/Q Waveform**, or **Chip Power** window is active:

- **SPAN X Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a chip value per division. The range is 0.00 to 500000.00 chips per division with 0.01 chip resolution. The default setting is 204.7 chips per division. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the chip reference value ranging from 0.00 to 5000000.0 chips. The default setting is 0.00 chip. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Left**, **Ctr** (center) or **Right**. The default setting is **Left**.
 - **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when either the **EVM** or **Mag Error** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.100 to 50.0% per division. The default setting is 5.00%. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from 0.00 to 500.0%. The default setting is 0.00%. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). For the **EVM** graph, the default setting is **Bot**. For the **Mag Error** graph, the default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when the **Phase Error** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.01 to 3600.0 degrees. The default setting is 5.00 degrees per division. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -36000 to 36000 degrees. The default setting is 0.00 degrees. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Measured (Quad View)** view when the **I/Q Waveform** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the voltage value per division. The range is 1.00 nV to 20.00 V per division. The default setting is 100.00 mV. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 V. The default setting is 0.00 V. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.
 - **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Measured (Quad View)** view when the **Chip Power** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the power value per division. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB per division. The default setting is 10.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 dB. The default setting is 0.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.

- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Marker Key Menu

Key Path: **Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho), Marker**

- **Select** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default setting is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the magnitude or phase error and the number of chips of the marker position on the selected trace, for example. Marker position is controlled by the RPG knob.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in the magnitude or phase errors and the number of chips between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function** - Allows you to set the selected marker function to **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default setting is **Off**. The **Band Power** and **Noise** functions are not available for this measurement.
- **Trace** - Allows you to place the selected marker on the **EVM**, **Phase Error**, or **Mag Error** trace. The default setting is **EVM**.
- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape** - Allows you to access the menu to set the selected marker shape to **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default setting is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

Troubleshooting Hints

A poor phase error often indicates a problem with the I/Q baseband generator, filters, and/or modulator in the transmitter circuitry of the UUT. The output amplifier in the transmitter can also create distortion that causes unacceptably high phase error. In a real system, a poor phase error will reduce the ability of a receiver to correctly demodulate the received signal, especially in marginal signal conditions.

Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) Keys (reverse link)

NOTE This section describes making MS tests, also known as reverse link tests. If you are going to make BTS tests or forward link tests, see “[Modulation Accuracy \(Composite Rho\) Keys \(forward link\)](#)” on page 148.

Select key path: **MEASURE, Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho)** to access these menus.

Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho), Meas Setup**

NOTE The chip rate is fixed at 1.2288 MHz for SR1 in this measurement.

- **Avg Number** - Allows you to change the number of N averages to be made.
- **Avg Mode** - Allows you to toggle the averaging mode between **Exp** (exponential) and **Repeat**. This selection only effects on the averaging result after the number of N averages is reached. The N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Normal averaging:** Normal (linear) averaging is always used until the specified number of N averages is reached. When the **Measure** key under **Meas Control** is set to **Single**, data acquisition is stopped when the number of N averages is reached, thus **Avg Mode** has no effect in the single measurement mode.
 - **Exponential averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. Exponential averaging is used with a weighting factor of N (the displayed count of averages stops at N). Exponential averaging weights new data more heavily than old data, which allows tracking of slow-changing signals. The weighting factor N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Repeat averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. After the number of N averages is reached, all previous result data is cleared and the average count displayed is set back to 1. This is equivalent to being in **Measure Single** and pressing the **Restart** key each time the single measurement finishes.
- **Active Code Chan** - Allows you to access the menu of the following active channel identification functions.
 - **Auto** - Sets to automatically detect the active code channel(s). If the input power level is not stable, this detection method may not be effective.

- **Combination** - Sets to use the active channels combined with the predefined active channel and those detected by the auto active channel detection function.
- **Predefined** - Allows you to use the active code channels defined by the **Predefined Active Chan** key.
- **Predefined Active Chan** - Allows you to access the menu of the following channels for enabling each channel active or inactive. This key is disabled when **Active Code Chan** is set to **Auto**.
 - **Pilot Chan (W16(0):I)** - Allows you to toggle the pilot channel activation between **On** (active) and **Off** (inactive).
 - **DRC Chan (W16(8):Q)** - Allows you to toggle the DRC (data rate control) channel activation between **On** (active) and **Off** (inactive).
 - **Ack Chan (W8(4):I)** - Allows you to toggle the acknowledge channel activation between **On** (active) and **Off** (inactive).
 - **Data Chan (W4(2):Q)** - Allows you to toggle the data channel activation between **On** (active) and **Off** (inactive).
- **Limits** - Allows you to access the menu to set the following limits:
 - **RMS EVM (Composite)** - Allows you to set the limit for composite RMS EVM measurement result. The range is 0.00 to 50.00%.
 - **Peak EVM (Composite)** - Allows you to set the limit for composite peak EVM measurement result. The range is 0.00 to 100.00%.
 - **Rho (Composite)** - Allows you to set the limit for composite rho measurement result. The range is 0.00000 to 1.00000.
 - **Peak CDE** - Allows you to set the limit for peak code domain error measurement result. The range is -100.0 to 0.0 dBm.
 - **Freq Error** - Allows you to set the limit for frequency error measurement result. The range is 0.00 Hz to 10.00 kHz.
 - **Pilot Offset** - Allows you to set the limit for pilot offset time from the trigger timing. The range is 0.0 to 100.0 ms.
 - **Inactive CDP** - Allows you to set the limit for inactive channel code domain power measurement result. The range is -100.0 to 0.00 dBm.
 - **RRI/Pit Pwr Tolerance** - Allows you to set the tolerance for RRI (reverse rate indicator) and pilot power ratio measurement result. The range is 0.00 to 3.00 dB.
 - **Active CDP Tolerance** - Allows you to set the tolerance for each active code domain power level with its channel gain defined by **DRC Chan Gain**, **ACK Chan Gain**, or **Data Chan Gain**, respectively. The range is 0.00 to 3.00 dB.
 - **DRC Chan Gain** - Allows you to set the power gain level of the DRC

(data rate control) channel relative to the pilot channel power level. The range is -10.00 to 10.00 dB.

- **ACK Chan Gain** - Allows you to set the power gain level of the ACK (acknowledge) channel relative to the pilot channel power level. The range is -10.00 to 10.00 dB.
- **Data Chan Gain** - Allows you to set the power gain level of the data channel relative to the pilot channel power level. The range is -10.00 to 10.00 dB.
- **I Long Code Mask** - Allows you to set the long code mask value for the I signal. The value ranges from 0×0 to $0 \times 3FFFFFFFFFFFF$ (42 bits). This value is used in the long code generation process.
- **Q Long Code Mask** - Allows you to set the long code mask value for the Q signal. The value ranges from 0×0 to $0 \times 3FFFFFFFFFFFF$ (42 bits). This value is used in the long code generation process.
- **Spectrum** - Allows you to toggle the spectrum function between **Normal** and **Invert**. When set to **Invert**, it conjugates the spectrum, which effectively inverts the quadrature component in demodulation. The correct setting (**Normal** or **Invert**) depends on whether the signal being input to the instrument has a high or low side mix.
- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters:
 - EVM Result I/Q Offset** - Allows you to toggle the I/Q origin offset function between **Std** (standard) and **Exclude**. If set to **Std**, the measurement results for the error vector magnitude, rho, and code domain error take into account the I/Q origin offset. If set to **Exclude**, the measurement results for EVM, Rho, and CDE do not take into account the I/Q origin offset, and the message “EVM excludes I/Q Offset” is displayed in the lower right graph display area. The default setting is **Std**.
 - Chip Rate** - Allows you to change the chip rate ranging from 1.10592 to 1.35168 MHz.
 - Multi Channel Estimator** - Allows you to toggle the multi channel estimator function between **On** and **Off**. When set to **On**, the measurement accuracy will be improved, but measurement speed will be reduced.
 - ADC Range** - Allows you to access the following selection menu to define one of the ADC ranging functions:
 - **Auto** - Select this to automatically set the ADC range. For most FFT measurements, the auto feature should not be selected. An exception is when measuring a “bursty” signal, in which case **Auto** can maximize the time domain dynamic range, if FFT results are less important to you than time domain

results.

- **Auto Peak** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. **Auto Peak** is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
 - **Auto Peak Lock** - Select this to hold the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. **Auto Peak Lock** is more stable than **Auto Peak** for CW signals, but should not be used for “bursty” signals.
 - **Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu of values, –6 to +24 dB for E4406A or None to +18 dB for PSA, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.
- Active Set Th** - Allows you to toggle the active channel identification function between **Auto** and **Man** (manual). If set to **Auto**, the active channels are determined automatically by the internal algorithm. If set to **Man**, the active channel identification for each code channel is determined by a user definable threshold ranging from –100.00 to 0.00 dB.

Table 3-6 shows the factory default settings for modulation accuracy (composite rho) measurements.

Table 3-6

Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	I/Q Measured Polar Graph
Display:	
I/Q Polar Vec/Constln	Vec & Constln
Chip Offset	0 chips
Chip Interval	2048 chips
+45 deg Rot	Off
Full Vector (Background)	Off
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Active Code Chan	Auto
Predefined Active Chan	
Pilot Chan (W16(0): I)	On
DRC Chan (W16(8): Q)	On
Ack Chan (W8(4): I)	On
Data Chan (W4(2): Q)	On

Table 3-6 Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Limits:	
RMS EVM (Composite)	50.0 pcnt (%)
Peak EVM (Composite)	100.0 pcnt
Rho (Composite)	0.94400
Peak CDE	0.00 dB
Freq Error	300.0 Hz
Pilot Offset	1.000 μ s
Inactive CDP	-23.00 dBc
RRI/Plt Pwr Tolerance	0.25 dB
Active CDP Tolerance	0.25 dB
DRC Chan Gain	3.00 dB
ACK Chan Gain	3.00 dB
Data Chan Gain	3.75 dB
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
I Long Code Mask	0
Q Long Code Mask	0
Spectrum	Normal
Advanced	
EVM Result I/Q Offset	Std
Chip Rate	1.228800 MHz
Multi Channel Estimator	Off
ADC Range: Manual	-6 dB (for E4406A), None (for PSA)
Active Set Th	---- dB; Auto

View/Trace Key Menu

Key Path: Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho), View Trace

- I/Q Measured Polar Graph - Provides a combination view of an I/Q measured polar vector graph and the summary data as shown in Figure 3-13.

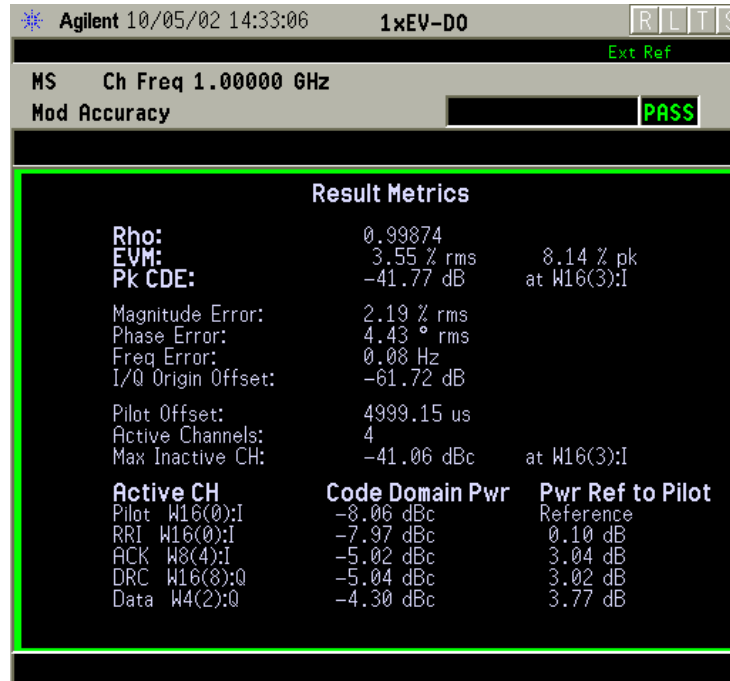
Figure 3-13 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - I/Q Polar Graph View



Key Reference
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

- **Result Metrics** - Provides a text view of the measured result data for rho, EVM, peak code domain error, magnitude error, phase error, and so forth as shown in [Figure 3-14](#).

Figure 3-14 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - Result Metrics View

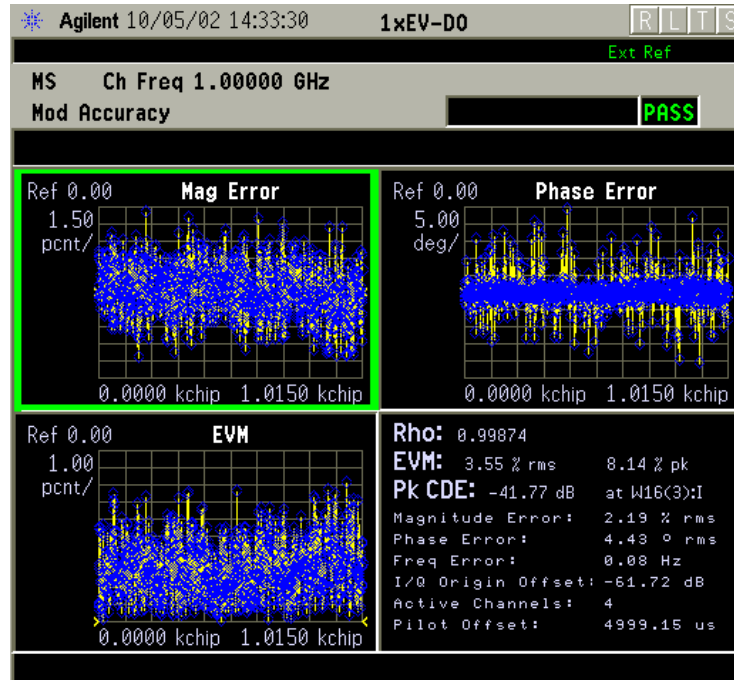


*Meas Setup: View/Trace = Result Metrics,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: 0.00 dBm, 1xEV-DO

- **I/Q Error (Quad-View)** - Four display windows show Mag Error, Phase Error, and EVM graphs, and the summary data for the composite rho, rms and peak EVM, peak code domain error with the code number, rms magnitude error, rms phase error, frequency error, and other parameters as shown in [Figure 3-15](#).

Figure 3-15 Modulation Accuracy Measurement - I/Q Error Quad View



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Error (Quad View),
Others = Factory Default Settings

*Input signal: 0.00 dBm, 1xEV-DO

Any one of these windows can be selected by the **Next Window** key and made full size using the **Zoom** key.

Display Key Menu

Key Path: **Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho), Display**

- **I/Q Polar Vec/Constn** - Allows you to access the menu of the following parameters:
 - **Vect & Constn** - Sets to display the I/Q polar graph with the vector trajectory traces and constellation spots.
 - **Vec** - Sets to display the I/Q polar graph with the vector trajectory traces.
 - **Constn** - Sets to display the I/Q polar graph with the constellation spots.

Key Reference
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

- **Chip Offset** - Allows you to specify the number of chips offset from the first chip in the captured slot to the first chip displayed for the I/Q waveforms. The range is 0 to 2048 chips. The sum of **Chip Offset** and **Chip Interval** should be equal to or less than 2048.
- **Chip Interval** - Allows you to specify the number of chips to be displayed from the chip number set by **Chip Offset** for I/Q waveforms. The range is 0 to 2048 chips. The sum of **Chip Offset** and **Chip Interval** should be equal to or less than 2048.
- **+45 deg Rot** - Allows you to toggle the display rotation function between **On** and **Off**. If this is set to **On**, the I/Q polar vector or constellation graph is rotated by +45 degrees to see a rectangular display. The default setting is **Off**. This key does not affect the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display.
- **Full Vector (Background)** - Allows you to toggle the full vector display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the full vector traces in gray color are displayed in the background of the polar vector solid traces in yellow. The default setting is **Off**. If **View/Trace** is set to **I/Q Measured Polar ConstIn**, this key is disabled. This key does not affect the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when either the **EVM**, **Phase Error**, or **Mag Error** window is active:

- **SPAN X Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a chip value per division. The range is 1.0 to 200.0 chips per division. The default setting is 153.5 chips per division. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the chip reference value ranging from 0.0 to 2000.0 chips. The default setting is 0.0 chip. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Left**, **Ctr** (center) or **Right**. The default setting is **Left**.
 - **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when either the **EVM** or **Mag Error** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.100 to 50.0% per division. The default setting is 5.00%. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from 0.00 to 500.0%. The default setting is 0.00%. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). For the **EVM** graph, the default setting is **Bot**. For the **Mag Error** graph, the default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when the **Phase Error** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.01 to 3600.0 degrees. The default setting is 5.00 degrees per division. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -36000 to 36000 degrees. The default setting is 0.00 degrees. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.

- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Marker Key Menu

Key Path: **Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho), Marker**

- **Select** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default setting is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the magnitude or phase error and the number of chips of the marker position on the selected trace, for example. Marker position is controlled by the RPG knob.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in the magnitude or phase errors and the number of chips between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function** - Allows you to set the selected marker function to **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default setting is **Off**. The **Band Power** and **Noise** functions are not available for this measurement.
- **Trace** - Allows you to place the selected marker on the **EVM**, **Phase Error**, or **Mag Error** trace. The default setting is **EVM**.
- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape** - Allows you to access the menu to set the selected marker shape to **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default setting is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

Troubleshooting Hints

A poor phase error often indicates a problem with the I/Q baseband generator, filters, and/or modulator in the transmitter circuitry of the UUT. The output amplifier in the transmitter can also create distortion that causes unacceptably high phase error. In a real system, a poor phase error will reduce the ability of a receiver to correctly demodulate the received signal, especially in marginal signal conditions.

Occupied Bandwidth Keys

NOTE

Select key path: **MEASURE, Occupied BW** to access these menus.

Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Occupied BW, Meas Setup**

- **Avg Number** - Allows you to change the number of N averages to be made.
- **Avg Mode** - Allows you to toggle the averaging mode between **Exp** (exponential) and **Repeat**. This selection only effects on the averaging result after the number of N averages is reached. The N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Normal averaging:** Normal (linear) averaging is always used until the specified number of N averages is reached. When the **Measure** key under **Meas Control** is set to **Single**, data acquisition is stopped when the number of N averages is reached, thus **Avg Mode** has no effect in the single measurement mode.
 - **Exponential averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. Exponential averaging is used with a weighting factor of N (the displayed count of averages stops at N). Exponential averaging weights new data more heavily than old data, which allows tracking of slow-changing signals. The weighting factor N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Repeat averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. After the number of N averages is reached, all previous result data is cleared and the average count displayed is set back to 1. This is equivalent to being in **Measure Single** and pressing the **Restart** key each time the single measurement finishes.
- **Span** - Allows you to specify a value for the frequency span in which the total power is measured. The range is 10.000 kHz to 10.000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution.
- **Res BW** - Allows you to specify a value for the resolution bandwidth. The frequency range is 1.000 kHz to 1.00000 MHz. A narrower bandwidth will result in a longer data acquisition time but you will be able to examine the signal more closely.
- **Limit Test** - Allows you to toggle the limit test function between **On** and **Off**, for occupied bandwidth measurements.
- **Limit** - Allows you to specify a value for the limit frequency with which the limit test is made. The range is 10.000 kHz to 10.000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution.
- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the selection menu of FFT windows.

- **FFT Window** - Allows you to access the following selection menu for FFT windows. If you are familiar with FFT windows, you can use other digital filters but the use of the flat top filter is recommended. Changes from the default setting may result in invalid data.
 - Flat Top** - Select this filter for best amplitude accuracy by reducing scalloping error.
 - Uniform** - Select this filter to have no active window.
 - Hanning** - Press this key to activate the Hanning filter.
 - Hamming** - Press this key to activate the Hamming filter.
 - Gaussian (Alpha 3.5)** - Press this key to activate the Gaussian filter with an alpha of 3.5.
 - Blackman** - Press this key to activate the Blackman filter.
 - Blackman-Harris** - Press this key to activate the Blackman-Harris filter.
 - K-B 70dB, 90dB, 110dB (Kaiser-Bessel)** - Allows you to select one of the Kaiser-Bessel filters with sidelobes at -70, -90, or -110 dB.

Table 3-7

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Span	3.75000 MHz
Res BW	30.000 kHz
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Limit Test	On
Limit	1.48000 MHz
Advanced	
FFT Window	Gaussian (Alpha 3.5)

View/Trace Key Menu

The View/Trace key is not available for this measurement.

Display Key Menu

The Display key not available for this measurement.

AMPLITUDE Y Scale Key Menu

Key Path: **Occupied BW, AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to enter a value to change the vertical display sensitivity. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set a value for the absolute power reference. The range is from -250.00 to 250.00 dBm with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dBm. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center), or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Top**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Marker Key Menu

The **Marker** key is not available for this measurement.

Troubleshooting Hints

Any distortion such as harmonics or intermodulation, for example, produces undesirable power outside the specified bandwidth.

Shoulders on either side of the spectrum shape indicate spectral regrowth and intermodulation. Rounding or sloping of the top shape can indicate filter shape problems.

Power Stat CCDF Keys

NOTE

Select key path: **MEASURE, Power Stat CCDF** to access these menus.

Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Power Stat CCDF, Meas Setup**

- **Meas BW** - Allows you to set the measurement bandwidth according to the channel bandwidth. The range is 10.000 kHz to 6.70000 MHz

with 0.1 kHz resolution.

- **Counts** - Allows you to set the accumulated number of sampling points for data acquisition. The range is 1.000 kpoints to 2.000 Gpoints with 1 or 10 kpoints resolution. While this key is activated, enter a value from the numeric keypad by terminating with one of the unit keys shown.
- **Meas Interval** - Allows you to specify the time interval over which the measurement is made. The range is 100.0 μ s to 10.00 ms with 1 μ s resolution.

Table 3-8 shows the factory default settings for power statistics CCDF measurements.

Table 3-8 Power Statistics CCDF Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Meas Setup:	
Meas BW	5.00000 MHz
Counts	10.0000 Mpoints
Meas Interval	1.000 ms
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Meas Control:	
Measure	Single
Display:	
Ref Trace	Off
Gaussian Line	On

View/Trace Key Menu

The **View /Trace** key is not available for this measurement

Display Key Menu

Key Path: **Power Stat CCDF, Display**

- **Store Ref Trace** - Allows you to copy the currently measured curve as the user-definable reference trace. The captured data will remain until the other mode is chosen. Pressing this key refreshes the reference trace.
- **Ref Trace** - Allows you to toggle the reference trace display function between **On** and **Off**.
- **Gaussian Line** - Allows you to toggle the Gaussian line display function between **On** and **Off**.

SPAN X Scale Key Menu

Key Path: **Power Stat CCDF, SPAN X Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to enter a numeric value to change the horizontal display sensitivity. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 2.00 dB.

Marker Key Menu

Key Path: **Power Stat CCDF, Marker**

- **Select 1 2 3 4** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default selection is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the power level and probability of the marker position on the selected curve. Marker position is controlled by the RPG knob.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in the power levels and probabilities between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function** - Allows you to set the selected marker function to **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default setting is **Off**. The **Band Power** and **Noise** functions are not available for this measurement.
- **Trace** - Allows you to place the selected marker on the **Measured**, **Gaussian**, or **Reference** curve. The default setting is **Measured**.
- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape** - Allows you to access the menu to set the selected marker shape to **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default setting is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

Troubleshooting Hints

The power statistics CCDF measurement can help in determining the signal power specifications used as design criteria for systems, amplifiers, and other components. For example, it can help determine the optimum operating point to adjust code timing for appropriate peak/average power ratio throughout the wide channel bandwidth of the transmitter for a 1xEV-DO system.

As this measurement becomes more widely used the correlation between CCDF curve degradation and digital radio system measurement parameters such as BER, FER, code domain power, and ACPR will become more established. Further studies will eventually yield standards for radio design by specifying the maximum allowed CCDF curve degradation for specific systems.

As this measurement becomes more widely used the correlation between CCDF curve degradation and digital radio system measurement parameters such as BER, FER, code domain power, and ACPR will become more established. Further studies will eventually yield standards for radio design by specifying the maximum allowed CCDF curve degradation for specific systems.

Power Versus Time Keys

NOTE

Select key path: **MEASURE, Power vs Time** to access these menus.

Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Power vs Time, Meas Setup**

- **Avg Type** - Allows you to access the menu of the following average types:
 - **Pwr Avg (RMS)** - Executes the true power averaging which is equivalent to taking the rms of the voltage. This is the most accurate type.
 - **Log-Pwr Avg (Video)** - Simulates the traditional spectrum analyzer type of averaging by calculating the log of the power.
 - **Voltage Avg** - Executes the voltage averaging.
 - **Maximum** - Executes the maximum voltage averaging by capturing peak data.
 - **Minimum** - Executes the minimum voltage averaging.
- **Slot Type** - Allows you to access the menu to select either of the following slots:
 - **Idle Slot** - Allows you to measure the burst power waveform of the Pilot and MAC channels with the masks in all regions.
 - **Active Slot** - Allows you to measure the total power waveform of Pilot, Mac, and Data channels with the upper and lower masks for one half slot interval of 1024 chips or 833.3 ms.
- **Trig Source** - Allows you to select one of the trigger sources: **Ext Front**, **Ext Rear**, and **Frame**.
- **Region/Limits** - Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters for offset time settings and power level masks:
 - **Region** - Allows you to access the memory selection menu from **A** to **E** to store 5 sets of values for **Offset Start**, **Offset Stop**, **Interval**, **Upper Mask**, **Lower Mask**, and **Power Ref**, respectively. Only one memory selection at a time (A, B, C, D, or E) is shown on this key. This key is not available if **Slot Type** is set to **Active Slot**.

- **Offset Start** - Allows you to enter a value for the offset start of a region. The range is $-1000.00 \mu\text{s}$ to $+1000.00 \mu\text{s}$, or -1000 chips to $+1000$ chips. While this key is activated, enter an offset value from the numeric keypad by terminating with one of the unit keys shown. One offset value selected in the **Region** menu is shown on this key. This key is not available if **Slot Type** is set to **Active Slot**.
- **Offset Stop** - Allows you to enter a value for the offset stop of a region. The range is $-1000.00 \mu\text{s}$ to $+1000.00 \mu\text{s}$, or -1000 chips to $+1000$ chips. While this key is activated, enter an offset value from the numeric keypad by terminating with one of the unit keys shown. When you set a value to **Interval**, **Offset Stop** is automatically determined based on the offset start and interval values, as **Offset Stop** and **Interval** are coupled each other. One offset value selected in the **Region** menu is shown on this key. This key is not available if **Slot Type** is set to **Active Slot**.
- **Interval** - Allows you to enter an interval value between Offset Start and Offset Stop. The range is $-1000.00 \mu\text{s}$ to $+1000.00 \mu\text{s}$, or -1000 to $+1000$ chips. While this key is activated, enter an interval value from the numeric keypad by terminating with one of the unit keys shown.
- **Upper Mask** - Allows you to enter a relative limit value for the upper mask, and to toggle the mask function between **On** and **Off**. The range is from -100.00 to $+50.00$ dB with 0.01 dB resolution.
- **Lower Mask** - Allows you to enter a relative limit value for the lower mask, and to toggle the mask function between **On** and **Off**. The range is from -100.00 to $+50.00$ dBm with 0.01 dB resolution.
- **Power Ref** - Allows you to toggle the power reference function between **On** and **Off**. You can set only one region out of 5 regions to **On**, and the rest of regions are automatically set to **Off**. This key is not available if **Slot Type** is set to **Active Slot**.
- **Power Reference** - Allows you to access the following menu to select one of the power references to make measurements:
 - **Region A to Region E** - Allows you to set the power reference to **Region A** through **Region E** to make relative power measurements.
- **Time Reference** - Allows you to access the following menu to select one of the time references to make measurements:
 - **Burst Rise** - Allows you to set the time reference to the rising edge of bursts.
 - **Burst Center** - Allows you to set the time reference to the center of burst length.
 - **Trigger** - Allows you to set the time reference to the trigger point.
- **Burst Search Threshold** - Allows you to set a value of relative power

level from the averaged power-on reference. This value is used to determine the rising and falling edges. The range is from -100.00 to 0.00 dB.

- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to set the following parameters:
 - **RBW Filter** - Allows you to toggle the filter function between **Gaussian** and **Flat**.
 - **Res BW** - Allows you to enter a value for the resolution bandwidth. The range is from 1.000 kHz to 7.500 MHz.
 - **Burst Slope Threshold** - Allows you to enter a value for the power level change in μs . This will assure you to detect steep enough slopes in conjunction with **Burst Slope Detect Intvl**. The range is from 0.1 dB/ μs to 10.0 dB/ μs .
 - **Burst Slope Detect Intvl** - Allows you to enter a number of chips within which the slope power level changes are integrated for mathematically deriving an averaged slope. If this slope is steeper than the slope threshold level, this slope is detected as the valid one. If not, this slope is not used to detect an edge. The range is from 0.5 chips to 3.0 chips in 0.1 chips.
 - **Time Ref Offset** - Allows you to enter a value for the time reference offset. This value is used to make a fine timing adjustment from the time reference identified. The range is from -10.0 ms to $+10.00$ ms.

[Table 3-9](#) shows the factory default settings for power versus time measurements.

Table 3-9

Power versus Time Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	Burst
Avg Bursts	100; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Avg Type	Pwr Avg (RMS)
Slot Type	Idle Slot (Pilot + MAC)
Trig Source	Frame
Region/Limits:	

Table 3-9 Power versus Time Measurement Defaults

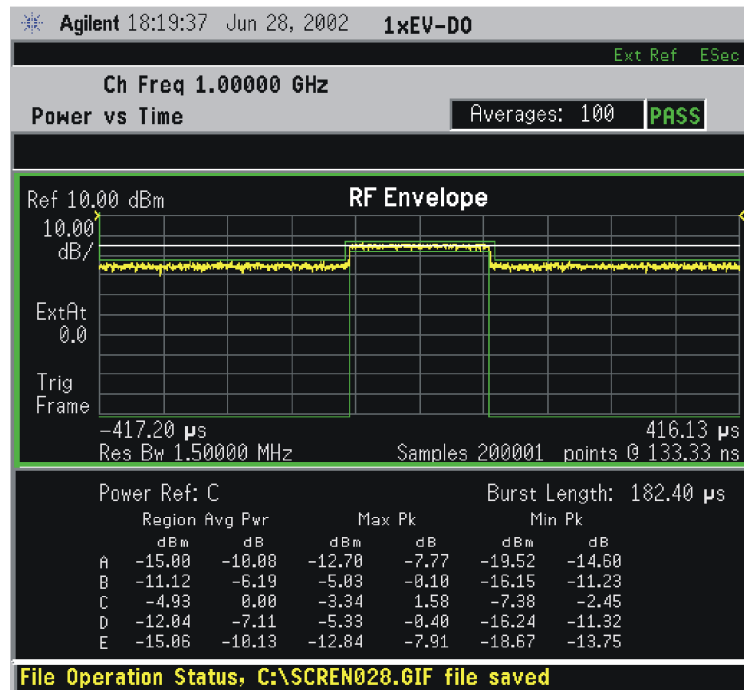
Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Region	A
Offset Start	-416.67 μ s
Offset Stop	-97.33 μ s
Interval	319.34 μ s
Upper Mask	-7.00 dB; On
Lower Mask	-100.00 dB; Off
Power Reference	Region C
Time Reference	Burst Center
Burst Search Threshold	-10.00 dB
Advanced	
RBW Filter	Flat
Res BW	1.500 MHz
Burst Slope Threshold	2.0 dB/ μ s
Burst Slope Detect Intvl	2.0 chips (interpolated slope)
Time Ref Offset	0 s

View/Trace Key Menu

Key Path: Power vs Time, View/Trace

- **Burst** - Displays the whole burst waveform throughout all regions and lists the values of average power, maximum peak power, and minimum peak power for each region. [Figure 3-16](#) shows an example of the burst view.

Figure 3-16 Power vs. Time Measurement - Burst View

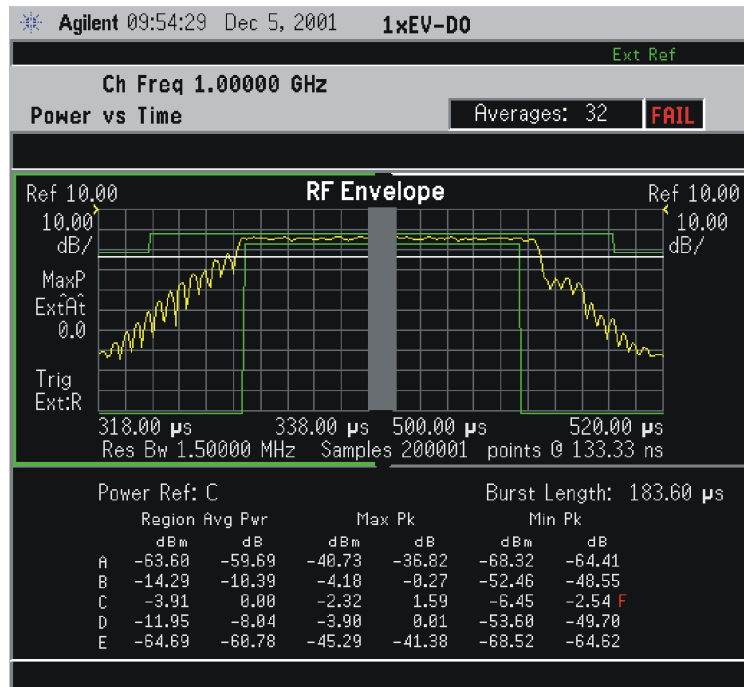


*Tester: View/Trace = Burst,
Other factory default settings

*Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Idle slot, 1xEV-DO

- **Rise & Fall** - Displays both the rising edge and the falling edge regions expanded in the horizontal scale, and lists the values of average power, maximum peak power, and minimum peak power for each region. [Figure 3-17](#) shows an example of the rise & fall view.

Figure 3-17 Power vs. Time Measurement - Rise & Fall View



*Tester: View/Trace = Rise & Fall,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Idle slot, 1xEV-DO

NOTE

While in this view, you can change the vertical scale by pressing the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key. You can also activate or deactivate the reference bandwidth markers by pressing the **Display** key.

- **Region A through Region E** - Displays each region from A through E in the full horizontal scale.

Display Key Menu

Key Path: **Power vs Time, Display**

- **Limit Mask** - Toggles the limit mask display function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the limit mask is displayed on the screen.
- **Burst Search Thrshld Line** - Toggles the display function of the burst search threshold line between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the burst search threshold line is displayed on the screen.

- **SPAN X Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to enter a numeric value to change the horizontal display sensitivity. The range is 1.00 ns to 1.00 s. The default setting is 100.00 μ s. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set a value for the relative time reference. The range is from -1.00 s to 10.00 s. The default setting is 0.00 s. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center), or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Left**.
 - **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to enter a numeric value to change the vertical display sensitivity. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set a value for the absolute power reference. The range is from -250.00 to 250.00 dBm with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dBm. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center), or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Top**.
 - **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Marker Key Menu

The **Marker** key is not available for this measurement.

Troubleshooting Hints

This power versus time measurement can reveal degraded or defective parts in the transmitter section of the UUT. The following examples are those areas to be checked further.

- Some faults in the DC power supply control of the transmitter power amplifier, RF power controller of the pre-power amplifier stage, or I/Q control of the baseband stage
- Some degradation in the gain and output power level of the amplifier due to the degraded gain control and/or increased distortion
- Some degradation of the amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics

Power amplifiers are one of the final stage elements of a base or mobile transmitter and are a critical part of meeting the important power and spectral efficiency specifications. Since PvT measures the time domain response of the amplifier to a complex wideband signal, it is a key measurement linking amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics to the stringent system specifications.

QPSK EVM Keys

NOTE

Select key path: **MEASURE, QPSK EVM** to access these menus.

Meas Setup Key Menu

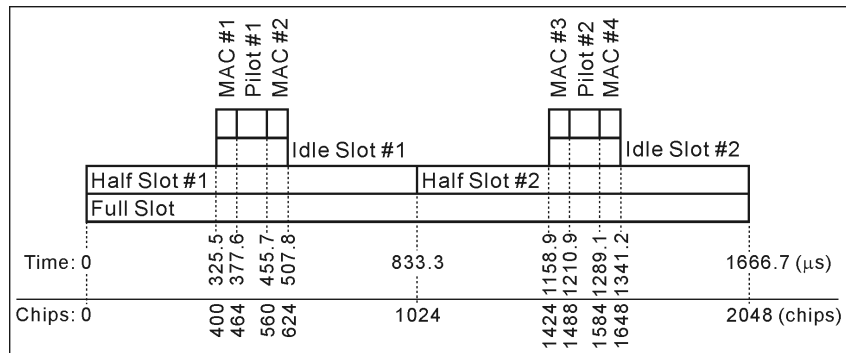
Key Path: **QPSK EVM, Meas Setup**

- **Avg Number** - Allows you to change the number of N averages to be made.
- **Avg Mode** - Allows you to toggle the averaging mode between **Exp** (exponential) and **Repeat**. This selection only effects on the averaging result after the number of N averages is reached. The N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Normal averaging**: Normal (linear) averaging is always used until the specified number of N averages is reached. When the **Measure** key under **Meas Control** is set to **Single**, data acquisition is stopped when the number of N averages is reached, thus **Avg Mode** has no effect in the single measurement mode.
 - **Exponential averaging**: When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data

acquisition will continue indefinitely. Exponential averaging is used with a weighting factor of N (the displayed count of averages stops at N). Exponential averaging weights new data more heavily than old data, which allows tracking of slow-changing signals. The weighting factor N is set using the **Avg Number** key.

- **Repeat averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. After the number of N averages is reached, all previous result data is cleared and the average count displayed is set back to 1. This is equivalent to being in **Measure Single** and pressing the **Restart** key each time the single measurement finishes.
- **Meas Offset & Interval** - Allows you to access the menus to set the offset and time interval over which the measurement is made. (See [Figure 3-18](#))

Figure 3-18 Idle Slot Timing



- **Meas Offset** - Allows you to set a value for the measurement offset in either μs or chips. When you enter a numeric value, the unit selection menu is shown. The range is from 17.9 to 1667.0 μs , or 22 to 2048 chips.
- **Meas Interval** - Allows you to set a value for the measurement interval in either μs or chips. When you enter a numeric value, the unit selection menu is shown. The range is from 26.0 to 1667.0 μs , or 32 to 2048 chips.
- **Pre-Defined Ofs/Intvl** - Allows you to select one of the following predefined channels or slots. The default selection is **Pilot #1** that is shown on this key. When you enter a value in either **Meas Offset** or **Meas Interval**, “-----” is shown. The channel and slot definitions are summarized in the illustration and table below.
 - Pilot** - Allows you to set either **Pilot #1** or **#2** of pilot channel as the preset measurement offset and interval.
 - MAC** - Allows you to set either **MAC #1**, **#2**, **#3**, or **#4** of medium access control (MAC) channel as the preset measurement offset and interval.

- Idle Slot** - Allows you to set either **Idle Slot #1** or **#2** of idle slot as the preset measurement offset and interval.

Selection	Meas Offset		Meas Interval	
	Time (μ s)	Chips	Time (μ s)	Chips
Pilot #1	377.6	464	78.1	96
Pilot #2	1210.9	1488	78.1	96
MAC #1	325.5	400	52.1	64
MAC #2	455.7	560	52.1	64
MAC #3	1158.9	1424	52.1	64
MAC #4	1289.1	1584	52.1	64
Idle Slot #1	325.5	400	182.3	224
Idle Slot #2	1158.9	1424	182.3	224

- **Advanced** - Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters:
 - **Chip Rate** - Allows you to change the chip rate. The range is 1.10592 to 1.35168 MHz for SR1.
 - **ADC Range** - Allows you to access the following selection menu to define one of the ADC ranging functions:
 - Auto** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically. For most FFT measurements, the auto feature should not be selected. An exception is when measuring a “bursty” signal, in which case **Auto** can maximize the time domain dynamic range, if FFT results are less important to you than time domain results.
 - Auto Peak** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. **Auto Peak** is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
 - Auto Peak Lock** - Select this to hold the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. **Auto Peak Lock** is more stable than **Auto Peak** for CW signals, but should not be used for “bursty” signals.
 - Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu of values, -6 dB to +24 dB for E4406A or None to +18 dB for PSA, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Table 3-10 shows the factory default settings for QPSK EVM measurements.

Table 3-10 QPSK EVM Measurement Defaults

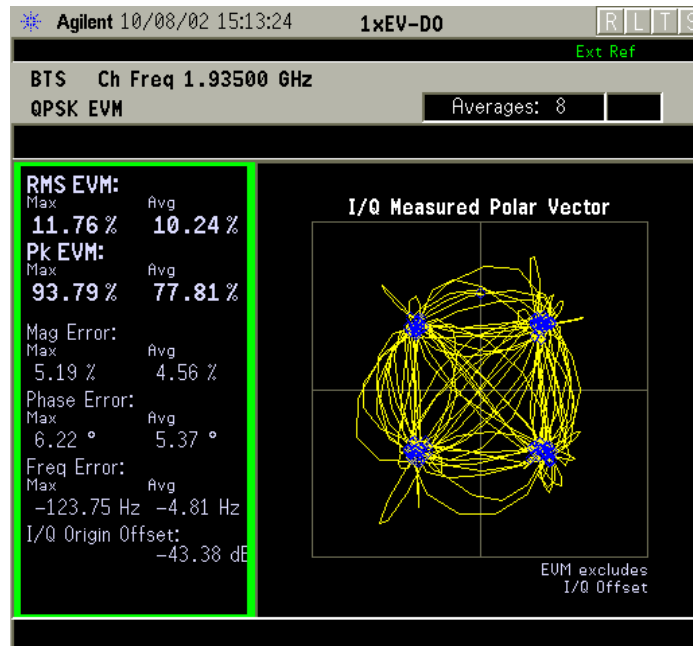
Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	I/Q Measured Polar Vector
Display:	
I/Q Points	1280
Chip Dots	On
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; On
Avg Mode	Repeat
Meas Offset & Interval	
Meas Offset:	464.0 chips (377.6 μ s)
Meas Interval:	96.0 chips (78.1 μ s)
Pre-Defined Ofs/Intvl:	Pilot #1
Limits	RMS EVM 50.0 pcnt
Trig Source	Ext Front
Advanced	
Chip Rate:	1.22880 MHz
ADC Range:	
Manual	-6 dB (for E4406A), None (for PSA)

View/Trace Key Menu

Key Path: QPSK EVM, View/Trace

- **I/Q Measured Polar Vector** - Provides a combination view of an I/Q measured polar vector graph and the maximum and average summary data as shown in [Figure 3-19](#).

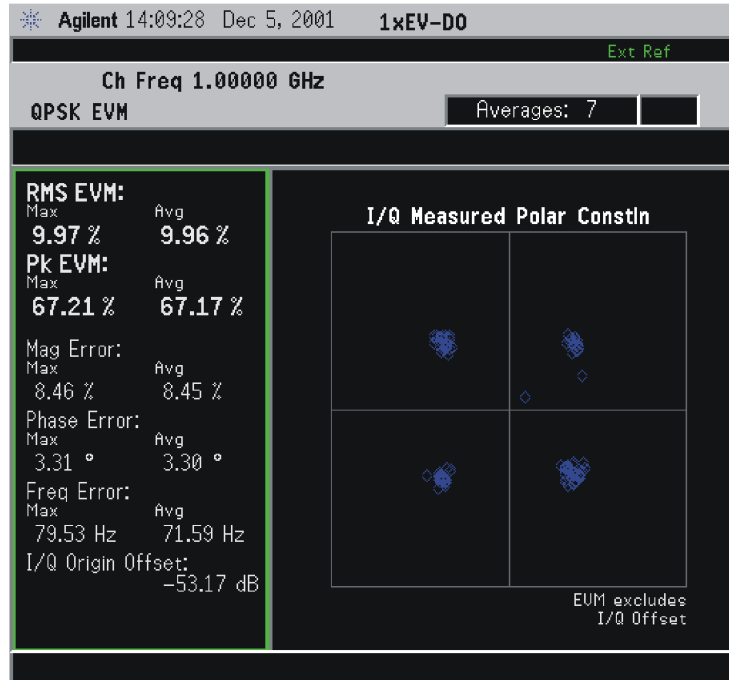
Figure 3-19 QPSK EVM Measurement - I/Q Polar Vector View



Key Reference
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

- **I/Q Measured Polar Constln** - Provides a combination view of an I/Q measured polar constellation graph and the maximum and average summary data for the rms EVM, peak EVM, magnitude error, phase error, frequency error, and so forth in the text window as shown in [Figure 3-20](#).

Figure 3-20 QPSK EVM Measurement - I/Q Polar Constellation View



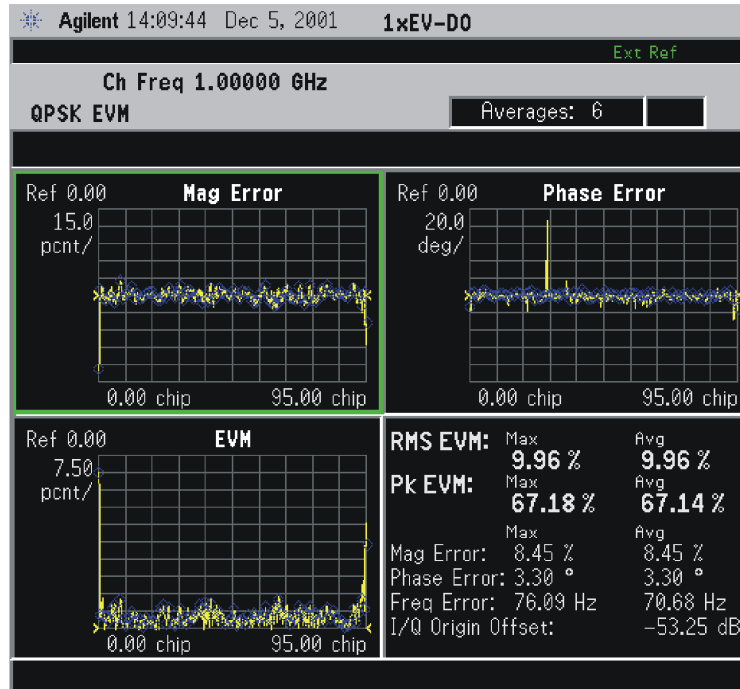
*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Measured Polar Constln,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Pilot channel, 1xEV-DO

- **I/Q Error (Quad View)** - Four display windows show Mag Error, Phase Error and EVM graphs, and the maximum and average summary data for the rms EVM, peak EVM, magnitude error, phase error, frequency error, and so forth in the text window as shown in [Figure 3-21](#).

Figure 3-21

QPSK EVM Measurement - I/Q Error Quad View



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Error (Quad View),
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Pilot channel, 1xEV-DO

Any of these windows can be selected using the **Next Window** key and made full size using the **Zoom** key.

Display Key Menu

Key Path: **QPSK EVM, Display**

- **I/Q Points** - Allows you to specify the number of displayed points for the I/Q waveforms. The range is 1 to 2560 points with the points per chip fixed at 5, depending on the **Meas Interval** setting. This key has no affect on the **I/Q Error (Quad View)** display.
- **Chip Dots** - Allows you to toggle the chip dot display between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the chip dots in yellow are overlaid on the I/Q polar graph. If **View/Trace** is set to **I/Q Measured Polar Constln**, this key is disabled.

NOTE The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when either the **EVM**, **Phase Error**, or **Mag Error** window is active:

- **SPAN X Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a chip value per division. The range is 1.0 to 128.0 chips per division. The default setting is 25.50 chips per division. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the chip reference value ranging from 0.0 to 1280.0 chips. The default setting is 0.0 chips. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Left**, **Ctr** (center) or **Right**. The default setting is **Left**.
 - **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when either the **EVM** or **Mag Error** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.100 to 50.0% per division. The default setting is 5.00%. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from 0.00 to 500.0%. The default setting is 0.00%. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). For the **EVM** graph, the default setting is **Bot**. For the **Mag Error** graph, the default setting is **Ctr**.

- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The following additional keys become active for **I/Q Error (Quad View)** view when the **Phase Error** window is active:

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the value per division. The range is 0.01 to 3600 degrees. The default setting is 0.10 degrees per division. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -36000 to 36000 degrees. The default setting is 0.00 degrees. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Marker Key Menu

Key Path: **QPSK EVM, Marker**

- **Select** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default setting is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the magnitude or phase error and the number of chips of the marker position on the selected trace, for example. Marker position is controlled by the **RPG** knob.

[Key Reference](#)[1xEV-DO Measurement Keys](#)

- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in the magnitude or phase errors and the number of chips between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function** - Allows you to set the selected marker function to **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default setting is **Off**. The **Band Power** and **Noise** functions are not available for this measurement.
- **Trace** - Allows you to place the selected marker on the **EVM**, **Phase Error**, or **Mag Error** trace. The default setting is **EVM**.
- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape** - Allows you to access the menu to set the selected marker shape to **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default setting is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

Troubleshooting Hints

A poor phase error indicates a problem with the I/Q baseband generator, filters, and/or modulator in the transmitter circuitry of the UUT. The output amplifier in the transmitter can also create distortion that causes unacceptably high phase error. In a real system, a poor phase error will reduce the ability of a receiver to correctly demodulate the received signal, especially in marginal signal conditions.

Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Keys

NOTE

You must have selected **Spectrum** under the **MEASURE** menu to access these menus

Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Meas Setup**

- **Span** - Allows you to modify the frequency span. The range is 10.000 Hz to 10.000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution, depending on the **Res BW** setting. Changing the span causes the resolution bandwidth to change automatically, and will affect data acquisition time.
- **Res BW** - Allows you to set the resolution bandwidth for the FFT, and to toggle its mode between **Auto** and **Man** (manual). If set to **Auto**, the resolution bandwidth is set to **Span/50** (2% of the span). If set to **Man**, you can enter a value ranging from 100.0 mHz to 3.00000 MHz. A narrower bandwidth will result in a longer data acquisition time.
- **Average**
 - **Avg Number** - Allows you to change the number of N averages.
 - **Avg Mode** - Allows you to toggle the averaging mode between **Exp** (exponential) and **Repeat**. This selection only effects on the averaging result after the number of N averages is reached. The N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Normal averaging**: Normal (linear) averaging is always used until the specified number of N averages is reached. When the **Measure** key under **Meas Control** is set to **Single**, data acquisition is stopped when the number of N averages is reached, thus **Avg Mode** has no effect in the single measurement mode.
 - **Exponential averaging**: When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. Exponential averaging is used with a weighting factor of N (the displayed count of averages stops at N). Exponential averaging weights new data more heavily than old data, which allows tracking of slow-changing signals. The weighting factor N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Repeat averaging**: When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. After the number of N averages is reached, all previous result data is cleared and the average count displayed is set back to 1. This is equivalent to being in **Measure Single** and pressing the **Restart** key each time the single measurement finishes.

- **Avg Type** - Allows you to access the menu of the following average types only for making spectrum (frequency domain) and waveform (time domain) measurements:
 - Pwr Avg (RMS)** - Executes the true power averaging which is equivalent to taking the rms of the voltage. This is the most accurate type.
 - Log-Pwr Avg (Video)** - Simulates the traditional spectrum analyzer type of averaging by calculating the log of the power.
 - Voltage Avg** - Executes the voltage averaging.
 - Maximum** - Executes the maximum voltage averaging by capturing peak data.
 - Minimum** - Executes the minimum voltage averaging.
- **Trig Source**
Key path: **Meas Setup, Trig Source**

NOTE

Changing the selection in the **Trig Source** menu alters the trigger source for the selected measurement only.

- **Free Run (Immediate)** - A trigger occurs at the time the data is requested, completely asynchronous with the RF or IF signal.
- **Video (Envlp)** - An internal IF envelope trigger that occurs at the absolute threshold level of the IF signal level.
- **RF Burst (Wideband)** - An internal wideband RF burst trigger that has the automatic level control for burst signals. It triggers at the level that is set relative to the peak RF signal (12 MHz bandwidth) input level.
- **Ext Front** - Activates the front panel external trigger input (**EXT TRIGGER INPUT**) port. The external signal must be between -5.00 and $+5.00$ V with 1 or 10 mV resolution.
- **Ext Rear** - Activates the rear-panel external trigger input (**TRIGGER IN**) port. The external signal must be between -5.00 and $+5.00$ V with 1 or 10 mV resolution.
- **Frame** - Uses the internal frame clock to generate a trigger signal. The clock parameters are controlled under the **Mode Setup** key or the measurement firmware, but not both. Refer to the specific measurement section for details.
- **Line** - Sets the trigger to the internal line mode. Sweep triggers occur at intervals synchronous to the line frequency. See the specific measurement section for details.
- **Restore Meas Defaults** - Allows you to preset only the settings that are

specific to the selected measurement by pressing **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2), Restore Meas Defaults**. This will set the measure setup parameters, for the currently selected measurement only, to the factory defaults.

- **Advanced**

NOTE

Parameters under the **Advanced** key seldom need to be changed. Any changes from the default advanced values may result in invalid measurement data.

- Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters. The FFT advanced features should be used only if you are familiar with their operation. Changes from the default values may result in invalid data.

- **Pre-ADC BPF** - Allows you to toggle the pre-ADC bandpass filter function between **On** and **Off**. The pre-ADC bandpass filter is useful for rejecting nearby signals, so that sensitivity within the span range can be improved by increasing the ADC range gain.

- **Pre-FFT Filtr** - Allows you to toggle the pre-FFT filter between **Flat** (flat top) and **Gaussian**. The pre-FFT filter defaults to a flat top filter which has better amplitude accuracy. The Gaussian filter has better pulse response.

- **Pre-FFT BW** - Allows you to toggle the pre-FFT bandwidth function between **Auto** and **Man** (manual). The pre-FFT bandwidth filter can be set between 1 Hz and 10 MHz. If set to **Auto**, this pre-FFT bandwidth is nominally 50% wider than the span. This bandwidth determines the ADC sampling rate.

- **FFT Window** - Allows you to access the following selection menu. Unless you are familiar with FFT windows, use the flat top filter (the default filter).

- Flat Top** - Selects this filter for best amplitude accuracy by reducing scalloping error.

- Uniform** - Select this filter to have no window active by using the uniform setting.

- Hanning** - Press this key to activate the Hanning filter.

- Hamming** - Press this key to activate the Hamming filter.

- Gaussian** - Press this key to activate the Gaussian filter with the roll-off factor (alpha) of 3.5.

- Blackman** - Press this key to activate the Blackman filter.

- Blackman Harris** - Press this key to activate the Blackman Harris filter.

- K-B 70dB/90dB/110dB (Kaiser-Bessel)** - Select one of the

Kaiser-Bessel filters with sidelobes at -70 , -90 , or -110 dBc.

- **FFT Size** - Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters:
 - Length Ctrl** - Allows you to toggle the FFT and window length setting function between **Auto** and **Man** (manual).
 - Min Pts in RBW** - Allows you to set the minimum number of data points that will be used inside the resolution bandwidth. The range is 0.10 to 100.00 points with 0.01 resolution. This key is grayed out if **Length Ctrl** is set to **Man**.
 - Window Length** - Allows you to enter the FFT window length in the number of capture samples, ranging from 8 to 1048576. This length represents the actual quantity of I/Q samples that are captured for processing by the FFT (“Capture Time” is the associated parameter shown on the screen). This key is grayed out if **Length Control** is set to **Auto**.
 - FFT Length** - Allows you to enter the FFT length in the number of captured samples, ranging from 8 to 1048576. The FFT length setting is automatically limited so that it is equal to or greater than the FFT window length setting. Any amount greater than the window length is implemented by zero-padding. This key is grayed out if **Length Control** is set to **Auto**.
- **ADC Range** - Allows you to access the menu to define one of the following ADC ranging functions:
 - Auto** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically. For most FFT spectrum measurements, the auto feature should not be selected. An exception is when measuring a signal which is “bursty”, in which case auto can maximize the time domain dynamic range, if FFT results are less important to you than time domain results.
 - Auto Peak** - Select this to set the ADC range automatically to the peak signal level. Auto peak is a compromise that works well for both CW and burst signals.
 - Auto Peak Lock** - Select this to hold the ADC range automatically at the peak signal level. Auto peak lock is more stable than auto peak for CW signals, but should not be used for “bursty” signals.
 - Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu of values, -6 to $+24$ dB for E4406A or None to $+18$ dB for PSA, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.
- **Data Packing** - Allows you to select **Auto** (the default) or the **Short (16 bit)**, **Medium (24 bit)** and **Long (32 bit)** methods of data packing.

The short, medium, and long methods are not compatible with all settings and should not be used unless you are familiar with data packing methods. **Auto** is the preferred choice.

- Auto** - The data packing value most appropriate for current instrument settings is selected automatically.
 - Short (16 bit)** - Select this to pack data every 16 bits.
 - Medium (24 bit)** - Select this to pack data every 24 bits.
 - Long (32 bit)** - Select this to pack data every 32 bits.
- **ADC Dither** - Allows you to toggle the ADC dither function between **Auto**, **On**, and **Off**. When set to **Auto** (the default), the ADC dither function will be activated when a narrow bandwidth is being measured, and deactivated when a wide bandwidth is being measured. “ADC dither” refers to the introduction of noise to the digitized steps of the analog-to-digital converter; the result is an improvement in amplitude accuracy. Use of the ADC dither, however, reduces dynamic range by approximately 3 dB.
 - **Decimation** - Allows you to toggle the decimation function between **Auto** and **Man**, and to set the decimation value. **Auto** is the preferred setting, and the only setting that guarantees alias-free FFT spectrum measurements. If you are familiar with the decimation feature, you can change the decimation value by setting to **Man**, but be aware that aliasing can result in higher values. Decimation numbers 1 to 1000 describe the factor by which the number of points are reduced. The default setting is 0, which results in no data point reduction. Decimation by 3 keeps every 3rd sample, throwing away the 2 in between.
 - **IF Flatness** - Allows you to toggle the IF flatness function between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On** (the default), the IF flatness feature causes background amplitude corrections to be performed on the FFT spectrum. The **Off** setting is used for adjustment and troubleshooting of the test instrument.

The following table shows the factory default settings for spectrum (frequency domain) measurements.

Table 3-11

Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	Spectrum
Trace Display	All
Res BW	20.0000 kHz; Auto

Table 3-11 Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Averaging: Avg Number Avg Mode Avg Type Trig Source Spectrum View: SPAN AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div I/Q Waveform View: Capture Time AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div Spectrum Linear View: SPAN AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div I and Q Waveform View: Capture Time AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div I/Q Polar View: I/Q Scale/Div I or Q Origin	25; On Exp Log-Pwr Avg (Video) Free Run (Immediate) 1.00000 MHz 10.00 dB 188.00 μ s 100.0 mV (for E4406A) 1.00000 MHz 100.0 mV (for E4406A) 188.00 μ s 100.0 mV (for E4406A) 100.0 mV 0.00 V
Advanced	
Pre-ADC BPF Pre-FFT Filter Pre-FFT BW FFT Window FFT Size: Length Control Min Points/RBW Window Length FFT Length ADC Range Data Packing ADC Dither Decimation IF Flatness	On Flat 1.55000 MHz; Auto Flat Top (High Amptd Acc) Auto 3.100000 706 1024 Auto Peak Auto Auto 0; Auto On

View/Trace Key Menu

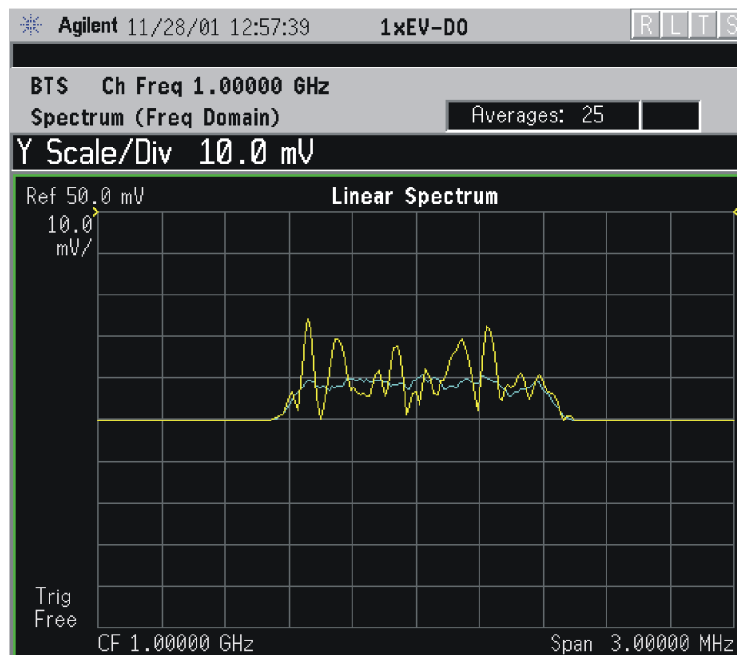
The View/Trace key allows you to select the desired view of the measurement from the following. You can use the Next Window key to move between the multiple windows (if any) and make it full size by Zoom.

- **Spectrum** - Provides a combination view of the spectrum graph in parameters of power versus frequency with the semi-log graticules, and the I/Q waveform graph in the parameters of voltage and time. Changes to frequency span or power will sometimes affect data acquisition.
- **I/Q Waveform** - (for PSA) Provides a view of the I/Q waveform graph in parameters of voltage versus time in linear scale. Changes to sweep time or resolution bandwidth can affect data acquisition.
- **Spectrum Linear** - (for E4406A) Provides a view of the linear spectrum graph in parameters of voltage and versus frequency with the linear graticules. Changes to frequency span or voltage will sometimes affect data acquisition.

NOTE

(for E4406A) For the widest spans, the I/Q window becomes just “ADC time domain samples”, because the I/Q down-conversion is no longer in effect. This is not the case for E4406A Option B7C if the **Input Port** is set to **I/Q** and you have connected baseband I/Q signals to the **I/Q INPUT** connectors.

Figure 3-22 Spectrum Measurement - Linear Spectrum View (for E4406A)



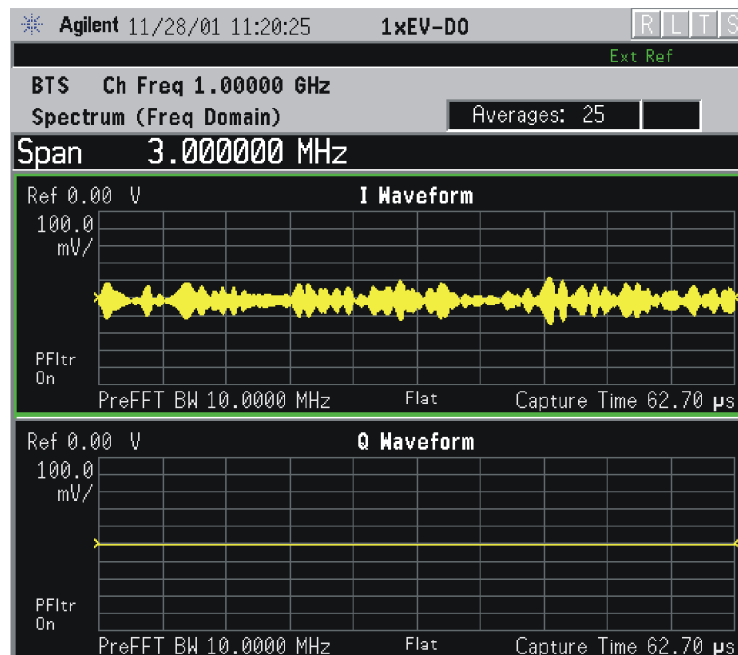
Key Reference
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

*Meas Setup: View/Trace = Spectrum Linear,
Span = 3.000 MHz,
Y Scale/Div = 10.00 mV, Ref Value = 50.0 mV,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: -10.00 dBm, Pilot channel, 1xEV-DO

- **I/Q Waveform** - Provides a window view of the I/Q waveform graph in parameters of voltage versus time in the linear graticules. Changes to sweep time or resolution bandwidth will sometimes affect data acquisition. This is equivalent to change the selected window with the **Next** key.
- **I and Q Waveform** - (for E4406A) Provides the individual views of the I and Q signal waveform windows in the parameters of voltage versus time.

Figure 3-23 Spectrum Measurement - I and Q Waveform View (for E4406A)



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I and Q Waveform,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: -10.00 dBm, Pilot channel, 1xEV-DO

- **I/Q Polar** - (for E4406A) Provides a view of the I/Q signal polar vector graph.

Figure 3-24 Spectrum Measurement - I/Q Polar View (for E4406A)



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Polar,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signals: -10.00 dBm, Pilot channel, 1xEV-DO

- **Trace Display** - Allows you to select a trace to display from the following menu. The currently selected trace type is shown on the Trace Display key.
 - **All** - Allows you to view both the current trace and the average trace.
 - **Average** - Allows you to view only the average trace (in blue color).
 - **Current** - Allows you to view only the trace (in yellow color) for the latest data acquisition.
 - **I Trace** - (for E4406A) Allows you to view only the I signal trace.
 - **Q Trace** - (for E4406A) Allows you to view only the Q signal trace.

Span X Scale Key Menu

NOTE

The **Spectrum** or **Linear Spectrum** (for E4406A) window must be active in the **Spectrum** or **Spectrum Linear** (for E4406A) view to access the following **Span X Scale** key menu:

- **Span** - Allows you to modify the frequency span. The range is

10.000 Hz to 10.000 MHz with 1 Hz resolution, depending on the **Res BW** setting. Changing the span causes the resolution bandwidth to change automatically, and will affect data acquisition time. The **Span** key is also accessible under the **Meas Setup** menu.

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a time value per division. The range is 1.00 ns to 1.00 s per division. The default setting is 18.8 ms per division. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -1.00 to 10.0 s. The default setting is 0.00 s. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Left**, **Ctr** (center) or **Right**. The default setting is **Left**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front-panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The I/Q Polar window must be active in the **I/Q Polar** view (for E4406A), for the **SPAN X Scale** key to access the following menu:

- **I/Q Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical and horizontal scales by changing the value per division. The range is 1.00 nV to 20.00 V per division. The default setting is 100.0 mV.
- **I Origin** or **Q Origin** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 V. The default setting is 0.00 V.

AMPLITUDE Y Scale Key Menu**NOTE**

The **Spectrum** or **Linear Spectrum** (for E4406A) window must be active in the **Spectrum** or **Spectrum Linear** (for E4406A) view to access the following **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key menu:

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing an amplitude value per division. The range is 0.10 dB to 20.00 dB per division or 1.00 nV to 20.00 V per division, respectively. The default setting is 10.00 dB or 100.0 mV. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling**

automatically changes to **Off**.

- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 dBm or -250.00 to 250.00 V. The default setting is 0.00 dBm or 0.00 V. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front-panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The **I** or **Q** Waveform window must be active in the **I and Q Waveform** view (**for E4406A**) for the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key to access the following menu:

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing the amplitude value per division. The range is 1.00 nV to 20.00 V per division. The default setting is 100.0 mV. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 V. The default setting is 0.00 V. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement results. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. The **Restart** front-panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, this function automatically determines the scale per division and reference values by the measurement results. When you set a value to either **Scale/Div** or **Ref Value** manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

The I/Q Polar window must be active in the I/Q Polar view (for E4406A), for the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key to access the following menu:

- **I/Q Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical and horizontal scales by changing the value per division. The range is 1.00 nV to 20.00 V per division. The default setting is 100.0 mV.
- **I Origin** or **Q Origin** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 V. The default setting is 0.00 V.

Display Key Menu

The Display Key is not active for this measurement.

Marker Key Menu

- **Select 1 2 3 4** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the frequency and amplitude of the marker position on the spectrum trace. Marker position is controlled by the **RPG** knob.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in frequencies and amplitudes between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function Off** - Allows you to define the selected marker function to be **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default is **Off**. If set to **Band Power**, you need to select **Delta**.
- **Trace Spectrum** - Allows you to place the selected marker on the **Spectrum**, **Spectrum Avg**, **Spectrum Linear** (for E4406A), **Spectrum Avg Linear** (for E4406A), **I/Q Waveform**, **I Waveform** (for E4406A), or **Q Waveform** (for E4406A) trace. The default is **Spectrum**.
- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape Diamond** - Allows you to access the menu to define the selected marker shape to be **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default shape is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

Search Key

The front panel Search key performs a peak search when pressed. A marker will automatically be activated at the highest peak.

Spurious Emissions & ACP Keys

NOTE

Select key path: **MEASURE, Spurious Emissions & ACP** to access these menus.

Meas Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Spurious Emissions & ACP, Meas Setup**

- **Avg Number** - Allows you to change the number of N averages to be made.
- **Avg Mode** - Allows you to toggle the averaging mode between **Exp** (exponential) and **Repeat**. This selection only effects on the averaging result after the number of N averages is reached. The N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Normal averaging**: Normal (linear) averaging is always used until the specified number of N averages is reached. When the **Measure** key under **Meas Control** is set to **Single**, data acquisition is stopped when the number of N averages is reached, thus **Avg Mode** has no effect in the single measurement mode.
 - **Exponential averaging**: When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. Exponential averaging is used with a weighting factor of N (the displayed count of averages stops at N). Exponential averaging weights new data more heavily than old data, which allows tracking of slow-changing signals. The weighting factor N is set using the **Avg Number** key.
 - **Repeat averaging**: When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. After the number of N averages is reached, all previous result data is cleared and the average count displayed is set back to 1. This is equivalent to being in **Measure Single** and pressing the **Restart** key each time the single measurement finishes.
- **Meas Mode** - Allows you to toggle the measurement mode between **ACP** and **SEM**. If set to **ACP**, the adjacent channel power measurement is made with the optimized offset and limits defined by **Offset/Limits**. If set to **SEM**, the spurious emissions measurement is made with the optimized offset and limits defined by **Offset/Limits**.
- **Trig Source** - Allows you to select one of the trigger sources: **Free Run (Immediate)**, **Ext Front**, **Ext Rear**, **Frame**, and **Line**.
- **Detector** - Allows you to toggle the power detection type between **Avg** (average) and **Peak**. If set to **Avg**, the power in a bin is computed as RMS averaged over the entire **Meas Interval**. If set to **Peak**, the peak power in the entire **Meas Interval** is converted to the RMS value, assuming a CW signal.
- **Meas Type** - Allows you to access the menu to select one of the

measurement reference types.

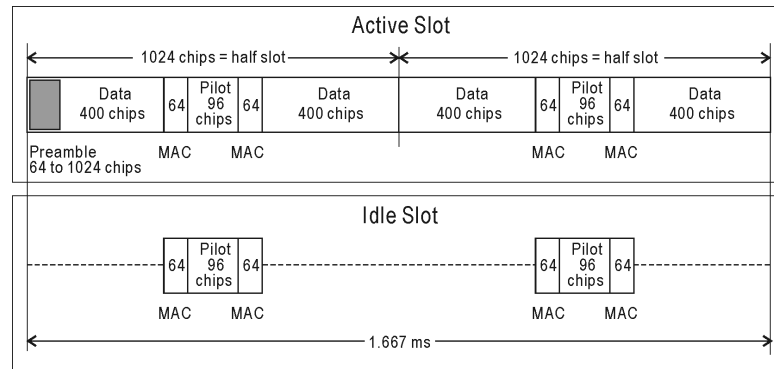
- **Total Pwr Ref** - Sets the reference to the total carrier power and the measured data is shown in dBc and dBm.
- **PSD Ref** - Sets the reference to the mean power spectral density of the carrier and the measured data is shown in dB and dBm/Hz.
- **Meas Offset & Interval** - Allows you to access the following menu to set the measurement offset and interval:
 - **Meas Offset** - Allows you to set a value of measurement offset in either μ s or chips. When you enter a numeric value, the unit selection menu is shown. The range is from 0 to 1667.0 μ s, or 0 to 2048 chips.
 - **Meas Interval** - Allows you to set a value of measurement interval in either μ s or chips. When you enter a numeric value, the unit selection menu is shown. The range is from 0 μ s to 10.000 ms, or 13 to 224 chips.
 - **Pre-Defined Ofs/Intvl** - Allows you to access the menu to select one of the predefined measurement offsets and intervals depending on the slots. The slot definitions are summarized in [Figure 3-25](#) and [Table 3-12](#) below.
 - Idle Slot** - Allows you to access the menu to select either idle slot #1 or #2 for the preset measurement offset and interval.
 - **Idle Slot #1** - Refer to [Figure 3-25](#) and table below for details.
 - **Idle Slot #2** - Refer to [Figure 3-25](#) and table below for details.
 - Half Slot** - Allows you to access the menu to select either half slot #1 or #2 for the preset measurement offset and interval.
 - **Half Slot #1** - Refer to [Figure 3-25](#) and table below for details.
 - **Half Slot #2** - Refer to [Figure 3-25](#) and table below for details.

Table 3-12

Selection	Meas Offset		Meas Interval	
	Time (μ s)	Chips	Time (μ s)	Chips
Idle Slot #1	325.5	400	182.3	224
Idle Slot #2	1158.9	1424	182.3	224
Half Slot #1	0.0	0	833.3	1024
Half Slot #2	833.3	1024	833.3	1024
Full Slot	0.0	0	1666.7	2048

- ❑ **Full Slot** - Allows you to set the full slot with 2048 chips for the preset measurement offset and interval.

Figure 3-25 Active and Idle Slot Timing



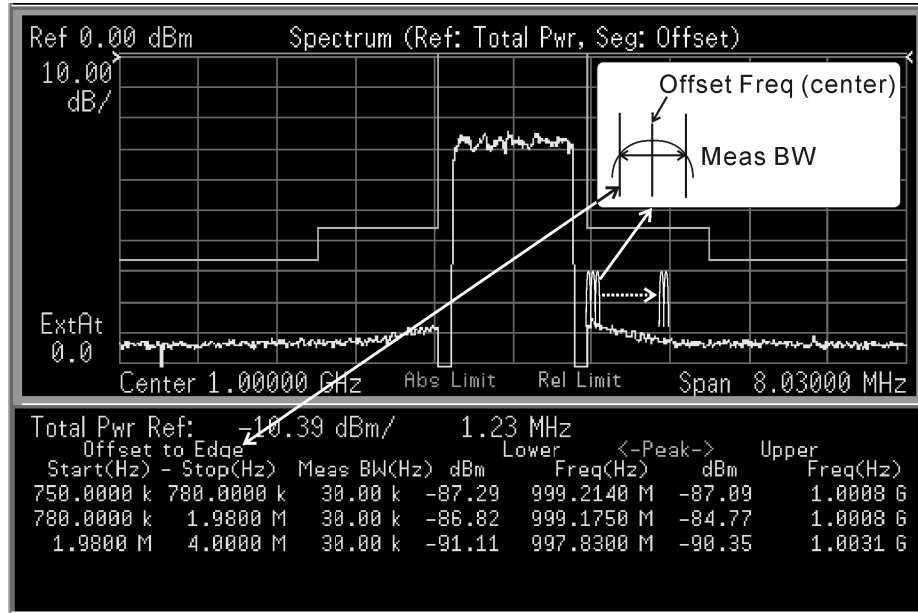
- **Ref Channel** - Allows you to define the reference channel in the following terms:
 - **Chan Integ BW** - Allows you to specify a value for the channel integration bandwidth. The range is from 30.0 kHz to 20.00 MHz.
 - **Chan Span** - Allows you to specify a value for the channel span to be measured. The range is from 100.000 kHz to 10.0000 MHz.
 - **Step Freq** - Allows you to specify the step frequency to make measurements ranging from 100.0 Hz to 7.50000 MHz, and to toggle this function between **Auto** and **Man**. If set to **Auto**, this is automatically set to half the **Res BW** setting. If set to **Man**, the step frequency is manually set independently from **Res BW**.
 - **Res BW** - Allows you to specify the resolution bandwidth ranging from 1.000 kHz to 1.000 MHz, and to toggle this function between **Auto** and **Man**. If set to **Auto**, **Res BW** is automatically set to one 50th of **Chan Integ BW**. The Gaussian shaped filter is used.
- **Spectrum Segment** - Allows you to toggle the frequency spectrum segment between **Offset** and **Region**. According to this selection, either the **Offset/Limits** menu or the **Region & Limits** menu is available. When you select **Offset**, ACP or spurious emissions measurements are made depending on the **Meas Type** selection. When you select **Region**, spurious emissions measurements are made.
- **Offset/Limits** - Allows you to access the menus to change the following parameters for offset frequency settings and pass/fail test conditions, when you set **Spectrum Segment** to **Offset**. For both the **SEM** and **ACP** measurement modes the individual offsets and limits are configurable. [Table 3-13](#) and [Table 3-14](#) show the default settings for SEM and ACP mode measurements, respectively.

When **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Offset**, the frequency values at

Key Reference

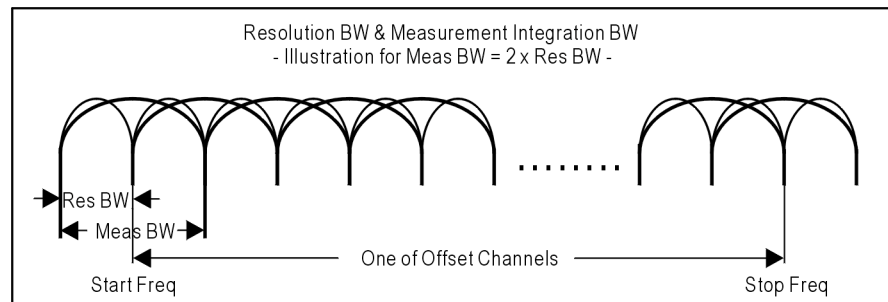
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

Start (Hz) and Stop (Hz) are shown as Offset to Edge in the measurement result window considering the measurement bandwidth, as it is different from the offset frequency center as shown in the following illustration. In addition, if Meas Mode is set to ACP, each frequency pair in Start (Hz) and Stop (Hz) becomes the same frequency values for adjacent channel power measurements. For example, if the measurement bandwidth is set to 30 kHz, the first offset center frequency can be 765 kHz and the offset to edge frequency can be 750 kHz.



- **Offset** - Allows you to access the memory selection menu from **A** through **E** to store up to 5 sets of values for **Start Freq**, **Stop Freq**, **Step Freq**, **Res BW**, and **Limits**. Only one memory selection at a time (A, B, C, D, or E) is shown on this key label.
- **Start Freq** - Allows you to specify a value for the start center frequency, and to toggle this function between **On** and **Off**, for each offset. The frequency range is 10.0000 kHz to 100.000 MHz with 100 Hz resolution. However, the high end is limited to the setting of **Stop Freq**. When **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Offset**, the frequency values at Start (Hz) are shown as **Offset to Edge** in the measurement result window considering the measurement bandwidth.
- **Stop Freq** - Allows you to specify a value for the stop center frequency. The frequency range is from 10.0000 kHz to 100.000 MHz with 100 Hz resolution, for each offset. The low end is limited to the setting of **Start Freq**. When **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Offset**, the frequency values at Stop (Hz) are shown as **Offset to Edge** in the measurement result window considering the measurement bandwidth.

- **Step Freq** - Allows you to specify a value for the step frequency. The frequency range is from $(\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Start Freq})/10000$ to $(\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Start Freq})$, and to toggle this function between **Auto** and **Man**, for each offset. If set to **Auto**, the step frequency is automatically set to half the **Res BW** setting. When you set **Meas BW** to other than 1 of **Res BW**, **Step Freq** is disabled because **Res BW** is automatically set to the step frequency.
- **Res BW** - Allows you to specify a value for the resolution bandwidth. The range is from 300.0 Hz to 7.50000 MHz with 100 Hz resolution, and to toggle this function between **Auto** and **Man**, for each offset. If set to **Auto**, **Res BW** is automatically set to one 50th of $(\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Start Freq})$. The Gaussian shaped filter is used. The next figure illustrates the relationships between **Meas BW**, **Start Freq**, and **Stop Freq**.



- **Meas BW (Integ BW)** - Allows you to specify a multiplier of **Res BW** for the measurement integration bandwidth. The range is from 1 to an integer derived from $(\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Start Freq})/\text{Res BW}$. Refer to the illustration under **Res BW** above.
- **Relative Atten** - Allows you to enter an attenuation value to adjust the relative level limits ranging from -40.00 to 40.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution. The default attenuation is the same as the one used by **Ref Channel**.
- **Offset Side** - Allows you to specify which offset side is to be measured. Selections are **Neg** (negative offset), **Both**, and **Pos** (positive offset).
- **Limits** - Allows you to access the following menu to set up an absolute and relative limit level and fail condition for each offset:
 - Abs Start** - Allows you to enter an absolute level limit at **Start Freq**. The range is from -200.00 to $+50.00$ dBm with 0.01 dB resolution.
 - Abs Stop** - Allows you to enter an absolute level limit at **Stop Freq**. The range is from -200.00 to $+50.00$ dBm with 0.01 dB resolution, and to toggle this function between **Couple** and **Man**. If set to **Couple**, **Abs Stop** is coupled to **Abs Start** 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.

Key Reference
1xEV-DO Measurement Keys

- ❑ **Rel Start** - Allows you to enter a relative level limit at **Start Freq.** The range is from -150.00 to $+50.00$ dBc with 0.01 dB resolution.
- ❑ **Rel Stop** - Allows you to enter a relative level limit at **Stop Freq.** The range is from -150.00 to $+50.00$ dBc with 0.01 dB resolution, and to toggle this function between **Couple** and **Man**. If set to **Couple**, **Rel Stop** is coupled to **Rel Start** to make a flat limit line. If set to **Man**, **Rel Start** and **Rel Stop** can take different values to make a sloped limit line.
- ❑ **Fail Mask** - Allows you to access the following menu to select one of the logic keys for fail conditions between the measurement results and the test limits:

Absolute - Fail is shown if one of the absolute measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Start** and/or **Abs Stop**.

Relative - Fail is shown if one of the relative measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Start** and/or **Rel Stop**. This is the default selection for the offset **A** and **B**.

Abs AND Rel - Fail is shown if one of the absolute measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Start** and **Abs Stop** AND one of the relative measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Start** and **Rel Stop**.

Abs OR Rel - Fail is shown if one of the absolute measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Start** and **Abs Stop** OR one of the relative measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Start** and **Rel Stop**.

Table 3-13 SEM Mode Offset & Limit Defaults

Offset	Start Freq (MHz)	Stop Freq (MHz)	Res BW (kHz)	Meas BW (kHz)	Abs Start (dBm)	Abs Stop (dBm)	Rel Start (dBc)	Rel Stop (dBc)	Fail Mask
A, On	0.7650	0.7950	3.000	30.00	-27.00	-27.00	-45.00	-45.00	Rel
B, On	0.7950	1.9950	30.00	30.00	-27.00	-27.00	-45.00	-45.00	Rel
C, Off	1.9950	4.0150	30.00	30.00	-27.00	-27.00	-55.00	-55.00	Rel
D, Off	3.2531	4.0031	6.25	6.25	-46.00	-46.00	-55.00	-55.00	Abs
E, Off	7.5000	12.500	1000.0	1000.0	-13.00	-13.00	-55.00	-55.00	Rel

Table 3-14 ACP Mode Offset & Limit Defaults

Offset	Start Freq (MHz)	Stop Freq (MHz)	Res BW (kHz)	Meas BW (kHz)	Abs Start (dBm)	Abs Stop (dBm)	Rel Start (dBc)	Rel Stop (dBc)	Fail Mask
A, On	0.7650	0.7650	3.000	30.00	-27.00	-27.00	-45.00	-45.00	Rel
B, On	1.9950	1.9950	30.00	30.00	-27.00	-27.00	-55.00	-55.00	Rel
C, Off	3.1250	3.1250	30.00	30.00	-13.00	-13.00	-55.00	-55.00	Abs
D, Off	4.0000	4.0000	30.00	30.00	-13.00	-13.00	-55.00	-55.00	Rel
E, Off	7.5000	7.5000	30.00	30.00	-13.00	-13.00	-55.00	-55.00	Rel

- **Region & Limits** - Allows you to access the menus to change the following parameters for region frequency settings and pass/fail test conditions, if **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Region**. Table 3-15 shows the default settings for SEM mode measurements.
 - **Region** - Allows you to access the memory selection menu from **A** through **E** to store up to 5 sets of values for **Start Freq**, **Stop Freq**, **Step Freq**, **Res BW**, and **Limits**. Only one memory selection at a time (**A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, or **E**) is shown on this key label. The default setting is **A**.
 - **Start Freq** - Allows you to specify a value for the start frequency, and to toggle this function between **On** and **Off**, for each region. The frequency range is 329.000 MHz to 3.67800 GHz with 1 kHz resolution. However, the high end is limited to the setting of **Stop Freq**. The default settings are 1.92000 GHz and **On**.
 - **Stop Freq** - Allows you to specify a value for the stop frequency. The frequency range is from 329.000 MHz to 3.67800 GHz with 1 kHz resolution, for each region. The low end is limited to the setting of **Start Freq**. The default setting is 1.98000 GHz.
 - **Step Freq** - Allows you to specify a value for the step frequency. The range is from $(\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Start Freq})/10000$ to $(\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Start Freq})$, and to toggle this function between **Auto** and **Man**, for each region. If set to **Auto**, the step frequency is automatically set to half the **Res BW** setting. The default settings are 600.000 kHz and **Auto**.
 - **Res BW** - Allows you to specify a value for the resolution bandwidth. The frequency range is from 1.000 kHz to 7.5000 MHz with 100 Hz resolution, and to toggle this function between **Auto** and **Man**, for each region. If set to **Auto**, the resolution bandwidth is automatically set to one 50th of $(\text{Stop Freq} - \text{Start Freq})$. The Gaussian shaped filter is used. The default settings are 1.20000 MHz and **Auto**.

- **Relative Atten** - Allows you to enter an attenuation value to adjust the relative level limits. The range is from -40.00 to 40.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution. The default attenuation is the same as the one used for **Ref Channel**.
- **Limits** - Allows you to access the following menu to set up an absolute and relative limit level and fail condition for each region:
 - Abs Start** - Allows you to enter an absolute level limit at **Start Freq**. The range is from -200.00 to $+50.00$ dBm with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is -50.00 dBm.
 - Abs Stop** - Allows you to enter an absolute level limit at **Stop Freq**. The range is from -200.00 to $+50.00$ dBm with 0.01 dB resolution, and to toggle this function between **Couple** and **Man**. If set to **Couple**, **Abs Stop** is coupled to **Abs Start** 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. The default settings are -50.00 dBm and **Couple**.
 - Rel Start** - Allows you to enter a relative level limit. The range is from -150.00 to $+50.00$ dBc with 0.01 dB resolution. The default settings are -30.00 dBm.
 - Rel Stop** - Allows you to enter a relative level limit at **Stop Freq**. The range is from -150.00 to $+50.00$ dBc with 0.01 dB resolution, and to toggle this function between **Couple** and **Man**. If set to **Couple**, **Rel Stop** is coupled to **Rel Start** to make a flat limit line. If set to **Man**, **Rel Start** and **Rel Stop** can take different values to make a sloped limit line. The default settings are -30.00 dBm and **Couple**.
 - Fail Mask** - Allows you to access the following menu to select one of the logic keys for fail conditions between the measurement results and the test limits. The default selection is **Absolute**.

Absolute - Fail is shown if one of the absolute spurious emissions measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Start** and/or **Abs Stop**. This is the default selection for each region.

Relative - Fail is shown if one of the relative spurious emissions measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Start** and/or **Rel Stop**.

Abs AND Rel - Fail is shown if one of the absolute spurious emissions measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Start** and **Abs Stop** AND one of the relative spurious emissions measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Start** and **Rel Stop**.

Abs OR Rel - Fail is shown if one of the absolute spurious

emissions measurement results is larger than the limit for **Abs Start** and **Abs Stop** OR one of the relative spurious emissions measurement results is larger than the limit for **Rel Start** and **Rel Stop**.

Table 3-15 SEM Mode Region & Limit Defaults

Region	Start Freq (GHz)	Stop Freq (GHz)	Step Freq (kHz)	Res BW (kHz)	Abs Start (dBm)	Abs Stop (dBm)	Rel Start (dBc)	Rel Stop (dBc)	Fail Mask
A, On	1.9200	1.9800	600.0	1200.0	-50.00	-50.00	-30.00	-30.00	Abs
B, On	1.8935	1.9196	261.0	522.0	-50.00	-50.00	-30.00	-30.00	Abs
C, On	2.1000	2.1050	50.0	100.0	-50.00	-50.00	-30.00	-30.00	Abs
D, Off	2.1750	2.1800			-50.00	-50.00	-30.00	-30.00	Abs
E, Off	0.8000	1.0000			-50.00	-50.00	-30.00	-30.00	Abs

Table 3-16 shows the factory default settings for spurious emissions and ACP measurements.

Table 3-16 Spurious Emissions and ACP Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	All
Display	Abs Peak Pwr & Freq
Limit Lines	On
Meas Setup:	
Avg Number	10; Off
Avg Mode	Repeat
Meas Mode	SEM
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
Detector	Avg (averaged power)
Meas Type	Total Pwr Ref
Meas Offset & Interval:	
Meas Offset	325.5 μ s
Meas Interval	182.3 μ s
Pre-Defined Ofs/Intvl:	
Idle Slot	Idle Slot #1
Ref Channel:	
Chan Integ BW	1.23000 MHz
Chan Span	1.25000 MHz
Step Freq	12.3000 kHz; Auto

Table 3-16 Spurious Emissions and ACP Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
Res BW	24.6000 kHz; Auto
Spectrum Segment	Offset
Offset/Limits:	(Refer to Table 3-13 on page 214)
Offset	A
Start Freq	765.000 kHz
Stop Freq	765.000 kHz
Step Freq	1.500 kHz; Auto
Res BW	3.000 kHz; Man
Meas BW (Integ BW)	10 × Res BW
Relative Atten	0.00 dB
Offset Side	Both
Limits:	
Abs Start	-27.00 dBm
Abs Stop	-27.00 dBm; Couple
Rel Start	-45.00 dBc
Rel Stop	-45.00 dBc; Couple
Fail Mask	Relative

View/Trace Key Menu

Key Path: Spurious Emissions & ACP, View/Trace

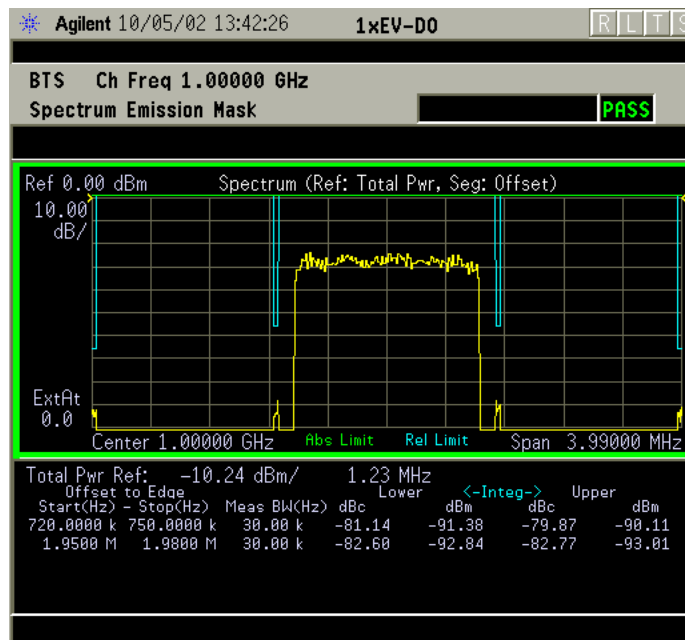
NOTE

If **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Offset**, the following menu is shown:

- **All** - In the factory default condition, the ACP or spurious emissions measurement graph is displayed with all of the active offsets in the graph window as shown in [Figure 3-26](#).

Figure 3-26

Spurious Emissions Measurement - Offset View

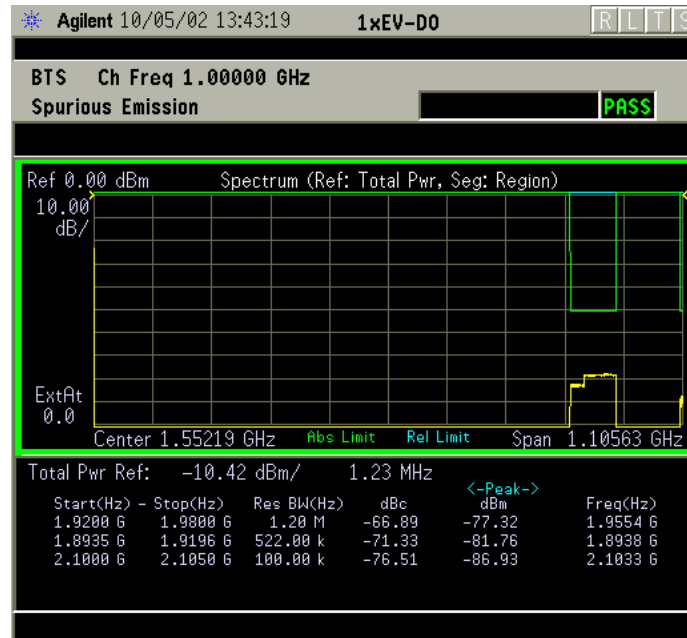


- **Offset A through Offset E** - Each of ACP or spurious emissions measurement results, up to 5 sets of offsets, is shown in the graph window. Each offset label set to **Off** is grayed out.
- **Offset Side** - Allows you to toggle the display function of the offset sides between **Pos** (positive) and **Neg** (negative).

NOTE If **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Region**, the following menu is shown.

- **All** - The spurious emissions measurement graph is displayed with all of the active regions in the graph window as shown in [Figure 3-27](#).

Figure 3-27 Spurious Emissions and ACP Measurement - All Regions View



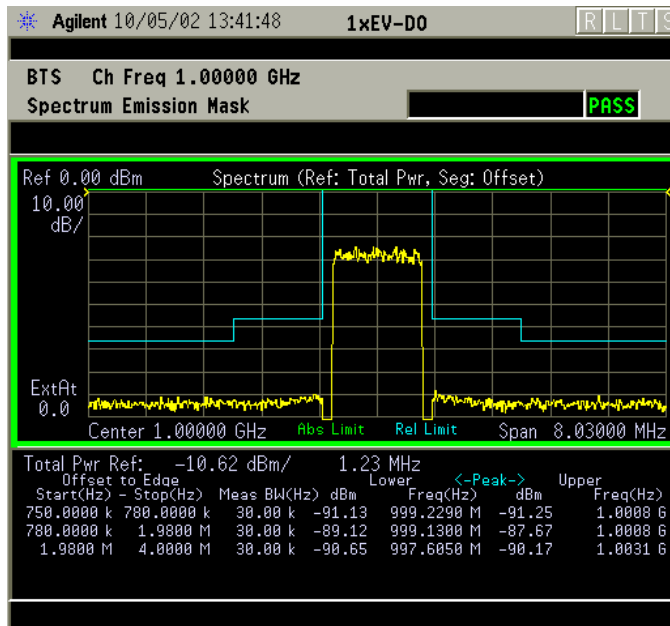
*Tester: Spectrum Segment = Region,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Full slot, 1xEV-DO

- **Region A through Region E** - Each of spurious emissions measurement results, up to 5 sets of regions, is shown in the graph window. Each region label set to **Off** is grayed out.

NOTE If Meas Mode is set to **ACP**, the display appears as shown in [Figure 3-28](#).

Figure 3-28 Spurious Emissions and ACP Measurement - ACP Mode View



*Tester: Meas Mode = ACP,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10.00 dBm, Full slot, 1xEV-DO

Display Key Menu

Key Path: **Spurious Emissions & ACP, Display**

- **Limit Lines** - Allows you to toggle the limit lines display function for spurious emissions or ACP measurements between **On** and **Off**. If set to **On**, the absolute limit lines or the relative limit lines are shown on the measurement display.
- **Abs Peak Pwr & Freq** - Allows you to read the absolute peak power levels in dBm and corresponding frequencies in the text window. This key is disabled if **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Region**.
- **Rel Peak Pwr & Freq** - Allows you to read the relative peak power levels in dBc and corresponding frequencies in the text window. This key is disabled if **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Region**.
- **Integrated Power** - Allows you to read the absolute and relative power levels, integrated throughout the bandwidths between the start and

stop frequencies, in the text window. This key is disabled if **Spectrum Segment** is set to **Region**.

- **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**
 - **Scale/Div** - Allows you to enter a value to change the vertical display sensitivity. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dB. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Value** - Allows you to set a value for the absolute power reference. The range is from -250.00 to 250.00 dBm with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dBm. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
 - **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center), or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Top**.
 - **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front panel key or the **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, the scale coupling 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

Marker Key Menu

Key Path: **Spurious Emissions & ACP, Marker**

- **Select 1 2 3 4** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the time position and amplitude of the marker on the measurement trace, for example. The marker position is controlled by the **RPG** knob.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in time positions and amplitudes between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function** - Allows you to define the selected marker function to be **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default is **Off**. For measuring **Band Power**, you need to place the **Normal** marker and then place the **Delta** marker.
- **Trace** - Allows you to place the selected marker on the **Spectrum** trace.

- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape Diamond** - Allows you to access the menu to define the selected marker shape to be **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

NOTE

The front panel **Search** key performs a peak search when pressed. A marker will automatically be activated at the highest peak.

Troubleshooting Hints

ACP and spurious emissions measurements can reveal the presence of degraded or defective parts in the transmitter section of the UUT. The following are examples of problems which, once indicated by testing, may require further attention:

- Faulty DC power supply control of the transmitter power amplifier
- RF power controller of the pre-power amplifier stage
- I/Q control of the baseband stage
- Reduction in the gain and output power level of the amplifier due to a degraded gain control and/or increased distortion
- Degradation of amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics

Power amplifiers are one of the final stage elements of a base transmitter and play a critical part in meeting the important power and spectral efficiency specifications. Measuring the spectral response of these amplifiers to complex wideband signals is crucial to linking amplifier linearity and other performance characteristics to the stringent system specifications.

Waveform (Time Domain) Keys

NOTE

You must have selected **Waveform** under the Key Path: **MEASURE** menu to access these menus.

Measurement Setup Key Menu

Key Path: **Meas Setup**

- **Sweep Time** - Allows you to specify the measurement acquisition time which is used as the length of the time capture record. The range is 1.0 μ s and 100.0 s, depending upon the resolution bandwidth setting and the available internal memory size for acquisition points.
- **Res BW** - Allows you to set the measurement bandwidth. The range is 10 Hz to 8 MHz using the Gaussian filter selected from RBW Filter

under the Advanced menu, or 10 Hz to 10 MHz using the Flat top filter selected from RBW Filter. A larger bandwidth results in a larger number of acquisition points and reduces the maximum value allowed for the sweep time.

- **Average**

- **Avg Number** - Allows you to change the number of N averages.

- **Avg Mode** - Allows you to toggle the averaging mode between **Exp** (exponential) and **Repeat**. This selection only effects on the averaging result after the number of N averages is reached. The N is set using the **Avg Number** key.

- **Normal averaging:** Normal (linear) averaging is always used until the specified number of N averages is reached. When the **Measure** key under **Meas Control** is set to **Single**, data acquisition is stopped when the number of N averages is reached, thus **Avg Mode** has no effect in the single measurement mode.

- **Exponential averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. Exponential averaging is used with a weighting factor of N (the displayed count of averages stops at N). Exponential averaging weights new data more heavily than old data, which allows tracking of slow-changing signals. The weighting factor N is set using the **Avg Number** key.

- **Repeat averaging:** When **Measure** is set to **Cont**, data acquisition will continue indefinitely. After the number of N averages is reached, all previous result data is cleared and the average count displayed is set back to 1. This is equivalent to being in **Measure Single** and pressing the **Restart** key each time the single measurement finishes.

- **Avg Type** - Allows you to access the menu of the following average types only for making spectrum (frequency domain) and waveform (time domain) measurements:

- Pwr Avg (RMS)** - Executes the true power averaging which is equivalent to taking the rms of the voltage. This is the most accurate type.

- Log-Pwr Avg (Video)** - Simulates the traditional spectrum analyzer type of averaging by calculating the log of the power.

- Voltage Avg** - Executes the voltage averaging.

- Maximum** - Executes the maximum voltage averaging by capturing peak data.

- Minimum** - Executes the minimum voltage averaging.

- **Trig Source**

Key path: **Meas Setup, Trig Source**

NOTE

Changing the selection in the **Trig Source** menu alters the trigger source for the selected measurement only.

- **Free Run (Immediate)** - A trigger occurs at the time the data is requested, completely asynchronous with the RF or IF signal.
 - **Video (Envlp)** - An internal IF envelope trigger that occurs at the absolute threshold level of the IF signal level.
 - **RF Burst (Wideband)** - An internal wideband RF burst trigger that has the automatic level control for burst signals. It triggers at the level that is set relative to the peak RF signal (12 MHz bandwidth) input level.
 - **Ext Front** - Activates the front panel external trigger input (**EXT TRIGGER INPUT**) port. The external signal must be between -5.00 and $+5.00$ V with 1 or 10 mV resolution.
 - **Ext Rear** - Activates the rear-panel external trigger input (**TRIGGER IN**) port. The external signal must be between -5.00 and $+5.00$ V with 1 or 10 mV resolution.
 - **Frame** - Uses the internal frame clock to generate a trigger signal. The clock parameters are controlled under the **Mode Setup** key or the measurement firmware, but not both. Refer to the specific measurement section for details.
 - **Line** - Sets the trigger to the internal line mode. Sweep triggers occur at intervals synchronous to the line frequency. See the specific measurement section for details.
- **Restore Meas Defaults** - Allows you to preset only the settings that are specific to the selected measurement by pressing **Meas Setup, More (1 of 2), Restore Meas Defaults**. This will set the measure setup parameters, for the currently selected measurement only, to the factory defaults.
 - **Advanced**

NOTE

Parameters that are under the **Advanced** key seldom need to be changed. Any changes from the default values may result in invalid measurement data. - Allows you to access the menu to change the following parameters. Changes from the default values may result in invalid data.

- **Pre-ADC BPF** - Allows you to toggle the pre-ADC bandpass filter function between **On** or **Off**. The default setting is **Off**. The pre-ADC bandpass filter is useful for rejecting nearby signals, so that sensitivity within the span range can be improved by

increasing the ADC range gain.

- **RBW Filter** - Allows you to toggle the resolution bandwidth filter selection between **Flat** and **Gaussian**. If set to **Gaussian**, the filter provides more even time-domain response, particularly for “bursts”. If set to **Flat**, the filter provides a flatter bandwidth but is less accurate for “pulse responses”. A flat top filter also requires less memory and allows longer data acquisition times. For most waveform applications, the Gaussian filter is recommended. The resolution bandwidth range is 10 Hz to 8 MHz using the Gaussian filter or 10 Hz to 10 MHz using the Flat top filter.
- **ADC Range** - Allows you to access the menu to select one of the ADC ranging functions:
 - Auto** - Select this to cause the instrument to automatically adjust the signal range for optimal measurement results.
 - AutoPeak** - Select this to cause the instrument to continuously seek the highest peak signal.
 - AutoPeakLock** - Select this to cause the instrument to adjust the range for the highest peak signal it identifies, and retains the range settings determined by that peak signal, even when the peak signal is no longer present.
 - Manual** - Allows you to access the selection menu of values, –6 to +24 dB for E4404A or None to +18 dB for PSA, to set the ADC range level. Also note that manual ranging is best for CW signals.
- **Data Packing** - Allows you to select **Auto** (the default) or the **Short (16 bit)**, **Medium (24 bit)** and **Long (32 bit)** methods of data packing. The short, medium, and long methods are not compatible with all settings and should not be used unless you are familiar with data packing methods. **Auto** is the preferred choice.
 - Auto** - The data packing value most appropriate for current instrument settings is selected automatically.
 - Short (16 bit)** - Select this to pack data every 16 bits.
 - Medium (24 bit)** - Select this to pack data every 24 bits.
 - Long (32 bit)** - Select this to pack data every 32 bits.
- **ADC Dither** - Allows you to toggle the ADC dither function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **Off**. If set to **On**, the ADC dither refers to the introduction of noise to the digitized steps of the analog-to-digital converter, and results in better amplitude linearity and resolution in low level signals. However, it also results in reduced dynamic range by approximately 3 dB.
- **Decimation** - Allows you to toggle the decimation function between **On** and **Off**, and to set the decimation value. Decimation allows

longer acquisition times for a given bandwidth by eliminating data points. Long time captures can be limited by the instrument data acquisition memory. Decimation numbers 1 to 4 describe the factor by which the number of points are reduced. The default setting is 1, which results in no data point reduction.

Table 3-17

Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement Defaults

Measurement Parameter	Factory Default Condition
View/Trace	RF Envelope (for E4406A)
Sweep Time	2.000 ms
Res BW	100.000 kHz
Averaging: Avg Number Avg Mode Avg Type	10; Off Exp Pwr Avg (RMS)
Trig Source	Free Run (Immediate)
RF Envelope View SPAN X Scale - Scale/Div AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div	(for E4406A) 200.0 μ s 10.00 dB
Signal Envelope View SPAN X Scale - Scale/Div AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div	(for PSA) 200.0 μ s 10.00 dB
I/Q Waveform View: SPAN X Scale -Scale/Div AMPLITUDE Y Scale - Scale/Div	200.0 μ s 100.0 mV
I/Q Polar View: I/Q Scale/Div I or Q Origin	(for E4406A) 100.0 mV 0.00 V
Advanced	
Pre-ADC BPF	Off
RBW Filter	Gaussian
ADC Range	Auto
Data Packing	Auto
ADC Dither	Off
Decimation	Off

View/Trace Key Menu

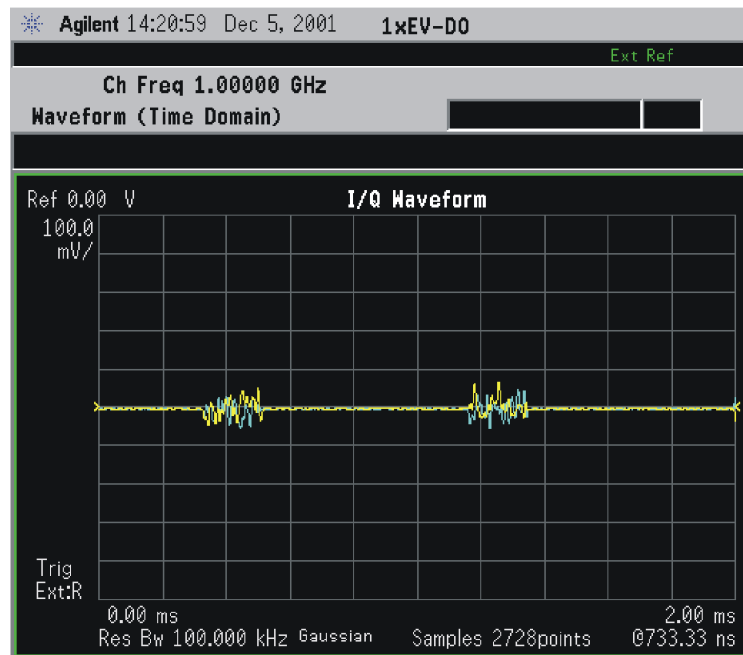
Key Path: View/Trace

- **RF Envelope** (for E4406A) or **Signal Envelope** (for PSA) - Provides a combination view of the waveform graph in parameters of power versus time with semi-log graticules. The measurement results for Mean Pwr (Entire Trace), Pk-to-Mean, Current Data for Max Pt and Min Pt are shown in the text window as shown in [“Waveform \(Time Domain\) Measurement - RF Envelope \(Default\) Result” on page 99](#). Changes to sweep time or resolution bandwidth can affect data acquisition.
- **I/Q Waveform** - Provides a view of the I/Q waveform graph in parameters of voltage versus time in linear scale. Changes to sweep time or resolution bandwidth can affect data acquisition.

NOTE

For the widest spans the I/Q Waveform window becomes just “ADC time domain samples”, because the I/Q down-conversion is no longer in effect.

Figure 3-29 Waveform Measurement - I/Q Waveform View

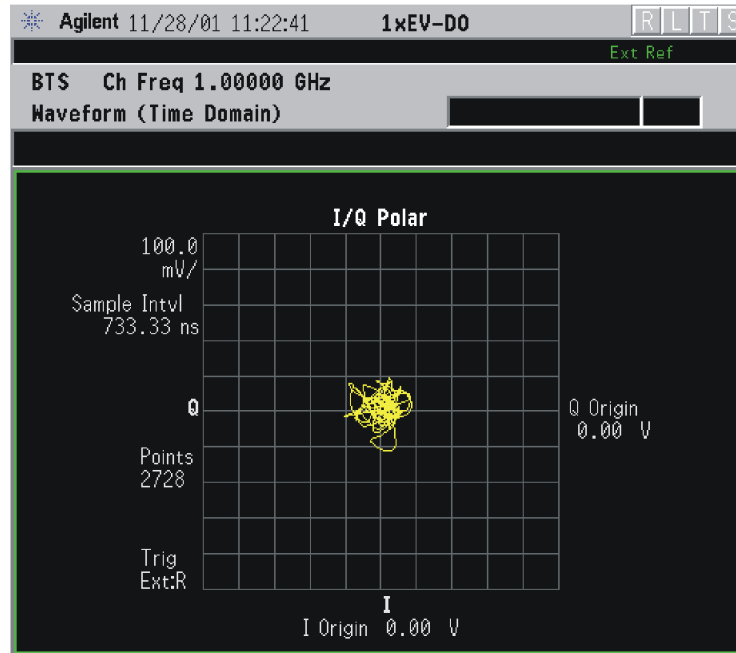


*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Waveform,
 Trigger Source = Ext Rear,
 Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10 dBm, Idle slot, 1xEV-DO

- **I/Q Polar** - (for E4406A) Provides a view of the I/Q signal in a polar vector graph.

Figure 3-30 Waveform Measurement - I/Q Polar View



*Meas Setup: View/Trace = I/Q Polar,
Trigger Source = Ext Rear,
Others = Factory default settings

*Input signal: -10 dBm, Idle slot, 1xEV-DO

Span X Scale Key Menu

Key Path: **Span X Scale**

NOTE The **SPAN X Scale** key allows you to access the menu to modify the horizontal parameters common to the rectangular windows for this measurement. Use the **Sweep Time** key under the **Meas Setup** menu to control the horizontal time span for this measurement:

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the horizontal scale by changing a time value per division. The range is 1.0 ns to 1.000 s per division with 0.01 ns resolution. The default setting is 200.0 μ s per division. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -1.0 to 10.0 s. The default setting is 0.00 s. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling**

automatically changes to **Off**.

- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Left**, **Ctr** (center) or **Right**. The default setting is **Left**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front-panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE For E4406A, if the **I/Q Polar** window is active in the **I/Q Polar** view, the **SPAN X Scale** key accesses the following menu:

- **I/Q Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical and horizontal scales by changing a value per division. The range is 1.00 nV to 20.00 V per division. The default setting is 100.0 mV.
- **I or Q Origin** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 V. The default setting is 0.00 V.

AMPLITUDE Y Scale Key Menu

Key Path: **AMPLITUDE Y Scale**

NOTE If the **RF Envelope** (for E4406A) or **Signal Envelope** (for PSA) window is active in the **RF Envelope** (for E4406A) or **Signal Envelope** (for PSA) view, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the following menu:

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing an amplitude value per division. The range is 0.10 to 20.00 dB per division with 0.01 dB resolution. The default setting is 10.00 dB per division. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 dBm. The default setting is 0.00 dBm. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Top**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front-panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

If the I/Q Waveform window is active in the I/Q Waveformview, the **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to modify the following parameters:

- **Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical scale by changing an amplitude value per division. The range is 1.00 nV to 20.00 V per division. The default setting is 100.0 mV. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Value** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 V. The default setting is 0.00 V. However, since the **Scale Coupling** default is **On**, this value is automatically determined by the measurement result. When you set a value manually, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.
- **Ref Position** - Allows you to set the reference position to either **Top**, **Ctr** (center) or **Bot** (bottom). The default setting is **Ctr**.
- **Scale Coupling** - Allows you to toggle the scale coupling function between **On** and **Off**. The default setting is **On**. Upon pressing the **Restart** front-panel key or **Restart** softkey under the **Meas Control** menu, 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, **Scale Coupling** automatically changes to **Off**.

NOTE

For E4406A, if the I/Q Polar window is active in the I/Q Polar view, the **SPAN X Scale** or **AMPLITUDE Y Scale** key accesses the menu to modify the following parameters:

- **I/Q Scale/Div** - Allows you to set the vertical and horizontal scales by changing a value per division. The range is 1.00 nV to 20.00 V per division. The default setting is 100.0 mV.
- **I or Q Origin** - Allows you to set the reference value ranging from -250.00 to 250.00 V. The default setting is 0.00 V.

Display Key Menu

The **Display** key is not available for this measurement.

Marker Key Menu

Key Path: **Marker**

The **Marker** front-panel key accesses the menu to configure the markers.

- **Select 1 2 3 4** - Allows you to activate up to four markers with the corresponding numbers, respectively. The selected number is underlined and its function is defined by pressing the **Function** key. The default is 1.
- **Normal** - Allows you to activate the selected marker to read the time position and amplitude of the marker on the RF envelope or Signal Envelope trace. Marker position is controlled by the **RPG** knob.
- **Delta** - Allows you to read the differences in time positions and amplitudes between the selected marker and the next.
- **Function Off** - Allows you to define the selected marker function to be **Band Power**, **Noise**, or **Off**. The default is **Off**. If set to **Band Power**, you need to select **Delta**.
- **Trace** - Allows you to place the selected marker on **RF Envelope** (for E4406A), **Signal Envelope** (for PSA), or **I/Q Waveform**.
- **Off** - Allows you to turn off the selected marker.
- **Shape Diamond** - Allows you to access the menu to define the selected marker shape to be **Diamond**, **Line**, **Square**, or **Cross**. The default shape is **Diamond**.
- **Marker All Off** - Allows you to turn off all of the markers.

Search Key

Key Path: **Search**

The front panel **Search** key performs a peak search when pressed. A marker will automatically be activated at the highest peak.

NOTE

In the Waveform measurement, the $\text{Mean Pwr (Entire Trace)}$ value plus the Pk-to-Mean value will sum to equal the current Max Pt. value as shown in the data window below the RF Envelope or Signal Envelope display. If you do a marker peak search (**Search**) with averaging turned off, the marker will find the same maximum point. However, if you turn averaging on, the Pk-to-Mean value will use the highest peak found for any acquisition during averaging, while the marker peak will look for the peak of the display, which is the result of n-averages. This will usually result in differing values for the maximum point.

4 Programming Commands

These commands are only available when the 1xEV-DO mode has been selected using `INSTRUMENT:SElect CDMA1XEV`. If this mode is selected, commands that are unique to another mode are not available.

SCPI Command Subsystems

- “CALCulate Subsystem” on page 240
- “CONFigure Subsystem” on page 284
- “DISPlay Subsystem” on page 285
- “FETCh Subsystem” on page 299
- “FORMat Subsystem” on page 300
- “INITiate Subsystem” on page 302
- “INSTrument Subsystem” on page 304
- “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307
- “READ Subsystem” on page 379
- “SENSe Subsystem” on page 380
- “TRIGger Subsystem” on page 505

Programming Command Compatibility Across Model Numbers and Across Modes

Across PSA Modes: Command Subsystem Similarities

When you select different modes you get different sets of available programming commands. That is, *only* the commands that are appropriate for the current mode are available. Also, some commands have the same syntax in different modes but have different ranges or settings that are only appropriate to the current mode.

The following table shows which command subsystems are the same across different modes. If there is no “X” by a particular subsystem, then the set of available commands is different in those modes. Command ranges or defaults may also be different. Refer to the programming command descriptions in the documentation for each mode for details.

Command Subsystem	Same command set is available: SA mode compared with the application modes: W-CDMA, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, Basic, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC	Same command set is available: SA mode compared with the application mode: Phase Noise
IEEE common commands	X	X
ABORt	X	X
CALCulate		
CALibration	X	X
CONFigure		
COUPle	not available in these application modes	not available in this application modes
DISPlay		
FETCh		
FORMat		X
HCOPy	X	X
INITiate		
INPut	not available in these application modes	X

Command Subsystem	Same command set is available: SA mode compared with the application modes: W-CDMA, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, Basic, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC	Same command set is available: SA mode compared with the application mode: Phase Noise
MEASure		
MEMory	X	X
MMEMory	X	X
MMEMory:STORe:TRACe	not available in application modes	X
READ		
[SENSe] [SENSe:]CHANnel [SENSe:]CORRection [SENSe:]FEED [SENSe:]FREQuency:CE NTer [SENSe:]FREQuency: <other subsystems> [SENSe:]<measurement> [SENSe:]POWer [SENSe:]RADio [SENSe:]SYNC	X not available in application modes	 not available in application modes
STATus	X	X
SYSTem	X	X
TRACe	not available in application modes	X
TRIGger		
UNIT	X	X

Across PSA Modes: Specific Command Differences

Some programming commands operate differently depending on which Mode the analyzer is set to.

Command	Spectrum Analysis, Phase Noise and Noise Figure Mode	Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, PDC Modes
CONFigure: <measurement>	Accesses the measurement and sets the instrument settings to the defaults. Averaging is turned on and set to 10. The instrument is put in single measurement mode. It does not initiate a measurement. Use INIT:IMM to make one measurement.	Accesses the measurement and sets the instrument settings to the defaults. If you were already in single measurement mode, it takes one measurement and then waits. If you were in continuous measurement mode it continues to measure.
*ESE default	Default is 255 which means that every error/status bit change that has occurred will be returned with a *ESR? query. You must set the value of *ESE to choose only the bits/status that you want returned.	Default is 0 which means that none of the error/status bit changes that have occurred will be returned with a *ESR? query. You must set the value of *ESE to choose the bits/status that you want returned.
TRIGger commands	For these modes, only one trigger source can be selected and it will be common across the modes. Also, only one value can be set for the trigger delay, level, or polarity.	For these modes, a unique trigger source can be selected for each mode. Also, each trigger source can have unique settings for the its delay, level, and polarity.
Saving and recalling traces	Traces can only be saved when in the Spectrum Analysis mode (MMEM:STOR:TRAC). This is because the instrument state must be saved along with the trace data and the state data varies depending on the number of modes currently available in the instrument.	

Programming Commands

Using Applications in PSA Series vs. VSA E4406A

NOTE

This information *only* applies to the application modes: Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, and PDC.

Command	PSA Series	VSA E4406A: A.04.00	VSA E4406A: A.05.00
*RST	Resets instrument, putting it in continuous measurement mode. Use INIT:CONT OFF to select single measurement mode and INIT:IMM to start one measurement.	Resets instrument, putting it in single measurement mode. One measurement is initiated when the command is sent.	Resets instrument, putting it in single measurement mode. No measurement is initiated when the command is sent. Use INIT:IMM to start one measurement.
CONFigure: <measurement>	Accesses the measurement and sets the instrument settings to the defaults. If you were already in single measurement mode, it takes one measurement and then waits.	Same as PSA. Accesses the measurement and sets the instrument settings to the defaults. If you were already in single measurement mode, it takes one measurement and then waits.	Accesses the measurement and sets the instrument settings to the defaults. If you were already in single measurement mode, it does not initiate a measurement. Use INIT:IMM to make one measurement.
*ESE default	Default is 255 which means that every error/status bit change that has occurred will be returned with a *ESR? query. You must set the value of *ESE to choose only the bits/status that you want returned.	Default is 0 which means that none of the error/status bit changes that have occurred will be returned with a *ESR? query. You must set the value of *ESE to choose the bits/status that you want returned.	Same as VSA A.04.00. Default is 0 which means that none of the error/status bit changes that have occurred will be returned with a *ESR? query. You must set the value of *ESE to choose the bits/status that you want returned.
*LRN	The command is <i>not</i> available.	The command is available.	The command is available.

Command	PSA Series	VSA E4406A: A.04.00	VSA E4406A: A.05.00
TRIGger commands	<p>In Spectrum Analysis mode only one value can be set for the trigger's source, delay, level, or polarity.</p> <p>Basic, GSM, EDGE, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, NADC, PDC modes function the same as VSA</p>	<p>You can select a unique trigger source for each mode. Each trigger source can have unique settings for the its delay, level, and polarity.</p>	<p>Same as VSA A.04.00.</p> <p>You can select a unique trigger source for each mode. Each trigger source can have unique settings for the its delay, level, and polarity.</p>
AUTO ON OFF control and setting manual values	<p>We recommend that you set a function's automatic state to OFF, before you send it your manual value.</p> <p>Some functions will turn off the automatic mode when you send a specific manual value, but others will not. This also varies with the instrument model.</p>	<p>We recommend that you set a function's automatic state to OFF, before you send it your manual value.</p> <p>Some functions will turn off the automatic mode when you send a specific manual value, but others will not. This also varies with the instrument model.</p>	<p>We recommend that you set a function's automatic state to OFF, before you send it your manual value.</p> <p>Some functions will turn off the automatic mode when you send a specific manual value, but others will not. This also varies with the instrument model.</p>

CALCulate Subsystem

This subsystem is used to perform post-acquisition data processing. In effect, the collection of new data triggers the CALCulate subsystem. In this instrument, the primary functions in this subsystem are markers and limits.

The SCPI default for data output format is ASCII. The format can be changed to binary with FORMat:DATA which transports faster over the bus.

Code Domain Power - Limits

Code Domain—Active Set Threshold

```
:CALCulate:CDPower:ASET:THReshold <numeric>
```

```
:CALCulate:CDPower:ASET:THReshold?
```

Set the threshold level for the active channel identification function.

Factory Preset: 0.0 dBm

Range: -100.0 to 0.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Measurement Channel Type

```
:CALCulate:CDPower:CHANnel:TYPE DATA|MAC|PILot
```

```
:CALCulate:CDPower:CHANnel:TYPE?
```

Set one of the channel types from the following channels:

DATA – the data channel

MAC – the medium access control (MAC) channel

PILot – the pilot channel

Factory Preset: PILot

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Code Domain—I/Q Combined Power

```
:CALCulate:CDPower:IQ:COMBined[:STATe]OFF|ON|0|1
```


:CALCulate:CDPower:IQ:COMBined[:STATE]?

Turn the I/Q Combined Power Bar on or off.

On- compute I/Q combined power bar.

Off- compute I/Q separated power bar.

Factory Preset: Off

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Sweep Offset (Measurement Offset)

:CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet <integer>

:CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet <float> (1xEV-DO only)

:CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet?

1xEV-DO mode:

Set the timing offset of measurement interval in units of slot (1 slot = 1.667 ms).

The sum of **CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:TIME** and **CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet** must be equal to or less than **SENSe:CDPower:CAPTure:TIME**. If the sum becomes more than the value, **CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet** is adjusted automatically.

cdma2000 mode:

Set the timing offset of measurement interval in units of Power Control Group (PCG; 1 PCG = 1.25 ms).

The sum of **CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:TIME** and **CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet** must be equal to or less than **SENSe:CDPower:CAPTure:TIME**. If the sum becomes more than the value, **CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet** is adjusted automatically.

W-CDMA mode:

Set the timing offset of measurement interval in slots (1 slot = 625 μ s).

The sum of **CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:TIME** and **CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet** must be equal to or less than **SENSe:CDPower:CAPTure:TIME** \times 15. If the sum becomes more than the value, **CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet** is adjusted automatically.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to `SENSE:CDPower:CAPTURE:TIME` – 1 for cdma2000
0 to `SENSE:CDPower:CAPTURE:TIME` – 0.5 for 1xEV-DO
0 to `SENSE:CDPower:CAPTURE:TIME` × 15 – 1 for
W-CDMA

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use `INSTRUMENT:SELECT` to set the mode.

Code Domain—Sweep Time (Measurement Interval)

`:CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:TIME <integer>`

`:CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:TIME <float>` for (1xEV-DO only)

`:CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:TIME?`

- For 1xEV-DO

Set the length of measurement interval in units of slot (1 slot = 1.667 ms).

The sum of `CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:TIME` and `CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet` must be equal to or less than `SENSE:CDPower:CAPTURE:TIME`. If the sum becomes more than the value, `CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet` is adjusted automatically.

- For cdma2000

Set the length of measurement interval in the unit of Power Control Group (PCG; 1 PCG = 1.25 ms).

The sum of `CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:TIME` and `CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet` must be equal to or less than `SENSE:CDPower:CAPTURE:TIME`. If the sum becomes more than the value, `CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet` is adjusted automatically.

- For W-CDMA

Set the length of measurement interval in slots (1 slot = 625 μs).

The sum of `CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:TIME` and `CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet` must be equal to or less than `SENSE:CDPower:CAPTURE:TIME` × 15. If the sum becomes more than the value, `CALCulate:CDPower:SWEep:OFFSet` is adjusted automatically.

Factory Preset: 1

Range: 1 to `SENSE:CDPower:CAPTURE:TIME` for cdma2000
0.5 to `SENSE:CDPower:CAPTURE:TIME` for 1xEV-DO

1 to `SENSe:CDPower:CAPTure:TIME` × 15 for W-CDMA

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use `INSTRument:SElect` to set the mode.

Code Domain—Computation Type

`:CALCulate:CDPower:TYPE ABSolute|RELative`

`:CALCulate:CDPower:TYPE?`

Set the code domain power computation type to either the absolute power or the relative value to the mean power.

ABSolute – code domain power is computed as the absolute power.

RELative – code domain power is computed relative to the mean power.

Factory Preset: RELative

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use `INSTRument:SElect` to set the mode.

Code Domain—Data Channel Type

`:CALCulate:CDPower:TYPE:DATA OPSK|QAM|QPSK`

`:CALCulate:CDPower:TYPE:DATA?`

Select one of the following data channel types to be used for encoding:

OPSK - 8 phase shift keying (8PSK).

QAM - 16 quadrature phase shift keying (16QAM)

QPSK - Quadrature phase shift keying

Factory Preset: QPSK

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use `INSTRument:SElect` to set the mode.

Code Domain—Walsh Code Number

`:CALCulate:CDPower:WCOde[:NUMBER] <integer>`

`:CALCulate:CDPower:WCOde[:NUMBER]?`

Set the Walsh code number depending on the channel type.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to CALCulate:CDPower:WCODE:LENGTH – 1, for cdma2000
0 to 31 for Pilot,
0 to 63 for MAC,
0 to 15 for Data (1xEV-DO)

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000 or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Walsh Code Order

:CALCulate:CDPower:WCODE:ORDER BREVerse|HADMrd
:CALCulate:CDPower:WCODE:ORDER?

Set the type of the Walsh code order to either of the following:

BREVerse (Bit Reverse) – In the order to show the higher (consolidated) spreading code as a single bundle in the CDP display

HADMrd (Hadamard) – Regular order

Factory Preset: Hadamard (HADMrd)

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement

This measurement is used to make Code Domain Power measurements on 1xEV-DO mobile stations (access terminals). To measure 1xEV-DO base stations (network access equipment) use the Code Domain Power measurement.

Terminal Code Domain - Active Set Threshold

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:ASET:THReshold <numeric>
```

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:ASET:THReshold?
```

Set the threshold level for the active channel identification function.

Factory Preset: 0.0 dBm

Range: -100.0 to 0.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain - Active Set Threshold Mode

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:ASET:THReshold:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:ASET:THReshold:AUTO?
```

Turn the automatic mode On or Off, for the active channel identification function.

OFF – The active channel identification for each code channel is determined by a value set by CALCulate:RHO:ASET:THReshold.

ON – The active channels are determined automatically with the internal algorithm.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain - I/Q Branch (Decode Axis)

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:AXIS IPH|QPH
```

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:AXIS?
```

Select the I phase or Q phase for the demodulation axis.

IPH – I phase

QPH – Q phase

Factory Preset: IPH

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain - Sweep Offset (Measurement Offset)

:CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:OFFSet <integer>

:CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:OFFSet?

Set the timing offset of measurement start in slots to be used (1 slot = 1.667 ms).

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to [:SENSe]:TCDPower:CAPTure:TIME - 0.5

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

This number is coupled with CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:TIME. Since the total acquired data is [:SENSe]:TCDPower:CAPTure:TIME slots, if the sum of CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:OFFSet plus [:SENSe]:TCDPower:SWEep:TIME becomes more than the value of [:SENSe]:TCDPower:CAPTure:TIME, then CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:TIME is adjusted automatically.

Terminal Code Domain - Sweep Time (Measurement Interval)

:CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:TIME <integer>

:CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:TIME?

Set the length of measurement interval in slots to be used (1 slot = 1.667 ms).

Factory Preset: 1

Range: 0 to SENSe:TCDPower:CAPTure:TIME

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

This number is coupled with CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:OFFSet. Since the total acquired data is [:SENSe]:TCDPower:CAPTure:TIME slots, if the sum of CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:OFFSet plus [:SENSe]:TCDPower:SWEep:TIME becomes more than the value of [:SENSe]:TCDPower:CAPTure:TIME, then CALCulate:TCDPower:SWEep:OFFSet is adjusted automatically.

Terminal Code Domain - Measurement Type

:CALCulate:TCDPower:TYPE ABSolute|RELative

:CALCulate:TCDPower:TYPE?

Set the code domain power computation type to either the absolute power or the relative value to the mean power.

ABSolute – code domain power is computed as the absolute power.

RELative – code domain power is computed relative to the mean power.

Factory Preset: RELative

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV_DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain - Walsh Code Length

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:WCODE:LENGth <integer>
```

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:WCODE:LENGth?
```

Set the Walsh Code length.

Factory Preset: 16

Range: 4, 8, 16

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain - Walsh Code Number

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:WCODE[:NUMBER] <integer>
```

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:WCODE[:NUMBER]?
```

Set the Walsh code number depending on the channel type.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to CALCulate:TCDPower:WCODE:LENGth – 1

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain - Walsh Code Order

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:WCODE:ORDER BREVerse | (HADamard|HADMrD)
```

```
:CALCulate:TCDPower:WCODE:ORDER?
```

Set the type of the Walsh code order to either of the following:

BREVerse (Bit Reverse) – In the order to show the higher (consolidated) spreading code as a single bundle in the CDP display

HADamard or HADMrd (Hadamard) – Regular order

Factory Preset: Hadamard (HADamard)

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Test Current Results Against all Limits

`:CALCulate:CLIMits:FAIL?`

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.

Data Query

`:CALCulate:DATA[n]?`

Returns the designated measurement data for the currently selected measurement and sub-opcode.

n = any valid sub-opcode for the current measurement. See the [“MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307](#) for information on the data that can be returned for each measurement.

For sub-opcodes that return trace data use the `:CALCulate:DATA[n]:COMPRESS?` command below.

Calculate/Compress Trace Data Query

`:CALCulate:DATA<n>:COMPRESS?`

`BLOCK|CFIT|MAXimum|MEAN|MINimum|RMS|SAMPLE|SDEVIation
[,<soffset>[,<length>[,<roffset>[,<rlimit>]]]]`

Returns compressed data for the specified trace data. The data is returned in the same units as the original trace and only works with the currently selected measurement. The command is used with a sub-opcode *<n>* since measurements usually return several types of trace data. See the following table for the sub-opcodes for the trace data names that are available in each measurement. For sub-opcodes that return scalar data use the `:CALCulate:DATA[n]?` command above.

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.

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.

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).

MAX, MEAN, MIN, RMS, SAMP, and SDEV 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 regions you specify (using <rlimit>) ignoring any data beyond that.

MAXimum - returns the maximum data point for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the maximum magnitude of the I/Q pairs is returned.

MEAN - returns the arithmetic mean of the data point values 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. Note: 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.

MINimum - returns the minimum data point for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the minimum magnitude of the I/Q pairs is returned.

RMS - returns the arithmetic rms of the data point values for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the rms of the magnitudes of the I/Q pairs is returned. Note: 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.

Once you have the rms value for a region of I/Q trace data, you may want to calculate the mean power. You must convert this rms I/Q value (peak volts) to power in dB.

$$10 \times \log[10 \times (\text{rms value})^2]$$

SAMPLE - returns the first data value for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the first I/Q pair is returned.

SDEViation - returns the arithmetic standard deviation for the data point values for the specified region(s) of trace data. For I/Q trace data, the standard deviation of the magnitudes of the I/Q pairs is returned.

Figure 4-1 Sample Trace Data - Constant Envelope

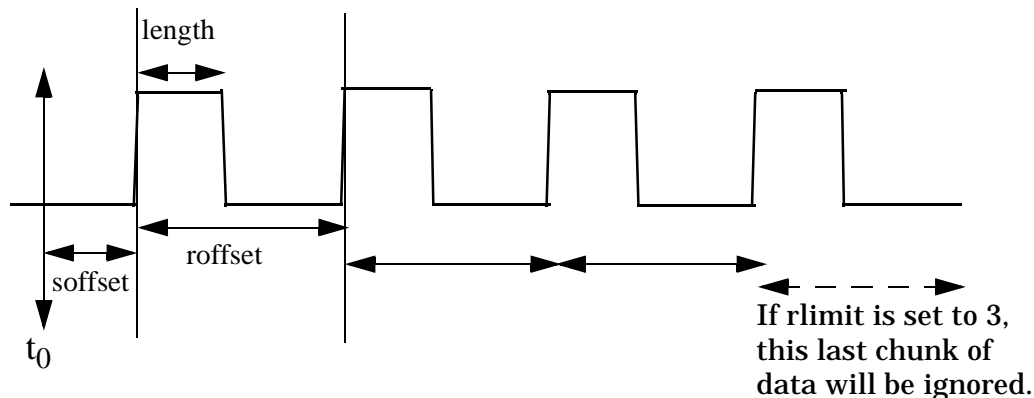
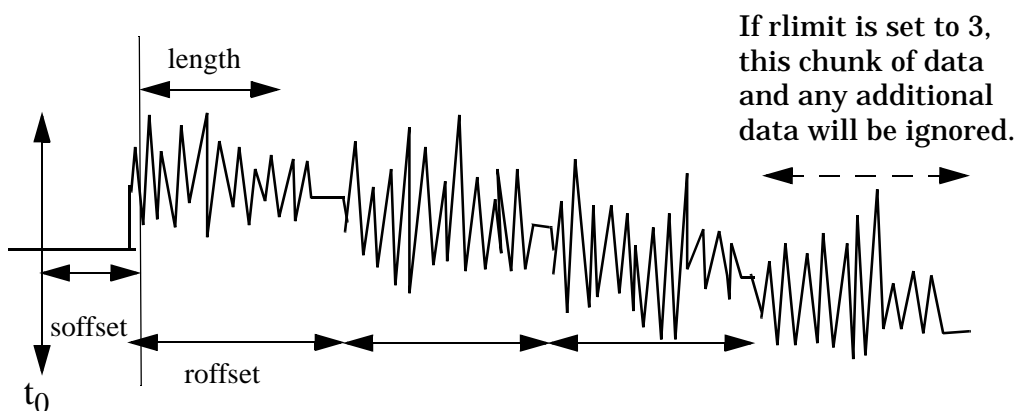


Figure 4-2 Sample Trace Data - Not Constant Envelope



<soffset> - start offset is an optional real number (in seconds). 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 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 (in seconds). 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 (in seconds). 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.

<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.

Example: To query the mean power of a set of GSM bursts:

1. Set the waveform measurement sweep time to acquire at least one burst.
2. Set the triggers such that acquisition happens at a known position relative to a burst.
3. 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.)

NOTE For PSA there is a more detailed example in the “Improving the Speed of Your Measurements” section in the PSA Series *User’s and Programmer’s Reference*. There is also a sample program in the Programming Fundamentals chapter of that book, and a copy of it is on the documentation CD-ROM.

NOTE For E4406A there is a more detailed example in the “Improving the Speed of Your Measurements” section in the E4406A *Programmer’s Guide*. There is also a sample program in the Programming Fundamentals chapter of that book, and a copy of it is on the documentation CD-ROM.

Remarks: The optional parameters must be entered in the specified order. For example, if you want to specify <length>, you must also specify <soffset>.

This command uses the data in the format specified by FORMat:DATA, returning either binary or ASCII data.

History: For PSA:
Added in revision A.02.00

For E4406A:
Added in revision A.03.00
Changed in revision A.05.00

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
ACP - adjacent channel power (Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, iDEN (E4406A only), NADC, PDC modes)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	no markers
BER - bit error rate (iDEN mode, E4406A only)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q data	no markers

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
CDPower - code domain power (cdmaOne mode)	POWer ($n=2$) ^a TIMing ($n=3$) ^a PHASe ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
CDPower - code domain power (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	CDPower ($n=2$) ^a EVM ($n=5$) ^a MERRor ($n=6$) ^a PERRor ($n=7$) ^a SPOWer ($n=9$) ^a CPOWer ($n=10$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
CHPower - channel power (Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	SPECTrum ($n=2$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	no markers
CSPur - spurs close (cdmaOne mode)	SPECTrum ($n=2$) ^a ULIMit ($n=3$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
EEVM - EDGE error vector magnitude (EDGE mode)	EVMerror ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
EORFspectr - EDGE output RF spectrum (EDGE mode)	RFEMod ($n=2$) ^a RFESwitching ($n=3$) ^a SPEMod ($n=4$) ^a LIMMod ($n=5$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes, only for a single offset yes, only for multiple offsets

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
EPVTime - EDGE power versus time (EDGE mode)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a UMASk ($n=3$) ^a LMASk ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
ETSPur - EDGE transmit band spurs (EDGE mode)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ULIMit ($n=3$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
EVM - error vector magnitude (NADC, PDC modes)	EVM ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
EVMQpsk - QPSK error vector magnitude (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	EVM ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
IM - intermodulation (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
MCPower - multi-carrier power (W-CDMA mode)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	no markers
OBW - occupied bandwidth (cdmaOne, cdma2000, iDEN (E4406A only), PDC, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	no markers
ORFSpectrum - output RF spectrum (GSM, EDGE mode)	RFEMod ($n=2$) ^a RFESwitching ($n=3$) ^a SPEMod ($n=4$) ^a LIMMod ($n=5$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes, only for a single offset yes, only for multiple offsets

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
PControl - power control (W-CDMA mode)	RFENvelope POWER	yes
PERror - phase and frequency error (GSM, EDGE mode)	PERror ($n=2$) ^a PFERror ($n=3$) ^a RFENvelope ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
PStatistic - power statistics CCDF (Basic, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	MEASured ($n=2$) ^a GAUSSian ($n=3$) ^a REFerence ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
PVTime - power versus time (GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, Service (E4406A only) modes)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a UMASk ($n=3$) ^a LMASk ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
RHO - modulation quality (cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode)	($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points EVM ($n=2$) ^a MERror ($n=3$) ^a PERror ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
SEMask - spectrum emissions mask (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode)	SPECTrum ($n=2$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
TSPur - transmit band spurs (GSM, EDGE mode)	SPECTrum ($n=2$) ^a ULIMit ($n=3$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
TXPower - transmit power (GSM, EDGE mode)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a IQ ($n=8$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
SPECTrum - (frequency domain) (all modes)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a for Service mode (E4406A only) IQ ($n=3$) ^a SPECTrum ($n=4$) ^a ASPECTrum ($n=7$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
WAVEform - (time domain) (all modes)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a (also for Signal Envelope trace) IQ ($n=5$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes

a. The n number indicates the sub-opcode that corresponds to this trace. Detailed descriptions of the trace data can be found in the MEASure subsystem documentation by looking up the sub-opcode for the appropriate measurement.

Calculate Peaks of Trace Data

```
:CALCulate:DATA<n>:PEAKS?  
<threshold>,<excursion>[,AMPLitude|FREQUENCY|TIME]
```

Returns a list of peaks for the designated trace data n for the currently selected measurement. The peaks must meet the requirements of the peak threshold and excursion values.

The command can only be used with specific $<n>$ (sub-opcode) values, for measurement results that are trace, or scalar, data. See the table above for the appropriate sub-opcodes. Both real and complex traces can be searched, but complex traces are converted to magnitude in dBm. Sub-opcode $n=0$, is the raw trace data which cannot be searched for peaks. Sub-opcode $n=1$, is the scalar data which also cannot be searched for peaks.

Threshold - is the level below which trace data peaks are ignored

Excursion - To be defined as a peak, the signal must rise above the threshold by a minimum amplitude change (excursion). Excursion is measured from the lowest point above the threshold (of the rising edge of the peak), to the highest signal point that begins the falling edge. If a signal valley is higher than the threshold, then the

excursion is referenced to that valley, and a peak is only defined if the signal following that valley exceeds the excursion.

Amplitude - lists the peaks in order of descending amplitude, so the highest peak is listed first. This is the default peak order listing if the optional parameter is not specified.

Frequency - lists the peaks in order of occurrence, left to right across the x-axis

Time - lists the peaks in order of occurrence, left to right across the x-axis

Example: Select the spectrum measurement.

Use `CALC:DATA4:PEAK? -40,10,FREQ` to identify the peaks above -40 dBm, with excursions of at least 10 dB, in order of increasing frequency.

Query Results: Returns a list of floating-point numbers. The first value in the list is the number of peak points that follow. A peak point consists of two values: a peak amplitude followed by the its corresponding frequency (or time).

If no peaks are found the peak list will consist of only the number of peaks, (0).

The peak list is limited to 100 peaks. Peaks in excess of 100 are ignored.

Remarks: This command uses the data setting specified by the `FORMat:DATA` command and can return real 32-bit, real 64-bit, or ASCII data. The default data format is ASCII.

History: For E4406A:
Added in revision A.03.00 and later

CALCulate:MARKers Subsystem

Markers can be put on your displayed measurement data to supply information about specific points on the data. Some of the things that markers can be used to measure include: precise frequency at a point, minimum or maximum amplitude, and the difference in amplitude or frequency between two points.

When using the marker commands you must specify the measurement in the SCPI command. We recommend that you use the marker commands only on the current measurement. Many marker commands will return invalid results, when used on a measurement that is not current. (This is true for commands that do more than simply setting or querying an instrument parameter.) No error is reported for these invalid results.

You must make sure that the measurement is completed before trying to query the marker value. Using the MEASure or READ command, before the marker command, forces the measurement to complete before allowing the next command to be executed.

Each measurement has its own instrument state for marker parameters. Therefore, if you exit the measurement, the marker settings in each measurement are saved and are then recalled when you change back to that measurement.

Basic Mode - <measurement> key words

- ACPr - no markers (E4406A only)
- CHPower - no markers (E4406A only)
- PStatistic - markers available (E4406A only)
- SPECtrum - markers available
- WAVeform - markers available

Service Mode - <measurement> key words

- PVTime - no markers
- SPECtrum - markers available
- WAVeform - markers available

1xEV-DO Mode - <measurement> key words

- CDPower - markers available
- CHPower - no markers
- EVMQpsk - markers available
- IM - markers available
- OBW - no markers
- PStatistic - markers available
- PVTime - markers available
- RHO - markers available

- SEMask - markers available
- SPECTrum - markers available
- WAVeform - markers available

cdmaOne Mode - <measurement> key words

- ACPr - no markers
- CHPower - no markers
- CDPower - markers available
- CSPur - markers available
- RHO - markers available
- SPECTrum - markers available
- WAVeform - markers available

cdma2000 Mode - <measurement> key words

- ACP - no markers
- CDPower - markers available
- CHPower - no markers
- EVMQpsk - markers available
- IM - markers available
- OBW - no markers
- PStatistic - markers available
- RHO - markers available
- SEMask - markers available
- SPECTrum - markers available
- WAVeform - markers available

GSM (with EDGE) Mode - <measurement> key words

- EEVM - markers available
- EORFspectr - markers available
- EPVTime - no markers
- ETSPur - markers available
- ORFSpectrum - markers available
- PFERror - markers available
- PVTime - no markers
- SPECTrum - markers available
- TSPur - markers available
- TXPower - no markers
- WAVeform - markers available

GSM Mode - <measurement> key words

- ORFSpectrum - markers available
- PFERror - markers available
- PVTime - no markers
- SPECTrum - markers available
- TSPur - markers available
- TXPower - no markers
- WAVeform - markers available

iDEN Mode - <measurement> key words

- ACP - no markers
- BER - no markers
- OBW - no markers
- SPECTrum - markers available
- WAVEform - markers available

NADC Mode - <measurement> key words

- ACP - no markers
- EVM - markers available
- SPECTrum - markers available
- WAVEform - markers available

PDC Mode - <measurement> key words

- ACP - no markers
- EVM - markers available
- OBW - no markers
- SPECTrum - markers available
- WAVEform - markers available

W-CDMA Mode - <measurement> key words

- ACP - no markers
- CDPower - markers available
- CHPower - no markers
- EVMQpsk - markers available
- IM - markers available
- MCPower - no markers
- OBW - no markers
- PStatistic - markers available
- RHO - markers available
- SEMask - markers available
- SPECTrum - markers available
- WAVEform - markers available

Example:

Suppose you are using the Spectrum measurement in your measurement personality. To position marker 2 at the maximum peak value of the trace that marker 2 is currently on, the command is:

```
:CALCulate:SPECTrum:MARKer2:MAXimum
```

You must make sure that the measurement is completed before trying to query the marker value. Use the MEASure or READ command before using the marker command. This forces the measurement to complete before allowing the next command to be executed.

Markers All Off on All Traces

:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer:AOff

Turns off all markers on all the traces in the specified measurement.

Example: **CALC:SPEC:MARK:AOff**

Remarks: The keyword for the current measurement must be specified in the command. (Some examples include: SPECTrum, WAVeform)

Front Panel

Access: **Marker, More, Marker All Off**

Marker Function Result

:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4:FUNCTION:RESult?

Queries the result of the currently active marker function. The measurement must be completed before querying the marker. A particular measurement may not have all the types of markers available.

The marker must have already been assigned to a trace. Use **:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4:TRACe** to assign a marker to a particular trace.

Example: **CALC:SPEC:MARK:FUNC:RES?**

Remarks: The keyword for the current measurement must be specified in the command. (Some examples include: SPECTrum, WAVeform)

Front Panel

Access: **Marker, Marker Function**

Marker Peak (Maximum) Search

:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4:MAXimum

Places the selected marker on the highest point on the trace that is assigned to that particular marker number.

The marker must have already been assigned to a trace. Use **:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4:TRACe** to assign a marker to a particular trace.

Example: **CALC:SPEC:MARK1:MAX**

Remarks: The keyword for the current measurement must be specified in the command. (Some examples include: SPECTrum, WAVeform)

Front Panel

Access: Search

Marker Peak (Minimum) Search

`:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:MINimum`

Places the selected marker on the lowest point on the trace that is assigned to that particular marker number.

The marker must have already been assigned to a trace. Use

`:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:TRACe` to assign a marker to a particular trace.

Example: `CALC:SPEC:MARK2 MIN`

Remarks: The keyword for the current measurement must be specified in the command. (Some examples include: SPECTrum, WAVeform)

Marker Mode

E4406A (all modes):

PSA Series (Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, GSM/EDGE, NADC, PDC modes):

`:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:MODE
Position|DELTA`

ESA/PSA Series (Phase Noise mode only):

`:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:MODE
Position|DELTA|RMSDegree|RMSRadian|RFM|RMSJitter|OFF`

`:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:MODE?`

E4406A/PSA: Selects the type of marker to be a normal position-type marker or a delta marker. A specific measurement may not have both types of markers. For example, several measurements only have position markers

ESA/PSA Phase Noise Mode: Selects the type of marker to be a normal position-type marker, a delta marker or an RMS measurement marker.

The marker must have already been assigned to a trace. Use

`:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:TRACe` to assign a marker to a particular trace.

Example: `CALC:SPEC:MARK:MODE DELTA`

Remarks: For the delta mode only markers 1 and 2 are valid.

The keyword for the current measurement must be

specified in the command. (Some examples include: SPECTrum, WAVeform)

Front Panel

Access: **Marker, Marker [Delta]**

Marker On/Off

```
:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4[:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4[:STATe]?
```

Turns the selected marker on or off.

The marker must have already been assigned to a trace. Use

`:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:TRACe` to assign a marker to a particular trace.

Example: `CALC:SPEC:MARK2: on`

Remarks: The keyword for the current measurement must be specified in the command. (Some examples include: SPECTrum, AREFERENCE, WAVeform)

The WAVeform measurement only has two markers available.

Front Panel

Access: **Marker, Select then Marker Normal or Marker On Off**

Marker to Trace

```
:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:TRACe <trace_name>
```

```
:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:TRACe?
```

Assigns the specified marker to the designated trace. Not all types of measurement data can have markers assigned to them.

Example: With the WAVeform measurement selected, a valid command is `CALC:SPEC:MARK2:TRACe rfenvelope`.

Range: The names of valid traces are dependent upon the selected measurement. See the following table for the available trace names. The trace name assignment is independent of the marker number.

Remarks: The keyword for the current measurement must be specified in the command. (Some examples include: SPECTrum, WAVeform)

Front Panel

Access: Marker, Marker Trace

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
ACP - adjacent channel power (Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, iDEN (E4406A only), NADC, PDC modes)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	no markers
BER - bit error rate (iDEN mode, E4406A only)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q data	no markers
CDPower - code domain power (cdmaOne mode)	POWer ($n=2$) ^a TIMing ($n=3$) ^a PHASe ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
CDPower - code domain power (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	CDPower ($n=2$) ^a EVM ($n=5$) ^a MERRor ($n=6$) ^a PERRor ($n=7$) ^a SPOWer ($n=9$) ^a CPOWer ($n=10$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
CHPower - channel power (Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	no markers
CSPur - spurs close (cdmaOne mode)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ULIMit ($n=3$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
EEVM - EDGE error vector magnitude (EDGE mode)	EVMerror ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
EORFspectr - EDGE output RF spectrum (EDGE mode)	RFEMod ($n=2$) ^a RFESwitching ($n=3$) ^a SPEMod ($n=4$) ^a LIMMod ($n=5$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes, only for a single offset yes, only for multiple offsets
EPVTime - EDGE power versus time (EDGE mode)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a UMASk ($n=3$) ^a LMASk ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
ETSPur - EDGE transmit band spurs (EDGE mode)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ULIMit ($n=3$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
EVM - error vector magnitude (NADC, PDC modes)	EVM ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
EVMQpsk - QPSK error vector magnitude (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	EVM ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
IM - intermodulation (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
MCPower - multi-carrier power (W-CDMA mode)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	no markers
OBW - occupied bandwidth (cdmaOne, cdma2000, iDEN (E4406A only), PDC, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	no markers

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
ORFSpectrum - output RF spectrum (GSM, EDGE mode)	RFEMod ($n=2$) ^a RFESwitching ($n=3$) ^a SPEMod ($n=4$) ^a LIMMod ($n=5$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes, only for a single offset yes, only for multiple offsets
PFERror - phase and frequency error (GSM, EDGE mode)	PERRor ($n=2$) ^a PFERror ($n=3$) ^a RFENvelope ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
PStatistic - power statistics CCDF (Basic, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO modes)	MEASured ($n=2$) ^a GAUSSian ($n=3$) ^a REFerence ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
PVTime - power versus time (GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, Service (E4406A only) modes)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a UMASk ($n=3$) ^a LMASk ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
RHO - modulation quality (cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode)	($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points EVM ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
SEMask - spectrum emissions mask (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
TSPur - transmit band spurs (GSM, EDGE mode)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ULIMit ($n=3$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
TXPower - transmit power (GSM, EDGE mode)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a IQ ($n=8$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
SPECTrum - (frequency domain) (all modes)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a for Service mode (E4406A only) IQ ($n=3$) ^a SPECTrum ($n=4$) ^a ASPECTrum ($n=7$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
WAVEform - (time domain) (all modes)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a (also for Signal Envelope trace) IQ ($n=5$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes

a. The n number indicates the sub-opcode that corresponds to this trace. Detailed descriptions of the trace data can be found in the MEASure subsystem documentation by looking up the sub-opcode for the appropriate measurement.

Marker X Value

`:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4:X <param>`

`:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4:X?`

Position the designated marker on its assigned trace at the specified X value. The parameter value is in X-axis units (which is often frequency or time).

The marker must have already been assigned to a trace. Use `:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1] | 2 | 3 | 4:TRACe` to assign a marker to a particular trace.

The query returns the current X value of the designated marker. The measurement must be completed before querying the marker.

Example: `CALC:SPEC:MARK2:X 1.2e6 Hz`

Range: For Phase Noise mode: Graph Start Offset and Stop

Offset frequencies.

Default Unit: Matches the units of the trace on which the marker is positioned

Remarks: The keyword for the current measurement must be specified in the command. (Some examples include: LPLot, ACP, WAVEform)

Front Panel

Access: Marker, <active marker>, RPG

Marker X Position

:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition <integer>

:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:X:POSition?

Position the designated marker on its assigned trace at the specified X position. A trace is composed of a variable number of measurement points. This number changes depending on the current measurement conditions. The current number of points must be identified before using this command to place the marker at a specific location.

The marker must have already been assigned to a trace. Use

:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:TRACe to assign a marker to a particular trace.

The query returns the current X position for the designated marker. The measurement must be completed before querying the marker.

Example: **CALC:SPEC:MARK:X:POS 500**

Range: 0 to a maximum of (3 to 920,000)

Remarks: The keyword for the current measurement must be specified in the command. (Some examples include: SPECtrum, WAVEform)

Front Panel

Access: Marker, <active marker>, RPG

Marker Readout Y Value

:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:Y?

Readout the current Y value for the designated marker on its assigned trace. The value is in the Y-axis units for the trace (which is often dBm).

The marker must have already been assigned to a trace. Use

:CALCulate:<measurement>:MARKer[1]|2|3|4:TRACe to assign a marker to a particular trace.

The measurement must be completed before querying the marker.

Example: `CALC:SPEC:MARK1:Y?`

Default Unit: Matches the units of the trace on which the marker is positioned

Remarks: The keyword for the current measurement must be specified in the command. (Some examples include: LPLot, ACP, WAVeform)

Occupied Bandwidth - Limits

Occupied Bandwidth—Frequency Band Limit

PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode

:CALCulate:OBW:LIMit:FBLimit <freq>

:CALCulate:OBW:LIMit:FBLimit?

iDEN mode (E4406A only)

:CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit:FBLimit <freq>

:CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit:FBLimit?

Set the frequency bandwidth limit in Hz.

Factory Preset: 32 kHz for PDC

20 kHz for iDEN (E4406A only)

1.48 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

5 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 10 kHz to 60 kHz for PDC, iDEN (E4406A only)

10 kHz to 10 MHz for cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the iDEN (E4406A only), PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: For E4406A:
Version A.02.00 or later

Occupied Bandwidth—Limit Test

PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode

:CALCulate:OBW:LIMit[:TEST] OFF|ON|0|1

:CALCulate:OBW:LIMit[:TEST]?

iDEN mode (E4406A only)

:CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit:STATE OFF|ON|0|1

:CALCulate:OBWidth:LIMit:STATE?

Turn the limit test function on or off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the iDEN (E4406A only), PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this

command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History:

For E4406A:
Version A.02.00 or later

Power Statistic CCDF—Store Reference

```
:CALCulate:PStatistic:STORE:REFERENCE ON|1
```

Store the currently measured trace as the user-defined reference trace. No query command is available.

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy - Limits

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Active Set Threshold

`:CALCulate:RHO:ASET:THReshold <numeric>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:ASET:THReshold?`

Set the threshold level for the active channel identification function.

Factory Preset: 0.0 dBm

Range: -100.0 to 0.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Active Set Threshold Mode

`:CALCulate:RHO:ASET:THReshold:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1`

`:CALCulate:RHO:ASET:THReshold:AUTO?`

Turn the automatic mode On or Off, for the active channel identification function.

OFF – The active channel identification for each code channel is determined by a value set by `CALCulate:RHO:ASET:THReshold`.

ON – The active channels are determined automatically by the internal algorithm.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in W-CDMA, cdma2000, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Rho Result I/Q Offset

`:CALCulate:RHO:IQOFFset:INCLude OFF|ON|0|1`

`:CALCulate:RHO:IQOFFset:INCLude?`

Turn the automatic mode On or Off, for the I/Q origin offset function.

OFF – The measurement results for EVM and Rho do not take into account the I/Q origin offset.

ON – The measurement results for EVM and Rho take into account the I/Q origin offset.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this

command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Min Data Active Power

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:DATA[:ACTive][:LOWer] <float>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:DATA[:ACTive][:LOWer]?`

Specify the DATA Active Power minimum limit value in dB.

Factory Preset: -15.55 dB

Range: -100.0 to
`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:DATA[ACTive][:UPPer]dB`

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Max Data Active Power

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:DATA[:ACTive][:UPPer] <float>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:DATA[:ACTive][:UPPer]?`

Specify the DATA Active Power maximum limit value in dB.

Factory Preset: -14.56 dB

Range: -100.0 to 0.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Frequency Error Limit

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:FREQuency <numeric>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:FREQuency?`

Specify a limit value in ppm for the frequency error test.

Factory Preset: 0.05 ppm

Range: 0.0 to 1.0 ppm

Unit: ppm

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: Meas Setup, More, Limits...

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Max MAC Inactive Power

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:MAC:INACTive[:UPPer]<float>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:MAC:INACTive[:UPPer]?`

Specify the MAC inactive power limit value in dB.

Factory Preset: -27.00 dB

Range: -100.0 to 0 dB

Unit: ppm

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: Meas Setup, More, Limits...

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Peak EVM Limit (BTS)

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:PEAK[:BTS] <float>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:PEAK[:BTS]?`

Specify a limit value in percent for the peak EVM test.

Factory Preset: 100.0%

Range: 0.0 to 200.0%

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Phase Error Limit

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:PHASe <float>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:PHASe?`

Specify a limit value in radian for the phase error test.

Factory Preset: 0.05 rad

Range: 0.00 to 3.00 rad

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000 or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Pilot Time Offset Limit

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:POFFset <float>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:POFFset?`

Specify a limit value for the Pilot time offset test from the external trigger.

Factory Preset: 10.0 μ s

Range: 0.0 to 100.0 μ s

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Rho Limit (BTS)

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:RHO[:BTS] <float>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:RHO[:BTS]?`

Specify a limit value for the Rho test.

Factory Preset: 0.5

Range: 0 to 1.0

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—RMS EVM Limit (BTS)

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:RMS[:BTS] <float>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:RMS[:BTS]?`

Specify a limit value in percent for the rms EVM test.

Factory Preset: 17.5%

Range: 0.0 to 100.0%

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Time Offset Limit

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:TIMing <float>`

`:CALCulate:RHO:LIMit:TIMing?`

Specify a limit value in second for the time offset test.

Factory Preset: 0.00000005 s (50 ns)

Range: 0 to 0.0000005 s (0 to 500 ns)

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000 or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Channel Type

`:CALCulate:RHO:TYPE ALL|DATA|MAC|PILOt|PREAmble`

`:CALCulate:RHO:TYPE?`

Select one of the following channel types to be used measurements.

ALL – measure Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2. Waveform Quality Measurement section.

DATA – measure the data channel.

MAC – measure the medium access control (MAC) channel.

PILOt – measure the Pilot channel.

PREAmble – measure the preamble data chips overlaid on the data channel.

Factory Preset: PILOt

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Data Type

`:CALCulate:RHO:TYPE:DATA OPSK|QAM|QPSK`

`:CALCulate:RHO:TYPE:DATA?`

Select one of the following data types to be used for encoding.

OPSK – Eight phase shift keying (8PSK)

QAM – Sixteen quadrature amplitude modulation (16QAM)

QPSK – Quadrature phase shift keying

Factory Preset: QPSK

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy - Limits

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Active Set Threshold

:CALCulate:TRHO:ASET:THReshold <numeric>

:CALCulate:TRHO:ASET:THReshold?

Set the threshold level for the active channel identification function.

Factory Preset: 0.0 dB

Range: -100.0 to 0.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Active Set Threshold Mode

:CALCulate:TRHO:ASET:THReshold:AUTO OFF | ON | 0 | 1

:CALCulate:TRHO:ASET:THReshold:AUTO?

Turn the automatic mode On or Off, for the active channel identification function.

OFF – The active channel identification for each code channel is determined by a value set by CALCulate:RHO:ASET:THReshold.

ON – The active channels are determined automatically by the internal algorithm.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—I/Q Offset Include

:CALCulate:TRHO:IQOffset:INCLude OFF | ON | 0 | 1

:CALCulate:TRHO:IQOffset:INCLude?

Turn the automatic mode On or Off, for the I/Q origin offset function.

OFF – The measurement results for EVM and Rho do not include the I/Q origin offset.

ON – The measurement results for EVM and Rho include the I/Q origin offset.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Active Code Domain Power Tolerance

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:ACDPower <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:ACDPower?

Set the Active Code Domain Power tolerance limit in dB.

Factory Preset: 0.25 dB

Range: 0.0 to 3.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—ACK Channel Power Gain

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:ACK:GAIN <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:ACK:GAIN?

Set the ACK channel power gain in dB.

Factory Preset: 3.0 dB

Range: -10.0 to 10.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Peak Code Domain Error Limit

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:CDERror <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:CDERror?

Set the Peak Code Domain Error limit in dB.

Factory Preset: -40.0 dB

Range: -100.0 to 0.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Data Channel Power Gain

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:DATA:GAIN <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:DATA:GAIN?

Set the Data channel power gain in dB.

Factory Preset: 3.75 dB

Range: -10.0 to 10.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—DRC Channel Power Gain

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:DRC:GAIN <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:DRC:GAIN?

Set the DRC channel power gain in dB.

Factory Preset: 3.0 dB

Range: -10.0 to 10.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Frequency Error Limit

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:FERRor <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:FERRor?

Set the Frequency Error limit in Hz.

Factory Preset: 300.0 Hz

Range: 0.0 to 10.0 kHz

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Inactive Channel CDP

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:ICDPower <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:ICDPower?

Specify the Max inactive code domain power limit value in dBc.

Factory Preset: -23.00 dBc

Range: -100.0 to 0 dBc

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: Meas Setup, More, Limits...

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Peak EVM Limit

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:PEAK <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:PEAK?

Specify a limit value in percent for the peak EVM test.

Factory Preset: 100.0%

Range: 0.0 to 200.0%

Resolution: 0.1%

Step: 0.1%

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Pilot Time Offset Limit

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:POFFset <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:POFFset?

Specify a limit value for the Pilot time offset test from the external trigger.

Factory Preset: 1.0 μ s

Range: 0.0 to 100.0 ms

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Rho Limit

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:RHO <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:RHO?

Specify a limit value for the Rho test.

Factory Preset: 0.5

Range: 0 to 1.0

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—RMS EVM Limit

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:RMS <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:RMS?

Specify a limit value in percent for the rms EVM test.

Factory Preset: 50.0%

Range: 0.0 to 100.0%

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—RRI Relative Power Limit

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:RRI <float>

:CALCulate:TRHO:LIMit:RRI?

Specify a tolerance limit for the RRI Power (ratio to Pilot) value in dB.

Factory Preset: 0.25 dB

Range: 0.00 to 3.00

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

CONFigure Subsystem

The CONFigure commands are used with several other commands to control the measurement process. The full set of commands are described in the section “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307.

Selecting measurements with the CONFigure/FETCh/MEASure/READ commands sets the instrument state to the defaults for that measurement and to make a single measurement. Other commands are available for each measurement to allow you to change: settings, view, limits, etc. Refer to:

```
SENSE:<measurement>, SENSE:CHANnel, SENSE:CORRection,  
SENSE:DEFaults, SENSE:DEViation, SENSE:FREQuency,  
SENSE:PACKet, SENSE:POWer, SENSE:RADio, SENSE:SYNC  
CALCulate:<measurement>, CALCulate:CLIMits  
DISPlay:<measurement>  
TRIGger
```

The INITiate[:IMMediate] or INITiate:REStart commands will initiate the taking of measurement data without resetting any of the measurement settings that you have changed from their defaults.

Configure the Selected Measurement

```
:CONFigure:<measurement>
```

A CONFigure command must specify the desired measurement. It will set the instrument settings for that measurement's standard defaults, but should not initiate the taking of data. The available measurements are described in the MEASure subsystem.

NOTE

If CONFigure initiates the taking of data, the data should be ignored. Other SCPI commands can be processed immediately after sending CONFigure. You do not need to wait for the CONF command to complete this 'false' data acquisition.

Configure Query

```
:CONFigure?
```

The CONFigure query returns the name of the current measurement.

DISPlay Subsystem

The DISPlay controls the selection and presentation of textual, graphical, and TRACe information. Within a DISPlay, information may be separated into individual WINDows.

Code Domain - View Selection

```
:DISPlay:CDPower:VIEW PGRaph|IQPGraph
```

```
:DISPlay:CDPower:VIEW?
```

Select one of the code domain measurement result views as follows:

PGRaph (Power Graph & Metrics) - provides a combination view of the code domain power graph and the summary data.

IQPGraph (I/Q Polar & Power Graph) - provides a combination view of the code doamin power graph, symbol I/Q polar graph, and chip power vs. time graph.

Factory Preset: PGRaph (Power Graph & Metrics)

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: Code Domain, View/Trace

Select Display Format

```
:DISPlay:FORMat:TILE
```

Selects the viewing format that displays multiple windows of the current measurement data simultaneously. Use DISP:FORM:ZOOM to return the display to a single window.

Remarks: For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne,cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM (w/EDGE), NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode

Front Panel

Access: Zoom (toggles between Tile and Zoom)

Select Display Format

:DISPlay:FORMat:ZOOM

Selects the viewing format that displays only one window of the current measurement data (the current active window). Use DISP:FORM:TILE to return the display to multiple windows.

Remarks: For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne,cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM (w/EDGE), NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode

Front Panel

Access: **Zoom** (toggles between Tile and Zoom)

PVT - Limit Mask Display

:DISPlay:PVTime:LIMit:MASK OFF|ON|0|1

:DISPlay:PVTime:LIMit:MASK?

Turns on/off the display function of the limit mask lines. It also controls the limit checking function.

See also [:SENS]:PVT:LIM:MASK.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: **Power vs Time, Display**

PVT - Burst Search Threshold Line

:DISPlay:PVTime:BURSt:STHreshold OFF|ON|0|1

:DISPlay:PVTime:BURSt:STHreshold?

Turn on or off the display function of the burst search threshold line.

ON - display the burst search threshold line.

OFF - disable to display the burst search threshold line.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: **Power vs Time, Display**

PVT - View Selection

```
:DISPlay:PVTTime:VIEW ALL|BOTH|A|B|C|D|E
```

```
:DISPlay:PVTTime:VIEW?
```

Select one of the power versus time measurement result views as follows:

ALL - displays the whole burst waveform throughout the all regions.

BOTH - displays both the rising and falling edges expanded in the horizontal scale.

A - display only the A region in the full horizontal scale.

B - display only the B region in the full horizontal scale.

C - display only the C region in the full horizontal scale.

D - display only the D region in the full horizontal scale.

E - display only the E region in the full horizontal scale.

Factory Preset: ALL

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: **Power vs Time, View/Trace**

Modulation Accuracy (Rho) - View Selection

1xEV-DO (Forward link)

```
:DISPlay:RHO:VIEW Error|POLar|QUAD|TABLE|TPHase
```

1xEV-DO (Reverse link)

```
:DISPlay:RHO:VIEW Error|POLar|TABLE
```

CDMA2000

```
:DISPlay:RHO:VIEW Error|POLar
```

W-CDMA

```
:DISPlay:RHO:VIEW Error|POLar|PGRaph|TABLE
```

```
:DISPlay:RHO:VIEW?
```

Select one of the modulation accuracy (rho) measurement result views as follows:

ERRor (IQ Error: Quad View) - provides a combination view of the EVM vs. symbol, phase error vs. symbol, magnitude error vs. symbol graphs, and the summary data for each channel type specified.

POLar (IQ Measured Polar Graph) - provides a combination view of the I/Q measured polar constellation graph and the summary data for each channel type specified.

QUAD (IQ Measured: Quad-view) - provides a combination view of an I/Q power vs. chip, I/Q vector absolute power vs. chip, I/Q polar graphs, and the summary data for each channel type specified.

PGRaph (Code Domain Power) - provides a combination view of Code Domain Power Graph, I/Q measured polar constellation and Active Channel Table.

TABLE (Result Metrics) - provides a measurement result on Rho, EVM, and other metrics of each channel type specified in tabular form.

TPHase (Power Timing and Phase) - provides a measurement result on power levels, timing, phase, and code domain errors in tabular form for each active code.

Factory Preset: POLar

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, or cdma2000 mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: **Mod Accuracy, View/Trace**

Spectrum - Y-Axis Scale/Div

```
:DISPlay:SPECTrum[n]:WINDow[m]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision  
<power>
```

```
:DISPlay:SPECTrum[n]:WINDow[m]:TRACe:Y[:SCALe]:PDIVision?
```

Sets the amplitude reference level for the y-axis.

n – selects the view, the default is Spectrum.

m – selects the window within the view. The default is 1.

— n=1, m=1 Spectrum

— n=1, m=2 I/Q Waveform

— n=1, m=2 I and Q Waveform (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)

- n=1, m=3 numeric data (Service mode, E4406A only)
- n=1, m=4 RF envelope (Service mode, E4406A only)
- n=2, m=1 I Waveform (Option B7C, E4406A only)
- n=2, m=2 Q Waveform (Option B7C, E4406A only)
- n=3, m=1 I/Q Polar (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)
- n=4, m=1 Linear Spectrum (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)

Factory Preset: 10 dB per division, for Spectrum

100 mV per division, for I/Q Waveform

Range: 0.1 dB to 20 dB per division, for Spectrum

1 nV to 20 V per division, for I/Q Waveform

Default Unit: 10 dB per division, for Spectrum

Remarks: May affect input attenuator setting.

For E4406A to use this command, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA GSM w/EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode. Set the mode with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

Front Panel

Access: When in Spectrum measurement: **Amplitude Y Scale, Scale/Div.**

History: For PSA:
Added revision A.02.00

For E4406A:
Modified revision A.05.00

Spectrum - Y-Axis Reference Level

```
:DISPlay:SPECTrum[n]:WINDow[m]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVEL
<power>
```

```
:DISPlay:SPECTrum[n]:WINDow[m]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVEL?
```

Sets the amplitude reference level for the y-axis.

n, selects the view, the default is RF envelope.

- n=1, m=1 Spectrum
- n=1, m=2 I/Q Waveform
- n=1, m=2 I and Q Waveform (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)

- n=1, m=3 numeric data (Service mode, E4406A only)
 - n=1, m=4 RF envelope (Service mode, E4406A only)
 - n=2, m=1 I Waveform (Option B7C, E4406A only)
 - n=2, m=2 Q Waveform (Option B7C, E4406A only)
 - n=3, m=1 I/Q Polar (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)
 - n=4, m=1 Linear Spectrum (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)
- m – selects the window within the view. The default is 1.

Factory Preset: 0 dBm, for Spectrum

Range: –250 to 250 dBm, for Spectrum

Default Unit: dBm, for Spectrum

Remarks: May affect input attenuator setting.

For E4406A to use this command, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA GSM w/EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode. Set the mode with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

Front Panel

Access: When in Spectrum measurement: **Amplitude Y Scale, Ref Level**

History: For PSA:
Added revision A.02.00

For E4406A:
Modified revision A.05.00

Terminal Code Domain Measurement - View Selection

```
:DISPlay:TCDPower:VIEW PGRaph|QUAD|SEVM|DBITs
```

```
:DISPlay:TCDPower:VIEW?
```

Select one of the terminal code domain measurement result views as follows:

PGRaph - provides a combination view of the code domain power graph and the summary data.

QUAD - provides a combination view of graphics for code domain power, symbol power, I/Q symbol polar vector, and the summary data for the specified code channel.

SEVM - provides a combination view of the magnitude error, phase error, EVM graphs, and summary data for the specified code

channel.

DBITs - provides a combination view of the graphics for the code domain power and symbol power, and the I/Q demodulated bit stream data for symbol power slots selected by measurement interval and measurement offset.

Factory Preset: PGRaph

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: Mod Accuracy, View/Trace

Turn a Trace Display On/Off

```
:DISPlay:TRACe[n][:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
:DISPlay:TRACe[n][:STATe]?
```

Controls whether the specified trace is visible or not.

n is a sub-opcode that is valid for the current measurement. See the “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307 for more information about sub-opcodes.

Factory Preset: On

Range: The valid traces and their sub-opcodes are dependent upon the selected measurement. See the following table.

The trace name assignment is independent of the window number.

Remarks: For E4406A to use this command, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRument:SElect.

Remarks: For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne,cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM (w/EDGE), NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode

Front Panel

Access: Display, Display Traces

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
ACP - adjacent channel power (Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, iDEN (E4406A only), NADC, PDC modes)	no traces $(n=0)^a$ for I/Q points	no markers
BER - bit error rate (iDEN mode, E4406A only)	no traces $(n=0)^a$ for I/Q data	no markers
CDPower - code domain power (cdmaOne mode)	POWer $(n=2)^a$ TIMing $(n=3)^a$ PHASe $(n=4)^a$ $(n=0)^a$ for I/Q points	yes
CDPower - code domain power (cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA modes)	$(n=0)^a$ for I/Q raw data CDPower $(n=2)^a$ EVM $(n=5)^a$ MERRor $(n=6)^a$ PERRor $(n=7)^a$ SPOWer $(n=9)^a$ CPOWer $(n=10)^a$	yes
CHPower - channel power (Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA modes)	SPECtrum $(n=2)^a$ $(n=0)^a$ for I/Q raw data	no markers
CSPur - spurs close (cdmaOne mode)	SPECtrum $(n=2)^a$ ULIMit $(n=3)^a$ $(n=0)^a$ for I/Q points	yes
EEVM - EDGE error vector magnitude (EDGE mode)	EVMerror $(n=2)^a$ MERRor $(n=3)^a$ PERRor $(n=4)^a$ $(n=0)^a$ for I/Q points	yes

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
EORFspectr - EDGE output RF spectrum (EDGE mode)	RFEMod ($n=2$) ^a RFESwitching ($n=3$) ^a SPEMod ($n=4$) ^a LIMMod ($n=5$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes, only for a single offset yes, only for multiple offsets
EPVTime - EDGE power versus time (EDGE mode)	RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a UMASk ($n=3$) ^a LMASk ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
ETSPur - EDGE transmit band spurs (EDGE mode)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ULIMit ($n=3$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
EVM - error vector magnitude (NADC, PDC modes)	EVM ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
EVMQpsk - QPSK error vector magnitude (cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA modes)	EVM ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q raw data	yes
IM - intermodulation (cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA modes)	SPECtrum ($n=2$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q raw data	yes
MCPower - multi-carrier power (W-CDMA mode)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	no markers
OBW - occupied bandwidth (cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, iDEN (E4406A only), PDC, W-CDMA modes)	no traces ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q raw data	no markers

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
ORFSpectrum - output RF spectrum (GSM, EDGE mode)	RFEMod ($n=2$) ^a RFESwitching ($n=3$) ^a SPEMod ($n=4$) ^a LIMMod ($n=5$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes, only for a single offset yes, only for multiple offsets
PFERror - phase and frequency error (GSM, EDGE mode)	PERRor ($n=2$) ^a PFERror ($n=3$) ^a RFENvelope ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
PStatistic - power statistics CCDF (Basic, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA modes)	MEASured ($n=2$) ^a GAUSian ($n=3$) ^a REFerence ($n=4$) ^a ($n=0$) ^a for I/Q points	yes
PVTime - power versus time (GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, Service (E4406A only) modes)	($n=0$) ^a for I/Q raw data RFENvelope ($n=2$) ^a UMASk ($n=3$) ^a LMASk ($n=4$) ^a	yes
RHO - modulation quality (cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode)	($n=0$) ^a for I/Q raw data EVM ($n=2$) ^a MERRor ($n=3$) ^a PERRor ($n=4$) ^a ($n=5$) ^a for I/Q corrected trace data	yes

Measurement	Available Traces	Markers Available?
RHO - modulation quality (1xEV-DO mode)	(<i>n=0</i>) ^a for I/Q raw data (<i>n=1</i>) ^a for various summary results EVM (<i>n=2</i>) ^a MERRor (<i>n=3</i>) ^a PERRor (<i>n=4</i>) ^a (<i>n=5</i>) ^a for I/Q corrected trace data	yes
SEMask - spectrum emissions mask (cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA mode)	SPECTrum (<i>n=2</i>) ^a (<i>n=0</i>) ^a for I/Q raw data	yes
TSPur - transmit band spurs (GSM, EDGE mode)	SPECTrum (<i>n=2</i>) ^a ULIMit (<i>n=3</i>) ^a (<i>n=0</i>) ^a for I/Q points	yes
TXPower - transmit power (GSM, EDGE mode)	RFENvelope (<i>n=2</i>) ^a IQ (<i>n=8</i>) ^a (<i>n=0</i>) ^a for I/Q points	yes
SPECTrum - (frequency domain) (all modes)	RFENvelope (<i>n=2</i>) ^a for Service mode (E4406A only) IQ (<i>n=3</i>) ^a SPECTrum (<i>n=4</i>) ^a ASPectrum (<i>n=7</i>) ^a (<i>n=0</i>) ^a for I/Q raw data	yes
WAVEform - (time domain) (all modes)	RFENvelope (<i>n=2</i>) ^a (also for Signal Envelope trace) IQ (<i>n=5</i>) ^a (<i>n=0</i>) ^a for I/Q raw data	yes

- a. The n number indicates the sub-opcode that corresponds to this trace. Detailed descriptions of the trace data can be found in the MEASure subsystem documentation by looking up the sub-opcode for the appropriate measurement.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement- View Selection

:DISPlay:TRHO:VIEW POLAr | ERRor | TABLE

:DISPlay:TRHO:VIEW?

Select view to display TRHO data.

- POLAr - Provides a combination view of the I/Q Measured Polar display and summary data
- ERRor - Provides a combination view of the magnitude error, phase error, EVM Graphs, and summary data
- TABLE - Provides a result table in text display

Factory Preset: POLAr

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Waveform - Y-Axis Scale/Div

**:DISPlay:WAVEform[n]:WINDow[m]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision
<power>**

:DISPlay:WAVEform[n]:WINDow[m]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:PDIVision?

Sets the scale per division for the y-axis.

n , selects the view, the default is RF envelope.

$n=1$, $m=1$ RF envelope

$n=2$, $m=1$ I/Q Waveform

$n=2$, $m=1$ I and Q Waveform (Option B7C, E4406A only)

$n=4$, $m=1$ I/Q Polar (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)

$n=5$, $m=1$ Linear Envelope (Option B7C, E4406A only)

m , selects the window within the view. The default is 1.

Factory Preset: 10 dBm, for RF envelope

Range: .1 dB to 20 dB, for RF envelope

Default Unit: dBm, for RF envelope

Remarks: May affect input attenuator setting.

For E4406A to use this command, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA GSM w/EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode. Set the mode with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

Front Panel Access: When in Waveform measurement: **Amplitude Y Scale, Scale/Div.**

History: For PSA:
Added revision A.02.00

For E4406A:
Modified revision A.05.00

Waveform - Y-Axis Reference Level

```
:DISPlay:WAVEform[n]:WINDow[m]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVEL
<power>
```

```
:DISPlay:WAVEform[n]:WINDow[m]:TRACe:Y[:SCALE]:RLEVEL?
```

Sets the amplitude reference level for the y-axis.

n, selects the view, the default is RF envelope.

n=1, m=1 RF envelope

n=2, m=1 I/Q Waveform

n=2, m=1 I and Q Waveform (Option B7C, E4406A only)

n=4, m=1 I/Q Polar (Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000)

n=5, m=1 Linear Envelope (Option B7C, E4406A only)

m, selects the window within the view. The default is 1.

Factory Preset: 0 dBm, for RF envelope

Range: -250 to 250 dBm, for RF envelope

Default Unit: dBm, for RF envelope

Remarks: May affect input attenuator setting.

For E4406A to use this command, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA GSM w/EDGE, NADC, or PDC

mode. Set the mode with INSTRument:SElect.

Front Panel

Access: When in Waveform measurement: **Amplitude Y Scale, Ref Level**

History: For PSA:
Added revision A.02.00
For E4406A:
Modified revision A.05.00

FETCh Subsystem

The FETCh? queries are used with several other commands to control the measurement process. These commands are described in the section on the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on page 307. These commands apply only to measurements found in the MEASURE menu.

This command puts selected data from the most recent measurement into the output buffer (new data is initiated/measured). Use FETCh if you have already made a good measurement and you want to look at several types of data (different [n] values) from the single measurement. FETCh saves you the time of re-making the measurement. You can only fetch results from the measurement that is currently active.

If you need to make a new measurement, use the READ command, which is equivalent to an INITiate[:IMMEDIATE] followed by a FETCh.

:FETCh <meas>? will return valid data only when the measurement is in one of the following states:

- idle
- initiated
- paused

Fetch the Current Measurement Results

:FETCh:<measurement>[n]?

A FETCh? command must specify the desired measurement. It will return the valid results that are currently available, but will not initiate the taking of any new data. You can only fetch results from the measurement that is currently selected. The code number n selects the kind of results that will be returned. The available measurements and data results are described in the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on page 307.

FORMat Subsystem

The FORMat subsystem sets a data format for transferring numeric and array information. For PSA the TRACe[:DATA] command is affected by FORMat subsystem commands.

Byte Order

```
:FORMat:BORDER NORMal|SWAPped
```

```
:FORMat:BORDER?
```

Selects the binary data byte order for numeric data transfer. In normal mode the most significant byte is sent first. In swapped mode the least significant byte is first. (PCs use the swapped order.) Binary data byte order functionality does not apply to ASCII.

Factory Preset: Normal

Remarks: You must be in the Basic, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM (w/EDGE), NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Numeric Data Format

PSA/VSA Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, PDC modes:

```
:FORMat[:DATA] ASCii|REAL,32|REAL,64
```

```
:FORMat[:DATA]?
```

PSA Spectrum Analysis mode only:

```
:FORMat[:TRACe][:DATA]  
ASCii|INTEger,16|INTEger,32|REAL,32|REAL,64|UINTEger,16
```

```
:FORMat[:TRACe][:DATA]?
```

PSA Noise Figure mode only:

```
:FORMat[:TRACe][:DATA] ASCii|REAL[,32]
```

```
:FORMat[:TRACe][:DATA]?
```

VSA/PSA application modes: This command controls the format of data input/output, that is any data transfer across any remote port. The REAL and ASCII formats will format data in the current display units. The format of state data cannot be changed. It is always in a machine

readable format only.

ASCII - Amplitude values are in ASCII, in amplitude units, separated by commas. ASCII format requires more memory than the binary formats. Therefore, handling large amounts of this type of data, will take more time and storage space.

Integer,16 - Binary 16-bit integer values in internal units (dBm), in a definite length block. **PSA, SA mode only.

Integer,32 - Binary 32-bit integer values in internal units (dBm), in a definite length block.

Real,32 or Real,64 - Binary 32-bit (or 64-bit) real values in amplitude unit, in a definite length block. Transfers of real data are done in a binary block format.

UINTeger,16 - Binary 16-bit unsigned integer that is uncorrected ADC values, in a definite length block. This format is almost never applicable with current measurement data.

A definite length block of data starts with an ASCII header that begins with # and indicates how many additional data points are following in the block. Suppose the header is #512320.

- The first digit in the header (5) tells you how many additional digits/bytes there are in the header.
- The 12320 means 12 thousand, 3 hundred, 20 data bytes follow the header.
- Divide this number of bytes by your selected data format bytes/point, either 8 (for real 64), or 4 (for real 32). In this example, if you are using real 64 then there are 1540 points in the block.

Example: FORM REAL,64

Factory Preset: ASCII

Real,32 for Spectrum Analysis mode

ASCII for Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM with EDGE, NADC, PDC modes

Remarks: The acceptable settings for this command change for the different modes as described above.

INITiate Subsystem

The INITiate subsystem is used to initiate a trigger for a measurement. They only initiate measurements from the MEASURE front panel key or the “MEASURE Group of Commands” on page 307. Refer to the TRIGGER and ABORT subsystems for related commands.

Take New Data Acquisition for Selected Measurement

:INITiate:<measurement>

For PSA this command is not available for measurements in the instrument modes: Spectrum Analysis, or Phase Noise.

This command initiates a trigger cycle for the measurement specified, but does not return data. The available measurement names are described in the MEASURE subsystem..

If your selected measurement is not currently active it will change to the measurement in your INIT:<meas> command and initiate a trigger cycle.

Example: INIT:ACP

Continuous or Single Measurements

:INITiate:CONTinuous OFF|ON|0|1

:INITiate:CONTinuous?

Selects whether a trigger is continuously initiated or not. Each trigger initiates a single, complete, measurement operation.

When set to ON another trigger cycle is initiated at the completion of each measurement.

When set to OFF, the trigger system remains in the “idle” state until an INITiate[:IMMEDIATE] command is received. On receiving the INITiate[:IMMEDIATE] command, it will go through a single trigger/measurement cycle, and then return to the “idle” state.

Example: INIT:CONT ON

Factory Preset: On

*RST: Off (recommended for remote operation)

Front Panel

Access: **Meas Control, Measure Cont Single**

Take New Data Acquisitions

:INITiate[:IMMEDIATE]

The instrument must be in the single measurement mode. If INIT:CONT is ON, then the command is ignored. The desired measurement must be selected and waiting. The command causes the system to exit the “waiting” state and go to the “initiated” state.

The trigger system is initiated and completes one full trigger cycle. It returns to the “waiting” state on completion of the 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.

This command triggers the instrument, if external triggering is the type of trigger event selected. Otherwise, the command is ignored. Use the TRIGger[:SEquence]:SOURce EXT command to select the external trigger.

Example: INIT:IMM

Remarks: See also the *TRG command and the TRIGger subsystem.

Front Panel

Access: **Meas Control, Measure Cont Single**

Restart the Measurement

:INITiate:REStart

This command applies to measurements found in the MEASURE menu. It restarts the current measurement from the “idle” state regardless of its current operating state. It is equivalent to:

INITiate[:IMMEDIATE]

ABORt (for continuous measurement mode)

Example: INIT:REST

Front Panel

Access: **Restart**

or

Meas Control, Restart

INSTrument Subsystem

This subsystem includes commands for querying and selecting instrument measurement (personality option) modes.

Catalog Query

For E4406A, `:INSTrument:CATAllog[:FULL]?`

For PSA, `:INSTrument:CATAllog?`

Returns a comma separated list of strings which contains the names of all the installed applications. These names can only be used with the `INST:SELEct` command.

For E4406A if the optional keyword `FULL` is specified, each name is immediately followed by its associated instrument number. These instrument numbers can only be used with the `INST:NSELEct` command.

Example:

(PSA) `INST:CAT?`

Query response: "CDMA"4,"PNOISE"14

Example:

(E4406A) `INST:CAT:FULL?`

Query response:

"BASIC"8,"GSM"3,"CDMA"4,"SERVICE"1

Select Application by Number

`:INSTrument:NSELEct <integer>`

`:INSTrument:NSELEct?`

Select the measurement mode by its instrument number. The actual available choices depends upon which applications are installed in the instrument. For E4406A these instrument numbers can be obtained with `INST:CATAllog:FULL?`

- 1 = SA (PSA)
- 1 = SERVICE (E4406A)
- 3 = GSM (E4406A)
- 4 = CDMA (cdmaOne)
- 5 = NADC
- 6 = PDC
- 8 = BASIC
- 9 = WCDMA (3GPP)

- 10 = CDMA2K (cdma2000)
- 11 = IDEN (E4406A)
- 13 = EDGE GSM
- 14 = PNOISE (phase noise, PSA)
- 15 = CDMA1XEV (1xEV-D0)
- 219 = NOISE FIGURE (PSA)

NOTE

If you are using the SCPI status registers and the analyzer mode is changed, the status bits should be read, and any errors resolved, prior to switching modes. Error conditions that exist prior to switching modes cannot be detected using the condition registers after the mode change. This is true unless they recur after the mode change, although transitions of these conditions can be detected using the event registers.

Changing modes resets all SCPI status registers and mask registers to their power-on defaults. Hence, any event or condition register masks must be re-established after a mode change. Also note that the power up status bit is set by any mode change, since that is the default state after power up.

Example: INST:NSEL 4

Factory Preset: Persistent state with factory default of 1 (PSA)

Persistent state with factory default of 8
(E4406A, BASIC)

Range: 1 to x, where x depends upon which applications are installed.

Front Panel

Access: **MODE**

Select Application

VSA E4406A:

```
:INSTRument[:SElect]
BASIC|SERVICE|CDMA|CDMA2K|GSM|EDGE GSM|IDEN|NADC|PDC|
WCDMA|CDMA1XEV
```

PSA Series:

```
:INSTRument[:SElect]
SA|PNOISE|BASIC|CDMA|CDMA2K|EDGE GSM|NADC|PDC|WCDMA|CDMA1XEV
|NFIGURE
:INSTRument[:SElect]?
```

Select the measurement mode. The actual available choices depend upon which modes (measurement applications) are installed in the instrument. A list of the valid choices is returned with the INST:CAT?

query.

Once an instrument mode is selected, only the commands that are valid for that mode can be executed.

1 = SA (PSA)
1 = SERVICE (E4406A)
3 = GSM (E4406A)
4 = CDMA (cdmaOne)
5 = NADC
6 = PDC
8 = BASIC
9 = WCDMA (3GPP)
10 = CDMA2K (cdma2000)
11 = IDEN (E4406A)
13 = EDGE GSM
14 = PNOISE (phase noise - PSA)
15 = CDMA1XEV (1xEV-DO)
219 = NOISE FIGURE (PSA)
229 = MAN (Modulation Analysis)
231 = LINK (89600 VSA Link software)

NOTE

If you are using the status bits and the analyzer mode is changed, the status bits should be read, and any errors resolved, prior to switching modes. Error conditions that exist prior to switching modes cannot be detected using the condition registers after the mode change. This is true unless they recur after the mode change, although transitions of these conditions can be detected using the event registers.

Changing modes resets all SCPI status registers and mask registers to their power-on defaults. Hence, any event or condition register masks must be re-established after a mode change. Also note that the power up status bit is set by any mode change, since that is the default state after power up.

Example: ESA Series instruments: INST:SEL 'CDMA'

Example: PSA Series instruments: INST:SEL CDMA

Factory Preset:
(PSA) Persistent state with factory default of Spectrum Analyzer mode

Factory Preset:
(E4406A) Persistent state with factory default of Basic mode.

Front Panel
Access: **MODE**

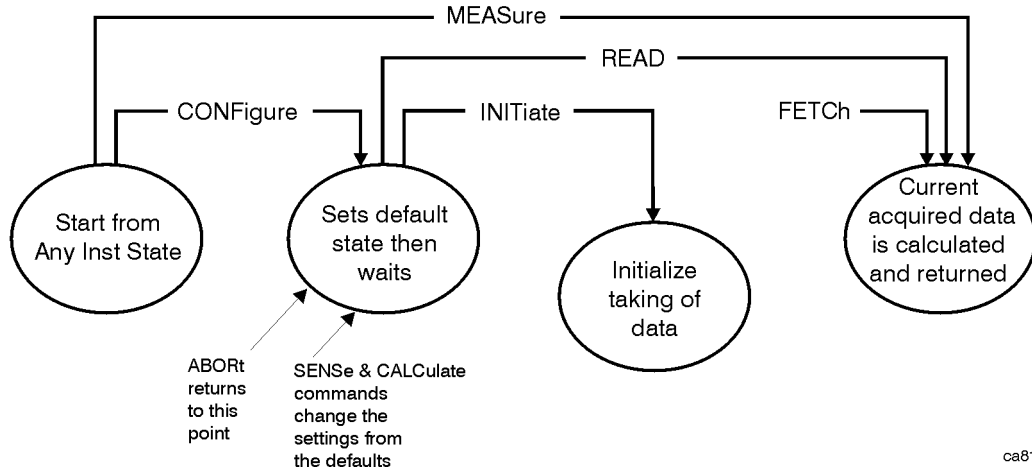
MEASure Group of Commands

This group includes the CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ commands that are used to make measurements and return results. The different commands can be used to provide fine control of the overall measurement process, like changing measurement parameters from their default settings. Most measurements should be done in single measurement mode, rather than measuring continuously.

The SCPI default for the format of any data output is ASCII. The format can be changed to binary with FORMat:DATA which transports faster over the bus.

Command Interactions: MEASure, CONFigure, FETCh, INITiate and READ

Figure 1 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.
- 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. See [Figure 1](#).

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>?.

Configure Commands:

:CONFigure: <measurement>

This command stops the current measurement (if any) and sets up the instrument for the specified measurement using the factory default instrument settings. It sets the instrument to single measurement mode but should not initiate the taking of measurement data unless INIT:CONTInuous is ON. After you change any measurement settings, the READ command can be used to initiate a measurement without changing the settings back to their defaults.

NOTE In instruments with firmware older than A.05.00 CONFigure initiates the taking of data. The data should be ignored. Other SCPI commands can be processed immediately after sending CONFigure. You do not need to wait for the CONF command to complete this 'false' data acquisition.

The CONFigure? query returns the current measurement name.

Fetch Commands:

:FETCh: <measurement>[n]?

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, e.g. 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.

If you need to get new measurement data, use the READ command, which is equivalent to an INITiate followed by a FETCh.

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)

FETCh may be used to return results other than those specified with the original READ or MEASure command that you sent.

INITiate Commands:

:INITiate:<measurement>

This command is not available for measurements in all the instrument modes:

- Initiates a trigger cycle for the specified measurement, but does not output any data. You must then use the FETCh<meas> 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.
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.
- 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.
- 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.

READ Commands:

:READ:<measurement> [n]?

- 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.
- 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.

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.

- Blocks other SCPI communication, waiting until the measurement is complete before returning the results

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)

Code Domain Power Measurement

This measures the power levels of the spread channels in RF channel(s). You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For 1xEV-DO, this measurement is used only for base stations (Network Access). When measuring 1xEV-DO mobile stations (Access Terminals) use Terminal Code Domain Measurements (MEAS:TCDPower) and set SENSE:RADio:DEvice to MS.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:CDPower commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:CDPower
:INITiate:CDPower
:FETCh:CDPower [n]?
:READ:CDPower [n]?
:MEASure:CDPower [n]?
```

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Code Domain**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

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
<p>n=1 (or not specified) cdmaOne mode</p>	<p>Returns the following 25 scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Time offset is a floating point number with units of seconds. This is the time delay of the even second clock with respect to the start of the short code PN sequences, at offsets from the 15 zeros in the characteristic phase of the sequences. 2. Frequency error is a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal. This error is based on the linear best fit of the uncorrected measured phase. 3. Carrier feedthrough is a floating point number (in dB) of the dc offset, of I and Q, from the origin. 4. Pilot power is a floating point number with units of dB. It is the relative power of the pilot channel (Walsh code 0) with respect to the carrier power. 5. Paging power is a floating point number with units of dB. It is the relative power of the paging channel (Walsh code 1) with respect to the carrier power. 6. Sync power is a floating point number with units of dB. It is the relative power of the sync channel (Walsh code 32) with respect to the carrier power. 7. Average traffic power is a floating point number with units of dB. It is the average relative power of the active traffic channels with respect to the carrier power. Traffic channels are defined as all of the Walsh codes except Walsh 0,1,32. A traffic channel is active if its coding power is greater than the active threshold parameter which you have selected. 8. Maximum inactive traffic power is a floating point number with units of dB. It is the maximum relative power of an inactive traffic channel with respect to the carrier power. Traffic channels are defined as all of the Walsh codes except Walsh 0,1,32. A traffic channel is inactive if its coding power is less than the active threshold parameter which you have selected. 9. Average inactive traffic power is a floating point number with units of dB. It is the average relative power of the inactive traffic channels with respect to the carrier power. Traffic channels are defined as all of the Walsh codes except Walsh 0,1,32. A traffic channel is inactive if its coding power is less than the active threshold parameter which you have selected. 10. Marker Values The last 16 measurement results are the current values for all four available markers. The values are zero for any marker that is not active. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Marker 1 position (code number) 11. Marker 1 power level 12. Marker 1 time value 13. Marker 1 phase value ... 25. Marker 4 phase value

n	Results Returned
<p>n=1 (or not specified) cdma2000 mode</p>	<p>Returns the following 19 scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RMS symbol EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of the EVM over the entire measurement area. 2. Peak symbol EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of the peak EVM in the measurement area. 3. Symbol magnitude error is a floating point number (in percent) of the average magnitude error over the entire measurement area. 4. Symbol phase error is a floating point number (in degrees) of the average phase error over the entire measurement area. 5. Total power is a floating point number (in dBm) of the total RF power over the measurement interval. 6. Average power is a floating point number (in dBm) of the power in the entire slot, for the selected code, averaged over the measurement interval. 7. Total active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the sum of the active power. 8. Pilot power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the Pilot code. 9. Sync power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the Sync code. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. 10. Maximum active traffic power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the active code. If no active code is detected the value returned is -999. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. 11. Average active traffic power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of all the active traffic channels. If no active code is detected the value returned is -999. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. 12. Maximum inactive traffic power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive traffic channels. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. 13. Average inactive traffic power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the inactive traffic channels. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. 14. Number of active channel In the MS mode, the value returned is -999.

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified) cdma2000 mode (continued)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="480 285 1406 380">1. I channel average active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the active I channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is –999. <li data-bbox="480 394 1406 520">2. I channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive I channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is –999. <li data-bbox="480 535 1406 630">3. Q channel average active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the active Q channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is –999. <li data-bbox="480 644 1406 770">4. Q channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive Q channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is –999. <li data-bbox="480 785 1406 882">5. Time between trigger to PN Offset is a floating point number (in μs) of the time from the trigger point to the PN Offset. In the MS mode, the value returned is –999.

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified) W-CDMA mode	<p>Returns the following 31 scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RMS symbol EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of the EVM over the entire measurement area. 2. Peak symbol EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of the peak EVM in the measurement area. 3. Symbol magnitude error is a floating point number (in percent) of the average magnitude error over the entire measurement area. 4. Symbol phase error is a floating point number (in degrees) of the average phase error over the entire measurement area. 5. Total power is a floating point number (in dBm) of the total RF power over the measurement interval. 6. Average power is a floating point number (in dBm) of the power in the entire slot, for the selected code, averaged over the measurement interval. 7. tDPCH is a floating point number (in 256 chips) of dedicated physical channel (DPCH) delay time from the reference. (tDPCH equals T_n) 8. Total power over a slot is a floating point number (in dBm) of total RF power over the measurement interval. (SCH is excluded.) 9. Total active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the sum of the active power. (SCH is excluded.) 10. Pilot power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the CPICH code relative to the total slot power. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. (SCH is excluded.) 11. Maximum active traffic power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the active traffic channels. If no active code is detected the value returned is -999. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. (SCH is excluded.) 12. Average active traffic power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of all the active traffic channels. If no active code is detected the value returned is -999. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. (SCH is excluded.) 13. Maximum inactive traffic power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive traffic channels. The slot timing is determined by Perch. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. (SCH is excluded.) 14. Average inactive traffic power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the inactive traffic channels. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999. (SCH is excluded.) 15. Number of active channel In the MS mode, the value returned is -999.

n	Results Returned
<p>n=1 (or not specified) W-CDMA mode (continued)</p>	<p>16. P-SCH is a floating point number (in dBm) of the primary synchronization channel power. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999.</p> <p>17. S-SCH is a floating point number (in dBm) of the secondary synchronization channel power. In the MS mode, the value returned is -999.</p> <p>18. DPCCH Power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of dedicated physical control channel (DPCCH). In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns control part power.</p> <p>19. DPCCH Beta Nominal is a floating point number of the nominal beta value of DPCCH Beta factor. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns control part Beta nominal.</p> <p>20. DPCCH Beta Measured is a floating point number of the measured value of the DPCCH Beta factor. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns control part Beta measured.</p> <p>21. DPDCH Beta Nominal is a floating point number of the nominal beta value of the dedicated physical data channel (DPDCH) Beta factor. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns control part Beta nominal.</p> <p>22. DPDCH Beta 1 Measured is a floating point number of the measured value of the DPDCH (C1) Beta factor. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns control part Beta measured.</p> <p>23. DPDCH Beta 2 Measured is a floating point number of the measured value of the DPDCH (C2) Beta factor. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns -999.</p> <p>24. DPDCH Beta 3 Measured is a floating point number of the measured value of the DPDCH (C3) Beta factor. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns -999.</p> <p>25. DPDCH Beta 4 Measured is a floating point number of the measured value of the DPDCH (C4) Beta factor. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns -999.</p> <p>26. DPDCH Beta 5 Measured is a floating point number of the measured value of the DPDCH (C5) Beta factor. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns -999.</p> <p>27. DPDCH Beta 6 Measured is a floating point number of the measured value of the DPDCH (C6) Beta factor. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999. When PRACH is measured, this returns -999.</p>

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified) W-CDMA mode (continued)	<p>28. I channel average active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the active I channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999.</p> <p>29. I channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive I channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999.</p> <p>30. Q channel average active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the active Q channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999.</p> <p>31. Q channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive Q channels. In the BS mode, the value returned is -999.</p>

n	Results Returned
<p>n=1 (or not specified)</p> <p>1xEV-DO mode</p>	<p>Returns the following 18 comma-delimited scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total power is a floating point number (in dBm) of the total RF power over the measurement interval. NOTE: The following power results are computed by the CDP measurement. The unit used in the computation, either dB or dBm, is determined by the setting of the <code>CALCulate:CDPower:TYPE</code> command. When the selection is <code>ABSolute</code>, the unit used is dBm. When the selection is <code>RELative</code>, the unit used is dB relative to Total Power (above). 2. Total active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the sum of the active powers (–.999.0 when no active channel is detected). 3. Maximum active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the active code (–.999.0 when no active channel is detected in I/Q Combined=On mode. Always –.999.0 in I/Q Combined=Off mode) 4. Average active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of all the active traffic channels (–.999.0 when no active channel is detected in I/Q Combined=On mode. Always –.999.0 in I/Q Combined=Off mode). 5. Maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive traffic channels. (–.999.0 in I/Q Combined=Off mode) 6. Average inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the inactive traffic channels. (–.999.0 in I/Q Combined=Off mode) 7. Number of active channels 8. I channel average active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the active I channels. (–.999.0 when I/Q Combined=On mode or when no active channel is detected in I/Q Combined=Off mode). 9. I channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive I channels. (–.999.0 when I/Q Combined=On mode) 10. Q channel average active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the active Q channels. (–.999.0 when I/Q Combined=On mode or when no active channel is detected in I/Q Combined=Off mode). 11. Q channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive Q channels. (–.999.0 when I/Q Combined=On mode)

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified) 1xEV-DO mode (continued)	<p>12. Preamble Length is a floating point number (in chips).</p> <p>13. Preamble MAC Index is an integer number of MAC index.</p> <p>14. Minimum Active Power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the minimum average power of the active code (-.999.0 when no active channel is detected in I/Q Combined=On mode. Always -.999.0 in I/Q Combined=Off mode)</p> <p>15. I channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive I channels. (-.999.0 when I/Q Combined=On mode)</p> <p>16. I channel minimum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the minimum average power of the inactive I channels. (-.999.0 when I/Q Combined=On mode)</p> <p>17. Q channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive Q channels. (-.999.0 when I/Q Combined=On mode)</p> <p>18. Q channel minimum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the minimum average power of the inactive Q channels. (-.999.0 when I/Q Combined=On mode)</p>
2 cdmaOne mode	Returns floating point numbers that are the trace data of the code domain <i>power</i> trace for all 64 Walsh codes. This series of 64 numbers represent the relative power levels (in dB) of all 64 walsh codes, with respect to the carrier power.

n	Results Returned
2 cdma2000 mode	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) that represents all the code domain powers.</p> <p>With a device of BTS, there are 64 or 128 numbers depending on CALCulate:CDPower:WCODe:BASE. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (64 or 128 Walsh Code length depending on CALCulate:CDPower:WCODe:BASE) the power is duplicated (CALCulate:CDPower:WCODe:BASE / active Walsh code length) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st code power over the slot 2nd number = 2nd code power over the slot ... Nth number = Nth code power over the slot</p> <p>With a device of MS, there are 256 I/Q pairs. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (C8) the power is duplicated (active Cx / C8) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st in-phase code power over the slot 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code power over the slot ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code power over the slot (2×N)th number = Nth quad-phase code power over a slot</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</p>
2 1xEV-DO mode	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) that represents all the code domain powers.</p> <p>When I/Q Combined=On, total is 16 for Data, 32 for Pilot, and 64 for MAC. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (16 for Data, 32 for Pilot, and 64 for MAC) the power is duplicated.</p> <p>1st number = 1st code power over the slot 2nd number = 2nd code power over the slot ... Nth number = Nth code power over the slot</p> <p>When I/Q Combined=Off, results are returned alternatively. Total is 16 I/Q pairs for Data, 32 for Pilot, and 64 for MAC. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (16 for Data, 32 for Pilot, and 64 for MAC) the power is duplicated.</p> <p>1st number = 1st in-phase code power over the slot 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code power over the slot ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code power over the slot (2×N)th number = Nth quad-phase code power over a slot</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</p>

n	Results Returned
2 W-CDMA.mode	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) that represents all the code domain powers.</p> <p>With a device of BTS, there are 512 numbers. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (7.5 ksps) the power is duplicated (active symbol rate/7.5 ksps) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st code power over the slot 2nd number = 2nd code power over the slot ... Nth number = Nth code power over the slot</p> <p>With a device of MS, there are 256 I/Q pairs. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (15 ksps) the power is duplicated (active symbol rate / 15 ksps) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st in-phase code power over the slot 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code power over the slot ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code power over the slot (2×N)th number = Nth quad-phase code power over a slot</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</p>
3 cdmaOne mode	<p>Returns floating point numbers that are the trace data of the code domain <i>timing</i> trace for all 64 Walsh codes. This series of 64 numbers represent the relative timing estimations (in seconds) of the codes, relative to the pilot channel. Typical values are on the order of 1 ns.</p>

n	Results Returned
<p>3 cdma2000 mode</p>	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in symbol rate) that represent all code domain symbol rates.</p> <p>With a device of BTS, there are 64 or 128 numbers depending on CALCulate:CDPower:WCODe:BASE. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (64 or 128 Walsh code length depending on CALCulate:CDPower:WCODe:BASE) the power is duplicated (CALCulate:CDPower:WCODe:BASE / active Walsh code length) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st code symbol rate over the slot 2nd number = 2nd code symbol rate over the slot ... Nth number = Nth code symbol rate over the slot</p> <p>With a device of MS, there are 256 I/Q pairs. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (C8) the power is duplicated (active Cx / C8) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st in-phase code symbol rate over the slot 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code symbol rate over the slot ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code symbol rate over the slot (2×N)th number = Nth quad-phase code symbol rate over the slot</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</p>
<p>3 1xEV-DO mode</p>	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) that represents all the code domain symbol rates.</p> <p>When I/Q Combined=On, total is 16 for Data, 32 for Pilot, and 64 for MAC. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (16 for Data, 32 for Pilot, and 64 for MAC) the power is duplicated.</p> <p>1st number = 1st code symbol rate over the slot 2nd number = 2nd code symbol rate over the slot ... Nth number = Nth code symbol rate over the slot</p> <p>When I/Q Combined=Off, results are returned alternatively. Total is 16 I/Q pairs for Data, 32 for Pilot, and 64 for MAC. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (16 for Data, 32 for Pilot, and 64 for MAC) the power is duplicated.</p> <p>1st number = 1st in-phase code symbol rate over the slot 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code symbol rate over the slot ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code symbol rate over the slot (2×N)th number = Nth quad-phase code symbol rate over a slot</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</p>

n	Results Returned
3 W-CDMA mode	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in symbol rate) that represent all code domain symbol rates.</p> <p>With a device of BTS, there are 512 numbers. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (7.5 ksps) the power is duplicated (active symbol rate/7.5 ksps) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st code symbol rate over the slot 2nd number = 2nd code symbol rate over the slot ... Nth number = Nth code symbol rate over the slot</p> <p>With a device of MS, there are 256 I/Q pairs. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (15 ksps) the power is duplicated (active symbol rate/15 ksps) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st in-phase code symbol rate over the slot 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code symbol rate over the slot ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code symbol rate over the slot (2×N)th number = Nth quad-phase code symbol rate over the slot</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</p>
4 cdmaOne mode	<p>Returns floating point numbers that are the trace data of the code domain <i>phase</i> trace for all 64 Walsh codes. This series of 64 numbers represent the relative phase estimations (in radians) of the codes, relative to the pilot channel. Typical values are on the order of 1 mrad.</p>
4 cdma2000 or W-CDMA mode	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers that show either active or inactive status for each of the code powers returned in n=2. (See above.) If a code is inactive, the value returned is 0.0, otherwise a value >0.0 is returned.</p> <p>1st number = active or inactive flag of the 1st code ... Nth number = active or inactive flag of the Nth code</p> <p>(where N= the number of codes identified)</p>

n	Results Returned
<p>4 1xEV-DO mode</p>	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers that show either active or inactive status for each of the code powers returned in n=2 and 3. If a code is inactive, the value returned is 0.0, otherwise a value >0.0 is returned.</p> <p>When I/Q Combined=On, I/Q combined results are returned. 1st number = active or inactive flag of the 1st code ... Nth number = active or inactive flag of the Nth code</p> <p>When channel type=Pilot or MAC, results are returned alternatively. 1st number = 1st in-phase code active flag 2nd number = 1st Quad Phase code active flag ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code active flag (2×N)th number = Nth Quad Phase code active flag</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code. 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code symbol rate over the slot</p>
<p>5 cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode</p>	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the <i>EVM</i> trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point and there are X points per symbol. Therefore, the decision points are at 0, 1×X, 2×X, 3×X. . .</p> <p>(where X = the number of points per chip)</p>
<p>5 1xEV-DO mode</p>	<p>Returns series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the <i>corrected measured</i> trace. The magnitude of each I and Q pair is normalized to 1.0. The first number is the in-phase (I) sample of symbol 0 decision point and the second is the quadrature-phase (Q) sample of symbol 0 decision point. As in the EVM, there are X points per symbol, so that:</p> <p>1st number is I of the symbol 0 decision point 2nd number is Q of the symbol 0 decision point ... (2×X)+1 number is I of the symbol 1 decision point (2×X)+2 number is Q of the symbol 1 decision point ... (2×X)×N+1th number is I of the symbol N decision point (2×X)×N+2th number is Q of the symbol N decision point</p> <p>where X = the number of points per symbol, and N = the number of symbols</p>
<p>6 cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode</p>	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the <i>magnitude error</i> trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point and there are X points per symbol. Therefore, the decision points are at 0, 1×X, 2×X, 3×X. . .</p> <p>(where X = the number of points per chip)</p>

n	Results Returned
6 1xEV-DO mode	Returns series of floating point numbers (in dBm) that represent the trace data of the chip power vs. time.
7 cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode	Returns a series of floating point numbers (in degrees) that represent each sample in the <i>phase error</i> trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point and there are X points per symbol. Therefore, the decision points are at 0, 1×X, 2×X, 3×X. . . (where X = the number of points per chip)
8 cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode	Returns series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the <i>corrected measured</i> trace. The magnitude of each I and Q pair is normalized to 1.0. The first number is the in-phase (I) sample of symbol 0 decision point and the second is the quadrature-phase (Q) sample of symbol 0 decision point. As in the EVM, there are X points per symbol, so that: 1st number is I of the symbol 0 decision point 2nd number is Q of the symbol 0 decision point ... (2×X)+1 number is I of the symbol 1 decision point (2×X)+2 number is Q of the symbol 1 decision point ... (2×X)×N+1th number is I of the symbol N decision point (2×X)×N+2th number is Q of the symbol N decision point where X = the number of points per symbol, and N = the number of symbols
9 cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode	Returns series of floating point numbers (in dBm) that represent the trace data of the symbol power vs. time.
10 cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode	Returns series of floating point numbers (in dBm) that represent the trace data of the chip power vs. time.
11 cdma2000	Returns a series of floating point numbers (0.0 or 1.0) of the symbol values (demodulated bits) for the selected spread code. The results are returned as alternating values of I,Q,I,Q . . . for the entire measurement interval.
11 W-CDMA mode	Returns series of floating point numbers (0.0 or 1.0) of symbol values for the selected code with the entire capture length, when :CALCulate:CDPower:DBITs[:FORMat] is set to BINary. Returns series of floating point numbers (0.0, 1.0 or -1.0) of symbol values for the selected code with the entire capture length, when :CALCulate:CDPower:DBITs[:FORMat] is set to TRIState. “-1.0” represents DTX (Discontinuous Transmission) bit.

n	Results Returned
12 W-CDMA mode	Returns series of floating point numbers (0.0 or 1.0) of symbol values for the selected code with the period selected by Meas Interval, and Meas Offset and tDPCH, when :CALCulate:CDPower:DBITs[:FORMat] is set to BINary. Returns series of floating point numbers (0.0, 1.0 or -1.0) of symbol values for the selected code with the period selected by Meas Interval, and Meas Offset and tDPCH, when :CALCulate:CDPower:DBITs[:FORMat] is set to TRIState. “-1.0” represents DTX (Discontinuous Transmission) bit.

Channel Power Measurement

For E4406A this measures the total rms power in a specified integration bandwidth. You must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For PSA this measures the total rms power in a specified integration bandwidth. You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, or W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:CHPower commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:CHPower
:INITiate:CHPower
:FETCh:CHPower [n]?
:READ:CHPower [n]?
:MEASure:CHPower [n]?
```

History: For E4406A:
 Added to Basic mode, version A.03.00 or later

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Channel Power**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

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=1 (or not specified)	Returns 2 scalar results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Channel Power is a floating point number representing the total channel power in the specified integration bandwidth. PSD (Power Spectral Density) is the power (in dBm/Hz) in the specified integration bandwidth.
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.

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude Measurement

This measures the QPSK error vector magnitude of each symbol. You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:EVMQpsk commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:EVMQpsk  
:INITiate:EVMQpsk  
:FETCh:EVMQpsk[n]?  
:READ:EVMQpsk[n]?  
:MEASure:EVMQpsk[n]?
```

History: Version A.03.00 or later

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, QPSK EVM**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

n	Results Returned
0	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a data array of trace point values, in volts.

n	Results Returned
1 (default)	<p>Returns 11 scalar results, in the following order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RMS EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of EVM over the entire measurement area. 2. RMS EVM maximum is the maximum RMS EVM over the averaged counts 3. Peak EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of peak EVM in the measurement area. 4. Peak EVM maximum is the maximum peak EVM over the averaged counts. 5. Magnitude error is a floating point number (in percent) of average magnitude error over the entire measurement area. 6. Magnitude error maximum is the maximum magnitude error over the averaged counts. 7. Phase error is a floating point number (in degree) of average phase error over the entire measurement area. 8. Phase error maximum is the maximum phase error over the averaged counts. 9. Frequency error is a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal. 10. Frequency error maximum is the maximum frequency error over the averaged counts. 11. I/Q origin offset is a floating point number (in dB) of the I and Q error (magnitude squared) offset from the origin.
2	<p>EVM trace – returns series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the EVM trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/chip}$). Therefore, the decision points are at $0, 1 \times X, 2 \times X, 3 \times X \dots$</p>
3	<p>Magnitude error trace – returns series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the magnitude error trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/chip}$). Therefore, the decision points are at $0, 1 \times X, 2 \times X, 3 \times X \dots$</p>
4	<p>Phase error trace – returns series of floating point numbers (in degree) that represent each sample in the phase error trace. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/ chip}$). Therefore, the decision points are at $0, 1 \times X, 2 \times X, 3 \times X \dots$</p>

n	Results Returned
5	<p>Corrected measured trace – returns series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the corrected measured trace. The magnitude of each I and Q pair are normalized to 1.0. The first number is the in-phase (I) sample of symbol 0 decision point and the second is the quadrature-phase (Q) sample of symbol 0 decision point. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/chip}$), so the series of numbers is:</p> <p>1st number = I of the symbol 0 decision point 2nd number = Q of the symbol 0 decision point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <p>$(2 \times X) + 1$, number = I of the symbol 1 decision point $(2 \times X) + 2$, number = Q of the symbol 1 decision point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <p>$(2 \times X) \times N\text{th} + 1$ number = I of the symbol N decision point $(2 \times X) \times N\text{th} + 2$ number = Q of the symbol N decision point</p>

Programming Commands

Intermodulation Measurement

This measures the third order and fifth order intermodulation products caused by the wanted signal and the interfering signal. You must be in cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:IM commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:IM
:INITiate:IM
:FETCh:IM[n]?
:READ:IM[n]?
:MEASure:IM[n]?
```

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Intermod**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

n	Results Returned
0	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data that acquired in the last acquisition when multiple acquisition is performed, as a data array of trace point values, in volts.

n	Results Returned
1 (default)	<p>Returns 23 scalar results in the following order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absolute power of the reference (dBm) 2. Base lower frequency (Hz) 3. Base lower absolute power (dBm) 4. Base lower relative power to the reference (dBc) 5. Base upper frequency (Hz) 6. Base upper absolute power (dBm) 7. Base upper relative power to the reference (dBc) 8. Third order lower frequency (Hz) 9. Third order lower absolute power (dBm) 10. Third order lower relative power to the reference power (dBc) 11. Third order lower power spectrum density (dBm/Hz) 12. Third order upper frequency (Hz) 13. Third order upper absolute power (dBm) 14. Third order upper relative power to the reference power (dBc) 15. Third order upper power spectrum density (dBm/Hz) 16. Fifth order lower frequency (Hz) 17. Fifth order lower absolute power (dBm) 18. Fifth order lower relative power to the reference power (dBc) 19. Fifth order lower power spectrum density (dBm/Hz) 20. Fifth order upper frequency (Hz) 21. Fifth order upper absolute power (dBm) 22. Fifth order upper relative power to the reference power (dBc) 23. Fifth order upper power spectrum density (dBm/Hz) <p>If the results are not available, -999.0 is returned for the power results and 0.0 for the frequency results.</p>
2 cdma2000, 1xEV-DO mode	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers that represent the frequency-domain spectrum trace for the entire frequency range being measured.</p> <p>In the default settings (SENSe:IM:FREQuency:SPAN 20 MHz; SENSe:IM:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution] 140 kHz), there are 345 numbers.</p>
2 W-CDMA mode	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers that represent the frequency-domain spectrum trace for the entire frequency range being measured.</p> <p>In the default settings (SENSe:IM:FREQuency:SPAN 50 MHz; SENSe:IM:BANDwidth BWIDth[:RESolution] 140 kHz), there are 872 numbers.</p>

n	Results Returned
3	<p>Returns 2 scalar values of the measured mode determined by the Auto algorithm.</p> <p>1. Measurement Mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1: Two-tone2: Transmit IM3: Auto (Two-tone)4: Auto (Transmit IM)5: Unknown <p>2. Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1: Lower2: Upper3: Average4: Auto (Lower)5: Auto (Upper)

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement

This measures the bandwidth of the carrier signal in the occupied part of the channel. You must be in the PDC, iDEN (E4406A only), cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:OBW commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:OBW
:INITiate:OBW
:FETCh:OBW[n]?
:READ:OBW[n]?
:MEASure:OBW[n]?
```

History: E4406A:
 Version A.02.00 or later

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Occupied BW**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement results available

n	Results Returned
0	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a data array of trace point values, in volts.
1 (default) PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode	Returns 2 scalar results, in the following order: 1. Occupied bandwidth - Hz 2. Absolute Carrier Power - dBm
1 (default) 1xEV-DO mode	Returns 2 scalar results, in the following order: 1. Occupied bandwidth - Hz 2. Absolute Carrier Power - dBm 3. Span - Hz 4. Spectrum Trace Points - points 5. Res BW - Hz

n	Results Returned
1 (default) iDEN mode E4406A	Returns the following 7 scalar results, in order. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absolute power of occupied bandwidth (dBm) 2. Relative power of occupied bandwidth (dB) 3. Bandwidth for specified power percentage 4. Power percentage 5. Measured carrier frequency 6. Frequency span 7. Average count
2 PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode	Returns the frequency-domain spectrum trace (data array) for the entire frequency range being measured.
2, spectrum display only iDEN mode E4406A	Returns the frequency-domain spectrum trace (data array) for the entire frequency range (9003 points) being measured.

Power Statistics CCDF Measurement

For E4406A this is a statistical power measurement of the complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF). You must be in the Basic, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For PSA this is a statistical power measurement of the complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF). You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

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
:INITiate:PStatistic
:FETCh:PStatistic[n]?
:READ:PStatatic[n]?
:MEASure:PStatatic[n]?
```

History: Version A.03.00 or later, added in Basic A.04.00

Front Panel

Access: Measure, Power Stat CCDF

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

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=1 (or not specified)	Returns 10 scalar results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average input power (in dBm) 2. Probability at the average input power level (in %) 3. Power level that has 10% of the power 4. Power level that has 1% of the power 5. Power level that has 0.1% of the power 6. Power level that has 0.01% of the power 7. Power level that has 0.001% of the power 8. Power level that has 0.0001% of the power 9. Peak power (in dB) 10. Count

n	Results Returned
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"> 1. Probability at 0.0 dB power 2. Probability at 0.01 dB power 3. Probability at 0.02 dB power <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Probability at 49.9 dB power 2. Probability at 50.0 dB power
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"> 1. Probability at 0.0 dB power 2. Probability at 0.01 dB power 3. Probability at 0.02 dB power <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Probability at 49.9 dB power 2. Probability at 50.0 dB power
4	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Probability at 0.0 dB power 2. Probability at 0.01 dB power 3. Probability at 0.02 dB power <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Probability at 49.9 dB power 2. Probability at 50.0 dB power

Power vs. Time Measurement

For E4406A this measures the average power during the “useful part” of the burst comparing the power ramp to required timing mask. You must be in EDGE, GSM, 1xEV-DO or Service mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For PSA this measures the average power during the “useful part” of the burst comparing the power ramp to required timing mask. You must be in GSM(w/EDGE), or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:PVTime commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:PVTime
:INITiate:PVTime
:FETCh:PVTime[n]?
:READ:PVTime[n]?
:MEASure:PVTime[n]?
```

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Power vs Time**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

History: Modified in version A.05.00..

Measurement Results Available

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
n=1 (or not specified)	<p>Returns the following scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sample time is a floating point number that represents the time between samples when using the trace queries (n=0,2,etc.). 2. Power of single burst is the mean power (in dBm) across the useful part of the selected burst in the most recently acquired data, or in the last data acquired at the end of a set of averages. If averaging is on, the power is for the last burst. 3. Power averaged is the power (in dBm) of N averaged bursts, if averaging is on. The power is averaged across the useful part of the burst. Average <i>m</i> is a single burst from the acquired trace. If there are multiple bursts in the acquired trace, only one burst is used for average <i>m</i>. This means that N traces are acquired to make the complete average. If averaging is off, the value of power averaged is the same as the power single burst value. 4. Number of samples 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.). 5. Start point of the useful part of the burst is the index of the data point at the start of the useful part of the burst 6. Stop point of the useful part of the burst is the index of the data point at the end of the useful part of the burst 7. Index of the data point where T_0 occurred. 8. Burst width of the useful part of the burst is the width of the burst measured at -3dB below the mean power in the useful part of the burst. 9. Maximum value is the maximum value of the most recently acquired data (in dBm). 10. Minimum value is the minimum value of the most recently acquired data (in dBm). 11. Burst search threshold is the value (in dBm) of the threshold where a valid burst is identified, after the data has been acquired. 12. IQ point delta is the number of data points offset that are internally applied to the useful data in traces $n=2,3,4$. You must apply this correction value to find the actual location of the Start, Stop, or T_0 values.

n	Results Returned
<p>n=1 (or not specified) 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode</p>	<p>Returns the following scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sample time is a floating point number that represents the time between samples when using the trace queries (where n = 0, 2, etc.). 2. Power of single burst is the mean power (in dBm) across the useful part of the selected burst in the most recently acquired data, or in the last data acquired at the end of a set of averages. If averaging is on, the power is for the last burst. 3. Power averaged is the power (in dBm) of N averaged bursts, if averaging is on. The power is averaged across the useful part of the burst. Average m is a single burst from the acquired trace. If there are multiple bursts in the acquired trace, only one burst is used for average m. This means that N traces are acquired to make the complete average. If averaging is off, the value of power averaged is the same as the power single burst value. 4. Number of samples (N) 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.). 5. Start point of the useful part of the burst is the index of the data point at the start of the useful part of the burst 6. Stop point of the useful part of the burst is the index of the data point at the end of the useful part of the burst 7. Index of the data point where T₀ occurred. 8. Burst width of the useful part of the burst is the width of the burst measured at -3dB below the mean power in the useful part of the burst. 9. Maximum value is the maximum value of the most recently acquired data (in dBm). 10. Minimum value is the minimum value of the most recently acquired data (in dBm). 11. Burst search threshold is the value (in dBm) of the threshold where a valid burst is identified, after the data has been acquired. 12. Averaged number (N) is used to average the measurement results. 13. First position in index to exceed the limit (N) is ? 14. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0. 15. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0. 16. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0. 17. Absolute power in the region A (dBm) 18. Absolute power in the region B (dBm) 19. Absolute power in the region C (dBm) 20. Absolute power in the region D (dBm) 21. Absolute power in the region E (dBm) 22. Relative power in the region A (dB) 23. Relative power in the region B (dB) 24. Relative power in the region C (dB) 25. Relative power in the region D (dB)

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified) (cont.) 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode	26. Relative power in the region E (dB) 27. Maximum absolute power in the region A (dBm) 28. Maximum absolute power in the region B (dBm) 29. Maximum absolute power in the region C (dBm) 30. Maximum absolute power in the region D (dBm) 31. Maximum absolute power in the region E (dBm) 32. Maximum relative power in the region A (dB) 33. Maximum relative power in the region B (dB) 34. Maximum relative power in the region C (dB) 35. Maximum relative power in the region D (dB) 36. Maximum relative power in the region E (dB) 37. Minimum absolute power in the region A (dBm) 38. Minimum absolute power in the region B (dBm) 39. Minimum absolute power in the region C (dBm) 40. Minimum absolute power in the region D (dBm) 41. Minimum absolute power in the region E (dBm) 42. Minimum relative power in the region A (dB) 43. Minimum relative power in the region B (dB) 44. Minimum relative power in the region C (dB) 45. Minimum relative power in the region D (dB) 46. Minimum relative power in the region E (dB)
2	Returns trace point values of the entire captured I/Q trace data. 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 .
3	Returns data points representing the upper mask (in dBm).
4	Returns data points representing the lower mask (in dBm).
6 W-CDMA mode	Returns 5 comma-separated scalar values of the pass/fail (0.0=passed, or 1.0=failed) results determined by testing the upper mask.
7 W-CDMA mode	Returns 5 comma-separated scalar values of the pass/fail (0.0=passed, or 1.0=failed) results determined by testing the lower mask:
7 EDGE, GSM, Service mode (E4406A only) GSM (/EDGE) mode (PSA only)	Returns power level values for the 8 slots in the current frame (in dBm).

n	Results Returned
n=10 GSM(/EDGE) mode (PSA only)	<p>Returns the following scalar results (all in floating point numbers):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sample time is a floating point number that represents the time between samples when using the trace queries (n=0,2,etc.). 2. Power single burst is the mean power (in dBm) across the useful part of the selected burst in the most recently acquired data, or in the last data acquired at the end of a set of averages. If averaging is on, the power is for the last burst. 3. Power averaged is the power (in dBm) of N averaged bursts, if averaging is on. The power is averaged across the useful part of the burst. Average <i>m</i> is a single burst from the acquired trace. If there are multiple bursts in the acquired trace, only one burst is used for average <i>m</i>. This means that N traces are acquired to make the complete average. If averaging is off, the value of power averaged is the same as the power single burst value. 4. Number of samples 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.). 5. Start is the index of the data point at the start of the useful part of the burst 6. Stop is the index of the data point at the end of the useful part of the burst 7. T_0 is the index of the data point where t_0 occurred 8. Burst width is the width of the burst measured at -3dB below the mean power in the useful part of the burst. 9. Maximum value is the maximum value of the most recently acquired data (in dBm). 10. Minimum value is the minimum value of the most recently acquired data (in dBm). 11. Burst search threshold is the value (in dBm) of the threshold where a valid burst is identified, after the data has been acquired. 12. IQ point delta is the number of data points offset that are internally applied to the useful data in traces $n=2,3,4$. You must apply this correction value to find the actual location of the Start, Stop, or T_0 values. (e.g. for $n=2$, Start (for the IQ trace data) = Start + IQ_point_delta) 13. Trigger to T0 time is the elapsed time interval between the trigger point and T_0. The time of the trigger point is known and the T_0 time is calculated by the demodulation algorithm. The difference is the elapsed Trigger to T_0 time.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho) Measurement

This measures the modulation accuracy of the transmitter by checking the magnitude and phase error and the EVM (error vector magnitude). You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For 1xEV-DO: these commands will measure modulation accuracy on network access equipment (base transmitter stations). Use MEAS:TRHO to measure terminal transmitter modulation accuracy, after selecting mobile stations using SENSE:RADio:DEvIce MS.

The general functionality of CONFIGure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:RHO commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:RHO
:INITiate:RHO
:FETCh:RHO[n]?
:READ:RHO[n]?
:MEASure:RHO[n]?
```

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Mod Accuracy (Rho) for cdmaOne**

Measure, Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho) for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA (3GPP)

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

n	Results Returned
0 cdmaOne mode	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a series of trace point values. The I values are listed first in each pair, using the 0 through even-indexed values. The Q values are the odd-indexed values. The standard sample rate is 7.5 MHz and the trace length is determined by the current measurement interval.
0 cdma2000 or W-CDMA mode	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a series of trace point values. 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
n=1 (or not specified) cdmaOne mode	<p>Returns 7 floating point numbers, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rho (no units) represents the correlation of the measured power compared to the ideal pilot channel. The calculation is performed after the complementary filter, so it is IS95 compliant. It is performed at the decision points in the pilot waveform. If averaging is on, this is the average of the individual rms measurements. 2. Time offset (with units of seconds) is the time delay of the even second clock with respect to the start of the short code PN sequences, at offsets from the 15 zeros in the characteristic phase of the sequence. 3. Frequency error of the measured signal, with units of Hz. This is based on the linear best fit of the uncorrected measured phase. 4. Carrier feedthrough has units of dB and is the dc error offset of I and Q, from the origin. 5. EVM has units of percent. The calculation is based on the composite of the phase error and magnitude error, between the measured signal and the ideal pilot channel. It is performed after the complementary filter which removes the inter-symbol interference in the modulated data. If averaging is on, this is the average of the individual rms measurements. 6. Magnitude error (with units of percent) is the rms error between the measured (compensated) magnitude and the ideal magnitude. This is performed after the complementary filter which removes the inter-symbol interference in the modulated data. If averaging is on, this is the average of the individual rms measurements. 7. Phase error (with units in percent) is the rms phase error between the measured phase and the ideal phase. The calculation is performed after the complementary filter which removes the inter-symbol interference in the modulated data. If averaging is on, this is the average of the individual rms measurements.

n	Results Returned
<p>n=1 (or not specified) cdma2000</p>	<p>Returns 11 scalar results, in the following order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RMS EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of EVM over the entire measurement area 2. Peak EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of peak EVM in the measurement area 3. Magnitude error is a floating point number (in percent) of average magnitude error over the entire measurement area 4. Phase error is a floating point number (in degree) of average phase error over the entire measurement area 5. I/Q origin offset is a floating point number (in dB) of the I and Q error (magnitude squared) offset from the origin 6. Frequency error is a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal 7. Rho is a floating point number of Rho 8. Peak code domain error is a floating point number (in dB) of the Peak Code Domain Error relative to the mean power 9. Peak code domain error channel number is the channel number in which the peak code domain error is detected at the max spreading factor. 10. Number of active channels. 11. Time offset is a floating point number (in second) PN offset from the trigger point.

n	Results Returned
n=1 (or not specified) W-CDMA mode	<p>Returns following 13 scalar results, in the following order.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RMS EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of EVM over the entire measurement area 2. Peak EVM error is a floating point number (in percent) of peak EVM in the measurement area 3. Magnitude error is a floating point number (in percent) of average magnitude error over the entire measurement area 4. Phase error is a floating point number (in degree) of average phase error over the entire measurement area 5. I/Q origin offset is a floating point number (in dB) of the I and Q error (magnitude squared) offset from the origin 6. Frequency error is a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal 7. Rho is a floating point number of Rho 8. Peak Code Domain Error is a floating point number (in dB) of the Peak Code Domain Error relative to the mean power 9. Peak Code Domain Error Channel Number is the channel number in which the peak code domain error is detected at the max spreading factor. 10. Number of active channels. 11. Time offset is a floating point number (in chip) of the pilot phase timing from the acquisition trigger point. 12. CPICH power over a slot is a floating point number in dB of CPICH power over a measurement slot. In the MS mode the value returned is -999. 13. Average total power over a slot is a floating point number in dB of total RF power over a measurement slot. In the MS mode the value returned is -999.

n	Results Returned
<p>n=1 (or not specified)</p> <p>1xEV-DO mode</p> <p>For base stations: SENS:RAD:DEV BTS</p> <p>For meas type: CALC:RHO:TYPE DATA MAC PILOt PREamble</p>	<p>Returns up to the following 31 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <p>Returns ONLY the following 9 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order, for base transmitter station measurements when the type is <i>NOT</i> set to ALL:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RMS EVM – a floating point number (in percent) of EVM over the entire measurement area. 2. Peak EVM error – a floating point number (in percent) of peak EVM in the measurement area. 3. Magnitude error – a floating point number (in percent) of average magnitude error over the entire measurement area. 4. Phase error – a floating point number (in degree) of average phase error over the entire measurement area. 5. I/Q Origin Offset – a floating point number (in dB) of the I and Q error (magnitude squared) offset from the origin. 6. Frequency error – a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal. 7. Rho – a floating point number of Rho. 8. Number of active channels. 9. Time offset is the time from the trigger to the PN offset – a floating point number (in micro seconds) of PN offset from the trigger point.

n	Results Returned
<p>n=1 (or not specified)</p> <p>1xEV-DO mode</p> <p>For base stations: SENS:RAD:DEV BTS</p> <p>For meas type ALL: CALC:RHO:TYPE ALL</p>	<p>Returns the following 17 scalar results for base transmitter station measurements when the type is set to ALL.</p> <p>Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. RMS EVM (Overall-1) – a floating point number (in percent) of EVM over the entire measurement area. 11. Peak EVM error (Overall-1) – a floating point number (in percent) of peak EVM in the measurement area. 12. Magnitude error (Overall-1) – a floating point number (in percent) of average magnitude error over the entire measurement area. 13. Phase error (Overall-1) – a floating point number (in degree) of average phase error over the entire measurement area. 14. I/Q Origin Offset (Overall-1) – a floating point number (in dB) of the I and Q error (magnitude squared) offset from the origin. 15. Frequency error (Overall-1) – a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal. 16. Rho (Overall-1) – a floating point number of Rho. 17. RMS EVM (Overall-2) – a floating point number (in percent) of EVM over the entire measurement area. 18. Peak EVM error (Overall-2) – a floating point number (in percent) of peak EVM in the measurement area. 19. Magnitude error (Overall-2) – a floating point number (in percent) of average magnitude error over the entire measurement area. 20. Phase error (Overall-2) – a floating point number (in degree) of average phase error over the entire measurement area. 21. I/Q Origin Offset (Overall-2) – a floating point number (in dB) of the I and Q error (magnitude squared) offset from the origin. 22. Frequency error (Overall-2) – a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal. 23. Rho (Overall-2) – a floating point number of Rho. 24. Number of active channels in Pilot 25. Number of active channels in Mac 26. Number of active channels in Data 27. Preamble Length 28. MAC Index 29. Number of Max MAC Inactive channel Power – a floating point number (in dB) of Maximum MAC Inactive Channel Power channels in Data 30. Max Data Active Channel Power – a floating point number (in dB) of Maximum Data Active Channel Power 31. Min Data Active Channel Power – a floating point number (in dB) of Minimum Data Active Channel Power

n	Results Returned
2 cdmaOne mode	EVM trace – returns error vector magnitude (EVM) data, as trace point values in percent. The first value is the chip 0 decision point. The trace is interpolated for the currently selected points/chips displayed on the front panel. The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval setting.
2 cdma2000 or W-CDMA mode	EVM trace – returns series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the EVM trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/chip}$). Therefore, the decision points are at $0, 1 \times X, 2 \times X, 3 \times X \dots$
2 1xEV-DO mode	Returns series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the EVM trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point and there are X points per symbol. Therefore, the decision points are at $0, 1xX, 2xX, 3xX\dots$ ($X = \text{the number of points per chip}$) This traces is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is Pilot, MAC or Data (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = PILot MAC DATA) In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0
3 cdmaOne mode	Magnitude error trace – returns magnitude error data, as trace point values, in percent. The first value is the chip 0 decision point. The trace is interpolated for the currently selected points/chips displayed on the front panel. The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval setting.
3 cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode	Magnitude error trace – returns series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the magnitude error trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/chip}$). Therefore, the decision points are at $0, 1 \times X, 2 \times X, 3 \times X \dots$ For 1xEV-DO: this traces is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is Pilot, MAC or Data (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = PILot MAC DATA) In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0
4 cdmaOne mode	Phase error trace – returns phase error data, as trace point values, in degrees. The first value is the symbol 0 decision point. The trace is interpolated for the currently selected chips/symbol displayed on the front panel. The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval setting.

n	Results Returned
4 cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode	<p>Phase error trace – returns series of floating point numbers (in degrees) that represent each sample in the phase error trace. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points}/\text{chip}$). Therefore, the decision points are at $0, 1 \times X, 2 \times X, 3 \times X \dots$</p> <p>For 1xEV-DO: this traces is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is Pilot, MAC or Data (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = PILOt MAC DATA) In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>
5 cdmaOne mode	<p>Corrected measured data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the corrected measured trace data. The magnitude of each I and Q pair are normalized to 1.0.</p> <p>The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval setting.</p> <p>The numbers are sent in the following order:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 0 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 0 decision point ... In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 1 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 1 decision point ...</p> <p>The trace can be interpolated to 2,4, 8 points/chip selected with the display Points/Chip softkey. This will change the number of points between decision points in the trace, changing the number of I/Q pairs sent for each decision point.</p>
5 cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode	<p>Corrected measured trace – returns series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the corrected measured trace. The magnitude of each I and Q pair are normalized to 1.0. The first number is the in-phase (I) sample of symbol 0 decision point and the second is the quadrature-phase (Q) sample of symbol 0 decision point. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points}/\text{chip}$), so the series of numbers is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1st number = I of the symbol 0 decision point 2nd number = Q of the symbol 0 decision point . . . $(2 \times X) + 1$, number = I of the symbol 1 decision point $(2 \times X) + 2$, number = Q of the symbol 1 decision point . . . $(2 \times X) \times \text{Nth} + 1$ number = I of the symbol N decision point $(2 \times X) \times \text{Nth} + 2$ number = Q of the symbol N decision point</p> <p>For 1xEV-DO: this traces is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is Pilot, MAC or Data (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = PILOt MAC DATA) In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>

n	Results Returned
6 cdmaOne mode	<p>Reference IQ data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the reference trace data.</p> <p>The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval and points per chip settings.</p> <p>The numbers are sent in the following order:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 0 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 0 decision point ... In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 1 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 1 decision point ...</p> <p>The trace can be interpolated to 2,4,8 points/chip selected with the display Points/Chip softkey.</p>
6 cdma2000 mode	<p>Returns 6 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the EVM and peak EVM.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test result of EVM 2. Test result of Peak EVM 3. Test result of Rho 4. Test result of Peak Code Domain Error 5. Test result of Time Offset 6. Test result of Phase Error
6 1xEV-DO mode	<p>The same as n=2. (Overall-1)</p> <p>This trace is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is All (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = ALL)</p> <p>(Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.)</p> <p>n=6, 7, 8, 9 are for Overall-1 data trace n=10, 11, 12, 13 are for Overall-2 data trace</p> <p>In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>
6 W-CDMA mode	<p>Returns 6 comma-separated scalar values of the pass/fail (0.0 = passed, or 1.0 = failed) results determined by testing the EVM and peak EVM.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test result of EVM 2. Test result of Peak EVM 3. Test result of Rho 4. Test result of Peak Code Domain Error 5. Test result of Frequency Error 6. Test result of CPICH power over a frame (If MS is selected, this always returns 0.0.)

n	Results Returned
7 cdmaOne mode	<p>complementary filtered measured data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the complementary filtered measured data. This is inverse filtered data of the inter-symbol interference in CDMA signals due to the digital transmission filters defined in the standard as well as the base station phase equalization filter.</p> <p>The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval setting.</p> <p>The numbers are sent in the following order:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 0 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 0 decision point ... In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 1 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 1 decision point ...</p> <p>The trace can be interpolated to 2,4,8 points/chip selected with the display Points/Chip softkey. This will change the number of points between decision points in the trace, changing the number of I/Q pairs sent for each decision point.</p>
7 cdma2000 mode	<p>Returns series of floating point numbers of code level, code index, power (in dB), time offset (in ns), phase offset (in rad), and code domain error (in dB). The total number of results are six times of “number of active channels”. The number of active channels can be obtained by the 10th result of FETCh:RHO0 command.</p>
7 1xEV-DO mode	<p>The same as n=3. (Overall-1)</p> <p>This trace is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is All (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = ALL)</p> <p>(Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.)</p> <p>n=6, 7, 8, 9 are for Overall-1 data trace n=10, 11, 12, 13 are for Overall-2 data trace</p> <p>In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>

n	Results Returned
<p>7 W-CDMA mode</p>	<p>With a device of BTS, it returns a series of floating point numbers: symbol rate (ex. 7.5 ksps), OVSF code number, a dummy value, power level and code domain error for the active channels.</p> <p>With a device of MS, it returns a series of floating point numbers: symbol rate (ex. 15 ksps), OVSF code number, 1.0 (I) or -1.0 (Q), power level and code domain error for the active channels. The results would look like the following:</p> <p>1st number = Symbol Rate for 1st Active Channel 2nd number = OVSF Code number for 1st Active Channel 3rd number = (in BTS) -999, or (in MS) either -1 (I) or +1 (Q) for 1st Active Channel 4th number = Power Level (in dB) for 1st Active Channel 5th number = Code Domain Error for 1st Active Channel ... (N-1)*5+1 number = Symbol Rate for Nth Active Channel (N-1)*5+2 number = OVSF Code number for Nth Active Channel (N-1)*5+3 number = -999 (in BTS), or either -1 (I) or +1 (Q) (in MS) for Nth Active Channel (N-1)*5+4 number = Power Level (in dB) for Nth Active Channel N*5 number = Code Domain Error for Nth Active Channel</p> <p>Number of active channel is given by 10th parameter of :MEASure:RHO[1].</p>
<p>8 cdmaOne mode</p>	<p>complementary filtered reference data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the complementary filtered reference data. This is inverse filtered data of the inter-symbol interference in CDMA signals due to the digital transmission filters defined in the standard as well as the base station phase equalization filter.</p> <p>The number of trace points depends on the current measurement interval setting.</p> <p>The numbers are sent in the following order:</p> <p>In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 0 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 0 decision point ... In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 1 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 1 decision point ...</p> <p>The trace can be interpolated to 2,4,8 points/chip selected with the display Points/Chip softkey. This will change the number of points between decision points in the trace, changing the number of I/Q pairs sent for each decision point.</p>

n	Results Returned
<p>8 W-CDMA mode</p>	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in dB) that represents all the code domain powers.</p> <p>With a device of BTS, there are 512 numbers. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (7.5 ksps) the power is duplicated (active symbol rate/7.5 ksps) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st code power over the slot 2nd number = 2nd code power over the slot ... Nth number = Nth code power over the slot</p> <p>With a device of MS, there are 256 I/Q pairs. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (15 ksps) the power is duplicated (active symbol rate / 15 ksps) times.</p> <p>1st number = 1st in-phase code power over the slot 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code power over the slot ... (2*N-1) number = Nth in-phase code power over the slot (2 *N) number = Nth quad-phase code power over a slot</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</p>
<p>8 1xEV-DO mode</p>	<p>The same as n=4. (Overall-1)</p> <p>This trace is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is All (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = ALL)</p> <p>(Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.)</p> <p>n=6, 7, 8, 9 are for Overall-1 data trace n=10, 11, 12, 13 are for Overall-2 data trace</p> <p>In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>

n	Results Returned
<p>9 1xEV-DO mode</p>	<p>The same as n=5. (Overall-1)</p> <p>This trace is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is All (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = ALL)</p> <p>(Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.)</p> <p>n=6, 7, 8, 9 are for Overall-1 data trace n=10, 11, 12, 13 are for Overall-2 data trace</p> <p>In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>
<p>10 1xEV-DO mode</p>	<p>The same as n=2. (Overall-2)</p> <p>This trace is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is All (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = ALL)</p> <p>(Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.)</p> <p>n=6, 7, 8, 9 are for Overall-1 data trace n=10, 11, 12, 13 are for Overall-2 data trace</p> <p>In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>
<p>11 cdmaOne mode</p>	<p>Corrected measured data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the corrected measured trace data. The magnitude of each I and Q pair are normalized to 1.0.</p> <p>The number of trace points depends on the current setting for the number of displayed I/Q points in the I/Q display.</p> <p>The numbers are sent in the following order:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 0 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 0 decision point ... In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 1 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 1 decision point ...</p> <p>The trace can be interpolated to 2,4,8 points/chip selected with the display Points/Chip softkey. This will change the number of points between decision points in the trace, changing the number of I/Q pairs sent for each decision point.</p>

n	Results Returned
11 1xEV-DO mode	<p>The same as n=2. (Overall-2)</p> <p>This trace is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is All</p> <p>(CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = ALL)</p> <p>(Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.)</p> <p>n=6, 7, 8, 9 are for Overall-1 data trace</p> <p>n=10, 11, 12, 13 are for Overall-2 data trace</p> <p>In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>
12 1xEV-DO mode	<p>The same as n=4. (Overall-2)</p> <p>This trace is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is All</p> <p>(CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = ALL)</p> <p>(Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.)</p> <p>n=6, 7, 8, 9 are for Overall-1 data trace</p> <p>n=10, 11, 12, 13 are for Overall-2 data trace</p> <p>In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>

n	Results Returned
<p>13 cdmaOne mode</p>	<p>complementary filtered measured data – returns a series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the complementary filtered measured data. This is inverse filtered data of the inter-symbol interference in CDMA signals due to the digital transmission filters defined in the standard as well as the base station phase equalization filter.</p> <p>The number of trace points depends on the current setting for the number of displayed I/Q points in the I/Q display.</p> <p>The numbers are sent in the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 0 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 0 decision point ... In-phase (I) sample, of symbol 1 decision point Quadrature-phase (Q) sample, of symbol 1 decision point ... <p>The trace can be interpolated to 2,4,8 points/chip selected with the display Points/Chip softkey. This will change the number of points between decision points in the trace, changing the number of I/Q pairs sent for each decision point.</p>
<p>13 1xEV-DO mode</p>	<p>The same as n=5. (Overall-2)</p> <p>This trace is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is All (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = ALL)</p> <p>(Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.)</p> <p>n=6, 7, 8, 9 are for Overall-1 data trace n=10, 11, 12, 13 are for Overall-2 data trace</p> <p>In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>

n	Results Returned
14 1xEV-DO mode	<p>The same as n=5. (Overall-2) I/Q trace data is descrambled.</p> <p>This trace is available when the Measurement Channel Type Selection is All (CALCulate:RHO:TYPE = ALL)</p> <p>(Rho Overall-1 and Rho Overall-2 as specified in 3GPP2 TSG-C4.1 Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for cdma2000 High Rate Data Packet Access Network, 11.4.2 Waveform Quality Measurement section.)</p> <p>n=6, 7, 8, 9 are for Overall-1 data trace n=10, 11, 12, 13 are for Overall-2 data trace</p> <p>In all cases, returns one full slot data points, but only portion of EVM computation is performed are valid. All other portion is 0.0</p>
15 1xEV-DO mode	<p>Returns 10 comma-separated scalar values of the pass/fail (0.0=passed, or 1.0=failed) results determined by testing the EVM, Peak EVM:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test result of EVM 2. Test result of Peak EVM 3. Test result of Rho 4. Test result of Frequency Error <p>Following Timing and Phase results are valid only Multichannel Estimator is On and existence of multiple codes. When the measurement is not valid, the results are 0.0</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Test result of Timing 6. Test result of Phase <p>Following Pilot Offset result is valid only external trigger is selected. When the measurement is not valid, the result is 0.0</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Test result of Pilot Offset <p>Following three results are valid exclusively. When the measurement is not valid, the result is 0.0</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Test result of Max MAC Inactive Channel Power 9. Test result of Max Data Active Channel Power 10. Test result of Min Data Active Channel Power

Spurious Emissions Measurement

This measures spurious emissions levels up to five pairs of offset/region frequencies and relates them to the carrier power. You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA or 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode. For 1xEV-DO mode, this command will return spurious emissions measurements or adjacent channel power measurements, depending on which setting is selected using SENSE:SEMask:SEGment:TYPE ACPr|SEMask.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:SEMask commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:SEMask
:INITiate:SEMask
:FETCh:SEMask[n]?
:READ:SEMask[n]?
:MEASure:SEMask[n]?
```

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Spectrum Emission Mask**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
	0	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a series of trace point values, in volts.

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Total power reference	n=1 (or not specified)	<p>Returns 60 scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 2. Absolute power at the center frequency (reference) area (dBm) 3. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 4. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 5. Peak frequency in the center frequency (reference) area (Hz) 6. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 7. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 8. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 9. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 10. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 11. Relative power on the negative offset A (dBc) 12. Absolute 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 frequency in the negative offset A (Hz) 16. Relative power on the positive offset A (dBc) 17. Absolute 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 frequency in the positive offset A (Hz) 21. Relative power on the negative offset B (dBc) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absolute peak power on the positive offset E (dBm) 2. Peak frequency in the positive offset E (Hz) <p>When [:SENSE]:SEMask:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Power spectral density reference	n=1 (or not specified)	<p>Returns 60 scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 2. Absolute power at the center frequency (reference) area (dBm) 3. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 4. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 5. Peak frequency in the center frequency (reference) area (Hz) 6. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 7. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 8. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 9. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 10. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 11. Relative power on the negative offset A (dB) 12. Absolute power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz) 13. Relative peak power on the negative offset A (dB) 14. Absolute peak power on the negative offset A (dBm/Hz) 15. Peak frequency in the negative offset A (Hz) 16. Relative power on the positive offset A (dB) 17. Absolute power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz) 18. Relative peak power on the positive offset A (dB) 19. Absolute peak power on the positive offset A (dBm/Hz) 20. Peak frequency in the positive offset A (Hz) 21. Relative power on the negative offset B (dB) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absolute peak power on the positive offset E (dBm/Hz) 2. Peak frequency in the positive offset E (Hz) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>
	2	Returns the displayed frequency domain spectrum trace data separated by comma. The number of data is 2001 when DISPLAY:SEMAsk:VIEW is set to ALL.
	3	Returns the displayed frequency domain absolute limit trace data separated by comma. The number of data is 2001 when DISPLAY:SEMAsk:VIEW is set to ALL.
	4	Returns the displayed frequency domain relative limit trace data separated by comma. The number of data is 2001 when DISPLAY:SEMAsk:VIEW is set to ALL.

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Total power reference	5	<p>Returns 12 scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute power of the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total power reference (dBm), for cdma2000 and W-CDMA Reserved for future use, returns -999.0, for 1xEV-DO 2. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) or region (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 2. Positive offset frequency (E) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>
Power spectral density reference	5	<p>Returns 12 scalar values (in dBm/Hz) of the absolute power of the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power spectral density reference (dBm/Hz), for cdma2000 and W-CDMA Reserved for future use, returns -999.0, for 1xEV-DO 2. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) or region (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 2. Positive offset frequency (E) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>
Total power reference	6	<p>Returns 12 scalar values (in dBc) of the power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 2. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) or region (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 2. Positive offset frequency (E) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMask:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
Power spectral density reference	6	<p>Returns 12 scalar values (in dBc) of the power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 2. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) or region (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 2. Positive offset frequency (E) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>
	7	<p>Returns 12 pass/fail test results (0 = passed, or 1 = failed) determined by testing the absolute power of the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 2. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) or region (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 2. Positive offset frequency (E) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>
	8	<p>Returns 12 scalar values of the pass/fail (0=passed, or 1=failed) results determined by testing the power relative to the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 2. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) or region (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 2. Positive offset frequency (E) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>

Measurement Type	n	Results Returned
	9	<p>Returns 12 scalar values of frequency (in Hz) that have peak power in each offset/region:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 2. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) or region (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 2. Positive offset frequency (E) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>
	10	<p>Returns 12 scalar values (in dBm) of the absolute peak power of the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 2. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) or region (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 2. Positive offset frequency (E) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>
	11	<p>Returns 12 scalar values (in dBc) of the peak power relative to the carrier at the segment frequencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 2. Reserved for future use, returns -999.0 3. Negative offset frequency (A) or region (A) 4. Positive offset frequency (A) <p style="text-align: center;">. . .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negative offset frequency (E) or region (E) 2. Positive offset frequency (E) <p>When [:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGMENT is set to REGION, the positive offsets are not available and return -999.0.</p>

Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurement

For E4406A this measures the amplitude of your input signal with respect to the frequency. It provides spectrum analysis capability using FFT (fast Fourier transform) measurement techniques. You must select the appropriate mode using INSTRument:SElect, to use these commands.

For PSA this measures the amplitude of your input signal with respect to the frequency. It provides spectrum analysis capability using FFT (fast Fourier transform) measurement techniques. You must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM (w/EDGE), NADC, or PDC mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect, to select the mode.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:SPECTrum commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:SPECTrum
:INITiate:SPECTrum
:FETCh:SPECTrum[n]?
:READ:SPECTrum[n]?
:MEASure:SPECTrum[n]?
```

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Spectrum (Freq Domain)**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

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
n=1 (or not specified)	<p>Returns the following scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FFT peak is the FFT peak amplitude. 2. FFT frequency is the FFT frequency of the peak amplitude. 3. FFT points is the Number of points in the FFT spectrum. 4. First FFT frequency is the frequency of the first FFT point of the spectrum. 5. FFT spacing is the frequency spacing between the FFT points of the spectrum. 6. Time domain points is the number of points in the time domain trace used for the FFT. The number of points doubles if the data is complex instead of real. See the time domain scaler description below. 7. First time point is the time of the first time domain point, where time zero is the trigger event. 8. Time spacing is the time spacing between the time domain points. The time spacing value doubles if the data is complex instead of real. See the time domain scaler description below. 9. Time domain returns a 1 if time domain is complex (I/Q) and complex data will be returned. It returns a 0 if the data is real. (raw ADC samples) When this value is 1 rather than 0 (complex vs. real data), the time domain points and the time spacing scalers both increase by a factor of two. 10. Scan time is the total scan time of the time domain trace used for the FFT. The total scan time = (time spacing) X (time domain points – 1) 11. Current average count is the current number of data measurements that have already been combined, in the averaging calculation.
2, Service mode only	Returns the trace data of the log-magnitude versus time. (That is, the RF envelope.)
3	Returns the I and Q trace data. It is represented by I and Q pairs (in volts) versus time.
4	Returns spectrum trace data. That is, the trace of log-magnitude versus frequency. (The trace is computed using a FFT.)
5, Service mode only	Returns the averaged trace data of log-magnitude versus time. (That is, the RF envelope.)
6	Not used.
7	Returns the averaged spectrum trace data. That is, the trace of the averaged log-magnitude versus frequency.
8	Not used.
9, Service mode only	Returns a trace containing the shape of the FFT window.

n	Results Returned
10, Service mode only	Returns trace data of the phase of the FFT versus frequency.
11, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, Basic modes only	Returns linear spectrum trace data values in Volts RMS.
12, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, Basic modes only	Returns averaged linear spectrum trace data values in Volts RMS.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement

This measures the power levels of the spread channels in RF channel(s). You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

This measurement is used only for mobile stations (access terminals). When measuring base stations (network access) use Code Domain Power Measurements (MEAS:CDPower) and set SENSE:RADio:DEvice to BTS.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:CDPower commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:TCDPower
:INITiate:TCDPower
:FETCh:TCDPower[n]?
:READ:TCDPower[n]?
:MEASure:TCDPower[n]?
```

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Code Domain**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

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
n=1 (or not specified)	<p>Returns the following 19 scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RMS symbol EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of the EVM over the entire measurement area. 2. Peak symbol EVM is a floating point number (in percent) of the peak EVM in the measurement area. 3. Symbol magnitude error is a floating point number (in percent) of the average magnitude error over the entire measurement area. 4. Symbol phase error is a floating point number (in degrees) of the average phase error over the entire measurement area. 5. Total power is a floating point number (in dBm) of the total RF power over the measurement interval. 6. Average power is a floating point number (in dBm) of the power in the entire slot, for the selected code, averaged over the measurement interval. 7. Total active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the sum of the active power. 8. Pilot power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the Pilot code. 9. (Reserved) the value returned is always –999. 10. (Reserved) the value returned is always –999. 11. (Reserved) the value returned is always –999. 12. (Reserved) the value returned is always –999. 13. (Reserved) the value returned is always –999. 14. Number of active channels 15. I-channel average active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the active traffic channel. 16. I-channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of all the inactive traffic channels. 17. Q-channel average active power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the average power of the active traffic channel. 18. Q-channel maximum inactive power is a floating point number (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) of the maximum average power of the inactive traffic channels. 19. (Reserved) the value returned is always –999.

n	Results Returned
2	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) that represents all the code domain powers.</p> <p>Results are returned alternatively. Total is 32 I/Q pairs. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (16) the power is duplicated.</p> <p>1st number = 1st in-phase code power over the slot 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code power over the slot ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code power over the slot (2×N)th number = Nth quad-phase code power over a slot</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</p>
3	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in dB or dBm depending on the measurement type) that represents all the code domain symbol rates.</p> <p>Results are returned alternatively. Total is 32 I/Q pairs. If the active channel occupies more than the max spreading factor (16) the power is duplicated.</p> <p>1st number = 1st in-phase code symbol rates over the slot 2nd number = 1st quad-phase codesymbol rates over the slot ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code symbol rates over the slot (2×N)th number = Nth quad-phase code symbol rates over the slot</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code.</p>
4	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers that show either active or inactive status for each of the code powers returned in n=2 and 3. If a code is inactive, the value returned is 0.0, otherwise a value >0.0 is returned.</p> <p>I and Q results are returned alternatively. 1st number = 1st in-phase code active flag 2nd number = 1st Quad Phase code active flag ... (2×N-1)th number = Nth in-phase code active flag (2×N)th number = Nth Quad Phase code active flag</p> <p>N = the number of codes detected. The total number of codes varies because of the different symbol rates of each code. 2nd number = 1st quad-phase code symbol rate over the slot</p>
5	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the <i>EVM</i> trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point and there are X points per symbol. Therefore, the decision points are at 0, 1×X, 2×X, 3×X. . .</p> <p>(where X = the number of points per chip)</p>

n	Results Returned
6	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the <i>magnitude error</i> trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point and there are X points per symbol. Therefore, the decision points are at 0, 1×X, 2×X, 3×X. . .</p> <p>(where X = the number of points per chip)</p>
7	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (in degrees) that represent each sample in the <i>phase error</i> trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point and there are X points per symbol. Therefore, the decision points are at 0, 1×X, 2×X, 3×X. . .</p> <p>(where X = the number of points per chip)</p>
8	<p>Returns series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the <i>corrected measured</i> trace. The magnitude of each I and Q pair is normalized to 1.0. The first number is the in-phase (I) sample of symbol 0 decision point and the second is the quadrature-phase (Q) sample of symbol 0 decision point. As in the EVM, there are X points per symbol, so that:</p> <p>1st number is I of the symbol 0 decision point 2nd number is Q of the symbol 0 decision point ... (2×X)+1 number is I of the symbol 1 decision point (2×X)+2 number is Q of the symbol 1 decision point ... (2×X)×N+1th number is I of the symbol N decision point (2×X)×N+2th number is Q of the symbol N decision point</p> <p>where X = the number of points per symbol, and N = the number of symbols</p>
9	<p>Returns series of floating point numbers (in dBm) that represent the trace data of the symbol power vs. time.</p>
10	<p>Returns series of floating point numbers (in dBm) that represent the trace data of the chip power vs. time.</p>
11	<p>Returns a series of floating point numbers (0.0 or 1.0) of the symbol values (demodulated bits) for the selected spread code. The results are returned as alternating values of I,Q,I,Q . . . for the entire measurement interval.</p>
12 W-CDMA mode	<p>Returns series of floating point numbers (0.0 or 1.0) of symbol values for the selected code with the period selected by Meas Interval, and Meas Offset and tDPCH, when :CALCulate:CDPower:DBITs[:FORMat] is set to BINary. Returns series of floating point numbers (0.0, 1.0 or -1.0) of symbol values for the selected code with the period selected by Meas Interval, and Meas Offset and tDPCH, when :CALCulate:CDPower:DBITs[:FORMat] is set to TRISate. “-1.0” represents DTX (Discontinuous Transmission) bit.</p>

Terminal Modulation Accuracy (Rho) Measurement

This measures the modulation accuracy of the 1xEV-DO terminal transmitter (mobile unit) by checking the magnitude and phase error and the EVM (error vector magnitude). You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use these commands. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For network access equipment, use MEAS:RHO to measure modulation accuracy, after selecting base transmitter stations using SENSE:RADio:DEvice BTS.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:RHO commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:TRHO
:INITiate:TRHO
:FETCh:TRHO[n]?
:READ:TRHO[n]?
:MEASure:TRHO[n]?
```

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Mod Accuracy**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

n	Results Returned
0	Returns unprocessed I/Q trace data, as a series of trace point values. 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
n=1 (or not specified)	<p>Returns following 16 comma-separated scalar results, in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RMS EVM – a floating point number (in percent) of EVM over the entire measurement area. 2. Peak EVM error – a floating point number (in percent) of peak EVM in the measurement area. 3. Magnitude error – a floating point number (in percent) of average magnitude error over the entire measurement area. 4. Phase error – a floating point number (in degree) of average phase error over the entire measurement area. 5. I/Q Origin Offset – a floating point number (in dB) of the I and Q error (magnitude squared) offset from the origin. 6. Frequency error – a floating point number (in Hz) of the frequency error in the measured signal. 7. Rho – a floating point number of Rho. 8. Peak code domain error – a floating point number (in percent) of peak code domain error in the measurement area. 9. Peak code domain error channel number– returns the channel number which contained the peak code domain error in the measurement area. 10. Number of active channels. <p>Following result is available for all measurement modes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Pilot Offset – a floating point number (in micro seconds) of pilot offset from the trigger point. 12. Max Inactive Channel Code Domain Power – a floating point number (in dB) of the Max Inactive Channel Code Domain Power 13. RRI Relative Power – a floating point number (in dB) of the RRI power relative to Pilot 14. DRC Channel Relative Power – a floating point number (in dB) of the DRC Channel Power relative to Pilot 15. ACK Channel Relative Power – a floating point number (in dB) of the ACK Channel Power relative to Pilot 16. Data Channel Relative Power – a floating point number (in dB) of the Data Channel Power relative to Pilot
2	<p>EVM trace – returns series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the EVM trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/chip}$). Therefore, the decision points are at $0, 1 \times X, 2 \times X, 3 \times X \dots$</p>

n	Results Returned
3	Magnitude error trace – returns series of floating point numbers (in percent) that represent each sample in the magnitude error trace. The first number is the symbol 0 decision point. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/chip}$). Therefore, the decision points are at 0, $1 \times X$, $2 \times X$, $3 \times X$. . .
4	Phase error trace – returns series of floating point numbers (in degrees) that represent each sample in the phase error trace. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/ chip}$). Therefore, the decision points are at 0, $1 \times X$, $2 \times X$, $3 \times X$. . .
5	Corrected measured trace – returns series of floating point numbers that alternately represent I and Q pairs of the corrected measured trace. The magnitude of each I and Q pair are normalized to 1.0. The first number is the in-phase (I) sample of symbol 0 decision point and the second is the quadrature-phase (Q) sample of symbol 0 decision point. There are X points per symbol ($X = \text{points/chip}$), so the series of numbers is: 1st number = I of the symbol 0 decision point 2nd number = Q of the symbol 0 decision point . . . $(2 \times X) + 1$, number = I of the symbol 1 decision point $(2 \times X) + 2$, number = Q of the symbol 1 decision point . . . $(2 \times X) \times N\text{th} + 1$ number = I of the symbol N decision point $(2 \times X) \times N\text{th} + 2$ number = Q of the symbol N decision point
6	Returns 11 comma-separated scalar values of the pass/fail (0.0=passed, or 1.0=failed) results determined by testing the EVM, Peak EVM: 1. Test result of EVM 2. Test result of Peak EVM 3. Test result of Rho 4. Test result of Peak Code Domain Error 5. Test result of Frequency Error 6. Test result of Pilot Offset 7. Test result of Max Inactive channel code domain power 8. Test result of RRI Relative Power 9. Test result of ACK Channel Relative Power 10. Test result of DRC Channel Relative Power 11. Test result of Data Channel Relative Power

Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement

For E4406A this measures the amplitude of your input signal with respect to the frequency. It provides spectrum analysis capability using FFT (fast Fourier transform) measurement techniques. You must select the appropriate mode using INSTRUMENT:SElect, to use these commands.

For PSA this measures the amplitude of your input signal with respect to the frequency. It provides spectrum analysis capability using FFT (fast Fourier transform) measurement techniques. You must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM (w/EDGE), NADC, or PDC mode to use these commands. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect, to select the mode.

The general functionality of CONFigure, FETCh, MEASure, and READ are described at the beginning of this section. See the SENSE:WAVEform commands for more measurement related commands.

```
:CONFigure:WAVEform
:INITiate:WAVEform
:FETCh:WAVEform[n]?
:READ:WAVEform[n]?
:MEASure:WAVEform[n]?
```

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Waveform (Time Domain)**

After the measurement is selected, press **Restore Meas Defaults** to restore factory defaults.

Measurement Results Available

n	Results Returned
0 (see also 5)	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
n=1 (or not specified)	<p>Returns the following scalar results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sample time is a floating point number representing the time between samples when using the trace queries (n=0,2,etc). 2. Mean power is the mean power (in dBm). This is either the power across the entire trace, or the power between markers if the markers are enabled. If averaging is on, the power is for the latest acquisition. 3. Mean power averaged is the power (in dBm) for N averages, if averaging is on. This is either the power across the entire trace, or the power between markers if the markers are enabled. If averaging is on, the power is for the latest acquisition. If averaging is off, the value of the mean power averaged is the same as the value of the mean power. 4. Number of samples 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.). 5. Peak-to-mean ratio has units of dB. This is the ratio of the maximum signal level to the mean power. Valid values are only obtained with averaging turned off. If averaging is on, the peak-to-mean ratio is calculated using the highest peak value, rather than the displayed average peak value. 6. Maximum value is the maximum of the most recently acquired data (in dBm). 7. Minimum value is the minimum of the most recently acquired data (in dBm).
2	Returns trace point values of the entire captured signal envelope trace data. 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 .
3, Option B7C with cdma2000, W-CDMA, Basic modes only (E4406A only)	Returns magnitude values of the time data in Volts peak.
4, Option B7C with cdma2000, W-CDMA, Basic modes only (E4406A only)	Returns values of phase data in degrees.

READ Subsystem

The READ? commands are used with several other commands and are documented in the section on the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on [page 307](#).

Initiate and Read Measurement Data

:READ:<measurement>[n]?

A READ? query must specify the desired measurement. It will cause a measurement to occur without changing any of the current settings and will return any valid results. The code number n selects the kind of results that will be returned. The available measurements and data results are described in the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on [page 307](#).

SENSe Subsystem

These commands are used to set the instrument state parameters so that you can measure a particular input signal. Some SENSe commands are only for use with specific measurements found under the MEASURE key menu or the “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307. The measurement must be active before you can use these commands.

The SCPI default for the format of any data output is ASCII. The format can be changed to binary with FORMat:DATA which transports faster over the bus.

Code Domain Measurement

Commands for querying the code domain power measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the Meas Setup key, after the Code Domain measurement has been selected from the MEASURE key menu.

Code Domain Measurement — Active Data Channel

```
[ :SENSe ] :CDPower :ACODE AUTO | PREDEFINED
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :CDPower :ACode?
```

Select the Active Channel ID detection mode Auto or Predefined.

AUTO - detects Active Channel ID for Data Channel automatically.

PREDEFINED - set predefined Active Channel (all channel codes) for Data Channel.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Code Domain Measurement — ADC Range

PSA

```
[ :SENSe ] :CDPower :ADC :RANGe
```

```
AUTO | APEak | APLOCK | NONE | P0 | P6 | P12 | P18
```

E4406A

```
[ :SENSe ] :CDPower :ADC :RANGe
```

```
AUTO | APEak | APLOCK | M6 | P0 | P6 | P12 | P18 | P24
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :CDPower :ADC :RANGe?
```

Select a ranging function for the ADC gain control. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed. If you are measuring a CW signal, see the following description:

- AUTO - automatic ranging

For FFT spectrums, the auto ranging should not be used. An exception to this would be if you know that your signal is “bursty”. Then you might use auto to maximize the time domain dynamic range as long as you are not very interested in the FFT data.

- APEak (Auto Peak) - automatic ranging to the peak signal level

For CW signals, the default of auto-peak ranging can be used, but a better FFT measurement of the signal can be made by selecting one of the manual ranges that is available by specifying M6, or P0 through P24.

Auto peaking can cause the ADC gain to monotonically track the ranges down during the data capture. This tracking effect should be negligible for the FFT spectrum, but selecting a manual range solves this possibility. Note that if the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep.

- APLock (Auto Peak Lock) - automatic ranging locked to the peak signal level

For CW signals, auto-peak lock ranging may be used. It will find the ADC gain most appropriate for this particular signal and will not track the ranges as auto-peak can. Note that if the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep.

For “bursty” signals, auto-peak lock ranging should not be used. Since the ADC range can often be locked to the wrong one resulting in overloading the ADC, the measurement will fail.

- NONE - (PSA) turns off any auto-ranging without making any changes to the current setting.
- M6 - (E4406A) manually selects an ADC range that subtracts 6 dB from the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals. This is the default selection for this measurement.
- P0 thru P24 - (E4406A) manually selects one of the ADC ranges that add 0 dB to 24 dB to the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.
- P0 thru P18 - (PSA) manually selects one of the ADC ranges that add 0 dB to 24 dB to the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Factory Preset: M6

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00

E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Code Domain—Data Capture Time

[:SENSe] :CDPower :CAPTure :TIME <numeric>

[:SENSe] :CDPower :CAPTure :TIME?

Set the data capture length in Power Control Groups (PCG; 1 PCG equals 1.25 ms) for cdma2000 and 1xEV-DO, or frames (1 frame equals 10 ms) for W-CDMA that will be used in the acquisition.

For cdma2000 Set the data capture length in Power Control Groups (PCG; 1 PCG equals 1.25 ms) that will be used in the acquisition.

For 1xEV-DO Set the data capture length in units of slots (1 slot equals 1.667 ms) that will be used in the acquisition.

For W-CDMA Set the data capture length in frames (1 frame equals 10 ms) for that will be used in the acquisition.

Factory Preset: 5 for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

2.0 for W-CDMA

Range: 2 to 32 PCGs (2.5 to 40 ms) for cdma2000; 2 to 32 slots for 1xEV-DO

0.067 (any value below 1 is set to 0.067), 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, and 8.0 frames (0.67 to 80 ms; 1/15 frame equals 1 slot) for W-CDMA. Other numeric values between 1 and 8 are rounded to the nearest integer; entries between integers are rounded up, excepting for entries above 8 which are rounded down to 8.

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Chip Rate

[:SENSe] :CDPower :CRATe <freq>

[:SENSe] :CDPower :CRATe?

Enter a frequency value to set the chip rate.

Factory Preset: 1.2288 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

3.84 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 1.10592 to 1.35168 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

3.456 to 4.224 MHz for W-CDMA

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Code Domain—Phase Compensation by Pilot

[:SENSE]:CDPower:PILOt:COMPensation[:STATE] OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSE]:CDPower:PILOt:COMPensation[:STATE]?

Turn on or off the phase compensation (1 slot-based compensation)

Factory Preset: Off

On - Perform 1 slot-based phase compensation

Off - Do not perform 1 slot-based phase compensation

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Code Domain—PN Offset

[:SENSE]:CDPower:PNOFFset <integer>

[:SENSE]:CDPower:PNOFFset?

Set a PN sequence number for the base station being tested. This value behaves as a multiplier for the Walsh codes of which length is in the unit of 64 chips.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 511

Unit: 64 chips

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00

E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Code Domain—Preamble Length

`[:SENSe]:CDPower:PREamble:LENGth <integer>`

`[:SENSe]:CDPower:PREamble:LENGth?`

Set the Preamble length manually in chips.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0, 64, 128, 256, 512 and 1024

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Preamble Auto Detection

`[:SENSe]:CDPower:PREamble:LENGth:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1`

`[:SENSe]:CDPower:PREamble:LENGth:AUTO?`

Turn the Preamble Length detection mode on or off.

On - detects the Preamble length automatically.

Off - sets the Preamble length manually by
`[:SENSe]:CDPower:PREamble:LENGth`.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Spectrum Normal/Invert

`[:SENSe]:CDPower:SPECTrum INVert|NORMal`

`[:SENSe]:CDPower:SPECTrum?`

Set a spectrum either to normal or inverted for the demodulation related measurements. If set to INVert, the upper and lower spectrums are swapped.

Factory Preset: NORMal

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Code Domain—Trigger Source

```
[ :SENSe ] :CDPower:TRIGger:SOURce  
EXTernal[1] | External2 | FRAME | IF | IMMEDIATE | RFBurst
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :CDPower:TRIGger:SOURce?
```

Select one of the trigger sources used to control the data acquisitions.

EXTernal 1 – front panel external trigger input

EXTernal 2 – rear panel external trigger input

FRAME – internal frame trigger

IF – internal IF envelope (video) trigger

IMMEDIATE – the next data acquisition is immediately taken, capturing the signal asynchronously (also called free run).

RFBurst – internal wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals.

Factory Preset: IMMEDIATE

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: Meas Setup, Trig Source

Channel Power Measurement

Commands for querying the channel power measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the Meas Setup key, after the Channel Power measurement has been selected from the MEASURE key menu.

Channel Power—Averaging State

```
[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :AVERAge [ :STATe ] OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :AVERAge [ :STATe ] ?
```

Turn averaging on or off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: For PSA you must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For E4406A you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Channel Power—Averaging Termination Control

```
[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :AVERAge :TCONTRol EXPonential | REPeat
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :AVERAge :TCONTRol ?
```

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.

EXPonential - Each successive data acquisition after the average count is reached, is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.

REPeat - After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: REPeat

Remarks: For PSA you must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For E4406A you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Channel Power—Span

[:SENSE]:CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN <freq>

[:SENSE]:CHPower:FREQuency:SPAN?

Set the frequency span that will be used.

Factory Preset: 2.0 MHz for Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO
6.0 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: Dependent on the current setting of the channel power integration bandwidth

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: For PSA you must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For E4406A you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Channel Power—Data Points

[:SENSE]:CHPower:POINTs <integer>

[:SENSE]:CHPower:POINTs?

Set the number of data points that will be used. Changing this will change the time record length and resolution BW that are used.

Factory Preset: 512

Range: 64 to 32768, in a 2ⁿ sequence

Remarks: For PSA you must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For E4406A you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Channel Power—Data Points Auto

[:SENSE]:CHPower:POINTs:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSE]:CHPower:POINTs:AUTO?

Select auto or manual control of the data points. 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.

OFF - the Data Points is uncoupled from the Integration BW.

ON - couples the Data Points to the Integration BW.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the Basic (E4406A), cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Channel Power—Sweep Time

```
[ :SENSe ]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME <time>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME?
```

Sets the sweep time when using the sweep mode.

Factory Preset: 68.27 μ s

17.07 μ s for W-CDMA

Range: 1 μ s to 50 ms

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: You must be in the Basic (E4406A), cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Version A.03.00 and later

Channel Power—Sweep Time

```
[ :SENSe ]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:CHPower:SWEep:TIME:AUTO?
```

Selects the automatic sweep time, optimizing the measurement.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the Basic (E4406A), cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Version A.03.00 and later

Channel Power—Trigger Source

```
[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :TRIGger :SOURce  
EXTernal [ 1 ] | EXTernal2 | IMMEDIATE
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :CHPower :TRIGger :SOURce?
```

Select the trigger source used to control the data acquisitions. This is an Advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

EXTernal 1 - front panel external trigger input

EXTernal 2 - rear panel external trigger input

IMMEDIATE - the next data acquisition is immediately taken (also called Free Run).

Factory Preset: IMMEDIATE

Remarks: For PSA you must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

For E4406A you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Signal Corrections Commands

Correction for BTS RF Port External Attenuation

`[:SENSe]:CORRection:BTS[:RF]:LOSS <rel_power>`

`[:SENSe]:CORRection:BTS[:RF]:LOSS?`

Set equal to the external attenuation used when measuring base transmission stations.

Factory Preset: 0.0 dB

Range: -50 to 100.0 dB for GSM, EDGE
 -100.0 to 100.0 dB for cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: Global to the current mode.

You must be in the GSM, EDGE, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Correction for MS RF Port External Attenuation

`[:SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:LOSS <rel_power>`

`[:SENSe]:CORRection:MS[:RF]:LOSS?`

Set the correction equal to the external attenuation used when measuring mobile stations.

Factory Preset: 0.0 dB

Range: -50 to 100.0 dB for cdmaOne, GSM, EDGE, iDEN
 -100.0 to 100.0 dB for cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO
 -50.0 to 50.0 dB for NADC, PDC

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: For E4406A you must be in the cdmaOne, GSM, EDGE (w/GSM), cdma2000, W-CDMA, iDEN, NADC, PDC, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For PSA you must be in the cdmaOne, GSM (w/EDGE), cdma2000, W-CDMA, NADC, PDC, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Value is global to the current mode.

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude Measurement

Commands for querying the QPSK error vector magnitude measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the Meas Setup key, after the QPSK EVM measurement has been selected from the MEASURE key menu.

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude — ADC Range

PSA

```
[ :SENSe ] :EVMQpsk:ADC:RANGe
AUTO | APEak | APLOCK | NONE | P0 | P6 | P12 | P18
```

E4406A

```
[ :SENSe ] :EVMQpsk:ADC:RANGe
AUTO | APEak | APLOCK | M6 | P0 | P6 | P12 | P18 | P24
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :EVMQpsk:ADC:RANGe?
```

Select a ranging function for the ADC gain control. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed. If you are measuring a CW signal, see the following description:

- AUTO - automatic ranging

For FFT spectrums, the auto ranging should not be used. An exception to this would be if you know that your signal is “bursty”. Then you might use auto to maximize the time domain dynamic range as long as you are not very interested in the FFT data.

- APEak (Auto Peak) - automatic ranging to the peak signal level

For CW signals, the default of auto-peak ranging can be used, but a better FFT measurement of the signal can be made by selecting one of the manual ranges that is available by specifying M6, or P0 through P24.

Auto peaking can cause the ADC gain to monotonically track the ranges down during the data capture. This tracking effect should be negligible for the FFT spectrum, but selecting a manual range solves this possibility. Note that if the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep.

- APLOCK (Auto Peak Lock) - automatic ranging locked to the peak signal level

For CW signals, auto-peak lock ranging may be used. It will find the ADC gain most appropriate for this particular signal and will not track the ranges as auto-peak can. Note that if the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep.

For “bursty” signals, auto-peak lock ranging should not be used. Since the ADC range can often be locked to the wrong one resulting in overloading the ADC, the measurement will fail.

- NONE - (PSA) turns off any auto-ranging without making any changes to the current setting.
- M6 - (E4406A) manually selects an ADC range that subtracts 6 dB from the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.
- P0 thru P18 - (PSA) manually selects one of the ADC ranges that add 0 dB to 24 dB to the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.
- P0 thru P24 - (E4406A) manually selects one of the ADC ranges that add 0 dB to 24 dB to the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Factory Preset: M6

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00

E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude—Average Count

[:SENSe] :EVMQpsk :AVERAge :COUNT <integer>

[:SENSe] :EVMQpsk :AVERAge :COUNT?

Set the number of data acquisitions that will be averaged. After the specified number of average counts, the average mode (termination control) setting determines the average action.

Factory Preset: 10

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude—Averaging State

[:SENSe] :EVMQpsk :AVERAge [:STATe] OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSe] :EVMQpsk :AVERAge [:STATe]?

Turn the averaging function on or off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude—Averaging Termination Control

[:SENSE] :EVMQpsk :AVERAGE :TCONTROL EXPONENTIAL | REPEAT

[:SENSE] :EVMQpsk :AVERAGE :TCONTROL ?

Select the type of termination control used to averaging. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of data acquisitions (average count) is reached.

EXPONENTIAL – Each successive data acquisition after the average count is reached, is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.

REPEAT – After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: REPEAT

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude—Chip Rate

[:SENSE] :EVMQpsk :CRATE <freq>

[:SENSE] :EVMQpsk :CRATE ?

Enter a frequency value to set the chip rate.

Factory Preset: 1.2288 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

3.84 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 1.10592 to 1.35168 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

3.456 to 4.224 MHz for W-CDMA

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude—RF Carrier Mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:EVMQpsk:RFCarrier MULTiple|SINGLE
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:EVMQpsk:RFCarrier?
```

Select either the single carrier mode or the multiple carrier mode.

MULTiple – The measurement assumes that the input signal is the multiple carriers with adjacent channel signals. The filter is used to cut the adjacent channel signals. (The filter may affect the measurement result.)

SINGLE – The measurement assumes that the input signal is the single carrier without adjacent channel signals. No filter is used for better measurement.

Factory Preset: SINGLE

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000 or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude—Measurement Interval

```
[ :SENSe ]:EVMQpsk:SWEep:POINts <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:EVMQpsk:SWEep:POINts?
```

Set the number of data points that will be used as the measurement interval.

Factory Preset: 256 chips

96 chips for 1xEV-DO

2560 chips (1 slot) for W-CDMA

Range: 128 to 1536 chips for cdma2000

128 to 2560 chips for W-CDMA

32 to 2048 chips for 1xEV-DO

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude—Measurement Offset

```
[ :SENSe ]:EVMQpsk:SWEep:POINts:OFFSet <number>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:EVMQpsk:SWEep:POINts:OFFSet?
```

Set the number of data points that will be offset.

Factory Preset: 464.0 chips
 Range: 22.0 to 2048.0 chips
 Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.
 History: PSA:
 Added in version A.02.00
 E4406A:
 Added in version A.05.00

QPSK Error Vector Magnitude—Trigger Source

```
[ :SENSE ] :EVMQpsk :TRIGger :SOURCE
EXTernal [ 1 ] | EXTernal2 | FRAME | IF | IMMEDIATE | RFBURSt
[ :SENSE ] :EVMQpsk :TRIGger :SOURCE?
```

Select one of the trigger sources used to control the data acquisitions.

EXTernal 1 – front panel external trigger input

EXTernal 2 – rear panel external trigger input

FRAME – internal frame trigger

IF – internal IF envelope (video) trigger

IMMEDIATE – the next data acquisition is immediately taken, capturing the signal asynchronously (also called free run)

RFBURSt – wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals

Factory Preset: IMMEDIATE

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

RF Input Signal Alignments

Select the Input Signal

(PSA)

```
[ :SENSe ]:FEED RF | AREFERENCE | IFALIGN
```

(E4406A)

```
[ :SENSe ]:FEED RF | IQ | IONLY | QONLY | AREFERENCE | IFALIGN
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:FEED?
```

Selects the input signal. The default input signal is taken from the front panel RF input port. For calibration and testing purposes the input signal can be taken from an internal 321.4 MHz IF alignment signal or an internal 50 MHz amplitude reference source.

For E4406A if the baseband IQ option (Option B7C) is installed, I and Q input ports are added to the front panel. The I and Q ports accept the in-phase and quadrature components of the IQ signal, respectively. The input signal can be taken from either or both ports.

RF selects the signal from the front panel RF INPUT port.

IQ selects the combined signals from the front panel optional I and Q input ports. (E4406A with Option B7C in Basic, W-CDMA, cdma2000, EDGE(w/GSM) modes)

IONLY selects the signal from the front panel optional I input port. (E4406A with Option B7C in Basic mode)

QONLY selects the signal from the front panel optional Q input port. (E4406A with Option B7C in Basic mode)

AREFERENCE selects the internal 50 MHz amplitude reference signal.

IFALIGN selects the internal, 321.4 MHz, IF alignment signal.

Factory Preset: RF

Front Panel

Access: **Input, Input Port**

History: E4406A:
modified in version A.05.00

Intermodulation Measurement

Commands for querying the intermodulation measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the Meas Setup key, after the Intermod measurement has been selected from the MEASURE key menu.

History: E4406A:
Added version A.04.00 and later

Intermodulation—Average Count

[:SENSE] : IM : AVERAge : COUNT <number>

[:SENSE] : IM : AVERAge : COUNT ?

Set the number of data acquisitions that will be averaged. After the specified number of average counts, the average mode (termination control) setting determines the average action.

Factory Preset: 10

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Averaging State

[:SENSE] : IM : AVERAge [:STATE] OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSE] : IM : AVERAge [:STATE] ?

Turn the averaging function on or off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Averaging Termination Control

[:SENSE] : IM : AVERAge : TCONtrol EXPonential | REPeat

[:SENSE] : IM : AVERAge : TCONtrol ?

Select the type of termination control used for averaging. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of data acquisitions (average count) is reached.

EXponential – Each successive data acquisition after the average count is reached, is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.

REPeat – After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: REPeat

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Integration Bandwidth

```
[ :SENSe ] : IM : BANDwidth | BWIDth : INTEgration <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] : IM : BANDwidth | BWIDth : INTEgration ?
```

Set the Integration Bandwidth (IBW) that will be used.

Factory Preset: 1.23 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

3.84 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 100.0 kHz to 5.0 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Resolution Bandwidth

```
[ :SENSe ] : IM : BANDwidth | BWIDth [ :RESolution ] <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] : IM : BANDwidth | BWIDth [ :RESolution ] ?
```

Set the resolution bandwidth that will be used for the Transmitter IM measurement mode. If span is set to a value greater than 5 MHz, minimum resolution bandwidth is limited to 1 kHz.

Factory Preset: Auto coupled.

Range: 100 Hz to 300.0 kHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Resolution Bandwidth State

[:SENSE] : IM : BANDwidth | BWIDTh [:RESolution] : AUTO OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSE] : IM : BANDwidth | BWIDTh [:RESolution] : AUTO?

Select auto (default value) or manual (user entered value) to set the resolution bandwidth.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Base Frequency Auto Search

[:SENSE] : IM : FREQuency : AUTO OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSE] : IM : FREQuency : AUTO?

Turn the base frequency auto search function on or off.

OFF – the frequencies set by the [:SENSE] : IM : FREQuency are used.

ON – automatically determined by searching the entire span.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Base Frequencies Delta

[:SENSE] : IM : FREQuency [:BASE] : DELTa <freq>

[:SENSE] : IM : FREQuency [:BASE] : DELTa?

Set the delta frequency which is (the base upper frequency – the base lower frequency).

Factory Preset: Auto coupled.

Range: E4406A
–4.3214 GHz to 4.3214 GHz

PSA
–3.0000 GHz to 3.0000 GHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: Frequency step value is set by
[:SENSE] : FREQuency : CENTER : STEP [: INCRement]

You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO

mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Base Lower Frequency

```
[ :SENSe ] :IM:FREQuency[ :BASE ] :LOWer <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :IM:FREQuency[ :BASE ] :LOWer?
```

Set the frequency value of the base lower frequency. The available lower limit value is dependent on the Resolution Bandwidth setting.

Factory Preset: Auto coupled.

Range: E4406A
1 kHz to 4.3214 GHz

PSA
1 kHz to 3.0 GHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: Frequency step value is set by
[:SENSe] :FREQuency:CENTer:STEP[:INCRement]

You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Base Upper Frequency

```
[ :SENSe ] :IM:FREQuency[ :BASE ] :UPPer <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :IM:FREQuency[ :BASE ] :UPPer?
```

Set the frequency value of the base upper frequency. The available lower limit value is dependent on the Resolution Bandwidth setting.

Factory Preset: Auto coupled.

Range: E4406A
1 kHz to 4.3214 GHz

PSA
1 kHz to 3.0 GHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: Frequency step value is set by
[:SENSe] :FREQuency:CENTer:STEP[:INCRement]

You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Span

[:SENSE] : IM : FREQUENCY : SPAN <freq>

[:SENSE] : IM : FREQUENCY : SPAN ?

Set the span.

Factory Preset: 20.0 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

50.0 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 100.0 kHz to 100.0 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Measurement Mode

[:SENSE] : IM : MODE AUTO | TWOTone | TXIM

[:SENSE] : IM : MODE ?

Select the measurement mode of the intermodulation measurement.

AUTO – Automatically identifies the intermodulation caused by the two-tone or transmit intermodulation signals.

Two-tone (TWOTone)– Measures the two-tone intermodulation products.

Transmit (TXIM)– Measures the transmit intermodulation products.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Intermodulation—Measurement Reference

[:SENSE] : IM : REFERENCE AUTO | AVERAGE | LOWER | UPPER

[:SENSE] : IM : REFERENCE ?

Select the measurement reference of the intermodulation measurement.

AUTO – Automatically sets the highest level signal in two base signals as measurement reference.

AVERage – Sets the average level of the base lower carrier and upper carrier frequency as measurement reference.

LOWer – Sets the base lower carrier as measurement reference.

UPPer – Sets the base upper carrier as measurement reference.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement

Commands for querying the occupied bandwidth measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the **Meas Setup** key, after the **Occupied BW** measurement has been selected from the **MEASURE** key menu.

Occupied Bandwidth—Average Count

```
[ :SENSe ] :OBW :AVERAge :COUNT <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :OBW :AVERAge :COUNT ?
```

Set the number of data acquisitions that will be averaged. After the specified number of average counts, the average mode (termination control) setting determines the average action.

Factory Preset: 10

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: This command is used for measurements in the MEASURE menu.

You must be in the PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Version A.02.00 or later

Front Panel

Access: **Meas Setup, Avg Number**

Occupied Bandwidth—Averaging State

```
[ :SENSe ] :OBW :AVERAge [ :STATe ] OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :OBW :AVERAge [ :STATe ] ?
```

Turn the averaging function on or off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Version A.02.00 or later

Front Panel

Access: **Meas Setup, Avg Number**

Occupied Bandwidth—Averaging Termination Control

```
[ :SENSe ] :OBW :AVERAge :TCONtrol EXPonential | REPeat  
[ :SENSe ] :OBW :AVERAge :TCONtrol ?
```

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.

EXPonential - After the average count is reached, each successive data acquisition is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.

REPeat - After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: EXPonential for PDC

REPeat for cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

Remarks: You must be in the PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Version A.02.00 or later

Front Panel
Access: Meas Setup, Avg Mode

Occupied Bandwidth—Resolution Bandwidth

```
[ :SENSe ] :OBW :BANDwidth | BWIDth [ :RESolution ] <freq>  
[ :SENSe ] :OBW :BANDwidth | BWIDth [ :RESolution ] ?
```

Set the resolution bandwidth that will be used.

Factory Preset: 30.0 kHz

Range: 1.0 kHz to 1.0 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Occupied Bandwidth—FFT Window

```
[ :SENSe ] :OBW :FFT :WINDow [ :TYPE ]
```

BH4Tap | BLACkman | FLATtop | GAUSSian | HAMMING | HANNing | KB70 | KB90 |
KB110 | UNIFORM

[:SENSe] :OBW:FFT:WINDow[:TYPE] ?

Select the FFT window type.

BH4Tap - Blackman Harris with 4 taps

BLACkman - Blackman

FLATtop - flat top, set to the default (for high amplitude accuracy)

GAUSSian - Gaussian with alpha of 3.5

HAMMING - Hamming

HANNing - Hanning

KB70, 90, and 110 - Kaiser Bessel with sidelobes at -70, -90, or
-110 dBc

UNIFORM - no window is used. (This is the unity response.)

Factory Preset: GAUSSian

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO
mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to
set the mode.

Occupied Bandwidth—Span

[:SENSe] :OBW:FREQuency:SPAN <freq>

[:SENSe] :OBW:FREQuency:SPAN?

Set the occupied bandwidth span. The analyzer span will retain this
value throughout the measurement.

Factory Preset: 10.0 MHz

3.75 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

Range: 10.0 kHz to 10.0 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or
1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use
INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Occupied Bandwidth—Trigger Source

iDEN mode (E4406A)

[:SENSe] :OBW:TRIGger:SOURce

EXTernal[1] | EXTernal2 | IF | IMMEDIATE | RFBurst

[:SENSe] :OBW:TRIGger:SOURce?

PDC mode

[:SENSe] :OBW:TRIGger:SOURce

EXTernal[1] | EXTernal2 | IF | IMMEDIATE | RFBurst

[:SENSe] :OBW:TRIGger:SOURce?

cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode

[:SENSe] :OBW:TRIGger:SOURce

EXTernal[1] | EXTernal2 | FRAME | IF | IMMEDIATE | LINE | RFBurst

[:SENSe] :OBW:TRIGger:SOURce?

Select one of the trigger sources used to control the data acquisitions for the occupied bandwidth measurement.

EXTernal1 – rear panel external trigger input

EXTernal2 – front panel external trigger input

FRAME – internal frame trigger (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode only)

IF – internal IF envelope (video) trigger

IMMEDIATE – the next data acquisition is immediately taken, capturing the signal asynchronously (also called free run)

LINE – power line (cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode only)

RFBurst – wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals

Factory Preset: IMMEDIATE for BS in PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode

RFBurst for MS in PDC, iDEN (E4406A) mode

RFBurst for iDEN (E4406A)

Remarks:

You must be in the PDC, iDEN (E4406A), cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History:

E4406A:

Version A.02.00 or later

RF Power Commands

RF Port Input Attenuation

```
[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:ATTenuation <rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:ATTenuation?
```

Set the RF input attenuator. This value is set at its auto value if RF input attenuation is set to auto.

Factory Preset: 0 dB

12 dB for iDEN (E4406A)

Range: 0 to 40 dB

Default Unit: dB

Front Panel

Access: Input, Input Atten

Internal RF Preamp Control

```
[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:GAIN[:STATE] OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:GAIN[:STATE]?
```

Turns the internal preamp on or off for the currently selected measurement. Requires Option 1DS.

Factory Preset: OFF

Front Panel

Access: Input/Output, More (1 of 2), Int Preamp for Optional Personalities.

AMPLITUDE/Y Scale, More (1 of 3), Int Preamp for SA mode

Remarks: For PSA you must be in W-CDMA, cdma2000, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode. BEFORE you can turn on the preamp using the :SENSE command, you must also send the following command- :CONFigure:RHO | EVMQpsk | CDPower.

Internal RF Preamp Attenuation

```
[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:GAIN:ATTenuation <rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSE]:POWER[:RF]:GAIN:ATTenuation?
```

Specifies the internal mechanical attenuator setting when the internal preamp is on. Requires Option 1DS. This not the same attenuator used

when the preamp is OFF.

Factory Preset: 0 [dB]

Front Panel

Access: **Input/Output, More (1 of 2), Int Preamp for Optional Personalities.**
AMPLITUDE/Y Scale, More (1 of 3), Int Preamp for SA mode

Range: 0,10, or 20 [dB]
Other numbers between 0 and 20 are rounded to the nearest number; entries between numbers are rounded up. Entries above 20 are rounded down to 20.

Remarks: You must be in W-CDMA, cdma2000, or 1xEV-DO mode with the preamp ON to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode. BEFORE you can turn on the preamp using the :SENSe command, you must also send the following command- :CONFigure:RHO | EVMQpsk | CDPower.

Key Path: Input/Output, More (1 of 2), Attenuation

State Saved: Saved in Instrument State

RF Port Power Range Auto

```
[ :SENSe ] :POWER [ :RF ] :RANGe :AUTO OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :POWER [ :RF ] :RANGe :AUTO?
```

Select the RF port power range to be set either automatically or manually.

ON - power range is automatically set as determined by the actual measured power level at the start of a measurement.

OFF - power range is manually set

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, GSM, EDGE, NADC, PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: **Input, Max Total Pwr (at UUT)**

RF Port Power Range Maximum Total Power

```
[ :SENSe ] :POWER [ :RF ] :RANGe [ :UPPer ] <power>
```


[:SENSE] :POWER [:RF] :RANGE [:UPPER] ?

Set the maximum expected total power level at the radio unit under test. This value is ignored if RF port power range is set to auto. External attenuation required above 30 dBm.

Factory Preset: -15.0 dBm

Range: -100.0 to 80.0 dBm for EDGE, GSM
 -100.0 to 27.7 dBm for cdmaOne, iDEN (E4406A)
 -200.0 to 50.0 dBm for NADC, PDC
 -200.0 to 100.0 dBm for cdma2000, W-CDMA

Default Unit: dBm

Remarks: Global to the current mode. This is coupled to the RF input attenuation

For E4406A you must be in the Service, cdmaOne, EDGE(w/GSM), GSM, iDEN, NADC, PDC, cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

For PSA you must be in the cdmaOne, GSM, EDGE, NADC, PDC, cdma2000, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: Input, Max Total Pwr (at UUT)

Power Statistics CCDF Measurement

Commands for querying the statistical power measurement of the complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF) measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the **Meas Setup** key, after the **Power Stat CCDF** measurement has been selected from the **MEASURE** key menu.

History: E4406A:
Added PStatistic to Basic Mode version A.04.00

Power Statistics CCDF—Channel Bandwidth

```
[ :SENSe ]:PStatistic:BAWdwidth|BWIDth <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PStatistic:BAWdwidth|BWIDth?
```

Enter a frequency value to set the channel bandwidth that will be used for data acquisition.

Factory Preset: 5.0 MHz

Range: 10.0 kHz to 6.7 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the Basic (E4406A), cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Power Statistics CCDF—Sample Counts

```
[ :SENSe ]:PStatistic:COUNTs <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PStatistic:COUNTs?
```

Enter a value to set the sample counts. Measurement stops when the sample counts reach this value.

Factory Preset: 10,000,000

Range: 1,000 to 2,000,000,000

Unit: counts

Remarks: You must be in the Basic (E4406A), cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Power Statistics CCDF—Sweep Time

```
[ :SENSe ]:PStatistic:SWEEp:TIME <time>
```

`[:SENSE]:PStatistic:SWEep:TIME?`

Enter a value to set the measurement interval that will be used to make measurements.

Factory Preset: 1.0 ms

Range: 0.1 ms to 10 ms

Remarks: You must be in the Basic, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Power Statistics CCDF—Trigger Source

`[:SENSE]:PStatistic:TRIGger:SOURce`
`EXtErnal[1] | EXtErnal2 | FRAMe | IF | IMMEdiate | RFBurst`

`[:SENSE]:PStatistic:TRIGger:SOURce?`

Select one of the trigger sources used to control the data acquisitions.

EXtErnal 1 - front panel external trigger input

EXtErnal 2 - rear panel external trigger input

FRAMe - uses the internal frame timer, which has been synchronized to the selected burst sync.

IF - internal IF envelope (video) trigger

IMMEdiate - the next data acquisition is immediately taken, capturing the signal asynchronously (also called Free Run).

RFBurst - wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals.

Factory Preset: IMMEdiate

Remarks: You must be in the Basic (E4406A), cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Power vs. Time Measurement

Commands for querying the power versus time measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the **Meas Setup** key, after the **GMSK Pwr vs Time** measurement has been selected from the **MEASURE** key menu.

Power vs. Time—Number of Bursts Averaged

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge:COUNT <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge:COUNT?
```

Set the number of bursts that will be averaged. After the specified number of bursts (average counts), the averaging mode (terminal control) setting determines the averaging action.

Factory Preset: 15

100 for 1xEV-DO

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: For E4406A you must be in the EDGE(w/GSM), GSM, 1xEV-DO, or Service mode to use this command. Use **INSTRument:SElect** to set the mode.

For PSA you must be in the GSM, EDGE, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use **INSTRument:SElect** to set the mode.

Power vs. Time—Averaging State

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge[ :STATe ] OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge[ :STATe ]?
```

Turn averaging on or off.

Factory Preset: OFF

ON for 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA

Remarks: For E4406A you must be in the EDGE(w/GSM), GSM, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, or Service mode to use this command. Use **INSTRument:SElect** to set the mode.

For PSA you must be in the GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use **INSTRument:SElect** to set the mode.

Power vs. Time—Averaging Mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge:TCONtrol EXPOnential | REPeat
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge:TCONtrol?
```

Select the type of termination control used for the averaging function. This specifies the averaging action after the specified number of bursts (average count) is reached.

EXPOnential - Each successive data acquisition after the average count is reached is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.

REPeat - After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: EXPOnential

REPeat for 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA

Remarks: For E4406A you must be in the EDGE(w/GSM), GSM, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, or Service mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For PSA you must be in the GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Power vs. Time—Averaging Type

EDGE (w/GSM), GSM, Service GSM, EDGE mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge:TYPE
```

```
LOG | MAXimum | MINimum | MXMinimum | RMS
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge:TYPE
```

```
LOG | MAXimum | MINimum | MXMinimum | RMS | SCALAr
```

W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge:TYPE RMS | MAXimum | MINimum
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:AVERAge:TYPE?
```

Select the type of averaging to be performed.

LOG - The log of the power is averaged. (This is also known as video averaging.)

MAXimum - The maximum values are retained.

MINimum - The minimum values are retained.

MXMinimum - Both the maximum and the minimum values are

retained. (E4406A - EDGE(W/GSM), GSM, and Service modes, and PSA - GSM, EDGE, and 1xEV-DO modes only)

RMS - The power is averaged to provide a voltage rms value.

SCALar - The amplitude level of power is averaged to provide a voltage value. (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset: RMS

Remarks: For E4406A you must be in the EDGE(w/GSM), GSM, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, or Service mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For PSA you must be in the GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Power vs. Time—Resolution BW

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:BANDwidth|BWIDth[ :RESolution] <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:BANDwidth|BWIDth[ :RESolution]?
```

Set the resolution bandwidth. 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.

Factory Preset: 500 kHz1.5 MHz

5.0 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 1 kHz to 5 MHz

1.0 kHz to 10.0 MHz when PVT:BAND:RES:TYPE is set to FLATtop

1.0 kHz to 8.0 MHz when PVT:BAND:RES:TYPE is set to GAUSSian

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: For E4406A you must be in the EDGE(w/GSM), GSM, Service, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For PSA you must be in the GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Power vs. Time—RBW Filter Type

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:BANDwidth|BWIDth[ :RESolution]:TYPE  
FLATtop|GAUSSian
```

`[:SENSe]:PVTIme:BAWdth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE?`

Select the type of resolution bandwidth filter. 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.

Factory Preset: GAUSSian

FLATtop for 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA

Remarks: For E4406A you must be in the EDGE(w/GSM), GSM, Service, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For PSA you must be in the GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Power vs. Time—Burst Search Threshold

`[:SENSe]:PVTIme:BURSt:STHreshold <rel_power>`

`[:SENSe]:PVTIme:BURSt:STHreshold?`

Specify the relative power threshold level to search for bursts. Use the commands `SENSe:PVTIme:BURSt:SLOPe` and `SENSe:PVTIme:BURSt:SLOPe:INtegration:TIME` with this command.

Factory Preset: -10.00 dB

-45 dB for W-CDMA

Range: -100 to 0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00

E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Burst Search Slope

`[:SENSe]:PVTIme:BURSt:SLOPe <number>`

[:SENSe]:PVTime:BURSt:SLOPe?

Specify the minimum slope in the relative power level change per μs , to search for bursts at the specified threshold level.

Factory Preset: 2.0 dB/ μs

Range: 0.1 to 10.0 dB/ μs

Resolution: 0.1 dB/ μs

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Burst Search Slope Time

[:SENSe]:PVTime:BURSt:SLOPe:INTEgration:TIME <number>

[:SENSe]:PVTime:BURSt:SLOPe:INTEgration:TIME?

Specify the integration time in the number of chips, to calculate the minimum slope to search for bursts at the specified threshold level.

Factory Preset: 2.0 chip

Range: 0.5 to 3.0 chip

Resolution: 0.1 chip

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Limit Mask Display

[:SENSe]:PVTime:LIMit:MASK OFF|ON|0|1

[:SENSe]:PVTime:LIMit:MASK?

Show or hide the limit mask. Does not affect the pass/fail calculation for limit tests.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA

mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Power vs. Time—Lower Active Slot Mask Relative Level

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:LOWer:RELative <rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:LOWer:RELative?
```

Enter the relative power level in the lower limit mask for the active slot.

Factory Preset: -2.5 dB

Range: -100 to +200 dB relative to the reference power

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command.
Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Active Slot Mask Lower Limit Test Mode

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:LOWer:TEST RELative|NONE
```

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:LOWer:TEST?
```

Set the mask to the lower limit test mode relative to the reference power.

Factory Preset: RELative

Range: Only RELative is currently available for the active slot.

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command.
Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Active Slot Mask Time Interval

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:SWEep:TIME <time>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:SWEep:TIME?
```

Define the time interval for active slot mask.

Factory Preset: 833.33 μ s

Range: -10 ms to +10 ms

Resolution: 10.0 ns

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command.
Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Active Slot Mask Upper Limit Test Mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:UPPer:TEST RELative|NONE
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:UPPer:TEST?
```

Set the mask to the upper limit test mode relative to the reference power.

Factory Preset: RELative

Range: Only RELative is currently available for the active slot mask.

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command.
Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Upper Active Slot Mask Relative Level

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:UPPer:RELative <rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:ASLot:UPPer:RELative?
```

Enter the relative power level in the upper limit mask for the active slot.

Factory Preset: 2.5 dB

Range: -100 to +200 dB relative to the reference power

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command.
Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Lower Mask Relative Amplitude Levels

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:LOWer:RELative <rel_power>,
<rel_power>, <rel_power>, <rel_power>, <rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:LOWer:RELative?
```

Enter the relative power level for each horizontal line segment in the lower limit mask. There should be a power level for each time point entered using [:SENSe]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:LOWer:TIME, and they must be entered in the same order. These power levels are all relative to the defined Reference Power Level (the average power in the useful part of the data). When an upper and lower limit masks have been defined, the Reference Power Level is the mid-point between these two limits at time t0.

Any portion of the signal that has no limit line segment defined for it, will default to a very low limit (–100 dB relative to the reference power). This will keep the measurement from indicating a failure for that portion of the data.

Factory Preset: Selected GSM standard

–100.0, –100.0, –2.5, –100.0, and –100.0 dB for
1xEV-DO

–100.0, –100.0, –1.0, –100.0, and –100.0 dB for
W-CDMA

Range: –100.0 to 200 dB relative to the reference power

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Added in revision A.03.00

Power vs. Time—Mask Lower Limit Test Mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:LOWer:TEST RELative |NONE,
```

```
,RELative|NONE, RELative|NONE, RELative|NONE, RELative|NONE
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:LOWER:TEST?
```

Set the mask to the lower limit test mode.

Factory Preset: NONE, NONE, RELative, NONE, NONE

Range: Only RELative is currently available.

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00

E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Mask Power Reference

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:PREFErence A|B|C|D|E
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:PREFErence?
```

Select one of the regions to be used as the power reference. If a region is selected, the power in that region is computed and used as the reference power.

Factory Preset: C

Range: A, B, C, D, or E

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00

E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Mask Interval

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:SWEep:TIME <time>, <time>, <time>, <time>, <time>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:SWEep:TIME?
```

Specify the time interval values of the limit mask.

Factory Preset: 319.34, 7.00, 180.66, 7.00, and 319.34 μ s

Range: -10 ms to +10 ms

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command.
Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Mask Time

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:TIME <time>, <time>, <time>,
<time>, <time>
```

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:TIME?
```

Specify the starting time points of the limit mask.

Factory Preset: -416.67, -97.33, -90.33, 90.33, and 97.33 μ s

Range: -10 ms to +10 ms

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command.
Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

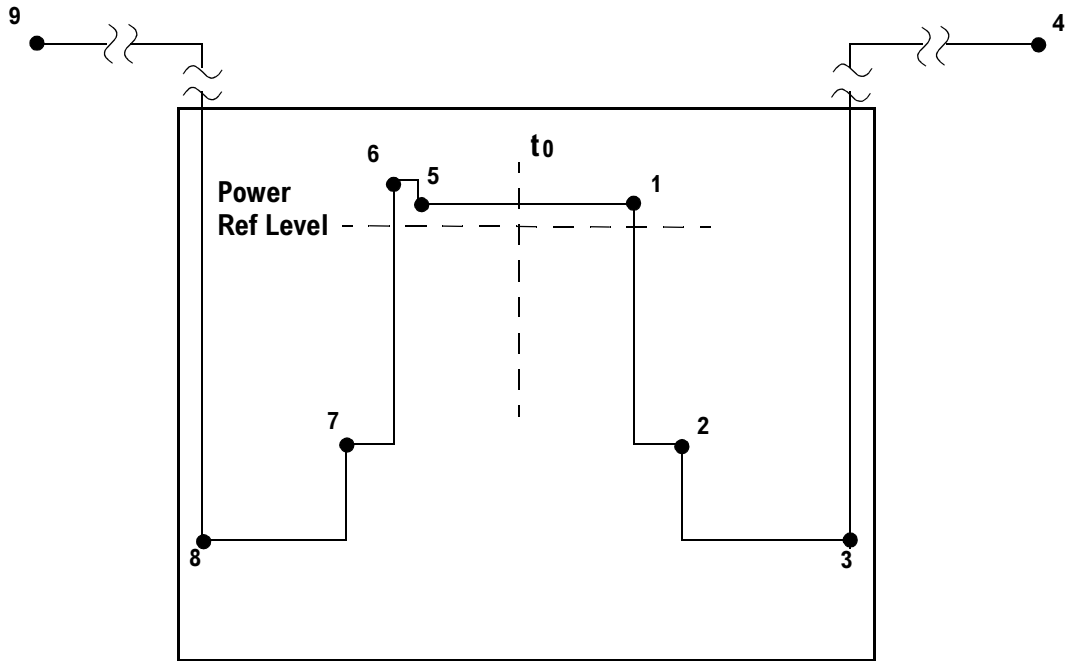
Power vs. Time—Upper Mask Relative Amplitude Levels

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:UPPER:RELATIVE <rel_power>,
<rel_power>, <rel_power>, <rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:UPPER:RELATIVE?
```

Enter the relative power level for each horizontal line segment in the upper limit mask. There should be a power level for each time point entered using [:SENSE]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:UPPER:TIME, and they must be entered in the same order. These power levels are all relative to the defined Reference Power Level (the average power in the useful part of the data). When an upper and lower limit masks have been defined, the Reference Power Level is the mid-point between these two limits at time t_0 . See [Figure 4-3 on page 422](#).

Figure 4-3 Custom Upper Limit Mask Example



Entered Value for each Time Segment	Absolute Time Value	Relative Power (example with Ref Level = -12 dBm)		Entered Absolute Power (dBm)	Segment Number
		Entered Relative Power	Equivalent Absolute Power		
280.0e-6	280 μ s	+4 dBc	-8 dBm	-200 dBm	1
15.0e-6	295 μ s	-32 dBc	-44 dBm	-200 dBm	2
450.0e-6	745 μ s	-48 dBc	-60 dBm ^a	-58 dBm ^a	3
1	>1 sec	+100 dBc	+112 dBm	-200 dBm	4
-270.0e-6	-270 μ s	+4 dBc	-8 dBm	-200 dBm	5
-10.0e-6	-280 μ s	+7 dBc	-5 dBm	-200 dBm	6
-20.0e-6	-300 μ s	-25 dBc	-37 dBm	-200 dBm	7
-450e-6	-750 μ s	-43 dBc	-55 dBm	-58 dBm	8
-1	<-1 sec	+100 dBc	+112 dBm	-200 dBm	9

a. Notice that this segment, with this value of Ref Level, has a calculated relative level of -60 dBm. This is lower than the specified absolute level of -58 dBm, so the -58 dBm value will be used as the test limit for the segment.

Example: `PVT:MASK:LIST:UPP:REL`

4, -32, -48, 100, 4, 7, -25, -43, 100

Factory Preset: Selected GSM standard
 -7.0, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5, and 7.5 dB for 1xEV-DO
 -40.0 dB, 2.0 dB, 1.0 dB, 2.0 dB, -40.0 dB for W-CDMA

Range: -100 to +200 dB relative to the reference power

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
 Added in revision A.03.00

Power vs. Time—Mask Upper Limit Test Mode

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:UPPER:TEST RELative|NONE,
RELative|NONE, RELative|NONE, RELative|NONE, RELative|NONE
```

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:LIST:UPPER:TEST?
```

Set to the upper limit test mode.

Factory Preset: RELative, RELative, RELative, RELative, RELative

Range: Only RELative is currently available.

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

History: PSA:
 Added in version A.02.00

E4406A:
 Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Mask Reference Point

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:REFERENCE TRIGger|RISE|CENTER
```

```
[ :SENSE ]:PVTime:MASK:REFERENCE?
```

Define the reference point of the mask timing.

TRIGger - Set to the trigger point.

RISE - Set to the rising edge of the burst determined after acquisition process.

CENTER - Set to the center between the rising and falling edges of the burst determined after acquisition process

Factory Preset: CENTER

RISE for W-CDMA

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Mask Reference Point Offset

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:REFeRence[ :OFFSet ]:TIME <time>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:MASK:REFeRence[ :OFFSet ]:TIME?
```

Define the time offset of the mask timing reference. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: 0 s

Range: -10 to +10 ms

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Slot Type Selection

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:SLOT[ :TYPE ] IDLE|ACTive
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:PVTime:SLOT[ :TYPE ]?
```

Set the slot type to either Idle (including Pilot and MAC) or Active (including Pilot, MAC, and Data). Define the reference point of the mask timing.

IDLE - Set to the idle slot that includes the Pilot and MAC channels, of which waveform is bursted.

ACTive - Set to the active slot that includes the Pilot, MAC, and Data channels, of which signal is continuous.

Factory Preset: RISE

Remarks: You must be in 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

History: PSA:
 Added in version A.02.00

 E4406A:
 Added in version A.05.00

Power vs. Time—Trigger Source

```
[ :SENSE]:PVTime:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal[1] |EXTernal2
|FRAME |LINE |IF |IMMediate |RFBurst
[:SENSE]:PVTime:TRIGger:SOURce?
```

Select the trigger source used to control the data acquisitions.

EXTernal 1 - front panel external trigger input

EXTernal 2 - rear panel external trigger input

FRAME - uses the internal frame timer, which has been synchronized to the selected burst sync.

IF - internal IF envelope (video) trigger

LINE - internal power line frequency trigger

IMMediate - the next data acquisition is immediately taken, capturing the signal asynchronously (also called Free Run).

RFBurst - wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals.

Factory Preset: RFBurst if the RF Burst Hardware (option B7E) has been installed

EXTernal, if option B7E has not been installed

FRAME for 1xEV-DO

Remarks: For E4406A you must be in the EDGE(w/GSM), GSM, Service, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

For PSA you must be in the GSM, EDGE, 1xEV-DO, or W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Radio Standards Commands

Radio Carrier Multiple

```
[ :SENSe ]:RADIo:CARRier:NUMBer SINGLE|MULTiple
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:RADIo:CARRier:NUMBer?
```

Select if single or multiple carriers are present on the output of the base station under test. This enables/disables a software filter for the rho and code domain power measurements.

SINGle – disable software filter.

MULTiple – enable software filter to mitigate the adjacent carrier effects.

Factory Preset: SINGLE

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, or iDEN (E4406A) mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: **Mode Setup, Demod, RF Carrier**

Radio Device Under Test

```
[ :SENSe ]:RADIo:DEVIce BTS|MS
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:RADIo:DEVIce?
```

Select the type of radio device to be tested.

BTS - Base station transmitter test

MS - Mobile station transmitter test

Factory Preset: BTS

Remarks: Global to the current mode.

You must be in cdma2000, GSM, EDGE, W-CDMA or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Version A.03.00 or later

Front Panel

Access: **Mode Setup, Radio, Device**

Modulation Accuracy (Rho) Measurement

Commands for querying the rho measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the Meas Setup key, after the Mod Accuracy (Rho) or Mod Accuracy (Composite Rho) measurement has been selected from the MEASURE key menu.

Modulation Accuracy – Active Data Channel

```
[ :SENSe ] :RHO:ACODE AUTO | PREDeFined
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :RHO:ACODE?
```

Select the Active Channel ID detection mode Auto or Predefined.

AUTO - detects Active Channel ID for Data Channel automatically.

PREDeFined - set predefined Active Channel (all channel codes) for Data Channel.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho) Measurement — ADC Range

```
[ :SENSe ] :RHO:ADC:RANGe
```

```
AUTO | APEak | APLOck | NONE | M6 | P0 | P6 | P12 | P18 | P24
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :RHO:ADC:RANGe?
```

Select a ranging function for the ADC gain control. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed. If you are measuring a CW signal, see the following description:

- AUTO - automatic ranging

For FFT spectrums, the auto ranging should not be used. An exception to this would be if you know that your signal is “bursty”. Then you might use auto to maximize the time domain dynamic range as long as you are not very interested in the FFT data.

- APEak (Auto Peak) - automatic ranging to the peak signal level

For CW signals, the default of auto-peak ranging can be used, but a better FFT measurement of the signal can be made by selecting one of the manual ranges that is available by specifying M6, or P0 through P24.

Auto peaking can cause the ADC gain to monotonically track the ranges down during the data capture. This tracking effect should be negligible for the FFT spectrum, but selecting a manual range solves

this possibility. Note that if the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep.

- APLOCK (Auto Peak Lock) - automatic ranging locked to the peak signal level

For CW signals, auto-peak lock ranging may be used. It will find the ADC gain most appropriate for this particular signal and will not track the ranges as auto-peak can. Note that if the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep.

For “bursty” signals, auto-peak lock ranging should not be used. Since the ADC range can often be locked to the wrong one resulting in overloading the ADC, the measurement will fail.

- NONE - turns off any auto-ranging without making any changes to the current setting.
- M6 - manually selects an ADC range that subtracts 6 dB from the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.
- P0 thru P24 - manually selects one of the ADC ranges that add 0 dB to 24 dB to the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Factory Preset: M6

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Average Count

[:SENSe] :RHO:AVERAge:COUNT <integer>

[:SENSe] :RHO:AVERAge:COUNT?

Set the number of data acquisitions that will be averaged. After the specified number of averaging counts, the averaging mode (termination control) setting determines the averaging action.

Factory Preset: 10

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Averaging State

[:SENSe] :RHO:AVERAge[:STATe] OFF|ON|0|1

`[:SENSe] :RHO :AVERAge [:STATe] ?`

Turn the modulation accuracy averaging function on or off.

Factory Preset: OFF

ON for cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Averaging Termination Control

`[:SENSe] :RHO :AVERAge :TCONTrOl EXPONential | REPEat`

`[:SENSe] :RHO :AVERAge :TCONTrOl ?`

Select the type of termination control used for the averaging function. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of frames (average count) is reached.

EXPONential - Each successive data acquisition after the average count is reached, is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.

REPEat - After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: REPEat for cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Chip Rate

`[:SENSe] :RHO :CRATe <freq>`

`[:SENSe] :RHO :CRATe ?`

Enter a frequency value to set the chip rate.

Factory Preset: 1.2288 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

3.84 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 1.10592 to 1.35168 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

3.456 to 4.224 MHz for W-CDMA

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO

mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Multi Carrier Estimator

```
[ :SENSe ]:RHO:MCEstimator OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:RHO:MCEstimator?
```

Turns the multi carrier estimator on or off.

OFF - computes the phase information only from one coded signal assuming that each code phase is perfectly aligned.

ON - aligns the code phases to be orthogonal before computing the phase information.

Factory Preset: OFF

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—PN Offset

```
[ :SENSe ]:RHO:PNOffset <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:RHO:PNOffset?
```

Set a PN sequence number for the base station being tested. This value behaves as a multiplier for the Walsh codes of which length is in the unit of 64 chips.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 511

Unit: 64 chips

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Preamble Length

```
[ :SENSe ]:RHO:PREamble:LENGth <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:RHO:PREamble:LENGth?
```

Set the Preamble length manually in chips.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0, 64, 128, 256, 512 and 1024

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Preamble Auto Detection

[:SENSE] :RHO:PREamble:LENGth:AUTO OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSE] :RHO:PREamble:LENGth:AUTO?

Turn the Preamble Length detection mode on or off.

On - detects the Preamble length automatically.

Off - sets the Preamble length manually by
[:SENSE]:RHO:PREamble:LENGth.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Rho Overall Preamble Included

[:SENSE] :RHO:PREamble:STate OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSE] :RHO:PREamble:STate?

Select whether or not Preamble is included for Rho Overall calculation.

On – Preamble chips is included for Rho Overall calculation

Off – Preamble chips is Not included for Rho Overall calculation.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Spectrum Normal/Invert

[:SENSE] :RHO:SPECTrum INVert | NORMAl

[:SENSE] :RHO:SPECTrum?

Set a spectrum either to normal or inverted for the demodulation related measurements. If set to INVert, the upper and lower spectrums are swapped.

Factory Preset: NORMAL

Remarks You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Modulation Accuracy (Rho)—Trigger Source

```
[ :SENSe ] :RHO:TRIGger:SOURce  
EXTernal[1] | EXTernal2 | FRAMe | IF | IMMEDIATE | RFBurst
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :RHO:TRIGger:SOURce?
```

Select the trigger source used to control the data acquisitions.

EXTernal 1 – front panel external trigger input

EXTernal 2 – rear panel external trigger input

FRAMe – internal frame trigger

IF – internal IF envelope (video) trigger

IMMEDIATE – the next data acquisition is immediately taken, capturing the signal asynchronously (also called free run).

RFBurst – internal wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals.

Factory Preset: IMMEDIATE

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: Meas Setup, Trig Source

Spectrum Emission Mask Measurement

Commands for querying the Spectrum Emission Mask measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the **Meas Setup** key, after selecting the measurement from the **MEASURE** key menu. Select the **Spectrum Emission Mask** measurement (for W-CDMA, cdma2000) or the **Spurious Emissions and ACP** measurement (for 1xEV-DO).

History: E4406A:
Added version A.04.00 and later

Spectrum Emission Mask—Average Count

```
[ :SENSe ] : SEMask : AVERAge : COUNT <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] : SEMask : AVERAge : COUNT ?
```

Set the number of data acquisitions that will be averaged. After the specified number of average count, the average mode (termination control) setting determines the average action.

Factory Preset: 10

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Averaging State

```
[ :SENSe ] : SEMask : AVERAge [ :STATe ] OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] : SEMask : AVERAge [ :STATe ] ?
```

Turn the averaging function On or Off.

Factory Preset: OFF

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Averaging Termination Control

```
[ :SENSe ] : SEMask : AVERAge : TCONTRol EXPonential | REPeat
```

```
[ :SENSe ] : SEMask : AVERAge : TCONTRol ?
```

Select the type of termination control used for averaging. This

determines the averaging action after the specified number of data acquisitions (average count) is reached.

EXPonential - Each successive data acquisitions after the average count is reached is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.

REPeat - After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: EXPonential

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Reference Channel Integration Bandwidth

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:SEMask:BANDwidth[n] | BWIDth[n]:INTEgration <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:SEMask:BANDwidth[n] | BWIDth[n]:INTEgration?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:SEMask:BANDwidth | BWIDth:INTEgration[m] <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:SEMask:BANDwidth | BWIDth:INTEgration[m]?
```

Set the integration bandwidth that will be used for the reference channel.

BANDwidth[n] | BWIDth[n]

n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile station test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

INTEgration[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset: 1.23 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

3.84 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 100.0 kHz to 1.250 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Reference Channel Resolution Bandwidth

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSE]:SEMask:BANDwidth[n] | BWIDth[n]:RESolution <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSE]:SEMask:BANDwidth[n] | BWIDth[n]:RESolution?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSE]:SEMask:BANDwidth | BWIDth:RESolution[m] <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSE]:SEMask:BANDwidth | BWIDth:RESolution[m]?
```

Set the resolution bandwidth for the reference channel.

BANDwidth[n] | BWIDth[n]

n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile station test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

RESolution[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset: No valid value as the default is set to Auto. See [:SENS]:SEM:BAND[n] | BWID[n]:RES[m]:AUTO.

Range: 1.0 kHz to 7.5 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Auto Mode for Reference Channel Resolution Bandwidth

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSE]:SEMask:BANDwidth[n] | BWIDth[n]:RESolution:AUTO  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSE]:SEMask:BANDwidth[n] | BWIDth[n]:RESolution:AUTO?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSE]:SEMask:BANDwidth | BWIDth:RESolution[m]:AUTO  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSE]:SEMask:BANDwidth | BWIDth:RESolution[m]:AUTO?
```

Set the auto mode to determine the resolution bandwidth to On or Off. If set to Off, enter a frequency value referring to [:SENS]:SEM:BAND[n] | BWID[n]:RES[m].

BANDwidth[n] | BWIDth[n]

n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile station test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

RESolution[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Detector Mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:DETEctor [:FUNctIon] AAverage | POSitive

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:DETEctor [:FUNctIon] ?

Select one of the detector modes for spectrum measurements.

AAverage (absolute average) - the absolute average power in each frequency is measured across the spectrum

POSitive - the positive peak power in each frequency is measured across the spectrum

Factory Preset: AAverage (absolute average)

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Channel Frequency Span

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:FREQuency [n] :SPAN [m] <freq>

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:FREQuency [n] :SPAN [m] ?

Enter a frequency value to set the channel frequency span for the reference channel integration.

FREQuency[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

SPAN[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset: 1.25 MHz for cdma2000, 1xEV-DO

5.0 MHz for W-CDMA

Range: 100.0 kHz to 10.0 MHz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Reference Channel Step Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:FREQuency[n] :STEP <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:FREQuency[n] :STEP?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:FREQuency:STEP[m] <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:FREQuency:STEP[m]?
```

Enter a frequency value to set the step frequency for the reference channel integration.

FREQuency[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

STEP[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset: No valid value as the default is set to Auto. See [:SENS]:SEM:FREQ[n]:STEP[m]:AUTO.

Range: 100 Hz to 7.5 MHz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Auto Mode for Reference Channel Step Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:FREQuency[n] :STEP:AUTO OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:FREQuency[n] :STEP:AUTO?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:FREQuency:STEP[m] :AUTO OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

`[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:FREQuency:STEP[m]:AUTO?`

Set the auto mode to determine the step frequency to On or Off.

OFF - enter a value to set the step frequency for the reference channel integration, referring to `[:SENS] :SEM:FREQ[n]:STEP[m]`.

ON - the step frequency for the reference channel integration is set to a half of the resolution bandwidth.

FREQuency[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

STEP[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use `INSTRument:SElect` to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Resolution Bandwidth

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

`[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:BANDwidth|BWIDth
<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>`

`[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:BANDwidth|BWIDth?`

1xEV-DO mode

`[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m]:BANDwidth|BWIDth
<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>,<res_bw>`

`[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m]:BANDwidth|BWIDth?`

Define the offset resolution bandwidth for Spectrum Emission Mask measurements. The list must contain five (5) entries. You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with `[:SENS] :SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:STAT`.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	3.00 kHz	30.00 kHz	30.0 kHz	6.25 kHz	1.000 MHz
	MS	30.00 kHz	30.00 kHz	6.25 kHz	1.000 MHz	1.000 MHz
W-CDMA	BTS	30.00 kHz	30.00 kHz	30.00 kHz	50.00 kHz	1.000 MHz
	MS	30.00 kHz	1.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	1.000 MHz	1.000 MHz
1xEV-DO	SEM	3.000 kHz	30.00 kHz	30.00 kHz	6.250 kHz	1.000 MHz
	ACP	3.000 kHz	30.00 kHz	30.00 kHz	30.00 kHz	30.00 kHz

Range: 300 Hz to 7.5 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Auto Offset Resolution Bandwidth

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [n] :LIST:BA NDwidth | BWIDTh:AUTO  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [n] :LIST:BA NDwidth | BWIDTh:AUTO?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet :LIST[m] :BA NDwidth | BWIDTh:AUTO  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet :LIST[m] :BA NDwidth | BWIDTh:AUTO?
```

Set the auto mode to determine the offset resolution bandwidth to On or Off.

OFF - enter a value to set the resolution bandwidth for an offset channel, referring to [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]BAND | BWID.

ON - the resolution bandwidth for an offset channel is automatically set according to the offset start and stop frequencies.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset and *RST:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000		OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
W-CDMA		OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
1xEV-DO	SEM	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
	ACP	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Resolution Bandwidth Multiplier

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [n] :LIST:BA NDwidth | BWIDTh:IMULti
<integer> , <integer> , <integer> , <integer> , <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [n] :LIST:BA NDwidth | BWIDTh:IMULti?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet :LIST[m] :BA NDwidth | BWIDTh:IMULti
<integer> , <integer> , <integer> , <integer> , <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet :LIST[m] :BA NDwidth | BWIDTh:IMULti?
```

Specify a multiplier of the offset resolution bandwidth for the offset measurement integration bandwidth.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	10	1	1	1	1
	MS	1	1	1	1	1
W-CDMA	BTS	1	1	1	20	1
	MS	1	1	1	1	1

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
1xEV-DO	SEM	10	1	1	1	1
	ACP	10	1	1	1	1

Range: 1 to ((Stop frequency – Start frequency) / Resolution bandwidth)

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Start Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [n] :LIST:FREQuency:START
<f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [n] :LIST:FREQuency:START?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m] :FREQuency:START
<f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m] :FREQuency:START?
```

Set the five (5) sets of the offset start frequencies.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	765.0 kHz	795.0 kHz	1.195 MHz	3.2531 MHz	7.500 MHz
	MS	900.0 kHz	1.995 MHz	2.2531 MHz	8.500 MHz	12.50 MHz
W-CDMA	BTS	2.515 MHz	2.715 MHz	3.515 MHz	4.000 MHz	8.000 MHz
	MS	2.515 MHz	4.000 MHz	7.500 MHz	8.5 00MHz	12.50 MHz
1xEV-DO	SEM	765.0 kHz	795.0 kHz	1.995 MHz	3.2531 MHz	7.500 MHz
	ACP	765.0 kHz	1.995 MHz	3.125 MHz	4.000 MHz	7.500 MHz

Range: 10.0 kHz to 100.0 MHz
Default Unit: Hz
Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Step Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ n ] :LIST:FREQuency:STEP  
<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ n ] :LIST:FREQuency:STEP?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST [ m ] :FREQuency:STEP  
<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>,<f_offset>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST [ m ] :FREQuency:STEP?
```

Set the five (5) sets of the offset step frequencies.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset: No valid value as the default is set to Auto. See [:SENS]:SEM:OFF[n]:LIST[m]:FREQ:STEP:AUTO.

Range: 100 Hz to 7.5 MHz
The minimum value is determined to be equal to or greater than one 2000th (1/2000) of the frequency difference derived from (Stop Freq – Start Freq).

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Auto Offset Step Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet [ n ] :LIST:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO
```

OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [n] :LIST :FREQuency :STEP :AUTO?

1xEV-DO mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [m] :FREQuency :STEP :AUTO
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [m] :FREQuency :STEP :AUTO?

Set the auto mode to determine the offset step frequency to On or Off.

OFF - enter a value to set the step frequency for an offset channel, referring to [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:FREQ:STEP.

ON - the step frequency for an offset channel is automatically set according to the offset start and stop frequencies.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000		ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
W-CDMA		ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
1xEV-DO	SEM	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
	ACP	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

Remarks: You must be in cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Stop Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [n] :LIST :FREQuency :STOP
<f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [n] :LIST :FREQuency :STOP?

1xEV-DO mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [m] :FREQuency :STOP
<f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>, <f_offset>

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m]:FREQuency:STOP?

Sets the five (5) sets of the offset stop frequencies.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and
m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The
default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	795.0 kHz	1.195 MHz	4.015 MHz	4.0031 MHz	12.50 MHz
	MS	1.995 MHz	4.015 MHz	4.0031 MHz	12.00 MHz	15.00 MHz
W-CDMA	BTS	2.715 MHz	3.515 MHz	4.000 MHz	8.000 MHz	12.50 MHz
	MS	3.485 MHz	7.500 MHz	8.500 MHz	12.00 MHz	15.00 MHz
1xEV-DO	SEM	795.0 kHz	1.995 MHz	4.015 MHz	4.0031 MHz	12.50 MHz
	ACP	765.0 kHz	1.995 MHz	3.125 MHz	4.000 MHz	7.500 MHz

Range: 10.0 kHz to 100.0 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO
mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to
set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Relative Attenuation

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:RATTenuation
<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:RATTenuation?

1xEV-DO mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m]:RATTenuation
<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m]:RATTenuation?

Set a relative amount of attenuation for the measurements made at an offset channel. The amount is specified relative to the attenuation required to measure the carrier channel. Since the offset channel power is lower than the carrier channel power, less attenuation is required to

measure the offset channel and you get wider dynamic range for the measurement.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels with
[:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:STAT.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and
m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The
default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB
W-CDMA	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB
1xEV-DO	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB

Range: -40.00 to 0.00 dB, but this relative attenuation cannot
exceed the absolute attenuation ranging from 0 to 40
dB.

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: Remember that the attenuation that you specify is
always relative to the amount of attenuation used for
the carrier channel. Selecting negative attenuation
means that you want less attenuation used. For
example, if the measurement must use 20 dB of
attenuation for the carrier measurement and you want
to use 12 dB less attenuation for the first offset, you
would send the value -12 dB.

You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO
mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to
set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Frequency Side

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:SIDE BOTH|NEGative|POSitive,  
BOTH|NEGative|POSitive,BOTH|NEGative|POSitive,  
BOTH|NEGative|POSitive,BOTH|NEGative|POSitive
```

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:SIDE?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST[m] :SIDE BOTH | NEGative | POSitive ,
BOTH | NEGative | POSitive , BOTH | NEGative | POSitive ,
BOTH | NEGative | POSitive , BOTH | NEGative | POSitive
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST[m] :SIDE?
```

Specify which sideband will be measured. You can turn off (not use) specific offsets with [:SENSe]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:STAT.

BOTH - both of the negative (lower) and positive (upper) sidebands

NEGative - negative (lower) sideband only

POSitive - positive (upper) sideband only

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000		BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH
W-CDMA		BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH
1xEV-DO	SEM	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH
	ACP	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Start Absolute Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [n] :LIST :START :ABSolute
<abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [n] :LIST :START :ABSolute?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [m] :START :ABSolute
<abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [M] :START :ABSolute?
```

Sets an absolute power level for each offset start limit. The list must

contain five (5) entries. If there is more than one offset, the offset closest to the carrier channel comes first in the list.

The fail condition for each offset channel is set by
[:SENSe]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:TEST.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels with
[:SENSe]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:STAT.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real values currently set to the absolute power test limits.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and
m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The
default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	-27.0 dBm	-27.0 dBm	-27.0 dBm	-46.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm
	MS	-70.13 dBm	-70.13 dBm	-35.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm
W-CDMA	BTS	-12.50 dBm	-12.50 dBm	-24.50 dBm	-11.50 dBm	-11.50 dBm
	MS	-69.57 dBm	-54.34 dBm	-54.34 dBm	-54.34 dBm	-54.34 dBm
1xEV-DO	SEM	-27.00 dBm	-27.00 dBm	-27.00 dBm	-46.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm
	ACP	-27.00 dBm	-27.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm

Range: -200.0 dBm to 50.0 dBm

Default Unit: dBm

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO
mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to
set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Start Relative Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:START:RCARrier
<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>
```

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:START:RCARrier?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m]:START:RCARrier
```

<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [m] :STARt :RCARrier ?

Set a relative power level for each offset start limit. The list must contain five (5) entries. If there is more than one offset, the offset closest to the carrier channel comes first in the list.

The fail condition is set by [:SENS] :SEM :OFFS [n] :LIST [m] :TEST for each offset channel test.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels with [:SENS] :SEM :OFFS [n] :LIST [m] :STAT.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real values currently set to the relative power test limits.

OFFSet [n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST [m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	-45.00 dB	-45.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB
	MS	-42.00 dB	-54.00 dB	-54.00 dB	-54.00 dB	-54.00 dB
W-CDMA	BTS	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB
	MS	-33.73 dB	-34.00 dB	-37.50 dB	-47.50 dB	-47.50 dB
1xEV-DO	SEM	-45.00 dB	-45.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB
	ACP	-45.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB

Range: -150.0 dBm to 50.0 dB

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Measurement State

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [n] :LIST :STATe
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [n] :LIST :STATE?

1xEV-DO mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [m] :STATE

OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [m] :STATE?

Define whether or not to execute pass/fail tests at the offset channels. The pass/fail conditions are set by [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:ABS or [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:RCAR for each offset channel.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
	MS	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
W-CDMA	BTS	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
	MS	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF
1xEV-DO	SEM	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
	ACP	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Stop Absolute Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [n] :LIST :STOP :ABSolute

<abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power>

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet [n] :LIST :STOP :ABSolute?

1xEV-DO. mode

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [m] :STOP :ABSolute

<abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power> , <abs_power>

[:SENSe] :SEMAsk :OFFSet :LIST [m] :STOP :ABSolute?

Set an absolute power level to for each offset stop limit. The list must contain five (5) entries. If there is more than one offset, the offset closest to the carrier channel comes first in the list.

The fail condition is set by [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:TEST for each offset channel test.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels with [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:STAT.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real values currently set to the offset stop absolute power limits.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	-27.00 dBm	-27.00 dBm	-27.00 dBm	-46.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm
	MS	-70.13 dBm	-70.13 dBm	-35.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm
W-CDMA	BTS	-12.50 dBm	-24.50 dBm	-24.50 dBm	-11.50 dBm	-11.50 dBm
	MS	-69.57 dBm	-54.34 dBm	-54.34 dBm	-54.34 dBm	-54.34 dBm
1xEV-DO	SEM	-27.00 dBm	-27.00 dBm	-27.00 dBm	-46.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm
	ACP	-27.00 dBm	-27.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm	-13.00 dBm

Range: -200.0 dBm to 50.0 dBm

Default Unit: dBm

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Couple Offset Stop Absolute Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COUPLE
OFF|ON|0|1,OFF|ON|0|1,OFF|ON|0|1,OFF|ON|0|1,OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STOP:ABSolute:COUPLE?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m] :STOP:ABSolute:COUPle  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m] :STOP:ABSolute:COUPle?
```

Define whether or not to couple the offset stop absolute power limit to the offset start absolute power limit for each offset channel.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels with
[:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:STAT.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and
m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The
default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
	MS	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
W-CDMA	BTS	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON
	MS	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
1xEV-DO	SEM	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
	ACP	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO
mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect
to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Stop Relative Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[n] :LIST:STOP:RCARrier  
<rel_power> , <rel_power> , <rel_power> , <rel_power> , <rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[n] :LIST:STOP:RCARrier?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m] :STOP:RCARrier  
<rel_power> , <rel_power> , <rel_power> , <rel_power> , <rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m] :STOP:RCARrier?
```

Set a relative power level for each offset stop limit. The list must contain five (5) entries. If there is more than one offset, the offset closest to the carrier channel comes first in the list.

The fail condition is set by [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:TEST for each offset channel.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels with [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:STAT.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real values currently set to the offset stop relative power limits.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	-45.00 dB	-45.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB
	MS	-42.00 dB	-54.00 dB	-54.00 dB	-54.00 dB	-54.00 dB
W-CDMA	BTS	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB
	MS	-48.28 dB	-37.50 dB	-47.50 dB	-47.50 dB	-47.50 dB
1xEV-DO	SEM	-45.00 dB	-45.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB
	ACP	-45.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB	-55.00 dB

Range: -150.0 dBm to 50.0 dB

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Couple Offset Stop Relative Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPLE
OFF|ON|0|1,OFF|ON|0|1,OFF|ON|0|1,OFF|ON|0|1,OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPLE?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m]:STOP:RCARrier:COUPle  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m]:STOP:RCARrier:COUPle?
```

Define whether or not to couple the offset stop relative power limit to the offset start relative power limit for each offset channel.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels with
[:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:STAT.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and
m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The
default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
	MS	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
W-CDMA	BTS	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
	MS	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
1xEV-DO	SEM	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
	ACP	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO
mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to
set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Offset Channel Fail Condition

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:TEST  
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative, ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,  
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative, ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,  
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet[n]:LIST:TEST?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:OFFSet:LIST[m]:TEST
```

ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative, ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative, ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative

[:SENSe] : SEMask : OFFSet : LIST [m] : TEST ?

Define one of the fail conditions for each offset channel limit test to be done. The absolute or relative power limit value for each offset channel is set by [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:ABS or [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:RCAR.

You can turn off (not use) specific offset channels with [:SENS]:SEM:OFFS[n]:LIST[m]:STAT.

OFFSet[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

LIST[m] m=1 is the spectrum emission mask (SEM) mode and m=2 is the adjacent channel power (ACP) mode. The default is the SEM mode (1). (1xEV-DO mode only)

The fail condition that can be set for each offset channel include:

- AND - Tests the measurement result for an offset channel against both the absolute power limit and the relative power limit. If it fails, then returns a failure for that measurement test.
- ABSolute - Tests the measurement result for an offset channel against the absolute power limit. If it fails, then returns a failure for that measurement test.
- OR - Tests the measurement result for an offset channel against the absolute power limit OR the relative power limit. If either test fails, then returns a failure for that measurement test.
- RELative - Tests the measurement result for an offset channel against the relative power limit. If it fails, then returns a failure for that measurement test.

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Offset A	Offset B	Offset C	Offset D	Offset E
cdma2000	BTS	REL	REL	REL	ABS	REL
	MS	AND	AND	ABS	REL	REL
W-CDMA	BTS	ABS	ABS	ABS	ABS	ABS
	MS	AND	AND	AND	AND	AND
1xEV-DO	SEM	REL	REL	REL	ABS	REL
	ACP	REL	REL	ABS	REL	REL

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Resolution Bandwidth

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDTh  
<res_bw> , <res_bw> , <res_bw> , <res_bw> , <res_bw>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDTh?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDTh  
<res_bw> , <res_bw> , <res_bw> , <res_bw> , <res_bw>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDTh?
```

Define the region resolution bandwidth(s) for spectrum emission measurements. The list must contain five (5) entries. You can turn off (not use) specific regions with [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:STAT.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset and *RST: Auto coupled, except cdma2000, see below.

Mode	Variant	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	BTS	1.000 MHz	300.0 kHz	100.0 kHz	100.0 kHz	4.000 MHz
	MS	300.0 kHz	100.0 kHz	100.0 kHz	100.0 kHz	12.00 MHz

Range: 300 Hz to 7.5 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Auto Region Resolution Bandwidth

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDTh:AUTO  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 , OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion[n] :LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDth:AUTO?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDth:AUTO  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion:LIST:BANDwidth | BWIDth:AUTO?
```

Set the auto mode of the region step frequency.

Set the auto mode to determine the region resolution bandwidth to On or Off.

OFF - enter a value to set the resolution bandwidth for a region channel, referring to [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:BAND | BWID.

ON - the resolution bandwidth for a region channel is automatically set according to the region start and stop frequencies.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset and *RST:

Mode	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
W-CDMA	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
1xEV-DO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Start Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion[n] :LIST:FREQuency:START  
<f_region>, <f_region>, <f_region>, <f_region>, <f_region>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion[n] :LIST:FREQuency:START?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:START  
<f_region>, <f_region>, <f_region>, <f_region>, <f_region>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:START?
```

Set the five (5) sets of the region start frequencies.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset and *RST:

Mode	Variant	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	BTS	1920.5 MHz	1893.65 MHz	876.05 MHz	921.05 MHz	800.0 MHz
	MS	1920.5 MHz	925.05 MHz	935.05 MHz	1805.05 MHz	800.0 MHz
W-CDMA	n/a	1920.0 MHz	1893.5 MHz	2100.0 MHz	2175.0 MHz	800.0 MHz
1xEV-DO	n/a	1920.0 MHz	1893.5 MHz	2100.0 MHz	2175.0 MHz	800.0 MHz

Range: 329.0 MHz to 3.678 GHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Step Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n] :LIST:FREQuency:STEP
<f_region> , <f_region> , <f_region> , <f_region> , <f_region>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n] :LIST:FREQuency:STEP?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STEP
<f_region> , <f_region> , <f_region> , <f_region> , <f_region>
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STEP?
```

Sets the five (5) sets of the region step frequencies.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset: No valid value as the default is set to Auto. See
[:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:FREQ:STEP:AUTO.

Range: 100 Hz to 7.5 MHz

The minimum value is determined to be equal to or greater than one 2000th (1/2000) of the frequency difference derived from (Stop Freq – Start Freq).

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Auto Region Step Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n] :LIST:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n] :LIST:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STEP:AUTO?
```

Set the auto mode to determine the region step frequency to On or Off.

OFF - enter a value to set the step frequency for a region channel, referring to [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:FREQ:STEP.

ON - the step frequency for a region channel is automatically set according to the region start and stop frequencies.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
W-CDMA	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
1xEV-DO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Stop Frequency

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n] :LIST:FREQuency:STOP
```

<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>

[:SENSE]:SEMask:REGion[n]:LIST:FREQuency:STOP?

1xEV-DO mode

[:SENSe]:SEMask:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STOP

<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>,<f_region>

[:SENSE]:SEMask:REGion:LIST:FREQuency:STOP?

Sets the five (5) sets of the region stop frequencies.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset and *RST:

Mode	Variant	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	BTS	1980.5 MHz	1919.75 MHz	915.05 MHz	960.05 MHz	1000.0 MHz
	MS	1980.5 MHz	935.05 MHz	960.05 MHz	1880.05 MHz	1000.0 MHz
W-CDMA	n/a	1980.0 MHz	1919.6 MHz	2105.0 MHz	2180.0 MHz	1000.0 MHz
1xEV-DO	n/a	1980.0 MHz	1919.6 MHz	2105.0 MHz	2180.0 MHz	1000.0 MHz

Range: 329.0 MHz to 3.678 MHz

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Relative Attenuation

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

[:SENSe]:SEMask:REGion[n]:LIST:RATTenuation

<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSE]:SEMask:REGion[n]:LIST:RATTenuation?

1xEV-DO mode

[:SENSe]:SEMask:REGion:LIST:RATTenuation

<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>

[:SENSE]:SEMask:REGion:LIST:RATTenuation?

Set a relative amount of attenuation for measurements made at a region. The amount is specified relative to the attenuation required to

measure the carrier channel power. Since the region channel power is lower than the carrier channel power, less attenuation is required to measure the region channel and you get wider dynamic range for the measurement.

You can turn off (not use) specific regions with
[:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:STAT.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	BTS	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB
	MS	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB
W-CDMA	n/a	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB
1xEV-DO	n/a	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB	0.00 dB

Range: -40.00 to 0.00 dB, but this relative attenuation cannot exceed the absolute attenuation ranging from 0.00 to 40.00 dB.

Remarks: Remember that the attenuation that you specify is always relative to the amount of attenuation used for the carrier channel. Selecting negative attenuation means that you want less attenuation used. For example, if the measurement must use 20 dB of attenuation for the carrier measurement and you want to use 12 dB less attenuation for the first region, you would send the value -12 dB.

You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Start Absolute Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA (3GPP) mode

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:START:ABSolute
<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>
```

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:START:ABSolute?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:START:ABSolute
<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>
```

`[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:START:ABSolute?`

Set an absolute power level for each region start limit. The list must contain five (5) entries. If there is more than one region, the region closest to the carrier channel comes first in the list.

The fail condition for each region channel is set by `[:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:TEST`.

You can turn off (not use) specific regions with `[:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:STAT`.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real values currently set to the absolute power test limits.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Variant	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	BTS	-86.00 dBm	-41.00 dBm	-98.00 dBm	-57.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm
	MS	-41.00 dBm	-67.00 dBm	-79.00 dBm	-71.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm
W-CDMA		-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm
1xEV-DO		-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm

Range: -200.00 dBm to 50.00 dBm

Default Unit: dBm

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Start Relative Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

`[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:START:RCARrier
<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>`

`[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:START:RCARrier?`

1xEV-DO mode

`[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:START:RCARrier
<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>`

`[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:START:RCARrier?`

Set a relative power level for each region start limit. The list must

contain five (5) entries. If there is more than one region, the region closest to the carrier channel comes first in the list.

The fail condition is set by [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:TEST for each region test.

You can turn off (not use) specific regions with [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:STAT.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real values currently set to the relative power test limits.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB
W-CDMA	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB
1xEV-DO	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB

Range: -150.00 dBm to 50.00 dB

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Control Region List State

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STATe
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n]:LIST:STATe?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STATe
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STATe?
```

Define whether or not to execute pass/fail tests at custom region frequencies. The pass/fail conditions are set by [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:ABS or [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:RCAR for each region.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset and *RST:

Mode	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
W-CDMA	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
1xEV-DO	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Stop Absolute Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:ABSolute  
<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion[n]:LIST:STOP:ABSolute?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion:LIST:STOP:ABSolute  
<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>,<abs_power>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask:REGion:LIST:STOP:ABSolute?
```

Set an absolute power level for each region stop limit. The list must contain five (5) entries. If there is more than one region, the region closest to the carrier channel comes first in the list.

The fail condition is set by [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:TEST for each region test.

You can turn off (not use) specific regions with [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:STAT.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real values currently set to the region stop absolute power limits.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset and *RST:

Mode	Variant	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	BTS	-86.00 dBm	-41.00 dBm	-98.00 dBm	-57.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm
	MS	-41.00 dBm	-67.00 dBm	-79.00 dBm	-71.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm
W-CDMA	n/a	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm
1xEV-DO	n/a	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm	-50.00 dBm

Range: -200.00 dBm to 50.00 dBm

Unit: dBm

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Couple Region Stop Absolute Power Limit

[:SENSE] : SEMask : REGION [n] : LIST : STOP : ABSolute : COUple
OFF | ON | 0 | 1 { , OFF | ON | 0 | 1 }

[:SENSE] : SEMask : REGION [n] : LIST : STOP : ABSolute : COUple?

Define whether or not to couple the region stop absolute power limit to the region start absolute power limit for each region.

You can turn off (not use) specific regions with
[:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:STAT.

REGION[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
W-CDMA	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
1xEV-DO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Stop Relative Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n] :LIST:STOP:RCARrier
<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:REGion[n] :LIST:STOP:RCARrier?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STOP:RCARrier
<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>,<rel_power>
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :SEMAsk:REGion:LIST:STOP:RCARrier?
```

Set a relative power level for each region stop limit. The list must contain five (5) entries. If there is more than one region, the region closest to the carrier channel comes first in the list.

The fail condition is set by [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST[m]:TEST for each region.

You can turn off (not use) specific regions with [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:STAT.

The query returns the five (5) sets of the real values currently set to the region stop relative power limits.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
 The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000,
 W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB
W-CDMA	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB
1xEV-DO	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB	-30.00 dB

Range: -150.00 dBm to 50.00 dB

Default Unit: dB

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Couple Region Stop Relative Power Limit

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGIon[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPlE
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGIon[n]:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPlE?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGIon:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPlE
OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1, OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGIon:LIST:STOP:RCARrier:COUPlE?
```

Define whether or not to couple the region stop relative power limit to the region start relative power limit for each region.

You can turn off (not use) specific regions with

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGIon[n]:LIST:STAT.
```

REGIon[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test.
The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

Factory Preset:

Mode	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
W-CDMA	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
1xEV-DO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Region Limit Test Fail Condition

cdma2000, W-CDMA mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGIon[n]:LIST:TEST
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative, ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative, ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGIon[n]:LIST:TEST?
```

1xEV-DO mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGIon:LIST:TEST
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative, ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative, ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative,
ABSolute | AND | OR | RELative
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMAsk:REGIon:LIST:TEST?
```

Define one of the fail conditions for each region limit test to be done. The absolute or relative test limit value for each region is set by [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:ABS or [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST:RCAR.

You can turn off (not use) specific regions with [:SENS]:SEM:REG[n]:LIST[m]:STAT.

REGion[n] n=1 is the base station test and n=2 is the mobile test. The default is the base station test (1). (cdma2000, W-CDMA mode only)

The fail condition that can be set for each region test include:

- AND - Tests the measurement result for a region against both the absolute power limit and the relative power limit. If it fails, then returns a failure for that measurement test.
- ABSolute - Tests the measurement result for a region against the absolute power limit. If it fails, then returns a failure for that measurement test.
- OR - Tests the measurement result for a region against the absolute power limit OR the relative power limit. If either test fails, then returns a failure for that measurement test.
- RELative - Tests the measurement result for a region against the relative power limit. If it fails, then returns a failure for that measurement test.

Factory Preset:

Mode	Region A	Region B	Region C	Region D	Region E
cdma2000	ABS	ABS	ABS	ABS	ABS
W-CDMA	ABS	ABS	ABS	ABS	ABS
1xEV-DO	ABS	ABS	ABS	ABS	ABS

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Spectrum Segment

[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGment OFFSet|REGion

[:SENSe]:SEMAsk:SEGment?

Set the frequency spectrum measurement segment to either the offset channels with relative frequencies or the regions with absolute frequencies.

Factory Preset: OFFset

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Measurement Mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask :SEGment :TYPE ACPr | SEMask
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask :SEGment :TYPE?
```

Set the measurement mode to either the SEM (spectrum emission mask) mode or the ACP (adjacent channel power) mode.

Factory Preset: SEMask

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00
E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Spectrum Emission Mask—Measurement Interval

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask :SWEep :TIME <time> | <no. of chips>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask :SWEep :TIME?
```

Specify the time length in μs or number of chips, for the measurement interval that is the data acquisition time for each bin.

Factory Preset: 1 ms

182.3 μs or 224 chips (for 1xEV-DO)

Range: 100 μs to 10 ms

10.0 μs to 10.0 ms or 12.3 to 12300 chips (for 1xEV-DO)

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Measurement Offset

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask :SWEep :TIME :OFFSet <time> | <no. of chips>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SEMask :SWEep :TIME :OFFSet?
```

Specify the time length in μs or no. of chips offset from the measurement trigger.

Factory Preset: 325.5 μs or 400 chips

Range: 0.0 μs to 1667.0 μs or 0 to 2048 chips

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

History: PSA:
Added in version A.02.00

E4406A:
Added in version A.05.00

Spectrum Emission Mask—Trigger Source

[:SENSE] :SEMAsk:TRIGger:SOURce
EXTernal[1] | EXTernal2 | FRAMe | IMMEDIATE | LINE

[:SENSE] :SEMAsk:TRIGger:SOURce?

Select one of the trigger sources used to control the data acquisitions.

EXTernal 1 – front panel external trigger input

EXTernal 2 – rear panel external trigger input

FRAMe – internal frame trigger

IMMEDIATE – the next data acquisition is immediately taken, capturing the signal asynchronously (also called free run).

LINE – power line

Factory Preset: IMMEDIATE

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, or 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum Emission Mask—Power Reference

[:SENSE] :SEMAsk:TYPE PSDRef | TPRef

[:SENSE] :SEMAsk:TYPE?

Set the power measurement reference type. This allows you to make absolute and relative power measurements of either total power or the power normalized to the measurement bandwidth.

PSDRef - the power spectral density is used as the power reference

TPRef - the total power is used as the power reference

Factory Preset: TPRef

Remarks: You must be in the cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum (Frequency-Domain) Measurement

Commands for querying the spectrum measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the **Meas Setup** key, after the **Spectrum (Freq Domain)** measurement has been selected from the **MEASURE** key menu.

Spectrum—Data Acquisition Packing

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:ACQuisition:PACKing
AUTO | LONG | MEDium | SHORT
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:ACQuisition:PACKing?
```

Select the amount of data acquisition packing. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum—ADC Dither

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:ADC:DITHer [ :STATe ] AUTO | ON | OFF | 2 | 1 | 0
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:ADC:DITHer [ :STATe ]?
```

Turn the ADC dither on or off. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum—ADC Range

E4406A

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:ADC:RANGe
```

AUTO|APEak|APLock|M6|P0|P6|P12|P18|P24

PSA

[:SENSe] :SPECTrum:ADC:RANGe

AUTO|APEak|APLock|NONE|P0|P6|P12|P18

[:SENSe] :SPECTrum:ADC:RANGe?

Select the range for the gain-ranging that is done in front of the ADC. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed. Auto peak ranging is the default for this measurement. If you are measuring a CW signal please see the description below.

- **AUTO** - automatic range
For FFT spectrums - auto ranging should not be used. An exception to this would be if you know that your signal is “bursty”. Then you might use auto to maximize the time domain dynamic range as long as you are not very interested in the FFT data.
- **Auto Peak (APEak)** - automatically peak the range
For CW signals, the default of auto-peak ranging can be used, but a better FFT measurement of the signal can be made by selecting one of the manual ranges that are available: M6, P0 - P24. Auto peaking can cause the ADC range gain to move monotonically down during the data capture. This movement should have negligible effect on the FFT spectrum, but selecting a manual range removes this possibility. Note that if the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB from sweep to sweep.
- **Auto Peak Lock (APLock)** - automatically peak lock the range
For CW signals, auto-peak lock ranging may be used. It will find the best ADC measurement range for this particular signal and will not move the range as auto-peak can. Note that if the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB from sweep to sweep. For “bursty” signals, auto-peak lock ranging should not be used. The measurement will fail to operate, since the wrong (locked) ADC range will be chosen often and overloads will occur in the ADC.
- **NONE** - (PSA) turns off any auto-ranging without making any changes to the current setting.
- **M6** - (E4406A) manually selects an ADC range that subtracts 6 dB of fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.
- **P0 to P18** - (PSA) manually selects ADC ranges that add 0 to 18 dB of fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.

- P0 to 24 - (E4406A) manually selects ADC ranges that add 0 to 24 dB of fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals.

Factory Preset: APEak

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELEct.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Spectrum—Average Clear

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:AVERAge:CLEar
```

The average data is cleared and the average counter is reset.

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELEct.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Spectrum—Number of Averages

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:AVERAge:COUNT <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:AVERAge:COUNT?
```

Set the number of 'sweeps' that will be averaged. After the specified number of 'sweeps' (average counts), the averaging mode (terminal control) setting determines the averaging action.

Factory Preset: 25

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELEct.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELEct to set the mode.

Spectrum—Averaging State

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:AVERAge [ :STATe ] OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:AVERAge [ :STATe ] ?
```

Turn averaging on or off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Spectrum—Averaging Mode

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:AVERAge:TCONTRol EXPonential | REPeat
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:AVERAge:TCONTRol ?
```

Select the type of termination control used for the averaging function. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of 'sweeps' (average count) is reached.

EXPonential - Each successive data acquisition after the average count is reached, is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.

REPeat - After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: EXPonential

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Spectrum—Averaging Type

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:AVERAge:TYPE  
LOG | MAXimum | MINimum | RMS | SCALar
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:AVERAge:TYPE ?
```

Select the type of averaging.

LOG – The log of the power is averaged. (This is also known as video averaging.)

MAXimum – The maximum values are retained.

MINimum – The minimum values are retained.

RMS – The power is averaged, providing the rms of the voltage.

SCALar – The voltage is averaged.

Factory Preset: LOG

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Spectrum— Select Pre-FFT Bandwidth

```
[ :SENSe]:SPECTrum:BA NDwidth|BWIDth:IF:AUTO OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
[ :SENSe]:SPECTrum:BA NDwidth|BWIDth:IF:AUTO?
```

Select auto or manual control of the pre-FFT BW.

Factory Preset: AUTO, 1.55 MHz

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Spectrum, Meas Setup, More, Advanced, Pre-FFT BW.**

Spectrum — IF Flatness Corrections

```
[ :SENSe]:SPECTrum:BA NDwidth|BWIDth:IF:FLATness OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
[ :SENSe]:SPECTrum:BA NDwidth|BWIDth:IF:FLATness?
```

Turns IF flatness corrections on and off.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: **Measure, Spectrum, Meas Setup, More, Advanced, Pre-FFT BW**

Spectrum—Pre-ADC Bandpass Filter

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum: BANDwidth | BWIDth: PADC OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum: BANDwidth | BWIDth: PADC?
```

Turn the pre-ADC bandpass filter on or off. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRument:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum—Pre-FFT BW

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum: BANDwidth | BWIDth: PFFT [ :SIZE ] <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum: BANDwidth | BWIDth: PFFT [ :SIZE ]?
```

Set the pre-FFT bandwidth. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Frequency span, resolution bandwidth, and the pre-FFT bandwidth settings are normally coupled. If you are not auto-coupled, there can be combinations of these settings that are not valid.

Factory Preset: 1.55 MHz

1.25 MHz for cdmaOne

155.0 kHz, for iDEN mode (E4406A)

Range: 1 Hz to 10.0 MHz

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRument:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to

set the mode.

Spectrum—Pre-FFT BW Filter Type

```
[ :SENSe]:SPECTrum:BAWdwidth|BWIDth:PFFT:TYPE FLAT|GAUSSian
```

```
[ :SENSe]:SPECTrum:BAWdwidth|BWIDth:PFFT:TYPE?
```

Select the type of pre-FFT filter that is used. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Flat top (FLAT)- 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.

Factory Preset: FLAT

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum—Resolution BW

```
[ :SENSe]:SPECTrum:BAWdwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe]:SPECTrum:BAWdwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]?
```

Set the resolution bandwidth for the FFT. This is the bandwidth used for resolving the FFT measurement. It is not the pre-FFT bandwidth. This value is ignored if the function is auto-coupled.

Frequency span, resolution bandwidth, and the pre-FFT bandwidth settings are normally coupled. If you are not auto-coupled, there can be combinations of these settings that are not valid.

Factory Preset: 20.0 kHz

250.0 Hz, for iDEN mode (E4406A)

Range: 0.10 Hz to 3.0 MHz

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum—Resolution BW Auto

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPEcTrum :BANDwidth | BWIDth [ :RESolution ] :AUTO  
OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPEcTrum :BANDwidth | BWIDth [ :RESolution ] :AUTO?
```

Select auto or manual control of the resolution BW. The automatic mode couples the resolution bandwidth setting to the frequency span.

Factory Preset: ON

OFF, for iDEN mode (E4406A)

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Decimation of Spectrum Display

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPEcTrum :DECimate [ :FACTOR ] <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPEcTrum :DECimate [ :FACTOR ]?
```

Sets the amount of data decimation done by the hardware and/or the software. Decimation by *n* keeps every *n*th sample, throwing away each of the remaining samples in the group of *n*. For example, decimation by 3 keeps every third sample, throwing away the two in between. Similarly, decimation by 5 keeps every fifth sample, throwing away the four in between.

Using zero (0) decimation selects the automatic mode. The measurement will then automatically choose decimation by “1” or “2” as is appropriate for the bandwidth being used.

This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: 0 to 1,000, where 0 sets the function to automatic

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Version A.02.00 or later

Spectrum—FFT Length

`[:SENSe] :SPEctrum:FFT:LENGth <integer>`

`[:SENSe] :SPEctrum:FFT:LENGth?`

Set the FFT length. This value is only used if length control is set to manual. The value must be greater than or equal to the window length value. Any amount greater than the window length is implemented by zero-padding. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: 706

Range: min, depends on the current setting of the spectrum window length
max, 1,048,576

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with `INSTRument:SElect`.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use `INSTRument:SElect` to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Short form changed from `LENGth` to `LENGh`, A.03.00

Spectrum—FFT Length Auto

`[:SENSe] :SPEctrum:FFT:LENGth:AUTO OFF | ON | 0 | 1`

`[:SENSe] :SPEctrum:FFT:LENGth:AUTO?`

Select auto or manual control of the FFT and window lengths.

This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

On - the window lengths are coupled to resolution bandwidth, window type (FFT), pre-FFT bandwidth (sample rate) and `SENSe:SPEctrum:FFT:RBWPoints`.

Off - lets you set `SENSe:SPEctrum:FFT:LENGth` and `SENSe:SPEctrum:FFT:WINDow:LENGth`.

Factory Preset: ON

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with `INSTRument:SElect`.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Short form changed from LENgth to LENGth, A.03.00

Spectrum—FFT Minimum Points in Resolution BW

[:SENSe] :SPECTrum:FFT:RBWPoints <real>

[:SENSe] :SPECTrum:FFT:RBWPoints?

Set the minimum number of data points that will be used inside the resolution bandwidth. The value is ignored if length control is set to manual. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: 1.30

Range: 0.1 to 100

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRument:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum—Window Delay

[:SENSe] :SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow:DELay <real>

[:SENSe] :SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow:DELay?

Set the FFT window delay to move the FFT window from its nominal position of being centered within the time capture. This function is not available from the front panel. It is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: 0

Range: -10.0 to +10.0s

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRument:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC

mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum—Window Length

[:SENSE] :SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow:LENGth <integer>

[:SENSE] :SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow:LENGth?

Set the FFT window length. This value is only used if length control is set to manual. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: 706

Range: 8 to 1,048,576

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Short form changed from LENGth to LENGh, A.03.00

Spectrum—FFT Window

[:SENSE] :SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow[:TYPE]

BH4Tap | BLACkman | FLATtop | GAUSSian | HAMMing | HANNing | KB70 | KB90 | KB110 | UNIFORM

[:SENSE] :SPECTrum:FFT:WINDow[:TYPE]?

Select the FFT window type.

BH4Tap - Blackman Harris with 4 taps

BLACkman - Blackman

FLATtop - flat top, the default (for high amplitude accuracy)

GAUSSian - Gaussian with alpha of 3.5

HAMMing - Hamming

HANNing - Hanning

KB70, 90, and 110 - Kaiser Bessel with sidelobes at -70, -90, or -110 dBc

UNIFORM - no window is used. (This is the unity response.)

Factory Preset: FLATtop

Remarks: This selection affects the acquisition point quantity and the FFT size, based on the resolution bandwidth selected.

To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum—Frequency Span

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:FREQuency:SPAN <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:FREQuency:SPAN?
```

Set the frequency span to be measured.

Factory Preset: 1.0 MHz

100.0 kHz for iDEN mode (E4406A)

Range: 10 Hz to 10.0 MHz (15 MHz when Service mode is selected)

Default Unit: Hz

Remarks: The actual measured span will generally be slightly wider due to the finite resolution of the FFT.

To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Spectrum—Sweep (Acquisition) Time

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:SWEep:TIME[ :VALue ] <time>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :SPECTrum:SWEep:TIME?
```

Set the sweep (measurement acquisition) time. It is used to specify the length of the time capture record. If the value you specify is less than the capture time required for the specified span and resolution bandwidth, the value is ignored. The value is set at its auto value when auto is selected. This is an advanced control that normally does not

need to be changed.

Factory Preset: 188.0 μ s

15.059 ms, for iDEN mode (E4406A)

Range: 100 ns to 10 s

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Spectrum—Sweep (Acquisition) Time Auto

[:SENSE] : SPECTrum : SWEep : TIME : AUTO OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[:SENSE] : SPECTrum : SWEep : TIME : AUTO

Select auto or manual control of the sweep (acquisition) time. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

AUTO - couples the Sweep Time to the Frequency Span and Resolution BW

Manual - the Sweep Time is uncoupled from the Frequency Span and Resolution BW.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Spectrum—Trigger Source

[:SENSE] : SPECTrum : TRIGger : SOURCE
EXTErnal [1] | EXTErnal2 | FRAME | IF | LINE | IMMEDIATE | RFBURST

[:SENSE] : SPECTrum : TRIGger : SOURCE?

Select the trigger source used to control the data acquisitions.

EXTErnal1 - front panel external trigger input

EXTErnal2 - rear panel external trigger input

FRAMe - internal frame timer from front panel input

IF - internal IF envelope (video) trigger

LINE - internal line trigger

IMMediate - the next data acquisition is immediately taken (also called free run)

RFBurst - wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals

Factory Preset: **IMMediate** (free run)

RFBurst, for GSM, iDEN mode

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with **INSTRument:SElect**.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use **INSTRument:SElect** to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement

Commands for querying the terminal code domain measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–Active Code Channel

```
[ :SENSe ]:TCDPower:ACode AUTO|COMBination|PREDefined
[ :SENSe ]:TCDPower:ACode?
```

Set the reverse link active code detection mode.

- AUTO - It is automatically detected (by internal algorithm) whether or not channel is active.
- COMBination - Channel specified by predefined (Pilot/DRC/ACK/Data) whether or not it is active automatically (by internal algorithm).
- PREDefined - It is decided by predefined information (Pilot/DRC/ACK/Data) whether or not channel is active.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–ACK Channel Definition

```
[ :SENSe ]:TCDPower:ACode:ACK OFF|ON|0|1
[ :SENSe ]:TCDPower:ACode:ACK?
```

Set the reverse link ACK channel to active (On) or inactive (Off).

- On - Reverse link ACK is set to active.
- Off - Reverse link ACK is set to inactive.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–Data Channel Definition

```
[ :SENSe ]:TCDPower:ACode:DATA OFF|ON|0|1
[ :SENSe ]:TCDPower:ACode:DATA?
```

Set the reverse link data channel to active (On) or inactive (Off).

- On - Reverse link data is set to active.

- Off - Reverse link data is set to inactive.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–DRC Channel Definition

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :ACODE :DRC OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :ACODE :DRC ?
```

Set the reverse link DRC channel to active (On) or inactive (Off).

- On - Reverse link DRC is set to active.
- Off - Reverse link DRC is set to inactive.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–Pilot Channel Definition

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :ACODE :PILOt OFF | ON | 0 | 1
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :ACODE :PILOt ?
```

Set the reverse link pilot channel to active (On) or inactive (Off).

- On - Reverse link pilot is set to active.
- Off - Reverse link pilot is set to inactive.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–ADC Range

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :ADC :RANGe
```

```
AUTO | APEak | APLock | NONE | P0 | P6 | P12 | P18 | P24 | M6
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :ADC :RANGe ?
```

Select a ranging function for the ADC gain control. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed. If you are measuring a CW signal, see the following description.

- AUTO - This is automatic ranging. For FFT spectrums the auto ranging should not be used. An exception to this is if you know that

your signal is “bursty,” then you can use auto to maximize the time domain dynamic range as long as you are not very interested in the FFT data.

- **APEak (Auto Peak)** - This is automatic ranging to the peak signal level. For CW signals the default of auto-peak ranging can be used. However, a better FFT measurement of the signal can be made by selecting one of the manual ranges available by specifying NONE, or P0 through P18. Auto peaking can cause the ADC gain to monotonically track the ranges down during the data capture. This tracking effect should be negligible for the FFT spectrum, but selecting a manual range solves this possibility. If the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep.
- **APLock (Auto Peak Lock)** - This is automatic ranging locked to the peak signal level. For CW signals, auto-peak lock ranging may be used. It will find the ADC gain most appropriate for this particular signal and will not track the ranges as auto peak can. If the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep. For “bursty” signals, auto peak lock ranging should not be used. Since the ADC range can often be locked to the wrong one (resulting in overloading the ADC) the measurement will fail.
- **NONE** - This turns off any auto-ranging without making any changes to the current setting. This is not applicable for use with an Agilent VSA having a 12-bit ADC Board).
- **P0 through P18, P24, M6** - Manually selects one of the ADC ranges that add 0 dB (P0) to 18 dB (P18) and –6 dB (M6), 24 dB (P24) to the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals. M6 and P24 are applicable only for Agilent VSA analyzers having a 14-bit ADC board.

Factory Preset: NONE for Agilent PSA analyzers, including Agilent VSA analyzers with the 14-bit ADC board.

M6 for Agilent VSA analyzers with the 12-bit ADC board.

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–Data Capture Time

[:SENSe] :TCDPower :CAPTure :TIME <integer>

[:SENSe] :TCDPower :CAPTure :TIME?

Set the length of data capture in slots that will be used in the acquisition (1 slot = 1.667 ms).

Factory Preset: 5

Range: 2 to 32 slots (3.333 ms to 53.333 ms)

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–Chip Rate

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :CRATe <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :CRATe?
```

Set the chip rate.

Factory Preset: 1.2288 MHz

Range: 1.10592 MHz to 1.35168 MHz (default $\pm 10\%$)

Resolution: 1 Hz

Step: 1 kHz

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement Trigger Source

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :TRIGger :SOURce  
EXTErnal[1] | EXTErnal2 | IMMEDIATE | RFBURSt | IF | FRAME
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :TCDPower :TRIGger :SOURce?
```

Set the trigger source used to control the data acquisitions.

- EXTErnal[1] - Front panel external trigger input
- EXTErnal2 - Rear panel external trigger input
- IMMEDIATE - The next data acquisition is immediately taken, capturing the signal asynchronously (also called Free Run).
- RFBURSt - Internal wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals.
- IF - Internal IF envelope trigger.
- FRAME - Internal frame trigger.

Factory Preset: IMMEDIATE

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–Spectrum Normal/Invert

```
[ :SENSE ] :TCDPower :SPECTrum NORMal | INVert
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :TCDPower :SPECTrum?
```

Select normal or inverted spectrum for the demodulation-related measurements.

NORMal - normal

INVert - The upper and lower spectrum are swapped

Factory Preset: NORMAL

Range: 1.10592 MHz to 1.35168 MHz (default $\pm 10\%$)

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–I Long Code Mask

```
[ :SENSE ] :TCDPower :SYNC :ILCMask <long_integer>
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :TCDPower :SYNC :ILCMask?
```

Set the I long code mask for CDP.

Factory Preset: 0x0

Range: 0x0 to 0x3ff ffff ffff (42 bits)

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Code Domain Measurement–Q Long Code Mask

```
[ :SENSE ] :TCDPower :SYNC :QLCMask <long_integer>
```

```
[ :SENSE ] :TCDPower :SYNC :QLCMask?
```

Set the Qlong code mask for CDP.

Factory Preset: 0x0

Range: 0x0 to 0x3ff ffff ffff (42 bits)

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement

Commands for querying the terminal modulation accuracy measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “MEASure Group of Commands” on page 307.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Active Code Channel

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE AUTO | COMBination | PREDefined

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE?

Set the reverse link active code detection mode.

- **AUTO** - It is automatically detected (by internal algorithm) whether or not channel is active.
- **COMBination** - Channel specified by predefined (Pilot/DRC/ACK/Data) whether or not it is active automatically (by internal algorithm).
- **PREDefined** - It is decided by predefined information (Pilot/DRC/ACK/Data) whether or not channel is active.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–ACK Channel Definition

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:ACK OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:ACK?

Set the reverse link ACK channel to active (On) or inactive (Off).

- **On** - Reverse link ACK is set to active.
- **Off** - Reverse link ACK is set to inactive.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Data Channel Definition

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:DATA OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:ACODE:DATA?

Set the reverse link data channel to active (On) or inactive (Off).

- On - Reverse link data is set to active.
- Off - Reverse link data is set to inactive.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–DRC Channel Definition

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:ACODE:DRC OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:ACODE:DRC?

Set the reverse link DRC channel to active (On) or inactive (Off).

- On - Reverse link DRC is set to active.
- Off - Reverse link DRC is set to inactive.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Pilot Channel Definition

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:ACODE:PILOt OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:ACODE:PILOt?

Set the reverse link pilot channel to active (On) or inactive (Off).

- On - Reverse link pilot is set to active.
- Off - Reverse link pilot is set to inactive.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–ADC Range

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:ADC:RANGe

AUTO | APEak | APLock | NONE | P0 | P6 | P12 | P18 | P24 | M6

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:ADC:RANGe?

Select a ranging function for the ADC gain control. This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed. If you are measuring a CW signal, see the following description.

- **AUTO** - This is automatic ranging. For FFT spectrums the auto ranging should not be used. An exception to this is if you know that your signal is “bursty,” then you can use auto to maximize the time domain dynamic range as long as you are not very interested in the FFT data.
- **APEak (Auto Peak)** - This is automatic ranging to the peak signal level. For CW signals the default of auto-peak ranging can be used. However, a better FFT measurement of the signal can be made by selecting one of the manual ranges available by specifying NONE, or P0 through P18. Auto peaking can cause the ADC gain to monotonically track the ranges down during the data capture. This tracking effect should be negligible for the FFT spectrum, but selecting a manual range solves this possibility. If the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep.
- **APLock (Auto Peak Lock)** - This is automatic ranging locked to the peak signal level. For CW signals, auto-peak lock ranging may be used. It will find the ADC gain most appropriate for this particular signal and will not track the ranges as auto peak can. If the CW signal being measured is close to the auto-ranging threshold, the noise floor may shift as much as 6 dB every sweep. For “bursty” signals, auto peak lock ranging should not be used. Since the ADC range can often be locked to the wrong one (resulting in overloading the ADC) the measurement will fail.
- **NONE** - This turns off any auto-ranging without making any changes to the current setting. This is not applicable for use with an Agilent VSA having a 12-bit ADC Board).
- **P0 through P18, P24, M6** - Manually selects one of the ADC ranges that add 0 dB (P0) to 18 dB (P18) and –6 dB (M6), 24 dB (P24) to the fixed gain across the range. Manual ranging is best for CW signals. M6 and P24 are applicable only for Agilent VSA analyzers having a 14-bit ADC board.

Factory Preset: NONE for Agilent PSA analyzers, including Agilent VSA analyzers with the 14-bit ADC board.

M6 for Agilent VSA analyzers with the 12-bit ADC board.

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Active Set Threshold

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:ASET:THReshold <numeric>

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:ASET:THReshold?

Set the Active Threshold level for the active channel identification function in dB.

Factory Preset: 0.0 dB

Range: –100.0 to 0.0 dB

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Average Count

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:AVERAge:COUNT <integer>

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:AVERAge:COUNT?

Set the number of data acquisitions that will be averaged. After the specified number of average counts, the average mode (termination control) setting determines the average action.

Factory Preset: 10

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Averaging State

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:AVERAge[:STATe] OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:AVERAge[:STATe]?

Turn average On or Off.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Averaging Termination Control

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:AVERAge:TCONtrol EXPOnential | REPeat

[[:SENSE]:TRHO:AVERAge:TCONtrol?

Select the type of termination control used for averaging. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of data acquisitions (average count) is reached.

- **EXP** - After the average count is reached each successive data acquisition is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.
- **REPeat** - After the average count is reached the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: REPeat

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Chip Rate

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:CRATe <freq>

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:CRATe?

Set the chip rate.

Factory Preset: 1.2288 MHz

Range: 1.10592 MHz to 1.35168 MHz (default $\pm 10\%$)

Resolution: 1 Hz

Step: 1 kHz

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Averaging State

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge[:STATe] OFF | ON | 0 | 1

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:AVERAge[:STATe]?

Turn average On or Off.

Factory Preset: On

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SELEct to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement– Spectrum Normal/Invert

[[:SENSe]:TRHO:SPECTrum NORMAl | INVert

[:SENSe]:TRHO:SPECtrum?

Select normal or inverted spectrum for demodulation related measurements.

- NORMal - normal
- INVert - The Upper and Lower sidebands are reversed in position

Factory Preset: NORMAL

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–I Long Code Mask

[:SENSe]:TRHO:SYNC:ILCMask <long_integer>

[:SENSe]:TRHO:SYNC:ILCMask?

Set the I long code mask for RHO.

Factory Preset: 0x0

Range: 0x0 to 0x3ff ffff ffff (42 bits)

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement–Q Long Code Mask

[:SENSe]:TRHO:SYNC:QLCMask <long_integer>

[:SENSe]:TRHO:SYNC:QLCMask?

Set the Qlong code mask for RHO.

Factory Preset: 0x0

Range: 0x0 to 0x3ff ffff ffff (42 bits)

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Terminal Modulation Accuracy Measurement Trigger Source

**[:SENSe]:TRHO:TRIGger:SOURce
EXTernal[1] | EXTernal2 | IMMEDIATE | RFBurst | IF | FRAME**

[:SENSe]:TRHO:TRIGger:SOURce?

Set the trigger source used to control the data acquisitions.

- EXTERNAL[1] - Front panel external trigger input
- EXTERNAL2 - Rear panel external trigger input
- IMMEDIATE - The next data acquisition is immediately taken, capturing the signal asynchronously (also called Free Run).
- RFBURST - Internal wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals.
- IF - Internal IF envelope trigger.
- FRAME - Internal frame trigger.

Factory Preset: IMMEDIATE

Remarks: You must be in the 1xEV-DO mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Waveform (Time-Domain) Measurement

Commands for querying the waveform measurement results and for setting to the default values are found in the “[MEASure Group of Commands](#)” on page 307. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, are found under the **Meas Setup** key, after the **Waveform (Time Domain)** measurement has been selected from the **MEASURE** key menu.

Waveform—Data Acquisition Packing

```
[ :SENSe ] :WAVEform:ACQuistion:PACKing AUTO | LONG | MEDium | SHORt
[ :SENSe ] :WAVEform:ACQuistion:PACKing?
```

This is an advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRument:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Waveform—ADC Dither State

```
[ :SENSe ] :WAVEform:ADC:DITHer [ :STATe ] OFF | ON | 0 | 1
[ :SENSe ] :WAVEform:ADC:DITHer [ :STATe ]?
```

This is an Advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Factory Preset: OFF

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRument:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Waveform—Pre-ADC Bandpass Filter

```
[ :SENSe ] :WAVEform:ADC:FILTer [ :STATe ] OFF | ON | 0 | 1
[ :SENSe ] :WAVEform:ADC:FILTer [ :STATe ]?
```

Turn the pre-ADC bandpass filter on or off. This is an Advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

Preset: OFF

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Waveform—ADC Range

E4406A

[:SENSe] :WAVeform:ADC:RANGe

AUTO | APEak | APLock | GROund | M6 | P0 | P6 | P12 | P18 | P24

PSA

[:SENSe] :WAVeform:ADC:RANGe

AUTO | APEak | APLock | GROund | NONE | P0 | P6 | P12 | P18

[:SENSe] :WAVeform:ADC:RANGe?

Select the range for the gain-ranging that is done in front of the ADC. This is an Advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

AUTO - automatic range

Auto Peak (APEak) - automatically peak the range

Auto Peak Lock (APLock)- automatically peak lock the range

GROund - ground

NONE - (PSA) turn off auto-ranging without making any changes to the current setting.

M6 - (E4406A) subtracts 6 dB of fixed gain across the range

P0 to P18 - (PSA) adds 0 to 18 dB of fixed gain across the range

P0 to P24 - (E4406A) adds 0 to 24 dB of fixed gain across the range

Factory Preset: AUTO

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Waveform - Query Aperture Setting

`[:SENSE] :WAVEform:APERTure?`

Returns the waveform sample period (aperture) based on current resolution bandwidth, filter type, and decimation factor. Sample rate is the reciprocal of period.

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with `INSTRument:SElect`.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, `cdmaOne`, `cdma2000`, `1xEV-DO`, `W-CDMA`, `GSM`, `EDGE`, `NADC`, or `PDC` mode to use this command. Use `INSTRument:SElect` to set the mode.

Waveform—Number of Averages

`[:SENSE] :WAVEform:AVERage:COUNT <integer>`

`[:SENSE] :WAVEform:AVERage:COUNT?`

Set the number of sweeps that will be averaged. After the specified number of sweeps (average counts), the averaging mode (terminal control) setting determines the averaging action.

Factory Preset: 10

Range: 1 to 10,000

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with `INSTRument:SElect`.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, `cdmaOne`, `cdma2000`, `1xEV-DO`, `W-CDMA`, `GSM`, `EDGE`, `NADC`, or `PDC` mode to use this command. Use `INSTRument:SElect` to set the mode.

Waveform—Averaging State

`[:SENSE] :WAVEform:AVERage[:STATe] OFF | ON | 0 | 1`

`[:SENSE] :WAVEform:AVERage[:STATe]?`

Turn averaging on or off.

Factory Preset: OFF

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with `INSTRument:SElect`.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, `cdmaOne`, `cdma2000`, `1xEV-DO`, `W-CDMA`, `GSM`, `EDGE`, `NADC`, or `PDC` mode to use this command. Use `INSTRument:SElect` to

set the mode.

Waveform—Averaging Mode

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVeform:AVERAge:TCONtrol EXPONential|REPeat
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVeform:AVERAge:TCONtrol?
```

Select the type of termination control used for the averaging function. This determines the averaging action after the specified number of 'sweeps' (average count) is reached.

EXPONential - Each successive data acquisition after the average count is reached, is exponentially weighted and combined with the existing average.

REPeat - After reaching the average count, the averaging is reset and a new average is started.

Factory Preset: EXPONential

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Waveform—Averaging Type

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVeform:AVERAge:TYPE
```

```
LOG|MAXimum|MINimum|RMS|SCALar
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVeform:AVERAge:TYPE?
```

Select the type of averaging.

LOG - The log of the power is averaged. (This is also known as video averaging.)

MAXimum - The maximum values are retained.

MINimum - The minimum values are retained.

RMS - The power is averaged, providing the rms of the voltage.

Factory Preset: RMS

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC

mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Waveform—Resolution BW

```
[ :SENSE ]:WAVEform:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution] <freq>
```

```
[ :SENSE ]:WAVEform:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]?
```

Set the resolution bandwidth. This value is ignored if the function is auto-coupled.

Factory Preset: 100.0 kHz for NADC, PDC, cdma2000, W-CDMA, Basic, Service (E4406A)
500.0 kHz for GSM
2.0 MHz for cdmaOne

Range: 1.0 kHz to 8.0 MHz when
[:SENSE]:WAVEform:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE GAUSSian
1.0 kHz to 10.0 MHz when
[:SENSE]:WAVEform:BANDwidth|BWIDth[:RESolution]:TYPE FLATtop

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Bandwidths > 6.7 MHz will require a slight increase in measurement time.

Waveform - Query Actual Resolution Bandwidth

```
[ :SENSE ]:WAVEform:BANDwidth:RESolution]:ACTual?
```

Due to memory constraints the actual resolution bandwidth value may vary from the value entered by the user. For most applications the resulting difference in value is inconsequential but for some it is necessary to know the actual value; this query retrieves the actual resolution bandwidth value.

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to

set the mode.

History: E4406A:
Version A.05.00 or later

Waveform—Resolution BW Filter Type

```
[ :SENSe ] :WAVeform: BANDwidth | BWIDth [ :RESolution ] :TYPE  
FLATtop | GAUSSian
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :WAVeform: BANDwidth | BWIDth [ :RESolution ] :TYPE?
```

Select the type of Resolution BW filter that is used. This is an Advanced control that normally does not need to be changed.

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.

Factory Preset: GAUSSian

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Waveform—Decimation of Waveform Display

```
[ :SENSe ] :WAVeform: DECimate [ :FACTor ] <integer>
```

```
[ :SENSe ] :WAVeform: DECimate [ :FACTor ]?
```

Set the amount of data decimation done on the IQ data stream. For example, if 4 is selected, three out of every four data points will be thrown away. So every 4th data point will be kept.

Factory Preset: 1

Range: 1 to 4

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

Waveform—Control Decimation of Waveform Display

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVEform:DECimate:STATe OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVEform:DECimate:STATe?
```

Set the amount of data decimation done by the hardware in order to decrease the number of acquired points in a long capture time. This is the amount of data that the measurement ignores.

Factory Preset: OFF

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Waveform—Sweep (Acquisition) Time

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVEform:SWEep:TIME <time>
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVEform:SWEep:TIME?
```

Set the measurement acquisition time. It is used to specify the length of the time capture record.

Factory Preset: 2.0 ms

10.0 ms, for NADC, PDC

15.0 ms, for iDEN mode (E4406A)

Range: 1 μ s to 100 s

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SELECT.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SELECT to set the mode.

Waveform—Trigger Source

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVEform:TRIGger:SOURce EXTernal[1] |  
EXTernal2 | FRAME | IF | IMMEDIATE | LINE | RFBURST
```

```
[ :SENSe ]:WAVEform:TRIGger:SOURce?
```

Select the trigger source used to control the data acquisitions.

EXTernal 1 - front panel external trigger input

EXTernal 2 - rear panel external trigger input

FRAMe - internal frame timer from front panel input

IF - internal IF envelope (video) trigger

IMMEDIATE - the next data acquisition is immediately taken (also called free run)

LINE - internal line trigger

RFBurst - wideband RF burst envelope trigger that has automatic level control for periodic burst signals

Factory Preset: IMMEDIATE (free run), for Basic, cdmaOne, NADC, PDC mode

RFBurst, for GSM, iDEN (E4406A) modes

Remarks: To use this command for E4406A, the appropriate mode should be selected with INSTRUMENT:SElect.

For PSA you must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, cdma2000, 1xEV-DO, W-CDMA, GSM, EDGE, NADC, or PDC mode to use this command. Use INSTRUMENT:SElect to set the mode.

TRIGger Subsystem

The Trigger Subsystem is used to set the controls and parameters associated with triggering the data acquisitions. Other trigger-related commands are found in the INITiate and ABORt subsystems.

The trigger parameters are global within a selected Mode. The commands in the TRIGger subsystem set up the way the triggers function, but selection of the trigger source is made from each measurement. There is a separate trigger source command in the SENSE:<meas> subsystem for each measurement. The equivalent front panel keys for the parameters described in the following commands, can be found under the **Mode Setup, Trigger** key.

Automatic Trigger Control

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:AUTO:STATE OFF|ON|0|1
```

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:AUTO:STATE?
```

Turns the automatic trigger function on and off. This function causes a trigger to occur if the designated time has elapsed and no trigger occurred. It can be used with unpredictable trigger sources, like external or burst, to make sure a measurement is initiated even if a trigger doesn't occur. Use TRIGger[:SEquence]:AUTO[:TIME] to set the time limit.

Factory Preset
and *RST Off for cdma2000, W-CDMA, NADC, PDC, 1xEV-DO

Front Panel
Access **Mode Setup, Trigger, Auto Trig**

Automatic Trigger Time

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:AUTO[:TIME] <time>
```

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:AUTO[:TIME]?
```

After the measurement is activated the instrument will take a data acquisition immediately upon receiving a signal from the selected trigger source. If no trigger signal is received by the end of the time specified in this command, a data acquisition is taken anyway. TRIGger[:SEquence]:AUTO:STATE must be on.

Factory Preset: 100.0 ms

Range: 1.0 ms to 1000.0 s
0.0 to 1000.0 s for cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

Default Unit: seconds

Front Panel

Access Mode Setup, Trigger, Auto Trig

External Trigger Delay

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal[1]|2:DElay <time>
```

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal[1]|2:DElay?
```

Set the trigger delay when using an external trigger. Set the trigger value to zero (0) seconds to turn off the delay.

EXT or EXT1 is the front panel trigger input.

EXT2 is the rear panel trigger input.

Factory Preset: 0.0 s

Range: -100.0 ms to 500.0 ms

Default Unit: seconds

Front Panel

Access: Mode Setup, Trigger, Ext Rear (or Ext Front), Delay

External Trigger Level

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal[1]|2:LEvel <voltage>
```

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal[1]|2:LEvel?
```

Set the trigger level when using an external trigger input.

EXT or EXT1 is the front panel trigger input

EXT2 is the rear panel trigger input

Factory Preset: 2.0 V

Range: -5.0 to +5.0 V

Default Unit: volts

Front Panel

Access: Mode Setup, Trigger, Ext Rear (or Ext Front), Level

External Trigger Slope

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:EXTErnal[1]|2:SLOPe NEGative|POSitive
```

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:EXTernal[1|2]:SLOPe?

Sets the trigger slope of an external trigger input to either NEGative or POSitive.

EXT or EXT1 is the front panel trigger input.

EXT2 is the rear panel trigger input.

Factory Preset: Positive

Front Panel

Access: Mode Setup, Trigger, Ext Rear (or Ext Front), Slope

Frame Trigger Adjust

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:ADJust <time>

Lets you advance the phase of the frame trigger by the specified amount. 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 more each time it is sent.

Factory Preset: 0.0 s

Range: 0.0 to 10.0 s

Default Unit: seconds

Front Panel

Access: None

Frame Trigger Period

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:PERiod <time>

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAMe:PERiod?

Set the frame period that you want when using the external frame timer trigger. If the traffic rate is changed, the value of the frame period is initialized to the preset value.

Factory Preset: 250.0 μ s for Basic, cdmaOne

4.615383 ms, for GSM

26.666667 ms for cdma2000 and 1xEV-DO

10.0 ms (1 radio frame) for W-CDMA

90.0 ms for iDEN (E4406A)

20.0 ms with rate=full for NADC, PDC

40.0 ms with rate=half for NADC, PDC

Range: 0.0 ms to 559.0 ms for Basic, cdmaOne, GSM,

cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

1.0 ms to 559.0 ms for iDEN (E4406A), NADC, PDC

Default Unit: seconds

Front Panel

Access: **Mode Setup, Trigger, Frame Timer, Period**

Frame Trigger Sync Source

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAME:SYNC EXTFront | EXTRear | OFF

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAME:SYNC?

Selects the input port location for the external frame trigger that you are using.

Factory Preset: Off

Remarks: You must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, EDGE (w/GSM), GSM, iDEN (E4406A), NADC, PDC, Service mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel

Access: **Mode Setup, Trigger, Frame Timer, Sync Source**

History Changed firmware revision A.05.00.

Frame Trigger Synchronization Offset

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAME:SYNC:OFFSet <time>

:TRIGger[:SEQuence]:FRAME:SYNC:OFFSet?

Lets you adjust the frame triggering with respect to the external trigger input that you are using.

Factory Preset: 0.0 s

Range: 0.0 to 10.0 s

Default Unit: seconds

Remarks: You must be in the Basic, cdmaOne, GSM, EDGE, iDEN (E4406A), NADC, PDC, Service mode to use this command. Use INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

History: Revision A.03.27 or later

Front Panel

Access: **Mode Setup, Trigger, Frame Timer, Offset**

Trigger Holdoff

`:TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoFF <time>`

`:TRIGger[:SEquence]:HOLDoFF?`

Set a value of the holdoff time between triggers. After a trigger, another trigger will not be allowed until the holdoff time expires. This parameter affects all trigger sources.

Factory Preset: 0.0 s

20.0 ms for iDEN (E4406A)

10.0 ms for NADC or PDC

Range: 0.0 to 500.0 ms

Default Unit: seconds

Front Panel

Access: Mode Setup, Trigger, Trigger Holdoff

Video (IF) Trigger Delay

`:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:DELAy <time>`

`:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:DELAy?`

Set a value of the trigger delay of the IF (video) trigger (signal after the resolution BW filter).

Factory Preset: 0.0 s

Range: -100.0 ms to 500.0 ms

Default Unit: seconds

Front Panel

Access: Mode Setup, Trigger, Video (IF Envlp), Delay

Video (IF) Trigger Level

`:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:LEVEl <ampl>`

`:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:LEVEl?`

Set the trigger level when using the IF (video) trigger.

Factory Preset: -6.0 dBm for cdmaOne, GSM, EDGE, Basic, Service (E4406A), cdma2000, W-CDMA, 1xEV-DO

–20.0 dBm for iDEN (E4406A)
–30.0 dBm for NADC, PDC
Range: –200.0 to 50.0 dBm
Default Unit: dBm
Front Panel
Access: **Mode Setup, Trigger, Video (IF Envlp), Level**

Video (IF) Trigger Slope

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:SLOPe NEGative|POSitive  
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:IF:SLOPe?
```

Sets the trigger slope when using the IF (video) trigger, to either NEGative or POSitive.

Factory Preset: Positive

Front Panel
Access: **Mode Setup, Trigger, Video (IF Envlp), Slope**

RF Burst Trigger Delay

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:DELAy <time>  
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:DELAy?
```

Set the trigger delay when using the RF burst (wideband) trigger.

Factory Preset: 0.0 μ s

Range: –100.0 ms to 500.0 ms

Default Unit: seconds

Front Panel
Access: **Mode Setup, Trigger, RF Burst, Delay**

RF Burst Trigger Level

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel <rel_power>  
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:LEVel?
```

Set the trigger level when using the RF Burst (wideband) Trigger. The value is relative to the peak of the signal. RF Burst is also known as RF Envelope.

Factory Preset: -6.0 dB
Range: -25.0 to 0.0 dB
-200.0 to 0.0 dB for NADC, PDC
Default Unit: dB
Front Panel
Access: Mode Setup, Trigger, RF Burst, Peak Level

RF Burst Trigger Slope

```
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:SLOPe NEGative|POSitive  
:TRIGger[:SEquence]:RFBurst:SLOPe?
```

Set the trigger slope when using the RF Burst (wideband) Trigger.

Factory Preset: Positive

Remarks: You must be in the cdmaOne, cdma2000, W-CDMA mode to use this command. Use :INSTRument:SElect to set the mode.

Front Panel
Access: Mode Setup, Trigger, RF Burst, Slope

5 Concepts

This chapter provides details about the 1xEV-DO communications system, and explains how the various measurements are performed by the instrument. Suggestions for optimizing and troubleshooting your setup are provided, along with a list of related Agilent documents that are referenced for further information.

What Is the 1xEV-DO System?

1xEV-DO is the name applied to the first single-channel evolution (1xEV) of a 3GPP2 communications system optimized for data only (-DO). As 1xEV-DO has evolved from the cdma2000 voice system and has structural similarity to cdma2000, this discussion will also describe the differences between 1xEV-DO and cdma2000.

RF Characteristics

1xEV-DO uses what is known as High Rate Packet Data, using the same final spread rate of 1.2288 Mcps as does cdma2000 SR1. It also uses the same digital filter to reduce the final modulation bandwidth, with the result that 1xEV-DO is spectrally compatible with cdma2000 SR1. Both 1xEV-DO and cdma2000 SR1 can utilize the same amplifiers, combiners, and antennas to reduce the installation cost of 1xEV-DO.

Although 1xEV-DO is compatible with much existing cdma2000 infrastructure, the two systems may not simultaneously occupy the same channel. Each 1xEV-DO channel requires a paired 1.25 MHz clear channel, therefore it can not be overlaid with cdma2000 channels.

Access Terminal & Access Network

There is an inclusion of the new terminology in 1xEV-DO as follows:

- Access Terminal (AT) - A device equipped with a radio modem and a data interface which allows the user to access a packet data network through the 1xEV-DO access network.
- Access Network (AN) - A network equipment that provides data connectivity between a packet-switched data network such as Internet and the ATs.

Forward Link

1xEV-DO relies on the Global Positioning System (GPS) for intercell synchronization, in the same manner as cdma2000. The 1xEV-DO system is well suited for data transmission in the forward link, as it is optimized for high speed packet data communications from ANs (base stations) to ATs (mobile stations). Average delivery rates of about 600 kbps per sector on a continuous basis have been demonstrated. When compared to the recent IS-95-B design in cdma2000, 1xEV-DO shows about a 6 times improvement in the overall network data rate.

The largest contribution to overall increased data throughput is the ability of 1xEV to negotiate for increased data rates for individual users or mobiles, as only one user is served at a time. This and other

contributing factors are described in detail in the Design Elements section below.

Frame Structure

The frame structure is different from that used for cdma2000 and IS-95 systems, as they are based on 20 ms frames set by the codec for speech. The frame period for 1xEV-DO is 26.667 ms, which is also the period of one pilot channel. Each frame is divided up into 16 slots of 1.667 ms.

Design Elements

When compared to a voice communication system of cdma2000, the following design elements of the forward link contribute to raise the data rate:

- Full power - The cell is always at full power, resulting in no overhead needed for statistical variations of multiple users.
- Best serving cell - When in soft handoff, the mobile selects the best serving cell and can only request and receive data from that cell.
- Efficient data delivery - The base station can send data to a mobile at times when its rate request is higher than the running average of the base station, and will avoid sending data when the requested rate is lower than the running average.

The forward link is always transmitted at its full power, using a rate control scheme instead of a power control scheme, as in cdma2000. The data is TDM (time division multiplexed) to the various users or mobiles, with only one being served at any time. Each mobile measures signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) on the forward link pilot every slot, 1.667 ms, and sends a data rate request to the base station every 1.667 ms. The base station decides which mobile should be served next. The maximum data transfer from the network will be achieved if only the most favorable links get served, however, this is accomplished at the expense of the distant users.

Forward Channel TDM Structure

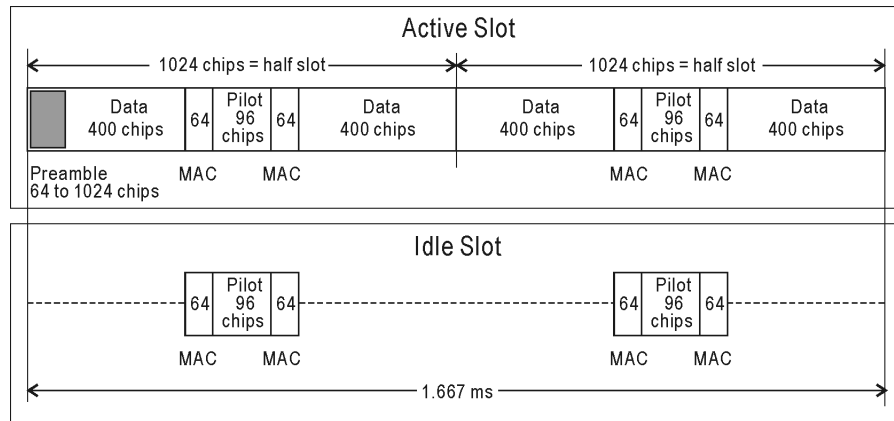
The following four different channels are used and are Time Division Multiplexed (TDM):

- Traffic Channel - The data following the turbo coder is scrambled by mixing with a PN sequence, the initial state of which is based on known parameters, and is unique for each user. At the same initial value of the PN sequence, every packet starts. QPSK modulation is used for data rate up to 1.2288 Mbps. Higher order modulation, with either 8PSK with 3 bits per symbol or 16QAM with 4 bits per

symbol, is used for higher data rates. The levels of the I and Q symbols are mathematically chosen so that the average power becomes 1. The I and Q channels are mapped into 16 parallel Walsh covers, each of length 16. The I and Q outputs with the Walsh covers signals are added.

- **Preamble** - At the beginning of the transmission to one user, there is a preamble that is embedded in the data. This preamble contains the user ID for the data, and its repeat rate is determined by the data rate; lower data rates require higher repeat values. At its largest, the preamble will fill more than a half the first slot.
- **Medium Access Control (MAC)** - This layer consists of the reverse power control (RPC) and the reverse activity (RA). The power control bits are sent in parallel to all mobiles with an open connection. Each one is assigned a different 64-bit Walsh code which gets transmitted on either the I or Q channel. The codes 0 through 3 are reserved. The Walsh code 4 is the RA cover. The Walsh codes 5 through 63 are allocated to RPC. One Walsh code is allocated for power control to each active reverse link. Power control bits for all of the reverse links are sent in parallel as part of the MAC channel. These are made of 4 repetitions of an assigned Walsh code of length 64. The RA channel is used to indicate that the sector is busy decoding multiple reverse link signals.
- **Pilot** - The pilot signal is gated on for only 192 chips per slot. The differentiator between the cell and the sector is still the PN offset of the pilot channel.

The data structure per slot can be illustrated as follows:



Reverse Link Coding

The reverse link for 1xEV-DO has a structure similar to that for cdma2000, except that in addition to a data channel, the following channels are also included:

- Reverse Rate Indication (RRI) - This replaces with the power control bits to indicate of which data rate is requested by the mobile.
- Data Request Channel (DRC) - This contains a 4 bit word in each slot to allow the choice of up to 16 different transmission rates. Different Walsh covers are used to indicate which PN offset in the active set is preferred for transmission.
- Ack Channel - This acknowledgement channel is only transmitted after the mobile detects a frame with its preamble, meaning the packet is directed to that mobile. The 1 bit on this channel, which is transmitted for a half slot, is used to indicate a successful reception or an erasure.

The Pilot in 1xEV-DO is still punctured but the information carried is different:

In cdma2000, the Pilot is punctured in a 3:1 ratio (3 Pilot, 1 Data) to carry power control bits. The puncture period is 1 Power Control Group, or 1.25 ms. The data rate for PCB is 16 bits per 20 ms frame.

In 1xEV-DO, the puncture pattern is 7:1 on each slot (7 Pilot, 1 Data). The underlying data is coded, and the transmission rate is 3 bits per 26.667 ms frame.

In 1xEV all signaling is performed on the data channel so there is no Dedicated Control Channel. The data channel can support 5 data rates which are separated in powers of 2 (256 through 4096 bits, or 9.6 through 153.6 kbps). These rates are achieved by varying the repeat factor. The highest rate uses a Turbo coder with lower gain.

Reverse Link Scrambling

The Pilot, ACK, DRC, and Data channels are added with each other in a manner that maps some into I and some into Q for eventual spreading. The final spreading is made similarly to cdma2000 with HPSK. In 1xEV-DO, the long code used for spreading is seeded with a fixed pattern at the start of every Pilot sequence, every 26.667 ms. There are separate masks, 42 bits long, for the I and Q long spreading codes. In cdma2000, the long code generator is based on system time, or in other words a continuous clock.

Standard Documents

1xEV-DO is defined in the following Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) and Electronics Industry Alliance (EIA) document:

3GPP2 C.S0024 Version 2.01 cdma2000 High Rate Packet Data Air Interface Specification

3GPP2 C.S0032 Recommended Minimum Performance Standards for cdma2000 High Rate Packet Data Access Network

3GPP2 C.S0033 Recommended Minimum Performance Standards for cdma2000 High Rate Packet Data Access Terminal

TIA/EIA/IS-856 cdma2000 High Rate Packet Data Air Interface Specification

Compatibility with IS-2000

When interpreting TIA/EIA/IS-2000 in the context of TIA/EIA/IS-856, the terms for TIA/EIA/IS-2000 should be mapped as follows:

TIA/EIA/IS-2000	TIA/EIA/IS-856
BS	AN
Base Station	Access Network
BSC	AN
Base Station Control	Access Network
Call	Connection
MS	AT
Mobile Station	Access Terminal

Channel Power Measurement Concepts

Purpose

The Channel Power measurement is a common test used in the wireless industry to measure the total transmitted power of a radio within a defined frequency channel. This procedure measures the total power within the defined channel for 1xEV-DO. This measurement is applied to design, characterize, evaluate, and verify transmitters and their components or devices for base stations and mobile stations.

NOTE

For 1xEV-DO, depending on the installed measurement personality revision and measurement selection, the test device is fixed to base stations.

Measurement Method

The Channel Power measurement reports the total transmitted power within the channel bandwidth, 1.23000 MHz for the 1xEV-DO mode. The measurement acquires a number of points representing the input signal in the time domain. It transforms this information into the frequency domain using FFT and then calculates the channel power. The effective resolution bandwidth of the frequency domain trace is proportional to the number of points acquired for FFT. The fastest FFT process is achieved using a number of acquired points that is a power of 2 (for example: 64, 128, 512).

Since the measurement is optimized for speed and accuracy, you are permitted to change only the number of acquired data points in powers of 2, not the actual resolution bandwidth which is shown in gray. However, if absolute sweep time is required, it can be changed to the user's specific value at the expense of reduced speed. At no time will both sweep time and data points be set to manual because of conflicting parameter settings. This flexibility is available through the **Advanced** menu of the channel power measurement.

To improve repeatability, you can increase either the number of averages or the number of data points with longer time record length. The channel power graph is shown in the graph window, while the absolute channel power in dBm and the mean power spectral density in dBm/Hz are shown in the text window.

Code Domain Measurement Concepts

Purpose

Since the code domain measurements despread and descramble the 1xEV-DO signal into its physical channels, the number of active channels of various symbol rates (which are denoted by widths) can be observed. The width of the channel is inversely proportional to the Walsh code length in number of bits. In the code domain, there is a fixed amount of code space for a given chip rate. Therefore, by using the different Walsh codes, the system can dynamically allocate the code spaces for high speed data users.

This code domain power composite view provides information about the in-channel characteristics of the 1xEV-DO signal. It directly informs the user of the active channels with their individual channel powers. The composite view also shows which data rates are active and the corresponding amount of code space used. The following are conditions under which a general unlock can occur: the Pilot signal is too low in power or no Pilot signal available, the frequency error is too large, or a frequency inversion is present.

When the level of the code domain noise floor is too high, relative to a reference or an expected level, one of the possible causes might be due to CW interference, like local oscillator feedthrough or spurs. I/Q modulation impairments can be another source of this uncorrelated noise. The I/Q demodulation measurements can reveal errors such as I/Q gain imbalance or I/Q quadrature error

Measurement Method

This procedure measures the power levels of the spread channels in composite RF channels. The **Measure** default in the **Meas Control** menu is **Single** for this measurement.

The code domain measurement displays the power for each of the spread channels, relative to the total power within the 1.230 MHz channel bandwidth centered at the center frequency. Each spread channel level is displayed as an individual vertical bar with a different width determined by a spread rate. Because this is a relative measurement, the unit of measure is dB (not dBm or watts). This allows a comparison of signal levels between the Pilot, MAC, and Traffic channels.

The following displays are available for this measurement:

- Power Graph & Metrics - The transmitted energy associated with each of the symbol rates and Walsh codes is shown in the graph window. The following channel powers along with the total absolute

power and the total active channel power are shown in the text window for BTS tests:

I/Q Combined Power Bar		
Chan Type	Off	On
Pilot or MAC	I Avg Active Ch: I Max Inactive Ch: Q Avg Active Ch: Q Max Inactive Ch: Active Channels:	Max Active Ch: Avg Active Ch: Max Inactive Ch: Avg Inactive Ch: Active Channels:
Data	I Max Active Ch: I Min Active Ch: Q Max Active Ch: Q Min Active Ch: Active Channels: Preamble Length: Preamble MAC Index:	Max Active Ch: Min Active Ch: Active Channels: Preamble Length: Preamble MAC Index:

- I/Q Polar & Power Graph - The graphs of the code domain power, the symbol I/Q polar, and the chip power versus time are shown in the graph windows.

Intermodulation Measurement Concepts

Purpose

The 1xEV-DO standard defines transmit intermodulation as a measure of transmitter quality. Intermodulation products are generated by non-linear components or devices in equipment where two signals, one desired and another undesired, are present. Transmit intermodulation is a measure of a transmitter's ability to inhibit the generation of the intermodulation products.

Measurement Method

The intermodulation measurement measures the third-order and fifth-order intermodulation products caused by the wanted signal and the interfering signal. These intermodulation products are generated by the nonlinear devices or circuits in a transmitter. The measured results are evaluated as a ratio, relative to the carrier power.

There are two types of intermodulation:

- Two-tone - Measurements are made assuming two CW signals to be the tone signals.
- Transmit IM - Measurements are made assuming that one signal is the modulated transmitting signal and another is the CW signal.

This measurement automatically identifies either two-tone intermodulation mode or transmit intermodulation mode at the start of measurements. The fundamental signals, lower and upper, are automatically searched every sweep to calculate the proper results. When a measurement starts, the highest two peaks at frequency f_0 and f_1 are searched within a given span. Based on these frequencies, the frequencies associated with the possible third-order and fifth-order intermodulation products are calculated. The power bandwidth is checked to determine if the mode is two-tone intermodulation or transmit intermodulation.

The results are displayed both as relative power in dBc, and as absolute power in dBm. For transmit intermodulation products, the result is also shown as the power spectral density in dBm/MHz.

Modulation Accuracy (Composite Rho) Measurement Concepts

Purpose

Rho is one of the key modulation quality metrics, along with EVM and code domain power. Rho is the ratio of the correlated power in a single coded channel to the total signal power. This is a simplified case of code domain power since this measurement is made on a single coded channel. This measurement takes into account all possible error mechanisms in the entire transmission chain including baseband filtering, I/Q modulation anomalies, filter amplitude and phase non-linearities, and power amplifier distortion. This provides an overall indication of the performance level of the transmitter of the UUT.

Measurement Method

This procedure measures the performance of the transmitter's modulation circuitry.

In a digitally modulated signal, it is possible to predict what the ideal magnitude and phase of the carrier should be at any time, based on the transmitted data sequence. The transmitter's modulated signal is compared to an ideal signal vector. The difference between these two vectors is sampled and processed using DSP. Rho values are in the range of 0.000 to 1.000. A value of 1.000 indicates perfect correlation to the reference (high modulation quality).

Depending on the test equipment for MS, it is recommended that you use the trigger output signal from the instrument for synchronization.

If the error code 604 "Can not correlate to input signal" is shown, it means that your measurement has failed to find any active channels due to the lack of correlation with the input signal. The input signal level, for example, may need to be adjusted to obtain correlation.

With the Result Metrics view, the following data is provided:

Result Items	Example data shown
Rho	0.99801
EVM	4.48%rms 11.47%pk
Pk CDE	-48.71 dB at W128(100):I
Magnitude Error	3.24%rms
Phase Error	10.31°rms
Freq Error	-49.12 Hz
I/Q Origin Offset	-53.73 dB

Result Items	Example data shown	
Pilot Offset	-2826.83 μ s	
Active Channels	9	
Max Inactive Ch	-49.58 dBc at W16(12):Q	
Active CH	Code Domain Pwr	Pwr Ref to Pilot
Pilot W16(0):I	-10.02 dBc	Reference
RRI W16(0):I	-10.02 dBc	0.00 dB
ACK W8(4):I	-7.02 dBc	-3.02 dB
DRC W16(8):Q	-7.06 dBc	-2.98 dB
Data W4(2):Q	-6.26 dBc	-3.76 dB

Occupied Bandwidth Measurement Concepts

Purpose

Occupied bandwidth measurements express the percentage of the transmitted power within a specified bandwidth. This percentage is typically 99%.

The spectrum shape of a 1xEV-DO signal can give useful qualitative insight into transmitter operation. Any distortion to the spectrum shape can indicate problems in transmitter performance.

Measurement Method

The instrument uses digital signal processing (DSP) to sample the input signal and convert it to the frequency domain. With the instrument tuned to a fixed center frequency, samples are digitized at a high rate with DSP hardware, and then converted to the frequency domain with FFT software.

The total power within the measurement frequency span is integrated for its 100% of power. The frequencies of 0.5% of the total power are then calculated to get 99.0% bandwidth.

Troubleshooting Hints

Any distortion such as harmonics or intermodulation, for example, produces undesirable power outside the specified bandwidth.

Shoulders on either side of the spectrum shape indicate spectral regrowth and intermodulation. Rounding or sloping of the top shape can indicate filter shape problems.

Power Statistics CCDF Measurement Concepts

Purpose

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. 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.

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. These factors are all related to modulation and signal parameters. External factors such as signal compression and expansion by non-linear components, group delay distortion from filtering, and power control within the observation interval also affect the measurement.

Measurement Method

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 and 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. To make a 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.

Power versus Time Measurement Concepts

Purpose

A 1xEV-DO cellular system utilizes a variable rate voice coder in order to provide the maximum system capacity. According to the activity in the voice channel the codec varies the data rate. If the voice codec drops below the full rate, 9600 bps for instance, a 1xEV-DO mobile bursts its output power on and off proportionally to the data rate reduction. At a half rate, a mobile transmits 50% of the time, and at one eighth rate, it transmits 12.5% of the time. To prevent the interference caused by bursting the RF carrier, the associated standard specifies a power versus time template to which a mobile must conform.

This template defines the burst length, the rising and falling edges, the masks for regions of power on and power off.

Measurement Method

As a time domain data acquisition, one burst is captured with a trigger. The rising and falling edges are detected at the crossing points with the burst search threshold level. The burst center point in time is determined, and then the required masks are aligned in time with the center point. To make a precise slope detection, its threshold level and detection interval techniques are incorporated to extract only steep enough slopes out from the noise-like signals.

QPSK EVM Measurement Concepts

Purpose

Phase and frequency errors are measures of modulation quality for the 1xEV-DO system. This modulation quality is obtained through QPSK Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) measurements. Since the 1xEV-DO system uses Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) modulation, the phase and frequency accuracies of the transmitter are critical to the communications system performance and ultimately affect range.

1xEV-DO receivers rely on the phase and frequency quality of the QPSK modulation signal in order to achieve the expected carrier to noise ratio. A transmitter with high phase and frequency errors will often still be able to support phone calls during a functional test. However, it will tend to cause difficulty for mobiles trying to maintain service at the edge of the cell with low signal levels or under difficult fading and Doppler conditions.

Measurement Method

The input signal needs to be a single coded signal, such as a pilot channel. The phase error of the unit under test is measured by computing the difference between the phase of the transmitted signal and the phase of a theoretically perfect signal.

The instrument samples the transmitter output in order to capture the actual phase trajectory. This is then demodulated and the ideal phase trajectory is mathematically derived using detected bits and channel filtering. Subtracting one from the other results in a phase error signal.

This measurement allows you to display these errors numerically and graphically on the instrument display. There are graphs for EVM, Phase Error and Mag Error in the graph windows. In the text window, there are both maximum and average data for EVM: in % rms, in % peak, RMS Mag Error: in %, Phase Error: in degrees, Freq Error: in Hz, and IQ Offset: in dB.

Spectrum (Frequency Domain) Measurement Concepts

Purpose

The spectrum measurement provides spectrum analysis capability for the instrument. The control of the measurement was designed to be familiar to those who are accustomed to using swept spectrum analyzers.

This measurement is FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) based. The FFT-specific parameters are located in the **Advanced** menu. Also available under basic mode spectrum measurements is an I/Q window, which shows the I and Q signal waveforms in parameters of voltage versus time. The advantage of having an I/Q view available while in the spectrum measurement is that it allows you to view complex components of the same signal without changing settings or measurements.

Measurement Method

The measurement uses digital signal processing to sample the input signal and convert it to the frequency domain. With the instrument tuned to a fixed center frequency, samples are digitized at a high rate, converted to I and Q components with DSP hardware, and then converted to the frequency domain with FFT software.

Spurious Emissions and Adjacent Channel Power Measurement Concepts

Purpose

Spurious Emissions Mask (SEM) & Adjacent Channel Power (ACP) measurements include the in-band and out-of-band adjacent channel power and spurious emissions. ACP, as it applies to 1xEV-DO, is the power contained in a specified frequency channel bandwidth relative to the carrier frequency. It may also be expressed as power spectral densities between the carrier and the specified offset frequency band.

As a composite measurement of out-of-channel emissions, Spurious Emissions and ACP combines both in-band and out-of-band specifications to provide useful values of figure-of-merit for spectral regrowth as well as spurious emissions produced by non-linear components and circuit blocks.

To maintain a quality data transmission and avoid adjacent channel interference, it is necessary to measure and reduce the adjacent channel power transmitted by an access network. The characteristics of adjacent channel power are mainly determined by the transmitter design, in particular the power amplifier and the low-pass filter.

Adjacent channel power is defined by the 1xEV-DO standard as the total power within the bandwidth of ± 15 kHz, with the filters edge at 750 kHz offset from the carrier frequency.

Measurement Method

This ACP measurement analyzes the total power levels within the defined carrier bandwidth and at given frequency offsets on both sides of the carrier frequency. Also, the spurious emissions measurement measures spurious signal levels in given offset/region frequencies and relates them to the carrier power. These measurements require the user to specify measurement bandwidths of the carrier channel and each of the offset frequency pairs up to 5. Each pair may be defined with unique measurement bandwidths.

A reference channel integration bandwidth method is used to measure the carrier channel power and offset/region powers. When “ACP” is selected, the adjacent channel power measurements are made with the optimized region and limits settings. When “SEM” is selected, the conducted spurious emissions measurements are made with the optimized parameter settings.

This integration bandwidth (IBW) method performs a data acquisition. In this process, the reference channel integration bandwidth (**Meas BW**) is analyzed using the automatically defined resolution bandwidth (**Res**

BW), which is much narrower than the channel bandwidth. The measurement computes an average power of the channel or offset or region over a specified number of data acquisitions, automatically compensating for resolution bandwidth and noise bandwidth.

When you set the measurement type to **Total Pwr Ref**, the results are displayed as relative power in dBc and as absolute power in dBm. When you set it to **PSD Ref** (Power Spectral Density Reference), the results are displayed as relative power in dB and as absolute power in dBm/Hz.

Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement Concepts

Purpose

The waveform measurement is a generic measurement for viewing the input signal waveforms in the time domain. This measurement is how the instrument performs the zero span functionality found in traditional spectrum analyzers.

Basic mode waveform measurement data may be displayed using either a Signal Envelope window, or an I/Q window which shows the I and Q signal waveforms in parameters of voltage versus time. The advantage of having an I/Q view available while making a waveform measurement is that it allows you to view complex components of the same signal without changing settings or measurements.

For E4406A, an I/Q Polar display is also available to view the I and Q waveforms in a polar plot. This display shows the instantaneous relationship between the I and Q waveform voltages.

The waveform measurement can be used to perform general purpose power measurements in the time domain with excellent accuracy.

Measurement Method

The instrument makes repeated power measurements at a set frequency, similar to the way a swept-tuned spectrum analyzer makes zero span measurements. The input analog signal is converted to a digital signal, which then is processed into a representation of a waveform measurement. The measurement relies on a high rate of sampling to create an accurate representation of a time domain signal.

Other Sources of Measurement Information

Additional measurement application information is available through your local Agilent Technologies sales and service office. The following application notes treat digital communications measurements in much greater detail than is discussed in this measurement guide.

- Application Note 1298
Digital Modulation in Communications Systems - An Introduction
Agilent part number 5965-7160E
- Application Note 1311
Understanding CDMA Measurements for Base Stations and Their Components
Agilent part number 5968-0953E
- Application Note 1325
Performing cdma2000 Measurements Today
Agilent part number 5968-5858E

Instrument Updates at www.agilent.com

These web locations can be used to access the latest information about the instrument, including the latest firmware version.

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

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

6

Menu Maps

These menu maps are in alphabetical order by the front panel key label or oval cross-reference label. You can locate detailed information about each key/function at the page number listed in the figure title for each menu.

1xEV-DO Measurement Key Flow

The key flow diagrams, shown in a hierarchical manner on the following pages, will help grasp the overall functional relationships for the front-panel keys and the keys displayed at the extreme right side of the screen. The diagrams are:

- “Channel Power Measurement Key Flow” on page 538
- “Forward Link Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (1 of 3)” on page 539
- “Forward Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (1 of 5)” on page 542
- “Intermodulation Measurement Key Flow” on page 547
- “Measurement Selection Key Flow” on page 548
- “MODE Selection Key Flow” on page 549
- “Mode Setup/FREQUENCY Channel Key Flow (1 of 2)” on page 550
- “Occupied Bandwidth Measurement Key Flow” on page 552
- “Power Statistics CCDF Measurement Key Flow” on page 553
- “Power vs. Time Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)” on page 554
- “QPSK EVM Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)” on page 556
- “Reverse Link Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (1 of 3)” on page 558
- “Reverse Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (1 of 4)” on page 561
- “Spectrum (Freq Domain) Measurement Key Flow (1 of 4)” on page 565
- “Spurious Emissions & ACP Measurement Key Flow (1 of 3)” on page 569
- “Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)” on page 572

Use these flow diagrams as follows:

- There are some basic conventions:

View/Trace

An oval represents one of the front-panel keys.

QPSK EVM

This box represents one of the keys displayed.

<for EVM>

This represents an explanatory description on its specific key.

Avg Number 10 On|Off

This box shows how the key default condition is displayed. Default

parameters or values are underlined wherever possible.

- Start from the upper left corner of each measurement diagram. Go to the right, and go from the top to the bottom.
- When changing a key from auto (with underline) to manual, just press that key one time.
- When entering a numeric value of **FREQUENCY Channel**, for example, use the numeric keypad and terminate the entry with the appropriate unit selection from the softkeys displayed.
- When entering a numeric value without a unit, like **Avg Number**, use the numeric keypad and terminate the entry with the **Enter** front-panel key.
- Instead of using the numeric keypad to enter a value, it may be easier to use the RPG knob or **Up/Down** keys.

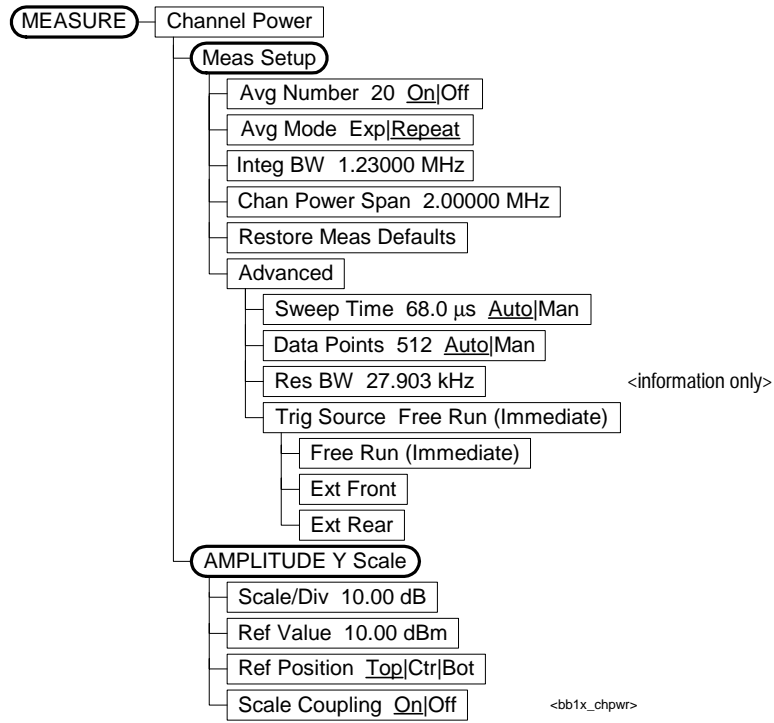
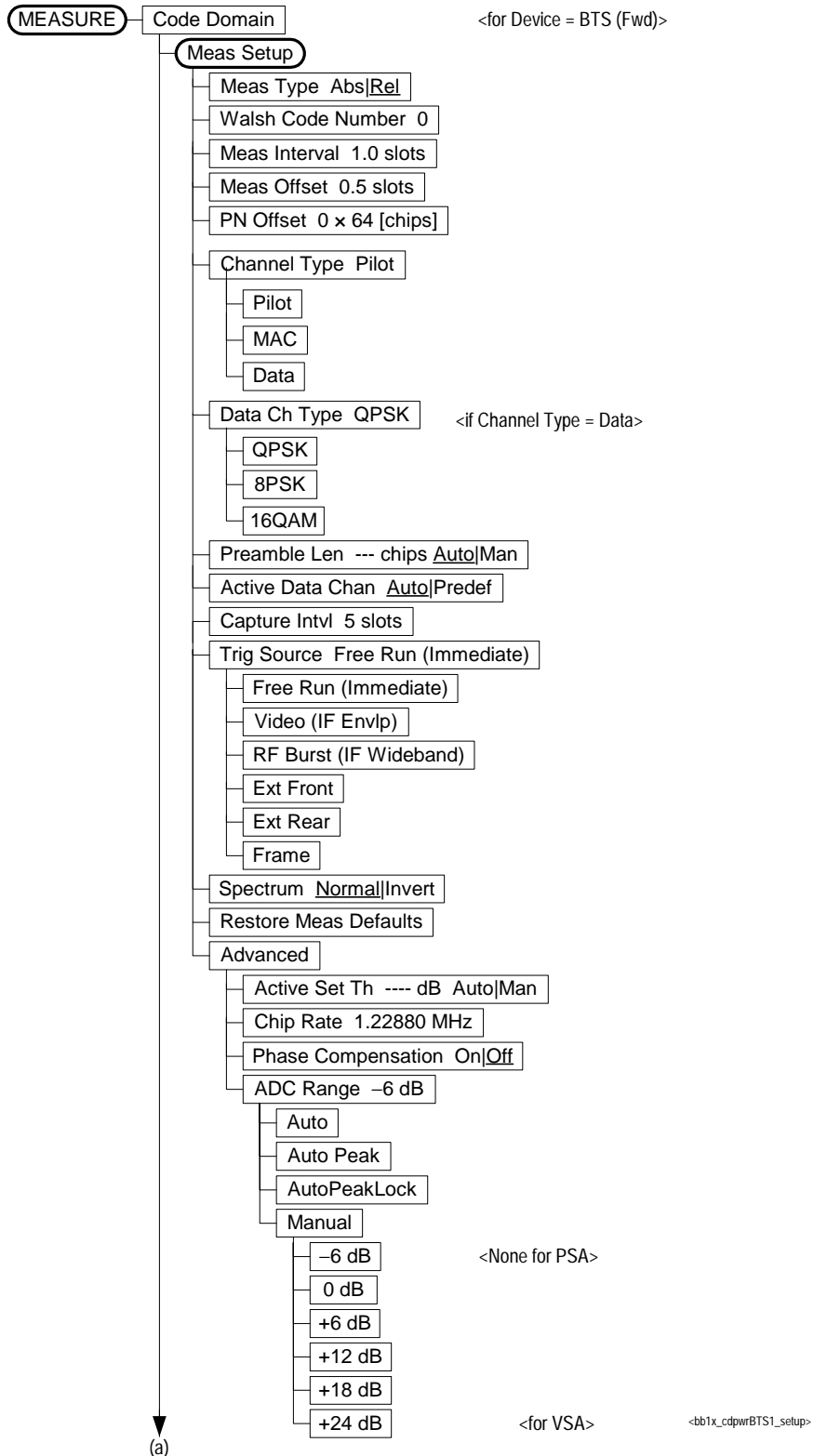
Figure 6-1 Channel Power Measurement Key Flow

Figure 6-2 Forward Link Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (1 of 3)



(a)

Figure 6-3 Forward Link Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (2 of 3)

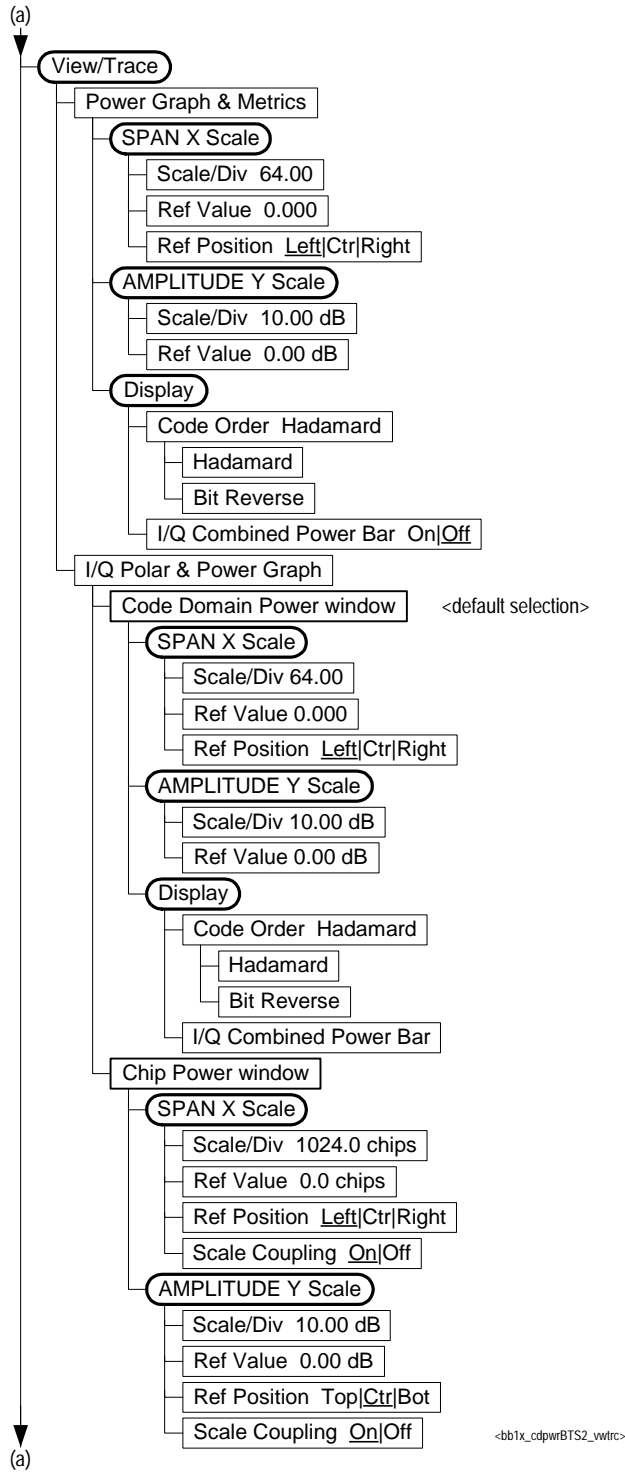


Figure 6-4 Forward Link Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (3 of 3)

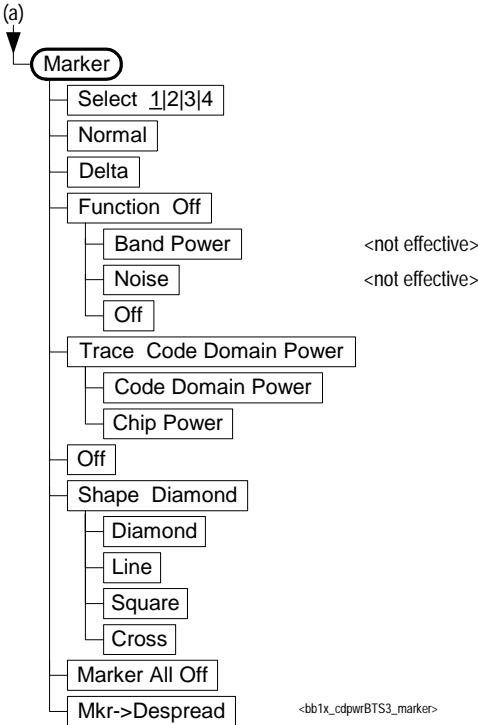


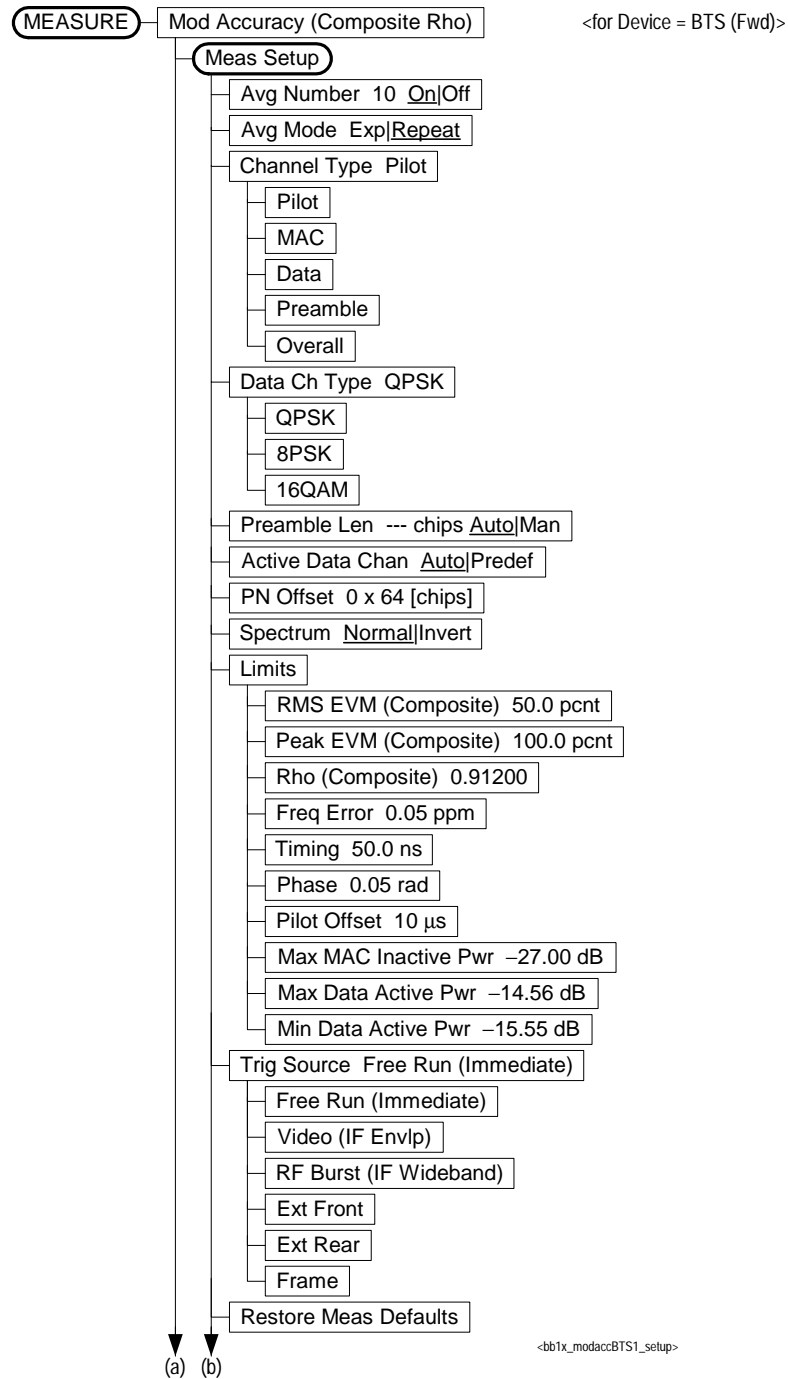
Figure 6-5 Forward Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (1 of 5)

Figure 6-6 Forward Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (2 of 5)

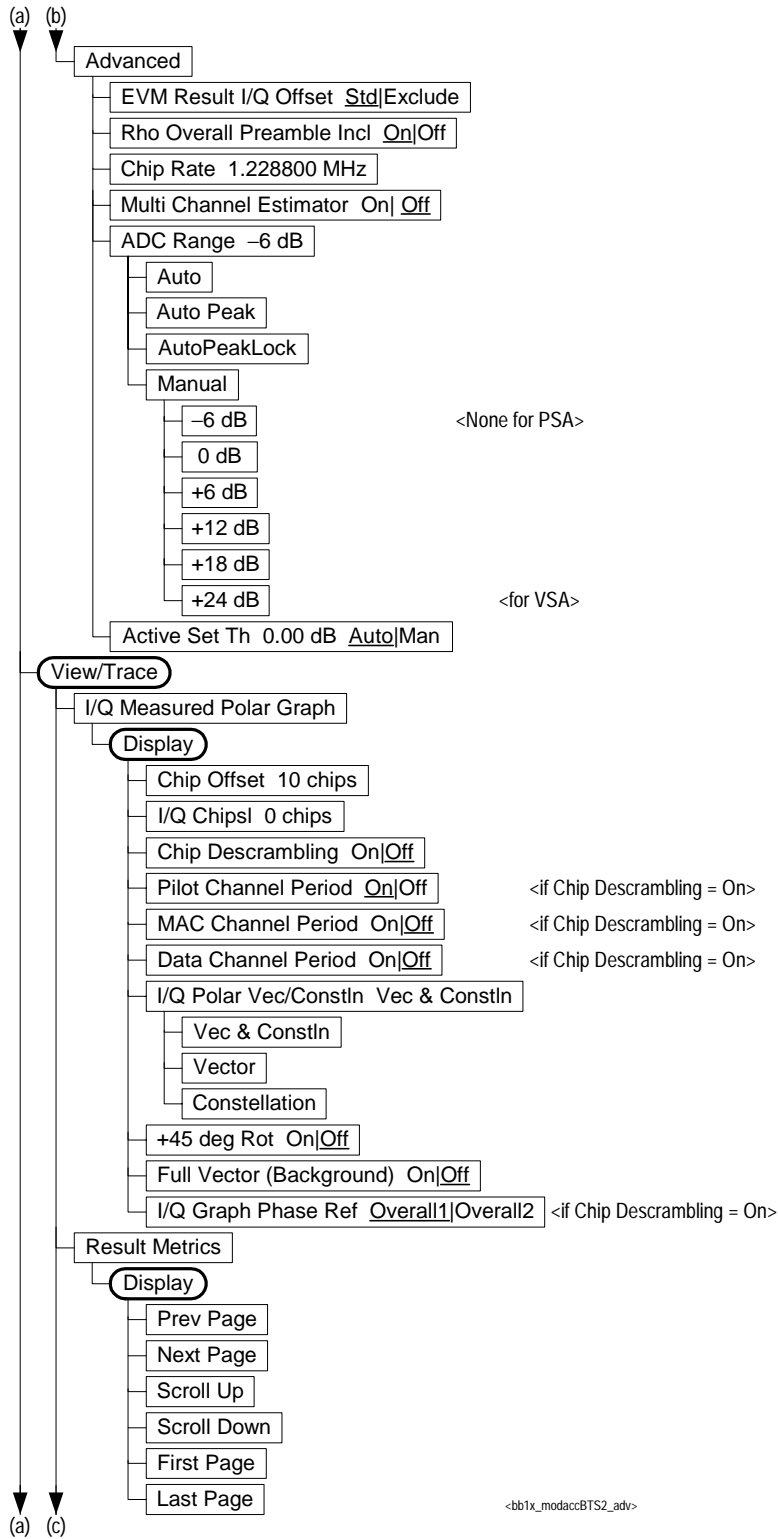
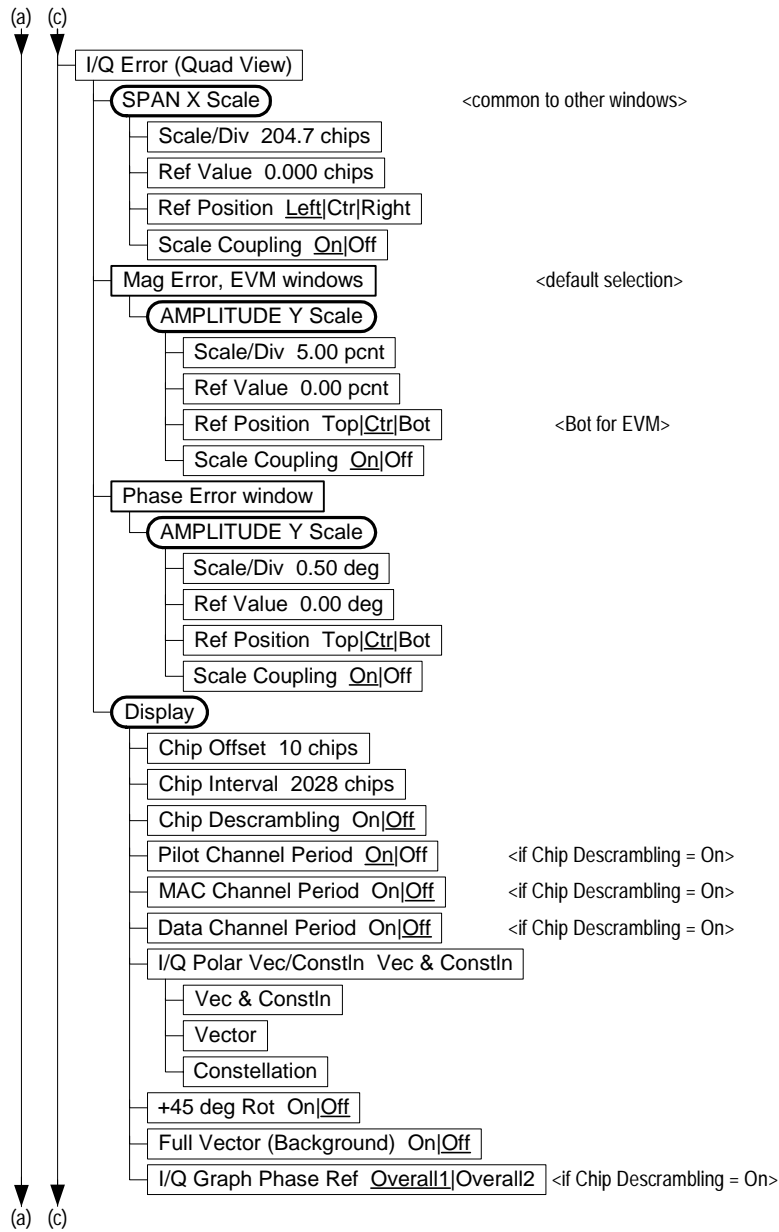


Figure 6-7 Forward Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (3 of 5)



<bb1x_modaccBTS3_iqerr>

Figure 6-8 Forward Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (4 of 5)

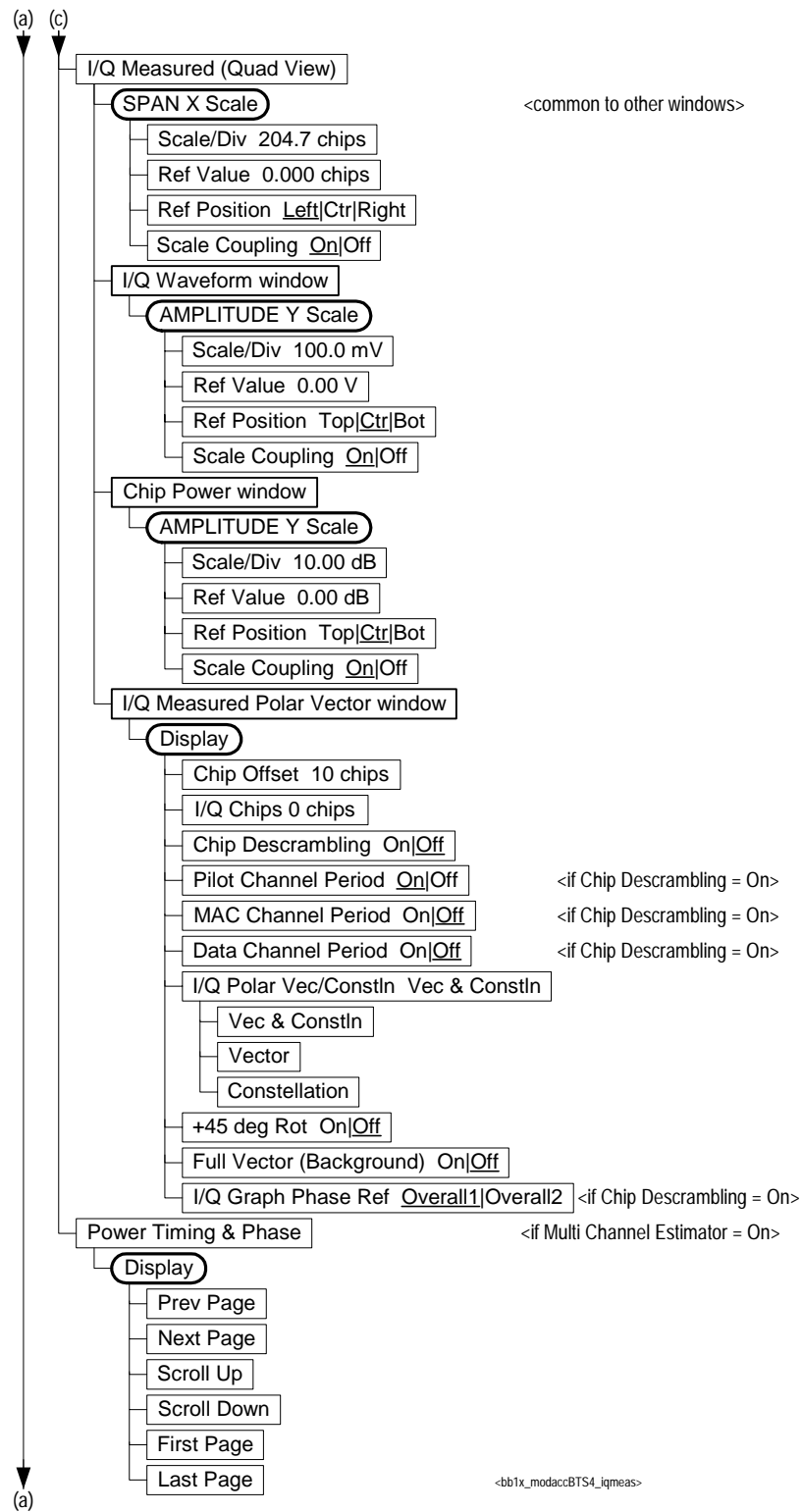


Figure 6-9 Forward Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (5 of 5)

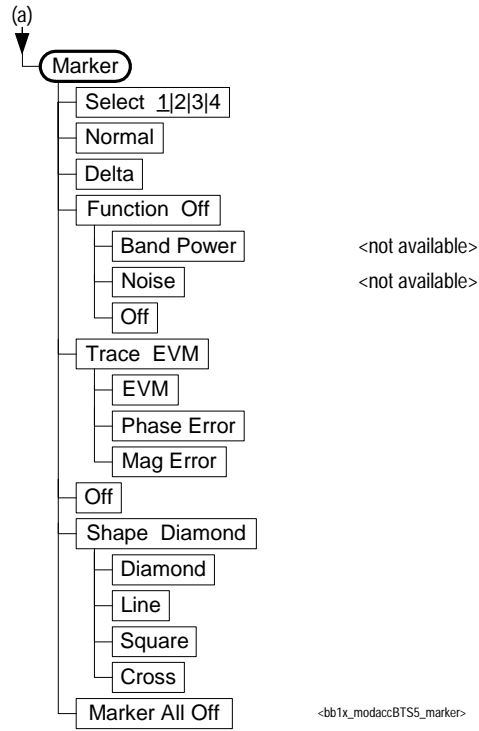


Figure 6-10 Intermodulation Measurement Key Flow

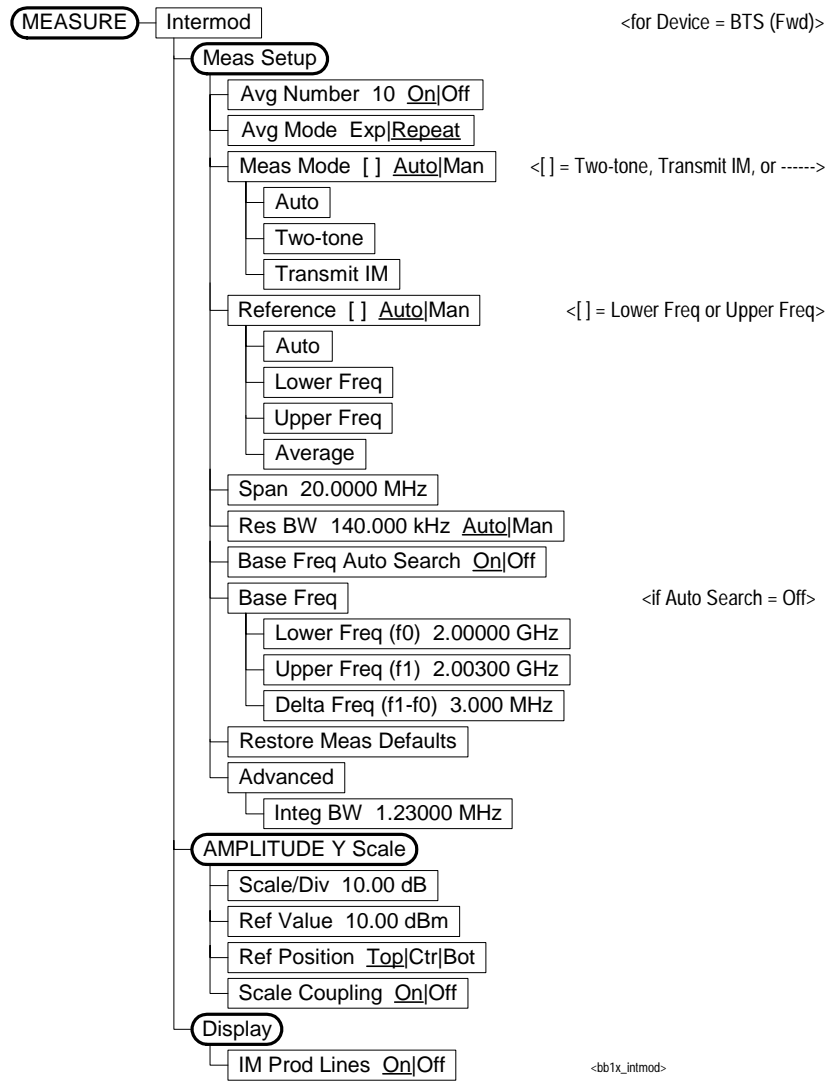


Figure 6-11 Measurement Selection Key Flow

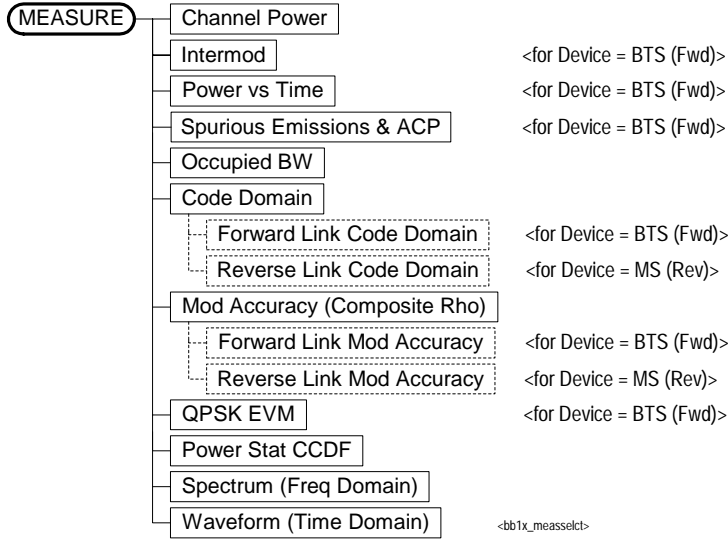


Figure 6-12 **MODE Selection Key Flow**

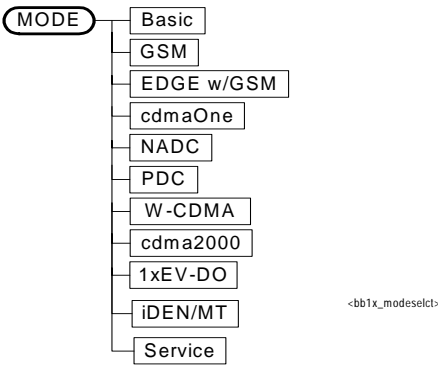


Figure 6-13 Mode Setup/FREQUENCY Channel Key Flow (1 of 2)

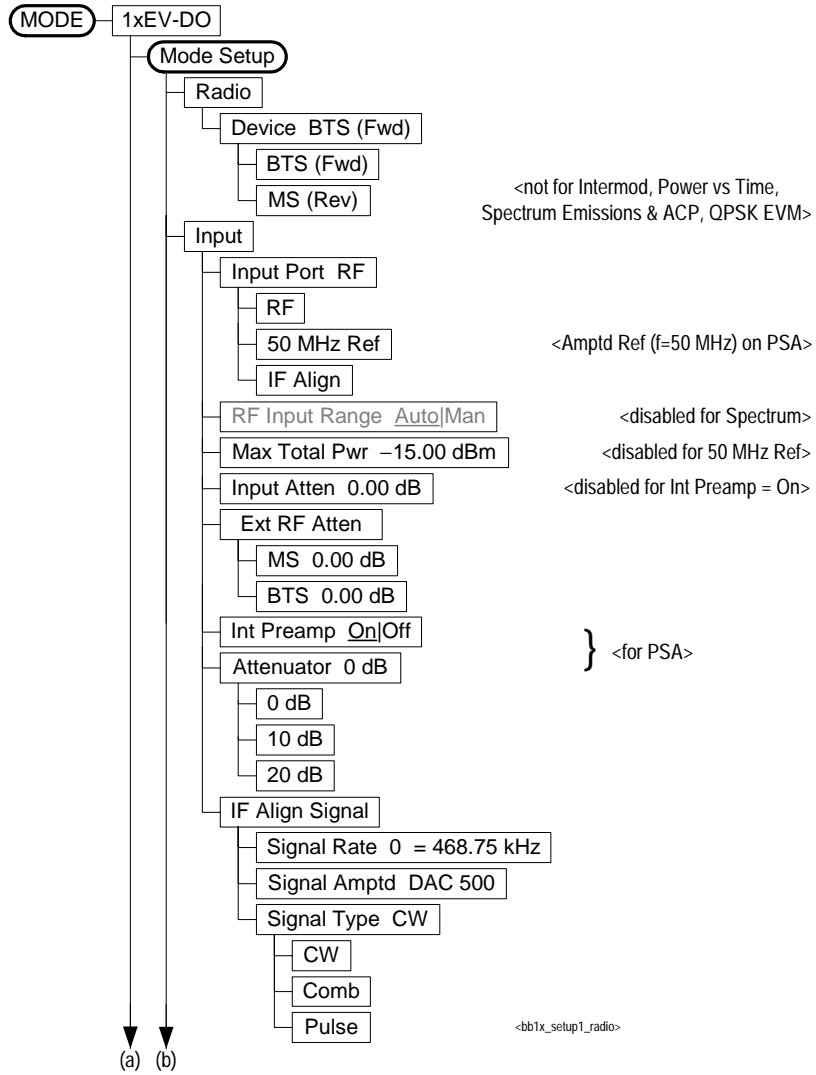


Figure 6-14 Mode Setup/FREQUENCY Channel Key Flow (2 of 2)

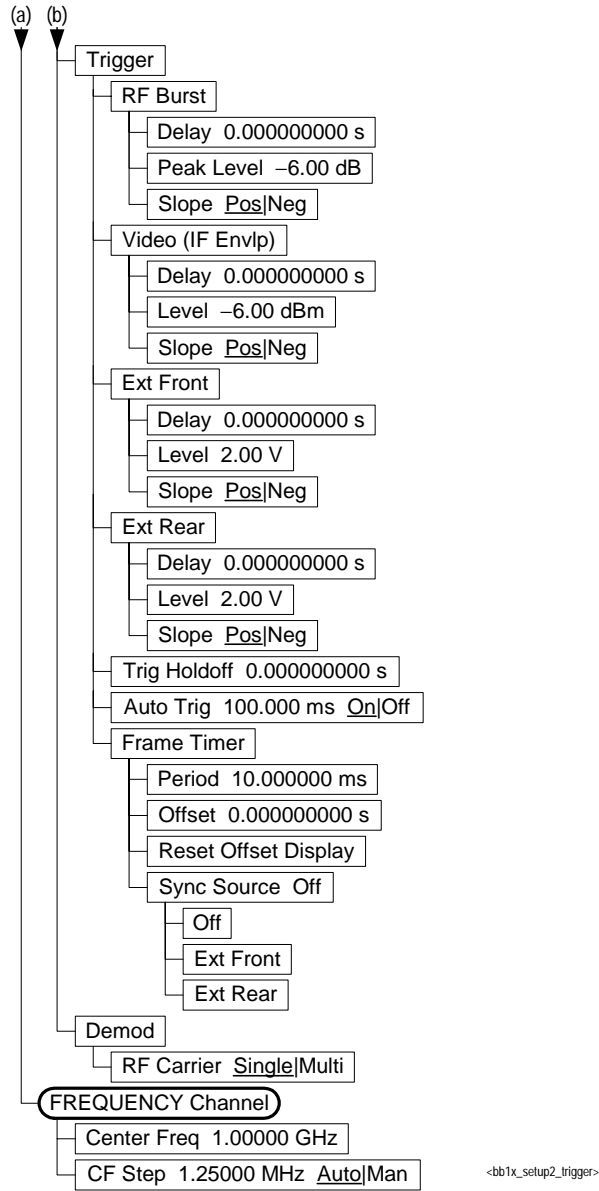


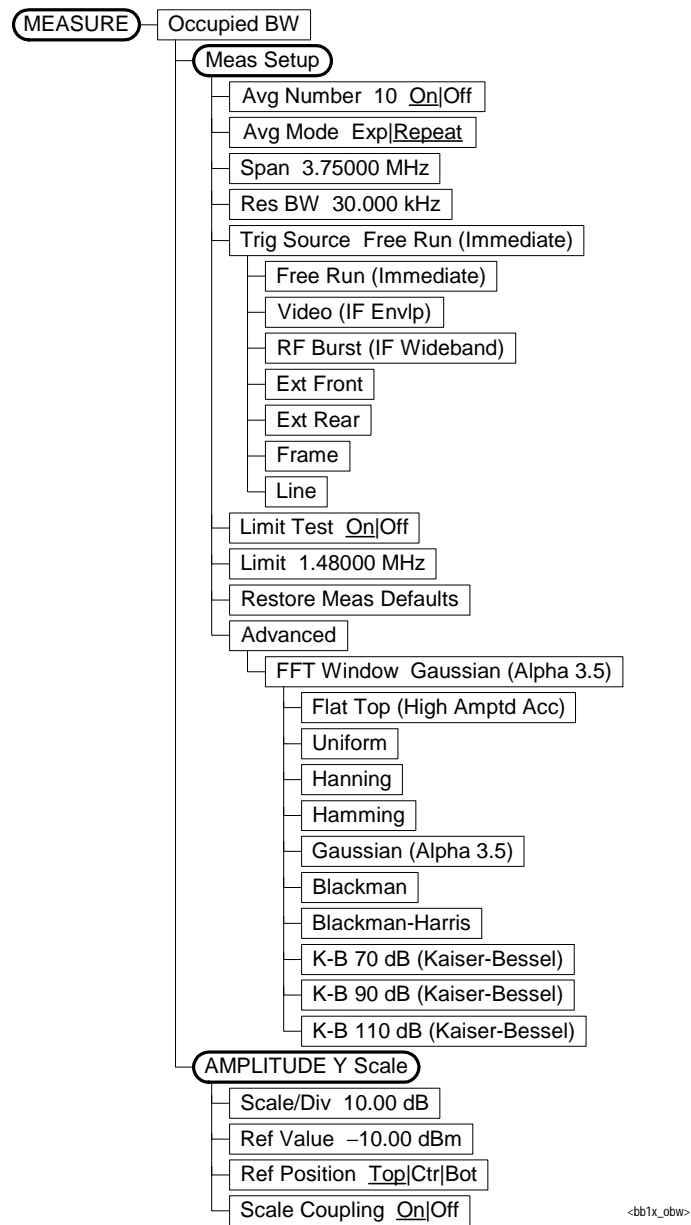
Figure 6-15 Occupied Bandwidth Measurement Key Flow

Figure 6-16 Power Statistics CCDF Measurement Key Flow

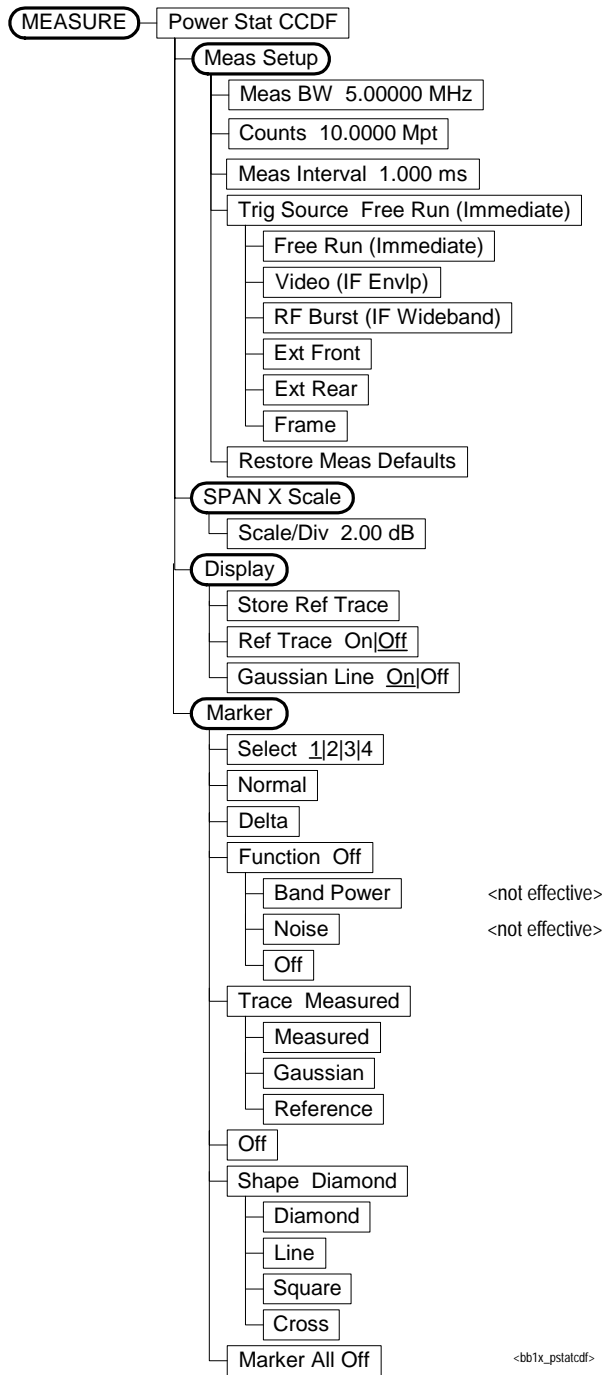


Figure 6-17 Power vs. Time Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)

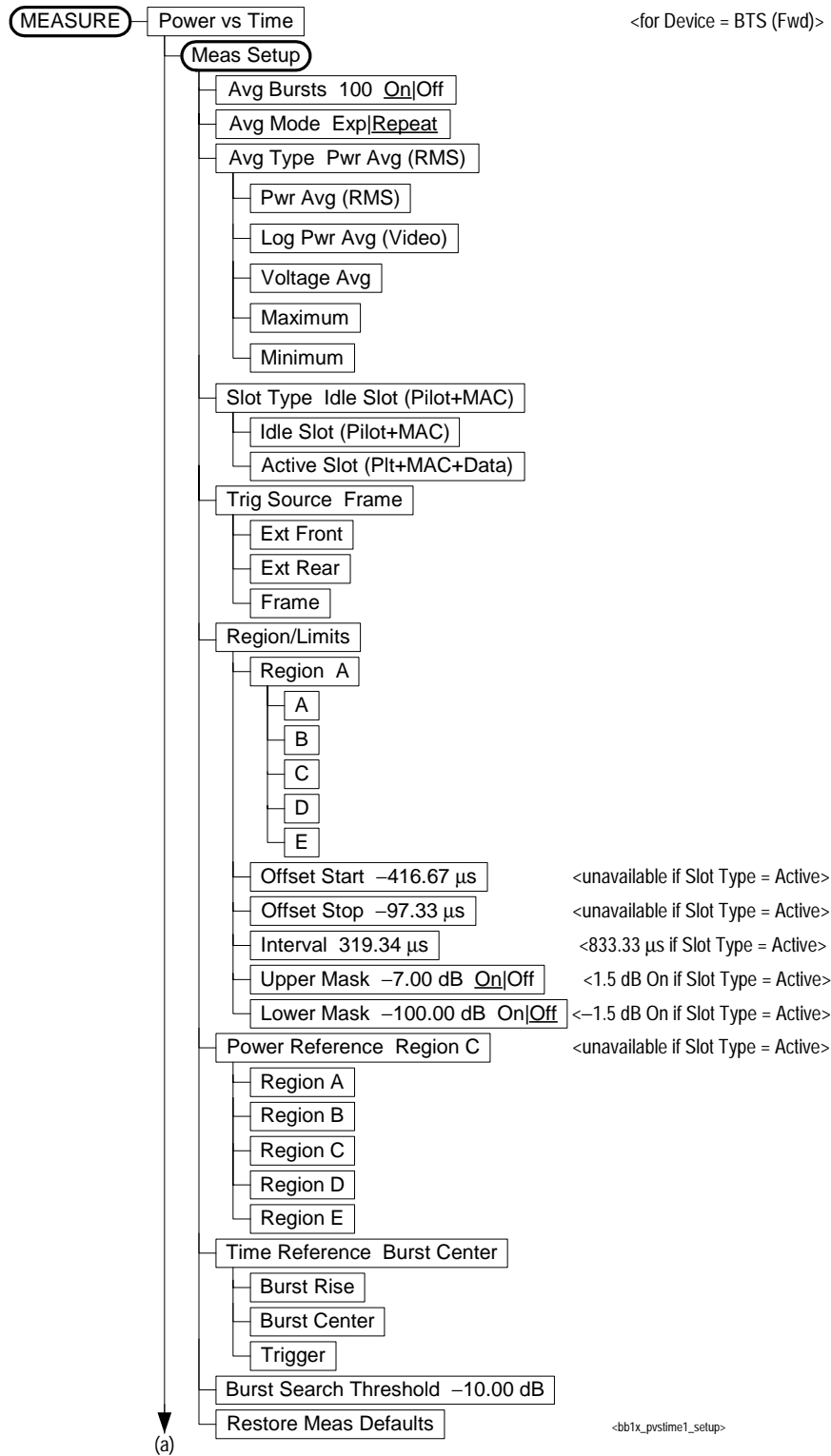


Figure 6-18 Power vs. Time Measurement Key Flow (2 of 2)

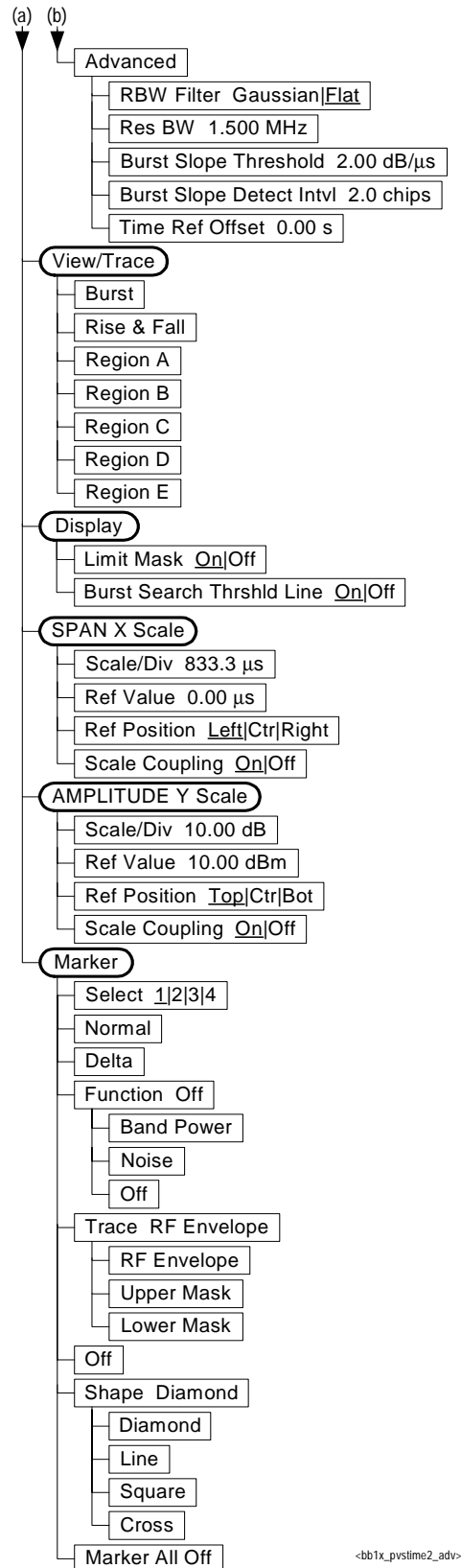


Figure 6-19 QPSK EVM Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)

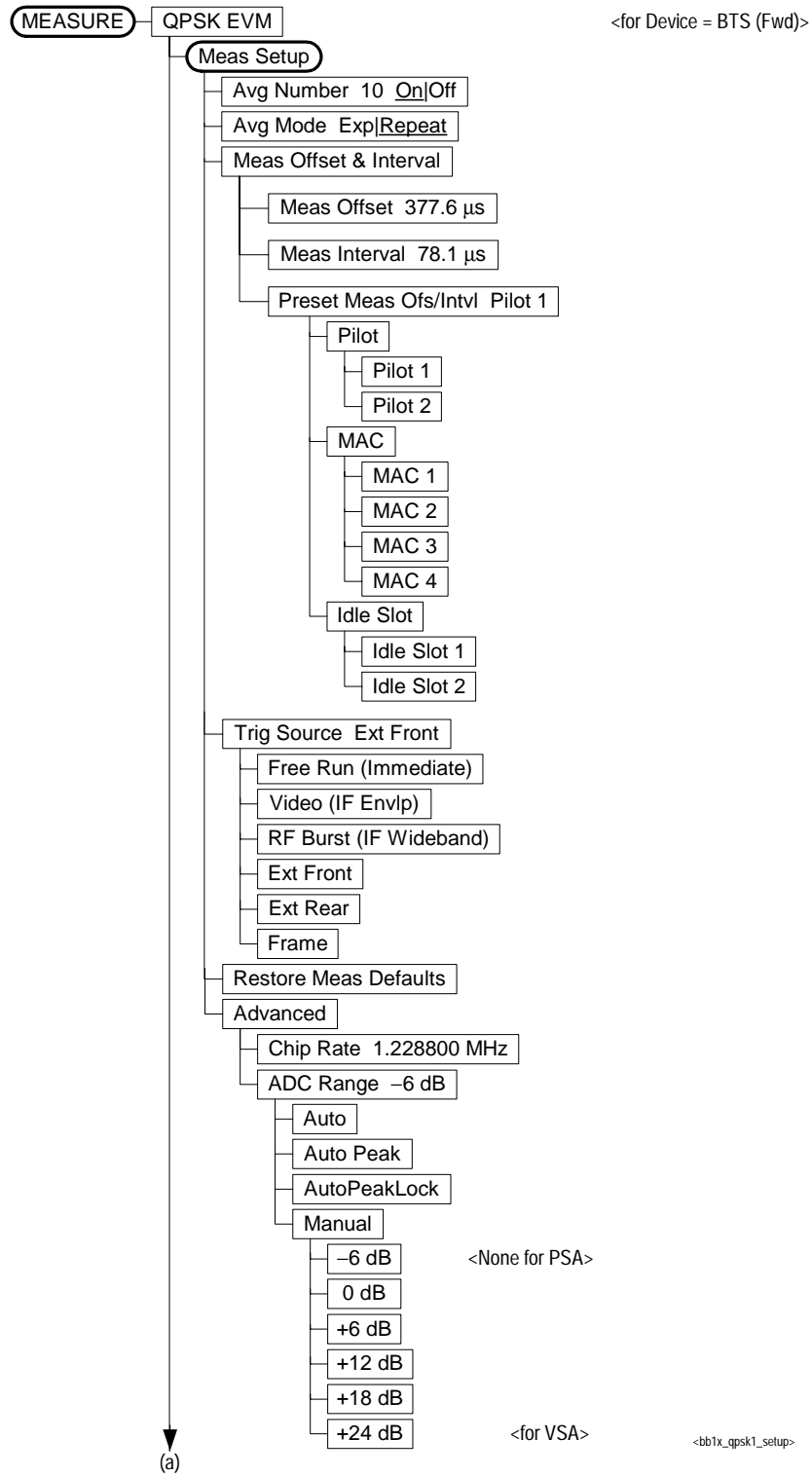


Figure 6-20 QPSK EVM Measurement Key Flow (2 of 2)

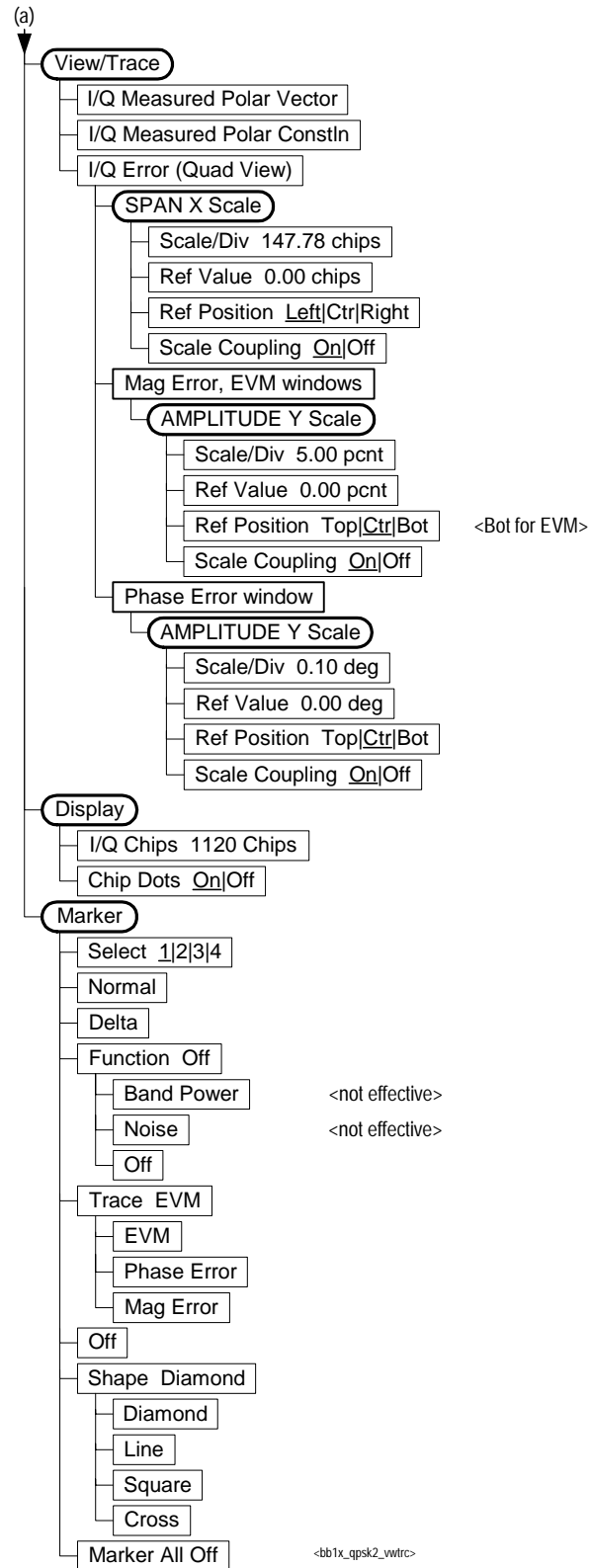


Figure 6-21 Reverse Link Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (1 of 3)

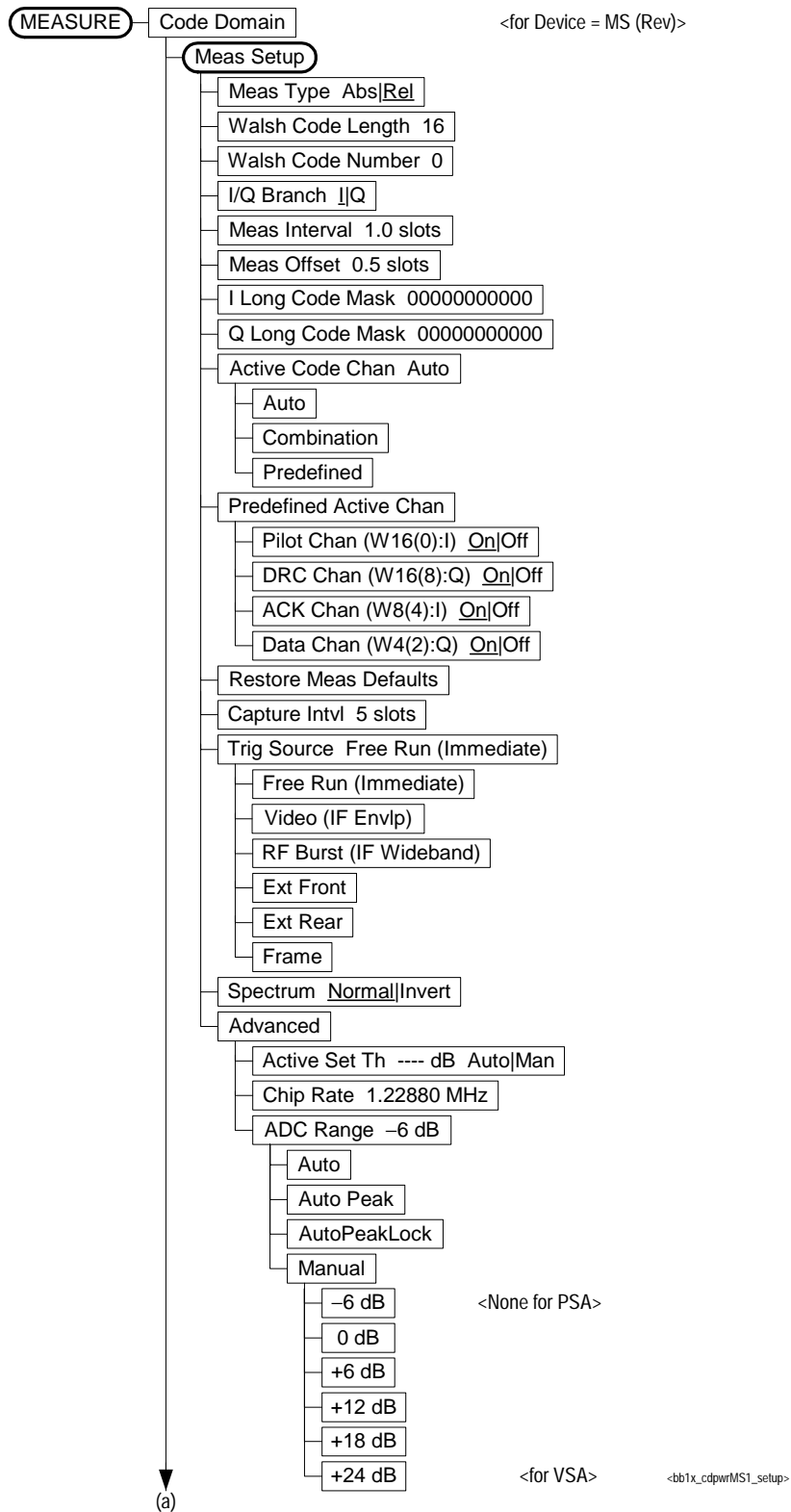


Figure 6-22 Reverse Link Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (2 of 3)

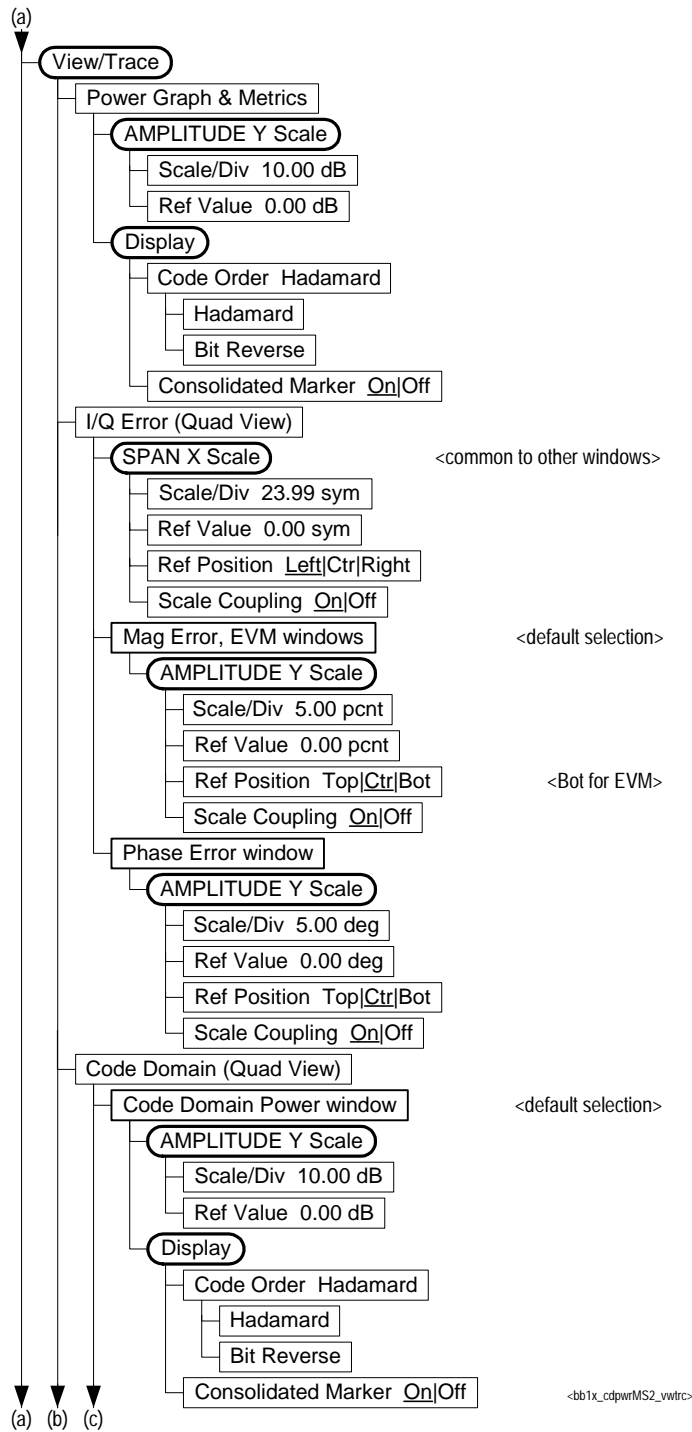


Figure 6-23 Reverse Link Code Domain Measurement Key Flow (3 of 3)

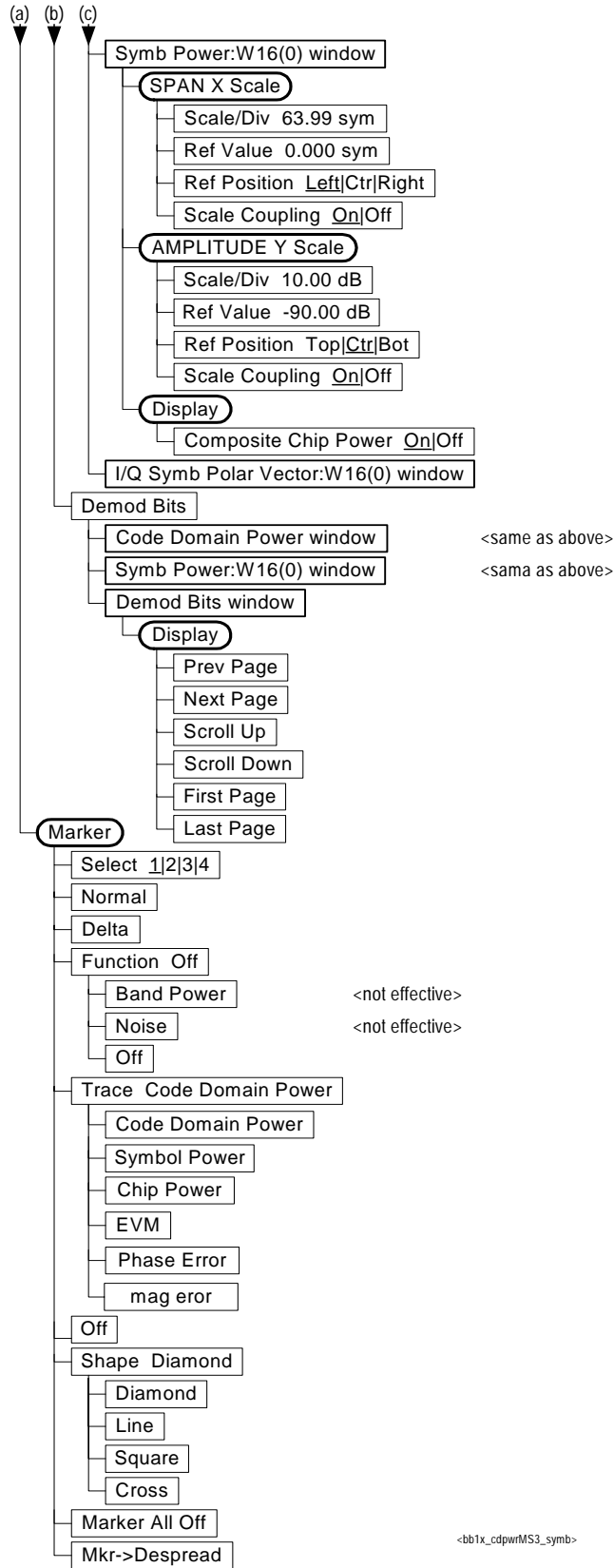


Figure 6-24 Reverse Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (1 of 4)

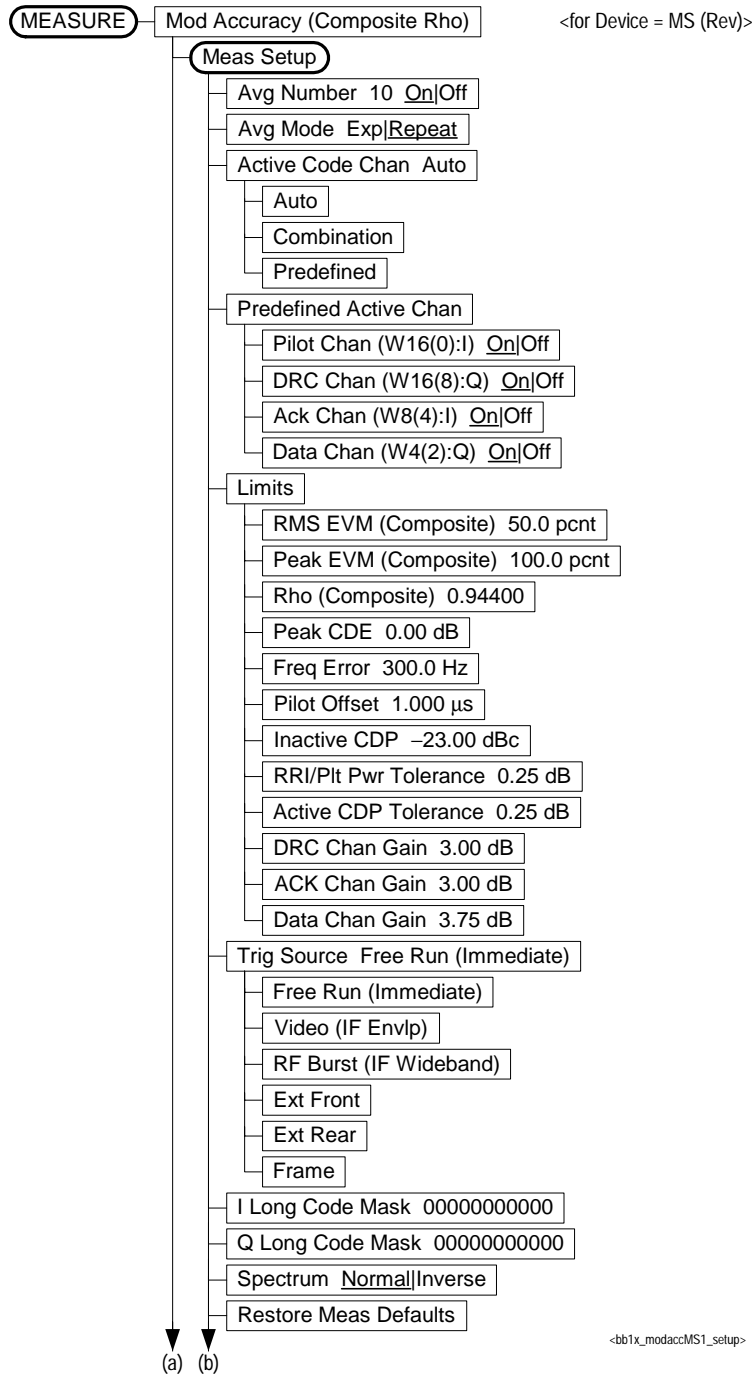


Figure 6-25 Reverse Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (2 of 4)

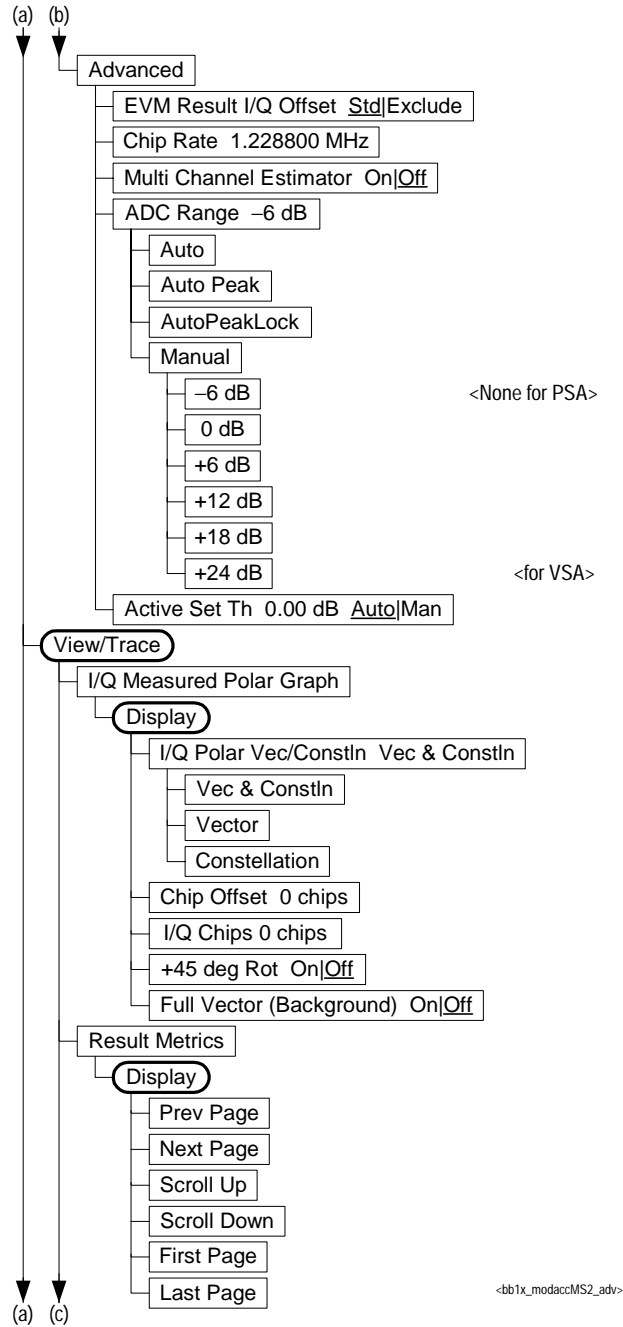


Figure 6-26 Reverse Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (3 of 4)

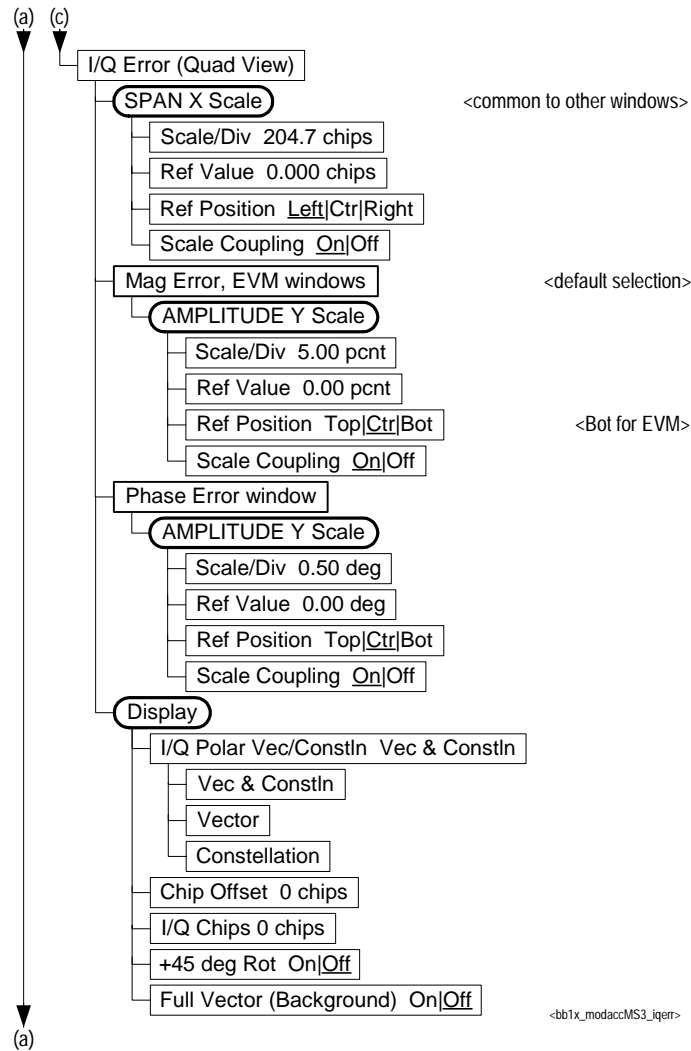


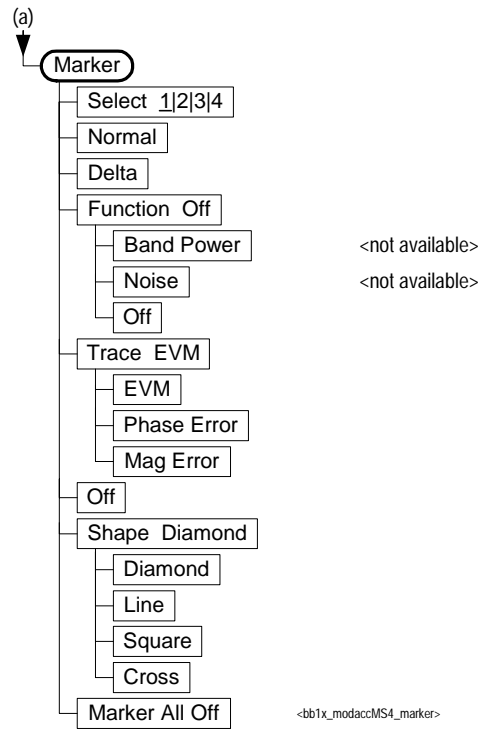
Figure 6-27 Reverse Link Mod Accuracy Measurement Key Flow (4 of 4)

Figure 6-28 Spectrum (Freq Domain) Measurement Key Flow (1 of 4)

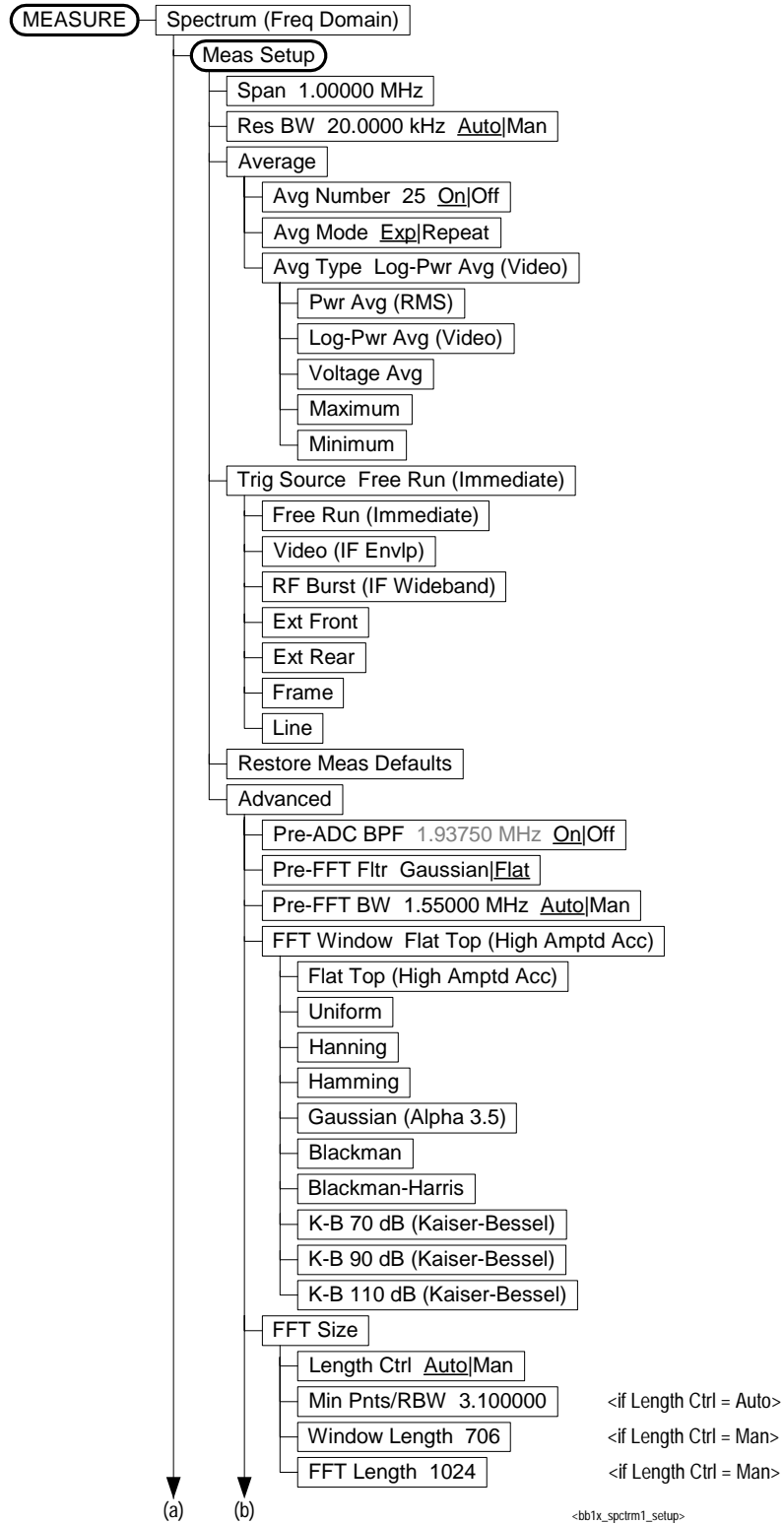


Figure 6-29 Spectrum (Freq Domain) Measurement Key Flow (2 of 4)

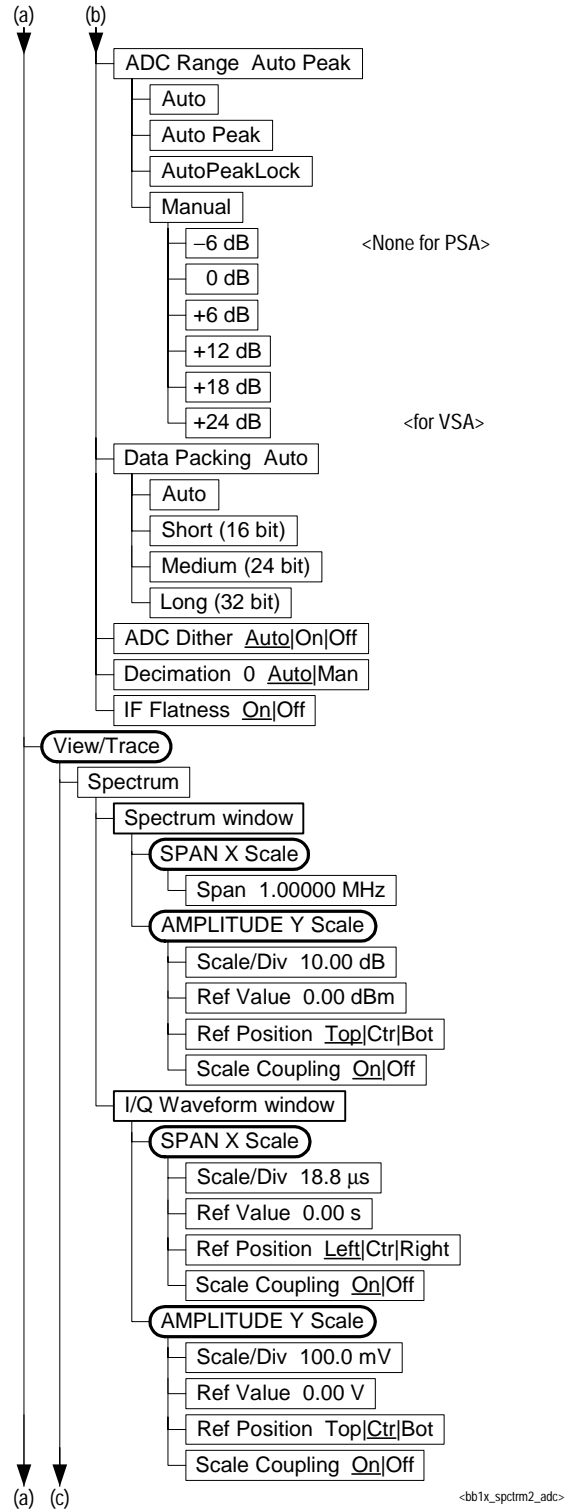


Figure 6-30 Spectrum (Freq Domain) Measurement Key Flow (3 of 4)

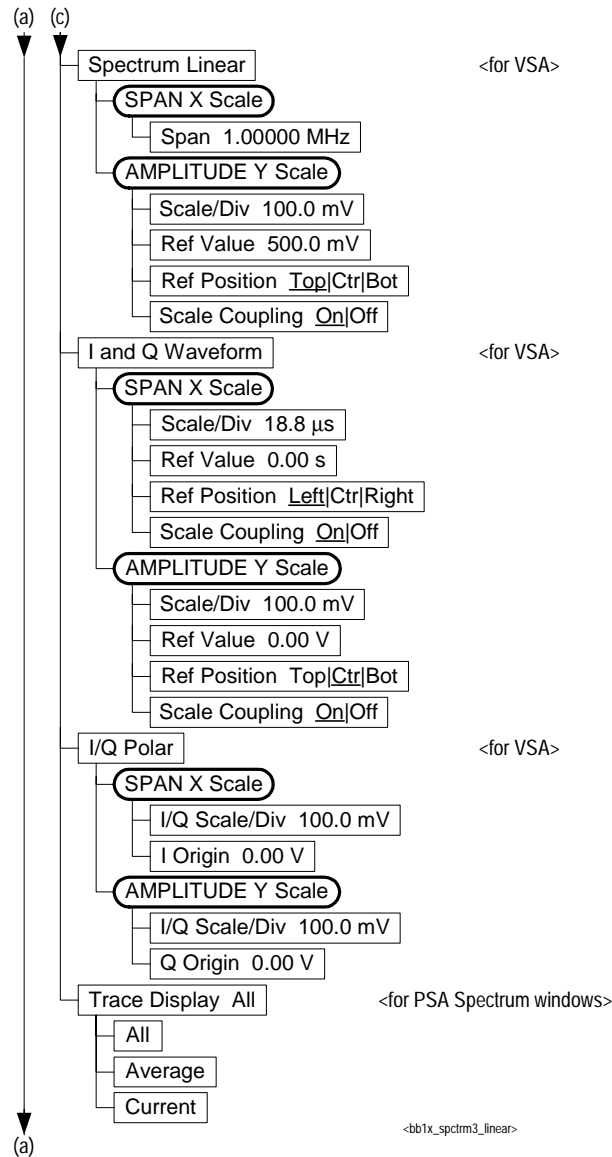


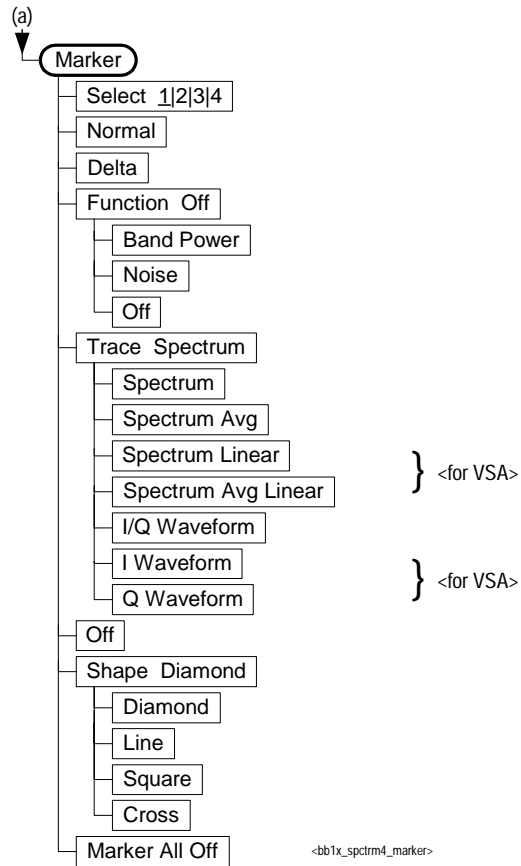
Figure 6-31 Spectrum (Freq Domain) Measurement Key Flow (4 of 4)

Figure 6-32 Spurious Emissions & ACP Measurement Key Flow (1 of 3)

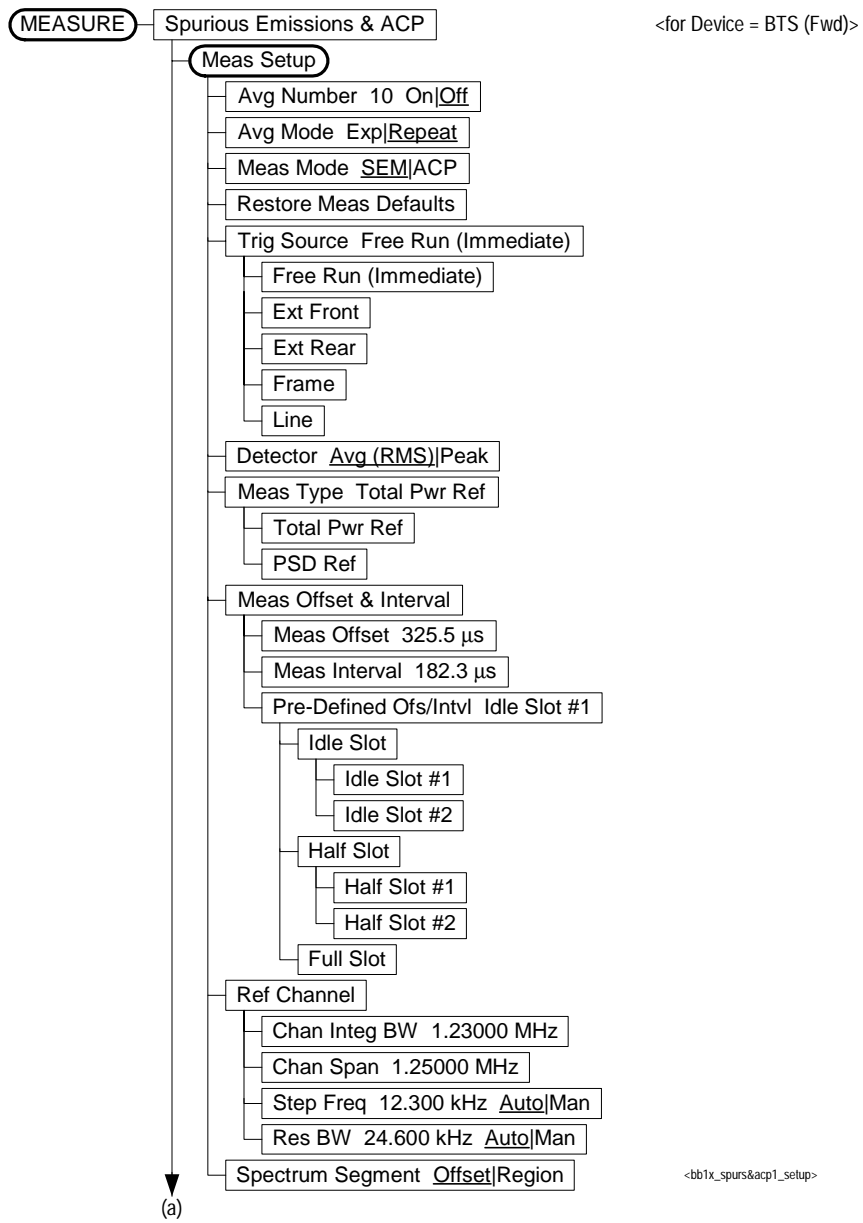


Figure 6-33 Spurious Emissions & ACP Measurement Key Flow (2 of 3)

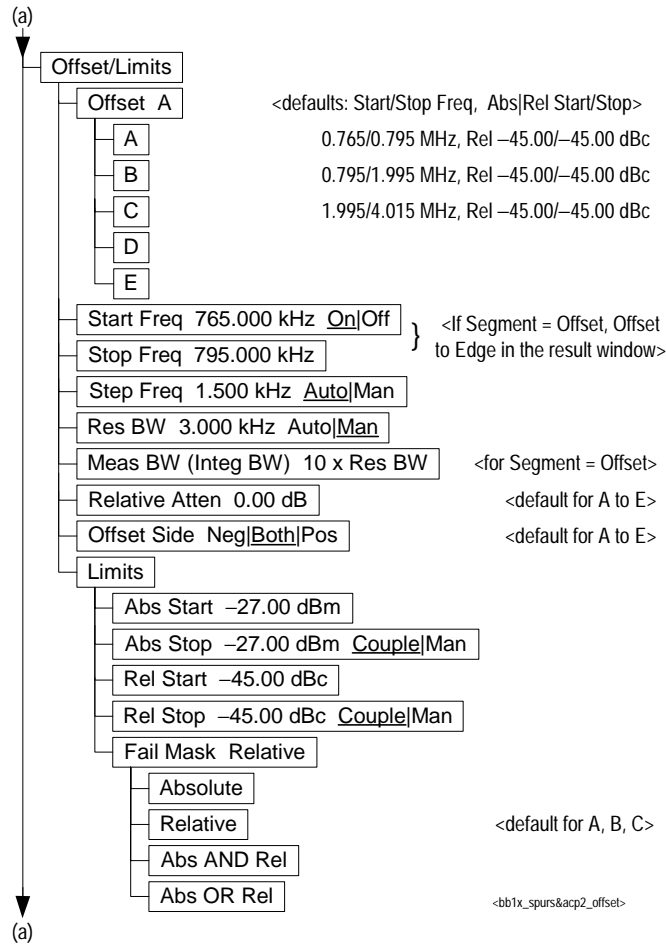


Figure 6-34 Spurious Emissions & ACP Measurement key Flow (3 of 3)

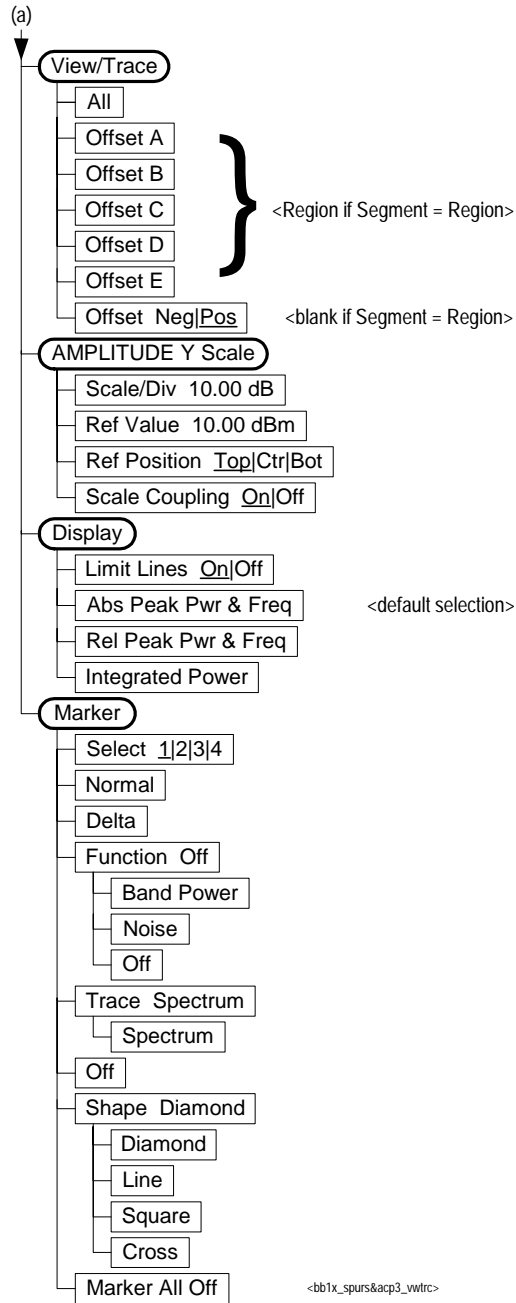


Figure 6-35 Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement Key Flow (1 of 2)

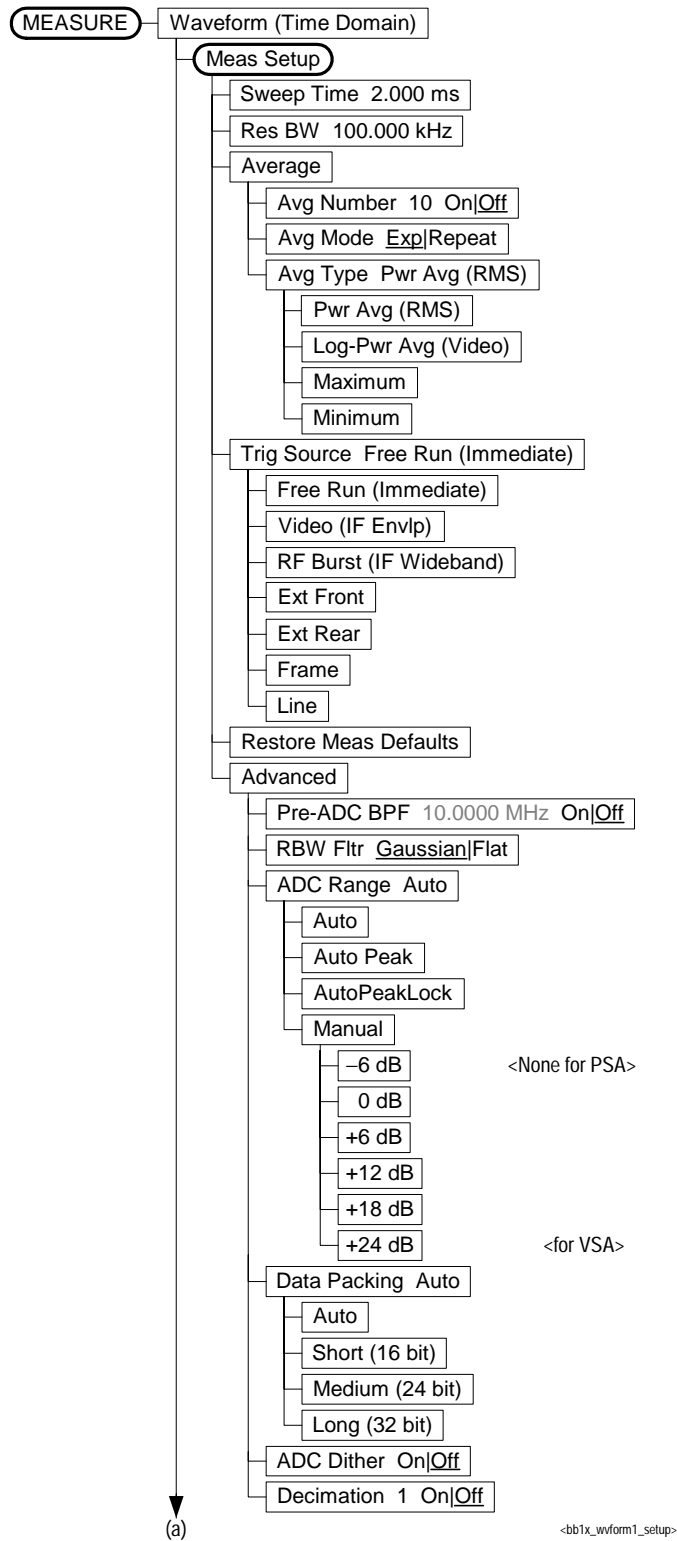
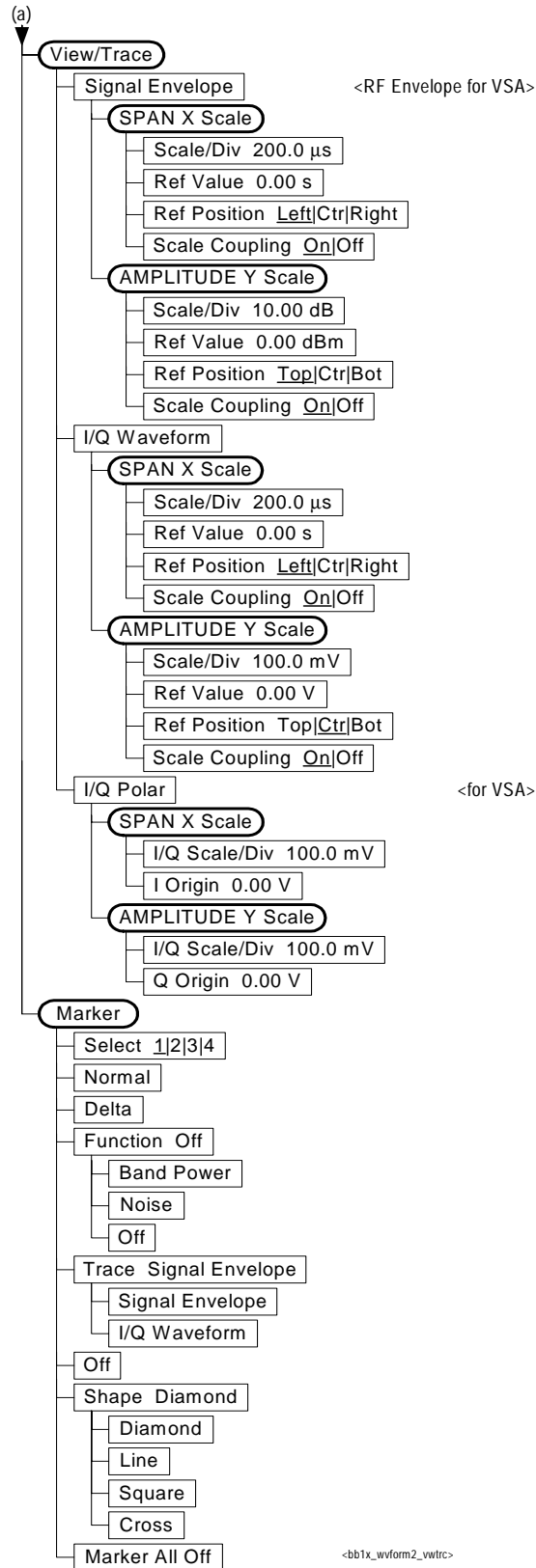


Figure 6-36 Waveform (Time Domain) Measurement Key Flow (2 of 2)



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